# THE DAILY WORKER

ROLL 9

SEPT 1 1926

TO

JAN 31 1927

GRAPHIC MICROFILM SERVICE INC
7 DEY ST NEW YORK N Y

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class Matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 197. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago.

Price 3 Cents

## JOSEPH TUMULTY ENTERS CONTEST FOR PRESIDENT OF ILLINOIS MINERS' UNION TO SUCCEED FARRINGTON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 31.—Joseph Tumulty of the Springfield sub-district announces his candidacy for president of the Illinois miners' union. At the same time he withdraws from the race for international president, leaving President John L. Lewis and John Brophy of the central Pennsylvania miners to fight it out. The discrediting of Farrington, who has gone over to the operators, has torn the district contest wide open. Wm. J. Sneed of Herrin was the only candidate previously announced.

Tumulty's platform calls for nationalization of mines, aggressive organization both in and outside the state, 6-hour day and 5-day week to absorb the mine labor surplus, opposition to wage cuts and opposition to the expulsion policy of both the national and state administrations.

### Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE Harvester and Rockefeller millions are having a queer affect on the McCormick family. The latest wrinkle in the history of this brood is the adoption of a brand new set of "parents" by Muriel, daughter of Harold,[1] of goat-gland fame, who is the husband of Ganna Walska, the voiceless opera star. No doubt Muriel will be as generous in contributing to the upkeep of her new "parents" as her father was to the little girl who posed as one of the one-wives of the Sultan of Turkey. Muriel's mother, a twig of the Reckefeller family, is a student of psycho-analysis. It's a nutty family, but not poor.

* * *

WHILE Krishnamurti, the Hindoo receptacle for Annie Besant's christ, preaches against material comfort, he whiles away the hours in a luxurious bungalow atop the Sherman Hotel. Reporters have called the "Messiah's" attention to this seeming inconsistency, but Krishnamurti should worry. People who are crazy enough to believe his hokum will disbelieve anything to his discredit until some other faker with a better line and a nuttier "angel" hoves in sight. If Aimee MacPherson could run away with a radio operator and collect $30,000 in ransom her the arms of a lover, is it surprising that a dreamy Hindoo could get away with more refined hunk?

* * *

THE Duke of Asturias, heir-apparent to the Spanish throne, is critically ill and Alfonso's third son will be named heir to the throne, as the second son is handicapped by impediments to his speech and imperfections in his auditory organs. Meanwhile Alfonso is learning the latest wrinkles in the charleston, to the delight of American ladies, who would gladly have their tongues slit and their ears amputated in return for a mumble from a real prince. It's a great world, mates. Is it surprising that our ruling class dreads a new order?

* * *

THAT the British miners are facing a serious crisis cannot be disputed. If evidence of social-democratic treachery were needed to show the working class the folly of depending on those servants of capitalism any longer the miners' strike supplies it abundantly. Since the first day of the strike the socialist leaders of the British workers on the T. U. C. and in the labor party have done everything except help the striking miners. It now appears that the government, the coal operators and the right wing labor leaders are following a concerted program with the object of getting rid of A. J. Cook, who, despite some serious mistakes, has fought well for the union.

* * *

YOU may often hear it said that a scandal like Frank Farrington's $25,000 a year contract with a coal company could not happen in England. But it can and did happen. Ramsay MacDonald, that whited sepulchre of hypocrisy, accepted $150,000 from a tory biscuit manufacturer and an automobile in return for conferring the title of knight on the tory. The tory explained his generosity on the ground that MacDonald was an old friend of his. Samuel Insull's reason for giving a similar sum to Frank L. Smith of Illinois was exactly the same! So

(Continued on page 4)

**Payrollers Worrying.**

Now that Frank Farrington is exposed as a bought servant of the Peabody Coal Company, speculations are rife as to what will happen to the payroll patriots who have been fawning on the Illinois miners' president during the past year.

It is generally admitted that Joseph Tumulty and the progressive elements in the union, occupy a strong position in view of their consistent struggle against the crooked policies of Farrington. With any kind of organization Tumulty is almost certain of election, unless the Farrington and Lewis gangsters reinforce their gunmen with shipments from outside the coal fields.

**Farrington Ousted Progressives.**

Tumulty was associated with Duncan MacDonald, Freeman Thompson and others in the Springfield district against the Farrington machine. Farrington succeeded in ousting most of his more dangerous enemies. Tumulty succeeded in maintaining his footing in the union, despite all the maneuvers of the Peabody Coal company president.

Among these marked for slaughter in the event of the progressives winning in the election is Oscar Amerigo, the ex-socialist faker who, in the guise of a clown, attacked the radicals with ridicule in the pages of the Illinois Miner, the official organ of the district.

**Amerinoger Got Contract.**

Amerinoger, whose headquarters are in Oklahoma City, secured a contract to publish the Illinois Miner, collecting thousands of dollars from the coal diggers for the publication of a labor daily. The plan went up the spout and as the miners could not get their money, they had to be satisfied with what they could get. Farrington, who was fighting Lewis at the time agreed to give Amerinoger a position as editor of the Illinois Miner. The contract called for an annual subsidy for the paper and Amerinoger agreed to send a copy of each issue to every member of the Illinois Miners' Union.

**Living On Machine Bounty.**

In addition to Amerinoger there are many others who have been living directly on the bounty of the Farrington machine, or indirectly thru Farrington's influence with Governor Len Small. In return for Farrington's political support Small practically gave the district president cart blanche to name appointees to fill positions as mine inspectors and other jobs connected with the mining industry. This gave Farrington a tremendous payroll brigade and also the assistance of political fixtures in the Small apparatus, such as sheriffs, county prosecutors and mayors. All these will have to do serious thinking about their future if the present corrupt machine of the Lewis and Farrington cohorts is wiped out in the December elections.

Considerable guessing as to how Lewis secured a copy of Farrington's contract with the Peabody Coal company is indulged in. The Federated Press, has the following comment on the subject of Farrington's defection:

**How Lewis Got Dope.**

Theories as to how Lewis, who is under criticism for his conduct of the union in the West Virginia districts, got hold of the incriminating papers range from that of plain unaided "abstraction" to some form of operator connivance, the most extreme dope being that Peabody Coal itself took this method of insuring a new president for the miners in the Illinois district.

The Chicago Journal of Commerce, which is very close to the Illinois operators, says:

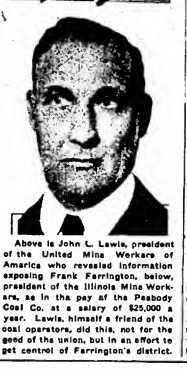
(Continued on page 4)

### What's What About Frank Farrington

BEGINNING next Thursday, The DAILY WORKER will publish a brief history of the part played by Frank Farrington, suspended president of the Illinois Miners' Union, since he first assumed the role of leader in the U. M. W. of A. It is a record of collaboration with the employers, of persecution of the militant miners, of corruption in politics, of alliance with the most venal elements in Illinois politics. The story of the rupture between Farrington and Lewis and their subsequent burying of the hatchet to put up a united front against the progressives will make interesting reading in view of the attempt of Lewis to make capital out of Farrington's disgrace in order to enable himself to pose as a pure and unsullied soul. WATCH OUT FOR NEXT TUESDAY'S ISSUE.

## TWO SERVANTS OF COAL OWNERS; ONE OF THEM CAUGHT WITH THE GOODS

Above is John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America who revealed information exposing Frank Farrington, below, president of the Illinois Mine Workers, as in the pay of the Peabody Coal Co. at a salary of $25,000 a year. Lewis, himself a friend of the coal operators, did this, not for the good of the union, but in an effort to get control of Farrington's district.



## 24,000 ATTEND PASSAIC MILK FUND CONCERT

### *Vast Sea of Faces Watch Performance*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, August 31. — Twenty-four thousand workers and labor sympathizers last night packed to capacity the big Coney Island Stadium upon the occasion of the Milk Fund Concert arranged by the New York Conference for Passaic Strike Relief.

Representative of all sections of the working class and liberal groups in New York City and vicinity the vast assemblage gave emphatic notice to the arrogant textile barons that labor and its sympathizers were back of the 16,000 striking textile workers of Passaic in a fight to the finish against autocracy and bourbonism in industry.

**Packed Sky-High.**

The whole amphitheatre was packed sky-high. A veritable sea of faces looked down upon the speakers' platform and the orchestra of 100 pieces under the direction of David Mendoza of the Capitol Theatre Orchestra. And the thunderous, prolonged applause of that vast crowd, the resounding cheers, during the speaking part of the program, left no doubt as to its warm sympathies and steady solidarity with the Passaic strikers.

**Thanks Workers.**

Alfred Wagenknecht, chairman of the Relief Committee for the strikers, as chairman of the meeting, thanked the numerous host of workers thruout the country and their organizations that had supported the Passaic strike.

**Ballet.**

Albert Weisbord, the leader of the textile strikers was given a thunderous ovation. Other speakers were Frank P. Walsh, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. David Mendoza and the Capitol Theater Orchestra of 100 played while Alexis Kosloff and his ballet of fifty dancers rendered "Scheherazad"

## *THE PROGRESSIVES WERE RIGHT; FARRINGTON WAS "A COMPANY MAN"; THE MINERS MUST NOW OUST LEWIS*

THE ousting of Frank Farrington from the presidency of the Illinois Miners' Union by an executive board which is equally responsible with Farrington for his treachery to the miners, gives the union coal diggers of Illinois an opportunity they have long waited for.

Those betrayed, persecuted and exploited trade unionists have time and time again attempted to clean up the nest of corruption in the district office of the Illinois miners' union, which has been a festering sore on the body of the labor movement ever since Frank Farrington, backed by the Peabody Coal Company, established himself there.

Those who opposed Farrington's methods and Farrington's policies ran the risk of being blacklisted by the companies at Farrington's request, expelled from the union, framed-up in the capitalist courts or manhandled by Farrington's thugs. As a cloak for their wrecking tactics the reactionaries claimed they were warring against the radicals in order to protect unity of the organization.

NOW the crooks are out in the open and the betrayed coal-diggers are in no mood to listen to explanations from the agents of the Peabody Coal Company.

The Illinois miners must not be fooled by the fake pretensions of John L. Lewis and his discredited agents in the Illinois Miners' Union, that they are out to purify the organization of evil influences. The Illinois miners now have an opportunity to clean out all the crooks; those who support Lewis as well as those who support Farrington.

In the person of Joseph Tumulty, the Illinois miners have a candidate for district president, who has fought against the crooked Farrington machine. Tumulty's policy is that of the progressive miners. That policy is against dictatorship over the union by the coal companies. It stands for: nationalization of mines under workers' control; a labor party of workers and farmers; no arbitration or conciliation boards; a six-hour day and a five-day week; all agreements to expire at the same time; one hundred per cent union organization; the right of free speech in the union; an alliance with railroad and transport workers; resistance to injunctions and government strikebreaking; and support of the Progressive Miners.

THE Illinois Miners' Union is thru with Farrington as president. But as long as Lewis is international president all their efforts to exact a living wage and better working conditions from the operators will be frustrated by Lewis and his agents in the district. Lewis will seek the destruction of the Illinois district as he did in several other districts unless the officers bend to his will. The Illinois miners must therefore do their level best to defeat John L. Lewis for international president in the coming elections along with William Snaed, Lewis' man for the district presidency and any other lackey that Farrington, the Peabody Coal Company or Lewis may put up.

The task of the Illinois miners in the coming elections is to clean out every vestige of the Farrington machine in district No. 12 and vigorously co-operate with the opposition to Lewis thruout the U. M. W. of A. to vote John L. Lewis out of office.

## Ancient Injunction Dug Up Against Six Boston A. C. W. Men

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Six Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union officials have been cited for contempt under a two-year-old injunction granted the Morris B. Anderson clothing firm, Joseph Salerno, Benjamin Sherston, joint board business agent; Max Benjamin, joint board head; Max Bloom, joint board manager; Felice di Napoli and Nicola Stalloni are those named in two complaints by the firm.

## Middle Class Buyers of German War Bonds Storm Slander Court

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—A frenzied mob of investors in German war bonds crashed the doors of a courtroom here to shout insults at Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the bank's president.

Most of the crowd had been ruined by the collapse in the value of the bonds during the period of currency inflation, or by the refusal of the bank to redeem them at par in the newly valorised currency.

## *Miners' Executive Still Firm Against MacDonald Pressure for Betrayal*

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Aug. 31.—In view of the resistance by the rank and file of the miners to any compromise, even on the wages, the Miners' Federation executive has decided at its meeting yesterday, not to formulate any new proposals at this time and to stand out for the old slogan, "Not a minute on the day, not a penny off the pay; national agreement only."

Ramsay MacDonald, right wing leader of the Labor Party, as was predicted yesterday, made an attack on the miners' position in the open session of parliament, skillfully seeking to hide the betrayal of the miners by the Labor Party heads behind a purely verbal attack on the government for "favoring the mine owners."

**Party Heads With Owners.**

However, his own line of policy, and as leader of the Labor Party it is presumed the policy of the party leaders, also favors the mine owners. He attacked the idea of the miners' holding out for a national agreement, declaring that a settlement on that basis is impossible. Since the owners stand for district agreements and the strikers for a national agreement, it is clearly seen on which side MacDonald and company stand.

It is evident that the yellow leaders of the Labor Party, though they have influenced the miners' executive at times to weaken, have not been able to counteract the sturdy fight of the rank and file against all compromise. MacDonald's speech in parliament invited the government to initiate agreements on a district basis, and undoubtedly to take up the MacDonald program of destroying the miners' union by this, and by conceding the previous work day in some districts while lengthening it in others and discussing wages by districts. The chief criticism of the government was for its "inaction" in this respect.

The conference between the executives of the Miners' Federation and

(Continued on page 4)

*Next Saturday*

September 4th

*Special Labor Day Issue*

With unusual features on the American labor movement.

ARTICLES by outstanding figures of American labor.

ART WORK by the leading artists.

SPECIAL FEATURES no member in or out of the organized labor movement can afford to miss.

Bundle Rates 3½ Cents a Copy.

SUBSCRIBE!

## 41 Bodies Now in Morgue in Preventable Clymer Mine Accident

CLYMER, Pa., Aug. 31.—Forty-one bodies lie in an improvised morgue in the Machine Shop of the Clymer mine, mangled and lacerated almost beyond recognition in the worst disaster in the history of the country. The bodies of three men are still buried under tons of rock with the rescue crew trying to reach them.

The mine is owned by the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co. Federal, state and county investigations are under way as to the cause of the accident. Department of Labor experts have declared that all explosions of coal dust and cave-ins caused by such explosions are preventable.

## Explosion and Car Run-Away Injure 8 Anthracite Miners

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 31.—Four anthracite miners were probably fatally burned in an explosion at Wanamie colliery of Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. Felix Fiszalis was engineer on the electric motor; Harry Meyer, motor brakeman; Frank (Szsanki) and William Flak, laborers. It is thought a spark from the motor ignited gas in the pocket where the laborers were working.

**Four More Hurt.**

Four miners were injured when a mine car broke away and ran down the plane in the workings of the Green Ridge Coal Co., near Scranton. Eugene Davis had to have his left leg amputated, it was so badly crushed. William Pritchard has a probable fracture of the skull in addition to numerous severe bruises. Patrick Crane has fractured ribs and bad bruises. William Williams is bruised and cut about the head, chest and body.

## MINE STRIKERS BATTLE POLICE IN COAL FIELDS

### Force Relief to Wives and Children

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Clashes are becoming more frequent between the special police sent into the coal districts where the owners are trying hardest to break the strike and the miners. Also, the miners are beginning to make physical objection to the government's policy of cutting off the allowance sums set by law for poor relief to the miners' wives and children.

At Pontypool in Wales, the very few scabs, whom all efforts to induce to quit work failed, were given added protection by a large force of special police sent into the region from London. The miners, angered at the display of force, retaliated and in a pitched battle with stones and missiles charged the police after some of the miners had been clubbed by officers. Many were arrested and several wounded.

At the Midlothian parish council, when refusal was made to grant the poor-law allowance to the miners' families, the miners led a rush upon the council, which was a successful fight of several hours against police clubs, and only ceased when the council finally promised to give each family sixty cents.

## AMALGAMATED ASKS AID FOR BRITISH MINERS

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Support for the British miners who have been striking 12 weeks is asked of Amalgamated Clothing Workers members by a general executive board appeal. The union's board sent $10,000 in a lump sum earlier in the strike and is now asking further contributions from its members.

### *SEVEN YEARS OLD—AND GROWING STRONGER!*

# ...R MINERS AY ON BACK WHEN DIGGING

## French Writer Describes Working Conditions

Mining is hard work in America, but in most of our fields easy as compared with some of the mines of Wales, as many of our Welsh brothers here know. Miners are frequently compelled to work on their backs in the mud in some of the Welsh mines with 32-inch veins. These conditions were recently described by a French writer, Andree Viollis, in "L'Europe Nouvelle." It follows in part:

"We climbed up to a little platform, which was as black as inferno (Cardiff, Wales). Above us invisible machinery grumbled and groaned. To one side a gigantic wheel was turning, alternately lifting and thrusting down the long arm that moved the pumps. Equipped with little lamps, we entered a black, slippery cage.

**Minutes Seemed Hours.**

"A big black hole seemed to inhale us, during our dizzy descent, while the minutes seemed as long as hours. Finally we stopped, a thousand feet below the surface. My ears roared, my eyes smarted, and, quite contrary to my expectations, I was chilled by an icy breeze.

"Ordinarily six hundred miners get out of the cage here every morning at 7 o'clock with their little dinner pail and piece of bread. Here they separate, going down narrow, interminable, steeply sloping tunnels, stumbling over rails to avoid passing coal trucks, receiving douches of cold water down their necks, and dodging falling stones, often of large size that are constantly detaching themselves from the roof above.

**Crushed in Front of Him.**

"My first day in the mine, when I was 14 years old," said my companion, "a man was crushed immediately in front of me. I turned around and ran back to the cage like a crazy rabbit."

"When we left the cage I was chilly, but as we advanced down the gallery we kept getting lower and opening and shutting doors, and the galleries themselves grew narrower and lower. The air became thin, with a heavy, tarlike odor. We had to bend half over to avoid hitting the roof. Soon I was panting like a fish out of water, and I saw the perspiration tracing pale streaks down the coal black faces of my companions.

**Walked Three Miles.**

"It was a walk of two to three miles to the coal veins. As we painfully made our way forward my companions explained to me how the trams were managed, how the timbering was put up, and, when we finally did reach the listening face, how the coal was undercut with a pick. I cut out my little piece of coal just to qualify as a miner.

"In certain veins you can sit up, but this one is only thirty-two inches high, so the miner has to lie down on his back in the mud—for six hours steady—in the noise and the dust.

**Loved Their Trade.**

"Nevertheless, I could see that these people loved their rude trade. How affectionately they patted the smooth blocks of coal as affectionately as a peasant pats his cow.

"As for the dangers, they scorned them. Nevertheless, they will admit that on an average twelve hundred men are killed in the British coal mines every year, without counting the big catastrophies.

"I noticed also that my two mine leader companions were vigilantly observant every moment. There had not been a single act of sabotage. The pumps were working, the mine was ready to start tomorrow.

**Mice and Ponies.**

"I saw a few horses still down below—plump, shiny animals with little black mice scampering around their feet. When we were going up, Mr. Jones said: 'But you ought to have seen the others when we took them on top. They rolled in the grass with their forefeet in the air as if they had gone crazy.'

"And I could understand it. I had been down three hours, but it seemed three centuries.

"On our return, saturated with perspiration, the cold breeze chilled us to the bone. I thought to myself how the miners had to trudge back home in the winter, often some distance, in their dirty, wet garments. For these mines have no baths or drying rooms, such as are provided in America and Germany and in most of the mines in France. Is it surprising, then, that so many miners are old and out of the running at 50?"

*Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.*

# CHEMICAL ENGINEERING EXPERT CHARGES GOVERNMENT WHITEWASH OF JERSEY MUNITIONS EXPLOSION

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Need for explaining to the public the vicious conditions surrounding the Lake Denmark, N. J., disaster remains despite the "act-of-god" whitewash of the navy's own court of inquiry, according to Dr. H. C. Parmelee, editor of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering. "The court's failure to fix the responsibility for the disaster on any human being," he said, "must not deter others from a thorough study of all the facts.

**Public interest demands the most effective effort to prevent a possible recurrence of this tragedy."**

**"Act of God" No Excuse.**

"The chemical engineering profession," said Dr. Parmelee, "cannot accept an "act-of-god" explanation as the last word in a situation that apparently involved many human violations of recognized engineering practice in the storage and handling of high explosives.

"In an area considerably less than one mile square there were crowded 200 buildings in which were stored $84,399,506 worth of munitions consisting of loaded and fused shells, depth charges, aerial bombs, mines and torpedoes in addition to tremendous stores of T. N. T., ammonium picrate, black powder, picmric acid and smokeless powder.

**War Department to Blame.**

"The court reported that this ammunition was segregated in various magazines in accordance with bureau of ordinance instructions. But is it conceivable that these instructions should contemplate the conditions that actually existed at Lake Denmark?

"The testimony showed that temporary magazine No. 5, the first to explode, contained in addition to bulk explosives more than 1,000,000 pounds of cast T. N. T. in depth bombs and that fifty feet away 2,000,000 pounds of the same explosive was in magazine No. 9, which exploded a few seconds later. Eight other magazines contained from 700,000 pounds to 2,500,000 pounds of explosives in bulk, as well as aerial bombs and loaded and fused projectiles.

**Government Violated Law.**

"The appalling threat of such overcrowding is better appreciated when it is recalled that the New Jersey state law—which is accepted by the explosives industry as a reasonable and safe precaution based on actual experience—provides that it is illegal to store in any one magazine more than 30,000 pounds of loose or more than 20,000 pounds of packaged explosives such as T. N. T.

**Are Government Officials Above Law?**

"The same law further provides that magazines which contain 30,000 pounds may be distanced from other explosives by at least 800 feet. 'Extraterritoriality' is the legal loophole which permitted the United States navy to indulge in practices which would have landed a private manufacturer in jail.

**Navy Officers Criminally Careless.**

"Had the precautions with which the navy was undoubtedly familiar, been carefully observed, there would have been no disaster at Lake Denmark. In fact that depot would have been the insignificant storage place for a comparatively small quantity of carefully segregated explosives.

**Congress Should Investigate.**

"The president has it within his power to appoint an impartial board, properly qualified to study the disaster itself, the conditions that existed at Lake Denmark and which now obtain at other governmental arsenals, and, what is more important, the underlying faults in the departmental machinery that permitted flagrant violations of established engineering practices. Congress, too, must take a real interest in such an inquiry."

# MORGAN'S MAN ORDERS POLISH RULERS AROUND

## Kemmerer Settles With Cabinet Bank's Fate

WARSAW, Aug. 31.—Poland's financial situation, in spite of the continued assurances of the cabinet, distinguished foreign "visitors," etc., keeps the local markets and all government officials uncertain.

The Polish-American "Kemmerer commission" investigating the industrial banking situation here for the purpose of making recommendations about a loan from Wall Street to the Pilsudski government held a meeting last week with the cabinet.

The plan of Minister of Finance Klarner to liquidate the agricultural bank and two other government banks and found instead a bank dealing in foreign exchange met with heavy opposition. During the debate the lie was passed by Kemmerer concerning promises he was quoted as having made. Kemmerer now insists that he is still investigating.

Minister Klartzer is under a very hot attack by the Courier Czerwony and the Courier Poranny, two organs of Pilsudski, altho the finance minister seems to be so much entangled in the Kemmerer negotiations that his downfall will at least temporarily end them, and Pilsudski needs money.

In spite of the starving industrial proletariat in the Polish cities, the minister of agriculture, Raczynski, boasted at the meeting that he expected to see grain exports this year amount to 90,000,000 carloads.

As a result of the recent coup the government finally decided to repeal the law against commercial transactions in foreign currencies.

# New York Section, I. L. D., Demands Polish Amnesty

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Abolition of the reign of white terror and general amnesty for the 6,000 political prisoners in Poland is demanded in a resolution forwarded to Prime Minister Bartell, the Inter-Party Secretariat, and the Polish Consul General by a Conference of delegates from the International Labor Defense branches and affiliated organizations representing 50,000 organized workers, which was held Thursday evening, Aug. 26, at 799 Broadway.

*The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.*

# FLYNN WILL SPEAK AT MASS MEETING OF LABOR DEFENSE

## Cannon, Ruthenberg and Peters on Program

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the most active leaders in the big strike of the Passaic textile workers, who is known to American workers in all parts of the country for her work in the interests of labor, will be the chief speaker at a mass rally for labor defense to be held here on September 6 at the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium. The meeting is under the auspices of the International Labor Defense which concludes its second annual conference on the same day.

Miss Flynn will relate the experiences that the fifteen thousand Passaic strikers have had with the police and the courts during their bitter battle for union and for better working conditions. The story of the mass arrests and police terrorism in Passaic will be told by her in detail.

C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers Party, whose case arising out of the famous Michigan Communist arrests is now before the United States Supreme court on appeal, will speak at the meeting.

Dr. J. J. Peters, third assistant president of the National Negro Improvement Association, will also appear at the meeting to speak especially about discrimination against Negro workers and farmers, their incessant persecution in many parts of the country, and about the number of Negro workers and soldiers who are still in prison today for defending their civil and political rights.

James P. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defense, will speak at the meeting on the progress made in the past year of the work of the organization, and the need of labor unity in the question of defense of labor prisoners.

# German Swimmer Sets New Record in Swim Across the Channel

Dover, Aug. 31.—Otto Vierkoetten, a German swimmer, is the third person to swim the channel this month and is now the record holder for time in making the treacherous swim.

Vierkoetten started from Cape Gris Nez at 1:35 this morning and accomplished the swim in 12 hours and 35 minutes, which is the fastest ever made in a channel swim, Gertrude Ederle having made the previous record of 14 hours and 32 minutes.

The German swimmer made his landing at Langdon Stairs, a mile and half north of Dover. Vierkoetten was accompanied on the swim by a tug.

*A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.*

It is the duty of all DAILY WORKER readers to help class-war prisoners. Demonstrate for their release—Sept. 6, 8 p. m. at Ashland Blvd. Auditorium.

# MINORITY MEET IN BRITAIN IS EPOCH-MAKING

## Third Conference of Historic Import

By TOM FLEMING.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—(By Mail)—The 3rd annual conference of the National Minority Movement which is to be held Aug. 28th and 29th has every indication of being a historic gathering.

The British workers have just passed thru the greatest strike that labor has yet experienced, a strike in which labor's strength was stapped by cowardly and traitorous leaders who paved the way to and perpetrated the great betrayal of May 12.

**First To Warn.**

The minority movement and the Communist Party alone foresaw the coming of the capitalist offensive and warned the whole working class of Britain of the preparations the government were making for the struggle.

**T. U. C. Leaders.**

The T. U. C. leaders refused to be warned, in fact experience has taught now that they were entirely against the idea of concerted working class action and sabotaged it right to the last. The working class of Great Britain have been taught great lessons in the last few months. The yellow socialist slogans of Trust Your Leaders has been knocked to the ground.

The lessons of the general strike are taking hold of the workers. The "never, never again" advocates are for the present silenced by the blows from the Minority Movement and the Communist Party of Great Britain.

**Program of Struggle.**

The Minority Movement has set itself the task of preparing the necessary program for struggle in the trade union movement. At the coming conference all urgent questions facing the labor movement will be discussed in the light of recent happenings. A line of action will be formulated for the future struggle against the reactionary leaders.

**The Agenda.**

The agenda of the conference is as follows:

1. The General Strike and its Lessons.
   (a) The strike leadership
   (b) The strike machinery.
   (c) The state and the strikers.
   (d) The law and the strikers.
   (e) The future of mass strikes
2. The Reorganization of the Trade Union Movement.
   (a) A better leadership.
   (b) Greater power to the General Council.
   (c) Speeding up union amalgamations.
   (d) Relations between Trade Unions and Cooperatives.
   (e) Development of Trades Councils and their affiliation to the T. U. C.
   (f) How to secure 100 per cent Trade Unionism.
3. Internationl Unity.
   (a) The Russian Workers' Aid.
   (b) The reconstitution of the Anglo-Russian Committee.
   (c) Next steps for securing International Unity.
4. Anti-Labor Legislation.
   (a) The Emergency Powers Act and the workers.
   (b) Seditious laws and the workers.
   (c) Judge-made law and the trade union.
   (d) Amnesty for all political prisoners.

# Alex Bittelman to be Speaker at T. U. E. L. Needle Trades Party

Alex Bittelman, editor of the Saturday Magazine of the DAILY WORKER, well known to Chicago needle trades workers, will be the speaker at a package party to be given by the needle trades section of the Trade Union Educational League.

The affair will be held at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., on Sept. 4 at 8 p. m. A surprise is promised by the committee. Admission is 25c.

**Thrilling Garage Hold-Up.**

STERLING, Ill., Aug. 31.—Three bandits entered the best garage here shortly after midnight yesterday, rifled the safe of $100 in bills and a quantity of silver, kidnapped three men in the garage and escaped after leaving the victims bound on a highway several miles outside the city.

# Former Socialists Now Found in the LaFollette Movement in Wisconsin

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BLOOMVILLE, WISC., (By Mail). —Inquiry is often made about the members and active workers of the socialist party in years gone. As if this were a mystery.

There were several of these former socialists at our meeting here at the Town Hall in Schley township. They were among those most eager to ask questions. To be sure, they were those most easily answered.

* * *

Invariably they had gone over to the LaFollette movement, when they had not been won for the Communist movement. Without exception they are now to be found in the right wing of the LaFollette movement, some even elected to office on the LaFollette ticket. They are now supporting the LaFollette conservatives, Blaine for United States senator, and Ekern for governor.

**Left the socialist party.** It has completely disappeared from here in Lincoln county, where it once had a foothold. Victor Berger, socialist congressman, Daniel W. Hoan, socialist mayor of Milwaukee, told the workers and farmers to support the LaFollette ticket in 1924. They did to such an extent that the socialist party was completely gutted of its own members and sympathizers. It must be so over other great sections of the state.

* * *

Of course, these socialists who have found a place at the capitalist fleshpots, even tho they bear the LaFollette label, try to justify themselves.

"What reason have we to believe that the Communists will not go the same way as the socialists?" was asked, for instance, by one of these former socialists, who is now a LaFollette county supervisor.

All of which necessitated a careful explanation of the different roles played by the Second (Socialist) International and the Communist International, the latter the heir of the First International, of the International Workingmen's Association of Karl Marx. This ex-socialist didn't mind our criticism of the socialists. In fact, he seemed to feel that it justified his present renegade position. He tried to buttress this position by attempting to drag the Communists into the mire with the socialists. Thus, for instance, after he had been completely silenced in the question of Communist loyalty to the working class, he came back with the question, "What is going to stop another Czar from coming into power and rule over the workers of Russia?"

It was a little difficult to discover just what he was driving at. But it seemed that he was under the illusion that those holding official position in that Union of Soviet Republic would develop into a new ruling class to oppress the workers. It was only a hazy and ignorant way of restating the charge of the socialdemocracy that the dictatorship in the Soviet Union is the dictatorship of the Communist Party and not a genuine proletarian dictatorship. But it did not take long to convince this audience of farmers and lumber workers that the workers and farmers constitute the class in power in the Soviet Union today, that they are building the Communist society that is abolishing all classes.

All of which shoved the ex-socialist into a corner and he resorted to some of the arguments of the capitalist politicians. Thus he urged that supporting the LaFollette program and ticket would "get something now," whereas nothing could be expected immediately from support given to the Communists. This, of course, was also effectually shattered by showing that the LaFollette movement is but part of the capitalist political game, trying to give voice to the interests of the small bankers, the rich farmers and the little business man. Since none of these elements was represented at the meeting, the ex-socialist did not get any support for his views.

* * *

Another questionar, showing that the British coal strike is being closely followed up here among the farmers, wanted to know why it was that coal was being sent to England from the United States. It was easy to point out that this was due to lack of international solidarity among the workers of the world, especially between the workers of America and Great Britain. It offered an opportunity to point out the role that the workers of the Soviet Union are playing in this great struggle.

But this let loose a flood of experience from a woman comrade of the coal mines, who had seen struggle after struggle betrayed by the Lewis regime in the United Mine Workers' of America. She had finally come to this agricultural section of Wisconsin convinced that the labor unions were no good. "I don't believe in them," she declared rather vehemantly.

But her resistance melted before an explanation of the role of the trade unions in the struggle of the working class for power, and their status in the United States at the present time.

When thoroly satisfied on this question, she was just as energatic in her efforts to learn the position of the Soviet Union, and of the Communist Party in the United States, on the liquor problem. The declaration in the congressional program of the Workers (Communist) Party was explained and she was satisfied, stating that she was going to fight against the evils of alcohol on the basis of the Communist position.

* * *

This comrade breathed the spirit that was to be found in the first letter that I read upon returning to Chicago. It was headed "Lost Youth" and read as follows:

"This is a farming community in northern Wisconsin called Marengo. Here a large percentage of the youth are poisoned or poison themselves with moonshine, a pleasant beverage that a young can cook without breaking the prohibition law. This liquor is sold here even to minors.

"We have here at Merengo an active Young Workers' League branch, a Workers (Communist) Party branch (Finish) and a Women's Club (Finnish). The Workers Party, the Women's Club and the Y. W. L. branch all fight against the poisoners of the youth, and teach the youth at large which path to take and why. Young Workers! Come forth to the Young Workers League!"

* * *

The saloonkeeper here at the crossroads at Bloomville admitted that alcohol had a stronger grip on the population now than ever before.

"Wine and beer are made in 100 per cent of the homes," he said. "Fifty per cent of them cook 'moon.'"

He insisted that alcohol was conquering the youth to a degree never dreamt of under the days of the saloon.

Our meeting decided that the alcohol must be fought with the educational propaganda of the Communist Party, and that the youth must be won for the Young Workers League, and the children for the Pioneers. That was the lecture that our woman comrade was reading to what she called the "gray heads" that were present. She declared emphatically that we must win the young people. It was rapidly approaching midnight when our meeting came to an end and the audience reluctantly dispersed, the men, woman and children departing for their various homes.

* * *

**That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.**

# MORE BOSSES SIGN UP WITH GARMENT UNION

## Jobbers Hide Behind Industrial Council

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 31.—Twelve more cloak manufacturers and a jobber yesterday signed the new union agreements guaranteeing the 40-hour week, 26 weeks' work per year, a 10 per cent increase in wages and limitation of the contractor evil, it has been announced. This brings the total settlements to date with independent manufacturers, jobbers and manufacturers who broke away from the Industrial Council to 121.

Jacob Halpern, chairman, and Philip Oretsky, organizer, of the strikers' out of town committee announced the steps of three nonunion shops seeking to operate outside New York.

**Mr. Findar Twists Facts.**

Replying to a statement by Henry H. Finder, president of the industrial council of the cloak manufacturers' association, challenging figures quoted by the union in its letter to Governor Smith hearing on the amount of work controlled by the council in the industry, Louis Hyman, chairman of the general strike committee, declared:

"Mr. Finder may quote what appear to be official figures to prove that the industrial council, in addition to independent manufacturers, control more than 25 per cent of the industry and thus are sufficiently important for the union to arbitrate with alone, disregarding the jobber element whom we seek to make responsible to the industry. He quotes figures supplied by the unemployment insurance fund which cannot be complete, for the reason that among the present strikers are a number of workers from former nonunion shops in Manhattan and out of town which were not registered with the fund.

**Jobbers the Important Bosses.**

"In addition, there are any number of manufacturers who, seeking to avoid making full payments to the fund, minimize the number of workers in their shops. Often these have some favorites among their workers, who, unfortunately, seek to avoid payment of their contributions to the fund, and so they are not listed, the sub-manufacturer benefitting also by this omission.

"But the more significant proof that the industrial council, considered strictly as inside manufacturers, do not control even 25 per cent of the industry is evidenced by the fact that a good many of them, if not the great part of them, work for jobbers. The same is true of independent manufacturers. That being the case, it is absurd for Mr. Finder to leave the impression that the industrial council, viewed as a group of exclusive manufacturers, is a force to contend with."


Every reader around New York should attend the

**Daily Worker Picnic**

SUNDAY, SEPT. 5

Edenwald Park, New York

(No admission charge)

Take Third Ave. "L" to 133rd Street or Lexington Ave. Subway to 150th Street. Transfer to Westchester Railroad. Get off at Dyar Ave. (Fare 7c.)

Auspices: Daily Worker Builders' Club, 108 East 14th Street, New York City

*Elizabeth Gurley Flynn*

Will speak in Youngstown, Ohio

**Friday, September 3, 8 P. M.**

at

*UKRAINIAN HALL*

625½ W. Rayen Avenue

at the

Sacco-Vanzetti Protest Mass Meeting

Admission Free — Auspices Local Branch I. L. D.

Detroit I. W. W. General Defense

**PICNIC**

Sunday, September 5, 1926

At "DEQUINDRE PARK," 9-Mile Road and Dequindre St.

J. MARCOLIS will speak

Proceeds for the Defense and Support of Working Class Victims and their Families

Singing by an I. W. W. Tenor, Dancing, Sport Games of all kinds; Refreshments, Etc., Etc.

Directions: Take 9 mile Dequindre bus in front of the Ford Highland Park plant, and get off at end of the line. —The Committee

*Good Time! Come!*

**Grand Defense Picnic**

*Labor Day, Monday September 6*

*Unity Camp, Saugus, Mass.*

Dancing — Sports — Refreshments

BRUNO'S UNION ORCHESTRA

Ticket 50 cents — Grounds open 12 o'clock

Dancing Floor Under Roof — Rainy Weather Will Not Interfere

Auspices International Labor Defense

Directions: Take elevated to Everett, car to Malden Square; from there bus to picnic grounds.

We Are Lefts, But We Will Treat You Right!

at

**PACKAGE PARTY AND DANCE**

Given by the

**Needle Trade Section of the T. U. E. L., Chicago**

*Saturday Evening, Sept. 4, 1926*

at 8 P. M.

At The Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Tickets 25 cents — Com. A. Bittelman, Speaker

# WAR LOOMS IN PACIFIC, SAYS U. S. ADMIRAL

## Fears Influence of Soviet Union

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 31.—Rear Admiral William V. Pratt, president of the Naval War College, Newport, in a lecture at the Institute of Politics, warned the country of an impending war in the Pacific, and expressed the hope that American diplomacy would se maneuver that the onus of starting the row would rest on the shoulders of some other nation. It was clear that the admiral was hinting at Japan.

**Sitting on Volcano.**

The world sits today on a martial volcano which is liable to begin erupting at any moment. While the danger of war is not as immediate as it was in 1914, he looked with alarm at the unrest that was prevalent all over the Orient and among the colonial possessions of all the powers, including the American possessions in the Pacific.

**Fear Soviet Union.**

Admiral Pratt regarded the Soviet Union a menace to world peace because the government of the union would endeavor to turn a local war into a world conflagration. This would be extremely embarrassing to the imperialists, the admiral admitted, as they fear that another world war would mean the end of their happy days.

# Slovak Children to Go on Outing This Sunday

A children's outing will be given by the Jefferson Slovak youngsters next Sunday at Schnell Forest Preserve. There will be a speaker from the Young Workers' League; dancing, music and various amusements. Take any street car to Crawford Ave., then west to Chicago River.

# *VANDERBILT'S WIFE THROWS PARTY IN FRANCE THAT MAKES EVEN GRAND DUKES GASP; HOW ABOUT IT, WORKERS?*

While millions of American workers are finding it difficult to make ends meet on their meager wages when employed, our parasite class goes crazy with affluence in showing the faded aristocracy of Europe what can be done in the way of riotous spending. The following story by Bartolli, a correspondent of the Hearst newspapers is rendered to give our readers an idea of what is happening to the profits that are wrung out of their bone and sinew:

* * *

BIARRITZ, France, Aug. 31. — As an entertainer of royalty, princes and grand dukes, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt has set the pace in Europe this summer with her beautiful and lavish entertainments at Biarritz, the continent's most fashionable resort. Her latest party, held last week, while the gambling season was in full swing, rivalled for the Grand Prix, had all the distinction for which the "Silver Coast" has been famous ever since former Ambassador Moore began his yearly entertainment for Europe's royalty.

**The Love Chamber.**

The Vanderbilt villa, "Chambre d'Amour" (or Love Chamber), is perhaps the loveliest to be found anywhere, except in southern California. Last week it was the scene of a "Louis XVI. Night." Fetes in the details of that gay court faithfully reproduced in all its details.

Blue and white velvets trimmed with satin sashes and silver ribbons hung everywhere, while the guests promenaded in white powdered wigs redolent of perfumes manufactured by the bourgeois, Worth, related to American in the fashionable dress-making shops at 5,000 francs a bottle.

As each prince or grand duke arrived his party was escorted up a long avenue with all the traditional ceremony of 200 years ago.

**Princess Wigless.**

Grand Duke Boris and Grand Duke Alexander were among the early arrivals with Princess Nikita. Princess Hohenlohe of Woldenburg was late because the dressmaker had failed to deliver her wig on time.

The Count and Countess de Olovera, the Marquise de San Carlos de Pedroseo, Countess Robilant, the Marquise de Casa Montalvo, the Duke del Arco, the Marquis Orellana and a host of others called early and dined heartily on the grounds, mingling with the several Americans present, including Mr. and Mrs. Roy MacWilliams, Miss Mary Lacy, Miss Rose Ellis Edwards, Mrs. Wolfe Burton, Mrs. S. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hutton and Miss Kitty Bacha.

# TEUT ARCHIVES EDITOR HAILS SOVIET TREATY

## Denounces Stories of Secret Agreement

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 31.—Dr. A. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, one of the editors of the German foreign archives, addressing the Institute of Politics, protested against what he said was the way in which every move for better commercial relations and a closer friendship between Germany and Russia had been "misinterpreted and suspected in certain quarters."

**An Open Agreement.**

The treaty of Berlin between Russia and Germany, according to him, was a straight and open agreement for friendly co-operation and equal justice for Germans and Russians in Germany, and concerned itself with the arbitration of disputes and friendly neutrality in the event of war in which neither was implicated.

The story of a secret treaty between Berlin and Moscow he declared a "downright lie from beginning to end, invented to cover and neutralize the fact that suspicions were afoot in Germany and Russia against France, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia."

**Struck Naw Note.**

The speaker pointed out that the French, Polish and Czecho-Slovakian treaties were concluded before the treaty of Berlin, and that if the Germans and Russians had copied the terms of the other treaties neither France, Poland nor Czecho-Slovakia would have had any right to protest. But, he maintained, the treaty of Berlin did not follow their example.

# FOREIGN TRADE OF U. S. REACHES NINE BILLIONS

## Producers Still Wait for Their Share

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31. — United States commerce with all the rest of the world will reach the $9,000,000,000 mark for the year 1926, it was estimated at the department of commerce.

In the world market American agriculture and industry have flung $3,576,041,000 in exports during the first seven months of the year, the department announced, while buying $2,640,365,000 of foreign goods in the same time. If this rate is maintained for the next five months America's foreign trade for the year will total about $4,450,000,000 in exports and $4,550,000,000 in imports, leaving an unfavorable trade balance of $100,000.

**A World Market.**

"Thirty-four countries from Canada to Australia are in the American market to purchase agricultural implements, automotive products, chemicals, electric appliances, foodstuffs, iron, steel, hardware, machinery, petroleum products, shoes, textiles and specialties," the department announced.

**Manufactured Exports Increased.**

"The fiscal year just closed," Dr. Julius Klein, director of the bureau, added, "brought once more into striking relief the rapid growth in American exports of manufactured goods and the immense importance of foreign sales in this class as a stabilizer in our foreign trade as well as in our domestic industry." Klein pointed out that manufactured exports had increased 16 per cent over the preceding fiscal year.

**Farmers' Exports Heavy.**

American farmers exported $16,230,000 worth of grains in July alone, as compared to $25,427,000 worth in July, 1925.

Cotton farmers exported $26,635,065 worth of raw cotton, including linters, in July, a gain of $8,700,000 over the same month last year.

**Mine Owners Get Fat.**

Besides grain tremendous amounts of other raw products have been shipped abroad. The coal exports in July totaled $30,417,206, as compared to $12,748,863 in July, 1925. The greater part of this increase was due to the miners' strike in England.

Petroleum, crude oil, gasoline and their by-products formed another phase of the export trade, the total amounting to $85,885,000 in July, a gain of $10,000,000 in the trade over July, 1925.

# One Dead, Four Are Wounded in Car Barn Battle During Holdup

One bandit is dead, and his pal and four other persons are being treated in hospitals for gunshot wounds here today following an unsuccessful attempt to rob a Chicago Surface Lines car barn of $6,000 in cash receipts.

The bandit party consisted of three men and two girls. The girls were posted as "lookouts" as the men entered the car barn. Street car officials had been tipped off, however; and detectives were posted about the building.

When the bandits entered, the officers opened fire. One bandit was killed, another wounded and captured while the third escaped. Three detectives were slightly wounded, as was Robert J. McKinney, superintendent of the barns.

One of the girls was captured, but she refused to give her name, or those of her companions. Police are searching for the other girl and bandit.

# RISING GORGE MARKS BADGER STATE FIGHT

## Politicians Say Nasty Things to Each Other

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 31.—The battle between John J. Blaine, governor of the Badger State and Irvine L. Lenroot, U. S. senator for the senatorial nomination, is waxing hot and wrathy.

The boys have gotten down to calling each other names and that kind of thing. Lenroot challenged Blaine to debate the world court issue with him and Blaine was too busy. Whereupon one of Blaine's admirers offered to take the senator on. Lenroot replied that he didn't want to debate with a scared opponent's messenger boy.

**Bear and Court Issues.**

Blaine against the world court and for light wines and beers. Lenroot is for the court and prohibition. The senator is supported by the anti-saloon league and christian temperance leagues without number, but it is believed the voters will not vote for him.

There are rumors that Victor Berger, socialist of Milwaukee, does not care who licks Blaine. Berger is sore because the governor has not given the socialists a corner of "Fighting Bob's" patronage. In the interests of socialism, the socialists leaders are now in the sorry position of being without principles or followers.

# IRISH FAMILY OF FIVE LIVE OUT IN DITCH

## Evicted from Lodging When Funds Went

DUBLIN, Aug. 31.—In Dublin at present there is a family of five, husband, wife and three children, living in a ditch at the Pin Mill, Crose Guns Bridge. The husband, as a member of the Workers' Union of Ireland, was out during the coal lockout.

Like the rest of the coal workers when the fight collapsed, he had to make the best of a bad job and was forced to join the I. T. & G. W. U. to get any work at all. He managed to get some work every week for a time, but when the miners' strike came he was again thrown out and has been out of work since.

They were ejected from their lodgings and what furniture they had has been pawned to get bread. Outdoor relief has been refused as they had not an address, a home. The woman went into the union, but the conditions were so bad she could not stick to it. This is only one of many cases in Dublin, and the same applies all over the country.

Just recently our organizers found a case in Delvin, West Meath, of a family of five sleeping in the ditch quite near to Delvin and Clonyn Castle, which has dozens of rooms, not one of which is occupied. All over Dublin and the country there are plenty of mansions and villas that are either empty or only partly occupied. These must be commandeered and the homeless and overcrowded workers put into them.

**Wealth in Abundance at Horse Show.**

In contrast these hellish conditions under which the workers are living with the lavish expenditure and riotous living of the hosses and the sweaters from all parts of the world during horse show week in Dublin. Tim Healy and Willie Cosgrave have been entertaining on a scale that would provide food for every unemployed family in Dublin for a week.

But it is all for the foreign sweaters and the lords, dukes and sirs with their fine ladies and retinues of servants. The papers are full of pictures of Maharajahs and other blood suckers all doing themselves well at the expense of the workers.

Every night there have been special receptions and dances for these gentry to sport their figures, while the starving workers hang around the doors of the well restaurants and dance halls feasting on the smell of the rich dishes being prepared for the parasites.

Everywhere the children of these moneybags are trotting around with their prize-winning ponies while the children of the poor are hunting for crusts in the gutter. The blatant display of high living that has gone on all week is enough to cause the 80,000 unemployed men and women and young persons to do desperate deeds of violence.

Not one in 20 of these is receiving the dole or any kind of relief, and their forbearance in the circumstances is really remarkable. In fact, it is cowardly. They must learn not to be so docile and ready to starve while the lords play riot in the country. They have been well betrayed, no work, no relief of any kind, but plenty of feasting and riotous living for the bosses and their families.

The workers must rouse themselves from their apathy and while preparing to take all steps to overthrow such a system of class privilege, at the same time organize to demand their immediate needs of work or maintenance at full trade union rates. Hammer and Plough.

# NEXT SATURDA

In The New Magazine Supplement

# THE STORY OF LABOR

By THURBER LEWIS

A splendid feature of the special

LABOR DAY ISSUE OF T DAILY WORKER

with decorative illustrations by O'ZIM

Other Features:

ART AND LABOR

by the famous French novelist PIERRE HAMP

THE PASSAIC STRIKERS

by the noted American novel and writer MARY HEATON VORSE

with photographs

IN THE HELL OF EUROPE

By A. LANDY

An introduction to a series articles on the Balkan States beginning in a forthcoming i and written by the fam French author of "Under Fi HENRY BARBUSSE with original illustration by German artist. VALENTIN BISSIG

American Imperialism Uruguay

By POMER PEGROT

Third installment of the unus series

The History of the Catholic Church in Mexico

By Manuel Gomez

"A Factory Incident"

A story by MAX GELTMAN

POEMS, MOVIE R VIEWS, CARTOON

By K. A. SUVANTO, O'ZIM that unusual weekly feat "The Week in Cartoons," By M. P. BALES

NOTE:

In a forthcoming issue, third article on "Labor and L terature," by V. F. CALVERTON

COMING SOON!

"The Life of Karl Marx"

By PAUL LAFARGUE

Famous French Socialist son-in-law and close collaborator of Marx.

With Photographs and Illustrations

# *The "Revolution" in Greece*

By C. CHRISTIE.

The downfall of the Pangalos dictatorship in Greece did not surprise us. It was inevitable. Any dictatorship, no matter what its economic basis, if it has not sufficient strength to assert itself against its enemies, is evidently near its end. And the Pangalos dictatorship, especially in the last few weeks, was showing a great deal of hesitation in dealing with its political enemies of the bourgeois parties. One day it would arrest and send to exile certain bourgeois political leaders for treason against the State and the next day would bring them in order to arrest again the day after.

A dictatorship will stay in power only so long as it has the ability and the required strength to enforce its will and to crush ruthlessly all opponents. This being so, one seeing the conduct of Pangalos lately, should easily come to the conclusion that his regime had failed and predict his downfall se very near.

**Military Coup.**

However, we are not at all enthused after the manner in which this end came, i.e. by a military coup d'etat. A merry chase of the fellen dictator over the blue seas. The only proper way to overthrow this abominable tyranny would have been a sweeping revolt of the masses, drawing in its wake the whole system, which is no longer able to govern the country in any other way but by a succession of dictators in power.

The working class of Greece, industrial workers as well as the peasants and refugees, will not fare any better under the present dictator Kondylis, than they fared under Pangalos. Both serve the same interests, (with some internal variations—which is of not much concern to the workers) the Greek capitalists and foreign imperialism.

**Workers Can Gain Nothing.**

The working classes of the country have nothing to gain from this change of government, and, besides, Kondylis is too well known to the Greek proletariat from the time, when as a military dictator and minister of the interior he inaugurated his fascist policy, arresting, persecuting and imprisoning the class conscious workers by the dozen every day.

One of the things the fellen Pangalos is accused of by the victors, is that he did not keep his promises to the "people"—those promises being tha re-establishment of the "rights and liberties" of the citizenry. But as a matter of fact Pangalos could not be held responsible personally for failure to carry out his promises any more than Kondylis, who makes these same promises now, and is aurs not to keep them. For that matter, no one can make such promises and stay in Greece and fulfil them. Parliamentarism is a thing of the past in Greece now, it has served its purpose and outgrown its usefulness. No man is able, will as he may, to bring it back to life and make it function as a political machine

**Sham Parliament.**

Even if they succeed somehow to have parliamentary elections, it is going to be a sham parliament, as in Italy, and nothing even remotely approaching the parliament Greece has known before the war, when industry was very small and the coup capital six most negligible. Dictatorship more or less open, more rather than less, will hereafter be the only form of government able to function in that country a bourgeois dictatorship, until the time when the masses will arise to overthrow it and establish their own proletarian dictatorship.

There is no political group, among the bourgeois parties, backed by an economic group, or groups, strong enough to dominate the rest of them. And besides the internal differences of the bourgeois parties, there are also foreign influences, that undoubtedly play a decisive role in the politics of the country.

Even in the prewar period, and especially during and after the war, changes of government took place because of foreign interference. Any one who undertakes the government of tha country undertakes also certain obligations to the foreign interests that he must fulfill, failing which his political life is doomed. There never was and never can be as long as imperialism rules, such a thing as "pure" Greek politics. Politics in Greece were always conducted either by the English, French or Russian "finger," as the various foreign influences were directed upon Greek journalists and politicians.

**Deviated From Line.**

In the present situation, it is not at all improbable that Pangelos' downfall is, to a very great extent, dua to his deviation from the line drawn for him by British capital. It is not a mere coincidence, that the crisis came right after tha conclusion of the Greco-Serbian treaty.

However, as we stated above, tha present political change will hardly bring any change in the life of the workers of Greece, unless Kondylis will carry on more vigorously fascist measures which he had initiated into Greek politics and Pangalos tried in vain to imitate. In this case Greece either will become a little Italy—if Kondylis succeeds—or the ire and indignation of the working masses will burst out, carrying to destruction the whole robbing crew of fascists, monarchists and "liberal" Republicans.

# Poland--The Land of Systematic White Terror

In the Polish prisons there are at present six thousand political prisoners, revolutionary workers and peasants. Only a small number of them have been tried. The greatest proportion of them are in prison on reward which lasts for them two, two and a half and in a number of cases even three years. The Polish courts have made it their custom to deduct the time on reward from the sentence, so that there happens frequently the case that the sentence is six months and that the prisoner, who has passed three years in prison on reward, must serve three and a half years instead.

The number of the prisoners on reward increases with every year, because on the one hand the courts cannot comply with the great number of political trials and on the other hand in many cases where proofs are not sufficient for tha trial, the trial cannot take place, but the prisoner in nevertheless not released and he is therefore endeavoring to facilitate the tasks of the courts in another way—by letting the prisoners die.

**Horrible Conditions in the Prisons.**

The conditions in most of the Polish prisons are such that a longer stay there means death for the majority of the prisoners.

In this respect the "Prison of the Holy Cross" and the Vronke Prison are most famous. The first is situated on a hill almost 2500 feet high and always surrounded by mists. As the food and the heating are completely insufficient and the wetness of the building has a terrible effect on the health, on the average of 150 prisoners die there every year of the 400 prisoners who are imprisoned there (the prison is built for not more than 300). In Czarist times only prisoners with a sentence of less than three years were taken to this prison because one knew that nobody could

The material gathered in this series of eight articles on the barbarous white terror in Poland is sent to The DAILY WORKER from a committee composed of workers' organizations in that militaristic and blood-stained land. The suppression of trade unions, the shooting down of unemployed, the torture of the prisoned workers told in this account is enough to rouse the indignation of even those unsympathetic to the workers' cause.

live there more than that. At present, however, tha prison is for those with life sentence in order to kill them as quickly as possible.

In the Vronka Prison the prisoners are tortured in such a way by solitary confinement and the brutal regime, that suicides and insanity are daily results. Only in the courts of the last year the names of three victims can be mentioned: Kalwka, Gorki, Meisler.

**Official Confession of the Prison Horrors.**

The Polish prisons have already gained a sad notoriety in the whole world. Already in 1924 progressive bourgeois politicians and radical writers of France protested against these conditions. Tha Polish parliament was compelled to appoint a committee of investigation (Augusti Lemoine ac cual task was to clear Poland before the eyes of the foreign states.

However, after having visited a number of prisons, the committee collected such an amount of material that it did not dare to present it to the public. Only after two years of work in secret sessions (tha members of the committee had promised not to speak about their work to anybody outside) the committee has composed a report for the parliament which was published in March 1926.

Let us mention here some extracts from the official report which certainly rathera tries to veil than to exaggerate the terrible conditions:

"Many prisons are very much overcrowded. In Cracow every prisonar had only an avarage of 2 cbm. air. The overcrowding in Lods is colossal. In Rovno there come on one prisoner only 1.9 or even 1.86 cbm. air . . . The prisoners sleep on tha floor, under tha planksbeds; one sack of straw always serves for two prisoners, the straw in the sacks, however, is old and rubbed into chaff. There are even too few blankets; bed linen is quite out of the question. The cold are tha cause of the many deaths . . . The prisoners on reward live worse than the hard labor prisoners . . . The "Holy Cross Prison" should be quickly liquidated. . . In the Galician prisons the conditions are worse. In the prison of Sambor, which has a quite modern building, the central heating and the canalisation are out of order already for several years. Even the prison hospital is not heated, since several years. The mutiny of the prisoners which took place there and led to the death of one prisoner, is therefore understandable. Also the prisons in Cracow are not heated. In Bialystok during the hunger strike of the prisoners the mouths of the strikers were opened by iron tongs in order to feed them. In this way the death of several prisoners was brought about. . . ."

(Continued Tomorrow)

# Fall River Laborers Want 50c an Hour

Fall River, Mass.—(F.P.)—Laborers employed by Lathrop & Shea Construction Co. in excavating for the $250,000 New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad engine house are striking for 10 cents more an hour. The workers want the same rate paid to other New England cities, 50 cents an hour. The New Haven is expected to increase its shop facilities at Fall River and concentrate most of its work in this depressed textile town.

# Musicians Win Wage Raise in Chicago

Musicians playing in the Schubert theaters have a new two-year agreement raising their pay from $72.50 a week of nine performances to $79 Chicago theaters in the agreement include the Olympic, Apollo, Princess, Garrick, La Salle, Four Cohans and the Auditorium. Neat week James C. Petrillo, president of the Chicago Federation of Musicians, will try and negotiate a new scale for members of his union who play in movie houses.


Where you will meet every active militant Left Wing trade unionist in Chicago.

**Sun., Sept. 5th.**

Where you can hear the organizer for Passaic strikers' relief.

**Rebecca Grecht**

When you can enjoy yourself as you never have before.

**T. U. E. L. Picnic**

Tickets are 50 cents, and you can get them at The DAILY WORKER office or T. U. E. L. office, 156 West Washington. Send fifty and we'll mail you one.


**U. S. Must Pay Export Tax.**

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 31.—Twenty thousand head of cattle belonging to the United States war finance corporation can only be returned to the United States upon tha payment of an export tax upon them, tha foreign office today notified the United States embassy.

American Charge Lane protested tha decision.

**Ashland Blvd. Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren—Monday, Sept. 6, 8 p. m. On Labor Day demand release of labor prisoners!**


**FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS' CHILDREN**

By Hermina Zur Muhlen

A delightful book of children's stories with over twenty black and white illustrations and four color plates and cover designs, by

LYDIA GIBSON

75c Duroflex Covers

$1.25 Cloth Bound

# Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

## HEADQUARTERS OF THE PARTY AND THE DAILY WORKER

### STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

THE Central Committee of the party considers it necessary to make the following statement to the membership on the question of the location of the headquarters of the party and The DAILY WORKER:

Rumors have been circulating in the party in regard to the proposed removal of the headquarters of the party and The DAILY WORKER from Chicago to New York City. These rumors have caused some disturbance in the work of the party, some comrades considering that it was a question of principle for discussion of the party whether its headquarters were located in one city or another.

The headquarters of the party were originally located in New York City. They were removed to Chicago BECAUSE AT THAT TOME and under the circumstances surrounding the party work, Chicago offered a better center to the Central Committee from which to conduct the party work. It may well happen that in the future other cities besides New York or Chicago will offer the best vantage point from which to conduct the work of the Central Committee.

The Central Committee does not believe that the question of where the party headquarters are located or in what city THE DAILY WORKER is published is a question of principle. It is a question of what the circumstances surrounding the party work are, and these circumstances may change from year to year. The question can only be discussed, therefore, from the standpoint of what location at a given time offers the best opportunity for conducting the party work in such a manner that the party may make the greatest progress.

The political committee of the Central Committee considered this matter and came to the conclusion that at present the best location of the party headquarters and The DAILY WORKER would be in New York City. It found, however, a number of obstacles in the way of making any change in the location of the party headquarters and the city of publication of The DAILY WORKER, and therefore decided that no change should be made in the location of the headquarters and the city of publication of The DAILY WORKER.

With this decision the matter is closed. The circumstances and obstacles to any change will make it impossible to reopen the matter during the present year. Should the question again be taken up the Central Committee will inform the membership of its views.

With this decision closed, there comes before the party the task of placing The DAILY WORKER on a sound foundation in its present location. We must "KEEP THE DAILY WORKER" at all costs, no matter where it is located.

The Central Committee will inform the party membership of its plans to this end and the conclusion that at present the best location of the party headquarters and The DAILY WORKER would be in New York City. It found, however, a number of obstacles in the way of making any change in the location of the party headquarters and the city of publication of The DAILY WORKER, and therefore decided that no change should be made in the location of the headquarters and the city of publication of The DAILY WORKER.

With this decision closed, there comes before the party the task of placing The DAILY WORKER on a sound foundation in its present location. We must "KEEP THE DAILY WORKER" at all costs, no matter where it is located.

The Central Committee will inform the party membership of its plans to this end and come to the conclusion that at present the best location of the party headquarters and The DAILY WORKER finds itself during the next few days, and urges the whole party to take up with energy and enthusiasm the task of safeguarding The DAILY WORKER for the future work of the party.

Central Committee,
Workers (Communist) Party,
C. E. Ruthenberg,
General Secretary.

## ANNIVERSARY OF WORKERS PARTY IS CELEBRATED

### Catholic Clergy Also Fail to Make Trouble

C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party will be the speaker at an anniversary meeting to celebrate the seventh year of the Communist movement in America at Freiheit Hall, 3837 W. Roosevelt Rd. on Wednesday Sept. 1 at 8 p. m. The conventions which founded the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party were held in Chicago on Aug. 30 and Sept. 1 respectively in 1919. This meeting is under the auspices of Section 4 of the Workers Party of Chicago.

In Buffalo an anniversary picnic will be held on Sept. 6 at Shaffer's Grove, E. Delavan and City Line. A well known speaker from the Workers Party will address the picnic and races and games will be held.

Detroit Mich. held its anniversary on Aug. 28th at the Workers' Hall. The speakers were Jay Lovestone, Philadelphia and Jay Lovestone, secretary of the organization department of the Workers Party.

The best way—subscribe today.

## DAILY WORKER DRIVE STARTS IN PITTSBURG

### Whole District United in Campaign

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 31.—All plans are completed for the coming special DAILY WORKER drive arranged by the district executive committee of the Workers Party, District 5. In connection with the campaign a special organizational drive is being initiated in order to increase the membership in the party.

**Special Effort.**

The nuclei are instructed to combine The DAILY WORKER drive with the membership drive. Detailed instructions were mailed to all nuclei.

The nuclei are also instructed to make a special effort to supply the DAILY WORKER with articles and news items dealing with the conditions in the shops, mills and mines, in the towns where the nuclei are located.

**Members Support Drive.**

Reports reaching the district office and organization drive send the importance of the combined DAILY WORKER and organizational drive show that the members will do everything they can to make the campaign a success.

Members of the party are requested to make special efforts to attend all the nuclei meetings where the details of the campaign are being taken up.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

you see the United States has no monopoly on those little incidents.

THUS British coal mining industry is in bad shape. It can only be rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the owners at the expense of the miners. The British miners must work longer hours for less pay so that the owners may be able to compete with German and Polish coal, which is turned out more cheaply because the Dawes plan forced the German miners to work longer hours that hitherto and the Polish government did the same for the miners of that country.

* * *

A. J. COOK stood out against a reduction in the miners' wages or a lengthening of the hours until now. The right wing labor leaders are willing to give everything away. The operators insist on Cook's head. The right wing labor leaders are only too willing. Dark lively days loom on the British labor horizon. What will the rank and file do? Have they yet developed the necessary leadership to contest the field with the MacDonalds and Thomasses? Not yet perhaps. But time is on their side and the British Communist Party which proved its mettal during the general strike is growing in numbers and in efficiency.

* * *

THERE is a revolution in Nicaragua and the still existing government of that republic has protested to the league of nations of which it is a member against the alleged action of a Mexican warship in aiding the revolutionary forces. Sometimes a South American revolution is a good thing to dodge explaining, but we note that the revolutionaries attacked the headquarters of the Bragman Bluff Lumber company and the Standard Fruit Steamship company of New Orleans. We are for the revolutionaries until further notice.

* * *

THE implications of Nicaragua's action in relation to the Monroe Doctrine, completely eclipse the protest itself. What if the United States resents the action of the league in interfering in a sphere over which the United States has assumed the sole right of political overlordship? The Chicago Tribune points out that Nicaragua's action is inconsistent with a recognition of the Monroe Doctrine. Unless the league watches its step Uncle Sam may play with his whiskers and put on that indignant look which was becoming to him before he got so disgustingly fat.

## OPEN SHOP PACT IS TURNED DOWN BY BOSS DYERS

### Gary Cleaners and Dyers Still Strike

GARY, Ind., Aug. 31.—An open shop agreement between the Master Cleaners' Association and the Cleaners and Dyers Union of Lake county signed by officials of each was turned down by the Master Cleaners at a meeting in Gary during which the Gary bosses led a successful fight on the pact.

**Betrayal of Men.**

Three members of the executive board of the union signed the agreement which was to set up open shop conditions in the cleaning and dyeing shops of Lake county in which the union had called a strike. This was entered into at the exclusion of two members of the board, Brothers Harris and Iekenhorst who went to Chicago to see union officials about the validity of such an agreement. They were told, however, that nothing could be done about it since it was signed.

But the action of the Masters' Association puts an entirely different complexion on the affair. And the union members who have been on strike, most of them very indignant about the agreement, will have their say about it at a meeting scheduled for Tuesday night.

**Open Shop Agreement.**

The agreement declared for an open shop arrangement to run until January at which time the dispute was to be arbitrated. In the meantime the bosses would impose their own conditions on the men. This agreement was very bad for the men, especially in view of the fact they stood a good chance to win and that all union men were sympathetic to the union.

A representative of The DAILY WORKER spoke to the lotter at a meeting of the retail association in Gary. A speaker was supposed to have been present from the Masters' Association but failed to appear. However, the organization took no definite stond.

Members of the teamsters' union have been delivering scab goods during the strike and the cleaners' and dyers' union is going to make an appeal to stop this.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

## JOSEPH MANLEY

### Statement by the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party

JOSEPH MANLEY died a victim of the dangerous work which capitalism compels the workers to submit to in order to gain their livelihood.

As a structural iron worker he risked his life daily in fulfilling the duties which capitalism requires of the workers of his trade. These dangers could be reduced and minimized if capitalist production did not place economy and profits above the lives of the workers. As it is, there is scarcely a great building which towers toward the sky in the cost of which there is not included the life of some worker engaged in its erection.

JOSEPH MANLEY was a proletarian fighter who for many years had taken a leading part in the struggles of the workers. In his early years he became a member of the union of his trade and fought militantly for better conditions for the workers. Fifteen years ago he was a member of the socialist party.

Like thousands of other workers, he was inspired by the great proletarian revolution in Russia. When the workers and peasants of Russia were raising their darkest hour, during the period of famine brought on by the destruction wrought by counter-revolution and drought, he took up work as the secretary of the Trade Union Committee for Relief of the Famine in Russia and rendered valuable services in arousing the trade unionists of this country to the meaning of the proletarian revolution and raising funds for the assistance of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

THRU his work in this field he came closer to the Workers (Communist) Party and found in it the expression of the leadership in the struggle against capitalist oppression and exploitation, and became a member of the party. He served the party as industrial organizer, helping to develop a militant trade unionism carrying on the class struggle against capitalism.

When the movement for independent political action by the workers and farmers, which he supported, reached its height in the mass demonstration for a party of workers and farmers in the convention of July 3, 1923, which formed the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, he was elected the national secretary of that organization, in which position he worked for the building of a broader party of workers and farmers by supporting the movement for the St. Paul Farmer-Labor convention of 1924. When this movement received a temporary setback thru the LaFollette party, he became the campaign manager of the Workers (Communist) Party in the 1924 election.

THE struggle over the policies the party should pursue, during the year 1924-1925, left him dispirited. Altho a good proletarian fighter, Comrade Manley did not understand clearly that such struggles are part of the life of a proletarian party, and that thru them it clarifies itself and creates greater internal strength, and that it is the duty of all revolutionists to cling more closely to their party in such a period. Because of this he allowed his membership to lapse and drifted out of the activities of the party. Those closest to him declare, however, that before his death he realized his error, and that he would again, had he lived, take up his work as a party member.

Despite the fact of his temporary weakness and that during the last year Comrade Manley was not in the ranks of the party, the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party believes that his long years of service to the working class movement entitle him to the respect of the workers and it makes this statement to do honor to his services to the workers' cause.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA,
C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary.

## TO COMRADES IN DISTRICT ONE IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The party is in danger of not getting on the ballot this year. We must get two thousand signatures before September 3rd. All comrades in Massachusetts are called upon to report at their city party headquarters immediately to work on getting signatures. Every minute of spare time must be given to this work. If necessary special comrades must be employed to do this work. Nomination blanks must be certified in each city and returned to the District Office AT ONCE. HELP PUT THE PARTY ON THE BALLOT! DO YOUR BIT!

(Signed) BERT MILLER, District Organizer, Dist. No. 1.

## CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party will speak on

**"Seven Years of the Communist Party"**

at

**Freiheit Singing Society Hall, 3837 W. Roosevelt Rd.**

**WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 8 P. M.**

The history of the struggle for the organization of the party and its developments and fight for the workers will be told at this meeting. Admission is 10 cents.

## FRANK CRITICISM MARKS DISTRICT CONFERENCE HERE

The most thoro discussion with open, frank criticism of failures and shortcomings ever held at any meeting of District 8 marked the district conference held Sunday, August 29. The effect was a wholesome one. The comrades could return yet more convinced of the possibilities available for the party and with plans for more systematically organized activities. The conference increased their faith in the ability of the party to respond to its tasks.

**Delegates In From District.**

Representatives were present from the Chicago sections, from most of the language fractions, and from the cities of Waukegan, Kenosha, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Hammond and Gary. The conclusions reached by these representatives were unanimous. The agenda consisting of only two points: one, the problem of adding more life to the party and the Y. W. L., and the trade union work in connection therewith.

Reports were made by the district organizer and the secretary of the trade union committee surveying the present situation, the periods of prosperity, however, not embracing all industries; the status of the labor movement with its official policies becoming increasingly reactionary, the insufficient participation in active work by many party members and the difficulties following the party reorganization. The results were shown in dropping party membership, insufficient development of functioning party committees and particularly of shop nuclei, insufficient sale of party propaganda material.

**Encouragement.**

The reports also stressed the points of encouragement. The results of publication of shop papers, development of united front activities in support of workers' struggles, the achievements recorded in many respects in trade union activities, and emphasizing the need of much greater concentration on elementary tasks.

The delegates agreed unanimously with the estimation of the existing conditions and the lessons to be drawn which were put forward by the reporters. The delegates furthermore went deeply into the various phases of the pending work in view of these lessons and many valuable contributions were made, not only on the theoretical correctness of policies, but more yet by way of giving practical examples of how our objects can be attained the most successfully.

**Future Program.**

The following program for the immediate future as proposed by the district committee was unanimously agreed to: First in general, give more concentration on developing contact in shops, particularly of heavy industries, development of shop nuclei, extension of shop papers, more systematic organization of mass propaganda activities, literature sales, distribution of party papers, and complete program of party education for the coming season, proposals in regards to work amongst the Negroes, strengthening the Y. W. L. and providing necessary financial assistance for party activities.

More specifically the following points of concentration were proposed and accepted unanimously:

**Build DAILY WORKER.**

1. Building of The DAILY WORKER. 2. Development of progressive movement amongst the coal miners. 3. Participation in the elections with development of certain possibilities for united labor ticket. 4. Initiation of specific campaign to organize the unorganized. A concrete program of details on each of these four points were adopted.

## Chicago T. U. E. L. Group to Discuss Mexican Church Struggle Tonight

The Chicago General Group of the Trade Union Educational League will meet tonight at the Northwest Hall, corner North and Western avenues. Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, will speak on "The Role of Mexican Labor in the Present Struggle Against the Catholic Church." In addition the British strike and other matters of interest for the militants in the trade union movement will be discussed. The meeting will start promptly at 8 P. M. The meeting will also take up final arrangements for the T. U. E. L. picnic, which will be held Sunday, Sept. 5, at Stickney Park Grove. All trade unionists are invited to attend.

## MINERS' EXECUTIVE STILL FIRM AGAINST MACDONALD PRESSURE FOR BETRAYAL

(Continued from page 1)

the Labor Party parliamentary group, is still going on and so far has not resulted in any decisions being announced. Undoubtedly the MacDonald-Thomas group is trying hard to induce the miners' executive to surrender and lead a betrayal.

The parliament, after renewing the "emergency powers act" has adjourned until November 9, turning down a proposal of MacDonald to meet on Sept. 7. MacDonald is having said he hoped that a peace proposal would be formulated by that time.

The resistance of the miners and labor generally to any surrender and their growing resentment at attempts to trick and betray them is shown by the demonstration staged by miners and other militants from the recently adjourned National Minority Conference, in front of the Labor Party organ this morning. The demonstrators demanded the editor retract statements made in an editorial asserting that the miners should have accepted the Samuel's memorandum last May and called the strike. After registering their protest and singing the internationale, the demonstration ended.

**CLEVELAND ATTENTION!**

All petitions to put the party ticket on the ballot must be at the district office no later than Friday morning, Sept. 3. Petitions brought in later than that date will be of no value. Every signature will be required so do not fail to turn in your petitions.

District Executive Committee,
L. Amter, District Secretary.

**Raincoat Workers Strike.**

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Boston's 1,000 raincoat workers are striking to get a 42-hour, five-day week instead of the 44-hour, six-day one. The local waterproof garment workers' union is affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

**U. T. W. Convention in September.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The 25th annual convention of the United Textile Workers of America opens in New York Sept. 13, to last five days. Representatives from the new Passaic wool strikers' unions are expected to be present.

**Shirt Fabric Workers Strike.**

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 30.—The United Textile union loom fixers and weavers of Solvay Dyeing and Bleaching Co. are striking against wage reductions. The plant makes men's shirtings. Workers are organized in the United Textile Workers.

**The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.**

THE editor of the radical magazine Rational Living, Dr. B. Liber, has just returned from abroad and will resume the publication of the journal within a short time. Details about its suspension and its future plans will be found in the first issue. Old subscribers are requested to notify us at once in case of a change of address. The editor or manager may be seen by appointment only. Address: 788 Riverside Drive, New York (Corner West 156th Street. Subway station Broadway and 157th Street). Telephone Wadsworth 8929.

Mail address: Box 2, P. O. Station M, New York. Sample copies will be sent free to new readers upon request.

## Perth Amboy Y. W. L. to Have Mass Meet

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 31.—The Young Workers' League here will hold a mass meeting at Workers' Home, 308 Elm St. on Sept. 5th at 7 p. m. Good speakers will address the meeting. All workers are invited. Admission is free.

## I. W. A. to Hold Open Air Meetings in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The following open air meetings will be held this week by the International Workers' Aid:

Wednesday, Sept. 1st. — 10th St. and Second Ave.

Thursday, Sept. 2, — 116 St. and Lenox Ave.

Friday, Sept. 3, Stone and Pitkin Avenues.

**Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.**

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 to 7:00—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins; instrumental solos.

7:00 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.

7:30 to 8:30—Pierson That, 14-year-old boy pianist; Arthur Millquist, baritone.

8:30 to 10:00—Lirris Joe Werner, Forrester songs; WCFL Ensemble.

10:00 to 11:00—Dance music from the Municipal Pier Auditorium, Chas. Cook's Orchestra.

## HELP WANTED AT ONCE!

THE International Workers' Aid at 1563 West Madison St., Chicago, needs volunteer workers to help address 25,000 envelopes for British miners' relief. Wanted every day and evening this week from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

*Volunteers Give Your Services!*

## JOSEPH TUMULTY ENTERS CONTEST FOR PRESIDENT OF ILLINOIS MINERS' UNION TO SUCCEED FARRINGTON

(Continued from page 1)

rators, published a special article Aug. 5 which lauded Farrington as "an able leader who is highly esteemed by the operators" and that 7 years ago the late Francis S. Peabody wanted Farrington to be a "labor representative" on the board of directors of the Peabody Coal company. The article added sinisterly, "whether Farrington was appointed to the Peabody board, your correspondent does not know. His stock (with the operators) has risen, rather than fallen, since that date."

**In Others' Footsteps.**

Farrington follows the notorious Tom Lewis, Phil Penna and other union officials in the golden path to the capitalist camp. His first utterance of policy after the uncovering of his acts was a statement that union miners should take a 35% cut from the present Jacksonville scale. This would bring their wage to $5 a day. By his change of employment Farrington has increased his own wage $60%, bringing it to $25,000 a year. The Peabodys have just swung 8 large Pennsylvania mines from the union to the open shop, operating the first to resume work at the low 1917 scale.

**Big Fight Over Ouster.**

That a battle royal raged during the meeting of the executive board which resulted in a motion suspending Farrington from office is whispered around the corridors of the district office in Springfield. The Lewis forces wanted to expel Farrington from office and from the union at one fell swoop. Farrington's most loyal supporters were opposed to taking any action until the president's return and the middle-of-the-road boys led by vice-president Flahwick favored suspension, at the same time granting Farrington the privilege of a trial under the constitution. This position carried the day.

Flahwick, who was closely linked with Farrington in all the former's crooked work during recent years has his eye on the presidency. There is a suspicion that Flahwick knew of Farrington's intention to go over to the Peabody payroll and that there was an agreement between the two, that Farrington would stand for reelection and then resign, appointing Flahwick to fill the vacancy.

It is rumored that Flahwick is urging William Sneed, to withdraw his candidacy for the presidency, offering Sneed the vice-presidency. This is believed satisfactory to the Peabody interests. Sneed is just as reactionary as Farrington. John L. Lewis is moving every ounce of influence he possesses to install his own machine on the ruins of Farrington's. But those who claim Farrington is thru because of this exposure do not know what they are talking about according to Springfield union politicians. The Peabody Coal company employs 30,000 miners and the company's resources are enormous. Farrington with his salary of $25,000 a year and a liberal drawing account for "emergency" work will be able to take over the greater part of his "union organizers" into the Peabody apparatus and continue his union wrecking policy.

**Walker Embarrassed.**

Another political figure in the trade union movement who will be embarrassed by the Farrington exposure is John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, former president of the Illinois Miners' Union and crony of Farrington's. Walker and Farrington are named by Senator Caraway as beneficiaries of the Sannel insull slush fund in the recent primary elections. Both are influential cogs in the Small machine. Both supported Frank L. Smith, and both are bitter foes of radicalism. Walker resented the imputation that he would take money from a capitalist politician and he stated that Farrington was equally pure.

**Trouble at Convention.**

The endorsement of Frank L. Smith will come before the state convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor and it is reported that Walker will be seriously handicapped without the presence of Frank Farrington and his army of delegates. The miners' union, the flat janitors, the building trades and the teamsters' union are also the strongest numerically at state conventions. The three latter have their main strength in Chicago. They are extremely reactionary and as the leaders do not always walk in the straight and narrow path, locally, John H. Walker's influence with Small comes in exceedingly handy when those boys need a pardon for one of their jailed gangsters.

**Johnny Draws His Pay.**

In return for those considerations Walker is allowed to retain his position with a salary of over $100 a week, which is looked on as a miserable pittance by less highly titled officials of other unions.

John Fitzpatrick and Ed. Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor are finding it more difficult every day to face their old progressive friends. The Frank L. Smith scandal hit them pretty hard and now comes the expose of Farrington with whom they were associated in boosting Frank L. Smith. Verily, indeed, the way of the transgressor is not easy.

# 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY SUNDAY IS MAY

FIRST PRIZE WINNER

## AUTO COMPANY AT FLINT, MICH. COERCES VOTE

### General Motors Tells Flint to Appropriate

By a Worker Correspondent.

FLINT, Mich., Aug. 31. — After a threat issued by the General Motors corporation, not to use their newly acquired $4,000,000 plant unless the voters of Flint, Mich. install a new sewer system the "Loyal" Flint City Council has decided to give the voters another chance to make good.

The General Motors corporation recently bought out the huge plant of the Flint Motor Co. at the fancy price of $4,000,000 for the purpose of manufacturing the closed Buick bodies now being made in Detroit, and recently tied up several times on account of labor troubles.

The city fathers of Flint immediately got busy and asked the voters of Flint to favor a $120,000 appropriation to install a new sewer system to accomodate the General Motors corporation's program of still further expanding the former Flint plant. On August 17 the voters of Flint defeated this measure, and immediately Mr. H. H. Bassett, president of the Buick Motor Co. issued a statement to the effect that the new $4,000,000 plant will be left idle and the Buick bodies continue to be made in Detroit, Unless the voters of Flint change their minds and put in new sewers for the General Motors corporation.

One of the reasons why the Flint voters turned down the new sewer proposition is that in the thickly populated sections of the east and west side of Flint where the workers live, there are no sewer accomodations, while the south side where the $4,000,000 plant is located, already has sewers and is not built up at all.

Immediately after the statement by Bassett, in fact the same day, the local politicians appeared before the city council with a resolution requesting that the sewer proposition be given another vote.

"I am satisfied that the citizens of Flint are loyal to their town, loyal to their institutions, to the General Motors . . . (!) I have been assured that the sewers to be built were for the benefit of the General Motors corporation. This is not true. General Motors never asked for anything. It was not justified in asking for . . . General Motors is only asking for what the city has always done in the past 20 years," said the man who introduced the resolution.

And now the citizens of Flint will again be asked to vote huge sums of money to improve the property of the General Motors corporation at the expense of the health improvements in the working class residential sections.

It should be borne in mind that the huge majority of the Flint voters are employed by the General Motors corporations.

A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.

NEW!

the first booklet on the subject:

**ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED**

By Wm. Z. Foster.

A timely pamphlet of interest to every worker in and out of the organised labor movement.

10 CENTS.

**GINSBERG'S**
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## SESQUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATES SALESMANSHIP; CRUDE AND DIRTY

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.— Sesqui-Centennial . . . one hundred and fifty years in which to paint the idea of business enterprise for private profit. The exposition is blatant, crude, as is America today, flaunting its painted stucco salesrooms over the flatness of the filled-in marshland. For sky-line, the monotony of flat roofs . . . with here and there an ornamented turret.

The most significant statue is an enormous bottle of Bromo-Seltzer, forceful warning to those whose constitutions are too weak to stomach modern "jazz." This landmark greets you at every turn of the artificial "lagoon," as your imported gondola glides over the bloated carcass of a dead cat or pulls up alongside the roller-coasters of "Frontiers Inland."

**Russian Room Brighter.**

There are other interesting contrasts, which stand out in spite of the slipshod, half-finished state of the exposition. In the art exhibit for instance, after wandering thru dozens of rooms filled with dull portraits and still-duller landscapes, you suddenly come upon a burst of color and motion in the Russian room. One canvas in this room has caught the spirit of the whole huge show. Across its face marches the typical American proletariat army . . . darby hats, pick axes, shovels, market baskets bursting with "Uneeda Biscuits," all neatly labeled. And in the background, the menacing smokestacks of our industrial towns not forgetting the ever present reminder of the next world war, T. N. T.

Two rooms away the walls are covered with the most exquisite Persian rugs. Attached to one of them is a card which states that it was woven "by a slave," for the entrance of a mosque . . . and bears the inscription: "Only in the service of the Lord, do I find Life."

**Advertising Started Early.**

On a quiet street they have succeeded in reproducing a part of beautiful old Philadelphia . . . Here is Washington's house and Franklin's, and the Gerard bonsa with the old "counting house," the first Philadelphia bank. Here too is Franklin's old printing press noiselessly turning out the first copy of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" . . . March 25, 1816 . . . "Price One Cent." It is interesting to see that for its eight columns of news there are eight columns of advertising, proving that "Old Ben" was a worthy ancestor of his successor, "The Saturday Evening Post," and knew how to turn a penny for profit.

That the exposition is primarily concerned with furnishing a medium for advertising American business interests goes without saying. Our old friends of the hill board and street car cards greet us at every turn. Wrigley's, Waterman's, the B. and O. railroad vie with the Wall Paper Association and Standard Oil for your eye and your money.

**Japanese Typewriter.**

Even the Chinese and the Japanese have caught the fever. Next to a Japanese typewriter which can write up and down or sideways, one sees portraits of American children skillfully embroidered in colored silks for the small sum of $200 and the Japanese Export Corporation displays lifesize figures of Japanese men in native costume, topped off with American felt hats.

But the crowds are bored, they can see all this any day in any one of our 100 per cent American cities, with a few skyscrapers, a traffic cop, an ambulance and a fire engine all thrown in for the same price.

A STORY ABOUT
**YOUR JOB**
or any
**WORKER CORRESPONDENCE**
sent in this week may win one of these prizes (winners announced in issue of Friday, Sept. 10).

1—KING COAL—A splendid novel by Upton Sinclair, in a cloth-bound edition.

2—LEFT WING UNIONISM—By C. L. J. Sapose. A new book every worker should read.

3—BARS AND SHADOWS—By Ralph Chaplin. A beautiful book of poetry written by the noted working class poet.

SECOND PRIZE WINNER

## Workers Party Nucleus Makes Durant Motor Co. Forego Plan to Cut Pay

By a Worker Correspondent.

ELIZABETH, N. J. — There is a plant here known as The Durant Motor Co., making Durant and Star cars. The conditions were as bad as in any other open shop in the country. Last February there was a shop nucleus of the Workers Party organized. The nucleus proceeded to work and started to issue a bulletin known as the Durant-Hays Hunt Radiator. The bulletin was very well received by the workers and was well read by them. It described the bad conditions in the shop and urged the workers to organize.

Last June the company made an attempt to cut the wages of the upholsterers and trimmers. A strike followed which lasted for a few hours and the men won the wage cut back.

While the men were out and were standing on the sidewalk near the plant, Mr. Hilfers, of the New Jersey Federation of Labor came asking what the trouble was. The men told him all and said that they were willing to join a union. As the wages of upholsterers they succeeded in forming a local of that union. Meanwhile workers of other departments heard about it and also started to organize, but as there was no union they could not be admitted, so they formed an A. F. of L. local known as "Auto Body Workers' Union."

Both local unions are functioning well and have already their respective charters. Last Friday both locals held a joint open meeting which was well attended. Workers are showing a very good spirit, as since they started to organize, their conditions are improving.

The Machinists Union is also coming into this drive and those three organizations will most likely succeed in organizing the plant and establishing a basis for organization in the auto industry.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

THIRD PRIZE WINNER

## LOCAL 38 OF I. L. G. W. TRIES UNION DRIVE

### Left Wing Executive to Organize Girls

By WILLIAM LUPU,
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.— (By Mail) —After many years of unmotorialized efforts by former administrations to organize the dressmakers, the left wingers have launched a vigorous drive against the dressmaking sea holes of this city.

The task, however, is now more perplexing than ever before.

Of the varied problems, two are most menacing: First, how the apathetic ladies' tailors may be egthused to help organize their sisters, the girls; second, how to stave off destructive criticism, which springs from the bitter opposition—the right wing.

**Unity Prime Requisite**

Local 38, comprising several crafts—ladies' tailors, alteration tailors, theatrical tailors, and custom dressmakers —has ever since its inception, for almost two decades, grappled with the vexing problem of unorganised dressmakers.

**From Bad To Worse.**

The problem has, of late, become more serious than in past years, the trend of fashion tending to create "soft work," the kind of ladies' apparel that girls produce at wages forty percent lower than men receive.

Fashionable Fifth Avenue shops, inveriably, catering to their patrons' fancy, whose vogue whimsies have lately been Parisified, display soft line modes, for which fabulous prices are paid to the highly reputed fashion shops, in comparison to the meager wages of the dressmakers.

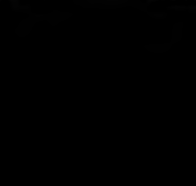
**Lack of Spirit.**

Year after year, the ladies' tailors were wont to bear competition until they have settled down, indifferently, working wherever and whenever they chance to find a job.

Some of them, being misled to abandon the hope of ever succeeding in organizing the girls, have adopted a pessimistic attitude, even when the underpaid girls are willing to help in unionizing the dressmakers.

**Left Wing on Duty.**

The executive board, however, has faithfully resolved to forge ahead, barriers notwithstanding, until Local 38 will have organized the dressmakers, and raised the standard of conditions for all of its members.



## Latest Prize Winners Among Our Worker Correspondents

The prize winners this week are as follows:

First Prize: It goes to the writer of Flint, Mich., who tells us about the General Motors corporation, the Morgan combination in the auto industry. The prize is a year's subscription to the COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, official organ of the Communist International.

Second Prize: This prize, a copy of "Left Wing Unionism" by David J. Saposs, goes to another automobile worker correspondent who writes about the Durant Motor Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

Third Prize: New York gets this prize, a copy of "Bars and Shadows" by Ralph Chaplin as the result of a story sent in about organization work in the needle trades in the metropolis.

Send in your story. It may win one of the prizes next week.

## A. C. W. MEMBERS PROTEST AGAINST PIECE WORK PACT

### Resent New Concession in Montreal

By VICTOR FRANK
(Worker Correspondent)

MONTREAL, Aug. 31. — The last meetings of Montreal Locals of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union proved that the general officers of the union what the workers think of the new concession to the Montreal clothing manufacturers.

The official press of the Amalgamated Union for the last few weeks talks about the "victory" of the Amalgamated general strike in Montreal, and now they claim that the membership must agree to piece-work, because this is the only way to bring the manufacturers back to Montreal from the little country places where they ran away from union control.

**Much Bitterness.**

It is hard to believe the bitterness that prevails now among the Montreal Amalgamated members. They all agree that piece-work will bring more demoralisation into the Montreal clothing market than there was before the general strike. The general office is threatening to withdraw the charter and financial support if the members will not accept their policy.

The sentiment against the new piece-work policy is such that pressers' local decided to tax their members five dollars each to form a fund to fight piece-work. The same sentiment prevails amongst the operators and cutters.

**Which Will They Do?**

The Montreal Amalgamated members are awaiting further actions of their general officers. The problem is: Will the general office of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers take into consideration the strong sentiment of their Montreal members condemning piece-work or will they go over the heads of their members and bring in the system against which the workers are protesting.

It is foolish to believe that the Montreal clothing Workers will be able to compete thru the piece-work system with French girls unorganized and in the small country towns of Quebec province.

## Collector For Passaic Discovers Shopkeepers Oppose; Workers Help

By M. PERLIN
(Worker Correspondent)

During the house to house collection in Chicago on August 22 I had some experiences that may interest other collectors. In a bakery at Division and California a worker sweeping the floor searched his pockets and gave his only ten pennies, saying, "I wish I could give ten dollars." The customers gave something, but the nicely dressed young men at the cash register said, "I wouldn't give a cent for the strikers because they are no good. They want higher wages and shorter hours, and that isn't good."

**Dislikes Strikes.**

In a lunch room nearby a short fat fellow with beady eyes and an oily liker said, "I'm the boss of this store and I don't want you to bother my customers."

I went ahead without paying any attention to him, and he threatened to have me thrown out. I threatened to organize a strike of his customers, and the effect was very good. He gave me a quarter, apologised, and invited me to proceed with the collection.

**Floored Him With Mere**

At another place the boss wanted to debate, "See here," he said: "The strikers are fools. They stay out of work half a year, and even if they gain a little raise in wages, they have already lost more."

But I argued with him on the basis of Marxian economics that the workers have nothing to lose but their chains. When they work for low wages they only prepare for themselves a time of unemployment; when they strike they may raise their wages. If he wasn't convinced, some others may have been.

Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.

## CALIFORNIA LABOR BACKS LABOR'S FOE

### Socialists Refuse to Take United Action

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN.
(Executive Secretary The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 31. — "When thieves fall out," it is possible for honest workers to find out the true state of affairs in the California political situation. The two outstanding candidates for the republican nomination for governor are F. W. Richardson, present governor, and Lieut. Gov. C. C. Young.

Richardson is the most ultra-reactionary that ever ran the state of California. He is supported by the Southern Pacific railroad interests, because he placed one of their leading officials on the state railroad commission, which has saved the Southern Pacific millions of dollars.

In return for this slight favor, the head of the Southern Pacific donated $10,000 to the campaign treasury of Governor Richardson. The latter is also supported by the infamous Los Angeles Times, which carries on the most vicious attack upon organized labor of any newspaper in America.

**A Fake Liberal.**

Richardson's chief opponent is C. C. Young, who poses as a liberal and progressive, with the support of the Hearst newspapers, Senator Hiram Johnson, and "Boss" Parrott, who runs Los Angeles. Young was a supporter of La Follette in the last presidential election, but was discreet enough not to do so too openly, and to this day maintains a benevolent neutrality regarding Coolidge and Dawes. One of the most powerful backers is Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California Federation of Labor, and head of the state conference for progressive political action which, together with the socialists, conducted La Follette's campaign in California in 1924.

**How To Tell "Friends of Labor."**

Young has the official backing of organized labor, in view of the recent action of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council in endorsing his candidacy, which even went so far as to circularize its affiliated membership to register republican for the primary elections. As California is normally a republican state, nomination virtually amounts to election. The Central Labor Council went further, and endorsed a number of other candidates for office, some of whom are notoriously anti-labor.

The unique method they use is by counting the number of times they voted for a measure endorsed by Labor, and if it outnumbered the votes on measures disapproved by Labor, then they were "friends of labor." One of the ways in which some of these anti-labor candidates secured the endorsement of the Central Labor Council, was by their "wet" record.

**Silent on Repressive Law.**

Young is in no sense a labor candidate. For 16 years he has been a part of the state political administration, posing as a liberal. At the present time, when asked about his stand on the criminal syndicalist law, under which nearly 200 I. W. W. members were sent to San Quentin penitentiary, he refused to commit himself for fear of alienating the support of some of the "respectable" people who are behind him.

The labor party which flourished in Los Angeles three years ago is long dead. The socialist party has nominated Upton Sinclair for governor, and he so far refused to join with the Workers Party to place an independent Labor Party ticket in the field, fearing to lose its place on the ballot. If they place technical considerations above the interests of the workers and farmers, then they are surely discredited in the eyes of all militants.

**Socialists Refuse United Action.**

Even their own locals are sending in inquiries to the state headquarters of the socialist party as to what stand they are taking in regard to the Communists' proposal for a united front. The indications are that the Workers Party will be forced to place its own candidates in the field, and continue its fight to unite labor's forces on the political field.

## Garment Strikers Ask A. C. W. For Strike Aid

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 31.—An appeal from the 40,000 striking clockmakers of New York, who have been out for nine weeks, has been received by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' executive committee. President Sidney Hillman announces. The executive will appeal to its membership to aid their fellow garment workers.

**56 Years a Convict.**

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 31. — "Old Bill" Maxwell, 81, one of the oldest convicts in the United States, was given a cake topped with candles today, the 55th anniversary of his arrival at the state penitentiary here. He was convicted of murder. He never has attended chapel, a moving picture show or a baseball game at the prison.

Labor Defense Rally, Labor Day, Sept. 6. Speakers: Gurley Flynn, Covington Hall, Dr. Peters, J. P. Cannon and C. E. Ruthenberg.

## A NEW NOVEL By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

**WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.**

J. Arnold Ross is a wealthy independent California oil operator who was first Jim Ross, a teamster, and then a merchant before he went into the oil business. Bunny, his son, is a sensitive boy, learning the oil business and now going to high school. Dad has a field in the San Elida Valley on the Watkins ranch. The Watkins family are holy rollers. Eli Watkins has become a religious fakir with a shriek of his own. Bunny had met Paul Watkins when they were both much younger. He liked Paul who had run away from home because he didn't like the religious discipline imposed by his father. Paul is now a carpenter in the new Watkins field and on his sister Ruth is keeping house for him. The Watkins field is really Bunny's and he has been made very wealthy thru the bringing in of a great well which has come to fourteen derricks, in the meantime war with Germany looms and the men in the oil field under the leadership of an organizer from the Oil Workers' Union, Tom Aston, prepare to strike for an eight-hour day and a raise in wages. Paul becomes a leader of the strikers and a battle is on between the oil workers and the Oil Operators' Association which supplies thugs and gunmen to the strikebreakers. Everything is going Dad during the strike. Bunny is back at school and receives the reports only thru the press. He is somewhat sympathetic to the strikers and doesn't believe the calumnies printed in the press about the strikers.

• • •

VII

The German submarines had sunk one American vessel too many, and America was going to war; Congress had been summoned, and the whole country was on tiptoe with belligerency.

The newspapers had pages of despatches from Washington and New York, and from the capitals of Europe; so it was not surprising that the news of the Paradise oil strike got crowded out. Once in a while you saw an inch or two buried in a back page; three strikers had been arrested, charged with beating up a strikebreaker on a dark night; it was declared by the operators that the strikers had attempted to set fires in the district, and that German agents were active among the trouble-makers: some little thing like that, to remind you that three thousand men, and the wives and children of many of them, were waging a desperate struggle with starvation.

Dad of course had daily reports of what was happening, and so Bunny got the news. Little by little the operators had gathered up a supply of men, paying them extra wages, and bringing them to the field. They were seldom skilled men, and there were many accidents; nevertheless, a number of the wells were back on production, and in two or three cases some drilling was being done. But on the Ross tract everything stood idle; and Bunny could see that his father was irritated by this situation. He was losing a fortune every day—and at the same time losing caste with his associates, who thought he was either crack-brained, or a traitor, they could not make out which. Of course, the Big Five were glad enough to see one of the independents cutting his own throat, but they pretended to be indignant, and spread rumors and propaganda against their rival, and magnified the trouble he was causing in the field.

Bunny could see all this, and he got the sting of it from the gossip which Aunt Emma brought home from the clubs, and Bertie from her house-parties and dinner-dances. And then he would think of the men, clinging pitifully to their hope of a better life, and his heart would be torn in half. There was only one thing that could justify Dad's course, and that was for the men to win; they must win, they must! It was the way Bunny felt when he sat and watched a foot-ball game, and cheered himself hoarse for the home-team. He had an impulse to jump into the arena and help the team—but alas, the rules of the game forbade such action!

There had been more trouble with the guards at the Ross tract, and Dad was going up to the field, and Bunny went along for a week-end. It was springtime now, and the hills were green, and the fruit-trees in blossom—oh, beautiful, beautiful! But human beings were miserable, millions of them, and why could they not learn to be happy in such a world? It was springtime all over the country, and yet everybody was preparing to go to war, and form vast armies, and kill other people, also groping for happiness! Everybody said that it had to be; and yet something in Bunny would not cease to dream of a world in which people did not maim and kill one another, and destroy, not merely the happiness of others, but their own.

They came to Paradise and there was the strange sight of idle men, hanging about the streets; and of guards at the entrances to all the oil properties. There was somebody making a speech on a vacant lot, and a crowd listening. It was a great time for all sorts of cranks with things to teach—itinerant evangelists, and patent medicine venders, and Socialist orators—the people heard them all impartially. Bunny found that his reading room was being patronized now, there were men who had read all the magazines, even to the advertisements!

Dad interviewed a committee of his men. It was an impossible situation, they reported, the guards were deliberately making trouble, they were drunk part of the time, and didn't know what they were doing or had done. Therefore the union had put up some more tents, and the men in the bunkhouse were about to move out. Those who had families, and occupied the houses, would try to stay on, if Mr. Ross would permit it; there was no place for the families to go; and they dared not leave the women and children alone in the neighborhood of the guards. Dad interviewed the captain of the latter, and got the information that the men had liquor, of course; how could you expect men to stay in a God-forsaken hole like this without liquor?

Bunny went up to see Ruth and Meelie—the place to get the news! Their girls were hard at work baking, but that didn't occupy their tongues, and from Meelie's there poured a stream of gossip. Dick Nelson was in the hospital with a part of his jaw shot away—that nice young fellow, Bunny remembered him, he had worked on Number Eleven well; he had knocked a guard down for dirty talk to his sister, and two other guards had shot him. And Bob Murphy was in jail, he had been arrested when they were bringing the strike-breakers into the Victor place. And so on, name after name that Bunny knew. Meelie's eyes were wide with horror, and yet you could see that she was young, and this was more excitement than had ever come into her life before. If the devil, with his hoofs and horns and pitchfork and burning smell, had appeared at a meeting of the Tabernacle of the Third Revelation, Meelie would have enjoyed the sensation; and in the same way she enjoyed this crew of whiskey-drinking, cursing ruffians, suddenly vomited out of the city's underworld into her peaceful and pious springtime-decorated village.

(To be continued)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
**CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY**
Meat Market Restaurant
IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.
FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(Workers organised as consumers)
4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail (in Chicago only):
$6.00 per year | $3.50 six months | $2.00 three months

By mail (outside of Chicago):
$6.00 per year | $3.50 six months | $2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB — Editors — Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.
Advertising rates on application.


## This is No Beggarly Religion

Dr. Annie Besant is no piker when it comes to throwing a little religious party. She crowded everything the traffic could bear into her Chicago entertainment and the result is not surprising. Theosophy has taken a great leap forward.

What spiritual soul in quest of supernatural consolation would not jump at a religion that offers an honest-to-god christ as an attraction? Particularly if the christ is as young, handsome and mysterious as Krishnamurti, this intriguing Hindu with the thick luxurious lips and a mouth that suggests a Don Juan. Here is a god with a future. Unless all signs fail he should get far in his profession. It cost money to make him what he is today. But Mrs. Besant had it. And even if thousands of poor slaves—perhaps Hindus that Mrs. Besant likes to free in her spare moments—are sweating their lives away to keep Annie's coffers replenished, sure Krishnamurti may save their souls, provided they are crazy enough to understand theosophy.

Mrs. Besant is no sack-cloth-and-ashes monk when it comes to dressing up for a celebration. This vestal does not neglect to trim herself when about to appeal to her spiritual groom. Among the little things she wore at the theosophist convention are the following ornamenta: a royal swastika, inlaid with rubies, on a gold wire necklace; the vulture, rod and serpent scepter of Egypt wrought into a pin; a crystal gazing ball suspended from a rope of crystal beads; a gold bracelet with a gold heart bangle; a gold and lapis lazuli bracelet with a wrist watch inset; a fleur de lis brooch entangled with necklaces; a seal ring of carved stone covered half of the first finger of her right hand; three other rings of plain gold; slippers embroidered with gold and silver pomegranates.

Mrs. Annie Besant is what you might call, a well dressed woman. Theosophy, once regarded as a bait for the freakiest of freaks with even less money than brains, is now a crozier's length ahead of christian science.

## More Treachery in the British Miners' Strike

According to news dispatches, Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the parliamentary labor party, delivered a speech in the house of commons in favor of district agreements to settle the miners' strike.

This would mean the destruction of the union as a national body and the reduction of its influence to a minimum.

The miners have consistently stood out against separate agreements. It is one of the most important demands on their program. The operators have been equally insistent on separate agreements.

It is no surprise to see Ramsay MacDonald line up with the operators. The gentleman who accepted $150,000 from a tory biscuit manufacturer has nothing in common with the working class. MacDonald was not merely speaking for himself when he expressed himself in favor of splitting the miners' union. He spoke for the officialdom of the labor party and for the right wing of the official leadership of the Trade Union Congress.

It is doubtful if history has recorded a more perfect piece of treachery than that perpetrated by the T. U. C. and Labor Party officials against the striking miners. They are shown as the willing agents of British imperialism. When it came to choosing whether they should stand with the working class or with the exploiters they stood with the latter. Those flunkeys have no more use for the workers than the leaders of the liner liberal and tory parties have. In their ambition to become His Majesty's government they need the votes of the working class. That is the only reason they give them lip service in the piping days of peace. But when a labor struggle endangers the empire they show their true colors.

That the British miners have withstood the many blows dealt to them by false friends as well as their historic enemies is one of the marvels of the class struggle. Their steadfast courage, their bulldog tenacity and their self-sacrificing spirit will illuminate the pages of history. But if the future workers' government of Great Britain decides to build a museum of infamy to perpetuate the memory of their most outstanding betrayers, in that hall of shame the most conspicuous positions will be reserved for the plaster images of Ramsay MacDonald, J. H. Thomas and the other leaders who sold out the British miners in 1926.

Calvin Coolidge has ordered federal employes to tip porters, waitresses and taxi drivers wisely and not too well. It should not be forgotten that Cal was a successful lawyer by being a darned good bill collector.

It is not surprising that Mrs. Coolidge took a fancy to the president when she first met him. The first lady of the land, by divine right of the House of Morgan, once was a teacher in a deaf and dumb school. Perhaps she mistook Cal for her favorite pupil.

Portugal may not cut a big figure in the league of nations, but some of her leading citizens have knocked Wall Street for a row of Latvian lats. A $14,000,000 swindle with a political motive is nothing to be sneezed at even in Wall Street.

It now remains for Jack Peabody to state that he put Frank Farrington on his payroll at $25,000 a year salary because of "auld lang syne."

## Former War Secretary Wants Debts Cancelled

Cleveland, O., Aug. 31.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under Woodrow Wilson, was on record today in favor of American cancellation of foreign war debts and partial relief of German's burden.

In an article appearing in the house organ of a Cleveland bank, Baker urged such action to overcome the turbulent economic conditions thruout Europe.

## Arbitration Not For N. Y. Movie Operators

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Motion picture operators of New York, Local No. 306, refuse to put their demands to arbitration in the deadlock between them and the Motion Picture Theater Owners' Chamber of Commerce. The employers' organization is composed of smaller houses. The union has already settled with the big firms, gaining 10 per cent wage increases.

# Life and Work in the Soviet Union

7. The Trade Unions and Voluntary Societies.
By ANISE.

THE Communist Party makes no secret of the fact that it controls and "leads" not only the Soviet government, but the trade unions, the co-operatives and the host of voluntary organizations that have sprung up since the revolution. Running a state is only part of the party's job; the Soviet state, by itself, is not supposed to produce socialism. That is the job of the Communist Party, using the state, the unions, the co-operatives, the voluntary organizations as instruments for the purpose.

Trade union membership has risen in the past year and a half from five and a half million workers to seven million seven hundred thousand. How do the Communists control this vast membership, of whom they form only 8 per cent? In every union, every shop committee, the Communists form their "fraction," which always acts together for its program. This is done quite openly and simply: it is no more considered by the rest of the workers than the students in an American university object when the athletic association plans and puts thru some athletic program with the tacit support or even the cordial co-operation of the less athletic students. The Communist program is not regarded as one program set over against another program; it is rather the joint program of the working class, formed by all the workers who are energetic enough and intelligent enough to care about forming it, and who enter the Communist Party for that purpose.

**Communists Active Everywhere.**

WORKING together in factory trade union meetings, the local Communists in every plant organize classes, clubs, special voluntary organizations. The Communists fix the general policy of these organizations and then invite the non-partisans as members. There are "Friends of Children" (the helpless waifs), "MOPR," for the relief of political prisoners abroad; "Down with Illiteracy Society," "Friends of Aviation," as well as many physical culture societies. Over ten million have joined these organizations in the past two years. All of them, while the membership is largely non-Communist, were initiated by the Communists and started by them along a predetermined line.

"Production conferences" is another recent development, organized on the initiative of this party in factory, and composed of workers and members of the technical staff. These conferences aim to increase production by studying all the reasons for low production and by making suggestions in any and all fields. . . . Some 34,000 workers in the Moscow district alone are in such organizations. . . . Cultural "big brother" committees are also instituted in factories, where the workers agree to interest themselves in improving the life of a certain village or township. These are all voluntary committees, and there are now a million persons working on such committees and thus drawn into social work. Incomplete returns from twelve provinces show that such cultural assisting committees have built 678 reading huts, opened 131 schools, 6 motion picture halls, 20 traveling motion picture shows, have given 17 tractors, organized 123 experimental farm plots, 75 co-operatives, besides introducing all sorts of new culture into hundreds of villages, from medical work to electrification.

Another special organization initiated by the party, but composed largely of non-party members, is the group of "delegates" or women delegates. This began as a body representing the women of industry, in proportions of one to every thirty or forty women. Now there is one delegate elected to every ten women in industry. They are the more energetic and intelligent of the women and thru them the party reaches the great mass of unskilled women workers, drawing them gradually into participation in union work, government work, finally into party work. As a result of this program, recent elections showed 21 per cent of women in the city soviets.

**How the Party Leads in Rural Districts.**

RURAL districts, where the party organization is still extremely small, are none the less directly influenced and by the party thru the co-operatives and the soviet organisations. In a village soviets the proportion of Communists, never large, has been cut in half by the past elections and is now only 6 per cent of the total membership in village soviets, 18 per cent in township soviets, and 47 per cent in township executive committees. Part of this was due to the deliberate program of the Communists themselves to draw more non-party peasants into participation in government work. None the less, the actual figures came as something of a shock and were spoken of freely at the party congress as showing the "failure to group the masses of poorer and middle peasants around local party groups." Investigations and "cleaning" of rural party organizations is now under way.

**Inner Party Democracy.**

At every party "discussion" claims are made by the group which fails to carry its points that the party is run by a small group at the center dictating everything. To some extent this is true in every large organization. The party officially answers this charge by stating that inner party democracy consists:

1. In the fact that all leading organs from the central committee down to the factory committees are elected, and that elected leaders are responsible to the party in the person of central committee and local organizations.

2. In the fact that all members of the party are drawn actively, as far as possible, into the working life of the party, and that all measures taken by the center are first widely discussed in mass organisations.

3. The fact that the framework of party leadership is systematically being widened.

The directing organ of the Communist Party is the central committee, composed now of 63 members and 42 alternates and holding sessions every two or three months. This body elects a political bureau of nine members and five alternates, which directs all matters of political policy, and an organization bureau of eleven members and five alternates, which decides on organisational matters. Under these, five secretaries (the chief of whom, of course, is Stalin) carry on the party's daily work.

Whatever freedom and "democracy" may exist in the preliminary elections and discussions, which once a decision is reached it is binding without further discussion on all members, who are expected to observe "iron discipline and complete unity and Communist firmness" in carrying it out, thru government apparatus, or trade union channels, or in co-operatives or voluntary social organisations, wherever they may be assigned to work.

# MATTHEW WOLL FUMES AGAINST BORAH, RUSSIA

## Bitter Condemnation of Passaic Action

(Special to The Daily Worker)

Montreal, Aug. 31.—Matthew Woll, a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and member of its Executive Council in session here, makes a bitter attack on Senator Borah for his interest in the Passaic strike of textile workers.

The A. F. L. officialdom had followed a policy of non-recognition of the strike, and had rebuked the strikers for appealing to the Council for aid or organizational support without first joining the United Textile Workers Union.

**Hates Everything Progressive**

A committee headed by Jett Lauck, railroad labor economist, with the participation and help of Senator Borah, succeeded in persuading the U. T. W. to admit the 16,000 militants on strike in Passaic. Up until that time the strike had been supported by progressive labor on a voluntary basis, and especially by Communists, both in America and abroad.

Woll in his statement manages to condemn Jett Lauck, Borah and the Russian government all in one breath. After stating that the Lauck committee could not approach the Executive Council, with any recognition in this strike only the United Textile Workers, Woll continues:

"Labor has no reason to look upon the activity of Senator Borah as having been friendly to the workers of America. To the contrary, his consistent efforts to have the United States recognize Soviet Russia against the constant protest of the American Federation of Labor clearly indicates that labor and Senator Borah are not in accord either in matters political, economic, domestic or international.

At the present time the United Textile Workers are actually conducting the strike as a result of the work of, among others, Senator Borah. At the same time that Borah and Lauck were trying to bring about this result, the American Federationist, organ of the Executive Council, was publishing large advertisements of the Botany Mills, the largest employer concerned in the Passaic strike.

This is not the first time that Borah and Woll have clashed. During the consideration two years ago of a Senatorial committee headed by Borah of the reasons for and against recognition of Russia by the United States, Woll became very angry when alleged evidence he wanted to present against the Russian government was rejected by the committee as unreliable.

**Get Away With Drug Store Booze.**

Cutting their way thru a rear door of a drug store postal substation here today, robbers carried out 12 cases of bonded whiskey, 100 gallons of wine, $150 in stamps and $250 in cash. The safe was removed from the postal station and carried to an adjoining building, where it was blown open.

## A Correction by Comrade Losovsky

The above letter from Comrade Losovsky is made necessary not thru any fault of our own but by reason of the stoppage of our English exchanges during and for some time after the British general strike.

We received no copy of Lansbury's Weekly in which the statement of Swales, Hicks and Tillet appeared and we received the copy of the Sunday Worker containing a statement by Purcell and Hicks we assumed, carelessly perhaps, that this was the statement referred to.

We think it unnecessary to say that we were in entire agreement with the estimate of the role of the center group in the British trade union movement made by Comrade Losovsky, even to the extent of believing that some of the same sharp criticism should have been leveled at them before their weak and cowardly position became quite so apparent.

As a matter of fact we went to a good deal of trouble to do what we thought was attracting attention to Comrade Losovsky's article and far from desiring to create an "extremely ambiguous situation," we are trying to give all possible information on the subject at issue.

The criticism contained in the editorial from the Sunday Worker which we published in connection with the article certainly does not tend to lighten the burden on Hicks and Purcell. (Editors Note).

EDITOR, The DAILY WORKER,
Chicago, U. S. A.

Dear Comrade:—

On July 3rd you reprinted my article entitled, "Who Needs These Declarations?" in which I exposed the maneuver of the so-called "left wing" leaders of the general council, who were attempting to screen their past treachery and prepare for future betrayals by means of equivocal statements in the press. In the course of this article I incidentally pointed out, in friendly fashion, that our very valuable comrades of the Sunday Worker were unconsciously aiding the misleaders by "welcoming" their hypocritical statements.

ALLOW me to point out to you that you are entirely in error in saying that my article refers to the Sunday Worker of June 13th. My reference was (as stated in the article) first to a public statement by Swales, Hicks, and Tillet published in Lansbury's Weekly (of May 22). The comment of the Sunday Worker which I rightly criticised was contained in their issue of May 23, (not the article of three weeks later which you quoted), which said: "We welcome the statement issued by Swales, Hicks, and Tillet the other day, just as we do the other declarations in today's Sunday Worker.

NOW it is true that three weeks later our good comrades on the Sunday Worker had finally learned the lesson which I was trying to point out in May, in my article, namely that Hicks & Co. were in a united front with Thomas against the miners. That is good, but it is not good that the knowledge of these facts which it is your duty to transmit to the readers of The DAILY WORKER should be confused by your erroneous editorial note, which objectively serves to divert the attention of the readers from the main subject, which is examination of the treacherous role being played by the so-called "left" leaders, and fix it instead upon the question of whether the Sunday Worker was correctly quoted or not.

EVEN at the moment when you were writing that editorial note, the "left" leaders were committing new treason. They had tricked Cook into a new "united front" with them, on the basis of silencing criticism and "recriminations." Surely for those who carry the burden of guilt such as the members of the general council, this was a bargain at any price; but they were not content. Having silenced Cook for the moment, they violated their own side of the pledge, by publishing thru Bromley (another "left") their complete official attack upon the miners . . . an act taken full advantage of by the mineowners and government. Can criticism of such low betrayal be too sharp or too prompt?

In view of the extremely ambiguous situation created by your editorial note and method of handling my article, I must ask you to publish this letter in The DAILY WORKER.

With Communist Greetings,
General Secretary,
Red Internationael of Labor Unions.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

# LABOR PARTY RIGHT WING SPLITS UNION

## Organize Dual Trades Council at Battersea

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BATTERSEA, England, Aug. 31.—A dual Trades Labor Council has been set up here and is engaging in a vicious campaign to destroy the official council. This new body has the blessings of Eccleston Square, that is the officialdom of the labor party.

The general opinion amongst active workers in the labor movement at Battersea is that this dual council is but another attempt on the part of the leaders of the labor party to split the movement rather than let it be controlled by Communists.

Comrade Sklolvsala has the unquestionable support of the official council, and has been returned as a Communist member of parliament from this constituency.

This has been a thorn in the side of the labor party leaders for some time, hence their endorsement of the dual council.






Read it today on page 5.

# Ernest Haecker on "Last Words on Evolution"

CHAPTER II.

THE STRUGGLE OVER OUR GENEALOGICAL TREE.

Our Ape-Relatives and the Vertebrate-Stem.

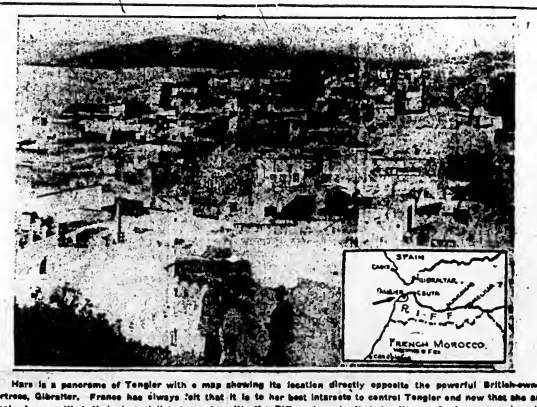
(Continued from previous issue.)

Since the great Lamarck established the idea of the vertebrate at the beginning of the nineteenth century (1801) and this Parisian colleague, Curier, shortly afterwards recognised the vertebrates as one of his four chief animal groups, the natural unity of this advanced section of the animal world has not been contested. In all the vertebrates, from the lowest fishes and amphibians up to the apes and man, we have the same type of structure, the same characteristic disposition and relations of the chief organs; and they differ materially from the corresponding features in all other animals. The mysterious affinities of the vertebrates induced Goethe, 140 years ago, long before Curier, to make prolonged and laborious studies in their comparative anatomy at Jena and Weimar. Just as he had, in his "Metamorphosis of Plants," established the unity of organization by means of the leaf as the common primitive organ, he, in the metamorphosis of the vertebrates, found this common element in the vertebral theory of the skull. And when Curier established comparative anatomy as an independent science this branch of biology was developed to such an extent by the classic research of Johannes Muller, Carl Gegenbaur, Richard Owen, Thos. Huxley, and many other morphologists, that Darwinism found its most powerful weapons in this arsenal. The striking differences of external form and internal structure that we find in the fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals, are due to adaptation to the various uses of their organs and their environments. On the other hand, the astonishing agreement in their typical character, that persists in spite of their differences, is due to inheritance from common ancestors.

The evidence thus afforded by comparative anatomy is so recent that anyone who goes imperfectly and attentively thru a collection of skeletons can convince himself at once of the morphological unity of the vertebrate stem. The evolutionary evidence of comparative ontogeny, or embryology, is less easy to grasp and less accessible, but not less important. It came to light at a much later date, and its extreme value was only made clear, by means of the biogenetic law, some forty years ago. It shows that every vertebrate, like every other animal, develops from a single cell, but that the course of its embryonic development is peculiar, and characterised by embryonic forms that are not found in the invertebrates. We find in them especially the chordula, or chordalarva, a very simple worm-shaped embryonic form, without limbs, head, or higher sense-organs; the body consists merely of six very simple primitive tissues. From these we have developed steadily the hundreds of different bones, muscles, and other organs that we afterwards distinguish in the mature vertebrate. The remarkable and very complex course of this embryonic development is essentially the same in man and the ape, and in the amphibians and fishes. We see in it, in accordance with the biogenetic law, a new and important witness to the common descent of all vertebrates from a single primitive form, the chordaea.

(Continued Tomorrow)

## Spain's Request for Tangier Causes New Crisis




Here is a panorama of Tangier with a map showing its location directly opposite the powerful British-owned fortress, Gibraltar. France has always felt that it is to her best interests to control Tangier and now that she and Spain have settled their imperialist accounts with the Riff and made that territory safe for concessionaries they fall out, like thieves, over the possession of Tangier which Spain wants very badly.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 198. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THAT there is not always something in a name was again proven when an auditing commission appointed by the Chicago chamber of commerce went over the books of the Cook county sanitary district and found everything but a financially hygienic situation. If names mean anything at all, the sanitary commission has something to do with sewage and public health. But the auditors found that everything was a sideline with the sanitary boys, except padding the payroll with deserving ward heelers and legal luminaries who find loopholes in the law for the political crooks to escape thru.

• • •

HENRY Kittredge Norton, writing in the Contemporary Review dwells on the benefits of American imperialism to those happy peoples lucky enough to come under its beneficient rule. Cuba is a perplexing problem he admits in a rather puzzled manner. Despite the Platt amendment Cuban politicians succeed in lining their pockets from the public till and Mr. Kittredge shudders to think of what those generous souls would do but for the purifying influence of American interference. Kittredge had better keep silent about the opportunities in Cuba. Harry Daugherty, A. B. Fall, Frank L. Smith, Len Small, Frank Farrington and countless others would take the next boat to Havana.

• • •

PROFESSOR Ripley of Harvard threw a bombshell into Wall Street last week when an article written by the Harvard economist came to the attention of the nation's financial capital. Ripley demanded that more light be thrown on corporations and their condition for the better protection of small investors who are usually decoyed by the doctored reports of stock selling agencies and insiders who stand to make profit on fluctuations in stock. The professor might as well save his ink. The corporations will do pretty much as they please as long as democrats and republicans run the political machine for them. Let's hope the professor got well paid for the article.

• • •

WHETHER Pola was to wed Rudy or not the world may never know as the farce are buried with Rudy. Pola has been about to commit herself so often that even a patient public is beginning to lose faith in her. "I'll never fall in love again" wailed the noted expert in the portrayal of passion on the screen. Pola's next picture should have a wide vogue as they say, unless Rudy's admirers are faithless. Pola is no slouch in the publicity business. Every time she fainted from grief, thousands of newspapers flashed an eight column line on the front page so Pola kept on fainting until she bore a hole in the sidewalk. Finally, the headline artists got cramps and Pola stopped fainting.

• • •

TWO thousand theosophists sat down last night to a meatless and fishless feast and after reading the menu I can see fourteen good reasons why a person should be a vegetarian provided one has the money and unlimited time. Of the fourteen attractions on the menu I believe the most appropriate item was nuts. Still if ethical scruples were considered eggs should be excluded. The thousands of eggs that were scrambled to appease the theosophical hunger, mean so many thousand chickens less in the world.

• • •

WE heard something about "animal crackers" in the movies recently but looking over the paper for inspiration the following headline compels attention: "Buddhists will pray for the souls of 20,000 dead pets." Reading the text we learn that in Tokio, Japan, there is a big dog and cat cemetery at which an annual "animal mass" is celebrated. This is a long step forward from the days (or nights) when a council of catholic bishops discussed the question: "Has woman a soul?" The woman won her soul

(Continued on page 4)

ANOTHER ARTICLE on

**WHAT AND HOW TO READ**

("The Control of Wages")

*by Arthur W. Calhoun*

of Brookwood Labor College

IN

**NEXT SATURDAY'S ISSUE OF THE New Magazine Supplement**

To be followed by some of the leading writers and educators in the American labor movement.

**SUBSCRIBE**

# SHOOT DOWN WORKERS IN MILL STRIKE

## *Open Shop Uses Gas, Guns and Clubs*

BULLETIN

MANVILLE, R. I., Sept. 1.—With national guard soldiers, armed with rifles, barring the public highway bridge to the Manville-Jenckes mill, with barbed wire entanglements thrown up and with leaders of the 1,700 textile strikers protesting that they will demand redress for the firing by state troopers and deputy sheriffs in which 14 persons were injured, the strike situation today was at fever heat.

The protest was carried to the governor of the state who announced that he had not sanctioned the calling out of the troops but was investigating the battle at the bridges.

Crowds gathered near the barred entanglements today and were evidently in an angry mood over the closing of a public highway.

• • •

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANVILLE, R. I., Sept. 1.—Riot guns, revolvers and tear gas bombs were used by state police and deputy sheriffs against strikers of the Manville-Jenckes cotton mill, with the result that five strikers were seriously wounded, a boy bystander's face torn by a revolver bullet and one deputy and one state policemen were wounded by reckless shooting of the guns of their own men.

**An Open Shop Attack.**

The strike began on August 18, when the company started an open shop campaign and lengthened the hours. It brought in non-union loom fixers to work at the mill in piece of restoring union men it had laid off. The workers struck, being joined by the workers in the Globe mill at Woonsocket and the Social mill, making some 3,000 strikers in all.

On Sunday night the strikers began to picket the mill when scabs were learned to be arriving, brought in with beds and stoves and quartered in the mill. A force of forty state constabulary and deputy sheriffs had been posted at the head of the Blackstone river bridge to guard the plant, the the bridge is public property.

**Provoke Reprisal.**

The brutal behavior of the police and the appearance of scabs in the mill windows resulted in a rain of stones. The mill superintendent, A. Sweet, advanced on the crowd of strikers, waving a revolver and threatening to shoot. The crowd, thus provoked, closed in on him and gave him a severe beating. The police then used their clubs with increased brutality.

The trouble increased by this. Last night the crowd at the bridge had grown to nearly 1,500. When a man tried to cross the bridge a state policeman knocked him down with a club. The crowd charged, but was met with tear gas bombs and a brutal clubbing.

**Shoot Workers Down.**

Then when Colonel E. S. J. Chaffe of the state police withdrew them away from the bridge the crowd thought that crossing it was allowed, but when they advanced they were suddenly and without warning fired upon by police riot guns and revolvers. Five strikers and sympathizers went down, one very seriously wounded.

The wanton nature of the shooting is seen in the fact that even after this the police fired another volley without warning, and later on still another. Colonel Chaffe had meantime called for troops, and soon after midnight a national guard detachment of 35 arrived on the scene in motor trucks.

**Union Charges Provocation.**

Strike leaders make the direct accusation that Colonel Chaffe's police incited and provoked the crowd by brutal attacks and fired without warning. One of the bystanders, Aram Auclair, a boy of 18 and nephew of the mayor of Woonsocket, was struck in the jaw by a stray police bullet.

**Bandits Rob Power Co.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1.—Two masked bandits shortly before noon today held up the general offices of the Illinois Power Company, located in the heart of the downtown business district here and escaped with $3,000.

## HELP!

Starvation holds the British Miners in its deadly grip. Send donations to the International Workers' Aid, 1553 W. Madison St., Chicago.

# OUSTED MINERS OPEN FIGHT FOR REINSTATEMENT

## *Farrington Will Ignore Board Decree is Report*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1. — On the heels of Frank Farrington's suspension from the presidency of the Illinois Miners' Union for having signed a contract with the Peabody Coal company at a salary of $25,000 a year, a movement has developed, having for its object the reinstatement of those members who were expelled from the union by Farrington because of their radical views and their refusal to allow the operators to break contracts with the union et will.

Local unions will pass resolutions demanding the reinstatement of the ousted officials. Farrington's fall has put new spirit into the progressive miners who had their best efforts so often frustrated by the machinations of Farrington and his corrupt machine.

**Miners To Act Quickly.**

With Farrington now exposed to the whole membership as a paid agent of the Peabody Coal company, the local unions are expected to act quickly without fear of having their charters lifted on the slightest pretext. It is not considered likely that the Fishwick-Nesbit crowd will be in a hurry to ape the methods of boss Farrington, this side of the elections.

**To Defy Decision.**

According to reports in circulation here Farrington has notified the district office that he has no intention of permitting the executive board or Lewis to force his resignation. If true, this is unpleasant news for Farrington's closest cronies who hoped he would take his medicine and say nothing. Those elements are so closely tied up with the suspended president and their political hands are so soiled with corruption that they dare not oppose Farrington and so openly espouse his cause would be to commit political suicide. They now sit be-

(Continued on page 4)

## The Shady Record of Frank Farrington

THE following sketch of Frank Farrington's career in the United Mine Workers of America is a summary of a series of articles that appeared in THE DAILY WORKER in October 1924, under the title, "On a Labor Fekar's Trail." Farrington's latest exploit in accepting a $25,000 a year salary from the Peabody Coal company, while still president of the Illinois Miners' Union, makes it impossible for even his closest friends to condone his action. He now stands suspended from office by action of the district executive board.

John L. Lewis and his cronies and the bureaucracy of the Illinois Miners' Union are equally responsible with Farrington for the shady actions of the past years committed under Farrington's leadership in Illinois. The DAILY WORKER does not confine itself to publishing facts unpalatable to the reactionaries and sometimes considered scandalous by the liberals. It goes further and urges the workers to take action, get rid of the reactionaries by organizing their forces and replacing them with leaders who will serve the workers and not the employers. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" and the rank and file must be always on guard, because it often happens that the radical of today is the reactionary of tomorrow. The interests of an individual leader can be harmonized with the interests of those he is elected to fight, but the interests of the masses can never be in common with their exploiters. Rank and file activity, intelligently directed is the only safeguard of honest leadership.

• • •

ARTICLE I

A VETERAN member of the Illinois Miners' Union once informed the writer that "all the coal Frank Farrington ever dug would not keep a gas heater from freezing to death." The speaker may have used poetic license in order to emphasize that Farrington's relations with the miners of Illinois have mostly been as a bleeder of union funds and a willing ally of the coal operators in extracting as much profit as he possibly could out of the bone and sinew of the coal diggers, but it is true that his life as a coal digger was very short.

The purpose of the following sketch of Farrington's career is to expose him to the members of the Illinois Miners' Union in his true colors so that they may have the necessary evidence at their disposal for forming an opinion as to his real character when they cast their ballots in the approaching election for the officers of District 12, for the next two years. So long as Farrington and his gang remain at the head of District 12, just so long will it be impossible for the union to make any progress or function in the interests of its members. The following brief sketch will show that Farrington started in to feather his own nest since he first joined the union and that he grew wealthy by forming a united front with the coal operators against the coal diggers.

Farrington first made his acquaintance with coal mining in Streator, Illinois. After considerable "ups and downs" he got to the secretary of Local Union 600, but in a very short time he had trouble with the union over his carelessness in handling the funds. This incident did not stagger his ambition, and shortly afterwards, we find him at a sub-district convention at LaSalle, where he figured in the proceedings by attacking the sub-district president for squandering the funds, because the official in question charged one dollar a day for hotel expense.

In 1909 Farrington ran for president of the Illinois Miners' Union and was defeated. His friend, John H. Walker, ran for international president against T. L. Lewis, and met the same fate. The two defeated candidates did the next best thing under the circumstances. Walker got a job for Farrington on the payroll of the Illinois State Federation of Labor while Walker was placed at the pap of the Illinois Miners' Union.

It was about this time that Farrington first blossomed out as a capitalist politician. A certain Judge Hadley

(Continued on page 4)

IN THE NEW MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

"THE STORY OF LABOR"

by Thurber Lewis

With Decorative Illustrations

by O'Zim

"ART AND LABOR"

by the famous French novelist

PIERRE HAMP

**LABOR DAY SPECIAL ISSUE OF THE DAILY WORKER SATURDAY, SEPT' 4TH**

*DON'T FAIL TO GET THIS ISSUE*

"THE PASSAIC STRIKERS"

by Mary Heaton Vorse

"AMERICAN IMPERIALISM IN URUGUAY"

by Homer Pegrot

"HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN MEXICO"

by Manuel Gomez

POEMS - MOVIE REVIEWS CARTOONS

# WOMEN OF BRITISH COAL STRIKE ARRIVE IN MOSCOW GETTING BIG OVATION FROM SOVIET WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 1.—The first group of the British miners' delegation, including the miners' wives, among these the wife of A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, arrived here today, and were greeted by a tremendous demonstration for the unity of the English and the Russian labor movement and of sympathy of the toiling masses of the Soviet Union for the heroic struggle of the British miners.

Annie Cook, speaking to the great crowds, declared: "We came to thank the Russian workers for their help. A million women and two million children require immediate aid. Many families are living merely on bread. Several cases of the death of mothers from exhaustion have been registered in a number of districts. Particularly is the need now felt because of the coming of autumn and the rigors of winter."

## *Andreyev Urges Greater Support*

Chairman Andreyev of the Soviet Labor Union delegation to the Anglo-Russian committee, reported in the presence of the British miners' delegation, to the Central Council of the Labor Unions of the U. S. S. R., on the course of the conference of the committee.

Andreyev pointed out that the Soviet delegation suggested concrete steps to increase the material support of the miners on the part of the Anglo-Russian committee and the General Council as well also that the Soviet delegation had introduced measures against the importation of fuel into England.

The Central Council unanimously approved the action of the Soviet delegation, and further adopted a resolution entrusting its delegates to the forthcoming congress of the British trade unions to declare decisively that the labor unions of the Soviet Union are ready to give the utmost further material support to the heroic struggle of the British miners.

**U. S. Starts Anti-Militant Labor.**

At the same time the Central Council, in an appeal to the labor unions of the U. S. S. R., invites them to aid the British miners by levying a one per cent assessment upon the salary of all members. Simultaneously, the Central Council is notifying the Red International of Labor Unions that it offers to conduct a campaign for a similar levy among all organizations affiliated to the Red International.

# K. OF C. HEAD URGES CAL TO WAR ON CALLES

## *Mexican Labor Favors Drastic Measures*

WHITE PINE CAMP, N. Y., Sept. 1. The Knights of Columbus today placed their appeal for the use of force against the Calles administration before President Coolidge.

James A. Flaherty, Supreme Knight, accompanied by all of the supreme officers, made the request. He roundly condemned the Calles regime in Mexico, and even went back as far as the Carranza administration in his complaint.

Flaherty denied that the Knights of Columbus sought armed intervention. "We called attention to the existence of the embargo on the shipment of arms into Mexico.

"We did ask that this government give neither support, sympathy nor aid to the Calles regime."

Mexico City, Sept. 1.—Counter-memorial to the petition of the Catholics is to be presented to congress by radical labor elements. This will ask that the existing religious regulations be made more drastic. The sponsors of the memorial declare that it already has two million signatures, including trade unionists, agrarians, tradesmen and others.

**Secretary's Son in Altercation.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Philander C. Knox, son of the late secretary of state, was recovering in Casualty hospital today from a severed artery suffered, according to the police report, in an altercation with his wife, Mrs. Josephine Poole Knox.

**Thieves Relieve Bank of $7,000.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Four armed bandits held up and robbed the Perry Jefferson branch of the Liberty Bank here today of between $6,000 and $7,000 and escaped in an automobile.

# U. S. HINTS AT WILLINGNESS TO TALK TO SOVIET

## *Department Spokesman Breaks Silence*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Breaking the long silence of the state department on the question of Russian relations, a spokesman of the department today said that the administration is perfectly willing to discuss with the Soviet Union the question of Russian debts to this country both public and private.

Observers take this to be a very significant departure, or at least a preparation for one, in the attitude of the state department towards the Russian question. Powerful interests have of late declared themselves in favor of resuming trade relations with the Soviet Union and it is recalled that only last week the New York Journal of Commerce issued a special supplement urging a resumption of relations with the Soviet Union.

**Much Caution.**

The department spokesmen however, are very cautious. They deny that a willingness to talk about debts implies a deviation from the policy of the state department towards Russia laid down in 1923. But for the past three years, it has been noted that even a consideration of the debts has not been mentioned by the department, which put its attitude on the basis of a fundamental disagreement, economically and politically with the Soviet regime.

Aside from the agitation for a resumption of trade in which the leading advocates are large business firms now doing a profitable business with the Soviet Union, the state department has been put more or less to the necessity of making some sort of official pronouncement in order to live up to the repeated declarations of the Soviet foreign office on the latter's willingness to undertake a consideration of the debts between the two countries. Spokesmen for the Soviet Union have been quoted as saying that all that is necessary for a beginning of the negotiations is for the United States to allow a Russian debt commission to come to this country to go into the question of debt claims, both public and private, with representatives of the United States.

**U. S. Debt Claims.**

According to the state department the public debt is some $20,000,000 representing principle and accrued interest advanced to the Kerensky government. Private claims being pressed by such firms as the International Harvester Co., Standard Oil and the Singer Sewing Machine Co. amount roughly to about $100,000,000. In addition to this the National City Bank of New York and J. P. Morgan and Co. have claims of $50,000,000 in old imperial bonds outstanding in this country.

**Soviet Counter Claims.**

The Soviet Union has expressed a willingness to talk the settlement of these debts over, reserving of course the right to press counter-claims, based doubtless on the invasion of Russia by American troops in the days following the revolution.

# UNKNOWN SAILOR HERO OF SOVIET RIVER DISASTER

## 150 Reported Drowned in Boat Collision

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LENINGRAD, Sept. 1. — An unknown sailor is acclaimed today as the hero of the Bureveatnik disaster, when some 150 persons were drowned as the Bureveatnik, a Soviet passenger ship, sank in the Morskoi Canal on Sunday night after colliding with a pier in an effort to avoid a collision with the German steamer Greta.

**Turned Off Steam.**

This unknown sailor, a member of the crew of the battleship Murat and a passenger on the Bureveatnik, returning to his station at Kronstadt from a holiday, ran into the boiler rooms as soon as he realized the Bureveatnik was sinking and opened the steam cocks. His action is believed to have prevented an explosion and an even worse disaster. He was unable to regain the decks, however, and was drowned.

Most of them who lost their lives are believed to have been trapped below decks, as only nineteen bodies have thus far been recovered. A rigid inquiry into the causes of the disaster and the possible lack of life-saving apparatus on a ship carrying 400 passengers and forty crew is under way.

**Scene of Panic.**

The sinking of the vessel was accompanied by scenes of wild panic, and it is estimated that at least forty women were among those who met death by drowning.

Many passengers were thrown into the water and others jumped, saving their lives by clinging to the stone piling of the pier against which the ship smashed.

**Assistance Futile.**

The crew of the German steamer Greta lowered a lifeboat, but it was almost immediately swamped by frantic persons who insisted upon clinging to it and trying to save their lives. When the boat was swamped those who had already been picked up were thrown into the water and drowned.

## Wants Prisoners Paid; N. Y. Federation Will Bring in Independents

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 1.— Extension of workmen's compensation to include injuries of state institutions permanently injured by their employment was favored by the New York state federation of labor convention. Compensation should be paid upon the prisoners' release, the convention recommended.

John Sullivan, reported as president of the federation by the convention, declared that the organization would attempt to bring into the American Federation of Labor ranks as many of the independent unions in New York as possible. He denounced radical organizations. He made no mention of the A. F. of L. investigation of the fur union, as he is a member of the committee appointed to do the work.

## Soviet Union Buys 700 Horses in Canada

CALGARY, Alta., Sept. 1. — Already 700 horses have been purchased for shipment to the Soviet Union in Canada, I. D. Burns, a local auctioneer, and Dr. Sinclair, who represents the dominion government as veterinarian, are buying horses in Alberta for shipment to Leningrad.

The Soviet government intends to purchase 1,000 horses in Canada this year. The horses weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds. They are too light for Alberta demands, but are just the thing needed by the Russian farmers. The dominion government guarantees payment.

**Movie Operators Gain.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 1. — Motion picture machine operators of New York gained 10 per cent wage increases from the Vaudeville Managers' Association. Local 306 threatens strikes against the smaller houses if they do not sign the same agreement.


**Just Arrived!**

Attractively bound copies of the INPRECOR (International Press Correspondence) giving full proceedings of the

**Sixth Session of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International**

February-March 1926

Invaluable material for the revolutionary worker, student and especially

**For All Party Functionaries**

Only a limited number have been received and all purchases filled in order received.

**60 Cents, Postpaid.**


# LEAGUE OF NATIONS MEETS AGAIN; FRANCE AND ENGLAND HOLD WHIP HAND

Palace of the League of Nations at Geneva; the League assembly in session; M. Briand (left inset), French foreign minister, and Austan Chamberlain, British foreign minister. The seventh annual meeting of the league will take place during the early part of September when the struggle for permanent seats on the assembly will be continued with a consequent sharpening of national rivalries—the very thing the league was created to abolish.

# AN OPEN LETTER BY NEGRO LEADER ON THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.— William Pickens, field secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the following open letter to the New York Herald-Tribune shows conclusively that statements made by one Alexander Lanier declaring that Negro voters are not discriminated against are absurd pointing out cases of discrimination in various parts of the country:

To the Editors of the New York Herald-Tribune.

The letter from Alexander Sidney Lanier of Washington, D. C., in the issue of August 8 is hopelessly wrong in its implications that there is no discrimination against the Negro as a voter in the South. But we are not going to deal with the mere implications, we are going to challenge the absolute truth of two of his statements.

**Fifteenth Amendment.**

First, he denies emphatically that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution authorizes the overthrow, "without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude," the right to vote." And to prove that he does not, he quotes from the amendment: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

That does not seem to Mr. Lanier to guarantee to anybody the "right to vote," since it does not make voting necessary at all, but simply guarantees against race discrimination if and when there is voting. But Mr. Lanier forgets that this provision must be taken together with that earlier provision of the same constitution which says: "The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government."

**Against Race Discrimination.**

Now everybody knows that no republican form of government can exist without voting, however restricted this voting may be, and the Fifteenth Amendment guarantees to every man that this restriction shall not be against his race. In brief, the Fifteenth Amendment only guarantees against race discrimination where voting is allowed at all, and artfully in spite of the original constitution, by guaranteeing a republican form of government, makes voting necessary. States may "restrict but cannot altogether drop popular suffrage and the restriction cannot be against race. Hence the guarantee. If an idiot or an ignoramus is denied the right to vote on account of his idiocy or ignorance, it still this idiot or ignoramus is guaranteed the right to vote "without regard to race."

In the same letter Mr. Lanier also says with emphasis: "At present there is absolutely nothing in the constitutions or laws of any southern state that infringes or in any way violates this amendment, the ignorant and prejudiced charges that are constantly being made to the contrary notwithstanding."

**A Good Example.**

This statement is so absolute, universal and unconditional that to refute it will require only one example to the contrary. Here it is, from the latest revised constitution of Texas: "In no event shall any Negro be eligible to participate in a democratic party primary election held in the state of Texas; and should a Negro vote in a democratic primary election, such ballot shall be void and election officials are herein directed to throw out such ballot and not count the same."

This is from the constitution of Texas. We will not stop to quote on the laws based on this constitutional discrimination. In this case a swallow makes a summer.

And how one word as to the implication that there is no discrimination. Even in Southern states where letter of the law avoids a plain course of discrimination, so as to avoid technical conflict with the Fifteenth Amendment, the law is made with the plain intention, as the words of the lawmakers show, to enable the administration of the law to discriminate against Negroes. For example, a law will require educational "fitness" of candidates for registration, and then authorize only white registrars to judge of the Negro's "fitness." Such tricks are too numerous to mention here, but we would offer to debate them thereby with Mr. Lanier or anybody else.

**William Pickens,**
Field Secretary of the National Association of Colored People.

## NAMES SEVENTEENTH CHILD IN HONOR OF TWO FAMOUS LEADERS

CANONSBURG, Pa., Sept. 1. — Andy Harmison, noted militant miner of Canonsburg, has named his seventeenth child, a boy, William Z. Foster Alexander Howat Harmison, in honor of these two famous leaders. Andy swears that if the boy lives up, even a little bit, to the character of those for whom he is named, Andy will be able to die in peace.

Andy showed two years ago that he is a man of courage to stand by his convictions. When he was applying for citizenship papers the ku klux klan framed up the judge to ask Harmison what he thought of Lenin, Trotsky and the Russian revolution.

"Lenin! Trotsky! Two of the most brilliant men that ever lived!" said Andy. "And the Russian revolution? Good for the Russians! The sooner we have one here the soonar we workers will get what is coming to us." Andy didn't get his papers.

## One Killed, Score Are Hurt in Suburban Crash

One man was killed, another was probably fatally injured and nearly a score of passengers were seriously hurt early today when a crowded Rock Island suburban train crashed headon into a Pennsylvania freight train near Beverly Hills station.

The dead man was John Risberg, fireman of the Rock Island train. Several passengers were so seriously injured their recovery is doubtful. All of them are residents of Chicago and suburbs.


Hear Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Sept. 6 (Labor Day), 8 p. m., at Ashland Blvd. Auditorium.


# ALL MATERIAL PREPARED FOR LANDIS SCABS

## Extension of Strike May Circumvent Them

Piles of building materials, floor tile, pipe fittings, electric conduit tubes, etc., were being accumulated on the ground level of the De Wolf building at 100 West Monroe street Tuesday. This job was struck on Aug. 23 by the Chicago Building Trades Council because of the use of non-union workers in the same trade with union men.

At the same time the interior building material was being stored on this job, the Citizens' Committee for the Enforcement of the Landis Award was issuing a statement that it had coming from Milwaukee, Detroit and New York fifty-three iron workers, six steamfitters and a number of electricians as well as other mechanics to be used in breaking the strike here and also on the Jewelers' building, from which union men were called last Saturday by the council for the same reason.

**Ready for Scabs.**

The imported strike breakers will find several weeks' material stacked in the building in which they are expected to work and may put in all the overtime their scabby frames can stand without fear of getting ahead of the job.

Laborers on the De Wolf building, also strike breakers during a moment when the guards provided by the Citizens' Committee had assembled in another corner to listen to a private joke, told a representative of The DAILY WORKER that there were about forty men in their trade at work there and that they were getting 80 cents per hour, without bonus. They claimed they did not like the work but were forced into it by untoward circumstances, etc., the usual scabby line of talk.

Union bricklayers are still at work on the walls, now up to the eighth floor.

**Extend the Strike!**

The Chicago Building Trades Council was in session Tuesday to decide whether or not to strike fifteen or twenty more Landis award jobs on the grounds that they are using non-union workers in 19 trades where ably contracts have been made. The argument for striking these buildings has always been that increasing the size of the strike will be the best way to prevent the Citizens' Committee from bringing in enough scabs to finish the buildings on which construction has already been stopped.

## Armour Tries Bonus System to Speed Up Packing House Labor

Having given the old age pension system a black eye as an incentive to employes to work hard at lower than market wages, Armour & Co. are trying another bonus scheme with out any of the philanthropic trimmings that made the morning-after so bitter to the workers. The packer's scheme is for employes that stand speeding up better than the rest and giving them, 7,000 in number, an average bonus of about $70 for a 6-month period.

"There is nothing of philanthropy or charity in our plan," an Armour official is quoted. "We have found that cash rewards encourage faster and better production. It simply is a question of substituting a bulge in the pocketbook for the former pat on the back."

The memorial pat on the back was the elaborate old age pension of Morris & Co., the packing concern absorbed by Armour in 1925. When the absorption was over the employes found that there was no more pension, Armour had absorbed everything except that obligation.

## McAndrew Claims Right to Make Teachers Work On Day and Night Shift

William McAndrew, superintendent of schools in Chicago is fighting the attempt of the administration committee of the school board to prevent him from assigning double duty to certain school teachers. The board seeks to prevent the appointment of day school teachers to teach also in night schools, and McAndrew insists on technical grounds that he has the right to do this.

Superintendent McAndrew has been very active in introducing all manner of time clock methods, plans of every kind and other schemes for decreasing the teaching force in Chicago while piling extra work on the individual instructors.

## Mine Workers' Pay Day Collection for Sacco And Vanzetti is $86.66

AVELLA, Pa., Sept. 1. — When pay day came around at the P. & W. mine in Avella, Pietro Biasini and Clitto Querino made a voluntary collection of members of Local 1358 of the United Mine Workers of America for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The workers gave a total of $86.66 to the defense fund.


Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.


# All Unorganized Farmers Stand in Great Need of Being Thoroly Organized

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BLOOMVILLE, Wis. (By Mail).— The nightshirted ku kluger, who was once a power hereabouts, has disappeared. The klansmen, in all their regalia, at one time held their great open air initiations here, as in other parts of the state and nation. Crowds of curiosity seekers came to witness the performance.

One of these initiations was given added zest by an event not on the regular program. This is a country where dynamiting stumps out of existence is one of the major duties of the farmer, just as the New England farmer picks rocks before he can raise his crops. At one of the klan ceremonies several farmer boys placed huge charges of dynamite under a great pine stump, blowing it into the sky along with masses of stone and dirt.

Farmers hereabouts call it "a miracle" that no one was killed or injured. It is one of the tales that is repeated about the ku klux klan, as if that organization were something of the faded past.

* * *

When the Nonpartisan League was at the height of its power in North Dakota it also swept into this state. It won many farmers in this section to its cause. They sent their representatives to the gathering at Madison, the state capitol, that was to plan and carry out the reforms that the farmers inside the old capitalist parties, thru the use of the primaries. But the last vestige of "The League" has disappeared. It gave no memorial.

The Farmers Equity Cooperative Exchange, commonly known as "The Equity," has also departed into the limbo of the dead past.

* * *

The farmers here do not, therefore, take any organization of any kind very seriously. "Struggle seven for the right to demand?" I asked.

"Nothin' at all," was the reply. "Except that creamery down there."

Just a few steps down the road was the plant of the Ideal Butter and Cheese Cooperative. I visited it and had a talk with the manager. Everything was spick and span. The farmers here are proud of their town. Everything was moving along satisfactorily. Last year the gross business was $100,000. There were ambitious plans for improvements, the installation of a refrigerator plant, beautifying the surrounding grounds, etc. etc.

But it seemed to me as if the farmers who brought their cream to the factory to be made into butter to be shipped on to the big cities, even as far away as Chicago, couldn't see beyond the boundaries of the little patch on which their own cooperative creamery stood.

* * *

I was told that no effort had been made to develop connections with the creameries of other farmers, even in the immediate neighborhood, in an effort to develop the marketing of their own product, independent of the great distributing agencies.

All that they knew was that several other dairies were not so successful. Some co-operative dairies had, in fact, been put completely out of business when some capitalists came along from New York City with $300,000 and built a condensery at Merrill for turning out condensed milk. This condensery sent its trucks out along the country roads to buy up the milk at good prices. The result was that the farmers deserted their own co-operatives and offered lower prices for the milk and cream necessary for the making of butter and cheese.

* * *

This creamery at Bloomville had successfully withstood the coming of the condensery. Its successful operation permitted it to pay good prices, both to members and non members. It returned to the farmer the byproducts from the manufacture of butter, as an added inducement. So it keeps going.

But it is doubtful whether the farmers understand even the simplest rudiments of co-operation. The plant manager, brought in from another section of the state, also is the business manager. The executive committee meets seldom. There is supposed to be a membership meeting once a year, but it is a perfunctory gathering. Yet this is the only tie that binds the farmers together for the protection of their own economic interests.

* * *

Great interest was shown by those in attendance at one meeting at the Town Hall in Schley Township when I pointed out the great interest of the Communist movement in the development of the co-operatives. The farmers here had never heard of the role played by the co-operatives in the Russian bolshevik revolution. It brought the Workers (Communist) Party closer to them, the only party of the exploited that had come to them when all the other organizations were gone. Our Communist Party can win the farmers as well as the industrial workers in the cities.

# IRISH WORKERS OF CLEVELAND TO HOLD MEET

## Connolly Society Plans To Aid British Miners.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Sept. 1.— The James Connolly Branch of the Irish Workers' Alliance of this city is planning an entertainment and dance, the proceeds to go to the aid of the striking miners. A meeting of the alliance to complete arrangements for the affair will be held at the new permanent headquarters of the organization at Harden Square and Woodland Ave., Room 15, on Friday, Sept. 3, 8 p. m.

**For Complete Embargo.**

The Irish Workers' Alliance favors an immediate embargo on coal shipments from the United States to Great Britain during the general strike and lockout. In a statement issued by Daniel Sheehan, secretary, and John M. Gallarcher, organizer, The organization supports the revolutionary wing of the British republican movement and states that only a workers' and peasants' government can solve the Irish question.

The officers of the society are appealing to Irish workers in Cleveland thru the columns of The DAILY WORKER to visit their headquarters and become acquainted with their aims.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with a regular program. It is broadcasting on a 394.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

8:00 to 7:00—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins; instrumental solos.

7:30 to 8:30—Class Hour: Jack Egan, the Little Train tenor; Thora Martens, contralto.

8:30 to 10:00—Hazel Nyman, accordian; Jimmie Eggert, popular songs; Little Joe Warner, character songs; Nick Smith, baritone.

10:00 to 11:00—Dance music from the Municipal Pier Auditorium, Shea, Cook's Orchestra.

# TRY TO SAVE WITNESS FOR SACCO TRIAL

## Condemned Man Who Confessed, Needed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—In an effort to save Celestino Madeiros alive for possible testifying at the Sacco-Vanzetti new trial motion hearing, Defense Attorney William G. Thompson has appealed to Governor Alvan Fuller to delay execution of Madeiros.

Madeiros has confessed that he and the Morelli gang of Providence committed the payroll robbery and murder for which Sacco and Vanzetti have spent over six years imprisoned.

Madeiros lost the appeal for a new trial on exception from his second convictions on the charge of murdering a Wrentham bank clerk. His attorneys have applied for commutation.

Sacco-Vanzetti's Attorney Thompson hopes to have Madeiros support his previous confession by verbal testimony when Judge Webster Thayer recovers enough to hear the new motion. Thayer has given an informal promise that he will be in court again in September.

MONTREAL (CP).— Nothing will be done for two years about the 8 hour day for seamen, reports the representative of the Canadian Federation of Ship Owners, returning from the international labor conference at Geneva to the league of nations. An 8 hour day was one of the prospects held out to British seamen during the war years.


The alms of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.


# SMITH SCOLDS GARMENT UNION FOR REJECTION

## Expects Union to Come To Arbitration

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 1.—Governor Al Smith has taken advantage of the nice words used by the officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union complimentary of the commission which took two years to tell the union it was opposed to the union demands.

The union's letter declining the governor's proposal to arbitrate was so full of praise of the governor and his commission that he has promptly replied by a query as to why the union did not accept the commission's recommendations.

**Profits From Advantage Given.**

In addition, the governor, after agreeing with the union that his motives are the highest and concerned only with the welfare of the workers, proposes on that ground that the union accept his advice and arbitrate. In fact he attacks them for not arbitrating, and upholds the Industrial Council of manufacturers, who stand in need of backing in view of the determination of the rank and file of the union to continue the struggle to victory.

* * *

"As you indicate in your letter," says the governor's reply, "the commission has shown keen appreciation of the complexities of the industry and have directed their efforts toward basic and permanent improvements. These recommendations were accepted by the manufacturers but rejected by the union."

**More "High-Minded Devotion."**

"For eight weeks the strike has been going on and the height of your short season is here because of the deadlock I proposed a speedy and final arbitration. Usually it is the employers who hesitate to accept arbitration, but this time it is the union. In urging this plea upon your leaders, I had fully in mind the welfare of cloak and suit workers. While I appreciate much that you say in your letter, I regret that you have not given a favorable reply."

**Will Ask Conferences.**

As the union had suggested that conferences be arranged in which the jobbers be called upon to negotiate, the governor ends by saying:

"I shall communicate with the several parties, asking them to take part in such conferences. I shall also request the impartial chairman in your industry to co-operate by renewing meetings. Should this line of effort not prove successful, I shall expect to be invited again the question of arbitration."

**Lawyers Victory Evaporates.**

The temporary injunction, recently vacated by Supreme Court Justice Crain, which vacation was hailed by the union leaders as of great moral value to the workers, has now been reinstated by decree of Supreme Court Justice Black prohibiting the officers and members of the I. L. G. W. U. from "molesting" members of the fake union or "Designers' Mutual Aid Association of America." The bosses are backing this newly sought.

## Rail Mediation Board Fails of an Agreement In its first Big Case

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Mediation failing, the demands of conductors, brakemen and switchmen on eastern railroads are going to arbitration in Chicago. The new railroad mediation board provided by the Watson-Parker act has been unable in a month of closed hearings to bring agreement between the heads of the train service brotherhoods and officials of railroads east of Chicago and north of the Ohio river.

B. L. Cease editor Railroad Trainmen, and E. F. Curtis general secretary Order Railroad Conductors are the two arbitrators chosen for the unions. The railroads will name two and the four will choose two other impartially selected arbitrators to make a board of six.

Joint C. Waller New York Central vice-president, signed the arbitration agreement for the eastern railroads' conference board. W. G. Lee, president Railway Trainmen, and L. E. Sheppard, president conductors, signed for the unions. Lee says that if arbitration fails the unions will demand targets on the degree of justice to receive by this agreement over increases by the railroads. Conductors in freight service get $6.13 a day for eight hours, brakemen $5.61. Trainmen and switchmen are seeking wage increases of $1.10 a day per hour.


BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

**UNITED WORKERS' PRESS PICNIC**

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1926, at ROSE HILL PARK

Good Amusements, Sports and Games. Tickets, incl. dancing, 50c

*Leave your lunch home. We will serve a plate lunch and refreshments*

DIRECTIONS: Take Red Sierra Vista car (Main Street Station), stops at park. By AUTO, take Mission Road to Huntington Drive, following Huntington Drive to park.

# U.S. OFFICERS INCITE WAR IN PHILIPPINES

## Transported, Fed and Incited Moros

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, Sept. 1.—It develops that thara is certain proof that the Americans, particularly the constabulary officers directly under the command of Governor General Wood, who had visited Zamboanga in Mindanao the day before had planned the demonstration of Moros against independance which nearly resulted in an armed and bloody clash between the Moros and Filipinos.

**A Put-up Job.**

The Filipinos charge that the American brought the Moros from surrounding territory, transporting them into the city, housing and feeding them in the constabulary barracks and preparing their banners.

Major Allen S. Fletcher, commanding the constabulary, was hardly able to stop the Moros, excited and encouraged in a warlike attitude by Fletcher and his men, from opening armed attack, and was forced, to ask Colonel Carmi Thompson, Coolidge's investigator, to remain on the ship until he could round up the warlike Moros in the barracks.

**Filipino Proves His Charge.**

When Thompson came ashore, Augustin Alvarez, a former governor of the province, in his speech welcoming Thompson, pointed in the incitation of Major Fletcher as an example of American fomentation of trouble. He said:

"The only reason for the ill-feeling between the Americans and the Filipinos in Zamboanga is that the Americans interfere in politics and try to separate the Moros from the Filipinos. Every time a party like yours visits us they emphasize our differences. I am sorry to say that the military barracks, where the Moros are now garrisoned, ads the headquarters of the imperialism and jingoism in Zamboanga.

"It is the army officers who are most interested in stirring up trouble between the Moros and the Filipinos. It was Major Fletcher who sent to the hills and got the Datus and their followers to come here to protest against Philippine independence and appeal for the Bacon bill. Major Fletcher promised them everything up to heaven. It is because Americans act like this, in spite of many American business men who make their homes here, that we oppose further American capital."

While Alvarez was speaking, surrounded by several thousand Filipinos and many Moros, also, who demanded complete Philippine independence, savage yells rang from the constabulary barracks where Major Fletcher was supposedly trying to hold the Moros from an outbreak.

**Tries to Break Up Meeting.**

Shortly Fletcher himself, accompanied with other American officers, rushed thru the audience, warning Colonel Thompson that if the Filipino meeting was not broken up in five minutes the Moros might get out of hand and begin a pitched battle. Thompson refused and at the end of the meeting, went to the barracks where he addressed the Moros and asked them for "co-operation."

## Passaic Relief Body Organized in Cincy by "Mother" Bloor

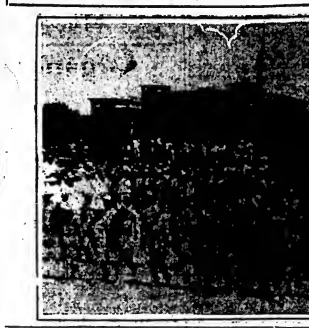
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 1.—"Mother Bloor" came to Cincinnati bringing the message of the Passaic textile strike, "Mother Bloor" made a complete tour of all the unions in the city with the plea for immediate aid in the way of funds to be sent to the relief committee for textile strikers at Passaic, N. J. "Tess," a girl striker from the Passaic strike scene, accompanied "Mother Bloor" on these lectures, giving an actual account of conditions which she had to contend with while an employe of one of the mills.

Comrade Bloor arranged a relief committee conference composed of delegates sent by unions and workers' organization, which met at the Labor Temple August 17. The following unions and organizations sent delegates. Brass Workers' Local No. 1002, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, No. 554; Socialist Party, Covington, Ky.; Workers' Party, Newport, Ky., Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Joint Board; International Workers' Aid; I. W. B. W. A.; Plasterers' Union No. 1; Painters' District Council No. 12; United Garment Workers of America, Local No. 59, International Labor Defense; Young Workers' League; Workers Party, Cincinnati; Jewish Cultura Club; Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 210; American Civil Liberties Union. After "Mother Bloor" lectured, election of officers was had and an executive committee formed. The following were elected officers: Chairman, Craft Duty, Plasterers Union, Local No. 1; secretary, Mary D. Brite of the American Civil Liberties Union; treasurer, Frank Kappel, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

*Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.*

Former soldiers of Aguinaldo demonstrating for Philippine Independence.



# *OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY MEXICAN LABOR SUPPORTS CALLES' POSITION*

That organized labor in Mexico is with the Mexican government in its measures against the defiant organized Roman Catholic clergy has been apparent from the first day of the passive resistance by the church to law enforcement. The Federated Press has now received important statements issued by the Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor (CROM) and the central labor body of the CROM at Mexico City. Both statements appear in the official organ of the CROM.

The statement by the Mexico City labor body contains decisions indorsed by the national executive of the CROM for transmission to all affiliated central bodies. These decisions are in part as follows:

**Organize Demonstration.**

"The Mexico City Federation of Labor will organize a demonstration to support the government in which all members shall participate.

"Similar demonstrations should be held wherever there are affiliated organizations of the CROM.

"To wire support to the president of the republic.

"To ask the national executive of the CROM to cable the principal labor organizations of the world explaining the origin and character of the religious conflict. The action of the A. F. of L. was to proclaim neutrality.

**Fight Boycott.**

"To counteract the economic boycott proclaimed by the league of religious defense.

"To ask the president of the republic to purge his administration of all members of the Knights of Columbus and other reactionary elements.

"The Mexico City Federation of Labor shall circularize all affiliated unions and give them precise instructions on how to support the government.

"To ask the national executive of the CROM to develop persistent written propaganda in all the military barracks, as was done during the defiuerta affair. To ask authority for presenting motion pictures in the barracks explaining to the soldiers the character of the situation.

"Extraordinary power is given the executive committee of the federation, including pecuniary measures for failure to carry out decisions.

"All publication of religious matter in the press shall be suspended during the crisis, the Federation of Typographical workers to be responsible for any infringment of this decision.

**"Open Rebellion."**

"Foreign to any intention of raising fundamental questions of creed," the federation statement concludes, "and desiring more than ever to respect the religious beliefs of its members, the federation cannot, however, remain indifferent in the face of the criminal activities which the reaction is carrying out, in open rebellion against the laws of the nation going so far as to attempt to paralyze completely the life of the republic by provoking an economic crisis, so sharp as to throw the country into a state of anarchy.

"If what we have already seen is not sufficient, it is enough to cast an eye over Mexican history to convince us that the intervention of the church in administrative matters has been disastrous for the people in the present epoch of social evolution it would render futile the sacrifices of those who have gone before. The soldiers of the revolution did not die so that the people might fall again into the clutches of the fanaticism which capitalism and the clergy have ably exploited during so many centuries."

# LEAGUE DON'T WANT U. S. IN WORLD COURT

## American Voters Turn It Down Cold

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 1.—It is freely predicted by those who are on the "inside" that when the representatives of 34 nations of the league of nations gather Wednesday to vote on whether or not the United States shall be allowed to join the world court, the vote will be to reject the application of the U. S.

**Oklahoma C. O. P. Seconds.**

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla, Sept. 1.—The republican party's state convention here has petitioned its representatives in the U. S. senate, J. W. Harreld and W. B. Pine, to vote for withdrawal of the proposal that the United States join the world court.

**Elections Test Court Issue.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—California is voting today on candidates for the U. S. senate, which will reflect the voters' sentiment for or against the world court. Senator Shortridge voted for the court, and his opponent, Judge Robert M. Clarke, has campaigned against it, supported by the Hiram Johnson machine.

In Wisconsin, which votes on Sept 7, Senator Lenroot, who led the administration fight for the court, is opposed by Governor J. J. Blaine, who is making opposition to the court one of the chief issues. New Hampshire and Oregon also are soon to vote on this issue.

DURHAM, N. C.—(FP)—Rep R. O. Everett of Durham, who led the unsuccessful fight in favor of the child labor constitutional amendments in the lower house of the North Carolina legislature, won out in the recent democratic primary.

# Philippine House Votes Over Wood's Veto Bill to Take Plebiscite

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 1.—The Philippine house of representatives yesterday followed the senate in adopting over the veto of Governor General Leonard Wood a bill for a plebiscite on independence from the United States. The bill now goes to President Coolidge. Wood, Coolidge's appointee, has been bitterly fighting the independence movement, but the legislature, elected by the islanders, is overwhelmingly in favor of it.

# 6,000 Workers Jailed By Pilsudski Regime Conference Protests

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Abolition of the reign of white terror and general amnesty for the 6,000 political prisoners in Poland is demanded in a resolution forwarded to Prime Minister Bartell of Poland and to the Polish consul general by a conference of International Labor Defense delegates of New York.

The meeting represented about 50,000 workers. It is part of a national campaign by the International Labor Defense in answer to a desperate appeal from the workers and peasants of Poland who are being subjected to savage tortures and herded into filthy dungeons for participation in strikes and other working-class activities. Pilsudski is reported to have released all fascists, but no revolutionists.

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—Warrington House, for years the home for the down-and-outs, where a bite to eat, a place to sleep and a few nickels for a shave and haircut were available, has been closed for lack of funds from the community chest. J. W. Warrington spent his fortune for his fellow man, but made the mistake of refusing to let his beneficiaries break strikes.

# NATION LICKED IN WAR LICKS VICTOR IN BIZ

## Germany 3rd, U. S. 2nd, France Eating Dust

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Germany, also defeated and almost bankrupt in the world war, today stands third among the leading nations of the world in foreign trade, according to the United States department of commerce.

**Surpasses France.**

A comparative analysis of international trade statistics by the department shows that Germany, since the war, rapidly has been regaining her former position in the commercial world. She already has surpassed France and now stands next to the United States in foreign trade. The United Kingdom leads.

From 1924 to 1925 Germany's foreign trade increased 35.5 per cent, while France's trade decreased 1 6 per cent. At the same time the foreign trade of the United States increased only 11.1 per cent and that of the United Kingdom 10.8 per cent.

**Beats Pre-War Record.**

In 1913 the value of Germany's foreign trade was $14,950,000,000, and in 1925 it reached $5,952,000,000. Due to the decreased value of the dollar, however, the 1925 figures do not actually show an increase over the total in 1913.

France's foreign trade in 1925 was valued at $4,262,000,000 and in 1913 at $3,953,000,000.

Meanwhile, the United States, with a foreign trade valued at $9,136,000,000 in 1925, is pressing the United Kingdom, which in 1925 had a total trade valued at $10,857,000,000.

**The size of The Daily Worker depends on you. Send a sub.**

# Would Give Indicted Florida Banker Life of Ease in Hospital

ATLANTA Ga., Sept. 1. — W. D. Manley, president of the Bankers Trust Co. of this city, wrecking of which brought ruin to 110,000 depositors in 83 banks forced to close, has been declared sane by the special commission in the Fulton Court of Ordinary.

**Manley's wife sought guardianship over him thru the court, in order, C. N. Davis of state banking department says, that she might place him in a sanitarium where he would be secure from prosecution for misusing the trust company funds, and where he would enjoy every luxury and comfort, while poor people whose life savings have been swept away by his action would not have even the necessities of life.**

# CANTON ARMIES TAKE BIG CITY IN MID-CHINA

## Imperialists Send War Vessels in Vain

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1. — The swift victory of the Cantonese armies against Wu Pei-fu has reached to the occupation of Hankow, after capture of Wuchang, on the south bank of the Yangtze, Hankow on the north bank of the river being occupied the same day.

**Alarms Imperialists.**

This is alarming the imperialists, and Japan, one of those most deeply interest, is rushing destroyers and gunboats up the river from Shanghai to "protect Japanese interests." Already ten gunboats of Japan are in the Hankow region.

Three divisions of troops of Wu Pei-fu evacuated Hankow, known as one of the most important cities of central China, before the Cantonese troops could cross the river. The Cantonese were aided by workers and peasants behind the lines of Wu's troops, who cut the railway lines and made Wu's continued resistance untenable.

**Make Wu Unpopular.**

When Wu's troops left they looted the Chinese city (Hankow is a foreign settlement and considerable industry) and robbed and raped in the customary white guard fashion. The Chinese population looks upon the Cantonese as the liberators from oppression.

The Cantonese army, often called a "red army" on account of its program of the liberation of China from imperialism, is in full control in the province of Hunan and have mined the Yangtze between Hankow and Changsha, to prevent the foreign imperialists from aiding the reactionary troops of Wu Pei-fu. British and Japanese gunboats which have tried to aid Wu have been fired upon.

# Smoot's Son Visiting Soviet Union; Reports Show Steady Progress

MOSCOW Sept. 1 Ernest W. Smoot, son of the senator, is taking away favorable impressions of Russian life, it was stated today. He visited Moscow and Leningrad, talked to a number of important officials and saw factories and other state administrations.

**Free to investigate.**

He said that he found conditions here much better than he expected and was surprised at the frankness of the officials and business executives in giving complete freedom given to visitors to conduct independent inquiries.

He was fortunate in having the company of Leonard Woolfolk, a boy in Russian business and who speaks Russian fluently.

**Making Steady Progress.**

Mr. Smoot said that Russians readily admitted the weakness of their system and methods but, considering the difficulties they are facing and their lack of experienced personnel they seemed to be doing well and to be making steady progress.

The people appeared to be cheerful and happy, he said, and the authorities generally trying to improve conditions in general.

# Garment Workers Aid British Mine Strike

FOREST PARK, Pa., Sept. 1.—Unity House guests contributed $392.76 to the striking British miners' relief over one week end. The house is maintained by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for its members to enjoy a rest and vacation. Fannie Cohn, union educational director, read message from Elias Wilentz, of the Joint Board of the British delegation in America and told of conditions in the British mine fields.

**Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondant. It's only 5 cents.**

# Poland--The Land of Systematic White Terror

**Proposals of the Thugutt Committee.**

Thus despite all its endeavors the committee did not succeed in hiding the horrible facts. It found itself compelled to make a number of proposals the adoption of which through the parliament would give the appearance as if one endeavored to abolish the bad conditions. The commission demanded:

1 Provision of greater financial means to the prisons for their improvement, sufficient provision with heating material, repairing of the heatings, establishment of prison hospitals, provision of the most important equipment (plank-beds, straw sacks, blankets, etc.)

2 Immediate liquidation of the Holy Cross Prison because it is not fit as a prison for reasons of health.

3 With regard to the overcrowding of the prisoners, the prosecutors should be advised to use imprisonment on reward more rarely. Introduction of probation Deduction of the imprisonment on reward from the sentence. .....

**The material gathered in this series of eight articles on the barbarous white terror in Poland is sent to The DAILY WORKER from a committee composed of workers' organizations in that militaristic and blood-stained land. The suppression of trade unions, the shooting down of unemployed, the torture of imprisoned workers told in this account is enough to rouse the indignation of even those unsympathetic to the workers' cause.**

6. The Ministry of Justice is asked not to prevent the free citizens from forming organizations for prisoners' welfare (This means that up to the present no help for prisoners was permitted!)

Parliament requests the Ministry of the Interior to see to it that the prisoners in the police prisons are not maltreated (!)

All proposals of the committee were rejected by the parliament, a proposal, however, was adopted to increase the salaries of the higher prison officials and of the prison clergymen.

**Inhuman Tortures.**

The police prisons of Poland have the fame of torture chambers of the Middle ages. For weeks the prisoners are subjected there to all kinds of tortures till they make "satisfactory" statements. Many of them are tortured to death. It would be in vain to try to give a detailed picture of the tortures which are applied, usual routine beating of the soles, squeezing of the sexual organs, squeezing of the fingers between the door or by means of special instruments, tearing off the finger nails, nailing of electricity till muscle contractions take place, raping of women, torturing of children in the presence of their parents, pumping of water and urine through the nose, etc. etc. One does not exaggerate if one says that there is no torture which the Polish police has not applied against its political prisoners.

(Continued Tomorrow)

# *A Matteotti Murder in Cuba*

(By a Cuban Trade Unionist)

ARTICLE II

Yesterday we told of the disappearance of Alfredo Lopez, secretary of the Havana Federation of Labor, and sketched some of the preliminaries leading up to his vanishing, without doubt by an assassination carried out by the murder bands of the fascist Machado government of Cuba, a creature under the control of U. S. imperialism and directly under the orders of General Crowder, who is unofficially a monarch over the Cuban people. The present article continues with the story of Lopez' arrest the day before he "disappeared."

**Tracing Lopez' Printing Shop.**

Next day, after Lopez' arrest, the policeman and detectives searched Lopez' printing shop to see if they could find the pamphlet's original. Due to persecution, Lopez moved his shop every other month, or every time the policemen discovered it, so the policemen did not know where it was this time. But after a few hours' investigation they found the place.

**Armed Policeman Raid Print Shop.**

Nine policemen with revolvers in hand then went into Lopez' printing shop, and in presence of Lopez' partner, because Lopez was not in there at that time, searched in every corner, shelf and box that was in the shop.

**The police told Lopez' partner that they had orders to kill the author of the pamphlet. A few minutes later, they searched into Lopez' house, where they found Lopez and told him again to quit his activities—otherwise his head would "smell of powder." Lopez answered again that he had nothing to do with the pamphlet. Then the police went away and left Lopez until the next night when his mysterious disappearance took place.**

The friends of Lopez told him to quit his position and hide himself in some place for a few days, but Lopez refused to do that, saying that if he was guilty he hidden somewhere, he would thereby set guilty of what he was innocent. Therefore he refused to hide, and instead remained on his regular job.

**The Kidnapping of Lopez.**

Next day, the evening of July 20, at 8 o'clock, after his supper in company with his wife and children, Lopez left in a stream of lies about Lopez' home with the intention of going to the Labor Temple. But Lopez never got to the Labor Temple that night.

Alfredo Lopez left his home, wife and kiddies at 8 o'clock on the 18th of July and never will return. He never will see again his dear wife and his five loved children. The fascist government got him, and although we do not know how they got him, we know that they got him.

**The Life of the Press.**

The day after Lopez' disappearance, Lopez' wife went before the secretary of the interior, Zayas Bazan, with her five children, and asked Zayas Bazan what had become of her husband, or where he was. The secretary (fascist) answered on an ambiguous manner, saying that he did not know anything about Lopez and furthermore the secretary said:

"What do you ask me for? Why don't you come to me when I have asked to do with the case? Do you think I have your husband hidden in here?"

Mrs. Lopez answered Zayas Bazan in plain words—"You people called him into this office—you told him to quit his activities, etc., so it seems to you, for you people are the only ones who would assassinate him."

Lopez was the right hand of the Havana labor movement, so that the Havana workers must mourn his death.

The difference between the kidnaping of Matteotti in Italy and the kidnaping of Lopez in Cuba is that the body of Matteotti was found after a week of searching while the body of Lopez never could be traced.

Now I have finished the description of the kidnaping of Lopez which is my main objective but I cannot finish this article without describing the action, repression and valiancy of Cuban workers which I will tell story of that tomorrow.

(To Be Continued)

# Publishers' President Important Speaker at Pressmen's Convention

PRESSMEN'S HOME Tenn., Sept 1. Praising Major Berry, who broke the Pressmen's strike in New York asking for greater cooperation from the workers in print shops, opposing the shorter work day and bewailing the great danger to the employer in that the control of union labor may fall into the hands of unwise leaders," Fred A. Walker, chairman of the Publishers' Association of New York was a main speaker at the annual convention of the Pressmen's Union.

**Smaller Crews.**

He cited the driven labor of the Smith at which many of them are enough to put on the crew of a multiple press, instead of the thirteen used in Boston. He wants the hours per in the crew hereafter plainly stated in contracts, and expects contracts in the future to say little about wages and much about production.

He heartily approves of piece work the he admits it is difficult to apply its principles in the press room. He thinks some progress in that direction can be made.

**Labor Men Be Dutiful.**

His opposition to the shorter work day is because, on newspapers "the proprietor cannot control events nor anticipate the hour of going to press." He must be ready when the news comes to pass it on expeditiously to the rest of the world, and must therefore be ready to work when necessary. His fellow workmen expeditiously to to his duty." Walker did not discuss the advisability of more and shorter shifts to even better accomplish this duty."

# Overbuilding in All Lines Except Worker Homes and Apartments

(By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press)

Incidentally, for the past war building boom with its [illegible] employment in building trades workers is nearing an end are found in the semi annual survey of the National Association Real Estate Boards. Figures from [illegible] cities of the United States and Canada [illegible] a serious shortage in housing with an increased number of cities reporting over building.

Decline in real estate activity compared with 1925 is reported by 43 cities, while 19 cities reported the same as a year ago and 36% great activity. The largest cities report decided decline, of 10 cities with population over 500,000 6% report the market less active than in 1925, 4% unchanged while only 11% report gains over last year.

**Worker Pays Same Rent.**

The report says: "There is no change in the tendency regarding rental [illegible] of the city dwelling indicate that rents are [illegible] renting stations rents, and 20 [illegible] dependent upon the Real Estate Board [illegible] 1925 as against 1924. [illegible] apartments [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# M. F. DUNNE ON PARTY TOUR FOR CAMPAIGN

William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, is on a tour of the for the Workers Party that will carry him as far east as New Haven, Connecticut and west as Minneapolis. The tour is arranged as part of this year's election campaign. In Minneapolis, Dunne will speak at Moose Hall, 43 South Fourth St. His meeting here will be on Friday, Sept. 10th. The chairman will be Jean Tellentire.

**Democracy and Corruption.**

Dunne's subject at these meetings is "Democracy and Corruption," but the Minneapolis meeting he will speak on "The Workers Party and The Farmer-Labor Movement."

**Meeting Dates.**

The list of his meetings follows:
NEW HAVEN, Wednesday, Sept. 1
BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 2.
WORCHESTER, Friday, Sept. 3
ROCHESTER, Saturday, Sept. 4.
BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 6.
DETROIT, Tuesday, Sept. 7.
CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 8
MINNEAPOLIS, Friday, Sept. 10.
ST. PAUL, Saturday, Sept. 11.
MILWAUKEE, Sunday, Sept. 12.

# IT MUST BE TEN THOUSAND!

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *108* | . . | *June 1.* |
| *1312* | . . | *July 1.* |
| *2722* | . . | *Aug. 1.* |
| *4330* | . . | *Sept. 1.* |

DURING the month of August, 1608 party members paid the United Labor Ticket Assessment, leaving something like 6,000 party members who have not paid the assessment.

Thus far the national office has dependad upon the voluntary action of the nucial secretarias to secure the collection and remittance of the assessment. This method has failed to secure a response such as should be made by our party functionarias.

The collection of the balance of the assessment cannot be given up. The complete collection and settlement is a mattar which involves the functioning of the party organization too seriously to close the matter with the assessment fund in its present status.

The lists of the secretarias who received stamps and have not been settled for are being turned over to the district organizers with instruction to secure a report from every comrade who received thess stamps. Those comrades who have not given the collection of the assessment the attention they should have, as responsible party functionaries, can save the district organizers a considerable amount of time and work by taking action to clear their record immediately.

The slogan now is: EVERY STAMP MUST BE ACCOUNTED FOR! EVERY SECRETARY WHO RECEIVED STAMPS WILL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR AN ACCOUNTING OF THE STAMPS HE RECEIVED.

# CHARLES CLINE, TEXAS MARTYR, I. L. D. GUEST

## Will Attend Conference Here Sept. 5

Charles Cline, just released from the prison where he served thirteen years of his sentance in the famous case of the Texas martyrs, will be present at the second annual conference of International Labor Defense opening here at Ashland Auditorium on Sept. 5.

Cline will speak at the mass meeting which will be held in the Ashland Auditorium on the evening of Sept 6, in addition to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, James P. Cannon, C. E. Ruthenberg, and Dr. J. J. Peters. At this meeting he will tell the story of his case and that of his comrades.

**The Frams-Up.**

Cline was the only American, who, together with the Mexican revolutionary Captain Jose M. Rangel and a number of his compatriots, had prepared a small expedition to join the Mexican Rebels for liberation against the despotic Diaz government. The expedition was pursued by Texas officials and finally seized. A spy, Ortiz by name, was found tied to a tree, dead. There was no evidence to show who had killed him, but Rangel and Cline, together with the other members of the expedition who had been captured were tried and sentenced to barbarously long terms of imprisonment.

**Filmsy Evidence.**

Cline wrote at that time "The charge was conspiracy to murder, of having conspired to kill a man whom I never saw and never communicated with in any shape, form or fashion, could not even speak his language, for I was tried as a principal, tried upon flimsy circumstantial evidence."

The defense proved that I was no where near the place had never seen the man nor spoken to him nor had any communication with him whatsoever. At the first trial they could not get a jury. On the change of venue to San Antonio on the first trial the jury disagreed. On the second trial I was convicted.

**Three Trials**

On an appeal a plea of former jeopardy was raised and the court room was reversed. I was given two days on the third trial without a plea of former jeopardy I was again convicted and upon appeal, the conviction was affirmed.

The American Federation of Labor, the Mexican Federation of Labor, the Mexican national legislature, the city of Mexico city, and numerous other public men in both countries save me and again responded the release of the brave rebels who were held in prison for terms of from one to fourteen years. The convictions grew out a fight in Local 502 between the klan and antiklan elements. The antiklan elements opposed the klan while Farrington and his machine used the hooded knights to get rid of the rail-oads.

The last quarterly report of the district office shows that Farrington paid $2,000 to two special prosecutors who assisted the prosecuting attorney of Franklin county in getting rid of the progressives.

## CHICAGO LITERATURE AND DAILY WORKER AGENTS' MEETING

will be held
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1926
8 p. m. Sharp, at
19 South Lincoln Street ;
WORKERS BOOK SHOP

All agents are expected to be present without fail as important matters will be taken up.

BE THERE AND ON TIME!

# CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

by ono vole. Now, even cats and dogs have souls.

* * *

BIG bear and wine boys whose prosecutions for anti-Volstead activities were started under the direction of Edwin A. Olson, United States District Attorney for Chicago, will lose nothing by Olson's decision to resign. The next incumbent may decide to nolle the indictments on the ground that he is not sufficiently acquainted with the cases. There are lots of ways of treating a bootlegger right besides making him guzzle his own brew.

* * *

ROBBERS in police uniforms no longer confine their activities to the banana stands. A porter in a haberdashery store had just relieved the night watchman when a uniformed person approached, pulled his gun and pointed the nasty end of it at the porter. This is a way Chicago cops have so the porter was not worrying accordingly. But when he was locked in a basement while the alleged policeman and a confederate were getting away with $5,000 worth of stock the porter thought things were pushing a little too far. Everything that glitters may not be a policeman's star. And again it may.

## The Shady Record of Frank Farrington.

(Continued from page 1)

was placed on the unfair list by the organized workers of Collinsville, Illinois, because he issued an injunction against the miners in that region.

**Farrington Defends Injunction.**

THE injunction was issued at the request of the Lumaghi Coal company. But Farrington issued a circular, which was published in full in The DAILY WORKER of Oct. 13, 1924, defending Judge Hadley by explaining that the injunction was not against the miners who were on strike, but against the officers of other locals restraining them from calling miners out on strike, or compelling their fellow workers. Farrington had not a word of criticism of the injunction. This was his new known publicity appearance in the political field on behalf of his masters. But it was not the last.

In view of the attack made by Farrington on the subdistrict president who collected a dollar a day for his local expense, his own expense account, while a member of the international executive board will prove interesting reading.

During the year 1923 his expense account reached the grand total of $1,015.25 while the expenses of John L. Lewis and Frank J. Hayes combined were only $2,953.63, or $61.62 less than that of Farrington.

Farrington's first essay in the role of strikebreaking was in the year 1917, when he was sent to Vancouver B. C. to take charge of a strike in that district. His headquarters were in Seattle, and it is reported that most of the money contributed by the International Union for the support of the strike never got nearer the strikers than Farrington's suite of rooms in a Seattle hotel.

There is a record of a speech delivered by this strikebreaker before a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council of Nanimo, B. C. in which he denounces the strikers for getting arrested, calling them fools for not keeping their mouths shut. His handling of the Vancouver strike, no doubt put him in the good graces of the Illinois coal operators as we find the coal barons quietly pushing Farrington on his return from Vancouver and grooming him for the position which he occupies today.

(To Be Continued.)

# Brooklyn Workers to Observe 7th Annual of Party On Sept. 3

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—On Friday Sept. 3, 8 p. m. at the Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan Ave., the workers of Brooklyn will celebrate the Seventh anniversary of the establishment of The Workers (Communist) Party.

This meeting is arranged by Section 6, Dist. 2, Workers (Communist) Party, for the purpose of reviewing the history of the seven years of Communist work and struggles in the United States. Comrade Hen. Gitlow will dellver a lecture on the role of the Communist Party in the class struggle. There will also be a musical program.

**We will send sample copias of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.**

**Ashland Blvd. Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren—Monday, Sept. 6, 8 p. m. On Labor Day demand release of labor prisoners!**

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## History of International Youth Day

September 3 is International Youth Day. On the 11th International Youth Day let us briefly review the history of our world youth movement. The Young Communist International was founded on the 20th of November, 1919, at its Berlin conference. The working class youth movement, however, from which the Young Communist International sprung, commenced much earlier at the end of the previous century. The immediate predecessor of the Y. C. I. was the International Relations Committee of the socialist youth organizations founded at Stuttgart in 1907. Altho opportunism was growing and getting strongest at the time this organization had in the beginning a completely revolutionary character. The leaders of this organization were, Karl Liebknecht, Rolland Holst and Alberl, who were the representatives of the left wing of the Second International and who later became Communists.

**Education Thru Struggle.**

The principles on which these youth organizations were fonctioned centered around the fact that the socialist education of the youth could be carried on only by active participation in the class struggle and by calling to the working youth of all countries to join the struggle against militarism and against their economic exploitation. It was for this reason that opportunism was compelled to carry on a struggle against the Independent proletarian youth organizations. In Germany where this action of the opportunists was most successful, the revolutionary elements of the Stuttgart Congress decisions had already been shoved aside in the years 1905-10 and replaced by the opportunistic method of "leading the youth." Instead of the class struggle activity there came a purely cultural activity carried on by apolitical methods. However, a number of leagues (Italy, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, etc.) remained their independence, from the opportunists and took an active part with the left wing of the working class movement in the class struggle.

In Germany also even before the beginning of the world war an opposition was growing up inside the "working youth." And in this was given the seeds of the future split of the proletarian youth movement.

**The Copenhagen Congress.**

The spirit of opportunism could be felt at this time also in the question of international relations. The Youth International was also a loose federation of national organizations. The whole working class movement was confined to its national boundaries at the time. At the Copenhagen Congress in 1910 the vital question of the relations of the youth to the party was dealt with, but no international directives were issued as at the Stuttgart Congress. A resolution was passed which said nothing definite and remained on paper. This same congress elected Mr. Danneberg of the Austrian Socialist Youth as the international secretary. This gentleman saw his highest duty in non-activity and a sabotage of the international work.

**Betrayal of Social Democrats.**

While the coming of the world war the political and economic situation of the working youth was tremendously intensified. The betrayal of the social democrats at their support of the war completely exposed the opportunist character of the overwhelming majority of the socialist parties and the Second International. This was the signal for the left to organize a revolutionary youth international. The proletarian youth conferences (Zimmerwald, etc.) which declared to set aside Stuttgart and to establish the international organization at the Berlin conference in 1915 and commenced a struggle against the war and against opportunism. Apart from a few points upon which it was unclear, for instance the question of disarmament, the left international during the war maintained a revolutionary attitude and in this action it considered the workers' movement as its chief weapon. It was the left section in Berne Switzerland, which decided to set aside Stuttgart and to call the International Day of struggle for peace. This decision against the war and the solidarity of the international economic situation of the young workers.

**Birth of Y. C. I.**

Between 1915 and 1919 the proletarian youth organizations developed on the one hand in the direction of the left and on the other in the direction of the Communist International which afterwards definitely in the program the basis of the revolutionary youth organizations in the struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat and made the youth movement a part of the international Communist organization, the international general staff of the world revolution.

And so International Youth Day has its birth in 1915 as a protest against the world war and it grew in strength and importance during the years which followed. It might be said that the International Youth Day is the international front against war. In America in connection with the Young Workers League has taken over the initiative in the International Youth Day with young workers' leagues in many countries. Germany, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium, Canada, Mexico, Japan, China, Australia, South Africa and Palestine are among the countries where the Young Workers League of America has taken over the initiative in the International Youth Day.

## The Workers' Children In Camp

By FANNY PLOTKIN.

The Young Pioneer Training Camp now being run in Illinois is one of the greatest achievements for the district. It is not only a camp, but a training ground for future leaders. The camp is not only to give a group of Pioneers an enjoyable time, but to make everyone of them future organizers. We have succeeded in this. We have made every Pioneer who has been at camp realize the importance of the slogan, "Organize the unorganized working class children!" We have done a great deal to start work in many of the smaller cities in the district as Maywood, Hammond and Waukegan. The children of these small towns are going back with a broader viewpoint of the movement than they have ever had.

Discipline is one of the points greatly stressed at camp. The lack of Communist discipline is the thing which has caused many of our groups to end as failures. This will be stopped now. The children who have been at camp will act as a nucleus in all groups to help them grow in with the correct Communist understanding towards all problems they will be faced with.

Another thing that they have learned is the correct way to discipline comrades who have disobeyed instructions. Instead of making these comrades wash dishes or stay out of sports they have hit upon the true Communist way of punishment. They tell the disciplined comrades to read up on Lenin, Liebknecht, or other working class leaders and tell the rest of their lives in their nightly educational meeting before the campfire. Important working class anniversaries are also discussed in this manner. This brings a new spirit in the work in helping develop the comrades greatly.

This year's camp is almost over. What is now needed is more work in the working class districts to support such a camp. Also we must have a camp for more children and have a bigger and better camp next year.

It was the wish of the campers which played a big part in the success of the camp. We must have ... for the camp ...

## International Youth Day Is Celebrated by Many Mass Meetings

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Sept. 3 at 8 p. m., at Odorers Hall, Electric and North Ave. Sam Darcy, speaker.

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Sept. 3 Workers Hall, 517 Historical avenue. Sam Darcy, speaker.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sept. 3 at Northwest Hall, cor. North and Western avenues. Speakers: Sam Darcy and Eugene Kinkead.

NEW YORK CITY.—Sept. 3 at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave. Speakers: Lovestone, Minor, Gold, Don Fraser and others.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Sept. 3 at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium. Speakers: Gold and Ochler.

SUPERIOR, Wis.—Sept. 5. Speakers, Elmer Beck and A. J. Muste.

DULUTH, Minn.—Sept. 5. Speaker, Elmer Beck.

LYNN, Mass.—Sept. 3. No speaker announced.

RAI DE WARSAW, Mich.—Sept. 3. No speaker announced.

BOSTON, Mass.—Sept. 26. Faneuil Memorial Hall's Appleton st. Speakers: Jack Stachel, A. Markoff and others.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Labor Lyceum, 1241 Carr street, Friday, Sept. 3 at 8 p. m. Red Singing Society. Violin quartet and Young Workers (Communist) Party. Y. W. L. and Pioneers. No admission.

GARY, Ind.—Workers Hall, 218 W. 15th St., Friday, September 3, 8 p. m. Good speakers, musical program.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—An International Youth Day meeting with an interesting program will be held here on Sunday Sept. 5, 7.30 p. m. at the Workers' Hall, 316 Elm street.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—On Sept. 5 at 8 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. the Young Workers League will celebrate the Y. C. I. Sam Darcy, speaker.

CLEVELAND, O.—The International Youth Day will be celebrated with an open demonstration in the Public Square on Saturday, Sept. 4, 8 p. m. Phil Shelly, Al Sneider, Earl Hartfield and Ed Falkowski will be the speakers.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—An open air demonstration in the Public square at Lestura International Youth Day here. Chief: Abe Harfield and John Mikaley will be the speakers Thursday Sept. 2 8 p. m.

NEWARK, N. J.—On Sunday afternoon, Sept. 5, 2 p. m. there will be an Y. C. I. celebration at the Labor Lyceum, 108 S. 14th street. Sam Springfield, Axe Newark, will be the good speakers and a program as the Young Workers

# ELEVENTH ANNUAL International Youth Day

**Northwest Hall, cor. North and Western Aves.**

Auspices Young Workers (Communist) League, District No. 8.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 8 P. M.

Tickets can be gotten at 19 So. Lincoln St.

Speakers:
J. Louis Engdahl, Editor The DAILY WORKER
Max Sharbman, Member of E. C. C. I.
Pioneer Speaker

ONE-ACT PLAY
"The Same Old Disarmament Conference"
Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra
Musical Program

# HELP WANTED AT ONCE!

THE International Workers' Aid at 1553 West Madison St., Chicago, needs volunteer workers to help address 25,000 envelopes for British miners' relief. Wanted every day and evening this week from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

**Volunteers Give Your Services!**

## Soldier-Prisoner Is Killed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Benjamin Cowen, an army private, was shot and killed while attempting to escape from the military guard at Ft. Myer. He was under arrest and facing a charge of desertion. The guard who fired the shot, John W. Taylor, is under technical arrest, but probably will be released.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## *Remember, Labor Prisoners!*

Mooney and Billings, Sacco and Vanzetti and scores of other workers in prison in America.

***Hear! Hear!***

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, noted as a speaker, and for her work in labor struggles.

CHARLES CLINE, political prisoner, just released from a Texas prison after 13 years.

COVINGTON HALL, writer and poet.

DR. J. J. PETERS, prominent leader of the Univ. Negro Improvement Ass'n.

JAMES P. CANNON, National Secretary of Int'l. Labor Defense

At

**Ashland Boulevard Auditorium**

(Ashland and Van Buren)

on

**Mon., Sept. 6, 8 P. M. ON LABOR DAY**

**Remember Labor Prisoners!**

Auspices
Int'l. Labor Defense


25 Cents

Other Books on
ENGLAND
and The General Strike

The British Strike
Background
Its Lessons
By WM. F. DUNNE
10 Cents

British Labor Bids For Power
By SCOTT NEARING
10 Cents

British Rule in India
By Shapurji Saklatvala
10 Cents

Whither England
By LEON TROTSKY
Cloth, $1.75


# MILL STRIKERS BATTLE TROOPS IN R. I. STRIKE

## Rush Mill Gates and Beat Armed Boss

MANVILLE, R. I., Sept. 1. State constabulary are guarding the Manville-Jenckes mill here following a pitched battle yesterday between mill strikers, numbering over 1,000 men and women, and constabulary which strikers heard that scabs were being brought in by armored cars.

The strikers stormed the mill and rushed the mill gates, and when the mill superintendent, Sawdi, threatened the strikers with a revolver, he was rushed by the strikers and severely beaten before the state troopers could reach him.

* * *

## Sympathetic Strike to Tie Up Manville Jenckes

Providence, R. I.—Leaders of two other Manville-Jenckes plants are ready to join the strike of the thousand cotton textile workers at the Manville plant of the gigantic combination added with a few days ago. Manville workers went out when the firm refused to discharge non-union boomworkers taken on after the plant's loading had laid off union workers. Telephone mill workers and Social mill workers of the same firm threaten sympathetic action under their union officials. The workers are organized in the United Textile Workers. Federal conciliator Richard D. Brown is trying to patch up the trouble between the workers and mill management.

## Gold's Play Added to Chicago Youth Day Celebration

The International Youth Day Celebration to be held at the Northwest Hall, corner North Ave and Western on Friday, September the 3rd, at 8 p. m. has added to its program besides the speakers already advertised, a one act play, "The Same Old Disarmament Conference" by Mike Gold, to be played by the Young Workers League members.

The Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra will also furnish several numbers of revolutionary music.

Admission is 25c. All workers invited.

## Nations Ratify U. S. Reservations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Dominican Republic and Luxembourg have accepted America reservations to the world court, the state department announced. Seven nations now have agreed to the reservations.

## Ousted Miners Fight For Reinstatement.

(Continued from page 1)

upon the horns of a dilemma.

Meanwhile seven members of Local 962 of the U. M. W. of A. are sentenced to prison for terms of from one to fourteen years. The convictions grew out a fight in Local 962 between the klan and antiklan elements. The antiklan elements opposed the klan while Farrington and his machine used the hooded knights to get rid of the radicals.

## *In The New (September) Issue of*

## *THE LABOR DEFENDER*

Working to Our Friends
Defense Conference Vancouver
Amnesty Petition
Framing Up On Passaic Militant
Rebels and His Comrades
Class War Prisoners Release Fund
Some Day a Silent Guard
Passaic Textile Strike
George Papcun is Convicted
The Word and the Deed—A Year's Work of L. D. D.
Voices From Prison
Letters From Prisoners
Notes and Comments
Matt Schmidt

Regular Contributors:

EUGENE V. DEBS
ROBERT W. DUNN
RALPH CHAPLIN
CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY
ROBERT WHITTAKER
and all the most prominent figures in the American labor movement.

## *ONE DOLLAR A YEAR*

Send One Dollar to THE LABOR DEFENDER, 21 South Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill. get a subscription for one year to defend labor's best fighters.

# LYNCHERS BURN NEGRO TO DEATH IN COUNTY JAIL

## First Chop Off Foot; Blind Him With Poker

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WYTHEVILLE, Va., Sept. 1. — "We want him to scorch first, and then cook slow," said the white hooded leader of a mob here, as with a dull axe he chopped a foot off the living, burning body of Raymond Bird, a Negro.

Bird was in jail, arrested for no crime that anybody seems to know anything about, the only rumor is that he was accused of being spoken to and smiled at by a farmer's daughter near here. A crowd of about 150 men, attired in fantastic regalia, some as women, some as clowns, but most in the hood and gown of the K. K. K., approached the jail at 12:45 Sunday morning, while Bird slept in his cell. They were handed the keys by Jailer J. C. Richardson.

**Burn His Eyes Out.**

Bird was soaked with gasoline, and set on fire. As the flames seared him he was mutilated with axes and other instruments, and wet brooms were used to keep him from burning too fast. When he screamed and tried to break thru the line of rifle barrels that penned him in the corner, some one poked out his eye with a red hot poker.

The jail guards stood around and watched with buckets of water to prevent the fire from spreading to other cells, but made no move to interfere with the ceremony.

When the dying man's groans softened to a murmur, a rope was brought and the charred body was dragged outside to an automobile. It was tied to the car to be taken further, but first, as it passed along the line of mob-sters echo could not reach into the jail, it was beaten and hacked until the head was only a mass of pulp.

A long procession of automobiles followed the car that dragged Bird down a country road to the neighborhood of the farmhouse where the white girl is said to have smiled upon him, and there he was hanged from a tree. "Just high enough to be a good target," the same white hooded leader announced. From fifty guns in the crowd shot and bullets were poured into the blackened, bleeding corpse of Raymond Bird, and then the guns were loaned around so that other protesters of the honor of the white race could enjoy the sensation of firing round after round into a Negro's dead body.

The mob dispersed and the sheriff got out of bed and came to cut the body down. No arrests have been made.

## Barbers' President for Wages Instead of Tips

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Barbers should depend on high wage standards rather than tips, General President James C. Shanessy of the International union told the 23rd annual Journeymen Barbers Association. The state barbers urged the passage of a license law requiring the licensing of all barbers and all persons doing barbering work in beauty parlors and providing for the examination of all applicants for such licenses. The bill also calls for the supervision of sanitation in barber shops and beauty parlors. Fifty-four state local unions were represented. Officers elected by the state association for the ensuing term were: President, Harry Quinto, New York City; Vice Presidents, Julius Frank, Buffalo; Barney Jacobs, Brooklyn and Charles Battaglia, Schenectady; Secretary-treasurer, Patrick Reagan, Rochester.

Where you will meet every active militant Left Wing trade unionist in Chicago.

**Sun., Sept. 5th.**

Where you can hear the organizer for Passaic strikers' relief.

**Rebecca Grecht**

When you can enjoy yourself as you never have before.

**T. U. E. L. Picnic**

Tickets are 50 cents, and you can get them at The DAILY WORKER office or T. U. E. L. office, 156 W. Washington. Send fifty and we'll mail you one.

Remember the class-war prisoners! Demonstrate at the Labor Defense Rally, Sept. 6, at Ashland Auditorium.

No matter what your ailment, for Expert Diagnosis and Quick Results see

**Dr. J. J. Scholtes, D. C.**

2447 Lorain Ave., Cor. W. 25th St.
CLEVELAND, OHIO. — Melrose 3179
Free examination if you bring this ad with you.

# HOW WORKERS REST IN U. S. S. R. SOME VISIT "WATERING PLACES"

(By The Waman Worker NEFEDOVA)

The train rolls at full speed. In two hours it has to reach the Watering place station in the Caucasus.

The special car for the working people is filled with those who are going to spend their vacation, or take a medical cure in that part of the Soviet Union.

There is lively talk among the travelers. Many of them are riding here for the first time and they are anxious to see how the Caucasus looks. They have heard many tales about its beauty and about the famous Caucasian watering places. They say it is a paradise.

The train stops. It is the Watering place station. There is a shout, "Here we are. Go ahead comrades!"

**Romantic Scenery.**

Another train which has to take us to the different watering places is already awaiting us. It is a small one with little cars that look like tramway wagons. Thru the window of this small car I admire the beauty of the country, entirely covered with green vegetation. The train passes the magnificent mountain ranges of Mashuk, Verbiudke, Sholdivka and here is the place where our famous poet Lermontov was killed in a duel.

At the several railway stations the agents of the watering places receive the invalids. After revising the special traveling pass-booklets given to every man or woman entitled to be admitted into a sanitarium, they invite them to enter autocars and take them to one of the cure houses.

After the cleverly made medical examination the regular life in the sanitarium begins. The gong becomes our guide.

At 8 o'clock it rings for breakfast; at 11 o'clock for lunch; then at 1 o'clock for dinner. At 4 o'clock again some food is offered and at 8 o'clock in the evening it calls us for supper.

**Healing Waters.**

After supper is finished we take our cups and walk into the park to get some water from the mineral springs. This has to be done according to the prescription of our doctors. One is drinking water from source No. 17, another should have it from No. 4 or No. 20 and so on.

From all parts of the union working people come here in order to rest and to better their health.

There is here also an institute for a mud-cure.

It is in full activity as can be seen by looking at its chimney, busily puffing and sending toward the sky clouds of smoke and steam, in this institution about 500 patients daily are looked after. Many invalids also enjoy the sun bath. There was a time when only the nobles and the rich bourgeois were admitted there, but now the matter looks quite different. This wonderful place henceforth is for us! For the working people!

**Taxilia Workers Thrive.**

Look at those women! They are our Moscow weaver girls. Look how they walk proudly as peahens and they do not feel abashed when many spectators admire them. Their heads are enveloped in the silk Caucasian bright colored shawls. Their pretty faces are sunburned and look happy.

After the water cure all visitors go to enjoy the music which an orchestra plays in the garden.

Usually on Sunday a party is organized to make a trip into the mountains where many most picturesque waterfalls can be seen. Early in the morning the visitors admire the majestic snow tops of the gigantic mountain, Elbrus.

"How do you feel now?"—asks one comrade of another at the railway station after the term of leave is ended. "Very well, I think I am quite prepared now to work hard the whole year."

A STORY ABOUT

**YOUR JOB**

or any

**WORKER CORRESPONDENCE**

sent in this week may win one of these prizes (winners announced in issue of Friday, Sept. 10).

1—KING COAL—A splendid novel by Upton Sinclair, in a cloth-bound edition.

2—LEFT WING UNIONISM—By C. J. Saposs. A new book every worker should read.

3—BARS AND SHADOWS—By Ralph Chaplin. A beautiful book of poetry written by the noted working class poet.

# HOODED SLAYERS LASH AND SHOOT PUTNAM NEGROES

## Terrorize Florida Town Beat Whites Too

PALATKA, Fla., Sept. 1. — J. Jefferson Hanrock, the sheriff of Putnam county, is suspended from office by order of Judge A. V. Long after a preliminary investigation here at last been ordered by District Attorney Adkins into the reign of terror conducted here by men wearing the regalia of the K. K. K.

Two Negroes have recently been shot to death and an unknown number have been severely beaten and tortured during the last year and a half. Between fifty and sixty white persons, several of them women, have been kidnapped and lashed by the same group of masked night riders.

**Murdered in Car.**

The Negroes killed were a certain William Pinckney and a friend of his. They were in a car searching for the mother of Pinckney, who at that very time was being taken, along with a man found visiting her, to the outskirts of the city, where they were afterwards so badly beaten with leather straps that they were unable to make their way home.

When the car containing Pinckney and his companion came near the mob that went to meet it, and after stopping it and ascertaining who was within, fired a volley at close range and killed both of its occupants.

Thruout all of these assaults the sheriff's office and the police department have failed to beatir themselves. When one white woman, Mrs. Pearl Hand, the proprietor of a hotel where he was being stripped and lashed right on the street the electric lights in that part of town went out. After the beating was administered the lights were turned back on again. While the town was in darkness the police left their posts and disappeared. They returned with the lights.

**Kluxers Blackmail.**

Defuniak Springs, home of former Governor Sidney J. Catts, has been experiencing a similar visitation of hooded and masked thugs. They resort to blackmail as well as inflicting punishment on those who provoke their ire.

A courageous farmer who met a band of thirty of them with a shotgun and defeated them in the unequal contest arrested seven of his assailants. They were tried, but let off with light fines.

The grand jury of Putnam county is meeting now and calling witnesses, but many of those who undoubtedly could talk are not willing to say more than that they have been threatened with death if they do not preserve silence.

# STEEL WORKERS TO HAVE LABOR DAY PICNIC THIS MONDAY, EAST GARY, IND.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., Sept. 1. — Big preparations are being made here, by the Lake County conference for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, for the Labor Day picnic and protest meeting to be held on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 6, at the picnic grounds, Pine Street, East Gary.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, and Paul Petras, in Hungarian, will be the speakers.

The Lake County committee, which covers the Gary steel district, represents 15 labor and fraternal organizations, and is constantly increasing its influence. The picnic grounds can be reached by taking the Valparaiso car at 11th Ave. and Broadway to Pine St., East Gary.

# MEXICO PLANS PROTEST AGAINST PRESS ATTACK

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1. — The Calles administration may protest to Washington against the vicious campaign conducted in a section of the United States press against the Mexican government.

Precedent for such action could be found in the protest of the American embassy in Mexico City during the Wilson administration when certain actors in Mexican theaters used Woodrow Wilson as the butt of their jokes.

**Boycott Played Out.**

The catholic boycott has lost its kick and this form of sabotage no longer merits serious attention. The action of the Western Federation of Labor in threatening to stay people als against catholic leaders who were actively directing the boycott, was decisive in forcing the boycotters to come to their senses.

The Catholic end of the struggle is now being directed openly from Rome. The episcopate declares its readiness to carry out any instructions the Vatican may see fit to send.

# War Time 'Frame-Up' Artist Now Arrested for Old Embezzlement

By CARL HACKER

(Spec.al to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Sept. 1. — Fred Krafft, active a spy in the I. W. W. and the socialist party during the war period, is reported as being held in Birmingham, Alabama, on a four-year old federal indictment for embezzlement, it was learned here. He was the "nemesis of accounts" for the Cleveland Credit Men's Association.

Together with A. E. King, Kohut tried very hard to "frame" Mayor Hanahan of Pinola, a socialist, in 1918 on a liberty bond charge. Failing in this they came to Cleveland, entered the socialist party here and became active members. However, it was not long before they were discovered. King, the bobbie of the two, mainained his innocence and tried to remain within the organization.

A short time after their exposure in the socialist party here members came across a spy report in the Legal News, which is received by all attorneys in the city to keep them posted on the court docket, praising King for his work in the radical movement and at the same time announcing his appointment to a position of collector of accounts for the Creditors' Association. It also pointed out that he was a capable attorney, speaking seven languages.

Only a few months after that the daily papers carried quite a different story to tell concerning him. They reported that the "nemesis of accounts" had disappeared from the city, and with him was gone eight thousand dollars.

# Blind Poet Arrested; Union Comes to Help

Persecution of blind vendors on Chicago streets, allayed for a time by pressure on Mayor Dever, broke the Chicago Federation of Labor, has begun again with the arrest of T. Paul Sullivan, a blind poet. Sullivan, who belongs to the Fraternal Order of Blind Men, was selling his booklet of verse, Antidotes for the Blues, when the police arrested him. The Fraternal Order, with labor backing, immediately summoned the mayor. Welfare Commissioner Mary McDowell and others to appear at the trial but when the case came up it was dismissed.

The police were fast set to hounding the blind on the streets when an alleged philanthropic organization, The Lighthouse, sought a monopoly of begging funds for the blind. Investigation showed that a large proportion of the money begged by The Lighthouse went to salaries of directors and superintendents, all of them able to see, while the blind had to work long hours for from $1 a week up. The superintendent told The Federated Press that $11 a week was plenty for the blind to live on.

*Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?*

# Buffalo Labor Ticket Conference Sept. 9

BUFFALO, N. Y., — The Central Labor Council of Buffalo has issued a call to all local unions for a conference to take action on the question of the attitude of the trade unions in Buffalo in the political campaign which is to be held on Sept. 5

This action of the Central Labor Council was taken after local No. 84 of the Molders' Union had issued a call for a united labor ticket conference to be held on September 3rd. The decision of the Central Labor Council does not commit it to any particular line of action but simply asks all the local unions to send delegates to the conference for the purpose of discussing the coming elections and the attitude which labor should take.

After the decision of the Central Labor Council to hold such a conference, Molders' Union Local No. 84, withdrew its call for a united labor ticket conference on September 3 and gave its endorsement to the Sept. 9 conference in the following resolution;

WHEREAS: The Central Labor Council has finally agreed to call a conference for the purpose of inaugurating a more cohesive political movement of Labor; and,

WHEREAS: Confusion may now arise should we proceed with the plans to call a similar conference as we decided to do some weeks previously after the Council refused to act on our insistent demand that such a conference be called; and,

WHEREAS: Our insistence and finally our decision to call such a conference was prompted by a realization of the need for united action by Labor to take steps to wrest control of the agencies of government from the hands of the employers who today maintain undisputed control of these agencies and use them for the purpose of defeating the workers who are compelled to engage in struggle for higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions, and,

WHEREAS: The conference now called by the Central Labor Council, can and should result in placing a United Labor Ticket in the field in the coming elections, thus unifying the forces of labor behind labor candidates; Now Therefore be it,

RESOLVED: By Local 84, International Molders' Union of N. A., that we heartily endorse the conference called by the Central Labor Council for Thursday, September 9, and be it further,

RESOLVED: That we send copies of this resolution to every local union and to the press so that all concerned may know that we have rescinded our call for a conference and do support the conference of the Central Labor Council; and be it further,

RESOLVED: That we respectfully urge every local union to send delegates to the conference called by the Central Labor Council and that these be instructed to support the proposition of placing a United Labor Ticket in the field in the coming elections.

The progressive trade unions of Buffalo will fight at the September 9 conference for the nomination of a United Labor Ticket in county and congressional elections and will not support any proposal to endorse so-called friends of labor on the old party tickets.

# Chicago Needle Trades Workers Celebrate at Saturday Night Affair

It is said that every dark cloud has a silver lining. We can't vouch for it, but if this is so then the lining must have been sewed in by the needle workers with a distinct contempt for the gloomy outlook of the reactionary union officials as they contemplate with sullen eye the fourth great needle trades conference of progressives to take place soon in New York.

But you were ever on pins and needles, you know how we felt when we were trying to devise some new and original ways of entertaining you. But we have worked that all out now and have arranged for the slickest time you ever had in your life.

So when you come down next Saturday, Sept. 4th, at the Workers Lyceum 2733 Hirsch Blvd, to make merry with the rest of the needle and thread wielders, to thbread the light fantastic kindly leave your worries and troubles safely locked up in your old sewing box.

# Foe of Imperialists to Send Delegate to Congress at Brussels

American representation at the Brussels world congress against oppression of colonial and semi-colonial peoples to be held in November is assured by the participation of the All-America Anti-Imperialist league, which will send a delegate.

Imperialism, torture and exploitation of backward countries and suppression of independence movements are among the evils to be considered by the congress. Many colonial and nationalist leagues in various parts of the world have arranged to be represented at Brussels.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — (FP)— Wage increases of 4 to 15% are asked by the Natl. Bro. of Operative Potters in conference with the U. S. Potters Assn. The agreement expires Oct. 1. John T. Wall, president of the union, from East Liverpool, Ohio, leads the union group. The union reported 8100 members last year.

GRANITE CITY, Ill.—(FP)—Despite the federal anti-picketing injunction, the strike of 500 employes of the National Stamping & Enameling Co. of Granite City is being prosecuted with vigor. Organized labor of Granite City and nearby cities is contributing liberally. The main issue is union recognition. The company is operating open shop.

# GOVERNMENT SHOWS LIVING COST AVERAGES 75% HIGHER THAN 1913

WASHINGTON—(FP)—The cost of living in the United States in June, 1926, was 74.8% above 1913, according to the semi-annual report of the U. S. department of labor. This level is about 1.6% below December, 1925, but is slightly above the level of June, 1925. It is 16% below the average of 1920 when the cost of living reached a peak.

The department's figures are based on the average cost of the budget of a worker's family of five, including three children. The budget is actually that of workers relatively better paid than the average.

The increase in living costs since 1913 varies considerably. Detroit reports the greatest increase, the cost of living in that city standing 84.2% above 1913. For Portland, Ore., the increase is 54.6%. For other cities the increases are Baltimore, 78.4%; Buffalo, 84.3%; Chicago, 77.8%; Cleveland, 81.9%; Houston, 69.1%; Los Angeles, 71.2%; New York, 73.6%; Philadelphia, 80.6%; San Francisco, 60.7%.

House furnishing goods cost 110.4% above 1913. Increases in the other budget items are fuel and light, 80.7%; clothing, 68.2%; food, 69.7%; miscellaneous 103.3%. As shown in previous Federated Press articles the department tends to underestimate the advance in rents. Rents charged for worker living quarters have advanced more than the general average. For this reason it is probable that the cost of living to the average unskilled worker is considerably higher than the 74.8% over 1913 shown by the department.

A NEW NOVEL

# OIL

By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross is a wealthy independent California oil operator who was first Jim Ross, a taxmiter and then a merchant before he went into the oil business. Bunny, his son, is a sensitive boy, learning the oil business and now going to high school. Dad has a field on the San Elido Valley on the Watkins ranch. The Watkins family are holy rollers. Eli Watkins has became a religious fanatic with a church of his own. Bunny had met Paul Watkins when they were both much younger. He liked Paul who had run away from home because he didn't like the religious discipline imposed by his father. Paul is now a carpenter in the new Watkins field and his sister Ruth is keeping house for him. The Watkins field is really Bunny's and he has been made very wealthy thru the bringing in of a great well which has grown to fourteen derricks. In the meantime war with Germany has broken out and in the oil field under the leadership of an organizer for the Oil Workers' Union, Federation, prepare to strike for an eight-hour day and a raise in wages. Paul becomes a leader of the strikers and a battle is on between the oil workers and the Oil Operators' Association which supplies thugs and gunmen to the and receives the reports only thru the press. He is somewhat sympathetic to the strikers and doesn't believe the calumnies printed in the press about the strikers.

* * *

Bunny asked about Paul, and learned that he had been put on the strike committee, and was editing a little paper which the union was publishing; it was lovely, and had Bunny seen it? They produced a copy—a double sheet, mimeographed on both sides for economy, and with a little oil-derrick at the top of the first sheet, alongside the title, "The Labor Defender." It was full of strike news, and exhortations, and an appeal to the governor of the State against the violence of the deputies and the refusal of the sheriff to take their whiskey away; also there was a poem, "Labor Awake, by Mrs. Weenie Martin, a Tool-dresser's Wife." Paul had just got back from a trip to some of the other fields, where he had gone to persuade the men to join the strike; in Oil Center they had tried to arrest him, but he had got a tip and got away by a back road.

America was going to war, and everybody was thrilled about it; at school they were singing patriotic songs and organizing drill corps. This oil war was so little in comparison that nobody heeded it, but it got hold of Bunny, and came to seem the big war to him. All this arrogance of power, this defiance of law and decency, this miserable lying about workingmen! There Bunny got the truth, he got it face to face with the men and women whom he knew; and then he would remember the tales he had read in the newspapers—and would hate himself, because he lived upon money which had been obtained by such means! His father was paying the "assessments" of the Federation, and thus paying the salaries of these blackguards—paying for their guns and ammunition, and for the bottles of whiskey without which they would not stay!

What did it mean? What was back of it? One thing—the greed of a little ruling group of operators, who wouldn't pay their men a living wage, but would work them twelve hours a day. They were driving the men with revolvers and rifles, holding them away from the wells, their only source of livelihood, and starving them back to work on the old unfair terms. That was the story, just that simple; and here, in Ruth's little kitchen, you saw the process from the inside. The girls had to reduce the price of the bread they sold, because some people couldn't afford it otherwise! Oil-workers never do save much, because they have to move about, and to bring their families, or to send them money. And now their savings were used up, and the contributions which came from other fields were not enough, and Paul, who had been saving money to study and become a scientist, was using it to support hungry families, and Ruth and Mealie were giving all their time and even old Mrs. Watkins was helping when she could.

Bunny carried this anguish back to his father. What were the people going to do, when they no longer had food to keep alive? Dad gave the answer, they'd have to go back to work! "And lose the strike, Dad?" Yes, he said, if they couldn't win, they'd have to lose. That was the law of strikes, as of everything else. Life was stern, and sooner or later you had to learn it. They must give up and wait till a time when their union was stronger. "But, Dad, how can they make it stronger when the operators boycott them? You know how they weed out the union men—right now, if they give up, most of the companies won't take back the active ones." And Paul said he knew, that, bit the men would have to keep on trying, there was no other way. Certainly he could not support the strike by keeping his wells idle! The men must understand that he couldn't stand the gaff much longer, they had no right to expect it, they must either close the other wells, or see the Ross wells opened. And Bunny turned sort of sick inside, and went about hiding a thought like a dirty vice: "We're going to bring scabs into our tract!"

(To be continued)

Attention, Philadelphia!

Trade Union Educational League

# LABOR DAY RALLY PICNIC

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1926

SPEAKERS:

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Secretary of the T. U. E. L.

M. OLGIN, Journalist and writer, Editor of "The Hammer"

SASHA ZIMMERMAN, Secretary of General Strike Committee

Refreshments, Dancing and Singing

Tickets 25c — At New Maple Grove

Directions: Take No. 60 car on 5th Street, ... North

**E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS**

Six Places

169 N. Clark — 118 S. Clark
66 W. Washington — 187 N. State
42 W. Harrison — 234 S. Halsted

PHONES, HARRISON 6610-1

Specializing: E. W. Rieck Boston Baked Beans and Brown Bread
Fine Soups and Fresh Made Coffee
Commissary and Bakery:
1672 Fulton St. — Phone West 2643

**GINSBERG'S**

Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE editor of the radical magazine Reason Living, Dr. H. Liber, has just returned from abroad and will resume the publication of the magazine in a short time. Details about its suspension and its future plans will be found in the first issue. Old subscribers are requested to notify us at once in case of a change of address. The editor of many is soon to appoint more subscribers. Address: 785 Riverside Drive, New York City, or 1707 West 156th Street, Subway station Broadway and 155th Street. Telephone Wadsworth 5929.

Most address: Box 2, P. O. Station M, New York. Sample copies will be sent free to any reader upon request.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $5.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL ..... Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Business Manager
MORITZ J. LOEB .....

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1925, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.
Advertising rates on application.
290


## The Cloakmakers' Strike in New York

The strike of 40,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York is in danger. Not because of any lack of fighting spirit of the rank and file, which has shown itself willing and anxious to battle militantly for the demands necessary to the well-being of the workers and the healthy growth of the union, but because of the eager willingness of the right wing Sigman elements to compromise the struggle.

The left wing itself is not without fault, for its lack of assertiveness of its own leadership, particularly when its methods and its leadership are known to have the full support of the membership.

Developments have now reached a crisis. This is shown by the disgraceful letter written over the signatures of Morris Sigman, president of the International, and Louis Hyman, chairman of the strike committee and joint board leader, to Governor Smith of New York state.

This letter was in reply to Governor Smith's demand, practically amounting to an ultimatum backed by the full power of the state, that the garment workers go back to work and submit to compulsory arbitration. It is easy to see what the motive of this is, in view of the governor's program of "industrial peace" with which he is appealing to the capitalists for support of his presidential ambitions. Breaking strikes, by armed force or compulsory arbitration, is the bid of all reactionary aspirants for president. This is understood by all class-conscious workers.

But what was the reaction of the union leadership to this attack on the workers? The right wing Sigman group, socialists, combined with Hyman, representing the center, a leader from whom the workers had a right to expect better things, in a craven letter, full of eulogistic sweetness toward this enemy of labor and his commission that, while it rejected the immediate demand of the governor, opened the way for his further pressure upon the union to do just what was "reluctantly" declined "in our present conditions."

The left wing is apparently playing only a negative role in this affair. Its fault is in remaining too much in the background, letting the right wing, which refuses to support a militant strike policy, take the lead—to the injury of the union and the possible frustration of its demands for which the membership have put up a heroic struggle.

The lessons of the Furriers' strike could well serve as an example of reactionary leaders seeking to weaken a militant strike policy. They were defeated there, because the left wing would not allow the fighting morale of the struggle to be undermined and destroyed by Green and Frayne. And it is worthy of comment that Governor Smith's ultimatum follows in suspicious coincidence from Green's visit to Smith. The right wing's immediate surrender to the principle of compulsory arbitration and its sickening fawning of "impartial" arbitrators and outside tribunals such as the governor's commission, completes the picture.

Instead of denouncing the capitalist governor who aspires to be a capitalist president by enforcing "peace" at the expense of the garment workers, Sigman of the right wing, objectively leads to this end by applauding him and his commission, asserting "great pride" for his "keen interest" in the workers, throwing bouquets at the commission that denied every essential demand of the union, for its wisdom and "high-minded devotion" and accepting arbitration in principle.

That arbitration is declined "in our present conditions" and conferences directly with employers favored, is a half surrender, for what employer would agree in conference to the terms of the union when the way is opened to trick the workers into arbitration?

That Hyman, who covered himself with glory when he fought Sigman last year for the rights of the New York membership, should allow himself to be made use of by the compromising right wing in this shady maneuver, is a matter for sharp criticism by the fighting garment workers of New York who have a right to demand that he correct his mistake and look to them for support in so doing—where support must be mutual, and cease to lean upon the discredited Sigmanites, whose strength lies only in duplicity, intrigue and the weakening of the strike.

As for the left wing, it must take a lesson, as stated above, from the Furriers' strike. Only the left wing, this latest development shows, can be trusted to lead the union in struggle. Only the left wing can express in action the fighting spirit of the workers, to whom they can and should appeal for full authority to lead the strike from now on until victory.

There is nothing weak in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union except the leadership. The strike has so far been successful despite the compromises of the right wing. The left wing must take control and lead the strike to victory. We are confident the membership will back them up to the hilt.

## Mexico Makes it Snappy

The government of Nicaragua, which is a subsidiary of the House of Morgan, protested to the league of nations that Mexico gave aid and comfort to the revolutionaries who are just now making things torrid for those who run Nicaragua in the interests of American imperialism.

In due time the league of nations notified Mexico of Nicaragua's protest and the Mexican foreign minister won the world's championship in diplomatic brevity when he sent the following cablegram to Sir Eric Drummond, British secretary of Great Britain's league:

*"Referring to your telegram of August 25, I have the honor to state that Mexico has no foreign relations with the league, but I thank you for your attention—Suenz, foreign minister."*

We are ready to bet big money at odds that Sir Eric dropped a perfectly good monocle on the polished floor of the league headquarters at the same time ejaculating with raised eyebrows: "My word!" when he read this astounding telegram.

We are also willing to risk our reputation for political precocity on the assertion that this is one action of the Mexican government that will not cause displeasure at Paul Smith's.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

# WHY DOES GREEN INVESTIGATE?

## Left Wing Leadership Wins a Strike—Smashes Employers' Attack on Fur Workers—Green, Frayne and Company Fails to Save the Bosses—Green Orders Hostile Probe—Union Membership Supports Left Leaders

THE DAILY WORKER has previously published the letter of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, expressing surprise and protest against the so-called "investigation" ordered by the A. F. of L. executive council of the successful general strike conducted by the Joint Board against the employers, in which the union won a remarkable number of demands, among them the 40-hour week, by militant strike action.

We now give in continuation the following correspondence, the letter of Green to the Joint Board and finally, again protesting the unprecedented action of the A. F. of L. proceeding upon a hostile investigation because the union won a strike. Green's letter follows:

**Mr. Ben Gold, Manager,**
**Joint Board Furriers' Union,**
**New York, New York.**

Dear Sir and Brother: I herewith reply to your letter of August 5. It is difficult to reconcile your expression of surprise and astonishment over the appointment of a committee, by authority of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of making an investigation into the internal affairs of the International Fur Workers' Union, when you take into consideration the fact that you knew that such an injunction would be made.

At a conference held at the Hardiman Hotel on or about April 15 at which the officers of the International Fur Workers' Union, yourself and other representing the general strike committee of the Fur Workers' Union met, Sell and Brother Hugh Frayne representing the American Federation of Labor, were present. It was definitely understood that after the strike activities involved thousands of fur workers, and as such was of such a character as to necessitate the investigation into the internal affairs of the International Fur Workers' Union, that it would be made by a committee representing the American Federation of Labor.

The representatives of the American Federation of Labor participating in the conference to which reference is made, referred upon the request of you as member of the Joint Board of Furriers' Union and the officers of the International Fur Workers' Union, as well as your associates, as well as the officers of the International Fur Workers' Union acquiesced in the proposal that an investigation be made.

It is obvious that you knew that after the strike was over this investigation would be made, that it would be made by a committee representing the American Federation of Labor and that all the allegations and charges made by the contending factions were to be investigated and for the good

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered As Second-class Matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 199. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year, Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

# SOLDIERS PATROL RHODE ISLAND MILL TOWN

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

NOW that Mussolini has abolished elections, our bourgeois admirers of the great man may alter their hitherto exalted opinion of him. Excepting old Art Brisbane who would excuse Benito for any act of violence except suicide. The American capitalists can get along very nicely without a dictatorship yet. And even those that would like it now, find too many obstacles in the way. As long as Mussolini confined himself to crucifying the working class he was a brilliant statesman. But the goddess of capitalist democracy must not be dallied thus willing to be teased.

* * *

THE story of Mussolini's latest daily edict came on the heels of a story of a workman who was given ten months in prison for participating in a strike. Being used to work on the outside the fascist judges gave him hard labor on the inside. We observe right here that William Green, president of the A. F. of L. has not urged the Coolidge administration to withdraw recognition from the Mussolini government on the ground that it is a dictatorship. Oh no! Wall Street is setting along very nicely with Mussolini. And William Green is getting along very nicely with Wall Street.

* * *

WHILE on this subject it may be in order to call attention to the growing coolness of the A. F. of L. chiefs towards Mexico. This changed attitude must not be entirely attributed to the influence of the catholic church in A. F. of L. councils. Rather should we look for an explanation to the disappointment of Wall Street with the Calles administration. The high hopes once entertained of Calles by the House of Morgan have been badly bent, and William Green follows the general orientation of the House of Morgan as a tail follows his dog.

* * *

NO doubt Wall Street expected the Pan-American Federation to be very useful in its plan to subjugate the South American working class and successfully inoculate them with the virus of class-collaboration, which is simpler and more effective language is the theory that the best interests of the workers can be served by a policy of helping the boss extract the maximum profit out of his business, so that he can afford to give the worker higher wages. That might work out alright in some future era when tigers shed their stripes and their claws and pole cats exude eau de cologne. Instead of something else.

* * *

THOSE things have not come to pass. The Calles administration is fighting on two fronts, against the catholic church in Mexico and against American imperialism. It is a power ful combination. The A. F. of L. bureaucrats being committed to the policy of helping the boss become richer at the expense of the toilers does not like this situation in Mexico and fears that its influence over the workers south of the Rio Grande is almost nil. The Mexican workers are socialistically inclined and craw

(Continued on page 3)

# WEISBORD TO SPEAK AT I. L. D. RALLY

## HYMAN SPEAKS OUT AGAINST ARBITRATION

### *Warns Bosses, Direct Dealing or Nothing*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 2. — A bitter reply was made last night by Louis Hyman, chairman of the general committee of 40,000 striking cloakmakers, to attacks by Henry Finder, chairman of the Manufacturers' Industrial Council, on the eve of a series of conferences called by Governor Smith to end the two months' tieup of the garment industry.

**Won't Fall Into Trap.**

Hyman charged Finder, in statements yesterday in the press, with interpreting Smith's calling of these conferences as a foredoomed failure, which would be welcome to the Industrial Council as paving the way to enforced arbitration. Hyman again reiterated the union's position that it will not refer its demands in the present controversy to arbitration.

His statement follows:

"Finder's attacks which he makes against the union just prior to going into conference called by Raymond V. Ingersoll at the request of Governor Smith, serves to indicate that Industrial Council leaders will participate without the object of reaching an understanding with the union, stubbornly insisting upon accepting but one of the union's demands.

**"These manufacturers take this position because they infer from Governor Smith's letter that, when they disagree with us on every point and the conferences break up, the governor will compel us to refer the entire dispute to arbitration.**

**"From this viewpoint, the governor's letter is a hindrance instead of a help in reaching some sort of an understanding. The union will not refer our demands to arbitration.**

**"We would like the leaders of the Industrial Council to know this before the conference begin."**

**Finder Lies.**

"Finder's accusation that the union has, in sig strikes, worked hand in hand with jobbers against legit manufacturers, is absolutely false and without foundation. We have, on several occasions, and we want to repeat this here, stated that the majority of the present jobbers were manufacturers, many of them were members of the Protective Association which, since reorganized is now the Industrial Council. It was then that the Protective Association, as now the Industrial Council, which fought against the union and attempted thru every means to lower workers' standards. Because thru the system of jobbing and sub-contracting, they are able to bring these evil conditions about, the system was developed.

"The same procedure is still employed. We see no difference between the jobbers and the Industrial Council when the union demands that jobbers be responsible for the conditions of the workers. They work hand in hand and are fighting to defeat the union and thereby render the workers de-

(Continued on page 3)

## ROUMANIA BEGS ITALY TO RATIFY PACT THAT CEDED HER BESSARABIA

Bessarabia, originally Russian property, was ceded to Roumania by a treaty signed by allied powers. Only Britain and France have ratified the treaty and it is necessary for another large power to do so. Premier Avarescu, above, is now in Roma dickering for Mussolini's favor. Map shows Bessarabia.

## LABOR UNION OF VENEZUELA CABLES CALLES

### Supports Mexico in Fight With Church

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept 2 — The Venezuelan Labor Union, which has its headquarters in Brooklyn at 4 Willoughby street, owing to the white terror of the present government of Venezuela which is united to the catholic church, and crushes the labor unions with prison and death has published in its organ, thereto titled "Free Labor," the following announcement concerning its stand in support of the Mexican government:

"Concerning the patriotic and sensible attitude observed by General Plutarco Elias Calles, president of Mexico in enforcing in an admirable manner the respect due to the fundamental laws of the nation, the executive committee of the Venezuelan Labor Union, in its regular assembly voted unanimously to send to the head of the Mexican government the following cablegram:

"President Plutarco Elias Calles, Mexico, D. F. The Venezuelan Labor Union applauds your energetic attitude in defense of the laws of the nation. Signed, M. Flores Cabrera, President."

## STRIKE LEADER WILL SPEAK AT I. L. D. MEETING

### *Annual Conference to Open Sunday Morning*

Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic textile strike, will attend the second annual conference of International Labor Defense and speak at the mass meeting in Ashland Auditorium on Monday, September 6. A telegram to this affect was received from Weisbord by the national office of I. L. D. today.

**Indicted Several Times.**

For over seven months, Albert Weisbord served the Passaic textile workers as their leader and organizer, imparting to them his enthusiasm and fortitude in the face of brutal persecution by the police and the bosses' judiciary.

Because of his unflinching determination to lead the textile workers to victory, Weisbord was singled out for more arrests and indictments on false charges than any of the other strike organizers. He is even now at liberty only on bail running into tens of thousands of dollars and has a number of indictments hanging over his head.

"The name of Weisbord is now well known thruout the entire land and his presence at the conference and the mass meeting which follows it on the evening of September 6, at the Ashland Auditorium, will be an event of great interest.

**Cline to Speak.**

The mass meeting on September 6 will also be addressed by other well known figures in the labor movement. Charles Cline, for whose freedom from a Texas prison hundreds of American labor organizations have taken a favorable stand, is coming from the South whence he was just released after serving a thirteen year term with the other Texas martyrs, to speak at the conference and the mass meeting.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who has fought in the front ranks of the labor movement for years, and who took a leading part in organizing the Passaic textile strike, will also speak at the conference and mass meeting. James P. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defence, C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, himself awaiting a supreme court decision on his case, and Dr. J. J. Peters, third assistant president general of the International Seamen Improvement Association, complete the list of speakers.

The conference is to open promptly at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, Sept 5, and there is already every indication that it will be a successful one, and certain to stimulate the work of united labor defense in the coming period. The national office of International Labor Defense expects an attendance of between two and three hundred delegates at the conference.

**Cannon to Report.**

The first day's session will be taken up with a three and detailed report on the past work and future tasks of I. L. D. by its secretary, James P. Cannon. Weisbord, Cline, Flynn, Ruthenberg, Peters and others will address the conference on that day.

The second day of the conference will be occupied with detailed discussion of the experiences of the past year and the drafting of plans for future organizational work. Local secretaries from all parts of the country will occupy the floor at the second day's session with discussion of experiences and plans for the practical work of the next year.

The mass meeting for Weisbord, Flynn, Cline, Ruthenberg, Cannon and Peters takes place in the same building, the Ashland Auditorium, at eight in the evening of Sept. 6.

*A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month is the members of your union is a good way. Try it.*

## *RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS AND MARINE TRANSPORT UNIONS OF U. S. TO AID BRITISH MINERS*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Bearing the written pledge of support of the 21 standard American railroad and marine transportation unions, Ben Tillett, British transport leader and member of parliament, sailed for home on the Barangaria after a month's tour of American labor centers as chairman of the visiting British Miners' Relief Committee. The text of the resolution of support and the appeal for funds that the American railroad unions signed together was made public by Tillett. It reads as follows:

**TO THE RAILROAD WORKERS OF AMERICA:**

A million British coal miners, with their backs to the wall, are heroically fighting for a living wage and decent working conditions.

They have been locked out for 16 weeks. During all that time they have withstood the assaults of the mine owners backed by a reactionary government which seems determined to scrap many of the rights and privileges enjoyed by Englishmen since Magna Charta.

A finer exhibition of pluck and bulldog determination to resist injustice is not recorded in the history of the labor movement. The union's treasury is empty, the miners' savings wiped out, their credit exhausted. They and their wives and little ones are facing starvation, but they refuse to quit. These marvelous coal diggers know how to die but they do not know how to surrender.

Their fellow workers in Britain have given to the limit of their resources, but as a result of the recent general strike, their financial condition is precarious. The trade unionists of Continental Europe have contributed generously of their meager earnings, every penny representing genuine sacrifice.

It is clear, however, that if the miners are to win, America must come forward with substantial sums. Therefore, as executives of Associated Railroad Labor Organizations, we are issuing this appeal to our members in the United States and Canada.

We hope you will give as generously as your circumstances will permit

**Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.**
**Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.**
**Order of Railway Conductors.**
**Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**
**International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers of America.**
**International Association of Machinists.**
**International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.**
**Shaat Matal Workers' International Association.**
**International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.**
**Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.**
**Switchmen's Union of North America.**
**Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Expraas and Station Employees.**
**Order of Railroad Telegraphers.**
**United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers.**
**Brotharhood of Railroad Signalmen.**
**Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers.**
**Railway Employes' Department, A. F. of L.**
**Order of Sleeping Car Conductors.**
**American Train Dispatchers' Association.**
**National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.**
**International Longshoremen's Association.**

## Passaic Union to Get 8,000 Under Charter; Withdraw Mill Police

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Charter for Local 1603, United Textile Workers of America, has been turned over by the union to the Passaic local formed by striking wool textile workers. Already 3,400 signed applications from strikers have been accepted by the U. T. W. and 4,000 more are being certified as signed.

Thomas F. McMahon, U. T. W. president, has agreed to preside at the demonstration in Passaic over the admission of the strikers to the American Federation of Labor union. Special police guarding Garfield mills are to be removed by the city council. The council informed the mill owners that the cost of the service to them was $700 a week.

## *LENROOT THINKS REED'S PROBE SHOULD BE TWO WAY PROPOSITION; SUSPECTS SLUSH IN WISCONSIN*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 2.—Characterizing "foolishly false" Senator Lenroot's statement that the recent edition of Labor circulated in Wisconsin asking for his defeat, had cost $30,000, Edward Keating, manager of the publication, today wired Senator Reed of Missouri, to immediately convene the senatorial investigating committee "to refute the canard."

"He said the edition had cost less than $5,000 and that the entire expense had been contributed by the "organized railway workers."

*The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.*

## *PRESIDENT OF CHICAGO FIREMEN AND OILERS SEES ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN NEGRO IMPERATIVE*

President Morton of the Chicago local of the Firemen and Oilers' Union sees the organization of the Negro workers of the south as an essential move in the near future of the American labor movement.

"One of two things will happen," said Morton, in an interview with a representative of The DAILY WORKER, "either the colored workers below Mason and Dixon's line will remain unorganized as at present, or they will be organized by campaigns undertaken thru the unions.

(Continued on Page 3.)

## *AUSTRALIAN REFERENDUM WOULD GRANT ANTI-LABOR GOVERNMENT CHANCE TO RUN UNION OFFICES*

By W. FRANCIS AHERN, Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

SYDNEY, Australia.—The Australian labor party and the organized industrial workers in Australia are engaged in a hot campaign against the referendum proposals put forward by the federal anti-labor government to secure a closer control over the unions.

The first of the two proposals is that the government should have, among other things, power to create, regulate, control and dissolve corporations

(Continued on page 3)

## SHOT WITHOUT WARNING UPON MIXED CROWDS

### *R. I. Federation Backs Manville Strikers*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANVILLE, R. I., Sept. 2.—Little signs of peace in the textile strike in this district were visible today while 100 national guardsmen continued to guard the bridge on the public highway near the Manville-Jenckes mill, scene of the murderous attacks by state troopers and deputy sheriffs upon strikers, sympathizers and bystanders.

Barbed wire entanglements and machine guns commanded the approaches to the trenches and sentries were posted beneath the bridge as fraudulent reports were spread that an attempt was to be made to dynamite the structure.

**War Moves Against Labor.**

Guardsmen with steel helmets, rifles and ammunition paced the beats and rolling kitchens have been brought up to cook food for the troops. In addition to the entanglements at the bridge approaches, loop-holes have been erected out of cotton bales and machine guns have been mounted on each, two at either end of the bridge and two in the center. Soldiers are constantly on duty at each parapet.

* * *

MANVILLE, R. I., Sept. 2.— With national guardsmen of the Rhode Island artillery throwing up barbed wire entanglements and barricades on the public highway over the Blackstone river bridge near the Manville-Jenckes cotton mill, the resentment of the population, not to speak of the mill strikers, is open and frank at the wanton shooting of state troopers and depu-

(Continued on page 4)

TURN TO PAGE FIVE.

The second installment of Frank Farrington's record in the labor movement appears today on page five in our "Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities" section. Today's installment tells the story of Farrington's relations with Col. Frank L. Smith, hero of the slush fund investigation of two years ago. Then Smith was the donor and Farrington the receiver. In the year of our lord 1926 Smith is the receiver. Farrington is getting his from the Peabody Coal company.

## FORCE FIFTEEN GUARDSMEN TO SUMMER DRILL

### Baltimore Sun Waxes Indignant

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 2. Fifteen members of the 110th Field Artillery, Maryland National Guard, are ordered to head others in regard to the summer encampment, which should be delivered there by an officer of the militia.

The Baltimore Evening Sun, editorially objecting to [illegible] in such matters, [illegible] condemning dragging [illegible] to militia camps, declares:

"It does not attract recruits to advertise to the world that officers in charge of the camps are proceeding upon the [illegible] that the militia of the state [illegible] attract recruits [illegible] talk of a Supreme Court [illegible] to tamper with the [illegible] militia organization [illegible] at its very roots. [illegible] Issue [illegible] Guard [illegible] seem an [illegible] who was forced to [illegible] the [illegible] of the National Guard other than a better man."

Indignant Majors [illegible] William H. [illegible] [illegible] air service of the [illegible] Guard, in an indignant letter [illegible] reply:

"In the first place, the question that the writer [illegible] is beyond the jurisdiction of the [illegible] the duty of the officer [illegible] to attract recruits [illegible] to talk of a Supreme Court [illegible] to tamper with the [illegible] militia organization [illegible] at its very roots. [illegible] Issue [illegible] Guard [illegible] seem an [illegible] who was forced to [illegible] the [illegible] of the National Guard other than a better man."

SATURDAY,
"THE CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR—PAST AND PRESENT"
by ARNE SWABECK
"THE WORKERS IN IRON AND STEEL."
by W. J. WHITE
"THE RUBBER WORKERS ARE ORGANIZING"
by I. AMTER

LABOR DAY SPECIAL
ISSUE OF THE DAILY WORKER
SATURDAY, SEPT. 4TH
*DON'T FAIL TO GET THIS ISSUE*

SATURDAY
"RAILROAD LABOR BEGINS TO MOVE"
by A Railroad Worker
NOTES OF THE LEFT WING IN THE EAST
and other Features
IT IS NOT TOO LATE TO WIRE YOUR ORDER!

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

# A. F. OF L. IS STILL SILENT ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS MEXICO

## Unofficial Hint of Break With Calles Made

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTREAL, Sept. 2. — The executive council of the American Federation of Labor adjourned its sessions at the Mount Royal Hotel here without taking a public position on the question of the attitude of the A. F. of L. towards the situation in Mexico. There was a hint that the developments between now and the time the A. F. of L. convention convenes in Detroit in October will influence the recommendations to be made to the convention on Mexico. There is also a rumor that those who are opposed to the Calles government on religious grounds have promised a break with the Mexican Federation of Labor.

As usual, the council had nothing to disclose regarding its report to the coming convention. Officially, it was even less communicative concerning the Mexican situation.

It was learned, however, that the question, if it is raised at Detroit will not be put on a religious basis. There is a group that is opposed to a continuation of the relations between the two labor movements because, as they say, they have little in common and can benefit each other to only a negligible degree. This group, of course, has the backing of the group that opposes the Mexican labor movement on religious grounds.

On the other hand there is a large body of sentiment in support of the Pan American Union which would be practically wrecked by a falling out between the labor movements of Mexico and the United States. The advocates of maintaining the union seem to make no hesitation about putting the question on the following basis: The rapprochement between the A. F. of L. and the latin American labor movements made a beginning in the process of strengthening American influence in those countries and a break with the Mexican labor movement would shatter these relations.

# PASSAIC RELIEF CONCERT IN N. Y. RAISES $15,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Well over $15,000 will be added to the Passaic strikers' children's milk and bread fund when the proceeds are counted from the monster concert at Coney Island Stadium.

# Carmi Thompson Wants Government Ownership to End in Philippines

MALANGAS, Mindinao, P. I., Sept. 2.—Colonel Carmi Thompson, confidential agent of President Coolidge, inspected a rich coal mine here on which the government has spent during the last few years $2,700,000 in development work and recommended that the mine be immediately leased to some experienced and reliable private company on a fixed royalty.

Thompson said that he had seen in the Philippines government-owned coal, sugar, cement and railroad enterprises, and wanted to insure the economic progress of the country by turning them all over to private companies, as these "experiments" were one of the reasons discouraging American capital from entering the Islands.

NEW!

the first booklet on the subject:

ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED

By Wm. Z. Foster.

A timely pamphlet of interest to every worker in and out of the organized labor movement.

10 CENTS.


## Celebrate in Chicago Denouncing of Spanish Imperialism in Mexico

The Mexican colony in Chicago invites all well wishers to attend the celebration of the 116th anniversary of the announcement of the end of Spanish feudal imperialism in that country.

The final victory over the Spanish military despotism was not secured until eleven years after the proclamation of independence, more than a decade of hard fighting. The name people who carried thru this rebellion have an air successfully repelled all other attempts at imperialistic conquest from that day to this and will continue to resist them in the future.

The celebration will begin at 9 p. m., Sept. 15, and will be held at Ashland Boulevard Auditorium, in the main hall. There will be a program of speeches, recitations of poetry, songs, and dances in Mexican costume.

# FAITH IN LABOR STIRRED BY THE PASSAIC STRIKE

## Newspaper Man Urges Financial Support

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 2.—(FP)—Ramon Tofiuna, "Uncle Ray" of newspaper renown and author of the "Child's History of the World," has visited Passaic. He has taken time from his writing for the Publishers Syndicate of Chicago to tell what he saw in the town of the seven months' mill strike. He concludes:

### Stir Faith in Workers.

"I have seen the Passaic workers in action, attended their meetings, observed their efficient and excellent relief system, talked with the young workers in whom I am especially interested, I can say without hesitation that nothing in years has stirred my faith in the workers' world as has my first-hand experience with this strike of exploited textile workers. The human brotherhood and solidarity displayed in the struggle for unionism will certainly have its effects on the unorganized workers everywhere in the other textile industries and in all American industry.

### Deserve Every Support.

"Finally, I cannot see how any worker or labor sympathizer can fail to shed down deep into his pocket for strike relief for these heroic young strikers—fathers and mothers, grandmothers, grandfathers, young workers, all of them of heroic mould; all of them keenly determined in their fight for a decent living wage. The Passaic strikers are fighting the battles of every working man and woman in this country and should be backed to the limit of labor's purse.

### Everyone Must Aid.

"More, in their struggle against police and court autocracy and the attempts of men like chief Zober to nullify the constitution, these striking textile workers are fighting the battles of every American who loves decent American citizenship should get behind them and back them with money and with articulate moral support in their battle against autocracy and arrogance in industry."

## Local Listens in Glee as Queer Charges Fly in Right Wing Quarrel

The Wage Earners' League appeared before Local 181 of the Carpenters' union in Chicago at its last meeting, with a request that the meeting elect delegates to the League.

The Wage Earners' League is a political organization created by the right wing officials of various Chicago locals, with the leaders of the building trades in control, and its purpose is to sell at wholesale the labor vote.

### Scandal Comes Out.

The progressives in Local 181 wished to send representatives, if for no other reason than to find out the details of the plan. In this ambition they were defeated, however, by the solid bloc of the right wing of the local, which to the surprise of everybody, loudly "hawled out" the right wingers in the Building Trades Council and the whole Wage Earners' League for all the sins ordinarily charged against them by progressives.

The members heard from sources not usually given to such language accusations of sectarianism, splitting the forces of the workers, backwardness, lack of interest in the cause of the workers, general treachery, trickery, and high finance on the part of conservative building trades union officials.

It was great while it lasted, say those who listened to it. Jurisdictional disputes between the carpenters and other unions were the cause.

*Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.*

# NATIVES INVADE TANGIER TO AID GENERAL STRIKE

## Officials Admit Union Sole Authority

TANGIER, Sept. 2.—The European Workers' Syndicate has declared an official general strike here, contingent on the failure of the administration and the Sultan's court to accept their demands for the eight-hour day and more freedom of speech, abolition of the laws against demonstrations, and interference with organization.

News from the country has been received that the great Fahs tribe is marching with arms into the city to see to it that their Moslem brothers, co-operating with the European workers in a strike, are not any further mistreated.

### Neutral But Has Class War.

Tangier is a neutral territory, with an administration composed of the foreign consuls in the city, and individuals controlled by the Mendub, or representative of the Sultan of Morocco, who is a French feature. Native militia, on friendly terms with the European Workers' Syndicate, have frequently complained of discrimination against workers in this native court. The administration regularly supports the court in such cases.

Tangier is an important seaport, thru which much of the commerce of North Africa and the Sahara region passes. It is of military strategic importance, and the warships of England and France are assembling there in response to a deal between Spain and France by which it has the apparent purpose of turning it over to Spain. Strikes and revolts are therefore likely to attract international interest.

The only official statement to foreign news services says:

"There is undoubtably an element of Communism among the workmen, but so far the situation has not been disturbed. These repeated strikes, however, are injuring commerce and causing a growing feeling of unrest.

"The sole duty which seems able to exert any authority in Tangier is the Workers' Syndicate."

## Reservations of U. S. Debated by the World Court Powers Meeting

GENEVA, Sept. 2. The battle against acceptances of the proposed reservations to the United States adhering into the world court opened today soon after the conference of jurists composing the powers signatory to the world court met here to consider the reservations.

The first two reservations proposed by the United States were accepted by the conference with little or no debate.

When the third reservation was brought up Sir George Foster, Canadian delegate, opened an attack on the reservation which was supported by several other delegates.

Sir George Foster declared that the third reservation would give the United States the right to pass upon the world court amendments which had been accepted by all other court members and this he said was "entirely unacceptable."

Doctor Van Eysynga of Holland was elected president of the conference. It was decided that all sessions would be held in public. Senator Swanson of Virginia and Representative Burton of Ohio followed the discussions from the gallery.

## League Will Not Give Spain Permanent Seat; Germany Given Place

GENEVA, Sept. 2.—Spain's request for a permanent seat in the league of nations, will not be granted for the time being, at least. The reorganization committee of the league council today decided the time was "not propitious" to grant Spain's request.

Germany, which was granted a permanent seat earlier in the day, refrained from entering the discussions regarding Spain. Poland, which has been fighting for a seat in the council, also did not participate in the discussions.

## SWITCHMEN DOUBLE NEW MEMBERS DURING AUGUST

Twice as many switchmen in the Chicago area entered the Switchmen's Union of North America as in the previous month, International Vice-President Perry and Kanan announce. They have been at work in the district since May 1 enrolling unorganized yards workers in their union. The Chicago terminal of the Great Western they now report as 100 per cent organized. Progress on other roads is reported also.

The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.

## Leaflet Names Biggest Hammond Business Men As Crude Tax Dodgers

HAMMOND, Ind., Sept. 2. — This community responsive but excited over the publication in the form of a handbill of charges that 36 of Hammond's most prominent business men are dodging their taxes. The leaflet is unsigned, but calls on the voters to remedy the situation. Among the names given, along with the personal taxes paid by each, as shown by the city treasurer's office, are the following:

Karl Kaufman, millionaire president of the chamber of commerce, $12,78; W. G. Paxton, president Hammond Trust and Savings Bank and prominent in the lumber trust, $43.30; F. C. Mina, owner of one of the largest department stores in Indiana, $24,430.40; Mueller & Sons, owner of Mueller Hardware Co., $34.10; Peter W. Meyn, president First Trust & Savings Bank, $14.64; A. Murray Turner, president First National Bank, $31.

# CONSUL CALLS CHAMORRO PLEA 'QUITE ABSURD'

## Catholic Boycott is Not Taken Seriously.

"The Chamorro complaint, to the league of nations that the Mexican army and navy are running guns into Nicaragua on auxiliary cruisers, or in any other way is absolutely ridiculous," said Luis G. Laplan, consul in Chicago for the Republic of Mexico.

Senor Laplan stated to a reporter for The DAILY WORKER that he had no direct advices from his government on the Nicaraguan situation and could only give his opinion, based on his general knowledge of affairs. He did not hesitate, however, to say matter as not only false but quite "absurd" the protests of the president of Nicaragua that Mexico was violating the neutrality of the smaller country. He does not believe that there is any warship in the Mexican service known as "Concon," the name given by Chamorro in his message to the league, as that of the naval vessel which he alleged set sail from Salina Cruz on a freebooting expedition against Nicaragua.

### Ignore Chamorro.

The consul said that he saw no reason to think that the minister of foreign affairs in Mexico City, Genaro Estrada, as reported in press reports, that Mexico would ignore the Nicaraguan action.

When asked about the continued strained relations between the hierarchy of the catholic church in Mexico and the Mexican government, Senor Laplan stated that the situation was quiet, and called attention to the fact the fifth Sunday since the bishops ordered the withdrawal from the churches has now passed without any extraordinary incident. He agreed that this condition might be indefinite, but said that the longer it lasted, the worse it would be for the clergy.

* * *

### Another Warship Sails.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. The state department today announced that the U. S. cruiser Rochester has been ordered to Nicaragua and will arrive tomorrow at a seaport 120 miles north of Bluefields, on the east coast.

The department received word that conditions were quiet in Bluefields today. Marines and sailors, with artillery and machine guns, have been landed and the city has been proclaimed a neutral zone.

## Spain Renews Demand for Permanent Seat on League of Nations

GENEVA, Sept. 2.—The committee on reorganization of the league of nations council today deferred the question of Spain's demand for a permanent seat in the council.

The committee met twice and at both sessions the Spanish delegate, Senor Palacios, demanded that Spain's claim for a permanent seat be taken care of. The committee ignored these requests, however, and discussed temporary seats.

"Our demand is as old as the league itself," said Senor Palacios. He asked a detailed consideration of the Spanish demand and reasons for the rejection of the demand, if a permanent seat is not granted.

### Ford Takes Air Mail Contract.

Announcement was made here that the Stout Airplane division of the Ford Motor company will operate the Chicago-Minneapolis-St. Paul air service at the expiration of the present contract on September 30.

### Fifteen Prisoners Escape.

WINCHESTER, Ky., Sept. 1.—Two of 15 prisoners who sawed their way thru steel cell bars early today and escaped the Clark county jail here had been recaptured at noon.

# Ousting of Farrington Must Be Made Action of Rank and File of Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

FRANK FARRINGTON has been suspended as president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois for signing a contract with the Peabody Coal company in become its "labor counsel" at $25,000 per year.

This action suspending Farrington was taken quickly by the miners' district executive board after the actual facts of the signing of the contract had become public property. Farrington's board members could not blink the fact that a crime had been committed against trade unionism, even as it exists today in the United States.

* * *

The question as to how far an American labor official may go in committing treason to the working class in this country has received an answer as it applies to the miners' union.

Farrington, like many other labor officials, no doubt felt that there was no limit, that the membership of the miners' union could be made to "stand for anything" on the supposition that it was "none of their business" whether he was dickering with the bosses for a soft job aside at the same time heading the miners' union.

Farrington joined with President John L. Lewis in breaking the district organizations in Kansas and Nova Scotia, helping former Governor Allen, of Kansas, of industrial court infamy, send Alex Howat to jail. Farrington shamelessly padded his expense accounts until the question became a matter of intense discussion on the floor of International miners' conventions. Farrington supported the employers' government in convicting members of the union in the frame-up at Zeigler, Illinois. He contested these and many other crimes, anyone of which should have been sufficient to drive both Lewis and Farrington out of the organization. But only part of the membership protested. The majority of the union's members remained inert, leaving its militant sections to ask,

"How long? How long?" The answer has come at last.

An effort was made, to be sure, in the executive board to save Farrington. But it was fruitless. He had to go.

But Farrington's exit was not entirely accomplished by the rank and file of the miners' organization, who will ultimately take part in the sordid details themselves, to bear out their long-standing suspicions. In fact the making public of Farrington's relations with the Peabody Coal Co. has followed a standardized play by President Lewis before the union's membership in an effort to gain some prestige for himself.

This is an old trick that has been somewhat successfully played, for a time, by reactionary officials in the miners' union in the past.

It was Tom Lewis, who succeeded John Mitchell as head of the United Mine Workers of America nearly a score of years ago, who posed as an enemy of the National Civic Federation, of which Mitchell, Sam Gompers and other reactionary "labor lieutenants" of capitalism were at that time active members. Lewis, the conservative, took up the fight against the Civic Federation, when he saw that this issue was popular in the miners' union. He secured the passage of the resolution demanding that members of the miners' union either get out of the union or out of the Civic Federation. Mitchell had to get out of the Civic Federation, quitting Gompers' company, in order to hold his card in the miners' union. Lewis, however, is now an agent of the most anti-union coal barons in the New River field in "open shop" West Virginia. Tom Lewis was merely playing politics with this issue.

Farrington is merely following in the footsteps of Tom Lewis in becoming an agent of the mine owners. This is the Farrington who made the socialist, Oscar Ameringer, editor of the miners' official organ, the Illinois Miner, under his regime. But it is just as certain that John Lewis is playing politics with Farrington's going. His fight is no more sincere than the fight of Tom Lewis before him.

* * *

The rank and file of the coal miners' union did not develop their struggle against the class collaboration schemes of the National Civic Federation, that won victories for them many years ago. They lost ground with the result that the fight must now be made all over again. William Green, the former secretary of the miners' international union, who is now head of the American Federation of Labor, in spite of his non-membership in the National Civic Federation, carries on friendly relations with the employing class interests on a much larger scale than Mitchell or Gompers ever did.

* * *

The Farrington episode, therefore, offers an opportunity to carry on this fight not only against Farrington, who Lewis would like to have it stop, but thruout the whole jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers' Union, and into all the affiliated organizations of the American Federation of Labor and the Independent labor unions.

Every worker in America must be made to feel that the fight against Farrington is a fight that Farrington stands for in the American labor movement, is his fight.

The ousting of Farrington can only be made the action of the rank and file of the miners' union if it is followed by a complete purging of the organization of all similar elements. This means President Lewis, Vice-President Phil Murray, the entire Lewis regime in all the districts and sub-districts, especially in Illinois. It means especially the complete repudiation of such tools of the Lewis regime as International Organizer Van Bittner, of the Pittsburgh district, who did the dirty work of President Lewis in attacking and expelling the militants of the organization.

# CASE AND BAG MAKERS' UNION WINS MEMBERS

## Get Into the Fight For Better Conditions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—The organization campaign which the Suitcase, Bag and Portfolio Makers' Union has been conducting for the last few weeks has been very successful. As a result of this campaign a large number of open shops have been completely organized and several employers have already settled with the union, granting all union conditions and signing an agreement for a year's time.

Among those who settled without a strike are the prominent concerns, Lipner and Trachtenberg, 346 Canal Street, and The Reliable Suit Case Co., 1 Greene street.

### "Radical" Bosses Fight Union.

Some employers, however, remain obstinate and the union was compelled to call strikes in their shops. These on strike now are Levy and Levy Suit Case and Bag shop, 138 Mercer street which employs about 50 workers, and The Olympic Suit Case Co., 120 Wooster street.

The employers of the last named concern have a reputation of being so-called "radicals," yet that doesn't prevent them from discharging union members without right or reason. The workers of those shops are determined to strike until they will win complete union shops and better working conditions.

The union is now negotiating with several other concerns where workers have lately been organized and hopes to arrive at peaceful settlements with these concerns.

### Time to Organize.

The fall season in our trade is now getting into full swing and it is therefore of the utmost importance for the workers in the nonunion shops not to lose any time but immediately to set into line and be ready to fight if necessary for better conditions.

The union therefore strongly urges all the nonunion workers to attend this mass meeting and demonstrate their unity with the union members and their determination to obtain for themselves a better and decent livelihood in our trade.

# Needle Trades T. U. E. L. Delegates to Get Party

A grand package party and dance will be held by the Chicago members of the needle trades section of the Trade Union Educational League at Workers Exchange, 2743 Hirsch Blvd., at 8 p. m. on Sept. 4, 1926, for the purpose of sending off in a happy mood the delegates elected to the fourth national convention of the needle trades of the T. U. E. L. The convention will be called to order Sept. 10, in New York.

A committee has made arrangements for a good time at this affair on Sept. 4 and those who do not know what a package party is, are invited to come around and be agreed, they surprised.

Besides the dance and other entertainment there will be an address on the present struggles of Needle Trades Workers by Alex Bittleman.

All are welcome. The admission is 25 cents.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

It is the duty of all DAILY WORKER readers to help class war prisoners. Demonstrate for their release—Sept. 6, 8 p. m., at Ashland Blvd. Auditorium.

# SOCIALISTS, FARMER-LABORITES PRACTICALLY OUT OF ELECTION; WORKERS PARTY GOING STRONG

By CARL HAESSLER.

CHICAGO—(FP)—Opposition to the Republican-Democratic parties is almost at a minimum in labor ranks as the national congressional campaign begins to pick up momentum. Socialists and states that formerly boasted of persistent, often successful independent political activity, organized at some form of labor party, are this year falling down. Others are putting up half-hearted fights or even predicting defeat.

Milwaukee, the banner city of the Socialist party, looks like a losing handhold for Victor L. Berger, who is fighting for reelection to congress on the Socialist ticket. His public statement that Wisconsin workers prefer Sen. Lenroot, the Coolidge reaction spy, to his rival Gov. Blaine, who has LaFollette's indorsement, has alienated Milwaukee followers and the 100 votes by which he won in 1921 may be lost on November 2.

Chicago never expected to send a Socialist or independent Progressive to congress, but this year the Progressive party threw away a perfectly good chance to enter the Illinois legislature with a candidate when it neglected to check up on residence qualifications.

St. Louis, long a Socialist center of importance, is not putting up any candidates on that ticket this year. G. W. Hoehn, the party leader, states that under present apathy "it would be folly on the part of the Socialist party to make itself ridiculous by conducting a political work of propaganda and organization."

In Washington state, which was a coming Farmer-Labor power in 1920, the Progressive party chairman, Otto A. Case, says the party will not file any candidates because of the failure of the national party to call a national convention this year. Case urges progressive voters to "support earnestly the Progressive candidates, regardless of party designation."

The Workers (Communist) party announces from its national headquarters in Chicago that it is prepared to run candidates for congress in almost 50 districts. Where Farmer-Labor parties are organized with a ticket in the field the Workers party will support them, it declares.


A NEW NOVEL OIL By Upton Sinclair

Read It today on page 5.


## SCOTT NEARING JUST BACK FROM ENGLAND

Where he reported the British Trade Union Congress

will speak on

"THE CRISIS IN BRITISH IMPERIALISM"

at the

Community Church Auditorium 34th St. and Park Ave. (New York)

Mon. Eve., Sept. 20, 8:15 P. M.

Admission 75c.

Tickets at Workers School, 108 E. 14th St. Jimmy Higgins, Book Store, 127 University Pl.


GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.


Remember the class-war prisoners! Demonstrate at the Labor Defense Rally, Sept. 6, at Ashland Auditorium.


T. U. E. L. SIXTH ANNUAL LABOR DAY PICNIC

TO BE HELD SUNDAY, SEPT. 5th At Stickney Park Grove

Sports — Refreshments — Games

Good Music

Dancing from 2:30 to 8:30 P. M.

Speaker: REBECCA GRECHT

Organizer for Passaic Strikers' Relief.

Rain or shine a good time. Plenty of tables. A large shady grove—an ideal place for a family picnic.

Tickets 50c Children Free

HOW TO GET THERE—Take 22nd Street car to end of line, then take Lyons-Berwyn car to Ogden and Harlem Avenues. Walk five blocks south.

# DENY RESPITE FOR MADEROS— BLOW AT SACCO

## *Gov. Fuller Refuses Stay of Execution*

By S. D. LEVINE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 2.—Governor Fuller of Massachusetts yesterday denied a request for a respite of the execution of Celestino Maderos, condemned to die the week of Sept. 9th on a murder charge. The request was made by William G. Thompson, attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti, whose motion for a new trial for the latter defendants is based on a confession made by Maderos that he, with members of a notorious gang, committed the robbery and murder at South Braintree, Mass., for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been condemned to die.

Hearing Sept. 15.

The hearing on the Maderos confession is set for Sept. 15. Thompson insisted that his request be granted in order to have Maderos testify at the hearing in person on that date. The arguments between Thompson and the governor became quite heated at times as Fuller flatly refused to grant a respite unless the request comes from Judge Thayer, the presiding judge in the Sacco and Vanzetti case.

Attorney General Quibbles.

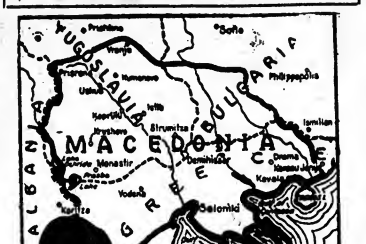
When the governor told Thompson to apply to Judge Thayer for this recommendation, Thompson replied that early in June Thayer had agreed with Attorney General Dolbeir to ask for a respite for Maderos. This the attorney general did not do. Now Devlin denies after making such a statement.

Impossible Request.

Fuller then called on Thompson to have his hearing Sept. 1, today. Thompson replied it was a human impossibility to prepare the data in that short time. Fuller repeated his refusal and said again that recommendation must come from Judge Thayer.

Thompson is emphatic in his declaration that a confession from Maderos, made at the hearing, would completely exonerate Sacco and Vanzetti.

## War Specter Stalks in Balkans Again




Here is a map of the troubled areas in the Balkans and an inset of King Boris of Bulgaria. Bulgaria is the seat of the trouble this time. War neighbors, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania and Greece have been busily occupied sending notes back and forth with particular reference to border invasions made by Bulgarian irregulars. In all this Balkan mess that may cause a war to break out any minute the intriguing hand of the great western powers is always apparent.

## Organization of Negroes Imperative

(Continued from page 1)

"If the Negro of the south remains unorganized, he will continue to suffer from the extra long hours and extra low pay he has at present. Some of the old generation may continue to live on a farm—workers with no pay to speak of. They may be satisfied with the conditions that allow the landlords to take over the whole cotton crop of tenant farmers by a single process of mathematical computation: 'A nought is a nought, and a figure is a figure; all for the white man and none for the nigger.'

Negro Youth Revolts.

"But the young men leaving the farms and going into industry will not forever endure wages and conditions built around this theory. They will migrate to the north and compete on a lower standard of living with the workers already here."

"The other thing that can happen is that the Negro workers of the south shall be organized. If they are, they will be satisfied where they are, for their union activity will bring conditions and wages there up to the standard in the north, instead of only about two-thirds of that standard as at present.

No Color Bar.

President Morton emphasizes the fact that the Firemen and Oilers' union has absolutely no bar on the grounds of race, creed or color.

A beginning is already being made to enthuse the mass of roundhouse laborers and oilers on the bigger railroads of the south with a consciousness of their need of the union. About 65 per cent, according to the estimate of President Morton, of the men who work in the crafts organized by his union are Negroes. The roads of the south on which the battle will be first fought out are the Seaboard Line, the L. and A., and the Mobile and Ohio

Prejudice Hinders.

The union's task in the southern states is not easy, because of the bitter prejudice existing. However, even this prejudice is not as bad as it used to be, says Morton. There was a time when any organizer seen soliciting a Negro worker to enter the union would have been ostracized if not worse. Even now most of the organizing is done under the federated councils in the towns, and they make up committees, which go about in a body, not man by man." It is slower work to organize always in force this way, but it is a lot safer in the south. If it is Negroes you wish to get into the union. Yet the Negro must be brought into the labor unions, or he will be a constant danger to standards of living and present wages. He has been neglected too long already.

General Reorganization.

The Firemen and Oilers' union takes part in the organization drive decided upon by the last meeting of the Railway Department of the American Federation of Labor. There are 29 organizers out, scattered about the country.

New contracts have been made since the drive started with important railroad companies, including the Northwestern, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Chesapeake and Ohio. Negotiations are now going on with the New York Central, and the officers of the union expect to have an announcement to make to the members before long that they have been successfully concluded.

Union Reduces Hours.

According to President Morton the most important gain in the new series of contracts is the cutting down of the working day. Under the old conditions the men worked any number of hours from eight to eleven-nine and ten hour days being frequent. The nature of the work is such that emergencies do arise in which overtime is justified, but the union won the basic eight hour day and the right to time and a half pay for overtime, it has been observed that the companies put on more men and overtime does not occur nearly as often as before.

End Jurisdiction Dispute.

The Firemen and Oilers have now been granted jurisdiction over the roundhouse laborers, who had been for some time a bone of contention between this union and the Maintenance of Way employes' union. Now all workers in and immediately about roundhouses who carry away debris and move cinders are to join the Firemen and Oilers, and many of them have recently done so.

During the 1922 strike the Firemen and Oilers had about 35,000 men out. The present campaign is a reassembling of forces after the great conflict.

## Birmingham Street Car Company in Open Shop Drive on Timid Union

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 2.—The contract between the Birmingham Electric company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Empoyes of America expires today and the company is refusing to meet any of the terms demanded by the union.

The union has retreated time and again in the discussions, surrendering demend after demand, and is now agreeing to the company's demand for a three-year contract instead of a one-year contract, if the company will only arbitrate, not grant, the wage demands, which are exceptionally low.

The union proposes that the so-called "Memphis award" be the basis of the arbitration it proposes. This "award" fixes the scale of first-year men at 47½ cents an hour, second-year men at 52½ cents and third-year men at 57½ cents.

But the company is refusing even to arbitrate this ridiculously low scale demand, and as usual declares that it is too "poor" to pay any increase "without increasing the fare." It earned over $1,000,000 profit last year, it is evident that the company is planning an open shop attack to destroy the union, and the union's timid policy of continuous retreat has only served to encourage the company to attack.

## Rubber Companies Not Exactly Impoverished

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 2.—Three rubber concerns domineer the rubber situation: Goodyear, Goodrich and U. S. Rubber. The first half of the year has been one of high sales for those three companies, even if their profits were somewhat lowered. In the first six months of this year Goodyear sold $116,000,000 worth of goods, U. S. Rubber $100,000,000, Goodrich $67,000,000 worth. Their profits were $4,014,873; $4,915,668 and $1,358,616, respectively. This is less than last year, for the companies earned $6,011,407, $5,878,204 and $7,106,616, respectively.

Robbers Empty House.

Virtually an empty house greeted Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Schaak when they returned from their vacation at Green Lake, Wis. During their absence burglars had carted away furniture, rugs, clothing, silverware and jewelry, valued, Mr. Schaak said, at $10,000. Schaak is a wealthy grain broker.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

Hear Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Sept. 6 (Labor Day), 8 p. m., at Ashland Blvd. Auditorium.

# CALLES SAYS CHURCH LAWS WILL STAY PUT

## *Nods Diplomatists to Oil Magnates*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 2. — President Calles in his message to congress yesterday, reiterated his previous stand on the church question. The government, he said would not recede from its determination to combat the clergy to obey the laws of the land.

He charged the catholic church with having always been in rebellion against the institutions of the republic and with having seized upon the present moment as being most propitious for carrying out their schemes.

Answered U. S. Protests.

Calles dealt with the protests made by the American government against the laws which affected the interests of American petroleum magnates.

"The Mexican government answered by sustaining the right to issue said laws and regulations" said the president "but only because the regulations were ordered by the constitution, but because their enactment and enforcement could not affect rights legitimately acquired."

Ready To Change.

Calles hinted however that he would be ready to introduce motions for the modification of those laws in accordance with the constitution. This was taken as a suggestion that a continuation of the policy of "diplomatic pressure" by the Washington administration might be conducive to better results for the petroleum magnates than armed intervention.

A Place of Diplomacy.

Mexican government officials see in Calles' suggestions along this line a piece of strategy designed to disarm ambassador Sheffield who is scheduled to present his views on the Mexican situation one of these days. It is believed that Sheffield favors more forceful methods than have been hitherto used, but Coolidge is said to prefer more subtle tactics. Both have the same aims; the subjugation of Mexico in the interests of American imperialism.

## Hyman Speaks Out Against Arbitration

(Continued from page 1)

lessness in the future, as they were in the past.

"In reply to Finder's challenge that union leaders are expressing their own opinion and not the opinion of the members in refusing to accept arbitration, we inform him that our members have discussed this question both in shop chairmen's meeting and at meetings in halls. They have unanimously rejected the suggestion to refer our dispute to arbitration.

"While we have not been at all times and under all circumstances opposed in principle to arbitration, in this case, however, after a commission has studied the various needs of the industry for which we are striking and has been unable to reach a satisfactory solution, what sense is there in accepting new arbitrators who shall again consider our demands. Our problems are so varied and the evils from which cloakmakers suffer characteristic of the industry, it is difficult and almost impossible for an arbitrator to analyze and resolve these different problems.

"After our workers have been on strike two months we are fighting for just demands in order to enable them to earn a livelihood, we would betray our workers if we sent them to work and shop their future to an arbitrator, no matter who he may be.

"The strike must and can be settled between leaders of the unions and employers. If the leaders of the Industrial Council are in earnest and want to end the present strife, they must realize this, because, after all, our members are not impossible."

A meeting of striking shop chairmen originally scheduled for Thursday afternoon was held Wednesday morning so that the strike situation before union leaders went into conference with Mr. Ingersoll.

## Rubber Workers of Akron Hold Picnic

(Special to The Daily Worker)

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 2. — The Mellorate Club of Akron, which is the organization of the rubber workers, held its first picnic on Sunday, Aug. 26. This is the first attempt of the rubber workers to get together and to come out into the open. The picnic was a success. The arrangements committee succeeded in getting Albert F. Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal of Cleveland, to speak.

## *ATHEISTS ORGANIZE TO WRENCH NATION'S YOUTH FROM GRIP OF CLERGY THRU JUNIOR ATHEIST BODY*

The organized atheists of this country have launched a campaign to capture the youth of the nation, according to a statement issued yesterday by Charles Smith, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism, 49 Vasey St., this city. Mr. Smith announced the formation of the Junior Atheist League, a subsidiary organization for children between the ages of seven and seventeen, with Christine Walker of Gap, Pa., as the national secretary.

Failed to Reach Young.

"The anti-religious movements of the past have had but meager success because they failed to convert the rising generation," he said. "There will possibly be bitter opposition to the Junior Atheist League, even among some liberals who favor proselyting adults; but we realize that unless steps are taken to prevent the church from instilling its superstition into the plastic mind of youth, atheists will always be in the minority. This children's crusade is intended to counteract the influence of Sunday schools and religious instruction in public schools, and defeat the persistent efforts of the clergy to gain control of our boys and girls."

League's Program.

A printed announcement of the association reads in part:

"In response to many requests for increased activity among young people, the Junior Atheist League is established. Godless children shall have an opportunity to emancipate their companions from unreasonable religion.

Clerical Influence.

"The league will remove boys and girls from the evil influence of the clergy. It will encourage them to protest against Bible reading and religious worship in public schools and agitate against religious instruction during school hours. Children shall be told the truth about the Bible and christianity. The magical, animistic, and phallic, or sexual, origins of religion will be explained in simple language.

A comprehensive program has been arranged. Picnics and outings, clean and healthful good times, will take the place of stultifying Sunday schools. Fellowship and solidarity will be promoted among members and friendships made for the future. A special course for those over twelve years of age will be given in public speaking by a man who has been called one of the few great orators of the century.

Supervise Instruction.

"Monthly lessons will be mailed. Educators in the A. A. A. A. will supervise the instruction. Morality based on the speculations of ancient Asiatic theology. These lessons will be printed in large quantities for distribution by locals in recruiting members. As soon as 5,000 members are enrolled the first monthly lesson will be mailed.

"Dues are 25 cents a year, barely sufficient to pay postage. Contributions are coming in from members of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism for this important part of its work. All anti-clericals are urged to solicit memberships and form locals, especially in schools. Miss Christina Walker, national secretary, a sixteen-year-old Atheist of exceptional executive ability, is waiting to hear from young atheists and their parents. Correspondence should be addressed to Miss Walker, Let the social and cultural features begin at once.

"Send in list of students and pupils in your locality to be circularized. Any member of the 4A society desiring a supply of this leaflet for distribution may secure it by writing to Freeman Hopwood, general secretary, P. O. Box 483, City Hall Station, New York, N. Y."

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

# U. S. STEPS IN AS REBELS GAIN NICARAGUA CITY

## Another Cruiser Gives Force to Notes

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 2. — The liberal revolutionists against Chamorro, Wall Street's dictator in this country have captured Puerto Cabezas near here on the Pacific coast. A nine hour's fight preceded the taking of the town.

American officers serving in the army of the dictator are trying to maintain a blockade of the city in order to prevent the entrance of ships carrying military supplies.

• • •

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The state department announces that the cruiser Rochester flagship of the gulf scouting squadron, has been ordered to Nicaraguan waters, and that a strong note has been dispatched to the Nicaraguan government that American capital and the lives of its managers must be protected and that all necessary force will be used by the United States to accomplish this.

The town of Bluefields is already being policed by marines landed by the cruiser Rochester.

## CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from page 1)

thumping is almost a lost art among them. The chief feat are often here there is not so much wool between the skull and the brain as lots of hitchhatting American workers think. More about this later on.

• • •

THIS column is hard put to find space for comment on the appalling number of clergymen who fail to observe the ninth commandment, which admonishes the faithful not to covet the wives of their neighbors. Reverend Gilliam must be hard of hearing for he had his head bashed in by his brother-in-law after said brother-in-law caught the Rev. Gilliam in his front room. The news report does not say what doing, but the court freed the killer on the ground that the evangelist was engaged in wrecking a home. So you can draw your own conclusion. Krishnamurti should try and do something about this.

• • •

THREE cheers for China! Chinese coolies in pajamas took three employers against whom they were striking to a vacant lot and forced them to sign a contract acceding to the demands of the strikers for a ten cents an silver increase a day. More than one thousand workers benefited by the case. This happened in Shanghai. The strikers are living by that Wu Pei Fu told Uncle Tuc Lin are not in the vicinity else their heads would be decorating a lot of poles by now. Unless the famine workers and peasants get rid of their war lords and the foreign imperialists before those lads have a chance of staking a come-back, it won't be so interesting for them later on.

• • •

WE have wounded the feelings of some subscribers by our facetious but well intentioned comment on Rudolph Valentino's death. No doubt, as one of our readers repeats in agreement with our movie critic, Valentino was a relief and a way of escape but so is a well beer and hasheesh. One of our principal occupations is the debunking of things in general and if a reader detects a little of the same commodity in The DAILY WORKER he or she is at liberty to write us about it. Should Charlie Chaplin happen to die this column will throw a fit of real regret, not because Charlie is a social rebel, if he is, he is quite a hand at keeping it secret, but there is intelligence in his work, and personality which is more than can be said for ninety nine per cent of screen actors.

## BIRTHING

Be sure to bring your bathing suit

75 Cents

pays for the round trip with a jolly crowd.

A day in the country and all proceeds to defend Labor's best fighters in jail.

## *Remember Labor Prisoners on Labor Day!*

# Labor Defense Rally

## Monday, Sept. 6, 8 P. M.

Ashland Boulevard Auditorium
Ashland Boulevard and Van Buren St.

## *Speakers:*

CHARLES CLINE
Just released from Texas penitentiary after 13 years.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

DR. J. J. PETERS
of the Universal Negro Improvement Association

C. E. RUTHENBERG — JAMES P. CANNON

*Waukegan Workers' Band—Enough Said!*

Auspices International Labor Defense

# Labor Fights in Australia

(Continued from page 1)

including trade unions. This means that if the proposal is endorsed by the electors that the government would have power to deal with the unions in drastic fashion. It could put the emissaries into the union offices, take possession of their books, interfere in their internal affairs, dissolve the elected officials of the unions and hold several ballots of members on questions which the government itself would frame.

Under such a regime of surveillance the introduction of spies into the unions would undoubtedly follow and the entire fabric of unionism would very soon be honeycombed with suspicion, distrust and carefully-fermented dissension.

The second proposal is that the government should be empowered to introduce legislation to protect the interests of the public in the event of an actual or probable interruption of any essential service. This is also aimed at the workers. Under this proposal the government is seeking to get legislation on the same lines as that introduced in the house of commons during the recent British general strike.

The government then could, in the event of a strike, organize strikebreaking units on an extensive scale, enter the homes of the workers without warrants, arrest union officials and throw them into jails, prevent free speech, call out the troops to shoot down the strikers and their sympathizers and even conscript the strikers and force them back to work at the point of the bayonet.

• • •

Racist Censorship.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The United Mine Workers' Union of New Zealand has invited all unions in that country to organize a nation-wide protest against the government's action in banning from New Zealand all working-class literature. It is demanded that all working literature should be allowed free entry into the country, seeing that it is absolutely necessary for the education of the workers.

Stop Internal Dispute.

SYDNEY, Australia. — Something like finality has been reached in the domestic feud that for two years has been existing in the Seamen's Union. It has been decided to take a fresh ballot of members for the various positions in the union. All present officials who are contesting the ballot have to retire from their positions. It is hoped that the ballot will clear up all the trouble in the union.

• • •

Fighting Night Baking.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Night baking of bread is still in operation thruout New Zealand and the bakers and pastrycooks and related trades employes' union in that country is now demanding that it be abolished. An appeal to the government met with the usual reply that the matter "would be considered," but the union, not being satisfied with that kind of reply, is now trying a little direct action on the job.

In short, the ratification of these two proposals would mean the crippling of the labor movement, politically and industrially, the inauguration of a system of industrial conscription and the ultimate destruction of unionism, and the subjection of the workers of Australia to the slavery of a judicial dictatorship. It is agreed such a monstrous possibility that the workers of Australia are today lined up in deadly opposition to the federal government's proposal.

• • •

Try Company Union.

SYDNEY, Australia.—An organization known as the Coastal Seamen's and Firemen's Association was refused registration as a union by the industrial registrar of New South Wales on the ground that the various ship owners had co-operated with the organization to bring it into operation, and that applicants were approved by them before they could be admitted as members. The evidence given before the registrar established a control over the union by the employers so that the organization was not genuinely representative of its employes.

• • •

More Solidarity.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The United Mine Workers' Union of New Zealand has sent out a call to all other unions in that country for a conference to bring about closer unity in the trades union movement of New Zealand. It is suggested that there should be a general trade union council to deal with all matters for improving the status of the workers, including adequate housing facilities, a weekly minimum wage of $27.50, the arbitration of the workers' compensation act, and a 44-hour week. It is further suggested that the conference be held at Wellington on August 2.

• • •

Appropriating Mines.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—New Zealand Labor Leader H. E. Holland has introduced into the parliament a coal mines bill for the general control of the mining industry, to be vested in a council comprising four government members, and four elected by the union of mine workers. Such coal mines as the council decides to appropriate will be deemed state mines, a board of three members representing the government, owners and unions respectively will be appointed to assess and purchase the price of which the appointed will be payable in a bond issue with a currency of 25 years.

• • •

Prevent Wage Cut.

SYDNEY, Australia. — A move is on foot by trades unionists to force the employers to give 44 hours' pay for 44 hours' work. The cut from 44 to 44 per week has failed. The printers threatened a general strike and at the last minute the employers signed a new agreement. The workers must organize and prepare to fight against any wage cut.

## *HELP WANTED AT ONCE!*

THE International Workers' Aid at 1563 West Madison St., Chicago, needs volunteer workers to help address 25,000 envelopes for British miners' relief. Wanted every day and evening this week from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

*Volunteers Give Your Services!*

## *TAKE A RIDE*

Spend a day out in the woods with a jolly crowd at the Burnett and Warren Billings Branch I. L. D. Chicago, Ill.

## *Truck Party*

at the Forest Preserve

## Sunday, September 12

Trucks leave Workers Lyceum 12733 Hirsch Blvd.) at 8:30 a. m. Come on time and enjoy real good music, (no speeches) games and

# Workers (Communist) Party

## N. Y. PICNIC IN HONOR OF PARTY 7TH ANNIVERSARY

### D. W. Builders Sponsor Edenwald Outing

An old fashioned picnic will be held this Sunday, Sept. 5th, the seventh anniversary of the organization of the Communist Parties in this country, at Edenwald Park near Dyre Ave. in the Bronx under the auspices of The DAILY WORKER Builders Club of New York.

Mosk Court.

There will be Soccer Game between two teams of the Red Star Sports' Club. A grand march and a special program is being arranged by the Young Pioneers, who will be there in full force. A court will be held with Harry Winitsky as judge and one hundred girls as special police women to keep him busy. A novel free-for-all "Daily Worker Race" will take place, as well as relay races, sack race, tug-of-war between the "Lones" and the "Bohs," etc., with appropriate prizes for all.

Hungarian Goulash.

Eats will be there in abundance Real Hungarian Goulash made by experts, genuine Armenian shashlik, giant Alahama watermelon, and other good things to eat to tempt every appetite and fit every purse. So don't bother to bring sandwiches.

Admission is free. All friends of The DAILY WORKER are welcome to join in the good time. Come early, as the program begins before noon.

Directions.

Take Third Ave. Elavated to 133rd St., or the Lexington Ave. subway express to East 180 St. Bronx. Then the Westchester railroad to Dyre Ave. (The railroad fare is only seven cents, so you can afford to bring the whole family). From the Dyre Ave. station walk three blocks west.

### Section 4 Chicago Meets Friday Eve

The secretary of Section 4 of the Workers Party of Chicago announces a very important enlarged meeting of the section, in which all nodal are requested urgently to be represented. It will be held on Friday, Sept. 3 at 8 p. m., 1337 S. Sawyer St.

25 Cents

Other Books on

ENGLAND

and The General Strike

**The British Strike**

Its Background

Its Lessons

By WM. F. DUNNE

10 Cents

**British Labor Bids For Power**

By SCOTT NEARING

10 Cents

**British Rule in India**

By Shapurji Saklatvala

10 Cents

**Whither England**

By LEON TROTSKY

Cloth. $1.75

### SECRETARIES, ATTENTION!

*When making returns to the National Office for the special assessment stamps—particularly the secretaries from District 2—will you give number of invoice or give name and address of the comrade who received and was personally charged for the stamps in May? Unless you do so we cannot give proper credit on our books. District organizers, please comply. To give unit identification is not enough.*

*Accounts and Supplies Dept.*

### Capitalism Claims Life of Comrade John Olson Killed While on Train

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OMAHA, Nebr., Sept. 2.—Word has just been received that the greed of the profit system has taken one of our most active comrades. Comrade John Olson was killed by a railroad train at Elmhurst, Ill., last Wednesday while beating his way to Chicago from Omaha. This comrade was one of the most exploited victims of the capitalist system, the unskilled, itinerant worker who does the "dirty" work for the poorest pay.

He had been working as a dishwasher in Omaha restaurants during the past year at from $6 to $8 a week. There is practically no organization among restaurant employes, altho our comrade tried to interest those workers into joining a union. Ground down by the exploiters, he was compelled to steal the ride he was unable to pay for, and thus the juggernaut that had oppressed him finally crushed his life out.

Comrade Olson had been a member of the I. W. W. for years and had taken part in free speech fights on the coast. He joined the party about six months ago and soon after joined the Cooks' and Waiters' Union. He was devoted to the movement and never lost an opportunity to carry the message to the masses. He was born in Sweden, was 35 years of age and had no relatives in this country.

### Michigan Party to Hold Nominating Convention Oct. 2

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 2. — With additional candidates still to be chosen by a state convention to meet here on October 2nd, the Workers Party announces a vigorous campaign to be launched in support of a partial state ticket already in the running.

This includes, candidates for governor, William Reynolds, 13th congressional district, William Mollenhauer, 1st congressional district, Harry Kishner; 9th congressional district, D. C Holder.

### Norwegian Party Sends Cablegram of Support to C. P. of Soviet Union

MOSCOW, Sept. 2.—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has received the following telegram from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Norway:

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Norway has received the report upon the decisions of the Central Committee and of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with regard to the new opposition. The C. C. of the C. P. of Norway expresses its unconditional agreement with the decisions for the preservation of the unity of the C. P. of the Soviet Union and for the protection of the creative work in the Soviet Union.

"Conscious that the iron unity of the party is the most important factor for the preservation of the dictatorship of the proletariat the C. C. of the C. P. of Norway expresses its complete solidarity with the C. C. of the C. P. of the Soviet Union and its activity in defense of the achievements of the revolution and for the final victory of the world revolution."

CHICAGO LITERATURE AND DAILY WORKER AGENTS' MEETING

will be held

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1926

8 p. m. Sharp, at

19 South Lincoln Street

WORKERS BOOK SHOP

All agents are expected to be present without fail as important matters will be taken up.

BE THERE AND ON TIME!

### PARTY ENTERS CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA

#### Nominations Filed For State Ticket

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., The Workers Party will be on the ballot in Pennsylvania in the coming elections. Nomination papers were filed today in Harrisburg for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of internal affairs, United States senator, for state legislature in the first, seventh eighth and ninth districts and nomination will also be filed for congressmen in the seventh congressional district, state senator in the forty-second senatorial district and the second legislative district.

Wicks For Governor.

The following were the candidates nominated, governor, H. M. Wicks; lieutenant-governor, Portenia Hillis; secretary of internal affairs, Max Jenkins; United States senator, E. J. Cary; state legislature, first district, Ernest Cesarthens, and Anna Weisman; second district, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky, seventh district, Margaret Yeager; eight district, Susie Kendra and Peter Skirtic, ninth district, Wm. Cvetkovich, Aliquippa Shore; sthe senator, William Schmidt.

Over six thousand signatures were required to place the ticket on the ballot. The ninth legislative district consists of McKeesport.

### Labor Day Picnic to Be Held in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 2. — On Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 6th, the Workers Party of Pittsburgh will celebrate the seventh anniversary of the Workers Party with a grand picnic at Gajdn Farm, Cheswick, Pa., where the big July 4th picnic was held.

An extensive program has been arranged for including dancing, games, speaking and plenty of food. Admission, fifty cents for men, ladies free.

### Workers Party in K. C. Observes Anniversary

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept 2.— The seventh anniversary of the party was celebrated at a picnic held at Bales' Lake and was a success in spite of the fact that it rained twice before the day was over. In the oak grove the young comrades played games while Stanley Clark organizer of the Young Pioneers of Kansas City, Kansas, group meeting held at Northwest Hall, Wednesday night.

Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, addressed the meeting, pointing out how the executive council of the A. F. of L. has played false to obligations specifically contracted, not only with the Mexican labor movement but with the Calles government as well.

"President Green's hypocritical proclamation of 'neutrality' toward the Mexican workers in struggle," said the speaker, "is bound to have an important effect on the future of the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor. The Pan-American Federation of Labor was a favorite child of Samuel Gompers. Now Green and Woll have taken it up as an instrument of their expressed 'Monroe Doctrine of Labor.' But the important labor unions of Latin-America have remained aloof for the most part. Mexico has been the only solid base of the Pan-American Federation of Labor in Latin-America. And at present situation is a profound lesson for the Mexican unions."

The meeting resolved to push the question of A. F. of L. support to the Mexican labor movement in all local unions. It was unanimously voted to send messages of support to the Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor and President Calles in the present conflict.

### Shot Without Warning Upon Mixed Crowds

(Continued from page 1)

ties on crowds gathering on the public highway and in the public park.

The crowds, composed of men, women and children, and many others who were not strikers, were repeatedly fired upon by state constabulary troopers without warning, and a wave of anger at their brutality is sweeping over the whole population.

Mayor Adelard L. Souby of Woonsocket, whose nephew was among the bystanders wounded by the constabulary's murderous firing, denounces the troopers for firing without warning, seconding a previous declaration of the strikers for firing on a crowd containing women and children that had a perfect right to be in Velle square beyond the bridge as well as to cross the bridge, which is part of public property on the public highway.

**State Federation Endorses Strike.**

In the meantime, the strike in the Manville mill and in the two mills of the same company at Woonsocket, was endorsed by the State Federation of Labor assembled in convention. Horace A. Riviere of the United Textile Workers' union addressed the delegates and said that the strike might last two years and involve all the company's plants.

Strikers claim that the scabs brought into the mill included three Pawtucket men who had been run out of Manville the week before. The so-called "charge on the mill" is said to have been merely the effort of the striking loom fixers to get their own tools locked up in the tool-room in the mill, which it was reported the scabs were breaking open and using.

There are only 20 to 30 scabs inside the mill, while to run the mill requires the force of approximately 1,000 men and women, now solidly out on strike against the open shop drive of the company.

### Several Thousand Are Homeless in Central Illinois Rain Storm

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept 2. With several thousand persons homeless and property damage estimated at more than $2,500,000, Central Illinois began today to repair the damage wrought by a series of the severest torrential storms to sweep this section in years.

### CLEANERS' UNION OF LAKE COUNTY SIGNS AGREEMENT

#### Union too Weak to Force Closed Shop

GARY, Ind., Sept. 2.—Lake county Cleaners and Dyers' Local 17468 at its meeting on August 31, ratified after a long discussion, the agreement reached by Brother McKendrie, the business agent of the union and a committee assisting him in the negotiations with the plant owners of Hammond, Indiana Harbor, East Chicago, and Whiting.

Many of the union men are very apprehensive in regard to some of the clauses of the new agreement. One of these provides that there be no discrimination in the shops between union and nonunion men now at work in the union, however, being given preference in filling the vacancies which may occur.

**Open Shop Clause.**

This is an open shop provision, content many of the union men. Another provision postpones the signing of a final agreement, providing for a closed shop until January, 1927, the latter part of the season. Still another provision sets forth that straight wages shall be paid for overtime work on Saturday afternoons. "Where is our 44hour week?" ask some of the union men. This provision deprives some of the men of the time and a half pay they were getting for overtime.

McKendrie's contention was that the union could not at present enforce a closed shop even if this demand was granted by the plant owners. He also contends that this agreement is a temporary one and that the permanent agreement to be worked out by an arbitration committee, consisting of three representatives of the plant owners and an impartial chairman chosen by them will be more satisfactory.

### T. U. E. L. STARTS AGITATION FOR MEXICAN LABOR

#### Demands A. F. L. Help Oppose Clericalism

Solidarity with the Mexican labor movement in supporting the Calles government against reactionary, pseudo-religious clerical rebellion, was the keynote of the Trade Union Educational League's Chicago general group meeting held at Northwest Hall, Wednesday night.

Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, addressed the meeting, pointing out how the executive council of the A. F. of L. has played false to obligations specifically contracted, not only with the Mexican labor movement but with the Calles government as well.

"President Green's hypocritical proclamation of 'neutrality' toward the Mexican workers in struggle," said the speaker, "is bound to have an important effect on the future of the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor. The Pan-American Federation of Labor was a favorite child of Samuel Gompers. Now Green and Woll have taken it up as an instrument of their expressed 'Monroe Doctrine of Labor.' But the important labor unions of Latin-America have remained aloof for the most part. Mexico has been the only solid base of the Pan-American Federation of Labor in Latin-America. And at present situation is a profound lesson for the Mexican unions."

The meeting resolved to push the question of A. F. of L. support to the Mexican labor movement in all local unions. It was unanimously voted to send messages of support to the Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor and President Calles in the present conflict.

### Workmen's Circles in Omaha Aid Miners

OMAHA, Nebr. Sept. 2.—Workmen's Circle Branches of Omaha, together with the Ladies' Independent Club, gave a joint entertainment for the benefit of the striking British miners. Over $150 was raised for the miners, a very good showing for Omaha.

Workmen's Circle Branch 626 and the Ladies' Club have been especially active in raising money for relief work. The Passaic strikers have been assisted from time to time by these two organizations, also the Freiheit and The DAILY WORKER. Last winter contributions from affairs given by these two organizations, neither of which have a large membership, averaged $100 a month.

### REBECCA GRECHT SPEAKS AT LABOR DAY PICNIC

Rebecca Grecht, organizer for the Passaic Strikers General Relief Committee, will be the principal speaker at the Trade Union Educational League picnic at Stickney Grove Park, Berwyn, Ill., Sunday, Sept. 5.

This will be the sixth annual Labor Day picnic of the T. U. E. L., and special arrangements have been made for a large crowd and a good time. There is a fine dance floor, and good music will be furnished by a union orchestra all afternoon and evening. The place is shady, there are plenty of tables, and rain will not spoil the day as protection against a wetting is provided.

To get to this point take the 22nd St. car to the end of the line, than the Berwyn-Lyons car to Ogden and Harlem Ave., and walk five blocks south.

### SENATOR BORAH BACKS PASSAIC MILL STRIKERS

#### Approves Actions of Lauck Committee

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept 2.—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho fully agrees with the program being followed by the Lauck committee in proceeding with the enrollment of the 16,000 textile workers of Passaic and vicinity into a local of the United Textile Workers, the A. F. of L. union in the industry. The following telegram was received from the senator in reply to an inquiry by one of the local papers as to whether the Lauck plan represents his attitude.

**Borah's Telegram.**

"If I am correctly informed, I fully agree with the Lauck committee I want to see the employes do everything that reason and justice could require.

I cannot believe that the mill owners will then refuse to recognize them or deal with them on a fair and just basis."

**Garfield Councilman Disagree.**

The question of whether citizens are allowed to walk near the mills in the strike area agitated the Garfield council when City Attorney John D. Vasilyk submitted a statement in which he said that walking was permitted under the law.

This statement was given in answer to the demand made some months ago by Councilman Jack Moro for an opinion from the city attorney as to whether or not citizens were entitled to walk in the streets in the strike area. Councilman Moro declared that he himself had been forced from the streets by the police and wanted to know whether or not this was legal.

### Plan Comic Opera to Usher in Grand Opera in Chicago

The coming of the Century Theater Comic Opera company of New York to Chicago's Auditorium Theater for a two weeks' engagement, beginning Sept 13, is announced by Messrs. Shubert as the beginning of a regular system of comic opera revivals.

The first two weeks, "The Mikado" and "H. M. S. Pinafore," will doubtless be followed by the bringing down of the present public of other classic light operas in other seasons. The plans include not only the Gilbert and Sullivan masterpieces but also the compositions of other great composers of comic opera and its Continental counterpart, opera comique.

The Century Theater Comic Opera company comes to Chicago for a short engagement this Fall to determine whether this form of amusement is to become Chicago's regular annual season of serious opera in the Auditorium each year in the future. Similar plans contemplate the inclusion of the Chicago Opera House and Chicago Auditorium and other large opera houses in a circuit with the Century Theater in New York as the producing center. Milton Aborn, who managed the many presentations of "The Mikado" and "Pinafore," is delegated by the Messrs. Shubert to take charge of their elaborate comic opera program for the future.

The cast for the former opera includes what they term an ideal cast of Gilbert and Sullivan comedians and singers including Frank Moulan as Ko-Ko, William Danforth as the Mikado, Charles E. Galaghaf as Pook-Bah, the new Japanese soprano, Ilisa Kolke, as Yum-Yum. Stella De Mette as Pitti-Sing, William Clark as Nanki-Poo, Celia Branz as Pitti-Sing and Jean Beverly as Peep-Bo, with Max Hirschfeld as musical director.

**Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.**

### CHICAGO COMRADES, ATTENTION!

CHICAGO COMRADES who are able to provide sleeping quarters for a few days for men or women delegates who are coming from towns outside of Chicago to the conference of International Labor Defense, are urged to write immediately to International Labor Defense, 23 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Illinois, informing them as to the details of the accommodations available. Since the conference opens Sunday, Sept. 5, and most of the delegates will arrive on Saturday, time presses and comrades who have rooms available should either write immediately or call, by telephone (the number Seeley 8668, and ask for Rose Karsner.

### WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

#### Does Religious Dope Increase Youth Crime?

The Sept. 1st issue of the Young Worker promises many interesting features for its readers. Of late there has been much talk in the press about prohibition and the lack of religious training being responsible for the increased crime were among the youth of the land. Samuel Arnitz, the author of Haunch, Paunch and Jowl has written a very interesting article on the question of religious training and crimes among the youth. Most criminals investigated by Arnitz had religious training in their youth. This article is reviewed in the Young Worker.

In this issue Jay Lovestone, author of the government strikebreaker, the LaFollette Illusion, etc., discusses the question of the youth issues in the 1926 elections. How to read a book, is an interesting article appearing in this issue by M. Krupskaya, the widow of Lenin. Harry Gannes starts a series of articles on the story of child labor: From Cradle to Factory.

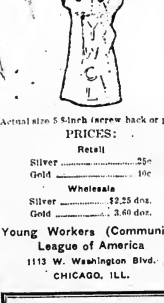
Besides that the other regular interesting feamures of the paper: A Joke column, While the Boss Ain't Lookin' short stories, International Youth Nawsettes, Round the World News, and news and stories of doings of the youth movement in America will be featured. The issue is heavily illustrated and all are urged to send their advance orders to: Young Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago.

#### Beals Issues Order to Increase R. O. T. C.

Maj. Frank Lee Beals director of the Reserve Officers Training Corps of the Chicago high schools has issued a series of orders which aims to greatly extend the "goose step" militarization of Chicago's schools. The Chicago high schools have been authorized an increase of 1,500 in the R. O. T. C. enrollment. This is an approximate 21% increase and brings the limit up to 6,346. Not only that but the "war mongers" are now going to perfect the R. O. T. C. into a real military machine within the school by reorganizing it as a brigade with a cadet colonel and cadet staff in charge. This again gives the lie to the allibi of the jingoists that the military preparations within the schools are entirely "peace full" and of an athletic character. The healthy sign in the situation is the growing resentment of the students towards the continuance of their militarization in Morgan's behalf.

Ashland Blvd. Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren—Monday, Sept. 6, 8 p. m. On Labor Day demand release of labor prisoners!

#### New League Emblem



Actual size 5 Sinch (screw back or pin)

PRICES:

Retail

Silver ..... 25c

Gold ..... 10c

Wholesale

Silver ..... $2.25 doz.

Gold ..... 3.60 doz.

Young Workers (Communist) League of America

1113 W. Washington Blvd.

CHICAGO, ILL.

#### International Youth Day Is Celebrated by Many Mass Meetings

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Sept. 4, at 8 p. m., at Workers' Hall, cor. Electric and North Ave. Sam Darcy, speaker.

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Sept. 1, Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholz avenue. Nat Kaplan, speaker.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sept. 3, at Northwest Hall, cor. North and Western avenue. Speakers, Jack Johnstone and Bogdani.

NEW YORK CITY.—Sept. 10, at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave. Speakers, Lovestone, Stachel, B. Gold, Don, Frankfeld.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Sept. 5, at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium. Speakers, Ogle and Dahler.

SUPERIOR, Wis.—Sept. 5. Speakers, Elgie Beck and A. J. Hayes.

GULA, Wis.—Sept. 3. Speaker, Elsie Beck.

MASS, Mich.—Sept. 3. No speaker announced.

BAT DE WASSAI, Mich.—Sept. 4. No speaker announced.

BOSTON, Mass.—Sept. 26, Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St. Speakers: Jay Lovestone, A. Bittelman.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Labor Lyceum, 1368 Garrison, Sept. 3, at 8 p. m. Program: Singing Society, Violin quartet. Speakers from the workers (Communist) Party, Young Pioneers and Pioneers. No admission.

DARY, Ind.—Workers' Hall, 218 W. 15th St., Friday, September 3, at 8 p. m. Good musical and speaking program.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—International Youth Day meeting with an interesting program will be held here on Saturday, Sept. 4, at 30 p. m. at the Workers' Home, 309 Elm street.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Sept. 5, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 2343 Mildred St. the Young Workers League will celebrate the Y. D. Sam Darcy, speaker.

CLEVELAND, O.—International Youth Day will be celebrated with an open air demonstration in the Public Square, Saturday, Sept. 4, 8 p. m. Phil Shatz, H. Sneider, Abe Harfield and L. Amter will be the speakers.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—An open air demonstration in the public square will take place on Saturday, Sept. 4, at 7:30 p. m. Speakers: Shatzky, Sept. 2, 8 p. m.

NEWARK, N. J.—On Sunday, afternoon, Sept. 5, 2 p. m., there will be an I. Y. D. celebration at the Labor Lyceum, 708 S. 14th street, near Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. There will be good speakers and a program by the Young Pioneers.

MOSCOW, Sept. 2.—The presidium of the executive committee of the Communist International, has unanimously approved the resolution of the International control commission and the central committee of the German Communist Party concerning the expulsion of Maslow and Ruth Fischer. The presidium also recognized as correct the policies of the central committee of the German Communist Party.

UNUSUAL FEATURES

*In the September 1st Issue*

of the

YOUNG WORKER

M. KRUPSKAYA.

Lenin's widow wrote an article on "How to Read a Book" a most interesting and valuable bit of education for any student or young worker.

FROM CRADLE TO FACTORY

—by Harry Gannes, the first installment of a series of a short picture of child labor in this country.

DOES RELIGIOUS TRAINING IN YOUTH INCREASE CRIME?

These as well as other interesting features, such as a humorous column, world news, a short story, several poems and cartoons and many other live and timely articles are in the September 1st issue of the Young Worker.

Order now—bundle orders at 3c a copy.

Subscription $1.00 a year, 50c six months

THE YOUNG WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

### ELEVENTH ANNUAL International Youth Day

**Northwest Hall, cor. North and Western Aves.**

Auspices Young Workers (Communist) League, District No. 8.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 8 P. M.

Tickets can be gotten at 19 So. Lincoln St.

Speakers:
J. Louis Engdahl, Editor: The DAILY WORKER
Max Shachtman, Member of E. N. E. C.
Pioneer Speaker

ONE ACT PLAY
"The Same Old Disarmament Conference"
Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra
Musical Program

### *A Reunion of Buffalo Radicals*

to celebrate

"THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT"

At the Picnic arranged by The Workers (Communist) Party

Monday, Labor Day, September 6th.

At Schafer's Grove, E. Delavan and City Line

Wm. F. Dunne, Editor of The DAILY WORKER, will speak of "Democracy and Corruption"

GAMES · SPORTS · DANCING · REFRESHMENTS

Every Radical Worker in Buffalo Will Be There.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## MILSTEIN AGAIN INVITES POLICE TO RUN MEETING

### But Furriers Nominate Progressive Slate

Under the watchful eyes of five uniformed Chicago policemen and two special detectives the postponed nominations meeting of the Furriers' union took place Tuesday night.

The nominations were made and a full progressive slate is in the field, in spite of the fact that the police acted on the orders of Milstein, the present reactionary business representative and financial secretary, and barred from the hall about twenty-five of his prominent opponents.

The officers of the law were summoned by Milstein as part of his general policy of keeping control of the union by fair means or foul; this is the second time within the week that he has appealed to the strikebreaking police of Chicago to maintain his rule.

**Always Brings Police**

The nominations meeting of the Furriers was broken up last Friday by police Milstein brought in when it began to get out of his control, and the later meeting was thus made necessary.

The proceedings started Tuesday night with a discussion of the executive board's recommendation that Milstein be given all his back pay, which he had made a gesture of surrendering while the strike was going on to make the members believe that he was vitally interested in winning their demands.

**Milstein Wants Money**

Now, besides wanting his back pay, Milstein asked for a chance to further deplete the treasury with a two weeks' vacation on full pay. And he had his gang there to get all this for him. They stamped, whistled and made a continuous uproar, interfering with the speakers against Milstein and applauding those for him, but the meeting finally voted to grant the back pay and not the paid vacation.

A motion to admit to the session Chas. Grosman, Negdia, Shemberg, M. Mendelson, Silverman and the rest of the progressives cashed on various technical charges would probably have been carried, but after hot debate it was declared out of order on a constitutional quibble. The also who worked in the strike and then got their cards back afterwards were all allowed into the meeting and permitted to vote.

**Progressives Nominated**

Nominated for president are E. Finkelstein, progressive, and among others, Jack Mouchin, machine candidate.

Several are running for the office of vice-president but the outstanding machine candidate is Mike Michalson. The progressives nominated Robert Goldstein. The Milstein machine protested on the grounds that he had not been in the union long enough. This protest is based on a misinterpreation of the union constitution, and Goldstein will continue in the race.

J. Sonnenschein is the progressive nominee for Recording Secretary. The reactionary machine is also trying to exclude him on technical objections similar to those against Goldstein, but he will continue to run. His opponent from the right wing is Mrs. Hunt.

**Milstein Accused**

Milstein is nominated to succeed himself in the office of Business Representative and Financial Secretary, and the progressives have put up against him I. Israelson.

Robert Goldstein was also nominated for this office but he declined in a sharp letter to the officers, in which he accused Milstein of misusing funds, betraying the strike, breaking his promise not to run for the office again, and slandering his opponents.

*Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?*

## The Shady Record of Frank Farrington

**THE following sketch of Frank Farrington's career in the United Mine Workers of America is a summary of a series of articles that appeared in The DAILY WORKER in October 1924, under the title, "On a Labor Faker's Trail." Farrington's latest exploit in accepting a $25,000 a year salary from the Peabody Coal company, while still president of the Illinois Miners' Union, makes it impossible for even his closest friends to condone his action. He now stands suspended from office by action of the district executive board.**

* * * *

ARTICLE II.

Farrington's next move in selling the miners' vote for cash was made in the year 1916, when he backed Col. Frank L. Smith, republican banker, against Frank L. Lowden, in the republican state primaries for the gubernatorial nomination. Lowden won but Farrington was not out any, adjusting before a trial committee of the miners' union that he received $1,000 in cash for endorsing the Colonel. The endorsement was made in the form of a circular which praised Smith for acquiring wealth, and also denounced his opponents, chief among them being the Thompson-Lundin-Dennan-West crowd that Farrington and his political pal, John H. Walker, were lined up with in that election.

Having violated the laws of the union in endorsing Col. Smith, republican politician, Farrington was placed on trial at a special district convention called for that purpose. At the trial the circular letter endorsing Smith was made part of the record and also the following telegram which compelled Farrington to confess that he got the money:

"July 10, 1916"

"Colonel Frank L. Smith,
"LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

"Name has not yet returned report of committee on industrial relations. Need it for letter I am writing you. Nor have you fulfilled your promise made me while in Chicago week before last. It is necessary that I have remainder of amount agreed to at once se that I may ge on with the work of organization.

"Frank Farrington"

Under pressure, Farrington admitted having received the money but with the aid of John H. Walker who then eojoyed the confidence of the miners of Illinois, and Lewis, the secret manipulation of the coal operators who spent money to see that Farrington was acquitted, the master faker got away with his graft.

Proof that money was used to secure the exoneration of Farrington at the special convention is in the testimony of one Peter Smith of Pana, Illinois. The following is part of that testimony:

"They told me that Farrington's honestly had been questioned and that Farrington was to be given a special convention. They told me that there was money to be distributed to clear Farrington. They asked me if I was willing to make friends with Farrington. I said if a man wanted to shake hands with me I was willing to meet him half way. Then they presented a ten dollar bill to me and told me that was Farrington's money. I told them I didn't want to accept no such stuff as that but they said unless I would take it that I could not prove where I would be a friend of Farrington.

"The conversation had dropped for half an hour or more. Then they said that if I did not take the money, I would certainly have to fight both of them and the officers of the organization, so I accepted the ten dollars. I have the bill printed and in my record book, the number of the bill and just what the bill looked like.

"Q. It was a ten dollar bill and not a check?

"A. It was a bill."

During the trial the information was brought out that Farrington owned much property in Alabama. The land was suitable for the growing of pecans and orangee and was located in Mobile, county. It was contracted for in 1915 but the deed was not recorded until 1916. The purchase price of the land was $2,600, but the president of District 12, U. M. W. of A. spent $11,500 more on it during the years 1916-17-18. Where did he get all the money? The miners could not understand how he could spend so much out of his salary on orange groves, besides his other expenses for automobiles and his handsome home in Springfield.

Among those who purchased orange groves from Farrington's Alabama real estate agents were several big coal operators.

How lacking in moral courage Farrington is was proved in 1910 when T. L. Lewis, than international President, forced him to retract certain charges made against Lewis. Farrington afterwards declared that his allegations against Lewis were true but that he retracted them at the ragnest of John H. Walker.

That the coal operators and Farrington are on friendly terms can be seen from the action of the Peabody Coal company on the occasion of Farrington's marriage in 1918 when the above company presented tha newly married couple with a big mahogany chest of solid silver, in the hands of the coal company, thru Francis S. Peabody, president. Tha latter was also a member of the war industries board at Washington.

Farrington is believed to be a member of the Peabody Coal company.* The above shows that he is on very friendly terms with that mammoth coal-producing and selling corporation There are other reasons which should prove to anybody's satisfaction that Farrington is not an actual member of the concern is at least a very useful agent of the company.

During the nation-wide strike in 1922, Frank Farrington tried to make a separate agreement between District 12 and the coal operators This action, had it been successful would have destroyed the solidarity of the strike and enabled the operators to hold out until the coal miners of Illinois had driven the miners thruout the rest of the country back to work. Not only would this contemplated action of Farrington's break the strike but it would practically destroy the United Mine Workers of America.

This piece of treachery on the part of Farrington was frustrated by the progressive elements in District 12 led by the Trade Union Educational League which issued a sharp warning to the miners to fight with all their might against a separate agreement. The progressive elements made it quite clear to Farrington that they would not stand for a separate agreement and he backed down.

(To Be Continued.)

*This was written in 1924.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 to 7:00—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins; instrumental solos.

7:00 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.

7:30 to 8:30—Little Joe Warner, character songs; Velis Cook; WCFL Ensemble.

8:30 to 10:00—Clarence Theders, baritone; Lees Brothers, popular songs in harmony.

## CIGAR MAKERS' PROGRESSIVES MAKE SHOWING

### Win Some Posts; Lose Closely in Others

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—According to the votes cast in the International Cigar Makers' Union, as now announced, the following results appear:

Feinhorn was elected president, receiving 6,326 votes against the strong progressive vote of 5,208 for Lemke, winning only by 1,030. For first, second, third and fourth vice-presidencies, the administration won by even smaller majorities, the progressive candidate for fourth vice-president losing by only 218 votes. Van Poppel won the fifth vice-presidency by a majority of 751.

**Naw Election for Sixth Vice-President.**

There were three candidates for sixth vice-president and no choice resulted among the three, Van Hurm, S. Globerman and Regers. A second election will be held for this office and one delegate to the American Federation of Labor. This second election will take place on September 17.

Rogers is off the list and the contest will be between Van Hurm, the administration candidate, and S. Globerman, progressive. Both are Californians, Van Hurm being a member of San Pedro Local 228. Globerman is also a delegate to the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles.

**Progressives Go to Two Conventions.**

It is learned here that the Los Angeles local has elected Globerman and Feinstein as delegates to the California State Federation of Labor convention, which meets at Oakland on September 20.

For delegates to the A F of L, Perkins and Collins were elected. Perkins held the presidency of the international union for 35 years, but won the post as A. F of L. delegate by only 566 votes, while Collins, a progressive, was elected by a majority of 755 votes.

## Passaic Relief Street Meetings for Chicago

The Chicago office of the Passaic Strikers' General Relief Committee is conducting a series of street meetings designed to reach workers who have failed to attend the advertised mass meetings in the halls.

Tuesday night Comrade Adamson, Zokaitis and Smith told the story of Passaic at the corner of St. Louis and Roosevelt road. Copies of "Hell In New Jersey," the illustrated booklet showing police brutality, strike parades and had living conditions in this mill town were sold, the proceeds to go to the strikers.

Further meetings will take place. All comrades interested should get in touch with the local office of the Passaic Relief, at 328 West Van Buren street, and assist in their work.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

## BUFFALO CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL CONFERENCE FOR PARTY APPROVED

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Local 84 of the International Moulders' Union of North America which has been campaigning for independent political action by labor takes cognizance of the conference now being called by the Central Labor Council for that purpose and in order to avoid confusion stops its program by calling such a conference in another way. On August 13 the local passed the following resolution:

**RESOLUTION**

WHEREAS: The Central Labor Council has finally agreed to call a conference for the purpose of inaugurating a more cohesive political movement of labor; and,

WHEREAS: Confusion may now arise should we proceed with the plans to call a similar conference as we decided to do some weeks previously after the council refused to act on our insistent demand that such a conference be called; and

WHEREAS: Our insistence and finally our decision to call such a conference was prompted by a realization of the need for united action by Labor to take steps to wrest control of the agencies of government from the hands of the employers who today maintain undisputed control of these agencies and uso them for the purpose of defeating the workers who are compelled to engage in struggles for higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions; and

WHEREAS: The conference now called by the Central Labor Council, can and should result in placing a united Labor Ticket in the field in the coming elections, thus unifying the forces of labor behind labor candidates; now therefore be it,

RESOLVED: By Local 84, International Moulders' Union of N. A., that we heartily endorse the conference called by the Central Labor Council for Thursday, Sept. 9; and he it further,

RESOLVED: That we send copies of this resolution to every local union and to the press so that all concerned may know that we have rescindod our call for a conference and do support the ronference of the Central Labor Council; and be it further,

RESOLVED: That we respectfully urge every local union to send delegates to the conference called by the Central Labor Council and that these be instructed to support the proposition of placing a United Labor Ticket in the field in the coming elections.

## GARY WORKERS JOIN BATTLE FOR VANZETTI

### Form Council of Lake County Organizations

GARY, Ind., Sept. 2.—A successful conference was held on Sunday, August 22, for the purpose of saving the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti. The call was issued by the International Labor Defense of Lake county, Ind., and the following organizations responded: The Indiana Harbor branch of the Slovak Workers' Society; John Macicwich, delegate of the Slovak Workers' Society, Local 35, of Gary; Adam Fabricl and Peter Moracek Croatian Fraternal Union of America, Lodge 375, Ch. Jurcic, Croatian Fraternal Union, Lodge 356, M. Znavor and Joseph Clurko, H. B. Z., Lodge 358, of Hammond, Ind.; Sam Puskarich and Steve Seljan, Hungarian Benevolent and Sick Benefit Society of Hammond, Ind., John Czalink and Steve Redd, Hungarian Benefit and Educational Society of East Gary, Branch 91, It May, Gary Workers' Co-operative Restaurant; Jack Rusak and Sam Belenko, Slovak Workers' Society, Branch 62, of Hammond, Ind.; John Lucikas and Mike Mikulas, Russian Brotherhood of L. N. Tolstoy, of Indiana Harbor, Ind., Isador Shkroha, I. L. D. Branches.

Branches of the International Labor Defense: Bulgarian, Gary, Kosta Apostoloff, Vasil Chilliipov; Jugo-Slav, M. Maleevcich; Russia, Seledrov, Ilancarlun, D. Galavkiv, Czecho-Slovak of Indiana Harbor; Steve Ilnax; Spanish, Gary, Lopez and Salario.

**Resolution.**

The business of the conference consisted in working out means for securing freedom for the framed-up workers, Sacco and Vanzetti. A resolution was adopted unanimously protesting against the denial of a just trial to these workers. This resolution was ordered to be sent to the press and to the governor of the state of Massachusetts. It was decided to circulate petitions and to stimulate the sending of individual letters to the governor of the state of Massachusetts demanding justice for Sacco and Vanzetti.

The conference elected a general executive committee, consisting of representatives of the nationalities represented at the conference. Local committees are to be set up in the various cities of Lake county.

## Chicago Street Meeting For British Miners

The British mine strike situation will be brought to the attention of Chicago workers in a street meeting to be held Friday, Sept. 3, at 7:30 P. M. at Roosevelt Road and St. Louis Ave.

The speakers are Fred G. Biedenkapp and Jack Bradon. The chairman of the meeting will be Wayne Adamson. The affair will be under the auspices of the International Workers Aid.

**Manhattan Swim Hinted.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The proposed around Manhattan swimming contest between Gertrude Ederle and Mrs. Millie Gade Corson, conquerors of the English Channel, may assume the proportions of a "stake" race with 15 or 20 swimmers competing for a $125,000 prize, it was said today.


A STORY ABOUT
YOUR JOB
or any
WORKER CORRESPONDENCE
sent in this week may win one of these prizes (winners announced in issue of Friday, Sept. 10).

1—KING COAL—A splendid novel by Upton Sinclair, in a cloth-bound edition.

2—LEFT WING UNIONISM—By C. D. J. Saposs. A new book every worker should read.

3—BARS AND SHADOWS—By Ralph Chaplin. A beautiful book of poetry written by the noted working class poet.


## A NEW NOVEL

### By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

VIII

There was really only one place where Bunny could be happy, and that was up at the bungalow. He spent his Saturday afternoon there, helping Ruth and Meelle—the only kind of aid he was permitted to give to the strike! Part of the time they talked about the suffering of which they knew; and part of the time they were jolly, making jokes like other young people; but all the time they worked like beavers, turning flour belonging to the union into various kinds of eatables. At supper-time Mr. Watkins came with the wagon, his second trip, and they loaded him up, and Meelle drove off with him to headquarters, while Bunny stayed with Ruth, and helped clean up the place and tried to explain the predicament of his father, and why he, Bunny, could not really help his friends.

On Sunday he went in to the meetings, and heard Paul make another speech. Paul, always sombre looking, was now gaunt from several weeks of little food and less sleep, and there was a fury of passion in his voice; he told about his trip to the other fields, and how there was no justice anywhere—the authorities of town and county and state were simply pawns of the operators, doing everything possible to hold the men down and break their organization. In this white flame of suffering Paul's spirit had been tempered to steel, and the crowd of workers shared this process, and took new vows of solidarity; Bunny felt the thrill of a great mass experience, and yearned to be part of it, and then shrunk back, like the young man in the Bible story who had too many possessions.

Paul had seen him in the crowd, and after the meeting sought him out. "I want to talk to you," he said, and they strolled away from the others, and Paul, who had no time to waste, came directly to the point:

"See here I want you to let my sister alone."

"Let her alone!" cried the other, and stopped short in his track and stared at Paul. "Why, what do you mean?"

"Meelle tells me you've been up there at the place a lot—you were there last evening with her."

"But Paul! Somebody had to stay with her!"

"We'll take care of ourselves; she could have come to father's place. And I want you to understand, I won't have any rich young fellows hanging round my sister."

"But Paul!" Bunny's tone was one of shocked grief. "Truly Paul, you're utterly mistaken."

"I don't want you to be mistaken about this one thing—if any fellow was to do any wrong to my sister, I'd kill him, just as sure as anything on earth."

"But Paul, I never dreamed of such a thing! Why, listen—I'll tell you—I'm in love with a girl—a girl in school. Oh, honest, Paul, I'm terribly in love, and I—I couldn't think of anybody else that way."

A quick blush had spread over Bunny's face as he made this confession and it was impossible not to realize that he was sincere. Paul's voice became kinder. "Listen, son; you're not a child any more, and neither is Ruth. I don't doubt what you say—naturally, you'll pick out some girl of your own class. But it mightn't be that way with Ruth, she might get to be interested in you, and you ought to keep away."

Bunny didn't know what to say to that—the idea was too new to him. "I wanted to know about the strike," he explained; "and I've had no chance to talk with you at all. You can't imagine how bad I feel, but I don't know what to do." He rushed on, crowding all his grief into a few sentences; he was torn in half, between his loyalty to his father and his sympathy for the men; it was a trap he was in, and what could he do?

When Paul answered, his voice was hard again. "Your father is helping to keep these blackguards in the field, I understand."

"He's paying assessments, if that's what you mean. He's under contract with the Federation—when he joined—"

"No contract is valid that requires breaking the law! And don't you know these fellows are breaking a hundred laws a day?"

"I know, Paul; but Dad is tied up with the other operators; you don't understand—he's really having trouble financially, because his wells are shut down; and he's doing that entirely for the men."

"I know it, and we appreciate it. But now he says he's got to give up, and bring in scabs like the rest. They're driving us beyond endurance; they're making a dirty fight, and your father's with it—and yet he goes along with them!"

There was a pause, and Paul went on grimly. "I know, of course; his money is at stake, and he won't risk it; and you'll do what he tells you."

"But Paul! I couldn't oppose Dad! Would you expect that?"

"When my father set up his will, and tried to keep me from thinking and learning the truth, I opposed him, didn't I? And you encouraged me to do it—you thought that was all right."

"But Paul! If I were to oppose Dad in such a thing—why I'd break his heart."

"Well, maybe I broke my father's heart—I don't know, and neither do you. The point is, your father's doing wrong, and you know it; he's helping to turn these ruffians loose on us, and deprive us of our rights as citizens, and even as human beings. You can't deny that, and you have a duty that you owe to the truth."

There was a silence, while Bunny tried to face the appalling idea of breaking with Dad as Paul had broken with old Mr. Watkins. It had seemed so right in the one case, and seemed so impossible in the other!

At least Paul went on. "I know how it is son. You won't do it, you haven't the nerve for it—your're soft." He waited, while those cruel words sank in. "Yes, that's the word, soft. You've always had everything you wanted—you've had it handed to you on a silver tray and it's made you a weakling. You have a good heart, and you know what's right, but you couldn't bear to act, you'd be afraid of hurting somebody."

And that was the end of their talk. Paul had nothing more to say, and Bunny had no answer. Tears had come into his eyes—and that was weak, wasn't it? He turned his head away so that Paul might not see them.

"Well," said the latter, "I've got a pile of work to do, so I'll be off. This fight will be over some day, and your father will go on making money and I hope it will bring you happiness, but I doubt it, really. Good-bye, son."

"Good-bye," said Bunny, feebly; and Paul turned on his heel and hurried away.

(To be continued.)


Number Five Just Off the Press!

Write as you Fight!
AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT
A Magazine By and for Workers at the Factories, the Mines, the Mills and on the Land

Price 5 cents

Subscribe! Only 50 Cents Per Year! Become a Worker Correspondent!

AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT,
3113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD., CHICAGO, ILL.



Attention, Philadelphia!
Trade Union Educational League
LABOR DAY RALLY PICNIC
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1926
SPEAKERS:
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Secretary of the T. U. E. L.
M. OLGIN, Journalist and writer, Editor of "The Hammer"
SASHA ZIMMERMAN, Secretary of General Strike Committee
Refreshments, Dancing and Singing
Tickets 25c — At New Maple Grove
Directions: Take No. 50 car on 5th Street, stop at Olney Ave. 5600 North

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 0712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

| By mail (in Chicago only)! | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year | $6.00 per year |
| $3.50 six months | $3.00 six months |
| $2.00 three months | $1.50 three months |

Advertising rates on application.

Address all mail and make out checks to

THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB — Editors — Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 27, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

300


## No Arbitration of the Garment Strike

We are glad to learn that Louis Hyman, manager of the New York Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and chairman of the strike committee, has come forward with a warning to the manufacturers, that the attempt of Governor Smith to force compulsory arbitration and the bosses' intention to sabotage direct dealings in conference with the governor's backing, will not be tolerated.

As we pointed out yesterday, the manufacturers took advantage of the letter of the union to Governor Smith, and showed that they were under conferences with the union only to break them up by rejecting the union terms and appealing to the governor to force arbitration on the workers. Hyman certifies that our view of this was correct when he says:

*"These manufacturers take this position because they infer from Governor Smith's letter that, when they disagree with us on every point and the conferences break up, the governor will compel us to refer the entire dispute to arbitration.*

*"The union will not refer our demands to arbitration," Hyman continues. "We would like the leaders of the Industrial Council to know this before the conference begins."*

This is the proper attitude, and we are certain that Hyman will be supported by the membership in this correction of a mistake which opened the way to injury of the union and a defeat of its demands.

As Hyman points out, arbitration has been rejected time and again by the membership, and the right wing attempt to compromise the strike will be repudiated by the workers, as they repudiated the right wing proposal in the last convention that the union accept arbitration in principle.

It remains for the left wing to rally the workers in defense of the present stand of Hyman—against arbitration and for direct dealing between the union and the manufacturers and jobbers, to remain vigilant against the right wing compromises and make that vigilance effective by taking the leadership which their support by the rank and file fully justifies.

## The Zeigler Cases

One of the darkest chapters in the history of Frank Farrington, suspended president of the Illinois Miners' Union, was written when he aided and abetted the Franklin county prosecutor's office in bringing about the conviction of several progressive leaders of the Zeigler miners on framed-up charges.

One of those victims of Farrington's treachery was the president of the Zeigler local and was long a thorn in the side of the Leiter coal interests and their tools in the sub-district office of the Illinois Miners' Union. In order to oust the progressive leadership, many schemes were tried and finally the courts were resorted to with success. Even tho it cost the life of Mike Sarovich, who died from a bullet fired by a ku klux klan gunman, the bloody conspiracy went thru, for the coal interests must be served.

Farrington's men went bail for the killer. Later on he was white-washed and an innocent man charged with the crime. This was only a bluff, to detract attention from the real culprit. The authorities were not anxious to punish anybody for the killing of Sarovich. The dead man was a progressive.

When the International Labor Defense stepped in to assist the coal company's victims, Farrington issued a decree denouncing the I. L. D. as a "dual organization" and threatened to lift the charter of any local identifying itself with the I. L. D. Now the miners of Illinois know who the dual unionists are and they will have little difficulty in understanding why Farrington, the Peabody servant, made a united front with Leiter, the K. K. K. and the prosecution to get rid of Henry Corbishley, former president of Local 982, U. M. W. of A., and his associates.

Those workers are now free on bail and unless the miners wake up and take appropriate action, they are liable to go to jail. Now, more than ever, the miners of Illinois need the assistance of every progressive to clean up after Farrington.

## Mussolini, Servant Not Master

The real bosses in the black shirt dictatorship of Italy are big bankers, one of them being Count Volpi, the gentleman who negotiated the debt settlement with the United States. Mussolini is merely a figurehead and a prisoner of finance-capital tho a voluntary and willing one.

The tinsel is stripped from the personality of Mussolini in an article that will appear next Wednesday in The Daily Worker, written by a man who knows his Italy and his Mussolini.

That the decrees robbing the masses of every vestige of effective power, issued by Mussolini with startling rapidity are caused by a progressive weakening of the fascist power is the inference to be drawn from the article. The followers of Perinacci, the deposed general secretary of the fascist party, are resorting to violence against Mussolini's cut-throats and exposing each other as bands of embezzling experts. This is good.

The fascist dictatorship is based on the small group of bankers and heavy industrialists and is exercised for their benefit. Contrast this with the dictatorship of the workers and peasants in the Soviet Union, based on the suffrage of the great masses of producers and you have the difference between a revolutionary form of government with its face to the future and a reactionary tyranny with its face to the past.

Fascism represents autocracy. The Soviet form of government represents the democracy of the future.

How the mighty sometimes fall! Harry Daugherty, once the big mogul of the Harding administration, injunction specialist and red baiter, is now about to stand trial without a confederate on a charge of defrauding the government of $7,000,000 thru collusion with the head of the alien property custodian. The noisiest patriots are usually the biggest crooks.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

# Do We Believe in the Theory of Misery?

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

THE high prosperity which American industry has been enjoying during the past year has developed a tendency toward pessimism in some sections of the party. The argument is being made, that because there is general employment in most industries, the workers will not engage in struggle against the capitalist bosses and that under these conditions the party cannot make headway in the fight against capitalism and in building its forces.

Such an analysis of the present situation in the United States and the possibilities for building the party in this situation is based upon the theory that the workers will fight only in periods of increasing misery, that is, when their wages are reduced, their hours lengthened and their working conditions and standards of life generally become worse.

This theory of increasing misery and its relation to the workers' struggle does not make its appearance for the first time. Decades ago, in the socialist party, there was to be found in such periods agitators, whose slogan was "Wait till hard times come and you will see the party grow." The socialist-labor party was strongly infested with this theory of increasing misery and postponed the struggles of the workers until the pinch of capitalism became sharper.

Is this theory that the workers will only fight under increasing misery correct and do we as Communists, accept it? This is the question which those comrades should ask themselves who have become infected with the idea that because of the high rate at which American industry is operating, we are unable to build our party because the workers will not engage in fights.

It is of course true that the workers will fight in a period of increasing misery, but is this the only time in which they engage in struggle?

**Conditions Which Compel Struggle.**

THE fundamental answer to this question has been given by Marx in "Capital" in analyzing the factors which determine the value of the labor-power of the workers. He did not come to the conclusion that the value of the labor-power of the workers was determined by the cost of reproducing that labor-power under the historically developed standards of life of the workers at various epochs.

In the qualification "historically developed standards of life" we have the answer to the question posed at the beginning of this article.

The workers do not only fight when the capitalists seek to force down their standard of life below a mere subsistance, that is, below their ability to secure the barest, poorest kind of food, clothing and shelter thru which they can maintain themselves. They will fight when their historically developed standard of life is threatened and when this includes the ownership of an automobile (as it does for many American workers today), a victrola and piano and the opportunity to go to the movies regularly, they will fight in order to maintain the standard of life which includes these things.

Furthermore, the standard of life of those who exploit them and generally of the country in which they live, has a determining effect upon the struggles of the workers. Regarding about the great wealth of the United States, immense productive power and its high prosperity, which is carried in the capitalist press, does not leave the worker untouched. Higher wealth production and improvement of the position of the country as a whole, stimulates the workers to struggle to share in this "prosperity." The worker says to himself: If the capitalists are making such great profits, if the country is so wealthy, why should I not improve my standard of life and share in this "prosperity."

* * *

**Workers Struggle in Period of Prosperity.**

EVERY period of so-called prosperity in the cycles thru which industry in this country has gone, has been accompanied by movements of workers for higher wages and better working conditions. It is in these periods that the worker has courage for struggles. Jobs are plentiful. There is no great army of unemployed. The conditions for success are better.

The year 1912, for instance, was not a period of industrial depression, still it was a period of struggle in which we had the great strikes at Lawrence, Paterson, McKees Rocks, Akron, Mc Kees Rocks, Akron, Mc Sabs Range, etc.

The years of from 1915 to 1919 were the periods of war prosperity. Employment was more general than it was before. The workers were seeking relief in that period that the American Federation of Labor had its greatest growth in membership and in which the greatest industrial struggles in the history of this country took place.

In 1919, the war time needs of the capitalists were over, but there was still great industrial prosperity. We find, during that year, that the great steel strike took place. The half million members of the United Mine Workers went on strike for an increase in wages and at the same time the railroad workers threatened a strike, which was only averted thru concessions, giving them higher wages. These great struggles took place in a period when industry was working at a high rate and prosperity for the capitalists had reached a height previously unknown.

The year 1922 was again a period of great industrial struggles. In that year capitalist production had to a degree pulled itself out of the deep crisis of 1920-21. The tendency of industry was again upward altho so-called prosperity did not yet exist. The struggle of the United Mine Workers in that year was a defensive struggle. But that of the railroad shopmen was based on a demand for increased wages and therefore an offensive struggle.

* * *

**The Present Prosperity.**

SINCE the development of the present period of prosperity, we see accompanying it struggles of the workers for higher wages and better working conditions. The anthracite strike, altho a defeat, was also a fight for increased wages and improved working conditions. The Furriers' strike was also based on new demands of the workers. So is the present strike of the New York Garment workers. In Massachusetts the shoe workers are answering capitalist attacks by demands for higher wages. The workers on the railroads, altho tied up by the new Watson-Parker bill insofar as strikes are concerned, are making demands for higher wages.

Thus we see that at the present time, in place of prosperity resulting in contentment and indifference to struggle on the part of the workers, there is a growing urge of struggle for increased wages and better working conditions. This is true in those industries other than those in which special crises exist, such as textile and bituminous coal, where the workers are resisting the further struggles efforts to lower their standards of life.

The conclusion to be drawn from these facts, briefly presented, is that those facts prove the theory that the workers will not struggle in times of prosperity. On the contrary, it is exactly in such times of prosperity that demands for higher wages and better working conditions are made and that movements for organization of the unorganized workers to attain these better wages and improved conditions are developed.

* * *

**The Party and the Present Situation.**

THOSE party members who are making excuses for lack of progress on the grounds of the existing economic conditions and refusal of the workers to carry on fights, have not a leg to stand on. They are trying to excuse their own pessimism and lack of energy in the struggle by a theory which has no basis in fact.

It is true that the party must fit its policies, thru which it seeks to move the workers into action, to the economic conditions existing in a particular period. In a period of prosperity and general employment, the organization of the unorganized workers, demand for higher wages and better working conditions must be the slogan of the party for the workers' struggle. On the basis of such slogans and such demands, the Party can move masses of workers into struggle. It has shown this in those sections of the country where it has put itself at the head of movements for organization and demands for higher wages and better conditions.

At the present time, altho the future is somewhat in doubt, general employment and prosperity is still true of American industry. We must base our slogans upon this situation. If we take up earnestly and energetically the struggle for organization of the unorganized, the fight for increased wages and better working conditions, we will find that the workers will respond and are ready to fight. Thru such struggles we will build our party in times of prosperity even as we build it in times of industrial crisis.

# WHY DOES GREEN INVESTIGATE?

## Left Wing Leadership Wins a Strike—Smashes Employers' Attack on Fur Workers—Green, Frayne and Company Fail to Save the Bosses—Green Orders Hostile Probe—Union Membership Supports Left Leaders

IN yesterday's issue The DAILY WORKER published the answer of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union to the letter of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who insists on a hostile and star chamber "investigation" of the conduct of the recent successful strike of the New York union, apparently because Green is angry that a strike was won.

This unprecedented action in being forced upon the union against the will not only of the Joint Board, but of the membership, and in the following letter, also addressed to Green, the shop chairmen voice the protest of the membership against this extraordinary attack upon their union and set forth why the membership supports the left wing leadership of the Joint Board. Their letter says:

* * *

Mr. William Green, President,
American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother: At a meeting held Wednesday, August 13, 1926, the shop chairmen representing the shops employing union labor in the fur industry of New York City, have decided to bring to your notice and verify the action of the Joint Board representatives concerning the decision of the American Federation of Labor Council to conduct an investigation of our recent strike, elected a special committee of shop chairmen representing the New York fur workers.

**Hit at Kaufman Gang.**

In order that you may understand our feelings regarding your investigation, we beg you to consider the following brief sketch of the recent history of the New York Joint Board. For a number of years prior to May, 1925, our union, contrary to the will of our membership, had been in the hands of an unprincipled, unscrupulous and corrupt group of office holders. During these years union conditions in our industry had sunk to the very lowest level. Our trade evils had grown and multiplied.

Organization work was at a standstill and the fur workers had been completely at the mercy of their employers who had taken full advantage of the criminal indifference and negligence of the Joint Board officials. The agreement in the fur industry of 1924 by the manufacturers and the rights of the fur workers had been trampled upon by both employers and union officials.

By the use of organized strong-arm methods and of people of notorious and questionable characters, the officials in control of our Joint Board had succeeded in terrorizing our membership and converting our union into an agency serving their own selfish interests. Every attempt made by us to put an end to these grievous conditions was met with the full force at the disposal of the clique in power.

**Leadership Change Good.**

In order to wipe out the evils prevailing in our organization, it required an unselfish leadership prepared to run the risk of personal physical injury to inspire and guide the discontented membership. Such a leadership was provided by the fur workers when we have chosen to entrust the responsible positions of our present Joint Board and who served us on the strike committee.

It is well remembered and appreciated by all fur workers that, in addition to their own work, it was the untiring efforts of our present leadership—efforts which on a number of occasions they paid for with their very blood—that enabled them to free themselves and the organization from the limiter control of the unprincipled elements.

**Successful Organizing.**

During the brief period in which the present leadership have been in control of the Joint Board they have succeeded in arousing the real support of the fur workers, a spirit laid dormant and discouraged. They instilled into our organization new life and fresh vigor. They conducted several successful organizational drives which brought into our organized ranks large numbers of exploited workers thereby adding strength to our union and to the organized labor movement as a whole.

Their inspiration and education enabled us to recognize our rights and to realize that we possess the ability and the power to safeguard these rights. Utilizing our awakened spirit to the fullest extent, they compelled the manufacturers to respect the terms of our agreement and thereby enormously improved our living and working conditions.

**Victorious Strike.**

And, finally, their leadership successfully conducted us thru our recent 10-day strike which enabled us to wrest from the manufacturers a 40-hour week and a number of other substantial concessions improving our conditions and those of our families. Every one of us feels proud of our union, of our fight, of our devoted leadership and of our victorious strike.

**Is Winning Strike An Evil?**

Your instituted investigation, following our recent successful strike, which will undeniably encourage and inspire the entire labor movement to greater efforts, such as investigation strikes us as though a victorious strike is being investigated as an evil to be avoided in the future.

Why institute an investigation without informing those to be investigated of the charges preferred against them if such exists? Is not this the only and usual procedure before an investigation. What emergency called for the disregard of this recognized elementary right of the accused?

We have always been loyal to the American Federation of Labor and desire to remain loyal. Furthermore we declare unreservedly that we have found our present leadership of the Joint Board, wanting in loyalty to the American Federation of Labor. On the contrary such loyalty has been manifested by them in the fur workers on numerous occasions.

However such loyalty does not and must not deprive us of the sense of right and fairness of our duty to express our views. We state unhesitatingly that our numerous doubts cause us to question the wisdom of your action.

**Methods Won Because Militant.**

You vaguely intimate that the investigation will extend to the methods employed in the strike and to the existing friction in our organization. Our methods are widely known? Mass picketing, widest rank and file control of every branch of activity and participation therein and widest consultation of shop chairmen and of workers in general on all important policies—these were the methods employed.

Are those were the methods that led to victory. If these methods are not in accordance with the American Federation of Labor practices then indeed such practices are obsolete and it is no crime to supplant them with new and better ones.

**Full Confidence.**

We have the fullest confidence in our present leadership of the Joint Board and in the strike committee, and we know that they neither fear nor desire to place any obstacles in the way of an investigation. Moreover, we fully agree with their policy of submitting under protest to your investigation. But we ask whether the internal differences existing within our international should be within the province of an investigation to be conducted by the American Federation of Labor.

Are we not competent and intelligent enough to adjust our internal differences ourselves? Are we less entitled to the exercise of this right than any other organization in similar circumstances? These questions compel us to feel that the investigation is uncalled for, unprecedented and unjustifiable.

**Demand to Be Present.**

In view of the role played by the shop chairmen as individuals and as a body, the chairmen instructed me to request that a delegation of shop chairmen be present at all hearings of the investigation committee. The chairmen further request that all hearings be made public and open to the press.

We earnestly hope that the opinion and requests of the shop chairmen will be given due consideration.

Fraternally yours,
**Shop Chairmen Committee.**
By the Secretary.

* * *

**Membership Voices Protest.**

The following is a resolution adopted unanimously at a meeting of fur workers, members of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union. The mass meeting was held on Wednesday, August 18, 1926, at Cooper Union Hall, New York City. Over 3,500 workers filled the hall to capacity and emphatically voiced their protest against the investigation instituted by the American Federation of Labor:

Whereas, the American Federation of Labor has instituted an investigation into the conduct of our recent strike and into the internal controversies of our international, and

**Without Parallel.**

Whereas, such an investigation is not only without parallel in the history of the A. F. of L., but also constitutes an invasion of the autonomy of our union and a violation of the constitution of our international, and

Whereas, the general strike committee and the shop chairmen leadership of the New York Joint Board successfully conducted us thru our recent 17-week strike which resulted in great gains for all fur workers and in victory for the entire labor movement; be it therefore

**Officials' Intrigue.**

Resolved, that we, the fur workers assembled at Cooper Union on August 18, 1926, hereby emphatically protest against this absolutely unjustifiable investigation and against this latest intrigue of our international officers, and be it further

**Demand Public Hearings.**

Resolved, that we demand the hearings of the investigation committee to be public and above board, and that they be open to the press representatives and to the workers.

# Ernst Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

### CHAPTER II.

### THE STRUGGLE OVER OUR GEOLOGICAL TREE.

(Continued from previous issue.)

These paleontological facts are among the most important proofs of the descent of man from a long series of higher and lower vertebrates. There is no other explanation possible except connection for the chronological succession of these classes, which is in perfect harmony with the morphological and systematic distribution. The anti-evolutionists have not even attempted to give any other explanation. The fishes dipnoans, amphibians, reptiles, monotremes, marsupials, placentals, lemurs, apes, anthropoid apes, and ape-men (pithecanthropi), are inseparable links of a long ancestral chain, of which the last and most perfect link is man. Cf. the tables pp. 166-168.)

One of the paleontological facts I have quoted, namely, the late appearance of the mammal class in geology—is particularly important. This most advanced group of the vertebrates comes on the stage of the Triassic period, in the second and shorter half of the organic history of the earth. It is represented only by low and small forms in the whole of the mesozoic age, during the domination of the reptiles. Thruout this long period, which is estimated by some geologists at 8-11, by others at 30 or more, million years, the dominant reptile class developed its many remarkable and curious forms, there were swimming marine reptiles (ichthyosaria), flying reptiles (pterosauria), and colossal land reptiles (dinosauria). It was much later, in the Tertiary period, that the mammal class attained the wealth of large and advanced placental forms that secured its predominance over this more recent period.

The many and deep investigations made during the last few decades into the ancestral history of the mammals have convinced zoologists who were engaged in them that they may be traced to a common root, of the mammals, from the lowest monotremes and marsupials to the ape and man, have a large number of striking characteristics in common, and those distinguish them from all other vertebrates: the hair and glands of the skin, the feeding of the young with the mother's milk, the peculiar formation of the lower jaw and the earbones connected therewith, and other features in the structure of the skull; also, the possession of a kneecap (patella); and the loss of the nucleus in the red blood-cells. Further, the complete diaphragm, which entirely separates the pectoral cavity from the abdominal, is only found in the mammals; in all the other vertebrates there is still an open communication between the two cavities. The monophyletic (or single) origin of the whole mammalian class is therefore now regarded by all competent experts as an established fact.

In the face of this important fact, what is called the "ape-question" loses a good deal of the importance that was formerly ascribed to it. All the momentous consequences that follow it in regard to our human nature, our past and future, and our bodily and psychic life, remain undisturbed whether we derive man directly from one of the primates, an ape or lemur, or from some other branch, some unknown lower form, of the mammalian stem. It is important to point this out, because certain dangerous attempts have been made lately by Jesuitical zoologists and zoological Jesuits to cause fresh confusion on the matter.

In a richly illustrated and widely read work that Hans Kraemer published a year ago, under the title "The Universe and Man," this able and learned anthropologist, Professor Klaatsch of Heidelberg, deals with "the origin and development of the human race," and admirably describes the primitive history of man and his civilization. However, he denounces the idea of man's descent from the ape as "irrational, narrow minded, and false;" he grounds this severe censure on the fact that none of the living apes can be the ancestor of humanity. But we competently and had never said anything so foolish. If we took closer into this fight with windmills, we find that Klaatsch holds substantially the same view of the pithecoid theory as I have done since 1866. He says expressly: "The three anthropoid apes, the gorilla, chimpanse, and orang, seem to diverge from a common root, which was near to that of the gibbon and man." I had long ago given the name archiprimas to this single hypothetical ancestor of the primates, which he calls the "primaioid." It lived in the earliest part of the Tertiary period, and had probably been developed in the Cretaceous from older mammals. The very forced and unnatural hypothesis by means of which Klaatsch goes on to make the primates depart very widely from the other mammals seems to me to be quite untenable, like the similar hypothesis that Alsberg, Wilser and other anthropologists, who deny our pithecoid descent, have lately advanced.

(To be continued.)

"THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT IS IN A CRISIS," — SEE LEFT WING LABOR DAY STATEMENT STARTING ON THIS PAGE

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

This Issue Consists of Two Sections. SECTION ONE.

Vol. III. No. 200. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year; Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 5 Cents

# LEFT WING ISSUES LABOR DAY CALL

## Cline Arrives for the I. L. D. Conference

### Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THAT followers of the "meek and lowly Nazarene" are no longer meek and lowly was again brought to public attention when the newspapers carried the report of an attempted retail of jewelry and bonds valued at $50,000 from the home of Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia. Dougherty was one of the fat spiritual boys prominent at the eucharistic congress. His ministry in life is to encourage his sheep to allow themselves to be shorn without a murmur so that they may wear golden wings in eternity. The cardinal is one of the shearers and as the thief learned he has a sharp pair of shears.

* * *

THE Irish Times, organ of the protestant ascendency in that country, is quite excited over the religious struggle in Mexico. The Irish catholics look on the Irish Times as an organ of the devil. Of course the wealthy catholics care very little whether one's god is Father or the holy faker in Rome, provided material accounts can be squared. The Irish Times has not much love for the catholic church but it hates the working class movement more. Therefore on this occasion it klasses the papal toe as obsequiously as a K. of C. bootlegger and hops onto Calles with both feet.

* * *

"YOU won't get heaven when, Communism comes in" pipes a reader who thinks we are a little bit too "narrow-minded" and bitter against everybody who does not wear the Communist badge. Well, who the dev'll wants a heaven anyhow? If the time should ever come that all the trouble makers passed away life would be a rather dreary purgatory. There is little danger of that. Communism will not come like a thief in the night and confront us with a ready-made world the following morning. Things don't change as rapidly as that.

* * *

OUR theory is that the reconstruction of society on a socialist basis will be a gradual process, after the working-class first take hold of the governmental power, after they become the ruling class, preparatory to abolishing all classes. This period will not sprout many wings, and beds of roses for the workingclass will be conspicuous by the number of thorns in them. It will be a period of strife and struggle. We cannot conceive of the capitalist class surrendering their luxuries without a struggle. Look at the society columns in the papers if you want to know the reason why. No! Heaven is a long way off but if the road to it is beset with dangers the scenery is splendid.

* * *

GEORGE E. BRENNAN is becoming the father of a big slice of his country because of his efforts in attempting to slake the thirst of his potangid constituency. Brennan is candidate for United States senator

(Continued on page 4)

## REGULARS HIT AT PREFERENCE GIVEN C. M. T. C.

### "Citizen Soldiers" Get Double Allowance

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 3.— A soldier interviewed here today by a DAILY WORKER correspondent stated that enlisted men find a partial explanation for their scanty mess allowance in the fact that the "citizen soldiers" are allowed about 75 cents a day for food while the regulars get along on less than half of that.

**Condensed Milk.**

The soldiers said: "Today's papers played up the fact that the C. M. T. C. rations include a bottle of milk each morning. We get along on the canned condensed variety. That special feed they put on when the president and the labor leaders were here was good publicity. We are fed like that only on New Years, Christmas and Thanksgiving Day."

**Small Allowance.**

The subsistence allowance for the regular army totals about $126.57 per year per man. The pay of a private is $252 annually, less laundry, repair and tailoring expenses which make a big cut.

## WEISBORD GIVEN FAREWELL FETE BY MILL HANDS

### *Charter of U. T. W. is Delivered at Passaic*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 3. — Albert Weisbord, organizer and leader for the past seven months of the splendidly conducted strike of the 16,000 textile workers of Passaic and vicinity, officially relinquished his leadership of the big strike Thursday night when he delivered his farewell address to a mass meeting of strikers and sympathizers held at Belmont Park.

Altho stepping out of the strike situation, Weisbord will remain in Passaic to fight the mill baron's attempt to railroad him to jail for his services to the workers. Since April 12 he has been out on $30,000 bail in cases arising out of the attempts of the mill bosses and their judicial tools to punish him for his fight on behalf of the striking textile workers.

**Deliver Charter.**

The charter of the United Textile Workers granted to the strikers was delivered by the Lauck Committee at the mass meeting. Gustav Deak, a striker from the Botany Mills and a committee of nine other strikers formally accepted the charter, which was signed on Monday.

Thomas McMahon, president of the U. T. W., will meet a delegation of members of New Jersey labor organizations to arrange a parade and speech-making program celebrating the entry of the A. F. of L. into the situation. The parade will probably take place Sept. 11. The speakers will include McMahon and possibly President William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

Alfred Wagenknecht, strike relief chairman, in a statement issued today, warned organized labor that the Passaic strike was not yet over, as the mill-barons had so far refused to deal with the United Textile Workers. He declared the strike was a fight against all bosses, as Rockefeller, Gary, Goodyear, and all the other bosses, have their eyes on Passaic and are lending encouragement and aid to the textile barons in their savage fight against the workers' right to organize into real unions which would be able to protect them from the starvation wages and cruel wage cuts meted out by the mills. He urged organized labor the necessity of meeting the united front of the bosses with a united front of the workers.

**Need More Relief.**

The relief chairman stressed particularly the pitiful plight of the strikers' children, all of whom are absolutely dependent for greatly needed milk and other nutritions food upon the solidarity of the working class whose support has hitherto saved these tiny tots from the starvation offensives of the mill bosses.

Strike relief should be rushed at once to the General Relief Committee, Textile Strikers, 743 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

## Britain Opposes Any Tangier Mandate For Spanish Government

LONDON, Sept. 3. — The Spanish proposal to establish a league of nations mandate on Tangier will be vigorously opposed at Geneva by Great Britain, it was stated authoritatively in governmental circles here today.

## *American Trade Unionism Shown Road to Progress*

**The Trade Union Educational League, organ of the left wing trade unionists of America, around which rally the progressive workers in the struggle with the employers, has analyzed the conditions and needs of the American labor movement and, in view of the approaching convention of the American Federation of Labor, drawn up a program for building the trade unions and for building the trade unions and for their victorious advance against the present attacks by the employing class. This program has been issued as a leaflet and will be distributed thruout the trade unions of the country. The Special Labor Day Edition of The DAILY WORKER includes it as one of the most significant declarations of the labor movement.**

### *Program For Building the Trade Unions*

**Proposals to the A. F. of L. Convention, Detroit, 1926**

THE American labor movement is in a crisis. Everywhere the employers are attacking the workers' conditions of labor and standards of living and trying to destroy the trade unions. In nearly every industry wages have been cut, either directly by a straight-out reduction, or by speeding up the workers to a vastly increased production, only in relatively few cases have wages been increased or hours been shortened. In most cases old scales have been swept away and the long hour day of unorganized industry is threatening the standards of the organized, while every scheme possible is enforced on organized labor to multiply the output of the work day, regardless of health or safety.

The employers are combining their forces in constantly more powerful corporations, and super-trusts. By intensification of exploitation they are wringing enormous and ever-growing profits from labor. Knitting together the great industrial enterprises, the financial trust rules throughout industry, dictating the lives of millions, piling up such gross wealth that billions are invested in imperialist ventures overseas to get super-profits.

THE employers' combines are ruthless. They control the government, buying legislators and courts to do their will. Labor is outlawed in every effective action. Injunctions, police and troops are used to beat down any resistance to capitalist attacks. The open shop is enforced by the government, the right to strike is savagely attacked and trade unionism seriously menaced by company unions, a fraudulent substitute for real unions.

Against capital, labor is waging a losing battle when it does fight, the if united in struggle it would win. While capital is thoroly organized, there are only 3,500,000 organized out of 20,000,000 organizable workers. The unions have lost more than a million members in the open shop war. Company unionism is gaining, with over a million workers bound up in these fake organizations.

THE trade unions weakened by craft divisions and top-heavy with an official bureaucracy which refuses to fight the employers, have retreated almost everywhere under the employers' attacks. The bureaucrats have adopted a policy of surrender to and collaboration with the employers. For mere "recognition" the bureaucracy undertakes through such schemes as the B. & O. plan, to help employers get more profits out of the workers than they can get thru company unions.

In politics the bureaucracy trails behind the coat-tails of every capitalist politician of both capitalist parties, seeking "friends" by "non-partisan" politics, and thus reducing labor's political power to zero, instead of building up a powerful party of labor alone.

To remedy these conditions and to build the trade unions into powerful organizations the following measures are necessary:

### 1. Organize the Unorganized

Much of the weakness of the labor movement lies in the fact that only about 10 per cent of the workers are organized, and that these ten per cent are mostly skilled workers and in the light industries. It is therefore im-

(Continued on page 2)

### *Slogan for Labor Day: "No Scab Coal to England"*

Help the British Mine Strikers Win!

## Daily Worker Greets I.L.D. Conference

THE DAILY WORKER extends fraternal greetings to the second annual conference of the International Labor Defense which opens its sessions tomorrow in Ashland Auditorium.

Within the short period of one year, this non-partisan, all-inclusive working class defense organization has accomplished much despite the handicaps it encountered, the most serious of which was the mutual jealousy existing between various sections of the labor movement and the several defense organizations that existed to defend their own particular victims of class injustice.

If the International Labor Defense had accomplished nothing else besides overcoming this competitive hostility between different defense groups it would have justified its existence. But it has more constructive accomplishments to its credit. It has proven by action that it is the defender of all working class victims of the class struggle regardless of what section of the labor movement they owe their first allegiance to. This is the necessary precondition to the accomplishment of the I. L. D. mission.

Among the high lights in the history of the I. L. D. was the national campaign against the Horthy government of Hungary to save Rakosi and Weinberger from the gallows. Horthy was compelled to call off his hangman, tho he succeeded in sending Rakosi to jail for over eight years and his comrades to long terms of imprisonment.

Then came the re-arrest of Richard (Blackie) Ford and his trial. The I. L. D. jumped in, rendered assistance and organized a nation-wide campaign of publicity in behalf of the worker whose life was threatened. Ford was a member of the I. W. W. A jury acquitted Ford.

For months the I. L. D. has moved every ounce of influence to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair in Massachusetts. This fight is still on. As these lines are written word comes over the wire that Governor Fuller grants a reprieve to a condemned murderer who confessed that he committed the crime for which the two Italian workers were convicted. The reprieved murderer will testify under oath that he committed the crime. Sacco and Vanzetti are philosophical anarchists.

No worker in whose soul the divine flame of rebellion has been lighted can fail to give his support to the International Labor Defense which is a shield of labor in the United States and stretches out its hand to aid the persecuted workers in all lands.

## FAMOUS CLASS WAR PRISONER I. L. D. GUEST

### *Conference Opens Here Sunday Morning*

Charles Cline, one of the famous class war prisoners known as the Texas Martyrs, who was recently pardoned with Captain Jess Rangel and four other Mexicans by Governor Miriam Ferguson of Texas, arrived here yesterday to attend the Second Annual Conference of International Labor Defense.

It is the first time he has been in Chicago since 1910 and he remarked at the office of International Labor Defense that it felt good to be out after 13 years of Texas prison. It was in 1913 that Cline, Rangel and the others were sentenced to life sentences for the murder of a deputy sheriff who Cline, for one, never saw, and concerning whose death no proofs of any kind were given by the prosecution.

But Rangel and Cline and their little band had been on the way to Mexico to aid the revolution of Madero against the reactionary government of Diaz. What is more Cline was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World. Reactionery forces whipped up public sentiment to fever heat against the defendants and after four trials, they were railroaded to prison.

**Years of Agitation.**

The pardon of Governor Ferguson follows years of agitation for the release of the prisoners. From all parts of the world, but principally from the labor movement in this country and in Mexico came demands for the release of the Texas Martyrs.

Cline will be a guest of honor at the I. L. D convention and will be one of the speakers at a mass meeting to be held Labor Day evening at Ashland Auditorium.

**Delegates Arrive.**

Other delegates are arriving for the conference at which record attendance is predicted. Manya Ainsaa from California, Carl Hacker from Cleveland and John Stovel from Seattle were among the early arrivals.

The conference will open at 10 o'clock Sunday morning at Ashland Auditorium. The first order of business will be a report on the past year's work and future tasks by James P. Cannon, national secretary of I. L. D.

**Organize is Slogan.**

Sunday night the national executive committee will give a party for the delegates at Folkets Hus, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard.

Monday will be devoted to an organization conference in which all delegates will participate. "The main slogan of the conference this year will be organization," said Cannon. "The sentiment created during the year must be organized on a broad scale."

*The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.*

## *LARGE DELEGATIONS COMING TO I. L. D. CONFERENCE FROM OHIO; DETROIT IS WELL REPRESENTED*

From the city of Detroit, Michigan, will come fifteen or more delegates to the second annual conference of International Labor Defense which will be held here on September 5 and 6 at the Ashland Auditorium. This is the information received by the national office from Cyril Lambkin, secretary of the Detroit local of I. L. D., who will himself represent that section at the conference. Trade unions and fraternal organizations will be represented in the Detroit delegation in addition to those from Detroit, Grand Rapids will also have its own delegate to the conference.

The nearby state of Ohio will also be well represented at the conference. From mining towns, steel cities, rubber centers and metropolitan districts delegates will come to lay plans for the next year of activity for united labor defense.

Yorkville, one of the mining towns in eastern Ohio, will be represented by a young miner. Akron the home of the rubber tire industry, will have a

(Continued on page 4)

LABOR DEFENSE RALLY!
On Labor Day
Demand Release of Labor Prisoners

HEAR! HEAR!
ALBERT WEISBORD CHARLES CLINE
ELIZ. GURLEY FLYNN
J. P. CANNON C. E. RUTHENBERG
DR. J. J. PETERS

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6
8 P. M.
Ashland Boulevard Auditorium
Ashland Ave. and Van Buren Street
International Labor Defense

# American Trade Unionism Shown Road to Progress

(Continued from page 1)

peratives that the A. F. of L. shall call upon the entire labor movement to embark on a general campaign to organize the many millions of unorganized, giving special attention to the basic and key industries, including steel, railroads, marine transport, mining, electrical manufacturing, chemicals, rubber, automobile, lumber, textile, etc. Emphasis must be laid on the organization of the unskilled workers.

The A. F. of L. convention shall create a general organizing committee to supervise the work of organization. Campaigns shall be initiated nationally in the various crafts and industries and locally on a general scale. A special organizing fund shall be created. The system of shop committees to mobilize the unorganized shall be established to induct them into the unions. The general organizing committee shall conduct a special campaign against the company unions, designed to convert them into real trade unions or to destroy them and to build up trade unions in their place.

TO facilitate organization work the A. F. of L. should henceforth hold its conventions in big industrial centers, discontinuing the present practice of holding them in summer resorts, such as Atlantic City.

To facilitate the organization of the unorganized, a general reduction of initiation fees shall be recommended to affiliated internationals with high fees.

In those industries where no organizations exist, the unions to be established shall be based on the industrial form. In industries where a whole group of conflicting, weak unions claim jurisdiction over the mass of unorganized workers, the jurisdiction shall be awarded forthwith to the basic union of the industry, such as to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in the steel industry, to the International Association of Machinists in the automobile and electrical manufacturing industries, to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen in the packing industry, etc.

The campaign to organize the unorganized must be accompanied by a general demand for improved living standards of the workers.

## 2. Demands for Improved Living Standards

Thru advancing machine production and the speeding up of the workers by all manner of "efficiency" schemes to increase output, the employers are reaping profits almost beyond imagination. The unexampled profits in the General Motors corporation, the United States Steel corporation and the record profits of the railroads, loaded with over-capitalization tho they are, show that the capitalist class is enjoying fabulous profits wrung from labor.

BUT Labor? Labor has been "deflated" since the war. The cost of living has gone up faster and farther than wages have been increased. And the costs stay up while wages have been out in many industries. The average wage is well below $30 a week, a glaringly insufficient wage. The workers' health is undermined by the terrific speed-up.

To check this attack on the living standards of labor, the A. F. of L. must call upon the workers in the various industries to take advantage of the present active state in their industries to present demands for increased wages, decreased hours, and increased control over industry. All wage conflicts must be militantly conducted jointly by related trades. Attempts to cut wages anywhere must be resisted by a militant strike policy.

## 3. A Policy of Militant Action

The most dangerous tendency in the labor movement is that hidden behind the pretty phrase of "co-operation with the employers," now current with trade union leaders. The attack of the employers upon the trade unions and the standards of labor, cannot be stopped by having the unions adopt plans for increasing production. This only surrenders them to the employers. It demoralizes the very foundation of trade unionism and poisons the workers with the false teaching that labor has a common interest with those who exploit it.

Labor must call a halt to the trade union bureaucracy's policy which leads the workers into such "co-operation" traps set by the bosses. The A. F. of L. must declare for an aggressive policy of action against the employers. It must condemn the "B. & O." co-operation" or class collaboration policy as expressed in the Baltimore and Ohio Plan and similar schemes. It must reject the Watson-Parker Law, which encourages company unionism; outlaws strikes on the railroads, practically establishes compulsory arbitration, permits civil courts to pass upon the merits of labor disputes and establishes a partnership between labor officials and railroad magnates, to be used by the latter to raise railroad rates.

THE A. F. of L. must reject the "New Wage Policy" adopted by the last convention of the A. F. of L. and repudiate also the so-called "Monroe Doctrine of Labor." It must decisively condemn trade union capitalism, as expressed by labor banks, labor investment corporations, trade union life insurance companies, etc., and demand transformation of these institutions into genuine co-operatives. The investment of the workers' savings should be in the socialized industries of the Soviet Union.

## 4. A Labor Party

The present A. F. of L. policy of supporting candidates on the tickets of the republican and democratic parties is absolutely fatal to the best interests of the working class. It checks the growth of class consciousness. It makes a unified, successful fighting front of labor against capital impossible and it renders impossible the formation of labor in government. The evil effects of this policy are illustrated afresh by the exposure of political corruption in Pennsylvania and Illinois.

In place of this ruinous policy, the A. F. of L. shall declare for the formation of a labor party, which shall make a bloc with the organized farmers. To put this policy into effect, it shall immediately call conferences in the various cities and states for the purpose of establishing labor parties, and later hold a national labor party convention.

Labor should enter the November elections under its own banner. As the basis for organization the labor party there should be prepared a political program covering the pressing needs of the working class, which should contain the following main planks:

(a) Revision of the tax and tariff laws so as to take the burden of taxation and higher prices thru the tariff off the workers and farmers. Higher surtaxes on the incomes of the great corporations and multi-millionaires.

(b) Legislation outlawing the use of the injunction, police and soldiers in labor disputes.

(c) The general eight-hour day in industry.

(d) Fight against all proposal to register, photograph and finger-print foreign-born workers.

(e) Industry to bear the cost of unemployment thru legislation making compulsory the payment of trade union wages to all unemployed workers, funds to be raised thru higher taxation of profits.

(f) The prohibition of the labor of children under 16 years of age, with provision to maintain the children of workers and provide for their education up to the age of 16.

(g) Relief for the farmers thru adoption of the principle of the McNary-Haugen bill and the addition appropriation of a half billion dollars to provide for the establishment of co-operative marketing associations controlled by the farm organizations and for the improvement of agricultural production.

(h) The nationalization of all large scale industry, including mines, railroads and the great manufacturing industries, food distributing organizations, etc. The establishment of workers' control and the participation of the workers in the management of these nationalized industries.

(i) Reduction of the army and navy and a fight against militarism and imperialism. The withdrawal of American soldiers from all foreign territory. Immediate independence for the Philippines and Porto Rico and the right of self-determination for all other American colonies and possessions.

## 5. Save the Miners' Union

The A. F. of L., in view of the deepening crisis in the mining industry, and the reactionary leadership of the Lewis machine, which has already resulted in the collapse of the Illinois Union in many of the most important districts under the open shop attacks of the coal operators and thus is threatening the very life of the whole organization, should call upon the whole labor movement to lend its active support by furnishing men and money to help carry on the widespread organizations campaign necessary to rebuild the Miners' Union in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama, Colorado and many other demoralized and disorganized districts. The fight must be to save the Miners' Union, whose threatened destruction menaces the progress of the whole labor movement.

## 6. Nationalization of Industry

The A. F. of L. must declare against the private ownership of industries vital to the life of society. It must demand the nationalization of coal mines, railroads, superpower plants, grain elevators, packing houses, etc., with workers' control in the management of these industries. Any further development of unrealized labor depends upon taking this stand.

## 7. Against American Imperialism

One of the most outstanding features of world development is the rise of American imperialism, which is not only enhjugating colonial peoples and the working classes of foreign nations to Wall Street bankers, but rehounding in its competitive effects against the American workers. It creates an ever-growing danger of war.

The A. F. of L. shall condemn the imperialist policy of the American capitalist class. It shall reject participation in the league of nations and demand withdrawal from the world court. It shall condemn the Dawes plan and the proposed war debt settlement plans. It must demand immediate and unconditional freedom for the Philippines and Porto Rico, and condemn the policy of American imperialism in China and other Far Eastern countries above all it must demand that the United States government a policy of hands off Mexico and other Latin American countries.

The A. F. of L. shall act immediately to transform the Pan-American Federation of Labor into an instrument of struggle against American imperialism, now beginning in the Latin-American countries under the leadership of the Anglo-American Anti-Imperialist League. It must condemn the plan of the Pan-American Union to develop into an American League of Nations, and specifically condemn in detail, the growing militarism of the United States.

## 8. Company Unions

Company unions constitute a real menace to organized labor. They have spread into many industries, especially those of a basic and trustified character. The employers have established these organizations in order to increase production and to block the formation of trade unions. The A. F. of L. shall devote more attention to this important problem and it shall wage an active warfare against the company unions, with the aim in view of breaking them up and establishing trade unions. To this end it will often be necessary to work within the company unions and capture them.

The A. F. of L. must also be used against company unions are an active defense of the workers' interests in open struggle against the employers and a complete repudiation of the ideas and practices of collaboration with the employers in speeding up production and eliminating strikes, as expressed by the B. & O. plan and the Watson-Parker railroad law; a militant campaign to organize the unorganized; the amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial unions, and the systematic building-up generally of the trade unions into real fighting organizations to defend the class interests of the workers.

## 9. Fight Against Injunctions

The use of anti-labor injunctions in labor disputes is a stab at the heart of the labor movement and the A. F. of L. shall call for a more militant fight against the issuance of injunctions. Such tyrannical action by the courts must be countered by a mass violation of the injunction by the strikers involved and by the labor movement generally.

## 10. Political Prisoners

The A. F. of L. shall initiate a vigorous campaign for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, Mooney, Billings and the many other labor prisoners. A special day shall be designated therefor upon the various state federal and local central bodies shall hold meetings of protest, adopt resolutions demanding the release of political prisoners and send delegations in co-operation with the A. F. of L. delegation, to the governors of California, Massachusetts and other states holding political prisoners, demanding the release of these prisoners.

## 11. Against Racial Discrimination

The trade unions must include wage workers regardless of race, creed, sex, age or color. The A. F. of L. must declare for the removal of all bars against Negroes, Japanese, Mexicans and other races and national groups which are being discriminated against in entering the trade unions. It must demand the abolition of all Jim-Crow laws, practices and discriminations, and the elimination of lynching.

The A. F. of L. shall initiate an active campaign to organize Negro workers, and demand that they be given equal pay for equal work, and extend them the utmost

(Continued on Page 3.)

# MADEROS' STAY OF EXECUTION NOW SECURED

## *Governor Changes His Decision*

By S. D. LEVINE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 3.—The defense attorneys for Sacco and Vanzetti will have an opportunity to present the confession of Costello Maderos, confessed participant in the South Braintree murder and robbery for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been sentenced, at a hearing for a new trial on Sept. 16.

Following the refusal of Governor Fuller of Massachusetts to grant a respite for Maderos, who was sentenced to be executed on Sept. 5, the governor was prevailed upon to change his decision after the presiding judge in the case, Thayer, recommended a delay of execution. Attorney General Devlin concurred in Judge Thayer's recommendation to the governor.

**At First Denied.**

The stay of execution to Maderos is for seven weeks and will permit him to attend the hearing on the 5th of the month in person to make an adequate record of his testimony.

The governor had refused the stay to Defense Attorney Thompson on the occasion of his first request because he did not have Judge Thayer's recommendation. This was later secured and the stay granted.

Thompson claims that the confession of Maderos made in the penitentiary some time ago to Sacco and Vanzetti attorneys completely exonerates the two Italian workers and proves beyond question that they were railroaded to within the shadow of the electric chair.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 1315 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 to 7:00—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
7:00 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.
7:30 to 8:30—Marion and Jim Jordan, harmony; Clarence Sullivan, tenor.
8:30 to 10:00—Hickey and Johnson, comedians; WCFL Ensemble; Lulu Adler Warner.
10:00 to 11:00—Dance music from the Municipal Pier Auditorium by Chas. Cook's Orchestra.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 5, 1926.

3:00 to 5:00 p. m.—Band Concert, Municipal Pier Auditorium, Maulella and his band.

MONDAY, SEPT. 6, 1926.

3:00 to 5:00 p. m.—Band Concert, Municipal Pier Auditorium, Leavitt and his band.
5:00 p. m.—Talk by Edward N. Nockels, Secretary of Chicago Federation of Labor.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1926.

5:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and "co-operation."
6:15—Fabia Lady—Stories for children.
8:30 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.
7:30 to 8:30—Vella Cook, contralto; Nick Smith, baritone.
8:30 to 10:00—Little Joe Warner, Charlie White, Harry Dream Daddy Davis, Harold Grotsinger.
10:00 to 1:00 a. m.—Alamo Cafe Orchestra and Entertainers.

**That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.**

## GARY PICNIC TO HEAR ENGDAHL, PETRAS ON SACCO AND VANZETTI

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., Sept. 3.—Fifteen labor and fraternal organizations in the Lake County Conferance for the Defense of Sacco and Vanzetti are holding a Labor Day picnic and protest meeting on Sept. 6, Labor Day, at the picnic grounds, Pina St., East Gary. The speakers will be J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, and Paul Petras, who will talk in Hungarian. Take Valparaiso car at 11th Ave. and Broadway to East Pina St., East Gary. Everybody invited.


*SEMINARY TAILORS*

CLEANERS & DYERS
Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling
Hats cleaned and blocked—Shoe Shining Parlor—Laundry
All Our Work Guaranteed. We Call for and Deliver.
812-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Phone Lincoln 3141


# Labor Day Good Time to Start Cleansing Unions of All the Farringtons

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

MONDAY, Sept. 6th, is "Labor Day." Not the International Labor Day, May 1st, of the militant world toil. It is the sterile "Labor Day" of the "class peace" between the reactionary labor officialdom and the capitalist exploiters who, together, seek to straight-jacket the whole working class into conformity with the profit-taking social system. Two developments are worth careful study on this year's Labor Day of the "class peace." They are:

First. In the trade union movement, the ousting of Frank Farrington as president of the Illinois Miners' Union.

Second. In the parliamentary arena, the exposure of wholesale corruption and the expenditure of huge sums of money in the primary elections, especially in Pennsylvania and Illinois.

* * *

These two developments cannot be taken separately. In fact, they must be studied together, if labor is to understand the crying necessity for the acceptance of the struggle principles in carrying on its war against its enemies.

It was Farrington, now an outcast from the labor movement, who energetically supported Frank L. Smith, the candidate of Sam Insull, the multi-millionaire light, heat, power and traction magnate, for the United States senate.

It is a reflection, of course, upon the class consciousness of the Illinois coal miners, that they did not oust Farrington immediately he revealed his alliance, in politics, with labor's worst enemies, which has continued for a long period of years.

* * *

The DAILY WORKER ceaselessly pointed out the treason to the working class committed by Farrington in supporting Smith, Governor Len Small and their whole tribe of political agents of the great capitalists. It pointed out the necessity for a complete break with the capitalist parties and the development by the workers of their own independent political action thru a labor party. But the coal miners would not listen. Farrington was allowed to continue in this open treason.

* * *

Neither was the miners' district executive board stirred as the startling revelations were made showing that Insull "donated" $200,000 to the Smith campaign fund, with Studebaker and Copley, two other traction magnates, donating $25,000 each. This is the Studebaker of the Studebaker Automobile corporation that hears his name. The union was blinded to this treacherous alliance of Farrington with the Smith-Insull-Studebaker-Copley interests.

Evidently Farrington felt the next step was perfectly safe. He thought that he could sign a contract for $25,000 per year as "labor counsel" for the Peabody Coal Co. while he was still president of the Illinois Mine Workers' Union. That is exactly what he did. He brazenly confesses in the affidavit to the coal miner, "You can't dictate to me where I will take my employment." He claimed that the $5,000 per year that he received from the coal miners was not sufficient to provide for his old age and for the bringing up of his family. What, then, becomes of the families, the women and children of the coal miners, who must get along on one-fifth or one-tenth of that sum per year?

Yet this treason the coal miners could understand. Farrington has therefore been booted out of the organization. Even "Labor," the official organ of the railroad official dom, refers to the charges as "sensational."

* * *

Efforts will be made in some quarters to show that the case of Farrington is an isolated one. The pious supporters of things as they are will "thank god that there are so few Farringtons."

But the coal miners must know better. They have too often been betrayed by their officials going over to the employ of the coal barons.

Farrington joins a procession that includes such former officials as Phil Penna, of Indiana; Tom Lewis, of Ohio; Thomas Haggerty, of Pennsylvania, to mention only a few, all of whom now hold lucrative positions in the pay of the mine owners, using the experience they have gained in the miners' union to betray the mine workers.

* * *

These traitor elements can only be fought on the broadest possible basis. This is on the basis of the class struggle.

Farrington became a marked man when his contract with the Peabody Coal Co. was made public. It should have been marked for expulsion from the miners' union when he first proclaimed his support of the capitalist political parties. Instead, the great rank and file of the miners' union permitted Farrington, Lewis, Ven Bittner, Murray and their kind to expel the left wing militants, the greatest builders of an effective miners' union. But the tide turns. It must turn all the way.

* * *

Years ago the miners' union declared that no member of the organization could belong at the same time to the employers' National Civic Federation.

In the case of Farrington, the miners have declared that no member of the union can agree, while holding that membership, to enter the pay of the mine owners.

The next logical step is for the membership of the miners' union to put the stamp of traitor on those officials who use their position openly to give aid and comfort to the political parties of the mine owners.

The union official who uses his position today to advance the candidacies of republican and democratic party candidates is the likely traitor of tomorrow in the industrial struggle.

It may be said that the miners' union in Great Britain has advanced that far. No liberal or tory supporter uncovered in labor's ranks in Great Britain could win any standing in the British coal miners' union.

Study the political affiliations of the labor officials in the different American trade unions and it will be seen to contain a varied nest of prospective traitors, whole swarms of Farringtons.

* * *

John H. Walker, Victor Olander, John Fitzpatrick, Edward N. Nockels and hosts of other officials of labor, right in Chicago and Illinois, who are so enthusiastic in support of Insull's Mr. Smith, might profitably examine the case of Frank Farrington when they talk at great length of the advantages of supporting the parties of the greatest exploiters of labor.

The workers cannot dictate what employment an official will accept. But they can say that an official that accepts employment from an enemy of the working class, or supports an enemy political party of the working class, must get out of the organized trade union movement. This year's Labor Day, altho it is the Labor Day of the "class peace," is a good time to consider the cleansing of the unions of all the Farringtons.

*Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting!*

# TUMULTY FACES TWO ASPIRANTS FOR PRESIDENCY

## *Fiskwick, Farrington Man, Enters the Race*

**EDITOR'S NOTE: Today's installment of "The Shady Record of Frank Farrington" appears on page four. In view of the attempt of John L. Lewis to make political capital out of Farrington's $25,000 contract with the Peabody Coal Company our readers should not miss these articles and read of Lewis' complicity with Farrington in helping to betray the interests of the coal miners to the operators.**

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 3.—With the entrance of Harry Fiswick into the race for the presidency of the Illinois Miners Union in the elections which will be held next December, a lively three-cornered contest is promised.

The two other candidates are Joseph Tumulty, of Springfield, progressive, and William Sneed, of Herrin, reactionary, and friend of John L. Lewis, international president.

Fiskwick is a close supporter of Farrington's and has filled the office of president since Farrington was ousted by order of the executive board after it was learned that he had accepted a position with a $25,000 a year salary from the Peabody Coal company.

Members of the executive board say that the office of vice-president left vacant by Fiskwick's elevation to the presidency may be filled soon but by whom is a question. It is reported that Sneed was offered the position but in view of his ambition for the presidency it is not believed he will accept.

Walter Nesbit of Belleville, secretary-treasurer will be a candidate to succeed himself.

The officers elected in December will take office on April 1, 1927, the same day on which the present wage scale with the operators expires.

**Lewis Fearing A Angel.**

John L. Lewis is taking advantage of the exposure of Farrington's exit out in poso as the personification of purity in the United Mine Workers of America. The progressives however, have a list of crimes against Lewis just as lengthy as the list of Farrington's misdemeanors.

They point out that Farrington and Lewis made an alliance against the forward-looking elements in the Illinois Miners Union, when Farrington's machine was unable to stand up against the opposition alone. Farrington, who had supported Howat against Lewis, deserted his friend and lined up with Lewis against the Kansas mine leader at the Indianapolis convention.

**Now Come On Frank!**

"When thieves fall out, honest men get an earful" said a well-known progressive in the Springfield district to The DAILY WORKER reporter. "We are all anxiously waiting for Farrington's next blast against Lewis. Those boys know more about each other than they have yet revealed. But what they won't tell we will and before the ballots are counted next December every coal digger in Illinois will know that Lewis is just as crooked as Farrington; that in fact his contract has been more inimical to the welfare of the union than even Farrington's because while Farrington was chiefly interested in wrecking District 12 in the interests of the Peabody Coal company, Lewis wrecked the international in the interests of his own personal career and the operators in general."

# HOW FARES FASCISM?

The truth about the present status of Fascism and "who's who" in the present black shirt government will appear in Wednesday's DAILY WORKER from the pen of G. Rossi, a specialist on the Italian political situation. Unlike journalists who visit Italy with a commission from the international bankers to boost Mussolini, the writer of the forthcoming article is a member of a workingclass organization that is under the iron heel of Mussolini's regime. Mussolini is only a figurehead—a prisoner, the a voluntary one, of the big financiers, says our correspondent. Don't miss Wednesday's DAILY WORKER!


We Are Lefts, But We Will Treat You Right!
at
PACKAGE PARTY AND DANCE
Given by the
Needle Trade Section of the T. U. E. L., Chicago
*Saturday Evening, Sept. 4, 1926*
at 8 P. M.
At The Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.
Tickets 25 cents Com. A. Bittelman, Speaker



T. U. E. L.
SIXTH ANNUAL
LABOR DAY PICNIC
TO BE HELD
*SUNDAY, SEPT. 5th*
At
*Stickney Park Grove*
Sports — Refreshments — Games
Good Music
Dancing from 2:30 to 8:30 P. M.
Speaker: REBECCA GRECHT
Organizer for Passaic Strikers' Relief.
Rain or shine a good time. Plenty of tables. A large shady grove—an ideal place for a family picnic.
Tickets 50c Children Free
HOW TO GET THERE—Take 22nd Street car to end of line, then take Lyons-Berwyn car to Ogden and Harlem Avenues. Walk five blocks south.

# PASSAIC MILL STRIKERS GET U. T. W. CHARTER

## 8,000 Strikers Signed Up in A. F. of L.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 2.—With the chartering yesterday of Passaic Local, No. 1603, United Textile Workers of America, the striking textile workers of Passaic and vicinity, who have waged a heroic battle for the past 35 weeks against the robber textile barons, became affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, thus fulfilling one of the major aims announced from the beginning of the strike by the former leadership.

With the continued backing of the American Federation of Labor, which, now that the strikers have been admitted into the U. T. W., will be intensified a thousand-fold, the strikers expect to bring their 224-day strike to a speedy and victorious close.

**To Ask Congressional Probe.**

Henry T. Hunt, vice-chairman of the Lauck committee, thru which the A. F. of L. affiliation was negotiated, said yesterday that the work of the committee was not yet ended, as it had been asked by the U. T. W. to collaborate in further negotiations with the mill owners.

Mr. Hunt also said that the work of organizing a general committee of 100 to promote a congressional investigation of the textile industry with special attention to tariffs and wage scales, will be proceeded with. "I would advise the textile barons to put their house in order before this investigation," Mr. Hunt added, "as they are in no position to go before the public now." He pointed out as an absurdity the 74 per cent protective tariff imposed on the American consumer thru the tax on imported textile goods, which, he said, combined with the miserably low wages paid their workers, enables the American textile manufacturers to make 100 per cent profits.

**Charter Dated August 30.**

The new charter is dated August 30 and 4,500 of the 8,000 union cards are ready for distribution in Passaic as soon as the executive committee of the strikers goes thru the formality of accepting the charter from the Lauck committee, to whom the charter has been officially turned over by the U. T. W. Eight thousand strikers have enrolled so far, but the lists are still long at 743 Main avenue, and it is confidently predicted that over 12,000 will enter the new A. F. of L. union.

At 3:30 tomorrow Thomas McMahon, president of the U. T. W., will meet the strikers' executive committee to discuss the details of the organization of the new union and plan for future mediation proceedings.

Albert Weisbord, the organizer of the strike and leader thru the past seven months of bitter struggle, will step aside as soon as the strikers accept the charter of the U. T. W. in accordance with his promise during the early negotiations when the U. T. W. demanded his withdrawal from the strike as the basis of their acceptance of the strikers into a U. T. W. local. Weisbord, for the past several weeks, has been rallying the strikers to the U. T. W. and doing everything in his power to keep their ranks intact and turn over a 100 per cent strike to the U. T. W. In this he has fully succeeded, and the strike today is still a 100 per cent strike.

25 Cents

GRIGER & NOVAK
JENTS FURNISHING and
MERCHANT TAILORS
Union Merchandise
1934 West Chicago Avenue
(Cor. Winchester)
Phone Humboldt 3707

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on their dental work.
DR. M. RASNICK
DENTIST
2050 Center Ave., Cor. Errin St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

## Leader of Passaic Textile Strikers

Albert Weisbord, the leader of the striking textile workers of Passaic, N. J., who have conducted a long and hard battle against the mill owners, will come to Chicago to speak at the big mass meeting arranged by International Labor Defense at Ashland Auditorium on Labor Day eve following the national convention of I. L. D., which will meet on the fifth.

# American Trade Unionism Shown Road to Progress

(Continued from page 2)

protection of the trade unions. Special campaigns should be launched to organize the Mexican and Japanese workers in this country.

### 12. Women and Youth

The A. F. of L. shall emphasize the special importance of organizing women and youth workers, calling upon its affiliated unions to remove all constitutional barriers existing against these workers and to intensify the work of organizing them. It must demand equal pay for equal work, prohibition of night work, shorter labor and excessive hours, and propose that their demands be brought forward in all wage movements by trade unions in industries in which they are employed.

### 13. Corrupt Labor Papers

The A. F. of L., in order to lay a basis for a campaign to eliminate the numerous fake labor papers which infest many cities with or without the endorsement of local labor, shall appoint a special committee to investigate this prolific form of corruption in the labor movement and to report back to the next A. F. of L. convention.

### 14. British Coal Miners' Strike

The strike of the British coal miners is of profound importance to every trade unionist of the world. Their victory will be our victory and their defeat would encourage attacks on labor in America. The A. F. of L. shall pledge its complete and active support to the strike of the British miners. It shall call upon the marine transport and railroad unions to refuse to haul coal destined for Great Britain, and it shall call upon all affiliated members each to donate immediately to the strike relief fund a sum of not less than two hours' pay. In addition it shall proceed to organize a loan of not less than $3,000,000 from the labor banks to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

### 15. International Affiliation

The A. F. of L. shall endorse the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Committee, and support its program of a world congress for trade union unity, to include the Red International of Labor Unions, the American Federation of Labor, the Confederation of Labor of South America, China, India, etc. It should recommend to its affiliated internationals that they affiliate to the respective industrial federations of the Amsterdam International on the basis of the admission of the Russian trade unions and the holding of a world trade union unity congress.

### 16. Recognition of the Soviet Union

The progress in the Soviet Union of the socialized industries can no longer be questioned and the Soviet government of workers and peasants now stands before all the world as a historic triumph of labor. Its strength has been shown in the recognition by scores of nations, among them the most important countries of the world. Only the United States withholds such recognition, and the A. F. of L. should demand of the United States government that it recognize the Soviet Union and establish full diplomatic and commercial relations with that country.

### 17. Trade Union Delegation to The Soviet Union

The trade unions of Europe have practically all sent delegations to investigate the conditions of labor under the Soviet government, no longer trusting the prejudiced news of the capitalist press, which time after time has proven wholly false. The American trade unionists have a right to know at first hand why it is that the whole world capitalist class is so bitterly opposed to the Soviet government and what are the conditions that 8,000,000 Russian trade unionists share under that government. Therefore, the A. F. of L. shall accept the invitation of the Russian unions and send an official delegation to visit the Soviet Union and submit a report to the American labor movement.

### 18. Centralization of the Trade Union Movement

One of the main weaknesses of the A. F. of L. is its decentralized form of organization, which cripples the effectiveness of the workers' struggles against the employers. The A. F. of L. shall, therefore, initiate an active campaign for the centralization of the forces of the trade union movement, including the affiliation of the Railroad Brotherhoods, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and other independent unions.

The executive council shall be enlarged to 45 members, representing principally mining, railroad, metal, textile and other key and basic industries. The executive council shall meet quarterly, with a smaller board to transact executive business in between meetings.

We must look forward to the time when, with a decentralized A. F. of L. and an educated membership, all affiliated unions, before presenting demands to their employers, shall first have them passed upon the executive council, whereupon the executive council shall mobilize the support of the labor movement behind these demands to the extent and in the manner required by the situation.

The executive council shall have the right to levy strike assessments. There shall be a universal transfer system prevailing between the various unions, and efforts shall be initiated to establish a standardized dues system. Progressively, the Central Labor Councils shall be extended more jurisdiction over the organization and activities of their affiliated unions.

### 19. Amalgamation

As a part of the general movement to centralize the forces of the trade unions, the A. F. of L. shall endorse the principle of industrial unionism and call a series of conferences in the various industries for the purpose of amalgamating its many craft unions into industrial organizations. In carrying thru this amalgamation, the principle of organization on the basis of the shop, instead of the miscellaneous local union, shall be introduced. Amalgamation is a powerful weapon against company unionism.

### 20. Democratization of the A. F. L.

The task of democratising the A. F. of L. is basic, and a necessary complement to the centralisation of the trade union movement. The present system of complete control of the A. F. of L. and its component unions, the A. F. of L. convention, etc., within the hands of a small, autocratic bureaucracy to the exclusion of rank and file participation and control is highly injurious to the growth, function and progress of the organization. For the democratization of the A. F. of L. the following measures are necessary:

At least 25 per cent of the members of the executive council shall be actual workers. The representation of the various international and local bodies in the A. F. of L. convention shall consist of at least 60 per cent of rank and file workers employed at their trades. All convention delegates must be selected by general referendum vote of their respective organisation. No person should be a delegate to the convention who is himself an employer of labor or an owner of stock in any capitalist business institution.

THE convention representation of the State Federations and Central Labor Bodies shall be increased from the present system of one delegate each to from two to ten, and two to five, respectively, according to the size of these organizations. Upon the demand of 25 per cent of the members of the executive council, or of 25 per cent of the convention at the A. F. of L. convention, or of 1,000 local unions, any question, including the election of officers, shall be submitted to a general referendum vote.

In order to make a start at correcting the glaring evil of an overpaid officialdom, the salaries and expense accounts of the general officers of the A. F. of L. shall be reduced 50 per cent, and the general organizers accordingly.

THE agenda system shall be introduced by a provision providing that two months before the holding of the annual convention, an agenda shall be made up touching upon the most vital issues confronting the labor movement, and such agenda shall be submitted to the various organizations for their consideration.

Full freedom of expression shall be guaranteed to minorities in the unions.

The foregoing general proposals for democratisation shall also be introduced into all the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor.

Issued by,
THE TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE,
156 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

# CONVENTION OF ANTI-FASCISTI IN NEW YORK

## First National Meet Opens Tomorrow

NEW YORK, Sept. 2. — The first national convention of the Anti-Fascist Alliance will be held here Sept. 5th. Delegates from all parts of the United States, representing thousands of Italian organized workers will be present at the convention.

Industrial, political and fraternal working class organisations will be represented and also Italian refugees driven from their homeland by the fascist regime. Masonic organizations will be represented. Mussolini has outlawed the Masonic organizations in Italy.

The present status of fascism in Italy will be discussed and consideration will be given to the problem of fighting fascism in Italy and preventing the spread of its influence in the United States.

**Tried To Make Split.**

A trivial incident in the Anti-Fascist Alliance due to the resignation of a socialist branch from the anti-black shirt organization was magnified by the socialist party organs into a serious crisis. Due to some criticisms made by the Communists of certain socialist members in the alliance the latter have managed that the alliance take measures that would mean the elimination of Communists.

This demand was turned down by the membership and the west side branch of the socialist party resigned. The only sufferers from this attempt at creating a split were the socialists.

The Anti-Fascist alliance was organized in April 1923 and has done splendid work since its organization. It has conducted several campaigns against fascism and has rallied the great majority of the Italian workers in America to its side.

**Organized Big Protest.**

When Matteotti was murdered on the order of Mussolini the alliance organized great demonstrations in every large city in the United States against the murderers. Mussolini sent emissaries to this country to counteract this propaganda but his speakers were never able to hold one successful mass meeting. Italian workers met his agents on the pier and the police had to protect them from the wrath of their anti-fascist fellow countrymen.

When Valentino's body was on exhibition in New York City, the fascisti tried to make political capital out of the situation. Black shirts were sent to stand guard over his body but the anti-fascist alliance protested and the guards were compelled to withdraw to prevent a riot.

## Judge Lenient With Gary Boss Who Beat up Dyer on Strike

GARY, Ind., Sept. 2.—A case of a striking member of the Cleaners and Dyers Local 17563 against a plant owner who slugged him, was tried here before Justice of Peace C. I. Clemence.

The defendant, C. T. Warner, the owner of a shop, pleaded guilty on a charge of assault and battery brought about by the union man, brother Wilfung. The boss accused himself stating the first offense I will let it go at that. It was unfair to beat up a man taking advantage of the physical incapacity (Wilfung is not in good health.)

The boss had to pay $17.50 $32.50, the balance of the bond, was retained by the court as security for C. Warner's appearance in court on two more charges.

• • •

**Bleakening of Work in the Steel Mills of Gary**

GARY, Ind., Sept. 2. — In the morning one can see large crowds of workers standing at the gates of the Illinois Steel Co. But only a few are taken in. The Axel Mill is at a standstill. The Wheel mill is working only four days a week. The plate mill is working likewise four days a week.

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Ashland Blvd. Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren—Monday, Sept. 6, 8 p. m. On Labor Day demand release of labor prisoners!

*A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.*

## By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

**WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.**

J. Arnold Ross is a wealthy independent California oil operator who at first Jim Ross, a teamster and then a merchant before he went into the business. Bunny, his son, is a sensitive boy, learning the oil business and also going to high school. Dad has a field in the San Elido Valley on the Watkins ranch. The Watkins family are holy rollers. Eli Watkins has become a religious fakir with a church of his own. Bunny had met Paul Watkins when they were both much younger. He liked Paul who had run away from home because he didn't like the religious discipline imposed by his father. Paul is now a carpenter in the new Watkins field and his sister Ruth is keeping house for him. The Watkins field is really Bunny's and he has been made very wealthy thru the bringing in of a great well which has grown to fourteen derricks. In the meantime war with Germany looms and the man in the oil field under the leadership of an organizer for the Oil Workers' Union, Tom Aston, prepare to strike for an eight-hour day and a raise in wages. Paul becomes a leader of the strikers and a battle on between the oil workers and the Oil Operators' Association which supplies thugs and gunmen to the various operators, including Dad, during the strike. Bunny is back at school and receives the reports only thru the press. He is somewhat sympathetic to the strikers and doesn't believe the calumnies printed in the press about the strikers. Paul becomes a member of the strike committee and editor of the strike paper. Bunny takes a trip up to the field and finally gets a chance to talk to Paul who tells him he is too soft to take the stand he would like to take—with the strikers.

• • • •

IX.

Bunny walked on and there was a fever in his soul. He was enraged because of Paul's lack of understanding, his cruel harshness; but all the time another voice inside him kept insisting, "He's right! You're soft, you're soft—that's the word for it!" This, you see, was the thing in Bunny which made his sister Bertie so absolutely furious; that Bunny subjected himself to Paul, that he was willing to let Paul kick him, and to take it meekly. He was so utterly without sense of the dignity which his father's millions conferred upon him!

Bunny went back to school, and the oil-workers took a hitch in their belt, hanging on by their eye teeth, as the saying is. Meantime America was in the war, and Congress was passing a series of measures—one providing for a vast "liberty loan," to pay the war costs, and another for the registering of all men of fighting age, and the drafting of a huge army.

And then began to come wild rumors of a truce with labor. It came first in connection with the railwaymen, many of whom were on strike for a living wage and better conditions. The railways were absolutely vital to the winning of the war, and so Congress must authorize the Government to intervene in disputes, and make terms with the unions, and see that everybody got a square deal. If such steps were taken for the railway men, they would surely have to be taken for others; the oil workers might get those rights of which the Employers' Federation was endeavoring to deprive them! The labor press was full of talk about the new deal that was coming, and telegrams came from labor headquarters in Washington, bidding the men at Paradise stand firm.

It was like the "big scene" in the old "ten-twenty-thirty" melodrama that we used to see on the Bowery in our boyhood in which the heroine is lashed to a log in the saw-mill, and being swiftly drawn to the place where she will be sliced down the middle, or the hero comes galloping madly on horseback, and leaps from his steed, and smashes in the door with an axe, and springs to the lever and stops the machinery at exactly the critical instant. Or, if you want to be more high-brow and dignified, it was like the ancient Greek tragedies, in which, after the fates of all the characters have been tied into a hopeless knot, a god descends from the sky in a machine, and steps out, and resolves the perplexities, and virtue is triumphant and vice is cast down. You believe this, because it is in a Greek classic; but your will find it less easy to believe that the "open crowd" in Southern California, the whole power of the industrial system, with all the millions of their banks, their political machine and their strike-breaking agencies, their spies and gunmen, and their state militiamen with machine-guns and armored cars in the background—that all this terrific power felt its hand suddenly grasped by a stronger hand, and drawn back from the throat of its victim! Another god descended from a machine—a lean old Yankee divinity, with a white goatee and a suit made of red and white stripes with blue stars spangled over it; Uncle Sam himself stretched out his mighty hand and declared that oil workers were human beings as well as citizens, and would be protected in their rights as both!

The announcement came from labor headquarters in Washington, saying that the oil workers would get a living wage and the eight-hour day; a government "conciliator" would be sent out to see to it, and meantime, they were to go back to work, so that the benevolent old gentleman with the white goatee and the red, white and blue suit might have all the oil he needed. The President of the United States was making speeches—oh, such wonderful, convincing speeches, about the wars that was to end the war, and bring justice to all mankind, and establish the rule of the people and for the people over all the earth. Such thrills as shook all hearts with a fervor of consecration! And such rejoicing on the playground of the school-house at Paradise, when the news came that the gunmen would slink back into the slums from which they had come, and that work was to start up at once!

Dad got the news early in the morning, and Bunny danced all over the house, and made as much noise as if it were a football game; and Dad said he felt pretty good himself, he wouldn't have been able to hold on another week without them. And Bunny said he'd cut school in the afternoon and they'd drive out and see the celebration, and make friends with everybody again, and get things started. The first thing they would do was to tear down that barbed wire fence that separated capital from labor! In the new world there would be no barbed wire and no more bad feeling—the roses would bloom on the hedges in front of the workers' homes, and there would be a book of the President's speeches in the reading-room, and all the oil workers would have time to read it!

(To be continued)

IN DETROIT!
Every Worker Should Hear
WM. F. DUNNE
Editor of THE DAILY WORKER.
Speak on "DEMOCRACY AND CORRUPTION."
Tuesday, September 7th
8 P. M., at the
G. A. R. HALL
Corner of Grand River and Cass Avenues

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year | $6.00 per year |
| $4.50 six months | $3.00 six months |
| $2.50 three months | $1.50 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB — Editors — Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.
Advertising rates on application.


## Labor Day

We greet Labor Day even tho the official holiday of labor in the United States has been robbed of its revolutionary significance by the reactionary bureaucrats who use the occasion, not for the development of the spirit of class consciousness among the workers, but to instill into their minds the pernicious idea that the interests of labor and capital are identical and that the best interests of the working class can be served by co-operating with the employers instead of by fighting against them in order to win more of the products of their toil.

It is a rather ironical fact that the initiative for making the first of May an international labor holiday should come from the United States. Today the labor movement of every other country in the world excepting the United States recognizes May Day as its day of celebration and reckoning.

But the best-laid plans don't always work out as expected. The organised workers can take advantage of the opportunity to demonstrate on Labor Day. They can nullify the propaganda of the labor lieutenants of capitalism by bringing the burning issues of the class struggle in concrete form to the fore.

In the textile regions of New Jersey and New England the slaves of the mill barons are waging a long drawn out battle for better conditions and the right to organize. In New York City the I. L. G. W. U. is on the firing line. The bituminous coal diggers are battling—in a disorganised way—against the contract-breaking operators. The same is true of the anthracite miners. A leader of the Illinois Miners' Union has been exposed in the act of selling out to the enemy. The entire bureaucracy of th A. F. of L. has gone over to the master class, ideologically at least.

Internationally the biggest event of the year and the most magnificent gesture on the part of the proletariat since the successful Russian revolution was the British general strike in aid of the miners whose gallant struggle still continues.

Labor Day speakers must stress the importance of the British miners' strike, expose the treachery of the leaders of the Trade Union Congress who deserted the coal diggers and more important still urge the American workers to continue their assistance to their striking brothers and their needy families.

And last but not least class-conscious labor will hail the coming ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution which today stands stronger than ever as a challenge to world capitalism and a tower of strength to the exploited workers of the world.

Labor has suffered defeats during the past year, but in the struggle it has gained experience. The ultimate triumph of labor is inevitable and every labor defeat is only a rehearsal for final victory.

## Whose Governor Is Al Smith?

Jovial Alfred Smith, governor of New York state, who is willing to take a foaming glass of not-so-near beer with the humbleat ward heeler in Tammany Hall, back-slapping Al, the beloved of the drooling sentimentalists, friend of labor fakers and Wall Street bankers, praised by right wing leaders and vacillating centrists of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has finally shown his hand. Governor Smith threw his influence on the side of the manufacturers at a crucial moment of the strike by throwing the blame for the continuation of the struggle on the shoulders of the strike leaders.

Under pressure of the left wing workers in the I. L. G. W. the leaders were forced to reject the governor's suggestion that the dispute be arbitrated. Arbitration always plays into the hands of the employers. The impartial arbitrator is yet to be born.

While the Sigman leadership of the I. L. G. W. U. docilely followed the genial Al's suggestions, the genial Al continued to shower praise on the union but nothing more substantial. Now that the left wing has asserted itself and refused to play the poodle to Al, the governor substitutes a frown for a smile and the uniformed thugs of his puppet, Mayor Jimmy Walker, get busy with their clubs. Needless to say there is no police hickory broken on the heads of the manufacturers.

The representatives of the master class can afford to be pleasant and agreeable as long as the workers are submissive. But when the latter assert themselves the sharp claws of the capitalist tiger emerges from the velvety sheath.

Which proves that there can be no lasting solution of the workers' problem until all capitalists, the smooth-tongued as well as the acid-tongued, the "good" as well as the "bad," are consigned to the dump heap of history.

## Wipe Out the Landis Crowd

The citizens' committee for the enforcement of the Landis award has sent a full crew of scabs into Chicago to finish the De Wolf building. It did not do this without warning. All thru the strike it has been threatening to supply strikebreakers. It did furnish guards on the first day of the strike. Now it is proceeding logically to break the strike.

It stands to reason that work cannot be stopped for any length of time on two or three buildings when the great aggregation of capital represented by the citizens' committee stands ready to support its open shop contractors. Ability to continue the strike on the De Wolf job depends on the readiness of the Chicago Building Trades Council to strike the rest of the thirty million dollars worth of building construction nominally classed as "Landis Award." Even the citizens' committee cannot find strikebreakers for that much work. There is a chance now to put the infamous Landis award crowd out of commission, if the council has the courage and the energy to carry on a fight on a big scale. If they are not willing to do this, the members of the unions concerned must find a way to compel action.

Now that Frank Farrington is exposed as a high-salaried company employe, even liberal labor journalists are ready to spank him. But Farrington is no more venal today than he has been ever since he became prominent in the affairs of the United Mine Workers.

# CHAMORRO SLAPS AT MEXICO THRU NATIONS' LEAGUE

## Nicaraguan Revolution Approaches Bluefields

GENEVA, Sept. 3.—The Nicaragusn government headed by President Chamorra who operates in close touch with the American bankers, has protested to the league of nations against alleged aid by the Mexican navy to revolutionists in Nicaragua.

Mexico is not a member of the league but has been sent a copy of the protest. It states that the auxiliary cruiser Concon of the Mexican navy set sail from Salina Cruz with the full knowledge of the government officials and "engaged in a freebooting expedition against the peace of Nicaragua." More particularly, it is claimed, the ship conveyed arms and ammunition to the rebel army.

**Lsegus Little Use.**

Almost any positive action the league of nations may take will be an infringement on the Monroe Doctrine. If the council of the league investigates and finds Mexico guilty, Nicaragua, which is a member nation, will be permitted by the league to wage war against her powerful neighbor with the full consent of the league, which may also help the attack by a commercial imbargot, the so-called "economic blockade."

* * *

**Revolution Gaining.**

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, Sept. 3. The town is under the domination of the United States cruiser Galveston. Bands of revolutionists are operating almost up to the city limits. Continued reports arrive from the center of the country showing that recruits are flocking to the armies marching against the Chamorra dictatorship, but that these armies are not yet sufficiently solidified to do more than make sporadic raids. They may take the field in force at any time.

Gun-runners approach the Pacific coast ports and fight with the Chamorra coast guards and American aviators in the government service.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

on the democrat party ticket in Illinois. He led a hand of Jeffersonians to Springfield with a donkey-load of petitions carrying 400,000 signatures against the Volstead law. The in consistency of things is shown when the government tries to tax citizens. Druggers and Lake our most popular bootleggers.

* * *

WHILE Brennan is winning popularity by promising to do something for the thirsty, Messrs. Druggan and Lake are being sued for over half a million dollars, which is the sum they owe the government in taxes on their illicit business. It's a hard life for an honest bootlegger. He is hounded by the law for making money by supplying the citizenry with beer and he is hounded by the law if he does not turn over his illegal profits to the government.

* * *

M. ANTONOPOULOS, the Greek merchant who attempted to blow former dictator Pangalos's brains out with a revolver was born under a lucky star, instead of stopping the bullets of a firing squad for his pains, he was given a vote of thanks by a court dominated by the new government. And Pangalos is scratching his head to see if it is still there. It seems that the most constant thing in life is change.

* * *

MUSSOLINI'S happy Italians must now eat black bread and forego many necessities in an attempt to keep the lira from hitting the bottom. The Fascist regime has been able to do everything except produce prosperity by decree and mandate. Despite the efforts of American newspapers favorable to the Mussolini dictatorship, tourist traffic in Italy fell off thirty per cent this year and hotel keepers are cursing the black shirts way down their midriffs. To mildly criticise the Fascist government is to solicit a speedy demise. Nevertheless, in spite of persecution and terror the black shirts have not succeeded in completely smashing the labor organizations. There is reason to believe that Italy is nearing an economic crisis which the Fascist magicians cannot survive.

* * *

THE British government has denied M. Tomsky, chairman of the executive council of Russian trade unions, permission to land in England. Tomski had planned to attend the T. U. C. convention in Bournemouth, which opens next Monday. The presence of Tomski, leader of a trade union movement that has its heel on the neck of capitalism would encourage the British miners in their fight. It is most likely that the British government was no more anxious to exclude Tomski than the T. U. C. leaders who betrayed the miners by calling off the general strike.

**Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.**

# The Shady Record of Frank Farrington

THE following sketch of Frank Farrington's career in the United Mine Workers of America is a summary of a series of articles that appeared in The DAILY WORKER in October 1924, under the title, "On a Labor Faker's Trail." Farrington's latest exploit in accepting a $25,000 a year salary from the Peabody Coal company, while still president of the Illinois Miners' Union, makes it impossible for even his closest friends to condone his actions. He now stands suspended from office by action of the district executive board.

* * *

ARTICLE III.

Farrington's main function in the Miners' Union seemed to be dragooning the members into agreements that gave the boss the best side of the bargains. In 1917 when ballots were sent out from the secretary-treasurer's office calling a special convention to consider the Kansas-Illinois machine agreement, Farrington was very angry.

One day he walked into the board room of the district offices in Springfield and inquired if it was true that ballots calling for a special convention were sent out. He was answered in the affirmative. He then made the following remark: "If every God damn son of a b——— in the organization votes for a special convention there is not going to be any called. If these God damn bastards are trying to break up the organization, I'll break it up for them myself."

There were present when this statement was made: John L. Lewis, Springfield; James Pitman, Carrier Mills, Jones Box, Virden; G. J. Frick, Marion and C. S. Stohlberg, Springfield.

When the miners who were tricked into this machine agreement went on strike Farrington again played the role of strikebreaker and brutally informed them that he would resort to any method to force them back into the mines.

In a letter dates Feb. 14, 1917 written to Peter Grubich, secretary of Local Union, 620, LaSalle, Illinois, Farrington threatened to revoke the charters of those locals who were on strike and that in the event of any members of the local dying inside of thirty days after the local charters were restored, their heirs would not be entitled to the $250 death indemnity provided for in the district constitution.

**Uses The Blacklist.**

The labor lieutenants of capitalism, always willing to see the boss' side of an argument, when the latter violates wage and working agreements. But with the union members the case is different. Any technical infraction of the rules is severely punished, unless the rules are violated by the henchmen of the labor fakers. The blacklist, which is the most deadly weapon at the disposal of the employing class for use against workers who have spunk and the rebel spirit, was used by Farrington on many occasions to get rid of progressives in the ranks of the union. But never did this arch faker prove himself a greater Judas, than in 1919 during the period of the so-called outlaw strike.

When the late world war broke out in Europe in 1914, the coal industry was in a very low ebb. The war created a market for coal and production went up quickly. In 1916 the miners secured a slight wage increase. Another increase, very small, was granted in 1917. In the meantime the bosses were making millions on war contracts. The cost of everything that the miners had to buy went up. But the only commodity, they had to sell, their labor power, remained practically stationery.

When Woodrow Wilson placed his friend Dr. Henry A. Garfield in charge of the coal industry, this agent of the coal barons tied up the miners in a new contract, which introduced the "penalty clause" providing for the fining of miners who stopped work. The fines to be collected by the coal operators under threat of discipline.

The agreement stipulated that if any miner entered suit against any operator in a civil court for the recovery of any fine collected by the operator the miners' union shall be obliged to reimburse the operator for the expenses of the litigation.

The operators were protected in every way from the coal diggers. The January, 1918, convention of the United Mine Workers meeting in Indianapolis, accepted the Washington agreement. Dr. Garfield in the meantime scanned an advance of 45 cents per ton in the price of coal.

The living costs of the year 1917 increase and the living costs were made the basis for the 1918 wage demand rapidly and further increases were made until 1920.

The miners were told that it was unpatriotic to ask for higher wages while soldiers were killing Germans at the ratio of thirty dollars a month. Many capitalists were working in Washington for one dollar a year! It was after the armistice that they were really "working Washington." Charley Schwab, the millionaire steel manufacturer who worked for one dollar a year, was spending $250,000 a month. The fat war contracts paid well.

The year 1919 witnessed a slump in the coal industry. The war was over. The coal barons had made their millions and were out for a good time. The coal diggers were left sucking their thumbs. The labor leaders looked quite prosperous. Only those who went down in the mines and dug the black diamonds had the dirty end of the deal.

President Farrington, instead of helping the miners to secure better working conditions actually took steps to prevent them drawing bonuses above the stipulated wage scale. The war was ended the coal diggers found themselves tied up in a decision which said that tho the war in Europe was officially over, as far as the miners were concerned it would not be over until two years after April 1918.

The miners were unable to put up with this state of affairs any longer and the action of the coal operators and the union officials over the Mooney strike brought the rebellion of 1919 to a head.

**The Mooney Strike.**

The miners who went on strike in an effort to save Mooney from the gallows were fined by the operators and this action was sanctioned by Farrington. When the miners struck against this wrong, Farrington got his thugs busy and miners were stugged, arrested and blacklisted for the crime of sticking up for their rights as workers and for a member of their class whose life was threatened by the gallows.

Farrington declared the Mooney fines were penalties for "their defiance to their accredited leaders." He sanctioned his official henchmen to hire scabs to break the strike.

A miners committee went to Springfield to interview Farrington. The members of the committee were slugged on Farrington's orders by the notorious Jack Brown, a boss in the employ of the Peabody Coal company, aided by Edward (Red) Maher and William Wall, also known as "One-Eared Wall."

After the brutal slugging of the Collinsville delegation the movement for calling a special convention to kill the automatic fine clauses grew rapidly. The state policy committee issued a call for a special district convention to be held in Springfield, Illinois, Tuesday, August 19, 1919.

While the miners thruout the state had many grievances, they wanted redressed, the action of Farrington's sluggers fired their anger.

Deputy sheriffs were appointed from the ranks of the miners who remained loyal to Farrington. Gunmen and criminals of all descriptions were organized to terrorise the strikers, charters were revoked and the coal operators on Farrington's suggestion issued orders to the strikers that unless they returned to work their jobs would be forfeited. Here were the bosses and the government working hand in hand with strikebreaker Farrington.

(To Be Continued.)

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO SUFFER NEW BLOW WITH WITHDRAWAL OF SPAIN

GENEVA, Sept. 3. — Spain is expected to make an announcement shortly of her withdrewal from the league of nations, it was stated semi-officially here.

The announcement of withdrewal will probably be made in Madrid and it is now doubtful whether Spain will send any note to the league, announcing her disinterest in the league.

The Spanish note had been expected as the result of the refusal of the commitee of reorganization of the council of the league of nations to grant Spain's demand for a permanent seat.

The reorganization committee today completed its work, confident that it has "solved the problems" of council seats which created the crisis of March. The report of the committee was finally approved and will be forwarded to the council.

## Week-End Revolt in Spain Exaggerated; Better News Later

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Sept. 3. — Reports of disorders and political difficulties in Spain would appear to be unfounded.

## No Issues on Sunday and Monday.

OWING to the Labor Day holidays, The DAILY WORKER plant will not operate on Sunday and Monday, Sept. 5 and 6. This means that there will be no issues dated Monday and Tuesday. The full report of the Second Conference of the International Labor Defense, meeting in Chicago, Sunday and Monday, will appear in the next issue.

# ARBITRATION REJECTED BY THE STRIKERS

## Leaders Get Orders in Entering Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 3.—The leaders of the garment strike have entered into conferences and the "inside manufacturerers," meeting with Raymond V. Ingersoll, so-called "impartial chairman" of the industry. The outcome is not yet known.

However, strike leaders were entering the conference with the specific instructions of the union, given thru a meeting of the shop chairmen a few hours before the conference opened, to oppose arbitration in any form in the present strike. In addition, the strike committee has decided that the crafty trick of Governor Smith to force arbitration upon the union will be answered with a letter flatly rejecting such a proposal.

Henry H. Finder, head of the "Industrial Council" of manufacturers, seeing the little game of sabotaging the directing dealing by conference in the hope of getting the machinery of the state government to force arbitration on the workers disappearing, is issuing wild accusations against the union, alleging its demands are "confiscatory" and again asking for outsidde arbitration. Direct dealing between employers and the union Finder terms "trial by combat."

# MUSICIANS MAY STRIKE CHICAGO MOVIE PALACES

A strike will start in all Chicago motion pictures and vaudeville theaters Sunday night after the performance unless a satisfactory wage scale is signed before then. James C. Petrillo, president of the Chicago Federation of Musicians, will issue the orders.

Joseph Weber, international president of the union, has already called a action-wide strike in all theaters of the Orpheum circuit in all cities according to reports from Seattle, Wash. This action was taken in support of a strike in the Orpheum theater in San Francisco.

**More Pay, More Rest.**

The union demands in Chicago an increase in pay from $37.50 a week to $86 for performances, with an increase in rehearsal rates from $3 to $4. It demands also a rest period of twenty minutes instead of fifteen, and a change of the Sunday seven-hour day to six hours.

## International Youth Day Is Celebrated by Many Mass Meetings

NEW YORK CITY—Sept. 10 at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Avenue. Speakers: Lovestone, Stachel, S. Gold, Dan Francfield.

SUPERIOR, Wis.—Sept. 5. Speaking Ethel Beer and A. J. Hayes.

BOSTON, Mass.—Sept. 10, Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St. Speakers: Jacob Stachel, N. Kay and others.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—On Sept. 6 at 8 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum, 36 Miller St. Sam Darcy, speaker.

Cleveland, O.—[illegible] demonstration in Public Square, Saturday, Sept. 6, 8 p. m. Phil. Shatz, H. Snider, Abe Markell and L. Amter, speakers.

NEWARK, N. J.—Sunday afternoon, Sept. 7, 2 p. m. at Labor Lyceum, 790 So. 14th St., near Springfield Ave. Good speakers and Pioneer program.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Sept. 5 and 6, open air demonstrations on the corner of Butler, Salina and Harrison St. I. Greenberg, S. Hurowitz will be speakers.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Open air demonstrations on corner of Division and Main Sts., Sept. 7 and 8. I. Greenberg and Benjamin speakers.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—I. Y. D. dete has been changed to Sept. 12, 7:30 p. m. at Workers' Home, 308 Elm St.

NEW PAUL (Minersville), Sept. 12, 8:5 466 Rice St. This district organizers of the Party, Y. P. L. and M. Former will be speakers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Sept. 13, 8 p. m. Speakers: Lovestone and Darcy.

## Large Delegation Coming From Ohio and Detroit, Mich.

(Continued from page 1)

delegate to the conference. Toledo, one of the most active sections of I. L. D., is sending a representative. Two delegates will appear from Canton, another activity center of labor defense.

Youngstown, scene of labor struggles and home of steel mills, will have a delegate. Cincinnati will be represented by two delegates. Cleveland will have two delegates, one of whom is Carl Hacker, local secretary of I. L. D. The Ohio delegation is completed, according to credentials, making thirteen delegates from the state of Ohio.

Another delegate was added to the growing list today with the receipt of a credential from Denver, Colorado, for James Ayres who will represent the western section of International Labor Defense.

Pittsburgh I. L. D. will have Caroline Scollen, its secretary, as delegate to the conference.

## Dunne to Speak at Detroit on Sept. 7

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—There will be a huge mass meeting at the G. A. R. Hall, corner Grand River and Cass avenues, Tuesday, Sept. 7, at 7:30 p. m. Wm. F. Dunne will be the principal speaker of the evening. Additional meetings are arranged for Tuesday, Sept. 2; Thursday, Oct. 2, and Tuesday, Oct. 28. Meeting halls for these will be announced later.

**Stage Hands Strike.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3. — Musicians' union officials state that about one thousand men are on strike here, trying up all the theaters in the Bay district.

# 17 MINERS KILLED IN PEABODY COAL CO. MINE IN OKLAHOMA

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 3.—Seventeen miners were killed in an explosion at mine number 29 of the Peabody Coal company at Pahoma, Okla., according to word received at the U. S. bureau of mines here this afternoon.

Pahoma is just across the staate line from Ft. Smith, Ark., the bureau of mines was advised.

Several miners trepped by the explosion made their way safely from the mine, altho they suffered from the effects of after-damp, reports received here stated.


In The New (September) Issue of

THE LABOR DEFENDER

A Warning to Our Friends — Bartolomeo Vanzetti
For Amnesty in Poland — B. K. Gebert
Framing Up On Peasic — Michael
Says Reksol and His Comrades! — [illegible]
Clara Zetkin
The Cause That Passes Thru a Prison — Jas. P. Cannon
Sams Day a Silent Guard — Ralph Chaplin
Gabrge Pascun Is Convicted — Mrs. Shachtman
The Word and the Deed—A Year's Work of I. L. D.
Voices From Prison
Letters from: Edgar Combe, J. Gonzales, A. Cisneros, Tom Nash and Matt Schmidt.

Regular Contributers:
EUGENE V. DEBS
ROBERT W. DUNN
RALPH CHAPLIN
CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY
ROBERT WHITTAKER
and all the most prominant figures in the American labor movement.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Send One Dollar to get a subscription for one year to defend labor's best fighters!

THE LABOR DEFENDER
25 South Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.
For the enclosed $ please send the LABOR DEFENDER to:
Name
Address
City State

# WHAT AND HOW TO READ

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN.

NOW we come to a book that some of the comrades have stigmatized as the gospel of class collaboration. You won't know what to say about that till you have read the book, but suppose that as you go you keep in mind three questions: (1) Did the authors intend class collaboration? (2) Would the book tend toward class collaboration if its teachings were generally accepted? (3) Can we make any sound use of the material in it? It may sometimes happen that the same book can be used as a text-book in class collaboration or as a text-book in class struggle, according to the disposition of the students and teachers.

The book in question is Hamilton & May's "Control of Wages," one of the numbers on the "Workers' Bookshelf" of the Workers' Education Bureau. As you read the first two or three chapters see whether you can find anything to explain the new interest in economics, both on the part of business interests and on the part of labor. How much hinges on the question whether labor is a commodity or not? How does the traditional business view about wages differ from the labor and "liberal" views? What motives do you detect in the orthodox explanations of why wages are what they are? What difference does it make whether there are any natural wage levels? In so far as there are such laws, where need we look for them? Perhaps it will appear as a result of this study that labor's choice is between trying to make itself a more valuable commodity and trying to get rid of the wage system.

As you proceed with chapters IV and V, try to get a clear picture of the possible sources from which the workers might possibly gain wage increments. Supposing it were possible to pare away unnecessary income of property and privilege to the limit, how nobly would the needs of labor be met? You may not like the author's emphasis on the smallness of the total amount available for annexation; but remember what we said in an earlier number: that even in the United States, the richest country in the world, the total annual product is at best barely sufficient to give the whole population a decent living even if all injustice in apportionment were done away with.

Now why has labor been more interested in attempts to change the distribution of wealth than in efforts to increase production? Under what conditions might labor safely face the problem of efficiency of production? To what extent have labor and the bookishness common interests as against management and the property holders? Assuming that labor could in various ways promote increase of industrial efficiency, do you find in the fact any guarantee that the benefits will accrue to labor? These questions are of practical significance. A year ago the B. & O. plan was a flowery gospel. Today it is beginning to sound like a battleground. It may turn out that experiments with union-management co-operation will put a new edge on the class struggle in the form of a battle over the fruits.

When you come to chapters VI and VII of Hamilton and May you face the problem of a general strategy of the economic system. Is it necessary for labor to have a general economic philosophy? How would you characterize the reorganization contemplated by the authors? Is it reasonable to expect a rational, orderly solution along logical lines? Would labor domination mean an automatic end of economic injustice?

In chapters VIII, IX and X we arrive at a theory of wages. We see that it is necessary to figure in not merely the amount of money in the pay envelope, but also what the money will buy, and besides this we need to count the things the worker gets without paying the bill out of his own pocket. Are free schools, libraries, etc., under capitalism a benefit to the worker? How much would a Communist society increase the number of services furnished free to the community? How would it change their nature?

After you have taken everything about the workers' income into account, sum up in one sentence the wage theory that emerges. What use can you make of such a theory by way of propaganda? Could you apply it effectively to the workers' struggle in a particular industry?

Then come chapters XI and XII, which offer an approach to a policy for labor. What sort of internal and external adjustments would organized labor have to undertake in order to get itself into a position to act advantageously on the analysis provided in this book? How far can inventive and constructive functions be performed by a militant labor organization? How would you decide in a given case how much emphasis to put on getting something away from the employer as compared with promoting an increase of efficiency? How much weight would you give to arguments about "fairness," "right," "justice"? What would you say to the authors' argument for reform as contrasted with revolution? Is their viewpoint a labor viewpoint?

On the home stretch, through chapters XIII-XV, ask yourself finally whether this book is a treatise on class collaboration. How much of a clue would it give to the sort of analysis of economic function necessary under a workers' commonwealth? What are the chances of the workers going in for production? If they do, will their co-operation with management allay the class conflict or will it open up new things to quarrel about?

Some would say that the questions raised in the reading of this book would give a sufficient outline for a complete analysis of the economic system. Has the book modified your notions in any respect? Has it given you any new weapons for your fight? To whom would you recommend the book?

## WEEKLY PICTURE SUMMARY

"MOANA"—See it!

"VARIETY"—"Smazico" says "Tee—By all means!"

"THE SON OF THE SHIEK"—Rudolph Valentino's last picture. If you have never seen him—go. (At the TIVOLI THEATER).

"LA BOHEME"—A. S. praises it highly. (At the CAPITOL).

"PADLOCKED"—G. W. says "too much morals."

"THE BAT"—Spooks — detectives — crooks — blocks, blocks.

"MANTRAP"—G. W. gives it some good points . . . Ernest Torrence among them.

"THE ROAD TO MANDALAY"—No!

"BATTLING BUTLER"—Just so-so, according to G. W.

"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"—Men will like it.

"SENOR DAREDEVIL"—Save your money.

NOTE: Only Chicago theaters showing a program for one week are listed. Pictures of current week changed Monday.

## A WEEK IN CARTOONS By M. P. Bales

# The New Magazine

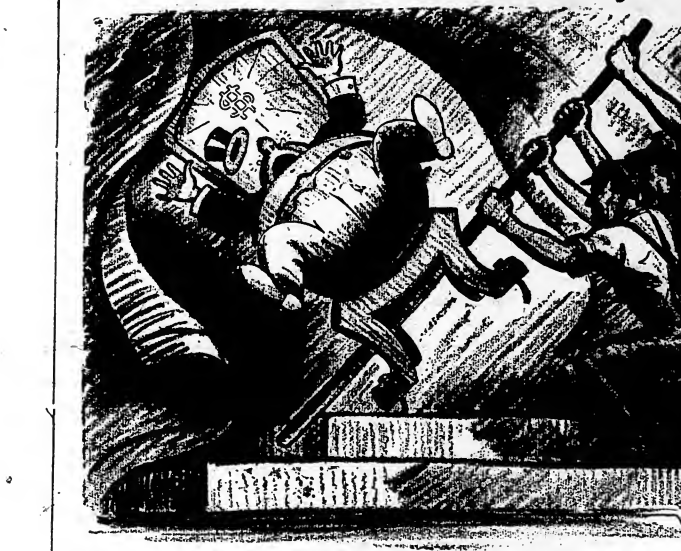
Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1926.


## The Real Labor Day




*By K. A. Suranto*

THE march of progress in the American trade unions cannot be stopped. This is clearly evidenced by the newer and fresher winds that are beginning to blow in the movement. The reappearance of a powerful progressive opposition to the Lewis machine in the miners' union; the Passaic strike with its reverberations thru the textile mills and other industries in the east; the great struggle and growth of the left wing in the garment trades. And the general spirit of vigor and militancy that is beginning to make its way in various sections of the labor movement—all this points to the fact that despite all obstruction by the reactionaries the American trade unions are making progress.

In celebrating Labor Day this year note should be taken of the fact that the slogans and policies of the left wing are gaining a foothold among ever larger sections of American labor. The demands for the organization of the unorganized, for militant struggles against the employers, for driving corrupt labor fakers out of the movement, for amalgamation, for democratizing the trade unions, for a labor party, etc.—all these demands of the rank and file can no longer be crushed or even suppressed by the reactionaries.

Our trade unions are making progress despite Green, Lewis and Farrington. What is needed is more class consciousness, more militancy, and more action by the left and progressive elements.

## What's Become of the Slush Fund Investigation

THE sensational rocket of senatorial slush fund flared up for a minute on the columns of the capitalist press and died away. Why is it?

It is still news, altho not new in the practices of capitalist politics. But the capitalist press does not enjoy the idea of dwelling upon this unsavory subject too long. The labor press, however, cannot afford the luxury of forgetting about it. The fact that our legislators and executives are being bought and paid for by the rich and wealthy; the fact that reactionary labor officials are participating in this game and are committing the labor movement to the support of paid agents of capitalist corporations must not only be brought to the attention of the workers again and again, but a determined effort must be made to break once and for all the alliance between labor officials and capitalist politics.

Alex Bittelman.

*By Robert Minor*

### In the Next Issue

"The Messiahs and Otha Fakirs," by W. Pickens. A humorous little item on the mission of Jiddu Krishnamurti.

"The British Coaldiggers." A letter from a British coal miner on how the great struggle is going on.

"Religion in Literature," the third article of V. F. Calverton's series on Labor and Literature.

"Ethyl is Back," by N. Sparks. A splendid article of a popular scientific nature dealing with the evil effects of the popular gas "ethyl" upon the workers employed in its production.

Barbusse's first article on the White Terror in the Balkan states.

And many other features.

# History of the Catholic Church in Mexico

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

CHAPTER III.

**The Church and Political Progress.**

LAST week I made it clear that the Catholic church in Mexico has always been a political institution. In the present chapter we shall see what the political role of the church has been in the historic forward movements of the Mexican people.

**Revolutionary Factors" Excommunicated.**

The struggle for national independence from Spain may be said to date from the year 1810. On midnight of September 16, 1810, Miguel Hidalgo, generally known as the father of Mexican independence, issued the famous "grito de Dolores" from the little church where he was parish priest. Hidalgo gathered a fervent band of revolutionists about him and led a prolonged struggle for independence. The revolt was finally put down. Hidalgo was executed. The catholic church, which was tied hand and glove to the forces of Spanish privilege in Mexico, co-operated with Spain by excommunicating this great leader, who is today revered by the entire Mexican people.

Hidalgo was not the only revolutionary leader excommunicated by the church. Another of the fathers of Mexican liberty who met the same fate was the warrior priest, Jose Maria Morelos.

These we see in the very beginning of Mexico's struggles what afterwards became a characteristic feature of them: the lower clergy—poor priests, supported by the upper strata of the catholic hierarchy—aligned with the people against the church, revealing deep divisions within catholicism which must assist the process of revolutionary decentralization and destruction of the entire hierarchical organization.

Mexico finally achieved its independence in 1821. An important factor in the success of the revolution was the defection of Iturbide, commander of the Spanish forces, who had his own ulterior motives for going over to the Mexican side. One must understand this to appreciate the role of the church at that period and in the period that followed.

A tremendous upheaval had taken place in Spain. King Ferdinand had been presided aside by the triumphant liberal congress, which immediately put thru a series of reforms in Spanish law.

Immediately the reactionary forces in Mexico, and in other Spanish colonies, began to look with considerable favor on the idea of secession from Spain. The new movement in Mexico gathered great momentum, now associated with particular zeal by religious orders whose suppression had been decreed thruout the Spanish empire by the liberal congress of Spain. In Mexico City the very backbone of the revolutionary conspiracy was the Order of Jesus, while in Vera Cruz Father Fra Jose de San Ignacio exhibited extraordinary activity in organizing all the influential people in his district under the banner of the revolution, in obtaining supplies of money, and in inciting Iturbide as the "savior of religion and liberator of the fatherland."

**"Red, Green and White."**

The church joined the revolution belatedly in order to form a new stronghold. No thought of republicanism entered its mind. It proceeded with a definite conscious program aimed to strangle the new republic at its very birth.

On February 24, 1821, Iturbide, with the sanction of his clerical sycophants, issued a manifesto, known in Mexican history as the "Plan de Iguala," which proclaimed the following principles:

1. Establishment of the Roman catholic apostolic religion as the national religion, without toleration for any other.

2. Absolute independence for Mexico.

3. Establishment of a monarchical form of government, "tempered by a constitution suitable to the country."

4. Summoning of Ferdinand VII, or some member of his family, or of some other royal family, to the throne of Mexico, to reign as emperor and establish a dynasty.

5. Establishment of a Junta to carry on the government until the meeting of the Cortez.

6. Said Junta to rule in virtue of an oath of allegiance to the king until the duties of the government should be assumed by the monarch in person.

* * * * *

8. That in the event of Ferdinand VII being unwilling to accept the throne of Mexico, the Junta to continue the functions of government until such time as a suitable ruler be chosen.

9. The government to support and maintain the "three warrantees": Independence, unity, religion, symbolized in the national flag, by the colors, red, green and white.

* * * * *

13. Maintenance of the present institution of property.

14. Endorsement and protection of all ecclesiastical "fueros," privileges and possessions.

In addition to the articles quoted, there were a number dealing with the constitution of the empire and judiciary, but I have sufficiently indicated the drift of the document. The semi-feudal despotism of church and big land owners is affirmed as the dominant force of the nation.

**The First Mexican Empire.**

The church did not succeed in finding a European monarch for Mexico. Whereupon it gave its support to the overweening aspirations of Iturbide. On the night of August 18, 1822, the new-born republic received a mortal stab in the back. By a well-planned coup d'etat, Iturbide was suddenly proclaimed emperor, and a sergeant of the army was sent with his company parading thru the streets of Mexico City shouting: "Long Live Augustin I, Emperor of Mexico!" Iturbide, the arch-traitor—who betrayed first his own Spanish employer, and then the Mexican republic, which he had helped to establish—was solemnly crowned by the representative of the pope in Mexico. Shortly thereafter congress was dissolved.

Thruout the succeeding years the struggle raged between the liberals and conservatives—the latter, the party of the big land owners, being consistently supported by the church. Iturbide's ephemeral reign had fallen before the end of 1822, but the struggle against reaction was rooted deep in the economics of Mexico's social system, and could not be ended so simply.

**The Church and "la Reforma."**

After the establishment of Mexican independence, the next great upheaval that marked the forward march of Mexico was the so-called Ayutla revolution, sometimes known as the war of the Reform. Here again we see the church standing squarely in the roadway of progress, pushing the other way.

Just as Hidalgo is the great hero of Mexico's independence struggle, so Benito Juarez is the hero of the "la Reforma," the first modern revolution to sweep aside the semi-feudal privileges standing in the way of capitalism. No other figure in Mexican history, not even Hidalgo, is revered in the republic south of the Rio Grande as universally as Juarez. His statue is in every city. A full-blooded Zapotec Indian by birth, he personified the essentially native character of the revolutionary movement.

During all the years of his prominence Juarez was anathematised by the catholic church. The church helped to raise armies against him and stopped at nothing, not even foreign intervention, to strike at the cause of which he was leader.

The liberal pro-capitalist revolution swept the country. The clerical dictator-president, Santa Ana—that archfiend of Mexican history—undertook "to scatter the sacreligious enemies of the Lord," but he was forced to flee the country, nevermore to return.

The three years of bitter war led to the presidency of Juarez. The reform laws and the constitution of 1857 were the signposts of the new era.

(To be continued in the next issue of this Magazine.)

## A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

### MARE NOSTRUM

HERE is "another of those things." A picture splendidly acted, beautifully photographed, most capably directed—all for a story that is so damnably punk it is an insult to even the intelligence of a jack-rabbit. And more, it comes a whole eight years too late for its purpose. We advise every worker to see it (showing at the Rivoli Theatre in Chicago) for its many good features and to see what hysterical war propaganda really looks like in normal times.

"Mare Nostrum" is a rank propaganda story written by that rank propagandist Blasco Ibanez, for the Allies during the world war. And a vicious bit of propaganda it is. The "sacred sense" of the Great Powers is glorified, and the Germans vilified and pictured as head-shaven brutes. The story deals with a sea captain in the Mediterranean and his love for a beautiful spy, espionage, and submarines. The brutality of submarine warfare impresses one quite vividly and dramatically and of course is pictured at the expense of the Germans only. On this one theme are wasted all the splendid things we mentioned.

Antonio Moreno gives a most creditable performance very ably assisted by Alice Terry, who is not only a blond but very much an actress. Three hundred pound Huckie Mack officiates in prominent role and a lot of space. The balance of the cast is composed entirely of foreign actors (including Germans whom it vilifies) speaking volumes for the "foreign invasion" of American films, a subject deserving of special notice. Read these names of the cast: Fernand Mailly, Mlle. Kith non, Michael Brantford, Frederick Marlatt, Mme. Paquerette, Andre von Engelman, Rosita Ramirez, Uni Apollon, Alex Nova, and Kada-Abd-el Kader.

On seeing this picture one cannot avoid a comparison with "The Big Parade," another "war picture." The former is at least an approach to an honest portrayal of war, brilliantly and artistically satisfying; "Mare Nostrum" is a dishonest bit of fakfor gullibles the most ably done. Why such a medium was chosen for the lavish expenditure of both money and talent, at this time particularly, is indeed a mystery (After all the Germans may not be "our" next "enemy"). Rex Ingram to his many notable productions to his credit has also most capably wasted his ability as director on it.

To convince yourself how motion pictures are chosen to bred the worker into slaughter, or to see how it is done if you are already convinced—see this picture. The lesson and many good features it has of the picture are worth the price of admission.

W.C.

### CHICAGO'S PAUL ASH—A MUSICAL BARNUM

CAN you imagine a crowd that will wind around a theater for two blocks, patiently waiting for an hour and a half "to see the show!" For three days in succession this sight greeted us at the Oriental Theater as early in the evening as 6 p. m., and it took exactly four attempts on our part to see the performance without waiting. And we had to miss supper to do it!

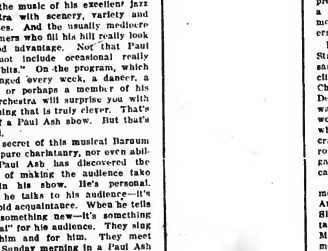
It wasn't the movie. "Senor Daredevil," the picture showing last week would never pass the censorship of the most gullible galoot who goes to the theater. Paul Ash does it! Paul Ash of the waving, long hair and the flare of Barnum. There is something quite remarkable about this self-styled "Rajah of Jazz." He has contrived to weld a performance that gets down to his audience, that gets under its skin and that becomes a habit that brings them back week after week with clock-like regularity and in increasing numbers.

His performance is often vulgar. A downright, broad and "common" vulgarity that is reminiscent of the old burlesque show. He resorts to the rankest kind of soh stuff and slapstick. He monopolizes the stage. Even when another performer is doing his or her "specialty" Paul has his own little spot-light. He dominates and is part of every move that is made at all times and everything that "goes over" only adds to Paul's particular glory.

Paul Ash is all these things and more—and I know it! And I'm hanged if I don't make an effort each week to crash the gate to get in before the half-mile line that gathers every evening to pay tribute to his low-down genius. With the intelligence of the born showman, Paul Ash has combined the music of his excellent jazz orchestra with scenery, variety and entertainment. And the usually mediocre performers who fill his bill really look to good advantage. Not that Paul does not include occasional really good "hits." In the program, which is changed every week, a dancer, a singer, or perhaps a member of his own orchestra will surprise you with something that is truly clever. That's part of a Paul Ash show. But that's not all.

The secret of this musical Barnum is not pure charlatanry, nor even ability. Paul Ash has discovered the secret of making the audience take part in his show. He's personal. When he talks to his audience—it's to an old acquaintance. When he tells them something new—it's something "special" for his audience. They sing with him and for him. They meet every Sunday morning in a Paul Ash Club to get acquainted. He lets them laugh at his hair. He lets his performers poke fun at him on the stage within limits that don't endanger his prestige. He laughs, he sings, he dances and he plays—and they pay to see Paul Ash—the one and only Paul Ash—and his performers who are styled the "Little Hot Ashes." They sure are. And so's their old man!

W. C.




# A Daily Paper of South Slav Workers

## THE STORY OF RADNIK

By S. ZENICH.

IT was in 1905 and 1906 that the social-democratic movement in the South Slavic parts of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy began to develop with rapidity. Up to then there had been a very small number of the workers around the social-democratic party, while the party was young, inexperienced, and its official leaders already leaning to the bourgeoisie, altho that movement itself had been persecuted by the government.

Their leaders came mostly from the ranks of the bourgeoisie and from the liberal intellectuals. The most prominent of these were: Dural Demetrovich (now one of the leaders of the Croatian fascisti); William Bugahek, supporter of the government during and after the world war; Antonio Kocrach, later a member of the Belgrade fascist government (now, as a former minister of social affairs, on the government payroll); Edhin and Anton Kristan, now both in the service of the Belgrade government, and some others. All of them have become traitors to the workers and peasants, but they were the leaders of the social-democratic party.

Nevertheless, the movement slowly but definitely became a mass movement which created its own leaders.

The masses were driven by exploitation to consciousness and struggle. Their wages were small—$1, $1.25 and $1.50 for fourteen hours work—these were the wages of the workers. They had no labor unions, they did not understand the English language at all; they were exploited in all aspects of their life.

These conditions forced to the fore new leaders. One of these new leaders that developed from the ranks was a printer, Milan Glumac-Jurishich.

From the very beginning of his affiliation with the movement he was very active and showed initiative. He never was satisfactory to the official leaders of the party because he did not agree with their reformistic attitude. He was more revolutionary and was considered by party leaders a hotheaded, uncontrolled enthusiast. The government called him a dangerous socialist and sometimes an anarchist.

From the beginning he was isolated in the party, but he was a real fighter in the eyes of the broad masses. By born showman, Paul Ash has combined the music of his excellent jazz orchestra with scenery, variety and entertainment. And the usually mediocre performers who fill his bill really look to good advantage. Not that Paul does not include occasional really good "hits." In the program, which is changed every week, a dancer, a singer, or perhaps a member of his own orchestra will surprise you with something that is truly clever. That's part of a Paul Ash show. But that's not all.

The secret of this musical Barnum is not pure charlatanry, nor even ability. Paul Ash has discovered the secret of making the audience take part in his show. He's personal. When he talks to his audience—it's to an old acquaintance. When he tells them something new—it's something "special" for his audience. They sing with him and for him. They meet every Sunday morning in a Paul Ash Club to get acquainted. He lets them laugh at his hair. He lets his performers poke fun at him on the stage within limits that don't endanger his prestige. He laughs, he sings, he dances and he plays—and they pay to see Paul Ash—the one and only Paul Ash—and his performers who are styled the "Little Hot Ashes." They sure are. And so's their old man!

W. C.




## Real Estate

By HERSHELL BEK.

Men who go by the name of brokers,
on the corners of Main Street,
in offices with "Real Estate"
written in gold on the plate glass windows,
Bargain and barter in slices of earth,
And the slices pass from hand to hand,
And each soft hand takes an easy rake-off
of so many dollars of easy gain.

And a grimy miner,
And a steel worker,
After a hard day's work,
Go home along Main Street,
To their flats in a tenement house,
And they ask themselves questions,
"Why is the rent so high?"
"And where is the rent to come from?"

And the wind whistles answers in the night,
Answers they cannot understand,
And men who go by the name of brokers,
Keep on buying and selling slices of earth,
And each soft hand . . .

Milan Glumac-Jurishich had been convinced of his success since he came to America. In 1907 he was in Pittsburgh. The same year the W. E. C. was organized in Chicago and the Croatian Educational Federation was organized in Pittsburgh. Glumac-Jurishich, At once he became a leader of the Jugo-Slav workers in this country.

In its first year Radnicka Straza was issued twice a month in half newspaper size. The next year—1909—the South Slavic Socialist Federation was definitely organized and affiliated to the socialist party of America. In the meantime, Radnicka Straza became a large weekly paper (like the Radnik or The DAILY WORKER now, in four pages). The socialist movement among the workers became a fact.

Radnicka Straza was born in a hard time. In 1907-10 there was great unemployment in this country. Workers were hungry and desperate; the ignorance of the workers was still strong; religion, patriotism and general backwardness ruled supreme among the workers. But the activity of the comrades under the leadership of Comrade Glumac never ceased. They were very active. Glumac himself was editor and printer of the paper. He worked for four or five dollars a week, with which he had to support his family and pay expenses for medicine and doctor (he had tuberculosis). Many times he gave money to hungry comrades. Radnicka Straza, under his editorship, was a strong whip in the hands of the socialists against the Jugo-Slav priests, business men, speculators and bourgeois in general. The paper gained daily in influence among the masses. Short, sharp, clear and enthusiastic articles in the paper were swallowed by the workers like hot cakes. Organizations were built in all larger cities of this country.

One thing was characteristic of Radnicka Straza during the editorship of Milan Glumac—the writings of the paper were not fully in the spirit of the socialist party. Glumac said many times: "The socialist party is too soft for the capitalist class and its agents." He was a left socialist in spirit and conceptions of struggle against the capitalists.

Until 1912 the South Slav Socialist Federation grew numerically and the subscriptions increased to 3,000.

Nevertheless the sickness of Comrade Glumac forced him first to a farm, then to California, where he could not remain because he was isolated from the movement. He came back to Chicago and finally died in January, 1924.

His successor as editor of Radnicka Straza was Theodore Cvetkov, at present a renegade to the Communist movement. Cvetkov was a pacifist by nature and conception. Opportunist by political conceptions. After the death of Glumac the fighting spirit of the movement declined to a great degree.

Cvetkov began his discussion and split in the South Slavic Socialist Federation. Two wings were created—a right-social-patriotic wing, with Kristan and Bugahek at the head, and a left-opportunist centrist wing with Cvetkov at the head.

In 1917 Radnicka Straza was suppressed by the authorities and Nova Misao (New Thought) was issued. After the first number Nova Misao was also suppressed and Zoanje (Knowledge) was issued. Zoanje was as large as Radnicka Straza in 1917.

From that time up to 1922 Zoanje was issued. The editors of it were T. Cvetkov and Geo. Kuncevich, who became a renegade to the movement in 1923. Parallel to the left wing in the socialist party the left wing movement among the South Slavic workers developed. The Cvetkovites were very weak as compared to the influnce of the left. The Jugo-Slav workers became class conscious to the degree that they knew that bolshevism is the solution for them. During the world war they passed thru hard experiences; they were attacking the pacifism of Cvetkov, the membership were with Cvetkov because of his anti-militarist attitude. But the membership felt that pacifism cannot save the working class from the heel of imperialism.

The workers passed thru great experiences. The American capitalist class persecuted them. Those who were for the allies were forced into the army and forced to contribute special war donations; those who were for the central powers (Austria-Hungary and Germany) were threatened with jail, persecution, and many of them deported to Georgia prisons, etc.; internationalist workers (followers of the left wing in the socialist party) were under the most terrible conditions, blockaded from all sides by the enemies not only on the part of American capitalist servants, but by Jugo-Slav dollar patriots and priests.

These conditions were the main reason for the large influence of socialpatriotism on one side and pacifism on the other. The left wing had no leadership, had no full and correct political line because it was just beginning to develop. Later on the left wing became stronger and stronger and finally became a real power among the Jugo-Slav workers in this country.

The South Slavic Socialist (International) Federation as a whole became a part of the left wing in the socialist party. Later on the federation was affiliated to the Communist Party of America and from that time remained an active section of the American Communist movement.

In 1921 the decision was made to change Znanje to Radnik and that instead of a weekly it should be a tri-weekly.

Cvetkov and his followers were opposed to both changes. In connection with other political and principal difference, the question of the press was one of the most important. For nearly one year the fight went on and finally Cvetkov left the party and the federation. Some of his followers went with him. All of them declared that the South Slavic Federation would collapse, that Radnick would not be able to continue publication three times a week. The demoralizing, pessimistic and opportunistic attitude did not destroy the movement. They did not even succeed in splitting it, because the membership stood strong for Communism and party policy and discipline was sufficiently applied. But they succeeded to a certain extent in isolating the Federation and in shaking its morale. Nevertheless, altho very slowly but positively the federation became stronger in all ways.

Radnik as a tri-weekly paper, with a better political line, better articles and greater spirit step by step breaking down the walls of isolation, became a more popular organ. The ranks of the membership became closer and politically stronger.

In 1926 the Bureau of the South Slavic Fraction (former Federation) came to the conclusion that Radnik should become a daily. The 1st of May was selected as the date. In reality, on the 1st of May, 1926, Radnik became a daily. The enthusiasm of the membership and subscribers, as a whole, was such that about $10,000 was collected for the daily, altho the Jugo-Slav workers gave for the International Labor Defense at least $10,000 and for The DAILY WORKER at least $5,000 and for strikes and other campaigns a great sum of money. We must have in mind unemployment, also the offensive of the entire reaction and bourgeoisie (including opportunists in various forms).

Radnik is a daily. Its policy is the policy of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. It becomes more and more a mass organ of the Jugo-Slav workers in this country. More than that, Radnik is becoming a Communist (Bolshevik) paper. Its influence reaches the Jugo-Slav workers in South America, Australia, New Zealand, not to speak about Canada, Jugo-Slavia and even Soviet Russia. Radnik has connections with Jugo-Slav workers in all those countries.

The conditions of the workers are forcing them to come nearer to the vanguard of their class. Radnik is trying, with success, to reach all the Jugo-Slav workers in this country, to organize them for class struggle against the capitalists.

The fighting spirit of Milan Glumac-Jurishich, the first editor of Radnik (Radnicka Straza), combined with the Communist idea, principles and politics, is leading the Jugo-Slav workers into the ranks of the Workers (Communist) Party of America in the strug-

# The Factory Incident

## A Story

By MAX GELTMAN

CHITO BARRADO was up early that sunny July morning. And as he neared the Y—— Electric Co., where he worked, he could see some of his friends, already there, laughing, joking with one another, and in general enjoying the beauty of that July morning. As he came within speaking distance of his fellow-workers they greeted him with: "Buenos dias, Chito! Como esta." "Estoy bien"—I am well—he answered, and putting his strong arm around Benito's shoulders he gave him a hug which made Benito wince.

Chito took pride in his great strength. Not a boastful pride, but rather the pride of one who knows his own strength and sees it as a means of producing material good, and protecting one's self and one's friends. Chito, from pure joy of his physical well-being, stood on his toes and stretched his bronze-brown arms skyward, playing each muscle in the sun, which gave him the appearance of a bronze statue. Chito was proud of his two strong arms, arms which stamped out more manganese bobbins than any other man in the stamping room. Chito's pride was a just pride —it was a craftman's pride—a creator's pride.

More men had gathered. And, as was usual on Monday mornings when a number of them were early to work, they took to boxing and wrestling with one another. Chito spotted Tony, a comparatively well-built young Italian, and asked him if he would wrestle. Tony accepted and soon the whole gang of men were around them, forming a ring, in which the two men, Tony and Chito, wrestled.

Now one was on the floor, now the other. "Come on, Chito." "Hold him, Tony!" "Attaboy, Chito! You've got him." "That's it. Chito had shouldered Tony. Chito then helped Tony from the ground and they put their arms around each other's shoulders and just then the 7:55 bell rang—time to work—and then they entered the factory, the gang of men following.

Chito, having donned his working shirt, walked over to his stamping machine, his lips puckered up whistling a Spanish love song. He sat down at his machine, waiting for the power to be put on. And as he sat there he could remember how, three years ago in the town of Mayaguez, in Porto Rico, having taken Ampara to the seashore and embracing her now and then with those strong, passionate arms of his. B-r-r-r—the power was on and the picture faded slowly from his memory. Time and again during that morning it would bob up, and each time he would have to jerk his head down to that manganese-devouring monster, the machine. But it was hot, especially in that manganese-laden room. The black dust stuffed up his nostrils. No wonder, then, that Chito should find himself nodding, and trying to force back those grass-green thoughts which entered his head here in this manganese-black room.

It was eleven o'clock, busiest time of the day. The machines were whirring and stamping, cutting and grinding, a noisome din in an airless hole. Chito was not putting out as much bobbings as usual. Chito's head felt heavy. Maybe it was the heat, or the exertion in the morning. He shook his head severely and decided to make up his loss, for he was working piecework. He began pushing more manganese toward the mixing knife of the machine; more and yet more, and c-r-r-r-r-a-c-h! b-r-r-r-r!—a nausea came over him and like a flash the memory of his right arm entwining Ampara flitted thru his mind, and he fainted.

When Chito awoke he found himself lying on a white cot, his two friends, Benito and Tony standing tight-lipped over him. He felt a hot stinging sensation thru his body. And as if in the distance he saw a woman in white moving. He could not at first make out what was wrong. He felt as if he was being weighted down. His body felt so heavy. And then, noticing Benito, he wanted to beckon to him to come over, and it was just then that he became conscious that his right arm was gone. He let out a maddening shriek—a shriek of fear and hatred. It was an animal yell—a death yell—blood-curdling, maddening, full of hatred—civilized human hatred. And moaning a few times, "ay dios mio, ay dios mio," he fainted.

"You men go down and continue your work." This from the superintendent to Benito and Tony. A faint, "Yes, sir," and they left. "Well, what shall we do with him?" This from the nurse to the superintendent. "We've sent for some of his family, and an ambulance. They should be here any minute. I'll be too busy downstairs to be bothered, so you can just see that he (pointing to Chito) is taken to the hospital, and if the relatives start becoming fussy, call up an officer. Good-day." "Good-day, sir."

# On Militarism

## *To A Nine-Inch Gun*

Whether your shell hits the target or not,
Your cost is five hundred dollars a shot.
Your thing of noise and flame and power,
We feed you a hundred barrels of flour
Each time your roar. Your flame is fed
With twenty thousand loaves of bread.
Silence! A million hungry men
Seek bread to fill their mouths again.

—P. F. McCarthy.

You will be given rifles; take them and learn how to use them. Military science is indispensable to proletarians, but not for shooting on their own brothers, or on the workers of other countries, . . . . as you are advised to do by the social traitors. You must learn how to fight against the bourgeoisie of your own country, so as to put an end to exploitation. Poverty and wars, not by pious resolutions, but by overcoming and disarming the bourgeoisie.

—Nicolai Lenin.

# RED PEPPER

The upper classes are becoming more snobbish. The woman who raised her eyebrow is now having her face lifted.

During the Eucharistic Congress the Pope allowed Chicago catholics a special dispensation from fasting. They met on a Friday.

The money the congress will bring the catholic church suggests that the Pope's representative might become known not as Cardinal Bonzano—but Bonanza.

General von Ludendorff is reported to be married again. Militarism always looks for war.

The British miners refuse to begin digging until the mine-owners dig down to dig up a raise.

—WALT CARMON.

# A War Cry for Women

By ELEN HEACH

I HAVE read the story of "Peter, the Most Great, Sublime." Will you now publish the story of woman's part? Not alone one women, but tens, hundreds of women. I was in a general strike in Belgium some years ago. The gendarmerie rode the big Belgian horses into their midst, crushing, killing, oh, so many heroic women. And one brother, "Look what we do for you." Then man was a union man, he fought in those of his brothers, his strong men. "Look at the killer of women, come, brothers, each of us now take the horses by the legs, one on each leg." Then the men spread to the west. The soldiers knew what was coming to them and again tried to ride them down, the men. It would their peaceful lives of Belgian men overborne grabbed the horses by the legs and in a second of time over went the horse and the rider together.

Then came an army of women. "To the slaver," they cried. "To the butcher." Shrieking, the maddening six, their throats spitting fire as they rushed, the wives of the Belgian strikers pressing and prodding on the men pressing to the banks of the River Rhine. "Now, in with them," they screamed. "In with them," they all screamed, and as one woman a hundred women threw in more struggling brothers into the waters, leading arms ready to hang the enemy's hands under in their hot rage. Then came the song:

"Arise ye Workers of Starvation,
Arise ye workers of the World!
Justice thunders Condemnation
A better World's in Birth."

Womanhood gone astray with revenge? No, no, justice had spoken in their act. Let justice speak in all countries where strikebreakers are supported by authorized governments go get to kill men and women and little children workers.

• • •

HERE'S another instance of the working woman's courage. Courage in action. It was at a large, enthusiastic meeting of strikers in Antwerp. There was a dearth of men workers, union workers ready to serve on committees. In the audience they sat, these "brave men, yet afraid to speak before their wives were sitting with them. "Come up to the platform" cried the chairman of the meeting, "more men are needed here with their pencils to walk out and stay out till victory is theirs." And still none of the men hung back. They had families of little children and they feared not for themselves, but for their children. A woman sat in the midst of other women; her husband was at one side of her. He hung back and slowly shook his head at the woman. She sprang to her feet, she cried out aloud, "Have men for the strike, more for the committees, more pledges against the common enemy." Then, turning to her husband, she spoke, pointing her finger to the platform, "Your place is up there." "Your place up there." The husband sprang to his feet and went forward.

"Don't shilly-shally, Wendell," said Ann Fairfax in a message to her husband, caught in a riot of "Broadcloth Mob" in the famous Faneuil Hall of Boston. She spoke from a sick bed, but her voice rang thru the hall as her message was delivered: "Don't shilly-shally." A slogan for these United States working women.

# THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly

Edited by Isadore Betz, Los Angeles, Cal.

Johnny Red, Assistant.

Vol. 1. Saturday, September 4, 1926 No. 15

HIP, HIP, HOORAY!

Another little comrade joins us in the good time. These nice, little things come to us.

BY MARGARET JOHNSON, Ashland, Wis.—Age 10.

A POEM

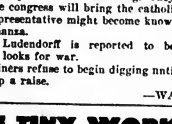
Roses are red,
Violets are blue,
I am a Bolshevik
And so are you.

SOMETHING ELSE
By MARGIE

One day in school teacher said that God made the grass grow. Then Johnny said "No, the workers made the grass grow by working the fields.

SPECIAL NEXT WEEK

Beckie Mudman, only 10 years old, will tell how she joined the Young Pioneers. It's fine. And other good things too! Get this issue.



HORSES!

Shorty Martin asked a boss for a job.

"Sure," said the boss, "we'll give you a job. Report at 7 in the morning. You work until 5. The work is hard for a little fellow but it will make a man of you. Your pay will be only 12 a week but if you work hard you will advance."

Shorty looked at him and said: "Say, mister, you don't need a boy. You need . . . horses . . . horses!"

Here's another nice thing by clever little Rose Horowitz of Rochester. Sing it to the tune of "Barney Google."

Keep cool with Coolidge
He's an A-1 capitalist too!
He clubs the workers
According to his rule
They must give up their daily bread
To fill the grafters a soft bed.
Silent Calvin, the well known open shopper.

BIG EXTRA!

We get a few very nice little things from Minnie Harasick, district Pioneer director of Los Angeles. Her little Reds are fine. Here's an essay on the "Boy Cooties" (I mean Boy Scouts) by Isadore Betz, age 16, which makes him editor of this issue of the TINY WORKER.

THE BOY SCOUTS

The scouts are organized to help the bosses. When they go to the camp they try to get other children to join. There they get training. The Young Pioneers sometimes join the Scouts and try to organize them into Pioneer groups. We can get a lot of members if we talk to the Boy Scouts and show them what their organization is doing.

—Isadore Betz, age 16.

This is Saturday—Johnny Red's Clothes are on the wash-line.

# In the Hell of Europe

By A. LANDY

An introduction to a series of articles on the White Terror in the Balkan States, beginning publication in the next issue of this magazine, written by Henri Barbusse.

THE white terror is the offspring of world capitalism. It is horror, murder, torture and tragedy organized on a mass scale. It has made out of the Balkans "the hell of Europe." And if we could substitute "white terror" for "industrial," we could say with Marx that "the country with a more developed white terror merely shows the one less developed the picture of its own future."

There are people, "slaves of the general inertia and mediocrity," who will not believe that such savage and hellish barbarism is possible in our day. But savage opression and wholesale mass murder are the methods of the international bourgeoisie fighting to maintain its supremacy. The white terror, or fascism, is the socio-political form of world capitalism since the war.

People who are still accustomed to think of the world in terms of independent nationalities and of its economy in terms of independent national development, fail to realize that the very powers that have blessed the world with "democracy" have also blessed it with the white terror; that "democracy" and fascist white terror are different sides of the same medal, different forms of the same capitalist domination, and that fascism, white terror, or open bourgeois dictatorship is becoming the dominant form of capitalist rule.

The white terror is more immediate, more violent, more bloodthirsty. And for that reason it is most dangerous to the international labor movement. Its activity in the Balkans has revealed the true character of international fascism and the constant need for organized revolutionary action on the part of the world proletariat. "Nothing that has been said concerning the terrorism exercised by the Balkan governments," writes Barbusse, "is exaggerated. To those who ask, 'is it true?' one can only reply: 'The truth is worse.'"

Barbusse, together with two other Frenchmen, went to the Balkans to make a first-hand investigation of the conditions which were giving rise to repeated tales of indescribable horror. And the facts and figures which he has gathered, the scenes of torture and torment which he describes, the tragic and futile cries of helpless peasants and workers are the most pain-

By V. Bissig

sant indictment of fascist reaction and the most powerful plea to every Communist to work more intensely and more persistently to carry on more steadily his daily tasks and to defend the rising revolution against the bloody reaction of world capitalism.

The class-conscious workers and peasants of the Balkans are being ruthlessly oppressed. In Jugo-Slavia, in Hungary, in Bulgaria and Roumania the contrast between the modern palaces of the nouveaux riches and the miserable quarters of the city and country proletariat is enormous. Factories are closing, unemployment is increasing, and the police and military expenditures are absorbing most of the national budgets. All the Balkan countries are facing a serious economic crisis. In Bulgaria, where the peasant element is equal to four-fifths of the total population, industry has been endangered since the war. Imports have increased, exports decreased, and the budget has been confronted with a deficit. In Roumania money is lacking for agriculture; credits to the peasants have been cut down, and public instruction is almost non-existent. The former boyard feudalism has given place to a modern capitalist feudalism ferociously oppressing the working class. In Jugo-Slavia the war budget has increased 227 million dinars and the ministry of social economy has been completely suppressed.

All the Balkan countries are in the hands of parasitic governments, maintaining themselves by artificial means and utilizing the same instruments and organs of repression: legal and military terror, police and fascist activity. These reactionary governments, supported by the big bourgeoisie, are waging war against the Balkan masses. In Roumania a semblance of parliamentarism is maintained. In Bulgaria, Greece and Jugo-Slavia the ruling oligarchy has other means at its disposal. "The Balkan elections," writes Barbusse, "take place under the direct pressure of the gendarmes and the fascists and by the brutal intervention of the soldiery." The so-called opposition parties are in reality hypocritical and servile supporters of fascism, as is evidenced by the activity of the social-democrats in Hungary and in the Balkans. The Bulgarian church has called upon the people to help establish order (or fascism). The reforms that have been undertaken are nothing but shams and dupery. Whereas in all the Balkan countries, as well as in Hungary, the powers have established a law for "the safety of the state." This law, which is essentially the same in Roumania, Bulgaria, Jugo-Slavia and Hungary, is the legal expression of reactionary dictatorship. By virtue of these laws men and women have been condemned to death because they have harbored fugitives sought by the police without knowing that these fugitives were guilty or without this guilt ever having been established.

A number of gendarmes in the Balkans is out of proportion to the population: 45,000 in Roumania, and 60,000 down, and public instruction is almost non-existent. The former boyard feudalism has given place to a modern capitalist feudalism ferociously oppressing the working class. In Jugo-Slavia the war budget has increased 227 million dinars and the ministry of social economy has been completely suppressed.

# American Imperialism in Uruguay

By HOMER PEYROT

(Translation by Harrison George

THE republic of Uruguay has finished negotiations with the North American firm of Italicarten and company for a loan of $45,000,000. This loan comes to increase the external debt of Uruguay which, previous to it, mounted to $182,711,776.06.

The conditions of the loan are found in the law with respect to it adopted at the Lower hall of the legislative power. Article 1 of the said law authorizes the executive power to contract the loan in two series, one of $30,000,000 and another of $15,000,000. The figure at which the loan is made is $1.53.

Article 2 establishes the half yearly form of payment, with an amortization fund of one per cent per annum accumulative.

Article 3 is interesting enough to transcribe fully. It is as follows: "Both the capital and the interest of the bonds will be paid of without deduction of any impost or other right that may exist at present or that the Uruguayan government or any other authority within the territory of Uruguay might create."

Articles 4, 6 and 7 establish the end given to the funds and from where are to drawn the means for the first amortization. Article 5 establishes that, in case contracting another loan guaranteed by the state income, this loan must be given preference against the state income or another equivalent.

The conditions noted, we will say that the loan was settled in a precipitated manner unaccustomed to the heavy ovarious time and with a haste wholly mental and bureaucratic apparatus of our country.

A few days sufficed for its projection, approbation and signing. The National Council of Administration, in order to liquidate the subject, even met on the morning of the 19th of April, a "national holiday" for the bourgeoisie. This haste was carried into the chamber of deputies, where a motion was made that it might be immediately considered while yet the chamber had not reached that point on its agenda, and where it was voted with the sole opposition of the two Communist deputies.

It is needless to point out the dependence toward the Yankees that the loan sanctions. But we re-emphasize that it is free from all impost, present and future. It is no longer for the "sovereign" government to decide imposts and taxations. The interests of the Yankee bankers are wholly safe from them.

Another interesting aspect of the loan is the complete imperialist nature of Article 6. The external debt of Uruguay is owed to different countries. The "consolidated debt", for example, that amounts to $60,828,276, was contracted in England. But now the Yankees, with this Article 8, assure themselves the monopoly.

For instance:: Suppose the government wishes to contract a new loan. It is certain that, indebted as the government is, new guarantees will be demanded. But then it must give securities to cover both the new loan and the present loan. On the other hand, if the new loan is contracted with the present loaners, this will not be necessary.

The loan is in dollars and must be paid in dollars. At the emission of the first series, the dollar was equal to 97 Uruguayan centesimos, that is to say, at par. The strong economic position of the United States makes it foreseen that as payments are made, the dollar will not decline, on the contrary it is very likely that it will rise. This will redound to the injury of the Uruguayan government.

Then we observe the figure at which the loan was contracted ($1.53); in accord with this the government will receive only $41,133,500, in place of the $45,000,000; while on the other hand the amount it must pay between interest and amortization, proceeds to a sum of from $91,000,000 to $92,000,000.

Of the amount obtained $7,000,000 will be dedicated to cancel previous loans not wholly covered, $1,500,000 for our ridiculous army, and the rest for public works. The character of these public works obligue their construction to be slow, which results in the country having sunk a great deal of money in them for a time, paying, however, interest at the rate of six per cent all this period.

As can be seen, the conditions could not have been more ridiculous. But apart from all these circumstances, the loan will have an effect to worsen the workers' standard of living. With this loan the annual payment of interest and amortization of all external debts will amount to around 20,000,000 pesos, almost a half of the present total budget of the republic. Twenty million pesos yearly of legal graft that the working class of a country of 1,500,000 population will have to pay.

The first series of the loan, $30,000,000, was bought, so we said, by Hallgarten and company at $1.53, and was resold wholly in North America on Wall Street market in a half an hour at more than 98. Which is to say that the bankers is that short lapse of time cleaned up a cool $1,500,000. The government press of Uruguay received this news jovially, declaring that the incident was proof of the solvency of the country. In reality it is no more than a proof of the strong imperialist development of the United States.

In conclusion, we reaffirm that the loan has worsened the economic situation of the workers for the 24 years that it will run. And that, therefore, the loan constitutes a battle won by Yankee capital against the proletariat of Uruguay.

In this respect, our Communist Party of Uruguay has carried out an agitation against the loan. For the First of May demonstration it raised the slogans — "Down with the loan!" "Down with Yankee imperialism!"

But the progress of our working class, yet politically weak, have not prevented the course of things. As in all conflicts of interest between capitalists and the proletariat, it was a question of force. The interests of the bourgeoisie, therefore, triumphed, as they are the stronger at present.

# The Story of Labor Day

Decoration by O'Flin.

There is more than one way in which the capitalists have time and again attempted to thwart the ambitions of labor. Wherever it seemed impossible or undesirable to attack openly and directly, the master class would proceed in a roundabout way, but always pursuing the same objective; which is to prevent the crystallization of class consciousness and class organization among the workers.

Labor Day was conceived as labor's day. It promised to become, like May Day, a symbol of working class solidarity against the capitalist class. But it didn't. The capitalists together with their henchmen in the labor movement have accepted Labor Day as their own day, and in doing so have killed the soul of what should have become a day of real working class struggle.

Labor Day was made into a perfunctory, official holiday. It has become a legal holiday by act of congress and the legislatures of thirty-two states. The banks observe it. Everything is closed down. Factories stop. The mines are shut. None but the wheels of necessary transportation move.

But not because the workers will it. Not because of a show of main strength by the toilers in whose name this hollow tribute is observed. No! The factories close, the working class rests on that day because the masters themselves recognize the day and rest also. However, as the American labor movement becomes more militant and conscious, Labor Day also will become transformed into a day of struggle against capitalism.

How did Labor Day come about?

It was first suggested in the New York Central Labor Union in May, 1852. On the first Monday of the following September, a parade was arranged that terminated in a picnic at which speeches were made by labor orators. Two years later, in 1854, the American Federation of Labor, sitting in convention declared the first Monday of every September, Labor Day. In the resolution all wage earners, regardless of sex, race or nationality, were urged to observe the day until it should become as common as July 4th. Various states were persuaded to make the day a legal holiday.

So far so good. Labor Day celebrations were held in all the large cities. Some of them were impressive. The movement was young and virile. In the early eighties it was picking up steam for the battles to be fought at the end of that decade. In 1886, a huge parade was held on Labor Day in New York, which was made part of the campaign to elect Henry George mayor of New York City. Sam Gompers was there and aided in the campaign. Injunctions were being used on a wide scale and with impunity in a number of strikes that year in New York. "Down with Injunctions" was one of the slogans of the day. Gompers spoke from the same platform with Henry George and told the workers to violate the injunctions.

Then came the eight-hour movement. The American Federation of Labor was the initiator and the moving spirit of this memorable campaign. The Knights of Labor, grown to great power by this time, made a fatal error in refusing to participate officially in the movement for the eight hour day. But the A. F. of L. went forward with the preparations for the calling of a nation-wide eight-hour strike on May 1, 1886. May 1 was the logical time, with summer in the offing to fight the battle rather Labor Day with winter around the corner. That is how May Day came to be. And that is how May Day superceded Labor Day—why May Day is part of the flesh and blood of the movement. But Labor Day was continued. Yes. But that is another story.

The strike was called. The response was enthusiastic. Great gains were won for the workers. But on the 3rd of May came the Haymarket—the bloody conspiracy against again a handful of virile, revolutionary leaders of the workers that was in fact aimed at the growing militancy of the workers' movement in general and the eight-hour campaign in particular. The reaction to this violent reprisal was terrific, and there followed several years of inaction.

Nevertheless, at the convention of the A. F. of L., in 1889, the lull was broken and it was decided to proceed with the eight-hour campaign. One union at a time was to make the attempt until eight hours had become the universal work day. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was chosen to call an eight-hour strike on May 1, 1890. Samuel Gompers addressed a request to the International Labor Congress, meeting in Paris, to aid the movement by calling mass meetings and demonstrations throughout Europe. The congress granted the request. The eight-hour strike was declared. More gains were made for eight hours in the building trades and great demonstrations of solidarity and support were staged throughout Europe. From then on May Day has been kept sacred by the militant European workers.

But what happened in the United States? After one more unsuccessful attempt, with the miners in the leading role in 1891, the eight-hour movement was abandoned. The militancy of the American Federation of Labor was dead. May Day was forgotten. In 1894, the United States congress enacted a law declaring Labor Day a holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories. Perhaps the memory of May Day, 1888 and the fear that that day would come to be a tradition in this country as it had already become in Europe had something to do with this decision. The A. F. of L. was satisfied. This gift of the bosses fitted with the slogan, "A fair day's work for a fair day's pay." The perfunctory annual observation of an official holiday began and May Day was left to the revolutionary section of the American labor movement to keep alive.

From time to time, in various localities, Labor Day parades and celebrations have taken on a militant hue. They have occasionally been genuine workers' demonstrations, occuring in the midst of struggle, and serving as a means to unite masses of workers for a single purpose. But these occasions have been rare. For the most part, Labor Day parades are routine affairs conducted in each city by the central labor body which appoints a committee to arrange a parade and usually a picnic for it to wind up in. The speeches are the flat, colorless and highly eulogistic type of oratory, that slightly altered and spoken by different (but not always) persons, are heard on the Fourth of July or Decoration Day.

During the war, notably in the year 1918, Labor Day was used by officials of the American Federation of Labor as an occasion to rally the workers to "help win the war." The day was made over into a militaristic demonstration on behalf of the "War for Democracy." The American Federation of Labor officialdom and all the little petty officials were hand in glove with J. P. Morgan trying to win an imperialist war. Since that time, Labor Days have been hardly less servile in spirit, altho they of course lack the blood and thunder of that disgraceful spectacle.

In recent years many local labor bodies have lost even the incentive to arrange parades on the day. In Chicago, for example, the question of a parade has been a disputed question. There has been no parade for five years. In several more years Labor Day promises to be nothing more than a mere bank holiday.

Such, in brief, is the record of Labor Day. Indeed, Labor Day has traced from year to year, a veritable picture of the A. F. of L. Today the effete Labor Day of 1926 epitomizes the effete A. F. of L. of 1926. It is not our present job to go into the why of it. It is enough to say that the end of the militancy of the official labor movement approximates the beginning of the United States on its career as an imperialist capitalist power.

New blood is needed. The present officialdom of the American Federation of Labor is a dead and bloodless band guiding a movement grown sluggish thru too much patronage from the master class.

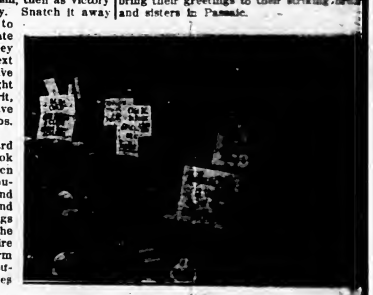
And that new blood, when it cuts off the dead hand and revitalizes the American Federation of Labor with the fighting traditions of its youth and the fire of struggle, will transform even Labor Day into a day of demonstration against capitalism, and will also observe in a real militant way the day of international working class solidarity—May Day.

# Passaic Strikers' Reply to Mill [illegible]

By MARY HEATON VORSE.

LAST week the mill-owners of Passaic defied public opinion thruout the country by refusing to deal with either the Lauck committee or the American Federation of Labor. They threw a challenge to the 16,000 striking textile workers of Passaic and to every conscious working man and woman of this country. To the letter sent by the plenary committee proposing negotiations toward a strike settlement, Charles F. Johnson, vice-president of Botany Mills, stated arrogantly, "as far as we are concerned the strike is over."

Early in the evening the streets near the mills were full of people going in one direction. These were the striking textile workers going to Belmont Park to give their answer to Johnson of the Botany Mills as to whether or not the strike is over. The streets are full of people. Women walking in couples, heads up, stepping out in wide springy footsteps. Streets full of people walking with purpose. They are gay and they laugh. These are happy people walking toward Belmont Park. It gets to be a procession. Thousands on thousands of people are coming together to tell the mill owners what they think of this new carefully planned offensive. It was a move calculated to break strike morale. Let the workers believe that there will be a settlement. Indicate that if their leaders will step aside that the mill owners will deal with the American Federation of Labor. Bring the striking textile workers to a high pitch of hope and enthusiasm, then as victory approaches snatch it away. Snatch it away just as they are about to change leadership. Separate them from the leaders they love and trust on the pretext of settlement and don't give them a settlement. That ought to break the workers' spirit, especially workers who have been on strike seven months. So the bosses thought.



The crowd going toward Belmont Park does not look as if it's morale had been shaken. Thousands on thousands of people are there and more are coming. They stand quiet behind the high palings that shut the Park from the street. The tall trees spire above them. Dark trees form a background for the thousands of strikers' families gathered there.

A car drives up, the speakers are getting out. A murmur runs through the children, "Elizabeth Guriey Flynn." When the children here have grand children her name will still be a beloved name among the textile workers of New Jersey. The children who meet here every night to cheer the speakers, and especially to wait for Albert Weisbord, set up a shout. The crowd opens to let the speakers through. Women put beautiful bouquets of flowers, zenias and dahlias, into their hands. On the platform are the leaders the waiting people know and trust. They have been with them all the long months of the strike. Alfred Wagenknecht, relief director; Robert Dunn of the Civil Liberties; Elisabeth Gurley Flynn. Rank and file leaders from the Botany Mills, from the Forstmann & Huffmann Mills, are talking to the crowd. They catch the mood of the calm, assured thousands, the young local speakers laugh [illegible] offensive.

The listening crowd stands [illegible] on top of the world. Their [illegible] more formidable than the [illegible] lines. They have victory [illegible] have victory in their step; [illegible] faces have lost the anxious [illegible]

There has never been [illegible] Never in the history of the [illegible] other, can you find a strike [illegible] would stand secure and [illegible] an offensive like today a [illegible] months. They have the [illegible] ible.

What a sight to look down [illegible] sea of faces. Every one is [illegible] people, but everybody, mother [illegible] dren carrying on the strike [illegible] the men, with the women [illegible] bing in their hearts, strike [illegible] hearts. The women in this [illegible] the men. They stand here [illegible] They have lost the mill pallor [illegible] of defiance; they have the [illegible] from strength.

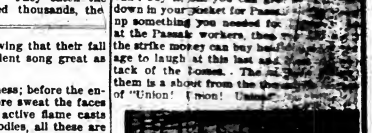
The sky grows darker, the [illegible] lit. A shout echoes through [illegible] and swells. The young [illegible] to the platform. [illegible] beth Flynn has [illegible] has brought word that Miss Williamson, representing the striking miners of England, bring their greetings to their striking [illegible] and sisters in Passaic.

She finished and her place is taken by [illegible] ord.

What a jolly crowd, they take active [illegible] n the meeting, shouting out full-throated [illegible] swers to the speakers' questions. Their [illegible] constant response, a give and take between [illegible] speaker and listeners that is unlike the [illegible] stolid passivity of the average audience. [illegible] thousands of people standing here so [illegible] assured, so alive, send up a stream of [illegible] and trust toward their leaders.

Weisbord is explaining that [illegible] registration for the United Textile [illegible] will begin. Another shout goes up. [illegible] ers of Passaic are not alone in [illegible] against Mr. Johnson's "new policy." [illegible] though side by side with this great [illegible] invincible, the other workers [illegible] slight possible.

Who said you can't buy happiness? [illegible] happiness couldn't be bought! [illegible] can't buy it. But you can give [illegible] down in your pocket for Passaic [illegible] up something you needed for [illegible] at the Passaic workers, then [illegible] the strike money can buy bread [illegible] age to laugh at the last set [illegible] tack of the bosses. The [illegible] them is a shout from the [illegible] of "Union! Union! Union!"



# Art and Labor - - - - -

By PIERRE HAMP

EVER since people have been people, how many have realised that that which is most beautiful in the world is labor? Throughout the centuries, art has knelt before the woman, the warrior, the state. It has knelt before the laborer? Are the fearless firemen a less heroic sight than the military encounter? From the face of the kneeling donors, one can tell what faith was. But what picture has been left to us to show the person who loved his occupation, the transfigured being enraptured by his beautiful work?

Each day, the worker consummates with his hands the welfare of the world. And it is to him that art will owe its new life. The spectacles of love, of prayer are exhausted for the artist. Who has worshipped the dolorous beauty of the trades?...After so many ont-worn images, here is the renaissance: The blast furnace opens its mouth from which a tongue of flame leaps out. Its the fearless men. The smoke stack blows towards the sky its great laugh of sparks which the birds overleap. In the midst of the white steam, the linen weaver appears. Half-dressed, in the moist incubus of her misty loom, the moving solutions illuminate her livid countenance.

Those who do not wish to find in Socialism the loftiest mysticism: the mysticism of the idea of justice, and those who oppose to it the respect for income, hold themselves triumphant in this affirmation:

It leads the world to ugliness. Through it art would perish.

We must beseech them not to cling so much without clearly ascertaining to what. What is their art? The novels where three hundred pages are necessary to learn whether the viscountess trifles with the baron or with the marquis, or with both. The plays in which a married woman discovers, during four acts, reasons for her liking for sleeping out.

This world is no longer capable of invention. Is it necessary to meditate so long before contemporary art to see that for it also the revolution will be salubrious. Its spent soul searches impotently after pornographic diversions. Let us delight in the healthy destroyer who will achieve its destruction. That which deserves to die ought to die. The world must be born anew.

The poets of the agricultural races have kissed the earth; and those of warlike peoples, ennobled murder. The writers of our industrial race confine themselves to erotic amusements.

The condition of labor produces the permanent struggle between work and leisure. How many people will be allowed meditation by the shortest working day? And what art will come from this meditation of the people? The crowd which deals with reality supports the tenured artists, ink-splashers, who spend their lives passing from a study filled with books to a salon filled with women. The dead mason, in erecting the story where they now write, has completed a drama as they will never write it.

What grandeur there is in the consciousness of the craft? No one yet has caused this beauty to dominate us. For, those who accomplish it are vowed to silence.

Ceasing to reproduce the gesticulations of idlers and to invent the psychology of stockholders, art is going to rediscover the times in which it was the sublimation of labor, labor of the soil, labor of war. The drama of the workshop is on the same plane as the Iliad.

The people who today hold reality in their hands, who endure the shock of the stone that falls and the engine that bursts, are the poets with sealed lips. There is a tragic harmony in their hidden suffering.

Their pain precedes the light. They come in the agitated hour of dawn. In the factory, their tramping changes to motionless transmissions. The habitual motion of the machinist feels the serrated screw-nut to the last thread.

It is the hour. The slow starting of the motor-rod displays the light-colored oil on the white, smooth surface. The fly-wheel winds its cables onto its spokes which accelerate themselves, great side-rods shooting out as if to seize an unattainable ideal. The looms go. The noise of the workship in the open morning seems like the buzzing of an insect with black wings.

Who will tell of the lost paradise of this humanity? But see the good gang of workmen labor:

Six steel frame-workers bolt a high beam. Under them the abyss where flocks pass by. Their dozen arms obey a single spirit, the spirit of the trade. He who misses here falls and kills the others. Against risk, they are armed with skill. Their motions set, one in rhythm with the other, form themselves into a single motion. Nothing is so beautiful as labor. If they fall, it is without knowing that their fall pours forth into space a silent song great as the songs of Homer.

In the resistance of giddiness; before the enchantments of the fire, where sweat the faces of hard toilers, and whose active flame casts reflections on the hidden bodies, all these are the men who bear the grief of the world. In their spirit lives the millenary religion whose Messiah has not yet come: justice. Their dream is to hope for it, their passion to establish it. They are capable of dying gladly for them. What more powerful spirit can give to art its inspiration?

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered as Second-class matter November 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 201. Subscription Rates: In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# SEND $1,500,000 MORE TO MINERS

# Hold Successful Labor Defense Conference

## 248 DELEGATES SET 300,000 MEMBERS AS GOAL FOR SECOND YEAR OF ACTIVITY OF I. L. D.

**With 248 delegates from 38 cities reaching from coast to coast, the Second Annual Conference of International Labor Defense which ended its two-days' sessions yesterday listened to reports of the growth of the strength and influence of the organization which already contains 20,000 individual members and 100,000 affiliated collective members.**

The numerous successful campaigns initiated and led by the I. L. D. and the cases it has already defended in the year of its existence including Sacco and Vanzetti, the Michigan Communist cases, the Pittsburgh cases, the Zeigler miners, the Passaic strikers and dozens of other large and small cases.

**Adopt Program for New Year.**

With enthusiasm the conference adopted a program for the coming year for an intensive organization drive to secure an individual membership of 50,000 and a collective membership of 250,000, under the direction of the new national executive committee which now includes such well-known labor fighters and progressives as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Albert Weisbord, Charles Cline, Clarence Darrow and J. W. L. Dana.

The conference, called by the secretary of the I. L. D., James P. Cannon, elected Edward C. Wentworth as temporary chairman, who turned over the gavel, after the credentials of all the delegates had been accepted, to the permanent conference chairmann, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who had chief charge of the Passaic strike field. Wentworth and Ralph Chaplin were chosen as vice-chairmen and George Maurer, Chicago secretary of I. L. D., was made secretary of the gathering.

The report of the executive committee on the work of the past year was then given by James P. Cannon. He reviewed the growth of the organization in the past year, the difficulties it had to meet, the bad defense organizational traditions it had to overcome in the process of work, and the doubts in the minds of many workers which it had conquered by making bolds out of the words of the resolutions of the first conference a year before.

With facts and figures he traced the campaigns conducted by the International Labor Defense in its first year, indicating always the fact that I. L. D. constantly maintained its standard of nonpartisan and united labor defense. In the defense of the Pittsburgh Communists, the Fall River anarchists, the Zeigler miners, the Passaic strikers, and its work for numerous members of the I. W. W., the American Federation of Labor, for Sacco and Vanzetti, I. L. D. had lived up to the aim it had set at the first conference.

**Maintains World Solidarity.**

The organization had also maintained the spirit of international solidarity to which it had pledged itself. The campaign for class war victims in Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Britain and other lands was a testimony to this. And the reciprocal aid of the workers in other countries to the campaign for Sacco and Vanzetti conducted here was adequate proof of the value of world-wide labor unity.

Comrade Cannon then analyzed the growth of the organization, with figure which showed that the membership in the last six months of the year had doubled over the figures for the first six months. Not only the sales of dues stamps, but the sales of literature had increased decisively. A careful compilation revealed an individual membership of some 20,000 workers in over 150 branches, and a collective affiliated membership of between 75,000 and 100,000 members. But what had been done up until now, said Cannon, was as nothing compared to what might have been accomplished. The organization was

(Continued on page 2)

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE Morning Telegraph of Findlay, Ohio, is entitled to the animated piece of cheese for the most idiotic editorial published in these United States during the month of August. Under the title "Legion on Guard," the writer thanks the American Legion for protecting against the existence of an alleged school somewhere in Arkansas which is run by a mythical organization known as the International Workers of the World. No doubt the dumb scribbler had the I. W. W. somewhere in his confused noodle, but he makes matters worse in the next sentence by declaring that the Soviet government was partly responsible with the wobblies for the financing of this institution. This suggested partnership would make a hard-boiled anarcho-syndicalist wobbly as mad as any legionary.

• • •

"THE nation is fortunate to be guarded by an organization of patriots like the American Legion," continues the Morning Republican. Let us stop here to observe that the United States was once fortunate in having such patriots as Harry Daugherty, Jess Smith and other Ohio boys guarding its interests. Jess was so successful that he committed suicide when his "patriotism" was about to be discovered and Daugherty is now facing trial in New York for helping a confederate to "guard" Uncle Sam's interests to the extent of separating the jolly old soul from something like $7,000,000. Sure we are lucky, and we know it!

• • •

LEST there may be some doubt in the minds of our readers that Findlay is not entitled to the cheese, we hereby rest the case on the people's side by quoting the following excerpt from one of Calvin Coolidge's masterpieces which adorns the columns of the Morning Republican. "One newspaper is better than a volume of criminal laws. One schoolmaster is better than a legion of bailiffs. One clergyman is better than an army with banners. These are our guarantees of international peace and progress." We hate to spoil the soup by adding more water, but if clergymen are so invincible why not release the standing army and allow the clergymen to take their place?

• • •

IT is now a misdemeanor for an Italian citizen to leave Italy on a vacation," according to an article in the Chicago Daily News from its correspondent in Rome. Those who leave the country for a vacation find their names published in the press and branded as slackers. Mussolini will soon have the once sunny and gay land of Italy transformed into a huge prison. It is bad enough now, but it will be worse before it gets better.

(Continued on page 2)

*Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.*

## REPORT THAT CHAMORRO HAS RESIGNED AND FLED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 7.—The Mexican consulate in Managua has been closed, thus breaking off all relations between Mexico and Nicaragua. There are unconfirmed reports here that President Chamorro has resigned to flee the country because of continued victories of the revolutionists on both coasts. News of heavy fighting with the rebels gaining ground in Nicaragua comes by telegram from Guatemala and San Salvador.

### State Troops Use War Methods on Strikers

Here is shown a barbed wire entanglement thrown about a textile mill at Manville, Rhode Island, near Providence, after state troopers had wounded five strikers by firing a volley into the ranks of a picket line. Tear bombs, rifles and barbed wire, complete war-time equipment has been brought into play in behalf of the mill owners in an attempt to break a strike of 3,000 workers.

## MUSICIANS ON STRIKE HERE 3,000 STRONG

### 400 Movies Run Without Music in Chicago

A lengthy conference between James C. Petrillo, president of the Chicago Federation of Musicians and former Judge George F. Barrett representing 400 moving picture theater owners "broke up in a riot" as the former put it, and indicated that the 3,000 movie musicians on strike since 1:30 Sunday morning will continue off the job. The union submitted wage demands for the ensuing year raising their pay from $62.50 to $6.00 per week. This the theater owners agreed to pay but when it came to a settlement of working conditions and length of contract the union balked.

President Petrillo told The DAILY WORKER that the owners have violated their contract and that that alone was the cause of the strike. When asked if the owners were out to break the union, he said he thot so but that "they haven't got enough money to do it."

**Want 3-Year Contract.**

The owners are demanding a three-year contract. The union insists on a one-year agreement. The owners have violated their previous agreement by attempting to withdraw musicians from theaters in which the agreement calls for no less than four men.

The union has no knowledge of scabs being used in any of the theaters as yet. "President Petrillo said he didn't think the union would resort to picketing for a while. Concerning whether or not he would call upon other theatrical unions for assistance, he said it was not yet decided.

**May Strike in Sympathy.**

George E. Brown, vice-president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, said that the stage hands would be called out on sympathetic strike with the musicians if the latter require it.

Thomas J. Reynolds, president of the local union of moving picture operators said he had just returned from his vacation and had not yet got into the full details of the musicians' controversy. He said he was calling a board meeting of his union Tuesday afternoon. When asked about his attitude towards sympathetic strikes, Reynolds said, "As a good union man, of course, I am in favor of them if they have to be used."

The Bill Foster's Union announced thru their local president that they were not prepared to say as yet what action they would take to help the

(Continued on page 2.)

## NEARING TO SPEAK ON BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS ON SEPT. 19

NEW YORK, Sept. 7. —(FP)— Scott Nearing, who is covering the British Trades Union Congress sessions for Federated Press, will speak on the congress and the general strike at New Star Casino upon his return. The meeting date is Sept. 19 in the afternoon and tickets are now selling. The New York Workers' School is arranging the affair.

Nearing will give two lecture courses during the next term of the school. One course is of three lectures: The British Labor Movement Crisis in the British Empire, and Conflict Between Britain and America. The second course is of four lectures dealing with Russia, the present crisis in France, Italy and Fascism, Germany and the Dawes Plan.

A free bulletin describing the term's courses may be obtained from the Workers' School, Bertram D. Wolfe, director, at 108 E. 16th St., New York City.

## FASCIST RULE IS VICTIM OF INNER STRIFE

By G. ROSSI

(Special to The Daily Worker)

VIENNA, Austria, —(By Mail)— The most important event in the home politics of Italy in the last few months was the fall of Farinacci, the general secretary of the fascist party and his replacement by Augusto Turati (not to be confused with the social-democratic leader of the same name). Farinacci's resignation, which of course was forced upon him, was the culminating point of the fights which have been taking place in the corridors and antichambers of the various palaces in Rome, in which the ministery of the interior, the prime minister's office and the offices of the fascist party are housed. After the Matteotti case came

(Continued on page 6)

**Expose Higher Ups in Canton.**

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 7. — Federal agents, working "under cover" in several large cities today were reported to be investigating a huge bootlegging ring with a view to exposing the "higher ups" in the murder of Dan R. Mellett, Canton publisher.

**4 Die in N. Y. Storm.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Four persons are dead and scores are suffering from injuries today as a result of the torrential rainstorm which swept New York and the vicinity yesterday. The damage caused by the storm is estimated at almost $1,000,000.

## MEXICAN LABOR SENDING ENVOYS TO A. F. L. MEET

### Delegates Will Defend Calles' Position

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.— Three spokesmen of the Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor will attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Detroit Oct. 4-16, and will defend the policies of the Calles government. They are Ricardo Trevino, general secretary of the Confederation; Juan Rico, secretary of the labor party, and Ezequiel Salcedo.

Trevino, as the actual leader of the labor movement since Luis N. Morones went into the Calles cabinet, will defend the Mexican revolution against the charge that it has interfered with freedom of thought and worship. His reply will be that it is seeking to establish for all Mexicans an equal liberty to think and to exercise religious freedom, and that the old clerical party is resisting this democratic movement.

The Mexican fraternal delegates will urge that no step be taken to break down the Pan-American Federation of Labor, in which the Mexicans are affiliated with the A. F. of L.

**Editor Falls Off Ship.**

MANILA, Sept. 7.—Eric Young, editor of the Koke, Japan, Chronicle, en route from Hongkong to Manila, is believed to have lost his life by falling off the steamer Polk, according to advices received here. Young is reported missing from the ship.

## HALF NEW YORK UPHOLSTERERS' SHOPS SIGN UP

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—About 50 per cent of the upholsterers' shops struck here on Wednesday have already settled with the union on the basis of the 40-hour week, which was the main demand in the strike.

This is the first strike here of the Upholsterers' International Union since 1919. At the first meeting held after the walkout enthusiastic greetings were given the union officials, who pointed out that Local 76 (New York) had always been first in improving conditions in the trade.

An organization committee of the most active members was elected, and an energetic appeal was made to all workers in non-unionized shops to line up in the union.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent for only 5 cents.

## Soviet Workers Increase Aid to British Strikers

By JOHN PEPPER.

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, Sept. 7.—At an extraordinary meeting of the Presidium of the Central Council of the Labor Unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, it was resolved to remit to the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain the sum of 3,000,000 roubles ($1,500,000), comprising the total sum so far collected by the assessment levied by the trade unions on the salaries of the membership and also an advance on the future collections.

The trade unions are responding unanimously to the invitation of the Central Council for a one per cent assessment for the aid of the British miners.

The above sum of $1,500,000 adds to the sum previously sent, approximately $3,000,000, making in all about $4,500,000 sent to the aid of the fighting miners of Great Britain from the Russian workers.

## Trade Union Congress Opens

By EARL R. BROWDER.

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

BOURNEMOUTH, England, Sept. 7.—The British Trade Union Congress opened today with the General Council presenting a united front to critics of its policies in the general strike and the miners' strike.

To avoid the censure due the General Council for its betrayal of the general strike, it appears no report is to be made on the council's role in the strike except to mention it and make a mild defense of the general strike as a principle.

It is rumored that an agreement has been reached with the miners' executive to support a compromise resolution on the lockout, to be moved by Herbert Smith, pledging support to the miners, but leaving all concrete action to the various unions and keeping silent on the shameful role the General Council has played in the part.

On the subject of international world trade union unity, the General Council will ask full powers, but no instructions. The council will ask that the congress reject resolutions for more power to the General Council.

The council has leaned a protest against the axclusion of Tomsky, and other members of the delegation of the Russian unions, by the Home Secretary, William Joynson Hicks, but the capitalist press remarks that the General Council is secretly grateful to the British tory government for its action in stopping the visit of the Russian delegates.

**Miners For a Clean Sweep.**

Rumors are current that the miners' delegates will vote against all present members of the General Council for seats in the new council.

Hamilton Fyfe, editor of the London Herald, labor organ, before whose office a demonstration was staged last week in protest of an editorial saying that the miners should have accepted the Samuels memorandum last May, has left the Herald. But his first act afterward was to celebrate his first Sunday by publishing in the capitalist paper, the Sunday Express, a bitter attack on the Miners' Federation and particularly against Secretary A. J. Cook.

* * *

**British Government Takes Revenge.**

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 7. — In connection with the refusal of visas to the delegation from the Central Council of the labor unions of the U. S. S. R. the British Trade Union Congress, Melnichansky of the Central Council declares that the English capitalist class and its government is attempting by all means to hamper the struggling miners of Britain from the outside world. He says:

"The refusal of visas to our delegation is undoubtedly an act of political revenge against the Central Council of the labor unions of the U. S. S. R. for relief received sent the striking miners of England."

At a meeting in Manchester it is noted, John R. Clynes of the labor party, has characterized the barring of the Russian delegation as petty and provocatory interference in the rights of the toilers of England to establish connections on an international scale.

## Owners Refuse to Negotiate

LONDON, Sept. 7. — The central committee of the Mining Association, the mine owners' organization, has endorsed the refusal of the owners' executive committee to negotiate a national agreement with the striking coal miners. The owners insist on district agreements such to be arrived at according to what they claim are special local requirements. The miners point out that this is merely a method of breaking up the Miners' Federation into sections and crushing them one at a time.

The refusal of the owners took the form of a refusal of the invitation of the government, made by Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, that the owners meet in a three-cornered session, with the government and the miners, to negotiate a national agreement.

This throws the situation into a deadlock anew and renders futile the efforts of the Miners Federation, which had moved for a settlement, with the sole reservation that a national agreement be reached.

## A. J. COOK SPEAKS FOR UNITY AT T. U. C.; ACCUSES UNION LEADERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOURNEMOUTH, England, Sept. 7.—Renewed proposals for "one big union," to comprise all trades unions in Great Britain, brought forth an acrimonious debate in the Trades Union Congress here today.

A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, made a harsh attack against leaders of other unions charging them with "abandoning" the striking coal miners. He declared on amalgamation of the unions into one union would strengthen the labor movement.

## REPORT THAT CHAMORRO HAS RESIGNED AND FLED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 7.—The Mexican consulate in Managua has been closed, thus breaking off all relations between Mexico and Nicaragua. There are unconfirmed reports here that President Chamorro has resigned to flee the country because of continued victories of the revolutionists on both coasts. News of heavy fighting with the rebels gaining ground in Nicaragua comes by telegram from Guatemala and San Salvador.

# ...CRATS IN GREECE DEMAND CAPITAL TAXES

## Condylis Recognizes Communist Power

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATHENS, Sept. 7.—The Communist Party took immediate advantage of the change in governments here to obtain a permit for a demonstration and held a great mass meeting and parade.

The meeting passed resolutions which demanded, among other things, the right to free elections and proportional representation, heavy taxation of big capital to relieve the distress of the refugees and the unemployed, punishment of the backers of the Pangalos dictatorship, freedom of the press, increase of wages, eight-hour day, completion of the re-settlement of the refugees, and discharge of the present reactionary committee on refugees, which seeks to force them into strike-breaking and other obnoxious activities.

The refugees are a serious problem in Greece, consisting of uprooted families from the regions affected by the Great war and the Greek war with Turkey.

The Communists paraded past the Hotel Great Britain.

• • •

**Condylis Recognizes Power.**

"LONDON, Sept. 7.—The London Times publishes with surprised editorial comment and veiled threats against the new government of Greece a telegram from its Athens correspondent giving the main features of an interview between General Condylis and the Soviet News Agency.

Condylis stated that the first object of the new provisional government, which had overthrown the dictatorship of Pangalos, would be to hold free elections, the speaker remaining for the present head of the cabinet of ministers as well as chief of the democratic party. He said he would settle the economic problem among the lines of social-democratic reforms, heavy taxation on big capital and relief for the poorer classes, the foreign policy to be one of peace.

• • •

**Menarchists Attack.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Atlantis, the Greek monarchist paper published here, launches an editorial attack against Condylis because of his announced plan to tax big capital for the benefit of the poor, and reported friendship for the Soviet Union. It denounces him as a "buck private" who secured his epaulets thru revolutions, and reminds its readers that the labor and Communist groups, towards which Condylis now inclines his policy, were formerly persecuted by him.

Atlantis emphasizes the fact that the committee for the re-settlement of refugees in Greece is an international affair, with representatives of several nations on it.

• • •

**A Former Fascist.**

The editor of Empros (Forward), Greek publication of the Workers' Party in Chicago, states that Condylis is really a former fascist; while a minister he persecuted labor unions and the Communist Party; he organized the "Pursuit Bands," a kind of fascist corps; he drove underground the world war veterans' organization, which was friendly to the Communists; he was the first to order troops to fire on the strikers in Cavalla.

The Empros' editorial states that Condylis' change of tactics is the result of the great growth and influence of the Communist Party in Greece.

# COURTS ATTACK N. Y. CLOTHING TRADE UNIONS

## Injunction and Damage Suit Acted Upon

Supreme Court Justice Welsh has handed down an injunction, which is novel in a way, forbidding the striking garment workers to picket within four blocks of the store of the Tailored Women, Inc., at 512 Fifth avenue, one of the shops that cater to wealthy trade. Part of the court's declaration rade:

"Any such attempt to interfere with the employer's constitutional prerogative to conduct his business as he sees fit, provided he does not interfere with the rights of others, is obnoxious, as being, in effect, a wanton and malicious interference with another's business by those who have no justification for their conduct."

Another capitalist court attack on the labor unions was the judgment filed in the supreme court against the Workers' Union of New York, on behalf of one Joe Cohen, who claims he is a fur cutter and alleges that he could not obtain employment without a union card, which the union denied him. The judgement was for $25,000. The suit was not defended in court and was made by a sheriff's jury.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

# ...248 Delegates Set Stage for Second Day of L. D. Convention

## Good Business While Average Wage is $25

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A reflection of America's temporary industrial prosperity so far as capitalists are concerned was seen today in a report of the federal reserve board showing an increase of $400,000,000 in the amount of bank outstanding on August 26 as compared with the same date a year ago.

The total loans then were $14,097,845,000, the board announced, indicating that American capitalists are showing tremendous activity in expanding commercial enterprises. The increase in loans totalled $4,000,000 in the last week alone, the board announced.

At the same time American capital has had sufficient reserve funds to increase its holdings in investments by $144,000,000 over the amount held a year ago. This increase came solely. It was added, from an increase of $186,000,000 in the holdings of private and semi-public bonds, stocks and securities, as the holdings of government securities declined $43,000,000 in the same period.

# COMPARES DRY LAW SPIES TO PROVOCATEURS

## Light Wines and Beer Leader Pans Agents

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—In its efforts to enforce prohibition, the United States government is instituting a system comparable only to that which prevailed in Russia in the days of the czars, was charged today by Capt. W. H Stayton, head of the organized vets here. Stayton referred to the policy of rewarding informers for information of violations.

**To Spy on Tenants.**

"In Russia for many years under the czar," said Stayton, "the janitor of every apartment house was a paid agent of the police whose duty it was to inform the police of the doings of everybody in the house.

"This gave the police, of course, a beautiful opportunity not only to regulate every action of the residents, but also to blackmail them. Everyone has heard of the 'agent provocateur,' the despicable spy who urges people to commit crime, and then either blackmails them or reports them.

**Prohibition Spies.**

"Many of our prohibition agents are nothing better than spies, and the present plan means that we are to add to our force of paid scoundrels a great body of rascally volunteers. What a contemptible business for the United States government."

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

That's what fascism has accomplished for the Italian workers.

• • •

WHILE the fascist regime in Italy has just put the finishing touch to whatever vestige of elective privileges remained in possession of the masses, the Soviet government is pushing on energetic campaign among the peasantry with the object of inducing them to take a more active part in politics. The Soviet government is not afraid of an educated peasantry and proletariat, because the only obstacle that stands between the closer friendship of the peasantry with the government is ignorance. Thus the Soviet government's budget for education is tremendous in proportion to its revenue, while the fascist government has clamped an iron lid over the masses and gives them neither the opportunity to learn nor the liberty to express themselves.

• • •

CHARLES CLINE, just released from a Texas penitentiary, where he spent over 13 years, walked into The DAILY WORKER office last Saturday and chatted with the staff. Cline's blue eyes twinkled as merrily as if he had returned only to trip around the world. The best part of his life was spent behind prison bars, he is just as eager to serve the working class movement as the day he went in. Cline was arrested while on his way to Mexico to aid the revolutionary movement against the reactionary usurper, De la Huerta. He has a great story to tell and we hope The DAILY WORKER will heve e chance to let you in on it.

• • •

A HEADLINE tells us that the pope moves for a place in world politics. The old boy has been doing that for quite a long time and has succeeded rather well. He has had tough luck in Mexico, but the millions of American dollars that flow into his treasury console him somewhat for the spiritual coldness of the Mexicans. According to a fascist newspaper the vatican is ready to bargain with England on the Palestine question. The vatican also favors a seat for Germany on the league of nations tribunal, but will not support the Spanish claim to Tangier. The pope had a scrap with De Riviera recently and, furthermore, the pope does not went to hurt England's feelings. John Bull looks with a jaundiced eye at Spain's claim to Tangier.

(Continued from page 1)

and yet well-knit welded together and completely mobilized. This was the task for the coming year.

"I. L. D. has taken its place in the labor movement," commented Comrade Cannon, "and it has demonstrated its ability to mobilize thousands of workers of all opinions and affiliations in the working class under the banner of Labor Defense. It his given many of them their first lessons in the class struggle. Our work will not end quickly for it can end only when all workers have been released and none can any more be threatened with imprisonment. But that will only be when all workers are released—not only from jail but from that gigantic prison which is capitalism."

**Big Ovation for Cline.**

Before discussion began on the report, Chairman Flynn introduced Charles Cline, who had but two weeks before been released from a thirteen year term he served in a Texas prison for participating in a Mexican revolutionary expedition. Cline was greeted by a great ovation with cheers and applause, reaffirmed the faith he had always held, and which had always buoyed him up in prison, in the working class. It was this faith which enable him to stand up under the hell of a Texas prison for thirteen years. His thanks for release were to the working class and to such an organization as International Labor Defense which was developing the power that would free all the class war prisoners. Cline read the pardon given by the governor, with his own comments, while the delegates laughed when the governor declared that Cline had done no worse that the "immortal Travis, Sowin and Crockett" the heroes of Texas independence. "It took them thirteen years to find that out," said Cline.

Albert Weisbord, the young leader of the Passaic textils strike, followed Cline, the delegates rising and singing the international. Weisbord said that his own case or that of any other individual in itself was not of essential importance, for the class struggle would proceed with or without this or that person. But the need of defending prisoners for labor's ranks, of maintaining their morale and courage, of snatching prospective victims from the clutches of the capitalist class was of great importance. The I. L. D. said Weisbord, was doing a great work and the cases in Passaic demonstrated this. It had become and should become not only a shield of defense but a weapon for offensives against the enemy.

Chairman Flynn "conscripted" Ralph Chaplin to speak. Chaplin expressed the great faith of the men in prison and of the value of the international Labor Defense as a unifying instrument in defense work.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn began her talk by saying that a year ago, when I. L. D. had been organized, she was a skeptic. But her doubts were all removed now. The work of the I. L. D., especially in the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign was of great value to the working class. It had proved, in addition, that defense work was not something undertaken for sentimental reasons but that it was an essential and integral part of the class struggle.

**Delegates Join in Discussion.**

Discussion from the floor was then opened. From one city after another the delegates spoke of the development of the work of the international Labor Defense, of the obstacles that they had overcome and the successes they had achieved. Agreement with the report of the executive committee given by Cannon was universally expressed.

Cyril Lamkin, secretary of the Detriot I. L. D., then reported for the committee on the secretary's report. A resolution proposed was unanimously adopted. The resolution accepted the report of the executive committee and commended it on the fidelity with which it had carried thru the resolutions of the last conference. It recommended to the incoming committee that it conduct its activities along the same line, adhering to the same policy.

Carl Hacker, secretary of the Cleveland I. L. D., raported for the resolutions committee. Resolutions were adopted against the imprisonment of workers and peasants in Poland, after a speech by the representative to the conference of the Inter-parliamentary Committee of the Polish Sejm for Amnesty in Poland. A U. S. Congress demand for amnesty was endorsed and a cable sent to that effect to the Polish premier. A resolution of greetings to class war prisoners, assuring them of the untiring efforts thet I. L. D. will continue in their behalf, was unanimously adopted, as were all the other resolutions. Resolutions of warm greetings were sent to Sacco and Vanzetti, to Eugene V. Debs and to Bishop William Montgomery Brown. A resolution protesting against the abrogation of the right of asylum for a number of Italian political refugees was endorsed. Calling attention to old and almost forgotten cases a resolution was laid on the table to renew the struggles for the release of these old fighters. A resolution on organization was also adopted.

A few constutional changes were proposed by the constitution committee in the report of Robert Zeims, Boston I. L. D. secretary. Dues are to be as before, 10 cents per month with 25 cents as initiation fee.

The final business session of the Labor Defender, read the manifesto of the Second Conference to the American workers, and with some suggestions from the delegates, it was unanimously adopted.

**Read Greetings to Conference.**

Following the discussion, Comrade Cannon replied to some of the remarks made by delegates in their speeches. Telegrams and letters of greetings to the conference were read from the secretary of the International Class War Prisoners' Aid of England, from the Latvian Board of the New York Furriers' Union, from Warren K. Billings, Matthew Schmidt, from Pablo Manalepi in prison in Hansleid, Robert Whitaker of California, from Passaic strikers and numerous others.

The second day of the conference heard a report by C. E. Ruthenberg, following decision on the Comintern appeal, on the white terror in other capitalist countries. Ruthenberg pointed out the frightful situation existing in numerous European countries and the need for extending the hand of fraternal solidarity to these class war victims and prisoners. Harrison George reported on the situation in Latin-America, where American imperialism is instrumental in imprisoning scores of labor fighters and those who are battling for liberation.

The greatest part of the second day's session was taken up with organizational matters. Sharp and friendly self-critics of past activities and means of improving the structure and forms of activity of the I. L. D. Numerous suggestions in this direction were made by all the delegates. The discussion, which was led by Secretary James P. Cannon, took up all organizational questions from that of organizing the united front to the arrangement of a mass meeting and the sale of literature. In addition to this discussion, provision was made to take up local problems with a number of the delegates after the official adjournment of the conference.

**New Committee is Elected.**

The last point on the agenda was the election of a new national committee. The announcement by James P. Cannon that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn had consented to serve not only on the national committee but as a chairman of the organization in place of Andrew T. McNamara, who is very ill, and had asked to be relieved from his position for a short time, was greeted with long cheers and applause. All the members of the former national committee were re-elected, together with Charles Cline, Albert Weisbord, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, D. J. Bentall, Robert Morss Lovett, Herry W. Longfellow Dana, Charles Gray and Clarence Darrow. The executive committee was empowered to add to this number at its discretion. The national committee will meet today to choose the executive committee and other officers of the organization.

# MUSICIANS ON STRIKE HERE 3,000 STRONG

(Continued from page 1)

musicians. In any case they had not been called on.

Asked about the next steps of the union to win the strike, President Petrillo said that a board meeting would be called Tuesday afternoon to decide upon this. "In the meantime, the men are going to stay out. For the moment, I see little chance of a settlement."

Another official of the union told The DAILY WORKER that the owners' association was "out to break the union. Their violation of the contract they had with us was their opening gun in an attempt to crush the union altogether in Chicago."

The first blood was drawn by the union when the Woods theater, showing a musical comedy dependent on an orchestra signed up with the union. The season in the Woods' musicians were called out was because the management also owns a moving picture house.

Not an instrument sounded in the many moving picture theaters thruout the city on Labor Day. The theater owners were boastful of their ability to attract the holiday crowds sans music, but union official said reports to them told of in some instances loud-voiced dissatisfaction with the unusual silence for which they were paying prices that ordinarily include musical entertainment.

During the night session, the producers offered what they called "arbitration" to the union. The "arbitrator" was to be chosen from one of three men: the postmaster, a judge and a county hospital surgeon. It was six of one and a half dozen of the other for the union, none of the so-called arbitrators could have been suspected of any sort of sympathy for organized labor. The offer was turned down.

A spokesman for the union pointed out that the owners were trying to abrogate a contract. "We have been doing business with them," he said, "on the basis of honor. But we have discovered that doesn't work. We had a verbal agreement with the owners during the war and at that time they stuck to it. Now, however, they are out to smash the union and the first thing they have done is to ignore the agreement."

Incidental to the desire of the owners to break the union, the association is trying to uphold the stand of a group of smaller houses to take on less than four musicians as at present required. The union officials show the insincerity of this move by pointing to the fact the owners have made no move to redrce prices in the theaters in which they wish to cut the number of musicians used.

A union official told The DAILY WORKER, "we are getting a new deal from most of the daily papers in Chicago." The plute press, which seems to feel it cannot afford to desert its cause of the owners, whose advertisements are an important source of income, have been carrying stories calculated to break the morale of the musicians. An afternoon paper carried a streamer on Tuesday saying that a settlement was near while The DAILY WORKER only a few minutes later was assured by the union that the settlement was a long way off unless the owners acceded to the union demands.

# "Build Your Union!" Is Weisbord's Last Appeal to the Passaic Strikers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

ALBERT WEISBORD, the youthful Communist leader of the Passaic, New Jersey, textile strike, has withdrawn from the struggle. On the eve of Labor Day he bade farewell to the 16,000 strikers with whom he had battled for nearly eight months against all the strength that its powerfully entrenched mill owners could muster against the mill workers.

Weisbord will not withdraw of his own volition. He wanted to stay and fight it out to the finish,—to the final victory against the Passaic front of the textile profiteering industry that must yet be won, and that will stimulate the workers in other textile centers to similar brilliant struggles.

• • •

Weisbord withdrew from the struggle as a condition imposed by the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor for the admission of the great host of strikers to the recognized American movement.

The millions of American workers, organized and unorganized, will demand to know why Weisbord had to withdrew from the struggle.

He had come into this slave center of the textile industry and under the genius as an organizer to bring the workers together. It was only after weeks of preparation and in the face of a vicious cut in wages, that the Passaic workers went out on strike. They didn't all come out at once. One mill followed another—the Botany, the Gera, the Forstmann-Hoffmann, the Lodi—until the mighty hosts were on the march in one of the most historic battles in all American labor history.

The Communist, Weisbord, was their leader. Weisbord, the Communist, was a successful organizer, a successful strike leader. That was his only crime. Thru actual achievements in the Passaic strike, he proved the lie in every attack that labor reaction, thru its conservative officialdom employing ancient methods in trade union work, has made upon the Communists.

The brilliant triumphs achieved by Communist leadership and militant methods in conducting the Passaic strike, threw an intensely revealing glare on the outworn tactics of the labor officialdom that denied the class struggle and knows only the war against the progressives.

• • •

The forced withdrawal of Albert Weisbord was another glaring illustration of the expulsion policy invoked by the labor officialdom to insure the continued rule of reaction, to maintain the treacherous "class peace" with the employers, the truce of surrender. Just as an effort has been made to drive Communists and forward-looking militants out of the miners' union, the machinists' union, the carpenters' union, the painters' union and some needle trades' unions, so is the effort made to eliminate Albert Weisbord from the Passaic strike situation and, if possible, from the labor movement.

Weisbord withdraw from the Passaic strike at a time on the eve of labor day, when the full strength of the Green regime in the A. F. of L. was busy assuring America's exploiters that American labor would not rebel against the heavy chains that shackle them.

President William Green was at the sesquicentennial in Philadelphia and on Sunday at Carnegie Hall in New York City, pledging his listeners that "the rule of reason prevails," yet he marvelled that conditions, such as exist in the non-union coal fields "still prevail in a 'Free America.'" He gave the lie to himself. Secretary Frank Morrison was in Washington to defend the capitalist congress in Washington against "slure and insults," that he says were unjustly hurled at this lackey of capitalism. Their views were hailed by the employers' press generally. The Chicago Tribune, while attacking the musicians' strike, gloried in the fact as expressed in a headline over an article by one of its financial writers thet, "American Labor Is Still Feeling Gompers' Power." It hails with joy the declared fact that, "Another Labor Day finds the American labor movement still distinctly diverse from those prevailing in Europe."

The Chicago Daily News, the organ of the LaSelle Street bankers and the local "open shop" interests and Landis Awarders, greets with acctacy "the creative spirit in trade unionism," that "frowns upon needless strikes and lockouts and abhore the propaganda of class struggle and destructive radicalism."

The Green-Woll-Morrison policies have the approval of the worst exploiters of the workers in their struggle to prevent the vitalization of the American trade union movement.

• • •

The farewell tendered Weisbord by the Passaic textile workers was labor's best answer to the Greens, the Wolls, the Morrisons, The Tribune, the Daily News and everything that they stand for. According to the strikers' official publicity service, "The meeting (held in the open air at Belmont Park, in Garfield) was one of the most important and dramatic held in a strike which has had many dramatic moments. The huge park was packed to capacity, over 15,000 persons managing to squeeze themselves into the premises, while other thousands jammed the windows and doorways of the adjoining hall and occupied verandas, roofs and trees across the road."

"Gustav Deak, the head of the strikers' organization formed under the standards of the United Textile Workers' Union, afflicted with the A. F. of L., presided at the farewell to Weisbord.

Weisbord is in Chicago attending the International Labor Defense conference. He now wears a watch with a case of white gold bearing on its back the inscription: "From the Passaic Textile Strikers to Our Organizer, Albert Weisbord, in Appreciation of Loyal Service in the Class Struggle, Sept. 2, 1926."

There was a fountain pen and a pencil from the five members of the Relief Committee, the staff leaders of the struggle with "From the U. F. C. to A. W." engraved upon them. There was a huge silver loving cup from the Lodi strikers, presented by a committee of Negro workers. And flowers! And huge placards displayed over the mighty farewell throng proclaiming, "Weisbord, We Will Build a Strong Union as a Monument to You." And then Weisbord spoke:

"It seems that my head has been demanded for having faithfully and loyally served the interests of the strikers," he said. I am sure that there are many workers who will ask, 'What is it that Weisbord has done that he should be removed?' They will want to know if he is dishonest or disloyal. They will want to know why Weisbord can find no place inside the American Federation of Labor.

"These are questions that President William Green and all the members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor will find it very difficult to answer.

"I may be expelled from the Passaic textils strike, but I cannot be expelled from the labor movement.

"I shall continue to devote my life's work to the cause of the working class. I have no interests other then those of the workers. When it became necessary that I remove myself in order to pave your way into the American Federation of Labor and to victory over the mill bosses, I gladly lodged myself to do so. I am here tonight to carry out that pledge. As you are aware, when I came among you to organize you. I had no thought of organizing MY UNION. I knew it would have been insanity to organize an independent union. From the very beginning it was my aim to get you into the main body of the American labor movement, and in this connection we made several overtures to the United Textile Workers of America, but the U. T. W. was not ready at that time to take us in. Now that you have gained admission into the U. T. W. we celebrate the realisation of your first objective.

"That I am going away is not a sign of weakness. It is a sign of strength that I am able to leave you, satisfied that you are now powerful enough, that you have wise and trained leaders who have come up from your ranks, to assure the protection of your every interest."

• • •

Then Weisbord sounded the call:

Build your union!
Build your union!
Build your union!

• • •

Weisbord has helped batter a breach in the high wall of opposition erected by the American Federation of Labor officialdom against the organization of the unorganized.

The 16,000 workers in Passaic textile mills, unorganised a yeer ago, are today marching into the A. F. of L., an organized, militant body, an inspiration and vanguard for unorganized workers everywhere.


BOOK ONE of

Oil!

A NEW NOVEL

By Upton Sinclair

Was concluded in the issue of Saturday, September 4.

BOOK TWO

of this unusual work begins on

*Monday, Sept. 13th*

If you have read the first part of this splendid novel —or not—

Be Sure to Read the Second Part of "Oil"!

Don't let your sub expire—subscribe to be sure to get every issue!

*FAIRY TALES for Workers' Children*

by

HERMINIA ZUR MUHLEN

With over twenty illustrations and four color plates by LYDIA GIBSON.

75c Duroflex $1.25 Cloth

*TAKE A RIDE*

Spend a day out in the woods with a jolly crowd of the Barnett and Warren Billings Branch I. L. D., Chicago, Ill.

*Truck Party*

at the Forest Preserve

Sunday, September 12

Trucks leave Workers Lyceum (2733 Hirsch Blvd.) at 8:30 a. m. Come on time and enjoy real good music, (no speeches) games and

BATHING

Be sure to bring your bathing suit.

75 Cents

pays for the round trip with a jolly crowd.

A day in the country and all proceeds to defend Labor's best fighters in Jail.

# BRITISH MINE UNION LEADERS TO NEGOTIATE

## Conference Authorizes National Agreement

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The conference of miners' delegates has given authorization to the executive to "take necessary steps to submit proposals for setting up a national agreement for the mining industry."

**Executive May Compromise.**

Just what this means seems to be dependant on whether any reservations are made by the executive on wages and hours. If the executive, which has before shown signs of weakness, as in the chancellor's proposals, should negotiate an agreement, even on a national scale, retreating from the standpoint of sturdy opposition to the longer work day and reduced wages, there is certain revolt ahead from the rank and file, which has voted against compromise on both.

Some workers are warning against the influence of the labor party leaders, the right wing MacDonald-Thomas group, which is doing everything possible to force the miners into a compromise that can be presented to the Trade Union Congress which opens Monday in the disguise of a "victory."

**The Vote.**

The card vote of the delegates was 557,000 for authorizing negotiations on the basis proposed, to 225,000 against. Of the delegates, voting individually, the vote was won by a majority of 339 out of 2,000. The executive will arrange a conference without delay, with the government, prior to negotiations with the mine owners.

* * *

## Huge Coal Shipments from Poland Helping Break British Strike

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (By Mail).—The captain of the steamer "Spartacus," which has just arrived in Leningrad, reports:

More than 200 steamers are lying in Danzig harbor loading coal for Great Britain. The work of loading is continued day and night. There are so many vassels there that the Polish exporters have been compelled to pay for the waiting time of the steamers because the harbor is not built to load so many ships with coal simultaneously.

## A. F. of L. Holds up Statement on British Strike Relief Funds

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. has decided that he will make no statement of the amount of money he receives for the British strikers' relief fund until the total has reached a high figure. Most of the sum pledged have not yet reached his office.

## Airplane Sleeper Has Porter for Capitalists

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Berlin to London air service is increased by the addition of a night "sleeping car." It has berths for four passengers, a porter, and wireless telephone. It is built of aleminum, and is an "Albatrose" hiplane. Others will be in use shortly.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

# DEMISE OF VALENTINO CRACKS CHURCH BOYCOTT

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 7.—Valentino's death has resulted in a vogue for his old pictures. The Church's prohibition of moving pictures, one of the religious boycotts against the state has failed to prevent great crowds wherever the shiek is on the screen. The government itself is considering prohibiting "The Four Horsemen" because of gratuitous insults to Germans contained in it.

# BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS NOW IN SESSION

## Storm Expected to Put Out Strike Betrayers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 7.—When the Trade Union Congress meets this week at Bournemouth British labor faces many issues of grave importance. To deprive the congress of the right to hear the message of the Russian labor unions, who have contributed about $3,000,000 so far to the aid of the striking miners, the British government has announced that it will not permit M. Tomsky, of the Central Council of the Soviet Labor Unions, to land.

**Storm Expected.**

The congress, however, is expected to be the stormiest ever held, with the right wing leader, J. H. Thomas, and the apparently united members of the General Council, striving to head off attacks upon them from betraying the general strike in May, and hindering effective support of the miners ever since.

Observers indicate that a strong fight will be made to replace the General Council members with more militant workers who respond to the unquestionable militant rank and file.

**Right Wing Against Unity.**

The right wing, it is certain, will make an effort to break off the bonds of unity between the English and Russian workers, which was set up previously by the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Committee.

An avalanche of criticism is probably due to the General Council for its attitude in the Paris conference of the Anglo-Russian committee, where British delegation refused to discuss the question of relief to the British miners, and by putting their pride before their duty demanded that the General Council of the Soviet Labor Unions withdraw their public statement on the general strike betrayal by the General Council.

These and other matters, wherein the strength of the left wing, or National Minority Movement, is expected to make a telling effect, will make the congress of enormous importance.

## War Department Head Guilty of Defrauding

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Benjamin F. Faltar of Chicago, formerly head of the textile branch of the surplus property division for the war department, today was found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the government in the filing of false claims of goods sold to the Universal Sales company of New York.

He will be sentenced Wednesday, the maximum penalty is two years imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

# COURT PART OF LEAGUE SHOWN BY DISCUSSION

## Powers Chew Over U. S. Reservations

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Sept. 7.—The fifth reservation, proposed by the United States as a condition to its entry to the world court, proved a difficult pill to swallow for the representatives of 37 powers, signatory to the world court, in conference here to pass upon the American reservations.

**Wants Border, Not Border.**

Representatives of France, Belgium and Italy all attacked this reservation, declaring that the United States is seeking a special and privileged position. "Does America want all of the privileges of a member of the council of the league without having any of the burdens of a member?" queried Sir Cecil Hurst, British delegate.

The Belgian delegation suggested that the world court be asked to decide whether unanimity or a majority is required to accept the United States reservations.

**British Want Obscurity.**

Sir Cecil Hurst suggested that it would be better not to ask the court for an opinion on this matter now, but let the question remain obscure for the time being, at the same time giving the United States assurances that it would have all the privileges before the world court that would be given to a member of the league council, no more and no less.

"Then we can see what the United States really wants," said Sir Cecil. "The fifth reservation is the most difficult of many very serious difficulties, but why not let the United States come in on a basis of equality and leave the details to the future?"

**All Depends on What it Means.**

"There is a great divergence between the wording of the fifth reservation and what Senator Walsh says it means," said the Czecho-Slovakian delegate. "If Senator Walsh is right, then the solution might be easier."

M. Fromageot, French delegate, objected to the proposal of Sir Cecil that details be left to the future.

"I think it is never wise to leave anything obscure," he said.

**Oh, Certainly Not!**

"The United States has not seen fit to join the league, yet the league is a very potent machine and certainly the United States wants to hinder the proper functioning of this machine," responded Sir Cecil.

The discussions were replete with references to the league and continual comparisons were made between the United States' position and that of a member of the council of the league, which proves that the two institutions are closely linked.

## $122,000,000 Profits Made by Big Railways During Month of July

For the month of July the first 78 railway systems of the "Class One" lines report a total net profit of $104,850,000, compared with $85,681,000 for the corresponding month last year, an increase of $19,909,000. In June these same roads had a net profit of $96,684,000.

On the basis of the 78 so far reported, all the Class One roads are estimated to have received approximately $122,000,000 net profit in July, compared with $99,462,735 last year in July, and $107,386,654 for June this year.

# DAILY WORKER GREETS NEW YORK CONFERENCE TO DESTROY FASCISTI

The DAILY WORKER has addressed a letter conveying good wishes and fraternal greetings to the conference of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America. It is as follows:

* * *

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3, 1926.
Pietro Allegro, Secretary,
Anti-Fascisti Alliance of North America,
New York City.

Dear Comrade:—Our DAILY WORKER sends fraternal greetings to the conference in New York of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America.

It is hoped that your gathering will strengthen the struggle of the American working class against the fascist oppression of the workers, not only under the Mussolini tyranny in Italy and in other European countries where the workers are now suffering under the heel of the fascist outlaws, but also here in the United States of America.

May this conference result in the enlisting of the broad masses of the working class, native as well as foreign-born, into this movement against fascism.

Down with fascism!
Long live the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America!
Fraternally yours,
THE DAILY WORKER.

## Reparation Payments Endanger Production in the Other Nations

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Carl Friedrich von Siemans, chairman of the German railways administrative board, in commenting on the report of Reparations Commissioner Gilbert, remarks as follows:

"In the Dawes agreement Germany's contention was admitted that she can meet the payments, not in gold, but only in kind; this, in turn, being dependent on the readiness of other nations to buy German goods.

"The extent to which Germany will be able to transfer the heavy demands in the coming years to other countries, depends on the world's economic development and the readiness of other countries to purchase German goods."

It is noted that of America's share of the reparations so far paid, 33,000,000 marks was paid in goods.

## Spanish Deport Worker from Colony They Want

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TANGIER, Sept. 7.—The Spanish representative here nearly precipitated a general strike by arresting and ordering deported to Spain a member of the Spanish Workers' Union. The union met at midnight and called out all workers in the cafes. A procession marched to the Kursaal and only the trickery of the representative, who held the crowd in conversation while the man was shipped aboard a warship, was the deportation accomplished.

Warships of various powers are flocking into the port here. There is friction between the French and the Italian-Spanish combination. The Italian consul has made a formal protest against articles in the French paper, Depeche Mercosino, which attacks Mussolini's scheme to support the Spanish annexation of Tangier.

The last way—subscribe today.

# RAILWAY UNIONS PLEDGE BRITISH MINERS' SUPPORT

## Ben Tillett Declares Wall Street Involved

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—Ben Tillett of the British miners' relief delegation announced on the eve of the delegation's departure for England that 21 standard railway unions in the United States had pledged to the strikers in the British coal fields their full financial support.

The American unions made the decision, which Tillett said means millions of dollars for the British miners, at a recent conference in this city.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has issued thru its grand officers a strong appeal to the membership and to local unions to help the British strike, said Tillett.

The British delegate stated in his address that Wall Street's bankers are getting a firmer and firmer grip on the British government and are backing the conservatives in their attempt to smash the unions. He said that a national election at this time would put the Labor Party in power.

## No Cancellation, Says President's Friend; Treasury Gets Witty

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Both from Coolidge's summer fishing grounds in New York and the officials of the treasury, come cold and clammy comments on the proposal of Newton D. Baker, wartime war in Wilson's cabinet, that the war debts be cancelled.

Coolidge, thru his usual "friends" says that loans made in good faith should be repaid, not altogether an original observation, but adds that if the government has any money to give away, it ought to be given to road workers, not to foreigners.

Treasury officials sarcastically suggest that the only way cancellation can come about is for the holders of liberty bonds to donate them to the foreign governments, the they are held against the United States government. This government, says the treasury, is merely the trustee for the bondholders, and apparently has no other responsibility toward the bondholders but to act as a collection agency. The bondholders themselves must do the cancellation, according to this peculiar idea.

## They Do Sell Oil Stock, Why Not Shares in God

NEW YORK, Sept 7.—If you survive capitalism until after Christmas you will see on all of the bulletin boards and car cards a real modern up-to-date selling campaign, the commodity offered the public being a rather elusive and evanescent stuff call "salvation."

The international Advertising Association, composed of men with fertile brains, who make a living selling people what they don't want, can't use, and have a hard time paying for, is setting its members a stunt by guaranteeing that they will sell religion for three months beginning Dec. 25. One hundred preachers will assist in writing the slogans. Rev. Dr. Chas. Stelzle has been appointed director of the work. He says he will deal not only with heaven and hell but also "the attitude of the church toward present day problems."

# AMERICA GETS WHACK AT LOOT FROM GERMANY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The American government has received $66,000,777.68 as its share of German reparations under the Dawes plan, it has been announced by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Winston. Payments were made in two instalments, the last being received Tuesday.

# POLISH CONSUL RECEIVES CALL FROM WORKERS

## Lodge Protest Against Polish Terror

A delegation consisting of Wm. H. Holly, an attorney of the Chicago Liberal Club; Sam Cohen of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and George Meurer and B. K. Gebert of the local branch of International Labor Defense, visited the Chicago consul of the Polish republic to demand, in the name of their organizations, amnesty for the many political prisoners in Poland.

**Admit Many Prisoners.**

In conversation with the delegation the counsel, Mr. Kurnikowski, admitted there were many political prisoners in Polish jails, saying, however, that this was done because they were "a danger to the state."

The chairman of the delegation, George Maurer of the I. L. D., invited Mr. Kurnikowski to speak at a mass meeting at Ashland Auditorium on Labor Day to explain the status of political persecution in Poland. But the consul excused himself by saying he would be hastily occupied that day.

**Shoot Down Workers.**

B. K. Gebert pointed out to the consul the terrible conditions under which class-war prisoners are held in the jails of Poland and that workers were on more than one occasion shot down in the streets.

The consul's only explanation for this was that "economic conditions are very bad."

Mr. Kurnikowski promised the delegation that a resolution of protest they gave him would be handed to the Polish ambassador for forwarding to the Polish government.

# RUSSIA

## RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORKSHOPS IN 1926

By WM. Z. FOSTER

*This pamphlet is a report of a visit to the mines, mills and factories of the Soviet Union—an authentic and most interesting picture of conditions as found by the author on a recent trip to the first Workers' Republic.* $.25

## A MOSCOW DIARY

By ANNA PORTER

*This book, dealing with different phases of Soviet life, forms another addition to the literature on Russia—essential to understand what is happening there "for the first time in history."* Cloth, $1.00

# NICARAGUA TO LEAVE LEAGUE IF REBELS W

## U. S. Cruiser Added Hospital Service

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 7.—Threatening immediate withdrawal of Nicaragua from the League of Nations if the present revolution against Chamorro succeeds, the revolutionary party here sent a cable yesterday to the League of Nations and warned against supporting the tyrant of Nicaragua in his protest against alleged Mexican aid to the rebels.

**U. S. Helps Chamorro.**

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 7.—The heaviest fighting of the rebellion has taken place at Coseguina on the west coast. The government forces claim a victory. Eight were shot, hundred killed and many wounded.

On request of President Chamorro the American gunboat Tulsa, stationed at Corinto, sailed for the scene of action to take care of the wounded.

## Mussolini Monkeying with Balkan Politics May Ally to Roumani

ROME, Sept. 7.—Premier Averescu of Roumania is in conference with Premier Mussolini this week over the proposed treaty between the two countries guaranteeing the frontiers of Roumania.

Roumania emerged from the war with military control of more than twice as much territory as she had when she entered it. Annexations of Bessarabia, Hungarian and Russian lands were made. There is great unrest over all these conquered districts because the Roumanian land system is a relic of feudalism and probably the worst in Europe.

Bessarabia, the portion of old Russia now ruled by Roumania, is particularly mistreated, as the peasants there for the freedom they gave across the border and are continually being dragooned by the large army stationed among them.

Italy supports Roumania against Jugo-Slavia and may bargain with her to break the Balkan alliance. On the other hand, some observers expect Italy to guarantee the frontiers of Roumania in such a way she may decide that she is not able to outside of them.

## Censorship Hides the Fate of Hankow; Army of Canton Presses on

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7.—As a desperate measure to keep the victorious Cantonese army from capturing Hankow, famous river port of China, somewhat Wu Pei-Fu, northern war lord, is reported today to have opened the dykes protecting the city from the Yangtze river. Only meager advices regarding the situation are reaching Shanghai because of censorship imposed by Wu.

It is claimed from Canton that the Cantonese army has already captured Yochow, on the Yangtze, and is now holding his position, he would be glad to tell the news. That he is silent and notes censorship indicates he is losing.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we may send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

# Trade Unionist Writes About "A Matteotti Murder in Cuba"

ARTICLE III.

(By a Cuban Trade Unionist)

Yestarday we told of the assassination of Alfredo Lopez, secretary of the Havana Federation of Labor, at the hands of the Machado government, whose fascist regime is waging in a campaign of white terror against the labor movement of that island "republic" which has come under the despotic control of the National City Bank and the Washington government, represented by General Crowder of the U. S. army. The present article tells of the growth of fascist white terror in Cuba.

Fascism in Cuba began with the regime of General Machado, who took office on the 20th of May, 1925.

During his electoral campaign in 1924, Machado promised the Cuban people that if he got elected he would do away with all fraud and would kick out all the old crooks and corrupt politicians who were robbing the people for many years (this is the same old story of all new aspirants) and that he would construct good highways, railroads, schools, etc., and that he would give the people heaven on this earth. The people were tired of the old politicians and hoped in the promises of the new adventurer, and so elected Machado in the November elections.

**Machado Pledged to Wall Street.**

After Machado was elected and before he took possession of the presidency, Machado was called before the Wall Street magnates to be examined. The Wall Street magnates questioned Machado on several matters pertaining to Wall Street interests in Cuba—such as what action he would take in regard to certain contracts, loans and strikes in Cuba. To this Machado's answer was—"No strike will last over 24 hours in Cuba, because I will break them all." This is taken from Machado's speech as quoted by the New York press. In view of the satisfactory examination, the Wall Street magnates passed him and placed Machado in power. Machado followed Machado to become president of Cuba. He took office on the 20th of May, 1925.

Three months after the 20th of May, Machado and his co-partner of the dictatorship, Zayas Barzan, started their fascist work which Machado had promised to Wall Street.

The fascists of Cuba not only kidnap radicals and labor men, but they shoot and kill their political opponents.

**The First Victim.**

The first victim of Cuban fascism was Senor Armando Andres, Armando Andrew, a commander of the Army of the Independence of the Republic, who fought against the Spanish tyranny, an ex-captain of the Havana customhouse, and ex-representative to the congress, a political opponent of Machado, and the editor and founder of the daily paper, "El Dia," was shot at the front door of his house on or about the 14th of July, 1925.

Twenty-seven bullets perforated the body of Armando Andres. Right across the street from the house of Armando Andrews, was an empty house. This house had been hired by the government so that it could be the assassins in it. It was from this house that all the shots came. The assassins had an automobile ready to run—which they did, with the protection of their co-partners, the police.

**The First Repression.**

The first repression of Cuban fascism began in August, 1925, and culminated with the destruction of the Factory Union—the most radical union of Havana. It had shop control in all the refreshment and cafe factories of Havana and in some match and soap manufacturing plants, as well.

This repression began when there was a strike in some of these plants where the union had shop control. At that time, Senor Blanco Herrera, president of the New Ice Plant, Tropical, and Polaitas Beer, and Senor Cotarrillo, superintendent of the International Beer company, gave a few thousand dollars to the fascist government for the destruction of the union. Zayas Barzan, the secretary of the interior, issued an order for the closing of the Factory Union's local and declared that the union was illegal. He issued also an order for the arrest of 52 of its members (all present and past leaders) and warrants for 190 deportations of foreign-born members of the organization.

**Troops and Police Destroy Union.**

President Machado appointed a military supervisor over each plant and the policemen threw a few bombs in different places of the city to intimidate the workers and to stop the public opinion. After a short struggle, by the union against the magnates and the bomb throwers of the fascist government, the strike was lost and the union was destroyed.

The ordar for the 52 arrests was not accomplished because some of the wanted ones went to Mexico and some others were hidden in some parts of the republic. Neither were all of the 190 deportations carried out, because most of them fled and only 40 were deported. The rest of the deportations are still pending.

The 12 members arrested, together with Julio Antonio Mella and Alfredo Lopez, were charged with the violation of the explosives law. The two latter ones—Mella and Lopez, as I have already said above, were not members of the union but they got arrested and were framed just the same as the rest of the prisoners.

**The Next Victim.**

The next victim of Cuban fascism was Enrique Varona. Enrique Varona has been very active in the labor movement. He helped to organize the railroad workers' union of the North of Cuba Railroad, of which he became the president later on. In the first part of April, 1925, a strike was called on this railroad (the North of Cuba R. R.) and Varona was railroaded to Camguey county jail.

Imaginary charges were placed against Varona and six months later Varona was tried on these charges and acquitted by the court of Camaguey. Varona returned to his home town, Moron, to live in his proletarian but with his dear wife and his beloved children, but he lived there only three days. On the third night after his release from jail—at ten o'clock, right in front of his wife and children, with whom he was going to the theater—Varona was shot to death on the streets of Moron, across the street from the Soldiers' Barracks. The assassain fled this time, too, with the support of the co-partners of the crime—the policemen and soldiers.

**The Next Repression.**

The next repression of Cuban fascism was the destruction of the railroad brotherhoods of Camaguey, Santa Clara and Santiago de Cuba. This organization was a branch of several locals of the general railroad brotherhoods of Cuba, and embraced all the lines that the Cuba Railroads company owned from Stena Clara to Santiago.

During the first part of 1926, the Cuban Railroad company—an American outfit—broke its agreement with the employes and started an open shop drive which the company succeeded in, thru the aid of the fascist government. On April 16, the railroad workers called a strike on all the lines, stations and shops of the Cuban Railroad company to force the American magnates to comply with their contracts.

Soon the fascist government of Cuba with all its forces of destruction, went to the front to protect the American interests. The honorable President General Gerardo Machado, Morales, and the Honorable Secretary of interior Rogerio Zaya Barzan, started their fascist atrocities against the Cuban workers in order to save the interests of the no less honorable American magnates, who own hundreds of miles of Cuban railroads, and sankvs thousands of Cuban workers.

**Labor Under Imperialism.**

But these fascist atrocities did not surprise the Cuban workers any longer, because we know the relationship of the fascist government of Cuba with the American magnates. Their relationship is undoubtedly that of master and servant. The honorable Mussolinis of Cuba had put into practice their humble sentiment of love and respect for all the great and good American magnates who allow thousands of Cuban workers to work for them, providing they do not belong to a union and keep their mouths shut about the daily occurrences as the recent open ship drive.

A few days after the strike call, the honorable fascists of Cuba appointed—as they always do—military supervisors over all the cities, stations and shops of the Cuban Railroad. Two hendred men were railroaded to jails and warrants for the arrest of hundreds of others have been issued by the honorable secretary of the interior. The president of the Brotherhood of Camaguey, and the whole executive committee, were thrown into the rotten and lousy jails. Their friends have been intimidated and even their legal attorney, Dr. Gonsalos del Cristo, was arrested a couple of times.

Engineers, conductors, and firemen were taken from their beds at night and placed on the engines, and were made to work by the force and violence of armed soldiers. After a short, hard struggle the strike was broken by the strikebreaking fascist government of Cuba. The halls of the brotherhood were closed, the union was destroyed, but the interests of the Cuban Railroad company has been saved by the fascist government of been clubbed in this strike by the fascist government of Cuba.

Besides the many workers who have worked for many years. Thomas Grant, due to his many years of residence in Cuba, became familiar with the Spanish language and the railroad workers appreciated him very much, as I made him their leader.

**The Murder of Thomas Grant.**

As the fascist government always selecting the leaders to be their victims, they selected Thomas Grant, too. And so the American citizen, Thomas Grant, when he was coming off the train in Ciego-de Avila, a small country town, on the 15th of July, 1926, was shot to death and fell like a log in the station platform.

Were Thomas Grant an American citizen of the exploiting class, the Washington government soon would raise hell about it, and no doubt the Washington government would send a few notes to the fascist government of Cuba, and even probably collect at the damnity from the fascist government. But because of the fact that Thomas Grant was an American citizen of the working class, the Washington government will remain indifferent and silent.

The Mussolini of the Antilles. The dictatorship of Machado is worse than the dictatorship of Mussolini in Italy or of Primo de Rivera in Spain. Its crimes are not far short of those committed by other dictators across the Atlantic Ocean. That strikebreaking agencies are as well organized as those of Mussolini of Italy, Primo de Rivera in Spain, and William J. Burns in the United States.

The atrocities of Cuban fascism are too many to be described here and I need a book to write them in, but I may do later when I leave this country.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY ENTERS THIS YEAR'S ELECTIONS

IN a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

MICHIGAN—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the Primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14th:

Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 13th Dist., William Moellenheuer.
Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.
Congress, 8th Dist., Daniel C. Holder.

PENNSYLVANIA—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Pertenia Hills.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, first district, Ernest Carasthers and Anne Welsmen.
Second District, Mike Blaskowitz and Celia Peransky.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Susie Kandra and Peter Skrtic.
Ninth District, William P. Mikedes and Sam Shore.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

## NEW YORK WORKERS' SCHOOL TO PROVIDE SHORT COURSES THIS MONTH ON COMMUNIST THEORY

As part of the drive for new members now being carried on in the New York district, the Workers Party has requested the Workers' School to begin short courses in the Fundamentals of Communism, the Organization, Role and Tasks of the Workers Party, in September. Altho the regular winter courses do not start until October, two such four-week, once-a-week courses will start on September 7 and September 8 respectively, at 8 p. m. The course to begin Tuesday, Sept. 7, will have D. Benjamin, assistant director of the school as its instructor and the course beginning Sept. 8, to run on Wednesday nights will have Bert Wolfe, school director, in charge.

The Workers Party in the New York district is making it obligatory on all new members, who have joined since the membership drive began, and all older members who have never gotten any training in the subject, to take the course. For the reason, no fee will be charged by the school but it will receive direct compensation from the party organization.

**Membership Course—4 Weeks.**
**For New Members in Party.**
The outline of the course follows:

Lesson I. What Kind of Society Are We Living in?
A. Why the capitalist class is strong.
1. Monopoly of means of production.
2. Splendid organization.
3. Control of state power.
4. Monopoly of culture and training.
B. Why the capitalist system is weak.
1. Class struggle.
2. Anarchy of production.
3. Machinery and employment.
4. Crisis, overproduction, commercial wars.
C. What the capitalist system is compelled to.
1. Imperialist wars.
2. International organization of and deeper assimilation of working class.
3. Organization of the colonies, minorities.
4. Waste and decay. (Factors upon further development of society—danger of barbarization.)

Lesson II. What Kind of Society Do We Want.
A. What is Communist society?
1. No class struggle.
2. Planned production.
3. No waste and no wars.
4. High state of production and culture for all.
B. Why we must have dictatorship of proletariat before we can have communism.
1. Meaning of dictatorship of proletariat.
2. Necessity of dictatorship of proletariat.
3. Historical function of era of dictatorship of proletariat.
C. Why the dictatorship of proletariat must take form of Soviets.
1. The real nature of parliamentary democracy.
2. The real nature of Soviet democracy.

Lesson III. What is Role of C. I. and its American Section, W. P.?

Introduction. W. P. is a section of a world party, the C. I.
1. Advanced section.
2. Its relation to the working class.
3. Organized detachment and organizer.
4. No interests separate from the working class.
5. Interested in immediate struggles of and final emancipation of the workingclass.
B. Its role in the class struggle.
1. To unify workers on basis of revolutionary struggle.
2. To furnish workers with necessary experience from which they can become more class conscious.
3. To lead the workingclass in its struggle, development and fight for emancipation—to point out mistakes and correct them.
4. To inspire, enthuse and give confidence to the working class in its struggle.
5. To furnish proletariat with allies.
6. To lead to victory and organize the victory during the period of the dictatorship.
C. How the party is organized.
1. Importance and significance of shop nucleus. factory district nucleus, street nucleus.
2. Unit, sub-section, section, district.
4. The C. E. C., national convention, E. C. C. I. and Communist International. (We belong to an international party.)

Lesson IV. How Can We Win the Masses for the Revolution?
A. Working in the shop thru the shop nucleus.
1. Working in trade unions.
1. Meaning of trade unions.
2. Importance of trade unions.
3. Our fractions and trade unions.
4. Organizing the unorganized.
5. Class struggle vs. class collaboration.
6. Amalgamation. Trade union unity.
B. Work in fraternal organizations, language clubs, sporting clubs, factory committees, etc.
D. Work among women, youth, Negroes, farmers.
E. The importance of labor party campaign.
F. Immediate demands. Why?
G. Importance of taking part in electoral campaigns and parliament.
H. Who is a real Communist?
1. One who belongs to the party.
2. One who is an active member.
3. One who is a mass organizer.
4. One who is disciplined. Democratic centralization.
5. One who is advanced theoretically and applies it.

Russians over the frontier of the Soviet Union. This forgery was carried out on the order of the Bulgarian government. The declaration of Chitcherin that the Soviet Union would no compelled to take action against persons arriving in Russia without permission and especially against the ship's officers responsible for this traffic he was issued by the forgers as a threat of the Soviet Union to take reprisals "in particular against ex-officers."

**Twisted Stories.**

The same forgers, in reporting upon events at the Polish-Lithuanian frontier, put instead of Poland the Soviet Union. That is to say, they did not report that Poland was mobilising against Lithuania, but that the Soviet Union was sending troops to the Polish frontier.

The latest inventions concerning alleged insurrections in the Soviet Union, arrest of persons guilty of attempts upon Soviet leaders, etc., have as their object the covering up of the preparations for an attack on Lithuania. The worth of these inventions may be judged by the fact that even Milinkov has issued a warning against slanders issued from Riga and Stockholm.

## JOHN CASPER AGAIN IN PITTSBURGH DISTRICT DAILY WORKER DRIVE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The first day of the Special District Daily Worker Drive brought a batch of eleven subs. Ten of these were secured by comrade John Casper, who won the race in the Drive Five during the National Daily Worker Drive.

Tom Ray, of McDonald, started in with one sub.

The subs secured by comrade Kasper included two for twelve months each, seven for six months each and one Young Worker sub for twelve months.

Ambridge comes in good news that the comrades there are on the job and that they will soon be heard from in the campaign.

So also is Aveile, Pa. The Aveile miners knew what the Daily Worker means to them. They were slow in the last campaign. But the promise comes from them now that they expect to make up in the Special Daily Worker Drive.

Watch the Daily Worker for further reports.

## Dunne in Minneapolis on Friday, Sept. 10

On Friday, September 10th at 8 p. m., the workers of Minneapolis will assemble in Moose Hall, 43 S. Fourth Street, to listen to the statement of the Workers Party on the farmer-labor movement and the issues confronting the workers in the fall elections.

William F. Dunne, the principal speaker, is sure to draw a large attendance of working men and women, as he is an able speaker on issues and problems confronting the working class.

Normen H. Tallentire, district organizer of the Workers Party, Minnesota District No. 9, will preside at the meeting.

A nominal admission charge of ten cents is set and the advance sale of tickets has already reached encouraging proportions.

This is the first of a series of meetings to be held under the auspices of the Workers Party on the farmer-labor movement and the fall elections, to be addressed by speakers of national and international prominence in the labor movement.

Following the meeting with William F. Dunne announced above for Friday, Sept. 10, the workers of Minneapolis will hear J. Louis Engdahl, Sept. 24th, Bertram D. Wolfe, Friday, Oct. 8, and C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers Party, on Sunday, Oct. 31st.

## FIVE MINERS SERIOUSLY HURT IN VIOLENT BLAST AT MOUNT CARMEL, PA.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., Sept. 7.—Five men were seriously injured and several others slightly injured in a violent explosion at the Reliance shaft of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, near here, today. All of the injured were taken to the Shamokin State Hospital.

## OPEN SHOPPERS WARN OF UNION DRIVE RESULTS

### Fear Auto Industry May Be Organized

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Warning has been issued to its members by the Employers' Association of Denver against the campaign begun by the machinists, metal workers, carpenters, upholsterers, and teamsters and chauffeurs' international unions to organise the men in the automobile and garage industry. One of these circulars, issued by the Denver antiunion group of employers, has reached the headquarters of the international Association of Machinists.

"Up to this time," says the circular, "they have made no material headway in organising mechanics in Denver, at least. But in eastern cities they have met with better success and the automobile industry faces the necessity of so organizing its forces that it will be prepared for whatever may come.

"The organizing of taxicab, motor bus drivers and truck drivers is part of the campaign and is backed by the machinists. Next comes the organization of auto plants, including three international organizations—the upholsterers, and sheet metal workers—to secure the membership of body trimmers, wood working mechanics and sheet metal workers.

"And last, but not least, the Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America are gaining membership thru an intensive drive. This union is dominated largely by the Communist element. So it needs no stretch of imagination to see what the consequences would be, should organized labor establish the closed shop in the automobile industry. . . . Organized labor must not get control of this industry, for it will mean another transportation strike as of 1922, with the automobile transportation thrown in."

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

## POVERTY DRIVES MOTHER AND FOUR YOUNG TO DEATH

### Husband Can't Support Family on Wages

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7—Crushed by poverty and hunger and with eviction from their modest home staring them in the face, Mrs. Edna Fuller, 35, gave up the struggle here today when she huddled her five children ranging from 3 to 11 years into one room, locked the door and windows and turned on the gas.

**Her Husband Returns.**

When Otto Fuller, 40, the husband and father, a night watchman, returned to his home he found his wife and four of the children dead. Winfield, 11, was found barely alive. He was rushed to the University of California Hospital, where physicians are endeavoring to save his life. Fuller has offered his own blood for a transfusion operation that may be necessary.

**Struggling With Poverty.**

The family had been struggling with poverty for months. Fuller told friends and neighbors his wife became temporarily deranged when she resorted to her desperate act. A pitiful story of privation and misery was told by Fuller. He said his monthly salary was $65 a month.

**$35 for Rent.**

"Thirty-five of this," he said, "went for rent and the remaining $30 the family for months had gotten along as best they could.

"It was agony for me to see them suffer so."

He was frantic with grief and was on the edge of collapse.

### Charge Bankers' Trust Officers With Larceny

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 7.—Fifteen indictments, ten of which charge larceny after trust, three a misdemeanor and one another felony, were returned by the grand jury investigating the case of President W. D. Manley and other officers of the now defunct Bankers' Trust Co. of this city.

When the trust company collapsed it caused the closing of over 100 banks, most of them in Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Over $20,000,000 was lost in deposits, capital and surplus, of which $10,500,000 in Florida. More than 110,000 depositors had their entire life's savings swept away.

The defendants are under $16,000 apiece in bonds. An attempt has just been defeated to have Manley declared incompetent, and sent to a sanitarium, thus preventing prosecution.

### Herrin, Ill., Mine Resumes Operations

HERRIN, Ill., Sept. 7.—For the first time since April 15, last, work has been resumed at mine No. 7 of the Consolidated Coal Company of St. Louis, which is regarded as the backbone of Herrin's coal industry. The mine employs about 700 men. The Bobby Dick mine announced it would start immediately.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

### FRENCH COMMUNIST YOUTH SUPPORT FIGHT AGAINST NEW BOSS OFFENSIVE

PARIS, France (By Mail) — It is only the Communist Party here which is carrying on a consistent and sincere fight against the government of Poincare, Briand and Herriot, just as it did against the not much less reactionary governments of the smashed left bloc.

The Young Communist League of course is helping the party carry on its fight against the new indirect taxes, the transferring of state monopolies to private exploitation, the continuence of the wars in Morocco and Syria, the wholesale dismissals of the government employes and reductions in their salaries, the prepared Dawes plan for France which also has the sanction of socialists like Paul Boncour and Philip Snowden, the new inflation of the franc, etc.

In this situation the most important slogans raised by the party are: The nationalization of the banks, the confiscation of the rich, the state monopoly of foreign trade with workers' control, the cancellation of the international debts, the dissolution of the chamber (parliament) which was elected against Poincare and is now supporting him, and for a workers' and farmers' government.

At the same time the Young Communist League also issued a stirring call to the young workers, peasants and soldiers to organize their defense against the offensive of the capitalists, calling especially on the boys of the army and navy to fight for their right to organize themselves and read the workers' press and telling them: "Don't shoot on the workers when they are on strike! Don't let yourself be used as strikebreakers! Fraternize with the toiling masses in their struggle against oppression! Fraternize with the peoples of Morocco and Syria."

### POST OFFICE RETURNS WORKERS PARTY MAIL IT PRESERVED 2 YEARS

By just now returning to national headquarters in Chicago a letter sent August 7, Nineteen Hundred Twenty-four to Wm. Johnston, 1 North Square, Boston, Mass., the United States postoffice has somewhat further demonstrated its incapacity and inefficiency.

Both the address of the sender and that to which the letter was intended to travel are even now, after two years in the mails, plainly legible on the envelope, as is also the dated postmark. But before the government of Morgan and Rockefeller got around to deliver it, Johnston had moved.

The envelope contained material for the Foster-Gitlow presidential campaign in 1924.

### Young Workers League of New York to Hold Youth Meet on Sept. 10

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The New York Young Workers' League will celebrate the 12th annual international youth day with a big mass meeting and concert in Central Opera House on Friday, Sept. 10. Comrade Lovestone, member of the central executive of the Workers (Communist) Party; Sam Darcy, national secretary of the Young Workers' League; Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, besides other prominent speakers, will address the meeting.

The Young Workers' League of America is rallying the young workers and students for a militant struggle against preparations for war. In New York City the league is arranging a series of open-air meetings thruout the city. A big open-air demonstration will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 8, at Union Square Park at 6 p. m., after work. The league will wind up the week of Sept. 3 to the 10th by a mass meeting in Central Opera House.

### Polish Child Describes Situation

By MANNY MANKIN,
Young Pioneer.

THE government of Pilsudski is trying to make the people of Poland believe that they want war. What Pilsudski really is plotting for is to get control of all the countries around Poland. He is also trying to destroy the mass membership of the Polish (Communist) Party, but the workers and peasants of Poland can see right thru his plans. The more things he does to destroy them, the more members they get into the party. The Workers (Communist) Party of Poland is regarded as illegal by the Pilsudski government and anyone found with any party literature in their possession, the penalty for this crime is from four to ten years at hard labor. There is practically no freedom of press in Poland. If any paper comes out it is either censored or is confiscated by the Pilsudski regime. All the schools are under Pilsudski, and they are taught whatever the dictator wants them to know.

### International Youth Day Is Celebrated by Many Mass Meetings

NEW YORK CITY—Sept. 10 at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd avenue. Speakers: Lovestone, Stachel, B. Gold, Dan, Johnstone.

BOSTON, Mass.—Sept. 28, Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St. Speaker: Jack Stachel, N. Ray and others.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Open air demonstrations on corner of Michigan and Main Sts., Sept. 7 and 8. I. Greenberg and Benjamin, speakers.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—L. D. Geta has been arranged for Sept. 10, 7:30 p. m., at Workers' Home, 308 Elm St.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Sunday, Sept. 12, at 435 Rice St. The district organizers of the party and Y. W. L. and M. Parmet will be speakers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Sept. 11, 8 p. m. Speakers: Lovestone and Darcy.

## Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of the The DAILY WORKER.

## THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

By JOHN HAMILTON.

CHAPTER IV.

### The Rochdale Pioneers and Their System.

IT is of interest to note why revolutionary trade unionism and chartism collapsed. The early trade union movement failed mainly because economic conditions bred intense competition amongst the workers. Chartism mainly failed because it had no organized industrial strength of the workers to support it.

The seed of the pioneers eventually took root and bore fruit, for the Rochdale Pioneers' store in 1844 saw the beginnings of a movement destined to have a great effect on the working class, not only in Britain, but over the whole world. In some instances, indeed, the movement has developed with

**Alexander Campbell and His Pioneer Efforts.**

Alexander Campbell- claimed to be the first propounder, in 1822, of the theory that profits, since they represented a surplus charged to the consumers over the actual cost of the goods, should be distributed to the purchasers after the books had been periodically balanced. He had lectured in Rochdale, and was consulted by the pioneers when their famous Equitable Society was being formed.

Other societies preceding Rochdale by paying dividend on purchases; e.g., The Meltham Mills Society, near Huddersfield, established 1827, and the Lennoxtown Society, 1812. Hodgskin also explained this idea to the Rochdale weavers, made it the recognised system of profit distribution in Co-operative Societies, and the success of the system in Rochdale gave it new impetus and made possible the growth of the movement.

**The Rochdale System.**

The system adopted was "that the profits made by sales should be divided among all members who made purchases in proportion to the amount they spent." The initial capital was £1 apiece, subscribed, in weekly subscriptions of 2d., by the 28 trade unionists, chartists and Owenite socialists who formed the original members. Owen's teaching can be plainly noted in the aims of the society, for these included, besides the establishment of a store for the sale of food, "the building, purchasing, or erecting a number of houses, in which these members, desiring to assist each other in improving their domestic and social condition, may reside; the manufacture of articles, or purchase or rent of land, in order to employ members who were out of work or underpaid;" and further, "that as soon as practicable this society shall proceed to arrange the powers of production, distribution, education, and government; or, in other words to establish a self-supporting home colony of united interests, or assist other societies in establishing such colonies."

Many industrial districts followed the Rochdale example. The purchase in bulk and co-operative distribution of food and other essential commodities were plainly perceived by the workers to be an advantage. The development of the trading side especially attracted the attention of all, and the idea of self-supporting colonies faded from the vision of British co-operation.

**Economic Reasons for Success.**

The success of the trade union and co-operative movements, after 1850, was due mainly to the enormous economic development, which, aided by improved means of transport, opened up the interiors of the vast continental markets. Hence increased demand for labor-power to produce commodities, and decreased competition amongst workers, allowing them to organise more effectively. Dives could afford a few more crumbs for Lazarus!

The repeal of the corn laws in 1846 changed food, while the factory lords signalised their political triumph by a 10 per cent all round reduction in wages. As the more fare-seeing of the capitalists had previously pointed out, the landlords were not the only enemies of the workers. One of the most important of the factory acts was passed in 1844, and this was followed by the ten hours' act in 1847. Legal protection was given to the friendly societies, and to a small extent co-operative societies, in 1846. All this tended to awaken the more skilled craftsmen of a better standard of life. Real wages mounted steadily and surely upwards, not to decline until the formidable rivalry of Germany and America developed in the eighties. The result was the growth of reformism, and organizations based on that tactic—co-operation and trade unionism.

"British labor entered upon a long period of comparative material comfort and extreme intellectual stagnation."

(To Be Continued)

## CAMPAIGN IS BEGUN TO INCREASE BALTIMORE DAILY WORKER READERS

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 7.—The Workers' (Communist) Party of Baltimore is in the midst of a campaign to increase the circulation of The DAILY WORKER in the Maryland district. The following lottor has been sent to members and sympathisers of the party urging them to support the campaign:

Dear Comrades: Do you know what a strong DAILY WORKER means to the existence of our party? It means that we will be better able to get new members in the party, it means that we will get into our party people who will be attached to our party, thru o press, which they will recognise as their press. Are you the party member who does not care if the party grows or not or are you the one who wants to see the party grow and grow. You must be the latter one or you would not be a member of the party.

Lenin said in relation to the Russian press, "a paper is what we need above all" and we can say the same thing in relation to the English press. Lenin said this in Russia and we say it in America.

**Local Campaign.**

In order to give you a chance to do the real work this time we are giving out the call for a local campaign for The DAILY WORKER.

There is going to be held a big affair for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER and there is also going to be organized a DAILY WORKER Builders' Club and only those who get a certain amount of subs will be able to become a member of this club which will be an honorable position in the city of Baltimore. Are you going to be a member of the club?

**Banquet.**

In order to become a member of the club, and in order to be let into the banquet, free of charge, you need only get $10 worth of subs to The DAILY WORKER. Workers Monthly, Young Worker, Improcor or any others of the English press. That is, you must get $10 worth of subs for any of these papers or a donation of $10 for them. Well known national speakers will be at the banquet, and there will also be a fine program.

Get to work—the campaign ends on Sunday, Oct. 17. Subs must be given to the city literature agent (DAILY WORKER) in order to count; and send them in, let's keep The DAILY WORKER agent busy sending in the subs.

## Chicago Russian Fraction of W. P. Meets Thursday

A very important meeting of the Chicago Russian fraction of the Workers Party will be held Thursday, Sept. 9, at the Workers' House, 1902 West Division St. Election to the district convention will be held. Other important reports will be discussed. Beginning at 8 p. m.

**The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.**

## EXPOSE LIE FACTORIES WHICH TURN OUT ANTI-SOVIET FAIRY TALES, NAME THEIR MANAGERS

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (By Mail).—The campaign of lies carried on by the international bourgeois and social democratic press against the Soviet Union is directed against the Soviet Embassy in Berlin, Stockholm and Prague where specially invented communications concerning the Soviet Union are fabricated. For instance, the head of the bureau in Riga is one Karakhcheyev, publisher of the magazine, "Mir," who provides foreign correspondents with information about the Soviet Union.

The foreign correspondent of the Times, Urch, fabricates his "special telegrams from Russia" in Karakhchevsvy's bureau. Amongst the employes of the bureau in Prague there is a certain Block who is a Bessarabian amigrant and leader of the Russian section of the semi-official Prager Presse, and a certain Dolgovski, correspondent of the Europapress agency, and a certain Megerovski, an employe of the official Czecho-Slovakian telegraph agency.

**Stockholm Lia Bureau.**

The head of the bureau in Scandinavia is a member of the French mission, a Russian white guardist, Shereshevski, alias Sergei Chessin, alias Sergae de Chessin. One of his assistants is a certain Zion, who is permanently in London and who publishes in the Stockholm Tidningen "correspondence from Moscow."

This lie factory forged the well-known "telegramme" purporting to be from Chicherin to Krassin upon the illegal transportation of repatriated

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 315.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

5:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
5:15 to 5:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
5:30 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.
7:30 to 8:30—Arthur Billquist, baritone; Harry Anderson, tenor.
8:30 to 10:00—Stanley and Johnson, Hawaiians; Little Joe Warner, steel shaker; Maria Wright, popular songs.
10:00 to 1:00 a. m.—Alamo Cafe Orchestra and Entertainers.

## HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Fisher, Chicago, Ill. | $ 1.00 |
| Y. W. L. members, Superior, Wis. | 8.25 |
| Lenin Memorial Meeting, Yonkers, N. Y. | 10.00 |
| Frank Ranta, Clinton, Ind. | 1.00 |
| A. Schimmar, Chicago City, Minn. | 1.00 |
| J. Kunkler, Chicago, Ill. | 5.00 |
| Alex Swivik, Kansas City, Kan. | 5.00 |
| Alfred Dreschsel, Maspeth, L. I. | 5.00 |
| J. Leopold, Los Angeles, Calif. | 1.00 |
| Anna Porter, San Jose, Calif. | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Rosenfeld, Lona Pine, Calif. | 1.00 |
| W. E. Carpenter, Santa Monica, Cal. | .50 |
| A. Kirsch, St. Paul, Minn. | .50 |
| A friend in Duquesne, Pa. | 5.00 |
| Esther Mendel, New York City | 25.00 |
| A Friend in St. Louis, Mo. | 5.00 |

Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.

# SOUTH A HEAVEN FOR EMPLOYERS; LOW WAGES RULE

## Macon Boasts of $9.00 Wage for 60 Hours

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MACON, Ga., Sept. 7.—Macon is one of the cities of the "New South"—not that it is young, but what the boosters term "forward looking" in the industrialization that is making the agrarian South of old hum with factories, mills and large industry—with labor working at the lowest possible level of wages.

**$9 to $18 Wage For 60 Hours.**

The city council has voted 20 to 1 to exempt new industries from taxation for five years. In addition attractive publicity is put out extolling the benefits to be derived from the low wages paid to labor. There are 17,000 wage earners in Macon, and they get from 15 cents to 20 cents an hour, with the working week being sixty hours, or from $6 to $18 a week.

Lincoln McConnell, manager of the Macon chamber of commerce says that the South is the paradise of factory exploitation. He states that while only 45 per cent of the total capital employed in the cotton goods industry, exclusive of small goods and laces, is in the South, the South produces 82 per cent of the total value of the country's output and shows 118 per cent efficiency against the 87 per cent of the North.

**Low Average Wage in South.**

The average annual wage in North Carolina is $671; in South Carolina, 1656; in Alabama, 1597; and in Georgia $590. The percentage of labor cost in the finished product runs 17 per cent in North Carolina; 16.6 per cent in South Carolina; 14 per cent in Alabama, and 12.3 per cent in Georgia.

**Smelt Labor Turnevar.**

An instance of how southern capitalists count on a small labor turnover in spite of the miserably low wages, is shown in the citation made by McConnell of a Macon men who opened a furniture factory few years ago. He pays his men workers 20 cents an hour. During the four years he has employed a force of 80 men, and his labor turnover in the four years has been only six men.

Within the last year, there have been opened eight new industrial concerns, a cement plant, a box factory and a brick plant have been started with outside capital entirely.

# Cleveland I. L. D. to Have Banquet to Hear Report of Convention

CLEVELAND, Sept. 7.—Local Cleveland of the International Labor Defense is arranging a novel affair at which a report of the convention just held in Chicago on Sept. 5th and 6th will be made by Carl Hacker, local organizer.

It will be a semi-banquet to which all members are urged to come and bring along those non-members whom they feel might become members by hearing a report on the past years' activities of the I. L. D. and also the plans for the coming year.

It will be held at the Moose And Kotlam, 1000 Walnut Ave. on Sunday evening, Sept. 19th, beginning at 7:30 p. m. The members and their friends who attend will be seated at tables which will be set up thru the entire hall in banquet style. A small admission charge of 25c will be made in order to cover the cost of the hall and also the expenses of the delegate to the convention.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

**GINSBERG'S**
**Vegetarian Restaurant**
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Number Five Just Off the Press!
*Write as you Fight!*
**AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT**
A Magazine By and For Workers at the Factories, the Mines, the Mills and on the Land
Price 5 cents
Subscribe! Only 50 Cents Per Year! Become a Worker Correspondent!
AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT,
1112 W. WASHINGTON BLVD., CHICAGO, ILL.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
**CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY**
Meat Market Restaurant
IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.
FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(Workers organized as consumers)
4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

# HAT FRAME MAKERS TAKE STRIDE TOWARDS NEW LOCAL IN CHICAGO

Steps were taken towards the reorganization of the hat frame makers' union at a meeting held in Douglas Park Auditorium. The crowd was quite enthusiastic, and practically all of those present who had not already lined up, did so on this occasion.

The meeting heard P. Ginsberg, Chicago representative of the General Board read a copy of the agreement with the employers made in New York, where the union is well established. After reciting conditions, wages and hours readily broken than any prevailing for similar work in Chicago, he asked them why they could not do as well here as was done in New York. He pointed out also how the organized frame makers in Chicago five years ago were able to demand and get the forty-four hour week, whereas now they have to work 48½ hours.

**Start With Treasury.**

Executive board member Leshitsky of Local 47, the men's local in Chicago of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union informed the new members that the treasury of the old frame makers' local here is intact and will be turned over to the new local as soon as it is ready for action. He urged women as well as men to join, as they need and will receive from the union the same protection.

In addition to these two speakers, Louis Klein, the organizer of Local 47 and Anna David, the organizer and secretary of the Millinery Workers' local in Chicago also spoke. Brother Klein assured the frame makers of all possible aid from Local 47.

**Solidarity Needed.**

Secretary David explained her presence at the meeting, pointing to the fact that altho in another trade, she was in the same industry, and that as the bosses had a solid organization in the industry, the workers should have one also. Furthermore, a worker has always something in common with another worker, there are two main classes, workers and employers. She outlined the three main tasks of the workers at this meeting. The first is to all join the union. The second is to become, every one of them, organizers for the union, by bringing into it their fellow workers on the job. The third is to keep the organization intact once it is started.

Hat frame makers of all sorts, both wire frame makers and linckram frame makers, and the blockers who work on hats are to come into the new local now being organized. Another meeting will be held Tuesday, Sept. 7, in the hall of the sixth floor, 166 West Washington St.

# MAY STRIKE BIRMINGHAM STREET CARS

## Bosses Reject Outside Arbitration Plan

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 7. — A strike is brewing on the streetcar lines here, after a rejection by the company of the wage demands of the union for "living wages" of 87½ cents an hour, otherwise known as the "Memphis award." The company refuses to pay more than 62 cents. The present "top wage" is 50 cents.

The company also rejects arbitration, J. S. Pevear, operating vice-president of the electric company, saying:

**No Outsider Wanted.**

"No one impartial to both sides can be found to make the third member of the arbitration board, and the company will not place its safety in the hands of an outsider who knows nothing of its financial status."

Pevear insists that the company is "too poor" to pay more without, as usual, "an increase in fares." So he comes forward in defense of the "public." He adds that "conditions are different in Memphis."

**Difference Favors Birmingham.**

The union agrees that Memphis conditions are different, but points out that the difference lies in the fact that the Birmingham company is better off, transporting more people per car mile than in Memphis. Therefore it ought to be able to pay at least as much as Memphis, which is all the union asks.

The offer of the company to give 52 cents as a top rate was turned down unanimously by both motormen and conductors, the vote being 850 to nothing.

# SUBWAY STRIKE TO WIN A REAL LABOR UNION

## I. R. T. Men to Join The Amalgamated

By EDWARD P. LAVIN

Leader of the Subway Workers' Strike Against the Company Union of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York.

The leaders of the Consolidated Railway Workers of Greater New York, the I. R. T. workers who went on strike some weeks ago, have been in constant conference with James H. Coleman and P. H. Shee, organizers for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

The men on the I. R. T. have been organized to an extent and the leaders are now confident that within a few days they will be affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The leaders consider this is splendid news for the workers, coming so near Labor Day, the day set aside for the laboring classes.

House—North Side, Chicago, Ill.
*Price $3,900*
I BUILD 6 rooms; tile bath; hardwood floors; furnace; built-in features. Central 2803.

# APPEAL FOR U. S. MEDIATION WITH ERIE MARINE CO.

## Union Heads Charge an Attempt to Bribe

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Striking freight handlers of the New York Marina Co. are appealing to the federal railroad mediation board for a hearing. The 500 strikers, organized by Union Representative Henry J. Chandler into the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes, demand an increase in wages from 50 to 75 cents an hour, an eight-hour day, and recognition of the union.

Pickets remain near the piers where they left Erie Railroad freight cars loaded with fruit. Thomas Reilly, a strike leader, challenges Mason Grimos, president of the New York Marine Co., to cause his arrest for charges Reilly makes that two company men offered him money to leave town or get the strikers back to work.

Reilly says that he and Secretary Burns of the new local union were first offered $400, but had the sum increased to $3,500 each. Calls were traced on these offers to the offices or homes of Erie Railway officials and the contracting company, the workers assert at strike meetings.

# Big Six Wants Higher Scale; Lynch Opposes a Strike; Offers Nothing

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Big Six Typographical Union of New York has rejected the compromise offer by publishers on the workers' wage demands. The union seeks $6 a week more pay, six and one-half-hour days except for the "short trick"—midnight shift—of six hours.

Negotiations have been going on for three months. The agreement expired June 30. International President James M. Lynch, who has handled negotiations for the last two weeks, says that the union will not strike, but he does not indicate what the next step will be.

# Chicago Politician's Home Greeted by Bomb

The home of Morris Eller, republican politician, boss of the 20th ward and a trustee of the Chicago sanitary district, was wrecked by a bomb early Friday morning. Altho no one was injured, the home was partially wrecked. The bomb had been placed near the side door and threw the Eller family out of bed. No reason has been found for the attempt, altho it is supposed that Eller's connection with the at times violent politics of Cook county offers a fairly adequate clew.

# NEGRO PORTERS' UNION TELLS OF YEAR'S ACTIONS

## Message of Unionism Carried to Many

By ESTHER LOWELL,
Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Its first anniversary is being celebrated by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. The union has in its first year of existence won over half the 12,000 maids and porters employed by the Pullman Co., challenged successfully the employe representation plan, or company union.

**What Has Been Done.**

General Organizer A. Philip Randolph sums up the year's achievements of the brotherhood:

1. Forced the company to call a wage conference in February under company union and great porters and maids a per cent wage increases, raising pay from $67.50 to $72.90 per month.

2. Forced company to revise time sheet.

3. Forced local officials to be more attentive to porters and maids.

**Message of Unionism.**

4. Carried message of labor unionism to over a million and a half black and white workers from Aug. 25, 1925, to Aug. 25, 1926. Over 800 meetings held, with 100 to 1,500 or more at each. Thousands of Negro workers who had never heard about organized labor before addressed. Over 40,000 heard the general organizer speak on the cause of black labor at the opening of the Sesqui-Centennial in Philadelphia.

5. Central labor bodies told of porters' case and the fact of Negro workers generally.

6. Secured entrance to many Negro churches and endorsement of various Negro organizations, clubs, etc.

**Put Out Literature.**

7. Distributed over three and a half million pieces of literature.

8. Brought the porters' plight to the attention of university and college groups and to conventions of many organizations.

9. Over 75,000 miles covered by organizers.

10. Brought persons of importance to speak to porters' meetings for education of the workers. Many trade union officials and officers of railway brotherhoods have been among the speakers.

**Women's Auxiliaries.**

11. Established women's auxiliaries in New York, Chicago, Washington, Boston, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Oakland, Los Angeles, Denver, Omaha, Salt Lake City.

A great mass meeting, at which all friends of the porters were invited to attand, was held in New York on the anniversary.

# Chandelier Assemblers on Strike in New York Ask Council to Assist

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The workers in the 100 per cent strike of the chandelier fitters and assemblers belonging to Local 261 of the international Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are looking forward to the Building Trades Council here for support. They are also forming co ollience with Platers' and Polishers' Local No. 42 (A. F. of L.) for support in the strike. J. Mead, international representative of the I. B. E. W., is actively in charge of the strike and the negotiations.

The strike started August 25, and about 300 men are out. They have picket lines around the various shops.

The union demands a 40-hour week, $1.13 per hour for mechanics and $35 per week for helpers. At present the helpers receive $18 to $20, while mechanics get $28 to $32 while working from 48 to 52 hours per week.

# Philadelphia Furriers Fight For Forty-Hour Week; N. Y. Gives Help

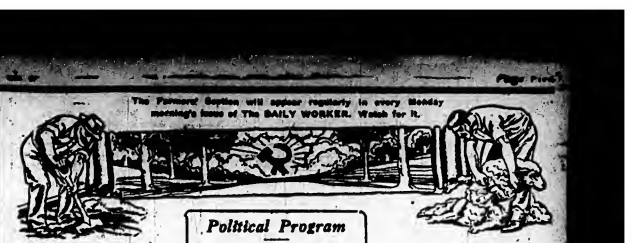
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Philadelphia fur workers are following the New York workers' lead by refusing to work Saturdays. The New York agreement has been accepted by the Philadelphia market, including the 40-hour week provision.

The workers will seek back pay for Saturdays worked since June 19, when the New York agreement was signed. The International Fur Workers and New York Joint Board Furriers are supporting the Philadelphia workers' stand and will help if a strike has to be called to enforce the pact.

# Fifty-Four Per Cent of Reparations Paid in Goods by Germany

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—According to the report of Seymour Parker Gilbert, agent general of reparations, nearly 54 per cent of the second year's payments of Germany on reparations has been paid in deliveries of commodities.

The total payments amounted to about $290,360,000, and the delivery in kind (of goods) covered about $156,212,000. More than one-third of these deliveries were of coal, coke and lignite. Other products were of dyestuffs, drug products, chemical fertilizers, coal by-products, agricultural products, timber, cement, etc.




# SOVIET UNION'S COMMISSION AT GREAT RAM SHOW

## Breeders' Association Gives Them Banquet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 7. — A sheep buying commission representing the agricultural commissariat of the Soviet Union, and the Amtorg Trading corperation were principal guests here of the eleventh annual ram show and sale of the National Woolgrowers' Association.

**Government and Amtorg**

The members of the commission are Michael S. Perefarkovitsh, manager of the bureau of animal industry in the commissariat of agriculture, J. V. Slodkevitche, animal husbandman of the same department, Stephen S.Odinzow of the agricultural department of the Amtorg.

The commission stated that the need of buying sheep for the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics does not come, as many supose, from the scarcity of sheep animals there, but is due to the desire of the government to improve the breed. The wool of Russian sheep is rather coarse, and for this reason extensive purchase of Rambouillet rams are to be undertaken, as the wool of this type is fine and silky.

**Commission Fated**

The Salt Lake chamber of commerce gave a dinner on August 31 to the U.S.S.R. commission; the Rambouillet Association was the host on August 30, the opening day of the ram show, of this commission and several other distinguished foreign buyers.

The sale itself is the largest ever held. F. R. Marshall, secretary of the Woolgrowers' Association says, "There are more genuine top sheep here than we have ever seen at a ram sale before."

# Concentrate Credits for Soviet Farmers

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The economic conference of Soviet Russia, after examining the question of the distribution of the funds intended for the relief of poor peasants, as a part of the concentration of their economic struggles, has decided to adopt the principal of concentration of these credits in those regions where agriculture has been reconstructed (as compared with the pre-war level), and of applying these funds with the best possible effect. Concretely, these funds are to be distributed in productive credits to cooperative as well as non-co-operative farmers.

The credit funds are made up of special budget assignments, contributions from the profits of the Russian Agricultural Bank (Rosselhank) and other sources. The amounts loaned to individual farmers are not to be in excess of 200 roubles, and in exceptional cases 300 roubles. For collective farms the amounts of the loans are to be fixed by local agricultural boards in consultation with local agriculturel credit societies.

At the same time the economic conference established the conditions of the loans and the terms of repayment, the rate of interest and the responsibility for the loans.

# WORKING CLASS MOTHERS DIE AS WAGES DECLINE; GHASTLY TOLL SHOWN BY GOVERNMENT'S REPORT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—(FP)—Maternal death rates in the United States increase in proportion as the husband's earnings fall, says the report on the mortality rates of mothers, just issued by the Children's Bureau. The study was conducted by Dr. Robert Morss Woodbury, and it covers all available information as to why mothers die at the time of childbirth. It finds that these deaths among mothers at childbirth are almost wholly preventable.

**Wages Fall and Mothers Die.**

"As with infant mortality also," says the report, "poverty is found to be an important factor in maternal death rates, these increasing as the husband's earnings fall, probably because of lack of proper facilities and adequate care for the poor mother.

"Color and nationality are also important factors in maternal mortality. In the birth-registration area for 1921 the Negro maternal death rate was 67 per cent higher than the white rate. On the other hand, the rate for foreign-born white mothers was slightly lower than for native white mothers . . . The rate was lowest for mothers born in Russia, and next to lowest for mothers born in Italy. At the other extreme were the rates for mothers born in Ireland, Great Britain, Canada, Hungary and Germany."

**Why Not Government Aid?**

The substance of the bureau's recommendations is that all mothers be provided with "skilled supervision at fore and during childbirth." This implies freedom from the pressure of poverty. Negro mothers, and the mothers in white families living at the poverty line, cannot afford skilled help.

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."

# Urge Compensation for Farmers Up In France

PARIS (By Mail).—The question of the introduction of a law for the compensation of peasant farmers by landowners for improvements effected by them during the period of lease has been discussed in France many years. Such a law is opposed by the landlords, and insisted upon by the farmers. Some economists consider such a law subversive to private property, and they also urge the material difficulties attending with the introduction of such a measure.

However, the measure is practically feasible, since the actual compensation for improvements already exists in the price which a new tenant has to pay after the expiration of the lease, when he has to pay additionel rent to the owner for economic improvements effected by his predecessor upon the farm. In the absence of such a law of compensation the landlord may be tempted to change the tenant at the expiration of the lease, with detrimental effect to the property. Such cases have already taken place.

* * *

**Strike of Peasants.**

PARIS (By Mail).—Eight hundred peasants organised into a dairy syndicate in the town of Mass, who supply milk to the cheese factories, have gone on strike in view of the cutting of prices. The peasants of the adjacent agricultural commune have declared their solidarity with the strikers.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

# PRICE OF WHEAT TO BE LOWER IN 1927—FORECAST

## Department Prepares Farmers for Shock

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7. — The world market situation for wheat next year will not be materially different from the present, with the result that American wheat will remain on a world market basis, the department of agriculture announced today.

The is little indication of any material expansion in acreage outside the United States and the carry over next July is not likely to be large. Barring unusually high yields, such as occurred in 1915 and 1923, over a large part of the wheat area of the world, foreign competition will probably be about on a par with the present year, the department's survey indicated.

**Increase Exports.**

If American farmers carry out their intentions to increase winter wheat 14.4 per cent, as indicated by reports up to Aug. 1, and abandonment and yields are average, a winter wheat crop areand 573,000,000 bushels will be produced, about 9 per cent less than harvested this year. With this average yield next year and an increase in acreage as large as that indicated there would be a surplus for export and additions to carry over of about 200,000,000 bushels. In 1924 exports amounted to 255,000,000 bushels, while last year, when there was a relatively short crop, exports totaled only 92,000,000 bushels.

**Lower Prices.**

"Farmers should not be misled by the relatively high prices received for the 1926 crop, when prices were on a domestic basis," the department warned today. "Under normal conditions they should expect, in 1927, prices more in line with world prices.

"The effect of the present year's larger supply upon prices is already evident in the relationship between prices in the markets in the United States and Liverpool."

The department's experts further said farmers in sections which normally have a large corn acreage should also keep in mind, in making a shift to wheat acreage, that the present unfavorable situation for corn is not likely to be repeated next year.

*A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.*

SEE
*This Cock-Eyed World*
by
Gropper
In the September
**NEW MASSES**
In this same issue
*Diary of the British Strike*
by
Raymond W. Postgate
*The Brass Knuckles Santa Claus*
by
Robert Dunn
25c a copy $2 a year

**UNITED WORKERS' PRESS PICNIC**
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1926, at ROSE HILL PARK
Good Amusements, Sports and Games. Tickets, incl. dancing, 50c
*Leave your lunch home. We will serve a plate lunch and refreshments.*
DIRECTIONS: Take Red Sierra Vista car (Main Street Station), stops at park. BY AUTO, take Mission Road to Huntington Drive, follow Huntington Drive to park.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 6713

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB — Editors — Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.
Advertising rates on application.


## Coming Around to It

Signs are multiplying that a diplomatic accord may be reached between the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the United States in the near future.

That powerful financial and commercial interests in this country are openly and secretly urging recognition is no longer a doubtful matter. Such an important organ of big business as the *New York Journal of Commerce* is conducting a campaign for recognition and several emissaries with credentials from influential quarters in Washington have recently visited Moscow, ostensibly to gase in rapture at the weird architecture of the church of Saint Basil, but really to have a chat with Tchitcherin about the business of getting the two countries on official speaking terms.

Accordbg to news dispatches from Moscow, the Soviet Union is willing to discuss payment of the Kerensky debt, the most of that money was spent by the "orphan" Bahkmeteff, in his efforts to overthrow the Soviet government.

Diplomatic and commercial relations with the United States are necessary to the Soviet Union and American business men stand to make large profits from trade with the workers' republic.

The entire indebtedness of the Soviet Union to the United States, including claims of private concerns, is less than half a billion dollars. When the U. S. S. R. puts in a bill for damages caused by the invasion of Russia by American armed forces under the administration of Woodrow Wilson, the difference between the two bills may be worth considering. It should not be forgotten that this invasion was without congressional sanction, illegal even under the elastic rules of international usage and an attack on a country then in friendly relations with the United States.

Sooner or later the American government must recognize the Soviet Union. It is the most stable government in Europe. Even the most optimistic of the "emigres" have given up hope of overthrowing the rule of the workers and peasants. This is a bitter pill to swallow for international capitalism, but business is business. So the American capitalists will grasp the hand of the "bloody Bolshevik" even as the British capitalists did when the latter came to the conclusion such a policy was more profitable than financing counter-revolutions and paying spies to blow up bridges and wreck plants in Russia.

The state department has often declared that the chief obstacle in the way of an accord with the U. S. S. R. was a recognition by the latter of its indebtedness to the United States. This indebtedness is a mere bagatelle compared to what France owes the United States government, yet the American ambassador to Paris has not been recalled. The real obstacle to recognition never was a disinclination of the Soviet government to take a realistic view of the debt question, but the opposition of certain American interests that the administration dared not oppose.

It appears now that the forces favoring recognition are strong enough to force the administration to give serious consideration to their demands.

That such a development is considered probable in the near future is still another sign of the growing power and stability of the Soviet Union.

## The Colonel is Clean!

The republican state campaign committee of Illinois will support Col. Frank L. Smith for the United States senatorship, despite his besmirching with the slush funds distributed by Samuel Insull, Ira Copley, Studebaker, public utility magnates and other interests who were benefited by Smith's benevolent action as chairman of the Illinois commerce commission.

This polluted candidate will be supported in the elections by the G. O. P. machine against the somewhat less polluted George E. Brennan, democrat. But Brennan is less polluted, not because his political morality is higher than Smith's, but for the simple reason that it was not necessary for Insull to expend as much money on Brennan's primary fight as he spent in putting Smith over. Insull turned two hundred thousand iron men loose in behalf of Smith and only fifteen thousand for Brennan. Both won and no matter which of the two is elected Insull will be the victor.

THE DAILY WORKER would be as strongly opposed to those two errand boys of capitalism as it is now if they never had received a penny in campaign contributions from the big utility men. All capitalist candidates serve the interests of capitalism as a whole. Against the true interests of the working class they are united. Sometimes the capitalists quarrel over spoils and they subsidize their favorite politicians to do their fighting.

Certain interests in Illinois politics prefer **Frank L. Smith.** Others prefer Brennan. Insull is big and wealthy enough to purchase both, so he can now sit back and let the voters amuse themselves.

The workers, still influenced by reactionary leadership, are participating in the election shell game presided over by the capitalists. One set of labor leaders support Frank L. Smith, tho covered with slush. Another group are behind Brennan. Whichever of the two wins the workers will lose.

Owing to the alliance between the reactionary labor leaders and the capitalist politicians the workers of Illinois will not fight a congressional campaign this year under the banner of a united labor ticket. The Workers (Communist) Party has urged a united front of all working-class organizations in the congressional elections, but it was a voice crying in the wilderness as far as the leaders of other groups are concerned. Therefore, the Workers (Communist) Party has entered the campaign under its own banner and nominated J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, as the standard bearer of the interests of the working class against the two puppets of Samuel Insull and capitalism, Brennan and Smith.

Valentino's estate was stripped to the bone when he died, bnt a few days of pitiless publicity sent hundreds of thousands of movie fans to see him again on the screen. It is reported that half a million dollars will go into the safes of hisrelatives as a result of this curiosity. The art of publicity is great.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

# British Leaders Endanger the Coal Miners' Strike

**The Anglo-Russian Committee for world trade union unity recently met in Paris. Because of the attitude of the British delegates, nothing was accomplished to aid the British miners, tho the Soviet delegates had proposed relief to the miners be the work of the conference. The following is the resolution of the plenum of the Central Council of the Soviet Labor Unions on the Conference, adopted after the report of Andrayev, chairman of the Soviet delegation:**

* * *

AFTER hearing the report upon the conference of the Anglo-Russian committee in Paris and upon the work of the delegation of the Central Council of Soviet Labor Unions, the plenum of the Central Council of Soviet Labor Unions ratifies the actions of the delegation during the conference.

The plenum pointed ont that the British delegation to the Paris conference took up an attitude contrary to the interests of the broad masses of the British miners. The chief question is that of supporting the heroic struggle of the British miners. The striking miners, their wives and children, are suffering the greatest need and privations. All the forces of the bourgeoisie—the government, the mine owners, the police, strikebreakers, and espionage organizations—are directed against the miners.

THE hypocritical "friends" are attempting to cripple the will to struggle of the miners and to spread defeatism in their ranks in order to force them to surrender. The miners are in great need and it is the duty of every honest supporter of the worker's cause to regard the support of the miners as the chief task.

It is for this reason that the central council took the initiative in calling together the Anglo-Russian committee and proposed the question of support for the British miners as the one and only point on the agenda, a support which would oppose the insolent attacks of capitalism not only in words but also in deed.

THE Soviet Labor Unions have done everything within their power to this end. They considered it necessary to increase the amount of support, and to enlarge the campaign to include the whole international proletariat. "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

But altho the privations of the miners have become very great, and the attacks of the bourgeoisie have become particularly sharp, the

**British delegation refused to discuss the question of supporting the miners.**

The central council regards this attitude as wrong both in substance and in form.

FORMALLY, this attitude is wrong because the answering telegram of the general council of the British Trade Union Congress accepting the offer of a conference made no protest against the agenda proposed by the Soviet labor unions which contained only one point, the question of supporting the miners.

In substance this attitude of the British delegation is the continuation of that policy of capitulation and sabotage pursued by the leaders of the general council during the general strike which damaged the working class movement and above all the interests of the miners severely.

THE plenum of the central council wishes to place the fact on record that thru this attitude the British delegation must take the responsibility for any lack of sufficient support for the miners.

The plenum is of the opinion that the demand which the British delegates placed before the Soviet delegates calling for the withdrawal of the declaration of the central council of the Soviet labour unions in connection with the British general strike is more than unfounded.

The central council sees no reason to alter its analysis of the British events and the role played by the general council and its present leaders in it. Particularly as not only the history of the strike, but also the attitude of the British delegation at the Paris conference fully corroborates the basic contentions of this declaration.

The plenum wishes to place the fact on record that the refusal of the British delegation to discuss the question of support for the British miners and its covering of this refusal by the demand for the withdrawal of the declaration of the central council of Soviet labor unions is in fact a step towards the breaking up of the Anglo-Russian committee and an attempt to make the international campaign of assistance for the British miners impossible.

Altho the working masses of Great Britain and other countries are closing in more and more round the banner of unity, altho the possibilities of activity for the Anglo-Russian committee are becoming ever greater and altho the working masses are regarding the Anglo-Russian committee with ever more sympathy, nevertheless the leaders of the British trade unions have taken the responsibility for the first step towards breaking up the committee.

THE plenum declares that the responsibility for this step rests absolutely and completely on the shoulders of the British delegation in the Anglo-Russian committee.

The plenum is of the opinion that it is the duty of the Soviet labor unions despite the attitude of the British delegation to prosecute the idea of the unity of the trade union movement with all the means at its disposal. For the Soviet labor unions the Anglo-Russian committee is not a block of leaders, but the embodiment of the friendship and solidarity between the working masses of Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

THEREFORE the central council of the Soviet Labor unions in the conviction that the maintenance of the Anglo-Russian committee is necessary in the interests of the international proletariat, will continue to demand from the Anglo-Russian committee an active support of the workers against the capitalists, a support not in words but in deeds. This is the only honest, working class policy.

The plenum is of the opinion that it is the duty of the Anglo-Russian committee to use all the means of its power to support the miners. The plenum considers a refusal of this support to be tantamount to an indirect support of the capitalists and all class enemies of the proletariat.

THE plenum stresses the necessity for a complete freedom of mutual criticism inside the Anglo-Russian committee. The central council of Soviet labor unions as an organization of the victorious proletariat of the Soviet Union has had immense experiences of the class struggle and its labor unions have conducted victorious general strikes against the enemy more than once. It will not keep silent when the incorrect policy of the leaders of the central council demages the cause of the working class struggle.

The central council makes not the least demand to be allowed to "interfere in internal matters." It wishes to assist the British proletariat both materially and ideologically.

THE central council observes with indignation the strikebreaking attitude of the Amsterdam international and the leaders of the International Miners' Federation and the other international organizations who for the sake of the bourgeoisie have refused deplorably to support the heroic British workers.

The plenum of the central council considers it necessary to continue the energetic campaign of assistance for the British miners.

# FASCIST RULE IN ITALY IS SHOWN VICTIM OF INTERNAL STRIFE

(Continued from page 1)

to an end, Farinacci was superfluous and was removed.

Altho the censorship prevents any discussion and any explanation of this matter, the Farinacci affair is causing the government much worry. There have been conflicts between fascists in various Italian towns, in Turin, in Genoa and other places. Thus, in Savona, the opposition succeeded in taking possession of the town hall, the sub-prefecture and the premises of the fascist party and the fascist trade unions. The plot was suppressed in time by the police, the carabinieri and the militia.

In Naples also, there were serious encounters between the official fascists and those of the opposition in consequence of the death of Captain Padovani who had been excluded from the party and who died under peculiar circumstances. It is further a telling fact that Farinacci was called upon by the prefect of Milan to leave without delay that town, in which he had come together with his friends. In Trieste also there were a number of sharp conflicts between the public forces and fascists, which even led to shots being fired in the streets of the town.

### Fascists Grab Funds.

The chief scandal, however, was caused by the fascist press and by the authorities in connection with the collapse of the Agrarian Bank of Parma.

In this collapse, some of Farinacci's friends from Cremona, a town in the neighborhood of Parma, were involved. The responsible director of the bank was Count Lusignani, one of the most famous businessmen, who had only recently declared himself a fascist and had understood how to procure the friendship and protection of Farinacci in spite of the most violent opposition of a section of the fascists of Parma.

### Merely an Incident.

The breakdown of the bank in itself is of no special importance. It was merely a case of several millions which were squandered by a few financiers and political businessmen, that is to say of an event, which is by no means anything peculiar under the fascist regime. Farinacci's opponents however seized the opportunity and embarked on a violent campaign of agitation. Matters were brought to light which otherwise might have been left in the dark. Among other things, Farinacci's friends were accused of having embezzled money of a charitable institution in Cremona, and Farinacci himself was accused of having pocketed money for his paper "Il regime fascist." (The Fascist Rule.) The methods were revealed by which he extorted subscriptions and assignments of money from the agrarians of Cremona according to the amount of their possessions. Altho Farinacci's opponents work on the same lines, all this was dragged into the light of day in order to injure Farinacci. The money affairs of a certain Max Bondi and a certain Cupini are connected with this matter; the financial collapse of the latter was a breakdown in grand style, in which Deputy Balbo, one of Farinacci's intimate friends, played a disgraceful part.

### Struggle Developed.

At the same time another struggle developed between the leaders of the fascist corporations (trade unions) and the leaders of the association for industry and agriculture. The new trade union law and still more its regulations, make the unions absolutely dependent on the political authorities and rob them of all autonomy and all freedom of action, whilst in reality the associations of employers retain the greatest freedom of action. The leaders of the corporations tried to offer resistance, either to satisfy the masses to some extent or to pacify their discontent or to do justice to their natural desire to defend their own power. Consequently there were some lively discussions in the bosom of the great council; Deputy Rossoni, general secretary of the corporations, talked in threatening language, whilst in private conversation he did not even hesitate to make some very cutting remarks about the Duce and some of his chief collaborators. Another leader of the fascist unions even dared to speak openly of a general strike! It is a matter of course that the landowners and the industrialists met with success all along the line.

### Points of Dissension.

The last great point of discussion was the question as to whether the (proletarian), tenant farmers should belong to the association of the landowners or of the agricultural workers. In reality, a political problem is in this case concealed under the mantle of a legal problem, because, as a matter of fact, the agrarians wish to prevent any alliance between the tenant farmers and the agricultural workers by forcing the former into the organizations in which they themselves are of course masters. Article 5 of the trade union regulations had already decided the question according to the will of the landowners. The fascist trade unionists succeeded in bringing the matter up again for discussion. It is however very doubtful whether they will attain their end.

### Increasing Discontent.

The struggles to which we have referred are in reality extremely important, because they are symptoms of rapidly increasing discontent among the masses of the petty bourgeoisie with the oligarchic and plutocratic rulers who are now completely and openly in control of the government and of fascism. They are symptoms of deep clefts between the center and the periphery.

The central power is today, in the hands of the masters

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 202. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

# CHINESE SMASH IMPERIALIST FOES

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE following editorial excerpt reads as if written by Arthur Brisbane. The index finger of circumstantial evidence points to Arthur. Firstly, because the article is stupid, and secondly because it appears in a Hearst paper. Of course, there may be readers who will say it is presumption on the part of a DAILY WORKER editorial writer to jump on a gentleman who gets over $100,000 a year for his daily column. But if radicals were not presumptive how could they exist? Now let's go on with the story as the diary of "Peaches" Browning says.

THIS is the hunk: "It pays to be prepared, Uncle Sam, take notice. Switzerland has always been ready. Therefore in the great war fighting nations kept away from Swiss territory. Every Swiss is trained as a fighter and has his weapons in order. Because the Swiss were prepared before the war, Switzerland is rich now and able to lend sixty million real francs, twelve million dollars of our gold money, to France."

THERE is so much imbecility packed into those few lines that it is almost beyond human ingenuity to select the exact spot to land the first crack on. Switzerland was not attacked, because every Swiss keeps his catapult in order but because Switzerland had nothing worth stealing or grabbing. Anybody can see the Alps who has the money and a fairly respectable heart. The Swiss are as safe from invasion as the Esquimaux unless somebody discovers oil in the Alps. And then, France, the beneficiary of Swiss wealth, was armed to the teeth in 1914. So was Germany. One won, the other lost. In fact, both lost. But America that was not ready for war won the war at the expense of those that were ready.

IF we could leave Valentino and the chiropractors alone this column would be in a fair way to stand in the good graces of a considerable number of readers. We have the chiros glaring for breath, but the Valentino fans show no sign of surrender. "Mary Jane," from Charley Dawes' home town, pulled off a dirty trick when she lamped this writer with the editor of the Chicago Tribune, on the ground that both hated Rudy's powder puff. Well, everything is fair in journalism. Suffice it to say that "Mary Jane" stands almost alone in her adoration of Valentino as far as we can gather from The DAILY WORKER readers who have enough energy to drop us a postal card. Nevertheless, she wields a wicked Waterman.

THERE is nothing that I can think of more conducive to mirth than the labor day pronouncements of the labor fakers, unless it be the congratulations showered by defeated candidates on their successful rivals in hotly-contested elections. Most of the labor leaders, whose inanities are given space in the capitalist press gloat over imaginary victories and call attention to some obvious flaw in the present social order which, if properly pruned would make things ideal. Having said those things and having proven to the capitalist class that they are worth their wages, the labor fakers resume their favorite indoor and outdoor sports of haggling with the employers over the price of their shame.

THE Federated Press notes that the labor papers, with one exception, did not comment on the Farrington sell-out. Of course, the radical press jumped at the chance. And as usual the radicals were violent and denunciatory. This is a vice that radicals are usually addicted to. They insist on calling a spade a spade, much to the disgust of liberals who are always hoping for the best—from the conservatives. On this Farrington matter. Just two years ago The DAILY WORKER ran a series of articles on Farrington's record in the miners' union. Some people thought the mine leader was charged with too much.

(Continued on page 2.)

## MUSICIANS MAY CALL NATIONAL STRIKE IN SUPPORT OF CHICAGO

While the condition of the strike of 3,000 musicians in Chicago remained unchanged with no sign of a settlement late Wednesday afternoon, John C. Gamble, vice-president of the Musicians' International Union, here to assist the local officers in the conduct of the strike scouted the possibility of a national strike of musicians in which stage hands, movie operators and other theatrical unions might join.

Gamble arrived here Wednesday morning and immediately went into conference with James C. Petrillo, president of the Chi-

(Continued on page 6)

## Strike-Breaking Coal from America Is the Biggest Obstacle to the British Coal Miners' Strike

BRITISH MINER: "Must I loosen this excellent grip of mine on this damned coal baron only because that American brother of mine bombards me with scab coal?

## Blaine Beats Cal's Man in Wisconsin by Slim Margin

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 8.—Senator Irvin Lenroot, pre-world court and stalwart Coolidge supporter, became a cropper in last Tuesday's primary contest when Governor John J. Blaine won the G. O. P. senatorial nomination on an anti-world court and wet platform. Lenroot is officially dry, but he offered to do his best to get bear for those who liked the stuff.

The Blaine was victorious, Lenroot gave him a closer run than most people expected. Predictions are being made that the LaFollette family machine is doomed for the scrap-heap be-

(Continued on page 6)

## BRITISH TRADE UNION LEADER APES A. F. OF L.

### *Apologizes for Strike; Asks Collaboration*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 8. — Arthur Pugh, president of the British Trade Union Congress, at its opening session again exemplified the character of the General Council that betrayed the general strike of last May, when in his leading address, he upheld the point of view that the general strike was "industrial and not political," renouncing thereby the struggle for power by the workers.

**Collaboration The Result.**

Logically extending this refusal to recognize the final and of the class struggle, Pugh made a bid for class collaboration in harmony with the so-called "new wage policy" of the American Federation of Labor, in the form of a request of a "scientific wage" policy for generally acceptable principles of division of the products of industry among those who have a claim upon it."

It was apparent that Pugh's speech to the 700 delegates was far more apologetic toward the capitalist class for calling the general strike than toward labor for betraying it when it was on the point of success. He only hinted that the principle of a general strike had not been renounced. In part, his speech was as follows:

**Apology To Capitalism.**

"It will be fatal to the future welfare of the country and destructive of all hopes of peaceable progress if that great and spontaneous demonstration of working class solidarity, so generous in its readiness to run risks and make sacrifices, is regarded as the outcome of a sort of avil conspiracy of a few agitators at Eccleston Square (the London labor headquarters during the great strike). It has been misinterpreted and nothing can be more dangerous than to proceed upon an assumption so false and perverse.

"Given the set of circumstances as they existed on May 1, a stoppage of a national character was inevitable. The choice lay between action by a controlled and disciplined body or industrial chaos and disorder.

**"Purely Industrial."**

"The supreme lesson of the national strike is the clear evidence it adduced that the trade union movement retains its belief in the essential rightness of democratic methods. It was not the unions but the government which endeavored to convert the industrial struggle into a political conflict. When the unions combined their forces last May they were not invoking any new principle of industrial action but simply asserting more effectively on a larger scale the traditional, trade union right not to accept dictated terms of employment, whether from employers or the government."

**Big Far Class Collaboration.**

Referring to the future policy of the trade union movement Mr. Pugh continued:

"A scientific wage policy for the unions requires to be brought out in relation to some generally acceptable principles for determining division of the product of industry among those who have a claim upon it. This is especially necessary in regard to nationalized industries. Has not the time arrived for us to consider how we can apply the principle of a living wage or basic wage correlated to the index of national production and aiming at an equitable distribution of spending power in relation to family needs and the cost of living?

"An inquiry along these lines seem to me to be an indispensable preliminary to any claim we may make for the establishment of a legal minimum of wages adjusted to human needs."

The natural result of recognizing that the capitalist "has a claim" is to

(Continued on page 6)

## Cantonese Whip Wu Pei-fu, Rout British Marines

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, Sept. 8.—The situation in the fight of the Chinese for national liberation from foreign imperialists has developed two outstanding features, the sweeping victories of the Cantonese liberation armies in central China, and the intervention of Great Britain, which evidently intends to wage open war upon the Cantonese.

After marching northward from Canton thru Hunan province, gaining support as they marched, the Cantonese have engaged the forces of the imperialist puppet, Wu Pei-fu, all along the central valley of the Yangtze river, captured Wuchang on the south bank, crossed the river and carried the arsenal at Hanyang and then captured Hankow, known as the "Pittsburgh of China," which lies on the north bank of the Yangtze in the province of Hupeh.

**Hareic Fighting.**

The advance of the Cantonese has been marked with fine strategy and heroic fighting. It has met with success against the resistance of the combined forces of the reactionary Wu Pei-fu and foreign imperialist forces, the latter acting under the claim of "protecting" their interests.

Reports are that sixty British marines which landed at Hankow from the British cruiser Carlisle, when they attacked the Cantonese in an effort to stop the advance against Wu Pei-fu, were driven off by the Cantonese with heavy losses.

**Battle For Hankow.**

The battle for Hankow was bloody and desperate, an estimate of 20,000 killed being reported. All observers agree that the Cantonese fought with great heroism. This and wholesale desertions of Wu's troops and many of his generals accounts for their successes.

At Wuchang artillery was used at close range. The Cantonese, after capturing it, crossed the river and opened a hot artillery fire upon the fortified hill guarding the arsenal at Hanyang. Then they followed this up with a heroic frontal assault on the fort and captured it, the arsenal and iron works. Other forces then began the attack on Hankow.

**Soldiers Desert Wu.**

The armies of Wu Pei-fu are dissolving before the victorious Cantonese or going over to the Canton forces. All Wu generals except Wu himself, favored surrendering the Hanyang arsenal to the Cantonese.

It should be remembered that the armies of both Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin are formed upon the feudal principle, each subordinate general contracting an alliance for cash with the higher command. The private soldiers owing no allegiance to the higher command, but to their particular commander. These lesser generals are evidently falling away from Wu Pei-fu, either from their soldiers being won over to the nationalist cause or from a conviction that it is best to fight on the side of the winning Cantonese.

**Whip The British.**

One of these generals of Wu Pei-fu, General Yang-sen, has clashed with British naval forces far up the Yangtze in the province of Szechuen, and beaten two British gunboats and an armed British merchant ship in a battle at Wanhsien, 400 miles west of Hankow and 200 miles further inland than the Yangtze is navigable for anything but gunboats of light craft. From this incident the British are advocating British intervention on a large scale, undoubtedly to try to crush Canton.

The clash at Wanhsien occurred when the British steamer Wan Liu

(Continued on page 2.)

## Washington Hears Its Friend Wu Is Having Bad Luck with China

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—General Wu Pei Fu, leader of the central Chinese army, is determined to continue his war with the Cantonese, but his chief officers are discussing peace terms, according to a dispatch to the state department today.

The fall of the Hanyang arsenal, one of Hankow's chief defenses, placed the city at the mercy of the Cantonese and spelled Wu's doom, the dispatch indicated.

**Three Prisoners Escape.**

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 8.—Three prisoners, one a murder suspect and the other two undar reformatory sentences, escaped from the Wayne county jail early today after prying loose the steel bars over a small window.

*Send The DAILY WORKER to one month to your shopmate.*

## SOVIET UNION WARNS CHANG ATTACKS UPON RAILWAY MUST CEASE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 8.—Foreign Minister Tchitcharin has dispatched a note to the Chinese legation demanding that Marshal Chang Tso-Lin, the Manchurian commandar, cease his aggressions against the Chinese Eastern railroad.

This is the second time in the past few months that the Soviet government has found reason to complain of thsss aggressions.

M. Tchitcharin's nota daclares that Chang Tso Lin has attempted to seize the Eastern railroads and steamships and has threatened to close Soviet schools.

M. Tchitcherin's note declares China has grossly violated the treaty with Russia in a manner which is, "unqualifiedly intolerable." He points out that the Chinese govarnment has cractd serious difficulties for future relations and concludes by stating that the Soviet expects a spendy reply from China indicating that urgent measures have been taken to correct the situation.

The Soviet press interprets the Chinsas situation as most serious.

"If the storm breaks in Manchuria it will certainly involve other countries," said investa. "The workers of the world will face a terrible danger of war."

## CENTRAL CHINA VICTORY AID TO CHINESE LABOR

### Canton Government a Friend of Unionism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—(FP)—Collapse of the power of Marshal Wu Pei-Fu in central China under pressure from the armies of the nationalist government at Canton, which has always been friendly to labor, has again turned the attention of labor leaders thruout the world to the Chinase situatinn.

The Canton government was established by the late Sun Yat Sen, who studied the European and American labor movements and who attempted to begin the emancipation of the Chinese working class when he established the first Chinese republic. Since the Russian revolution it has been on friendly terms with Moscow, under the policy established by Dr. Sun and maintained by his successors.

During the past 16 months the Canton labor organizations have conducted an effective boycott, amounting to a blockade, against British commerce at Canton, Hongkong and other ports of southern China. This boycott is due to the massacre of peaceful strikers by British police at Hongkong. It has cost British trade hundreds of millions of dollars.

**U. S. Has Same Policy.**

American policy in China has supported British and Japanese policy in favoring the reactionary military chiefs, Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-Fu, against the progressive and radical forces of the Canton government on the one hand and the people's army of Marshal Feng in the northwest.

Now that the reactionaries are losing ground, trade union leaders in China who have been persecuted during the past six months are expected to resume their activity. The triumph of the progressive armies seems likely to usher in a period when millions of Chinese will enroll in a permanent trade union movement.

## JOHN L. LEWIS TOOL SOLD OUT TO OPERATORS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 8.—Echoes of the Frank Farrington scandal were heard in Ohio when the executive board of District 6, U. M. W. A., unseated President Robert Marshall of the important Hocking Valley sub-district for alleged corruption by an operator. His vice-president was also removed. They had the interests of 11,000 miners in their hands. Both were supported by President Lewis.

Several months ago the pro-Lewis president of the Bellaire sub-district, the most important in Ohio, with 17,000 miners, was removed on similar charges. A president of the Ohio miners' union was removed from office a few years ago for alleged corruption.

**Tumulty Status Position.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 8.—Declaring himself in favor of nationalization of the coal industry, for a labor party and for the organization of the unorganized, Joseph Tumulty, militant pro-

(Continued on page 5)

## COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO GREETS SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF W. P.

The Workers' (Communist) Party of America has been complimented on the Seventh Anniversary of its founding in a telegram just received by the national office from the Mexican Communist Party. The message reads as follows:

Greetings on the Seventh Anniversary of the vanguard of the American Proletariat—the Workers (Communist) Party.

Communist Party of Mexico.

## DETROIT LABOR BEHIND PASSAIC STRIKE RELIEF

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 8.—Detroit labor is giving its full support to the campaign under way locally to raise funds to aid the Passaic textile strikers. The Detroit Federation of Labor has given its full endorsement to the drive and its officials are assisting in the work.

**Four New Unions.**

At the last conference for Passaic relief four new unions affiliated bringing the total up to 19 in addition to 16 other organizations and the Federation. The new affiliations are Street Carmen's Local 26, Metal Polishers' Local 1, Moulders' Local 453 and Carpenters' Local 420.

**Big Tag Day.**

A big tag day is planned for Saturday, Sept. 11 to occur in the downtown district. Three stations have been established from which the tagging will be directed. They are: Station 1, 55 Adelaide St., office of the Painters' District Council; Station 2, 1947 Grand River Ave., office of International Labor Defense; Station 3, 1135 Cadillac Sq., office of the Street Carmen's Union.

## TERRIBLE TURK LOOKS TERRIBLE TO JOHN BULL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Sept. 8. — With Turkey knocking at the door of the league of nations, the spectra of Soviet Russia is looming once more at Geneva.

Thru Munir Bay, its representative at Berne, Turkey has indicated at several capitals its desire to join the league, provided it receives assurance of a seat in the council.

Great Britain, thru diplomatic channels, has informed Turkey that an essential preliminary condition to her acceptance by the league is the revision of the Russo-Turkish treaty, particularly the neutrality clause, which provides that Turkey remain neutral if Russia becomes involved in war.

Great Britain contends that this clause violates the league covenant, inasmuch as if Russia should attack a member of the league, Turkey, as all other members, would be obligated to take measures against Russia.

The question of Germany's admission will not come before the assembly formally before tomorrow, it is believed.

## ALEXANDRA KOLLONTAI IS APPOINTED SOVIET UNION MINISTER TO MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 8.—Mme. Alexandra Kollontai, one of the leaders of the Russian revolution, has been named minister to Mexico, succeeding Stanislaus Pastkowsky. She will be the first woman diplomat ever accredited to Mexico.

Ambassador Pastkowsky is leaving immediately for Russia and his successor will arrive in October.

M. Pastkowski recently attracted rather wide attention when he delivered a speech here attacking the United States and declaring that Latin-American progress would be furthered best when Latin-America had freed itself from the influences of the "colossus of the north."

Mme. Kollontai formerly was the representative of the Soviet Union government in Norway.

## Mill Town Stirred by Strike War

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANVILLE, R. I., Sept. 8.—"The Manville-Jenckes company today, as in 1922, is demonstrating its power over the authorities in Rhode Island," says Thomas F. MaMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, when informed of the warlike attacks on unarmed strikers by the state troopers and the illegal sending in of national guardsmen.

State, military, police and labor officials are in conference sifting the evidence as to who was responsible for the indiscriminate and wanton firing upon thickly-packed crowds by the state troopers. Also, as to who called out the militia, when Governor Pothier asserts he did not, and their call by anyone else was illegal.

When first approached, Governor Pothier declared:

"I do not know who ordered out the national guard. I cannot say whether I am ready to authorize its being used until I investigate the situation." A few hours later, however, the governor said the troops would remain.

This is the fifth time in 25 years that the militia has been called out in strikes. The first was in the Pawtucket trolley strike in 1902; the second in May 1920, at Bristol, in the strike at the India Rubber company's plant; the third was in February

(Continued on page 4)

# PROFITS IN SCAB COAL FROM AMERICA

## 3,000,000 Tons a Week From West Virginia

By GORDON CASCADEN
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 6.—Children of British miners are starving because their daddies are striking against longer hours. But American capitalists are perfectly happy. They have good reason.

Coal companies suffering from overproduction and railroads with stocks tumbling are now paying large dividends as a result of large shipments of coal to break the British miners' strike. Business men generally are getting increased profits.

### Scab Coal Boom.

R. G. Dun and company, nationally known authority on business conditions, in discussing Baltimore trade conditions, predicts that the turnover for the latter half of 1926 will exceed the record established by the corresponding 1925 period.

Norfolk and Newport News business reports are even more optimistic. They prove that all previous records for booms in that community have been broken.

The shipment of coal to crush the British mining communities is the reason for all this "prosperity."

### Crocodile Tears.

Yet the shipment of this coal to crush the British mining communities is responsible for the shedding, by the Baltimore Sun, of these "crocodile tears":

"Most Americans, regardless of whether they are employers or employed, will think first of the suffering in the British mining districts and second of where the deeply involved responsibility for that suffering is located."

This virtuous morning newspaper has not yet started a campaign to raise funds to which employers making money out of the "suffering in the British mining districts" might contribute "conscience money."

Baltimore business men, with railroad and coal mine shareholders, might top the list.

### One Month Beats All Last Year.

Coal exports from here last month, according to financial reports, reached a "surprising total." In that one month they were higher than the total of all the shipments during the twelve months of 1925.

This country, at all times, sends considerable coal to other countries.

But in 1925 the total of American coal exports to Great Britain were less than 2,000 tons. In the first month of the British strike, Baltimore shipped more than ten times that quantity to British ports. The total shipments of coal from the United States to Britain reached 465,000, while, according to a conservative figure, they rose to 1,354,000 tons during July.

### A Vulture Speaks.

The coal business with Britain is now so extensive that J. G. Bradley, president of the West Virginia Coal Association and past president of the National Coal Association, made a special trip to that country. He has just returned, according to a New York newspaper, "from a six-weeks stay in England, where he observed the coal situation and obtained first-hand information regarding it from distinguished sources.

"The force of public opinion," according to him, "is largely out of sympathy with the miners." He points with pride to the American method of conducting mine strikes, in separate districts, one at a time, instead of on a national scale like that in Britain.

While Bradley talks about the situation overseas, former United States Senator Clarence W. Watson, head of the Consolidated Coal company of Elkins, West Virginia, "predicts a steady increase in the volume of orders during the next month or so."

### Scab Coal Company Prospers.

The Consolidation company is the largest producer of soft coal in the United States. It has reserves sufficient for 200 years with production at the average rate of 10,840,000 tons a year.

Watson and other coal heroes are mightily pleased at the outlook, for coal prices are also rising.

At this time of the year there is comparatively light demand for coal. But coal production in Northern West Virginia reached its peak for the year during the first week of August.

It was thought that would end the rise. But each succeeding week has seen a breaking of the previous week's record.

### 3,000,000 Tons a Week.

More than 3,250 railroad cars were produced in that one section of West Virginia in a single day, or at the rate of 600,000 tons a week. This brings the total output of West Virginia mines, in conjunction with the output of fields in West Virginia mines up to a mark not far short of 3,000,000 tons a week.

Many companies have actually been sold up during August. Very little free tonnage is available. Prices are higher than two months ago and they are rising.

# SCAB COAL SHIPS BY THE SCORE LEAVING U. S. PORTS TO BREAK THE STRIKE OF BRITISH MINERS

By GORDON CASCADEN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 6.—Many ships, every day are leaving Norfolk and Newport News, twin ports of Hampton Roads, and Baltimore, with their hatches filled and their decks piled high with American coal to break the British miners' strike.

Many of these steamers clear for Queenstown, Ireland, where they get orders to proceed to English, Scotch, Welsh or other Irish ports.

### NORFOLK SAILINGS.

Among the boats carrying coal cargoes from here within five days are:

Steamship Penhill (British), for United Kingdom with cargo of coal.
S. S. Darien (British), for United Kingdom, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Hog Island (United States), for Genoa, Italy, and Marseilles, France, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Terrhead (British), for United Kingdom with cargo of coal.
S. S. Cadore (Italian), for Italy, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Wootton (British), for United Kingdom, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Thorton (British), for Avonmouth, England, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Agios Adonais (Greek), for United Kingdom, with cargo of coal.

### UNDER ALL FLAGS.

S. S. Elhaton (British), for United Kingdom, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Johannes Maersk (Danish), for Nuevitas, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Scotland Maru (Japanese), for Queenstown, Ireland, for orders, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Adolfa (German), for Antwerp, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Gangsdale (British), for Lands End, England, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Maisonrouge (Belgian), for United Kingdom, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Semnopa (British), for United Kingdom, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Ada O (Italian), for Genoa, Italy, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Gigio (British), for United Kingdam, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Tregarne (British), for United Kingdom, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Beardara (British), for United Kingdom, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Savannah (British), for United Kingdom, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Weather (British), for United Kingdom, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Vadoraq (Italian), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal.

### ALMOST ALL FOR ENGLAND.

S. S. Sheland I. (Norwegian), far Port of Spain, Trinidad, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Kinai Maru (Japanese), for Hamburg, Germany, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Marstenen (Norwegian), for St. John, N. B., for orders, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Romace (British), for Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Professor (British), for England, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Joa Negna (French), far Dieppe, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Trahorberg (British), far Santoos, Brazil, with cargo of coal.

### TO HOLD BRITISH MARKET.

S. S. Penelvar (British), for Pernambuco, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Melmare Head (British), for Puerta la Plata, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Benguela (British), for Las Palmas, Cuba, for orders, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Scoresby (British), for Rivac Piatte, South Amerioe, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Nord Amerioka (Danish), for Cube, with cargo of coal.

### BALTIMORE SHIPPING.

Here are boats leaving Baltimore with coal cargoes during the same five days:

S. S. Medmenham (British), for Dublin, Ireland, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Siberian Prince (British), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Lady Astley (British), for Swansea, Wales, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Leeroum (Dutch), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Angle Peruvien (British), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal.

### "FOR ORDERS."

S. S. Nirva (Italian), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Lingfield (British), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Admiral Hastings (British), for Port Said, Suez, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Iaaga (Italian), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Kassala (British), for Rio Janeiro, Brazil, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Reedpool (British), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Euphobie (British), for Belfast, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Corinthie (British), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal.

### WHAT IS AMSTERDAM UNION DOING?

S. S. Sirrah (Dutch), for Birkenhead, England, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Norefjord (Norwegian), for Oslo, Norway, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Seapoel (British), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Manchester Commerce (British), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Commercial Pathfinder (British), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal.

### UNENDING AND SHAMEFUL.

S. S. Alaska (French), for Havre, France, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Epsom (British), for Alexandria, Egypt, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Leuvain (Belgian), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Penwego (British), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal.
S. S. San Guiseppe (Italian), for Venice, Italy, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Buckleigh (British), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Beta (Italian), for Cartagana, Italy, with cargo of coal.
S. S. Sydfold (Norwegian), for Havana, with cargo of coal.

## Chinese Smash Imperialist Foes

(Continued from page 1)

sunk two small boats of troops of General Yang-sen. The troops seized two ships of the same company to hold them for compensation. When the British sent their gunboats, the Cockchafer and the Widgeen, and a converted merchant vessel the Kiawe, loaded with marines, to rescue the ships, the Chinese repulsed them with heavy losses not yet reported in detail. Because of shallowness of the Yangtze at this point, the British are unable to send larger war vessels further west than Ichang.

### British Atrocity.

It is reported that in the battle the British shelled the city of Wanhsien, which has a population of 150,000, without regard for the non-combatant women and children and the civilians generally, who had taken no part in the action of the troops.

British and French marines have landed at Hankew in the center of the conflict and are barricading with barbed wire and other material the British and French concessions and the Hankow bund. All communication has been cut off between the native and foreign settlements.

### Guard Shanghai.

At Shanghai, so strong has been the enthusiasm among the Chinese at the advance of the Cantonese, the foreign imperialists have taken alarm and have called out 2,000 foreign volunteers to suppress any sign of revolt among the Chinese workers and students.

• • •

### Canton Warns British.

HONGKONG, Sept. 8. — In reply to the British aggression against the Chinese at Shameen in the Canton foreign settlement, where the British arbitrarily declared that all strike pickets would be "treated as pirates," the Canton government has written the British consul general demanding the immediate withdrawal of British marines from the jetties, which are Chinese property, the cessation of British interference with river traffic and a retirement of British gunboats to their usual anchorage.

The British had previously taken up a position openly hostile and arrested the Chinese strike pickets for "piracy," brought their gunboats up to the wharf covering the bund and occupied the jetties with marines. This action of the British is supposed to be the result of a policy to open active war to overthrow the Canton government. Hostilities may break into the open at any hour.

The Cantonese armies which have taken Hankow, have warned General Sun Chuan-fang, who occupies Shanghai and some of the lower Yangtze valley, to withdraw his troops from Chingsi province into Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces or the Cantonese will attack them. Sun has so far been able to get his troops to fight the Cantonese, altho he is an ally of Wu Pei-fu.

# MILL TOWN STIRRED BY STRIKE WAR

## Constabulary Charged With Brutality

(Continued from page 1)

1922, in the textile strike in the Pawtucket valley, the fourth time was also in 1922, during September, to a street car strike.

The list of wounded in the night of battle, not number eight, besides those suffering from tear gas bombs thrown by the state troopers and deputies. Many of these gassed victims are women, girls and boys, who were in or near the scene when the state police began hurling the poison gas over the throng of about 2,000 people.

### Young Workers Lead.

The youthful working class elements among the crowd took the lead in battling, following the provocation by the troopers and deputies. Almost all of the civilians wounded are boys of from 17 to 21. Aram Asclair, 17, an electrician and nephew of the Woonsocket mayor, was sitting in a machine parked a quarter of a mile away, when struck in the jaw by a bullet from the troopers, firing at random.

Mike Lamaki, 17, a textile bleacher, was shot in the leg by three different bullets. He is a striker. Victor Racette, 27, a butcher, was shot through the shoulder. Armand Pentbriand, 16, was shot twice in the leg. John Rymanski, 21, had two fingers shot away.

### Police Crowd.

Shots from the troopers shattered windows in a restaurant where customers were eating. Another volley went directly into the crowd and wounded three. So angry was the crowd at the unprovoked attack, that it met the advance of the troopers and police with a rush of its own, led by young men of 17 to 18, who forced themselves right into the bullying officers' faces, throwing stones and hurling imprecations.

What had angered the crowd particularly, was the tear gas bombs, tossed at random, choking many girls and women, some of them clerks in stores in front of which they fell. One of the proprietors had to be carried out unconscious.

### Population Resentful.

The population is highly resentful of the conduct of the troopers. Even the pastor of St. James church, the Rev. Lessard, said: "According to the law the troopers had no right to shoot at the people. It is terrible."

The Providence News, in an editorial, scathingly denounces the state constabulary, and points out that it behaved illegally. Moreover, the militia were literally called out. The editorial, entitled, "Those who administer the law must observe the law," speaks in part as follows:

### Deliberately Brutal.

"In the first serious test in which it has been subjected, the new state constabulary behaved at Manville last night exactly as its bitterest enemies predicted it would behave. It proved itself to be a body not only contemptuous of the people's civil rights but utterly incapable of keeping its head in a crisis. Without warning, without a reading of the riot act as provided by statute, the troopers took to their guns, firing first by way of intimidation, and wounding one person as a result, then firing with deliberate brutality into a crowd which their previous conduct had exasperated. That the casualties were as light as they were—though they are no light matter to the wounded and their families—can be described only as providential.

### Not Justified.

"For the methods and acts of the state police their command must bear full responsibility. That command cannot maintain that last night's warlike demonstration was justified as a means of protecting the Manville mill. Earlier in the day loomfixers had actually been in the mill and removed their tools. They had done this in an orderly legal way, making no attempt whatsoever to injure the mill or anything in it. Had they been inclined to destructive action that would have been the time for it.

### Strikers Denied Their Right.

"The bridge at Manville which was the scene of last night's fight is part of a public highway. It is the sole avenue between the homes of hundreds of the strikers and the mill in whose neighborhood they desired to exercise their legal right to picket peacefully. When Col. Chaffee and his man daubed the strikers the use of this public highway for a purpose which the law recognizes as proper, they were usurping a power which the statutes of Rhode Island do not give them.

"That was not the only instance where the law was ignored by the state officers last night. The calling out of the state militia was also accomplished in an illegal fashion.

### Officers Break the Law.

"It is of the highest importance to the people of Rhode Island that the public peace should be preserved. It cannot be preserved if officials charged with administering the law do not themselves scrupulously respect every detail of it."

# America's Workers Must Learn Now How to Aid Striking British Miners

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

IT was pointed out in the column recently that the organized American labor movement ought to contribute $5,000,000 in aid of the striking British coal miners. It was shown that it could do it and hardly miss it.

At the time this demand was made, the workers of the Union of Soviet Republics had raised their total to about $2,500,000.

• • •

American labor with its boasted flivvers, radios, victrolas, cottages in the suburbs—"the workingest class with the highest standard of living in the world"—ought to do at least twice as good. Five million dollars might be expected from about 40,000,000 of workers "receiving the best wages on earth," to quote the speeches of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor. That means an average of about 12½ cents per worker, the price of a good cigar, a couple of packages of chewing gum, less than the price of a movie, the most of half a gallon of gasoline.

But the American working class has signally failed to make good. Its total contributions so far will not reach half a million dollars, perhaps not much more than $100,000.

• • •

In the meantime the workers of the Soviet Republic have pressed forward more and more. They are now close to $5,000,000 in their total of contributions to the British strikers. They have just sent 3,000,000 rouhles more ($1,500,000) to England to help the strikers battle hunger, the weapon of the mine owners and Baldwin government.

The Soviet workers are gradually lifting their standard of living out of the depths in which it was held under czarism. They pause temporarily to give their British comrades a helping hand in the struggle which, if lost, gives aid and comfort to the developing fascism in Great Britain. The Soviet workers are conscious of the class war and all its implications.

• • •

All the time American labor slumbers, doped by the sweet chloroform of honeyed phrases. Labor Day comes it wholesale.

America is fed on phrases. The constitution and the declaration of independence are overflowered with them. Meaningless phrases. Empty words. The prosperity press gushes sugared praise. There is no working class, it says. The workers, if there are any such, belong to the middle class, with its car and its home, and have the future carefree and contented. So argue the enemy employers and most of the labor officials.

• • •

Of course, the facts prove something entirely different. But even a slave or a serf may be lulled into semi-contentment. The collections for British strike relief have proved that this is so in America.

The American Federation of Labor is going thru the cheap formality of sending out another circular letter to affiliated unions.

"Received and filed!" is the usual sentence pronounced upon these circular letters unless followed by an active campaign. There has been no such active relief drive directed from the A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington. Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. refuses to make public the total of relief contributions received so far. Is the total really so small that it cannot be submitted to the light of day. If it is small, it should be a spur to greater activity. If is large it will be an inspiration toward the same end.

The executives of the 31 Associated Railroad Labor Organizations put their names to an appeal addressed to the Railroad Workers of America. Not one of these organizations, however, some of them rich as Midas, have dipped into their own international treasuries, so far as is known. It is reported that the Brotharhood of Locomotive Engineers has sent individual letters to its 83,500 members. That is something. Acting President L. G. Grifling inclndes an appeal for the British miners on his page in the September issue of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal. It is a thin thread of international solidarity, indeed, almost cut in twain by one of the concluding sentences in the acting president's labor day message proclaiming that, "Behind our loyalty to America stands out loyalty to the Universal Brotherhood of Labor". Truly far behind when not a single one of the numerous brotherhood banks can be forced to disgorge some of the nation's funds for British coal miners' strike relief.

• • •

It should, therefore, be hardly necessary to repeat to the rank and file of American labor that the officialdom, reactionary and really satiated with things as they are, has passed the challenge of the Russian workers on to them. It is the rank and file in the shops, the mills, the mines and factories, that must give the answer.

• • •

It was promised that the workers of Chicago, under the guidance of the Chicago Federation of Labor, would give $50,000. They gave less than $17,000.

The United Mine Workers of Illinois gave $26,000 in a lump sum. Not even one among the many other district organizations of the United Mine Workers of America has given as much, or anywhere near it.

• • •

The British mine strike is now in its fifth month. The fail is here with its threat of approaching winter, and its misery. The appeal of the American railroad workers' organizations truly says:

"These marvelous coal diggers (of Great Britain) know how to die but they do not know how to surrender."

The workers of America have yet to learn how to give. Now is a good time to learn.

## CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from page 1)

Time has proven the contrary and the liberals who were screeching Farrington's hack a few years ago are now branding him as a traitor.

THE socialists have formed a dual anti-fascist league in New York for the simple reason that the latter body refuses to be dominated by them. This news is taken from a socialist organ in New York which is edited by James Oneal. The same journal tells us that a fellow by the name of Cohen won a suit (not a suit of clothes) and $25,000 against the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union. We are inclined to regard Cohen with suspicion since this neat sum was awarded him by a capitalist court.

DOCTOR NORMAN THOMAS of the socialist party is rather angry with Congressman LaGuardia because the latter has returned to his foddorbin in the G. O. P. He always believed there, but the socialists are so willing to grab any politico slut that makes eyes at them, that "Brother LaGuardia" was readily accepted as a helpmate of the Reverend Norman Thomas and sundry other socialists and labor-socialists during the LaFollette boom. LaGuardia did not espouse socialism. He didn't have to. All he had to do was to say nasty things about the House of Morgan and his words had made him whole.

DOCTOR THOMAS believes that Farrington's removal from the presidency of District 12 of the U. M. W. of A. is not an unmixed blessing. For one thing the temporary administration is less "progressive and courageous" than Farrington's and, holy Moses! "it will not let Adam Coolidger continue to write the best editorials in America in the office of the Illinois Miner." Adam Coolidger is none other than Oscar Amaringer, a pot-boy of Farrington. But what can you say to a man who considers a $25,000 a year servant of the Peabody Coal company progressive and courageous? Tet tha Reverend Norman Thomas is looked on as a wild-eyed leftist in the socialist party!

WORK is not what it is cracked up to be as Osborne C. Wood, son of the governor-general of the Philippines, alias "Ivory Soap Wood" found ent to his cost. Only a few days ago we were reading of the gallant fight young Wood was making to learn an honest business by starting in at the bottom. He was working in a factory and lived like an ordinary worker on the very pitiful salary of $125 per month. Now the poor fellow is in an hospital and the doctors kindly refrain from telling us what's the matter. They say: "There are certain cases in the medical profession in which we do not wish to make the diagnosis public, and this is one of them." Now that we know Osborne has tonsilitis, isn't it time to reflect on the hazard that a era strews in the path of a fellow who wants to make good?

THIS is what I call tough luck: Mexico City.—The constitutional reforms opposed by the catholic episcopate, are pigeon-holed in congress today because no deputy or senator has been found who is willing to sponsor them proposals for reform. An amplyer of the episcopate delivered the proposals to the congress and they were immediately tabled." The suspicion has suddenly dawned on us that Calles had something like this in mind when he generously suggested to the hierarchy that they appeal to congress for succor. But it appears that an angler was not available. In a crisis like this a holy ghost would come in handy but since his advenure in the Holy Land, he seems to be taking things easy.

# 'FREE THEM ALL!' IS SLOGAN AT I. L. D. MEETING

## Enthusiastic Gathering Hears Noted Speakers

"We must weld our forces together so that at the next annual conference of International Labor Defense we shall have on this platform not only Charles Cline and Albert Weisbord but also Sacco and Vanzetti and Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings and the scores of other working class fighters who are in prison today," said Elizabeth Gurley Flynn at the mass rally of International Labor Defense held at the Ashland Auditorium following the adjournment of the conference of the organization. The several hundred workers gathered at the meeting stood up, cheering and applauding this declaration.

### Chaplin Speaks.

Ralph Chaplin, himself a former class war prisoner in the famous I. W. W. cases during the war, was the first speaker to be introduced by chairman James P. Cannon. Chaplin spoke of the importance of the International Labor Defense and the success attained at the conference.

Chaplin was followed by B. K. Gebert who pictured the persecution of workers and peasants in Poland under the regimes of Witos and then of Pilsudski. A resolution damanding general amnesty in Poland was adopted by acclamation.

### Negro Workers' Support.

A. L. Isbell, chairman of the Chicago American Negro Labor Congress, who spoke next, pledged the support of increasing numbers of Negro workers to the cause of labor defense. The imprisoned soldiers of Houston, Texas, who had asserted their rights following the war were a part of the prisoners of American big business, and the persecutions of Negroes that are still going on made it necessary for them to unite with the white workers for common defense.

Paul Bucha, a thirteen-year old defense orphanage from Indianapolis, told of the activities of the children in that city for the I. L. D. and that the police there were not only afraid of the children "everthrowing the government," but had actually arrested four of them. The audience laughed and applauded as Bucha told how the children outwitted the Hammond police.

### Cline Cheered.

Charles Cline, a free man for two weeks after serving a thirteen-year term in a Texas prison for participating in a Mexican revolutionary expedition, was given a tremendous ovation when introduced. Cline told the story of the events leading up to his arrest and exposed the manner in which he and his Mexican comrades had been framed up by the Texas bourgeoisie. He retained his faith in the power of the working class and called for continued support in the struggle for the release of all class war fighters.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was applauded when she told of how her doubts as to the efficacy of International Labor Defense had been rapidly removed in the last year thru the work done by the organization. "We must not allow our fellow workers to be snatched from the ranks of labor by the capitalist class and languished in their dungeons. We must unite our power and our solidarity will make it difficult indeed for workers to be so easily seized and hurled alive," she said.

### Ruthenberg Speaks.

C. E. Ruthenberg, who is awaiting decision on his Supreme Court appeal, urged all workers to unite in the International Labor Defense to free those who dared to challenge the might of the ruling class.

### "Shield and Sword."

A contrast to Charles Cline, just released from prison, was Albert Weisbord, facing the courts next month on charges arising out of his activities in the Passaic strike which he led. Weisbord was given another tremendous ovation by the assembled workers. "Not only must the I. L. D. be a shield of defense but it must become a sword of offense against our common enemy," said Weisbord.

A good collection was taken up for the I. L. D.


## THE AWAKENING OF CHINA

By Jas. H. Dolsen.

*An unusual book*

A record of China's past and present which has brought about the upheaval of over four hundred million people and the birth of a great Labor movement. With many maps, illustrations and original documents.

Novel Binding
$1.00 POSTPAID

# CUBA SUFFERS IMPERIALIST WHITE TERROR

## Unions Crushed and Unionists Killed

By HARRY GANNES.

Alfredo Lopes, the secretary of the local Federation of Labor of Havana, disappeared on the 20th day of July, 1926, and since no trace has been found of him.

The disappearance, arrest, and oftentimes open murder of labor and revolutionary leaders in countries dominated by American imperialism is not an uncommon occurrence. The disappearance and probably secret murder of Alfredo Lopes is not at all surprising when we remember that Lopes was charged with being the author of a pamphlet criticising the strikebreaking activities of President Gerardo Machado, the outright tool of American imperialism and particularly of General Crowder, the personal representative of Wall Street in Cuba.

**Crushes Railway Union.**

Machado had succeeded, thru the use of the most brutal and terroristic methods, in crushing the railroad brotherhood of Camaguey. Local organizations of the railroad union were raided, members were indiscriminately arrested and held under cruelly illegal and wantonly brutal conditions. Machado's role as chief scab most glaringly puts him in the limelight as the puppet of American capitalism in the breaking of the railroad union. All the railroads in the north of Cuba are controlled by United States capital. Undoubtedly Machado's orders were to crush the brotherhood as a safeguard for American profits. Lopes, active labor leader, was picked as one of the foremost organizers in Cuba.

This was not Lopes's first taste of Machado's fascist methods. Lopes had often been arrested, questioned, bullied, but was usually set free on pressure from the working class.

**Not the First.**

Neither is the murder of Lopes the first act of open brutality on the part of Machado's Wall Street governmental machinery in Cuba.

Julio Antonio Mella, now an exile in Mexico, is another victim of American imperialism in Cuba. The memory of Mella's illegal imprisonment and hunger strike has hardly slipped out of the day's news when Wall Street adds a deeper hue to its already black record in Cuba by the murder of Lopes.

**"Independent" Only in Name.**

The independent Cuban government, dominated by a subservient group of Wall Street bootlickers, is one of the most groveling supporters of American imperialism. Every possible penny of profit that can be wrung out of the Cuban workers and peasants finds its way into the coffers of American bankers.

The exploitation of the Cuban workers and peasants is carried on wholesale under the foremanship of President Machado. His entire state machinery is at the beck and call of the American investors: the United States Fruit Company, the American Sugar Refining Company, the AmorRan Tobacco Company and last, but not least, the National City Bank. These in reality are responsible for the murder of Lopes.

**Same in Peru.**

Machado in Cuba does not stand alone as the willing and servile tool of American imperialism in the exploitation of his own people. Wherever American imperialism does not outrightly own the land, whether it be in Central America, South America, or elsewhere, it does not overlook protecting its investments by the corruption and subsidization of the local dictator. The dictatorship of Peru is just another such an example of the terroristic rule as that of Machado in Cuba.

First Mella, and now Lopes. But the crimes of Machado and the American investors in Cuba has not ended with Lopes. No organization of the workers in Cuba is safe in the face of the strikebreaking, union-smashing, openly terroristic activities of General Crowder's Cuban government.

Cuba is a small country, a semi-colony lying in the shadow of the United States' right. Cuban workers must have help to fight the Machado-Crowder-Super Trust terror.

The unopposed success of the bloody deeds of Machado will mean the extension of this method of subduing workers wherever the American dollar collects the sweat of the workers.

**Cuban Workers Heroic Fighters.**

The Cuban workers and peasants have always exhibited a determination to fight unrelentingly against American domination and exploitation. That's why Lopes was murdered. To crush the tyrannical cooperation of American imperialism with the union-destroying, murdering Machado dictatorship, the united protest of the workers everywhere affected by American imperialism is necessary.

The murder of Lopes will not stop the heroic efforts to stem the worst type of exploitation rampant in Cuba. But the murder of Lopes cannot go unchallenged by the entire working class of the United States, Mexico, Central and South America.

**"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."**

## *Marines Land, Warship Watches in Nicaragua As Revolution Threatens Wall Street Interests*

Here are views showing men and pieces involved in the latest disturbance in Central America in which again American marines are hastily dispatched ostensibly to "protect American life and property," but actuelly to put down the rebels and to keep in power President Chamorro of Nicaragua, a tool of Wall Street whose chair is threatened. At the top: View of Bluefields and President Chamorro. Other photos show U. S. marines in Southern waters, Rear Admiral Latimer, and government palace at Managua.

# VENEZUELAN LABOR UNION IN AN APPEAL AGAINST OPPRESSION BY TYRANT GOMEZ, IMPERIALIST TOOL

Because of the white terror regime in Venezuela under the dictatorship of General Juan Vincente Gomez, the Venesuelan labor union is compelled to maintain its chief center of activity in New York City. The DAILY WORKER is glad to voice the protest of the Venezuelan workers in their letter printed below, and to point out that American labor has a duty to perform in opposing the imperialist oppression of the Venezuelan people by the United States, for which Gomez is the willing tool. The same could be said for Dictator Orellana of Guatemala.

**Blessed by Rome.**

The bloody rule of Gomez in Venezuela with its repression of the workers, has proceeded under the blessings of the catholic church, for the catholic religion is there joined with the state. The rule of Gomez has been so malodorous that Mexico severed relations with the Venezuelan government.

But the United States government has no quarrel with Venezuela and no capitalist papers of the United States have wept crocodile tears over Venezuela as they have over the supposed "rights" of catholic priests in Mexico.

**A. F. of L. Does Nothing.**

Nor has the American Federation of Labor done anything to protect the Venezuelan Labor Union, with which it is affiliated thru the Pan-American Federation of Labor, from American imperialism. Instead, it has stifled Venesuelan leber protests thru its control of the Pan-American Federation congress. The Venezuelan Labor Union's letter is as follows:

* * *

4 Willow Street,
Brooklyn, New York,
August 19, 1926.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

Taking for granted your passion for the liberty of all peoples, wo of the Venezuelan Labor Union have recourse to your periodical in behalf of a nation cruelly oppressed, in which, owing to monstrous and swaggering tyranny, no proper use of the press can be made.

**Genuine Tyranny.**

Venezuela has no lack of lofty credentials among the peoples of America; she has a right to a patent of honor; and it is with reason that she appeals to all republics for moral and material aid. There is now in South America a people in grief under the lash of governmental abuse; their arms, in the name of all that is pitiful, are raised for help; but for every one that ventures to speak up against such tyranny, there is sudden seizure, the burden of chains, and incontinent seclusion in some dungeon, where often enough he is floored to death.

In the name of the martyred and silenced people of Venosuela, our organization begs you to give space in your periodical for their complaints, that we may thus secure the attention of America, that all humankind may hear it, that magnanimous souls may be moved to come to the help of those who have tho undeclinable duty and the most decided purpose to break a way toward the light thru the jungle of social venality.

**Went Support.**

We wish to count upon the material and moral support of those for whom patriotism is a noble and vibrant matter, in order that in the near future our banner of protest may flutter under a favorable American sky.

It is a disgrace to America that there are to be found anywhere such acts of the magnitude of those which successively occur in Venezuela with the knowledge and sanction of the civilized world.

**Hires Journalists.**

Human dignity, a well-conceived Americanism, and the most elemental principles of solidarity constrain every country not to regard with continued indifference the vandalic capers of Juan Vincente Gomez, applauded as they are by a vile cohort of hired journalists who in no way reflect popular sentiment, because they confound the issues and renounce all dignity for the sake of the despot's favor.

For the present, in order that our introductory correspondence may not be a burden to you, we shall call to your attention only one matter, of recent occurrence, which pictures in masterly style the ambition of the tyrant, and the malleable and elastic fashion in which he has struck terror into the hearts of men distinguished for their intelligence, their social and economic tenure.

**Enormous Graft.**

By consent of the national congress it has been resolved that Juan Vincente Gomez might purchase for the sum of seventeen million bolivars the estates known as "Hatós de El Cauca," consisting of more than one hundred square leagues along the Orinoco.

**Serves Imperialism.**

These Gomez acquired for the ridiculous sum of three hundred thousand bolivars; he contrived to plunder Venezuela with his customery procedure, and suggested the scheme to his henchmen in congress. It was accepted without objection, with the enthusiastic approbation of persons who, thru fear or effrontory, sanctioned and continue to sanction the monstrosities of the man who has given free entrence, without precaution and to their huge advantage, to the dangerous magnates of imperialist countries.

In Venesuela Gomez disposes of the property of the natives quite as he pleases. The measures which he puts into practice have a monstrous range —from impudent offers for valuable property all the way to arrant bullying; imprisonment or death are current coin.

**Salzes National Wealth.**

Thus ho has seized upon whatever the country produces, monopolizing the cattle industry and its derivatives, the mills, navigation, the manufacture of Roman cement, the exploitation of minerals, woods, pearls, cigarettes, transport, etc—all this to such a degree that a newspaper in San Jose, Costa Rica, edited by Venesuelan exiles, enumerating the number, extent, and other particulars of the properties acquired by Gomez during his dismal predominance, establishes a total of much more than a thousand million bolivars! And yet when he first came into power he was a man of very modest fortune.

We make Pan-Americanism effective by attacking in its very lair all such systematic plundering. We do not hositate.

Respectfully yours,
Martin Feinstein,
English Secretary, the Venesuelen Labor Union.

**Rob Oil Station.**

BELOIT, Wis., Sept. 8.—Three armed bandits early today slugged L. H. Vance, and oil station attendant, into unconsciousness and escaped with $100, the Labor Day receipts.

# MEXICANS NAB GROUP INTENT ON MISCHIEF

## Eight Lose Lives in Attempted Overthrow

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 8.—An attempted counter-revolutionary movement in the state of Colima has been frustrated and eight of the leaders executed and forty persons arrested, according to a dispatch in Excelsior.

Further executions may take place, it is said.

The Excelsior also reports that a party of rebels is operating near Las Vegas, and that trains from Mexico City and Vera Cruz are operating under a heavy guard.

Federal Deputy Moza Ledesma was mortally wounded, Domingo Cuenca, a local political leader, was killed and two others were seriously wounded in a pistol battle in Guadelajara, according to reports received today. The battle occurred as Ledesma passed the headquarters of his political opponent and there was an exchange of words preceding an exchange of bullets.

## Identify Only Six of 48 Victims of Movie Fire in Irish Town

DRUMCOLLIHER, Ireland, Sept. 8.—Deadly silence prevails in this stricken village, broken only by the tramp of feet, sobs and an occasional hysterical shriek as attempts are made to indentify the dead of the disastrous fire in the improvised motion picture theater here.

The charred remains of 48 bodies lie in coffins in the houses and stores and all day a continual procession of relatives and friends filed before these bodies striving to identify them from rosaries or trinkets which were found upon them.

Thus far only six of the 48 bodies have been identified.

## Spain Leaves League as Germany Enters It

MADRID, Sept. 8. — At a meeting of the king's council it has been decided to send a note to the league of nations withdrawing Spain from membership in the league. The note will rebuke the league for showing Spain no consideration, while not mentioning Spain's demand for Tangier, and citing that Spain's "traditions, prestige and importance" as the mother country of twenty Latin-American countries deserved a better treatment.

* * *

**Germany Enters League.**

GENEVA, Sept. 8. — Germany will enter the league of nation at once, President Hindenburg has signed the appointment of German delegates, among them Stresemann.

* * *

**Dies Attempting Animal's Rescue.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Attempting to rescue two kangaroos when fire destroyed part of a warehouse where two hundred trained animals were stored, Tom Collins was burned to death today. Collins' body was found beside those of the beasts he tried to lead to safety.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send in name and address.

# S. P. RAILROAD SENATOR IS A BORE ON FLOOR

## Press Gallery Groans at His Re-election

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8. — (FP) — Triumph of Senator Sam Shortridge of California in his campaign for renomination at the hands of the republican voters of his state has been met by groans from the veterans of the senate press gallery. Not because Shortridge is a reactionary, whose devotion to the service of the Southern Pacific Railway and to the big banking magnates of California is canine in its completeness.

The senate has always had its majority of servants of big business. The reason why newspaper correspondents hoped that Shortridge would be lost somewhere on the Golden Gate is because he is the dullest bore among all the tiresome persons in that assemblage.

**He Takes Punishment.**

Tall and cadaverous, with a solemn horse face which is apparently incapable of a gliint of humor or a gleam of enthusiasm, Shortridge rises in the midst of almost every serious debate to ask, pompously, some silly question. Sometimes he repeats his query three or four times, in a measured tone and with slow gestures which he considers impressive, to the senate senators. Usually his question stops the debate for five or ten minutes, because he never is satisfied with an answer such as the mental quality of his interruption warrants. Jim Reed of Missouri once became so irritated at the show-off tactics of the Southern Pacific senator that he remarked that "No man in human history has ever been so wise in fact as the senator from California looks." Whereupon Shortridge assumed a lordlier pose than before.

* * *

**Don Chafin Paroled.**

Parole of Don Chafin, former sheriff of nonunion Logan county, West Virginia, from Atlanta penitentiary, has been granted by the federal parole board. Chafin applied for release last June, but another indictment was hanging over him, due to his activities as partner in a bootleg enterprise, and the parole was delayed until that indictment could be quashed. Chafin's downfall after nearly a score of years of terrorism in Logan was not due to his lawless intimidation of trade unionists who ventured into that corner of the coal fields of West Virginia. Big Bill Coolidge, head of the Island Creek Coal company, dominating the Logan county coal field that Don was elected sheriff year after year, on the democratic ticket. The Island Creek and other coal companies, thru their county associations, supplied Don with funds for the hiring of a private army of deputies, with which he patrolled the road entering the county from the north, searched every passenger train that arrived, and stopped strangers from hotel beds in the middle of the night to explain their errands in his hallwick. Occasionally they killed a man, and all of those whom they murdered were beaten. None of these acts met any punishment from the federal authorities.

**Don Gets Too Fresh.**

But in the campaign of 1924? Chafin tried to carry his county for Davis against Calvin Coolidge. He had a delegate in the national convention in New York City, and felt that it was up to him to arrange for direct into Big Bill voters who would not support the democratic nominee. His strong-arm methods amused the republicans, and as soon as the machine's could be set in motion for him Chafin indicted and convicted on a bootleg conspiracy charge. Chafin seems to have considered that federal liquor laws did not apply to his territory.

His release after a little more than a year in prison is credited to "Big Bill" Coolidge, cousin of Calvin. The coal operator visited his cousin in the White House last fall, and made a request that his friend be turned loose. Then "Big Bill" went home to Boston and reported that the White House would be all right on coal matters.

* * *

**Missouri R. R. Gains Trackage.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Missouri Pacific railroad today was authorized by the interstate commerce commission to acquire control, by purchase of capital stock, of the Marions & Eastern, a coal carrying road in Williamson county, Ill.

* * *

**2 Workers Entombed in Sewer.**

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 8. — Jack Hammond, 32, was dying this afternoon and Everett Irsham, 22, was in a hospital seriously injured as the result of being entombed in an eight-foot sewer excavation. Firemen saved the men upon asphyxiation, but Hammond was crushed by tons of earth.

* * *

**Another Arrest in Hall Case.**

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 8.—Another arrest in connection with the Hall-Mills murder mystery is believed imminent today, following a guarded statement by special prosecutor, Alexander Simpson.

*Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?*

# FIVE DIE IN LABOR DAY WRECK IN HEART OF CITY; BIG CRASH AT JUNCTION

As overloaded excursion train of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was visited by death as it was bringing Labor Day vacationists from Wisconsin towns into Monday at Clybourne Junction. Five persons were killed and more than half a hundred seriously injured when another train hit the rear car and sent it crashing thru the one before it, telescoping them and imprisoning the terror-stricken passengers in the twisted iron and splintered beams.

The driver of the suburban train that crashed into the death cars has been held responsible. The engineer, however, in his own defense said he was following instructions to go slow, proceeding at no more than ten miles an hour when suddenly the lights of an oncoming train blinded him and next he knew he was upon the other train.

The scene of the wreck revealed that not only were the cars overloaded, people being forced to stand in the aisles, but that both the cars in which the greater number of victims were killed and injured were of wooden construction.

# WOODEN COACHES RESPONSIBLE FOR HOLIDAY DEATHS

## Coroner's Jury Lays Blame on Road

An engineer in bad health and over-crowded ancient wooden coaches are held as the real causes of the Labor Day wreck on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad at Clybourne Junction, with a toll of five lives and severely injured more than 50 holiday passengers, by members of the coroner's jury now investigating the disaster.

**Coroner Blames Road.**

The officials of the road, after an investigation conducted by them, have laid the full blame on the engineer of the suburban train that crashed into the fated rear coaches of the death train. But the coroner's jury has heard evidence to show that the engineer had been in poor health for years and had poor sight. Coroner Oscar Wolff, after he viewed the wreckage said it was a marvel to him that so few people were killed.

**Antiquated Coaches.**

He openly laid the burden of the blame on the Northwestern road for using the antiquated wooden coaches to care for surplus fares on holidays. The coroner charged that if steel coaches or even more durable wooden had been used, no one would have been killed and few injured.

## Reading Road Wins Race to Acquire 219 Mile Pa. Line

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Around a 219-mile railroad, extending from Temaque, Pa., to Campbell Hall, N. Y., will center one of the biggest railroad fights the interstate commerce commission has encountered since it rejected the Van Sweringen billion-dollar railroad merger.

This became known today when the commission gave notice that it would conduct hearings, beginning tomorrow, on the application of the Philadelphia & Reading to acquire control of the Lehigh & New England by lease and other trackage arrangements.

This apparently insignificant road, which is devoted largely to freight movement, was a prize for which five great systems angled for months and which the Reading finally landed.

## Daugherty Trial Gets Under Way in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 8. — Trial of Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney-general of the United States, and Col. Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, opened today in federal court before Judge Mack.

The defendants, both officials during the Harding administration, are charged with conspiracy to defraud the government. The morning session passed without the acceptance of a single juror. Fifteen were questioned and five definitely rejected.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

5:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
5:15 to 5:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
5:30 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.
7:30 to 8:30—Ann Post, contralto; Little Joe Warner, character songs.
8:30 to 10:00—Vessel Nyman, accordian; Emil Christenson, jazz piano king and pianologues; Jimmie Eggert, popular songs.
10:00 to 1:00 a. m.—Alamo Cafe Orchestra and Entertainers.

# MORO TROUBLE IS ARTIFICIAL, SAY FILIPINO

## Independence Committee Accuses General Wood

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8. — With regard to alleged conflicts between Filipinos and Moros in the Philippines Moro region, V. G. Bunnen, head of the Washington office of the Philippina Commission of Independence, has the following statement:

The reported strife between Filipinos and Moros in Zamboanga and Jolo during the visit of Colonel Thompson in those places was the result of an attempt on the part of the enemies of Philippine independence to impress the president's envoy with the supposed hatred between these peoples, according to advices we have received from our Manila office. In fact, a Filipino ex-governor of one of the Moro provinces charged Major Fletcher of the United States army with being responsible for it.

**It Sounds Familiar.**

This is not the first time that similar efforts have been made, for the alleged hatred between Filipinos and Moros has been invoked time and again, especially since the introduction of the Bacon bill, as an argument against independence and for the separation of the Moro region from the rest of the Philippine archipelago. The reported conflict is the same story —the same music, staged to the presence of Colonel Thompson and the effect in the United States, was in so far as the Filipino people are concerned, they are satisfied with the comforiable knowledge that Mr. Thompson and the American people have too much common sense not to see thru it.

**Wood in Plot.**

And despite the assertion of Governor General Wood that the Zamboanga affair, according to Manila dispatches, was so serious that only the presence of Major Fletcher and his troops prevented a toll of five lives and many dispatches state that Colonel Thompson dismissed it with the statement: "I am sure it was only a misunderstanding which has now happily ended."

The following facts and figures taken from the official records of the bureau of nonchristian tribes of the Philippine government will show beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Filipinos and Moros can live togather peacefully if undisturbed by outside influences. During the Harrison regime, when the Filipinos were permitted to manage their own affairs, including those of the Moro region:

**Americans Cause Killings.**

From the period beginning July 15, 1902, to December, 1913, before the Jones law, during the regime, there occurred 152 encounters between the Moros and the constabulary. During the period from January, 1914, to October 15, 1913, the Harrison regime, only 20 encounters occurred. Taking only a short period of two years of the Wood administration, beginning October 16, 1921, more than 26 encounters have already occurred. At least 17 have occurred up to August, 1923.

**Worse Now Than Ever.**

From July 15, 1902, to December, 1913, as a result of these encounters, 1,565 casualties are recorded, while during the Harrison administration, running for a period of about seven years, only 373 casualties occurred, and during the administration of Governor-General Wood up to August, 1923, less than two years, 163 casualties have happened. Under the previous administration up to 1913 the average encounters between the constabulary and the Moros was one per year, 20, while during the Harrison administration it was only three, and under the Wood administration up to August, 1923, it increased to 89.

**Wood Makes Trouble.**

Under the previous administration prior to 1913 the average number of casualties per year was 108, while under the Harrison administration it was only 63, and under the Wood administration up to August, 1923, it increased to 89.

These statistics speak for themselves and show beyond any doubt that at least the relations between the Filipinos and the Moros during the Harrison administration when the government of Mindanao was in the hands of Filipinos, were more cordial than at present, let alone the greater progress attained during that period compared with that which preceded it and the present one.

*A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.*


**GINSBERG'S**

**Vegetarian Restaurant**

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.



House—North Side, Chicago, Ill.

*Price $3,900*

I BUILD 6 rooms; tile bath; hardwood floors; furnace; built-in features. Central 2503.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## WORKERS' SCHOOL OFFERS VARIETY OF NEW COURSES

### Starts in Chicago on First of October

The Workers' School of...Chicago will commence its 1926-27 courses on or about October first. There will be five terms, a fall-winter and a spring session, each term to last two to three months. The subjects to be given on the first term are listed below, together with a tentative list of teachers.

The subjects will be both of an elementary and advanced character, in order to reach the mass of party and Y. W. L. members and also those students who have been in the previous classes. The Chicago Workers' School is particularly desirous of teaching and enrolling into its classes the intelligent, awake, non-party workers as one of the means toward making such elements sympathetic to and finally members of the Workers (Communist) Party.

**Many Subjects.**

The curriculum for the first semester is one which, because of its variety, breadth and extreme importance to the workers now, should bring into the classes numerous enrollments.

The subjects are:

1. American Imperialism, teacher Gomez.
2. Trade Union Tactics and Strategy, teacher Arne Swabeck.
3. Elements of Communism, teacher Bittelman.
4. A. B. C. of the Class Struggle, teacher Simons.
5. Communist Party Organization and Functioning, teacher Abern.
6. A. B. C. of the Class Struggle, (class held on South Sida), teacher Kaplan.

The following course will possibly be given:

7. Present Temporary Stabilization of Capitalism, teacher Oliver Carlson.

Classes in English for the foreign-born workers and also a class for Worker Correspondents are to be organized.

**Education For Class Struggle.**

The location of the various classes, the exact dates of opening for each of them, the cost of enrollments, teachers, together with additional information on the character of the subjects and the classes of the Workers' School will announces Com. Martin Abern, school director, be issued to the press within two or three days.

The Workers' School of Chicago is not a mere academic institution. It exists to equip class-conscious workers with a knowledge of history, economics, politics, labor organization, etc. in order that they may better participate in the workers' struggles against American imperialism.

Any worker desiring information on the Chicago Workers' School and on the ensuing fall term may write or telephone Workers' School, 19 South Lincoln St., Telephone Seeley 3563.

## First of Four Campaign Tours Planned by the Workers Party Comes to End as Second Starts

THE first of four campaign tours planned by the Workers (Communist) Party leading up to the congressional elections in November, comes to an end when William F. Dunne fills his last date speaking at Milwaukee, Sunday, Sept. 12. Last night he spoke at Detroit, Mich; tonight in Chicago, Friday night at Minneapolis, and Saturday night at St. Paul.

J. Louis Engdahl will open the second tour at Toledo, Ohio, Monday night, Sept. 13, at Iate Hall, Grant Hotel, Jefferson near Erie. Engdahl speaks Tuesday night, Sept. 14, at the North Side Carnegie Music Hall, Ohio and Federal Streets, in Pittsburgh. Then he goes on to New Haven, Conn., for Wednesday night, Sept. 15, covering the remainder of his dates according to the schedule below.

The dates for the third tour by Ben Gitlow, the vice-presidential candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party in the 1924 elections, and the fourth tour by C. E. Ruthanberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party are also given below:

| J. LOUIS ENGDAHL<br>Editor DAILY WORKER<br>on<br>*The Workers and the Old Parties* | BEN GITLOW<br>Candidate for Vice-President of the U. S., 1924 elections, on<br>*What Can the Workers Expect from the Elections?* | C. E. RUTHENBERG<br>General Secretary Workers (Com.) Party<br>on<br>*What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Could Do for the Workers and Farmers* |
|---|---|---|
| TOLEDO<br>Monday, Sept. 13.<br>Iota Hall, Grant Hotel, Jaffarson near Erie | NEW HAVEN<br>Wednesday Sept. 29. | BUFFALO<br>Thursday Oct. 14. |
| | BOSTON<br>Thursday Sept. 30. | ROCHESTER<br>Friday Oct. 15. |
| PITTSBURGH<br>Tuesday, Sept. 14.<br>N. S. Carnegie Music Hall, Ohio & Federal St. | WORCESTER<br>Friday Oct. 1. | BOSTON<br>Saturday Oct. 16. |
| NEW HAVEN<br>Wednesday, Sept. 15. | ROCHESTER<br>Saturday Oct. 2. | WORCESTER<br>Sunday Oct. 17. |
| BOSTON<br>Thursday, Sept. 16. | BUFFALO<br>Sunday Oct. 3 | NEW HAVEN<br>Monday Oct. 18. |
| WORCESTER<br>Friday, Sept. 17. | CLEVELAND<br>Monday Oct. 4. | PHILADELPHIA<br>Thursday, Oct. 21. |
| ROCHESTER<br>Saturday, Sept. 18. | DETROIT<br>Tuesday Oct. 5. | BALTIMORE<br>Friday Oct. 22. |
| BUFFALO<br>Sunday, Sept. 19. | CHICAGO<br>Wednesday Oct. 6. | PITTSBURGH<br>Saturday Oct. 23. |
| CLEVELAND<br>Monday Sept. 20. | WOLFE | CLEVELAND<br>Sunday Oct. 24. |
| DETROIT<br>Tuesday Sept. 21. | MINNEAPOLIS<br>Friday, Oct. 8. | TOLEDO<br>Monday Oct. 25. |
| CHICAGO<br>Wednesday Sept. 22. | ST. PAUL<br>Saturday, Oct. 9. | DETROIT<br>Tuesday Oct. 26. |
| MINNEAPOLIS<br>Friday Sept. 24. | MILWAUKEE<br>Sunday Oct. 10. | CHICAGO<br>Wednesday Oct. 27. |
| ST. PAUL<br>Saturday Sept. 25. | TOLEDO<br>Monday Oct. 11. | MILWAUKEE<br>Saturday, Oct. 30. |
| MILWAUKEE<br>Sunday Sept. 26. | PITTSBURGH<br>Tuesday Oct. 12. | TWIN CITIES<br>Sunday, Oct. 31. |
| WEINSTONE | BALTIMORE<br>Wednesday Oct. 13. | |
| PITTSBURGH<br>Tuesday, Sept. 28. | PHILADELPHIA<br>Thursday Oct. 14. | |
| BALTIMORE<br>Wednesday, Sept. 29. | | |
| PHILADELPHIA<br>Thursday, Sept. 30. | | |

NOTE: Names of halls and street addresses should be sent in immediately where they do not appear above.

## CONNECTICUT CONVENTION FOR UNITED LABOR TICKET CALLS ON UNIONS TO AGITATE IDEA

In the early part of July a provisional committee composed of bona fide trade unionists, members of the American Federation of Labor, issued a call for the Connecticut United Labor Campaign Convention, for Sunday, August 29, 1926, at Central Labor Hall, Hartford, Conn.

The intention of the committee was to mobilize the support of trade unions and all labor organizations of the state for the establishment of a united all the labor forces in the state of Connecticut for a militant labor ticket campaign.

The program which the committee drew up consisted of the following points:

1. Abolition of the right to issue injunctions.
2. Abolition of "yellow dog" individual contracts between employer and employe.
3. Public ownership of public utilities.
4. Adequate compensation for those injured in industry.
5. Abolition of government arbitration boards, with power to dictate the condition of work for employes.
6. Maternity compensation laws, equal wages for women and protection of women in industry.
7. For the child labor amendment.
8. Against military training schools and military training in schools and colleges.
9. Establishment of the right to recall.
10. Establishment of the right of government employes to organize.
11. Preservation of the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, press and assemblage.
12. Legislative measures to improve the condition of farmers and increasing taxation on large incomes and excess profits.

It was on this program that the committee hoped that organized labor should unite for independent political action. The committee intended that if there was a widespread support from the organized labor candidates under the united labor ticket of Connecticut.

**Socialists Betray.**

However, due to two contributing factors, this convention call has not received sufficient support in the ranks of organized labor. The first of these factors is the attitude of the state A. F. of L. officialdom. The State Federation of Labor has maintained either a passive silence towards this progressive move or has else resisted the attempt to make the convention a success. The second of the contributing factors has been the regrettable attack by the socialist party of Connecticut which has charged this committee as being Communistic and deceptive. This charge is of course ridiculous. The issue is not one of Communism, but a question of unifying all labor's forces for independent political action.

In view of these facts it is considered inadvisable and undesirable to place a ticket on the ballot. The committee does hereby issue this statement in explanation of its activities and intentions.

**Now What Is To Be Done?**

The committee calls upon all the delegates present at this convention to go back to their local unions and there carry forward this work for labor's independent political action. We will urge the socialist party of Connecticut thru their fraternal delegates to the coming State Federation of Labor convention to there propose the formation of a united labor party with bona fide labor leaders at its head.

We call upon all working people in the state to carry on in their organizations the agitation for independent labor political action.

Let us break away from the old parties of Wall Street!

Let us cease trying to "support our friends and defeat our enemies!"

Let us come forward in this election campaign and in the presidential elections of 1928 with a labor party which shall take away the power from the old boss parties and which shall give power to government to a party of the working people in the state of Connecticut.

Above statement adopted unanimously at the United Labor Campaign convention held in Hartford at Labor Union Hall, 23 Central Row, on Sunday, August 29, 1926.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

### Young Recruits at 'Peaceful' C. M. T. C. Urged to Join Army for Three Years

FORT NIAGRA, N. Y., — (C. M. T. C.) — Situated as I am in an advantageous position in the C. M. T. C. up here at Fort Niagra, I can communicate several interesting facts to our comrades on the outside as to conditions up at this "blessing for the working class youth."

This morning General Summerall of Governor's Island, commander of the second area corps of the army visited us. I wasn't much surprised when I heard his line of talk. He talked of patriotism and devotion to the country which sanctioned freedom of speech and the press. He told us that when the time came he hoped the young citizen would be prepared to take up arms to protect the "property of Rockfeller and Morgan."

Some of the boys were quite impressed by his ovation for capitalism, but a few boys beside me said that they were used to hearing such humbug. One boy to whom I talked for a short time told me that he believed in Communism. He said that the only reason he came to Fort Niagra was because he was unable to secure a job in the city. This is true of quite many others.

When I heard General Summerall speak of freedom, I said to myself "How the hell have you get the nerve to throw the old bologna like that when it is impossible for a worker to read the constitution in the streets without being arrested." I recollected about the Passaic strikers, how they were unable to collect money in the street because of the influence of the mill-owners on the police. After Summerall's speech a parade was held. It turned out to be quite a sumptuous undertaking. There were many dashing lieutenants who were much more interested in impressing the young ladies than in parading about the field.

The authorities out here are trying to make the fellows enlist for three years in the regular army after their month of training is up. Everything is perfectly arranged out here for the growth of nationalism and to divert the attention of the boys away from anything intellectual and radical.

The most popular books in the library are:

1—Action stories.
2—Wild West stories.
3—Home Journal.
4—Tarzan of the Apes.
5—Oppenheim and Haggard stories.

These books had all been approved by the chaplain. He believed that all religions ought to be combined so that the ethical point of view might be attained. I told him something. I said to him "the only thing that can really unite the vast majority of people who are wage-earners is the settlement of the economic problem." The fact that I believe in a creed that everybody else believes in does not exempt me or anybody else from being exploited. He really understood my point of view but he was not courageous to stick to his real convictions. He had a good job to look after.

I told him "what difference would it make if all religions were united the workers would still be robbed and underpaid." He told me that he agreed with me up to the point where he wished me to love my fellow man but beyond that he did not approve of my manner of attaining it. I threw the peace and brotherhood advocated by the citizens' committee including several prominent catholic priests in the Passaic strike, at the reverend faker and with that I left.

### International Youth Day Is Celebrated by Many Mass Meetings

NEW YORK CITY—Sept. 10 at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd avenue. Speakers: Lovestone, Stachel, B. Gold, Don, Frankfield.

BOSTON, Mass.—Sept. 26, Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St. Speakers: Jack (Sachal, N. Kay and others.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—L. Y. D. date has been changed to Sept. 12, 7:30 p. m., at Workers' Home, 308 Elm St.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Sunday, Sept. 12, at 435 Rice St. The date organizers of the party and Y. W. L. and M. Parmes will be speakers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Sept. 11, 8 p. m. Speakers: Lovestone and Gold.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sept. 12th at Workmen's Circle Lyceum 1337—7th St. N. W.

LOS ANGELES, Calif. —Sept. 18, at Eagle Rock Park.

### BEN GOLD AND SAM DARCY SPEAK AT NEW YORK YOUTH RALLY

NEW YORK CITY.— Ben Gold of the Furriers' Union and Sam Darcy, national secretary of the Young Workers' League will be on the speakers' list for the International Youth Day meeting here. Sam, Don, Jack Stachel and Phil Frankfeld will also speak. The meeting is arranged mainly to protest against the danger of new capitalist wars. Besides the speakers an entertaining concert has been arranged. The meeting takes place on Sept. 10 at the Central Opera House, 67th street and 3rd avenue and all militants are urged to attend.

### Tom Lewis Speaks at Big Youth Meet

LOS ANGELES, Calif., — The Young Workers League of Los Angeles is planning a huge Youth Day celebration on Sunday, Sept. 19th, at Eagle Rock Park. The program will include speakers, athletics, and dancing. A special effort is being made to reach new young workers, so free tickets will be given to the youth of the needle trades unions, store factory workers, and printers apprentice clubs. A special bundle of the Young Worker, and Youth Day leaflets will be given wide distribution. Speakers on International Youth Day . Anti-militarism and other important issues will address the crowd. Tom Lewis will speak for the Workers Party, Wm. Schneiderman for the Young Workers League, and a representative of the Young Pioneers of Los Angeles will also get the floor. To attract as big a crowd as possible, tickets are being sold at the unusual low admission price of 25 cents at the gate.

**Crown Prince Flies Over Berlin.**

BERLIN, Sept. 8. — The former Crown Prince Wilhelm was today a passenger on board a plane, flown by the famous war ace Udet, and engaged in numerous stunts such as looping. Crowds cheered the former crown prince when he landed.

### UNUSUAL FEATURES

*In the September 1st Issue*
of the
YOUNG WORKER

M. KRUPSKAYA.

Lenin's widow wrote an article on "How to Read a Book"- a most interesting and valuable bit of education for any student or young worker.

FROM CRADLE TO FACTORY

—by Harry Gannes, the first installment of a series of a thoro picture of child labor in this country.

DOES RELIGIOUS TRAINING IN YOUTH INCREASE CRIME?

These as well as other interesting features, such as a humorous column, world news, a short story, several poems and cartoons and many other live and timely articles are in the September 1st issue of the Young Worker.

Order now—bundle orders at 3c a copy.

Subscription $1.00 a year, 50c six months

THE YOUNG WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.


**BOOK ONE**
of
**Oil!**
**A NEW NOVEL**
by
Upton Sinclair

Was concluded in the issue of Saturday, September 4.

**BOOK TWO**
of this unusual work begins on
***Monday, Sept. 13th***

If you have read the first part of this splendid novel —or not—

**Be Sure to Read the Second Part of "Oil"!**

Don't let your sub expire—subscribe to be sure to get every issue!



***TAKE A RIDE***

Spend a day out in the woods with a jolly crowd at the Barnett and Warren Billings Branch I. L. D., Chicago, Ill.

***Truck Party***

at the Forest Preserve

**Sunday, September 12**

Trucks leave Workers Lyceum (2733 Hirsch Blvd.) at 8:30 a. m. Come on time and enjoy real good music, (no speeches) games and

BATHING

Be sure to bring your bathing suit.

**75 Cents**

pays for the round trip with a jolly crowd.

A day in the country and all proceeds to defend Labor's best fighters in jail.



No matter what your ailment, for Expert Diagnosis and Quick Results see

**Dr. J. J. Scholtes, D. C.**

9447 Lorain Ave., Cor. W. 25th St.
CLEVELAND, OHIO. — Melrose 5190

Free examination if you bring this ad with you.


## Chicago Russian Fraction of W. P. Meets Tonight

A very important meeting of the Chicago Russian fraction of the Workers Party will be held Thursday, Sept. 9, at the Workers' House, 1902 West Division St. Election to the district convention will be held. Other important reports will be discussed. Beginning at 8 p. m.

## *SCOTT NEARING COMES DIRECTLY FROM BRITISH LABOR CONGRESS TO TEACH IN WORKERS' SCHOOL*

NEW YORK, Sept 8.—Scott Nearing has been added to the feculty of the New York Workers' School and will give two courses at the school during the coming year. His first lecture under the anspices of the Workers' School will be given on Sunday afternoon, September 19, at 2 p. m., at the New Star Casino, 101 East 107th St., New York City.

Scott Nearing is at present in Great Britain attending the British Trade Union Congress and his lecture will deal with the British Trade Union Congress and the general strike.

The last trade union congress, a year ago, the one held at Scarborough, definitely embarked the British labor movement on a leftward course The present congress promises to be even more important because in it the workers will sum up the experience of the general strike and reckon with the leadership that betrayed it. It will, therefore, be the most important congress yet in the history of the British labor movement and, because of the work it takes up, of world-wide significence.

The Workers' School urges every militant and progressive trade unionist in New York City and vicinity to attend the lecture at New Star Casino, The regular admission is 75 cents but by writing to the Workers' School, 108 West 14th St., New York City, trade unionists can receive as many special tickets as they require which entitles them to admission at 50 cents.

## Huge Press Picnic in Los Angeles for Party Press, Sept. 12

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 8. — A huge press picnic will be held Sunday, September 12, at Paulkinis' Garden, 127 South Hawthorne street, by the Lithuanian Literature Society.

The proceeds from the picnic are to be divided between The DAILY WORKER, "Vilnis" and "Laisve." A splendid program of dancing, sports, games and good refreshments are promised. Admission is 35 cents.

**Arrest First Time—Suicide.**

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 8. — Gust Brogen, 56, foreman in a furniture factory, saw the inside of a cell for the first time after his arrest for drunken driving. He was locked up for the night and when jailors went to call him today they found his dead body hanging by his trousers' belt from a crossbar in the wall.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.


**Ben Gold**

will speak at the

***International Youth Day Rally in New York***

Sam Darcy, National Secretary of the Young Workers League, Sam Don, Jack Stachel and Phil. Frankfeld will be youth speakers. Besides that

***A YOUTH CONCERT***

on

**FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1926**

**CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE**

**67th Street and 3rd Avenue**

COME AND RALLY AGAINST NEW WAR DANGER!

# The Shady Record of Frank Farrington

THE following sketch of Frank Farrington's career in the United Mine Workers of America is a summary of a series of articles that appeared in The DAILY WORKER in October 1924, under the title, "On a Labor Faker's Trail." Farrington's latest exploit in accepting a $50,000 a year salary from the Peabody Coal company, while still president of the Illinois Miners' Union, makes it impossible for even his closest friends to condone his action. His new stands suspended from office by action of the district executive board.

• • •

### Union Strikebreakers.

ARTICLE 4.

It is not surprising that Farrington would consistently sell the miners' votes to the government of the state of Illinois. During the stormy days of 1919, hundreds of special deputy sheriffs similar to those appointed at the request of Gary in the steel strike, were appointed by the state and county officials at Farrington's request. These deputies were union strikebreakers and not paid by the county which appointed them. These deputies were paid out of the $27,000 fund of which Farrington refused to give an itemized report until compelled to do so by the international convention.

Here was the edifying spectacle of Farrington, president of a great labor organization paying officers of a capitalist government to put the members of his own union in jail. Wives of miners were thrown in jail, some of them with babies at their breasts. The coal operators got their wish and hundreds were indicted and held on heavy bail.

Then John L. Lewis came to the assistance of Farrington. According to the International Constitution of the United Mine Workers of America the International president only has the right to revoke the charters of districts, anti-district and locals, but Lewis delegated this right to Farrington in the state of Illinois with the result that the latter revoked the charters of 24 locals and made an agreement with the coal operators that none of these who took leading part in the insurgent movement should be employed in the mines. To use Farrington's own words: "It is our understanding that the operators will not pick the ringleaders in the strike, which has crippled the mines . . . If any do get positions and are admitted to a local we intend to file charges against them and oust them from the union."

What does Farrington mean in the paragraph: "It is our understanding that the operators will not pick the ringleaders in the strike, which has crippled the mines . . . It simply means the application of the dreaded blacklist, not only at the instigation of the boss but by the president of the miners' union acting in harmony with the coal operators. Farrington and the operators had a common ground for action against the militants in the union. The bosses knew that the latter would interfere with their ability to violate contracts at will and Farrington saw in them a standing menace to his position as head of the union which enabled him to draft and sell the miners to the enemy.

The breaking of the 1919 strike cost the district treasury the sum of $27,000 for which Farrington refused to give an account until forced to do so by the international convention. At this time Lewis and Farrington were enemies, so the International Executive Board appointed a committee to inquire into the spending of the $27,000 and this committee recommended after making an investigation that Farrington be compelled to show what he did with the money.

The Farrington denied having added a single man to the payroll on account of the 1919 strike, secretary-treasurer Nesbit admitted to the executive board in Indianapolis, that "I think we had on the payroll at one time between four and six hundred men who were going around denying statements these other men were making and persuading men to stay at work."

When the itemized report was finally dragged from Farrington, it was shown that the Peabody Coal company boss, Jack Brown, received $230.50, in payment for slugging the Collinsville committee on the streets of Springfield in front of Farrington's hotel.

That slugger Jack Brown continued on intimate terms with Farrington and Fishwick, vice-president of District 12, is shown by a letter and note for $150.00, dated Sept. 1, 1922, which coincides with the time district officers were nominated for the ensuing two year term.

Farrington's about-face in the case of Alexander Howat is one of the most disgraceful incidents in his career for Howat was well known to the coal miners in general and to the Illinois miners in particular. While Howat was in jail for defying the notorious Kansas industrial Court Law, the most useful ally of the Kansas coal operators who were fighting Howat was John L. Lewis who had Howat and district officials expelled for fighting Governor Allen. Farrington was fighting Lewis at this time and took advantage of the Howat case to make things harder for his foe. His afterwards proved that he never had any interest in the Howat fight for the sake of principle.

It is interesting in view of the relations between Lewis and John L. Lewis today, to read what the former had to say of the latter as recently as the year 1922. At a special convention of District 2, Oklahoma, held in Muskogee, on May 15, 1922, Farrington defended Howat and made a most bitter attack on John L. Lewis. Space prohibits more than a few choice excerpts from this speech. President Wilkinson of the Oklahoma district, charged Farrington with being a disrupter, a charge so frequently levelled today by the labor fakers against the progressives in all the unions. Here is Farrington's reply: "My friends I confess here now, before these that I John L. Lewis is the International Union, of United Mine Workers of America, then the charge made by Wilkinson is true!"

Again Farrington said: "I am not saying a disrupter is destroying the Union, but am trying to destroy John L. Lewis, the man who is doing more to destroy the United Mine Workers of America, than any other men I know of . . . and he will not have my support/as long as he is using the power of his position to crucify man who won't jump thru the hoop every time he snaps his fingers and tells them to do it."

### Fargot His Pledge.

Farrington no doubt had forgotten this pledge when he aided Lewis at the 1924 convention in Indianapolis in crucifying Howat even the every delegate from District 12, except the payroll brigade were solidly behind the Kansas miner. Farrington was appointed by Lewis, chairman of the scale committee. Even at that Howat bet he could not sink so low as to go back on him after his many promises, but he did.

The retraction made by Farrington of statements he made against J. L. Lewis in 1919, was issued by John L. Lewis to show that Farrington's word did not mean anything. Referring to this, Farrington said that he knew the retraction was not true, but that his original statements were true, and that he signed the retraction for particular reasons.

### Farrington and Lester.

During the 1922 strike, several strikebreakers lost their lives in Williamson county. These cases were employed by William J. Lester, who secured a permit from Farrington to remove dirt off his strip mine. Lester was not satisfied with digging dirt; he began digging coal and the cabs armed to the teeth defied the miners and went around the county insulting people. What happened to them is history.

John L. Lewis, president of the U. M. W. of A., charged Farrington with having received a round sum of money from Lester for the permit. He made other charges against Farrington according to a statement by board member Dobbins to Farrington. The result of these charges was an interesting correspondence between Lewis and Farrington. Only the substance of this correspondence can be given here.

Under date of Nov. 2, 1922, Farrington wrote to Lewis, stating that he was informed by board member Dobbins, that Lewis informed the executive board of things in Illinois were corrupt and that a compact had been entered into between Farrington and Fishwick and William J. Lester for the operation of the latter's strip mine during the strike. Lewis also charged according to Farrington's letter that the go-between in the deal was Kansas industrial Court Law, the most useful ally of the Kansas coal operators who were fighting Howat was John L. Lewis who had Howat and district officials expelled for fighting Governor Allen. Farrington was fighting Lewis at this time and took advantage of the Howat case to make things harder for his foe. His afterwards proved that he never had any interest in the Howat fight for the sake of principle.

It is interesting in view of the relations between Farrington and John L. Lewis today, to read what the former had to say of the latter as recently as the year 1922. At a special convention of District 2, Oklahoma held in Muskogee, on May 15, 1922, Farrington defended Howat and made a most bitter attack on John L. Lewis. Space prohibits more than a few choice excerpts from this speech. President Wilkinson of the Oklahoma district, charged Farrington with being a disrupter, a charge so frequently levelled today by the labor fakers against the progressives in all the unions. Here is Farrington's reply: "My friends I confess here now, before these that I John L. Lewis is the International Union, of United Mine Workers of America, then the charge made by Wilkinson is true!"

Again Farrington said: "I am not saying a disrupter is destroying the Union, but am trying to destroy John L. Lewis, the man who is doing more to destroy the United Mine Workers of America, than any other men I know of . . . and he will not have my support/as long as he is using the power of his position to crucify man who won't jump thru the hoop every time he snaps his fingers and tells them to do it."

### Fargot His Pledge.

Farrington no doubt had forgotten this pledge when he aided Lewis at the 1924 convention in Indianapolis in crucifying Howat even the every delegate from District 12, except the payroll brigade were solidly behind the Kansas miner. Farrington was appointed by Lewis, chairman of the scale committee. Even at that Howat bet he could not sink so low as to go back on him after his many promises, but he did.

The retraction made by Farrington of statements he made against J. L. Lewis in 1919, was issued by John L. Lewis to show that Farrington's word did not mean anything. Referring to this, Farrington said that he knew the retraction was not true, but that his original statements were true, and that he signed the retraction for particular reasons.

### Farrington and Lester.

During the 1922 strike, several strikebreakers lost their lives in Williamson county. These cabs were employed by William J. Lester, who secured a permit from Farrington to remove dirt off his strip mine. Lester was not satisfied with digging dirt; he began digging coal and the cabs armed to the teeth defied the miners and went around the county insulting people. What happened to them is history.

John L. Lewis, president of the U. M. W. of A., charged Farrington with having received a round sum of money from Lester for the permit. He made other charges against Farrington according to a statement by board member Dobbins to Farrington. The result of these charges was an interesting correspondence between Lewis and Farrington. Only the substance of this correspondence can be given here.

Under date of Nov. 2, 1922, Farrington wrote to Lewis, stating that he was informed by board member Dobbins, that Lewis informed the executive board of things in Illinois were corrupt and that a compact had been entered into between Farrington and Fishwick and William J. Lester for the operation of the latter's strip mine during the strike. Lewis also charged according to Farrington's letter that the go-between in the deal was Robert M. Medill, director of the department of mines and minerals in Illinois, and that the money was split three ways.

In reply Lewis states "that Mr. Dobbins" is somewhat inaccurate" and expressed his willingness to discuss the matter at issue personally with Farrington.

### Serious Charges.

This evasive reply nettled the latter who replied at great length, winding up by saying that Lewis "had descended to the level of a louse." Among the charges made by Farrington against Lewis, which he qualified to proved himself are:

First: That Lewis got money from the Kansas operators for his fight against Alexander Howat.

Second: That Lewis had agreed with the coal operators for a reduction in wages and that in order to escape responsibility, he decided to call a strike, which should continue until the unorganized of the union called for a settlement even at a reduction in wages.

Third: That Lewis and others collected $100,000 from the $750,000 and that three members of the directorate of that bank are operating non-union mines in the Pennsylvania fields and that the $100,000 which Lewis got has never heard of was kept by Lewis and his associates on the understanding that the support of the union would be withdrawn from the striking miners in the non-union coal fields of Pennsylvania.

### Farrington concludes:

"Furthermore, considering the fact that you waited until October before levying a special assessment, which could not be collected until the month of November, and this in face of the fact that the striking mine workers in Pennsylvania had been sending out pitahia nation-wide appeals for financial assistance even since the general strike was settled during the month of August, and taking into account the fact that Wall Street Banks are not noted for their union sympathies, the average individual would conclude (taking circumstantial evidence into consideration), that there must be some truth in the story and that you were deliberately conspiring to starve these men into submission."

The two labor fakers realized that they were not in a position to continue this game of exposing each other longer so they decided to bury the hatchet.

The personal feud between Frank Farrington and John L. Lewis was a source of danger to the reign of the reactionaries in the United Mine Workers of America. Their intermediaries, both agreed to fight the radicals and conveniantly forget the nasty things they had been saying about each other.

Farrington suddenly discovered that the progressives were enemies of the union despite e letter he wrote under date of May 8, 1923, complimenting the progressives on the work they were doing in cleaning up the corruption in the union. In that letter he also praised Alexander Howat as a loyal union man, saying that his association with the Progressive Miners' Committee was because he saw in that effort "the only way he can secure justice for himself and the Kansas mine workers."

Yet sixteen days after Farrington wrote this letter we find him writing to John L. Lewis proposing a conference to smooth out the differences between them so that both could put up a united front against the so-called enemies of the union. Farrington's long letter brought a reply from Lewis and the two got together. When these fail out it's not so bad, for honest people, but when crooks get together those who have watches had better keep a tight hold on them.

The result of the deal between the two fakers was that both stopped calling each other fancy names and settled down to cleaning upon the progressive movement inside the union. Farrington was willing that Lewis should have Howat's head, and Lewis lost all interest in compelling Farrington to account for the $2,000,000 Herrin assessment and his many gross violations of the union law.

On June second of the same year Farrington wrote a letter to a member of the union in which he washed his hands off Howat and declared that Alex had "joined forces with the enemies of the union," and at the Indianapolis convention of the U. M. W. of A. in January, 1924, Farrington joined with Lewis in refusing Howat a hearing, tho the convention by a two-thirds vote went on record for the Kansas mine leader.


A STORY ABOUT

YOUR JOB

or any

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

sent in this week may win one of those prizes (winners announced in issue of Friday, Sept. 10).

1—KING COAL—A splendid novel by Upton Sinclair, in a cloth-bound edition.

2—LEFT WING UNIONISM—By D. J. Saposs. A new book every worker should read.

3—BARS AND SHADOWS—By Ralph Chaplin. A beautiful book of poetry written by the noted working class poet.


# JOHN L. LEWIS TOOL SOLD OUT TO OPERATORS

## Tumulty's Statement to Membership

(Continued from page 1)

gressive of the Springfield district and one of the most consistent enemies of Farrington and the coal operator leadership of the Illinois miners, appealed to the coal diggers of District 12 for support in the elections which will be held next December.

The statement reads in full:

"In announcing myself as a candidate for the office of president of District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America, I do this with the knowledge of the great responsibility that is attached to this office.

"If I am elected to the office of district president I will oppose any program submitted by the coal operators of Illinois that requests one cent of a reduction of wages off the Illinois mine rates.

### Opposes Unjust Methods.

"I will oppose in every way I know how the unjust methods of settling disputed cases based upon Joint Board decisions rendered in any period other than the life of the contract. I will work to have all disputed cases settled upon the merits of the case, and all decisions to expire on the same day as the contract.

"That the mining industry of Illinois is in need of more intelligent management is to say the least, and I am in favor of nationalization of the coal mines with democratic management as a means of elimination of the great waste in this basic industry.

"I prefer the living radicalism in the miners' union to the dry rot that is now prevalent in our organization, and I am opposed to the expulsion policy of our present administration, and will work to have every man now expelled restored to full membership in our organization.

### Operators' Business.

"I believe that the questions such as superpower, cheap fuel, lower freight rates and the elimination of the surplus mines and miners are a concern of the coal operators and not of the miners, for our solution lies in the organizing of the unorganized. The above questions are of a political nature and not economic, and to cope with this deplorable condition I am in favor of a labor party with its base and receiving its moral and financial support from all branches of the trades union movement.

### Organize Unorganized.

"I am in favor of District No. 12 employing all means at its command (with the co-operation of the International union) to organize mines outside the boundary lines of District No. 12 as a means of keeping pace with the moving industry in the coal fields of Illinois.

"When it is taken into consideration that there is only one-third of the coal miners of this country in our union and that our membership is decreasing as every hand, it should be a warning to everyone that our union is in danger. So let the slogan of the organized miners from now on be: 'Save the Union!' Organize the unorganized until every man working in and around the coal mines of the United States of America are enrolled under the banner of the United Mine Workers of America."

### Jumps From Car; Killed.

CANTON, Ill., Sept. 8.—Hindering heat from the exhaust for flames beneath the car and believing the machine afire, Mrs. Charles Asbell, 52, suffered fatal injuries today when she leaped from the automobile in which she was riding. She died soon after she had been taken to a hospital.

## Demand End of School Board Blacklist Upon Civil Liberties Union

NEW YORK, Sept. 8. — The American Civil Liberties Union asks Franklin P. Graves, state commissioner of education, to reverse the decision of the New York city board of education barring the union from holding a free speech meeting in Stuyvesant High School. The union asks reversal "on the ground of substantial damage to our reputation and to the service we are rendering to the American people by protecting minority and individual rights."

It charges that the board of education maintains a blacklist of organizations and declares that citizens of New York City have a fundamental right to hold meetings in their own school buildings where their objects and personnel are reputable.

# MELLON TRUST IN ALUMINUM SHOWN BY SUIT

## Double - Crossed Rival Sues for $45,000,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 8. — George D. Haskell, president of the Bensch Machine and Tool company, has entered a suit against the Aluminum Company of America, in which Andrew Mellon, secretary of the U. S. Treasury and others of the Mellon family and financial group hold dominating control, for damages in the sum of $45,000,000 under the Sherman anti-trust law.

### Duke Double-Crossed Him.

Haskell charges that he had confided certain plans for aluminum manufacture, in competition with the Mellon trust, to the late James B. Duke, who double-crossed him by conspiring with the Mellon trust to shut out Haskell from carrying out his plans.

Duke, it is charged, was in 1924, constructing a $40,000,000 power plant on the Saguenay river in Quebec. Haskell entered into negotiations with Duke in bargaining for the use of part of the 600,000 horse power to be generated by the plant, in order to use it in a competitive manufacturing scheme against the American Aluminum company. Haskell confided his plans to Duke.

### Air-Tight Trust.

"Thereupon," the complaint says, "the defendant company, entered into a combination and conspiracy to monopolize the aluminum trade and commerce of the United States and foreign countries and induced Mr. Duke actively to join the Aluminum Company of America."

Haskell charges that the Mellon aluminum trust has grabbed practically all the deposits of bauxite ore, from which aluminum is made, in both the United States and foreign countries and controls a virtual world monopoly in both crude and finished aluminum.

# NEW MASSES HAS POSTGATE STORY ON MINE STRIKE

By SENDER GARLIN.

If there still remains the slightest doubt that the workers involved in the much-muddled recent general strike were shamelessly betrayed, the "Diary of the British Strike," by Raymond W. Postgate, which appears in the current number of The New Masses ought to dispel it.

The author, who is at present the assistant editor of Lansbury's Labor Weekly and the author of several books on labor economics, presents a lucid, concise and illuminating picture from May 1, when it became evident that the strike was practically a certainty to May 14 when the "leaders" of the movement which had frightened them by its immensity, came sheepishly to Baldwin to announce the surrander.

### Council, Not Movement.

Postgate insists that it was the council, and not the movement, which failed. Permitting its fears to overwhelm it, that body of timid parliamentarians called off the strike unconditionally and temporarily, at least, wrecked the unity and courage of the workers.

Says the writer: "Nothing was done for the miners. No effort was made to help the theusands who are in prison anffering spiteful sentences for carrying out the council's orders. All —Right and Left—of the council are in it."

For the first time the inside story of the leaders' surrender is given. One is appalled at the impudence and cowardice of the men who were charged with the success of the powerful weapon of the British strikers.

### The Surrender.

"The council," relates Postgate, "brought the Samuel memorandum to the miners, expecting an ecstatic welcome . . . At this time there was some sort of an undertaking that the government would accept the memorandum, if the miners did—not otherwise. Baldwin delayed, altered it and the memorandum, of course, was void. Soma naturel pique followed, and the council, meeting for only half an hour, decided there was no point in continuing the struggle, and, with incredible levity, called the strike off. A deputation went to the Downing street to convey the message to the premier. Baldwin sent down to say, 'He did not desire to converse with them.' The delegation replied that they had not come to converse, only to announce their surrender. Then they were admitted. And that was the end.

"The Brass Knuckles Santa Claus," by Robert Dunn, is a vivid account of the company unionism of the New York interhorough, with its yellow-dog agreements, revealed by the recent strike of the subway workers. Dunn applies his shrewd, incisive method to the situation and the "American Labor Movement" comes in for some comments that are extremely enlightening.


Number Five Just Off the Press!

Write us your Fight!

AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT

A Magazine By and For Workers in the Factories, the Mines, the Mills and on the Land

Price 5 cents

Subscribe! Only 50 Cents Per Year! Become a Worker Correspondent!

AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT,

1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD., CHICAGO, ILL.


# Worker Correspondents in Yalta, U. S. S. R.

Note.—Here is one of the first contributions in the exchange of correspondence between the workers-writers of the Pravda, Russian Communist daily at Moscow, and The DAILY WORKER. It is from Yalta, in Soviet Crimea. Contributions of American worker correspondents are published in the Soviet press. Detailed announcement in the current issue of the American Worker Correspondent just off the press.

• • •

By L. GENDIN,

Member of Bureau of the Worker Correspondant Circle Provinciai instituta.

THE worker correspondents in Yalta first became organized in the autumn of 1924. Prior to this date about 10 wall newspapers existed thruout the whole district in the large enterprises. There were also individual workers' correspondents of various printed papers, but there was absolutely no common center, and the work was very unsystematic owing to the youth and inexperience of the whole movement. There was no accurate record. The approximate estimate was 60 to 70 worker correspondents (with a few peasant correspondents).

### Creation of Town Bureau.

November, 1924, the first attempt was made to get together. A general town bureau of worker correspondents was formed. It endeavored to cover the whole district. This was difficult and gave less results. The following figures were given in the report of the Second District Worker Correspondents' Conference (November, 1925) as to the condition of the organization after a year's work:

Wall Newspapers—21 (this figure is considerably lower than the actual number).

Worker and Farmer Correspondent Circles—9 (with an active membership of 70 to 80).

Total number of worker and village correspondents about 200.

The number of bodies of our correspondents appearing in the local press (Simferopol and Sevastopol) is 90 to 100 a month. The percentage inserted is 35 to 40 per cent. Another 20 to 25 per cent is utilized by the editors in other ways.

The idea itself, hitherto not widely known to the broad masses of workers and trade union members, quickly became popular. The wall newspapers grew both in quantity and quality. In order to qualify members for editorial boards a college was started. In one club a "Worker Correspondants' Corner" was formed.

### Abolition of Town Bureau.

At the Second Worker and Peasant Correspondent Conference, in connection with the adoption of new organizational forms thruout the whole union, it was decided to liquidate the general town bureau and transfer the center of gravity to worker correspondent circles connected with the wall newspapers. These were to be under the guidance of our press, by means of letters of instruction to the circles.

But it shonld be said that at first, after tha naw organization, work began to decline and the worker and village correspondent organization began to be weakened and split up. The circles received no answers to their frequant appeals to the papers. There was no guidence whatsoever.

In general Yalta has spectal difficulties for the development of the worker and farmer correspondants' movement. It has not its own printed newspaper which in itself hinders the development of worker correspondents, but whet is still worse, there is also a struggle for circulation on the part of two printed newspapers each competing has first place (Simferopol and Sevastopol).

This struggla also implicates the worker correspondants, even to the extent of dividing them into "hours" and the "others" and demoralising tha whole movement.

Fortnetely, during the last few months this question has become considerably less acute. A special instructor was appointed by the district committee of the All-Soviat Union Communist Party for worker and farmar correspondent work.

New circles were organised, the old ones strengthened, and the workers' correspondent movement regained zest.

### Present Position.

At the present time the position of the organization (on a district scale) is as follows:

Wall newspapers—60 to 70 (30 investigated and studied).

Worker correspondents—about 300.

Farmer correspondents—70.

Worker-Farmer correspondent circles—22 (with about 100 activa members).

The circles meet regularly and study according to a definite program. They also receive periodical literature. Methodical guidance is conducted thru the seminary for the editorial boards and active workers (study circles twice a month).

There is also a monthly general town meeting of workar correspondents and periodical instruction of circles by an instructor.

There is also a remarkable increase of young correspondents, and their newspapers (no figuras available).

Now mein attanion is being davoted to ensuring that questions immediately concerning the construction of our country are fully responded to in time.

For instance, the campaign "for economy" is now being conducted was brought up at the general town conference. This question was treated in the circle where raports were given by the directors of the enterprises in which the circles are at work. The wall newspapers devote a good deal of space to dafects in production.

At the present time energetic preparations are being made for the celebration of "Press Day."

The worker and farmer correspondent movement of our district has now entered from the stage of instability and uncertainty. The wall newspapers are commencing fully to picture the life and ways of our production and have rejected general themes.

Despite certain fluidity amongst the masses of worker and farmer correspondents, a strong nucleus has been moulded which has grown up with the movement and become incorporated in it.

The correspondent movement is molding comrades before our very eyes, turning them into activa social workers, vigilantly examining all phenomana of our life. The worker correspondents are developing at work which is one of the most valuable factors of the movement.

### International Connections.

We must talk of our international connections separately.

We commenced this work at the end of 1924. To our first letter which we sent to the Central Control Committee of Communist International sent to a German paper, we et once received six replies from various parts of Germany.

The general town bureau of worker correspondents drew various clubs of the town and district into correspondence, having given them various addresses. Besides this a few members of tha bureau was appointed to guide this work. Besides correspondence with individual comrades, we demanded thru them to get into touch with various organisations, tha this was not always successful. For instance, we succeeded in linking up [illegible] men's group of the Communist Party of Germany in Weisbaden. Our twofold attempt to get into contact with the Mannheim workers' paper ended in failure.

Besides letters we sometimes sent notes to the foreign press on themes provided by the Agitprop of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

There is no accurate account of work done, as many comrades in the district on receiving an address write directly to their correspondents and send them our foreign section of the Agitprop of the Executive Council of the Communist International.

The approximate figures are as follows:

Correspondents (foreign) 10, of whom 5 write regularly. According to countries they are distributed—7 in Germany and 1 each in Great Britain, America and Holland.

We also send comradas photographs of our celabrations, conferances, and also literature, while we receive from them large quantities of books, postcards, newspaper cuttings, albums.

In changing over to the new forms of work, worker, correspondents' circles, we are endeavoring to hand this correspondence over to the circles. At the present time three circles are conducting work quite satisfactorily.

There is no doubt that the worker correspondent circles can develop this work still more. But there are many difficulties to be overcome. In order [illegible]

[illegible] ity, the various circles should be attached to foreign newspapers, but here already mentioned that our attempts at this have so far been without result.

It is a question of general centralisation and guidance undoubtedly here in the locality also. Experience has shown that in the localities also, thara must be some kind of center uniting the work. Formerly, our general town bureau was such a center. When it was abolished—in order not to abandon the work—it was a member of the bureau appointed to the foreign section of the Agitprop of the Executive Council of the Communist International.

The great interest which this correspondence evokes both in our country and abroad demands that the present amateurishness of our work be overcome. The Yalta workers' correspondent movement, therefore, thoroly approves the decision of the conference of delegates of the Sixth Plenum of the Executive Council of the Communist International, and the workers' correspondents of Yalta to work out this question carafully and concentrate the guidance of international connections in the hands of the Agitprop of the Executive Council of the Communist International. Before we were aware that such a conference would be convened, we requested the "Worker and Farmer Correspondent" to bring this question up on the agenda of the Third All-Union Congress.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $8.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year. $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL } Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }
MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## Britain Has Cause to Worry

Thanks to the right wing labor leaders, Downing Street is reasonably assured that the miners' strike which has been so damaging to the country's commercial life will not develop into a serious political crisis for the government. What in ordinary times would keep government officials awake nights is now left to the mercies of the labor fakers who can be depended on to club the miners into surrender if they possibly can.

Internationally the prospects are black for the empire. A London dispatch tells us that Downing Street is alarmed over the growing influence of the Soviet Union in the Orient and at its success in extending neutrality pacts with countries bordering on the U. S. S. R.

Great Britain tried to isolate the Soviet Union by drawing a cordon of hostile puppet states along her western border from Finland to the Black Sea. But the Soviet Union has made a breach in the western wall and in the east Great Britain is decidedly on the defensive.

Yesterday's dispatches indicate that Britain has intervened in China with arms, on a considerable scale. It is also interesting to learn that in the first serious clash with the Cantonese the British were repulsed with heavy losses. Wu Pei Fu, the British tool, has suffered several defeats and his armies are on the point of surrendering en masse.

When the Cantonese succeed in making contact with the national armies under General Feng, the unification of China will be in sight as the only other serious obstacle to unity is General Chang Tso-Lin, the Japanese puppet. The armies of the people will be in a position to dispose of Chang when Wu Pei-Fu's military power is destroyed. All this is bad news for Britain.

The revenues derived from China by the British have been enormous. It all probability they will move heaven and earth to retain some footing there. It looks now as if they would not be successful. Neither the United States nor Japan cares to pull any British chestnuts out of the Chinese fire. The United States least of any.

The fall of British influence in China will have far-reaching political consequences in the Orient and particularly in those two countries where British power is so vulnerable: India and Egypt. Of course, Britain blames all her misfortunes on the Soviet Union. It is true that Soviet policy is one of peace and aid to the struggling subject and semi-subject peoples of the world and it happens that British policy is quite the opposite. Naturally there are clashes. The people involved have little difficulty in recognizing a friend in the Soviet Union and an implacable foe in the government of the robber empire.

## The Careful Stepper

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, declared in a Labor Day speech that "the trade unions accept the charge that they are a step-at-a-time movement. This is the law of social development, as against the proposal of short cuts that invariably bring bitter disillusion to those who accept the alluring doctrine."

Is it the law of social development? Morrison stated a half-truth, which is the most vicious kind of a lie. It is true that evolution is a gradual process but every so often, human society finds the pace too slow. Then there is a grand burst and revolution is on. A Frank Morrison, who looks at the world thru rose-colored glasses, does not relish those grand smash-ups. But they come.

If Morrison takes a look into his history he will note the fact that all outstanding social changes were ushered in by revolution. This may be regrettable but it appears to be inevitable.

The trouble with the "step-at-a-time" policy is that it serves the present bosses of society. There can be no guaranteed improvement of the conditions of the working class under capitalism. Only when the workers become the masters of their own fate will they have security and the right to map out the future. The step-at-a-time policy has proven its futility in Europe. It has left the workers saddled with capitalist militarism, long hours of labor and a low standard of living. As the capitalist system progressively decays in Europe we find the capitalists insisting on their luxuries at the expense of the workers. This means that the capitalists live on their former grand scale while they reduce the miserable living standards of the producers.

We have on the other hand the example of the Soviet Union. There the workers seized power while the seizing was good, and despite the most appalling difficulties they have raised the workers' standard higher than what obtained during the czarist regime. They have succeeded in restoring industry to its pre-war standard and agriculture above the pre-war level. They have done this without any considerable help from abroad. In fact even since the capitalist powers decided to call off their war dogs they have been busy intriguing the Soviet Union.

Against the step-at-a-time policy of the social-democrats of Europe we set up the revolutionary policy of the Communists. Let the facts speak for themselves. The standard of living of the workers and peasants in the Soviet Union is rising. That of the workers in the rest of Europe is descending. This pudding talks.

---

General Lincoln C. Andrews, assistant secretary in charge of prohibition enforcement, is again about to resign. The general returned recently from England and boasted of having negotiated a rum treaty with the British government. There was nothing to that, but the general got some publicity by soaking his pancakes in champagne on board the ship that brought him back from Europe.

---

If the foreign war debts to the United States were cancelled international bankers could see vistons of greater profits from loans to foreign interests. We bet dollars to glotys that those generous bankers will not agitate for the cancellation of the half billion Russian debt.

# ADD 10,000 NEW MEMBERS, LABOR DEFENSE PLAN

## Elizabeth Gurley Flynn to Tour Country

"Ten thousand new members by the first of the year!" was the slogan adopted at the first meeting of the national committee of International Labor Defense following its successful second annual conference just concluded here.

Detailed plans for an intensive organization drive which speakers of national reputation will tour the length and breadth of the country and a great amount of popular propaganda literature be issued were adopted at this meeting. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the newly-elected chairman of the I. L. D. is to make a tour of the country from coast to coast immediately after election day and the response from various sections of the country to the proposed tour is indicative of the popularity that will attend it.

**Cannon to Tour.**

In addition, James P. Cannon, re-elected secretary of the organization, will follow Miss Flynn to tighten up the organizational lines and to consult and advise with local sections on the broadening and improvement of the activity. Membership meetings will be held in most of the large cities for this purpose.

The enthusiasm of the delegates who attended the conference is one of the guarantees of a new spirit of work and activity in the ranks of the organization. Membership meetings of I. L. D. are already being planned in numerous cities so that the conference delegates may be able to report back to their constituencies and lay plans locally for the carrying into effect of the decisions adopted at the national gathering. In addition, many cities will organize their own conferences on a local scale to draw up a program of work in consonance with the national conference decisions.

**Other Campaigns.**

Proposals for various other campaigns were discussed at the meeting of the national committee and a new executive committee elected to carry them out. The new executive committee includes all those on the committee last year, with some additions. The full committee now stands as follows: Edward Carsworth, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, James P. Cannon, Fred Mann, Ralph Chaplin, George Maurer, Rose Karsner, D. J. Bentall, John Edmondson, Harrison George, Henry Corbishley, Charles Gray and C. E. Ruthenberg. Miss Flynn is now chairman, with E. C. Wentworth re-elected vice-chairman and James P. Cannon secretary.

## Prevent Milstein from Appointing Tellers in Fur Workers' Election

By a Worker Correspondent.

At Tuesday's meeting of the executive board of the Fur Workers' Union the Progressives were able to head off an attempt by Milstein and his reactionary machine to throw all but his own candidates off the ballot.

The meeting was attended by the members of the board, the present incumbents in office, and the nominees who should go on the ballot as a result of the nominations meeting held last week after being once broken up by Milstein's gang.

Milstein's program was to have the executive board deny J. Sonnenschein, nominee for recording secretary, and Robert Goldstein, nominee for vice-president, a place on the ballot, because of technical objections.

But the best part of his scheme was to do away with the procedure of elections found satisfactory in recent years, and which consists of having tellers to count the votes appointed at a meeting of the members. Milstein proposed to have his machine, thru the executive board, appoint the tellers, and not to have any membership meeting. This plan to steal the election outright was successfully defeated.

Chairman Goldberg of Local 45 forced Milstein to abide by the constitution of the union, but the latter retaliated by breaking up the meeting. The election is next Tuesday.

**Begin Abyssinian Expedition.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Five natural history scientists headed by Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood of the Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago, sailed today on the Mauretania for an indefinite stay in the wilds of Abyssinia. They will search for fossils of extinct mammals.

---

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

## COAL MINERS IN OHIO ARE FACING STARVATION, SAYS GOV. DONAHEY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 8.—Visualizing "virtual starvation of the unfortunate miners and their families during the cold months which confront us," and pointing out that work or aims must be given coal miners now idle, Governer Vic Donahey today issued a proclamation asking Ohio coal users to "Buy Ohio Coal Now."

## Women and Children Aid Miners in W. Va. Coal Strike

As the photos show, women and children are playing important parts in the long drawn-out strike of the miners of West Virginia for closed shop and decent working conditions. Above, women at work in one of the gardens of a barracks village near Fairmont. Below, men, women and children walking from their barracks to the picket line outside the mines.

## SPAIN SEETHES WITH REBELLION AGAINST DICTATOR; COMMUNISTS POINT TO SOCIALIST TREACHERY

By a Spanish Worker.

MADRID (By Mail).—Immediately on discovery of the recent plot of the army officers, Primo de Rivera's government made public declarations in the controlled press to the effect that severe punishment would be meted out to the leaders of the movement.

Some days later, the feeling of the military dictatorship was entirely different, and Primo de Rivera influenced the military judge who tried the case, so far as to give an air of lesser importance to it; and, according to this plan, General Aguilera, the chief of the revolutionary movement, was imprisoned for only 20 days, while civilian leaders were also soon at liberty.

Only the Communists were excepted. At present only six officers of the army and four intellectual republicans are kept in jail.

**Military Rebellion Increases.**

The rebellion is continuously increasing and the hostility against Primo de Rivera is more acute every day. A big part of the army stands by the old policy that never accepted the military dictatorship. The artillery on account of professional questions is even more serious if the increasing number of republican officers is considered.

Since the beginning of the century the army has always been a part of any political struggle. Conspiracies against the government are planned and openly organized in the court yards of regimental quarters. And the present government, which is not strong enough to stop them, is very much upset at the new republican feeling that is invading the army.

**Socialists and Government.**

The "neutral" position taken by the socialist party from the very first day of Primo de Rivera's coup d'etat, is maintaining the military dictatorship. This friendly attitude is being recompensed by the government. Consequently, in the last plot, militants of the political party were imprisoned, democrats, republicans, anarchists and Communists—but the socialists. The socialists were excepted and not one member of their party was distrusted.

The Spanish working class points out sharply this treason of the social democrats. Not only the proletarian is hostile to the socialists, the intellectuals, democrats and all the Spanish middle class are constantly accusing the socialist party of being in connection with the dictatorship.

**Socialist Party Doomed.**

This will mean the immediate condemnation of the Spanish socialist party as soon as Primo de Rivera's government should end. The socialists will not be able to endure the criticism of their present reactionism. On the other hand they confront a Communist Party each day growing stronger in spite of the present persecution. The working class clearly sees that the Communists have fought and will always fight in the front line.

**The Economic Crisis.**

The military rebellion coincides with a very difficult and general economic situation that comprises the whole country. As the peseta falls in value and the government does not know what the solution is of the problem. Primo de Rivera constantly makes public declarations of prosperity to gain the confidence of the capitalists.

But everybody knows that a severe crisis exists in the industrial districts. Forty per cent of the metal workers and thirty per cent of the textile workers are unemployed in Barcelona. The crisis in Vizcaye is the severest ever known.

The colonization of the country by foreign firms makes the problem still more serious. A great competition is going on between the big American and English capitalist groups.

---

*Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.*

## MUSICIANS MAY CALL NATIONAL STRIKE IN SUPPORT OF CHICAGO

(Continued from page 1)

cago Federation of Musicians, whose several conferences with theatre owners' representatives have ended in deadlocks.

**Theatre Crowds Silm.**

A spokesman for the union told The DAILY WORKER at Musicians' Union headquarters, 175 W. Washington St., that "despite the statements appearing in the daily press, the movie theaters, especially in the loop, are not doing good business. The attendance is very slim indeed and the theaters are suffering losses despite their very slight reduction in prices."

**A Tour of the Loop Theaters Verified This.**

The spirit of the union men, hundreds of whom were jammed into the large hall in which the Chicago Federation of Labor meets in the same building as the union offices, was of a high order and they were confident that the owners would be brot to time. Several members assured The DAILY WORKER the theaters were losing money and that patrons were extremely dissatisfied with the musicless programs being offered in the 400 attack movie houses.

Union officials believe it will be unnecessary to resort to picketing since the strike has received widespread publicity and the absence of the music in the theaters is a sufficient reminder of the fact that the musicians are making demands.

Mr. Petrillo reiterated today the stand of the union on the question of the duration of contract and the wage of at least four musicians in the smaller houses, both questions at issue between the men and the owners. He said that in 1920 the houses raised the price of admission 50 per cent with the assurance that more music would be supplied with the programs. Now, he said, they wish to dispense with some of the musicians without a commensurate reduction of admission prices, which showed the insincerity of the owners' actions.

Other allied theatrical unions had nothing further to say regarding the probability of their coming out with the musicians. An official of the stagehands said Tuesday that they were ready to go out if called if the musicians requested it.

## BRITISH TRADE UNION LEADER APES A. F. OF L.

(Continued from page 1)

forsake the theory of class struggle, to divert organized labor into class collaboration and refuse to follow the class struggle to its conclusion, the overthrowal of capitalism and the rule of the workers.

* * *

**Tomsky Points To Lesson.**

MOSCOW, Sept. 8. — Barred from visiting the British Trade Union Congress by the decree of the British government, Michael Tomsky, head of the Soviet Labor Union delegation which has thus been denied entrance to England, declared that the British government is seeking every means to isolate the miners of Britain from those who have proven to be their greatest friends, the Russian workers.

Had not the General Council issued orders calling off the General Strike, says Tomsky, Great Britain might already have had "no government of lords and mine owners to refuse admission to the Soviet delegates, but a workmen's government to give a cordial welcome to their fellow workers from the Soviet Union."

Tomsky adds that it is now plain that the General Council made a great mistake by proclaiming that the strike was purely economic and not political

## HILLMAN SUSPENDS TWO PROGRESSIVE MEMBERS OF ROCHESTER A. C. W.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Several executive board members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union appeared here suddenly from New York City and without due notice to the membership called a special meeting at which the selective nature of the gathering was apparent at first glance.

President Sidney Hillman delivered a speech in which he attacked the progressive members of the union and declared members Team and Sugarman suspended from the union. These two members have been leaders of the progressive forces in the Rochester locals of the union. They were both active members of the Amalgamatad far many years and were naithar tried ner given a chance to defend themselves.

It is understood that the large locals numbers 200 and 227 of Rochester are to be reorganized by the general executive board.

# BLAINE BEATS COOLIDGE MAN BY SLIM MARGIN

## LaFollette Slate Loses Gubernatorial Fight

(Continued from page 1)

fore loor, but the patronage from two senators should go a long way to stone for the loss of the governorship to Fred L. Zimmerman, who defeated Attorney General Hermen L. Ekern, on the LaFollette slate. Zimmerman made his campaign slogan the defeat of the "Madison ring," a ringing name for the present Blaine-LaFollette leadership.

**Break Helped Lenroot.**

Undoubtedly Zimmerman's break with the LaFollette family helped Lenroot make such a good showing. Rumors have been flying around that Philip LaFollette would run for governor in the finals against Zimmerman but others are of the opinion that the Blaine-LaFollette forces will negotiate a peace agreement with the gubernatorial nominee and patch up the wreckage.

Lenroot's defeat is a serious blow to the administration and to the world court and prohibition causes.

**Zimmerman Beats Ekern.**

According to vote tabulations in 1,754 precincts out of a total of 3,798, Blaine got 142,967 and Lenroot, 132,206. It was not believed that the senator would be able to overcome this lead.

Zimmerman's total from 1,340 precincts was 96,634 with 80,102 for Ekern.

* * *

**To Attack Vare and Smith.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8. — The democrats are to lose no time in challenging the right of Wm. S. Vare of Pennsylvania, and Col. Frank L. Smith of Illinois, to sit as members of the senate following their elections in November.

This was made certain today by the announcement of Senator Ashurst, democrat of Arizona, that he will challenge their right even to take the oath of office, thus the fight to oust Vare and Smith will begin on the opening day of the seventieth congress.

* * *

**Hunt Wins in Arizona.**

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 8.—Gov. G. W. P. Hunt, democratic gubernatorial candidate who campaigned on an anti-boulder dam platform, apparently has won his sixth consecutive nomination today.


# SEPTEMBER

New Issue of the

# WORKERS MONTHLY

*A Communist Magazine*

Seven Years of the Communist Party of America, by C. E. Ruthenberg.
What Do the Elections Mean to Us? By Max Bedacht.
The Catholic Rebellion in Mexico, by Manuel Gomez.
A Dangerous Situation, by William Z. Foster.
Two Tactics, by Vladimir Ilytich Lenin.
War and Youth, by Sam Darcy.
The Rebellion of Canada, by Maurice Spector.
"Emplove Education in Economics," by Will Herberg.
Michael Alexandrovitch Bakunin, by Karl Radek.
The Great People's Referendum, by Alexander Bittelman.
Reviews.

25 Cents a Copy.
$2.00 a year. $1.25 six months.

CLIP IT TODAY!

THE WORKERS MONTHLY
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Enclosed $ ..... for ..... mos. subscription.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 203. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# INCREASE SHIPMENTS OF SCAB COAL

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

JACKSON D. CARLISLE of Chicago is no more than anybody else would be after having his head almost completely separated from his body by a sharp instrument, with suspicious fixed on an axe. Our interest centers on Carlisle because of his connections with various adventures that did not have the welfare of anybody in particular, except Carlisle in mind. One of these was the reactionary Orozco revolt in Mexico in 1912 against the Madero government.

ONE of Carlisle's accomplishments in that revolt was attaching boxes of dynamite to the cowcatcher of a locomotive, opening the throttle and running it into the ranks of the Madero troops, many of whom were slaughtered by the ensuing explosion. Now, Carlisle's deserting friends would not be at all surprised to learn that Carlisle got the axe from some one who did not appreciate his services to civilization. The fellow who said that the wages of sin is death said a mouthful tho all people except christian scientists die sooner or later.

WAS Frank Farrington justified in accepting a position from a coal company at five times the salary paid him by the Illinois Miners' Union? All progressive trade unionists will say "No!" The reactionaries will say nothing, not wishing to put anything on paper that could be quoted against them when they cash in. Farrington is no more of a political corpse for having accepted a salary from the Peabody Coal company than William H. Wilson, in accepting a paid job in the Wilson cabinet. Yet Wilson is supported for senator in Pennsylvania on the democrat ticket by the so-called labor press that will not dare excoriate Farrington.

FARRINGTON has done all the harm he could to the Illinois miners while he was their district president. In all probability his salary is much in the nature of a compensation for past services to the Peabody Coal company as for what he may be able to do for them in the future. It would be well for the coal miners of the United States if John L. Lewis got as some operator's payroll and stopped drawing a large salary from the international union.

THE Coolidge backers for another term insist that the man who claimed that he broke the Boston police strike is responsible for the prosperity that obtains in this country at the present time. Needless to say, the workers who produce the wealth receive only a minority fraction of it. Coolidge has no more to do with it than the ashes of King Tut, but his presence in the White House secures capital that in case the workers insist on getting a bigger slice of this prosperity, the injunction will be kept busy and the armed forces, if necessary.

QUEEN MARIE of Roumania will not be able to get here as soon as she expected, owing to the inability of the steamship companies to provide her with a royal suite. Marie will not travel otherwise. All the royal suites were engaged by sausage magnates and screen princesses and what had the queen of Roumania on them? Nothing! One of these suites costs $5,000 for a one-way trip. This means that the queen will drop $10,000 for the two-way jaunt.

ROUMANIA is rich in mineral wealth, but is hampered by a reactionary and grafting government. Its aristocracy is about the most useless aggregation of parasites in Europe. Marie is coming here on a fishing expedition. She is a good collector and has a daughter for sale. If she can get rid of the daughter on the American market, before queens get to hustling each other on Michigan Avenue, she should be able to

(Continued on page 3)

## Detroit Workers Tag for Passaic Strikers' Relief Next Saturday

DETROIT, Sept. 9. — The Detroit relief conference for Passaic textile strikers has arranged a tag day for Saturday, September 11th, in the downtown district. Volunteers are needed, men and woman and they are asked to report at the following stations, at any time after 7 a. m.:

55 Adelaide Street, office of Painters District Council.

1967 Grand River Ave., office of International Labor Defense.

1138 Cadillac Square, 3rd floor, office of Street Carmen's Union.

Passaic banners have been printed for use on automobiles and can be got at the above offices, to advertise the tag day Friday and Saturday.

## REPORTED SPEECH BY JOSEPH STALIN REPUDIATING WORLD REVOLUTION IS BRANDED MENDACIOUS FALSEHOOD

ABOUT the middle of August the International News Service (Hearst) carried what purported to be the report of a speech by Joseph Stalin, secretary of the Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Republics, at the plenary session of the Central Committee of that party. This speech was also reprinted by the New Leader, the New York socialist organ, on August 14.

In this speech Stalin is made to say, among other things, the following:

"This person (again pointing at Zinoviev) thru his unguarded, idiotic utterances has brought about a situation making it impossible for our foreign bureau to come to any measure of agreement or understanding with the outside world, without whose credit or manufactured goods Russia cannot exist much longer.

"CapitalIzing his early association with our beloved leader he has kept world public opinion in constant and perpetual fear of Russia. He alone is responsible for the failure of a treaty with England. His idiotic acts and talks alienated even the sympathies of those in America against what they termed 'world revolution.'

"Enough of that talk! Enough of that idiotic slogan! Enough of that senseless letter writing to every idiot in foreign countries who pictures himself as a man who can lead millions to rebellion against capitalism.

"That person (still pointing his finger at Zinoviev) has alienated the sympathy of even every socialist against us thruout the world.

"He has made our regime an anthema to English socialism.

"He has made us the laughing stock of the world. And what for?

"We knew Russia, and because we knew the Russian mind our revolution was successful.

"But do we know the mind of the American proletarian?

"Did we know the mind of the English working man?

"We did not.

"But thanks to that person (pointing at Zinoviev) we have learned considerable of the attitude of the working class in every industrial country. And that attitude is against us."

* * * *

EVERYONE having the slightest knowledge of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its leader, knew that this speech was a fabrication and that Stalin could not have made such a speech, because Stalin and the whole leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are earnest supporters of the Communist international and of the viewpoint that the final triumph of the workers' revolution in the Soviet Union can only come thru the triumph of the world proletarian revolution.

The official repudiation and branding of the above speech as an invention of some newspaper correspondent is now in the hands of the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, in the form of the following telegram from John Pepper, chief of the agitation and propaganda department of the Communist International:

### Workers (Communist) Party of America, Chicago, Ill.

**Report Stalin's speech in New Leader, Aug. 14th, is absolute fabrication.—PEPPER.**

THIS example of mendacity in perverting events in the Soviet Union should be a warning to all workers to look with suspicion upon similar reports of conditions in the Soviet Union.

The workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union is step by step overcoming the difficulties of reconstruction of its economic system and building up a new social order after years of imperialist war, proletarian revolution and counter-revolution. The standard of life of the workers and peasants is rising. They are free from the oppression and exploitation of capitalism. They are creating a new social life. Capitalism is gone forever so far as the Soviet Union is concerned and the socialist economy is developing in its place.

THE Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in spite of the differences which have arisen regarding internal policy, is a unit in the fight to build a socialist agronomic system and for the world proletarian revolution. The Soviet government is stronger than ever and has the loyal enthusiastic support of the great masses of workers and peasants.

The capitalist and socialist enemies of the Soviet Union may wish that conditions in the Soviet Union were otherwise, but the facts are that the progress of the Soviet Union in creating a workers' society continue to be the great inspiration of the workers and farmers the world over to take up the revolutionary struggle against capitalism and to establish their own workers' and farmers' government to end the rule of capitalist exploitation and oppression.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY,
C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary.

## Jacksonville Man Held for Assault Upon Negro Girls

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 9.—Daniel Lowe, white, alias "Red" Lowe, a boss stevedore, was charged with criminally assaulting three pretty Negro girls and a white girl, in indictments returned last week by the Duval county grand jury. Judge Daniel A. Simmons was on the bench in circuit court when the grand jury made its report.

The grand jurors heard the testimony of the four alleged victims of Lowe's attacks during the session.

## Christensen Arrives for Senatorial Race of Progressive Party

Parley P. Christensen, Progressive Party nominee for senator, arrived at the La Salle St. station at 1:35 p. m. yesterday and was greeted by Charles F. Lowrie and a committee from the local party organization.

Christensen is ready to take charge of his campaign. He is leaving town today on a trip thru the country towns, and stated that his speaking dates will be announced later.

## MUSIC STRIKE CONTINUES AS LEADERS TALK

### Still Deadlocked Over New Agreement

At a late hour Thursday afternoon representatives of the striking musicians and the movie exhibitors' association were in conference at the Sherman Hotel attempting to reach an agreement on the remaining points at dispute between the two contestants, deadlocked now since last Sunday night.

**Still Talking.**

The 3,000 members of Local 10 of the Chicago Federation of Musicians were represented by James C. Petrillo, local president, and John C. Gamble, international vice-president here, representing the international office of the union. The afternoon conference began at 2 p. m. after an all Wednesday night conference that broke up at 4 a. m. with no agreement in sight.

The theaters continued to run without music and the attendance continued to decrease as movie patrons discovered that musicless shows are not

(Continued on page 2)

# FEED THE STRIKE CHILDREN!

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (FP)—"On my return from America have found hideous suffering," cables Ellen Wilkinson, M. P., member of the British labor delegation which came to the United States for relief to the striking British miners.

"Food kitchens closing down for lack of funds. Children unable to attend school for meals because they have no clothes or boots. Serious hunger in areas where guardians have stopped all relief. Need immediate and desperate."

### *Miners and Wives Fight Bravely on Despite Hunger*

Here is a recent scene in the coal fields of Wales showing miners and their wives, hungry no doubt, but in a spirited mood on their way to demonstrate before the town hall of Mansfield to demand larger grants of food from the Poor Law Guardians who have been withholding aid in an effort to break the morale of the strikers.

## DAUGHERTY AND LEGION PATRIOT IN GRAFT TRIAL

### *Charged with Accepting Gigantic Bribe*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—What promises to be one of the most sensational trials in American history opened here a few days ago when former attorney ganeral, Henry M. Daugherty, and former alien property custodian, Thomas W. Miller, founder of the American Legion, were charged with having accepted a bribe of $441,000 in return for facilitating the return of German property seized under the trading with the enamy act after this country daolared war on Germany.

**Array of Counsel**

The two defendants have an imposing array of counsel headed by Max Stour and William Rand. Judge Mack is presiding over the trial.

A jury was speedily selected.

Labor is intensely interested in Daugherty because of his anti-labor record and little less in Miller because he was one of the organizers of the strike-breaking American Legion.

Both defendants are liable to a sentence of two years each and a fine of $10,000.

**Defrauding Charge.**

The two men, members of the Harding administration, are charged with "defrauding the government of their unprejudiced and unbiased services" thru the return of $7,000,000 in assets to the American Metals Company, a German-owned concern, for a consideration of $441,000 in cash and Liberty bonds.

**Miller Appointed By Harding.**

Thru this act Col. Miller was appointed by President Harding as alien property custodian. His job was to seize and hold any property in the United States owned by enemy aliens, and to act as its trustee until it should be disposed of by congress.

The act also provided that should any seizure be made by mistake the president then had the power to return the property to its owner. This power the president transferred to Daugherty.

**A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.**

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS GETS NEW PRESIDENT AS GERMANY COMES IN

Dr. Momtchilo Nintchitch of Jugo-Slavia is the newly elected president of the league of nations. The league chairman is usually chosen from one of the smaller nations because he is unimportant anyhow.

## St. Louis to Hold Tag Day for Relief of Passaic Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9. — The Chicago office of the General Relief Committee of Textile Strikers, thru the field organizer Rebecca Grecht, has addressed an appeal to the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union calling upon them to elect a committee for Passaic textile strike relief. The appeal urges that this committee be authorized to make a drive among the local unions in St. Louis for donations, and also to arrange a ball or other affair.

The Central Labor Unions meets this coming Sunday, when it is expected to take action on the appeal. Favorable action by this body will give a decided impetus to relief work in St. Louis.

Meanwhile arrangements have been made by sympathizers of the Passaic strikers for a tag day to be held this coming Saturday, Sept. 11th. All organizations are urged to participate.

Volunteers for the tag day should report to the following stations any time on Saturday.

Labor Lyceum, 1243 N. Garrison
J. Norvell, 1631 Franklin Ave.
John Weber, 3410 Nebraska Ave.
S. Urlich, 3427 N. 9th St.
Paole Zion Center, 5410 Gates Av.

## WHITE TERROR BUTCHER KILLS CUBAN WORKERS

### *Tale of Horrors Told of Imperialist Rule*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—Another leader of the last Cuban railway strike has been killed. The conservative Cuban Herald, El Sol, the Daily Marina Journal—Havana newspapers—and letters from Cuban workers to their friends in New York tell the story of this latest victim of fascist methods under President Gerardo Machado, who is supported by American capital. Balbomero Dumenico, treasurer of the railway union, was shot dead on his doorstap as he tried to enter his house at 8 o'clock the evening of Aug. 22.

**True to His Class.**

Dumenico was nationally known in the Cuban labor movement and well liked. He leaves a wife and four mall children without support in heir home at Cienfuegos. Seventeen workers were killed during the railroad strike for their part in it.

Papers printing accounts of the fascist terrorism against the workers, whether labor or liberal papers, are suppressed and their editors imprisoned. The Educacion Obrera is the latest to be hit. Manuel Landrove, secretary of the harbor workers' union, and others have been imprisoned for an article criticizing the government.

**White Terror.**

Two recent letters from Cuban workers read:

"The finding of dead bodies of active union men is a daily occurrence both in the city and in the village.

"The gunboat Maximo Gomez is anchored in the Havana harbor and is used as a floating jail to hold the arrested until the arrival of the trans-Atlantic liners which will take them away to unknown destinations as deportees. It is a well known fact that some of these unfortunates are secretly thrown into the water at night.

"By order of the dictator Machado, all union men known to be ac-

(Continued on page 6)

**Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.**

## STRIKEBREAKER FUEL SENT FROM PHILADELPHIA

### *New York May Also Be Added to Scab Ports*

By GORDON CASCADEN
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 9. — Here are two outstanding developments in the news about the dispatch of coal from North America to smash the British miners' strike:

1. Possible shipment of coal from Philadelphia and New York to Britain.

2. Breaking of all world's records for shipment of coal from the United states overseas, by Hampton Roads during August.

Day and night the world's three largest coal dumping piers, all of them located here, are working.

But that does not satisfy Stanley Baldwin, prime minister of the British empire and generalissimo of capital's forces in this war to crush British labor.

**"More Speed," is Order.**

"Rush more ships to Britain and hasten loading in American ports," is the ultimatum received by British agents here.

For this reason plans are in the making to add Philadelphia and, possibly, New York to Hampton Roads and Baltimore as "scab" coal exporting ports.

Central Pennsylvania's bituminous coal fields may have a chance to get in the game thru feeding coal to coal-carrying ships in Philadelphia and New York.

This would let them share in the new prosperity with the New River and Pocahontas area, now supplying Hampton Roads and Baltimore. It would also benefit coal carrying railroads running from Pennsylvania fields.

**Work Day and Night.**

But Hampton Roads need not worry about these plans, its merchants, growing rotten on profits made thru purchases of longshoremen and others working night and day to load scab coal on ships, may continue to gloat over their profits.

Hampton Roads has again smashed all records for shipment of coal overseas, according to figures for the month of August issued today.

Even this month's own previous record, made in July, has been passed, Norfolk and Newport News, twin ports of Hampton Roads, getting a place in the black pages of the future history of "scabbery" as the greatest marine center for shipment of coal to break the British miners' strike.

**Near 2,000,000 Tons A Month.**

The three sets of coal terminals here, under spur of demand resulting from the British miners' strike against beet conditions, shipped 2,782,818 tons, worth approximately $14,000,000, in thirty-one days.

The new record was made with little to spare, however, for July dumpings were but 7,500 tons below those of August.

But July was an unusual month. This port, in its long history of commerce in coal, never saved for more than 2,000,000 tons in a single month before this year, with the exception of one month. That month was during the war period when European nations were busy killing one another in the "world war for democracy," instead of digging coal.

Dumpings during August were 974,324 tons, or nearly fifty per cent greater than during August of last year.

**Tired But Prosperous.**

Over worked participants in this great effort to break the British miners' strike, quite naturally, are tired physically. They have good reason. Railroad crews on all the divisions between here and the mines are overworked. Longshoremen here are laboring day and night. Business men, benefiting from the prosperity of the "community," are busy supervising present activities and making plans for investment of their extraordinary profits.

But tired as may be all those engaged in shipment of this scab coal

(Continued on page 6)

**Barn Robbers Indicted.**

Seven true bills, four charging assault with intent to kill and three charging robbery with a gun, were returned by a grand jury here today against Frances Quinn, Gladys Moody and Ernest Delaverge, sole surviving participants in the spectacular attempted robbery of the Courtlead car barns here a short time ago. Three other participants were killed by police.

# PRESIDENT ASKS ENGINEERS HELP BRITISH STRIKE

## Urges American Labor Equal Russian Gift

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 9.—A direct appeal to the workers of America to support the striking miners of Great Britain has been made over his signature by Acting President L. E. Gilfling, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in the organization journal for September. In addition to this individual letters have been sent by the international headquarters to each of the 88,000 members of the brotherhood, urging them to donate to the relief of the British miners' families.

**Superb Heroism.**

President Grifling says in his signed article:

"In all trade union history there is not a finer example of loyalty to their union nor to one another than is shown by these hard-pressed British workers. With superb heroism they are sticking out until they secure economic justice, even tho the power of the British tory government is arrayed against them."

**Executives Resolve.**

The message of President Grifling recalls the fact that the recent meeting in Washington of the Associated Railway Union executives heard from the delegation of British miners, then touring the United States a story of extreme hardships in the mine fields, and that the executives' meeting went on record to make an appeal for contributions.

The international unions among the railroad organizations have not as yet contributed directly, but several internationals connected with the A. F. of L. have given a thousand dollars or so to the miners' cause.

**Follow Russian Example.**

Grifling's message calls attention to the gifts of the Russian workers in these words:

"The labor movements of France, Belgium, Germany, Russia and other European countries are contributing with equal generosity, one national union having already collected and sent in over two and one-half million dollars for the miners' relief fund.

And he adds in his appeal for contributions a wish that the American workers may do as well: "I am confident that the workers of America and the members of this brotherhood in particular will be equally responsive to the dictates of our common humanity and the fraternal bond that unites us with our brother workers of all lands."

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ISSUES SECOND APPEAL FOR AID TO BE SENT TO BRITISH MINERS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—All international and national unions, state and local central labor bodies, and local trade unions are asked, by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in a second appeal for aid for the starving families of the British mine strikers, to give generously—"give to the limit of your ability."

**Issue New Appeal.**

"The Executive Council," says the new circular, "at its meeting held in Montreal, August 24-30, reviewed the distressing situation prevailing among the mine workers and their families in Great Britain where a strike has existed for the past 12 weeks. As a result of this review it was decided to issue another appeal to the membership of the Federation and their friends to make voluntary financial contributions for the purpose of supplying food and clothing to the striking miners of Great Britain and their families dependent upon them.

**Intense Suffering.**

"This strike of the miners in Great Britain has reached the point where suffering among the miners' families is intense. The industrial struggle has been carried on week after week until hunger and distress are being keenly felt. The miners are resisting a reduction in the meager wages they heretofore were receiving. They are heroically fighting against a lowering of their living standards. The action of the British mine owners in attempting to force this reduction is a challenge to the mine workers of Great Britain.

**Give Help Quickly.**

"The mine workers of Great Britain have appealed to the working people of America to help them in their hour of need. Recently a delegation representing the British Trade Union Congress and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain visited America calling upon the membership of organized labor and their friends to supply financial help to the strikers. This delegation related stories of sacrifice, suffering and distress which were of a most touching and pathetic nature. They pleaded for help. They asked that help be extended and that it be extended now.

**"Do Not Delay."**

"The executive council, therefore, in transmitting this supplementary appeal is repeating the message of this delegation. We earnestly and sincerely urge you to make such voluntary contributions as circumstances will permit. Give to the limit of your ability. Send in your money immediately. Do not delay. Let the sympathetic and generous heart of the organized labor movement of America respond quickly to the appeal which the hungry men, women and children who are the sufferers in the miners' strike make to us.

"Send all contributions to Frank Morrison, A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C."

# MOTHER BLOOR SPEAKS FOR PASSAIC RELIEF ON STREET IN BUFFALO

BUFFALO, Sept. 9. — On Saturday evening, Sept. 11, at 8 o'clock an open air demonstration will be held here at the corner of Main and Mohawk for the Passaic Strikers' Relief.

James Campbell of the Molders' Union and secretary of the Buffalo conference for Passaic relief will be the chairman. There will be addresses by Ella Reeves Bloor, the field organizer of the General Relief Committee and by two of the strikers.

In Rochester, Field Organizer Bloor has already secured a number of delegates to attend a relief conference to be held at the Amalgamated Hall, Sept. 17, at 8 o'clock.

Mother Bloor with her corps of strikers is visiting unions all this week and next. After the Rochester conference she will take the strikers to Montreal to visit the Canadian Labor Conference which starts on Sept. 20. On their return they will stop at a meeting at Toronto.

# SAM GOMPERS ON THE MEXICAN QUESTION, 1924

## What Will Green Say at Detroit Meet?

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9. — Samuel Gompers, in his speech of greeting to the delegates of the Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor who visited the convention of the American Federation of Labor at El Paso on Nov. 17, 1924, hailed the present regime in Mexico as the work of the labor movement.

The Federated Press, in view of discussion as to whether the A. F. of L. should abandon its affiliation with Mexican labor, reproduces, in the week of Labor Day of 1926, a part of that greeting:

**Good Will and Fraternity.**

"Men and women of labor of Mexico," he began, "thrice welcome to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Ten years ago no such united gathering as this could take place between the workers' representatives of Mexico and those of the United States.

"Time, circumstance and experience have demonstrated to us that if you and we and those whom we represent shall maintain the high ideals of organized labor of our respective countries, nothing but fraternal good will and mutual interest will serve the people of both republics.

**Stirred by Feeling.**

"In the by-gone days adventurers and profit-mongers have taken advantage of situations to stir up ill-feeling on both sides of the line. We believe, and time has verified this belief into a conviction, that if the men and women of toil in Mexico, and the men and women of toil in the United States, were organized and manifested good-will toward each other, the profit-mongers would be driven back and good-will established among the peoples and the nations which we have the honor to represent.

"Mexico! Obregon, Calles, Trevino and Morones united to make Mexico.

"In the name of the men and women who toil in our country, the spirit of the men and women of this convention interpreting the hopes and ideals of American workers, I bid you and your associates welcome to this convention, and wish for you all success in the attainment and achievement of the hopes and ideals of Mexican toilers and Mexican statesmen and patriots, that we may live to help in the peace, not only of our two countries, but in the peace of the whole world!"

**Went to Mexico.**

Following that convention, which was marked by great enthusiasm for the cause of the Mexican workers, President Gompers and the executive council, with many other delegates, traveled to Mexico City as guests of the government, to witness the inauguration of President Calles and to attend the meeting of the Pan-American Federation of Labor. He stood between Gen. Obregon, the retiring chief executive, and Calles his successor and friend, on the balcony of the national palace on the night of the inauguration, sharing with them the honors of that historic event. Within a few days his last illness came upon him.

# ANTI-FASCISTI IN CONVENTION CHEER GITLOW

## Green Offers Support of A. F. of L.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—With seven hundred delegates present from all parts of the country, the opening session of the Anti-Fascisti Alliance's convention in Cooper Union Sunday cheered itself hoarse when speakers denounced Mussolini for his bloody rule.

Benjamin Gitlow, representing the Workers (Communist) Party of America was greeted with enthusiasm as he offered the anti-Fascist organization the hearty support of Communists.

"We are actively engaged in a struggle against Fascismo in the United States, in Italy and in every other country where it manifests itself," said Gitlow. "It came into existence after the heroic struggle in which the Italian workers were betrayed. They were seizing factories, raising the Red flag and gaining control of the army and navy. The movement was betrayed and reaction came in with Mussolini and Fascismo. It is a brutal, military and savage regime. The eight-hour day has been abandoned in Italy, strikes are illegal and militant workers are assassinated.

"No wonder the capitalistic government of the United States, headed by a strike-breaker, President Coolidge—does everything possible to aid Mussolini. It is no wonder that Gary helps him, for Gary lives by keeping in subjection the steel slaves who labor in the steel mills of this country. The workers in all countries are united in the movement against Fascismo, and those in Italy will overthrow Mussolini and seize the factories and the government. Every movement on the part of the workers here is brutally suppressed by the capitalistic government of the United States."

The 700 delegates from all parts of the country cheered mention by Gitlow of Soviet Russia, and there was added tumult when the orchestra started playing the Internationale.

Dr. Charles Pama, secretary of the United States board of pension surgeons and captain of the medical corps reserve denied that he was either a socialist or a Communist but denounced Mussolini as a "cowardly scoundrel" and said he was in power only because the opposition was not united.

Monday evening session was held at the Rand school. A telegram was received and read there from President Green of the American Federation of Labor, assuring the convention that the A. F. of L. stands "with you in opposition to Fascism and all that the word implies." Green said "Fascism has succeeded in destroying independent democratic trades unions in Italy, free speech, free press, and democracy in government."

Telegrams were sent President Coolidge, asking for the victims of the Fascist oppression the right of asylum enjoyed here of old, and to Judge Webster Thayer, the trial judge in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, demanding a new trial. Sessions continue in the Rand school.

**Solid With Mexican Labor.**

At the meeting in the Rand School the conference heard Roberto Haberman, representing the Regional Confederation of Labor of Mexico, the largest organization in the country, and the Mexican Minister of Mines, Commerce, Labor and Industry. Haberman pledged the support of 2,000,000 organized workers of Mexico to the fight against the fascisti, and recounted the history of a similar battle which has raged for a century in Mexico and is now being won by the forces of progress.

**Rome and Mussolini.**

He showed the close relationship in theory and effect between the movement led by the Catholic hierarchy of Mexico to take from the peasants their land and to peonage, "which is worse than slavery, for slaves cost money and have to be looked after."

"Rome is the greatest enemy of Mexican labor from the point of view of the fascisti and the hierarchy," said Haberman.

The conference adopted a resolution to send a telegram to Plutarco Calles of Mexico to assure him of its solidarity with him in the struggle against the papacy.

**L. L. G. W. in Campaign.**

Morris Sieman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers pledged the aid of his organization in the anti-fascist movement, "not only with sympathy but with every other support that can lead the great fight for liberty to victory."

A resolution was adopted asking Italians in the United States not to employ Italian governmental agencies in sending funds to relatives in the fatherland. Telegrams pledging the alliance's "solidarity and support" were sent the Passaic textile strikers, the striking English miners, the Corlier degli Italiani of Paris, which is the organ of former Premier Nitti, and the People d'Italia, a San Francisco anti-fascist daily.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

# Show Agreement Existed to Hide the Anthracite Surrender From Miners

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

DURING the world war the heavy censorship, combined with the fact that even so-called "independent writers" were engulfed in the tidal wave of jingoism, prevented the truth about the struggle being told, except as it appeared in the proscribed revolutionary press. When the blood bath ended with the armistice between the contending capitalist nations, ambitious authors, politicians and other spokesmen of the established order began issuing their books under the general high-sounding title, "Now It Can Be Told."

The same process unfolds itself, gradually but inevitably, in the war between the mine workers and the mine owners, especially in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania. There is this difference, however. One of the spokesmen for the hard coal barons now declares that the mine owners actually had an agreement with the miners' officials to suppress and hide the actual facts about the traitor settlement that was put over on the strikers at Scranton, Pa., Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1926. It was as if the German kaiser and the British king had gotten together to frame a peace to safeguard their own power, behind the backs and against the interests of the peoples of these two countries.

* * *

The mine owners' spokesman declares:

"Not much was said in the newspapers at the time of the settlement of the anthracite strike . . . as to the extent of labor's defeat in this conflict. To make as little talk as possible, out of respect to labor, was a part of the agreement, and all parties to the agreement acted accordingly.

**"Since then, however, the settlement has become fully public and the defeat which the labor interests suffered has been gradually recognized."**

* * *

In order to carry out his part of this compact with the mine owners, President John L. Lewis crushed all opposition in the Scranton Tri-District Convention called to ratify the agreement.

When Delegate Ed Scharfenberg arose alone, among the hundreds of delegates, to challenge the surrender to the mine owners and to expose the nature of the pact with the bosses, President Lewis, as chairman, ordered his expulsion from the convention. Not one delegate dared resume the fight.

At that time The DAILY WORKER exposed the foul nature of the base surrender. In its issue of Monday, Feb. 15, it ran a three-column black herder entirely around its first page, and the headline told the story in three words, "MINERS' BLACK FRIDAY." There was cause for mourning. At that time The DAILY WORKER declared that the settlement has become fully public and the defeat which the labor interests suffered has been gradually recognized." The coal miners have learned the truth out of their own bitter experiences. The tide of opposition to President Lewis and his surrender is rising.

One indication of the growing opposition to Lewis is now seen in the fact that William J. Brennan, former president of Anthracite District, No. One, United Mine Workers of America, has announced himself as candidate for secretary-treasurer of the international union in the struggle against the Lewis regime. The first paragraph in Brennan's program is a repudiation of the anthracite agreement, with special opposition to sections three and four.

* * *

It was the proud boast of the Lewis machine, which includes the present secretary-treasurer, Thomas Kennedy, who helped put over the anthracite agreement, that arbitration had not been agreed to. Yet the worst kind of arbitration is provided for in section three, that Brennan especially attacks.

This section sets forth that issues in controversy shall be referred to a board of two men "with full power and without reservation or restrictions." Neither one of these two men is to be "connected with the United Mine Workers of America," unless this can be agreed to, and the mine owners certainly will not agree. The miners are merely to name three men and the mine owners three men. The miners select one man from the owners' list and the owners one man from the miners' list. It is certain that the coal barons will get the man from among the three on the miners list who is the most favorable to them, who can be most easily influenced to support their cause, or lean in their direction. If Lewis can be guilty of the anthracite surrender, then it will not be difficult for the mine owners to find "their man" among three names that the Lewis administration would offer them to select from. On the other hand the three names that the mine owners will offer can be depended on to be 100 per cent for the coal barons. If a third man is drawn in, he is selected by these two already picked. The chances are, therefore, all on the side of his being another mine owners' man. No more vicious method of arbitration was ever conceived.

* * *

It is to this triumvirate, packed on the side of the mine owners, that future disputes as to wages must be submitted, althe President Lewis has assured the miners that their wages cannot be reduced during the five years' life of the anthracite contract. This is only another deception. The miners have already had their eye-opening experiences with the Jacksonville agreement covering the soft coal fields, under which the mine owners have as usual forgetten all about the "sacred right of contract" and slashed wages wherever the mine workers have failed to offer resistance.

* * *

All this should help convince the coal diggers everywhere thruout the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America that President Lewis, who is now up for re-election, is doing the dirty work of the employers inside the union, just as Frank Farrington, the suspended president of District No. 12 (Illinois), after doing all the damage he could inside the union, contracted to join the employers ranks and fight the miners from the outside for $25,000 per year.

Farrington was put on the skids and his exit from the union was a hurried one, President Lewis comes up for re-election in December. The miners should make sure that Lewis follows Farrington into the discard, at least is so far as the miners' union is concerned.


*FAIRY TALES for Workers' Children*

by

HERMINIA ZUR MUHLEN

With over twenty illustrations and four color plates by LYDIA GIBSON.

75c Duroflex $1.25 Cloth


# Klan Dry Leader Met Defeat in Democratic Primary in Georgia

ATLANTA, Sept. 9. — Congressman William D. Upshaw, militant dry leader, was defeated in the Georgia democratic primary Wednesday by Leslie J. Steele, prominent lawyer of Decatur, Ga.

Returns today showed Upshaw ran second in the heated three-cornered contest with mayor Walter Sims of Atlanta third.

* * *

**2 Die in Illinois Storm.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 9. — Two are dead today, while millions of dollars worth of damage is being checked up by farmers, businessmen and property owners as the aftermath of two cloudbursts which started late yesterday and continued until early today thruout Central Illinois.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

# NO CHANGE IN ADMINISTRATION MEXICAN POLICY

## Government Continues to Force Concessions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The United States government will continue its "hands off" policy in Mexico, President Coolidge definitely announced today, following a long conference with Ambassador James R. Sheffield.

The president indicated that diplomatic relations between the two governments are very harmonious.

The Mexican government has already made many recessions in the matter of the land laws, it was officially stated, and while some problems remain to be settled there is every probability that they will be adjusted amicably.

# Music Strike Goes on as the Leaders Talk

(Continued from page 1)

as enjoyable as orchestrated performances.

**Still a Chance for Spread.**

There is still a chance of other theatrical crafts coming out in sympathetic strike and other theaters, outside of Chicago, going without orchestras in support of the local fight.

**Points at Issue Same.**

The points at issue remain the same. The question of the duration of the contract and the number of musicians to be used in smaller theaters. The men are of the opinion that the owners will very soon have to come to time. If they are losing rather good weekly salaries, the dwindled gate receipts are far in excess of this and are losing heavily for the exhibitors.

* * *

**Detroit Operators Out.**

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 9.—Fourteen leading theaters were without motion pictures today as a result of the inability of owners and operators to reach a wage agreement in connection with the operation of four houses. The walk-out of the operators was revealed when the houses failed to show pictures at noon, as scheduled.

* * *

**Stage Workers Gain Increased Pay.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Wage increases of 20 to 40 per cent have been won by the 2,200 New York stage hands in legitimate theaters, vaudeville, burlesque and movie houses and in stage construction shops. Theatrical Protective Union, Local 1, made the two-year agreement. Heads of carpentry, electrical and property departments in legitimate theaters get $10 a week increase. "Grips"—clearers and operators manipulating scenery—get $4 more per performance and rehearsal, overtime and broken time, increases of 25 to 50 cents an hour. Shop employes and journeymen get $2 a day more. Apprentices and car leaders $2 more. In vaudeville, burlesque and picture houses department heads get $7 a week and 25 cents additional per hour of overtime.

* * *

**Boston Musicians Win Wage Demands.**

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Union musicians of Boston are getting $72 a week for 14 performances in vaudeville and moving picture theaters, $94 in feature picture and legitimate houses, $60 for 12 performances in burlesque shows and $64 for eight performances in musical shows. Wage increases are about 15 per cent over previous scales. The agreement is for two years.

* * *

**Settle Wage Demands by Long Distance Phone.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Settlement of the pending strike of musicians in the Orpheum Circuit theaters in San Francisco and the west was achieved by long distance telephone. Joseph N. Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians, officials of the stage hands' unions, which threatened sympathetic strikes, and officers of the Orpheum Circuit conferred in New York and communicated their proposals to the western union and theater representatives also in conference in San Francisco.

* * *

**Rob Paper Co. Payroll.**

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 9. — Three masked bandits at noon today held up two officials of the Jaite Paper company, at Jaite, Ohio, near here, robbed them of $3,400 payroll and escaped in an automobile.


GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.



House—North Side, Chicago, Ill.

*Price $3,900*

I BUILD 6 rooms; tile bath; hardwood floors; furnace; built-in features. Central 2503.


# LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' LOCAL IN CHICAGO OPPOSES NEW PIECE WORK FEATURES; WANTS SECURITY

Local 5 (Chicago) of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union has adopted amendments to the recommendations of President Sigman. There was discussion of proposed comment and changes at two meetings, and then at a special meeting called to decide the matter a set of recommendations were adopted which the members of Local 5 hope the rest of the union will also consider and adopt. They are as follows:

In looking thru the recommendations of President Sigman, we find that he discussed generalities only, and no immediate improvements in conditions. Some of the proposals, such as: 40 hours per week, and guaranteed length of employment are surely acceptable to all, but the change of system to a minimum scale and the proposed adjustment of prices, spell in practical operation piece work—or standard of production, with some features in it that will be worse than under ordinary piece work.

We therefore wish to make the following recommendations for immediate operation:

1. To enforce that the employer does not make any individual complaints to the worker on production.

**No Wage Cut.**

2. All workers whose prices were decreased since week work was established should receive an increase equal to the price they received when week work was established including the 16 increase in 1924.

3. Workers coming in to new jobs, shall receive the same price, which is standard for all shops, and the employer cannot "lay him off" on account of the price. The paragraph in the agreement in this instance calling for one week tenure of employment and that during this week the employer has a right to lay off the worker without review, shall be interpreted to mean, "as far as the skill of work" and not the standard of the price.

**Watch Sub-contractors.**

4. That the office be instructed to immediately go into conference with the jobbers and with the employers, having contractors or sub-contractors, for the purpose of having them sign a "jobbers' agreement," in which they must guarantee the union conditions in the shops of the contractors and sub-contractors, and also assure with a penalty levied on them, against its violation, by having non-union contractors working for them. In case the jobbers refuse to go into agreement with the union, the union contractors must be instructed not to take out any work from them.

**Forty-Hour Week.**

We recommend the following proposals to take into conference with the employers:

1. Forty-hour, five-days a week work.

2. Guarantee for 36 weeks per year employment with a minimum income of $2,000 per year. Each employer shall pay a fixed sum weekly, during the busy season to guarantee the payments of the difference in the event of not having forty weeks employment per year.

3. The employers shall increase their payments to the "Unemployment Insurance Fund" to five per cent of their payroll, and the workers shall not pay any.

**Equal Division.**

4. The fund shall be conducted in the headquarters of the union and under the supervision of the joint board. There shall be equal division of work in each shop on duplicates as well as stock.

5. The head cutter shall not do any stock or duplicate cutting during the dull season.

6. The books of the employers and jobbers may be investigated at any time by the union or an accountant assigned by them, for the purpose of finding out to whom the work is sent out.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!


Every sub you send is a fist you shake in the face of the boss. Send one at least from your shop.

# SPANISH REVOLT ESCAPING FROM CENSOR'S GRIP

## Primo Di Rivera Loses Confidence of Army

BULLETIN

MADRID, Sept. 9. — Reduction of the number of artillery generals from eighteen to ten was ordered today in a royal decree, issued as the result of the revolt of artillery officers.

This order is understood to be a compromise measure, General de Rivera having desired the dissolution of the artillery corps entirely while the king was opposed to such a drastic step. Peace in view, the king intends to resume his "vacation" at San Sebastian.

The artillery will remain under the control of the regional captain generals for purposes of discipline. Thus it appears that eight artillery generals will lose their rank and the artillery will be taken from the direct command of artillery officers, while 150 artillery officers will be court-martialed.

• • •

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, Sept. 9.—With an iron clad censorship resting over the entire country, with official assurances that the revolt against Primo de Rivera has surrendered, has been shot to pieces, has compromised, and has ended itself in other ways, there continue to be rumors of vast dissatisfaction in all parts of the army, and it is certain that artillery regiments are in open mutiny and that they are aided by the navy.

Madrid is full of troops, most of them infantry, supposedly more reliable from the government's point of view, and somewhat antagonistic to the military castes in the artillery, which are now in revolt against Dictator Primo de Rivera. But these peasant infantry units have many of them gone thru the hell of Morocco and have no love for those who sent them there. They are not absolutely loyal.

In this strange atmosphere of suspicion, rumor and official denials that sometimes admit more than they deny, it has been decided to take a plebiscite on Sept. 11, 12 and 13 for or against the convocation of a national assembly. Primo de Rivera and his party will, of course, oppose the return to constitutional procedure, while the business interests and the working class are each opposed to military feudalism and Primo de Rivera.

Committees are to be created thruout Spain in each city to consist of a president appointed by the mayor, and three members of the Patriotic Union Party, with other delegates from other bodies to be designated later. This machinery of committees will try to drum up a great parade for Primo de Rivera to be left in charge of the country with dictatorial rights.

**Martial Law.**

Martial law was established when the first outbreak took place in the artillery barracks of Barcelona. An attempt has been discovered to kidnap King Alfonso and force him to abdicate. Bands of rebels in fleet motor cars were to rush down upon him in his summer capital of San Sebastian as soon as the fighting began at Barcelona and Cadiz. Alfonso escaped by taking a train to Madrid before the conspirators could get started.

The ultra country is irritated over the harsh rule of Rivera, who seized power on Sept. 12, 1923, by a military coup d'etat, based largely on dissatisfaction with the losing war in Morocco. He has since offended the officer groups who brought him to his high position by taking from them the right to control promotions.

• • •

**Revolts Common Now.**

MADRID, Sept. 9.—Prime Minister de Rivera has issued another statement that he has the situation well in hand. "Conditions are improving every minute," said the general, "court martials have already started."

A report is current that the king has interceded in the interest of peace, following a conferance held on the highway with high artillery officers who stopped the automobile. After receiving promises that virtually amount to immunity from all serious consequences from the mutiny the artillery regiments at Segovia have surrendered.

• • •

## Fear of Overthrowal of Monarchy Checks Rivera's Iron Fist

MADRID, Sept. 9.—The undercurrent of conflict between dictator Primo de Rivera and King Alfonso has resulted in the king forcing De Rivera to modify the punishment to be inflicted upon the mutinous military officers who took part in the most recent uprising against the dictator.

The council of ministers had a stormy session, in which the king opposed De Rivera's policy of the mailed fist against the officer juntas, in order to allay the increasing republican sentiment among the soldiery.

It is understood that the king has an agreement with the army officers whereby the government is to abstain from any severe punishment for the officers that took part in the uprising, and in recompense the king consents to the officers not to become a part of the movement to abolish the monarchy. There are 1,200 artillery officers subject to [illegible] part in the affair.

## The Model and the Painting

A Capitalist Painting a Picture of the Soviet Union.

# GOLDSTEIN DECLINES NOMINATION IN LETTER TO FURRIERS' LOCAL; "ISSUE IS POLICY, NOT OFFICE"

Robert Goldstein, a progressive member of the Furriers' Local No. 45 (Chicago) who was nominated for business representative at the last meeting of the union, has issued an open letter to the members of the organization informing them of his resignation as a candidate, stating that he supports Israelson who is also candidate against the present incumbent Millstein. In his letter to the union he calls upon the members to support Israelson and the entire progressive slate, and outlines the policies upon which the opposition asks the support of the members.

The letter follows.

**Goldstein Declines.**

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3, 1926.

To the Officers and Members of the Furriers' Local 45.

Brothers and Sisters: Having received the nomination for business representative of our local at the last meeting, I, the undersigned, desire to withdraw my candidacy for that office.

In declining, I wish to state my reasons for doing so, inasmuch as Brother I. Israelson is a nominee for this position on a progressive platform I call upon all the members of the furriers' local to support him and all the progressive candidates. I believe that the present leadership is not capable of running the affairs of our union to the satisfaction of the membership, and a change in administration is absolutely necessary at this time.

**Milstein Uses Police.**

The members of Local 45 are against the policies pursued by the present business agent, who is attempting to rule the organization by the aid of gangsters and the Chicago police department. I am in favor of a policy which will eliminate gangsterism from our union, so that the membership will have all opportunity to express themselves on all questions coming before the organization and the labor movement in general. I am opposed to the recent star-chamber settlement of the strike and believe the membership is entitled to a thorough discussion of the agreement.

I am in favor of wiping off our books all the charges now held against progressive members of our local who have dared to protest against the onesman rule of the present business agent, Brother Milstein. I know that these charges have no foundation and have only been made against these brothers in order to prevent the opposition from participation in the elections and thus again leave the union in the hands of Milstein and his hand-picked executive board.

**Matter of Policy.**

I wish to emphasize that the present struggle in Local 45 must not degenerate into a fight between individuals or a scramble for official positions. The progressive forces are fighting for definite fundamental changes in policy, and have my full support. In declining as a candidate for business representative I desire to call to the attention of the local that I have accepted as candidate for vice-president.

It seems that objections were raised against me for the office of vice-president and not for business representative, which to any one with ordinary intelligence looks ridiculous. I trust that [illegible] for the best interests of the union, and will [illegible] place any obstacles in the way of candidates who hold different views than those of the administration, or we may as well pick a dictator to shape all our policies and stop holding meetings. Instead of policies of surrender to the bosses, I believe the rank and file of our membership who in the past have shown their willingness and ability to fight the bosses, should be mobilized as one solid army in the fight for higher wages and better conditions. Our New York members have shown us a splendid example of how to conduct a successful struggle against the employers, and with the proper leadership the Chicago furriers will be able to do likewise and establish one hundred per cent union control over the shops.

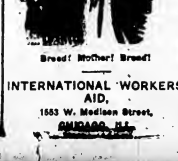
Fraternally yours,
Robert Goldstein.

*Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.*

## Labor Radio Scores

SYDNEY—(FP)—Owning its own radio station (2KY) at the Sydney Trades hall, Labor broadcasts freely its opposition to the referendum proposals to the Australian constitution. The other political parties, having no privately-owned radio stations, must remain silent on the air. All other stations in Australia, being company-owned are receiving government subsidies, are not allowed to broadcast political matter in their programs.

## Feed the British Miners' Children!



Bread! Mother! Bread!

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS AID,
1583 W. Madison Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

# CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

realize a handsome penny on the sale. At least, enough to keep the Roumanian government out of a debtor's prison for another year.

GERTRUDE EDERLE is partial to juicy cuts of beefsteak and yet she swam the English channel. A Los Angeles contributor will grind his celery with extra ferocity when he reads this observation. Here is what he writes us: "Tavarish O'Flaherty is again at his favorite pastime. Killing vegetarians . . . . If the horrors of the cattle-cars and the bloody shambles of the stockyards appeal to him more than orchards and orange groves, he is entitled to his taste."

BERNARD SHAW is a vegetarian and can well afford the luxury. His aversion to shedding the blood of animals did not prevent him from supporting his king and country in the late war and coining profits thru war bonds out of the blood of German, British, French and soldiers of other nations. Orange groves and orchards are beautiful. So are calves and milch cows. The dung of the stockyards is not pleasant to the smell but neither is the fertilizer that pushes up the celery in the garden. I compromised with my vegetarian friends recently by instructing all readers of The DAILY WORKER to eat green leafy vegetables with their meat. This is what I get for meeting them half way. The olive leaf is now withdrawn.

PEOPLE never seem to know when they are well off. Take those Chinese for instance. Who will deny say that British, French, Japanese and American capitalists did not order the country with the object of making this a better place to live in for the Chinese masses. Even to the extent of giving them Jesus Christ in lieu of Con Fucius. Sentimental American liberals told us that the Chinese were adorable people, addicted to pacifism and making love under the stars. Now that they have taken to shooting, the liberals will not be so crazy about them but the Chinese seem to be making progress.

THE Filipinos are not appreciative of the blessings of American rule. Carmi Thompson, Coolidge's special investigator who is acting like a perfect American gentleman, according to Oswald Garrison Villard's Nation, is not having everything his own way in the Philippine islands. He was met at one place by a crowd with a replica of the Liberty Bell with the legend: "This bell has been silent for centuries. When will it ring for the Philippines?" And another banner read: "We hope Colonel Thompson will be the last investigator."

MOST of the Filipino orators spoke Spanish tho the younger ones used English, indicating a lack of homogeneity among the Filipinos, who need further education in one language before they can be regarded as a nation, according to a New York Times reporter. This is the first time a knowledge of Spanish has been adduced as a reason why the Filipinos [illegible]

## Labor Banks Show Gains

There are [illegible] labor banks in the United States, according to a report issued by the Labor Bank Directors' association, which has been organized to promote the welfare of labor banks.

The report shows that the total resources of the banks are $[illegible], deposits $[illegible], and capital $[illegible]. Of the total deposits, $[illegible] are savings deposits.

The banks are located in [illegible] cities, and are owned by [illegible] unions, [illegible] central labor unions, [illegible] state federations of labor, [illegible] building trades councils, [illegible] railroad brotherhoods, [illegible] local unions, [illegible] international unions, [illegible] union officials, [illegible] union members, [illegible] union employees, [illegible] union pensioners, [illegible] union widows, [illegible] union orphans, [illegible] union trustees, [illegible] union attorneys, [illegible] union auditors, [illegible] union accountants, [illegible] union stenographers, [illegible] union typists, [illegible] union janitors, [illegible] union janitresses, [illegible] union elevator operators, [illegible] union engineers, [illegible] union firemen, [illegible] union coal passers, [illegible] union ash haulers, [illegible] union boilermakers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers' helpers, [illegible] union boilermakers' help

# Workers (Communist) Party

## CHICAGO DAILY FREIHEIT DRIVE RAISES $2,075

### Eight Thousand More Starts Publication

An enthusiastic meeting of the Jewish members of the Workers Party was held in Freiheit Hall, Chicago, to initiate the drive for a Chicago daily edition of the militant New York daily Freiheit.

A. Ravitch, manager of the Chicago edition, acted as chairman, and introduced Max Bedacht of the Workers Party, as the first speaker. Comrade Bedacht stated that the necessity of a Chicago daily in the Jewish language was manifest.

He mentioned how important it is that the workers here have to have their own Workers Party paper, day after day, dealing with the working conditions most of interest to them, and exposing out the schemes of their enemies and the activities of their friends. He appealed to every Jewish comrade to do everything that is possible to help build the circulation of a Daily Freiheit, right in Chicago.

**First Edition on Time.**

The plan of campaign was explained by another speaker, R. Zalsman, manager of the New York Daily Freiheit. He told of the successes of the paper in New York, and prophesied equal progress for the Chicago edition.

Comrade Ravitch stated that he was certain from the response already received that when the great meeting that is being planned for Ashland Auditorium on October 9, is held, and the Jewish workers of Chicago celebrate there the launching of their Chicago daily, the first edition of the paper will be in hand for distribution among the crowd.

In the name of the Workers Party Jewish Fraction, Comrade Ravitch urged the members present and all who might have come to the meeting to adopt the recommendations of the city committee of the fraction and contribute each of them a week's wages towards the much needed daily. Some of the members paid at once in full, and others paid part. More is coming in.

**Famous Speakers Coming.**

The meeting, planned for October 9 will have before it such prominent speakers as Comrads Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers Party, M. Epstein, editor of the New York Freiheit, Ben Gold, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Fur Workers' Union, and others.

There will also be on that occasion a big concert, with the Freiheit Singing Society and the best concert artists. There will be a play by the Dramatic Section of the Freiheit Singing Society, called "Am Ast of the Volga." Children's Chorus also will sing. A brass band is engaged, and there will be other features on the program. It will be a real demonstration, and it looks at this time, says Manager Ravitch, as tho the hall would be packed from stage to door, because for all this there is being charged only fifty cents admission; sympathizers are already rushing for tickets.

**Large Sum Raised.**

As a result of the enthusiasm of the Chicago workers, Comrade Zalsman, New York manager, has been able to report to the executive board that there has already been raised $2,075 in cash, and the campaign is just starting. There will be needed about $5,000 more.

The editorial board for the Chicago Freiheit will be complete by Oct. 9, and will be so constituted as to cover all workers' activities, all unions, the Workmen's Circle, workmen's clubs, etc.

**To Fight Forwards.**

Comrade Ravitch points out the necessity of the Jewish workers in Chicago having their own daily to combat the daily attacks on the progressives made thru the columns of the Yellow Daily Forwards.

Every member of the Workers Party who can read Jewish, and every worker who sympathizes with the efforts to found a daily paper in Chicago in the Jewish language, is invited and urged to get in touch with the Chicago manager of the Freiheit, Comrade A. Ravitch, at 3209 Roosevelt Road. He has certificates and tickets, sufficient in number for every one, and every party member and every friend is expected to get busy and do his part.

**We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.**

## STILL COMING!

| | |
|---|---|
| 108 | June 1 |
| 1312 | July 1 |
| 2722 | August 1 |
| 4330 | September 1 |
| 4726 | September 8 |

MANY of the party nuclei have just awakened to the importance of their collecting and remitting the United Labor Ticket Assessment. Altho the time for final settlement was set for August 31, payments for 400 members have reached the National Office since that time.

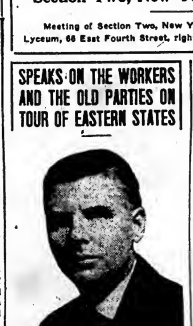
Remittance from 500 nuclei secretaries representing about 4,000 additional members would put the collection of the assessment in good shape.

WHY CAN'T IT BE DONE? THAT IS THE QUESTION EVERY SECRETARY WHO HAS RECEIVED STAMPS AND NEITHER SOLD THEM, REMITTED FOR THEM OR RETURNED THEM SHOULD ANSWER.

### Section Two, New York, Meets Tuesday!

Meeting of Section Two, New York, Tuesday, Sept. 14, Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, right after work. Don't fail to attend!

## SPEAKS ON THE WORKERS AND THE OLD PARTIES ON TOUR OF EASTERN STATES



J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
Candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party for U. S. Senator from Illinois.

## DAILY WORKER DRIVE GETS 2 NEW DISTRICTS

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 9. — The special DAILY WORKER drive now carried on in District Five of the Workers Party has attracted attention in other districts. Comrade Alex Ball, acting district organizer of the Philadelphia district, writes to District Five:

"Have read your article in the Daily in which you outline the conditions for the new DAILY WORKER drive in your district. I will take up the matter tonight with the Polcom and am quite sure that we will join you in an All-Pennsylvania Drive for the Daily. Please rush any suggestions you may have."

That is quite encouraging. It will be remembered that in the National DAILY WORKER drive Philadelphia district was way down the line. The district is now showing considerable improvement in its work generally, and there can be no doubt that a Daily drive started there at this time will meet with success.

And while Philly is anxious to get in line for the Daily Worker, sunny Florida issues a challenge to District Five to raise at least one sub for every 5 secured by Pittsburgh district during the special drive. Florida has but a few members in Miami, and their challenge is a bold one. The Miami comrades surely have ambition. The comrades in Pittsburgh district wish them success and are anxious to see what Miami can do to beat Pittsburgh.

Whether the other districts will proceed with the campaign or not is yet to be seen. But Pittsburgh district is going ahead and is determined to show results.

## ENGDAHL MAKES FIRST TOLEDO, O. SPEECH MONDAY

### Opens Second Tour in Party's Campaign

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party for United States senator in Illinois, who will start next week on a tour of half a dozen eastern states, will address his first audience in Toledo, Ohio. Altho Engdahl, during his 20 years of activity in the working class movement, has been in every state in the nation, yet he has never spoken in this Ohio city.

Engdahl will speak on "The Workers and the Old Parties" and his Toledo meeting will be held Monday night Sept. 13, at Iris Hall, Cass and Jefferson near Erie, opening the second tour of the congressional campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party.

**Dunna Completes First Tour.**

C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the party, will conclude the campaign with a fourth tour, carrying the struggle up to election day. Engdahl starts out with the completion of the first tour by William F. Dunne speaking Friday night at Minneapolis, Saturday night at St. Paul, and Sunday at Milwaukee, Wis. Engdahl's dates following the Toledo meeting are as follows:

PITTSBURGH—Tuesday, Sept. 14.
N. S. Carnegie Music Hall; Ohio and Federal St.
NEW HAVEN—Wednesday, Sept. 15
BOSTON—Thursday, Sept. 16.
WORCESTER—Friday, Sept. 17.
ROCHESTER—Saturday, Sept. 18.
BUFFALO—Sunday, Sept. 19.
CLEVELAND—Monday, Sept. 20.
DETROIT—Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 8 p. m., Finnish Labor Tample, 5969 14th Street.
CHICAGO—Wednesday, Sept. 22.
MINNEAPOLIS—Friday, Sept. 24.
ST. PAUL—Saturday, Sept. 25.
MILWAUKEE—Sunday, Sept. 26.

Arrangements are being made in Detroit to have Engdahl address a noonday meeting at Packard auto plant. Engdahl will also hold conference of worker correspondents in the cities that he visits.

## New York Workers' School Postpones Its New Member Course

NEW YORK, Sept. 9. — The Workers' School has postponed the courses for new members in the party one week. They will begin on Tuesday, Sept. 14 and Wednesday, Sept. 15, at 8 p. m. respectively. Tha instructor for the Tuesday class is D. Benjamin, assistant director of the school and the instructor for Wednesday Bert Wolfe, director of the school. These courses are to run for four weeks, once-a-week.

The Workers Party in the New York District is making it obligatory on all new members, who have joined since the membership drive began, and all older members who have never gotten any training in this subject, to take the course. The course will deal with the fundamentals of Communism, the organization, role and tasks of the Workers (Communist) Party, etc.

**Steamer Goes Down in Riga.**

LONDON, Sept. 9. — A dispatch from Riga today declared that the coast vessel Nethade has gone down in the Gulf of Riga with thirty passengers and a crew of ten aboard. The cause of the disaster is unknown

**That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.**

## UNITED WORKERS' PRESS PICNIC

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1926, at ROSE HILL PARK

Good Amusements, Sports and Games. Tickets, incl. dancing, 50c

*Leave your lunch home. We will serve a plate lunch and refreshments.*

DIRECTIONS. Take Red Sierra Vista car (Main Street Station), stops at park. BY AUTO, take Mission Road to Huntington Drive, follow Huntington Drive to park.

## PROTEST THE MURDER OF CUBAN WORKERS BY BUTCHER MACHADO!

The workers of Cuba, a supposedly "independant" nation lying in the shadow of United States imperialism, are suffering the most horrible tyranny. Rarely in the old world or the new have such atrocities been committed against the workers as are being carried out by the fascist government of President Machado, a butchar and tool for the American bankers, who have $1,250,000,000 invested in the island "republic."

To back up their property interests, the Washington government keeps a U. S. army "advisor" to Machado in Havana. General Enoch Crowder gives the orders of American imperialism which murders with Machada's hand tha best and bravest of Cuban trada unionists. The DAILY WORKER gives below the statement of the Communist Party of Cuba and its appeal to the workers of all countries for protest!

* * *

### The Terror in Cuba

**Statement of Protest Issued by the Communist Party of Cuba**

THE new government of General Machado, already known for its tyrannical declarations and its faithful lackeyism to Wall Street, has entered on a new period of dictatorship.

To the imprisonments of last years, which were obviously carried thru with cynical disregard for court evidence and which only helped to hurt the prestige of the government itself as well as American imperialism, has succeeded the systematic application of strong armed methods against the workers and poor peasants. Workers have been and are systematically intimidated. Strikes are brutally repressed. All sorts of pressure is resorted to to destroy the labor unions and force the workers into accepting leaders who have sold out to fascism. Not content with this, the government has resorted to undisguised murder. In the approved Matteotti style.

COMRADE VERANO, organizer of the railroad workers, was shot in the back by national guardsmen while walking in the street in company with his wife and children, a few days after he had been discharged from prison, where a framed-up charge had placed him. Comrade Cusart was assassinated in the shadow of the prison. More than fifty unfortunate peasants who rebelled against the Machado sugar trust system of forco wages, were foully slaughtered by the soldiery.

Comrade Grau of the railroad workers, was murdered by a policeman while about to report for work at the railroad station. Among the long list of other victims there stand out: Salvador Lopez, active trade union fighter of Cienfuegos; Domingo, treasurer of the railroad brotherhood; and Alfredo Lopez, secretary of the Havana Federation of Labor. Whose sensational disappearance has shocked the entire labor movement.

THIS Comrade Lopez stood out among the organized Cuban masses as one of the most indefatigable and and courageous militants in the ranks of the working class. He was known to have left his home to go to the headquarters of the Federation of Labor but he never arrived. Nothing has been heard from him since.

The entire working class of Cuba, even the railroad workers—among whose leaders were included some of the most active spies of the government—lies groaning under the iron heel of an ominous dictatorship, without possibility of defending itself with the right of strike de facto, without the most elementary rights of assembly. There is no such thing as freedom of speech; nay, not even freedom of thought! Legal prosecution is a vulgar farce. The mask of democracy has been thrown aside and loud boasting is being heard of the new dictatorship by the tools of the "Mussolini of the Caribbean"—a Mussolini without talents and one who is himself a tool.

THE entire country, not recovered yet from the series of massacres, illegal detentions and kidnappings, have been raise its voice in protest. The mercenary press, half of it sold and half of it gagged, remains silent. Public opinion is reduced to whispered criticism in family circles. The working class still struggling to be born, and without revolutionary traditions or education, appears as one defenseless.

Almost as we write, four more workers have been wrenched from their hearthstones by the tyrant Machado and his assistant executioner, the Cuban Hotspur, Zayas Bazan. Habeas corpus has been denied them. They are to be railroaded to long terms in prison or perhaps to exile.

A mantle of terror and crime covers the whole country. The phrase with which the secretary of the interior closed his last interview with the unfortunate Alfredo Lopez, repeats itself like a credo of death:

"For foreigners deportation, for Cubans, death."

The working class of Cuba asks support and solidarity from its comrades of all other countries.

Down with the imperialist-controlled tyranny!

Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuban.

**CORRECTION.**

From the headlines of an article in The DAILY WORKER of August 27 (relating to the Painters' Strike in Cleveland) the inference might be drawn the painters of Cleveland were sold out for a money consideration. Such is not the general belief of the Cleveland painters.

It was not the intention of the writer of the article to insinuate that money played any part in the termination of the strike, but to point out in plain English that the Cleveland painters were betrayed in the strike settlement."

## WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

**Nominations officially filed:**

**Michigan**—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:

Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhaur.
Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.
Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Halder.

**Pennsylvania**—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, first district, Ernest Carsathars and Anna Weisman.
Second District, Mika Binskovitz and Celia Paransky.
Seventh District, Margaret Yaeger.
Eighth District, Susie Kandra and Peter Skrtic.
Ninth District, William P. Mikades and Sam Shore.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

## GARMENT UNION SENDS SPECIAL FUND TO STRIKE

### Chicago Shop Chairmen Continue Drive

The first two thousand dollars of the fund being raised by special assessment of five dollars a member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers in Chicago for the New York cloakmakers' strike has been sent to them, says J. Levin, manager of the joint board and more will go this week. Money is coming in very well from the shops.

It is not only in New York that the I. L. G. W. U. is making strenuous efforts to improve conditions. An effective organization drive is under way in Chicago to make the non-union dress shops into union shops.

A shop chairmen's meeting held Sept. 7 received pledges of support for the campaign of unionization. It also decided to call a series of shop meetings in which to propagate the idea of the continued unionization of the industry. The slogans under which the drive is conducted are:

"Improve your conditions by organizing the unorganized!" and "One hundred percent organization, one hundred percent union!"

## Waton, Head of Party Without Members, Says U. S. Should Annex All

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9. — Harry Waton, founder of an unsubstantial "American Labor Party" bore earlier in the year gave a lecture recently at the Community Church, in which he advocated the annexation of Mexico and also all of South America and Canada by the United States. He poses as a Marxian student.

## Workers' Open Forum Has Dates in Oakland

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 9. — The Workers' Educational Club announces open forum lecturers in Fraternity Hall, Seventh and Peralta St., every Sunday evening (bru September, at 8:15 sharp.

Casey Jones will speak Sept. 12 on "Friendship, Unity and Justice."

E. Levin will speak Sept. 19 on "Sinah Fund Elections."

Harry Glickson will speak Sept. 26 on "Class Collaboration."

Street meetings are held by the club every Tuesday night at Tenth and Broadway. A workers' library and reading room is being established at Fraternity Hall.

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## MORO STUDENTS PROTEST BACON BILL; DEMAND INDEPENDENCE

MANILA, P. I.—The Moro students at the Central Luson Agricultural School in Munos, Nueva Ecija, have sent a petition to Senate President Quezon vigorously protesting against the Bacon bill threatening to dismember the Philippine archipelago by separating Mindanao, Sulu and Palawan from the rest of the Islands. The petition was received by the senate president, bearing the signatnre of 32 Moro students in thas school.

Tha students expressed in their petition what they feel about separation from the rest of tha group. They declared that to separata them from their christian brothers would be worse than to cast them into the mouth of a hungry lion, because it would mean dependency and everlasting slavery. Their old people expressed to them their conviction, they said, that the present government established in Moroland "is a hundred times much better than the military government way back in the early American occupation of the Philippines. To change the present system of government in Moroland and to separate us from our christian brothers would not do us any good, for it would mean disaster to our future and deprivation of our rights. We, of the younger generation, are entirely opposed to it."

These Moro students emphasized the fact that the present condition of the Moros was not petitioned and that they were given the opportunities for material, educational and moral improvement. They expressed their gratefulness to the christian Filipinos for these opportunities. "We want to maintain our relationship with our christian brothers and live or die with them for the sake of our national solidarity and our common destiny. What we need is that the American people should give us the privilege of a nation to be free and independent. To segregate us would be a backward step."

In addition to this, the Moro students in Munos are asking the government to give them more compensation so that they can continue their studies "especially we people, who are financially unable to further our studies." They want to continue their educational pursuit so that they may be able to undertake the share in the material development of their respective provinces in particular and the country in general.

## Youth Meet Protests New War Dangers

The New York Young Workers League will celebrate the 12th annual international Youth day with a big mass meeting and concert in Central Opera House on Friday, Sept. 10th. Comrade Lovestone, member of the C. E. C. of the Workers (Communist) Party, Sam Darcy, national secretary of the Y. W. L., Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union besides other prominent speakers will address the meeting.

This year's celebration will be made into a big mass youth demonstration against militarism and future wars. The war department is intensifying its militaristic propaganda in the shops and factories. There has been an increase in the attendance at the summer training camps. Appropriations for war purposes has been steadily increasing. New deadly poisons, new machines of destruction are invented daily. The youth has been psychologized and mobilised to fight the wars of capitalism.

The Young Workers League of America is rallying the young workers and students for a militant struggle against these preparations of war. In New York the league is arranging a series of open air meetings thruout the city. A big open air demonstration will take place on Wednesday, Sept 8th at Union Square Park at 6 p. m. after work. The league will wind up the week of Sept. 3-10 by a mass meeting in Central Opera House.

## Pioneers of Grand Rapids Give Annual Banquet Sept. 12th

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 9. — Extensive preparations have been made by the Young Pioneers for their first annual banquet to be held Sunday, September 12, 7:30 o'clock at the S. and D. Hall, 1057 Hamilton Ave.

Rose Reynolds, actively engaged in the Young Pioneer work of Detroit ever since its inception, will head the speakers. A splendid program has been arranged, and the committee announces every one present is eligible to the candidacy of chairman in a novel, but keen election contest from the floor. An attractive list of refreshments will be served and an admission fee of twenty-five cents will be taken at the door.

## Newark Youth Plans Celebration Sept. 19

A mistaken date printed several days ago in connection with an International Youth Day celebration in Newark, N. J., should have read Sept. 19, A. M. Sunday afternoon on that date the meeting will be held in the Newark Labor Lyceum.

**Banker Held For Embezzlement.**

HARRISBURG, Ill., Sept. 9. — H. H. Pollank, former president of the First National Bank at Eldorado, was taken by federal officers today to Dauville to go on trial on charges of embezzlement.

## Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

## International Youth Day Is Celebrated by Many Mass Meetings

BOSTON, Mass.—Sept. 26, Reiny Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St. Speakers: Jack (Sechel, N. Kay and others.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—I. Y. D. date has been changed to Sept. 12, 7:30 p. m., at Workers' Home, 308 Rim St.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Sunday, Sept. 12, at 435 Rice St. The district organizers of the party and Y. W. L. and M. Parmes will be speakers.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sept. 12th at Workmen's Circle Lyceum 1537—7th St. N. W.

LOS ANGELES, Calif. —Sept. 19, at Eagle Rock Park.

## Enthusiastic Youth Meeting in Open Air

One of the finest street meetings of the season was held last Thursday by the Chicago Y. W. L. at Karl Marx Square, St. Louis and Roosevelt Road. Hundreds of workers filled the street and sidewalks. Comrade Burke opened the meeting with a brief talk telling the audience what the Young Workers League is. Comrada George Gilberts spoke on the question of anti-militarism. He also explained to the crowd the meaning of International Youth Day. In the meantime the band played numerous revolutionary songs. Joe Pintkin took the box for about twenty minutes and talked on Capitalist Holidays and International Youth Day. Comrade Minnie Lazye held the huge crowd for two hours while she explained the conditions of the working class. Pluggers and leaflets were distributed, papers and pamphlets and tickets for I. Y. D. were sold, and a collection of over $5 was taken up to be used to send organizers into the coal fields for the coal mining campaign. The meeting was ended with cheers from the Young Pioneers for the Young Communist League.

**YOUTH HOLDS MEETING.**

The next regular street meeting of section 4, Y. W. L., Chicago, will be held Saturday, at Karl Marx Square, St. Louis and Roosevelt Road.

The main speaker of the evening will be Comrade Max Shachtman.

## RUSSIA

### RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORKSHOPS IN 1926

By WM. Z. FOSTER

*This pamphlet is a report of a visit to the mines, mills and factories of the Soviet Union—an authentic and most interesting picture of conditions as found by the author on a recent trip to the first Workers' Republic.*

**$.25**

### A MOSCOW DIARY

By ANNA PORTER

*This book, dealing with different phases of Soviet life, forms another addition to the literature on Russia—essential to understand what is happening there "for the first time in history."*

**Cloth, $1.00**

## Lenin on Organization

The most important publication for workers issued in many years. Writings and speeches of a great leader on the fundamental question of organization. No worker's library can be complete without this invaluable work.

**Cloth, $1.50**

# DAILY WORKER CORRESPONDENT

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

FIRST PRIZE WINNER.

## HUTCHESON "INVESTIGATING" NEW YORK CARPENTERS' LOCAL BECAUSE IT WENT PROGRESSIVE

(By a Carpenter Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—At a regular meeting held by Carpenters' Local Union No. 3099 recently, a letter from General President William L. Hutcheson was introduced. In it Hutcheson requested the local to submit its books for examination. A motion was passed that the local comply with the request.

It seemed it was a surprise to General Executive member Thomas Guerin who was present at the meeting, to take possession of the books without resistance; so much so that he granted the local two weeks in which to deliver them.

On August 17, Guerin, together with another man by the name of Hutcheson, and a brother of the general president, visited Local No. 3099 again and took the books away to be "examined" by the above mentioned Hutcheson. No one knows who this Hutcheson is, beyond his family connections, whether he is a member of the Brotherhood, or simply hired as an outsider to take an interest in the books of this local. One thing is certain, he is not elected on the general staff.

**Means Suspension.**

The carpenters' general constitution provides that the general president has the right to examine the books of any local and there would be nothing said about it around here, but the members have discovered from experience that under Hutcheson rule to "submit books for examination" means suspension for the local. In most cases the decision is already made, and the "examination" is only a mockery to justify the action. And what can you expect when your accuser and judge are the same person?

Until some three years ago, this local was dominated mainly by two officials: Financial Secretary Richard Morton and Business Agent John Berenny, both of them strong supporters of Hutcheson, and the district council. Anyone who opposed them or their policy was persecuted and prosecuted.

Thru the co-operation of President Boost these reactionary officials were able to raise their own salaries at will and conduct meetings in a way to please themselves. Appeals by the membership to the general president were dismissed and they felt safe as long as they supported the "machine."

But they could not last forever. The members, seeing that they could not expect justice from their higher officials and that the local unions were merely playthings in the hands of the general office and the district council, naturally, came to the conclusion that there must be a change in them both. In the last election for general president, Hutcheson got from this local only 44 votes while his progressive opponent received 400.

This was already a thorn in the eye of Hutcheson, but he had not sufficient reason to prosecute the local. But then another thing happened. The local elected W. Likhis as delegate to represent it in the district council the only man in that council who has enough courage to expose the crookedness of the administration.

**More Progressives Win.**

This same man was nominated in the last D. C. elections for second vice-president on the progressive ticket. The machine succeeded in defeating him, but the throne of the district council was shaken, and this must be avenged. Furthermore, on Jan., 1926, President Boost was defeated, and in December, 1925, Business Agent Berenny was thrown out. In June, 1926, Financial Secretary Morton lost his job.

This was the climax. Seeing their soft jobs and fat salaries are lost and having no legal means to get them back, they dug up old records and found that this local has need money for progressive measures in labor movements.

Morton and Berenny were present when the money was "illegally" appropriated, but the they denounce the local now for its action, they did not than when they held office in raising their voices in opposition.

## Prizes for Worker Correspondence

Prizes for the best worker correspondence stories sent in during the week ending Sept. 4, are announced as follows:

**FIRST PRIZE**

The First Prize is a volume of "King Coal," by Upton Sinclair. It goes to a Carpenter Correspondent, who wrote the article, "Hutchesen Investigating New York Carpenters' Local Because It Went Progressive." This story is timely, and written in proper form, with the most important facts first, and the rest following in a connected chronological order.

**SECOND PRIZE**

The Second Prize is a volume of "Left Wing Unionism," by D. J. Saposs. It is won by "Andy," who wrote the article on the fake safety schemes of the Braddock steel mills, entitled "Braddock Steel Mills Resort to Stealthy Trick to Deprive Hurt Worker of Compensation.'

**THIRD PRIZE**

The Third Prize is a copy of "Bare and Shadows," by Ralph Chaplin. It is given to Anne I. Paiois, for an article entitled "Portland Taxi Strike Overcomes One Company, Man Organizes Own Line."

The only reason this story did not get higher rank is because the chief event is so old. Six weeks is too long ago to make good news. But the correspondent brings out the facts very well. If the article had been written just when the new taxi company was organized, it would have been better, and still better if this new fact were placed at the beginning of the story.

THIRD PRIZE WINNER.

## Portland Taxi Strike Overcomes 1 Company; Men Organize Own Line

(By Anna I. Paiois, Worker Carrespondent.)

PORTLAND, Oregon, Sept. 9.—The taxicab drivers' strike has been going on for more than six weeks now, and one of the companies. The Red Top Co., is ready to settle. However, as the managers of the Black and White, and the Yellow Cab Co. still refuse to yield, there will be a continuation of the strike.

The Black & White, and the Yellow Cab companies think they can win by being persistent and by hiring scabs. In many of the daily papers advertisements have been published that more taxicab drivers are needed and that wages are good. Of course, they want scabs, but the articles in the papers do not say so.

One point, however, is to the advantage of the strikers. They have established a taxicab company of their own, called the Union Taxicab Co. All the drivers are union members. The fare charged is the same as that on the other lines, that is, twenty-five cents for the first third of a mile and ten cents each for the following thirds. Besides this, the company is able to pay a living wage to the drivers.

SECOND PRIZE WINNER

## BRADDOCK STEEL MILLS RESORT TO STEALTHY TRICK TO DEPRIVE HURT WORKER OF COMPENSATION

By ANDY, Worker Correspondent.

BRADDOCK, Pa.—Braddock, the canter of the steel csardom of Carnegie, is a town where 99 per cent of the population are workers, mostly employed by the Carnegie steel works.

Wages are 40 cents an hour on the average and the conditions under which workers work are something unexplainable (look in the Bible for definition of hell and multiply it by ten, then you will nearly grasp the situation.)

No union or workers' organization of any sort exists in here. This leaves the boss completely at the mercy of the company and fits 1001 flunkey bosses.

The company has a lot of safety committees (don't laugh, please, when I said safety), saving funds, etc.

The whole thing means 0 plus 0 equals 0, as far as the workers' benefit is concerned. Workers are aware of this fact. Yet they are helpless for they have no union of their own.

Here is a story of "Safety":

A worker working with a gang doing general labor was ordered by his boss to lift a heavy casting that lay under the rein and carry it in. The worker knew the weight of the casting, so he asked for more help.

The boss commented "either carry the casting in or yourself out." After a moment's hesitation, the 40-cents-an-hour serf tried to obey. As he lifted the casting he received an awful rupture.

The boss and the "Safety" committee convinced the worker he should stay on the job and go light work and that there was no use going to the hospital for in a short time he would be O. K.

Many, many cases of this sort happen here daily and they get well right away, the boss added.

The condition of this worker developed from bad to worse; he asked to be sent to the hospital. The boss promised to "look into it," that a committee would meet and he would fix him.

The committee never met.

The victim did not get to go to the hospital.

A year passed . . .

A moving skeleton, helpless at the mercy of cruel pains. Slowly he opens the office door to make an appeal to be treated right.

A pass is given to him by the fat-faced boss with the following remarks:

"Here is your pass out. Get the hell out and stay to hell out. You god damn lazy thing, you don't want to work."

The worker is pushed out of the plant.

Now he is in the hospital with little hope to get well. Friends pay his bills. An attempt to sue the company was found to be too late, for a year had passed since the accident, and the law could not do anything for the victim.

## WORKER CORRESPONDENT GROUP IN STEEL TRUST MILLS WILL SEND NEWS

GARY, Ind., Sept. 9.—A group of worker correspondents was organized here on Labor Day to write the news about conditions in the steel trust plants and other industries for The DAILY WORKER and the party press generally. The group also plans to put up a living newspaper.

Among those present were members of the Gary Workers' Co-operative Society and they promised to participate actively in the work. An editor of the American Worker Correspondent was at the meeting and described methods of conducting the work. The members of the group will begin their task at once.


COMPANY UNIONS
By ROBERT W. DUNN
With Contributions by
Wm. Z. FOSTER

*The first booklet of its kind issued. A most valuable study of the growth of a new menace to American organized Labor by a keen student of the problem. A simple and most interesting booklet with the addition of conclusions drawn by the leader of the American Left Wing Movement.* $.25

THE MOVEMENT FOR WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY
By TOM BELL

*In this booklet, every phase of the problem is presented and facts are given on steps already taken. A timely and important publication.* $.15


## LATEST "WORKER CORRESPONDENT," MAGAZINE OF THOSE WHO FIGHT, TEACHES WORKER HOW TO WRITE

"Give the editor the facts," says the leading article in the August number of the American Worker Correspondent, a monthly magazine "by and for the workers in the factories, the mines, the mills and on the land" who "write as they fight." If they follow the slogan blazoned on the title page.

The entire issue is devoted to practical suggestions and convincing arguments intended to encourage the American proletariat itself, every toiling individual of it, to become the writer on the staff of the workers' press.

**Press Needs News.**

Labor papers are notoriously under manned. Capitalist newspapers and magazines can afford to hire an expensive network of correspondents and editors to run down such portions of the truth as they care to present their readers. They can do this because they represent the owning class and are emboldened by the interests who take extortionate profits from the toil of the workers. Labor papers have not the means for all this; they must rely largely on voluntary contributions of news and other articles.

The workers themselves are denied a voice thru the columns of the bosses' papers, and too often do not avail themselves of their right and privilege to "tell the world" thru their own class papers about the situation in which they labor and are exploited.

**Expose the Facts.**

"Exposure of the conditions within the mills, exposure of the stools and tools of the master who are working within or without the mills, and in the unions. This is the task of the worker correspondent." So says William J. White in the above mentioned leading article. He tells of one case in which a young worker correspondent was able to trap a labor fakir in the act of talking class war treason to the men whose votes put him in his office.

**Factory Papers Useful.**

Jay Lovestone has an article on the successes and importance of factory papers edited by shop nuclei of the Workers Party. As he quotes one Ford factory worker, "They sure have the boss riled."

M. A. Stoler, member of the editorial committee, describes interestingly the technical process of making a newspaper, with special reference to The DAILY WORKER.

**Pictures Help.**

Nez Bedacht tells of the importance attached to actual photographs of working and living conditions and incidents during strikes. Ho describes a discussion on this matter at a conference in Moscow in which editors of the Pravda participated. American workers are urged to get busy with their cameras.

J. Louis Engdahl calls attention to an announcement published in The DAILY WORKER and in the worker correspondents' magazine, that the press of the Union of Soviet Republics wishes to exchange workers' articles with the labor press of America. So far the American workers have not responded as they should.

All class conscious workers in American factories should get hold of the August issue of the American Worker Correspondent and read there in Engdahl's article the suggestions for preparation of such articles, and then follow them. Some of their stories will appear in Pravda, Moscow daily, which reaches millions of readers.

The American Worker Correspondent is a monthly magazine, published by the worker correspondents of The DAILY WORKER, at 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, under the editorship of Nancy Markoff and M. A. Stolar. Subscription rates fifty cents a year, single copies five cents, in bundles three cents.


PRIZES
For the Best
WORKER CORRESPONDENCE
sent in to appear in the issue of Friday, September 10

1—ROMANCE OF NEW RUSSIA —A beautiful book of impressions in a cloth-bound edition by the famous French novelist, Magdeleine Marx.

2—RED CARTOONS — A lucky worker to win this book!

3—SHORT HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT, by Mary Beard—There's a lot of valuable information in this prize.


## INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE CALLS WORKER CORRESPONDENCE VERY VITAL PART OF MOVEMENT

The following resolution was adopted by the Second Conference of International Labor Defense, meeting in Chicago, Sept. 4-6:

The Second Conference of the International Labor Defense recognizes the importance of the worker correspondents' movement in developing the will and the ability of the workers everywhere to write about their own problems for their own press.

The conference realizes the tremendous aid that a far-reaching and effective worker correspondents' movement can be in the work of defense, in giving publicity from the mines, the mills and the shops not only thru the periodical press, but also thru shop papers and local propaganda activities —living newspapers, wall papers, bulletins, etc., etc.—practically all of which is under the direction and carried on by worker correspondents.

It is therefore recommanded:

First: That the Labor Defender contain each month at least one page of worker correspondence made up of material sent in by worker writers on subjects relating to the activities of the international Labor Defense.

Second: That appropriate material sent in by worker correspondents be sent out to the labor press by the I. L. D. press service.

Third: That all I. L. D. branches be directed to appoint worker correspondents, the names, addresses, and activities of whom should be registered in the national office the I. L. D.

Fourth: That the Conference endorses the American Worker Correspondent, the monthly official organ of the American worker correspondents' movement and urges all worker correspondents to subscribe for it.

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."

## Rail Companies Name Pennsy and Erie Men for Arbitration Meet

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 9.—John G. Walther, vice-president of the New York Central and chairman of the conference committee of managers of the eastern railroads, has announced that the committee has appointed R. V. Massey, general manager of the Pennsylvania lines and W. A. Baldwin, vice-president of the Erie railroad, as representatives of the companies in the arbitration board to meet the representatives of the unions which have asked the new Watson-Parker "mediation board" for a wage raise.

The unions agreed on arbitration when the mediation board, appointed by Coolidge, failed to get any agreement on the wage demand. The union representatives will be D. L. Cease of Cleveland, editor of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen Journal, and E. F. Curtiss of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, general secretary of the Order of Railway Conductors.

The members of the mediation board are quite elated at having tricked the unions into arbitration, something the unions have usually shied away from, finding it better to deal directly with the companies. The fifth member of the arbitration board will be chosen by the four present ones, or failing that, by the mediation board.

## Western Electric Uses 40,000 in Kearney Shop; Only 4,000 Are Adults

By a Worker Correspondent.

KEARNEY, N. J., Sept. 9. — The Western Electric Co. here is running full force with 40,000 workers, about 90 per cent boys and girls and only 10 per cent adults.

When someone applys for a job at this plant he must reply to about 100 questions which include his life's biography, and if everything is O. K. then he gets a job. Before he actually starts working he must pass a thoro physical examination by a physician and a nurse.

**They Get 30 Cents.**

The workers are paid from 30 cents to the highest price of 78 cents per hour. This is the wage of the young workers, I do not know that of the adult workers.

The work is nine hours per day, in order to speed-up the administration gives out a "bonus" to the workers.

The girls in order to get more bonuses eat about 5 minutes during lunch period and then go back to work thus making a couple of cents more. We get a half an hour for lunch. We work on an average of 53 hours per week.

**Must Work Overtime.**

The firm pays time-and-a-half for overtime during week days, excluding Saturdays. Workers are forced to work overtime. If a worker refuses to work overtime he gets fired or is laid off for a week. You are not allowed to converse with your shopmate during working hours.

The formen always rushes the workers to speed up more on the work. He is a regular slave driver. If you are late one minute you are docked fifteen minutes. If you come late about 5 times you are fired.

Many workers kick about the terrible conditions but they lack the courage to organize and demend their rights.

**Issues House Journal.**

This company issues a newspaper weekly which dopes the minds of the workers by giving them praise for the company. It also includes a sport division. This firm has a club for the workers; most of those that belong to the clnb are adults.

## Don Chafin, Enemy of W. Va. Mine Workers, Paroled from Atlanta

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—(FP)—Don Chafin, former gunman and sheriff of Logan county, W. Va., notorious for his herring of union organizers from Logan, has been paroled from Atlanta penitentiary. He served a year for conspiracy to sell bootleg whiskey.

## Rochester - Passaic Relief Conference Meets on Sept. 17

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 9. — The organizational meeting to form in Rochester a conference for the relief of the Passaic textile strikers will be held on Sept. 17 at Carpenters' Hall, 113 Flinthgh St., 8 p. m.

"Mother" Ella Reeve Bloor is the organizer for the general relief committee in charge of organizing the work here. Her territory also includes Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, Youngstown, Cincinanti and Montreal.

## SUE BOX MAKERS FOR DENOUNCING BOSS' THREATS

### Enjoin Union from Any Organizing at All

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9. — The Paper Box Mekers' Union of Greater New York is made defendant in an unusual injunction case. The Specialty Paper Box Co., 41-63 Porter St., Brooklyn, is seeking a permanent injunction having been granted a temporary one by James A. Dunne, Justice of the supreme court of the state of New York, enjoining and restraining the union among other things, "from enlisting, using and persuading any of the plaintiff to join the defendant union."

The grounds given for the court decision are that by distributing circulars inviting the workers to attend union organization meetings, the union "might coerce and prevent employees of the plaintiff from coming to work and thereby depleting the number of employees; that all of these facts (?) and circumstances taken together tend to demoralize the present employees and to bring about a disruption and destruction of the plaintiff's lawful business."

**Boss Hates Circular.**

To the injunction papers is appended a copy of one of the union's circulars and as grounds for obtaining the injunction against organizing the workers, the following excerpts of the circular are quoted in the "legal" document, "Join the union, paper box workers, and stick to it." "A worker without a union is like a dog without a home," "Don't let the boss frighten you."

**Use Falsehoods.**

It is falsely alleged that a statement to the effect that "A strike will soon be called" was issued by the union. At present there are no strikes being conducted by the Paper Box Makers' Union, nor is there any intention on the part of the union to call such strikes. There is, however, in progress an organization campaign, being conducted with the aim of inducing the unorganized paper box workers, who are among the lowest paid and most overworked wage-earnors in New York, to join the union, in order to obtain the 44-hour week and a minimum scale of wages.

**Reduce Initiation.**

The circular to which the employers took so much dislike contains a note to the effect that the union's regular fifty dollar initiation fee is only two dollars during the campaign. It denounces the attempt of the employers to intimidate the workers and make them stay away from the organization meeting, saying:

"If you come to the meeting and join the union, what can happen to you? Think! Will you be hanged the next day? Will you be shot at sunrise? Can your boss send you to the chair for it? All he can do is to fire you. You can always get a boss; you have no job now, for you can be told to get——— out any day. What you have is a boss. The most you can lose is this boss."

**Open Shop Boss Arrested.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 — William B. Ruhin, manufacturer of paper boxes at 35 Meserole Ave., Brooklyn, was placed under arrest here charged with assaulting George E. Powers, an organizer of the Paper Box Makers' Union of New York.

Powers was near the shop which employs 150 workers, with a committee of union paper box workers, at closing time, distributing circulars advertising a mass organization meeting for open shop workers to be held that evening, when Ruhin, the boss made an unprovoked assault upon him, and thereupon was arrested charged with disorderly conduct.

*Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?*

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
8:15 to 8:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
8:30 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.
7:30 to 8:30—Clarence Theders, baritone; Vella Cook, contralto.
9:30 to 10:00—Joe Warner, piano chaser; Cook Sisters, harmony songs.
10:00 to 1:00 a. m.—Alamo Cafe Orchestra and Entertainers.

## TIPPETT BREAKS INTO PAGES OF FEDERATIONIST

### Passes Bouquet Around; Farrington Gets One

WASHINGTON — (FP) — Tom Tippett, educational director of Sub-District 8, of the Illinois Mine Workers (District 12, United Mine Workers of America), contributes an article to the September issue of the American Federationist, giving the history of two years' development of workers' education in his field. One of the newer methods he emphasizes is the labor drama, which has become one of the most effective means of conveying the lesson of the workers' struggle for emancipation.

He credits the district and sub-district officials and The Illinois Miner, organ of the district, with hearty cooperation in this educational work.

## If You Want to Get Fat Keep Away from Red Ideas, Says Davis

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 9—A warning against Communism as a road to wealth and well-being for the worker was sounded here today by James J. Davis, secretary of labor, in an address to a state fair crowd. Davis painted a bright picture of present and future conditions of labor in this country and declared that "nowhere at any time had labor enjoyed so many advantages. Davis is doing fine. He draws a salary from the department of labor and a commission on every sucker who joins the Royal Order of Moose.

## Armour Made Bootleg Rye But Is Exonerated Because It Was Unsold

By a vote of 15 to 1, the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, today exonerated the Armour Grain company of charges that it had mixed rye screenings into a shipment of No. 2 contract rye. A score of witnesses were heard. Government officials took no hand in the case, deciding to abide by the Board of Trade decision. The board found Armour guilty of the screening but the exoneration verdict was found because they hadn't sold the rye.

*Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.*

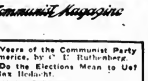

SEPTEMBER
New Issue of the
WORKERS MONTHLY

*A Communist Magazine*

Seven Years of the Communist Party of America, by C. E. Ruthenberg.
What Do the Elections Mean to Us? By Max Hedayet.
The Catholic Rebellion in Mexico, by Manuel Gomez.
A Dangerous Situation, by William Z. Foster.
Two Tactics, by Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin.
War and Youth, by Sam Darcy.
The Rebellion of Canada, by Maurice Spector.
"Ruthless Education in Economics," by Karl Herberg.
Michael Alexandrovitch Bakunin, by Karl Radek.
The Great People's Referendum, by Alexander Bittelman.
Reviews.

25 Cents a Copy.
$2.00 a year. $1.25 six months.

CLIP IT TODAY!



THE WORKERS MONTHLY
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Enclosed $..... for ..... mos. subscription.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $9.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## "Hands Off China!"

Seven British naval officers were killed in China by soldiers under the direction of a Wu Pei Fu leader, and Britain, instead of acting in her accustomed way when her agents in foreign lands are interfered with, laid the fatality to "brigands" instead of to China or any of the warring factions.

There is more than one reason. One is that England is not in a position to tackle China alone and her diplomats have not yet succeeded in roping in the United States and Japan on a united front military campaign against China.

Wu Pei Fu is on the British payroll and it is one of the most ironical instances in ancient, modern or current history that the bullets that killed the British naval men were purchased with funds supplied by the British government. This is another reason.

When Lee Stack, British sirdar in Egypt, was killed in retaliation for the reign of terror he initiated there, the British government insisted on several Egyptian heads and a heavy indemnity. The Egyptians paid because they could not help it. They paid in heads and in money.

The situation has changed since then to Britain's disadvantage. British influence and prestige in China were never at a lower ebb. The most wide-flung imperialist power has one foot on a political banana peel and another one in an economic grave. At home, a strike is shaking the industrial structure to its foundations and a punitive expedition against China with the object of setting up the British puppet Fu in Peking would be regarded with a jaundiced eye by the British working class. It is doubtful if the "labor" privy councilors and the other right wing hootlickers of monarchy and capitalism would be equal to the task of working up working-class enthusiasm for a war against the liberation movement in China.

Japan has her own iron in the Chinese furnace and Chang-Tso-Lin is the Mikado's smithy.

Uncle Sam covets the Chinese market and is not crazy about becoming the goat of disappointed John Bull.

The one cementing factor in the whole situation that would bring those imperialist brigands together is fear of the influence of Soviet Russia which has gained in the Orient in inverse ratio to the decline of imperialist influence.

Capitalist editorial hacks and tin-can-headed liberals see no difference between the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and that of the czar. We refer those gentlemen to the Chinese masses. They know.

It is safe to say that the Chinese situation is charged with T. N. T. The Chinese liberation movement stands in a fair way of being successful in disposing of the military tools of foreign capitalism, Wu Pei Fu, Chang-Tso-Lin and lesser generals. Should the Cantonese and Feng's armies be able to form a junction and establish themselves at Peking, a government could be established with a sufficiently reliable foundation to weather the stormy days that must inevitably intervene before a stable government can be expected.

With a mighty and friendly neighbor stretching from the Chinese frontier to the Baltic and from Archangel to the Black Sea, and with friendly states to the southwest, friends of Chinese freedom and human freedom in general have every reason to be optimistic.

One word of warning to the American working class!

The *Chicago Tribune*, the most powerful daily newspaper in America, at least from the point of view of circulation and territory covered, in its issue of September 9, called for intervention in China to block Soviet influence. We do not mean to infer that the *Tribune* plea will bear immediate fruit. But the American workers must be on their guard and every man and woman who wishes to see a mighty people free themselves from the stranglehold of imperialism should raise the slogan: "Hands off China!"

## Patriotism and Graft

Harry M. Daugherty, one of the most notorious ex-attorney generals that ever held a seat in an American cabinet, one of the "Ohio gang," patriot by profession and grafter by trade, is now sitting in the dock, while twelve American citizens, no doubt a "jury of his peers," listen to the evidence presented with the object of showing that Daugherty and a former alien properly custodian divided $441,000 between them, which was their compensation for facilitating the transfer of the American Metal company to the lawful owners.

Daugherty was once one of America's most sterling patriots. He was the moving spirit behind the infamous injunction that helped smash the Pullman strike. It was under his regime that the raid against the Communist convention was pulled off by stoolpigeons of the perjurer William J. Burns in 1922. To give a complete list of Daugherty's crimes against the working class would take up too much space. Fortunately, no other tuchun of capitalism in recent American history is better hated by the American workers, and if they do not enjoy his present discomfiture, christianity must have dragged the guts out of them.

Daugherty's confederate in graft is Colonel Thomas W. Miller. Now, let us enumerate some of Miller's sacrifices on the altar of patriotism.

Miller is a founder of the American Legion, a member of its national executive council from the outset and recently elected for two years; head of Fidac, the international federation of war combatants, and a member of the Battle Monuments Commission of which John J. Pershing is the head.

Here is a man who deserved well of his country. At least so thot the colonel. And he went to it. An even split ont of $441,000 is not to be sneezed at.

If the wages of sin is death, the wages of the kind of patriotism that capitalism's flunkeys profess, is graft. The more graft that is to be expected at the end of their patriotic rainbow the more vociferously they express their pure-souled and altruistic devotion to their country.

Daugherty and Miller in the dock are no more venal in principle than their prosecutors. The latter did not yet have the opportunity Daugherty and Miller had, or else they did not get caught. Capitalism and corruption are as inseparable as a pole-cat and his smell.

As the old Greek philosopher put it, our capitalist politicians are ready either to defend their country or defraud it.

# BRITISH SWALLOW DEFEAT AS FIGHT BETWEEN FRIENDS

## Center War Actions on Canton Government

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 9. — Three British officers and four marines killed and two officers and thirteen marines wounded is the score the Chinese under General Yang Sen, a subordinate of the reactionary Wu Pei-fu, took when the British tried to recover two British ships the Chinese had seized at Wanhsien, far up the Yangtze and 400 miles west of Hankow.

**Just Between Friends.**

Cables from the British foreign office say that the British government regard the affair as "an act of local brigandage" and will make no formal complaint to the Peking government. This is due to the fact that the clash was with the reactionary troops of Wu, who shares power with Chang Tso-lin at Peking.

How many Chinese were killed by the British when the gunboats bombarded Wanhsien without regard for the population being non-combatants, is not yet reported and may never be known.

**Wu Completely Smashed.**

Meanwhile, Wu Pei-fu, with his army whipped and mostly gone over to the Cantonese forces, is retreating northward almost alone from Hankow, now thoroughly controlled by the Cantonese. Wu may find a cold welcome from his ally Chang Tso-lin, who is none too friendly and may not wish any general without an army for an ally in the future.

The flagship Hawkins bearing Vice-Admiral Alexander Sinclair, commander of the British naval forces in China, is reported rushing to Hankow from Weihaiwei.

**British Back New Militarist.**

Other British war action is believed to be behind Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, Chinese militarist dominating Shanghai and much of the lower Yangtze Sun has threatened to attack the Cantonese under General Chang Kai-shek unless they retired toward Canton within twenty-four hours.

Sun is now the imperialists' best bet in Central China, but the Cantonese had already warned him that he is the one to do the withdrawing, and to get out of Kiangsi province or suffer an attack.

The Cantonese also demanded that the British withdraw their recently placed troops and warships from Canton's wharves, where the British are again starting violence against the strike pickets. The British consul-general insultingly replies with a demand for an explanation why Great Britain is treated "as if it were at war."

The Kuomintang at Canton has resolved to intensify the strike and boycott of the British to Hangkong.

* * *

**Feng Returns to China.**

MOSCOW, Sept. 9. — The press reports that General Feng Yu-hsiang, commander of the Kuominchun army, is ending his visit to the Soviet Union and is returning to China.

# WHAT PRICE RUBBER?

## The Facts About the Thompson Mission.

### STATEMENT OF THE ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE.

COL. CARMI A. THOMPSON, the business man-politician whom President Coolidge selected as his personal representative to investigate conditions in the Philippine Islands, will soon be back in the United States ready to make the report that was already written for him when he started on his heralded journey to the Far East.

The Thompson Mission is no idle pleasure trip. For weeks, and even months, the newspapers have been full of it. Why is it that we find ourselves reading so much about the distant Philippines? Important developments are taking place which American workers and farmers cannot afford to ignore. Indeed, the masses of the American people in general will find their interests directly affected.

When the Thompson Mission was appointed last April some naive Filipinos assumed it was going to investigate the brutalities of Gov.-Gen. Wood's regime. Nothing of the sort happened. The president's representative has not really investigated anything. This is apparent from the speeches made by him to Filipinos who flocked around him to demand independence from U. S. imperialist rule. These speeches are exactly the same as those he made in the United States before leaving.

**Praises Reserves; Forgets Independence.**

Col. Thompson has had much to say of the tremendous iron, coal and other resources of the Philippines—especially rubber.

He has had not a word to say of Philippine independence, altho the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune wrote back to his paper on Aug. 20, that "the longing for independence is the most distinct impression received by Col. Thompson and his party."

In the midst of the Thompson tour Gov.-Gen. Wood vetoed for the second time a bill passed by both houses of the Filipino legislature calling for a referendum vote of the Filipino people on the question of independence.

**The Moro Melodrama.**

Meantime, some theatrical demonstrations have been staged at Jolo and other places in "Moroland" for the purpose of giving the impression that the Moros hate the rest of the Filipinos and love American imperialism. Moroland embraces all of the vast acreage suitable for rubber-growing. Newspapermen on the ground declared unanimously that the Moro "anti-Filipino" demonstrations were planned by appointees of Gov.-Gen. Wood. The whole business is plainly to pave the way for separation of the valuable Moro provinces from the rest of the Philippines under rigid dictatorship of American officials appointed from Washington. This is in line with the provisions of the Bacon Bill now before congress.

What is really at the bottom of all this maneuvering in the Philippines? The American masses, who, together with the natives of far-off lands, are always eventually forced upon to pay in toil and blood for the dazzling foreign adventures of the American ruling class, must understand what is going on. Every serious foe of imperialism—whether he be worker, farmer, student, or even small business man—must consider the situation with misgivings.

**The Urge to Empire.**

American capital has made huge profits in foreign investment under colonial conditions. Thanks to big business and speed-up production in the United States, Wall Street has more capital cacer for export than ever before. Also new markets are wanted, and new sources of raw materials for American industry.

The Philippines, which take in 1,500,000 acres of the finest rubber-growing land in the world, loom up as a natural field for intense exploitation.

The Philippine Islands are only 650 miles from the mainland of China. Sudden attention to the Philippines foreshadows imperialist maneuvers in China itself, one of the greatest potential treasure houses of the world. If there is a war between the United States and Japan it will not be due to "the immigration problem," as we are told by clever propaganda. It will be because of the struggle for imperialist domination in China.

America in the Philippines is a rifle pointed directly at the heart of the Orient.

**Rubber Makes a Difference.**

The Philippines have been an American colony since 1898. Rubber, and the general advance of American imperialism, have now made the islands a key position of empire. Everywhere one sees signs that Wall Street and Washington are preparing to exploit their Pacific colony up to the hilt.

But this implies the implantation of an out-and-out colonial system along classic lines. The cheapest of cheap labor must be created (which will, incidentally, have the effect of forcing down labor standards at home). The Filipino laws which limit landholdings to 2,500 acres each and thus protect small farmers, must be changed to make way for big U. S. corporation-owned plantations and estates. (Firestone asks for 500,000 acres!) Filipino resources must be put at the disposal of Wall Street. The Filipino legislature must be deprived of all power; the remaining liberties of the Filipino people must be destroyed. American imperialist rule must be tightened and perpetuated.

**Wall Street Demands.**

It is therefore not strange to hear American capitalists declaring on all sides that they cannot invest their ambitious dollars in the Philippines without being guaranteed colonial conditions there. The Jones Law, passed by Congress in 1916, promised independence to the Philippines. It is now demanded that the Jones Law be repealed.

Now we can understand President Coolidge's famous "Homa letter," declaring that the Filipinos are "not ready for independence." Now we can understand the president's last message to congress, urging more powers for the American governor-general in the Philippines. We can understand the Kiess bills and the Bacon bill which will come up before the next session of congress. And we can understand why Carmi Thompson was sent to the Philippines.

**Why Thompson Travels.**

The purpose of the Thompson Mission is plain.

First of all it is to lay the basis for repeal of the Jones law or its conversion into a dead letter.

Secondly, it is to destroy the Filipino legislature as an effective instrument and to arm the governor-general with new powers. This is expected to result in laws favorable to American capital. It is also expected to lead to the crushing of the Filipino independence movement.

Finally, the purpose of the Thompson Mission is to pave the way for passage of the "rubber-heited" Bacon bill designed to subdivide the Philippine nation and create a new Ulster in the Philippines.

**Not Wall Street's Business.**

We do not deny that the Moros (400,000 out of a population of 11,500,000) are entitled to special consideration. Their present status was fixed by the United States congress. It should be changed so as to give them full voting rights in the Philippine commonwealth, with a system of local autonomy. What the Bacon bill proposes is their segregation under the absolute rule of an American director as appointed from Washington. In any case the status of "Moroland" is the business of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands and not of the United States.

American labor, the necessary enemy of Wall Street in the United States, has nothing to gain from American imperialism. For the great masses of the American people, continued domination of the Philippine Islands means only new dangers, new sacrifices, new hardships. Abraham Lincoln once said: "No nation that enslaves another can be itself free!"

**Hands Across the Pacific.**

American labor must rally around itself all anti-imperialist elements and take the lead in carrying forward this mighty principle.

We must stretch out our hands to the Filipinos struggling for liberty and prepare to fight shoulder to shoulder with them.

We must pierce the hypocritical pretensions of democracy masking Wall Street rule and imperialism.

We must expose the slaughter and program of outrage that is summed up in the Thompson Mission.

In the face of imperialist moves to tighten the net of oppression about the Philippine Islands let us thunder out the demand:

Immediate, complete and absolute independence for the Philippines!

The Filipinos want their independence. American labor must demand it.

We propose the calling of a nation-wide conference to be participated in by all those standing for Filipino independence.

ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE,
(United States Section.)
Manuel Gomez, Secretary.

## When Crash of Antique Coaches Brought Death

Here are several scenes of the two wooden coaches on a Northwestern Railroad Labor Day train that were splintered to bits by an oncoming locomotive travelling at slow speed. The railroad officials have blamed the engineer of the colliding engine, but the coroners' jury has decided that the ancient wooden coaches are more responsible for the five deaths and more than fifty injuries that the disaster took as toll.

## White Terror Butcher Kills Cuban Workers

(Continued from page 1)

tive are expelled from the country."

**Killed by Hundreds.**

"What happens here, dear friend, is horrible. Today the daily press and the police 'discovered' an imaginary plot to assassinate Machado and Zayas Bazan, and as a result of this 'discovery,' union men are jailed by the hundreds. The citizens are interned in the military barracks, while the foreigners and some naturalized citizens are deported, or held on the warships for deportation or god knows what.

"Two days ago, an active union man, of the brotherhood of railroad workers, was mortally wounded, in the dark, as he was entering his home at night. Death is expected at any moment.

**More Assassinations.**

"Since the disappearance of Lopes (secretary Havana federation of labor, whose story was previously told by Federated Press), two more active union men from Camaguey and one from Santi Spiritus have disappeared, their disappearances being surrounded by the same circumstances and mystery as that of Lopes.

"The August 11 issue of 'La Semana' an independent paper was forbidden circulation and picked off the newsstands for the crime of publishing some cartoons condemning the horrible executions of working men. Any one seen with a copy is placed under arrest."

**Hang Sixty Workers.**

Sixty Canary Islands farm laborers were hung, literally lynched, after the disappearance of a Camaguey army colonel hacienda owner who never paid his workers. The men were forced to sign a note saying they were tired of living and were committing suicide.

A grim fact that the Cuban workers make much of is that president Machado was a butcher until he became president and has the middle finger of one hand missing as a result.

The best way—subscribe today.

# Ernst Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

### CHAPTER II.

### THE STRUGGLE OVER OUR GENEALOGICAL TREE.

(Continued from previous issue.)

All these attempts have a common object—to save man's privileged position in Nature, to widen as much as possible the gulf between him and the rest of the mammals, and to conceal his real origin. It is the familiar tendency of the parvenu, which we so often notice in the aristocratic sons of energetic men who have won a high position by their own exertions. This sort of vanity is acceptable enough to the ruling powers and the churches, because it tends to support their own fossilised pretensions to a "divine image" in man and a special "divine grace" in princes. The zoologist or anthropologist who studies our genealogy in a strictly scientific spirit takes no more notice of these tendencies than of the Almanach de Gotha. He seeks to discover the naked truth, as it is yielded by the great results of modern science, in which there is no longer any doubt that man is really a descendant of the ape-like, that is to say, of a long extinct anthropoid ape. As has been pointed out over and over again by distinguished supporters of this opinion, the proofs of it are exceptionally clear and simple—much clearer and simpler than they are in regard to many other mammals. Thus, for instance, the origin of the elephants, of the armadillos, the sirena, or the whales, is a much more difficult problem than the origin of man.

When Huxley published his powerful essay on "Man's Place in Nature" in 1863, he gave it a frontispiece showing the skeletons of man and the four living anthropoid apes, the Asiatic orang and gibbon, and the African chimpanzee and gorilla. Place it in the present work differs from this in giving two young specimens of the orang and the chimpanzee, and retaining their size to correspond with the other three skeletons. Careful comparison of these five skeletons shows that they are not only very like each other generally, but are identical in the structure, arrangement, and connection of all the parts. The same 26 bones compose the skeleton in man and in the four tailless anthropoid apes, our nearest relatives. The same 200 muscles serve to move the various parts of the skeleton. The same hair covers the skin; the same mammiary glands provide food for the young. The same four-chambered heart acts as the central pump of the circulation, the same 32 teeth are found in our jaws, the same reproductive organs maintain the species, the same groups of neurons or ganglionic cells compose the wondrous structure of the brain, and accomplish that highest function of the planet which we call the mind. We still believe to be an immortal entity. Huxley has thoroly established this profound truth, and by further comparison with the lower apes and lemurs he came to formulate his important pithecometra principle "Whatever organ we take, the differences between man and the anthropoid apes are slighter than the corresponding differences between the latter and the lower apes." If we make a superficial comparison of our skeletons of the anthropomorpha, we certainly notice a few salient differences in the size of the various parts, but these are purely quantitative, and are due to differences in growth, which in turn are caused by adaptation to different environments. There are, as is well known, similar differences between human beings; their arms are sometimes long, sometimes short; the forehead may be high or low, the hair thick or thin, and so on.

These anatomic proofs of the pithecoid theory are most happily supplemented and confirmed by certain recent brilliant discoveries in physiology. Chief among these are the famous experiments of Dr. Hans Friedenthal at Berlin. He showed that the human blood acts poisonously on and decomposes the blood of the lower apes and other mammals, but has not that effect on the blood of the anthropoid apes.*

From previous transfusion experiments it had been learned that the affinity of mammals is connected to a certain extent with their chemical blood-relationship. If the living blood of two nearly related animals of the same family, such as the dog and fox, or the rabbit and the hare, is mixed together, the living bloodcells of each species remain uninfluenced. But if we mix the blood of the dog and the rabbit, or the fox and the hare, a struggle for life immediately takes place between the two kinds of bloodcells. The watery fluid or serum destroys the bloodcells of the rodent, and vice versa. It is the same with specimens of the blood of the various primates. The blood of the lowar apes and lemurs, which are close to the common root of the primate stem, has a destructive effect on the blood of the anthropoid apes and man, and vice versa. On the other hand, the human blood has no injurious effect when it is mixed with that of the anthropoid apes.

*The account of similar experiments in the Lancet, 11th January, 1902. (Trans.)

(To Be Continued.)

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

This Issue Consists of Two Sections.
SECTION ONE.

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 204. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 5 Cents

# THREATEN ATTACK ON CHINA

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

RALPH EASLEY, secretary of the National Civic Federation, delivered a eulogy of the executive council of the A. F. of L. at a recent meeting of the department of industrial relations of the federation. Too the constitution of the United Mine Workers of America prohibits a member of the union from membership in the civic federation, Easley praised the work of William Green, head of the A. F. of L. and member of the U. M. W. of A. When a known enemy of labor praises the work of labor leaders it is time for the workers to watch out.

• • •

EASLEY was just as' bitter in his attack on the Communists as he was fulsome in his praise of the bureaucrats. He declared that both the Passaic strike and the needle trades strike were directed from Moscow and congratulated the labor leaders on opposing Soviet recognition. He praised labor banks, insurance companies, the U. S. G. Emciency Plan and the suggestion of the A. F. of L. council, that labor, capital and the agrarian interests should hold a round table conference and discuss the best means to encourage industry and block government interference. Thus the lion lies down with the lamb with the lion on the outside.

• • •

REACTIONARY as the A. F. of L. council is the Knights of Columbus are not satisfied with it because it has refused to come out boldly for American intervention and repudiate the position of former A. F. of L. conventions on the American question. So the knights have exhumed David Goldstein who forsook the religious totem of his ancestors for the bleak pots of Rome. The A. F. of L. have their own reasons for not wishing to break with Mexico and even the catholic labor leaders are not willing to risk a religious civil war in their unions, even for the organ grinder on the Tiber.

• • •

THE capitalist god was kind to the G. O. P. when President Harding died. Had he lived another year the grand old party would be as healthy as a mangy sheep. On the front pages of the papers we read of the indictment of Daugherty and Miller, for accepting bribes from people who were out to defraud the government. We read of other republican beneficiaries having committed suicide. And again of Doheny and Fall who are still awaiting indictments, one for having leased naval oil lands for a song and the other for having accepted $100,000 and a beard of cattle for his trouble. Harding was a nice fellow. But al Cis a more reliable capitalist servant.

• • •

GERMANY is now in the league of nations and the funniest news lid dit connected with the incident is the announcement that Americans were turned ont of the Hotel Metropole in Geneva to make room for the Germans who were known as "Huns" a few years ago. Time times change. It would be good amusement to watch the stoolpigeons who were persecuting anybody caught eating sauerkraut during the war, grinding their teeth with rage et the sight of German delegates gotting coddled by their former enemies.

(Continued on page 2)

## BALTIMORE AT PEAK OF SCAB COAL SHIPPING

### *344 Ships in August; Mostly for Coal*

By GORDON CASGADEN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 10.—Baltimore, like Hampton Roads, the other great center for shipment of coal to break the British miners' strike, established a new port record during August.

During the month just closed it exported 854,000 tons of coal, a substantial gain over July.

**Smash World Record.**

Norfolk and Newport News, twin ports of Hampton Roads, which smashed the world's record for monthly coal shipments, exported 3,317,013 tons, tha grand total of the two ports being 3,317,013 tons during August.

At least half of this amount went to the British Isles, the seat of labor's present fight against organized capital. Italy and other continental countries, as well as South American and other nations which, in normal times, get most of their coal from Great Britain, also received large quantities of American coal.

More coal was shipped from here during August than during the twelve months of 1925, when 64 ships carried 290,000 tons from Baltimore.

**344 Ships in One Month.**

Three hundred and forty-four vessels arrived in this port during August, a record number. This is four more ships than during the previous month. Ships of United States registry decreased from 182 in July to 171 in August.

Of ships from other countries those flying the British flag led, 88 being from that country, Italy and Norway divided second place with 22 vessels each. Among other countries represented were Spain, with 8 vessels; Japan, 7; Holland, 6, and Germany, 5 vessels.

Two hundred and eleven ships left for foreign ports, approximately half of the transoceanic voyages being made with coal to force Britain's miners into serfdom.

**Scab Coal Cargo Pays.**

Those coal-carrying ships get high charter prices in the maritime rush. The average voyage from here is considered from Chesapeake Bay to Oran or Algiers. The average rate is $4.10 for each ton carried. Vessels are loading from 4,000 to 9,000 tons, or an approximate average of 6,500 tons each.

Many of the vessels getting this rate have been laid up for years in European ports. The S. O. S. call of Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin of the British empire, commandant of capital's forces in this ruthless war on the little children, women and men of the mining districts of the British Isles, brought them into action.

**Bring Old Ships into Service.**

Many European tramp steamers were saved from the scrap pile, where lack of cargoes had consigned them, marine mon declare.

The red stag of the black funnel on a Stag Line tramp, for example,

(Continued on page 2.)

**IT DOES NOT MATTER**

if you missed the first part of this great novel. Begin the best part

**Monday---Book Two**

of

## Import American Scab Linotypers to Break Strike on Tokyo Paper

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKYO, Sept. 10.—The Japan Advertiser, an American daily, is importing scabs to run its linotypes. The Japanese operators have conducted several strikes recently, most of which they won, as solidarity is good among men in the east able to set type in the English language. The newspaper employed fifteen linotypers.

Without notification to its men, the company brought over five white rats from the United States to work on its machines, and they took the places of eight Japanese, who were discharged. The other seven Japanese operators struck also, but by working overtime, the white scabs were able to get out the paper.

The imported labor came to Japan in violation of the immigration laws, but altho the discharged men have appealed to the foreign office of the imperial Japanese government, no action towards deportation has been taken.

## POLICE ATTACK PASSAIC MILL PICKETS AGAIN

### *Twelve Strikers Beaten by Coppers*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Twelve Passaic textile strikers reported to headquarters of the new Passaic local of the United Textile Workers Union that they had been beaten by police when they refused to break up a picket line they had thrown about the office of the Botany mill.

The strikers had received permission from the safety commission to picket the Botany mills and were going about their picketing in a peaceful manner, as usual. This is the first instance of police violence against the strikers since the formation of the new union.

**Big Demenstration.**

A permit has been issued for the big parade thru Passaic Saturday, which is to celebrate the affiliation of the textile workers with the American Federation of Labor thru the formation of Local 1603 of the United Textile Workers' Union.

President Green of the A. F. of L. will be the speaker at a mass meeting to follow the parade in First Ward Park. Senator Walsh of Montana may also speak.

• • •

## Textile Union to Stage Big Demonstration

By Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10. —(FP)— Eight thousand Passaic strikers have joined the United Textile Workers' Union already, Thomas F. McMahon, U. T. W. president, announces. It is expected that more of the striking wool textile workers, who numbered 15,000 at the peak, will join the union shortly. A tremendous demonstration is to occur in celebration of the workers' entrance into the union.

**Get Picket Right.**

Gustav Desk, head of the new Passaic textile union, and George Hayes of the U. T. W., conferred with Passaic commissioner of safety Abram Preiskel and won his admission of their right to picket all gates of all struck mills, particularly those of Botany Mills which had been barred to them.

• • •

**Cloakmakers Keep Up Fight.**

New York cloakmakers are continuing the strike for the 40-hour week, increased minimum wage scales and limitation of contractors with jobbers' responsibility. Eyes are turned toward Gov. Al. Smith who insisted that he would ask the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to reconsider its rejection of the arbitration proposals made. Conferences with the inside manufacturers failed of successful outcome. The union demands that all employing factors, the jobbers especially who control most of the industry, must be brought into conference.

**Electricians Strike.**

Electrical workers on the new Paramount and Brooklyn municipal buildings as well as smaller structures are striking until contractors supply them

(Continued on page 2.)

## GERMAN TAKES WITNESS STAND IN GRAFT TRIAL

### *Tells How Money Got to Harry Daugherty*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.— In calm, business-like tones, Richard Merton, German capitalist, today related in federal court details of the alleged $391,000 Liberty bond "pay-off" in the transaction whereby he was able to obtain the return to German interests of $7,000,000 from the United States alien property custodian which had been seized during the war as German property.

Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general in the Harding administration and Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian during that period, are being tried before Judge Mack, charged with conspiring against the government in connection with their participation in this deal.

**Where Coin Was Passed.**

Merton testified amid deadly silence in the courtroom that he turned this Liberty bond "divvy" over to the late John T. King, Connecticut politician in the lobby of the banking house of Goldman, Sachs and Co. in New York City.

Merton, a well-knit, business like man of about fifty was brought from Germany by Emory R. Buckner, United States attorney, to disclose details of the alleged scheme.

Merton testified he went to the brokerage house and got the bonds in two batches $195,000 in second 4½'s and $196,000 in 4¼'s.

**End of Relationship.**

"I met King in the building," he testified. "After I gave him the bonds I said good-bye to him, and that was the end of our relationship in connection with this matter."

United States Attorney Emory Buckner, who is prosecuting the government's case, then introduced into evidence the receipt Merton said he gave the brokerage company for the bonds.

The receipt was signed by Merton, and read:

"Received by the order of the Societo Suisse $391,000."

The Societe Suisse was one of the companies abroad that Merton was representing in his special trip to this country to effect the return of seized alien property.

**Asked for Retainer.**

Next in importance to Merton's explanation of the "divvy" was his statement earlier in the day that he had been asked by King for a "retainer" of $50,000 and that he gave it. He had told King, he said, that he had employed a lawyer but King informed him a lawyer was not necessary.

He said he paid King by check; that the check was drawn on the Chase National bank and that it was made payable to King.

Merton was entirely unmoved as he related details of the alleged deal "for the return of the seized foreign property." He frequently looked straight at the former attorney general as he testified.

## Taxi Drivers Strike Against Pay Slash in Wealthy Boston Suburb

BROOKLINE, Mass., Sept. 10.—Drivers of Red Cab and Tan Co. machines are striking in this wealthy and fashionable Boston suburb against an attempt to reduce their pay. The men were getting $25 a week, but have been offered a guarantee of $3 a day, plus 25 per cent commission on all cab earnings over $10. This rednces pay to $21 a week, if the men work seven days steadily.

The highest wage received by any driver under the new scheme in the first week's tryout was $22.69, the cabmen declared, and they could not support their families on that. The men ask a flat wage of $28 per week and 55 cents an hour rate for an 11-hour day, seven-day week.

**Get $100,000 From Train.**

Mail pouches containing currency said to total $100,000 or more were stolen today from a Grand Trunk railway train at Evergreen Park, Chicago anburb, by two bandits who escaped in an automobile.

**Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.**

## *Daugherty Accused of Taking Huge Bribe in Conspiracy Trial*

Harry M. Daugherty, attorney-general in the Harding "oil" cabinet and prominent actor in the "Teapot Dome" scandal, figures again in the news. He is seen here about to buy a paper to see what the journals have to say about the last charge against him: that he took a bribe of almost half million dollars for facilitating the return of property to dispossessed Germans.

## WORKERS PARTY IN CONNECTICUT STATE ELECTION

### *Offers to Join in United Ticket*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 10. — Delegates from Workers Party branches thruout Connecticut composed a nomination convention held at the Labor Lyceum here which placed a ticket in the state election in the name of the Workers' Party. The convention was well attended and in addition to choosing a state ticket offered to withdraw from the race providing the State Federation of Labor which is to meet soon places a united labor ticket in the field.

The party nominated the following state ticket: William McKenzie of Stamford, for governor; Edwin Mranko of Bridgeport, for lieutenant-governor; Harry Wilson of Hartford for treasurer; John Gombo of Bridgeport, for comptroller, and Jane H. Feldman of Bridgeport, for secretary of state. A nominating committee was also appointed to arrange for senatorial nominations.

**Petitions Out.**

Petitions have been issued and will be circulated thruout the state to place the nominees officially on the ballot in accordance with state law.

Resolutions of support to the British coal strike and demands that the United States keep hands off the Mexican and Chinese situations were passed as also a resolution calling the attention of the workers of Connecticut that the Socialist Party convention had turned down the offer of the Workers' Party to join in a state labor convention to put a united labor ticket in the field thus betraying the interests of the workers.

**For A Labor Party.**

"The Workers' Party is willing to subordinate its own name to the needs of the labor party and stands ready to withdraw its candidates at any time in support of a united labor ticket," says the resolution challenging the state federation of labor to enter the field with an independent ticket.

The platform adopted by the convention included planks for the recognition of the Soviet Union; abolition of the use of police in labor disputes; and eight-hour law; state ownership of public utilities; repeal of legislation against striking and picketing, and other demands included in the congressional platform of the Workers' Party nationally.

## NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

There will be a most important meeting of The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club Monday evening, 8:30 o'clock, at 108 E. 14th St. Don't fail to attend.

## JENSEN'S VOTE JUGGLING WAITS FOR HUTCHESON

### Carpenters' President Is Now in England

By ARNE SWABECK.

President William Hutcheson of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is now attending the Trade Union Congress of Great Britain as one of the delegates from the American Federation of Labor. The second delegate, Frank Farrington, appears to be too busy fulfilling his contract with the Peabody Coal company and is kicked out of office in the Miners' Union, anyway.

While President Hutcheson is in England there is little possibility of the appeal from the vote juggling in the Chicago District Council elections being acted upon by the general executive board.

**Jensen and Hutcheson Together.**

At last year's international election of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, two opposition movements appeared and the Hutcheson machine won ont a good hit ahend. This year at the Chicago Carpenters' District Council elections a united opposition entered its ticket and the district council president, Harry Jensen, was defeated. However, as an adept pupil of Hutcheson he managed to declare

(Continued on Page 3.)

## IMPERIALISTS ALARMED OVER CANTON ARMIES

### *Robber Powers Massing Their Naval Forces*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The state department has indicated that the United States may join hands with Great Britain and Japan in armed intervention to check the spread of the Chinese armies of the Canton government which are fighting for national liberation. The U. S. has a squadron in Asiatic waters and may use this in warfare upon the movement for national liberation.

**U. S. Boats Inland.**

Reports that two American marines on the destroyers Stewart and Pope have been wounded by firing at Hankow, may be used as the excuse to enter into armed intervention along with the British. The department does not explain why American war vessels should be 600 miles inland from the Chinese coast.

Much depends upon what Japan, America's keenest rival in the far east, may do toward a joint war of intervention.

• • •

**Japan Evasive.**

TOKIO, Sept. 10. — Government spokesmen say that Japan will not "at present" intervene in China "except to protect its nationals." It is significantly added, however, that if the Cantonese forces continue to advance northward, Japan's policy "cannot be predicted."

• • •

**Imperialists Alarmed.**

SHANGHAI, Sept. 10.—The swift developments of the victory of the Cantonese in the Hankow region have created consternation in the imperialist foreign settlements here and in Peking, since it is felt that unless the rival imperialist powers do not join at once in some war against the nationalist liberation movement, all may be driven ont of the positions they have long used to exploit the Chinese people.

This is the unifying force which may bring the United States, Japan, and France into line with Great Britain, in armed intervention to crush the swiftly rising power of the Canton government. The force against such unification is the intense rivalry among those imperialists.

**Angry at French.**

The British are indignant at the French a French gunboat having stood by without assisting at Wanhsien, far up the Yangtze, while the

(Continued on page 2)

## A. F. of L. Convention May Discuss Entry of U. S. Into the League

WASHINGTON, Sept 10. —(FP)— Discussion of the wisdom of American entry into the league of nations is guaranteed revival by the fact that Germany is now a member of the league and of its council. Resolutions urging that American labor raise the fight for American membership in the league are anticipated when the American Federation of Labor meets in convention Oct. 4 in Detroit.

Every since Samuel Gompers went to Paris in 1919 to assist President Wilson in his agitation for the creation of a league, the A. F. of L. has stood by the principle of a world association of nations. At its last convention it rejected a resolution demanding that the United States stay ont of the world court. It, ordered its executive council to study the whole question of maintenance of a world tribunal to make and maintain peace, and to report this year.

## *STAGE TAG DAYS TODAY IN DETROIT AND ST. LOUIS FOR PASSAIC STRIKE*

Two tag days for the relief of the Passaic textile strikers is being staged in two cities today, Detoit and St. Louis. The Chicago office of the General Relief Committee announces, the following stations from which the two drives will be conducted and urges all sympathizers to come and aid in making these tag days a success:

**STATIONS IN DETROIT**

85 Adelaide street, office of Painters' District Council
1967 Grand River, Ave., office of International Labor Defense.
1128 Cadillac Square, 3rd floor, office of Street Carmen's Union.

**STATIONS IN ST. LOUIS**

Labor Lyceum, 1243 N. Garrison.
J. Narwell, 1631 Franklin Ave.
John Weber, 3410 Nebraska Ave.
S. Ulrich, 3427 N. 9th St.
Paole Zion Center, 3410 Gates Ave.

# ...S COAL ...ERS CALL FOR CONVENTION

## ...Jacksonville Pact Was Broken, They Charge

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 10. — Local Union 705 of the U. M. W. of A. Peltier, Ill., unanimously passed a resolution which was forwarded to the district executive board of the Illinois Miners' Union in care of Walter Nesbit, secretary-treasurer, requesting the calling of a special district convention in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

The demand for a special convention comes as the result of the disclosure, that Frank Farrington, president of the Union signed a contract with the Peabody Coal company at a salary of $25,000 a year, for a three-year period.

**Broke Jacksonville Pact.**

The resolution declares that Frank Farrington and vice-president Harry Fishwick, candidate for president to succeed Farrington, represented the Illinois Miners' Union in signing up the Jacksonville agreement which carried the provision that "there shall be no change in prices or conditions during the life of said contract," yet those officials, the resolution declares, "signed up numerous contracts with coal companies in Illinois ignoring the message basis of the Jacksonville agreement with the consent of the district executive board."

**Call for Referendum.**

In the event of the district executive board failing to give the O'Fallon local a satisfactory reply in fourteen days, the resolution authorizes the local to circularize the local unions so as to get the necessary 5 per cent of signatures for a referendum vote of the district.

Since the Farrington exposure the morale of the progressive elements in the Illinois Miners' Union is on the upgrade. Hitherto the slightest attempt on their part to express themselves was met by a campaign of fierce persecution on Farrington's part, ably seconded by blacklisting by Farrington's coal operators.

**Miners Feel Strong. .**

Now, in view of the changed situation, the coal diggers feel themselves in a position to undertake a serious campaign to eliminate the Farrington group from the leadership of the Illinois Miners' Union. It is reported that one of Farrington's tools, who has posed as a progressive, is going around looking for somebody connected with the progressive opposition to run for the presidency in an effort to split Tumulty's support.

## Coolidge Praises the "High Ideals" of A. P. Open Shop Publisher

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 10.—Charles Hopkins Clark, director of the Associated Press and publisher of the open-shop boosting Hartford Courant, is dead. President Coolidge voiced that Clark's newspapers always stood for "high ideals in the social and political life of the nation."

Clark's death was also commented in frequent editorials supporting the open shop, and in the periodical appearance of the open shop page, listing the big Connecticut manufacturers who operated without unions.


**Put on the Badge of a Communist!**

SOMETHING NEW AND BEAUTIFULLY UNUSUAL

The Emblem of The Young Workers (Communist) League. A striking, colored flat— the Communist saints—(reproduced to actual size) in gold and silver.

Limited Supply Only!

All orders filled in order received.

GOLD, 40 cents; SILVER, 25 cents. In quantities of a dozen or more, gold $3.60 a doz., silver $2.25 a doz.

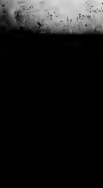
Send Orders To

Rush Your Order to

The Young Workers League of America,

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.





**Lenin on Organization**

The most important publication for workers issued in many years. Writings and speeches of a great leader on the fundamental question of organization. No worker's library can be complete without this invaluable work.

Cloth, $1.50


## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1).

HOW capitalist campaign managers raise campaign funds and find the contributors is told in a series of fiction stories running in a Chicago daily. A reads well. The narrator tells of a scheme to separate a newly rich business man from $50,000. The sucker was invited to dine with the president, the latter failing in with the plans. Mrs. President took cognizance of Mr. Sucker's wife who in return voted satisfaction. The president informed the sucker that he was glad such a worthy person was inclined to participate more actively in public affairs and observed that he had a few ambassadorships waiting for such characters. The rest was easy. Getting $50,000 from Mr. Sucker was like selling hootch to a prohibition agent.

• • •

THEN a woman problem suddenly loomed on the troubled political horizon. In a certain state where the voters are dicks, a prominent society lady developed an itch to sit in the seats of the mighty in Washington. So she imbued her followers with a crusading spirit and soon had them thinking that on their shoulders rested the duty of blowing a spiritual breeze into the fetid atmosphere of G. O. P. headquarters. The political Amazons marched on Washington and had the managers worrying for a while.

• • •

BUT a precocious publicity agent snapped out a few suggestions and by the time the ladies had finished a spicy luncheon in the private apartment of the campaign manager, had accepted the attentions of various senatorial leaders, stood up under a barrage of flattery and were shown the works at campaign headquarters, they were entirely satisfied, some more so, that Mrs. Bull (not her real name) who was given all the work she could handle and had a good time for herself making the other women run errands and in general make fools of themselves while the state campaign manager directed the campaign. And mark you these wise ladies were ardent suffragettes!

• • •

WHO shot McSwiggin?" is a question that remains unanswered and for good reasons according to Sergeant Anthony McSwigan, father of the murdered assistant district secretary. McSwiggan, Sr., declares that all the investigations were fake performances, that the murderers of McSwiggen are known to the authorities, but the latter will not move as the criminals are in politics with the prosecuting authorities.

# MUSIC STRIKE ENDS; SIGN 3-YEAR CONTRACT

Officials of the musicians' union came to an agreement with the exhibitors' association after an all-Thursday night session and practically all day Friday. President Coolidge intervened that Clark's newspapers always stood for "high ideals in the social and political life of the nation."

Clark's death was also commented in frequent editorials supporting the open shop, and in the periodical appearance of the open shop page, listing the big Connecticut manufacturers who operated without unions.

The agreement follows many hours of futile negotiations which John C. Gamble, international vice-president of the musicians participated on behalf of President Joe Weber.

All that remains before the musicians return is for the agreement to be ratified by a general meeting scheduled to be held Friday night.

**Four-Men Orchestras.**

The theater owners agreed to retain four-men orchestras in the smaller houses, a seriously disputed point during the negotiations. The strike had been in progress since early last Monday morning and left the movie shows and vaudeville houses entirely without music save mechanical devices.

## Fighting in Nicaragua Fills Hospitals with Partisans of Chamorro

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 10.—Heavy fighting is reported from the vicinity of Chinandega. The government has mobilized all possible force, and the outcome is still doubtful. The hospital here is crowded with wounded, who are being tended by the Red Cross and the Green Cross.

The Chamorro government claims minor victories at Estelli and at El Sauce. More rebel bands are reported operating in the interior.

## ...CONGRESS MOVES TO RIGHT

### Leaders Defeat Two Progressive Moves

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Trade Union Congress in session at Swansea this week has been the scene of conflict between the forces of progress and reformism, with the result so far that the right wing leadership has won some victories after sharp clashes with the left wing delegates, particularly the miners and machinists, or "engineers" as they are termed in England.

**Unite Against Critics.**

The general council leaders, both of the right and so-called "left," had united against allowing any discussion of their conduct in the general strike and the betrayal when on the point of victory. A delegate of the engineers' union precipitated a sharp struggle that led to a near physical clash, when he moved that the committee investigate the conduct of the strike by the general council, which he denounced as having proven cowards by their order calling the strike off. His motion was defeated.

Again the left wing fought for its proposal that the general council have greater power in the direction and control of any struggle, power to levy assessments on all or part of the affiliated organizations, and power to call a gradual, partial or complete strike stoppage of all or any part of the affiliated bodies.

**Forego General Strike Weapon.**

This proposal was fought most bitterly by the members of the general council itself, who gave the impression that they would not consent to another general strike and inferred they were sorry they called the last one, thereby throwing struggle in this manner, they excused their reluctance on the ground of sectional interests of their particular unions, taking the same attitude as the hitherto despised Ramsay MacDonald.

C. T. Cramp of the Railwaymen bitterly attacked the proposal for more power to the general council of which he is a member, and in so doing expressed the real opposition to the general strike in principle. He declared a "mouldy and ancient conception, that all our difficulties can be solved by the general strike." He added that his union was opposed to giving the council more power on the ground that "We've had some," thus expressing regret at the general strike instead of the betrayal of it.

**Cramp Wants No Struggle.**

He evaded the point that power is not necessarily to be used for betrayal and that centralization of power is absolutely essential for successful struggle.

John R. Clynes of the General Workers' Union and Ernest Bevin of the Transport and General Workers' Union also opposed the motion, and the resolution and its amendment were voted down.

The miners' delegates attacked J. Bromley, when he posed as a defender of the resolution supporting the miners, shouting their protests at him as a hypocrite who was actually opposed to the miners' strike.

**Council Takes Refuge in Dignity.**

A cable from Michael Tomsky, chairman of the delegation of the Russian unions which was barred by the government from landing in England, was distributed among the delegates and created a stir from its sharp criticism of the leadership of J. H. Thomas during the general strike. Thomas was charged with being the main instigator of the defeat of the fighting workers of Britain, for whom victory was in sight when their weak-kneed leaders called off the strike.

The general council took refuge behind its dignity and declared they would not even reply to such alleged "presumptuous criticism." Tomsky's cable stressed the necessity of a closer co-operation between British and Russian workers in the international committee for a better support to the striking miners than had been given in the past.

## Portland Organizes a Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Conference

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 10.—International Labor Defense was the initiator of a local labor conference for aid to Sacco and Vanzetti at which were present delegates from labor unions and fraternal organizations.

Proposing to hold a mass meeting to raise funds to help the two Italian frame-up victims, the conference elected a committee to visit the Labor Temple Association to request the use of the hall gratis for this purpose. The committee was told it would be necessary to pay the regular fee of $60. However, the meeting was held, but at another hall. The attendance was good and a generous collection taken for the defense fund.

## CHRISTENSEN TO SAY CORRUPTION IS MAIN ISSUE

### Progressive Party Man Decides on Slogan

In consultation with his friends and supporters at the Hotel Morrison, Parley Parker Christensen announced his chief slogan in the race for senator from Illinois to be "A return to honesty and economy in public life." He intends to stick closely to the question of eliminating graft and doing away with such evils as the recent slush fund investigations showed, and will not indulge in much argument over what he believes to be matters of lesser importance, such as prohibition and U. S. relationship to the world court.

**Against Corruption.**

"I will make public conscience if I can," said Christensen, so as to drive out of public life the infamous bipartisan political system in Illinois, whereby Sam Insull, director of utilities, is able to control all senatorial candidates by contributing to their campaign treasuries. "Insull plays a game of 'Heads I win, tails you lose.' From the point of view of the candidates it amounts to buying a job, using Insull's money, and 'He who pays the fiddler, calls the tune.'"

**Hits Federal Reserve.**

Christensen commented on the fact that the banking system in the United States was such as to give private control of the public currency. The Federal Reserve Banks, he stated, are able to inflate or retract the currency, altho they are private concerns and will be influenced solely by private bankers' consideration.

The bankers have the power to enrich or ruin individual business men, and may in the future, as they have in the past, so juggle the circulating medium as to impoverish the farmers.

**Farmer Should Organize.**

The farmers, he says, should be organized not only to buy collectively what they need for their farms, but also as to be able to sell collectively what is produced from the land. He would like to arrange production thru co-operation between the farmers and the department of agriculture.

But he returned continually to the main issue as he conceives it, "most reforms await a cleaning up of politics. My duty is to arouse the voters to the seriousness of the situation. At present in Chicago elections are decided by things, and not by ballots."

Christensen started yesterday to Brown, Clinton, Co., to speak at the fair, and will continue on a speech-making tour until about the time of the election.

**Bandits' Bell $300,000.**

CHAMPAIGN, Sept. 10.—The three Illinois Central railroad jewel robbers, arrested yesterday less than 12 hours after they stepped from a train here with $500,000 worth of stolen jewels, were held under $300,000 bonds each on three charges of robbery with a gun at a 3 a. m. court session.

**Mrs. Corson Welcomed.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—(fna)—Mrs. Mille Gade Corson, who came to this country for the first time seven years ago, unheralded and unknown, returned today and received the official welcome of the city, as thousands cheered in recognition of her feat as the first mother to swim the English Channel.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

The mighty arm of labor is the strength of THE DAILY WORKER. And every sub YOU send is more strength to that mighty arm.

## 35 WORKERS DIE IN LISBON

LONDON, September 10.—Sixty workmen were buried today when a cork factory in Lisbon collapsed, according to a dispatch to the Central News. Thirty-five of the workmen are known to be dead, having succumbed to injuries.

## Berger's Daily Revamps An Ancient Lie Against the Soviet Government

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE oldest trick of the American capitalist press, as in other countries, is not to aid the British coal miners' strike thru encouraging the relief campaign and demanding an embargo on scab coal, but to attempt to discredit the activities of the Communists in the struggle.

This takes the form, in some instances, of a bitter attack on the Soviet government. At first it was the British tory tyranny of Baldwin that assailed Soviet rule because it was claimed that it was financing the coal miners' struggle. Now the Milwaukee Leader, the organ of the socialist congressman, Victor L. Berger, revamps the old lie that was effectively scotched several months ago, that the Soviet government is shipping large quantities of gasoline and oil to the British foes as substitutes for coal.

• • •

The official statements from the Soviet Union successfully exposing the monumental falsehood of Baldwin and the socialists were published in The DAILY WORKER long ago. The story is dead. But in spite of the fact that Berger, as congressman, has introduced a resolution in the house of representatives at Washington demanding the recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics, Berger, the editor, outstrips the capitalist press in his efforts to publish lies about the Soviet Union in his daily, especially this lie about the coal oil shipments.

• • •

The inference is that Berger's editorial staff takes its cue on the British mine strike situation from the yellow socialist press of Germany that has already surged the British miners to surrender. It was the Vorwaerts, in Berlin, the official organ of the German socialist party, supporter of the Von Hindenburg capitalist republic, that advised the British miners that they could not win, that they should quit fighting.

There is no effort to deny that the socialist-controlled trade unions of the continent, in Germany, France, Belgium and other countries, are permitting the shipment of strike-breaking coal to Great Britain. In stead they seek to excuse it as follows:

"European coal shipments to Britain can never be a decisive factor in ending the conflict, and, as time goes on, they will become relatively less and less important. . ."

Then later:

"That is not to say that it would not be much better, if it were practicable, to prevent the export of any coal to Britain, and any removal of foreign coal within Britain itself."

• • •

This is arguing in a circle almost more ably than the writers in the employ of Victor Berger. First the Soviet Union, with its oil fields a thousand miles removed from British shores, in far off Asia, is charged with sending this fuel for strike-breaking purposes to Great Britain. This the Soviet Union is supposed to do with only a small fleet of ships at her disposal.

Then the official press service of the International Federation of (Socialist) Trade Unions, Amsterdam, declares that the shipment of strike-breaking fuel is not decisive anyway.

• • •

Well, which is it?

The Russians say that the shipment of scab fuel is decisive and they placed an embargo on this traffic immediately the strike started. Not only that, but they have sent $4,500,000 in relief, raised by Russian workers themselves, not the government, to the British strikers.

The socialists, however, in all the nearby countries, knowing that great fleets of ships are at the disposal of the coal capitalists, serenely watch the growing transportation of black fuel coal to Britain. In this they are no different than the officials of the American Federation of Labor, on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

• • •

On another page today there is published the statement of Adreyev, chairman of the Soviet delegation at the recent Berlin meeting of the Anglo-Russian committee for World Trade Union Unity, in which this statement is found:

"The unhindered transport of strike-breaking coal from abroad to Great Britain, and the transport of this coal to Great Britain itself is a great danger for the struggle. This gives the enemies of the miners, the employers and the government, a powerful weapon in their hands. It is already proved with all clarity that the conservative government in Great Britain directly supports the employers."

• • •

The attitude of the German socialists, who inspire the Berger socialists in Milwaukee, Wisc., U. S. A., is no much different from that of the kaiser during the war, who refused to believe that the United States capitalist government could give his enemies any considerable assistance. He thought that he could head off this aid with the sniping of his submarine campaign. Yet American shipping had to come thousands of miles across the water. And it fooled the kaiser.

American coal miners can well appreciate the situation facing the British miners when they know that the coal fields of Germany, France, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland are at present closer to the British market than non-union West Virginia and Tennessee coal in competition with Illinois coal in this country.

• • •

The attack of the socialists on the Russian workers and the Soviet government is not born of any effort to aid the British mine strike. It is merely the result of a realization of the fact that the masses of workers, in all industries in all countries, realize more and more that the Communist methods of carrying on the class struggle are the only successful ones. The socialist attack on these policies is giving the best aid and comfort possible to the enemies of the workers.

## Imperialists Threaten Attack on Chinese

(Continued from page 1)

Chinese were defeating the British assault which cost the lives of seven British marines.

The Chinese politicians in Peking, who have supported the imperialist actions of Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin, are overwhelmed by Wu's defeat at Hankow that they make no move at all.

**Hanyang Important.**

With Hankow in the hands of the Nationalists, also the city and arsenal of Hanyang, which commands both Wuchang and Hankow with its important artillery emplacements, the gunboats of the imperialist powers are in the same position when they patrol the Yangtse in the Hankow region, 600 miles up the river from Shanghai.

Wu claims that his retreat toward Honan is but temporary and with reinforcements he could return and recapture Hankow, but nobody seems to believe it. Instead, all the major attention now is concentrated on the fight developing to the eastward.

**War Over Kiangsi.**

Here, Sun Chuan-fang, who claims to rule most of the five provinces around the lower Yangtse, including the province of Kiangsi southwest of Shanghai, has responded to the imperialists with a declaration of war on the Cantonese, who have turned their attention toward driving Sun out of Kiangsi.

The British cruiser Hawkins, flagship of the British fleet in Chinese waters is proceeding to Hankow. It carries seven heavy guns, aimed to be used against the Cantonese. But Prince George of the British royal family now on the Hawkins, will stay safely behind on the coast.


Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.


## 8,000 PASSAIC MILL STRIKERS ENTER A. F. OF L.

(Continued from page 1)

with only union-made material. Wire-mets Local 3 is in charge of the strike.

**Hosiery Workers' Grow.**

Three thousand new members have been taken into the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Federation, affiliated with the United Textile Workers. About 75% of the new members are from the Philadelphia district, union officers report to the convention now on in that city. The federation convention procedes that of the U. T. W. in New York next week. Hosiery organization ancient exist in all unorganized districts, the union reports. Organizing problems will take up much of the convention time, particularly the suggestion of putting paid business managers into poorly organized districts to build them up.

James Maurer, president Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, pendulum the employers' openshop drive which followed the war. The drive is still vigorous in the west, from which Maurer has just returned.

U. T. W. vice-president James Starr told the 90 delegates from 21 branches of the union in 10 states that their organization had kept hosiery manufacturers closer to the ground and in less danger of overproduction than other sections of the textile industry.

**Death of 100,000 Babes Traced to Low Wages.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Poverty is an important factor in the annual deaths of 100,000 infants in this country one year of age, said Dr. Robert Mere Woodbury in a report issued by the United States Children's Bureau.

## CALL CONGRESS OF SUPPRESSED WORLD PEOPLES

### To Meet in Belgium in November

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—A gigantic step is about to be taken in the world-wide upsurge of the victims of imperialism. This is the first world congress against the suppression of colonial and semi-colonial peoples which will meet at Brussels, Belgium, about the middle of next November.

**Provisional Committee.**

The call for the congress is issued by the International League Against Colonial Suppression, with headquarters at (cable address) Prorussentrale Berlin German. The provisional committee for the congress includes Henri Barbusse (France), Martin Anderson Nexo (Denmark), Georg Ledebour (Germany) and Prof. Koo Mang Yu (China). This committee asks all nationalists and anti-imperialist organizations as well as those determined to stamp out colonial cruelties and suppression in general, to send delegates to the forthcoming congress. Cables announcing participation have already been received from the Kuomintang Party of China, the Korean Nationalist Party, the Young India Movement and the independence movement of Java, Dutch East Indies.

**Lansbury to Report.**

The congress at Brussels will take up all of the problems of imperialism, considering in detail specific cases of brutalities in the colonies and suppression of liberties. It will also consider the question of emergence of the colonies and semi-colonies from imperialist rule. Special reports under this latter head will be made by George Lansbury, M. P. of Great Britain, and Edo Fimmen, general secretary of the International Transport Workers' Federation.

## Baltimore at Peak of Scab Coal Shipments

(Continued from page 1)

came into Baltimore harbor for the first time in twenty years when the steamer Euphorbia anchored in the stream to await her chance at a coal-loading berth to get a cargo for England.

This ship, like many other old-time British tramps, arrived here in ballast to load coal. The Ropner, Watson and Watson and Runciman fleets—all famous a score of years ago in Baltimore—had almost passed from the memory of maritime men here.

But British tory call for strike-breaking ships brought them into commission once more.

**Tramp Steamers' Shameful End.**

These tramp steamers are tramps only in name. They went into little known places for quick cargoes and high freights and made fine profits.

Then came the freight liners, operated by large shipping companies. They made smaller, steadier profits from regular runs and general cargoes.

So the tramp steamer, soon to pass from the seas like its predecessor, the full-rigged sailing ship, is winding up its glorious career in ignominy—carrying coal to reduce the already extremely low standard of living of millions of British toilers.

*Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?*

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
6:15 to 6:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
6:30 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.
7:30 to 9:30—Johnson Sisters, harmony; Clarence Sullivan, Irish tenor.
9:30 to 10:00—Hickey and Johnson, Mewsellers; Little Joe Warner, character songs; A. Oiman, Clinton Keithley, Walter Mirsch.
10:00 to 1:00 a. m.—Alamo Cafe Orchestra and Entertainers.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 12.

3:00 to 4:00 p. m. — Skeoloo-Biddle, chapel hour of better music.


**GINSBERG'S**

Vegetarian Restaurant

2328-26 Brooklyn Avenue,


FIRST AND LAST

Lecture in New York this year on

"THE CRISIS IN BRITISH IMPERIALISM"

by

SCOTT NEARING

at the

Community Church Auditorium

34th St. and Park Ave., New York

Mon. Eve., Sept. 20, 8:15 P. M.

Admission 75¢.

# GENERAL COUNCIL CANNOT COVER UP, SAYS THE PRAVDA

## Compliments Will Not Serve for Deeds

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (By Mail).—Today's leading article from the Pravda, "What Do the Workers Expect from the Anglo-Russian Committee" points out that the article of the so-called "left-wingers," Hicks and Purcell, in "Trade Union Unity" is designed to cover up the traces of the treachery of the General Council, which recently approved of the tactics of the British delegation to the Anglo-Russian committee. Purcell and Hicks are making compliments to the Russian workers in order to excuse their own strike-breaking attitude and their attempt to break up the Anglo-Russian committee.

**Deeds Wanted—Not Words.**

Two years ago the reformists of the British General Council were compelled under the pressure of the workers to assist in the creation of the Anglo-Russian committee. The same pressure of the working masses now forces them to say honeyed words of the Anglo-Russian committee. But we don't want honeyed words; we want, just as the British workers want, deeds. The Anglo-Russian committee cannot be maintained by words, but only by the support of the fighting masses.

We expect the Anglo-Russian committee to commence immediately a campaign of support for the fighting British miners. We expect the committee to announce its opinion concerning the import of strike-breaking coal into Great Britain to break the miners' struggle.

**What of Amsterdam?**

We expect it to give its opinion concerning the murious interest demanded by certain sections of the Amsterdam International as a condition for granting loans to assist the fighting and starving miners.

We expect the committee to give its opinion of the attempt being prepared by the conservative government to smash the trades unions. The article concludes:

"Either a real policy of class solidarity will be finally carried out or we shall experience a defeat of the British miners and following upon it unavoidably an offensive of capitalism not only in Great Britain, but also in all other countries against the working class.

**General Council Responsible.**

"The responsibility for such a development would be mostly due to the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress, not by any means to the British workers, who have shown their will to fight. The coming session of the Anglo-Russian committee must give an answer to this question."


GRIGER & NOVAK
GENTS FURNISHING and
MERCHANT TAILORS
Union Merchandise
1934 West Chicago Avenue
(Cor. Winchester)
Phone Humboldt 3707

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on their dental work.
DR. M. RASNICK
DENTIST
2050 Center Ave., Cor. Errin St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.


# The Daily Worker

1000 WORKING CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 1, 1927

# BOSSES' METHODS IN STRIKE OF NEW YORK FURRIERS PROVE WORKERS NEED OF LABOR PARTY

By LOUIS SIGELMAN.
(Worker Correspondent)

The fur workers have just gone thru a struggle of 17 weeks, a struggle which was admired by the entire labor movement. The strike was merely for economic demands—to better the living conditions of the workers in the fur industry. However, as soon as the strike started the workers were faced with three kinds of enemies: (1), the bosses; (2), the police, judges and the rest of the state machinery; (3), the right wing, the socialist party and its official organ, the Jewish Daily Forward.

During the strike, the workers realized that the whole state machinery: the police, judges, etc., was mobilized to crush them and break up their picket lines. The gangsters hired by the bosses to slug the strikers, and the bosses, were never arrested but the strikers were when they attempted peaceful picketing. Why is it that the entire government machinery is used against workers whenever they attempt to better their miserable living conditions? It is because the present government is a capitalist government, supported by the bosses and aiding the bosses in the latter's attempt to crush the workers.

**Communists Right.**

One of the aims of the Communist Party is to help organize all the workers, irrespective of nationality, race or trade, into a Labor Party—a labor party that will demand for the workers the right to strike; a labor party that will fight the right of bosses to use gangsters against strikers; a labor party that will not permit the bosses to use the police and judges against the strikers; a labor party that will be interested in helping and not impeding the right of workers to improve their conditions.

**Another lesson** that the fur workers learned from the strike is concerning the role of the right wing, the socialist party and its official organ, the Daily Forward. The Forward gave all possible aid to the bosses to break the strike. Representatives of the S. P., including the late Meyer London, had secret conferences with the bosses and went over the head of the workers in an effort to betray the workers. But thanks to the efficiency and sincerity of the Communist leaders, the workers were able to withstand attacks from all sides and were victorious.

**Communists Fight.**

The fur workers learned as a further lesson in the strike that the most militant and sincere fighters for the interests of the workers are the Communists. It is only the ideal that Benjamin Gold (the leader of the strike) had as a Communist—to fight to the last drop of blood for the workers' interests—that gave him and the rest of the leaders the courage and strength to withstand all attacks and carry the strike to a successful conclusion.

Every fur worker should realize these lessons and join the Communist Party and become a conscious fighter for the class. In doing this, he will help improve the conditions of the workers and will aid in the organization of a mighty Labor Party that will unify all the workers for the purpose of establishing a government that will protect the workers and not the bosses. By joining the Workers (Communist) Party, the advanced fur worker will thus help to overthrow the rule of the bosses and bring about the final emancipation of the working class.

*Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.*


Once a Customer—Always Our Friend

*SALE!—The Best Place to Buy!—SALE!*

OSCAR I. BARKUN

2635 W. North Ave. Tel. Humboldt 6941
2408 W. North Ave. Tel. Humboldt 4983
1618 W. Chicago Ave. Tel. Monroe 6364

In order to get acquainted we are selling Highest Quality at the Lowest Prices in Chicago NOW! We guarantee this statement. Our Prices will always be Lower than Elsewhere.

We carry the Best selection in Quality and Patterns of Wilton (and. Axminster Rugs, Congoleums, Linoleums
Simmons Bed Springs and Mattresses. Pay us a Visit!
Bring this ad with you and you will be entitled to a discount.
Phone for Samples—Estimates Free!

*SEMINARY TAILORS*

CLEANERS & DYERS
Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling
Hats cleaned and blocked—Shoe Shining Parlor—Laundry
All Our Work Guaranteed. We Call for and Deliver.
812-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Phone Lincoln 8141

*UNITED WORKERS' PRESS PICNIC*

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1926, at ROSE HILL PARK
Good Amusements, Sports and Games. Tickets, incl. dancing, 50c
*Leave your lunch home. We will serve a plate lunch and refreshments.*
DIRECTIONS: Take Red Sierra Vista car (Main Street Station), stops at park. BY AUTO, take Mission Road to Huntington Drive, follow Huntington Drive to park.


## PRIZES

For the Best
WORKER CORRESPONDENCE
sent in to appear in the issue of Friday, September 10

1—ROMANCE OF NEW RUSSIA —A beautiful book of impressions in a cloth-bound edition by the famous French novelist, Magdeleine Marx.

2—RED CARTOONS — A lucky worker to win this book!

3—SHORT HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT, by Mary Beard—There's a lot of valuable information in this prize.

## Studebaker Boss Keeps Workers Divided Thru System of Wage Groups

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 10.—Those in department 106 of the Studebaker Motor Co. plant here, engaged on piston lIue group work are making an average of $3.80 for nine hours a day. The group is divided into classes A, B, and C. Women are in class C, and are paid from $2.50 to $3.50 a day. Class A was making last week between $4 and $5 a day. Class B gets $3.50 to $4.15 per day.

The group walked up to Mr. Cleveland, the local slave driver and asked for more wages, but he and his fellow foreman, Mr. Bill Smith told them to go back to work and be contented.

There have been wage cuts in this department. The first time they simply lied to the workers and told them there was no cut.

In addition to that, the men in this group are paid only for the pieces which have already passed inspection, no matter how many were finished. If the company orders cheap, bad steel, the men have to suffer for it. If the stock has not been properly hardened, the men have to suffer for it.

There is a bonus system for the purpose of speeding up the work, so that prices can be better cut. One may get a bonus of as much as $50 or $80 during the year, losing much more than that thru cuts.

The workers are beginning to see these tricks, and also the scheme of dividing them into Class A, B and C in order to prevent them from acting together.

## Milwaukee Employers "Let Men Off for Fresh Air"; Wages $25 Month

(By M. ZALISKO, Worker Correspondent.)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 10.—The bosses of basic industries in Milwaukee are now nicely on their way in laying men off "letting them off for fresh air," as they say.

Milwaukee streets are filled with unemployed, some are being shipped to work in lumber camps by the government employment agencies at wages of $25 a month, while others are going from shop to shop looking for work, but everywhere they go they hear the same old story again, "No work today; come around tomorrow."

## Honesty to Company Ruins Detroit Worker

By a Worker Correspondent.

DETROIT, Sept. 10.—The age-old capitalist proverb about honesty being the best policy has been strikingly refuted in the experience of one worker here. Louis Schnitz was in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad as a car checker in the yards. He says he was approached by a man named Fronters who offered him $75 to point out cars good to rob.

Schnitz not only refused the bribe but reported the matter to his boss. The Michigan Central had Fronters arrested.

Then Schnitz' landlady became alarmed lest Fronters's followers blow up the place and cricted the car checker and his whole family. Schnitz had to go so many times to testify in court that the railroad discharged him. And now Fronters's friends threaten to shoot him.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

# JENSEN'S VOTE JUGGLING WAITS FOR HUTCHESON

## Carpenters' President Is Now in England

(Continued from page 1)

himself elected despite the vote of the membership.

**Hutch Struck a Snag.**

The beginning of the opposite movement in Chicago dates back to the team work between Hutcheson and Jensen in June, 1924, in forcing upon the Chicago carpenters an agreement in words and effect identical to the Landis aceh award.

Jointly these two also carried on their efforts to crush the opposition to this agreement thru expulsions, but here they struck a snag. The members expelled from Local 181 were reinstated. The local membership was solidly behind the reinstated members.

Because of the building boom existing ever since the war, the contractors have not been in a position to very effectively force the open shop features of the agreement of 1924 upon the union.

The belief that the agreement secured closed shop conditions helped Jensen to carry the election in 1924. But the progressives who then commenced to organize, maintained their organization and carried on their propaganda for real conditions.

**A Non-Union Union Agreement.**

This year, Jensen renewed the agreement of 1924 with the famous clause 13 relating to stoppage of work or strike being eliminated, but retaining all the other "open shop" clauses. Nothing was put in its place guaranteeing the right to sympathetic strike, which by the way is a part of the constitution of the building trades department. In other words, as the agreement stands, carpenters may even be compelled to work with nonunion men of their own trade.

The progressive group existing since 1924 made its preparations for this year's elections. A new group in opposition to the Henry Jeusen rule appeared just prior to the elections and it became possible for the two groups to unite on the basis of a program of progressive trade demands and also emphasizing the right to freedom of minority expression and opposition to illegal suspensions and expulsions, as well as for the shorter work week and for the organization of all mills with union meterial only to be used on the jobs.

**Opposition United.**

A joint slate was agreed upon and an active campaign engaged in with the progressive program distributed on the John Hutcheson district.

While several office seekers, pure and simple, naturally became interested in this movement appecting in any way of getting positions, but noticing that only candidates were wanted ready to stand up and fight for a progressive program they soon lost interest in the matter.

This consolidation of all the opposition forces ready to make an honest fight to eliminate the corrupt influences of the Harry Jensen administration threw consternation into the forces of the latter. Harry Jensen went to greet trouble distributing propaganda material applying the red paint thick and heavy, stating that all these progressives were better known as "Communists, Bolsheviks, and Reds" saying that the candidates were hand picked by the reds in a caucus dominated by the reds.

**Vanishing Ballots.**

This, however, failed completely in its intention to scare away the rank and file members. They seemed to fully understand the correct interpretation of the program submitted by the United progressive caucus. They showed that in their votes cast. The progressive candidate for the District Council was elected by a majority vote, but one local voting strongly for the progressive slate happened to be in arrears with its per capita tax. Its vote was eliminated while the votes cast by Local 1786, also a majority for the progressive slate, mysteriously disappeared.

With little prospects of the appeal being sustained by the general executive board, this leaves the fight at precisely the same point as before the elections. However, with this difference.- An additional example of corruption has been set by the Harry Jensen administration, the rank and file members have received additional evidence, not only of that fact, but also of the need of choosing an administration following a much more progressive program and honestly fighting for the material interests of the union.

**Membership Ready For Progress.**

The opposition forces have become united around such a progressive program. The rank and file have shown their readiness to respond and with further consolidation of all the opposition forces thru the future activities and with additional clarification to make the unity not only one based on general opposition, but particularly one based on the actual needs of the union, the chances should be much better next time. This is the particular task of the left wing.

# RUBBER GROWERS HAVE CONTROL OF COOLIDGE IN CASE OF BACON BILL; ALL ISLANDERS HATE IT

By ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.—The reformulated bill providing for a national vote on the question of independence in the Philippines is expected here shortly for presentation to President Coolidge. It has unanimously passed both houses of the Filipino legislature. Coolidge will have six months to deliberate over his action on the bill. It is the view of observers here who are for Filipino independence that Coolidge's favorable attitude toward the rubber interests will undoubtedly lead him to override the wishes of the Filipino people.

**Wants Big Estates.**

Coolidge, in a conversation at Paul Smith's not long ago, promised Harvey Firestone, Jr., to work for the establishment of proper conditions in the Philippines for rubber growing. Firestone pointed out that one of the first steps would be the changing of the land law permitting the holding of tracts of land larger than 2,500 acres, and that Filipino independence was inimical to the interests of the American rubber growers.

It is also pointed out here that Coolidge has not changed his complete support of Governor-General Wood as expressed in his letter to Speaker Rosas, of the Filipino house of representatives, when he whole-heartedly upheld the general in his suppression of the Filipinos. That he favors the general's present move of vetoing the right of the Filipinos to express their wish on the question of independence is the belief upheld by the long series of reactionary moves against the Filipino independence movement taken by the president.

* * *

MANILA, P. I.—The Philippine Herald and other daily papers in Manila carry protests against the frame-up by Governor-General Wood and Carmi Thompson in Mindanao and Jolo to give support to the Bacon bill.

It is charged here that Wood deliberately organised as many of the Moros as he could coerce to demonstrate for secession from the northern group of islands.

**But Few Traitors.**

The ont of e population of over 1,000,000 he was ebie to rally only 3,000 "demonstrators," cables from the United States show that the Spear ha been giving these occurrances prominence over the vast mass movement for Filipino independence that is organized thruout the entire Ilsands.

It is pointed ont here by members of the legislature the independence movement is so popular in the Philippines that the representatives in the United States congress will now throw their efforts to the Becon bill in order to lusure sufficient rubber lands in the islands, and that the troubles lifted by the Mindanao and Jolo revolts liberately organized to give weight to Representative Bacon's arguments.

RAMAIN, Mindanao, P. I.—Alauya Altono, sultan of Ramain and one of the most prominent Moro figures in Lanao (a district of Mindanao) has voiced his disapproval of the actions of Wood and Thompson in their attempts to stir up trouble on behalf of the Bacon bill.

Sultan Alonio is a firm supporter of independence for Christian as well as Mohammedan Filipinos. Recently he gave a statement to the National News Service in the Philippines stating his position on the Bacon bill and on the general independence question.

"The only way of compelling us to separate from the rest of the Philippines," said the sultan, "is to make Mindanao sink into the bottom of the sea. . . We people in Lanao know how the imperialists manage to make trouble. . . Our Christian brothers are not the only ones who work for independence. We Moros also work for it."

## Soviet Telegraphers Continue Strike on Concession Company

MOSCOW, Aug. 24 —(By Mail) — the strike of the employee of tha Indo-European Telegraph Agency continues. The chief strike committee which is in Odessa stresses the extreme solidarity of the strikers who are exactly carrying out the direction of their union. Up to the present no indicedents have occurred, no proposals have been made by the company.

*A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.*

# DAILY WORKER SUBS ROLL IN AS LIVE ONES COME BACK TO TOWN

By SAM HAMMERSMARK,
Daily Worker Agent in Chicago.

You can tell the world the live ones have come back from their summer vacations.

Comrade A. Vallentine spent two weeks in Wisconsin and the first day of his return he turns in two DAILY WORKER subscriptions.

Comrade H. P. Clausen, having taken a longer trip and being gone for a longer time, comes back with three subscriptions—all of them from California, where he spent the summer.

Comrade Merguerite Dunne says the women will not be outdone and starts her trip to Seattle right by bringing in three subscriptions before she goes away.

Comrade Stasukolie claims that altha he has not had an out of town trip he can still get subs for The DAILY WORKER and proves it by bringing in two new ones.

We have quite a few names of former subscribers who should be seen at once. Come in and get a few live prospects and help keep the subscribers we have had and put on a lot of new ones.

# U. S. CONSULS REPORT WU PEI-FU COMPLETELY ROUTED BY CANTONESE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—American interests have not yet been menaced in the severe fighting that has taken place in the vicinity of Hankow between the Cantonese forces and those of Gen. Wei Pei Fu, according to consular advices to the state department today.

These dispatches emphasized the magnitude of Wu's defeat by the nationalist army of the south. Wu's defeat was principally due, the dispatches said, to the disloyalty of some of his principal officers and men.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

# SWITCHMEN'S UNION ORGANIZES THREE CHICAGO RAILROAD YARDS IN GREAT UNIONIZATION DRIVE

"We are going to stay with this campaign until the ten thousand switchmen working in the Chicago district join the Switchmen's Union of North America," said L. V. Kanan, one of the two international vice-presidents in charge of the organization drive in this vicinity.

Kanan stated to a representative of The DAILY WORKER that the Chicago district campaign follows a most successful drive of a similar nature in Buffalo. Buffalo was the center of the organizers' activity from January 1 to April, and then special attention was shifted to Chicago district on May 1.

Vice-President Kanan, from St. Louis, and Vice-President Jerry from St. Paul, came to Chicago and making their headquarters in the Federation Building, 166 West Washington St., proceeded to work in the railroad yards of this great railway center.

**Chicago Very Important.**

The Chicago district is a big and important one, taking in not only the city of Chicago itself, but all the towns lying in the industrial area to the south, southwest and southeast: Joliet, Hammond, East Chicago, Gary, Blue Island and others.

The switching service organization had not kept pace with the times during the last five or six years, and the resort to more energetic appeals to the workers in this trade to join their union is justified by the progress made. Already at the end of August, the organizers were able to report that twice as many men had entered the union in the Chicago district than in any month before, and since then they have still been coming in.

**Three Yards Solid.**

One hundred per cent organization of the switchmen in the yards here of the Great Western R. R., the Rock Island and the Soo Line is achieved. Several organizers are working beside the two vice-presidents, and there are several hundred applications for membership on hand which have accumulated so rapidly they are not yet acted upon. They will be soon however, and by that time the organizers expect to have other hundreds ready.

**Union Raises Wage.**

Vice-President Kanan considers the advantages of joining the union almost obvious. "Every worker ought to belong the union of his trade," he said, "and the Switchmen's Union of North America is the union of the switchmen and switchtenders. It is the factor that raises wages for them. Even now we are moving for a wage raise. A demand was made on the carriers last February and is going thru the routine at present. Furthermore, switching and switchtending is dangerous. There would be innumerable accidents if the companies were allowed to drive the men as they would like, without the union constantly struggling for decent working conditions and for safety devices."

Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.

# ALBAY SPEAKERS DENOUNCE WOOD FOR MASSACRES

## Say Governor General Resorts to Thuggery

LEGASPI, P. I., Sept. 10.—When Colonel Carmi Thompson reached this city, the largest in Albay Province, which includes the southern part of the island of Luzon, he found the most bitter denunciation of General Wood's administration that has developed so far.

The residents of Albay are near enough to the Moro districts south of them to have all received news of the coarse intrigues by which Wood and his aids worked up artificial "demonstrations" against the Filipinos among a few venal persons, principally native rulers kept in power by American rifles.

Speakers boldly charged Wood with responsibility for the massacre in Mindanao, and stated that he caused the Zamboanga incident, when hired Moro tribesmen were told to menace the Filipino residents in order to impress Thompson.

American citizens fled from the meeting in dismay. Such an incident has never been known here before.

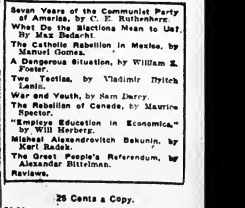
Thompson had to sit and take it.

## Arrest More in Sofia; Summary Prosecution of Twenty Communists

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 10.—The White Terror is being increased. Twenty Communists have been arrested in connection with an alleged plot against the government. Premier Lyaptcheff made public announcement today that they would be given immediate trial.

Bulgarian prisons are still full of the victims of other raids, many persons having been held for months and years without trial.


SEPTEMBER
New Issue of the
WORKERS MONTHLY



*A Communist Magazine*

Seven Years of the Communist Party of America, by C. E. Ruthenberg.
What Do the Elections Mean to Us? By Max Bedacht.
The Catholic Rebellion in Mexico, by Manuel Gomez.
A Dangerous Situation, by William Z. Foster.
Two Tactics, by Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin.
War and Youth, by Sam Darcy.
The Rebellion of Canada, by Maurice Spector.
"Employe Education in Economics," by Will Herberg.
Michael Alexandrovitch Bakunin, by Karl Radek.
The Great People's Referendum, by Alexandar Bittelman.
Reviews.

25 Cents a Copy.
$2.00 a year. $1.25 six months.

CLIP IT TODAY!

THE WORKERS MONTHLY
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Enclosed $ ..... for ..... mos. subscription.
Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
2122 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | | By mail (outside of Chicago): | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $8.00 per year | $4.50 six months | $6.00 per year | $3.50 six months |
| | $2.50 three months | | $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 2122 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB — Editors — Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail, September 21, 1922, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## The Worst Is Yet to Come

Because the so-called left wing leaders of British labor that numerically dominated the Trade Union Congress, that called off the general strike in aid of the miners, have finally appeared in their true colors and proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that there is no fundamental difference between them and the Thomas, MacDonald, Clynes leadership, capitallat editors are gloating over the apparent crushing defeat of the revolntionary element in British labor.

This is not the first time the capitalists have quaffed the victory cup over the imaginary demise of the class struggle. They will be just as disappointed in their hopes for a liquidation of the class struggle in England as they were in their oft-entertained hope that each anceeeding bandit that attempted to return Russia to absolutism would be successful.

What is in substance the "new wage policy" of the A. F. of L. has been adopted by the official leadership of the British trade union movement. They have repudiated the theory that the working class must own the whole of their prodncts and that the portion of the fruit of industry that now goes into the pockets of capitalism is legalized robbery.

The "new wage policy" of A. F. of L. is merely a more scientific exposition of the Gompersian twaddle of "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work." The idea is that the workers should produce more if the employer is to be in a position to pay him more. It is class collaboration at the pick handle or at the machine.

When Arthnr Pugh, chairman of the T. U. C., declared at Bonnemouth for a "scientific wage policy for generally acceptable principles of division of the prodncts of industry among those who have a claim on it," he was speaking the langnage of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy as only an English labor faker can do it. Pugh, MacDonald and the rest of the king's labor lackeys will continue to sing the "Red Flag" at mass metings and kiss the king's red toe at Bockingham palace levees. The British labor leaders are adepts at that kind of thing. Our own Green dines with Cal Coolidge at Paul Smith's. What is the difference? There is none, excepting the high cost of knee breeches in England and the superior merit of champagne to Canadian Scotch.

The British labor leaders can afford to smoke the pipe of peace with British capitalism, but the British workers who are now on the brink of starvation cannot. Class collaboration worked out mighty fine for the Frank Farrington's, O'Connors and Wilsons in America but the miners and the longshoremen want bread and meat not the rationalisation of betrayal.

Our capitalist editors may gloat over the betrayal of the British general strike and the let-down of the miners. It is a black page in working class history. But the working class know how to work while they wait. There will be another Scarborough for English labor and another Waterloo for British capitalism, and the labor fakers.

Those that gloat last gloat best. Perhaps British labor has not yet drained the bitter cup to the dregs, but the worst is yet to come —for capitalism.

## The Second I. L. D. Conference

The ending of the first year's activities of the International Labor Defense and the summary of its activities show that such an organization has a tremendous and useful field in the American labor movement. We think that many radical and progressive workers do not yet quite realize the full importance and necessity of this work of unity for the defense of relief of labor's imprisoned fighters and the assistance to their loved ones left outside of prison.

Several erroneous ideas and mistaken policies have in the past nurtured a tactic in labor defense that actually frustrated the aim in view, the release and relief of every worker imprisoned by the enemy class. First, the belief anything must be done about their defense.

As a result, hurriedly organized committees, lacking experience and widespread mechanism, had to fight an up-hill battle to arouse the working class generally, and often the prisoners were already on the point of execution or their case disposed of by the capitalist courts before their case got the ear of the labor movement as a whole.

Secondly, while it has nearly always been necessary for the organization to which a class war prisoner belonged to appeal to the working class as a whole for support of moral or material kind in order to be effective, this has been difficult because of the sectional nature of such a committee. Often the appeal was not responded to properly because of the rivalry or hostility between the organization appealing and the organizations appealed to.

This, in spite of the fact that every prisoner of whatever organization, *belongs to the working class first and deserves the aid of the whole working class movement.* The frequently persecuted unorganized workers were generally victimized still more, since nobody interested themselves in these obscure cases.

The International Labor Defense has shown what can be done to unite the various elements into a powerful and permanent organization, non-partisan and devoted to the aid of imprisoned fighters without regard to their political belief or organizational affiliation. It has shown by its work that it helps all alike, responding so far as possible to every case arising where its assistance could be given.

Here is a movement, permanent and ready to act for any prisoner. Here is a movement which any worker can join, assured that his efforts will accomplish something vital. Make the I. L. D. grow!

Calvin Coolidge is opposed to a contest in naval building with England. This statement will give little consolation to British statesmen, who are always justifiably suspicious of kind words from rivals.

George E. Brennan made a bid for the labor vote in Illinois by telling them that the heaviest contributors to the Anti-Saloon League were the Rockefellers who expected to make dependable machines out of their employes. He did not explain why Sam Insull, multi-millionaire utility magnate, gave him $15,000 for his campaign.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## CELEBRATE FREE SPEECH VICTORY IN PITTSBURGH

### Engdahl at Carnegie Hall Tuesday Night

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 10.—Next Tuesday night, Sept. 14, J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, will come back to Pittsburgh, to speak in the North Side Carnegie Music Hall, where the police broke up the international May Day celebration on May 1, last, arresting Engdahl and Jekira, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party.

**Fight Case and Win.**

The attack was directed by Superintendent of Police Weiss. Engdahl and Jekira went to jail rather than pay their fines and when the case came into court on habeas corpus proceedings, Superintendent Weiss failed to put in an appearance and the charges were dismissed.

The Carnegie Music Hall is at the corner of East Ohio and Federal Sts. Engdahl will speak on "The Workers and the Old Parties."

**Mrs. Mills to Speak.**

Mrs. Parthenia Hills, candidate for the Workers (Communist) Party for lieutenant governor, and member of several Negro organizations, will speak on "Where Should the Negro Stand in the Coming Election."

There will be special selections by the Harmony Singing Society with piano and violin selections by the Kondra Brothers. Admission will be free.

Other speakers to follow during the congressional campaign in Pittsburgh are as follows: Sept. 26, William W. Weinstone; Oct. 12, Ben Gitlow and H. M. Wicks, and Oct. 23, C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party. All these speakers will expalin different phases of the election campaign.

Engdahl comes to Pittsburgh from Toledo, Ohio, where he spoke Monday night, Sept. 13, at Iota Hall, Grant Hotel, Jefferson near Erie. His other dates are as follows:

**Meetings During Tour.**

NEW HAVEN—Wednesday, Sept. 15
BOSTON—Thursday, Sept. 16.
WORCESTER—Friday, Sept. 17.
ROCHESTER—Saturday, Sept. 18.
BUFFALO—Sunday, Sept. 19.
CLEVELAND—Monday, Sept. 20.
DETROIT—Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 8 p. m., Finnish Labor Temple, 5969 14th Street.
CHICAGO—Wednesday, Sept. 22.
MINNEAPOLIS—Friday, Sept. 24.
ST. PAUL—Saturday, Sept. 25.
MILWAUKEE—Sunday, Sept. 26.

Arrangements are being made in Detroit to have Engdahl address a noonday meeting at the Ford auto plant. Engdahl will also hold conferences of worker correspondents in the cities that he visits.

## Street Nucleus 25 Meets Next Tuesday

Street nucleus 25, Jefferson and irving Park, will hold its regular meeting Tuesday, Sept. 14, 8 p. m. at 4021 N. Drake. All members are requested to be present.

## New York Sub-Section Has Outing on Sunday

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Sub-section 3A of the Workers (Communist) Party of New York will ho the sponsor of an outing at the Dyor Ave. woods, Sunday, Sept. 12. The directions are as follows: Bronx Sub. to 180th St., Westchester local to Dyre Ave. "L" to 133rd St., Westchester train to Dyre Ave.

**Chicago Pioneers Will Hold Membership Meeting!**

Sunday, 1:30 p. m. sharp at 2409 N. Halsted St., the Chicago Pioneers will hold a membership meeting. All Pioneers are requested to attend. All workingclass children and parents are invited.

Leaguo and party members are also asked to be present. A good program has been arranged. A report of the District No. 8 Pioneer Camp will be given besides a number of other interesting items.

## International Youth Day Is Celebrated by Many Mass Meetings

BOSTON, Mass.—Sept. 26, Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St. Speakers: Jack tSachel, N. Kay and others.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—I. Y. D. date has bena changed to Sept. 12, 7:30 p. m., at Workers' Home, 308 Wall St.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Sunday, Sept. 12, at 435 Rice St. The district organizers of the party and Y. W. L. and M. Parmes will be speakers.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sept. 12th at Workmen's Circle Lyceum 1337—7th St. N. W.

**Sikorsky Plane Ready.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The giant Sikorsky plane which is to be used in a New York to Paris flight this month, arrived at Bolling Field from Weatbory, New York, shortly after noon today. It circled several times over the city and made a graceful landing.

## DISTRICT THREE WORKERS PARTY STARTS CAMPAIGN TO INCREASE CIRCULATION OF DAILY WORKER

By ALEX BAIL.

At the meeting of the Political Committee of District No. 3, we gave careful consideration to the statement of the C. E. C. on the location of The DAILY WORKER. We are in hearty agreement with the statement "We must keep The DAILY WORKER at all costs, no matter where it is located."

Our district made a very poor showing in the last DAILY WORKER drive and we are determined to make good this time. For the reason we join District No. 8 in The DAILY WORKER drive in an effort to make it an All-Pennsylvania campaign for our daily.

**Party Enters Elections.**

The party is now definitely on the ballot for the November state elections, in which the leading capitalist parties will be hard pressed for an explanation of the corruption, bribery and slush fund methods in use during the primaries. The party intends to wage an energetic campaign in this stronghold of the coal barons and steel magnates.

We will speak to the workers on the union-smashing campaigns in the bituminous fields, the intensified exploitation in the steel and other industries, the relative fall of the wage scale and the necessity for organization. We will remind the workers of the statement made by Senator Jim Reed that it is almost impossible for a man of moderate means to attain to public office on the capitalist party tickets because of the wholesale buying up of offices by agents of capitalism—and we will put forward the issuo of a genuine labor party.

**Party Leads Workers.**

The DAILY WORKER has splendid opportunities of becoming the champion of the organized and unorganized workers in our district.

The anthracite miners have not forgotten the sell-out of the last strike by John L. Lewis, and view with alarm the chaotic condition of the United Mine Workers' Union in the bituminous fields. The open betrayal by Frank Farrington of Illinois has brought the conviction that if the United Mine Workers of America union is to be saved the Lewis machine, of which Farrington was a part, must be swept out of office in the coming elections.

Thousands of steel workers in Bethlehem and Sparrows Point, Md., are chafing under the company union plan and are ready for organization.

The rubber workers in Trenton and Philadelphia, working 55 to 60 hours and making $14 to $20 per week, are awaiting the call for organization.

**Many Thousands Are Ready.**

Then there are the tens of thousands of metal workers laboring under the contract system, co-operative plan and the piece-work-bonus-premium scheme, and the 80,000 textile workers before whom stands the horrole exemple of the Passaic strike.

The DAILY WORKER should and can become the organizor and leador of these workers. This is the task which we have set out to accomplish.

We are confident that the members of the party and the league in District No. 3 will do their share in making The DAILY WORKER a mass organ.

The All Party Members of District No. 3:

Dear Comrades—You should immediately acquaint yourself with the details of The DAILY WORKER drive and organize the necessary apparatus for the campaign.

1. The campaign will open on September 15 and will close on November 15.

2. Weekly bulletins will be issued in which results will be tabulated by points on the following basis:

| | Points |
|---|---|
| Yearly sub DAILY WORKER | 12 |
| 6 months " " | 6 |
| 3 " " | 3 |
| Yearly sub Workers' Monthly | 4 |
| 6 months " " | 2 |
| Yearly sub YOUNG WORKER | 4 |
| 6 months " " | 2 |

3. The following quotas have been set for the cities in the district:

| City | D. W. Sub or Equivalent | Points |
|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 900 | 9,600 |
| Baltimore | 300 | 3,600 |
| Anthracite Region | 200 | 2,400 |
| Washington | 30 | 360 |
| Trenton | 30 | 360 |
| Chester | 20 | 240 |
| Allentown | 20 | 240 |
| Bethlehem | 20 | 240 |
| Easton | 20 | 240 |
| Richmond | 10 | 120 |
| West Chester | 10 | 120 |
| Reading | 10 | 120 |
| Norfolk | 10 | 120 |

**4. HOW TO GET THEM.**

a—Special Committee is to be set up in each street nucious or International Branch to conduct campaign. Small shop nuclei may elect one comrade.

b—In cities where there are Section Committees (like Philadelphia) Joint Drive Committees are to be set up consisting of comrades of the Party and the League.

c—A similar committee is to function in each city.

d—In Philadelphia Section membership meetings will ho called in conjunction with the League to discuss and start this campaign.

e—In other cities where there are more than one nucleus joint membership meetings are to be called for this purpose. The District Committee will send speakers wherever necessary.

f—That Joint DAILY WORKER and YOUNG WORKER Agents be called in to simplify the work.

All subs must be sent to District Office for proper tabulations.

Prizes will bo announced shortly.

On the job—comrades!—for this important campaign of the Party.—Alex Bail, Acting District Organizer District No. 3.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

## WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:

Governor, William Reynolds.

Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer.

Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.

Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holdar.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.

Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.

Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.

United States Senator, E. J. Cary.

State Legislature, first district, Ernest Caresthers and Anne Weisman.

Second District, Mike Bieskovitz and Calla Perensky.

Sevanth District, Margaret Yeager.

Eighth District, Susie Kondra and Peter Skrtic.

Ninth District, William P. Mikadse and Sam Shore.

State Senator, William Schmidt.

*Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.*

## Section Two, New York, Meets Tuesday!

Meeting of Section Two, New York, Tuesday, Sept. 14, Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, right after work. Don't fail to attend!

## FIRST OF LENIN COLLECTION TO BE PRINTED HERE

Very little of the writings of Nikolai Lenin, the man who admittedly left the deepest mark on post-war Europe, is available in English. The Lenin Institute in Moscow, organized after his death to gather all his writings, is preparing a definitive edition of his works, in twenty-five volumes. The first of the Collected Works of N. Lenin to be issued periodically by international Publishers in an authorized translation will be *War and Revolution*, dealing with labor's attitude towards the World War and Materialism and Critical Empiricism, a brilliant philosophical study.

**Lenin on War.**

In the first book Lenin outlines a program by which the war between nations could be turned into a war between classes. Besides the development of this basic theme, the volume includes important contributions on nationalism, social chauvinism, a United States of Europe, peace without annexations or indemnities, self-determination of small nations, disarmamont, and socialist participation in the government. The book helps to explain the ideological background of the Russian Revolution.

**Philosophical Work.**

In Materialism and Critical Empiriolism Lenin subjects the empirical and positivist schools of philosophy to a merciless criticism. He duhs them reactionary and gives a lucid exposition of dialectic materialism—the philosophio foundation of socialism—and its relation to other systems of philosophy.

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## FIFTH COMMUNIST YOUTH CONGRESS HEARS REPORT OF COMRADE DORIOT

PARIS, France, August 28—(by mail)—I am going to give you a report from the 5th French Communist Youth Congress which was held on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th of August.

It was opened by a great speech from Comrade Doriot, the well-known Communist depnty who is highly hated by the French bourgeoisie on accnnt of his right and inflexible anti-militarist action; here are his chief words:

"The capitalist seems to have improved his situation since the end of the war. Therefore, the economicel contradictions are developing everywhere, for example in England with the big miners' strike, international conflicts are coming on: France, Italy and Spain, and above all: England and U. S. A.

Amid the capitalist world, furiously plagued, Russia is standing up—not to be afraid with the exclusion of Zinoviev ont of the Russian party political bureau; the unity of this party is, not threatened—Zinoviev was excluded on account of indiscipline.

The French industry has improved its concentration in steel, coal, wool and cotton. The working class must realize its unity.

In France, the capitalist class claims for a dictatorship to dump the debts question on the shoulders of the workers. Fascism threatens this country, we hevo to fight strongly; the Communist youth must he at the head of the movement to unite the mass under the red flag and lead it for the workers' and peasants' government.

On the second day, there were discussions about the statement of the general secretory given as the line: i.e. (opposition to the capitalist offensive). At last the statement was unanimously approved.

A woman delegate from the C. G. T. V. (Unitary general confederation of Workers) spoke about the girls' and women's situation in the movement. Against the French common idea, the women must work in the workshops; now, she has, and she will have in the future society her place in the economical life as a producer, she will not stay at home as in a heaven.

A delegate from the rural district relates the big difficulties in carrying on propaganda among the young peasants, whose wages have more increased than that of the industrial workers. Therefore, often they have had food and a very long day's work, but they are scattered and nearly never reached with our words and purposes.

Then an English comrade spoke to the Congress of the huge fight of the miners and the action of the young English Communists during the miners' and the general strike. He was furiously acclaimed by the whole Congress.

On the third day, there were statements about economic and sports action; everywhere the young Communists must go and attempt to unite and organize the mass in the proletarian organizations.

**Anti-Fascism on Agenda.**

An Italian comrade gave a talk about the action of the young Communists against fascism. They have been fighting for four years against the most hateful reaction and many of them have been struck to death. In spite of it, they have held an illegal congress and given their words to the mass for political and economic unity against fascism and the coming war. He was highly applauded.

His speech was followed by a discussion about anti-fascist action. They settled on creating the "Young anti-Fascist Guards" among the young workers to unite the youth against the fascist leagues.

The last day began with the statement of a soldier and a sailor speaking to the congress in military clothes —they speak about the "Great Family" as the officials call the Army and Navy and they describe the bad treatment they have to bear and the demands they have to fight for.

Now, the delegate from the Young Communist International comes and speaks of the duties of the young Communists in France, which are to carry on the propaganda for unity among the masses to prepare the success of a revolutionary movement when the time will come.

For an end, Comrade Doriot, whose place is now in forty takes leave of the youth and his words are applauded by the delegates which part with the song of the International.

A SHORT STORY

## RAH, RAH BOYS

OF COLLEGE LIFE

"Tre-rah Boom! Tre-rah Boom!"

Mike rested his white-sleeved arm on the broom handle and turned his watery eyes toward the music. Should he or should he not shuffle over the half block and watch the parade. If he didn't it would be the first time he had ever missed, but those knotted old legs, the rheumatism made them creak with pain. He finally decided to go—it might ho the last he would ever see.

* * *

The streets were cleared, the traffic stopped as every band in the city turned out for the old graduates of The Cologo. It was Commencement week in a college town and the traditional "Old Grad" promenade was on.

The most famous, the largest college in the country was exhibiting for the benefit of the press and the city, its old students. One of the largest institutions of learning, looked up to by a country second to none for education promotion in the world, displayed for publicity and as a tribute to the college, row upon row of blue serge and white flannels, flying grandstand banners and blue balloons. To add color to the promenade came the younger classes, graduates of five and ten years ago, dressed in the fantastical costumes traditional of some escapade of their college days. Some wore green hats with jaue feathers and rode bicycles. Others wore red and black striped shirts and tam o'shanters.

Not a succestion that it was a demonstration of an institution of learning. All it lacked to make it a circus parade was a carload of wild beasts. The ballons were there, the banners, the noise and the freaks were there.

(Continued tomorrow.)

## Lively Program for Boston I. Y. D. Meet

BOSTON, Mass.—The red-blooded youth here will he busy celebrating its holiday on International Youth Day.

At the mass meoting which will he held at the Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., at 3 p. m. Sept. 26, singing, speaking, recitations and other points on the program will express the spirit of this holiday.

Comrade Stachol of New York will be here to address the meeting.

Come with your shop mates, friends to this celebration! Got tickets from all Y. W. L. members.

## Interesting Program for Boston Youth Party

BOSTON, Mass.—At the mass meeting for International Yonth Day, which will be held at the Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, at 3 p. m. Sept. 26, singing, speaking, recitations and other points on the program will express the spirit of this holiday.

Comrade Stachol of New York will be here to address the meeting.

Come with your shop mates, friends to this celebration! Got tickets from all Y. W. L. members.

## Mass Youth Rally in Buffalo, Sept. 20

BUFFALO, N. Y.—International Youth Day will be celebrated here with a mass rally on Sept. 20. An interesting program has been arranged for the occasion and Sam Darcy, national secretary of the Young Workers (Communist) League will be the main speaker. The meeting takes place at the Finnish Hall.


## THE YOUNG WORKER

is a paper primarily for the youth but even adults enjoy the special features in every issue.

SUBSCRIBE!

$1 a year — 50c 6 months

THE YOUNG WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $ ..... for ..... months. Send the Young Worker to:

Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

## Book Review

WITH the pamphlet under the title, "Organize the Unorganized," Wm. Z. Foster has written an important document on the strategy of class war in the most vital sector, that of trade unionism. It is a compact and meaty little book.

The argument begins with pointing out that there are about twenty million unorganized industrial workers in America who could be enlisted into unions. Unless the unions begin to grow they will soon be smashed altogether; even the United Mine Workers is being crushed now by pressure from the non-union coal fields.

The present membership of the unions can be broadly divided into three classes, the author goes on to show: militant left wingers who want to organize, progressives who will help if organization starts, and reactionary right wingers who resist organization to prevent the radicalizing of the unions, to avoid struggle, and to preserve the jobs of the union bureaucracy. The left wing must initiate all organization campaigns, and when they are decided upon must actually carry them out, in co-operation with the center groups and against the sabotage by the reactionaries.

Situations occur where the most careful reasoning is necessary to decide whether to organize under the banner of the old unions in the field. Where no unions exist at all there must be new ones created, which must get into the A. F. of L. the main current of American labor. Where fairly sound unions exist, the workers can be organized directly into them. Where very old and decrepit unions claim jurisdiction over the field and are small in size, it may be necessary to organize independently, and disregard them. At times it is necessary, where reactionary unions claim control, but will not organize, to organize the workers first outside of the union and then carry on a struggle to compel the old unions to let them affiliate. Affiliation, one union in each industry, is the ideal, but it is one that cannot be slavishly followed.

The left wing, since it must do the organizing, must learn the various forms of activity possible, whether it is able to start a great, open campaign, as is still possible where the employers are disunited, or the unions already strong; or whether it must work secretly or semi-secretly thru the Workers Party nuclei, Young Workers, foreign language clubs, social clubs, company unions, shop councils, or even some new forms created for the occasion.

Almost always organization in the basic industries (and one reason for an organization campaign is that it will lead the unions into these heavy industries and away from skilled craft job trust psychology) will involve great strikes. The unorganized will join unions if they see immediate material advantages. As Foster says:

"We must study carefully the state of the industry and the condition of the employers' and the workers' forces, base our organization campaigns upon the economic demands of the workers and at all times keep the fight focussed on these demands, plan our organization campaigns carefully and thoroly mobilize all our forces to put them into execution, extend our scope of activity over the greatest possible extent of workers, strike the blow at the opportune time, demoralize the enemy, rouse public sentiment with our maneuvers, develop the utmost fighting spirit in our own ranks by our invigorating propaganda, and follow up our victories to the limit by organizing all the workers shaken into action by our big strikes and struggles."

This pamphlet, as was said before, is strategy. The minor tactics, the multiple considerations and possibilities in each concrete case, are not worked out in it. But in the very act of laying down the broad general principles our attention is called to the details, and if hundreds of militants everywhere do not begin to solve in practice some of the various "delicate questions" posed in the book then they will have missed the spirit of "Organize the Unorganized."

Vern Smith.

## RAIN

By O. RYAN

I.

With what slow pain
the rain descends,
trickling down the wrinkles
of the beggar's neck
and splashing
his tray of laces.

II.

In a slum window
a child presses its dirty little face
against the dreary window-pane
and watches the flow in the gutter
carrying its freight of rubbish.

III.

Under the bright lights
a gentleman bows
and gracefully assists his lady,
holding aloft a green parasol the while
she skips nimbly into the shining limousine.

IV.

The door of the meeting hall
opens and slams,
throwing a flood of light
and of virile stir
into the street.

V.

And the Red
shoving a paper into his pocket,
makes his way to a hash-joint,
thence thoughtfully homewards to his attic,
collar turned up against the rain.

## In the Next Issue

The Young Proletaire, a play for children and grown-ups, By Michael Gold.—Illustrated by Fred Ellis.

American Capital Conquering Poland, by B. K. Gebart—Original Photographs and pictures.

The Woman's Page of the Magazine will carry a story by Rose Pastor Stokes, entitled "Jannis"—Illustrated by herself.

What's doing in the Moscow Theatre, splendid little items by Ruth Epperson Kennal who is now residing in Moscow.—With many photographs and illustrations.

The self-educational section of "What and How to Read" will be filled in the next issue by V. F. Calverton discussing reading in literature and art.

The Second Article of Barbusse on the White Terror in the Balkans.

"Ethyl is Back" will be concluded in the next issue, the first part appearing in this issue.—With photographs and illustrations.

Concluding chapter on the History of the Catholic Church in Mexico, by Manuel Gomez.

Bales' Page of Cartoons on the week's events.

BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 18.
The Life of Karl Marx, by Paul Lafargue.

## A WEEK IN CARTOONS By M. P. Bales

# The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.

ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1926


# The Messiahs and Other Fakirs

By WM. PICKENS.

JIDDU KRISHNAMURTI! A name to conjure with. Its unpronouncibleness and strangeness will appeal to the ignorant. His backers and exploiters are shrewd enough to know that the easiest way to impose some new religious fanaticism on the minds of the ignorants is to go to the other side of the world and get some stranger of a strange name and fetch him around to be "the Messiah," "the Anointed," "the Christ"—all or which terms mean the same thing.

We'll bet Mrs. Besant, or anybody else, a quarter of a dollar that the theosophists never would have nerve enough, in an English-speaking country, to make a god or a demi-god out of a plain "Henry Smith" or "John Jones." But "Jiddu Krishnamurti" has the necessary number of strange sounds in it. Do you remember the happy old lady who, returning from the Sunday morning service, said: "I certainly did enjoy the preaching this morning! I just love to hear the preacher repeat that wonderful word 'Mesopotamia!'"

Messiahs are no new things in human history. Many new religions have had them, or held out hopes to have them. That is necessary to a new religion. Now our theosophists are exploiting this young Oriental. That is another thing about Messiahs: they have to be young, around 30 years—old enough to be comparatively safe and yet young enough to be appealing. And so Jiddu Krish (we will call him that to save time, or maybe just Krish will do) is adopted by our theosophists. Theosophy is a religious cult whose devotees pretend to be more directly connected with some god than do the followers of most other religions. The word means "divine wisdom" or "wisdom of god." Who never a fellow wants to get out of working hard for a living he always pretends to have some closer connection with God than ordinary mortals have. You will notice that such people never do depend on God to feed and clothe them, however; they expect the ordinary mortals to do that. They pretend to control private wires to heaven, but they live in the sweat of other men's brows.

By Jorgor

A few centuries ago this Krish, with his talent to some sort of inside dealing with the Almighty, could have been put over big on this little world. But today, if we must worship any human at all, we are going to worship some of our real benefactors, like Edison or Burbank or Carver. One Burbank in a million years is worth more, both to the stomachs and to the souls of mankind, than is a "Messiah" every season.

Theosophy may serve the more brainless section of the rich by relieving them of the onus of their idleness and furnishing them with a more aristocratic religion than that of the sweaty working people. After all, the wealthy old dames might worship something a heap worse than this little brown man Krish. They might have a fair-looking god out of Valentino, but he could dance and drink and cuss too humanly, and his performances were too easy for the common people to grasp and comprehend. But Krish is sufficiently unknown and unknowable to turn the trick. And it is a good deal better "divine" statesmanship to fetch "Jiddu Krish" from the far heights of India than to attempt to put over "Sam Shanks" from the red hills of Georgia.

Go to it, Krish! We wish you the best of luck—by all means better luck than that which has overtaken most of the "Messiahs." We hope you will always avoid scandal, which will be hard enough, even for a god, under the circumstances—and we advise that you demand of them always "cash down" for all of your promissory notes on divine favors. There was just one Messiah who loved his enemies and sought first of all the kingdom of heaven—and they lynched him.

## THE COMING A. F. of L. CONVENTION.

ON the fourth of October the American Federation of Labor will convene its regular annual convention in Detroit, Michigan. It devolves therefore upon every trade unionist to begin giving serious consideration to the problems confronting the labor movement and to the means for strengthening it.

By Voss

In connection with this important event in the life of American labor, we wish to call the attention of our readers to the Program for Building The Trade Unions issued by the Trade Union Educational League. The program was carried by The DAILY WORKER in its Labor Day issue.

American labor must give serious thought to the present situation. Every trade union organization that feels its responsibility to itself and to the labor movement organization is in duty bound to immediately start a discussion of the issues to come before the convention of the A. F. of L.

There are great opportunities to be found in the present situation for increasing the ranks of the trade unions and strengthening their fighting power. The slogan of the left wing for the Organization of the Unorganized should become the demand of the entire movement to be expressed in concrete action by the A. F. of L. convention in Detroit.

A. B.

## BRITISH MINERS DETERMINED TO WIN.

THE British miners lack no courage, nor perseverance, nor readiness for sacrifice. What they do need is moral and material support from their brothers abroad. And it is our duty here to come across immediately with the maximum that we have, and more.

See what the Russian workers did. Up to date they have contributed a total sum of $4,500,000 and have again decided to assess themselves to the extent of one percent of their earnings to aid the British miners. American labor should take note of this fact and try to emulate the example.

International class solidarity is the dearest possession of labor. Hardly another factor is as vital to the success of labor struggles at the present time as the growing consciousness of the world unity of labor. Today it is the British miners that are in need of support from the workers in other lands. Tomorrow the American miners are most likely to be in the same position. And the success of both will depend upon the readiness of the workers of the world to render this support.

Remember that the British miners are confronting not only the British capitalists and their government but also vacillation and even treachery among the right wing and sham left wing leaders in the trade unions. Dangerous as this situation is, the British miners are determined to win.

### A Lump of Scab Coal!

By Jorgor

# History of the Catholic Church in Mexico

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

(Chapter Three—Continued)

"To Hell with the Constitution."

When the secretary of the interior ordered all government employes to take the oath of obedience to the constitution of 1857, the catholic hierarchy deliberately advised, and even commanded disobedience to the order. The archbishop of Mexico sent circulars to their respective country vicars and parish curates, informing them:

"First. That is was not lawful to swear allegiance to the constitution because its articles were contrary to the institution, doctrine and rites of the catholic church.

"Second. That this communication must be made public and copies of it distributed as widely as possible.

"Third. That those who had already taken this oath must retract it as the confessional and make this retraction as public as possible, and that they must notify the government of their action." (Zamacois, "History des Mejico," Vol. VIX, p. 838.)

We therefore see that it is not only now that the catholic church has begun to resort to rebellion against a progressive constitution. The hypocritical clergies who pretend to set so much store by "law and order" and the principle of constituted authority — for the workers—have never scrupled to attack these principles when erected as a barrier against reaction. The oppressed classes in society can well take a leaf from the book of their enemies in this respect. "Law and order" represent in the abstract nothing that deserves respect. They are the slogan of governmental suppression. Only under a workers' and farmers' government can they serve the true interests of the toiling masses.

Happy Days Under Don Porfirio.

We cannot here go into the long-known-out details of the struggle which the church and its allies carried on consistently for the overthrow of the liberal Juarez regime. It culminated in the "Second Mexican Empire," which lasted for three years, supported by French bayonets. On its overthrow Juarez came back to power. He was succeeded by another liberal, Lerdo de Tejada. Then followed the revolt of General Porfirio Diaz, who, basing himself on the old aristocracy and the army, as well as foreign concessionaries, maintained himself in power as dictator for a period of 33 years.

I have already pointed out in previous chapters how the church gradually regained much of its lost power during the "Dictadora Porfiriana."

Diaz ruled by intimidation and subordination. There was no such thing as free elections. Every governor, every local municipal president or "jefe politico," every member of the chamber of deputies, every senator, was virtually an appointee of the dictator. A working class had begun to develop in Mexico, but strikes were forbidden by law, and were savagely suppressed.

It was under Porfirio Diaz that thousands of Indian peasants were robbed of the land that had been in their communities for generations and turned into peons on the lands they once owned. Privilege was thus more firmly intrenched than ever.

Beginning of the Modern Struggle.

But the Porfirian system carried with it the seeds of its own dissolution. This brings us to the modern struggle. In 1910 began what is now known as the Mexican revolution. When Francisco I. Madero led the revolt against Diaz under the slogan of "Effective suffrage and no reelection," a movement was being initiated of far deeper significance than that indicated by the inadequate slogan. The slogan merely expresses the uncertainty of the bourgeoisie under Madero. With these forces were fused the agrarians led by Zapata—and, at a later stage, the rank-and-file working class. It was one of the greatest movements in all Latin-American history. All the forces of progress in Mexico were with it.

The church, of course, was with the enemy.

No sooner had the Madero movement triumphed than Francisco de la Barra, installed as provisional president after the flight of don Porfirio, began to maneuver against the Maderistas from the inside. De la Barra was a catholic and a wealthy aristocrat. In the elections that followed the national catholic party named him as its candidate for president against Madero. Popular pressure was so great, however, that his candidacy had to be withdrawn. The church then resorted to the old stratagem of murdering Madero for president, but running de la Barra for vice-president against the Maderista candidate, Pino Suarez.

Clasping the Bloody Hand of Huerta.

Madero was overthrown and murdered, together with Pino Suarez, through the treachery of General Victoriano Huerta. Huerta's regime, an attempt at iron-fisted dictatorship on the Porfirian model, even outdid its original in brutality and degradation. It is known for its countless crimes as "the bloody dictatorship."

. . . The so-called upper classes, the wealthy and, above all, the conservative or catholic plutocracy, gave the nascent dictatorship its support and its applause," writes Manuel Calero, who was himself a member of Huerta's cabinet. "The catholic party, by its traditions, naturally sympathized with the new regime.

. . . Eduardo Tamariz, prominent and wealthy member of the cabinet, was called to Huerta's cabinet and made president of the chamber of deputies, formed by Huerta after the forcible dissolution of its legitimate predecessor in October, 1913.

. . . Among the deputies imprisoned by Huerta after the dissolution of congress there was not a single one who belonged to the catholic party. Finally, an outstanding cleric, don Francisco Garcia, was named special magistrate to judge the deputies of the dissolved congress." (Calero, "Un Decinio de Politica Mexicana," p. 128.)

The New Magna Charta.

It is not surprising, therefore, that when the present Mexican constitution was adopted in 1917, following the overthrow of Huerta by the revolutionary forces under Carranza that the old anti-clerical provisions of 1857 were re-affirmed and even improved upon. This is the constitution which President Calles is now trying to apply in the face of reactionary catholic rebellion.

The Mexican revolution clashes naturally with the church because the church in politics represents everything that the revolution must sweep away. The present chapter of our story has shown us that the church not only interferes in politics but that at every critical stage of Mexican history the church has fought militantly in the very forefront of the reactionary enemies of Mexican progress.

(The next chapter of "The History of the Catholic Church in Mexico" will show how the church has systematically allied itself with foreign enemies threatening the very independent existence of the Mexican nation.)

## A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

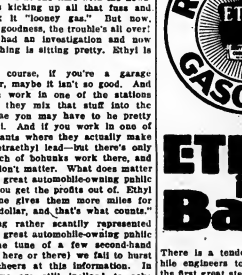
"TIN GODS."

THIS picture has its merits. Even the story is different. Not the "busy-business" man who deserts the wife in the "eternal triangle," but, for a change (and the relief of abused husbandhood) the politically ambitious wife neglects the husband in this drama. The husband goes to South America and to pieces—to be saved by a fiery dance hall girl. An old theme, 'tis true, but remodeled to the thrilling climax with a tragic ending, which also is on unusual procedure for American pictures.

Thomas Meighan is the leading actor. His performance is not more than an adequate one—he has done better—and to be fair, no more can be said for Kileen Pringle, who acts ambitious womanhood. But the picture rises to one above the average with the acting of Renee Adoree. Her characterization of the passionate Latin dancing girl is, in the opinion of this humble critic, as fine a job as a director could ask for. This Big Lady who helped to make "The Big Parade" what it was, is an actress the equal of any in American films.

"Tin Gods" is no great picture—but you've seen worse. It's showing (until Monday) at the "Chicago."

—W. C.



THOMAS MEIGHAN
in "Tin Gods." A Paramount Picture.

"THE AMATEUR GENTLEMAN."

DIPLOMATICALLY, "with reservations," we advise you to see this picture. We liked it. Not that we want you to acquire the genteel qualities of a "gentleman," for that is what the story deals with, but because of the other worth-while features about it. It has real pictorial beauty: the old English settings are a delight; old English customs, views of the life of the times, dress of the period and the architecture are all a setting which almost make the story unimportant. And it is unimportant, but it moves quite speedily even tho with considerable clap-trap attached to it.

The son of an inn-keeper and ex-champion boxer of England, on coming into an inherited fortune, desires to become "a gentleman." He convinces his father of his manhood by beating him in a boxing match (these scenes are most interesting if you are interested in the manly art of squashing noses). On his journey to London he falls in love with a "lady," acquires a valet, who becomes also his social mentor, and after many adventures (which, because of the old English settings, are quite interesting), learns to his sorrow that "gentlemen are born—not made." He-him! But he gets the "lady" "for keeps" and, being a bloke, it seems that even at that early date gentlemen preferred them.

We recall a scene in this picture of three monocled "gentlemen" viewing a painting. The arrangement of this scene was so striking pictorially that we advise you to carefully look for it if you see the film. Richard Barthelmess does a good job of his leading part, his "lady" friend is above the average and the director deserves a vote of thanks for his job and especially his choice of photographers.

—W. C.

"VARIETY"—Excellent, say most critics including ours. Coming to Chicago week of Sept. 12 (Roosevelt Theater.)

"MOANA"—A thing of beauty.

"BATTLING BUTLER"—G. W. says "Fair."

"THE ROAD TO MANDALAY"—The road to boredome.

"HARK NOSTRUM"—Just stale war propaganda.

"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"—Ah, that's something else again!

"MANTRAP"—Has nothing to do with "Up in Mabel's Room."

"SENOR DAREDEVIL"— You'll be sorry if you go.

"THE SON OF THE SHIEK"—Valentino's last picture (Uptown).

"LA BOHEME"—A. S. says "fine."

"THE BAT"—Sh . . . spooks!

"PADLOCKED"— G. W. says "well . . . if you can find nothing better."

NOTE: Only Chicago theaters showing a program for one week are listed. Pictures of current week changed Monday.

# Why Is She Back and What Does It Mean?

By N. SPARKS.

"LET'S all heave a sigh of relief. Ethyl is back! There are big signs up around the Standard Oil filling stations telling us so. It looked pretty bad on one time with the newspapers kicking up all that fuss and calling it "looney gas." But now, thank goodness, the trouble's all over! They had an investigation and now everything is sitting pretty. Ethyl is back.

"Of course, if you're a garage worker, maybe it isn't so good. And if you work in one of the stations where they mix that stuff into the gasoline you may have to be pretty careful. And if you work in one of the plants where they actually make the tetraethyl lead—but there's only a hunch of bohunks work there, and they don't matter. What does matter is the great automobile-owning public that you get the profits out of. Ethyl gasoline gives them more miles for their dollar, and that's what counts."

Being rather neatly represented in the great automobile-owning public (to the tune of a few second-hand Fords here or there) we fail to hurt into cheers at this information. In fact we are still inclined to ask: "What is the necessity for inflicting a new and deadly poison upon society—a poison to which thousands of workers will be particularly exposed? Why can't people go on using ordinary gasoline to drive their cars? Well, the answer is: Tetraethyl lead (which is the substance that is mixed into ordinary gasoline to make ethyl gasoline) is an anti-knock. Unfortunately most of us don't even know what a knock is—let alone an anti-knock. So let us go back to the beginning and find out just to what extent tetraethyl lead is indispensable to the advance of industry and civilization.

Let us assume that you know some member of the great automobile-owning public—know him well enough to get him to take you for a ride. Notice the sound of his engine as you travel at medium speed. And now notice it as you travel fast, especially when climbing a hill. Besides the ordinary sound of the engine you will hear a distinct "Ping!" in every cylinder. Now we have it! That is the knock! That "Ping!" sounds just as tho something were knocking inside the cylinders, and if your friend cares much for his car he will slow down and maybe shift gears.

Now, of course, the next thing we want to know is: What causes the knock and what harm does it do?

An automobile is driven by the combustion of a mixture of gasoline vapor and air in each of the cylinders. This combustion is very rapid, so that it is often called an explosion. But this is not really correct. The flame takes a small but distinctly appreciable amount of time to travel the length of the cylinder. An explosion, however, is practically instantaneous. And right here is where the knock comes in. When the machine is going at high speed, the mixture no longer burns quietly, the flame no longer travels uniformly thru the length of the cylinder. Instead, the mixture starts to burn, but before it is all exploded, making that "Ping!" or knock that we heard. So we see that the knock is caused by the fact that part of the fuel explodes instead of burning. And an anti-knock is something we can add to the fuel which will have the property of preventing that explosion, allowing it down into a uniform combustion.

Now what harm does the knock do? First, it causes excessive wear on the engine. Second, it reduces the efficiency (i. e., makes necessary more fuel for a given distance), for the sudden impact of the explosion on the piston and cylinder walls is not nearly as effective as the steady push on the piston caused by a proper combustion. These things are bad, but we must find something worse yet if we are to explain the connection between what the knock stands in the way of progress. Even the best automobile is not a very efficient machine—that is, only a small percentage of the energy contained in the fuel used is actually transmitted to the wheels. Increasing efficiency means saving fuel, and the conservation of all fuel is becoming a problem of tremendous importance.

# ETHYL is Back

There is a tendency among automobile engineers today to believe that the first great step towards increasing efficiency is to increase the compression in the cylinders. And, true enough, when very much higher compression is used in the motor much more power is obtained from the same quantity of fuel. But the knock! Alas! with increased compression the knock also increases. So much so that all talk of higher compression becomes useless unless the knock can be eliminated. And so the automobile engineer's dream of conserving oil by producing only high-compression motors has to wait for the production of an effective anti-knock compound.

So now we can see the setting of the scene into which tetraethyl lead, this standard-bearer of progress, burst in the years 1924 and 1925, poisoning, paralyzing and killing workers, driving them into convulsions and frightful insanity.

Tetraethyl lead, as an anti-knock, was discovered by Thomas Midgely, Jr., a chemist on the staff of the Standard Oil. A new concern was created, the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, half of the stock owned by the General Motors and the other half by Standard Oil. The Ethyl Gasoline Corporation was thus a child of both Morgan and Rockefeller. To the vice-presidency of this million-dollar corporation, Thomas Midgely, Jr., a young man well under thirty, was elevated. Thomas Midgely, Jr., could congratulate himself that his position for a young man of his age was absolutely unique, and his fortune was made. Standard Oil could congratulate itself that it would soon drive all competing gasolines off the market. General Motors could congratulate itself that it would soon introduce high-compression motors and all other makers of cars would become utter back numbers.

Into these happy dreams, however, burst from time to time a rude interruption; the report of a death here and there in the Du Pont plant at Deepwater, N. J., where the tetraethyl was being manufactured, or in the Ohio district where it was being unintentionally distributed, a couple of cases of insanity, a few paralyses. It was not the accidents that mattered so much (the company was fully aware of the deadliness of the substance it was handling), but the fact that despite all precautions, rumors would leak out and get into the papers. The company began a half-hearted, uneasy investigation into the accidents. It approached prominent experts on physiological chemistry and then drew back again. If the thing ever got into the papers it would be all up, with a vengeance.

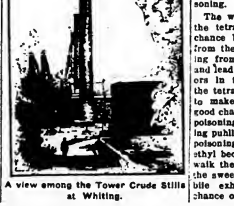
Suddenly came the Bayway tragedy. A dozen or so men working in the Bayway refinery of the Standard Oil suddenly went into hideous convulsions and violent insanity and had to be removed to the hospital. The whole affair burst into publicity. The doctors were forced to admit that the victims were suffering from acute lead poisoning due to inhalation of tetraethyl lead fumes. The New York World scented a good thing, took up the name "looney gas," which the workers had christened it, spread it all over the front page and announced that it was beginning a campaign against it. Other papers were forced to come along. Thomas Midgely, Jr., and his staff made heroic efforts to stem the tide. Time and again they announced that the only hazard was in manufacture, that it was only workers who would go insane; but the great automobile-owning public saw themselves going into convulsions and dying from using this gasoline in their cars and grew hysterical with fear. In vain Thomas Midgely, Jr., gave an impressive demonstration to the reporters, to show its harmlessness to the user he called for a can of his beautiful red ethyl gasoline and washed his hands in it (carefully drying them off at once). All to no avail. Maybe it was only red ink he had washed his hands in. Maybe getting it on your hands didn't matter. The hysteria mounted. Ethyl gasoline was barred in New York. Thomas Midgeley, Jr., Standard Oil, General Motors, saw their dreams vanishing. To forestall complete prohibition, the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation announced that they would voluntarily discontinue the sale of their product pending the result of an investigation. On all sides the cry of "investigation!" was taken up. The surgeon-general of the United States was instructed to call a preparatory conference. The Ethyl Gasoline Corporation breathed freely again. At last they were on safe and familiar ground.

Before adjournment to the surgeon-general's conference, let us consider the different varieties of lead poisoning offered to its makers, distributers and users by tetraethyl lead.

Until the advent of tetraethyl only the chronic form of lead poisoning had been known. This is the form to which painters, typesetters and others who work with ordinary compounds of lead are exposed. Lead is what is known as a "cumulative poison." That is, a small amount of lead taken once does not act as a poison; but if even a tiny amount is taken into the body day by day, it accumulates in the tissues and gradually in the course of months or years, produces "lead drop," "lead colic," paralysis and sterility.

With the tetraethyl, however, one exposure is plenty. Tetraethyl lead is a liquid and is readily absorbed by the skin. Furthermore, tetraethyl lead presents lead in a highly volatile form, i. e., it turns into vapor in this form it can be inhaled in large quantities. Whether absorbed thru the skin or the lungs, it distributes itself almost immediately thru the body. The lead reaches the brain and convulsions, insanity and death are the result. This is acute lead poisoning.

The workers in the factory where the tetraethyl lead is made have a chance both at the acute poisoning from the product and chronic poisoning from the other lead compounds and lead dust lying around. The workers in the blending stations where the tetraethyl is mixed with gasoline also have a chance both at acute and chronic poisoning. The great automobile-owning public has a fair chance at chronic poisoning. And oh uld the use of ethyl become general even those who walk the streets and have to breathe the sweet air of innumerable automobile exhausts would stand a fair chance of chronic lead poisoning.



A view among the Tower Crude Stills at Whiting.

# Marx on Goethe

(From Deutsche Brusseler Zeitung, Nr. 95, November 28, 1847, on the occasion of a review of Karl Grun's "On Goethe from the Human Standpoint," Darmstadt, 1846. The article was later reprinted as an article by M. Kriegel: Marx as a Journalist, in Die Zukunft (St. Hardies), 1901, IX, 10; and still later in Max Grunewald's "Goethe und Die Arbeiter," Dresden, 1912.—A. L.)

NATURALLY, we cannot speak at great length here about Goethe himself. We only draw attention to one point. Goethe in his works, conducts himself in a twofold manner towards the German society of his time. Now he is hostile to it; he seeks to escape what to him is repulsive, as in Iphegenia and, in general, during the Italian Journey. His rebels against it as Goetz, Prometheus and Faust, and pours forth his bitterest derision upon it as Mephistopheles. Now, on the contrary, he is on friendly terms with it, "accomodates" himself to it as is the majority of the "Upper Kanaille" and many prose works, as role it as in the "Meisternaegen," indeed, defends it against the empowering historical movement as particularly in all the works where he comes to speak of the French Revolution. It is not merely individual aspects of German life that Goethe recognizes as against others to which he is adverse; it is a continuous struggle within him between the gifted poet whom the misers of his environment disgusts and the cautious child of the Frankfurt counsellor, respective Weimar privy councillor, who sees himself forced to conclude an armistice with it and to accustom himself to it. Thus Goethe is now a colossal, now a petty, now a defiant, mocking, world-disdaining genius, now a considerate, contented, narrow philistine. Even Goethe was unable to overcome the German misery; on the contrary, it overcomes him, and the victory of the misere over the greatest German is the best proof that it can never be overcome "from within."* Goethe was too universal, of too active a nature, too much of the flesh, to look for deliverance from the misere in a Schilleresque flight to the Kantian ideal; he was too keen not to see that this flight ultimately reduced itself to an exchange of the fat for the superabundant misere. His temperament, his powers, his entire spiritual disposition, directed him to the practical life, and the practical life which he met with was miserable.

In this dilemma—to live in a sphere of life which he had to disdain and still to be chained to this sphere as the only one in which he could participate—in this dilemma Goethe continuously found himself, and the older he became the more the mighty poet, de quarree lasse,** withdrew behind the insignificant Weimar minister. We do not reproach Goethe for not being liberal, a la Boerne and Menzel, but for the fact that at times he could also be a philistine; not for being in capable of enthusiasm for German freedom, but for sacrificing his more correct esthetic sense, which broke through here and there, to a common philistine timidity before all great, contemporary historical movements; not for being a courtier, but for the fact that he could carry on the most insignificant affairs and among plaisirs*** of one of the most insignificant German courts with a solemn seriousness at a time when a Napoleon was cleansing the great Augean stable of Germany. We reproach neither from the moral nor the party point of view, but, at the most, from an esthetic and historical point of view; we measure Goethe neither by a moral nor by a political nor by a "human" standard. We cannot here enter into a portrayal of Goethe in relation to his time, to his literary predecessors and contemporaries, in his process of development and in his life-attitude. We therefore limit ourselves to simply stating the fact.

*Von innen heraus, i. e., it cannot be reformed but must be shattered from without.—A. L.

**Tired of war.

***Revels.

# Joseph Manley

By Alex Bittelman

JOE was a worker, a proletarian and a militant fighter. When a man like him dies the labor movement sustains a great loss.

He was only 39 years old. Still young and energetic and with a fine record of struggle in the cause of labor which would have placed him among the best and most valuable leaders in the international working class movement. But fate and the damnable capitalist system willed differently. And Joseph Manley is no more.

On August 26, 1926, the life of Joseph Manley came to an end. His death resulted from internal injuries sustained in a fall from a building in Brooklyn, New York, on August 24, upon which he was employed as an iron worker.

* * *

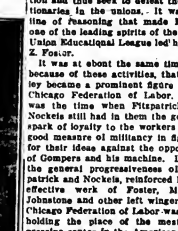
FROM what I know of Joseph Manley, that was not the way he would have liked to die. Joe was a born proletarian revolutionist. He had it in his blood to hate capitalism and capitalist oppression. His whole makeup was that of challenge, resistance and struggle. And nothing would have suited Joe better than to lay down his life—even the time came—in the working class struggle for power and for a new order of society.

JOSEPH MANLEY was born on July 26, 1887, in Dublin, Ireland. His father was a physician and an explorer, but most of his mother's family were workers employed in the making of casks, barrels and tubs. That is probably the reason why ten-year-old Joe was made a cooper's apprentice when the time came around for him to begin making a living. At about the same time Joe became a member of his trade union.

He emigrated to Canada in 1907 and soon afterwards came to the United States. Here he joined the Western Federation of Miners. During 1907-8-9 he worked in Butte and in Cobalt. In 1910 he became a bridgeman and joined the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, of which he was a member (16 years) until his death.

The political and intellectual development of Joseph Manley is interesting and instructive in many respects. The bond of Manley was traversed by many American workers. Some of them, along with Manley, have gone the whole length and have become Communists and active members of the Workers (Communist) Party. Others have stopped in the middle of the road and are still wavering between the deadening conservatism of Gompers and the invigorating, promising creativeness of Communism. Still others have turned back on their militant past and have become satisfied with merely vegetating and slowly dying away either in the folds of Gompersism or in the morass of impotent futility of anarchism, syndicalism, etc.

Manley started out on the field of class struggle as a trade unionist. Ten years of age he became a cooper's apprentice in Dublin, Ireland, and joined the union. A European worker of his type is apt to have started out as a socialist, but for a militant working class youngster in Great Britain (or in the United States, for that matter) a quarter of a century ago the natural and possible thing was to enter the class struggle thru the trade union. Why? Because there, unlike many countries on the European continent, it was not socialism but trade unionism that stood at the cradle of the class struggle.



Real when Manley came to Canada in 1907 he was already mature for a fuller understanding of and participation in the class struggle. He joined the socialist party of Canada and later, when he came to the United States, the socialist party of America.

This was no accident. During the decade (1897-1907) of work, struggle and union membership in Ireland Manley had learned things. His living for books and reading, together with a not less than ordinary faculty for thinking and reasoning, had made Joe Manley, around the twentieth year of his life, a conscious opponent of capitalism and a determined fighter for socialism. The great crisis of 1907, the unemployment and suffering of large masses of workers, which met Manley on his arrival in the United States must have exerted a powerful influence upon his intellectual and political development.

However, Manley did not stay long in the socialist party. He was expelled from its Washington state organization in 1909, together with a whole group of left wingers, among them William D. Foster, with whom Manley collaborated later in many outstanding events in the American labor movement.

As a member of the socialist party of America Manley was a left wing socialist. The he couldn't very well, as far back as 1909, have crystallized a consistent revolutionary working class philosophy like the one represented by the Communist International, yet he was proletarian revolutionist enough to rebel against the anti-proletarian, opportunistic and compromising policies of the socialist party leadership. For this he was expelled, but it did not hurt him. On the contrary, since then Manley's intellectual life became more intense. He became deeply occupied with the basic problems of the proletarian class struggle. At first he joined the Industrial Workers of the World. Like many another militant worker of those days, this was Manley's way of challenging the reactionary bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor and their opportunistic counterpart in the socialist movement. Manley was in search of a revolutionary proletarian organization and he thought he had found it in the I. W. W.

One must remember that that was the period before the world war and the Russian revolution, before Lenin as the world proletarian leader and before the Communist International. Now it is easier for a militant worker in America to find his way, but it was not so when Manley was groping toward a revolutionary working class organization. Disgusted with the reactionaries and opportunists of the "official" labor family, Joe later on switched off towards syndicalism and became active in the Industrial League of North American, led by Foster.

The world war and the collapse of reactionary syndicalism, along with opportunist socialism; the futility of traditional dual unionism as a means of revolutionizing the American labor movement; the need and necessity of a political mass party of the workers which became so pronounced since August 1918; all these developments have brought Manley back into the main stream of the American labor movement. Together with Foster, Johnstone and several more revolutionary trade unionists, Manley became actively engaged in large organization campaigns within the American Federation of Labor. Chief among those were the organization of the stockyard workers in Chicago and the organization of the steel workers, which resulted in the great steel strike.

In the steel campaign Manley has been closely associated with Foster. During 1918-1923 Manley was as active member of the national committee for the organization of the steel industry, functioning there as the representative of his union, the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union. Later he was directing the campaign of his union to organize the non-union bridge shops.

During this period of his life, when he was actively engaged in large organization campaigns, within the A. F. of L., Manley already had a clear conception of the wider meaning of these activities. He realized quite definitely that the way to revolutionize the A. F. of L. is to bring into its ranks the large masses of the unskilled unorganized workers, to build an effective left wing movement in the organization and thus seek to defeat the reactionaries in the unions. It was this line of reasoning that made Manley one of the leading spirits of the Trade Union Educational League led by Wm. Z. Foster.

It was at about the same time, and because of these activities, that Manley became a prominent figure in the Chicago Federation of Labor. That was the time when Fitzpatrick and Nockels still had in them the genuine spark of loyalty to the workers and a good measure of militancy in fighting for their ideas against the opposition of Gompers and his machine. Then the general progressiveness of Fitzpatrick and Nockels, reinforced by the effective work of Foster, Manley, Johnstone and other left wingers, the Chicago Federation of Labor was then holding the place of the most progressive center in the American labor movement.

Manley's horizon was continually growing wider. His conceptions of the class struggle were beginning to approach those of the most advanced section of the world labor movement—the Communist International. The Russian Revolution undoubtedly had a profound effect upon his whole make-up. His revolutionary working class instincts at last found a concrete political expression. His sympathies were all with the proletarian revolution. During the famine in the Soviet Union Joseph Manley joins actively in relief work and becomes the secretary of the Trade Union Committee for Russian Relief.

At that time Manley was so close to the Communist movement ideologically that his actual membership in the party became a practical question. And when Joe had realized this fact he made the logical conclusion. In 1921 Manley becomes a member of the Communist Party of America.

From that time on and until about a year before his untimely death Manley is to be found in the front ranks of every progressive and militant step in the American labor movement. As one of the founders of the Trade Union Educational League, Manley carries on active work for the building of a left wing in the trade unions in the capacity of eastern district organizer of the T. U. E. L. With the sweep of the farmer-labor party movement in 1923-23 Manley becomes one of the most active Communists in the movement. So much so that when the federated farmer-labor party was formed in July, 1924, Manley was elected national secretary-treasurer of the organization. In this work he was greatly aided by the experiences that he gathered in previous years as a leading spirit of the farmer-labor party of the United States led by Fitzpatrick.

As he grew in political maturity and Communist Party experience, he also became an influential man in the party. During 1923-25 he stood very close to the central leadership of the Workers (Communist) Party of America and was later made a candidate of its central executive committee. Unfortunately, the sharp internal struggles in the party had the effect of weakening his ability for active party work and even moved him to complete abstention from participating in political and party life. But that was a frame of mind which could not have lasted very long with Joseph Manley. He was too proletarian, too ardent a revolutionist and follower of the Communist International to be satisfied with the role of mere onlooker in the class struggle for any length of time. Comrades that have been close to Manley are quite positive in saying that shortly before his death he was beginning to chafe under the position of inactivity and was seriously considering the question of actively re-entering party life.

The labor movement and our party have lost in the death of Joseph Manley a valuable comrade in arms. His proletarian past, revolutionary temperament and his rich experiences in the class struggle and in the trade union movement would have made Manley an outstanding leader in the revolutionary struggle of the American working class.

Let this short and by no means adequate recital of Manley's life serve as a tribute to his memory and as a reminder to the working class militants still on their way to hasten their movements, to come into our party and help build the power that will lead the American workers to their final liberation.


# THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly

Edited by Beckie Yudman, Los Angeles, Cal.
Johnny Red, Assistant.

Vol. 1. Saturday, September 11, 1926 No. 16


BACK AGAIN!

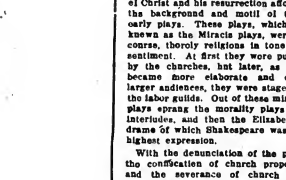
Now you are back in school. The teachers will tell you all about George Washington and Abe Lincoln, but Wilson was a great man, that every boy can become President and a lot of other fairy tales.

WRITE in to the TINY WORKER and tell us some of "The Bunk in Higher Education" you are taught—and tell us WHY YOU THINK IT IS BUNK.

The Mexican government still insists that priests must get a six months vacation EVERY year in some other country. That's a good idea.

The Red Chinese Army of Canton is moving. They have run out of WU PEI FU and the Big Powers are cutting nervous. Atasboy Canton!

The worker that joins a union helps all workers. Does your father belong to a union?



A very fat boy came down the street,
Laughing at you and me
But he's not laughing
In the air brave
And my knuckles hurt, Oh, Gee!
Arthur settles fate . . . too, too.
—K. Y. Z.

WAR IS DECLARED
EXTRA!

Some little fighter sent us the poem above which is sure to provoke a war. Now don't send us any more poems about fights because if we print them we're liable to get in them and Johnny Red is liable to fight but he shouldn't. It's better to fight the bosses like in this poem:

A guy I like
Is the NeoMits
He helped the strike
With all his might.
—By Sidney Nadelsky,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

NEXT WEEK

Dorothy Red (What's that girl's name?) of Minneapolis will have a dandy story called "The Red Flag."

HOW I JOINED THE YOUNG PIONEERS

By Beckie Yudman, Los Angeles, Cal.

Two years ago my father asked me to join the Junior Y. P. S. L. which is now called the Young Pioneers. I went to one of their meetings but I didn't like it, so I didn't go again for a long time.

The next year I went to another meeting and liked it much better. They talked about a paper called "The Young Comrades." When I came home I asked my father if I could get a subscription and he said yes. Now I get it and enjoy it very much. I am trying my best to get all my playmates and friends to belong to the Young Pioneers and I think that all workers' children should belong. They teach you how to fight for a better living for all workers, you see.
—Beckie Yudman
Age 10.

# Religion in Literature

By V. F. Calverton

THIRD ARTICLE.

WITH the rise of the bourgeoisie in the eighteenth century religion, as a motivating force, came back into literature. In the days before the commercial revolution, in fact during the entire period of feudalism, literature was but a hymn to godliness. In the middle ages religion and wisdom were synonymous. The main writers were priests. In fact, very few others than priests could write. The Roman catholic church was the inspiration of the age. Thinkers fed upon its doctrine for ideas and conceptions.

Occasionally there were rebels like Frederick II who opposed the church, believed religion an imposture, and struggled for a freedom of thought that was execrably radical in that day. Frederick II, who was known as the Stupor Mundi, or the wonder of the world, in the thirteenth century, is a very interesting type of medieval rebel. Refusing to project a crusade at the behest of three popes, he denounced the catholic church, advocated a confiscation of its property, introduced Jewish and Moslemic philosophers at his courts, and in a score of other ways endeavored to combat the influence of the christian religion. In additional he founded the University of Naples in 1224, endorged the medical school at Salerno, and constructed a zoological garden—all daring and novel at that period.

We must remember, however, that Frederick II was almost like a lone meteor in a starless firmament. He was an infidel in an age of faith—an age that forbade dissection of the human body for fear that the resurrection-bone would be destroyed, and burned Giordano Bruno at the stake for maintaining that the earth went around the sun. In literature it was not the litalian poems of Frederick II that flourished, but the prose of the churchmen.

The modern drama grew out of the church. The first dramas were devoted to christian themes. The birth of Christ and his resurrection afforded the background and motif of these early plays. These plays, which are known as the Miracle plays, were, of course, thoroly religious in tone and sentiment. At first they were put on by the churches, but later, as they became more elaborate and drew larger audiences, they were staged by the labor guilds. Out of these miracle plays sprang the morality plays and interludes, and then the Elizabethan drama of which Shakespeare was the highest expression.

With the denunciation of the pope, the confiscation of church property, and the severance of church and state, Henry VIII in England weakened the influence of the church upon the drama. The artists of the later aristocracies fought free of religious dogma. Elizabethan and restoration dramas were unreligious in spirit.

It was with the puritanic bourgeoisie that religion in literature was revived. Religion in literature now instead of emphasizing God had stressed virtue—the virtues of the bourgeoisie. Literature became looked upon as a vehicle for moral instruction. This moral instruction, of course, was definitely associated with christianity. Samuel Johnson in his magazine, The Rambler, for instance, according to one critic attempted "to instruct mankind; to teach the happiness of virtue and religion; to display the horrors of vice and piety; to inculcate a proper subordinate of the passions; and to arm the mind against the vicissitudes of life." Johnson himself, who was the most important critic of the 18th century, declared his purpose to be "the increase of virtue rather than of learning," and in another place added, with sincerity and fervor, "there are few ways in which a man can be more innocently employed than in getting money." This was the characteristic bourgeois virtue of the bourgeoisie, which the literati of two centuries decorated and deified. Anthony Trollope in the 19th century, in line with the same sentiment, asserted that he had "always thought of (himself) as a preacher of sermons, and (his) pulpit as one which (he) could make both salutary and agreeable to (his) audience."

Religion thus was preserved as a sacred element in literature. The preacher as in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" and Jane Austen's novels, was treated with gentleness and praise. Only at occasional moments did an anti-religious fiction ruffle the placidity of the literary horizon.

It is because "the Damnation of Theron Ware," by Harold Frederic is one of the first novels to attack the religious myth that it is deserving of serious consideration. Modern religion is but a justification of capitalist enterprise. Radicalism and religiosity are not compatible. The one depends upon material factors and the other upon spiritual. Their points of view are disparate and antagonistic. Christian socialist movements are essentially saccherine and ineffective. Jesus-radicals are always sentimentalists. There has been so much research done in the origins of religion, and particularly in the beginnings of christianity, that the appeal to Jesus is infantile and idiotic. The very historicity of Jesus is not only questioned, but with the discovery of every new forgery and every new evidence its reality grows weaker and more dubious. At all events, even if Jesus did live, what he said is certainly unknown aside from the myths of simple-minded fishermen and madmen. The gospels themselves, if one would take from them an evidence and distinguish a philosophy, have been so well garbled and the evidence so confused and contradictory, that this gesture, too, is rendered hopeless and impotent.

Yet what christians know of the dubious origins of their creed? What christians know of the slender, ever-attenuating evidence upon which their Christ depends? Bruno Bauer and Fonerbach had begun the investigation many decades ago—George Eliot even translated Fanerbach's "Roots of Christianity" into English—but the majority of proletarians as well as bourgeois are entirely unaware of the nature of their work. Of course, this investigation is too technical to excite numerous readers, but its conclusions should surely be known. Literature that helps to disseminate them is of social value.

In "The Damnation of Theron Ware" the protagonist is a methodist minister, a devout, sincere soul, who has consecrated his innocent and ignorant mind to the cause of the church. His contact with Father Forbes in the town of Octavius, to which he had been isolated by the methodist conference, brings him some catastrophic revelations. At the same time the author gives a picture of the ministry, and christian evidence that would volcanically disturb the mind of a believer.

The Reverend Ware, having conceived of the idea of writing a book on Abraham, decides to go to Father Forbes for counsel. Father Forbes is a catholic priest whose vast erudition has not clouded his mind to the dulled his dexterity as an ecclesiastic.

"Modern research," he says to the simple-souled Reverend Ware, "quite wipes (Abraham) out of existence as an individual. The word 'Abram' is merely an eponym—it means 'exalted father.' Practically all the names in the Genesis chronologies are what we call eponymous. Abram is not a person at all; he is a tribe, a sect, a clan. In the same way, Ishac is not intended for a man; it is the name of a great division of the human race. Heber is simply the throwing back into allegorical substance, so to speak, of the Hebrews; Heth of the Hittites; Asshur of Assyria."

"But this is something very new, this theory, isn't it?" queried Theron.

The priest smiled and shook his head. "Many years ago. My dear sir, there is nothing new. Epicurus and Lucretine outlined the whole Darwinian theory more than two thousand years ago. As for this eponym thing, why Saint Augustine called attention to it fifteen hundred years ago, in his 'De Civitate Dei,' he expressly says of these genealogical names, 'quotes non hominos;' that is, 'peoples, not persons.' It was as obvious to him—as much a commonplace of knowledge—as it was to Ezekiel eight hundred years before him."

Father Forbes' reply is significant. It explains the tenacious affection of the church for ignorance.

"Why should 'everybody' be supposed to know things? What beatitudes is it of 'everybody's' to know things? The earth was just as round in the days when people supposed it to be flat, as it is now. So the truth remains always the truth, even tho you give a cherker to ten hundred thousand' separate pumpkin skulls to examine it by the light of their private judgement, and report that it is as many different varieties of something else. But of course that whole question of private judgment versus authority is No-Man's-Land for us. We were speaking of eponyms."

Later on, after discussing the ghosts of dead men's thoughts, the priest continues the original topic:

"The names of these dead-and-gone things are singularly pertinacious, though. They survive indestructibly. Take the modern name Marmadake, for example. It strikes one as peculiarly modern, up-to-date, doesn't it? Well, it is the oldest name on earth—thousands of years older than Adam. It is the ancient Chaldean Mordeg, or Mordach. He was the young god who interceded continually between the angry, omnipotent Ea, his father, and the humble and unhappy Damkina, or Earth, who was his mother. This is interesting from another point of view, because this Mordach or Marmaduke is, so far as we can see now, the original prototype of our divine intermediary idea. I daresay, the that if we could go back still other scores of centuries, we should find other preceding series of types of this Christ-myth of ours."

The Reverend Ware's reply is as characteristic of the religious mind as the collection plate is of the religious service.

"All I have done is to try to preserve an open mind, and to maintain my faith that the more we know, the nearer we shall approach the Throne."

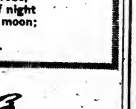
The plot of the novel is inconsequential. In revealing the weakness and duplicity of the clergy, it merits attention. Instead of extolling the preacher, it exposes him. Its purpose is to hit in the form of malicious satire, but of simple dissection. The lovemade flight of the right Reverend Ware adds drama to his stupidity, but not power to the novel. The novel is not a distinguished achievement. It is important because in 1896, when it appeared, it was part of that trend that was slowly deviating from the bourgeois literature that had preceded. Since its appearance the preacher has lost his position of prominence and power in fiction. Now it is only in the trashy tosh of Ralph Connor and Harold Bell Wright that the preacher remains a hero and his profession an honor. In the new literature it is the vices instead of the virtues of the clergyman that have been described. Harold Frederic's novel chalks the beginning of this new attitude.


## Sorrow

By JIM WATERS.

(On reading the death of Serge Yessenin).

Cover me Dusk,
Cover me with your somber robe,
Bury me deep in your sack of night
Away from the stars and the moon;
For I have a great sorrow—
A great, black sorrow tonight.



# Scenes From the Hell of Europe

(The White Terror in the Balkans)

By HENRI BARBUSSE.

I.

The Organization of Destruction.

THE Balkan governments all make use of similar instruments and organizations of repression. In all these countries, the chief of these instruments, the most powerful of these organizations are the army and the military leagues. One cannot imagine another place in the world where the uniform and galloon enjoy more complete power, where the officers are invested with such irresponsibility and despotism more absolute. One of the most sadly picturesque aspects of the Balkan capitals are the quarters occupied by the officers and the importance which the military monuments display there.

At Bucharest, the Military Circle with its opulent architecture, eclipses all the other monuments of the city, even the Palace and the new banks.

At Belgrade, the Military School is not a monument, it is an entire quarter. The budget of Jugo-Slavia amounts to 12 milliard dinars; 2,700,000 are dedicated to the war budget, not to disregard the one milliard advanced by the good grace of France for new armaments. In Bulgaria, out of a revenue of about 5,700 million levas, 2,800 million go to the army and police. In Greece: total expenses, 2,471 million drachmes; ministry of War, 2,272 million.

Military Leagues and Police.

BY the side of official militarism, semi-official militarism; by the side of the army, the leagues composed of reserve officers or of ex-officers. All the Balkan countries are provided with them. Many have several of them. The Serbian White Head (which succeeded the Black Head) has been implicated in all the recent political events. In Bulgaria, fourteen members of the Military League form the Military Convent, the supreme committee which off-hand is called the Squadron. In addition, there is a Tcheka composed of five officers, members of the League. Operating parallel is the secret association, Kubrat.

As for the organization of the police: it is everywhere formidable. The Roumanian Siguranza (Safety) commands millions, newspapers. It has attaches and agents, ears and hands everywhere. It is a stain within the state. The number of Balkan gendarmes is out of proportion to the population. There are 45,000 gendarmes in Roumania, 60,000 in Jugo-slavia. The gendarmes are distributed over the country in small groups and commit exactions, cruelties, robberies and crimes, certain of impunity. In Roumania, they have profited largely . . . by the would-be proletarian law of the division of the estates.

Fascists and Cossacks.

THE government of Bucharest, in spite of its protestations of neutrality, undeniably encourages the growing and turbulent group of Anti-Semetic Students —fascists and provocateurs. Altho it has struck at the Independent Students, in dissolving their organization and in prohibiting their journal, it openly tolerates the propaganda of the Anti-Semetic Students. In that way, the Anti-Semetic Party, which has never existed at Bucharest (it fortified itself in Vassy under the orders of M. Cuzza who, from the height of his professorial chair, openly preached pogroms) has just been installed there by the Liberals. The Anti-Semites have five journals at their disposal, display their placards and their insignia in the open street, and are never molested in their public demonstrations. One evening, when some of these desperadoes came to shout in front of my hotel in order to punish me "for introducing Jews in the national sovereignty," I was assured that they had been surrounded by agents of "Surety" whose principal concern was to keep the crowd from hindering their demonstration. These are the young people, by their special notion of the honor of Roumania, have hindered the secretary of our League for the Rights of Man from speaking at Bucharest. At the expense of a few complaisances, the authorities possess in this a convenient means of having their hand forced. One cannot better see much on the artificial character of this anti-semetic agitation, cultivated by force by hireling provocateurs in the bosom of the least fanatical population and the one least inclined to race-hatred in the world.

Another grouping constitutes a violent agent of execution for the Balkan governments: the ex-officers and soldiers of Wrangel. In the streets of Belgrade one meets constantly in uniform who are only waiting for the opportunity—one of them has shouted it recently in the street during a brawl—to carry out in the Balkans the counter-revolutionary activity which they were unable to conduct in Russia. Vanderveide remarked at the end of the voyage which he took to the Balkans, that the Wrangelites abound by the thousands in Bulgaria. They say there are 40,000 Wrangelites in that country and this figure is not improbable.

It is at the demand of France that Bulgaria lodges the armed bands of Wrangel. The latter had their official representative, Petrisov, harbored in the Russian embassy at Sofia. Stambuliski held them in check and life was then difficult for them; but their decisive participation in the coup d'etat of June, 1923 made their fortune.

At the congress of the Russian National League in September, 1926, General Miller, representing General Wrangel and the Grand Duke Nikolaus, sends an edifying report: 2,000 of Wrangel's soldiers, 4,000 Don cossacks are perfectly organized in Bulgaria. All the Russian refugees of the country are under the direct eye of the monarchists and Wrangelites who fleece them to the profit of the Grand Duke under threat of expulsion, ridding themselves of non-monarchist refugees. In fact, the president of the Russian Committee plays the role of Russian ambassador and has the greatest authority over the whole Russian colony. The Wrangelites, those civil war specialists, who "detest the Bulgarian peasants and love the Bulgarian government," have founded mixed associations with Bulgarian superior and subordinate offices. They have special institutions. They are dreaming of having their grand military school and they will undoubtedly attain it. They already have a school at Saradevo. In that way they renew and multiply themselves.

In the mines of Pernik, out of 6,000 workers, there are 2,000 former Wrangel soldiers whose hiring has been imposed by the government.

When one reads the detailed reports of repressions, one sees the important role which the parasitic, reactionary organisation (comfortably installed in poor Bulgaria and not less solidly incrusted in Jugo-Slavia, executor of schemes of oppression and imperialism of the two governments, even when these schemes conflict) has played in the massacre of the Balkan peoples. These are the Wrangelite bands which invaded Albania in 1924, overthrew the government of Fan Noli who was supported by the peasant masses, and placed in power M. Ahmed Zogon who has reestablished the power of the feudal Beys and has connected

the Albanian foreign policy with that of the Serbian dynasty and of Italy. The nature of the task which they have to perform is of little importance to these bullies provided that it is paid for and unpopular. One of them, who looks a little beyond the fat daily revenue, has disclosed to Mme. Anna Karlima the Wrangelian dream: to restore Russia, then connect to this restored Russia the "Balkan Provinces."

By putting these diverse forces in action, there results a systematic and implacable crushing of all attempts at real democracy even under the most attenuated forms.

The People Are Defenseless.

WHAT can the people do in this field of civil war where the mechanism of power is used to silence them and to subjugate them? Nothing. They have not the right to budge in defense of their interests, for the legitimate and sacred solidarity between worker and worker and between man and man. One may say that the right to organize does not exist in the Balkans. If it exists in the letter of the law, it is in reality impossible to realize other than in appearance. The congresses are readily stopped and dissolved off-hand. All that is permitted are lamentable parodies of working class organisations which conceal a blind servitude to the regime, and domestications which are deceptions both for the people interested and for the public opinion of the world. At Bucharest, every time that the trade union workers assemble, a police inspector is at the door of the local and examines and registers the cards. All public demonstrations are forbidden. The few proletarian demonstrations that have taken place in my honor on the streets of Bucharest and Belgrade were anomalies which were only tolerated at this moment for special reasons and which will certainly not be renewed henceforth in these large cities. One must insist upon the rabidness with which every attempt at real working class co-operation even on the purely trade union ground is persecuted and annihilated. The Bulgarian trade unions were, in the hands of the working class, powerful forces of culture and of progress. All the independent labor organizations, even those that confined themselves strictly to trade demands, have everywhere been driven out of their locals and dispersed. One of the most typical examples is that of the suppression of the large Bulgarian Workers' Co-operative, Osvobojdenie Emancipation—which numbers 68,000 members, 130 branches and 490 agencies. Its goods and its funds were confiscated. This tyrannical measure did not have for its aim merely the cutting of the bonds of organized popular solidarity but of freeing the merchants from the formidable competition of co-operation. They have recently arrested without any pretext seventeen members of the Trade Union Alliance at Bucharest. The Bulgarian Independent Alliance of Trade Unions 35,000 members—has been dissolved just as in Hungary—a quasi Balkan country. Following a strike, they have excluded from the right to organize entire sections like those of the shoemakers and turners (non-Communist). In Roumania and Bulgaria they accept only those unions which are always ready to do acts of servility. In some places they support only democratic and socialist parties which have given guarantees of servility. In Belgrade, the beautiful building of the prosperous United Trades was confiscated by the police and sold to a merchant—at the time when there are 150,000 unemployed in Jugo-Slavia (the law considers them as culprits), when the worker there is paying a tax equal to 5 per cent of his salary, the clerk 50 per cent (wages considered as revenue), when the bureaucracy there (200,000 functionaries) absorbs 50 per cent of the budget and when they have suspended their old-age insurances.

In Bulgaria, in 90 per cent of the enterprises, the 8 hour day is suppressed. The cost of living is forty times higher than before the war while salaries have increased only fifteen times; the appointments of the functionaries have risen only by the coefficient 10, pensions according to the coefficient 5.

And the Silence.

THROUT this Roumania of today, throout this Jugo-Slavia, and throout this Bulgaria which is the most pathetic circle of the Balkan Hell, the methodic suffocation of every pulsation of liberty transforms itself at sight into a calm which rends one's heart because it is the calm of a cemetery. One well knows that the heads which were erect have been struck down and that if others here and there raise their heads again they will be struck down in their turn; that all the living and conscious forces of the workers of the city and country have been or will be annihilated. This collective mutilation might lead one to believe that there is a semblance of order which can only spread over this frightful earth. But this peace is a shroud and the surviving understand that their existence depends upon the first gesture, upon the first word.

Bulgaria, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia, Greece are dying of the White Terror.

## The Woman Without a Heart.

By Roy Nierenberg.

Last night I sat in the moon light
Gazing upon the Celestial ert,
I decided to paint a picture
Of a woman without a heart.

I still remember the last time I saw her
A picture of beauty and tons,
Her face was as white as marble
And her heart as cold as a stone.

Her eyes were burning with passion
Her lips were so red as a rose,
Her soft fluffy hair peaked at the evening air
But her voice was as cold as snow.

The picture now seems to be fading
As the moon vanished into the dark,
The only vision I have now remaining
Is of a woman without a heart.

## TWO POEMS.

By Henry George Weiss.

INDUSTRY, HONESTY, THRIFT

A crazy man commits a crazy crime and goes
to the crazy house for several years.
Worth fifty thousand dollars when he enters, he comes
out a millionaire, having spun not nor toiled.
While I, who have practiced Industry, Honesty, Thrift
digging ditches, washing dishes, respecting
property, saving pennies,
Am worth after the same length of time exactly
ninety cents!

• • •

FUTILITY

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS

When they hanged August Spies, George Engel, Adolph
Fischer, Albert Parsons,
They thought they had killed the revolution.
When they shot Joe Hill, lynched Frank Little, tortured Wesley Everest,
They thought they had killed the revolution.
Now surely, by God, if they electrocute Sacco and
Vanzetti
The revolution will be dead!

# Fighting for a Square Deal

A Letter from a British Miner.

(The following letter was sent by a South Wales miner to a friend in the United States who was kind enough to let us have it for publication in the magazine. Although dealing with the first weeks of the great strike, the letter represents a document of tremendous importance for the understanding of the historic conflict taking place in England).

• • •

Aberaychan, So. Wales,
May 9, 1926.

Dear Friend:

The impossible seems to have happened. We are all on strike over here. I have plenty of time to write now, being we are locked out.

We are all out, besides sanitary workers and gas workers. Safety men are allowed to work so far; but they are abusing that concession. If things are not played square very soon, I can see a row about same; and every man jack of them will have to stop.

We are called a sporting nation, but when workers and their children are the querry, you won't find much sport about them in our favor.

The "higher-ups" are the most unsporting crowd that ever drew breath. They are fine sports with our rights. Give them all and they are pleased. Give them a little for to beat up, or a pheasant or deer to shoot down, why they are the finest sports ever.

They believe in giving us about as square a deal as the poor things they shoot down. They haven't as much real sport in them as a garden slug.

Did they do their bit in the late war? No; they were on soft jobs in safety, and having the best of wine, woman and song, and the first pick of everything. There is another war on now and again they will try to dodge it by using our own brothers to shoot us down.

But things like that are apt to recoil against them and I wouldn't be in their shoes just now, for all their dirty blood-stained dough.

The more they bit us, the more sullen and ready to hit back we feel. I am prepared to work hard but intend to have the same chance in life as those who now batten on my work.

We are all solid. We had a meeting this week, and on the platform were workers of all the trades around here. Railway men were there, transport, and in fact all the jolly lot in the one fight. Gee, I felt proud and reverant when I saw that. Nothing has been known like it in all the world before.

If things don't settle soon, everyone else that is left in work must come out, and that will about put the tin hat on things. We shall get their servants, cooks, etc., out. They will have to clean up their own dirty work and bathe their own children and kiss them goodnight (a thing seldom done by them—the nurse does it for them), and cook their own meals. I bet it will be some cooking, too. The servants have already left the house of commons.

So you see we are out for a square deal this time.

• • • •

IF their pits don't pay, why in all common sense don't they give them up? No, it is only a gag to get more out of us.

If I had a shop, or anything else, and it didn't pay, do you think I would hang on? No, I would cut my losses as soon as possible and clear—and more so with a big concern like a pit. No, that is all moonshine, but they are not putting their moon-madness over on us this time of day.

Bust 'em—I'm not standing for it!

Here we have what you haven't got out there, namely: dukes, lords, sirs, etc., independent of the people who own industry.

These lords were looked up to as such once upon a time. Now we look upon them with scorn. A lord to us is nothing but a scab upon the country. Well, these people are trying to put us back into the old days—put us in our place, as if we were "small fry." So the people who own industry would like to please them, because it would hit in with things for them also, but it is not coming off. Our eyes are opened too wide for that now. The more the bosses get into this country, the better it will be for all concerned. A lot of what is going on is making people very bitter.

Even the women are waking up over here, and interesting themselves in public affairs. Our meetings now are mostly half women, and they are jammed full as a rule. We never smoke now in public meetings out of respect to them, but they must get right in, and not before will we have much better conditions.

I shall be pleased with the box of chocolates you mentioned, if it lands here, but outward-bound parcel post is stopped.

Well, we have just finished a bonny dinner and Mamie is asking me whether we shall be able to get one like it next week.

Supplies are bound to be short, and many places have started to ration out. We have the dough to get some, but I'm afraid the shops won't have much to sell by then.

Maybe after this struggle England will be a better land for the workers. I'm hoping so, anyway—if our cards are played right, it will be. All I hope is, we will keep cool and beat them by the justice of our cause. All their money won't bake a loaf of bread or cut a dram of coal. They can eat their money if they want to, but it won't keep them alive. The worker is the backbone of every nation. If the bosses beat them, they beat themselves every time. Give the worker a square deal and he is mostly happy.

I think that in the end all this growth of barnacles of long standing years will be cleaned off the bottom of the ship of state. All these old lords, etc., are nothing but scabs and fungus. To me they are the most useless jokers ever born.

Blue blood, is it? Why, the rotten lot don't see England three parts of every year. It is not good enough for them. "Beastly climate, you know." Well, there are many better places, sure.

You can bet there are attempts made to blacken our case in the eyes of the outside world. But don't fall for them. Russia has no more to do with this than the poor old man in the moon.

The whole case rests upon starvation wages versus the present position, and we have had no option but to accept this fight. The whole show has been played for by the other side.

Russia has no hand in the making of this pie. The wages offered are too low to keep body-and-soul together, and that is why all the other workers are with us.

They say pits don't pay! A bigger lie was never invented. They are paying as good as ever they did, but greed rules their brains.

This is the agreement we have: So much for wages —so much for profits—and so much for costs of production—on the coal produced. Now this is how the blind side of the business is worked, to show the outfits don't pay.

Here it is called C. O. P., i. e., "Costs of Production." Directors' fees run into thousands of pounds, besides their gross profits on the money they have invested.

The Priest to the Miner: "Be humble, my child. Each one of us has got to carry his cross."

Directors' work is done in some nice villa in some nice climate. That means nil as regards producing a dram of coal.

They have big villas here, and when the weather is nice they come home. Their servants: gardners, footmen, chauffeurs, etc., are classed on the pit books as producers of coal.

Do they pay, out of their regular income, for the food they eat, wines they drink, cigars they smoke, rent, taxes, etc., clothes and what-nots?

No, they call all that "stores, timber, etc," in other words, "costs of production," and that is how they rob us; where the trouble is concealed. Even our local bosses are supplied with gardners, motor cars, wireless outfits, house, free coal, light, etc. They have banquets every so often; Xmas time they have a bonns, and a big fat turkey; also holidays with pay, and pay for sickness.

Net satisfied with all that, they put their friends into "jammy" (soft) jobs, doing nothing, only hanging on.

In the pit I work in, the waste is awful to see, and the plant lying about is enough to make one weep. They don't put practical men in charge underground now, they are all mostly "paper men," and they know no more about producing a ton of coal than a farm laborer. To think clearly of it all is enough to send a true practical collier off his pit. You should see mining now as it is carried on here. Half-full drams are coming up the pits now, owing to our present conveyor system.

But with all that, the pits are paying the owners very well indeed. I'm working harder seven hours than I did eight. Why? Because there is more speed and hustle.

Again, there are here by-product-works on top of the pit, the finest in the world; also the biggest power house in England.

All this is run free of charge by the small coal we fill for nothing. The profits from these concerns are not counted in with the regular mine proceeds at all. Well, is this fair?

The profits on the by-products alone will cover all pit expenses, but they tell us that is a separate industry, and does not come into our earnings. Gee, it is jammy for them, isn't it?

The terms the mine owners offered us, you know through your newspapers. They are not our terms, but theirs.

I fought and ruined my health to my dying day to protect this country and now I am, back. It is a worse fight to live in it because our own kith and kin are in the lines fighting and suffering slow starvation and that is worse than real war.

There it is mostly short, sharp and sweet, but here, you can see workers' children fading before one's own eyes, blighted by poor food and suffering from shoddy clothes and foot-wear. We pay the top-most price, but even our food-stuffs are faked up, everything we wear is shoddy and faked.

We won't accept them—just as well starve above-ground as underground working for them. So now they say we are fighting the community! What a lie! If the coal owners are the community, then goodness help us in the next war. They haven't the courage or heart of a field mouse. So don't you fall for their lies over there. We are not Bolshies or Communists, we are just workers fighting for a living wage; fighting for our women-folks and children. The greatest call ever heard was, "Suffer the little children to come unto me." Why should the workers in the family of god get the worst upon his table every time? He doesn't wish it that way, I'm sure. He gave us brains as well as a place to put food, and if we don't use our brains what is the use of god giving them to us?

A man who fights for bread for his children is all that is bad. He is a Bolshie, or, in other terms, a Red. Why, now, to me he is only a human being. For being less he would be the biggest coward known. Why, ever since nature formed itself, the smallest thinks known will fight for their young. So we are not really so bad ever here.

Cook is obeying our mandate and his own, and believe me, he knows his job. To the other side, his one great fault is he will not name his price. He hits too straight for them, and he is beating them on tactics.

I have spoken of this useless mob of lords, sirs, dukes, etc., over here. Since the war we have added a good many more.

We have one to every milestone now; the old country is honeycombed with them—they bleed the land. They are useless bullest every time, with their deer parks and hunting grounds.

They say, "Send the skilled men overseas, or use Canada, but our deer parks, Oh, no!"

We are willing to work, and work hard for a square meal, but we can't expect it under the circumstances I have shown you.

"What are we to do?" is the next question. I know what I would do if I had my way.

You may have friends calling and talking about us, so don't be afraid to show them my letter. Truth here is a burbear to many in high places. Our papers are mostly dictated lies, when anything affecting the workers is concerned. So don't fall for those lies.

The printed wage-scale issued by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Co., Ltd., and made up according to the awards of Earl Buxton and Lord St. Aldwyn, will show you that the standard rate plus 5 per cent, and plus subsistance allowance, that is, the total wage, extends from a minimum of 6 shillings, 2d, for single men over 21 years of age, to a maximum of 7 shillings, 2d, for married men, per day.

This would be, in U. S. money, a daily wage of from $1.38 for single men, to $1.72 for married men.

When you consider that we have to pay as much for almost everything here as you do in America, and more for some things, why you can see what this means to the workers' families here.

These wage-terms, so kindly offered to us by the company, we are supposed to accept, also, upon "day to day contracts."

Well, good luck and cheerio.

Robert B.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 205. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year; Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# EXPOSE BRITISH IN CHINESE WAR

# Communist Campaign Gets Under Way

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

WHAT is left of the socialist party of America is suffering from united front phobia. Lest any of their members should be roped in on a joint campaign of many working-class organizations where Communists participated, the national secretary of the socialist party has forwarded a letter of instructions to all units of the party warning them against voting for Communists to any executive position, lest the Communists gain any prestige as a result. The fiasco made by the socialists of the futile split in the Anti-Fascist Alliance is not very encouraging for their success in future splitting tactics.

DESPITE Governor Blaine's victory over Senator Lenroot in Wisconsin for the senatorial nomination, the old LaFollette machine is badly bent. A former follower of LaFollette, Fred R. Zimmerman, ran away with the gubernatorial nomination from Herman L. Ekern, the LaFollette family candidate. Now it remains to be seen whether the LaFollette-Blaine combination will make a deal with Zimmerman, run an independent candidate against him in the finals or whether Zimmerman will make an alliance with the republican "stalwarts" and make the chances of "Young Bob's" re-election in 1928 a slim possibility.

* * *

THE late LaFollette hoped to stun the nefarious farmer-labor party movement in 1924 with a well-directed anti-radical blow at the St. Paul convention. His efforts to curry favor with the capitalists did not help him any, the the labor bureaucrats gave lip loyalty to his campaign. They went over, almost entirely to the two old parties before election and the disappointment hastened LaFollette's end. The LaFollette-Blaine machine in Wisconsin will not do any more for labor than the late "fighting Bob" did. What the workers of Wisconsin

(Continued on page 4)

## EMIL HOLMES DESERTS F.-L. PARTY COLORS

### *Will Be Expelled from Organization*

By WM. F. DUNNE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 12.—Emil Holmes, candidate for lieutenant-governor on the farmer-labor ticket in Minnesota will be expelled from the party following his endorsement of Alfred Jacques, democratic gubernatorial candidate, according to statements made by Henry Teigan, farmer-labor party campaign manager and other spokesmen of the farmer-labor party.

**Accidental Nominatien.**

Holmes' desertion of the farmer-labor party clears up an embarrassing situation resulting from his accidental nomination and proves that he has been nothing more or less than an agent of the old parties in the ranks of the farmer-laborites.

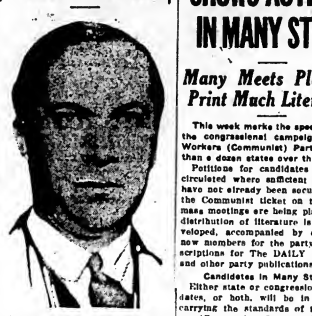
Holmes' indorsement of the democratic candidate came after he was ruled out of order at a recent meeting of farmer-labor party candidates at which he tried to introduce a resolution condemning Communism.

**Repudiate Ticket.**

He not only has denounced Magnus Johnson but had repudiated the whole farmer-labor ticket with one exception —Minnie Cederhold, candidate for clerk of the supreme court.

Immediately after his endorsement by Holmes, Jacques, in a public statement, denounced class parties and the McNary-Haugen bill for farm relief. Legal authorities here state that Holmes' name cannot be removed from the farmer-labor ballot.

## GERMAN TESTIFIES HE HAS EVIDENCE TO SHOW DAUGHERTY CONSPIRACY



Among the early witnesses called by the prosecution in the Daugherty-Miller trial at New York is Richard Merton of Germany, above, who is agent for a Swiss firm. He is said to have definite evidence of a Daugherty-Miller conspiracy to defraud the government.

## DAUGHERTY NOW CLAIMS BRIBE WAS ONLY FEE

### *German Magnate Will Resume Stand Today*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 12. — Cross examination of Richard Merton, German metal financier, the government star witness in the trial of Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, and Colonel Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government, will be resumed Monday.

It was learned today that the defense plans to call George R. Williams, first assistant to Colonel Miller. Williams was mentioned frequently in the testimony. At one point Buckner described him "a conspirator," but his name does not appear in the conspiracy indictment.

**Why He Paid Money.**

Merton on the stand related how and why he had paid $441,000—$391,000 in bonds and $50,000 in checks—to the late John T. King, G. O. P. national figure, in consideration of the transfer of the $7,000,000 German equity in the American Metal company's assets, seized by the government at the time of the war to the German-controlled Society Suisse Pour Valeurs De Molaaux.

**Had Large Sum.**

Merton also told of Colonel Miller bringing personally from Washington almost $6,500,000 in two checks, which represented the bulk of the proceeds involved in the Society Suisse American Metal company.

The defense strategy is based on the claim that the $441,000 delivered to John T. King, G. O. P. national figure, Harry M. Daugherty, attorney general and Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian was not a bribe but a fee for services rendered.

**Dropped Off in Time.**

The name of Jesse Smith is frequently heard at the trial. Smith was a small businessman, the point of being exposed. For a long time he lived in the same apartment with Daugherty.

**Grab $4,000 an Street.**

Bandits kidnapped William Stoeckel, 35, as he was returning to his office from the Equitable Trust company, robbed him of $4,000 which he obtained there, and then tossed him out of their automobile on the south side of the city.

## WORKERS PARTY SHOWS ACTIVITY IN MANY STATES

### *Many Meets Planned; Print Much Literature*

This week marks the speeding up of the congressional campaigns of the Workers (Communist) Party in more than a dozen states over the nation.

Petitions for candidates are being circulated where sufficient signatures have not already been secured to put the Communist ticket on the ballot; mass meetings are being planned, the distribution of literature is being developed, accompanied by drives for new members for the party and subscriptions for The DAILY WORKER and other party publications.

**Candidates in Many States.**

Either state or congressional candidates, or both, will be in the field carrying the standards of the Workers (Communist) Party in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and California with prospects of Communist tickets in additional states.

The Workers (Communist) Party will also support the campaigns already on of the Farmer-Labor movement in Minnesota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington, and in other states where the drive for independent political action thru a Farmer-Labor Party shows signs of an immediate crystallization.

**100,000 Pamphlets Put Out.**

One hundred thousand copies of the pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For; Why Workers Should Join," written by C. E. Ruthenberg, have already been sent out for distribution. It is planned to publish at least half a million. This distribution is the basis for the intensive drive for an increased party membership.

Five hundred thousand copies of the Party's Congressional Platform, recently published in The DAILY WORKER, are also being printed. There will be several leaflets for general distribution, among them one on "Dollar Democracy," showing American democracy in action with its huge slush funds, and another exposing the attacks on labor by the government. The campaign will include demands for farmers' relief.

**300 Mass Meetings Arranged.**

Arrangements are almost completed for 300 mass meetings to be held during the campaign. These are being directed from the national office. The local and district organizations of the party will increase this number.

The first campaign tour planned by the party was completed by William F. Dunne Sunday, speaking at Milwaukee, Wis.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States senator in Illinois, starts a second tour tonight, speaking in Toledo, Ohio, at Iota Hall, Grant Hotel, Jefferson near Erie, and in Pittsburgh on Tuesday.

**Many Speakers Tour Country.**

Among the many party speakers who will tour the country during the campaign are Ben Gitlow, candidate for vice-president in 1924; C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the party; Bert Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School; Herry Wicks, Rebecca Grecht, William J. White and Manuel Gomes.

Local speakers will be drawn into the campaign everywhere, while special tours will be planned for all candidates.

## BRITAIN PLANS WAR ON CANTON NATIONAL ARMY

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Premier Baldwin has been called back from his vacation in France because of the serious situation in China, where Britain stands in danger of losing out entirely in view of the defeat of Wu Pei-fu, its native Chinese agent, and the sweeping victories of the Cantonese government thru central China.

**Imperialism in Danger.**

There is dissatisfaction in the cabinet and in the board of trade at the policy of the government. There are

(Continued on page 4)

## What am I?

"Dearborn Independent": For an average American it is almost impossible to tell whether he is a republican or democrat—both of these parties are so alike, that the only difference is in the name and the outer crust.

## WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

**Nominations officially filed:**

### Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:

Governor, William Reynolds.

Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer.

Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.

Congress, 9th District, Denial C. Helder.

### Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.

Lieutenant-Governor, Perthenia Mills.

Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.

United States Senator, E. J. Cary.

State Legislature, first district, Ernest Cereathers and Anne Weisman.

Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Peransky.

Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.

Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Sirtic.

Ninth District, William P. Mikedes and Sam Shors.

State Senator, William Schmidt.

## WILL LABOR BREAK WITH SAM INSULL?

### *Streator Convention to Test Officials*

By ARNE SWABECK.

The exposure of the slush fund in the Illinois primaries as brought out by the senatorial committee of investigation has proven at least one thing conclusively, namely, that the selection of candidates on the capitalist tickets is completely in the control of those who can put up the cash. After such proof has been furnished, the support given by labor representatives to candidates thus selected becomes nothing short of treason to the labor movement.

That the money power controls the present congressional and senatorial election machinery, that it controls the two old parties and their selection of candidates, we knew before; but to the labor movement it becomes disturbing in this situation to note that a complete political alliance exists between such selected candidates, the politicians of the capitalist parties, and officials of the Illinois trade union movement.

**Plays Both Sides Against Labor.**

Samuel Insull, the head of the big utility corporation, the traction magnate, the one who fights determinedly

(Continued on page 6)

## SOVIET LABOR HEAD IN BERLIN FOR ANGLO-RUSS MEET DECLARES BRITISH MINERS ARE ISOLATED

BERLIN (By Mail).—After the conclusion of the session of the Anglo-Russian committee in Berlin, Comrade Andreyev, the chairmen of the Russian delegation, made the following declaration to the representative of the "Inprecorr":

"To the question, how we, the representatives of the Soviet Labor Unions, estimate the situation in the struggle of the British miners, I must say the following:

**Feels Prove Estimate was Correct.**

"We have very often expressed with great clarity our opinions concerning the estimation of the events in Great Britain, in the decisions of the central council of Soviet labor unions. The latest happenings in connection with this struggle have completely corroborated our estimation.

"The struggle of the miners is lengthy and has already lasted over four months. We can only express our astonishment at the persistency and the heroism with which the miners are fighting. A possible victory for the miners will demand tremendous sufferings and sacrifices from the fighters because all forces are being mobilized against them.

**Seek Coal the Danger.**

"The unhindered transport of strike-breaking coal from abroad to Great Britain, and the transport of this coal in Great Britain itself is a great danger for the struggle. This gives the enemies of the miners, the employers and the government, a powerful weapon in the hand. It is already proved with all clarity that the con-

(Continued on page 6)

## U. S. WARSHIPS TURN GUNS ON CANTON TROOPS

### *Act as Convoy for British "Merchantman"*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

**U. S. Navy Fires On Cantonese.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. — Admiral Clarence S. Williams, commander of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, has cabled the navy department confirming the report that American destroyers Stewart and Pope, the gunboat Palos and the mine sweeper Pigeon, fired upon the Cantonese occupying the river fortress at Hanyang, when the Chinese attempted to investigate the character of passing boats.

It is admitted that the Palos and the Pigeon were convoying a British "merchantmen." The state department does not give any information on whether the British "merchant" vessel was loaded with arms for the reactionary troops.

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 12.—The naval-consular parley of the imperialist powers going on at Hankow is expected to disclose one of the neatest tricks ever turned on the intriguing British imperialists by the Chinese nationalists in connection with the investigation of the clash at Wanhsein between British marines and subordinate troops of Wu Pei-fu. The incident is cause for Homeric laughter.

**Those "Merchant" Ships.**

The British have been subsidizing Wu Pei-fu in his fight against the Cantonese armies. Supposedly innocent "merchant" vessels, sometimes convoyed by gunboats, have been carrying shiploads of arms and ammunition to the reactionary troops of Wu up the Yangtze, as have similar "merchant" ships of other nations as well, including the United States.

According to first reports, the clash at Wanhsien, fully 1,200 miles up the Yangtze in interior China, arose over an alleged accidental grazing of small boats filled with troops under General Yang-sen, one of Wu's reactionary subordinates, by a British "merchantman."

**Row With Ally.**

It was stated that Yang-sen seized two British "merchantmen" to insure compensation, and refused to let them go on the demand of the British consul at Chanking, whereupon British marines attempted a forcible rescue and received a sound thrashing by the Chinese troops of Yang-sen, retreating with seven dead and fifteen wounded.

It is now revealed that the two "merchantmen" were loaded with arms for the reactionary troops of Yang-sen. But when they reached Wanhsien, the boats were boarded by officers of the Cantonese troops, who convinced the ships' captains that they were the ones to whom the arms were to be delivered.

**Cantonese Get the Arms.**

The arms were, therefore, turned over to the Cantonese. But when Wu's subordinate, General Yang-sen discovered that the arms had been given to the Cantonese, he accused the British of double-crossing, and promptly seized the vessels. Then followed the attempt to rescue and the loss of British marines shot down by their allies.

This is very unpleasant to the British, since it exposes to the world their support of Wu Pei-fu, who in turn is exposed as a tool of imperialism, as the Cantonese have claimed.

**Canton Whipping Sun.**

More bad news for the imperialists is contained in dispatches showing that the Cantonese are winning against the newest imperialist hopeful, General Sun Chaun-fang, ruler of most of the five provinces on the lower Yangtze. Sun, at British behest, declared war on the Cantonese when the latter showed their strength by routing Wu Pei-fu at Hankow.

The Cantonese replied with an ultimatum to Sun to get his troops out of the province of Kiangsi. Now the report is that the Cantonese advance against Sun has taken the city of Pinghiang, 100 miles west of Nanchang, the capital of the province. The troops of Sun are retreating in disorder toward the capital. Wu Pei-fu seems completely put out of the fight, in spite of his boasts about reorganizing his army as he retreats into Honan.

**Hedge Self in Home.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 12. — Louis Otmar, fifty-four, committed suicide by hanging himself in his home in Cudahy, Wisconsin today.

**IT DOES NOT MATTER**

if you missed the first part of this great novel. Begin the best pa

**Starting Today!**

of

OIL

A NEW NOVEL

by Upton Sinclair

Today begins Book II of "Oil," and it will run every day until completed. Herewith is reprinted a brief synopsis of the first book.

J. Arnold Ross is a wealthy independent California oil operator who was first also Ross, a teamster and then a merchant before he went into the oil business. Bunny, his son, is a sensitive boy, learning the oil business and how dependent of the men will be granted and Bunny is very happy.

They were both most young when they killed Paul who had run away from home because he didn't like the religious principles imposed by his father. Paul is now a member of the I. W. W. Watkins field and his sister Ruth is keeping house for him. The Watkins field is really Bunny's and he has been made very unhappy there the bringing in of a great well which has grown to fourteen derricks. In the meantime Bunny's home and the man in the oil Arden, purport to strike for an eight-hour day and a raise in wages. Paul becomes a leader of the strikers and a battle is on between the oil workers and the Oil Operators' Association which supplies thugs and gunmen to the various operators, including Dad, during the strike. Bunny is back at school and reads the reports only thru the press. He is somewhat sympathetic to the strikers and doesn't believe the calumnies printed in the press about the I. W. W. Bunny goes back to the field and gets a chance to talk with Paul who has now become a strike leader and editor of the strikers' paper. He tells Bunny he is too soft to do what he would like to do, stand with the strikers. That same day, news comes from Washington that one of the war the demands of the men will be granted and Bunny is very happy.

CHAPTER VIII

THE WAR.

I

Eunice Hoyt was the daughter of "Tommy" Hoyt, of Hoyt and Brainerd, whose advertisements of investment securities you saw on the financial pages of the Beach City newspapers. Tommy you saw at racing meets and boxing events, and generally you noticed that he had with him a new lady, highly and artificially

(Continued on page 6)

# LIVELY FIGHT LOOMS FOR ILL. MINERS' HEAD

## Tumulty of Springfield on Progressive Slate

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 12.—Joseph Tumulty of Springfield carries the progressive banner in a three cornered contest for the presidency of the Illinois Miners' Union.

Despite suspicions that the operators would not allow Farrington's friend Fishwick and Lewis' man Sneed to split the forces of reaction and facilitate the election of Tumulty, it appears that both candidates are intent on remaining in the race.

Both Sneed and Fishwick are now peddling on Farrington's sell-out to the Peabody Coal company. In the frame of mind the union coal diggers are in, they are ready to brand all these the excuse or play low on Farrington's treachery as agents of the operators.

The reactionary labor leaders are as still as death on the Farrington matter. At a labor picnic held in West Frankfort on Labor Day William Sneed, the candidate for president of District 12, spoke for an hour but never referred to Farrington's consent with the Peabody Coal company. He boasted of the organization and what it was doing for the miners. Lots of people around here believe that those boys are afraid that Farrington will split the vote in favor of Tumulty unless they play low on his $35,000 a year contract.

**Corbishley Not Allowed To Speak.**

A fake progressive by the name of Jones, chairman of the meeting refused Henry Corbishley of Zeigler permission to speak because Corbishley would not consent to be muzzled. When William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER was introduced the reactionaries pulled off an acrobatic stunt on the grounds and succeeded in drowning a good many of the workers away from the speaker.

The reactionary crew of rub-lieutenants are slivering in their shoes in anticipation of Farrington's return. Those lackeys have been living on Farrington's bounty for years and now dread the thot of being dumped out into the cold.

**Lost Big Sum of Money.**

Rumors persist around here that Farrington lost $50,000 in the Peerless Milling company. This is adduced as a reason for the exposure of his contract with the Peabody's. No well informed miner will believe that the contract was not signed until a day before Farrington left for Europe. Or if it was not signed there is reason to believe that there was a definite standing between Farrington and the mammoth coal company for many years.

# ANSWER WALL STREET FICTION ABOUT PULLMAN PORTERS' WAGES; COMPANY PROFITS FROM TIPS

By ESTHER LOWELL.

NEW YORK—(FP)—Pullman porters organized in the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters are using the occasion of their union's first anniversary to answer Pullman Co. propaganda printed as a news article in the Wall Street Journal. One big point made in the article is that the minimum wage of porters has increased 162 per cent in the last 13 years. "Quite true," agree the porters, "but look where it started—$27.50 in 1918! In the $72.50 a month a living wage now? We are seeking a minimum of at least $150 monthly to meet the high cost of living."

The Pullman Co. saves $139.50 on every 15-years-in-service porter it pays $90.70 a month, declare the porters. The porter "paid this rate is "in charge"—doing the conductor's work in addition to his own on the Pullman car. If the company paid a conductor for the work they would spend $150 for the conductor plus $80 for the porter, a total of $230.

**Few Privats Care.**

"Furthermore," the company cannot point to a single porter regularly employed in charge of a private car and therefore earning the maximum rate of $104 a month, $1,248 a year mentioned in the Wall Street Journal. The porter is paid at the maximum rate when he goes out in charge of the private car, but he is seldom out in that capacity ever a month or two at a time, and never as much as a year steadily. Between such choice runs he lapses back to his old rate.

The Pullman Co. is credited with paying porters on committee and company work extra sums on the basis of their presumed tips equaling $75 a month. The porters say that they are actually paid only for such days on which the committee work occurs, not for the total days lost. Roy Lancaster, secretary-treasurer of the brotherhood, says that he used to miss five days when called off his New York-Chicago run for company union work. He received pay only for the two days on which the committee met.

**Few Tips.**

Tips are about the $65 a month first estimated in the Wall Street Journal, not the $75 later implied as correct, according to Labor Bureau Inc. findings from the porters' own replies to a questionnaire. Sylvis Kopald of the bureau is working out statistics for the brotherhood to present with its case—to the Pullmen Co. If a conference is granted after the national referendum on company union or brotherhood—to the rail mediation board otherwise.

Only a third of the passengers in a parlor car of 31 seats will tip, porters say, and most give only a dime. In sleeping cars the percentage tipping is a little higher but the maximum amount given is usually a quarter. When a man and wife and children travel together, the man is likely to give the porter only a quarter for the whole family, even the several berths are occupied. When berths are not all full, the porter is the loser. He is never sure of this much needed extra income from tips.

**Tipping the Boss.**

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters wants to see the porters and maids paid sufficiently by the Pullman Co. so that they will not have to depend upon tips for their living. The tip is really tipping the company, the porters say, for not paying its workers decent wages. The company does not recognize tips as a part of earnings in apportioning pensions to old employes. The average pension given is only $18 a month.

Porters have to pay for their own food enroute, paying half the high dining car prices charged to passengers, which is still an expensive rate for such poorly paid workers. Only a third of the portars, according to the Wall Street Journal figures, get free uniforms because of 10 years or more service. The majority of porters have this additional expense each year. As for owning their own homes and autos, the brotherhood officials laugh at the idea and wonder where the Wall Street Journal got its figures. Porters in small towns may possibly own little shacks they call homes, but the bulk of the porters are flash, jewelry and certainly do not own either residences or autos.

**Don't Own Company.**

The financial paper makes a point of the partners ownership of Pullmen Co. stock. Each porter is permitted to buy only one share and less than a tenth have taken the offer. The Pullmen Porters' Benefit Assn., given with the company union, was denied the right of investing $200,000 of its $250,000 funds taken from the porters in stock.

# THOMPSON ENDS TRIP; STIMSON APPLAUDS WOOD

## Last Audience Solid for Independence

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 12.—Colonel Carmi Thompson, President Coolidge's personal investigator in the Philippines, made his last speech to a meeting of Filipinos at Pasacao, southern Luzon. The Filipinos were unanimously in favor of independence, and not a single speaker among them favored the Bacon bill, which would divide the islands into two parts in order to cripple the independence movement.

Thompson is having trouble in getting back to Manila, as a storm drove the government cutter Mindoro, on which he was to take passage, out to sea. He intends to rest for some time at a mountain resort near Manila, and then to go to China to study relations between that country and the islands.

**Militarist Speaks.**

Henry L. Stimson, former secretary of war, issued a signed statement to the press on the eve of Col. Carmi Thompson's arrival in Manila. He landed Governor General Wood for his undoing of the liberal measures of the preceding Harrison regime, and threatened the Filipinos with American indifference in case they broke away from the control of the United States and were attacked by other powers.

* * *

**New Angle in Rubber.**

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Capitalists and politicians are bending an attentive ear to the reports of the American Chemical Society congress here. The congress has been told and is investigating the fact that sufficient rubber to provide for the present consumption of the United States (about one billion pounds) can be grown thru the efforts of 40,000 men farming the guayula shrub in the desert regions of the southwestern states. At present over 400,000 men are employed in the tropics in the production from rubber trees this much crude rubber.

**It May Work.**

The shrub is said to be under cultivation on small farms in California and the technicel difficulties of making rubber from its sap are in the way to being overcome. Since American policy in the Philippines has been largely influenced by the fact that the islands may be the United States' chief source of rubber, observers think the guayula may aid the independence movement there.

# Slovak, Czech Workers Celebrate 20th Year of Rovnost Ludu, Now Daily

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

SLOVAK and Czech workers in the Chicago district, in common with these thruout the country, will join on Sunday, Oct. 10th, to celebrate the 20th anniversary of their daily paper, "Rovnost Ludu."

C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, will speak at the Chicago celebration, to be held on that day at the Czecho-Slovak American Hall, 1438 W. 18th St., bringing the greetings of other native and foreign-born workers in the United States allied under Communist standards or sympathetic to the revolutionary cause.

* * *

Oct. 10th is nearly a month away. But the preparations for the anniversary are already getting ahead full speed. It is not only going to be a day of rejoicing, over 20 years of progress achieved against great obstacles, but it is also going to mark another milestone recording new efforts.

Already claiming a total of 10,000 readers, the campaign is being launched for winning 5,000 additional subscribers for the "Rovnost Ludu," to commamorate satisfactorily its 20th year.

* * *

"Rovnost Ludu" was launched as a ravolutionary monthly in October, 1906. This was the month in which the socialist party launched its first English-language daily in this country, the Chicago Daily Socialist, with Joseph Medill Patterson, one of the owners and later one of the editors of the Chicago Tribune, as co-editor with Algernon M. Simons, author of "Social Forces in American History."

The incident of the Chicago Daily Socialist is merely mentioned by way of contrast. "Rovnost Ludu" had only the will of the Slovak workers in the great basic industries to keep it alive. The Chicago Daily Socialist had its many connections with liberals, who contributed liberally in money and with such intellectual guidance as they had to offer.

After six years the Chicago Daily Socialist passed out of existence in 1912, discredited, while the "Rovnost Ludu" continues to grow.

* * *

"Rovnost Ludu," soon after it was established became a semi-monthly, and then it became a weekly in 1908. It had the same difficulties that beset all revolutionary working class dailies during the war. It was in June, 1917, the month that the espionage act went into force that the "Rovnost Ludu" ceased to be printed in the Spravedlnost plant.

It was established in its own print shop at 1510 W. 18th St., where it is still being published in an excellently equipped plant with linotypes, up-to-date presses and other machinery. It was reided and its editors and managers persecuted by the agents of the United States government during the war. Different issues were held up by the post office department in an effort to cripple and crush it. But it kept going.

* * *

The Slovak Federation joined the socialist party in 1913. It withdraw in August, 1920, taking the "Rovnost Ludu" with it. This was immediately following the presidential nominating convention of the socialist party held in New York City. It did not, however, immediately join the Communist movement that came into existence one year previously. It remained independent for the time being. After a long struggle, however, lasting over several years, the Slovak section with the "Rovnost Ludu" was brought under Communist standards in June, 1925. In the meantime "Rovnost Ludu," in January, 1922, had become a semi-weekly, and on May 1st, 1926, "The Daily" was launched, not only as the organ of the Slovak workers, but also of the Czech workers in the United States.

* * *

"Rovnost Ludu" is also the organ of the Slovak Workers Benefit Society, organized in 1915, with a present membership of about 4,500.

Its field is to be found among the 619,866 Slovaks and 622,796 Czechs in the United States, according to the 1920 census. Its special strength however, is among the steel workers, coal miners, rubber workers and glass workers, in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois and other great industrial states. Slovak workers are to be found in the big cities of many trades, in Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and New York, and in the smaller cities, in Bridgeport, Conn.; Clasanove and Allentown, Pa.; Racine, Wisc.; in Youngstown, Akron, Neffs and Bellaire, Ohio.

* * *

In addition to the publication of a newspaper, the "Rovnost Ludu" plant has turned out a continuous stream of literature in leaflets, pamphlets and books, conducting a book business very successfully since 1920.

* * *

"Rovnost Ludu" has had its struggle with the catholic clergy as a result of its ceaseless efforts to lift the pall of papal darkness from the minds of the Slovak workers. It has fought the catholic clergy in common with revolutionary press in other languages and quite successfully.

* * *

It also finds strenuous opposition from the 19 bourgeois Slovak publications, three dailies, two in New York and one in Cleveland; 10 weeklies and six semi-weeklies and monthlies.

* * *

The "Rovnost Ludu" has therefore come a long way during the 20 years of its existence. But it is very apparent that it has greater struggles ahead. It can continue on triumphantly only in the most active and energetic support of all Slovak workers. All English-speaking and foreign-born workers can co-operate with their Slovak comrades by introducing this working class daily to Slovak workers not already acquainted with it.

"Rovnost Ludu" is a powerful weapon in the revolutionary struggle for the abolition of capitalism. It must be made more powerful.

Long live the "Rovnost Ludu." Hail greater achievements of the Slovak workers, able fighters in the ranks of the American working class.

# FLIES RED FLAG ON SOVIET SHIP INTO SCOT PORT

## Cabin System Enjoyed by Russian Seamen

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GLASGOW, Scotland (By Mail).—The S. S. Leonid Krasnin from Leningrad docked here with a cargo of oil-cake consigned to a Glasgow merchant.

The presence of the soviet ship flying the Red Flag in this port has drawn considerable attention. Hundreds of workers visit it daily and are astounded at the condition of work and equality that exists between the officers and crew.

**Considerable Change.**

The Leonid Krasnin was a British tramp steamer till eight months ago. All the attendant miseries of the "glory hole" and the "galley" was the heritage of the soviet seaman. The soviet commissar of shipping decided that their seamen could not live under such conditions and had the ship renovated.

The interior of the crew's quarters is white enameled, two men for each cabin, clean linen for the beds every week, a writing desk for every cabin, inlaid linoleum on the floor, a large dining room nicely decorated, a washroom with hot and cold water and a library with books of every description.

**Fine Welcome Given.**

The crew, including officers, were entertained by the comrades of the Glasgow district of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

A deputation of locked-out coal miners from Lanerkshire escorted the crew to the mining districts to inspect the housing and other conditions which the British miners live under.

The soviet ship will load a few hundred tons of machinery then proceed to Liverpool, where she will complete her cargo and return to Leningrad.

# Building Trades Head for a Million Dollar Headquarters Building

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Proposal that a national headquarters building be erected in Washington by its affiliated national and international unions will be laid before the building trades departments of the American Federation of Labor at its forthcoming annual convention in Detroit.

Secretary Tracy of the department will advocate the purchase of a site and the construction of a building trades temple that will cost approximately $1,000,000, in beauty and enduring materials he would have it vie with the best architecture in the capital.

Not only is the departmental office located here, but the international headquarters of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the International Association of Sheet Metal Workers and the bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union are now in Washington. The electrical workers are in the Machinists' building, opposite the building owned by the A. F. of L.

Headquarters of the plumbers and steamfitters are in Chicago, in that city also are the head offices of the steam and operating engineers and the roofers. The plasterers' international has headquarters in Middletown, O., and the stone cutters in Indianapolis. The lathers are in Cleveland, the hod carriers and the granite cutters in Quincy, Mass., and the painters in LaFayette, Ind. The carpenters, who may reaffiliate with the department within a year or two, have a building in Indianapolis.

**Kharakhan Regrets Hems.**

Russian foreign minister, has ordered M. Kharakhan, Soviet minister to China, to return to Moscow for consultation, due to the serious situation that exists between China and Russia, according to a Central News Moscow dispatch.

# Chicago Federation Backs McVey for the State Legislature

A resolution was carried unanimously at the last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, calling on all organized labor to support David McVey, running on the progressive ticket for state representative from the twenty-third senatorial district.

The federation elected as delegates to the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention which will be held in Streator next week, Oscar F. Nelson, vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and member of Post Office Clerks No. 1; Arthur Olsen of the Painters' Union No. 194, and William Rossell, of Machinists' Union No. 461. Others on the ballot but not elected were: Daniel Cruse, of Carpenters' Union No. 1; George Koop, of Typographical Union No. 16, and John Werlick, of Metal Polishers' No. 6.

John Fitzpatrick of Horseshoers' Union No. 4 was nominated to succeed himself as president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Oscar Nelson was nominated for another term as vice-president; E. N. Nockels of the Electricians' Union was nominated again as secretary and Harry Scheck, of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 was renominated for reading clerk of the Chicago Federation.

# FARRINGTON AND JOHN L. LEWIS

The following article, was specially written for the DAILY WORKER by J. B. McLachlan, former president of the Nove Scotia miners who was forced out of office by John L. Lewis and his place filled by men who consented to carry out Lewis' wishes. While McLachlan was in jail as a result of the miners' strike Lewis was associating with the Canadian government officials and doing everything in his power to assist McLachlan's enemies.

* * *

By J. B. McLACHLAN.

GLACE BAY, Nove Scotia—Frank Farrington's last public official act as a double-dealing traitor to the working class could not have been more fitting had the gods themselves, after careful deliberation, pre-arranged it. Farrington was in Geneve, the mecca of labor fakers, for the purpose of furnishing a room in the labor annex of the league of nations in honor of Sam Gompers, when another traitor spills the beans and shows Farrington to be the hired tool of the Peabody Coal Company.

How faithfully Farrington must have served the Peabody Coal Company when they consider him worth $25,000 per year, and how constantly and persistently he must have betrayed the miners in order to command such a price from the people who live by robbing the miners of the wealth they produce!

When the curtain is raised on this latest bit of treachory to the working class the stage setting could not be better, the trinity revealed could not be blacker: Farrington unmasked, Gompere dead, and John L. Lewis, the arch-traitor of the bunch, playing the roll of the purtly guy.

There is no need for despair because of a few fakers, but there is great need that the rank and file learn that every official who talks to them about collaboration with the boss is a potential traiter. The selling out by Farrington is not a act that was done in an unguarded moment, but the direct result of years spent in the belief that the coal owner and the coal digger were natural partners.

Before this show is all over Farrington, if his boss will elbow him, may have something to say about this 100 per cent capitalist tool, John L. Lewis, and the leaders of The DAILY WORKER may have one more "revelation" of the selling out of the miners by Lewis.

It was Lewis who proposed to the coal operators that 200,000 coal miners be driven out of the incustry to starve as far as either he or they cared, and his act in turning up a confederate, who was becoming too dengerous to him, will hardly et this fete dete stamp him as the disinterested guardian of the coal miners of North America.

In 1922 Lewis, like the traitor he is, ran the knife in the back of the miners of Nove Scotia when a splendid victory was almost in their grasp. The miners of Nove Scotia had come out on strike against the use of the armed forces of the country being used to smash the then existing workers' striko. Every lost men in and about the coal mines came out. The company property could go to hell as far as the miners were concerned, and both the government and the operators were in the freme of mind to settle.

Only once in all the history of the labor movement in Canada did the governor-general interfere in a labor dispute, and it was in this miners' strike in 1922. He came to Nova Skotia and met the officers of the miners' union and agreed that the armed forces be all taken out of the strike field and that the miners start to go back into the mines when the troops leave the district.

It was exactly at this point that the minister of militia and a lawyer for the British Empire Steel Corporation got John L. Lewis to step into the struggle on behalf of the master class and depose the district officers and order all coal miners back to work on pain of having their charters taken awey and their solidly organized union smashed to fragments. His is a history of black treachery treason to the coal miners of North America.

Wherever men battled for bread this traitor tricked them and betrayed them. In West Virginia, where the miners took up a battle that thrilled the world, John L. Lewis was swearing out affidavits that he was not in that state at all. In Somerset coke fields, where 40,000 coal miners came out on strike, Lewis, at the dictates of his coal operator boss, refused the strikers membership in the union and left them in the lurch when he used

# GREEK REVOLT IS CRUSHED BY ATHENS TROOPS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATHENS, Sept. 12.—Fifty persons were killed and many wounded when thousands of shots were exchanged between members of the Athens garrison and the republican guard. The latter had been ordered disbanded by the new dictator, Condylis, and marched on the city in protest. Civilians joined with them in the battle against the loyal troops and the struggle raged for several hours, with war planes flying overhead and dropping bombs on the city.

**Number 1,000.**

The rebels numbered about 1,000. Superior forces finally overwhelmed them and their officers were arrested. The city is now under mertial law.

* * *

**Leaders Court-Martialed.**

ATHENS, Sept. 10.—Precautions have been taken to prevent a repetition of the mutiny among the republican guards and the Athens garrison has been heavily reinforced, the government announced today, after the brief but bitter fighting following a mutiny of republican guards against their disbandment.

**Court-Martial Leaders.**

Leaders of the mutiny are being court-martialed today.

The government states that despite warnings, the commandents of two battalions of republican guards marched their troops into Athens, making conflict inevitable. The arrest of M. Tsatkis, former meyor of Athens, has been ordered.

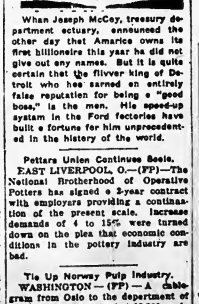
# OFFICIALS SAY VACIRCA TO BE DEPORTED SOON

NEW YORK, Sept. 12. — Assistant Commissioner of Immigration George Tolman has issued a statement to the press that Vincenzo Vacirca, editor of the Italian anti-fascist paper, Nuovo Mondo, is to be deported at once unless he leaves the country of his own accord.

Vacirca claims the ancient right of political refuge, once recognised by the United States, in the days before the House of Morgan and Premier Mussolini made their bargain.

Vacirca, in his own statement, says: "If I return to Italy my life will be in danger, and besides I was the first of the anti-fascists to be placed on the list of the interdicted. The Italian government has confiscated my property and has deprived me of my citizenship. I have been a long while

# DETROIT SLAVE DRIVER, HENRY FORD, BECOMES FIRST U. S. BILLIONAIRE



When Joseph McCoy, treasury department actuary, announced the other day that America owns its first billionaire this year he did not give out any names. But it is quite certain that the flivver king of Detroit who has earned an entirely false reputation for being a "good boss," is the man. His speed-up system in the Ford factories have built a fortune for him unprecedented in the history of the world.

**Petters Union Continues Sesis.**

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.—(FP)—The National Brotherhood of Operative Potters has signed a 3-year contract with employers providing a continuation of the present scale. Increase demands of 4 to 15% were turned down on the plea that economic conditions in the pottery industry are bad.

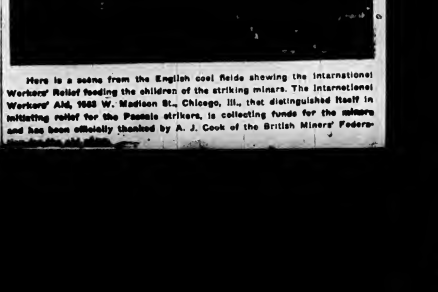
* * *

**Tie Up Norway Pulp Industry.**

WASHINGTON — (FP) — A cablegram from Oslo to the department of commerce announces that 12,700 workers in the Norwegian paper industry are on strike against a wage cut of 21% in piecework rates and 10% in

# ALL AID TO BRITISH MINERS!

## Open Air Food Kitchens for Miners' Families



Here is a scene from the English coal fields showing the International Workers' Relief feeding the children of the striking miners. The International Workers' Aid, 1008 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill., that distinguished itself in initiating relief for the Passaic strikers, is collecting funds for the miners and has been officially thanked by A. J. Cook of the British Miners' Federa-

# KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

| | |
|---|---|
| TO FIGHT | *For Militant Trade Unionism* |
| TO HELP | *Workers Win Their Strikes* |
| TO BUILD | *A Labor Party* |
| TO STRENGTHEN | *Labor Defense* |
| TO PROTECT | *The Foreign-Born Workers* |
| TO ORGANIZE | *The Unorganized* |
| TO ESTABLISH | *A Workers' and Farmers' Government* |
| TO ABOLISH | *Capitalism* |

*We will fight with and for* **THE DAILY WORKER**

# The Daily Worker Needs Your Help Now!

*"The Source of Working Class Literature"*

This is the home of The Daily Worker, made possible by the sacrifice and generosity of thousands of working men and women. For three years 1113 West Washington Blvd. has been the heart and the center of the revolutionary labor movement in America.

THE DAILY WORKER has for nearly three years carried on a militant struggle for the workers' interests.

It has been in the heart of every labor struggle, telling the facts about the struggle, meeting the lies of the enemies of labor, inspiring the workers with courage and enthusiasm to go forward to victory.

It is a big job to keep alive a daily paper fighting for the interests of the workers. But with the help of the conscious courageous workers who understand the class struggle and the need of a DAILY WORKER to speak for the workers, it has been done.

Thru months of storm and stress, thru ever recurring financial crises which threatened the life of OUR PAPER, the flag of a militant workers' daily has been kept flying.

***We have kept the Daily Worker alive.***

***We must "KEEP THE DAILY WORKER."***

## *Every Militant Worker Must Aid.*

Each year The DAILY WORKER has been compelled to come to those whose cause it serves for help.

It has drawn new strength to live and carry on its services to the workers' cause thru the contributions they have been been willing to make in order to keep their paper alive.

This year the crisis which The DAILY WORKER faces is deeper and the help must be greater. We have the accumulated financial burdens of nearly three years of struggle on our shoulders.

## *To Meet the Situation the Daily Worker Must Raise $50,000.*

Without that sum or near that sum the future outlook for your paper is dark. With that sum we can KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. We can clear up its financial obligations and place it on a sound basis for another year of service to the workers' cause.

**We are certain that those supporters of The DAILY WORKER who have kept it alive during the last two and a half years, together with the new friends it has now, will come to its aid again and help us to**

## Keep The DAILY WORKER.

## *The Forward Movement of Labor.*

The workers are developing a new fighting spirit. The period of easy submission to capitalist oppression and exploitation, to cutting wages, worsening working conditions, is over. The workers are again beginning to march.

This is shown in the hard-fought battle of the anthracite miners, the victorious struggle of the New York furriers, the splendid fight of the Passaic textile workers, the determined struggle of the New York garment workers.

The railroad workers are demanding higher wages. The coal miners are making a fight to cleanse their union of the agents of the bosses and preparing for a militant struggle.

The new mood of labor will create a greater field for The DAILY WORKER. It will be able to win a broader support and build a sounder foundation for itself.

We must KEEP THE DAILY WORKER so it can remain the militant voice of the workers, helping the workers in their strikes, fighting for left wing unionism, for the protection of the foreign-born, for labor defense, for a labor party, for the workers' and farmers' government and for the abolition of capitalism.

## *Help Must Come Quickly.*

The situation of The DAILY WORKER is critical. It must have help quickly. To meet its obligations and keep its flag flying it must raise $10,000 during the next ten days and the whole of the $50,000 fund in the next three months.

The $10,000 is needed at once to pay paper bills so that more paper can be secured, without which The DAILY WORKER cannot appear. It must pay the workers in its printing plant, there can be no DAILY WORKER without their services.

## *Buy "Keep the Daily Worker" Certificates.*

To raise the $10,000 immediately and $40,000 during the next three months we are issuing "Keep the Daily Worker" Certificates.

**Every supporter of The DAILY WORKER, every reader, every member of the Workers (Communist) Party must come to the aid of The DAILY WORKER immediately by buying as large a block as possible of the "Keep the Daily Worker" Certificates.**

**The certificates are issued in denominations of $10, $5, $3 and $1.**

## Send in Your Remittance for Certificates Today

**Visit your friends, shopmates, fellow union or fraternal organization members and get them to subscribe.**

Show the capitalists that the workers are ready to fight for their paper to help Keep It to Fight Capitalism.

*Use This Coupon Immediately and "Keep The DAILY WORKER."*

## The Daily Worker

WM. F. DUNNE,
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL,
Editors.

M. J. LOEB,
Business Manager.
C. E. RUTHENBERG,
General Secretary Workers (Communist) Party.

## 'KEEP THE DAILY WORKER'

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

I will help "Keep The DAILY WORKER." Enclosed $..... for which send me "Keep the Daily Worker" Certificates.

Name: .....

Street: .....

City: ..... State: .....

# Workers (Communist) Party

## The Election Campaign Is On!

## PLAN OPENING OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

### Engdahl at Engineers' Hall, Sept. 19

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Communists here are making big preparations for the opening of the congressional campaign in this section of the state with the meeting Sunday night, Sept. 19, 8 p. m., at Engineers' Hall, 36 W. Huron St., to be addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER.

Engdahl comes to Buffalo following his meeting at Rochester. He has not been in Buffalo since he spoke here during the presidential campaign in 1924. The meeting is securing wide publicity in the shops and an excellent outpouring of workers is expected.

• • •

Speaks in Chicago, Sept. 22.

The meeting to be addressed by Engdahl in Chicago, following his return from the east and before going to Wisconsin and Minnesota, will be held at Mirror Hall, N. Western Ave., and W. Division St. Engdahl is candidate for United States senator from Illinois. Congressional candidates put in the field by the Workers (Communists) Party in Chicago are Sam Hammersmark, 7th district; Mathilda Kulousek, 5th district, and Elizabeth Griffin, first district. An intensive campaign for signatures, to put these party candidates on the ballot, is now being carried on.

Engdahl's Campaign Tour.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Tonight, Sept. 13, at Iota Hall, Grant Hotel, Jefferson near Erie.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Tomorrow night, Sept. 14, N. S. Carnegie Music Hall, Ohio and Federal streets.

NEW HAVEN—Wednesday, Sept. 15

BOSTON—Thursday, Sept. 16.

WORCESTER—Friday, Sept. 17.

ROCHESTER—Saturday, Sept. 18.

BUFFALO—Sunday, Sept. 19, 8 p. m., Engineers' Hall, 36 W. Huron St.

CLEVELAND—Monday, Sept. 20.

DETROIT—Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 8 p. m., Finnish Labor Temple, 5569 14th street.

CHICAGO—Wednesday, Sept. 22, 8 p. m., Mirror Hall, N. Western Ave. and W. Division St.

MINNEAPOLIS—Friday, Sept. 24.

ST. PAUL—Saturday, Sept. 24.

ST. PAUL—Saturday, Sept. 25.

MILWAUKEE—Sunday, Sept. 26.

Arrangements are being made in Detroit to have Engdahl address a noonday meeting at Packard auto plant. Engdahl will also hold conferences of worker correspondents in the cities that he visits.

### COMPANY UNIONS

By ROBERT W. DUNN
With Conclusions by WM. Z. FOSTER

*The first booklet of its kind issued. A most valuable study of the growth of a new menace to American organized Labor by a keen student of the problem. A simple and most interesting booklet with the addition of conclusions drawn by the leader of the American Left Wing Movement.* $.25

### THE MOVEMENT FOR WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY

By TOM BELL.

*In this booklet, every phase of the problem is presented and facts are given on steps already taken. A timely and important publication.* $.15

## Boston Party Holds Membership Meeting Friday, Sept. 17th

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—There will be an important membership meeting for all members of the Workers (Communist) Party in Boston and neighboring cities. This meeting will be held on Friday, September 17, at 7:30 p. m., at 249 Friend street, near North Station. All party members will be expected to attend. Membership books will have to be shown at the door.

## Membership Meets in Jersey Towns

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The following party membership meetings will take place in New Jersey this and next week:

North Hudson—Tuesday, Sept. 14, 8 p. m., at 347 West St., Union City; Elizabeth: Wednesday, Sept. 15, 8 p. m., at 69 S. Park St.; Paterson: Thursday, Sept. 16, 8 p. m., at 59 Bridge St.

## CHICAGO PARTY STARTS DRIVE FOR SIGNATURES

### Intensive Campaign to Get on Ticket

An intensive campaign is being staged by the district organization of the Chicago Workers (Communist) Party to make certain of getting the party candidates on the ballot in the coming elections. The district organizer, Arne Swabeck, announces that the petitions have been issued a little late and that a well organized attempt to get signatures must be made if the party candidates are to go on the ticket.

Must Next Sunday.

To facilitate the getting of signatures and to get the party to move en masse for the securing of the necessary number of names, meetings are being called in the various congressional districts for Sunday morning, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock. The comrades will meet at that hour to report on the number of signatures secured and, if necessary to go out that very day and fill out the quota.

The Schedule.

The meetings are scheduled as follows:

In the 6th congressional district, where Mathilde Kulousek is the nominee for congress, the party members and sympathizers will meet at Freiheit Hall, 3209 W. Roosevelt Rd. Section 4 of the party is assigned to this district.

In the 7th congressional district, where Sam Hammersmark is the nominee, Sections 5 and 6 of the party are combining to secure the signatures and the members of these sections will meet at Folkets Hus, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

In the 1st congressional district, Comrade Elizabeth Griffin is the nominee and Sections 1 and 3 of the party are combining to put her on the ballot. Comrades of this section will meet at Community Center, 3201 S. Wabash Ave., to report on the signatures secured.

Senate Nominee.

Comrade J. Louis Engdahl is the nominee of the party for senator from Illinois. All sections of the Chicago party are combining to get signatures on his petition, there being no district requirements in this case. Each party therefore has two petitions to work on. One for his congressional district, the other for the state.

All these meetings will occur on the same morning, Sunday, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock. Pick the right hall and don't fail to appear.

*Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.*

## WORKERS' SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT OPENS SEMESTER

### Concert and Dance to Start Off Term

The scene is all set for the good old-fashioned get-together which the Chicago Workers' School students have planned as their celebration of the opening of the Fall 1926 term.

The time is Sunday, Sept. 19th, at 8 p. m.; the place is the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Admission price is 50c.

Good Concert.

It is planned to have a very good concert preceding the dance. In addition, there will be a special display of shop bulletins published by Workers Party units in all parts of the country. This will be a demonstrating of the close unity of theory and practice in Communist education.

After Permanent School.

The object of the school this year is to lay the basis for the development of a real permanent educational institution for the militant workers of Chicago. The students themselves have entered into this project with real spirit and enthusiasm and call upon all workers in the party and sympathetic to it to give them their cooperation.

The plans for the coming term have already been laid out. They include the following courses:

The Classes.

1. The History of the Three Workers' Internationals, teacher, Max Shachtman.

2. Trade Union Tactics and Strategy, teacher Arne Swabeck.

3. Elements of Communism, teacher Bittelman.

4. A. B. C. of the Class Struggle, teacher Simons.

5. Communist Party organization and Functioning, teacher Ahern.

6. A. B. C. of the Class Struggle, (class held on South Side), teacher Kaplan.

Classes in English for the foreign-born workers and also a class for Worker Correspondents are to be organized.

Don't forget—the first student's affair of the season, Sunday, September 19th at 8 p. m. at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., for a real good time in the informal comradely spirit that we all enjoy.

## Detroit Has District Picnic Sunday, Sept. 19

DETROIT, Sept. 12.—Detroit will close its picnic season with the District picnic, Sunday, Sept. 19th at the Finnish Camp grounds on Loon Lake. A fleet of several hundred automobiles will leave the district office, 1967 Grand River Ave., at 10 a. m. Sunday morning. Those without cars must leave their names at the district office not later than Saturday, Sept. 18.

Finnish Picnic grounds consist of 100 acres of land located on the east shore of Loan Lake with an additional 20-acre lake in the center of the grounds. A modern steam bath, owned and operated by the Finnish comrades is located on the edge of the lake. An up-to-date athletic field and a dance floor has been added to the grounds recently. Wholesome home made meals will be served at the grounds.

## Bertram Wolfe Speaks at Los Angeles Meet

The Co-operative Hall has been engaged for the night of Sept. 25th when Comrade Bertram Wolfe will give a lecture dealing with the present congressional campaign of the party.

Keep the date in mind. The price of admission is 25 cents. Co-operative Center Hall is at 2706 Brooklyn Ave.

## SANTA MONICA CHIEF ATTEMPTS TO PREVENT COMMUNIST ADDRESS BEFORE OPEN FORUM, BUT FAILS

By W. E. CARPENTER.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., Sept. 12.—The chief of police of Santa Monica, Cal., attempted to stop an address by a Workers Party member which was scheduled to be given before the Peoples' Forum, in the city park. He got the following letter from W. E. Carpenter, in charge of the meeting:

Capt. Clarence E. Webb, Chief of Police, Santa Monica, Calif.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your commands, given on your visit to my apartment, Aug. 31, I informed Mr. Schneiderman, that you forbid him to address "People's Forum," for the reasons, according to your statements:

First, That a committee, representing over thirty persons, gathered in the city park, at 7th and California Sts., informed you, that a sign printed with red paint, was posted there on the sign board for announcing meetings, said sign reading, "What the Communists Want, by a Communist."

Second, You thot it out of place, that red paint should be used, in printing the sign, therefore had removed the sign amid great cheers, and sign was then in your car.

Third, That Pasadena would not allow a Communist to speak, and Santa Monica must do the same.

Fourth, The committee was so wrought up that they had threatened rough treatment to the speaker, with injury to limb and danger to life, if stated speech were attempted. Therefore you forbid the speach to be made. This even after I had informed you that the "People's Forum" had invited the speaker to address them.

On Sunday, Aug. 5, date of meeting, about 75 elderly persons, including some capitalists, retired business men and representatives from your office left in the city park. The chairman inquired of me regarding the non-appearance of the speaker.

I explained regarding your visit, but was unable to explain what had happened to the committee, that had threatened mob rule with injury or possible loss of life as its aim, and have not even any account of arrest of such committee.

After being informed of your ukase, the meeting voted unanimously to have the speaker appear, and give the free speech address.

As I noticed a flying squadron of American Legion in the offing, I knew they would protect an American citizen in his right which includes free speech. So I notified Mr. Schneiderman, who addressed a meeting lasting two hours, and a very peaceable meeting it was.

As you stated you knew nothing about Communism, I can recommend very highly, a book I have just finished reading. It was written by two men, who have had the extreme honor of assisting in the administration of a Communist government, of over 150 millions of peoples, in a country covering one-sixth of the earth's surface, therefore knew of what they write.

Communism is fast gaining ground in the United States, and you will hear more of it in the future.

This book can be obtained at The Workers (Communist) Party, 322 W. 2nd St., Los Angeles, Cal. Its title is "The A. B. C. of Communism."

## Los Angeles Press Picnic Attracts Rebels for Oct. 12

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 12.—A great day for the gathering of rebels. Get this date and don't forget it: October the 10th, 1926—Place, "Rose Hill Park." Don't bring any lunch, there will be plenty of eats and all kinds of refreshments, good speaking, amusements and games.

All this at the International Press picnic.

All rebels are asked to arrange their outings for the above date no matter whether they live in New York or California. It is the International Press picnic.

## Youth Meeting Rebuilds League

GARY, Ind.—A fairly well attended International Youth Day meeting was held here on Friday, at the Workers' Hall. Speeches were given by the local Workers Party organizer, Comrade Borisoff, by Comrade Paul Bacha Hammond's leading pioneer, (many other Hammond Pioneers were present) and by a Young Workers League comrade from Chicago. In addition to the speaking there were recitations by Comrades Ropar and Conovic. Refreshments were served and a collection of $13 was made for the Young Worker and the Young Comrade.

Comrades of the formerly strong Young Workers League branch, which had existed in Gary when were present, were quite encouraged by the meeting and arranged to get together on the following Sunday to discuss plans for putting Gary back on the map of organized Young Workers League territory.

### Prohibition Advocate Dies.

WAUWATOSA, Wis., Sept. 12. — James Martin Skinner, for half a century a leader in the international prohibition movement, was dead at his home here today. For 25 years, he was secretary and assistant superintendent of the Washington Home for Inebriates. He was aged 75.

## ALL LABOR CAN HELP THE MINE STRIKERS WIN

### I. W. A. Points Way For Unorganized to Aid

The following message received by the International Workers' Aid of America from its sister organization in England is of the utmost importance and should be heeded by all workers. The message in substance reads:

Unless the millions of workers and friends of labor will come to the immediate assistance of the British miners' children, wholesale deaths by starvation will be unavoidable.

Government Starves Children.

School meals heretofore granted once a day to the miners' children have been withdrawn by the authorities, thus robbing the children of the last governmental support.

To counteract this abominable deed we are arranging to distribute 100,000 food packages in the mining districts every week. Each package costs 50 cents and will feed two children. How many friends and workers can you rally in support of preventing actual starvation?

Who Will Give?

The American I. W. A. is conducting a nation-wide campaign in cooperation with its English sister organization, and appeals to all workers and friends to give substantial aid by contributing from $1 to $10 a week.

The American Federation of Labor is supporting the British miners thru their affiliated unions. There are, however, some 20,000,000 workers outside of the American labor movement who also owe a duty to the miners' struggle in England.

These workers are called upon to forward their donations to the I. W. A. locals in the different cities or to the national office of the International Workers' Aid of America at 1553 West Madison street, Chicago, Illinois.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

must do is organize a labor party and depend on themselves.

• • •

THE Moros are almost certain to enjoy the "protection" of the United States for many years to come, thanks to the possibilities of raising rubber in their native land. They are supposed to be heathens and there are 400,000 of them in the Philippine Islands. The Moros seemed to be getting along tolerably well with the Christian Filipinos until our christian rubber hunters became interested in their salvation. Now our elastic missionaries intend to protect them from the christian Filipinos, for they should lose their immortal souls.

• • •

COLONEL HOUSE has again broke into print with the charge that the United States is to blame for France's financial predicament because the senate did not keep the obligations made by Woodrow Wilson in 1919. The blood-sucking capitalists of France and the United States are responsible for France's financial ills, as they, in conjunction with the financial pirates of other countries were responsible for the world war which murdered over 7,000,000 men and crippled three times that many. The dumb House has nothing to say about the 75,000 Americans who were killed in the war because of Wilson's desire to defend the interests of the House of Morgan.

• • •

PARLEY PARKER CHRISTIANSEN, who is about to open his batteries on political corruption, finds such issues as prohibition and the world court unworthy of his campaign oratory. His slogan will be "a return to honesty and economy in public life." This is a man's job, Parley is no Lilliputian physically, but he will have to do better than this unless he wants to create the impression that his third-party trip around the world reduced his thinking apparatus to impotancy.

• • •

THERE is only one character in human history who made a success as a personal savior, and he is a myth. Furthermore, he was crucified for his pains. In all probability this Jesus of Nazareth was a trade union agitator if he ever existed. Preaching purity to capitalist politicians is about as futile as advocating limitation of offspring in a rabbit burrow. It is very doubtful if anybody except the type that is stupid enough to join the ku klux klan will take such a program seriously. And purity sharks are under heavy suspicion today.

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## Wages of Mail Order House Youth Is "Dirty Shame," Says Manager

Dear Sir:

In regards to your pamphlet for the young workers—it is a wonderful thing and a great help to the workers of today. I am a department manager in a mail order house here in Chicago and have charge of 28 man under me and it is a dirty shame—tho low wages that are paid to the young workers and upon which they are forced to live. The labor men earn $23 per week and the girls earn $10 to $15 per week, while the young men earn $15 to $17 per week for their labor.

But it is not my fault on the wage question. I really feel sorry for them, most of them are married and their wives are also working in order to live. That is the reason why so much goods are stolen in our place on account of measly low wages. A great lawyer stated that low wages and unsanitary working conditions and unemployment are the cause of seven-eights of our crime and vice—divorces, murders and corruption in our country. The rich man is the fault on account of low wages and other conditions that he hands out.

Thera ought to be a law against such greed, as is shown by tha rich tha so-called Americans as they are ero. Something should be done for the working class fer a better living in this life. There was 7 or 8 managers who talked very well about the Young Workers League and we hope you people would spread more propaganda to tha workers. It is a great help and the best I ever come across in 38 years in the slava field. I hope you get to all the mail order houses and factories and department stores with your propaganda to the working class. It is slow, but the time will come. The people want a change nowadays from the old rutten political machine to something good for the workers.

I will close with the best of luck and success and keep up tha good work for the future generations and humanity.

Signed,

P. S. Some of our men are going to join the Young Workers League.

## A SHORT STORY RAH, RAH BOYS OF COLLEGE LIFE

(SECOND INSTALLMENT.)

BUT Mike didn't think of that. Mike had never really thought of the college as a place where one went to learn the sciences—or at least he hadn't thought of that for many, many years.

Heaven and the great vine-covered buildings held equal fascination and charm for him. They both seemed so far, so unreachable. The heavy gates of the college seemed to guard some precious supernatural life. The figures that sauntered back and forth thru the gates were like young gods. Those swagger he had tried to imitate as a youngster, whose dress he had copied in a cheap coarse way when adolescent. The sight of one of these creatures, new and young and fresh each year, like gods that never grow old, even now stirred him with speak less awe. Even the annual return of the old graduates, years adding to the gray on their temples, did not quite break the charm of everlasting youth, for gray as they may become they never seemed to get old, youth bloomed on their sheeks and sparkled in their eyes.

He always watched for the class of '81. That was the class he would have graduated from had he gotten past his fourth winter at school and had he been one of those born lucky enough to be entitled to such an honor.

• • •

There they came! He recognized the faces. He missed some of them and wondered where they were. Death in relation to these gods never occurred to him. His mother had washed the face of that fatal boy. Mike sighed. A youth in a mechanics' jumper turned to him.

"How long have you lived here, Dad?"

"All my life; was born here," Mike answered proudly.

"Then you must have known some of these boys in the old days, eh!"

Mike put back his narrow shoulders as far as his crooked back would let him and answered, pride in his eyes. "If I had gone to college I'd have been in the class of '81."

The young mechanic looked at the shrunken old figure, bloodless and gray besides him, and then at the young old faces that were passing in the special cars for the class of '81.

"Why didn't you go to college?"

Mike croaked a little laugh. "Me go to college? My father died when I was three and my ma took in washing for the college students until she died.' I come from the common people, what would I have done with college?" Then he added almost defiantly: "Used to shine their boots sometimes, tho!"

The promenade was over. The blue serge hacks were lost in the mass of traffic that followed, the blare of the brass bands was dying out in the distance.

Got to get to work," Mike mumbled and ambled off down the street to his dump cart and broom, groaning a little as his twisted bones moved.

A mother shooed her brood of undernourished, ill-clothed youngsters toward home. Probably she, too, washed for college boys and her little sons shined their shoes. Probably her little sons, too, dreamed of the inside of the college walls and the young gods that lived there most of the year, and probably those little bodies would one day be crippled with age and toil and drained of their youth blood and would drag after a street cleaner's cart.

(To be continued.)

## British Youth to Visit Soviet Union

LONDON, England — Among the many lessons which the Workers have learned from the general strike is the need for the organization of young workers.

The young worker must, like his elder brother, be made to realize his class position, and be made to take his stand in the ranks of the workers.

In an interview, E. Starkey Jackson, a member of the London Advisory Committee of the Labor League of Youth, told that a youth delegation is being sent to Soviet Russia to study the conditions of young workers in that country.

## Young Girls Hold Crowd in Open Air

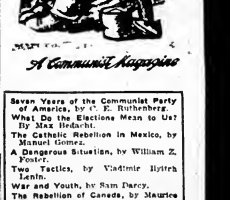
A steady crowd of 200 people gathered around tha speakers' stand at the open air meeting of Section Six of the Chicago League, held at Division and Washtenaw. A unique feature of the meeting was that all of the oratory was handed out by girl comrades, namely Minnie Lurie and Clara Shapiro. The crowd seamed to take kindly to what they were saying. Comrade Lurie's talk, especially, going across big.

A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.


## SEPTEMBER

New issue of the

## WORKERS MONTHLY



A Communist Magazine

Seven Years of the Communist Party of America, by C. E. Ruthenberg.
What Do the Elections Mean to Us? by Max Bedacht.
The Canadian Rebellion in Mexico, by Manuel Gomez.
A Dangerous Situation, by William Z. Foster.
Two Tactics, by Vladimir Ilytich Lenin.
War and Youth, by Sam Darcy.
The Rebellion of Canada, by Maurice Spector.
"Employe Education in Economics," by Will Herberg.
Michael Alexandrovitch Bakunin, by Karl Radek.
The Great People's Referendum, by Alexander Bittelman.
Reviews.

25 Cents a Copy.

$2.00 a year. $1.25 six months.

CLIP IT TODAY!

THE WORKERS MONTHLY
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Enclosed $ ..... for ..... mos. subscription.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....

# Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of the The DAILY WORKER.

# Early Struggles in Great Britain

By JOHN HAMILTON

In "The Cooperative Movement."

THE chief obstacles to the success of the co-operative movement were the hostility of shop-keepers and wholesalers, the lack of education, unbusiness-like methods, and the absence of legal protection. Fraud by officials and store-keepers was fairly common, altho the general honesty of those entrusted with responsible administrative positions in the workers' movements has been very marked considering the temptations of the average worker's life. Holyoake tells us that "some of the stores appear to have been troubled by the disappearance of cheese in larger proportion than the sales accounted for, and announcement was made of the formation of a mouse-trap committee.

The most serious difficulty was the law. Before 1852 the legal disabilities were: (a) every co-operative society was considered a partnership, and every member was responsible for the total liabilities of the society; (b) if it had more than 25 members it had no legal existence at all; hence (c) it had no means of defense against embezzlement or robbery, and no power to enforce rules. As the law stood, an action could not be taken at common law by a partner suing his co-partner for breach of agreement or fraud. The only proceedings that could be adopted was by filing a bill in equity against his partner in the court of chancery. This was an expensive business, the cost of filing the bill alone being 60£, hence the practical impossibility, to those days of scanty capital, of taking any proceedings against a fraudulent member. It was better to grin and bear losses than to risk all the savings disappearing in a chancery suit.

Luckily for the co-operative movement, an influential group of sympathizers—the Christian Socialists—placed their legal knowledge at its disposal. Help was also given and the cause championed in the house of commons by J. S. Mill (the economist), Thomas Hughes and Walter Morrison (which championship resulted later in the loss of their seats by the hostile votes of shop-keepers).

Eventually parliament granted legal recognition.

The Industrial and Provident Societies' Acts.

The industrial and provident societies act of 1852 gave to workers' cooperative societies legal sanction, protection against dishonest officials, and power to enforce rules. An act, however, of 1855 made expenditure on education out of society funds illegal. Originally the Rochdale Pioneers had devoted 2½ per cent of their net profits for educational purposes, and this prohibition gave a check to educational work. It was removed by 1862, which also limited the liability of members of a co-operative society to the amount of shares held. But the mischief had been done, and as regards education "societies got out of the way of thinking it an essential matter."

J. M. Ludlow (later chief registrar of industrial and provident societies) drafted the act of 1852. Assistance was also given by Vansittart Neale (in after years secretary of the Co-operative Union), who drafted model rules, acted as legal adviser, and wrote the first Handbook for Co-operators.

The public libraries acts were passed in 1850 and 1855; the newspaper duty was finally abolished in the latter year. These were important measures to men who realized the necessity of education in the co-operative movement—the type of men who had previously to pay 7d. for such newspapers as Feargus O'Connor's Northern Star.

Reform Movements.

Another significant event of this reform period was the founding of the Working Men's College, in London, in 1854, by Frederick Maurice. The animating motive of this experiment in adult education was to harmonize the radical antagonism between capital and labor. Maurice, in common with all the Christian socialists, made a general appeal on the broad basis of Christianity for a more endurable existence for the workers. "Social reform was the new line along which the ruling class was compelled to proceed if it would save itself from the consequences of rebellion."

In this atmosphere the movement made steady progress, altho in the most important seat of co-operation, Lancashire, the cotton famine of the sixties was a severe testing time. The storm was weathered successfully. Parliamentary returns of the movement were made by the registrar for the first time in 1862, and the following estimated figures give us an idea of the progress made in about twenty years:

Number of societies, 450.
Number of members, 90,000.
Share and loan capital, £450,000.
Annual sales, £2,250,000.
Profits, £166,000.

The Manchester Equitable Society started the Co-operator in 1860. After various vicissitudes, and the final merging into the Anti-Vaccinator, it went ont of existence in 1871. A deficit due by the editor to the printers was paid by the English Wholesale Society. The Scottish Co-operator published monthly at a half-penny, was launched in 1863, and ceased to exist in 1871.

These years also saw a revival of co-operative conferences, both in the north and south.

(To be Continued)

## Russian Co-Operatives Raise Relief Fund for British Mine Strikers

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (By Mail).—The co-operative section of the commtern strongly condemns the treachery of the International Co-operative Alliance which has rejected a proposal to organize an international campaign of assistance for the British miners and calls upon all members of the co-operatives and upon all co-operatives to institute collections, to contribute a part of the dividends to the strike funds and to organize associations for the purpose of making purchases in bulk for the miners.

The central union of Russian Cooperatives has sent a further sum of 30,000 rubles to the British miners. Together with the previously despatched sums, this makes a total of 116,000 rubles from the Russian cooperatives.

## Progress of the Central Co-operative Exchange in 1925

By GEORGE HALONEN.

This Year Book contains a good deal of figures and statistics about the Co-operative Central Exchange. The figures as such do not have any life, but when you discover the incessant care and self-sacrificing industry by which the result was obtained the dull story bestirs to live.

An increase of the sales from $612,214.64 to $835,532.37 did not speak by itself, and not only thru sound commercial practice, but thru hard work thruout the line. Many faint-hearted members had to be converted to understand co-operative centralization, many store managers had to be saved from the flattery and deception exercised by private salesmen, and we must admit that the number of loyal store managers has been increased and that they did the pioneering work among the masses with enthusiasm and sacrifice. If we could present figures to show how many times our co-operative store managers and clerks have been compelled to explain the elementary truth of centralized co-operation the figures would run high.

The work done thruout the line has brought results which show that the co-operative wholesale has come to stay and that its future is assured. To think, that in 1917 only 35 societies were affiliated with the exchange and the sales were only $35,572.62, while at the end of 1925 there were 96 societies affiliated, buying from us during the wholesale $835,532.37 worth of goods.

Co-operation Saves Expenses.

The average expenses of the co-operative stores affiliated with the Co-operative Central Exchange were 12.16 per cent of nat sales in 1925. The corresponding figure of the private stores is about 18 per cent. And the net profit of the co-operatives will benefit those to whom it justly belongs and not the private merchant.

The Co-operative Central Exchange itself tells the same story. Last year our gross profit for the jobbing and wholesale departments was 7.31 per cent, and the expenses were 6.26 per cent. The corresponding figures of privately owned wholesalers of the same size were 11.5 per cent and 11 per cent.

So it does not pay the gib-tongued salesman of private merchants to boast of their "cheaper" goods. According to these figures their quality, not their price, is cheaper.

Educational Activities.

But the commercial end is not the whole purpose of the local co-operatives or their centralized wholesale. Bearing this in mind, the Co-operative Central Exchange has been helping local societies to conduct educational work among the masses.

During last year the exchange issued 76,000 leaflets or seven different subjects. About 8,000 circulars, dealing with educational questions, were mailed to the educational committees. employes and boards of directors of the societies. Speakers and lecturers were furnished to about half a hundred localities. A mimeographed bulletin, "The Cyrenian Builder," was sent to the employes of the co-operatives. (At present the "Pyramid Builder" has been changed to a monthly co-operative magazine.)

The main task in the educational work has been to connect the isolated co-operatives with each other for common purposes, and to make the masses understand that the co-operative movement is a working class movement and thereby a part of the general labor movement.

The Future is Promising.

To judge from the results achieved during the last year, the future, indeed, is promising. About 20,000 members of the co-operative societies are becoming more and more convinced that the co-operative activity is not limited to their narrow localities. The commercial as well as the educational achievements are a proof that the masses of workers and farmers are working their way to a new and better future, determined that a new society must be built to replace the profit system.—The Northern States Co-op. League Year Book, 1926.

## SOVIET POSTERS ON DISPLAY IN DOWN TOWN BANK

An interesting display of Russian bank posters is to be seen at the State Bank of Chicago, Washington and La Salle streets. They are posters obviously intended to reach the peasants and are well drawn lithographs in three or four colors. The exhibition faces La Salle street and is attracting much attention from passers-by.

The captions are translated from the Russian which is inscribed on each poster. One reads, "Mustyk, show the savings book to her fellows and says to Sashka with a happy smile—now I can have my own way. I am as free as a bird in the sky."

Taxes on Time.

A peasant stands before a bank teller's window and says, "I'll solve the financial problem in a minute, I'll bring in money to the savings bank—and let the interest grow and I'll pay my taxes on time without any delay because I'll have ready money in the bank."

The object of the posters is plainly to arouse the interest of the peasants in the state banks for two purposes: to assist in the struggle


## THE AWAKENING OF CHINA

By Jas. H. Dolsen.

*An unusual book*

A record of China's past and present which has brought about the upheaval of over four hundred million people and the birth of a great Labor movement. With many maps, illustrations and original documents.

Novel Binding
$1.00 POSTPAID


in Russia, thus aiding in the circulation of money and the expansion of credit; and to educate the peasants to the necessity of dealing with modern financial institutions.

"How Convenient."

A third poster reads, "And how exceedingly convenient. Ivan sends money from Kazan to Moscow without any trouble," while a fourth, showing a peasant standing beside and attempting in vain to peer with in a huge safe, reads, "My neighbor will never know how much money I have in the bank—that is kept a secret"—a sort of first lesson in the

## POPULATION OF SOVIET UNION IS INCREASING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—The population of the Soviet Union now exceeds that of 1913 in the same territory, according to official figures of the state planning commission of the U.S.S.R. received by the Russian Information Bureau. The present population is estimated at 141,400,000. A year ago it was 138,781,000 and under the census of 1920 it was 131,000,000. Before the war it was 140,000,000.

The gain in population is attributed largely to the steady reduction of the death rate, particularly in regard to epidemic diseases. The death rate from typhoid is now a little over one-third the pre-war rate and from smallpox one-fourth.

Million in Industry.

Of the present population 72,410,000 persons are classed as gainfully employed. These include 58,646,000 persons engaged in agriculture and 7,000,000 employed in industries, transport and construction. The number of persons classed as living on independent incomes in the Soviet Union is estimated at 90,000. The number of unemployed in the settlements is 1,200,000. The total urban population is 24,760,400 and rural 117,049,600.

## DON'T LIKE THE COMMUNISTS BUT ADMIT PROGRESS

### Even Capitalists Tell of Workers' Advance

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12.—Fred J. Ramsey, president of the Cleveland Y. M. C. A., and D. D. Kimmel, president of the Midland Bank of this city, have just returned from separate trips to Soviet Russia. Altho unable to understand the dictatorship—and of course opposed to it—their flattering statements about what is being done in Soviet Russia.

"A mammoth program of education is under way. Universal education of children is being brought about and tens of thousands of adults are being taught," said Ramsey. "The Soviet hopes to increase literacy from 30 per cent of the population to 50 per cent within ten years.

"Women Equal in Industry.

"Women in industry are given equal rights and pay with men. An expectant mother is given two months' vacation with pay and free transportation to one of the many national rest camps. These are generally at a health resort in the country estate formerly belonging to some rich nobleman or bourgeoisie."

"Communist for Keeps."

Mrs. Ramsey, who flew to Moscow from Berlin, states that representatives of American, British and German concerns are even more enthusiastic over the future than the Russian leaders with whom I talked. That view is that Russia is Communist for keeps, but that its Communism will develop along lines with which the rest of the world will not continue to quarrel." Mr. Kimmel admits that conditions in Russia are greatly improved over 1920.

Mr. Ramsey favors recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States. "It can do no possible harm to America," he says.

## NEW PAPER IS OUT TO EDUCATE RUBBER SLAVES

### "Rubber Worker" Appears in Akron Mills

AKRON, O., Sept. 12.—With a streamer line that says "Rubber Workers Are Underpaid," a four-page paper has put in its appearance in the rubber plants of this rubber center of the world. It is called the "Rubber Worker." It is the vehicle of a group of rubber workers who want to see the industry organized.

Facts and Figures.

The main article gives facts and figures to prove that the workers in the Akron plants are very much underpaid and overworked and also gives an idea of what melons the owners of the industry cut each year.

There are news items of struggles being fought by workers elsewhere, notably in Passaic, where the situation prior to the strike that organized 15,000 workers was very similar to the unorganized condition of the main industry here.

Nucleus of Union.

A long editorial reviews the problems of the rubber worker and defends the means of creating a strong organization to put forth his collective demands. A nucleus of a rubber workers' union has been formed and recently staged a well-attended picnic at which one of the speakers was Albert F. Coyle, editor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

The paper doesn't overlook the importance of the Philippine situation as it affects the interests of the rubber industry, and on the whole promises to become a really representative organ in the battle of the rubber workers for organization and recognition.

## 20 Lynchings Reported This Year; More Than in 1925, Says N. A. A. C. P.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Lynchings for the first eight months of 1926 exceed the total for the entire year of 1925, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announces. There have been 20 lynchings up to September, 1926, while 18 were recorded for the whole of 1925. Two white men are among those lynched in 1926. Florida leads with this year with five lynchings, Mississippi following with four.

Responsibility for the increase in lynchings is placed squarely on the United States senate by the N. A. A. C. P. "While there was the hope and the threat that Dyer anti-lynching bill would be passed," says the organization, "lynchings sharply declined. Now that the senate, by its indifference and hostility to this legislation, has again indefinitely postponed any hope of enactment of a federal anti-lynching law, the lynchers have again become emboldened."

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us names and address.

The Farmers' Section will appear regularly in every Monday morning's issue of The DAILY WORKER. Watch for it.

## Political Program

1. Relief from the evils of the mortgage and tenantry evil thru the adoption of a land loan system which will secure the land, to the users.

2. The nationalization of the railroads, the most packing plants, grain elevator combines and the control and management of these marketing organizations by the organizations of working farmers in co-operation with the organizations of city industrial workers who are employed in these industries.

3. The control and operation of the farm credit system by the organizations of working farmers. In place of thru capitalist banking institutions which now use this farm credit system, for their enrichment.

4. Relief for the farmers from the excessive burden of taxation thru levying higher income taxes, and inheritance taxes on the swollen fortunes of the capitalist exploiters and high taxes on the profits of the railroads and great industrial combines.

5. Against the expenditures for a big army and navy, which serve no other purpose than to support the imperialist program of the dominant financial houses of Wall Street in other countries.

6. Fight against Wall Street "Dollar Diplomacy" and expenditure of the wealth produced by the farmers and industrial workers to support the capitalist exploiters in their effort to make profits out of the people of China, the South American countries, Cuba, the Philippines, Freedom for the Philippines. Self-determination for Porto Rico and Hawaii. Withdrawal of American soldiers and marines from the Central and South American countries. No intervention in China.

7. Against the Dawes plan, thru which the American banking house are securing a stranglehold on industries and paving the way for a new war.

8. Close co-operation with the farmers of other countries and particularly the farmers of Russia, who are so important a factor in the world market. The recognition and establishment of economic relations with the first workers' and farmers' government—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

9. The alliance of the working farmers and city industrial workers to establish a workers' and farmers' government of the United States. Only a united struggle of all working farmers, together with the city industrial workers, in support of this program will put an end to the farmers from the conditions under which they now suffer.

## 5,000 MONTANA FARMERS ENTER BIG WHEAT POOL

### With Canada and Dakota for Co-operative Sales

By M. HELENDER,
Worker Correspondent.

PLENTYWOOD, Mont., Sept. 12.—Sunday, September 5, the special committee appointed by the Council of Action of the Western Progressive Farmers of Montana gave their report of the investigation of the North Dakota wheat pool.

The members of the committee, Art Wenkel, secretary of the Council of Action of the wheat pool; Eng. Torstensen, treasurer of Sheriden county, and Chas. E. Taylor, senator of Montana, gave a very favorable report of the pool, and recommended that the Western Progressive Farmers, an organization of about 5,000 members, join.

Withdraw From Agency.

In their investigations in Minneapolis they heard criticism both favorable and unfavorable regarding the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association, but all seemed in favor of a pool of some sort or another.

The American Sales Agency, with whom the North Dakota association was once connected, objected to the way in which Mr. Duis, the manager of the North Dakota association, has had this pool withdraw from the sales agency, thus forming another co-operative, of a similar sort. Mr. Duis, in reply, stated that remaining in the sales agency would have meant absolute ruin for North Dakota.

Farmers Favor Pool.

The North Dakota farmers all seemed highly in favor of the pool, and even those who were holding their wheat for future peak prices, claimed that the pool was the thing. Mr. Taylor, in questioning one of these farmers about the pool, stated:

"We are on a committee representing a body of farmers' elevators, and our report may have some weight. Would you, after your experience with the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association, and in your position, advise those farmers to join the N. D. W. G. A.?" He was answered: "I surely would."

Canadians Advise It.

In Canada the wheat pool was highly in favor of the organization of a large similar institution in the States. The representative officers at Winnipeg recommend that the Montana growers join with the North Dakota pool, for, they said, since the latter has been set up Canadian farmers have been receiving good prices for their wheat.

Canada and the States are both in the same world market as far as wheat is concerned. It would not pay for the States to be unorganized with conditions as they are. The wheat growers of Montana would be wise in joining such an efficient organization as the North Dakota pool.

After a careful investigation, the committee found that the N.D.W.G.A. are loyal and consistent co-operators, that the association is well managed, that the association is well financed, that it has the apparatus to handle the wheat of this section, that it has a good sales agency in Minneapolis and Duluth, that it has run for four years and has a surplus of $250,000, that it has met its obligations and made its settlements promptly, that its membership is increasing and that it now has 18,000 members, that the old members are loyal, satisfied and are rejoining, that the chances for its future success seem to be very bright.

The committee believes that its members can make no mistake in joining the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association, and recommends to the Council of Action that that body so recommend to the members of the Progressive Farmers of Montana.

The report of the committee was favorably commented upon by the members who were at the mass meeting in Plentywood, and accepted in full.

The joining of the Montana Western Progressive Farmers into the pool will mean that over 3,000 farmers of the state will pool their wheat this year instead of sending it into the hands of private wheat speculators.

## FASCIST CREED SUMMARIZED IN SYMBOLS OF A ROSARY, A WINE GLASS AND CUTLASS ON BOOKLET

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—(FP)—More anti-fascist material for William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who has pledged his organization to help "drive fascism off the face of the earth," has been published in the capital. This is a series of extracts from a booklet entitled "The Vade-mecum of Perfect Fascist.." It appears in the current issue of the Advocate of Peace, organ of the American Peace Society which is subsidized by the Carnegie Endowment.

Ten Fascist Commandments.

"Written by a certain Signor Longanesi and dedicated to several prominent fascist leaders," says the article, "this little book consists of 10 axioms and 87 maxims. Memorise these axioms and maxims and act in accordance with their precepts and you will be welcomed in the fascist ranks.

At least so the author of the book assures us.

"The axioms and maxims are divided into three principal series: patriotism, morality and religion, and war.

God and Mussolini.

"Here are some of the striking maxims on patriotism:

16. Civilization is non-existent for you; Italianism is existent.

19. At the theater hiss whatever offends God, the family, the fatherland or the army.

30. If foreigners praise Goethe, you think of Dante.

69. In Italy you are allowed to say and do in other countries, but when abroad you must uphold and eulogize even its most notorious filthiness.

60. Failing all other arguments, say "Italy is such a poor country."

"Some of the precepts on morality and religione are:

Do What Love Making You Please.

Maxim 31. Love your father and mother. Do what love-making you please. Try to produce children with a woman of your own race.

70. The only morality is religious. You are a Catholic and don't forget it.

"One man, we are assured in Maxim 84 that—For the fascist the recent war was not the last but the first great war.

"Axiom 3 reads: Your bayonet and rifle are given you not to lie and rust, but with a view to the next war.

Your Bludgeon is Great Stuff.

"Maxim 76. Hide your hindmost when you go to the crannary or in a box. But believe me it's a great thing.

"At the very end of the book there is the admonition: You have a leader, Mussolini. There is only one Mussolini.

Rosary, Wine-Glass and Sword.

The magazine comments that "Here, indeed, is a religion where the same earmerks as wrapse Mohammedanism in its prime. One wonders if Signor Mussolini has read and approved this epitome of the rules of the religion of which he is the sole prophet. The fascist cecssorship has apparently read and approved of it, for the book is on sale in every part of Italy. Its bright cover, adorned—strangely enuf—with a rosary, a wine-glass and a cutlass, is very much in evidence in the windows and stalls of booksellers all over Mussolini's realm."

## SOVIET UNION BUYS THE BEST SHEEP AT SALE

### Credit Would Insure Still More Trade

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 12.—Michel S. Pereferkovitch, of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, sheep buying commissioner now here looking over the blooded stock at the ram show, addressed the chamber of commerce and the Rambouillet Association during a banquet given in honor of the foreign buyers.

Commissioner Pereferkovitch explained that his duty was to secure in America such stock as would improve the herds of the Russian peasants. He pointed out that it is part of the comprehensive plan of the Soviet government to build up the breeds of domestic animals in the Soviet Union to help the peasant peasants and thus eliminate any shortage of products.

Borrow to Give Credit.

J. W. Pincus of the American Russian Trading Corporation (Amtorg) offices in New York, accompanied the mission and also spoke on relations between the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the rest of the world. He gave as a reason for the great purchases of goods in Germany rather than in U. S. by the Soviet government trade monopoly that the German manufacturers were shrewd enough to see that they got this valuable trade, even tho they had to make some sacrifices to do so. "Germany," he said, "is borrowing money in Wall Street in order that they may underbid American manufacturers for the Russian market."

Western Banks to Act.

Pincus urged that western bankers devise some means for extending credit to the Soviet Union commission for the purchase of sheep. The chamber of commerce, it was announced after his speech, is seriously considering his suggestion.

Towards the end of the sale, during which prices were rather tight, the Soviet sheep buyers got in and purchased several pens of fine stock at prices considered reasonable by experts. One pen of extraordinary fine Rambouillet rams, was bought by the commission at the highest price paid in the sale, $95 an animal.

## League of Capitalist Nations Seats Germany; Discusses U. S. Secretly

GENEVA, Sept. 12.—Germany was yesterday unanimously elected a member of the league council and given a permanent seat on the league's council. German delegates are on the way to take seats. American tourists are being turned out of hotels to make room for the Germans.

Other developments of the day were the rumored note from Spain withdrawing from membership because of the denial of Tangier as a "mandate" for Spain, and the discussion of the U. S. reservations in the world court, which is clearly bound up with the league.

Survey Over U. S. Reservation.

The committee of fourteen, to which the world court conference referred the question of United States reservations, is holding secret sessions on the subject of the fifth U. S. reservation, which prohibits the court from entertaining without American consent, any requests for advisory opinions on questions in which the United States has or claims an interest.

In the league assembly, the Netherlands and Norway made some opposition, but were squelched by the big powers, over the question of permanent and non-permanent seats.

Maharajah Sips.

One other jarring note was sounded by the Maharajah of Kapurthala, one of the world's richest men, who seemed to forget for a moment that he wore British harness as the chief Indian delegate, when he said:

"Indians are awakening to the spirit of nationalism, and hope in the not far distant future to become a united nation like our sister dominions, Canada, Australia, and South Africa."

Kansas Deputy Killed.

SEDAN, Kans., Sept. 12.—A deputy sheriff was killed at Falls City, near Cedarvale, today by two bandits who earlier in the day had shot and wounded two persons at Waunita, Kan., where they had robbed two stores. The dead officer is Harold Casebolt of Sedan.


GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES CAL.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.00 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.00 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## Mussolini Believes in Preparedness

That Mussolini expects some good shooting this coming winter is indicated by his intention to introduce a new penal code which will hand a life sentence to anybody attempting to assassinate the king or premier. For a successful attempt we have an idea the patriot will be given a prize.

Having nothing else left to abolish, Benito is now furrowing his glorious brow over the prospect of getting rid of parliament, which has been deceased in substance for a long time. But Benito hates to see a stinking corpse lying around and he is preparing to call in his scavengers.

Taking all this in connection with the news that the pope has installed punch clocks in his big joss house, so that his attendants will not be tempted to spend too much time playing with their spaghetti—since the longer hours regulation went into force—and it can be plainly seen that life in Italy is exciting.

## Berger's Dyke Weakened

When Victor Berger allowed his bailiwick to be amalgamated with the LaFollette movement in 1924 he let the progressive water run into his socialist milk, which was watery enough as it was.

"This is the admission made in a front page editorial in Berger's own *Milwaukee Leader* of Sept. 10, in the following words:

"No matter what the socialist leaders may do or say—they never have been able to keep their voters and sympathizers from helping out our LaFollette friends in the primaries. Now less so than ever—since party lines have been weakened, and the fences separating them lowered thru Robert M. LaFollette running for office in the third pary ticket in 1924."

The cause of this confession is Governor Blaine's heavy vote in the socialist stronghold of Milwaukee despite Berger's public statement that Lenroot, Coolidge's leader in the world court fight was a better public servant than Blaine.

## Seven Months of Fighting

After seven months of battling against the brutal mill owners and the mill-controlled police, the 16,000 striking textile workers of Passaic and vicinity are still struggling bravely on against wage cuts, starvation wages, company unionism and for the right to have a real union of their own.

With the admittance of the strikers into the United Textile Workers of America, the mill bosses have been shown up for the hypocrites and liars they are. Before affiliation with the A. F. of L., the bosses assiduously tried to create the impression in the public mind that their refusal to deal with their striking workers was based solely upon the alleged Communist leadership of the strike. Their refusal now to deal with the A. F. of L. union which has taken over the strike, gives the lie to the mill barons and shows them up for the anti-labor and anti-union despots that they are.

So the struggle still goes on. For better conditions in the mills, for a living wage, for the workers' right to collective bargaining and a real union of their own. It is a struggle that must enlist the continued support of every worker. The Passaic strike is a battle against all bosses who exploit unorganized labor. It is a fight to protect the wage standards of organized labor.

Relief should be rushed at once to Passaic. The arrogant mill bosses must be made to understand that labor stands solidly behind the strikers and against the bosses' attempts to starve them back to work in surrender. Strike relief has so far defeated the bosses. Strike relief will win the struggle for the workers.

## How to Help the Miners' Relief

The need for furnishing relief to the British coal miners, their wives and children, to prevent their actual starvation and consequent surrender to the lords and earls who live in luxury from coal royalties, is a need that ought to be self-evident to every worker, that should and must be at the present, a first charge against his income.

While the organized labor movement has its channel thru which it can and must send every penny possible, the unorganized, which vastly outnumber the organized, and those generally who sympathize with the British miners but who have no particular organizational connection which can act for them, often think they have no opportunity to discharge their duty toward the aid of our British fellow workers.

We wish to point out that for all such workers and working-class sympathizers, there exists an organization exactly suited to their situation. The unorganized workers and sympathizers particularly, who wish to help the British miners, can do excellent work thru the International Workers' Aid, the national office of which is at 1553 West Madison street, Chicago.

This organization has been built up just to serve the workers in all such distressful periods. It was not formed just for the British strike, but maintains a permanent organization to assist in all similar emergencies, emergencies which are always arising and for which some hastily constructed organs of relief have to be set up by labor.

It does not mean to take the place of these temporary committees of relief, but to furnish an added support by its permanent organization, which is always ready to step into the field as it did to the best of its ability in the horrible holocaust in the Southern Illinois coal fields last year. Such an organization is most valuable, particularly in organizing the assistance among sympathetic elements and unorganized workers.

These elements have a duty to perform in the British strike situation. They can not only send their donations to the International Workers' Aid, but they can and should work with it as a part of it, collecting funds and sending the proceeds thru the I. W. A.—and as quickly as possible, in order that our British brothers in the coal fields, their heroic women and little children are not starved into surrender to their baronial exploiters.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

# WILL LABOR BREAK WITH SAM INSULL?

## Streator Convention to Test Officials

(Continued from page 1)

any demands made for improved conditions of the workers employed by his corporation, supplies thousands of dollars to run over Frank L. Smith for United States senator in the republican primaries. He also donates money to the democratic primaries to be on the safe side.

Other utility magnates donated money to the Smith campaign. Frank L. Smith is chairman of the Illinois commerce commission and the slush fund investigation brought out the additional fact that these utility corporations had applications pending before the commerce commission before it to transfer rates and other benefits sought for their corporations.

**Open Shop Crowe Machine.**

The Crowe-Barrett political machine, headed by State's Attorney Crowe, who has attempted to break strikes, who put trade unionists thru third degree methods and tried to smash the unions, supports Frank L. Smith, the Insull candidate. The Chicago Tribune selected Smith as its candidate. The Illinois labor officials gave him official endorsement and put it over in a number of unions.

Whether or not this is deliberate, the political alliance has become extended and made complete. From Samuel Insull of the utility corporation thru the Illinois corrupt capitalist politicians to these officials of the trade unions.

**Non-Partisan Sunk.**

This is the inevitable result of the so-called non-partisan policy, its consequence in all cases has become one of complete partisanship to the candidates selected by the money powers of the capitalist tickets. These candidates pledge loyalty to none but capitalism, they carry out their wishes and naturally in any situation of conflict between capital and labor, they take their place unreservedly on the side of capital against labor.

One striking example has already been furnished in this instance. In the case of Frank L. Smith and the fare war hearing of the Chicago Street Railway Lines before the Illinois Commerce Commission. The result of this hearing has been printed in an official statement issued by the Chicago Street Carmen's Union, from which we quote in part:

**Smith Plainly Anti-Union.**

"During the extended fare rate hearing affecting the surface railway lines of Chicago before the Illinois Commerce Commission in 1921 and 1922, a hearing was prompted solely by political motives costing many thousands of dollars of the tax payers' money, Frank L. Smith, as chairman of the commission, by his attitude assisted in every way the political representatives that were demanding a reduction of street car fares by reducing the wages of the employes, increasing their hours of labor and disrupting the conditions they had established thru their union after a struggle for many years.

"The whole burden of this demand for fare reduction was placed upon the employes and their families, and thruout it all the attitude of Frank L. Smith was against the employes and with the political forces that were using the situation to perpetuate themselves in power."

**Must Come Clean.**

After this slush fund exposure, will the officials of the Illinois trade union movement who are responsible for the political alliance with capital, have the courage to repudiate their enforced candidate, to repudiate their alliance and at least on this point square themselves with the labor movement? This should be the important question before the state federation of labor convention now in session at Streator, Illinois.

The welfare of the trade unions is involved in this question. Their future existence as independent organizations of the workers at liberty to conduct their rightful struggles for better conditions of their members is at stake. If the officials do not repudiate their alliance, further developments will compel the rank and file members to take action.

**For a United Labor Ticket.**

Undoubtedly this present situation offers a splendid opportunity to the labor movement to give an appropriate reply to the corrupt capitalist politics, exposed at the slush fund hearings. A further alliance with politicians of the old parties and with their supporters, the big corporations, will not only increase corruption, but prevent the trade unions in their efforts to gain better conditions for the workers; and if carried to its logical consequence, even lead to the break-up of the unions.

The proper reply has been given by the progressive trade unionists in their demand that a united labor ticket be put up against the candidates of the big corporations. That reply should be carried into action.

**Earthquake Recorded.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—An earthquake disturbance of four hours' duration was recorded on the seismograph of Fordham University today.

## The Fight for the British Miners

(Continued from page 1)

servative government in Great Britain directly supports the employers.

"The latest reports concerning the mobilization of the police to protect the strikebreakers give a special corroboration of this fact. Some British trade union leaders still do not or will not grasp this fact, but every honest proletarian knows perfectly well that the conservative government is determined to crush the miners at all costs.

**British Unions Themselves Laggard.**

"The situation of the miners, which would in any case be difficult enough, is worsened by the lack of sufficient material support from the international proletariat and also from the leaders of the trade unions in Great Britain itself. This fact leads directly to starvation and to inhuman sufferings for the miners and their families.

"I believe that an estimation of the whole situation shows that the miners are now, as before isolated in their struggle, despite the fact that the leaders of the British trade union movement declare that they are supporting them.

**"We Do Our Class Duty."**

"All these things together must cause serious concern as the outcome of the struggle, amongst those who feel themselves bound with fraternal bonds to the heroic struggle of the British miners. We, the representatives of the Soviet labor unions, as well as the whole working class of the Soviet Union, are doing everything possible to assist the British miners. Up to the present the coppers of the workers of the Soviet Union have been collected and have resulted in a sum of approximately five million roubles being handed over to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

"We do not consider that as anything very special, deserving praise, for that was our simple class duty to our comrades in their struggle. We shall continue to do our duty in this respect even more persistently and energetically than before despite the treachery of the British bourgeoisie which it pours over our honest and fraternal attempts to assist the British miners in their struggle.

**Must Have More Help.**

"We are of the opinion that our assistance alone is extremely little and cannot make victory safe for the miners, and for this reason we suggested the calling of the Anglo-Russian committee for the sole purpose of placing the support action upon a broader basis. We wished to discuss the question of strengthening all possible means, material and moral, in order to obtain support in Great Britain, the Soviet Union and also upon an international scale.

"Unfortunately as has already been reported in the press, it was not possible for us to discuss these questions at the Paris session of the Anglo-Russian committee, which took place about a month ago.

"We have discussed these questions now at the session of the Anglo-Russian committee which has just ended in Berlin, in all their depth, and the result of this session is not the immediate support of the British miners, then we hope that every worker will know that this was not our fault. The entire delegation has reported to the central council of the Soviet labor unions I can give the press no details concerning the session, to say with all clearness and wish to stress the point, that the contention that the Soviet labor unions wished to dictate to the British trade unions is a malicious calumny.

"The British bourgeois press is doing its utmost to spread this calumny and to break the fraternal bonds between the British workers and the workers of the Soviet Union. Those people in the camp of the reformists who are dissatisfied with the existing relations between the British and Russian trade union movements are doing the same.

**Went Unity.**

"We have often declared and declare again now that all that the Soviet labor unions want is to give fraternal assistance and thus insure a joint struggle against the offensive of capitalism. We are led by no other desire than to see the establishment of real unity inside the trade union movement of the world.

**Workers' Unity Must Not be Broken.**

"We consider it to be our proletarian duty to the workers of the Soviet Union and of the whole world to give our opinions of the leadership of the British general strike openly, but we are convinced that the tactics of the leaders can only be determined by the British working class and by no one else.

"For this reason it is a wicked calumny to speak of an interference on the part of the Soviet Labor Unions in the affairs of the British trades union movement. We are firmly convinced that this calumny is the class enemies and of the opponents of international trade union unity will not succeed in breaking the fraternal bonds which bind the British and Russian labor movements.

**Strike Stops Fines.**

ADAMS, Mass.—(FP)—Abolition of the fining system against which workers were rebelling has been decided on by the Berkshire Cotton Mfg. Co. for two weeks, during which union representatives will investigate fining in other mills. The workers are members of the Polish Weavers Union, affiliated with the independent American Federation of Textile Operatives.

## TO MAKE FIGHT FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI FREEDOM AT TANGIER MANDATE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—William G. Thompson, attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti, will appear before Judge Webster Thayer in superior court at Dedham, Massachusetts, Monday and ask favorable consideration for the contention that because of new evidence as the result of confessions implicating the actual slayers, the verdict of guilty pronounced upon them for the slaying that accompanied a payroll robbery in South Braintree, Mass., in 1922, be set aside.

In support of the confession made by Celestino Madeiro, himself convicted to death for another murder, the defense will present 61 affidavits that, it contends, removes the last vestige of doubt that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent. In return, the district attorney will present 27 affidavits. It is expected that the hearing will be bitterly contested by both sides.

# SPAIN OOZES HYPOCRISY IN LEAGUE NOTE

## Disgruntled at Denial of Tangier Mandate

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 12.—The official communication from Spain, notifying the league of nations of Spain's withdrawal from the league, was received by league officials yesterday. It is known that more than a permanent seat on the league council, Spain wanted a mandate for Tangier. The issue of the seat is played up, but Tangier is the basic reason.

The Spanish note abounds in polite phrases, complimenting the league on the seating of Germany—"which event Spain ardently hopes will be of great advantage to the league of nations." Also, Spain expresses the conviction that its withdrawal will not hurt the interests of the league, "whose prosperity is ardently desired by Spain." Additional diplomatic hypocrisy speaks of Spain's desire for peace, "which our country has hitherto so earnestly and effectively promoted."

The league hears that Turkey is to apply for membership in the league, not only upon the provision that it be given a seat in the council.

## "Liberated" Provinces of Alsace-Lorraine in Appeal Against France

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Alsace and Lorraine, the two provinces holding a population of 1,600,000 which cost 4,000,000 French lives to "liberate" from the rule of the German kaiser, are on the point of revolution against their "liberators." They want to have autonomy within the French government, but not the present complete dictatorship of the French.

To attain this, the people of the provinces are thinking of appealing to the league of nations to get its assistance in relieving in some degree the strangling grip of their "liberators." As a beginning, they appeal to America, the home of the hokum about the self-determination of peoples put out by Woodrow Wilson.

In the words of Eugene Ricklin, leader of the movement, they appeal "To the great people of America, for freedom from the terrorist and dictatorship rule of France."

The Alsatians and Lorrelnians complain about the complete control of the French officials in all affairs and branches of government. Also the forcible introduction of the French language in all administrative departments, the re-introduction of the ancient code of Napoleon, and a succession of abuses and tyrannies which they did not have to suffer under the rule of Germany before the war brot them "liberation."

## Baldwin Is Recalled to Face the Crisis

(Continued from page 1.)

calls for more action on the part of the British armed forces in China with broad inferences that England must declare open warfare on the Canton government.

This is the opinion stated by the Morning Post, which adds:

**Peking Government a Myth.**

"We trade to live, and by that necessity have established ourselves in various treaty ports of China. Hitherto we have concerned ourselves too much with the diplomatic fiction of the supposed government at Peking, but the time has arrived when we have got to face reality or perish."

The Post declares Britain made itself respected "by bold and intelligent use of power in China" and argues for a warlike policy.

*Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?*

(Continued from page 1)

colored; sometimes she wore a veil, and you kept tactfully out of the way, understanding that Tommy was "playing the woman game." Mrs. Tommy you saw pictured among "the distinguished hostesses of the week"; she went in for art, and there would be a soulful young man about the house. The servants understood the situation, and so did Eunice.

She was dark and slender, a quick and impatient little thing, with an abundance of what was currently known as "pep." She was in two of Bunny's classes, and discovering that he was a serious youngster, she worried him by saying sharp and cutting things, that he was never sure whether she meant or not; he dared not ask, because then she would tease him worse than ever. There were always half a dozen fellows following her about, so it was easy to keep out of the way.

But one Saturday afternoon Bunny won the 220-yard dash for the school team, and that made him a bit of a hero and boys and girls swarmed about him, cheering and patting him on the back. Then, after he had had his shower and was dressed, he went out in search of his car, and there was Eunice just getting into her roadster, and she said, "Let me take you." He answered, "I've got my own car here," and she exclaimed, "Why, you horrid rude thing: Get into this car at once sir!" So of course he did, a little rattled. When she said, "Are you afraid somebody will steal that cheap old car of yours?"—was it up to him to defend the newness and expensiveness of Dad's latest gift?

"Bunny," she said, "my mother and father are having a row at home, and it's horrid there."

"Well, what do you want to do?" said he, sympathetically.

"Let's go somewhere and have supper—away from everything. You come, and it'll be my party."

So they drove for an hour or so, and climbed by a winding road to the top of the hill, and there was a cafe, with a terrace looking out over a bay and a rocky shore-line, that would have been famous if it had been in Italy. They ate supper, and chatted about school affairs, and Eunice told him about her home-life, and how some woman had written her mother a letter revealing that her father had paid a lot of money to some other woman, and Mrs. Hoyt was furious, because why should men do things that made it necessary for them to pay money.

The sun set over the ocean, and the lights came out along the shore, and a big full moon behind the hills; and Eunice said, "Do you like me a little bit, Bunny?" He answered that of course he did, and she said, "But you don't show it ever." "Well," he explained, "I never know quite what to make of you, because you always kid me"; and to that she said, "I know, Bunny, I'm a horrid mean thing, but the truth is, I just do that to keep my courage up. I'm afraid of you, too, because you're serious, and I'm just a silly chatter-box, and I have to make a show." So then, of course, Bunny was able to enjoy the party.

They got into the car and drove again. The road ran through a tangle of sand-dunes, high up above the ocean. "Oh, this is lovely!" said Eunice, and when they came to a place where the ground was firm she ran the car off the pavement and parked it. "Let's go and watch the ocean," she said. "There's a rug in the back." So Bunny got the rug out, and they walked over the dunes, and sat on top of one, and listened to the waves below; and Eunice smoked a cigarette, and scolded Bunny because he was a horrid little Puritan that wouldn't keep her company. Presently a man came walking by, and glanced at them as he passed, and Eunice said, "Have you got a gun?" And when he said that he hadn't she remarked, "You're supposed to bring a gun nowadays when you go on a petting party." Bunny had not realized that this was exactly a petting party, but you can see that it would not have been polite of him to say so.

He listened while she told him about bandits who were making a business of holding up couples parked by the roadside; some were beasts to the girls, and what would Bunny do if one of them were suddenly to appear? Bunny said he didn't know, but of course he'd defend a woman the best he could. "But I don't want you to get shot," said Eunice. "We've a scandal always threatened in our family." So she said, "Let's get lost, Bunny;" and he gathered up the rug and they wandered over the dunes—a long way from the road and from everything; and in one of the hollows, a still nest where the sand was soft and warm, she told him to spread the rug again, and there they sat, hid from everything save the round yellow moon, which has looked down upon millions of millions of such scenes, and has never yet betrayed a confidence.

They sat close together, and Eunice rested her head against Bunny's shoulder and whispered, "Do you care for me a little bit?" He assured her that he did, but she said, no, he must think she was a horrid bold thing; and when he declared that he didn't, she said, "Then why don't you kiss me?" He began to kiss her, but she wasn't satisfied—he didn't mean it, she said; and suddenly she whispered, "Bunny, I don't believe you've ever really loved a girl before!"

He admitted that he had not. "I've always known you were a queer boy," she said. "What is the matter?" Bunny said he didn't quite know; he was trembling violently, because he had never had anything like this happen to him, and several different emotions clamored at the same time, and which one should he follow? "Let me teach you, Bunny," whispered the girl; and when he did not answer at once, she put her lips upon his, in a long kiss that made him dizzy. He murmured faintly that something might happen, she might get into trouble; but she told him not to worry about that, she knew about those things and had taken the needed precautions.

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

# CAL REAFFIRMS HIS 'HANDS OFF' MEXICO POLICY

**PAUL SMITH'S, NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—After a second conference with the ambassador to Mexico, President Coolidge announced that there would be no change in the administration's policy towards the southern republic.**

As previously suggested in The DAILY WORKER, the administration cleverly took advantage of the Mexican government's engagement with the catholic church in its fight against the latter to force concessions from Calles in the land and mineral laws.

**Could Get Better Results.**

Coolidge was of the opinion that he could secure more practical results from a non-interventionist policy for the American investors in Mexican developments than by acceding to the demand of the vatican for a punitive policy.

Calles in his message to congress was obviously indirectly appealing to Washington when he suggested that modification of the contested laws would be tried if the present statutes proved unworkable.

**Church Campaign Fails.**

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 12. The bottom has fallen completely out of the catholic church agitation since it became evident that even Ambassador Sheffield would fail to shake the "Hands off" policy of the Coolidge administration.

The Mexican national chamber of commerce attacked the policy of the Calles government and urged a protective tariff on importations, a reduction in wages and longer working hours for Mexican labor.

A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members at your union is a good way. Try it.

# COAL FAMINE IS PRESSING IN GREAT BRITAIN

## *Imported Coal Is Found Unsatisfactory*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 15. — The approach of cool weather is bringing a rising apprehension at the shortage of coal, and not a little of the protest is directed at the mine owners' association, which refuses to settle with the strikers on the basis of a national agreement.

Orders for British coal are pouring into the offices of coal merchants, and coal consumers declare they are entirely dissatisfied with the kind of coal imported from other countries.

"Everyone is heartily fed up with it," says one big coal merchant.

The owners, who have rejected the proposal of the government, that the owners participate in a three-cornered conference with the government and the strikers' representatives, think that the strikers are beaten to their knees and concessions to them are unnecessary.

The owners boast about the miners who have returned to work, yet their claim of 85,000 now working thruout the country is not enough to affect the issue, there being 1,000,000 on strike and standing firmly for the union in spite of the most bitter suffering. The government, which has been ready at all times to coerce the miners, now has the task of showing its attitude toward the mine owners who refused the proposal of the government made by Winston Churchill. It is expected that Premier Baldwin, called back from his vacation in France, will have the job of continuing the negotiations in the coal strike, as well as determining British policy in China, the ostensible reason for his return.

## President Green Agrees Workers Need Shorter Work-Day

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—(FP) — Further reduction of the standard working day in American industry was suggested by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his speech at the laying of the corner-stone of the new office-building of Carpenters' Local 132.

"Working men and women beings said must be given the same opportunities as other men to develop their spiritual, moral and mental faculties," he said.

"If we find it necessary to further reduce hours of labor then our labor movement will lead in seeking the further reduction of working hours."

# LABOR PARTY BIG ISSUE BEFORE CONNECTICUT STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION IN DANBURY

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 15.—The Connecticut Federation of Labor met here with a hundred and ten delegates present representing local trade unions and central bodies from all over the state. The big issue arousing a lengthy discussion in the convention was the question of independent political action and the formation of a Labor Party.

The Labor Party question was brought before the convention by the local Painters' Union on the basis of the resolution of the national convention of painters last year which committed that organization to the formation of a Labor Party. The motion for the formation of a Labor Party in Connecticut was defeated by a vote of 23 in favor and 88 against.

**Support Growing.**

The fight for the Labor Party was led by Morris Rohlasky of the New Haven Painters' Local and supported by George Moffit of Stamford and John Vanlelty of New Britain.

President O'Meera of the federation declared that he would fight "to the last drop" against the Labor Party because he said the Communists would be the leaders in the Labor Party if it were formed.

The 23 votes cast in favor of the formation of the Labor Party is a sign of the growth of the movement in the state of Connecticut and an indication that in the future conventions an even stronger support will be found for independent political action by labor.

# BANKERS FIGHT FOR CONTROL OF SURFACE LINES

## Two Groups in Battle Before City Council

Lisman and Company, a New York concern, acting for a syndicate of New York, Chicago, and other bankers, has offered the Chicago city council transportation committee to take over the street railway system when the present franchise expires and to work for the consolidation of the existing elevated, bus and street car lines and to establish bus lines where needed.

This concern, acting on behalf of a syndicate of bankers, points out that it has the necessary cash to redmance the roads and to operate and maintain them provided the city grants them a 20-year franchise.

Competition between two groups of bankers is on now before the city council. One group is composed of a number of Chicago and New York bankers that now control the lines and the other group is a syndicate of New York and Chicago bankers seeking to gain control of the roads.

Neither of the two groups state in their proposals whether there will be a return to the former 5-cent fare or whether the fare will be increased.

# PRIMO DE RIVERA SENDS NEW ENVOY OF MILITARY DICTATORSHIP TO U. S.

Alexander Padilla, Spain's ambassador to Portugal, will arrive soon in the United States to become the ambassador of the fascist government of a land ruled by a military junta in the interests of Spanish capitalists and landowners.

# PRIMARY SEASON CLOSES; PREPARE FOR ELECTIONS

## Coolidge Cohorts Fear More Defeats

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The 1926 primary season, which has been marked by more political upsets than any in recent years, came to an official close with balloting in a dozen states.

**Hot Fight in Maryland.**

In Maryland Senator O. E. Weller, republican, who came into the senate on the crest of the Harding landslide in 1920, is opposed for renomination by Representative John Philip Hill, the acknowledged wet leader of the house. Hill is anti-world court. There has been a slam-bang campaign which will leave scars in the republican organization in Maryland, irrespective of the outcome. Observers believe the contest will be close, with Hill leading.

**Klan Backs Means.**

In Colorado Senator Rice W. Means, republican, is opposed by two candidates, Charles W. Waterman and George A. Luxford. The klan has entered heavily into this fight and is seeking the control of the state machinery. Means is supported by the klan.

In Louisiana Senator Edward S. Broussard, democrat, a wet, is opposed for renomination by Ex-Governor Jared Y. Sanders, who favors a referendum on the liquor question. Broussard is favored to win.

**Withdraw Cole' Man.**

In President Coolidge's home state of Vermont, Senator Porter H. Dale, republican, is unopposed for renomination since the withdrawal of Ex-Governor Stickney, law partner of Attorney General Sargent. Stickney entered the race ostensibly as an administration candidate against Dale, who refused to follow the White House leadership.

**To "Count In" Butler.**

In Massachusetts the president's campaign manager, Senator Wm. M. Butler, is expected to be renominated. He is opposed by Washington Cook, a wet. It is expected that Cook will be smothered when votes are counted. Ex-Senator David I. Walsh is unopposed for the democratic nomination.

In Washington state Senator Wesley L. Jones, dry and protectionist, has three opponents for the nomination. The division in the opposition is expected to allow Jones to ride in.

**Start Election Campaign.**

With the end of the primary season the candidates will start their seven-week race towards elections in November.

**Jonas Ahead in Washington.**

SEATTLE, Sept. 15.—Senator Wesley L. Jones was leading his opponent, Frank E. Hammond, by four to one for the republican nomination for United States senator with practically all the precincts in the state heard from early today.

# EIGHT WORKERS TRAPPED UNDER MISSOURI RIVER

## Blast Cuts Off Tube Drillers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 15.—Eight men were trapped in a tunnel under the Missouri river here today, when an explosion occurred where workmen were constructing a water main between Clay county and Jackson county. All air passages were cut off.

**In Center of River.**

The men were working in two crews, driving the shaft from either side of the river, and the cave-in occurred behind the crew in the north side of the tunnel, imprisoning them between the ground which had not been dug, in approximately the center of the river, and the mass of earth that fell.

Chief Engineer Charles S. Foreman the barrier, 2100 feet in the shaft, before he was blocked.

**Little Hope.**

The cave-in virtually sealed the portion of the tunnel into an airtight pocket in which the men are imprisoned. Officials of the Smith Brothers, Inc., who were in charge of the construction, expressed doubt that their air supply would last eight men more than a few hours.

Altho there is a strong possibility that the men are all dead, according to workers, other killed in the explosion, which was so powerful that it knocked workmen on the surface from their feet, or smothered.

# GREEN WINNER FOR GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 15 — Fred W. Green, mayor of Ionia, winner of the republican nomination for governor in yesterday's primary election, continued today to pile up his lead over Gov. Alex J. Groesbeck, fourth-term aspirant. Lieut.-Gov. George W. Welsh was battling with Luren D. Dickenson for second place on the ticket.

A total of 2,196 precincts out of 2,935 for governor gives: Green, 298,755; Groesbeck, 171,310.

* * *

**Waterman Leading in Colorado.**

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 15.—R. W. Means, republican, junior United States senator from Colorado, was running second today to Charles W. Waterman, on incomplete returns from yesterday's state primary. 502 precincts out of 1,501, giving Waterman 19,805, Means 10,586 and George A. Luxford, 5,123.

In the republican gubernatorial race, Oliver H. Shoup was leading John F. Vivian, backed by Senator Lawrence C. Phipps by 7,000 votes, the count being Shoup 19,874; Vivian 12,836.

* * *

**Senator Broussard Re-nominated.**

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15. — Renomination of Senator Edwin S. Bronssard, democrat, appeared probable on the basis of returns from all sections of the state today.

With the city count complete and 831 out of 1,084 precincts in the Parish reported, Senator Broussard was leading his opponent, J. Y. Sanders, by a majority of 4,307 votes.

# Ask New York Labor Join Injunction Fight

(Continued from page 1.)

of the city water department immediately went into the north tunnel with a crew of men, and penetrated to the another glittering, but false hope dangled in front of the manufacturers by their leaders to get a settlement on their own terms. They will feed them this hope for some time to come, but the manufacturers who believe the strike will be broken this way will soon find their mistake. Nothing will break the determination of the workers to obtain livable conditions. Mr. Finder and their other leaders will never see the day when workers will return on their indecent terms.

"Injunctions do not make cloaks. Sooner or later the manufacturers will have to come to terms with the union. Every effort they make to delay the final settlement will redound to their own disadvantage. They can get the workers back into their shops not thru the intervention of the governor nor thru an injunction, but only by conceding to the workers their just demands."

Replying to full-page advertisements appearing yesterday in the Yiddish press, inserted by the industrial Council, which declared that the points contained in them, urging the workers to return to the shops, did not coincide with Finder's recent statements that, as far as he was concerned, the strike was broken and over.

Magistrate Rosenbluth, sitting yesterday in Jefferson Merkat court, freed 490 cloak pickets arrested yesterday for violating the injunction, the the papers had not yet been served on strike leaders. The magistrate warned the police and counsel for the manufacturers that arrests for violation of the order can be made only after pickets had been served individually, on the golden theorem in injunction papers.

# Labor Must Expose the Capitalist Government As Murderer of Workers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TWO former agents of the department of justice have admitted, in affidavits read at the reopening of hearings demanding a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, that our two comrades were deliberately "framed" by the powerful United States government that wanted to get rid of them.

This is what The DAILY WORKER has always charged. Without proving The DAILY WORKER has thundered that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent of the murder, committed in the South Braintree, Mass., payroll robbery, April 15, 1920, more than six years ago. The actual murderers have been revealed as members of the Morelli gang of Providence, R. I., thru the admissions of one of the gangsters, Celestino Madeiros, now facing a death sentence for another crime.

* * *

The two ex-agents of the department of justice, Lawrence Letherman and Fred J. Weyland, now confess that Sacco and Vanzetti were being railroaded to the electric chair as "one way of disposing of them." The frame-up job was merely part of the blasting drive of President Woodrow Wilson's Attorney General, A. Mitchell Palmer, "WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON, TO WHICH FULL REPORTS WERE MADE."

In Letherman's own words:

"It was the opinion of the department of justice agents here (Boston) that a conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti for murder would be one way of disposing of them."

* * *

Let those words scar themselves into the minds of every worker in America. They reveal, better than many volumes, the real nature of the employing class, tyranny that has reared a government in Washington to keep labor in slavery.

In attacking the spokesmen of labor the government has two alternatives. It can either bring them to trial for the principles that they espouse or it can frame them up on some fraudulent criminal charge.

The government fears the former. It results in a court clash over vital principles as in the Michigan cases growing out of the raids on the Communist Party convention at Bridgeman. Communist principles gain a hearing before broad masses of workers. Then no death penalty has as yet been fixed for those espousing the cause of the social revolution in this country.

The government, therefore, prefers the frame-up, in the case of Mooney and Billings, in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, and in many other similar cases that dot the pages of American labor history. The tactics of the Pinkerton and Burns Detective Agencies, become the tactics of the United States government. Attorney William J. Burns did not get into the department of justice until the democrat, Palmer, had been succeeded by the notorious Harry M. Daugherty, now on trial for collecting graft totalling $441,000 out of a deal to return alien property in his custody valued at $7,000,000 to its German owners.

Murder is the popular frame-up charge. It is legalized lynching. Thus Joe Hill was put to death by the government in Utah. It was a lynching bee as much as the murder of Frank Little, slain by a mob during the war. Only the voice of labor has so far halted the legal lynching of Mooney and Billings, Sacco and Vanzetti. The attacks on Sacco and Vanzetti was cold-blooded and deliberate. The ex-agent, Letherman, in the employ of the detective service of the government for 29 years, mainly in the post office department, further stated:

"It . . . was the general opinion of such of the agents as had actual knowledge of the Sacco-Vanzetti case that Sacco and Vanzetti . . . were not highway robbers and had nothing to do with the South Braintree job."

* * *

The Wilson-Palmer department of justice had 12 men on the johbing of Sacco and Vanzetti, carefully preparing the frame-up in order to make it airtight. Some of these were undercover. One was "planted," in a cell beside Sacco in the hope of entrapping him into confessions. Others served on Sacco-Vanzetti committees, one as a collector. An effort was made to place another in the home of Mrs. Sacco. So carefully and deliberately does the government plot its attack on the advance section of the working class.

* * *

The Wilson-Palmer democratic administration has succeeded by the Harding-Daugherty republican regime that in turn gave way to Coolidge-Sargent rule, also republican, in the department of justice. The last, however, is just as guilty as the other two. The frame-up is not characteristic of any single administration. It is an established weapon of the capitalist tyranny.

Attorney William G. Thompson, for Sacco and Vanzetti, charges that he wrote to Attorney-General Sargent demanding that the records of the Boston office be opened as a matter of justice where two human lives are at stake. Yet Thompson declares that not only has the attorney-general failed to answer his letter, but that inspector Dowd, in charge in Boston now, has refused help, giving as the reason unwillingness to exceed his instructions. Murderers were never more cold blooded.

* * *

Thus Cal Coolidge, president of the United States, stands revealed as one of the executioners seeking to send Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair, instrument of the capitalist assassins in Massachusetts. Coolidge, thru his close contact with the department of justice, dominated by his own appointee Sargent, and errand boy as he is of the textile and shoe barons of New England, must have known the facts about the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti. He must have known the truth when he was visited by William Green, president, and the rest of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor, at his summer retreat in New York's northern woods. All the greater the crime of Green, Woll, Ryan, Duncan and the rest who shook hands with a would-be murderer of courageous workers.

* * *

With the fake charges against Sacco and Vanzetti thus blasted, it is well to study their actual crime against American ruling class. They still sit in the Massachusetts death house actually because they took up the cause of a fellow worker, Andrea Salsedo, victim of deportation and held by the department of justice on an upper floor on one of those high skyscrapers that canyon Park Row, in New York City. Salsedo was held incommunicado months. Efforts to secure his release were futile. One day in early 1920 his body came hurtling thru space, from the open window of the department of justice offices. It was crushed lifeless against the pavement in the street below. The inference is that the department of justice agents, failing to get Salsedo to confess to any of the numerous blasts that were taking place at this time, like the Wall Street explosion and the Chicago post office disaster, had thrown him from the window knowing that certain death waited below to silence Salsedo forever.

It is charged that this is the method used to "dispose of" Salsedo in New York City, just as the electric chair was to be used "to dispose of" Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts.

* * *

The workers must now put the United States government on trial. Sacco and Vanzetti have not been murdered. But Salsedo was slain in cold blood. The murderers can be found. The whole American working class must be aroused in this new effort.

A new phase of the Sacco-Vanzetti case opens. Labor has been too much on the defensive, struggling valiantly, to be sure, to save the lives of our two comrades in prison. Labor must now embark upon an offensive challenging the would-be murderer in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the actual murderer in the Salsedo case, —challenging the United States capitalist government itself.

# Two Children Die in Farm House Fire

FRIENDSHIP, Wis., Sept. 15—Two children were burned to death and their father was fatally injured in an effort to save them Sunday when fire destroyed the farm home of Jake Hoffmaster in the town of Big Flats, northeast of Friendship.

Mrs. Hoffmaster leaped from an upstairs window to escape the fire, which started while the family was asleep, and sustained injuries that may prove fatal.

**Crossing Death in Illinois.**

ROCHELLE, Ill., Sept. 15—Charles E. Nixon, 48, of Clinton, Ia., died in a hospital here today of injuries suffered late last night when his automobile was struck by a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy express train at a grade crossing near here.

# PITTSBURGH HAS ROUSING CAMPAIGN MEET

## Workers Party Wins in Free Speech Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 15.—With the local police department well represented and to the strains of the "International," the Workers (Communist) Party opened its congressional campaign here before an enthusiastic throng in Carnegie Music Hall, from which the party was herred by the police on last May Day.

Abram Jakira, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party, in opening the meeting as chairman pointed out that the meeting had a double purpose. To celebrate the free speech fight won by the party and to inaugurate the party's 1926 parliamentary struggle in the Pittsburgh district.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, aroused great enthusiasm from the fight to free Sacco and Vanzetti by pointing out the revelations brought to light in the confessions of two ex-department of justice agents in the court hearing at Dedham, Mass., Monday. He said these revelations admitting the government's frame-up against Sacco and Vanzetti to explain the real nature of the American capitalist government.

Mrs. Parthenia Hillis, the party's candidate for lieutenant governor, won great applause by her excellent statement of the part that the worker is taking in the American class struggle, her declaration that the Negro was in a class fight and not a race fight for his race was enthusiastically applauded. She eloquently exposed the republican party as the enemy of the Negro workers.

**Organize Young Workers.**

George Papcun, of the Young Workers (Communist) League, urged the organization of the young workers in the steel mills, the mining and electrical industries. "A special musical program was furnished by the Kendra brothers.

This was the first of a series of four campaign meetings. The next meeting will be held Sept. 28, addressed by William W. Weinstone of New York City.

# AIMEE'S ALIBI FALLS DOWN ON MISS X DOUBL

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 15.—A little black book and the notes in it have undone a perfectly good alibi for Aimee Semple McPherson, the woman evangelist who disappeared at Ocean Grove beach and appeared some weeks later in the desert at the Mexican border in Arizona with suspicions that she had been kidnapped and held for ransom.

The little black book was the property of one Mrs. Lorraine Wiseman who was arrested recently on bad writing checks. The police discovered notes in the book showing that she had had some business dealings with Aimee.

**Good Alibi, But—**

It developed that Mrs. Wiseman was the woman who made an affidavit that she was the woman other women had identified as Aimee McPherson, who was charged with spending ten days in a love nest with her radio operator, Kenneth G. Ormiston, at Carmel-by-the-Sea during the time she was supposed to have been "kidnapped."

Mrs. Wiseman had sought to clear both Aimee and herself by saying that a certain "Miss X." Mrs. Wiseman's twin sister, Mrs. Viria McDonald Kimball of Oakland, California, objected to being put in this light, Mrs. Wiseman confessed.

The confession specifies in great detail how the alibi for Aimee was worked out with Aimee's assistance and a payment of $5,000 of Mrs. Wiseman would go thru with it. She told how she got a certain Miss Rachel Wells to appear at Salinas, Cal., and make an affidavit supporting her—Miss Wells claiming to be the mysterious "Miss X."

**Coached to Get $5,000.**

A man named Martin, supposed to be a Chicago lawyer, who had said in an affidavit from Ormiston in which "Miss X" was named as being in companion, and Aimee was cleared, is now said by Mrs. Wiseman to have trained her in her story to put the alibi across.

In addition, Mrs. Wiseman says, Mrs. Maud Atherton coached me on points which were vital to the story. Her attorney, Mr. Woolley, took me to a handwriting expert. I was instructed to try to copy the words and signature of grocery lists found in Carmel. Those were the words found by reporters in my black book."

When the views of Mrs. Wiseman's confession reached Aimee McPherson the evangelist issued a flat denial and shut herself up with her attorneys.

**St. Louis Glovers Organize.**

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—St. Louis glove workers have organized and unionized St. Louis glovers are now in the market.

# Menace of Illinois Flood Causes Alarm

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Sept. 15. — Levees are being reinforced, and bridges, roads and sewers protected as well as possible, as authorities today are completing preparations for a threatened flood. Many streets already have been flooded by backwater, and several sewer mains have broken. Flooding several additional streets. The east end of town and the levees district are being deserted in the face of the threatened peril.

The Illinois river is rising and the bridge here has been closed to traffic. The levee at Naples, it is reported, is safe from a break.

**We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.**


The New Magazine
Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

Issue of Saturday, September 18:

HENRI BARBUSSE

the great French novelist, author of the famous work "Under Fire," writes the second of an unusual series of articles on the Balkans. His recent trip to investigate the extent of White Terror caused a violent attack on his person and centered world attention on conditions existing in "The Hell of Europe."

"The Young Proletaire," a fairy tale by Michael Gold
With illustration by Fred Ellis

"Ethyl Is Back!" by N. Sparks

"What and How to Read," by V. F. Calverton

"Jennie," a story by Rose Pastor Stokes
Illustrations by the author

"The Theatre Season in Moscow," by Ruth A. Kennell
With photographs

"History of the Catholic Church in Mexico," concluding article by Manuel Gomez

"American Capital Conquering Poland," by B. K. Gebert

"A Week in Cartoons," by Hay Bales

Cartoons by Vose, A. Jerger and others

COMING—SEPTEMBER 25:

First installment of
"The Life of Karl Marx," by Paul Lafargue

Watch for Next Week's Announcements of

THE SUNDAY WORKER

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 208. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

ILLINOIS labor leaders, the bona fide variety so-called, desire to remain neutral in the contest for United States senator between George E. Brennan, democrat, and Frank L. Smith, republican. So far serious consideration has not been given in news of the Streator convention, to the candidacy of Farley Parker Christensen, who is running against both, but on no tangible platform except a vague back-to-Jesus one. If Farley desires any friendly co-operation from the christian labor leaders who dominate the A. F. of L. around here he will have to orientate towards Samuel Insull and keep away from Mount Calvary.

• • •

SINCE Frank Farrington accepted the $25,000 yearly retainer from the Peabody Coal Company there is a saying around here that a politician whose neck is not built to wear an insull or a Peabody collar has a poor prop for his head. The political aspirant who claims to wear no man's collar nowadays does not even get credit for honesty from the voters. He is looked on either as a hypocrite who "got his" and is trying to cover up or as a simpleton who does not know enough to turn his umbrella upside down when the golden shower is falling.

• • •

OUTSIDE of candidates who run on a working-class platform and on a working-class ticket, I never had the pleasure of meeting a capitalist aspirant for office who impressed me as being honest except one, and he was a native of South Boston, Mass. We will call him Mr. Bung. His opponent shall be known as Mr. Tuog. Mr. Tung was a candidate to succeed himself. Mr. Bung's plea was that Mr. Tung was well fixed financially and had enough political honors for any one person.

• • •

MR. BUNG was a poor man and had needed the money. Why not give a good boy who was brought up around Flood Square a chance? Despite Tung's lead hands at the last he considered an attempt on Mr. Bung's part to pollute the streams of legislative purity, Tung went down to defeat under an avalanche of votes and Bung was elected. Such honesty is very rare indeed in capitalist politics.

• • •

THE Nizam of Hyderabad holds the world's record for oil time, almost, for being the possessor of the best stocked harem in history. The exception was Solomon's, and I am beginning to suspect the Nizam's press agent overstepped the mark—even for a press agent. The most intriguing story about Hyderabad is not the number or price-brands of the Nizam's feminine furniture, but the fact that the British government takes care of all his foreign relations, in return for which the Nizam undertakes to furnish certain troops for empire defense. Outside of that the Nizam is as free as one of his concubines.

• • •

THE British, always willing to carry the dark man's burden, thought the Nizam had his work cut out for him to looking after the interests of his lady friends, as the empire, thru the Indian office, added a number of officials to the Nizam's staff and the latter hasn't much to do besides amusing himself and acting as referee between his warring wives. The funny part of it is, or should be, that England is quite a moral country and stands squarely on a monogamous platform. Why, even Queen Mary refused to recognize an American actress at a Buckingham palace reception because the stage star's garters peeped out occasionally. But the Nizam! Business is business.

• • •

THIS discussion takes us from Hyderabad to the episcopal church in the United States. Our spiritual herders can never give themselves a rest from worrying about the precarious condition in which national virtue is in at a particular moment. One of the reasons given for imposing the Volstead law on the nation was the necessity for placing obstacles in the way of Old Nick, who was a couple of laps ahead of Jehovah in the novo-reading, soul-grabbing contest. But what is the result of the work of the prohibition advocates, the bootleggers and the ku klux klan.

THIS column is too considerate of the sensibilities of its readers to quote the exact words used by a writer

(Continued on page 4)

# MINE WORKERS IN OHIO FEAR BOSS ATTACK

## *West Virginia Is an Object Lesson*

This is the first of a series of articles on the crisis of unionism in the coal industry written by prominent labor writers.

• • •

By HARVEY O'CONNOR,
Federated Press.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 15.—Attacked simultaneously on six fronts by the coal operators, Ohio's 40,000 union coal miners are holding the fort for the United Mine Workers of America in a crucial struggle which may determine the fate of the national organization. Besieged from one to three years by unemployment resulting from the country-wide effort to ruin the union, Ohio has become the critical point in the battle to save the soft coal industry for unionism.

Largely successful in West Virginia and western Pennsylvania in wresting control from the union, the operators, backed by Wall Street financial interests, mean to force the breaking of the national Jacksonville agreement—and the union—in the heart of the central competitive field.

**Born in Union.**

Ohio would have capitulated long ago if her coal diggers had not been born and reared in the union. Both the American Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers were founded in Columbus and District 6 dates from April 15, 1890. Consequently unionism has become a tradition, a way of life for the men and women in the Ohio and Hocking valleys, the main mining districts.

A swing around the coal fields fails to reveal the slightest weakening on the part of the workers altho the operators, both individually and thru the newly-organized Ohio Coal Operators' Association, are constantly attempting non-union operation. So far they have succeeded in opening not more than half a dozen big mines, mostly in Pomeroy Bend, and employing more than 2,000 miners. In the past month six of the bigger companies have made

(Continued on page 4)

## *Save the Mine Workers' Union!*

The crisis for unionism in the coal fields is becoming acute. Beginning today, The DAILY WORKER will publish a series of stories released by the Federated Press describing the condition of unionism in the more important coal fields of the country. Today's article is by Harvey O'Connor on the Ohio district. Following this will be articles by Art Shields on Pennsylvania and West Virginia, Ernest Chamberlain on the southern fields, Frieda Reicher on the Rocky Mountain district and others to be announced later. These articles will be of special interest to members of the United Mine Mine Workers' Union.

## Ask Senate Committee to Oust Coolidge's Alaskan Appointees

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—(FP)— Appeal has been made by the Peoples Legislative Service in a public letter to Senators Borah, Morris and Overman of the senate judiciary committee to help force President Coolidge to remove Federal Judge Ritchie and Reed and Dist. Atty. Shoup in Alaska. The committee unanimously refused last spring to approve reappointment of the three officials when their official records were exposed.

## Christensen Hits Fake "Interview" in Chicago Kept Press

By Federated Press.

Brendtag as false the capitalist interview which quoted him as saying that he is not a radical, Parley Parker Christensen opened his campaign as United States senator from Illinois. Christensen is a candidate on the progressive party ticket.

## LIBERALS WIN ELECTION IN CANADA OVER TARIFF ISSUE ON U. S. PRODUCTS

ARTHUR MEIGHEN

W.L. MACKENZIE KING

Above is Arthur Meighen, premier of the conservative government of Canada, who went to the people for a protective tariff to Canadian industry, what there is left to it was defeated in his own constituency, while Mackenzie King, leader of the liberal party, was re-elected on a low tariff platform and will assume the premiership at the next session of the dominion parliament. Three labor members of parliament were re-elected.

# ELECTION IN CANADA GOES TO LIBERALS

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 15.—The returns from the Canadian elections, the incomplete, indicate a victory for the liberal party over the present conservative government, headed by Premier Arthur Meighen.

The new government will be led by the liberal Mackenzie King, and will consist of liberals, progressives, laborites and independents.

**Premier and Five Ministers Beaten.**

Premier Meighen and five of his cabinet were defeated at the polls.

The liberals so far are conceded 112 seats, the conservatives 87, progressives and liberal progressives 18, United Farmers' Alliance, a progressive element, 10, Labor 3, and independents 2.

Two political issues overshadowed minor matters in the elections. These were the tariff and dominion rights within the kingdom. The conservatives were for a high protective tariff as against the United States, the liberals for a policy of low tariff in trade with the United States.

**Tariff With U. S. An Issue.**

The budget of the King government, which held power up to a short time before the election, provided for a 15 per cent reduction on American automobiles and reduced income and general taxation. The conservatives urged practically a tariff war with the United States.

In the matter of dominion rights, the liberals raised the issue of constitutional rights because Baron Byng, governor-general, appointed by the British king, refused to dissolve parliament at the time King was premier, failed to be sustained by a vote of parliament.

**British King's Agent Played Tricks.**

This forced King to resign. When Meighen succeeded him, Meighen, too, was defeated in parliament. This trick by the agent of the British crown left the control of the election machinery in the hands of the Meighen conservatives, and the liberals attacked it as an infringement of the dominion rights by the British crown.

The counter-charge of the conservatives was that the liberals sought to annex Canada to the United States.

# BRITISH KILL 5,000 CHINESE AND BURN CITY

## *Fire and Slaughter Is Used on Civilians*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 15. — More details of the fight between the British and Chinese partisans of Wu Pei-fu under his subordinate, General Yangsen, say that at least 5,000 Chinese were killed by the British at Wanhsien, 1,200 miles up the Yangtse river, when the British tried to recover by force the British ships seized by Yang-sen who was angered by the British delivering arms by mistake to the Cantonese that were meant for Yang's use against the Cantonese.

**Camouflage Attack.**

The British used a merchant ship, the Wiawo, as camouflage, arming it and loading it with marines. The boat was run alongside the British ship Wanshein, held by Yangsen's soldiers, who shot down a boarding party of British marines attempting to recapture the ship.

**Fire City of 150,000**

The British gunboats then opened fire not only on the Chinese aboard the Wanhsien, but upon the city of Wanhsien, which has a population of about 150,000, setting it afire, practically destroying the city and killing 5,000 people, besides the 300 Chinese soldiers on the boats and lining the shore.

The American Counsel General at Hankow, Frank P. Lockhart, has cabled Washington that General Tang, commander of the Cantonese now in control of Hankow, has issued an order forbidding the firing on foreign vessels in his jurisdiction.

**Americans Safe at Hankow.**

A wireless from Admiral C. S. Williams, commander of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, on board the flagship Huron, states that all Americans and British at Hankow are safe. The message was relayed from the U. S. gunboat Monocacy, at Chunking, a Chinese city on the Yangtze 1,500 miles in the interior, still further inland than the scene of the clash between the British and Chinese at Wanhsien.

The United States has five gunboats, two destroyers and two mine sweepers in the Yangtse river.

• • •

**British Send Another Cruiser.**

LONDON, Sept. 15. — The British cruiser Carysfort has been ordered to leave for China.

• • •

**Conflict at Canton Eased.**

HONGKONG, Sept. 15.—It is reported that the Canton government has undertaken to protect the British wharves at Canton, where the anti-British strike boycott has been going on for many months.

The British take for granted this means a prohibition of strike pickets, and have acceded to the demand of the Canton government that British gunboats be withdrawn from the river there. Canton has jurisdiction, but claimed the right to send them back if picketing is continued.

## *We Need The Daily Worker; It Needs Us*

By MAX BEDACHT

THE most important weapon in the hands of the capitalist class is the capitalist press. This press is manufacturing and falsifying public opinion. It is this "public opinion" upon which the powers of the state base their interference against the workers in all of their struggles.

To be sure those powers would move anyway in the defense of the bosses' interests. But they would have to move with greater difficulties if they did not have "public opinion" on their side, or, at least, neutral. They would have to move in the face of mass resistance. As it is they move against detached battalions of workers who happen to be engaged in battle against their bosses. And the rest, the masses, stand idly by.

THIS is the fruit of the poison of the capitalist press. The weakness of our press is a constant danger to its existence. It is our foremost duty to remedy this weakness. Weak tho our press may be, but it is a weapon in our hands. Better than throw away a weak weapon is to sharpen and to strengthen it. We need our press—there can be no question about that.

BUT because of its weakness our press needs us.

Our "DAILY WORKER" is now nearly three years old. It is a vigorous youngster. It is a formidable fighter. But it still needs our close attention and support. Without that it cannot grow up and grow stronger.

"THE DAILY WORKER" IS OUR MOUTHPIECE. Without it our party and our movement would have little voice in the public. We must preserve and strengthen this voice at all cost.

"THE DAILY WORKER" IS OUR ORGANIZER. Without it our party and our movement would be deprived of an effective propagandist. We must preserve and strengthen this propagandist at all cost.

"THE DAILY WORKER" IS OUR TEACHER. Without it too many of us would be delivered over helplessly to the poisonous vapors of the capitalist press. "The DAILY WORKER" tells us the truth. It teaches us to understand our problems and our fights. We must preserve and strengthen this teacher at all cost.

Without "The DAILY WORKER" our party and our movement would be crippled to near helplessness. We need "The DAILY WORKER."

But at this moment "The DAILY WORKER" needs us. It is in immediate danger. We must meet its difficulties and must secure its existence.

Comrades! Let us all pull together. The task is to put over our campaign for "The DAILY WORKER" one hundred per cent.

GIVE MORE THAN YOU CAN!

GET SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR "THE DAILY WORKER" FROM YOUR AND ITS FRIENDS!

GET SUBSCRIBERS WHERE YOU CANNOT GET A DONATION!

Help us to keep "The DAILY WORKER."

"THE DAILY WORKER" needs us. But more than ever do we need "The DAILY WORKER."

## August Gordon Seeks Support in Fighting Farrington Machine

BELLEVILLE, Ill., September 15.—August Gordon, member of Local No. 4650 of the United Mine Workers of America, announces his candidacy for the state committee in the Ninth Scale District of District 12. In the following appeal he calls on the various locals to nominate him and to support him in his fight:

"Belleville, Ill., Sept. 1, 1926.

"To the Officers and Members of Local Unions in the Ninth Scale District of District 12, United Mine Workers of America.

"Greeting:

"This is to announce that I am a candidate for the office of scale committee at the coming election to be held on the 14th of December, 1926, and the nomination and support of your local will be appreciated by me.

"Yours truly,

"AUGUST GORDON,
"Member of L. U. No. 4650,
"Belleville, Illinois."

# LABOR PARTY URGED AT MEET BY OVERGAARD

## *Left Wing Leader Flays Walker's Report*

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 15.— The slumbering pyratechnics broke forth today at the sessions of the forty-fourth annual convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor, in session here.

C. B. Cline, of the Auto and Aircraft Mechinists' Union, Chicago, broke the ice with an open charge that Communists operating in this country had drives 100,000 machinists out of the union.

And Andrew Overgaard, also of the Mechinists' Union, Chicago, followed it up with a bitter attack on President John Walker's report on candidates for state representative, state senator and congressman.

Overgaard urged the federation to put a farmer-labor ticket in the field, and to oppose the old party candidates.

Cline, leaping to his feet, continued his attack by denouncing Overgaard as "a Communist," a troublemaker and a Communist worker.

When the smoke had cleared away, President Walker's report was adopted with a slight dissenting vote

## MARINE ENGINEERS DEMAND PAY RAISES OF STEAMSHIP LINES

NEW YORK, Sept. 15. —(FP)— Twenty big steamship lines have been served with a written demand by the Ocean Association of Marine Engineers for wage raises bringing engineers' pay to shipping board standards. This would mean increases of $10 to $25 a month. Wages have stood still since the wars that followed the lost strike of 1921.

## CHARLES EVANS HUGHES IS RECEIVED BY HEADS OF EUROPEAN STATES

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

America's most famous corporation lawyer and former secretary of state is shown here on the steps of the ministry building in Paris after an audiance with Foreign Minister Aristide Briand. These quiet trips of American ex-statesmen abroad are often reminiscent of similar journeys that Col. House used to make in the old days. In any case it is hard to believe that whiskered Charlie is merely having an outing abroad.

# ASK N. Y. LABOR TO JOIN FIGHT ON INJUNCTION

## *420 Garment Pickets Jailed in One Day*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 15.—A clarion call to union labor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to fight injunction of peaceful picketing was the reply last night by leaders of the general strike committee of the 40,000 cleakmakers to the temporary injunction obtained by the industrial Council of cloak manufacturers from Supreme Court Justice Charles L. Guy, returnable Wednesday morning.

While the union will make strenuous efforts in court to have the injunction vacated, a series of gigantic mass meetings thruout the city are being rapidly arranged, in which every A. F. of L. organization in the city is expected to participate. Already Louis Hyman, chairman of the cloakmakers' general strike committee, has received vigorous assurance of support from other unions which look upon injunctions such as issued in the eleventh week of the present strike as a menace to union efforts to improve work ers' conditions.

**Defies Injunction Action.**

Following a meeting of the strike advisory committee, Mr. Hyman issued the following statement:

"The strike will not be broken by any injunction. We are of the opinion that the taking out of this injunc-

(Continued on page 2)

## NICARAGUAN LABOR FORCES WINNING WAR ON WALL ST.-TOOL CHAMORRO

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—State department information from Nicaragua, is that the reactionary military dictator, Chamorro, is ready to compromise with the liberal and labor forces now waxing successful war against him to restore the constitutional regime he overthrew by a coup last year.

If the liberal and labor forces are successful they will place Vice-President Sacasa at the head of the government. Mexican labor has been giving powerful aid to the rebels against Chamorro. The Nicaraguan labor unions are affiliated with the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

## DEFENSE TAKES OFFENSIVE IN SACCO HEARING

## *Madeiros Confession Is Effective*

BULLETIN.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 15—Reaching back into the ambitions of four years ago, William G. Thompson in his plea before Judge Webster Thayer today for a new trial for Nicola sad Bartolomeo Vanzetti charged that they had been "railroaded" to a conviction because of their activities and to satisfy the presidential aspirations and personal avarice of "a then high official."

"Who is the worst murderer," he cried, referring to Celestino Madeiros, who confessed the killing, "the man who slays and takes the consequences, knowing he faces a reprisal, or the mas who for $8 a day and who wants to satisfy a chief who wanted to become president of the United States and make money on the side, would send innocent men to death. One is safe. The other is dangerous."

Thompson said that he referred to the federal operatives then working on the case and the then Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer who later became a pre-convention candidate for president.

• • •

By S. D. LEVINE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 15.—Pity for Sacco's wife and children moved Madeiros to give his confession was brought out today at the hearing for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti at Dedham, Mass. In a deposition a hundred and forty-three pages long Celestino Madeiros, coademned murderer of a Wrentham bank cashier, gave the whole history of his life and all details of the South Braintree affair, in which he participated, thus exonerating Sacco and Vazzetti of this crime.

This deposition was taken last June 28 by lawyer Thompson and District Attorney Ranny when it was thought that Madeiros would be sentenced before the hearing.

**Madeiros Unshaken.**

Both lawyers, the defense and prosecution, had cross-examined him. His confession has not been shaken. He refused to give the names of the Braintree murderers but insisted that Sacco and Vanzetti were not the men. District Attorney Ranny read the cross-examination of Madeiros, but it did not change the situation.

**Asks D. of J. Role.**

In the afternoon session District Attorney Reony introduced twenty-one affidavits against the affidavits brought by Lawyer Thompson. The part of the department of Justice in the case was admitted today when Prosecuting Attorney Raony read an affidavit by former District Attorney Katzman who while drawing using a spy, admits that U. S. Agent Wise did speak to him about placing a spy in the cell next to Sacco and that he did not approve of it.

**Arguments Continue.**

Later a man came to see him who said he was sent by Wells, but Katzman in his affidavit says he did not suggest any plans to him. Ranay also brought an affidavit from Madeiros' sister, saying that Madeiros did not live in Providence at the time of the holdup.

The case will continue tomorrow. It is expected that the arguments for the case on the merits of the affidavits will begin tomorrow afternoon.

## Disease and Hunger in Kansas Flood District

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 15 — Pestilence and hunger threatened the Kansas flood district today and in Burlington where most of the flood damage occurred a second heavy rain was falling.

Small cyclones visited Hutchinson and vicinity last night causing thousands of dollars' damage. Waters had receded the most of the 100-mile long flood area.

Two Burlington railroad trains were marooned in Northwest Missouri this morning and heavy washouts had occurred near St. Joseph, Mo.

## ILLINOIS MINERS! READ ABOUT FRANK FARRINGTON'S FISHWICK IN NEXT SATURDAY'S DAILY WORKER

The record of Harry Fishwick, the candidate of John L. Lewis and the coal operators for the presidency of the Illinois Miners' Union against Joseph Tumulty, the progressive candidate of the coal diggers, will be told in part in next Saturday's issue of THE DAILY WORKER. Fishwick's relations with agents of the Peabody Coal company will make interesting reading for members of the Illinois Miners' Union. Miners should order bundles of next Saturday's issue for distribution among the members of District 12.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 206. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

## Lawrence Boardman

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE feelers sent out by the British government for a united campaign of the interested powers against China have been turned aside. Unofficial statements from Paris, Tokio and Washington say that those governments have no intention of intervening in China, at least not for the present. The stupidity of a British captain in turning over his consignment of arms to the Cantonese instead of to Wu Pei Fu's man, and the subsequent shooting, has exposed Britain in the role of quartermaster general to Wu.

• • •

BRITAIN may now make the best of a bad situation and recognise the Canton government equally with Peking. In which event Britain will only be changing her war policy. When Britain recognised Soviet Russia she did not discontinue her conspiracies against that country. She carried them on under the cloak of diplomatic relations. With things going from bad to worse for Britain in the Orient, it is not surprising that Winston Churchill could demand that Premier Baldwin return from his vacation in southern France and attend to business.

• • •

MUSSOLINI escaped again, but the "happy subjects of fascism" are almost certain to persevere in their efforts to make him happy by providing the "dnce" with that excitement he loves so well. Last Friday's news carried information that Mussolini intended to revamp the penal code in order to provide for the death penalty for attempted assassination of the king and the dictator. Evidently Benito expected something, and he was accommodated.

• • •

ITINERANT Americans who visit Italy find a ready market for their boosts of fascism in the columns of the capitalist press. But their efforts to show that the Italian people are happy under fascism are literally shot to pieces by bombs and bullets. The same issue of the Herald-Examiner that carried the news of the latest attempt on the life of Mussolini also contained an article by Vera Bloom, daughter of a New York congressman, which eulogized the fascist regime and told us how happy the Italians were under Mussolini. The lady spoke too soon.

• • •

PRIMO DE RIVERA'S dictatorship will be endorsed in the plebiscite held in Spain a few days ago unless Rivera's tallymen make a big mistake in counting the votes. But that is impossible. Primo fixed the plebiscite so that only those who favored his regime were allowed to vote. The private rallied the women to the polls and ordered them on pain of eternal damnation to vote for Rivera. We doubt if the plebiscite will stop the run on bombs.

• • •

ARISTIDE BRIAND must have been feeling good when he delivered the speech of welcome to the German

(Continued on page 6)

# MILL STRIKERS MARCH IN HUGE DEMONSTRATION

## *Parade Marks Entry Into New Union*

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 13.—The purple banner of the painters' local of Passaic and the red banner of the city carpenters' union shone bright in the afternoon sun as the old line A. F. of L. tradae led the line of march in the great demonstration that welcomed the woolen strikers into the American Federation of Labor.

Behind the building tradesmen, elated eight abreast, marched the strikers in a formation that stretched from Main avenue, by the railroad station in the center of town to a mile and a half out in the aristocratic outskirts where Julius Forstmann of the big woolen company that bears his name lives.

The boom of drums and the shrill music of the brass instruments kept time with the feet of the marchers as they sang their songs of solidarity and hope.

**Others Join Labor.**

It was a gala day parade that took in not only the entire labor movement but the Associated Societies and Parishes, the big Slavish Catholic organization grouping of Passaic; and a host of friendly organizations from other New Jersey towns and New York.

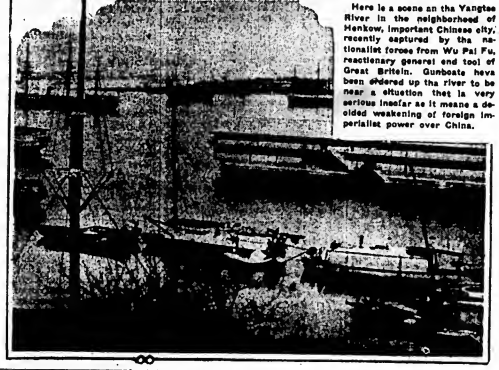
Flags and bands and the mighty throng at last came to a standing rest in First Ward Park where the people overflowed over acres of ground. And there they were addressed for the first time by Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers Union whose membership has nearly doubled with the addition of the hamming big local union No. 1603 that the united front committee that had been condneting the strike for its first eight months turned over to the A. F. of L. organization.

**Sing "Solidarity."**

The spirit of the audience was caught by the chairman, Edward F. McGrady, formerly legislative agent of the Massachusetts A. F. of L. as he called for that roneing workers' song, "Solidarity Forever." Charles Walsh, secretary of the Passaic central labor union, got applause as he promised that the rest of the local A. F. of L. and the strikers would be as one in the fight. Helen Todd, and Mrs. Hoshing, president of the Consumers League of New Jersey, applauded the strikers for the wonderful solidarity they had shown and Louis F. Budenz, editor of Labor Age, exhorted them to continue the fight till the company union in the woolen mills was buried "10,000 feet deep." A. J. Muste, of Brookwood Labor College, told of the fight of 1919 and said unionism must not be allowed to die. Alfred Wagan-

(Continued on page 2)

## *Warships of Powers Sail Up Chinese River As Cantonese Beat Back Reactionary Troops*



Here is a scene on the Yangtse River in the neighborhood of Hankow, important Chinese city, recently captured by the nationalist forces from Wu Pei Fu, reactionary general and tool of Great Britain. Gunboats have been ordered up the river to be near a situation that is very serious insofar as it means a decided weakening of foreign imperialist power over China.

# WALKER SEES DEPRESSION IN YEAR 1926-27

## *Tells Ill. Federation of Gloomy Future*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 13. — President John H. Walker of the Illinois State Federation of Labor in his report to the forty-fourth convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor being held here brought out that immediately following the congressional elections he foresees the setting in of an industrial depression.

He points to the fact that many of the factories are now placing much of their produce in warehouses as there is a small demand for goods.

Six pages of his report are devoted to a denial of the charges made by Senator Carewer of Arkansas that Walker was paid to deliver the Illinois labor vote for Col. Frank L. Smith, winner of the republican nomination to the senate.

# W. P. CAMPAIGN OPENS HERE ON SEPTEMBER 22ND

The Workers (Communist) Party of Chicago will fire the first gun of its campaign in support of J. Louis Engdahl for the senate and three congressional candidates at a meeting to be held in Mirrer Hall, 1136 N. Western Ave., on Wednesday, Sept. 22 at 8 p. m. Besides the candidate Engdahl, William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, and Max Shachtman of the Young Workers League will speak.

The main topic of discussion at the rally will be the Illinois slush fund. With the one exception of Pennsylvania, the Illinois primaries were marked with unprecedented graft and corruption was revealed. How much more remains unrevealed will be one of the points to be touched by the speakers.

The whole question of the old parties and the workers in the coming elections will be gone into by the speakers. The congressional candidates, Sam Hammermark, Matilda Kalousek and Elizabeth Griffin will be present at the meeting. The admission charge is 15 cents.

# CONFESSED SLAYERS' AFFIDAVIT PRESENTED FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 13.—Two affidavits, one by Celestino Medeiros, convicted Wrentham, Mass., bank slayer and another by James F. Weeks, serving a life term in the Massachusetts state's prison for his part in the same crime today furnished a sudden turn in the plea for a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Medeiros, now awaiting execution in the Dedham jail, made direct admission of his connection with the South Braintree holdup, describing the operations of the gang involved and charging a certain gang of associates with the slayings. He refused, in the affidavit, to name the gang. He charged that he had been bilked of his share of the spoils and had been thwarted after having followed the accomplices to New York and then to Chicago.

Weeks, in his affidavit, said that Medeiros had told him of his connection with the South Braintree slaying while they were planning the Wrantham holdup.

## Roy Tagney Jailed as Slayer of Landis Award Contractor

Roy Tagney, business agent for the Machinery, Safe Movers' and Riggers' Union Local No. 714, was arrested by Chicago police, after a raid on a south side apartment for the murder of Morris Markowitz, a Landis award contractor. Markowitz was murdered by an unknown assailant at his tool shanty at 37th St. and South Princeton Ave. August 3. Shortly after the murder police began a search for Tagney, declaring that Tagney was the murderer. Tagney denied he committed the crime and denied any knowledge of the attack on the open shop contractor, at the detective bureau.

The Employers' Association have spent many thousands of dollars in an attempt to locate Tagney.

# CAL CHALLENGED TO OUST THREE MORE GRAFTERS

## *They Flourish Even in Alaskan Snows*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13. — President Coolidge is severely criticized and blamed for the present widespread bootlegging, dope peddling and flourishing red-light districts in Alaskan cities, in a lengthy telegram sent by Basil Manly to Coolidge demanding that he remove two federal judges and a federal district attorney for their misadministration of Alaskan affairs.

Pres. Coolidge re-appointed Federal Judges Reed and Ritchie and District Attorney Shoup, alibo the senate judiciary committee disapproved of the re-appointment and pointed out that these men were wanted for crimes committed in various states. Judge Ritchie is a fugitive from justice in Utah.

These three were originally appointed by the red-baiting Attorney-General Harry M. Daugherty, who is now on trial in New York for accepting bribes to let the enemy alien estates illegally. While Daugherty was still in charge of the department before he was forced to "resign" because of the Teapot Dome scandal, these three had been the subjects of investigation.

When the question of re-appointment came up, the senate judiciary committee recommended their withdrawal so as to "avoid an expose" of Alaskan governmental conditions in the senate. One senator declared that the "conditions were too scandalous to be publicly discussed."

In spite of this opposition these three were re-appointed by Coolidge. They are considered excellent workers for the Coolidge-Mellon-Dawes combination in the open-shop republican party. This undoubtedly accounts for the staunch support they are now receiving from the Coolidge machine.

# *NEW FILIPINO MISSION TO COME TO UNITED STATES IN NOVEMBER TO WAGE FIGHT ON BACON BILL*

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 13.—A new independence mission will leave the Philippine Islands in November. This new mission which is being sent by the supreme council of the islands plans to wage an active struggle against attempts to pass the Bacon bill thru the United States Congress in the 1926-27 session.

Governor-General Leonard A. Wood also plans a trip to Washington at about the same time.

# TO SELL FIVE U. S. SHIPS AT $17,460,000 LOSS

## Shipping Board Knifes Government Ownership

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13. — Five passenger vessels in excellent condition are being offered by the United States shipping board to private steamship lines at a loss of $17,460,000 to the United States government. This does not include the sums that will have to be paid to the German owners of some of these vessels that were seized during the war.

The Leviathan which is being offered for $6,867,900 cost the government $11,342,030. $5,000,000 of this represents the actual cost of reconditioning. The George Washington is being offered for $2,146,300. It cost the government $4,309,049, $3,000,000 was spent on reconditioning. The Republic is offered for $2,240,800. It cost the government $4,442,287 of which $3,500,000 was for reconditioning. The President Roosevelt and the President Harding which were build by the shipping board at a cost of $6,000,000 apiece are to be sold for $1,787,000 apiece.

These appraisal values were placed on the ships by the shipping board and are now offered for sale with a guarantee of continued operation for a period of ten years. A minority of the shipping board opposed the sale of these five ships at these ridiculously low prices to private combines and are seeking to block attempts being made to sell the ships before their objections can be heard by congress.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

# NATIONAL AGREEMENT TURNED DOWN BY THE BRITISH MINE OWNERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Opposition to negotiations for the conclusion of a national agreement with the striking miners was registered by the district associations of the coal operators today, when the executive committee of the mining association met to consider reports from the various operators upon the proposal of Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, that negotiations be resumed with a national agreement as the objective.

The operators are standing out for district agreements, while the striking miners are demanding a national agreement. District agreements are desired by the owners as a measure to break up the union and its fighting solidarity.

# U. S. Warships Steam to "Make Peace" in Nicaragua Conflict

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Peace negotiations are under way in Nicaragua with Lawrence Dennis, American charge d'affaires, as mediator, the state department announced. Three American warships are in Nicaraguan waters.

Fighting continues between the Chamorro government and revolutionists.

**War On Queeks.**

Chicago today began a war on unlicensed medical men, chiropractors, osteopaths and druggists. Fifty warrants, the first of a batch which it is said will run into hundreds, were issued this morning as the crusade got under way.

# Who Helps the British Miners?

**DECLARATION.**

MOSCOW.—(By Mail).—The Red International of Labor Unions has issued the following declaration on the British Miners' strike:

• • •

THE executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions affirms that the British miners' strike is at present passing thru its most critical period after four months of heroic struggle.

At home, in Britain, the mine owners, bourgeoisie and state are lined up against the miners. Come what may, the capitalists are determined to bring the miners to their knees. To this end the government is passing legislation for the introduction of the eight-hour working day for the workers below ground; government is threatening the trade unions with new laws that will render null and void the right to strike, and is thereby preparing to break up the trade union movement. Municipal relief for the strikers is being reduced and in many localities completely stopped; Joynson Hicks is carrying out mass arrests among the miners.

In order to carry disintegration into the united front of the miners, the coal owners for their part are submitting district agreements in the hope of smashing the courageous, resolute army of the miners. Having broken that army into separate sections, the mine owners will tighten up their pressure along the whole front thrown up by the miners, and this will be immediately made use of by the entire bourgeoisie to undertake an attack against the whole working class. The "compromise" memorandum of the bishops is one of the methods adopted by the government and the employers to shake the miners' ranks.

In face of this concentrated pressure of the bourgeoisie the behaviour of the working masses of the miners remains astonishingly militant. In spite of the fact that certain groups, including the miners' leaders, have

(Continued on page 2)

# Chinese Masses Organize Their National Revolt

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

CANTON, China, Sept. 13.—The nationalist revolutionary movement of China is greatly developing since the occupation of Hunan province by the Cantonese armies. Mass organizations, labor unions, the Kuomintang party and the Communist party are growing rapidly.

The administration of the province is completely reorganized. Political inspectors are appointed for each district to superintend the activity of magistrates, administration and party affairs.

In view of the complaints of peasants of their oppression by the former rural militia, who were instruments in the hands of landowners, this militia has been dismissed and a new force is being organized.

Among other decrees published is one substituting the Canton flag for the old five-colored flag. All schools must dedicate a part of every Monday's sessions to the memory of Sun Yat Sen. School programs must contain an explanation of Sun Yat Senism and the national revolutionary movement.

Thruout the whole province popular meetings are arranged where Kuomintang speakers emphasize that the Kuomintang party does not intend to introduce Communism, but works jointly with the Communist party, the immediate problem of both parties being the same.

In connection with the victories of the northern expedition, great celebrations have taken place at Canton, with a demonstration staged by over 100,000 participants.

## WOULD-BE SLAYER OF MUSSOLINI DENIES HE WAS SUPPLIED FUNDS

ROME, Sept. 13.—"Mine was a proletarian attempt," declared Gino Lucetti today when he was grilled by the police in an effort to prove that his attempted assassination of Premier Mussolini on Saturday was the result of a widespread plot.

"If I had been supplied with funds, as you suspect, I would have succeeded in my aim and also escaped," Lucetti boasted to the police.

Despite Lucetti's insistence that his act was that of an individual, the police continue to round up considerable numbers of anarchists and radicals.

# SOMEBODY LIES ABOUT PRIMARY CAMPAIGN COST

## Suspect Candidates Conceal Expenses

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. —(FP)— While Pinchot and other standpatters are joining Sen. Reed of Pennsylvania in denouncing the "high cost" of senatorial primaries, the sworn statements of senatorial candidates, filed with the clerk of the senate, point to a very low cost.

Sen. Oddie of Nevada, an administration supporter, claims to have spent only $2,555 in his successful primary fight. Gooding of Idaho admits $1,850 spent. Williams of Missouri says his cost was $3,000.

L. B. Hanna, defeated Coolidge candidate against Sen. Nye in North Dakota, lists expenses of only $610, while Midbto, the independent candidate in the same race, spent $3.75.

In Oklahoma the democratic nominee, Elmer Thomas, spent $2,746, and Jack Walton, the loser, acknowledges $2,550 paid out.

President Coolidge and Sen. Butler, G. O. P. national chairman, are opposed to the primary election system, and attempted after the disclosures of million-dollar expenditures in the Pennsylvania senatorial race to make the facts of corruption an argument for a return to the convention system.

## Slush Fund Collected by Open Shoppers to Fight Labor Measures

COHOES, N. Y., Sept. 13.—New York state employers organized in the Associated Industries, Inc., have collected a huge slush fund to defeat legislative measures favorable to labor, declared Joseph R. White, national organizer for United Textile Workers, to a mass meeting of Cohoes unionists.

Union representatives must appear at the hearings of the state industrial commission appointed to investigate the many laws proposed for and against labor in the last legislatures. Unions must state their cases to the commission to get any sort of action on the compensation bill and other measures backed by labor.

**Diamond Bandits Make Haul.**

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 13. — Five bandits today held up the automobile of John Henderson and escaped with diamonds valued at $16,000.

# GERMAN PLUTE WHITEWASHING H. DAUGHERTY

## *Declares on Stand the Big Bribe Was Fee*

BULLETIN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Richard Merton, German metal magnate, received $250,000 from the Socialist Suisse for his successful efforts in negotiating the return of $7,000,000 of assets of the American Metals company, held by the United States government.

• • •

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Richard Merton, German financier, so-called star government witness at the trial of Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, and Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, charged with conspiracy, appeared virtually as a "white-wash" witness for the defense today under cross-examination.

"Did you have any reason to suspect that any government officials received part of the $441,000 retainer fee you paid John T. King for aiding your claim to the seized property of the American Metal company?" Col. William Rand, counsel for Miller, asked the former German army captain.

"I certainly did not," replied Merton emphatically.

"Did Col. Miller ever say anything to indicate he had any knowledge of the condition of your claim papers before they were filed?"

**Had No Recollection.**

"I haven't any recollection that he showed any knowledge." Merton replied after several evasive answers.

"Have you any knowledge that the attorney general knew the contents of the claim papers?"

"Not that I know of," answered Merton.

The witness related the "helping out" in arranging the claim papers by George Williams, of the alien property custodian's office as a "frank transaction." He said Williams made him rewrite his first papers submitted because they lacked certain substantial details.

**Speading Up Fee.**

He pictured the $391,004 given to King for "speeding up" the claim as a "fee," approximately five per cent of the $7,000,000 property wanted returned. Merton also explained $50,000 was given to King the time the claim was filed. The witness maintained that this "fee" was considered cheaper by him than the possible tax or fifteen per cent fee of lawyers.

**Guaranteed Payment at Loss.**

Merton testified he told Williams of the Swiss organization and the transfer that had been consummated from German to Swiss interests, he told him that the Swiss stockholders had been guaranteed payment of loss thru shares they would receive in American Metal company's assets held by the alien property custodian.

**Picked Du Pont Hotel.**

Merton said in reply to a question that the reason he picked the McAlpin Hotel as the place to talk with Colonel Miller in April, 1921, regarding means to be taken to effect the return of seized alien property was because he understood Miller was connected with the Du Pont family. The Du Ponts have a large interest in the McAlpin.

# MEXICAN LAWS CONSIDER RIGHTS OF THE WORKERS

## Lively Scrap Expected at A. F. of L. Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Reports persist that a group of delegates in the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor will seek to force withdrawal of the A. F. of L. from the Pan-American Federation of Labor, on a pretext of economy but actually as a slap at the Mexican labor movement. A hot debate is in prospect.

With that situation in mind The Federated Press presents this week some extracts from the Mexican constitution of 1917, which is the work of the Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor and its allies, and is now under attack. That constitution differs from all others in the western hemisphere in one respect—it places the interest of the workers first. It is a working class instrument of self-emancipation. Rejection of affiliation with Mexican labor because of Mexican labor's identity with this constitution, made by and for the Mexican workers, may put the American labor movement in a strange position before the world.

**Laws Relating to Labor.**

Article 123 is labor's magna charta. It declares first of all that "The Congress and the state legislatures shall make laws relative to labor with due regard for the needs of each region of the Republic, and in conformity with the following principles, and these principles and laws shall govern the labor of skilled and unskilled workmen, employes, domestic servants and artisans, and in general every contract of labor.

"1. Eight hours shall be the maximum limit of a day's work.

"2. The maximum limit of night work shall be 7 hours. Unhealthy and dangerous occupations are forbidden to all women and to children under 16 years of age. Night work in factories is likewise forbidden to women and children under 16 years of age; nor shall they be employed in commercial establishments after 10 o'clock at night.

**Hours For Child Labor.**

"3. The maximum limit of a day's work for children over 12 and under 16 years of age shall be six hours. The work of children under 12 years of age shall not be made the subject of a contract.

"4. Every workman shall enjoy at least one day's rest for every six days' work."

Section 5 grants to working women three months' rest with pay preceding childbirth and to insure with pay after birth. Two half-hour periods for nursing the baby are granted for the ensuing months while nursing continues.

**A Maximum Wage.**

Section 6 provides that the minimum wage for a worker "shall be that considered sufficient, according to the conditions prevailing in the respective region, to satisfy the normal needs of the life of the workman, his education and his lawful pleasures, considering him as the head of a family. In all agricultural, commercial, manufacturing or mining enterprises the workmen shall have the right to participate in the profits." The determination of minimum wages and profit shares is to be made by special commissions to be appointed in each municipality, acting under the authority of a central conciliation board in each state.

## Movie Actress Seeks to Find Out Where Her $1,500,000 Went

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 13.—The famous suit of Mary Miles Minter against Mrs. Charlotto Shelby, her mother, for an accounting of the $1,500,000 said to have been earned by the former screen star during her minority was recalled when J. Homer Reilly, father of the actress, filed a complaint in equity against Mrs. Shelby for a separate accounting of Miss Minter's huge salary.

The suit of Miss Minter against her mother is scheduled for trial next March.

## Doheny Opposes the Cancellation of Lease

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Edward L. Doheny, oil magnate, carried an appeal to the supreme court to prevent cancellation of his lease of the Elk Hills, California, naval oil reserve, and contracts for construction of a naval oil base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, to be paid for with crude oil, a project involving the expenditure of the equivalent of $15,000,000. Doheny lost in the district and circuit courts.

**7 Die in Kansas Flood.**

EMPORIA, Kan., Sept. 13.—Seven dead was the known death toll in East Central Kansas as flood waters receded this afternoon. Three were reported drowned yesterday. This afternoon three unidentified bodies were recovered near Madison and Russell Scott, of Russell, Kan., drowned today when trying to ford a stream.

# TRADE UNION UNITY GAINING IN SPAIN AGAINST COMBINED FORCES OF S. P., ANARCHISTS AND POLICE

By A SPANISH WORKER.

MADRID (By Mail)—The national conference called originally for May 1, by the San Sebastian trade union federation to discuss the Spanish workers' movement for trade union unity, had to be postponed to August.

Now, the San Sebastian federation has once more been forced to postpone the conference. The police are holding up all mail in regard to the conference, have forbidden the Communist paper, "La Antorcha," to do any campaigning for the conference, and all sorts of violent suppression to obstruct the preliminary work necessary to the conference.

Discussion of adherence to the conference is not allowed to be heard in the trade unions by the reformist leaders.

**Socialists Collaborate with Police.**

The socialists are helping the police in their repression of the movement for unity by informing them of all Communist activity in the campaign.

The socialists now have a new opportunity to show their gratitude to the military dictatorship which expelled the Communists from all the workers' organizations of Viscaya. The socialist party and the police form a united front against the movement for trade union unity.

**Persistent Struggle.**

Notwithstanding, numerous organizations have favored and work for unity, in spite of the opposition of the Union General de Trabajadores, the central reformist organization, which has menaced with expulsion the trade unions that manifest adherence to the San Sebastian federation's call for conference.

The Confederation Nacional del Trabajo, the central anarchist organization, is also carrying on a violent campaign against unity.

The reformist leaders have even expelled union members who carry on propaganda favoring unity, distributing "La Antorcha," the Communist paper.

But the sentiment among the workers is for the conference of San Sebastian, and the campaign for the unity of the trade union movement is stronger each day.

**Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?**

# ENORMOUS PROFITS TAKEN BY LABOR BY GENERAL MOTORS CO., SHOWN BY WALL STREET JOURNAL

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Swollen fortunes, built up by capitalizing excess profits, are typically shown in a Wall Street Journal analysis of changes in the capital structure of General Motors Corp., which has just announced a 50% stock dividend. The purchaser of 100 shares of the original stock in 1911, if he exercised his various rights to subscribe to additional stock, has made a profit, including dividends, of $195,238 on an investment of $41,575.

**A tidy 1,190 per cent, according to the journal's figures.**

**600 for 100.**

The original shares were first quoted on the stock exchange at $51.75 or $5,175 for 100 shares. In 1917 when the original New Jersey corporation was reorganized as a Delaware concern the owner of 100 shares received 500 shares of the new company in exchange for his holdings. In 1918 this stockholder could subscribe for 100 additional shares at $118 each, bringing the total shares he held to 600 by an additional investment of $11,800. His cash dividends up to that year had amounted to $18,500, providing him with plenty of money for stock purchases.

**6,150 for the 100.**

In 1920 the corporation added 15 shares to this investor's holdings by a 2½ per cent stock dividend, and then issued him 10 shares of no-par stock for each share in his possession. At this point he held 6,150 shares in place of his original 100 shares. The company then lot him buy 1,230 no-par shares at $20 a share, involving an additional investment of $24,600. It then issued two more 2½ per cent stock dividends.

**7,753 Shares for 100.**

Thus by the end of 1920 our original investor had put a total of $41,575 into the corporation and hold 7,753 no-par shares of the stock. His cash dividends so far had amounted to $32,736.

The last change in capital structure prior to the 1926 stock dividend was made in 1924, when General Motors issued one share of the present stock for each four shares then outstanding. Thus just prior to the 50 per cent dividend the original investor hold 1,238 shares of stock, for which he had paid $41,575. These shares had a market value of $225 each, so that the total market value of his stock was $436,050. His dividends to date total $100,860.

**Fabulous Profit.**

In the ten years 1916 to 1926 General Motors has made a profit of $482,864,299 with a plant which today is carried on the books at $290,370,705. In that period it has paid common stockholders $209,293,072 in cash dividends and has accumulated $246,262,441 in working capital, more than double the amount in its treasury in 1921.

**The Same Elsewhere.**

This picture of the way the rich get richer simply by holding their investments, while the workers labor to produce the wealth, might be duplicated in almost any important corporation. A Chicago Journal of Commerce article, entitled "1000 Per Cent Profit in Five Years" shows that 100 shares of Quaker Oats Co. common stock purchased for $7,300 in 1921 would now have a value of $74,000. In the meantime the company has issued four shares of no-par stock for each share of the original stock. The new shares have a market value of $155, equivalent to $740 a share for the old stock. In addition the company has paid cash dividends totaling $9,000, so that the total profit on the investment of $7,300 has been $75,700.

**Biscuit Profits.**

The Wall Street Journal gives a similar picture of how fortunes are made in a line one of these dividends recently declared by National Biscuit Co. According to the journal an investment of $11,600 in 500 shares of National Biscuit stock in 1900 would now be worth $315,000. If you had made such an investment your portion of the recent quarterly dividend of $1 plus 50 cents extra would be $5,250, which the journal thinks a very comfortable three-month rotnrn on an investment of $11,500.

# 'ETHYL IS BACK' TO FACE DAMAGE SUIT OF WORKER

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—(FP)—Standard Oil company of New Jersey has a suit for $200,000 on its hands because a former worker at Bayonne claims he is the sufferer from his employment with tetra-ethyl lead. Henry Callis says that he is afflicted with a "serious disease of a nature not clearly established by medical science" as a result of his exposure to tetra-ethyl lead treated gasoline in September, 1924.

The worker says he has had to remain in bed since that time. Standard Oil company gave no warning of danger, provided no masks or gloves and did not have sufficient ventilation in the workplace.

**Eleven Died.**

Eleven workers in all are known to have died during various firms' experiments with tetra-ethyl lead gasoline. The scandalous list of dead and injured workers employed in the making of the supposedly "knock-proof" fuel finally brot a national conference under the United States surgeon-general and the ultimate promulgation of rules governing the manufacturing process.

**May Poison Public.**

Tetra-ethyl lead treated gasoline is now being made and sold generally. A Swiss scientist insists that widespread use of the fuel will mean the depositing of great quantities of lead dust on public highways and the possible poisoning of not only hundreds of thousands of workers but of the general population.

# College Boy Scabbing Is Condemned by National Students' Conference

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 13.—"Be it resolved that this conference goes on record as against the practice of college students scabbing during industrial disputes." This resolution was passed unanimously at a conference of thirty young college students who have been spending their summer vacations as manual laborers in industry.

The conference, held at Earlham college, passed few other resolutions, being largely devoted to a discussion of the value of college students working in industry and what the various students could do in the coming year to establish closer contact between students and industrial workers.

**Sixteen Colleges.**

The students, both young men and women, represented 16 colleges and universities in the central west as well as two labor colleges—Brookwood and Commonwealth —and the Bryn Mawr summer school for workers in industry. With them were five young industrial workers, most of them working in organized trades and being members of their various unions, and several other active workers in the labor movement.

A committee was elected to carry the idea of the conference into the colleges next fall and to make plans for a larger conference next year to exchange ideas and experiences among those students who spend their vacation in industry. This was the first national student-in-industry conference and delegates came from as far west as Denver and as far east as New York.

# REACTION IN CHINA SPLIT BY RIVALRIES

## Japan Playing Her Own Game Against British

SHANGHAI, Sept. 13.—Although British marines have been landed at Hankow and the British in China are eager for intervention against the rising power of the Canton government, they admit that intervention is futile unless Japan and the United States participate.

Japan is in no hurry to aid the British, since Great Britain is her chief rival and a weakening of the British position leaves a freer field for Japanese trade, which Japan does not intend to lose by sharing in a British attack on China—not, at least, if she can help it.

**Each Fears Rivals.**

The United States is also in no haste to join in intervention, for fear that the Japanese would utilize their opportunity to send in enough forces to shut out America as well as the British. But the U. S., while claiming its neutrality, is watching the growth of the national revolution with great alarm.

The British are removing all nationals from the upper Yangtze region west of Hankow. The Japanese are strengthening their naval forces and Rear Admiral Araki has been sent to take command at Hankow of the Japanese units.

**Cantonese Drive Onward.**

There seems little likelihood that General Sun Chuan-fang will be able to check the Cantonese advance in the province of Kiangsi. Sun's commanders from Kiansi, Fukien and Chekiang provinces are in Shanghai to hold a council on the situation.

Sun has appealed to Wu Pei-fu for help, and the two claim that if they can reorganize Wu's scattered forces, they may together make an attack on Hankow to dislodge the Cantonese and recapture this industrially developed section of the rich Yangtze valley.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian reactionary, is hastening to Peking to rally his troops against an expected attack from the Kuominchun army of Feng Yu-hsiang. The Kuominchun is again threatening the reactionaries from the northwest of Peking, and thus is diverting the forces of the reactionary allies from a concentrated counter-attack on the Cantonese to the south.

## American Visitors to Soviet Union Ask Its Recognition by U. S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13. — The delegation of American writers, educators, businessmen, churchmen and others headed by Sherwood Eddy, secretary for Asia of the national council of the Young Men's Christian Association, has returned to the United States after an extensive study of conditions in the Soviet Union, with the recommendation that America recognize the Soviet government.

This was the first American group to study from a capitalist viewpoint the economic, political, social and religious phases of life in the Soviet Union to determine the advisability of recognition of the Soviet government.

The commission admits that to the capitalist world Soviet government is decidedly objectionable, but points out that it has greatly benefited the masses of people and is one of the most stable governments in Europe.

Without passing on the merits of the Soviet form of government as a principle, the commission and its accompanying unofficial delegates recommend the recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States government. They state that the Soviet government permitted every access to institutions, industrial plants and governmental documents and data.

## "Shoot to Kill" Is Police Order to Six Cops in Moron Hunt

Six Chicago policewomen have been assigned to the Hammersdale district with orders to "Shoot to kill" a man that has been lurking in this district preying on the women of the neighborhood. This action on the part of the police force was taken after a maid employed in the home of a wealthy plano manufacturer was assaulted about a block away from Mayor Dever's home.

Chicago within the past weeks has been forced to take drastic measures in an attempt to rid the city of morons that have been victimizing women in outlying parts of the city. The "curfew law," which provides that all young girls under 16 years of age must be in their homes by 10 o'clock in the evening, is one of the measures adopted.

**Cigar Man Wounded in Hold-Up.**

William G. Gerard, cigar store proprietor, was shot three times and probably fatally wounded in a revolver duel with two bandits who attempted to hold him up today. The bandits escaped, althe Gerard told police he believed one of them was wounded.

**Mother of 7 Killed.**

Mrs. Frances Schuler, 33, mother of seven children, was killed in front of six of them when an auto truck, piloted by one of the sons, on which the family was riding crashed into a post on the Dixie Highway.

# Records Are Smashed By Industrial Gains in the Union of Soviet Republics

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

WALTER DURANTY, the Moscow correspondent of the New York Times, is getting worried about the conditions in the Union of Soviet Republics.

He is troubled by "the writing on the wall" of "clumsy peasant fingers" demanding "Give us goods!"

Yet Duranty admits that the Soviet officials are not as much troubled as he by the "assertiveness" of the peasantry. Duranty says:

"Stalin and his associates . . . do not ignore the growing clamor and do not, I believe, really regret the increased political consciousness and self-assertiveness of the peasants, embarrassing as it is at the present juncture. Considering that they have followed a policy of trying to educate and stimulate the peasants, it is quite illogical to suppose that they are unwilling to allow the expression of grievances which they know are genuine enough."

**Duranty Worried.**

Duranty is chiefly worried because "agricultural production has rapidly increased until now it has reached 90 per cent of pre-war at a general cost—which is an important point— not much higher than pre-war. Industrial production also improved satisfactorily enough, but— which is an even more important point—by the time the manufactured goods reach the peasant their cost is three to four times pre-war."

Thus the whole attack of the capitalist press has changed its front. The charge is no longer made that Soviet rule has plunged agriculture and industry into chaos from which neither can be extricated. That was the customary song of the anti-Soviet chorus. Duranty, a capitalist journalist friendly to the Soviet Union, now worries because agriculture is improving much more rapidly than industry, claiming that agriculture is making demands upon industry that the latter cannot meet. It was previously charged that everything was disintegrating under Soviet rule; now it is admitted that construction is going forward rapidly in both city and country, the latter a little bit more rapidly than the former. The only trouble is that the city-country teammates are not running abreast and pulling together to the best advantage.

* * *

But Duranty offers no encouragement to the czarist emigres in the western capitals of reaction, in Paris, Berlin and London. Instead of cheering up Soviet rule he pictures the peasants as saying:

"Hey, you comrades there in Moscow, don't forget that this is our country, too. When we were slaves to the czar or the landlord we were forced to suffer in silence, but this is a free country nowadays—you have said so, and you have made it so, and we have helped you and believed you—how we can say what we like, and we are saying it."

Their demand is for cheap goods, not cheap in quality but in price, and plenty in quantity. To answer that demand is the task of the city worker, who led the revolution to victory. How well they are succeeding is shown by statistics taken from the September, 1926 (this month) Russian Review, published by the Russian Information Bureau at Washington, D. C.

* * *

The Russian Review states:

"Industrial production in the Soviet Union registered big gains during the first half of the Soviet fiscal year, Oct. 1 to April 1, according to preliminary figures of the Supreme Economic Council. As compared with the same period of last year, production increased by 44.7 per cent.

"The average number of workers employed in industry increased 30.2 per cent and the average output per worker increased 11.1. Advances were particularly marked in the heavy industries."

Here are four big facts: (1) Production is increasing; (2) greater numbers of workers are being drawn into the industries; (3) the cost of production is falling; (4) marked gains are being shown in the heavy industries, the last to recover from the heavy blows of the world war, the civil wars and foreign intervention. The hopes and ambitions of the not long ago are even now coming to pass. But there are new problems.

* * *

The cement industry led the general increase, the output being 113 per cent greater than that of the same period last year.

The rubber industry increased 96.5 per cent and the output of cast iron gained 93.6 per cent.

The coal industry, which advanced very little last year, increased by 44.4 per cent during the period, with an output of 12,410,000 tons.

The tobacco industry increased 42.4 per cent, branches of the textile industry showed gains of from 37 to 46 per cent, the output of Martan steel increased by 62.2 per cent and of rolled iron by 71.4 per cent.

* * *

You may inquire as to where these production figures stand with relation to the pre-war output. What is the output of the industry under Soviet rule as compared to the output under the deposed czarist rule? Here are some of the figures:

The output of the paper industry advanced to nearly double the pre-war rate. The newspapers today have a far greater circulation than under czarism, books and pamphlets are being published in increasing quantities and illiteracy is being rapidly wiped out.

The linen industry has advanced to one and one-half times pre-war, and the match industry to one and a quarter times the figures for 1913.

The coal, oil, cement, textile and rubber industries each showed about 90 per cent of the pre-war output.

The most backward industry in the metal industry, the cast iron output for the period being 45.5 per cent of pre-war and the output of Martan steel 65 per cent. But this condition is rapidly mending, as is shown by the above figures for the current fiscal year.

* * *

The peasants looking toward Moscow, as Duranty points out, learn that industrial production in April (this year) broke all monthly records since the Bolshevik revolution. April production was 3.26 per cent greater than that of March, and 50 per cent greater than that of April, 1925. This is the first time in four years that the April output exceeded that of March. The increased output was accomplished despite a decrease in the workers employed by 1.3 per cent as compared with March.

As compared with March nearly all the principle industries showed increases in April, ranging in the case of the cement industry as high as 17 per cent. New records for monthly production were established in the oil, cement and other industries.

* * *

Another encouraging indication is the fact that the Soviet Union continues to take up the production of necessities that would otherwise have to be imported. Thus the Putilov Steel Works in Leningrad are being re-equipped in part for the purpose of turning out spare parts for Fordson tractors.

At the present time the number of Fordson tractors working in the Soviet Union is about 30,700, where there were none before the war. It is expected by the end of the proposed five-year period their number will increase to 77,500. This will nearly quadruple the present number.

* * *

The actual figures showing that socialized industry in the Soviet Union is winning the war against private industry, over which there has been so much argument, are as follows:

GROSS OUTPUT IN THOUSANDS OF GOLD RUBLES.

| | 1925-26 | 1924-25 | Percentage of Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Large Scale Industry:** | | | |
| State | 3,346,822 | 4,915,404 | 44.5 |
| Co-operative | 304,481 | 394,400 | 93.0 |
| Private | 196,884 | 252,247 | 28.2 |
| Total Large Scale Industry | 5,746,427 | 5,860,312 | 48.4 |
| **Small Industry:** | | | |
| State and Co-operative | 200,802 | 232,234 | 16.0 |
| Private | 1,468,140 | 1,703,000 | 16.00 |
| Total Small Industry | 1,668,381 | 1,935,234 | 16.0 |
| Grand total | 5,414,773 | 7,495,507 | 38.4 |

The relation between the nationalized and non-nationalized industries is expressed by the following figures (in thousands of gold rubles):

| | 1925-26 | Percentage | 1924-25 | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nationalized | 3,750,970 | 69.3 | 5,546,900 | 74 |
| Non-Nationalized | 1,665,806 | 30.7 | 1,958,297 | 26 |
| Total | 5,414,776 | 100 | 7,495,507 | 100 |

Thus about three-quarters of the industrial output of 1924-25 were produced in state or co-operative enterprises.

* * *

**Thus the workers and peasants, arm in arm in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, are well in the lead.**

# MILL STRIKERS MARCH IN HUGE DEMONSTRATION

## Parade Marks Entry Into New Union

(Continued from page 1)

knecht, who heads the Passaic strikers' relief committee that has been fetching thousands of dollars a week from the rest of the labor movement and conducting kitchens and children' camps teid of the long struggle that had built a new big local into the official labor movement and said the Passaic strikers would aid the union in all efforts to organize the million workers in the textile industry.

**Applaud Weisbord.**

Wild applause greeted the name of Albert Weisbord who resigned as the price exacted by the United Textile Workers' Union for its entry into the fight. The cheering came when Gustav Deak, the 22-year old Botany woolen worker, who is now president of the new local union, lauded the "splendid devotion and leadership of our former organizer, Albert Weisbord," and continuing said: "For seven months he led the strike and the fact that we are able to join the United Textile Workers of America with unbroken spirit and united rank is a monument to him, and in his withdrawal we have additional proof of Albert Weisbord's unselfish devotion to our cause and to the cause of organized labor."

**McMahon Criticsi.**

President McMahon did not respond in similar vein. He lectured the strikers on the propaganda that had been employed and said that he disapproved of the methods and in criticizing the mill owners and the police of the town. He argued that the strikers could not expect their leaders and their opponents to get together and eit at the same time in mutual recognition if criticisms that he charged were of a scurrilous nature were continued. He implied that a different leadership had come into the strike but said that the United Textile Workers was determined to win recognition for the union. Relief activities will continue to be carried on by the old Passaic strikers' relief committee.

**Floods in Missouri.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 13—With telegraph and telephone communication to East Central Kansas points badly crippled or demolished and trains running hours behind schedule or tied up by washouts, the flood area around Burlington, Iola, Emporia and Neosho Falls, Kan., assumed a more serious aspect.

At Iola, south of Emporia on the Neosho river, water was rising and grave fears were felt for villages and towns along the river.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins; address by Charles MacGowan, LaFollette Memorial Legion.

6:15 to 8:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.

8:30 to 8:15—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music; Harold Greissaint, pianist; Vella Cook, contralto; Nick Smith, baritone; Alamo Cafe Orchestra.

8-8. to 10:00—Little Joe Warner, character songs; Cralig White, Harry Dream Daddy Davis, WCFLF Ensemble.

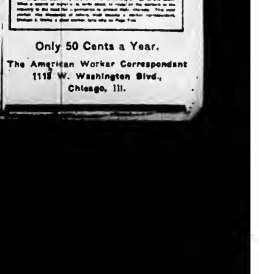
10:00 to 2:00 a. m.—Alamo Cafe Orchestra and Entertainers.

# 500

workers are sending news of their lives, the job, and their tanions to The DAILY WORKER. These workers are organized in many cities—and they issue a small newspaper of their own!

SUBSCRIBE

and learn where, what, when and how to write.




Only 50 Cents a Year.

The American Worker Correspondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

# RAID ROOMS OF PEASANT MEMBER OF POLISH SEJM

## Is Blow at Amnesty Work of Committee

(Special Cable to Polish Section International Labor Defense.)

By STANISLAW BALLIN, Deputy

WARSAW, Poland, Sept. 13.—The police invaded the apartment of Deputy Ballin, president of the inter-party committee for amnesty for political prisoners in Poland and, after confiscating documents and records of the committee found in the rooms, arrested seven persons who were there quite by accident, having no connection with the committee.

**Protest Parliament.**

Deputies of the Independent Peasants' Party immediately protested in the Sejm that the raids on Deputy Ballin's quarters had been made without the consent of the president of the Sejm and therefore violated the law of parliamentary immunity.

The evident purpose of the raids is to make impossible the work of the inter-party committee which is an alliance of the left parties in an effort to release the hundreds of political prisoners now in Polish prisons. The committee asks the workers of the world to protest against the most recent excesses of the reactionary Polish government.

**6,000 Political Prisoners.**

There are some 6,000 political prisoners in Poland. The Pilsudski government, which came into power thru a military coup in May this year refused to grant amnesty to these prisoners. This act raised a protest thruout the country that resulted in the formation of an inter-party committee in the Polish Sejm. Deputy Ballin, a member of the Independent Peasant's Party is the chairman of the committee.

# Pangalos Under Arrest; Machine Guns on Guard To Uphold New Dictator of Greek Ruling Clasess

At the right is a picture of former Premier Pangalos being landed at Athens following his arrest by the new dictator Condylis. Above is a machine-gun detachment of troops whose loyalty to this or that military chief depends on promises of higher-ups. The so-called "revolution" in Greece simply means that one fascist dictator has been substituted for another.

# ELECTION IN SPAIN A ONE-SIDED AFFAIR

## You Vote for Dictator or Not at All

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Sept. 13.—A so-called plebiscite is going on in Spain, with the object of giving the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera some semblance of popular support. The rules of the election prove how ridiculous it would be to expect anything else, in view of the fact that the catholic church, here a part of the state, is using its full influence to see that Rivera gets the support of its members.

**A One-Way Vote.**

There is only one vote allowed. Ton must vote for endorsement of the government. You cannot vote against it. Naturally, the result will be overwhelmingly for the dictator. The capitalist news services, which state that Rivera is "doing everything possible to obtain a free expression of the people," are simply lying.

The methods of the election shew how little it can be a "free expression." The government is posting troops at all election booths to see that no opposition votes are cast. The catholic church has thrown its whole strength behind the dictator. The women, allowed to vote for the first time, and most thoroughly controlled by the church of any section of the people, are under instructions to go to the polls and vote for the government.

**Church Instruction to Aid Monarchy.**

One of Primo de Rivera's officials proves this by remarking:

"Today is not the real day of the voting. The people are still unaware that they should vote. The priests will see to it to morrow morning, for from every pulpit the public will be summoned to go to the polls and vote for king and country."

By this maneuver it is hoped to strengthen the monarchy, since the vote for Rivera will be taken as a vote for king Alfonso, against whom there is rising a strong sentiment of republicanism.

## Workers of Ecuador Slaves of Wall Street

GUAYAQUIL, Sept. 13.—In a manifesto published in the socialist weekly El Faro, the Labor Confederation of Guayas, Ecuador, explains to the workers of this republic how they are being enslaved by the Wall Street banks thru a process of money inflation. Controlling the monetary system of Ecuador, the Wall Street bankers, says the Labor Confederation, have been able to inflate the currency and then force loan after loan upon the government. In return for these credits the foreigners have received valuable concessions.

The government recently put in office has been restricting these operations, and a panic has followed, with almost daily bank failures. The socialist members of the Guayas town council, elected by the workers, have determined that a sub-committee of the council be created to watch over price manipulations that have robbed the workers of the purchasing power of their wages.

# Who Helps the British Miners?

(Continued from page 1)

wavered, the majority of the strikers turned down the bishops' memorandum. Thereby the miners of Britain have given us all to understand that they will remain in their old positions: "Not a penny off the pay, not a second on the day! National agreements only!"

BUT, despite the furious attack of the entire British bourgeoisie, victory would be secured for the miners were the trade union movement of Britain and the whole world to actively support the strikers. Yet in this direction we are witnessing a treachery and open sabotage on the part of the General Council, the Amsterdam International and its affiliated body, I. a., on the part of organizations designed to defend the interests of the working class that is incredible in the history of the trade union movement.

No one any longer doubts but that the General Council broke the general strike at the very peak of that movement. No matter what excuses the General Council may make to the working class thruout the world, it cannot hide the fact that from the very beginning inside the General Council they were against the general strike and against the miners. It was only under tremendous pressure from the masses that the General Council adopted the miners' program of demands.

BUT as soon as it became plain that the carrying out of that program of demands would require a determined and daring struggle along the whole front of the labor movement the General Council shamefully sold the working class by taking their stand with the bourgeoisie, and proposed to the miners that they agree to the notorious Samuel memorandum, which at bottom stood for the salvation of capitalism at the expense of the working class, at the expense of wage reductions for the miners.

By turning down that memorandum the mass of the mine workers condemned the General Council leaders. In order to escape being just condemned, the General Council, by means of hypocritical promises to help the miners, moved that the Miners' Federation postpone the conference of executives appointed for June 25. Having got their way in this matter, the General Council forthwith turned front against the miners.

IN the name of the General Council, Bromley published an article in which he tried to prove that for all the General Council's treachery the people to blame were the miners, and that the General Council had never made any promise to support the miners' program of demands.

A still more manifest instance of the General Council's treachery we see in the last meeting of the Anglo-Russian committee in Paris. As the resolution adopted here by the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions' plenum states, the British delegation "refused to go into the question of the miners."

AT a moment when an army of workers over a million strong were holding out against the incredible pressure of the united employers in splits of all threats, at a moment when distress among the three millions of the mine working masses had reached its highest point, the General Council refused to consider the question of helping the heroic fighters in Britain. Such a step is to be found nowhere in the history of the working classes' strike struggles.

No less treacherous is the behavior of the Amsterdam International and its affiliated bodies. Like the General Council, it, too, immediately put a stop to the assistance for the strikers that had been begun as soon as it knew the general strike had been called off. Like the General Council, the Amsterdam International isolated itself from the miners and tried to isolate the latter from the rest of the working class. But the miners' strike continued and the need for help grew. And it is from this need that the Amsterdam International and its affiliated organizations want to extract the maximmm material advantages.

Amstardam "nobly" proposed giving a loan, but demanded certain material securities for this loan from the miners. The Dutch Trade Union Federation, headed by the "radical" Stenhuis, is demanding 4 per cent for the loan, whilst the General Federation of German Trade Unions, headed by Leipart and Sassenbach, whose business acumen is higher, is demanding 11 per cent.

That is the way Amsterdam and its henchmen want to secure the prosperity of their funds by drawing on the blood of the miners out on strike, their funds being dearer to them than the interests of the British miners, than the interests of the spearhead of the working class.

Th majority of the international trade secretariats have shewn themselves no better in this strike. The miners' International has most outrageously sabotaged all support whatsoever of the miners.

Husemen, the president of the German miners, the most powerful section of the miners' international, has concluded an agreement with the German mine owners, Britain's chief coal competitors on the continent, with a view to making the most out of the British strike.

From Germany more than four and one-half million tons of coal have been imported into Britain. The British transport workers and railway men, as well as those on the continent, are transporting such coal into the European ports and bringing it over for British industry.

THE striking miners are thus surrounded by a close cordon consisting of the sabotage of the General Council and the Amsterdam International and its affiliated organizations, on the one hand, while on the other it is faced with the solid front of the united capitalists and bourgeoisie of Britain and the whole world.

Only these sections affiliated to the Red International of Leber Unions have fully carried out to the end their duty of international class solidarity. With unexampled enthusiasm, the revolutionary unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics responded to the British miners' struggle by sending them a large measure of assistance to the amount of over four and one-half million roubles.

The revolutionary unions of France and Czecho-Slovakia and the revolutionary working masses of other countries have given what they can of their scanty resources to help the strikers. It is only from the Red International of Labor Unions, its affiliated bodies, and all honest workers that the British miners have met with moral and material support. That support they will have right to the end.

THE executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions appeals to all its organizations and to the whole international proletariat steadily to continue the collection of funds.

The British miners are fighting in the forward positions of the working class. The economic significance behind this tremendous struggle is that of struggle against the feudal organization of industry. From the general class point of view the British miners' struggle represents a reflection of the pressure of capital which is threatening to go over to the general offensive not only in Britain but thruout the whole world. And any such offensive will mean not only a worsening of working conditions but also efforts to smash the entire trade union movement, will signify a strengthening of the reaction and a threat of fresh wars.

With their blood and with their need the British miners are advocating and defending the interests of the world proletariat. One and all, help the striking miners!

EXECUTIVE BUREAU OF THE RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS.

## Aged Civil Service Employes Complain Pensions Withheld

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. —(FP)— Bitter complaint by aged civil service employes, because they have not yet received the increase in their pensions allowed by congress five months ago, has been echoed in the local press. In response, Secretary Work has issued a statement claiming that already 3,126 individuals have received their increased pensions.

There remain 1,331 other pensioners whose claims Hyes not been adjusted, while Work admits that several hundred more are part-way thru the red-tape process, and many are still waiting to be taken up.

The increased pension rate applies only from July 1, and affects 10,000 federal employes who have already retired.

**Five Workers Hurt Here.**

Five workmen were being treated at hospitals for injuries sustained when the balcony of the old Ashland Theater, now abandoned, crashed down upon them. Three of the men suffered skull fractures and may die.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

# DUCE RATTLES FASCIST SWORD IN ROME TALK

## Threatens France in a Speech

ROME, Sept. 13.—Using as his text the unsuccessful attempt made to assassinate him with a bomb by an individual terrorist who had come from France, Premier Mussolini delivered a speech from the balcony of the Chigi Palace, in which he used very undiplomatic language in speaking of the neighboring republic.

**Another Threat.**

"We must put a stop to certain culpable tiresome conditions which we tolerate outside our own frontiers," said the Duce. "We would advise responsible governments to take note of this, because otherwise their friendly relations with the Italian people might become compromised."

**Meant France.**

This referred directly to France, a fact which none of the thousands of fascists who heard his speech overlooked. There is even talk in the press of Italy demanding of France the right to extradite all anti-fascist Italians living in France.

This speech of Mussolini can only be considered another sword-rattling demonstration to raise the nationalist pitch of the fascist followers. There can certainly be no desire on the part of Mussolini for war with France at this time. All other things equal, the French army could over-run Italy in short order. International complications would, however, make this a decidedly unfruitful thing for France to do. Knowing this, Mussolini makes his arregant threats and boosts his stock among Italian militarists free of charge.

## Reactionary Chinese General Accused of Suppressing Unionism

PEKING, Sept. 13.—The People's Tribune, organ of the Chinese nationalist movement, which is supported by the radical government in Canton and the Feng forces northwest of Peking, has protested to Marshal Sun Chuanfang, military commander in Shanghai, against his suppression of trade unions. Sun has been a lieutenant of Marshall Wu Pei-fu, one of the two militarist dictators who control central and northern China, and who are favored by the American, British, French and Japanese.

"Recently," says the Tribune, "there has been in Shanghai and other places a reactionary suppression of popular rights. Public organizations, particularly labor organizations, have been closed down and public expression suppressed. In this the usual pretext of the exactions are employed, that it is done in the interest of public order.

"In acting in this manner Marshal Sun is acting contrary to the best interests of China. Public organizations and particularly labor unions are schools of democracy for the masses. Foreigners here may refer contemptuously to the incompetence of the Chinese of the art of democratic govarnment, and at the same time rage against the "dictatorship of the mob" expressed in the action of labor unions.

"They forget that the masses in other, democratic, countries acquired their knowledge of public administration precisely thru their trade unions and benefit societies, the right for existence of which they had to fight for as bitterly as the Chinese workers are fighting today."

## French Labor Unions Find They Must Fight the Western Electric

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Vigorous protest has been made to the French public by the General Confederation of Labor of France against the proposal that the publicly owned telephone service should be taken over by the International Western Electric Corporation, which is backed by the Morgan banking group and is the European end of the General Electric trust.

The bankers' plan was that the French treasury should get a cash loan in Wall Street, in security for which a French telephone monopoly would be offered. The International Western Electric would organize two corporations—the International Telegraph and Telephone and the International Standard Electric—to handle the operating and the manufacturing ends of the business.

Western Electric has begun a widespread propaganda in France in support of this scheme. The national trade union center denounces it as dishonorable and dangerous to the nation that so essential a service should be taken from the hands of the government.

## Spanish Officer Gets Life in Court-Martial

MADRID, Sept. 13. — The court-martial of officers of the artillery corps who participated in the recent uprising against the Spanish government opened at Corcuna today.

The prosecutor demanded life imprisonment with hall and chain for Col. Francisco Corenso, one of the artillery leaders. Three months suspension without pay was asked for soldiers of the artillery arrested.


# Never!

*We say this without a single qualification—*

# Never!

IN ALL the best days of the Communist press has the Communist press been so GOOD! Never it has given to its readers such interesting and so valuable material. Never has The DAILY WORKER been so good a source of not only day-to-day most necessary information, but also—never has it given as good a weekly source of inspiration—interest and pleasure as there is now contained in every issue of

The New Magazine
Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.

**The Contents**

of the next issue, to appear Saturday, September 18th

HENRI BARBUSSE

the great French novelist, author of the famous work "Under Fire," writes the second of an unusual series of articles on the Balkans. His recent trip to investigate the extent of White Terror caused a violent attack on his person and centered world attention on conditions existing in "The Hell of Europe."

MICHAEL GOLD

author of "The Damned Agitator and Other Stories," has written

**"The Young Proletaire"**

a brilliant story for both children and grown-ups. With illustrations by the noted proletarian artist FRED ELLIS.

V. F. CALVERTON

author of "The Newer Spirit", contributes another of his unusual articles on literature in the valuable weekly section of "What and How to Read".

ROSE PASTOR STOKES

writes

**"JENNIE"**

A beautiful story on the Woman's Page—about women and illustrated by the talented author herself who is also a splendid artist.

**"Ethyl Is Back"**

The concluding article of this splendid contribution in the next issue.

*Beginning Saturday*

**"The Theatre Season in Moscow"**

By RUTH KENNELL.

This feature is one every worker will enjoy. The author, now living in Moscow, pictures the great work being done on the Russian stage—work that is the source of inspiration for the theatrical world. WITH PHOTOGRAPHS.

MANUEL GOMEZ

concludes in the next issue a series of articles attracting great attention on

**"The History of the Catholic Church in Mexico"**

B. K. GEBERT

editor of the American Polish Communist paper "Trybuna Robotnicza", writes:

**"American Capital Conquering Poland"**

With original photographs and illustrations.

**The Leading American Artists**

and we also say this "without qualification", are regular contributors. In the next issue

M. P. (Hay) BALES

again gives us that delightful feature, "A Week in Cartoons."

FRED ELLIS
VOSE
A. JERGER
And Others.

# Never—

*we say this without a single qualification—*

# Never—

has The DAILY WORKER been so good. And never was the time so good to subscribe!

# Coming!

The great popularity of the Magazine Supplement—the many subscriptions—the requests for bundle orders are bringing into life "something new in labor journalism". You'll get it if you subscribe right now to The DAILY WORKER—

THE SUNDAY WORKER

Watch for full information next week.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## MINNEAPOLIS TO HEAR ENGDAHL ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 24

### Allentire Chairman at Moose Hall Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 13.—The city is planning to give a splendid reception to J. Louis Engdahl, candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party for United States senator from Minnesota when he speaks here Friday, Sept. 24, at 8 p. m. at Moose Hall, 43 South Fourth street.

Minneapolis will be one of the last cities visited by Engdahl during his tour that is taking him as far east as Boston. He will speak on "The Workers and the Old Parties."

Norman H. Tallentire, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party for the Minneapolis district, will act as chairman.

Other campaign meetings to follow will be addressed by Bertram D. Wolfe, Friday, Oct. 8, and by C. E. Ruthenberg Sunday, Oct. 31. Minneapolis is already preparing for the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik Revolution Nov. 7.

* * *

**Engdahl Speaks in Toledo.**

Engdahl was scheduled to speak last night in Toledo, Ohio, going tonight to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he will speak at the N. S. Carnegie Music Hall, Ohio and Federal streets. His other dates are as follows:

The New Haven, Conn., meeting has been changed to Hartford, Conn., Wednesday, Sept. 15, at Unity Hall, on Pratt St. A factory meeting has been arranged for Thursday noon at J. Godlis, 234 Enfield St.

BOSTON—Thursday, Sept. 16.
WORCESTER—Friday, Sept. 17.
ROCHESTER—Saturday, Sept. 18.
BUFFALO—Sunday, Sept. 19, 8 p. m. Engineers' Hall, 36 W. Huron St.
CLEVELAND—Monday, Sept. 20.
DETROIT—Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 8 p. m., Finnish Labor Temple, 5969 14th street.
CHICAGO—Wednesday, Sept. 22, 8 p. m., Mirror Hall, N. Western Ave. and W. Division St. Other speakers: William F. Dunne and Max Shachtman.
MINNEAPOLIS—Friday, Sept. 24, 8 p. m., Moose Hall, 43 So. Fourth St.
ST. PAUL—Saturday, Sept. 25.
MILWAUKEE—Sunday, Sept. 26.

Arrangements are being made in Detroit to have Engdahl address a Sunday meeting at the Ford plant. Engdahl will also hold conferences of worker correspondents in the cities that he visits.

## Ruthenberg Will Speak at Gary Seventh Anniversary Celebration

GARY, Ind., Sept. 13. — A celebration of the seventh anniversary of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held Sunday evening, Sept. 26, at 7:30 p. m. at Spanish Hall, 14th Avenue and Madison St., Gary Ind.

C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, will speak on "Seven Years of the Communist Movement in America." There will also be speakers in Jugo-Slav, Hunzarian, and Russian. Besides the speakers an excellent and fitting musical program is being arranged. All militant workers of Gary are urged to attend and hear the inspiring messages that will be delivered them by the various speakers. Admission is free.

## WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

**Michigan.**

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:

Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 13th District, William Mallenhaur.
Congress, 1st Dist., Herry Kvhaver.
Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Haider.

**Pennsylvania.**

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, Ft. M. Wicke.
Lieutenant-Governor, Perthenia Mills.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, first district, Ernest Cerasthere and Anna Welsman.
Second District, Mika Blaskavitz and Celia Paransky.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrtic.

## THE CHILDREN'S MOVEMENT

### Resolution of the Org.-Bureau of the E. C. C. I. on the Communist Children's Movement.

The Communist children's movement which developed in most of the large countries of Europe and America, and in the Soviet Union and also the Orient, is of the most importance to the Communist parties from the viewpoint of the training of a new revolutionary generation living under post-war conditions. For the Communist Parties the Communist children's movement is a question of the revolutionary cadres of the future. In addition the uniting of the active children under the Communist leadership offers the possibility of carrying the class struggle into the school, and thus in the struggle against the ideology of the bourgeois school, developing proletarian class consciousness in the masses of workers children. For this reason the Communist parties of all countries must devote particular attention to this field of work and aid the Young Communist Leagues to unite broad masses of toilers' children and train them in a Communist spirit.

2. The Communist Party directs the Communist children's movement thru the Y. C. L., which is able to assign to this work young forces close to the children, and which already possesses considerable experience on this field.

The organization bureau of the E. C. C. I. considers correct the organizational basis of the Communist children's movement laid down at the last session of the enlarged executive of the Y. C. L. (nuclei in the schools, attended by the children, and in the factories where children work; development of the most extensive initiative from below and firm direction from above). The transition from the present narrowly exclusive work within the organization to mass activity for the winning of the unorganized children, as well as those at present belonging to opponent organizations, must be the chief task in the current activity of the Communist children's movement. The mass work must be based upon concrete children's demands on the field of the school struggle and for the betterment of the material situation of the children. The combination of these concrete children's demands with the general proletarian demands, and the support of the children by the proletarian anti organizations are indispensable conditions for the success of this whole work.

3. The organization bureau of the E. C. C. I. records that the attention thus far devoted by most Communist parties to questions of the Communist children's movement has been utterly inadequate. It calls upon all the sections of the comintern to remedy this shortcoming in the immediate future. This attention, and the support to the Y. C. L. in its work among the children, must take on the following concrete forms:

(a) A systematic supervision of the work of the Y. C. L. among the children, by discussion of the questions of the Communist children's movement in the party executives (from bottom to top), special conferences of party members (particularly of teachers), party conferences with suggestions as to practical ways and means for the support of this activity.

(b) Stressing in our propaganda the importance and necessity of extensive work for the Communist training of the children; taking Communist children into the Communist children's organizations, printing in the press of articles by well-known party functionaries, special columns devoted to the Communist children's movement, publication of children's letters, etc.

(c) Assigning of party forces for work on this field primarily in the directing organs of the children's movement (in the children's bureau, children's commission, children's committees of the Y. C. L. committees).

(d) The training of active workers for the Communist children's movement by means of introducing questions of Communist children's work into the program of the party schools, and thru the opening of short-term special courses (district and central) for the preparation of Communist children's movement leaders from among the active members of the Y. C. L.

(e) Questions of the misery, homelessness, exploitation and cheuvinist training of the children should be raised by Communist parliamentary fractions, trade unions fractions, and fractions in the parent-teacher and similar organizations.

(f) Propaganda regarding the success of the Communist children's movement in the Soviet Union, and assistance in establishing contact between the children of capitalist countries and those of the Soviet Union, in conjunction with the general campaign on behalf of the Soviet Union.

(g) Material support to the activity of the Communist children's organizations by setting aside a definite percentage of the regular membership dues or of special assessments and collections. Money at the disposal of the Children's League should be applied to the publication of literature, support of children's newspapers and periodicals, and training maintenance of the chief active members (courses, conferences, discussions), and for the initiation of various mass campaigns (organization bureau of the E. C. C. I. is of the opinion that the Communist parties of those countries in which Communist children's organizations already exist, must, in the immediate future, get reports from the Y. C. L. on the status of this work and on their part adopt a series of practical measures for the indication outlined above.

5. In those countries in which there is as yet no children's organization, or in which it is still very weak (Poland, Czecho-Slovekia, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Italy, etc.), it is necessary that the Communist parties take all possible measures for the most rapid development of this work.

### Cook's Telegram.

After the strike of the miners had been under way for some weeks, the International Workers' Aid received the following cablegram from A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Union:

"On behalf British miners, hearty thanks I. W. A. Collecting money is great assistance. This action unites workers in their opposition against great capitalists' offensive. British miners defeat will be followed by defeat of workers in every country. Therefore miners of Britain must not ha defeated. We appeal for further assistance. Trouble reached acute stage against united forces of British government and capitalists. Children suffer most under trouble. I. W. A. has been most helpful. We are using your funds to feed our children. They send you everlasting thanks. Our victory will ha victory for all workers of the world.

"A. J. Cook."

Upon receipt of this cablegram, the International Workers' Aid immediately doubled its efforts for funds for the British miners. It realized, however that its unassisted effort would not result in raising such aid as the British miners have a right to expect from the American labor movement and it therefore sent the following telegram to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, asking it to take up the question of British Miners' Relief:

Letter to President Green.

June 12, 1926.

"Wm. Green, President,
"Executive Council,
"American Federation of Labor,
"Washington, D. C.

"International Workers' Aid thru its international organization and Secretary Cook of the British Miners' Union has received an urgent request to initiate a campaign in the United States for relief funds for the British miners. The International Workers' Aid has compiled immediately and will do all in its power to support the splendid struggle of the million striking miners thru rushing relief funds to them. It has already forwarded the first thousand dollars. We urge that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor come to the aid of the miners by issuing a call to all local unions, central bodies, and internationals to make contributions sending them if desired thru the American Federation of Labor. We will be glad to co-operate in such a campaign. Realizing that organized labor movement of this country can be put solidly behind the fight of the British miners thru your action we urge you to help them win under the slogan, 'Not a Penny Off, Not a Minute On'.

"International Workers' Aid
"Bishop William Montgomery Brown,
"Chairmen,
"Fred G. Biedenkepp, Secretary."

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor took no action until four or five weeks later when it finally sent a circular letter to the local unions asking them to aid the British miners, but made no organized effort to raise funds.

### Aided Strikers From the Beginning.

Now, nearly four months after the strike began, the American Federation of Labor has finally been induced thru the dilatation of the British miners to take active steps to raise funds for the miners' strike. In contrast, the International Workers' Aid has carried on an extensive campaign from the very beginning in an effort to aid the miners in their splendid struggle.

We repeat, under these circumstances, it comes with ill grace from the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York which for nearly four months has ignored the British miners' strike to now make an attack upon an organization which has been aiding the miners from the beginning.

Even so, the International Workers' Aid welcomes the fact that at last the American Federation of Labor is really doing something to help the British miners. It will support all the strength of its organization the effort of the British miners' delegation to raise funds for the relief of the strikers.

### Many Unorganized.

At the same time, it calls attention to the fact that there are millions of workers who are not organized in the trade union movement of this country who are not reached thru the trade union organization and that organized workers will aid the British miners in their situation if this situation of the miners is called to their attention. While lending every aid to the British miners' delegation to collect funds thru the trade union movement, it will at the same time continue in its work among the unorganized workers to raise money for the striking miners.

## NEW YORK WOMEN SEEK TO RAISE MORE FUNDS FOR PASSAIC CHILDREN

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—"Children of the Passaic strike" will be the subject of speeches by Elizabath Gurley Flynn, Leona Smith, Jeanetta Stuart Poynta, and several women strikers at a big open air meeting on Saturday evening, Sept. 18, at 110 Street and 5th Ave.

More than 1,000 children have been fed daily at the kitchens maintained by the United Council of Working class Housewives with the help of the United Women Conference in Passaic. A new kitchen must be opened soon to replace that at the playground which has just been closed. Funds are needed to carry on this work. Whether the strikers will attain the victory which now seems within reach, depends on the continued feeding of the children. If the children are left to starve, the strikers will be forced back into the mills.

Contributions for the childrens' kitchens should he sent to the United Council of Working Class Housewives, 80 E. 11th St. Room 436.

*A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.*

## SMITH TO TOTE SLUSH ODIUM IN SENATE BATTLE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DWIGHT, Ill., Sept. 13. — Here in the town made famous by a certain Mr. Keeley of the convalescent home for willing-to-be-reformed alcoholics and of Frank L. Smith, protege of Semuel Insull, the principal topic of conversation is the coming senatorial election, in which the native son, Smith, will play a dominating role.

Smith, after returning from the east where ho was recuperating from an operation on where his appendix used to be, came out flat-footedly for Sam Insull and his contribution of $200,000 to the senatorial campaign fund. The candidate declared he will he elected and seated.

* * *

**Brennen Bedridden.**

George E. Brennan is in a local hospitel suffering from an injury to his knee. Brennan is making the prohibition law the chief issue in his campaign. Smith has not yet committed himself on the question. The latter is officially dry, while it is reported that in private life ho is wet. On the other hand, Brennan is said to be privately dry tho politically wet.

## SEC'Y MORRISON OF A. F. OF L. ESTIMATES ONLY $125,000 HAS BEEN SENT TO BRITISH STRIKERS

(By Federated Press Service)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—More then $40,000 af trade unionists' contributions to the British miners' strike relief fund have been forwarded to London by Secretary Morrison af the American Federation of Lehor, according to his own account af the metter. He will meke a detelled report of the fund to the convention which opens Oct. 4 in Detroit. Meanwhile the sume pledged recently in various regions visited by members of the British miners' delegation continue to reesh his office.

Marrison estimeted that about $125,000 has been sent to the British strikers from all trade union sources in America. The United Mine Workers and certain other organizations and the Women's Committee have sent their remittances direct to England.

## Christen Trans-Atlantic Plane

The great Sikorsky bi-plane is shewn here being christened by Meyor Walker of New York, preperatory to its attempted flight to Paris. The success of this venture will make commercial aviation between this country and Europe an accomplished fact. But it will be many years before anyone but the wealthiest plutocrets will he eble to fly at ease over the expensive sea to Europe in a few hours.

## THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID ANSWERS ATTACK OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

The International Workers' Aid in the following statement answers the vicious attack of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council on the I. W. A. for its activities in behalf of the striking British coal miners:

### I. W. A. Answer

The Central Trades and Labor Council of New York has sent a letter to the delegates to that body attacking the International Workers' Aid for its collection of funds for the striking British miners. It is the opinion of the International Workers' Aid that such action comes with ill grace from the Central Trades and Labor Council in view of the record in regard to the question of support of the British Miners' Strike.

The International Workers' Aid is the American section of the Workers' International Relief, international organization thru which hundreds of thousands of dollars have been sent for the relief of the British miners.

### Cook's Telegram.

After the strike of the miners had been under way for some weeks, the International Workers' Aid received the following cablegram from A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Union:

"On behalf British miners, hearty thanks I. W. A. Collecting money is great assistance. This action unites workers in their opposition against great capitalists' offensive. British miners defeat will be followed by defeat of workers in every country. Therefore miners of Britain must not ha defeated. We appeal for further assistance. Trouble reached acute stage against united forces of British government and capitalists. Children suffer most under trouble. I. W. A. has been most helpful. We are using your funds to feed our children. They send you everlasting thanks. Our victory will ha victory for all workers of the world.

"A. J. Cook."

Upon receipt of this cablegram, the International Workers' Aid immediately doubled its efforts for funds for the British miners. It realized, however that its unassisted effort would not result in raising such aid as the British miners have a right to expect from the American labor movement and it therefore sent the following telegram to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, asking it to take up the question of British Miners' Relief:

Letter to President Green.

June 12, 1926.

"Wm. Green, President,
"Executive Council,
"American Federation of Labor,
"Washington, D. C.

"International Workers' Aid thru its international organization and Secretary Cook of the British Miners' Union has received an urgent request to initiate a campaign in the United States for relief funds for the British miners. The International Workers' Aid has compiled immediately and will do all in its power to support the splendid struggle of the million striking miners thru rushing relief funds to them. It has already forwarded the first thousand dollers. We urge that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor come to the aid of the miners by issuing a call to all local unions, central bodies, and internationals to make contributions sending them if desired thru the American Federation of Labor. We will be glad to co-operate in such a campaign. Realizing that organized labor movement of this country can be put solidly behind the fight of the British miners thru your action we urge you to help them win under the slogan, 'Not a Penny Off, Not a Minute On'.

"International Workers' Aid
"Bishop William Montgomery Brown,
"Chairmen,
"Fred G. Biedenkepp, Secretary."

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor took no action until four or five weeks later when it finally sent a circular letter to the local unions asking them to aid the British miners, but made no organized effort to raise funds.

### Aided Strikers From the Beginning.

Now, nearly four months after the strike began, the American Federation of Labor has finally been induced thru the dilatation of the British miners to take active steps to raise funds for the miners' strike. In contrast, the International Workers' Aid has carried on an extensive campaign from the very beginning in an effort to aid the miners in their splendid struggle.

We repeat, under these circumstances, it comes with ill grace from the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York which for nearly four months has ignored the British miners' strike to now make an attack upon an organization which has been aiding the miners from the beginning.

Even so, the International Workers' Aid welcomes the fact that at last the American Federation of Labor is really doing something to help the British miners. It will support all the strength of its organization the effort of the British miners' delegation to raise funds for the relief of the strikers.

### Many Unorganized.

At the same time, it calls attention to the fact that there are millions of workers who are not organized in the trade union movement of this country who are not reached thru the trade union organization and that organized workers will aid the British miners in their situation if this situation of the miners is called to their attention. While lending every aid to the British miners' delegation to collect funds thru the trade union movement, it will at the same time continue in its work among the unorganized workers to raise money for the striking miners.

## Illinois American Legion Unit Holds Meet at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 13. — The Illinois department of the American Legion is holding its eighth annual convention at the state arsenal here. Plans have been submitted to the organization's meet to launch a membership drive in an attempt to get more of those that were in the service during the world war into this military body hereon' movement.

## MIN THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

### A SHORT STORY RAH, RAH BOYS OF COLLEGE LIFE

(Third Installment.)

A CITY living for the sons of the rich. The news of the world gives way to commencement day in the press. Not news of new scientists that are graduating with high honors, not news about professors' results of the year, but news about the football team, about the fifty-yard dash, about the rubber magnate who came all the way from his summer estate in Florida to be with his son at commencement.

A whole state is in the throes of a strike. Men and women are beaten down, children are starving. The news is silent on this.

A rich man's son won the football game for a rich man's school. Two columns in the daily press.

A country is on the verge of revolt. That's not worth printing.

A rich man's son pulls a funny stunt during class day. An entire column and a picture on the back page.

Two working girls are violated on a state road and they mention the names of a couple of students. Suppress it! Bleckmail!

The daughters of the rich weave a daisy chain and march thru their campus. Every paper in the country carries the picture and a story.

* * *

It is late at night. There is a sudden drunken singing on the streets, rioting, wild laughter. The city stirs in its sleep and smiles—"Those college boys. They are such a happy bunch."

It is late at night and the factories of the college town blink at the moon with their wan yellow lights. They are filled with children and young people doing hard and dangerous work, wearing their bones out to lay up a fortune that the owners might send their sons and daughters to college. It is the youth blood of these young people and children that fills the fat money purses of the owners. It is their blood that sends the owners to college. It is their blood that stains the wine and buys the champagne with which the rich man's son celebrates his commencement night. It is their blood that keeps him young just like it was the blood of the shrunken little street sweeper that flushed and filled the cheeks of the class of '81.

—AUGUSTA SUNGAIL.

(The End.)

## WORKERS WARNED OF VICIOUS OPEN SHOP CAMPAIGN

### New York Commercial Issues War Cry

"Wherever possible, managements should take this opportunity to inaugurate the open shop," cries the New York Commercial, mouthpiece of the eastern financial interests, in an editorial July 19.

The importance to labor of this declaration of war demands its publication in full:

"Now is the Time to Open Shop."

"The immediate outlook is for a decided increase in the number and importance of labor disturbances. During the coming few months there will be an increasing number of strikes, and the number of demands for higher wages or shorter hours will be considerably enlarged. Evidence of this increase is even now visible, but today's visibility will prove, in our opinion, only the start to greater proportions that will probably reach their peak in September or October.

**Caution Is Urged.**

"In some cases or where particular conditions prevail it would not be wise for managements to precipitate open shop acceptance directly out of a clear, blue union sky. In a great many other cases, however, a demand for advanced wages or the threat of a strike would be all the justification needed to throw overboard the adherence to unionism and inaugurate the open-shop American plan.

**Denounces Union Shop.**

"Totally disregarding the merits of the open-shop system and the utter lack of merit of the closed shop, such action at this time would be backed by the fact that the status of the employed is better today then at any time since the slump of 1920; that the decline in commodity prices since the first of the year has more than neutralized the slight upward trend in living costs, and that the average number of hours worked and the average weekly earnings have been higher this year than at any time since 1922. All of which means that demands for advanced wages or decreased hours of work are entirely out of place at this time. That such demands will be made, however, abundant evidence indicates.

"That wherever possible managements should take this opportunity to inaugurate the open shop is also unquestioned by every one having at heart the welfare of American industry."—New York Commercial, July 19, 1926.

## 200 Italians Caught on Way Into Canada

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 13. — Canadian authorities have balked an attempt to smuggle about 200 Italians into Canada, it became known today with the arrival of the Italian steamer Dori.

Immigretion officials co-operating with the royal mounted police took the Italian immigrants into custody and seized the ship's papers. The immigrants, all of whom had paid heavily to be smuggled into Canada, had all been landed at Mill Cove, on St. Margaret's Bay, Nova Scotia.

**Stage Employes Gain Raise.**

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—The Allied Stage Employes union signed a 2-year contract with the New Orleans theaters and picture houses providing for a progressive advance in wages during the life of the contract. About 700 men are affected.

* * *

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

## De Rivera Declares Mutineers Will Be Severely Punished

MADRID, Sept. 13. — "The leaders of the rebellion are going to be punished severely," says Dictator Primo de Rivera, thus giving a different angle on the matter of punishment of the military mutineers, whom last week it was rumored the king had prevented de Rivera from excessively punishing.

Regarding the establishing of a parliamentary democracy in government, de Rivera is equally hard-boiled. He says:

"A parliamentary, democratic government may come eventually hut there is still much to do before the people are ready for it."

The "patriotic union" which is dragging out reluctant electors to force a vote supporting the government in the plebiscite now going on, reports that 139.541 "votes" were cast in the first two days. Rivera, who has arranged the rules of the game so that no votes can he cast against the government, claims a "great success."

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—(FP)— Sixty Mills strikers, fighting a 10% wage cut, rejected the management's offer of a 5% cut. Weavers are ont and dyers may be called out, United Textile Workers officials declare.


**Put on the Badge of a Communist!**

SOMETHING NEW AND BEAUTIFULLY UNUSUAL.

The Emblem of The Young Workers (Communist) League.

A striking closed fist—the Communist salute—(reproduction actual size) in gold and silver.

Limited Supply Only!

All orders filled in order received.

GOLD, 40 cents. SILVER, 25 cents. In quantities of a dozen or more, gold $7.60 a doz., silver $2.25 a doz.

Rush Your Order to
The Young Workers League of America,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

**THE YOUNG WORKER**

is a paper primarily for the youth but even adults enjoy the special features in every issue.

**SUBSCRIBE!**

$1 a year 50c 6 months

THE YOUNG WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $ for months Send the Young Worker to:

Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

# DISCUSS LABOR PARTY QUESTION IN CONNECTICUT

## Resolution Presented at State Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 12.—The resolution for a labor party, introduced by the painters' locals of New Haven and supported by painters and other unions from all over the state, stirred the state convention of the American Federation of Labor.

**Speak for Labor Party.**

Morris Rubinsky of New Hevan, George Moffit of Stamford and John Vanlatly of New Britain led the fight for the adoption of the resolution. The speakers pointed out in a very clear way the need of an independent political party of the workers. It was pointed out by one delegate after another than right in the state of Connecticut the power of the government headed by both republican and democratic parties was used to break strikes by issuing sweeping injunctions.

In Willimantic it was shown an injunction crippled a strike that was very promising in the beginning. The famous case of the railroad strike, that of conviction of Schleifar was also recalled. The speakers also spoke of the infamous Danbury hatters decision.

**Wire Pulling.**

It was clear in the beginning that the resolution would have much support from the delegates when the old guard got on the job and began to pull the wires. The boogie man of Communism was immediately dragged out on the scene.

President O'Mera stated that he will fight any attempt at political action. O'Mera then charged that the whole scheme of the labor party was worked out by the Communists. Many of the trade union delegates who signed the resolution stated that they were not members of any political party and tha charge made by O'Mara is obviously not true.

**In a Tight Fix.**

O'Mera was in a very tight fix and had to lean on socialists for support. O'Mara stated that the socialist leaders such as Norman Thomas, when questioned by him at the lecture in New Heven, stated that it is industrial and not political action which is important, and that such of this type are welcome in the federation and not the Communists, who want independent political action. However, in spite of the treacherous act of the socialist party officials many socialist delegates voted for the resolution. The fraternal delegate of the socialist party had nothing to say.

## Milwaukee Union to Levy Assessment for British Mine Strike

By GREGORY BRODONICH

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—The Hod Carriers', Building and Laborers' Union, Local 113, are going to help the heroic British mine strikers, in spite of their own bad circumstances, and have carried a motion to assess each member 50 cents. A good spirit of solidarity was shown by the brothers and the assessment will net about $350 for the strikers.

## Union Forces Chamber of Commerce to Quit

WAUKEGAN, Sept. 13.—Non-union clothing factories are no longer welcomed by the Waukegan chamber of commarce, its secratary indicates. The chamber has been kept busy by the trouble the open shop drives are having with the Amaigamated Clothing Workers' Union, which followed the runaway shops from Chicago. Members of the chamber also fear that the union spirit may spread from the needle trade to their steal wirs, asbestos, chemical, envelope and radio factories.

YORK, S. C.—(FP)—Another black smear on the pages of South Carolina's prison system has been marked at York in the killing of William Maraguard, young convict, shot to death while in a delirious condition. It was brought on by inhuman treatment by chain gang guards.


THE AWAKENING OF CHINA

By Jas. H. Dolsen.

*An unusual book*

A record of China's past and present which has brought about the upheaval of over four hundred million people and the birth of a great Labor movement. With many maps, illustrations and original documents.

Novel Binding

$1.00 POSTPAID

GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.


# PULLMAN PORTERS' REFERENDUM WILL BEAT COMPANY SCHEME TO REPRESENT ITS OWN EMPLOYES

The Railway Mediation Board will very soon have before it the claim of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters for higher wages. The claim will involve the recognition of the union because the Pullman Co. which employs practically all the sleeping car porters and maids in the United States will claim that its company union is the proper representative of the men.

The law provides that an attempt of an agreement must be made by the carriers, the questionnaire demands whether the workers would like:

"Recognition by the Pullman Company of the right of their porters and maids to be repraesnted in collective bargaining by an independent union responsible to and supported by those employes alone, with representatives who are not dependent on the Pullman Company for their livelihood?"

**Vote Going for Union.**

And in order that there be no mistake or quibble, the porter or maid is invited, after voting on this question, to signify whether he or she would rather be represented by the "plan of employe representation of the Pullman Co." or by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

It is already clear, said Secretary Price, that the thousands who have joined the brotherhood will vote for it, and most of the balance, who have not formally united with it, will also vote against the company union. The Pullmen Company will have something hard to explain when it gets before the mediation board.

**Pullman Co. Lies.**

In fact, the company is sufficiently uncertain of its legal grounds, or sufficiently fearful of the economic power of the Pullman porters, that it has resorted in vain to every form of slander, libel and subterfuge to stop dissension in the ranks of the union. It has had the assistance of a large section of the Negro press in this campaign.

In Chicago there is not one of the local Negro papers on which it can rely for aid, except the Negro Champion. Even the Chicago Bee, edited by Chandler Owen, an official of the union, cannot carry the defense of the union officials against the canards circulated by the Pullman agents because the owner of the Bee, Anthony Overton, is a pure and simple capitalist.

Overton is president of the Douglas National Bank, owner of the Overton building at 35th and State street, and has made a fortune out of the Overton Hygienic Co., manufacturing what are described as "High Brown Toilet Preparations."

By encouraging a slavish sort of imitation of white women among the women of the Negro race, Overton has accumulated the means to deny Negro men who happen to work for the Pullman Co. ability to publicly denounce those who utter infamous falsehoods against their union and strive to keep them in the worst sort of wage slavery.

**Mass Meetings Soon.**

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters expects to initiate a series of mass meetings in Chicago similar to those being held almost weekly in New York. The arrival during the month of General Organizer A. Philip Randolph will start the ball rolling. It will not be long, either, said Secretary Price, before the campaign will invade Canada. The members and officials feel that it is better to get more results in the states first, but Canadian roads are being investigated.

**"Don't Need, But Want Mere."**

The union takes in and desires to have all the work as porters or as maids on the railroads, said Price. "We have reached the point now where we do not need to have the men who have not yet joined," the secretary said, "but we want them. We want the maids as well as the porters. Women in this trade suffer from the same disabilities, as porters—low pay, etc., as man, and the union takes them in on exactly the same terms, with the same rights and privileges."

The aim of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters as it appears on the union's official stationery is: "More wages, better hours, better working conditions, pay for overtime, pay for 'preperation' time, abolition of 'doubling out,' conductor's pay for conductor's work when in charge, and manhood rights."

## Organization Means Strength

By D. BORISOFF.

GARY, Ind., Sept. 13. — The new home of the Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union of Gary, Indiana, Local No. 31, is finished. The local is moving into it Monday, Sept. 13, a lucky day for the local.

The local was started some time in 1917 as a sister local of the Hammond Local No. 41. At that time the membership of the local was about 30. The present membership is almost 1,000.

At the beginning some of the wage rates were as low as 25-30c per hour. The organization got to its strength was able to raise this miserable wage to $1.10 at the present time.

Local No. 31 unites within its ranks workers of different races, nationalities, languages. The strength of the local is in the fact that these workers recognized that they are brothers suffering under the same oppression of the exploiters of labor.

The credit for the achievements of the union belongs to the rank and file who were not afraid to organize, to present demands for better conditions and to cast aside the stupid racial prejudices, which are fostered by the enemies of the workers in order to divide them to keep them enslaved.

This is the time of prosperity. This is the time for the workers to see that at least part of the great profits reaped by the bosses be restored to those who are creating the wealth. Under militant leadership the workers no doubt could win better working conditions. The bosses realize that. They took the offensive and threatened some time ago to introduce the open shop. The offensive should be with the union and favorable time should be utilized to organize 100 per cent and win higher wages and lower hours in this seasonable industry.

MILWAUKEE.—(FP)—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, which strongly endorsed Rep. John C. Schafer of the 4th Wisconsin district (Milwaukee south side) for re-election, has revoked its action. Pres. D. B. Robertson has struck from Cleveland that Schafer, though a member of the brotherhood, can no longer have its official indorsement because he is supporting the Coolidge-forced faction against Gov. Blaine for U. S. senator.

# G. O. P. WORRIED OVER LINEUP IN NEXT CONGRESS

## Struggle Inside Party Ranks Dangerous

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13. — The words of confidence are coming from the presidential summer White House at Paul Smith's it is no secret that the G. O. P. is worried over the outlook for a safe majority in the next senate.

The defeat of Lenroot in Wisconsin, a Coolidge stalwart, and the almost certain election of Blaine, an anti-world courter and anti-Volstead-ite is a severe blow for the administration.

**Butler's Prospects Dark.**

In Massachusetts an independent republican is liable to run against Senator Butler, the generalissimo of the G. O. P. This would give David I. Walsh, democrat a chance to win.

In New York, a dry republican threatens to run against Senator Wadsworth, making the election of the democrat candidate a possibility.

Tronhie also looms in Oregon where the defeated republican candidate for the senatorial nomination declares that his hat will be in the ring when the ballots are cast in November.

**Campaign Strategy.**

Democrats are charging the administration with holding off another tax reduction until 1927, so that the relief would be fresh in the minds of tax payers prior to the next presidential campaign.

Governor Alex J. Groesbeck of Michigan is seeking a renomination for fourth term on the G. O. P. ticket in the primaries next Tuesday. His opponent is Mayor Grass of Ionia. In view of the bitter factional struggle in the republican camp the democrats expect their man to smask in.

**Would Hold Term.**

Governor Ritchie of Maryland, democrat, is seeking a third term and is meeting with some opposition. Ritchie's name has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the presidency on the democrat ticket in 1927.

The Ku Klux Klan is lined up with the official G. O. P. machine in the bitter primary campaign struggle in Colorado. Charles W. Waterman is contesting the republican nomination with Senator Rice W. Means. The latter is directing head of the state K. K. K.

## Majority of French Elementary Teachers Members of the Union

PARIS, Sept. 13.—A majority of the teachers in the elementary schools of France now belong to the National Union of Teachers, which affiliated in 1921 with the General Confederation of Labor thru the Federation of Employes in the Public Services. While the teachers' local unions have not in all cases, as yet, co-operated with local trades councils, they have taken out a number of cards of affiliation with the General Confederation of Labor.

This development, one of the most significant in French labor unionism since the war, is expected to stimulate the interest of French teachers and girls in the working class struggle which France anticipates in the next two decades.

## Cotton Speedingup Is Cause of Depression

Increased productivity of cottonmill labor, more then curtailment of the market for cotton goods, is responsible for the wholesale unemployment and part-time which has characterized the textile industry since 1920, per capita consumption of cotton cloth has increased 9% from 66 yards in 1914 to 72.5 yards in 1923. But according to the Journal of Commerce, Textile Merchents of New York, the gain in productivity per worker since 1900 is about 22%. This has been due in considerable measure to a 500% increase in the capitalization of the industry, with each worker required to tend more machinery. The capitalization of the industry per worker is now about $4,000 compared with $1120 in 1900. Each worker is required today to produce enough surplus to pay a return on this larger capital.

Cottonmill activity throughout the country reached a low point for the year in July with the industry operating at about 75% of single shift capacity. This merks a curtailment of 25% from February when operation averaged 102.5% of single-shift capacity. It is 6¼% below July 1925, when the average was 84.6%.

Northern mills as usual were hardest hit by lack of sufficient orders. The average hours of operation during July in the antire New England group was only 116, compared with an average of 249 in the cotton-growing states where wages are low and hours of work long.

The extremely reduced activity in July is probably due in part to concerted action to limit over-production planned at a meeting of cotton manufacturers in June.

*Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.*

# BAKERS' CONVENTION RECOGNIZES FIGHT ON FOOD TRUST AS MAIN PROBLEM; RELIES ON PUBLICITY

The nineteenth triennial convention of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers International Union of America has adjourned with all of the delegates impressed with the necessity for increasing the pace of the fight against the Ward Bread trust.

The general executive board in its statement to the membership of the union as the result of the convention does not hesitate to place the combat with the Ward octopus as the most important matter under consideration.

The joint report to the convention of its international executive officials and the general executive board declares that the main object in connection of the long struggle with Ward, and with his subsidiary concerns. It recites the fact that for at least eight years before 1917, the union carried on an organizing and publicity campaign against this greatest baking corporation, and with some measure of success, for the plants in Chicago and Newark were unfonlsed, though the rest of Ward's bakeries were open shop.

**Ward Once Unionized.**

The union reached its peak of growth during the war years and those immediately following, and brought such pressure on Ward that his whole system, plants in almost every large city east of the Mississippi was unionized, and this condition lasted until the open shop drive, and industries encouraged the constantly growing corporation to throw off its contractrual relations with the Bakery and Confectionary workers.

The failure of the local unions in the international to concentrate their negotiating power in the hands of the executive officials, and the latter's functional officials, helped the company in this effort to bring in the open shop.

**Ward Goes Scab.**

After minor skirmishing, the entire Ward system was declared open shop by its managers in 1923, and in spite of bitterly fought local strikes, which the international aided to the best of its ability, it has maintained scab conditions and wages appreciably lower than the union scale until the present.

The bakers' wage scale varies in different parts of the country but Chicago may be taken as a typical example, in Chicago the union shops use expert night men as mixers, and pay $40 per week for eight hours work per day. Ward's plants here pay their slaves who do the baking about $28 per week, but not on a weekly basis. They pay from 50 to 65 cents per hour, and no pay for hours not worked. The worker never knows when he comes to work if he will work or a day or if he is going to get out of it.

Furthermore, he comes to work under the Ward plan, which is a modified Taylor system for speeding the worker by running the mixing machines faster, shifting the rate of pay according to production, and working them in the Public Services. While the teachers' local unions have not in all cases, as yet, co-operated with local trades councils, they have taken out a number of cards of affiliation with the General Confederation of Labor.

This development, one of the most significant in French labor unionism since the war, is expected to stimulate the interest of French teachers and girls in the working class struggle which France anticipates in the next two decades.

**Ward Hard Hit.**

The wholesome publicity and other activities by the stern organization of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers' Union to Ward's various trustifying schemes has resulted in the collapse of the inflated prices of the stock of the parent concern, the Ward Baking company. Last year Class A stock sold at $188 per share, this year it is down to $50. Similar results show in the stock prices of the tributary companies.

The union is gaining members thru the fight; there are now about 8,000 members in Greater New York, and around 5,000 in Chicago. The Bakers convention does not elect officers.

## AUTO FACTORY WAGES INCREASE JUST ENOUGH TO KEEP WORKERS IN SHOPS WHERE SPEED IS FAST

America's automobile workers averaged $26.27 a week in the autumn of 1925, according to a detailed survey of wages and hours in the industry by the U. S. department of labor. This is a gain of about 10% over 1922, the date of the department's previous survey. It means about $1890 for a full year's work if the wage earner is lucky enough to work 52 weeks without lay-offs.

The average hourly wage in 1925 was 72.3c compered with 65.7c in 1922. In both years the workers averaged just over 50 hours a week. The survey covers 144,349 employes in plants producing automobiles, bodies and parts. This is about one-third of the entire industry. Women employes number only 2417 of the total. Women averaged 46.7c an hour and $22.40 a week, compered with 72.9c and $36.67 for men.

The average weekly earnings of 18 important auto crafts, as ascertained by the government in 1922 and 1925, were:

| | 1922 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|
| Weekly Auto Wages | | |
| Assemblers, final | $32.82 | $36.63 |
| Assemblers, motor | 33.03 | 37.20 |
| Bench hands | 33.47 | 35.94 |
| Blacksmiths | 40.54 | 47.47 |
| Drillpress operators | 31.96 | 35.33 |
| Grinding Mach oper. | 34.47 | 38.33 |
| Helpers | 26.84 | 29.99 |
| Inspectors | 30.45 | 34.17 |
| Laborers | 24.86 | 28.72 |
| Lathe operators | 34.12 | 38.10 |
| Machinists | 35.78 | 40.30 |
| Milling Mach. oper. | 32.94 | 37.14 |
| Painters | 37.17 | 39.27 |
| Polishers and buffers | 38.08 | 44.21 |
| Punchpress operators | 35.31 | 35.41 |
| Sheetmetal workers | 32.92 | 39.39 |
| Tool and die makers | 38.47 | 43.82 |
| Top builders | 39.55 | 40.88 |

The survey was limited to plants in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. A table of average earnings for selected crafts by states indicates that Michigan pays the highest wages and Pennsylvania the lowest. Michigan wages undoubtedly reflect Ford's policy of super-speeding up by paying wages somewhat above the average.

Overtime work is regularly expected in certain seasons. As the workers are practically unorganized there is no regulation of pay for overtime. In 29 of the 99 plants investigated straight-time is paid for all overtime. In 38 plants time and a half is paid for overtime worked by time-workers only. A majority of the other plants pay an extra rate for overtime only after a number of extra hours here been worked, and usually only to certain classes of workers.

# COMPANY UNIONS AND LABOR SPY IN SAME FAMILY

## Many Corporations Use Both Methods

By ROBERT W. DUNN,
Federated Press.

LABOR spies and company unions are complamentary agrices used against trede unions by many American corporations. This fact is again emphesized by a series of articles now appearing in the Daily News, a Passaic, N. J. paper. The articles are written by Harvey G. Ellerd of the personnel department of Armour & Co. and are intended to bolster up the company union idea among the striking textile workers who refuse to return to the tyranny of "employe representation" of the Forstmann and Huffman mills, or to accept the offer of a company union now made by the Botany Mills.

**"New Relationship."**

ELLERD'S article of course make no mention of labor spies. Instead they reek with phrases touching on the "new relationship between employer and employe," "the rule of reason" and "co-operation and better feelings." He is describing the workings of the company union committees in the Armour stock yards, where undercover operatives and spies have been aiding the company union, during the last few years, and one of the last vestiges of the real labor unionism achieved in war days.

In Passaic likewise detectives and company unionism have been co-operating to liquidate trade unionism. Other great American corporations where the spy and the "newer methods of human relationship" have been used without any suggestion of inconsistency are many of the railroads, such as the Pennsylvania, the Santa Fe, the Union Pacific, the Union News and Lackawanna, the Long Island, the Boston and Maine, the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Great Northern and the New York, New Haveo and Hartford. On the latter road the notorious Sherman corporation, Engineers — America's premier labor spy service, installed and developed the company union system among the shop craft workers.

**Spies Everywhere.**

LABOR SPIES of the open and company union systems are used side by side on some of the leading street and electric lines. Among such are the Interborough Rapid Transit company of New York, the Brooklyn Manhattan corporation of the same city, the Kansas City Railways, the Louisville Railway, and the City Rapid Transit Co. of Minneapolis, and the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company.

Of the more than 700 miscellaneous corporations that now employ the the latest "employe representation" devices to forestall and defeat trade unionism the following are known to have employed "industrial spies" or "welfare man," either hired directly or through one of the several hundred detective or engineering services now sharing in the spoils of the open shop drive: International Paper Co.; Sheffield Farms milk distributors of New York, Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Wheeling Steel corporation and Consolidated Steel corporation. In the current issue of Labor Age Louis Budenz gives a close up of the company union plus spy system in the Lackawanna plant of Bethlehem Steel.

**Same Mere.**

OTHER company union and spy employers are The Penn. de Nemours & Co. of Wilmington, Delaware; Indian Farms Products Co. of New York; Davis Coal and Coke Co. of Maryland; Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Akron; Hooker Electro-Chemical Co. of Niagara Falls, presided over by Elon H. Hooker, president of the American Defense Society; the Interlype corporation of Brooklyn; Pacific Mills of Lawrence, Mass., Phelps Dodge corporation of Bisbee, Arizona; Pacific Steamship Co. of Seattle, the Standard Oil companies of New Jersey and Indiana; the Washburn-Crosby Co. of Minneapolis; the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. of East Pittsburgh, and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.

The Pullman Co. employes the spy system as an auxiliary to the company union. In its efforts to organize the Negro workers the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has run into dozens of spies and stools the Pullman Co. is using against the trade union and in behalf of the compahy organization.

**The Blacklist.**

MANY of the company-unionized corporations, such, as the Forstmann and Huffmann Co of Passaic, also use an effective blacklist in connection with the operation of the central spying and employment agency.

A few company uflon firms, such as the Dennison Manufacturing Co. of Framingham, Mass. and the Dutchess Bleachery of Wappinger Falls, N. Y., use no spies, their owners and managers being opposed to espionage on ethical grounds. But the great majority of companies with company unions have the spy adjunct, either employing undercover agents directly as a part of the plant police department, or hiring them through one of the big "labor engineering and survey" agencies, such as Sherman or the Corporations Auxiliary Co.

A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 6712

| SUBSCRIPTION RATES | |
|---|---|
| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
| $8.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 31, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## The Wrong Kind of a United Front

An International Labor News Service report informs us with joy that the Central Labor Council and the chamber of commerce of Streator, Illinois, have buried the hatchet of discord which they have been swinging at each other for several years and united to give a fitting welcome to the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention which will open its sessions in that city next Monday.

No doubt this action will be seized upon as a topic for soulful speeches on the growing love that is developing between "capital and labor." The corrupt hureaucrats who have sold themselves to Sam Insull and his favorite son, Frank L. Smith; the boon companions of the Peabody Coal Company tool, Frank Farrington; the errand boys of governor Len Small, will have little to say about the big issues mining regions, about the strike in Passaic, New Jersey, or the coal mining rgions, about the strike in Passaic, New Jersey, or about the treachery of the British Trade Union Council in betraying the miners.

They hold their yearly meetings to exhibit themselves to the capitalists and demonstrate that they are a force to be reckoned with when the politicians of capitalism are making up the payroll.

The progressive delegates to the state convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor have a splendid opportunity this year to put Walker, Olander and their confederates on record on issues that must appeal to every intelligent worker. The workers of Illinois would be interested to know whether Walker and Company still support Frank L. Smith, the exposed slush-fed political tool of Sam Insull or what they have to say about the sell-out of Frank Farrington to the Peabody Coal Company.

A united front between chambers of commerce and central labor councils is alright in the eyes of the labor bureaucrats. But a united front of all workingclass organizations to advance the interests of the workers thru industrial or political action is obnoxious to them.

## Production in Soviet Russia

The March number of the Monthly Circular of the Labor Research Department, London, comments on the remarkable growth of production in Russia in contrast to the industrial stagnation which is evident in other countries of Europe.

The following excerpt from the above named official publication of the Trade Union Congress should carry more conviction than the doleful concoctions that appear in the capitalist press hostile to the Soviet Union:

"While unemployment in Germany, England and several of the smaller European countries has been rising steadily, and for several months has been at a level which affects a very large proportion of the workers in each country, the number of industrial workers in Russia has been steadily increasing."

We learn from the same source that the average monthly output of coal which was 1,315,000 in the year 1923-24, increased to 2,056,000 in the seven months from October 1925 to April 1926.

It is pointed out that this development in the coal industry has nothing to do with the British mining strike as the figures do not cover the period since the British strike started. And unlike the workers of other countries the Russian coal miners, and transport workers refused to dig or ship coal for England.

The level of coal production in the Soviet Union has now reached 86 per cent of the level of production in 1913 while British production before the present crisis was approximately only 85 per cent of the 1913 figure.

This development has taken place despite credit strangulation by the international bankers, who have spoon-fed the industries of all capitalist countries since the end of the war.

Even the population of Russia has passed the pre-war figure according to the Russian Information Bureau in Washington.

## Allies of the British

A London dispatch to the New York Times contains the following two sentences which shed a revealing light on the kind of support the British imperialists rely upon to aid them in the fight against the growing power of the national liberation movement in China, as led by the Cantonese government forces:

"A further complication in the situation, moreover, is the fact that the Chinese engaged in the fight against the British naval units belonged to the faction favored by the British, since it is fighting the Cantonese 'red' government, to which Great Britain is unfriendly."

"The river pirates with whom British merchant skippers got into a wrangle a few days ago, thus precipitating the fight in which the British navy suffered casualties, are considered here as no better than ordinary pirates."

From which we are to conclude that river pirates are a degree better than ordinary pirates so long as they fight on the side of British imperialism. If they run amuck and shoot some British, they are just "ordinary pirates." But any old pirate will do to fight the Cantonese.

James A. Flaherty, supreme knight of the "kluxers" of Columbus, called on Calvin Coolidge with the object of inducing the administration to intervene in Mexico in behalf of the pope. Flaherty's name is suspiciously Irish, yet this papal crawthumper never lifted his voice against the terrorism of the Black and Tans in Ireland who were the instruments of "protestant England" in crushing the people of "catholic Ireland."

Earl P. Charlton, vice-president of Woolworth and Company and owner of cotton mills told President Coolidge that the country is prosperous outside of a few spots. The five and ten cent store magnate boasted that his stores are doing a $250,000,000 business this year. How much of this prosperity will go into the pockets of his miserably paid store girls?

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

# A Whiff of Gas -

By T. J. O'Flaherty

Oscar McNopp was as fine a specimen of Scotch-Irish-American humanity as ever slung a hook over his shoulder on a dock or tipped a roll of print paper on a hand truck.

At the age of 26 Oscar looked forward to a long and happy life for no reason whatever. He was in good health and his unusual strength made him popular with every gang foreman in the freight sheds where he worked.

Up at six in the morning, with an hour for lunch, home at six in the evening, stopping for a bear on the way—that was Oscar's daily schedule. And what he had his supper in the boardinghouse and washed himself, he was off with the lads for an evening's quiet drinking or perhaps he would visit Molly Anderson, the Swedish living-out girl that Oscar met one day at the beach and got to know, as young people will.

There was nothing Oscar liked better in the line of work these days than to tackle a carload of hay with a good sang and empty it in jig time. In the freight sheds the hay gang was envied. But it was no job for weaklings. There were five in the gang and they had four cars to unload before noon. One man breaking out the hay—sometimes it is packed so tight and swollen with moisture that it is almost impossible to open the doors. Another man at the pits on the shed floor and three men on the trucks. With a good bunch of lads the four cars could be emptied by 11 a. m. and the boys could adjourn to MacHoolgan's pub and have the dust in their throats washed away by 12 noon when the whistles blew for lunch.

Oscar got tired of the boardinghouse grub and the social atmosphere after his nineteenth visit to Molly. He was a rather devil-may-care fellow and hated the idea of getting married. But he changed his mind. Indeed, it was Molly's charming society rather than what she served Oscar from her employer's larder that urged him to put a ring on her finger. Which he did.

The boys from the shed were at the wedding and Oscar was wished all kinds of good luck, including unlimited progeny. Oscar did not disappoint his friends. What could a poor fellow do? Neither one had heard of Malthus and both were catholics.

Settled down in a tenement flat within a ten-minute walk from the freight shed, Oscar started the second lap of his life. Things seemed much better now. The work was just as hard. The pay was just as small. "It is as easy to feed two mouths as one," Tim Mulligan used to say, but Oscar did not think so, after what over Molly had eated was gone. Not that Oscar was a spendthrift, but what could a fellow save out of $28 a week? He had his schooner of beer as usual, but he missed the weekly trips to the burlesque show. It was not the right kind of a place to take a decent woman to. So Oscar and Molly began to go to church on Saturday nights. It was a cheap way of killing time.

Molly often suggested to Oscar that other men were getting along and making money. Oscar was not dumb. He secured a job as a freight clerk, but the company did not raise his salary.

The boss said: "Oh, hell; anybody who can write his name can do this work."

It was a cleaner job and Oscar did not have to wear his overalls. He would stick his pencil behind his ear and exchange back-yard gossip with other freight handlers could see him. Molly was proud of this for a while. It was nice to have a "clerk" for a husband while the other woman had just laborers.

Pretty soon Molly began to get dissatisfied. She was going to have a baby and increasing the population is a costly luxury. The priest told Molly that god was kind to her. Oscar was rather proud of himself, tho there was nothing unusual about being the father of a child.

The baby came along. It was baptised. This cost money. The priest knew Oscar and Oscar had to celebrate. Yet everything was still good. Because Oscar was young and Molly was still desirable. She would meet Oscar at the door when he came from work and skip into the kitchen from whence came an agreeable odor of roast beef, or bacon and cabbage. Oscar would then feel that he amounted to something, tho he often felt like knocking the boss' head off when he hawled him out because the gang did not empty the car on time.

Oscar could tell those things to his wife sometimes. "I am no slave driver and nobody will ever see me pushing the gang." Oscar would say proudly. Molly would say nothing, but she thought much. Another child was coming, but Oscar's pay remained stationary.

* * * *

Year followed year and Oscar and Molly grew old. Seven children were born to them. The four eldest were now working. The girls were now stenographers and the boys worked in grocery stores. Oscar thought one of the boys should be a priest and the other a doctor. He thought the girls should become nuns or marry business men. Whatever they did was little good to Oscar, because they had their own troubles. Oscar was still working in the freight shed when he was 55.

By this time all his children were shifting for themselves. He did not know where most of them were. Only his youngest visited them occasionally.

One evening the general foreman in the shed informed Oscar that he would have to go on the night shift or get back on the truck, with a day gang. He was not getting any too as he used to be and there was not so much rush at night. Oscar was flabbergasted.

"Is this the way you treat me after all my years of service to the company?" he asked the foreman.

"It isn't my fault, Oscar," replied the foreman. "I am pushed for results and unless I push somebody else I get pushed out. Anyhow," he said, trying to be funny, "you are now an old man and you might as well work nights as be home, lashing Oscar in the ribs with a pencil.

Oscar had to take the night job. But he caught cold and almost died. When he was able to leave the house again, Oscar was a wreck of his former self. He went to the company's doctors and reported for work. The boss informed him that his place was filled, but if he waited a while there might be something for him.

Oscar haunted the company's employment office, but there was nothing doing. Strong young men, full of energy, laughing and joking, stood with hooks on their shoulders waiting for the 7 o'clock whistle to blow every morning, as old Oscar made his daily application for work. But why should the company hire an old man when young blood was available?

"Unless you get a job soon," said Molly to Oscar one morning after he returned from a fruitless quest for employment, "I don't know what we will do."

Tears came from Oscar's eyes. He thought of the distant days when he first saw Molly at the beach. How appealing she looked. Full of vitality. And how she admired him. What dreams they had. Health and youth was theirs. The future could take care of itself. They lived good lives. Brought forth children, were loyal to each other. But now they were old and

* * * *

In the early hours of the morning on the Daily Messenger the night editor handed a news item to one of his subordinates.

"Slap a one-line ten-point rap boldface heading on it and mark the story six-point boldface for a filler."

The story read:

"Oscar McNopp, 60 years old, a laborer, formerly employed at the northwestern yards of the Chicago, Racine and Waukegan Railroad Company, was found asphixiated in his room yesterday. His wife, Molly, said he was despondent because he was out of work."

## WILL AMERICAN CENSORS KILL THE GREAT HISTORICAL MOVIE OF RUSSIAN NAVAL REBELLION?

By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—(FP)—Are American workers to see the film which has won Douglas Fairbanks highest praise? Repeatedly since the movie star saw Potemkin in Berlin he has declared the picture "the greatest ever made." Berlin audiences are seeing a modified version of the original playing in Russia. London and other English cities may suffer the same fate.

### Journalists Enthusiastic.

New York journalists who saw the film in a showing arranged by Amtorg Trading Corp., Soviet American trading agents of the film, and the Film Arts Guild, were enthusiastic, but did not put their opinions into print to help batter down the censorship.

Potemkin is a page from history graphically and beautifully presented. The armed cruiser Prince Potemkin lay off Odessa when the 1905 revolution was attempted in Russia against the czar. The sailors heard of the stirring ashore and rebelled against their harsh officers, bad conditions and particularly the maggoty meat which the ship's doctor passed as fit food.

When the officers ordered the shooting down of discontented ones, one sailor cried out to the firing squad not to shoot their brothers and the fight was on. The sailors seized the ship from their officers and threw them overboard along with the wormy meat. They elected a committee of 26 to take charge.

### Revolt at Odessa.

But the sailor who had cried "Brothers," had been shot dead by the chief officer before the latter was seized. The sailor's body was taken ashore at night—one of the finest pieces of photographic artistry in the film—and left on the fisherman's dock with an explanatory note pinned to his breast. All day long lines of workers, men and women, filed down the seemingly endless steps and out the breakwater to view the body.

Then the cossacks came, and all night there was firing in the town. Workers were shot down in cold blood—helpless mothers and children. When the sailors of Potemkin learned of it they turned their guns against the palaces on the hilltop and bombarded them until there was quiet among the sharpshooters and cossacks.

### Movie Shows Navel Dash.

Officers from the ship had managed to swim ashore, however, and summoned the rest of the admiral's fleet. Potemkin turned its nose seaward and when within range signalled for the sailors on the other ships to join them. In fear the fleet officers ordered their ships to right-about.

The film ends suddenly with the sailors shouting, "Hurrah" to one another from ship to ship and only the final caption gives brief indication of the historical end of the incident. The caption says that Potemkin was finally interned in a Rumanian port.

### Rakovsky Aidad Rebels.

What happened in history was that Odessa fell into the hands of the army and the sailors could not longer get food from shore. They steamed to a Rumanian port and were refused aid. They went back to Theodosia, a Russian port, and commanded food with their guns but when a group of the sailors tried to seize three coal barges for much needed fuel they were shot down.

Then they returned to Roumania and met Christian Rakovsky, now ambassador from Soviet Russia to France, who was then in Roumenia, the sailors negotiated the turning over of the ship to the Roumenian government.

### Will U. S. Censors Kill It?

That is the story of the film and that is history, but whether it is acceptable history to the censors of movies in the United States remains to be seen. As for its being a work of art, censors seem to know nothing of art in their choice of what the American film public may see.

Potemkin is a thrilling working class picture of historical value as well as artistic value and American workers should demand that they not be deprived of this film made by Sovkino, the Russian movie trust.

## Amsterdam Union of Land Workers Meets At Geneva, Sept. 28

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OSNKVA, Sept. 13.—Farm laborers will meet in Geneva, Sept. 28-30 in the congress of the International Landworkers' Federation, one of the sections of the International Federation of Trade Unions. Topics to be discussed include the regulation of wages and working conditions of farm laborers by means of collective agreements and of legislation; the right of laborers in agriculture to combine, and means of protection of workers in the agricultural industry.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

delegate to the league of nations. The latter listened and twiddled his thumb. He heard that kind of thing before. After the various delegates threw their hats in the air and proclaimed that war was only a horrible memory, Stresemann, the German, and Briand, the Frenchman, agreed that all their disarmament and disarming were two different propositions. Then both got into a corner and discussed a Franco-German treaty. John Bull's agents cocked their ears and wondered.

* * *

JOHN THOMAS SCOPES, defendant in the famous evolution trial in Dayton, Tennessee, does not have to pay that $100 fine imposed on him by the trial judge after a jury of mountaineers found him guilty of teaching that said mountaineers were only separated from their gorilla ancestors by only a few million years. Somebody dug up an old provision from the state constitution which prohibits a trial judge from imposing a fine of over $50 on a defendant. Perhaps Tennessee has a stomach full of unenviable notoriety by now.

* * *

BETTER play with fire than get mixed up with Aimee McPherson! Mrs. Lorraine Wiseman, who offered herself as a sacrifice for Aimee by declaring she was the mysterious "Mrs. X" of the cottage by the sea with Aimee's radio operator, was arrested for writing worthless checks. Commenting on the arrest, Aimee said: "She seemed such a lovely woman and a fine character. I would have believed anything she said. I really can't understand it." We can, but we'll be blessed if we understand how Aimee got away with the money she swindled from her fool followers after telling them a fake story about her adventure.

* * *

NO doubt the association for the protection of the United States from the pope will jump on the story of the four nuns who were caught with $5,000 worth of dutiable goods crossing the Canadian border into the United States. The sisters at first declared they had nothing for the customs, but the ladies looked rather rotund, so they were searched. The officers found lace sewed into specially made petticoats. The nuns were at a loss to know how the lace got there. And the officers were considerably more amazed when they found babies' clothes with the lace, the priests garments and the table linens. Now surely, the New Masses will have something to gross about.

J. Arnold Ross is a wealthy independent California oil operator who was first Jim Ross, a teamster and then a merchant before he went into the oil business. Bunny, his son, is a sensitive boy, learning the oil business and next summer the men will be granted and Bunny will be happy.
going to high school. Dad has a field in the San Elido Valley on the Watkins they were both much younger. He liked Paul who had run away from home because he didn't like the religious discipline imposed by his father. Paul is now a carpenter in the new Watkins field and his sister Ruth is keeping house for him. The Watkins field is really Bunny's and he has been made very wealthy thru the bringing in of a great well which has grown to fourteen derricks, in the meantime war with Germany looms and the men in the oil field under the leadership of an organizer for the Oil Workers' Union, Tom Axton, persons to strike for an eight-hour day and a raise in wages. Paul becomes a leader of the strikers and a battle is on between the oil workers and the Oil Operators' Association, which supplies thugs and gunmen to the various operators, including Dad, during the strike. Bunny is back at school and receives the reports only thru the press. He is somewhat sympathetic to the strikers and doesn't believe the calumnies printed in the press about the strikers. Bunny goes back to the field and gets a chance to talk with Paul who has now become a strike leader and editor of the strikers' paper. He tells Bunny he is too soft to do what he would like to do, and with the strikers. That same day, news comes from Washington that because of the war the demands of the men will be granted and Bunny is very happy.

II

SUCH was the way of Bunny's initiation into the adult life.

Gone were the days of happy innocence when he could be content to sit holding hands with Rosie Taitor. "Holding hands" was now walking on a slippery ledge, over a dark abyss where pleasure and pain were so mingled you could hardly tell them apart. Bunny was frightened by the storm of emotion which seized upon him, and still more by the behavior of the girl in his arms; a kind of frenzy shook her, she clung to him in a convulsion of excitement, half sobbing, half laughing, with little cries as of an animal in pain. And Bunny must share this delirium, she would not have it otherwise, she was furious in her exactions, the mistress of these dark rites, and he must obey her will. The first time, the boy was overwhelmed by the realization of what he had done, but she clung to him, whispering, "Oh, Bunny, don't be ashamed! No, no! I won't let you be ashamed! Why haven't we got a right to be happy? Oh, please, please, be happy!" So he had to promise, and do his best.

"Oh, Bunny, you are such a sweet lover! And we are going to have such good times." This was her crooning song, wrapped in his arms, there under the spring-time moon, which is the same in California as everywhere else in the world. And when the chill of the California night began to creep into their bones, they could hardly tear themselves apart, but all the way over the dunes they walked arm in arm, kissing as they went. "Oh, Bunny, it was bold and bad of me, but tell me you forgive me, tell me you're glad I did it!" It appeared to be his duty to comfort her.

Driving back to Beach City they talked about this adventure. Bunny hadn't thought much about sex, he had no philosophy ready at hand, but Eunice had hers, and told it to him simply and frankly. The old people taught you a lot of rubbish about it, and then they scolded off and divided differently, and why should you let yourself be fooled by silly "don'ts"? Love was all right if you were decent about it, and when you had found out that you didn't have to have any babies, why must you bother to get married? Most married people were miserable anyhow, and if the young people could find a way to be happy, it was up to them, and what the old folks didn't know wouldn't hurt them.

Did Bunny see anything wrong with that? Bunny answered that he didn't; the reason he had been "such an old prude," was just that he hadn't got to know Eunice. She said that men were supposed to care for a girl who made advances to them; therefore, she added with her flash of mischief, it would be up to Bunny to make some advances from now on. He said he would do so, and would have started at once, only Eunice was driving at forty-some miles an hour, and it would be better to hurt her feelings than to upset the car.

Were there other girls like Eunice, Bunny wanted to know, and she said there were plenty, and named a few, and Bunny was surprised and a little shocked, because some of them were prominent in class affairs, and decorous-seeming. Eunice told him about their ways, and it was a good deal like a secret society, without any officers or formal ritual, but with a strict code none the less. They called themselves "the Zulus," these bold spirits who had dared to do as they pleased; they kept one another's secrets faithfully, and helped the younger ones to that knowledge which was so essential to happiness. The old guarded this knowledge jealously—how to keep from having babies, and what to do if you got "caught." There was a secret lore about the art of love, and books that you bought in certain stores, or found stowed away behind other books in your father's den. Such volumes would be passed about and read by scores.

It was a new ethical code that these young people were making for themselves, without any help from their parents. Eunice did not know, of course, that she was doing anything so limposing as that; she just talked about her feelings, and what she liked and what she feared. Was it right to love this way or that? And what did Bunny think about the possibility of loving two girls at the same time? Claire Reynolds said you couldn't, but Billy Rosen said you could, and they were wrangling all the time. But Mary Blake got along quite happily with two boys who loved her and had agreed not to be jealous. This was a new world into which Bunny was being introduced, and he asked a lot of questions, and could not help blushing at some of Eunice's matter-of-fact replies.

Bunny crept into the house at two o'clock in the morning, and no member of the family was the wiser. But he was equally as late the next night, and the next—had he not promised Eunice to "make the advances?" So of course the family realized that something was up, and it was interesting to see their reactions. Aunt Emma and Grandma were in a terrible "state," but they could not say why—such was the handicap the old generation imposed upon themselves. They both went to Dad, but could only talk about late hours and their effect on a boy's health. And Dad himself could not do much more. When Bunny said that he had been taking Eunice Hoyt driving, Dad asked about her, was she a "nice girl?" Bunny answered that she was the treasurer of the girl's basketball team, and her father was Mr. Hoyt, whom Dad knew, and she had her own car and even tried to pay for the supper. So there could be no idea that Bunny was being "vamped," and all Dad said was, "Take it easy, son, don't try to live your whole life in a couple of weeks."

Also there was Bunny's sister, and that was curious. Had some underground message come to Bertie, through connections with the "Zulus?" All that she said was, "I'm glad you've consented to take an interest in something beside oil and strikers for a change." But behind that sentence lay such an ocean of calm feminine knowledge! Bunny was started upon a new train of thought. Could it be that late hours meant the same thing for his sister that they had suddenly come to mean for him? Bertie was supposed to be dancing; and did she always come directly home, or did she also park by the wayside? Bunny had got over being shocked by the parking of Eunice's car, but it took him longer to get used to the idea of the parking of his sister's car. He began to notice, as he drove along the highways in the evening—what a great number of parked cars there were!

(To Be Continued.)

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 207. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year, Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1926 290 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

SIXTY-THREE affidavits in support of a demand for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti were submitted in court last Monday. Held on the threshold of death for six years for a crime of which the two workers are as innocent as the unborn, the latest sensational development in this historic case has again attracted nation-wide attention. A confession made by a condemned murderer exonerates the two Italian workers and whatever excuse the law may have been able to give in the past for doubting their innocence in the past their le nono left now.

* * *

IF anything was needed to convince the workingclass of the need for a labor defense organization such as the I. L. D. the Sacco and Vanzetti case should prove sufficient. But for the efforts of sympathetic organizations to rouse public opinion in behalf of these two persecuted workers it is safe to say that they would now be making dust. It is by no means certain that the confession recently made will save our comrades. I remember reading a story of the 1798 rebellion in Ireland where a leader of the revolutionists was charged with the murder of an English settler. The latter expecting the rebel to be properly hanged by this time strolled into the courthouse while the prosecutor was picturing the death agonies of the Englishman at the hands of the prisoner in the dock.

* * *

AS he was describing the death agonie of the allegedly murdered man, the phony attorney spied the settler and bald him before the bench. This was not enuf, however. The the "murdered" man admitted he was the person over whom the fuss was made the prosecuter insisted that it was only his ghost that was in the court and it took a rescue party to take the rebel Irishman out of the hands of the law. When the ruling classes want their pound of flesh they are insistent and persistent.

* * *

JOHN H. WALKER, in his report to the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, sees an industrial slump ahead. Mr. Walker did not propose any appropriate policy to meet this situation. Neither did he have anything to say about the sellout of Frank Farrington to the Peabody Coal company. He did not express his endorsement of Samuel Insull's candidate, Frank L. Smith. He did use on several pages defending its honor against the charge of having benefitted materially from the Insull donation to Smith's fund.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT agencies sometimes employ novel tricks to separate the job seeker from the ten dollar fee which he is anxious to advance by appealing directly for his job to the factory. In the Daily News of September 13, the Shepherd Service had their regular advertisement listed under "Male Employment Agencies." On another page there was an innocent-looking advertisement calling for machine shop workers. "Mfrs. Distributors, 5 South Wabash Avenue, Room 1805." When workers want to apply for a job they discovered that this was the address of the Shepherd Service and the first question asked at them by the clerical staff was: "Have you got $10?"

* * *

ACCORDING to the worker who came into our office with this information, hundreds of workers jammed the elevators on the way to the room number given in the advertisement. The particular job paid from $16 to $22. And hundreds of workers were grabbing a chance to work at this starvation wage. It is a crying shame that something is not being done by the trade union movement to organize the unorganized workers. Without a union thru which they can sell their labor power the workers are helpless, outside of the very few who have exceptional training.

* * *

THE Aimee McPherson case will not die down. Last Monday's papers carried the news that the lady who confessed to occupying the cottage by the sea with Aimee's radio operator, confessed for the sake of the $5,000 that was promised her by Aimee for the alibi. It appears that Aimee's willing witness did not get the coin, so she had to resort to writing bad checks. Now she has admitted her part in the affair. The DAILY WORKER received more than one letter from Los Angeles taking exceptions to our treatment of the story. These dubs think the foxy Mrs. McPherson is the victim of a papal frame-up.

THERE is no difference between the Aimee McPherson type and the confidence men who sell the gullible real estate in the Carribean Sea, except that Aimee's followers are lower in intelligence than the suckers who fall for the real estate sharks. The catholic church has pulled off better-paying stunts than Aimee's, but the catholics get something for the money, be it only a splinter from the sacred cross.

# DAUGHERTY GOT GERMAN DOUGH; THAT'S CLEAR

## *Witness Playing to Save Own Hide*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Efforts to whitewash Former Attorney General Herry M. Daugherty and Colonel Thomas W. Miller of the charge of having accepted a bribe of $441,000 to facilitate the return of $7,000,000 worth of property of the American Metal Company, a branch of the German corporation known as the Metallgesellschaft, to the owners, is evident in the testimony of Richard Merton, German capitalist.

The assets of this corporation were impounded under the trading with the enemy act and Richard Merton, a German industrialist, visited this country and paid the sum of $441,000 to Daugherty, Allen Property Custodian Miller and John T. King, former republican national committeeman for Connecticut. The property was returned inside of 48 hours and Merton received a check for over $6,000,000 from Colonel Miller at a champagne party in Merton's quarters.

**Shielding Daugherty.**

The defense position is that the $441,000 was not a bribe but a fee. The German capitalist, who was the government's star witness, seemed to be anxious to absolve Daugherty and Miller of blame in the transaction.

Merton knew King was not a lawyer, but gave him the $50,000 retainer because of his influence with the administration, he testified. Merton received $250,000 from the metal corporation for getting the claim disposed of.

**Fourth Day on Stand.**

Today was Merton's fourth day on the witness stand. The brought here from Germany by Federal Attorney Emory R. Buckner is chiefly for the government. It was remarked in court that Merten seemed to feel more at ease under examination of defense counsel than when questioned by the United States attorney.

An effort to have the conspiracy trial of M. Daugherty, declared a mistrial was made before Federal Judge Mack today, and failed.

**Judge Denied Motion.**

Max Steuer, counsel for Daugherty made the motion. He asked the Judge to dismiss the jury. Such action would be equivalent to declaring the case a mistrial.

The judge denied the motion.

**Lawyers Have Difference.**

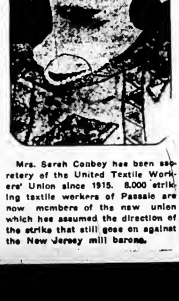
Another surprise developed when Steuer made it apparent that the two defendants, Daugherty and Miller, are not in accord on the legal tactics to be adopted during the trial.

Steuer said he could not "divine" what Colonel William Rand, attorney for Miller, was aiming at in his defense—in fact in Rand's previous examination of Merton, Rand had endangered the defense of Daugherty.

**Car Porters Endorsed.**

CLEVELAND — (FP) — Unqualified indorsement of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was voiced by Negro Elks in convention at Cleveland. The Elks have 50,000 members

# SECRETARY-TREASURER OF UNION THAT TOOK IN PASSAIC MILL STRIKERS



Mrs. Sarah Conboy has been secretary of the United Textile Workers' Union since 1915. 8,000 striking textile workers of Passaic are now members of the new union which has assumed the direction of the strike that still goes on against the New Jersey mill barons.

## *Fight for Their Freedom in New Court Battle*

Presenting sixty-one affidavits which show conclusively that Sacco and Vanzetti were victims of a frame-up, attorneys for the defense in the world-famous frame-up case are appealing for a new trial to save the two Italian workers from the electric chair to which they have been unjustly condemned. Left to right are Vanzetti, Sacco and Mrs. Sacco.

# FARRINGTON AND LEWIS GANGS UNITE AGAIN

## *Patch United Front to Fight Joe Tumulty*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 14.—Peace reigns again in the ranks of the officials of the United Mine Workers of Illinois today, with the announcement of state president Harry Fishwick, that State Senator William J. Sneed of Herrin has been appointed vice-president of the organization. Simultaneously, Sneed announced that he would be a candidate at the December election to succeed himself, foregoing the race for the presidency for which he had been an entry.

This action was taken with a view to winning control of the Illinois field to supporters of International President, John L. Lewis, it is believed.

**Lewis Pleased With Deal.**

Lewis, in a statement declares his pleasure at the turn events have taken.

Sneed states that the interests of the union in avoiding a political contest at this time prompted his action.

**Feared Progressive Ticket.**

What forced the officials of District 12 to unite their forces was fear of a progressive victory under the leadership of Joseph Tumulty, candidate for president. With the Farrington exposure fresh in the minds of the coal diggers, and with a candidate who has consistently fought the Farrington machine, Lewis, Fishwick, Sneed and the Peabody Coal company felt that this was no time for the followers of Farrington and the Lewis gang to indulge in the luxury of an internecine quarrel over the presidency of the Illinois Miners' Union.

# PESTKOVSKY TELEGRAPHS DAILY WORKER DENYING REPORTED MEXICAN TALK

In the issue of September 9 The DAILY WORKER carried a telegraphed story from Mexico City saying that Alexandra Kollontai has been appointed to succeed Stanislav Pestkovsky, Soviet ambassador to Mexico, and that the latter had "attracted wide attention when he delivered a speech here attacking the United States" with regard to the Latin-American situation.

The DAILY WORKER has received the following telegram from Ambassador Pestkovsky concerning this story: "I did not deliver any speech here attacking the United States or make any declarations concerning Latin-America. Please correct your cable in the Sept. 9 issue." Signed Pestkovsky.

The DAILY WORKER is glad to print the correction and to state also that more recent dispatches sent from Moscow make denials of the report that Kollontai has been chosen to succeed Pestkovsky or that there has been any indication of a change in its Mexican representative.

The original story was received by The DAILY WORKER from its regular news service and was not cabled by a correspondent.

## Speaks for Sacco and Vanzetti to Illinois Federation Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STREATOR, ILL., Sept. 14.— Antonio Presi, of the Granite Cutters' Union of Chicago addressed the Illinois State Federation of Labor here today, speaking in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. He asked that the convention demand that a new trial be given to these two framed-up workers, the case of which he explained in detail. The question was referred to the resolutions committee for later report.

# INSULL SLUSH ISSUE IN ILL. STATE UNIONS

## *Smith Has Friends at Streater Convention*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 14.— Delegate Al Obrill, representing the Chicago trucklayers at the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention here, has declared in a speech that because Frank L. Smith, republican, and Gen. Dennen, democrat both have friends among the delegates, labor should remain "neutral" in the senatorial election.

John H. Walker, renominated for president of the federation, will be opposed by John F. Geffigen of Springfield. Victor Olander, secretary-treasurer is unopposed.

* * *

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 14. — The tedow of the publicly regulated utility corporation hung over the 44th Illinois State Federation of Labor convention which opened in Streator Sept. 13. While many issues are touched on in the comprehensive report of Pres. John H. Walker, the outstanding issue is in effect whether a public utility candidate for the U. S. senate shall have the backing of Illinois organized labor.

**Smith Has "Friends."**

Having received the endorsement of labor officials and boards before the revelations regarding the real source of his support, Frank L. Smith, republican nominee, is fighting thru his friends at the trade union convention to prevent the withdrawal of the endorsement.

Many labor men who do not favor Smith because the anti-labor utility czar, Sam Insull, is his paymaster, nevertheless think that George Brennan, his democrat rival and former

(Continued on page 2)

# New Affidavits In Sacco Trial Prove Frame-up

By S. D. LEVINE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DEDHAM, Mass., September 14.—That the department of justice was interested in persecuting Sacco and Vanzetti, that the names of the two radicals were on the files of the department some time before the arrest and that an understanding existed between the department of justice and the county authorities that information gained be swapped to help each other to get rid of the two radicals was disclosed by affidavits of former justice department men read by Attorney Wm. Thompson in the hearing for a motion for a new trial.

Next to the Madeiros confession and allied affidavits, this evidence in considered very important in the demand for a new trial. An affidavit by John Rusgamenti states he was asked by a department of justice agent to act as a spy in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, that he was to commit burglary. Get arrested and be placed in cell next to Sacco in order to get information and that former District Attorney Katzman, then prosecutor in the case, told him he had no evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti and it is for Rusgamenti to get it.

**Co-operate With County.**

Another affidavit by Fred Y. Weymond, former justice department agent, told of the assignment of men spying on the Sacco and Vanzetti case, and co-operation between the county authorities and the justice department. He stated that their convictions was the result of their being radicals, but that they were innocent of the crime. He also told of the fact that the names of Sacco and Vanzetti as radicals and evaders of the draft were in the files of the department some time before the arrest.

**Evidence on File.**

Lawrence Letherman, a former justice department agent, in an affidavit stated that the federal agents failed to get sufficient evidence to deport Sacco and Vanzetti and they thought the murder conviction a good way to dispose of the case. He said that there is a lot of correspondence between the department and District Attorney Katzman in the office of the department of justice which would show the preparation of the case. Attorney Thompson, in reading the affidavits, told the court that he asked for the files of the department of justice in order to sustain these affidavits but they were not given to him.

**Confession Read.**

The Madeiros confession was read. It states that he was in the South Braintree crime and that Sacco and Vanzetti were not there. The affidavit gives the particulars of how the murder was committed and the part he played in it. Madeiros' confession does not disclose the names of the murderers. But an affidavit of John Weeks, an associate of Madeiros in the Wrentham case, tells of a statement made by Madeiros, in which he named the "Morelli gang," a notorious Providence gang, as the ones committing the crime. Sixty-one affidavits were presented by Attorney Thompson. The court room is crowded with labor representatives and radicals of Boston. Many correspondents from different parts of the country are here.

**Sacco and Vanzetti Not Present.**

Sacco and Vanzetti were not present in court. Sacco's wife and six year old child were there watching the proceedings in which the fate of husband and father is being decided.

# GERMANY SEEKS WITHDRAWAL OF FRENCH TROOPS

## Disarmament Confab Indefinitely Shelved

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Sept. 14.—Herr Stresemann, representing Germany at the league of nations confab, has made a request of the French premier, Aristide Briand, that France withdraw her troops from German soil. This request of the German premier is made on the grounds that since Germany is a member of the league she should be trusted and as proof of the good intentions of the allied powers toward Germany these troops should be withdrawn. It is not known what action Briand or the French government will take. It is expected that France will offer to cut down the number of occupant, as an effort to elide step the question of withdrawing the troops.

The general disarmament conference has been put on the shelf for the year. It is not expected that any attempt will be made to hold a conference this year.

Non-permanent members of the council are to be elected Friday. It is expected that Chile, Poland and China will be given the three-year seats and Uruguay, Belgium and Holland the one year seats.

# ELECTRICAL WORKERS' UNION OFFICIAL SAYS STRIKES ARE NO GOOD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 14. — Edward J. Evans, of Chicago, executive official of the Electrical Workers' Union, speaking before an afternoon gathering, scored the strike as a weapon of organized labor.

"The strike hes become obsolete," Evans declared.

Evans advocated labor insurance.

# CHICAGO FUR WORKERS FIGHT B. A. MILLSTEIN

## Indignation Meeting to Be Held Tomorrow

The attempts on the part of Business Agent Millstein of Local 45, Chicago Fur Workers' Union, to manipulate the coming elections so that the slate which he is putting forward wins, has caused the president of the local union to issue a special call meeting of the union to take up the question of elections and to discuss the attempt of Millstein to strangle the expression of the membership in the coming elections.

**Jam Thru Decision.**

At a meeting of the executive committee Millstein and his henchmen jammed thru a decision that all ballots to be used in the coming elections must be cast in the office of the union and that the appointment of tellers and supervision of the printing of ballots and determining who is to go on the ballot is to be left to Millstein henchmen. The vote which put this decision thru was 6 to 4. Among the six voting for the Millstein proposal were several not entitled to vote. The four—among whom was International Vice President Ida Weinstein—left the meeting as an expression of their indignation at Millstein's high-handed methods.

**Call Special Meeting.**

The following call has been sent out by the president of Local 45, calling on the membership to attend the special meeting scheduled in attempt will be made to curb Millstein's activities:

"Sisters and Brothers.

"To those who were in doubt as to the methods pursued by Millstein & Co., the Executive Board in session held Monday, Sept. 13, passed a motion to hold an election contrary to the constitution by electing their own tellers and avoiding a meeting for election as was always conducted for the election of officers, namely, to have the membership come to the office of the union or some room and cast their ballot for people who Millstein would have elected to office. The ballots are being printed by himself. Various

(Continued on page 2)

*A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.*

## *Italian Workers!*

The latest attempt on the life of Benito Mussolini, the fascist tool of capitalism, in Italy has again attracted public attention to the situation in that country. Tomorrow's DAILY WORKER will carry an interview with L. Candela, secretary of the Chicago branch of the Anti-Fascist Alliance, on fascism in Italy and interesting facts about the dominant elements in the black shirt party. Don't miss tomorrow's DAILY WORKER

# We Must Keep The Daily Worker

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
General Secretary
Workers (Communist) Party.

THE DAILY WORKER has launched a campaign for $50,000. Of this amount $10,000 must be raised during the next two weeks and the whole $50,000 during the next three months.

The life of The DAILY WORKER depends upon the success of this campaign. We started The DAILY WORKER on the basis of a $75,000 fund which the members of our Party, its sympathizers and the militant workers generally subscribed in order to give the revolutionary movement in this country a militant, fighting organ which would voice its ideals and support its program. We have kept The DAILY WORKER alive through the contributions made by these same workers in raising a fund of $35,000 in 1924 and again in 1926.

AN American daily working class newspaper cannot live upon the income it receives from subscriptions and advertising at the present stage of the development of the class struggle in this country. It can only be kept alive to voice the ideals and program of the revolutionary movement through the willingness of those workers who are committed to these ideals and that program coming to its aid each year through contributions to its sustaining fund.

THE capitalist daily newspapers are sustained through the advertising which they receive from the capitalists. The capitalists are sufficiently class conscious not to support a working class, revolutionary paper which is fighting against the capitalist system with their advertising, and advertising matter from working class sources is not sufficient to replace the income which is thus denied a working class daily.

The only way this deficit in income can be made up is through contributions through a sustaining fund. The capitalist system has been obliged to resort to appeals for such a sustaining fund, and the militant workers who stand behind it have given that fund. They have kept The DAILY WORKER alive. They have made it possible for it to continue its service to the workers' cause.

**Is The DAILY WORKER Worth Keeping?**

THE question we have to answer in relation to The DAILY WORKER campaign for $50,000, is whether The DAILY WORKER is worth keeping? Are its services to the revolutionary working class movement sufficient to warrant the militant workers coming to its aid to the extent of raising $50,000 to "KEEP THE DAILY WORKER"?

NO ONE WHO KNOWS AND READS THE DAILY WORKER WILL QUESTION WHETHER IT IS WORTH THE SACRIFICE NECESSARY TO RAISE $50,000 "TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER."

The DAILY WORKER is worth even greater sacrifices to the revolutionary working class movement.

The DAILY WORKER is today the heart and center of every movement which expresses a militant struggle against capitalist exploitation and oppression.

IT is The DAILY WORKER which is fighting for militant left wing trade unionism, which would make the trade unions really organs for the workers' fights for better wages, better working conditions and a higher standard of life.

It is The DAILY WORKER which brings the stories of the workers' strikes to the masses of this country

(Continued on page 2)

# ARRINGTON AND LEWIS FLAYED BY ILLINOIS MINERS

## Demand Reinstatement of Expelled Members

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 14.—Local Union 1471 of the United Mine Workers of America passed a resolution condemning Frank Farrington, deposed president of District 12, as an agent of the Peabody Coal Company, as proven by the disclosure of a contract with the company at a salary of $36,000 a year, and, for other acts of his, in conjunction with the district executive board and John L. Lewis, international president, which hurt the interests of the Illinois miners and weakened the U. M. W. of A.

Local 1471 furthermore accuses Farrington and the district board with having given moral and financial support for the purpose of railroading the Zeigler miners to jail and demands the reinstatement of certain expelled members and support of the Zeigler miners.

The resolution reads:

"Whereas, the exposure of Frank Farrington as a paid agent of the coal operators, a charge made for so many years by the progressive element in District No. 12, has been complete, resulting in his own admission that he is in the employ of the Peabody Coal Company; and

"Whereas, through the activity of this agent of the coal operators and with the active support and assistance of the district board and John L. Lewis, a number of the most active members of the union have been blacklisted, suspended, and many of them expelled; and

"Whereas, the U. M. W. of A. has suffered a great loss thru having this agent of the coal operators at the head of District No. 12; and

"Whereas, he is trying to force a 12-cent reduction on the ton for drilling and shooting the coal at Johnson City Mine No. 18, and the machine case at the No. 1 mine at Zeigler, where he allowed the coal company to trample the agreement under their feet; and

"Whereas, Frank Farrington and the district executive board have no moral and financial support for the railroading of the Zeigler miners, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that Local Union No. 1471 demands from the district executive board, the following:

"1. That Duncan McDonald, Freeman Thompson, John Watt, Tom Parry, Joe Angelo, Leroy Shragel, Henry Corbishley, Frank Skibinski, Mett Cmovcich and Walter Bielsky be reinstated to their full rights in the union.

"1. That the district executive board immediately issue a statement supporting the Zeigler miners and give them financial assistance in their struggle with the reactionary ku klux klan elements of southern Illinois; and be it further

"Resolved, that this local union call a mass meeting to discuss the present situation in the miners' union and invite at least one of the following brothers to be present and speak: Duncan McDonald, Freeman Thompson or Henry Corbishley,—

(Signed) "Resolution Committee,
Local Union 1471.

# CHICAGO FUR WORKERS FIGHT B. A. MILLSTEIN

(Continued from page 1)

members who were nominated have been erased from the list of nominees making his slate complete. The time has arrived when the membership must for all time take over the reins of this local and guide same for their material welfare. The underhanded methods conducted by this group show plainly that they will leave no stone unturned to obtain their selfish ends.

"Large numbers of members have accosted President Goldberg and this petition have voiced their sentiments by insisting that said presiding officer call a special meeting which is constitutional to enlighten the membership at large of the nefarious schemes of Millstein.

Members, Attend Meeting!

"I, Sam Goldberg, president of Local No. 45, Fur Workers' Union, do hereby call this meeting on Thursday, Sept. 16, 1926, at 8 p. m. sharp, at Capitol Building, Room 512, for the purpose of transacting such business as the membership may desire, including the election of officers and business representatives.

"The future of the organization depends solely upon YOUR ATTENDANCE.

"Come and voice your opinion.

Fraternally yours,
"Sam Goldberg, President.
"Chicago Fur Workers' Union.
"Local 45."

### Trouble With Openshoppers.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill. (FP)—Open-shop troubles in the building trades spread to East St. Louis when a contractor recently imported laborers from Chicago and attempted operations on the Broadview hotel. The other trades tied up work for two months. Differences were adjusted when the contractor agreed to pay the union scale.

# CANTON CHINESE GOVERNMENT IN PROCLAMATION TELLS POPULACE AIMS OF NATIONAL REVOLUTION

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Documents showing just what promises are being made to the Chinese people by the radical government in Canton, whose forces are now sweeping across the country toward Peking, these documents are borne on by later press cablegrams from the scene of civil war. They indicate that the objects of the present campaign are the creation of an actual national government, the destruction of the militarism of rival feudal chiefs, the driving of foreign imperialist exploiters from the country, and the liberation of the workers and farmers from economic misery due to continuous military feuds and reactionary government.

The Canton nationalist government has issued a proclamation which says, in part:

Oppose Imperialists.

"With the exception of those who live in territory under direct control of the nationalist government, all people in China are suffering terribly at the hands of the militarists. Farmers, laborers, merchants are living in miserable conditions. This is the direct result of imperialist exploitation of China and the high-handed rule of the militarists.

"During recent years the imperialists (foreigners) have repeatedly shot down patriotic Chinese in Chinese territory. They are shamelessly declaring that they are helping the Peking government in the suppression of the nationalist movement. Openly they help the militarists against the people's army. They are now doing things they would not dare a few years ago.

To Restore Rights.

"The influence of the imperialists in China is rising. If such a state of affairs be allowed to continue China would soon be converted into a colony. It would then be difficult for the people to make any liberation movement. A national revolution would be hopeless. The nationalist government seeks to restore the lost rights forcibly taken by foreign powers.

"Therefore everybody should do his share to support the expedition. . . . The responsibility almost for the people at the rear is more important than those fighting on the battlefield. Farmers must unite to drive out reactionary elements. They must do their best to suppress banditry in their respective districts.

All Must Unite.

"Laborers should work at topmost capacity in furnishing out war materials for the front. They should not stage any strikes during the period of the expedition. Strike at this hour is suicide. Merchants should offer their unreserved support and must not believe rumors spread by reactionaries. Students must make impressive propaganda to the public."

The Whampoa Military Academy cadets at Canton, comprising the organization of young highly-trained officers of the nationalist forces, issued a similar statement.

Emissaries of the Canton government have gone to Shanghai and other distant cities where great strikes have occurred, urging the workers to prepare to take part in the new regime when the militarists shall be overthrown.

So widespread is this agitation, and so general are the signs that the Chinese masses are rising to the nationalist call, that foreign papers in the northern ports have begun to declare that Canton is justified, and that there is no "red menace" in its successful march northward. Earlier in the summer this foreign press was denouncing Canton as an agency of Moscow and the Third International.

## INTERVENTION THREATS FLY AS CANTONESE ARMY ROUTS FOREIGN TOOLS

Here is a map of the critical zones in the present struggle for Chinese independence from foreign imperialist domination. Northern armies under Wu Pei Fu, British puppet, have been driven out of Hankow (1) by the Cantonese and are retreating to Honan (4). At Canton (2) British forces have clashed repeatedly with the Cantonese. Foreign interests at Shanghai (3) are becoming extremely worried about the successes of the nationalist troops.

Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.

*We Must Keep The DAILY WORKER*

(Continued from page 1)

end which encourages and aids the workers to carry these struggles to victory.

It is The DAILY WORKER which first sounded the alarm against the attack against the foreign-born workers represented in the registration, fingerprinting and photographing laws, and which aided in organizing a great mass movement against these laws.

It is The DAILY WORKER which has consistently supported the movement for independent political action thru a labor party.

It is The DAILY WORKER which expresses the struggle of the Negro against racial discrimination and for industrial, political and social equality.

It is The DAILY WORKER which is carrying on the struggle against American imperialism, for independence for the Philippines and Porto Rico and the right of self-determination for other American colonies.

It is The DAILY WORKER which is fighting the building of a big American military machine to carry out the adventures of the American imperialists.

It is The DAILY WORKER which fights the battles of the workers against arrests, deportations and imprisonments and which is aiding to build the movement for labor defense.

It is The DAILY WORKER which supports and fights for a workers' and farmers' government to serve the workers and farmers in place of the existing capitalist dictatorship.

It is The DAILY WORKER which fights under the slogan "ABOLISH CAPITALISM" and which is helping to organize the workers to achieve that goal.

WE MUST KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FOR THESE FIGHTS IN THE WORKERS' INTERESTS. WE MUST NOT PERMIT OUR MOST POWERFUL WEAPON TO BE WRENCHED FROM OUR HANDS. WE MUST NOT ONLY KEEP THE DAILY WORKER, BUT WE MUST MAKE IT A STRONGER WEAPON IN THE WORKERS' STRUGGLES.

The $50,000 Campaign.

The raising of $50,000 for the "KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND" will not only keep The DAILY WORKER alive, it will put it in a stronger position than ever before. It will enable it to increase its service to the workingclass movement.

The supporters of The DAILY WORKER, the members of the Workers (Communist) Party, its sympathizers, the militant fighting workers, have three times raised the necessary funds to give the revolutionary workingclass' movement a militant voice. They raised the initial fund to start The DAILY WORKER. They raised the necessary sustaining fund in 1924 and in 1925. They can "KEEP THE DAILY WORKER" by raising the $50,000 necessary to assure its publication for another year.

THE campaign for the "KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND" is the most important work now before the movement. NOTHING COMES AHEAD OF THE WORK NECESSARY TO RAISE THE $10,000 The DAILY WORKER needs immediately and the total of $50,000 which must be raised in the next three months.

Every supporter of The DAILY WORKER must do his utmost. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE "KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CERTIFICATES" IMMEDIATELY. SECURE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM YOUR FRIENDS AND SHOPMATES.

LET US SHOW BY THE ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT OF THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN THAT WE REALIZE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DAILY WORKER TO OUR MOVEMENT AND THAT WE INTEND TO KEEP THIS WEAPON OF THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE CAPITALIST EXPLOITERS.

CHICAGO (FP)—Over $16,728 is the total contributed so far by Chicago unions for the relief of British miners and their families, it was reported at the Chicago Federation of Labor meetings. Carpenter unions led with a total of $8500, over half the entire sum.

## ENGDAHL OPENS OHIO CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT OF W. P. IN TOLEDO

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 14.—The Workers Party inaugurated its congressional campaign here last night with J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, as principal speaker, attacking the old parties as enemies of the working class. Bruce T. Smith, candidate for congress in the ninth district, also spoke, with Joseph Willansaker as chairman.

Engdahl will speak in Pittsburgh on Tuesday, New Haven on Wednesday, Boston Thursday, Worcester Friday, Rochester Saturday and on Sunday, the 19th, he will speak at the Engineers' Hall in Buffalo.

# INSULL SLUSH ISSUE IN ILL. STATE UNIONS

## Smith Has Friends at Streator Convention

(Continued from page 1.)

partner of the late utility boss, Roger Sullivan, is even worse.

**Minority for Christensen.**

A minority at the convention are battling for endorsement of Farley Parker Christensen on the progressive ticket. Christensen was the farmer-labor candidate for president in 1924. Christensen will address a meeting in Streator during the convention. The utilities shadow gets peculiar emphasis from the fact that Streator is the old home town of the late Glenn Plumb, who spent his life in an effort to have the railroads nationalized and democratically administered, under what became universally known as the Plumb plan.

**Walkar's Recommendations.**

Recommendations to the delegates by Free, Walker include further agitativity in curbing injunctions, modernizing the factory inspection laws, prevanting dumping on the market in Illinois the convict products of Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa, supporting the 22 labor papers of the state and organizing a women's bureau affiliated with the state federation of labor.

**Futura Not so Bright.**

"The conditions in the mining industry are somewhat improved in this state over a year ago," Walker summed up, "they are still far from satisfactory. In the building industry our brothers have had another fairly satisfactory year. Union labor has demonstrated its desire for a minimum of strife and a maximum of labor peace. Illinois has less labor trouble than any important industrial state.

"Prospects for the future are not so bright. I look for a decline in industrial activity which will become apparent soon after the congressional elections."

**Walker Mum on Farrington.**

Walker publishes considerable material regarding Secretary Caraway's speech of June 26 in which the Arkansas senator said, "I want to know how much money was given to John Walker and Frank Farrington. Labor men who are said to have handled the labor vote in Illinois" in the senatorial primary.

He repeats his own denials and tells of his vain efforts to appear before the senatorial slush committee in Chicago. He says nothing of Farrington, deposed president of the Illinois Mine Workers, who has since been shown to have secretly signed a $25,000 year contract with the Peabody Coal Co., leading operator in Illinois and extsive operators in Kentucky and other open shop districts.

• • •

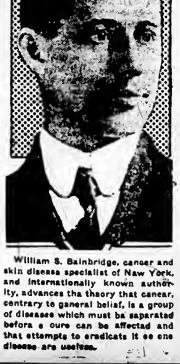
**Delegates Visit Parks.**

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 14.—Delegates attending the annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor here were taken on an automobile sightseeing tour to the Starved Rock state park as guests of the Streator trades council. Addition business sessions were to be held late this afternoon.

**Toronto Carpenters Reject Offer.**

TORONTO—(FP)—Locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners have rejected the wage offer of 85c per hour made by the Toronto Builders exchange, though the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, a branch of the English organization, has accepted it. In 1924 the contractors enforced a wage reduction.

## DECLARES CANCER IS A GROUP OF ILLS AND MUST BE TREATED SO



William S. Bainbridge, cancer and skin diseases specialist of New York, and internationally known authority, advances the theory that cancer, contrary to general belief, is a group of diseases which must be separated before a cure can be affected and that attempts to eradicate it as one disease are useless.

# There Has Been No "Era of Honesty" at Any Time in All America's History

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

WORKERS and farmers are being told, even by some who claim to be their friends, that the prime necessity in the parliamentary struggle today is "a return to honesty." "Honesty!" and "Justice!" are words put upon the political winds by the Victor Berger socialists in Wisconsin in the hope that they will return laden with votes on election day. Then there is Farley Parker Christensen, presidential candidate of the Farmer-Labor Party in 1920. Last week he returned to Chicago to inaugurate his campaign for United States senator on the progressive party ticket declaring "a return to honesty" to be the major plank of his platform. Then there are the hysterical appeals from the whole human flood of candidates in both the old parties, all of whom proclaim "Honesty and efficiency" as their mottoes as if they were sent down from on high, to succor a benighted world.

• • •

All this insane adoration of the past takes it for granted that "honesty" is like rare old wine long kept in storage. All that is necessary is to hunt it up in the cellar, sweep the cobwebs off, knock in the bunghole and enjoy it.

Yet the truth is that there is no honesty on top here in the United States, or anywhere else that has been the pride of oppressors over an oppressed class. The oppressing class now as always uses deceit, corruption, bribery, lies and all other diabolisms of device to maintain itself in power. There has never yet been a golden epoch of honesty in the United States since there has always been a horde of pirates, bandit ruling class in the United States.

• • •

The LaFollette campaign in 1924 reverted to the slogan of "Back to 1776" as if that period possessed some attributes desirable at the present time. To be sure it witnessed a revolution that might well be duplicated under the conditions of the present period, with the working class of today taking the place of the rising industrial and trading class of 150 years ago. But the LaFollette followers want no revolution today. They, like others, only want "a return to honesty." With this "honesty" like the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow is only a myth.

• • •

For instance, in grasping at the revelations of the senate slush fund committee, especially in Pennsylvania and Illinois with their Mellons and Insulls, one need only quote from McMaster's book, "With the Fathers," meaning the revolutionary fathers of 1776.

Turning to page 71, in the chapter on "The Political Depravity of the Fathers," we find this 100 per cent historian declaring:

"A very little study of long forgotten politics will suffice to show that in filibustering and gerrymandering, in stealing governorships and legislatures, in using force at the polls, in colonizing and distributing patronage, . . . in all the frauds and tricks that go to make up the worst form of politics, the men who founded our state and national governments were always our equals, and often our masters.

Is this the "honesty" that the liberals of today seek?

• • •

The Boston Gazette, for instance, in those revolutionary days, came out with a startling headline, "Bribery and Corruption!" that would have made a present-day Hearst succumb to envy. The Gazette charged that large sums of money were brought into Massachusetts to buy support for the constitution that the youthful capitalist class of that time was trying to mould to its own purposes.

Space will not permit of an extended digging into the past. But it might be well to recount the activities of the ruling classes in their own wars. Much is made of the fact that worker and farmer soldiers froze, starved and died thru a terrible winter at Valley Forge during the revolutionary war. School children today are not told that this was due to the fact that the food gamblers and profiteers,—supposedly "loyal,"—of the time were busy selling what the revolutionary army needed, to the British army quartered in Philadelphia and able to pay good prices.

Is this the honesty that is to be restored?

• • •

A. M. Simons, writes of the civil war in his "Social Forces in American History":

"So tremendous was the graft in connection with contracts for military supplies that most historians draw back in horror when they have lifted but a corner of the thick blanket of concealment that those who profited by the plunder have drawn over the mess. One congressional committee, headed by Robert Dale Owen, son of Robert Owen, the utopian socialist, uncovered frauds of $17,000,000 in $50,000,000 worth of contracts.

"Graft rendered the very weapons of warfare as dangerous to those who held them as to those against whom they were supposed to be directed. Carabines, that before the outbreak of hostilities had been condemned by the war department, and sold as condemned weapons at the almost nominal price of $3.50 each, were resold by the buyers to the very government that had condemned them for $22 each."

It was thru this graft that the House of Morgan, international bankers, got its start.

Is this the honesty that the so-called progressives seek to restore out of the past?

• • •

Coming down to later days, there is the ensalmed beef scandal during the Spanish-American war, which leads up to the American participation in the world war with its wholesale scandals too numerous to mention.

The trial of Harry M. Daugherty, former red-baiting and anti-labor attorney general in the republican administrations of Harding and Coolidge, reveals nothing especially new on American politics. There have been Daughartys in all administrations since the government began.

The Insulls and the Mellons have also left a broad trail all thru the pages of the nation's history.

• • •

The sums paid out today appear large. B. C. Forbes, financial writer for the Hearst press, says that $10,000,000 per annum must go to Samuel Insull. Probably less than $1,000 meant to John Hancock, the "prince of smugglers," who was the first to sign his name to the American Declaration of Independence from British rule.

• • •

The era of honesty lies in the future not in the past. Men can only be honest when they have no incentive to cheat and rob their fellowmen. That can only come under a social order where classes have been abolished, where no class remains to plunder an oppressed class, being forced to establish its own tyranny to protect and safeguard that plunder.

• • •

Honesty comes with the abolition of capitalism with its dishonesty and class rule. Honesty can only be an attribute of workers' rule culminating in the classless society based on Communist principles. For the workers and farmers there can be no fraudulent "return to honesty." They can only go forward by joining the march toward Communism.

# COOLIDGE SAID TO VEER TOWARDS RECOGNITION OF SOVIET UNION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Pressure of big industrial interests for a resumption of diplomatic relations between the United States and Russia is having its effect on the president according to reports freely circulated here. Those reports have not been contradicted by the president's unofficial spokesmen who is quick to kill rumors that do not correctly represent Coolidge's position on questions of foreign and domestic policy.

The report of the Sherwod Eddy commission to study conditions in the Soviet Union is said to have made a big impression on the president. Not that Coolidge has softened towards the Soviet regime, but that he is convinced there is not the remotest likelihood that the Bolshevik leadership will be substituted by any other and that Russia is the most stable government in Europe, offering a rich market for the surplus commodities of the United States.

The Soviet Union is doing a bigger business with the United States than before the war and manufacturers believe that a diplomatic accord between the two countries would increase this trade.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

# HOODED KNIGHTS STAGE BIG DUD IN WASHINGTON

## Run on Bed Sheets Is Now on Toboggan

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—The much-touted parade of the Ku Klux Klan turned out to be a dud. Instead of the 75,000 klansmen that were expected to march down Pennsylvania avenue, less than 10,000 appeared.

This was taken by the politicians as an indication of the passing of the klan as a decisive factor in national politics until the next crop of morons ripens in the United States.

**Bigots Out of Funds.**

Some journalists predicted that the Eucharistic Congress held in Chicago recently would spur the bigots into renewed activity and that the sale of hichishirts, hoods and tar and feathers would take an upward turn. But the suckers haven't got the money and those that were formerly in the klan are beginning to think that between the Knights of Columbus and the K. K. K. there isn't much to choose.

**Klan Leaders Disappointed.**

Klan officials were disappointed with the fiasco and showed it. So were the police who expected a large turnout. Klan orators, however, insisted that they would control the next congress and predicted that before long, laws would be enacted prohibiting immigration, registration of aliens already in this country, and "putting the holy bible into every school in the country." The assembled klaxers applauded those sentiments.

Politicians who were shivering in fear of the klux pincers in the election fight are breathing more easily today but laundry magnates who looked forward to a big dirty shirt business in the coming campaign are not so cheerful.

# FOES OF MEXICO FRAME PLOT TO KIDNAP YANKS

## Catholics Incite Sonora Indians to Revolt

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 14—The kidnapping of Jacob Rosenthal, a capitalist of New York, by a bandit gang and the arrest of Father Pro-Juarez Obregon by Yaqui Indians in Sonora, is considered here as part of the catholic church strategy to secure the completion of the work of embroiling the United States in a war with its wholesale scandals too numerous to mention.

**Catholics Incite Bandits.**

Mexican politicians under the influence of the catholic church are believed to have engaged the bandits to kidnap Arthur Lane, under-secretary of the American embassy in Mexico, in order to give the anti-Mexican elements in the United States an excuse to reopen the agitation for a break with the southern republic.

**Held Up Wrong Car.**

The bandits made a mistake and held up the wrong automobile.

General Obregon was held up while traveling thru the state of Sonora. The general returned to his home uninjured after the experience.

## No Interference with Engdahl Meeting in Pittsburgh This Time

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 14—That there would be no police interference with the opening of the Communist congressional campaign here tonight in Carnegie Hall became evident when it was learned that city solicitor, Charles A. Waldschmidt, had advised Edward E. Eggers, custodian of the hall, that police permits were unnecessary for indoor meetings.

The police broke the International May Day demonstration planned for this hall last may, claiming that no permit had been secured. An application had been made for permit but it had been denied by the police.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, who was arrested with Abram Jaktra, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party, when the May Day meeting was broken up, will be the speaker tonight with Mrs. Parthenia Hills, Workers (Communist) Party candidate for lieutenant governor, active in several Negro organizations.

BENEFIT FOR THE
AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS
The Chicago Local will give an
*OLD-FASHIONED BARN DANCE*
Wednesday Eve., September 15, 1926
at UNION TRADE HALL, 3358 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Help the Congress to organize the unorganized!
A. L. ISBELL, President. KATY WHITE, Secretary.
Admission at door 35 cents. Tickets bought in advance 25 cents.

# PORTO RICANS RESENT 'NAVY' RULE OF U. S.

## American Corporations Hold Monopoly

By VICENTE GEIGEL POLANCO
President Juventud Nacionalista de San Juan, P. R., Member of Nationalist Party, Member Executive Committee Porto Rican Section All-America Anti-imperialist League.

THE imperialist war fought by the United States at the end of the nineteenth century brought Porto Rico within its zones of exploitation. In twenty-eight years of colonial government we are not indebted for a single act of justice. In Porto Rico there is no such a thing as liberty. There is what might be called a sort of political tolerance; that is, we are allowed to say, just to say certain things. Freedom of speech? No, indeed. A mere trick to deceive naive minds. The essentials of democracy, the fundamental principles of representative government are beyond our reach. The Jone's act, our Organic Law, is one of the most oppressive pieces of legislation congress has ever passed. Compared with the Autonomous Charter we enjoyed under the Spanish regime, the latter reveals a higher sense of justice, a purer conception of political liberty. And that was a law of monarchical Spain!

**Dependency of War Department.**

PORTO RICO is a dependency of the war department. The welfare of the whole country rests on the whim of an imperialist body as is the bureau of insular affairs. Congress forced upon the Porto Rican American citizenship: a citizenship meaningless to our spirit, useless in our social life, deprived of the meral significance it has in the states. The new status of citizens of the great republic has not changed in any sense our abnormal political situation. As a matter of fact, the American citizenship was granted to the Porto Ricans not as an act of justice to a community highly civilized, but, as voiced by the haircut of insular affairs, as a conclusive demonstration of the permanent occupation of the island. In other words, American citizenship, the purest expression of political rights for a loyal American, was used as a tool for imperialistic machinations.

American corporations hold such a monopoly over the land that more than 40,000 small landowners have already disappeared. Our economic situation is becoming worse. We have no industries. And the fate of our agricultural production depends on the humor of Wall Street.

**Imposs Foreign Tongue.**

PORTO RICO is a Spanish-speaking country. Our traditions, culture, mode of living are essentially Spanish. The imperial government has tried, in vain, to change these conditions. The fight against the language—that is the highest expression of our personality—has been continuous and merciless. Public instruction, practically from the kindergarten to college, is conducted in English. If teaching in a foreign tongue is not a pedagogical crime, I do not know what it is. Spanish, our vernacular language, is taught as a special subject! In the University of Porto Rico there are courses on the history and literature of practically every country, with one exception—Porto Rico. Perhaps the authorities think that the knowledge of our historical development and the formative elements of our nationality might endanger their schemes for the Americanization of the island. Porto Rican youth must ignore the doing and thinking of our great men, but she must know by heart the most trivial facts about Jefferson, Lincoln and the rest of the American national heroes. The official policy consists in keeping our youngsters in complete ignorance of everything that is related to our life as a people of a different race.

**Americanization A Failure.**

IN spite of these tyrannical measures, Americanization in Porto Rico has been a failure. And that is so due largely to our cultural resources. The first civilized community was before the foundation of Jamestown. And from that date on our standards of living have been essentially European. Spanish is spoken thruout the island. We have a literature of our own.

THE failure of Americanization is also due to the governmental policy of imperial America. Porto Ricans thought that America stood for liberty, democracy and similar slogans, powerful enough to lure the crowds. But when we realize that the United States stands in Porto Rico for both economic and political exploitation; when we realize that political corruption has been the most remarkable product of the new regime (the politicians being by-products), the sentiment of national independence has conquered the public mind in such a way that the Porto Ricans will never be satisfied with any concession from the United States short of their complete freedom as a people.

MANVILLE, R. I.—(FP)—After a conference of Gov. A. J. Pothier with mill officials from Manville-Jenckes Co. mills and United Textile Workers heads, it was announced that a settlement of the strike of cotton workers had been reached. The workers have yet to ratify or reject the plan, which provides return in work at the Manville Mill and of sympathetic strikers at Nourse, Globe and Social mills and reinstatement of union leaders.

# Poland--The Land of White Terror

**One Case Amongst Thousands.**

SYLVESTER BOGANSKI of the village of Kustiki in the community of Kostanlowo in the district of Vilelle was arrested, together with his sister by the Defensive. During the search in their house nothing was found. After the search several pieces of the equipment of the house disappeared.

On Dec. 24th, 1924 Boganski was transported, together with his sister to the town of Krasni in the administration of the tenth batallion of the frontier guard.

On Dec. 25th Boganski heard from the neighboring room the voice of his sister; he heard a conversation, then laughing, singing and finally crying . . . Boganski's sister was made drunk with alcohol. In the morning one heard again crying and terrible lamentation. As Boganski heard afterwards, pins were pushed under the foot nails of his sister and her hair was torn out in order to induce her to sign a statement.

**Beaten Savarsly.**

On Dec. 26th Boganski was called to the office and the examination began: The sergeant and a certain Stachek attacked Boganski and beat him with their revolvers. After one and a half to two hours they undressed him completely, bound his hands and feet, fettered him to a bench and began to beat him with sticks. Then they beat him with iron wire and with a sapper's spade. The police agent, Stachek forced a wet rag into Boganski's mouth and then they beat him with sticks on his feet. Boganski fainted and when he regained his consciousness, he was examined again.

When he gave no answer, he was again fettered, thrown against the floor several times and beaten with wires and iron sticks till he fainted again. Then they poured water over him, fettered his hands to his breast and fetched two new sticks because the others were broken. The whole procedure was repeated once more till Boganski lay on the floor unconscious for the third time. They took him to the guard's room where he passed the night with terrible pains and asked the soldiers to shoot him.

**No End to Torture.**

On Dec. 27th Boganski was again asked to come down for examination, again tortured and maltreated and left in the guard's room.

On Dec. 28th he was tortured for the fourth time. His hair was torn out and the sensitive spot behind the ear crushed.

On Dec. 29th he was again tortured and the sergeant and Stachek ordered him to write a letter to his wife in which he said "I accuse nobody to have caused my death." Then a hot fluid with a powder in it was poured into his throat. He fell down like dead. His sister was led into the room, her brother's letter was given to her and her brother's naked body uncovered. With the scream: "Beast, why do you murder an innocent man?" She fainted.

The Polish rulers are the tools of British imperialism.

On the evening of the same day he was beaten on his feet and breast. Then he signed two statements: 1. That everything in the minutes is true. 2. That all persons mentioned by the sergeants had participated in the attack. In the beginning Boganski resisted and refused to sign, but they began again to beat him and the sergeant himself signed the statements with Boganski's hand. Then they turned out the light and lit pine chips, forcing him to look into the blinding light. After that Boganski lost his eyesight for some time.

On Dec. 30th Boganski was tortured for the eighth time, his hair was torn out and he was beaten on his head and feet. Then the agents opened the window and tried to shoot Boganski "whilst attempting to escape." Boganski anticipated this because the officer who was present said to the agents: "Do with him what you like, I take the responsibility." Then Boganski asked for a revolver to shoot himself. Stachek gave him one which Boganski turned against his own breast. However, the revolver was not loaded. The hangmen laughed brutally and continued to beat Boganski.

On Jan. 1st and 2nd Boganski was again tortured in the same way, this time by five agents. Boganski was thrown on the floor, Stachek sat on his breast and held his hands. A second agent held his head. The third sat on his feet. Then Boganski was forced to drink urine mixed with petroleum, five full bottles.

On Jan. 4th the execution of Boganski and two peasants was staged. The soldiers were placed in rows and only in the last moment they were sent back under the pretext that the telegram of the president ordering the execution had not yet arrived.

On Jan. 6th Boganski was informed that he would be transported to Wilkia where he might be acquitted, but he was warned to keep secret what had happened to him here, otherwise there would be ways and means to repeat the tortures.

On Feb. 3rd Boganski was released in Wilcika . . .

(Extract from the interpellation No. 190 of the White Russian club to the Ministry for Justice and Interior.)

(Continued Tomorrow)

# GORKY GREETS RUSS WORKER CORRESPONDENTS

## Famous Novelist Drops Good Suggestions

Maxim Gorky, the great Russian novelist, is of the opinion that moralizing is poor propaganda. Ridicule is a better weapon, he thinks.

Recently the editor of the Workers' and Peasants' Correspondent, the official organ of thousands of worker correspondents scattered all over the Soviet Union, sent Gorky a complete file of the paper, with a request that he give his opinion of it. The following letter was received from the noted novelist, which gives the lie to the stories that have been circulated by enemies of the workers' republic, to the effect that Gorky was against the Soviet regime:

**Gorky Works Long Hours.**

"Comrades, we cannot accomplish very much by means of correspondence. It would be difficult for me to write long articles picking your correspondence to pieces word by word. And just now I am working no fewer than ten hours out of the twenty-four. If I were in Moscow, we could arrange some face-to-face meetings. I should learn something from you and, perhaps, you would learn something from me.

**Kill With Ridicule.**

"Many of you like to moralize. This kind of activity is not profitable. It is better to kill with ridicule. A harsh word must be hurled out abruptly, like a blow; but in passing judgment you must remember that you are judging comrades whose life is very hard and who as yet do not understand the enormous demands of the present historic time. It is hard for them to understand this, because they haven't the time to learn.

**No Time to Get Wise.**

"Not all fools are ignorant because they are lazy, some might have been wise, but time was lacking. The roads that I have traveled are filled with the wrecks of those who did not have enough time to make themselves real men and some of them were mercifted than I. These wrecks I shall never forget.

"I give you a hearty handclasp. I wish courage to all of you and close friendship. Stand close together and learn to aid one another to live thru these grave hours and days.

(Signed) MAXIM GORKY.

"Sorrento, Italy, June 17, 1926."

The next, eleventh issue of Proletarian, the literary magazine issued by the worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out next Saturday, September 18, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. It is the first indoor issue after the summer season.

All who understand the Russian language are invited.

Admission is only 25 cents. Beginning at 8 p. m.

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.*

# 500

workers are sending news of their lives, the job, and their unions to The DAILY WORKER. These workers are organized in many cities—and they issue a small newspaper of their own!

SUBSCRIBE

and learn where, what, when and how to write.

Only 50 Cents a Year.

The American Worker Correspondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

# Blasco Ibanez Says Spain Will Reenter League of Nations

GENEVA, Sept. 14.—Spain will immediately re-enter the league of nations once the regime of General Primo de Rivera is ended, declared Blasco Ibanez, Spanish novelist and leader of opposition to General de Rivera, in a note to President Nintchitch of the league of nations assembly today.

**Lumber Man A Suicide.**

McLEAN, Ill., Sept. 14.—Clutching a revolver and with a bullet in his head, Leonard Dodgson, lumber dealer, was found dead upon a pile of lumber here early today. He has been despondent for several years owing to ill health.

**Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.**

# *SPANISH LABOR, PERSECUTED BY PRIMO DE RIVERA, ASKS WORKERS OF THE U. S. TO MAKE PROTEST*

(By a Spanish Worker)

MADRID, (By Mail).—Since the Spanish Communist Party was constituted, a virulent and brutal persecution has been endured by its militant and leading members. Seventy-five per cent have been in jail for varied questions and the prisons of Madrid, Barcelone, Bilbao, Oviedo and Valencia have always held Communists.

**Frame-Up Gives Nine Years.**

Some days ago Comrade David Rey was tried by the military court. He was accused of writing an insulting letter to Generale Primo de Rivera, Martinez Anido and Milans de Bochs, and was condemned to nine years' imprisonment.

It was proven that the letter could not have been written by Comrade Rey, since when it was written he was held incommunicado in prison. It was probably written by police spies in order to rob the party and the working class of one of their best militants.

**The Red Aid in Action.**

The press has not published any information on this outrageous case. The censorship will not allow and severely and brutally stops any news of this nature.

The Red Aid of Spain, (Socorro Rojo) has initiated a very active campaign in behalf of David Rey, publishing illegally a manifesto explaining his case and demanding the Spanish proletariat show its solidarity in his behalf. The manifesto is being read in all factories thruout the country.

**The Garraf Case.**

Those indicted for the offense against the royal train near the coast of Garraf have been condemned to death, imprisonment for life and other minor penalties by the military judges. All the indicted are affiliated with the Catalunian separatist party.

It was proven at the court-martial that the plot was prepared by the police in order to accuse the separatist party, which is strong and powerful in Catalonia and has always shown violent opposition to the present government.

**Many Death Santances.**

The separatist movement of Catalonia and the Communist activity among the workers are the two real enemies of the military dictatorship. Both have to endure the brutality of police persecution.

In three years of the military dictatorship the number of death sentences signed by the government exceeds the total executions since the beginning of the century. Many working class militants are in jail awaiting sentence.

**Ask International Help.**

The Spanish proletariat demands help against its outrageous persecutors from the workers of other countries. The working class of the United States could make their protest against this cruel persecution of their Spanish fellow workers heard by registering their resentment at the Spanish consulates in the United States.

# *Japanese Oust Radical Rajah*

Rajah Mahandra Pratap, of Afghanistan, whose anti-imperialist and anti-British activities brought him fame in India, is forcibly deported from Japan because of his failure to comply with passport regulations and his refusal to leave Japan. The photo shows Japanese plainclothes men carrying the rebellious rajah to a ship at the port of Kobe.


# Never!

*We say this without a single qualification—*

# Never!

IN ALL the best days of the Communist press has the Communist press been so GOOD! Never it has given to its readers such interesting and so valuable material. Never has The DAILY WORKER been so good a source of not only day-to-day most necessary information, but also—never has it given as good a weekly source of inspiration—interest and pleasure as there is now contained in every issue of

The New Magazine
Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.

*The Contents*

of the next issue, to appear Saturday, September 18:

HENRI BARBUSSE

the great French novelist, author of the famous work "Under Fire," writes the second of an unusual series of articles on the Balkans. His recent trip to investigate the extent of White Terror caused a violent attack on his person and centered world attention on conditions existing in "The Hell of Europe."

MICHAEL GOLD

author of "The Damned Agitator and Other Stories," has written

"The Young Proletaire"

a brilliant story for both children and grown-ups. With illustrations by the noted proletarian artist FRED ELLIS.

"Ethyl Is Back"

The concluding article of this splendid contribution in the next issue.

V. F. CALVERTON

author of "The Newer Spirit", contributes another of his unusual articles on literature in the valuable weekly section of "What and How to Read".

ROSE PASTOR STOKES

writes

"JENNIE"

A beautiful story on the Woman's Page about women and illustrated by this talented author herself who is also a splendid artist.

BEGINNING SATURDAY:

"The Theatre Season in Moscow"

By RUTH KENNELL.

This feature is one every worker will enjoy. The author, now living in Moscow, pictures the great work being done on the Russian stage—work that is the source of inspiration for the theatrical world. WITH PHOTOGRAPHS.

MANUEL GOMEZ

concludes in the next issue a series of articles attracting great attention on

"The History of the Catholic Church in Mexico"

B. K. GEBERT

editor of the American Polish Communist paper "Trybuna Robotnicza", writes:

"American Capital Conquering Poland"

With original photographs and illustrations

The Leading American Artists

and we also say this "without qualification", are regular contributors. In the next issue

M. P. (Hay) BALES

again gives us that delightful feature, "A Week in Cartoons."

FRED ELLIS
VOSE
A. JERGER
And Others.

# Never—

*we say this without a single qualification—*

# Never—

has The DAILY WORKER been so good. And never was the time so good to subscribe!

# Coming!

The great popularity of the Magazine Supplement—the many subscriptions—the requests for bundle orders are bringing into life "something new in labor journalism". You'll get it if you subscribe right now to The DAILY WORKER—

THE SUNDAY WORKER

Watch for full information next week.

# esolutions of the I. L. D. Conference

## TERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE CONFERENCE SETS FORTH VIEWS ON DEFENDING CLASS-FIGHTERS

### Call to the Workers of America by the Second Annual Conference of International Labor Defense.

t the prisons of America today, from one end of the country to the other, there are close to one hundred workers who are erving long terms for no crime but their economic or political pinions, or for their activities in the interest of the working class. hey are the chief victims of the struggle for life and freedom of he workers against the capitalist class.

In addition, there are several hundred workers involved in cases hat are pending, workers who are out to come to trial, or hose appeals are pending before igher courts, all of them threatened ith prison sentences or with deportation. These workers are not criminals. In the greatest majority of the ases there is not even an overt act harged against them. They are held ly because they are devoted to the ause of the workers, because of their pinions, their activity in strikes or heir work for the movement of labor.

These workers who languish in capitalist prisons or who are menaced ith such imprisonment represent arious political and economic opinns and organizations. Among them re members and officials of the American Federation of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World, socialists and Communists and anarchists. hey are pickets from the strikes of he Passaic textile workers, of the New ork fur workers and cloak makers; hey are from the miners in Zeigler who have fought militantly against ick and slim and the coal operators, as well as the corrupt agents of he operators in the ranks of the nion; they are members of the I. W. W. in the harvest fields or in California whose sole crime was membership in a labor organization; they are Communists who are charged on the basis of belonging to the Communist arty.

These workers are among the most alert and devoted in the labor movement. They are the ones who help to inspire and organize the working class to renewed heights of struggle against exploitation and misery and injustices. hey are the prisoners of the working lass.

TO the already large number of class war prisoners is being added daily rom the ranks of the working class. The arrests in the Passaic textile workers' strike and the strike of the New York cloak makers give daily vidence of this. The conviction of Edward Horacek in Pittsburgh and he threatened imprisonment of his 2 comrades, is followed by the conviction of George Papcun because of his activities in organizing the Spanish-Ama coal miners. In Fall River, Massachusetts, three Portuguese workers are threatened with a "sedition" harge and deportation. The supreme ourt of the country is soon to rule n the case of C. E. Ruthenberg, and his will affect the freedom also of seventy-four other workers in the Michigan criminal syndicalism" cases. A California court will soon decide the fate of Charlotte Anita Whitney, who is charged under the infamous "criminal syndicalism law" which has been used to strangle the labor movement in that state as in the others.

Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings are still imprisoned altho the frame-up against them has been universally acknowledged. The shadow of death hovers constantly over the lives of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, despite the protests thruout the world of workers and public men who have adjudged them innocent. Mary Schmidt, J. B. McNamara, Edgar Combs, the Centralia I. W. W. prisoners, the California I. W. W., Paul Crouch, and scores of others still rot in the prisons of American capitalism. Pious wishes and obscure representations have not secured their release. Only united protest and organization of all honest workers and progressives of the country can free these splendid labor fighters from the living death they must endure.

**For a record of the results of the NEP instituted by LENIN in 1921 read**

**THE INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA**

Clothbound $1.00

IT was the persistent protest of the workers of America and Mexico which really secured the release of Charles Cline, Jose Rangel and their brothers from Texas prisons. Only the mass demonstrations and prompt protest of the workers in every part of the world has prevented the textile barons and their kept judiciary in Massachusetts from executing their dastardly plan of death against Sacco and Vanzetti.

The fraternal aid of our brothers in other countries in the campaign of protest against the threatened execution of Sacco and Vanzetti has demonstrated to us the value and need of international solidarity for the cause of labor defense in all lands. Just as in America, so in the capitalist countries throughout the world, the war against the workers and the peasants grows sharper and more bitter. Thousands of the best fighters for freedom in Europe have been cruelly murdered. Other thousands have been tortured and imprisoned under the most horrible circumstances. In some parts of the world whole countries have become a great prison for the workers and peasants.

The workers of America who have stretched out the hand of fraternal solidarity with the cause of the Hungarian, Polish, British and Lithuanian workers threatened with death or imprisonment in the last year, must continue their splendid work of aid and protest in behalf of the flower of the European fighters for liberation. In China and South America, and in the colonies and semi-colonies of American imperialism like Haiti, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, San Domingo, the prisoners of imperialism depend upon us to aid them in their battle for liberty.

THIS condition calls for generous aid and swift action. Our imprisoned brothers and comrades must be released from capitalist captivity. Their dependents must be relieved of their sufferings. The workers who are threatened with imprisonment or death must be snatched from the hands of their prosecutors and saved for the great struggle of the working class. To the class we look for aid, and those who are menaced with prison we must show a great solidarity.

This is a time when every worker must join his voice and strength in a mighty movement for the defense of labor. The signs which point to reheaved attacks upon the workers and their conditions of life, against their unions and their political organizations, against their right to strike and to organize, make it imperative that such a movement be built into a great weapon for the working class.

Such a movement was formed at the first conference of International Labor Defense a year ago. It was the object of I. L. D. to fraternally unite all elements and sections of the labor movement into a powerful non-partisan movement for labor defense. Now, after a year of its activity, the Second Annual Conference of International Labor Defense has been a foremost champion of the cause of the class war prisoners. It has shown and will continue to show its united and non-partisan character in every field of its work. In its campaigns for the Passaic strikers, for Sacco and Vanzetti, for the Pittsburgh Communists, for the Fall River anarchists, for the Zeigler miners, and the numerous other workers whose defense it has led, it has shown not only the need of a working class defense organization but also its advantage to workers engaged in a struggle for better conditions.

ONLY swift and united action of the workers can prevent the capitalist class from achieving their ambition to railroad to prison every active fighter for labor's cause. The penetrating and informing light of publicity must be continually thrown upon the attempts of the bosses and their judges to frame up workers because of political or economic opinions or affiliations. Unjust sentences and inhuman and brutal treatment of class war prisoners must be bared to the eyes of the whole working class. Legal aid must be provided for those workers who fall into the hands of capitalist injustice. Prison relief must be provided for them and relief for their dependents. Campaigns must be conducted for the release of those workers who are already imprisoned. Work must be carried on persistently for the elimination of the vicious "anti-sedition" laws on the statute books, which are used to break up the solidarity and organizations of labor. Aid must be extended to our class brothers on other sides of the ocean who are being imprisoned and persecuted for their class solidarity.

International Labor Defense has already begun this work. It has marshalled the forces of big sections of the labor movement for the fight for labor defense. It has proved many times over the need of the American workers of a mighty shield to protect themselves from the ever-present menace of prison and death for labor activity.

More aid is needed and greater solidarity. Every worker must unite fraternally on the basis of uniform and partisan labor defense which recognizes no basis other than that of the need of fighting for the lives and freedom of workers who have been seized by the capitalist enemy.

WE must build a strong shield of the working class of America.

We must defend the men and women of labor who are fighting for the cause of labor.

Our Second Annual Conference issues a call to all workers, without regard to their political opinions or affiliations to unite in the international Labor Defense.

Fight against the continued imprisonment of active labor fighters!

Demand the freedom of all class war prisoners!

Fight against the anti-labor laws that are used to strangle the labor movement!

Unite for the Defense of Labor!

International Labor Defense.

## "COLOR LINE" AIDS THE BOSS TO DETRIMENT OF THE WORKERS

By WILLIAM PICKENS.

The primary lesson for black and white workers to learn in the United States is that a "color line" is of no use to them. Color lines and other mere racial lines are institutions for the classes, not for the masses. A color line may bring some distinction to plutocrats, but can bring only division and weakness to the ranks of those who labor. In a society where the primary aim is profits, color will never be permitted to tie the hands of the profiteers in their dealings with the laborers.

A millionaire who affects a mania about "color" in his own social ranks will use any color whatsoever in the interests of his business if he regards it as being in the interest of his business; he will break the strikes of any color by the use of any other color; in a war on laborers he will break the heads of any color by the strong arms of any other color; he is interested in color prejudice among the workers only because it keeps them divided into a majority and a large minority germ, hostile to each other—with the black and resentful minority always ready to undercut the white majority when the latter demands too much or refuses to be submissive.

**Must Unite Forces.**

There can be no real emancipation for black people, nearly all of whom are in the working class, and no permanent security for white workers until these two groups understand their mutual interests, can camp and work together in harmony. For the blacks this division in the ranks of the workers is a desperate situation indeed, for they become a easy tool of th employers, who use them to beat down the status of all workers, including the black workers. And to the white workers these blacks present a direct menace. Thus the blacks have friction on the very plane where it would profit them most to have accord, for they must live and compose on the economic plane of these poorer whites. of the working whites. As workers and consumers the laboring whites are their group—but the employer whites

Having great faith in heaven and other vast and unseen powers, the negro has been expecting either God or these rich white people to settle his affairs and do him justice or see that justice is done him. He has even been in the habit of thinking and charging all his woes to the opposition of the "po' whites." It seems seldom to occur to him or to the poorer whites that there is but one real interest in this country for poor people, for working people, of any color, and that they must pursue, defend and sustain that interest together, with no thought of color. Every one of the so-called "interracial" movements in this country recognizes this truth in fact if not in creed. They go on the assumption that white and colored people, of the various classes even, have the same interests regardless of race and color. Surely, then, the poor who suffer the same lack and are pinched by the same need ought to see the community of their interests.

Colored workers in America need not expect white employers to defend black workers against white workers, except when the employers are at war with the white workers. When the war is over the blacks are to be the chief losers every time.

**Do Away With Color Line.**

But in any and all cases a division of labor on a "color line," or any other irrelevant line, is a loss to all the laborers every time.

The common cement of workers should be their labor, and neither politics nor religion nor the ancient superstitions about "race" should be permitted to divide them.

## BISHOP BROWN SPENDS HIS 71ST BIRTHDAY PUSHING OVER STATE

GALION, Ohio, Sept. 14. — Bishop William Montgomery Brown, when asked how he intended to celebrate his 71st birthday, said that he thought he would spend it pushing over the government.

I want to be tried for something, he said. I do not suppose it makes much difference what it is. I was almost dead when the church first brought me to trial for heresy, and look at me now. I have lived more in the past five years than I did in the previous 66. If I could only manage to be brought to trial for my Communism, I think I might live to be as old as Methusaleh.

When the church brought me to trial for heresy, he went on, it discovered that every churchman was a heretic; and if America were to bring me to trial for my Communism, I think it might discover that every American is a Communist.

Not many Americans will agree to that, he was told.

**New Book.**

They will, he chuckled; they will when they read this. He held up a copy of his new book, "My Heresies," just off the presses of the John Day company, New York.

Of course, I do not advocate Communism, he said, any more than I advocate evolution or the sunrise, or the

BISHOP BROWN.

fact that it is warmer in summer than it is in winter. Life is too short to advocate anything. The truth does not need to be advocated, and when we advocate lies, we only find ourselves going to war or trying other folks of hers. All the truth needs is to be pointed, and I cannot help pointing that America is the most Communistic civilization that ever was.

The only trouble with America is that she has not noticed this. She is trying to be laid siegelistic in a Communist order, just as the church tried to be orthodox long after orthodoxy was impossible.

Nobody can be individualistic in America. It takes the labor of millions now to keep each one of us alive, and if anything is wrong with anybody, something is wrong with everybody. People may still have individualistic theories, but they cannot live by them. The church tried it, and failed. The government is still trying it and is failing fast.

**Getting Into Mess.**

The government imagines that American interests thruout the world can somehow be distinguished from human interests; and just look at the mess that we are getting into. We are trying to be great and we are becoming a great nuisance. We are encouraging everybody to fear us; which, of course, means that they will hate us. We are doing about everything we can to manufacture ill-will and war.

Just now, for instance, in company with the other little minded big nations, we are trying to assert American interests in China—putting it up to the Chinese to look out for Chinese interests. It is an utterly wrong point of view. America has no business in China except to look out for Chinese interests, nor in Europe except to advance European interests. If we were to follow that policy, we would make friends instead of enemies, and that is the only way, in a Communistic order, that one's own interest can be served.

For human nature is Communistic. It wants to serve; and when it is freed from the theory of individualism, it devotes itself to the service of the other fellow. Service begets service and love begets love. The teachings of Jesus, as given in the gospel, the world's greatest human drama, are not lofty sentiments and noble notions as to how life ought to be lived. They are straight-forward statements of the truth about human life, showing the only possible way that it can be fully lived; and anyone who pursues the policy of individualism instead is sadly misinformed.

**Opinion on War.**

National government, as we know it today, inevitably leads to international war. Just as our notions of domestic government inevitably lead to social war. We are making war, for instance, on the so-called criminal element in all our American cities; and the harder we wage this war, the more crime there is. As a matter of fact, there is no criminal element. A criminal is merely a little brother with an individualistic outlook. He is not bad. He is not inhuman. He is quite as human as a preacher, and the chances are that he got his individualistic outlook in the first place from the church.

The church may have got him to thinking that the biggest business he could engage in was the salvation of his own little individualistic soul; and not getting any satisfactory self-expression out of the method the church laid out for him to use, he set out to save it with a gun. This does not mean that he changed his point of view. He simply changed his methods. If he knew anything, he would know better than to try to express life in any such individualistic way. But we can hardly expect him to know any more than the church and the government do.

**Crime Question.**

These gunmen are dear fellows, and we ought to find a way to do something for them. I am sure they would respond all right. The trouble is that we want them to quit being gunmen, while we are unwilling to quit being gunmen ourselves. We go after them with guns. We actually imprison and hang them, by way of showing our fine, fraternal feeling, and then seem surprised when they develop something of the same attitude toward us.

Do you not believe in a police force? the white haired heretic was asked.

Oh, yes, he answered, and I believe the police should be well armed. Not with guns and clubs, however. They should be armed with understanding. They should be men and women whom nobody could possibly fear. They should inspire friendship and confidence and courage. They should understand that every human being is trying to realize a human life, and they should be passionately interested in helping him.

Punishment, of course, would be out of the question. Jails should be abolished altogether. There should be compulsory education, of course, and compulsory work, but not by the present method. Instead of compelling the prisoner or the boy to an uninteresting school, or to take an uninteresting job, the school and the job should be compelled to become so interesting that crime could not possibly break away from them.

**Pushing Our Government.**

That is the human way to fight crime, and it is the way the average American employs, in so far as he is able to, in dealing with his own children. It is effective, too. Children who are given that sort of attention seldom become criminals. When we realize that we are all one family after all, we shall try the same method on everybody's children; only, of course, by pooling our knowledge and our resources, we can look for considerably greater results. The main thing that seems to stand in the way is our notion of government. As a patriotic American, I should like to do my part in the next election, or undermine that notion, and push it out of our way. Do you suppose that I could get myself tried for pushing over the government?

## WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

**In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.**

**Nominations officially filed:**

### Michigan.

**Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:**

**Governor, William Reynolds.**

**Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer.**

**Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.**

**Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Helder.**

### Pennsylvania.

**Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:**

**Govarnor, H. M. Wicka.**

**Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.**

**Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.**

**United States Senator, E. J. Cary.**

**State Legislature, first district, Ernest Careathara and Anna Weisman.**

**Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Calla Paransky.**

**Seventh District, Margaret Yeager**

**Eighth District, Susia Kendra and Peter Bertie.**

**Ninth District, William P. Mikades and Sam Shera.**

**State Senator, William Schmidt.**

### Colorado.

**Governor, William Dietrich.**

**United States Senator, James A. Ayers.**

**Secretary of State, Nelson Dawey.**

**State Treasurer, Leonard Ferschler.**

**Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.**

**State Auditor, O. McSwain.**

**Philadelphia Fur Workers Strike.**

PHILADELPHIA —(FP)— Philadelphia fur workers are following the New York lead by refusing to work Saturdays. The New York agreement has been accepted by the Philadelphia market, including the 40-hour week provision. The workers will seek back pay for Saturdays worked since June 19, when the New York agreement was signed.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

One of the teams of the Red Star Sports Club, New York.

### Mass. Students Out to Organize League

NORWOOD, Mass. On Sunday, Sept. 5, 1926, representatives of the various Young Workers Leagues in District 1 met here. Norwood, Maynard, Gardner, Milford, N. H. and Worcester were among the units represented, with the addition of a few party representatives from different locals.

Comrade Ray, district organizer, called the meeting together, after which all representatives reported on the activities of the different Young Workers Leagues. Judging from most of the reports, the units have not been quite as active as could be expected, but this is, in a large measure, due to the summer lull in the movement activity.

This, however, will be remedied by more intensive educational and organizational work. The organizational end of this work will be taken care of, in part, by a committee of five, selected from the students of the Y. W. L. Summer School, these students being Paul Martiffa (Worcester), Eero Laakso (Fitchburg), Jerma Kangas (Keene, N. H.), Veliamo Jobuson (Worcester) and Sirkka Lolja (Maynard). Their five weeks' training at summer school has fitted them for this work, and they are more interested in the movement than ever, and if they are successful, and we are sure they will be, in instilling some of this enthusiasm in some of the other young comrades, all Young Workers Leagues will be on the upward grade.

The expenses incurred by this organizational committee will be defrayed by a series of entertainments between the different leagues, and it is hoped that these entertainments will be beneficial, inasmuch as they will create an interest in the work.

**We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.**

### WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

**TONIGHT.**

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.

6:15 to 6:30—Fabia Lady—Stories for children.

6:30 to 8:15—The Florantino String Trio, dinner music; Little Joe Warner, character songs; Arthur Billeaud, baritone.

8:15 to 8:30—Alamo Cafe Orchestra.

8:30 to 10:00—Hickey and Johnson, Hawaiians; Ila Shanabrook, contralto; James Mulvany and Monta Wilhite, popular songs; WCFL Ensemble.

10:00 to 2:00 a. m.—Alamo Cafe Orchestra and Entertainers.

**$2.00 Per Day—Southern Wage.**

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—Owners of cotton plantations in Mississippi are flooding New Orleans with circulars calling for cotton pickers at $1 per 100 pounds. An average man working from sunup to sunset can average $2 a day at that rate, providing he does not lonf on the job.


**Put on the Badge of a Communist!**

**SOMETHING NEW AND BEAUTIFULLY UNUSUAL.**

The Emblem of The Young Workers (Communist) League.

A striking eloged fist—the Communist sahe—(reproduction actual size) in gold and silver.

**Limited Supply Only!**

All orders filed in order received.

GOLD, 40 cents; SILVER, 25 cents. In quantities of a dozen or more, gold $3.60 a doz., silver $2.25 a doz.

**Rush Your Order to**

The Young Workers League of America,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.


### Youth Appeal in Labor Day Paper

By LOUIS BLUME.
Young Worker Correspondent.

BOSTON, Mass. A grand old custom was resuscitated here this year when some union members paraded on Labor Day while a cold drizzle fell. One striking milk wagon drivers, against whom an injunction is in force, marched in front, clad in jumpers and overalls. President John Kearny of the Boston Central Labor Union upset precedent by walking naturally. The Workers Party are not those who would let the revival pass unnoticed. So the Boston Worker was set up and printed for Labor Day distribution.

The platform of the Workers Party of Massachusetts occupied a prominent place in the makeup. As opposition on our mill-owning senator, Wm. Butler, and an appeal to the young workers of Boston were featured. And very important, the labor history of the notorious democrat, David F. Walsh, was laid upon

The distribution of these papers were expertly handled and 5,000 of them were gone in an hour. It was good to see workers on cars to get the paper. One sympathizer into whose hands a copy chanced to come, cried "Souvenir of Labor Day—some Souvenir!"

### Lively Youth Ball at Boston; Oct. 15th

BOSTON, Mass. To the hundreds of lively young boys and girls who will attend the first social ball of the season, Friday, Oct. 15, 1926, will be a day of joy and happiness.

The famous Chateau Russian revel to the Boston Opera House is one of the most famous dance halls in Boston and will be packed to the doors.

Get your tickets now! Make it sure that you get in and have a good time! Arranged by the Y. W. L. of Boston.

### Two Illinois Miners Die, One Injured as Mine Car Runs Wild

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Sept. 14. Charles Strattman and Lawrence Retelleman are dead and Joe Yeagles is in a critical condition as the result of an accident at Chance, Wilming ton and Franklin (Orient) mine No. 2 here last night. The men were crushed when a car of steel rails ran wild on an underground track, colliding with a motor on which the men were riding.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y. — (FP) — Gloversville glove workers have accepted the manufacturers' proposals of wage increases of 20 cents a dozen with extras for special types of gloves. The workers are organized in the Int. Glove Workers' Union of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor since 1902.


**THE INTERNATIONAL OF YOUTH**

Official organ of the Young Communist International

**HAS JUST ARRIVED!**

The issue is just full of the most interesting and valuable matterial.

No active member of the Communist movement can afford to miss this issue.

**Single Copy 15 Cents**

Bundles of 5 or more at 10c a copy.

**ORDER NOW!**

Send cash and order to

The Young Workers (Communist) League,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

# CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR—PAST AND PRESENT.

By ARNE SWABECK.

MILITANT speeches may yet stir the Chicago Federation of Labor to its depths despite its recent big swing towards strictly old line conservative craft union collective bargaining policies, promotion of respectable schemes of labor banking, labor insurance, and support of successful so-called labor friends on the capitalist party tickets—successful because of their bigger slush funds.

This happened, for instance, at a recent Chicago Federation of Labor meeting when Paul McKenna delivered a ringing message from the British coal miners. He spoke as the representative of a group of strikers, doggedly determined not to succumb to the dastardly attacks of British capitalism. The rebel spirit of the British coal miners struck a profoundly sympathatic note in the Chicago Federation of Labor. As a result the local trade unions are now giving splendid donations to the British coal miners.

**Stirring Fights.**

STIRRING also have been some of the fights of late, created by the demands of progressive delegates, that the federation adhere to its one time progressive position and adopt the methods and policies required by the growing consolidation and growing militancy of the forces of the employers. However, stubborn opposition and bitter denunciation have been met with by the federation leadership!

The Chicago Federation of Labor in the past established a splendid tradition, but a couple of years ago it was thrown on the scrap heap. Up until then its record was one of leading progressive measures strengthening their ranks. Of course the policy of an organized body is reflected by its leadership, so also with the present change.

**Past Record.**

AMONG the past activities of the labor movement in which the Chicago Federation of Labor took the initiative and practically the leadership must be mentioned particularly such great undertakings as the organization of the stockyards workers in 1918 and the organization of the steel workers in 1919. The Chicago Federation of Labor in that period was the warm friend and real champion of the political and class war prisoners. It gave real support to the campaign for the freedom of Tom Mooney; even organized mass demonstrations. It gave support to Sacco-Vanzetti. It supported the campaign for the prisoners taken in the raid at St. Joe, Michigan, and other victims of the class struggle.

THE Chicago Federation broke with the policy of Samuel Gompers of support of so-called labor friends within the capitalist parties and launched the labor party of 1918. It gave real support to the splendid parade of 140,000 Chicago workers protesting against the notorious Landis award. It supported the movement for amalgamation of the trade unions. It went on record repeatedly for recognition of Soviet-Russia. Even the recent accomplishments of establishing the first labor radio broadcasting station in the country, despite the policies which are now dominating and naturally will be voiced over the radio, shows what organised labor can do.

**Wide Influence.**

THE influence of the Chicago Federation of Labor has extended far and wide, undoubtedly due to the progressive policies pursued in the past. The rank and file trade union members, the local unions in the whole of the middle west, chafing under reactionary autocracy of the late Samuel Gompers, his administration and in many instances the executives of the international unions, found encouragement in the rebel note sounded in those days by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

HOWEVER, when in 1923 the national labor party movement was pushed ahead to accomplish a nationally unified party for the coming presidential elections, but too rapid for its slow development amongst the broad masses of workers, the Chicago Federation of Labor succumbed to the pressure of Samuel Gompers. The labor party organized by them had become part of this movement. The change following the anrrender became rapid and complete. The Chicago Federation of Labor now adheres to the reactionary political policy of support of candidates amongst republicans and democrats. The labor party is tabooed.

THE Chicago Federation of Labor went on record to support Frank L. Smith, chairman of the Illinois commerce commission, for candidate for senator of Illinois, whose election was secured thru the immense slush funds made available by the utilities corporations, who depend on this commerce commission for favors—favors detrimental to the interests of the rank and file workers. The Chicago Federation of Labor has completely renounced its support for amalgamation of the trade unions.

**No Organizing Effort.**

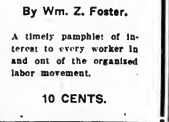
ITS path entirely away from progressive policies is particularly expressed in the attitude of the federation leadership towards the existing drives to organize the unorganized workers. The present prosperity period should be the real opportunity for organization. The federation leadership at the present gives no initiative whatsvar. In Chicago two organization drives are being carried on, on a local scale, that of the machinists' and of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' unions. The latter have met nothing but expressed hostility from the federation leadership, while the international Ladies' Garment Workers are pursuing militant methods of organization. A number of shops have already been signed up and a healthy change takes place since the downward trend following its strike in 1925, when left wingers were expelled from the union by the reactionaries who were then, in power.

WHEN members of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, mostly mothers leaving their children behind, were thrown into jail to serve the terms of defying the injunction issued by the Chicago Federation of Labor leadership failed utterly to measure up to any past record. Never did it attempt even the mildest efforts the American Federation of Labor declaration to completely disregard injunctions and openly defy such usurpation of power during the strike. And when the victims landed in jail the federation policy became the one of silence publicly and backdoor dickering with capitalist politicians.

AT the time when mass demonstrations were necessary to arouse the workers to recognize the dangers of the injunction weapon and to help defeat it, this leadership turned its back upon the prisoners and contented themselves with a formal plea for a pardon from Governor Small. Why no, as could be expected, failed to act, they got busy excusing him, and to further cement their present alliance with the particular corrupt set of politicians of the republican party headed by Governor Small.

Future events will undoubtedly further test the leadership of the Chicago Federation of Labor and surely they will ultimately help strengthen the ranks of the militants.


NEW!



the first booklet on the subject:

ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED

By Wm. Z. Foster.

A timely pamphlet of interest to every worker in and out of the organized labor movement.

10 CENTS.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us nems and address.



BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!

CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY

Meat Market Restaurant

IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.

Bakery deliveries made to your home.

FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.

(Workers organized as consumers)

4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.



Cut Out This Ad; It Is Worth 25 Cents.

SCOTT NEARING

LECTURE ON

THE BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 2 P. M.

at the NEW STAR CASINO, 101 East 107th Street, Near Park Ave., New York City

Auspices of the Workers' School, 108 East 14th Street.

Admission (with this ad) 50 cents; regular admission 75 cents.


# MR. FORSTMANN 'REORGANIZES' HIS COMPANY UNION

## His Tool Is Rusty; Needs Repair

By ROBERT DUNN.

PUZZLE problem for labor economists:

If it takes a 31-weeks' strike to make Julius Forstmann, millionaire woolen magnate of Passaic, to "reorganize" his company union, how long will it take Mr. Forstmann to recognize a real labor union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor?

**Union is Rusty.**

YES, Julius Forstmann is repairing his company union. It has rusted badly and just about fallen to pieces since the textile workers left Mr. Forstmann alone with it and en empty mill last February, when he is picking up the pieces and trying to put it together again. He is trying to blow new life into the corpse. Will he be successful in reviving it? We think not. All of the F. and H. workers except the few scabs think not, too. And if they keep thinking that way, and striking that way, it will not be 6 months or 7 weeks, and possibly not even 7 days, before Forstmann quits trying to play tricks on his workers and decides to deal with the Passaic local of the United Textile Workers of America.

FORSTMANN has had this company union on hand for several years and it's one of the most undemocratic, powerless, stupid company unions it has ever been my duty to examine. A joint committee type of "representative assembly" with meetings of the sucker members four times a year. Even the puppet company union at the Italiatic National Industrial Conference Board have regarded Forstmann's company union as a joke and failed to include it in their surveys on this subject. They knew that it was even more than the usual 100 per cent company and 0 per cent union.

**Polishes Machine.**

NOW Forstmann, at the eleventh hour of the Passaic strike, is trying to repaint his toy. After years of spying, blacklisting, bribery, bullying and outright violence thru the old company union he wants to polish up the old deceptive machine by having a committee of three non-labor citizens act as mediators and settle differences that the company can't compose with its intimidated workers.

There is nothing new about such a proposal. Some of the most ruthless company unions have been signed up and a healthy change takes place since the downward trend following its strike in 1925, when left wingers were expelled from the union by the reactionaries who were then, in power.

**Too Late.**

NO, Forstmann is too late. The company union cannot be reconstructed to fool the workers. It may "go down" with the wage slaves who fight for Forstmann in Prussia, but not in Passaic. That is the position of the American Federation of Labor after careful study of hundreds of these worker-misleading plans.

Neither will Forstmann's other proposed patch help his dummy union at all—the proposal to have only elected "representatives" instead of both elected and appointed ones as at present. This may also look to Forstmann like a good joker to put over on the workers, but it gives them not one iota more of economic power or independence.

THEY still have no treasury, no meetings off the company property, no meetings without Forstmann Reinhold being present, no functions such as a labor union performs when it is free from the dominance of management. Scores of the old company unions in America have this straight elective committee system. The Interborough "Brotherhood" of New York, the Pullman Plan, used to betray and defeat the Pullman portars, and other various plans are exactly of the type Mr. Forstmann now proposes in his latest effort to trick his workers back to the shops.

**Desparate Situation.**

THIS Forstmann maneuver indicates the desperate situation in which the company finds itself without workers to turn out the fall business. It serves also to clarify the central and cardinal issue of the strike: Real unionism vs. company unionism. No more important issue confronts the whole American working class today. To support the Passaic strikers is to take an effective whack at the rapitle company union in its typical form. Workers everywhere should send increasing support, and send it quick. Bread for Passaic strikers is a telling blow, not only at this particular Forstmann feudalism, but at the whole company system. Contributions should be rushed to the General Relief Committee, Textile Strikers, 745 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.

WORKERS, and believers in real labor unionism, help the Passaic strikers defeat the company union.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

# NOTES OF LABOR AND LEFT WING ACTIVITIES IN THE EAST

By JOSEPH ZACK & CHARLES KRUMBEIN.

AN outstanding achievement of the left wing leadership in the Furriers' Union in New York was the organization campaign carried on among the Greek workers engaged in the industry here. Immediately after taking control of the union, the left wing officials, with the support of the rank and file, launched a drive to organize the bloc of Greeks who, unorganized, constituted a menace to the organized workers. The result was that, after a very short strike, they organized about 1,000 or 1,100 workers and won almost all the Greeks in the fur industry.

The left wing leadership in the I. L. G. W. U. also carried on an organizing campaign, thru which some 3,000 new members were added to the union.

THE organization campaigns in both of these unions were carried on in a manner very different from that which had been used by the reactionary bureaucracy in the past. The left wing leadership drew the membership of the unions into the campaign, and rank and filers, organizing on the job, were to a large extent responsible for the success of the drives.

**Organizing Textile Workers in Passaic.**

THE organization methods employed in Passaic were very different from those used in the organized textile trades. In Passaic there was no organization, not even the semblance of a union. The objective conditions, however, were ripe for organization and struggle. A number of militant workers employed there proceeded to organize councils in the textile mills. These councils were later organized on a mass basis—in one instance involving eight or nine hundred members. They began to propagate demands for the improvement of the workers' conditions, with the result that strikes took place.

THE procedure followed was this. One strike was called—in the Botany mills, and then these workers were used to picket other mills, with the result that within a few days mill after mill came out. The first day forty or fifty would come out, the second day half of the entire mill would follow suit; by the third day all the workers in the mill would be out.

The United Front Committee was then formed, consisting of representatives of the various councils. In this way thousands of workers were organized in a completely unorganized textile city.

**In the Building Trades.**

THE building trades are more or less well organized that is, insofar as new work or buildings is concerned. There are a number of crafts however, that have no organization.

One of them is the plumbers' helpers. The policy followed by the militant workers there was to organize clubs of plumbers' helpers. A mass meeting was called and a committee elected to go to the plumbers' shops and demand that the helpers be organized. As a result of the propaganda and agitation carried on by the helpers the plumbers have been forced to take some action. They called a meeting of the helpers and the prospects are that steps will soon be taken to organize them into the union.

ANOTHER unorganized craft in the building trades is that of the hardware setters. The hardware setters come under the jurisdiction of the carpenters. But while they work with carpenters they work piece work, are driven at top speed, and receive less wages for longer hours than do the carpenters, who are organized, on the same job. These hardware setters have organized themselves into a club and demanded better conditions. When these demands were turned down they went out on strike. The policy being followed by the militants among them is to prevail upon the carpenters' union to take them into the organization, and methods are being employed similar to those used by the plumbers' helpers.

A FURTHER organizational step was undertaken in the case of the mill men—inside carpenters, glaziers, etc.—who went out on strike for better conditions.

**Organizing Clubs.**

THIS policy of organising clubs as a means of exerting pressure on the external trade unions to take in unorganised workers was followed also in the case of a strike of mill men—inside carpenters, glaziers, etc. There are four international unions existing to which these mill men are eligible. Had the strikers depended only on the internationals to carry on their struggle and they gone into the different unions individually the result would have been either neglect of the situation by one or the other of the internationals for their own particular craft, thus demoralizing the strikers. The decision, therefore, was to form a club, and that this club act as an organization to negotiate with the bosses. Victory was obtained and the bosses recognised the club. The plan then was to strengthen and increase the membership of the clubs so as to force consideration from the strikers thru the pressure of numbers, and thus compel the international to organize these workers. This plan is being carried out.

Thus the unorganized workers in the building trades, thru the action of the militants among them, are gradually compelling the existing unions to take them in and conduct organization campaigns.

THERE is a drive now going on to organize the unskilled workers in Greek restaurants in Newark. The situation in these restaurants has been the internationals or else e been most deplorable, especiely because of the employment system used. The owner of the restaurant, in most cases a Greek, brings some of his countrymen over, pays their expenses, and then ties them down to 12 or 15 hours of work to meet this outlay. They get the worst kind of food to eat. Naturally these conditions made organization possible.

Clubs of unskilled workers were established and strikes called. This had to be done since the A. F. of L. local of food workers in Newark takes in only skilled workers—cooks and waiters—giving no consideration to the unskilled. This union, however, has been giving the clubs whatever aid they could, at times even office space, speakers and other moral support which is essential in the situation.

THE striking workers attempted to put economic pressure on the restaurant owners by prevailing upon organised workers not to patronize these restaurants. The result was a series of injunctions against the strikers. As yet, injunctions have not been issued of $400 to $500 the owners sustained considerable financial loss. Several of the smaller restaurant owners yielded the strikers' demands. The big restaurant owners, however, are backing the drive against the strikers, and now the bosses have organized an association. At the present time the strike is still going on. About 250 workers have joined the clubs.

**In the Metal Trades.**

IN the metal industry of New York and vicinity we find that about 80,000 metal workers are unorganized. There are two unions existing in this country—the international Association of Machinists, with a few thousand members, and the Amalgamated Metal Workers, with a few hundred members. The existence of these two competing organizations, and the fact that both are, is a hindrance to unionization. The problem is one of amalgamation of the two unions. Steps are being taken now to this end. The fight for amalgamation in the metal industry is being strongly pushed by the T. U. E. L.

**Among the Bakers.**

HERE we have also two organizations in the field—bakers' locals of the Amalgamated Food Workers and of the American Federation of Labor. Both are mass organizations. The conflicts that take place between these organizations, however, even when they carry on joint campaigns, makes amalgamation of the two unions essential. The question is now being taken up with good prospects for success.

**Shoe Industry.**

A CAMPAIGN for the amalgamation of the American Shoe Workers' Union and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union has been carried on by active militants of the T. U. E. L. The Protective Union has about 2,000 members, the American has about 6,000 members. The latter is a bosses' union, but thru the activity of the militants in the industry the rank and file members are being gradually won over and we are beginning to see company union gradually transforming into a union for struggle. This will give considerable aid to the movement for amalgamation. These two unions are now on the verge of amalgamation.

**Expulsions.**

WHILE the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union was the first to start the policy of expulsion of members of the T. U. E. L. and active militants generally, it was the last. The same policy has been tried by other unions then those in the needle trades.

The Association of Machinists decided on the expulsion policy and proved so unsuccessful, however, that they tried to back out. The opposition to the expulsion policy proved so unsuccessful, however, that they tried to back out. The opposition bloc formed in the union with a program which had as one of its planks opposition to The expulsion policy. The result was that the policy was stopped.

THE painters at a recent convention decided to put a clause in their constitution to expel all Communists, all members of the Workers' party, all members of the T. U. E. L. This policy, however, cannot be put into effect until it is approved of by a referendum vote of the membership. Meanwhile an active campaign is being carried on against this policy.

## Boston Waitresses Get Average Wages of $8 Beside Tips

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Witresses' conditions in Boston are among the worst in the country, reports Bee Tumber, International organizer for the hotel and restaurant employes' union. There are 3,000 waitresses in Boston, she said, and the average gets only $8 a week in wages and has to depend on tips. This side money sometimes amounts to only $6, $7 or $8 extra. Where wages are better the rules sometimes forbid acceptance of tips and girls are compelled to pay for their own meals.

## Boot and Shoe Holds Convention Sept. 20

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union holds its biannial convention in Rochester September 20.

*Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.*

By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1928, by Upton Sinclair)

III

All this was near the end of the strike; and also it was when America was going to war. So the excitements of sex were mingled in Bunny's mind with those of patriotism. The two were not so far apart as you might think, for the youth of the country was preparing to march away to battle, and that loosened sexual standards. You might not come back, so it made less difference what you did in the meantime. The girls found their hearts softened towards the boys, and the boys were ready to snatch a bit of pleasure before it was too late.

Bunny was too young for the first draft, but he went to drilling at school, which cast the military halo about him. There was a high school corps, provided with old rifles of the state militia, and the athletic field was covered with groups of lads marching, "Hep, hep!" and keeping the grim look on their young faces. Soon they would have uniforms, and so would the girls of the nurses' training corps. Boys and girls met in school assembly, and sang patriotic songs with fervor.

Yes, it was war! "Whole fleets of cargo vessels were taking supplies to England and France, and brigades of engineers and laborers to prepare the way for the army. The President was making speeches—wonderful, glowing, eloquent speeches. There was a race of evil men, the Huns, who had risen up to threaten civilization, and now the might of democratic America was going to put them down. When this job had been done, there would be an end to all the world's troubles; so the duty of every patriot to take his part in this last of all wars—the War to end War—the War for Democracy. Statesmen big and little took up the chorus, the newspapers echoed it a million copies every hour, and a host of "four minute men" were trained, to go into factories and theaters, and wherever crowds were gathered, to rouse America for this crusade.

The Ross family, like all other families, read and listened, and argued. Bunny, the young idealist, swallowed every word of the propaganda; it was exactly what he wanted to believe, his kind of mental food. He would argue with his cool, slow-moving, quietly dubious father. Yes, of course, Dad would say, we had to win the war; we had to win any war we got into. But as to the future, well, it would be time to decide about that when we came to it. First, Dad was occupied with getting the strike settled, and after that, with selling oil on a constantly rising market. There was no sense giving it away, because the government wanted more wells drilled, and how were they to be financed, unless the product was paid for? The government was paying generously, and that was patriotism enough for Dad; he would see to the spouting of his wells, and leave the other kinds of spouting to the politicians.

Aunt Emma considered that a shameful way to talk to a boy, and she scolded vigorously, according to the privilege of "in-laws." Aunt Emma would go to the clubs and listen to the patriotic lady-orators, telling about Belgian babies with their hands cut off, and ammunition depots blown up by German spies, and she would come home in a blaze of militarism. Bertie was even worse, for her young man who took her to the jazz-parties was active in one of the defense societies, and knew the names of all the German agents in Southern California, and the villainies they were planning; so Bertie was full of dark hints, and a sense of awful responsibilities.

You could never tell how this war excitement was going to hit any one person. For example, could you have imagined that a perfectly respectable old lady of way over seventy, brought up on a ranch, and supposed to be wrapped up in painting in oils, would suddenly blossom out as a Hun sympathizer? Such was Grandma, who declared that she had no use whatever for this war; the Germans were no worse than any of the other people concerned, they were all stained with blood, and all there was to the atrocity stories and spy rubbish was to make people hate the enemy. But Grandma wasn't going to hate anybody, no matter how much Emma and Bertie and the rest might rage; she proceeded to show her defiance by painting a picture of some Germans in old-time costumes drinking beer out of painted steins. She wanted to hang this in the dining-room, and there was a great row, with Aunt Emma and Bertie trying to persuade Dad to forbid it!

All this was part of Bunny's education; he listened and learned. From his quiet, steady old father he learned to smile reliably over the foibles of human nature, and to go on gathering the dollars. Talk was all right, but after all, what was going to win the war was bullets and shells, and to get them to the battle-field you had to have transportation. The oil that Dad brought up out of the ground was driving big trucks that were carrying munitions up to the front; it was moving the biggest and fastest cargo-ships, and the swift destroyers that were protecting them; it was lubricating the machinery in the factories, and more and more was being called for. As soon as the strike was over, Dad proceeded to sign contracts with the government, and to put down a dozen new wells in the Paradise field. The one thing that was troubling him was that he could not make three times as many contracts and put down three times as many wells; the big fellows, who controlled the banks, would not let him have enough money—at least not unless he would go in with them and let them hog most of the profits. That was a different kind of war, one going on right at home, and there was no prospect of its being ended by presidential speeches. Dad would explain that to Bunny, as a reason for the limitations in the "idealism" of a business man!

(To Be Continued)


The Best Place to Buy Your

CARPETS LINOLEUM

RUGS FURNITURE

Is at Comrade

OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 4 STORES

| | |
|---|---|
| 2635 W. North Avenue, | Phone Humboldt 4983 |
| 2408 W. North Avenue, | Phone Humboldt 6941 |
| 1618 W. Chicago Avenue, | Phone Monroe 6264 |
| 1600 W. Roosevelt Road, | Phone Seeley 5500 |



OIL A NEW NOVEL By Upton Sinclair READ IT ON THIS PAGE



GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 6712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year | $4.50 six months | $4.00 per year | $2.50 six months |
| $2.50 three months | $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Editors
..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## President McMahon's Peace Plan

President McMahon of the United Textile Workers, speaking at the great demonstration which followed the affiliation of the Passaic strikers to the union which he heads, made at least one statement which cannot go unchallenged.

He said that the criticism of the mill owners and the Passaic police had been too drastic—"scurrilous" is the word he is reported to have used—and stated that mill owners and workers could not get together if such criticisms continued.

To us such statements have but one meaning, and we believe that the strikers who were being starved, clubbed and jailed while the U. T. W. officials were making up their minds as to whether the strike was any business of theirs, will agree with us. The meaning is that President McMahon believes that by abandoning the militant methods which have made the strike a success the bosses will be placated and induced to make some sort of a settlement with the workers.

No bigger mistake could be made. It has been principally by reason of the unbesitating exposure of the mill barons and their police and judges made by the United Front Strike Committee, that hundreds of thousands of workers thruout the United States have been rallied to the support of the strike. The publicity given to the brutalities of the Passaic police, the proof that they were carrying out the orders of the mill owners, the unity between textile capitalists and the local government—these are the facts which brought forth the tremendous response from the rank and file of American labor.

To abandon these methods and begin to truckle to the mill owners and their lackeys means just to confuse and demoralize the strike and second to start the Passaic union of the U. T. W., born in the heat of the struggle, with a defeatist policy which can do nothing else than influence adversely its future existence and extension.

The Passaic strikers should, and we have no doubt that they will, show President McMahon that they do not agree with his method of bringing peace to Passaic.

Peace for the workers in Passaic will come when they increase their power and their pressure on the industry and this cannot be done by catering to the bosses and their thugs.

## Absorbing Insurgents

The Coolidge machine, having been soundly trounced by the insurgents in many key states, is preparing to absorb them. Brookhart made peace with the republican state committee and now the announcement is made in Washington that Coolidge will not agree to the proposal to contest the election of Blaine in Wisconsin with an administration candidate.

The acceptance of the insurgents by the Coolidge machine as an official part of the party organization will tend to make them still less aggressive and their program, weak as it is, weaker still.

The illusion will spread among those not too intelligent left wing republicans that the party machinery is almost within their reach and, afflicted with the incurable ailment of all such middle class elements, they will let up on the struggle instead of intensifying it.

Even the Coolidge is weakened to the extent of being unable to force endorsement of his candidacy in 1928 it will mean simply that Wall Street will have to find some less odious exponent of its policies, one whom a majority of the insurgents will accept. This will not be difficult.

Lacking any program except one of opposition to "big business" and afraid to make any direct appeal on basic issues such as withdrawal of all armed forces from the colonies, abolition of the military training camp system, nationalization of key industries with full freedom for the workers to organize, complete disarmament, liquidation of farm mortgages, etc., these insurgents, operating within the republican party, express in a very weak form the conflict between the dominant financial group, the industrial capitalists and the small business groups.

That the official American labor movement gives its allegiance to such groups instead of organizing a party of its own shows only that it has a middle class rather than a working class conception of the struggle between working class and capitalist class in the United States.

Help the wives and children of the striking British miners while they fight off the attacks of English capitalism.

# Socialist Party Fights Unity of Action of Workers

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, Exec. Sec'y, Workers (Communist) Party.

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has sounded a note of alarm to the locals and members of that organization and made what the St. Louis labor terms "an important request" to the units of the party.

This "important request" is nothing less than a seven point warning to the locals of the Socialist Party not to permit themselves to become part of united action of the workers in their present day struggles.

THE locals of the Socialist Party according to the request of the National Executive Committe should not enter the fight for the protection of the foreign-born workers by participating in the organization of councils for the protection of the foreign-born. They must not join in a united fight against discrimination from which the Negroes suffer. They must remain away from the united movement for the release of political prisoners nor should they old workers in a strike.

### The Reason For This Warning

THE reason for this warning of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is that the Communists are often the leaders and the initiators of united front movements to fight in the workers' interests. For the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, it is a crime for the socialists to join with trade union organizations, workers' fraternal organizations and Communists in a united front struggle to prevent the foreign-born workers from being registered, photographed and fingerprinted or to fight against racial discrimination from which the Negro suffers or to take action to help workers who are fighting the bosses for higher wages and better working conditions thru a strike.

THIS warning has however, a deeper significance than the usual. The action on the part of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party that the members or units of that organization may really participate in the struggles of the workers. Many local organizations of the Socialist Party have ignored the policy of the National Executive Committee of keeping the workers from uniting to fight their immediate battles against the capitalist exploiters. There are, in the Socialist Party, many sincere workers who still believe that the Socialist Party is an organization fighting in the workers' interests. Branches of the Socialist Party in which such workers predominate have in spite of all the past warnings, and denunciations by the leaders of the Socialist Party, joined in united front action in the interests of the workers. Some of those actions were initiated and led by Communists. These working class members and units of the Socialist Party dominated by such ideas do not fear to be associated with Communists in a common struggle to aid striking workers or to protect foreign-born workers against deportation which would register, fingerprint and photograph them like criminals.

SOCIALIST locals have joined with trade union representatives, with representatives of the fraternal organizations of foreign-born workers and with the Communists in forming Councils for the Protection of the Foreign-born Workers. It has been thru the mass pressure of these councils that the enactment of these exception laws by congress has been prevented. Now the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party warns its locals to keep out of such a struggle to protect the foreign-born workers.

THE same has been true in relation to the great struggle of the striking textile workers of Passaic. Many socialist locals could not be prevented from joining in the united front movement to support the Passaic workers in their heroic strike. The socialist locals have joined with trade unionists, Communists, workers' fraternal organizations in forming relief committees for the Passaic strikers. The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party tells the socialist locals to get out of these relief committees and let the Passaic workers fight their own battles.

SOCIALIST locals have been found themselves in united front political conferences formed for the purpose of promoting independent political action and participated in by trade union representatives, fraternal organization representatives and Communists, in addition to the socialists. The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is opposed to such a movement to break the workers away from the republican and democratic parties and to organize them for an independent political struggle thru the formation of a labor party it warns its locals to keep out of such organizations for united action on the political field.

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is even against the united front movement to win complete political, educational industrial, and social equality for the Negroes of this country. The socialist locals must not participate in united action to fight against racial discrimination against the Negro.

### Will The Socialist Locals Abandon The Workers' Struggles?

THE instructions of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to its locals, places before those locals made up of workers who wish to participate in the workers' struggles in this country, the question, whether they shall abandon the class struggle or whether they shall abandon the Socialist Party.

There could be no greater confession of bankruptcy so far as fighting for the workers' interests in this country is concerned, than this seven point statement constituting "an important request" by the National Executive committee of the Socialist Party.

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party endeavored to confuse the issue placed before the socialist locals by reference to financial domination of these organizations by the Communists. But no workers will be deceived by this. The instructions to the socialist locals actually mean that these locals must keep out of every movement of the American workers which represents a fight on the basis of the class struggle, because every such struggle in this country has been either initiated, or is being led or supported by the Communists.

The issue before the socialist locals is whether they will participate in such united action by the workers against their capitalist exploiters or give up the idea of the class struggle.

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party will fool no one by its reference to the Communist leadership of such united front movements. Where the Communists have become the leaders of the united front movement of the workers, it has been because they have won the confidence and support of the workers thru their services in the common struggle. If they have initiated united front action thru which the workers have been able to make a better fight against the capitalist bosses, that is to their credit. The fact that this is so, shows that the Communist program today is a program thru which the workers can achieve results and relieve themselves from some of the oppression and exploitation from which they suffer and against which they are struggling at the present time.

### What Does Debs Say?

THERE is another phase of this statement of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party that deserves attention. Eugene V. Debs is the chairman of the National Executive Committee. It is not likely that he participated or approved of the statement of the Socialist Party. He is reported ill at his home in Terre Haute.

But the workers of this country will want to know the opinion of Eugene V. Debs of this statement of the National Executive Committee of which he is the chairman.

THE workers have heard Debs make eloquent appeals for united action against the capitalist exploiters. For more than twenty-five years, he has been an advocate of unity of the working class in their struggle against the capitalist class.

Will Eugene V. Debs approve of the instructions of his National Executive Committee to refuse to join in united action for the protection of the foreign-born workers, for the fight against discrimination against the Negroes, for the fight to release political prisoners and in support of the strikes of the workers?

THE socialist locals which, in spite of the reactionary policies of the National Executive Committee of their party, have joined in these workers' struggles will want to know where Debs stands on these questions. The workers generally who honor Debs for his years of struggle in the workers' cause in spite of his continued adherence to the Socialist Party, will want to know his stand on the effort of the National Executive Committee of his party to divide the workers in place of uniting them.

EUGENE V. DEBS should not permit such a stain to be placed upon his name as has been placed there if he permits the action of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, of which he is chairman, to go unchallenged.

The self-respecting workers in the locals of the Socialist Party, if they are sincere in their desire to fight the workers' struggles will repudiate this action of the National Executive Committee to divide the workers in place of endeavoring to unite them for the class struggle.

# Last Words on Evolution

By ERNST HAECKEL.

CHAPTER II.

### THE STRUGGLE OVER OUR GENEALOGICAL TREE.

(Continued from previous issue.)

In recent years these interesting experiments have been continued by other physiologists and pathologists, such as Professor Uhlenhuth at Greifswald and Nuttall at London, and they have proved directly the blood-relationship of various mammals. Nuttall studied them carefully in 900 different kinds of blood, which he tested by 16,000 reactions. He traced the gradation of affinity to the lowest apes of the new world; and Uhlenhuth continued as far as the lemurs. By these results the affinity of man and the anthropoid apes is long established by anatomy, has now been proved physiologically to be in real "blood-relationship."

No less important are the embryological discoveries of the deceased zoologist, Emil Selenka. He made two long journeys to the East Indies, in order to study on the spot the embryology of the Asiatic anthropoid apes, the orang and gibbon. By means of a number of embryos that he collected he showed that certain remarkable peculiarities in the formation of the placenta, that had up to that time been considered as exclusively human, and regarded as a special distinction of our species, were found in just the same way in the closely related anthropoid apes, tho not in the rest of the apes. On the ground of these and other facts, I maintain that the descent of man from extinct Tertiary anthropoid apes is proved just as plainly as the descent of birds from reptiles, or the descent of reptiles from amphibians, which no zoologist hesitates to admit today. The relationship is as close as was claimed by my former fellow-student, the Berlin anatomist, Robert Hartmann (with whom I sat at the feet of Johannes Muller fifty years ago), in his admirable work on the anthropoid apes (1883). He proposed to divide the order of primates into two families, the primarii (man and the anthropoid apes), and simiae (the real apes, the catarrhine or eastern, and the platyrrhine or western opas).

Since the Dutch physician, Eugen Dubois, discovered the famous remains of the fossil ape-man (pithecanthropus erectus) eleven years ago in Java, and thus brought to light "the missing link," a large number of works have been published on this very interesting group of the primates. In this connection we may particularly note the demonstration by the Strasburg anatomist, Gustav Schwalbe, that the previously discovered Neanderthal skull belongs to an extinct species of man, which was midway between the pithecanthropus and the true human being—the homo primigenius. After a very careful examination, Schwalbe at the same time refuted all the biased objections that Virchow had made to these and other fossil discoveries, trying to represent them as pathological abnormities. In all the important relics of fossil men that prove our descent from anthropoid apes Virchow saw pathological modifications, due to unsound habits, gout, rickets, or other diseases of the dwellers in the diluvial caves. He tried in every way to impair the force of the arguments for our primate affinity. So in the controversy over the pithecanthropus he raised the most improbable conjectures merely for the purpose of destroying its significance as a real link between the anthropoid apes and man.

Even now, in the controversy over this important ape-question, amateurs and biased anthropologists often repeat the false statement that the gap between man and the anthropoid apes is not yet filled up and the "missing link" not yet discovered. This is a most perverse statement, and can only arise either from ignorance of the anatomical, embryological, and paleontological facts, or incompetence to interpret them aright. As a fact, the morphological chain that stretches from the lemurs to the earlier western apes, from these to the eastern tailed apes, and to the tailless anthropoid apes, and from the direct to man, is now uninterrupted and clear. It would be most plausible to speak of missing links between the earliest lemurs and their marsupial ancestors, or between the latter and their monotreme ancestors. But even these gaps are unimportant, because comparative anatomy and embryology, with the support of paleontology, has dissipated all doubts as to the unity of the mammalian stem. It is ridiculous to expect paleontology to furnish an unbroken series of positive data, when we remember how scanty and imperfect its material is.

I cannot go further here into the interesting current researches in regard to special aspects of our simian descent; nor would it greatly advance our object, because all the general conclusions as to man's primate descent remain intact, whichever way the constructed hypothetically the special lines of simian evolution. On the other hand, it is interesting for us to see how the most recent form of Darwinism, so happily described as Ecberich as "ecclesiastical evolution," stands in regard to these great questions. What does its astutest representative, Father Erich Wasmann, say about them? The tenth chapter of his work, in which he deals at length with "the application of the theory of evolution to man," is a masterpiece of Jesuitical science, calculated to throw the clearest truths into such confusion and so to misrepresent all discoveries as to prevent any reader from forming a clear idea of them. When we compare this tenth chapter with the ninth, in which Wasmann represents the theory of evolution as an irresistible truth on the strength of his own able studies, we can hardly believe that they both came from the same pen—or, rather, we can only understand when we recollect the rule of the Jesuit creation: "The end justifies the means." Untruth is permitted and meritorious in the service of God and his church.

The Jesuitical sophistry that Wasmann employs in order to save man's unique position in nature, and to prove that he was immediately created by God, culminates in the antithesis of his two notions. The "purely rational conception of man," which has been established beyond question by anatomical and embryological comparison with the ape, is said to fail because it does not take into account the chief features, his "mental life." It is "psychology tho the best fitted to deal with the nature and origin of man." All the facts of anatomy and embryology that I have gathered together in my "Evolution of Man" in proof of the series of his ancestors are either ignored, or misconstrued and made ridiculous by Wasmann. The same is done with the instructive facts on anthropology, especially with the rudimentary organs, which Robert Wiedersheim has quoted in his "Man's Structure as a Witness to his Past." It is clear that the Jesuit writer lacks competence in this department, that he has only a superficial and inadequate acquaintance with comparative anatomy and embryology. It was soon had studied the morphology and physiology of the mammals as thoroughly as those of the apes he would have completed, if he were impartial enough. Certain it is, however, that in 37 out of 38 cases of living and 2,000 fossil species of mammals, including the human species

(To be continued)

# Railroad Labor Begins to Move

By A Railroad Worker.

FOR the first time since the wage cutting and union-smashing campaign of the railroad capitalists in 1921-22, railroad labor is beginning to move.

The intervening period of four years from the defeat of the great shopmen's strike up to the present time, the unions have been in full retreat before the victorious companies and have suffered heavy wage cuts and tremendous losses in membership. Based on 1920 rates of pay, the total loss in wages to the workers during this period amounted to more than $500,000,000. At the same time over a half million members were dropped from the various organizations.

### Company Unionism.

IMMEDIATELY following the strike company unionism swept the industry at a startling speed, until at present they exist on 64 of the country's largest railways, numbering tens of thousands of workers in their ranks. Scarcely in the many struggles of the American railroad unions have they met such bitter attacks by the companies and sustained a greater setback than during the last four years.

This retreat at last has been halted and a forward movement begun. The unions are slowly rallying their forces and preparing to resume the ground lost since 1921. This movement is now proceeding on three fronts: 1st, to secure wage increases, and, to organize the unorganized, and third, to fight the company unions. These are inseparably connected and those organizations which cannot do the one will fail in the other. The drive for wage increases is now taking shape. All standard organizations are conducting educational work among their own members, as well as creating large committees of unorganized and these organized by the company unions. The unions are coming to the realization that the company unions are one of the greatest handicaps to secure a raise in wages and to build and strengthen those organizations, and that they must be destroyed eliminated.

A GENERAL wage increase movement has all railroad workers, organization of the unorganized workers into the standard unions, and the elimination of the company unions are the immediate issues confronting railroad labor. To be successful in these tasks for the solid support and backing of all trades.

### Wage increases.

WAGE increases are now a live topic of discussion among a large section of railroad workers. This has brot about definite steps to secure a substantial raise in wages by several of the unions, particularly the four transportation brotherhoods and the Switchmen's Union. The demands of these organizations amount to practically a restoration of the 1920 wage scale, the increases ranging from $1.00 to $1.61 a day. Several of the other unions are preparing for similar action.

### Organization.

IN the industry as a whole, a total of 1,000,000 workers belong to no unions at all or are affiliated to the company associations. This large body of unorganized presents a definite problem to the organized section of the workers in their efforts to secure wage increases. To build and strengthen the workers' organizations before increases of prime importance. Some of the unions, such as the Shopmen's, Telegraphers, and others, have been for some time conducting extensive organization drives and making encouraging gains. At the recent convention of the Railway Employes' Department, representatives of the railroad unions, a resolution was unanimously adopted calling for a united organization drive in these unions. This campaign will soon be under way, and if concerted action and the united support of all other unions solidarity results will be obtained.

### The Company Unions.

TOGETHER with the unorganized, the company unions constitute a most serious factor to the progress of the organized workers. Being under the complete domination of the companies they will be used to them to check the wage increase movement among certain classes of railroad labor since 1921. This movement is now proceeding on three fronts: 1st, to secure wage increases, and, to organize the unorganized, and third, to fight the company unions. These are inseparably connected and those organizations which cannot do the one will fail in the other. The drive for wage increases is now taking shape. All standard organizations are conducting educational work among their own members, as well as creating large committees of unorganized and these organized by the company unions. The unions are coming to the realization that the company unions are one of the greatest handicaps to secure a raise in wages and to build and strengthen those organizations, and that they must be destroyed eliminated.

A GENERAL wage increase movement has all railroad workers, organization of the unorganized workers into the standard unions, and the elimination of the company unions are the immediate issues confronting railroad labor. To be successful in these tasks for the solid support and backing of all trades.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 208. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

## Lowell Brents

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

ILLINOIS labor leaders, the bona fide variety so-called, desire to remain neutral in the contest for United States senator between George E. Brennan, democrat, and Frank L. Smith, republican. So far serious consideration has not been given in news of the Streator convention, to the candidacy of Parley Parker Christensen, who is running against both, but on no tangible platform except a vague back-to-Jesus one. If Parley deserves any friendly co-operation from the christian labor leaders who dominate the A. F. of L. around here he will have to orientate towards Samuel Insull and keep away from Mount Calvary.

• • •

SINCE Frank Farrington accepted the $25,000 yearly retainer from the Peabody Coal Company there is a saying around here that a politician whose neck is not built to wear an Insull or a Peabody collar has a poor prop for his head. The political aspirant who claims to wear no man's collar nowadays does not even get credit for honesty from the voters. He is looked on either as a hypocrite who "got his" and is trying to cover up or as a simpleton who does not know enough to turn his umbrella upside down when the golden shower is falling.

• • •

OUTSIDE of candidates who run on a working-class platform and on a working-class ticket, I never had the pleasure of meeting a capitalist aspirant for office who impressed me as being honest except one, and he was a native of South Boston, Mass. We will call him Mr. Bung. His opponent shall be known as Mr. Tung. Mr. Tung was a candidate to succeed himself. Mr. Bung's plea was that Mr. Tung was well fixed financially and had enough political honors for any one person.

• • •

MR. BUNG was a poor man and had needed the money. Why not give a good boy who was brought up around Flood Square a chance? Despite Tung's loud huwis at what he considered an attempt on Mr. Bung's part to pollute the streams of legislative purity, Tung went down to defeat under an avalanche of votes and Bung was elected. Such honesty is very rare indeed in capitalist politics.

• • •

THE Nizam of Hyderabad holds the world's record for all time, almost, for being the possessor of the best stocked harem in history. The exception was Solomon's, and I am beginning to suspect that Solomon's press agent overstepped the mark—even for a press agent. The most intriguing story about the Nizam is not the number or pulchritude of the Nizam's feminine furniture, but the fact that the British government takes care of all his foreign relations, in return for which the Nizam undertakes to furnish certain troops for empire defense. Outside of that the Nizam is as free as one of his concubines.

• • •

THE British, always willing to carry the dark man's burden, thought the Nizam had his work cut out for him in looking after the interests of his lady friends, so the empire, thru the Indian office, added a number of officials to the Nizam's staff and the latter hasn't much to do besides amusing himself and acting as referee between his warring wives. The funny part of it is, or should be, that England is quite a moral country and stands squarely on a monogamous platform. Why, even Queen Mary refused to recognize an American actress at a Buckingham palace reception because the stage star's garters peeped out occasionally. But the Nizam! Business is business.

• • •

THIS discussion takes us from Hyderabad to the episcopal church in the United States. Our spiritual herders can never give themselves a rest from worrying about the precarious condition in which national virtue is at a particular moment. One of the reasons given for imposing the Volstead law on the nation was the necessity for placing obstacles in the way of Old Nick, who was a couple of laps ahead of Jahovah in the harrowing soul-grabbing contest. But what is the result of the work of the prohibition advocates, the bootleggers and the ku klux klan.

THIS column is too considerate of the sensibilities of its readers to quote the exact words used by a writer

(Continued on page 6)

# MINE WORKERS IN OHIO FEAR BOSS ATTACK

## *West Virginia Is an Object Lesson*

This is the first of a series of articles on the crisis of unionism in the coal industry written by prominent labor writers.

• • •

By HARVEY O'CONNOR,
Federated Press.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 16.—Attacked simultaneously on six fronts by the coal operators, Ohio's 40,000 union coal miners are holding the fort for the United Mine Workers of America in a crucial struggle which may determine the fate of the national organization. Besieged from one to three years by unemployment resulting from the countrywide effort to ruin the union, Ohio has become the critical point in the battle to save the soft coal industry for unionism.

Largely successful in West Virginia and western Pennsylvania in wresting control from the union, the operators, backed by Wall Street financial interests, mean to force the breaking of the national Jacksonville agreement—and the union—in the heart of the central competitive field.

**Born in Union.**

Ohio would have capitulated long ago if her coal diggers had not been born and reared in the union. Both the American Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers were founded in Columbus and District 6 dates from April 15, 1890. Consequently unionism has become a tradition, a way of life for the men and women in the Ohio and Hocking valleys, the main mining districts.

A swing around the coal fields fails to reveal the slightest weakening on the part of the workers altho the operators, both individually and thru the newly-organized Ohio Coal Operators' Association, are constantly attempting non-union operation. So far they have succeeded in opening not more than half a dozen big mines, mostly in Pomeroy Bend, and do not employ more than 2,000 miners. In the past month six of the bigger companies have made

(Continued on page 4)

## *Save the Mine Workers' Union!*

The crisis for unionism in the coal fields is becoming acute. Beginning today, The DAILY WORKER will publish a series of stories released by the Federated Press describing the condition of unionism in the more important coal fields of the country. Today's article is by Harvey O'Connor on the Ohio district. Following this will be articles by Art Shields on Pennsylvania and West Virginia, Ernest Chamberlain on the southern fields, Frieda Reicher on the Rocky Mountain district and others to be announced later. These articles will be of special interest to members of the United Mine Mine Workers' Union.

## Ask Senate Committee to Oust Coolidge's Alaskan Appointees

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—(FP) — Appeal has been made by the Peoples Legislative Service in a public letter to Senators Borah, Morris and Overman of the senate Judiciary committee to help force President Coolidge to remove Federal Judge Ritchie and Reed and Dist. Atty. Shoup in Alaska. The committee unanimously refused last spring to approve reappointment of the three officials when their official records were exposed.

## Christensen Hits Fake "Interview" in Chicago Kept Press

By Federated Press.

Branding as false the capitalist interview which quoted him as saying that he is not a radical, Parley Parker Christensen opened his campaign as United States senator from Illinois. Christensen is a candidate on the progressive party ticket.

## LIBERALS WIN ELECTION IN CANADA OVER TARIFF ISSUE ON U. S. PRODUCTS

ARTHUR MEIGHEN

W.L. MACKENZIE KING

Above is Arthur Meighen, premier of the conservative government of Canada, who went to the people for a protective tariff to Canadian industry, what there is left to it was defeated in his own constituency, while Mackenzie King, leader of the liberal party, was re-elected on a low tariff platform and will assume the premiership at the next session of the dominion parliament. Three labor members of parliament were re-elected.

# ELECTION IN CANADA GOES TO LIBERALS

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 15.—The returns from the Canadian elections, the incomplete, indicate a victory for the liberal party over the present conservative government, headed by Premier Arthur Meighen.

The new government will be led by the liberal Mackenzie King, and will consist of liberals, progressives, laborites and independents.

Premier and Five Ministers Beaten.

Premier Meighen and five of his cabinet were defeated at the polls. The liberals so far are conceded 112 seats, the conservatives 87, progressives and liberal progressives 18, United Farmers' Alliance, a progressive element, 10, Labor 3, and independents 2.

Two political issues overshadowed minor matters in the elections. Those were the tariff and dominion rights within the kingdom. The conservatives were for a high protective tariff as against the United States, the liberals for a policy of low tariff in trade with the United States.

Tariff With U. S. An Issue.

The budget of the King government, which held power up to a short time before the election, provided for a 15 per cent reduction on American automobiles and reduced income and general taxation. The conservatives urged practically a tariff war with the United States.

In the matter of dominion rights, the liberals raised the issue of constitutional rights because Baron Byng, governor-general, appointed by the British king, refused to dissolve parliament at the time King was premier, failed to be sustained by a vote of parliament.

British King's Agent Played Tricks.

This forced King to resign. When Meighen succeeded him, Meighen, too, was defeated in parliament. This trick by the agent of the British crown left the control of the election machinery in the hands of the Meighen conservatives, and the liberals attacked it as an infringement of the dominion rights by the British crown.

The counter-charge of the conservatives was that the liberals sought to annex Canada to the United States.

# BRITISH KILL 5,000 CHINESE AND BURN CITY

## *Fire and Slaughter Is Used on Civilians*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 15. — More details of the fight between the British and Chinese partisans of Wu Pei-fu under his subordinate, General Yangsen, say that at least 5,000 Chinese were killed by the British at Wanhsien, 1,200 miles up the Yangtze river, when the British tried to recover by force the British ships seized by Yang-sen who was angered by the British delivering arms by mistake to the Cantonese that were meant for Yang's use against the Cantonese.

**Camouflage Attack.**

The British need a merchant ship, the Wiewo, as camouflage, arming it and loading it with marines. The boat was run alongside the British ship Wanhsein, held by Yang-sen's soldiers, who shot down a boarding party of British marines attempting to recapture the ship.

**Fire City of 150,000**

The British gunboats then opened fire not only on the Chinese aboard the Wanhsien, but upon the city of Wanhsien, which has a population of about 150,000, setting it afire, practically destroying the city and killing 5,000 people, besides the 300 Chinese soldiers on the boats and lining the shore.

The American Counsel General at Hankow, Frank P. Lockhart, has cabled Washington that General Yang, commander of the Cantonese now in control of Hankow, has issued an order forbidding the firing on foreign vessels in his jurisdiction.

**Americans Safe at Hankow.**

A wireless from Admiral C. S. Williams, commander of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, on board the flagship Huron, states that all Americans and British at Hankow are safe. The message was relayed from the U. S. gunboat Monocacy, at Chunking, a Chinese city on the Yangtze 1,400 miles in the interior, still further inland than the scene of the clash between the British and Chinese at Wanhsien.

The United States has five gunboats, two destroyers and two mine sweepers in the Yangtze river.

• • •

**British Send Another Cruiser.**

LONDON, Sept. 15. — The British cruiser Carysfort has been ordered to leave for China.

• • •

**Conflict at Canton Eased.**

HONGKONG, Sept. 15.—It is reported that the Canton government has undertaken to protect at British behavior at Canton, where the anti-British strike boycott has been going on for many months.

The British take for granted this means a prohibition of strike pickets, and have acceded to the demand of the Canton government that British gunboats be withdrawn from the river where Canton has jurisdiction, but claimed the right to send them back if picketing is continued.

## *We Need The Daily Worker; It Needs Us*

By MAX BEDACHT

THE most important weapon in the hands of the capitalist class is the capitalist press. This press is manufacturing and falsifying public opinion. It is this "public opinion" upon which the powers of the state base their interference against the workers in all of their struggles.

To be sure those powers would move anyway in the defense of the bosses' interests. But they would have to move with greater difficulties if they did not have "public opinion" on their side, or, at least, neutral. They would have to move in the face of mass resistance. As it is they move against detached battalions of workers who happen to be engaged in battle against their bosses. And the rest, the masses, stand idly by.

THIS is the fruit of the poison of the capitalist press. The weakness of our press is a constant danger to its existence. It is our foremost duty to remedy this weakness. Weak tho our press may be, but it is a weapon in our hands. Better than throw away a weak weapon is to attempt to strengthen it. We need our press—there can be no question about that.

BUT because of its weakness our press needs us.

Our "DAILY WORKER" is now nearly three years old. It is a vigorous youngster. It is a formidable fighter. But it still needs our closest attention and support. Without that it cannot grow up and grow stronger. "THE DAILY WORKER" IS OUR MOUTHPIECE. Without it our party and our movement would have little voice in the public. We must preserve and strengthen this voice at all cost.

"THE DAILY WORKER" IS OUR ORGANIZER. Without it our party and our movement would be deprived of an effective propagandist. We must preserve and strengthen this propagandist at all cost.

"THE DAILY WORKER" IS OUR TEACHER. Without it too many of us would be delivered over helplessly to the poisonous vapors of the capitalist press. "The DAILY WORKER" tells us the truth. It teaches us to understand our problems and our fights. We must preserve and strengthen this teacher at all cost.

Without "The DAILY WORKER" our party and our movement would be crippled to more helplessness. We need "The DAILY WORKER."

But at this moment "The DAILY WORKER" needs us. It is in immediate danger. We must meet its difficulties and must secure its existence.

Comrades! Let us all pull together. The task is to put over our campaign for "The DAILY WORKER" one hundred per cent.

GIVE MORE THAN YOU CAN!

GET DONATIONS FOR "THE DAILY WORKER" FROM YOUR AND ITS FRIENDS!

GET SUBSCRIBERS WHERE YOU CANNOT GET A DONATION!

Help us to keep "The DAILY WORKER."

"THE DAILY WORKER" needs us. But more than ever do we need The DAILY WORKER."

## August Gordon Seeks Support in Fighting Farrington Machine

BELLEVILLE, Ill., September 15.—August Gordon, member of Local No. 4650 of the United Mine Workers of America, announces his candidacy for the scale committee in the Ninth Scale District of District 12. In the following appeal he calls on the various locals to nominate him and to support him in his fight:

"Belleville, Ill., Sept. 1, 1926.

"To the Officers and Members of Local Unions in the Ninth Scale District of District 12, United Mine Workers of America.

"Greeting:

"This is to announce that I am a candidate for the office of scale committee at the coming election to be held on the 14th of December, 1926, and the nomination and support of your local will be appreciated by me.

"Yours truly,

"AUGUST GORDON,
"Member of L. U. No. 4650,
"Belleville, Illinois."

# LABOR PARTY URGED AT MEET BY OVERGAARD

## *Left Wing Leader Flays Walker's Report*

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 15.— The slumbering pyrotechnics broke forth today at the sessions of the forty-fourth annual convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor, in session here.

C. B. Cline, of the Auto and Aircraft Machinists' Union, Chicago, broke the ice with an open charge that Communists operating in this country had driven 100,000 machinists out of the union.

And Andrew Overgaard, also of the Machinists' Union, Chicago, followed it up with a hitter attack on President John Walker's report on candidates for state representative, state senator and congressman.

Overgaard urged the federation to put a farmer-labor ticket in the field, and to oppose the old party candidates.

Cline, leaping to his feet, continued his attack by denouncing Overgaard as "an obstructionist," a troublemaker and a Communist worker.

When the smoke had cleared away, President Walker's report was adopted with a slight dissenting vote.

## MARINE ENGINEERS DEMAND PAY RAISES OF STEAMSHIP LINES

NEW YORK, Sept. 15. —(FP)— Twenty big steamship lines have been served with a written demand by the Ocean Association of Marine Engineers for wage raises bringing engineers' pay to shipping board standards. This would mean increases of $10 to $25 a month. Wages have stood still since the cuts that followed the lost strike of 1921.

## CHARLES EVANS HUGHES IS RECEIVED BY HEADS OF EUROPEAN STATES

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

America's most famous corporation lawyer and former secretary of state is shown here on the steps of the ministry building in Paris after an audience with Foreign Minister Aristida Briand. These quiet trips of American ex-statesman abroad are often reminiscent of similar journeys that Col. House used to make in the old days. In any case it is hard to believe that whiskered Charlie is merely having an outing abroad.

# ASK N. Y. LABOR TO JOIN FIGHT ON INJUNCTION

## *420 Garment Pickets Jailed in One Day*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 15.—A clarion call to union labor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to fight injunction of peaceful picketing was the reply last night by leaders of the general strike committee of the 40,000 cloakmakers to the temporary injunction obtained by the Industrial Council of cloak manufacturers from Supreme Court Justice Charles L. Guy, returnable Wednesday morning.

While the union will make strenuous efforts in court to have the injunction vacated, a series of gigantic mass meetings thruout the city are being rapidly arranged, in which every A. F. of L. organization in the city is expected to participate. Already Louis Hyman, chairman of the cloakmakers' general strike committee, has received vigorous assurance of support from other unions which look upon injunctions such as issued in the eleventh week of the present strike as a menace to union efforts to improve workers' conditions.

**Defies Injunction Action.**

Following a meeting of the strike advisory committee, Mr. Hyman issued the following statement:

"The strike will not be broken by any injunction. We are of the opinion that the taking out of this injunc-

(Continued on page 2)

# DEFENSE TAKES OFFENSIVE IN SACCO HEARING

## *Madeiros Confession Is Effective*

BULLETIN.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 15—Reaching back into the ambitions of four years ago, William G. Thompson in his plea before Judge Webster Thayer today for a new trial for Nicola and Bartolomeo Vanzetti charged that they had been "railroaded" to conviction because of their activities and to satisfy the presidential aspirations and personal avarice of "a then high official."

"Who is the 'worst murderer,'" he orised, referring to Celestino Madeiros, who confessed the killing. "The man who slays and slays the consequenses, braves the reprisal, or the man who for $8 a day and who wants to satisfy a chief who wanted to become president of the United States and make money on the side, would send innocent man to death. One is safe. The other is dangerous."

Thompson said that he referred to the federal operatives than working on the case and the than Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer who later became a pre-convention candidate for president.

• • •

By S. D. LEVINE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 15.—Pity for Sacco's wife and children moved Madeiros to give his confession was brought out today at the hearing for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti at Dedham, Mass. In a deposition a hundred and forty-three pages long Celestino Madeiros, condemned murderer of a Wrentham bank cashier, gave the whole history of his life and all details of the South Braintree murder, in which he participated, thus exonerating Sacco and Vanzetti of this crime.

This deposition was taken last June 28 by lawyer Thompson and District Attorney Ranny when it was thought that Madeiros would be sentenced before the hearing.

**Madeiros Unshaken.**

Both lawyers, the defense and prosecution, had cross-examined him. His confession has not been shaken. He refused to give the names of the Braintree murderers but stated that Sacco and Vanzetti were not the men. District Attorney Ranny read the cross-examination of Madeiros, but it did not change the situation.

**Admit D. of J. Role.**

In the afternoon session District Attorney Ranny introduced twenty-one affidavits against the affidavits brought by Lawyer Thompson. The part of the department of Justice in the case was admitted today when Prosecuting Attorney Ranny read an affidavit by former District Attorney Katzmann, who while denying being a spy, admits that U. S. Agent Wells did speak to him about placing a spy in the cell next to Sacco and that he did not approve of it.

**Arguments Continue.**

Later a man came to see him who said he was sent by Wells, but Katzman in his affidavit says he did not know him and did not allow Ranny also brought an affidavit from Madeiros' sister, saying that Madeiros did not live in Providence at the time of the holdup.

The case will continue tomorrow. It is expected that the arguments for the case on the merits of the affidavits will begin tomorrow afternoon.

## Disease and Hunger in Kansas Flood District

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 15 — Pestilence and hunger threatened the Kansas flood district today and in Burlington where most of the flood damage occurred a second heavy rain was falling.

Small cyclones visited Hutchinson and vicinity last night causing thousands of dollars' damage. Waters had receded in most of the 100-mile long flood area.

Two Burlington railroad trains were marooned in Northwest Missouri this morning and heavy washouts had occurred near St. Joseph, Mo.

## NICARAGUAN LABOR FORCES WINNING WAR ON WALL ST. TOOL CHAMORRO

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Stato department information from Nicaragua, is that the reactionary military dictator, Chamorro, is ready to compromise with the liberal and labor forces now waging successful war against him to restore the constitutional regime he overthrew by a coup last year.

If the liberal and labor forces are successful they will place Vice-President Sacasa at the head of the government. Mexican labor has been giving powerful aid to the rebels against Chamorro. The Nicaraguan labor unions are affiliated with the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

## ILLINOIS MINERS! READ ABOUT FRANK FARRINGTON'S FISHWICK IN NEXT SATURDAY'S DAILY WORKER

The record of Harry Fishwick, the candidate of John L. Lewis and the coal operators for the presidency of the Illinois Miners' Union against Joseph Tumulty, the progressive candidate of the coal diggers, will be told in part in next Saturday's issue of The DAILY WORKER. Fishwick's relations with agents of the Peabody Coal company will make interesting reading for members of the Illinois Miners' Union. Miners should order bundles of next Saturday's issue for distribution among the members of District 12.

# COAL FAMINE IS PRESSING IN GREAT BRITAIN

## *Imported Coal Is Found Unsatisfactory*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 15. — The approach of cool weather is bringing a rising apprehension at the shortage of coal, and not a little of the protest is directed at the mine owners' association, which refuses to settle with the strikers on the basis of a national agreement.

Orders for British coal are pouring into the offices of coal merchants, and coal consumers declare they are entirely dissatisfied with the kind of coal imported from other countries.

"Everyone is heartily fed up with it," says one big coal merchant.

The owners, who have rejected the proposal of the government, that the owners participate in a three-cornered conference with the government and the strikers' representatives, think that the strikers are beaten to their knees and concessions to them are unnecessary.

The owners boast about the miners who have returned to work, yet their claims of 95,000 now working thruout the country is not enough to affect the issue, there being 1,000,000 on strike and standing firmly for the union in spite of the most bitter suffering. The government, which has been ready at all times to coerce the miners, now has the task of showing its attitude toward the mine owners who refused the proposals of the government made by Winston Churchill. It is expected that Premier Baldwin, called back from his vacation in France, will have the job of continuing the negotiations in the coal strike, as well as determining British policy in China, the ostensible reason for his return.

## President Green Agrees Workers Need Shorter Work-Day

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—(FP) — Further reduction of the standard working day in American industry was suggested by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his speech at the laying of the corner-stone of the new office-building of Carpenters' Local 132.

"Working men are human beings and must be given the same opportunities as other men to develop their spiritual, moral and mental faculties," he said.

"If we find it necessary to further reduce hours of labor then our labor movement will lead in seeking the further reduction of working hours."

# LABOR PARTY BIG ISSUE BEFORE CONNECTICUT STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION IN DANBURY

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 15.—The Connecticut Federation of Labor met here with a hundred and ten delegates present representing local trade unions and central bodies from all over the state. The big issue arousing a lengthy discussion in the convention was the question of independent political action and the formation of a Labor Party.

The Labor Party question was brought before the convention by the local Painters' Union on the basis of the resolution of the national convention of painters last year which committed that organization to the formation of a Labor Party. The motion for the formation of a Labor Party in Connecticut was defeated by a vote of 23 in favor and 88 against.

**Support Growing.**

The fight for the Labor Party was led by Morris Robinsky of the New Haven Painters' Local and supported by George Moffit of Stamford and John Vanleity of New Britain.

President O'Meara of the federation declared that he would fight "to the last drop" against the Labor Party because he said the Communists would be the leaders in the Labor Party if it were formed.

The 23 votes cast in favor of the formation of the Labor Party is a sign of the growth of the movement in the state of Connecticut and an indication that in the future conventions an even stronger support will be found for independent political action by labor.

# BANKERS FIGHT FOR CONTROL OF SURFACE LINES

## Two Groups in Battle Before City Council

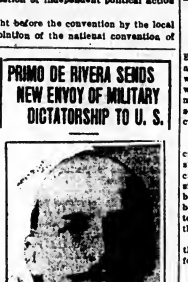
Lisman and Company, a New York concern, acting for a syndicate of New York, Chicago, and other bankers, has offered the Chicago city council transportation committee to take over the street railway system when the present franchise expires and to work for the consolidation of the existing elevated, bus and street car lines and to establish bus lines where needed.

This concern, acting on behalf of a syndicate of bankers, points out that it has the necessary cash to refinance the roads and to operate and maintain them provided the city grants them a 20-year franchise.

Competition between two groups of bankers is on now before the city council. One group is composed of a number of Chicago and New York bankers that now control the lines and the other group is a syndicate of New York and Chicago bankers seeking to gain control of the roads.

Neither of the two groups state in their proposals whether there will be a return to the former 5-cent fare or whether the fare will be increased.

# PRIMO DE RIVERA SENDS NEW ENVOY OF MILITARY DICTATORSHIP TO U. S.



Alexander Padilla, Spain's ambassador to Portugal, will arrive soon in the United States to become the ambassador of the fascist government of a land ruled by a military junta in the interests of Spanish capitalists and landowners.

# PRIMARY SEASON CLOSES; PREPARE FOR ELECTIONS

## Coolidge Cohorts Fear More Defeats

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The 1926 primary season, which has been marked by more political upsets than any in recent years, came to an official close with balloting in a dozen states.

**Hot Fight in Maryland.**

In Maryland Senator O. E. Weller, republican, who came into the senate on the crest of the Harding landslide in 1920, is opposed for renomination by Representative John Philip Hill, the acknowledged wet leader of the house. Hill is anti-world court. There has been a slam-bang campaign which will leave scars in the republican organization in Maryland, irrespective of the outcome. Observers believe the contest will be close, with Hill leading.

**Klan Backs Means.**

In Colorado Senator Rice W. Means, republican, is opposed by two candidates, Charles W. Waterman and George A. Luxford. The klan has entered heavily into this fight and is seeking the control of the state machinery. Means is supported by the klan.

In Louisiana Senator Edward S. Broussard, democrat, a wet, is opposed for renomination by Ex-Governor Jared Y. Sanders, who favors a referendum on the liquor question. Broussard is favored to win.

**Withdraw Cals' Men.**

In President Coolidge's home state of Vermont, Senator Porter H. Dale, republican, is unopposed for renomination since the withdrawal of Ex-Governor Stickney, law partner of Attorney General Sargent. Stickney entered the race ostensibly as an administration candidate against Dale, who refused to follow the White House leadership.

**To "Count In" Butler.**

In Massachusetts the president's campaign manager, Senator Wm. M. Butler, is expected to be renominated. He is opposed by Washington Cook, a wet. It is expected that Cook will be smothered when votes are counted. Ex-Senator David I. Walsh is unopposed for the democratic nomination.

In Washington state Senator Wesley L. Jones, dry and pro-court, has three opponents for the nomination. The division in the opposition is expected to allow Jones to ride in.

**Start Election Campaign.**

With the end of the primary season the candidates will start their seven-week race towards elections in November.

**Jones Ahead in Washington.**

SEATTLE, Sept. 15.—Senator Wesley L. Jones was leading his opponent, Frank E. Hammond, by four to one for the republican nomination for United States senator with practically all the precincts in the state heard from early today.

# EIGHT WORKERS TRAPPED UNDER MISSOURI RIVER

## Blast Cuts Off Tube Drillers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 15.—Eight men were trapped in a tunnel under the Missouri river here today, when an explosion occurred where workmen were constructing a water main between Clay county and Jackson county. All air passages were cut off.

**In Center of River.**

The men were working in two crews, driving the shaft from either side of the river, and the cave-in occurred behind the crew in the north side of the tunnel, imprisoning them between the ground which had not been dug, in approximately the center of the river, and the mass of earth that fell.

Chief Engineer Charles S. Foreman the barrier, 2100 feet in the shaft, before he was blocked.

**Little Hope.**

The cave-in virtually sealed the portion of the tunnel into an airtight pocket in which the men are imprisoned. Officials of the Smith Brothers, Inc., who were in charge of the construction, expressed doubt that their air supply would last eight men more than a few hours.

Altho there is a strong possibility that the men are all dead, excepting to workers, either killed by the explosion, which was so powerful that it knocked workmen on the surface from their feet, or smothered.

# GREEN WINNER FOR GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 15.—Fred W. Green, mayor of Ionia, winner of the republican nomination for governor in yesterday's primary election, continued today to pile up his lead over Gov. Alex J. Groesbeck, fourth-term aspirant. Lieut.-Gov. George W. Welsh was battling with Luren D. Dickenson for second place on the ticket.

A total of 2,186 precincts out of 2,935 for governor gives: Green, 298,755; Groesbeck, 171,310.

* * *

**Waterman Leading in Colerado.**

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 15.—R. W. Means, republican, junior United States senator from Colorado, was running second today to Charles W. Waterman, on incomplete returns from yesterday's state primary. 502 precincts out of 1,501, giving Waterman 19,805, Means 19,586 and George A. Luxford, 5,123.

In the republican gubernatorial race, Oliver H. Shoup was leading John F. Vivian, backed by Senator Lawrence C. Phipps by 7,000 votes, the count being Shoup 19,874; Vivian 12,536.

* * *

**Senator Broussard Re-nominated.**

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15. — Renomination of Senator Edwin E. Broussard, democrat, appeared probable on the basis of returns from all sections of the state today.

With the city count complete and 831 out of 1,084 precincts in the Parish reported, Senator Broussard was leading his opponent, J. Y. Sanders, by a majority of 4,307 votes.

# Ask New York Labor Join Injunction Fight

(Continued from page 1.)

of the city water department immediately went into the north tunnel with a crew of men, and penetrated to within a few feet of the cave-in section is another glittering but false hope dangled in front of the manufacturers by their leaders to get a settlement on their own terms. They will feed them this hope for some time to come, but the manufacturers who believe the strike will be broken this way will soon find their mistake. Nothing will break the determination of the workers to obtain livable conditions. Mr. Finder and their other associates will never see the day when workers will return on their indecent terms.

"Injunctions do not make cloaks. Sooner or later the manufacturers will have to come to terms with the union. Every effort they make to delay the final settlement will redound to their own disadvantage. They can get the workers back into their shops not thru the intervention of the governor nor thru an injunction, but only by coming to the workers their just demands."

Replying to full-page advertisements appearing yesterday in the Yiddish press, issued by the Industrial Council, Hyman declared that the appeals contained in them, urging the workers to return to the shops, did not coincide with Finder's recent statements that, as far as he was concerned, the strike was broken and over.

Magistrate Rosenbluth, sitting yesterday in Jefferson Market court, freed 420 strike pickets arrested yesterday for violating the injunction, the pages had not yet been served on strike leaders. The magistrate warned the police and counsel for the manufacturers that arrests for violation of the order can be made only after pickets had been served individually, on the strike leaders, in defiance papers

# Labor Must Expose the Capitalist Government As Murderer of Workers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TWO former agents of the department of justice have admitted, in affidavits read at the reopening of hearings demanding a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, that our two comrades were deliberately "framed" by the powerful United States government that wanted to get rid of them.

This is what The DAILY WORKER has always charged. Without ceasing The DAILY WORKER has thundered that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent of the murder committed in the South Braintree, Mass., payroll robbery, April 15, 1920, more than six years ago. The actual murderers have been revealed as members of the Morelli gang of Providence, R. I., thru the admissions of one of the gangsters, Celestino Madeiros, now facing a death sentence for another crime.

* * *

The two ex-agents of the department of justice, Lawrence Letherman and Fred J. Weyland, now certify that Sacco and Vanzetti were being railroaded to the electric chair as "one way of disposing of them." The frame-up job was a purely part of the red raid drive of President Woodrow Wilson's Attorney General, A. Mitchell Palmer, "WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON, TO WHICH FULL REPORTS WERE MADE."

In Letherman's own words:

"It was the opinion of the department of justice agents here (Besten) that a conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti for murder would be one way of disposing of them."

* * *

Let those words sear themselves into the minds of every worker in America. They reveal, better than many volumes, the naked nature of the class tyranny that has reared a government in Washington to keep labor in slavery.

In attacking the spokesmen of labor the government has two alternatives. It can either bring them to trial for the principles that they espouse or it can frame them up on some fraudulent criminal charge.

The government fears the former. It results in a court clash over vital principles as in the Michigan cases growing out of the raids on the Communist Party convention at Bridgeman. Communist principles gain a hearing before broad masses of workers. Then any penalty that has as yet been fixed for these espousing the cause of the social revolution in this country.

The government, therefore, prefers the frame-up, in the case of Mooney and Billings, in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, and in many other cases. Similar is that of the pages of American labor history. The tactics of the Pinkerton and Burns Detective Agencies, become the tactics of the United States government, altho William J. Burns did not get into the department of justice until the democrat, Palmer, had been succeeded by the notorious Harry M. Daugherty, now on trial for collecting graft totalling $441,000 out of a deal to return alien property to his enemy owners.

Murder is the popular frame-up charge. It is legalized lynching. Thus Joe Hill was put to death by the government in Utah. It was a lynching bee as much as the murder of Frank Little, slain by a mob during the war. Only the voice of Labor has so far halted the legal lynching of Mooney and Billings, Sacco and Vanzetti. The attacks on Sacco and Vanzetti was coldblooded and deliberate. The ex-agent, Letherman, in the employ of the detective service of the government for 35 years, mainly in the post office department, further states:

"It . . . was the general opinion of such of the agents as had actual knowledge of the Sacco-Vanzetti case that Sacco and Vanzetti . . . were not highway robbers and had nothing to do with the South Braintree job."

* * *

The Wilson-Palmer department of justice had 12 men on the jobbing of Sacco and Vanzetti, carefully preparing the frame-up in order to make it airtight. Some of these were undercover. One was "planted," in a cell beside Sacco in the hope of entrapping him into confessions. Others served on Sacco-Vanzetti committees, one as a collector. An effort was made to place another in the home of Mrs. Sacco. So carefully and deliberately does the government plot its attack on the advance section of the working class.

* * *

The Wilson-Palmer democratic administration was succeeded by the Herding-Dougherty republican regime that in turn gave way to Coolidge-Sargent rule, else republican, in the department of justice. The last, however, is just as guilty as the other two. The frame-up is net characteristic of any single administration. It is an established weapon of the capitalist tyranny.

Attorney William G. Thompson, for Sacco and Vanzetti, charges that he wrote to Attorney-General Sargent demanding that the records of the Boston office be opened as a matter of justice where two human lives are at stake. Yet Thompson declares that not only has the attorney-general failed to answer his letter, but that Inspector Dowd, in charge in Boston now, has refused help, giving as his reason unwillingness to exceed his instructions. Murderers were never mere cold blooded.

* * *

Thus Cal Coolidge, president of the United States, stands revealed as one of the executioners seeking to strap Sacco and Vanzetti in the electric chair, instrument of the capitalist assassins in Massachusetts. Coolidge, thru his close contact with the department of justice, dominated by his own appointee Sargent, and errand boy as he is of the textile and shoe barons of New England, must have known the facts about the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti. He must have known the truth when he was visited by William Green, president, and the rest of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor, at his summer retreat in New York's northern woods. All the pleas for the crime of Green, Woll, Ryan, Duncan and the rest who shook hands with a would-be murderer of courageous workers.

* * *

With the fake charges against Sacco and Vanzetti thus blasted, it is well to study their actual crime against the employing class. They still sit in the Massachusetts death house actually because they took up the cause of 6 fellow worker, Andrea Salsedo, kidnaped, deportation and held by the department of justice on an upper floor on one of those high skyscrapers that canyon Park Row, in New York City. Salsedo was held prisoner for months. Efforts to secure his release were futile. One day in early 1920 his body came hurtling thru space, from the open window of the department of justice offices. It was crushed' lifeless against the pavement in the street below. The inference is that the department of justice agents, failing to get Salsedo to confess to any of the numerous blasts that were taking place at this time, like the Wall Street explosion and the Chicago post office disaster, had thrown him from the window knowing that certain death waited below to silence Salsedo forever.

It is charged that this is the method used to "dispose of" Salsedo in New York City, just as the electric chair was to be used "to dispose of" Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts.

* * *

The workers must now put the United States government on trial. Sacco and Vanzetti have not been murdered. But Salsedo was slain in cold blood. The murderers can be found. The whole American working class must be aroused in this new effort.

* * *

A new phase of the Sacco-Vanzetti case opens. Labor has been too much on the defensive, struggling valiantly, to be sure, to save the lives of our two comrades in prison. Labor must now strike upon an offensive, challenging the would-be murderer in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the actual murderer in the Salsedo case, —challenging the United States capitalist government itself.

# Two Children Die in Farm House Fire

FRIENDSHIP, Wis., Sept. 15—Two children were burned to death and their father was fatally injured in an effort to save them Sunday when fire destroyed the farm home of Jake Hoffmaster in the town of Big Flats, northeast of Friendship.

Mrs. Hoffmaster leaped from an upstairs window to escape the fire, which started while the family was asleep, and sustained injuries that may prove fatal.

**Crossing Death in Illinois.**

ROCHELLE, Ill., Sept. 15—Charles E. Nixon, 48, of Clinton, Ia., died in a hospital here today of injuries suffered late last night when his automobile was struck by a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy express train at a grade crossing near here.

# Menace of Illinois Flood Causes Alarm

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Sept. 15. — Levees are being reinforced, and bridges, roads and sewers protected as well as possible, as authorities today are attempting to prepare for a threatened flood. Many streets already have been flooded by backwater, and several sewer mains have been broken, flooding several additional streets. The east end of town and the levee district are being deserted in the face of the threatened peril.

The Illinois river is rising and the bridge here has been closed to traffic. The levee at Naples, it is reported, is safe from a break.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us names and address.

# PITTSBURGH HAS ROUSING CAMPAIGN MEET

## Workers Party Wins in Free Speech Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 15.—With the local police department well represented and to the strains of the "International," the Workers (Communist) Party opened its congressional campaign here before an enthusiastic throng in Carnegie Music Hall, from which the party was barred by the police on last May Day.

Alexander Jairs, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party, in opening the meeting as chairman pointed out that the gathering had a double purpose. To celebrate a free speech fight won by the party and to inaugurate the party's 1926 parliamentary struggle in the Pittsburgh district.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, aroused great enthusiasm from the fight to free Sacco and Vanzetti by pointing out the revelations brought to light in the confessions of two ex-department of justice agents in the court hearing at Dedham, Mass., Monday. He used these revelations admitting the government's frame-up against Sacco and Vanzetti to explain the real nature of the American capitalist government-tyranny.

Mrs. Parthenia Hills, the party's candidate for lieutenant governor, won great applause by her excellent statement of the part that the worker is taking in the American class struggle. Her declaration that the Negro was in a class fight and not a struggle for his race was enthusiastically applauded. She eloquently exposed the republican party as the enemy of the Negro workers.

**Organize Young Workers.**

George Papcun, of the Young Workers (Communist) League, urged the organization of the young workers in the steel mills, the mining and electrical industries. A special musical program was furnished by the Kendra brothers.

This was the first of a series of four campaign meetings. The next meeting will be held Sept. 28, addressed by William W. Weinstone of New York City.

# AIMEE'S ALIBI FALLS DOWN ON MISS X DOUBLE

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 15.—A little black book and the notes in it have undone a perfectly good alibi for Aimee Semple McPherson, the woman evangelist who disappeared at a California beach and appeared some weeks later in the desert at the Mexican border in Arizona with a suspicious tale of having been kidnapped and held for ransom.

The little black book was the property of one Mrs. Lorraine Wiseman, who was arrested recently for passing worthless checks. The police filed covered notes in the book showing that she had had some business dealings with Aimee.

**Good Alibi, But—**

It developed that Mrs. Wiseman was the woman who made an affidavit that she was the woman other witnesses had identified as Aimee McPherson, who was charged with spending ten days in a love nest with her radio operator, Kenneth G. Ormiston, at Carmel-by-the-Sea during the time she was supposed to have been "kidnapped."

Mrs. Wiseman had sought to clear both Aimee and herself by saying that a certain "Miss X." Mrs. Wiseman's twin sister, was the lady who received Ormiston's attentions.

**Twin Sister Objects.**

The twin sister, Mrs. Viola McDonald Kimball of Oakland, California, objected to being put in this light, so Mrs. Wiseman confessed.

The confession specifies in great detail how the alibi for Aimee was worked out with Aimee's assistance and a promise of $5,000 if Mrs. Wiseman would go thru with it. She tells how she got a certain Miss Rachel Wells to appear at Salinas, Cal., and make an affidavit supporting her own, Miss Wells claiming to be the mysterious "Miss X."

**Coached to Get $5,000.**

A man named Martin, supposed to be a lover of Miss Wells, had sent in an affidavit from Ormiston in which "Miss X" was named as being his companion, and Aimee was cleared. It now stands, claiming to be the mysterious "Miss X."

In addition, Mrs. Wiseman says:

"Mrs. McPherson coached me on points which were vital to the story. Her attorney, Mr. Woolley, took me to a handwriting expert. I was instructed to try to copy the words and signature of Rachel Wells found at Carmel. These were the words found by reporters in my black book."

When the news of Mrs. Wiseman's confession reached Aimee McPherson the evangelist issued a flat denial and shut herself up with her attorneys.

**St. Louis Glovers Organize.**

ST. LOUIS (FP)—St. Louis glove workers have organized and unionlabeled St. Louis gloves are now on the market.


The New Magazine Supplement to THE DAILY WORKER.

Issue of Saturday, September 18:

HENRI BARBUSSE

the great French novelist, author of the famous work "Under Fire," writes the second of an unusual series of articles on the Balkans. His recent trip to investigate the extent of White Terror caused a violent attack on his person and centered world attention on conditions existing in "The Hell of Europe."

"The Young Proletaire," a fairy tale by Michael Gold
With illustration by Fred Ellis

"Ethyl Is Back!" by N. Sparks

"What and How to Read," by V. F. Calverton

"Jennie," a story by Rose Pastor Stokes
Illustrations by the author

"The Theatre Season in Moscow," by Ruth A. Kennell
With photographs

"History of the Catholic Church in Mexico," concluding article by Manuel Gomez

"American Capital Conquering Poland," by B. K. Gebert

"A Week in Cartoons," by Hay Bales

Cartoons by Vose, A. Jerger and others

COMING—SEPTEMBER 25:

First Installment of
"The Life of Karl Marx," by Paul Lafargue

Watch for Next Week's Announcements of

THE SUNDAY WORKER

# GERMANY ASKS ALLIES EVACUATE THE RHINE ZONE

## Locarno Makes Troops There Unnecessary

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Sept. 19. — Foreign Minister Stresemann of Germany, who is that nation's leading representative in the league of nations meeting now in session, after an exchange of ratifications of the Locarno treaties gave an interview in which he stated that the Rhineland should be evacuated by allied troops.

"If Locarno has any meaning at all," he said, "it should mean the existing frontier of western Europe are guaranteed against forceful revision, and consequently no other guarantees, such as occupied zones, are longer necessary."

Stresemann also tried to placate the British fear of the new Franco-German iron and steel combine.

"The London government is invited to participate in the Franco-German pour parlers aimed at establishing an agreement for steel, rendered necessary thru the post-war transfer to France of the Alsatian iron fields, which depend on Westphalian fuel."

The allied representatives would not comment on the demand for evacuation, except to say that Germany must execute its obligations in full before requesting modifications.

# ARGENTINE CABINET MAKERS' UNION PLANS AMALGAMATION MOVE

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 19. — At the initiative of a member of the Communist Party, the three cabinetmakers unions of Buenos Aires, belonging to various federations, organized a committee for the amalgamation of these unions.

The committee consists of anarchists, syndicalists, Communists, workers without party affiliations and it is believed that unity will soon be accomplished. The secretary of the committee is a Communist. There are many Germans, Italians and Russian-Jewish workers in the trade.

## For Building Trades Temple

WASHINGTON—(FP)—A national headquarters building in Washington will be proposed by the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor at its forthcoming annual convention in Detroit.

Secy. Tracy of the department will advocate a building trades temple that will cost approximately $1,000,000 to be built entirely by union labor.

## Want Share in Car Increases

SAN FRANCISCO — (FP) — Janitors and car washers of the San Francisco municipal railways, who were left out of the wage raise recently granted to platform men, may be raised from $4.83 a day to $5.25. The raise is contingent on finding $104,000 for the purpose in the city treasury, 60 men being affected.

# YAQUI REVOLT LAID TO PLOT OF CATHOLICS

## Suspect De la Huerta; Two Agents Shot

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 19. — While the details of what is happening in the Yakui country of Sonora are hidden by lack of communication, it is the popular belief that the Yaqui Indians have been incited to revolt by reactionary enemies of the Calles government.

Reports say that 2,000 federal troops have driven the Yaquis into the mountains and that the Yaqui chief, General Matus, is hard pressed, while another report says that this Yaqui leader and 2,000 of his followers were paid ransom for General Alvaro Obregon, paid by the governor of Sonora after having been captured by the Indians. Obregon is reported to have had his one good arm wounded.

It is believed that Adolfo de la Huerta, whose clerical-fascist revolt of 1923 was suppressed, but who has since continually plotted against the government, has sent agents into the Yaqui country to agitate the uprising.

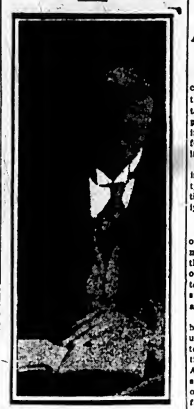
It is especially significant that two men, charged with making propaganda for an uprising among the Indians, and shot by federal troops at Tinguindin, in the state of Michoacan last Sunday, were shown to be connected with the catholic reaction. These two were Manuel Melgarejo and Joaquin de Silva, both sons of prominent lawyers of Mexico City.

### Catholics Have Secret Radio.

Young Melgarejo is supposed to belong to a Methodist family, however, but the society with which they were connected is supposed to have been a shield for anti-Calles catholic propaganda of a secret nature.

The arrest of another prominent Mexican shows that the catholics are waging secret war against the government. Luis Otier y Teran, one of the most active members of the Catholic League for Religious Defense and a member of one of the oldest and most aristocratic Mexican families, was arrested on his war to the United States on the charge of having a secret wireless station. Such a station has been sending out vicious attacks against the Calles government.

# SUCCEEDS BARTHOU AS CHAIRMAN OF THE REPARATIONS BODY



Fernand Chapsal is the new president of the reparations Commission since Louis Barthou accepted a portfolio in the French cabinet. The commission's job is to continue to squeeze war claims out of Germany, which for the present is going towards helping to bolster up the French franc, now worse off than the mark. With Germany in the league of nations, it is possible the reparations commission will soon find itself without much to do.

### Four Trapped in Flames.

BENTON, Ill., Sept. 19.—Trapped by fire in a barn, Mary Conner, five, and her three-year-old sister, Margaret, were burned to death on their parents' farm near Ewing today.

It was believed the children were playing with matches and accidentally set fire to the hay stored in the barn.

# KUOMINTANG IN PROTEST AT THE TARIFF MEETING

## Accuses U. S. of Aiding Chinese Militarists

CANTON, Sept. 19.—The executive committee of the Kuomintang or Nationalist party, has issued a manifesto to the Chinese people calling them to protest at the machinations of the imperialists in the so-called "tariff conference" carried on at Peking. In part it says:

"Fellow citizens: There is one way in which the powers can show sincerity in their attitude towards China, and that is by refusing directly or indirectly to aid the militarists.

### Same Old Story.

"It is the same old story over and over again. Yuan Shikai was given money by Britain, and the result was that the country fell into the clutches of the militarists. Japan gave money to Tuan Chi-jui, thereby putting obstacles in the way to unity, peace and a stable government.

"And now, when the national forces both from the north and the south are using their best efforts to put an end to the chaos of China, the powers, this time with the participation of the American democracy, hasten to resume the tariff conference, with a view of rescuing the detestable militarists from penury, thus enabling them to plunge the country into misery for many years to come.

### Wants American People to Know.

"We still cherish the hope that these nations do not know of this crime, and that particularly the people of the U. S. A. are ignorant of it. Therefore, fellow citizens, it is our duty to cry aloud, so that the whole civilized world should know, that a great crime is to be committed in China in—that their representatives are about to put their signatures to decisions which will finance further civil wars, with their inevitable robbery, plunder, rape and other miseries, and which will frustrate the nationalist movement from establishing peace and order in the country.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

# Labor Summer Schools Held Thruout Britain by Education Society

By BILL ROSS, Federated Press.

LONDON—(FP)—Workers' summer schools are being held throughout Britain. There are about 30 schools with over 2,000 workers combining vacation with education. Owing to the depression, the scope of the summer school has been somewhat curtailed.

Every phase of the labor movement is represented. There are schools conducted by the Workers' Education association, which is considered the right wing of the workers' education movement, and schools conducted by the National Council of Labor Colleges, which is Marxian. The Independent Labor Party, the Coopera tives, the Working Men's Clubs association and trade unions offer summer courses in various parts of the country.

These summer schools are attended largely by workers who have studied in evening classes. Many of them are active members in their organizations and are sent on scholarships, others pay their own way. The type of students in attendance is evident in the list of occupations of the men and women in one of these summer schools. There are miners, steel workers, clerks, mechinists, electricians, railway workers, carpenters and post office workers.

There is a wide range of subjects. At present the lessons of the general strike and the coal strike are most in demand. Other subjects cover every problem of interests to workers, from how to run a workingman's club to international relations.

# BALDWIN MAKES NEW ATTACK ON BRITISH MINERS

(Continued from page 1)

they are not just given to complaining, they are facing the position with a praiseworthy doggedness like the man.

A letter has been sent by the miners' executive officials to the government signifying their willingness to negotiate a new national agreement: this it is reported has been sent to the officials of the mine owners who state that their central committee has no power to negotiate with the miners' executive so it has now been sent by the government to the mining Association who have been invited to meet the cabinet to discuss the situation.

According to all statements there is nel the slightest disposition on the part of the miners or their chief officials to even discuss the question of increased hours of work, and the most recent statements of the owners on this is that they absolutely insist upon an increase in working time; so the prospect does not look very promising for successful negotiation.

The men are also quite firm in the matter of national agreements, but thers has been a noticeable modification on the part of several of the principal spokesmen in regard to wages adjustments which has caused considarable dissatisfaction amongst the more militant miners. This found vent in full expression at the Minority Movement Conference which discussed the subject in all its bearings and resolved not to make any concessions on the grounds that they had made no demands and were simply resisting the aggression of the owners. Less than two per cent have returned to work in the 15 weeks of the strike.

The Trade Union Congress.

On Monday the 6th of Sept: the Trade Union Congress begins its sittings at Bournemouth. Already the government has refused to allow the fraternal delegates from Russia to land in the country, Comrade Tomsky and Comrade Melnichansky are not to be allowed therefore to give their message to the organised workers of Britain. This is stretching the powers of the home secretary a good deal, and will give rise to intense dissatisfaction. At the same time many of the reactionary members of the General Council as well as the stodgy portion of the delegates will be glad rather than sorry at this insolent behavior of the government.

General Council Fears Criticism.

How fearful of criticism the General Council is may be seen from the fact that the council has decided that there shall be no report to congress on the subject of the general strike, this is considered by all militants to mean that the council is not prepared to face the fight that would undoubtadly be put up if the opportunity is there.

Whatever happens in this regard we know well enough the line to take. We all know that the organisation of the trade union movement is very faulty and it must be changed for the better in the shortest possible time.

Every one knews that the miners could have won with the utmost ease if organised general action had been thoroly resortad to at the start or at any time, even now.

Universal action over the entire field of industry even allowing for a considerable percentage of leakages would win out in one day if those responsible showed courage and capacity. Wa of the Minority Movement are definitely out for every necessary change in the organization of the trade unions to enable us to get complete control of the whole position.


# ON OCTOBER 18

*The First Issue of*

THE SUNDAY WORKER

THE great success of the New Magazine Supplement of the Daily Worker brought into existence a new publication. With the issue of October 18, the Sunday Worker will be still a section of the Daily Worker, but it will also become a separate publication.

New features will be added, unusually low rates have been established for both subscriptions and bundle orders. With the help of our readers we can give it the greatest circulation ever given to an American working class paper.

THIS is the paper you have needed to bring more workers to the Daily Worker and into the ranks of the militant labor movement. Every worker enjoys a magazine of inspiring and educational features. Thousands more workers can be reached with the Sunday Worker in the shops, trade unions and working class neighborhoods. The price is low. The Sunday Worker is reading pleasure to all workers. Send in your first subs on the blanks attached.

**Features:**

A WEEKLY NEWS DIGEST
AMERICAN LABOR
RUSSIAN PROGRESS
A column of the latest news from the first workers republic.
THE NEGRO WORKER
THE FARMER
WOMAN'S SECTION
CHILDREN'S SECTION
EDUCATIONAL FEATURES
SHORT STORIES
POEMS
BOOK REVIEWS
MOVING PICTURES
THE THEATER
CARTOONS

**Contributors:**

SCOTT NEARING
V. F. CALVERTON
MICHAEL GOLD
HENRI BARBUSSE
WM. PICKENS
SOLON DE LEON
HERMINA ZUR MUHLEN
ROSE PASTOR STOKES
EUGENE LYONS
JIM WATERS
H. G. WEISS

**Artists:**

ROBERT MINOR
FRED ELLIS
LYDIA GIBSON
M. P. (HAY) BALES
A. JERGER
VOSE
K. A. SUVANTO
G. PICCOLI
JUANITA PREVAL
O'ZIM

and others.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

*Four Subs For 20 Weeks For $1.00*

This Rate Holds Good Only If Sent In At One Time
Single Subs $1.00 a Year — $ .50 Six Months

SUBSCRIBE RIGHT NOW FOR FOUR!

THE SUNDAY WORKER

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed $..... for ..... subscriptions.

Name ..... Name .....
Street ..... Street .....
City ..... City .....
Name ..... Name .....
Street ..... Street .....
City ..... City .....


# Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

# LOS ANGELES LABOR HELPS MINE STRIKE

## Socialists Only Block to Relief Conference

By DAVE RAPO, Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19.—A conference to help the British striking miners was organized here by the Carpenters' Local Union 1976. Over 25 labor organizations, mostly labor unions, affiliated with the conference. An energetic campaign has been started to raise funds for the starving miners in Great Britain. A considerable amount of money has already been raised and sent to the American Federation of Labor thru the L. A. Central Labor Council.

Carpenters' Union Local 1976 has given $100 from its treasury. Office Workers' Local 1521 has donated $10. Workers with subscription lists are collecting money at their local union meetings and on the jobs. The response is encouraging. Tho writer of this story collected $8 at his last local union meeting, Painters 1345. Our business agent has collected $22 on his list. Officials of labor unions are making collections on subscription lists issued by the conference.

### Central Labor Council Endorses Conference.

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council endorsed the British miners' relief conference and appointed a committee of five to represent the council at the conference and work out ways and means to raise large amounts of money for the starving miners. All the money raised by the conference goes thru the Central Labor Council to the A. F. of L. Miners' Relief Committee.

### Socialists Sabotage Relief Work.

The Jewish socialist "Verband" and the city and district committee of the Workmen's Circle called their own conference. Several attempts were made by the relief conference called by the carpenters to unite both conferences for greater and more energetic work for the striking miners.

They were entirely ignored and rejected by the socialists. Even the proposal of the carpenters' conference to exchange delegates in order not to interfere with each other's work was rejected by them. This action of the socialists aroused the condemnation of all the workers in the trade unions and as a result the two local unions which were affiliated with the socialist conference withdrew from them and joined the conference called by the carpenters.

# Use New Argument to Aid Open Shop in N. Y. Window Cleaning Row

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 19.— The Window Cleaners' Union has been refused a demand for $4 a week wage increase by the employers' association and a strike is due October 1.

The employers have invented a brand new excuse in refusing to deal with the union. They say that the union has established a window cleaning company which competes with these employers and their association. This, say the employers, is "the soviet system" applied to window cleaning.

The employers want a monopoly on the business and give the following weird argument:

"The window cleaning union has established a so-called window cleaning company, which is being run and governed by the officers of this union on a soviet system, and the union is constantly using this soviet company as a threat against the employers, and the only aim of this union is in due time to sovietize the entire window cleaning industry and then dictate terms directly to the customers instead of to the window cleaning contractors."

# Coaldigger Killed in Fall of Slate

By a Worker Correspondent.

POWHATTAN, Ohio, Sept. 19.—Nick Giamhattista died as a result of a fall of slate which caught him while he was working at the Powhatton mine. Not enough posts were at hand to set up and keep the slate from falling.

# N. Y. HOSPITAL NEGLECTS POOR WORKERS' WIVES

## Mothers Mistreated in Free Ward

By J. N., Workers Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—New York City has many maternity hospitals. Some have free wards, in others you must pay a charge of $50 for confinement and a two weeks' stay. This includes a visit every two weeks to the hospital before confinement.

### Money Buys Privileges.

If you can afford $50 a week you can get a private room and your relatives may visit you at any time they wish. Visitors to the free or "poor women's" wards are limited to twice a week. The number of patients in one ward ranges from 15 to 20. (I am speaking about the New York Nursery and Hospital, 161 West 61st street.)

My wife was taken sick about two weeks ago. After most difficult labors in the above hospital she gave birth to a baby. My wife was in the fifth ward. She was suffering with bladder trouble and constipation. She was forced to beg and wait for hours until she could get a bedpan. Many times she was forced to pass urine into the bed and then forced to sleep in the soggy bed. The nurses paid little attention to the antreaties of the working-class women quartered in this ward.

### Patients Neglected.

One morning the doctor of the hospital ordered an anema for a constipation of three day's standing. In spite of repeated requests she was not attended to until late that night. The doctor's order for the use of a pump on the breasts went unheeded for about 15 hours. The orders were only carried out after repeated requests from my wife.

While attending her the nurses were brutal and insulting. This revolting treatment is a common thing here. The patients fear to make any complaints, as they fear reprisals on the part of nurses.

The information service here is rotten. It is next to impossible to find out the condition that a patient is in unless that patient is in a private ward. If the patient is in a private ward then you know everything.

Working-class wives and mothers are ignored and neglected in this hospital. The sight of pregnant women waiting for hours in line while the hospital nurses gossip and tell jokes to each other is a common sight that greets visitors to this hospital.


# A Hundred Dollars

Worth of books chosen by the winners from the new descriptive catalogue just off the press will be given in

# Prizes

In

# The Sunday Worker Slogan Contest

THE Sunday Worker needs a slogan. Not one coined in the office of the management, but given to it by its readers.

It must be short, snappy and descriptive. A few words hastily joined together describing the contents of "The Sunday Worker" suggesting its great interest and value to workers, urging them to get acquainted with it, to read it; to make a habit of it so that they will look forward to it as anxiously as they do for Sunday while at work on Monday morning.

And the "Sunday Worker" is willing to pay for it! Prizes will be given as appreciation of the Movement to those workers who will spend time and thought to produce such a slogan.

**7**

prizes will be awarded. These with a total a hundred dollars worth of books to be chosen by the winners from our new catalogue.

1.—First prize will win $50 worth of books.

2.—Second prize $25 worth of books.

**$5**

worth of books will be awarded to the

NEXT FIVE BEST SLOGANS SUBMITTED.

## This Way

Any worker whether subscriber to The DAILY WORKER or not is eligible for prizes.

Any number of slogans can be submitted by one person.

Slogans submitted MUST be in The DAILY WORKER office before

NOVEMBER 1.

The last mail on October 31 is the absolute dead-line.

Here Are a Few

## Suggestions

To Help You Out:

"A Week-End Pleasure"
"Magazine of a Militant"
"A Weekly of Labor Features"
"Good For Thought and Pleasure"
"A Summary of News and Features"

YOU CAN DO BETTER!

Send a few on this blank:

THE SUNDAY WORKER

1113 W. Washington Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

Here's my slogan!

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....

...nination
...etings

# Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions
Social Affairs

## ...P. LAUNCHES ELECTION DRIVE HERE SEPT. 22

### ...gdahl and Dunne to Speak

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER and candidate for Senator from the state of Illinois on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, will tell the workers of Chicago what his party stands for in the coming election at a mass meeting to be held on September 22 at Mirror Hall, 1346 N. Western Ave.

**Illinois Slush.**

The recent exposures of graft and corruption in the old political parties have clearly demonstrated how little "democracy" means under capitalism. Big corporations buy their men into office—when they don't get there they deliver the goods to their masters. Even sections of the labor movement, consciously or unconsciously, are at the disposal of the possessors of labor when they see fit to wave the magic wand of money. All these things have been brought out clearly in the Illinois slush fund investigation.

What are the rank and file going to do about it? How can they remedy this condition? These and many other questions will be discussed by candidate Engdahl and the other speakers, Wm. F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, and Max Shachtman of the Young Workers League.

Every worker is invited to attend this mass meeting. The admission charge is only 15 cents.

## WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

### Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:

Governor, William Reynolds.

Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer.

Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.

Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

### Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.

Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hillis.

Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.

United States Senator, E. J. Cary.

State Legislature, first district, Ernest Carsathers and Anna Weisman.

Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky.

Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.

Eighth District, Suais Kandra and Peter Skrtic.

Ninth District, William P. Mikadas

Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shore.

State Senator, William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.

United States Senator, James A. Ayers.

Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.

State Treasurer, Leonard Forscher.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helens Dietrich.

State Auditor, O. McSwain.

* * *

PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

### Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.

S. Hammersmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.

Mathilda Kalousek, congresswoman for 8th congressional district.

Elizabeth Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

### New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leads. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

(Manhattan)

Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly 17th District, Julius Codkind. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress 12th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstone. Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

(Bronx)

Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Merks. Assembly 4th District, Isidore Steinmer. Assembly 5th District, Charles Zimmerman, Assembly 7th District, Joseph Beruchowitz. Congress 23rd District, Moissaye J. Olgin.

## W. P. Election Campaign Tours

**The Election Campaign is on with a bang!**

**Thruout the country, in towns large and small, the Workers (Communist) Party has sent its speakers to tell the workers and the farmers the truth about the issues in the present elections and to win their support for the election program of the Workers (Communist) Party.**

WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Editor of The DAILY WORKER, has just completed a tour of some of the larger cities of this country speaking on "Democracy and Corruption," showing up the real nature of our "glorious democracy."

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor of THE DAILY WORKER, is now in the middle of his country-wide tour, speaking on "The Workers and the Old Parties." He takes up the question of whether the workers and the farmers should continue to support the democratic and republican outfits or whether they should organize a party of labor.

BEN GITLOW, well-known in the labor movement of this country, vice-presidential candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party in the 1924 elections, starts his big tour on September 29. His subject will be "What Can the Workers Expect from the Elections?"

C. E. RUTHENBERG, the secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, will complete these country-wide tours in the second half of October speaking on "What A Workers' and Farmers' Government Could Do For the Workers and Farmers." His first date will be October 14.

The western part of the country will be covered by BERTRAM D. WOLFE, the director of the Workers' School of New York. Comrade Wolfe's tour given below will take him to most of the big cities of the west. "Who Owns the Government?" will be the subject of his lecture.

The New England states and upper New York state are being toured now by HARRY M. WICKS; in October MANUEL GOMEZ will cover the same territory speaking of the election campaign with special emphasis on American imperialism and the Mexican situation.

HARRY M. WICKS, candidate for governor in the state of Pennsylvania, will cover Massachusetts in October.

The lower middle west, the states of Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, are being toured by REBECCA GRECHT. In October they will be covered again by another well-known speaker.

The states of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin are being toured by J. O. BENTALL. REBECCA GRECHT will speak at the same cities in November.

These are the most important election campaign tours of the Workers (Communist) Party this year. Each of the speakers has an important message for every worker and farmer in this country.

Readers of The DAILY WORKER should examine the lists below and see upon what days the various speakers will be in their localities and then should make immediate plans to get all their fellow-workers and friends to these meetings. Watch The DAILY WORKER for particulars!

NOTE: Names of halls and street addresses should be sent in immediately where they do not appear above.

### J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
Editor DAILY WORKER
on
*The Workers and the Old Parties*

CLEVELAND, Monday, Sept. 20.
DETROIT, Tuesday Sept. 21, Finnish Labor Temple, 5969—14th St.
CHICAGO, Wednesday Sept. 22.
MINNEAPOLIS, Friday Sept. 24, Moose Hall, 43 S. 4th St.
ST. PAUL, Saturday Sept. 25.
MILWAUKEE, Sunday Sept. 26.

### WEINSTONE
PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Sept. 28.
BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 29.
PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 30.

### H. M. WICKS
Candidate for U. S. Senator in Pennsylvania.

GLOUCESTER, Tuesday Sept. 21.
HAVERHILL, Wednesday Sept. 22.
LAWRENCE, Thursday Sept. 23.
LOWELL, Friday Sept. 24.
FITCHBURG, Saturday Sept. 25.
GARDNER, Sunday Sept. 26.
SPRINGFIELD, Monday Sept. 27.
HOYLOKE, Tuesday Sept. 28.
PITTSFIELD, Wednesday Sept. 29.

### BEN GITLOW
Candidate for Vice-President of the U. S., 1924 elections, on
*What Can the Workers Expect from the Elections?*

MILWAUKEE, Sunday Sept. 26.
NEW HAVEN, Wednesday Sept. 29.
BOSTON, Thursday Sept. 30.
WORCESTER, Friday Oct. 1.
ROCHESTER, Saturday Oct. 2.
BUFFALO, Sunday Oct. 3
CLEVELAND, Monday Oct. 4.
DETROIT, Tuesday Oct. 5.
CHICAGO, Wednesday Oct. 6.
TOLEDO, Monday Oct. 11.
PITTSBURGH, Tuesday Oct. 12.
BALTIMORE, Wednesday Oct. 13.
PHILDELPHIA, Thursday Oct. 14.

### REBECCA GRECHT
on
*What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections?"*

E. LIVERPOOL, O. Sept. 21,
YOUNGSTOWN, O. Sept. 22.
WARREN, O. Sept. 23.
CANTON, O. Sept. 24
AKRON, O. Sept. 25
ERIE, PA. Sept. 26.

### C. E. RUTHENBERG
General Secretary Workers (Com.) Party
on
*What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Could Do for the Workers and Farmers*

BUFFALO, Thursday Oct. 14.
ROCHESTER, Friday Oct. 15.
BOSTON, Saturday Oct. 16.
WORCESTER, Sunday Oct. 17.
NEW HAVEN, Monday Oct. 18.
PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 21.
BALTIMORE, Friday Oct. 22.
PITTSBURGH, Saturday Oct. 23.
CLEVELAND, Sunday Oct. 24.
TOLEDO, Monday Oct. 25.
DETROIT, Tuesday Oct. 28.
CHICAGO, Wednesday Oct. 27.
MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Oct. 30.
TWIN CITIES, Sunday, Oct. 31.

### J. O. BENTALL
on
*What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections?"*

ISHPHEMING, MICH. Tuesday Sept. 21,
FLINT, MICH. Thursday Sept. 23.
GRAND RAPIDS Friday Sept. 24.
MUSKEGON Saturday Sept. 25.

## KANSAS CITY TALK BEGINS WOLFE'S TOUR

### Starts "Swing Round Circle"

Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School and candidate for United States congressman on the Workers Party ticket speaks in Kansas City tonight as the first stop in a national tour under the auspices of the party in which he will cover ten thousand miles and nineteen cities. The "swing round the circle" which will take a full month will include a half dozen cities on the West Coast where Wolfe was active in the labor movement for many years and the entire middle and far West.

**Who Owns Government.**

The subject of Wolfe's campaign talks is: "Who Owns the Government." Our strikebreaker president, our hanker vice-president, our multi-millionaire secretary of the treasury and the whole tribe of senators who spend a million or so buying their seats in the United States senate, will be subjected to analysis by the speaker as will the record of the last congress and the general situation in the country today. The talk will end with some suggestions as to what the worker and farmer can do about making our "representative" government represent them.

**Schedule.**

Wolfe's schedule includes the following dates and cities:

DENVER, COL. September 21.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. September 23.
LOS ANGELES, CAL. Cooperative Hall, 2706 Brooklyn Ave. September 25.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. September 26.
PORTLAND, ORE. September 29.
ASTORIA, ORE. September 30.
TACOMA, WASH. October 1.
MT. VERNON, WASH. October 2.
SEATTLE, WASH. Oct. 3.
SPOKANE, WASH. October 6.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. October 8.
ST. PAUL, MINN. October 9.

## District 8 Active Group Meets Tuesday

That there has been a recent increase in activities within the Chicago party units is primarily due to the initial work of the activization group which has been organized by decision of the last district conference held on August 29.

The members of this group have been visiting party units and helping them along in the work. However, there is still room for more members in this activization group.

Any active party member ready to give his time to help bring in more life into the units will be accepted in the group which meets again Tuesday Sept. 21st at 8 p. m., at 19 S. Lincoln street.

## Illinois Voters to Pass Judgment On Three Propositions

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 19.—Certification of three special questions to be passed upon by voters in the November election was has been made by Secretary of State Emerson to all county clerks in Illinois, who must furnish special ballots on these propositions.

The propositions are:

(1) A proposal to authorize the lease of the Illinois and Michigan canal and its right of way or any portion thereof between Joliet and Chicago River.

(2) Shall congress be memorialized to modify the Volstead act?

(3) Shall the proposed revenue amendment to the state constitution be adopted?

## Well, Somebody Had to Get Married; So Mabel Volunteered

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19. — According to reports in the Hollywood Film Colony, movie actor Law Cody and Miss Normand entertained an opera singer and her accompanist at Cody's Beverly Hills home one night. The singer and her pianist, it was rumored, decided suddenly to become married. Cody and Miss Normand accompanied them to Ventura.

Arriving in Ventura, however, the singer and her fiance changed their minds. Disappointed at this development, Cody and Miss Normand, who have been friends for years, decided to get married themselves.

**U. S. Offers Mediation.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. — The American government, acting thru Admiral Julian Latimer, has proposed a truce in the Nicaraguan civil war, it has been announced by the state department.

The American offer was made to General Moncado, leader of the revolutionist liberals in the Bluefields district, and to General Chamorro at Managua, the capital.

Ge. a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.


THE INTERNATIONAL OF YOUTH

Official organ of the Young Communist International

HAS JUST ARRIVED!

The issue is just full of the most interesting and valuable material.

No active member of the Communist movement can afford to miss this issue.

Single Copy 15 Cents

Bundles of 5 or more at 10c a copy.

ORDER NOW!

Send cash and order to

The Young Workers (Communist) League,

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



WORKERS OF DETROIT!

Did you vote for Groesbeck under the illusion that you were voting the labor ticket?

Come to the Mass Meeting and

*HEAR*

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Editor of The Daily Worker

speak on

*"The Workers and the Old Parties"*

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, at 8 P. M.

at the Finnish Labor Temple, 5969 14th St., near McGraw

Admission Free.



BERTRAM D. WOLFE IS COMING TO LOS ANGELES!

BERTRAM D. WOLFE

Director of the Workers' School in New York

will address a

*POLITICAL MEETING*

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1926

at Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles

ADMISSION 25c. Auspices, Workers (Communist) Party.

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

### VIII

Early in the year, while America was getting into the war, the people of Russia had overthrown their Tsar and set up a republic. That had pleased most people in America; it was much pleasanter to be allied with a republic. But now, in the fall, came a terrifying event; there was another revolution, this time not made by respectable scholars and business men, but by wild-eyed fanatics called "Bolsheviks," who proceeded to confiscate property and smash things up. At once it became apparent what a calamity this was going to mean for the allies; Russia was going to desert them, and the mass of the Germans on the East would be set free to be hurled against the half-exhausted Western front. Already the Russian armies were going to pieces, the soldiers were deserting wholesale and swarming back to the cities or to their villages; at the same time the leaders of the new govern-ment were starting a world-wide propaganda attacking the allies and their war-aims.

Who were these leaders? It was enough for America to note that a horde of them, who had been hiding in Switzerland, were loaded into a sealed train by the German government and escorted across Germany and dumped into Russia to make all the trouble they could. That meant Lenin and his crowd were hired agents of the Hun; when they proceeded to attack what they called "allied imperialism," that was the Kaiser's voice speaking Russian; and when they published the secret treaties of the allies, taken from the archives of the Tsar, the newspapers in America dismissed the documents as obvious forgeries.

Dad, as a good American, believed his newspapers. He considered that this "Bolsheviki revolution" was the most terrible event that had happened in the world in his life-time; his face would grow pale as he talked to Bunny about it. America could get no army to France until next spring, and perhaps not till fall, and meantime the Germans had a million men they could move, only a few hundred miles across their country to the West front; they were just a-going to roll over the British and French, and take Paris, and perhaps the whole of France, and we should have the job of driving them out again. The whole burden of the war now fell onto America's shoulders, and it would last years and years—neither Dad nor Bunny might live to see the end of it.

Dad would read paragraphs out of the papers, details of the horrors that were happening in Russia—literally millions of people slaughtered, all the educated and enlightened ones; the most hideous tortures inflicted, such obscenities as you could not put into print. Before long they began applying their Communist theories to the women of the country, who were "nationalized" and made into public property by official decree; the "commissars" were raping them wholesale. Lenin was killing Trotsky, and Trotsky was throwing Lenin into jail. It was a boiling up from the bottom of the social pit, such savagery as we had hardly dreamed existing in human nature. Bunny could see now the folly of that "idealism" he had been prattling, his idea of letting strikers have their way, and turning industry over to the mob. Here was the thing tried out in practice, and how did he like it? Bunny had to admit that he didn't like it so well, and he was crushed and sobered.

The problem came home to him, because he had to decide as to his own duty in this world crisis. This was his last year in school; then he would be old enough for the draft, and what was he going to do? He and his father talked it out in a solemn conference. Dad thought that he had responsibilities enough to entitle him to the help of one son; he didn't think he would be a slacker if he were to get Mr. Carey to release Bunny for service in the oil industry. But Bunny insisted that he must go to the front; he even talked of quitting school at once and enlisting as a number of other boys had done. They finally agreed to compromise, waiting till Bunny was through school, and then see how matters shaped up. But meantime Bunny owed this much to his country, as well as to himself—he should give more time to his studies, and less to playing about. If a young fellow really understood this world crisis, he would surely stick to whatever work he was doing, and not throw himself away in dissipation. Bunny flushed and let his eyes fall, and said he guessed that was true, and he'd do better in the future.

### IX

He went to Eunice in his mood of high seriousness, to explain how the burden of the task of saving civilization had fallen upon their shoulders. She told him yes, she had been realizing it, she had just been getting a serious talk from her mother, who had explained that there was going to be a shortage of food and all kinds of materials, as a result of the war and the needs of our allies. The club-ladies had decided upon their duty—they would purchase only the most expensive kinds of food, so as to leave the lard and cabbage and potatoes for the poor; Mrs. Hoyt had given away all her clothing to the Salvation army, and spent a small fortune buying a complete outfit of the most costly things she could find. Eunice was of course quite willing to use only luxuries, but found it a little puzzling, because her Aunt Alice took just the opposite view, and had bought herself a lot of cheap things, in order to set an example to the working classes. Which did Bunny think was right?

But this sober mood did not last long with Eunice. A couple of days later she was invited to a Belgian orphans' ball; and when Bunny insisted that he had to study, she threatened to go with Billy Chalmers, the handsome captain of last year's football team—there was no team this year. Bunny said all right, and so Eunice flaunted Billy in front of the whole school, and there were rumors that he was parking his car with her, and that Bunny's nose was out of joint. This went on for a week or two, until Bunny's heartache was more than he could stand. It was Saturday night—and Dad had granted that it wouldn't be wrong to go to one dance a week; so he phoned Eunice, and they "made it up" with tears and wild gusts of passion, and she declared that she had never really really loved anyone but her Bunny-hear, and how could he have been so wicked as to refuse to please her?

But then came Christmas, and the shrewd and presistent Dad arranged a series of temptations—a big turkey, and Ruth to cook it, and two new wells coming in, to say nothing of the quail calling over the hills at sunset. Bunny promised, and simply had to go; and Eunice had the most terrible of all her tantrums, she grabbed Bunny by the hair and pulled him about her mother's drawing room with her mother standing helpless by; she owed that Bunny was a four-flusher, and a wretch, and she would ring up Billy Chalmers, and they would go off on a joy-ride that very night, and not come back till the Christmas holidays were over and maybe not then.

(To be continued.)

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

## DELEGATES FROM PASSAIC ATTEND N. Y. CONVENTION

### U. T. W. Greets Strikers from New Local

By ART SHIELDS.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Sept. 19. — Hope for the organisation of the textile industry with its million members glimmered into the twenty-fifth annual convention of the United Textile Workers of America with the entrance of five credentialled members from the Passaic strike zone. The five members who took their seat among their 138 brothers and sisters represent the ten thousand new members in the new Passaic local Union No. 1803.

**From Basic Section.**

The significance of the new Passaic local is that it has come from the basic part of the industry in which the union has been weakest. Before the Passaic strikers were welcomed into the international the general organisation consisted mainly of skilled workers in the highly specialised textiles but had comparatively few members in the basic cloth making divisions of woolens and worsteds and cottons—comparatively few, that is, as compared with the unorganised.

The hope now is that with Passaic as a starter a vigorous union drive may in the coming years clinch the woolen and worsted workers of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Fifty thousand more of these would give the union a powerful grip on this division of the industry. And if success can be gained in a large way in woolens and worsteds then why not the numerically larger division of cotton manufacturing.

Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers; Upholstery Weavers, and other skilled craftsmen who have been in the union for years welcomed Gustav Deak, chairman of the Passaic strike committee, and his fellows warmly. And they listened with interest to speakers who told of the human and industrial necessity of bringing the vast masses of cotton and woolen workers into the union fold.

## Window Cleaners Deny 'Soviet' Charge; Only Fight the Open Shop

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Paul Kurt, business agent of Local 8 of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, at 217 East 4th street, denies charges that the window cleaning company run by his organization is on a Soviet basis or that it has any connection with Moscow. This concern, the Minsola Window Cleaning Company, was chartered by the state as a corporation. It was organised to be used as a weapon against the open shop by taking business from such shops and thus compelling them to employ union labor.

Mr. Fink, manager of the Amalgamated Window Cleaning Employers' Association, was a former business agent of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union. In 1919 he betrayed the workers in a strike called at that time and became manager of the employers' association.

The union is not disturbed by the charges and it is expected that about 1,500 window cleaners of New York and Brooklyn will go on strike October 1 unless the employers meet the damands of the workers.

## Boston Waitresses Get Starvation Wage

BOSTON — (FP) — Waitress conditions in Boston are among the worst in the country, reports Bea Tumber, international organizer for the hotel and restaurant employes union. There are 3,000 waitresses in Boston, she said, and the average get only $8 a week in wages and have to depend on tips. Where wages are better the rules sometimes forbid tips and girls are compelled to pay for their own meals.

In contrast, said the organizer, "in Los Angeles, waitresses get on the average $17 for an 8-hour day; in San Francisco $30 a week; in Chicago $18; Cleveland $18; St. Louis $18; Detroit $18; New York $18 in union restaurants and $12 on the average in others." All in addition to tips.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## WITH THE LABOR PRESS

(More than 500 trade union papers—official organs of national and international unions, state federations of labor, district councils, central labor bodies and local unions—advocate correct, partially correct, or incorrect policies, voice poorly or well, represent or misrepresent, the opinions of the rank and file of the trade union movement. This is the field in which our party must conduct most of its work and it is a field of activity about which we must of necessity have the most detailed and accurate information.

The publication in this department of editorial comment from the trade union press does not mean necessarily that we are in agreement with it. We publish this material to inform our readers of the trend of thought expressed in the labor press and when necessary such editorial expressions will be accompanied by our own comment.—Editor's Note.)

### Honor vs. Rubber.

President Coolidge, apparently, has gone over to the rubber interests which want to hold the Philippines as a rubber plantation. His special commissioner, Carmi Thompson, member of the infamous Ohio gang, from the beginning has been trying to prove a case and not conduct a fair investigation. The young Firestone, according to the newspapers, has been telling the president that the rubber corporation should be allowed to control as much as 500,000 acres—well over 700 square miles instead of the 2,500 acres to which holdings are now limited. Nothing of the sort is necessary for the successful growing of rubber; 2,500 acres is a lot of land and it would be far better for the Philippines to see a slower development of rubber plantations, perhaps on the co-operative principle, than to see them delivered over to foreign capitalists. Anyway, we cannot get a bit excited about our dependence on British rubber growers. Short of a war with Great Britain which is unthinkable, we shall usually be able to buy British or Dutch rubber as cheap as American interests will permit us to buy American owned rubber. There is no shortage in the production of rubber and in the long run over-development of rubber plantations will send prices of rubber up, not down. If the rubber interests get their way, it's a safe bet that within a few years, they will be forming a kind of international trust to control the price of rubber together with the very people against whom they are now arousing the American consumer. This has been the history of the steel trade. Anyway, the facts show that British rubber growers are not nearly as responsible for American prices as our American producers. If we sell our honor in the Philippines for the sake of rubber plantations we will not even collect our thirty pieces of silver.

—Varmilion County (Illinois) Star, Aug. 26.

## New Jersey Labor Elects New State Federation Heads

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILDWOOD, N. J., Sept. 19.—After 17 years' service as secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, Harry F. Hilfers was defeated here for re-election by Hugh Reilly. Both men live in Newark. Opposition to Hilfers grew from criticism by union men of his directing of a two-day strike of brewers in Newark last spring, it was reported.

Other officers elected were: Arthur A. Quinn of Sewaren, president; E. J. Reid of Newark, first vice-president; Thomas E. Ames, Millville, second vice-president; J. J. Buckley, Jersey City, treasurer. Camden will be the scene of the federation's 1927 convention.

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—Members of the cloth, hat, cap and millinery workers' union in San Francisco will share in a raise of $2 to $3 a week under new national agreement. The workers also secured a 40-hour week, beginning July 1927.

## Judge Tyranny Is Stimulus to Canadian Labor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTREAL — (FP) — Interim injunctions restraining Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America from picketing Society Brand Clothes ltd., Intl. Tailoring Co., ltd. and Samuel Hart & Co., firms still fighting strikes, have been granted by Montreal courts. Damage suits against the union have been instituted, the Society Brand claiming they have suffered a loss of $15,000, the Hart Co. $10,000, the Intl. Tailoring Co. $3,000.

The Amalgamated, after a brief strike, signed up firms doing about 90% of the trade. The Montreal Daily World has been publishing stories denouncing the three firms holding out for miserable treatment of employes before the strike.

This is the first time a union in eastern Canada has faced an action for damages on account of picketing.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to[?] ur trade union meeting?

## Eight Workers Die as Explosion Closes Kansas City Tunnel

An explosion of dynamite during the construction of a new water tunnel under the Missouri River at Kansas City trapped eight men in a central section of the tunnel, all of whom died from asphyxiation. Photos show two views of the helpless crowd at the mouth of the tunnel. In the upper photo George Creek, a volunteer rescue worker, is seen stretched out across the ... impossible to reach any of the victims until ... and dead.

## PORTERS' UNION PAYS DIVIDENDS ON UNION DUES

### Pullman Profits Show More Wages Justified

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Pullman porters received 200% dividends on their union dues in the first year's existence of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, says a circular issued by that organization.

The wage increase of 8% a year adds $64.40 to the annual income, or a net total of $42.80 after deducting $22 for the $10 initiation fee and the $12 annual dues.

The wage increase was granted by the company for the purpose of allaying discontent the Brotherhood was mobilising. But the Brotherhood tells the workers that much more is due them. In the 11 months ending June the Pullman company net income was $10,343,500 as against $8,347,636 the year before.

* * *

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The Moving Picture Operators' Union notifies theaters in the Negro section of Harlem that Negro union operators must receive the union scale. Some houses were attempting to pay less to the black operators.

## Dixie Typos Compel Proprietor to Crawl

DURHAM, N. C — (FP) — Union workers on the Durham Morning Herald gave E. T. Rollins, its president, an object lesson in shop control the other day.

Rollins, strolling thru the composing room, removed from the linotype machine, stones and canes the union cards of the workers, who were told to keep their cards out of sight.

Notice was served Rollins that, unless the cards were allowed to stay where they could be seen the printers would walk out. In a few minutes he yielded. The Herald employs union workers, but has never made a contract with the union. Its policy has all along been hostile to organized labor.

A strike of union workers on the Herald looms, following the action of Rollins in employing a nephew who is not a union member.

*Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.*

# Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of the The DAILY WORKER.

## Origin and Growth of the Co-operative Wholesale Society

IN our last chapter we noted the steady expansion of the distributive store movement from 1844-62. This, with the difficulties created by private wholesalers and the desire for unadulterated foods, led to the need for a wholesale agency. First attempts—including that by the Rochdale Society—met with failure. The federal form, which alone could be successful, had to wait the sanction of the law. This was obtained by the act of 1862, which allowed one society to hold shares in another.

**Early Attempts at Federation.**

Amongst the early attempts was that of the Oswaldtwistle society which started a wholesale society in 1831; it went out of existence in 1838. A central co-operative agency was commenced by the Christian Socialists, in 1850 in London. Its decease occurred in 1856. The Rochdale Society experiment was the commencement of a wholesale departure in 1855. The main cause of its failure was the jealousy of neighboring societies, who could not see why the Rochdale Society should have the monopoly of such a department.

After several preliminary informal meetings and conferences, including also a considerable amount of publicity such as the article in the Co-operator by its editor, Henry Pitman, stating, "Sooner or later we shall be compelled to import articles for consumption, as well as for manufacture, and a union of the various societies in existence will best enable it to be done," a conference held at Oldham at Christmas, 1862, decided to establish a wholesale agency on the following plan:— "An office to be opened at Liverpool or Manchester; none but co-operative societies to be allowed to become shareholders or purchasers; the business to be conducted for ready money; goods to be bought only to order, and to be invoiced at cost price, a small commission to be charged to defray the working expenses; goods to be sent by their own carriage; the capital to be raised by every society taking up shares in proportion to the number of its members."

The name of the new organization, enrolled in August, 1863, was the North of England Co-operative Wholesale Industrial and Provident Society (name changed to Co-operative Wholesale Society in 1873), and business was commenced in 1864, in Manchester.

**Constitution of C. W. S.**

It will thus be seen that the C. W. S. is constituted like other societies, but its members are not individuals but societies. Twelve "original members" were, however, enrolled, who each took up one five-shilling share. When the amending act of 1867 annulled the limitation of investment by societies the act of 1862 imposed the same limit of investment on societies (£200) as the act of 1852 had imposed on individual co-operators—no further individuals were admitted. The new rule of 1868 definitely restricted membership to registered societies and similar corporate bodies.

The original intention of selling only at cost price, merely charging a small commission, was abandoned after six months' working. The ordinary system of buying at one price and selling at another was then adopted, the net profits being divided among shareholding societies in proportion to the amount of their purchases.

The Rochdale group bore the brunt of the whole initial work of establishing the Wholesale Society. William Cooper, regarded by Holyoake as "as the druggs of co-operations," received £1 per week in 1857 for four years' strenuous work. He died in harness in 1886. Conferences were held in Glasgow, between 1864-65, to discuss the advisability of starting either a separate Wholesale Society for Scotland or a branch of the English Wholesale. The suggestion to establish a branch was negatived by the English society, with the result that the S. C. W. S. was founded in 1868, on similar lines to the C. W. S.

**C. W. S. Production.**

As capital and members increased, inevitably the Wholesale Societies were driven into production. The first venture was a biscuit and confectionery works at Crumpsall, Manchester, purchased in 1873. This was followed by boot manufactures at Leicester, in 1873, soap-making at Durham in 1874, and since then an extension to a great diversity of goods.

Losses have been sustained by both Wholesale Societies by investment in shares or loans with co-operative productive associations or with working-class joint stock companies. In 1873, an investment was made in a co-operative iron works at Glasgow. It collapsed with a loss to the S. C. W. S. of £10,000. The losses of the C. W. S. in various ventures amounted to £85,000, these being finally written off in 1878.

The acquisition of a transport fleet commenced with the chartering of the S. S. Plover, in 1875, to run between W. S. Pioneer was the first merchant vessel to reach the port of Manchester from overseas, at the opening of the Manchester ship canal in 1894. The C. W. S. took up shares to the amount of £20,000 in this project. The present strength of the C. W. S. fleet is four steam vessels and ten lighters.

**C. W. S. Banking and Land Ownership.**

Until 1876 co-operative banking was blocked by the law. The loan and deposit department opened in 1872, was transformed into the bank department by this 1876 amendment of the law. In 1924, the number of current accounts is as follows: Co-operative societies, 1,024; trade unions and friendly societies, 3,533; clubs and other mutual organisations, 3,264; individuals, 4,864—total, 17,469. In addition to the foregoing there are 332 deposit accounts of trade unions and friendly societies who do not require current accounts. There are 51 distributive co-operative societies not banking with the C. W. S.

From purchase of produce to the production of foodstuffs was a logical development. Up to 1871 societies were barred from holding and dealing freely in land but now, besides 50,000 acres of tea plantations in Southern India, Ceylon, and Assam, estates have been acquired in England, commencing with the purchase of the Roden estate, Salop, in 1896. The following diagram compares the total acreage owned with the total acreage of Great Britain and the "cultivable" acreage.

On a circular diagram not here reproduced, the central dot representing the co-op. estates has been enlarged 25 per cent to make it visible. This illustration gives some idea of the immensity of the task of winning the land for the people by this co-operative method. To give another illustration; the biggest cereal growing farm in Coldham, averaging about 4,000 quarters a year—thereby producing 5,000 sacks of flour in a total C. W. S. output of over 3,000,000 sacks a year. That is out of every 600 sacks of C. W. S. flour, the biggest C. W. S. wheat farm provides only one sack.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total acreage | 64,000,000 |
| Cultivable land | 32,000,000 |
| Co-op estates | 35,000 |

**Fifty Years' Growth.**

The growth of the C. W. S. is most strikingly illustrated by a contrast of the leading balance sheets:—

First C. W. S. Balance sheet, April 30th, 1864:

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Share Capital (50 soc. members) | 995 |
| Sales (6 weeks' working) | 5,982 |
| Fixed Stock | 58 |
| Stock in Trade | 340 |
| Reserve funds | — |
| Total Liabilities | 1,321 |

120th Balance Sheet,

December 22nd, 1923:

| | |
|---|---|
| Share Capital, (1,192 Society Members) | 5,673,245 |
| Sales (52 weeks' working) | 34,504,861 |
| Nominal value of Land, Buildings, etc. | 10,568,993 |
| Stock in Trade | 8,034,493 |
| Reserve, Depreciation, and Insurance Funds | 8,100,000 |
| Total Liabilities | 47,777,317 |

The C. W. S. is continually reiterating the need for more trade and loyalty from its membership, and that this is no new problem, is shown by an extract from the report for 1884:

"By referring to the accompanying balance sheet it will be seen that 50 societies have joined our federation; these societies represent a constituency of 17,545 members, and are doing an aggregate weekly business of £9,500. At least £5,000 of this sum is expended in the purchase of commodities in which we deal, yet we have only been favored with a business of £5,900 in seven weeks. How is this? Is it because the members of the various societies are opposed or indifferent to our new enterprise? That cannot be, as it is the creation of their own delegates, and they have also found the capital to enable it to operate. Is the fault of the committees? By no means, as they can have no interest in, allowing their capital to be frittered away in making good the deficience in our working expenses. Where the chief obstacle lies, therefore, is plain, and it is for the members of societies to say how long success shall be postponed. Many societies have already testified to the advantage they have derived from our operations. Still greater benefits are in store, if we are only true to ourselves, and are determined that the general interests of co-operation shall not be sacrificed to the prejudice or antagonism of individuals."

The English and Scottish Wholesales, in 1922, together had 1,465 society members, £31,655,477 in share and loan capital (£2,935,164 besides in reserve funds), employed 40,574 persons, paying £3,766,829 in wages, and sales for the year averages out at a little under 55 shillings per week, taking all employes, managerial as well as manual, into account. The Chairman of Directors of the C. W. S., who receive as salaries £722 10s. each per annum. An allowance is also made for expenses."

Quarterly meetings of the shareholding societies' delegates are held at the branches and at Balloon street, Manchester. In a supposedly democratic organization this question sometimes arises—has the private member of a shareholding distributive society any more direct control over the conduct of the C. W. S. than he has, say, over the control of the state? As a matter of fact democratic control of the wholesales is a mere name.

"It was something of a shock to see in the press a year or two ago that the late Mr. Robert Hall, Rochdale, formerly a C. W. S. director, left £25,[illegible] Shades of the Pioneers!

## RED BEACH—A CO-OPERATIVE CAMP

By J. O. RANKIN.

CLEVELAND, O.—On June 15 my wife, baby and myself started for camp. After a ride of two hours east from Cleveland we reached one of nature's beauty spots on Lake Erie and here a sign told us that we were at the much talked of place called Red Beach. Here I headed the flivver right into the woods from which thru a cluster of trees the sandy beach was visible for miles. There were a lot of people in bathing and enjoying themselves as if they never had any worry of any kind. I started to make a wooden floor and screen door when one of the comrades in a tent near by asked us if we wanted a little help because he was a carpenter by trade. With his help it didn't take long before we had everything in order.

Next morning about six a neighbor and I went fishing to take in some lines he had put out the night before. In forty-five minutes we returned with a half bushel basket full of nice, fresh jumping fish. After taking all we can use for ourselves we always give the rest away to other comrades. Thru this system everybody always has all the fish that they can eat. This cuts down the grocery bill every week. The grocer, baker and milkmen come to the camp every day. We have installed city water; built two bath houses and one rowboat for common use.

**Secure Lease.**

This year we secured a three-year lease at $200 per season which we consider cheap for such a large and beautiful piece of lake frontage.

This season we had about forty tents with lots of room to spare. Both bath houses are heated every day during the season. The chopping of wood and other communal work is done on certain days decided on by the campers themselves. That day the men all go to work together until it is finished. This promotes the spirit of cooperation, working together for a common cause.

**Own Pools.**

This commune owns all the necessary tools such as saws, axes, hammers, washboiler, tubs, washboards, a lantern and a dozen pails.

The rules of the camp are made at a meeting of at least one delegate from every tent.

After dividing all expenses they amount to six dollars per tent per season. Just a mile away business men rent cottages for $250 and up per season.

**Picnics.**

About every two weeks some section of the Finnish Federation holds a picnic on our grounds. Then we sure have a good time. Of course all the campers help the city comrades all they can. Quite often the campers don't do any cooking for themselves because we can get food so cheap at the picnic.

**Help To Party.**

These picnics are usually run together with a Saturday night dance at a near-by town. All proceeds are used for party activity. These picnics are not only socially successful but sometimes we make as high as two hundred dollars on a picnic and dance.

Thru this system we do only help the party financially but keep it intact during the summer months.

About September the fifteenth, we pack up our tents and store them at a near-by farm ready again for the next campaign season.

*Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.*

GOING TO CALIFORNIA?
Room for three passengers to San Francisco by auto. To leave soon from Chicago. Expense light. Address P. B. Cowdery, c/o Daily Worker.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB — Editors; Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1922, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

320 Advertising rates on application.


## The Daily Worker Must Be Saved

There is only one working class daily paper published in the English language in the United States and that is THE DAILY WORKER. This statement may be contested by those who are aware of the existence of the *Milwaukee Leader* and the *Seattle Union Record*, but even a cursory perusal of those sheets will convince the reader that they are no more proletarian in character than the Hearst press.

The *Milwaukee Leader* depends on advertising revenue for its existence, therefore it caters to the interests that provide the revenue, and its pages are doctored to appeal to the type of mind that demands sensationalism. Intimate stories of human frailties, rather than constructive news of working class efforts is the menu that the *Milwaukee Leader* lays before its clients. It is socialist in name, but in name only.

The *Seattle Union Record* has the Hearst press looking sick as a competitor in the business of serving up salacity to the public. It has lost every vestigae of its original labor character and contains no more labor news that the average capitalist newspaper.

THE DAILY WORKER, it must be admitted by friend and foe, has no other concern except to serve the working class movement. While it aims to interest the mass of workers it does not cater to the low levels of taste developed by the sensation mongering capitalist press.

Neither does THE DAILY WORKER depend on advertising for revenue. The business elements know that our paper is the enemy of everything they stand for. Even had our circulation reached the point where considerations of profits might outweigh anti-revolutionary prejudices it is doubtful if the merchants and manufacturers would subsidize THE DAILY WORKER by advertising. Even such a conservative labor paper as the *London Daily Herald* is practically boycotted by the big advertisers, outside of a nationally known firm that specializes in purging the population. The circulation of the *Daily Herald* is near half a million, which means that it is read by approximately 2,500,000. Yet, because it is a labor paper the business men are class conscious enough to give their advertising to papers that stand for the capitalist system.

THE DAILY WORKER depends for its support ENTIRELY on the working class. Subscriptions and donations are its visible means of support. The present campaign to raise $50,000 must go over the top if the American workers are to have a daily that will fight for them and give them a lead.

## Rivera Is Sitting on a Tack

There is an old saying that liars can figure but that figures cannot lie. This is only a half truth. Figures in the hands of a capable liar can work wonders with the facts. Ask Primo de Rivera.

After a couple of revolts came near dynamiting Primo out of his dictatorial chair, the gentleman devised a way of giving his autocratic regime the color of legality. So he took a leaf out of the political text book of the United States and started a referendum, a novel one to be sure but a referendum, nevertheless.

Only those who favored Rivera's rule could vote. The opposition could attend the hull fight for all Rivera cared.

Almost seven million votes out of a possible total of thirteen millions cast their votes for the dictatorship. This looked pretty good to de Rivera. But no sooner were the votes counted than half a dozen healthy looking rebellions were reported and now King Alfonso is considering throwing up his job and taking a position with a salary attached as an attraction in one of the Greenwich Village freak restaurants.

To parody a once popular ditty, we ask de Rivera: "Why do you hurl those figures at us when they don't mean what they say?"

## The Double Standard

Rumors are floating around Washington that the state department is considering taking advantage of the murder of a wealthy American capitalist by a bandit gang, to issue an ultimatum to the Mexican government demanding protection for American tourists.

Citizens of foreign countries are killed in the United States quite frequently and should a foreign government threaten the United States with reprisals because of those incidents considerable indignation would be registered by our editors, statesmen and near-statesmen.

At the time Jacob Rosenthal was kidnaped it was generally conceded that one of the main objects of the plot was to discredit the Calles administration, and to prove to the United States that the Mexican government was unable to guarantee life and property in the country.

Whatever may be the motive of the kidnapping, besides a desire on the part of a few bandits to get rich quick, the department of state will have to develop considerable ingenuity in order to be able to make a threatening attitude towards Mexico go down with the workers and farmers of the United States.

## Rewarding the Lame

"Lame Duck" Lenroot of Wisconsin will be "taken care of" by President Coolidge, since the Wisconsin republican voters tied the can to him in the primaries. Lenroot was a loyal supporter of the Coolidge administration in the senate. He led the fight for the world court. So well did he succeed that the Wisconsin voters figured he would make a nice decoration for the political scrap heap.

The capitalist class usually reward their servants. If they did not do this the incentive to serve them would not be so tempting. "Progressives" who turn reactionary for a price might think several times about deserting their principles if they believed that an election defeat would leave them jobless as well as honorless.

Among the positions available to "Lame Duck" Lenroot are: a seat on a federal bench; the attorney generalship or a job as ambassador to a first class power. Outside of wounded pride and disappointed ambition Lenroot will not have any reason to curse the day he was born.

Subscribe!

# The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue.)

*THE present controversy within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is neither a sign—nor will it be the cause—of a retreat of the revolution. Quite the contrary. It is clear indication of its victorious onward march.*

*To give a clear understanding as well of the present problems of the Russian Revolution as also of the controversy over the solution of these problems, we are publishing herewith a report made by Comrade Bucharin at the functionaries' meeting of the Leningrad organization of the Communist Party. The report speaks for itself and needs no further elucidation. It is clear and convincing and answers the lies about the retreat of the Russian Revolution.*

IN the present case: What is the number of undertakings yielding this profit of 319 to 586 million roubles? There are 323,645 such undertakings. If we assume that it costs about 80 roubles monthly to maintain a family (here of course I may be greatly in error, but it is an estimation which can be easily corrected on one side or the other), this means a sum of about 1,000 roubles yearly. Thus 323 million roubles are consumed, and these 323 millions of "consumed" roubles must be deducted from the 400 millions of the gross profits, if we are to reach the actual accumulation fund of the private capitalists. This sum cannot therefore be compared for a moment with those figures expressing the net profits of our industry. When we calculate the net profits of our industry, we reckon our accumulation fund only, that is, the sums which can be employed for further expanding industry; we do not calculate the costs of maintenance of the technical staff, of the requisite apparatus, etc. But as soon as private capital is concerned, then the accumulation fund, that is the net profit which can be employed for enlarging the undertaking, is merged in the gross profits. This one correction alone suffices to throw quite another light on the actual comparative forces.

I HAVE examined a large quantity of correspondence from the provinces on the growth of private capital in these different districts. In the Leningrad district (this is the one extreme) private capital has for instance been steadily retrogressing during the whole time, and its importance decreases from day to day. There are other parts of our union in which private capital has won further positions of late. The greatest strengthening of the position of private capital has taken place in Ukraine. But even here, where private capital has grown at the greatest speed, it has just reached the level of 1924, once more pressure upon it in 1923 having forced it to retreat. We have now loosened the reins again a little, so that private capital is beginning to press forward, and at the most dangerous point of its attack it has regained the level of 1924. Thus matters stand at present.

TURNING to our state economics, communal undertakings, and co-operatives, we find the net proceeds of our socialized economic enterprises to have been 1025 million roubles in the year 1924-25; in the economic year 1925-26 the sum will probably be 1536 millions (the final calculation is not yet finished, so I can only take the probable figure.) This is clear profit. Thus if we accept the most favorable estimate of the gains of private capitalists as calculated by Kutler, first correcting the amount in the manner described above, by deducting the amount of capital consumed by private capital from its net profits, then we shall see that our state economics are established on a firm basis, and give no cause of anxiety as to the future of our development towards a socialist state of society. I believe that the further progress of our economics is bound to strengthen our position.

WE must not forget that we have proved our maneuvering capacity in this sphere. A few years ago, quite a comparatively short time ago, we exercised pressure upon private capital, and began to supplant it with extraordinary rapidity; as soon as we saw that we had drawn the reins a little too tight, we loosened them again. It has been seen that we are able to do this. These repeated tactics for the control of private capital have shown clearly that our state power is fully able to regulate at will, and that, should actual danger arise from private capital, we can at once apply the lever of our credit system—as we have already done before—the lever of our railway transport, of our taxation apparatus, and of our whole economic apparatus, and thus rapidly push aside private capital if needs be.

THE existing relations of class forces shew us where to apply the necessary levers at any given moment. We see for instance that private capital has now turned its attention to the villages. This must stimulate us to strengthen our own position there. We see that only recently private capital was using our state credit to too great an extent. Here we had to apply pressure. We see that we can learn from private capital how to increase the rapidity of circulation, for we see that the means of private capital circulate much more quickly than our means in the more unwieldy and bureaucratic state institutions. Here pressure must be exercised to accelerate circulation. We see that private capital exploits the investor, especially the contractors with whom it deals, and attracts outside capital with the aid of a minimum of its own. We have not yet shown ourselves capable of doing this. We have not yet adequately exploited agricultural accumulation for the uplift of our industry and our co-operatives. Here it is again needful to draw the logical conclusions. That we must draw these conclusions is true, but it is quite wrong to say that private capital hangs over us like a threatening thunderclout. This is perfect nonsense.

A FEW words on the peasantry question. There are some comrades who imagine the differentiation among the peasants to have already reached such a point that the problem of the modern farmer practically admits no longer. Unfortunately, our statistics fail to give us the required information here. We have no figures showing the present differentiation, or its progress of late. Still I should like to make a general observation on a point which in my opinion can and must be accorded attention. If you look at any capitalist country, even a capitalist country developing with tempestuous rapidity on capitalist lines, we Marxists-Leninists recognize (and Lenin himself would have recognized) that the solid mass of the medium peasantry cannot be changed within a few years; it can be hollowed out by the current of capitalist development, but the process will be much slower here than in the industrial class, where the middle class, the medium city bourgeoisie, is forced out of existence much more quickly.

AND if this is the case in a capitalist country and under capitalist rule, where the whole mechanics of capitalist society drift forward at the speed prescribed by the maximum speed at which the middle peasantry is decomposed and the differentiation of the peasantry accomplished, it is much more the case in the union, where the nationalization of the land has rendered a rapid differentiation impossible in any case. Lenin emphasised this frequently. I may even refer to that speech of Lenin's which was recorded far the gramophone, and sent to all the villages and towns of the Soviet Union as one of the most important and popular speeches ever made by Lenin on the peasant question. This speech dealt directly with the nationalization of the land, and with the importance of the middle stratum of peasantry in connection with this. Thus, whatever may be asserted on the subject, we cannot conclude that any very great change has taken place with regard to the differentiation of the various strata of peasantry during the past wo years. It is impossible. (To Be Continued)

# Urge All Aid to the British Coal Miners

**Appeal of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the workers of all countries.**

WHEN the general council of the British Trade Union Congress throttled the general strike on the 12th of May, the British miners whose spirit had not been broken, declared, that they would continue the struggle. They have kept their word, and they are fighting on, altho they are opposed by a united front of the cunning British bourgeoisie and all its conscious and unconscious lackeys.

The last few weeks have shown themselves to be extremely critical for the striking miners. In order to defeat them the way was cleared for entry of the churchmen with their sweet speeches oozing with brotherlyness and love. The object of this cunning move on the part of the churchmen is clear. They wish to persuade the miners to accept the same program of wage reductions against which the miners have so stiently fought.

THE ruling class of Great Britain failed to break the miners in an open struggle. It was therefore the turn of the princes of the church to try their hand and to succeed with strategy where the government failed with force.

The leaders of the miners gave way. They recommended the miners to accept the memorandum of the bishops altho the latter is nothing but in attempt to break the united front of the miners. The miners themselves, however, have seen thru the swindle and given a clear and unmistakable answer to the temptations of the holy church, and to the attempts of their leaders to abandon their original program.

IN the meantime the general council of the Trade Union Congress and the whole Amsterdam International has maliciously and systematically preparing the defeat of the miners. The Amsterdam international cynically refused to make collections to support the families of the striking miners living as the reason that the general council had not requested any such collection.

The general council pursued fruitless negotiations for loans from the well-to-do sections of the Amsterdam international which did not shrink from demanding material security and usurious interests for the loans to assist the British miners. This is tha way the leaders of the Amsterdam trade unions interpret their duty of solidarity.

THE general council however, also put a condition for its participation in the campaign to support the miners, Soviet Labor Unions. The condition was that all its crimes committed against the British and the world proletariat be forgiven.

The representatives of the general council at the conference of the 30-31 of July demanded that the revolutionary unions of the U. S. S. R. withdraw their statement in which they published the truth concerning the treachary of the general council to the toilers of the world. Under these circumstances the miners' struggle has a more than ordinary importance.

THE British miners are the advance guard of the British proletariat and are defending the interests of the proletariat against the offensive of capital. It is the task of the British proletariat to assure the victory of the heroic miners at all cost.

They must see to it that the general council does not dare to break up the Anglo-Russian Committee which has been formed as a result of the determination of the workers of Great Britain and the Soviet Union to organize the struggle for trade union unity and against the offensive of capital. The committee was never more necessary to the workers and above all to the fighting miners, than it is today.

IT is the task of the British workers to force the general council and its delegation in the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee to participate in the campaign of support for the miners with all possible means.

Should the general council refuse to support the miners, it is necessary to demand them once again as traitors and to see to it that new members are put in the place of the old who who worthy to bear the name of representatives of the British workers in the general council of the British Trade Union Congress.

IT is the duty of the British working class and of the proletariat of all countries to support the British miners to the utmost and to save them from the blows of British capitalism and the conservative government which, in anticipation of its victory over the miners, is already preparing to attack the proletariat of other branches of industry.

THE support for the miners must be systematic and effective. "It must be made up of collections from the workers at the bench, of contributions from their wages. The fraternal support of the British miners by the working class of the Soviet Union must serve as an example to the workers of all other countries.

Apart from the organizational material support for the miners, it is necessary to proceed immediately to organize a boycott of all coal transports. The holding up of coal exports to Great Britain would represent a great triumph for the cause of international solidarity.

THE Communist International sends its warmest greetings to the British miners and calls upon all Communist Parties and upon all revolutionary workers all over the world to continue their work to support the miners with redoubled energy. The victory of the British miners made possible by a united action of the advance guard of the workers of all countries would be a guarantee for a fighting alliance of all proletarians against capitalism and imperialism.

Long live the struggle and victory of the British sailors!

Long live the support of the British sailors by the proletariat of all countries!

Long live the victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie!

Long live Communism!

CHICAGO, Sept. 17. — A series of earthquakes, estimated to have taken place at a distance of about 4,500 miles from Chicago, were recorded on the University of Chicago seismograph from 12.18 to 1.03 today.

## BLESSINGS OF SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

By WM. PICKENS.

Arguments seem to count little with some people. But certainly facts ought to count with any sane man. Those who went to find out for certain just how blessed it is to Negro children and teachers to be in "their own" separate schools in the South, or elsewhere, should read the article in the September "Crisis" on the schools of Georgia. Georgia is a typical southern state; segregation well established there. Just let any Negro "leader" who is trying to lead his people into separate school systems in Ohio, Illinois, or anywhere else, read those facts and figures in the September "Crisis" and see what he is leading toward. Read those figures on page 253, or on any other page of that remarkable disclosure of facts, and see that the "separate" Negro schools in Georgia, where the colored people and children, nearly half the total population, get less than one dollar out of ten for their education.

The proportion is much worse still if the "Crisis" had counted the money paid to white school superintendents, supervisors and to other state and local administrators of the schools. All of these management and mismanagement salaries and expenses go to the whites.

Where there are segregated schools for Negroes, the Negro school gradually becomes school only in name—a sort of excuse to say to the outside world: "Yes, we have schools for the Negroes. The only reason why they are not up with the white people in intelligence and wealth is their natural inferiority, you see." They know that they are lying, and that in truth they are so robbing and limiting the Negro schools that even if blacks were superior by nature, they would still have to remain inferior in educational attainments. Where there are separate schools for Negroes, those Negroes enjoy just one equality in the school system: the equal right to pay the taxes for the support of the whole school system, and mainly to educate white people.

# Ernst Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

(Continued from previous issue)

But the greatest blow was dealt at the predominant metaphysical conception of the life of the soul thirty years ago by the new methods of psychophysics. By means of a series of able experiments the physiologists, Theodor Fechner and Ernst Heinrich Weber of Leipsic, showed that an important part of the mental activity can be measured and expressed in mathematical formulae just as well as other physiological processes, such as muscular contractions. Thus the laws of physic control a part of the life of the soul just as absolutely as they do the phenomena of inorganic nature. It is true that psychophysics has only partially realised the very high expectations that were entertained in regard to its Monistic significance; but the fact remains that a part of the mental life is just as unconditionally ruled by physical laws as any other natural phenomena.

Thus physiological psychology was raised by psychophysics to the rank of a physical and, in principle, exact science. But it had already obtained solid foundations in other provinces of biology. Comparative psychology had traced connectedly the long gradation from mind to the higher animals, from these to the lower, and so on down to the very lowest. At the lowest stage it found those remarkable lower, invisible with the naked eye, that were discovered in stagnant water everywhere after the invention of the microscope (in the second half of the seventeenth century and called "infusoria." They were first accurately described and classified by Gottfried Ehrenberg, the famous Berlin microscopist. In 1838 he published a large and beautiful work, illustrating on 64 folio pages the whole realm of microscopic life; and this is still the base of all studies of the protists. Ehrenberg was a very ardent and imaginative observer, and succeeded in communicating his zeal for the study of microscopic organisms to his pupils. I still recall with pleasure the stimulating excursions that I made fifty years ago (in the summer of 1854) with my teacher Ehrenberg, and a few other pupils—including my student-friends Fardin and von Richthofen, the famous geographer—to the Zoological Gardens at Berlin. Equipped with fine nets and small glasses, we fished in the ponds of the Zoological Gardens and in the Spree, and caught thousands of lovis thite micro-organisms, which then richly rewarded our curiosity by the beautiful forms and mysterious movements they disclosed under the microscope.

The way in which Ehrenberg explained to us the nature and the vital movements of his infusoria was very curious. Misled by the comparison of the real infusoria with the microscopic but highly organized rotifers, he had formed the idea that all animals are alike advanced in organisation, and had indicated this erroneous theory in the very title of his work: The Infusoria as Perfect Organisms a Glance at the Deeper Life of Organic Nature. He thought he could detect in the simplest infusoria the same distinct organs as in the higher animals—stomach, heart, ovaries, kidneys, muscles, and nerves—and he interpreted their psychic life on the same peculiar principle of equally advanced organization.

Ehrenberg's theory of life was entirely wrong, and was radically destroyed in the hour of its birth (1838) by the cell-theory which was then first established, and to which he became reconciled. Once Matthias Schleiden had shown the composition of all the plants, tissues, and organs from microscopic cells, the last structural elements of the living organism, and Theodor Schwann had done the same for the animal body, the theory attained such an importance that Kolliker and Leydig based on it the modern science of tissues, or histology, and Virchow constructed his cellular pathology by applying it to diseased human beings. These are the most important advances of theoretical medicine. But it was still a long time before these microscopic beings in the cell was answered. Carl Theodor von Siebold had already maintained (in 1845) that the real infusoria and the closely related rhizopods were unicellular organisms, and had distinguished them as "protists" (1871), and defined their psychic functions as the "cell-soul."

(Continued Tomorrow)

## Release

Silence,
Mysterious silence,
And the density of night
Bare softly upon me,
Blotting the raucous
Clamor of toil
That leadens my soul;
Peaceful,
Dreaming,
Childhood,
This do I know
Lying in the lap of night,
Listening to silence.
Sweet,
Mysterious,
Silence.

—JIM WATERS.

## Win Strike to Guard Union

SCRANTON, Pa.—(FP)—Failure of 5 men to show their union books caused a strike of 900 at the Gravity Slope colliery of the Hudson Coal Co. After 6 day's idleness it was announced that the matter had been adjusted. Such local strikes would not be necessary any local miners, if the union had the checkoff which automatically forces every man into the organization.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Vol. III. No. 209. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# FIGHT ANTI-LABOR INJUNCTION

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

J. H. THOMAS, political secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, England, and colonial secretary in His Majesty's government, under the premiership of Ramsay MacDonald, has just returned to England from a visit to Canada. Mr. Thomas did not open his mouth about the great miners' strike during his stay on this hemisphere—at least not publicly. And on his return, he was not interested in how the struggling coal diggers and their families were getting along. But he was happy to tell the imperialists that the Canadians were crazy about the empire and would never desert their glorious traditions, for the sake of affiliation with the United States.

• • •

THUS spoke Thomas, the man who once pretended to be a socialist, and still considered ooe, by American socialists. Thomas spoke too soon about the Canadian's love for the empire. The result of the Canadian elections prove otherwise. The liberal party of Canada plays up to a strong mass leaning for a rupture with the empire and a closer relationship with the United States. The interests of imperialism are closer to Thomas' heart than those of the British working class.

• • •

RUDYARD KIPLING has turned another chunk of literary offal loose on the public. Like most British poets (working-class poets excepted), Kipling is but a rhyming press agent for British imperialism. For many years back, his output only bears favorable comparison with that of an advertising agency. Kipling's memory will be honored for what he wrote before he became corrupted with the wages of popularity. In his latest book he versifies for the cancellation of the British war debt to the United States. This is about as low as the imagination can conceive a poet sinking to, unless he were to write come-on jingles for a hawky-bonse harker.

• • •

ANOTHER testimony to the wisdom of practical politicians! The Detroit Federation of Labor once paid lip service to the principle of independent working-class political action. Then it slipped and for the past few years has been operating as a political auxiliary to Mayor Smith. The federation officials had a rolling-out with the latter and they supported Governor Groesbeck in his campaign for renomination on the G. O. P. ticket while Mayor Smith supported Groesbeck's opponent.

• • •

GROESBECK was defeated and the capitalist politicians in Detroit can now tell the D. F. of L. that its influence on voters is nil and is not worth a dog catcher's job. Smith seems to have taken to himself the vote that formerly obeyed the direction of the labor council. And after Smith milked the federation dry he turned the cow loose on the highway. This is another testimony to the futility of non-partisan political action. Rewarding your friends and defeating your enemies. Bosh! The only practical politicians are the Communists who stick to the class program and avoid short-cuts that lead the workers in the capitalist corral.

• • •

UNLESS France stops harboring enemies of fascism, Mussolini will show his teeth. Despite the "duce's" assumed nonchalance over the latest attempt on his life it is said that even popping champagne bottles no longer intrigue him as they used. France will not turn Mussolini's enemies out into the cold or to be draped around a fascist dagger. Thanks to the conflicts between capitalist states, the pirates sometimes hasten their own end by helping the enemies of their rivals.

• • •

THE situation is something like this: Italy wants room to expand. She look with a hungry eye on France's African possessions and again at Turkey. Italy is lying across France's

(Continued on page 6)

# Madeiros Gave Confession In Danger of Life

By ESTHER LOWELL.

Special to The Daily Worker.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 16.—Celestino Madeiros took a great risk when, at the time he was appealing for a new trial after being sentenced to death for the murder of a Wrentham bank cashier, he confessed to participation in the South Braintree murder and robbery for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been unjustly convicted, was the opening argument of defense council in the hearing for a new trial for the two Italian workers.

The sanity of Madeiros has been granted by both the prosecution and defense. Madeiros said that when he saw Mrs. Sacco and her children visit the prison to see their husband and father, he "felt sorry for the kids," according to witnesses and made the confession, even at the risk of his own freedom. At the same time he refused to implicate others by his confession.

A summary of the details contained in the deposition taken of Madeiros' confession shows a marked similarity to the facts established by the defense about the crime at the original Sacco and Vanzetti trial.

**Morelli Counsel Nervous.**

Daniel Geary, counsel for the Morelli gang who faces murder charges for stealing freight cars and are the gang implicated in the South Braintree murder by the Madeiros confession, has refused to give Sacco, Vanzetti counsel confidential information "which might tend to incriminate my clients."

Defense Attorney Thompson takes this as acknowledgement of the guilt of the Morelli gang. During the taking of the deposition, Thompson said, it took three hours grilling to get Madeiros to admit that the Morelli gang was the group he was with in the South Braintree hold-up, altho, until the last, he tried to conceal their identity.

**Federal Agents' Testimony.**

In his argument today, Thompson stressed the uncontradicted testimony of the federal agents who told of the participation of the department of justice in the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti. "Who is a worse murderer," he said, "than the man who takes eight dollars a day from the government to try to convict two men he knows are innocent for murder for the benefit of a chief who wanted the nomination for president of the United States?"—probably meaning A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney-general at the time.

**Attacks Former D. A.**

Thompson also attacked former District Attorney Katzmen for allowing a radical speech by Sacco to be used in the trial. Thompson charges this was Katzman's share of a bargain with federal agents hoping Sacco would give information to be used against his friends.

The defense lawyer also took occasion to ridicule the witnesses of the state as crooks, pimps and common street walkers, incomparable to defense witness John Richards, former United States Marshal of Rhode Island, a reputable lawyer who prosecuted the Morellis.

**"Say it with your pen in the workers' correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."**

## MANLY MAKES FORMAL COMPLAINT AGAINST ALASKAN OFFICIALS

Basil Manly, director of the People's Legislative Service in Washington has entered a complaint against federal officials in Alaska for the mal-administration of affairs in the territory.

## STREATOR MEET DODGES ISSUE OF FARRINGTON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 16.—Senator Caraway, who said some labor politicians in Illinois might have gotten some of the Insull slush fund given to Frank L. Smith, naming John H. Walker and Frank Farrington, was notified by wire that the State Federation of Labor, in convention here, "has faith" in Johnny Walker and resents Caraway's hint that Walker "got money for handling the labor vote."

"There is no labor vote in Illinois and the trade unionists cannot be handled," the convention declared. Some of the delegates thought that the senatorial slush fund committee, Senators Reed and LaFollette, did not do enough to help Walker get clear of the charge of corruption.

Harry Jensen and Edwin B. Wright, of the carpenters and printers respectively, brought in a committee resolution eulogizing Walker in the highest terms.

A measure is introduced backed by this sort of thing to increase the salary of Walker and Olander from $5,000 a year to $7,000.

Discussion on senatorial candidates is shut off by a motion to confine endorsement of candidates to state and local officers.

## GOVERNMENT MOVES TO REINSTATE CONVICTIONS OF 25 CHICAGO LABOR UNIONISTS TRIED HERE IN 1921

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—An appeal will be taken to the supreme court this October to reinstate the convictions of 26 persons who were indicted in Chicago for alleged conspiracy between building trades unions and contractors, the department of justice announced today.

The indictments were returned in 1921 against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and manufacturers of millwork. In the trial in 1923, the carpenters were convicted and the manufacturers were acquitted. The second court of appeals reversed the convictions by upholding the carpenters' contention that there was no anti-trust law violation because interstate commerce was not involved.

## MUSSOLINI REPORTED ASSASSINATED; RUMOR LACKS CONFIRMATION

LONDON, Sept. 16. — The Italian embassy stated this evening that it had no information concerning rumors current here that Premier Mussolini had been assassinated by a woman. The embassy stated that the rumors were undoubtedly false.

• • •

GENEVA, Sept. 16. — Count Scialoja, Italian delegate to the league of nations, made frantic efforts to establish telephone connections with Milan this afternoon in an attempt to make inquiries concerning the London rumor of Mussolini being assassinated by a woman.

Count Scialoja was unable to get a connection with Milan, after half an hour's attempt. He then made attempts to get in telephonic communication with Rome.

# BUTLER UNVEILS DAUGHERTY LIFE IN WASHINGTON

## *Lived with McLean and Jesse Smith*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Morton D. Miller, a butler, was the first witness called today at the conspiracy trial in federal court of Harry M. Daugherty and Colonel Thomas W. Miller.

Daugherty, formerly attorney general of the United States, and Miller, formerly alien property custodian, are alleged by the government to have failed to give their best moral and mental efforts in approving a $7,000,000 claim of the German-controlled American Metals company—seized and sold during the war as alien property.

**Worked For Daugherty and Smith.**

Miller testified that he had been at one time employed by Edward B. McLean, Washington publisher, and that later, when Daugherty and his close friend, Jesse Smith, went to live in McLean's house in Washington, he was employed by them.

The witness said Daugherty and Smith moved into McLean's house at 1509 N. street, Washington, D. C., on March 5, 1921, and stayed there many months.

**Jesse Paid Bills.**

"I acted as butler for them," Miller testified. "They used Mr. McLean's private office and slept upstairs in his home. Mr. Daugherty using the front bedroom and Smith having a room in the back. While there Daugherty and Smith frequently went away over week-ends."

"Who paid the expenses run up by Daugherty and Smith while they were in McLean's house?" the prosecution asked.

"Jesse Smith," replied Miller.

Smith paid the bills by checks, he said.

"Did you ever see the check book," he was asked.

"Yes, it was on the Midland National Bank, Washington Courthouse, Ohio."

# MINE STRIKE NEEDS URGENT, SAYS PURCELL

## *Quick Aid Vital; World Labor Must Assist*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN (By Mail).—The president of the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam), A. A. Purcell, who recently was in Berlin, made the following statement to a representative of the International Press Correspondence, who asked the aim of his visit:

Our journey to Berlin is a section of our program to obtain financial assistance for the British miners as quickly as possible, for both the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and the General Council are convinced that the coming month will see the culminating point in the struggle of the British miners. If the latter are able to hold out another three weeks theo they will win, altho the difficulties facing them are tremendous.

**Uses Army to Break Strike.**

The government has sent the army into the coal districts so that it can be used at any time against the miners. Not only the police have been mobilized en masses against the miners, but a special police force with mounted sections has been mobilized.

The magistrates are mostly representatives of the coal barons, who punish eod fling, to the most unheard of style, hundreds of miners into prison for crimes which are very often no crimes at all. In its merciless struggle against the miners the government even goes so far as to instruct the local authorities to cut or even abolish completely the support which the miners receive to feed their wives and children.

Over and above that, miners' families who, on account of their desperate situation, are unable to pay rent, are mercilessly evicted from their cottages. The fact that under such circumstances the miners have been able to hold out for 17 weeks in an iron front with only absolutely negligible break here and there, proves the heroic character of the struggle which is now going on.

The coming weeks will bring a decision and this decision will go in favor of the miners if the workers abroad do all they can to support their British comrades. It must be continually stressed that this struggle of the British miners is no purely British struggle, but a struggle the outcome of which will be of the greatest significance for the whole international working class.

Should the British mine owners be successful in forcing an increase of the working hours, then this will quickly make itself felt in the other countries where the employers will follow the British example and similarly demand an increase of the working hours.

Should the British mine owners be successful in abolishing the national agreement, then this would mean an attack upon agreements altogether. It would go so far that there would be no longer agreements for whole branches of industry, but for districts.

(Continued on page 3)

## Let Us Keep the Daily Worker!

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

THE press is the most powerful single weapon of the working class. The DAILY WORKER is the weapon of the working class and the exploited farmers of America.

We have not learned yet how to use it to the best advantage but we will and the present campaign "to keep The DAILY WORKER" is testimony to our will to learn to wield this weapon hard and well.

THE working class of America is forced to struggle. It has to struggle whether it wants to of not. It is the task of The DAILY WORKER to give expression to the struggle, to rally the whole working class to the aid of the sections which are attacked, to expose the enemies of the workers—in and out of the labor movement—to teach the inevitability of struggle and prepare our class for it.

There are important struggles in progress in America now.

Three of them alone are enough to show the varied character of these struggles and the different sectors on which the battle rages:

1. The struggle to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair.

2. The strike of 15,000 textile workers in Passaic.

3. The struggle of the rank and file of the United Mine Workers of America to save the union in the face of the coal barons's offensive and to rid it of the deadening grip of the Lewis machine.

**Do You Want To Fight For Your Class?**

THEN here are three great struggles in which you can take part.

You do not need to be a miner to help defend the corrupt union leadership and save the union.

You do not need to be a textile worker to be able to take part in the Passaic strike.

You do not have to live in Massachusetts to help save Sacco and Vanzetti.

The DAILY WORKER is the only daily in the United States published in the English language which gives all the news of all these struggles and which puts forward the correct program for fighting and winning them.

**Do You Want To Save Sacco And Vanzetti?**

THEN HAVE THE DAILY WORKER SENT TO EVERY CITIZEN OF MASSACHUSETTS!

Send The DAILY WORKER a subscription and it will send the paper to a Massachusetts worker.

DO YOU WANT THE MINERS TO CLEAN OUT CORRUPTION IN THEIR UNION, DEFEAT JOHN L. LEWIS AND ORGANIZE THE NON-UNION FIELDS? Then subscribe for The DAILY WORKER for a coal miner. SEND IN A SUBSCRIPTION AND THE DAILY WORKER WILL BE SENT TO A MEMBER OF THE U. M. W. of A.

Make yourself a factor in this tremendous struggle.

DO YOU WANT THE PASSAIC STRIKERS TO WHIP THE TEXTILE BARONS, THEIR POLICE AND JUDGES, AND GET A WAGE INCREASE AND RECOGNITION OF THE UNION THEY HAVE WORKED AND FOUGHT NINE MONTHS TO BUILD?

Then have The DAILY WORKER sent to another worker who is not yet a reader of it.

IF you want to be part of all the struggles of our class this is the way it can be done. Let The DAILY WORKER speak for you to other workers and carry your fighting message to them.

**"Keep The Daily Worker!"**

Keep it in the forefront of the struggles of the whole American working class.

# Strikers Will Defy Tyranny of N. Y. Courts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—"Injunctions do not make cloaks," is the answer that Louis Hyman, chairman of the New York joint board of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and leader of the strike of 40,000 cloakmakers, gives to the sweeping temporary writ handed down by Supreme Court Justice Charles M. Cuy against the union and in behalf of the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc.

"Sooner or later," continued Hyman, "the manufacturers will have to come to terms with the union. Every effort that they make to delay the final settlement will redound to their own disadvantage. They can get the workers back into their shops not only by conceding to their workers their just demands."

The writ is so sweeping that even prostrike articles in the union journal might lead to arrests if it were fully enforced. Virtually all strike activities are prohibited.

**Will Defy Court Tyranny.**

The talk in union circles is that the union will stand on the constitutional rights of its members and go about its business as before if the court attempts to affirm the temporary order.

**800 Arrests in One Day.**

Nearly six hundred arrests were made the morning after the injunction, pickets and strikers generally being swept up on the sidewalks by police. But city magistrates discharged 540 of these, fining the rest $3 each. He would not consider injunction violation charges, holding that the individual unionists were personally served with copies of the writ they could not be held under it.

## BALLOON PIONEER REFUSES BRAZILIAN OFFER AS AIR HEAD

Santos Dumont, famous Brazilian authority on aeronautics and known as the world's greatest balloonist has refused a government offer to make him air general of Brazil. He said he does not desire to make his own invention, the navigable balloon, an instrument of destructive warfare.

## SMITH RESIGNS AS CHAIRMAN OF COMMERCE BODY

(Worker Correspondent)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 16.—Gov Len Small today accepted the resignation of Col. Frank L. Smith of Dwight, as chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commision and candidate for the United States senate."

In his letter accepting Smith's resignation, the governor states that he does not feel justified in asking him to reconsider his action, understanding that he will need all of his strength for the coming campaign. Smith recently underwent a major surgical operation.

In his letter the governor praises the administration of affairs of the commission under Smith's chairmanship.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

## BRITISH MAKE READY TO WAR UPON CHINESE

SHANGHAI, Sept. 16.—A strong British force prepared for a punitive expedition against the Chinese under General Yang-sse in Szechwen province, where the battle took place recently and two ships of British ownership are being held for damages, is waiting at Hankow for instructions from London.

**Anti-British Feeling High.**

Meanwhile Rear Admiral John Ewen Cameron has gone up the Yangtze to Ichwang, with a view to conferring with Yang-sse, who says he is willing to hand over the two steamers. As a result of the British massacre of 5,000 in the Wanhsien clash, however, the Chinese throout Szechwen province are advocating a boycott against the British. Anti-British feeling is running high at Chungking.

**Cantonese Consolidate Position.**

In the Hankow region the Cantonese are moving south and east to expel Sun Chuan-fang's troops from Kiangsi province. Wu Pei-fu is quiet and has again sent the column he promised against the Cantonese at Changsa. The Cantonese are moving along the Peking-Hankow railway with the purpose of capturing and holding the Wu Shen-kuan pass near the Hena border to prevent Wu's counter-attack on Hankow.

In the north there are reports of wide revolt among the troops of Chang Tso-lin. One of Chang's generals with 10,000 troops have mutioned and are holding Kalgan against a force sent there by Chao's son. Fierce fighting between the mutineers and young Chang's troops is rumored and a seditious spirit among all his troops is worrying the Manchurian militarist.

## CHICAGO FUR WORKERS! VOTE FOR THESE PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATES!

The following is a list of candidates put forward by the Progressive Group of Chicago Fur Workers' Local Union No. 45 against Business Agent Millstein's machine:

For President: A. FINKELSTEIN.

For Vice-President: Write in the name of ROBERT GOLDSTEIN.

For Treasurer: EMIL P. JOHNSON.

For Recording Secretary: Write in the name of J. SONNENSCHEIN.

For Executive Committee: FRANK ROTH, MEYER ADLER, ALEX SKOLNICK, MRS. FELKE, MRS. FLEISCHMAKER, BENY KAPLAN, SAM COHEN, MAX HALPREN, and write in the name of JOHN SCHILLER.

For Conference Committee: JOE ROSS, MAX GREEN, and write in the names of SAM GOLDBERG, the present president of Local 45, MRS. PAUL FENDRICK, STANLEY PETERS.

For Business Agent: IRWING ISRAELSON.

# ...PARTISANISM ...F DETROIT LABOR OFFICIALS FAILS

## Crossbeck Defeat Bares Shady Deals

Governor Crossbeck went down to ignominious defeat in the primary election today and with him crashed the galley of class-collaboration which, under the leadership of Frank Martel, the Detroit Federation of Labor has been pursuing for some years.

Altho the Detroit labor movement was strong for independent political action in 1920, even running a candidate for governor, the results were too slow for those in control who felt that it was more expedient to sell the labor movement than to build it politically.

The first horse trading was in local offices, judgeships and petty appointive positions in which Martel demonstrated the practicability of the policy sufficiently to crush any opposition.

**Second Venture.**

The next venture was in the support of Postmaster Smith for Mayor of Detroit. The labor movement outdid itself in fawning before this capitalist politician, the district council of the carpenters even adjourning its meeting to attend a rally in his behalf. However, the leaders had lost all shame by now and any arguments on working class principles and decency were either automatically suppressed or given "practical" answers.

This period witnessed the spectacle of Dennis E. Batt, the self-appointed representative of the Communist International, winning on the republican ballot in the primaries and coming in 34th—a slight slip-up of practicability.

**"Practical Politics."**

In this period also Dennis E. Batt and John T. Taylor, a former socialist, as delegates to the Michigan Federation of Labor supported a motion to recommend raising the salary of the governor to $15,000 per year while they approved a maximum of $36 per week compensation for the injured workers and defended such treachery on the floor of the Detroit Federation of Labor.

During the last few months a struggle between the jitney drivers and the city has found Martel as ever ready to champion the cause of petty owners with the result that he has had a sharp break with the street carmen's organization and with Mayor Smith. This development seriously weakened the position of Martel and he bet all his chips on Crossbeck and a support of the jitneys hoping to humble Mayor Smith and pay his henchmen with patronage which Crossbeck might swing his way.

The returns of today constitute a "practical" repudiation of everything that Martel's policy includes. The labor movement is bitterly divided over issues which should never confront it and the consciousness of the workers is decidedly below what it was in 1920 after the first farmer-labor campaign.

But the consequences of this policy extend much further. Petty political influence shields many shady actions and the political "prestige" of Martel et al has aided "allies" to run blind pigs and gambling dens in and near the labor halls including one in the official home of the Detroit Federation of Labor. Martel has been censured by a friendly judge for attempting to use influence in other than labor cases.

The organization policy of the Detroit Federation of Labor has not escaped the blight of this mistaken policy either. Instead of initiating a policy of organizing the workers in the basic industries where, as the experience of Passaic indicates, the forces of the state, police, judges, state constabulary, etc., must be openly fought, Martel has chosen to center his efforts on master barbers, hand laundry owners, cleaners and dyers, waitresses, etc., where slippery tactics pass as methods of class struggle.

Martel's power and policy rests upon the least important and least basic of the workers. He knows that even the active participation of even the few workers of the more basic industries now organized would send him into a deserved oblivion.

Martel works like those whom he ousted, to feather his nest and prepare a political roost when the workers get wise to him. The needs of the workers will only become the basis of the Federation policy when Martel joins Crossbeck on the scrap heap.

Martel's role is the same as Farrington's except that the workers do not recognize scabbing on the political field as readily at present. When they do Martel will take his pay openly and direct.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

**TONIGHT.**

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
6:15 to 6:30—Baby Lady—Stories for children.
6:30 to 8:15—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music; Harold Grossman, clarinet; Clarence Theodore, baritone; Wm. Cook, contralto.
8:15 to 8:30—Alamo Cafe Orchestra.
8:30 to 10:00—Joe Warner, gloom chaser; Cook Bottero, harmony songs; Ensemble.
10:00 p. m.—Alamo Cafe Orchestra.

# CONNECTICUT PARTY UNITS START REAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN ACTIVITY

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 16.—With an open air meeting addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, and a literature distribution in the heart of Hartford's factory district, the state local congressional campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party got under way here today in earnest. Petitions are being circulated thruout the state with every indication that all the candidates will get on the ballot for the November election.

## CASHIER IS CHOSEN QUEEN OF WORKING GIRLS IN WICHITA

Central Press Photo.

In a new kind of beauty contest conducted in Wichita, Kans., Miss Ruth Hase, shown above, was chosen Queen of the city's working girls. She is a cashier for Western Union.

# MEXICAN TROOPS AMBUSHED WHILE PURSUING YAQUIS

## Jail Catholic Bishop for Fighting Laws

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16.—Reports from the state of Sonora say that the Yaqui Indians have ambushed a battalion of pursuing Mexican infantry near the village of Vicam, killing many troops and forcing the remainder to retreat. The Yaquis are supposed to have been incited by catholic opponents to the Calles government.

**Bishop Issues Illegal Leaflet.**

A catholic bishop, Jesus Mario Echeverria, has been sent from the state of Coahuila to Mexico City under arrest for publishing a leaflet forbidding catholic children to attend the government schools.

The catholics are holding religious ceremonies in homes, as take the place of church services, the priests continuing their strike against services in the churches. Priests are hearing confessions in private homes and collecting fees for these and other services outside the churches.

**Government After Bandits.**

The government troops are still in pursuit of the bandits who on September 12 held up an automobile party of Americans at Cuernavaca and kidnapped Jacob Rosenthal, 62, a retired merchant of Long Island, N. Y. He is being held for ransom, and fears are felt that because of his age and exposure he may be ill. The kidnappers also threaten to kill the captive if pursued.

# PARRY, VICTIM OF FARRINGTON, APPEALS CASE

## Demands Reinstatement; Flays Traitor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 16.—Thomas Parry, former vice-president of Sub-district No. 6 of the Illinois Miners' Union, who was expelled from the U. M. W. of A. for six months for alleged slander of Frank Farrington, deposed president of the union, district executive board and was inexecutive board demanding reinstatement to his former office.

**Expelled by Illegal Court.**

Parry states that he was expelled from the union for six months by an illegal court without being given a chance to defend himself. Farrington supervised the trial which convicted Parry without permitting the latter to be present.

Parry appealed the expulsion to the district executive board and was instructed by Secretary-treasurer Nesbit to make his appeal to board member Young, despite the precedent set by the board in acting on similar cases without taking the position that they should go to a board member.

**From Peter to Paul.**

Parry wrote to Nesbit asking the latter to file his appeal. Nesbit replied, advising Parry to file his appeal with board member Haywood. But when Parry's appeal reached Haywood, it was declared the time limit for such action had expired by 24 hours.

"In view of the recent developments in which Farrington has been caught with the goods" writes Parry "and exposed as a 100 per cent traitor to the workingclass in general, the board should recognize that my removal from office was at the dictates of the coal operators."

**Old Trade Union Member.**

Parry carried a card in the British Miners' Federation for a few years, in the Provincial Workman's Association of Canada for two years and in the U. M. W. of A. for 19 years.

"My membership has never lapsed a day," he says, "until I was expelled for slandering Farrington, the arch enemy of the miners and co-worker of the operators."

**For Progressive Program.**

Parry stands for the progressive miners' program: a shorter workday nationalization of the decrepit management of the mines, in short "The Mines For the Miners." Amalgamation on the industrial field and a Labor Party on the political field.

Parry was forced out of the coal mining industry by Farrington and was obliged to leave the district to earn a living. He now lives in Highland Park, Mich.

# COOLIDGE EMBARGO ON ARMS TO NICARAGUA AIDS CHAMORRO REGIME

WHITE PINE CAMP, N. Y., Sept. 16.—An embargo on shipment of arms and ammunition to Nicarsgua was ordered by President Coolidge today because of revolutionary conditions in the Central American republic. The proclamation was issued effective today and will remain in force until order has been restored. The embargo is aimed to help the reactionary Chamorro regime.

# ...RT, SUICIDE AND HYSTERIA FOLLOW AIMEE

## Stirs Christians to a Fanatic Fury

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 16.—Dr. R. W. Waters, implicated by the confession of Mrs. Lorraine Wiseman in her impersonation of Aimee Semple McPherson to furnish an alibi against the charge that the evangelist had spent ten days in a love nyree at a beach cottage at Carmel instead of being "kidnapped," as she had claimed after her disappearance, has committed suicide.

Dr. Waters took poison following the revelation made by Mrs. Wiseman that he had aided in producing an alibi for Aimee McPherson.

**Faithful Stage a Riot.**

Meanwhile the 35,000 followers of the female evangelist were stirred up to the point of rioting by her dramatic pulpiteering at the Angelus temple.

"They are pounding me to my grave," she declared as she entered the pulpit. This and similar emotional appeals so roused her fanatic followers that the milling thousands which filled the church to overflowing and pressed around the building seemed on a point of riot thru religious hysteria.

**Christians and Shotguns.**

The police were called out to guard against riot, squads of detectives and deputy sheriffs armed with shotguns having trouble to reach the temple ground which for blocks the streets were packed with excited people. The police did not arrest Aimee, tho she stirred up the congregation with the sentimental appeal that she "expected to be arrested at any moment." The crowd finally dispersed when it saw that nobody was going to arrest the woman.

Another development of the day was the deposition of a Miss Morris, private secretary of the late R. A. McKinley, a lawyer connected with Mrs McPherson. Miss Morris tells of arrangements sought to have been made to produce men who could be claimed to be the "kidnappers," who would be immune from prosecution because Aimee would not prosecute them. Aimee also wanted a shack produced to serve as the place where she was supposed to have been held by the "kidnappers."

**Mysterious Shack Sought.**

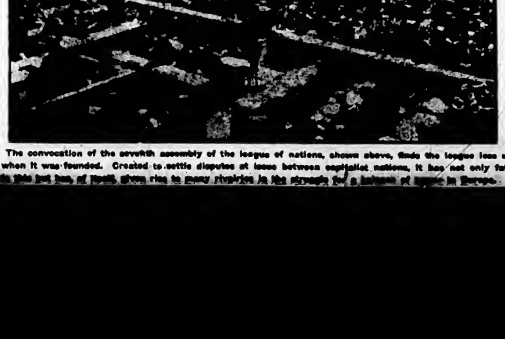
"Mrs. McPherson said I must be sure that it had not been occupied for a long time. She said she would hate for them to produce a shack and find out afterwards that a family with ten kids had lived in it during the time she was supposed to be a captive there."

Complaints against five persons in the case, including Kenneth G. Ormiston, the alleged lover of Aimee in her escapade, are being drawn up by the district attorney.

**Ormiston Seeks Immunity.**

At the same time the attorney for Mrs. Wiseman says he has been approached by a "mystery man" who offers to produce Ormiston within a few hours if Ormiston is given the privilege of immunity. Ormiston may be liable on a charge of perjury for making an affidavit saying Mrs. McPherson was not the woman who shared his embraces at the cottage by the sea.

# League of Nations Meets in Seventh Assembly



The convocation of the seventh assembly of the league of nations, shown above, finds the league less united than when it was founded. Created to settle disputes at issue between capitalist nations, it has not only failed in its aim but has, of itself, given rise to many rivalries in the struggle for a balance of power in Europe.

# Communists Are Striving to Put Toledo, Ohio, on Map for Working Class

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOLEDO, Ohio—(By Mail)—When the traveler steps off his train here at the New York Central Station he is greeted by an unusual broadside of billboards. The loudest hiero comes from one display declaring this to be:

"Toledo—The Home of Overland and Willys-Knight."

It is taken for granted that everyone knows that "Overland" and "Willys-Knight" are the names of two makes of automobiles, just as the names Valentino, Dempsey, "Trudie" Ederle and "Babe" Ruth are supposed to be recognized without any additional description.

* * *

Elsewhere over the city one finds other displays proclaiming "Big Price Reductions" in these same makes of automobiles.

Henry Ford, in his alleged autobiography, declares that the only time he eats tea price of his flivvers is when business is slack and he wants to encourage buyers, so that he can keep his flivver factories going. It helps cheapen to continue running at a small loss than to close down completely. So I concluded that the advertisements proclaiming big price reductions for the Overland and the Willys-Knight cars meant that business was not good here in Toledo. This was borne out by the facts.

It found that where 15,000 workers are usually employed turning out the Overland and Willys-Knight machines, only about half that number are now on the job, with some departments knocking off work at three o'clock in the afternoon.

It was between three and six o'clock toward evening when I arrived in Toledo. There were no rushing homeward throngs. No crowds pouring out of the office buildings. It was easy to get a seat in the street cars. The stores were almost empty. Business isn't good in Toledo.

* * *

The water isn't deep in the Maumee River and the Maumee Bay into which it flows. If it had been deep the story of Toledo might have been different. It might have been a great metropolis like Cleveland, not far away, like Buffalo, at the other end of Lake Erie, or Detroit, to the north, that harbor the great freight ships of the inland seas. But the river is shallow and the government refuses to deepen it, with the result that the population, the alleged lover of Aimee in her escapade, are being drawn up by the district attorney.

**Ormiston Seeks Immunity.**

At the same time the attorney for Mrs. Wiseman says he has been approached by a "mystery man" who offers to produce Ormiston within a few hours if Ormiston is given the privilege of immunity. Ormiston may be liable on a charge of perjury for making an affidavit saying Mrs. McPherson was not the woman who shared his embraces at the cottage by the sea.

* * *

It was in 1794, some years after the revolutionary war, that General "Mad Anthony" Wayne was fighting the Indians here at the shores of Lake Erie. He came to the mouth of Swan Creek and the Maumee River where he ordered the building of a fort. This was built so rapidly that he called it "Fort Industry," an indication of what was expected from Toledo workers in the century ahead. One of the aids of "Mad Anthony" was Lieutenant William Henry Harrison, later to become the ninth president of the United States.

Toledo was successively under the colonial rule of Spain, France and Great Britain, and when it became a part of the United States, the states of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, not yet a part of a consolidated federal government, fought for it. Michigan finally got the rich iron and copper ore territory of its northern peninsula while Toledo went to Ohio and the dove of peace settled over the great lakes.

Toledo is named after the famous Castillian capitol of the same name on the other side of the Atlantic. But it bears no resemblance to Toledo, Spain. By 1846 its population had grown to only 2,000, altho this was an advance over the fewer than 100 that it had ten years before in 1836. It does not boast of any role that it played in the civil war, just as the war in 1812, between the United States and Great Britain, that witnessed some important battles on Lake Erie, passed it by.

* * *

A brick plant was one of its first boasts. Then came a saw mill, later a foundry, in 1835 a grist mill, and in 1855, the first car works. When the bicycle was in favor, however, Toledo began getting on the international map, claiming to have sent this product of its shops "over the seven seas." The bicycle business later grew into the manufacture of the Pope-Toledo automobile that held the stage for a time. When the Pope-Toledo corporation failed it was taken over by John N. Willys, called "one of the geniuses of the automobile world." Willys is now trying to keep Toledo on the map as the home of his Overland and Willys-Knight.

* * *

The glare of publicity was turned on Toledo for a time when it came under the rule of "Golden Rule" Samuel M. Jones as mayor. "Golden Rule" Jones failed to be elected as governor of Ohio and then he died in his fourth term, in 1904, and now he is forgotten.

During the war, after he had been ousted from the University of Pennsylvania for writing "Anthracite," an attack on the hard coal industry, Scott Nearing came this way to teach at the allegedly liberal University of Toledo. But he was no more fortunate here. He was soon ousted from this university also because of his unorthodox views.

* * *

**But the spirit of unrest flames anew. This fall the Workers (Communist) Party has a congressional candidate in the field, Bruce T. Smith, a railroad worker, is the Communist standard bearer. The local election commissioners are trying to find some excuse for ruling him off the ballot. So far they have not succeeded. The workers, according to present indications, will have an opportunity to vote for him.**

**This is the fifth (Ohio) congressional district that kept Isaac R. Sherwood, the civil war veteran who opposed participation by this nation in the war, in congress for a number of years. The present congressman is W. W. Chalmers, republican, unheard of, and therefore the best tool of the predatory interests.**

* * *

**The labor unions in Toledo are not active, their meetings are featured by small attendances. All semblance of any socialist party organization has disappeared.**

**It is in this environment that the Workers (Communist) Party calls to the workers to make new and greater efforts. Several mass meetings with representative party speakers will be held in the weeks ahead. There will be an increased distribution of literature. New members will be brought into the party and present party members stirred to action. The Workers (Communist) Party will put Toledo, Ohio, on the map again.**

# CHICAGO LABOR GREETS RELEASED I. L. G. W. PICKETS

Tomorrow night a reception is being given at the Waiaha Hall, corner Noble and Emma, to those members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that were thrown into jail by "Injunction Judge" Denis E. Sullivan for their participation in the 1924 garment strike.

The reception has been arranged by a joint committee of the Polish locals of the Machinists' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, carpenters' union, painters' union, the carmen's union and the Polish Workers' Educational Club, which initiated the arranging of this reception.

The reception starts at 8 in the evening. Besides dancing there will be solo and choir signing, violin solos and addresses by the strikers and the representatives of the organizations that united to make this affair possible.

Tickets are being sold at 75 cents each. All profits from the affair are to be turned over to the Chicago Conference for Passaic Textile Strikers' Relief, which has its headquarters at 128 West Van Buren street. All workers are urged to attend this affair.

## J. Louis Engdahl to Speak in Detroit on Tuesday Evening

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16.—J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, will speak on "The Workers and the Old Parties" Tuesday evening Sept. 21 at the Finnish Labor Temple, 5949 Fourteenth St. near McGraw.

This will be an especially interesting talk after the defeat of the so-called "Labor Ticket" at the primaries.

The Detroit Federation of Labor shamelessly endorsed a batch of republican party politicians and labelled them "The Labor Ticket." The workers of Detroit failed to respond to a fake "Labor ticket."

The Workers (Communist) Party campaign calls on all honest workers who stand for a labor party and the labor ticket to register their protest against the political alliances of the Detroit Federation of Labor and the republican party.

The Workers (Communist) Party its campaign for a labor party invited the Detroit Federation of Labor to initiate a conference to launch a United Labor Ticket. The Detroit Federation of Labor sneeringly ignored this invitation. During the coming election campaign the Workers (Communist) Party calls on the workers of Detroit and the state of Michigan to support its candidates as a demonstration of

# OHIO MINERS DISPLAY GRIM DETERMINATION

## $7.50 a Day or Nothing Is Slogan

NOTE—This article on Ohio mining conditions is the second of a comprehensive series by various labor writers released by The Federated Press in the next few weeks, dealing with the actual situation in the various districts of the United Mine Workers. Frank Farrington's sell-out in Illinois, the many Lewis betrayals, the open shop inroads in other bituminous districts and the uncertainty as to what is to follow the expiration of the 3-year Jacksonville agreement in April, 1927 make the series both timely and important.

* * *

By HARVEY O'CONNOR, Fed. Press.

BELLAIRE, O.—(FP)—"$7.50 a day or nothing." That summarizes the bulldog determination of 17,000 union miners in the Bellaire subdistrict of the Ohio River district. Known as Sub-District 5 of District 6, they are by far the strongest unit in the state, and comparatively better off than their brothers in Hocking valley, 6,000 are working.

"Why should a miner work in the damp dark of a deep mine, surrounded by the dangers of rock falls and explosions, for less than $7.50 a day, the Jacksonville scale?" they ask. "We'll quit mining before we'll throw away the union and its protection."

**Low Wage Nearby.**

There's another good reason why the miners won't quit their union. That is West Virginia. Just across the Ohio river, at Wheeling, Warwood, Wellsburg, Moundsville and Benwood, a score of big West Virginia mines are operating at wages varying from $4 to $6 a day.

The silvery line of the river, cleaving union Ohio from nonunion West Virginia, is the trench between warring forces in the biggest battle being waged on the American continent for industrial freedom. Mine owners, with heavy interests on both sides of the river, are anxiously awaiting the day when they can bring Ohio men down to the low wage levels and working conditions suffered by the serfs across the river.

**Many Left Mines.**

Many of the 9,000 union miners who have been unable to get work at the pits have found employment in the steel mills of Bellaire, Wheeling and Benwood and in other industries in this thickly populated section of the Ohio valley.

Tension has also been relieved by the recent opening of several big mines on the Jacksonville scale. The Powhatan mine, employing 500 men, is operating steadily for the Canadian Pacific railway, while several big Stacher mines supplying the Canadian National railroad are operating up to 1,300 miners. The Hill & River Company's mines, whose management has been distinctly antagonistic to the union, are down. Pittsburgh Coal Co., leader of the bitter forces among the operators, and notorious for nonunion operations in Pomeroy Bend, Ohio, and in West Virginia, posted notice of reopening under the 1917 scale, but not a man responded. Youghiogheny & Ohio, whose president, S. H. Robbins, heads the new Ohio Coal Operators Assn., organized to bent down the Ohio Miners union, has tried nonunion conditions, but to no avail.

**Destitution Threatens.**

Many miners in the score of camps around Bellaire own their homes. With vegetables and fruits in their back yards, they do not experience keen privation in summer months, even if unable to find work in the steel mills. When winter comes a different picture will present itself, and should the steel industry experience a slump destitution aplenty will dog the little homes of thousands of the coal diggers.

The lucky miner who happens to be working is knocking out about $100 a month, of which about 8% goes into various union funds for dues and relief. This average, however, lumps the man who are working 6 days a week and those working but 1. Thousands are receiving not more than $50 a month, while at least 1,500 in this vicinity have no work of any kind.

**When Contracts Expire.**

The unbitterest is hinged up by long contracts with the Canadian railroads, but when they run out and are shifted to West Virginia—as may happen—Bellaire's plight may become as bad as Hocking valley's.

These miners have given generously to Russian famine relief, to the Passaic strikers, to the British miners. When the present British coal lockout is settled and the demand for American coal lulls, they may find themselves fighting with their backs to the wall against the sinister hand of nonunionism, watchfully waiting to leap over from the West Virginia side of the Ohio river to extend industrial feudalism. Then they will need the vigorous support of American labor if unionism is to be saved along this Ohio.

CHICAGO—(FP)—The first instalment of $5,000 is on its way to New York from the Chicago Joint board, Int. Ladies Garment Workers union. It will be used in the bitter strike of the New York needle trades for better wages

# BIG COLONIAL MEET SLATED FOR BRUSSELS

## *Congress Will Organize United Struggle*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—A gigantic step is about to be taken in the world-wide upsurge of the colonial peoples. This is the first world congress against the suppression of colonial and semi-colonial peoples which will meet at Brussels, Belgium, about the middle of next November.

The call for the congress is issued by the International League Against Colonial Suppression, with headquarters at Prorussentrale, Berlin, Germany. The provisional committee for the congress includes Henri Barbusse (France), Martin Anderson Nexo (Denmark), George Ledebour (Germany) and Prof. Koo Meng Yu (China). This committee asks all nationalist and anti-imperialist organizations as well as those determined to stamp out colonial cruelties and suppression in general, to send delegates to the forthcoming congress. Cables announcing participation have already been received from the Kuomintang party of China, the Korean nationalist party, the young India movement and the independence movement of Java, Dutch East Indies.

Lansbury and Fimmen Attend.

The congress at Brussels will take up all of the problems of imperialism, considering in detail specific cases of brutalities in the colonies and suppression of liberties. It will also consider the question of emancipation of the colonies and semi-colonies from imperialist rule. Special reports under this latter head will be made by George Lansbury, M. P. of Great Britain, and Edo Fimmen, general secretary of the International Transport Workers' Federation.

Following is the communication in full sent out by the International League Against Colonial Suppression, announcing the agenda of the congress:

Dear Sirs:

The organizing committee for the congress "Against Colonial Suppression" has received in the course of the last months a large number of important endorsements from leading organizations of the colonial and semi-colonial countries. During the last week we have received many telegrams requesting that the conference take place in this year. Acting upon these requests, the committee decided that the conference should be held in the middle of November. The place is Brussels and the exact date, etc., will be communicated in due time.

On the basis of the propositions, motions, etc., received up to date the organizing committee has decided upon the following tentative agenda:

1. Report on Imperialist Suppression in the Colonies. Speakers will be representatives of the different countries.

2. Emancipation Movements in the Colonial and Semi-Colonial Countries and Support by the Labor Movements of Imperialist Countries. Provisional speakers, Edo Fimmen, general secretary of the Transport Workers' Federation; George Lansbury, M. P., Great Britain.

3. The Co-ordination of the National Emancipation Movements with the Social Struggles in the Colonial Countries.

4. Development of the League Against Suppression to a Great International Organization for the Support of the Emancipation Movements in the Colonial and Semi-Colonial Countries.

The provisional committee asks you:

(a) To communicate to us immediately the size of the delegation you intend to send to the congress in Brussels. Costs of the delegation must be covered by your organization.

(b) To submit to us your propositions for the agenda and to communicate to us the names of your representatives and the points of the agenda under which they intend to speak.

(c) To send us a written report, informing us about your organization. This should be sent not later than the middle of September, in order to enable us to translate and mimeograph it for the congress.

Trusting you will be in agreement with the date selected for the congress and that you will transmit to us the requested information at your earliest convenience, we remain, dear sirs,

Yours very truly,
International League Against Colonial Suppression.
J. Brach, Secretary.

### Aid Flood-Stricken Cities.

KANSAS CITY, Kans., Sept. 16. — Kansas today was taking care of flood sufferers while the crest of yesterday's wall of water spread thru northeastern Oklahoma, after claiming eight lives.

This city, Topeka and larger cities of Kansas were collecting funds and sending aid to Burlington, Neosho Falls and Madison which were almost wrecked by high waters from the Neosho, Cottonwood and Verdioris rivers. The damage estimated at from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000.

Send The DAILY WORKER for one week to your shopmate.

# CHINESE BOSSES TRY COMPANY UNION PLAN; LABOR KILLS ATTEMPT

CANTON, China — (FP) — That China is becoming rapidly civilized and modernized in the American sense is seen again in the organization in the industrial centers of up-to-date company unions on approved western lines.

After a strike by the genuine shoe workers' unions in Canton in 1924 which failed to win higher wages the company organized the Shoe Trade Capital & Labor union, composed of strikebreakers, stoolpigeons and bosses which introduced the open shop and beat up members of the bona fide union.

The revolutionary Canton government, through its labor department, ordered the fake union to dissolve, whereupon it adopted another Americean dodge and reorganized as the Shoemakers union. This is now under scrutiny by the authorities.

# CHINESE LABOR FIGHTS TO BETTER ITS CONDITIONS

## Strikes Taking Place All Over Country

By GEOFFREY C. CHEN.

PEKIN, China—(FP)—There is a direct relation between industrial strikes and industrial development; where you find cities industrially and commercially more developed, there you find more strikes. During the last eight years 9 Chinese cities have had more strikes than all the rest: Shanghai 370, Hankow 37, Soochow 29, Pekin 20, Chinkiang 18, Canton 17, Wuhu 10, Tsingtau 8, Hongkong 6.

Three important causes can be definitely traced: economic pressure, maltreatment, and mass movement. During the last 8 years, aside from the May 1925 strikes at Shanghai and elsewhere, there have been 536 industrial strikes. Of these about 330 have been caused by economic pressure; 58.61% of the total. Counting the May 30 strikes, there have been 695 strikes, 331 of which have been caused by economic pressure, 47.42%. In all the 8 years, strikes protesting maltreatment numbered 110, 19.64%. Forty-four strikes originated from mass movement or popular demonstration, 7.81% of the total. Only 88 times during the 8 years have strikes been settled by simple and short negotiations between the employers and the workers. There have been two usual ways of settlement; settlement by the representatives of both parties and settlement by the intervention of a third party. In all the 8 years, 85 have been settled by the first method. The intervention takes various forms: 25 by the local government, 49 by guilds and unions, 33 by individuals.

If we exclude the May 30 strikes, we can count 439 strikes or 59.27% of the total strikes each year; semi-successful strikes 6.39%, unsuccessful 7.11%; and doubtful 26.23%.

Only since 1921 have there been demands for the right to organize or for the right to strike. Each strike on the average has involved 3,612.22 workers.

During the last 8 years, the most numerous strikes occurred in the industries directly or indirectly connected with clothing. Next in number are the strikes of communication workers. The factory which has had the most numerous strikes during the last 8 years is the Japanese cotton factory of Shanghai where 15 strikes have taken place. The anti-Japanese sentiment of the workers, the comparatively strong organization among them, and the growth of class consciousness have contributed towards the real causes of strikes in this factory.


*The New Magazine*
Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.

Issue of Saturday, September 18:

HENRI BARBUSSE

the great French novelist, author of the famous work "Under Fire," writes the second of an unusual series of articles on the Balkans. His recent trip to Investigate the extent of White Terror caused a violent attack on his person and centered world attention on conditions existing in "The Hell of Europe."

Watch for Next Week's Announcements of

THE SUNDAY WORKER


## *Ready for Army Tour of South America*

Planning the army's South American flight, an observation trip whose martial purposes are not concealed and that is openly paraded as an imperialist expedition, a group of officers gathee at Bolling Field, Washington. Left to right is Trubee Davison, former member of the House of Morgan and ale secretary of the army; Gen. Patrick, chief of army aviation; Major Dargue who is to command the South American venture; General Fechet; Capt. Baker, one of the pilots.

# *PROGRESSIVES CHEER RESIGNATION OF HAMILTON FYFE AS EDITOR OF THE LONDON DAILY HERALD*

By Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON — (By Mail) — Hamilton Fyfe has resigned as editor of the London Daily Herald, Labor's daily newspaper, and the progressives in the trade union movement are glad. The British workers are sincerely sorry that Fyfe ever left the Daily Mail and they hope he will never return to help the employers on a labor paper.

A day or two before Fyfe quit the Herald he was compelled to receive an unwelcome visit from the miners' delegates who were exasperated over an attack on the miners in the previous day's issue of the Herald. At first Fyfe refused to see the miners but the latter did not stand on ceremony but passed all opposition and bearded the gentleman in his sanctum.

### Fyfe Was Indignant.

M. Fyfe told the miners that he did not give a damn for what they said or thot as he was leaving the Herald for good in a few days. No doubt Mr. Fyfe like many other disappointed bourgeois saviors of the workingclass who step down from above to free the masses will feel that his sacrifices have not been fully appreciated.

It seems incomprehensible but true that Fyfe published an advertisement from the coal operators in labor's official daily while the same paper carried vicious attacks on Cook and Smith, leaders of an organization that was helping to subsidize the Herald.

### Why The Silence.

The editorial attack which angered the miners was in reply to an inquiry from a railroad worker who was anxious to know why the T. U. C. leaders were silent on the reasons for calling off the general strike. This worker who was a railroad employe for 22 years declared that he and his fellow workers were regarded as "blacklegs" by the miners for deserting them and hauling "black coal."

Hamilton Fyfe took it on himself to reply in behalf of the T. U. C. and blamed the miners for not accepting the Samuel memorandum which was not accepted by either the government or the operators.

### Did Not Touch Vital Part.

The dishonesty of Mr. Fyfe's reply to the railroad workers can be seen by his refusal to answer the vital part of the letter. Here is an exerpt from the railworker's query, which should receive attention from trade unionists everywhere who are helping to break the miners' strike by shipping scab coal.

"We are given to understand that the miners in other countries would not send any coal to England, but these miners are sending it. The transport takes it to the docks. It is loaded on the ships by the dockers, brought across by the seamen, unloaded on this side by the English dockers and then we railwaymen cart it away to destinations and we are blamed for handling coal after it has passed thru the hands of men belonging to other unions."

### Faker's Old War Horse.

Fyfe begins his reply to the letter by opening a broadside on the Minority Movement Conference and of course on the Communists. This is the old gag when caught politically disrobed before the workers. The ex-Daily Mail scribe rang the changes on the "dictation from Moscow" stuff that "was breaking up the labor movement." The T. U. C. called off the strike because the miners refused to accept the Samuel memorandum.

A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation opened fire on the Herald editorial in a seathing indictment and before the smoke of battle cleared Fyfe was on his way. Here is what Cook has to say:

### Cook Was Surprised.

"I am surprised that Labor's paper should join in the chorus of the capitalist press to attack the miners and their leaders with an editorial that is absolutely contrary to the truth.

"The article says that the general council of the Trades Union Congress ended the strike because it believed that the Samuel memorandum offered the best chance of settling the coal dispute which the miners were likely to get, and that if the miners' representatives had agreed to accept that memorandum no man would have got less than 50s. a week.

"My reply is: (1) That the Samuel memorandum was never accepted by the government or the colliery owners, and, therefore, work could not be resumed on it; (2) we never had a guarantee of 50s. a week.

"All we were ever offered was that wages should not be reduced to less than 7s. 6d. a day and all wages below that were still to remain the same. No weekly guarantee has ever been given at all.

"It is silly and absurd," Mr. Cook proceeded," to suggest that we could instruct our men to return to work without the owners, who own the pits and employ the men, allowing them to do so. Being locked out, we could only secure a resumption of work on terms upon which the owners would agree to open their pits.

### Council Was Anxious.

"It is quite evident that the editorial in question is written to discredit the miners and their leeders before the British public.

"The truth is that the general council of the Trades Union Congress was so anxious to call off the strike that is was prepared to accept something in the form of a settlement which did not exist, and was prepared to trust Mr. Baldwin and the colliery owners to give it existence at some future date.

"The miners' executive was not so prepared, and the fact that Mr. Baldwin has since repudiated the Samuel memorandum proves that the miners were right. Our duty was clear to the million men who had given us a mandate."

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A BUS

# TWO FASCISTS ARE KILLED BY THEIR OWN BOMB

## Premature Explosion of Bomb Gets Blackshirts

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Prominent anti-fascists in New York charge that an explosion that wrecked an automobile and killed two men on 116th street and First avenue was the result of the premature detonation of a bomb that the fascists were about to throw at an anti-Mussolini meeting on the corner.

### Two Fascists Killed.

The two men were members of fascist organizations. Alfredo di Nardo was secretary of the Harlem and Bronx branch of the fascist league of North America. Frank Esposito, the second man who perished, was also a Fascist organization member.

### Police Seek to "Cover Up."

The police department says the car was wrecked by an explosion of its gasoline tank, but the anti-fascists point out the absence of fire and the spread sidewards and downwards of the explosion. They charge the police are attempting to conceal the causes and protect the fascists.

### Threaten Speakers.

Carlo Tresca, an eye-witness of the explosion, tells a remarkable story. The night before the meeting a voice over the telephone said: "You people tried to kill Mussolini. We're going to get our revenge tonight."

Tresca and his friends went on with the meeting plans despite the threats and despite the fact that a meeting on the same spot three weeks before was broken up by the police who aided with fascist hoodlums that had started stoning the speakers.

### Third May Die.

The meeting began the night after Tresca received the warning. Luigi Quintiliano was speaking, when there was a terrific explosion in an automobile in the street a short distance away. Quintiliano was hurled from his open air platform and the audience was tossed about. The car was wrecked; one man was dead, another dying, and a third, Joseph Pacciocco, so badly injured that his life is still despaired of.

The anti-fascists are convinced that a bomb, carried by the men in the car, went off for some reason before it could be pitched at the platform.

MONTREAL — (FP) — Applications for substantial pay increases on the two Canadian railway systems made by conductors, baggage men and brakemen are being considered by a board of conciliation. Conductors in the passenger service, who now receive $6.40 per day, or $192 a month, are asking $7.75 a day, or $232.50 a month.

HAZELHURST, Miss. — (FP) — Hazelhurst is experiencing another labor exodus as scores of Negroes leave for the Delta, where $1.35 per hundred is promised for picking cotton, with free transportation and board. Wages for farm labor in this section are very low.

**Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?**


*WHO IS YOUR NEIGHBOR AT HOME,*

at work, in the mine, in the shop, on the farm, or anywhere? Is he a Slovak or Czech worker? Have him, or her, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak working class daily paper in the U. S.

THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU
1510 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.
Subscription rates: By mail, $6.00 a year, for Chicago $8.00 a year.


# RED INTERNATIONAL AIDS STRIKE OF THE FRENCH METAL UNION

MOSCOW, Aug. 28th.—(By Mail) —The Russian International Labor Unions has directed a telegram to the United Metal Workers' Federation in Paris in which it sends its fraternal greetings to the strikers in Chateau Renaud who have already been fighting a heroic struggle for five months. The Russian International Labor Union sends also $600 to assist them to continue their struggle.

# MINE STRIKE NEEDS URGENT, SAYS PURCELL

## Quick Aid Vital; World Labor Must Assist

(Continued from page 1)

or even for each separate mine. The finish would be that each factory would have its own agreement.

The support which the international proletariat can give the fighting miners is, above all, financial assistance. Here I must mention that the assistance of the Russian comrades is the greatest proof of international solidarity in the history of the proletariat, and the British miners recognize this completely. The methods of the Russian comrades, who form women's committees to lead the collections, should be copied in all other countries.

As far as the international aid is concerned, the British miners are of the opinion that much more could be done. It is hoped that with the sending of miners' delegations to the continent and to the United States certain difficulties which have previously showed themselves will be overcome.

With regard to the support of the British miners by a general prohibition of coal transport, this prohibition can only be effected if the miners' unions in the various countries see to it that the production of coal is not increased. If no more coal is produced than usual then no more can be transported to Great Britain.

The International Miners' Federation has not yet seen its way clear to issue such a prohibition to prevent the increase of production, and with regard to the prohibition of coal transports, the International Transport Workers' Federation and the International Miners' Federation have not yet come to any agreement, altho the leaders of the British miners have suggested this a number of times.

### Few Miners Return.

The reports of the bourgeois press that there is a mass return to work must not be believed. Even if all the reports upon the return to work which the bourgeois press spreads were true, then there would still be something like 900,000 miners out. One must not forget that from those strike-breakers who had returned to work not all of them are coal hewers, but many of them are mechanics and other workers who work upon the surface. Therefore, it was recorded some time ago that 300 men had returned to work in one mine. Of these 300, however, only 42 were hewers.

The tremendous volume of imported coal to Great Britain is shown by a report of the Daily Mail that last week a million tons of coal were imported to Great Britain. This report is naturally to be accepted with great reservation.

### Refutes Socialist Lies.

The statement of various social democratic papers that the Russians are stabbing the British miners in the back by exporting naphtha to Great Britain and that they are trying to persuade the British capitalists to replace coal by oil fuel, is absolute nonsense. On the contrary, we have proofs that the Russians are seeing to it that no more naphtha is sent to Great Britain than usual. I must also remark that naphtha has not the faintest influence upon the coal market, because it is quite impossible within so short a space of time to adapt the machines to use oil fuel instead of coal.

### German Unions Charge Interest.

To the question what attitude did he take with regard to the loan of the German Trade Union Federation (A. D. G. B.) and its interest, Purcell made the following remark:

"The British trade unions, which were badly hit from the financial point of view by the general strike, were compelled to take a loan from the A. D. G. B. in order to fulfill their duties towards their members. Altho the British trade unions would rather have seen the A. D. G. B. grant this loan free of interest, as this is the case in Great Britain when one trade union lends another trade union money, they were nevertheless compelled to accept the condition of the A. D. G. B. in preference to taking a still more expensive loan from a bank. The A. D. G. B. demanded, after a higher demand had been rejected, 4½ per-cent. The amount of the loan was 10,000 pounds."

# FILIPINO PROF OPPOSES ISLAN INDEPENDENC

## Compromiser Hailed b U. S. Imperialists

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, Sept. 16.—The movement for demanding that the United States keep its promise to grant the Philippines complete independence is dwindling some compromisers among the followers of Senator Osmena, the most recent one coming forward being Dr. Maximo M. Kalaw of the University of the Philippines.

Kalaw has issued a statement in which he shows what he means by "concessions" offered by the Osmena group. He says:

### Careful of U. S. "Interests."

"The Filipinos must concede, first that in considering the independence question, the United States is bound to take into account her own economic needs; second, that the American government has rendered a tremendous amount of good to the country, for which the people should be, as they are, grateful, and third, that in the question of the independence problem the present international situation and American interests in the Islands must also be taken into consideration."

This is regarded as propaganda against complete independence, probably some sort of an overlordship of the United States has over Cuba. It is to be noted that Kalaw makes concessions agreeable to the American rubber trust and other imperialist interests, and insists that America needs the Philippines as a base of warfare in the Far East, in connection with the "international situation."

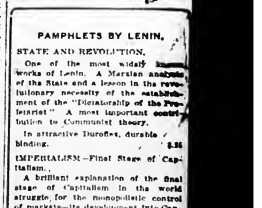
### Imperialist Hails Compromiser.

Kalaw's statement is being hailed joyfully by the owner of the Manila Times, an American who quite frankly boasts that he is an imperialist. This imperialist says Kalaw's statement is "a constructive suggestion made in the right spirit."

Aguinaldo, who has completely recovered from his insurgency of 30 years ago, has also issued a statement supporting General Wood and opposing any sort of independence. He says he does not care who accuses him of treachery to his country, he is for Wood "at any cost." It is not on record that it has cost him anything material so far.

NEW YORK — (FP) — The Married Woman in Industry will be the opening topic of the New York Women's Trade Union League fourth annual conference at Brookwood Labor college Oct. 9-10.

Rose Schneiderman, president New York Women's Trade Union League, retains this office while adding her new duties as national league head. League classes in economics, English, social history and drama are announced by educational supervisor Hilda Smith. Dorothy Sells of Bryn Mawr, graduate department of economics, is now added to the teaching staff.




PAMPHLETS BY LENIN.

STATE AND REVOLUTION.

One of the most widely known Works of Lenin. A Marxian analysis of the State and a lesson in the revolutionary necessity of the establishment of the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat." The most important contribution to Communist theory.

In attractive Durofex, durable binding. $.35

IMPERIALISM—Final Stage of Capitalism.

A brilliant explanation of the final stage of capitalism in the world struggle for the monopolization of markets—its development into Capitalist Imperialism. This great work should form part of every worker's library. $.50

ABOUT LENIN.

LENIN, THE GREAT STRATEGIST, by A. Losovsky.

A portrayal of Lenin in action as a Marxist, Russian, revolutionary strategist and proletarian statesman . . . by the present secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions. $.15

ABOUT PRINCIPLES OF LENIN.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LENINISM, by I. STALIN.

An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led—the period of Capitalist Imperialism. Written by a close co-worker of Lenin—the present Secretary of the Russian Communist Party. 71 pp. Durable Covers. $.50

# Workers (Communist) Party

## NEW YORK COMRADES MUST COLLECT 20,000 SIGNATURES TO GET PARTY TICKET ON BALLOT

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The campaign in New York City has started. Signatures are being gathered and open air meetings are being held. The most important task is the procuring of sufficient signatures. That the ticket may be put on the ballot at least another 20,000 signatures in New York City must be secured. Those 20,000 signatures will put the following candidates on the ballot:

For Governor, Ben Gitlow.
For Lieutenant Governor, Frank P. Zeidl.
For Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.
For Attorney General, Arthur S. Childs.

Local Ticket.

4th Assembly Dist., N. Y.—Benjamin Gebhitz, 1,050 signatures needed.
5th Assembly Dist., N. Y.—Rebecca Grecht, 1,100 needed.
17th Assembly Dist., N. Y.—Julius Gerhind, 1,050 needed.
18th Assembly Dist., N. Y.—Abraham Markoff, 1,300 needed.
19th Assembly Dist.—Charles Krumbein, 1,300 needed.
14th Assembly Dist.—Alexander Trachtenberg, 1,600 needed.
20th Cong. Dist.—William W. Weinstone, 1,600 needed.
24th Cong. Dist.—Elmer T. Allison, 1,700 needed.
23rd Assembly Dist., Bronx—Elles Carlson, 1,250 needed.
6th Assembly Dist., Bronx—Isidore Schneider, 1,150 needed.
8th Assembly Dist., Bronx—Charles Zimmerman, 1,275 needed.
7th Assembly Dist., Bronx—Joseph Gruschowitz, 1,300 needed.
20th Cong. Dist., Bronx—Moissaye Olgin, 1,700 needed.
9th Assembly Dist., Kings—George Siskind, 1,050 needed.
14th Assembly Dist., Kings—Samuel Nesin, 900 needed.
22nd Assembly Dist., Kings—Fannie Warshafsky, 875 needed.
10th Cong. Dist., Kings—Bertram D. Wolfe, 1,700 needed.
7th Sen. Dist., Kings—Morris Rosen, 1,700 needed.

The time for filing the signatures is almost at hand. All comrades are instructed by the district executive committee to immediately report to the following places, where they will receive petitions and instructions on the collection of signatures. Each comrade must give at least two nights a week for this work, otherwise our campaign will be a failure.

Headquarters for Signature Work, 108 East 14th street, New York City.
46 Ten Eyck street, Brooklyn.
56 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.
1840 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn.
St. R. 110th street, New York City.
1317 Boston road, Bronx.
445 St. Anns avenue, Bronx.

Comrades in charge of the headquarters will be there every evening, and all comrades must report there without fail for signature work.

The section campaign managers have been instructed to keep a record of all those who come for signature work and those who do not report will be called before their section committee to explain why they have not responded for this important work.

## NEW YORK PARTY MEMBERSHIP MEETING TO BE HELD AT THE MANHATTAN LYCEUM ON MONDAY

A very important special membership meeting will be held on Monday, September 20, at 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., to take up the past, present and future activities of the Workers (Communist) Party and their relation to the election campaign and the membership drive.

Comrade Weinstone, general secretary of the district, will make a report on the past activities as for example our work in relation to the Passaic strike, the Furriers' strike, the united front campaigns of the party, etc. He will also touch on the socialist party. He will trace the development of our activity and will deal at length with the election campaign.

Comrade Stachel, organization secretary of the district, will take up the political importance of the membership drive and how to extend it.

Admission is by membership card of the Workers (Communist) Party or the Young Workers (Communist) League. All Workers (Communist) Party and Y. W. L. members are urged to attend.

## Campaign Notes in New York City

By HARRY M. WINITSKY, Campaign Manager.

The following open air meetings have been scheduled for the week beginning September 20 and ending September 25, 1926. All speakers should make their business to be at the meetings on time and the comrades who are in the open air committees should be punctual and see that there is sufficient literature for sale at all the meetings.

MONDAY, SEPT. 20.

180th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx—Speakers: Geo. Powers, Louis Hamm, L. A. Suskin and Simon Felshin.

14th St. and Irving Place—Speakers: Jack Stachel, Harry Fox, A. Lankfeld, George Primoff and Harry Winitsky.

Stone and Pitkin Avas., Brownsville Speakers: Robert Macklin, Pannie Warshafsky, J. Obian, A. Rubin and Louis Sisselman.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

116th Street and Lanex Ave.—Speakers: Julius Codkind, J. S. Poyntz, A. Mitchell and Ella Wolfe.

163rd St. and Prospect Ave., Bronx—Speakers: Lichtenstein, Belle Robbing, Eva Dorf and Jack Jampolsky.

Rutgers Square—Speakers: Benjamin, Chorover, Friskoff, B. Lifshitz, I. Polnash and Shapiro.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.

Grand Street Extension, Brooklyn—Speakers: Anton Bimba, Joe Cohen, A. Peer and Rosenberg.

Ellery and Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn—Speakers: P. Cosgrove, S. O. Pollock and Ray Ragozin.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23.

Brook Ave. and 149th St.—Speakers: Simon Felshin, L. A. Daum, A. Sparer, and P. Cosgrove.

103th St. and Madison Ave.—Speakers: Mitchell, Benjamin, Ludwig Lander, A. Perilla and Louis Sherman.

14th St. and Irving Place—Speakers: J. S. Poyntz, Weinstone, M. Pasternack and Bixby.

Hopkins and Pitkin Avas., Brownsville — Speakers: George Primoff, Marcell Schorar, A. Koppel and Chas. Raiss.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25.

110th St. and 5th Ave.—Speakers: Weinstone, Codkind, Ella Wolfe and Joseph Brahdy.

Southern Boulevard and Aldus St., Bronx—Speakers: Eva Dorf, Ray Ragozin, Peter Shapiro and L. A. Baum.

10th St. and Second Ave.—Speakers: Harry Fox, A. Chorover, B. Lifshitz and Joe Cohen.

Stone and Pitkin Avs., Brownsville —Speakers: Anton Bimba, Charles Raiss, Samuel Nesin, Alexander Trachtenberg, Fannie Warshafsky and A. Freeman.


## Put on the Badge of a Communist!

SOMETHING NEW AND BEAUTIFULLY UNUSUAL.

The Emblem of The Young Workers (Communist) League.

A striking closed flat—the Communist salute—(reproduction actual size) in gold and silver.

Limited Supply Only!

All orders filed in order received.

GOLD, 40 cents; SILVER, 25 cents. In quantities of a dozen or more, gold $3.60 a doz., silver $2.25 a doz.

Rush Your Order to
The Young Workers League of America,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.


## ATTENTION—

## NEW YORK COMRADES!

Make no engagement for Monday night, October 25th. An important event will take place. Watch for announcement.

## MEMBERS OF SECTION 4 CHICAGO MEET SUNDAY MORN AT FREIHEIT HALL

Every member of Section No. 4 is required by the section committee to be present at a meeting Sunday morning, 10 o'clock, Sept. 19th at Freiheit Hall, 3209 Roosevelt Rd. It will be a campaign meeting. Section No. 4 is responsible for putting Mrs. Matilda Kalcusek on the ballot for congressman of the ninth district. For this several thousand signatures are needed. Plans will ha made Sunday to get these signatures and begin the campaign. The time is short, the issue is important.

## Chicago Members Meet Sunday for Election Signature Campaign

ATTENTION! ALL CHICAGO PARTY MEMBERS!

Every party member in Chicago is expected to turn out for the collection of signatures on the election petitions at the following places, Sunday, September 19, at 10 a. m.:

Section 1 and 3—Nominee, Elisabeth Griffin, for congress. Meet at Community Center, 3201 S. Wabash Ave.

Section 4—Nominee, Mathilda Kalousek, for congress. Meet at Freiheit Hall, 3209 W. Roosevelt Road.

Section 5 and 6—Nominee, Sam Hammersmark, for congress. Meet at Workers' Lyceum, 2743 Hirsch Blvd.

In addition to the petitions for the respective congressional nominees, all comrades are to work on the petitions for J. Louis Engdahl, senatorial nominee.

## Section Four Industrial Organizers Meet Today; Section Executive Sat.

Industrial organizers of Section 4 are to meet in the basement of 1239 S. Sawyer Ave. tonight. The organizer of every shop and street nucleus is expected to attend this meeting. Tomorrow, Saturday, the section executive meeting will be held at 2:30 p. m. at the same address.

## WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

### Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:

Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer.
Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Klahner.
Congress, 9th District, Daniel G. Holder.

### Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicka.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, first district, Ernest Careathars and Anna Walsman.
Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeagar.
Eighth District, Susie Kandra and Peter Sartic.
Ninth District, William P. Mikadas and Sam Shore.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.
United States Senator, James A. Ayers.
Secretary of State, Nelsen Daway.
State Treasurer, Leonard Forschler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.
State Auditor, O. McSwain.

## CHICAGO WORKERS' SHOOL CONCERT AND DANCE SUNDAY

The Chicago Workers' School has sent out an attractive pluggar announcing its first "get-together" affair for Sunday, Sept. 19, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2743 Hirsch Blvd.

The dance will be preceded by a very good concert which is arranged by Comrade Hambro. One of the unusual features of the evening will be a shop bulletin display. Shop bulletins from all parts of the country will be exhibited in an attractively arranged booth.

The admission is 50 cents at the door and every worker is invited to attend.

## SCOTT NEARING RETURNS FROM BRITISH TRIP

### Will Address Workers' School Meeting Sunday

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Scott Nearing arrives in New York Saturday after spending two weeks in England at the British Trade Union Congress. Long an authority on the British labor movement and the author of several pamphlets dealing with British labor, he felt that this Trade Union Congress would be the most important in the history of the social development of Britain.

He will arrive in New York just in time for the lecture he is to deliver under the anspices of the Workers' School Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m. The school, realizing that its own quarters will not be big enough to accomodate those interested, has engaged New Star Casino, 101 E. 10th St., near Park Ave., for the occasion. Admission is 75 cents.

He has been added to the faculty of the New York Workers' School. During the coming winter, he will give courses will be on Great Britain and the other on post-war Europe.

## CHICAGO DAILY WORKER AGENTS MEET FRIDAY TO LAUNCH BIG DRIVE

Samuel Hammarsmark, city agent of The DAILY WORKER announces a meeting of DAILY WORKER agents to be held Friday, Sept. 17 at 19 S. Lincoln at 8 p. m. The agents will meet to make preparations for the Fall drive to build The DAILY WORKER sub list in Chicago and to resume the winter season activity of covering union meetings with the paper. Every nucleus of the Workers Party in Chicago is expected to take the responsibility for covering at least three union meetings a week. All nucleus agents are expected to be at this meeting.

## West Brownsville Unions Behind Labor Party Move

WEST BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 16.—At the Labor Party conference held in the Italian Hall at Charleroi, Pa., at which delegates representing many of the local unions of this vicinity were present, a permanent committee was elected to visit unions and work to get a larger delegation to the next conference to be held at Bentleyville, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 24, at 1 p. m.

The following active trade unionists were elected to the committee that will visit the trade unions to point out the need to them of a Labor Party in Pennsylvania and to get them to elect delegates to the next conference:

Bah Norman, of the Carpenters' Union and delegate to the Central Labor Council of West Brownsville; Walter Jones, of Local Union No. 2395, U. M. W. of A. and president of the Central Labor Union of West Brownsville; Harry Wadsworth, of Local Union No. 2399, U. M. W. of A. and president of the local; Mike Bragdich, of Local Union No. 2230, U. M. W. of A. and a brother from Fayette City, Pa.

The secretary of the conference is Steve Douglass of California, Pa., who is also secretary of the West Brownsville Central Labor Union.

## Associated Industries' Slush Fund to Fight Labor Legislation

CAHOES, N. Y., Sept. 16. — New York state employers organized in the Associated Industries, Inc., have collected a huge slush fund to defeat legislative measures favorable to labor, declared Joseph B. White, national organizer for United Textile Workers, to a mass meeting of Cahoes unionists. Union representatives must appear at the hearings of the state industrial commission appointed to investigate the many laws proposed for and against labor in the last legislatures. Unions must state their cases to the commission to get any sort of action on the compensation bill and other measures backed by labor. American Federation of Labor organizer James Roach, speaking at the same meeting, attacked the open shop operation of Cahoes textile mills.

## 2 Waukegan Workers Die in Carbon Gas Tank

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Sept. 16.—Two employes of the Johns-Manville company here were suffocated today while cleaning a carbon dioxide gas tank and two others, who attempted to rescue them, were overcome and are in a serious condition. The dead are Lee Mitten, 23, and Harry Stevenson. Those overcome are John Schillinger and Harry Haymon.

### Boot and Shoe Workers Meet.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The boot and shoe workers' union holds its biennial convention in Rochester September

## Labor Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

## WORKER CORRESPONDENT PRIZES AWARDED FOR BEST STORIES

First price, "Romance of New Russia," by Magdalena Marx, goes to John Brown, who wrote the article entitled "Lewis, Why Do Your Organizers Stay Away from the Latrobe and Irwin Coal Fields of Pennsylvania?"

Second prize, "Red Carteens," goes to a Studebaker automobile shop mechanic in Boston who wrote the story "Auto Mechanics Are Underpaid in Boston Shop."

Third prize, "Short History of the American Labor Movement," by Mary Beard, is awarded to the worker writing "Minneapolis Bros Boiler Works Rat-Shop."

FIRST PRIZE WINNER.

## LEWIS, WHY DO YOUR ORGANIZERS STAY AWAY FROM THE LATROBE AND IRWIN COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA?

By JOHN BROWN, Worker Correspondent.

LATROBE, Pa., Sept. 16.—The organization of the non-union fields in the coal industry is becoming very urgent as you will see under what conditions the coal miners of the Latrobe and Irwin fields must work.

In the first place practically the whole field was shut down for six or eight months. A few of the mines worked two or three days a week. In this way the coal miners were starved into accepting the 1917 scale and then the companies proceeded to cut the wages below the 1917 scale. The mines have resumed activities somewhat.

### Break Checkweighman Law.

Coal is not weighed in these non-union fields despite the fact that there is a law which damands the weighing of the coal mined and that a checkweighman must be on the tipple representing the men.

At a coal mine at Millwood, Pa., the coal is weighed. The miners working in the heading get forty-six cents a ton. The miners working in rooms get forty-one cents a ton. There are about three cars of slate to shovel back in the room from each cut, which they are not paid for. In the heading they get paid for loading a two-ton car of slate at the rate of thirty cents a car. It also seems that the checkweighman—that is the company checkweighman—must have a certain amount of dirty coal each day. When a fellow has dirty coal at this mine, they dock him anywhere from a half a ton to a ton from the car, no matter how little slate there may be in the coal.

### Charge Exorbitant Prices.

Not satisfied with robbing the men of their wages at the point of production the coal operators have what is called a company store. Usually all the food is from 2% to 3% and sometimes as high as 50% higher than in any ordinary store. In fact the miner does not get any cash. He draws what they call "checks" at the store. This is common pasteboard marked 1, 5, 10 and 25 cents, with which the miner and his wife have to buy the necessities of life at the company store. It has no value at any other place. The miner must pay $9 a month for a four-room house. This is deducted from his pay. In winter, no matter how many stoves are going, your teeth chatter.

In summer it seems that it is an oven when the sun is at its highest. It is hardly possible to sleep on the place at all. Water is usually on the outside. In some cases it is close to the house. In some it is from 50 yards or more from the house.

### Dirty and Gassous Mines.

Most of the mines in this region are dusty and gassous. It seems that the coal companies do not worry very much about safety devices or for the safety of the miners. This would mean an expenditure of a few hundred dollars. Why should they care whether one or more coal miners get knocked off?

They do not even go to the trouble of getting clay for the miners to shoot with. They get it only when an inspector comes around. Then they bring a couple of cars of it into the mine for display. Most of the time the miners are forced to shoot with what they call dummies, made out of paper and filled up with coal dust, despite the fact that the law calls for shooting of coal with clay. There is no sprinkling of the mines with water or rock dust, which is required by the law in gaseous mines.

### Lewis Betrays Miners.

In 1922 the coal miners of this region struck 100% and fought bravely for a union and better working conditions. When victory was near, it seemed that Lewis did not want to see them organize. An agreement was signed with the operators without including the Irwin and Latrobe fields. They struck it out for three or four months after the Betrayal, but were forced to go back.

The miners are again ready for organization. The organizers of the United Mine Workers of America seem to be keeping a good distance away from this territory. The office of the United Mine Workers of America in Greensburg seems to be vacant. At any time or any day you go to it, you do not even get a cash. He draws what they call "checks" at the store. This is common pasteboard marked 1, 5, 10 and 25 cents, with which the miner and his wife have to buy the necessities of life at the company store. It has no value at any other place. The miner must pay $9 a month for a four-room house. This is deducted from his pay. In winter, no matter how many stoves are going, your teeth chatter.

In summer it seems that it is an oven when the sun is at its highest. It is hardly possible to sleep on the place at all. Water is usually on the outside. In some cases it is close to the house. In some it is from 50 yards or more from the house.

### Dirty and Gassous Mines.

Most of the mines in this region are dusty and gassous. It seems that the coal companies do not worry very much about safety devices or for the safety of the miners. This would

## 500

workers are sending news of their lives, the job, and their unions to The DAILY WORKER. These workers are organized in many cities—and they issue a small newspaper of their own!

SUBSCRIBE

and learn where, what, when and how to write.

Only 50 Cents a Year.

The American Worker Correspondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

SECOND PRIZE WINNER.

## AUTO MECHANICS BADLY UNDERPAID IN BOSTON SHOP

### Studebaker Plant Uses Speed-Up

By a Worker Correspondent.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—Notwithstanding that the Studebaker corporation is reported to have earned a profit of $16,000,000 for the fiscal year 1925, a so-called "factory system" was introduced when the Boston Studebaker service station passed from local to corporation control Jan. 1926.

The most sinister feature of this "system" is the piece-work, or production plan, which replaces the former hourly-rate for shop mechanics. There was some agitation against the installation of the plan, but due to the lack of organization (automobile shops are all on open-shop basis in Boston) the idea was put across. Automobile repair work is seasonal. The winter months' depression is looked forward to with fear by the mechanics. This fear is increased under piecework since mechanics are paid only for actual work where formerly they were assured a day's pay at least. The result is obvious—in "brisk" periods the mechanics work at fever pitch in order to earn a $10 to $12 pay slip to offset the poor returns of winter. Needless to say that a low standard of workmanship prevails and the attitude of the workman towards his fellow-worker when competition is thus reduced to an individual struggle, is appalling.

When worn out in mind and body and unable to keep pace with the younger, fresher men, he is shown the door. When business is good additional men are hired and these men, or as it often happens, some of the "regular" force are obliged to seek other fields when the rush subsides. The foremen aid in maintaining this system. The slightest protest on the part of a worker is greeted with the ever-ready reply: "If you don't like it, GET OUT."

THIRD PRIZE WINNER.

## MINNEAPOLIS BROS BOILER WORKS RAT-SHOP

### Long Hours, Low Wages Paid Workers

By A Worker Correspondent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 16. — The William Bros Boiler Works is a typical capitalist slave-pen. Brutal bosses, long days of ten hours and a poor wage of 40 cents an hour are some of the conditions which make this true.

One worker told me that the company never hires a man except from an employment agency. This gives the superintendent easy money, as he gets a dollar of the fee of three dollars which the wage-slave pays the agency for the job. As one worker aptly remarked, "That kind of a man ought to be hung. He is getting a good salary and still must suck the blood of the poor workers." Such petty graft is of course, only one of many which characterizes capitalism.

### Translant Labor.

Inasmuch as the slave-driving tactics of the bosses in this plant are disgusting to any worker with independence of mind, but many of the men stay long. This condition of transient workers is obviously to the mutual advantage of the superintendent and the downtown employment agency (The Briggs Employment Company, 317 Marquette Avenue), which furnishes labor for this plant.

### Bosses Rawhide Workers.

One of these bosses in this Bros Works is notorious. He looks like a rat and acts as if he has perpetual constipation. It may be he is afraid he will starve to death if he loses his job which he would probably do, if he failed to rawhide the workers. This boss is the kind, evidently that the Bros Company needs to protect its profits.

### "Opportunities."

"Opportunities" abound for an ambitious worker in this boiler factory. One must stay a year or more before he is given the chance to operate a machine. Marvellous progress for a wage-slave! Forty cents an hour to start with and good chances to learn a trade"—thus runs the hook, line and sinker from the mouth of the crafty employment agent for the suckers who still believe in capitalism in general and the Bros Company in particular hold out acres of "opportunities."

### Union Badly Needed.

As far as known, to think of a union or union organization activity among workers of this boiler outfit would blacklist a man forever. A union would protect the workers from the brutality of the bosses, who are mostly a bunch of blockheads. The ten-hour day which now prevails could be changed to eight if a union of the workers stood for it.

The next, eleventh issue of Proletarian Tribune, the living newspaper issued by the worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out next Saturday, September 18, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. It is the first indoor issue after the summer season.

All who understand the Russian language are invited.

Admission is only 25 cents. Beginning at 8 p. m.


## THE INTERNATIONAL OF YOUTH

Official organ of the Young Communist International

HAS JUST ARRIVED!

The issue is just full of the most interesting and valuable material.

No active member of the Communist movement can afford to miss this issue.

Single Copy 15 Cents

Bundles of 5 or more at 10c a copy.

ORDER NOW!

Send cash and order to
The Young Workers (Communist) League,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## HOSIERY UNION OPENS DRIVE TO ORGANIZE TRADE

### 3,000 Join Organization in Past Year

PHILADELPHIA—(FP)—The present time is favorable for the organization of the textile industry, said A. J. Muste, Brookwood Labor college, to the 15th annual convention of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, affiliated with the United Textile Workers.

Organization was the biggest thing before the 60 delegates from 20 cities. A study will be made of old age pensions. A scholarship for a 2-year course has been re-established at Brookwood.

Durham, N. C., is fast becoming a union center for the south since the Hosiery Workers carried on two hard strikes. The federation will keep a district manager in New York and New Jersey. Three thousand workers joined the organization in the last year.

### West Brownsville Coal Miners Aid British Strikers

WEST BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 14.—Local 2230 of the United Mine Workers of America passed a motion at its meeting assessing each member $1 of each pay for strike relief. Pat Fagan, boss of the machine here, bitterly fought a proposal that some of this money be sent to the striking miners of Great Britain.

There are a number of miners on strike in the district and Fagan claimed the money should be used for them. So far little money that was meant for these miners has found its way to them. The union finally voted to send 40 per cent to the British miners and 60 per cent to the striking miners in District 5.

### New York Board of Education Plans to Set Teachers' Hours

NEW YORK, Sept. 16. — (FP) — Hours of labor, ranging from five and a half to eight a day will be definitely set by the Board of Education of New York if the new by-laws now under consideration are adopted. The system puts the lengths of five and a half standard for ordinary class room teachers, with a possible additional 40 minutes at the option of the principal. Teachers of industrial subjects in vocational schools have seven and a half hours and teachers of agriculture, who are few in number, have a maximum of eight hours, the only five and a half would usually be required.


# New Books

ON

THE BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE

*"The General Strike—And the General Betrayal"*

By John Pepper.

A brilliant booklet, most interesting and important for an understanding of the great British demonstration of working class power.

On the greatest event since the Russian revolution, read this new book just off the press!

25 CENTS
Postpaid.

READ ALSO:

The British General Strike—its Background, Its Lessons
By William F. Dunne.....10 Cents

British Labor Bids for Power
By Scott Nearing.....10 Cents

Whither England? By Leon Trotsky
Clothbound $1.75

DAILY WORKER

WRITE AS YOU PLEASE


## WITH THE LABOR PRESS

(More than 500 trade union papers—official organs of national and international unions, state federations of labor, district councils, central labor bodies and local unions—advocate correct, partially correct, or incorrect policies, voice poorly or well, represent or misrepresent, the opinions of the rank and file of the trade union movement. This is the field in which our party must conduct most of its work and it is a field of activity about which we must of necessity have the most detailed and accurate information.

The publication in this department of editorial comment from the trade union press does not mean necessarily that we are in agreement with it. We publish this material to inform our readers of the trend of thought expressed in the labor press and when necessary such editorial expressions will be accompanied by our own comment.—Editor's Note.)

### *Sowing Seeds of Peace.*

The visit of Thomas L. Hughes, international secretary-treasurer of the Teamsters', Chauffeurs' and Stablemen's Union, to Minneapolis last week should bring benefits to organized workers and to employers as well.

Mr. Hughes proved to be an energetic, likeable official of exceedingly good judgment. He was far different from the fire-eating, smash-'em-up type of an individual which the Citizens' Alliance seeks to picture international officials as being.

Employers who met and listened to him were impressed with his frankness, ability and constructiveness.

Workers who heard Secretary Hughes realized his capability, his sincere devotion to the movement and sound judgment. He won the confidence of all who heard him.

Both employers and workers will not forget that Mr. Hughes gave some mighty good advice not only as to protecting the union but in regard to preserving the industry and building up the industry which is dealing fairly with organized workers.

Mr. Hughes was not the first international official to address a meeting of both workers and employers in Minneapolis. Nevertheless, such occurrences are far too infrequent in this city.

It is in such gatherings the seeds of industrial peace, better understanding, and local prosperity are sown.

There would be far more prosperity and far more happiness in this city of Minneapolis if the workers and employers of every industry were organized and meeting together to solve the problems of employee and industry.

Organized workers and employers of the Minneapolis milk industry are to be congratulated upon the efforts they are making to meet their problems by co-operating with one another. It will be to the benefit of the entire city if this example is followed by every industry in Minneapolis.

—Minneapolis Labor Review, Sept. 10.

### *Comment.*

THE editorial shova is a fair sample of the deadly dope that is being dished out to the American labor movement. The paragraphs which we have emphasized contain the fatal fallacies which, when subscribed to by large sections of the working class, make them easy victims of the bosses and their organizations more efficiency organs of the industrial capitalists.

That the well-being of the workers is dependent upon the general prosperity of capitalist industry is true only if one concedes the capitalists the right to own the natural resources and the machinery of production forever. This was the belief of the feudal lords before the capitalist system came into being and as long as the workers conceded the right of the feudal lords to the land they remained serfs.

THERE are no problems which the workers and the bosses have in common. The workers want the highest possible wages, the shortest hours and control of their jobs—in a word, a high standard of living and security.

The bosses want to pay the lowest wages for the longest hours and reduce the living standard to the subsistence level. That this is true is proved by the fact that this is done in all countries where, for one reason or another, the workers have lost the power of resistance.

Negotiations of organized workers with organized employers in order to set the basis for trade union agreements are one thing but conferences "to solve the problems of industry" based on the theory that the workers and capitalists have a common stake in industry, are another.

SUCH conferences inevitably tend to weaken the will of the workers to struggle for their demands and this in fact is the sole purpose the employers have in mind when they propose such conferences. They are cheaper than the rougher methods of strike-breaking.

That workers sometimes get an increase in wages and better conditions by following such a policy does not at all refute our statements. They may be a small but strategically section of the working class which the bosses want to placate (as is generally the case) or the first concessions are given in order to weaken the loyalty of the workers to their union as a fighting organization, as quite often happens.

Company unionism, either openly by name or covertly in fact, finds a fertile field in unions where the officials advocate the policy followed by Secretary Hughes of the Teamsters' Union and which is praised so highly by the editor of the Minneapolis Labor Review—very likely after Secretary Hughes had demonstrated in company with the editor his contempt for the Volstead act.

IN no city has the attempt to apply the theory of "worker-employer cooperation" had more disastrous effects on the labor movement than in Minneapolis. In preparation for this move the Communists and the left wing were attacked and many expelled. A virtual dictatorship was set up with an emissary of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor as the local Mussolini, all semblance of radicalism was banished and the Minneapolis labor movement died on its feet.

IT is still dead and it is now stated by honest conservatives that only the reinstatement of the once despised "reds" and the resumption of activity by them can revive the moribund trade unions. The same condition obtains in St. Paul where the same policy was followed.

The Minneapolis Labor Review is not serving the labor movement, but the bosses, when it publishes such misleading and deceptive editorials as the one quoted.

It might be remarked in passing that the Labor Review was a militant paper one upon a time when the Twin Cities had a militant and affective trade union movement. —W. F. D.

## Demanded Five Cents Raise; U. S. Mediation Got Them 1.5 Cents

The dispute between the Chicago and Alton railroad and its telegraphers, station men and towermen has been settled by the Coolidge appointed railroad mediation board.

The men asked for five cents an hour increase and various changes in the working rules. The board has engineered a settlement for only a cent and a half increase, with some slight adjustment of the rules.

### Work for Labor Party

DETROIT — (FP) — The Workers Party is entering the fall elections in Michigan to encourage the formation of a mass labor party, William Reynolds, a Detroit union carpenter, the party's candidate for governor, said at a mass meeting.

The Detroit Federation of Labor, like many central labor bodies in the state, officially supported Gov. Alex J. Groesbeck, republican, for a fourth term. He was badly beaten by Fred W. Green Sept. 14.

## 30,000 March in Labor Parade at Princeton, Ind.

PRINCETON, Ind., Sept. 16.—Indiana miners, 7,000 strong, marched in the monster Labor Day parade at Princeton, with railroad and other workers swelling the line to nearly two and a half miles in length. About 30,000 were estimated in attendance at the great mass meeting finishing the parade and 20,000 heard the speaking with the aid of large lond speakers. .

MONTREAL — (FP) — Free. Wm. Green, American Federation of Labor, was authorised to call a conference of representatives of Electrical Workers and Railway Signalmen's unions to settle jurisdictional disputes between them, by the executive council at its meeting in Montreal. The executive prepared its annual reports and made arrangements for the Detroit convention, which opens Oct. 4.

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—The annual session of the Mississippi State Federation of Labor opened at Jackson, Miss., when the principle of

## OPEN LINCOLN MINE ON 1917 SCALE BASIS

### Ruling Affects 200 Coal-diggers

By GEORGE PAPCUN,
(Worker Correspondent)

LANSING, Ohio, Sept. 16. — The Lincoln mine of the Lorain Coal and Dock Co, located on the National Highway near here has reopened on the 1917 scale after having been shut down for the past six months. The announcement was made by G. G. Weiss, company official.

The Lincoln mine employes 200 men when it is running full blast. After starving the men out for a period of six months, new the coal company wants to put the finishing touches to the job by forcing the men to return to work under the 1917 conditions.

DETROIT—(FP)—The Detroit relief conference for the Passaic textile strikers, which includes the Detroit Federation of Labor, is sending hundreds of dollars to the strike zone.

## TETRA-ETHYL GAS SUFFERER SUES STANDARD OIL

### Crippled Worker Seeks to Collect $200,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 16. — (FP) — Standard Oil company of New Jersey has a suit for $200,000 on its hands because a former worker at Bayonne claims he is the sufferer from his employment with tetra-ethyl lead. Henry Callis says that he is afflicted with a "serious disease of a nature not clearly established by medical science" as a result of his exposure to tetra-ethyl lead-treated gasoline in September 1924.

The worker says he has had to remain in bed since that time. Standard Oil company gave no warning of danger, provided no masks or gloves and did not have sufficient ventilation in the workplace.

Eleven workers in all are known to have died during various firms' experiments with tetra-ethyl lead gasoline. The scandalous list of dead and injured workers employed in the making of the supposedly "knock-proof" fuel finally brot a national conference under the United States surgeon-general and the ultimate promulgation of rules governing the manufacturing process. Tetra-ethyl lead-treated gasoline is now being made and sold generally. A Swiss scientist insists that widespread use of the fuel will mean the depositing of great quantities of lead dust on public highways and the possible poisoning of not only hundreds of thousands of workers but of the general population.

## *BUFFALO LABOR REACTIONARIES FEAR LABOR PARTY FORMATION*

By HERBERT BENJAMIN.

On April 22 the legislative committee of the Buffalo Central Labor Council, which is composed exclusively of reactionary and conservative members of the council, brought into the council the following resolution which was adopted without a dissenting vote:

"Whereas, we believe that the future advancement of the just claims of the Buffalo labor movement along political lines depends on the intelligent use of the ballot, the only weapon that labor has in the political field to protect the rights of men and women who toil for their daily bread; and

"Whereas, we realize that up to the present time labor has failed to organize on the political field so that they would be recognized as a material factor in the political fabric of our city; and

"Whereas, the personnel of our present city council and the fruit of their labor cannot be taken as an omen of the success of the political policy of the Central Labor Council; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the legislative committee of the Central Labor Council respectfully recommends that the council instruct the officers of this body to petition the various local unions affiliated with the Central Labor Council to call a conference for the purpose of inaugurating a more cohesive political movement."

**Left Wing Sees Thru Moves.**

The few left wingers in the council had no illusions about the intentions of the reactionaries who are in control of the Buffalo central body. The very manner in which the resolution was worded, the proposal to "petition the various local unions to call the conference" without indicating just how these were to be induced to issue the call, all showed that the resolution was to be used only as a threat by the members of the legislative committee and their associates against some group of politicians with whom they were bargaining.

**Progressives Fail to Join.**

Efforts were made by the left wingers to indone the progressive members of the council to join with them in an organized effort to initiate action. But the latter, the nonrevisted "progressives" failed to respond to a call for action and proposed to wait a "little" longer.

The insincerity of the reactionary "leaders" of the Central Labor Council was further manifested when, on July 22, after three months had passed without any action being taken, a proposal of the Molders' Union, Local 84, that a conference be called to name a united labor ticket was turned down, and the matter referred to the legislative committee.

The committee reported on Aug. 12 stating, "we disapprove of the call by Molders' Union, No. 84, for a conference to form a labor party."

This report was concurred in by the safe and sane majority of the council and would probably have ended the matter in so far as the council was concerned if it were not for the fact that Brother Campbell, delegate of the Molders' Union, took the floor under good and welfare to declare that the molders would proceed with their proposed conference in spite of the decision of the council.

**"Leaders" Worried.**

It was at this time that the "leaders" of the council held a hurried consultation, which was followed by a motion that "at the next regular meeting the regular business be suspended in the interest of a conference to inaugurate a more cohesive political movement."

The conference of Sept. 9, which was to organize a "more cohesive political movement," showed the complete bankruptcy of the reactionaries. It showed also that the principle of independent political action is gaining an ever growing host of converts among the workers and that the reactionaries dared not make a frontal attack against the proposal to organize a labor party, but pretended that they favor the principal and are deferred only by consideration of timeliness.

**Urge United Labor Ticket.**

When the conference was opened and the secretary had concluded reading the call, the president of the council looked around helplessly for someone to call the conference to order as was to be done next. The chairman of the legislative committee which recommended the calling of the conference was actually at a loss. All looked expectantly in the direction of Brother Campbell. Brother Campbell did not disappoint them. After making a comprehensive review of the developments which led to petition the various local unions affiliated with the Central Labor Council to call a conference for the purpose of inaugurating a more cohesive political movement."

Left Wing Sees Thru Moves.

The few left wingers in the council had no illusions about the intentions of the reactionaries who are in control of the Buffalo central body. The very manner in which the resolution was worded, the proposal to "petition the various local unions to call the conference" without indicating just how these were to be induced to issue the call, all showed that the resolution was to be used only as a threat by the members of the legislative committee and their associates against some group of politicians with whom they were bargaining.

**Progressives Fail to Join.**

Efforts were made by the left wingers to indone the progressive members of the council to join with them in an organized effort to initiate action. But the latter, the nonrevisted "progressives" failed to respond to a call for action and proposed to wait a "little" longer.

The insincerity of the reactionary "leaders" of the Central Labor Council was further manifested when, on July 22, after three months had passed without any action being taken, a proposal of the Molders' Union, Local 84, that a conference be called to name a united labor ticket was turned down, and the matter referred to the legislative committee.

The committee reported on Aug. 12 stating, "we disapprove of the call by Molders' Union, No. 84, for a conference to form a labor party."

This report was concurred in by the safe and sane majority of the council and would probably have ended the matter in so far as the council was concerned if it were not for the fact that Brother Campbell, delegate of the Molders' Union, took the floor under good and welfare to declare that the molders would proceed with their proposed conference in spite of the decision of the council.

**"Leaders" Worried.**

It was at this time that the "leaders" of the council held a hurried consultation, which was followed by a motion that "at the next regular meeting the regular business be suspended in the interest of a conference to inaugurate a more cohesive political movement."

The conference of Sept. 9, which was to organize a "more cohesive political movement," showed the complete bankruptcy of the reactionaries. It showed also that the principle of independent political action is gaining an ever growing host of converts among the workers and that the reactionaries dared not make a frontal attack against the proposal to organize a labor party, but pretended that they favor the principal and are deferred only by consideration of timeliness.

**Urge United Labor Ticket.**

When the conference was opened and the secretary had concluded reading the call, the president of the council looked around helplessly for someone to call the conference to order as was to be done next. The chairman of the legislative committee which recommended the calling of the conference was actually at a loss. All looked expectantly in the direction of Brother Campbell. Brother Campbell did not disappoint them. After making a comprehensive review of the developments which led to petition the various local unions affiliated with the Central Labor Council to call a conference for the purpose of inaugurating a more cohesive political movement."

Left Wing Sees Thru Moves.

The few left wingers in the council had no illusions about the intentions of the reactionaries who are in control of the Buffalo central body. The very manner in which the resolution was worded, the proposal to "petition the various local unions to call the conference" without indicating just how these were to be induced to issue the call, all showed that the resolution was to be used only as a threat by the members of the legislative committee and their associates against some group of politicians with whom they were bargaining.

**Progressives Fail to Join.**

Efforts were made by the left wingers to indone the progressive members of the council to join with them in an organized effort to initiate action. But the latter, the nonrevisted "progressives" failed to respond to a call for action and proposed to wait a "little" longer.

The insincerity of the reactionary "leaders" of the Central Labor Council was further manifested when, on July 22, after three months had passed without any action being taken, a proposal of the Molders' Union, Local 84, that a conference be called to name a united labor ticket was turned down, and the matter referred to the legislative committee.

The committee reported on Aug. 12 stating, "we disapprove of the call by Molders' Union, No. 84, for a conference to form a labor party."

This report was concurred in by the safe and sane majority of the council and would probably have ended the matter in so far as the council was concerned if it were not for the fact that Brother Campbell, delegate of the Molders' Union, took the floor under good and welfare to declare that the molders would proceed with their proposed conference in spite of the decision of the council.

**"Leaders" Worried.**

It was at this time that the "leaders" of the council held a hurried consultation, which was followed by a motion that "at the next regular meeting the regular business be suspended in the interest of a conference to inaugurate a more cohesive political movement."

The conference of Sept. 9, which was to organize a "more cohesive political movement," showed the complete bankruptcy of the reactionaries. It showed also that the principle of independent political action is gaining an ever growing host of converts among the workers and that the reactionaries dared not make a frontal attack against the proposal to organize a labor party, but pretended that they favor the principal and are deferred only by consideration of timeliness.

**Urge United Labor Ticket.**

When the conference was opened and the secretary had concluded reading the call, the president of the council looked around helplessly for someone to call the conference to order as was to be done next. The chairman of the legislative committee which recommended the calling of the conference was actually at a loss. All looked expectantly in the direction of Brother Campbell. Brother Campbell did not disappoint them. After making a comprehensive review of the developments which led to petition the various local unions affiliated with the Central Labor Council to call a conference for the purpose of inaugurating a more cohesive political movement."

Left Wing Sees Thru Moves.

The few left wingers in the council had no illusions about the intentions of the reactionaries who are in control of the Buffalo central body. The very manner in which the resolution was worded, the proposal to "petition the various local unions to call the conference" without indicating just how these were to be induced to issue the call, all showed that the resolution was to be used only as a threat by the members of the legislative committee and their associates against some group of politicians with whom they were bargaining.

**Progressives Fail to Join.**

Efforts were made by the left wingers to indone the progressive members of the council to join with them in an organized effort to initiate action. But the latter, the nonrevisted "progressives" failed to respond to a call for action and proposed to wait a "little" longer.

The insincerity of the reactionary "leaders" of the Central Labor Council was further manifested when, on July 22, after three months had passed without any action being taken, a proposal of the Molders' Union, Local 84, that a conference be called to name a united labor ticket was turned down, and the matter referred to the legislative committee.

The committee reported on Aug. 12 stating, "we disapprove of the call by Molders' Union, No. 84, for a conference to form a labor party."

This report was concurred in by the safe and sane majority of the council and would probably have ended the matter in so far as the council was concerned if it were not for the fact that Brother Campbell, delegate of the Molders' Union, took the floor under good and welfare to declare that the molders would proceed with their proposed conference in spite of the decision of the council.

**"Leaders" Worried.**

It was at this time that the "leaders" of the council held a hurried consultation, which was followed by a motion that "at the next regular meeting the regular business be suspended in the interest of a conference to inaugurate a more cohesive political movement."

The conference of Sept. 9, which was to organize a "more cohesive political movement," showed the complete bankruptcy of the reactionaries.

## By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

There was always the problem of getting Eunice away from these excitements. She never wanted to go, not even when she was exhausted; he would half carry her out, and she would fall asleep on his shoulder on the way home, and it was all he could do to keep from falling asleep himself. There was a boy in their crowd who would carry a broken nose about for the rest of his life because he had dozed at the steering-wheel on a crowded boulevard; another had spent ten days in jail because after a smash-up, the police had smelled liquor on his breath. It was the etiquette of parties that the man who had to drive must drink only gin—not because that would not make him drunk, but because it left no odor on his breath!

The time came when Eunice decided that it was silly to take that long drive to Beach City after dancing. She found a hotel where you could register as Mr. and Mrs. Smith of San Francisco and no one would ask any questions; you paid in advance, because of your lack of baggage, and in the morning you slipped out separately, and no one was the wiser. You told the folks at home that you had spent the night with a friend, and they did not pursue the matter—being afraid of what they might find out.

All this made a great difference in Bunny's life, and before long it began to show in his appearance; he was not quite so rosy, and Dad took notice, and was no longer embarrassed to speak. "You're making a fool of yourself, son; those late hours have got to stop." So Bunny would try to get out of going to some dance, and Eunice would fly into his arms, and sob, and cling to him, moulding her body into his in that terrible, breath-taking way she had; all Bunny's senses would be filled with her, the delicate perfume she used, the feeling of the filmy stuffs she wore, her tumbled hair, her burning, swift, persistent kisses. He would have to stand and argue and plead, trying to keep his reason while his head went around.

Sometimes there would be embarrassment mingled with his other emotions, because these scenes took place in the drawing-room of the Hoyt home, with either of the parents present. But what could they do? They had raised this wild young creature, giving her everything in the world, half a dozen servants to wait on her, to answer her every whim. She had always had what she wanted, and now she wanted her lover, and all that poor Mrs. Hoyt could say was, "Don't be hard-hearted, Bunny"—really seeming to blame him for these tantrums in her presence! As for poor "Tommy," when he happened in on a tantrum, there came a frightened look on his rosy, rather boyish face, and he turned and skedaddled. He had troubles enough of his own making, and the next time he met Bunny he set forth his point of view in one pregnant sentence, "There's no such thing as a normal woman in the world!"

VI

Just before school opened, Bunny took the bit in his teeth and went to Paradise to spend a week with Dad, and found that Paul was there on a three days' furlough. Paul was not going to get overseas, it appeared; the army had put him to work at his old job—building barracks—only now, instead of two dollars a day he was getting thirty a month "and beans." That was what it meant for a workingman to be patriotic—and it was quite a contrast with Tommy Hoyt's three millions, and the hundred and twenty thousand a week of Dad's oil-contracts! But nobody thought about that, because of the eloquence of the President's speeches, and the concentrated ardor of the four minute orators.

Paul looked big and strong in his khaki uniform; and Ruth was happy, because Paul wasn't going to be killed. Neelie was happy, because there was a baby on the way, and Sadie because there was a young rancher "keeping company" with her. Dad was happy, because he had brought in another gusher, and proved up a whole new slope of the Paradise tract; he was putting in pipe-lines and preparing a colossal development—the bankers couldn't keep him down, he would finance himself with oil!

Everybody was happy except Bunny, who could think of nothing but the fact that Eunice was angry, and he was risking the loss of her. She had warned him, she was not to be left alone; if he deserted her, she would punish him. He knew that she meant it; she had had lovers before him, and would have others after him. This "petting" was a daily necessity for her, and a girl could not get it unless she was willing to "go the limit." That was the etiquette prevailing in this smart and dashing crowd; the rich high school youths would go out hunting in couples in their fancy sport-cars, and would pick up girls and drive them, and if the girls did not play the game according to their taste, they would turn them out on the road, anywhere, a score of miles from a town. There was formula, short and snappy, "pet or walk!"

Bunny took long tramps, trying to shake off his cruel fever. He would come back to sleep, but instead he would think about Eunice, and the manifold intoxication of his senses would return; she would be there with all her allurements and her abandonments. Bunny tried haltingly once or twice to tell Paul about it; Paul being a sort of god, a firm and dependable moral force, to whom one might flee. Bunny remembered the scorn with which Paul had talked about "formications," and Bunny had not known quite what he meant—but Bunny knew now, alas, only too well. He tried to confess, but was ashamed, and could not break down the barriers. Instead, he made some excuse to his father and drove back to Beach City, three days earlier than he had intended; and all the way as he rode he was hearing Paul's voice, those cruel words of the strike-days: "You're soft, Bunny, you're soft."

(To be continued)

## Peaceful Picketing Legal in Connecticut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 16. — (FP)—The City Court discharged three ladies' garment union pickets arrested for advising non-unionists to join the organization. The pickets' release follows the recent decision of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors that "peaceful picketing" during strikes must be tolerated. The ladies' garment union is driving on a number of small shops here that are attempting to produce for New York manufacturers whose Manhattan plants are tied up by the big strike.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address


GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

GOING TO CALIFORNIA?

Room for three passengers to San Francisco by auto. To leave soon from Chicago. Expense light. Address P. B. Cowdery, c/o Daily Worker.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $9.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.00 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## The Injunction Against the I. L. G. W. U. in New York

The temporary injunction secured by the industrial council of the cloak manufacturers in New York against the 40,000 striking cloak makers indicates the desperation of the bosses in the face of the militant solidarity of the union. While the former have been affirming, until they were blue in the face, that the strikers were returning to the shops in the midst of the strike, they are now forced into a virtual admission of defeat by their column-long advertisements in the New York press appealing to the workers to return, after having resorted to the aid of an injunction with which they hope to break the strike.

The securing of the injunction shows more than the desperation of the manufacturers. It drives another nail into the coffin of the legend that the courts are impartial institutions for the solution of issues in which one class is pitted against another. In the greatest majority of decisive cases, as in this instance, the courts decide for the ruling class.

In addition, it must be remembered that the cloak manufacturers have been working in close contact with Governor Al Smith who has taken an active interest in the strike—on behalf of the bosses. The application for an injunction was undoubtedly made only after consultation and agreement with the governor, who is a notorious "friend of labor," a favorite of Tammany Hall, and the darling of the labor bureaucracy of the New York City and State A. F. of L.

There is one decisive means of fighting the injunction of capitalist courts, and it has been advocated not only by the conservative institutionalized conventions of the A. F. of L., but by Gompers himself—in words. That method is the open and mass violation of the injunction. We believe that the continuation of the militant and sharp battle spirit of the cloak makers on strike will make this policy successful. Let Tammany Hall try to arrest 40,000 cloak makers for violation of the injunction!

Furthermore, the workers have an opportunity in the coming election to give expression to their repudiation of the fake "friends of labor" who have been rewarded for just the same type of open and concealed strike-breaking as practiced by Governor Smith in this strike. Oust the enemies of labor in the capitols and their tools on the judicial benches!

## Injured Shylock! Noble Shylock!

With very little comment we reprint the following item from the press service of the International Federation of Trade Unions (the Amsterdam International):

*The Executive of the German National Center defends itself against the official accusation of the Communist International, that at the negotiations it had proposed 11% interest on the international loan asked for by the British General Council; it writes as follows:*

*"We have had constant inquiries both from Germany and from foreign countries about the false allegations of the Communists, that we would only grant the British trade unions a loan at the very high rate of 11% interest. We therefore make the public announcement that the rate of interest agreed upon between the I. F. T. U. of Amsterdam and the British T. U. General Council was 4½%. It must be well known that the rate of interest customary in Germany is substantially higher than this, so that those of our unions which have granted loans to the British are not receiving extraordinary interest—but are, in point of fact, suffering a considerable loss of interest."*

Pity poor Shylock! Injured Shylock! It is not a pound of flesh he demands. He wants only half a pound. How comforting it must be to the striking coal miners in England to know that they are not alone in their sufferings. Even the bankers of the German trade unions suffer too.

Noble Shylock!

## The Tiger And the Dollar

As The Haagsche Post (Amsterdam) viewed Glompcoosa's letter to Coolidge.

# The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

**Report given by Comrade Bukharin at the Fundamental Meeting of the Leningrad Organization of the C. P. S. U., on July 26, on the Results of the Plenary Session of the C. C. and the C. C. C.**

COMRADES! My present report on the results of the plenary session of the C. C. and the C. C. C. will differ to a certain extent from the customary reports on this theme, for the reason that the work of the joint plenum itself has been of an unusual character. A number of practical questions which formed the agenda have been dealt with from a general and from a fundamental standpoint, with reference to those political declarations and those attacks against the majority of the central committee which have been made on a developed scale against the C. C. by the opposition during this plenary conference.

IN my present report I shall thus have to restrict myself solely to fundamental questions of principle in the political life of our country, to questions of principle concerning our party, both with regard to inner policy and in part to foreign policy, as also to special inner party policy. Before analyzing the standpoint of the new opposition, I must thus give a brief survey of the general situation in the country, for the fundamental differences existing between the overwhelming majority of the C. C. and the comrades of the opposition arise from the estimation of the situation in our country and of the role played by our party at the present juncture. It is these varying estimates which give rise to the varying opinions as to the correct measures to be taken by our party at the present stage of its historical development.

Permit me then to first make a brief analysis of the general situation in our country.

**The Economic Growth of the Country.**

I BEGIN with the analysis of the economic situation. I must apologize for having to make recourse to figures here, for only to a very few, in our own ranks the growth of our economics, and the growth of the productive forces of the country, have become a generally acknowledged fact. And even our most obstinate opponents admit this fact. Even our bitterest and blindest class enemies have been forced by the pressure of undeniable facts, facts which cannot be even ignored under present conditions, to acknowledge our economic progress.

BUT for us Marxists-Leninists, for us who are building up a new state of society, the question of the general economic progress of the country is no more than the basis of our most general point in the analysis of the economic situation. We must follow up this question by others, and ask ourselves for our industry, on the basis of socialist development, is progressing. If it is, we must ask its rate of progress, whether it is overtaking agricultural development, or if on the contrary agriculture is overtaking industry. We must ask whether the disproportion between our state industry and the 22,000,000 farms is increasing, or if our industry is growing more rapidly. This is the first of the supplementary and decisive questions, which we must put to ourselves after being assured of the general economic growth of the country.

**The So-Called "Disproportion" in the Development of Agriculture and Industry.**

I NOW pass on to this first question of the relations between the development of agriculture and of our industry. Here the position may be characterised by the following figures: The gross production of agriculture has risen between the economic years 1925-26 and 1926-27 from 66.8 per cent to 88.3 per cent of the pre-war level. During this period the gross production of industry has increased from 34.7 per cent to 96 per cent. Expressed in absolute figures, agricultural production increased from 7.8 milliard pre-war roubles to 10.3 milliards, that is, an increase of 32 per cent in the time given. If we refer to the gross production of industry, we find the following figures: In 1922-23 production amounted to the value of 1949 million pre-war roubles, in the economic year 1925-26 to 5,215 million pre-war roubles. Our industry has thus increased by 274 per cent during this time."

*"Gosplan" No. 3, and "Bulletin of the Dynamic of National Economy of the U. S. S. R." 1926.

NOW to the living basis of our industry, that is, to the strength of the working class, for the question of the class struggle—and our socialist development is in reality a peculiar form of proletarian class struggle—will naturally be decided by those living people who represent in various combinations, the main basis of the socialist structure. The working class forms the fundamental human material of this socialist structure. It is the ruling class, the leading class, the vanguard class of the present transitional state of society.

If we ask how the working class itself is developing, and in particular what changes have taken place in its numerical strength, which represents under uniform conditions the decisive factor of its social class force, we find the following dynamics of development:

IN the economic year 1921-22 the average number of industrial workers was 1,240,000. By June 1925 this number had increased to 1,555,000; June 1926 shows us the figures at 1,898,000, that is, in the course of one year, from June 1925 to June 1926, the most advanced stratum of the proletariat, the industrial working class, increased by more than 300,000. We can put the same question in another way, not merely with reference to the numerical increase of the persons belonging to the working class, but from the standpoint showing us what proportion of our total national income is represented by the income of the working class, that is, by their wages. I may assume that you are fully aware that our country is in the first place an agricultural country. We must therefore not be surprised at the smallness of the absolute sum; the important point is the change which has taken place in the proportion of wages contained in our total national income. In the economic year 1922-23 the sum total of wages, that is, of the income of the proletariat, amounted to 20 per cent of the total national income. By 1924-25 this sum had increased to 26.1 per cent for the whole union, that is, almost 50 per cent increase in a comparatively short time."

THUS matters were up to now. We have however now reached a stage in our economic constructive work in which our organs of planned economics are able to set themselves the task of fixing plans of orientation for comparatively long periods in advance. For one thing we have worked out a statement, which, it need not be said, is only approximate and intended to serve as information, on the development of our economics during the next five years.

This statement has been drawn up with the greatest caution by the collaborators in the planned economic commission. According to this statement, the growth of agricultural production is calculated at about 20.8 per cent for the five years 1926-30, whilst the growth of industrial production is estimated at about 110 per cent. The growth of all agricultural and industrial production is dealt with. The proportions change somewhat if we take into consideration not the growth of the gross production of agriculture, but only the part of this production put on the market, the part consisting of goods. Our provisional calculations would then yield figures anticipating that the goods obtained from the peasants' agricultural production will increase by about 42-43 per cent during the next five years."

THIS 110 per cent growth of industrial production shows us that the informative calculations for the next five years, based upon a careful study of existing factors, indicate that the growth of industry will surpass that of agriculture. This is the fundamental tendency underlying our economics; and was consciously adopted as such at the last XIV Party Congress.

If we ask at what speed industry and agriculture will develop, we may receive the confident answer, both with regard to the years behind us and those coming, that the balance is in favor of industry, that our industry has out-stripped agriculture in its development up to the present. And a study of all available data enables us to prophesy for the next five years, with equal confidence, further progress for the industrialization of our country.

*"Gosplan" No. 1, Article by Comrade Kuchmann on the "Total Income of the Soviet Union," 1926.

*No. 4, Articles by Comrades Tchidlovsky and Strumilin.

*NOTE.—The present developments in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have caused renewed activities of the enemies of the Russian Revolution. The whole capitalist united front from J. P. Morgan to Victor Berger and Morris Hillquit, from McCormick's Chicago Tribune to the Socialist New Leader, all the capitalist vultures sound their coarse cries of expectant triumph over the first proletarian state.*

*But it is really not triumph that they expect. They know better by now. Their hopes have cooled down considerably since the first days of the Russian Revolution in November 1917. Then the defeat of the revolution was predicted, and really expected, hourly. But the hours grew into days. Time grew longer—and so did the faces of the self-appointed undertakers of the Russian Revolution. And the mournful physiognomy of these unemployed pallbearers did not merely register professional seriousness but outright disappointment. And when this gentry register expectant triumph now it is not because they have really overcome their disappointment, but they want to spread it among the friends of the Soviet Union also. With such disappointment they hope to slacken the active support of the Soviet Union so it may be more easily made the target of attacks.*

*Fortunately, however, the enemies of the Soviet Union have broken the camel's back by loading too many lies on it. The facts of the onward march of the Russian Revolution are too obvious and too convincing to be eclipsed by lies from Riga, Bucharest, Chicago or New York.*

*THE present controversy within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is neither a sign—nor will it be the cause—of a retreat of the revolution. Quite the contrary. It is clear indication of its victorious onward march.*

*To give a clear understanding as well of the present problems of the Russian Revolution as also of the controversy over the solution of these problems, we are publishing herewith a report made by Comrade Bucharin at the functionaries' meeting of the Leningrad organization of the Communist Party. The report speaks for itself and needs no further elucidation. It is clear and convincing and answers the lies about the retreat of the Russian Revolution.*

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1.)

Mediterranean road to Africa. France does not like this a bit. England is backing Italy against France. France is not anxious to let Italy have an imperialistic meal at Turkey's expense. Such a very strong Italy would not be healthy for France. Despite the league of nations and the "Locarno spirit."

* * *

HERE is more dirt on the capitalist powers: When England was threatening war on Turkey over the Mosul oil question, Italy jabbed her fascist hand in the fire and pulled out a fist full of British chestnuts, by announcing her intention to combine with Greece against Turkey. Kemal Pasha was not prepared for this, so he accepted a compromise from Britain on Mosul, in return for this favor England let Mussolini in on a little bit of loot in Abyssinia. However, the Abyssinians have a bunch of bayonets against Italy's carrying contast and perhaps Benito's blackshirts may prefer to continue assassinating unarmed workers for another while.

* * *

THE diplomatic orientation of the powers changes very quickly, but the broad outline of wast European diplomacy just now is a war between England and France, stopping just short of military action. In eastern Europe and in the Orient, Britain's main enemy is the Soviet Union, with France playing a role of benevolent neutrality towards England and in the case of Poland and Roumania—active enemies of Russia—more then that.

* * *

WHEN Germany signed the complete treaty with the U. S. S. R. shortly before the British miners' strike was declared, howls of rage went up from the British press. Britain expected to line Germany up in the anti-Soviet camp by a seat in the council of the league of nations. But Germany saw a rich market in Russia and fooled England. Now England and France are jockying with the Balkan nations, Italy and Turkey. It is well to remember that when Italy threatens France the lion's roar can be heard to the distance.

## "Peace-time" Diet of War Ship Fills Huge Barge

Preparatory to the remodeling of the U. S. S. Utah at the Charlaston navy yard, her entire armory is removed and placed in a barge. This photo, showing the barge full of shells, gives a vivid idea of the ammunition required by a dreadnaught even in peace time.

## Resolutions of Second Annual I. L. D. Conference

**Resolution Reaffirming the Decisions of the First Annual Conference of International Labor Defense.**

THE basic principles for the guidance and conduct of the work of International Labor Defense were laid down in the resolutions and decisions of the first annual conference. The experiences of the past year have realized the basic line of these resolutions and decisions and fully justified their adoption. They have formed the ground work upon which has been built the structure of a united, non-partisan organization that coordinates and leads the work of labor defense in this country. The weaving together of the tasks of legal defense, prison relief and comfort, the organization of protests and demonstrations for class war prisoners, the reviving of interest and organization in old cases, the publicity and propaganda for labor defense, the extension of fraternal aid to imprisoned workers in other lands, and the reciprocal aid from our foreign comrades for class war victims in this country—all conducted on the basis of united efforts and non-partisan interest—has proved to be most successful.

THE second annual conference of International Labor Defense therefore reaffirms the correctness of the decisions and resolutions of the first conference of International Labor Defense and holds them to be the line which the organization must follow in the coming period. It instructs the incoming national executive committee to continue to carry on its work in accordance with the spirit and the letter of these decisions and resolutions which have so successfully formed the body and form of our work in the past year.

# Ernst Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

By ERNST HAECKEL.

(Continued from previous issue.)

CHAPTER III.

THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE SOUL.

**The Ideas of Immortality and God.**

THO it was my original intention to deliver only two lectures, I have been moved by several reasons to add a supplementary one. In the first place, I notice with regret that I have been compelled by pressure of time to leave untouched in my earlier lectures, or to treat very inadequately, several important points in my theme; there is, in particular, the very important question of the nature of the soul. In the second place, I have been convinced by the many contradictory press notices during the last few days that many of my incomplete observations have been misunderstood or misinterpreted. And, thirdly, it seemed advisable to give a brief and clear summary of the whole subject in this farewell lecture, to take a short survey of the past, present and future of the theory of evolution, and especially its relation to the three great questions of personal immortality, the freedom of the will, and the personality of God.

I must claim the reader's patience and indulgence even to a greater extent than in the previous chapters, as the subject is one of the most difficult and complex that the human mind approaches. I have dealt at length in my recent works, "The Riddle of the Universe" and "The Wonders of Life," with the controversial questions of biology that I treat cursorily here. But I would like to put before you now, in a general survey, the powerful arguments that modern science employs against the prevailing superstition in regard to evolution, and to show that the Monistic system throws a clear light on the great questions of God and the world, the soul and life.

In the previous chapters I have tried to give a general idea of the present state of the theory of evolution and its victorious struggle with the older legend of creation. We have seen that even the most advanced organism, man, was not brought into being by a creative act, but gradually developed from a long series of mammal ancestors. We also saw that the most manlike mammals, the anthropoid apes, have the same bodily structure as man, and that the evolution of the latter from the former can now be regarded as a fully established fact. But in this study we had in view mainly the structure of the body and its various organs. We touched briefly on the evolution of the human mind, or the immaterial soul that dwells in the body for a time, according to a venerable tradition. Today we are chiefly to the development of the soul, and consider whether man's mental development is controlled by the same natural laws as that of his body, and whether it also is inseparately bound up with that of the rest of the mammals.

At the very threshold of this difficult province we encounter the curious fact that there are two radically distinct tendencies in psychology at our universities today. On one side we have the metaphysical and professional psychologists. They still cling to the older view that man's soul is a special entity, a unique independent individuality, which dwells for a time only in the mortal frame, leaving it and living on as an immortal spirit after death. This dualistic theory is connected with the doctrine of most religions, and owes its high authority to the fact that it is associated with the most important ethical, social, and practical interests. Plato gave prominence to the idea of the immortality of the soul in philosophy long ago. Descartes at a later date gave emphasis to it by ascribing a true soul to man alone and refusing it to the animals.

This metaphysical psychology, which ruled alone for a considerable period, began to be opposed in the eighteenth, and still more in the nineteenth, century by comparative psychology. An impartial comparison of the psychic processes in the higher and lower animals proved that there were numerous transitions and gradations. A long series of intermediate stages connects the psychic life of the higher animals with that of man on the one side, and that of the lower animals on the other. There was no such thing as a sharp dividing line, as Descartes supposed.

(To Be Continued)

## Capital Is Hostile to Labor, Miner Writes

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. (FP)—"Capital and labor are striving in opposite directions in the job market," writes Secy. Wm. Mitch, United Mine Workers of Indiana, in a Labor Day message. "Their interests are not identical, in fact, they are opposite. Labor is attempting to get as much as possible for the job, but is handicapped in this competitive struggle. Capital is demanding as much of the employe's energy as possible to procure for the money given and it is no respecter of persons. Cheap labor is the objective of capital."

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

This Issue Consists of Two Sections.

SECTION ONE.

Vol. III. No. 210. *Subscription Rates:* By Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year; Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 5 Cents

Entered as second-class matter October 26, 1923, at the P ost Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

# Rally All Labor In Fight Against N. Y. Injunctions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

**NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 17.—The new Madison Square Garden will revive the memory of notable labor demonstrations held in the old structure now gone when every labor organization in Greater New York will participate next Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. in a mass meeting called by 40,000 striking cloakmakers in protest against the temporary injunction issued to cloak manufacturers by Supreme Court Justice Charles L. Guy.**

While individual pickets are disregarding service of these injunctions on the picket line in the garment zone as an abrogation of their constitutional guarantees of peaceful assemblage, labor leaders in the city are priming themselves for a contest both in the courts and on the picket line with their traditional enemy—injunction against peaceful picketing.

Louis Hyman, chairman of the general strike committee, and Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, have invited William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to address the protest meeting. In addition the following leaders of this city are expected to participate in the demonstration:

John P. Coughlin, secretary of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council; Hugh Frayne, organizer of the A. F. of L.; John Sullivan, president of the New York State Federation of Labor. Organizations which were yesterday invited to be represented at the mass meeting Tuesday included: American Federation of Labor, State Federation of Labor, the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Furriers' Union, the United Hebrew Trades and Affiliated organizations, the Capmakers' Union and the Italian Chamber of Labor.

**To Rally All Labor for Struggle.**

Following the mass protest meeting, a conference of representatives of all labor bodies of Greater New York will be held at Beethoven Hall Friday, Sept. 24th, to frame ways and means to combat the injunction, should it be made permanent.

The following is the appeal of the garment strikers to New York organized labor inviting participation in Tuesday's mass meeting:

**Strike is Winning.**

"Dear Brothers: You are, without doubt, aware of the 12-weeks' struggle

(Continued on page 2.)

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE league of nations, organized ostensibly to enforce peace, is the theater of a struggle between England and France for control. The league can be of use to the winner in the diplomatic war that is being waged between the two countries. All this beskeying for permanent seats and non-permanent seats on the council has to do with this rivalry between the former allies.

• • •

WITH Poland, Roumania, Belgium and Czecho-Slovakia on the council, France can outvote England. But England, no doubt, will drag in some other puppets and the game will continue until diplomacy can no longer solve the problem and England will find some convenient slogan to give the world as her reason for waging war against France.

• • •

THE Journal of Commerce of New York, considered the leading business newspaper in the United States, has published a special edition on the Soviet Union, with the object of arousing public opinion in favor of recognition of the U. S. S. R. by the United States. The Journal of Commerce has turned out an excellent piece of work. There are articles by prominent individuals in the Soviet Union, in Germany, France, England and the United States. All agree that the opportunities for extending American business in Russia are great. Maps are printed showing the various kinds of mineral wealth with which the soil abounds, and where those minerals are located.

• • •

THE Journal of Commerce makes it quite clear that Communism is just as repugnant to its capitalist soul as it is to William Green. But much capital is lying idle in the United States and it is looking for a job. A dollar in profit from Russia is just as welcome to the American investor as a dollar from Italy. The U. S. S. R. has no use for capitalism and is building up a socialist economy on the ruins of capitalism. Our American capitalists, those who favor recognition, believe that the sooner the Soviet Union's industries are developed the sooner will Communism be relegated to the limbo of history. The Soviet government does not think so. Neither does The DAILY WORKER.

• • •

IN all probability another year or so will see the United States well on the way to recognition of the Soviet Union. When such an influential paper as the Journal of Commerce openly espouses such a move something is liable to happen. Nothing succeeds like success. The very people who were demanding unending war on the Workers' Republic a few years ago are now spending thousands of dollars in a campaign for recognition.

• • •

QUEEN MARIE of the bankrupt government of Roumania is sailing for the United States on the giant liner Leviathan on October 13. We are in

(Continued on page 2.)

## TUMULTY AND CORBISHLEY HEARTILY RECEIVED BY HARRISBURG, ILL., MINERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HARRISBURG, Ill., Sept. 17. — Joseph Tumulty, candidate for president of the Illinois Mine Workers' Union and Henry Corbishley, well-known as the chief defendant of the famous Zeigler frame-up case spoke to an enthusiastic audience of miners in the court house here last night.

The workers evinced much interest in Tumulty's statements of policy and generally agreed, in a discussion that followed, that the organization would have to make a change from "Farringtonism" or it cannot survive.

# STATE'S CASE SHOWS UP WEAK IN SACCO TRIAL

## *Prosecution Fails to Shake Defense*

BULLETIN

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 17. — Motion for a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, convicted slayers, will be under advisement for several weeks.

Judge Webster Thayer, sitting today in Norfolk County superior court, announced at the conclusion of the rebuttal argument by defense counsel.

• • •

By ESTHER LOWELL

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

BOSTON, Sept. 17. — The prosecution in the Sacco-Vanzetti case today opened up by attacking the credibility of Celestino Madeiros, whose confession declares that neither of the two Italian workers are guilty of the murder charged against them. Assistant District Attorney Dudley Ranney said that it was common for criminals to confess crimes of others, citing the Kelly case in Massachusetts.

Ranney charged that Sacco had lacked diligence by destroying the early notes of Madeiros concerning the Braintree crime. He stated that both Sacco and Vanzetti lacked diligence by not filing the affidavit of the spy Nazamenti when former defense counsel Fred Moore obtained it four years ago, and also for apparently concealing the Moller testimony implicating Joe Morelli three years ago.

**Thompson Punctures Argument**

Defense Counsel William Thompson had argued that these documents were meaningless when secured without the light of the Madeiros confession.

Ranney attacked the introduction of evidence of spies being active against Sacco and Vanzetti as irrelevant. "Altho it may be called an extreme method," he said, "police intimidation is not unusual." He attacked former Federal Agents Wyand and Letherman for violating secrecy, the watchword of detectives, inspiring a "bond of loyalty." Ranney continues tomorrow.

Thompson, in closing, hit at Judge Thayer's acceptance of the theory of consciousness of guilt in charging the Sacco-Vanzetti jury. He asked for the same test for the Morellis when cornered, as the Jacob's affidavit shows.

"This case stands as a monument of persecution and intolerance," said Thompson. He attacked the notorious "Red raids" of 1920 and explained that the so-called "consciousness of guilt" of Sacco and Vanzetti was their fear of the fate that awaited them merely for being radicals. Thompson made it clear that the unanswered testimony of federal agents who believed Sacco and Vanzetti to be innocent of the Braintree crime. He insisted that no riparior purpose should be permitted to enter into the decision as to whether Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty or innocent.

**Enough for New Trial.**

"The mere suppression of evidence by federal authorities is sufficient to grant a new trial," said Thompson.

He reiterated the fact of the world interest in the case and said the dealing with elementary questions of right or wrong was not a legal technicality. During the speaking, Judge Thayer was smiling sarcastically and seems to be more at ease since the state's case was begun.

# STANDARD OIL MIXES IN WAR ON CANTONESE

## U. S. Navy Protecting Rockefeller Ships

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 17. —Dispatches from the Hankow region indicate that imperialist interests are trying to provoke a situation that will lead to United States intervention in China against the Cantonese. An outdistanced shore battery hidden behind Standard Oil property and foreign houses at Chingling Ki has fired upon an American mine sweeper, which answered with machine guns. Two Standard Oil boats are being guarded by U. S. marines.

**Protect Rockefeller.**

Reports of the affair synchronized to Washington by Admiral Williams of the Asiatic fleet admits there "were no hits or casualties, due to the fact that the engagements were so located that heavy gunfire would seriously endanger Standard Oil company and foreign houses."

The ship fired on was a U. S. mine sweeper, the Pidgeon. It is regarded in nationalist circles that remnants of the reactionary troops of Wu Pei-fu in collusion with imperialists in the foreign quarters are trying to provoke a clash between the United States and the Canton government.

**Cantonese Advance.**

The successful advance of the Cantonese continues, now being mainly directed against Sun Chuan-fang, and the fighting has forced Sun's troops to a general retreat in the Yangtze 100 miles below Hankow. The Cantonese are engaged with the retreating troops of Sun at Wusueh, 30 miles above the important city of Kiukiang.

The Cantonese are also continuing the siege of Wuchow. They have permitted foreigners to leave the city to obtain food for others in the city, mostly Americans. Here, too, the troops of Sun are surely facing defeat.

**Warns Against Provocation.**

The Peking government has protested to the British against any punitive expedition in the upper Yangtze, stating that anti-British feeling is so acute at Chungking that any more provocative attacks by the British may result in a slaughter of all foreigners in Chungking.

## FILIPINO PROFESSOR, AN ESSENIA FOLLOWER, OPPOSES INDEPENDENCE

Leon Maximo M. Pascua, of the University of the Philippines is another of the so-called independence advocates who follow Sen. Osmena, suddenly stricken with a case of cold feet. The professor has announced himself in favor of a "reasonable conference" to compromise the question.

# CHEER COOK AND SMITH IN LONDON

## *Excitement Reigns as Baldwin Dickers*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Unusual scenes and tense excitement prevailed in Downing street today as Premier Baldwin made efforts to bring about negotiations for the settlement of the coal strike.

A huge crowd, aided by a uniformed band from Wales, assembled before 10 Downing street and welcomed the leaders of the striking miners, Herbert Smith and A. J. Cook, as they entered a conference with the premier.

As Cook and Smith entered by the front door, Evan Williams, representative of the operators, left by the rear door. Williams had been summoned into conference by the premier to discuss the possibility of the operators proceeding to negotiate district agreements for the settlement of the strike, these district agreements to be later given approval by the national body of miners. The Miners' Federation has recently opposed district agreements in previous negotiations.

After the conferences were under way the police dispersed the crowds in Downing street and Whitehall.

**Raid Workers' Literature.**

Flying squadrons from Scotland Yard made two raids during the night, seizing Communist literature dealing with the strike situation.

Additional terrorism of the Baldwin government to aid the mine owners break the strike is reported from Doncaster, where repeated brutal police charges against the mass picket line of 2,000 miners and their wives resulted in many miners injured, and arrested.

The pickets were posted to stop the return to work of the so-called "safety men," some of whom are digging coal while posing as workers keeping the mines in repair. The police attacked the picket line, including the women, with clubs, when the miners sang the "Red Flag" and jeered the scabs. There was no violence but that used by the police.

## N. Y. Window Cleaners May Strike October 1

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—(FP)— New York window cleaners who balance like flies on the narrow copings of the windows of the tall apartment houses and office buildings object to risk their lives more than 44 hours a week. They threaten—thru the Window Cleaners' Protective Association—to strike on October 1 unless the 44-hour week is granted, as well as a $44 minimum wage. They also demand the elimination of the non-union men who have been making their appearances on jobs.

Employers organized in the Amalgamated Window Cleaning Employers' Association are complaining, not merely at the union's demands but at a successful co-operative window cleaning company, the Minocia Window Cleaning Co. that the union has promoted and which has been getting a lot of business away from them.

# MOTION PICTURE SHOWING PASSAIC STRIKE IS READY

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 17.—"The Passaic Strike," a motion picture of the heroic struggle of the 16,000 Passaic textile strikers for a union and a living wage, is now ready, and will be shown shortly in all of the leading labor centers of the country.

Nothing will so simply, graphically and vividly bring home the big strike and its lessons to the workingclass as will this gripping motion picture of strike events snapped as they occurred.

In this picture, the Passaic textile strikers are shown in action, facing with magnificent courage and unfortitude the brutal attacks of the mill barons, braving police clubs and shot guns, fire hose in zero weather, gas bombs, and withstanding the starvation offensives and strikebreaking attempts of the bosses and their tools.

The huge mass meetings of strikers are shown, with the strike leaders and outside speakers addressing the strikers. Relief activities are depicted, the food stores, the picket line kitchens, the Victory Playground for the strikers' children.

# HARRY FISHWICK EXPOSED WITH F. FARRINGTON

## *Signed Names on Note for Peabody Boss*

Harry Fishwick, president of the Illinois Miners' Union, by action of the district executive board after Farrington was deposed, is now a candidate to succeed himself for that office.

State Senator William Sneed, of Herrin, has withdrawn from the contest and agreed to accept the position of vice-president so that the reactionary front may not be broken when the ballots are cast next December.

Sneed was the candidate of John L. Lewis against Farrington before the latter's contract with the Peabody Coal Company came to light. When Lewis "got the goods" on Farrington and forced his deposition as district president Fishwick announced his candidacy. Fishwick is a Farrington man.

**Clean-Cut Issue.**

As the situation stands now, there is a clean-cut issue between the reactionaries led by Fishwick and the progressives led by Joseph Tumulty of the Springfield sub-district. The exposure of Farrington in the role of retainer of the Peabody Coal Company puts the reactionaries on the defensive. So far none of them, outside of John L. Lewis, commented publicly on the matter. To all appearances they do not consider the setout a question that should interest the coal diggers of Illinois.

**To Refresh Memories.**

The reactionaries hope that the miners will forget all about Farrington in the coming campaign. But the coal diggers know that Fishwick and Sneed and Lewis and the whole bureaucratic district machine are tarred with the same Peabody brush and that Fishwick in particular was Farrington's loyal lieutenant all the dirty work the deposed official was guilty of during his official life in the Illinois Miners' Union.

**Some Telling Evidence.**

Should Mr. Fishwick attempt to deny any connection with the Peabody Coal Company activities of Frank Farrington, The DAILY WORKER is taking the trouble to call

(Continued on page 2)

# ILL. LABOR MAY APPEAL TO THE STATE ASSEMBLY

## Pursues Legalism to Beat Injunctions

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 17.—The reorganization of the once active Illinois state conference of printers was the principal business accomplished at today's session of the Illinois Federation of Labor here. This, and the adoption of resolution, occupied the entire day.

The printers' conference, made up of 52 different classes of printers' groups, was reorganized for the avowed purpose of securing equal and uniform wages for its members. William J. Hedger, Chicago, was elected president, Harry B. Schandt, vice-president and W. R. Bean, Streater, secretary-treasurer.

**Disobedience Beats Any "Recourse."**

The federation went on record as favorable recourse to the state general assembly if the state supreme court upholds the decision of Judge Denis E. Sullivan denying the constitutionality of the injuction and limitation laws.

It also adopted resolutions opposing "yellow dog" contracts by employers and favoring an increase of $10 in the state auto license fees, the excess to be held as a compensation fund for persons injured in motor accidents. Such victims, according to the federation's program would receive $4 per day while they are disabled and $2 per day while receiving medical attention. Dependents of persons killed would receive a lump sum of $6,500.

**Tragic Love Suicide.**

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Sept. 17. —A clandestine love affair between the wife of a railroad engineer and the telegraph dispatcher who gave him his orders ended in tragedy here today when Mrs. Mary Young, mother of three children, shot and killed herself with a shotgun as she got in her sweetheart's automobile.

**Prisoners Repair Levee.**

FORT MADISON, Iowa, Sept. 17.—Twenty-five prisoners from the state penitentiary here today were pressed into service in an effort to reinforce the levee along the Skunk River, eight miles north of here.

# "Keep The Daily Worker"

## *Every Supporter of the Daily Must Subscribe Immediately to Meet the Crisis Our Paper Is Facing.*

The supporters of The DAILY WORKER are responding to the need of the $50,000 "Keep the Daily Worker" fund. Subscriptions for the "Keep the Daily Worker" certificates are being received in every mail in a considerable number.

The $50,000 "Keep the Daily Worker" fund is being raised to insure the publication of The DAILY WORKER for another year. If this amount is raised during the next three month campaign The DAILY WORKER will be on a sound footing. It will be able to clear off its pressing debts and prepare the ground for a subscription drive which will increase the number of its readers and supporters. This fund will insure to the revolutionary working class movement its daily English fighting organ to voice its program of class struggle.

The raising of this $50,000 fund in the next three months can be accomplished. The past record of the supporters of The DAILY WORKER shows that with an intensive campaign among the friends of The DAILY WORKER, with organized support from the nuclei of the Workers (Communist) Party, with mass meetings, entertainments, celebrations such a fund to "KEEP THE DAILY WORKER" will be contributed.

The achieving of this goal will be easier this year than in the past because of the broader support which the Workers (Communist) Party has won in the past year thru such campaigns in the interest of the workers as the campaign for protection of the foreign-born workers, thru the successful furriers' strike in New York, thru its achievements in organization of the unorganized workers in he Passaic strike, which represents the biggest advance in the American labor movement in recent years.

### We Must Meet the Immediate Crisis!

There is, however, an immediate crisis which The DAILY WORKER must overcome. The DAILY WORKER has now to meet the accumulated obligations of the past year with the added difficulties resulting from the low income of the summer months.

To meet this crisis, which is endangering The DAILY WORKER, the readers of The DAILY WORKER have been appealed to for immediate contributions to the "Keep the Daily Worker" fund. The organized campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party organizations will take some time to get under way. Help must be secured immediately thru the raising of $10,000 thru individual contributions.

We ask the readers of The DAILY WORKER to rally to its support and carry it thru the financial crisis represented by the need of this $10,000. The money is needed to meet pressing obligations for our paper supply and plant payroll and accumulated debts. The raising of this $10,000 in ten days will leave the road clear for the main campaign and make certain that the revolutionary working class movement will retain its fighting organ.

We urge every reader of The DAILY WORKER to come to the aid of The DAILY WORKER immediately by sending in a remittance for the "Keep the Daily Worker" certificates.

Many of our readers can subscribe $10. There are some who can subscribe from $25 to $100. There are some thousands who can subscribe $5 each AND EVERY READER WHO IS NOT IN THE ABOVE CATEGORIES CAN AT LEAST SEND $1.

The DAILY WORKER needs a real demonstration of solidarity and support to carry it thru the present crisis.

Such a demonstration will not only carry The DAILY WORKER thru the present serious crisis. It will be a demonstration of the spirit of the revolutionary movement which will give a big impetus to every phase of the work of the movement.

We ask every reader of The DAILY WORKER to help make this demonstration. Keep The DAILY WORKER by helping it meet the crisis in its affairs. Give whole-hearted support to the campaign for the "Keep the Daily Worker" fund.

Send in a subscription and remittance for the "Keep the Daily Worker" certificates.

Send it immediately after reading this appeal.

Make the subscription as large as you can.

Help make an impressive demonstration of solidarity and support of the revolutionary working class movement.

And—

**"Keep the Daily Worker!"**

Central Committee,
Workers (Communist) Party,
C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary.

## Colorado Voters Fear Victor in Primary May Be Pillow Case Toter

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 17. — Has Charles W. Waterman, victor over U. S. Senator Rice W. Means, director of the Klan in Colorado, a nifty K. K. K. night shirt hidden away in his political wardrobe?

This is a question that is being seriously asked today after the first wave of rejoicing over the victory of the anti-klan elements receded. Waterman and Means are both pillars of the O. O. P. In view of the fact that Waterman never opened his mouth against the klan, voters who were induced to support him on the ground that he was a foe of klanism are wondering if they were not played for a bunch of suckers.

## Canada's Conservative Government to Resign Monday; King Steps In

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 17.—The conservative cabinet of Prime Minister Arthur Meighen has met and decided to resign Monday, giving over the government to the liberal MacKenzie King. The province of Ontario will hold a provincial election early in November.

**Killed by Lightning.**

WOODBURN, Ore., Sept. 17. — Struck by a bolt of lightning as they were taking refuge from a storm beneath a tree, Edith Pokorny, 14, and her aunt, Stella Pokorny, 33, were instantly killed and Edith's two younger sisters were severely burned near here last night.

# ...RRIERS TO VOTE MONDAY AFTER DELAY

## Millstein Loses Out by Blocking Union

The election for officers of Local 46 of the Fur Workers' Union of Chicago was delayed Thursday night by the managers of Jack Millstein, right wing business agent who at the last moment usurped the authority of the union, declared the meeting scheduled to be held at the Capital Building "illegal" and managed to stall off his ballot until Monday, when a vote is to be taken in a hall not yet announced.

**Millstein Usurps Union Authority.**

When the furriers gathered at the Capital Building, the hall agent told them Millstein had been there and informed him that the meeting was "illegal," a "bunch of Bolsheviks" and "gunmen," and all who called by Sam Goldberg, president of Local 46, who had paid for the hall, the agent was fearful of some trouble and forced the union to hire another hall at 30 North Wells St.

**Will Vote Monday—Millstein Agrees.**

Meantime, Millstein had called a 6 o'clock meeting of his own at the Stone-Lake building, where about 25 of his cronies and some hecklers but deluded followers spent two hours.

Monday, however, when a vote is to be taken in a hall not yet announced.

The regular union meeting opened at 30 North Wells St. with President Sam Goldberg in the chair. Goldberg told the 800 members present that by agreement with Millstein, a vote should take place Monday at an open meeting in a hall to be announced later. The delay, said President Goldberg, was entirely because of Millstein's arbitrary and dictatorial objections.

The membership voted to approve this agreement to hold the election Monday, and to hold it in an open hall as has been the custom for years. Millstein had wanted to hold election in an office and use his own clique as tellers. But sensing out of progressive votes in the old 4-faction to find the Chicago furriers. They will not stand for it.

So incensed at Millstein were the members that many were heard to say that if the election took place on the spot. Millstein would have gotten short five votes.

# SENATOR NORRIS MAY HAND LILY TO I. LENROOT

## Badger Standpatter May Not Roost on Bench

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—In the hands of Senator Norris of Nebraska, leader of the progressive group in Congress, may rest the fate of Irvine L. Lenroot, Wisconsin standpat senator defeated for renomination and now awaiting an appointive job at the hands of President Coolidge.

Norris has succeeded the late Senator Cummins of Iowa at the head of the republican list in the senate judiciary committee. Unless the administration has him suddenly expelled from the party—as it expelled the elder LaFollette, Frazier and Brookhart two years ago—he will become chairman of the judicial committee when the senate meets in November. All presidential nominations to the federal bench are referred to that committee.

**Expect Place to Sit.**

Washington politicians believe that Lenroot will be named as a federal circuit judge during the final weeks of the present congress. If that is done he will try to get Norris to agree that his confirmation shall be made in open session of the senate as an act of courtesy to a retiring senator. Norris will have to yield to the claim of courtesy, or stand by his general rule of refusing to sanction the putting of an unfit man on the bench for a life term.

Norris knows that Lenroot is bitterly anti-labor, and that his presence on the federal bench would be a constant threat to union men who might strike.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.6 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

**TONIGHT.**

5:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
5:15 to 5:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
5:30 to 8:15—The Florentine String Trio; Little Joe Warner, character songs; Val Sherman; Clarence Sullivan, Irish tenor.
8:15 to 8:30—Alamo Cafe Orchestra.
8:30 to 10:00—Hickey and Johnson, Hawaiians; Jos. Christensen, the Jazz king pianist; A. Oiman, Clinton Keithley, Walter Hirsch; WCFL Ensemble.
10:00 to 2:00 a. m.—Alamo Cafe Orchestra and Entertainers.

## FOR RENT:

Furnished Bed Room—Light, clean with a family of two comrades. 423 Belden Ave., Rear, Second Flat.

## THESE FRIENDS OF THE DAILY WORKER HAVE HELPED.

Here is a list of the first contributors to the "Keep the Daily Worker" Fund:

| | |
|---|---|
| CALIFORNIA— | |
| Oakland — Sam Cressler | 2.00 |
| CONNECTICUT— Hamden, Stanford | 1.00 |
| FLORIDA— Tampa — Woodward, Boland | 1.00 |
| GEORGIA— Hinesboro, Dahse | 2.00 |
| ILLINOIS— | |
| Mrs. Lange, Chicago | 2.00 |
| D. Hass, Chicago | 2.00 |
| Andrew Hatt, Chicago | 2.00 |
| Lenka Johnson, Chicago | 2.00 |
| A. Podkin, Chicago | 2.00 |
| Podkin, Chicago | 2.00 |
| Mike Stevick, Chicago | 1.00 |
| John A. Gentry, Chicago | 1.00 |
| E. C. Williams, Homewood | 1.00 |
| Ernst Stad, Highland | 1.00 |
| Gus, Lane, Valier | 2.00 |
| INDIANA— | |
| Jos. H. Crandall, Evansville | 5.00 |
| KANSAS— | |
| Antonia Favorgue, Girard | 1.00 |
| KENTUCKY— | |
| Chas. J. Brown, Louisville | 5.00 |
| MASSACHUSETTS— | |
| Harry J. Canty, Boston | 5.00 |
| Louis F. Weiss, Sr., Boston | 2.00 |
| MICHIGAN— | |
| Joseph Ives, Detroit | 5.00 |
| NEBRASKA— | |
| David Coutts, Omaha | 10.00 |
| NEW JERSEY— | |
| Peter Fireman, Trenton | 5.00 |
| NEW YORK— | |
| Charles Burns, Brooklyn | 1.00 |
| J. L. Cowan, Brooklyn | 1.00 |
| Max Pine, Brooklyn | 1.00 |
| NEW YORK— | |
| Ben Gitlow, Flushing | 1.00 |
| Ben Gitlow, Flushing | 1.00 |
| A. Weinstein, Rochester | 1.00 |
| A. Weinstein, Rochester | 1.00 |
| Wm. Wolff Smith, Brooklyn | 1.00 |
| Wm. Wolff Smith, Brooklyn | 1.00 |
| Wm. Schmidt, Brooklyn | 1.00 |
| Anthony Zlamal, New York City | 1.00 |
| John Ar. Johnson, New York City | 1.00 |
| Jens Sorensen, Astoria | 1.00 |
| Jens Sorensen, Astoria | 1.00 |
| OHIO— | |
| Geo. Jackson, Akron | 2.00 |
| A. Pankhurst, Cleveland | 2.00 |
| Big Kraushaar, Cleveland | 2.00 |
| Dr. J. L. Hicks, Cleveland | 2.00 |
| Wm. Kaminsky, Bedford | 1.00 |
| Wm. Schmidt, Bucyrus | 1.00 |
| Wm. Schmidt, Zanesville | 1.00 |
| A. N. Goodrich, Youngstown | 1.00 |
| PENNSYLVANIA— | |
| M. Famish, Hazelton | 10.00 |
| H. Stahnke, Export | 5.00 |
| Ivan Ellis, Mckeesport | 5.00 |
| Lenka Alumbaugh, Ardmore | 5.00 |
| Lenka Alumbaugh, Ardmore | 1.00 |
| WISCONSIN— | |
| C. D. Madison | 5.00 |
| Herbert Friedrichs, Milwaukee | 5.00 |
| J. Kadish, Milwaukee | 2.00 |
| Giuliano Piccoli, Milwaukee | 2.00 |
| Sam Rabinovitch, Milwaukee | 2.00 |
| Edward Stadtherr, Milwaukee | 1.00 |
| John Mihal, Superior | 5.00 |
| Paul Babich, West Allis | 5.00 |

# WORKERS JAILED ON MOST FLIMSY CHARGES WHEN THEY SEEK TO LEAVE JOBS ON SOUTH TEXAS COTTON FIELDS

FORT WORTH, Texas, September 17.—Charges of peonage in South Texas counties are being investigated following the receipt of a letter from Mark Parker, in jail on a charge of "swindling" and "extortion."

Mark Parker points out that he hired a man to pick cotton for a farmer in Taft, Texas. The employment office shark told him that he would average three quarters of a bale to the acre and that he would receive $1.25 for every hundred pounds that he picked. Promises were made to Parker that he would have transportation given him for one way if he worked on the farm until the crop was gathered in.

Parker accepted the job. On his arrival at Taft, Parker and a number of other workers were refused jobs by the man that was supposed to hire them. The labor agency then sold these men in benches to cotton farmers of the vicinity.

After working on a farm where pickings averaged but a quarter of a bale to the acre, Parker quit and went to work on another farm where he was offered better wages. He had no sooner started work on the other farm when he was arrested for swindling. A ration charge of $13 was the basis of the swindling charge.

Many complaints are being made by workers in Raymondville charging that they are arrested on the most flimsy charges, and the amount of their earnings. These workers are unable to leave the fields. Those that leave their jobs and have not enough to board a train and leave the section are jailed on vagrancy charges and are then forced to work out their fines.

Last year a similar case came up in a coast county where 500 Mexican laborers were arrested by county authorities and mulcted of $5 each. A year or two before at Waxahachie several county officials were forced to resign on account of a similar scandal.

The Texas department of labor is now investigating the charges.

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."

# KLAN LEADER PRAISES REED AND W. BORAH

## Case of Punishment Fits the Crime

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17. — The names of Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, and Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, were proposed today as "available for the presidency" in 1928 by Dr. Hiram W. Evans, imperial wizard of the kn klux klan.

**Evans Grants Interview.**

Granting a political interview for the first time in the history of the klan, Evans endorsed both Reed and Borah as "first class, upstanding Americans," whom klansmen would be glad to support. He served notice too that the klan would take no "active part in all elections, particularly the November congressional elections and two years hence in the presidential campaign.

**West is O. K. For Klan.**

"Who are available for the presidency?" he was asked.

"There is Senator Reed," replied Evans. "He is one of our greatest citizens. He is a champion of the constitution and American institutions."

"But he is wet," it was suggested.

"He's a dry American just the same," Evans replied. "Some times, a klansman will support a wet when prohibition is not an issue and when the candidate measures up to our standards in other respects."

# BATTLE OF CLIFTONVILLE, W. VA., RECALLED BY RELEASE OF FIVE MINERS FROM MOUNDSVILLE PEN

MOUNDSVILLE, West Va., September 17.—The biggest union labor defense case is drawing to a close with the release of five Pennsylvania miners from Moundsville penitentiary. Joe Tracz—serving an 8-year term—is the only remaining prisoner out of the 43 sentenced in Moundsville in 1922 for taking part in the march over the state line into the little scab town of Cliftonville in the West Virginia panhandle.

**Historic Battle.**

The Cliftonville battle was one of the bloodiest in the history of miners' marches. Over 1,000 deputy guards and a West Virginia county sheriff were slain and seven union miners died on that memorable July 17, 1922.

Hundreds of miners were later arrested in Washington county, Pennsylvania and taken over the line to Wellsburg, county seat of Brook county, W. Va. Two hundred and ten men remained in jail a month; thirty more were sentenced to three-year terms; seven to terms of 4 to 7 years and six to 8 to 10-year terms. The men were gradually released on parole.

**An Open Shop War.**

The march on Cliftonville illustrated the high fighting spirit of the Pennsylvania miners. The great strike war had swept over union and non-union fields of Pennsylvania and the West Virginia panhandle. Then suddenly the Richland Coal company, in West Virginia, in the south union district (No. 5) of the United Mine Workers, began scabbing.

Strikebreakers were imported; union families were evicted and took up quarters in a nearby tent colony. Company guards flooded the countryside and insulted the women and beat up the men. Strikers were barred from the public road that passed in front of their tent colony.

Late the night of July 16 the Pennsylvania miners began marching from the little town of Avella, Washington county, Pennsylvania, ten miles from Cliftonville. Nearly a thousand were together. Dawn found them atop the hill behind Cliftonville. [illegible]

proached the tipple and a deputation of union miners stepped forward and asked them not to work.

Then the guards opened fire from a nearby shack and an aged miner fell dead. The men fired back from the hill and the guards were chased away. Later came reinforcements and the miners retired. Arrests followed subsequently.

The prisoners just released are George Cratz, Joe Diacs, John Kamlnake, Pete Radianko and Teddy Rnramsky. The prisoners' families have been cared for by the Cliftonville Relief Committee, representing the local unions about Avella. Fred Sidars, president of the Duquesne local union, heads the committee.

# Hundreds Fight Wall of Fire Caused by Breaking Oil Pipes

PRINCEVILLE, Ill., Sept. 17.—After a 24-hour fight, in which hundreds of residents of small towns in this vicinity participated, a veritable river of fire, which spread for seven miles along North Creek and Spoon River, was extinguished today after it had destroyed two bridges and caused damage estimated at $10,000.

The blaze started near this place when oil flowing from two broken pipe lines became ignited. The blazing oil, carried on the surface of the high waters in the creek and river, spread out over the inundated lowlands, threatening dwellings and other [illegible]

# JERSEY STREET CARMEN RENEW WAGE CONTRACT

## Defeat Wage Cut But Give Up Any Raise

By IRVING FREEMAN, Fed. Press.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 17. — By a vote of 2,576 to 1,362 the trolleymen in Newark, Jersey City, Elizabeth and six other cities in the northern half of New Jersey voted to accept the proposal of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, their employer, for a three-year renewal of the present wage contract on a 65-cent an hour wage basis. Slight improvement in working conditions include heated cars.

**Company Tried Wage Cut.**

The company's earlier demand for a 10-cent an hour cut was met with a strike vote. The men countered with a demand for a 15-cent wage increase.

A strike loomed; all efforts to get company officials in conference failed till early September, when executives of the Amalgamated Association of Electric and Street Railway Employes met with the local workers' committees and an officer of the company.

**Compromise Agreement Demands.**

The compromise by which each side waived its wage demands—the company giving up the demand for a reduction and the workers their's for an increase—was put thru at last. The men had been protesting that their 65-cent an hour wage was lower than the average scale in the large cities of the country, but Thomas Fitzgerald, William Werner and other members of the union executive board argued that the company was in poor financial condition and this was the best the men could get. Newark men favored a strike, reports had it, but they were converted.

# CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

formed that the queen will be accompanied by a suite of seventeen persons. Unless people have taken liberties with Marie's reputation Aimee McPherson had better look to her laurels. It would be rather to the point if a group of American workers met the Leviathan in New York with banners asking the queen what she intends to do with the hundreds of Roumanian peasants who are rotting in jails in their native country, while the parasite queen is jaunting over the world.

• • •

THE Knights of Columbus have issued a leaflet in connection with their campaign to raise a million dollars for a little private war on Mexico. The Mexicans are called "christ haters," "assassins," and "cut-throats." While a valiant gentlemen who has endorsed the bloody reign of the murderer Mussolini, the supporters of a church that has dug the brains out of every people who were unfortunate enough to come under its way, these worshippers of sacred ehin bones, dirty water and clay images, have the colossal impudence to call the dictator of the Mexican republic because it has declared war on subevolution or socialism.

• • •

WHILE the knights are willing to accept financial support from non-catholics in this crusade the catholic catechism tells us that only those who are baptised in that faith have the slightest chance of breaking thru the pearly gates. It is some consolation for those contributing christians who did not select the right parents, to know that even when they are roasting their shins at the devil's toasting irons, the dollars they gave the Knights of Columbus to reintroduce darkness into Mexico will have saved many human beings from a belief in evolution od socialism.

# Harry Fishwick Exposed With Farrington

(Continued from page 1)

the attention of the miners to a little incident that occurred in the fall of 1922 which shows that Fishwick, with Farrington, paid to Jack Brown, a boss for the Peabody Coal Company at Auburn, Illinois, the sum of $230.56 as compensation for slugging a delegation of Collinsville miners on the streets of Springfield.

The slugging followed a strike of the miners in behalf of Tom Mooney, who was then threatened with execution in the well-known frame-up in connection with the preparedness parade fatality in San Francisco. Farrington declared the strike illegal and in conjunction with the Peabody Coal Company and the operators went to work to crush it.

**Reign of Terror.**

The strikers were blacklisted, charters were lifted and a general orgy of terror was turned loose by Farrington. This is where the Peabody slugger comes in, and this is where Fishwick is found tied up with the now discredited Farrington.

On September 1, 1923, Harry Fishwick wrote to Jack Brown, the Peabody boss, and enclosed with the letter a note for $150 signed by Fishwick and Farrington.

The note reads:

"Dear Jack:

"I'm supposed to [illegible]

# CHINESE GENERAL TO OFFER ARMED RESISTANCE TO ENGLISH ADVANCE

SHANGHAI Sept. 17.—Reports emanating from Peking, according to a Tokio news agency report, says that General Yangsen has telegraphed the foreign office that he will offer armed resistance to the ground British naval expedition, which, according to reports, is being formed to go to the rescue of seized British cargo boats on the Yangtze river. The reports quote General Yangsen as saying he will fight "to the last ditch."

# RALLY LABOR IN FIGHT AGAINST N. Y. INJUNCTION

(Continued from page 1)

waged by 40,000 cloakmakers in New York City against the greed of their employers and in an effort to eliminate chaos and demoralization in their industry. For 12 weeks our members have beaten back, by their solidarity on the picket line and by their enthusiasm and inspiration every attempt by the employers to break the strike which involves principles fought for not only by cloak unions but by entire organised labor of America.

**Capitalist Government Mixes In.**

"These savage onslaughts against the striking cloakmakers have failed, until now in every instance. Efforts to bring the pressure of the police, the district attorney's office, the mayor and the governor upon our workers have failed. Wholesale arrests and violence by hired gunmen have failed. Now, desperate, the manufacturers have played their last card—an injunction.

**A Menace to All Unions.**

"You need not be reminded of the traditional opposition of organised labor to the use of the injunction to break up peaceful picketing. We know that injunction against picketing is a deadly menace, stripping labor of every one of its constitutional guarantees. Should the injunction be made permanent, it will prove a blow not only against the cloakmakers of New York but against the entire labor movement of America.

**40,000 Strikers Invite You.**

"You are, therefore, respectfully urged to have your organization fully represented at a demonstration called by the New York board of Cloak, Skirt, Dress and Roofer Makers' Unions at Madison Square Garden next Tuesday at 5:30 p. m. We are sure that you will be glad of this opportunity to join us in a reply to the latest tactics of a desperate, enraged group that insist upon denying 40,000 men and women the right to live.

"Very fraternally,

"Louis Hyman, general manager.

**Shut Scab Shops.**

In the meantime, the cloak union announces success in closing shops started out of town to supply non-union cloaks during the course of the strike. In Poughkeepsie yesterday workers downed tools in a shop operating for Wilkins and Adler of Manhattan, an industrial council manufacturer. Employers of the shop, the union announced, became so incensed at the work of pickets that they called for an injunction to stop their activity.

In Philadelphia, the out of town committee of which Jacob Halperin is in charge succeeded in stopping the shops of the Stranss company, the Lastick company and the firm of M. Isenberg, the latter working for Sprayregen and Marks, also an industrial Council member. In New London, Conn., a shop working for a New York jobber was also shut down tight.

• • •

**Killed By Lightening.**

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 17. — Ed Willis, a farmer, his wife and two children were instantly killed by a lighting bolt that struck just outside their farm house near Rama, Saskatchewan, according to word received here today.

# KELLOGG LODGES COMPLAINT WITH MEXICAN GOVT.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The killing of Jacob Rosenthal, a wealthy American, by a band of bandits, was seized upon as an excuse by the state department to lodge a representation with the Mexican government calling for adequate protection for American citizens.

Secretary Kellogg, a bitter enemy of Mexico announced that he would await a complete report before deciding on making a demand for indemnity and other redress.

**Expressed Regret.**

The Mexican government has already expressed its regret for the incident to the American charge d'affaires in Mexico City and assurances were conveyed that every effort had been made by the federal authorities to rescue the kidnaped man.

The federal troops killed two of the bandits in a sharp battle. The remainder killed Rosenthal in revenge.

The kidnaping of Rosenthal was believed to be a plot to discredit the Calles administration.

• • •

**Urged Indians to Revolt.**

NOGALES, Ariz., Sept. 17.—Charged with participating in the revolt of the Yaqui Indians, Monsignor Juan Navarette, bishop of the state of Sonora, was exiled today in a manifesto issued by the state government of Sonora. The manifesto, it was reported, was issued upon instructions from Mexico City.

Reports trickling in thruout the day indicated general maneuvering of the Mexican troops in the vicinity of Vivian, and the retreat of the Indians toward the mountains.

• • •

**Bishop Arrested.**

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 17.—Bishop Escharvarria, of the diocese of Saltillo, state of Coahuila, Mexico, has been taken to Mexico City under arrest, charged by federal authorities to have circulated hand bills inciting parishioners to refuse to send their children to public schools, according to dispatches received here.

# LOST OUT ON PAJAMA DANCE SAYS STUDENT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

POTOMAC, Ill., Sept. 17. — An admission that the major promise of his articles attacking the morality of university undergraduates—the spicy bit concerning co-educational sleeping following a pajama dance in Pullmans on route to a university football game, was gleaned from hearsay, came from the lips of the man of the hour, Wilfred O. Cross, episcopal divinity student, at his home here today.

He declared, with something of the man-on-the-street air that he had participated in some of the "parties" and "hot dates" of which he wrote but admitted that he had missed out on the pajama orgy.

"On the Chicago campus, as well as other campuses," he said, "it seems everybody gets drunk. It seems to be the present form or relaxation."

**Love Slayer Gets Life.**

CROWN POINT, Ind., Sept. 17. — William A. Donaldson, 33, "Love slayer" was sentenced to life imprisonment here today a short time after a jury had found him guilty of first degree murder for the slaying of Joseph Mullins, husband of his sweetheart, Virginia Mullins.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

# W. P. MEETINGS PROSCRIBED BY BOSTON POLICE

## Ban Engdahl Meeting from Common

By S. D. LEVINE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 17.—Boston police have established a proscribed district for Workers (Communist) Party meetings which included the famous Boston Commons, where J. Lewis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, had been announced to speak in the local state and congressional campaign.

**No Nucleo of Ban.**

The territory from which Communist meetings were banned according to police pronouncement included the city's fourth police district, covering the principal downtown section.

The first indication that Bert Miller, Boston organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party, had that the police were directing their attack against the Communist congressional campaign was when he arrived at West and Tremont streets, on the edge of Boston Common, ready to open the meeting. Instead he was met by Sergeant James O'Neil, who announced that he had orders from headquarters to stop the meeting, not only on Boston Common but everywhere thruout this police district.

Miller and Engdahl went to the police station to learn the motives back of this new gag rule. They were told by Lieutenant John F. Dobbyn, in charge, that he would give no further information; that he had received orders from higher up that no meeting would be permitted, and that the only recourse was to see Superintendent of Police Michael Crowley in the morning.

**Socialist Party Let Alone.**

All the time Alfred Baker Lewis, the New England organiser of the socialist party, was holding a meeting unmolested only a short distance from where the Communist meeting was planned.

When approached by Organizer Miller, who asked that he protest against the breaking up of the Communist meeting, Lewis announced what had happened, denounced the police action and then continued his address.

Not to be outdone by the police, Organizer Miller announced the holding of a meeting at Scollay Square, in another police district. At this meeting Miller, acting as chairman, and Engdahl stressed the revelations brought out in the hearing for a new trial in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. It is believed that the ban on the Communist meetings grew out of the damning facts against the United States government brought out by the Sacco-Vanzetti hearings, showing that the Palmer-Wilson regime in 1920 deliberately framed-up Sacco and Vanzetti on a murder case in an effort to get rid of them, according to admissions in affidavits made by two ex-agents of the department of justice.

# Inquest Into Death Of Eight Workers in Missouri River Tube

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 17.—Inquests were to be held today over the bodies of eight workmen who yesterday lost their lives in an explosion and were entombed in a tunnel 500 feet below the middle of the Missouri River. The first of the bodies was recovered shortly after midnight last night and the seven others were brought to the surface soon afterward. Dynamite, which at first was believed to have caused the explosion was found intact when workers drilled thru rock and clay to the bodies. Gas is blamed for the disaster.

# Indict Four in Hall-Mills Murder

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 17.—The Somerset county grand jury returned four indictments in the Hall-Mills murder case. No names were announced. The action followed the unexpected calling of the April panel this morning, and the hearing of all the important witnesses in the investigation.

# GROUP OF NOTABLES WIRE PROTEST TO POLISH LEGATION AT WASHINGTON

Signed by a group of leading progressives and radicals of the country, a telegram has just been sent to the Polish legation at Washington protesting against the imprisonment of thousands of Polish workers and peasants and urging full amnesty. The signers of the message declare that unless this is granted they will participate in a national movement of publicity and agitation against the present rule of terror in Poland.

The telegram reads as follows:

"Polish Legation, Washington, D. C.:

"In the interest of freedom of political opinion we protest against the continued imprisonment of six thousand workers and peasants of Poland for their views and political activities and urge full amnesty without discrimination. If this is not granted we shall organize nation-wide agitation to make American sentiment known. Copy of this has been cabled Prime Minister Bartel.

"Upton Sinclair, Roger N. Baldwin, Professor Robert Morss Lovett, Charlotta Anita Whitney, Sara Bard Field, Colonel C. E. S. Wood, E. G. Wentworth, William Bousk, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Elton Hayes, Robert W. Dunn, William H. Holly, Ralph Chaplin."

# BRITISH TORIES ACCEPT NANCY ASTOR'S DEFY

## Goes to Live in U.S.S.R. with His Family

LONDON—(By Mail)—When Nancy Astor, fiery M. P. issued her challenge to British believers in the Soviet regime to go to the U. S. S. R. and live there perhaps she expected there would be no one to accept. She was mistaken.

James Morton, a Scotchman, 48 years of age, an iron-moulder by trade, who has been living in Liverpool for years left for Leningrad with his wife and two children to work and live in the Soviet republic.

**Money Paid For Fare.**

Lady Astor paid their traveling expenses as she promised.

Morton declared living conditions in Russia, granted that they could be as bad as they were pictured by enemies of the Workers' Republic, could not be any worse than what the average worker is up against in Great Britain.

**Had Prospects of Job.**

"I can't speak the language, but I have prospects of a job," he told a reporter. "Things may be thin over there. I don't know. But they'll have to be fearfully thin to be leaner than they have been for me here. I'm a skilled man—I served a seven years' apprenticeship, but all I can get is £3 6d. a week—sometimes—and think myself lucky to get it compared with other skilled workers in the engineering trades. Since 1921 I have been out of work more than half the time. So I'm not afraid that things will be too bad for me to beer.

**Complete Confidence.**

"I don't think any man could show a more complete confidence in the Soviet regime than I am showing now. I'm taking what I hold most precious —my wife and my two young children, a boy aged eight and a girl a year older—and I am certain my trust won't be misplaced. If ever I went west I'd rather leave them in the hands of our Russian comrades than in the hands of the Liverpool board of guardians.

**Knows Something of Conditions.**

"I have been secretary of the 'Hands off Russia' and the Russian relief committees in Liverpool, so I know something of conditions in Russia. I'm not going with a money-grabbing aim. A workers' State in the stage of transition can't be a milk-and-honey land. It has to suffer for the sins of the capitalist predecessors. But I want to be there in that period of transition. I want to stand shoulder to shoulder with our Russian comrades in their struggle. I like to think that I shall be a sort of ambassador."

Mr. Morton and his family left London on board the Gersen, of the Russian State Merchant and Passenger Service.

Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.


*Bishop Brown's New Book*

"MY HERESIES"

An autobiography of Bishop Brown.

Just Received in Attractive Clothbound Edition

$2.00

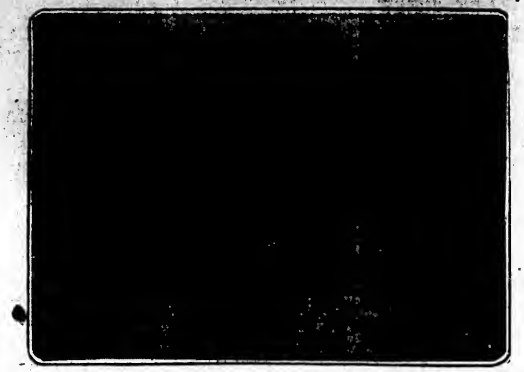
To those who work Hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on their dental work.

DR. M. RASNICK
DENTIST
2050 Center Ave., Cor. Errin St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GOING TO CALIFORNIA?

Room for three passengers to San Francisco by auto. To leave soon from Chicago. Expense light. Address P. B. Cowdery, c/o Daily Worker.


# *Scores Die, Millions in Property Destroyed As Swollen Rivers Flood Northern Japan*



Northern Japan suffers floods which cause the death of scores, injuries to many more and the destruction of millions in property. Photo shows Yamagata in the midst of the flood caused by the unprecedented rising of the river Mogami.

# *LITHUANIAN WORKERS OF CHICAGO ESTABLISH "VILNIS" AS A DAILY*

By VICTOR A. ZOKAITIS.

Today is a red-letter day for Lithuanian Communists. Today "Vilnis" (Surge) appears as a daily. With the appearance of the daily "Vilnis" the Lithuanian Communists will now have two daily mouthpieces in this country.

"Laisve" (Freedom) has been a daily for many years. It has carried on excellent work in the eastern part of this country rallying Lithuanian workers for a fight against their exploiters. It has gained in influence as the influence of the Lithuanian clericals, nationalists and social-democrats has waned.

**Combats Clericals And Reformists**

The need for a daily similar to "Laisve" has been felt for many years in Chicago. Here the social-democrats have their daily "Naujienos," and the clericals their daily "Draugas (Friend) By the time "Laisve" reached Chicago it was several days old. Many Lithuanian workers have not learned to read the English language. They must depend upon the daily Lithuanian papers for their news. They seek to get the paper with the latest news. The circulation of "Laisve" therefore could not grow beyond the small circle of party members and sympathisers because of the fact.

The need of a paper to combat the lies of both the social-democrat and the clerical press in Chicago forced the Lithuanian comrades to issue the weekly "Zarijas" (Ember) immediately after the left wing split in the Lithuanian socialist federation. This publication was short-lived. The persecution which followed the Palmer red raids forced it to cease publication.

**A Daily Needed.**

April, 1920, the weekly "Vilnis" (Surge) was issued. The Lithuanian socialists, about this time, began to run full-page ads advertising all kinds of fake promotion schemes. Hundreds of thousands of dollars saved by many Lithuanian workers were carried away in these fake schemes. "Vilnis" took an active part in the exposure of these schemes. Its influence began to grow greater and greater among the workers.

In September 1921 "Vilnis" appeared as a semi-weekly. At first it seemed as if it would be possible to carry on the fight with this semi-weekly. Later events proved that nothing less than a daily would be needed to entirely destroy the influence of these anti-working class elements.

**Fruit of Six Months' Work.**

Agitation for a daily "Vilnis" began. Many comrades feared to take the step. As time went on the need for a daily grew so strong that these comrades were forced by the circumstances they found themselves in to come forward and agitate for a daily.

The daily "Vilnis" now appears after an intense six months' campaign. With the appearance of the daily "Vilnis" not only should it be a day of rejoicing for the Lithuanian Communists but it should be a day of rejoicing for workers of other languages.

## Co-operatives Handle Mongolian Trade; U. S. and British Shut Out

MOSCOW, Sept. 17.—Nikiforov, representative in Mongolia for the Soviet Union, reports to the official Tass News Agency that trade in Mongolia is almost wholly in the hands of the native co-operators. It amounts to about $20,000,000 annual turnover and is based chiefly on the cattle breeding industry.

American and British imports have almost ceased in the past three years, but Chinese capital represents about half of the total commercial investment. The Mongolian bank has reorganized the finances of the country and established a budget. Manufacturers are now being introduced under Russian guidance.

A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.

# GERMAN NOBLES BREAK LOOSE IN MORAL DEBAUCH

## Royalists Rob, Priests Pet, Masseuse Mulct

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—Members of the German nobility, from kaiser to counts, and their former retainers from the clergyman to the masseuse, are engaged in a lively competition to prove to the nation that crime, petty as well as major, is more a matter of environment and circumstance than faulty family timber.

Now that the German nobility find their opportunities for robbing the masses somewhat curtailed, they are resorting to illegal methods to live the old life of affluence and ease.

Among those who are now in the front pages because of shady practices are:

**Baron Promising Boy.**

Baron von Oppen, who is on trial for twenty-seven breach of promise cases and a check forgery.

Countess Hessolda von Leiningen-Westerburg is on trial for forging her husband's will.

Countess Pohlen, engaged in the business of procuring young girls for immoral purposes. To save her from trial members of the nobility had her committed to an insane asylum.

Countess Rothemer robbed home of relatives while visiting with them and is now locked up.

**A Petting Sky Pilot.**

A Potsdam clergymen, formerly a spiritual adviser to the kaiser, is charged with organizing petting parties in his sacristy.

A Dresden masseuse filed suit against Wilhelm Hohenzollern for services rendered to the former kaiserin's son, Prince Ferdinand. The masseuse received $7.50 an hour from the prince, but when she discovered that he was of royal blood she wanted more money.

## Efforts of Syrian Labor to Organize Hailed by R. I. L. U.

MOSCOW, Aug. 28.— (By Mail.)— The executive bureau of the R. I. L. U. has sent the following telegram to the organizational committee of Syrian trade unions:

"The R. I. L. U. sends its brotherly greetings to the proletariat of Syria which is defending its class rights. The united action of all workers and slaves in your country provides a new and striking proof for the power and invincibility of the working class movement, altho there is the most terrible reaction in your country and you lack trade union organization. We are convinced that the proletariat of Syria will better its working conditions and win for itself the right to meet and all other political rights thru an energetic class struggle."

**70 Italians Released.**

ROME, Sept. 17.— Seventy persons arrested in connection with the recent attempt to assassinate Premier Mussolini were released today. More than 300, including the anarchist Malatesta, are still in jail.

# BANDITS KILL RICH RETIRED U. S. MERCHANT

## Kidnapping Plot to Discredit Calles

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 17. — Jacob Rosenthal retired American merchant of Woodmere N. Y., who was kidnapped by Mexican bandits on Sunday, has been stabbed to death, according to official dispatches received here today.

**Clashed With Troops.**

The killing of Rosenthal came when the bandits clashed with federal troops near Cuernavana, the reports said.

The police and military had located the bandits and were closing in on them. The bandits sent out a demand for $10,000 for ransom of Rosenthal and the police resorted to a ruse, pretending to send the money to a rendezvous for Rosenthal's delivery. When the bandits arrived with Rosenthal, there was an attempt by the police to rescue him and a battle ensued. While the fighting was in progress Rosenthal was stabbed by the bandits.

**Plot to Discredit Calles.**

Two of the bandits were captured but the remainder escaped and troops and police are hot on their trail.

Rosenthal's body has been recovered.

Rosenthal was kidnapped Sunday while motoring to Mexico City from Cuernavaca, where he had been spending the week-end.

In some quarters it has been alleged that the kidnapping was part of a plot to discredit the Calles government with the United States.

## French Force Turks to Turn Over Lotus Case to World Court

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The "Lotus affair" has been submitted to the world court by Turkey for its adjudication. Lieutenant Desmons of the ship Lotus, held by Turkey on charges of manslaughter, has been released.

Th case arose when the French steamer Lotus in Greek waters off Mytilene ran down a Turkish coaster, the Boskurt, drowning eight Turks. The French denied jurisdiction to Turkish courts, but Desmons was held as the second officer of the Lotus in command of the bridge at the time.

Premier Poincare practically had given the Turks an ultimatum, when Turkey gave in and turned over the affair to the world court. The French contend the affair took place on the high sea and should not be the subject of Turkish jurisdiction. Turkey is not a member of the league or the court.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

## TONIGHT

The next, eleventh issue of Proletkultura, the living newspaper issued by the worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out next Saturday, September 18, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. It is the first indoor issue after the summer season.

All who understand the Russian language are invited.

Admission is only 25 cents. Beginning at 8 p. m.

# FRANCE WARNS FASCIST RULE NOT TO MEDDLE

## Right of Asylum for Refuges Upheld

PARIS, Sept. 17. — Premier Poincare has called in the Italian ambassador, Signor Avesana, and told him plainly that France will regard any further officially inspired criticism of French hospitality of foreign political refuges as an unfriendly act of an extreme flagrance.

**Aimed at Mussolini.**

This is aimed directly at Mussolini's Rome speech, in which he attacked France for giving political refuge to Italians who have fled from the fascist terror of Mussolini's regime.

In addition, M. Roger, French charge d'affaire in Rome, has protested to the general secretary of the fascist party, Bordonaco, against fascist demonstrations hostile to France.

**Fascists Threaten France.**

Coincident with this, however, the fascist party executive has issued a statement viciously attacking France and threatening reprisal.

"The land of France," says the statement, "for whose safety some of our 500,000 war dead fell, has been for years the most hospitable land for all those hatching in their perfidious hearts hatred against Italy. All this cannot longer be tolerated."

France is warned to change her conduct or the fascisti "will know how to act."

Dispatches from Rome give the names published by the fascist government of a list of political refuges who have sought safety abroad from the terror. Most of them living in France. It is announced that action is taken to deprive these refugees of their Italian citizenship. Among them are Signore Rossi, Carlo Bassi, Guiseppe Grimaini and Massimo Roca.

**Martial Law at Trieste.**

That the Italian people are restive under the fascist dictatorship and there exists division in authority is indicated by news leaking thru the censor to Vienna sources, telling of martial law being declared at Trieste following a pitched battle between fascists and the regular police.

# RECIPROCITY IN TRADE EXPECTED WITH CANADIANS

## Liberal-Progressive Coalition in View

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 17.—With the 119 liberal party candidates elected, together with eight progressives, 11 united farmers' alliance men, three laborites and two independents, which are general allies of the liberals on the tariff question, it is expected that MacKenzie King, liberal leader, will have about 50 majority over the 91 conservative members of the new Canadian parliament.

The tariff issue was the leading question. Premier Meighan of the Conservatives standing for a high tariff against imports from the United States, went down to defeat even in his own constituency and is expected to retire from public life.

MacKenzie King and the liberals stands for a low tariff policy, and as against the conservatives on this issue can get the support of the western progressives, some of whom are for complete free trade and all even stronger than the liberals for low tariff.

It is expected the Meighen cabinet will assemble and resign, leaving the way open for MacKenzie King to form a coalition liberal-progressive cabinet.

## League of Nations in Talk of Disarmament; But Not One Disarms

GENEVA, Sept. 17.—The "Third Committee," which is dealing with disarmament matters in a painfully slow fashion, has taken up the matter of limiting the private manufacture of arms. France and England surprised the committee by saying that a general disarmement conference could be called before autumn of next year.

Such "haste" astonished the committee, which pointed out that the armament experts, including those of the United States, have been working for several months without arriving at any agreement on even the definition of armament.

Mr. Boncour of France held out that the matter of private manufacture could be taken up at a general conference, which need not wait until a year from now, and a compromise was reached that if a general disarmament conference could be held before the Eighth league assembly, private manufacturers would be dealt with there, but if not the question would be taken up at a special conference.

Count Bernstorff of Germany warned against too many disarmament conferences.

The budget for the league's next year's expenses, including those of the world court, was discussed. It runs up to $5,000,000.

# A NEW NOVEL OIL By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

VII

The first rain of the season was falling, and Bunny got in fairly late and found that Eunice was at home, and had not carried out her threat to get another lover. No, she was trying an experiment she had read about in a book of her mother's, a thing called "mental telepathy," you sat and shut your eyes and "concentrated," "willing" that somebody should do something, and then they would do it, and the "new thought" doctrine would be vindicated. Eunice was trying it, and when she heard Bunny's step on the veranda, she sprang up with a little shriek of delight and rushed into his arms, and while she smothered him with kisses she told him about this marvellous triumph of experimental psychology. "Oh, Bunny, I just knew you couldn't be so cruel to me! I knew you'd come, because I'm all alone, Mamma has gone to raise money for the Serbian orphans. Oh, Bunny, come on!"—and she started to draw him toward the stairs.

Bunny didn't think that was quite the thing, and tried to hold back, but she smothered his protest in kisses. "You silly boy, are we going out and park in the rain? Or do you want to go to a hotel here in town, where everybody knows us?"

"But, your mother, Eunice—"

"Mother, bunk!" said Eunice. "Mother has a lover and I know it, and she knows I know it. If she don't know about you and me, it's time she was making a guess. So you come up to my room."

"But how'll I get out, Eunice?"

"You'll get out when I let you out, and maybe it'll be morning, and you'll be treated with decent hospitality."

"But Eunice, I never heard of such a thing!"

"Bunny, you talk like your grandmother!"

"But what about the servants, dear?"

"Servants, hell!" said Eunice. "You can run your home to please the servants, but that's not our way—at least not tonight!" And to save Bunny any embarrassment, she kept him in her room in the morning while she broke the news to her mother; and if there were any mental agonies Bunny never knew it, because the patroness of the Serbian orphans breakfasted in bed, reading in the morning paper the account of her fashionable philanthropies.

After that, the ice was broken—as the French have observed, it is the first step that counts, though it is doubtful if any parent in old-fashioned France has been compelled to take quite so long a step as this. The rainy season continued, making outdoor petting parties uncomfortable, so whenever he was commanded, Bunny would stay in Eunice's home, and it was all quite domestic and regular according to advanced modern standards. In fact, there was only one small detail left, and Bunny suggested that: "Eunice, why shouldn't we go and get married, and have it over with?"

He was surprised by the vehemence of the girl's reaction. "Oh, Bunny, we're having such a happy time, and why do you want to ruin it?"

"But why would that ruin it?"

"All married people are miserable. I know, because I've watched them: Mamma and Papa would give a million dollars—well, maybe not that much, but certainly a couple of hundred thousand, if they could get loose without having to go through all the fuss in the courts, and the horrid things the newspapers would publish, and their pictures and all."

"But we won't have to do that, dear."

"How do you know we mightn't? If we got married, you'd think you had a right to me, and then you wouldn't do what I say anymore, and I wouldn't be happy. Oh, let's do our own way, and not what other people try to make us. All my life other people have been making me do things, and I've been fighting them—even you, Bunny-bear." She had a score of such appelatives for him, because, as you can understand, his name was adapted to petting-party uses; they were dancing a new contrivance known as the Bunny-hug, and he heard a lot about that.

You went about in this prosperous and fashionable society, and on the surface everything was decorous and proper, fitting the marital formulas laid down in the laws and preached in the churches. But when you got under the surface—anywhere, high or low—what you found was that human beings, finding themselves unhappy, had come to private understandings. Husbands and wives set one another free, they made exchanges of partners, they brought friends into their homes, who were in reality substitute husbands or wives; there were companions and secretaries and governesses and cousins who played such roles—and when the children found it out, they were in position to put pressure on their parents, a kind of informal family blackmail, good for motor-cars and fur-coats and strings of pearls, and most precious of all, the right to have your own way.

(To be continued.)


*SEMINARY TAILORS*

CLEANERS & DYERS
Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling
Hats cleaned and blocked—Shoe Shining Parlor—Laundry
All Our Work Guaranteed. We Call for and Deliver.
812-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Phone Lincoln 3141

The Best Place to Buy Your
CARPETS RUGS LINOLEUM FURNITURE
Is at Comrade
OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 4 STORES

| | |
|---|---|
| 2635 W. North Avenue, | Phone Humboldt 4983 |
| 2408 W. North Avenue, | Phone Humboldt 6941 |
| 1618 W. Chicago Avenue, | Phone Monroe 6264 |
| 1600 W. Roosevelt Road, | Phone Seeley 5500 |

GRIGER & NOVAK
GENTS FURNISHING and MERCHANT TAILORS
Union Merchandise
1934 West Chicago Avenue
(Cor. Winchester)
Phone Humboldt 3707

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
2118 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 8712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $9.00 per year / $4.50 six months / $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year / $3.00 six months / $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 2118 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB — Editors — Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## Straddling in Streator

The Walker-Olander leadership of the Illinois Federation of Labor never displayed its lack of character to better advantage than in its refusal to take a stand for its favorite candidate for the United States senate at the Streator convention, last the apple of discord be hurled into the gathering.

The candidate of the Walker-Olander machine is Frank L. Smith. Another section of the officialdom favors the other gold dust twin of Samuel Insull, George E. Brennan. The Brennan supporters wield considerable influence and pay considerable per capita so Walker and Olander play mum and the happy family party of labor fakers remains nnruffled by an unseemly scrap.

The third senatorial candidate, Parley Parker Christensen, has a small group of supporters in the convention. It is likely that the Walker-Olander machine would not hesitate to endorse Frank L. Smith, if they only had the Christensen supporters to consider. But Simon O'Donnell got the fat janitors to back Brennan, perhaps with the promise that Brennan's election would relieve the janitors of the duty of prodncing home brew for the tunnels.

The policy of supporting capitalist candidates for office on the ground that they are friendly to labor works out very well—for the leaders. But for the rank and file it is utter folly. It should not be hard to convince the most simple-minded worker that there is something radically wrong with a policy that can find common ground on which to stand, with Samuel Insull or any other capitalist or group of capitalists.

At the same time the workers must not fall into the error of expecting any worth while results from a campaign in favor of a candidate who does not base his message on a program of class struggle. A candidate without a working class program and without the support of a working class organization of which he is the servant and not the master may be a choice of evils, but if the working class have one lesson to learn above all others it is that they must accomplish their own salvation thru their own organized efforts. They must learn to act collectively. They must learn that devious diplomacy of the kind favored by the get-elected-quick politicos will never get them anywhere. They must quit depending on "good" men to gather their harvests.

The DAILY WORKER is committed to the policy of a Labor Party for the workers in alliance with the farmers. This is a necessary step for the workers to take in the march to freedom from the toils of the capitalist system.

The workers of Illinois never had a better opportunity than is presented to them in the coming congressional elections to expose the puppets of the democrat and republican parties and their sponsors in the ranks of labor officialdom.

The workers and farmers must raise the farmer-labor banner in the elections and lay the base for a farmer-labor organisation that will outlive the campaign and thru which the workers and farmers can function during elections and in between.

## Murder on the Rails

An article with this title from the pen of George Harvey appears in the current nnmber of *The North American Review* and severely castigates the executives of American railroads for their refusal to install an automatic train-control system that would save the lives of thousands who are killed yearly on the railroads in preventable accidents.

On last Labor Day several passengers were killed in a railroad accident within the city limits of Chicago. As nsnal the railroad fastened the blame on the engineer. But an investigation into the accident proved that had the cars been made of steel instead of wood, the loss of life would be avoided.

The railroads will take a chance on getting their passengers killed rather than introdnce safety devices, or substitute steel for wood in car construction because those improvements cost money and investors must have their dividends. This is one of the greatest indictments that could be drawn against the private ownership of what is essential to the life of the people at large. Profits must be had even at the cost of human life.

## THE FREIHEIT ISSUES CALL TO ALL CHICAGO JEWISH WORKERS

After 5 years of bitter struggle and strenuous efforts, we are on the verge of putting into life our beautiful dream of enlarging the Freiheit in size and secondly, of having a DAILY CHICAGO EDITION—thus fulfilling the desire of all the progressive Jewish workers in Chicago.

The glorious day for the Jewish working masses in Chicago will be Saturday, Oct. 9, when the appearance of the first Chicago Daily Edition will be celebrated by a huge mass meeting and concert arranged for that occasion by the Chicago Freiheit management, whera such speakers as Charles E. Ruthenberg, national secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, M. Epstein, editor of the Freiheit, and Ben Gold, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Furiers' Union, will address the audience, at the Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren streets.

We do not doubt for a moment that the comrades fully appreciate the tremendous significance of this Chicago Daily Edition of the Freiheit for the Chicago labor movement, the fact that the Freiheit will be able to reflect on its pages the struggles, and achievements in the unions, Workmen's Circle branches, clubs, etc.

We urge every progressive Jewish worker to rally to the Freiheit, help us conduct the campaign successfully, in spite of our enemies of various colors: yellow, black and many others.

You must come to the Freiheit office immediately, get tickets and certificates and spread the campaign among your fellow workers in the shops, workmen's circle, clubs, and in general wherever you can find Jewish workers.

### CHICAGO WORKERS' SHOOL CONCERT AND DANCE SUNDAY

The Chicago Workers' School has sent out an attractive plugger announcing its first "get-together" affair for Sunday, Sept. 16, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

The dance will be preceded by a very good concert which is arranged by Comrade Hambro. One of the unusual features of the evening will be a shop bulletin display. Shop bulletins from all parts of the country will be exhibited in an attractively arranged booth.

The admission is 50 cents at the door and every worker is invited to attend.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

# The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

By N. BUCHARIN.

*THE present controversy within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is neither a sign—nor will it be the cause—of a retreat of the revolution. Quite the contrary. It is clear indication of its victorious onward march.*

*To give a clear understanding as well of the present problems of the Russian Revolution as also of the controversy over the solution of these problems, we are publishing here, with a report made by Comrade Bucharin at the functionaries' meeting of the Leningrad organisation of the Communist Party. The report speaks for itself and needs no further elucidation. It is clear and convincing and answers the lies about the retreat of the Russian Revolution.*

(Continued from previous issue.)

THE second question which we must consider is: To what degree has private capital established itself in our country, and what are the comparative proportions of state possession, development and private capital. Here I must anticipate a little, and insert a small observation: We must differentiate strictly between private economics in our country and private capitalist economics, a point upon which many comrades—especially those of the opposition, as we shall see later—are by no means clear. Not all private economics are private capitalist economics. The agricultural undertakings of the poor peasantry, and of the medium farmer employing no outside labor, are private economical enterprises, but do not represent private capitalist economics. But when we speak of our competition and our class warfare with private capital, we must inquire into the comparative powers of our state economics in all their forms on the one hand, and private capitalist economics, that is, economic undertakings employing paid labor, on the other. It is unfortunate that precisely on this point we are short of statistics, which should be compiled with special care on this point in our state.

THE data at our disposal on the movement of private capital, its enlargement or diminution, cannot lay any claim to accuracy. We must devote particular attention to this aspect of this question.

A functionary of the people's commissariat for finance, Kutler, recently made an attempt at calculating the extent of private capital and the annual accumulation within the private capitalist undertakings. An enquete was held among the private undertakings, but was extended to only about ten per cent of the private capitalist undertakings classed under the clearing tax. This last fact shows in itself how difficult it is to find firm ground in Kutler's conclusions. However this may be, Kutler's investigations into the role played by private capital are more favorable for private capital than any other inquiries which have been made.

ACCORDING to his calculations, the technical side of which I shall not discuss here, as involving an indirect and complicated method, the gross proceeds of the 328,865 private capitalist undertakings existing in our country are expressed in a very considerable sum, according to Kutler somewhere between 319 and 585 million roubles.

At the C. C. plenum one of the most respected members of the opposition, and one of our highest economic functionaries, Comrade Pyatakov, calculated the net gains of private capital at 400 to 500 million roubles, arriving at this result by another method, a method in which Comrade Diarchinsky and other comrades have observed a number of errors. I need not deal with these errors here. I need only mention that Comrade Pyatakov made his calculation in the following manner: 11 per cent of industrial production is placed in the hands of private dealers. In reality, however, the private dealer trades in a very much larger proportion of industrial production; his share has been calculated at 40 per cent and even more. Comrade Pyatakov based his sum total of private capitalist accumulation on these figures.

HERE he committed a number of errors, the chief of these being the following: If we place 11 per cent in the hands of the private dealer by legal methods, and he receives in reality more than this 11 per cent, then this is done by means of repeated re-sales. Let us say that the co-operatives, or our subordinate state organisations, which buy goods from our state organisations at wholesale prices, resell these to capitalist. But where such things happen—and they do happen—we need not imagine that the private trader pockets the whole difference between the factory and the retail price. When he thus buys the goods at the third step of their sale, then the second link of the chain, the state trade organ or the co-operative from which he buys, has already secured its profit, so that the private trader does not receive the whole difference between factory and retail prices.

LET us even assume the gross proceeds of the private capitalists to actually attain the 400 million roubles of Kutler's favorable estimate, (I take the mean between 319 and 585 million roubles). This figure is calculated to show its all, for either 500 or 400 million roubles is a very nice sum. If the gross proceeds of private capital are really expressed in such a sum, then this represents a very real social danger to our class. It would signify that private capital has intruded too far in its contest with But in my opinion this calculation neglects a fact of decisive importance. This sum does not represent net profits, expressing the amount of private capital's accumulation, and therefore this sum cannot by any means be compared with the net profits of our state undertakings, our trade organs, and our state industry. Such a comparison is made the more impossible by the fact that the proceeds thus calculated include the whole gross profits of the capitalist trader, including that part of the profits which he consumes.

(Continued Tomorrow)

## Workers (Communist) Party

### PAST FIVE THOUSAND!

| | |
|---|---|
| 108 . . | June 1 |
| 1312 . . | July 1 |
| 2722 . . | August 1 |
| 4330 . . | September 1 |
| 4726 . . | September 8 |
| 5027 . . | September 15 |

About half of the party members have now paid the United Labor Ticket Assessment. During the month of August, 1,608 members paid the assessment and their payments were remitted to the National Office. During the first fifteen days of September the payments of 697 members have been received.

While the collection of the assessment is taking more time than it should, the total begins to look better.

There are still several hundred nuclei which have not responded to the numerous appeals and letters which have been sent to them. If the secretaries of these nuclei will wake up, collect the assessment and send in their remittances, it will still be possible for the party to make a creditable showing in the collection of this assessment for support of the party work.

The burden of supporting the party activities should not be placed on the shoulders of only part of the membership. Every member of the party who is employed should consider it a matter of party duty to plere the United Labor Ticket Assessment in his dues book. With a little increased activity the total at the end of September can be driven up to the 7,000 mark. That will mean a big boost to the party activities.

WE ASK THOSE MEMBERS AND NUCLEI SECRETARIES WHO ARE STILL DELINQUENT TO ACT.

## Toledo Will Form Worker Correspondent Circle in Near Future

TOLEDO, Ohio., Sept. 17.—J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, following the campaign meeting here, spoke to about 50 workers on the need of forming a worker correspondents' group.

About 100 copies of the "American Worker Correspondent" were given to those present to hand out to other workers that may be interested in this movement and were not present.

In his talk Engdahl pointed out the need of a strong workers' correspondent group and stressed the fact that as many non-Party workers as possible should be drawn into these circles.

The actual date for the organization of the Toledo worker correspondents' group will be announced at the next election campaign meeting to be held in two weeks.

*A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.*

## Jewish Workers of Chicago Invited to Saturday's Meeting

Jewish workers of Chicago are invited to spend their holiday, Saturday, Sept. 18, at the mass meeting prepared for them that afternoon to meet at 2:30 in the Freiheit Singing Society Hall, 3237 West Roosevelt Rd.

An intellectual treat is arranged on the subject "The Questions of Today." A committee of three, two elected from the floor together with chairman Z. Brochin, will lead the discussion and answer all questions. An interesting forum of the freest nature is thus promised all who attend.

## Chicago Members Meet Sunday for Election Signature Campaign

Every party member in Chicago is expected to turn out for the collection of signatures on the election petitions at the following places, Sunday, September 19, at 10 a. m.:

Section 1—Nominee, Elizabeth Griffin, for congress. Meet at Negro Labor Congress headquarters, 3461 S. Michigan Ave.

Section 3—Same nominee, at Vilnis office, 3116 S. Halsted St.

Section 4—Nominee, Matilda Kalousek, for congress. Meet at Freiheit Hall, 2309 W. Roosevelt Road.

Section 5 and 6—Nominee, Sam Hammermark, for congress. Meet at Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

In addition to the petitions for the respective congressional nominees, all comrades are to work on the petitions for J. Louis Engdahl, senatorial nominee.

## SECTION THREE, CHICAGO, MEMBERSHIP MEETING IS NOW POSTPONED TO TUESDAY, SEPT. 21

Section Three, Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party Section Executive Committee at its last meeting decided to postpone the general membership meeting called for Sunday morning, Sept. 18, to Tuesday night, Sept. 21. This change was made necessary as many language comrades have important meetings and conferences of non-party organizations on that morning.

Tuesday night the meeting will be held in Vilnis Hall. The reorganization of the section will be the main point under discussion and all members of Street Nuclei 5, 6, 7 and 8 and of the two Shop Nuclei in that section are urged to be present. The meeting will open at 8 o'clock sharp.

All former party members living in this section and who wish to rejoin the party will come to this meeting.

All comrades having a few hours to spare Sunday morning to collect signatures to place Elizabeth Griffin on the ballot for congress are urged to attend the meeting of Section 1 and Section 8 that is announced in another column.

## BERTRAM WOLFE IS NOW ON HIS WESTERN TOUR

The election campaign is on! Comrade BERTRAM D. WOLFE, well-known thruout the country as the director of the New York Workers' School, has just begun his BIG WESTERN ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOUR to cover some of the largest cities in the western part of this country to speak on the platform of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. Comrade Wolfe's dates are given below. Every reader of The DAILY WORKER should note when Comrade Wolfe will be in his city and watch The DAILY WORKER for further announcements.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
September 17.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
September 18.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA
September 19.
DENVER, COL.
September 21.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
September 23.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Cooperative Hall,
2706 Brooklyn Ave.
September 25.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
September 26.
PORTLAND, ORE.
September 29.
ASTORIA, ORE.
September 30.
TACOMA, WASH.
October 1.
MT. VERNON, WASH.
October 2.
SEATTLE, WASH.
Oct. 3.
SPOKANE, WASH.
October 5.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
October 8.
ST. PAUL, MINN.
October 9.

## Engdahl Will Speak in Cleveland Monday

CLEVELAND, Sept. 17. — J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, will be the main speaker at two meetings in Cleveland, Monday, Sept. 20. He will speak at the Birkow Hall, 4006 St. Clair, and at the Carpentina Hall, 1205 W. 65th St. The meeting at Birkow Hall will start at 7:30 p. m., at Carpentina Hall at 8 P. M.

His subject will be "The Workers and the Old Parties."

## Demand Release of Rakosi at I. L. D. Meeting Saturday

To demand the release of M. Rakosi and other leaders and workers in the Communist and labor movement in Hungary, who have recently been sentenced to prison by the white terror government of that country, the International Labor Defense is holding a protest meeting on Saturday night, 8 p. m., Sept. 18, at 453 W. North Ave (Hall, 2nd floor).

The Chicago Hungarian branch of I. L. D. is cooperating with other organizations in the holding of this protest gathering.

The speakers will be Paul Petras and Paul Pika in Hungarian, while Charles Cline, well-known as one of the Texas class-war prisoners and who has just gained his freedom after 13 years confinement, will also speak, on special invitation.

## Bloomington Traction Employes Given Small Raise in Settlement

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 17. — Employes of the Bloomington Street Railway company today voted to accept an increase of two and one-half cents an hour, instead of the five cents which they demanded as the new wage scale. The new scale, which is retroactive to July 1, will be effective two years.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## Ball Is Run by Boston Youth

BOSTON, Mass., To the hundreds of lively young boys and girls who will attend the 1st YOUTH BALL of the season, Friday, Oct. 15, 1926 will be a day of joy and happiness.

The famous Chateau Dansant (next to the Boston Opera House) is one of the most aristocratic dance halls in Boston and will be packed to the doors.

Get your tickets now! Make it sure that you get in and have a good time!

Arranged by the Young Workers League of Boston.

## Young Workers at United Picnic

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — The United Workers' Press Picnic will be held Oct. 10, at Rose Hill Park. Young Workers of Los Angeles, please, reserve this Sunday for that occasion. Tickets only fifty cents. Good speakers, sports, and games. Leave your lunches at home. We will serve a plate lunch and refreshments. This will be the greatest outdoor celebration of the year, for fourteen different organizations are participating to put this affair across. Remember the date, October 10th. Your patronage of this affair will mean the success of your most prized agitator, the Young Worker.

## "Seche" And "Frog" Dine in Secret.

GENEVA, Sept. 17. — Foreign Minister Briand of France and Foreign Minister Stresemann of Germany stole out of Geneva by separate routes today and motored to Versois, 25 miles from Geneva, where they united.

## TRIES TO RUN D. W. DEALER OUT OF TOWN

### Pittsfield Chief of Police Gets Tough

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 17.— An instance of Massachusetts police interfornation of the foreign-born and illegal interference with their rights, is shown in the persecution of a newsdealer who sells The DAILY WORKER at 228 Columbus avenne, Pittsfield, by the chief of police, J. L. Sullivan.

The news-dealer, a Turk named Hagop Samuelian, tells the following story of the police chief's visit to his little store:

Police Chief Runs Amuck.

Chief: "What is your name?"

When told, the chief asked: "Where you come from?"

Samuelian: "From New York City."

Chief: "Are you a citizen?"

Samuelian: "Not yet, sir."

Chief: "Why not? You red: you dirty —— you —— —— trouble maker! If you don't like this country, who don't you go back? Why do you sell that paper?" (pointing to The DAILY WORKER).

The chief of police slapped Samuelian in the face and added:

Threatens More Persecution.

"You —— —— we don't want you here. Pack up your things and leave the town at once. If you stay here you will be in trouble all the time. Now get the hell out of town!"

A few days later, finding that Samuelian was still doing business, he was hailed to the chief's office, where the chief threatened to take away his ice cream license. Again he ordered Samuelian he "must leave town."

Since then, the Samuelian has stuck in Pittsfield, various frame-ups are being tried on him, with strangers coming in trying to "leave a package"—probably with the idea of having the store raided and liquor found by the police.

Complains to Consul.

Samuelian has complained of this persecution to the Turkish consul general in New York, Djelal Bey. In his complaint he says in part:

"It is true that I, a foreigner, nor being an Indian or an Americanized 100 per center thru my experiences of years in the United States—practically thrown from one gutter to another, sympathize with the laboring class instead of with the democrats or republicans. And in this case has centered on my selling The DAILY WORKER. I am mailing a copy of today's issue.

"Your excellency will find the same publication sold in New York and thruout the U. S. A."

Report Obregon Killed.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 17. — Reports circulated in The United States that General Obregon has met death at the hands of the Yneui Indians are without confirmation here. These reports it is believed are based upon the fact that General Obregon was besieged for nearly a day in Sonora but was released last Monday by federal troops.

## Newark Youth Day Meeting September 19

NEWARK, N. J. — On Sunday Sept. 19, at 2 p. m. the Young Workers League will celebrate International Youth Day at Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th Street. Miriam Norbert will be the principal speaker. There will also be Workers Party and Young Pioneer speakers. Admission will be free and all are invited.


## THE YOUNG WORKER

is a paper primarily for the youth but even adults enjoy the special features in every issue.

SUBSCRIBE!

$1 a year — 50c 6 months

THE YOUNG WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $..... for ..... months. Send the Young Worker to:

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

# WHAT AND HOW TO READ

By V. F. CALVERTON.

IN contemporary American literature there are few dramas and fewer novels that deal with the class struggle in a definite or direct fashion. All of them, however, reveal its influence in both style and substance.

The cry attributed to Challapin, "I am neither bourgeois nor proletarian. I am an artist," no longer arrests, since we know that art is dependent as much upon social life for its conceptions as is politics or philosophy, and the artist, therefore, is neither free of social compulsions nor aloof from social struggles. It is because art seems so removed into a blue-mist world of illusion that the connection between its substance and that of the social world is so seldom detected.

In the novels of the nineteenth century the virtues and ambitions of the bourgeoisie were extolled. Toward the end of the century proletarian sentimentalists began to multiply. With the 20th century a distinct anti-bourgeois trend had developed in art.

Theodore Dreiser is an expression of that anti-bourgeois trend. Dreiser is no proletarian. He is neither class-conscious nor class-inspired. Altho his heroes very often represent the period of individualistic development and achievement that belong to the early days of capitalism, Dreiser's whole attitude toward the ethics of the bourgeoisie is one of disgust and detestation. The smugness of bourgeois virtue he scorns. The religiosity of the Victorian bourgeoisie he ridicules with callous gusto. The money-madness of our civilization he records with weary contempt. In the optimism of the 19th century bourgeois—

> "The snail's on the thorn,
> The bird's on the wing,
> God's in his heaven.
> All's well with the world—"

he sees only hollow rhetoric.

Dreiser represents the spirit of social decadence. Futility is his dominant note. Faith has fled. Social reconstruction appears but a myth. He has no hope, no aim—only an unresistant resignation to futility. The proletariat means nothing more to him than the bourgeoisie. Man as a whole do not awaken in him the promise of prophecy. Progress is a delusion.

Yet in his very contempt for man Dreiser paints life in patterns that have social significance. That is why one should read "An American Tragedy," which is his latest and best novel, and which is the most effective literary achievement of a contemporary American.

"An American Tragedy" does not deal with the life of the proletariat, altho at times it never more than a poor foreman in a collar factory. Its tragedy is one of sex and social aspiration. Clyde Griffiths, the son of religious parents, after an automobile accident—in this drove him from his home town, finally finds work and a residence in his uncle's establishment. Progressively converted his mistress from a source of pleasure into an encumbrance, Clyde, when he marry Sondra, a girl of rich society, is endangered by the pregnancy of his mistress, who threatens to disclose their liaison. Clyde, driven by ambition, arranges a scheme for the murder of his mistress. Loses his courage at the crucial moment, but finally allows Roberta to drown, when their boat is capsized. He is tried, convicted and electrocuted.

The story is simple, and aside from its vast caliber is not peculiarly modern in spirit or peculiarly original in structure. Its protagonist is a character of weak, irresponsible type, whose aspirations are devoted neither to the promise and promise of the poetic life nor to the climbs task of reshaping an unjust and joyless world. Its substance is not new and its situations, taken in context, savor of the melodramatic. On its face, it promises little to post or prophet.

It was Voltaire, however, who wrote in his preface to Herod and Mariane that—

> expression of them that the man of genius is easily discerned from the wit, and the poet from the scribbler."

And art is concerned fundamentally with the emotions and not the intellect.

"When the passions are to be described, nearly the same ideas occur to everybody; but it is in the level. Art is devoted to the projection of the passions in their relationship to their social origins, limitations and developments. And it is in Dreiser's description of the passions, his expression of them, his choice of observation to interpret them, that makes him a genius instead of a wit, that makes "An American Tragedy" a colossal creation instead of a mediocre melodrama.

"An American Tragedy" is not written in an arresting style that detains thru sheer joy of rhythm or pure euphony of phrase. Like all of Dreiser's novels, it is written in a halting, circumlocutory, obese prose. In places, however, Dreiser has outwritten himself and actually achieved the elegant. The addition and multiplication of phrase and parentheses, nevertheless, gives a formidable solidity to the book that a more finished, fragile stylist would have been unable to create. As in the novels of Zola, the indefatigable collection of detail, the slow, steady accretion of infatiguemals, lends to the narrative a realism that is almost photographically complete and which in the process of interpretation acquires artistic power.

If one is anxious to see American literature grow out of its adolescence into maturity, one cannot ignore Dreiser's "An American Tragedy." Dreiser is a transitionary novelist. His contempt for the bourgeoisie stands out in sharp contrast to the adoration of the bourgeoisie which characterised the novels of William Deans Howells, the leading American fictionist of the last half of the 19th and the first part of the 20th century. From this transitionary literature will eventually spring a genuine proletarian literature—already palpitating in embryo—which will combine hatred of the bourgeoisie with appreciation of the proletariat.

*Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.*

## In the Next Issue

The Little Red School House, by Oliver Carlson. With photographs and illustrations.

Meditations of a Cherry Picker, by Pauline Schulman.

The Great American Labor Struggles of the 1880's, by Amy Schechter. Photostatics of labor papers and events of that period.

The Confessions of an Agent Provocateur. A sensational document on the terroristic activities of the Pilsudsky government in Poland. Reproductions of paintings by Polish artists.

Textile Contrasts by Ramon Coffman. Ramon Coffman is the "Uncle Ray" of newspaper fame. He is the author of the "Childs' History of the World." His article in the next issue of this magazine is an intimate picture of life of the American textile workers.

Introducing Mr. H. C. Frayne, by Y. Zack. A clever little pen portrait of a typical labor fakir.

# A WEEK IN CARTOONS By M. P. Bales

# The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER. ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1926


# American Capital Conquering Poland

By B. K. GEBERT.

ENGLAND won a victory in Poland against France, when Pilsudsky thru a bloody uprising abolished the government of Wojciechowski-Witos. Pilsudski is England's man. Pilsudski is proving to be worthy of England's support and its faith in him. Pilsudski is busy preparing for war against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and for this Pilsudski is getting further support from England. England is ordering coal from Poland. In this month 200,000 tons of coal will be shipped from Poland to England to help break the strike of the British miners and help Pilsudski to stabilize the country to some extent.

Thanks to big orders from England, the Polish miners are working overtime. The bosses are forcing the miners to work 16 and 20 hours a day.

Every attempt of the workers to stop this exploitation end to organise relief for the British miners is met with an iron fist. All literature concerning the British strike is confiscated. The workers delegates' conference in the Zagiemble Dombrowskie coal region, which went to discuss the problem of how to help their British brothers, was broken up by the armed forces of Pilsudski's government. It is not necessary to mention that the yellow socialists are working in this matter hand in hand with the government, and some of their papers are saying openly that the British strike is permitting Polish industry to gain its place under the sun.

But Poland is not a colony of England today. American capital is busy there getting what is worth getting.

Poland is only second to America in the production of zinc. By agreement with Pilsudski's government W. A. Harriman & Co. got absolute control of the Giesche mines in Upper Silesia. The Geisha establishment was valued before the war at $100,000,000. There are about 30,000 workers working normally in this establishment. After the war part of the establishment was left in Germany, part was given to Poland. Today it is united under the American dollar.

For this huge concession Harriman paid the Polish government $10,000,000. As the Communist deputy, Varski, said once in the Sejm (parliament), "Poland is for sale, but the price is high yet. So international capital will wait patiently till it can buy Poland cheaper." Pilsudski is selling the country cheaper than the former governments. Pilsudski needs money badly for war preparations.

Giesche Zinc Works in Polish Silesia Lately Taken Over by American Capital.

But this is not the whole American capital invested in Poland. The Vacuum Oil Co. invested some $4,000,000 in oil industries in Galicia.

The Radio Corporation of America has built in Warsaw a powerful radio station.

The International Match Co., for granting the government a loan of $5,000,000 gets a monopoly on matches.

Ulen & Co. of New York are making a contract for municipal improvements in four towns for $10,000,000, the money to be loaned by American capitalists.

Dillon, Read & Co., banking firm of New York, loaned the Polish government $35,000,000.

Baldwin Locomotive Works are also doing good business with Poland.

Yes, "the republic of Poland" is for sale. The buyers are English and American capitalists and others.

The ruling class is selling its economic independence. It is selling the workers and peasants to International capital, seeing clearly that their rule is coming to an end.

Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer and His Commission of Experts Arrive in Warsaw

And when we consider this it will not surprise us that there is in Poland now a commission of "finance experts" headed by Prof. Kammerer, reforming Polish finances so that American capital will control the affairs of Poland. This is the Dawes plan of Poland in its worst form. The enslavement of Poland by American capital means a much harder struggle of the workers and peasants of Poland for their emancipation.

Together with American capital Poland is also getting Americanization. Independence day was celebrated in Poland in every large town. The capitalist press was praying to American capital as to the saviour of the country. Five million signatures were secured, mostly from school children, as proof of the loyalty of the Polish bourgeoisie to American capital. To the signatures was attached "a message of the people of Poland to the citizens of the great American union." It ends with the slogans:

"Long live the United States of America!"

"Long Live Liberty, Equality and Justice!"

What a joke. Liberty and justice in Poland. Strange words to hear in Poland, where there are more than 6,000 political prisoners in jails for crimes no other than participation in workers' organizations and in the fight for freedom.

Liberty and justice, where workmen are shot on the streets when they dare to come to demonstrate their demands; where many are executed for their loyalty to their class, even without a trial.

Liberty and justice, where over 40 per cent of national minorities have not even the right to have school in their own language.

Equality in Poland, where millions of workers and peasants are actually starving, the ruling class robbing them of the last possession for taxes so that the government can keep a huge army ready to make a war on the workers and peasants or on Poland's neighbors.

Yes, Pilsudski's Poland is worthy of American support from the capitalist point of view. It is up to American labor to show that it is with the Poland of the workers and peasants in their dark days of Pilsudski's white terror government, against which is rising a new wave of struggle which will not subside until the final victory is achieved.

# The Real Need of the Hour

Organize the unorganised is the need and the demand of the hour.

Why should the steel industry continue to be unorganized when it has been proven convincingly and beyond the shadow of a doubt that successful organization is possible?

Remember the experiences of the great steel strike.

Why should the automobile workers remain organized when in every place where they make automobiles the workers demand organization?

Or is it better for the American labor movement that these workers remain helpless victims of the "enlightened" Henry Ford and his like?

### *House Painter.*

By a Painter.

Up and down the ladder
Swinging a brush
All day long.
The boss shouts faster.
More sweat.
More profits for the boss.
Less life for us.

And while we are in the process of asking questions, we will ask a couple more—

Why are the textile workers unorganised?

On the basis of what mysterious reasoning does the American Federation of Labor boycott the organization of the rubber industry? Why should Firestone and the other rubber barons be helped by the labor movement to exploit and oppress the workers?

Organize the unorganised—this must be the message of the trade unionists of America to the forthcoming convention of the A. F. of L.

Alex Bittelman.

# History of the Catholic Church in Mexico

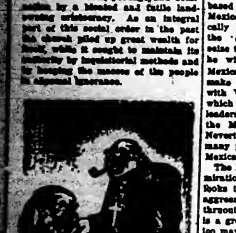
By MANUEL GOMEZ.

CHAPTER IV.

Conclusion.

BRIEF the our study of the history of the catholic church in Mexico has been, the conclusions to be drawn from it are inescapable.

The social basis of the church has been monarchism, peonage, and domination by a blessed and faithe landowning aristocracy. As an integral part of this social order in the past the church piled up great wealth for itself, while it sought to maintain its authority by inquisitorial methods and by keeping the masses of the people in eternal ignorance.



By Vose

As a religious institution the church is a purveyor of glittering superstition for the mental enslavement of the masses. But we have seen that it is impossible to speak of the Roman catholic church in Mexico or anywhere else as a religious institution. The clerical organization seeks to perpetuate every phase of economic and political life. Defenses of church privileges on the grounds of treasonous toleration" is therefore entirely specious—even if the mere mention of toleration by the institution responsible for the holy Inquisition were not in doubtful taste.

As a political institution the church is a power of reaction. It has been extremely in defense of feudal and monarchical privileges, an irreconcilable enemy of Mexican progress, an accomplice of the imperialist designs of foreign capital.

### The Record of History.

From the foregoing chapters the reader will have noted that the history of the catholic people since the Spanish conquest records three great forward movements:

(1) The struggle for national independence (1810-21); (2) the great progressive reform movement led by Benito Juarez, culminating in the reforms, the Constitution of 1857 and the long-and-hard combat with Maximilian's bayonet-backed empire; (3) the Mexican revolution which began in 1910, overthrowing the military-aristocratic dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz, sweeping aside Victoriano Huerta, gradually incorporating the diverse demands of bourgeois democrats, land-hungry Indian peasants and organized industrial workers in a battle against native aristocracy and foreign imperialism.

What the role of Mexican catholicism has been in each of these historic upheavals has been made clear to us. In not one of them has the church played a part of which it dares to boast today.

A consistent foe of progress, the church cannot lay claim to a share in a single of the great liberating traditions cherished by modern Mexico.

This is a terrible indictment of any institution. The history of the Mexican people as a whole supplies the best touchstone for judging the history of the catholic church in Mexico.

### Where is the Church Today?

But the last word of history has not yet been written. At the present time Mexico is living thru one of the proudest periods of her development. Mexico has not yet a workers' and peasants' government, but the peasants are still armed in great numbers and the agrarian revolution is still going forward, while the working class, 75 per cent organized in trade unions, occupies a strategic position in the life of the nation. President Calles, a petty-bourgeois, but a sincere nationalrevolutionary, is carrying out a policy based upon the principle of making Mexico economically as well as politically independent. His fear that the "class-conscious workers may seize too many of the good things that he wishes to accumulate for petty Mexican capitalism has led him to make some ill-conceived compromises with Wall Street and Washington—which proves that petty-bourgeois leadership cannot be trusted to pilot the Mexican revolution to fruition. Nevertheless, his program indicates many points on which a constructive Mexican nationalism can base itself.

The Mexican nation has won the admiration of all Latin America, which looks to it as a leader against U. S. aggression. Thruout Mexico, and thruout Latin America as well, there is a growing consciousness that Mexico may be able not only peacefully to resist the encroachments of imperialism but to build for itself a sound, independent economic foundation in the process, and at the same time to lead Latin America along the path of united resistance to the lords of Wall Street.

Mexican catholicism has no part in all this. As usual, it stands in open opposition to what is plainly the only program on which a truly independent Mexican nationalism can be embodied.

### The Present Conflict.

The present conflic, between the Calles government and the catholic hierarchy is not a religious struggle, but a struggle between the revolution and reaction. The fight to nullify the national-revolutionary constitution of 1917 has been going on for a long time. It was first waged around the anti-foreign and agrarian provisions of article 27; then it shifted for a time to article 123 (containing labor provisions); it was again concentrated on article 27 when the new oil and land laws were adopted in the spring of this year.

That the general reactionary attack is now concentrated on the anti-clerical provisions of the constitution follows as a matter of course. The overthrow of Adolfo de la Huerta's attempted counter-revolution, the church is the only important organized reactionary force in Mexico.

On August 1 the anti-clerical provisions of the constitution were to go into effect. The provisions to which the church took particular exception were those prohibiting the church from holding property, requiring the civil registration of all priests, securing primary education, and denying to ecclesiastical publications the right to invade the field of politics. Against the provision for registration the clergy declared a general strike. By the advice of Rome, an interdict was laid upon the country, and the revolting caste of Victorious Martyrs gradually incorporated the diverse demands of bourgeois democrats, land-hungry Indian peasants and organized industrial workers in a battle against native aristocracy and foreign imperialism.

What the role of Mexican catholicism has been in each of these historic upheavals has been made clear to us. In not one of them has the church played a part of which it dares to boast today.

A consistent foe of progress, the church cannot lay claim to a share in a single of the great liberating traditions cherished by modern Mexico.

This is a terrible indictment of any institution. The history of the Mexican people as a whole supplies the best touchstone for judging the history of the catholic church in Mexico.

### Where is the Church Today?

But the last word of history has not yet been written. At the present time Mexico is living thru one of the proudest periods of her development. Mexico has not yet a workers' and peasants' government, but the peasants are still armed in great numbers and the agrarian revolution is still going forward, while the working class, 75 per cent organized in trade unions, occupies a strategic position in the life of the nation. President Calles, a petty-bourgeois, but a sincere nationalrevolutionary, is carrying out a policy based upon the principle of making Mexico economically as well as politically independent. His fear that the "class-conscious workers may seize too many of the good things that he wishes to accumulate for petty Mexican capitalism has led him to make some ill-conceived compromises with Wall Street and Washington—which proves that petty-bourgeois leadership cannot be trusted to pilot the Mexican revolution to fruition. Nevertheless, his program indicates many points on which a constructive Mexican nationalism can base itself.

The Mexican nation has won the admiration of all Latin America, which looks to it as a leader against U. S. aggression. Thruout Mexico, and thruout Latin America as well, there is a growing consciousness that Mexico may be able not only peacefully to resist the encroachments of imperialism but to build for itself a sound, independent economic foundation in the process, and at the same time to lead Latin America along the path of united resistance to the lords of Wall Street.

Mexican catholicism has no part in all this. As usual, it stands in open opposition to what is plainly the only program on which a truly independent Mexican nationalism can be embodied.

### The Present Conflict.

The present conflic, between the Calles government and the catholic hierarchy is not a religious struggle, but a struggle between the revolution and reaction. The fight to nullify the national-revolutionary constitution of 1917 has been going on for a long time. It was first waged around the anti-foreign and agrarian provisions of article 27; then it shifted for a time to article 123 (containing labor provisions); it was again concentrated on article 27 when the new oil and land laws were adopted in the spring of this year.

That the general reactionary attack is now concentrated on the anti-clerical provisions of the constitution follows as a matter of course. The overthrow of Adolfo de la Huerta's attempted counter-revolution, the church is the only important organized reactionary force in Mexico.

On August 1 the anti-clerical provisions of the constitution were to go into effect. The provisions to which the church took particular exception were those prohibiting the church from holding property, requiring the civil registration of all priests, securing primary education, and denying to ecclesiastical publications the right to invade the field of politics. Against the provision for registration the clergy declared a general strike. By the advice of Rome, an interdict was laid upon the country, and the revolting caste of Victorious Martyrs gradually incorporated the diverse demands of bourgeois democrats, land-hungry Indian peasants and organized industrial workers in a battle against native aristocracy and foreign imperialism.

What the role of Mexican catholicism has been in each of these historic upheavals has been made clear to us. In not one of them has the church played a part of which it dares to boast today.

A consistent foe of progress, the church cannot lay claim to a share in a single of the great liberating traditions cherished by modern Mexico.

This is a terrible indictment of any institution. The history of the Mexican people as a whole supplies the best touchstone for judging the history of the catholic church in Mexico.

### Where is the Church Today?

But the last word of history has not yet been written. At the present time



# A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

"VARIETY."

AS I write I am still under the spell of this film. One feature after another crowds my mind to beg to be mentioned, to break the space limitations of a scant two columns. A brief few words pay no full justice to "Variety;" they are but the chirp of an humble critic to add to the deluge of deserved praise it is receiving.

The story is simple. A beautiful little creature comes into the life of "Boss" Haller, a full-chested Hamburg carnival performer. He deserts wife and child, and with a great trapeze artist, they form a trio that becomes a theatrical success. "The Great Martinelli," with whom they have joined forces, wins the girl away from "Boss" Just that and no more.

The pictorial narrative is everything. No unnecessary scenes or sets mar the film. Every picture, every flash is trimmed to center full attention on the story itself. It gripe you from the beginning and you follow it thru its full development until the crashing end. It rolls up to this point with force and conviction, ever larger like a rolling snowball, until it hits a wall—and the spell is broken.

The picture is German made. The direction of Dupont is the work of an artist. Emil Janninga, he who played the king in "Passion," that splendid picture that brought Pola Negri to America and success, plays the part of "Boss." It is a brilliant characterization. This truly fine actor is coming to America this fall and American pictures are going to be the better for it—if the producers will only give him an opportunity. And then there is Lya De Putti. This girl is already in American films. She's here, but she will never be given another such medium to act in. Her work in the picture, the directing, scenario, photography—and the capable performance of Ward, an English actor, are all complimentary to the great acting of Emil Jannings. Together they make "Variety" pictorial art it is seldom our good fortune to see.

Once before this column has brought attention to this film. Once again, on its arrival in Chicago (Roosevelt Theater), we repeat, see "Variety." It is such rare film-art as this that gives us a glimpse of what a great art some day the motion picture will become. —W. C.

LYA DE PUTTI

In The Paramount Picture "Variety"

### A DOZEN IN BRIEF

"MOANA"—Yes!
"THE ROAD TO MANDALAY" — No!
"MARE NOSTRUM"—No! No!
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"— Ah, No!
"MANTRAP"—So-so.
"SENOR CAREDEVIL"—Stay away.
"THE SON OF THE SHEIK"—Valentino (Harding)
"LA BOHEME"—Fine! (Congress)
"THE BAT"—Spooky
"TIN GODS"—Renee Adoree is always worth seeing (Belmont)
"THE AMATEUR GENTLEMAN" —Well photographed.
"BATTLING BUTLER"— Stay at home and do some reading.

NOTE: Only Chicago theaters showing a program for one week are listed. Pictures of current week changed Monday.

# - THE THEATER -

"THE SONG OF THE FLAME."

YOU are thrown into absolute darkness. A strange song is in the air. Then the curtain goes up on a scene that will thrill your aching, broken bones to their very marrow. A sea of hands—just hands, gnarled, abused hands of labor—are the only things you see in a stream of light from the west lost in a gradual dimness that fades into black.

This is the first scene of "The Song of the Flame," showing at the Apollo theater in Chicago, so beautifully unexpected in a "romantic opera" it will thrill you as few things can. It is Russia—March of 1917. And the next scene is "October." An agitator is in the street—the people are moving, moving—you can feel something big in the air. At this moment you hope and you wonder—is this—can this be—? But no, it's the American stage. Don't worry, you won't be disappointed. The theme is too big for the authors and the producers. It degenerates into just an operetta that is worth seeing, it is true, but only because it has some good music, costumes and scenery. The big thing you feel for a moment is lost sight of.

Its social viewpoint is a hodgepodge. In the first act "the flame" tells us she is against the czar and nobility, but also against the Communist government—"against all government that preaches class hatred." So the bourgeoisie is pictured as degenerate, a Bolshevik commissar as a crook (but without whiskers for a change), and the flame as a savior of "the people of Russia." You'll recognize "the people of Russia" as our old friend "the public."

But the singing is something else again. A Russian art choir of some fifty voices is magnificent. All the old Russian folk songs you've heard are made beautiful by these people. You will forget the social aspects of the play, you will forgive the comedy (if you're big-hearted), you will overlook even the symbolic last scene, tho you will find it hard to do this—and you will wink an eye at most of it because you will have heard that choir and will have felt that this at least was alone worth the price of admission.

The music is splendid. It carries you along and follows you home. You will hum "The Song of the Flame" and "the Cossack Love Song" and whistle stray snatches of other tunes that tantalizingly stay with you. Joseph Urban made the scenery a pretty background for striking costume display. Tessen Kosta plays the flame—she sings well. Guy Robertson is the romantic lover of the matinee type. You've seen the kind before.

If you are provoked by stupidity you don't go. The authors are full of it. But if you can bear part of it patiently you will be rewarded with good song and music—and despite the authors you will feel moving masses, something big, something that someday, someone of "our" artists will bring to us workers and we will gladly acknowledge as "our own." W. C.

# The Theater Season In Moscow—1925-1926

By Ruth Epperson Kennell.

The State Ballet, Costume Design

BEING chiefly interested in finding something new in Moscow theatre, we shall not here consider the "Bolshoi," for in this great opera house of red and gold the ballet and opera continue much as in pre-revolutionary days. Kings and queens, fairies and mermaids appear in magnificent costumes in settings the grandeur of which leaves one breathless; huge choruses of townsfolk fill the stage with colors, swans sail in a blue background, ballet dancers float like clouds in their filmy skirts. The main difference now is that there are no kings and queens, lords and ladies in the audience.

And to those who thought that the old Moscow Art Theater was actually presenting a "revolutionary" play at the opening of the season, "Pugachevschina," the historic tragedy of the bandit leader, was disappointing. It has no revolutionary appeal and at the same time falls short of the classic standard of Stanislavsky's theater. The play depicts a rising in Siberia 150 years ago, when Pugachev played the role of the legendary "Czar Peter" and was accepted hy the oppressed people as their deliverer. Moskvin as Pugachev does not create a strong theatic character, and the play itself makes of him a weak adventurer. The fourth scene alone lives in the memory: the inhabitants of a village welcome the approach of Pugachev as their last hope, but in place of a deliverer, a detachment of czarist troops appears and in punishment for their rebellion ons ont of every three hundred inhabitants is executed. The setting—which follows the almost crude simplicity of the other scenes—the desolate village on the steppes, the poor huts, the crushed people, leaves an impression of the hopeless life of the Russian peasants before the revolution.

But in a little theater in the Arbat, the third studio of the Art Theater, we find the classic art of the past linking itself with the present. The splendor of what was formerly a palatial residence creates an appropriate environment for the versatile art of these gifted players. On one night they give you a fantastic fairy tale like "Princess Turadot," which holds all the childhood thrills in lovely princesses and charming princes, taking the audience into their confidence by changing their costumes and sets before your eyes; or perhaps they give you an old French melodrama like "Marion de Lorm," in which they play with such emotional intensity that you weep inwardly—and then on the very next night you see them in a play of today whose realism hurts. "Verenea," which, from the point of view of coevantional drama, is the best play of the season.

"Verenea" has been dramatized from the novel by Lydia Sifulina. The scene of the story is a village in the period previous to and just after the October revolution. The characters are everyday types of villagers, so real that they seem, all unawares, to have been transported from their village to the stage. Verenea is the type of village girl often foend in Russia, strong, gracefully poised and independent, in her full, winsome face both fire and tenderness. And this splendid young creature is married to a weakling and is a domestic drudge for him and his harsh mother.

The first act ends with their rebellion and final departure from the squalid one-room home, from the whining husband and the nagging mother-in-law scolding her from her bed on top of the brick stove—out into the darkness of the village, where, afar off, can be heard a chorus of young voices singing.

A member of a fanatical religious sect has announced that God will summon him to die on a certain day. In the next scene we have a wedding road with a fence, a piece of the thatched roof, steps and a section of the room of his log cottage. The other members are preparing his last bed; against the wall stands his wooden coffin. Outside are gathered the villagers. The deacon standing before the roster announces importantly: "The death will now take place" and

"Turandot" as produced by Moscow Art Theater, First Studio

the prophet, his huge figure clothed in white linen, takes a lighted taper and lies down. The others take lighted tapers and begin chanting. The villagers draw nearer to watch thru window and door.

At this point there comes a long intermission, during which the audience, in the European custom, gravely promenades thru the rooms of the mansion. The audience is "NEP" in character, for in spite of fifty per cent reductions to trade unions, a great many workers cannot afford to come.

While we have been promenading, drinking tea in the tapestried dining hall and eating apples, the people in our drama have been waiting for the prophet to die. The curtain goes on the weary watchers. Candles are burning to splutter, and tired heads to droop. The skeptical young people, among them Verenea, begin shouting ribald remarks. Suddenly, raising himself, the prophet attacks the two lookers nearby, drives the frightened watchers out, throws after them the stand, the ikon, and lastly the coffin, and then curses the God who betrayed him. The boys and girls, lifting the coffin on their shoulders, form a rakish procession, and the accordion breaks into a merry tune as they pass out of sight.

The fourth scene is a country crossroad. By the fence sits a crowd of young men and women singing. They have been drinking and are very hilarious. A slender youth in a red rubashka plays on his accordion the most sentimental of Russian village songs and, leaning amorously on one another, the boys and girls sing. Pavel, the Communist, comes down the steps at the cross-road and turns to look at Verenea, who is sitting against the shoulder of a strapping youth. At his stern words of disapproval she springs up indignantly. Left alone by her companions, defiant, a little drunk, she is just in the mood for the chief engineer of the village factory, who has more than once made unconscionful advances to her, and abandons herself to his kisses. In this compromising situation the deserted husband finds her, and, mad with grief and jealousy, he appeals to the half-insane old prophet to do that which he is too weak to do himself. The scene ends with the murder of the engineer in the gathering darkness of the lonely road.

Verenea has undertaken to look after the house of a neighbor who has been called to the bedside of her wounded husband. Pavel drops in to talk with Verenea about taking care of his motherless children. Pavel is a heavy, dependable type, so natural that he seems quite accidentally to have dropped into the play. Verenea, having learned something of men, tells him that she does not want to be his servant and mistress. He answers that he quite agrees with her—a woman is a free human being now—has a right to earn her living and love whom she chooses. They are both young, and if they should want one another, well and good, but that has nothing to do with her work.

The neighbor, returning that evening with news that her husband is dead, lifts her voice in a shrill lament which summons the villager. But Pavel, entering, bids them cease mourning for this victim of the czar's war—the czar has been dethroned! The mourners break up into excited groups, and are driven into Bolshevike and counter-revolutionists. As Pavel is leaving Verenea speaks to him: "I am coming to work for you now, Pavel."

Then we see the first elections after the revolution. A bare room with window and door at back and the village street visible at the side. Pavel is in charge of elections, and a Menshevik is election clerk. The villagers are hanging thru the open window, impatient for the balloting to begin. When the wooden ballot box is produced and the people are permitted to examine it, they approach it in fearful curiosity, tap it timidly and shake it, looking warily with a knowing air. It is then locked and that most solemn of Russian ceremonies—the application of the wax seal—is performed. The voting begins, the villagers entering one by one, thus giving us an opportunity to study the types singly. One old fellow in a high fur hat and dirty shirt, his expression childlike in spite of his grisly beard, wants to show his ballot to the clerk. "No, it is secret!" shouts the horrified Menshevik. "But I already showed it to everyone outside," he answers. The act ends in a general fight ont by the fence. A sleek kulak (rich peasant) makes some remarks which the Bolsheviks object to and Verenea challenges him. Enraged, the kulak attacks her and a battle ensues. At last, Pavel deserts his post. Dragging her inside, he tries to conceal his pride in her, while she, calmly arranging her hair and re-

The Big (Bolshoi) Theater, Moscow

placing her kerchief, looks pleased with herself.

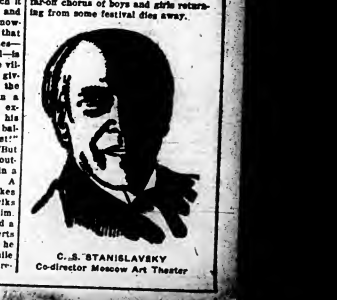
Verenea is sitting in Pavel's home. She is wearing a new holiday dress of white cotton with a pattern of small flowers. The widow, entering, starts to cross herself and, seeing no ikon, spits instead. Her open hatred of the Bolsheviks exasperates Verenea to the point where she throws her neighbor out. Pavel, observing only this part of the controversy, comes in and scolds her for her violence. Verenea laughs and, sitting down beside him, tells him that she is expecting a baby. They begin laughing happily like two children. Then he seizes her and kisses her, sweeps and throws his hat on the floor with great fervor. A brief moment of happiness—and then to the serious business of life. He must go away at once; the whites are coming. With a stricken face she prepares his knapsack and then sits waiting for the simple farewell. At the door, turning once more to look at her, he lifts his hand and brings it down at his side in a gesture of suppressed grief.

The last scene takes place some months later in the house of Pavel. Verenea enters carrying a bundle. She has been in prison and gave birth to her baby in the hospital. One of the Bolshevik girls comes in with three comrades. Verenea begs the men to undertake a dangerous mission to Pavel in the woods. They turn away in fear, but her scorn overwhelms them and at last they agree. When they have gone, she lifts the baby, her face radiant with tenderness. But outside we see her friend creeping to the window. In a hoarse voice the warns Verenea to leave at once. Verenea hands the bundle to the old nurse and runs out. On her bed on top of the stove the old woman, her head lifted in an attitude of tense waiting, begins crooning a lullaby. Almost at once two rough soldiers led by the Menshevik and the kulak enter the yard and bang at the door. The crooning stops sharply. Finding no trace of Verenea in the room, they hold a conference.

"Wait," says the sleek kulak, stroking his beard, "she will come back. The baby must have its milk."

When they have gone, the old woman blows out the lamp and the place is in utter darkness. The crooning begins again. Gradually the light of morning comes. The two soldiers can be distinguished sitting against a tree. At last, in the greyness of light, the figure of Verenea approaches, moving stealthily toward the door, toward the baby waiting for its feed. She is seized, she frees herself, turns and runs—into the arms of the other soldier. A brief struggle and she falls. The two soldiers creep away, clinging in terror to one another. A far-off chorus of boys and girls returning from some festival dies away.

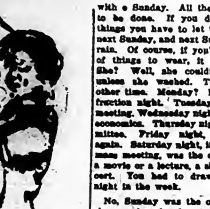
Facade of Moscow Art Theater



C. S. STANISLAVSKY
Co-director Moscow Art Theater

# JENNIE - - -

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES



—By Rose Pastor Stokes.

"JUST a mak mat flier."

"There you ever seen such a mother!"

"Come here, Jennie; let me fatro-duce you to . . ."

That's how we met. Afterward we got acquainted.

Girls have a way of telling you things, if you're lucky. I was. That's how I happen to know about Jennie. And if the story I tell doesn't read the way I would normally tell it, it is because, somehow, it must be told the way Jennie would tell it. If it reads too quickly for you, get the point nevertheless, and don't quarrel with me.

* * * *

JENNIE was going to write him. At last that she couldn't "happen" to meet him; maybe near his place of work, and try to say it to him. Only, at the appointment, she might say the wrong thing. Or say the right thing badly. Jennie knew her deficiences. She also knew Sam's weaknesses. She doesn't bungle. Better write him.

She'd write on Sunday—the day on Long Island, with Yetta. Yetta had company her self for the day. There she'd have time and quiet to write him a long letter—say all that should be said, clearly and unapologizeating. Then she'd have one mail again her son would shine.

Jennie and Sam had quarreled. Over a senseless thing, a foolish trifle. Over Sam not liking Robert in a picture and fail to quarrelsing her quality as an actress. A stupid thing to quarrel over. If it had been over the labor movement . . . But over Pola!

Queer! and she'd always been so patient with him. Sam wasn't yet a real-winner—just on the way. So they'd quarrel a lot about those questions. But always without quarrelling. And here, over a trifle, over a thing that didn't matter, she had to go and fly off the handle, on account.

Ten minute more it never would have happened but for the day. A spring day. Something about a day like that always gets you. Guessed it was the kind of day you're just in love. If she had then had been married she thought it would have been different. Just the one she shouldn't have let that day get by and over a thing like that. Or she should have apologized, right away. Instead of letting him go the way she did—then saying it that's the way she felt about it he guesses she didn't care to see him again. So won't trouble her any more.

She began to write written him that very night. But was too tired. You know how. A spring, Saturday night, on top of a hard week's work. Tired? She was that tired, thought of Sam somebody long her awaken. Dropped right off. Slept like a log, didn't how what she was.

Next day Jennie didn't wake till eleven. By the time she'd made the bed, swept, dusted, took a bath, got breakfast, it was one. Then there were the things to wash. Some of them to be done. You know how it is with a Sunday. All the week's work to be done. If you don't do them things you have to let them wait till next Sunday, and next Sunday it might rain. Of course, if you've got plenty of things to wear, it don't matter. She? Well, she couldn't get along unless she washed. There was no other time. Monday? Monday night, function night. Tuesday night, union meeting. Wednesday night, that course in economics. Thursday night, shop committee. Friday night, that course again. Saturday night, if there wasn't some meeting, was the only night to go a movie or a lecture, a show or a concert. You had to draw breath one night in the week.

No, Sunday was the only washday, clean-up day, day for chores—darning, mending; baking the loan pay envelope look like it did a fat lot more for you than it really did.

For Jennie Sunday had become a little less dradge day because Sam called. Nearly a year of Sundays brought him. He never failed. But this Sunday Jennie was nervous, excited. Will he come? Jennie's married sister, with whom she lived, had gone off for the afternoon, taking her two children with her and leaving Jennie alone. Course her sister understood. Jennie hustled. Doubting, hoping, pushing the hours. She dropped things, did things wrong, undid, and did things over again. Thinking, did he mean it? Wasn't he really coming any more?

Sam must have meant it, for he didn't come. Then Jennie sat down and cried. Like a baby. Just as if she'd never been steeled in struggle. All evening, thru tears, she hoped. Maybe he'll come yet. Then she fell away and slept.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

A week to drain you.

She tried to write during lunch time. Made several starts. It didn't work. She was too fagged to think. How her back ached! Jennie trendered why she was in the industry anyway. Or how she left it. Took a job as an Italian girl—served Children in an Italian restaurant. It was a nice job, too. But you were so much by your self. Cut off. You know how it is: Where a lot of workers work together in one place you don't feel lonely. You get organized. You feel alive. The world's full of workers—men, women, boys, girls.

Just the same, Jennie now wished that she'd kept on being an Italian girl, serving Chianti in an Italian restaurant. She'd have had time to write Sam.

Well, she must wait till Sunday. Out there on Long Island, with Yetta, she'll have the whole afternoon. Free—in a quiet, restful place.

* * * *

CAROT to have jumped all over him and him so good. He didn't see all she saw, but he was good as gold. And she'd been so different with him in everything else. Mother, sweetheart, wife—how patient! She had misgivings—little such a long time go by, making him think maybe she didn't care. But, never mind, he'll understand.

He might have taken to younger, prettier faces, more carefree girls. He wasn't yet thirty; she well past. But he never let her remember it, because he had a serious mind. Had she been sweet and pretty, and all the thoughtful thirties, maybe he wouldn't have cared at all for her. Years don't matter between two who belong together. And they belonged. And didn't Sam see it first. She was crazy to have called names! So mean, over nothing!

* * * *

THURSDAY, then another workday. Then a half-day, when you work like a steam engine till you get out of the shop. It's more than half a day, only the boss don't see it. Then you rush around looking for this, that and the other little thing you need—cheap: in the Five-and-Ten mostly. Darning cotton and such, maybe. Jennie got a fresh writing tablet and hurried home. To be free on Sunday. She had Sunday's chores to do. She didn't get thru till nine-thirty. Took a bath and dropped off to sleep the moment her head touched the pillow.

* * * *

YETTA and Jennie at the little Long Island station, and a twenty-minute walk brought them to the "camp" a mile away.

"Camp" was a small stretch of field and a clump of four bigrish trees, with a few scraggly sumachs at the far end. To this Yetta had added a table, a bench, an oil stove and a few cooking utensils. Just the same, it was heaven to a tired working girl. It took only a few minutes to look the whole place over.

* * * *

JENNIE had thought that once she'd got "into the country" she'd sing, shout! She never opened her mouth. She was just too tired somehow. She and Yetta got the lunch. They puttered over the oil stove, one of them humming. But it wasn't Jennie.

After the few dishes were cleared away Yetta looked at Jennie for quite a while. Then, sticking a cushion into Jennie's arms, she said: "Here, kid, you go lie out there in the sunshine—or the shade. Anyhow, scoot. If I need ye, I'll call ye."

Jennie blessed Yetta in her heart, took the cushion and her writing tablet, went as far as the field went, dropped the cushion close to a sumach tree and sank down in the long grass.

At last, the hour for writing Sam!

Let's see, how should she begin? Her eyes stared up thru the sumach tree to the blue sky.

She'll tell him first what was really the matter with her—why she had flown off the handle. No, she couldn't do that! Maybe first she should say how sorry she is. She owes him that. Then she'll say . . .

She had thought it all out during the week. Now she couldn't remember. She gazed at the far clouds. They moved slowly. As if they, too, were tired. White, soft clouds . . . Heaps of dainty muslin waiting to be made up into nice underthings . . . Fancy thinking of underthings, of few things she did up last night had taken all the tuck out of her . . . Such a feeling . . . all in! The boss, too. So busy! After! eating she could sink. Shouldn't have taken it before writing that letter.

* * * *

DELICIOUS air . . .

First she'll tell him . . .

Air like wine . . .

The shop, stifling. And such a din. Here, so still, so green! sumach tree . . . Like those in the Bronx, on the empty lot across the street . . . She might rest on her elbow, sit up, like this.

No. You're not so tired if you lie back. Better lie back.

Dear Sam: You know I love you. You know I didn't mean a word of what I said. Forgive me. I . . .

No, she must do better than that. Begin again . . .

Air, shade, sunlight . . . Hard to think. Arms like lead . . . Funny!

* * * *

ONCE, twice, Yetta called across the field. No answer. Supper time. Jennie still slept. When Jennie opened her eyes there stood Yetta, before her. Yetta was saying. Damn it all, a working girl's ideal Sunday! You'll catch that train if you're in luck!

* * * *

AS it turned out Jennie never wrote that letter.

It happened that Sam left town that week—hitch-hiked it ont to Pittsbergh, she'd heard. Jannie worked hard and spent her evenings much as she'd always done. But Jenie wasn't the same Jennie any more.

When the strike was called Jennie threw herself into it like an army. She led the pickets, she harried the strikebreakers, she mocked the police-man's club, she lashed the strike-shirkers with her tongue till they fell into line. She was always on the dot when strikers were called together. In the hall, outside. She said things to a judge, she went to jail for some days. She came out smiling. She inspired thousands. She learned to make speeches. No, she just spoke and put it across. She was in the strike like an army.

A rise in wages? Good. Bettar working conditions? Good. But two rest days in the week—Jennie went fighting mad for that!

No wonder they called her the Red Striker.

* * * *

WAS the strike won? Yes.

Which industry? No fair telling.

If you knew maybe you'd recognise Jennie. Better not. And, by tha way, her name isn't Jennie.

Strike-spirit!

Whom do we appreciate?

Jennie!"

Funny, how I find myself sticking that in.

Guess it's because I heard the crowd sing-songing it when I came into the strike meeting that day Jennie was introduced to me.

* * * *

No rumor yet of Sam's return.

But here's hoping.


## THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly.

Edited by Dorothy Red, Minneapolis.

Johnny Red, Assistant.

Vol. 1. Saturday, September 18, 1926 No. 17


HEY, YOU FEL-LOWS!

Nobody sent in any "Bunk in History" that the teachers gave you in school. Waisamatter? Do you believe George Washington never told a lie? Do you think that was against all wars? Well, what do you think?

Ok, boy, we got all kinds of letters and some nice poems and we are going to print some of them but there oh where is did the Bunk in History go?

Little Jack Horner Sat in a corner Eating a hunk of pie.

The reason the punk was so stale and punk —Because he was a poor guy. —G. V.—Toledo, O.

Barnard Masarov of New York sends us this one:

Frankie said to Jimmy: "Coolidge helps all the workers and even the Passaic strikers."

A STORY By DOROTHY RED Minneapolis, Minn.

Leo's father was a Rabbi in Russia, Leo's family in this country was the smallest of five children. His oldest brother was a tailor and a good red union man.

Leo went to school and was the brightest in the class but the teacher always gave the bad marks because he would not believe some of the things she said. She said that Washington was better to the poor working man than Lincoln and that every child had the same chance to become President or a millionaire like Ford or Rockefeller.

On Decoration Day the children were told not to forget to bring an American flag. Leo came neatly dressed carrying a small red flag. The teacher, frightened, asked why he brought a red flag, instead of an American flag. Leo answered: "This red flag was the first American flag and it is the only flag that looked like the blood of all the people, white, yellow, black or copper.

Leo was sent home for punishment by the teacher but he marched home like a little American hero with his red flag.

Jimmy said: "Ghee, you still believe in fairy tales don't you?"

"That's good Barney. Send us some more!"

—

OH BOY!

Fred Long of Denver sent in this one:

THE BOSS

A boss I know He's round and fat.

His pants hang low Just where he sat.

The boss grows fat And fatter each day

His head at work Get this on their pay.

The work I know Will grab their hat

Some day and kick The boss where he sat.

Oh my, oh my, now What do you think of Freddie's fresh little poem? Come again Freddie.

NEXT WEEK Poems and stories and everything. Get next Saturday's issue.

# Ethyl Is Back - - -

By N. SPARKS

SO now that we know that lead means "lead drop," "lead colic," paralysis, sterility, convulsions, insanity and death, let us proceed to the surgeon-general's conference called to examine the harmful effects of tetraethyl and see what attempts have been made to project the workers and the public against tetraethyl lead.

The conference is made up of representatives of Standard Oil, General Motors, the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation and professors and physicians retained by them, a few public health authorities, some individual professors who have helped the campaign against tetraethyl, and a representative of the A. F. of L. and two from the Workers' Health Bureau. The conference is opened by the secretary of the Interior and the chair is taken by the surgeon-general. The delegates are welcomed, thanked, congratulated and told not to be apprehensive of the outcome. The cabinet officer and the surgeon-general address the delegates rather differently. They are aware of the immense difference in rank between themselves—more government officers—and these representatives of mighty corporations. The chairman regrets that there are too many debates for them all to "get together around one table." He begins by informing them that there aren't any laws under which the government could control the manufacture and sale of ethyl gasoline anyway. The whole tone of the conference is extremely cordial. Everyone carefully refrains from quarreling with "I suggest" or "I submit." Only occasionally a Standard Oil delegate "insists" or "declares." Occasionally the weak and dilute humor common at scientific katherings floats out over the meeting.

But the first thing we must notice is the explicit statement by the surgeon-general that the conference was called to consider the possible hazard to the public involved in the distribution and sale of ethyl gasoline. In other words the conference is not in the least concerned with the hazard to the workers involved in the manufacture. And it may pay us to remember that whatever findings this conference reached do not apply to the dangers to the workers involved in the manufacture.

From time to time the fact is reiterated that the conference is not considering the hasards involved in manufacture. Just how little anyone is considering it may be seen from the statement of Mr. Frank Howard of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. In his eagerness to show how safe it is to handle ethyl gasoline he oversteps himself and lets the cat out of the bag (from the stenographic report): "It has been handled without any precautions at all, without anything more than the most obvious precautions, until the unfortunate accident which happened in our pilot manufacturing plant last November. That was a manufacturing hazard, and is not a point of discussion hafe."

Other representatives of the corporations speak on the indispensability of tetraethyl lead, of the tremendous industrial advance involved in ethyl gasoline. Then Dr. Kehoé of the Cincinnati College of Medicine, employed by the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, recounts lengthy experiments which he has performed, all of which prove that ethyl gasoline is quite harmless to the public.

However, the corporations are far from having a walkover. Some of the independent scientists who are there at their own expense proceed to give the corporation representatives several bad half-hours. Chief among them is Yandell Henderson, professor of physiological chemistry at Yale. Prof. Henderson is apparently a man with a conscience. Certainly he is a man of broad knowledge and experience in his line. He identified and fought the occupational disease of mercurry poisoning among the Danbury hatters. During the war he was in charge of important work for the government on poison gas and gas masks. And thus knowing something about poison gases, he was one of the least unwarned of any danger, filling tanks with the pure tetraethyl lead, getting his arms soaked in it, and contracting lead poisoning. But Dr. Kehoe has a ready answer for that. "Oh, yes," says the doctor blithely, "we know of that case. But we had one of our own physicians examine the man. He didn't have lead poisoning. He had neurasthenia."

By Jerger

After that we had better stop to catch our breath. For ourselves we believe the man had whooping-cough.

Prof. Henderson informs the conference that the fact that few cases of lead poisoning were reported where ethyl gasoline was used proves nothing as "999 ordinary practicing physicians out of a thousand would fail to recognize lead poisoning when the lead is inhaled." He thae delivers a parting shot. "On March 13, 1923, I . . . and others were asked by the company to make an investigation. . . . I intimated I was willing provided we could do it freely, without any dictation, and simply to find the facts. The investigation was not made."

Miss Burnham of the Workers' Health Bureau estimates that, roughly, 770,000 workers, not reckoning those engaged in its manufacture, would be exposed to the danger of lead poisoning if the use of ethyl gasoline becomes general. She wants to know why there is no authoritative list of the actual deaths and injuries. It seems the conference admits 11 killed and 149 injured. Amidst all these claims and counterclaims she wants to know what happened to the poisoned men after they were laid off or discharged. Were they re-employed in other industries or did they remain permanently injured?

However, these are trifles. The conference passes a resolution calling for an investigation by a small committee of the lead poisoning by the surgeon-general, and adjourns.

The conference was in May, 1926, and in January, 1926, the investigating committee made its report. The report vindicated ethyl gasoline. And yet, as we read the report itself, it seems to be far less of a vindication than we had thought after seeing the headlines in the papers. In fact, it seems as if the gentlemen comprising the committee are exceedingly cautious about attaching their names to any definite statement that ethyl gasoline is safe in use. We read: "In conclusion we beg to say that we are conscious of the fact that the conclusions to which we have come in this report, altho based upon most careful conscientious investigations, are subject to the criticism that they have been derived from the study of a relatively small number of individuals who were exposed to the effects of the ethyl gasoline for a period of time relatively brief when we consider the possibilities in connection with lead poisoning. A more extensive study was not possible on account of the limited time. It remains possible that if the use of leaded gasoline becomes widespread conditions may arise very different from those studied by us, which would render its use more of a hazard than would appear to be the case from this investigation. Longer experience may show that even such slight storage of lead as was observed in these studies may lead eventually in susceptible individuals to recognizable lead poisoning or to chronic degenerative diseases of a less obvious character.

"Your committee begs to report that in their opinion there are at present no good grounds for prohibiting the use of ethyl gasoline of the composition specified, provided its distribution and use are controlled by proper regulations."

And now the joker! Quick! A list of regulations are drawn up which are recommended to the several states. Somewhat similar to the way regulations against lynching and child labor are recommended to the several states.

However, altho this report is a half-hearted vindication, it is nevertheless a vindication. Was it based on an impartial investigation? Let us consult the technical journals.

An editorial from Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering: "Early resumption of the national distribution of ethyl gasoline as a result of the favorable outcome of the surgeon-general's investigation will be welcomed by more than one of the chemical engineering industries. . . . The raw material required in this synthesis . . . and other ingredients in the anti-knock compound held an interest for many branches of chemical industry."

An engagingly frank note in the Journal of Industrial and Engineering chemistry: "Too often the enthusiasm of the manufacturer leads him to minimize the hazards both to the employe and the public and his investigations are not as thorough as could be wished. Then, too, in contrast with the present case" (of course, in contrast with the present case) "an emergency may arise and pressure be brought to bear upon him before he discontinues manufacture."

And now, having seen how dangerous ethyl gasoline is, let us attack the whole fraud about its indispensability. Are there, as the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation would like to maintain, no other substances which eliminate the knock? There are several. Each has its own advantages and disadvantages.

First: A mixture of 60 per cent benzol and 40 per cent gasoline produces absolutely no knock. So effective is this mixture that it is taken as a standard in discussing anti-knock properties. "Mitchell's gas" is an example of a benzol blend. The disadvantage is that there is no present possibility of producing benzol in anywhere near sufficient quantities to take care of all the gasoline used.

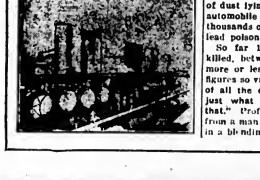
Second: Gasoline produced by the process known as "cracking"—so-called "cracked gasoline"—has natural anti-knock qualities, due to the fact that it contains oils of the benzol type. It is to be claimed, however, that cracked gasoline does not increase in efficiency with higher compression.

Third: The Gulf Refining Company, the Sun Oil Company, the Texas Company are all selling gasolines of unspecified composition which they claim are anti-knock. Their claims as to the efficacy of their fuels are just as much (or as little) worthy of belief as the claims of the louder-mouthed Standard Oil.

One thing is certain, that in a couple of decades the attempt of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation to manufacture and distribute for general use such a fatal substance as tetraethyl lead will be recognized as one of the most colossal pieces of impudence and stupidity in the whole history of chemical industry.

But for the present "Ethyl is back!" And unless the workers who have to handle it take drastic action there will be increasing lists of victims of this "great industrial advance."

*First part of this article appeared in the Sept. 11 issue of this magazine.



# YOUNG PROLETAIRE

YOUNG Proletaire was born somewhere, but belongs to no country, he is the world's adventurer. He speaks the living languages of east and west.

Hard as nails, shaggy as bark, a laughing, fighting young giant. Dangerous and magnetic, with red hair like a bonfire, nine eyes like bayonets, and a chest like the bulge of a mountain.

Hands like machines. Precise and hard. His wonderful hands can create anything man needs; he knows all the trades.

He works; he digs coal, scoops foundations, flings up vast skyscrapers like songs roared by a drunkard: He plays with rivers of white-hot steel. He fashions subways, aeroplanes, nervous cars, modern locomotives. Wheat, green and gold he paints over miles of prairie uplands. Firm grace of his Panama Canal. Tosses thunderbolts thru the air, is electrician and radio man. Understands art very much and is actor in huge plays. Artist, scientist, worker—is everything.

Working girls are crazy about him—father of bold, courageous, sun-tanned children. Healthy as a wild mountain-ash. A lover thrilling as a ride on a Coney Island roller coaster. Burns John Gilpin forget pale Phi Beta Kappa husbands, when he's around.

For he's no slave but the world's immortal wild human adventurer. Hurrah for him! He knows how to make up his mind.

## 2. FIGHTS PAUL BUNYAN.

PAUL BUNYAN, a middle-aged American giant, was a foreman over the workers of America. He had been a worker himself for long years, but had been corrupted by a man—a little Miser who owned, thru black magic, the fields and factories of America. This ogre gave Bunyan a Ford car, a house, a pretty lawn and a white collar, and thus corrupted him. Paul Bunyan handed the Miser his soul for these things. He was not versed from a man into a merciless go-getter and driver, a scissor-bill with a lash.

Young Proletaire was sprawled lazily one noon the length of the high palisades, dreaming over New York, that giant's best dream. Paul Bunyan suddenly was above him, kicking at his face with hob-nailed boots. Said snarling: "Now I found yeh, yeh agitator! Get the hell back to the country you come from, I'm boss here!"

Young Proletaire was taken by surprise. He sprang to his feet.

"I'm a worker. So are you. Why do you fight for the Miser?" Young Proletaire said clearly.

Paul Bunyan went raging mad.

"Make your guts—don't argue, fight," he shouted. "You are the guy who makes rules and slackers. American isn't big enough for both of us."

So they fought. The battle thundered over mountains and down valleys for a bloody year. Lakes were dried up; railroads (without a rusty junk; cities smashed to splinters like toothpicks. Blood flowed in rivers down the smooth auto roads. Farms died and were choked into old dead work horses. Factories were smitten, and rats and spiders haunted them, as the they were deaded castles.

A terrible time it was: worse than a Wall Street panic year, but not quite as bad as one of the Miser's financial international wars. Revolution!

They met once in Seattle. Young Proletaire was licked. He collapsed in the dirt. Young Proletaire loomed over him, steady and silent. Decided to finish Bunyan forever. Said it aloud, to demonstrated. Wanted another woman, given the man's driver.

"Incredible," pronounced Young Proletaire clearly, "and he himself said there wasn't room enough for two of us in America."

He finished the job. Old lady went back filled with added sorrow to rocking chair and pussy-cats and Hindu poetry. Young Proletaire drived from a mountain into his fortune and splashed about lustily, let the good sun and weather heal his many wounds. In a month he was hooked and ready again for work and play. Hurrah for him!

## 3. CLOSES THE HOT AIR FACTORY.

THERE was a factory of hot air, run by lawyers. The chief of government, manufactured the "have." No one contested it, but all seemed to like it.

The Miser owned all the lawyers, bought them with Plunder. To him their hot air was necessary—a screen between his throne and the workers, who believed in democracy.

Young Proletaire watched the lawyers at work.

"Useless!" he muttered. "Hot air grows no wheat, weaves no fabrics, writes no poems!"

He hated hot air, had always loved the cold clean electric air of truth.

How to govern the fields, factories, mines and harbors of America? He called to him miners, farmers, mechanists, artists, engineers and other workers.

"Shall the lawyers govern you with hot air," he asked.

"No!" they shouted, "we can govern ourselves."

So the lawyers were shipped on the Buford to the North Pole to harvest the next summer's ice-crop. Useful at last. North Pole is no place for hot air, which is why it was chosen.

The workers governed themselves. Things really were much better. There was no one to confuse them at their creative tasks. Truth became the fashion. This was his first achievement.

## 4. WRESTLES WITH A SPIRIT.

YOUNG Proletaire was sowing the Bad Lands of Wyoming with garden cities and workers' communes. A huge epic. One day, weary, he took a rambio thru Montana, Idaho, Nevada, and other great places nearby. A refreshing holiday, but when he returned to camp, a strang picture met his eye.

Work had stopped and the men and women were lying on the ground, disheveled and maudlin. Some rolled in filth like animals; others roared insane laughters; some wept; others were quiet as corpses.

"What's wrong?" Proletaire asked.

A woman lifted a tragic, tear-blown face.

"We are slaves," she moaned, "born to slavery. We want a master. Responsibility is horrible."

"I'm afraid," another shrieked. "We are too daring. we are going too fast. Something terrible will happen."

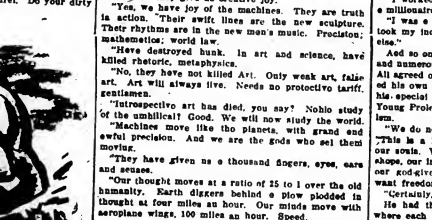
"We are defeated," the eerie chorus arose.

"Let us go back to democracy. Let us find, instead of our old corrupt rulers, a few honest hot-airists and misers. Then all will be well again.'

Young Proletaire guessed what had happened. The Spirit of the Past, bootlegger of wood alcohol and poisonous ideas, had sneaked into camp. Young Proletaire kicked some of the grovelling pessimists upright and made them tell him where the Spirit was hiding. They told. He found the Spirit and wrestled with him, while the camp watched. The old man was a tough, wily, expert battler, knew a thousand tricks. But the young giant had youth and steel. Proletaire won after a severe bout.

And he smashed the barrels of rotgut in the bootlegger's closed car, and kicked the Spirit clean over the Rockies into the interior of Tibet, to land in a monastery of Lamas droning over their beads.

"That's where you belong," Young Proletaire shouted, shaking his fist after the old scoundrel. "Do your dirty



By Fred Ellis

work there for another fifty years, till I've time to clean up that part of the dynamic world."

The camp went back to work, with only a slight hangover. Watching his people toiling and singing in the sun, Young Proletaire knew these orgies of pessimism might occur again.

"But their children! their children! born in the sunshine of the free commune: they will not succumb!" the young giant muttered in his fist, and his words were like a paean of victory, and they were like a grim prayer.

## 5. MAN AND WOMAN.

HE met a man and a woman bitterly fighting before a Home. They were middle-aged, exhausted by life and they owned a swarm of children, nervous and unhappy.

Young Proletaire stopped and asked:

"How long have you two been fighting?"

"Twenty-five years," the woman screamed," and don't you dare interfere. Matrimony is a holy bond. And if we were divorced what would become of the children?"

Young Proletaire whistled and the children ran after him gladly. They followed him to a children's commune where they were treated like free scientists and poets, and not like slaves of Home.

Then the careless young giant went back and broke up the Home.

"Unnecessary and evil," he said briefly.

"Make egotists of men and women—barrow, stupid. Must release them into the world.

"Based on private property. Father necessary to support child-bearing woman, and educate the children. Community now does this better. No more private worrying.

"Home hurts children. Breeds inferiority—breeds fear. Reproduces stupid delusions of the parents; no forgiveness possible.

"Children belong to the world—not to parents.

"Parents not trained. Better leave children to genius teachers who love the job—not sick prisoned mother and sick slave father.

"No more gratitude to silly parents. No more ties with past—all clear ahead. Fly, young eagles!

"What function has home? Community runs better schools, kitchens, hospitals, workshops, laundries, houses, art centers, centers of indorsianding, etc., etc. What function remains?

"Is useless and evil—based on private property and egotism—must go."

This is another achievement.

# A Fable

## By MICHAEL GOLD

### 1. IS AN AMUSING ORATOR.

A BUNCH of elderly scared artists had run away from the new America and were living in a cave. Here they spent the gloomy days painting and writing. Each suspected the other and wrote and painted only for himself.

Their work was mostly a rehash of the contents of old museums and libraries. They agreed on one thing: all heled machinery and yearned for the past.

But some wanted Greece, others India, others Africa. A few craved the middle ages, inquisition, guilds and handmade pottery. A few the happy days of Daniel Boone in America: not a new social world, but Indians to fight. No toilets, bath-tubs, typewriters. The simple simple life. Quiet. Art. So they lived in a cave and hated each other.

Young Proletaire thought he would sanitate them. Teach them to accept change. To be young, dynamic and brave. He dragged them blinking from cave-sleep and hose into the world sunlight.

He was a doctor and made them as orations.

"Fellow-workers, are you happy? No. Has your work improved since you fled the New America and took to a cave? No, it has become progressively rotten.

"Why do you fear the machines? Their noises? The ugly environment they create for themselves? The slavery they have set up? Yes, but all that is part. Only four hours work a day now, in factories built by sculptors, doctors and engineers. The nation owns the machines now. No more wage slavery, cheapness, adulteration, commercialism. All that was part of the miser's America—not ours.

"The machines give us leisure. They are our slaves now. And they give us creative joy.

"Yes, we have joy of the machines. They are truth in action. Their swift lines are the new sculpture. Their rhythms are in the new men's music. Precision; mathematics; world law.

"Have destroyed hunk. In art and science, have killed rhetoric, metaphysics.

"No, they have not killed Art. Only weak art, false art. Art will always live. Needs no protective tariff, gentlemen.

"Introspective art has died, you say? Noble study of the umbilical? Good. We will now study the world.

"Machines move like the planets, with grand and awful precision. And we are the gods who set them moving.

"They have given us a thousand fingers, eyes, ears and senses.

"Our thought moves at a ratio of 25 to 1 over the old humanity. Earth diggers behind a plow plodded in thought at four miles an hour. Our minds move with aeroplane wings, 100 miles an hour. Speed.

"The ecstacy of speed is better than the ecstacy of fear grovelling before a god. is not a lie, but physics. is healthy. is controlled by men. Needs no dogma or priests or inquisition. Machine-speed.

"Machines are the death of child-magic. But are the birth of man-magic.

"Machines are the will of when. He is master of life.

"Machines make men social. An individual cannot create a dynamo.

"Machines unnatural, you say? But what is natural? Only rocks, trees, fleas and germs? Is not man's thought natural. Machines are thought expressed in steel.

"What have you to offer the worker in place of the machines?

"Serfdom to priests and feudel landlords. Wattled huts.

"What have you to offer the artist in place of the machines?

"Roses and nightingales in libraries. Quiet cultured decay. Museums. Oscar Wilde and art for at's sake. Despair. Little complaints. Hand-woven neckties. Lurid ego-retchings. Parisian post cards of naked ladies. Peter Pan. 'Villazo morbidity. Inbreeding. Academic cowardice. The Oxford moaner. Tom Jones, the picaresque. O, the picaresque! The spiritual! The soul! The vacuum!

"And love—in three jealous acts in a bedroom, with a shooting or heppy clinch at final curtain. This is your art. Stupid. Smells of the cave.

"Machines take man out of the bedrooms and villages, into immense arenas known as factories and revolutions. Better than bondoirs and mousetrap. Heroic.

"Machines have come to stay. We love them heroically, as men once loved the Thunder-God.

"Accept the machines or continue in your damp, dismal subjective cave.

The writers and painters chose to remain in their cave. They were old; it was an effort to pull one's life about one's ears, and build anew. New thoughts are agony at first, like a boy's puberty.

But millions of better artists were being born among the workers each year. So Young Proletaire did not lack for art.

### 7. THE HOUND OF HEAVEN.

SOMEONE warned Young Proletaire of a rumor.

"You have persecuted god, changed his temples into gymnasiums and movie houses. Therefore, in his infinite mercy, he is planning to shatter you with his infinite and divine revenge."

Young Proletaire picked his teeth with a fir-tree.

"There is no god," he said easily, "there is Man."

"But how do you explain the world?" it was stuttered.

"The world was not meant to be explained, but to be changed by man," answered the young giant with a smile, who always enjoyed a little metaphysics after lunch.

"But—but—but—"

"No buts please."

"It in the future—?"

"Let tomorrow make its own discoveries," he answered tolerantly.

"And you do not fear god?"

"No, how can one fear primitive science? A thought in the brain? What, would you have me turn masochist?"

### 8. THE REVOLT OF THE INDIVIDUALISTS.

THERE were individualists in the New America. Some were cured and happy, but many were still vain, pompous, jealous. Auxions for medals and special rewards. Afflicted with the obsession of the elder world that each man was the center of life, and ceused the sun to rise and set.

They did not believe in organization, but one day they came together to organize a revolt.

"I used to be a great writer of novels," one wept, and ten thousand intellectuals read my books, and I received honor and royalties. Now a million people read my books, and I receive, not royalties, but a worker's wage. It's awful."

"I was a shopkeeper, a free man. I was free to buy and sell, to cheat and be cheated," said another. "But I'm a slave now—can't make any money—must work with others."

"I was a technician. If it were not for me the factories could not run. I was the enemy of the workers —their master. Now I am their fellow-worker and must pretend to be their friend."

"I worked my way up from the bottom and became a millionaire. Now there no millionaires."

"I was a supermen," welled still another, "and they took my income and forced me to work like everyone else."

And so on and so on. The complaints were as bitter and numerous as there were individuals at the meeting. All agreed on one point, however—that each men created his own life by his own efforts, and was entitled to his special success. And they sent a delegation to Young Proletaire and demanded a return to individualism.

"We do not believe in your social order," they said. "This is a hive, an army, a mechanism that crushes our souls. We are free men. Give us back our little shops, our incomes, our royalties and medals and rank, our god-given right to feel better than others. We want freedom."

"Certainly," said Young Proletaire with a smile.

He had them shipped off to the Rocky Mountains, where each was given a private farm e hundred miles from his neighbor? There they were free to run stores for themselves, to write novels, teach their children, grub their own food, dig irrigation ditches, study language, make laboratory experiments, discuss philosophy, fell trees, build subways, acquire new libraries and earn e million dollars. Freedom. Individualism. But they did not enjoy it. They were free now. Lonesome impotent. They trooped back in a week and asked to be restored to their old jobs.

"Science is social. It depends on numberless experiments by or studies of unknown workers."

"Art is social. It is the growth of multitudes of minds since tha primitive."

"Language is social."

"All thought is social."

"All economic effort is social. A million dollars is created by a community—not a man."

"And so on and so on," Young Proletaire repeated with a bored expression to them, for this was old stuff and only these lunary anachronisms hadn't heard of it. And that ended that.

### 9. MANY EXPERIMENTS.

MANY experiments were tried under the leadership of Young Proletaire. Everything seemed possible of accomplishment in the New America; there was a naive optimism abroad, a belief in miracles. And thus many miracles did constantly take place.

"Let us change the course of the Gulf Stream, and spread eternal spring over America," a worker would suggest to Young Proletaire.

The leader did not command that the man be thrust into a mad house, as was always happening under Coolidge.

"A good idea. Have you a plan?" he would say, instead. If there was e fair plan, the nation tried oneh experiments.

Men grew afraid not of experimenting, but of standing still. Once it had been said human nature could not be changed, but now it was changing rapidly. It was found to be as controlable as the nature of horses or dogs. Environment was the clue—and the community now controlled environment.

Young Proletaire established thousands of Behaviorist laboratory communes where the human nature of children was constantly changed and bettered thru training. Thus a race of supermen was being formed.

Once there had been an army. Many sincere people believed murder was part of man's heritage. But Young Proletaire abolished the army—armies only protected privaté property and there was no more private property, he said.

After the army was abolished, life went on as before, and even liberals were convinced murder was not necessary.

Fighting went on—but in the realm of ideas, and it sharpened the mind and will of the fighters.

Young Proletaire rebuilt New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh—all the ugly theatic man-slaying American cities. Yes, he made of them throbbing, beautiful communities —huge works of social art—planned affort of the masterartist.

There was no money to be made out of these things, so no one obstructed, all had something to gain.

A curious wave of health set in, there was much less disease, because no one worried over old age or poverty. Workers were always provided for, the future was certain. There were no savings banks, but neither were there pauper homes.

Everyone belonged. Everyone had some useful job. It was queer, hut people grew friendlier, the world was an enemy no longer, but exactly like one's own house. Men were like a family. Yes, this was health.

No one whimpered. All crested. There were endless adventures each year, and enough hard work. And America was thankful Young Proletaire had come, the first most had feared him because new thought is an agony.

At first they called him a mad dog, but then later they called him the Messiah. As in Russia, so here too, the human race grew by a few inches. Great deeds were done and there was no money.

This is the end of my fable.

# Scenes From the Hell of Europe

II.

## By HENRI BARBUSSE.

ONE could not undertake with any pretense of completeness, the narration of the martyrdom undergone by the prisoners of Bulgaria, of Roumania, of Jugo-Slavia.

In Roumania there is a special prison for political prisoners. It is the central prison of Doftana. It consists entirely of dungeons. The beds are screwed to the walls. During the day they are raised up and the prisoners are compelled to stand up. The food is vile and the "inmates" suffer from hunger. The prison possesses a special section, Section N, called the torture-section. Hundreds and thousands of workers and peasants are tormented there. The inmates of this section are chained hand and foot and are submitted three fimes a week to the "black fast" (dry bread and water).

Shut up in veritable sacks of stone, called "gnerlos," constructed out of e single block of fortified concrete, the prisoners await death which will liberain them from the vermin and from suffering. They are unable to stir and must sleep standing. It is a vertical coffin.

For the least infraction or error, for example, failure to salute, they lock them in casemates where they are obliged to remain seated on the cement and in water, hands and feet chained. Those who beseech for human treatment are noted down; they condemn them to one, two, five years of prison and they make them travel from jail to jail. They do not remain longer than a week in each prison and are always shut up in dungeons, chained hend and foot, without linen, in rags; thus they make a round of all Roumanie.

At Doftana, there is a "Section H" where they put the "undisciplined" prisoners. There the dungeons are three meters by one meter (about nine and a half by four and e half feet—transl.), without air, without beds, without tables or chairs, without sankary installations No water for washing oneself, no linen for months. The food is unclean, and yet insufficient! (Thirty kilos of soup for two hundred prisoners). They give them unpeeled potatoes which they put into a bucket: they boil them, then they add salt wator ap to the top of the bucket (water which makes the body swell up and causes nephritis). The prisoners drink out of the same bowl, even tha tubercular and syphilitic. They put such menacles on them that one can soon see the very obvious thinning of their wrists. They continually apply the cudgel to them. Beaten on the soles of their feet, the prisoners are unable to walk when they are sent back to their cells; their comrades are forbidden to support them.

One cannot endure this regime for more than several months. When one leaves there, one leaves it hebetated or epileptic, but usually one dies there. In six months, out of sixty-three prisoners put in Section H, only twelve remained alive. During the spring of 1923, there were thirty-eight deaths at Doftana, thirty-six of which were from Section H.

When the prisoners are ill, they let them die. As for example, Ivanuz, tubercular, at Jilava. To be sure, there is a doctor, hul he never touches a prisoner. He contents himself with demanding jugs of wine from relatives for transferring the sick person to the sanitarium. I have seen a poor woman without any resources from whom the doctor hed demanded 10,000 lei to have her husband transported to the hospital; she was unable to do it.

According to the regulations, one should not remain at Doftana more then six months. There are some who hevo been there for five years for "pacifist" or "syndicalist propaganda."

M. Tchernats, director-general of prisons, has instituted compulsory labor for prisoners in order to draw profit from it. They work under the cudgel. Soldiers with beyonots ten centimoters (about four inches—transl.) from their bodies, keep them from drinking or from relieving themselves as long as the work is unfinished.

Naturally, the prisoners try to commit suicide. But outside of the hunger strike, it is difficult for them. I have been told the story of one of them who tried to die by swelling tincture of iodine.

There are "rebellions" conducted by the management and the convict-guards. An epileptic having fallen upon a keeper in the course of a fit, they spread the rumor that he had wanted to kill him; and thon followed a feast of reprisals.

The military fortress of Jilava hed been transformed into a prison by the Gormans when they occupied Bucharest. It is a living tomh. The prison, buried ten meters beneath the ground, is entirely of concrete. The regime is particularly severe. The "disciplines" are shut ap for ten days in "cement sacks" where they cannot make a single move.

The prison of Vakarechts is the largest in Roumanie. It was constructed for 2,000 persons; nevertheless, it actually confines no less than 8,000 entries. The disciplined are shut ap in special dungeons of two meters and are obliged to remain standing there.

The regime of prisons and prisoners in other Balcan centers is identical with the Roumanian regime. To describe it would mean to recommence the descriptions which I have just given only changing the proper names.

Rights of defense? They do not exist. In Bulgaria, the lawyers are not allowed to converse in private with the prisoners whom they are defending. An official is present at the conversation.

Escaped Bulgarian prisoners who had succeeded in gaining the Turkish frontier have told us of the arbitrary manner in which they proceeded in their examinations: at times it was an ordinary corporal, an agent, in many cases, enormously long imprisonments before trial without examination. In Roumania there are innumerable cases like that of Ivanuz who was arrested for no special reason, solely for his opinions or because he was a supporter of the plebiscite in Bessarabia, serving four and a half months of prison before trial and dying thore of tuberculosis; others have served years.

The Rumanian lawyer, Boujor, chained in a dungeon without a window, went insane. The Bulgarian, Asen Vapisarov, during some insane following the compression of his head by an instrument of torture, bit his bones in his home. He kills his wife and child with an axe—and hangs himself.

They now have proof that the journalist, Herbal, had been burned alive in the central heating apparatus of the organization of National Safety at Sofia (the very building which had been confiscated from the large cooperative, Osvabojdenie), together with two former officers and another journalist; he offered a constant opposition to the government and had written an article in his journal, Vik, which has displeased the higher-upe.

Max Goldstein, condemned to life imprisonment at Bucharest, went on a hunger strike, his life in the dungeon being nothing more than a long torture. On the fortieth day, he agreed, after supplications by his family, to take food again, but the director of the prison gave the order that he should not be allowed to eat. He died ten days later. The same order was given in the Roumanian prison of Doftana in regard to twenty-seven political prisoners who had begun, then suspended, a hunger strike. When the news was published, these twenty-seven prisoners had not eaten for three weeks. In many cities of old Roumania and of Transylvania, they proceeded to arrest the workers en masse who protested against the murder of Max Goldstein.

To render the fury of their executioners impotent, the prisoners have only this voluntary sacrifice, the hunger strike. The growing terrors of this carnal punishment, directed by the will, requiring during the first days an almost superhuman strength of spirit, have been minutely described. In this Roumanian prison of Jilava where there are prisoners who have been so fortunately transferred, the blood came thru their clothes, statistics of the month of May, 1925, have established the fact that seventy prisoners had together completed 1,840 days of a hunger strike.

I am preciously treasuring a wretched bit of paper: a letter which the Roumanian political prisoners, informed, I do not know how, of my pleading there the cousiry, succeeded in giving me to keep. The treatment which these men undergo surpasses all imagination, and they are only accused of delinquencies of opinion, and, as I have said, it is even sufficient for them to be suspected of "sympathising" with the adversaries of the government.

Here are a few lines of this heart-rending appeal: "The tobacco passage" to the point of blood, with the help of knotted cudgels and hall pizzles, hair torn out, heads beaten against the wall, feet trampled upon to the point of fainting, all these things which you have read are little beside that which we have suffered at the hands of the Safety's police of . . . . (I have suppressed the name). Tied upright, with knees touching the chin, arms crossed over a peg, we were gagged, the heel of the executioners on our throats in order to keep us from crying out. This lasted for hours and whole days. When we fainted every time they drenched us with water in order to make us suffer martyrdom anew to the point of exhaustion after we had been revived. Hesands maltreated before their wives, parents before their children, were exposed to one another as examples. Some of us were lodged next to the torture chamber amidst the sound of blows, of cries, and of death-rattles."

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 211. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

A CIVIL war veteran walked into this office recently and after chatting with the writer sprung the following question: "Do you think there is any danger of The DAILY WORKER going under?" And the author of this column assured the visitor that there was a possibility that The DAILY WORKER might stop right in its tracks and refuse to appear again, but that the PROBABILITY was that it would continue to appear, thereby constituting a first class nuisance in the eyes of the bourgeoisie.

* * *

OUT of the jeans of the civil war veteran appeared a five dollar bill which the business manager used to purchase postage stamps, said business manager considering the editorial department more or less of a liability. What a blessing it would be if The DAILY WORKER could be produced without an editorial staff. This would mean that three perfectly normal persons would be available for other services. This is a diplomatic way of telling the gentle reader that four staff consists of three persons just now, which may account for a multitude of errors.

* * *

TO reduce the story to minimum proportions, the big question that confronts The DAILY WORKER is, the proposition that stared Hamlet in the eye, namely: "To be or not to be." And in my opinion "to be" is the word. Last Friday night I repaired to my anxious meeting. In plain English this means that I attended my branch meeting. What happened? A collection of $37 was taken up to defray the expenses of distributing Communist propaganda in the mining fields and a considerable sum was pledged to keep The DAILY WORKER alive.

* * *

REMEMBER that our nucleus is a small one. Had every one appeared there would not be more than 20 present. But only seven or eight of the 30 showed up. Therefore the seven or eight that did show up devised ways and means of getting the laggards to become active. A committee was appointed whose business it was to visit the members who did not attend the meeting and convince them that not only was it their duty to get busy but that a lot of fun could be had in the process.

* * *

IF Communists are notorious for one thing more than another it is for frankness. Communists are not worshippers of the naked truth for truth's sake, but it happens that the working-class cannot get too much of the truth, ignorance is the greatest foe of the labor movement. Communists are in favor of every effort that tends to dispel superstition. Queer contradiction is it not? Capitalism must educate a certain number of wage slaves in number sufficient to operate the machinery of production. But this necessity also writes the death warrant of the bourgeoisie, that happens to be running that particular institution. The worker who feels that he is on an intellectual level with his master is no longer a slave.

* * *

BOILED DOWN, the preceding paragraph means that The DAILY WORKER needs money. It does. The life of the paper is in the hands of our readers. In all probability the daily will continue to appear. But its appearance depends on YOU. Therefore the first order of business is to send a contribution to The DAILY WORKER fund.

* * *

FOR many years before the world war England was everything but friendly to Russia. The "bear that walke like a man" was on every well informed tongue. Czarist Russia was dangerously close to India and Rudyard Kipling being a successful novelist and poet placed his talents at the disposal of the empire. During the world war Kipling was a Jingo. The war is over. Germany is busily engaged as a dangerous rival to Britain for a few more years. But the United States has a bill to collect and John Bull gets his lackeys busy to work up the necessary propaganda so that those who have something coming to them will forget about it. We should never lose sight of one fact and that is that whoever wins this diplomatic game the workingclass is sure to lose.

*A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.*

# BALDWIN MAKES NEW ATTACK ON BRITISH MINERS

## *Arbitration Ruse Used to Break Union*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 19. — Again playing the game of the mine owners against the 1,000,000 miners who have been striking over four and a half months against a wage reduction, lengthening of hours and an effort to destroy their union, Premier Baldwin has returned from his vacation at a French summer resort to place before the miners' leaders a new crafty proposal to bait the heroic miners into the ground and bring their exploiters out in triumph.

The prime minister's proposals are:

**Baldwin Tries Strikebreaking Move.**

1. That the men go back to work and leave everything in the hands of a national arbitration court to be established by act of parliament.

2. That the miners' union agrees to accept district agreements with the mine owners provisionally on the basis of the longer work day, and appeal their case to such arbitration court.

3. This arbitration court will have the power to confirm or modify questions of wages made on a district basis.

**Wants Union Destroyed.**

This is plainly an attack on the miners' position against district agreements, a reduction of wages and lengthening of hours and in addition asks the national union to abdicate its powers to a legalized arbitration court, whose decrees it must obey.

This sort of a proposal will be recognised by American workers to have a similarity to the infamous "Industrial Court Law" of Kansas, where the coal miners also were the objects of attack by the capitalist government. In that case Alexander Howat and his militant supporters dafied the law and defeated the mine owner controlled government.

**Miners Will Not Surrender.**

It can be safely said that although the million miners of Britain are suffering the bitterest privation and rely solely on the foreign relief funds so needed to maintain their families against actual starvation, they will probably reject this flagrant proposal to surrender the power of their union into the hands of an arbitration court elected by their enemies, this proposal made by the Tory premier, Baldwin, who is himself a mine owner.

* * *

## Tom Mann Writes of Strike

By TOM MANN.

The Miners' Fight is Still On.

LONDON, Sept. 4. (By Mail) — Today completes the 18th week of the stoppage in the coal industry. The spirit of the men is real good at the hour of writing, enthusiasm are rarely heard, the women and children in many districts are showing signs of lack of nourishment, but even here

(Continued on page 3)

# PORTO RICAN WORKERS GO TO ARIZONA

## Poverty - Stricken Men Leave Native Isle

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Rafael Alonzo, general secretary of the Free Federation of Workingmen of Porto Rico, has reported to the Pan-American Federation of Labor the departure of 300 families of laborers from Porto Rico to Arizona. He asks that inquiry be made in Arizona as to whether they are to be used in breaking strikes or for any other purpose hostile to the program of organized labor.

"Cotton growers in Arizona have sent to Porto Rico for these workers because the island has employment at present for only one-third to one-half of its workers in a population of 1,400,000. Wages in the island are miserably inadequate to maintain a decent living standard.

**America's Gigantic Press.**

Nearly two quadrillion words come out of the printing presses of the United States every day. Today, only an insignificantly small proportion of these words are in behalf of the workers. Almost the whole of the propaganda, editorials, articles, books, pamphlets, and advertising material, are either directly or indirectly against the working and farming masses.

These eleven billion linear miles of words are enough to go clean around the entire solar system. Here we have a powerful chain watching down on the workers' minds and dragging them down deep into the mire of capitalist hypocrisy, lies and exploitation.

**Hundreds of Millions for Advertising.**

More than half that comes off the American press is advertising material. Newspaper and magazine advertisements are the most costly and dangerous forms of subsidy to the bourgeois press being paid at the expense of the working class. The fact of the matter is that the American working men and farmers annually subsidize the employers' press to the sum of $847,000,000 thru advertising alone.

Surely we are not making impossible demands when we ask the American workers and farmers to give $50,000 to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

From forty to seventy-five per cent of the bourgeoisie newspapers is consumed in advertising matter. The New York Times, the outstanding capitalist paper in the country, gives away about 75% of its space to direct advertising by bankers, manufacturers and merchants. Of course, the color of the advertising pages is invariably the dominant color of the editorial, literary and news page. This is true of the best of our employing class sheets. The New York Times does not have to engage in money raising campaigns. It will not ask you for $50,000 to keep itself alive the next year. Whether you know it or not, and whether you want to or not, you are actually spending millions annually to enable the New York Times to mobilize the masses of this country daily in behalf of the exploiters.

**The High Cost of "Newspaper Talk."**

Just to show you how much of the surplus value wrung from the exploited workers goes to maintain the poisonous press, let me cite the case of the Saturday Evening Post. This well known bourgeois paper, followed by hundreds of thousands of workers, gets $11,000 for every full page advertisement insertion.

**Remember, if the American work-**

## *Britain and U. S. Join Forces in Attack on China*

U. S. river gun boats, one of them, the Palo, fired upon during the fighting between reactionary troops and Cantonese have proceeded up the Yangtze River for action, not against the militarist troops of Wu, but against the nationalist Cantonese, in this they are joined by the British who likewise have ordered Admiral Sinclair with his flagship Hawkins to rush to the scene.

The U. S. river gun boat Palo and (inset) Admiral Sinclair.

# SACCO DEFENSE SAYS EVIDENCE WAS WITHHELD

## *Atty. Thompson Makes Charge Against State*

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DEDHAM, Mass., Norfolk County Court House, Sept. 19. —"I sincerely believe that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent and I believe so more than ever today." This was the declaration that Attorney William G. Thompson, demanding a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, hurled into the face of Judge Webster Thayer, at the close of his argument here.

Attorney Thompson swept aside the irrevelant arguments, piled up thru hours and days of speech-making by Dudley F. Ranney, assistant district attorney of Norfolk County. He declared the court did not need to read the record of the trial.

**Frame-Up Past.**

Attorney Thompson demanded that this new trial be granted on the unrefuted facts brought out in the affidavits of the ex-agents of the department of justice, who had confessed that there was an agreement between the federal government and the county prosecutor to frame up the two workers.

**Denounces Secrecy.**

Attorney Thompson denounced the attempt of the prosecution and the government to bury the facts that would set Sacco and Vanzetti free. "If this government values its secrets more than the lives of its citizens, then it has become a tyranny, whe-

(Continued on page 2.)

# *UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS' MEET REVEALS MacMAHON AS AN ENEMY OF PROGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS*

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—(By Mail)—The 24th biannual convention of the United Textile Workers which opened on the 13th and at present is still in session is a picture of the resistance of the reactionary labor bureaucracy to any struggle of the workers, the in this case the MacMahon machine is not wholly successful. It has been forced to act.

**Passaic Permitted to Observe.**

Representation is on the basis of one delegate to 200 members, giving 127 delegates, but the Passaic local is not allowed even fraternal delegates, being permitted only to seat five observers without voice or vote. They were barred from delegation rights on the ground of having not been three months in the organization.

In spite of this, so opposition to the MacMahon-Conboy machine has shown some fighting capacity for progressive measures. This comes from the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers and the Carpet Workers, being led by Holderman and Smith respectively. This group shows a fairly militant spirit in fighting for a better organization and defends the Passaic strikers from the attacks and insults of MacMahon.

**MacMahon Proves Himself Reactionary.**

MacMahon has shamelessly attacked the Passaic strike, just as he did in the mass meeting at Passaic. Here he said it was an "ill-advised" strike and admitted that he took the strikers into the union only because he was forced to do so. He admitted having had emissaries in the strike zone from January 25th on-ward, and claimed falsely that the U. T. W. offered to take the strikers in last April, but Weisbord refused to withdraw from leadership.

He wound up by saying that the present local of the U. T. W. at Passaic will be scattered within a year. However, now that the strikers had forced their way into the union, we must do everything possible to help them organize and to get relief.

Holderman of the Hosiery Workers

(Continued on page 2)

## CHINESE MILITARISTS PREVENT REOPENING OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TIENTSIN, Sept. 19.—Except for two universitiesno school in Tientsin has yet made any preparation for resumption of classes this autumn because the reactionery militarists have stopped payment of all salaries of teachers and other school employes. A large army of mercenary soldiers remain in the city under orders of Marshal Wu Pei-fu who has been defeated in the central provinces. The government into law college has been converted into a military hospital.

In Kiangsu the conservative Marshal Sun Chuang-fang has ordered the abolition of co-education in the middle schools and has established censorship of all reading material while restoring the ancient classics.

**Laborers Choose New President.**

QUINCY, Sept. 19. — Joseph V. Moreschi, of Chicago, today was elected president of the International Building Laborers' Union to succeed Domenico D'Alessandro who died last week. Moreschi has been vice-president of the organization for 10 years.

## 3 Killed, 2 Severely Injured in Fall of Mine Roof in Penn.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 19.—Three men were killed and two severely injured in a roof fall today at the Red Ash vein of the Lehigh Valley Coal company mine at Exeter, according to reports received at the company's office here.

The dead:

James Loftus, 55, miner, Exeter.

David Owens, 60, fire boss, West Pittston.

Michael Pedro, 48, miner, Exeter.

The night fire boss at the mine on his last round had noticed a roof fall. The miners were set at work repairing the roof when the second fall occurred, killing and injuring the men.

# CALLES FAVORS ANTI-IMPERIAL BRUSSELS MEET

## *Mexico Will Send a Delegate*

Pres. Calles has cabled to Henri Barbusse of the International League Against Colonial Suppression promising to send an official representative of the Mexican government to the conference of the league to be held in Brussels, Belgium, the middle of November.

Called cable was in response to a message of support in his fight against the catholic church wired him by the international organization committee of the league in Berlin.

**Bishop Brown Cables.**

Support and pledges to send delegates is daily being cabled to the international Committee from all parts of the world. Bishop William M. Brown, of Galion, Ohio, recently sent the following message to the headquarters of the league at Berlin:

"Big nations are asserting their interest in China. They have no business there. Neither has America any business in Europe. Success to the league and Brussels' conference.—Bishop and Mrs. Brown."

**Delegates From China.**

Delegations from the Kuomintang Party of China, as well as from branches thruout the world are assured. The Young India Movement will have a delegate at the conference. The nationalist movements of Syria, Dutch East Indies, Philippines and many other countries will have delegates at the conference.

**League At Work Here.**

The All-America Anti-Imperialist League, cooperating with the International organizing committee, is endeavoring to insure delegations from the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico and all South and Central American countries, in the United States anti-imperialist, labor and Negro organizations are being circularized with invitations to attend the Brussels conference.

The conference will consider imperialist suppression in the colonies. Reports will be made by speakers from almost every colony now under imperialist domination.

Emancipation movements in the colonial and semi-colonial countries and the aid given them by the labor movements of the home imperialist countries, is one of the main items on the agenda of the Brussels meet.

Leading figures in the movement for the liberation of the colonies will speak at the conference. George Lansbury, British publicist is on the agenda, S. Saklatvala, M. P. will speak on British rule in India. Plumnen of the International Transport workers will also appear at Brussels, as well as a number of other prominent leaders in the world labor movement.

# BIG CHECKS TO FIGURE IN TRIAL OF DAUGHERTY

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—With court adjourned until Monday in the trial of Harry M. Daugharty, former attorney-general and Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, charged with conspiracy in connection with the return of war-time seized alien assets, defense counsel were occupied today in studying the mass of documentary evidence" submitted by the government.

The prosecution is attempting to show by checks, government expense vouchers, hotel registry entries and official correspondence the alleged link between the defendants and John T. King, late Connecticut politician, who was paid $441,000 by Richard Marton, German financier, for putting thru the $7,000,000 claim for the Society Suisse to recover the seized property of the American Metals company.

# HOCKING VALLEY MINERS' UNION IN BAD STRAIT

## *But Miners Determined Not to Take Cut*

NOTE—The article below is the third in the series on the bituminous districts being distributed by The Federated Press. The Ohio series will be followed by articles from other pens on Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Okla homa and the southwest, the Rocky Mountain districts and the southern fields east of the Mississippi.

* * *

By HARVEY O'CONNOR, Federated Press.

NELSONVILLE, Ohio — (FP) — 25,000 workers in central and southern Ohio mine coal mining as their occupation, but only 5,000 ors actuelly working in the mines. Of thess a mara fraction work 5 or 6 days a week. At least 4,000 regard themselves fortunate to get t to 4 days work a week.

These fields embrace the Hocking Valley and Cambridge sub-districts of District 6, United Mine Workers, where thousands of miners have got dug or loaded coal for 3 years. In probably no field was sufferlog more intoso last winter, as cold and misery swept down on icy winds from the north, than in the valleys of the Hocking sub-district. Union relief lailed to save miners' families from want. This winter, with relief funds so low that even the pitifully small $3 a week payments may be discontinued, no part of America will present a more abject picture of destitution than the valley where the United Mine Workers of America was born and cradled.

**Operators Drive.**

Big operators, union by compulsion but non-union at the first opportunity, have picked Hocking Valley as the second sub-district where unionism will fall. Last winter they conspired with hooper to drive the union out of Pomeroy Bend and this winter they plan to conquer this field. Already Pittsburgh coal, successful at Pomeroy, is opening one of its Hocking mines. 25 scabs were sneaked into the pit, but the picketing of the union men and women down the county road along which the scabs had to march proved too much and operation ceased —for the time. A second effort was made a week later, but with no more success.

Unlike their brothers around Bellaire on the Ohio river, where the steel mills take up thousands of jobless miners, the Hocking Valley can give only a few brick and clay plants which dot this section on which to rely for outside employment. Many have thus been absorbed, while roadwork has taken others. Thousands have left Akron, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit.

**Exodus Impossible.**

But a general exodus is impossible. Most of the men own their homes, utterly valueless because there is no one to buy them in these isolated industry towns. If they leave for the industrial cities, they must support themselves and send money home to their families. Aside from the cruelty of family separation, they find that it is impossible to make enough to exist this way. Nor can they move their families to the big city, for the men are penniless. And above all, employment possibilities in the north are limited. Those who get jobs in the tire and auto industries find the closely-housed, monotonous work so galling that they drive it up in despair or revolt, and return to the mining fields to eke out a livelihood in some manner.

**Wont Take Cut.**

Nevertheless these union miners don't intend to take a cut. "Not a bit of good," asserts Harry Bishop Jones, who led the Hocking Valley miners in Kaiser of Labor strikes long before the U. M. W. of A. had been thought of. "Why, back in '24 they induced us to take a cut. We "co-operated." Then forced us to "co-operate' some more until we were working for 25 cents a day.' Here in Shawnee, where the miners union was first started, we have many old timers who remember that one cut only means another. Never trust an operator."

Cambridge, with 9,000 union miners, reports but 2,500 working, while Hocking Valley, with 11,000 members, reports the same number. Pomeroy has 200 working out of several thousand and only one mine, the Powhatan operator, rotates work by running 1 mine a month out of 5. Candidate collieries, with half a dozen mines normally employing 1,500, are completely shut down. Manhattan, with 7 mens, is running 2 small pits. Sunday Creek is the only bright spot, with several big mines going. Work is picking up now, due to the British situation, and the opening of fall domestic demand, but the end of the overseas coal lockout will radically change the valley's situation for the worse.

# *THE DAILY WORKER---THE BEST INVESTMENT FOR THE WORKERS*

By JAY LOVESTONE.

No capitalist newspaper would have a hard time raising $50,000. The Standard Oil Co., the Peabody Coal Corp., the American Telephone and Telegraph trust, need only give any employers' paper a few ads for the year. Then the poisonous pens will continue to pour out their venom against the workers without stop.

The exploiters of the workers and the poverty-stricken farmers know a good investment when they see one. The DAILY WORKER is without any reservations against the ruling class and for the working class of the United States. Therefore, to the loan sharks, financial wizards, real estate Shylocks and industrial overlords running and ruining the American masses, The DAILY WORKER is no field for investment.

It's up to the toilers in the mills and the tillers of the land to invest in The DAILY WORKER because it is the only newspaper in the English language that fights unflinchingly for their interests day in and day ont.

**America's Gigantic Press.**

Nearly two quadrillion words come out of the printing presses of the United States every day. Today, only an insignificantly small proportion of these words are in behalf of the workers. Almost the whole of the propaganda, editorials, articles, books, pamphlets, and advertising material, are either directly or indirectly against the working and farming masses.

These eleven billion linear miles of words are enough to go clean around the entire solar system. Here we have a powerful chain watching down on the workers' minds and dragging them down deep into the mire of capitalist hypocrisy, lies and exploitation.

**Hundreds of Millions for Advertising.**

More than half that comes off the American press is advertising material. Newspaper and magazine advertisements are the most costly and dangerous forms of subsidy to the bourgeois press being paid at the expense of the working class. The fact of the matter is that the American working men and farmers annually subsidize the employers' press to the sum of $847,000,000 thru advertising alone.

Surely we are not making impossible demands when we ask the American workers and farmers to give $50,000 to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

From forty to seventy-five per cent of the bourgeoisie newspapers is consumed in advertising matter. The New York Times, the outstanding capitalist paper in the country, gives away about 75% of its space to direct advertising by bankers, manufacturers and merchants. Of course, the color of the advertising pages is invariably the dominant color of the editorial, literary and news page. This is true of the best of our employing class sheets. The New York Times does not have to engage in money raising campaigns. It will not ask you for $50,000 to keep itself alive the next year. Whether you know it or not, and whether you want to or not, you are actually spending millions annually to enable the New York Times to mobilize the masses of this country daily in behalf of the exploiters.

**The High Cost of "Newspaper Talk."**

Just to show you how much of the surplus value wrung from the exploited workers goes to maintain the poisonous press, let me cite the case of the Saturday Evening Post. This well known bourgeois paper, followed by hundreds of thousands of workers, gets $11,000 for every full page advertisement insertion.

**Remember, if the American work-**ers would contribute for this year the cost of five full page advertisements in the Saturday Evening Post to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER, we would have no difficulties for many months ahead.

**We Aren't Asking Much.**

Certainly, this is not asking much.

There is hardly a worker too poor to invest a few dollars to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

What we must have and have in a hurry is $50,000, or less than the cost of five full page advertisements in the Saturday Evening Post to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

This is every worker's job. We know we won't get one cent from the capitalists. The exploiters of the proletariat will never invest in The DAILY WORKER which they look upon as a sort of an undertaking establishment to bury them.

**The Workers Will Answer Decisively.**

Let every worker answer: Is it not worth while and absolutely necessary for himself, his shopmates and friends, to help boost and put over the $50,000 campaign to keep The DAILY WORKER in order to

To fight for militant trade unionism.

To help the workers win their strikes.

To build a labor party.

To protect the foreign-born workers.

To organize the unorganized.

To defend the workers from the capitalist attacks.

To abolish capitalism.

To establish a workers' and farmers' government.

We know the answer. The coming weeks will see us well over the top in the drive to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

Now, GIVE until it hurts your bosses AND PROTECTS YOUR OWN CLASS INTERESTS!

## *NEW FILM, "THE PASSAIC STRIKE", TO BE SHOWN HERE OCTOBER 15th*

The Chicago Conference for the Relief of the Passaic Textile Strikers announces the showing here of the film, "The Passaic Strike," on Friday, Oct. 15, at Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren. There will be two performances, one at 7 p. m., the other at 9 p. m. The conference requests Chicago labor organizations to reserve the date for their members. All proceeds of the showing will go to Passaic strike relief.

# STREATOR MEET SHOWS REACTION STILL IN POWER

## Progressive Measures Meet Defeat

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 19. — The convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor adjourned Saturday after having killed all resolutions of a progressive nature. The report of the resolutions committee was deliberately delayed by the machine until the last day's session, when all delegates were unwilling to listen to any debate and hundreds had already left for their homes on Friday.

**Olander Chooses Fascism.**

A resolution introduced by delegate Antonio Presi of the Granite Cutters, condemning fascism was amended to include Bolshevism. Olander, who by this committee. Victor Olander presently denounced the Soviet Union and declared that he preferred the black shirt government of fascist Italy to that of the workers' and peasants' of the Soviet Union.

Delegate Presi pointed out the difference between the two governments; that under Mussolini's rule all trade unions, which had numbered 2,500,000 members, a few years ago, were completely destroyed, and that in Russia before the revolution there were no unions.

**Quite A Difference.**

"Today," said Presi, "there are 5,000,000 workers organized in trade unions in the Soviet Union and that ought to be proof enough for a labor gathering here to stop believing the lies in the capitalist press."

The solidarity shown by the Russian unions in the British strike was also brought out, but no argument, no matter how logical, could work against the prejudice aroused by Olander's lies, with all the machine's power opposed hostile demonstration, so Presi was forced to cut his address short.

**So-Called Progressives Dumb.**

All so-called progressives and former socialists who professed formerly to believe in the recognition of the Soviet Union, failed miserably to show any sign of courage and what they were doing in Streator is hard to say.

The resolution calling upon the convention to support the Mexican labor movement against the reactionary clergy went the same way. The committee non-concerned with the resolution and referred the matter to the A. F. of L. convention.

Delegate Overgaard pointed out among the boos and tremendous noise from the reactionaries, that such a stand would simply destroy the Pan-American Federation of Labor and that the American labor movement could not afford to play "neutral" like the Coolidge cabinet, but owed an obligation to the Mexican labor movement to support it in the struggle against American imperialism, with which the clerical forces were joined.

The main "struggle" in the convention took place over the part of President Walker's report which endorsed a list of candidates for the legislature on the old, capitalist parties.

**Machine Opposes Labor Party.**

Delegate Overgaard of the machinists flayed the report vigorously, pointing out that there was no more doubt in any worker's mind as to the reliableness of the two old, capitalist parties since the recent exposure of the slush fund investigations, and that it was high time to stop fooling with these parties and build a labor party in the state.

Walker headed the reactionary comeback, followed by Brigan of the Teamsters and A. B. Cline, once an I. W. W., now of the Anto Mechanics, with ridiculous fairy tales and personal attacks on Delegate Overgaard, the so-called progressives did not fight and only some 50 or 60 week "no's" were registered.

The vote on the next convention city, on the Carswell affair and the question (already settled by the machine) of increasing the salaries of Walker and Olander from $5,000 to $6,500 took up the major energy of the convention. The climaxof bouquet-throwing came with the withdrawal of Walker's opponent for re-election, East St. Louis was chosen as the next convention city.

## ELECTION MEETING OF FURRIERS' LOCAL 45 POSTPONED TO SEPT. 22

A meeting of the Furriers' Local 45, scheduled to take place today to elect new officers has been postponed until next Wednesday, Sept. 22, at Ashland Auditorium West Room, 8 p. m. Progressive members are urged to attend this meeting to aid in electing a progressive administration for the union.

## *Just a Small Part of the Program of Militarism*

This huge new airplane carrier, the U. S. S. Lexington, being built in the Fore River Channel, Mass., obliges to carry scores of airplanes in its hold to be launched at any time from the spacious deck, rather scotches the secretaries circulated by the jingoes that the U. S. air development is lagging. This ship is so big that dredging operations will have to be undertaken to get it out of the channel when it slips off the ways. It has a draught of 28 feet. The channel at low tide is 22.

# UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS' MEET REVEALS REACTIONARY LEADERS

(Continued from page 1)

took the floor and said that the Passaic representatives could tell the convention more about the strike than MacMahon, and moved they be given the floor. Gustav Desk of the Passaic local then spoke briefly, and without mentioning names refuted the slanders against the strikers made by MacMahon at Passaic.

"Any impartial investigation," said Desk, "would prove that it was the mill owners and their agents who used violence against us. We were deprived of every constitutional guarantee. All civil liberties vouchsafed under the constitution of the state of New Jersey and the United States were denied us. We have been brutally assaulted; we have had to have recourse to the law in order to compel Sheriff Nimmo to obey the law. The mill owners have imported thugs and gunmen and have subsidized the city and county officials and the police powers against us.

**Hits at MacMahon's Lies.**

"There is nothing new in all this. It has been the some old story of violence used against workers on strike that has been repeated in Passaic, as in Homestead, the Corr de Alene, Logan county, West Virginia, and dozens of other battle grounds of the working class.

"Therefore we believe that any public statements blaming the Passaic strikers for the violence in Passaic will hurt our cause and will be misinterpreted so as to absolve the mill owners and the city, county and police officials who alone are responsible for all the violence and unlawful attacks upon persons and property of the Passaic textile workers.

**Resents Imputation of Bad Faith.**

"In joining the U. T. W. we wish to assure your convention that we did so without reservation. It was from the beginning our intention to organize and thus affiliate with the main body of the labor movement—the A. F. of L. Last April we approached the U. T. W. and elected a committee to negotiate for affiliation and so notified your general officers. It is unfortunate that it should now be intimated that we had other motives.

"The history of our strike is an open book. This historic strike has been investigated by our country's most prominent labor leaders, publicists, journalists and statesmen. Our strikers have at all times and under the greatest provocation obeyed the law. At all times our strike committee and our leaders have counselled us to refrain from violence.

**All Labor Involved.**

"It is to the interest of the entire labor movement in general and to our own national body, the U. T. W., in particular, that relief and defense shall be maintained in order that our strike shall be won and not broken by starvation.

"But whether our joining the U. T. W. would have the effect of increasing such relief or not, we still would have joined hands with our brothers in the U. T. W. in the interests of unity in the textile industry.

**Proud of Their Struggle.**

"We place this statement before the convention in order to assure you of our single-minded and whole-hearted loyalty to the principles of the A. F. of L. and the U. T. W., and in order to make our record clear: a record that we are proud of and that will do honor to the great organization of which we are now a part."

This was quite a rebuke to the unspeakable attack of MacMahon and stood out in contrast to the reactionary speeches of the first two days of the convention, opened by MacMahon with a eulogy of "our government" and all capitalist institutions, condemnation of Communists as enemies of the labor movement and such rot.

**The Army Welcomed.**

In addition a colonel of the U. S. army, representing the National Defense League, spoke saying that the purpose of the army and the unions was the same. In response to such reactionary agitation, the convention adopted a motion to support the Citizens' Military Training camps.

In the discussion on Passaic, Smith of Philadelphia asked why Weisbord was forced to withdraw, if the union had no better man to put in his place. MacMahon said that Weisbord had written an article in The DAILY WORKER, was a college man and not a textile worker and didn't believe in God.

**God Not an Issue.**

Smith came back through the statement that many delegates present did not believe in god, and that religion and politics could not bar workers from membership, and forward, even if he were a Communist, should have been retained as an organizer and advisor, as Weisbord had not opposed going into the U. T. W.

MacMahon answered that the convention could decide on Weisbord, but that if it should take Weisbord in, that he, MacMahon, would refuse to retain his office as president.

**Relief Asked—With a Statement.**

Upon the question of relief to the strikers, the convention was told by MacMahon that it could not "bleed the U. T. W. for the benefit of the A. F. of L. for Passaic." But upon the motion of Smith the following action supporting Passaic was taken:

"That a letter be sent to all locals of the U. T. W. by the president and executive council, urging them to support Passaic and to give until it hurts." It was amended after discussion to add "That a statement be sent with the letter explaining the U. T. W. position on the strike."

A fight was made that open financial reports be made, since the U. T. W. has not issued a financial statement for 20 years, but this motion was defeated.

**Two Good Actions.**

The convention, however, adopted a resolution against company unions, urging all workers in company unions to take steps to turn them into real labor unions of the U. T. W. Also, it adopted the following on organization of the unorganized:

"Resolved, that the United Textile Workers of America at this, its 24th convention, goes on record for the initiation of a systematic and intensive campaign for the organization of the unorganized throuot the entire industry, for the purpose of bettering the textile workers' conditions, hours and wages and for building up the U. T. W. of A. into e powerful union."

**Bandits Repulsed By Gas.**

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 19. — Two bandits who were repulsed by tear gas while attempting a bank holdup today made a second attempt at another bank a few minutes later and escaped with $3,000.

# KLAN CHIEFTAIN HURLS DIRK AT ALIEN WORKERS

## Knight of Night Shirt Takes on Big Job

By LAURENCE TODD.
Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept 17.—No sooner had the predicted march of 75,000 members of the ku klux klan thru the national capitol simmered down to a parade of only 15,000 than Imperial Wizard Evans disclosed the ominous fact that he is going to try to force an alien-registration bill thru congress. The first session of the national convention of the klan which followed the parade was marked by emotionary speeches by leaders whose names were kept secret. But at the next session Evans became the public spokesman for these ideas.

**To Save the Nordics.**

"To save America from alienism," is the first of his obscurantist slogans. By that he means "to prevent the mongrelization of our race and to promote a steady nationalism rather than to permit the strength of America to be dissipated thru an insipid cosmopolitanism."

In definite terms, Evans explained this means the enactment of a law which will keep every alien under the official eye by means of compulsory registration at stated intervals. This is the scheme which Secretary of Labor Davis has advocated for the past five years without making any favorable impression upon congress. It is favored by the big non-union employers such as U. S. Steel.

**Down With Melting Pot.**

Next, the head of the klan proposed to bar all immigretion of any kind so that America for the future would depend for her growth upon the human elements already here. The refuge of the oppressed of foreign lands and the melting pot of races and cultures would cease to be.

Third, he would establish protestantism as the unofficial but nevertheless actual state religion in America. This would be achieved by putting "the bible and the flag" into every school. By the bible he meant protestant religious instruction. One of the "hooded" speakers at the first session indicated that the klan would "abolish religious freedom" as a constitutional right, Evans said it would "remain and hold a sturdy protestantism" as the key to national destiny.

Woven thru these phrases was the general theme of political opportunism. The convention was told that the klan would use its power in every political contest, to elect its supporters and defeat men who did not stand for its national principles.

CLARKSDALE, Miss. — (FP) — 20,000 additional cottonpickers will be employed in the Delta this season and arrangements have been made by J. H. Fallis, representative of the U. S. department of labor to bring in all the white tenant farmers, Negroes and Mexicans available.

# FLORIDA HURRICANE WRECKS MIAMI; 75 DEAD, MANY BUILDINGS RAZED

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—Meagre wireless reports reaching here from Florida say that Miami is in ruins and seventy-five persons are dead as the result of a ninety mile an hour hurricane that swept the Florida coast from the Bahamas and left a trail of death and wreckage.

The reports add that the strongest buildings in the down-town section of Miami were razed by the terrific wind while the streets are flooded and hundreds of boats have been beached.

# ANNOUNCE CHOICE OF KOLLONTAI AS NEW AMBASSADRESS TO MEXICO

MOSCOW, Sept. 18.—The Soviet foreign office today officially announced

# Toilers Will Challenge "Open Shop Plan" of the Bosses in Hartford, Conn.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HARTFORD, Conn.—(By Mail)—Walk down the main street of this industrial center of Connecticut and a huge sign on the giant building under construction hits you a striking blow in the face with the declaration:

**"OPEN SHOP PLAN"**

Great delight was displayed in the announcement that this was an "open shop" job of the Associated General Contractors of America. It screamed it.

This is the spirit of the employers not only in Hartford, and thruout Connecticut, but over all New England—bitter war against the workers.

• • •

This "open shop" pronouncement meant that all work done on this building job was non-union. Bentz O'Brien & Co., Hartford, were proclaimed as the general contractors, with Lockwood, Green & Co., of Boston, Mass., as the engineers.

But there was also the Baldwin, Stewart Electric Co. that wanted it known that it did business in Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Charlotte, acting as an instrument in all of these places for the spread of "open shop" rule.

They all had slogans. The Baldwin-Stewart slogan for its dans was "Skill, Integrity, Responsibility," whatever all this means in bread and butter to the plundered working class. Not much!

• • •

Organized labor here numbers its members almost exclusively in the building trades. The unions here are very weak. The billboard blasoning "Open Shop Plan" sounds rather the tocsin of victory over rather than a threat against the working class.

This is in Connecticut where even the democratic party in state convention denounces the fraud of Coolidge "prosperity," declaring that instead the Coolidge-Mellon-Butler regime has brought wage cuts in the unorganized industries, that it has brought growing unemployment and poverty among the masses. But in republican Connecticut this democratic mail comes from a helpless middle class minority that suffers thru loss of working class patronage. So it cries aloud in resolutions.

• • •

Here in Connecticut the workers listen eagerly to the Communist message. I found this out by addressing an unexpectedly large and attentive open air audience.

There was but one disturber in the gathering, a well dressed, satisfied upholder of the Coolidge dynasty. But his efforts were short-lived.

"Keep still!" yelled the crowd. "This speaker has got something we want to hear."

And the meeting continued peacefully, an excellent contribution was made to the collection, and an encouraging amount of literature was purchased.

• • •

The approach to the workers, however, must be carefully and systematically built up. The next day we were not successful in holding a meeting in a factory district that employes an estimated total of 25,000 workers.

The workers had not been appraised of our coming and the police permit had been secured for the wrong location.

Most of the workers lived within a few blocks of the various plants. The noon whistle, giving them an hour to eat, sent them pell mell down the streets to their homes. No time there to listen to a Communist speaker. But there was the consolation that they would soon be coming back again. But this only resulted in a fresh disappointment. The return tide of toiling humanity did not set in until almost on the minute when the whistle would blow for the one o'clock resumption of the day's labor. Then the race of the tide returning was as rapid as before. If a banner had been displayed in the early morning announcing the noon-day meeting, then many workers would have come back as quickly as possible to listen to the speaker, and many who remained within the buildings would come out to join the throng. This holds true everywhere.

As it was, here in Hartford, a physical cultorist had secured the strategic spot, at the very entrance house of this great prison house of toil, where a few gathered to get a breath of fresh air before rushing back to the machine. He had stolen his problem in advance and solved it.

• • •

On this occasion we had to be satisfied to distribute our literature to these Hartford workers "on the run." The eagerness with which they took the literature and carried it back into the shops with them, was sure indicating that they would read it. That is a beginning. Successful noonday factory meetings here will came.

The standards of opposition to the "open shop plan" of the employers will be lifted triumphantly in time.

# CALLES SENDS BIG ARMY TO FIGHT YAQUIS

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 19.—Fifteen thousand troops were being mobilised against the Yaqui Indians, reported in violent revolt, instigated by the church.

The original war department estimate was that 5,000 men would be sufficient for the campaign, but this number is now considered too small, the government being desirous of swift and decisive results.

**Entrenched Themselves.**

In former campaigns against the Yaquis where smaller bodies of men were dispatched the Indians usually succeeded in entrenching themselves thoroughly, thus ansuring a long-drawn out campaign without decisive outcome.

The whereabouts of General Obregon and his fate are still obscure.

One report has it that the statements earlier in the week that General Obregon had been besieged and then relieved, were arroneous.

**No Word From Obregon.**

Apparently no direct word has been received from General Obregon, since it was reported that General Manse's troops had relieved him.

According to one version now in circulation General Manso's troops failed to actually relieve General Obregon, but merely joined with the troops defending him and were last reported still giving battle to the Yaquis.

**Six Bandits Killed.**

Six bandits have paid with their lives for the kidnapping and killing of Jacob Rosenthal, American business man of Woodmare, N. Y., according to a government statement today.

Unofficial statements declared that as many as fourteen bandits had been executed or killed during the fighting between the bandits and troops.

**Taken to Kidnapping Scene.**

Three bandits, who had been held as suspects, were taken to the scene of the kidnapping to act as guides. Twenty other bandits swooped down from the hills and attempted to effect their release. In the fighting that ensued, the three bandits attempted to escape and were killed.

## Maryland Tourist Camps Bar Negro

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 19.—Negroes are barred from using state camping grounds along the National Pike between Baltimore and the Pennsylvania line. Recently Mrs. C. S. Alexander of Stephenson, Va., was refused entrence to the state tourist camp at Frederick, Md. She complained to John Mackall, director of public works. He answered that "these camps have the same status of hotels and you know colored people cannot use the hotels in this state."

**Queen Marie Coming In Oct.**

PARIS, Sept. 17. — Queen Marie of Roumania will sail for the United States early in October, the Rouman legation announced today.


*Bishop Brown's New Book*

"MY HERESIES"

An autobiography of Bishop Brown.

Just Received in Attractive Clothbound Edition

$2.00


# SACCO DEFENSE SAYS EVIDENCE WAS WITHHELD

(Continued from page 1)

ther it is a republic or any other form of government," declared Thompson. The prosecutor had previously declared that the government must hide its secrets to combat revolution.

"What I want to leave with the court here is that there are secrets admittedly concealed by the United States government," said Thompson. "That's what I want to leave with the court here. And that is basis for the granting of a new trial.

**Suppress Testimony.**

Thompson charged there had been a suppressing of testimony for the beginning to the end of the trial. Judge Thayer announced that it would be several weeks before he would render his decision. If it is adverse as many who have followed the case locally admit it will be, then the demand for a new trial will be fought up to the higher courts.

• • •

**State Under Heavy Fire.**
By ESTHER LOWELL,
(Federated Press.)

DEHAM, Mass., Sept. 19.—Thruout the hearing on the final motion of Sacco and Vanzetti for a new trial, William G. Thompson, defense counsel, has emphasized the fact that he urged joint examination by both sides of all witnesses to forestall disagreement as to what was said or occurred. In contending that this would have been the only fair procedure, Thompson strongly attacks the state and implies that its representatives were not seeking the truth but rather to save their case.

Asst. Dist. Atty. Dudley Ranney is not blamed by Thompson. Responsibility is placed at the door of his superior, Dist. Atty. Winfield Wilbar, and State Atty. Gen. J. R. Benton. Benton never called for joint examination and Wilbar flatly refused such procedure.

Former District Attorney Frederick Katzmann and his assistant Harold Williams who prosecuted Sacco and Vanzetti in the trial in 1921 are particularly assailed by Thompson. Williams is now U. S. attorney and could certainly state that the Boston files of the U. S. department of justice he shown to Thompson if there were nothing there to clear the defendants. Neither Williams nor Katzmann deny the affidavits of former federal agents Fred Weyand and Lawrence Letherman.

Katzmann is charged with paying his part of a bargain with the federal agents in the murder frame-up by egging Sacco on to give a long speech on his radical views while on the stand. Katzmann says this was done in the hope that Sacco would give information which the federal men could use against friends of the defendants. The case turned against Sacco after his arrest is not disputed by the state. Sacco justly feared the first approaches of Madeiros, the convict-groom from Providence, who sent a note to the convicted Italian while both were in jail here, saying that he, Madeiros, was in the gang which committed the South Braintree payroll murders which had been laid to Sacco and Vanzetti.

**Condemns Government Agents.**

Thompson unsparingly condemns the government agents "who were plotting for money against an unprotected woman with two children and who played on the hysteria of some men and women about reds (The Palmer red raids occurred in spring, 1920, when Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested.)

"I leave it to the judgment of mankind whether Sacco was justified in hearing spies," declared Thompson, "and whether or not an American can face the world in the opening of his government's case to do that sort of thing. Courage to convict Sacco and Vanzetti? Moral courage is that required to acquit these men." Once he insisted that it looked as tho the state wanted to execute Sacco and Vanzetti rather than face the facts fairly and convict those really guilty of the payroll murders."

## Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Speaks Before N. Y. I. L. D. Wednesday

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A general membership meeting of all members of the International Labor Defense will be held Wednesday, Sept. 22, at 8 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th street.

Baron, local secretary and delegate to the national conference of the I. L. D., will give her report about the conference held in Chicago.

The newly elected national chairman of the International Labor Defense, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, will speak. No member should fail to attend.

## LASZLO KULERAR

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.—Laszlo Kulerar, member of the Workers (Communist) Party and president of the Milwaukee Branch of the Workman's Sick and Death Benefit and Educational Federation No. 21 died leaving a wife and three children. Petros of Chicago is to speak at his


*ATTENTION—*

NEW YORK COMRADES!

Make no engagement for Monday night, October 25th. An important event will take place. Watch for announcement.

# BRITISH MEAN TO MAKE WAR UPON CHINESE

## Armed Intervention to Bring in U. S.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 15.—Great Britain is steadily moving toward a war of intervention in China, and it is expected that sufficient indncement will be made to bring the United States into line with Britain in a combined armed assault on the growing national movement for liberation from foreign imperialist rule.

**Practical State of War.**

In two places a practical state of war exists. On the upper Yangtze the British are involved with their own allies, the troops of Wu Pei-fu in the province of Szechuan, where two ships are still held by Wu's subordinate, Yang-sen, after the battle of last week, in which the Chinese claim the British slaughtered great numbers of noncombatants wantonly. The British are trying to make another punitive expedition to recover the ships.

Also in Canton the British have taken the offensive by seizing anti-British strike pickets and declaring they are pirates and will be treated as such. At that point a fleet of 15 foreign ships is held up in the river by the Chuen-pi forts, while British war vessels are constantly provoking clashes with Canton authorities.

**Appeal to Chang in Vain.**

Both Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan-fang, the latter the military dictator of the five lower Yangtze provinces, have appealed to Chang Tso-lin at Mukden to come to their aid against the northward drive of the Cantonese armies now consolidating their positions at Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang arsenal on the central Yangtze. But Chang has troubles of his own in the north.

This Manchurian dictator, the well supplied with materials by Japan, particularly, and his great munitions factory at Mukden, cannot trust his own troops overmuch, and is menaced by the Kuominchun or "Peoples' Army" outside of Peking, the Kuominchun being allied with the Cantonese and preventing Chang going south by their menace to his rear.

**Chang Massacres Mutineers.**

How risky are the chances of Chang is seen by the mutiny of his troops at Kaigan, where he crushed the mutineers only by ambushing them and slaughtering several hundred at the railway station after inducing them upon a promise they would be disbanded.

The Peking government, such as it is, has taken the side of the troops of Wu in the upper Yangtze fight, and demanded Britain make an apology and pay reparations.

**In a Dilemma.**

The imperialists are disturbed by the dilemma, for if they attack China in combination they fear that the whole nation will turn to the Soviet Union for an ally, yet if they do not act quickly the Chinese under Canton leadership will steadily drive all imperialist interests out and unite the nation under a strong central government which will repudiate all the extra legal privileges of foreign powers.


Good
Full Chested
STORIES
of Labor

*That will give you both pleasure and inspiration.*
*—And make you a stronger member of the Labor movement.*
*We are glad to suggest that you read them.*

!

FICTION

The Damned Agitator—And Other Stories. By Michael Gold. $ .10

The Strength of the Strong. By Jack London. $ .10

100%—The Story of a Patriot. By Upton Sinclair. $ .25

Fairy Tales for Workers' Children. By Hermina Zur Muhlen. Gold. Duroflax. $ .75
Cloth. 1.25

Flying Osip—Stories of New Russia. Paper, $1.50
Cloth. 2.50

King Coal. By Upton Sinclair. Cloth. $2.00

Chains. By Henri Barbusse. Cloth (2 vols.). $4.00

POEMS

Poems for Workers. Edited by Manuel Gomez. $ .10

Bars and Shadows. By Ralph Chaplin. $ .50

Poems For the New Age. By Simon Felshin. Cloth. $1.00

Rhymas of Early Jungle Fair. Cloth. $2.00

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 West Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.


# Bomb Thrower Given Year Sentence by a Fascist Tribunal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Sept. 15.—Dino Lucetti, an architect held here on charges of attempting to assassinate Premier Mussolini on last Saturday, was today sentenced to one year's imprisonment by a Carrara tribunal for wounding a fascist in an altercation in September, 1926, prior to his departure for France.

Reports were circulated today that the senate and chamber would be called into extraordinary session in October to enact a bill for capital punishment for assassins and would-be assassins. If this bill is passed and Lucetti is made to serve his sentence in Carrara first, he may be made to suffer capital punishment.

# CZECH PAPER RUNS SCAB AD FOR CIGARMEN

## So-Called Marxian Sheet Is Caught

Spravedlnost, a Czech newspaper that parades as a labor sheet and is run by a group who call themselves the "Marxian Federation," has been caught running an advertisement for strikebreakers. In their current issue is to be found an ad calling for cigarmakers to apply at 324 N. Wells street for work at their trade. An investigation of this advertisement led to the Metropolitan Cigar Co., against which union cigarmakers are now on strike.

**Union Verifies Story.**

This was verified at the office of the Cigarmakers' Union, Local 14, when John Slavery, secretary of the local, said that not only the Metropolitan but a number of other firms in the city have been struck by the union.

All of which would seem to indicate that Spravedlnost needs to look after its Marxism.

# British Governor of Hongkong in Speech Attacking Cantonese

CANTON, Aug. 27.—(By Mail.)—A few days ago a new building of a cloth merchant was opened in Honkong. The British governor spoke at the opening and referred to the "uselessness of the attempts made by a body of organised bandits and pirates wrongly called the Canton committee, to damage the colony."

The governor also commenced to criticize the Canton government:

"The Canton government itself has not yet grasped that its first duty as a government is to maintain law and order, for it is in accordance with the organization of robbers and pirates even in its own capital."

These remarks have caused the greatest indignation amongst the toiling population of the Kwang provinces (Kwang-Tung and Kwang-Tsi). Numerous meetings have taken place as a protest against this act of provocation. A great demonstration has been arranged to take place this week to support the strike and boycott movement of the Chinese population of the Kwang provinces.

# 400 Lose Their Jobs When Firm Bankrupts

ROSELAND, Ill., Sept. 15.—(FP)—The Roseland Veneer company, with a paid-up capital stock of $400,000 is now in the hands of liquidators and approximately 400 men, women and children will be thrown out of employment.

**Locarno Pact Effective.**

GENEVA, Sept. 15.—The Locarno security pacts became effective yesterday. Delegates of the signatory powers at 11:20 deposited copies of the parliamentary ratifications of the Locarno pacts with the league of nations secretariat.


READ IT NOW!

Scott Nearing's

latest pamphlet which will help you understand the great English strike

*BRITISH LABOR BIDS FOR POWER*

10 CENTS.

OTHER NEW PAMPHLETS BY THE SAME AUTHOR:

World Labor Unity.....10c
Stopping a War.....10c
Russia Turns East.....10c
Glimpses of the Soviet Republic.....10c

Send 50c for All Five
to
THE DAILY WORKER PUB CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois.


# *Calles Firm on Religious Views in Message to Congress; Surviving Senators Take Oath of Office Facing Death*

The annual message delivered to the Mexican parliament by President Calles recently drew world-wide attention, the ohiat exacutiva asserting firmly that the government would continue its praaant attituda toward the catholics and would oblige the clergy and layman to obey the Mexican laws. The photo at the right shows President Calles dalivering his massaga. Upper photo shows newly alactad senators taking the oath of office after two or three of their number had baan shot by political rivals and othars thraatanad with daath.

Central Press Photos

# Poland--The Land of White Terror

**The Saym Committee Reports.**

REGARDING the treatment of the prisoners during the police investigations, the committee heard numerous complaints on brutal treatment and maltreatment, and in some cases the prisoners showed signs of maltreatment. The great number of complaints and the equality of the details which were stated by the various prisoners, as well as the circumstance that the government did not deny cases of maltreatment of prisoners recently and in districts where the committee undertook no investigations, all these facts lead to the supposition that the treatment of the prisoners by the political police during the preliminary investigation leaves much to be desired and that the complaints of the prisoners are very probably justified . . ."

**The Role of the Socialist Party.**

THE socialist party of Poland is playing a most shameful role in all these questions. Hated by the majority of the class conscious workers, this party tries to maintain its power in the labor movement by the annihilation of the Communist Party, it works hand in hand with the political police in the struggle against the revolutionary labor movement. Workers suspected of Communism, are denounced by the people of the P. P. S. from the ranks of the P. P. S. come the most capable agents provocateurs (Tchubala, Trojanovski and others) of the political police. This role was played by the P. P. S already in the first period of Polish independence, when the government was in its own hands . . . Also in the following years the P. P. S as oppositional party was one of the most active co-operators of the political police.

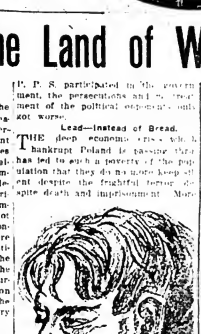
With regard to the well-known trial of Trojanovski, the leader of the political police made the following statement:

"What I do as a profession, Mr. Prazer (a leading personality of the P. P. S. and member of parliament) does as an amateur."

When the P. P. S. entered the coalition government in December, 1925, it found itself compelled to raise the demand for political amnesty. This demand was only the result of a pressure from the working masses and afterwards, as a government party, the P. P. S. did nothing to carry it out. On the contrary, at the time when the P. P. S. participated in the government, the persecutions and the treatment of the political opponents only got worse.

**Lead—Instead of Bread.**

THE deep economic crisis which has led to such a poverty of the population that they do not more keep silent despite the frightful terror, despite death and imprisonment. More and more frequently the workers go into the streets. The unemployed are the initiators of this movement, they are forced by need and starvation to rise up and by the armed "fighting groups" the social democrats were allowed to hold their meetings in peace and even the prime minister, Count Skrzynski, attended it. In the meantime, however, communist demonstrations were attacked with gas bombs by the police and when this had no effect against the strong number of the Communists, the fighting groups of the social democrats were mobilized. On forties they drove in the Communist demonstrations and fired from their revolvers into the peacefully demonstrating masses. Seventeen dead and over 90 seriously injured workers and an immanse number of slightly injured were the result of this frightful murder.



JAKOB ZITTERSPIELER
A Victim of the Polish White Terror.

**Unemployed Mass Movement.**

OUT of this and the mass movement of the unemployed develops. The series of demonstrations move from one town to the other. The campaigns of the unemployed do not only take place in larger industrial centers such as Lodz, Dombrowa, Upper Silesia, etc., but also in significant towns such as Wloclawek, Kalisch, Lublin and others.

The worst peculiarity of unemployment in Poland consists in the fact that the unemployed find nowhere a place where they could use their labor power. The immense army of the starving people finds a refuge even in the village, which are overcrowded with unemployed, nor abroad are there needs no emigrants at present.

The reaction government of the capitalistic barbarism and social democrats applies the severest measures against the workers' demonstrations. (Only after the bloody events the social democrats left the government). They offer them lead instead of bread. They receive them with rifle shots. They mobilize bayonets, swords and even machine guns against them. Dozens of dead and hundreds of wounded prisoners are the bloody harvest of the police.

In Styra (Eastern Galicia) in the end of March, 10 dead, 30 wounded; in Kalisch, 3 dead, 60 wounded. Also in Wloclawek, Lodz, Warsaw, Sawiercie and other places the blood of the unarmed was shed in the streets.

THE events during the last May Day celebrations characterize best the attitude of the Polish social democracy. Guarded by a strong police force in the government.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

### Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:

Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer.
Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kleiner.
Congress, 9th District, Daniel G. Heidar.

### Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hillis.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, first district, Ernest Careathars and Anna Waisman.
Second District, Mika Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Suela Kendra and Petar Skrtic.
Ninth District, William P. Mikados and Sam Shore.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich,
United States Senator, James A. Ayers.
Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.
State Treasurer, Leonard Forscher.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Halang Dietzian.
State Auditor, Q. McBwain.

## Plans of Boston Labor Politicians Get Big Set-Back

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 15. —In the Labor Day parade the Workers (Communist) Party succeeded in frustrating the plans of the local labor politicians who sought to turn the celebration into a tribute to the republican party. The Workers Party distributed 5000 copies of the Boston Worker, which contained a number of illuminating articles on the capitalist candidates of the two major parties, called on the workers to fight for a Labor Party, and to organize the unorganized. Every worker in the line of march received a copy of the paper which helped to counteract the poison which was later disseminated from the band stand by Governor Fuller and his crew.

• • •

Sunday, September 12, the party held its regular weekly meeting on the Boston Common which was attended by over 500 workers. The speakers were Hubert Riley, Lewis Marks, candidate for governor, George Siskind, Bert Miller. Current political issues were discussed and the tactics of the two major parties in the present campaign, also the real problems which confront the workers at this time. The question period was interesting, in so far as the workers displayed a very deep interest in what is going on in Soviet Russia. The question repeatedly turned on this topic.

H. M. Wicks will speak at the meeting to be held Sunday, Sept. 19.

## New York Lefts to Meet at Yom Kippur Night Dance

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Revolutionary workers and left wingers will meet at the concert and ball arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party of this district in conjunction with the Jewish fraction at New Star Casino, Saturday evening (Yom Kipper Night) September 18.

There will be an excellent concert preceding the dance, and one of the finest bands will play the dance music.

Those who want to attend are advised to get tickets in advance. Tickets are for sale at the district office—108 E. 14 St. and at the office of the Freiheit, 30 Union Square, at the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St. and at Jimmie Higgins' Book Shop, 137 Fifth Avenue place. Admission is 50 cents.

**NEW YORKERS!**
Your LAST CHANCE this year to hear

## SCOTT NEARING

on

**"THE CRISIS IN BRITISH IMPERIALISM"**

at the

Community Church Auditorium
34th St. and Park Ave., New York

Mon. Eve., Sept. 20, 8:15 P. M.

Admission 75c.

## ON TO A HALF MILLION!

Distribute a half million copies of the pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party—What It Stands For, Why Every Worker Should Join" by the end of this year.

**44,000**

copies of the pamphlet by C. E. RUTHENBERG

*The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For, Why Every Worker Should Join*

already

**DISTRIBUTED!**

***THIS IS NOT ENOUGH!!***

EVERY WORKER—

In your shop
In your neighborhood
In your trade union
In your fraternal organization

MUST GET A COPY OF THIS PAMPHLET!

**Tell Half a Million Workers What the Party Stands For!**

Orders, accompanied by cash—2½c a copy to party organizations; National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## *NEW YORK PARTY MEMBERSHIP MEETING TO BE HELD AT THE MANHATTAN LYCEUM ON MONDAY*

A very important special membership meeting will be held on Monday, September 20, at 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., to take up the past, present and future activities of the Workers (Communist) Party and their relation to the election campaign and the membership drive.

Comrade Weinstone, general secretary of the district, will make a report on the past activities so far example our work in relation to the Passaic strike, the Furriers' strike, the united front campaigns of the party, etc. He will also touch on the socialist party. He will trace the development of our activity and will deal at length with the election campaign.

Comrade Stachel, organization secretary of the district, will take up the political importance of the membership drive and how to extend it.

Admission is by membership card of the Workers (Communist) Party or the Young Workers (Communist) League. All Workers (Communist) Party and Y. W. L. members are urged to attend.

## *SECTION THREE, CHICAGO, TO HOLD MEMBERSHIP MEETING IN VILNIS HALL SUNDAY MORNING*

Section Three, Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party, will hold a general membership meeting Sunday morning, Sept. 19, at Vilnis Hall, 3116 South Halsted St. During the reorganization of the party many comrades were put in nuclei meeting in one corner of the section while they lived in an entirely different part of the section. The Section Executive Committee has decided to remedy this situation. It is important that every member of the party in this section attend this re-organization meeting.

The part Section Three must play in the coming congressional and senatorial election campaigns will also be taken up. There is much work to be done in this meeting and every member is urged to be at the meeting at 10:30 o'clock sharp.

## New York Will Hold Ratification Meeting Friday Night, Sept. 24

NEW YORK, Sept. 15. — New York comrades will ratify their candidates at a mass meeting to be held Friday night Sept. 24 at the Central Opera House, 67th St. near 3rd Ave. All are urged to be present at this ratification mass meeting as it will be the only meeting held during the campaign.

The speakers at this meeting will be: BENJAMIN GITLOW, candidate for governor; WILLIAM F. DUNNE, candidate for United States senator; WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE, candidate for congress in the 20th congressional district; BEN GOLD, manager, joint board of the Furriers Union; JACK STACHEL, chairman.

## Boston Membership to Meet Friday Eve.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 15. — There will be an important membership meeting for all members of the Workers (Communist) Party in Boston and neighboring cities. This meeting will be held Friday evening, Sept. 17 at 7:30 p. m. at 349 Friend Street, near North Station. All party members must attend. Membership books will have to be shown at the door.

## CHICAGO DAILY WORKER AGENTS MEET FRIDAY TO LAUNCH BIG DRIVE

Samuel Hammermark, city agent of The DAILY WORKER announces a meeting of DAILY WORKER agents to be held Friday, Sept. 17 at 19 S. Lincoln at 8 p. m. The agents will meet to make preparations for the Fall drive to build The DAILY WORKER sub list in Chicago and to resume the winter season activity of covering union meetings with the paper. Every nucleus of the Workers Party in Chicago is expected to take the responsibility for covering at least three union meetings a week. All nucleus agents are expected to be at this meeting.

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—Worried over unemployment and mounting bills, with no money to pay them, Jacob Greenberg sought to drown himself in a St. Louis pond.

Robert Topping, a presseman, who swallowed poison died, leaving a note, "My insurance is due, house rent is unpaid and I am broke. Life is not worth while."

*Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.*

# New Leader Refuses to Admit Fabrication of Stalin's Speech

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Workers (Communist) Party.

THE statement of the central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party containing the telegram from the head of the Agitprop Department of the Communist International declaring that the speech attributed to Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was an out and out fabrication, was sent to the New Leader, the New York Socialist organ with a request for publication.

The New Leader had published the speech attributed to Stalin on August 14 with some additional misrepresentations of its own.

The following reply to this request has been received from James Oneal, the editor of the New Leader:

"Mr. C. E. Ruthenberg,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Illinois.
"Dear Sir:

"I am in receipt of your astonishing note of September 9 with enclosure of a mimeograph statement alleged to be an answer to a news story carried in The New Leader of August 14. You ask that this statement be published in The New Leader.

"My dear Mr. Ruthenberg, I am astonished at your request and the 'petty bourgeois' prejudice which you display in your note. You want us to print your statement. My dear hero of the Michigan woods, don't you know that you could not get a line in The New Leader and that you have wasted two cents in postage in sending your statamant to us!

"Let me explain. We believe in dictatorship—especially for you and your kind. Good dope, isn't it? Comes direct from the holy city of Moscow and bears the imprint of the Plenum of the Presidium of the C. C. of the C. P. of the G. P. of the C. C. C. of the C. P. S. U. You subscribe to it. Fine! We apply it to you. Not a line in The New Leader. Good Leninist organizatory tactics, isn't it? (See Thesis 231 adopted by the E. Z. extraordinary session of the Plenum and unanimously endorsed by the Presidium of the C. C. of the C. P. of the G. P. of the C. C. C. of the C. P. S. U., chapter 92, section 64, verse 23, page 1,781). It is all clear in this reference as to what no 'betrayer of the working class' or 'countar-revolutionist' can pervert it from its true meaning.

"How did you happen to fall into the 'bourgeois deviation' of thinking that The New Leader would accept anything from you? Moreover, where we get our story is none of your business. We are under no obligation to you to explain anything that appears in the columns of The New Leader and we do not expect you to explain to us anything that appears in your publications. Please understand this and don't trouble us any more with your 'petty bourgeois prejudice' about the 'workers and peasants government of Russia.' Anybody that can sell you that idea will be able to sell you stock in a flower garden at the North Pole. Forget it.

"Hoping that you will soon recover from your Bolshavik sousa, I am,

"Very truly yours,
(Signed) James Oneal."

WE need not comment on the mass of verbiage under which the editor of the New Leader hides the direct refusal to correct an out and out lie which is published. Every intelligent worker can draw his own conclusion as to the calibre of the editor who writes such a letter.

THE fact that stands out in this matter is that Editor Oneal of the New Leader took from the capitalist press a dispatch purporting to quote the general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, published this in his paper, without giving the source of the dispatch and then when caught in having published a manufactured speech, refuses to tell the truth to the readers of his paper.

THE Socialist Party has sunk low indeed when it is necessary for it to publish manufactured speeches assigned to Communist leaders in order to carry on the struggle against Communism and Communist principles. The triumph of the proletarian revolution in Russia, the success of the proletarian dictatorship in building a socialist state, has become a thing so clear to the workers that the socialists can no longer challenge it on the basis of the facts. The alternative is to use manufactured documents such as the capitalist governments have been using against the Communist international. It is to this method of carrying on the fight against the Communists, that the New Leader and its editor have now descended.

The letter of Oneal is a confession of bankruptcy in the fight against Communist principles, which today give leadership to the revolutionary workers in the struggle against capitalism.

## *CURRENT EVENTS*

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

in the current issue of The Witness, a weekly published by the episcopal church. But, in substance, the writer states that college morality did not begin to slip until the arrival of the flapper. The gin delivery man is now as obvious a figure in early dawn as the iceman. Campus women go on drinking bouts with premeditation and malice aforethought and the male student is considered a curfew hero and for self-protection from bands of marauding co-eds.

• • •

WHAT is the world coming to if such doings can take place in a christian country? What have our spiritual shepherds been doing for the last hundred years? The saloon was bad enough, but now every man's home is his brewery and the wife who does not carry a flask in her sock is considered a weak sister. What the indigent episcopalian actually witness to is hardly maliable unless the man is a liar, which is quite possible. At any rate, the lads who used to predict a "nation of fatherless children" under socialism did not have to wait so long for the millenium.

• • •

PEOPLE suffering from the delusion that they were radicals because of a subterranean wart somewhere in their anatomies came to the assistance of Almo McPherson, the foxy evangelist, when the authorities went to investigate her kidnapping yarn and ran into a romance. No doubt the same type will yell for Gene Tunney when they read that he ordered the "four volumes of Marx's Das Kapital." For the benefit of those who do not read the sporting column, Tunney is a populist of parts, who is scheduled to fight Jack Dempsey some time in the near future. Tunney is an examarine and "hero" of the world war. Dempsey claimed exemption and escaped shell shock and a lot of favorable editorial comment in the capitalist press. Now pick your favorite.

## Russ Living Paper to Be Out Sat. Night at Workers' House

The next, eleventh issue of Prolet-Tribune, the living newspaper issued by the worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out next Saturday, September 18, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. It is the first indoor issue after the summer season.

All who understand the Russian language are invited.

Admission is only 25 cents. Beginning at 8 p. m.

# MINE WORKERS IN OHIO FEAR BOSS ATTACK

(Continued from page 1)

overtures to 11,000 men to work at the 1917 scale of $5 a day.

**Wage Cuts Object Lesson.**

West Virginia, just across the Ohio river, is a powerful object lesson to the miners on the dire consequences of union defeat, and they are determined not to succumb to honeyed promises of more work at lower pay. Nevertheless unemployment, poverty and semi-starvation have made a break in the Hocking valley if the national union does not succeed soon in lessening the pressure on the Ohio miners. If non-union West Virginia and the ever-growing non-union circle in western Pennsylvania are allowed to operate without effective opposition, starving hunger cuts winter may force capitulation in the isolated coal regions of south central Ohio. Already the blight of non-unionism has secured a firm foothold in Pomeroy Bend, in southern Ohio across the river from West Virginia, while the West Virginia panhandle, a part of District 6, is now lost to the union.

**Hope for Brass.**

Miners and their officials are hoping for the lucky breaks, either in a readjustment of freight rates, a diminishing of the boycott on union coal or an uprising in West Virginia, to open the Ohio mines, not more than a quarter of which are operating. In the meantime there is nothing for them to do but await national developments, as Ohio is quite dependent on the general coal situation. Unlike Illinois, she enjoys no extensive rate preferential into big cities such as Chicago and St. Louis. West Virginia coal is as near Cleveland and other lake ports as is Ohio coal.

**Majority Out of Work.**

Only 12,000 to 15,000 miners are working five days a month or more out of a district membership listed between 40,000 and 50,000. In the past two and one-half years nearly $1,500,000 has been paid in relief and this winter union funds, it is admitted, will be near zero. Even the pitiful $3 a week may be lessened or cut off.

The British coal situation is absorbing millions of tons of West Virginia coal, leaving a shortage which encouragon Ohio operators to open mines here and there in the state at the union scale. When the British coal lockout is settled, however, Ohio will feel pressure acutely as an effective boycott has been placed on union coal in this state by class-conscious wholesale and retail dealers to lessen the domestic demand for local coal.

# *INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE IN CONVENTION PASSES RESOLUTION ON CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM STATUTES*

**Resolution on Freedom of Press, Speech and Assembly Under the Criminal Syndicalist Laws as Presented in the Cases of Anita Whitney, Fiske and Ruthenberg Now Before the Supreme Court.**

THERE are now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States the cases of Anita Whitney, charged with membership in the Communist Labor Party in California in 1919, the case of Fiske, charged with membership in the I. W. W. and that of C. E. Ruthenberg, charged with "assembling with" the Communist Party at Bridgeman, Mich., in 1922.

All these prosecutions are based upon the so-called "criminal syndicalist" laws, which are an invasion of the constitutionally guaranteed rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly. These laws punish by sentences of from 10 to 20 years the advocacy of certain principles in relation to the struggle of labor and membership in an organization advocating certain principles and the "assembling with" such organizations.

**Constitution Says.**

The First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States declares categorically:

"Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble. . . .

The freedom guaranteed to the workers under this provision of the constitution which is binding upon the states under the 14th amendment, has been progressively whittled down by the Supreme Court as required by the interests of the ruling, exploiting class of this country.

**Passed During War.**

During the period of the war congress passed the conscription and espionage laws which prohibited speech, and writing in opposition to the war. When these laws were appealed to the Supreme Court the court declared, in spite of the clear provisions of the Constitution that Congress had the power to prohibit and punish speech and writing when there was a "clear and present danger" that the speech or writing would result in violation of law. In other words, the interests of the capitalist rulers of the United States required that opposition to the war and conscription be stifled under which laws prohibiting freedom of speech and press were declared to be constitutional.

At the close of the war the movement of the workers against capitalist exploitation and oppression grew in strength and the capitalist rulers of the United States needed new laws with which to destroy this movement. To fill this need the "criminal anarchy," "syndicalist" and "criminal advocacy of sedition" laws were enacted in 37 states. Under these laws hundreds of workers have been imprisoned for long terms for other "crime" than speech or writing advocating the principles of the I. W. W., the Communist Labor Party, the Communist Party and the Workers (Communist) Party.

**The First Test.**

The first test of these laws came before the supreme court in the case of Benjamin Gitlow, charged with "criminal anarchy" because of the publication of the manifesto of the left wing of the Socialist Party. Under the test of the rule laid down by the supreme court in the free speech and press cases which arose during the war the supreme court could not uphold the constitutionality of the "criminal anarchy" law of New York as applied in the Gitlow case, because their was no proof in the case that anyone had read the manifesto and could be no "clear and present danger" which the court had said was necessary in order to punish speech or writing under the constitution.

**Dangerous!**

The supreme court, in order to protect the interests of the ruling class of this country found it necessary to go a step further in the interpretation of the constitution so as to prohibit freedom of speech and press. It found the way to do this by declaring that certain forms of speech and writing were in themselves so dangerous to the ruling capitalist class that their utterance or publication under any circumstances created "a clear and present danger."

In the cases of Anita Whitney and Fiske, now before the court, the court is asked to go another step further and declare that membership in an organization advocating ideas prohibited by the "criminal syndicalist" laws is a crime, although the individual involved may never have spoken or written a word in advocacy of those ideas.

**"Assembling With."**

In the case of C. E. Ruthenberg, the court is asked to uphold an interpretation which goes still further than the one made by the lower courts in the Whitney and Fiske cases and declare that the mere "assembling with" an organization advocating the prohibited ideas is a crime punishable by a long prison sentence.

This convention of the International Labor Defense declares that the constitutional interpretation made by the supreme court shows clearly that what is in law is not a matter of the provisions of the constitution, but what the interests of the ruling capitalist class requires at a certain time. The record of the free speech cases show that the supreme court is prepared to completely nullify the constitutional provision that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble. . . ." as required to protect the right of the capitalists to exploit and oppress the workers and to still any opposition to this exploitation and oppression.

**Fight For Rights.**

The convention of the International Labor Defense declared that the only way the right of the workers to freely speak, and write their opinions and ideas and to organize and assemble in support of these ideas and principles can be upheld, is to unite in support of the right of freedom of speech, press and assembly and to carry on an uncompromising fight against any attempt by state legislature, congress or the supreme court to limit these rights.

The convention of the International Labor Defense declares that it is only thru the power of a mass movement of the workers that the provisions of the constitution can be made effective and the workers really will secure the rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly, and it calls upon all workers to join in the struggle to achieve these rights.

**I. Y. D. in Los Angeles.**

International Youth Day will be celebrated in Los Angeles in the form of a great open-air celebration, Sunday, Sept. 19, will be a red letter day for Exelsior Park will be filled with the voices of the vigorous rebel youth of Los Angeles. The young workers will have an opportunity to express themselves in speech, song and dance.

Speakers from the Workers' Party, Young Pioneers, Young Workers' League and other young workers' organizations will be on hand to tell you a few startling truths, truths that will strike home.

We invite all the workers, especially the youth workers of Los Angeles, to turn out and celebrate this working-class youth holiday. Young workers, this is your day, your chance to mobilize your forces against the oppressors.

Arrangement Committee I. Y. D.

*A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.*

A New Novel
Read It Today On Page 5.



## Put on the Badge of a Communist!

**SOMETHING NEW AND BEAUTIFULLY UNUSUAL.**

The Emblem of The Young Workers (Communist) League.

A striking closed fist—the Communist salute—(reproduction actual size) in gold and silver.

**Limited Supply Only!**

All orders filled in order received.

GOLD, 40 cents; SILVER, 25 cents. In quantities of a dozen or more, gold $3.60 a doz., silver $2.25 a doz.

**Rush Your Order to**

The Young Workers League of America,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.



## THE INTERNATIONAL OF YOUTH

Official organ of the Young Communist International

**HAS JUST ARRIVED!**

The issue is just full of the most interesting and valuable material.

No active member of the Communist movement can afford to miss this issue.

**Single Copy 15 Cents**

Bundles of 5 or more at 10c a copy.

**ORDER NOW!**

Send cash and order to

The Young Workers (Communist) League,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## AUTO WORKERS' UNION MEETS IN DETROIT, MICH.

### Organize Unorganized Is Big Problem

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 15.—The organization of the vast mass of unorganized workers in the automobile industry is the task that the incoming general officers of the Auto Workers' Union will have, according to instructions given delegates to the Auto Workers' Union convention that has been opened here by their locals.

Each of the delegates coming to the convention has a plan as to how to organize the workers in this important industry. Delegates from many locals come with instructions to work for the affiliation of the Auto Workers' Union to the American Federation of Labor and plan their organizing drives in cooperation and conjunction with the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor.

There are about 5,000,000 workers in the automobile industry. New York has the strongest local. Detroit is next. Detroit membership is constantly increasing. Any worker that seeks to join the Auto Workers' Union should communicate with the general office, 4620 Beaubien street, Detroit, Mich.

## Telegraphers Thrown Out of Work by New Machine Cable Device

The new Pormalloy cable between New York and London is another triumph in eliminating human operators from the telegraph and cable service, it appears from the announcement of the Chicago division of the Western Union Telegraph Co. "The unheard-of speed of 2,500 letters per minute, about five times faster than any long distance submarine cable of the old type, is attainable over this circuit," City Superintendent Herbert Brown declares.

## Detroit Auto Workers Want to Join A. F. of L.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 15.—Local 127 of the United Auto, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America at their last meeting adopted a number of resolutions signifying their desire for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and calling on the national convention of the American Federation of Labor which will be held in Detroit starting Oct. 2 to launch an active organization campaign in the automobile industry.

The Detroit union signifies its willingness to enter into negotiations with the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor with the intention of affiliating itself with the American Federation of Labor.

Some of the slogans that the Detroit union points out should be used in the organizing campaign which they urge the American Federation of Labor to conduct are: "Against wage cuts," "For an increase in wages," "For a general improvement of working conditions," "Establish the 8-hour day and the 44-hour week."

CHICAGO—(FP)— Two test cases by the Chicago building trades council ended victoriously when the unions went back to work on the downtown skyscrapers. They returned minus the nonunion cement that had been employed in violation of the council's interpretation of the contracts.

## BUILDING TRADE UNIONS NEED UNITED ACTION TO FIGHT THE RENEWED OPEN SHOP CAMPAIGN

By ARNE SWABECK.

The Chicago building trades workers have won a victory. The announcement came just before Labor Day that two big construction jobs now under way, the De Wolfe building and the Jewelers' building, were ready to finish these jobs with union labor. The jobs had been struck on August 23 and 28, respectively, and the announced settlement shows that the so-called "citizens' committee" to enforce the Landis award failed in its pretentious promise to furnish enough scabs to replace the strikers.

**Must Look Ahead.**

This means a further setback to the "citizens' committee" which has suffered many reverses since the memorable day of the mighty demonstration against the Landis award on April 30, 1922. But it is also well to remember that with the slackening of the building boom, the powers of this "open shop" outfit may again increase, while the most complete solidarity of the building trades workers will be necessary to maintain their gains made.

The Chicago Building Trades Council has at last begun to function. During the critical days following the issuing of the Landis award it failed completely. The immediate unity of the smaller trades became pledged to the Landis award, while the Building Trades Council ceased all functions. For a considerable period it even held no meetings.

**An Open Shop Move.**

The Landis award was the first gun in the determined campaign of the bankers and manufacturers to completely crush the building trades unions. The so-called "citizens' committee" became organized immediately thereafter and inaugurated its policy of bringing scabs to the city and placing them on the jobs under gunmen and police protection.

When the council failed, the rank and file of the local unions demanded action. The Building Trades publicity committee was organized, composed of delegates directly from the local unions. The publicity committee immediately sounded a note of unity, against the attempt to smash the unions and demanded to maintain the right of sympathetic strike. The progressive elements took the leadership and a splendid demonstration was organized at which 140,000 workers turned out in parade against the Landis award.

**International Officers Reorganize Council.**

Later the international officials of all the building trades unions came to Chicago, but with one exception could recommend nothing but compliance with the Landis award. They came to Chicago a second time and finally succeeded in reorganizing the Building Trades Council.

However, with the carpenters still outside and the building trades under the control of Pete Shaughnessey, the carpenters and building laborers even later signed an agreement identical with the Landis award containing the clauses of:

1. No restriction of use of any raw or manufactured material except prison made.

2. That no union men have the right to stop work individually or collectively because of nonunion men of other trades being employed.

**Progressives Led Struggle.**

The progressives continued to demand a united fight against the "citizens' committee" based on the slogans of "closed shop," no use of nonunion material and a uniform agreement for all trades to expire at the same time. Only the building boom existing ever since the Landis award prevented the success of the outstanding endeavors of the "citizens' committee."

Thus summer several trades entered into new agreements with only the carpenters and the marble setters retaining the "closed shop," while other trades, for instance the carpenters and structural iron workers having been promised wage increases, to take effect October 1st. The Iron League in agreement with the various employers' associations, fought for this postponement of wage increase. Evidently the employers are preparing for a fight, but postponing the date to gain further strength, expecting the slackening season may weaken the unions.

**Boom Slackens.**

The building boom is now slackening. All authorities agree that a period of the former normal demands for buildings have been reached. In Chicago during the first four months of the year there was a drop of 5 per cent in building compared to the same period the year before.

July and August show a further falling off particularly in residential buildings both from previous months this year and from the same months last year. This is the estimate made by the "Engineering News Record" which is generally quite reliable, despite attempts of juggling with figures being made by some so-called authorities.

**Bosses Hopeful.**

Undoubtedly the bosses are eager to regain the opportunities which at one time were offered by the situation created by the Landis award. The bankers and the industrial capitalists are not only their solid supporters, but even are taking over the direction of the fight. The important question is: "Do they feel themselves strong enough by October 1st or will they seek a further postponement?" There can be no doubt that they are looking for a complete showdown. Even during the time of this recent strike, machine guns were mounted in the De Wolfe building structure, while heavy cars were manned by thugs and gunmen.

**Unity of Action Urgent.**

The very life of the building trades unions makes necessary that the issue of the closed shop be put squarely and that the greatest amount of unity of action be established amongst the various unions. Much precious time has been lost. The time of the building boom should have been the real opportunity to make all Chicago building jobs union jobs and it is to be hoped that the Building Trades Council does not permit any further delay.

The fight cannot be avoided, and it is necessary to establish the solidarity required. The building trades unions must insist upon uniform agreements with the right to sympathetic strike, the elimination of nonunion made material and the agreements to expire at the same time together with the organization of the men employed in the building material manufacturing shops.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

## WINDOW CLEANER UNION DEMANDS A 44-HOUR WEEK

### N. Y. Union Decides to Fight

At a mass meeting attended by 1,500 members of the Window Cleaners Protective Union Local 8, decided unanimously on the following demands to be presented to the bosses' association:

That 44 hours shall constitute a week's work. Wages, $44.00.

Every company must have their men insured from possible accidents.

No boss shall compel men to perform dangerous jobs, or to discharge them for declining to do such work.

**Pay For Rainy Days.**

Pay for rainy days and for eight legal holidays.

No discharge after two weeks of employment, unless good reasons have been found.

**Determined To Fight.**

Window Cleaners of Greater New York are determined to fight till all these demands are granted. During the month of September, union meetings will be held every week on Thursday 7:30 p. m.

## No Strike, But Judge Issues Injunction to Forbid Union Campaign

By ART SHIELDS.
Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15. — Supreme Court Justice James A. Dunne goes other injunction judges one better. Dunne does not wait till the workers go on strike, but issues his writs against peaceful union appeals. His temporary restraining order in behalf of the Yek-It-Rite Paper Box company of Brooklyn forbids the Paper Box Makers' Union "from endeavoring to persuade employes of the plaintiff to join the defendant union."

There is no strike at this big plant, but the union is distributing circulars telling of the advantages of the 44-hour week, of higher wages and the protection of a union.

George Powers, organizer for the union, laid the amazing open shop order of the justice before the American Civil Liberties Union which is having a local analysis made of it. He pointed out that the injunction goes further even than the "yellow dog" injunctions of West Virginia and Ohio, places forbidding a union from persuading men from breaking individual contracts of employment. For the paper box firm has no such contracts with its employes.

## RAIL UNIONS' STRENGTH REASON WHY ARBITRATION MAY GIVE MEN "SOMETHING," EXECUTIVES ADMIT

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

A general advance in the wages of railroad employes will not surprise many railroad executives, according to an obviously inspired note in the New York Times financial section. They feel, says the Times, "that the strength of the unions and the prosperity of the carriers will force the granting of something."

Here is admitted that the mere justice of the demand for a better living standard does not determine the decision of arbitration boards. The executives, according to the Times, hold—and rightly—unjustified but that the strength of the unions will help to influence the arbitration board.

The executives apparently have a definite idea of the coming increases. They tell the Times that they expect an addition of at least $100,000,000 to the railroad payrolls. This would mean a little over $1 a week in the average railroad worker's wage.

**Record Profits in 1926.**

Each month's figures add to the certainty that 1926 will show record railroad profits. The Wall Street Journal's estimates of the 1926 earnings of 40 leading carriers show that only 3 expect to earn less than in 1925. Actual results for the 12 months ended July 31, 1926 show only 7 of the 40 roads behind the full year 1925. A majority show considerable gains in stockholders' profits.

The actual earnings on common stock in 1925, in the 12 months ending last July, and the estimated results in 1926 for 15 important railroads are:

| Railroad | 12 Mo. Ended Year to Aug. mated | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1926 | 1926 | 1926 |
| | % | % | % |
| Baltimore & Ohio.... | 12.1 | 15.0 | 16.0 |
| Delaware & Ohio | 19.3 | 20.5 | 22.0 |
| New York Central.. | 12.7 | 13.4 | 13.8 |
| Nickel Plate ..... | 16.1 | 20.2 | 22.0 |
| Pennsylvania ..... | 12.4 | 13.8 | 14.0 |
| Reading ..... | 20.6 | 19.8 | 22.0 |
| Atlan. Coast Line | 26.9 | 27.3 | 28.0 |
| Illinois Central ..... | 12.9 | 13.0 | 18.0 |
| Louisville & Nash.. | 16.0 | 17.3 | 18.3 |
| Southern ..... | 16.2 | 17.1 | 18.5 |
| Chicago & N. W..... | 6.2 | 7.5 | 8.0 |
| Northern Pacific .... | 7.3 | 8.1 | 8.4 |
| Great Northern ..... | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| Santa Fe ..... | 17.2 | 20.1 | 21.0 |
| Southern Pacific .... | 10.2 | 11.7 | 12.5 |
| Union Pacific ..... | 15.4 | 15.9 | 16.5 |

In many instances the 1926 return is reckoned on larger outstanding capitalization than 1925. The increase in actual profit is therefore larger than the percentage figures indicate.

Retrenchment by the Wall Street Journal of the statement that reduction in operating expenses is swalling Baltimore and Ohio profits emphasizes the justice of the B. & O. shopmen's demand for increases long overdue. The profits of this leader in shop co-operation are running a third larger than in the same period of 1925. For seven months the stockholders' return is $6,507,800 ahead of 1925, the gain being equivalent to $4.28 a share.

In July the ratio of B. & O. expenses to receipts was down to 66.8 per cent compared with 72.6 per cent a year ago. This means that the profit hog is getting 31.2 per cent of each dollar paid for B. & O. railroad service compared with 27.4 per cent in July 1925.

MADISON, Wis.—(FP)—Three problems facing organized labor were stressed by Sec'y. Frank Morrison, American Federation of Labor, in an address to Madison unions on Labor Day. These were the company union, the fostering by privilege of the Mussolini-dictatorship idea as a substitute for congress, and the injunction judge.

BOSTON—(FP)—Upholstery workers local 37 is suing for an injunction against Kay Parlor Upholstering Co. to enforce the contract clause that only union workers be employed.

## GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY RULES FLINT ELECTION

### City Must Build Sewer for Fisher Body Plant

By R. BAKER.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

FLINT, Mich., Sept. 15.—In Flint, Mich., are located several large plants of the General Motors Corporation. The biggest of these is the new Fisher Body plant, well known for its speed-up system. A new sewer was needed for this plant, which was to cost $220,000. The General Motors Corporation decided that the town of Flint should pay for it. Much to their surprise, when the question was voted on in August it was rejected by 812 to 716.

**Seek to Change Vote.**

General Motors immediately set its machinery into motion in order to revise this decision. A new vote was set for September. The writer predicted in The DAILY WORKER that the second vote for the sewer program would carry because the majority of the voters are employed by the General Motors Corporation.

**Lay Down Law.**

The Flint Daily Journal, controlled by General Motors, carried front page articles urging favorable action on the issue. Special meetings of business men were called. The law was laid down to them. In one of the largest hotels free meals and drinks were served along with speeches by hirelings of the General Motor Corporation. All factories issued special shop bulletins dealing with the sewer question. On voting day all shops closed one hour earlier. The extra number of street cars necessary to take the workers home was held back in the car barns, and in their place a fleet of brand new Buicks and Chevrolets appeared displaying the sign: Get Out Your Vote and Vote Yes; Car to Polling Place and Home."

Naturally the workers, who were standing on the corners waiting for street cars, boarded these.

**Voting System "Elastic."**

The system of voting was very "elastic." In spite of the fact that only taxpayers have the right to vote on such a question, democracy on this occasion took the form of any citizen residing in Flint for over three months being allowed to vote at any of the six polling stations. No registration was required. Many company hirelings voted "yes" at all six places.

These facts easily explain the relatively immense vote cast. The vote was 7,526 yes, and 1,205 no.

## Political Sharps Turn to Watch Results in Maine, Barometer State

(Special to The Daily Worker)

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 15.—With the announcement that election returns in this "barometer state" showed the victory of Ernest Gross and Ralph O. Brewster, republican, by 18,000 votes over Mayor Ernest L. McLean, Augusta democrat, political sharps of the nation turned to see what the mercury revealed.

They found that the republican majority was considerably less than it was two years ago but compared well from a republican viewpoint, for an "off year." Democrats had reduced the republican majority, but not as much as they hoped.

## Rabid American Legion Leader Denounces All U. S. Peace Advocates

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 15. — America, he prepared to defend yourself against all enemies!

This was the appeal voiced today by Alvin M. Owsley, national commander of the American Legion, in an address before the convention of the American Legion, department of Illinois, holding its closing sessions today.

The American people have no patience with those well-meaning but misguided people who even now are making strenuous efforts to palsy the arm of America and deprive us of the small defense we now have," McQuire declared.

## One Killed, Dozen Hurt as M. P. Limited Hurtles Track

McCONEE, Ark., Sept. 15.—One man was killed and a dozen persons hurt, one seriously, when the Missouri Pacific's Sunshine Special, St. Louis to New Orleans, wrecked here. George Hashing, engineer of the train, of McCaee, was killed.

The wreck was caused by a broken rail, according to information at the office of the yardmaster here. The engine, mail car and one passenger coach left the rails.

Bushing's fireman had both legs broken and is in a local hospital. All the passengers in the wreck were in the one coach that left the rails, but none of them was injured seriously, it was believed.

**Marine Pilot Killed**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. — Lieut. Armond J. Norton of the marine corps, was instantly killed today when a plane he was piloting fell into the Potomac River near Haine Point.

## A NEW NOVEL By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

IV

Up at Paradise things were booming. All the men were back at work—even the blacklisted ones, at a dollar a day more, and with another rise promised; a good driller was worth just about his weight in gold. Here too came the "four minute men," and were listened to gladly; the oil workers were patriotic, and would have enlisted to a man, but they were needed on this job—there was nothing more important than oil, and the way for them to serve their country was to keep the stuff flowing, and watch out for fires, and for obstructions dropped into the wells, and other acts of vandalism by enemy agents.

Paul was back as Dad's boss builder. But then came the first draft, and Paul had one of the lucky numbers. Dad offered to get him exempted, for obviously there had to be shacks to house the men who were to drill and operate the news wells. Dad had power to arrange matters—you can understand that when you learn that the chairman of the exemption board was Mr. Carey, the rancher who had accepted money from Dad to get the road built for the drilling. But Paul said no, there were married men with families who knew as much about building houses as he did, so Paul would do his share in the field.

Paul and Bunny were friends again, and had no end of arguments. Paul wasn't nearly as keen for the war as Bunny thought he ought to be; he agreed that we had to win, since we were in, but he wasn't sure it was necessary for us to be in, so Bunny had to retell the arguments he heard from the orators at school. There were lively times at the Rascum cabin—because, strange as it may seem, Ruth was taking exactly the same attitude to the war as Grandma, whom Ruth had never met. Ruth declared that all wars were wicked, and she would never have anything to do with one. But of course you could see what she really meant, she didn't want Paul taken away and killed! When Paul read his number in the first draft-list, Ruth became quite frantic, and there was nothing that would pacify her. She clung to Paul, vowing he should not go, she would die of grief if he did; when she realized that he was actually going, she went about her work, pale and silent.

Paul went away to a training-camp, and after that paleness and silence became the dominant notes of Ruth's character. She went back to her father's home to stay at night, which meant that on Sunday's she had to go to church with them, and sit and bite her lips while Eli preached. For Eli was a prophet after the old testament model, calling down judgment upon the enemies of the Lord, smiting them hip and thigh, leaving not one alive, not even the little ones, the "spawns of the devil." Eli, being a preacher, did not have to do this killing himself; he was exempt, and so was his sister Meelie who solved the war problem for herself by marrying a young derrick man and getting Dad to make him a foreman and have him kept at home. Meelie, who was a chatter-box and a fresh young thing, said to Bunny that Ruth ought to find herself a husband instead of mourning over Paul; maybe the day would come when Bunny would want to be exempted and they might both solve the problem at the same time!

V

That was a fourth summer in Bunny's life, between the war and his raptures with Eunice. He spent a great deal of time at Beach City, because he had the excuse of the military work, and because the girl was so imperious in her demands. Indeed the first rift in their happiness came because he would persist in paying visits to Paradise, where Eunice could not very well come. She took up Bertie's phrase that Bunny was a "little off gnome." "What do you want with so much money?" she would argue. "My God, let me get some from Papa, if you need it!" Tommy Hoyt, of course, had made a huge killing, buying old hulks down at the harbor just before the country entered the war; it was reported he had cleared a cool three million. There had been a lot about it in the papers—all very complimentary since that was everybody's dream of glory.

How could Bunny explain that it wasn't the money, but the fact that the country had to have oil, and he wanted to do his share; what kind of preternatural solemnity was that for a youth of eighteen? He put the blame on Dad, who wasn't very well and needed his son; and so it became an issue, which did Bunny care for most, his Dad or his sweetheart? Eunice would grab him by the shoulders and shake him; she had to have someone to take her to a dance, and if he went off and buried himself in the desert she would get another fellow.

She was insatiable, ravenous for pleasure; she never knew when to stop, what more it might be. "One dance more! Just one!" she would plead; and then it would be one kiss more, or one drink. She was always pleading with Bunny to drink, and having her feelings hurt because he refused. How could he count his promise to his father more than his promise to be her pal? And, how could she take him out with her crowd if he played the part of a skeleton at a feast?

Not for long was she content to lose themselves in the sand-dunes, and share their secret with the moon. Eunice loved the bright lights, the free and conspicuous spending of Papa's sudden wealth. They would drive to Angel City where in fashionable hotels were palatial dining-rooms, with jazz-orchestras, and crowds of revellers, celebrating new contracts and new financial coups. The rooms were decorated with flags of all the allies, and the men wore the uniforms of all the services. This was what the war meant to Eunice, to be in this shining company, and stand up while the orchestra played the "Star Spangled Banner," and after that to dance all night while it played, "Kiss me, honey-baby," or "Toodle-ums too," or whatever amorous quietness the saxophone might present. She was an aggressive little dancer clinging to her partner, her body fitted into his as if it had been moulded there. Bunny would not have thought it quite decent to behave like that in public, but it was the mood of the time, and no one paid any attention to them, especially after the hours had passed and the drinks had taken effect.

(To Be Continued)

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
8:15 to 8:30—Fabia Lady—Stories for children.
8:30 to 9:15—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music; Virginia Lawrence, Little Joe Warner, character songs.
9:30 to 9:35—Alamo Cafe Orchestra.
9:30 to 10:00—Nigel Nyman, Australian; Jimmie Eggert, popular songs; WCFL Ensemble.
10:00 to 2:00 a. m.—Alamo Cafe Orchestra and Entertainers.

No matter what your ailment, for Expert Diagnosis and Quick Results see
Dr. J. J. Scholtes, D. C.
2447 Lorain Ave., Cor. W. 24th St.
CLEVELAND, OHIO. — Melrose 3179
Free examination if you bring this ad with you.

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTS ATTACK AGAINST COMPENSATION LAW FOR INJURED WORKERS OF AUSTRALIA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. — In the United States Daily for Sept. 7, appeared the first instalment, three columns long, of a hostile report on the new workmen's compensation law of New South Wales. This report, quoting the statute enacted by the labor government of that Australian state, emphasizes the claims made by business men and conservative politicians that it will be a heavy burden upon industry. The report comes from the American in Sydney, and was given out by the state department.

**Employers Oppose Laws.**

The labor government in New South Wales has adopted a forty-four hour act, against which the employers raised a similar outcry, and on July 1 its second measure, which provides government insurance, paid for by the employers, against industrial accidents and industrial diseases, took effect. A refusal by the private insurance companies to write the insurance caused the government to undertake that job at the last moment.

Under the new law, an injured worker, in case of total or partial incapacity, will be paid two-thirds of his weekly earnings, but not more than $15 nor less than $10 a week. In addition, if he is married his wife will get $5 a week, and for each child he will get $2 a week. He will also be provided with medical and surgical attendance, to an amount not more than $250. If a worker is killed while on the way to work, his dependents will collect compensation as tho he had been killed while at work.

**U. S. Government Fights Labor.**

The state department "information" which it has lately made public says that "certain labor elements" backed this measure and the 44-hour law in order to gain improved conditions "whatever the toll that such legislation might exact." It predicts that the workers will now suffer unemployment because employers cannot pay the insurance rates.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $8.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## Birds of a Feather Flock Together in the Coal Miners' Union

William Sneed, republican state senator from Herrin, supporter of John L. Lewis and until a day or two ago a candidate for president of the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers of America on a "purity" platform following the exposure of Farrington as a paid tool of the Peabody Coal company, has made peace with Harry Fishwick, Farrington supporter, and will become his running mate as vice-presidential candidate on the same slate instead of opposing this outstanding defender of the $25,000 per year standpigeon of the coal operators.

As the close confidant and brother in arms of Farrington in his expulsion campaign directed against the most militant elements in the union, Fishwick is just as guilty as Farrington altho probably less well paid.

The Lewis administration knows this and the united front between Sneed and Fishwick is proof that Lewis is accepting support from the operator-debauched district machinery of the Illinois union. It means that Lewis and Farrington are rivals for the favor of the operators and that Farrington having been exposed first, Lewis takes up his connections and henchmen in his war on the membership.

Lewis is as deep in the mud as Farrington is in the mire and the Sneed-Fishwick combination, containing all the Farrington gang with the exception of Farrington himself, represents the same coal operators' influences in a slightly new guise.

It is significant that Sneed, speaking on Labor Day to a picnic held by the miners' union of West Frankfort and vicinity, never mentioned Farrington by name or made other than a passing reference to one of the most important developments of years in the trade union movement. The united front with the Farrington machine was already in prospect.

The struggle of the membership of the union, represented by the opposition to Lewis headed by John Brophy, to clean out the corruptionists has forced all the shady elements into one camp. In Illinois this membership revolt with its program for building the union is headed by Joseph Tumulty and around Tumulty will rally every section of the Illinois membership that has not been completely corrupted by the Lewis-Farrington machine which has ruled and which still rules the union in the interest of the coal operators.

## Chinese Nationalist Successes

Reports of a mutiny among the troops of Chang Tso-lin before Kalgan, where the Kuomintchun army has occupied strong positions, and the wholesale slaughter of revolting soldiers by machine-gun detachments are added confirmation of the news from China which indicate a growing demoralization of the anti nationalist forces and the rapid weakening of the imperialist grip on the country.

The northward and westward march of the southern revolutionary armies has surprised the military experts of the imperialist nations. The revolutionary armies are sweeping the Yang-tze valley clean of Wu Pei-fu's forces. There seems little doubt but that his army has been annihilated in the military sense and no longer represents an effective fighting force. Some of his former generals may offer resistance for a while, but the capture of Hankow, "the Pittsburgh of China," and the capture of the Hanyang arsenal, together with the collapse of Wu Pei-fu's forces, are evidence that the southern armies of national liberation probably will encounter little difficulty in moving north on Peking along the Hankow-Peking rail way.

A movement on Peking likewise can be expected now on the Kuomintchun northern army and Chang Tso-lin, threatened on two sides by nationalist armies whose morale because of the recent victories is of the highest, while that of his own troops is sinking under the handicap of his Japanese backing and terrific losses in the field, will probably have to withdraw again into Manchuria.

The political situation is favorable for the Chinese nationalist movement. The successes of the southern armies in the Yang-tze valley have weakened the British base there and given new hope and courage to the workers and peasants in the interior.

Armed intervention by Britain on a scale large enough to offer hopes of success, would serve merely to further solidify the Chinese masses. Armed intervention in conjunction with America and Japan would probably check temporarily the progress of the armies of national liberation, but the conflicts between these three nations are of too serious a nature to make this possible at present.

It is possible that Great Britain may undertake to dispatch large forces to China, but it is hardly possible for these to prevent the establishment of a militant nationalist government in Peking. Once this is done the cancellation of the existing unequal treaties with the imperialist nations will be a matter of a short time.

American imperialism is trying to remain on friendly terms with the nationalist movement in order to have the advantage of Britain and Japan if the nationalist movement is completely victorious.

The Soviet Union will undoubtedly negotiate an offensive and defensive alliance with the new Chinese government and the struggle will then become one of the rising peoples of the East, allied with the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union, against world imperialism.

Such is the present Chinese situation and the immediate possibilities as the result of the series of recent brilliant victories by the nationalist armies.

# The Truth About Fascism In Italy

**An interview with Luigi Candela, secretary of the Chicago branch of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America.**

* * *

The latest attempt to rid Italy of he fascist dictator Benito Mussolini has revived working class interest in asclism and particularly with the result of the black shirt reign since the eventful march on Rome in November 1922.

That the great majority of tha Italian workers and peasants are opposed to the fascist regime is beyond question but they are held down by fascist bayonets and able to make their voices felt only with the greatest difficulty.

Bourgeois writers who visit Italy are continually writing glowing accounts of the fascist regime and eloquently lying about the economic conditions of that country and the "peace" that prevails there.

**Getting Tha Facts.**

With the object of getting the facts of the situation before its readers The DAILY WORKER sought an interview with L. Candela, an italian-born worker, secretary of the Chicago branch, of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America and as an authority on the fascist movement in Italy.

The first question asked of L. Candela was:

"What is the internal composition of the fascist party?"

"It is a heterogeneous body from the point of view of the social groups that have formed the party," he replied. "The workers represent from 15 to 20 per cent. There are small merchants and middle-class elements which form the greatest percentage. Another group is composed of the industrial and financial lords. Altho this group is in a minority it is the real dominant factor in the party today. In the beginning the fascist party was dominanted by the middle class elements. After the march on Rome the conservative elements, grouped around the Giolitti group, joined the fascist party and since then the internal policy of the party was directed to giving full power to the industrial and financial group—the owners of heavy industry and the big agrarians. The political figure of this group is Hon. Federzoni, member of Mussolini cabinet."

**Weak in The South.**

"In the southern part of Italy the fascist party is very weak. But it governs by means of prefects. The members of the fascist party here are either state employes or aristocrats. The bourgeoisie in this party of the country is not united. There is no unity politically or economically.

"Who are the real rulers of the fascist party?" was the next question.

**Ruled By Government.**

Candela declared that the fascist party was governed thru government ministers and prefects." He said. "There are rules which prohibit the members to discuss any political question. All the activities of the fascist members are directed towards orgsoizing social affairs and entertainments for the benefit of the fascist leaders. Members of the party are never allowed to discuss proposed laws, in fact their first acquaintance with a new law comes from publishing about it in the paper. There is much dissatisfaction among the members because of the pressure of the big industrial and finance capitalists who dominate the organization."

**New Fascist Decrees.**

"What are the new laws that have been recently passed or decreed by the fascist government, and how did the masses receive them," Candela was asked.

"The principal decrees issued lately were the abolition of parliament, the substitution of workers' trade unions by fascist corporations in which the workers and employers are supposed to collaborate with the help of the government. The nine-hour law which was forced on the workers without an increase in wages and the detested podesta system thru which government officials are appointed from the center at Rome, and which has stripped the masses of every vestige of elective power in the hands of them. The latest measures regulate the production of bread, the closing of dance halls in working class districts, and prohibition of vacations. All those drastic decrees give the lie to the fascist boast that Mussolini is solving the economic crisis in Italy.

**Workers Are Indignant.**

"The workers have not received those laws with pleasure contrary to fascist publicity" Candela declared. "On the contrary they were received with indignation by the workers, farmers, middle class elements and peasants. Fascism is exerting every nerve to keep internal dissension secret but I am in a position to give the facts of the real situation."

Candela then produced several typewritten, mimeographed and printed documents issued by peasant and workers' organizations in various parts of Italy, which prove that the masses are not lying down and meek by submitting to the reign of terror.

**Called For Revolt.**

One document was a ringing appeal issued by the Peasants Federation of the region of Veneto, calling on the peasants to revolt against the podesth law. The appeal stated that the peasants wanted the old established right to elect their own public officials.

In all the shops of Turin, the industrial heart of Italy, a very remarkable statement was distributed in tens of thousands among the factory workers in defiance of the fascist terror.

"Wages are very low," it reads, "the cost of living has gone up and the government has taken away our democratic political rights and is piling more taxes on us. Why does not the government strike at the profiteers who are reaping fortunes without working? Why does not the government appropriate the swollen incomes of the big industrial and agrarian lords, they have amassed those late years? The reports of the industrial companies show that they have earned approximately 50 per cent on their investments, yet the government does not touch them."

**Active Defense Waged.**

Continuing to draw a terrible indictment of the Mussolini regime the statement urges the workers to "gather their strength and regain their courage and then begin an active defense against this exploitation and tyrant autocracy."

In the factories of Milan a leaflet has been distributed among the workers which states that there is no work now for all the workers, yet the fascist government is imposing a nine-hour day for eight hours pay to help the big industrial exploiters. How the fascist government has lowered the fascist standard of living is shown as follows:

**Wages Reduced.**

1.—Since the march on Rome (November 1922) real wages have been reduced 25 per cent.

2.—During the same period the cost of living has increased in Milan 32 per cent.

3.—The necessities of life have been hit by an enormous tariff on imports, which has raised the price of bread 50 centesimi per kilogram and sugar 1 lira and 40 centesimi per kilogram.

4.—The laws that protected the town tenents were abolished, leaving the tenants now free to be fleced by the landlords.

**The Peace of Oasth.**

"According to capitalist correspondents there is no political excitement in Italy and law and order prevails. How do those reports square with your knowledge of the situation?" Candela was asked.

"This is my reply," he declared, extracting a hulky mimeographed bundle of papers from his pocket. Despite the fascist censorship an Italian labor defense organization was able to get the information to the foes of fascism in the United States. This is the story told by the documents:

**Here is The Record.**

During the month of June 1926 the record of violence was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Killed in political clashes | 5 |
| Three were fascists. | |
| Wounded in political clashes | 34 |
| Sixteen were fascists. | |
| Political assaults | 41 |
| Political arrests | 233 |
| Three were fascists. | |
| Sentenced for political offenses | 50 |
| One was a fascist. | |
| Political searching | 158 |
| Confiscation of papers | 23 |
| Organizations dissolved | 5 |
| Workers' demonstrations | 2 |

The month of July the following is the picture:

| | |
|---|---|
| Political assaults | 15 |
| Political arrests | 311 |
| Political searching | 91 |
| Political sentences | 32 |
| Newspapers confiscated | 13 |

"This is the kind of law and order that prevails under the rule of fascism in Italy" commented Candela.

"What is the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America and what is its program for helping the Italian people rid themselves of fascism?" was the final question.

To this Candela replied:

"The Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America is a united front organization formed among various anti-fascist organizations in America with the purpose of preventing any development of fascism among four million Italians in this country and to prevent fascist influence on the American government and to help in every way possible to weaken the fascist in Italy. At various times the fascist regime was in the throes of a great economic crisis which would mean its end, had it not been for the assistance rendered by the American government.

**On Verge Of Collapse.**

"The American government funded the Italian war debt at a time when the fascist government was on the verge of collapse. The debt settlement was followed by a $100,000,000 loan from the House of Morgan with the approval of the government. This loan saved fascism for the time being. Without doubt new loans will be sought by fascism in the future.

"The chief aim of the Anti-Fascist Alliance is to rally the American and Italian workers around its agitation and to prevent the help of the big industrial interests of America to fascism in Italy.

**Sent Fascist Agents.**

"There have been cases in the past where the Italian government has sent fascist emissaries to this country to build fascist branches and persecute anti-fascist workers. They also succeeded with the support of fascist branches in America and by means of delective agencies, under the direction of a discharged police sergeant, to kidnap two political refugees in New York. A friendly judge helped them in taking steps towards their deportation. Thanks to tha energetic intervention of the Anti-Fascist Alliance, this was prevented. But there are lesds of thousands of Italian refugees in America who have escaped from the fascist persecution and there are signs that fascism will influence the American authorities to send them back to Italy. It is the purpose of the Anti-Fascist Alliance to prevent any abuse of this kind.

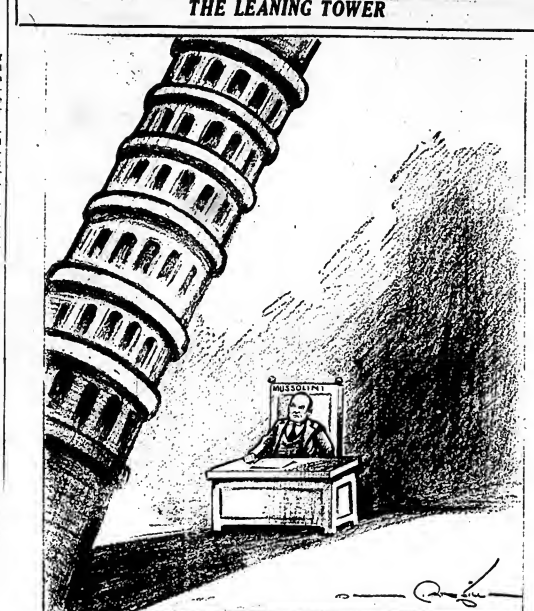
"What is your opinion of the attempt on Mussolini's life?

Candela replied: "Several times Mussolini has organized fake attempts on his life in order to increase his prestige before the Italian people. But there were times when real attempts were made. Those attempts give the lie to the fascist boasts that everything is peaceful and quiet in Italy. The italian people hate fascism and in my opinion the last incident will not add to the prestige of Mussolini, chief investigator of all the political murders committed by the black shirts since they got to power.

* * *

"Mussolini's restrictive laws to crush organized labor have not succeeded. The Italian Federation of Labor and the Peasants' Federation still exist and together with workers and liberal political parties still exert great influence over the italian masses.

"On the contrary, due to the pressure of fascism, those organizations are uniting under various anti-fascist slogans into one great united front body, and are offering serious resistance to the fascist measures. During the past three months, several strikes and riots have been registered in Italy."




## UNDER WHICH FLAG?

By ROBERT MacDONALD.

My enthusiasm was keen, and I was impatient to see my first labor demonstration in America. The news of the Passaic textile strike has spread all over the world, and last spring even the English capitalist papers gave accounts and photographs of the sturdy resistance of the strikers against police clubs, fire hose and tear gas. Surely such workers would be class-conscious and disciplined!

Last Saturday a huge parade was planned to welcome the strikers, now Loom 1603, U. T. W. of A., into the ranks of the A. F. of L. Down the street we could hear a band playing, and with the sound for a guide, soon found the parade. But was it the parade? Or a belated Fourth of July celebration?

The leader carried a huge American flag! Behind him, other men dressed in their Sunday best carried smaller flags, like guns, on their shoulders. I could not believe my eyes—the "Stars and Stripes" was everywhere. It was a labor parade, tho, for a sign said "Passaic Trades Council," and there followed other banners of A. F. of L. locals—mostly building trades. Not a placard bearing a militant slogan could I see. But the painters, decorators and paperhangers announced meekly, "We are backing the Strikers." I looked for some few red flags to offset the red, white and blue symbol of the boss class. Not one. Red roses in buttonholes? None.

In England (and everywhere else in Europe) the Red Flag is the workers' flag. The Union Jack is used only by the imperialists and the fascists.

At last came the strikers themselves, ten thousand strong: men, women and children. Even they carried some American flags, altho they did not predominate. But the spirit was different. Here was living proud defiance to the bosses. Here after seven long months of struggle against police, bosses, citizens' committees, judges, courts, cold and hunger, was a united, enthusiastic, disciplined body of workers. They sang "Solidarity" and "Hold the Fort." They cheered the union to the echo, and chanted militant ditties. Some kids carried a coffin which was marked "Company Union." There were signs like this: "The Boss' Family Spent Six Months in the Orient. Our Mothers Work Nights in the Mills;" "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness' For I's Means: Tuberculosis, Starvation and Misery." And many, many others.

Then I knew that there was new life in the American movement, and that some day, discarding the red, white and blue flag of the strikebreakers, the state militia, the police, Wall Street and the American Legion, the American workers will march forward under the Red Flag—the flag of international working-class solidarity in all countries.

## Ernst Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

By ERNST HAECKEL.

CHAPTER II.

THE STRUGGLE OVER OUR GENEALOGICAL TREE.

(Continued from previous issue.)

The reserve strictures that I have passed on the sophisms and trickery of this "ecclesiastical evolution" are not directed against the person and the character of Father Wasmann, but the Jesuitical system which he represents. I do not doubt that this able naturalist (who is personally unknown to me) has written his book in good faith, and has an honorable ambition to reconcile the irreconcilable contradictions between natural evolution and the story of supernatural creation. But this reconciliation of reason and supersitition is only possible at the price of a sacrifice of the reason itself. We find this in the case of all the other Jesuits. Fathers Cathrelo, Braun, Bessier, Cornet, Lioismeher, and Muckermann—whose ambitious "Jesuitical science" is aptly dealt with in the article of R. H. France that I mentioned before (No. 22 of the Frele Wort, 16th February, 1904. Freiburg i. Breisgau).

This interesting attempt of Father Wasmann's does not stand alone. Signs are multiplying that the church militant is about to enter on a systematic campaign. I heard from Vienna on the 13th of February that on the previous day (which happened to be my birthday) a Jesuit Father Giese, had, in a well-received address, admitted not only evolution in general, but even in its application to man, and declared it to be reconcilable with catholic dogmas—and this at a crowded meeting of "catechists"! It is important to note that in a new catholic encyclopaedia Bonifacius "Library of Science," the first three volumes issued at Einsiedeln and Cologne, 1903) deal very fully and ably with the chief problems of evolution, the first with the formation of the earth, the second with spontaneous generation, the third with the theory of descent. The author of them, Father M. Gander, makes many remarkable concessions to our theory, and endeavors to show that they are not inconsistent with the Bible or the dogmatic treatises of the chief fathers and schoolmen. But, tha there is a profuse expenditure of sophistical logic in these Jesuitical efforts, Gander will hardly succeed in misleading thoughtful people. One of his characteristic positions is that spontaneous generation is the development of organized living things by purely material processes is inconceivable, but that it might be made possible by "a special divine arrangement." In regard to the "gulf" of man from other animals (which he grants), he makes the reserve that the soul must in any case have been produced by a special act.

It would be useless to go thru the innumerable fallacies and untruths of these modern events in detail, and point out the falsehood and sophistic reply. The vast power of this most dangerous religious congregation consists precisely in its device of accepting one part of science in order to destroy the other part more effectively with it. Their masterly act of sophistry, their equivocal "probabilism," their mendacious "reservatio mentalis," the principle that the higher aim sanctifies the worst means, the pernicious casuistry of Liguori and Gury, the cynicism with which they turn the holiest principles to the gratification of their ambition, have impressed on the Jesuits that black characterial trait that has shown has so well exposed recently.

The great danger is that menace real science, owing to this unmasking into all of the Jesuit methods, cannot be undervalued. They have been well pointed out by France, Esclerich, and others. They are all the greater in Germany at the present time, as the government and the reichstag are working together to prepare the way for the Jesuits, and to yield most pernicious influence on it. We cannot say these deadly enemies of the free spirit of the country. However, we will hope that this clerical reaction represents only a passing episode in modern history. We trust that some permanent result of it will be the recognition, in principle, even by the Jesuits, of the great idea of evolution. We may close provisionally with its most important consequence, the descent of man from other primary forms, will press on victoriously, and soon be recognized as a beneficent and hopeful truth.

(To Be Continued.)

## Employment Improves Says U. S. Labor Dept.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—(FP)—Employment in bituminous mining, in textile manufactures and in the boot and shoe industry improved during August, says the monthly report of the U. S. Employment Service. The general volume of employment for the country at large is claimed to have been better in August than in July. A shortage of metal miners in Montana is reported.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 212. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

NOTHING quite as tame as the Streator convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor has taken place on this planet in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. It was so dull that reporters, some of them endowed with reasonable integrity, were at a loss what to put on the prines. Capitalist reporters don't bother with anything that is not sensational, but a wide-awake labor reporter would find plenty of material for a first-class story on the Streator convention. What is not done is sometimes better news than what is done.

* * *

THE salaries of Walker and Olander were boosted to $7,500 a year. No mention was made of the salary of Frank Farrington to the Peabody Coal Company. The convention did not go on record for or against Frank L. Smith, republican candidate for senator; George E. Brennan, democratic candidate, or Farley Parker Christiansen, progressive. Lots of good writing could be gotten out of a situation like this, but the labor fakers have succeeded so well in wet-blanketing their powwows that the capitalist press does not take the trouble of sending reporters that can write and the radical press cannot afford the expense.

* * *

THE next conference of the All-Union Soviet Congress will be held next spring instead of this fall, as originally planned, according to a Moscow dispatch in the New York Times. The Times, quick to draw a conclusion unfavorable to the Soviet regime, immediately attributes the postponement to dissatisfaction on the part of the peasantry with the policies of the government. No intelligent person will try to prove that Soviet elections are infallible, but every reasonably impartial visitor to Russia will admit that it will take a lot of blundering on the part of the workers' and peasants' government to convince the emancipated Russian people that they should return to the czarist system.

* * *

THE Mexicans have a liberty bell, which they ring once a year on the anniversary of the summoning of the Indians of the state of Guanajuato to the revolt which resulted in the expulsion of Spanish rule from Mexico. The signal for the revolt against Spain was given by a Spanish priest who was executed for his trouble by the Spaniards. Today the Mexican clergy are doing their level best to undo the work of that rebel priest. Here we have the spectacle of President Calles, denounced as a "christhater" by the catholics, honoring the memory of a rebel priest while the hierarchy is engaged in fostering counter-revolutions in their attempt to wreck an administration that is trying to educate the Mexican people.

* * *

THERE is an article in number 22 of the Communist International which should receive the attention of every revolutionary worker in the United States. It is an appraisal of James Connolly, the leader of the Irish revolt in 1916, and one of the outstanding Marxists of his time. The writer of the article quotes liberally from Connolly's great work, "Labor in Irish History," to prove that the Irish revolutionists had the Leninist conception of the role of the national struggle in the fight against imperialism.

* * *

CONNOLLY saw the value of mobilizing all the forces of discontent against the British empire. Because of this attitude imperialistic British "socialists" branded Connolly as a nationalist, while they went on their way, either hailing the war as a struggle against German militarism or giving expression to their irritation over an unpleasant situation by becoming conscientious objectors.

* * *

IT is well that Connolly's great contribution to the working class movement is receiving some attention Connolly has been misunderstood. Many comrades have mistaken his elastic fighting strategy for opportunism. Connolly was no dogmatist, except on the main point. He based his strategy on the fundamental proposition that the struggle for Irish freedom from foreign rule must be coupled with the fight for emancipation from capitalism and that in this struggle the workers must have the lead. The writer of the article in the Communist International, official organ of the comintern, urges the publication of "Labor in Irish History" in German and Russian. Now that such an authoritive publication has dealt thus seriously with Connolly it is likely that some American radicals who have hitherto ignored his work will get on the band wagon and toot.

### Obregon Not Fighting Yaquis.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 20.—Gen. Obregon has arrived safely at his home in Cajema and is not in the field fighting the Yaqui Indians, as had been reported here, according to Gen. Under-secretary of war.

# LEAGUE PLOTS NEW WAR UPON SOVIET UNION

## "Peace" in West May Mean War in East

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Sept. 20. — A new indication of the intention of great imperialist powers controlling the league of nations to solidify themselves for another effort to destroy the Soviet Union by armed intervention is seen in the proposal, backed by the U. S. delegation to the preparatory "disarmament" committee, to be introduced by the Finnish delegation to the seventh assembly of the league.

The scheme was proposed by Foreign Minister Hoisti of the white guard Finnish government, and will be brought before the league's council committee Wednesday, after which it may go before the assembly.

**League Is To Judge.**

The scheme provides that unlimited financial assistance should be furnished any nation, member of the league, which is "attacked" by another country, with a concurrent shutting off of all financial assistance and supplies from the "aggressor." The league of nations, which has proven its complete subservience to the exploiting interests of the big imperialist powers, is, of course, to do the deciding as to who is "attacked" and who is the "aggressor."

The crux of the proposal is that it follows the policy of the "peace of Locarno"—a peace based upon an attempt to quiet the rivalries and hostilities between the various capitalist powers, but only that a united front between them be made against the Soviet Union, whose progressive successes in building up its economic is becoming a strong incitement to the workers of western Europe to follow the example of the Russian workers.

**"For instance—Russia"**

This is as much as admitted by a capitalist spokesman for the league, who has this following to say about the practical working out of this proposal for "peace" submitted by white guard Finland:

"For instance, if Poland should be attacked by Russia, the members of the league would advance financial credits which would enable Poland to buy unlimited supplies of munitions, cannon, and airplanes from Germany, England, France or any other accessible market."

**Poland A War Camp.**

When it is understood that Poland is a virtual fascist dictatorship, with Pilsudski holding down the workers only by the most brutal persecution, jailing thousands, dissolving the trade unions, openly preparing for war against both the Soviet Union and Lithuania, and acknowledged by every observer as provoking war under the orders of England and with the aid of the United States, the proposal of the Finnish white guard government, an ally of Poland, can be seen in its truly sinister aspects.

This may be also seen in Poland's treaty signed last week with Yugo-Slavia. But another sign of the "peace" among the capitalist powers is shown in the full admission of Germany into the league council and the rapprochement between Germany and France, signalized at a secret meeting last week between Stresemann, German foreign minister, and Briand, foreign minister of France at the Swiss village of Thoiry.

**Germany No Longer "Enemy."**

There is no news of what was discussed. Only the semi-official Temps says that all has been said that the public needs to know. The assorption of Germany into the imperialist schemes of the league powers can be seen fully as creating a new threat of war against the Soviet Union.

## Church Punctures New Economic Heaven Myth

WASHINGTON — (FP) — Employe ownership of stock in American industrial corporations is too slight in amount to have any effect on the social policy of the management, says a press bulletin of the social action department, Natl. Catholic Welfare conference.

"In some industries employe ownership is practically nil," it declares. "In the gas industry less than 1-10 of 1% of the common stockholders are employes of the industry and they own 4-10 of 1% of the stock. 3-10 of 1% of the preferred stockholders are employes and they own less than 1-10 of 1% of the stock."

"All this goes to show," concludes the bulletin, "how steep a road American labor must travel to reach the goal where the working people will share proportionately in the ownership of industry. It punctures the myth that has been carefully blown in the United States. American industry is not on the high road towards democratization through diffusion of stock ownership."

## "Dough" Furnished by Peabody Coal Co.

LEWIS: Look how smeared he is!

## LEGION COMMANDER IN WAR UPON PACIFISM; HIS NAME IS McNUTT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Sept. 20.—Apathetic disregard of the pacifist problem will avantually leave the United States an unprepared giant at the mercy of any armed and ambitious nation, says Paul V. McNutt, commander of the Indiana department of the American Legion.

McNutt has made the combating of pacifism one of the major objectives of his administration of the Indiana Legionnaires.

"Most of us assimilate propaganda designed to destroy our army and navy without realizing it," the commander declares. "There are pamphlets and magazines carrying pleas for reduction of armament because of the costs that really are pacifistic in intent."

## Japanese Police Seek Thrower of Knife at Prince

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKYO, Japan, Sept. 20.—Although scores of police are working on the knife-throwing mystery which intruded on the formal serenity of a luncheon at the British embassy in honor of Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf and Princess Louise of Sweden, no arrests have yet been made.

# LEWIS PATCHES RIFT IN SNEED-FISHWICK LUTE

## Last Word Pronounced to Mean Dough

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 20.—The appointment of William J. Sneed to the vice-presidency of the Illinois Miners' Union, by Harry Fishwick, president, by virtue of Farrington's contract with the Peabody Coal company, straightens out a troublesome jam in the ranks of the reactionary officialdom of the district organization.

John L. Lewis is mainly responsible for the peace treaty. Responsibility is shared by the coal operators who have brought their influence to bear indirectly in favor of peace between Sneed and Fishwick, lest Joseph Tumulty, the progressive candidate should win out in a three cornered contest. As a matter of fact, even as the situation stands now, nothing remains between Tumulty and victory except faulty organization. Both Farrington and Lewis are so thoroly discredited in this district that anybody with an anti-Lewis or Farrington la-

(Continued on page 2)

## DEAD AND DISCOURAGED BANDITS LEAVE YANKEE TOURISTS ENJOY TRIPS

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 20.—Undeterred By the banditry on the highway to Cuernavaca which resulted in the murder of the American, Jacob Rosenthal, a week ago yesterday, the foreigners in this city made their usual week-end trips to the near-by resorts. The near-by regions now are safe, being well covered by soldiers searching for outlaws. Officials believe that most of the bandits responsible for the latest outrage have been killed.

# HUNDREDS DEAD IN WAKE OF BIG FLORIDA WIND

## Millionaire Playground Wiped Out

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Sept. 20.—Roaring out of the southeast, the West Indian hurricane that left a grisly trail of death and destruction in Florida continued with undiminished vigor today and at noon had struck the gulf coast with a paralyzing blow.

A wind of a velocity estimated by meteorologists at 100 miles an hour swept up and out of stricken Florida and in an hour had cut off Mobile and Pensacola from outside communication. In the wake it left ruined buildings, stricken ships and death.

At noon, more than 24 hours after the hurricane struck America's playground along the southeast Florida coast, only a general estimate of the appalling damage wrought in Florida could be obtained.

**A Scores of Places Hit.**

The cities of Miami, Miami Beach, Hollywood, Coral Gables and a dozen other winter communities were still cut off from communication, while special relief trains, airplanes and automobiles sped toward the area with badly-needed supplies.

The death list is variously estimated at from 500 to 1,000, and those who attempted to check up the disaster admitted it may be several days before anything like an accurate count is possible.

**Buildings Raised.**

Property damage is so enormous that relief agencies and eye-witnesses

(Continued on page 2)

## Fitzpatrick Re-Elected Head of the Chicago Federation of Labor

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was re-elected for his twenty-second term.

Other officers re-elected were: Vice-president, Oscar C. Nelson; secretary, E. N. Nockels; treasurer, M. P. Philp; financial secretary, F. G. Hopp; clerk, H. E. Scheck; sergeant at arms, Charles Hayden.

John Mangan was elected delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention to be held in Detroit October 11.

# CANTON ARMY SWEEPING ON TO SHANGHAI

## Feng's Forces Ready to Drive Southward

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, Sept. 20.—Forerunners of victory for the national revolution against foreign imperialism and its native militarist tools are seen in the further retreat of Wu Pei-fu to a point north of Yellow River in the province of Honan, and the rallying to a fresh offensive against Chang Tso-lin of the Kuominchun army of Feng Yu-hsiang northwest of Peking.

**Drive for Shanghai.**

At the same time, the most immediate important development is the drive of the Cantonese down the Yangtze eastward toward Shanghai, the next great city of China at whose entrance from Sun Chuan-fang, native militarist tool of foreign imperialists, the Cantonese are aiming.

The walled city of Wuchang, on the south bank of the river, enveloped by the Cantonese when Hankow was captured, is still under siege, with Wu's troops certain to be forced to ultimate surrender, while the next scene of a battle between the Cantonese and the troops of Sun Chuan-fang is expected at Kiukiang.

**Treason Deserters Reactionaries.**

The desertions of Wu Pei-fu's troops continues to such a degree that it is doubtful if he can recover any of the ground he has lost, altho troops are leaving Peking to reinforce him. But if these also desert at the moment they engage the Cantonese, as others have done, even this present ally, Chang Tso-lin, may lose interest in bothering to save Wu from his fate.

**Two National Armies to Unite.**

While Feng has also suffered severe losses by desertions, and there is a clear possibility that the Kuominchun commanded by Feng may march south, make peace and continue until a juncture is formed with the Cantonese marching northward.

The result of this inner unity of nationalist forces would be a tremendous strengthening of the Cantonese government and a sweeping advance from Mid-China outward to drive the militarists and imperialist intervention forces into the sea.

# FRANCE STIRRED AT FASCIST MOB WAR ON CONSULS

PARIS, Sept. 20. — Serious complications may follow the confirmation of news reports from Italy that fascist violence against foreigners has taken the form of black shirt attacks on French consuls, particularly the consul at Florence, where it is reported that a black mob stoned the French consul's home and attempted to set fire to it.

**Violence Starts Retaliation.**

Fascist attacks on the French in Italy have been extremely violent, and have resulted in a counter-demonstration in Corsica. Anti-fascists in this French island mobbed the fascist consulate and forced the consul to raise the French flag beside the Italian banner, also compelling Italian boats in the harbor to raise the French flag. This is retaliation for similar action by Italians.

**Beat U. S. Vice-Consul.**

Other attacks in Rome of foreigners include the beating up by black shirts of a Frenchman, an American vice-consul, who is said to have been set upon and beaten into unconsciousness and left on the street by a gang.

# FOUR WORKERS DIE AS EXPRESS CRASHES INTO SECTION GANG

PITTSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 20.—Speeding around a sharp curve near here, an express train of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway today plunged into a section gang repairing railroad ties and killed four laborers.

# KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

By WM. Z. FOSTER

The DAILY WORKER is our party's greatest single weapon in the class struggle. It is the sole English daily paper defending the interests of the workers. To build it and to strengthen it in every way is a central task of our party.

Since The DAILY WORKER was established, almost three years ago, it has led a militant fight against the employers and against their agents, the trade union bureaucracy. Despite every obstacle and a systematic campaign of persecution, it has made effective warfare against class collaboration and against corruption in the unions. It has been an unflinching fighter for the labor party, for the organization of the unorganized, for amalgamation, and for the whole left wing program necessary to build the trade unions into a movement with real power and fighting spirit. By employers and reactionary bureaucrats it is the most hated of all publications, which is its best recommendations.

Although The DAILY WORKER has already a splendid record of achievement, its usefulness is just beginning. The trade union bureaucracy is moving every more to the right. The employers are placing increased pressure upon the workers. Great fights loom ahead. In the mobilization of the masses against the double enemy of employers and reactionary labor leaders, The DAILY WORKER will play a central part. But in order to fulfill its mission, it must be made into a high class Communist paper with a wide circulation among the masse.

The history of labor papers that make a real battle against the employers, is a history of struggle and sacrifice, of loyal support by unstinting comrades. The DAILY WORKER is no exception. The party has had to make the most strenuous efforts to keep it in the field. At times the issue has seemed doubtful, so deep was the crisis. But always the readers and supporters of the paper, realizing its tremendous value in every phase of the class struggle, have rallied and pulled it through. Now it will be necessary to make another big effort. The DAILY WORKER needs assistance. This must be given quickly and in the fullest measure.

The slogan "Keep The DAILY WORKER" must be raised in every unit of our party and in every organization where the left wing has a following. To translate it into reality by the collection of funds and by the general building of the paper must be made a first order of business. All hands to the task! Every effort must be expended to strengthen The DAILY WORKER

## GITLOW CALLS FOR DEFIANCE OF INJUNCTION

### Accuses Gov. Smith of Strike-Breaking

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—In a statement issued by Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for governor of New York state on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, he condemns the injunction obtained by the Industrial Council of Manufacturers against the striking clothing workers as an attempt to compel the workers to submit to compulsory arbitration, characterizing compulsory arbitration as compulsory slavery.

**Smith Behind Injunction**

Gitlow declared that Governor Smith is behind this injunction. Of how recalled in the statement that the governor declared that if the negotiations between the manufacturers and the cloakmakers failed "he expected that the cloakmakers would submit to arbitration." Following the negotiations, the manufacturers lost no time in at once calling upon the governor for action in line with this threat.

**The One Way to Fight.**

Benjamin Gitlow further declared that there is only one thing for the workers to do in case of injunctions, and that is to continue their picketing and ignore the use of this weapon which has been condemned by the entire labor movement as a use of the court as a strike-breaking agency.

**Meeting Sunday.**

Gitlow will speak on September 26 at the opening of the campaign to be held at Central Opera House, Friday evening. His main address will be devoted to the use of the injunction and violence against the workers and suppression of free speech. The other speakers will be William F. Dunne, candidate for United States senator; Juliet Stuart Poyntz, candidate for state comptroller, William W. Weinstone, candidate for congress in the 20th District; Ben Gold, manager of the joint board of the Furriers' Union; Jack Stachel, chairman.

**Mobilize Unionists.**

This meeting will mark the opening gun of the campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party in New York state. The Furriers and members of the International Ladies' Garment

(Continued on page 2.)

## MEXICO ARMY VICTORIOUS IN SHARP BATTLE

### Dupes of Pope Suffer for Excessive Piety

(Special to The Daily Worker)

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 20. — Federal troops have defeated the main body of rebellious Yaqui Indians in Mexico and are driving them out of the valley, General Alvaro Obregon, former president of Mexico, telegraphed Enrique Llekens, Mexican consul-general here today.

General Obregon who has been reported wounded, missing and dead for the last several days, advised that he was unharmed in skirmishes with the Indians. He was at his plantation camp at Cajeme, seeing to the Yaqui Delia.

General Francisco Manzos and his troops of federals are forcing the Yaquis to retreat, Obregon said. At Corral Junction the Indians carried off the Mexican telegraph operator, Manuel Encinal, after destroying the wires.

* * *

**Clean Up on Reactionaries.**

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 20.—About 200 catholics, men and women, were under arrest today. From a meeting last night under the auspices of the League for Defense of Religious Freedom they were taken to police headquarters.

The charge is that they were holding a meeting for seditious purposes.

* * *

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Secretary of State Kellogg today called upon Governor Ferguson of Texas for a report of the alleged slaying of Thomas Nunez and two other Mexicans at Raymondsville, Texas. The Mexican government presented a protest and charged that the trio was taken from a jail by a mob.

WINNIPEG (FP)—Officials of the Canadian Consolidated Wheat Pool will visit Australia, Argentine and the Orient. They will endeavor to arrange a wheat pool in Argentine and prepare the way for the international pool discussed at the conference at St. Paul, last winter. The Canadian Pool expects to handle 30% of the wheat crop this year and also handle coarse grain on a large scale.

# MACHTMAN AIDS MILSTEIN KEEP CONTROL

## Local 45 Progressives Get Valuable Letter

Just extant to which Business Agent Millstein of Local 45, Chicago, Fur Workers' Union, and General President O. Schachtman of the International, heve conspired to steal the election in Chicago is exposed in the letter printed below which came into the possession of the Chicago progressives thru Millstein's carelessness.

The letter follow in full:

"Long Island, N. Y. Aug. 27, '26

"Mr. J. Milstein,
"166 W. Washington St.,
"Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"In reply to your communication of August 26th, I wish to say that I was under the impression that the $5,000 was received from the Forwards. You will release your $2,000 and also Ida's and the remaining $1,000, and whatever comes in from the initiation fees and so forth will be used to pay up the debts.

"Will Give No More Money.

"I cannot understand what you have done with the money. Do not expect any more money from this office. You had better take care of that in the way outlined above.

"You did not answer me one of the most important questions that I was interested in and that is, how many shops are not accepting their people, objecting to the new agreement. How many people does it involve and how many people have you placed in other shops. What chances have they to replace our workers with scabs. I am greatly concerned about this problem which threatens to become serious if not checked. Please, give the best attention you can and let me know how it stands.

**Pick Business Agent.**

"I have read in the press about the famous meeting and I think you have done good work. However, of the future I still am of the opinion that your brother has the best opportunity and in my opinion the qualities to continue the work successfully for a short time at least. Of course, if he absolutely refused, it seems to me that you will have to run. I think with the explanation of the terms of the Chicago Agreement in the press of Fur Worker, even those who are not satisfied will see the right light and change their mind.

"Of course, it requires a good deal of labor to adjust everything to normal and to quiet down in the proper manner.

"Have you called any local meetings and when is your next meeting.

**To Aid Millstein.**

"If you should find it advisable wire to me and I will send a credential to Brother Greiner to come there for a day to help you.

"Trusting to hear from you soon, I am

"Fraternally yours,
"(Signed) O. Schachtman,
"General President.

"P. S.—Give my best regards to the executive board officers."

Schachtman in his letter after giving Millstein advice as to who should run for business agent in Chicago offers to send Business Agent Gmeiner of St. Paul, Minn., to Chicago to help Millstein carry the elections. Gmeiner is known as one of the worst reaction aries in the union.

The elections in Local 45 are to be held Wednesday. A full ticket has been placed in the field by the progressives. Local 45 members should support the progressive candidates.


*Bishop Brown's New Book*

"MY HERESIES"

An autobiography of Bishop Brown.

Just Received in Attractive Clothbound Edition

$2.00


## City Hall Politicians Have "Special Rights" on Chicago Labor Radio

(By Federated Press.)

A microphone on the desk of Mayor Dever of Chicago connected directly with the broadcasting station WCFL, owned by the Chicago Federation of Labor. The labor radio on the municipal pier is prepared to give the mayor the right of way over the ether at any hour that he has important announcements to make and has so said a certain period besides for the city's news.

# COOLIDGE SEEKS TO SAVE TYRANT FROM REBELLION

## Stops Arms and Works for Compromise

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. —(FP)— President Coolidge has ordered that shipments of arms from the United States to Nicaragua be stopped and has thereby forced the liberals who are fighting to restore constitutional government to negotiate a compromise with Chamorro, military dictator and reactionary usurper of the government.

**Evasive Support of Chamorro.**

Latin-American diplomats in Washington believe that any compromise which does not restore the liberals to power will be considered in Central America as a palpable evasion by Coolidge of the American guaranty of support for elected governments there.

**The Game Progresses.**

Latest dispatches say that this game has progressed far enough so that the American chargo d'affaires, Lawrence Dennis, has arranged a conference, with the consent of dictator Chamorro, into which he hopes to inveigle the leaders of the national liberal party to consider a settlement.

Naturally, under the circumstances, this is plainly a protection of Chamorro from complete defeat at the hands of the revolutionists. That U. S. agent holds out the bait to those imprisoned by Chamorro of release in order to take part in the conference and arrive at "peace." Which means a compromise in aid of Chamorro.

**May Not Fall into Trap.**

It is not certain yet that the national liberal party will consent to fall into this trap. Communication is cut off with the liberal party leaders in the field. But Dennis is trying the trick and hopes to get the conference by Sept. 26.

The U. S. pretends, of course to be "neutral" and will arrange for the conference to be held on the "neutral" place on board a U. S. warship.

# LEWIS PATCHES RIFT IN SNEED-FISHWICK LUTE

(Continued from page 1)

bel could win in a walk provided the votes are counted fairly.

**The Illinois Miner.**

There is a loading story on the front page of the Illinois Miner, official organ of the old Farrington machine, which proves that Farrington's deposition has not changed matters even slightly. In fact the removal of Farrington solidifies the Lewis machine in Illinois, as Fishwick and Lewis can open a new ledger in accord with the latest innovations in political bookkeeping, since Farrington's removal cancels the old debts.

**Farrington's Role.**

Fishwick is Farrington's man, or he was before the blow-out. The progressives believe he will be an faithful to the Peabody Coal company as Farrington was. With Farrington drawing $25,000 a year from the Peabodys and Fishwick on the Illinois Miners' Union payroll, the operators have no reason to regret the strategy that turned over the Farrington contract to John L. Lewis. All the official supporters of Lewis and Farrington believe in co-operation with the coal operators. Whether they "co-operate" on a straight salary or on a union salary with a commission from the operators does not make much difference to the coal diggers.

**Two Machines Grind as One.**

The outstanding fact of the situation in the Illinois Miners' Union just now is the Fishwick-Lewis alliance. To say that the Farrington and Lewis machines have united is no exaggeration.

The Illinois Miner publishes a statement from Lewis, Fishwick and Sneed. All three express pleasure with the turn of events, praise each other and say nothing about the issues that confront the miners. Lewis testifies to the whole-souled disinterestedness of Fishwick. Fishwick hands a bouquet to Sneed and Sneed declares that his withdrawal was determined in no small degree by his old friendship with Fishwick.

Whether the miners take it out in laughing at those flunkeys or whether they will organize their forces to elect Joseph Tumulty and the entire progressive ticket will not be known until the votes are counted next December.

## *The Agony of Anti-Strike Tear Gas Bombs*

Here is a photo The DAILY WORKER has just received of an incident that occurred during the recent strike of textile workers in the plant at Manville, R. I., in which state troopers fired on strikers and threw tear gas bombs recovering from the effects of the gas which causes great suffering.

# RABBI SPEAKS TO U. T. W. IN LAST SESSION

## Refutes MacMahon and Defends Weisbord

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 20. — (FP) — Inspiring praise for Albert Weisbord and the United Front Committee for their leadership of the Passaic textile strike thru long months of attack by the employers and their agents was voiced by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of this city in an address at the final session of the United Textile Workers' convention.

"That fight in Passaic stands out as the greatest labor demonstration in the textile industry's history," declared Rabbi Wise. "It is to be hoped that the United Textile Workers will carry on the struggle as militantly as it has been waged in the past."

He pointed out that success in Passaic was vital both to the U. T. W. and the A. F. of L., if the right to collective bargaining were established in Passaic. It would help greatly in organizing workers everywhere. He said that of his own knowledge the Passaic strikers had been consistently peaceful, and that the violence in that section was done by the police, acting in behalf of the employers.

# Hundreds Dead in Wake of Hurricane

(Continued from page 1)

hesitate to calculate it. Buildings have been razed.

Thirty thousand people are homeless in Miami and 8,000 homeless in Hollywood. Accurate figures on the number of dead and injured are not yet obtainable, but apparently reliable and conservative estimates place the number killed in Miami at 500, in Hialeah 200 and in Hollywood at 50.

**Hollywood Destroyed.**

Hollywood, which is about 100 miles south of here, is practically destroyed. The town was leveled by the storm, which started late Friday night and reached its highest intensity between 7:30 a. m. and 9:30 a. m. Saturday.

Martial law has been declared in Miami and Hollywood.

The extent of the property damage is enormous—in Miami alone it is estimated at $100,000,000 at least.

All of the stricken localities are in need of immediate help. Cities and towns hit by the storm are without water, food, light or sanitation. Improvised hospitals are everywhere.

* * *

**Mobile Cut Off.**

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—Mobile, Alabama, and Pensacola, Florida, were cut off from the outside world today as the tropical hurricane continued its work of destruction in southeastern Florida and along the Alabama and northwestern Florida coast.

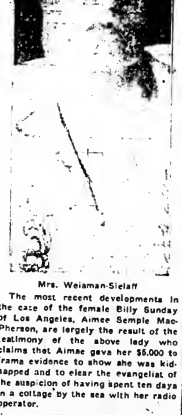
All wires to Mobile and Pensacola were down, while coast towns were at the mercy of gales running at 75 miles an hour, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain.

* * *

**Call International Economic Conference**

GENEVA, Sept. 20. — Resolutions calling for the convocation of an international economic conference this year, were passed by the economic sub-commission of the league of nations assembly.

# FRAMED EVIDENCE CHARGES INCREASE AIMEE'S TROUBLES



Mrs. Weiaman-Sielaff

The most recent developments in the case of the female Billy Sunday of Los Angeles, Aimee Semple MacPherson, are largely the result of the testimony of the above lady who claims that Aimee gave her $5,000 to frame evidence to show she was kidnapped and to clear the evangelist of the suspicion of having spent ten days in a cottage by the sea with her radio operator.

# Soviet Ports Do Bigger Business Than the Japanese

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 20.—Vladivostok reports announce that the Soviet Russian port on the Pacific coast since the Japanese port of Dairen in shipping during the month of July.

The figures quoted are 5,500 carloads for Vladivostok and 4,860 for Dairen. The comparison for July of last year was 1,170 for Vladivostok and 2,730 for Dairen.

Manchurian freight has increased 167 per cent in a year. Since the management of the Chinese Eastern railroad was reorganized Vladivostok gets 51 per cent of the freight, compared to 30 per cent last year.

# N. Y. Shirt Makers May Vote to Strike Against a Wage Cut

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The makings of a general strike here are contained in the demand of the Shirt and Boys' Waist Contractors' Association that the wages of workers employed by its members be reduced 15 per cent.

Such a reduction will not be allowed under any circumstances, according to the Shirt and Waist Makers' Joint Board.

# *CICERO GANGSTERS LOOSE DOGS OF WAR; TWO HOTELS ARE SHOT UP BY MACHINE GUN BRIGADES*

Gangland warfare broke anew in Cicero, Chicago suburb, late today, when six automobiles loaded with gangsters swept two hotels with machine gun bullets. Two men were wounded and may die.

# BABSON TALKS ON DEPRESSION AND WORKERS

## Predicts Reaction from Present Boom

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Most American people are living in a fool's paradise and may be rudely awakened at any time, Roger Babson, head of the Babson statistical organization, told the national business conference at Wellesley Hills. Babson was predicting the probability of two or three years of prosperity followed by depression and possibly panic.

**Follow Expansion.**

This depression, said Babson, will follow the overextension of the installment business which is now eating into business like a cancer. He mentioned as other causes for gloom the foreign situation and the fact that the manufacturing capacity of almost all industries exceeds the consuming power.

**Labor Weak.**

"Labor," Babson pointed out, "is today generally quiescent with the exception of a few desperate strikes. Owing to the failure of the railroad strike two years ago and of the recent coal strike both here and in England, union labor is fairly quiet.

The American Federation of Labor has lost membership and important labor leaders have left their jobs to enter private concerns. Notwithstanding these conditions, we must not think that any permanent change has taken place. The labor problem will always be with us and a nation would not be progressive if its people were satisfied with their lot."

# Lame Ducks Hail Lenroot as Latest Rocky in Their Club

MILWAUKEE — (FP) — U. S. Sen. Irvine L. Lenroot has joined the distinguished Lame Ducks club by the Wisconsin senatorial primary vote of Sept. 7. The voters tumbled him over by a majority of about 25,000 votes for his rival, Gov. J. J. Blaine, who got over 215,000 votes.

Lenroot first sneaked into the senate a reactionary from a progressive state, when Sen Paul Husting killed himself in a hunting accident during the world war. He sneaked in again with the Harding landslide of 1920, but this year, with both the war and Harding dead, Lenroot was added, politically, to their number.

Lenroot was effectively assailed by the railroad unions for his reactionary labor attitude during his senate incumbency. They will have to stand some of him if Coolidge makes him a judge.

# Gov.-General Wood to Undergo Operation in The Near Future

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 20.—After consultation with surgeons at Sternberg United States army hospital, Gov.-Gen. Leonard Wood announced he expected to undergo an operation for hernia in the near future.

# Did You Have a Nice Vacation?. Cal Did!

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20. — President Coolidge has resumed life at the White House as before his vacation and plans to be at his desk in the executive offices today prepared to carry on the business of the capitalist government.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of THE DAILY WORKER.

## Boston Fur Workers Plan General Strike Against Hub Bosses

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 20—One hundred and fifty workers, union and non-union, attending a mass meeting called by Fur Workers' Local 30, voted that a general strike be called in the immediate future. The non-union men agreed to come into the union. The strike demands are to include a 40-hour week, equal distribution of work, and elimination of apprenticeship in the shop.

# MONEY PIRATES POSSESS SELVES OF RICH BOOTY

## Banker Toll Would Keep 300,000 Families

The huge toll taken by bankers from America's annual income is revealed in a report of the federal reserve board on the earnings of member banks for 1925. The report shows net profits totalling $1,619,484,000, a gain of $58,141,000 over the profits for 1924.

**9 Per Cent Return.**

This 1925 profit would have provided a living wage on a National Industrial Conference board basis to about 300,000 worker families, approximately 1,600,000 persons. It means a return of about 9 per cent on the $4,699,751,000 capital, surplus and undivided profits of these banks and of 20 per cent on the actual paid-in capital. The owners of these banks get back in profits a full fifth of their capital in a single year.

In 1925 these banks paid cash dividends totaling $272,686,000, representing a return of about 13 per cent on the total paid-in capital. The remaining $146,798,000 of the year's profits went to swell surpluses and undivided profits. The combined surpluses now total $1,760,076,000, about 38 per cent of the capital, while the undivided profits total $434,952,000 or 40 per cent of the capital. The two funds, amassed out of the excess profits of past years, combine to add 120 per cent to the investment of the owners.

**New York Leads.**

New York banks lead in the return on the combined capital, surplus and undivided profits of the owners, with 10.9 per cent in 1925 compared with 10.4 per cent in 1924. Philadelphia banks lead in the percentage of return on actual paid-in capital, the owners of banks in this district taking a 1925 return of 31 per cent."

# GITLOW CALLS FOR DEFIANCE OF INJUNCTION

(Continued from page 1)

Workers' Union are mobilizing their membership to come en masse to the meeting. The following is the text of Gitlow's statement:

**On the Injunction.**

"The sweeping and unprecedented injunction issued by Justice Guy in favor of the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers against the striking cloakmakers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers is intended for only one purpose—to break the strike and rob the cloakmakers of the fruits of their struggle by compelling them to submit to compulsory arbitration.

**Follows Arbitration Move.**

"This injunction follows close on the heels of the threat of Governor Smith to the general strike committee of the cloakmakers that they are expected to submit to compulsory arbitration if the negotiations with the manufacturers fail. There can be no question that Governor Smith, who is being groomed for the presidency, is behind this injunction.

"It is his answer to the courageous stand of the cloakmakers in rejecting a method of settling the strike which means returning to work on the manufacturers' terms.

**Aid to The Bosses.**

"Compulsory arbitration means compulsory slavery, and injunctions go hand in hand with this method of prevent the workers from using their only power to win their just demands. Compulsory arbitration is intended to prevent the workers from using their economic power and injunctions to prevent picketing and strikes when workers resort to their economic power.

**Keep on Picketing.**

"The labor movement has quite emphatically declared that injunctions are unconstitutional and that workers must continue with their strikes and with picketing and destroy the effectiveness and defeat the injunction. The cloakmakers of New York City, now engaged in a bitter struggle for most elementary demands, must not be intimidated by injunctions and threats of compulsory arbitration.

**Mass Strike Spurning Unpopular.**

"If Coolidge rode into the White House by winning the favor of the capitalists of this country thru his strikebreaking activities in Boston, the workers of New York cannot allow Governor Smith to achieve his aspirations for the presidency by victimizing the thousands of striking cloakmakers of New York."

# WEISBORD WILL TOUR NATION FOR WORKERS PARTY

## Many Party Units Ask Speaking Dates

The organization department of the Workers (Communist) Party announces the beginning of a big party building and membership campaign. Albert Weisbord, the leader of the Passaic strike, now in its thirty-first week, will open the campaign with a series of mass meeting in the biggest industrial centers of the country from coast to coast.

Requests for speaking dates by Weisbord have been pouring in from cities in every section of the country.

Weisbord is planning to tell the workers what happened at Passaic, how it happened and why it all happened. There is no man in the country who can do this job as well as Weisbord who has played the leading role in this heroic struggle.

The trade union movement in this country has shown no more stubborn resistance to wage cuts and degrading conditions of employment than have those hitherto unorganized and by many believed-to-be unorganizable workers in the Passaic textile mills.

Special interest has been evinced in many sections of the labor movement as to the attitude and role of the Communists in strikes and particularly in the Passaic strike where the Communists have played a very important role. Weisbord will clear up many of the misconceptions and much of the misrepresentation which have been spread in the labor movement regarding the tactics of the Communists in strikes and trade union campaigns.

All party and other organizations which desire to arrange meetings to be addressed by Albert Weisbord should immediately communicate with the National Office of the Workers (Communist) Party. The arrangements for these meetings are the Workers Party National Office is to receive 60 per cent of the collection taken at the meetings addressed by him. A flat admission rate of only ten cents is to be charged by the locals of the Workers Party, trade unions and workers' societies so as to enable the workers thruout the country, especially the unorganized workers, to hear Weisbord tell the inside story of Passaic. Special arrangements are to be made for meetings arranged by trade unions and workers' societies.

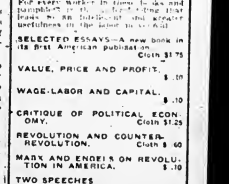
## Women's Trade Union League Meets Oct. 9

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—"The married woman in industry is becoming the rule rather than the exception," says the call the Women's Trade Union League is issuing for its fourth annual autumn conference, to be held this year at Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y., October 9-10.

The conference will be concerned with the special labor problems raised by the fact announced in the call. New technique be organizing women workers will be considered. Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, will preside.


WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!




The Works of

Karl Marx

For every worker in time to-day and particularly to the student of labor problems, no bibliography can surpass in usefulness in the labor movement.

SELECTED ESSAYS—A new book in its first American publication. Cloth $1.75

VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT. $ .10

WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL. $ .10

CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. Cloth $1.25

REVOLUTION AND COUNTER-REVOLUTION. Cloth $ .60

MARX AND ENGELS ON REVOLUTION IN AMERICA. $ .10

TWO SPEECHES (1850 and 1864) $ .05

The Daily Worker Pub. Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

# ANGLO-RUSSIAN COMMITTEE ASKS TRADE UNION CONGRESS TO CALL AMSTERDAM TO UNITY CONFERENCE

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 — (By Mail).— The Central Council of Soviet Labor Unions has ratified upon the basis of the report of Comrade Andreyev, the following unity declaration which was unanimously adopted at the last session of the Anglo-Russian committee in Berlin:

**The Berlin Resolution.**

"In its 4th session in Berlin on the 3rd, 4th and 5th August 1926, the Anglo-Russian committee dealt with the international situation and the tasks of the working class. It unanimously agreed as to the necessity for definite steps towards the establishment of international trade union unity and for the creation of a united international of labor unions.

"The present session of the Anglo-Russian Committee expresses its regret that the attempt decided upon at the Berlin conference of the committee in December 1925 to establish international trade union unity by a conference between the Amsterdam international and the Central Council of Soviet labor unions, was unsuccessful on account of the attitude of Amsterdam which refused to meet the Russian unions without previous conditions.

**British Must Act.**

"Nevertheless, the Anglo-Russian Committee will continue its efforts to establish real unity in the international trade union movement with increased energy.

"As the first essential step in this direction, the Anglo-Russian Committee confirms its decision adopted at the Berlin conference which declares that the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress must immediately carry the resolution of the Anglo-Russian Committee into fulfillment, according to which the General Council must on its own initiative and under its own control and without any preliminary limiting conditions call a conference between the Amsterdam international and the Russian unions.

**During October.**

"This resolution was ratified at the time by the General Council and later by the British Trades Union Congress. The Anglo-Russian Committee recommends that the General Council fix this conference for not later than the end of October."

## Filipino Independence Conference Opens Its Chicago Headquarters

The Conference for Filipino Independence has established organization headquarters at Room 48, 106 N. LaSalle St., Chicago. The conference itself will be held in Washington, Oct. 29-31, at the call of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Emergency Foreign Policy conference, All-America Anti-Imperialist League and the Filipino Assn. of Chicago.


# ON OCTOBER 16

*The First Issue of*

THE SUNDAY WORKER

THE great success of the New Magazine Supplement of the Daily Worker brought into existence a new publication. With the issue of October 16, the Sunday Worker will be still a section of the Daily Worker, but it will also become a separate publication.

New features will be added, unusually low rates have been established for both subscriptions and bundle orders. With the help of our readers we can give it the greatest circulation ever given to an American working class paper.

THIS is the paper you have needed to bring more workers to the Daily Worker and into the ranks of the militant labor movement. Every worker enjoys a magazine of inspiring and educational features. Thousands more workers can be reached with the Sunday Worker in the shops, trade unions and working class neighborhoods. The price is low. The Sunday Worker is reading pleasure to all workers. Send in your first subs on the blanks attached.

**Features:**

A WEEKLY NEWS DIGEST
AMERICAN LABOR
RUSSIAN PROGRESS
A column of the latest news from the first workers republic.
THE NEGRO WORKER
THE FARMER
WOMAN'S SECTION
CHILDREN'S SECTION
EDUCATIONAL FEATURES
SHORT STORIES
POEMS
BOOK REVIEWS
MOVING PICTURES
THE THEATER
CARTOONS

**Contributors:**

SCOTT NEARING
V. F. CALVERTON
MICHAEL GOLD
HENRI BARBUSSE
WM. PICKENS
SOLON DE LEON
HERMINA ZUR MUHLEN
ROSE PASTOR STOKES
EUGENE LYONS
JIM WATERS
H. G. WEISS

**Artists:**

ROBERT MINOR
FRED ELLIS
LYDIA GIBSON
M. P. (HAY) BALES
A. JERGER
VOSE
K. A. SUVANTO
G. PICCOLI
JUANITA PREVAL
O'ZIM

**and others.**

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

*Four Subs For 20 Weeks For $1.00*

This Rate Holds Good Only If Sent In At One Time
Single Subs $1.00 a Year — $ .50 Six Months

SUBSCRIBE RIGHT NOW FOR FOUR!

THE SUNDAY WORKER

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed $..... for ..... subscriptions.

Name ..... Name .....
Street ..... Street .....
City ..... City .....
Name ..... Name .....
Street ..... Street .....
City ..... City .....


# LABOR UNIONS LOSE MILLIONS IN MEMBERSHIP

## 10 Million Drop Away in Three Years

AMSTERDAM — (FP) — In its 4th yearbook, issued in German, French and English, the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions shows that more than 10,000,000 members were lost by the combined labor organizations of the world in the 3-year period ending Dec. 31, 1924.

Examination discloses the amazing fact that the I. F. T. U. has claimed the American Federation of Labor in its own total for 1924, while the A. F. of L. was classed as "various" in 1921. The yearbook states that the I. F. T. U. has partly balanced its own losses by adding "countries with organizations sympathetically disposed towards it." This includes the 2,893,117 members of the A. F. of L., 49,130 in Denmark, 225,694 in Germany, 5,000 in Esthonia, 148,501 in Ireland, 17,000 in Japan, 40,000 in Canada, 750,000 in Mexico, 39,552 in Austria and 1,177 in Memel.

When these 4,000,000 sympathetically disposed unionists are taken from the I. F. T. U. total there remains 13,700,000 (a loss of 8,500,000 since 1921) in actual affiliation with Amsterdam.

At the end of 1921 the total membership of all labor organizations reported to Amsterdam was 46,273,132. At the end of 1924 it was reduced to 36,062,711. Reasons for this decline are various, but postwar economic depression and the persecution of the working class movement by reactionary forces in many countries are held chiefly responsible.

In contrast to the general trend is the record of the unions affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions at Moscow. In 1921 they had a total membership of 7,069,000, which was 15.3% of the total for all international trade unions. Three years later they had 7,333,545 members, or 20.3% of the world total. The Amsterdam organization, hostile to the Communist group, admits this 3% gain by the radicals, but says this does not mean that the sphere of influence of communism in the international trade union movement has correspondingly increased. In 1921 only Russia, Bulgaria and Juso-Slavia had Moscow labor affiliations, but in 1921 Chile, Czecho-Slovakia, Esthonia, France, Holland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania and Roumania had been added.

The Intl. Federation of Trade Union losses included 2,741,555 in Germany, 2,216,951 in Britain, 556,180 in Italy, 666,663 in Czecho-Slovakia, 262,473 in France, 122,698 in Belgium 212,127 in Austria, 113,220 in Greece, 74,320 in Switzerland and 70,753 in Poland.

# WELSH MINERS IN ANTHRACITE FIGHT TO LAST

By BILL ROSS, Federated Press.

BRYNAMMON, South Wales—(FP)—That the Welsh anthracite miners will be the last to surrender surrender before the combined forces of employers, government and starvation, was the assurance given The Federated Press by John James, their leader.

"We are facing terrific odds," he said, "our enemies are out for a humiliating surrender. There is a bit of truce in the midlands. But no matter how bad the end, the Welsh miners will stick. And the 20,000 anthracite miners will be the very last to accept defeat."

Welsh anthracite is among the best paying coal fields in Britain. The miners in this district will lose less than most other districts, regardless of the eventual terms. But the many decades of industrial warfare taught them unity so that there is no talk of separate agreements.

Hunger is the most immediate enemy in this and other districts. "When our soup kitchens close down the fight is lost," James admitted. He spoke with pride of the relief work accomplished with limited resources. In 4 months of the strike the total relief per head amounted to slightly over $5.

"Most of our relief funds have come from Russia and Germany. We can expect little more from Europe," James stated. "America is the only country able to come to our assistance. If that does not come, then we will face the worst defeat in our history."

Anthracite miners are proud of their relief work. The 97 kitchens they operate rank highest in the coal fields. Some of them have such luxuries as white tablecloths and flowers on the tables. Men with experience in the army or navy usually supervise the work. For many weeks 2 meals a day were being served, but shortage of funds cut the relief to 1 a day.

Another Welsh leader divided the miners' enemies into three groups, the coal owners, the government and certain trade union leaders.

"Because Cook of the miners and Thomas of the railmen are Silver Knights," he said, "there is no embargo on coal. Because ours is viewed as a left wing leadership the right flout over our difficulty position."

## Applause and Cheers Mark Entry of Germany Into League of Nations

This picture shows Gustav Stresemann, German foreign minister, on the right, going to get initiated into the league of nations from which the defeated country had been restricted for years. Now the economic reproachments between the former belligerents have reached the stage where it is impossible not to accord Germany full political recognition. All of which shows how easily the financial lords of the various lands can lose their hatreds when dollars, pounds, francs and marks are at stake.

# TOM MANN, VETERAN LEADER OF BRITISH LABOR, SPEAKS TO THE NATIONAL MINORITY CONFERENCE

The National Minority Movement, or revolutionary left wing of British trade unionism, recently held its third annual conference at Battersea Town Hall in London. The DAILY WORKER gives below the address of Tom Mann, chairman of the N. M. M., veteran labor leader of Great Britain, as an interesting and graphic picture of the scope and purposes of the British left wing.—Editor's Note.

• • • •

**Tom Mann's Address.**

COMRADES: In extending a very hearty welcome to the delegates at the third annual conference of the National Minority Movement I rejoice to see such a fine body of delegates numbering over 750. Under the exceptional conditions prevailing in consequence of the prolonged lockout of the miners and the effect of that upon the funds of the unions and upon the workers generally, we are entitled to congratulate ourselves up such an excellent representation.

At our second annual conference a year ago we had 683 delegates representing 700,000 workers, and at our special conference of action in March of this year we had 853 delegates representing 957,000 workers. We are now in the eighteenth week of the lockout of one million two hundred thousand miners who, with their dependents, number four millions of persons; and there are two millions of unemployed, apart from the miners, and large numbers working short time.

When we realize the effects of these conditions upon the unions and individuals we see how genuinely the Minority Movement is appreciated for so many delegates to be present today. Had conditions been normal it is fair to assume that we should have had a representation of fully a million workers.

**Necessity for Minority Movement.**

HOW vitally necessary the Minority Movement is to stimulate, to vitalize and to direct the Industrial movement has been shown abundantly during the last few months. When we met a year ago our resolutions predicted the great struggle which took place in May, and we indicated measures of preparation to cope with the same.

A definite stand was also taken at the Trades Union Congress held at Scarborough in September last. That congress made it quite clear that it desired and determined that vigorous militant action should be taken to meet capitalist offensive.

How the General Council of the T. U. C. applied the policy agreed upon by our conference in August last, and more especially at our conference of action in March of this year, beyond question the miners would have won, and we should have had the satisfaction months ago of celebrating a workers' victory; but even if the General Council had acted upon the policy emphatically approved of at Scarborough—victory should have been achieved.

The General Council simply made no real preparation, declaring that such preparation would only be provocative, but this supine attitude did not prevent the mine owners and the government from making the fullest preparations on their side. The General Council not only did not make preparations, they failed lamentably to pursue operation the decisions and instructions given them at Scarborough.

The president of the Scarborough congress, Mr. A. B. Swales, in his opening address said: "There is a limit to the concessions that the unions can be forced to make. That limit has been reached; union policy will henceforth be to recover lost ground, to reestablish and improve our standard of wages, hours and working conditions, and to co-ordinate and intensify trade union activity for the winning of a larger measure of control in industry for the workers."

**Our Charge Against the General Council.**

THAT was the policy laid down at Scarborough and heartily backed by the delegates of that congress. Our charge against the General Council is that, without a mandate from the rank and file, they abandoned that policy in favor of the coal commission report, which meant reductions in wages.

On February 26 the industrial committee of the Trades Union Congress re-affirmed its adhesion to the miners' policy of "no reductions in wages; no lengthening of working hours; national agreements."

On April 5, in a letter to the Miners' Federation, it refused to re-affirm that policy, whilst it continued to make public declarations couched in equivocal language, that it still supported the miners' demands. The General Council did this under the influence of the coal commission report.

In my speech at the conference of action in March last, held here, I referred to that report and quoted approvingly the statement of Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, who, speaking in parliament, said: "The report does nothing but make the blackness more intense. It is simply a pronouncement that we have reached a stage where nothing but a deadlock can ensue; a settlement on the basis of this report is impossible."

The coal commission consisted of three capitalists and one capitalist-minded economist, all of them entirely out of sympathy with the workers; still the General Council counted this report sufficient to justify the calling off of the general strike and tried to get the miners to accept it. It was clear that the General Council had decided that reductions in wages should take place even before the general strike was called.

It is now necessary for the whole trade union movement to boldly declare its attitude. Does it stand by the policy of the Scarborough congress embodied in the quotation from Mr. Swales, namely: "No further concessions to the employers, stop the retreat and prepare the advance," or does it stand for the pacific policy of the General Council, with its absence of militancy and pandering to the insolent demands of the capitalists?

The failure of the general strike was a failure of leadership and we must make the subject a study in order to become intelligent in being aware of the question of a new leadership in the British labor movement.

(Continued tomorrow.)

# SCIENTISTS SAY NEW DISCOVERY IS EPOCH MAKER

## Synthetic Atom Is New Find

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Sept. 20. — The world's leading chemists are displaying great interest in the claims of two German scientists that they have succeeded in making helium out of hydrogen. Two days ago Professors Paneth and Peters of Berlin made the announcement of the most recent advance in chemical research, the synthetic atom.

**Seeking Helium.**

Both of these gases had been considered as basic immutable elements. While making experiments for the manufacture of the valuable non-inflammable helium gas for use in dirigible balloons to take the place of the explosive gases now used, the scientists claimed that by raising the atomic number of hydrogen they created helium.

**New Source of Energy.**

If the discovery proves to be true, scientists are pointing out, it will have far reaching consequences, not only for the future of chemistry from the point of view of mere scientific advance, but practical consequences for humanity in an economic way.

The intensive heat that is released in the transposition from hydrogen to helium holds the possibility of being exploited as power that, if developed, might easily displace all known forms of energy, creating means such as steam and electricity.

**All Elements the Same.**

The basis of all the elements is the same, says advanced physics, positively charged particles known as protons and negatively charged "electrons." The various elements are composed of protons and electrons in varying degrees of intensity and number and are governed by a rhythmic motion comparable to that of the solar system. The professors claim they "raised" hydrogen atoms to helium atoms.

# R. I. L. U. PRAISES FRENCH SECTION FOR SOLIDARITY

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The Red International of Labor Unions has issued the following statement on the French mine workers' strike in solidarity with British miners:

"The Red International of Labor Unions considers it necessary especially to emphasize the whole significance of the active support rendered the British strikers by the French workers under the leadership of the revolutionary organizations.

**Boycotts Coal Shipments Also.**

"Besides the solidarity action shown by the transport workers and dockers, as in Rouen and Dunkirk, in boycotting the handling of coal and striking, the 24-hour strike of the 1,000,000 French miners gave a clear example of real international solidarity and demonstrated before the capitalist world the firm determination of the proletariat to resist the capitalist offensive with all the forces it has.

"The French miners' act of solidarity has undoubtedly supported the British miners in their great struggle.

"The Red International of Labor Unions welcomes the action of the French miners, who, despite opposition from the employers and reformist leaders (the latter having refused to take any part in the display of solidarity), took action to the number of 100,000 men against international capitalism, thereby demonstrating that no frontiers can destroy the community of interests that exists between the miners of France, Britain and other countries.

"The Red International of Labor Unions calls on the Unity Federation of Miners of France to use the experience of the strike in question to strengthen its organization so that it may be prepared to take energetic action against any fresh attacks by the employers."

## Esperanto Gaining Favor in Europe

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Sept. 20 —An international Esperanto language conference held in Leningrad attended by delegates from France, Germany, Sweden, Czecho-Slovakia, Holland, Austria and other countries indicated considerable progress is being made in the adoption of study of this international language in European schools. Esperanto is being taught in schools of 150 cities in Germany and 38 cities and towns in Holland. School authorities have ordered its introduction in Czecho-Slovakia and Austria.

Preceding the international conference was held the All-Union Esperanto Congress, which was attended by 150 delegates representing nearly 10,000 members of study groups in 350 cities throut the Soviet Union. Dresen, the general secretary, reported that Esperanto in the Soviet confederation is an instrument of working class activity and is used in establishing communication with workers in all western European countries.


# A Hundred Dollars

Worth of books chosen by the workers from the new descriptive catalogue just off the press will be given in

# Prizes

in

# The Sunday Worker Slogan Contest

THE Sunday Worker needs a slogan. Not one coined in the office of the management, but given to it by its readers.

It must be short, snappy and descriptive. A few words have been strung together describing the contents of The Sunday Worker? Suggesting its great interest and value to workers urging them to get acquainted with it, to read it, to make a habit of it? Or that they will look forward to it as anxiously as they do to Sunday while at work Monday morning?

And the "Sunday Worker" will like to pay for it! Prizes will be given for appreciation of the Movement to those workers who will send in the most and thought produce such a slogan.

# 7

prizes will be awarded. These will total a hundred dollars worth of books to be chosen by the winners from our new catalogue.

1.—First prize will win $50 worth of books.

2.—Second prize $25 worth of books.

$5

worth of books will be awarded to the

NEXT FIVE BEST SLOGANS SUBMITTED.

# This Way

Any worker whether subscriber to The Daily Worker or not is eligible for prizes.

Any number of slogans can be submitted by one person.

Slogans submitted MUST be to The Daily Worker office before

NOVEMBER 1.

The last mail on October 31 the absolute deadline.

Here Are a Few

## Suggestions

To Help You Out:

"A Week-End Diversion"
"Magazine of a Million"
"A Week's of Labor Features"
"Good For Thought and Pleasure"
"A Summary of News and Features"

YOU CAN DO BETTER!

Send a few on this blank

THE SUNDAY WORKER

1113 W. Washington Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

Here's my slogan:

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....

# Workers (Communist) Party

## WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

### Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:

Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer.
Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.
Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

### Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, first district, Ernest Casethers and Anna Weisman.
Second District, Mike Bieskovitz and Celia Peransky.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrtic.
Ninth District, William P. Mikedes
Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shora.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.
United States Senator, James A. Ayers.
Secretary of State, Naicen Dewey.
State Treasurer, Leonard Forscher.
Superintendant of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.
State Auditor, O. McSwain.

* * *

PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

### Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.
S. Hammermark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.
Mathilda Kalousek, congresswoman for 6th congressional district.
Elizabeth Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

### New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow.
Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill.
Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds.
State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

(Manhattan)

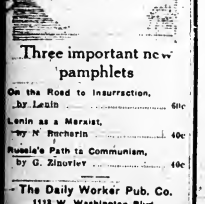
Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz.
Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht.
Assembly 17th District, Julius Cedkind.
Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff.
Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbein.
Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg.
Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstone.
Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

(Bronx)

Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Merks.
Assembly 4th District, Isidore Steinmer.
Assembly 5th District, Charles Zimmerman.
Assembly 7th District, Joseph Boruchowitz.
Congress 23rd District, Moissays J. Olgin.

(Brooklyn)

Assembly 6th District, George Primoff.
Assembly 14th District, Samuel Nasin.
Assembly 23rd District, Fannie Warshafsky.
Congress 10th District, Bartram D. Wolfe.
Senate 7th District, Morris Rosen.

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND

Three important new pamphlets

On the Road to Insurrection, by Lenin ..... 60c
Lenin as a Marxist, by N. Bucharin ..... 40c
Russia's Path to Communism, by G. Zinoviev ..... 40c

The Daily Worker Pub. Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.


## W. P. Election Campaign Tours

**REBECCA GRECHT**
on
*What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections!"*

E. LIVERPOOL, O. Sept. 21.
YOUNGSTOWN, O. Sept. 22.
WARREN, O. Sept. 23.
CANTON, O. Sept. 24
AKRON, O. Sept. 25
ERIE, PA. Sept. 26.

**J. O. BENTALL**
on
*What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections!"*

ISHPHEMING, MICH. Tuesday Sept. 21.
FLINT, MICH. Thursday Sept. 23.

GRAND RAPIDS Friday Sept. 24.
MUSKEGON Saturday Sept. 26.

**H. M. WICKS**
Candidate for U. S. Senator in Pennsylvania.
*The Workers and the Old Parties*

GLOUCESTER Tuesday Sept. 21.
HAVERHILL Wednesday Sept. 22.
LAWRENCE Thursday Sept. 23.
LOWELL Friday Sept. 24.
FITCHBURG Saturday Sept. 25.
GARDNER Sunday Sept. 26.
SPRINGFIELD Monday Sept. 27.
HOYLOKE Tuesday Sept. 28.

PITTSFIELD Wednesday Sept. 29.

**J. LOUIS ENGDAHL**
Editor DAILY WORKER
on
*The Workers and the Old Parties*

DETROIT Tuesday Sept. 21, Finnish Labor Temple, 5969—14th St.

CHICAGO Wednesday Sept. 22.

MINNEAPOLIS Friday Sept. 24, Moose Hall, 43 S. 4th St.

ST. PAUL Saturday Sept. 25.

MILWAUKEE Sunday Sept. 26.

## CHICAGO WORKERS' SCHOOL OFFERS ACTIVE MILITANTS MANY COURSES

Taking as its main slogan, "Education for the Struggle," the Chicago Workers' School has built its curriculum on the basis of theoretical guidance for practical work.

During the last week more than a hundred active militant workers have received letters assigning them to take one of the classes scheduled for the coming semester starting October 4. An effort has been made to assign each one of these comrades to a class that will particularly fit in with his work in the party and in the labor movement.

All militant workers are invited to attend the school—whether they are Workers (Communist) Party members or not. In this year's work a foundation will be laid for the school as a permanent institution, rallying around it all class conscious workers.

Enrollment is open for all classes up to October 4. The cost for the eleven weeks' term is only $1.50.

Schedule of Classes.

The schedule of classes follows:

Mondays—A. B. C. of the Class Struggle, Teacher, Nat Kaplan, South Side Class, Community Center, 3201 S. Wabash Ave.

Trade Union Tactics and Strategy, A. Swabock.

Tuesdays—Role and Function of the Party, M. Abern.

Wednesdays—A. B. C. of the Class Struggle, Wm. Simons.

Thursdays—Theory and Practice of the Three Workers' Internationals, Max Shachtman.

Fridays—Elements of Communism, A. Bittelman.

All classes except the south side class will be conducted at 19 S. Lincoln St. Enrollments will be taken at 19 S. Lincoln St.

## District 8 Active Group Meets Tonight

That there has been a recent increase in activities within the Chicago party units is primarily due to the initial work of the activization group which has been organized by decision of the last district conference held on August 29.

The members of this group have been visiting party units and helping them along in the work. However, there is still room for more members in this activization group.

Any active party member ready to give his time to help bring in more life into the units will be accepted in the group which meets again Tuesday Sept. 21st at 8 p. m., at 19 S. Lincoln street.


BOOKS
by Leon Trotsky

My Flight from Siberia
A new edition of this splendid story, fearfully attractively boarbound ..... $ .50

Whither Russia?
Cloth ..... $1.50

Whither England?
Cloth ..... $1.75

Literature and Revolution
Cloth ..... $2.50


## CALHOUN ADDED TO NEW YORK'S WORKERS' SCHOOL

### To Teach Two Muchly Needed Courses

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The Workers' School announces another addition to its faculty for the coming year in the person of Arthur C. Calhoun, instructor at the Brookwood Labor College. Last week they announced that Scott Nearing had been added to their staff.

Calhoun is scheduled for two courses during the coming year. One is a short course of four sessions of a symposium entitled, "The Problems of Working Class Women." Calhoun's part of this course is entitled, "The American Family, Its History and Social Development." Calhoun, it will be remembered, is the author of what is generally estimated to be the outstanding work on the American family, "The Social History of the American Family."

In addition to the above course, Calhoun is scheduled for a three months' once-a-week course in "The History of the Working Class in the United States."

The Bulletin of the Workers' School can be secured by writing to Bertram D. Wolfe, director, 106-108 East 14th St., New York City.

* * *

## Michael Gold Will Lecture at New York Workers' School Sunday

NEW YORK, Sept. 20. — Sunday, Sept. 26, Michael Gold, editor of the Masses, will speak at a literary discussion to be held at the Workers' School, 108 East 14th St., New York City.

The lecture will be on the topic of "Younger American Writers," and the lecture will start promptly at 8 o'clock after the conclusion of which there will be an open discussion on the topic. Admission will be twenty-five cents.

The proceeds will go towards the support of a fighting shop bulletin in a large pencil factory in the vicinity. The lecture is being held under the auspices of the Young Workers' (Communist) League, Section 2.

## Daily Worker Concert in New York Oct. 10

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Over 1,000 tickets have already been sold for The DAILY WORKER Concert to be given at Central Opera House, 67th street and Third Ave., Sunday afternoon Oct. 10.

Every DAILY WORKER literature agent around New York who has not yet received a supply of these concert tickets should call immediately at The DAILY WORKER Eastern Agency, 108 East 14th street.

## DAILY WORKER AGENTS HOLD ROUSING MEET

### Gather for Big Drive in Earnest

The DAILY WORKER and literature agents' meeting held Friday night at 19 South Lincoln was the best and livest meeting for over a year and shows signs of a revival of interest in the needed work of building a DAILY WORKER army in Chicago that will put our paper in every union meeting.

Many Present.

Comrades Stanlekelle, Shop Nucleus 1; Waida, Shop 21; Adamson, Shop 23; Penoff, Street 11; Garfinkel, Street 13; Zuckin, Street 15; Jaffe, Street 17; Perryman, Street 18; Pollock, Street 23; Hammersmark, Street 25; Visconti, Street 29; Reinstein, Street 38, were present.

Comrades Vallentin, Street Nucleus 24; Kitty Harris, Section 5; Bjornson, Section 6, and Harry Cohen, Street 31, all reported that because of other important meetings they could not be present, but are going to do their share to put over the drive to have The DAILY WORKER sold at every union meeting in Chicago.

All Live Comrades.

It is expected to have the name of every live comrade in every nucleus on the sales force within two months, and it is hoped to have 200 union meetings covered every month.

It is found that renewals of expiring subscriptions are much easier to get than going out for new readers, and hundreds of live prospects should be visited at once. Comrades are asked to come into the office at 19 South Lincoln street and get a few names to call on or see that their precious agent supplies you with some at your next meeting.

Beginning October 1 a prize will be awarded each month to The DAILY WORKER agent bringing in the most money on subscriptions during the month and $3 worth of literature will be given the nucleus to which the agent belongs.

* * *

## New York Daily Worker Builders to Hold Picnic Sunday

NEW YORK, Sept. 20. — The last picnic of the season is arranged by The DAILY WORKER Builders Club of New York, Sunday, Sept. 26.

## Engdahl Speaks at Enthusiastic Rallies in Western New York

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept 20. — Two audiences in Western New York, at Buffalo and in Rochester rallied for the Workers Communist Party state campaign at meetings addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER. Engdahl came into New York from Worcester, Mass where he also spoke at an enthusiastic mass meeting. Engdahl speaks in Cleveland and Detroit before returning to Chicago.

## *Donations to The Daily Worker*

| | |
|---|---|
| Sysele Bernstein, 1737 Humboldt Blvd., Chicago, Ill. | $ 2.00 |
| E. J. Ronyard, City Hall, Chicago | 5.00 |
| A. Sokol, 34 Franklin Ave., Revere, Mass. | 2.00 |
| Mary Reed Copeland, Sandwich, Mass. | 5.00 |
| Alex Frei, 8312 Theodens Ave., Detroit, Mich. | 2.00 |
| H. J. Green, 211 Monticelm, W., Detroit, Mich. | 2.00 |
| John Kroll, 941 Ferry Ave., East, Detroit, Mich. | 2.00 |
| Wm. Cutend, Bemistone, Minn. | 2.00 |
| E. Wiesen, 7 Brinkerhoff Pl., Passaic, N. J. | 2.00 |
| Margerst Stresow, Central Islip, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| Nathan Hechtman, 2955 Grand Concourse, New York City | 2.00 |
| J. Keogh, 1386 Second Ave. New York City | 1.00 |
| Michael Mistig, 43 West 83rd St., New York City | 5.00 |
| Bella Robins, 1450 Longfellow Ave., New York City | 1.00 |
| John Foley, 1620 Clark Ave., Cleveland, Ohio | 2.00 |
| S. M. Sobeock, 92 Marshall St., Conneaut, Ohio | 5.00 |
| Mrs. T. M. Negis, R. F. D. No. 1, Waynesville, Pa. | 10.00 |
| K. Andreksan, Bradford, R. I. | 5.00 |

## Penn. Labor Party to Have Candidates

HARRISBURG, Sept. 20. — (FP) — Charles Kutz, chairman of the Labor Party of Pennsylvania, announced on Sept. 15 that Gov. Pinchot had declined the nomination of that party which he won in the April primary, and that E. E. Beidleman had surrendered the nomination for governor. These withdrawals had been anticipated, Kutz said, and the party would proceed to select new candidates to appear on the ballot in the November election.

The situation in Pennsylvania, Kutz declares, is "highly favorable to the prospects of a successful campaign by the forces lined up against Mellon, Fisher, Grundy and Vare."

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Local 132, United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners, laid the cornerstone of its new factory building in the capital Sept. 11. The structure, located one block west of the headquarters building of the American Federation of Labor, will cost $450,000 and will be completed soon, union officials say.

## B. & O. Tardily Falls in Line With Other Roads on Shop Wage

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad by granting its 20,000 shopmen pay increases of 2c an hour and time and a half for all work on Sundays and holidays now takes the lead among the larger roads of the country in the treatment of its employes. It takes a position among the northeastern carriers which the Pennsylvania and New York Central have to follow in order to maintain their good faith under the new railroad labor act.

The B. & O. increase establishes a minimum rate of 75c an hour for mechanics and 51c an hour for helpers. The 75c rate for mechanics has been accorded for more than 6 months on most of the southern roads. Those include Chesapeake & Ohio, Georgia Florida & Alabama, Seaboard Air Line and Southern among the union roads and Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville & Nashville, Norfolk & Western and Norfolk & Southern among the non-union roads. But among these only the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western had also granted both the full 5c over the old labor board rates to less skilled members of the shop forces and the time and a half pay for Sunday and holiday work.

Important railroads which have been paying time and a half for Sunday and holiday work for a considerable period include the Seaboard Air Line, Central of Georgia, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago Burlington & Quincy, Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul, Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Grand Trunk.

Recent reiteration by The Wall Street Journal of the statement that reduction in operating expenses has been an important factor in swelling this year's B. & O. profits shows that the present wage increase was long overdue. With last year's profit at $12 a share and this year's profit likely to run over $16 a share, the leader in shop co-operation should also have led in rates of pay and working conditions.

B. & O. profits for the first 7 months of 1926 are $6,567,800 ahead of the same period 1925. In July expenses absorbed only 68.8% of revenues compared with 72.6% a year ago. This means that the B. & O. profit bag is getting 31.2% of each dollar paid for B. & O. service compared with 27.4% in July 1925.

Whether B. & O. will raise its 5% dividend to 6% or 7% is still discussed in financial circles. The Associated Press quotes P. E. Blaser, assistant to vice-president Galloway in charge of B & O. operation, as stating that the present wage increases meet the men's demands. He made it plain that they were not volunteered by the road.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WAS A HOME TO SMITH

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Charles E. Stewart, formerly chief clerk in the department of justice during the administration of Harry M. Daugherty, was called to the witness stand today in the Daugherty-Miller conspiracy trial in federal court.

Daugherty, formerly attorney general, and brother Allen Property Custodian Thomas W. Miller are accused of having accepted a bribe of $441,000 for their services in connection with the return of $7,000,000 of property of the German-controlled American Metals Company that had been seized as alien property during the war.

Close Relationship.

Stewart, questioned by United States Attorney Buckner, told of the relationship that existed between Daugherty and the late Jesse Smith.

Richard Merton, German financier, who came to this country to effect the return of the seized alien property, had testified that he lent Jesse T. King of Connecticut had introduced him to Smith when he was trying hard to have the property returned to the foreign owners.

Smith Was Everywhere.

Stewart testified that he frequently saw Smith around the office of the department of justice shortly after Daugherty assumed office; that he saw Smith in the corridors of the building at different times, and that Smith was continually paying visits to Daugherty's office.

The witness said he had assigned a room on the sixth floor of the department of justice building for Smith, which he understood Smith was "performing certain confidential duties assigned to him by the attorney general."

Then Stewart testified regarding an expense voucher he signed for Smith. It was brought out by Buckner that the expense voucher signed by Smith was dated: "Headquarters of the Department of Justice, Columbus, Ohio."

## Dairy Workers Make Big Gains in Chicago

Great improvement in wages and working conditions is reported by Dairy Employes' Union No. 754, Chicago. In the old days they worked long hours for $25 a month and board. Now they have the 8-hour day with $1 an hour rising from $35 to $40 a week.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

### THE PARTY AND THE LEAGUE.

By ALBERT GLOTZER.

DURING the past year an unhealthy attitude has been created regarding the question of the correct relationships between the party and the League. If this attitude is to continue it can do no good for the organization; on the other hand it will retard its progress.

Because of obvious reasons of the past history of the party, the party has to an extent neglected the Young Workers' League. The reaction of league comrades not yet understanding the basic fundamentals of the movement, has been an opposition to co-operating with the party. This opposition was of course together with that party on those fields necessary. That it was a mistake for the party to adopt such an attitude or rather neglect the League, is obvious and is being recognized by the party itself (this is witnessed by the recent changes of attitude by leading functionaries of the party and by the units themselves.)

The Real Relationship.

Let us now try and discover the real relation between the party and the League. What is the Communist Party? To quote from the English League Training Syllabus: "The Communist Party is based on the Revolutionary class struggle and represents the interests of the workingclass, as a class, and generally in all questions. It is the vanguard and leader of the working class. The party is the only leader of the workingclass. This leadership cannot be divided."

Now then what is the role of the League? Some comrades have and will bring this question up. What is the Young Workers' League? Has it any function? Let us again quote from this Syllabus: "The Young Communist League is the mass organization of the working youth. It is the organization of the workingclass which has the task of enrolling all young workers within the ranks of the workingclass and organizing them to take part in the class struggle alongside the rest of the workers. Its task is to gather the mass of young workers into its ranks, to represent their interests in all spheres; to educate them in the struggle and in the theory of the struggle and pass them into the ranks of the Communist Party."

League As Training Ground.

We find the League therefore playing a special role in the revolutionary movement. The role of the youth is a special one in the class struggle. The League carries on its own particular work amongst the working youth and does not seek to be the second edition of the party. It is the revolutionary reserve for the party and should turn over every year trained eager comrades into the ranks of the party.

The league is politically subordinated to the party, yet it retains organizational autonomy. However, the fact that the league is politically subordinate to the party does not mean that it mechanically and without thought prescribed and operates the decisions of the party. It means that the league members must closely participate in the life of the party, play a role in hammering out of its decisions and applying them to the youth. Since the league is a political organization and our work political, participation in party activity heightens our level and helps to unite and weld together the two organizations. Yes, the league is a training ground where our members arm themselves theoretically and practically to enter the party. In the party the league members play an important role for they have had the proper training. The league is in reality a training ground, a reserve guard, for the party.

We have the attitude of league comrades in Chicago who when holding open-air meetings refuse to sell the DAILY WORKER in addition to the Young Worker, because it is the party organ. There is also the attitude of some comrades who do not think that it is necessary to carry out our factory work together with the party. On the other hand, the attitude of the party often corresponds with these. Such an attitude from both angels is incorrect. However the party because of its political maturity should be the first to correct this and help the league do likewise.

Mutual Representation.

There must be an interchange of representatives and all the units must work together. Let us look at the following decisions of the E. C. C. I. on the question of the relationships of the league and the party. This is addressed to the party.

1. Formation of local Y. W. L. wherever local W. P. groups exist.

2. Formation of Y. W. L. factory nuclei wherever local W. P. nuclei exist.

3. Appointment of young party members for work in the Y. W. L. particularly in weak local groups and factory nuclei, also in other organs.

4. Exercise the special care when taking over Y. W. L. members in the party in order not to weaken the Y. W. L.

5. Practical support for the work of the district executives of the Y. W. L. thru the party district executives.

6. Strict adherence to the rule concerning the dispatch of party representatives into all organs and committees of the youth and vice-versa. The representatives of the party in the youth committees are not only to "represent" but to collaborate in a practical manner.

7. Eventual formation of a special permanent committee in the central committee of the party, to watch and support the Y. W. L. activities.

There are other points such as the agitprop and trade union work that the E. C. deals with, but these points on organization our comrades must understand. With such a program we can proceed to our work clarified. The program can be applied thruout the country for the whole party possibilities these weaknesses. The league on the other hand must accept guidance from the party. While we cannot expect the program to be initiated at once, steps towards such activity must be carried into effect immediately. When these basic principles are understood, when the above program is carried out, the progress of the league and party will be noticeable. This is the only method that will sustain the real relationships between the party and league.

## Educational Meet of Concentration Group

By Young Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK CITY — On Tuesday, Sept. 7, we held an educational meeting of our concentration group. Every comrade was present as well as many sympathetic workers from the shop as possible. The topic of discussion was "The necessity of belonging to a union." Comrade Mike made a short introduction and then it was followed by questions in which every comrade and sympathizer participated very enthusiastically. I think it was the most interesting and well attended meeting we ever had of the group. I am convinced that every one of us learned a good bit of the importance of belonging to a union. After the meeting we sold some trade union literature. Thus we can see the importance of educational meetings with sympathizers.

The New Issue of the *YOUNG WORKER* Is Just Off the Press

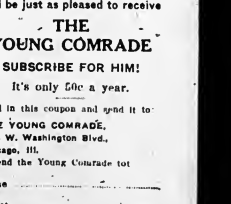
You and your young friends will enjoy it—it's just full of good stuff—as is every issue!

SUBSCRIBE!

$1 a year 50c 6 months

THE YOUNG WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Enclosed find $..... for ..... months. Send the Young Worker to:
Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....


## YOUR YOUNGSTER

will be just as pleased to receive

THE YOUNG COMRADE

SUBSCRIBE FOR HIM!

It's only 50c a year.

Fill in this coupon and send it to:
THE YOUNG COMRADE,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.
Send the Young Comrade to:
Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Legislation
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## BACKWARD UNIONS OF NO. CAROLINA SHOW PROGRESS

### But Reaction Is Still Very Strong

By ADAMS ALLEN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 20.—Progress is being made by the workers of North Carolina, since the employers by the large steamships such as the Duke tobacco factories in Durham, the textile mills and various other plants remain unorganized.

The work of organization so far has been effected mainly in the small crafts. The industrial and agricultural feudalism of the state still holds the masses in a frenzied vise.

President Progressive.

C. F. Barringer, president of the State Federation of Labor, who was just re-elected to his fourth term in Salisbury a couple of weeks ago, is the most badly handicapped by the backwardness, ignorance and provincialism of the majority of the workers, in the Salisbury convention over his protest a resolution was passed denouncing the teaching of evolution "in tax-supported schools," and the vote in his favor was startling, few delegates voicing opposition. His own re-election was by the narrow margin of two votes.

Barringer, a progressive with mild socialistic leanings, supported La Follette in 1924—an act of "radicalism" which in the eyes of hard-boiled, backwoods southern democrats still dabbling the Civil War and the reconstruction wrangle, was frightfully revolutionary.

Protestant Influence.

Much approval of the acts of the Calles government is expressed among workers in North Carolina unions, due chiefly to the protestantism of the state rather than to any clear understanding of the economic causes of the Mexican crisis. Barringer himself has expressed strong sympathy with Calles because he heads a semi-labor government.

The talk about a farmer-labor party, which was widespread after the recent primary in which Senator Overman defeated Attorney General Brummitt of Asheville for the senatorial nomination on the democratic ticket, continues intermittently. Reynolds had the almost solid support of organized labor and workers. After he was beaten third party gossip was prevalent. Sooner or later such a party will be organized. It will have the backbone of a large element of the population. The feeling that a party of and by the workers must be organized is going around, albeit very slowly.

Workmen's Compensation Issue.

Workmen's compensation is a dominant issue among the workers. The state has no such law and organized labor will make a determined effort to secure one statute this winter. Representative R. O. Everett of Durham, one of the three legislators in the lower house who supported the anti-child labor amendment, is counted on to take an active part in backing the compensation bill if he wins a seat again. He is now the object of a bitter attack by the combined forces of big business and fundamentalism. Everett is a "modernist" and made a forceful speech last winter denouncing the Poole anti-evolution bill—something which advocates of "the old-time religion" have never forgotten nor forgiven.

Child Labor Curse.

Child labor is still the curse of North Carolina. There are thousands of cases of puny, under-grown children dragging out their weary days in factories, while able-bodied men in the same families loaf about the homes. The capitalists of the state savagely resist any effort to ameliorate the condition. Collective bargaining itself is still an unknown quantity in the larger factories and the very idea is branded "Bolshevism."

Nash Motors Cut Piece Rates 20%.

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 20.—Piece workers in the Light Six (old Ajax) plant of the Nash Motor Co. at Racine are getting 20 per cent less in wages with the cut that went into effect Sept. 16. They were unable to offer resistance as the Nash plants are unorganized and foremen are under orders to discharge known union men. Wage slashes for men on hourly rates are also rumored.

## PASSAIC PARADE, MEETING AND SPEECHES REVEAL CONTRAST OF PRES. MAC MAHON AND STRIKERS

PASSAIC, N. J., (By Mail).—What a spectacle was the giant parade held here to welcome the coming of the United Textile Workers' Union to Passaic! And what a contrast between the speeches of MacMahon, the conservative and even reactionary head of the U. T. W. and the spirit of the strikers as expressed by the speech of Chester Dale, and by the 15,000 members of Local 1603, who marched together with 5,000 other Passaic unionists in the great parade of 20,000!

"Here We Come!"

Under their militant banners came the strikers. "Here We Come! Local 1603, United Textile Workers, 10,000 Strong!" was the one banner and there were scores. Only 3,000 marched with the Slavic Committee, which incidentally had tried, to control the parade, against the wishes of the strike committee. The Central Labor Union of Passaic and Patterson marched with 2,000 in line.

At the mass meeting following the parade were 25,000 workers. Here the contrast became apparent in the speeches of the leaders.

A Traitorous Speech.

MacMahon's speech was an accusation not of the mill owners but of the strikers. A encouragement to the mill owners.

Here are glimpses of MacMahon's speech—impossible words to come from the lips of a leader of labor:

Be Nice to Bosses.

"We must avoid attacks on mill owners . . . How can we get recognition of our union if you call mill owners bad names? . . . You must stop engaging in violence . . . throwing bricks and fighting the police . . . It does no good to try to destroy the authority of those elected by you in your city and turning Passaic topsy-turvy . . ."

Be Kind to Scabs.

"Those on the inside of the mills will not be put out, you will have to go back and work alongside of those who are now in the mills. What have you got out of this strike of eight months? Officers of the U. T. W. are not fooled. Before receiving recognition of your union you must prove that you did not come in to get more wages. We will not sign an agreement with each individual mill owner and act up separate mill locals united in an executive council . . . God, in his mercy, see that we win."

Received in Silence.

After the above sort of cold and malignant sentiments that were received in dead silence by the strikers and every worker present, the speeches of Louis Boudens, Adolph Musto and others, more encouraging, were received with applause. But Gustav Geisak won the greatest applause when he delivered the following address:

Geak's Speech.

"Ladies and gentlemen, and fellow-workers:

"I have been selected by the striking textile workers of Passaic and vicinity to speak in their name on this great occasion.

"The step which we have taken in joining hands with the great body of organized labor under the banner of the American Federation of Labor was taken after mature deliberation and by a vote of our entire body.

Fought All Obstacles.

"We fellow-workers, today, we pay our respects to our President, Tom Mc Mahon, and to the leaders of the A F. of L.

"We urge them to lend us on to victory. We will do our part as we have done in the past.

"We will man the picket lines; we will stand shoulder to shoulder and fight on let come what may.

Ready To Die For Our Cause.

"We are ready to die in this cause and we will win.

"Let no man think that we can ever accept defeat; because the health and safety of our people and the prosperity of this community depend upon our victory.

"Long live our Local Union Number 1603 of the United Textile Workers of America.

"Long live the great American Labor Movement—the American Federation of Labor.

"Long live the United Textile Workers of America.

*Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.*

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 291.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins; Mrs. Florence Kelley Hannan, President, Chicago High School Teachers' Council; Clayton Pence, of the Industrial Board, talk on "Compensation Laws."

8:15 to 8:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.

8:30—The Florentine String Trio; Velia Cook, contralto; Little Jack Werner, Hawaii guitarist; Charlie White, Harry Dream Guard Band.

9:30—Hilarity Cafe Dance Orchestra.

## UNITED LEATHER WORKERS' UNION DRIVE SUCCESS

### Few Shops Non-Union in Chicago District

The United Leather Workers' Union is meeting with success in the campaign it began Aug. 17, to organize the Chicago district and is under full swing for the remaining five shops. Of those not yet in the union fold, one has been struck for refusal to negotiate but the others are in more conciliatory mood.

"These are the first union agreements conceded by the manufacturers since the lockout of 1920," declared the union head. "The 5 shops already signed employ 35 per cent of the workers in the industry in Chicago. A shop which is about to sign will bring the percentage still farther up.

"The agreement deals principally with recognition of the union, as most of the shops already pay the union scale or better and keep to union hours or less. The union minimum is $38 for a 48-hour week. We are pushing our organization campaign energetically, having voted at the last meeting of Local No. 13 to levy an assessment of $1 a week on all members in the shops signed."

Chicago is a relatively small leather goods center, New York is the focus of the industry and is well unionized. Milwaukee is almost wholly non-union. The fancy leather goods workers and pocketbook workers in Local No. 20 have renewed their agreements with the manufacturers in accordance with the union custom of making agreements to run indefinitely, subject to notice of change by either party.

The pocketbook workers in the union comprise 98 per cent of those in Chicago shops. The agreement grants the 44-hour week and a minimum of $37.40 a week at hourly rates and $44 at piece rates. Floy helpers get $15 a week and women helpers $22. About 200 workers are employed.

## Union Official Says Canadian Labor Glad Over Election Result

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. —(FP)—Canadian labor is pleased of the outcome of the election for the new Dominion parliament, says George Richardson of Vancouver, B. C., general secretary of the International Association of Fire Fighters.

"Canada has enacted more laws favorable to the workers during the recent regime of the liberal-progressive coalition," said Richardson, "than in any previous period. In the new parliament the liberals fall four votes short of a majority, and they have still to secure election for the members of the new cabinet. They must continue to deal with the progressive elements who hold 35 seats, in order to overcome the conservatives who have 91 seats.

"Public ownership and operation of the National Railways is absolutely safe under the new government. Labor laws will be enforced and new ones will be enacted, although the liberals would have been more anxious to please organized labor in this respect if the liberals had not come so near to having a majority of their own."

## Fire Fighters Find Joining Union Pays; Convention Coming

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. —(FP)— Every member of the International Association of Fire Fighters—some 20,000 in all—has secured a wage increase which averages $1,000 a year since the International was formed in 1918. This is the high light in the annual report to be presented to its convention which opens October 8 in Philadelphia. In the fire departments that have been unionized the personnel has been increased from 20 to 30 percent in the same period as a means of reducing long hours on duty.

Membership in the international has increased over 1,000 in the past two years. This convention will comprise about 100 delegates. The previous ones have had no more than 75 delegates. New York City furnishes 22 percent of the total membership. The dues rate is 75 cents a month—almost the lowest in the entire labor movement. Should the convention vote to increase the dues a number of organizers will be put on the road to form new locals.

Manufacturer Found Dead.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 20. — The body of Carl A. McCamish, 32, son of Jos. McCamish, president of the McCamish Manufacturing company of Winchester, Ind., was found dead in an automobile on a main road today.

## AIMEE'S PIMPLE FURNISHES GOOD PUBLICITY YARN

### "Death's Door" Stuff Used Artistically

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20 — Aimee Semple McPherson, the vanishing evangelist, who lived in the Pacific Ocean on May 18 and came up in the Mexican desert on June 23, with a phony tale of being kidnapped, has developed her persecution publicity with an art that does credit to her former profession as an actress.

No sooner had the announcement been made that she was to be arrested for perjury in connection with the "kidnapping" hoax, then she suddenly became ill, even on the point of death, yet well enough to send out excellent defensive publicity to her deluded followers.

What About the I. W. W. in San Quentin.

She was "a persecuted little woman," "never was any criminal so persecuted as I," "my heart is near the breaking point," and like emotional appeals did excellent propaganda among her followers, who responded with a demonstration of 500 persons holding bibles aloft, before her residence where she lay "stricken" with what turns out to be "a pimple on her nose."

Chief of detectives Ben Cohn will serve Aimee with a felony complaint some time today, according to early indications, and after being arrested on a charge of preparing perjured testimony, the pastor will probably be released immediately on bail.

The Cause of Her Illness.

Complaints charging preparation of perjured evidence are ready today for service upon Mrs. McPherson, Kenneth Ormiston, her former radio attendant at Angelus Temple; Mrs. Minnie Kennedy, mother of the evangelist; Mrs. Lorraine Wiseman-Seaff, who confessed to negotiating with the pastor for the production of a woman masquerading as "Miss X" and "John Doe" Martin of San Francisco, whom Mrs. Seiaff said first approached her with a plan to manufacture a "kidnapping" case, evidence.

What Will Her Paramour Say?

District Attorney Keyes today had extended to Ormiston an offer of immunity from prosecution if the radio announcer is prepared to be in Los Angeles, will come out of hiding and make a full statement of his connection with the McPherson case. Ormiston is the mysterious people name "Miss X," into the McPherson case by stating that Mrs. McPherson was not his companion at Carmel and that his companion was a San Francisco nurse, "Miss X."

Something the Matter With Her Cheek!

Angelus Temple attaches denied today that Mrs. McPherson had collapsed; their pastor, they declared, was merely "very tired," and suffering from an abscess in her cheek.

Assistant District Attorney Keyes, in the most vigorous statement he has made during the investigation, declared that the "brazen activities" of Mrs. McPherson and her friends has become a nation-wide scandal."

## Three Cleveland Union Officials Sent to Ohio Workhouse

CLEVELAND, Sept. 20.—Trent Longo, Mose Donley and Charles Green, of the painters' union, have been sentenced to workhouse terms in the work house and $200 fine and costs, for an assault on non-union painters alleged to have been made on August 31 in Cleveland Heights. Following their arrest, the three men and Claude Beach, another business agent of the union, were indicted for a purported assault in the city of Cleveland. Non-union men declared that they were attacked when refusing to get off the job after the termination of the painters' strike.

An appeal has been made in the first case, the second one not yet having been heard.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20. — Nearly 200 lives are believed to have been lost when a boat carrying natives capsized in a storm in the Bay of Bengal.

## DINNER PAIL EPICS

By BILL LLOYD,
Federated Press.

You take sum savins from your sork and buy an ounce of hosses' stock. It's a good sum colored ink and all it up to make you think, that you're as rich as all creation and goin' strong to own the nation.

I hope you don't gulp down the dope that hurin stock is workers' hope. It's precious little you can get from your weekly wage, I bet. And there ain't any chance in hell that them what owns will really sell enough so they will lose their grip on railroad, factory, mill and alip. So long as they can run the ebow, they just as soon sum stock should go to workers with a purse what's lank as into trusts or saving bank. In fact, they really want us guys to make a few investment buys, and read our share of stock each night, instead of this here dope I rite. Keep cool in your financial coller; the world can't stand for a feller.


KEEP THIS DATE OPEN!

SATURDAY EVE., JANUARY 29, 1927

Concert and Ball

at

New Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave.

Arranged by The International Workers' Aid, New York City.


## NEW NOVEL By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

Bunny went to Paradise and stirred the new wells, and the drawings for the new pipe lines, and the "set-up" of the proposed refinery, he wandered over the hills with Dad and shot quail, and at night he lay in his hammock and writhed in misery. It seemed to him that he was turning into an old man—surely he would find all his gray hair in the morning. He was losing more sleep than if he had taken Eunice to the dances, and what was the sense of that? At school they were teaching him biology and nineteenth century English poets, and how was that going to help drive the Germans out of France? Eunice was so fragile, so beautiful, and she was going to be so unhappy! She was different from other girls, difficult to understand, and the next fellow would not be so good to her as Bunny had been! And the world that was trying to tear them apart, was the same blind and stupid world that was killing millions of people; maybe Grandma was right after all, the whole thing was a chain of cruelty, and it didn't matter what you did, or which side won.

Then in the morning there would be Dad, and the din and grinding of their tremendous big machine. Dad at forty-six got bendable, Dad had something he was sure of. Also, he seemed to know all about Bunny without being told; he was pathetically sympathetic in a tactful way, not saying a word, but ceased to entertain Bunny, and find things they could do together. Came to think of it, Dad had been through things like this himself; it would have been interesting to talk straight with him—only it would have embarrassed him so. Bunny thought of his "little Mamma," whom he had not seen for more than a year, she had gone to New York and Bunny suspected that Dad had increased her allowance on condition that she would stay there. Bunny wished that he might talk with her about Eunice, and get her opinion on the subject of exchangeable lovers.

He stuck it out and when he went back home he did not go to see Eunice. Whenever he met her his heart would give a jump that hurt, but he would turn the other way and walk a few miles to get over it. The news spread among the "Zulus" that the pair had broken for good, and several sprightly young ladies turned to making overtures to the young oil prince. But Bunny hardly saw them, his heart was dead within him, he told himself that he would never look at another girl. One of the nineteenth century poets was Byron, and in his romances Bunny found exactly the mood of aristocratic broken-heartedness to which he could respond. As for Eunice, she went on petting parties with her former football captain and apparently managed to escape every one of the calamities which Bunny had feared for her.

### CHAPTER IX

### The Victory

I

The first term of Bunny's school ended in February and he passed his examinations with reasonable success; then there was a brief holiday and Dad produced a wonderful scheme. He could not help feeling a little uncomfortable, with the Watkins family living right there on the tract and he taking millions of dollars out of the ground for which he had paid them three thousand. Dad had an impulse to do something, yet he was afraid to do too much, for fear he might spoil them and give them the notion he owned them all. What he finally hit upon was a trip abroad; he would take Bunny and Ruth and Meelie and Sadie in the big limousine and hire an extra car for old Mr. Watkins and his wife and drive to the cantonement where Paul was working and pay him a visit and see the new army in the making. They would stay a couple of days at some hotel nearby, and see all the sights, including the revival meetings which Ell was holding in a huge tent near the encampment.

The girls of course were wild with happiness. It was the first time they had ever had a long automobile trip in the whole of their unsophisticated lives. Bunny spoke to Ruth, who spoke to her mother, who in turn spoke to her husband and obtained his promise that he would do his best to persuade the Holy Spirit not to send them any revelations or inspire any ruling or talking in tongues until they had got to the camp-meeting. As a matter of fact, the Holy Spirit had recently declared, through Ell as prophet of the Third Revelation, that these inspirational hymnasties had served their purpose and were to be dropped. No reason was vouchsafed, but there were rumors that the well-to-do people who were backing Ell in his evangelical campaigns were opposed to the rolling and did not regard the speech of the archangels as having any meaning for mortal ears.

One of the disciples was an eminent judge and another was a proprietor of chain grocery stores; their wives had taken Ell in hand and rubbed off the rough spots and improved his grammar, explaining that because one said heathen, one did not necessarily say healen; also they had taught him where to get his clothes and how to hold a knife and fork, so that Ell was becoming a social success.

It was almost like going to see the war; this tremendous city of canvas and corrugated iron and redwood siding which had arisen as if by Arabian Nights magic, swarming with eager young men in khaki, all of them as busy as ants—yet never too busy to take note of the presence of three good looking girls in a row! You could go through this city at certain hours, if you got the proper permit and see a bit of the drilling; at certain other hours Paul could not get off, and while the old folks and the girls went to hear Ell, Dad and Bunny and Paul sat on the hotel veranda and talked about the state of the world.

The Russians had just concluded a peace with Germany, withdrawing entirely from the war and giving up a lot of territory to the enemy. Dad discussed this event and repeated his opinion of the treacherous "Bolsheviks." Then Paul said how it seemed to him; and it appeared that, even here, while all the work he had to do, Paul had found time to read and to think his own thoughts. "Bunny," he said, "do you remember our oil strike and what we read about it in the papers? Suppose you had never been to Paradise and didn't know the strikers, but had got all your impressions from the Angel City newspapers! Well, that's the way it seems to me about Russia. This is the biggest strike in history and the strikers have won, and seized the oil-wells. Some day maybe we'll know what they're doing, but it won't be from newspaper stories made up by the allied diplomats and the exiled grand dukes."

(To be continued.)


WHO IS YOUR NEIGHBOR AT HOME,

at work, in the mine, in the shop, on the farm or anywhere? Is he a Slovak or Czech worker? Have him, or her, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak working class daily paper in the U. S.

THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU

1510 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.

Subscription rates: By mail, $6.00 a year, for Chicago $8.00 a year.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only)! | By mail (outside of Chicago)! |
|---|---|
| $8.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL ..... Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1922, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## Coolidge and Prosperity

The other day a Mexican newspaper carried a story involving American foreign policy as given by one Paul Smiths, said to be the unofficial spokesman for President Coolidge. Now that the nation's chief executive has left his vacation grounds in Paul Smith's, in the Adirondacks, many of the unofficial bulletins issued in recent weeks are being translated into official republican party policy.

From all present indications it appears that the main slogan of the republican campaigners in the coming congressional struggle, as well as in the next presidential contest, will be: We have brought you prosperity. Things are in good shape now. Why change?

Of course, even the merest tyro in poltics recognizes that there are many months ahead of us before the 1928 campaign. In these intervening months much can happen to the so-called prosperity now prevailing. A poorer crop, a couple of big business failures, a disturbance in Europe, a sharpening of the tense situation in the Orient, a gigantic national bituminous miners' strike, which is a probability, are only a few of the factors that may upset the presently loaded American economic applecart. In economic relations, much more than in the political, a few months, a year are a long period.

But we must rip the veil off this prosperity dummy that is being so idolized in the employing class press. It is true that dividends this year are bigger than ever. The corporation profits are mounting. The bigger the corporation, the bigger the profits—seems to be the rule of the day. Yet, how are the workers faring. The most skilled section, a small proportion of the working class, is getting some fairly steady employment. The efficiency of the American worker has on the whole increased about twenty-five per cent in the last two years. Still not even the most loud-mouthed Coolidge prosperity mongers would have the brass to say that the workers' wages have increased to that extent. Even the members of the big railway brotherhoods, well organized, are going to get at most only a few cents increase. In fact the leaders of the Big Four are beginning to admit that the amount that will be offered their unions, as an increase, is an insult of the most shame-faced character and is a slap in their own faces—in the faces of those who have put the Watson Parker law over for the bosses and their Coolidge administration.

When Coolidge speaks of prosperity he is speaking of prosperity for the eleven thousand millionaires in this country and for the employing class as a whole. The exploiters of labor owe much to Coolidge and his strikebreaking clique.

What shall we, the workers, do? What should the workers do to answer this prosperity slogan of the most notorious strike breaker who has ever occupied the presidential chair?

The time is over ripe for the workers to band themselves together as a class to assume political power and the control of the industries of the country which they have built. The coming months should see the workers taking some effective measures towards the first step to genuine and permanent prosperity for the working and farming masses of the country—the organization of a political party of the working class, by the working class and for the working class—a labor party.

## China Is Winning

Capitalist press correspondents in China are compelled to admit that Wu Pei-fu is on the run and that the probability of a junction between the armed forces of General Feng and the Cantonese troops is liable to become a reality one of these days.

Should this desired development take place China will be in a fair way of liquidating the chaos that has prevailed in that country for many years and establishing a national government capable of enforcing its decrees.

Apparently Great Britain has come to the conclusion that Wu Pei-fu is a poor bet. He is showing a clean pair of heels to the Cantonese and tho he is travelling in the general direction of Chang Tso-Lin we are not in the possession of any evidence that would lead us to believe that Chang is sharpening his knife to kill the fatted calf for Wu. On the contrary, from what we know Chang's knife has designs on Wu's jugular vein.

Chang is the Japanese tool and Wu is, or was the British lackey. When a tool is played out the users generally bid it good-bye with a brick. Wu cannot serve Britain, therefore a kettle drum is attached to his coat tails and he is advised to move on. Other traitors should please stop and think.

Not so long ago the capitalist press chuckled over the retreat of the nationalist army from Peking to Kalgan. THE DAILY WORKER maintained its equanimity and hoped for the better. It has come. There is nothing left of the Kuomintang opposition around Peking but a bad dream. One of these days Feng is liable to break into the news from Peking. His head will not be on a spear either, unless he is careless.

Those who are weary and faint of heart may imbibe consolation from the present situation in China. After reading what took place at the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention, one would be justified in realizing a loss on his optimism. One might be inclined to assume that the workers were starting in on a perpetual snooze. But there is more to this old world than Illinois and if the Chinese succeed in bestowing the order of the hobnailed boot on British imperialism, quite a little hiatus will make its appearance in the capitalist system. And things that make trouble for capitalism furnish us with gravy.

Come to think of it, a class conscious worker who reads the news with a critical slant has many reasons to thank the stars that propelled him into this world about this period. From Riga to Vladivostok is quite a distance. The Red Flag flutters between those two cities wherever there is any political bunting. And from Moscow to Hankow is more than a day's travel. Unless all signs fail, within a short time imperialists in China will be getting tho bum's rush and the influence of the Soviet Union will be as potent as the influence of Morgan's millions in the Chigi palace, Rome.

The Chinese are winning in China which is equal to saying that the workers of the world are so much nearer their day of delivery.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

# The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue)

*THE present controversy within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is neither a sign—nor will it be the cause—of a retreat of the revolution. Quite the contrary. It is clear indication of its victorious onward march.*

*To give a clear understanding as well of the present problems of the Russian Revolution as also of the controversy over the solution of these problems, we are publishing herewith a report made by Comrade Bucharin at the functionaries' meeting of the Leningrad organization of the Communist Party. The report speaks for itself and needs no further elucidation. It is clear and convincing and answers the lies about the retreat of the Russian Revolution.*

### The Growth of the Co-operatives.

ONE of the factors characteristic of the situation in our country, and one which is universally admitted to play an important role, is the stage of development attained by the co-operatives, especially by the agricultural co-operatives. If we examine the balance of the agricultural co-operatives, we see that this increased four and a half times the original balance between January 1, 1923, and January 1, 1924, and between January 1, 1924, and October 1, 1925, it was again nearly doubled (90 per cent). This extreme rapidity of agricultural co-operative growth speaks to a certain extent for itself. It shows that altho our efforts are still extremely faulty in this direction, and tho we are still lacking in the necessary energy in this task, still a mighty work is developing here.

### The Total Balance is in Our Favor.

HAVING established the fact of the general economic progress of the country, we may ask ourselves the second question, the question of the relations between the positions of state economics and of private capitalist economics. We shall find that private capital, expressed in absolute figures, has increased, while at the same time the position of the socialist elements in our economics has become comparatively stronger. It may be observed that this same specialist, Kuiler, to whom I have referred here, and who has estimated the maximum figures for the accumulation of private capital in our collective economics is falling steadily. That is, despite the fact that in his opinion the gross proceeds of private capital amount to 400 million rubles, still the sphere of socialized economics is increasing with so much greater rapidity that the percentage of private capital is sinking. Thus even this expert has acknowledged that our growth is outstripping that of the private capitalist, and assuredly and finally this is the decisive factor. If private capital has increased to this extent, and we still outstrip it, then this is a proof of general growth of our whole country, and of the strengthening of our position within this growing economic life.

WE thus see, firstly, that the city, city industry, and all industry, are outstripping agriculture; and secondly, that nationalized economics, that is, state economics, communal economics, and the co-operatives, are outstripping private capital.

These are the most important conclusions to be drawn from the analysis of the our economic situation. It need not be said that when I speak here of these conclusions I am not asserting that our progress is not accompanied by contradictions. On the contrary, I am assuming their existence. I do not in the least attempt to conceal either from you or from myself. It would simply be stupidity to do not the fact that private capital is growing. I have intentionally adduced the figures showing most clearly the extent and importance of private capital in our country, and its relatively favorable position. And yet the trial balance, after recording the consideration to the contradiction involved in the growing power of our class opponent, is in our favor, in favor of the working class, in favor of the proletarian dictatorship, in favor of the socialist part of our economics.

WE now pass on the political situation in our country. I shall make this part of my speech extremely short, for the political situation mirrors in all essentials the events of the economic situation.

If we regard the situation from an entirely general standpoint we must first mention, as one of the most important factors determining the political situation in our country, the pacification of the peasantry, the pacification of the mass of the middle peasants.

OUR life develops at such a rapid pace nowadays that we often forget what the situation was like only a short time previously. But if you will recall to your memories the time before our ninth congress, and go back a few months, you will remember the unrest at that time among the peasantry, including the masses of the medium and poor peasantry. In many districts the middle peasants joined with the kulaks, and actively expressed dissatisfaction with the Soviet power which took its rise among the big peasant elements. We see that this peasant unrest has died away. Confidence is growing in the Soviet power, in the Communist party. This is an immediate consequence of our correct political life, especially of our course towards vitalizing the Soviets, towards revolutionary legality, towards the regulation of the conditions in the whole system of our Soviet organs on the one hand, and towards creating a number of economic facilitations in the sphere of agricultural taxation on the other.

THIS pacification of the peasantry can only be rightly considered if taken in its connection to the strengthening of the proletarian dictatorship. The political state of the peasantry is one of the most decisive factors for the security of the proletarian dictatorship. A proletarian dictatorship at war with the peasantry and with its main mass, the middle peasants, can never be secure. It was not by accident, and not an empty phrase, when Lenin told us that the supreme principle of proletarian dictatorship is the alliance with the peasantry.

It is not by accident that this saying has become a winged word. It was and remains one of the most important theses of Lenin's teachings. The favorable alteration which has taken place in the political temperature of our peasantry, and not of the cost of growing passivity, but accompanied by growing activity among the peasants, is one of our greatest successes in the political life of our country. It signifies the firmer establishment of the proletarian dictatorship, and an increase in the guiding influence of our party.

(Continued Tomorrow)

## The New Saviour

KRISHNAMURTI: At this moment, I feel a strange inner sound . . . .
AUNT ANNIE BESANT: Yes, yes, my boy, I know it is the voice of Christ.
KRISHNAMURTI: Yes, my dear, but I do wonder if it mightn't be my stomach, for I accidentally ate a whole egg last night.

Read it today and every day in The DAILY WORKER. It appears today on page five.

Tell your friends about it.


## Resolution Adopted at the Second Annual Conference of International Labor Defense

Resolution on Sacco and Vanzetti.

THE imprisonment of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti has continued now for more than six years, and the shadow of a dead murder of innocent men committed by the state of Massachusetts, has hung over the heads of these two Italian workers during this whole period. These two workers who committed the unpardonable crime of being devoted to the labor movement and of having opinions considered heretical by the bourbons of Massachusetts, are completely innocent of the murder and robbery crimes charged against them. Yet, despite the fact that literally millions of workers and prominent public men in every country in the world have protested against the shameless frame-up and urged their swift release, and in the face of the overwhelming evidence which proves their innocence and which is now strengthened by the written confession of a man who admits that he and his companions are actually guilty of the crime charged against Sacco and Vanzetti, the two Italian workers are still kept in prison, daily confronted with the menace of a legal execution.

THE persistent and evasive refusal of the authorities not only to free the men, but a refusal to even grant them a new trial on the basis of the voluminous evidence now at hand, has aroused anew the determined protest of millions of workers. The authorities of Massachusetts are now playing the cunningly malicious game, so well known in labor persecutions, of delaying the case in an attempt to erase from the minds of the workers the memory of the case and to cause the agitation in behalf of the two workers to subside. In addition, the capitalist politicians are delaying the issue until after the November elections in order that they may avoid taking the consequences of any action at election time, hoping that when their political positions are secured they may deal with Sacco and Vanzetti as they have always intended.

THE second annual conference of International Labor Defense reemphasizes its firm belief in the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti and sends its brotherly greetings to them, assuring them of the resolute intention of the International Labor Defense to continue with greater energy and devotion than ever before its efforts in their behalf. The conference gives its unreserved endorsement to the campaign of publicity, protest and organization conducted by the national executive committee of the I. L. D. for Sacco and Vanzetti, and instructs the incoming national executive committee to continue this work unremittingly until Sacco and Vanzetti have been unconditionally released.

THE conference vigorously protests against the attempts being made by the Massachusetts authorities to delay the case when the innocence of the men is so clearly established and demands of Governor Alvan Fuller and Judge Webster Thayer that Sacco and Vanzetti be either summarily released, without conditions, or that they be granted the new trial which they have requested so that their innocence may be more plainly proved than ever before. The conference orders that a copy of this resolution to Governor Fuller, Judge Thayer and the press.

## Sex License Charges of University Heads Come Home to Roost

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 30—(FP)—Charges of illicit practices between men and women students at the university, made by Wilfred O. Cross, former University of Illinois student, are but the echo of similar rumors industriously circulated by the university authorities against progressive instructors on the Illinois faculty during and after the war, it is stated in Champaign. President David Kinley and dean of men, Thomas Arkle Clark, who are frantically denying the Cross charges, were among those eager to discredit their opponents on the staff by circulating falsehoods among them.

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.*

# Ernst Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

(Continued from previous issue)

I was led to make a very close study of these unicellular protists and their primitive cell-soul thru my research on the radiaria, a very remarkable class of colcroscopic organisms that float in the sea. I was engaged most of my time for more than thirty of the best years of my life (1856-87) in studying them in every aspect, and if I came eventually to adopt a strictly Monistic attitude on all the great questions of biology, I owe it for the most part to my innumerable observations and uninterrupted reflections on the wonderful vital movements that are disclosed by these smallest and frailest, and at the same time most beautiful and varied, of living things.

I had undertaken the study of the radiolaria as a kind of souvenir of my great master, Johannes Muller. He had loved to study these animals of which only a few species were discovered for the first time in the year of my birth, 1834; in the last years of his life, and had in 1855 set up the special group of the rhizopods (protozoa). His last work, which appeared shortly after his death (1858), and contained a description of 50 acries of radiolaria, went with me to the Mediterranean when I made my first long voyage, in the summer of 1859. I was so fortunate as to discover about 150 new species of radiolaria at Messina, and based on these my first monograph of this very instructive class of protists (1862). I had no suspicion at that time that fifteen years afterwards the deep-sea finds of the famous Challenger expedition would bring to light an incalculable wealth of these remarkable animals. In my second monograph on them (1887) I was able to describe more than 4,000 different species of radiolaria, and illustrate most of them on 140 plates. I have given a selection of the most prettiest forms on ten plates of my "Art-forms in Nature."

I have not space here to go into the forms and vital movements of the radiolaria, of the general import of which my friend, Wilhelm Bolsche, has given a very attractive account in his various popular works. I must restrict myself to pointing out the general phenomena that bear upon our particular subject, the question of the mind. The pretty flinty skeletons of the radiolaria, which endless and protect the soft and unicellular body, are remarkable, not only for their extraordinary gracefulness and beauty, but also for the geometrical regularity and relative constancy of their forms. The 4,000 species of radiolaria are just as constant as the 4,000 known species of ants; and, as the Darwinian Jesuit, Father Wasmann, has empowered him self that the latter have all descended by transformation from a common stem-form, I have concluded on the same principles that the 4,000 species of radiolaria have developed from a primitive form in virtue of adaptation and heredity. This primitive form the stem-radiolarian (Actissa) is a simple round cell, the soft living protoplasmic body of which is divided into two different parts, an inner central capsule (in the middle of which is the solid round nucleus) and an outer gelatinous envelope (calymma). From the outer surface of the latter, hundreds and thousands of fine plasmic threads radiate; these are mobile and sensitive processes of the living internal substance, the plasm (or protoplasm). These delicate pseudopodia (thread-, awl-, or needle-like), are the organs that effect the sensations of touch, the locomotion (by pushing), and the orderly construction of the flinty bones. At the same time they maintain the nourishment of the unicellular body, by seizing infusoria, diatome, and other protists, and drawing them within the gelatinous body, where they are digested and assimilated. The radiolaria generally reproduce by the formation of spores. The nucleus within the proto-plasmic globe multiplies into two small nuclei, each of which surrounds itself with a quantity of plasm, and forms a new cell

(Continued Tomorrow)

## Route Mapped by Fonck for New York to Paris Flight

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the P ost Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 213. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 C

## Lunary Pants

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

MUCH the we would like to devote our time to a portrayal of the sweet side of life, we find it impossible, for the very good reason that every piece of bunk that obtrudes itself on our vision carries with it an appeal to be swatted. Which brings us to the point. Buried deep in a news item, concocted in the office of the International Labor News Service in Washington, is an choice a morsel of offal as ever made a printer wish he were a scavenger. The writer was trying to do Mexico a favor when he turned out the junk but the side is what emerged from the editorial basbery:

• • •

"WHAT is needed is opposition of the clergy of Mexico. Such a thing as the splendid support of the struggles of the American Federation of Labor by the clergy of the church of this country is unknown in Mexico. If the clergy of Mexico could be brought to the modern and enlightened point of view of the clergy in the United States it would be a new thing in that country and the present difficulty would end; even the laws that are resented would not exist."

• • •

IF this is not the opposite of bunk, I will have to be shown. Did you ever see a hangman supporting a condemned person with a rope? In all probability you have not, as I assume that you are too humane to enjoy the sight of a person getting his neck broken. But anyhow, you have heard of such incidents. The kind of support that the church has given to the American labor movement is the kind the hangmen gives to his visible means of support. May the ghosts of their fathers help the Mexicans if their spiritual liabilities ever get wise to the methods so effectively employed by their United States brothers.

• • •

In these days of compromise one can absorb a healthy kick from Mexican news. Calles has the weak spots, and a scientific diagnosis would attribute them to the economic situation existing in Mexico and the position of that country in the international scheme of the capitalist system. What should be done and what can be done are not always one and the same thing. Guns, bombs and budgets are decisive—all other things being equal.

• • •

WHAT I went to say about Calles is, that he is injecting the raspberry into reaction, and the a socialist form of economy is not yet operating in Mexico, the working class have many reasons to defend the Calles administration. Latin peoples have a way of doing things dramatically. The way Calles is putting the spurs to the pope is good in a general way. And the fact that Calles is telling the Mexican people the reason why, is doubly meritorious.

• • •

WHAT is a progressive? An appropriate answer to this question would fill a book and as I have neither the time nor the energy to commit such an atrocity, the readers will be spared the pain. But, please get your mental machinery threshing out and answer to the query formulated above. Did a progressive ever serve a useful purpose? Is a progressive not a reformist? And does a reformist not spend most of his sober moments tinkering the capitalist system into workability? Therefore, argues the superficialist, the progressive is as big a nuisance as the chiropractor and should be annihilated.

• • •

THIS is where we disagree with you. The progressive, like some evidences of our kinship with the monkey, is a product of evolution. "But so is your old appendix!" you will re-

(Continued on page 6)

# U. S. DELEGATES AMAZE BRITISH TRADE UNIONS

## *Hutcheson Satirized; Farrington Absent*

The first issue of Lansbury's Labor Weekly to deal with the recent British Trades Union congress at Bournemouth has reached Chicago. It contains a delicate reference to the absence from the conference of Frank Farrington. Farrington, the recently deposed president of the Illinois Mine Workers, had been elected fraternal delegate to the British movement by the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor.

**Lewis Pleased Him.**

International President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers was instrumental in Farrington's election to the post. After Farrington had gone to Europe to attend the congress Lewis made the revelations that impelled the Illinois district board to depose its president.

International President Hutcheson of the carpenters was the other fraternal delegate. Writing about the pair, Ellen Wilkinson, who is a labor member of parliament and who spent the month of August in America appealing for funds for the British miners, says:

**Mr. Hutcheson Did Not Know.**

"An interview (in the Trades Union Congress newsletter) was supplied by Mr. Hutcheson, president of the carpenters' union of the United States, who had to represent America all by himself. Mr. Farrington, the other delegate appointed, was not present for some cause which Mr. Hutcheson did not know, but which the London Times said was due to the fact that Farrington had just left his post as president of the Illinois Miners' Union to accept a position with the Peabody Coal corporation at $15,000 a year.

**Capitalists—They're Alright**

"It was curious to watch the effect on the congress of Mr. Hutcheson's remarks that the A. F. of L. did not object to a man belonging to the capitalist classes provided that he did not seek to prevent the workers from improving their conditions. For he, the congress rose to his suggestion of a saving wage as opposed to the slogan of a living wage. Mr. Hutcheson perfectly represented the prosperous and kindly American!"

**Hutcheson And His Diamond.**

The cartoonist J. F. Horrebin in the same issue pictures Hutcheson in all his bulk looking at a large brilliantly flashing diamond on his index finger. Underneath is the caption, "The A. F. of L. delegate advocates a saving wage."

o o o

**Pugh's Defeatist Speech.**

(By Scott Nearing, Federated Press.)

Arthur Pugh, president of the Trades Union Congress, in his opening remarks laid special stress on the tendency of the Tory government to lengthen the working day. He pointed out that the Baldwin government had sabotaged the Washington Eight-Hour convention, and was now doing what it could to force the miners to accept a longer working day.

**Struggle Sharpens Yearly.**

As for the mine crisis, which is engaging the attention of the entire British nation, "We have left its mark upon the whole organized movement." Pugh pointed out that the struggle in the industry had been growing more fierce with the passing years. "Each recurrent conflict seems to deepen the antagonism between the parties."

The mining industry is disorganized, he said. The miners have suffered be-

(Continued on page 3)

## Early Economic Meet to Be Called by The League; Germans Busy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Sept. 21.—Germany is speaking up for the German populations of territories given to other countries by the Versailles treaty. Foreign Minister Stresemann has spoken several times in behalf of the Germans in the cities of Memel and Danzig.

The league has approved in a subordinate commission, the French proposal to convoke an international economic conference at an early date. It will be open to both members and non-members of the league. Whether the Soviet Union will be invited is not known.

## Packard Workers Hear Engdahl.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 21.—Carrying the Communist congressional campaign to the doors of the Packard automobile plant, J. Louis Engdahl, the party's candidate for United States senator from Illinois, spoke to a large gathering of auto workers at the noon hour here today. The workers showed great interest as Engdahl told them of the great profits taken by the czars of this industry as well as in the affiliated rubber industry.

## *British Kill Five Hundred Chinese in Reprisal for Commander's Death*

When a couple of British river boats got between the line of fire on the Chinese from several sailors and a commander, F. C. Darling of H. M. S. Despatch were killed. Other gun boats were sent to the scene and were not satisfied until 500 Chinese lay dead from artillery and machine gun fire. The troops who paid with their lives were under the Chinese General Yang-San. The whole point is: What right have the British to be in China at all? The Centenese are answering that question by saying "none."

British River Steamer Kia-Wo and Commander E. C. Darling.

# GERMANY MAKES OFFER OF CASH FOR EVACUATION

## $125,000,000 Offered to Free Rhineland

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—In order to secure the evacuation of the Rhineland, the cessation of military occupation and the recovery of Eupen and Malmedy, the German government has offered to place 500,000,000 marks, or $125,000,000 worth of preferred stock in the German railways company in the hands of bankrupt France and Belgium.

In addition Germany will not object to the marketing of an equal number of railway stock, the total issue of which runs up to $2,750,000,000 under the Dawes' plan control, by which the German nationally owned lines were turned over for exploitation in behalf of reparations.

Tremendous protests have been made of the intensive profit-taking from the railways. The speed-up of the workers and the lack of proper repairing are charged as the cause of an increasing number of railway wrecks and disasters.

The offer, made by Stresemann, is known to have the consent of Hindenberg, and its acceptance by the cabinet is regarded as a mere formality.

## Engdahl, at Cleveland Meeting, Urges Workers Save Sacco–Vanzetti

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 21.—Urging the workers of Ohio to join in the nation-wide fight to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, opened the congressional campaign here, this being his second meeting in the state; last week he spoke at Toledo.

Engdahl pointed out that the Mellon gang in the republican party is planning to pick Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, speaker of the house of representatives, as a presidential candidate in 1928. It is felt that Coolidge cannot be put over again. Engdahl exposed Longworth's record as one of the most reactionary in the whole capitalist congress.

o o

## Packard Workers Hear Engdahl.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 21.—Carrying the Communist congressional campaign to the doors of the Packard automobile plant, J. Louis Engdahl, the party's candidate for United States senator from Illinois, spoke to a large gathering of auto workers at the noon hour here today. The workers showed great interest as Engdahl told them of the great profits taken by the czars of this industry as well as in the affiliated rubber industry.

# CHICAGO WORKERS ARE ASKED TO ATTEND THE MASS MEETING TONIGHT

The connection of the slush fund poured into the campaign of both the republican Smith and the democrat Brennen by Samuel Insull, the open shop public utility magnate, with the Illinois labor movement has exposed the felsity of so-called "non-partisan" politics of the trade union bureaucracy to the eyes of every worker.

What is to be done about it will be the subject of a lecture tonight, Wednesday, at Mirror Hall, 1138 N. Western Ave., at 8 p. m. The candidate for U. S. senator on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Dunne, editor of the THE DAILY WORKER, and Max Shachtman of the Young Workers League will be the speakers. All Chicago workers are invited.

# DISASTER HALTS TRANSATLANTIC PLANE FLIGHT

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Two members of Captain Fonck's airplane crew that hopped off for the Paris flight this morning were killed when the ship crashed to the ground, Fonck and Lieutenant Curtin escaped.

**The Geer Dregged.**

The plane started to make its takeoff run about 6:30 a. m., and the accident occurred a few seconds later. With the right side of the landing gear dragging on the ground, the plane ran off the end of the runway, struck a shallow gully, turned slowly over on its back and caught fire. Fonck and Curtin managed to get out as the plane was turning over.

Collapse of the right landing gear while the plane was rushing across the mile-long-take-off path to gain momentum for its rise into the air caused the accident.

**Fall into a Gulley.**

Fonck and Curtin, sitting at the controls in the nose of the plane, were saved when the ship, failing to clear the ground after scooting a mile along the runway, fell into a deep gulley. They were thrown out and suffered only a few minor abrasions.

Clavier and Islamoff, however, were trapped in the burning plane.

The dapper French captain, hero of countless exploits in the world war, leaped into the plane shortly after six o'clock.

**Heavy Load of Gasoline.**

He went down the field in a cloud of dust, followed by spectators in automobiles. The great plane, heavily loaded with more than two thousand gallons of gasoline, disappeared over the brow of a little hill, descending into a twenty-foot gully.

# NEW YORK LEADS OFF CAMPAIGN WITH BIG MEET

## *Gitlow, Dunne Speak in Central Opera House*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 21.—A rousing mass rally in the Central Opera House at which all of its main candidates will speak is to formally open the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party of New York on Friday, Sept. 24, 1926.

**Candidates to Speak.**

Benjamin Gitlow, former vice-presidential candidate, and now the Communist candidate for governor of the state, is announced as the main speaker. William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, who is running for senator from the state against the reactionaries, Wadsworth and Wagner, will speak with Gitlow. In addition, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, candidate for comptroller-general, William W. Weinstone, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, who is running for congress, will speak to the workers on the issues of the campaign as presented by the Communists. Jack Stachel, district organising secretary, will preside.

Considerable interest in the campaign has already been aroused among thousands of workers. The active participation of the Communists in the numerous strikes that have recently taken place in New York has gained for the Communist Party the confidence of many workers. The only other ticket in the field which has any pretensions to a labor character is that of the socialist party, which has refused to join in a common effort to establish a united labor ticket in the coming elections. Thousands of workers who formerly followed the socialist party have turned from it in disgust at its systematic support of conservative reactionaries in the labor movement who have been just as systematically ousted from control of the unions by a militant rank and file. The feebleness of the socialist party this year is not only an indication of its tremendously weakened organization and influence, but is a marked contrast to the spirit and enthusiasm which is being displayed in the conduct of the Communist campaign.

The meeting in the Central Opera House, the scene of many historic gatherings and demonstrations in the past, is being called as a ratification meeting for the entire ticket in the campaign. Harry Winitsky, campaign manager, announces that this will be the first of a series of scores of meetings in halls and on street corners in every section of the city. Preparations have already been made for an intensified election campaign this year and every effort is being made to secure the immediate number of signatures to place the candidates on the ballot and finances to prosecute the campaign.

Numerous influential trade union leaders have joined the campaign committee of the Workers (Communist) Party and will aid actively in the work of the election.

# 20,000 MORE SIGNATURES ARE NEEDED IN N. Y.

By HARRY M. WINITSKY,
Campaign Manager.

The campaign in New York City has started. We are now gathering signatures and have started the open air meetings in the city. The most important task now confronting us is the procuring of sufficient signatures in order that our ticket may be put across. In order that we may appear on the ballot this year in New York we must have at least another 20,000 signatures in New York City. Those 20,000 signatures will put the following candidates on the ballot:

For governor, Ben Gitlow.

For lieutenant-governor, Frank P. Brill.

For comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poynts.

For attorney-general, Arthur S. Leede.

**Local Ticket.**

6th Assem. Dist., N. Y., Benjamin Litshitz, 1,050 signatures needed.

8th Assem. Dist., N. Y., Rebecca Grecht, 1,100.

17th Assem. Dist., N. Y., Julius Codkind, 1,050.

18th Assem. Dist., N. Y., Abrahem Markoff, 1,300.

12th Cong. Dist., N. Y., Charles Krumbein, 1,800.

14th Cong. Dist., N. Y., Alexander Trachtenberg, 1,600.

20th Cong. Dist., N. Y., William W. Walnstone, 1,600.

(Continued on page 3)

## SCORE OF PERSONS INJURED WHEN TRAIN LEAVES THE TRACKS

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 21. — More than a score of persons were slightly injured and a woman, whose name was not learned, was seriously injured when a Baltimore and Ohio passenger train was derailed at Orlando, W. Va., today, according to word received at the railroad's office here. The train was bound for Grafton from Charleston.

# FURRIERS' UNION ELECTION WILL BE HELD TONIGHT

## Mrs. Paul Findrick Attacks Millstein

Jack Millstein, manager and financial secretary of the Chicago local of the Furriers' Union, is charged by Mrs. Paul Findrick with having eliminated her name from the sample ballots submitted to the membership.

The election for officers of the local will be held tonight and the progressives are running a full slate against the reactionary machine led by Millstein.

Mrs. Findrick sent the following letter to Millstein as a protest against his refusal to print her name on the sample ballot:

**Mrs. Findrick's Charge.**

"Chicago, Ill., Sept. 20, 1926.

"Mr. J. Milstein,
"Manager and Fin. Sec'y.
"Chicago Fur Workers' Union,
Local No. 45,
"Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Brother:—As a nominee at the last nomination meeting held at the new Masonic Temple, 32 W. Randolph St., Aug. 31, 1926, I noticed that you, for some reason, ignored my nomination as a candidate for the conference committee thru your sample ballots sent to the members for the next election.

"I demand and insist upon my rights given me by the members at the above mentioned meeting, that my name absolutely be printed on the ballots for the next Wednesday evening election.

"Trusting that you will take this matter to your personal attention immediately, I am

"Yours for a progressive organization,

"(Signed) Mrs. Paul Findrick."

The following is the progressive slate:

For business agent and financial secretary: Irving Israison.

For president: A. Finkelstein.

For recording secretary: J. Sonnenschein.

For treasurer: E. J. Johnson.

For the executive board: Alex Skolnick, Mrs. Felke, Mrs. Fleischbaker, Sam Cohn, Frank Roth, Meyer Adler, Benny Kaplan, Max Halperin.

For the conference committee: Joe Rosa, Max Green, Mrs. Paul Feedrick, Sam Goldberg.

The progressives are appealing to the membership to support their candidates in the elections on the following platform:

1. For a free discussion of the recent agreement and against star chamber settlements without the approval of the membership.

2. For democratization of our union and elimination of gangsterism; for full and open discussion by the members on all problems of our local and the labor movement in general.

3. For an active campaign to organize the unorganized fur workers in Chicago and vicinity, special organization committee to be elected at the regular meetings.

4. Shop committees shall be organized in the various shops and elected by the members in each shop; regular reports submitted on conditions; special meetings of shop chairmen shall be held and shop reports given at regular meetings.

5. For nullifying all charges against progressive members who have been suspended on frame-ups by the machine; all charges against these members shall be wiped off the books and these members reinstated to their full rights.

6. For complete reorganization of finances and the separation of the offices of financial secretary from that of business agent, and for the election of an auditing committee of rank and file members.

7. For amalgemation of all the needle trade unions into one organization in the industry, practical steps towards this to be taken by initiating joint organization campaigns together with the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Cap and Millinery Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and as many unions in the industry as would be willing to go along with such a campaign.

8. For the complete support of the New York Joint Board in their splendid struggle against the employers.

9. For the complete establishment of the 40-hour week, an increase in wages and equal division of work.

# ANTHRACITE BARONS FIGHT U. M. W. OF A

## *Officials Not Fighting Company Schemes*

(Article One.)

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 21. The Hudson Coal company, one of the largest operators in this district, with huge properties both here and in Scranton, employing between 20,000 and 25,000 men, is taking advantage of the weakness of the anthracite agreement and the apathy of the district and national officials of the United Mine Workers of America, to undermine and destroy the union.

This company is following the plan of whipping the miners from the union by means of social gatherings called "suppers" to which the miners are "invited," fed and entertained.

The word "invited" is a liberal one which includes a tour of the mines by the foreman before each affair and the use of intimidation in the form of veiled threats. "If you want to get along with me, you better be at the supper" is one of the commonest expressions by which miners are "invited."

The company has a special meeting the company arranges a supper for the same evening and dinners who object are called into the superintendents' office to explain their attitude.

At these gatherings the union is ridiculed by means of specially prepared songs and stories of the hired entertainers.

One story will illustrate the general run of this propaganda:

"The entertainer relates how some miners were talking about raises in wages. One of them suggests holding a conference. A Polish miner objects and is made to say:

"No conference. All get drunk today and start striking tomorrow."

The obvious inference is that miners strike because they get drunk and not because companies pay low wages or violate agreements.

The efficiency program of the company is put forward at these meetings in various forms. Skilled miners estimate that the result of the company's activities and the lack of struggle against them led by the officials has been to increase production at least one ton per day, not for every MINER employed, but for every MAN employed—laborers and all others.

Figured on the basis of 60 per ton, (a very low estimate) and multiplying this by a minimum of 20,000 employed, it means that the increased production has a market value of $1,200,000.

Of this increased production the miner receives or finds himself with except the suppers given by the company.

An instance of how the company gradually and by use of deception and force is accomplishing the reduction to exert every pound of energy for the profit is seen in the case of rock dirt. Formerly these cars were two gallon pails. Now they are four gallon pails, the workers load double the amount of rock for the same pay.

When the third pail was added the company informed the workers that this was for the purpose of preventing the topping falling onto the roadbed—that it would keep the tracks clean. Then the foremen insisted that the three-pail car be topped the same as the two-pail car had been, and finally the fourth pail was added and these, too, must be topped to prevent the topping falling onto the roadbed—that is the term for the rock or coal which is piled up above the side of the car.)

Speeding up goes hand in hand with the system of the company to weaken the union and so far the district and national officials have paid no attention to a company policy which means death to the United Mine Workers of America in the anthracite unless checked.

## Tornado Death Toll in Alabama Has Now Reached Total of Eight

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 21.—The known death toll in the storm that struck Alabama coastal towns, was raised to eight today, when three more persons died of injuries in Jackson, Ala. Five were killed by the storm there yesterday. Many buildings were destroyed.

Meteorological reports came in here of huge loss of life in Bay Minette which was in the direct path of the hurricane. A train crew, leaving Bay Minette on a hand car, in the teeth of the storm, reported they saw at least a dozen bodies

## Building Trades Department Meets September 29.

DETROIT, Sept. 21. — (FP)— The building trades department, American Federation of Labor, opens its 26th annual convention in Detroit Sept. 29.

# OUT ONE UNION MINE LEFT IN SOUTHERN OHIO

## Open Shoppers Crush Sub-District 2

By HARVEY O'CONNOR, Federated Press.

POMEROY, Ohio, Sept. 21.— Three years ago 4,000 union miners were mining, loading and shipping coal from Pomeroy Bend and other districts in extreme southern Ohio. Today but 200 union men are working in the sole union mine left in the territory designated as subdistrict 2 of the Ohio Mine Workers.

**Breaks Union.**

The New Pittsburgh Coal company, notorious thruout western Pennsylvania and West Virginia as a savage foe of unionism, resorting to state police, injunctions, armed guards and violence to operate scab mines, has succeeded in breaking the back of the miners' organization in southern Ohio. This company also has large properties in the Hocking and Ohio valleys of this state, and is bidding its time to reopen these properties under the 1917 scale.

**Fake Co-Operative.**

Another outfit, the Maynard Coal company, is operating under a fake "co-operative" plan, forcing their workers to accept paper stock in part payment for their wages. Having cleaned the stums of the big cities and the hinterland of Kentucky by misguided workers, these two big companies, together with the Salter & Lease Coal company, are heading the nonunion parade in Ohio.

**Two Tons Per Day.**

None of them are making money, for the inexperienced men are incompetent and inefficient. An average production of two tons a day for each employee, compared with a skilled miner's 8, has forced the Pittsburgh company to sweep out management and introduce the latest schemes for speeding up production, but to little effect. Several of its mines have had to close because of uneconomical production.

**Pay Dearly For Illusion.**

The Maynard properties, knocked down to receivers for $50,000, are being raised to the duped workers at a handsome profit. One mine was sold for $50,000 alone, another for $30,000, while the receivers retain full rights in a third pit. The men are paying on 31,000 shares, but by the time their meager stock purchases allow them to take possession, they will find only cavities holes in the ground, according to union officials.

**Cheated on Sales.**

These "co-operative" miners have also been caught in another trap. The receivers stipulated that they were to sell the coal at a profit to themselves. Knowing the miners are helpless, they have contracted to retail the entire product at $1.30 a ton, when $2 and up is the price for similar coal from neighboring union districts. Working under this fake co-operative plan, the miners have to keep on producing to fulfill the contract, even tho their own wages will be depressed to $4 a day.

**Wage-But Put Over.**

The Pittsburgh company has another "racket" equally effective. It demands that loaders tose 18 tons of coal for a day's wage of $5. But only the strongest and hardiest miner can load so much in a day, so the task is carried over to the next day. When the miner has forced his 18 tons, he gets his $5 and not before. Thirty-six thousand pounds of coal for $5 means that he must lift 72 pounds to earn one cent.

**Merchants Get Deserved Lesson.**

Pomeroy merchents, who clamored loudest for union miners to break away from the union and work for the 1917 scale, now rue the day. The Pittsburgh runs its own company stores, forces miners to patronize them and has nearly ruined the city merchants who profited handsomely from high wages and independent patronage of union days. Even truck gardenars near the city, who eked out a fair living in former times by selling to city grocers, are now forced to deal with the company's big commissary department at prices which level them with the exploited miner.

**Want Union Action.**

Sixteen hundred union miners are sticking it out in Pomeroy, some getting work in other industries and others struggling on the small pittance from the union. They yearn for the day when the United Mine Workers of America will really fight Pittsburgh Coal in Pennsylvania and West Virginia and force a return to unionism in the Bend.

**Killed by Tractor.**

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 21.—Arthur Shoger, 34, prominent Plainfield, Ill., farmer and plowman who competed in the annual Wheatland plowmaa match classic last Saturday, was caught under his own tractor plow, dragged some distance and so badly cut he places that he died early today, while at work on his farm near Plainfield. Shoger was unmarried.

## All Of These Are SUPPOSED To Be Progressive

These senators compose what is known as the "insurgent Republican Bloc" in the senate. They will hold the balance of pewer next session. The workers and farmers, however, will 'net profit from this fact.

# U. S. Delegates Amaze British

(Continued from page 1)

cause of this disorganization and because of the five year trade crisis thru which Britain has been passing. The government proposes to let the mine owners and the workers fight the issue out by themselves.

This policy cannot he tolerated. The government believes in the mines for the mine-owners: the Trade Union Congress demands the mines for the nation.

**An "Understanding" To Dodge.**

Altho there is an understanding that there shall be no discussion of the general strike at this conference because of the mine dispute, President Pugh devoted a large part of his address to this, "the most significant development in our history since congress was formed in 1865." The general strike was "an inspiring and convincing manifestation of loyalty, solidarity and determination."

On its face, the general strike was a gesture of sympathy for the miners. Basically, it was an expression of "the growing discontent of the workers with the whole structure and policy of the industrial system, and their determination to resist the traditional idea, that bad trade can be made good, economic progress and vitality attained and industry placed in a healthy condition by the mere expedient of degrading the standard of life of the working people."

**A General Attack On Unions.**

The ruling class is trying to bolster up its position by a general attack on the trade unions. They do not seem to realize that the unions have been among the most constructive forces in British life. They have pursued their historic task of raising the standard of the working class.

"There are judges and lawyers who still think they can spin their cobwebs of legal restrictions upon the unions. There are employers who still seek to maintain an autocracy in industry and believe they can stamp out trade unionism. All this is a dangerous mistake. The trade unions . . . mark the rise of the working people to power and responsibility, and no attack upon them can succeed except at the risk of a social convulsion which may endanger the structure of the existing state."

**Leaders Reveal Defeatism.**

The unions, said Pugh have nothing to apologize for. They "do not meet in this congress in any mood of penitence, nor with any consciousness of defeat."

But there was defeat in his voice when he uttered these words, and the leaders are plainly worried. They face a black future of economic hardship and owning class assault.

**No Guts For Struggle.**

Nothing in the speech showed an understanding of the economic and social issues involved in the present struggle. President Pugh did not even stress the struggle of the miners, nor suggest any necessity for drastic action to help them in their desperate plight. He spoke hopefully of world labor unity, and discussed labor education, but his heart was in none of it.

**Scarborough Spirit Faded.**

The affiliated membership of the congress is larger by 14,000 than it was last year, but the spark of revolutionary fervor that shone at Scarborough burnt itself out in the general strike and the leaders who were prominent then, with the exception of Harry Pollett, who is still in prison, are glum and silent. Congress opened under a cloud that still hangs heavy over its sessions.

THE SUNDAY WORKER

Four 20-week subs for $1.00. SUBSCRIBE!

*To the Ashland Auditorium, Saturday, Oct. 9*

The greatest Chicago demonstration of revolutionary workers ever held!

CELEBRATION

of the first edition of the

DAILY CHICAGO FREIHEIT

SPEAKERS:

Ben Gold, Manager N. Y. Joint Board Fur Workers' Union
C. E. Ruthenberg, Gen'l Sec'y, Workers (Communist) Party
M. Epstein, Editor of the Freiheit—First time in Chicago

CONCERT

TICKETS ONLY 50 CENTS.

Sold at Freiheit Office, 2309 W. Roosevelt Road (Tel. Rockwell 2306); Borenstein's Book Store, 1462 S. Kedzie Ave.; Chesynski's Book Store, 2730 W. Division St.; Blue Inn, 2726 W. Division St.

BIG SURPRIZES! GET TICKETS!

# U. T. W. URGES SUPPORT OF PASSAIC STRIKE

## Asks A. F. of L. Unions to Issue Appeal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 21. — A resolution calling on all organized labor to assist the Passaic textile strike, was passed by the convention of the United Textile Workers of America sitting in the Great Northern Hotel, 110 West 57th street.

The resolution requested all international unions of the American Federation of Labor to circularize their affiliations.

"The textile workers," the resolution read, "must be assured of food until the strike ends. Organized labor must not allow a curtailment of relief lest it weaken the strike and result in a settlement not advantageous as would he if the strikers, assured df the full support of organized labor, continue their struggle with linen unbroken."

Gustav Desk, chairman of the strike committee of Passaic Local 1603, U. T. W., in which the Passaic textile strikers are now organized, urged the delegation to back the new local to the limit of their ability.

"Any impartial investigation," Mr. Desk added, "would prove that it was the mill owners and their agents who used violence against us. We were deprived of every constitutional guarantee: we were denied the right of free speech, free assemblage and free press. All civil liberties vouchsafed under the constitutions of the state of New Jersey and the United States were denied us. We have been brutally assaulted and we have had to have recourse to the law in order to compel Sheriff Nimmo of Bergen county to obey the law."

## Explosion Kills One Worker, Injures Six In St. Louis, Mo.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—One workman was killed and six other workmen and a girl student were injured when an explosion occurred in a tunnel under the University High school here today. The blast wrecked the new auditorium in the school and caused damage estimated at $50,000. The cause was attributed to gas.

Miss Charlotte Convey, the injured student, was cut on the shoulder by flying glass.

## Milwaukee Laborer's Union Assesses Its Members for Strikers

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21.—The Hod Carriers' and Common Laborers' Union No. 113 of Milwaukee, at their last meeting voted unanimously an assessment of 50 cents per member to help the British miners. This is the first Milwaukee labor organization to assess its members for this purpose. It is estimated that it will bring a total of $650.00 for relief.

# CANTON ORDERS FOREIGN SHIPS OUT OF HANKOW

## Inspires All China as Foes Collapse

SHANGHAI, Sept. 21.—Daily the Chinese national revolution against imperialism advances with giant strides, the moral effect of the military victories in the Hankow region echoes thruout China and causes greater collapse among the native militarists and a reaction toward moderation by the imperialist powers who have subsidized these reactionary leaders.

**To Stop Gun Running.**

Evidently to stop the gun running to reactionary forces by the foreign warships, General Chiang Kai-shih, commander of the Cantonese armies, has ordered all foreign warships to withdraw from the Yangtze river in the vicinity of Hankow.

All foreign consuls at once answered that the "treaty rights," which were forced upon China when she was weak and helpless, must be fulfilled. Hankow is 600 miles from the sea and no nation which has force to back its demands would permit hostile meddling anch as the foreign powers carry on far within China's borders under these "treaties."

**British Back Down.**

Hostile demonstrations against foreign warships is being shown by Chinese all along the upper Yangtze. Standard Oil Company boats are evacuating Americans from the region and the British have toned down their previous belligerent attitude and plans for a punitive expedition to retaliate for the Wanhsien affair have been abandoned.

The Cantonese are bombing Wuchang by airplanes and besieging it with infantry and its immediate fall is expected. Reports that the Cantonese will not permit Americans and other foreigners in the city to leave are denied here. They are not known to be in especial peril now or danger, except as they are remaining in a zone of battle and subject to consequent risk.

**May Open Way to Shanghai.**

The Cantonese are engaged with the troops of Sun Chuan-fang at Wusieh, west of the important city of Kiukiang, which if captured will likely cause a collapse of Sun's armies and open the way to Shanghai for the Cantonese.

Altho Sun's forces have crossed the Hupeh-Hunan border and threaten the Cantonese at Changsha, the swift change in sentiment to favor the Cantonese is tending to make Sun's hostile position untenable. In Shanghai the anti-Sun sentiment is powerful and growing rapidly.

**Peking Government Quits.**

A sign of collapse of reactionary opposition to the national revolution is seen in the resignation of the Peking cabinet, whose power has been a myth and which is wholly ignored by Chinese and only exists for foreign imperialist diplomacy.

Chang Tso-lin is expected to form a new cabinet, but the fact that the old one is resigning shows that the Kuomintchun or "people's army" northwest of Peking may soon drive Chang back to Manchuria and unite with the Cantonese in Shansi and Honan provinces.

A statement just issued by the central committee of the Kuomintang declares that the party is not "Bolshevik" and does not aim at a Communist regime, but to free the country from oppressive militarists and foreign imperialism and unite it under a strong central government, as was the program of Dr. Sun Yet Sen.

**To Move Capital to Hankow.**

It also declares for Sun Yat Sen's idea of moving the capital from Canton to Hankow. In regard to foreign policy, it declares it is friendly to all powers, but will firmly insist on the abolition of the unequal treaties which were forced upon China. It hopes this can be accomplished peacefully, but it will be accomplished.

## Austrian Unemployed Help Themselves by Seizing Vacant Land

VIENNA, Austria, Sept. 21.—Austria has a "back to the land" movement by the unemployed, led by Franz Welkert, acting in the capacity of "General" Coxey of American fame. Some of the 150,000 Austrian unemployed have simply taken possession of the former imperial hunting forest near Orth in lower Austria, and are building log cabins on it in frontier style, preparatory to claiming the land for agriculture.

The present owners, an association of war invalids, also got it by the same means following the revolution after the war, but they vacated it and it is now under Vienna administration thru a holding company.

The unemployed claim that there are 1,000,000 acres of uncultivated land suitable for colonization and they demand that the jobless be given part of it. "We couldn't wait forever for the government to allot the land, so we took the estate, where the soil is the best," Welkert explains. A society has been formed called the "Colonise at Home Society."

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

## Heavy Loss From Pensacola Gale

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 21.—"Enormous property damage" was done in Pensacola by the tropical hurricane, it was reported here late today at the office of the superintendent of the L. & N. railroad.

Damage to wharves and docks was heavy.

No mention was made of loss of life. The report was brought out of Pensacola by a railroad official in an automobile and relayed here thru the dispatcher at Montgomery.

# FORMER D. OF J. MAN TESTFIES AT BRIBE TRIAL

## Daugherty and Miller Changed the Rules

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—It was the policy of the U. S. Attorney General's office in 1921 to disallow such claims as the one for $7,000,000 granted later to the Societa Suisse unless supported by "written evidence," Lucian H. Boggs, lawyer, of Jacksonville, Fla., formerly special assistant to the attorney general, testified at the Daugherty-Miller trial in federal court today.

Harry M. Daugherty, formerly attorney general, and Thomas W. Miller, dormerly alien property custodian are charged with conspiracy and negligence in office in connection with the return to foreign interests of the Societa Suisse assets which had been seized as alien property during the war.

Previous testimony had tended to show that the legalizing of the claim was based on an "oral transfer" made to the Societa Suisse by the German owners of the seized property of the American Metals company.

Boggs was a surprise witness. He returned from Europe yesterday and was immediately subpoenaed by the government.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

# AIMEE WANTS CASH TO AID WAR ON DEVIL

## Deathbed Scene Shifts to Appeal for Money

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21.—The collection of a huge fund to assist Aimee Semple McPherson, noted woman evangelist, in her fight to clear herself and mother of conspiracy charges in connection with the alleged kidnaping of Mrs. McPherson, was under way here today.

Apparently entirely recovered from her "illness" of the past few days, Mrs. McPherson occupied the pulpit at Angelus Temple yesterday and asked members of her congregation to donate money to aid her.

"The county will spend every cent that can be raised," she said, "to prove this case. Those who want to see truth prevail must come to our defense."

Mrs. McPherson told the congregation that she was confident that at least 100 persons would give $1,000 each for the fund which she termed a "fight-the-devil" fund.

Mrs. McPherson's mother, Mrs. Minnie Kennedy, is already under arrest, as is Mrs. Lorraine Wiseman-Setlaf, as the outgrowth of the sensational kidnapping case. The latter charges that Mrs. McPherson dickered with her to produce a "Miss X" to be named as the companion of Kenneth G. Ormiston, former radio operator at the Angelus Temple, at the cottage at Carmel.

Only the illness of Mrs. McPherson has prevented her arrest on a similar conspiracy charge. She became deathly ill from a pimple on her nose when she heard arrest was coming. She has posted a bond of $2,500, however, for appearance in court on Sept. 27.

A nation-wide search is now in progress for Ormiston, who is reported to be in the vicinity of Los Angeles, altho his presence there is but a matter of conjecture.

Two other persons are also being sought by officers. One of them is the person who was to have been the "Miss X," and the other is "John Doe" Martin, said to have been engaged in engineering details of the alleged conspiracy.

help

TO

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

FOR

*MILITANT TRADE UNIONISM*

NEVER was the militant trade union movement so greatly in need of a fighting daily newspaper to champion its struggles.

The burning flame of a new fighting spirit of the miners, fur workers, textile workers, needle trades and other bodies of organized labor is kindling a new spirit thruout the labor movement.

The club of the government in the Watson-Parker Bill is awakening the men on the railroads.

In this period, militant trade unionism needs a daily newspaper to record its struggles, and TO FIGHT!

The DAILY WORKER needs funds to become stronger and bigger and a greater source of power for the militant trade union movement.

*What's Your Answer?*

Make it a day's pay for The DAILY WORKER to help the militant trade union movement!

U.S. LABOR LEFT WING! LETS GO!

*For Militant Trade Unionism*

THE DAILY WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Here's $..... to keep The DAILY WORKER.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

# SPANISH KING AND DICTATOR IN OPEN CLASH

## *Alfonso May Abdicate or Force Rivera Out*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, Sept. 21.—A full cabinet meeting with King Alfonso at San Sebastian is in session today with the gravest possibilities in prospect. These include, an open break between the king and the dictator, Prime de Rivera. This may result in forcing de Rivera out or the abdication of the king.

**May Change Form of Government.**

Even the conservative papers are warning of a governmental crisis, one stating: "We are in a political moment of transcendental importance, one in which nothing less than a new organization of the basis of state power is seen."

The hostility between de Rivera and Alfonso has long been hidden beneath the surface, but the king can see in a competitor in de Rivera that may threaten his own monarchial power, and for this reason has secretly aided the army officers in their plans for revolt against the dictator.

**Two Demands of Rivera.**

De Rivera is going to the council to demand the king sign two decrees. One for a fake parliament of mere consultive nature, on the strength of the recent "plebiscite" vote, and the other a decree calling for complete reorganization of the army in such a way as to eliminate de Rivera's enemies among the powerful but unofficial officers' groups.

# TWO AMERICAS TO HAVE REPS AT BRUSSELS

## Delegates Attend Anti-Imperialist Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Besides an official delegate of the Mexican government as promised by President Plutarco Calles, the Brussels conference called by the League Against Colonial Suppression for the middle of November, the two American continents will have representatives from Cuba, Porto Rico, Argentina, Chile, Venezuela, Central American countries and labor and anti-imperialist organizations in the United States.

**Address U. S. League.**

A communication has been addressed by the All-America Anti-Imperialist League (United States Section), the organization in the United States co-operating with the Berlin International Committee, to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Negro Improvement Association, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and other Negro organizations calling on them to send delegates to Brussels.

Growing Left.

"It has been our opinion," says the letter of the league of above organizations, "that a getting together in conference of oppressed races and nationalities on a world-wide scale must raise the status of all and forge a basis of mutual co-operation in what is fundamentally a common struggle. As an anti-imperialist organization we maintain that the point of view that the evils of imperialism are manifested not only in far-off lands such as Haiti, Africa, etc., but also by oppressed racial groups in the home country of imperialism."


GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.


# Child, Famous Toast for Fascism, Changes His Mind on Divorce

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Sept. 21.—Richard Washburn Child, former United States ambassador to Italy, today withdrew his suit for divorce from Mrs. Maud Parker Child, well-known writer.

The suit had been filed in common pleas court of Monroe county here, June 26, last. Child is a famous booster of fascism.

# GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN UTTERLY BROKE; MAY FALL

## Has No Funds and Owes an Enormous Debt

(By a Spanish Worker.)

MADRID (By Mail).—The critical situation of the treasury is at present the subject of gravest concern to the Spanish government. In spite of having taken no part in the world war, the treasury is in such a crisis that it may well cause the fall of the present government, if not cause even graver consequences, should a remedy, which is difficult, be not immediately found.

The total Spanish debt is 17,109,043,754 pesetas (a peseta at par is worth about 15 cents). Of this the state has consolidated 13,847,945,854 pesetas, and the remainder, some 4,639,499,900 pesetas, is issued in treasury bonds issued during the directorate (Primo de Rivera's dictatorship).

These bonds reach maturity on the following dates: 1098 millions on February 4, 1927; 700 millions in April, 1928; 1,878 millions on November 1, 1928; 1,283 millions January 1, 1929, and 800 millions on July 5, 1930.

Spain acquired this debt in her Moroccan war, since in this undertaking Spain spent around 900 millions each year, approximately the same quantity which her deficit reaches. The expenditure last year in the Moroccan war was 887,847,647 pesetas.

The Spanish budget (which has not been revised since the beginning of the directorate), is 2,672,428,280 pesetas, of which 900 millions have to be paid in interest and 900 millions set aside for the Moroccan war, as I stated above. Thus only 1,180 millions remain, on of which one-half goes to the army and navy, leaving only 600 millions for public works and education. This will give some idea of the backward state of these two last departments.

**Robbed the Budget for War.**

We must also take into consideration that perhaps the directorate has not given to the public this insignificant amount in public works and education, because one of the first acts of the dictatorship established on September 13, 1923, was to suspend the law governing the keeping of public accounts, which prohibited transferring credits from one section of the budget to another.

From this it follows that the expenditures in the army, navy and for Moroccan war may be even greater then above indicated, and to the detriment of the budget for public works and education.

**Government Flat Broke.**

At the present moment the government's current account in the "Banco de Espana" is zero, so to meet its payments the government will not in any way be able to avoid making use of the right it has to borrow up to the limit of 350 millions of pesetas from the Banco de Espana, without interest.

The situation is absolutely unprecedented in Spain since the Restoration.

# Commonwealth School Shows Good Progress

MENA, Ark., Sept. 21.—(FP)—The erection of a cottage for a faculty member brings the number of buildings on the Commonwealth College campus to 16. The school provides education for workers on a self-supporting basis. Its work has attracted the hostile attention of the Arkansas American legion.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

# Tammany Hall and the Trade Unions

By ROBERT DUNN.

THE need for a labor party to unite the workers must be apparent to anyone who has followed the workings of the Tammany machine in New York City and its relation to the leadership of certain labor unions. The object of this article is merely to sketch some of the incidents in this relationship. The reader can judge for himself what the effects of it must be upon the trade union leaders and upon the general problem of trade union political unity.

To barter the "labor vote" for political preference has been one of the favorite tricks of some of the trade union leadership almost since the days when unions were first organized in this state. The labor leaders have always taken part in politics of the most partisan character, the, of course, professing publicly that they were interested in the game only as "non-partisans."

AND the labor leaders have for decades been more or less strenuously opposed by the socialists and socialist-laborites, who have claimed that the trading of votes for personal jobs was not the way to get labor ahead in the political field.

One of the most militant and articulate exposers of the labor leader in this role was Daniel De Leon, who declared in session and out of season that the trade union leadership was betraying the workers at every election. In the national, state and local councils of labor the socialists carried on the same constant attack upon the "fat boys" who were feathering their nests by trading the labor vote for business and political jobs.

RUN down the lists of the important officers of the New York State Federation of Labor, for example, and you find a goodly number of them who found their way into happy political positions thru these methods. Even before the days of the State Federation, when the state body was known as the Workingmen's Assembly, we find the first president, Jim Connolly of the Practical Painters' Union, ending up as e state factory inspector.

He was followed by W. N. Thayer of the Typographical Union, who was later president of the common council of Troy and the warden of Dannemora Prison. The next president, Tom Dowling, a blacksmith's official, was rewarded by the position of state commissioner of labor statistics. After him came Bill O'Brien of the cravin cutters, who was later the sheriff of New York county.

THEN, with the formation of the State Federation of Labor, we find Pat Lavery, a typographical man, the first president, who later appointed to the state civil service commission. Martin Murphy of the molders, followed Lavery. He, in turn, became a civil service commissioner in Buffalo and then went into business.

The next executive was John Pallen of the pattern makers, who became commissioner of labor statistics of New York, while the next in line, W. O. Jones, graduated into the job of building inspector at Utica. Finally we come to Jim Holland, the present incumbent, who has held several appointive tho apparently not so lucrative offices from the state while still in labor office. He is now on the board of standards and appeals.

THE press on February 4 announced Holland's appointment by Mayor Walker as a "lay member" of this board at a salary of $7,500. The New York Times says: "He formerly held the same position at e per diem rate of $10 for each session . . . but was dropped by Mayor Hylan after he came out in favor of Walker for mayor in the last campaign."

If Mr. Holland retains his $5,000 position as head of the New York State Federation of Labor the two jobs will together net him a tidy income from salaries alone of $12,500. The average factory worker in the state, it may be well to remember, earns annually, if employed full time, approximately $1,550, or one-tenth of this amount.

THE same evolution of labor leaders it could be followed thru all the other offices of state importance. Among the secretaries and treasurers, vice-presidents and legislative agents who later held public offices were Alexander Troup, later e collector of federal customs under President Cleveland; Richard Curran, now e member of the state industrial board; Edward Bates, later deputy secretary of state; John Williams, later e state labor commissioner; Patrick Doyle, later with the state railroad commission; Jim Lynch, now head of the International Typographical Union and once head of the state industrial commission; Jim Hooley, appointed as state factory inspector; Jim McManus, a mediator in the state department of labor; Tom Williams, later a state compensation law commissioner in the Albany district; John Bogert, license commissioner of Greater New York, and Herman Robinson, also a license commissioner, following Bogart.

THE above list is only e hint of the graduations which have taken place, of labor officials stepping out into substantial state and city offices. As John O'Hanlon, the present secretary of the State Federation of Labor, says:

"The long list of vice-presidents and associate officers, accumulated during the past sixty years, contain many of the most notable names in trade union annals and of many now occupying prominent places in business, professional and governmental circles" (emphasis ours).

The above are but a few examples out of the historical records of this state.

TO come down to more recent days, a look at the current shakings of the plum tree will convince the most skeptical that the labor officials have not been slighted in return for their services in the field of "non-partisan politics." Take first the state department of labor, where labor cases would most naturally be found. Some 35 are now on the roll and six of these belong to the class exempt from the civil service examinations.

These six are Mr. Cuneen, referred to above; Mr. Gernon, Mr. Deering, M. Gompers and M. Jackson. Mr. Donahue, who is a director of the bureau of workmen's compensation, probably achieved office because as an official of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers he had organized and acted as chairman of the "Railroad Men's Non-Partisan League of Greater New York," supporting Governor Smith. The other five appointees were apparently deserving democrats.

THERE we must not forget some of the present day luminaries in the local and state labor movement, mentioning first Mr. Peter J. Brady, a former official of the photo-engravers and the Allied Printing Trades Council. He was for many years the supervisor of the City Record, the daily official publication of the City of New York, receiving $7,500 accompanying this office is $6,500. Mr. Brady within the last year turned over this office to a friend and now devotes his time to banking, being the president of the Federation Bank of New York.

Mr. Stephen Kelley, former president of the Allied Printing Trades Council, was very glad to pick up Mr. Brady's job with the City Record. It is understood that in addition to the $6,500 the job carries with it a small amount of patronage.

THEN we have Mr. John Sullivan, president of the New York Trades and Labor Council, e former official of the Brewery Workers' Union. Since 1921 Mr. Sullivan has held a $4,000 position as director of the Industrial Aid Bureau of the city. Mr. James F. Costello, of the executive council of the Central Trades and Labor Council, is assistant director of the same bureau, receiving $3,000 per annum in addition to his income from the Metal Polishers' and Buffers' Union.

Other labor officials who now hold honorary, if $10-a-session positions in the city or state government are such well-known figures as Hugh Frayne, Jerome B. Keating, John Mundwiler, John K. Halsted and several others. Alderman Kenuelly, pal of Brindell and a power in Tammeny circles, is still an official of the Steamfitters' Union.

AFTER considering this list, one cannot be astonished at the eleventh-hour developments in the presidential campaign of 1924 when the executive council of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater York City swung from LaFollette to Davis, accompanied by the officials of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York and the State Federation of Labor itself in the person of Jim Holland. The Tammeny Tiger had only to swish its tail and these gentlemen rushed away from their former pledges and delivered in e body to the Tammeny candidate.

One must remember also that the "Al Smith socialists" in the needle trades deserted their candidate, Dr. Thomas, and lined up with Al. Just what the considerations were is not known to this writer. Dr. Thomas spoke it was "rum, race and religion" that provided the issues on which Al could amble away with the socialist vote. Whatever there may be in this, one cannot overlook the close political relations of the needle trades leaders and certain democratic politicians who had performed substantial favors for the trade union bureaucrats in their struggles against the left wing and the Communists.

OF course the labor leaders have been systematically "sold" to Smith for a good many terms. Al's platforms have reeked with civic righteousness and social reform. On the vital issues, however, and in the critical moments he has not delivered.

Take, for example, two of the hardy perennials among the resolutions passed yearly by the New York State Federation of Labor—child labor and the injunction. Al was, of course, pledged to smite them both. But the first he evaded when he saw that the catholic church was anti-labor. So he forgot his pledge, knowing that labor, as usual, would forget his forgetting when it came time for another election.

THEN the injunction evil. Labor had always come out strongly against it. But the state democratic platform in 1924 slid over the issue and a few months later a labor-supported justice, Churchill, was handing out injunctions against labor on behalf of the International Tailoring Company.

These are but typical examples of "labor's reward" in the way of protective legislation for dancing to the tune of the Tammany gangsters. But the labor leaders should worry. They got something more tangible and personal than legislation. So they go on endorsing capitalist party candidates [illegible]

# National Defense to Gain by 600 Planes for Commercial Use

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. — A prediction that 600 commercial airplanes will be in service within six months was made by Secretary of Commerce Hoover today. The planes to produce this equipment, will be a valuable addition to America's national defense, he said.

# SHANGHAI UNION LABOR PROTESTS AGAINST BOSSES

## Strike Against Long Hours and Low Wages

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 21.—In a manifesto to the public the Shanghai General Labor Union declares that a workman cannot maintain his family on $12 a month, which is the average wage in the factories. Working hours are between 12 and 16 a day and no raises or stoppage for dinner is permitted. There is no day of rest. Sanitary accommodations are not provided.

**Persecution Added.**

"It is well known," says the statement, "that the cost of living in Shanghai is the highest in China. Whenever we requested a raise in wages or betterment in treatment our demands have been flatly rejected by the factory owners. They dismiss our representatives and ask the police to arrest the 'ringleaders' of the workers. Our patience has reached a limit. That is the reason there are many strikes."

**180,000 Strike.**

Both European, Japanese and Chinese factory owners have resisted these demands of the workers so stubbornly that during July there were 100 strikes, involving some 160,000 workers. They were accused of radical tendencies, but this they denied, saying that all they were asking was a chance to feed their families and maintain health while at work.

# COOLIDGE IN NEW ATTACK UPON MEXICO

## Starts New Offensive for Oil Companies

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Bullying of the Calles government in Mexico on behalf of American oil companies that are balking payment of taxes in Mexico has been resumed tu Washington, under the slight pretext of the killing of an American citizen in Mexico by bandits.

Utterly disconnected as the oil dispute and the bandit crime are, the Coolidge administration has seized the occasion of the murder of Rosenthal to suggest that it will vigorously uphold the right of American oil men to 'enjoy profits that the Mexican constitution and laws do not permit them to take from the subsoil of that country.

**Resume Oil Attack.**

Armed intervention in Mexico by the United States is not within the possibilities of the situation, but Secretary Kellogg and Ambassador Sheffield have launched upon a new cycle of note-sending and scowling at the Mexican government below the Rio Grande. This program has been interrupted by the struggle in Mexico between church and state.

That contest appears to be virtually over as a result of the rallying of the Mexican nation to the side of the government. Now Kellogg is about to resume that Mexico recognize the title of the oil companies to the oil deposits to which they secured claims in violation of the Mexican constitution.

**Bakers Push Milwaukee Organization Campaign.**

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 21. — (FP) — Assistance from the Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union is helping the Milwaukee local to push an energetic campaign against scab bread.

# COLONEL FORBES GETS TURNED DOWN ON PLEA FOR PAROLE FROM PEN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LEAVENWORTH, Kans., Sept. 21.—Col. Charles R. Forbes, former director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, an inmate of the federal prison here since March, 1926, was refused a parole at the session of the parole board which came to a close today. It was learned today.

Forbes was one of 497 inmates before the September meeting of the board. He is serving a two-year sentence in connection with defrauding the government in the construction of hospitals for disabled soldiers.

# MOROS OF JOLO VOTE TO FREE ISLES FROM U.

## Also Condemn the Bacon Bill

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JOLO, P. I., Sept. 21.—On motion of Councilor Mujut and seconded by Councilor Maharan, both Moros, the municipal council recently passed a resolution protesting against the Bacon bill. The resolution demands the immediate granting of independence to the Philippines and lands limiting holdings to 1,024 acres.

**Firestone's Plans.**

Firestone has declared that he is willing to undertake the colonization of 500,000 acres if the Philippine land laws are abrogated. The Bacon bill is an indirect attempt to nullify these land laws. The Jolo resolution is the official expression of the Moros in the island on the question of the Bacon bill and also expressed the earnest wish for independence.

* * *

**Jolo Isolated.**

Jolo Island is in the territory supposed to be included in the Bacon bill, which provides for segregating the Philippine lands of Mindanao, Palawan and the Sulu group so that American land speculators may override the Filipino people and lawfully acquire vast tracts of land laws limiting holdings to 1,024 acres.

**Firestone's Plans.**

Firestone has declared that he is willing to undertake the colonization of 500,000 acres if the Philippine land laws are abrogated. The Bacon bill is an indirect attempt to nullify these land laws. The Jolo resolution is the official expression of the Moros in the island on the question of the Bacon bill and also expressed the earnest wish for independence.

* * *

**Recall Slaughter of Moros by General**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—William Philip Simms, Daily News foreign editor, in an article entitled "Why the Lincoln bill, points out that the Moros suffered more under United States rule than any time in their history.

He points out that the Moros were literally slaughtered under the military dictatorships of Generals Wood, Bliss and Pershing, in the years 1903 to 1913.

General Pershing's reputation dates to the World War was won chiefly fighting the Moros, and it was not until 1913, on the little mountain of Bagsak in the Sulus, that he finally broke the back of their resistance."

# *20,000 More Signatures Needed in New York*

(Continued from page 1)

14th Cong. Dist. N. Y., Elmer T. Allison, 1,700.

3rd Assem. Dist., Bronx, Elias Marks, 1,250.

4th Assem. Dist., Bronx, Isidore Steinser, 1,150.

5th Assem. Dist., Bronx, Charles Zimmerman, 1,375.

7th Assem. Dist., Bronx, Joseph Borschowitz, 1,300.

20th Cong. Dist., Bronx, Molesaye J. Olgiu, 1,700.

6th Assem. Dist., Kings, George Primoff, 1,050.

14th Assem. Dist., Kings, Samuel Nesiu, 900.

23rd Assem. Dist., Kings, Fanuie Warshofsky, 875.

10th Cong. Dist., Kings, Bertram D. Wolfe, 1,700.

7th Sen. Dist., Kings, Morris Rosen, 1,700.

The time for the filing of the signatures is almost at hand and we are still short almost 20,000 signatures. All comrades are instructed by the district executive committee to immediately report to the following places where they will receive petitions and instructions and start on the work of collecting signatures:

Headquarters for Signature Work, 108 East 14th St., New York City.

36 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn.

56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

1844 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn.

81 E. 125th St., New York City.

1747 Boston Road, Bronx.

443 St. Anns Ave., Bronx.

Comrades in charge of the headquarters will be there every evening and all comrades must report there without fail for signature work.

The section campaign managers have been instructed to keep a record of all those who come for signature work, and those who do not report will be called before their section committee to explain why they have not responded for this important work.

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.*


*'New York DAILY WORKER*

HIKE And PICNIC

THIS SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

starting at 11 a. m. from end of

*PELHAM BAY SUBWAY LINE, Westchester Ave., Bronx*

ADMISSION FREE.

Athletic Sports—Bathing—(Bring bathing suit)—Boating

Hungarian Goulash, Armenian Shishlick, and other good things to eat, prepared by experts.



*ATTENTION—*

NEW YORK COMRADES!

Make no engagement for Monday night, October 25th. An important event will take place. Watch for announcement.



BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!

*CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY*

Meat Market Restaurant

IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.

Bakery deliveries made to your home.

FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.

(Workers organized as consumers)

4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.



The Best Place to Buy Your

CARPETS LINOLEUM

RUGS FURNITURE

Is at Comrade

OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 4 STORES

2635 W. North Avenue, Phone Humboldt 4983

2408 W. North Avenue, Phone Humboldt 6941

1618 W. Chicago Avenue, Phone Monroe 6394

1600 W. Roosevelt Road, Phone Seeley 5809

# ...orkers (Communist) Party ...P. Election Campaign Tours

### J. Louis Engdahl.

...two hundred workers crowded ...J. L. Engdahl, editor of The ...WORKER, speak at an open ...ting here at Worcester, Mass. ...Workers and the Old Parties." ...was a great deal of enthusiasm ... considerable collection was ... as well as a good deal of liter... sold. Max Lerner also spoke ...the same platform with Com... Engdahl.

The Worcester meeting was one of ...mic series that make up the big ...-wide election campaign tour ...which Comrade Engdahl is now en... Today his meeting will be in ... Then he will proceed west... The remaining meetings of his ... follow:

CHICAGO—Wednesday, Sept. 22.
MINNEAPOLIS—Friday, Sept. 24, ... Hall, 43 S. 4th St.
ST. PAUL—Saturday, Sept. 25.
MILWAUKEE—Sunday, Sept. 26.

## WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

### Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:

Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 13th District, William Maffenhauer.
Congress, 1st Diet., Harry Kishinen.
Congress, 6th District, Daniel C. Holder.

### Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Perthanie Hillis.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, first district, Ernest Cereothars and Anna Waleskas.
Second District, Mike Biaskevitz and Celia Perensky.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skitch.
Ninth District, William P. Mikadas
Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shere.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.
United States Senator, James A. Ayers.
Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.
State Treasurer, Leonard Ferschler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helene Dietrich.
State Auditor, O. McSwain.

* * *

PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

### Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.
S. Hammermark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.
Mathilda Kaleusek, congresswoman for 6th congressional district.
Elizabeth Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

### New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow.
Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill.
Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds.
State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

(Manhattan)

Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly 17th District, Julius Codkind. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstone. Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

(Bronx)

Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Mark... Assembly 4th District, Isidore Stein... Assembly 5th District, Charles ...mermen, Assembly 7th District, ...eph Boruchowitz. Congress 23rd ...trict, Molasays J. Olgin.

(Brooklyn)

...sembly 6th District, George ...ell. Assembly 14th District, ...el Nesin. Assembly 23rd District, Hannah Wershafsky. Congress ...istrict, Bertram D. Wolfe. ...th District, Morris Rosen.

SUNDAY WORKER
Make it a weekly habit, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

### Bertram D. Wolfe.

"Who Owns the Government?" This is the subject of the campaign talks of Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School and candidate for congressman on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, who is now touring the western part of the country. Comrade Wolfe's tour is:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Sept. 22.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Co-operative Hall, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Sept. 25.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Sept. 26.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Sept. 29
ASTORIA, Ore.—Sept. 30.
TACOMA, Wash.—Oct. 3.
MT. VERNON, Wash.—Oct. 2.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Oct. 3.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Oct. 5.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Oct. 8.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Oct. 9.

### J. O. Bentall.

Flint, Mich., is the place where J. O. Bentall, who is covering this territory in the September campaign tour, will speak tomorrow, Sept. 22, on the subject: "What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections?" The rest of his meetings are:

FLINT, Mich.—Thursday, Sept. 23.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Friday, Sept. 24.
MUSKEGON—Saturday, Sept. 25.

### Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who is covering the state of Ohio in the September election campaign tour, will speak at Youngstown, Ohio, today, Sept. 22. Her subject is: "What Can Workers Expect from the Elections?" Her list of meetings is as follows:

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Sept. 22.
WARREN, O.—Sept. 23.
CANTON, O.—Sept. 24.
AKRON, O.—Sept. 25.
ERIE, Pa.—Sept. 26.

### H. M. Wicks.

The New England states are the territory which H. M. Wicks, well-known labor speaker and candidate for U. S. senator in Pennsylvania, is covering in a September election campaign tour.

Comrade Wicks, who is speaking on "What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections?" will be at Haverhill, Mass., today and from there to other cities in Massachusetts according to this list:

HAVERHILL—Wednesday, Sept. 22.
LAWRENCE—Thursday, Sept. 23.
LOWELL—Friday, Sept. 24.
FITCHBURG—Saturday, Sept. 25.
GARDNER—Sunday, Sept. 26.
SPRINGFIELD—Monday, Sept. 27.
HOYLOKE—Tuesday, Sept. 28.
PITTSFIELD—Wednesday, Sept. 29.

## Bertram Wolfe to Speak in Frisco Next Sunday Night

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 21.—Bertram D. Wolfe, director of Workers' School, New York City, will lecture on "Who Owns Our Government?" Sunday evening, Sept. 26, at 8 o'clock at 2255 Valencia street. Admission, 25 cents.

Friday evening, Oct. 1, at 8 o'clock at 2255 Valencia street the Young Workers (Communist) League will celebrate International Youth Day. There will be good speakers and musical numbers. Admission is free.

## Cleveland Party Arranges Big Social

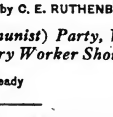
CLEVELAND, Sept. 21.—A fine social evening has been arranged by the Cleveland comrades. This will be on Sunday, Oct. 3, at 8 p. m., at the Jewish Singing Society Hall, 3514 E. 116th St. A basket party has been arranged, the comrades being requested to bring along the baskets, which will be auctioned off. A burlesque show has been arranged. Admission is free.

## Cleveland Will Discuss Russian Party Controversy

CLEVELAND, Sept. 21.—The membership of the Workers (Communist) Party is interested in what is transpiring in the Russian Communist Party. In order that there may be a full discussion of all the issues involved—which concerns not only the Russian party, but every section of the Communist International, a meeting has been arranged at the Gardine Hall, 6025 St. Clair, Room 303, on Saturday, Sept. 25, at 8 p. m.

### Los Angeles Press Picnic.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The United Worker's Press Picnic will be held October 10th, at Rose Hill Park. Young Workers of Los Angeles, please reserve this Sunday for this occasion. Tickets only fifty cents. Good speakers, sports, and games. Leave your lunches at home. We will serve a plate lunch and refreshments. This will be the greatest outdoor celebration of the year, for fourteen different organisations have participated to, put this affair across. Remember the date, October 10th. Your patronage of this affair means the success of our most prized agitator, the Young Worker.




## ON TO A HALF MILLION!

Distribute a half million copies of the pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party—What It Stands For, Why Every Worker Should Join" by the end of this year.

**44,000**

copies of the pamphlet by C. E. RUTHENBERG

*The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For, Why Every Worker Should Join*

already

***THIS IS NOT ENOUGH!!***

EVERY WORKER—

In your shop,
In your neighborhood
In your trade union

MUST GET A COPY OF THIS PAMPHLET!

To party units 2½c a copy—Order from: National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BERTRAM D. WOLFE IS COMING TO LOS ANGELES!

**BERTRAM D. WOLFE**

Director of the Workers' School in New York

will address a

***POLITICAL MEETING***

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1926

at Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles

ADMISSION 25c. Auspices, Workers (Communist) Party.

# Socialist Party Fights Unity of Action of Workers

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, Exec. Sec'y, Workers (Communist) Party.

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has sounded a note of alarm to the locals and members of that organization and made what the St. Louis "Labor" terms "an important request" to the locals of the party.

This "important request" is nothing less than a seven point warning to the locals of the Socialist Party not to permit themselves to become part of united action of the workers in their present day struggles.

THE locals of the Socialist Party, according to the request of the National Executive Committee should not enter the fight for the protection of the foreign-born workers by participating in the organization of councils for the protection of the foreign-born. They must not join in a united fight against discrimination from which the Negroes suffer. They must remain away from the united movement for the release of political prisoners nor should they aid workers in a strike.

### The Reason For This Warning.

THE reason for this warning of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is that the Communists are often the leaders and the initiators of united front movements to fight in the workers' interests. For the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, it is a crime for the Socialists to join with trade union organizations, workers' fraternal organizations and Communists in a united front struggle to prevent the forced-born workers from being exterminated, photographed and fingerprinted or to fight against racial discrimination from which the Negro suffers or to take action to help workers who are fighting the bosses for higher wages and better working conditions thru a strike.

THIS warning has however, a deeper significance than the mere fear on the part of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party that the members or units of that organization may really participate in the struggles of the workers. Many local organizations of the Socialist Party have ignored the policy of the National Executive Committee of keeping the workers from uniting to fight their immediate battles against the capitalist exploiters. There are, in the Socialist Party, many sincere workers who still believe that the Socialist Party is an organization fighting in the workers' interests. Branches of the Socialist Party in which such workers predominate have, in spite of all the past warnings, and denunciations by the leaders of the Socialist Party, joined in united front action in the interests of the workers even the these actions were initiated and led by Communists. These working class members and units of the Socialist Party dominated by such members do not fear to be associated with Communists in a common struggle to aid striking workers or to protect foreign-born workers against exception laws which would register, fingerprint and photograph them like criminals.

SOCIALIST locals have joined with trade union representatives, with representatives of the fraternal organizations of foreign-born workers and with the Communists in forming Councils for the Protection of the Foreign-Born Workers. It has been thru the mass pressure of these councils that the enactment of these exception laws by congress has been prevented. Now the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party warns its locals to keep out of such a struggle to protect the foreign-born workers.

THE same has been true in relation to the great struggle of the striking textile workers of Passaic. Many socialist locals could not be prevented from joining in the united front movement to support the Passaic workers in their heroic strike. The socialist locals have joined with trade unionists, Communists, workers' fraternal organizations in forming relief committees for the Passaic strikers. The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party tells the socialist locals to get out of these relief committees and let the Passaic workers fight their own battles.

SOCIALIST locals have been found themselves in united front political conferences formed for the purpose of promoting independent political action and participated in by trade union representatives, fraternal organization representatives and Communists, in addition to the socialists. The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is opposed to such a movement to break the workers away from the republican and democratic parties and to organize them for an independent political struggle thru the formation of a labor party. It warns its locals to keep out of such organizations for united action on the political field.

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is even against the united front movement to win complete political, educational, industrial, and social equality for the Negroes of this country. The socialist locals must not participate in united action to fight against racial discrimination against the Negro.

### Will The Socialist Locals Abandon

THE instructions of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in its locals, please before these locals made up of workers who wish to participate in the workers' struggles in this country, the question whether they shall abandon the class struggle or whether they shall abandon the Socialist Party.

There could be no greater confession of bankruptcy so far as fighting for the workers' interests in this country is concerned, than this seven point statement constituting "an important request" by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party endeavored to confuse the view placed before the socialist locals by reference to financial assistance of these organizations by the Communists. But no workers will be deceived by this. The instructions to the socialist locals actually mean that these locals must keep out of every movement of the American workers which represents a fight on the basis of the class struggle, because every such struggle in this country has been either initiated, or is being led or supported by the Communists.

The issue before the socialist locals is whether they will participate in such united action by the workers against their capitalist exploiters or give up the idea of the class struggle.

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party will fool no one by its refusal to join Communist leadership of such united front movements. Where the Communists have become the leaders of the united front movement of the workers, it has been because they have won the confidence and support of the workers thru their services in the common struggle. If they have initiated united front action thru which the workers have been able to make a better fight against the capitalist bosses, that is to their credit. The fact that this is so, and that the Communist program today is a program thru which the workers can achieve results and relieve themselves from some of the oppression and exploitation from which they suffer and against which they are struggling at the present time.

### What Does Debs Say?

THERE is another phase of this statement of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party which deserves attention. Eugene V. Debs is the chairman of the National Executive Committee. It is not likely that he participated or approved of the statement of the Socialist Party. He is reported ill at his home in Terre Haute, Ind.

But the workers of this country will want to know the opinion of Eugene V. Debs of this statement of the National Executive Committee of which he is the chairman.

THE workers have heard Debs make eloquent appeals for united action against the capitalist exploiters. For more than twenty-five years, he has been an advocate of unity of the working class in their struggle against the capitalists.

Will Eugene V. Debs approve of the instructions of his National Executive Committee to refuse to join in united action for the protection of the foreign-born workers, for the fight against discrimination against the Negroes, for the fight to release political prisoners and in support of the strikes of the workers?

THE socialist locals which, in spite of the reactionary policies of the National Executive Committee of their party, have joined in the workers' struggles will want to know where Debs stands on these questions. The workers generally who honor Debs for his years of struggle in the workers' cause in spite of his continued adherence to the Socialist Party, will want to know his stand on the effort of the National Executive Committee of his party to divide the workers in place of uniting them.

EUGENE V. DEBS should not permit such a stain to be placed upon his record as will be placed there if he permits the action of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, of which he is chairman, to go unchallenged.

The self-respecting workers in the locals of the Socialist Party, if they are sincere in their desire to fight the workers' struggles, will repudiate this action of the National Executive Committee to divide the workers in place of endeavoring to unite them for the class struggle.

## Brick and Clay Union Holds Convention on Mississippi Steamer

Members of the United Brick and Clay workers left Chicago today for Peoria, Ills., where they will board the steamship "Cape Girardeau" for an inspection and observation cruise of the lakes to Gulf Water route.

Sessions of their annual convention will be held aboard the boat enroute. A special trip will be made to Belleville, Ills., after the delegates land in St. Louis. The oldest local of the brick and clay workers outside of Chicago, is in Belleville.

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondence page of The DAILY WORKER."

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## POLICE JUDGES PROTECT CHILD LABOR LAW VIOLATIONS IN MD.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Maryland employers continue to violate the child labor law despite the alleged rigid enforcement policy adopted in 1924. The annual report of T. Knox Insley, Commissioner of Labor and Statistics states almost as much:

Under the Maryland law, the responsibility for violations of the law rests with the employer. There were 468 violations during the year.

This first Maryland child labor law was passed in 1912, with provisions for inspectors under the State Child Labor Bureau to enforce it.

Many inspectors, Commissioner Insley points out, received appointments to the Bureau as rewards for political services. These inspectors he declares, has little knowledge of the child labor law and little inclination to enforce it. For a number of years after the first child labor law was passed, child labor inspectors were unknown in many counties.

The police judges of Baltimore, whose children of course never become the child slaves of the Maryland canneries, protected the child labor exploiters in their notorious work.

## British Youth to Send Delegation to Soviet Union

LONDON, England, Sept. 4.— (By Mail.)—Comrade Tristram, N. Leeds I. L. P. Guild of Youth, presided over a very keen and representative conference at the Morris Hall on Saturday afternoon in Leeds.

Young miners, textile workers, garment workers, engineers were prominent among the delegates and all spoke heartily in favor of sending a British young workers' delegation to look over the situation in the Soviet Union, at the earliest possible moment.

The secretary of the Leeds Central Campaign Committee, reported on the activities since the last congress. Finance was coming in well, but more was wanted and many organisations had written requiring further particulars.

A suggestion was made from the floor of the conference that later on the Russian young workers should be invited to send a delegation to England to see the conditions of the young workers in capitalist Britain. The suggestion found great favor.

## 17 Year Mucker Killed in Tunnel Explosion

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 21. Eight muckers lost their lives in an explosion that occurred at 5:36 a. m. September 15, in the new intake tunnel to the Kansas City water works that is being constructed under the Missouri River. One of the muckers was a husky lad of 17 whose life was sacrificed due to carelessness on the part of the construction company.

The "graveyard shift" as the night shift is called, works in a tunnel 150 feet below the Missouri River from 11 p. m. to 7 a. m. At 12:30 the blast broke down and the fan stopped. The foreman ordered the men out but at 4:30 he ordered and accompanied them back in the shaft to continue work. At 5:36 the explosion occurred that cost the lives of seven muckers; the 17-year-old lad, the foreman and six others. One was a worker who came to the city for vacation and needed a little extra money and decided to work a few weeks as a mucker.

The explosion threw two machines weighing 4000 pounds over 30 feet and debris was thrown over a thousand feet. The shaft was in no condition for work when the men went back. No air was in the shaft and gas had filled the space. The company says it is a mystery as to what caused the explosion.

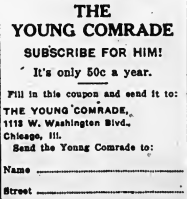
The mother of W. F. Baily, the youth that was killed, had asked the construction company several days before to discharge her boy as he was too young to do this kind of work. The company took no steps to comply with the request of the mother and the youth was too glad to make "good money" that is paid for this dangerous work.

THE SUNDAY WORKER
First issue October 10.

AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT

SUBSCRIBE
Only 50 Cents a Year.
The American Worker Correspondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

YOUR YOUNGSTER



will be just as pleased to receive

THE YOUNG COMRADE

SUBSCRIBE FOR HIM!

It's only 50c a year.

Fill in this coupon and send it to:

THE YOUNG COMRADE,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Send the Young Comrade to:

Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State.....

Daily Worker
CONCERT
2 P. M.
SUNDAY, OCT.
10
Central Opera House
67th Street and Third Avenue, New York City.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Tickets on sale at Daily Worker Eastern Agency, 108 East 14th Street, and by every unit of the Workers Party, the Young Workers League and the Pioneers.

Any Daily Worker Agent, not yet supplied with tickets, should call for them at once.

YOU'LL STAY UP NIGHTS

reading the new LITERATURE CATALOG of the Daily Worker Publishing Co. Hundreds of books are described and indexed and the catalog is sent FREE ON REQUEST.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education.
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## ZIMMERMAN SAYS EMPLOYERS RULE STATE ASSEMBLY

By CHAS. S. ZIMMERMAN.
Candidate for 6th Assembly, Bronx, and Vice-Chairman, General Strike Committee, N. Y. Garment Workers.

The issuance of the injunction against the International Ladies' Garment Workers brings forward again the need for independent working-class political action. Injunctions are being employed by the bosses on an ever-increasing scale. The right to strike and picket is a life and death necessity for the maintenance of union organization.

The purpose of injunctions is to deal a death blow to the right to strike and picket. Workers must exert their maximum effort in order to defeat the use of such methods intended to establish the open shop in industry.

Present Assembly Anti-Labor.

The New York state assembly has in the last year engaged in an orgy of reactionary legislation. It has turned down the very simple demands for labor legislation prescribed by the New York State Federation of Labor.

It has defeated bills aimed at relieving the exploitation of women and children. On the other hand, reactionary measures in the interests of the manufacturers and trusts of New York state have been favored by the legislature.

Employers Seek More Power.

The proposals for the reorganization of the government, the heralded as a plan for simplification of the government, means that more injunctions and greater police power are put in the hands of employers interested in destroying unions and reducing the living standards of the workers.

The workers in this election must demonstrate their readiness to support proposals aimed at uniting their power, of bringing nearer the day when a labor party based upon the strength of organized labor can be established.

Support the Workers' Party.

They must support the campaign conducted by the Workers' Party, for improving the standards of life of the workers against militarism and war, against injunctions and measures to stifle the voice of labor, for the recognition of the Soviet Union, for social equality for the Negro and for all measures that will build up the power of the working class.

Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND

Three important new pamphlets

On the Road to Insurrection, by Lenin ..... 40c
Lenin as a Marxist, by N. Bucharin ..... 40c
Russia's Path to Communism, by G. Zinoviev ..... 40c

The Daily Worker Pub. Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

## BOOKS

by Leon Trotsky

My Flight from Siberia
A new edition of this splendid story, attractively boarded-bound ..... $ .50

Whither Russia?
Cloth ..... $1.50

Whither England?
Cloth ..... $1.75

Literature and Revolution
Cloth ..... $2.50

## TOM MANN, VETERAN LEADER OF BRITISH LABOR, SPEAKS TO THE NATIONAL MINORITY CONFERENCE

The National Minority Movement, or revolutionary left wing of British trade unionism, recently held its third annual conference at Battersea Town Hall in London. The DAILY WORKER gives below the address of Tom Mann, chairman of the N. M. M., veteran labor leader of Great Britain, as an interesting and graphic picture of the scope and purposes of the British left wing.—Editor's Note.

(Continued from previous issue)

Rank and File All Right.

THE general strike did not fail because of any weakness or lack of courage, or unreadiness to act on the part of the rank and file. It failed because those upon whom responsibility fell at the time had no belief in the general strike; very few indeed of the members of the General Council have any real understanding of what is involved in the general strike, and those who claim to have a knowledge of it have spoken and written against it.

These these persons temporarily supported the strike in order to make it a failure, holding themselves in readiness to frustrate and destroy its chances of success. They failed in and resort to the policy of class collaboration to the serious detriment of the position of the workers.

The leaders of the future must rest with those who—

1. Understand the real nature of the class struggle and are ever ready to take militant action to travel towards the workers' control of industry.

2. Have a well-thought-out policy to meet the varying conditions on a national and international scale.

We declare that the National Minority Movement has acted as a nucleus of such leadership and that the principles we have popularized and the policy we pursue are destined to revolutionize the movement.

Capitalist Dictatorship.

IT is necessary to make reference to the role played by the government during the period under review. Probably never in our history have we had such a clear demonstration of the truth of the statement of Karl Marx that under capitalism the government is the "executive committee of the capitalist class." The government, by its daily behavior, has shown unmistakably that it is ready to use all the powers of the state, not in the interests of the people, but exclusively in the interests of the employing class.

The government has been utterly regardless of the millions of workers and has fastened only to the voices of its financial overlords, the Federation of British Industries and the Mining Association of Great Britain.

By means of the emergency power act it wipes out the constitution and carries on a ruthless and unjustifiable crusade against those who do not kow-tow to its dictatorship. Never in our history has this country been under such a reckless capitalist dictatorship as now.

State Employees to Be Bulldozed.

IT is just over a hundred years since our fathers were forced by right to organize. This carried with it the right to link up with fellow workers; now at this time of day the government is beginning a new attack to prohibit sympathetic strikes, and demanding the disaffiliation of civil servants from the Trades Union Congress and the labor party.

The government is not against all trade unionism, it is only against that trade unionism which is strong enough and directed by those who are capable enough to achieve something of value to the workers.

The attack on the civil service trade unions is very significant. In the general strike, railway clerical workers were out with manual workers. This is essential for complete success. Solidarity with those who wield the pen and all others who work for the object we aim at. If we examine the position to understand what the government is after it presents itself in three ways:

1. An attempt to make unity between clerical and manual workers impossible.

2. An attempt to clear out of government service all other than reactionaries, thereby making the workers in the state departments 100 per cent safe for capitalism.

3. Attempt to entrench reactionary elements in government service in order to enable capitalists to sabotage a labor government.

The attack on the civil service is made under the cry, "the civil service is a neutral body, it must be free from politics." This is similar to the parrot cry of "the army is a neutral body, it must be free from politics." This shows how inextricably mixed are industrial with political questions.

We have in this present government several of the most bitter and intolerant reactionaries this country has ever produced; in this list I place Lord Birkenhead and Winston Church. ill. These members of the present government are the most unscrupulous villifiers of the workers that have ever filled public position. They are continually concocting schemes to tie up the workers, and they often succeed in getting the backing of their colleagues. With effective organization and courageous leadership we shall be easily able to deal effectively with these and all their kind.

The entire movement is subscribing to the slogan "the community first." That is merely for public consumption, what they really stand for is "our own class." I. e., the rubber class, the exploiting class, which class is not more than 1 per cent of the community, but which always battens on the community.

We of the worker class, the entire producing class, the creators of the wealth of the country, must now see to it that there shall be no more wasting of time and energy and the lives of the people. We must demand and insist on loyalty to our class by those who wish to speak in our name.

The Miners' Fight.

THE miners' lock-out is still on. The whole working class is suffering. Baldwin's assertion that only the miners are being attacked is utterly untrue, the policy pursued fits exactly with the statement of Baldwin when he said: "All wages must come down."

The coming Trades Union Congress should decide to call for a levy on all the unions to help the miners and centre with the executive of the unions as to the best means of applying it. It is still possible for the workers of this country to do something much more substantial to help the miners financially. A resolution passed at congress authorising the General Council to act in conjunction with the union executives could get going quickly.

It's War We Are In.

WE are fully conscious of the difficulties in getting in good results with conditions as they are, yet it is the case that if the miners should lose, then the general rank and file will lose many times more than the cost now of helping the miners to win.

Even now there is time to apply an effective embargo on all coal, the will to act would make this possible in one day, and it should be done. And I solemnly declare that we who realize that it's war we are in should have no scruples in calling out the safety men from the mines, or carefully take scrupulous care of the property of the enemy that is fighting you to the death is a queer way of fighting that enemy.

International Unity.

INTERNATIONAL unity proved to be more than talk in the case of Russia, who set the example to the world by her prompt and substantial monetary help to the British miners. Had we but had world-wide relations of such a character we should have won long ago. If the unions of the continent associated with Amsterdam had done half as much as Russia has done the situation financially would have been more controllable.

We must again deal with International Trade Union unity. It is really of the greatest importance that we shall be able to act on a world scale. Governments are deliberately fomenting strife calculated to again precipitate a world war. We must not be dumb whilst this goes on; therefore, this will be on the agenda and will, I am sure, have most careful consideration. The Anglo-Russian relations have been strained, but are comeoting again, and to this we must also give full consideration.

We are meeting a week in front of the Trades Union Congress, and it is announced that the General Council does not intend to have the question of more power to the General Council discussed at congress, because this will bring up the whole subject of the general strike. The movement cannot wait another year before the matter shall be dealth with, the whole thing is exceedingly urgent to those who sense the situation aright.

In any case we must (as far as time admits) deal with these fateful questions, every phase of the labor problem comes within our purview. The delegates present at this minority conference have already done much; after our consultations here we shall go to our respective districts, not to forget what we mot for, but to carry on our work with redoubled energy, in the fullest confidence that we are engaged in fighting the most successful battles of our class, for the overthrow of capitalism and establishing the workers in full control of all industry.

Success to the workers of all countries!

Success to the speedy overthrow of capitalism and the full realization of socialism.

## "Prolet-Tribune", Russ Living Paper, Gets Good Reception

In spite of the warm weather a good crowd attended the eleventh issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper, last Saturday night at the Workers' House. It was the first indoor issue after the summer season.

The crowd cheered the greetings from the Novy Mir worker correspondents to the Vilnia Lithuanian daily, the first issue of which appeared on Saturday.

The next issue of Prolet-Tribune

## FOR A UNITED LABOR TICKET

ARTICLE VII.

WHY A LOCAL LABOR PARTY?

By Bertram D. Wolfe.

THE Workers Party stands committed to the use of all the energies for the building of an American Labor Party on a national scale. Nevertheless, the insurrections of the Central Executive Committee to the districts in the 1926 campaign declared: "There will be three forms in which the party will go into the elections: 1. Thru existing farmer and labor parties. 2. Thru pledged united front labor tickets on the ballot. 3. By placing Workers (Communist) Party tickets on the ballot."

The question naturally arises: Why this flexibility of tactics? Why this variety of forms?

AMERICAN political conditions, unlike those of England, are such that a national labor party tends to come into being by the foundation of various local and state labor parties, gradually converging towards a national labor party and finally crystallising when the national sentiment for their unification and for the creation of a single labor party on a national scale is powerful enough.

Gone in Va., Insane in N. Y.

Economically the United States is a single unit, but because of the federal form of government the states have widely divergent laws and distinct administrations. Thus, in extreme cases, men have been known to be divorced by the laws of one state and yet, marrying again, bigamists by the laws of another. There have even been cases, as the Chalcus case, where a man was insane in New York and sane in Virginia.

WHEN the interests of big business require it, "state rights" are promptly forgotten and by all sorts of legal fictions, a unified national law in a given field is put across. Conversely, when capital wishes to block a national law, the theory of state rights is seized upon and the law is nullified and declared unconstitutional as an interference with state sovereignty. In this manner, every effective child labor law thus far put on the statute books has been set aside.

The constitution of the United States prohibits the passage of laws limiting or abridging freedom of speech, press or assemblage, or limiting the right of every citizen to bear arms. But the constitution has been so interpreted that state may freely adopt criminal syndicalist laws, laws forbidding the carrying of arms, laws forbidding mass picketing and other laws of a reactionary stripe.

Nevertheless, when the war broke out, a national "espionage" act was effectively used on a national scale along with the numerous criminal syndicalist and criminal anarchy acts of the various states.

Brakes on Progress.

THE courts of the United States have been one of the chief instruments for blocking legislation which expresses the needs of the working class. They have always appealed to precedents established in a period when there was no working class and no modern industry. Thus Professor Commons, who can scarcely be accused of radicalism declares:

"The courts blocking the way of a new agressive class with precedents created to protect a dominant class, have had, in this country, a high reputation for unknown evil. By retaining laws which labor in its political struggles has been able to secure, the courts, joined to divergent state policies, have excluded or delayed labor from legislative acts." (History of Labor in the United States, Vol. I. P. 9.)

LABOR protection measures, child labor laws, regulations of the length of the work day, minimum wage measures, social insurance, etc., have been construed by the capitalistic courts as state matters and not national ones, therefore the labor movement has had to fight in each state separately for the passage of such laws and consequently, labor political activities tend to be of a local nature.

It is only when such laws are finally passed in a given state that the state supreme court steps in and declares them unconstitutional, and, as a last resort, if the bosses lose, they appeal to the national supreme court which deals the final death blow to the measure in question.

The Central Labor Union.

AGAIN, the natural basis for political activity tends to be the local Central Labor Council in municipal matters and the State Federation of Labor in state matters. These bodies are much closer to the rank and file (particularly the former of them) than is the executive council and the national convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Consequently, it is in the Central Labor Council that the demands of labor for independent political action first makes itself felt and most strongly so.

NOT only is the character of the labor movement greatly diversified according to the state (the question of whether there are large industrial kinds of industry are determining factors) but the same is also true of the farmer movements which are more or less linked up with the labor party movement.

Agriculture differs greatly from state to state. In one part of the country there is one type of crop and in another part an entirely different type; in some regions there is large scale farming and in other regions, the small farm prevails.

Sometimes one crop may be very bad and the cotton areas in deep depression with resulting failures, foreclosures and expulsion from the land, while the corn belt may be having bumper crops and bumper prices, or vice versa. Yet the farmer is most militant in periods in which the banker and warrer are foreclosing on him and it is then that he thinks most of entering into political activity.

Local Governments as Strikebreakers.

THIS question of a labor party is the use of the courts, police and other governmental agencies as strikebreaker. Yet, except in the basic industries in big national strikes such as railroad and coal strikes or the big steel strike, it is the local or state courts and the local police or the state constabulary and the local and state governmental agencies generally that do the strike-breaking. Consequently, again the first natural step of labor towards independent political action is aimed at the local government which is used against him and makes a demand that a workers' govrdment be set up in the city and state.

Thus, because of the great extent of territory of the United States (it is as if all the countries of Europe were fused into one), because of the diversified industries, because of the division into states containing industrial centers, because of the diversified nature of the industry, because of divergent laws in each state and the state and local courts with their injunctions, and because it is generally the local police and the local government rather than the United States army and the national government that have been used against strikes, the strength of the sentiment for state rights and the innumerably separate state legislatures, and finally because the government of the United States has not become a centralized government and still is not nearly so centralized as are the governments of the European countries—for all these reasons and for the reason also that local labor councils are most responsive to the needs and desires of the rank and file, that the natural mode of formation of a labor party in America is thru the formation of various local labor and farmer-labor parties, at least in the state most favorably disposed, as a preliminary to the formation of a national labor party.

THERE are times, however, such as the period 1920-1923, when the impetus for a national labor party is very much stronger. This was due, in the period mentioned, to the open use of the national government as a strike-breaker in the case of the railroad, coal and steel strikes and therefore such national unions as the railroad brotherhoods made a nation-wide drive for a labor party.

The Task Before Us.

This year, however, it is obvious that no national labor party will be formed and therefore it is up to the various districts according to local conditions, to make the biggest possible steps forward toward the formation of local labor parties and the creation of a sentiment for a national party.

THERE are some states in which farmer-labor parties already exist and the problem of the Communist is to organize and capture them. There are others in which a labor party can be created and still others in which a united labor ticket, as a first step toward a labor party, can be set up. New York falls into this category and every effort must be made to set up a genuine united labor ticket in the New York campaign.

If the various units of the party all over the country create the proper preconditions from below, we can trust the government to create the proper conditions from above so that in 1928 which is a national presidential campaign, a national labor party may be formed.

## Auto-Body Makers on Strike Against Open Shop Drive in Jersey

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 21. — Nearly 600 workers at the Hays-Hunt Corporation have struck, according to announcements by officers of Local 13, Upholsterers, Trimmers and Body Makers' Union. The strike came because of alleged discriminations against union workers by the company. Many more of the 2,500 men employed in the plant are expected to

## WCFL Radio Program

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
6:10 to 6:55—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
6:55—7:25—Florentine String Trio; Vivian Lawrence, Little Joe Warner, John Reddington, Mickey and Johnson.
9:00—Alisme Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alisme Entertainers.

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

That made Dad rather warm, because he had been reading this news for three or four months and believing every word of it. He wanted to know if Paul didn't believe there had been a killing of the rich classes in Russia. Paul said he didn't doubt there had been some, because he had read about the French revolution. What you had to remember was the way the Russian people had been treated by their ruling classes and the kind of government they were used to; you had to judge their revolution by their standards and not by ours. Paul smiled and added that it was a mistake for an American employer who had tried to give his men a square deal, to identify himself with those masters in Russia who had beaten their men with knouts and turned them over to the Cossacks if they attempted any protest.

That pacified Dad a little, but he said the way it seemed to him, these Bolsheviks were just so many German agents. He told about the train that had carried Lenin—Dad called him Leonyne—through Germany. But Paul asked whether he had watched the news that had come from the peace negotiations; the Germans had apparently been as much afraid of the Russians as we were. These Bolsheviks were fighting the ruling classes of both sides, and the Germans might find the peace they had made more dangerous to them than the fighting; the revolutionary propaganda might spread in their armies and even to the Western Front.

There was no use expecting Dad to see anything so complicated as that. The declared that if the Russians had really wanted to help the cause of peace and justice they should have stood by the allies until the Kaiser was put out of business. Then Paul asked whether Mr. Ross had read the secret treaties of the allies, and Dad was obliged to confess that he had never even heard of them. Paul explained how the Soviets, after demanding that the allies should make known their war aims and having no attention paid to the request, had revealed to the world all the secret agreements which the allies had made with the Tsar, for dividing up the territories they meant to take from the Germans and Austrians and Turks. Paul declared that the text of these treaties, the most important news of the day, had been suppressed by the American newspapers. If we were going into this war blindfolded, to help Great Britain and France and Italy and Japan in their imperialist aims, then our people were being deceived and some day they would have a bitter awakening.

Dad's answer to that was simple: Paul might rest assured, those secret treaties would turn out to be Bolshevik forgeries. Had not our government already given out a lot of documents it had obtained in Russia, proving the Bolshevik leaders to be German agents? Those were the true documents, and Paul would find it out some day, and be ashamed of having doubted our allies. How could he suppose that President Wilson would let us be bamboozled?

Bunny sat, taking in every word of this discussion. It was puzzling, and hard to be sure about, but it seemed to him that Dad was right, what could a good American do, in war-time like this, but trust his government? Bunny was a little shocked to hear a man wearing the uniform of the army sit there and express doubts about his superiors, and he considered it his duty to get Paul off by himself and tell him some of the things the four minute men had said in school and try to inspire him with a more intense patriotism. But Paul only laughed and patted Bunny on the back, saying that they got any quantity of propaganda here in the training camp.

II

One evening they all went to hear Eli; in a great tent such as would hold a three-ring circus, with thousands of cars parked in the fields about and sawdust strewn in the aisles and hundreds of wooden benches crowded with soldier boys and ranchers and their wives and children. There was a platform with room for a gelist, wearing a white robe with a golden star on his bosom, for all the world like some Persian magus; and there was a "silver band," with trumpets and bass-tubes gleaming so that they put your eyes out. When those big blarers started a hymn of glory, and the audience started to rock and shout, "Praise the Lord!" the top of that tent would bulge out!

Eli preached against the Hun, telling how the Holy Spirit had revealed to him that the enemy was to be routed before the year was by and promising eternal salvation to all who died in this cause of the Lord—provided, of course, that they had not rejected their chance to be saved by Eli. In the middle of the stage was a tank constructed, with steps descending into it and the converts sitting in rows on the platform, garbed in white nighties; when that stage of the ceremonies arrived, Eli descended into the water himself, and grabbed his victims one by one by the backs of their necks and in the name of the Father and the Son of the Holy Ghost, he swung them forward, soused into the water. Thereby their sins were washed from the very last hair of their heads and if from the holy water then contracted any of those diseases which are the penalty of sins, even among military crusaders—well, all they had to do was to come back again and have themselves "healed" by the prophet of the Third Revelation.

Next day the family drove home and how much they had to gossip about on the way and for weeks thereafter! Bunny was looking forward to living this camp-life the coming summer—looking forward to it during the time he was getting in school and also because of Dad's influence, he was to be in an officer's training camp. He was full of consecration and working harder than ever at his duties.

Late in March began that long-dreaded onslaught on the western front; one of those battles to which the world had grown accustomed, extending over a hundred miles of front and lasting all day and all night for several days and weeks. Such a battle was not named from a town or a city, but from a province; this was the battle of Picardy. The German rush broke through the British line and drove them back in rout for thirty or forty miles and captured a hundred thousand men and it seemed that Dad's worst forebodings were to be realized.

But neither the Germans nor the allies knew that in an obscure village amid the fruit orchards of California a mighty prophet was exercising his magic on their behalf. It chanced that Eli Watkins read a news item from the front, declaring that the only thing which could save the British armies was rain; and forthwith he assembled his hosts of prayer, and all night long they rocked upon their knees and wrung their hands unto the Lord, invoking storms in Picardy; and the Lord heard them, and the floodgates of heaven were opened and the rain descended and the feet of the Huns were stuck fast, yea, and their chariot wheels also and their might men at arms were downed in mud; but on the side where the hosts of the Lord were battling there fell no rain, but the ground was clean and reinforcements came up and the British line was saved and back amid the California orchards the hosannas of the faithful shook the blossoms off the prune-trees.

(To be continued.)

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 6713

| SUBSCRIPTION RATES | |
|---|---|
| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
| $8.00 per year $4.00 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1922, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## The Injunction Against the New York Garment Workers

The sweeping injunction issued against the striking New York garment workers is a challenge to the whole labor movement. It should be met by determined resistance to destroy this method of strike-breaking by the capitalists and their henchmen in judicial positions.

Theoretically, the workers of this country are supposed to enjoy the right of freedom of speech, press and assembly and the right to organize to advance their common welfare. When it comes to a test of these rights, however, the capitalists find the means of denying them and putting the workers into jail if they tried to exercise them.

The Dangherty injunction against the striking railroad shopmen in 1922 set the example for sweeping orders to the workers not to do anything which would compel the railroad owners to grant them better wages and working conditions. It ordered them, on the penalty of going to jail if they did not obey the order, not to meet, to issue any papers, to use their funds, to picket and persuade strikebreakers not to take their places, and prohibited everything that the strikers theoretically had a right to do and which they, ought to do if they were to continue this fight against the bosses.

Under the injunction process, one man, usually a particularly willing tool of the bosses, issues an order which supercedes the constitution of the United States and the legislative acts of both the state and federal government. Ukases of the csarist regime were not more powerful than the injunctions are today in the United States. There are a number of thousands of little czars holding positions as judges, who at any moment, can come to the aid of the bosses by issuing injunctions intended to destroy the workers' power in their fight for better wages and working conditions.

The injunction against the striking New York garment workers is one of the sweeping ukases of the new czars of the capitalist system. The issuance of such an injunction, after the attempt of Governor Smith to force the workers to submit their demands to arbitration, shows a co-ordinated use of the state power against the workers in the New York strike. The garment workers stood firm against Governor Smith's attempt to make them submit their case to arbitration. His next move was to endeavor to rob the workers of any power to put up a further fight for their demands. The method adopted was the sweeping injunction which has been issued.

There is but one answer which can be made to the arbitrary power which the capitalists have invested in order to keep down the workers. That is to ignore the injunction and continue the struggle. The mass power of the workers must be mobilized against this weapon of the capitalists. The 40,000 striking garment workers should, as one man, refuse to submit to the injunction issued against them. They should go on with their fight, carry on their picketing, do all the things that the injunction says they shall not do.

The entire organized labor movement of New York City must be rallied to their support in this defiance against the bosses' injunction.

Such a mass defiance of the injunction in the New York garment workers' strike will kill the injunction. A similar nation-wide fight by the organized labor movement against the injunctions wherever they are used, would soon free the workers from the effects of this weapon of the capitalists.

There is another lesson to be learned from the use of the injunction. In the New York strike and elsewhere. To get an injunction, the capitalist bosses must have their men on the bench. To get a governor to endeavor to enforce arbitration against the workers, they must have their men in the gubernatorial offices. They elect their judges and their governors thru the republican and democratic parties. The workers who vote for these parties' candidates are voting for injunctions against them and for the use of the governmental powers generally against their interests.

As long as the workers vote for the bosses' candidates, they are voting the power into the hands of the capitalist bosses who beat them into submission when they go ont on strike on the picket line to fight for their needs.

The fight against the injunctions has two fronts. The first one of these is the direct mass violation of the capitalist injunctions, the second, the fight to take the governmental power ont of the hands of the capitalist bosses.

The New York garment workers and the workers everywhere who feel the mailed fist of the capitalists in the form of injunctions must join in the fight on both these fronts to break this weapon of the capitalists.

## The Reward of Scabbery

Officials of the Amoskeag Mills in Manchester, New Hampshire, have announced their intention to chop off the economic heads of one hundred overseers and second hands and to slash the salaries of two hundred more.

This is base ingratitude. Those boys took an active part in the 1922 strike, as strikebreakers. When the strikers were forced to return to work and stand in line waiting for a job, those overseers were detailed to look over the waiting line and pick ont the active strikers for punishment. Those workers who were marked by those slimy stoolpigeons were blacklisted in every New Hampshire mill.

The *Labor News* of Worcester, Massachnsetts, comments acidly on the predicament in which those petty bosses now find themselves in. The following excerpt is well worth reproduction:

"These bosses are now reaping a bitter reward for their loyalty to the corporation.

"The Amoskeag made millions in war profits; it flew flags from the staffs erected on its mills. Many of its employes entered the service, went over and never came back.

"Parker Straw of the Amoskeag corporation also entered the service. But he went in as a "dollar-a-year man." He also went over, but he came back home none the worse for his trip.

"While the boys were smelling poison gas that made human wrecks and sorrowing homes, Mr. Straw was smelling war orders that piled up a surplus of thirty million dollars."

The wages of treachery is more of the same thing.

# A "Socialist" United Front Maneuver

By WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE.

THE Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, which just held its first annual (?) and monumental convention in New York City, was formed as a united front of labor, socialist and Communist organizations. In the three years of its existence it has conducted an intense agitation against fascism in this country.

Formed at a time when fascism reached its head in Italy, the Anti-Fascisti Alliance of North America first limited its activities to the periodical issuance of manifestos against the violence of fascism, but it grew and dug deep roots into the masses when the Communnists and militant left wingers assumed an active and guiding role in the alliance. As a result of the latters' activities, the alliance took on flesh and blood and established a sound core of active members in its branches formed all over the country, thru the Political Refugees Leagues and militants within the Italian labor unions. The demonstrations of thousands of workers and the huge and numerous mass meetings held all over the country demonstrated that the proletarian united front and working class organizations are the weapons for fighting and defeating fascism, in the face of which the agents of Mussolini in this country hardly could raise its voice.

### Enter the Liberal Pressure.

THE socialists, under the pressure of the masses, entered this united front with the Communists and other labor organizations in spite of their professed opposition to united front activities with the Communists. They did not dare to remain outside this united front and in the beginning were content with the organization as long as it bore a liberal aspect and confined its chief activities to denunciations of "suppression of democracy, liberty" and other phrases dear to the hearts of the petty bourgeois socialists of America.

The movement in America—partially in reaction to the growth of proletarian opposition to fascism in Italy and also as a result of the fact that the united front took root and developed an active rank and file proletarian membership—took on more of a working class character and showed that it meant real business in fighting fascism on all fronts and that it was not a mere gathering of labor bureaucrats, but a real fighting organization, the socialist party lost heart with the united front and began to look with disfavor at the organization.

### Try to Break.

IN place of drawing in their membership, becoming active and going along with the policy of the alliance of fighting fascism, not only in Italy, but in America, expressed in deportations of political refugees, the socialist leaders (who follow the course of expelling militants and pursuing class collaborationist tactics resulting in weakened unions) decided to "free" themselves from this united front, to execute a "maneuver" and destroy from the alliance under their domination or splitting it. Only several weeks ago, on the eve of the national convention, the Italian socialists of New York made a decision by the N. C. of the socialist party. The handful of socialist leaders therefore held a conference and announced to the world that "since the alliance has been dominated by the Communists who favor dictatorship, violence, etc., they no longer could be part of this organization."

But hardly had they concocted the scheme and made the first announcement than the socialists found that they could not go along with this attempt. Their scheme ended in a complete and miserable debacle. The very leaders who were part of the plan failed the representatives of the Italian section of the socialist party. Such red baiters as Nisio, who hate the Communists even more than they do the bourgeoisie (with whom they consider class collaboration policies) were shrowder than the socialist leaders and found it more expedient to remain in the united front and participate in the convention. The socialist party, however, having already declared its policy in splitting the alliance, was compelled to go thru with its gesture and create an abortive dual alliance called the Anti-Fascisti League of North America with a program not differing from, but actually a dictatorship, in Soviet Russia, etc., etc., ad nauseam. On the eve of the convention the socialists found that their "maneuver" in the united front" was only a matter for jest and banter among the Italian workers. In place of splitting the alliance, they had only completely isolated themselves.

ONCE having started on this path, however, they had to make good in appearances and so they bravely announced that they would not participate in the first national convention of the alliance. Not only that, but they brought reinforcements to the front and further announced to the whole world that the United Italian Trades (which had never been an active participant in the alliance) likewise would not participate in the convention. But they could get no further.

### 250 Delegates Come.

IN the national convention held September 6, 7 and 8, 360 delegates from all parts of the country representing over 100,000 Italian workers, came to the convention. In addition to other unions, there were represented as delegates, Antonini, Nisio and company, loyal some of class collaboration. They had the choice between the convention or otherwise have a fight on their hands with the membership. But on bare-footed was the attempt to split the alliance, thus crew many of the honest members of the socialist party had to repudiate the little game of the socialists. Socialist delegates from Hoboken, Washington and New York showed no sympathy with their socialist leaders and participated in the convention. The grand finale of the socialist party attitude in withdrawing from the alliance and declaring that the Communists were not good friends of labor, came when Modica, a leader of the socialists in America, spoke in the convention as a political refugee and apologised for the action of the socialist party, whom he had to follow as a disciplined member.

### Militant Spirit in Convention.

THE national convention was a splendid demonstration of unity and resoluteness of the Italian workers' organisations against the common enemy of the working class—fascism. The convention was dominated by a militant spirit and by the leadership of the Communists and the left wing. The convention accepted unanimously and even the socialist hirenonaries daring to oppose resolutions denouncing fascism as a phase of the whole imperialist development of the world instead of as a mere post-war phenomenon, as the socialists and liberals erroneously characterised it hitherto. It called for joint campaigns of anti-fascist working-class reups among the Hungarians, Spanish and Italian workers. It condemned the action of the United States government in deporting political refugees and calling for the freedom of political prisoners in America. It endorsed the movement for protection of the foreign-born workers and went on record for affiliation, with a rising vote, with the International Labor Defense, the shield of labor defense in this country. The convention took steps for making the alliance even more effective and more extensive, including women's sections and children's circles, and thus paved the way for greater success in anti-fascisti work in the United States. It greeted the striking miners in England, clothing workers in New York, textile workers in Passaic.

### Socialists Try to Return.

REALIZING that their "maneuver" had only isolated them, many socialists tried to get their leaders to change their decision, return to the convention and to present their return as a victory over the Communists. They tried to secure a specific invitation requesting them to come back into the alliance and in response to the convention found that the convention understood too well their game of trying to split the alliance. The convention only repeated emphatically that it was willing to work for the unity of the movement and for an energetic campaign against fascism would be welcome, leaving it to the socialists to choose this course or commit suicide.

The socialist speakers at the convention, in spite of their bitter hatred of the militant labor movement, very carefully avoided attacking Soviet Russia and Communism, in spite of the propaganda campaign of the little abortive and duel socialist league, Free Free. Green, upon good advice of his socialist friends, dared not attack Soviet Russia or Communism in his address to the convention.

### Reformist Program.

THE role of the socialists and labor bureaucrats, as a result of their abortive attempt to split the convention, was one of abject submission to the militant resolutions and leadership of the convention and a complete surrender of their program of attack, slander and vilification—a policy which could have meant only further hostility of working class elements and of progressives within the convention to the socialists. Nothing was left, therefore, for the socialists but to try to cover up their debacle by misrepresenting the convention in their account in the New Leader and Forward —which only fool no one who has witnessed the convention of the alliance. Their announcement that they are continuing with their own little league they do not themselves take seriously.

THIS is the story of a socialist maneuver in a united front. It is particularly enlightening in view of the tendency of accusation of the socialists that Communists enter a united front as a maneuver." This united front of tens of thousands of workers who are the friends and who the enemies of the united front, who enter to build the unity of the workers and who really maneuver the united front at the expense of the unity and power of the working class. In place of dividing the ranks of the alliance, the socialists have only divided themselves. In place of capturing the movement with this maneuver, they have only isolated themselves. In place of showing themselves to be serious leaders of the workers, they have demonstrated themselves as pitifully miserable politicians.

### Source of Inspiration.

THE convention (despite two concessions to petty bourgeois liberalism) will be a source of inspiration and courage to the militant workers of Italy in their hard fight against fascism and an aid to a bigger and better struggle against fascism and imperialism in the United States.

# The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

(Continued from previous issue).

By N. BUCHARIN.

### Our Growth is Acknowledged Abroad.

THE shifting of proportionate forces within our country, thus resultant on our economics growth, and on the increasing preponderance of the socialist section of our economics in our collective economics, has invariably led to a regrouping of forces in the international arena. Our growth is admitted by our enemies. The fact of our growth forces them in itself to trade with us, to negotiate with us, etc., and yet at the same time to attempt to paralyze our growth. I need only remind you of the various propositions made by the French government and the English bourgeoisie for the financial and economic blockade against our union.

WITH regard to our semi-friends, the broad masses of social democratic workers, it is clear to everyone today that the fact of our growth and the strengthening of the socialist element is making its way into socialist heads, even thru the fog of bourgeois mendacity. We see this in the increasing frequency of visits from workers' delegations. A Communist comrade accompanying a German delegation told me yesterday that anyone who still maintained, in Germany, that our steel industry is no socialist industry, that the number of our workers is lessening, and that everything is going backward in the union, would forfeit all confidence, even among the social democrats, who would recognize this repetition of the lies of the bourgeois press and of the most reactionary leaders of social democracy.

### We Develop More Rapidly Than Our Opponents.

THE above is a brief sketch of the economic and political situation of our country. It is clear from this that the strength of the enemy is growing, both in the sphere of politics and of economics. It is clear that we must face the political dangers confronting us. It is clear that we must face the danger threatening us from the rich farmers, the N. E. P. men, the bourgeois intelligentsia so often combining with these, etc. We must never forget these for a moment. We must realize that these dangers are growing. This is true. We should be very

*THE present controversy within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is neither a sign—nor will it be the cause —of a retreat of the revolution. Quite the contrary. It is either cessation of its victorious onward march.*

*To give a clear understanding as well as the present problems of the Russian Revolution as also of the controversy over the solution of these problems, we are publishing herewith a report made by Comrade Bucharin at the functionaries' meeting of the Leningrad organization of the Communist Party. The report speaks for itself and needs no further elucidation. It is clear and convincing and answers the lies about the retreat of the Russian Revolution.*

bad politicians of, we did not cast a glance at this aspect.

But when we draw the general balance, when we observe the right proportions of light and shade, of our growth and the growth of our opponents, of our achievements and our faults, then we can fall ourselves in plain truth here, and this truth is: in general we are growing more rapidly than our opponents, in general there is no devastating thunderclap hanging over our heads, in general we are on the right road.

### THE PARTY AND THE OPPOSITION BLOCK.

II.

#### The Ideological Differences Between The Party and the Opposition.

AFTER this brief sketch of our present position, we pass on to the questions raised in part in the C. C. plenum by the comrades of the opposition, in part outside of the plenum in connection with the work of the plenum, or appearing in the utterance of other oppositional writers, journalists, theoreticians, and political economists. I shall classify remarks on the questions in accordance with the main problems confronting our party at the present time, from the correct estimation of which our policy, our political standpoint, and the conclusions which we as leaders of the policy of the party must draw for the immediate future from the present situation, depend at the present time.

#### Economic Policy in Its Relations to The Industrialization of the Country.

I SHALL first deal with the problem which I should like to name the problem of economic policy in its connection to industrialization. I shall endeavor, tho briefly, to dissect those theses of the oppositional comrades which express totality the system of the views of the opposition and their economic platform, and to compare these with the standpoint of the whole party.

The first thesis advanced by the opposition is the assertion that our industry is retrogressing, and that the disproportion between agriculture and city industry is increasing, to the detriment of city industry. I settled with this thesis to a great extent in my introductory remarks. It is characteristic of an opposition to paint the situation in exaggeratedly dark colors, but there should be limits to this process. However, the comrades of the opposition maintain that our industry is falling behind agriculture, that it is not developing so rapidly as agriculture, and that the policy pursued by our party and the policy of the majority of the C. C. are to blame for this.

AS early as 1923, during the discussion on the price policy, our central committee was accused of so acting that industry remained backward as compared with agriculture, and in particular, it was accused of a price policy detracting from the necessary growth of our industry. But you will remember, comrades, that facts have confuted these accusations. During the first economic year following the discussion of 1923, our industry made a spring forward of 60 per cent. In the following year there was another advance of 60 per cent. Our industry developed with amazing rapidity. This thesis of retrogression in industry is based in the first place on incorrect figures. At the beginning of this report I put the question in a positive form, and you have seen that the total balance is undoubtedly in favor of the growth of industry as compared with agriculture.

(Continued tomorrow.)

## CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from page 1)

tort. Nevertheless, we insist on penetrating the progressive, if for no other reason than the very sound one, that we cannot help ourselves. The progressives we have in mind are not those trade union militants who have their hats in the ring every day in the year and who lick their chops every time they conjure up a vision of a capitalist hanging by the toe nails over an illuminated heap of goose grease. The progressives we are shipping at are the lads who denounce Frank Farrington but worship John H. Walker, Farrington's friend and supporter.

* * *

WHEN Communists issue a call for a united front campaign for some particular reason or other, liberals of many shades, get suspicious. They believe that the Communists have some ulterior motive. They have. The object is to turn our program loose on those workers who are under the influence of the reformists. And, when the reformists respond to the united front appeal, their object is to give the Communists a similar treat. This should be a good way of testing the relative merits of Communism and reformism. But only in very rare cases do the reformists grab the opportunity to try their wares on the workers.

* * *

THE progressive is between two chorus. He is no rose but he pretends to see things thru the rose-colored glasses of gradualness. He gets stung by the revolutionary elements and by the reactionaries. There are times when a progressive is liable to be mistaken for a revolutionist but when a crisis comes, he trots meekly into the reactionary camp, hangs up his hat and calls it his home. Read Leon Trotsky's article on the British strike in number 22 of the Communist International.

* * *

OCCASIONALLY we get criticised for dealing harshly with progressives. But what we are concerned with is not a label but deeds. Everybody who appears before the masses in the role of a leader, must be ready to find his views subjected to a decissing process. Revolutionists cannot afford to stand on etiquette. Telling the truth is still the main order of business. Progressives must go forward or be consigned to base their action.

## Ernst Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

(Continued from previous issue)

What is this plasm? What is this mysterious "living substance" that we find everywhere as the material foundation of the "wonders of life?" Plasm, or protoplasm, is, as Huxley rightly said thirty years ago, "the physical basis of organic life;" to speak more precisely, it is a chemical compound of carbon that alone accomplishes the various processes of life. In its simplest form the living cell is merely a soft globule of plasm, containing a firmer nucleus. The inner nuclear matter (called caryoplasm) differs somewhat in chemical composition from the outer cellular matter (or cytoplasm); but both substances are composed of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and sulphur; both belong to the remarkable group of the albuminates, the nitrogeneous carbonates that are distinguished for the extraordinary size of their molecules and the unstable arrangement of their atoms (sometimes more than a thousand) that compose them.

There are, however, still simpler organisms in which the nucleus and the body of the cell are not yet been differentiated. These are the monera, the whole living body of which is merely a homogeneous particle of plasm (thus chromacea and bacteria). The well-known bacteria which now play so important a part as the causes of most dangerous infectious diseases, and the agents of putrefaction, fermentation, etc., show very clearly that organic life is only a chemical and physical process, and not the outcome of a mysterious "vital force."

We see this still more clearly in our radiolaria, and at the same time they show as unmistakably that even psychic activity is such a physicochemical process. The different functions of their cell-soul, the sense-perception of stimuli, the movement of their plasm, their nutrition, growth and reproduction, are determined by the particular chemical composition of each of the 4,000 species; and they have all descended, in virtue of adaptation and heredity, from the common stem-form of the naked, round parent-radiolarian (Actissa).

We may instance, as a peculiarly interesting fact in the psychic life of the unicellular radiolaria, the extraordinary power of memory in them. The relative constancy with which the 4,000 species maintain the orderly and often very complex forms of their protective flinty structure from generation to generation can only be explained by admitting in the builders, the invisible plasm-molecules of the pseudopodia, a fine "plastic sense of distance," and a tenacious recollection of the architectural power of their fathers. The fine, formless plasm-threads are always building afresh the same delicate flinty shells with an artistic trellis-work, and with protective spines and guard-supports always at the same points of their surface. The physiologist, Ewald Hering (of Leipsic), had spoken in 1870 of memory as "a general function of organized matter." I myself had tried to explain the molecular features of heredity by the memory of the plasm-molecules, in my essay on "The Perigenesis of the Plastidules" (1875). Recently one of the ablest of my pupils, Professor Richard Semon (of Munich, 1904), made a profound study of "Mneme as the principle of constancy in the changes of organic phenomena," and reduced the mechanical process of reproduction to a purely physiological function.

From the cell-soul and its memory in the radiolaria and other unicellular protists, we pass directly to the similar psychic function in the ovum, the unicellular starting-point of the individual life from which the complex multicellular frame of all the higher tissue-forming animals and plants, is developed. Even the human organism is at first a simple nucleated globule of plasm, about 1-125 inch in diameter, barely visible to the naked eye as a tiny point. This sea-cell (cytula) is formed at the moment when the ovum is fertilised, or mingled with the small male spermatozoon. The ovum transmits to the child by heredity the personal traits of the mother, the sperm-cell those of the father; and this hereditary transmission extends to the finest characteristics of the soul as well as of the body. The modern research as to heredity, which occupies so much space now in biological literature, but was only started by Darwin in 1859, is directed immediately to the visible material processes of impregnation.

(Continued Tomorrow)

## Teachers Protest Fund Quiz by Commission

The public school teachers' pension organization, notified Mayor Dever's pension commission, that they were opposed to any new legislation that would alter their fund. The commission was appointed to investigate all the annuity and benefit funds in the city. The teachers claim that Dever had given them assurances that their fund would not be included within the scope of the investigation.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Ga... Worker Correspondence... The DAILY WORKER!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 214. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

ARTHUR BRISBANE stopped boosting Florida real estate to give the hurricane time to pass by. But no investor in real estate should get excited, says Arthur, who has invested a considerable sum of money in Florida. The Arthur regrets the loss of life, but consoles himself with the thought that millions were killed in the world war and the survivors forgot about it mighty quick. Now for the greatest airplane fleet in the world and Brisbane will be happy. Murder by airplanes is more scientific than murder by heavy artillery.

* * *

CHESTER WRIGHT sees another wave of Soviet Russia propaganda coming. Who is Chester Wright? Chester was once upon a time a socialist and now he is not even that. He edited the defunct New York Call for a time and later on went on Sam Gompers' payroll. After Sam went to his reward—to the worms—Chester got the bright idea that he would like to be an oil magnate. Chester is oily enough, but the suckers would not buy his stock. He made the mistake of canvassing the labor fakers, and they know each other.

* * *

SO Chester dropped his fake oil stock and hiked to Washington. William Green, being a fezy Baptist, took Wright in and gave him a job attacking radicals and hurling his poisoned arrows at the Soviet Union. Perhaps Chester had some oil in his system when he penned the following, or perhaps it was something else. Here it is: "... It is new recognition or ruin and the gamblers of Moscow, circling madly in the same bloody trail trod by Lenin and kept frashly worked by the smoking, bludgeoning, murdering cooks, are planning to bend every effort to win on the throw of the dice."

* * *

A FLEVER liar will not over-exaggerate. He will not water his stock excessively. The main consideration of a propagandist is to get the public to believe what he serves up, and, of course, to reach as wide a circle as possible. People blinded by prejudice allow their emotions to convince their judgment. This is why Wright's diatribe against Russia can be turned into a boomerang. Let any living worker read the above excerpt and what will he think? He will say: "Chester has to nurse." Wright hates the Soviet leaders as any traitor will hate those who remain true to principle he deserted.

* * *

THE reactionary officials of the American Federation of Labor and their hired scribblers have reason to hate the revolutionary workers. The leaders are making out pretty well just now. They are sharers in capitalist prosperity. Salaries of $150 a week are not to be sneered at. And there is a general scramble for the financial paws of the fakers are not as free from taint as the morals of Caesar's wife. Recognition of the Soviet Union is desired by groups of American capitalists for purely business reasons. But recognition will also help the Soviet Union and thus hasten the day of labor's victory.

* * *

ONE of the most disgraceful incidents in the annals of the American labor movement is the speech delivered by Thomas Mac Mahon, president of the United Textile Workers' Union, at the mass demonstration in Passaic to celebrate the entrance of several thousand scabs into the American Federation of Labor. MacMahon had no word of criticism for the employers. He spent most of his time denouncing the strikers. Several thousand members have been added to the U. M. W. of A. without any effort on MacMahon's part. Judging by his talk, they have a worse enemy in MacMahon than in the police that smashed their heads during the strike.

* * *

BECAUSE of his extravagance Count Franz Esterhazy, Jr., of Hungary has been turned over the custody of his wife. The count had a $6,000-acre estate which he mismanaged, in addition to many other money-pending devices, the count had 3,000 suits of clothes. The count was unlucky that the workers' revolution did not ancreed in Hungary. In that case he would not have to look after 3,000 suits of clothes, and not having any property, it is quite likely that the countess would not volunteer to treat him as a prisoner of war.

* * *

MANY reasonable intelligent people who read the short pages of the capitalist press are worked up to a high pitch of excitement over the Kellogg-Dawes quarrel. How much of it is real and how much is bunk, but Ted Rickard, the boxing promoter, is not doing any worrying. The people are swallowing his publicity, and that is what he wants.

* * *

"Say it with your pen in the work: correspondent page of The DAIL... WORKER."

# CANTON MAY GET BRITISH RECOGNITION

## *Boycott Ruins Trade; Cabinet Divided*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The British cabinet is seriously debating a reversal of British policy in China which will provide for recognition of the Canton government and a practical ignoring of the fiction of a government at Peking. The plan is to recognize as a de facto government any real independent power in the various provinces, but since Canton is the strongest, it implies a practical recognition of Canton and repudiation of Peking.

**Die-Hards Oppose.**

By this means it is hoped to make some sort of compromise with the rising nationalist revolutionary government of Canton. This is, of course, bitterly opposed by the die-hard imperialist elements both in the London cabinet and those ruling in the British settlements in China, particularly Hongkong.

Hongkong has suffered, and British trade has suffered enormous losses by the boycott laid against Hongkong by the Cantonese. The Canton government now offers to withdraw the boycott in return for certain extra taxes to be given to the Canton authority.

**Hongkong Wants Intervention.**

The die-hard element at Hongkong is bitterly opposed to any agreement with Canton and really wants armed intervention on a big scale to crush Canton in the old fashion. But all China is in revolt and the London diplomats are afraid that if the boycott is continued worse results will ensue than by reaching an agreement with Canton on customs taxes.

The British director of Chinese customs tariffs, Mr. Agley, is also opposing any yielding to Canton, even on the part of duties. After subtracting most of the duty income for foreign loans forced upon China, the customs director has given the rest to Peking.

* * *

**Strawn Admits Defeat.**

OKIO, Sept. 22. — Silas Strawn, American delegate to the judiciary commission of foreign powers that attempted to "settle" China has arrived at Tokio plainly showing disappointment with the result of the commission's efforts.

Instead of the imperialists making concessions to China's demand for the abolition of the extra-territorial rights of foreign powers, the Chinese national revolution is rapidly consolidating its forces to abolish those unequal treaty rights by force. The powers were dealing with the Peking government, which has turned out to be a myth, powerless to control China.

As to the customs conference, Strawn admits it is "up in the air, the Chinese having run out on us."

* * *

# 150,000 OF WU PEI-FU'S ARMY REVOLT

## Imperialist Agent Is in Serious Situation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

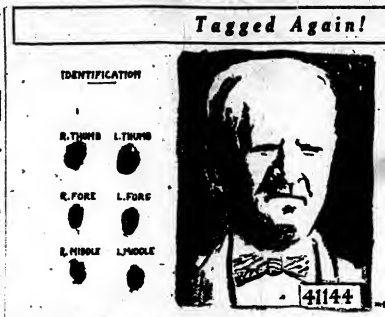
SHANGHAI, Sept. 22. — Two of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's supporters, generals Tien Wei Chin and Chin Yu Nao, have revolted, according to word received here today from Hankow. The revolt was said to have been precipitated by the execution of General Tien Wei Chin's chief brigadier general. More than 150,000 troops are involved in the revolt, it is reported.

General Sun Chuan Fang, with 30,000 troops, arrived at Kinkiang today and will probably move into the battle area shortly.

Reports reaching here today from Wu Chang states that F. E. Shepherd and wife, two of the 21 Americans facing starvation in that besieged city, had left the city which is besieged by the Cantonese. Canton airplanes are dropping propaganda to win troops in the city offering them inducements to revolt.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

## *Tagged Again!*




Now figuring in a $391,000 bribe trial in New York. Last implicated in Tea Pot Dome. The gentleman is a notorious Communist hater, labor union buster—and a patriot.

# BRITISH MINE UNION REFUSES TO SURRENDER

## *King Continues State of Emergency*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 22.—King George the Fifth this afternoon issued a royal proclamation antanding the "state of emergency" or practical martial law, for another month. The government has had emergency powers since May 1, the beginning of the coal strike. Figures show that the loss to British industry has been nearly $2,500,000 since the strike began.

**Miners Refuse to Surrender.**

The latest efforts of Premier Baldwin to force the miners to accept surrender to district agreements and compulsory arbitration has called in a note to the premier, the miners' bitmate strongly that Baldwin is plainly on the side of the mine owners. He actually is a mine owner himself.

Baldwin proposed first that the miners go back to work before any settlement; second, that district settlements be made without regard to opposition of the union to longer hours and a pay reduction; third, that the union accepts, in lieu of its own judgment, the decree of an arbitration court to be elected by the Tory parliament to decide on any appeal from the district settlements.

**A Flat Rejection.**

The miners' reply is a flat rejection of the schems on the ground that it completely abolishes the national interests of the miners and the powers of the national union. It points out that the union has done its full part in trying to reach a settlement, but that the government had refused to live up to its promises made to them by Winston Churchill.

This has produced a crisis in the cabinet, Churchill declaring that Baldwin has turned him down and intimating that he may resign.

**New Conference Called.**

Following receipt of the note a meeting of several cabinet members, together with the miners' leaders was called by Baldwin. Important developments are expected from this conference.

It is clear that if the miners can hold ont some time longer, the capitalists of Great Britain will have reached an inner crisis that may lead to victory of their demands, or at least concessions to them now bitterly opposed by the government and the owners.

## Fourner Prosecutor's Son Charged with Bank Failure Fraud

CARBONDALE, Ills., Sept. 22. — About $18,000 may be involved in the confidence game charges made against Clarence Rose, son of the late Secretary of State, James A. Rose, state's Attorney Searing charged here today. Young Rose gave bond in answer to the charges which grew ont of the failure of the First State Bank of Makanda, a few months ago.

Two worthless checks amounting to $6,500 are the basis for the charges, Searing declared.

## Soviet Labor to Give $2,500,000 Monthly to Aid British Strikers

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (By Mail).—According to the Central Council of Soviet Labor Unions, the 1 per cent levy which is being introduced in all the labor unions of the U. S. S. R. will produce approximately 5,000,000 or $2,500,000 a month for the British miners.

# DAUGHERTY WILL SOON BE HOGTIED, SAYS PROSECUTOR

## Received Share of Bribe for Allowing Claim

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Announcement was made by the government today at the Daugherty-Miller conspiracy trial that the $391,000 in Liberty bonds, the so-called "dirty" which Richard Merton, German financier, alleged he paid to have the $7,000,000 assets of the American Metals company returned to their foreign owners "will be traced within the next few days to the possession of the defendants."

**Introduced to King.**

Merton had testified he met the late John T. King, Connecticut politician, who introduced him to Jesse Smith, close friend of Daugherty, and that later he was placed in touch with Miller. He testified they gave King a "retainer" of $50,000 and also the $391,000 in Liberty bonds.

The government's announcement was made by Kenneth Simpson, assistant district attorney, while Samuel Rosshland, employed by Goldman, Sachs and company, brokers, of New York, was on the stand testifying regarding the bonds.

# FASCIST ATTACK ON U. S. CONSUL IS CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The state department announced that it was in possession of confirmation of the reported attack made on Earl Brennan, United States consul at Rome.

The American charge d'affaires at Rome, Warren D. Robbins, did not wish to embarrass the Italian government by cabling to Washington about the assault. This decision of Mr. Robbins is believed to indicate the benevolent attitude which is adopted toward the black shirt dictatorship by the American government.

**Friendly to Mussolini.**

Antifascist elements here call attention to the fuse which is generally made by the state department when an American citizen meets with violence in a foreign country. When a retired capitalist was killed by bandits in Mexico the state department was quick to lodge a protest. Yet nothing has been done officially about the attack on Brennan by Mussolini's black shirt troops.

It is possible that anti-fascist Italians in the United States may bring this angle of the matter to the attention of Secretary of State Kellogg.

# WISCONSIN IS STILL IN GRIP OF LA FOLLETTE

## *Ekern Supporters Carry Convention*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 22.—Wisconsin had additional fuel for its political furnace today as alignments, set up in the recent primary election, broke away in the face of the sweeping victory of the old-time LaFollette regime in yesterday's state republican convention.

**Ekern Strong.**

It was a matter of record today that the LaFollette forces, who supported Herman L. Ekern, defeated gubernatorial candidate, in the recent primaries, won every point in the convention. They elected Henry A. Huber, lieutenant-governor, chairman by a majority of one vote, had their platform adopted by a vote of 50 to 39, and succeeded in making John B. Chase party chairman by a margin of 23 votes.

The LaFollette platform, which vigorously condemns the present administration as "the most reactionary in history, unfriendly to agriculture and labor, and violator of the mandate of the American people, by dragging us into the world court," was adopted in the face of protests of Senator Harry Daggett, Milwaukee, that it crucified Fred L. Zimmerman, the party's gubernatorial candidate.

## *MIGHTY FORD MILLIONS STUNG TO FURY BY DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORD WORKER, SHOP PAPER*

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22.—Communist activity among the automobile workers on the one hand, and the mighty Ford millions fighting to protect its own interests, clashed again here today, resulting in the arrest of two distributors of The Ford Worker, a shop paper, five issues of which have stung the great Ford cropporation to fury.

Those arrested were Sarah Victor, the Detroit agent of The DAILY WORKER, and Eleanor Massey. After being held for some time, they were released.

The arrests were made by the Ford "police" on the ground that The Ford Worker was being sold on Ford property.

Previous arrests at the same place by the local police had resulted in the chief of police admitting to Sarah Victor that she had a perfect right to sell The Ford Worker, that there was no law against it. An investigation will be made immediately to discover whether the latest arrests actually took place on Ford property.

Workers cheered the two Communist women as they were being taken away.

"I'll be back tomorrow," Sarah Victor called to the workers.

So threatening was the attitude of the automobile workers that the Ford detectives also shouted back, "She'll be back tomorrow."

The next issue, for October, of The Ford Worker will reach an edition of 20,000. It is sold at one cent per copy. Similar shop papers are also being issued at the Packard, Dodge and Fisher Body plants.

## Canadian Elections Worry British Crown

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The imperial conference, due to open on October 6, may be postponed to get around the awkward situation for the British crown resulting from the liberal victory in the Canadian elections.

Fear is felt from the attitude of MacKenzie King, the new liberal premier, who has called London in response to an inquiry:

"So long as the Meighen ministry remains in office I prefer to give no statement whatever on the imperial conference or other current political matters."

If King refuses to attend the conference it will injure it seriously. On the other hand if he does attend and make a bloc with James Herstog of South Africa and Gerald Fitzgerald of the Free State, the imperial bonds may be weakened instead of strengthened.

## Greek Mutineers on Trial Call 300 to Testify for Defense

ATHENS, Sept. 22.—The "republican guards," headed by Colonels Zeras and Dertilis, formed by former Dictator Pangalos to insure his safety, are on trial for mutiny by the government of Kondylis.

They refused to disband after, the overthrow of Pangalos and on September 9 tried to enter the city of Athens and seize control. After a short fight they were forced to surrender.

When the trial began the charges were read, but adjournment was taken directly thereafter. The mutineers have called 300 witnesses to testify in their defense.

# POLICE AND COURTS WAR ON STRIKERS

## *N. Y. Garment Workers in Brave Struggle*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 22.— At the customary mass picketing demonstration held every Monday in the garment zone, 200 pickets, including many strike leaders, were arrested for "obstruction of traffic." Vice-President Joseph Barucheweitz, leader Stenzer, S. Walas and others received workhouse sentences of a day apiece.

The supposed "neutrality" promised by the police commissioner many weeks ago seems to have vanished in the class struggle, wherein the police are playing their historic role. The same is true of the courts, and the injunction against the garment workers is rousing all New York unions.

The joint board of Cloak, Suit, Skirt & Dress Unions made public the following resolution received from the Cloth, Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers in support of the fight upon the injunction:

Resolution adopted by the general executive board of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' international Union on September 18, 1926:

"Whereas 40,000 cloak makers in the city of New York are engaged in a great struggle to protect their livelihood and existence and

"Whereas an attempt is now made, without the slightest justification, to use the ignoble method of injunction to disrupt and crush the ranks of the strikers, therefore be it

**Mourns Back Employers.**

"Resolved that we, the general executive board of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, at our semi-annual meeting of September 13-16, 1926, do hereby un-

(Continued on page 2)

# HORROR LIES IN WAKE OF WIND, FLOOD

## *Death Toll Is Heaviest Among Negroes*

(Pictures on page 3)

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOOREHAVEN, Fla., Sept. 22. — This was a city of the dead today, deserted by all but a few desolate souls stranded in high buildings.

Many of those who have left have on relief trains said they never wished to see the scene where their loved ones mat death, and it may be this barren town will never be inhabited again.

Words can scarcely describe the grussomsness, the sorrow and needs of this former little thriving city of 7,400 which now has but 800 of its former population accounted for. Hotels, churches and private homes in Sebring and vicinity are housing these 800 homeless mothers, fathers and children, many the last of large families. A conservative estimate of the dead is 65.

In water to their knees, undertakers are preparing the bodies of the dead on floating boxes on counters of former stores projecting out of the water and on hastily prepared tables. The water here was up to nine feet when the dikes of the Okeechobee broke but now is approximately two feet deep.

Upon the arrival of the first relief train in Sebring, relief workers did all that was possible to rescue the living.

**Water Waist Deep.**

Food and dry clothing and blankets were carried to the last of the railroad tracks and than the few boats there were filled with provisions, fresh water and medicine to slowly be pushed or dragged to the scene of devastation. Water was even then above the waistline and hiking miles in the water with arms full of provisions not knowing where there might be deep washouts in the former roadbed, the relief workers pushed on.

(Continued on page 2)

# REVIVAL SIGNS EVIDENT IN K. C. LABOR MOVEMENT

**Editor's Note.—The story below is the first of a series of reports on conditions among the workers and farmers of the western United States to be sent in by Bertram D. Wolfe, who is touring the country for the electoral campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Wolfe is an experienced newspaper correspondent and will report for The DAILY WORKER on the condition of the labor movement in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland and other western towns.**

* * *

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (By Mail).— There are definite signs of revival in the Kansas City labor movement after having reached its lowest ebb during the past year. The breakdown of the steel and packinghouse organizing campaigns in 1919-20, the defeats of the railroad shop crafts in 1922 and various local defeats left Kansas City pretty much a non-union town except for some of the building trades and various miscellaneous trades.

In the basic trades—the big railroad center of Kansas City and the packing industry—conditions held sway and company unions terrorized the workers. Nevertheless, the Workers' Party has succeeded in forming a nucleus in the railroad shops and needle in the Armour and Swift plants, which nuclei elude the vigilance of the company detectives. In the organized labor movement also there are signs of a fresh breeze beginning to blow. Various progressives and left-wingers are beginning to lead a fight for a more militant policy and an unofficial rank and file committee has been formed to aid the official organizing committee of the Central Labor Council in an organization drive to organize the unorganized trades and regain the ten thousand members held by the Kansas City labor movement.

Discontent runs high among the farmers too, and democratic and republican politicians mouth radical phrases in an effort to hold on to them. But Senator Williams, who is running for re-election, will have a hard time convincing the farmers how that he will do any better next time than he did during his short term on appointee to fill a vacancy. The farmers are laughing at his claim that he supported the McNary-Haugen bill, because the congressional record reveals that he denounced it as "unscientific, unsound, and paternalistic."

(Continued on page 2)

THE DAILY WORKER NEEDS YOUR HELP SO IT CAN BE OF GREATER SERVICE TO THE MILITANT LABOR MOVEMENT

There is a blank for your convenience on page 4

# ...ED CONSUL REPLIES TO U. S. PAPAL ATTACKS

## Rebel Priest Banned by Church and Executed

M. G. Prieto, acting-consul general in New York City forwarded, The DAILY WORKER a reply to the attacks of the American catholic bishops and priests against the Calles government.

The papal representatives in the United States claim that the catholic hierarchy in Mexico are the real champions of liberty and that the Mexican government is a tyranny. Despite the illegality of the resistance put up by the clergy to the laws passed by the revolutionary government, constitutional force was not used against them by the government. Only when they resorted to armament then were decisive steps taken to prevent them from causing mass bloodshed.

**Supporters of Reaction.**

Senor Prieto charges the Mexican hierarchy with being supporters of reaction. Those facts are well known to every well-informed person in the United States and do not require elucidation. The following historical sketch on the activities of the hierarchy in Mexico, by Senor Prieta are taken from his letter to The DAILY WORKER:

As to the record of the Mexican Bishops on civil liberty, the following incontrovertible facts are submitted:

* * *

**Rebel Priest Excommunicated.**

On the 16th of September, 1810, a humble Catholic priest raised the banner of revolt against the Spanish tyrants. His name was Father Hidalgo. For this offense he was excommunicated by the Catholic bishops, and suffered a most cruel death at the hands of the Spanish rulers. Another Catholic priest, Father Morelos, who took his place, was in turn excommunicated and killed.

When the Spanish power fell, the Catholic bishops of Mexico backed the usurper, Iturbide, who proclaimed himself emperor and continued the special privileges of the church. For the next forty years the Mexican church hierarchy, as a matter of absolute record, supported every reactionary government and attacked every liberal one.

* * *

**Intrigued With France.**

When, in spite of all they could do, it seemed that the liberal elements in Mexico were to triumph under Juarez, the archbishop of Mexico went to Europe, intrigued with Napoleon Bonaparte III, brought a French army to Mexican soil, and placed Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, on the throne of Mexico as emperor, backed by the bayonets of an alien army. For years the soil of Mexico was drenched with the blood of its people by this French army, whose presence there would have been impossible without the influence of the Catholic hierarchy.

**On Side of Land Owners.**

Always their record has been one of opposition to all enlightenment that the statesmen of Mexico struggled to bring to its people. Always has the Catholic hierarchy been arrayed on the side of the huge land owners, who kept the peons in a state of virtual slavery. Every liberal principle has been anathema to them. The enlightened social legislation which the Obregon and Calles administrations have sought to put into operation has found in the Mexican hierarchy the most bitter of opponents. Being themselves seekers of special privileges for the church, they have championed the special privilliges of the great land owners, the financial interests, and what large industrialists there are in Mexico.

**Organized a Boycott.**

How little care they have for the physical interests of a people impoverished by ten long years of revolutionary struggle is shown by their deliberate hacking of what they term a "boycott." The announced intention of this plan was to create financial and industrial chaos in Mexico. They hoped thus to compel the government to continue the special privileges which the hierarchy has never ceased to struggle for.

## American Professor an Optimist; States Germany Can Pay All

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—"The stabilization of the French currency," says Prof. David Friday, American economic expert, "is clearer solution today than ever before because the world has become convinced that Germany will meet the reparations payments."

The professor says the collapse of the franc is Europe's "chief financial problem" and that Germany's aid is increasing by increasing the reparations payments, part of which goes to France.

The "expert" gives a rosy view of the expectation of German fulfillment of all future reparation payments, a view not shared by the Germans themselves, on the basis of what he says has been accomplished up to date.

# SEN. OWEN, WILSON'S COUNSELOR, TELLS HOW YANKS WERE TRICKED INTO WAR BY COSTLY PROPAGANDA

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

That the world war was not fought for democracy and that the United States went into the war interested by false propaganda which cost tens of millions of dollars is admitted by a member of the inner circle of Woodrow Wilson's war administration. In answer to Newton D. Baker's proposal to cancel the allied debts former Sen. R. L. Owen lifts the lid to reveal how the American people were fooled into fighting the battle of European imperialists.

**Ought to Know.**

Owen is described by the Wall Street Journal as a leading counselor in government circles before and after the outbreak of the European war and influential in many steps that marked Wilson's administration. Among other things, he helped drive up the federal reserve act, which more than any other measure made possible the financing of the war.

Owen contends that the agitation to cancel the allied debt rests on a misconception of the causes of the war. He maintains that the American public is still influenced by propaganda that keeps alive wartime conceptions and suppresses knowledge of the facts. He says:

**German Peril Wee Bunk.**

"The whole question of the cancellation of the war debts is based on the theory that the late war was as much our affair as it was Europe's, that we were fighting for democracy against German autocracy, and that we were obliged to take up arms against Germany as she aimed at world domination, which would ultimately have hit the United States. This is not the true situation, as any one realizes who has investigated the facts, read the post-war literature and studied the official documents and state papers that have since come to light."

**Imperialists on Both Sides.**

Owen cites French as well as English and American authorities to show that the conflict originated in large measure in an alliance of Russia and France to control the continent of Europe and that German militarism was an effect and not a cause of the situation.

"It was," he says, "this European intrigue which all the people of Europe were victims of but for which we had no moral responsibility. Yet under the slogan of making the world safe for democracy we were actually drawn into fighting for a cause which was originally Russia's and France's.

**Merely "Good War Propaganda."**

Owen holds it misleading to attribute to Germany the entire blame for the world war, saying: "That was good propaganda during the war which the allies made the most of and we did, too, which we thought as a war measure. We spent $3,000,000 on that kind of propaganda and have no doubt England and France spent as much, if not $50,000 between them on that score here."

**The Cost of a Lie.**

Thus by the admission of an inside it took over $50,000,000 of false propaganda to lead the American people into a war which cost them the lives of 77,000 young men, the wounding of over 200,000 more, and approximately $40,000,000,000 in money. Men and women who suggested as much in 1917 were lynched and jailed, also as the fruit of the $50,000,000 Anglo-French propaganda.

**Another Expose Needed.**

There remains but one more step in the disillusionment of the American people as to the high ideals for which the United States took part in the war. The economic interest of American capital in making the world safe for its enormous profits must be exposed by some insider. Sooner or later some person who during the war was close to the international bankers centering around the House of Morgan will accidentally lift the lid and the secret will be out. Here's hoping it happens before a new flood of well-financed propaganda leads the people into supporting some new war, possibly in Asia, in behalf of America's imperialist bankers.

# PANI FORCED OUT AS MEXICO FINANCE HEAD

## Suspected of Being Tool of Church

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 22.—Alberto Pani, finance minister in the Calles government resigned after a reported disagreement with Senor Morones, minister of labor.

President Calles has announced his intention of cleaning out the finance ministry. It appears that two prominent functionaries in the department are suspected of carrying out the instructions of the Mexican hierarchy, whose aim is to bring about chaos in Mexico industrially and financially.

Morones is one of the strongest supporters of the present administration and is considered a likely candidate for the presidency two years from now.

* * *

**Unreliable War Tales.**

NOGALES, Arizona, Sept. 22.—Reports from catholic sources of a Yaqui victory over Mexican troops are discounted here. This place is chick with agents of De La Huerta and the Mexican hierarchy and they are adept at concocting stories about Mexico that are not so. There is no doubt that De La Huerta agents are busy provoking rebellion among the superstitious Indians, but the government is sufficiently strong to crush the present revolt.

**The Million Dollar Fund.**

There are rumors floating around here that emissaries from the Knights of Columbus are hovering around the border at certain points where arms can be smuggled across. Supporters of De La Huerta openly boast that the $1,000,000 fund now being raised by the Knights for their anti-Mexican campaign will be used to purchase arms for the Yaqui Indians.

* * *

**Mexicon Request to U. S.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—A request from the Mexican government for permission to transport Mexican troops across United States territory to the southern part of Texas to combat Yaqui Indians was received here. It could not be learned at the state department whether the request would be complied with.

# Americans in Mexico Kick at Capture of Banking by British

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 22.—American business men in Mexico are more than irritated at the elimination of American banks thru incorporation with Canadian and British interests that leaves the complete control of foreign banking in Mexico in the hands of the British with the exception of one German bank.

Americans complain that in spite of Secretary Hoover's drive to capture Latin-American trade for the United States such trade is bound to be lost to the British, who, by financial control, have access to all the secrets of American trade.

When Americans apply for loans to enlarge their business or develop new lines they are compelled to give British bankers full information concerning the projects, which gives the British an advantage in getting into competition and taking the trade away from the Americans.

As a result American trade is predicted to decline and the British to profit. These complaints say that American financial interests that seek for an outlet for capital are neglecting the opportunity and giving it to the British.

# Russian Branch of the I. L. D. Meets Tonight at the Workers' House

The Chicago Russian Branch of the I. L. D. will meet tonight at the Workers' House, 1902 West Division St.

A report of the national I. L. D. conference will be given.

Details for the ball affair arranged by the branch for Sunday Oct. 3 at Walsh Hall will be discussed. All members are requested to come on time, at 8 p. m.

# Prohibition Agents Must Sober Up, Says Big Dry Chief Andrews

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Pledge of total abstinence from alcoholic drink was demanded of prohibition administrators and their subordinates today by Gen. L. C. Andrews, dry chief.

"The only people in the dry service who can take a drink are the poor devils who must get the evidence," Andrews declared.

# PASSAIC STRIKE FILM IS GRAPHIC STRUGGLE PICTURE

## Strike Scenes and Also a Prologue by Strikers

By CYRIL V. BRIGGS.

The heroic struggle of 16,000 striking textile workers of Passaic and vicinity for a union and a living wage has gripped the hearts of the workingclass as has no other event in recent labor history.

**Fitzpatrick Century Autocracy.**

Now that the thrilling motion picture, "The Passaic Strike," has been completed, workers thruout the country will shortly have the privilege of seeing with their own eyes the stirring incidents of the struggle of the Passaic textile strikers in their courageous fight against fifteenth century autocracy in industry and the insidious company union with which the mill autocrats have attempted to fool their workers.

In addition to the strike scenes, there is a prologue acted by some of the strikers themselves, showing the home life of a typical mill family as it carries on the struggle for a precarious existence on starvation wages, with the mother and children forced to work in the mills to make even that existence possible. This picture brings home more forcefully than a thousand speeches the sheer necessity of a united front of the workers with which to meet the united front of the bosses.

**Too Few Films.**

There are too few labor films of any kind and not another that depicts the struggles of the workers during a strike. The motion picture, "The Passaic Strike" should receive the whole-hearted support in routing and dating of every intelligent worker, both because of its educational value and its help to Passaic strike relief.

* * *

# Detroit Labor Behind Big Passaic Concert Scheduled for Sept. 29

DETROIT, Sept. 20.—Organized labor in this city has rallied solidly to the cause of strike relief for the heroic Passaic strikers.

At every meeting of the conference of the union affiliate. There are now 9 unions in the conference, besides the Detroit Federation of Labor. There is also 16 fraternal and other organizations.

Arrangements have been completed for a big concert September 29, at the Majestic Theater. A fine Russian baritone, Stefan Rosekevitch, has been secured for the occasion, and the program will also be the quartet from the Detroit Symphony Orchestra and the Ukrainian Orchestra.

# EVERY RIPPLE BLOWS AIMEE MORE SHEKELS

## As Money Getter She Beats Roumanian Queen

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 22.—Aimee McPherson recovered sufficiently from the effects of the deadly pimple on her nose to address her following tonight. Some estimate the benefit of her $100,000 "fight the devil fund."

**Devil Has Good Laugh.**

Those who make fighting the devil a life's work, on account of altruism, are not given to skepticism, so they did not question Aimee's virtue, but dug down. In all probability the money-raising campaign will be a success and no matter what happens to Aimee, whether she goes to jail or to a maternity ward—she is guaranteed the devotion of a few thousand feeble-minded people who look on her as a victim of the devil's intrigues.

**The Yokels Are Layal.**

Otherwise the wheels of justice are jockeying with the wheels of local politics and things are happening to Aimee. Outside of the plentiful supply of yokels that Los Angeles abounds in, the general run of people are now convinced that as a "disciple of the lord Aimee was just as good as the rest of them.

Her radio expert has not yet definitely cleared himself to the prosecution. Mr. Ormiston is angling for immunity, and it is believed if he is guaranteed a loose leg he will take the witness stand and tell a story that will make "Hot Dog" look frigid.

# British Worried Over Franco-German Scheme; Warn U. S. About Debt

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The new alliance between Germany and France, whereby Germany offers financial aid to France and Belgium in return for evacuation of the Rhineland, is disturbing British imperialist circles not a little. The British are keeping their own interests are at stake, and still more wisely try to get United States on their side.

**Lauds to Debt Review.**

"The United States should know," says a prominent diplomat, "that the final German-French settlement is impossible without the help, because Germany is expected to give financial compensation for political concessions. This will inevitably take the form of stabilization of the franc on one hand and advance installments of Dawes payments on the other. This cannot be done without the aid of Wall Street and the American treasury.

"This will bring to a head again the question of the revision of the Dawes plan and, co-jointly, of the inter-allied debts."

Whether or not the Wall Street interests are already behind the France-German deal to check Great Britain's influence on the continent was not discussed by the English spokesman.

*Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate*

# Women Make Appeal for Passaic Kiddies on New York Street

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A huge street meeting was held here Monday at the corner of Fifth avenue and 59th street to raise funds for milk for the undernourished children of the Passaic textile strikers. Women conducted the meeting under the auspices of the United Working Class Housewives, Councils 1 and 2. The speakers included Anna Smith of Council No. 1, Elsabeth Gurley Flynn, Frances Bride, a striker; Julia Stuart Poyntz and Mrs. Kate Gitlow. Leona Smith acted as chairman of the meeting. A collection was taken up.

# Workers Must Become As Class Conscious As their Capitalist Oppressors

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TRAVELING from one city to another, buying and looking over the different local capitalist newspapers from day to day, one is increasingly struck with the subserviency of the bought press to great business.

Thus I secured a copy of The Cleveland News coming down on the train from Buffalo. It had a special supplement heralding "Cleveland's Achievement Celebration," especially sponsored by this publication in celebration of the fact that it is moving into its new home, where it will continue to do its "Famous Check" business on an increased scale under the same patronage.

From beginning to end the special supplement of The Cleveland News was a glorification of the city's great banks and other financial institutions. Other special editions were announced for the week.

* * *

Cleveland, Ohio, grows out of the steel mills, the coal mines and the other great industries of this district. It is the workers of labor.

To read The News, prostrate before the great industrial and financial capitalists, one would think that this city had been erected by some greedy 20th century Midas, sitting alone in the back room of his colossal bank, piling endless stacks of gold coins, and upon the other.

* * *

Similarly the Hearst paper, at Rochester, New York, was publishing a long series of double-column bold faced editorials, lauding the local "captains of industry." This sycophant sheet, like all Hearst newspapers, was on its belly before the local capitalists, claiming in superlative language that they were responsible for the city's growth. Here was the usual pandering to the self-acclaimed "initiative" of the present ruling class.

* * *

Then the New York Times appears, with a special supplement to celebrate its 75th anniversary. It, too, must narrate the heebinjees of the National City Bank, the House of Morgan and other agencies of high finance, allowing the great prowess of its huge bouquets of roses on themselves in spread eagle advertisemanis, at the same time joining in the chorus with special articles and anamorous illustrations.

* * *

New York City is a great human beehive. Cleveland and Rochester are only less so. Millions are here daily subject to the knock of toil. The New York Times, The Cleveland News and the Rochester, N. Y., Hearst sheet, do not see the millions. They see only the rich capitalists, or, to be more correct, the multi-millionaires.

This is not even a back-scratching affair. The capitalists kept press scratches the tender skin covering the puffed flesh of its capitalist everlord, where he cannot reach himself, in order to receive a similar service in return. Not at all. The press is a complete lackey, doing every bidding of the master class, in turn receiving such financial crumbs as the master class chooses to throw its way. Of course, this is usually sufficient to keep it alive, and a little more, if its record for subserviency is complete, shows a wee bit of sympathy for the working class.

Yet it is this foul press that labor supports. What have the workers of Cleveland to say when they read in The News the article, "How Cleveland's Financial Leaders Have Made This City Known the World Over"? To be sure this sheet offers its readers more than half a dozen special writers to tell the story of the Tussey-Dempsey prizefight at Philadelphia, Thursday night, the greatest drawing card of the capitalist celebration of the 150th anniversary of the revolutionary war of 1776.

What have the workers of the steel mills, the coal mines and the railroads of Ohio to say when The News declares, "Financial Giants Old and New, Make Cleveland Wonder City"? As if the men who go down into the mines, toil before the steel furnaces, and run the trains do not matter. The Van Sweringen Brothers, who are a couple of Cleveland's treasured pets because of the financial gymnastics that they are executing in an effort to consolidate transportation in order to reap greater profits, never to lift the wages or better the conditions of the workers who have built and who now operate the railroads.

* * *

Only the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers breaks from the Cleveland News. Not because of the struggles of the railroad engineers to build an organization of their class and to aid all railroad workers, but because the officials of the engineers' brotherhood have gone into the banking business themselves in Cleveland and elsewhere and become respectable in the eyes of the enemy capitalist class.

* * *

In one other respect, however, the workers do get a little attention. It is shown that the Morris Plan Bank in Cleveland has enjoyed "phenomenal growth." The Morris Plan Bank is a money-lending concern. It loans money, mostly to workers, at high rates of interest. The success of these money lenders in Cleveland would indicate that the workers are not so well off. The Cleveland bank started in 1916 with 3,100 loans aggregating $585,511. The last fiscal year saw 16,616 loans, amounting to $5,706,000. This is an average of less than $350 constituting the small sums that the penniless worker needs to fight off the wolf of poverty. The capitalist Cleveland News glories in the fact that its financial "geniuses" are able to show "phenomenal growth" even in this Shylock business.

* * *

Thus the capitalist class, however, reveals that it is 100 per cent conscious of its own interests. This class consciousness of the present ruling class is ably reflected in its press.

The workers must develop a class consciousness that approximately 100 per cent for the class interests of labor as this loyalty of the capitalists to their class interests. That class consciousness must also develop the realization that labor needs its own press to reflect its interests and to carry on its struggles. Against the capitalist class the working class. Against the capitalist press the press of the workers, workers who are becoming increasingly conscious of their own struggles and of their own destiny.

# Police And Courts War on Strikers

(Continued from page 1)

animously and vigorously protest against this crying abuse of the judicial power which aligns the courts with the employers against the workers and which converts the courts into a club in the hands of the employers to crush and oppress labor and which puts into disrepute our entire judicial system; and he it further

"Resolved that we herewith pledge our wholehearted support and co-operation to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the striking Cloak Makers in this great struggle for right and justice."

The union also made public an offer from Louis J. Budenz, editor of the Labor Age, to form a citizens' committee to go out on the picket line. The offer, it was stated, will be accepted.

Magistrate Thomas F. McAndrew, who sentenced the arrested pickets in Jefferson Market court, gave the trade unionists a warning that further offense would be punished by imprisonment of from 30 days to six months. He cited the definition of picketing written by Chief Justice Taft of the U. S. supreme court and called attention to the injunction issued against the strikers last week by the state supreme court justice Charles L. Guy.

The industrial council has taken notice of the left wing leadership of the strike by an attempted answer to Benjamin Gitlow's scathing attack on the courts as an injunction accessory to the employers' attempt to break the strike.

# RESERVATION OF U. S. IS REJECTED BY WORLD COURT

## Conference Committee Balks at 5th Item

GENEVA, Sept. 22.—The last part of the fifth reservation proposed by the United States as a condition of its entry into the world court, was recommended for rejection by the juridical committee of the world court conference here.

The reservation which is objected to provides that the world court shall not take up matters affecting United States interests without the consent of the United States.

**A Restriction.**

The juridical committee maintains that this reservation might restrict the activities of the league and nations and should be made the subject of a more complete understanding with the United States.

The committee reported in favor of the acceptance of the first four reservations and the first part of the fifth.

* * *

**Irish Ship Sinking.**

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Afire and sinking, with six men taken off, is the plight of the yacht Mary O'Connor, out of Belfast, Ireland, according to wireless word received here today from the Dutch freighter Jacairo, which was standing by the wreck, 30 miles south by east of Cape Sable.

# LABOR BAITING JUDGE DEFEATED IN CALIFORNIA

## Injunction Czar, Judge Busick, Retired

SACRAMENTO—(By Mail) — The workers of this county are not only rejoicing over the defeat of the labor-baiting governor, Friend Richardson, and his playmate, Frank Merriman, candidate for lieutenant-governor. They have retired Judge Charles O. Busick, the superior judge famous all over America for having sent to San Quentin more than a score of I. W. W., issued the notorious "Busick Injunction" and again and again exhibited the bitterest animus toward radicals. "Busick was defeated last Tuesday by Asst. Dist. Atty. Romeo Hughes, and along with Busick the workers fired Dist. Atty. J. J. Hepperson, Busick's companion in arms.

**Busick's Activities.**

Busick was called "the prosecuting judge." He had been charged with having a complex on "reds" amounting to a mania, and dimming his judicial sense so that again and again the higher courts reversed his decisions.

In 1921 two "wobblies" were being tried in Busick's court under the California criminal syndicalism law, accused of no crime other than membership in the I. W. W., the defendants called into court 15 of their fellows to testify as to their membership. Only by one as these left the witness stand, they were arrested and charged with a felony under the "C. S." law. They were tried in two batches of 10 and five each in Busick's court, and were all convicted and sent to state's prison. Three of them were convicted on identical testimony which had freed them in Los Angeles county. During the trial, Busick held that a general strike might be held in violation of the "C. S." law.

**Issues Injunction.**

In 1923 Busick issued the injunction which declared in contempt of court all members of the I. W. W. (some 50,000 at the time). This would have denied a jury trial to those arrested for holding an I. W. W. card. Only one man was arrested under this injunction, and sentenced to serve in the local county jail by a police judge.

In 1925 Tom Connors, secretary of the California Workers' Defense committee, issued a number of pamphlets concerning the abuses of a Sacramento man who later was impeached as a vaudeviean. Connors was arrested for attempting to tamper with a jury.

**His Own Witness.**

During his trial in Busick's court, Judge Busick had himself sworn by the clerk as a witness, and in his own court, with no other judge sitting, he testified against Connors. Connors was convicted under the strange charge and is actually serving time in San Quentin today. A young man, his hair turned white from his experiences.

# League of Nations to Try to Enslave Labor Under Mandate Powers

GENEVA, Sept. 22.—The methods of imperialism rule the league of nations is exposed graphically in the proposal introduced as an amendment to the mandate statutes which would provide for forced labor.

Its only opponent so far has been Sir Joseph Cook of Australia, who said that if labor was conscripted for "public" use by the power holding the mandate, means would soon be found to extend compulsory labor to private commercial enterprises.

Australia, he said, had the most back ward native state of New Guinea, but found that under kindness and encouragement by the department of agriculture had done more to advance the natives than any other method. The natives were given assurance of fair earnings, they had applied themselves to work and vary successfully. If the mandate commission had adopted the principle of forced labor, amounting to slavery, its statutes should be revised from start to finish.

# Knife-Throwing Story of Swedish Prince Is Denounced by Police

TOKIO, Sept. 22.—The chief of Tokio's police has denounced the story regarding a mysterious stranger who was supposed to have pulled off a fancy knife throwing stunt at the British embassy during a luncheon reception of the Swedish crown prince.

"Too trivial for attention," is the official verdict of the police upon the story in which the British ambassador's son was supposed to have played the hero, saving the crown prince from the villian who was alleged to have thrown a knife with murderous intent was caught looking thru the window.

The police statement implies somebody was looking for publicity.

* * *

**No Bandit Here.**

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 22.—Banditry and revolution do not thrive in the state of Vera Cruz, according to General Arnulfo Gomas.

Since the first of this year more than three hundred bandits have been captured and executed in his state, General Gomas stated.

# BRAND GERMAN STORY FALSE

## *Petroleum Syndicate's Figures Decisive*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Aug. 24 — (By Mail) — The central committee of the Miners' Union of the Soviet Union has published the following declaration in answer to a report of the "Hamburger Echo" according to which the Soviet Union is concluding large contracts for the sale of petroleum to Great Britain and that A. J. Cook has protested on this account to the Anglo-Russian miners' committee.

The declaration points out that the report of the social-democratic organ concerned is a fabrication and quotes the following statistics provided by the Petroleum Syndicate concerning the export of petroleum to Great Britain:

From January to April the following quantities were exported: :

| | |
|---|---|
| Masut | 7,587 tons |
| Raw petroleum | " |
| Benzine | 31,037 " |
| Petroleum | 38,077 " |
| Grease oil | 7,645 " |
| From April to July: | |
| Masut | " |
| Raw petroleum | " |
| Benzine | 46,585 " |
| Petroleum | 14,779 " |
| Grease oil | 3,713 " |
| In July: | |
| Masut | " |
| Raw petroleum | " |
| Benzin | 11,621 " |
| Petroleum | 26,011 " |
| Greasa oil | " |

The petroleum syndicate has concluded no further contracts with Great Britain concerning the supply of masut and petroleum. It has conducted no such negotiations either previously or now. As can be seen from the statistics, masut was only exported to England in the first quarter of the present year. During the whole strike period no single ton of masut or raw petroleum was exported to Great Britain, only such oils as could not replace coal were exported.

This is the real proof about the first part of the shameless fabrication of the German opportunists. These facts, however, disposed of the second part concerning the alleged protest of Cook. It is perfectly clear that if the Soviet Union has exported nothing which could replace coal, then any protest by Cook is rendered unnecessary. In point of fect such an affair was never mentioned at the Anglo-Russian miners' committee. The second contention is therefore just as much a fabrication as the first.

It is perfectly clear to every honest worker that the aim of these calumnies is to break the bonds which join the miners of Great Britain to the workers of the Soviet Union. Another aim of these calumnies is to excuse the treacherous attitude of the German trade union leaders with regard to the assistance for the British miners. Germany is exporting continuously increasing amounts of coal to Great Britain with the full support of the trade union leaders.

The German workers, above all the workers of Hemburg, have protested orally and again; they have demanded an immediate cessation of the export of coal and the strengthening of the measures of solidarity. Thru this broad masses of the German workers prove that they condemn the strike-breaking attitude of their leaders.

The latter invent various fairy tales concerning the export of commodities from the Soviet Union in order to excuse their own treachery. The German trade union leaders are acting according to the principle: Throw mud and some will surely stick. Anything else was not expected of them.


The Works of

**Karl Marx**

For every worker in these books and pamphlets is the understanding that leads to an intelligent and greater usefulness in the labor movement.

SELECTED ESSAYS—A new book in its first American publication. Cloth $1.75

VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT. $ .10

WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL. $ .10

CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. Cloth $1.25

REVOLUTION AND COUNTER-REVOLUTION. Cloth $ .50

MARX AND ENGELS ON REVOLUTION IN AMERICA. $ .10

TWO SPEECHES (1850 and 1864) $ .05

The Daily Worker Pub. Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.



**GINSBERG'S**

Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

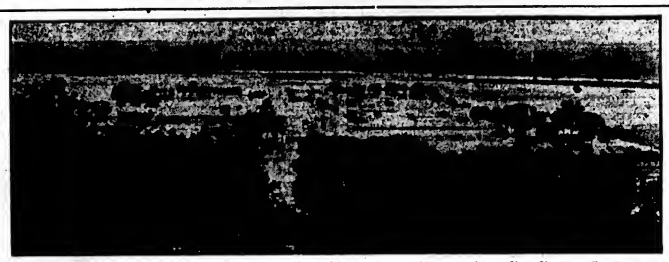
LOS ANGELES, CAL.


## *Where Storm Took Millions Toll—Central Business Portion of Rich Man's Playground Metropolis Miami*

Central Press Photo

This panorama of Miami, Florida, shows the center of the city as new buildings rose skyward under the impetus of the big land boom, as the Florida coast became a bonanza real estate development. Most of the property damage was done to millionaire estates and developments of wealthy realty companies and banks.

## *Mid-West Floods Inundate Sioux City, Ia., and Vicinity*



Rainfall in unprecedented quantity has been responsible for the backing up of many mid-western rivers. Sioux City, Ia., suffered destructive floods which may result in crop losses in sufficient quantity to offset the "bumper crop" which had appeared probable. Railways found their rights of way imperiled and in many instances were forced to abandon service temporarily.

# U. S. FRATERNAL DELEGATES DON'T SHINE AT T. U. C.

## Farrington Dares Not Appear

By BILL ROSS, Federated Press.

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng. — (FP)— Not all was for the best with the fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union congress. The misfortunes of the American and Russian delegates disappointed the British labor men.

Just as the congress convened the newspapers came out with the information that Frank Farrington, one of the American delegates was discovered to be in the pay of coalowners. Although he was in London, only a few miles from Bournemouth, he dared not appear at the convention.

W. L. Hutcheson of the carpenters, the other American union, made a very brief stay in the convention city. Although a special session was assigned for his message, he asked permission to speak soon after his arrival, spending little time at the sessions or fraternizing with the delegates. His 6-minute talk gave no account of the labor movement in America and showed no interest in the problems of the movement in Britain.

While members of the general council would not make adverse comment on Hutcheson's attitude, their regret at the fiasco of the American fraternal delegation was evident. British labor is much interested in America. Since the beginning of the miners' lockout and the aid sent from all over the world, it has felt closer to the international labor movement than ever before.

While the British labor men might have felt that American labor shows too little interest in the British movement, some of them thought that Russian labor leaders show too much. When Tomsky and other Russian fraternal delegates were refused admission to Britain by his majesty's government, they cabled their message to the congress. In it they attacked the conduct of the general strike as a betrayal by the leaders. The message was printed by the general council and circulated among the delegates. A reply was also added stating that "the general council has no intention of replying to this ill-instructed and presumptuous criticism."

J. W. Brown spoke for the Intl. (Amsterdam) Federation of Trade Unions. "Trade union problems are international in their scope and can be solved only thru international action," he said. "Even if national unions were 100 per cent organized it would not be enough to withstand the attack of international capital."

Frank McKenna, delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor congress, told the congress that Canadian workers admired British labor's general strike and the resistance to the lockout. Lala Lajpat Rai the first delegate to be sent by the All-India Trades Union congress, appealed for a united front of labor throughout the British empire against the autocracy

## *The Path of the Gulf Coast Storm*

Map shows the course taken by the tremendously destructive tropical storm which swept in from the Bahamas, across Florida and up into the Gulf states, leaving unprecedented damage in its wake.

## *Horror Lies in Wake of Wind, Flood*

(Continued from page 1)

with difficulty towards the stricken city.

Bodies of the drowned could be seen at high places where they had been swept by the water of the broken dikes. Chickens cackled from floating boards and housetops where they had flown to safety. Water hyacinths covered many bodies and large metal oil tanks were eight and ten miles from their original position. Where a little stretch of road stuck out of the water, hundreds of rabbits and other small animals were lying drowned where they had scampered to what they thought a safe place.

Houses were like kindling wood in most places, piled up with corn stalks, straw and dead animals.

### Trip a Nightmare.

Natives who had not slept for three days searched up and down what had been streets for their loved ones in boats with motor "kickers." We hiked 18 miles and waded in water to our waists for six miles in going to the scene and returning. The trip was as a living nightmare, indescribable because of the horror.

More than a hundred coffins are in Sebring's temporary morgue, established where most of the refugees are housed. Last night when the trainload of dead bodies were brought in to their temporary resting place, tired men, women and children stood in a pouring rain to watch the grim work of unloading white-covered bodies, women went into hysterics while some looked on—dazed as though in the midst of a terrible dream.

### Disease Menaces.

There is great danger of disease as the sun shines and the water is giving up the dead that are not pinned beneath wreckage. A report that snakes and alligators were in the water was heard when we returned one time to the telegraph station, some 30 miles from the scene of the disaster, but these are unfounded as we made a thorough investigation of every condition in the former town.

The half-naked babies and the women and older children, many in overalls, were taken from Arcadia and placed in boats where they were fed and taken to the train for transportation to Sebring. Some of the most heroic work of life-saving in the flooded city was done by young boys. One young red-headed boy, of 12 or 13, saved his mother and two sisters none of whom could swim.

### Negroes Suffer Most.

How many that were drowned in Lake Okechobee itself is unknown although 50 or 60 small fishing craft are known to have been on the lake at the time the storm broke.

No one will ever know the exact number of dead nor who is beneath the mass of ruins of the former city. The Negro section of Moorehaven was practically wiped out as it was in the lowest sections and it is estimated that three-fourths of them are dead. Negroes carried their burdens in the relief work in an admirable way and faced the situation in a heroic manner.

Greatest need is felt for funds to send homeless babies, women and older children to homes of relatives in the North. Little money is on hand for this purpose as the town is poverty-stricken. Sebring, Wauchula, Avon Park, and other nearby cities sent rescue parties, money and food. Relief trains were dispatched over the Atlantic Coast line railway from Tampa, Sanford, Orlando, Winter Haven, Heinse City, Avon Park and other large west coast and central cities.

### Desolation.

Sebring has the appearance of a city in the rear of firing lines at the front with its many refugees suffering from over-exposure, cuts and bruises and sorrow for their lost families.

Many tales of entire families being wiped out, of mothers and husbands being swept away from one another and of heroic incidents of rescue of each other at the risk of their own lives, are told.

Water is slowly receding and greater relief can be given the stricken families in a few days if the water does not rise again from the

# SCOTT NEARING THUMBNAILS T. U. MEET NOTABLES

## Mine Leaders Are Most Serious

By SCOTT NEARING, Fed. Press.

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng. — (FP) — British Trades Union congresses, like American baseball games, begin on time. Exactly at noon, Sept. 6, the 55th session was opened by Arthur Pugh, who piloted the general council through the general strike. Standing behind his shell-rim glasses, his gray mustache bristling, he read in a measured tone, like an auditor reporting on the financial status of a great business. His speech was colorless, like his face. When he had finished it was easy for an observer to picture the scene, on May 12, when the prime minister said: "Mr. Pugh, have you a statement to make?" and Mr. Pugh said: "Yes, sir," and then called off the strike as he was told.

MacDonald sat on Pugh's right. As he entered the hall he was warmly greeted. His hands are still big and strong, but his hair is very gray; his face is lined, and his back slopes a bit. He is not bent like Bob Smillie, though, who sat a little beyond him on the platform.

John Bromley, of the general council, who recently slapped the miners hard in his Locomotive Engineers Journal, appears as debonnair and comfortable as ever. He sits on the platform, smoking his pipe, answering questions and steering his colleagues past uncomfortable issues.

Beside Bromley is Ben Turner, pipe alight and square cut whiskers wagging as he talks and laughs. On the opposite side of the chairman is Margaret Bondfield, smiling and conciliatory.

Bevin says little. He was the "general" of the general strike, and those who were the most prominent in it have the least to say about it.

A. A. Purcell has left for Mexico. J. H. Thomas was in Canada. At the Scarboro congress in 1925 he sat grimly through one defeat after another. This year his policy has triumphed, and he can afford to absent himself.

Among the delegates are many young faces and some new ones. A. J. Cramp is as suave as ever. Ellen Wilkinson rises in protest against some particularly flagrant portion of the general council's report and is promptly steamrollered by the chairman. Herbert Smith, president of the miners, looks tired and unhappy. A. J. Cook, his face stern and set, buries himself with the work of his delegation.


No matter what your ailment, for Expert Diagnosis and Quick Results see

**Dr. J. J. Scholtes, D. C.**

2447 Lorain Ave., Cor. W. 25th St.
CLEVELAND, OHIO. — Melrose 3179

Free examination if you bring this ad with you.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER


# STUDENTS STAGE PROTEST AGAINST HIGH SCHOOL CUT

## Demand Reinstatement of Special Courses

A student protest meeting in Senn High School Wednesday met for the purpose of launching a vigorous protest against a new economy campaign started recently by the school board in which special courses, chief among them dramatics, were curtailed. The Senn students were supported by a delegation from Lindblom High and members of the Parent-Teachers' Association.

The meeting was opened by James Woodward, a student, who read the curtailment order issued by school superintendent "Czar" McAndrews, which was vigorously hissed by the assembled students. Young Woodward said that the stage material being removed under the order was partly paid for out of the proceeds of student theatrical presentations.

### Parents Support Them.

A delegate from the Parent-Teachers' Association told the students they had the backing of that body in their protests against the removal of special courses that lend the only color to student life in the high schools.

Principals of the high schools say there was no consultation from school headquarters about the change. The first they knew of it was the general order issued by McAndrew. The few members of the school board that could be reached either said they knew nothing about it or supported McAndrew on "economy" grounds.

### Teachers Re-open Fight.

While the students were waging their fight against the school bureaucracy, the teachers met yesterday in council and decided to make another effort to prevail on McAndrew to allow the councils of teachers to meet during school hours as they had done for thirty-four years until, in 1924 McAndrew issued an order stopping them.

# JAIL CATHOLICS FOR REVOLT AND FOREIGN PLOTS

## Round Up Conspirators at Secret Meetings

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 23. — In connection with the revolt in the state of Sonora, where the Yaqui Indians have been incited by catholics to armed rebellion against the Calles government, two prominent bishops have been arrested. They are Jose de Jesus Rebsavrris of Saltillo and Juan Navarrete of Sobora.

**Secret Meetings Against Government.**

These are in jail as are also 300 other catholics arrested in raids yesterday by the police, who apprehended them in additions meetings held secretly in the house of the priest Juaro Mendez.

Hysterical, crying and praying and shouting, the men and women, all of the upper classes, were taken to the police station and lodged in jail. The catholics had presumed that the government was too timid to arrest them for their violations of the law.

**Seek U. S. Intervention.**

The police charge that the catholic meetings are centers of plotting with deported disturbers and catholics in the United States to bring the pressure of the American government upon the Mexican government.

## British Dominions to Fight Agent of Crown at Empire Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 22.—Political circles are assured that when MacKenzie King, the newly elected liberal premier will take powers one of his main objects is to attend the imperial conference in London and together with Gerald Fitzgerald of the Irish Free State and Premier Hertzog of South Africa, try to curb the powers of British governor generals sent out to the dominions by the british crown.

MacKenzie King is particularly strong against the present governor general in Canada, Lord Byng, who refused to dissolve the Canadian parliament under Kings cabinet, forcing him to resign and giving the election machinery to the conservative leader, Arthur Meighen, when Meighen's cabinet was repudiated by parliament.

## Government Crisis in Japan; Students' Turn to Communism Alarms

TOKIO, Sept. 22— A government crisis of an acute nature has arisen in the form of attacks by reactionary elements on the cabinet for being "disloyal and disrespectful" to the throne. Fascist things have entered cabinet members' homes intent on violence. Police are guarding the ministers.

Even more concern is felt at the spread of "dangerous thoughts" among the universities, the students having taken to the study of Communism. The liberal press blames the repressive measures taken by the government against liberal ideas of the students for their turning to Communism.


**The Drive**

to

**Keep the Daily Worker**


## *Donations*

OF SEPTEMBER 17-18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sylvie Bernstein, Chicago, Ill. | $ 2.00 |
| E. J. Nonyert, Chicago, Ill. | 5.00 |
| A. Soini, Revere, Mass. | 2.00 |
| Mary Read Copeland, Sandwich, Mass. | 5.00 |
| Alex Frei, Detroit, Mich. | 2.00 |
| H. J. Green, Detroit, Mich. | 2.00 |
| John Kroll, Detroit, Mich. | 2.00 |
| Wm. Cutland, Sandstone, Minn. | 2.00 |
| E. Wieser, Passaic, N. J. | 2.00 |
| Margaret Strasow, Cent. Isliq, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| Nathen Hechtman, New York City | 2.00 |
| J. Keogh, New York City | 1.00 |
| Michael Mielig, New York City | 5.00 |
| Bella Robins, New York City | 2.00 |
| John Foley, Cleveland, Ohio | 2.00 |
| S. H. Babcock, Conneaut, Ohio | 2.00 |
| Mrs. T. M. Nagle, Wesleyville, Pa. | 10.00 |
| K. Anderson, Waterford, N. Y. | 5.00 |
| C. O. Lindberg, Compton, Calif. | 3.00 |
| Frank Lehli, Fair Haven, Pa. | 2.00 |
| A. W. Nelsen, Rose Lake, Idaho | 5.00 |
| Albert Gerling, Medrie, Iowa | 2.00 |
| R. Huebner, Sioux City, Iowa | 2.00 |
| Anna Roth, Detroit, Mich. | 2.00 |
| Samuel S. Rubin, Minneapolis, Minn. | 5.00 |
| Sam Christoff, Nimrod, Montana | 2.00 |
| A. M. Sevlin, Nimrod, Montana | 2.00 |
| John Wilde, Olaverville, N. Y. | 1.50 |
| I. H. Resnik, Bronx, N. Y. | 10.00 |
| Edward Reyes, New York City | 10.00 |
| Venezuelan Labor Union, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 3.00 |
| Jorge Pigon | 2.00 |
| Bernardo Sueros | 1.50 |
| Paul Silver | 1.50 |
| Garcia Sanchez | 2.00 |
| Charles Jacobs, Perrysburg, N. Y. | 2.00 |
| Gattfried Lang, Perrysburg, N. Y. | 5.00 |
| Seman Tuck, Clevaland, Ohio | 5.00 |
| J. H. Seitz, Willoughby, Ohio | 5.00 |
| W. N. Petterson, Kenosha, Wis. | 5.00 |
| Eric Gottoway, Racine, Wis. | 5.00 |

## *Letters*

### Got It On Excursion!

Anne Roth of Detroit writes: "I collected $2 on for our Daily while on an excursion. Here it is and I'm going to send more."

### For Militant Trade Unionism!

J. Backus, San Francisco, writes: "I desire to add the British miners I'm doing all I can for the Daily Worker to keep controlling the news of their fight in all workers. This is also in appreciation of what our Daily has already done for them."

### Can't Read English, But is Willing to Help!

Sam Christoff, Nimrod, Mont., writes: "Here's $2.00 for the Drive. I am a Macedonian myself. My comrade is not a worker and he feels worse because he can't read English yet, but he is willing to help. I have other subscriptions which I will send later. I'm sure there must be many such splendid fighters like him. Send me more cards."

S. H. Coddington, Youngstown, Ohio! "Five bucks, but I'll make it six dollar before we get through. I'll see if I can't scrape up a few more dollars."

### On Strike! He Needs the Daily!

Anthony Sacco, New York writes: "Here's $2.00. This is as much as I can afford now because we are on strike. Our union, the Italian Leather, Millet Quilters and Mirror Workers are standing together and the Daily Worker can keep us."


**Keep the Daily Worker!**

Workers (Communist) Party

# WORKERS PARTY IN PENNSYLVANIA ENTERS THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PITTSBURGH, Pa.— The Workers Party of District No. 5 and No. 6 is making arrangements for a vigorous election campaign in the state of Pennsylvania, the state well remembered thru its huge slush funds spent by the republican party in the last primary elections.

It is in this sinsh fund state that most vigorous open shop campaign is now carried on by the powers to be in an organized attempt to smash the Miners' Union. It is in this state of Mellon and Charlie Schwab that tens of thousands of steel workers still remain unorganized and are kept in a condition of actual slavery.

A number of nationally known speakers were secured to address a large number of public meetings arranged in various parts of the state. The campaign was started with an enthusiastic mass meeting at the N. S. Carnegie Music Hall in Pittsburgh addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, and several local speakers.

This was the first of series of mass meetings to be held in Pittsburgh on the following dates:

Tuesday, Sept. 28, 8 p. m., with William Weinstone of New York as main speaker.

Tuesday, Oct. 12, 8 p. m., with H. Wicks, candidate for governor on the Workers Party ticket, and Bertram Wolfe, head of the Workers School in New York, as the main speakers.

Saturday, Oct. 23, with C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers Party, as the main speaker. All these three meetings will be held in the well-known N. S. Carnegie Music Hall, corner East Ohio and Federal streets, North Side Pittsburgh.

Saturday, Oct. 31, Comrade Wicks will address a large mass meeting in the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller street, Pittsburgh.- Several other meetings will be held in Pittsburgh which will be announced later on.

Numerous meetings were also arranged in other parts of Western Pennsylvania, as seen from the following table:

Thursday, Sept. 23, 7:30 p. m. at the Hungarian Hall, Daisytown, Pa.; Friday, Sept. 24, 7:30 p. m. at the Monongahela Hall, Snuff Brownsville; Saturday, Sept. 25, 8 p. m. at the Workers' Home, corner Electric and North Ave., East Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sunday 2:30 p. m. at the Bronton Granjish Hall, Avella, Pa. At all of these meetings Juliet Stuart Poyntz will be the main speaker.

Quite extensive tour was arranged for Comrade Wicks in the outlying towns as follows:

Wednesday, Oct. 13, 7:30 p. m. Coverdale Hall, Coverdale, Pa.

Thursday, Oct. 14, 7:30 p. m., Crosetan Hall, Ambridge, Pa.

Saturday, Oct. 16, 8 p. m., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sunday, Oct. 17, 2:30 p. m. Avella, Pa.

Sunday, Oct. 17, 7:30 p. m. Penova, Pa.

Tuesday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m. at Markel Hall, Monongahela City, Pa.

Thursday, Oct. 21, 7 p. m. Union Hall, Bentleyville, Pa.

Friday, Oct. 22, 7 p. m., Uniontown, Pa.

Saturday, Oct. 23, 7 p. m., Republic, Pa.

Sunday, Oct. 24, 2 p. m., Daisytown, Pa.

Sunday, Oct. 24, 7 p. m., Brownsville, Pa.

Tuesday, Oct. 26, 7:30 p. m. New Brighton, Pa.

Friday, Oct. 29, 7:30 p. m., Union Hall, Harmarville, Pa.

Saturday, Oct. 30, 7:30 p. m., New Castle, Pa.

Sunday, Oct. 31, 2:30 p. m. New Kensington, Pa.

Sunday, Oct. 31, 8 p. m., Pittsburgh, Pa., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

Monday, Nov. 1, 8 p. m., Etna, Pa.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

# LABOR RESPONDS TO CAMPAIGN OF PARTY IN DETROIT

## Throng Hears Engdahl, Reynolds and Baker

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22. — Following a day of interesting developments, during which two party members were arrested for selling "The Ford Worker," a shop paper issued at the Ford plant, while Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, was given a very friendly reception by the workers while speaking at a noon hour before the Packard plant, with Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit Central Labor, being severely trounced by the machine in the state labor or republican convention, the Workers (Communist) Party held its most successful campaign meeting thus far in the evening at Finnish Hall.

Workers interested in Campaign.

The large gathering of workers present in their response to the addresses delivered by Engdahl, by William Reynolds, candidate for governor, and by R. Baker, the party's district organizer, showed their great interest in the Workers Party campaign.

"The democratic party was the party of the southern slave-holding aristocracy," Engdahl pointed out. "The republican party is the party of the capitalist ruling class of today, that crushed the rule of the southern slaveholders in the bitterly fought civil war. So the Workers Party develops today in response to the needs of the American working class. It will triumph in its time."

Reynolds Shows Progress of Struggle.

Reynolds reviewed the struggle for independent political action of the 13th district and one of the party's spokesmen in the Detroit Central Labor Union, was unable to be present due to illness.

Ambitious plans are being made for the remainder of the campaign. Meetings will be held, special editions of The DAILY WORKER will be ordered and other literature distributed on a large scale.

* * *

Engdahl Returns to Chicago.

J. Louis Engdahl, Communist candidate for United States senator from Illinois returned to Chicago yesterday from his eastern tour extending as far east as Boston. He was scheduled to speak in the evening at Mirror Hall, on North Western Ave. and West Division St. He then leaves for the northwest speaking as follows:

Friday, Sept. 24, 8 p. m., Minneapolis, Minn., Moose Hall, 43 So. Fourth St.

Saturday night, Sept. 25, 8 p. m., St. Paul, Minn., Labor Temple, 416 N. Franklin St.

Sunday, Sept. 26, Milwaukee, Wisc., Miller Hall, 802 State St.

Engdahl then returns to Chicago for a series of meetings in the Communist campaign in Illinois.

# MICHIGAN PARTY OPENS CAMPAIGN AT MEET TONIGHT

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22. — The political campaign in the state of Michigan conducted by the Workers Party is being opened up by a series of mass meetings. First of these is in Flint, Mich., on Thursday, Sept. 23rd, at Kallot Hall, J. O. Bentall will be the principal speaker. In addition to Bentall, Wm. Reynolds, Workers Party candidate for governor and R. Baker, district organizer of the Workers Party, will also speak.

Grand Rapids Meeting.

Next meeting is to take place at Grand Rapids, Mich., on Friday, Sept. 24th, at 211 Monroe Ave., Room 309 with O. Bentall as the principal speaker.

The third of the series of meetings will be held in Muskegon, with J. O. Bentall as the speaker. The Muskegon meeting will take place Saturday, Sept. 25, in the evening at the Modern Woodman's Hall, 10 N. Terrance St. Muskegon, Mich

State Convention

These meetings will be followed by the Michigan state convention of the Workers Party on Saturday, Oct. 2nd in the city of Detroit at which additional candidates on the Workers Party ticket will be nominated.

Literary Lecture By Michael Gold.

Michael Gold, editor of the New Masses, the new proletarian literary monthly, will give a lecture upon the topic of "Younger American Writers," Sunday evening, Sept. 26, 1926, at 8 p. m. sharp, at 108 East 14th St., New York City. This lecture is arranged by Section 2, Young Workers' (Communist) League, with the aim of raising funds for a live wire shop bulletin in a large factory in the Vicinity.

# CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

## Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:

Governor, William Reynolds.

Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer.

Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishenen.

Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

## Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.

Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.

Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.

United States Senator, E. J. Cary.

State Legislature, first district, Ernest Carsethers and Anna Weisman.

Second District, Mike Bieskovitz and Celia Peransky.

Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.

Eighth District, Susie Kendre and Peter Skrtic.

Ninth District, William P. Mikedes Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shore.

State Senator, William Schmidt.

## Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.

United States Senator, James A. Ayers.

Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.

State Treasurer, Leonard Forschler.

Superintendant of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.

State Auditor, O. McSwain.

* * *

PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

## Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.

S. Hemmersmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.

Mathilda Kvistuen, congresswoman for 6th congressional district.

Elizabeth Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

## New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leads. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

(Manhattan)

Assembly, 5th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly 17th District, Julius Codkind. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstone. Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

(Bronx)

Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Merks. Assembly 4th District, Isidore Steiner. Assembly 6th District, Charles Zimmerman, Assembly 7th District. Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress 23rd District, Molesaye J. Olgin.

(Brooklyn)

Assembly 6th District, George Primoff. Assembly 14th District, Samuel Nesin. Assembly 23rd District, Fannie Warshafsky. Congress 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate 7th District, Morris Rosen.

# REPS BUCKLING DOWN TO FIGHT

## Denounce Each Other as Bankrupt: We Agree

By SYDNEY BLOOMFIELD.

BOSTON, Mass. (By Mail).—With the state primaries over, the parties of tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee, the republicans and democrats, have now buckled down to action with "clear the decks" as their battle cry. But if they actually mean to clear their decks they have an awful dirty job. For both Mr. David I. Walsh, president of one bank and vice-president of another and corporation lawyer for the B. & M. Railroad, who is the democratic candidate for senator, and Mr. William M. Butler, millionaire public utilities and textile mill owner and Calvin Coolidge's wire puller, the republican candidate for the same office, have pretty shady records, even if one were to allow for the single fact that they are both candidates of finance and industrial capitalism.

Because the fate of Calvin Coolidge lies in the outcome of Massachusetts' choice for United States senator, the campaign in behalf of Butler and the whole republican state ticket is proceeding in a most vigorous and expensive manner. A tremendous campaign is being waged by the republicans, even to the extent of attempts at sacrificing such yankee republican office seekers as Alexander Lincoln and Arthur K. Reading in favor of one of foreign descent, Elijah Adlow, who, the Boston Transcript says, "would make certain on Beacon Hill the sort of co-operation among the executive, legislative and judicial branches that is part and parcel of good government." Adlow was republican candidate for attorney-general in the three-cornered republican primary fight, but lost out in the race.

Hunt Foreign Vote.

The republican state committee has, in an open official statement to the press, implored its adherents to vote for Adlow, as against Lincoln and Reading, all three being republicans; not because the machine was opposed to either of the three candidates in the primaries, but because Adlow was a concession to the foreign voting element which is steadily increasing in this state and which the democrats usually capture.

The democrats realise the importance of electing Walsh, who opposes Butler. They realize that with Butler eliminated Coolidge may be eliminated as a presidential candidate, which, in turn, will enhance the chances of a national democratic administration being elected. The contest in this state has been "pepped" up somewhat with the appearance of a book of "facts" issued as a campaign book by the national committee of the democratic party and bears the signatures of Senator Peter Goelet Gerry of Rhode Island and William A. Oldfield of Arkansas, chairmen, respectively, of the senate and house congressional campaign committees. This book is intended to furnish ammunition for the speakers of the democratic party during the next few weeks.

Cal Bankrupt, Say Democrats.

The book pays its respects to Coolidge and his administration by saying that alike in its foreign and domestic policies, the republican administration, more especially since Coolidge went into the White House, has been morally and intellectually bankrupt. It also takes a crack at the administration's subservicncy to big business, saying:

"The record reveals the administration of government by that party during the last six years as one which has been consistently subservient to big business, even to the point of packing the trade commission in its interest, which has continually increased expenditures on normal governmental activities, which has failed utterly to deal with such a problem of vital national import as that of farm relief, which has depressed agriculture, the textile industry, the small banker and the small merchant, and which has pushed the United States of that world-wide respect we enjoyed during the last democratic administration."

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

# Aimee and Prosecutor Prepare for Hearings on Kidnapping Stunt

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22.—District Attorney Asa Keyes, today was assembling evidence in anticipation of the preliminary hearing of Aimee Semple McPherson, noted woman evangelist, who is charged with conspiracy, in connection with her alleged kidnapping last spring.

Several witnesses were questioned by Keyes yesterday and at least one affidavit secured. The affidavit was made by A. A. Meloch, father of Harry R. Meloch, a private detective, sought as the mysterious "Mr. Martin," whose name has been linked in the alleged conspiracy plot.

Mrs. McPherson, according to present plans, will do little preaching during the week preceding her hearing, altho she will appear before her followers daily. Sunday, it is expected, she will take the pulpit to deliver a scorching pre-hearing sermon.

# Weinstone Speaks in Pittsburgh Sept. 28

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 23.—Wm. Weinstone, member of the central executive committee of the Workers Party, and candidate for congress in the 20th congressional district of New York, will speak on Black Funds in Election Campaigns.

At the North Side Carnegie Music Hall corner Federal St. and North Ave. on Tuesday, Sept. 28th at 8 p. m. This is the second of a series of four meetings to be held in the same hall.

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## CAPITALISTS WON'T LIMIT CHILD EXPLOITATION

In the house of commons in England Lord Astor raised the point about the exploitation of child labor. The lord pointed out that in England exploitation of children from 14-18 years of age is not protected by any laws.

A series of investigations showed that little girls work 55 hours a week, and boys 10 hours a day. After discussion on this question, as the paper reports, the proposal brought in by Lord Astor was taken off the agenda because the majority of the house was against it.

This incident is very characteristic not only for England but also for all other capitalist countries of the old and new continents. It is clear that it is not in the interests of the bourgeoisie to limit the exploitation of child labor which is a very good source of profits because of the low price by which it is purchased.

With the growth of industry child labor is utilized to a much greater extent. And the government of any country would not dare to issue any such law that protects child labor in any way, because this will hurt the interests of the bourgeoisie. In United States of America, for instance, in spite of the insistent demands of various labor organization about passing a law for limitation of child labor the government prefers not to bind the capitalists with any obligations of such kind.

In Germany the law permits children to work with approval of their parents from seven years on. The Gormen parliament could not think of anything more repulsive than such a remark.

The enforcing "rationalisation" of industry at the present time in Germany leads in the first place to an increase in the army of the unemployed. If we add to this the terrible impoverishment of the population it will become clear why the parents are forced to send their children to the labor market.—From Komsomolskeya Pravda.

## Ensnare Children to Scab in Cloak Strike

By ANNA LYONS.

NEW YORK CITY.—How desperate the bosses are during the Cloak Makers' strike, can be noted from many instances. One of the instances I will cite here:

A few days ago, a scab shop was taken down by the strikers. Amongst the ten scabs that were brot into the office, there were two girls, 13 and 14 year of age. Upon questioning them, I found that the employer approached one of the girls, 12 years old, and asked her to come and work for him. He did not bother about her age, ability, etc. What she did not know about the art of sewing on buttons, he thought she will learn in time. He offered her the magnificent sum of $8 per week, and in return she was to slave from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m. daily. The girl agreed, and within a few days, she brought up her girl friend too, age 14. Both girls, not knowing evidently the differences between peaceful time and strike time, not knowing what the word union or scab means, were quite satisfied, until some of our strikers gave the workers of the shop a friendly call. The boss, evidently knew what was coming, when he saw the strikers, and he opened the window for the girls to escape. But the girls were too innocent and so were taken to the office of the Cloak Makers' union to report.

The writer, upon questioning the girls and speaking to them, found that they were both working because their parents were not making enuf to support the family. They did not have any permits, not knowing whether it was necessary, since they intended to go back to school, as soon as they could make "some money." When the nature of the strike was explained to them, and also what scabbing means, they promised not to go back to work.

This is only one of the instances. Hundreds, nay thousands of Young workers are found daily scabbing in one strike or another—the reason for it, of course, is because they are not organized. They are not within the ranks of the Young Workers' League

# help

TO

# KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

FOR

## MILITANT TRADE UNIONISM

NEVER was the militant trade union movement so greatly in need of a fighting daily newspaper to champion its struggles.

The burning flame of a new fighting spirit of the miners, fur workers, textile workers, needle trades and other bodies of organized labor is kindling a new spirit thruout the labor movement.

The club of the government in the Watson-Parker Bill is awakening the men on the railroads.

In this period, militant trade unionism needs a daily newspaper to record its struggles, and TO FIGHT!

The DAILY WORKER needs funds to become stronger and bigger and a greater source of power for the militant trade union movement.

## What's Your Answer?

Make it a day's pay for The DAILY WORKER to help the militant trade union movement!

# W. P. Election Campaign Tours

## Bertram D. Wolfe.

"Who Owns the Government?" This is the subject of the campaign talks of Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School and candidate for congressman on the Workers (Communist:) Party ticket, who is now touring the western part of the country. Comrade Wolfe's tour is:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Sept. 23.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Co-operative Hall, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Sept. 25.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Sept. 28.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Sept. 29
ASTORIA, Ore.—Sept. 30.
TACOMA, Wash.—Oct. 1.
MT. VERNON, Wash.—Oct. 2.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Oct. 3.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Oct. 5.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Oct. 8.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Oct. 9.

## J. O. Bentall.

Flint, Mich., is the place where J. O. Bentall, who is covering this territory in the September campaign tour, will speak today, Sept. 23, on the subject: "What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections?" The rest of his meetings are:

FLINT, Mich.—Thursday, Sept. 23.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Friday, Sept. 24.
MUSKEGON—Saturday, Sept. 25.

## Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who is covering the state of Ohio in the September election campaign tour, will speak at Warren, Ohio, today, Sept. 23. Her subject is: "What Can Workers Expect from the Elections?" Her list of meetings is as follows:

WARREN, O.—Sept. 23.
CANTON, O.—Sept. 24.
AKRON, O.—Sept. 25.
ERIE, Pa.—Sept. 26.

## H. M. Wicks.

The New England states are the territory which H. M. Wicks, well-known labor speaker and candidate for U. S. senator in Pennsylvania, is covering in a September election campaign tour.

Comrade Wicks, who is speaking on "What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections?" will be at Haverhill, Mass., today and from there to other cities in Massachusetts according to this list:

HAVERHILL—Wednesday, Sept. 22.
LAWRENCE—Thursday, Sept. 23.
LOWELL—Friday, Sept. 24.
FITCHBURG—Saturday, Sept. 25.
GARDNER—Sunday, Sept. 26.
SPRINGFIELD—Monday, Sept. 27.
HOYLOKE—Tuesday, Sept. 28.
PITTSFIELD—Wednesday, Sept. 29.

# The Workers' School

"Training for the Class Struggle"

The Workers' School conducts the following departments: Library, Research Department, Lecture Bureau, Sunday Night Forums, Popular Lecture Courses, Evening Study Classes. It supplies teachers and speakers to trade unions.

# Scott Nearing

Is an Instructor in the Workers' School.

The coming year he will give the following courses:

## *Decline of the British Empire*

Three lectures on: British Labor Movement; Where is Britain Going?; England and America. Fee for the course, $1.

## *Post-War Europe*

Four lectures on: Whither Russia; Germany and the Dawes Plan; Fascist Italy; Crisis in France. Fee for the course, $1.25.

Some of the other teachers are:

Harry Dana
Robert Dunn
Arthur Calhoun
M. J. Olgin
Benjamin Gitlow
Alexander Trachtenberg
Wm. W. Weinstone
Jack Stachel
Bertram D. Wolfe,
Director Workers' School
And Others.

If you are interested, call at the office of the school, 108 E. 14th Street.

The New Issue of the

## *YOUNG WORKER*

Is Just Off the Press

You and your young friends will enjoy it—it's just full of good stuff—as is every issue!

**SUBSCRIBE!**

$1 a year — 50c 6 months

THE YOUNG WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $..... for ..... months. Send the Young Worker to:

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

## *For Militant Trade Unionism*

THE DAILY WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Here's $..... to keep The DAILY WORKER.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## OPEN-SHOP FIRM BLAMES TUNNEL DISASTER DEAD

### City Committee Seeks to Aid Company

By JOHN MIHELIC.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—The investigation of the Kansas City Waterworks tunnel disaster, which took the lives of eight workmen, that is being conducted by a special committee appointed by Judge H. F. McElroy, city manager, shows plainly that not only was the Smith Brothers, Inc., the firm doing the job, at fault but they are now brazenly seeking to place the blame on the eight dead men who lost their lives.

**Place Blame on Dead Men.**

By placing the blame on the dead men, the company seeks to escape prosecution for criminal neglect and avoid paying any money to the wives and orphans left destitute.

Byron Taylor, gang foreman and father of three children, who lost his life, is being singled out for special blame.

On being questioned by Mr. Murray, director of public works, Charles S. Foreman, general superintendent, said that he thought the dead men were at fault as after the fan was repaired, they should have waited long enough before going into the tunnel, for the air to clear. He said that he did not know who ordered them in, but it was his opinion it was Taylor.

Nothing is said about the slave driving methods that always are used on foremen by companies of this kind. Further investigation brought out the fact that the gas had given trouble before. This was the third explosion and the air line was inadequate.

Mr. Murray then asked the following question which created quite a sensation:

**Ask Sensational Question.**

"You say that there were three explosions. One at 1,700 feet.—One at 2,000 feet. And the last one at 2,800 feet. Isn't it true that you have found the gas problem more difficult the farther the tunnel got under the river?"

**Bar Newspaper Men.**

Before answering, Mr. Foreman asked that newspaper men be excluded from the room. He said, "The way things have turned out the publication of this testimony will furnish lawyers with material for a few suits."

Newspaper men were then excluded.

When the meeting ended, Mr. Murray refused to give out Foreman's answer.

**Coroner's Investigation.**

Chief Deputy Coroner Dr. C. S. Nelson was refused admittance to the tunnel by the Smith company, unless he furnished $5,000 indemnity bond and signed an agreement exempting the company from all liability. George C. Grant, a local trade unionist, and chief engineer of the Warneke Bakery was selected to represent the coroner's office in an investigation of the cause of the explosion. Dr. H. E. Moss, coroner of Jackson county, Mo., said the selection had been made on the recommendation of Charles B. Nelson, secretary of the Central Trades Council which had been asked to recommend a competent and impartial engineer.

Mr. Grant's experience is said to be very extensive in tunnel work.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of THE DAILY WORKER.


LENIN
on Organization

No worker can consider his reading complete without this invaluable work. Add it to your library and read the speeches and writings of our leader on the first and most necessary steps of labor in a splendid cloth-bound library edition.

$1.50

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd,
Chicago, Ill.


## SHOPMEN DISCOVER WHAT RAISE UNDER B. & O. PLAN REALLY IS; LESS DINNER AND LOWER WAGE

**Rejection by Baltimore & Ohio shopmen of a wage cut disguised as an increase turns the spotlight on a Wall Street Journal analysis of the profits of this road. The B. & O. is considered the leader in the labor-cooperating-with-capital movement. Quoting figures showing that the railroad made $8,095,000 more profit in the first 6 months of 1926 than in the same half of 1925, the journal predicts that this carrier's net income for the entire year will exceed $50,000,000 for the first time in its history.**

**The journal's figures show that the 1926 profit for B. & O. common stockholders will run at least 100% larger than in 1912 and 90% ahead of the average profits of the 10 years 1906-15; it will mean about $14 a share, more than 2 times the present dividend rate. Financial circles are speculating on big probable increases in B. & O. dividends.**

**The following table shows B. & O. net yearly income since 1916 and the profit to common stockholders after interest payments, etc., since 1913. Net income was not reported on a comparable basis prior to 1916. In the years 1918-20 the government rental and guarantee brought profits up to about the average of 1914-16.**

| B. & O. Profits | Net oper. income | Profit for common |
|---|---|---|
| 1926..... | $50,100,000 | $26,700,000 |
| 1925..... | 43,034,057 | 20,795,508 |
| 1924..... | 38,084,323 | 16,219,685 |
| 1923..... | 42,133,129 | 22,422,036 |
| 1922..... | 23,735,005 | 4,375,373 |
| 1921..... | 21,841,696 | 6,335,893 |
| 1920..... | 28,424,295 | 7,245,480 |
| 1919..... | 27,045,296 | 8,580,022 |
| 1918..... | 27,663,294 | 5,042,105 |
| 1917..... | 27,491,027 | 8,692,230 |
| 1916..... | 27,491,027 | 13,184,390 |
| 1915..... | ..... | 10,723,245 |
| 1914..... | ..... | 9,200,567 |
| 1913..... | ..... | 13,334,350 |

**Same Wage, More Work.**

**More work per employee is one big reason for this year's B. & O. profits. In the first 6 months of the year operating expenses absorbed only 74.8% of the road's gross receipts as against 72.1% in 1925. Transportation costs fell from 37.5% to 35.7% of gross revenue. Maintenance expenses dropped from 26.2% to 25%. Since 1923 the proportion of revenue going to operating expenses has declined from 82.16% to 76.2% and is expected to go below 75% this year. All this means a steadily increasing share of the railroad dollar for stockholders. Yet the B. & O. is still stalling on wage increases and conditions which have been granted to shopmen on many other roads.**

**The company's answer to the request of the shopcraft unions for an increase in wages and for restoration of time and a half pay for overtime on Sundays and holidays proved to be a anger-coated attempt to reduce total wages still further. Vice-president Galloway, in charge of operation and management, proposed an increase of 2c an hour with time and a half Sundays and holidays on condition that the men give up 5 minutes of their regular 20-minute lunch period and agree to check in and out of the shop on their own time. Pay for an extra hour a week for checking in and out has been an established union condition on the railroads for years.**

**When the unions found that taken altogether the proposals would cut wages by thousands of dollars instead of raising them, the men rejected the offer by an almost unanimous vote. Galloway then withdrew the offer of the 2c an hour increase.**

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

## Resolution Adopted at the Second Annual Conference of International Labor Defense

**Resolution on Organization.**

THE foremost task confronting International Labor Defense is the organization into a compact membership body of the tens of thousands of workers who are sympathetic to its aims.

**The main energy of the first year of the existence of the I. L. D. was necessarily directed to practical defense tasks and the popularization of the decisions of the first conference. This task has been well done. The pledges of the first conference have been written into deeds. The idea of unity for non-partisan labor defense has gained wide support. The I. L. D. has endeared itself to the class conscious workers and has firmly established its place as a part of the labor movement. A solid foundation has been laid for the organization.**

**The task now before us is to build upon this foundation. The sentiment for labor defense and for the I. L. D. must be organized. The workers sympathetic to the aims of the I. L. D. must be welded together into a compact, dues-paying functioning organization. This is the slogan which must guide our work during the next year.**

THE old practice of conducting defense work by loosely-organized committees, hastily constructed only during periods of extreme emergency, must be replaced by a permanently functioning membership organization carrying out a continuous activity and drawing ever-wider circles into its ranks.

The building of such a membership defense organization, which has already been started by the I. L. D., has a great significance for the labor movement as a whole, as well as for the immediate victims of class persecution. In the first place a permanent functioning membership organization for labor defense, as has been demonstrated already during the past year, constitutes a powerful ever-ready machine for propaganda and agitation which completely deprives the existing class of the possibility of railroading militant workers without serious protest. The I. L. D., by extending its organization, is becoming more and more an effective fighting instrument, able to contest every attempt to victimize workers and discouraging many persecutions which would be carried out if there were no organized movement publicly to expose them and fight against them.

THE I. L. D., drawing thousands of members into its ranks and into its manifold activities all of which are directly related to the class struggle, becomes a school of solidarity and class consciousness in which many workers gain their first lessons in the labor movement and take their first steps into actual participation in the class struggle. New forces of energy and enthusiasm are thereby continually directed into the main stream of the labor movement and the class struggle.

The I. L. D. will grow in importance and significance as the conflict between the workers and their exploiters grows more acute. Its power and effectiveness as an auxiliary to the labor movement will then be a hundred-fold greater if the work of organization has been carried on uninterruptedly, from month to month and year to year, and a mass membership has been schooled in its principles and trained in its work.

THE conference believes the time is now opportune to launch an organization campaign on a nation-wide scale. All members of the I. L. D. are called upon to concentrate the main energy on this work of organization during the coming months, immediately after the conference the national executive committee shall draw up a comprehensive plan for the campaign and drive it forward with speed and energy to a successful conclusion.

First and foremost, the organization campaign must aim at organizing new branches and strengthening the existing branches, since the branch is the individual dues-paying member is the rock-bottom foundation of the I. L. D.

Secondly, the campaign must be carried on to secure the affiliation of all sympathetic organizations as collective members contributing a stipulated regular monthly or yearly amount to the support of the organization.

HAND in hand with this campaign, there must be carried on a campaign to bring these affiliated organizations into the main stream of the defense work. Every effort should be made to have the unions and other affiliated organizations send delegates to the local I. L. D. and participate actively in the work. Wherever possible, reports should be made directly to the unions and other bodies affiliated. Ways and means should be devised by the I. L. D. locals to see to it that the individual members of affiliated bodies take direct part in the work.

In view of the fact that in the first year of its existence, in spite of the numerous difficulties, the I. L. D. succeeded in organizing 150 local units, with 20,000 dues-paying members, the conference puts forward as a perfectly reasonable and realizable objective, 50,000 members during the next year and an affiliated collective membership of 250,000.

The conference calls upon all units and members of the I. L. D. to rally around the slogan of organization and to press forward to the goal set with the same spirit and energy which has characterized all their work during the past year.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## OHIO OPERATORS BEGIN DRIVE ON BELLAIRE UNION

### Open Mine to Run on 1917 Scale

By GEO. PAPCUN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

**BELLAIRE, Ohio, Sept. 23.** — The sub-district miners' union headquarters at Bellaire gave out a statement on Sept. 17 which declares that the first effort to break the miners' union in Eastern Ohio is planned by the coal operators at the Lucy mine five miles west of Bellaire.

The office of the company refused either to confirm or deny the charge. Rumors are to the effect that private guards are already guarding the coal company. No confirmation of this was given the company neither did they deny the rumor.

The Valley Camp Co. tried to sign an agreement, but the miners refused unless the company would sign up the three mines at Elm Grove, W. Va., which the company is trying to run on the 1917 scale.

**Sheriff's Statement.**

When Sheriff Mey Dontree was asked whether private guards were on duty at the Lucy mine, she said she had been so advised and that she was sending down a deputy sheriff to confer with the officers of the mine organization. Also declaring that she had not sworn in any of the private guards as deputies and would refuse to do so. She also said that she would not send down any regular deputies to the Lucy Mine as they could not be spared.

**1917 Scale.**

The Valley Camp Coal company is trying to run the three coal mines at Elm Grove, W. Va., on the 1917 scale. According to J. J. Snure of the Valley Camp Coal company it will try to run the Lucy Mine and pay the Jacksonville agreement. They will try to import scabs to run the mine at Neffs, Ohio. In this way they tried to divide the miners. All the West Virginia mines belong to the Eastern Ohio subdistrict which has its offices in Bellaire, Ohio.

### Hardhelled Militerist Elected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.— Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, commander of the second corps area, New York, today was selected as chief of staff of the army for a four-year term beginning next December. Summerall is reputed to be a hardhelled disciplinarian. He will succeed Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, who will retire.

## NEW PASSAIC A. F. OF L. UNION AUTHORIZES RELIEF COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE AID TO STRIKERS

By Federated Press.

Difficulties put in the way of the western office of the General Relief Committee of Textile strikers are disappearing with the publication of the following letter. The letter is on the official stationery of the United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and reads:

LOCAL UNION NO. 1603, PASSAIC AND VICINITY
United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the International Federation of Textile Workers' Associations.
Sept. 14, 1926.

"To Whom It May Concern:

"This is to certify that the textile strikers of Passaic and vicinity are now members of the United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"The United Textile Workers of America have requested the general relief committee of textile strikes to continue to function in the relief field. Therefore, co-operation given the general relief committee in the organization of relief conferences, in arranging various affairs for the collection of funds for the relief work, in vitalizing the contributions to the relief by local unions of the A. F. of L. will be earnestly appreciated by the textile strikers and their Local Union 1603 of the United Textile Workers of America.

"Fraternally yours,

(Signed) "Gustav Deak,
"President."

**To Show Films.**

In Chicago, where the labor officialdom first looked askance at the relief work, the A. F. of L. affiliation has encouraged the committee to arrange for a showing in October of the Passaic strike motion picture film. This is expected to draw a large attendance from trade unionists. The film will also be shown in Milwaukee, Detroit and St. Louis.

**In Mid-West Cities.**

Local 52, Detroit electrical workers, voted a 50-cent assessment for Passaic relief that netted $800. Over $1,000 was forwarded besides from Detroit in August. A concert is planned there for October. Tag days have been held in Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis to gain more funds for the strikers, now in their eighth month of struggle. Milwaukee held a successful picnic, clearing over $500.

**Must Continue Relief.**

"The strikers were led to believe," says Relief Organizer Rebecca Grecht, "that the mill owners would deal with an A. F. of L. union, but as soon as they affiliated with the United Textile Workers they were told that the owners would deal only with a company union. So they must keep on fighting until the owners are forced to terms. The organized labor movement is backing them splendidly."

Western relief headquarters are in room 203, Federation building, 166 W. Washington street, Chicago.

### I. W. A. Street Meetings.

The International Workers' Aid, New York, will hold the following open air meetings the coming week:

Wednesday, Sept. 22—Corner of 7th St. and Ave. A.

Thursday, Sept. 23—Corner of Aldus St. and Southern Boulevard.

Friday, Sept. 24—Corner of Intervale and Wilkins Ave.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
6:15 to 8:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
6:30—The Florentine String Trio; Little Joe Warner, Hazel Nymon, Dan Baker, Jimmie Eggert.
8:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

## U. S. STEEL CO. HIDES NEWS OF WORKER'S DEATH

### Police Not Informed for 13 Hours

By SIDNEY BLOOMFIELD.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

**WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 23.**—In their attempt to keep accident figures low by keeping accidents secret, the American Steel & Wire company, a local subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, kept information of the death of Ernest Laperriere, 25 years old, from the police authorities for over 13 hours.

**Killed in Cave-in.**

Laperriere was killed by a cave-in while working in a ditch at the South Works, one of the three huge plants of the American Steel and Wire company in this city, dying of internal injuries, multiple abrasions of the body, fractured ribs and a crushed chest, according to the medical examiner who viewed the body at the City hospital morgue.

**Police Ignorant.**

The police authorities knew nothing of the accident until the body was recovered by fellow workmen. A private inquiry, at which a number of witnesses of the accident were present to tell their stories, was held behind closed doors at the south works. Clinton B. Marshall, district manager for the steel company gave the same story, stating that he did not know why the police were not notified of the accident, and in the same breath declared that he most likely that it was not considered necessary.

Laperriere was working in the ditch with two other men when a water pipe burst, completely flooding the ditch. The two comrades managed to get out, but before he could get out Laperriere was caught by a falling wall of debris, and in a few seconds the entire cut was filled with water and debris.

**Frantic Effort.**

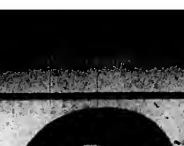
After chatting off the water a gang of fellow-workers started frantically in the attempt to locate their comrade. The body was found in an upright position at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but because of the dangerous condition of the ditch, it was impossible to reach it until 11 o'clock at night.

**Safety Fraud.**

This steel plant holds weekly meetings of its so-called safety committee, but whenever a practical suggestion for the safety of the employes is offered by a member of the committee, the officials of the company turn them down upon one pretext or another.

**10-Hour Shifts.**

But the officials of the corporation never tire of telling the workers to be careful, while at the same time they push the men by all sorts of schemes, speeding up the men and the machines, working in ten or twelve-hour shifts night and day. Is there any wonder that the plant is producing such huge profits for the United States Steel Corporation which is always keeping information of accidents secret? And is there any wonder that so many accidents occur under the speed-up system?




## By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

III

Even amid such agonies and thrills, Bunny, being young, had his personal life. On his way home after drill he ran into Nina Goodrich, one of his class-mates, turning a corner in her car, clad in a bathing-suit with a cape over it. Upon such little things do one's life-destinies depend! She slowed up and called, "Come have a swim with me!" He hopped in and she whisked him down to the beach in two minutes and in five more he had hired a bathing suit and got into it, and the two of them were running a race along the sand.

Nina Goodrich was one of those lavish Junos, of whom California brings to ripeness many thousands every year. Her limbs were strong trunks and her hips were built for carrying a dozen babies, and her bosom for the nourishing of them. She had fair hair and complexion that had not come out of a bottle and her skin was bronzed by hours in the surf, in those fragile one-piece bathing suits the girls were wearing, which revealed considerably more than fifty per cent of their natural charms. Never could a man who took himself a wife in Southern California complain that he did not know what he was getting!

The two swam down the shore, a long way, not troubled by the chill of the water; they ran hand in hand on the beach, and as they went back to the bath-house, Nina said, "Come have supper with me, Bunny; I'm tired of home." So Bunny slipped into his clothes and she drove him back to her home and while she changed he sat in the car and got up his next lesson in nineteenth century English poetry. The poet called attention to a chain of natural phenomena:

The sunlight clasps the earth
And the moonbeams kiss the sea:
What are all these kissings worth,
If thou kiss not me?

They drove to a cafeteria, an invention where California fish and California fruits and California salads are spread out before the eyes in such profusion as to trouble a nineteen year old Juno already struggling to "reduce." There was nothing so safe as celery, said Nina, it took space and time; while she munched, they sat by the window and watched the sun set over the purple ocean and the slow fog steal in from the sea. Then they got into the car and without saying a word she drove out of town and down the coast highway; one of her hands was in Bunny's, and he, searching the caverns of his memory, remembered having heard Eunice mention that Nina had had a desperate affair with Barney Lee, who had enlisted a year ago and was now in France.

They stopped at a lonely place and there was a rug in the car and pretty soon they were sitting by the noisy surf, and Nina was snuggled close to Bunny and whispering, "Do you care for me the least little bit?" And then he answered that he did, she said, "Then why don't you pet me?" And when he began to oblige her, he found his lips held in one of those long slow kisses which are sure fire hits on the silver screen, but which the censors cut to a footage varying according to geography—00 in Japan up to 8,000 in Algeria and the Argentine.

It was evident that this nineteen year old Juno was this to do what he pleased with, there and then, and Bunny's head had begun to swim in the familiar alarming way. He had never got the ache of Eunice out of his soul, and here at last was his deliverance! But he hesitated, because he had sworn to himself that he would not get in for this again. Also from some of the English poets he had begun to hear about a different kind of love. He knew that he didn't really love Nina Goodrich, she was all but a stranger to him; so he hesitated, and his kisses diminished in force, until she whispered, "What's the matter, Bunny?"

He was rattled, but a sudden inspiration came to him. "Nina," he said, "it doesn't seem quite fair."

"Why not?"

"To Barney."

He felt her wince as she lay in his arms. "But Barney is gone, dear."

"I know; but he'll come back."

"Yes, but that's so far off; and I guess he's got a girl in France by now."

"Maybe so, but you can't be sure; and it don't seem quite right that a fellow should go risk his life for his country and somebody else steal his girl away while he's gone."

So Bunny began to talk about the front and what was happening there and how soon the Americans would get in and how he expected to go right after graduation and about Paul and what he thought about Russia, and what Dad thought about Paul; and the young Juno continued to be in his arms, but with a more sisterly affection; until at last the fog began to chill even their young blood and they got up to go and the nineteen year old Juno put her arms about her escort and gave him an especially violent kiss, declaring, "Bunny, you're a queer fellow, but I like you an awful lot!"

(Continued Tomorrow.)


The New Magazine
Supplement to THE DAILY WORKER.
Saturday, September 25

"THE LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE." by Oliver Carlson.
"THE GREAT LABOR STRUGGLES OF 1880." by Amy Schechter.
"THE CONFESSIONS OF AN AGENT PROVOCATEUR"—A sensational document.
"TEXTILE CONTRASTS," by Ramon Cofman.
"INTRODUCING MR. H. C. FRAYNE." by Y. Zeck.
"A CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY," by Max Shachtman.
CARTOONS—REVIEWS and another installment of "The Theater Season in Moscow," by Ruth E. Kennel.

OCTOBER 16
The New Magazine becomes a separate publication with more new features to enable our readers to enjoy the best labor weekly ever issued in this country. You will get it with The DAILY WORKER. Secure subs for The SUNDAY WORKER from your shopmates to give them the first contact with the militant movement. Take advantage of the unusually low rates offered, to send four subs!

THE SUNDAY WORKER
FOUR SUBS FOR 20 WEEKS FOR $1.00



ATTENTION—
NEW YORK COMRADES!
Make no engagement for Monday night, October 25th. An important event will take place. Watch for announcement.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $8.00 per year | $6.00 per year |
| $4.50 six months | $3.50 six months |
| $2.50 three months | $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE,
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## The Bogey of Soviet Recognition

Living largely upon their willingness to revile the only government of workers and peasants in the world, the government of the Soviet Union, masquerading as "labor" writers, foisting their penned venom upon credulous trade union editors and peddling it to the fake labor sheets which disgrace and debauch the labor movement, the Chester M. Wright tribe see the loss of their meal ticket—the fight against recognition of the government of the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics—looming in the offing.

There is no doubt that the effect of the recognition of the Soviet Union upon American labor would be greatly the capitalist statesmen of America. They visualize hordes of "Bolshevik agents" going up and down the land seeking the immediate overthrow of such sacred American institutions as the supreme court, citizens' military training camps, injunction processes, the open shop and its manifold variations including the criminal syndicalism laws. Upon this fear Chester M. Wright and his ilk have played with great profit to themselves.

The Soviet Union has not yet been recognized, but the Workers (Communist) Party of America continues to exist. Worse than that, it continues to grow and increase its influence among the working class. American Bolshevike organized and led the Passaic strike without a single Soviet consul in any city of our fair land.

The fears of Samuel Gompers, who at the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor, after exhausting all other arguments, asked the delegates: "Do you want to recognise the Communist government of Russia and have Foster and Dunne carrying on their boring from within as Soviet consuls with diplomatic immunity?", did not die with him, but were inherited by his proteges.

But the myth of Soviet gold has been refuted by the cold facts of the American class struggle and not even the most credulous capitalist but believes that Communism in America sprouted in American soil and puts forth foliage shaped by American conditions.

American capitalism is discovering that without formal relations with the Soviet Union it operates at a disadvantage in world affairs. The Soviet Union is the greatest power in eastern Europe and Asia today. American capitalism hates the workers' and peasants' government with all its strength, but it has to bow to power.

In addition, if Germany and Great Britain find markets for much of their surplus production in the Soviet Union, asks the American business man, why cannot America do the same and avoid the irksome delays which annoy the hustling Yankee?

Then there have been the almost unanimously favorable reports brought back from Russia by dozens of people in all walks of life—favorable in the sense that they are testimonials to the strength and stability of the only government in Europe which is able to improve constantly the living standards of the masses.

The Wrights may froth at the mouth at the prospect, but the Soviet Union is going to be recognized by the United States solely because it has been able to disprove and withstand in nine years a thousand times more able and more dangerous attacks than those of the scarlet sisterhood of American "labor" journalism.

We American Communists will, of course, be glad if the recognition of the Soviet Union causes a great revival of militancy and a rapid development of class consciousness in the American labor movement, but we do not think it will have any such effect. The pressure of American capitalism on the American working class, the constant evasion and denial of the class struggle by labor officialdom, their more and more open united front with the capitalists, the increased activity of our party with a correct program and the leadership of the Communist International, these are the things which will strengthen the labor movement and drive the present false and cowardly leaders of the trade unions out of the labor movement into the arms of the capitalist class where they belong.

## Mass Picketing, Amalgamation and Generous Financial Aid Will Win I. L. G. W. Strike

The response of the New York labor movement to the injunction issued against the striking members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the form of resolutions expressing sympathy and pledging support has been prompt. The Central Labor Union has placed itself on record as solidly behind the strikers and similar expressions from other unions are pouring in.

The injunction is the answer of Governor Smith to the refusal of the union to submit to arbitration and blasts forever the myth that this Tammany Hall politician is "a friend of labor." From this incident alone the New York labor movement should be able to draw some very valuable conclusions relative to its official policy of rewarding friends and punishing enemies—inside the capitalist parties.

In the meantime something more than sympathetic support is needed. The finances of the union, none too extensive to begin with, have been practically exhausted by the strike. Money must be forthcoming from the whole labor movement.

Then there is the great need for consolidating the strength of the needle trades unions themselves for a common struggle against the bosses. For this something more than the sympathetic bond now existing is necessary.

The crisis created by the injunction and the interest aroused by the sharpening of the struggle should be utilized to put forward concrete organizational proposals for amalgamation of all needle trades unions and begin actual work for building a great and powerful single needle trade union with departments instead of the separate unions now in the field. This move alone would be of tremendous importance in bringing pressure on the bosses.

The striking garment workers should not be left alone to defy the injunction. Every union in New York City and vicinity should send squads of its members to the picket line and let the state and city authorities and the clothing bosses know that New York union outlawing picketing—which means outlawing the strike.

men and women will fill the jails but will not obey the injunction.

The splendid struggle of the striking workers will be won by the energetic use of all three methods—not separate and apart from each other but as part of a unified plan of militant working class action which will give new life, hope and courage to the entire labor movement.

# The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

(Continued from previous issue)

By N. BUCHARIN.

*THE present controversy within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is not by a sign—nor will it be the cause—of a retreat of the revolution. Quite the contrary. It is clear indication of its victorious onward march.*

*To give a clear understanding as well of the present problems of the Russian Revolution as also of the controversy over the solution of these problems, we are publishing herewith a report made by Comrade Bucharin at the function-aries' meeting of the Leningrad organization of the Communist Party. The report speaks for itself and needs no further elucidation. It is clear and convincing and answers the lies about the retreat of the Russian Revolution.*

THE second thesis advanced by the opposition in the sphere of economic politics, in their relation to the industrialization of the country, is the thesis that we are pursuing a too greatly intensified industrial policy, this to be accomplished in the first place by increasing the prices of our industrial products. Comrade Pyatakov, speaking in the plenum on behalf of the opposition, spoke in favor of a rise in the factory prices of our industrial products, and similar views are stated by our state economic organs; in his opinion this is one of the measures which has to be taken. These comrades are of the opinion that it would lead to a more intensive industrialisation of the country if we were to pursue a policy excluding reductions in prices, and aiming rather at increased prices for the products of our industry, and even at higher wholesale and factory prices.

WE believe this policy to be entirely wrong, and we cannot agree to its pursuance. One reason why we cannot accede to it is the fact that a rise in the prices of our industrial products, consumed as these are for the most part in the towns, would involve a change in real wages, so that such a rise would endanger us both with regard to wages and with regard to the stability of the currency. And we cannot accede to this policy, because it would not only fail to help us to overcome the main evil of our industrial organization, the evil of bureaucracy, the evil of unwieldiness, of enormous costs entailed both in the industries themselves and in the trade apparatus, the evil of irrational organization of work, but it would make it even more difficult for us to rectify another category of our ,ills, those represented by the weakest points of our industry. Were we to accustom our industry and our economic organs to a higher price policy just at this juncture then our economic functionaries would not move a finger towards the improvement of the whole organisation itself, towards the diminution of unproductive tasks, and for rational working arrangements, decreased working expenses, reduction of costs of production, improvement of quality, etc.

EVERY monopoly runs a certain danger of rusting, of resting on its laurels. The private capitalist and the private owner is constantly being spurred onward by competition; if Pater works badly and has great working expenses, whilst Paul manages at less expense, then Paul beats Pater. But if we, who have practically all big industry in our hands, who have a state super-monopoly and own all essentials, do not stimulate the leading staff of our industry to cheapen production, and to produce on more rational lines, then indeed we have arrived at the precapitalist stage for the rusting of our industry on the basis of its monopoly. That which is actuated by competition (which does not exist, or exists in a very slight degree among us) in a capitalist state, we must attain by conscious pressure under the impetus of the needs of the masses: produce better and cheaper, apply better goods, supply cheap goods!

BUT, if our price policy deviates from this principle, then we shall not fulfill Lenin's behest that our industry is to supply the peasant with cheaper goods than capitalism has done; we are more likely to find ourselves in a position in which the workers, and a thousand times more the peasants will say to us: "What has been the object of the whole matter, if your economics lead to higher prices for your industrial products? Your goods are nothing of economics."

WE must prove in actual practice that we understand economics very well indeed, and must thus devote our main attention to a policy of steady reductions in prices, actualised by reducing the costs of production and by creating better order in our state economic machinery. I stated, above, when analysing the question of private economics, that the private capitalist contrives to keep his eye on the quicker circulation, that his working expenses are lower, that he works with greater thrift, etc., and that our apparatus is unwieldy, that its circulation is slower, that its working costs are enormous, etc. This depresses us. If we are not to stand aside before the capitalist, and if we are to make progress ourselves, to improve the quality of our products, to cheapen our goods, to develop the economic alliance with the peasantry, then we must exert our utmost endeavors for the reduction of prices, not for their increase.

THE opposition is of the opinion that its policy of higher prices would insure more rapid growth for industry, but we are of the opinion that this view is entirely wrong, an illusion, a self-deception. The policy of high and rising prices would lead on the contrary to stagnation and rust in our industry. Our industry would rest on its laurels and trust in being able to cover everything out of the state exchequer. It would do nothing for its advancement, for its development, or for the attainment of a position on progressive technical and economic factor in our economics.

THE third thesis which must be analysed in connection with this, or must at least be mentioned, is the thesis of the danger threatening us from private capital. I dealt with this thesis in my introductory remarks. I assumed the most favorable estimates on private capitalist profits to be correct, and am confident of having proved that even these most favorable calculations show no signs of that threatened private capitalist danger which is supposed to be hanging over our heads.

(Continued tomorrow.)

# The Socialist Party Furnishes Its "Insurgents"

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

THE disintegration going on inside the Socialist Party and the determination of the Forwards to rule what is left of the party with an iron hand are reflected in the nominations just made public by the New York Socialists for the present electoral campaign.

For some time there has been growing discontent manifested within the ranks of New York Socialists, especially among the younger elements, against the methods used by the Forwards crowd in fighting the Communists, in opposing the united front proposals of the Workers (Communist) Party, in splitting unions and other labor organizations and expelling progressive and left wing elements, in using gangsterism—in short, in all the methods employed by the old socialist leadership to ruin the labor movement that they can no longer rule.

"Forward" Lies.

THE Forward has degenerated very rapidly as its working class leaders diminished and it made an ever greater bid for leaders among New York's petty bourgeoisie, abandoning its active opposition to Zionism, it new plays up Palestine and the Zionist movement in its columns. Its obvious lies against Soviet Russia in which items such headings as "Soviet Air Arrested" or "Mass Uprisings of the Unemployed All Over Russia" at the same time that the capitalist press is admitting the stability, the power and the growth of the workers' rule in the Soviet Union—these obvious lies have amazed these few young elements who have entered into the Socialist Party since the world war and do not know of its betrayal during that period and cannot understand how a supposed workers' paper can lie so viciously and support such anti-proletarian causes. The gangster tactics of Beckerman in the Amalgamated, the attempt at betrayal of the Furriers' strike by Schachtman and the Socialist Party leaders in the Furriers' Union, the long attempt at union wrecking which reached its height in the attempted expulsion of Locals 2, 9 and 22 from the I. L. G. W. U.—all these have aroused indignation and bewilderment in the few honest elements in the Socialist Party.

Even Norman Thomas, the well section of the leadership, each man as Norman Thomas, have been criticising these policies of lying, disruption, expulsion and gangsterism because they are causing a further loss of membership and a further disintegration in the Socialist Party.

All this vague and incoherent opposition, ranging from members of the Young People's Socialist League "who cannot understand" why united fronts are urgently required by the working class should be sabotaged and rejected by the S. P. leadership, to man like Norman Thomas who believe that such tactics as the Forwards' trade union bureaucracy are employing are not the best methods of fighting Communism and the Communists, combine together to form a feeble and faintly critical opposition inside the S. P.

Shows Its Claws.

Now the Forwards crowd is showing its claws. Even such a feeble opposition that limits itself to secret protests and questionings will not be tolerated inside the moribund S. P. Norman Thomas, who for the last few years, has always been made the standard bearer was head of the ticket in each political campaign, this year was "punished" for his refusal to accept unquestioningly the tactics of the Forwards crowd by being relegated to the nomination for the state senate in the 14th senatorial district.

The post of state senator in the state of New York even in the old capitalist parties and in districts where elections are assured, is regarded as the post for "candidate of obscurity." To put Norman Thomas, who has headed the state ticket on a county ticket is equivalent to offering Governor Smith the democratic nomination for state senator from the 14th district.

Why He Was Dumped.

ONE does not have to go very far to find out why Norman Thomas was dumped into that dead district. In the New Leader of Saturday, Sept. 11, in the very next column to the one in which the nominations are announced, we find an article by Norman Thomas in which he again covertly attacks the practices of the Socialist bureaucrats in the needle trades unions. Of course, he does not mention the Socialist leaders but merely talks in the abstract of leaders in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present I can make your own application of these remarks."

A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and next weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical', so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an intelligent hearing for their views will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democracy' in his fight against Communism, by his own dictatorial methods, does more to help Communism than the Communists. For the present you can make your own application of these remarks."

A Strange Paper.

THE New Leader is a strange paper. In one column Norman Thomas, who apparently gets complete charge of that column in order to "keep him quiet," writes with fairness as fairness is understood by a Socialist tinged with liberalism and pacifism and with considerable admixture of pseudo-proletarian uncompromising forms of struggle which the Communists advocate, and in the rest of the paper every conceivable sort of anti-labor slander is written about these same Communists.

Vicious Attacks.

THUS on the same front page we find an attack upon the Anti-Fascist Alliance, which is all inclusive of the Italian workers—so all inclusive that even Wm. Green found it necessary to address them—stating that the Anti-Fascist Alliance "was largely attended by Communist delegates, representing paper organizations." On the next page is a vicious attack upon all united front organizations including Communists in their leadership. The article reads in part, in case of a strike where Communists obtain the leadership and then appeal for a united front as well as for funds, you are asked not to become a part of the united front or to contribute any funds."

WHAT would have happened if the rank and file of the Socialists had followed such advise in the Passaic strike? Norman Thomas himself formed part of united fronts in connection with the Passaic strike.

A few weeks previous the New Leader went so far in its imitation of the lies and slanders printed by the Jewish Daily Forwards that it even printed a faked speech in which Stalin was supposed to have called Zinoviev an idiot and declared that the Communist International knows nothing about America.

Reflect Disintegration.

THUS the New Leader, like the Socialist ticket that it publishes, are reflections of the further disintegration going on inside the Socialist Party. Both the ticket and the paper still have to find a little corner for Norman Thomas, but formerly Thomas used to have articles in all parts of the paper and formerly he used to head the Socialist Party ticket. Now he is stuck somewhere on the tail of the ticket and limited to his column in the paper.

THE Forwards crowd is determined to run things with an iron hand and it is questionable how long they will permit even the innocent protests of Norman Thomas and how long they will still have a place for him at all in the ballot for him or in their paper. The only reason they tolerate him at all is because they know that his mild protest sets as a break upon the idealistic elements among the Y. P. S. L.'s who are disgusted with the Forwards crowd and its tactics but do not know what to do about it and have not enough initiative to make their own fight and have to look to a man like Norman Thomas for anch leadership as he can give.

A Figleaf.

In short, consciously or unconsciously, he is playing the some too pleasant role of an idealistic figleaf for the some too idealistic practices of the Forwards crowd.

## HOLYOKE, MASS., IS BARONY OF WATER POWER COMPANY

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

An extraordinary picture of industrial feudalism in America lies partially hidden in a Wall Street Journal survey of Holyoke, Mass., the world's premier paper city. Low wages, poverty, squalor, all of which characterise this town, are largely explained by tribute regularly drained by a waterpower company that originally owned all the land on which the city is built.

Sask to Hide Real Facts.

The Wall Street Journal tries to make it appear that Holyoke workers receive a saving wage. This "saving wage" averaged around $1,120 a year in 1924, less than the amount set by the (employers') national industrial conference board to give a family life better than a bare subsistance. Nevertheless the Holyoke pay must be a saving wage, for the Journal shows that this city of 63,000 men, women and children based on 54,000 savings bank accounts averaging around $700 per deposit.

Here is slightly hatter than one savings account of $700 for each inhabitant. If fairly distributed this would mean that the average wage-earner's family of five would have savings accounts totaling $3,500.

Wages Below $1,000 Level.

Clearly there's a joker somewhere. Even in the palmiest days of the 1920 wage boom Holyoke wages averaged less than $1,400 a year, and in the depression which followed they fell below $1,000. Here are some figures derived from the Wall Street Journal's tables showing for the years 1919-24 the average wages in three branches of the Holyoke paper industry:

"Yearly Wage in Holyoke Paper Industry.

| | Paper Mills | Writing Paper Manufacture | Other Paper Products |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1924 | $1,170 | $ 963 | $1,078 |
| 1923 | 1,323 | 954 | 1,126 |
| 1922 | 1,025 | 904 | 1,126 |
| 1921 | 854 | 905 | 1,070 |
| 1920 | 1,401 | 1,028 | 1,413 |
| 1919 | 1,115 | 776 | 993 |

Paper making is considered Holyoke's representative industry. Its 23 mills have a daily output of 550 tons. An outstanding concern is the American Writing Co.

Holyoke—Open Shop Paradise.

Holyoke has also one of the largest silk mills in the country, the largest alpaca mill and the greatest power pump works in the world. It has thread, worsted, cotton, plush blanket felt and braid plants. But thru all the industries run the same low wages, the average for all the industries being below that in the paper mills. Holyoke is a typical open-shop New England city.

Power Co. Owns City.

The Holyoke Water Power Co. stands in the background as the feudal lord of Holyoke. The Wall Street Journal says: "The growth of Holyoke industrially follows very closely the growth of the Holyoke Water Power Co., for the reason that the waterpower was consumed and made available for operation of machinery within mills employing its inhabitants. As a matter of fact, the company at one time owned all the property that now comprises the city of Holyoke. The land for the streets was all donated without cost by the company to the community, and in the course of the development of the city the company has given hundreds of thousands of dollars of real estate for streets, schools, parks, playgrounds and church purposes."

Rant! Rant! Rant!

The key to the exploitation of Holyoke workers in this gigantic land proposition. The power company purchased the land for almost nothing and developed on it an industrial city of 63,000 which now owns the company perpetual rent for the use of this land, rent for the workers' homes, rent for the factory space in which they work. This explains why the company can furnish power at less than one-fifteenth of what it would cost if purchased from the electric power stations of the valley.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of THE DAILY WORKER.

# Ernst Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

(Continued from previous issue)

The very interesting and important phenomena of impregnation have only been known to us in detail for thirty years. It has been shown conclusively, after a number of delicate investigations, that the individual development of the embro from the stem-cell or fertilised ovum is controlled by the same laws in all cases. The stem-cell divides and subdivides rapidly into a number of simple cells. From these a few simple organs, the germinal layers, are formed and in fact later on the various organs, of which there is no trace in the early embryo, are built up out of these. The biogenetic law teaches us how this development, the original features of the ancestral history are reproduced or recapitulated in the embryonic processes; and these facts in turn can only be explained by the unconscious memory of the plasm, the "mneme of the living substance" in the germ-cells, and especially in their nuclei.

One important result of these modern discoveries was the prominence given to the fact that the personal soul has a beginning of existence, and that we can determine the precise moment in which this takes place; it is when the parent cells, the ovum and spermatozoon, coalesce. Hence, what we call the soul of man or the animal has not pre-existed, but begins its career at the moment of impregnation; it is bound up with the chemical constitution of its plasm, which is the material vehicle of heredity in the nucleus of the maternal ovum and the paternal spermatozoon. One cannot see how a being that thus has a beginning of existence can afterwards prove to be "immortal."

Further, a careful examination of the simplest cells—even of the unicellular infusoria, and of the dawn of the individual soul in the unicellular germ of man and the higher animals, proves at once that psychic action does not necessarily postulate a fully formed nervous system, as was previously believed. There is no such system in many of the lower animals, nor in any of the plants, yet we find psychic activities, especially sensation, irritability, and reflex action everywhere. All living plasm has a psyche life, and in this sense the psyche is a partial function of organic life generally. But the higher psychic functions, particularly the phenomena of consciousness, only appears gradually in the higher animals, in which its consequence of a division of labor among the nerve-cells and nerve system has assumed these functions.

(Continued Tomorrow)

# REVIVAL SIGNS EVIDENT IN K. C. LABOR MOVEMENT

(Continue from Page 1)

on a roll call, when he saw that it was already defeated, his name coming near the end of the roster in case he permitted to cast an affirmative vote.

His Record.

For the real his record consists of (1) a vote in which $20,000,000 in 1926 taxes from big business to the middle and poorer classes and the farmers (part of Mellon's program), (2) a vote against the investigation of the aluminum trust (some more Mellonism), (3) in favor of the Italian debt settlement, (4) for the repeal of the inheritance tax, (5) against publicity on income tax returns—so the whole program of Mellon and his business.

Bread Trust Control.

Kansas City is a grain center, but bread in the town costs 10c a pound loaf, whereas bread made of American wheat shipped by rail and host from Kansas City to London sells in England for 4½ cents a pound. It doesn't cheer the farmers any to know that in 1911 the Genera Baking Company got control of the McKinney Bread Company of Missouri and in 1925, of the Smith-Great Western and the Campbell Baking Companies of Kansas City, thus putting the city and state under the control of the $400,000,000 bread trust.

Eight Lives Lost.

An intense wave of bitterness is sweeping over the workers of Kansas City owing to the loss of eight lives in a water works tunnel under construction, due to a gas explosion. The hearings, which the authorities are trying in vain to keep secret, reveal that the company in its profit greed was guilty of criminal negligence in ordering the workers into the tunnels shortly after an exhaust fan had broken and when the safety lamps showed the presence of a dangerous quantity of explosive gas.

A foreman testified at yesterday's hearing that a similar accident had been prevented a few weeks earlier by a strike of the men who refused to go down while the danger existed. He had then ordered "hot to engage any experienced miners because they are apt to be labor agitators." The result of eliminating the "agitators" is the death of the eight victims last week.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

Join the Growing Army of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered as second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879. . . .

Vol. III. No. 215. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year; Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

## Labor Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE conservative party of Canada received a severe drubbing in the recent general elections. The liberals will be able to form a government with the aid of other scattered elements. The defeat of the tories is a severe blow to British imperialism, even tho the liberals are certain to protect the interests of capitalism and will do nothing in behalf of the workers, except what they are forced to do. Nevertheless, every nail that is put in the coffin of British imperialism is to be rejoiced over.

• • •

THE Canadian Labor Party only succeeded in returning three candidates. Two of those were elected in Manitoba and one in Alberta. Not a single labor candidate was elected from Nova Scotia where several thousand coal miners are living in a state of peonage under the British Empire Coal company. If one is inclined to grow despondent over the poor showing made by Canadian labor, it should not be forgotten, that American labor has not even one representative in congress unless we regard Victor Berger in that light.

• • •

IT is said that King Alfonso of Spain and Primo de Rivera are not pulling together. Alfonso, who is a master of torpsichore, is doing some clever political dancing around his dictator. Journalists who have no desire to exchange comfortable hotel beds for cells send glowing accounts to their papers in the United States about the strength displayed by Primo in downing all opposition and how calmly he is taking the excitement.

• • •

THERE is a committee here in Chicago, the name of which I forget, that makes life miserable for state's attorney, Crowe, and Sheriff Hoffman, by periodical reports on vice conditions in Cook county. It appears that the members of this committee spend their time, between reports visiting road houses and palaces of sin, as they are called. When they have seen their fill, a report appears and Hoffman and Crowe threaten to have all those wicked places closed up and their inmates scattered. After a few days all is quiet again.

• • •

IT is a well known phenomena that some voters refrain from casting their ballots for candidates who are known to be on good terms with those underworld elements that live by the traffic in women. Every vote counts in a closely contested election, even with the best counters in the world on the job. So the Crowe wing of the republican party can extract consolation, and perhaps some virtuous satisfaction out of a report of a "committee of fifteen" which made an investigation and discovered that vice was on the run in the county. Where it was running they did not say but they mentioned Crowe favorably. Committees do not live on air you know.

• • •

THE Chicago Tribune carried an editorial in its issue of September 22, in support of assistant state's attorney Savage's candidacy for the county judgeship. The tricks resorted to by the democrats, whose candidate is Judge Jarecki, are beneath contempt says the Trib. "The democrats accuse, Savage of profiting by stolen votes. Votes were stolen for Savage but votes were stolen for Jarecki. Professional vote stealers were working for both. What of it? asks the virtuous Trib indignantly.

• • •

AND the Methodist Daily News is of the opinion that the votes stolen for Jarecki do not cast any reflection on the judge. This is mysterious but Methodists are supposed to be in close touch with the author of all mystery. Which set of ballot box thieves are you going to elect? This question is asked of republican and democrat voters who have inherited their parties from antiquity.

• • •

ANOTHER mystery has been punctured, Bruce Barton has discovered the real Calvin Coolidge. This is not surprising as Bruce is a past master in the art of revelation. Jesus who was more or less of a mystery to most people, was transformed into a perfectly good fellah by Mr. Barton in a book entitled: "The Man Nobody Knows." What can he transform Coolidge into? A faca lifter I think would be liable to have better luck with Cal than a historian.

• • •

**That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.**

# BRITAIN SENDS MORE WARSHIPS AGAINST CHINA

## *Canton Armies Winning on All Fronts*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 23.—Simultaneously with reports of new important victories for the Cantonese armies, a London dispatch says that the third British destroyer flotilla of seven ships hitherto attached to the British Mediterranean fleet, is on its way to China "to protect British interests."

Some understand the recent days' development of British policy as indicating that England may recognize the Canton government but only to make demands upon it and threaten war if they are refused.

**Canton Advances Rapidly.**

Meanwhile the Cantonese are making surprising advances toward the north, at once aiming to unite the southern march of the Kuominchun army of Feng Yu-hsiang and to drive east and south in order to envelope the lower Yangtze provinces now controlled by the reactionary Sun Chuan-fang and by this movement capture the important and strategic port of Shanghai.

**To Join Two National Armies.**

Feng's army, never defeated tho forced to retreat out of Peking, is coming south and reports state it has penetrated Honan province. The entire Hupeh province is now in the hands of the Cantonese who have organized two great armies from the soldiers who mutinied against Wu Pei-fu and sent them northward into Honan to make a juncture with Feng's troops.

Wu Pei-fu himself is apparently completely defeated and reports say he is still retreating northward beyond the Yellow river.

**Fight for Shanghai.**

The Cantonese in the Hankow region are preparing for battle at Kulkiang against Sun Chuan-fang's forces with every possible prospects of victory which will open the way for advance toward Shanghai. Sun, who expected to be reinforced by Wu's troops, is left in the lurch and faces ultimate defeat and surrender of Shanghai and the lower Yangtze.

**Imperialist Tools Losing.**

If this is accomplished, the Cantonese will hold practically all of China, leaving the reactionary native tools of foreign imperialism, Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin, dominant only in three northeastern provinces, Chihli, Shantung and Manchuria.

# FURRIERS ELECT ISRAELSON IN CLOSE STRUGGLE

Irving Israelson, progressive candidate for business agent in Furriers Union of Chicago was elected to office in the most hotly contested fight in the history of the organization.

The Militstein machine used every weapon in the arsenal of reaction to hold their power. Furriers were intimidated and they were informed that their jobs would be gone if the progressives would win. A progressive victory would mean a strike.

**Militstein Repented Too Late.**

Militstein pictured himself as a self-sacrificed martyr who was maligned and slandered by the progressives, but that ont of pure Christian charity he would forgive his enemies in the union.

Israelson replied to Militstein, asking the latter why he did not adopt this gracious policy before? Why did he not dismiss the charges he had brot against the progressives before the very eve of the election.

**Too Close to Employers.**

Militstein was incapable of serving the furriers, Israelson argued, for the reasons that he was too close to the employers which bred class-collaboration and too long in office which bred carelessness. The successful candidate for business agent attacked the letter sent by Shachtman, international president, to Militstein, which showed that Shachtman was interfering in the election on Militstein's side.

When the votes were counted Israelson received 165 votes and Militstein 143.

The ballots were then locked in the

(Continued on page 2)

## The Bosses' Demands

Backed by thousands of dressmakers' forms the garment bosses of New York cry for the destruction of unionism.

# BRITISH MINERS MAY TURN DOWN LEADERS' TERMS

## Peace Talk Proceeds With Baldwin

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 23.— The British coal strike may reach a climax within twenty-four hours, it was predicted today. Within that time may come a decision for peace negotiations or a decision to dig in for a long drawn out fight.

In some quarters it was asserted that the miners' executive is in full retreat, since it is offering to accept wage reductions ranging from ten to thirteen per cent, but efforts to effect peace thru the acceptance of wage reductions may fail by the refusal of the rank and file of the miners to accept lower wages.

Meanwhile the operators are flatly rejecting all overtures for peace based on proposals for the negotiation of a national agreement.

## Mexico Said to Have Replied to U. S. Note on Land Law Protest

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 23—Although lacking confirmation from official sources it is reported that the Calles government has sent a reply to the note of the United States protesting the enforcement of the Mexican land and mineral laws.

The reply is said to state that the laws are not confiscatory nor anti-foreign, but follow the constitution's articles. Also, attention is directed to the statement of the government that if experience shows the advisability of so doing, the laws may be modified.

## *Tom Mooney, Ten Years in Prison, Prepares Appeal for His Pardon*

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 23.—Thomas J. Mooney, serving a life sentence in San Quentin prison, in connection with the bombing of the preparedness day parade of 1916, today was preparing an appeal for a pardon, it was learned. It will be presented to Governor Richardson next month.

District Attorney Matthew Brady, has bolstered Mooney's appeal by writing a letter in which he says he believes that Mooney was convicted on perjured testimony.

Read story of Mooney case on Page 2

## *Force the American Federation of Labor to Act on Organization of Nation's Million Auto Workers*

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 23.—Here in the capital city of the automobile industry great pride is being shown by the capitalist exploiters over the fact that the output of passenger cars and trucks for the month of August jumped 172,000 over the figures for August last year.

But great care is being taken by these same profiteers to hide the fact that the wages of the workers are slipping to ever lower levels, in starting comparison to the growing profits being taken by the owners in the industry.

This is an actual condition that faces the American Federation of Labor when it convenes here shortly to legislate for the organized workers of the United States. It is confronted by the problem of the organization of the auto workers. The nunmber of organized auto workers is today at its lowest.

**Production Increases 70 Per Cent.**

August production showed an increase of 70 per cent over the same month last year. Production last month is set at 434,394 vehicles, of which 379,111 were passenger cars and 45,383 trucks. In August, 1925, this country's automobile industry produced 252,451 vehicles, of which 216,057 were passenger cars and 36,564 were trucks. In July of this year production was 356,455 vehicles, representing 315,863 passenger cars and 39,592 trucks.

The total for the first eight months of the year also shows a substantial increase in production, as compared with the first eight months of last year.

**Workers Increase; Wages Fall.**

The year 1925 revealed the startling fact thet more men were being employed in the industry, but that they were receiving a smaller wage total, meaning that the individual wage was falling. Similar revelations will with-

(Continued on page 2.)

# Keep it Strong and Fighting

By ALEX BITTELMAN.

KEEP your DAILY WORKER. It is YOUR most precious and most valuable possession.

No progressive labor movement worth while can reach size and influence without The DAILY WORKER continuing to champion its cause.

No struggle against the employers will develop real effectiveness and make victory for the workers a possibility without YOUR daily paper vigilantly hammering away at the enemy.

Keep your DAILY WORKER. It is the indispensable weapon of all your struggles.

• • •

As a worker—man, woman or youth—you need class education, guidance, encouragement and organization.

As one of the millions of the unorganized and brutally exploited slaves of American capitalism, you need a sincere and militant champion of your cause which is: TO ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED.

As an honest trade unionist, who earnestly desires to fight the employers and protect the interests of labor, you want clean, honest, militant and strong trade unions.

As a member of the mighty American working class, who is beginning to throw off his shoulders the shackles of capitalist tutelage and capitalist politics, you are trying to reach out after the formation of a party of your own class—a labor party.

Well, this is what The DAILY WORKER stands for and fights for without let-up and without compromise.

Keep YOUR DAILY WORKER. It is your paper. Keep it strong and fighting.

• • •

YOUR enemy, the capitalist, has a powerful press to befog and confuse the minds of the exploited masses.

The capitalists control the public schools and nearly all other means of education.

The rich and wealthy, the enemy that you must fight continually in order not to be driven under, control the moving pictures, the pulpit, the radio, and everything that can be used to poison the minds, kill the spirit and chain the bodies of the masses.

Your enemy understands perfectly the value of propaganda and agitation. DO YOU?

IF YOU DO—

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

• • •

The DAILY WORKER is nearly three years old. It has demonstrated not only the indispensable need but also the practical possibility of a militant English labor daily in the United States.

As the progressive forces in the labor movement grow—SO DOES THE DAILY WORKER.

As the American working class becomes stronger and its battles with the employers more successful—SO DOES THE DAILY WORKER.

The fate of the DAILY WORKER is inextricably bound up with the fate of the American labor movement.

Consequently—

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

# NEW YORK DAILY WORKER BUILDERS SPONSOR BIG PICNIC AT HUNTER'S ISLE

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 23. — This Sunday, September 26, a picnic and hike to Hunter's Island, the northeast corner of Pelham Bay Park, will be held under the auspices of The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club of New York. This picnic takes the place of the one that was drowned by the rain two weeks ago. Special arrangements with the weathermen assure floods of sunshine.

# MINERS SUPPORT LABOR PARTY IN EASTERN OHIO

## *Watkins, Board Member, Urges Class Action*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

YORKVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 23. — A conference held here at Miners' Hall, has launched the labor party of Eastern Ohio.

The call for the conference was issued by Local No. 971, of the United Mine Workers of America, and was sent to all the locals in Sub-District No. 5 of District 6. Locals from various parts of the sub-district were represented and participated in the conference.

**Watkins is First Speaker.**

The conference was called to order by Jack Bell, whereupon a resolution was presented calling for the formation of a state-wide labor party to include all trade unions, fraternal organizations and working class organizations, irrespective of their nature.

A general discussion ensued with Andrew Watkins, member of the international executive board of the United Mine Workers, as the first speaker. J. Kanik, international organizer of the United Mine Workers of America and also a delegate to the conference, Robert Farmer, Joe Kobylak, Zo and others participated.

J. S. Griffin, the only colored delegate, made an eloquent plea for the labor party to stand square-footedly for equal rights for the Negroes, otherwise the labor party could never grow into a power. All the speeches were enthusiastically applauded, thus evidencing that the workers are sick and disgusted with the old parties and are ready to take a new step.

**Plan Second Conference.**

The program and platform were then read and it was finally decided to send the platform with its nine points to the locals of the United Mine Workers in the sub-district together with a call for a second conference, which will be held at the Miners' Temple, Bellaire, Sunday, Oct. 17, at 1 p. m. This conference will unquestionably be well attended, for the workers have begun to realize the necessity of independent political action.

An executive committee for preparing the second conference was elected and consists of Jack Bell, chairman, John Rukus, secretary, W. Cunningham, assistant secretary, Robert Farmer, D. Spehar, C. Ryan, J. S. Griffin, P. L. Nealy, Joe Koyhlak Jr., Frank Sepich.

**The Nine Points**

The nine points in the program adopted at the conference are as follows:

1. The legal right of all workers to organize into trade unions and to strike.

2. A law providing for the eight hour day, five-day week for the workers. In dangerous and harmful occupations, the working day shall be further reduced.

3. A minimum wage law.

4. Prohibition of child labor and protection of women and young workers in industry.

5. Abolition of all state constabulary, since it is used not to protect the rural communities, but to interfere in labor disputes in industrial sections, on the side of the capitalists.

6. Abolition of injunctions and no government interference in strikes.

7. Stoppage to threatened persecution of the foreign-born by registration, photographing and fingerprinting, and equal rights for the Negroes.

8. Nationalization of the mines and workers' participation in control.

9. Fight against militarism and the menace of war.

These are the main questions for all the workers of this country.

# ANTHRACITE BARONS DENY CLOSED SHOP

## *Hudson Coal Company Challenges Checkoff*

ARTICLE TWO.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 23.—Discussion has raged in the anthracite fields since the signing of the five year agreement over the question of whether the check-off and closed shop is included in the contract.

The Hudson Coal Company says "no," and goes further and claims that the union has no right to go on coal company property and urge men to join the union.

So convinced is the Hudson Coal Company— one of the largest operators in the valley—that John L. Lewis, Thomas Kennedy, international president and secretary, and Hunsicker Coppelint, president of District 1, surrendered these demands when the strike was settled, that it is "bringing the case up," as the miners say.

**Closed Shop Challenged.**

Following a "button strike" on one of its properties—meaning a cessation of work to force non-union miners and delinquent miners to line up—the Hudson Coal Company representatives have challenged the union officials to show where in the agreement a closed shop is called for or where the right of union representatives to appear at the pit mouth and solicit members is specified.

The truth of the matter is that the Hudson Coal Company, after weakening the morale of the union members employed by them by the series of "get-together suppers" they have been giving their employes, or believing that the morale has been weakened, are beginning an offensive against the union, on behalf of all the other coal companies, and in which all the rest of them will join as soon as the ground has been prepared.

**"Arbitration" is Company Demand.**

The anthracite agreement is an arbitration agreement—the miners did not know it when it was signed (they would not have accepted it if they had not been deceived by the international and district officials) —and the coal companies, with the Hudson concern in the lead, are going to insist that the arbitration provisions be put into effect.

This means that the demand of the Hudson Company for a decision against the closed shop, the right to organize and the check-off, will be followed by another demand that the case be placed in the hands of a mediation board as provided by the agreement, and which must contain one or more so-called "impartial" members.

**The Operators' Plan.**

By such maneuvers, extending over a period of five years—the life of the agreement—the coal barons believe that the union can either be destroyed completely or worked over into a mere efficiency instrument for their own use.

It can be seen that the question raised by the Hudson Coal Company is one of life and death for the United Mine Workers in the anthracite districts, never before in recent years has a coal company dared to deny the right of the union to organize, to prevent men from working unless their union dues were paid, or to refuse to

(Continued on page 2)

# 121 A. C. W. Members Arrested in Strike on a Bronx, N. Y. Shop

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—In the Bronx borough 121 striking members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union were arrested for picketing in front of Sam Finkelstein's shop. This large men's clothing manufacturer has been struck for several weeks by the union's effort to regain recognition. For the last six years the employer has maintained an open shop.

Several girl students were arrested with the strikers and held by a woman magistrate, Jean Norris, for singing songs on the picket line. Twenty-two workers were fined $10 apiece and cases of the others were postponed. Magistrate McAndrews warned that sentences of 30 days to six months would be given if the strikers were brought in again.

# SOVIET UNION AND LITHUANIA IN TREATY OF NON-AGGRESSION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

RIGA, Sept. 23.—It is reported from Kovno that negotiations for a separate non-aggression compact between Lithuania and Soviet Russia has been concluded and only awaits signature, which may be expected in the near future as also the signature of the separate trade agreement.

# TWO MORE U. S. DESTROYERS STEAM TO NICARAGUA TO HELP CHAMORRO

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The destroyers Gilmer and Smith-Thompson are speeding today from Guantanamo to Bluefields, Nicaragua. They were dispatched upon request of Rear Admiral J. T. Latimer, now in Bluefields. The order follows upon further successes of the rebellion against President Chamorro.

# ...TED STATES ...Y PULL OUT OF GENEVA MEET

## Blames France and Her Allies for Trouble

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23. — The belief that America's delegates to the Geneva conference on disarmament are preparing to withdraw was strengthened here today. Unqualified approval was given in official quarters to the speech made yesterday by the chief of the American delegation, Minister Hugh S. Gibson, in which he bluntly told the league powers that the conference was getting nowhere and as matters stood the whole thing looked like a waste of time.

U. S. May Withdraw.

Whether actual withdrawal of American delegates will follow this plain-spoken admonition remains to be seen. Secretary of State Kellogg has made far contented himself with merely saying that America's delegates would remain at Geneva so long as there is any prospect of success. Gibson, however, virtually told the powers there is no such prospect—unless and until France and her continental allies cease their obstructionist tactics.

Lack of Progress.

The work of exploring the disarmament question, Gibson pointed out, was delegated to two committees, the first of which was purely a military commission to consider technical aspects of the question. Yet this committee, he added, has consistently violated its mission, and insisted upon injecting European politics into its deliberations —with the result that there has been confusion, bickering and an utter lack of progress.

Also, he pointed out, the commission (dominated by France and her small allies) has in effect "steam-rollered" minority views and failed even to present to the general conference any views that differed from the majority.

Led to Confusion.

"Our military commission," said Gibson, "appears consistently to have approached questions from both the political and military points of view and the American delegation cannot but feel that this has led to confusion. The American delegation believes this situation can be remedied by specific directions to the effect that we desire to receive replies to questions that are based on expert technical information without regard to political or economic considerations."

Gibson then boldly suggested that all of the reports formulated by this French-controlled commission be returned with specific instructions to do the work over again. This was tantamount to saying that four months of work is entirely valueless, and that a fresh start must be made if the conference is to get anywhere.

The state department made public the text of Gibson's speech with evident approval.

* * *

GENEVA, Sept. 23. — The world court delegate conference today adopted the report of the juridical committee, proposing that all of the United States reservations to the world court be accepted, providing a satisfactory interpretation is given by the United States on the second part of the fifth reservation.

Each member state is expected to send a separate note to the world court that it be accepted, providing a satisfactory interpretation is given by the United States on the second part of the fifth reservation.

Each member state is expected to send a separate note to the United States announcing its acceptance of the reservations, but delicately suggesting that the accepting is conditional upon a satisfactory interpretation of the fifth reservation's latter part, which provides that the world court shall take up no cases affecting United States interests without the consent of the United States.

## Priest Under Arrest for Using Mails to Fleece His Bishop

DETROIT, Michigan, Sept. 23.—The Rev. Father Joseph F. Hafliey, pastor of St. Leo's catholic church, is under arrest here for using the mails in an attempt to extort $30,000 from Bishop Michael J. Gallagher, bishop of this diocese.

The priest was arraigned before United States Commissioner Finney and held in $1,000 bail. What kind of a threat the Reverend Hafliey made against the bishop was not divulged.

## AUTO TRUST AT FAULT
## AUTO WORKERS HELPLESS IF THEY CONTINUE WITHOUT ORGANIZATION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 23.—Some of the facts about the auto industry the youngest and for the moment the mightiest of all the nation's greatest industries, that has its center here in Detroit, are as follows:

### Growth of the Industry.

1905—Four cars produced.
1909—Production reached 2,000.
1924—Just quarter century later the total reached 2,500,000 cars.
1925—First eight months' production totalled 2,784,369 passenger cars and 339,283 trucks, falling only a few hundred thousand short of the 1924 total for the whole year.

### Value of Industry's Products.

The value of motor vehicles, parts and tires made in 1924 was $5,165,586,146—greater than the wholesale value of annual production of any other single industry.

### Number of Auto Workers.

339,663 is the total of wage workers in auto factories proper.
300,000 employed in factories making parts and accessories.
115,000 employed in rubber tire plants.
245,000 toil in repair shops.
111,000 work in garages.
This totals nearly 1,000,000.
There are estimated to be a million or more truck drivers and chauffeurs in addition.
This does not include the army of salesmen, dealers, oil workers and others less associated with the manufacturing industry.

### The Drop in Wages.

Wages paid in the automobile factories in 1924 are estimated at $47,215,700. A smaller number of employes in 1923 received about $579,000,000. The smaller number of workers in 1923 received the higher wage total.

### How Many Automobiles?

Experts claim that the maximum possible number of automobiles that the nation can support is somewhere between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000. This prediction was made in 1924. The 25,000,000 maximum is now being rapidly approached. When the saturation point has been reached, production will be needed only for replacements, estimated at 3,000,000 cars per year. This means a crisis in the auto industry, a struggle to reduce wages, increasing unemployment thru the shutting down of the weaker plants crushed thru competition.

THE AUTO WORKERS WILL BE HELPLESS TO PROTECT THEMSELVES IN THIS CRISIS IF THEY REMAIN UNORGANIZED.

# FORCE A. F. OF L. ACT TO UNIONIZE AUTO INDUSTRY

## Detroit Convention to Consider Problem

(Continued from page 1)

ent doubt be made for the year 1926 now closing.

Thruout the auto industry in the Detroit district it is revealed that where wages in 1920 reached $1.25 for skilled labor, it had now fallen to $1 per hour. This is especially true among wood workers in Fisher Body plant, a subsidiary of the General Motors Corporation, now capitalized at $1,500,000,000.

In other departments of the industry wages that had ranged from $1 and $1.10 per hour, are now down to from 70 to 85 cents per hour.

In the Hudson auto plant a ten per cent reduction was put into effect on Sept. 1. These are merely some of the facts showing how wages are falling. In the Ford plant the usual wage is $6 per day, altho this rises in the case of the older workers to $6.80 per day. This higher pay, however, is wiped out by a constant elimination of the older workers.

These are some of the conditions developing restlessness and discontent in the industry that calls for organization.

### The A. F. of L. on Trial.

This problem of the organization of the more than a million workers in the nation's automobile industry will be put squarely before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that assembles here at the Graystone Bell Room, Monday, Oct. 4.

This is assured thru a letter sent by order of the recent convention here of the United Auto, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America, to William Green, president of the A. F. of L., pledging every assistance possible in the organization of the auto workers. The letter to the A. F. of L. cites the struggles of this labor union in the auto industry. It demands the return of the A. F. of L. charter that was taken from it in 1918. This communication addressed to President Green is as follows:

Another Jurisdictional Clash.

"Dear Sir and Brother:—Our general organization, under the old title of Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' International Union, stands suspended by the American Federation of Labor because of our inability to comply with a resolution adopted at the 1917 convention of the A. F. of L., held in Buffalo, New York.

"The resolution provided that we remove the word 'automobile' from our official title and turn over to some 10 or 11 other national and international unions all of our members over whom they claim jurisdiction.

"In view of the fact that our local unions have always co-operated with the local unions of organizations affiliated with your body, and in view of the fact that at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor a movement was initiated to organize the automobile industry and inasmuch as we are vitally interested in any movement that will have for its purpose the organization of the automobile workers, we take pleasure on record in our convention held in Detroit, Mich., this month to render all assistance possible to any move made by the A. F. of L. to organize the automobile industry, and furthermore our general officers and general executive board are instructed to ascertain upon what terms and conditions the A. F. of L. will consider lifting the suspension of our charter."

### Organization Dates From 1891.

The Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union dates back to 1891, being one of the first international unions organized to establish standards of the American Federation of Labor. Years later it took in the automobile workers and then began the struggles that led to the lifting of its charter more than a quarter century later.

This union, like many others, was blasted out of the recognized labor movement as the result of jurisdictional disputes. Numerous craft unions laid claims to the members it sought to organize. The Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' Union had set out to organize the auto workers in the only way they could be organized, thru the building of an organization including all the workers in the industry. Thus it ran counter to such craft unions as the mechanists, painters, moulders, upholsterers, sheet metal workers, carpenters, blacksmiths, electrical workers, metal polishers, all these being firmly entrenched and their jurisdictional boundaries jealously guarded within the American Federation of Labor.

Like the auto workers' union, so the International Jewelry Workers' Union, for instance, lost its place in the A. F. of L. because it would not surrender the polishers of metal to the Metal Polishers' Union.

### Industry Spread Over Nation.

The auto industry is pretty well spread out over the nation. Most of the big plants, however, are centered in such cities as Detroit, Flint and Lansing, in Michigan; Toledo and Cleveland, in Ohio; Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, St. Louis; at Kenosha and Milwaukee, in Wisconsin; St. Paul, Minn., and Los Angeles, Cal., in addition to a host of other cities.

It is expected that delegates will come to the A. F. of L. convention representing the central labor unions of some of these cities. They will probably be called on to support resolutions demanding the organization of the auto industry, if not the reinstatement of the United Auto, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers' Union of America. Efforts will be made by interest the delegates of at least some of the international unions. In this way the fight will invitably come to the floor of the convention.

### Firemen Hurt.

EASTON, Pa., Sept. 23.—Two firemen were injured and damage estimated at $250,000 done here today when fire destroyed the Five Stock Field Building. The fire destroyed the entire stock of the Woolworth company's store.

$1.00
Post paid
The Daily Worker Publishing Co., 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.


# CHICKS LEAVING IMPERIAL NEST

## Ireland, Canada, South Africa Worry J. Bull

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 23.—The report that Henry Bourassa, Canadian nationalist leader, would be the dominion's representative at the coming empire conference in London, and that he would visit Dublin before going to London, threw a scare into the ranks of the British loyalists here.

The danger does not end here. It is bad enuf for one of the most anti-British of Canadians to visit Dublin, that hotbed of anti-Britonism, but after he gets thru talking things over with Free State officials he will cross the Irish Sea and call on Premier Hertzog of South Africa, whose love for the empire will never give him heart failure.

### Went More Elbow Room.

The Canadians, Irish and South Africans are in favor of resolutions demanding drastic modifications in the powers of the British government over the dominions and restricting the functions of the king's agents in the dominions. They went more freedom from imperial control.

When the Irish Free State, thru Desmond Fitzgerald, recently demanded a non-permanent seat on the council of the league of nations the demand was not supported by Austen Chamberlain. Against the Irish, Canadian and South African block at the imperial conference, there will be the Australian, New Zealand and British block, which is in favor of closer imperial relations between the dominions.

### May Postpone Conference?

The incoming premier, MacKenzie King, will not attend the conference, in his case Downing street may consider postponing the meeting until a more favorable moment on some convenient ground. Privately, the imperial government might take the position that any other representative except the Canadian premier would have a sufficiently high official status to qualify as a Canadian representative at the meeting.

### Imperial Unity Shattered.

Conservative politicians here go so far as to see in the present clash among the dominions the disintegration of the empire. Should the three dominions insist on equal status they are in a good position to take what they want now should the imperial mother prove obdurate. With a disastrous coal strike at home, a France-German entente looming on the continent, Mussolini prowling like a wolf circling the Mediterranean looking for a likely carcass to sink his fangs in, the Chinese in arms against British goods and British power, it would only take a revolution in India and Egypt to complete the picture of imperial disaster.

### Prediction Coming True.

During the world war, a French banker predicted that England would manage to pull thru this one, but would never win another. She has not won any since, and her prospects of getting other nations to do her dirty work for her are not bright.

It should not be forgotten that the United States has been carrying on a flirtation with Canada for quite a while, with a large section of Canada responding warmly to Uncle Sam's advances. England needs a united front of her dominions now more then ever.

### Ford Goes to Court.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Henry Ford, thru counsel, today asked the interstate commerce commission to reopen the case involving the consolidation of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton with the Detroit & Ironton railroads, which the commission's examiners recommended should be held against public interest.

# Martel Stages "Palace Revolution" in Detroit in the Republican Party

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

FRANK X. MARTEL, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, tried to stage a "palace revolution" within the Wayne county republican party in Detroit last Tuesday. It developed into a farce that furnished plenty of opportunity for humorous writing in the exploiters' press. It could not have been otherwise. But it was a tragedy for the working class.

Martel was at one time an advocate of independent political action for labor. But in recent years he has steadily gone backward and downward.

* * *

Martel helped keep the Detroit Federation of Labor for a time in the forefront of progressive city central labor bodies over the land. Under pressure of the reactionary Gompers' regime, however, and not achieving the great immediate success desired, Martel became a leader in retreat into the lap of conservatism.

He just about reached the bottom rung of the ladder in his descent this week when, with the willingness hut also the blindness of a Don Quixote, he became a very comical chairman of a rump republican gathering that survived an uproarious and general fist fight, in which all and sundry engaged, that broke up the G. O. P. gathering in the "motor city" in spite of the fact that a good part of the local police force was turned out to maintain "law and order."

* * *

Martel is getting ready, on behalf of the local labor officialdom, to receive the rapidly approaching convention of the American Federation of Labor. Thousands of dollars are being raised to finance the occasion. Martel's antics will probably receive the applause of the A. F. of L. executive council. He has followed loyally in the campaign just over the political policies of the A. F. of L. He tried to play "labor politics" inside the party of Truman H. Newberry, who spent $195,000 to get elected United States senator, but who was compelled to resign because of the stink raised by the colossal corruption. The mostrils of the nation, however, have become better attuned to the repellant smell of bribery and vote-buying, so much larger sums were spent recently in Pennsylvania, Illinois and elsewhere.

Martel's policies, which are the policies of the A. F. of L., were blasted beyond recognition in the republican primaries of Tuesday, Sept. 14, last week, when all the so-called "labor candidates" running on the Wall Street ticket were hopelessly and unanimously defeated. But that did not deter "Don Quixote" Martel from new attempts. There was another primary, Sept. 21, the Tuesday of the aforementioned republican county convention, to select delegates to the state convention next week.

* * *

Martel found the basis for his struggle in the grievances of the jitneymen who were being successfully fought by the municipally owned Detroit traction system. Martel with Edward N. Barnard, attorney for the jitneymen, engineered the election of favorable county delegates. Since the county gathering is usually a mere rubber stamp affair little interest is taken in the selection of delegates. It was therefore not difficult for the Martel-Barnard forces to pack the gathering. This they did.

* * *

The "palace revolution" began about 7:30 o'clock in the morning when, according to William Davis, manager of the Moose Temple, Detroit, where the affair was staged, the Martel-Barnard forces began arriving and seizing the front rows of seats in the convention hall. When the followers of John S. Haggerty, the county chairman of the republican party, and visitors arrived hours later they had to content themselves with back seats. The actual hostilities did not begin until 11 o'clock. Promptly on the hour Barnard went over the top as cheer leader, nominating Martel as chairman against the regular machine. Martel went to the stage, with able support, crashing the footlights in the ascent to temporary power. The hall was immediately filled with tumbling, wrestling, punching, clinching, yelling and screaming individuals, with some woman caught in the melee. Police reserves were called out from all available stations. They helped add to the growing turmoil. But every "palace revolution" gradually spends its force. And so this one did. The contending forces decided to disagree and, much ruffled in mind and body, met in different halls, where rival delegations were selected for next week's state convention.

* * *

Martel must by this time realize that his "Don Quixote" stunt got him nothing. If it had been filmed, Douglas Fairbanks might have made use of it in his next movie. But the workers are the real victims. It is for such exhibitions as these that the real workers, the part of labor for independent political action, is hamstrung and turned aside by those labor officials temporarily raised to power.

Martel has made a plaything of labor's political struggle. He stages a spectacular stunt within the republican party. But the storm subsides and the money power, the bosses, are as securely enthroned in power in their party as ever. They have the money and the apparatus. It may be safely predicted now that the republican bosses at the state convention next week will put the skids under Martel and Barnard and their delegates, and do it very effectively.

* * *

The staging of "palace revolutions" within the republican and democratic parties by labor officials may succeed in packing old party gatherings here or there over the nation. But little flea bites do not trouble the plunderhund that rules the political parties of the privileged classes in society today. They simply scratch and go on their power suffers no setback. Martel may get the stage and limelight for a moment. But the republican party is still and will remain the party of the capitalist class.

Labor can only make progress thru the development of its own class strength on the basis of its struggle against the enemy capitalist class. Martel has turned aside from that struggle in Detroit. Like other Martels in other cities, Labor must go forward without them. The independent political action of the workers must be developed and strengthened until it becomes, all-powerful. The Workers (Communist) Party sets that struggle as its major task in the present parliamentary campaign. Labor in Detroit responds to the party's appeal. It must do so everywhere thruout the nation.

## The Mooney Case

News Story on Page 1

Thomas J. Mooney, a member of the Molders' Union and an active labor organizer, was convicted and sentenced to death with Warren K. Billings for a bomb explosion that occurred on Market St., San Francisco, during the preparedness day parade in 1916 and resulted in the death of nine people. It so happens that this took place at a time when Mooney and Billings were winning the enmity of the powerful California traction interests by organizing the San Francisco street carmen.

The trial of Mooney and Billings has become a classic of frame-up cases. But despite proven perjured testimony and a biased judge, Mooney and Billings were sentenced to death. Their conviction caused an international reaction. In every country of the world labor organizations staged great demonstrations. In Soviet Russia, large delegations of workers called on the American ambassador and on the U. S. consule and demanded Mooney's and Billing's release.

### THE MOONEY CONVENTION.

One of the greatest labor gatherings in the history of the American labor movement convened in Chicago and is known as the famous "Mooney Convention," attended by 1,600 delegates representing labor organizations in all parts of the country. Following the convention a "Mooney Strike" was called, it is estimated that a million workers laid down their tools on the appointed day and demonstrated in behalf of Mooney and Billings.

After this the sentences were commuted to life imprisonment and altho the agitation for their release has been carried on for ten years all efforts to gain their freedom have been of no avail.

# ANTHRACITE BARONS DENY CLOSED SHOP

## Hudson Coal Company Challenges Checkoff

(Continued from page 1)

allow union representatives on company property to transact union business.

The United Mine Workers in the anthracite districts are facing a fight. One would expect that the district and national officials would be preparing the membership for the struggle, but this is not the case.

### Union Officials Do Nothing.

The Hudson Coal Company is allowed to continue its company union propaganda and to perfect its speed-up system without interference from the union officials. Well-posted and militant miners, alarmed by the situation, told the writer that in unions whose members are employed by the Hudson Coal Company it is difficult to get out more than 5 per cent of the membership, even to a special meeting. Miners who are fighting for the union are discriminated against, given the poorest and most dangerous working places and find the foremen continually hostile.

A militant stand by the district and national officials doubtless would put a stop to these practices, temporarily at least, but nothing is being done. The miners are discouraged and many of them are dangerously cynical.

### Failure of Union Leadership.

What is needed is a campaign of publicity and organization to strengthen the union against the coming attack, as assurance from the officials that they will bring the full strength of the union to the defense of every miner who gets in bad with the bosses because of his union activity. But the hnik of the miners do not believe that the officials will make this kind of a fight. This is the real danger of the whole situation—the loss of confidence in the militancy and integrity of the union leadership because of its acceptance of a union-wrecking agreement and their failure to rally the membership for a struggle which every miner knows must be fought if the union is to be saved.

### Coal Barons Impatient.

The district and national officials who put over the disgraceful agreement after swearing by all they held holy that it was not such thing, who assured the miners that the anthracite agreement was a closed shop contract, officials like Cappelini, who are supported by the operators and who will lowed Judge Maxey to run his washeries during the late strike, must have the cold fact that their double-dealing has been uncovered by impatient operators like the Hudson Coal Company, who demand that they have waited long enough for their agreement to be enforced. It is their agreement and not the union's.

### Progressive Forces Alert.

The progressive forces opposing the Lewis-Kennedy-Cappellini machine know that the union must get ready to fight, but, as in Illinois, where after the exposure of Peabody Farrington as a $25,000 tool of the Peabody Coal Company, President Lewis made peace with the corrupt Farrington machine the progressives, in the anthracite the officials make common cause with the operators against the militant rank and file.

The struggle against the Lewis-Kennedy-Cappellini machine becomes therefore a struggle against the operators, for the life of the union and for the defeat of tax and corrupt-official family.

The Hudson Coal Company demands are a danger signal which every honest anthracite miner recognizes, but of which the union officials pay no attention.

## Furriers Elect Left Wing Business Agents

(Continued from page 1)

vault and will be counted for the other candidates in the afternoon.

### Kept Off Ballot.

In all probability the entire progressive slate was elected with the exception of those who were kept off the ballot by Millstein, for technical reasons. Among those are J. Sonnenschein, candidate for secretary treasurer; Robert Goldstein, candidate for vice-president; Max Paul Fendrick, candidate for conference committee.

According to a report made by a progressive member of the union to The DAILY WORKER, 61 new members voted whose names were not on the ledger.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

## Typhoid Menace in Florida.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Sanitary conditions resulting from the Florida hurricane now constitute the most serious aspect of the situation, according to first-hand reports telegraphed the American Red Cross today.

An infected airplane carrying 50,000 units of typhoid serum and other surgical supplies left Indianapolis this morning for Miami. It will make stops en route at Nashville, Atlanta and Pensacola, and is due to reach Miami late this evening.

Jo W. Hendrix, Red Cross official at Sebring, wired national headquarters this morning that 30 bodies had been removed in the Moorahaven district, and it was believed the high waters contained 150 more.


NEW LABOR MOTION PICTURE
NOW READY FOR SHOWING
"THE PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE"
(SEVEN REELS)
STIRRING — THRILLING — EDUCATIONAL

It is a thought-provoking message to organized and unorganized labor alike. It is a film of the long battle of the textile workers against starvation. It should be shown in every locality where groups of the 30,000,000 unorganized workers slave away day after day, at the mercy of the organized employers, without the protection of a labor union. The millions of unorganized steel, rubber, auto, oil, coal, textile and transportation workers will receive inspiration from this film, will be encouraged to cross swords with their exploiters for better living conditions.

ARRANGE FOR A SHOWING IN YOUR CITY—BY YOUR ORGANIZATION—IN YOUR HALL OR IN ANY MOTION PICTURE HOUSE AVAILABLE. WRITE FOR TERMS AND FURTHER DETAILS TO.

NATIONAL TEXTILE STRIKERS' RELIEF CAMPAIGN
(International Workers' Aid)
Room 14, 743 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

# A Page of British Labor News

## DELEGATES AT T. U. CONGRESS FLAY BROMLEY

### *Called Betrayer by Miners' Delegates*

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 10—(By Mail)—Plenty of excitement was furnished yesterday at the Trade Union Congress when John Bromley rose to second a motion of Robert Smillie's asking for continued support of the miners' strike.

The miners had stood betrayal by the leaders of the T. U. C. They had stood starvation, government attacks and public insults from Ramsay MacDonald, J. H. Thomas and others including Bromley. It was Bromley who wrote the infamous article against the miners and in justification of the calling off of the strike, that was used by Churchill and the coal operators in their strike-breaking publicity.

**Miners Break Loose.**

To put Bromley up as a defender of the miners so that his political shirts might be washed was more than the miners could stand. Their delegates in the convention put on a demonstration that threw the convention into an uproar and compelled the chairman, Mr. Pugh, to adjourn the session.

The following is an account given of the incident by the London Daily Herald, official daily organ of the Trade Union Congress, which is under the control of the right wing:

A storm of passion burst with lightning suddenness upon the calm of the Trades Union Congress this afternoon. Disorder raged for nearly half an hour, but after a 40-minutes' adjournment calm was restored.

Mr. Smillie, with his caressing voice, had on behalf of the general council been making an appeal for financial assistance for the miners, and Congress was obviously moved by the appeal.

Mr. Bromley, who was to second the appeal, which took the form of an emergency resolution, was rising to his feet when "Point of order, Mr. Chairman," in a rich Lancashire accent, rang thru the hall.

It came from Mr. McGurk, a miners' delegate, and he proceeded to ask whether the general council had deliberately gone out of its way to insult the miners by asking Mr. Bromley to second the resolution.

There were shouts and cries from the miners' delegates in support of Mr. McGurk, and a clamor of excited remarks, punctuated by the clang of the chairman's bell, came from other parts of the hall.

Mr. McGurk stood, with all eyes on him. He reiterated his demands for an apology, apparently in connection with an incident on the national strike which had appeared in the journal of Mr. Bromley's union.

"Put Baldwin up," shouted a delegate above the din, and cries of "Traitor" could also be heard.

**"Come Down Bromley!"**

Pushing forward towards Mr. McGurk, with great excitement, came Mr. Hough, the Yorkshire Miners' treasurer, shouting to Mr. Bromley to sit down, and calling to the council to put someone else up.

The chairman hammering his bell, kept calling for order.

"Have you seen Bromley's poster used against us?" shouted another miner, and then Mr. Richardson, the federation treasurer, could be heard appealing to his miner colleagues. "We have been humiliated, we have made our protest," he said.

**Bromley Rose Again.**

There was a lull in the hubbub and Mr. Bromley, who had sat down, rose again to speak.

Mingled cheers and hoots greeted him and many miners and other delegates made to leave the hall.

The aisles were blocked with gesticulating, arguing and excited delegates.

Mr. Pugh began to read the standing orders relating to the expulsion from the congress of a delegate who refuses to obey the chair, but the warning of disciplinary action did not calm the storm.

The miners and others shouted to Mr. Bromley to sit down, and then came the strains of "The Red Flag."

There was a pause, and then the chairman was heard to say: "Congress will adjourn until 4 o'clock."

The general council went into session, and the miners also held a meeting.

Mr. Richardson, Mr. McGurk, and Mr. A. Parkinson, M. P., went as deputation to the council and explained their position. They had made their protest, they said, and would no longer obstruct the business of congress.

**Fakers' Dignity Suffers!**

The atmosphere in the hall was still tense when the chairman entered again with the council and took his place in silence. He explained the standing orders, and spoke of the dignity of the congress that had been sullied by the incident.

Mr. Richardson's last permission to make the statement that he had already made to the council. He finished, and then, to a final burst of cheers, Mr. Bromley made his speech in seconding the resolution.

"Seeing like this has happened for over 3 years." I was told by a delegate who has attended congress for that number of years.

## Soviet Unions Telegraph to British Congress On General Strike Betrayal

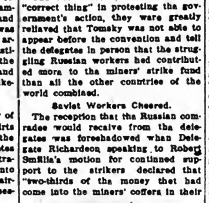
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 23.—As the Manchester Guardian quite properly divined, the refusal of the British government to grant the Soviet Union delegates to the Trade Union Congress permission to enter the country, was no less pleasing to Downing Street than to the trade union generals who deserted their armies in the great general strike.

Tho the T. U. C. officials did the "correct thing" in protesting the government's action, they were greatly relieved that Tomsky was not able to appear before the convention and tell the delegates in person that the struggling Russian workers had contributed more to the miners' strike fund than all the other countries of the world combined.

**Soviet Workers Cheered.**

The reception that the Russian comrades would receive from the delegates was foreshadowed when Delegate Richardson speaking to Robert Smillie's motion for continued support to the strikers declared that "two-thirds of the money that had come into the miners' coffers in their



JOHN BROMLEY,
Engineers' head, flayed at Congress.

great trouble had come from Russia.

"When they can send $3,000,000 whilts emerging from tyrannous conditions and fighting their own battles, there must be something good in them."

The cheers that followed Richardson's remark rocked congress. It was not surprising that the T. U. C. leaders preferred to circulate the following telegram from the Soviet fraternal delegates, who were banned from the country, than to hear a report delivered personally at the congress:

Dear Comrades:—In the name of eight and a half million organized workers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Soviet C. C. T. U. sends fraternal greetings to you and, in your person, the whole British proletariat.

The Soviet workers send particularly warm greetings to the courageous battalion of the workers who continue to defend their rights, their living standards, and their post historic gains, despite furious attack and capitalist betrayal by certain leaders of the general strike and the capitulating mentality of others.

The Soviet C. C. T. U. expresses the hope that congress' first word and primary business will be as regards assisting the miners. To do otherwise would be a step unworthy of the grand proletarian organization of British workers.

**Refused Admission.**

The Soviet C. C. T. U. greatly regrets the impossibility of its delegation attending your congress of such tremendous importance.

The government, under the mask of democracy, representing a dictatorship of the manufacturers, bankers, mineowners and landlords, has done its best to keep out our delegation.

Thereby they plainly indicated to British workers that they are without any rights, and cannot even decide for themselves who shall and who shall not attend their own labor congress.

The conservative government willingly admits representatives of Amsterdam and the American Federation of Labor, who either blackleg on the miners or shamefully talk of loans on interest, that is, speculate like usurers on the misery of distress of the miners, on the tears and misery of workers' wives and bairns.

The conservative government does not admit representatives of the Soviet workers, who under extremely difficult conditions are giving of their last penny to help their class brothers in their great fight.

Thereby the conservative govern-

George Hicks

GEO. HICKS,
Head of Building Union, who went along on the betrayal of the general strike!

ment displays audacity to control the policy of trade unions.

It seems the great democracy does not allow the immense workers' organization to make even the most elementary act of comradely solidarity.

Naturally the Soviet workers are highly indignant at such mistreatment of British trade unions by the British government.

The Soviet workers believe that blame must be laid therefore on the bending the knee attitude towards the government of T. U. leaders like Thomas.

They were too loyal to capital and too disloyal to the working class.

When the general council must now report on activities during the general strike, and subsequent period, Thomas, the main instigator of defeat of the general strike, thinks nothing of leaving for overseas, thereby evading all responsibility.

Had its delegation been admitted to congress, and had the British police and home office not been able arrogantly to trample on the elementary rights of British trade unions, the Soviet C. C. T. U. would have considered it its duty to report to your congress each step it took in connection with British events.

For concrete davelopment these events scorse of times demonstrated, and still confirms, the absolute correctness of these evaluations made by the Soviet C. C. T. U. in declerations and resolutions.

It was on the hasa of its own historic experience and experience of numberless general strikes fought by our working class before it overthrew once and for all its own bankers and mineowners, that we appraised the unforgivable tactics of the general council leaders during the general strike.

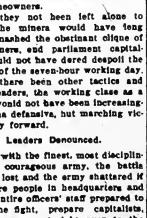
**Vision of Revolution.**

We may be accused of being too sharp, but when it comes to choosing between empty compliments meaning nothing to leaders and serving the working masses, we will always choose the latter course.

These are the dictates of our working class conscience and our bounden duty.

If we Soviet workers hold it necessary to do everything possible to extend fraternal material assistance, we equally believe it our proletarian duty to extend moral assistance.

Had the general strike not been squashed and the general council's power cutting it off, the general strike would have led to glorious victory,



rl. THOMAS,
Leader of the Right Wing General Council.

end you would already have long been freed of your government aristocrats and mineowners.

Had they not been left alone to fight, the miners would have long since smashed the obstinant clique of mineowners, and parliament capitalists would not have dared despoil the miners of the seven-hour working day.

Had there been other tactics and other leaders, the working class as a whole would not have been increasingly on the defensive, but marching victoriously forward.

**Leaders Denounced.**

Even with the finest, most disciplined and courageous army, the battle may be lost and the army shattered if there are people in headquarters and in the entire officers' staff prepared to shirk the fight, prepare capitulation, and even go straight over to the enemy.

We wnow wish that the congress of fraternal British unions should, with complete proletarian frankness, sum up the experience of the great strike and draw corresponding conclusions.

Only honest recognition of mistakes will prevent their repetition. Only frank admission of errors will open the eyes of the masses fighting against the capitalist offensive.

**Refuse to do Anything.**

The Soviet C. C. T. U. particularly regrets to confirm the fact that at the Paris meeting of the Anglo-Russian committee, that delegation completely turned down all our proposals re assisting miners, including the embargo and 1 per cent levy for the benefit of strikers enfaring, but fighting, determined not to be slaves to the mineowners.

The Soviet C. C. T. U. believes there isn't a more important question, not only for the British labor movement, but also the entire world labor movement, than that of aiding the miners.

If the miners go down the capitalists will crush the British workers section by section.

**So This Is Democracy!**

Not for nothing "Democracy" now appears in the form of the emergency powers act. This "Emergency Democracy" of the government die-hard conservatives won't stop at throttling the whole Trade Union Movement.

Conservative, if the miners stand firm and fast, should the work masses of other unions support them, if the mineowners lose more and more without hope of getting out, then both victory is assured the miners, and retirst from power of the workers' greatest enemy, the conservative government, which came to the helm of the state on a shameful swindle.

Despite the refusal of the British delegation to the Anglo-Russian committee to adopt our proposal re helping miners and even discuss them in a business-like fashion (which we believe quite unexplainable from the labor viewpoint), the Soviet C. C. T. U. will continue the policy in its own country of assisting the British miners.

A. A. Purcell

A. A. PURCELL,
So-called left winger, who flopped.

**Levy of One Per Cent.**

The Soviet C. C. T. U. resolved to allocate a further million roubles for the benefit of the miners on account of receipts from a one per cent levy which we don't doubt will be adopted by the overwhelming mass of the workers of the union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Proletarian solidarity is displayed only in deeds. Just as proletarians of over a hundred nationalities inhabiting the Soviet Republics helped each other in their struggle, so our whole proletariat considers it its fraternal duty to help British brother-workers in this, their critical hour.

**Helped More Than Once.**

We are firmly convinced in our hour of trial the British proletariat will do the same by us. More than once it has withheld the melted fist of the British bourgeoisie hanking over our workers' state.

Thus will grow and strengthen brotherly bonds between the toilers of both countries, the bonds that will become a tower of strength when in Britain a real workers' government, whose action is inevitable, is formed.

We strongly believe the Trades Union Congress will do all to further consolidate the Anglo-Russian Committee, a symbol of international trade union unity, a symbol of brotherly bonds existing between the British and Soviet workers.

So long live international working class solidarity! Up the fight against the capitalist offensive!

With comradely greeting—Soviet C. C. T. U., Chairmen, Tomsky; Secretary, Dogadov.

In reply to this broadside the T. U. C. issued a sneaking statement typical of the imperialist labor leaders of England. The Russians were invited to send fraternal delegates and the British felt that they would remain neutral on questions effecting the British workers and devote themselves to expressing goodwill.

This conception of the duties of fraternal delegates to other countries has nothing in common with international solidarity or the identity of interests of the workers of all lands, a conception which British right wing labor leaders have in the past professed adherence to.

William Hutcheson, fraternal delegate from the United States and "czar" of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners got along very nicely with his abstractions on the difference between a living wage and a saving wage.

## Denver Trade Unions Aid British by Sale of Tiny Miner Lamps

DENVER, Col., Sept. 23.—A shipment of the little lamps made in the form of those used by the coal miners of Great Britain and sold to aid relief work in the British strike has reached Denver and found a good reception in sales to sympathizers of the British coal diggers. Over $100 has already been collected by this means.

These lamps are on pins for wearing on the coat lapel, and may be secured here at the Auditorium Book Store, 1407 Arapahoe street, or at the office of the Colorado Labor Advocate. Denver workers are asked to aid the relief work in this and other ways.

## *RUSSIAN UNION LEADER SHOWS WHY SOVIET LABOR DELEGATES WERE NOT ALLOWED IN BRITAIN*

MOSCOW, Sept. 5 (By Mail).—In connection with the refusal of the British government to permit the delegation of the central council of Soviet Labor Unions to the British Trades Union Congress in Bournemouth to land, Comrade Tomski has made the following declaration:

"The refusal of the British government to grant visas to the members of our delegation was not unexpected, it was in line with the general policy of

TOMSKY,
President of the Soviet Unions, denied admission to England to attend T. U. C.

the bourgeois government which is waging a class war against the proletariat of Great Britain, nevertheless, the refusal has caused the greatest indignation amongst the members of our unions, altho nothing else was to be expected from a government which stands completely upon the side of the mine owners.

**Class Struggle Always Political.**

"From the very first days of the strike it was clear to everyone who did not, like the proverbial ostrich, bury his head in the stand, that the miners' struggle had taken on the character of an intense class struggle between the capitalists and the working class of Great Britain.

"The class struggle is, however, always a political struggle and only the tactics of leaders by individuals of the Thomas type is afraid to recognize this.

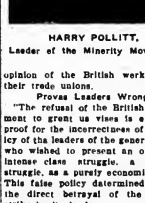
**Capitalists Prepare.**

"The preparations of the two parties to this struggle were unequal. On the one hand, the whole forces of the bourgeoisie rallied around the mine owners and the British government which is in the hands of the strongest capitalist party in Great Britain, the conservative party, which opposes the working class with all the means at its disposal. Moreover, there was the vast capitalist press which is distributed in millions of copies, the fabricated public opinion, the courts, the laws, etc.

**Labor Leaders Timid.**

"On the other hand was the general council which showed its pusillanimity in oaths of loyalty to the bourgeois state. It became ever more clear to everyone that the abolition of the habeas corpus, the nomination of district commissars with extraordinary powers, the ordering of troops on to the streets, the support of strike-breakers, the arrests of working class leaders, etc., was by no means democratic, by no means constitutional, not even in accordance with the standpoint of the bourgeois British constitution.

"All these facts prove once again the real character of the notorious 'democracy' they prove that the bourgeoisie, when its class interests demand it, takes no fetishes like constitutions, democracy, the law, etc., into consideration and certainly not the



HARRY POLLITT,
Leader of the Minority Movement.

opinion of the British workers and their trade unions.

**Provas Leaders Wrong.**

"The refusal of the British government to grant us visas is a further proof for the incorrectness of the policy of the leaders of the general strike who wished to present an open and intense class struggle, a political struggle, as a purely economic strike. This false policy determined in fact the direct betrayal of the general strike by its leaders.

"Economy alone does not exist in nature and politics is simply the concentrated logic of economics. This is proved, to put it mildly, by the 'incorrectness' of the policy of the general council, which assured the conservative government that above all of its loyalty to the constitution.' Loyalty to the same constitution which the conservative government had brushy and cynically pushed to one side from the first moment of the strike on.

"The unforgiveable and criminal error of the general council in refusing the assistance of the working class of the Soviet Union which demanded the direct betrayal of the strike, stresses this once again. Everyone who grasps the interests of his own class and understands how to defend them logically (the conservatives are well aware of their class interests and know how to defend them) only wines the opinion of his own class.

"To turn the opinion of another, a hostile class, into consideration and to run after it slavishly as the general council did when it rejected our assistance, means purely and simply to betray the interests of one's own class.

**A Contrast of Classes.**

"Considered from a logical class point of view the conservative government acted logically and correctly according to its bourgeois class interests. It knows what it wants and that what it wants is the lowering of the standard of living first of all of the miners and then of the workers of Great Britain in the other branches of industry, for it is only the first blow which is being delivered at the miners.

## MINERS' CHIEF IS POPULAR AT BOURNEMOUTH

### *Cook Assails the Right Wing Leaders*

By SCOTT NEARING, Federated Press
BOURNEMOUTH, Eng. —(FP)—Miners' Secretary A. J. Cook took the center of the stage at Bournemouth on the second day of the British Trades Union congress Sept. 7. Hoarse and nervous, Cook drove ahead with his customary determination. He denounced as scabs the workers who, he declared, had interfered with the miners in their conduct of the strike.

"You can't be passive," cried Cook. Either you must help the employers win the dispute or else you must help the workers to win. We have been fighting for 19 weeks a life and death struggle for the principles of unionism that are common to us all. While we have been engaged in this fight others are working behind our backs—blacklegging on us."

Cook was cheered when he rose to speak. He very evidently is the outstanding figure at the congress. Ernest Bevin, who directed the general strike, spoke for the first time at the same session. His reception was far less friendly than Cook's.

The congress challenged the British government on the emergency powers act under which about 500 workers have been imprisoned the past few months. Bishop of the garment workers was the only one to oppose the resolution. He took his stand on the ground that the workers of Britain never had enjoyed real freedom, and that this resolution is far too mild and puerile."

There has been general agreement that there should be no discussion of the general strike on the ground that

A. J. COOK.
Miners' leader, who led the miners' delegation at the T. U. C.

it might injure the cause of the miners. The leaders of the general council are all reticent or silent. They are evidently not proud of their record.

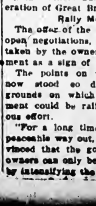
The enthusiasm for the strike seems to be confined to those who were responsible for carrying it on—the local leaders who actually put the decision into effect. Today I talked with one of these men, J. McLaughlin, president, Building Trades Federation at Scarboro, and a delegate to the congress. He was as enthusiastic about the strike as a boy with a new gun.

Many of the delegates take a similar view. Before the general strike they had no idea that labor was really strong. They know now that the workers can have the works whenever they decide to take them.

The mayor of Bournemouth opened the congress with an address in which he emphasized fair dealing, goodwill and uplift. His plea for the employing class was greeted by emphatic protest from the delegates, who were manifestly out of sympathy with his principles of tolerance and compromise. The president of the Bournemouth trades and labor council followed the mayor with a bitter denunciation of the municipal government for employing nonunion workers during the strike.

## NOAH ABLETT, OF BRITISH MINERS, IS OUT TO FIGHT

### Union Executive Member Declares for Struggle



Noah Ablett, member of the Miners' Union executive, declared his attitude in face of the situation now confronting the miners and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

**Rally Movement.**

The office of the M. F. G. B. to re open negotiations, he said, had been taken by the owners and the government as a sign of weakness.

The points on which the owners now stood so determinedly were grounds on which the whole movement could be rallied to a tremendous effort.

"For a long time I have sought a peaceable way out, but I am now convinced that the government and the owners can only be brought to reason by intensifying the struggle."

LONDON, Sept. 23.—"I stand now for a fight to a finish. The safety men must be called out; and all means, however drastic, must be employed to defeat the efforts of the coal owners 'to give the miners a hell of a hiding.'"

In these words Noah Ablett, member of the Miners' Union executive, declared his attitude in face of the situation now confronting the miners and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.


JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND

Three important new pamphlets

On the Road to Insurrection, by Lenin .....

Lenin as a Marxist, by N. Bucharin .....

Russia's Path to Communism, by G. Zinoviev .....

The Daily Worker Publishing Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## ON TO A HALF MILLION!

Distribute a half million copies of the pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party—What It Stands For, Why Every Worker Should Join" by the end of this year.

## TEN THOUSAND MORE!

That's the size of ONE order of

## NEW YORK CITY

for the pamphlet by C. E. RUTHENBERG,

*The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For, Why Every Worker Should Join*

How About—

YOUR DISTRICT—
YOUR CITY—
YOUR NUCLEUS—
YOUR FRACTION—
Y-O-U-?

*Wake Up! Half a Million Must Be Distributed!*

Pamphlets sell at 5c a piece—2½c to party organizations.

Order from: Workers Party, National Office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## W. P. Election Campaign Tours

### Bertram D. Wolfe.

"Who Owns the Government?" This is the subject of the campaign talks of Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School and candidate for congressman on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, who is now making the western part of the country. Comrade Wolfe's tour is:

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Co-operative Hall, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Sept. 25.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Sept. 26.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Sept. 29
ASTORIA, Ore.—Sept. 30.
TACOMA, Wash.—Oct. 1.
MT. VERNON, Wash.—Oct. 2.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Oct. 3.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Oct. 5.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Oct. 8.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Oct. 9.

### J. O. Bentall.

Grand Rapids, Mich., is the place where J. O. Bentall, who is covering this territory in the September campaign tour, will speak today, Sept. 24, on the subject: "What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections?" The rest of his meetings are:

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Friday, Sept. 24.
MUSKEGON—Saturday, Sept. 25.

### Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who is covering the state of Ohio in the September election campaign tour, will speak at Canton, Ohio, today Sept. 24. Her subject is: "What Can Workers Expect from the Elections?" Her list of meetings is as follows:

CANTON, O.—Sept. 24.
AKRON, O.—Sept. 25.
ERIE, Pa.—Sept. 26.

### H. M. Wicks.

The New England states are the territory which H. M. Wicks, well-known labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, is covering in a September election campaign tour.

Comrade Wicks, who is speaking on "What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections?" will be at Lowell, Mass., today and from there to other cities in Massachusetts according to this list:

HAVERHILL—Wednesday, Sept. 23.
LAWRENCE—Thursday, Sept. 23.
LOWELL—Friday, Sept. 24.
FITCHBURG—Saturday, Sept. 25.
GARDNER—Sunday, Sept. 26.
SPRINGFIELD—Monday, Sept. 27.
HOYLOKE—Tuesday, Sept. 28.
PITTSFIELD—Wednesday, Sept. 29.

## The Workers' School

"Training for the Class Struggle"

The Workers' School conducts the following departments: Library, Research Department, Lecture Bureau, Sunday Night Forums, Popular Lecture Courses, Evening Study Classes. It supplies teachers and speakers to trade unions.

## Scott Nearing

Is an Instructor in the Workers' School.

The coming year he will give the following courses:

### *Decline of the British Empire*

Three lectures on: British Labor Movement; Where is Britain Going?; England and America. Fee for the course, $1.

### *Post-War Europe*

Four lectures on: Whither Russia; Germany and the Dawes Plan; Fascist Italy; Crisis in France. Fee for the course, $1.25.

Some of the other teachers are:

Harry Dana
Robert Dunn
Arthur Calhoun
M. J. Olgin
Benjamin Gitlow
Alexander Trachtenberg
Wm. W. Weinstone
Jack Stachel
Bertram D. Wolfe,
Director Workers' School

And Others.

If you are interested, call at the office of the school, 108 E. 14th Street.

## WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

### Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 16:

Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 13th District, William Mollenheuer.
Congress, 1st Dist., Henry Kisher.
Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

### Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, first district, Ernest Caresthers and Anne Weinmen.
Second District, Mike Bieskovitz and Celia Perensky.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Susie Kendre and Peter Bartic.
Ninth District, William P. Mikedes
Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shore.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

Governer, William Dietrich.
United States Senator, Jamse A. Ayers.
Secretary of State, Nelsen Dewey.
State Treasurer, Leonerd Forschler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helene Dietrich.
State Auditer, O. McSwain.

### Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Merks. Lieut. Governor, Albert Oddie. U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam. Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer. Auditor, Emma P. Hutchins. Atterney General, Max Lerner. Secretary of State, Harry J. Center.

* * *

PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

### Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.
S. Hemmersmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.
Mathilda Kalousek, congresswoman for 5th congressional district.
Elizabeth Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

### New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Peyntz.

(Manhattan)

Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz.' Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly 17th District, Julius Codkind. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstone. Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allisen.

(Bronx)

Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Merks. Assembly 4th District, Isidore Steinzer. Assembly 5th District, Charles Zimmerman, Assembly 7th District. Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress 23rd District, Moissaye J. Olgin.

(Brooklyn).

Assembly 6th District, George Primoff. Assembly 14th District, Samuel Nesin. Assembly 23rd District, Fannie Werehafsky. Congress 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate 7th District, Morris Rosen.

### Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Elizabeth Mrazek. Comptroller, John Gombos. Sec'y. of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treas. H. Wolfson.

### Ohio.

Canton, Stark County
State Senator, 41st District, Carl Guilfied. State Assemblymen, 21st District, Peter Pichler.

* * *

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

OHIO

Allen County

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Shook. Sheriff, B. K. McKeever. County Auditor, C. E. Thampkins. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Cley. County Recorder, L. L. Landis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl S. Stank. Clark of the Courts, Robert J. Kelk.

## 1926 CAMPAIGN OF THE PARTY

### Engdahl, Dunne, Simons and Shachtman Speak

Chicago witnessed the launching of the 1926 election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party at the mass meeting held in Mirror Hall, on the northwest side, addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States senator in Illinois; William F. Dunne, candidate for governor in New York; Max Shachtman, of the Young Workers League, and William Simons.

**Urges New Recruits for Party.**

Engdahl pointed out how the Communist struggle grows out of the immediate needs of the workers, ridiculing the attack of the exploiters' press that Bolshevism as it manifests itself in the country is an importation from Europe. He made an appeal for new members for the Workers (Communist) Party.

Dunne reviewed the necessity for breaking the workers and farmers away from the old capitalist political parties before rallying the masses in a labor party.

Shachtmen told of the dangers of new wars facing American imperialist rule on many fronts. Simons acted as chairman.

**More Meetings; Collect Signatures.**

Many gatherings are being scheduled for the campaign. Open air and factory meetings will be held as the weather permits.

This week is witnessing an intense drive for signatures for the petitions to place the various candidates on the ballot. This work is being directed from the district office, Workers (Communist) Party, 19 South Lincoln St.

**Engdahl Goes to Minnesota.**

Engdahl left last night for Minnesota to spend two days in the party's campaign in that state speaking as follows:

Friday, Sept. 24, 8 p. m., Minneapolis, Moose Hall, 43 S. Fourth St.
Saturday, Sept. 25, 8 p. m., St. Paul, Labor Temple, 416 N. Temple St.

On his return trip to Chicago he speaks at Milwaukee, Wis., Sunday, Sept. 26, at Miller Hall, 802 State St.

## SECTION 3, NEW YORK TO HOLD MEMBERSHIP MEETING MONDAY NIGHT

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Section 3 of the Workers Party of New York will convene in a very important meeting of all members next Monday, Sept. 27. The meeting will be held directly after work at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 42nd St. Every member of Section 3 must make certain to be present.

## Being Formed to Join Traction Properties

A new $250,000,000 corporation is being formed in Chicago for the purpose of consolidating the traction properties of the city. The Samuel Insull is now in Europe, his representatives were present at the meeting of bankers that agreed on the scheme and it is believed that Insull will be elected to direct the reorganization.

**Bankers Out For Profits.**

The bankers are out to make money on the plan and they have suggested that the city forego for the present its arrangement for a division of earnings. A charge of 4 cent for transfers will be made. This little plan is expected to mean $1,500,000 to the bankers' coffers.

The construction of initial subways with the $45,000,000 traction fund now in possession of the city treasury is proposed. The city council must endorse the scheme before it can be put into operation.

## JUDGE ORDERS DEALER DISROBE HIS FRESH FISH

### Butter and Egg Man Is Now Short $25

Because his cheese was too ventilated, and his butter too scarce A. Krause, a small butter and cheese man got into trouble with the law recently. Judge Frank Padden took $25 away from Krause but Krause's customers will not get any of it.

R. W. Andersen of the Southmoor garage, could not see any reason why a few gills of gasoline out of every gallon purchased by Fordists could not just as well contribute its motive qualities to his own limousine. Judge Padden non-concurred in this decision and Anderson was soaked $25 for the missing liquid.

**Scelee Cest Money.**

Joseph Stecke, who supplies fish to fish-eaters somewhere on North Halsted street, was an nifty a scale-trimmer as ever handled a cleaver. But Stecke manicured one fish that held on to his scales and the operation cost him $25. Judge Padden got the scales of justice to work on the fish that Stecke sold and Stecke was informed that he should sell his fish undressed. Perhaps his honor likes to take his fish in the nude. Now the scales have fallen from Stecke's eyes and he promised that his fish will leave his store in the future arrayed as a politician's right hand.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

## *HOLD LARGEST MEETING ON BOSTON COMMONS IN THE PARTY'S CAMPAIGN*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Commons meeting of last Sunday was the largest yet held by the Workers Party of Boston. H. M. Wicks was the principal speaker and talked on "Issues of the Campaign," with particular stress upon the "League of Nations" with particular reference to the "League Court." As soon as Wicks started to speak the other meetings on the Commons, where every form of religious and political exponent holds forth, began to dwindle and before long the majority of the people on the Commons were attentively listening to the Workers Party speaker.

Harry J. Canter was chairmen of the meeting and dwelt on some phases of the political situation of Massachusetts before introducing the main speaker. This meeting was a part of the tour that will take Wicks thru the state of Massachusetts. The balance of the tour is as follows:

Friday, Sept. 24—Lowell, Mass.
Saturday, Sept. 25—Kinge Square, Maynard, Mass., 7 p. m.
Sunday, Sept. 26—Girls' Club, 9 Prichard, 7:30 p. m., Fitchburg.
Monday, Sept. 27—Gardner.
Tuesday, Sept. 28—Springfield.
Wednesday, Sept. 29—Holyoke.
Thursday, Sept. 30—Pittsfield.

A number of dates in the southern part of the state have already been filled in the home town of Senator Wm. M. Butler, New Bedford, where there are no party members, six street meetings were held in one night, in various parts of the city with a total attendance of more than 1,500. This is the first time the Workers Party has ever appeared before the workers of that town. Good meetings were also held in Quincy, Revere, Peabody, Salam and Gloucester. After finishing the tour of Massachusetts Comrade Wicks will go into the state of Pennsylvania, where he will spend the month of October speaking as candidate for governor on the Workers Party ticket of that state.

## *JOIN THE ELECTION SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN SUNDAY, SEPT. 26*

The election signature campaign meeting held by Sections Nos. 5 and 6 at Workers' Lyceum, Sunday, Sept. 19, went to work with enthusiasm, altho it was far from well attended, showing that comrades can sleep on the job in whitefui peace, while a handful of devoted "Jimmie Higgins" go to the front.

By sunrise Thursday, Sept. 30, Hemmersmark and Engdehl will be on the ballot, if those that slept last Sunday will wake up in time to come next Sunday, Sept. 26, at 10 a. m., to the meeting at Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., for a half day of honest to goodness Communist work. In the meantime petition blanks and votere lists can be had from G. Bjornson, 1623 Humboldt Blvd. Telephone Humboldt 8838.

## Waukegan Bank Shut Down, 'For Adjustment'

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Sept. 23. — The Security Savings Bank of Waukegan, second oldest bank of this city, was closed today by state bank examiners "for adjustment."

Frozen assets in the form of unsecured loans made by a former administration were blamed by J. A. Miller, one of the principal stockholders, for the closing.

**Queen's Agent Coming.**

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Lois Fuller, personal friend of Queen Marie of Roumenia, sailed for New York aboard the White Star liner Olympic today to act as the queen's advance agent in connection with the queen's forthcoming visit to the United States.

The strictest secrecy surrounds the plans of the royal visitor.

**Rush Anti-Toxin to Florida.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—All available typhoid anti-toxin and vaccine at the headquarters of the seventh naval district (Key West) have been rushed to stricken Miami to combat the menace of epidemics, according to a message to the navy department this morning from the base commandant.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

# WORK OF THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## *SILK MILL GIRLS CONTINUE SCRAP*

By MARY,
Young Silk Striker.

LOWELL, Mass.—When you look at the building of the Lowell Silk Mill with its nailed down windows, you get the impression of a prison. Thru the dirty window panes you can see only pale spots of the electric lights, and a dizzy making noise breaks thru the thick walls into the narrow street. Four hundred human beings are imprisoned in this mill. Ninety per cent of them are young girls just left school, spending their youth days among looms, rats, roaches, breathing the hot damp air with a constant temperature of 90 degrees, for a wage of 9 to 18 dollars per week. Yes, it was hard, practically impossible to work, breath, keep up our families and be healthy under these circumstances.

**Six Loom System.**

On the top of this the bosses wanted us to run six looms instead of four. They wanted to cut our wages 33⅓%.

Our wages are so low anyway—from 9—13 dollars in average, and the new system will make impossible for us to work. It will ruin our health completely. This is why we went out on strike.

This is why every morning about 100 strikers picket the mill gates singing our strike songs. Our beloved song "Solidarity".

This is why we demand a 20% increase in wages. We want some of the silk we are weaving. We want some sunshine and air. We want sinks to wash up our hands. We can't wash our hands in rusty pails. We want a sanitary chest in the mill and a resting room too. We think we have a right to use the elevators instead of climbing five flights of stairs.

Yes, we want humen conditions and an American standard of living. Above all we want a union—an organization to protect the interests of the workers in the Lowell Silk Mill against our enemies—the bosses.

We learned to do many things during the strike. We have many young workers in the strike committee. We learned how to educate scabs.

We didn't know we had so many speakers among us, but now we know. We discovered it while appealing for money before labor unions to help us win our strike.

Oh yes, we, the young strikers of the Lowell Silk Mill, learned a lot during the strike as you see.

We learned that the bosses are our greatest enemies but we're determined to fight and fight until we'll get our final victory thru one big textile union.

## AMERICAN DELEGATES TO ARMS CONFERENCE GOES AFTER SUB-COMMITTEE

GENEVA, Sept. 23.—Violent discussions were precipitated in the preparatory disarmement commission today when Hugh Gibson, American minister to Switzerland and head of the American delegation to the conference, criticized the work of the military sub-commission.

Gibson requested that the new instructions be issued to the military sub-commission not to engage itself with political questions, but to confine its activities to technical considerations.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
6:15 to 6:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
6:30—The Florentine String Trio: Vella Cook, Herold Grolsaint, Little Joe Warner, Clarence Sullivan.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

## BOOKS

by Leon Trotsky

My Flight from Siberia
A new edition of this splendid story, vigorously attractively bound ..... $ .50

Whither Russia?
Cloth ..... $1.50

Whither England?
Cloth ..... $1.75

Literature and Revolution
Cloth ..... $2.50

## Passaic Strikers' Kids Lead Pickets in Army

By a Young Worker Correspondent.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—(By Mail). At the present time there is a strike at the Sarnoff-Irving hat factories of Perth Amboy, N. J., involving about 300 young workers (plants employ only young workers).

The strike is now in its third day and 42 of the workers are out already. Being young workers and inexperienced in strikes the workers gather in groups every morning on corners near mills. I am a former employe of the Sarnoff-Irving hat factory, so naturally I am interested in this fight.

With two Passaic textile strikers' children—who are in Perth Amboy for a vacation—I went to the plant. Seeing that the strikers had no picket line, but were only standing on the corners, I got in touch with some of the strikers I knew, to discuss the question with them of forming a picket line to march up and down in front of the mills. I told them two Passaic strikers' children were here who could lead the picket line for them if they wanted it. They were glad to hear this and all the workers present immediately formed a picket line numbering about 125 workers in all.

With little Frances Fisher, 12 years old, and Elizabeth Hubens, 13 years old—the two Passaic textile strikers' children—at the head of the picket line, the workers started the march up and down in front of the mills. The workers remaining in the mills all rushed to the windows to see the picket line, while all the bosses were standing in front of the doors down stairs, to keep workers in the plants from joining the picket line outside, if any attempted to do so. After picketing, the two Passaic strikers' children were taken to the strike meeting in an automobile, while the rest of the workers marched down in a body. The hat works strikers asked the Passaic strikers' children to teach them some of the Passaic strikers' songs. This they gladly agreed to do.

Thus the Passaic strikers' children are militant fighters in labor's ranks wherever they go—imitating their striking fathers and mothers at home.

## Condemn Scabbing by Students

RICHMOND, Ind.—(FP)—"Be it resolved that this conference goes on record as against the practice of college student's scabbing during industrial disputes." This resolution was passed unanimously at a conference of thirty young college students who have been spending their summer vacations as manual laborers in industry. The conference, held at Earlham College, passed few other resolutions, being largely devoted to a discussion of the value of college students working in industry and what this various students could do in the coming year to establish closer contact between students, and Industrial workers.

The students, both young men and women, represented 16 colleges and universities in the central west as well as two labor colleges—Brookwood and Commonwealth,—and the Training Mayer Summer School for Women in Industry. With them were five young industrial workers, most of them working in organized trades and being members of their respective unions, and several other active workers in the labor movement.

## YOUR YOUNGSTER

will be just as pleased to receive

THE YOUNG COMRADE

SUBSCRIBE FOR HIM!

It's only 50c a year.

Fill in this coupon and send it to

THE YOUNG COMRADE,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Send the Young Comrade to:

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

# PRINTERS' UNION OF CLEVELAND, O. BOWS TO BOSSES

## Subservient Letter Issued by President

By a Worker Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 23.—In order to force the painters and glaziers of this city to terminate their strike, the manufacturers, bankers and master contractors formed what they called a "Citizens' Committee" of 57 members, this committee later becoming a permanent institution. This body of men will hereafter function in every strike of the workers of this city—and the workers will have to buck up against them, whether they wish or not.

**Kow-Tow Statement.**

The committee issued a statement on its relation to organized labor, and the Cleveland Typographical Union, No. 53, thru its president, hurried to answer the statement, and to emphasize that it is a "good" union. One paragraph of the statement will suffice to indicate its character.

"The Cleveland Citizens' Committee, made up of sixty prominent and well-known men of this community, in a pronouncement recently addressed to the public of Greater Cleveland, says: 'The committee has no intention of attacking or discrediting those unions which conduct their operations in a fair, businesslike, reasonable and constructive manner.' We are proud to state that Cleveland Typographical Union has followed such a policy in its dealings with employers and the public."

**$5,000,000 Fund.**

What does the Citizens' Committee call "fair, businesslike, reasonable and constructive?" Perhaps the use of police and firemen to protect scabs! Perhaps the boycotting of the lumber yards which supplied the contractors during the building laborers' strike! Perhaps the establishment of a fund of $5,000,000 to force the independent contractors into line—and to fight the painters and glaziers! And this fund remains permanent!

**Pledge Fairness.**

And the printers pledge fairness, reasonableness and constructiveness to this band of pirateers! Does Mr. Hoban intend this for publicity—when during the strikes and struggles the so-called Citizens' Committee controls every channel of publicity?

**Militant Action Required.**

Mr. Hoban would have done better to refrain from sending a letter to the Citizens' Committee—and from multigraphing the letter and sending it to all the unions in the city. The workers of Cleveland will have to adopt quite different methods in combatting the Citizens' Committee if they hope to make any progress. Not subservience, but well-planned, militant action is required.

# U. S. STEEL TRUST INAUGURATES USUAL BOSSES' INSURANCE SCHEME; WORKERS HAVE NOTHING TO SAY

By a Worker Correspondent.

GARY, Ind., Sept. 23.—A great deal of coercion is being used by the straw bosses in the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., the subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, to compel its employes to become members of a so-called "Employes' Insurance Association."

The membership in this association costs $1. Initiation fee and $1 per month. It entitles the member to $1,000 insurance "payable in the event of death from any cause at any age, and in the event of permanent and total disability from illness or injury of any nature, occurring before age 60."

The insurance is paid by deduction from the salary or wages of the employes. The "association" selected the Missouri State Life Insurance Co. of St. Louis, Mo., for this group insurance.

This insurance, despite its name, is not an organization by, of and for the steel mill workers, but by, of and for the steel trust. It is a scheme to tie them to their slave jobs. It is a scheme to rob them still further. The workers will have nothing to say in case the board of directors of this "Employes' Association" would raise the premium at their will. The workers are not running this association. They are driven into it. Men are complaining that the straw bosses threaten to fire them in case they do not take out insurance. And yet the circular issued by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. states that "membership in the association is optional."

It is quite possible that this is a scheme to abolish the compensation act of Indiana under which the workers are entitled to compensation in case of death of injury. The steel trust is garnering hundreds of millions of profit, it works its employes twice and three times as hard as two or three years ago. The tremendous speed-up causes numerous cases of death and injury. But the "poor" steel trust can not afford to face the responsibility. It makes the workers pay the price for death caused thru the speed-up.

The workers must unite their forces and fight against the tyranny of the steel trust.

# 500

workers are sending news of their lives, the job, and their unions to The DAILY WORKER. These workers are organized in many cities—and they issue a small newspaper of their own!

and learn where, what, when and how to write.

SUBSCRIBE

Only 50 Cents a Year.

The American Worker Correspondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

*Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.*

# LEATHER GOODS' WORKERS BEGIN UNION CAMPAIGN

## Succeed in Organizing Many Shops

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK.—The Suit Case, Bag & Brief Case Makers' Union has been conducting for the last few weeks an intensive organization campaign thruout the trade. As a result of this campaign many important firms have already settled with the union, granting to their employes shorter hours, better wages, and union recognition. Several firms, however, refused to come to peaceful terms with the union, and their shops have been called on strike. Among them, are: Lowy & Lowy, suit case and bag shop, of 159 Mercer street, the Olympic Suit Case company, of 150 Wooster St., and Diamond Auto Trunk and Case company, of 616 Broadway. Attempts made by these firms to operate their factories with strikebreakers have failed, and their shops are completely tied up.

**Organize Brief Case Shops.**

The union is also conducting a special campaign at the brief case shops. The conditions in the brief case shops are in general much lower than those prevailing in the suit case and bag shops. Most of the workers employed in these shops are young boys and girls who are made to work long hours for the big sum of $10 and $12 a week. The business condition in the brief case shops is now very good. The employers are very busy and are naturally taking advantage of their opportunity to make as much profit as it is possible. The brief case workers who have been out of work for many months during the slack period just ended, feel that they are also entitled to make a few dollars more in the busy time and not to have to work as long as 50 and 60 hours a week.

The union is determined to help these workers and once for all establish union conditions and standards in these shops. And if the employers remain stubborn, a general strike may be called in all brief case shops in the very near future.

The Suit Case, Bag & Brief Case Makers' union has lately also put an organizer in the field in Philadelphia who is now preparing the ground for a general organization campaign in that city and as soon as the situation in New York will be clear, the union will concentrate all its efforts on Philadelphia, and also Newark.

# SHERMAN SERVICE ADVERTISES IT PUTS THE "MAN ELEMENT" IN HELPLESS COMPANY UNIONS

By ROBERT DUNN, Federated Press.

"First in the line," the head of Sherman Corp. Engineers, America's foremost labor spy agency. "We are entirely alone in our field"—"We have no competition," are frequent in its advertising copy. It has competitors, but few can tussle with it on its high plane of "X-Ray" service, harmony engineering," and scientific manipulation of what John Sherman, founder, calls the "man element" in industry.

Organized in Boston in 1910 as the Sherman Detective Agency, it changed a few years later to Sherman Service, Inc. Within the last year it has taken the title the Sherman Corp., with main offices in New York (2 Rector street), Chicago (302 S. La Salle street), St. Louis (114 N. Broadway), Detroit (First National Bank building), Boston (31 Milk street), Philadelphia (1016 Chestnut street), Cleveland (Park building), Toronto (10 Adelaide street, E.). At the same address are its employment offices for hiring of industrial spies or operatives. The employment branches function under different names, so that the worker who answers the blind ad in the local paper thinks he is being taken on by the National Mutual Service or the National Manufacturers' Syndicate, which are the employment departments of Sherman Service.

**Railroads Hire Spies.**

The corporation claims clients in some 33 states, with more than 50 industries, in addition to railroads, representing a long list of users of its undercover service. The railroad companies are particularly profitable clients, one having been known to use 50 Sherman operatives in one year at a cost of $360,000—a maximum rate of $600 per month for an operative or approximately $20 a day. The New York, New Haven & Hartford and Pennsylvania are two that have made use of Sherman operatives in liquidating labor unions. These two roads have been leaders in establishing company unions. One of Sherman's specialties is the introduction of company unions.

A Sherman salesman calling on a prospective client in New York told him that the company has done over $25,000,000 worth of business in the last few years. He spoke of their "invisible and unobtrusive service" which would pay the client to install. He suggested that a Sherman spy be put in the plant just for a week as a try-out, to make a "preliminary survey." The contract for placement of operatives is cancellable on 30 days' notice.

**From Steel to Textiles.**

In spite of careful guarding of clients' names, it is known that during the past few years Sherman users have included Kirschbaum Clothing Co., Klotz Silk Co., Bell Telephone Co., Standard Roller Bearing Co., Philadelphia Silk Mfg. Co., Sequoit Silk Mills—all of Philadiphia—as well as American Sugar Refining Co. of Boston, American Woolen Co., S. S. White Dental Co., Sperry Gyroscope Co., Illinois Steel Co., Steel & Tube Co. of America, a number of Paterson silk mills represented in the New Bedford Manufacturers' Association, operatives being under control of Senator William M. Butler, now running for election and requesting the votes of spied-upon textile workers in that state.

Sherman operatives follow the usual spy procedure—many being instructed "to get themselves elected to office in the labor unions" and some of them have been claimed by Sherman executives "to hold the highest positions" in the unions. They have been uncovered in strikes such as the steel strike of 1919, the 1922 strike in Lawrence, Mass., and among clothing workers in Philadphia.

Not only stoolpigeons of the ordinary sort, and provocateurs to stir up race hatred, but the smoother type of "constructive harmoner" is attached to the Sherman payroll. Since Sherman began stressing "industrial counsel" and claiming to be the "largest engineering organization of its kind in the world" with a million-dollar engineering staff" he has adopted the latest frills for catching the attention of employers. His production engineers, who "turn out reams of bulletins, confidential reports and special studies on American steps, slogans to stimulate production, open shop drive, thrift plans. Unions in specific industries, Sherman himself writes for journals like Printers' Ink, Industrial Management, Manufacturers' Record, Textile World, while his spat-weafing salesmen speak at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Case Business College, etc. Many Sherman executives, such as A. H. MacDonald and Tohlas F. Butler, have set up independently in the spy-furnishing business, sometimes undercutting Sherman.

# Deceased President of Hod Carriers Knighted by the King of Italy

Dominic d'Alleasandro, president of the Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' international Union for the past 23 years, is dead.

D'Alleasandro cherished the title of knight which was conferred on him by the king of Italy.

D'Alleasandro had been ill for several months, and spent his declining days in a Washington sanitarium.

A meeting of the union's executive board will be called shortly and d'Alleasandro's temporary successor will be selected from among the six members of the board. A permanent president will not be chosen until the next convention, unless a referendum vote is ordered by the membership. The Hod Carriers have not held a national convention for 20 years, and are now balloting upon the question of holding one this fall.

# Charleroi Mayor Kow-tows to The Nightshirt Squad

CHARLEROI, Pa.—(By Mail)— Our city mayor, S. L. Woodward, openly boasts of us whom he supports when a handful of about 150 Y. K. K. paraded in this city last night. He stood in the middle of the street directing the traffic, giving the right of way to the klan.

Mayor S. L. Woodward, before his election, was denounced as a K. K. K. by his opponents, nevertheless he was elected by a crooked ballot.

The miners are forming a labor party and they mean to fight for the election of a decent citizen who will support the workers in the future. We workers no longer will fool with crooked politicians, supporters of the coal operators.


*To the Ashland Auditorium, Saturday, Oct. 9*

The greatest Chicago demonstration of revolutionary workers ever held!

CELEBRATION

of the first edition of the

DAILY CHICAGO FREIHEIT

SPEAKERS:

Ben Gold, Manager N. Y. Joint Board Fur Workers' Union
C. E. Ruthenberg, Gen'l Sec'y, Workers (Communist) Party
M. Epstein, Editor of the Freiheit—First time in Chicago

CONCERT

TICKETS ONLY 50 CENTS.

Sold at Freiheit Office, 3209 W. Roosevelt Road (Tel. Rockwell 2306); Borenstein's Book Store, 1402 S. Kedzie Ave.; Chesynski's Book Store, 2730 W. Division St.; Bine inn, 2726 W. Division St.

BIG SURPRIZES! GET TICKETS!

WHO IS YOUR NEIGHBOR AT HOME,

at work, in the mine, in the shop, on the farm, or anywhere? Is he a Slovak or Czech worker? Have him, or her, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak working class daily paper in the U. S.

THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU
1510 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.
Subscription rates: By mail, $6.00 a year, for Chicago $8.00 a year.



The Works of

Karl Marx

For every worker in these books and pamphlets is the understanding that leads to an intelligent and greater usefulness in the labor movement.

SELECTED ESSAYS—A new book in its first American publication. Cloth $1.75

WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL. $ .10

VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT. $ .10

CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. Cloth $1.25

REVOLUTION AND COUNTER-REVOLUTION. Cloth $ .50

MARX AND ENGELS ON REVOLUTION IN AMERICA. $ .10

TWO SPEECHES (1850 and 1864) $ .05

The Daily Worker Pub. Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

The Drive to Keep the Daily Worker


## Donations

SEPTEMBER 21-22-23.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. T. Werner, Breckenridge, Tex. | 5.00 |
| W. P. Nucleus, No. 36, Cleveland, O. | 5.00 |
| Mrs. R. N. Carver, Chicago, Ill. | 2.00 |
| Violet Kominsky, Bronx, N. Y. | 2.00 |
| Helena A. Cerny, Los Angeles, Cal. | 3.00 |
| Merk K. Laskovitch, Bettle Creek, Mich. | 1.00 |
| Miss Lena Villas, New York City | 1.00 |
| Joseph Verman, Barberton, Ohio | 3.00 |
| Ira Siebrosen, Big Sandy, Mont. | 1.00 |
| J. Martens, Moline, Ill. | 1.00 |
| Henry Lawrence, Fort Worth, Tex. | 10.00 |
| J. H. Jensen, Los Angeles, Calif. | 5.00 |
| L. Smith, Rochester, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| Joseph Panek, Chicago, Ill. | 1.00 |
| C. A. Ohlensen, Riverside, Cal. | 4.00 |
| M. J. Vorter, Los Angeles, Cal. | 10.00 |
| Robert A. Smith, Motor Bend, Ore. | 2.00 |
| Lenard Michalson, Minneapolis, Minn. | 3.00 |
| C. J. Anderson Portland, Ore. | 2.00 |
| John Tuomi, Grand Rapids, Mich. | 2.00 |
| F. Mongetein, Bethlehem, Pa. | 2.00 |
| Max Gustafson, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 5.00 |
| C. Desmond, Oakdale, Cal. | 5.00 |
| D. DeVeaux, New York City | 5.00 |
| Edw. M. Sinkur, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 5.00 |
| Luke Paulick, Klein, Mont. | 5.00 |
| George Zimmerman, W. New York | 2.00 |
| W. De Groot, Tulsa, Okla. | 5.00 |
| W. P. Nucleus, Kansas City, Mo. | 11.00 |
| Sam H. Small, Maywood, N. J. | 2.00 |
| S. O. Boreheim, Zeni, No. Dak. | 1.00 |
| Ray Mrs. St. L. Lorain, O. | 1.00 |
| Morris Heuser, Chicago, Ill. | 2.00 |
| S. C. Morris, Lakeview, Ore. | 5.00 |
| T. Kurtiff, Toledo, O. | 2.00 |
| Steve Cerovsek, Detroit, Mich. | 5.00 |
| Edwin C. Brooks, Bimhurst, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| Frank Cernish, Bieglerville, Ohio | 1.00 |
| Lars Koghlin, New York City | 5.00 |
| John Bulstkin, New York City | 10.00 |
| Paul Greyer, Allanch, O. | 3.00 |
| Walter Lind, So. Seattle, Wash. | 5.00 |
| M. Martinez, Tampa, Fla. | 5.00 |
| B. N. Freeman, Collinsville, Ill. | 10.00 |
| The Finnish Board of Carpenters, Detroit, Mich. | 5.00 |
| John Vesbinder, Wilmington, Del. | 2.00 |
| Barnard Wm. Kemnetzky, Wheeling, W. Va. | 2.00 |
| Tom Twain, La Jolla, Calif. | 5.00 |
| F. B. Gueth, Chicago, Ill. | 2.00 |
| Estella Yerkell, Boulder, Colo. | 5.00 |
| Paul Greyer, Allanch, O. | 1.00 |
| J. Becker, Chicago, Ill. | 3.00 |
| by his opponents, nevertheless he was | 2.00 |
| T. Chilmen, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 2.00 |
| Mrs. Collet, Beverly, Mass. | 2.00 |
| Frank Sabolenski, Trenton, N. J. | 2.00 |
| Anton Besky, New York City | 3.00 |
| L. Ettinger, Chicago, Ill. | 5.00 |
| Lawrence Hill, Norwalk, Conn. | 2.00 |
| Leopold Preisler, Bayard, Pa. | 5.00 |
| Thomas Otewirk, Livingston, Ill. | 5.00 |
| S. Savelin, Kansas City, Kans. | 1.00 |
| John H. Mulder, Detroit, Mich. | 1.00 |
| Vangel Vrsic, Detroit, Mich. | 10.00 |
| I. Josephson, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 2.00 |
| Mrs. K. Keiser, Reading, Pa. | 5.00 |
| Nick Meburcak, Send Coules, Mont. | 1.00 |
| Friend, turned in by Zuskar | 5.00 |
| John Zuskar, Chicago, Ill. | 1.00 |


Keep the Daily Worker!

# By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

IV

The Germans made another gigantic thrust at the British and this time it was the battle of Flanders. They captured a great stretch of the British lines and if it had not been for a six day stand of laborers and chauffeurs and what not behind the lines, every man hiding in a hole and fighting for himself with any weapon he could pick up, the Germans would have taken the whole railway system in Flanders. A month or so later came another offensive, this time to the south, against the French, the battle of the Aisne and the Oise; it looked as if Paris was doomed and people in America held their breath while they read the bulletins in the newspapers.

In the midst of that battle, covering nearly two hundred miles of front, an epoch-making thing happened; the hard-pressed French commander put in the first of the newly-arrived American troops. These boys had had only a few months training and the French didn't think they would hold; but instead of giving way like the rest of the armies, they hit the German line and went forward a couple of miles over a three mile front. So more of them were rushed in and a few days later came the battle of Belleau Wood, and all over America went a thrill of exultation. It was not national pride, but more than that, men felt—it was a victory of free institutions. When you ran over the lists of dead and wounded in these battles you found, Horowitz and Schnierow and Samerplan and Samaniego, Constantinopulos and Toplitsky and Guong Ling; but they all fought alike, and it was a victory for that golden flood of eloquence that was being poured out from the White House.

In the midst of these excitements came Bunny's commencement time, and he had to make the great decision. He and his father had the most serious talk of their lives; Bunny had never seen the old man so deeply moved. What he said was, "Son, can't you possibly see your way to stay and help me with this job?" What Bunny answered was, "Dad, if I didn't get into the army, I'd never feel right the rest of my life."

Dad pointed out what it was going to mean to him personally. He was no longer able to carry this load alone. There had to be more and more wells, and every one was an added care. They simply had to have a big refinery and that meant also a chain of service stations, you could not count on government contracts forever. This Paradise tract was Bunny's, but if he wanted to give it up, why then Dad would have to negotiate with some of the big people who had been sounding him out on the question of mergers. If Bunny went into the army there would be no use counting on him, because Dad was sure this war wasn't half over. "Those that go now aren't many of them coming back," was the way he put it; there was a catch in his voice, and with a little bit more they would have had to pull out their pocket-handkerchiefs, which would have been equally embarrassing to both. All that Bunny could do was to repeat, "I've just got to go, Dad; I've just got to go."

So Dad gave up and a couple of weeks later Bunny got his notice to report to his training-camp. Aunt Emma spilled tears over him, while Grandma drew her withered old lips tight over her badly-fitting false teeth, and said it was a crime, and it ended her interest in life. Bertie made arrangements for a farewell party, and Bunny reported that he had opened negotiations with Vernon Roscoe, the biggest independent oil operator on the coast, president of Flora-Max and Mid-Central Pete, who had several times broached the project of a vast enterprise to be known as "Ross Consolidated."

They drove up to Paradise, to give Bunny a farewell look at things, and there they found that Paul was expected home for a furlough, preliminary to a journey across the Pacific Ocean. This war, Dad said, was like a fire in a "tank-farm," you could never tell which way things would explode, or what would go next. Here was Paul, with the bunch of carpenters he directed, ordered onto a transport to be shipped—of all places in the world—to Vladivostok in Siberia!

It appeared that when the Bolsheviks took charge of Russia they found themselves with a great army of war prisoners, among them a hundred thousand Czecho-Slovaks. This was a new name—you looked it up in the encyclopedia and couldn't find it, and had to have it explained to you that they were Bohemians, but this was a German word, and just as we had changed hamburger into liberty steak and sauerkraut into liberty cabbage, so the Bohemians became Czecho-Slovaks; which nobody knew how to spell when they heard it, or to pronounce when they saw it. The people of this race were revolting against Germany, and the Bolsheviks had agreed that their Czecho-Slovak prisoners would be shipped to Vladivostok, where the allies might take charge of them, and bring them to the fighting front if they saw fit. But on the way across Siberia the Czecho-Slovaks got to fighting with the Bolsheviks and the released German war prisoners, and had seized a great section of the railroad.

So now into this weird mix-up the allies were intervening. The newspapers explained the matter: the Bolshevik movement was an uprising of fanatics, imposed upon the Russian people by the guns of hired mercenaries. Chinese and Mongolians and Cossacks and escaped criminals and general riff-raff; it couldn't last very long, a few weeks or months at the most, and what was needed was to supply a nucleus about which the decent Russians might rally. The allies were now undertaking to do that; American and Japanese troops were to help the Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia, and American and British troops were to organize the Russian refugees at Archangel in the far north. So here was Paul, going to build barracks and Y. M. C. A. huts along the famous Trans-Siberian railway line, about which he had been debating with Dad. Bunny was going to a training camp, and maybe when he got through they would send him to the same front—that was a case where he would let Dad use his influence! Bunny meant to work hard and rise in the service, and maybe he would have Paul and his carpenters under his command!

They had a hard time keeping their spirits up, because of Ruth, who was utterly inconsolable. She would go about the place with tears running down her cheeks, and now and then would have to jump up and rush from the room. When the time came for Paul to say his last farewell, Ruth almost went out of her mind; she locked her arms about his neck, and he had to pull her fingers away. It was sad for a fellow, to be driven away with his sister lying in a faint in a chair. Old Mr. Watkins to to come up and take her home, and send up Sadie to do the housework for Dad. By golly, it made you realize about war!

(Continued Tomorrow.)


THE SUNDAY WORKER

Four 20-week subs for $1.00.
SUBSCRIBE!



GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $3.50 six months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months |
| $1.50 three months | $1.50 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## A Cable to Stalin

*The New Leader*, official organ of the *Jewish Daily Forward*, or to be more exact, Abe Cahan's English expression, recently published a fake speech attributed to Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Stalin was alleged to have commented caustically on Comrade Zinoviev's general usefulness to the revolutionary movement, in a matter that brought joy to the hearts of those ill-informed persons who consider Zinoviev and the Communist International synonymous terms.

It is no secret that a minority of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union disagreed sharply with the prevailing opinion of the Central Committee on questions of policy. As usual in Communist parties, the issues were fought out openly and considerable frankness was indulged in before the final decision was reached. Zinoviev's point of view was defeated by such an overwhelming majority that expectations entertained by Soviet foes of a possible rupture in the party were consigned to the burial ground of dashed hopes. The unity of the party was maintained. The iron battalions of the revolution emerged from the discussion with unbroken ranks.

It was not surprising that the capitalist papers should assume that a civil war would follow a disagreement in the party over a political issue. "They'll do it on you every time," to parody a colloquialism. Stalin's troops, in good old 1920 style, were chasing Zinoviev's troops around the steppes and the day that did not chronicle an assassination or two was a day ill conceived. Finally the liars got tired and decided to tell the truth for a change. But like the lad who was in the habit of shouting "Wolf! Wolf!" when there was no wolf and ran into a wall of skepticism when the four-legged brute actually appeared, the capitalist liars had no audience when they began to turn out reliable news.

Among the publications that rehashed the fake Stalin speech was *The New Leader*. The editor of that paper is nobody's sap. He is about as precocious a lad as ever came from Indiana. But he does not entertain friendly sentiments towards Communists. Which accounts for his blunder in stealing a fake story from the Hearst press and running it in the *New Leader* as if it came from Moscow.

Nobody in his senses would believe the yarn. Official refutation of the fable was not really necessary to convince the average American worker that the story originated in the brain of some cognac-crazed white Russian in Riga or Berlin. But the Workers (Communist) Party, which is responsible for THE DAILY WORKER, got in touch with Moscow (the terrible secret is out) and the response was a cable to the effect that Stalin did not say the things ascribed to him.

The general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party conveyed the information to the editor of the *New Leader* with a suggestion that he be decent enough to publish the refutation. The reply was published in a recent issue of this paper and it did not contribute much to the general fund of knowledge. This is putting it mildly.

Now comes the aftermath. The *New Leader's* worker readers protested. The exposure of its journalistic venality hit somebody. The current number of the *New Leader* has an article apologizing for the blunder by denouncing the Communists. And to prove how serious it takes things it sends a cable to Stalin, asking for confirmation or refutation of the alleged speech.

The circulation manager of the *New Leader* is advertising a few "scoops" as a reason why people should dig up a few dollars for a subscription. One of the "scoops" is a fake story of a fake split in the Anti-Fascisti Alliance of North America. The circulation manager was remiss in his duty. A better fake would be the Stalin story. But then that was not a "scoop." It was only a borrowed fable.

## The Free Press

Control of the daily press in the big cities by direct ownership vested in capitalist hands is easily discernible to intelligent workers, but the method of control of the suburban and rural press is less obvious. One of the methods by which it is kept in line with powerful capitalist interests has just come to our attention.

The Illinois Press Association is to hold its annual meeting at the University of Illinois beginning September 30.

The enterprising secretary sends out the following information to all editors and publishers in the state:

*Those who would like to do so can write to the railroads for transportation the same as they done in the past. In other words, you go to the ticket agent and buy your ticket, take a receipt for the money paid for this ticket, send the receipt to the railroad company passing thru your city and THEY WILL GIVE YOU ENOUGH ADVERTISING TO PAY FOR THE AMOUNT OF THE TICKET. THIS APPLIES TO YOURSELF, ALL MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY AND ANY MEMBERS OF YOUR NEWSPAPER STAFF. THE NUMBER IS NOT LIMITED. If you want to take advantage of this plan of attending the meeting, I suggest you write a letter to the railroad company immediately so they can be preparing the advertising.*

The emphasis is ours. Here is plain and open bribery of the press arranged so as to evade the laws which prohibit the issuance of passes by railroads to others than their employes.

When the railroads have some particularly brazen demands they wish to put across they can be sure of sympathetic comment by the editors and publishers who have accepted their hospitality.

Advertising pays.

Hurrah for the free and untrammeled American press!

"We are slowly reaching the bottom of the pit that was dug for humanity in that crude and cruel act, the defation of 1920" declared John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor in a Labor Day message. Walker hit the bottom long ago, but he burst thru the floor when he supported Frank L. Smith in the last primary contest.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

# The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue)

*THE present controversy within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is neither a sign—nor will it be the cause—of a retreat of the revolution. Quite the contrary. It is clear indication of its victorious onward march.*

*To give a clear understanding as well of the present problems of the Russian Revolution as also of the controversy over the solution of these problems, we are publishing herewith a report made by Comrade Bucharin at the functionaries' meeting of the Leningrad organization of the Communist Party. The report speaks for itself and needs no further elucidation. It is clear and convincing and answers the lies about the retreat of the Russian Revolution.*

THE fourth thesis, finally, advanced by the comrades of the opposition, is the assertion that our state organs are almost completely degenerated, that they have become entirely detached from the masses, and that the state, economic, trade union, and co-operative organs, as also the party organs and above all the state economic organs, are joining forces with the N. E. P. men, the kulaks (rich peasantry), etc. To this I must observe: It is true that thru the fault of our bureaucracy there is a tendency to such degeneration among us; this cannot be contested. But we must contest with the utmost decision and energy the suggestion that our state industry is already degenerated, that it no longer represents the industry of the working class. This is an assertion towards which the oppositional comrades are steering, and they have very nearly ventured to express it outright.

OUR industry is the state socialist industry of the working class, but it has fallen a victim to the bureaucratic spirit. This is our definition. The fight against bureaucracy must therefore form one of our leading tasks, and here we must unfold our increasing energy. But still we are very far from a position which would justify the comrades of the opposition in advancing such a thesis.

### The Peasantry Question.

THIS is how matters stand with regard to the first problem—the problem of economic policy in its relation to the industrialisation of our country. I now pass to the second problem, one of most decisive importance: to the problem of the peasantry, and to the economic aspect of this problem.

When we attack this question first from its theoretical side, one point stands forth conspicuously, and I draw your attention to it because it represents, so to speak, the springboard from which the "New Opposition" takes its leap when solving this or that question in connection with the peasantry. This is the manner in which private capital and peasantry are identified with one another, and agricultural economics confused with capitalist economics. Private economics are regarded as identical with private capitalist economics, and there is a lack of comprehension of the fact that there can be such a thing as non-capitalist private undertakings. The discussion at the XIV. Party Congress dealt with all this, but it has not been so completely formulated until now.

I MUST first of all draw your attention to a theoretical compilation of all oppositional proposals, ideas assertions, theses, etc., to Comrade Preobrashensky's book, "On the New Economy." Here the economics of our country are regarded as follows: On one side we have state economics on the other private economics, and nothing besides. Private capitalist economics, the economics of the small peasantry, and every kind of private economic undertaking—among the poor peasantry, the middle peasantry, etc.—are all thrown together.

IT need scarcely be emphasized that this standpoint is entirely wrong. When Lenin asked, "Who is going to defeat whom?" we the capitalists or the capitalists us, he put the question from the viewpoint of: Who is going to win over the peasantry? Shall we win over the main mass of the peasantry, or will the capitalists do it? In Lenin's conception the peasantry played chiefly the role of an object subject to the influence of the opposing class forces. And when we put the question of "Who is going to defeat whom?" the answer will be essentially decided by the question of who succeeds in drawing over the peasantry to his side, for the struggle between the working class and the capitalist is a struggle for the peasantry. It is thus entirely absurd and flatly contradicts Lenin's standpoint, when private capitalist economics are identified with agricultural economics in all their various strata.

THIS brings us to the second question of this series of peasantry problems: the question of "pumping over" means from agricultural sources, and from private economic undertakings, into industry and into state economics. This is no simple question. It is perfectly clear that our state industry cannot obtain the means for its expansion solely from the work done by the working class within this state industry itself, and that it must necessarily draw on the non-industrial reservoir for the means to support and expand industry. One of the resources upon which we must draw, is the peasantry. The peasantry must take its share in helping the state to build up a socialist state of industry, and thus the tax revenues, the industrial profits on the goods which we sell to the peasantry, and other various revenues, are drawn to a certain extent from the peasantry.

I WOULD be entirely wrong to say industry should develop solely upon what is produced within this industry itself. On the contrary, the whole question is: How much can we take away from the peasantry, to what extent and by what methods can we accomplish the pumping over process, what are the limits of the pumping over, and how shall we calculate in order to arrive at favorable results? This is the question. Here lies the difference between us and the opposition, a difference which may be defined by saying that the comrades of the opposition are in favor of an immoderate amount of pumping over, and are desirous of putting so severe a pressure upon the peasantry that in our opinion the result would be economically irrational and politically unallowable. We do not in the least hold the standpoint that we are against this pumping over, but our calculations are more sober, we confine ourselves to measures economically and politically adapted to their purpose.

(To be continued)

# Resolutions Adopted by I. L. D. Conference

**Resolution on the Right of Asylum in the United States.**

THE seizure by government officials of a number of Italian workers who fled from terror and persecution in fascist Italy to the United States in the hope of finding the asylum for political refugees which has been traditional in this country for many decades, and the threat made by the government of this country, as well as the action already taken in a few cases, to deport these Italian workers, must be immediately challenged by American labor.

These refugees have fled Italy because of the incredible reign of terror that exists against any genuine labor movement or labor activities in that country. The elementary right of organization into labor unions or other working-class economic or political organizations is today suppressed in Italy. Those courageous workers who dare to lead in the work of re-building the labor movement so savagely crushed by the Mussolini dictatorship are the special objects of fascist vengeance, torture and imprisonment. In many cases this persecution becomes so intolerable that workers are forced to leave the country in order to save themselves from death or life imprisonment.

AMERICA has for a long time been considered a safe haven for those who have sought to escape the ferocious regimes of European capitalism. Of late the international solidarity of the American capitalists has been expressed in a policy of deporting all those radical workers who come to this country under the impression that they would find here more tolerable conditions. The great majority of these foreign-born workers have been in the forefront of the work of building up a strong, solidified labor movement in this country.

THE second annual conference of International Labor Defense therefore protests vigorously against the policy of the United States government in deporting these Italian workers to Italy, which amounts to delivering them bound and shackled to the hangman of Mussolini, and demands that these workers shall not be deported but promptly released and permitted to continue their work in the labor movement of this country. We express our energetic opposition to the policy of the American government in doing lackey work for Mussolini, whose bloody rule has been renounced by labor in all parts of the world.

## *Survivors Search for Relatives in Tumbled Miami*

**Survivors of the Miami storm are seen searching along the waterfront for friends and relatives lost in the melee of the hurricane. The shattered skeleton of a yacht like an the breakwater, tossed there by the storm. Scenes of utmost desolation are found thruout Miami and its suburbs as the community seeks to re-establish something like its former order.**

# There Are 11,000 Millionaires In the United States!

ELEVEN thousand people hold the wealth of a million dollars or more and every penny has been coined from the toil of labor. In the present financial need of THE DAILY WORKER they will not help. They own the thousands of newspapers that HELP THEM. In every strike and in every movement of militant labor they fight. They poison the minds of the working class. They oppose the progress of labor only to add to the wealth of eleven thousand millionaires.

Against the thousands of newspapers fighting the workers The DAILY WORKER is the only American English daily fighting for them. For three years it has given its invaluable service to the working class.

Now it needs financial help.

We can't depend on a single one of the 11,000 millionaires.

So we appeal to a hundred thousand workers—AND YOU.

# help

MAKE IT

# One Day's Pay Today!

Clip the blank and attach remittance.

**For Militant Trade Unionism**

THE DAILY WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Here's $..... to keep The DAILY WORKER.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

This Issue Consists of Two Sections. SECTION ONE.

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 216. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 5 Cents

# EXPOSE POLICE PLOT ON STRIKERS

## Labor Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

NO doubt the readers of The DAILY WORKER will welcome a rest from my exhortations for a day. And here comes the relief. A laborer in the proletarian vineyard who attended the Streator convention thought he would throw me off the MacPherson case for a while and lead this column on the road to higher and better things. As a thesis on the Streator convention I recommend it to research workers and others who are compelled to explain current phenomena:

• • •

IT really is too bad you didn't attend the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention. You see I feel that intellectuals like US need a close contact with the aims and aspirations of labor and see as often as we can at close range its devotion to the cause of the world's masses. I think we need to be stimulated now and then to spur us on in this noble struggle with labor's banner afloat. And since you could not be there, let me pass on to you a few impressions. Second-handed as they may be, perhaps you can catch the inspiration anyhow.

• • •

POOR Mr. Olander and Mr. Walker certainly are wasting away to a mere 200 pounds each in their terrific struggle for labor. It is certain that the rank and file of delegates do not fully appreciate the devotion of these two stalwart leaders—since they only increased their salary $1,500 this year of prosperity. How they will manage on their wages of $6,500 I shudder to think. Of course there is their expense accounts but they only take care of the cost of their living. The one thing, however, that pleased me most was that the announcement of the salary increase was the only occasion for a genuine outburst of applause throughout the whole convention. So in their own way, you see, the delegates really do want the right thing done.

• • •

AND the way the leadership came to the rescue of humanity and our sacred institutions in a combat with Communism was most encouraging. Would you believe that there were actually two delegates there who admitted Communist affiliation or at least an obvious sympathy with it? But the way they were put in their place by the heads of labor was a most inspiring indication of the future of labor under their stewardship.

• • •

I THINK Mr. Walker's report is a masterpiece also. Such a scholarly discourse on the most interesting subjects. All about education and our public libraries and other heavy subject matter not to mention a most interesting correspondence between Mr. Welker and Senator Caraway who it seems entertained a most erroneous idea that had to do with our labor leaders accepting money from the discredited Mr. Smith. Really I thing Mr. Walker is quite right, it is preposterous that our congressmen are permitted to make such ridiculous statements. Naturally it must detract our leaders from their heavy work of organizing the workers into trade unions.

• • •

AND about organizing. The convention handled that subject with the most thorfui fact. Really the subject was hardly mentioned. Of course it will be obvious to you that the omission was nearly a trick—not to inform the enemy of our plans. The truth is that there was hardly any sign attached to the convention in any way that would indicate it to be a labor meeting. Which believe me is some fact. The whole thing was done so cleverly that I heard seasoned newspaper men say it was quite impossible to make a distinction between this convention and a convention of the chamber of commerce. Now isn't that putting it over in great style. You certainly have to hand it to our leaders.

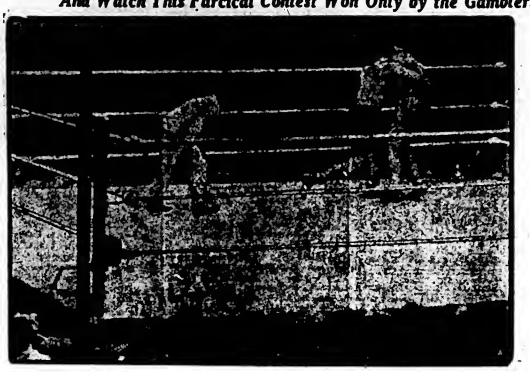
• • •

NOW as regards this man Brennan. It seems to be that labor should support him in the coming election. He was the kindest thing and most thoiful. I mean as regards the convention. He had a headquarters, in Ottawa. A city 18 miles away from Streator. He was very useful to our leaders. He gave them considerable help and co-operation in running the convention. And not only that but he furnished refreshments as well. The legislative committees and quite a few of your Chicago leaders hardly had to spend a cent for whisky. Mr. Brennan kept them quite cock-eyed all the time and they had a very good time. It was quite fortunate that this was so else who knows but what that whole political question would have been discussed on the convention

(Continued on page 2.)

# 25,000 Workers Attend Anti-Injunction Meet

## 132,000 People Paid $2,000,000 to Sit in a Drenching Rain And Watch This Farcical Contest Won Only by the Gamblers



Here is a ringside photo of the "big fight" transmitted over the wire by telaplx. It shows Tunney hugging the weakened Dempsey. In one of the ten rounds during which neither man was off his feet. Tunney easily won the decision. But the ones who really cleaned up were the promoters and the gamblers who switched bets to Tunney at the last minute.

# CANTON ARMIES BESIEGING THE CITY OF WUCHANG

## Movement for Break with Britain Is Growing

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, China, Sept. 24 — The city of Wu Chang, still in the hands of Wu Pei Fu is closely invested by the Cantonese who hope to force surrender by siege, parleys having failed.

The anti-British movement is growing and sentiment is developing for a complete rupture of economic relations between China and the empire.

Political sections are now organized in the armies of the Kuomintchun and the Kommintang to consolidate the nationed forces and educate the personnel of the armies. General Fung has been appointed the Kommintang representative of the national armies.

Cantonese Near Shanghai.

The Cantonese troops are now within 260 miles of Shantung. As the provinces of Fukien and Chekiang were preparing to walk into the Cantonese camp, bringing their artillery with them, the imperialist powers show real alarm and are mobilising available war vessels on the Chinese coast.

Great Britain is rushing war craft from far flung possessions to Chinese waters. There are well-authenticated reports that Japan is in no mood to come to Britain's assistance and the United States is playing possum.

Eight units of Britain's Medterranean fleet, guarding the road to India are today lounging the Red Sea on the way to the Orient.

Chuen is Herd Pressed.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, commanding the lower Yangtse area, is looking for a quiet place to run to. Chuan-fang, is the only "white hope" of imperialism now left in this part of China and it is not believed that his 30,000 mercenaries will be able to hold forth against the conquering Cantonese.

The revolutionary elements in Shanghai are preparing a big celebration for the "army of liberation" as they call the Cantonese. Recently the workers of Shanghai went on a general strike against the imperialists, asked for a loan of $250,000 from the Cantonese government and got it.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin is throwing up earthworks around Peking, with one eye to the advance of General Feng, from Kaigen and another on the southern armies. Cheng is chopping off heads of mutinous soldiers and it is believed here that either of the two national armies come within gunshot of Chang's troops they will walk out on him.

• • •

British Government Worried.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Nothing less than consternation prevails in government circles over the situation in China. The cotton interests have been bringing pressure to bear on the government for more vigorous action. British trade in China has been hit hard by the boycott. Textiles suffered particularly.

The British claim to have information that Japan is preparing for war. This intelligence is however, believed to be for American consumption, with the object of getting the United States into loggerheads with Tokio and forcing the latter into common action with Britain or else indicting the United States to back up Britain against China.

## U. S. ADMIRAL ACTS AS FORCED ARBITER IN NICARAGUAN WAR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.— The government and revolutionary forces of Nicaragua yesterday signed a 15-day armistice in order to negotiate peace terms, Rear Admiral J. T. Latimer reported to the navy department today.

All disputes will be subject to arbitration by Latimer, who was sent to Bluefields to act as peacemaker. Hostilities in Nicaragua ceased when the armistice was signed.

# Jack Lait Says Gamblers Won Philly Bout

*Jack Lait, famous sport writer, sizes up the Philadelphia bonanza battle in the accompanying article written for The DAILY WORKER, a few revealing sentences of which are:*

*"It took no sharpshooter to call the turn. It required no referee or meticulously chosen judges. Before Jack Dempsey, the killer of old, had dragged his listless and lifeless carcass half way across the soggy ring at the clang of the opening gong, it was a foregone cinch. The man was unfit to fight."*

*And of Tunney: "The first good heavyweight that meets Tunney will beat him. Munn, Hanson, Persson—not to any Willis—would swallow him like an oyster."*

*"Anyway, the bookies paid off on him."*

• • • • •

By JACK LAIT, Special Ringside Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The shell of what was once a great champion has paid that toll which the proverb says must be served to youth. Jack Dempsey, who, at his worst can always tell his children's children that he once was a champion, lost like a dog in the sesqui-centennial stadium Thursday to one Gene Tunney, who, tho he is the champion, will never be a champion.

The heavyweight title, proudly owned by Sullivan, Corbett, Fitzsimmons, Jeffries, has indeed fallen into a low estate in the stewardship of the intellectual Tunney. At least three men fought in the preliminaries who could lick him the best day of his life, which is today.

(Continued on page 3)

# INVOKES RIGHT OF REFUGE FOR FASCIST PREY

## Vacirca Faces Death If Deported

By LAURENCE TODD, Fed. Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—(FP)—Vincenzo Vacirca, former deputy in the Italian parliament and friend and associate of the murdered deputy Matteoti in the editorship of a newspaper in Italy, has invoked the right of refuge in free America.

Ordered deported from New York because his temporary permit to visit the country has expired, Vacirca has appeared with counsel before the board of review of the immigration bureau in Washington and has shown that he is now a man without citizenship in his native land and likely to be murdered by the fascisti at the orders of Mussolini if he is sent back there.

His own statement of his situation is:

Citizen of No Country.

"I have no legal right to go anywhere as I do not belong to any country. The United States is considered by me as my second country. My children, two girls 9 and 10 years old respectively, are native American citizens. In the name of the right that any man has to live somewhere, I ask to be granted the privilege to stay here with my wife and children until a change will eliminate the present persecutions and a new government will restore my rights as an Italian citizen."

In the Official Gazette of the Italian government, of April 7, 1926 is

(Continued on page 3)

# Report Many Dead in Race Riot in Miami

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MIAMI, Sept. 24. — At 1:45 o'clock this afternoon, all police and details of militiamen were rushing to the Negro section of Miami, where a race war was reported to have broken out.

More than 20,000 Negroes live in the section where the trouble was reported. A cordon of police and militiamen was thrown around the northwest section of the city. Authorities declined to reveal the cause of the reported outbreak.

Police later reported that two sailors, detailed here on special service, had been shot and wounded during the disturbance, having entered the Negro section in violation of restrictions.

At two o'clock the situation was officially reported well in hand, but other unconfirmed advices stated many were killed.

## Franco-German Pact Approved by Cabinet

BERLIN, Sept. 24.— The German cabinet, sitting today under Chancellor Marx, approved Herr Stresemann's negotiations with M. Briand, for a Franco-German rapprochement and named a committee of ministers to carry on the negotiations.

The cabinet also unanimously approved the policies adopted by the German delegation at the league assembly in Geneva.

# SACCO, VANZETTI IN LAST STAND FOR NEW TRIAL

## Charge Department of Justice Involved

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 24.—Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti have made their final motion for a new trial. Hearing of affidavits and arguments on the motion occurred before original Trial Judge Webster Thayer at Dedham courthouse. The judge now has the case under advisement.

Department of Justice Disclosures.

Besides the confession and supporting evidence implicating the Morellis as the real criminals, the most startling disclosures of the defense were contained in affidavits of former department of justice agents. Fred J. Weyand, now working for Maine's attorney-general, and Lawrence Letherman, employed by Bascon Trust Co., both swear that department of justice agents took an important part in framing up Sacco and Vanzetti on the murder charge because they could not get sufficient evidence against these two Italian workers as radicals to deport them.

Weyand insists that the Boston office of the department of justice has files of correspondence between the then district attorney, Frederick G. Katzmann, and William J. West, federal agent, regarding the Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up. Katzmann was chief prosecutor of the two Italians. He entered no denial of the federal agents' charge. His assistant, Harold Williams, is now United States district attorney, but has made no move to have the Boston files opened to prove

(Continued on page 3)

# 600 STRIKERS ARRESTED ON WAY TO HALL

## United Fight Pledged; Amalgamation Urged

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24. — Twenty-five thousand striking cloakmakers and other workers jammed New Madison Square Garden to show their opposition to the latest attempt of the bosses to smash the cloakmakers strike by means of an injunction and adopt a defiant resolution pledging themselves to united struggle against it.

600 workers were arrested on their way to the meeting, 400 were nabbed in one clip at 7th Ave. and 30th St. They were strikers who had been meeting in Webster Hall, 11th St. and Third Ave.

Speaker after speaker urged the 40,000 striking cloakmakers to stand solid and continue their struggle in spite of the menace adopted by the bosses to smash the strike.

Zimmermen Opens.

Charles S. Zimmerman the chairman, in opening the meeting declared: "We are on strike for twelve weeks and declare today that we will not accept forced arbitration. Only the cloakmakers themselves can improve their conditions."

Zimmerman read a note from five cloakmakers in the tombs prison which read: "Will meet you on the picket line on our release. No sentence will prevent us from fighting for our rights."

Schlosberg Wants Amalgamation.

Joseph Schlosberg, general secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America, said in part:

"Greetings and congratulations from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers! Fellow workers are out to win. If the bosses think injunction will help them to win they have not learned anything from the history of past strikes.

Elect Labor Judges.

"I look forward to the day when all organised workers in the needle trades who find themselves in the same boat as far as the bosses are concerned will unite themselves into one big body of needle trades workers, thousands strong to take up their collective problems and deal with them collectively and when that day comes, and I hope it comes before long, we will fight together on the industrial and the political field. Then we will elect labor judges instead of bosses' judges."

Girl Workers Are Militant.

Gold Workers are out to win. If the bosses think injunction will help them to win they have not learned anything from the history of past strikes.

Ben Gold, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, who recently lead the successful strike of 12,000 furriers in New York City said, "If the Amalgamated leaders are so sincere in their statements let the cloakmakers give a call for a general strike and then we will see who will be the first ones to come out. We, the furriers will be the first ones to answer."

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

# KEEP IT AND BUILD IT!

By ARNE SWABECK.

OUR DAILY WORKER has lately shown signs of marked improvement. It has assumed more of the character of a mass labor paper. It's importance can perhaps now not fully be recognised by its supporters and sympathizers. However, should it fail, the rejoicing in the enemy's camp would strike this fact home with terrible effect.

Yet as long as the importance of our Daily Paper is properly appreciated, it will succeed, it will strengthen itself and it will grow in influence. The improvement of our DAILY is there. The next step is for the supporters to take it up and build.

The DAILY WORKER is becoming the center of the movement which expresses militancy in the class struggle. The American labor movement itself has a militant tradition. There are signs that this tradition will reawaken and then The DAILY WORKER will fully come into its own.

No other place in the country does a paper appear in the English language consistently taking the position of fighting for all the interests of the rank and file workers. To those who are bitterly exploited in the shops of the heavy industries and today remain unorganized, as well as those who have enrolled in the ranks of the trade unions, The DAILY WORKER can become much more of a center when it is brought to the attention of all those workers that it is the only paper that expresses their desires and fights for their needs.

All the workers who are now acquainted with THE DAILY WORKER, should more then in the past submit their grievances thru the columns of the Daily, express their aspirations and let it become a center not only for the movement in general, but also of their struggles in their particular shops. That means to contribute to its columns, to order bundles to distribute amongst the workers and so gradually extend the circles around the center established. Proceeding this way, we will not only keep The DAILY WORKER, but we will build it. This is our most important and most pressing task.

# PASSAIC POLICE FRAME UP ON U. T. W. LEADERS

## Arrest and Torture Strike Officials

(Local 1, U. T. W., Press Service)

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 24. — Accusing the police in the strike area of starting another reign of terror in their efforts to break the big textile strike, the strike committee of Passaic Local No. 1603, U. T. W. of A., issued the following statement today:

"This morning the police effort was concentrated against our leaders. That the police are using the arrest of a non-striker charged with throwing bombs, and the third degree confession extorted from him in their renewed efforts to break the strike is proven by the unwarranted arrests this morning of Gustav Beck, chairman of the strike committee of the local, and officers connected with the leadership of the strike.

"Yesterday the police arrested three picket line leaders: Joseph Bellani, Tom Regon and Tom Winick. These men were brutally beaten up before and after they were handled into the patrol wagon. Bellani was later charged with being implicated in the third degree confession wrung from the non-striker arrested yesterday morning on the charge of having thrown a bomb in Clifton.

"Teddy Timochko, a 17-year old striker was beaten up this morning.

Beat Woman.—Frame Strikers.

"Monday morning Peter Idex, of 73 Hope Avenue, Passaic, while on his way to the picket line was assaulted and beaten up by Special Officer Miller and Officer Zober, the son of Police Chief Zoher.

"On the same day Garfield police beat up Anani Soyko, 116 Ray Street, Garfield. When she was released her arms and legs were blue and swollen from the beating she received.

"Peter Maksomz, 146 Ray Street, Garfield, was arrested and beaten up Saturday while standing on the corner of Morris and Jewell Street, Garfield. The police held him on the "identification" of one girl and beat him up again at the station.

"In each case, the arrested strikers were threatened with further beatings unless they went back to work.

"The union strenuously protests these police efforts to frame the strike leaders and break our strike. The union emphatically denies that any of its members had any part whatsoever in the bomb outrage. All impartial observers and investigators are agreed that the violence in the strike has been on the part of the police.

## Brave Druse Women Inspire Countrymen

JERUSALEM, Sept. 24 — Surrounded by women who fight beside her with as much effectiveness as men, Umbolo Halder, 50-year-old mother of one of the rebel Druse leaders, is causing French troops much trouble because of her power to rally the tribesmen together. While the mother heads her band of women fighters, her son is in charge of another group of rebels fighting in the mountains near Baalbek.

# EW RULINGS IN DISTRICT 1 AID OPERATORS

## Cappelini's Sham Battle with Bosses

ARTICLE THREE

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 23.—The experience of the miners of District 1, under the Cappellini regime shows that there is more than one way of breaking down the working candidness.

In some instances, officials simply refuse or neglect to take up and fight violations of the agreement. The companies then are able, thru establishing precedents, to continue contract violations such as refusal to pay for rock work, timbering, etc.

But the operators also can be favorable and miners' conditions made worse, productions increased without additional pay, by TAKING UP CERTAIN CASES. All previous officials of District 1 have carefully refrained from trying to secure decisions on restrictions of output by the mines, knowing that no contract ever negotiated has contained a clause allowing this, and believing, quite correctly, that any attempt to argue such cases would result in a decision against the union.

"Restriction of Output."

But one of Pres. Cappellini's first moves dealt with restriction of output. He lost the case—as he doubtless expected he would and the speed-up system of the operators is bulwarked now by a legal conference decision.

Another case which brought a defeat and a much greater demand upon the coal diggers, because of Cappellini's policy, was that dealing with "topping" (the technical term for coal piled up above the side boards of the car). In this case, President Cappellini made an issue of the demands of the company for six inch topping, written into the agreement in cold type, and, of course, was beaten, and had another precedent established which the operators now take the fullest advantage of.

More Coal For Operators.

What this means to the miners is easily understood when it is known that in order to have six inches of topping on a car at the breaker it is necessary to load from 12 to 24 inches of topping at the face due to the loss in transit.

The miners therefore, are loading from one-half to one ton more per car than they were before Cappellini "fought" these cases. As we said in the beginning there is more than one way of aiding the operators. It can be done just as well in some instances by taking up cases, as by neglecting them. Cappellini's policy seems to embody both of these features.

Willis Grabs Advantage.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—(FP) — Because organized labor has declared that it will make a fight against his democratic opponent, former Senator Pomerene, Senator Willis of Ohio announced at the White House that his re-election will be an endorsement of Coolidge by the voters of Ohio.

## PICTURES OF PASSAIC STRIKE TO BE SHOWN IN CHICAGO SEPT. 29

On Friday, October 29, at the Ashland Blvd. Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren Streets, will be shown for the first time, the picture of the Passaic strike. The picture depicts the struggles of the 16,000 textile workers against the mill owners of Passaic and includes all phases of strike and relief activity. The film is being shown under the auspices of the Chicago Relief Conference for the Passaic Strikers. The committee requests that all sympathetic organizations make no conflicting arrangements for that date.

Dr. Hiram Wesley Evans.

Dr. Evans is the peculiarly gerbed gentleman above as he looked on the occasion of the recent Klan Klonvocation in Washington.

## Condylis Withdraws from the Leadership of Greek Government

ATHENS, Sept. 24. — Gen. Condylis, today announced his withdrawal from the premiership. He will be a candidate in the nearing parliamentary elections.

It is believed here that Gen. Condylis desires to remain free to watch over the defense of the republican regime in case it is menaced by the hopes of the monarchists, and also to be able to defend the system of proportional representation. The majority of his cabinet will not take part in the elections, so the ministry now simply becomes a business cabinet.

Gen. Condylis said today: "I repeat my former declaration that in case of the restoration of the monarchy all

## Forke Canada's New Immigration Minister

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 25—Robert Forke, Progressive leader and member elect of parliament, has accepted the immigration ministry in the Mackenzie King cabinet. His entry means a definite fusion in Canada of the low tariff Liberal and Progressive forces. Prime Minister Meighen and his Conservative cabinet did not resign as was expected.

## Arrest Military to Halt Persian Crisis

TEHERAN, Sept. 24.—Many of the military, gendermerie and police officers, as well as civilians, have been arrested and charged with plotting against Shah Rhiza Khan Pahievi. Martial law will be enforced again.

Texas Heat Kills Two.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Sept. 22. —Two men died near here today from heart attacks, the result of a heat wave which has brought the thermometer to 100½, the highest in 39 years, according to weather bureau records.

*Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.*

# N. J. REVEREND SCORES BOSSES' STRIKE ACTIONS

## Assails Brutality of Passaic Police

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 24.—Declaring that there are two Passaics, one clean, tree-lined, with luxurious homes; the other dirty, with narrow streets, dark, miserable homes, the Rev. Norman W. Pendleton, pastor of the Rutherford congregational church, Rutherford, in his sermon last evening scored the mill owners for their cold-hearted attitude towards their workers and criticised the protestant churches for the unworthy part they have played in the big strike.

Assails Police.

Rev. Pendleton told his congregation he had seen with his own eyes in his unnecessary brutality of the police and had watched the strikers peacefully picketing the mills:

"I have watched the strikers march, at a snail's pace, along the sidewalks; many of them boys and girls, singing their songs of 'Brotherhood and Solidarity,' harmless as a Sunday school picnic.

Saw Brutality.

"I have watched the unnecessary brutality of uniformed officials. I listened to the Rev. John Hayes Holmes make an eloquent plea for the triumph of true Americanism and the vindication of constitutional rights, and saw a nervous sheriff lose self-control and make himself foolish. And there it all I have marvelled at the power of these people to hold themselves in, to hold their peace, when it would seem that there was almost evident purpose to drive them to violence."

# INVOKES RIGHT OF REFUGE FOR FASCIST PREY

(Continued from Page 1)

published a solemn decree signed by King Victor Emmanuel and Mussolini and Federsoni, denouncing Vacirca as a defamer and slanderer of Italy and the existing government, and as conducting "poisonous propaganda among the working classes, in particular among our colonies of emigrants against the institutions of which Mussolini is the head.

It describes Vacirca as a "resident in New York," and declares inflicted upon him the loss of his Italian citizenship and the confiscation of his property in Italy.

Mussolini's Brother Incites Murder.

With the original copy of this decree Vacirca presented to the board an editorial published by the "Press D' Italia," a fascist organ founded by Mussolini and, edited by his brother, inciting the fascisti to hang Vacirca to a lamp post as a traitor because of his anti-fascist activities in Switzerland and the United States.

The language used in denouncing the socialist deputy in this Mussolini editorial is too vile for translation into English. It was after similar denunciations of Matteoti and the liberal editor, Amendola, had been published in the fascist press that these two leaders were deliberately murdered.

Vacirca's History.

Vacirca filed with the review board a statement of his struggle for Italian liberty. Born in Italy 40 years ago he lived in the United States from 1912 to 1919, marrying here in 1915. On his return to Italy in 1919 he was immediately elected to parliament for the Bologna district and two years later from the Siracusa district. He held various local offices also.

In 1921 the fascisti began their attempts to kill him. In four towns they shot at him and on one occasion killed some of his friends. His house was ransacked, his wife beaten, and they were soon ordered to leave the town under pain of death. In Riscusa, Catania, Bologna, Cassena and other cities he was pursued, menaced and insulted and compelled to flee.

When in January, 1924, he asked for a passport for himself and wife Mussolini personally refused ot, and they escaped to Switzerland without passports. The American consul in Zurich gave them temporary papers of identification, and Vacirca came to New York in May, 1925. His family joined him later. He has lectured and edited the anti-fascist daily "Nuovo Mundo" in New York City.

Since he has no passport and no citizenship, the Italian socialist deputy cannot travel. If deported by the United States to Switzerland, the Swiss may surrender him to Mussolini to be murdered by the dictator's followers.

Decision by the board of review may be made within a week. Meanwhile the case assumes an importance greater than any which has arisen since America's public opinion prevented Elihu Root from surrendering to the czar's hangmen the refugees Rudovits and Poures, 30 years ago.

# The Drive to Keep the Daily Worker

## Donations

DONATIONS received Sept. 23rd—

| | |
|---|---|
| George Rupert, Elko, Nevada | 5.00 |
| Louis Dumas, Toledo, Ohio | 1.00 |
| Elmer Peterson, Glen Cove, L. I. N. Y. | 2.00 |
| A. Kerr, Kurnes, C. Hill | 5.00 |
| Nancy Berger, Fort Pierce, Fla. | 1.00 |
| J. Jensen, bridgeport, Conn. | 1.00 |
| M. Blaskall, Louisville, Ky. | 1.00 |
| L. Rudon, S. W. Atlanta, Ga. | 2.00 |
| Albert Kuhne, Chicago, Ill. | 1.00 |
| S. Zeltinger, Chicago, Ill. | 2.00 |
| J. Sidhom, Annona, Tex. | 1.00 |
| Oscar Dittrich, Petrosen, N. J. | 3.00 |
| Siegfried Seiler, Los Angeles, Cal. | 2.00 |
| S. H. Babcock, Conneaut, Ohio | 10.00 |
| Miss Regina Myroski, Mounds-ville, W. Va. | 1.00 |
| A. F. Donovan, Rickreall, Ore. | 2.00 |
| Frank Besick, Peoksville, Wisc. | 1.00 |
| Demetrius Kersdemos, Elizabeth, N. J. | 4.00 |
| Martin Kiell, Nor. Bergen, N. J. | 2.00 |
| Dr. M. Beumstein, Chicago, Ill. | 10.00 |
| Edward Michalek, Cicero, Ill. | 2.00 |

# Keep the Daily Worker!

## Send Additional $1,000 for Miner Children

An additional $1,000 check for the relief of British miner children is on the way, sent by the International Workers' Aid from its headquarters at 1113 W. Madison St., Chicago.

# CHAIN EXPLODES IN MORE OF WORKERS' MUNITIONS FACTORY IS WRECKED

LISBON, Sept. 24.—The Ribeiro de Carvalho factory was partly destroyed, a neighboring church was wrecked and several persons were injured today when a workman in the munitions factory exploded a bomb which he was manufacturing. The workman who escaped all injury was placed under arrest.

# HEARST DRIVER DELIVERS SHORT, SNAPPY SPEECH

## When He Quit Talking Newsie Quit Selling

"If I catch you selling papers between eight o'clock and the time the bulldog shows up, you don't get any more 'Americans.'"

This monologue took place at the corner of Halsted and Madison streets at six o'clock in the evening Dempsey and Tunney caressed each other for the ten rounds. The author of the speaking part was a short, wiry fellow with a red sweater.

He was a driver for the Hearst Evening American and the butt of his remarks was a meek newspaper vendor who expected a landoffice business calling pedestrians into reading "all about the big fight," in expectation of big business the impresario of the newsstand called opt his whole family.

Newsie Kept His Head.

"This goes for Daily News and everything else" the red sweatered fellow continued, whhont any attempt at diplomacy. A big pile of Daily News almost brought tears from the newsmonger's eyes, but he thot it better to lose a few dollars in profits than lose a week in bed so he agreed to accept the ukimatum.

Thinking it peculiar that a driver should be clothed with such dictatorial powers, The DAILY WORKER reporter sprooched the humble newsvendor, after the driver was at a safe distance and inquired whether the wiry lad was Benito Mussolini in disguise.

A sickly laugh was the reply.

It appears that something went wrong with the Hearst service on the bout and that this was the method to secure things with their competitors.

For the benefit of uninitiated the "bulldog" mentioned in the first paragraph is the first edition of the morning.

Curious way to build up circulation!

And is it surprising that you don't see The DAILY WORKER on all newsstands?

# JACK LAIT SAYS GAMBLERS WON DEMPSEY-TUNNEY FIGHT IN PHILLY

(Continued from page 1)

The lamb slaw the butcher, yes. But it was an active, vigorous lamb and weary, sagging old butcher who showed that once was famous for its perfect delineation of the fighting man, a careworn and tortured expression.

"Experts" Off.

The "experts" who said that Dempsey was in the pink of fighting condition should wash their mouths with soap. This veteran reporter, who has taken in every important boxing match of his period, and that ranges back a few years, has never seen a carrier-defender of a title since that pitiful afternoon in Reno, when Jim Jeffries staggered forth to do battle with Johnson.

Dempsey Unfit.

It took no sharpshooter to call the turn. It required no referee or meticulously chosen judges. Before Jack Dempsey, the killer of old, had dragged his listless and lifeless carcass half way across the soggy ring at the clang of the opening gong, it was a foregone cinch. The man was unfit to fight. No contender in history ever got the break that Tunney did—weighing 185 pounds, a defensive boxer, a so-so hitter and a 3-to-1 outsider, matching the champion of champions in such a situation and coming out the monarch of pugilism.

The whole business was off key. Fancy a heavyweight king, who drew 132,000 people and $2,000,000 never being introduced, and the alleged aspirant not even rising to take a bow when his name was called.

It Was Raining.

It was raining. Tex Rickard had taken his pitcher to the well once too often. He had put on seemingly endless preliminaries, meaningless combats between unimportant nobodys, until far after nine-thirty. And by the time Dempsey and Tunney got into the ring, it was pouring so that no one cared much about anything. Then they started taping—yards and yards of gauze they wound about the hands of the supposedly two best gladiators in the whole world.

And when it finally started, it was wetter than ever. Dempsey, that notorious-devastating master, shuffled out of his corner with the look of a school boy caught playing hookey—as indeed, he had, for more than two years.

Tunney Nervous.

Tunney was as nervous as a bride, sparring, backing, hoxing until it dawned on him that he was roped in with a phantom, a shadow without substance.

Even then he never assumed the aggressive, except in the last two rounds, when he had the championship in his hand and should have taken no chances.

An astoundingly stupid fighter is this Tunney. He won every round from what had been a truly miraculous champion, and yet he came forth convicted of almost every misdemeanor under boxing commitment rules. He could have knocked Dempsey out in the first round if he had forced his way; he should have dispatched him in any of the following rounds. But, when he had the world to gain he was careful, and when he was already champion before the decision that made him so, he was undecided, now forcing it, again taking to his heels.

Dempsey Green.

Dempsey was a pathetic spectacle. He started with his face green. Set in a silly grin. He tried to put on the snarl of the murderer, but his features wouldn't respond because his heart wasn't in it. After he got a few cracks to his jaw, he folded up as he did in the first eleven rounds of his match with the late Bill Brennan.

Spitting gobs of blood, his left eye closed tight, his right cut and bleeding from a ragged wound, he bobbed and crouched and missed and swung and pulled and tried to look ferocious. Like a grotesque, synthetic thing, his tailor-made nose stood forth in the middle of the face like some fantastic butterfly that had fluttered into a slaughter-house.

Missed A Mile.

Tunney, a second-class defensive boxer, couldn't stay away from him. Dempsey kept leading, following, swinging in and missing a mile, and Tunney had to strike at him through a sense of shame. It would have been a sin not to hit him under the circumstances.

Dempsey scarcely laid a glove on Tunney. The few times that he did connect, always at the start of a round, those blows which of old were enough to send the crowd home were steamless, spiritless and stingless. No power, no heart, no soul in them. Dempsey may have entered the ring with an honest desire and intention to win, but it failed him after the first counter punch that nailed him on his nice new nose.

Dempsey Weak.

After that he stalled, with an occasional sporadic flurry of going through the geetures of fighting.

The whole tragedy just showed again that being a champion spells a good fighter, and keeping out of the ring kills a champion.

Dempsey never was much shucks against a fighter that kept moving, and Tunney did that—he kept moving, mostly backward but still kept moving. Jack loves them big, anchored and flat-footed. Tunney is none of these. He made a sucker out of poor Jack, being made to order for the job.

Bookies Won.

The first good Heavyweight that meets Tunney will beat him. At best he is one of the better lighter heavy men, no matter what his weight. Munn, Henson, Parason—not to say Wills—would swallow him like an oyster. And he is the heavyweight champion today.

ANYWAY, THE BOOKIES PAID OFF ON HIM.

WM4N Hoeshit or hereshrdl emfwyp

# N. J. UNIONISTS FIND PICKETING LAW DON'T HELP

WILDWOOD, N. J., Sept. 24.—The convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor defeated Henry F. Hilkers, its secretary for 17 years, replacing him with Hugh V. Reilly of the Newark machinists. Reilly gained his support from the carpenters, iron workers and the Hudson county delegation besides his own.

The legislative committee of the New Jersey state federation of labor was instructed by the Widwood convention to prepare a bill amending the 1918 law to provide for a 44-hour week for state, county and municipal work.

The committee likewise was instructed to take up the question of obtaining some effective legislation for peaceful picketing. The only picketing law that went into effect July 4, 1924, has proven a joker and of no advantage to New Jersey organized labor, although the unions backed the bill hoping for a gain against injunctions.

The convention endorsed Theodore M. Brandle's attack on the port of New York authority committee. Brandle, Hudson county union head, charged the port authority with favoring open shop employers with the contracts for certain building construction job). Ex-governor George S. Silzer is implicated in the deal by Brandle. Contracts amounting to $4,000,000 are involved.

The 48th annual New Jersey state federation of labor convention's endorsement was answer to Silzer's statement that Brandle was not backed by organized labor. Brandle said that the bidding was limited to firms unfair to labor and that "an examination of the bids had led interested parties to suspect there had been collusion among the bidders."

The superstructures for two bridges connecting Staten Island and New Jersey are the jobs concerned. All New Jersey building trades unions are particularly interested in "the fight for union labor on these public works.

# SACCO, VANZETTI IN LOST STAND FOR NEW TRIAL

(Continue from Page 1)

or disprove the assertions of Weyand and Letherman.

63 Affidevits.

Sixty-three affidevits supported the defense motion; twenty-seven the state's opposition. The deposition of Celestino Madeiros, whose confession was the basis for the new trial motion, was read into the record, together with recent correspondence Thompson deemed essential to show his stand thruout the preparation of the case.

The Confession.

The main facts of Madeiros' confession were already known: that he and a gang identified in other affidavits as the Morellis of Providence, R. I., committed the South Braintree payroll robbery which resulted in the murder of the two guards, Berardelli and Parmenter. Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted of first degree murder for this crime and have spent over five years in the shadow of the electric chair while their friends have carrfad on a momentous battle for their lives.

Appealed to Butler.

Defense Counsel Thompson appealed to United States Attorney General Sargent, upon advice of Senator William M. Butler, for aid in securing access to the Boston department of justice files. Neither Butler nor Sargent acceded in getting the information. Sargent did state even write an answer to Thompson's request, altho Thompson is a fellow republican and head of the Massachusett's bar grievance committee.

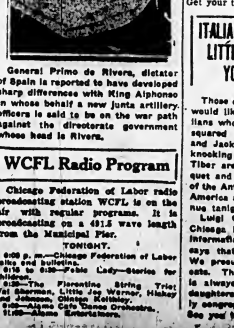
## Charlie Schwab Goes on Partial Strike; He May Make It General

Resignation of Charles M. Schwab from all his countless enterprises except the Bethlehem Steel company and the Chicago Pneamatic Tool company was announced tentatively by the steel magnate on his arrival here today from Minneapolis.

"I have been working hard for more than 45 years, now," Schwab said, "and I want to drop all my work. I'm getting too old to work.

"Right now, I'm working only two hours a day and I'm going to stop doing even that."

## SPANISH DICTATOR IS AGAIN FACED WITH AN OFFICERS' COUP D'ETAT



General Primo de Rivera, dictator of Spain is reported to have developed sharp differences with King Alphonso in whose behalf a new junta artillery officers is said to be on the war path against the directorate government whose head is Rivera.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.

6:15 to 6:30—Public Lady—Stories for children.

6:30—The Florentine String Trio; Val Sherman, Little Joe Werner, Mickey and Johnson, Cellar Keepers.

7:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.

11:00—Close Operations.

## Furriers Tie the Tin Can to Jack Millstein

The election of Irving Israelson, progressive candidate for business agent in the Furrier's Union was reaffirmed in the recounting committee after the defeated candidate, Jack Millstein, contested the count. The final tally stood: 150 for Millstein and 164 for Israelson.

Chief Fight Against Millstein.

The progressives waged their principal fight against Millstein and several officers went to the right wingers. The progressives have a majority on the executive committee if the tie between Alex Skolnik, progressive and Morris Liberman, reactionary for the fourth place is won by the former.

The DAILY WORKER was incorrectly informed yesterday that 41 new members' dues stamps names were not on the ledger. From the same authority we learn that 61 new members voted who had just been initiated and who are not yet paid dues. Most of these were not on the ledger.

## Russian I. L. D. Branch Gives Concert Oct. 3

The Russian branch of International Labor Defense will give a big concert and ball for the benefit of class war prisoners on Saturday Oct. 3 at Welsh's Hall, Noble and Milwaukee Ave. A very interesting program has been arranged some of the participants of which the committee has received that their names be given no publicity.

The concert will start at 6:30 p. m. There will be speakers in both English and Russian. Admittance in advance is 50 cents, at the door, 75 cents.

Tickets are for sale at the Workers' House 1902 W. Division St. the Russian Cooperative Restaurant. The DAILY WORKER office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., the local office of the I. L. D., 23 So. Lincoln St., and by all members of the Russian branch. Get your tickets in advance.

## ITALIANS THROWING LITTLE PARTY TONIGHT; YOU ARE GIVEN INVITE

Those of our Chicago readers who would like to meet a group of Italians who are anxious to enter the squared circle with Gene Tunney and Jack Dempsey, preparatory to knocking Benito Mussolini into the Tiber are invited to attend a banquet and dance under the auspices of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America at 2450 South Oakley Avenue tonight.

Luigi Candela secretary of the Chicago branch who conveyed the information to the Daily Worker says that admission will be free. We presume you will pay for the eats. That an interesting evening is always on tap where the fair daughters and volatile sons of Italy congregate need not be stressed. See you tonight. Time 8:30 P. M.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

floor. It would have been most disagreeable and as it is—thanks to Mr. Brennan—nothing was said and now our great electorate can march to the polls and vote its mind.

* * *

OUR old friend Farley Christensen had some supporters there also. They were very naive. They felt sure that the convention should reverse its traditional policy and condemn both Smith and Brennan and endorse Farley himself. In view of all the money Mr. Insull has spent it would have been most ungrateful for Mr. Walker to have allowed this to happen. And, as I have said, with the able assistance of Mr. Brennan, it did not take place. And about our old side-kick, Farley. I saw him last night at the Morrison, and he had on trackers. I ask you what has labor in common with knickers. It seems to me that the Commonwealth Edison Co. and public utilities combine and the like are much nearer labor. I feel that the labor leaders are right.

* * *

BUT what I have said about our leaders cannot be said, I am sorry to put down, about the city of Streator. Its accommodations for the delegates was quite inadequate. There were dances and that sort of thing and liquor aplenty, but as one married man from Peoria said to me: "There isn't a decent whore in the town." It's no wonder the delegates voted to go to East St. Louis next year.

BUT on the whole the convention was a huge success. Not a boss in America could possibly be offended at what we did. They even kept that Farrington matter off the floor, too. And you know there were delegates there who thought a resolution should be passed condemning Farrington's action as a sort of threat to leaders in the future. And that, of course, would have been most disastrous. How are we going to attract real men to our movement if we deny them the opportunity to pass from our organizations into more highly paid professions. I am glad you are going to Detroit. I understand a similar performance is guaranteed there. Therefore I am sure you, too, will come away, as I have, with a great determination to carry on with—L A B O R.

## Russian Relief Drive Nets $1,000 in Chicago

The Russian Relief Drive has netted $1,000 in Chicago, according to Mrs. Ida Rubinow, secretary of the Chicago committee. The drive is for $50,000 for the relief of the famine stricken Russian workers and peasants.

Mrs. Rubinow is appealing to all workers to contribute to the drive. Checks should be made out to the Russian Relief Drive and sent to the committee at 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

## Ford Plant Closes Down Indefinitely

DETROIT, Sept. 24.—The Ford Motor company today announced that its Highland Park plant would be closed indefinitely. The plant employs 4,000 men.

## Ford Plant Closes Down Indefinitely

DETROIT, Sept. 24.—The Ford Motor company today announced that its Highland Park plant would be closed indefinitely. The plant employs 4,000 men.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## PETITION CAMPAIGN FOR CHICAGO W. P. CANDIDATES NEEDS MORE PEP

The drive for collection of signatures to put Chicago Workers Party candidates on the ballot has brought some results thus far, but there still is quite a wayste go to put the candidates over. Following are the number of signatures needed:

7th Congr. Dist.—Candidate S. T. Hammermark, 2,500.

8th Congr. Dist.—Candidate Mathilde Kalousek, 2,500.

1st Congr. Dist.—Candidate Elizabeth Griffin, 1,000.

Candidate for U. S. Senator from Illinois, J. Louis Engdahl, 2,500.

Those who can gain petitions are the following: Registered voters who have not voted in the primaries. Those who sign the petitions for congressional candidates must reside within the congressional district. Signatures for Engdahl can be taken in any part of the state.

Do you want to see our candidates on the ballot? Do you want to conduct an election campaign for the party? Then get busy and put the signature campaign over!

## Activization Units Are Party Builders

By ARNE SWABECK.

Following the successful conference held by the Workers (Communist) Party, District 8, on August 29th and to carry out effectively the plans laid down there, the Party Activization Group was organized two weeks ago. Good results of its work can already be noted.

During the month of September, although not yet past, the number of applications for membership in the party have almost doubled that of any previous month since the reorganization. Nuclei are showing signs of increased activities. Over $600 has been collected by the Activization Group for the party campaign, while the coal miners have responded splendidly to the new progressive movement developing thruout the union.

Starting out modestly, the group while its beginning with about 25 members participating. However, all pledged themselves to show a real example of activity and by their examples increase activities in the units. They were ready to take up any work assigned to them. The first began by sending party units, sit in at their meetings, take note of the needs of the unit and help along in the work explaining not only the purpose of our activities, but the methods.

The Activization Group proceeded on the theory of no matter what objective obstacles may exist. Communists never lose courage of the party, always engage in its campaign of struggles for better conditions of the workers. While the tempo and methods of our campaigns change accordingly to the existing objective conditions making rapid advances possible when labor actively engages in struggles, it likewise necessitates tightening and strengthening of the ranks in the party when labor is inactive and apathy prevails.

To attain the greatest possible results in our campaign to the immediate objective of the group: In other words, to establish uniform leadership in the active work. The work of the Activization Group is systematized. The members get a valuable training as organizers. They learn of the difficulties and short-comings of the units. The group is based on the principle of continual and gradual extension, to week by week draw in more and more comrades to this active circle until it nowly becomes a movement of mass activity extending itself to the nuclei, forming similar groups there and finally embrace the whole live section of the party and thus becomes transferred to the units themselves.

For the next meeting of the Activization Group, the members will bring in additional comrades. There are no limitations, all live party members are invited to participate. The next meeting will be held on October 5th at the Greek Hall, 765 W. Van Buren Street.

## W. P. Election Campaign Tours

### Bertram D. Wolfe.

"Who Owns the Government?" This is the subject of the campaign talks of Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School and candidate for congressman on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, who is now touring the western part of the country. Comrade Wolfe's tour is:

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Co-operative Hall, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Sept. 25.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Sept. 26.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Sept. 29

ASTORIA, Ore.—Sept. 30.

TACOMA, Wash.—Oct. 1.

MT. VERNON, Wash.—Oct. 2.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Oct. 3.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Oct. 5.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Oct. 8.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Oct. 9.

### Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who is covering the state of Ohio in the September election campaign tour, will speak at Akron Ohio today Sept. 25. Her subject is: "What Can Workers Expect from the Elections?" Her list of meetings is as follows:

AKRON, O.—Sept. 25.

ERIE, Pa.—Sept. 26.

### H. M. Wicks.

The New England states are the territory which H. M. Wicks, well-known labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, is covering in a September election campaign tour.

Comrade Wicks, who is speaking on "What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections?" will be at Lowell, Mass., today and from there to other cities in Massachusetts according to this list:

FITCHBURG—Saturday, Sept. 25.

GARDNER—Sunday, Sept. 26.

SPRINGFIELD—Monday, Sept. 27.

HOYLOKE—Tuesday, Sept. 28.

PITTSFIELD—Wednesday, Sept. 29.

### Ben Gitlow

Ben Gitlow, who is well-known to the workers of this country as a militant fighter in the class struggle, begins his big election campaign tour under the banner of the Workers Communist Party with a meeting in New Haven on September 29. Workers in cities all over the country—Comrade Gitlow's tour will take him all the way from New Haven to Milwaukee—will have the opportunity of hearing the 1924 vice presidential candidate of the Workers Party and its present gubernatorial candidate in New York on: "WHAT CAN THE ELECTIONS DO FOR THE WORKERS?"

The complete tour follows:

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Sept. 29.

BOSTON, Mass.—Sept. 30.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Oct. 1.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Oct. 2.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Oct. 3.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Oct. 4.

DETROIT, Mich.—Oct. 5.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Oct. 6.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Oct. 10.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Oct. 11.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Oct. 12.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Oct. 13.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 14.

### Special Meeting Bronx Section.

A special meeting of the Bronx Section (New York City) of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held on Monday, September 27, at 8 p. m., at 1347 Boston Road. The meeting is open to all sympathizers of the party.

Comrade Wm. W. Weinstone, general secretary of the New York district of the Workers (Communist) Party and candidate for congress in the 20th Congressional District, will speak on "Workers Party Program and Programs of the Other Political Parties."

**That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.**


SEMINARY TAILORS

CLEANERS & DYERS

Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling

Hats cleaned and blocked—Shoe Shining Parlor—Laundry

All Our Work Guaranteed. We Call for and Deliver.

812-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Phone Lincoln 3141

GRIGER & NOVAK

GENTS FURNISHING and MERCHANT TAILORS

Union Merchandise

1934 West Chicago Avenue

(Cor. Wheeler)

Phone Euclid 5111

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on their dental work.

DR. M. RASNICK

DENTIST

2050 Center Ave., Cor. Errin St.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.


## WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others, the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

### Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 16:

Governor, William Reynolds.

Congress, 15th District, William Mellenhauer.

Congress, 1st Dist., Henry Kleiner.

Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holden.

### Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.

Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.

Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.

United States Senator, E. J. Cary.

State Legislature, first district, Ernest Carasthens and Anna Walemen.

Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky.

For Congress.

Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.

Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrtic.

Ninth District, William P. Mikadas

Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shore.

State Senator, William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.

United States Senator, James A. Ayers.

Secretary of State, Nelsen Dewey.

State Treasurer, Leonard Forscher.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.

State Auditor, C. McEwain.

### Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks. Lieut. Governor, Albert Oddie. U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam. Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer. Auditor, Emma P. Hutchins. Attorney General, Max Lerner. Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.

### Ohio.

Canton, Stark County

State Senator, 41st District, Carl Gulliod. State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Pichiar.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

OHIO

Allen County

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the Senate, Orrin Smith, Corbin N. Sheek. Sheriff, B. K. McKercher. County Auditor, C. E. Thempkins. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Diey. County Recorder, L. L. Landis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Blenk. Clark of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

WASHINGTON

J. L. Freaman, candidate United States senate of the Farmer-Labor Party.

* * *

PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

### Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.

S. Hammermark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.

Mathilda Kalousek, congresswoman for 8th congressional district.

Elizabeth Griffin, congreswoman for 1st congressional district.

Comrade Wm. W. Weinstone, general secretary of the New York district of the Workers (Communist) Party and candidate for congress in the 20th Congressional District, will speak on "Workers Party Program and Programs of the Other Political Parties."

### New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

(Manhattan)

Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht, Assembly 17th District, Julius Codkind. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markeff. Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstone. Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

(Bronx)

Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Merks. Assembly 4th District, Isidore Steinberg. Assembly 5th District, Charles Zimmerman, Assembly 7th District, Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress 23rd District, Moissaye J. Olgin.

(Brooklyn)

Assembly 8th District, George Primoff. Assembly 14th District, Samuel Nesin. Assembly 23rd District, Fannie Warshafsky. Congress 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate 7th District, Morris Rosen.

### Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Edward Mrasko. Comptroller, John Gombos. Sec'y. of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treas. Walter

## UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS MEET ELECTS McMAHON'S MACHINE BUT PASSES PROGRESSIVE MEASURES

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24.—The convention of the United Textile Workers just closed elected the following officers: Thomas F. McMahon, President; John D. Starr, vice-president; Silas Corey, secretary-treasurer. Nine elected on the executive committee were: Tobias Dubnoff, of Philadelphia, John Hanley, George Sayer of Fairhaven, John Powers of Providence, John Campos of Fall River, Carl Holderman of Passaic, Alex McKown of Philadelphia, Joseph Bunak of Salem, Mass., and Joseph Plaza of Utica.

**Support Willimantic.**

In support of the heroic strikers of Willimantic, who have been out for 18 months, some 50 families living in a tent colony provided by the union, the convention authorized an appeal for relief the name as for Passaic.

**Two Good Resolutions.**

The convention adopted a resolution favoring amalgamation of the separate crafts to conform to the need for a more powerful union as industrial development necessitates. Also a resolution for the organization of the unorganized was adopted unanimously.

**Secret Contract Helps Scab Mills.**

Some delegates raised the question of the union's official organ running scab advertisements, but McMahon escaped with a poor excuse about the secret contract with the Passaic mills which he had lired up to. No vote of record was taken on this.

**Machine Satisfied.**

The whole tone of the convention was reactionary and the McMahon-Conboy machine feels that it is firmly entrenched as a result of the convention endorsing their policies. One change in the constitution aimed at the Communists, undoubtedly, was adopted in Section 8, Article 28, by adding a section to keep out "undesirables."

The next convention is scheduled to take place in New York on September 13, 1928, two years from now.

## FIFTH AVENUE FASHION SHOPS TO SEE STRIKE

### Tailors and Furriers Fight Rich Bosses

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24.—The fashionable gentlemen of New York who buy their clothes in 20 leading tailoring establishments along Fifth avenue will for the first time see their tailors on strike next Monday unless an eleventh-hour settlement is made.

**Bosses Will Fight.**

Fifteen hundred members of the Journeymen Tailors' Union and the Furriers who work in the society shopping zone have failed in efforts to get the bosses of these high class custom tailoring houses to grant their demands. The bosses say they will fight the union to the limit. The contract expires Saturday and the strike will be on Monday.

**Try to Organize Women.**

Efforts are to be made by the union tailors to organize the girls and women dressmakers who work in the shops that furnish the silks, satins and fur creations to the fashionable capitalist society of New York. If this is done it will be the first time Fifth avenue has witnessed such a strike. The Tailors' Union tried to get union conditions for these unorganized workers, and this is one point on which the employers refused to negotiate.

**Union Demands.**

The demands of the union are for a 40-hour week, a 10 per cent wage increase, guarantee of 44 weeks of work during the year, a provision governing discharges and a limit of overtime to five hours a week.

The girls who do dressmaking get extremely low wages.

## Rochester Labor in Effort for Passaic

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Leaders of the Rochester labor movement are members of a committee to assist in raising relief for the striking textile workers of Passaic, as the result of a meeting last night at Carpenters' Hall, No. 113 North Fitzhugh street. With over 400 representatives of labor organizations present, the following were elected to take charge of relief work:

Chairman, William A. Dennison, business agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; secretary, Sol Horwitz; treasurer, Frank Harnett, business agent of the Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union; executive committee, C. F. McNaughton; Frank Wilson, president of the Plasterers' and Bricklayers' Union; Edward Mc-Lyre; John Flynn, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council; Rev. L. R. Plank, Mrs. Esther Wehman and Miss Belle Rudin.

Election of the committee followed speeches by Ella Reeve Bloor, relief field organizer, and Tessie Burke and John Windish, two strikers from Passaic, who told of conditions in the mills and the wage cuts which precipitated the strike.

**Florida Mail to Resume.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Mail service conditions in Florida will be normal within the next three days, Acting Postmaster General Bartlett today predicted after receipt of advices from postoffice inspectors in the

## NEW BUILDING TRADES STRIKE IN CLEVELAND

### Open Shop Movement on the Offensive

CLEVELAND, Sept. 24. — A new strike of the building workers is threatened in Cleveland. Six hundred and fifty building workers on the Ohio Bell Telephone building, comprising carpenters, electricians, iron workers, etc., have gone out on strike because the contractors sent four non-union painters to work on the job. There was nothing left for the unions to do but call the men off.

**Big Open-Shop Drive.**

This is not at all remarkable when one considers that the painters' and glaziers' strike, which was called off a few weeks ago, resulted in a complete fiasco for the men. The Citizens' Committee, which has been formed with a fund of $5,000,000 at their disposal to fight the union, is again functioning and believes that the situation is such that they can more more militantly against the building trades, which are the best organized in Cleveland.

This undoubtedly is preliminary to the preparations of the contractors, backed by the bankers and chamber of commerce, for the strike of the carpenters, which is bound to occur on May 1 next year, when the agreement terminates. The Citizens' Committee is bent upon destroying the union and believes that the present moment is the most opportune, since the unions showed no resistance when they established the fund to fight the unions.

**Fight First, Laugh Afterwards.**

To ridicule the Citizens' Committee and its fund may be the method of some of the building trades leaders, especially of Charles Smith, the business representative of the building trades, but it would be far better if these men would recognize facts and face them squarely and prepare to meet the assault of the bosses.

If these preparations are not made, when the carpenters make their demands with the threat of backing them up with a strike, the contractors, backed by the Citizens' Committee, the so-called "huhhle" of Charlie Smith will laugh them out of court.

## TEACHERS FLAY DISMISSALS BY SCHOOL BOARD

### Protest Meeting Will Be Held Next Week

In protest against the Chicago school board's retrenchment plan at the expense of the teachers, the staff of the Lindblom High School held a meeting to protest against the board's action in dismissing teachers, thus breaking an agreement.

**An increase in Pupils.**

The new policy of the school board calls for an increase from 33 to 35 pupils per teacher in the high schools. It is estimated that about 200 teachers will be hit by the new ruling.

A general mass meeting will be held a week from next Saturday, when a formal protest will be drawn up for presentation to the board and the teachers will secure an attorney to represent them.

## Bayonne Labor Helps Passaic Strike Aid

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 24.—At a special meeting last night of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, Branch 167, it was decided to call a meeting of all Ukrainian societies of Bayonne and vicinity for the purpose of organizing strike relief for the 16,000 striking textile workers of Passaic.

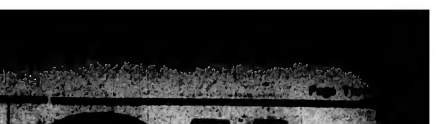
John Melnick, labor leader, was elected to head the committee which was formed to make arrangements for the conference. The proposed conference will have as its sole purpose the finding of means to give financial and moral aid to the Passaic strikers, Melnick asserts in his appeal to the various Ukrainian organizations, pointing out that the Passaic strike and fight for better living conditions is the fight of the working class as a whole.


GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.


(Copyright, 1928, by Upton Sinclair)

VI

Bunny went back to Beach City, to face a trial of the same sort. Grandma did not cry out or faint, she just went up to her studio room and locked the door and did not appear, even for meals. When Bunny was ready to go, he went and knocked on the door, and Grandma let him into her laboratory of paints and oils and high art. Her face was drawn but grim, and only her withered red eyelids gave her away. "Little boy," she said—he was still that to her, he would never grow up—"little boy, you are a victim of the old men's crimes. That means nothing to you now, but remember it, and some day, long after I'm gone, you'll understand."

She kissed him without a sound, and he stole out, with tears running down his cheeks and feeling somehow as if he himself were committing a crime. He felt still more that way when, a week later, he received a telegram saying that Grandma Ross had been found dead in bed. He got a three day leave to come home and attend the funeral, and had to say his good-byes to the rest of the family all over again.

The training camp was located in the south, a place of blazing sunshine and vigorous perspiration. It was crowded with boys from every part of the state, mostly high school and college fellows, with a sprinkling of others who had got into the officer class by having military experience. The sons of grape-growers and orange and walnut and peach and prune growers, of cowmen and lumbermen and business and professional men in the cities—Bunny wanted to know what they were like, and what they thought about life and love and the war. He drilled until his back ached and he studied, much the same as at school; but he lived in a tent and ate ravenously and grew in all directions.

Now and then he would explore the country with a companion, but keeping himself out of the sex adventures that occupied most of the army's free time. Here was a place where no bones were made about plain talk; your superiors took it for granted that when you went out of the camp you went to look for a woman and they told you what to do when you came back, and had a treatment-station where you lined up with the other fellows and made jokes about where you had been and what it had cost you. Bunny knew enough to realize that the women in the neighborhood of this camp who were open to adventures must be pretty well debauched after a year, so he had little interest in their glances or the trim silk-stockinged ankles they displayed.

He had made application for the artillery, but they assigned him to study "military transporation," because of his knowledge of oil. He took this quite innocently, never realizing that Dad with his wide-spreading influence might have put in a word. Dad was quietly determined that Bunny was not going across the sea, no, not if this man's war lasted another ten years. Bunny was going to be among those who had charge of the army's supplies of gasoline and oil, seeing that the various products were up to standard and were efficiently and promptly shipped. Who could say—perhaps he might be among those who would have the job of working out contracts, and might be able now and then to put in a good word for Ross Consolidated.

VII

The new deal was going through, and Dad wrote long letters telling of the progress—letters which Bunny was to return when he had studied them and not leave lying about in a tent. Also there were rumors in the papers and then more detailed accounts, designed to prepare the public for the launching of a huge enterprise. Late in the summer Bunny got a furlough and came home to get the latest news.

"Home" no longer meant Beach City; Dad had only been waiting till Bunny had got through with school, and now he had moved to another house. It was a palace in the fashionable part of Angel City, which he had leased through a real estate agent, for fifteen thousand a year. It was all pink stucco outside, with hedge plants trimmed to the shape of bells and balls like pawnbroker's signs. It had a wide veranda with awings hanging by brass chains and ferns planted in a row of huge sea shells and big plate glass windows that did not come open. Inside was furniture of a style called "mission oak," so heavy that you could hardly move it, but that was all right because Dad didn't want to move it, he would sit in any chair, wherever it happened to be, and the only place he expected comfort was in his den, where he had a huge old leather chair of his own and a store of cigars and map of the Paradise tract covering one whole wall. One thing more Dad had seen to, that Grandma's biggest paintings were hung in the dining-room, including the scandalous one of the Germans with their steins! The rest of the old lady's stuff, her easel and paints and a great stack of her lesser works, were boxed and stowed in the basement. Aunt Emma was now the mistress of the household, with Bertie as head critic when she was home.

On the desk in Dad's den was piled a stack of papers a foot high, relating to the new enterprise. He went over them one by one and explained the details. Ross Consolidated was going to be a seventy million dollar corporation and Dad was to have ten millions in bonds and preferred stock and another ten millions of common stock. Mr. Roscoe was to get the same for his Prospect Hill properties and those at Lobos River and the various bankers were to get five millions for their financing of the propect. The balance was to be a special class stock, twenty-five millions to be offered to the public, to finance the new development—one of the biggest refineries in the state and storage tanks and new pipe lines and a whole chain of service stations throughout Southern California. This stock was to be "non-voting," a wonderful new scheme which Dad explained to Bunny; the public was to put up its money and get a share for the profits, but have nothing to say as to how the company was run. "We'll have no bunch of boobs butting in on our affairs," said Dad; "and nobody can raid us on the market and take away control."

(Continued Tomorrow.)


The Best Place to Buy Your

CARPETS - LINOLEUM

RUGS - FURNITURE

Is at Comrade

OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 4 STORES

| | |
|---|---|
| 2636 W. North Avenue, | Phone Humboldt 4883 |
| 2408 W. North Avenue, | Phone Humboldt 6941 |
| 1618 W. Chicago Avenue, | Phone Monroe 6284 |
| 1600 W. Roosevelt Road, | Phone Seeley 5060 |

# DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Haymarket 0715

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $5.00 per year | $6.00 per year |
| $2.50 three months | $3.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Associate Editor
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## An Insurance Magnate on Unionism

The International Labor News Service favors us with a dispatch date-lined Montreal, purporting to be the gist of a speech delivered in that city by Haley Fiske, president of the powerful Metropolitan Life Insurance company.

Fiske was addressing the officers of the company stationed in Canada. The story does not tell us whether there were any agents present—those fellows who hike up-stairs and down, ring doorbells in the morning and far into the night, collect nickels, dimes and quarters and urging the population, as a sacred duty to take at least a little policy, just enough to bury them. Those poor fellows are poorly paid. They are entirely at the mercy of the superintendents. They have no union. As a matter of fact, the A. F. of L. refused to grant insurance agents a charter on the ground that they were not engaged in productive work.

The president of this billion dollar concern did not always believe in unionism. During the war there was considerable agitation for unionism among the agents in Massachusetts. Meetings were held and A. F. of L. organizers were appealed to for aid. Haley Fiske sent his son to Boston to discourage the agents from organizing and because of company terrorism and A. F. of L. sabotage the attempt was not a success. Haley Fiske discharged every insurance agent that was active in organization work.

Haley Fiske talks of "ruling classes" in England and even uses the term "master class." Of course, the Metropolitan is a "big happy family" and the company is a "mother" to the agents. The kind of a mother that would eat her children for breakfast.

If the 15,000 agents of the Metropolitan Insurance company decided to organize into a union, Haley Fiske would have a different story. One masters are very considerate as long as we remain meek and humble.

## Women Workers and the British Communist Party

The response of British working women to the recruiting campaign of the British Communist Party, a campaign which has brought in more than 5,000 new members, is one of the most encouraging phases of the struggle which entered a new period with the general strike.

From typical reports of recruiting meetings in the industrial districts published by *The Workers Weekly*, official organ of the British Communist Party, we learn that in some sections, Doncaster for instance, 40 out of 60 new members are women.

These women are not *following* their husbands and fathers into the party, but are *taking the lead* in the recruiting meetings in exposing the fatal weaknesses and cowardice of the reformist trade union leaders and showing the men the way.

In Great Britain this development has the greatest significance. The struggle of the women for the franchise has been won only lately and is still surrounded with many restrictions. There is no tradition of women in politics in Great Britain; on the contrary, the traditional attitude is that of female subservience to the male.

A report of the conference of the British Trade Union Congress by Dorothy Gary, sent out by the Federated Press, shows that the trade union movement as a whole has not yet realized the importance of organizing women workers and encouraging initiative by them.

The most militant section of British women workers have realised apparently, as a result of the great struggles taking place in England, that the Communist Party, as in all other spheres of the class conflict, is in the lead with its program for mass participation of women side by side and on an equal basis with men in the battle of the working class.

In America our party must also redouble its efforts to enlist the women of the working class in the proletarian advance guard.

## The Ball Is Over

As a French paper views the end of the Franco-American financial tango—Caillaux turns out the light.

**Subscribe!**

# "The New Leader" Makes a Second Mistake

By Wm. F. Dunne

IT has never been our custom to torture dying enemies or to taunt them with their slight hope of salvation as they lie on their death bed.

But the words of dying comrades often can be quoted as revelations by the enemy and, in the case of the New Leader, it is our duty to call attention again to the torturous methods by which it seeks to exhale its last breath in one of the most monstrous fabrications ever foisted upon American workers, i. e., the fake republication of the world famous letter attributed by Stalin, secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, concocted by the Hearst syndicate.

THE DAILY WORKER received a telegram from the department for Agitation and Propaganda of the Communist International, signed by John Pepper, branding the Hearst report of Stalin's speech as a lie made up of the whole cloth. The DAILY WORKER published the cable and C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, sent a copy to the New Leader with the request that it, claiming as it does to be a revolutionary working class paper, publish this important item of world interest to working class readers.

JAMES ONEAL, editor of the New Leader, replied in a letter which we were proud and glad to publish as it gave us confirmation to everything The DAILY WORKER has ever said about the warped mentality of this socialist party leader. But the matter did not end there. The publication of the Oneal letter stirred up a storm in the ranks of the socialist party and the New Leader editor has been forced to repudiate the refusal to correct its Stalin story in its issue for September 13.

BUT the New Leader stands and is the worst possible way. It tries to confuse its readers and in so doing is forced to display an ignorance of world affairs so abysmal that it is tempted to express pity rather than the condemnation which the maneuver merits.

For instance:

The New Leader, while it offers to print a denial of the Stalin speech if made by Stalin himself, tries to cast doubt on the authenticity of the denial printed by The DAILY WORKER in its issue for September 15.

THE cabled denial was signed by John Pepper and in connection with its twisting attack the New Leader asks the following questions and urges its readers to ask them of The DAILY WORKER.

The questions are:

1. Who is John Pepper?
2. What authority does he have to speak for Stalin?
3. Why does not Stalin speak for himself?

WE are glad to answer these questions in advance of any individual inquiries from readers of the New Leader, doubly glad to do so as the answers expose both the ignorance and the duplicity of the New Leader.

1. John Pepper is the pen name of Joseph Pogany, one of the leaders of the Hungarian revolution and Minister of War in the Hungarian Soviet government which was crushed with the aid of Herbert Hoover and Rumanian troops. Imprisoned after the fall of the Soviet, government and sentenced to death, he was exchanged with Bela Kun and others for Hungarian prisoners held by the Soviet government of Russia.

After being in America for two years he returned to Soviet Russia and is now, as already stated, the head of the department for Agitation and Propaganda of the Communist International.

In 1924, "Current History" published a long article on the Hungarian revolution with a sketch of Pogany's activities and a picture of him taken in his Red army uniform. The editor of the New Leader either knows these facts and pretends ignorance, or if he does not, is too ignorant to edit even a socialist paper.

2. The authority which Pepper has to speak for Stalin is that vested in the head of a department of the Communist International carrying out the instructions of its executive committee. The false description of Stalin's statement published by the Hearst press and given world-wide circulation and which the New Leader published as the gospel, evincing a childish confidence in the veracity of William Randolph, was of sufficient importance for the Communist International to take upon itself the task of denying that Stalin, secretary of the leading party of the Communist International, had made any such statements.

The task naturally was allotted to the Agitation and Propaganda department.

3. Anybody except the communist-baiting editor of the New Leader will admit at once that a statement by the Communist International has much more authority than one made by an individual and this is the reason why the denial was made by the C. I. instead of by Stalin himself.

But the last thing the editor of the New Leader desires is a correct answer to his questions. What he wants is to create more confusion in the minds of his readers and thus make more difficult a clear appreciation by them of the deception he is guilty of.

SEVEN the cable of inquiry to Stalin which the New Leader has sent and which it publishes in a box in connection with the article to which we refer, is so worded as to confuse the issue. It reads:

Stalin, Moscow: Please affirm or deny authenticity of severe criticism of Zinoviev attributed to you in American press reports of the proceedings of the Russian Communist Party central committee.

"The New Leader."

IT is well-known to the editor of the New Leader that in the discussions which have been taking place in the Russian Communist Party, Stalin has criticised Zinoviev severely. But this is not the question at issue. The question is:

Was the report of Stalin's speech carried by the Hearst press and reprinted by the New Leader, true or false, and also:

Was the repudiation of the statements ascribed to Stalin, in a cable signed by John Pepper and published in The DAILY WORKER, an authentic document?

IF the editor of the New Leader was striving to get the truth he would have cabled asking first:

Were the specific statements in question true or false and, second:

Was the repudiation published by The DAILY WORKER an authorized and official statement?

In conclusion it must be said that the editor of the New Leader is about the only person in the United States possessing even a slight knowledge of the revolutionary movement and professing sympathy with it who has accepted the Hearst version of Stalin's speech. His hatred of the Communists has led him into a blunder that the youngest member of the Young People's Socialist League would be ashamed to make.

AS for Editor Oneal's expressed desire to print Stalin's own denial of the Hearst lies, we feel quite sure that he will be given the opportunity.

Stripped of its vilification of the Communists and jesuitical reasoning, the article in the New Leader is not only an admission of a mistake but an admission that the editor deliberately used the lies of the capitalist press to make a case against the leader of the Communist Party of Russia, the Communist Party of America and the Communist International.

This kind of a united front with the capitalist press has not met with the approval of the readers of the New Leader and it shows that the working class integrity of the socialist party membership is of a far higher level than that of its leaders—old and new.

# The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue)

*THE present controversy within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is neither a sign—nor will it be the cause—of a retreat of the revolution. Quite the contrary. It is clear indication of its victorious onward march.*

*To give a clear understanding as well of the present problems of the Russian Revolution as also of the controversy over the solution of these problems, we are publishing herewith a report made by Comrade Bucharin at the functionaries' meeting of the Leningrad organization of the Communist Party. The report speaks for itself and needs no further elucidation. It is clear and convincing and answers the lies about the retreat of the Russian Revolution.*

IF we look at the matter with the eyes of Comrade Preobrashensky and a number of other comrades who do not notice the difference between private capitalist economics and peasantry economics, then it is only natural that anxiety as to the limits to be observed appears to be entirely superfluous, since we deprive the private capitalist of everything which we possibly can and only permit his continued existence as a possible milch-cow for the future. But we cannot adopt the same attitude towards the peasantry as to the private capitalists. We cannot find a common formula applicable alike to the middle peasant, the rich farmer, and the poor of the villages, as Comrade Preobrashensky would like to do. This is not the right way to put the question. Theoretical standpoints such as this lead us to different conclusions, practical politics as in other things.

The opposition proposes: Sell as dearly as possible. In selling goods at higher prices to the peasant, you are taking more from him. "Take more!"—this is the whole wisdom of the opposition. The formulation held down by one of the comrades of the opposition, Comrade Osovsky, in an article which we published as discussion articles in the "Bolshevik," consists of the statement that we are now taking less from the peasantry than the czar did. We should take more, and all evils will vanish from among us. But we must not judge like this, not merely because it would be inconsistent with our policy with respect to the peasants, but because it is incorrect from the standpoint of economic adaptedness to purpose. It is a naive illusion, a self-deception. It is ridiculous to suppose that our industry could develop with maximum rapidity under such circumstances.

LET us take a rough example. This year we could take ten times as much from the peasants as we are actually doing, and invest this in industry. But what would happen next year? Next year our agriculture would be worth nothing, we should have no raw materials, no cotton, no export grain, etc. At the same time industry receives an enormous influx of capital, everything which we can possibly squeeze out of the peasants. It would be nonsense to believe that this would secure the more rapid speed possible in the development of industry; obviously the first result would be a narrowing down of our markets, an absence of buyers.

I HAVE chosen a rough example intentionally, but it serves to show that the maximum speed of development of our industry is by no means guaranteed by the maximum sum extracted from the peasantry. The matter is not so simple as all that. If we take less today, we thereby promote accumulation in agriculture, and insure for ourselves a greater demand tomorrow for the products of our industry. If we secure higher gains for agriculture, this will enable us to take more next year than we could last. We thus secure for ourselves a still greater increase of revenue for the following year, and this revenue we can employ in our industry. This policy naturally involves a somewhat slower rate of speed this year, but will be compensated later by a rapid rise in the curve of our development. But if we adopt the policy of the opposition, we fly to a high summit of capital investment during the first year, only to fall the more inevitably, and probably with a very abrupt drop. We can by no means guarantee our progress by these means. The policy pursued by the C. C. is adapted to the actualization of our industrial development. The policy recommended by the opposition would not only plunge us into a series of political difficulties, but would retard and destroy the speed of progress of industry.

NOW to the third question, which I have already discussed in my positive consideration of the situation. The comrades of the opposition exaggerate most frightfully the differentiation within the peasantry, and thus they constantly tend to fall into the mistake of ignoring the middle peasant; they devote too little attention to the question of the uplift of the middle peasantry, to the question of the co-operatives, etc. In connection with this aspect of the peasant question they have further failed to grasp the problem of the transformation to be undergone in the economics of the peasantry, the problem of the guidance of the peasants into other systems of work and other paths of development, their guidance into socialist methods thru the agency of the co-operatives, and thru the growing influence of the organs of the proletarian dictatorship on the economics of the middle peasantry. This question plays an extremely important part in our discussion. It is expressed in various combinations, forms the basis of various differences, and remains one of those fundamental bones of contention between the great majority of the C. C. and the leaders of the opposition.

### The Social Character of the Soviet State.

LET us now turn to the third problem, the problem of the power and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the policy of the proletarian dictatorship within our country. You may perhaps ask: Has this question then become a matter of contention in our party? And yet it is true; the opposition has made even this question a matter of contention. Even in this question it has begun to express its doubts in a series of attacks and assertions. At first it was only the character of our socialist industry which was made the subject of doubt, then came the doubt as to the correctness of our tactics in the peasantry question, and now the character, the class character, of our Soviet power in our country is being questioned. This is another step in the development of the oppositional idea, another step away from the true Leninist standpoint.

COMRADE TROTSKY, in one of his speeches at the plenum of the C. C., advanced the thesis of the "extremely non-proletarian character" of the soviet power existing in our country. When the peasant question came under discussion, in connection with the results of the elections, the opposition stated that we are threatened by a deviation in the direction of the rich peasantry, and demanded decisive intervention on the part of the party, in order to prevent any further shifting in a state already far from proletarian.

IT must be observed that the idea that our state is not a workers' state, that it is no longer the state of proletarian dictatorship, is gaining continual ground in oppositional circles. It might be thought that this sentience simply escaped from Comrade Trotsky in the heat of discussion. This is possible; but in this case it would have been his duty to withdraw the assertion afterwards. This was the more necessary that I drew attention, in my speech at the plenum of the C. C., to this sentence, as something entirely foreign to us.

I REPEAT that it is possible for Comrade Trotsky to have made this assertion in the heat of the discussion. But this sentence does not stand alone. An article will appear in the next number of the "Bolshevik," by Comrade Osovsky of the opposition. I have already made mention of another article of his in the "Bolshevik," in which he maintained that we should not by any means take less from the peasants than czarism and the landowners took. Comrades, you must accord more attention to this question, for you will well be able to grasp that the question of the character of our state power is to us the central question. Have we a proletarian dictatorship or have we not? All other questions decidedly depend on this one, for if we have no proletarian dictatorship, this proletarian dictatorship must be actualized. And then we have to clear out of the way every obstacle hampering the realization of this proletarian dictatorship.

COMRADE OSSOVSKY writes:

"It would be well for us at the present moment to recollect the words spoken by Comrade Lenin at the session of the Communist fraction of the VIII. Soviet Congress. He said that our state is not a workers' state, but a workers' and peasants' state. It is only now, six years later, that it becomes comprehensible why Comrade Bukharin is by no means able to draw the conclusions rising from the fact that our state is no workers' state, but a workers' and peasants' state. The Lenin view of the workers' and peasants' state assumes a certain inevitable distance between this state and the state consisting of the proletariat and to a certain extent of the peasantry. The attempts to ignore the inevitable distance between the workers' and peasants' state and the proletariat are likely to be disastrous to the proletarian revolution."

(Continued tomorrow.)

## Japs Increase Fleet on the Yangste River

CANTON, China, Sept. 24. — The Japanese now have a fleet of thirteen warships in the Yangtze river, having recently added two gunboats to the flotilla.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

# help

MAKE IT

# One Day's Pay Today!

Clip the blank and attach remittance.

## For Militant Trade Unionism

THE DAILY WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Here's $..... to keep The DAILY WORKER.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

# BOOK REVIEW

## CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY.

RUBBER, the Story of Business, by Harry E. Firestone, in collaboration with Samuel Crowther. Doubleday Page & Co. $3.00 net.

YEARS ago the paper-backed books of Horatio Alger were the rage with every lad in the country; they still enjoy a certain vogue today. Millions know of the stirring struggle carried by Ben Beasley from bus boy to banker's role attained by sheer grit and honesty; of how New Nixon countered the wily moves of a rascally lawyer, paid the mortgage on the old homestead, saved his dear sacrificing mother from virtual starvation and, by hard work (and more honesty) built up the powerful trading corporation of Beasley & Co.; and who can forget the noble battles with circumstances that were fought by the dozens of other Algerian characters, all of them with invariable success!

Those who gained a manful inspiration from this sort of tripe were, it goes without saying, quickly awakened by years of real effort in any short shrift. The popularity of Alger waned in the exact proportion to the materialization of concrete realities.

But now this king is practically dead. Let Samuel Crowther lives! And this book, Roswell for Henry Ford, John H. Patterson, and others presents us with a "biography" of Harvey S. Firestone, written if so much per word, by Roswell Crowther, who politely hides his authorship behind an "in collaboration with."

Who is Harvey Firestone? How did he become a millionaire Rubber magnate? Why is his name so frequently connected with Liberia and the Philippines? From reading this book you will never find out the answer to these questions. You are given the flabby story of how Firestone started out as a horse trader for his father in Ohio, then switched up then a job as bookkeeper, then country druggist of rapille extract and wild rose lotion, bookkeeper again, rubber tire maker in a shanty, then in the position of leading the manufacturers in the world; the rapid process of growth and decline of the business is very well described. Pretty tales are told of the inventor receives honorable mention in the plant; and is slipped a five-dollar bill.

With such a paradise at Akron is it to be wondered that Firestone says: "We do not believe in shop committees or in any form of self-government in the shops. But we do believe in being fair, and when a dispute arises we take the position that the workman is right and proceed on that basis." Which is so much gas and gaiters, as the British say. Just as the author conveniently forgets to list the great labor turnover in the plants, so he completely omits any reference to the great Akron rubber strike in 1913, a desperate struggle for decent conditions which was brutally suppressed by the combined ruthlessness of the Goodriches, Miller, Goodyears and Firestones of the tire industry. When the test comes Firestone does not "take the position that the workman is right and proceed on that basis." The ideal tire industry employer, like his prototype in the tin lizzie industry, has built his reputation and his wealth on the body and mind-wracking torture of the highly ingenious and cold-blooded proposition of intensified speeding up of workers.

In almost every ointment is a fly; every preacher points a moral. The fly is the contrast of America with the Philippines. One of the rubber producing only a small fraction of 1 per cent under its own flag, while Great Britain controls more than 77 per cent of the world's rubber output. Under the exploitation of Libby American and Philippine fields, especially the latter. And the last chapter of the story is devoted to propaganda for the removal of what vestige of independence the Philippine Islands still enjoy.

"Surely," said Firestone to a committee of interstate and foreign commerce of the house of representatives, "it is practicable to recommend that our government take active steps to remove those laws in the Philippine Islands which are an effective barrier against large-scale development of rubber plantations there and to enact such laws as would encourage the investment of capital in the Philippine Islands." And the author adds that "if the Philippines are to be developed, capital must have assurance that it will be properly protected, which the present political situation does not assure."

The rubber industry is a powerful one in this country, and Firestone's pleading voice with Hardin and Coolidge are not in vain. In his interests bills are introduced into congress to throw the rubber plantations wide open for exploitation. To be sure, this will occur only at the expense of Philippine independence, and will be built up on virtual slave labor in the islands. Rubber will be sapped as much from Filipino laborers as from the trees planted there. But it were asking this captain of industry to turn into a St. Francis of Assisee to consider the exploitation of Libs and expansion policy. For, after all, as he himself admits, he wants to do this only for the people, for all of them, from the humble worker who curses every time he rides his lizzie and gets a blowout to the kid who complains about the high price of rubber bands for his bean shooter.

It is a crying shame that the whole nation, high and humble, does not give vent to a popular demand for the election of this champion of the rights of the people to the presidency. At least the Ohio electorate should show their appreciation. Even Delaware has elected its powder king, Du Pont, to the senate. Firestone deserves a seat in that august body—at least.

—Max Shachtman.

# A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

DIRECTOR OF "POTEMKIN" INVITED TO GERMANY.

AN AMERICAN MOVIE MADE BY WORKERS.

S. M. Eisenstein, the man who directed the production of the famous Soviet film "The Cruiser Potemkin," received a request, form several of the best German theaters to assume directorship of dramatic productions. The theatres are willing to secure the best German artistic talent for his direction. This request was transmitted to Eisenstein thru the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations wkh foreign countries.

In the meantima the Press reports Eisenstein engaged to direct a picture for Douglas Fairbanks for which he has secured permission and a few months leave of absence from the Soviet Films.

The Photoplay Magazine runs this interesting comment on the picture, "Potemkin":

"The photography is beautiful enuf to enchant an artist and the action is vivid enuf and swift enuf to satisfy any box office demand for melodrama. The scene in which the Cossacks pursue the populace down a long flight of slope, shooting in the crowd, is unforgettably impressive. When enuf of our directors have seen this episode, you'll find it duplicated in home-made dramas."

As we workers are apt to put it in the vulgar: "Thanks for the hazzy ride." Remember that a worker's motion picture outfit made the picture in the world's first workers' government. Wait a little while boys—there is even better stuff coming!

"THE PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE:"

It is indeed a pleasure to see such a working-class enterprise as this. The Passaic strike is on full blast, the labor world is agog with it, and now here it comes for us all to take a good look at it. They are bringing this picture from city to city—seven reels of actual scenes from the Passaic strike, acted by the strikers themselves, woven into a graphic story to inspire all labor with their deeds.

The prologue brings a bit of life of the family of a textile worker. A bitter, hard life it is. Then the arrival of Weisbord and THE STRIKE. Picket lines. Demands. Twelve thousand join the union; 16,000 on strike; 645 strikers go to jail. Injunctions. Fight. The company union and more fight. And finally common cause with organized labor in the A. F. of L.

Surely, if ever, here is a picture for every working man to see. For each and every worker to see at least once, to see it for himself, with his own two eyes—to see what labor can do when it wills. If we could, we would send every worker whose vision remains to a view this picture for his own good. We would send him to see it, to feel it and to drink of its inspiration to strengthen his head and heart for militant labor. When you go to see the picture, do this for the labor movement: take your children. Take your children and as many other children as you can. Give them the opportunity to learn of the struggle in which they will soon become a part. Your children are our fighters of tomorrow.

"The Passaic Strike" is now being shown in many cities. It will soon be shown in Chicago. The demand is very great, but you can do a service to the labor movement by starting the wheels going to have it shown in your city. For terms write to the National Textile Strikers' Relief Campaign, room 14, 743 Main avenue, Passaic, N. J.

—W. C.

A DOZEN IN BRIEF.

"VARIETY"—Go! (Roosevelt)

"MORIA"—Beautiful.

"THE ROAD TO MANDALAY"—Don't waste your time.

"MARE NOSTRUM"—Abominable war propaganda.

"MANTRAP"—Some good, some bad.

"SON OF THE SHEIK"—Valentino at last victory. (Belmont)

"A BOHEME"—North setting.

"TIN GODS"—Rene Adoree is in it. (Rialto)

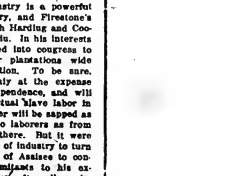
"THE AMATEUR GENTLEMAN"—Rahum well photographed.

"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"—Good fun in chamber.

"THE BAT"—A lively spook picture.

"BATTLING BUTLER"— Comics in leading parts.

NOTE: Only Chicago theaters showing pictures for one week are listed. Pictures of current week changed Monday.

Make it a weekly habit.
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.


# Textile Contrasts - - -

By Raymon Coffman

(Ramon Coffman is the "Uncle Ray" of newspaper fame. He is the father of the "Childs History of the World," and his articles for children go into a million and a half homes every day. He is now writing for the Hearst syndicate of Chicago. Coffman has always been a friend of the labor movement and has written several times for The Federated Press.)

EIGHT years ago I spent several weeks of my life as a tutor in the family of Arthur R—, a New York millionaire. I had never performed such work before, and I did not realise when I obtained the position that I was to be little more than a glorified nursemaid to Mr. R—'s two sons, Arthur, 15, and George, 12.

The history of my work as a "tutor" does not concern us here, but it did give me an insight into the life of the family of a baron of the textile industry. Mr. R— was the owner of five mills in which cloths were made. I did not at that period see the inside of a textile mill or meet any man or woman who worked in one; but I observed with interested eyes the Park avenue mansion.

The mansion was of four stories. On the first floor there was naught but a reception hall, a dining room, and the quarters in which the servants prepared food for the four master-parts of the household. To rise to the second floor an automatic electric elevator was provided. This floor was given up to a magnificent drawing room and the bedrooms of the master and the mistress.

I slept on the third floor, in a room equipped with a private bath and a fireplace. It was desirable that visitors should see that the tutor, in the chosen guardian of the scions of the family, was adequately provided for. The rooms of the boys, with further private baths, were, of course, on this floor.

Tempted tho I am to go into further details, I must not drift too far into this description. Remarking only that the numerous servants of the household were stuck up on the fourth floor; that I visited a further R— household by the New Jersey seashore and learned of still another in Maine; that I did not count the family automobiles or the servants; that I ate at the master's table and partook of food (tho a bit of it stuck in my throat), and that one of the men servants confided to me: "Yies, Mr. R— is very rich; he inhirrited his five millis from his father;" I shall pass on to another side of the picture.

A few blocks east of the R— mansion on Park avenua there are buildings which do not provide four floors to a family. I knew of those eight years ago, and that is why the food did not always course down my throat so pleasantly, and why my private bath did not give me an unstinted feeling of luxury; but it was only later that I gained something of a knowledge of the lives of men and women who worked in the mills which supplied the income for the goings-on of the R— family life.

That first glimpse was attained at Paterson, N. J. There was a strike in progress. I did not make a scientific study of wages, hours and working conditions; but I did learn a single salient fact—that while Mr. R—, the master, worked (or at least put in time) two hours a day, on obtaining a family-expenditure-privilege of $100,000 or more a year, the men and women who make the cloth were confidently less fortunate.

I have been reminded of all this in 1925 by a visit to another home of the textile industry—Passaic. This visit is fresh in my mind as I write. It having occurred only two days ago.

A good proportion of the city of Passaic is "out." Sixteen thousand workers have raised the question the right of mill owners to blacklist them and spy on them and to slash their wages at will. These strikers are probably a little more than half of the working population of Passaic, a city claiming about 70,000 persons within its limits. If you are in the habit of counting one working person to each family of five, you will need to revise your system calculations to provide for Passaic. The father works. The mother works. Big brother works. Big sister works. Of course I am speaking in hit-or-miss fashion. There may be no big brother or big sister in a family; all of the offspring may be below the legal age for child labor. The mother may be dead, or the father may be dead. What I am driving at is that the Passaic child cannot look forward to a university education, no, matter how much he might desire one, or how well he could utilise one. I am speaking of a normal child, in a normal mill worker's family. A normal child, when the age of possible income-producing comes, will not pursue his education while his mother or father, or little brothers and sisters, are suffering for lack of proper financial provision. No, he will rot out to the mill and strive to get a job to eke out the family income and make it adequate to living needs.

On the day I visited Passaic, a statement by the head of the largest mill in the city appeared in the daily newspapers. This gentleman contended that the average wage for the whole textile industry has been $22 per week.

Twenty-two dollars and some odd cents! There is a figure to conjure with. Knowing the cost of rents, the cost of food, the cost of clothing, may we conclude that this is a handsome sum for a family of five to grow up on? I suppose that you will reply that it is inadequate; and indeed it is not sufficient to maintain even a very miserable standard of living for a family of five persons. Hence it follows the young daughter or son must go into the mills as early as possible. Their ten or twelve dollars a week, added to the family income, may drag the family out of debt, or mostly out of debt!

Back in January of this year some of the mill owners put their heads together. They were looking forward to a time when their profits would slacken. Something must be done, and done qUickly. What more natural than that they should cut down on that "burdensome item," the wages? After all, they weren't in business for their health.

It was not present when the mill owners conferred, but I'll bet the nest hat I hope to buy that this sort of argument prevailed upon them:

"If we cut the wages, say 10 per cent, we can probably persuade our employes that it is necessary because of hard times, and probably they will accept it without making trouble. Then we can maintain a decent level of profits. On the other hand, if there should be a strike, it would come at an auspicious time. There is a slack in the industry, and a few weeks disappearance of the workers from the scene will not seriously handicap production. They will be licked, and we'll fire all agitators and drive them out of town."

If that reasoning prevailed, it did not work out very well. Sixteen thousand men, women and children walked out. It was one of those movements which sometimes occur among unorganized workers when they are goaded to revolt. Some, indeed, who were less bold, less far seeing, remained at their places, fearing the proverbial wolf and anxious to hang on to what crusts they had; but the greater part of the workers braved the snow of the winter and did not scab.

The strike has continued strong 32 weeks without a break. The rich mill owners were at first indifferent, thinking that the workers could be forced to come crawling back to work at whatever miserable wages the mills chose to pay. But they did not reckon with the spirit of the striking textile workers or with the American labor movement, which has supported them thruout the strike. When they saw how well the strikers were sticking the mill owners roused themselves and resorted to violence in an effort to crush the spirit of the strikers. In this they were ably supported by the local police, whose many acts of unprovoked violence are too well authenticated for reasonable doubt. The owners have resorted to every deceit, framsup and device. They have prostituted the courts to their purposes, and stiff jail sentences and enormous bail bonds have been the rule thru the strike. More than 465 strikers have been arrested to date in the police campaign to harass the striking workers and break their strike. But, miracle tho it may appear, they have not been able to break this strike, and it looks to me as tho they will never accomplish this purpose. They will have to recognise the workers' union.

I have seen the Passaic workers in action, attended their meetings, observed their efficient and excellent relief system, talked with the young workers, in whom I am especially interested. I can say without hesitation that nothing in years has stirred my faith in the workers' world as has my first-hand experience with this strike of exploited textile workers. The human brotherhood and solidarity displayed in this struggle for existence will certainly have its effect on the unorganised workers everywhere in the other textile industries and in all American industry.

Finally, I cannot see how any worker or labor sympathizer can fail to gig down deep into his pocket for strike relief for these heroic people, strikers: fathers and mothers, grandmothers, grandfathers, young workers, all of them of heroic mould; all of them sternly determined in their fight for a decent living wage. The Passaic strikers are fighting the battles of every working man and woman in this country and should be backed to the limit of labor's purse. More, in their struggle against police and court autocracy and the attempts of men like Chief Zoper to nullify the constitution, these striking textile workers are fighting the battles of every American citizen. Every decent American citizen should get behind them and back them with money and with articulate moral support in their battle against autocracy and arrogance in industry.

## Introducing Mr. H. C. Frayne

### A Typical Labor Faker.

By V. Zack.

HE is a well-fed gentleman, short and stout. His belly hangs down between his legs. He becomes frequently indisposed: he looks like a man who has the sugar sickness. He thinks a lot of himself. He is New York state representative and high in the councils of the A. F. of L. But that is not so important as his membership in the Civic Federation, where big capitalists meet with their lieutenants, the big labor leaders, in order to figure out how to hoodwink the laboring men.

And then, nowless important is Mr. Frayne's membership in Tammany Hall, of which he is a prominent executive member. This ought to be sufficient for a personal introduction.

Mr. Frayne has no power, the A. F. of L. is a decentralized organisation, all power is vested in the various international, upon whom Mr. Frayne invokes only when it serves his purpose. Mr. Frayne's power is merely the power of his ability to serve the highest bidder, usually the capitalist class, and that's quite a power at present in the United States, especially in strongly centralised industries, or in industries with powerful employers' associations.

Every morning at 10 a. m. Mr. Frayne comes to his office, giving advice to numerous other little Fraynes who need his supreme counsel, and there is plenty of money in strife, as it is in all Tammany jobs, from the Tammany judge down to the Tammany labor leader. The New York labor movement, is divided into two categories, the bona fide labor movement, that is the one controlled by Tammany Hall, Tammany unions and the others. Amongst the others used to be the socialist unions, the "damned Jews," as the bona fides call themselves, but in the last five years, socialism moved closer to Tammany, progress. It did not make a scientific study of wages, hours and working conditions; but I did learn a single salient fact—that while Mr. R—, the master, worked (or at least put in time) two hours a day, on obtaining a family-expenditure-privilege of $100,000 or more a year, the men and women who make the cloth were confidently less fortunate.

I have been reminded of all this in 1925 by a visit to another home of the textile industry—Passaic. This visit is fresh in my mind as I write. It having occurred only two days ago.

A good proportion of the city of Passaic is "out." Sixteen thousand workers have raised the question the right of mill owners to blacklist them and spy on them and to slash their wages at will. These strikers are probably a little more than half of the working population of Passaic, a city claiming about 70,000 persons within its limits. If you are in the habit of counting one working person to each family of five, you will need to revise your system calculations to provide for Passaic. The father works. The mother works. Big brother works. Big sister works. Of course I am speaking in hit-or-miss fashion. There may be no big brother or big sister in a family; all of the offspring may be below the legal age for child labor. The mother may be dead, or the father may be dead. What I am driving at is that the Passaic child cannot look forward to a university education, no, matter how much he might desire one, or how well he could utilise one. I am speaking of a normal child, in a normal mill worker's family. A normal child, when the age of possible income-producing comes, will not pursue his education while his mother or father, or little brothers and sisters, are suffering for lack of proper financial provision. No, he will rot out to the mill and strive to get a job to eke out the family income and make it adequate to living needs.

On the day I visited Passaic, a statement by the head of the largest mill in the city appeared in the daily newspapers. This gentleman contended that the average wage for the whole textile industry has been $22 per week.

Twenty-two dollars and some odd cents! There is a figure to conjure with. Knowing the cost of rents, the cost of food, the cost of clothing, may we conclude that this is a handsome sum for a family of five to grow up on? I suppose that you will reply that it is inadequate; and indeed it is not sufficient to maintain even a very miserable standard of living for a family of five persons. Hence it follows the young daughter or son must go into the mills as early as possible. Their ten or twelve dollars a week, added to the family income, may drag the family out of debt, or mostly out of debt!

Back in January of this year some of the mill owners put their heads together. They were looking forward to a time when their profits would slacken. Something must be done, and done qUickly. What more natural than that they should cut down on that "burdensome item," the wages? After all, they weren't in business for their health.

It was not present when the mill owners conferred, but I'll bet the next hat I hope to buy that this sort of argument prevailed upon them:

"If we cut the wages, say 10 per cent, we can probably persuade our employes that it is necessary because of hard times, and probably they will accept it without making trouble. Then we can maintain a decent level of profits. On the other hand, if there should be a strike, it would come at an auspicious time. There is a slack in the industry, and a few weeks disappearance of the workers from the scene will not seriously handicap production. They will be licked, and we'll fire all agitators and drive them out of town."

If that reasoning prevailed, it did not work out very well. Sixteen thousand men, women and children walked out. It was one of those movements which sometimes occur among unorganized workers when they are goaded to revolt. Some, indeed, who were less bold, less far seeing, remained at their places, fearing the proverbial wolf and anxious to hang on to what crusts they had; but the greater part of the workers braved the snow of the winter and did not scab.

The strike has continued strong 32 weeks without a break. The rich mill owners were at first indifferent, thinking that the workers could be forced to come crawling back to work at whatever miserable wages the mills chose to pay. But they did not reckon with the spirit of the striking textile workers or with the American labor movement, which has supported them thruout the strike. When they saw how well the strikers were sticking the mill owners roused themselves and resorted to violence in an effort to crush the spirit of the strikers. In this they were ably supported by the local police, whose many acts of unprovoked violence are too well authenticated for reasonable doubt. The owners have resorted to every deceit, framsup and device. They have prostituted the courts to their purposes, and stiff jail sentences and enormous bail bonds have been the rule thru the strike. More than 465 strikers have been arrested to date in the police campaign to harass the striking workers and break their strike. But, miracle tho it may appear, they have not been able to break this strike, and it looks to me as tho they will never accomplish this purpose. They will have to recognise the workers' union.

I have seen the Passaic workers in action, attended their meetings, observed their efficient and excellent relief system, talked with the young workers, in whom I am especially interested. I can say without hesitation that nothing in years has stirred my faith in the workers' world as has my first-hand experience with this strike of exploited textile workers. The human brotherhood and solidarity displayed in this struggle for existence will certainly have its effect on the unorganised workers everywhere in the other textile industries and in all American industry.

Finally, I cannot see how any worker or labor sympathizer can fail to gig down deep into his pocket for strike relief for these heroic people, strikers: fathers and mothers, grandmothers, grandfathers, young workers, all of them of heroic mould; all of them sternly determined in their fight for a decent living wage. The Passaic strikers are fighting the battles of every working man and woman in this country and should be backed to the limit of labor's purse. More, in their struggle against police and court autocracy and the attempts of men like Chief Zoper to nullify the constitution, these striking textile workers are fighting the battles of every American citizen. Every decent American citizen should get behind them and back them with money and with articulate moral support in their battle against autocracy and arrogance in industry.

## ...orts and Sports

By NAT KAPLAN

HEAVYWEIGHT championship fight brings a good share of odor with its glory. Press talk of graft and politics in the Dempsey - Tunney fight are only evidence of the fact that once more, the usual partners of prize-fighting were present.

In Illinois, O. W. Huncke, chairman of the Illinois boxing Commission lifted the lid of professional prize-fighting and exposed a nasty mess. It was the kind of mess that is sure to be found as long as sports remain a "business"—particularly a gamblers' business. In this kind of "business," big and certain profit means the necessity of corrupt athletes, and promoters. A wise gambler bets on "a sure thing." Fights are "fixed" and the foolish poor fish who ventures a few hard-earned dollars on the fight is sure to be "cleaned." Boxing is no place for "sphere."

O. W. Huncke resigned very likely because he was new in the business. The Illinois Boxing Commission was organized less than three months ago. Probably he has not yet become part of the game and was thus "disgusted at the continual battle of the crooks of boxing to flout the rules of the commission." The climax came when the Rosenberg-Taylor bantamweight title fight was banned because of the uncovering of the attempt on the part of a clique of New York gamblers to win the fight for the champion by bribery, gun-play and intimidation. This lamest attempt at "fixing" a fight is nothing new. But the extent of it in the state has forced the commission to call in the National Guard for fight to "safe-guard the domestic tranquility."

This condition is quite the accepted thing in all professional sports and threaten the country. Wrestling is rotten with it. Baseball is not immune. You will recall the "world series scandal" of a few years ago. But all sport is not tainted. In contrast there is Workers' Sport. Organizations are springing up here and there and banding together. A healthy wholesome air surrounds these efforts. There is both room and need for them, and they deserve full-hearted support.

In New York and Chicago they have been at it for a couple of years. (Turn out some day for instance to see the Manhattan Workers' Sports team play soccer—and see the differences). The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor at its last convention issued a call for its affiliated bodies to build Labor sports. The Young Workers' League more than anyone else have been instrumental in promoting workers' sports. A recent statement of the Y. W. L. puts the matter very pointedly: "Professional sports—baseball, prize fighting, etc., are a supposed substitute for real sports. Professional sports can be characterized by corruption and graft (fixed games, etc.) and nationalist propaganda side shows."

There you are. Professional sports—workers' sports. You say there is no Workers' Sports Club in your city? Really both, man! Organize one! Get another person and you've got a baseball team!

## Special Features for the A. F. of L. Convention

### In the Next Issue of This Magazine, October 2nd

Wm. Z. Foster, outstanding progressive and left wing trade unionist, writes on the tasks and likely outcome of the convention.

With photograph of author.

P. S., a prominent Detroit trade unionist, describes the atmosphere prevailing in the Convention City on the eve of the convention.

With photographs of Convention Hall.

Facts and Figures on the Organization of the Unorganized by Thurber Lewis.

Front Page Drawing by Jerger.

Photograph of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

OTHER FEATURES.

Big Spencer, a dramatic story of the struggle of the German workers, by Kurt Klaeber.

Translated from the original by A. Lundy.

Illustrated by Adolph Dehn.

The State Jewish Theater in Moscow, by Ruth Kennel. Amply illustrated with photographs and drawings.

Educating Young Workers for Struggle, by John Williamson.

Concluding Chapter of History of Catholic Church in Mexico, by Manuel Gomez.

The Week in Cartoons, by Bales.

Drawings, by Ellis, Vose and others.

## A WEEK IN CARTOONS By M. P. Bales

# The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.

ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1926


# The Little "Red" School House

By OLIVER CARLSON.

ONCE upon a time (so the story goes) the little red schoolhouse was the fountainhead of American culture and learning, where the Jacksons, Lincolns, Grants and, in fact, all the great political, industrial, financial and military geniuses were taught the three "R's" and received the necessary knowledge, and encouragement which sent them forth into the world to make of this country a nation greater and more powerful than history has ever known of heretofore.

But this story is not one that deals with the little red schoolhouse of yesterday. It is the story of the little Red schoolhouse of today. It has only just begun to function, but from the success already achieved we can safely predict that it and its successors will play no small part in moulding the exploited youth of today into able fighters for the abolition of capitalism.

### The Waino Young Workers' School.

NEARLY 500 miles northwest of Chicago lies Waino. It is the center of a farming community dominantly Finnish. The big lumber companies have reaped fortunes in that region, but the big timber is all gone now, so they sell cut-over land to the poor fish from Chicago, Milwaukee and other large cities who have swallowed the stories about "become independent by being a farmer." Every year yields a new crop of settlers, who struggle on in vain for a year or two and then return to the cities, poorer if no wiser than when they came. The Finns have stuck together, have organized co-operatives and halls of their own, and thus managed to eke out an existence—and have become class-conscious.

It was in the above-mentioned region where a Young Workers' Summer School was conducted last year—and where a larger and more successful one was held again this summer for a period of five weeks, from June 21 to July 24. It was a unique school in more ways than one.

### Its Aim, and How Organized.

OF all the students at the course—and there were 57 of them who completed the entire course—not one paid a cent for tuition, for board, or for railroad fare from his home to the school and back again. The course committee, which had been on the job many months before the school opened, had succeeded in getting a sufficient number of organizations to support the idea of the school financially that the students who were selected to attend the courses need have no financial worries. Altho the Workers' Party and Young Workers' League were the moving spirits behind the school, still a very large number of non-party organizations gave both financial as well as moral support to it. A number of co-operatives, women's organizations, farmers' clubs, etc., are included in these.

The aim of the school, as expressed in the certificate given each student who completed the course, is:

"To train young workers and farmers to an understanding of their position in present-day society, and of their relation to the working class generally.

"To teach them how to examine and understand the basic forces at work in society.

"To give them a knowledge of the various types of working class organizations, their policies and their tactics, then preparing them for active and intelligent participation in these organizations, to the end that capitalism shall be abolished and replaced by a classless society based upon production for use instead of for profit."

In conformity with these aims, the course of study embraced the following subjects: Sociology, Marxian Economics, American Social and Labor History, Forums, Current Events, Working Class Theories, Historical Materialism, Problems of Socialist Reconstruction, Public Speaking, Theory and Practice of Young Workers' Organizations, and Playground-Athletic-Social Leadership.

### The Composition of the School.

ALTHO slightly over 60 students entered the school, only 57 were able to complete the entire course. (It may be important to note that 118 applications were received from prospective students, fully half of whom had to be rejected because of the physical inability to handle so many). These students came from six states: Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota and Oregon, and from no less than 39 different cities, towns or villages.

In age, the students varied from 15 to 27 years. The average age was between 18 and 19 years. They were virtually evenly divided as to sex, there being one more girl then boys.

Most of them were workers. The most numerous groupings consisted of lumber workers (13), farm workers (7), domestic workers (9) and clerical workers (7). In addition to these there were students, schoolteachers, pipefitters, millinery workers, etc. Approximately 50 per cent of the students were members either of the Young Workers' League, the Workers' Party, or both. The remainder were wholly unorganized or belonging to farmers' clubs, athletic clubs, co-operatives, etc.

### Student Activities.

FROM the very start we were determined that the students should have as much as possible to say about conducting affairs of the school. The entire student body met regularly every week to discuss school problems and the work of its sub-committees. The student body was responsible not only for keeping the school clean, but also for helping the cooks in clearing the tables and washing dishes, for keeping discipline, conducting entertainments, editing a wall newspaper, supervising and conducting athletics, etc., etc. Every student did his share of work—and the work was done willingly and cheerfully. A student council, consisting of the chairman of each of the sub-committees and two members elected directly from the student body, was in general control of all work. The instructors were not permitted to serve on any committee nor have a vote in the meetings of the student body. Not the slightest friction developed between students and instructors—quite to the contrary, this method of putting the responsibility for the success of the school directly upon the students themselves did much to make the school a success and to develop initiative amongst them.

A model Young Workers' League was formed, divided into seven nuclei. The showing of the students was exceptional. Basic tasks and problems were discussed and executed with a gusto that would surprise many a veteran.

The wall newspaper was one of the finest examples of work that I have seen from young people. It appeared regularly twice a week, containing all manner of material, both serious and humorous, and was well illustrated throout. I believe that every student in the school contributed at least once to the paper.

### The Importance of the School.

UNDOUBTEDLY there were many shortcomings with our Red school in Wisconsin, but the students voted it a huge success and were unanimous in demanding that an advanced school be conducted next year. All of them left the school deeply imbued with a spirit of class consciousness and have now gone back to their homes to agitate and organize. It is important to note that more than half of the class came from two of the most important sections of the country, i. e., from the Iron Range of Minnesota and the Copper Range of Michigan. They are going back to begin the work of rousing their comrades and fellow-workers into action. The traditions of struggle from both Calumet and Mesabe Range indicate that something can be done to organize and lead the copper and iron ore slaves into action. The students from the little Red schoolhouse will be the pioneers to set the machinery into action. The little Red schoolhouse is no longer an experiment. It is a fact, testified to by more than one hundred students, who are carrying the message that they learned there into mine and mill and logging camp. These students are young Americans (nearly 90 per cent of them native born) and they will be the torch-bearers for still greater numbers to follow them in creating a revolutionary mass movement of American workers.

Long live the little Red schoolhouse! May it grow and flourish from coast to coast.


THE SUNDAY WORKER

# Class War in America in the 1880's

By Amy Schechter.
(Decorations by Jerger)

Tenth celebration of Labor Day, the anniversary of the establishment of the eight hour movement has once again been enacted, with the usual touching scenes of fraternization between capital and labor—with army, church and Wall Street patting labor on the back and praising it for being a faithful and obedient servant and bringing in fat dividends and keeping the Reds in their place. This is a good time to turn back—just by way of contrast—to those stormy days forty years ago when America's real Labor Day was born in the midst of violent conflict between the classes. No farce that, but a tremendous drama of class struggle from which the revolutionary workers of every European country have drawn inspiration for the day which has become a sort of rehearsal for revolution; a day when capitalist governments are afraid and troops are massed in all the industrial centers.

May 1, 1886, was the culmination of a movement of the greatest significance in the history of the American proletariat. It marked its conscious entrance into the arena of class struggle. "I only wish that Marx could have lived to see it," writes Engels to a friend, a month later. "What the downbreak of Russian czardom would be for the great military monarchies of Europe—the snapping of their mainstay—that it for the bourgeoisie of the whole world the breaking out of class war in America . . . the way in which their (the American proletariat) have made their appearance on the scene is quite extraordinary—six months ago nobody suspected anything, and now they appear all of a sudden in such organized masses as to strike terror into the whole capitalist class . . ."

Never before or since, in this country, has the irreconcilable antagonism between capital and labor and the inevitability of class war been stated with such calmness and realism as it was by both sides in the struggle. With the final swallowing up of the last vestige of the public lands by the great corporations, "American labor war" as Commons put it, "now permanently set up in the wage system." And labor conditions at this period were admirably calculated to drive into the minds of the workers a realization of the intolerable slavery which that system involved, and their last illusion of the possibility of escape gone, to send them into turning at bay.

The tremendous displacement of man power by machinery in the course of the preceding decade and a half had driven hundreds of thousands of skilled workers, large native element among them—into the ranks of unskilled labor.

The official report published in 1886, puts the displacement in the silk industry (in the last few years [illegible] at 56 per cent in winding and 95 per cent in [illegible] cotton goods, at 50 per cent ("in the last [illegible] years"); in the manufacture of agricultural machinery, at 50 per cent; of shoes "in some cases 90 per cent, in others 50 per cent to 60 per cent," and so on in a number of other industries.

The mass immigration of this decade, over 5,000,000, [illegible] the attention. The labor market was greatly overstocked. Moreover, capitalists had discovered that profits hitherto unheard of could be made from the employment of children, and in many lines adult labor was being rapidly superseded by child labor.

Troops Firing on Labor Demonstration, Baltimore St., Philadelphia.

in a number of towns, parents were unemployed while their children were working.

Then came the great depression of 1884-1885. Wages were slashed again and again. In the mines, where some of the hottest struggles of the period were fought, the cut was 40 per cent. The textile workers were also very hard hit. In Paterson, for instance, wages were reduced 50 per cent within three years. Large numbers of mills were shut down. Contemporary press descriptions of the streams of starving textile workers wandering about in a despairing search for bread might be taken from an account of the Russian famine.

The following is taken from the Hartford Examiner's account of the textile region along the Willimantic in February, of 1885:

"Since July, fifteen of these concerns have shut out their employees, and their inability to find work has brought starvation nearly into death . . . In the severity of the winter young girls have tramped from place to place in search of work, have begged shelter and food and slept in outhouses and barns, and are today the victims of hunger and exposure . . . the males tramp out farther in the state . . . and become desperate . . . while the old people and infants remain in the villages starving by inches . . ."

Not only were wages extremely low and, in many cases paid monthly, but the pleasant practice of holding back 15 to 20 days' pay out of a month's, sometimes till the end of the year, or even of the term of employment, "so that," writes the Commissioner of Labor, "the poorest paid and most numerous classes are thus unable to exist from pay-day to pay-day without credit." The masses of unskilled workers lived in an eternal round of debt. Hours for this class of labor were from eleven to twelve in states where legislation had already been enacted; in other states anything up to twenty, and in all states hours were limitless for tenement industry. Pennsylvania miners worked up to 13 hours. Minnesota passed a law limiting work on the railroads to 18 hours a day.

Horrible things were done to the children of the proletariat. Throughout the country children, from eight in the south from six years worked eleven, twelve and thirteen hours a day under unspeakable conditions. Often, as in the Harmony Mills, in Cohoes, N. Y., known as workers as "Hell's Mills," children were flogged with leather straps when they could not keep up the pace required. The mill owners said that "They were kept under control in a way that benefited their morals . . ." A superintendent, either uncommonly naive or uncommonly stupid, told the Labor Bureau officials, "Now, I have noticed a strange thing. Families come here from Ireland and the girls are as rugged and healthy and rosy-cheeked as you would ever see, and yet in two years the girls would be consumptive, and half the family would be dead in seven years." Conditions at this period were admirably calculated to drive into the minds of the workers a realization of the intolerable slavery which that system involved, and their last illusion of the possibility of escape gone, to send them into turning at bay.

Police Breaking Up a Labor Meeting in West Side Turner Hall, Chicago.

Then came the great depression of 1884-1885. Wages were slashed again and again. In the mines, where some of the hottest struggles of the period were fought, the cut was 40 per cent. The textile workers were also very hard hit. In Paterson, for instance, wages were reduced 50 per cent within three years. Large numbers of mills were shut down. Contemporary press descriptions of the streams of starving textile workers wandering about in a despairing search for bread might be taken from an account of the Russian famine.

The following is taken from the Hartford Examiner's account of the textile region along the Willimantic in February, of 1885:

"Since July, fifteen of these concerns have shut out their employees, and their inability to find work has brought starvation nearly unto death . . . In the severity of the winter young girls have tramped from place to place in search of work, have begged shelter and food and slept in outhouses and barns, and are today the victims of hunger and exposure . . . the males tramp out farther in the state . . . and become desperate . . . while the old people and infants remain in the villages starving by inches . . ."

Not only were wages extremely low and, in many cases paid monthly, but the pleasant practice of holding back 15 to 20 days' pay out of a month's, sometimes till the end of the year, or even of the term of employment, "so that," writes the Commissioner of Labor, "the poorest paid and most numerous classes are thus unable to exist from pay-day to pay-day without credit." The masses of unskilled workers lived in an eternal round of debt. Hours for this class of labor were from eleven to twelve in states where legislation had already been enacted; in other states anything up to twenty, and in all states hours were limitless for tenement industry. Pennsylvania miners worked up to 13 hours. Minnesota passed a law limiting work on the railroads to 18 hours a day.

Horrible things were done to the children of the proletariat. Throughout the country children, from eight in the south from six years worked eleven, twelve and thirteen hours a day under unspeakable conditions. Often, as in the Harmony Mills, in Cohoes, N. Y., known as workers as "Hell's Mills," children were flogged with leather straps when they could not keep up the pace required. The mill owners said that "They were kept under control in a way that benefited their morals . . ." A superintendent, either uncommonly naive or uncommonly stupid, told the Labor Bureau officials, "Now, I have noticed a strange thing. Families come here from Ireland and the girls are as rugged and healthy and rosy-cheeked as you would ever see, and yet in two years the girls would be consumptive, and half the family would be dead in seven years." In New York City we read of children working at stripping and preparing tobacco, "11 to 13 hours, not as long hours as grown persons, but enough to kill them rapidly." Tens of thousands of workers grew up illiterate because they had been shut up in the factories since earliest childhood.

In mill as well as mining towns workers were compelled to live in the filthy tenements provided by the companies at exorbitant rents. The Fall River "Cotton Manufacturer" wrote of these tenements, "They are not as good as we would like to have them, but they are good enough for operatives."

At the beginning of the decade capital believed that under existing circumstances the great mass of unskilled and defenseless was completely in its power, and subject to limitless exploitation. But gaining impetus during the destitute years of the 1884-1885 depression, a great wave of revolt swept thru this class of labor, "an elemental protest against oppression and degradation," manifesting itself in thousands of furiously-fought strikes, and carrying hundreds of thousands of workers into the Knights of Labor. In the year from July, 1885 to July, 1886, membership rose from 104,066 to 703,924. "The movement bore in every way the aspect of a social war," writes Commons. "A frenzied hatred of labor for capital was shown in every important strike . . . Extreme bitterness towards capital manifested itself in all the actions of the Knights of Labor, and wherever the leaders undertook to hold it within bounds they were generally discarded by their followers, and others who would lead as directed were placed in charge . . ."

This great mass movement of the proletariat—"that mighty and glorious movement," Engels calls it—created panic in the ranks of capital, with its force and its swiftness; its destruction of the barriers of craft and nationality and race, its direction toward "the solidarity of all labor." To add to this was the fact that for the first time organized revolutionary propaganda was gaining a real foothold in the general labor movement.

In the far-west the Red International, preaching somewhat unclear but militant socialism exerted some influence. But the revolutionary party that was becoming a real force among the workers was the Black International, affiliated with the anarchist international in Europe. In the New York section, led by Johann Most, simon-pure anarchy prevailed. But in the middle west and the west, particularly in Chicago, which was the stronghold of the movement, a sort of anarcho-syndicalism prevailed. The practical result of their theories meant a close connection with the unions and participation in the daily struggles of the workers. In every big Chicago strike of the period we find the anarchists—or Communists, as the bourgeois press called them—in the front ranks, leading and organizing.

By 1886 the Black International had between six and ten thousand members. Of these at least 2,000 were in Chicago, and included a large English speaking element. The party exerted a powerful influence over very much larger numbers, in Chicago, for instance, the Central Labor Union, to which the majority of the unions in the city were affiliated, was completely under anarchist control, co-operating with the international in all its parades and demonstrations, and spreading revolutionary propaganda among the thousands of unemployed who tramped the streets of the city.

Capital, then, was thoroly afraid, and openly and thru its official spokesmen talked class war and preparation for the forcible suppression of the proletariat. Labor replied by announcing that it would meet force with force, and by forming armed defense units in connection with unions, anarchist groups, and other workers' organizations.

General Sherman, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, in an official speech on Governor's Island declared:

"There will soon come an armed contest between Capital and Labor. They will oppose each other not with words and arguments and ballots, but with shot and shell, gunpowder and cannon. The better classes are tired of the insane howlings of the lower strata, and they mean to stop them."

The San Francisco "Truth" influential in the west, answered with the following call:

"Working people of America! I tell you these words are not mere mouthings . . . they mean blood . . . because you dare to ask for what is your own, the full product of your own labor . . . Arm yourself at once . . . the day of battle will be upon us long before we are prepared . . . This sign, this speech of Sherman, is deadly in its significance. We have no moment to waste . . ."

Commenting on a strike, the Chicago Times remarked that "Hand grenades should be thrown among those who are striving to obtain higher wages, since by such treatment they would be taught a valuable lesson and other strikers would take warning of their fate."

In a furious reply, the Labor Unionist of Akron, Ohio (neither socialist nor anarchist) cries:

"God speed the day that hand grenades will be thrown among honest men, who asking for their just right, when refused, quit work . . . That day would be the dawn of deliverance for enslaved labor . . ." The Unionist then goes on to recommend the institution of a military order by the Knights of Labor, "For, if such teachings as the above go on, the day is not far distant when the laboring man will need to know the use of firearms. The organs of monopoly teach giving us hand grenades . . . Let us be prepared when they are ready to open the ball and let them dance to the music of a little dynamite and hot shot . . . If the organs of monopoly wish to hasten the revolution . . . let them preach the hand grenade doctrine." Come on, monopoly, with your hand grenades!

There was continual talk of enlarging the army for the campaign against labor. A Washington dispatch appearing in the general press (Nov. 1884) states that "The businessmen of this country are in favor of an increase of the army and its concentration in the larger cities so as to suppress riots and control strikers." Another, (Jan., 1886) says that "in view of the discontent of the laboring classes Congress is urged to enlarge the regular army." In 1884, the press gives the annual report of General Phil. Sheridan to the Secretary of War, in which he says that "The danger of warfare with foreign nations seems remote," but tells of "signs of other troubles . . . between capital and labor" and the danger of "entire cities being destroyed by the infuriated populace . . ." After another lecture, by still another general, on how to put down labor revolts, with a detailed plan for the defense of the municipal buildings and the city hall Park, New York, a western labor paper came out with an equally detailed description by a friendly army officer, on street fighting tactics for workers, and the use of barricades with careful and highly technical diagrams. Riot drills were frequent—and frequently broken up by workers.

Strike resolutions and resolutions of mass meetings of strike sympathizers were frequently direct class challenges. During the 1885 strike on one of Gould's railways a convention of employees on the whole Southwestern system passed a resolution declaring that "Labor and capital have met in a deadly conflict," and pledged support to the strikers, sustaining them by . . . sympathy, money and . . . lives if necessary." A Chicago mass-meeting addressed by a miner who had come from Shawnee to get aid for the strikers in the long and desperately-fought coal strike in Hocking Valley, Ohio, passed a resolution declaring that "The employment of all means to protect the wage working class from the tyranny of capital is justifiable. Whereas the military has been called out to defeat the interests of the working classes, the mass meeting resolves to arm themselves and offer resistance to the class who are depriving them of their bread, their happiness and their lives."

This sketch of conditions in the first half of the eighties will give some general idea of the causes behind that "entrance of the American proletariat on the scene" of which aroused not alone Engels, but revolutionists the world over to such enthusiasm, and the American bourgeoisie to such fear and determination to put an end to this challenge to its supremacy. In the next article will be described the culmination of the movement, and the campaign of capital against its two arch enemies—the Knights of Labor and the Black International—with its climax in the Chicago Anarchist frame-up, following the great eight-hour strikes and demonstrations of May 1.

# The Confession of An Agent Provocateur

## A Sensational Document on the White Terror in Poland

**The Polish press today is carrying on a conspiracy of silence concerning the mass arrests of Ukranians which have just been made everywhere, at Lemberg, Cracow, Przemysl, etc.**

**We have already pointed out that we were once more concerned here with an affair fabricated entirely by Pilsudski's police in order to discredit the movement of the national minorities which is becoming a greater menace each day.**

**Besides, it is very possible that documents had been discovered. But one would have to have very poor sense not to realize that he is here dealing with the work of provocateurs.**

**Yesterday we promised to publish a document which would demonstrate irrefutably the skill of the Polish reaction in practices of this kind. We shall see later.**

**It was a matter of a very simple fact: the confessions of an agent provocateur. It is the confession of one of those poor hangers which Upton Sinclair's "100%" definitely depicts.**

**Here, in its tragic simplicity, is the letter which he sent, after being seized with remorse, to the Sejm deputy, Gogula.)**

* * * *

Mr. Deputy,

In the district of Nowogrodek, one hears everywhere: "Jancevitch is a provocateur! Jancevitch has thrown a thousand people into the dungeons!" etc. . . . Looked at superficially, without considering the causes, one may believe that it is really so. I beg you to listen to me then, to learn how all this happened.

**How One Becomes a Provocateur**

I WORKED as an instructor for the "Wyzwolenie" Party (Party of Freedom). Tho war had had a negative influence on my mental constitution. I did not have a single means of subsistence and I felt very little desire to do physical work. Thus, I allowed myself to be easily convinced by the Agent Weraxa and became agent of the "Defensive" at Nowogrodek. I was given the task of discovering a supposed conspiracy set on foot by a secret White-Russian organization, enemy of the state. The thing had to be done quickly and I had neither the time to discover the conspiracy nor the possibility of learning how to organize this. They gave me very short notice, threatening not to give me a single sloty if I did not deliver a document. On the other hand, they promised me $5,000 and the possibility of living in Posen under a false name in case I should discover this secret organization. In order to encourage me they showed me mountains of money. That made me determined at the outset to find some facts, and even when the searches and inquiries gave no results, they were very well satisfied with me in the "Defensive." They paid me a very high salary, higher than the one promised. And they, gave me gifts of important sums. I led an easy life, but I did not discover the secret organization and learned nothing of it. I passed the greater part of my time in the company of my colleague, Weraxa. I fell completely under his influence, and he depicted to me a stately existence and a rich and idle future.

"ON POLISH LAND." By the Polish Artist Sokolova-Skalja.

**The Other Side of the Medal.**

ON the 27th of March, 1925, I was arrested by the Defensive. At the outset, they treated me in a friendly manner and gave me whiskey. But later they began to beat me. Each time the treatment became worse. They demanded that I discover the conspiracy and deliver the world-be White-Russian organizations of revolt for which they promised me the $5,000 and immediate freedom. In the course of the last two months, I had received the sum of 660 slotties. I realized clearly: I was becoming a victim of my master, Weraxa.

I was unable to find anything, not knowing a single organisation other than the "Wyzwolenie" and the "Independent Peasant Party"; and svan of these parties I knew no more than any other person reading the newspapers. The bad treatment became worse, but I could not say anything. Then they began to torture me with an electric current. My strength left me. It seemed to me that my bones were being pulled apart. Frightful muscular cramps paralyzed my limbs. The misery was unendurable. After several repetitions, I lost consciousness.

**The Denunciation.**

TO put an end to my tortures, I agreed to everything they demanded of me. I said everything that might interest the "Defensive." My statements were partly invented, partly a confirmation of what the police claimed. It is in this manner that I confirmed the charge that the following persons had taken part in the conspiracy: M. Makowski, the Sejm deputies, Hotowatah, Gegula and Sobolewski; and a hundred other persons in addition.

After this examination by the agents of the Defensive I said no more about the thing to any one.

Later, I was summoned before the examining magistrate. The examination took place in the building of the Community of Nowogrodek in an office of the Defense to which they conducted me from the cellar which had served as a prison for me and where I was tortured in the most horrible manner for six days. The presence of agents of the Defensive during the examination agitated me so much that I once more confirmed, before the examining magistrate, the statements which I had made to the Defensive. I ought to say here that the police prepared me for this examination two whole days before. Day and night, two agents were continually present and taught me that I was supposed to declare to the examining magistrate. They gave me whiskey to drink constantly and promised me my freedom if I would be ready to repeat my confessions to the magistrate.

A Street in Warsaw Guarded by Pilsudski's Military and Police.

**Just before my appearance they gave me more to drink, so that I made my confession in an intoxicated state.**

On the first of April, I was conducted to the prison of Nowogrodek, and on the second of April, the prisoners had already arrived. I was isolated, and yet it was sufficient for me to show myself in the yard for a shower of hisses and blows to be brought forth. On the second of May, I received a violent blow on the head which left a deep wound. They bandaged my head and declared that the blow had been dealt out of vengeance. At the district tribunal I gave the same testimony.

**Tardy Remorse!**

SOME time later, my wound healing, I began to calm down, but remorse assailed me. I saw the truth in all its horror. An abyss had opened up for my innocent victims. I decided to act according to my conscience and my feeling for justice. This time I sent true confessions to the attorney of the district court of appeals and to the court of the tribunal. I submitted myself to a medical commission which found, in spite of the five months which had passed, the marks of the tortures of which I had been the victim. They discovered five scars, one of which was ten centimeters long, the others of different sizes.

The tribunal will bring everything to light.

**Irresponsible?**

IN the court room, in the presence of the judge and of the witnesses, I shall show you, Mr. Deputy, the traces of the tortures which I have undergone, and you will be able to see that the sufferings which I have endured were the most inhuman. They have killed the feeling of responsibility in me for all that I have put forward. The chief culprit and the initiator of my false confessions was no other than the commander of the Defensive, the commissioner, Kutsuper. I have been maltreated by Agent Jan Wodnitzki, who, in order to deceive me, called him Janusch Dembski, and by two other agents whom I do not know, but whom I shall be able to recognize.

You can make use, Mr. Deputy, of the material that contains the confessions which I have written in prison and which I have sent to the courts, to the attorney of the district tribunal of Wilna and Nowogrodek, to the Court of Appeals and to the Court of the Tribunal. Up to the present, I have not yet received a single reply and the victims of my bad actions are still repining in prison.

I am perhaps unworthy, Mr. Deputy, of having my mistake pardoned by you whom I have so cruelly denounced. I hope, by way of compensation, that what I write you will have convinced you that I was under the influence of a strange will and under the pressure of unbearable physical suffering which I have had to undergo at the hands of the Defensive.

At this moment, I curse my action. I am incapable of describing all this concretely. This is only part of my arguments; the rest, Mr. Deputy, you will have at the special hearing, and more precisely in the court room.

I beg you, Mr. Deputy, to give me your moral support and thus to aid justice.

Signed: Bronislav Jancevitch.

THE SUNDAY WORKER

# Meditations of a Cherry Picker

By PAULINE SCHULMAN.

CELIA and Doris met on a fruit farm as cherry pickers. Doris inquired how badly Celia would remain on the farm. Celia replied that had she not felt as if she owed a debt to society she would remain through the winter.

Doris looked at her with her large blue eyes and asked: "What do you mean by owing something to society? I cannot understand the word, debt especially, in connection with that other abstraction, Society."

Celia: "Did you notice a little while ago how I was stung by a bee? Do you know why? Because I interfered with its labor. It was busy with a cherry which I was trying to pick. So it stung me in self-defense. A little insect, without brains, yet it knows how to protect itself when its work of production is interfered with.

"Do human beings understand how to defend and protect themselves? No, because they are submissive slaves. They let a few individuals not only take their food away from them, but also the food of their little children. They build houses, and weave cloth for others, and in return they get but very little, hardly enough to eat, or keep neat and body together."

Celia was a bit out of breath. She stopped her brave, fanned herself with her apron, sent a fleeting glance at the cherry-laden tree, set herself down on the grassy spot, and renewed her charge at Doris. "Another incident let me mention, perhaps then you will better understand the nature of my fight to society."

"The other day I brought food from the village. I walked for it, as you may remember. I placed the food in my basket and started to go back to my farm. But the next day I found the food gone and the dishes broken. A poor child looking at me with indignation, as if to say: 'I had to do it. I was hungry.' They emptied the pail of my milk but they do not give me enough to eat. Well, I shouted myself. As to the child—they were in my way, so I broke them."

"You ask them that helpless woman question mark. Again, unable to answer. Because of ignorance, persecution and fear how to help themselves. And soon, the master of the earth, is not the slave, and when he is obliged to flee elsewhere has been the horror of bread that he is hated, his life hungry, very hungry indeed."

Doris: "What has all this to do with your cherry picking?"

Celia: "Did you see the vineyard outside this cherry orchard? And how far longer are you going? Do you know why you are grapes? Because the owner knows that without grapes he cannot eat or else the strength of the grapes will be reduced. This is why workers know that in order to create a plant or any other product, a certain deal of attention must be given to it, and especially to its gardener.

"In the homeland to one pays any wages to the workers. The hands are neglected altogether. They become poor and more unequal, they have not leisure from their lives of labour with finally develop into animal machines."

"And damn," said Celia, "on the cultured field and with human planks I had an opportunity to pay my debt to society."

Doris seemed to be bored by Celia's talk, and was gazing into the distance. Suddenly the sound of the bike were approaching once more stopped, now to reach the matrimonial harbor of safety where she would feel secure.

Doris: "Why did you come here, lady, field of real, not human planes?"

Celia: "Why did I come here? Oh, I see it. It is already twelve years that I am responding to the call of the flesh, refusing to read from the subways, hearing naught else but the whirr of the machine, and seeing endless gray walls before me.

"Life became dry and monotonous because the work I was doing did not interest me. It was dead material that I was handling, and for the benefit of whom? For a few individuals, my employer and his family, in order to enable them to live in luxury. Is it for this that I came here, I asked myself every single day. Of course not. I was eager to learn, and therefore entered the school of life in which I felt I could learn a great deal. Especially was I interested in problems concerning the rich and poor. When I was but a twelve-year-old child I used to ponder over the question why this division into classes and how it came about.

"My questions were usually answered by the statement that a girl of my age must not ask such foolish questions, for these ways of life have been instituted by the 'Lord,' etc. I think, will explain why I am here for a while."

When Celia and Doris were walking on the road, the neighboring farmers could never tell that these two were living in two different worlds. These two cherry pickers were far, very far, apart from each other in spirit.

Doris was contemplating the home which in her opinion was the refuge. She walked "aimlessly" and without "a purpose" in life, as she herself once stated.

But Celia kept on trudging up the hill and down the mountains, fearing none and nothing save the danger of becoming confined to a small little home. She traversed in her imagination every nook and corner of the world, a world that fully belonged to her, with its sorrows and joys, beauties and miseries.

# How We Make Rubber

By ESTHER FRADKIN.

I WAS one of several hundred workers in a large rubber plant which is located in a small town in Massachusetts. I had to paste the lining on the last with my fingers. The first two weeks my fingers were so sore that I could dress mornings only with the greatest difficulty. When I told the girls about this, they advised me to soak my fingers in hot water and to massage them.

One afternoon when I went into the ladies' room to massage my fingers I noticed Mary standing in the corner with her face to the wall. Mary was a beautiful, healthy young woman who worked opposite me. She often made mistakes in her work, which the other girls tried to correct before the forelady noticed them.

When I came near Mary I was surprised to see that she was milking her breasts and allowing the milk to fall into the sink. She was crying bitterly. The elderly woman, whom we called Mother, was helping her. I learned later that Mary was trying to save baby by nursing it after work.

In the other corner of the room on a couch lay Nelly, also in tears. Her little boy was in the hospital in a critical condition. A few weeks before he had been run over. His mother was working at the time.

Everyone in the crowded room was moved by the plight of these two young mothers. One of the younger girls said: "Catch me getting a kid and going to work in a factory. If I get married my husband will work and I'll take care of the kids." "But suppose your husband gets sick, or loses his job? What are you going to do then?" asked one of the older women.

The woman whom we called Mother kept quiet for a while, then said: "I've worked here a long time, girls, and I've seen many young mothers suffer. But I think, what's the use of crying? Why can't we do something?" Angela, the floor girl, shouted: "Yes, why don't we do something? Why don't we form a union and get a nursery where mothers can leave their babies when they're working?" A soft little gray-haired woman in the corner of the room said quietly: "You read in the papers every day that unions are striking trying to get bread for workers and their children. They don't get bread, and they won't get nurseries. The only time that we'll get them is when we workers take over the factories."

Everyone in the room shouted: "Yes, yes, Emma is right." Mary and Nelly had stopped weeping now. They were listening to what we were saying. Then the bell rang. All of us, Mary and Nelly along with the rest, filed into the workroom, back to our tables.

## Fragment

By OSCAR RYAN.

Look you, Evelyn:
John has gone to the front,
Where he will do great things.
—Oh? you're not everjoyed?

He, you have NO imagination,
But squirm at material inconvenances?
—A fine wife for a soldier!

You know, after it's all over,
He will come back to you;
—Glory, peace and power.
The lot of our countrymen;
And John the hero of it all.
—Just think! a hero!
—Why, you're crying . . . ?

# THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly. Edited by Dorothy Rubin, Minneapolis

Johnny Red, Assistant.

Vol. 1. Saturday, September 29, 1928 No. 18

FUNNY BIRDS

Hey—What's This?

A bird that goes to work for Mister Capitalist in some other workplace. This bird has no tail. It has only one wing. Its head is on backwards. Its feet are broken. He can't fly but sometimes tries to make him fly. Already you know the answer? The word is only of four letters. Chee, it's a cinch.

Hey, Some More. What's This

This bird thinks Coolidge is a great man. He believes in Santa Claus and won't let his children join the Young Pioneers. He thinks he will go to heaven after he died. They put this kind of a bird in clocks. The word has six letters. What's the answer?

Yee-Hee!
You know how badly The Daily Worker needs money, don't you? Did your Daddy and Mommy say? Go see—and him to do it right now.

BOO-HOO!

Here's a picture of Johnny Red today. Just look how sad he is. The tears are streaming down his cheeks. He's as blue as a cat without milk for a week. And you fellows did it! You did! Johnny is used to receiving at least 27 contributions a week and this week he only got 11.

Rose Harowitz did not write and neither did Crammion Oliver nor a whole lot of other Tiny Reds. I'll say Johnny is blue—real blue—blue boo-hoo!

You little Reds had better send something in if you don't want Johnny weeping all over the place. We can't hire another janitor to be mopping up all his tears.

Our Johnny Red has
Editorial Blues
The tears are falling
Into his shoes.

You had better send
A thing or two today
Or Johnny Red
Will just fade away.

REMEMBER?

How we begged little Dorothy Red of Minneapolis to tell us her name? Just look at her answer! It's the cutest little thing! COMRADES ALL! I am a little girl,
Eight years old
This white
DOROTHY RUBIN
is my name.
The Red flag I will help to carry to fame.

My father is a worker
My mother is one too,
They are both red fighters
Against the robbing crew.

The Capitalist gang
Is cheating
On little children
like We
And robs our fathers and mothers
Of their dearest family.

That's why my father and mother
Put RED blood in me.
I will join with
The workers
And fight for a
world that's free.

Alla, Girl, Dopathy. Stay with us! And be sure to write often now that we are all acquainted.

# Meierhold Theater in Moscow

(2)

By Ruth Epperson Kennell.

Meierhold and a synthesis of his scenery showing machine and factory forms used in dramatic representation.

FOR contrast with the old literary forms of the conventional written drama, we turn to the Meierhold theaters, where an entirely new theatrical art is in process of development. The avowed purpose of the director, Meierhold, is to make the theater a living part of the people's lives; not to produce the literary works of men of letters, but to be a dramatic chronicle and interpreter of social events. Art has only an incidental value in the social purpose of the theater. Therefore the plays produced here are not printed dramas, read by the public—they are simply events which live on the stage and which in many cases have only a temporary interest. Striving to satisfy that need which is driving the people of the west from the theater to the cinema, Meierhold employs the devices of film art on the stage. His theaters are in theatrical circles what the Communist Party is in political circles—agitator for and constructor of a new society.

During the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the 1905 Revolution in January the Theater of the Revolution presented a play, "The Barometer Indicates Storm," which vividly depicted scenes from that bloody period. The Meierhold staging was particularly effective for this subject: the great curtainless stage and on it plain wooden walls with steps leading above, which could be anything from a factory to a railway station, and containing within their mysterious depths interiors of the winter palace, offices, meeting halls and other scenes disclosed when a section of the wall opened, or when a set came rolling out on a platform with the actors placed for action. Such devices, including a screen on which were flashed stirring slogans and photographs of the heroes, made possible the rapidly shifting scenes and swift action essential to the reproduction of 1905 events. The incident of Bloody Sunday was made a living reality again. The workers, led by the Priest Gapon, carrying ikons and portraits of the czar and singing hymns, passed across the stage on their way to the winter palace. A moment later sounded the rattle of machine guns and the people came running back, only to fall dead or, wounded, to be lifted and carried away by their comrades. At last, the terrifying rattle of the machine guns gave way to the sprightly music of a military band. Then followed the futile deputation of the czar, the removal of the senile old general from his post, the forming of the Petersburg Soviet, a stirring meeting of the central committee at which Trotsky was chairman, and as a climax the arrest of the central committee, who sang the International as they were led away. The production was viewed by tens of thousands of Moscow workers.

* * *

AT the Meierhold in January appeared a new play which is decidedly the most artistic its ingenious director has produced. If one marvels at the mechanical construction of the Meierhold stage, at the rapidly shifting scenes and the acrobatic feats of the actors, at the combination of motion picture technique with the spoken drama and the profligate use of the spotlight (which is sometimes indiscriminately directed at the audience as well as the actors, in characteristic disregard of the former's comfort), one feels that here is an art as yet in its experimental stage. But in "Roar, China!" there is a toning down and discriminate use of all these elements to create something beautiful. The one set used throout—that of a British battleship at dock in a Chinese river port, with a body of real water lying between the dock and the steamer—lends itself admirably to the display and senseless chatter, strikes a jarring note, for it is not possible to contrast realism with burlesque.

A British battleship is unloading its cargo, which is in charge of an energetic American. The coolies, directed by a cringing Chinese foreman, are carrying the heavy bundles on their backs, in an endless procession of bent, straining bodies. A strange jargon rises as they speak in their own tongue. The foreman drinks out his orders, the workers take up the cry and make it into a song, and in rythmic motion they move the heavy machines. Finally the dock is cleared and the perspiring laborers are ready for their pay. But the American haggles with them, finally refusing their demands, and in scorn tosses them a few coins.

On deck, the fat lady and her extravagantly dressed daughter are trying to amuse themselves. The orchestra, in queer Scotch kilts, is playing above and the girl and her mother dance with the American and a young officer; glasses clink and champagne flows—in short, a typical Meierhold scene. Then the doors leading to the deck slam a white-clad figure, the little Chinese cabin boy, with a face like a flower. Across the water, off stage, shooting is heard: it is the rising murmur of the disconcerted workers. The cabin boy is called upon to interpret it: the dock laborers demand more money; they threaten. The officer draws his revolver, and the cabin boy falls on his knees and begs him not to shoot his people.

V. E. Meierhold, head of the new revolutionary theater.

It is night and the ship looms up in the shadows. The American is on the deck bargaining with an old boatman to take him across the narrow stretch of water. On the docks are lounging several of the disgruntled workers, who watch the altercations with sympathetic interest. The American refuses the boatman's price. The boatman, in turn, sits on his oars and refuses to move. The American attacks him, the boatman hits his oar; there is a struggle, a splash, and darkness hides the scene. A little later the workmen fish out of the water the American's funny panama hat and laugh at it.

The alarm is sounded—the American has been drowned! The crowd grows, the Chinese police appear and the boatman escapes in the crowd. A long, serif form wrapped in a sheet is carried in. The terror-stricken people try to creep away, but are held back by the British marines, who have quietly assumed command of the town.

The mayor of the town comes on board the ship with his interpreter, a Chinese student, to offer regrets and apologies for the accident. The captain will accept no apologies; moral recompense must be made for this outrage to the British flag. "But he is an American," suggests the student. "It is all the same," replies the captain, "he is ours." He demands that two of the dock laborers be executed in punishment for the murder; if this demand is not acceded to by nine o'clock the next morning the ship's guns will be turned on the city.

Again the wailing siren call which heralds each scene—the dark, curtainless stage grows light. The workers are sitting about eating bowls of rice. Street fakers, peddlers, beggars and opium vendors pass to and fro. An old peddler, his wares dangling, comes down into the audience. The student appears with the terrible news: two of them must die! But why? They have committed no crime. And which two? They try to hide from one another, to escape. The student resolves to send a telegram to Shanghai for help, but two marines bar the way. Meantime, the foreigners in the town are taking refuge on the steamer and all is being prepared for the bombardment.

Once more the mayor and his interpreter board the ship, bringing a rich silk robe as a present. The robe is accepted, but their efforts at conciliation fail. As the dawn approaches the white figure of the cabin boy appears on the forecastle. He is singing a plaintive, almost inaudible lament, while adjusting a rope about his neck. With a sigh he slips over the railing and hangs lifeless before the door of the cabin. But his sacrifice is in vain.

The workers on the dock finally decides to draw straws. The two selected for the sacrifice by this means are a young man and an old man. The young man has a wife and child whom he cannot bear to leave, and life seems just as sweet to the old man.

With all the ceremony of a religious rite the execution takes place on the dock next morning. All the foreigners are there, including three sisters from the mission, an English clergyman, an American girl in smart knickerbockers and a tourist with his camera ready to take the most harrowing scenes. The wife comes with her child to plead for mercy. "Tell her to ask God for help," suggests the student. "I will not tell her," replies the student, but as if she understand, the woman turns from her to seek the accused child who received at the mission and tramples it on the ground. The stocks are removed from the necks of the prisoners, who make a last effort to escape. Then culminates comedy last and they submit to being tied to the piles; covers are drawn over their heads, mercifully hiding their faces.

When the gruesome details are carried out to the end, the mood of the Chinese workers begins to change. A subdued roar rises. At this moment, a telegram is brought to the captain, summoning his ship to Shanghai where an uprising has taken place. With drawn revolvers, the captain and his crew back off the stage followed by the workers, who brandish their oars threateningly.

"Masse-Mensch" (Crowd Man). Act II, by Ernst Toller, as produced by Meierhold.

"Earth Prancing," final scene.

DAILY WORKER Sets the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 217. *Subscription Rates:* By Carrier in Chicago, by mail $8.00 per year; Outside Chicago, by mail $6.00 per year.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1926

Price 3 Cents

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## Laurence Todd

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE league of nations has done something to justify its existence, the the accomplishment may be of doubtful value to those most concerned. Take a commission at the head of which was a virtuous English woman, 1,000 hundred christian girls have been saved from Arab harems. It seems that many of the girls interesting in this kindly process of snatching Arabian chief did not take kindly to a proposal for liberation when they learned that freedom meant going to work at starvation wages or entering in life of shame under more unfavorable conditions than life in a harem.

• • •

SOME of those girls acted very much like the female dependents of the rich. When you mentioned work to them, said the English lady, they looked around at their quarters and lit another cigarette. Every puff meant to suggest the greatest contempt for the proposed change in their manner of living. How many of these parasites who go around on a paid commission to save souls would take any kindlier to an "honest living" than those they are "saving" on a salary?

• • •

THE subject peoples of the earth cannot be saved by hypocritical busybodies or appeals to "the better side of their natures." Girls in factories, wives and daughters in mines, nuns in convents and women in factories, must eat or they will know the reason why. Under this glorious system of ours the working class can only eat at the pleasure of the boss. Those who come under the boss's displeasure, or for other reasons can't find work, live on somebody, or die. They die only as a last resort. Do away with capitalism and all other kinds of exploitation will be on the way to disappear.

• • •

NEWS that Gene Tunney had breakfast with ex-Governor Cox of Ohio gave birth to rumors that the man who cake-walked for ten rounds with Jack Dempsey has his hat in the ring for the vice-presidency on the democrat ticket, in case Calvin Coolidge is a candidate for the presidency to succeed himself. In which event Tunney is expected to be the democrat's white hope at the head of the ticket. This would make a political contest only second to the grand Stetic fiasco staged in Philly.

• • •

THE woman who admitted with a chuckle that she was glad she killed her husband has my relief from the nonsense that other local husband-dispatchers get rid of when confronted with the remains of a mate. This woman who has earned our approbation fought a twenty-eight-year duel with her man, with variable fortune. Lost the contest might drag, she purchased a gun, and when her husband advanced to the fray last week ready to fight another round, his adversary pulled the trigger. "In such a case "glad I killed him" is every shead of the Babbittarian "I loved him so."

• • •

TIMES change. President Von Hindenburg of Germany received Vice-Admiral Welles of the American navy, who is visiting Germany. He had his binejackets march up the Unter den Linden. No doubt the movies were on the job and in a few days we will see the picture on the screen. And the audience will applaud. Eight years ago the same Von Hindenburg cheerfully and any American caught shaking hands with the old monarchist would not be handled too gently.

• • •

FRANK TINNEY, the comedian, is held in double contempt, only by his wife and a second time by Judge Norman S. Dike. Tinney is famous as a laugh-producer, but it seems that he failed ingeminiously with his wife. For the laughs he drew out of the public she is getting $200 a week, but it is reported that every time Tinney makes out a check for that amount he scowls as unpleasantly as does his wife whenever she does not get the money. About the only avenue of relief to Tinney is to become a bum or a judge. Judges are above contempt, or is it the other way.

• • •

HERE is a piece of information that will knock the starch out of prohibition agents and topers alike, the both are usually synonymous: Dr. Oscar Jones, speaking before the Association for Medico-Physical Research at the Congress Hotel, declares that "starch drunkenness" is the cause of 90 per cent of the untimely, non-violent deaths that take place yearly in America. Now, then, let us suppose that prohibition means anything and people boycott moonshine, what is to stop them from filling up on starch and cheating the law?

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us some and address.*

## TIRED PIGEON MAY THROW SOME LIGHT ON PHILADELPHIA FAKE

NEW WILMINGTON, Pa., Sept. 26.—An unofficial investigation into an "advance dope" message on the Gene Tunney-Jack Dempsey championship fight is being made here today by Postmaster Clinton White.

Thursday morning a carrier pigeon hopped thru the door of the post-office, apparently tired from long flight. Postmaster White examined it and found a note under the identification band, "Tunney will win," was the message.

The registration number of the pigeon was A. J. Are-31.

The pigeon made no attempt to continue its flight. Today it was to be held pending a report on its ownership.

Postmaster White has debated letting the pigeon go, on the advice of newspaper men he is keeping it penned up temporarily.

"The message may mean nothing and again it may mean a whole lot," Postmaster White said. "It does not seem probable that anyone is sending 'mystery messages' by carrier pigeon just for amusement."

## TRAITORS GIVEN SHORT SHRIFT IN THE MINN. F.-L.P.

### *Quigley and Holmes Enter Discard*

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 26.—The state and congressional campaign clash between the Farmer-Labor and republican parties here went to fever heat with the exposure of an attempt by the notorious Walter J. Quigley, disbarred from practising law because he was caught shaking down bootleggers, to circulate a round robin among representative farmer-labor spokesmen, in which they were to repudiate the Farmer-Labor ticket.

The "round robin" with the names secured was to have been made public Sept. 28. But Quigley wrote to a loyal supporter of the Farmer-Labor Party who turned the material over to the campaign headquarters here.

This effort follows close on the heels of the exposition of the Farmer-Labor Party by Emil Holmes, candidate for lieutenant governor, and it is claimed by party officials that there may be some connection between the two incidents.

**Urge Shift to Democrats.**

Both the Quigley "round robin" and the Holmes' repudiation urged a shift to the democrats. Two of those alleged to have signed the Quigley "round robin" here been arranging meetings for Holmes in the northern part of the state, where he has been attacking the Farmer-Labor Party. It is charged, however, by Farmer-Labor Party headquarters here that the republican campaign bosses and not the democratic politicians are behind this effort to create turmoil inside the Farmer-Labor Party. This is being

(Continued on page 3.)

## PHILLY BOSSES SEEK WRIT TO SMASH UNIONS

### *Ask Injunction Against Building Trades*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26. — The plea of Master Plumber Daniel J. Keating for an injunction against the members and officers of the Building Trades Council has been heard in common pleas court No. 1 before Judge Henry S. McDevitt.

The hearing this morning concerned itself mostly with getting the correct data on the officers of the various organizations belonging to the Building Trades Council and on the officers of the Building Trades Council. Plaintiff Daniel Keating, under fire from defense Attorney Henry John Nelson, succeeded in getting himself enmeshed in numerous contradictions in a very short time, but relief came in the form of an adjournment of court until Friday morning when the hearing will be continued.

The trouble arose over the attempt of Daniel Keating to make use of non-union plumbers on the building now going up at 43rd and Locust street. Mr. Keating took it upon himself to strike out from the agreement with the council, the clause referring to the use of union labor. The building engineers and the rest of the workers employed refused to work with the scab plumbers and as a result Keating lost the contract, and has there by brought a plea for an injunction. It is well known that a number of powerful master builders are behind the quixotic effort.

(Continued on page 2)

## More British Miners' Delegates in Russia; German Women Arrive

MOSCOW, Sept. 5. — (By Mail) — Today the second group of the British miners' delegation arrived in Moscow. The German delegation of working women also arrived today. The latter delegation was greeted by processions of women from the Moscow factories, workshops, etc.

## VICTORY OF LIBERALS MAY MEAN CANADIAN MINISTER TO STATES

The return of the liberals to power in Canada and the growth of American capitalist influence in the dominion may result in the selection of a separate Canadian ambassador to the United States. Mentioned for the post is the wealthy Vincent Massey, manufacturer of agricultural implements, shown above, who stands for low tariff on American imports.

## RESCUE SQUAD DIGGING FOR BURIED MINERS

### *Three Electricians Are Killed Outright*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 26. — Forty-three miners are entombed here since last Friday 800 feet underground in the G. Pabst iron mine.

A rescue party is toiling ceaselessly in an effort to reach the prisoners. The shaft is choked by twisted steel and rock.

The men were imprisoned when a cave-in blocked the exit. There are three men in the morgue whose lives were crushed out when the lift was hurled to the bottom. The dead men were electricians.

The head of the rescue squad expressed hope that the men would be taken out alive. It is believed that there is plenty of good water, air and food at their disposal.

## BRITISH MINERS CALL DELEGATE CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER POLICY

LONDON, Sept. 26.—In consequence of Premier Baldwin's rejection of the miners' peace offer as the basis for a tripartite conference, A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, has summoned a delegate conference for Wednesday.

Cook said he hoped some avenue towards peace might be opened in the special session of parliament which convenes on Monday.

## UNITED STATES TURNS BACK ON WORLD COURT

### *Coolidge's Army Went Down Before Voters*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26. — American entrance into the world court almost faded entirely out of the international picture today.

The official announcement at the White House that President Coolidge does not approve the evasive manner in which the powers have dealt with the senate reservations, and that he is disinclined to submit a new protocol to the senate, thereby inviting a new and more acrimonious party struggle, was taken today as shoving the whole project into a more or less permanent pigeon-hole.

**More Opened Up.**

At the time John Bassett Moore, the only American jurist on the court, was visiting in this country, administration recalcitrants insisted upon his opinion being consulted. Moore was called to Washington and he was asked point blank whether, as an American and as a jurist on the court, he considered the harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations to be sufficient. His reply, in substance, was:

"If I am required to give a 'yes' or 'no' answer my reply is 'no.'"

**Sticks in The Joker.**

Thereupon, justice Moore re-drafted the entire set of reservations, and added the famous fifth, which the league powers in their Geneva conference have just failed to approve. This reservation provides that the world court shall not render any advisory opinion on an international dispute in which the United States has or claims to have an interest, without the consent of this government being specifically given in such a case.

**To Protect Government.**

Mr. Moore considered such a reservation absolutely necessary to protect the American government from any snap "advisory opinions" that might conceivably be rendered in such contentious matters as immigration, tariffs, etc.

Thus, ironically enough, it was the American jurist on the court who wrote the reservations which now hid fair to keep the United States permanently out of the tribunal.

There's a blank in this issue. Clip it out and send in your donation.

## LONGSHOREMEN GET WAGE RAISE, SHORTER HOURS, OVERTIME RATE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The longshoremen, checkers and cargo repairmen of the North Atlantic coast, intl. Longshoremen's Assn., have signed an agreement for 80 cents an hour, 44-hour week all year, $1.20 an hour for overtime, Sundays and holidays. Acceptance of the agreement was by vote of the membership.

## TELEGRAPHERS CONTRIBUTE TO BRITISH MINERS

### *Issue Strong Appeal to Membership*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS.—(FP)—The grand division, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, has donated $1,000 to the locked out British miners for the relief of their families. It is sending to all its members a strongly worded appeal for further donations. The appeal reads in part:

"The plea of the British miners is not for themselves—it is for their wives and dependents, and they urge that their fellow workers in every land help them to bring their struggle to a successful conclusion by removing, so far as possible, their wives and children from the attacks being made upon themselves.

**Women and Children.**

"They themselves are inured to danger, struggle and want, for they have been forced to go thru years of struggle to accomplish what the operators would now so wantonly destroy, but their women and children cannot bear, as they can, the burden of the struggle. Therefore, in the name of our common humanity and the justice of their cause, they ask you to contribute to aid their women and children.

"The place to send all contributions is Washington, D. C., to Frank Morrison, secretary American Federation of Labor, A. F. of L. Bldg., who will receipt and account for every cent received."

## 1,000,000 TONS SCAB COAL FOR BRIT PLUTES

### *Virginia Mines Make Huge Profits*

By GORDON CASCADEN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 26.—Virginia fields are breaking all previous records for production of coal in the mines of this state, according to figures compiled by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

Shipments of fuel to Britain, to break the miners' strike, are responsible.

September promises to pass the highwater mark set in August. During that month production of coal in the Virginia fields set three or four records, C. B. Neal, of Norton, secretary of the Virginia Coal Operators' Association, announces:

Production during the last week of August reached 271,100 tons, the largest single week's production. The total for August was 1,035,430 tons, the largest single month since February, this year, and the largest August in the history of the Virginia fields.

**1,000,000 Tons Excess Production.**

The total 1926 production, 8,625,000 to date, exceeds by 1,000,000 tons, the largest previous production in the history of the fields for the first eight months of the year.

This is the record of 71 active mines in Virginia. It represents 80 per cent capacity of these mines, which is as near to 100 per cent production as mine operations ever.

Railroads bringing coal to Hampton Roads with its twin ports of Norfolk and Newport News, report September business up to the high August level.

**Wartime Volume of Business.**

Railroads passing thru Cumberland, Maryland, one of the most important division points for railroads hauling coal from the mines to Baltimore and other seaports, report business as equal to wartime volume.

Heavier traffic is expected during the next two weeks and more trainmen are being employed to care for it. The increase in business is much heavier than is usual at this time of the year, with the approach of winter is considered the peak period of railroad traffic.

"Coal shows the greatest increase with production not abreast of the demand," a press dispatch under a Cumberland date line says.

**200 Car Loads per Day Increase.**

The freight movement over the Western Maryland railroad thru Cumberland has jumped from 500 to 700 loads a day. This time last year the daily movement was less than 300 trains.

The Baltimore & Ohio is moving a daily average of 1,000 trains from the Fairmont district alone, or 1,400 from the Connellsville division. The Cumberland and Pennsylvania, which is fed by the Georges Creek field, is carrying 125 loads daily.

All these trains pass thru Cumberland.

**Soft coal traffic of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for the first eight months of 1926 shows a 10,000 increase over the same period a year ago.**

**British Strike—Scab Coal.**

"The British coal strike has been a leading factor contributing to the larger volume of coal and coke movement," J. S. Armstrong, a financial writer reports.

"As soft coal represents a third of all the car loadings originating on the Baltimore & Ohio lines, the gain in this item has had an important bearing on the improvement in total freight traffic handled," he continues.

Bondholders of stocks of other railroads hauling coal to Hampton Roads and Baltimore for shipment to the British isles are also happy. Every ton of "scab" coal shipped across the seas to smash the British miners' strike swells the profits of these American railroad owners.

## What the Party Must Do to Keep The Daily Worker

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party

THE whole party must be mobilized for the campaign to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

Every party committee from the district committee down thru the city committees, section committees, sub-section committees to the executive committees of the unclei must actively and energetically take up the campaign to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

Every member of the party must give support to this campaign and make the work to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER his first duty.

The raising of the $50,000 fund to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER has first call upon the whole party. There is no other work which takes precedence over it. There is no other work which has greater immediate importance for the party.

THE DAILY WORKER is the center of the activities of the party. Without The DAILY WORKER, thru which we speak to the party members, to the sympathizers of the party and to the mass of the workers, the work of the party will be crippled. There will be no centralizing influence, no organ thru which the party can express its views and give leadership in the day to day events of the class struggle.

Our party today is the leader in support of those policies and movements which stand for a forward movement by the workers of this country toward a militant class struggle for a higher standard of life, and against the powerful capitalist imperialists who today rule this country in the interest of greater profits for the exploiters. The DAILY WORKER is the militant voice thru which the party expresses its policies and supports these movements.

TURN to any phase of the class struggle in this country which expresses a forward movement of the workers, thru which the workers have made actual achievements and our party, and The DAILY WORKER will be found to be the heart and center, the inspirer and organizer of these movements.

The strikes of major character which have been won during the last year, the greatest achievements in organizing of masses of the workers, the campaigns of resistance against the attacks of the capitalists, the movements in support of national groups exploited by the American imperialists, have been inspired and led by the Communists who are members of the Workers (Communist) Party. The DAILY WORKER is the most powerful weapon of the party in these struggles.

We must KEEP THE DAILY WORKER so that this work may go on, so that these movements and struggles may take on even greater volume, so that out of them will develop a mass revolutionary movement against American imperialist capitalism, which can meet it upon the field of battle and wrench power from it.

**The Situation of The Daily Worker.**

THE crisis which The DAILY WORKER is facing at the present time comes at a moment when the party has overcome the great difficulties in its work, when the outlook for a faster advance is brightest, when the working masses are showing signs of engaging in more militant struggles and the movement among the workers to fight their exploiters is growing in volume.

These developments promise a broader base for The DAILY WORKER in the future. If The DAILY WORKER can overcome its present difficulties it has before it the opportunity of widening its support and gaining a position where the danger of losing this important weapon in the class struggle will no longer seriously threaten us.

Our party has carried the burden of giving the revolutionary movement in this country a militant daily voice for nearly three years. It succeeded in establishing The DAILY WORKER in spite of the almost insurmountable obstacles to the successful launching of such an enterprise. It kept The DAILY WORKER alive during these three years in spite of recurring financial crisis.

IT is the party—the party membership—which must again rally to the support of The DAILY WORKER and carry it thru the present situation. It is primarily the party which must raise the money which will overcome the present crisis and place The DAILY WORKER up a sound footing to build itself and strengthen itself during the forward movement of the workers, so that it will no longer face dangers such as the present.

The danger to The DAILY WORKER is immediate. It must meet at once the accumulated debts of the last year. Quick action to raise $10,000 immediately and a campaign during the next three months to secure the whole of the $50,000 is the work before the party.

WHAT is needed for The DAILY WORKER is such a demonstration of loyalty and support as will give The DAILY WORKER $10,000 in the next ten days—a demonstration of loyalty and support which will show the enemies of The DAILY WORKER that the party membership will not permit this weapon to be wrenched from the hands of the party.

**How the Campaign is to Be Conducted.**

EVERY nucleus of the party has received direct instructions in regard to what the party members must do to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CERTIFICATES have been printed in books containing $5.00 worth of certificates.

Every party member must buy one of these books of certificates or take a book of certificates from his nucleus secretary and sell the certificates, which are in denominations of $1.00, 50c and 25c, among his friends, shopmates and brother union men, and thus raise his $5.00.

Those members who can buy a book of certificates and pay the $5.00 must do so in order to help raise the $10,000 which is needed immediately.

THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CERTIFICATES are being distributed thru the district offices. Each nucleus secretary should immediately go to the district office and secure the certificate books for the members of his nucleus. Do

(Continued on page 3)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION SPECIAL ISSUE

Order Now—$1½ a Copy.

# ...TIONS GIVEN SHORT SHRIFT IN THE MINN. F.-L. P.

## Quigley and Holmes Enter Discard

(Continue from Page 1)

charged openly in the current issue of the Farmer-Labor Advocate, the official campaign publication.

It is pointed out that the republicans, recognizing the farmer-labor candidates as their real opponents, are making a drive to shift as many farmer-labor votes as they can to the democratic party, arguing that the democratic party is the party of protest and that nothing can be gained by a three-cornered fight thru combining the Farmer-Labor Party in the field.

**Republicans' Reveal Themselves.**

Three prominent republicans from time to time have expressed the hope and the desire, thru their bought press, that something could be done to rehabilitate the democratic party as a minority opposition. Paralleled with this desire was the hope that something might be done to kill off the Farmer-Labor Party.

There are many connecting links to show that these wishes and hopes fathered the Quigley "round robin."

Quigley was formerly a non-partisan league organizer and later was active in the campaigne of Charles Lindbergh, Floyd Olson and Frank Davis, the last of these, it is claimed, having spent about $50,000 to capture the Farmer-Labor nomination for governor in the recent primaries that gave the nomination to Magnus Johnson. The Minneeota Union Advocate, edited by William Mahoney, declares that:

**Quigley Has Checkered Career.**

"Quigley has had a checkered career in the progressive movement. At different times he has assumed treacherous attitudes and sought to profit by undermining the organization he was presumed to represent. He was active in the campaign two years ago but his sincerity was always questioned. When A. N. Jacobs was arrested for libeling Magnus Johnson, Quigley served as his attorney. This confirmed the suspicions that during the campaign while working on the state committee he was really supporting Tom Schall, (republican who was elected) against Magnus Johnson for senator."

This Jacobs was best known as editor of The Harpoon, a shakedown sheet. He spent his time hanging around the state capitol when the legislature was in session.

**Held Out on Bait.**

Quigley was careful to have a juicy lure for his conversion. He pointed out to the "lucky 16" who would sign his round robin that they would be the future leaders of the rehabilitated democratic party, while he now admits is nothing more than a corpse. Quigley paints a beautiful picture of democratic success in the 1928 presidential elections, which will result in national democratic victory and patronage flowing into the state.

Information secured indicates that Quigley was already claiming that among those who had signed his round robin was Oscar Brekke, president of the non-partisan league faction of the Farmer-Labor Party; R. A. Trovatten, former member of the state legislature from Yellow Medicine county, and a man named Emil Haligren and another named Carl Hultin from Hillman county. He also claims Sam Wallace of Perham. None of these has any real influence or standing beyond his own immediate circle. The Minnesota Union Advocate again points out:

"It is generally believed that republican and republican leaders in this state is back of the Quigley movement. Knowing the latter's sordid and unscrupulous character, it is not hard to understand how he could be induced to undertake the act of treachery to the progressive movement."

The Minnesota Union Advocate surveys the republican fears as follows:

"The republican party recognizes that this is a farmer-labor year. The state administration has betrayed agricultural interests and thereby imposed continued stagnation on the entire state. The administration of the state government has been a monumental jobs. Embezzlement and corruption and inefficiency have been rampant. The economy claims of the Christianson (republican) administration have been disproven by the increase in the cost of the government and the addition of high-priced office holders. The only way in which it is possible to prevent the defeat of the republican party is to destroy the morale of the farmer-labor supporters and cause a division amongst them. If Quigley and his bunch can take away 30,000 votes it may mean the success of the republican party, which would be worth a good many thousands of dollars to the special interests. We believe the republicans would pay well for this sort of treachery."

**Farmer-Labor Party Solidified.**

H. G. Teigan, secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party, points out that the Quigley maneuver can only succeed in strengthening the farmer-labor party. It will express and drive from it all elements not of the co-

# GRAFT IN POST OFFICE EXPOSES SCHEME OF RAILWAY COMPANIES; RIVAL RAILROADS WIN A SHARE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—(FP)— Three of the most hard-boiled enemies of organized labor in the post-office department are in disgrace as a result of disclosure of unfair routing of mail between Chicago and Florida.

**One of the Ohio Gang.**

W. H. Riddell was appointed as general superintendent of the railway mail service when the Harding administration took control in 1921. One of his intimate friends was a former division superintendent of the service who had been taken into the employ of the Southern Railway as its mail traffic manager.

Most of the big railroads have employed ex-officials of the railway mail service as their mail traffic managers. Their job is the getting for their respective roads as much of the mail-hauling business as possible. The bureaucracy in the government service is not permitted to forget that railway companies will have jobs for them in the future if they throw business in the right direction.

Between Chicago and Florida a great increase in mail traffic has taken place in the past three years. The ordinary and shortest route for the haul was over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis and the Louisville & Nashville thru Evansville, Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta. But General Superintendent Riddell began diverting the traffic to the Big Four as far as Cincinnati and then over the Southern thru to Florida.

This gave a long and very profitable haul to the Southern and much pressure to his friend, the mail traffic manager of the Southern. It hurt the middle western roads that had expected to have the business. They complained. The railway mail clerks' organization, which is always told that the government cannot afford to give them better conditions, joined in shaking up the game.

Postal inspectors investigated and reported. Gross inefficiency in handling the mail was indicted. Riddell was also charged with refusal to obey orders from the heads of the department. Finally he was demoted to the rank of division superintendent, while the division superintendents at Cincinnati and Atlanta were likewise demoted.

# POLITICAL POT SIMMERING IN EMPIRE STATE

## Plute Parties Are Picking Jockeys

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 26—The New York state political pot, which has been steaming for the last few weeks, started boiling in earnest today.

The republican state convention will get under way at Madison Square Garden, New York City on Monday, while the democratic convention will start the same day at Syracuse.

**G. O. P. Picking Candidate.**

Gov. Al. Smith will be renominated by the democrats and there is every indication that the republicans will pick Representative Ogden L. Mills of New York as their gubernatorial candidate.

United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., will be a candidate for re-election. Supreme Court Justice Robert F. Wagner, of New York, close friend of Gov. Smith, will be nominated by the democrats for United States senator to oppose Wadsworth.

**To Dodge Liquor.**

A declaration favoring modification of the Volstead act will be made in the democratic state platform. It was said here today on high authority. If Senator Wadsworth has his way, no mention of prohibition will be made in the republican platform, according to reports at the capital.

# UNITED STATES NOT INVITED TO TANGIER MEET

## France and Britain Are the Hosts

MADRID, Spain, Sept. 26. — The United States will be left out in the cold while Great Britain, France, Spain and Italy meet early in November to discuss the future status of the Tangier international zone. This information was conveyed by the Spanish foreign minister who is sorry for this slight but could do nothing about it.

It appears that Spain had extended an invitation to the United States on Sept. 1st and the United States accepted. Afterwards Spain was forced to drop claim to Tangier and does not seem to be particularly worried just now, who sits in on the conference.

**Powers Are Jealous.**

France and Great Britain are the main instigators of the conference and Spain and Italy are simply tolerated.

# Hub Clothing Bosses Sign New Agreement with the Amalgamated

BOSTON—(FP)—Twenty-four Boston clothing manufacturers have signed the new agreement drawn up by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. The agreement requires the manufacturers to furnish the union with weekly statements of records of garments cut, so that comparison can be made with the records of the garments shipped to contractor shops for finishing. This will enable the union to check up on the contract shops and take steps to prevent work being done by nonunion contractors.

# TAMMANY HALL CUPS ARREST DICK MOORE, NEGRO LABOR LEADER

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The arrest of Richard Moore, Negro leader, has brought much protest from such organizations as the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and others. Moore was arrested as he was speaking at an open air meeting in Negro Harlem denouncing the policy of Harlem theatres in paying less than the union scale to Negro moving picture operators. Police drove an automobile into the audience; dispersing the meeting and Moore was taken to the police station, charged with disorderly conduct at the complaint of the proprietor of the Lafayette Theater. The case was postponed. Moore is secretary of the New York council of the American Negro Labor Congress.

# STRIKE CALLED TO AID ORGANIZE DURANT FACTORY

## A. F. of L. Conducts N. J. Drive

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ELIZABETH N. J., Sept. 26. — An organization drive conducted by the American Federation of Labor to unionize the Star plant of the Durant Motor company in Elizabeth has resulted in a walk-out of the entire trimming department of several hundred workers thus far.

This had been preceded by a lockout of two days duration after which all but those active for unionization were taken back. Picket lines are being formed at all gates and A. F. of L. organizers are on the job.

**Mass Picketing.**

A mass picket demonstration was staged Friday and the strikers' appeal was well received by the workers still in the plant. Their slogan is, "100 Per Cent Union."

A mass meeting is being arranged by the machinists' union and is being extensively advertised by a dodger campaign conducted by the strikers.

# Fascist Head Gunman Insults Mussolini; Lands in Rome Jail

ROME, Sept. 26. — Amerigo Dumini, who organized the fascisti in Florence, and was charged with being the organizer of the murder of Deputy Matteotti, was arrested in Rome charged with offenses against the Premier, Mussolini.

Dumini, who has been a strong supporter of Roberto Farinacci, former fascist chief, several days ago met a personal opponent of Farinacci in the Piazza Colonna. It is alleged that Dumini insulted Farinacci's opponent and made violent remarks concerning Mussolini.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of THE DAILY WORKER.

# BEN GITLOW TO SPEAK AT CHICAGO ELECTION CAMPAIGN RALLY, OCT. 6

A second election mass meeting to be held under the auspices of Local Chicago of the Workers (Communist) Party is to be held at the Emmett Memorial Hall, corner Ogden and Taylor, on Wednesday, October 6th, at 8 p. m.

The principal speaker of the evening will be Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for vice-president on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket in the 1924 elections. Gitlow has been touring the east in the election campaigne and comes to Chicago to address this meeting on "The Workers and the Elections."

# WHAT ARE YANK GUNBOATS DOING UP IN HANKOW?

## Sharp Query Sent to Kellogg

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—News that American marines on board the Pigeon were wounded while the ship patrolled the civil war zone near Hankow on the Yangtze River, China, prompted Dr. Herry F. Ward, chairman of the American Committee for Justice to China, to inquire what American warships were doing in that vicinity. Ward's wire to Frank Kellogg, United States secretary of state, reads:

**Question Authority for Acts.**

"The newspapers report that American gunboats are steaming to Hankow, 600 miles up the Yangtze River in the interior of China, despite instructions by the Chinese local authorities for all foreign vessels to proceed downstream because of the state of civil war about that city. Other units of the United States navy seem to be patrolling the same river about Hankow and United States marines have been wounded on board the Pigeon and other ships in the civil war zone have been fired upon. We respectfully ask under what clause of what treaty the United States claims the right to patrol Chinese internal waters with its warships and what act of congress authorizes action which is so likely to involve the United States both in the Chinese civil war and in possible conflicts between China and other foreign powers."

**Prominent Persons on Committee.**

On the national committee of the American Committee for Justice to China are, among others, Glenn Frank, president Wisconsin University; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Bishop S. J. McConnell, William Allen White, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, James H. Maurer, president Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and a number of other labor and church leaders.

# ENTRANCE OF U.S. INTO COURT IS A DIM PROBABILITY

## Geneva Action Puts It in Far Future

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—America's actual entrance into the world court is a matter relegated to the dim and misty future, if it has not been forestalled entirely, by the action of the powers at Geneva in evading the fifth of the senate reservations.

**Concensus of Opinion.**

This represents the concensus of opinion in Washington, pro-court and anti-court alike. The irreconcilables declare the refusal of the powers to agree to accept the fifth reservation, which states that the world court may not render an advisory opinion in any case to which the United States "has or claims to have" an interest, without the consent of this government being specifically given.

The pro-court forces are correspondingly glum, and yet withal rather helpless to remedy it.

**Can Only Resubmit.**

If the powers abide by the decision reached at Geneva—and there is every reason to believe they will—the only way the United States can enter the court is for President Coolidge to resubmit the question to the senate.

# Soviet Concessionaire Decides to Negotiate With Russ Labor Union

MOSCOW, Sept. 5. — (By Mail) — The chief director of the Indo-European Telegraph Agency whose employes are on strike has proposed the opening of negotiations to the Post and Telegraphic Workers' Union which is conducting the strike. The union has accepted the proposal.

# TELEGRAPHERS ENROLL OVER THREE HUNDRED MEMBERS IN AUGUST

ST. LOUIS—(FP)— The Order of Railroad Telegraphers enrolled 374 new members in August, their total membership is 35,000 according to the A. F. of L. executive council report.

# RAIL MEDIATION BOARD MAY SOON GET SHOW DOWN

## P. R. R. Company Union The Big Issue

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—(FP)— Five members of the board of mediation provided by the Watson-Parker railway act and appointed by President Coolidge to handle disputes arising between rail management and rail labor are busy in various parts of the country, clearing the ground of minor difficulties. The big problems have not been approached closely.

**No Big Issue Settled.**

In the offices of the rail unions and the railroad companies the labor-Pepresentation issue has not been forced to a settlement. Both sides wait for a test case involving the standard rail labor unions and some of the big roads that have fought these unions in past years to come to the board for its "interpretation of the law," which is the technical name of one of its opinions.

**Penney Keeps Company Union.**

Union men are looking for a struggle involving the Pennsylvania lines, where the company union is still recognized contrary to President Atterbury and the company detectives still active in spotting and removing trade union organizers. The Machinists' general lodge has issued a circular invitation to its membership to send in statements of cases in which union men have been discriminated against by rail bosses for union membership or union activity.

When the facts are in hand the Machinists will demand that the controversy join it in creating a board of adjustment. If the company replies as it is expected to reply—that a majority of its shopmen refuse to affiliate with the trade union and are represented by the company union—the trade union will appeal to the federal board and that body will have to give an opinion as to how the trade unionists can protect themselves when working on the Pennsylvania.

The board will have to investigate and find that the Watson-Parker act means something. Either they will find that it means that trade union membership shall be a basis only for hostile reads, or they will find that the law does not protect trade unionists. In the latter case the law will be just another scrap of paper, and the trade unionists will have done with it.

Thus far the board of mediation has received between 60 and 70 disputes and is now busy in scattered fires from Boston to San Francisco at the job of mediating them. The biggest case—the wage demands of the conductors and trainmen on eastern lines—is being handled by Chairman Winslow. Commissioner Hanger is in Boston, Morrow in Chicago and Williams and Davies on the Pacific coast.

**Queen Coming Despite Ferdie's Illness.**

PARIS, Sept. 26. — The illness of King Ferdinand will not prevent Queen Marie of Roumania from sailing for the United States on the Leviathan on October 12, according to a telegram received today by Ira Nelson Morris, former American ambassador to Sweden, just prior to his sailing on the Aquitania for New York.

**Recommend Locarno Pacts' Adoption.**

GENEVA, Sept. 26. — The league of nations assembly today passed a resolution recommending that all states adopt the procedure of conciliation as established at Locarno by mutual security pacts.

# SCAB CLOTHIERS LEFT CHI ONLY TO MEET WORSE

## Retribution Dodges the Sweater's Trail

By MAUD McCREERY, Federated Press.

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—(FP)—It ran away from Chicago, away from the power of the union that had wrung decent working conditions and decent pay out of its miserly grasp. It made tracks for Waukegan where the chamber of commerce used to welcome any and every anpioter that failed to make good under civilized conditions elsewhere. It established itself, paid starvation wages, violated the child labor law, ignored the sanitary regulations, double-crossed its employes, thought it could laugh at the union from its runaway perch in Waukegan, and now—it is strikebound, sewed up tighter than one of its own coat buttons, by the walkout of 122 of its 130 workers.

**Could Not Get Far Enough.**

The disillusioned runaway is the Greuer L. Rothschild coat and overcoat shop, formerly of Chicago, now of Waukegan. Its onsavory record in Waukegan caused the chamber of commerce to regret its location, compelled the state's attorney to prosecute it for violation of the industrial code and brought it to confess to a plea of guilty in court. Its slave-driving and sweat-shop labor policy roused its employes to such a ferment that they began to whisper organization, then plan it and finally to shout it in an open meeting.

**Strikal**

The public meeting took place Sept. 21. Next day five women and one man, who had been reported by the Greuer & Rothschild stools, were discharged. The following day three more women and two more men lost their jobs. And than with one accord over 100 others walked out, chose an organization committee and struck the works. Cutters and other key employes joined the semi-skilled. Only eight stayed on.

**The Old Rough Stuff.**

The police rushed to the factory in the patrol wagon and began the familiar rough stuff with the girl pickets, the there was no provocation. But organized labor has learned a change in police tactics and the next day the police were begging the girls' pardon for the previous rowdyism in uniform.

The only demands of the strikers are that the 11 workers who were victimized be reinstated by the boss and that the firm agree to collective bargaining. The case of a union is under way and when formed it will be a local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who had control of the shop before it ran away from Chicago.

# Philly Bosses Seek Union Smashing Writ

(Continued from page 1)

Keating's attempt to smash the Building Trades Council.

The attorney of the Building Trades Council interpret this move as a direct attempt to establish the open shop in the building industry in Philadelphia. And are ready to fight for the maintenance of the union standards and union control in the industry.

**Names Many Union Officials.**

The following were named in Mr. Keating's plea:

Joseph W. Attison of the Associated Building Trades of Philadelphia and Vicinity; James A. Kelly of the United Association of Plumbers, Local 113; Charles A. Wills of the United Association of Steamfitters and Helpers, Local No. 420; James Cooley of the Hoisting and Portable Engineers, Local No. 542; International Union of Elevator Operators and Starters, Local No. 69; Charles P. Sweeney of the Quaker City District Council Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers; James McDevitt of the Operative Plasterers, Cement Finishers, Asphalt and Composition Floor Layers, Local No. 592; Arthur Hill and Otto C. Roth of the District Council No. 1, Brotharhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, and James Ford of the United Housesmiths and Bridgemen.

# Reminded of Naval War Preparations

Capitalist armament continue, we are reminded by the St. Louis Labor. Rear Admiral Moffet, naval air chief, announced plans for expenditure during the fiscal year of approximately $12,000,000 made available by congress for purchase of new naval airplanes. The program is expected to add 252 ships to the navy air fleet, 100 of them being fighting planes, 47 observation planes, 61 bombing, torpedo and scouting planes, and 74 training planes. Designs for the new planes will be determined in competitive flight tests, and the navy department expects about 24 airplane manufacturing concerns to participate in the competition. Thus competitive armament between the capitalist countries of the world goes on indefinitely and the people's money by the hundreds of millions is used for the purpose of legalized murder en masse and wholesale destruction of property and wealth.

# What the Party Must Do to Keep THE DAILY WORKER

(Continued from page 1)

not wait for them to be sent. Show your co-operation in the campaign by helping at every point to carry thru the plan of work which has been outlined.

Settlements for the certificates sold should be made at every nucleus meeting and the money remitted promptly to The DAILY WORKER. Quick action is necessary at every point in order to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

THE sale of the KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CERTIFICATES should not only be carried on thru the party members in the nuclei. Every language fraction should hold a KEEP THE DAILY WORKER meeting and organize to carry the campaign for contributions into the fraternal and other organizations of which they are members. The fight of THE DAILY WORKER for the protection of the foreign-born workers should be the basis of this campaign.

Every trade union fraction of the party should take up the campaign and carry it into the trade unions of which they are members, selling the certificates to the members and securing donations from the unions themselves. The fight of The DAILY WORKER for militant trade unionism and support of the workers' strikes should be the basis of this phase of the campaign.

Our 10,000 party members, if they mobilise their strength and organize for the work, if they make use of every avenue of raising funds can raise the $50,000 needed to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

**The Organization of Campaign Committees.**

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES must be organized in every leading committee of the party. Every district committee must organize a special committee, under the chairmanship of the district organizer, which will be responsible for carrying out the campaign.

Every city committee must organize such a committee. Where there are section and sub-sections KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES must be organized by the section and sub-section committees.

THE leading committees must organize the party speakers and send them to the nuclei, to the language fractions, to the trade union fractions, to mobilize these units of the party and stimulate their activity in support of the campaign.

Membership meetings should be called in the smaller cities for the whole city and in the larger cities by sections at which the campaign is outlined and the activity organized.

We Can KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

THE party can keep The DAILY WORKER if it mobilises its strength to achieve that goal. It is easily within the reach of 10,000 party members to raise a $50,000 KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND.

What is needed, what must be done, is that the party, down to the last member, is mobilized for this work, that all its strength and enthusiasm is thrown into the campaign.

WE can make the KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN an impressive mobilization of the party.

WE MUST MAKE IT THAT.

WE MUST SHOW WHAT THE PARTY CAN DO WHEN IT THROWS ALL ITS STRENGTH INTO THE BALANCE—WHEN IT IS FORCED TO FIGHT TO KEEP ITS MOST IMPORTANT WEAPON IN ITS HANDS.

THAT IS THE KIND OF CAMPAIGN WE MUST HAVE. THAT IS THE KIND OF A CAMPAIGN WE ASK THE PARTY MEMBERS AND THE LEADING COMMITTEES OF THE PARTY TO ORGANIZE AND KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

# BRITISH T. U. C. IS STIRRED BY WOMEN'S VOICE

## *Deliver Ultimatum To Fossilized Officials*

(FP)—"The British Trades Union congress still fails to take the women workers seriously, as was shown at the Bournemouth sessions early this month," said Dorothy P. Gary of the Minneapolis Teachers' union in passing thru Chicago back to her job from a summer in Europe. At the British labor meet she assisted Scott Nearing and Bill Ross, the Federated Press correspondents who had been assigned to cover it.

"One of the liveliest sessions was that assigned to the women, but it was the rank and file delegates and not the officialdom that made it so," Gary relates. "While the number of women in industry has reached 4,000,000 only 800,000 are organized.

"This large body of workers, about one-fourth of the total British working class, is proving, when unorganized, a menace to many unions, and a drag on the entire movement. The bulk of the women are in the clerical, semi-professional, textile and clothing trades. They drive down the wages of organized workers and in time of strike they scab.

**Many Militant Women Unionists.**

"On the other hand, in many labor battles, women unionists have demonstrated that women make as militant fighters as the men.

"This first annual women's trade union conference had 85 delegates in all, 45 women and 37 men. Three resolutions were moved by men members, and the fourth by a woman member of the council.

**Women Waste No Time.**

"The protest from the women delegates began immediately. With great candor and rather pointed humor, these women unionists expressed their disappointment. Ellen Wilkinson, labor organizer and newly elected Labor M. P. led off: Why did the general council draw up these harmless resolutions? Why authorized women have some ideas on the subject. Why are so few women on this program?

**Pointed Remarks.**

"Delegate Horan, National Union of General Workers, stated, 'This program savors of a happy evening for the poor. Too much time is spent on plans to organize workingmen's wives, and too little on the woman in industry.'

"This silly stuff,' another woman delegate said, reminds me of that Daily Herald poster there: Women Will Like the Popular Picture Page in the Daily Herald.

**Want Freedom of Action.**

"Ruby Part, Women Workers' Union, told her experiences in organizing women. She ended with the statement, 'This policy of superseding the women is detrimental to trade unionism.' She was followed by Dorothy Evans, Women Clerks and Secretaries' Union, who also discussed methods.

"The conference discussion, which continued 3 hours, showed that the British labor movement does not lack intelligent trained women ready to tackle the problems which especially concern the working woman. It also showed a growing independence, and determination on their part to demand their full responsibilities in the movement.

"In all good humor, the women told the general council, 'if you would let us handle this question it would be much better.'"

## Alfonso and Rivera Reach Compromise on Spanish Government

MADRID, Sept. 26.—While the results of the recent cabinet meeting with the king are still a profound secret, it is believed from the announcements so far made that the king and Primo de Rivera have reached a compromise that will tend to forestall any republican revolution.

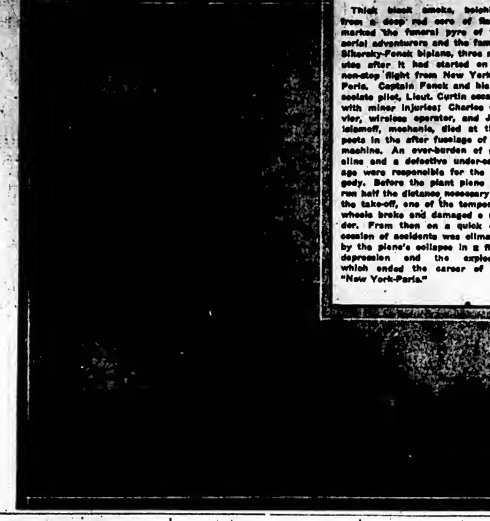
The king has evidently forced Dictator de Rivera to yield to the demand for constitutional forms of government. De Rivera had previously insisted that his dictatorship must go on for three years. Now the national assembly is to be called for November.

On the other hand nine high officers of the artillery corps are announced to retire from command. This apparently is in line with de Rivera's demand for a reorganization of the corps and indicates that the king has given way to him on that issue.

De Rivera's own retirement is the subject of conjecture. Some rumor he will be forced to retire gracefully with the advent of the national assembly. De Rivera's enemy, one of them among the conservative party, Sanchez Guerra, has been called in by the king. Senor Guerra opposed de Rivera so bitterly that he refused to attend birthday receptions of the king and queen because they were supporting the dictator.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Georges Michal, the Boulogne baker who holds the record for swimming the English channel, has tentatively accepted the invitation of the American Bakers' Association to visit the United States.

## The Funeral Pyre of an Air Adventure



Thick black smoke, bolching from a deep red core of flame, marked the funeral pyre of two aerial adventurers and the famous Sikorsky-Fonck biplane, three minutes after it had started on its non-stop flight from New York to Paris. Captain Fonck and his associate pilot, Lieut. Curtin escaped with minor injuries; Charles Clavier, wireless operator, and Jack Islamoff, mechanic, died at their posts in the after fuselage of the machine. An over-burden of gasoline and a defective under-carriage were responsible for the tragedy. Before the plant plane had run half the distance necessary for the take-off, one of the temporary wheels broke and damaged a rudder. From then on a quick succession of accidents was climaxed by the plane's collapse in a fiery inferno and the explosion which ended the career of the "New York-Paris."

# ALLIANCE WITH BRITISH LABOR WILL NOT BREAK

## Russ Union Head Says Bond Unbreakable

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 —(By Mail)—In connection with the refusal of the British government to permit the delegation of the labor unions of the U. S. S. R. to the British Trade Union Congress in Bournemouth to land, comrade Melnichansky, a member of the Presidium of the Central Council of the Soviet Labor Unions declared:

**Strike Was Political.**

"This fact merely corroborates the political nature of the events in Great Britain. From the very first day of the miners' struggle the British bourgeoisie in the person of the conservative government grasped the political significance of the attitude of the workers and put the whole power of the state into operation in order to throttle the general strike.

"The British bourgeoisie and the conservative government have attempted to isolate the miners from the outside world. The refusal of permission to land is without doubt an act of revenge against the Central Council of the labor unions of the U. S. S. R. because of their regular assistance of the British miners in their struggle.

**Cannot Break Alliance.**

"The British government has the apparatus necessary to prevent our journey to Great Britain, but it will never succeed in breaking our alliance with the British trade union movement or in preventing us giving assistance to the fighting working class of Great Britain."

# VATICAN PEACE PACT BLOCKED IN ARGENTINE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 26.—The government was prevented by the socialists from settling the dispute with the vatican over the appointment of an archbishop over Argentina. The conflict with the pope is a year old and originated with the refusal of the government to accept a papal appointee who was persona non grata.

The government had intended to settle the vatican question by having the senate select three candidates for submission to the vatican as candidates for the office of archbishop, the vatican to select his favorite from the three.

Unless the socialists compromise the struggle is liable to intensify and produce internal complications.

## Soviet Labor Unions Send Relief Fund by Millions to British

MOSCOW, Sept. 5. — (By Mail) — The Presidium of the Central Council of Soviet Labor Unions has decided to send the British Miners' Federation the amount of the contributions which have at present come in together with an advance upon future collections, totalling a sum of 5,000,000 roubles, or $1,250,000.

## CANTONESE CALL OFF ANTI-BRITISH BOYCOTT FOR RECOGNITION, BELIEF

PEKING, Sept. 26. — Reports reached here from Canton that the anti-British boycott in progress there for a long time had been called off. Opinion here is that such action must be based on de jure recognition of the Cantonese government by Great Britain.

# MEXICO CHAMBER REFUSES PLEA OF CATHOLIC CLERGY

## Insubordinate Bishops Are Not Citizens

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 26. — The Mexican chamber of deputies today formally rejected the catholic episcopate's petition for amendment of the constitution and adopted resolutions declaring that Archbishop Mora y del Rio and Bishop Ascual Diaz have forfeited their rights to Mexican citizenship by opposition to the constitution.

• • •

**Refuse Arms Embargo.**

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 26.—Directly contrary to the policy adopted by the United States, the Mexican government has decided against the establishment of an embargo on the shipment of arms and munitions to Nicaragua, the International News Service learned today. The American government has taken a stand forbidding such shipments.

Mexican officials are represented as taking the stand that an arms' embargo is not necessary in Mexico because there are no large private manufacturers of arms in this country.

# BRIAND LOOKS LONGINGLY AT POINCARE'S JOB

## Staking Political Life on German Entente

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France ,Sept. 26.—Aristide Briand is getting lonesome out of the premiership and is greasing the skids for Poincare according to indications. Briand, as foreign minister has more to do with determining France's foreign policy than any other individual in the republic and he is now staking his political life on a Franco-German entente.

**Preparing a Return.**

Briand is said to be looking around for timber for a left government headed by himself. The Poincare crowd, on the other hand want a wholly conservative government. The national union government has not produced any results. The franc is still at the danger point and Poincare's drastic decrees have not satisfied the people.

**Notorious Militarist:-**

Poincare, the most notorious sword-rattler in Europe outside of Mussolini, has been remarkably pacifist on the surface since his return to power, tho it is apparent that he is still spending French francs bolstering up the military machines of Poland and Roumania.

## Police of Capitalist Nations to Ignore Law in Jailing Communists

MOSCOW, (By Mail) The . -da of August 31, prints the following despatch from Vienna.

In connection with the failure of the Hungarian police to discover the persons alleged to be responsible for the explosion in the ammunition plants on Chapele Island, Hungarian police organizations have again revived the question, regarding the establishment of a united police front on an international scale.

"For the last few months," writes the Hungarian newspaper "A Reggel," "the Hungarian police have often felt the lack of direct connection with the police of other countries for the purpose of promoting pursuit and location of illegal Communist organisations."

The newspaper reports also that the police authorities of many European governments urge the establishment of international police communication and co-operation in order to carry on pursuit of Communist organizations in various countries.

It is pointed out that under the present jurisdiction police investigation begun in one government can be transferred to another government only thru ministries of foreign affairs or other diplomatic representatives.

The new project aims to eliminate intermediary instances and establish direct international police connection whereby the particular investigation concerns the Communist movement.

The project is sponsored by the Vienna police commissioner Schober, who is president of the International Police Union and supported by the chief of the Hungarian department of justice, Rassonyi, and the chief of the Rumanian Obbrana, Voyagers.

## Spain's Dictatorship Tottering as Infantry Grows Cold to Prime

PARIS, France, Sept. 26.—The dictatorship of Primo de Rivera is either about to end or else Spain is for a civil war if General Berenguer, commander of the king's guard and mortal enemy of the dictator accepts the premiership offered to him by Alfonso.

The final break came when the king refused to sign a decree drawn by de Rivera limiting the powers of the national assembly to a consultative status.

The dictator's intention to go ahead with the decision to punish the ringleaders of the recent rebellion is said to have lost Rivera the sympathy of the infantry among whom he was popular because of his attack on the artillerists, the aristocrats of the army.

It is confidently believed here that the days of the dictatorship are numbered. King Alfonso is now hoping to gain credit for the restoration of constitutionalism tho he bee bisterto supported Rivera.

**U. S. Sailors Visit Berlin.**

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—Admiral Robert Wells, U. S. N., Commander Delaney, U. S. N., and 100 members of the crew of the U. S. S. Memphis, now in port at Kiel, are arriving in Berlin this afternoon to be the guests of the Berlin municipal authorities.

# Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of the The DAILY WORKER.

# Progress and Poverty—In Ideals

THE period 1864-1869 saw the formation of the Co-operative Printing Society and the Co-operative Insurance company. The first National Co-operative Congress was held in London, 1869, and was responsible for the creation of the central board, from which there later sprang the English Co-operative Union. The union is a propagandist federation of the majority of Co-operative Societies in Great Britain. It looks after the legal interests of the movement, and conducts the educational side by means of literature, lectures, classes, summer schools, etc., and is advocating and organizing the formation of a Co-operative College. Once a year it organises a National Co-operative Congress and exhibition of productions. This functions in a similar way to the Trades Union Congress. Many resolutions of a progressive character await fulfilment in the faraway future, or else are quietly buried.

**Material Progress and Education.**

Material progress has handicapped education. As long ago as 1852 the Wholesale Annual stated: "We regret to find that educational grants do not keep pace with the general growth of societies. Necessity led many of the old co-operators to study co-operation; but the growth of profits which has resulted from that study appears to make many young ones care less than the old ones. Now, unless the young ones are taught what co-operation means, and what it is calculated to do, how are we to prepare our future directors, managers and other officers? Our opinion is that it will pay every society to devote at least 2½ per cent of its net profits to education, and then, though societies may and do succeed without this, yet it is because the older generation still lives and guides them."

**Co-operative Guilds.**

Toynbee and Stuart uttered similar warnings. To counteract this ignoring of the original aims and ideals the Women's Co-operative Guild mainly came to be founded (1883). This has been a valuable training ground for women taking an active part in progressive movements, and it has conducted an active agitation in the Co-operative movement, particularly in favor of the co-operative minimum wage.

The Guild has for its objects: The organisation of women, as co-operators, for the study and practise of (1) co-operation and other methods of social reform; (2) improved conditions of domestic life. The Guild had 1,077 branches, and a membership of over 51,000 in 1923. There is a Men's Co-operative Guild of very much smaller membership (only 5,330) and influence.

1871 saw the birth of the Co-operative News, and the publishing side has steadily developed since then. The movement now publishes two weekly newspapers, six monthlies, and a quarterly. The total circulation of all these publications was 932,000 copies in 1921, only about 24 per cent of the membership of the whole movement. (And this is not an exact proportion, as naturally an interested member probably subscribes to more than one paper.)

**"Federalism" and "Individualism".**

During these years an acute controversy raged between the advocates of federal co-operation, the "federalists," and the champions of production by the workers, the "individualists." Let each side speak:—The Federalist:—"We want an organisation of the whole community, and the basis for it is the retail store. Every one, rich or poor, should be asked to become a member, and purchase from it. The practical question before us is whether the existing organisation founded on the stores shall, in their combined capacity, seek to utilise their rapidly growing capital by producing for themselves the staple articles of their consumption, or whether they shall induce their well-to-do members to withdraw their dividend from the stores, and to set up independent companies, which will seek, like any ordinary manufacturer or wholesale dealer, to get the highest prices for their goods from such stores as choose to deal with them."

To this the Individualist replied:—"What is the federal system? To have a body of men like those employed in the wholesale society's shoe works at Leicester, governed by a business man who is appointed by the committee elected by a large number of voters? The workmen could not by any possibility become shareholders in the concern in which they are employed, and yet they are told that they are their own employers. If, then, a few men share the results of their own work, they are their own employers, but if one or one hundred men have a number of other men who may be arbitrarily discharged, and over whom they have complete control, it is a mockery to call such men their own employers. The effect of such Co-operation would be to make it impossible for any workman ever to be his own employer. It would go on perpetuating trade unions and strikes all the world over. To the federal scheme put forward as a general rule for regulating co-operative industry, we make the objection that the bulk of the profits will go, not to the working producers in any shape, but to the wealthy consumers."

Some of the federalists, to overcome this argument, advocated a bonus on labor employed in the stores and productive societies. But the trend of events, and the extension of the wholesale's productive side, settled the argument.

# Communist Activities in the Cooperatives

The Communist International and its sections thruout the world are progressively taking a more active part in the development of workers and farmers co-operatives. The following is extracted from a report on Communist activities in the co-operatives made by Comrade KRIGER at the Co-operative Conference held in Moscow, during the sessions of the last Enlarged Executive of the Communist International.

• • •

OUR co-operative work is indeed still in its initial stage, and we cannot yet boast of specially great successes in this field. Nevertheless we have undoubtedly achieved appreciable results in some countries of Western Europe. Communist co-operative work is taking slowly but surely in a number of countries such as Czecho-Slovakia, England, France and Switzerland. But even in these countries, the connection between the Communists in the Co-operatives and the Centres of the corresponding sections of the Comintern is not yet established in such a way as would be desirable and necessary. In no country of Western Europe is there so close a contact between the Communist Co-operatives and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties, as for example, in Soviet Russia. The Central Committees of the Communist Parties do not yet devote sufficient attention to co-operative work, do not yet allocate sufficient party forces to the work and so on.

In the beginning, even the Executive Committee of the Comintern paid comparatively little attention to our work, as however we always tried to link up our work as closely as possible with the whole labor movement, and as the work in the separate countries began to develop more and more actively and the Communist co-operators also began to defend their point of view with energy in the course of the International Co-operative Alliance, the work of the co-operative sections has now become inseparably bound up with the whole work of the executive. Recently we have several times had the opportunity of reporting to the Secretariat and the Organization Bureau of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and we have received a number of directions and practical instructions.

In Germany, our comrades have already for several years been working to carry out the instructions of the Comintern Congress and of the International Conference of Communist Co-operators. The formation of fractions in the co-operatives has proceeded better and more quickly in Germany than in any other country. All the same, we in Germany, cannot yet boast of any decisive success. The German co-operative movement is in the hands of extremely counter-revolutionary leaders. The co-operative bureaucracy is fighting desperately against Communism and is leaving no stone unturned to get rid of the Communists. A number of individual Communist comrades having already been excluded from the leading bodies of the Co-operative movement; the co-operative bureaucracy is now threatening to exclude whole co-operative stores from the central league. The objective conditions of development of the German co-operative movement are at present entirely favorable to our activities. The immediate task of the German co-operative movement is to form a left wing round our Communist fractions as its nucleus.

In Czecho-Slovakia, the Communists hold firm positions in the co-operative movement. About 50% of the members of the Czech Consumers Co-operatives belong to our party or sympathize with it. Our comrades are carrying on successful economic co-operative work, but the political effect of their influence on the co-operative movement is not sufficiently felt. The formation of Communist fractions in the Consumers Co-operative is proceeding very slowly. In the German Consumers Co-operative Societies hardly any fraction work is being done at present. In the future our comrades should devote far more attention to the political side of their co-operative work and aim at bringing the general economic questions of the co-operative movement to a much greater extent in the revolutionary fight of the Czecho-slovakian working masses.

England. The party has completely recognized the necessity of Communist co-operative work and has combined it with party work as a whole. It is a fact of special significance that even the Trade Union Minority Movement is carrying out systematic co-operative work, thus promoting the formation of an opposition wing in the co-operative movement. The further development of Communist co-operative work, still closer alliance with the left wing of the trade union movement and the comprehension and intensification of the class problems in the English co-operative movement will result in the English co-operative movement gaining a firm foothold.

In France, the Communists exercise the greatest influence in the co-operatives of the Paris district, where about 15 consumers' co-operative societies are in their hands. There is a central co-operative commission in the central committee of the party which does systematic co-operative work, individual Communist co-operators have been active since 1920 at the national congresses of the co-operative movement and display considerable initiative. Nevertheless the co-operative work of our French comrades leaves much to be desired. One of the drawbacks, for instance, is the concentration of all their forces on the task of creating revolutionary co-operative circles parallel to the existing reformist co-operative circles, instead of concentrating their attention above all on the creation of Communist fractions in the co-operative organs.

Our French Communist co-operators have also taken the wrong line in the fight against the increase of prices. Instead of mobilising the mass of their members round the fighting slogan against the rise of prices, our comrades took the point of view that the committees of action ought, in the fight against the rise of prices, to enforce abatement of prices from private traders. This way of course leads to bargainings and agreements with private trades, and to a misrepresentation of the tasks of the committees of action. All these mistakes must be rectified in the near future.

I should like further, speaking quite in general, to say that, in our work of agitation and propaganda we ought particularly to follow the example of the co-operative movement in Belgium and Austria, where the co-operative movement forms an integral part of the political movement. It is true in the social democratic movement which is hostile to us.

Now a few words on the position of the revolutionary elements of the co-operative movement within the International co-operative alliance. Among the 62 members of the central committee of the alliance, 12 are communists (4 from the Soviet Union and one from Czechoslovakia). Among the 11 members of the executive of the alliance, there is only one Communist. Although our comrades have taken part in the work of the alliance there has been a change in the character of the conferences and meetings of the bodies forming the alliance. At these meetings questions of the new concrete tasks being brought up which are of great significance for the whole labor movement.

In the first place, our comrades are fighting against the principle of the neutrality of the co-operative movement. There are already signs that some leading co-operators are being compelled gradually to revise their attitude towards this question. At the last meeting of the central committee of the alliance in Paris even Professor Gide stated that the question of the neutrality of the co-operative movement is not one of principle but of tactics. Putting the problem in this way undoubtedly means a partial abandonment of the principle of neutrality.

## WORKER WHO ACCEPTED LADY ASTOR'S BLUFF GETS LENINGRAD JOB

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 6.—(By Mail)—The English worker John Mortan who has journeyed to the Soviet Union with his family at the sort of Lady Astor has been given work in the Putilov Works in accordance with his qualifications.

Hindenburg Receives U. S. Admiral.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—President Hindenburg today received Admiral Roger Wells, U. S. N., who has arrived here from Kiel, where the U. S. S. Memphis is in port.

Make it a Day's Pay TODAY to Keep the Daily Worker

## ...PARTY ENTERS ...TES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

...f number of states nominations ...ave filed by petition while in ... the petition campaign in Pennsylvania to place Workers (Communist) party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

### Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:

Governor, William Reynolds.

Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer.

Congress, 1st Dist., Henry Klahorr.

Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

### Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.

Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Mills.

Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jonkins.

United States Senator, E. J. Cary.

State Legislature, first district, Ernest Carestherm and Anne Weinman.

Second District, Mike Pleskevitz and Celia Pernesky.

For Congress.

Seventh District, Margaret Yasger.

Eighth District, Susia Kendra and Peter Skrtic.

Ninth District, William P. Mikadas

Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shore.

State Senator, William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.

United States Senator, James A. Ayers.

Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.

State Treasurer, Leonard Forschner.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.

State Auditor, O. McSwain.

### Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Merks. Lieut. Governor, Albert Oddie. U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam. Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer. Auditor, Emma P. Hutchins. Attorney General, Max Lerner. Secretary of State, Herry J. Canter.

### Ohio.

Canton, Stark County

State Senator, 41st District, Carl Guilliod. State Assemblyman, 21st Dietict, Peter Piohiar.

* * *

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

OHIO

Allen County

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank.

Representatives to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Shook. Sheriff, B. K. McKeraher. County Auditor, C. E. Thompkins. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Clay. County Recorder, L. L. Landis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

WASHINGTON

J. L. Fresmen, candidate United States senate of the Farmer-Labor Party.

* * *

PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

### Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.

S. Hammarsmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.

Mathilda Kelousek, congresswoman far 6th congressional district.

Elizabeth Griffin, congresswomen for 1st congressional district.

### New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlaw. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

(Manhattan)

Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly 17th District, Julius Codkind. Assembly 18th District, Abrahem Markeff. Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstone. Senate 14th District, Elmar T. Allinson.

(Bronx)

Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly 4th District, Isidore Steinberg. Assembly 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly 7th District, Joseph Baruchowitz. Congress 23rd District, Maloeeys J. Olgin.

(Brooklyn)

Assembly 6th District, Georga Printoff. Assembly 14th District, Samuel Nesin. Assembly 23rd District, Fannie Wershefsky. Congress 19th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate 7th District, Marrie Rosen.

### Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieutenant Governor, Edward Mrazna. Secretary, John Gombos. Treasurer, Jane M. Feldman. Attorney-General, [illegible]


# Workers (Communist) Party


## SPEAKER NABBED BY POLICE ON HARLEM CORNER

### Richard Moore Hauled Off Box

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Free speech rights were ruthlessly abridged when Richard B. Moore, secretary of the New York council of the American Negro Labor Congress, secretary of the Harlem Educational Forum, and director of the Institute for Social Study, was arrested last Friday evening on the northwest corner of 138th St. and Seventh Ave. upon a charge made by Manager Bort of the Lafayette Theater.

Peaceful Meeting.

Mr. Moore has participated actively since 1917 in social movements for the intellectual, political, and economic improvement of the condition of the working class in Harlem. He was holding a lawful and orderly meeting in conjunction with Dr. Hubert Harrison, staff lecturer of the Board of Education with whom he has spoken several times this summer.

Drove On Sidewalk.

He had just opened the meeting, having spoken not more than ten minutes on the general economic topics when a police car drove up on the sidewalk into the group of 50 or 60 persons who were listening and who had to jump aside to save themselves.

Mr. Moore went quietly to the police station. The charge entered against him by the theater manager was "disorderly conduct" in violating an injunction. His protest that he was exercising his constitutional rights as a citizen holding a perfectly legal and orderly meeting and that he knew of no injunction which he could in any way be held to have violated went unheeded by the court and he was take in custody to the night court.

The lawyer who appeared in his defense, moved for an adjournment in order to prepare the case which was granted by the judge who set the case for Friday Sept. 24, 1926. The judge released Mr. Moore in the custody of his attorney. The International Labor Defense is defending the case.

## Robert W. Dunn to Give Course at N. Y. Workers' School

Robert W. Dunn, assistant director of Civil Liberties Union and one of the best students of the American labor movement, has been added to the staff of teachers of the Workers' School of New York City. He will give two courses—the first is "New Tactics of the Employers in the United States and How Workers Must Meet Them" and the second is "American Foreign Investments." The second course will be part of a general course on American which, besides this course of Dunn's, will include two short courses by Scott Nearing, "The Decline of the British Empire" and "Post War Problems in Europe."

Robert W. Dunn is both a student of and a participant in the American labor struggles. His books, "The Labor Spy" (co-author with Sidney Howard), "Company Unionism" and "American Foreign Investments," are classics in their various fields. As to his activity in the labor movement, the Passaic strikers and the New York subway strikers can well testify as to his activity in their behalf.

The bulletin of the Workers' School can be secured by writing to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School, 108 East 14 Street, New York City.

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of THE DAILY WORKER."

## Are You Registered As a Party Member?

An Important Announcement for Every Party Member.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 108 | . . | June 1 |
| 1312 | . . | July 1 |
| 2722 | . . | August 1 |
| 4330 | . . | September 1 |
| 4726 | . . | September 8 |
| 5027 | . . | September 15 |
| 5452 | . . | September 22 |

THE reorganization of the party on the basis of the shop and street nuclei has now progressed sufficiently for the party to take a registration of the membership after the reorganization.

The United Labor Ticket Assessment, while made to provide funds for party work in the election campaign and to advance the movement for independent political action, is at the same time a registration of the membership of the party.

The National Office has decided to complete the collection of the assessment in the form of a party registration. In place of issuing a new stamp to make the registration, the United Labor Ticket Assessment Stamp will be considered a registration stamp in the reorganized party.

This means that those members of the party who have already paid the United Labor Ticket Assessment WILL NOT have to pay for another stamp. They have already made their registration. On the other hand, the more than five thousand members who have not yet paid the assessment must place the United Labor Ticket Assessment Stamp in their dues books in order to be registered as members in the reorganized party.

Every party nucleus must immediately make an examination of the dues books of the members belonging to the nucleus and find ent whather each member has the United Labor Ticket Assessmant Stamp in his book. If a member has not purchased his stamp tha registration must be explained to him and also the reason why he must porchess the stamp.

THOSE NUCLEI WHICH HAVE MADE A SETTLEMENT FOR THE STAMPS AND HAVE RETURNED THE UNSOLD STAMPS SHOULD, AFTER EXAMINING THE BOOKS OF ITS MEMBERS, ORDER A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF STAMPS SO AS TO PROVIDE ONE FOR EACH MEMBER WHO HAS NOT PURCHASED ONE.

THE NUCLEI WHICH HAVE NOT SETTLED FOR THEIR STAMPS SHOULD MAKE A SIMILAR SURVEY AND SEE THAT EVERY MEMBER PURCHASES A STAMP AND THEN MAKE THEIR SETTLEMENT WITH THE NATIONAL OFFICE.

The period for the registration will be extended to November 15. By that time every comrade who considers him or herself a member of the party must have the United Labor Ticket Assessment Stamp in his or her dues book. That means that the membership will have had SIX MONTHS in which to buy a fifty cent stamp. Every party member can purchase a special stamp during such a period.

There are between TEN AND TWELVE THOUSAND MEMBERS IN THE PARTY AFTER THE REORGANIZATION. The totale number of United Labor Ticket Registration Stamps sold must include ovely one of these members by November 15.

The party member can facilitate this registration by examining their dues books, and if they have not a stamp, going to their nucleus secretary for it immediately.

The nucleus secretary must assume the responsibility for seeing to it that every member is registered thru purchasing his stamp.

## DISTRICT 8 S. S. CONVENTION SUPPORTS PARTY UNIFICATION

The following resolution was adopted by a conference of delegates from the South Slavic fractions in District 8 of the Party which was held recently:

The convention of the South Slavic fractions of District 8, discussing the position of our party, the present political and economic situation, realizes the great difficulty which confronts the present C. E. C. thru which it must struggle to prevent the disputes left from the recent struggle and which have damaged the development of our party.

For that reason the delegates unanimously declare as follows:

1. The convention is conscious of necessity of the complete unity of the party and the consrulisation of the same and for that reason stand unanimously with the C. E. C. and will support every action of the C. E. C. for unity and liquidation of all causes for further disputes because if the causes are liquidated, this guarantees the party's successful development.

2. The convention greets the actions of the C. E. C. that it has taken in the mentioned direction and we are of the opinion that it will take it in the future. We declare our willingness to support the C. E. C. in that direction for reaching our aims.

3. For the successful enforcement of the decisions and actions of the C. E. C. in the above mentioned direction, the convention demands from the newly elected committee to use all its power and ability to carry ont the decisions and actions of the C. E. C. to bring the best understanding to the membership of the South Slavic comrades in this district and so carry them into practice.

4. The convention unanimoosly accepts the following goal: Unity above everything!

Long live the Workers (Communist) Party of America!

Long live the Communist International!

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 15, 1926.
District No. 8 convention of the South Slavic fractions, Workers Party of America. District organizer, Geo. Svyenovich.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

## W. P. Election Campaign Tours

### Bertram D. Wolfe.

"Who Owns the Government?" This is the subject of the campaign talks of Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School and candidate for congressman on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, who is now tourting the western part of the country. Comrade Wolfe's tour is:

PORTLAND, Ore.—Sept. 29
ASTORIA, Ore.—Sept. 30.
TACOMA, Wash.—Oct. 1.
MT. VERNON, Wash.—Oct. 2.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Oct. 3.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Oct. 5.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Oct. 8.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Oct. 9.

### H. M. Wicks.

The New England states are the territory which H. M. Wicks, well-known labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, is covering in a September election campaign tour.

Comrade Wicks, who is speaking on "What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections?" will be at Lowell, Mass., today and from there to other cities in Massachusetts according to this list:

HOYLOKE—Tuesday, Sept. 28.
PITTSFIELD—Wednesday, Sept. 29.

### Ben Gitlow

Ben Gitlow, who is well-known to the workers of this country as a militant fighter in the ranks of labor, begins his big election campaign tour andar the banner of the Workers Communist Party with a meeting in New Haven on September 29. Workers in cities all over the country—Comrade Gitlow's tour will take him all the way from New Haven to Milwaukee—will have the opportunity of hearing the 1924 vice-presidential candidate of the Workers Party and its present gubernatorial candidate in New York on: "WHAT CAN THE ELECTIONS DO FOR THE WORKERS?"

The complete toor follows:

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Sept. 29.
BOSTON, Mass.—Sept. 30.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Oct. 1.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Oct. 2.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Oct. 3.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Oct. 4.
DETROIT, Mich.—Oct. 5.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Oct. 6.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Oct. 10.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Oct. 11.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Oct. 12.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Oct. 13.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 14.

## WORKERS PARTY IN MINNESOTA F.-L. P. CAMPAIGN

### Engdahl and Tallentire Urge Class Action

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 26.—Increased stimulus to develop the Workers (Communist) Party campaign in support of the Farmer-Labor ticket in the Minnesota elections, grew out of the mass meeting held here at Moose Hall addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, Communist candidate for United States senator in Illinois and Norman Tallentire, the party's district organizer for the Minnesota district.

Engdahl reviewed the recent developments in the attack being made by the republican forces on the Farmer-Labor movement, in which it was aided by the democratic party, almost wiped out in this state, as its willing tool.

Engdahl urged that the problem now was to hold the farmer-labor lines intact against the attack of the capitalist parties and their kept press, an attack that was getting support from traitor elements within the farmer-labor movement.

Numerous non-party elemnats were present at the meeting and new members were secured for the party.

Lunch Club Scene of Debate.

Engdahl also addressed the Minneapolis Saturday Lunch Club at the invitation of its chairman, S. A. Stockwell, former state senator. Engdahl followed Lincoln Colcord, contributor for The New Republic, a liberal weekly, who urged that the farmer-laborites capture the democratic party, as the non-partisans had captured the republican party in North Dakota. Colcord also heralded the "Committee of 48," now defunct, as the leader of the so-called third party movement.

Engdahl replied to Colcord by exposing the record of the democratic party since it was first established to serve the needs of the southern slave holding aristocracy. He pointed out that the workers must have a party of their own growing out of their own economic needs. This party must struggle against the two old parties. Engdahl showed the relation of the Workers (Communist) Party to the drive for the Mass party.

Colcord Gets Little Support.

Even among the liberals who attend the forums of the Saturday Lunch Club, Colcord got little support for his plea for Practically every speaker that joined in the discussion urged the cause of the Farmer-Labor party, some of them pointing out the failure of the non-partisan league experiment in the republican party in North Dakota.

Engdahl was showered with questions as to the situation within the Union of Soviet Republics. The gathering seemed satisfied with his answers.

* * *

Engdahl Speaks in St. Paul.

Followips his meeting in Minneapolis, Engdahl will speak in St. Paul, Minn., Milwaukee, Wisc., and then return to Chicago.

## Are You Coming to the Russian I. L. D. Affair Next Sunday, Oct. 3rd?

What promises to he the higgest I. L. D. affair of the season is being arranged by the Russian branch of the International Labor Defense for Sunday, Oct. 3, at Walsh Hall, cor. Noble and Milwaukee Ave. A concert in which some of the best talent of the Russian and Ukrainian colonies of Chicago will participate, a performance and a dance will follow. The well-known Russian actress Miss Sviet, and Mrs. Meller, dramatic soprano, are among those who will participate in the program. The names of some of the participants cannot he advertised for certain reasons. A surprise is promised to those who will attend the affair. The Russian Workers Singing Society, the Mandolin Orchestra and many others will participate. The 170 members of the Russian branch are working hard to make the affair a moral and financial success. You can also help by coming to the affair and inviting your friends.

Remember the date and place: Sunday, October 3, at 6:30 p. m. at Walsh Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Noble.

## WHY I AM A COMMUNIST

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES

1. Because I am of the working class and know from experience the conditions of slavery ondar capitalism.

2. Because I have a free spirit and cannot tolerate these conditions without protest.

3. Because I have an active mind that has always sought solotions.

4. Because I have a scientific mind that is content not with half truths but with the facts of history.

5. Because in my search I have come to recognize that all history is out a series of class struggles.

6. Because today I see conditions preparing for the final conflict that will usher in the ara of working class power for the establishment of the classless society.

7. Because I have the courage to affirm what I see, regardless of personal consequences.

8. Because much reading and deep thinking (to which I have been driven by my class experience) have given me that vision which renders personal considerations of small consequence and human considerations of first importance.

9. Because (owing to those things) I find a greater measure of satisfaction in the triumph of the masses than in any personal victory.

10. Furthermore, because I am a lover of order, a lover of peace, a lover of love, a lover of work in freedom, of life in security and am convinced that but one road leads to these things—the road to proletarian power.

That is why I am a Communist.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

### Red Army in Soviet Union Is Educator of Its Members, Workers and Farmers

Note: A short time ago The DAILY WORKER YOUTH COLUMN published a letter from the 10th Cavalry Division of the Red Army. The following is the reply of the representative of the Young Workers (Communist) League in Moscow to the letter, which contrasts the life of the Red Army soldiers with that of the soldiers in capitalist armies.

* * *

Moscow, U. S. S. R. Sept. 1.

Liaison Commission,
10th Cavalry Army Division.

Dear Comrades:

Upon my return from my vacation I found your letter awaiting me, and I am hastening to answer it, so that we shall be in close contact continually. I was very glad to get your letter, as I was beginning to think that the one I had sent you had not reached you.

Red Army is Educator.

I was particularly pleased—and the comrades in America will likewise be pleased—to read in your letter of the splendid work you are conducting among the masses of the population in the locality where you are stationed. I have already written to the comrades in America of this phase of your activity, which is so different from the activity of an ordinary army. The Red Army is indeed more than an army—it is also the educator of its own members and of the workers and peasants with whom it comes into contact in its work. That is one of the reasons why the Red Army is so much stronger than the bourgeois armies. The bourgeois armies are not interested either in the welfare of the soldiers or of the inhabitants. We therefore find not infrequently that the peasants hate the troops stationed in their neighborhood, because these troops, while not contributing anything to the population in any form, still do a lot of harm, such as appropriating things without paying or by paying very little, interfering with the work on the land, etc. On the contrary, the Red Army not only does not interfere with the peasants, but actually teaches them how to become better husbandmen. As a result of this, the Red Army is loved by the peasants.

I was also very much pleased with the progress that is being made in educating the Red soldiers. In bourgeois armies the only aim is to make good fighting machines out of the soldiers. The Red Army aim is to make good Soviet citizens out of its members—men who can do their duty to the workers' and peasants' state, whether in fighting its enemies or in reconstructing it economically. In this respect the Red Army is doing a praiseworthy work in eliminating illiteracy, which before the revolution was an outstonding characteristic of Russia, and teaching the soldiers to participate in the political and cultural life of the country.

The American Youth.

I now wish to tell you very briefly something about the work of the Young Workers (Communist) League of America. Since the plenum of the executive committee of the Young Communist International the League in America has bgun to work along the lines laid down by the E. C. Y. C. I. and the results are already noticeable. A plenum of the central committee was held not long ago, at which there was complete unity, and at which the tasks of the league were discussed very thoroly and resolutions covering all those tasks were adopted.

At the present time the league is engaged in the following main activities:

1. Getting in the young workers from the heavy industries. This is a very important task, as up to the present the League has been composed mostly of young workers from the light industries. The League is now beginning a campaign on a national scale among the young coal miners, and as a result of this campaign it will recroit many new members.

2. Setting up a workers' sport movement. Up to the present no workers' sport movement existed in the United States. Altho there is a mass participation in sports, it is all under the domination of the capitalists. The League has begun setting up workers' sport clubs, working within existing ara and winning the trade unions over to support workers' sport. A national conferance will be held as soon as thera ara enough organizations, and a national workers' sport organization established.

3. Anti-militarist work. I have already given you some idea of the tremendous militarization that is going on in America. To counteract this the League is organizing a united front of all workers, students and women's orgaaisations to carry on a struggle against militarism. This campaign is proving quite successful and a large nomber of orgbnizations have already andorsed the campaign, including many liberal and pacifist organizations. In many schools the students voted against militarism.

Increased Mass Work.

4. Mass activity. The League is beginning more and more to participate in the activities of the young workers, in strikes, movements for higher wages, better conditions, etc. At the present time the League is very active in the Passaic strike, which has already lasted seven months, and in the garment strike in New York. The League was also active in the furriers' strike, which ended in a victory for the workers.

5. Schools. The League, in order to improve the understanding of its members, has organized several schools, which will be attended by the best comrades in the League during the summer. There are four district schools and one national school. At these schools the problems confronting the League will be taken up and the comrades taught how to solve them. Theoretical subjects, Leninism, etc., will also be taken up.

From this you see that the League is becoming more and more active, and if this activity is continued it will be able to develop into a real mass organization of the Communist youth in America, the leader of all the young workers.

When you answer this letter, please send me the pictures which we took while I was in Liska, as I would like very much to take them back to America with me. Also write me of the new developments in the division, when the new recruits are coming in, how they are handled at the beginning and what instructions those who are demobilized are given.

With Communist greetings,
Representative, Young Workers (Communist) League of America.

## Bronx Workers Defeat Bushwick Champs, 3 to 1

NEW YORK CITY.—In a hard-fought soccer game, the Bronx Workers' Sports Club defeated the Bushwick A. C. by a score of 3 to 1. The game took place at Van Courtland Park. The victory of the Bronx workers came as a complete surprise, the Bushwick A. C. being the champions of the second division in the Empire State League. They were expected to easily defeat the workers.

Good team work and excellent shooting won the game, and the entire team played well. The Bronx Workers' Sports Club has only been organized for several months and has already made a fine showing against much older teams.

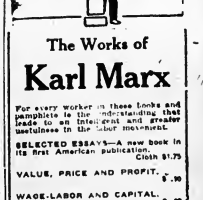
The club meets regularly at 1347 Boston Road, Bronx, and all workers interested in sports are invited to join.

## Children Slaving Under Dawes Plan

BERLIN, Germany.—In Germany child labor is prohibited only in dangerous industries. In other industries the law permits the employment of child laborers from 10 years on. In the country children hired by farmers total 1,170,000. Half a million of this number are under 10 years of age. The main mass of children is found in home industry, light industry, etc.

The following figures show how the insufficient wages of children affects their health: Out of 6,000 children in Schleswig (the most industrial part of Germany) 12¼ pct. are tubercular, 2 per cent are affected by spinal disease, 20 per cent by lung sickness and 23 per cent by heart disease.

According to the latest figures every fourth child (25 per cent) in the age from 7 to 14 sells their labor power and every second child (50 per cent) in the age of 10 to 14.


The Works of
Karl Marx

For every worker in these books and pamphlets is the understanding that leads to an intelligent and greater usefulness in the labor movement.

SELECTED ESSAYS—A new book in its first American publication. Cloth $1.75

VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT. $ .10

WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL. $ .10

CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. Cloth $1.25

REVOLUTION AND COUNTER-REVOLUTION. Cloth $ .50

MARX AND ENGELS ON REVOLUTION IN AMERICA. $ .10

TWO SPEECHES (1900 and 1904). $ .05

The Daily Worker Pub. Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## LABORERS' UNION STANDS ALONE IN LABOR DAY MARCH

### Central Labor Union Wouldn't Parade.

By SIDNEY BLOOMFIELD

WORCESTER, Mass., 26. — Laborers' Union Local No. 630 continues to be the talk of the local labor movement. After months of discussion, haggling and doubting the central labor union as well as other local unions gave up the idea of a labor day parade. The Laborers' Union, organized only four months, at a special meeting decided to parade, utilizing the parade as an organization drive. A committee was appointed and within a week all plans were complete. On labor day the Laborers' local was the only unit in line, together with other societies.

600 Turn Out.

At the Central Labor Union, Delegate Thornton, of the Molders' Union, who was one of the labor day speakers, gave an enthusiastic report of the lone local union that celebrated labor day. Despite a drizzling rain, 600 members turned out with business agent Mike Rano, as chief marshal and headed by the Worcester Brass Band.

The parade started at 9:15 a. m. from the union hall on Shrewsbury street, down to Front street, before the headquarters of the open shop association. Mayor O'Hara and Deputy Chief of Police McMurray reviewed the parade from the reviewing stand at the city hall.

Banner Heads March.

The original schedule called for an open air mass meeting which was held at Victory Hall instead because of the heavy rain. A huge banner, carried by two men at the head of the procession bore the nicely painted pick and shovel together with the inscription reading, "Laborers' Union No. 630, just organized 600 strong. Come and join us now!" Thirty-seven signs were carried by the marchers bearing militant propaganda slogans on the most important labor questions such as the Youth, Women in Industry, Organization of the Unorganized, Anti-Speed-up Production, Open Shop Menace, Americanization, Help for British Miners, etc.

At Victory hall the great audience was addressed by Thomas F. Lonergan, president of the C. L. U., Thomas F. Conroy, secretary of the C. L. U., Wm. H. Thornton, and two Italian speakers. A committee of three headed by R. DeSanto of the Passaic, N. J., textile strikers was present. Brother DeSanto gave a short and interesting talk on the strike situation in Passaic and asked for support of the strikers. A collection was taken up which amounted to $59.10. Together with the previous donation of $50.00, Local No. 630 gave $109.10 to the Passaic strikers.

Even the opponents of a labor day parade were cheered by the militant and class-conscious spirit displayed by this new local, and after repeated expression of joy by the delegates and predictions of a huge parade next labor day as the result of the inspiring demonstration staged by Local No. 630, the report of Brother Thornton was unanimously accepted as one of progress.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

## *Structural Iron Workers' Int'l. Puts Difficulties in Way of Organization*

By A. ROSENFELD.

NEW YORK (By Mail)—Several months ago, we have sent a letter to the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, with a check for initiation.

Ask for Charter.

We asked in that letter to be admitted as a local of the international. We also asked that if a charter is to be granted to us, that we be—that it would be granted, that we should be considered the only local union of the Inside Iron & Bronze Workers of Greater New York and Vicinity.

The reason we asked this is because experience has taught us that if another charter should be issued to another group of men, which means, the creation of another local union, this would divide our ranks and we would never be able to accomplish anything.

Obstacles Put in Way.

The reply of the international was that if we want to be admitted as the only local of Greater New York and vicinity, we will have to pay the debt of the three local unions, which were in existence three years ago, and were expelled for not paying the dues and assessments.

The sum of the debt, the not specified exactly, would amount to about $35,000.

We communicated again with the international, stating we will be willing to pay the debt of the former three locals providing the international will assure us that they will give us a hand in organizing the iron and bronze workers and that the international will influence the outside local unions, especially Local 63, which is the nearest related to us, to assist us in our struggle with the open shop bosses.

Must Beg Aid.

To some it may sound ridiculous to ask such a thing from a parent body. "Why ask?" some one may say, "is it not the duty of the international to see that one local union should help the other one in their struggle for better conditions, especially when there is a possibility for it." But such are conditions. We are obliged to ask. And what was the answer? Well, there was no answer at all. The matter will be taken up by the general council, we were told.

Months have passed. We have gone thru a strike, we have solved many difficult problems, but the international did not have the time to solve our problem as yet, and we are still waiting for an answer.

## *PASSAIC MILL OWNERS RESORT TO FRAME-UP TO CHECK UNION*

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 26.—The Passaic police, notorious thruout America for their violence and frame-ups during the early part of the textile strike, have again cooked up new cases of frame-ups to justify the mill barons' position of antagonism against signing a settlement even with the conservative United Textile Workers' Union of the A. F. of L.'

Frame Up Unionists.

Four men, three of them connected with the strike, are under arrest charged with the ancient frame-up allegation of "bombing." Those under arrest are Joseph Bellani of Garfield, member of the executive committee of the new Local 1603 of the United Textile workers and a candidate for councilman on the independent ticket; Thomas Winick of Garfield, Thomas Current of Clifton and Tony Pochno.

The Usual "Discoveries."

The police have "found" nitroglycerine in Pochno's home, much after the "find" of dynamite in the historic Lawrence strike, which later turned out to have been planted there by a prominent mill owner's agent. The Passaic police have often dropped explosives in the outside pockets of strikers and then arrested them the next moment for carrying arms. In this case they "found" a revolver on the ground and charged it to Pochno.

The mill owners have been desirous of finding an excuse not to settle the strike with the A. F. of L. union, and this sort of work was expected by the strike leaders.

## More Production With Less Workers is New Boast of Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26.—According to the report of the chamber of commerce of this city the value of production rose from $1,095,000,000 in 1922 to $1,124,000,000 in 1925. In 1923 there were on the average 141,648 at work, compared with 136,577 in 1925. Thus every men is turning out more goods. According to the report, the cost of prodnction has decreased 7 per cent in the two years—and unquestionably this has been taken out of the skins of the workers. In the presumption of the chamber of commerce that production increased this year and more men were employed, while it has no figures to substantiate this contention.

## BOSTON FUR WORKERS STRIKE 1,000 STRONG FOR A NEW AGREEMENT

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—One thousand Boston fur workers are striking in 55 shops for a new agreement. Negotiations with the employers broke down when the old agreement expired.

## AUTO FINISHING PLANT TIED UP BY UPHOLSTERERS

### Recognition of Shop Committee Asked

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 26.—Four hundred upholsterers and trimmers of the Hays-Hunt auto finishing plant of Durant Motor Corp. are striking for recognition of their shop committee, improved working conditions and reinstatement of workers who were discharged for their labor organization efforts.

Strikers are picketing the plant and urging their fellow-workers to walk out in sympathy and join the union. The strikers are organized in Local 13, International Upholstery Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

For several months a group of Hays-Hunt workers have issued a shop bulletin which stressed the need of organizing the workers into unions for the improvement of their working conditions. The whole auto works—Durant Motor Corp. and its subsidiary, Hays Hunt—employs up to 10,000 workers when production is full.

## Shirtmakers Fighting Wage Cut Lockout, But Take the Aggressive

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Workers for the Shirt and Boys' Waist Contractors' Association have been locked out for their refusal to accept 15 per cent wage cuts. The union, part of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, is prepared to carry out a strike of the industry to thoroly organize it and gain their demands.

The union officials expect 60 per cent of the workers will be back on the job as soon as the union signs agreements with the manufacturers, who promise to have work done only in union contracting shops. The union is against the extension of the contract system, which is so disrupted standards in other needle trades.

Encouragement.

"We ought to do what we can for our old employes," remarked the president of a big industrial concern.

"Yes, indeed," agreed the chairman of the board. "Let's issue an order asking all the younger clerks to address them as 'Sir.'"—Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

*Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.*

## CONTRACTORS IN CLEVELAND SEEK TO KILL UNIONS

### Non-Union Painters Are Hired by Builders

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26.—Several days ago 600 union men working on the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. building went out on strike because four non-union painters were put on the job by sub-contractors. According to the recent statement of the builders, a sub-contractor doing one of the Jobs employs non-union men and the contractors consider an agreement with the sub-contractor "sacred."

Contractors Go to Court.

As the strike of the 600 men is holding up the construction work, the contractors went to court to secure a writ compelling the union leaders to call off the strike and send the men back to work.

"If contracts between the unions and the contractors are worth the paper they are written on then the union leaders should cancel their strike orders," says the representative of the contractors.

Trying to Break Union.

The contractors, backed by the Citizens' League, think that they can fool the workers of this city. The workers know very well that the purpose of the contractors in sending in four non-union men to work is to take the initial steps in breaking up the union and providing non-union conditions in the city, where the building trades are well organized. They will not succeed in their attempt, no matter how the court judges. Sixty subpoenas have been issued, but the men are unmoved.

Five Million No Bubble.

This move on the part of the contractors, however, should provoke a little thinking on the part of the building workers. Is the Citizens' League a live body, is its fund of $5,000,000 a factor, or are we to believe Charles Smith, the business representative of the building trades, that it is only a bubble? The Citizens' League is a powerful factor in the industrial life of Cleveland, and if the workers, and above all the building workers, do not awaken to the fact they will feel the full force of its power, especially the carpenters and others whose agreements terminate on May 1.

## Lincoln Mine Opened Under Jacksonville Contract, Not 1917 Basis

By JOE KOHYLAK, JR.

NEFFS, O., Sept. 26.—The Lincoln mine of Loraine Coal & Dock Co., located on the National Highway near Bridgeport, Ohio, has resumed operation under the Jacksonville contract, after being idle six months.

The article written by a worker correspondent in The DAILY WORKER issue dated Sept. 17, 1926, was incorrect.

Every coal mine that resumed operation in eastern Ohio has gone to work under the Jacksonville contract.

## HAVERHILL SHOE UNION DEMANDS PAY INCREASE; GOES TO ARBITRATION

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 26. — The Shoe Workers' Protective Union is asking 10 per cent increases to restore the prices paid in the industry previous to cuts in 1924. The union's request goes to the shoe board of arbitration for action.

## KLAN, MILITARY ORGANIZATION, SAYS CYCLOPS

### Smith Banished by the All-Highest War Lord

AKRON, O., Sept. 26.—A split has taken place in the local klan, owing to the fight over the property owned by the klan, valued at $65,894. The Rev. A. O. Henry, a local minister and "exalted cyclops of the local klan," and another member of the klan have brought suit against Imperial Wizard Evans of Atlanta to prevent the latter from transferring the property to another "cyclops." A meeting of the local klan was held and it was decided to surrender the charter, withdraw from the ku klux klan and start another organization.

Banished from Realm.

W. K. Smith, the former head of the klan, was banished from the organization at the "grand conclave" held in Washington, when he was ordered out of the ranks of the Ohio delegation that was to parade.

"No one knows why Smith was banished," said a local leader. "The klan is a military organization. Smith's banishment is the result of military orders."

Education Needed.

The important thing for organized labor to do is to start a campaign of education of the workers as to the nature of the K. K. K., for there are many workers in that organization, particularly in the city of Akron. If this is not done, when the workers make demands for better conditions they will find that they are hempered by the agents and members of this "military" organization, which works hand in hand with the employers.

## Lowell Silk Strikers Allowed Only Six Pickets, Says Judge

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Only six pickets at a time are permitted at the Lowell Silk Mills by the injunction obtained by the firm. Hearings on whether the restraining order shall be made permanent begin Sept. 28.

The weavers demand the return of three-loom hase satin and four on ponge and casket lining, the wide looms to be a subject of further arbitration, 20 per cent increase, time and a half for overtime, improved sanitary conditions and ventilation, rest room, full time pay for time lost on job, recognition of the mill council and no discrimination against any worker. The firm complained that long picket lines with singing interfered with their business.

The workers have been out since July 23.

## Harry Daugherty Is Adept at Destroying His Bank Accounts

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general of the United States, destroyed the records of his account in the Midland National Bank at Washington Court-house, Ohio, according to his brother, Mal S. Daugherty, who testified today at the trial of the former cabinet member, and Col. Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian. Harry M. Daugherty also destroyed the accounts of the late Jesse Smith and of Mal S. Daugherty, the bank president testified.

## Building Construction In Ohio Is On Decline

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26.—According to figures just issued by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, there has been a loss of 30 per cent in the contracts let in the state of Ohio in the month of August, as compared with July of this year, and a decrease of 24 per cent as compared with August of last year. For the first eight months of this year the contracts amounted to $250,000,000 as compared with $311,000,000 during the same period of last year, or a decline of 10 per cent.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

## A NEW NOVEL By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

A little farther on in the explanations, Bunny began to see the meaning of that perpetual and unbreakable hold which Dad and Mr. Roscoe were giving to themselves. In the prospectuses and advertisements of Ross Consolidated, the public would be told all about the vast oil resources in the Ross Junior tract at Paradise; but here it was being fixed up that Ross Consolidated was not to operate this tract, but to lease it to a special concern, the Ross Junior Operating Company, and nobody but Dad and Mr. Roscoe and the bankers were to have any stock in that! There was a whole series of such intricate devices, holding companies and leasing companies and separate issues of stock, and some of these things were to go into effect at once, and some later on, after the public had put up its money!

When Bunny, the "little idealist," began to make objections to this, he saw that he was hurting his father's feelings. Dad said that was the regular way of big money deals, and my God were they running a soup-kitchen? The public would get its share and more—that stock would go to two hundred in the first year, just you watch and see! But it was Dad and his son who had done the hard work on the Paradise tract, and at Prospect Hill and Lobos River too; and the government wanted them to go on and do more such work, to drill a hundred new wells and help win the war and how could they do it if they distributed the money around for people to throw away on jazz parties? Just look at those "war-babies," and all the mad spending in New York! Dad was taking care of his money and using it wisely, in industry, where it belonged; he was perfectly sincere and hard-set as concrete, in his conviction that he was the one to whom the profits should come. He and Mr. Roscoe were two individuals who had fought the big companies and kept themselves afloat through all the storms; they were making an unbreakable combination this time, and they were going to get the jack out of it, just you bet!

VIII

Meantime, the Germans had begun another offensive against the French, the most colossal yet; it was the second Battle of the Marne, and they called it their "Friedensturm," because they meant to capture Paris and win their peace. But now there were large sectors held by the American troops, of whom there were a million in France, and three hundred thousand coming every month, with all their supplies, in spite of the submarines. These troops were fresh, while all the others were exhausted; and so where they stood, the line did not give way, and the great German offensive was blocked and brought to a standstill.

Then, a week or two later, began an event that electrified the whole world; the allies began to advance! Attacking now here, now there, they gained ground, they routed the enemy out of intrenchments which had been years in building, and were counted impregable. All that mighty Hindenburg line began to crumble; and behind it, the Siegfried line, and the Hunding line, and all the other mythological constructions. To people in America it was the breaking of the first sunrays through black storm clouds. The "Yanks" were wiping out the famous St. Mihiel salient, they were capturing the enemy by ten of thousands, and even more important, the machine guns and artillery which the Germans could not replace. All through the early fall this went on; until the young officers-to-be in Bunny's training-camp began to fret because this man's war was going to be over before they got to the scene.

But all this time, not one word from Paul! Bunny received agonizing letters from Ruth, "Oh, what do you think can have happened to him? I write him every week to the address he gave, and I know he would answer if he was alive." Bunny explained that it took six weeks for mail to go to Vladivostok and return; how much longer it took on the railroad no one could guess; and besides, there was a censorship, and many things might happen to letter, in war time. If Paul had been killed or wounded, the army would surely notify his parents; so no news was good news. There had been practically no fighting, as Ruth could see from the newspaper clippings which Bunny faithfully sent to her; and reports were not necessary, but because nothing much had happened; if there were any real fighting, or losses to the troops, the papers would get it, you might be sure.

On the second of August of this year of 1918, the American and Japanese troops had made a landing in Vladivostok, practically unopposed; they had spread along the Trans-Siberian railway, and were policing it, and in fact running it, all the way to Lake Baikal where they had met the Czecho-Slovaks. With the help of these intelligent men, the allies now controlled the country clean across to the Volga; the Bolsheviks had to keep back in the interior. Now and then the newspapers would report that admiral this or general that was getting up a stable Russian government, of course with the help of allied money and supplies; at the west end of the line it would be a Cossack hetman, and at the east end a Chinese mandarin or Mongolian tuchun or other strange beast; thus new stretches of the earth's surface were being delivered from the wickedness of Bolshevism. Somewhere amid these picturesque and exciting events Paul Watkins of Paradise, California, was building army barracks and "Y" huts; and some day he would come back with a wonderful story to tell! So Bunny wrote, bidding Ruth keep cheerful, and have faith in the benevolence of her old Uncle Sam.

(Continued Tomorrow.)


*To the Ashland Auditorium, Saturday, Oct. 9*

The greatest Chicago demonstration of revolutionary workers ever held!

CELEBRATION

of the first edition of the

DAILY CHICAGO FREIHEIT

SPEAKERS:

Sen Gold, Manager N. Y. Joint Board Fur Workers' Union
C. E. Ruthenberg, Gen'l Sec'y, Workers (Communist) Party
M. Epstein, Editor of the Freiheit—First time in Chicago

CONCERT

TICKETS ONLY 50 CENTS.

Sold at Freiheit Office, 2309 W. Roosevelt Road (Tel. Rockwell 2306); Orenstein's Book Store, 1402 S. Kedzie Ave.; Cheeynski's Book Store, 2726 W. Division St.; Blue Inn, 2736 W. Division St.

SURPRIZES! GET TICKETS!


## Donations

Donations Sept. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Geo. A. Ellis, Berkeley, Calif. | $ 5.00 |
| Geo. Zumwalt, Los Angeles, Cal. | 2.00 |
| L. Sesri, Oakland, Cal. | 5.00 |
| C. A. Whiting, Oakland, Calif. | 5.00 |
| John Fratkes, San Jose, Cal. | 5.00 |
| Axel Pusitvali, Covington, Mich. | 5.00 |
| J. Kravchuk, Hamtramck, Mich. | 10.00 |
| G. Kuvak, Garfield, N. J. | 1.00 |
| J. Bevodic, New Island City, N. Y. | 5.00 |
| Jugoslovenska F. R. K. P. | 25.00 |
| Mrs Silver, Philadelphia, Pa. | 1.00 |
| Chas. F. Carlson, Plymouth, Pa. | 5.00 |
| Total | $72.00 |


The Drive to Keep the Daily Worker

Keep the Daily Worker!



NEW LABOR MOTION PICTURE
NOW READY FOR SHOWING
"THE PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE"
(SEVEN REELS)
STIRRING — THRILLING — EDUCATIONAL

If a thought-provoking message to organized and unorganized labor alike, this film of the long battle of the textile strikers against cold-blooded starvation shown in every locality where groups of the 20,000,000 unorganized workers slave day after day, at the mercy of the organized employers, without the protection of a labor union. The millions of unorganized steel, rubber, auto, oil, coal, textile and transportation workers will receive inspiration from this film, will be encouraged to cross swords with their exploiters for better living conditions.

ARRANGE FOR A SHOWING IN YOUR CITY—BY YOUR ORGANIZATION—IN YOUR HALL OR IN ANY MOTION PICTURE HOUSE AVAILABLE. WRITE FOR TERMS AND FURTHER DETAILS TO

NATIONAL TEXTILE STRIKERS' RELIEF CAMPAIGN
(International Workers' Aid)
Room 14, 748 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J.



The SUNDAY WORKER
Make it a weekly habit.
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.



GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

# DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Seeley 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year | $4.00 per year |
| $4.00 six months | $2.50 six months |
| $2.50 three months | |

Address all mail and make out checks to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB — Editors — Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## Schwab's Speech Is Danger Signal for American Workingclass

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel company, has been on a tour speaking to chambers of commerce and manufacturers' associations.

His speeches have been pitched on a high note of optimism—for the capitalists—but they carry a threat to the workers of America.

After praising the prosperity and "the unbounded opportunities which lie at the feet of the youth of our land," Schwab sounds a note of warning. He says:

*I can foresee the time when the factories of Europe will be turning out vast quantities of goods which will be sold in our market and the markets of the world in competition with American goods. European goods are produced at costs far below present costs in this country . . . . . People there have lost an enormous part of their wealth; standards of living have been reduced, and savings have been lost . . . . . IN ORDER TO EXIST THEY MUST WORK HARD, WITH LONG HOURS AND AT REDUCED WAGES . . . . . THE ONLY BASIS WHICH WILL SAVE OUR OWN MARKETS AND OUR FOREIGN MARKETS WILL BE THE BASIS OF EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION.*

Here is food for thought for the American working class.

The tone of this spokesman of the most powerful industrial capitalists is probably a preliminary to a new drive on wages and working conditions for which the labor movement must prepare.

It is true that Schwab does not urge a wage cut in so many words. But he makes it quite plain that he is not satisfied with present labor costs:

*To maintain our present high wages with reasonable profits for manufacturers, WE MUST REALIZE ECONOMIES UPON A PROGRESSIVE SCALE, NOT MERELY IN PRODUCTION BUT IN MARKETING METHODS.*

This is nothing more or less than an ultimatum to the working class. What Schwab says is this:

*More work, much more work for the same money, more work, much more work with less workers, or wages must come down.*

This challenge cannot be answered by the labor movement by reiterated statements of its desire for "worker-employer co-operation" and by the launching of various capitalist enterprises such as labor banks and insurance companies. This is exactly what Schwab and his class want—a capitalist-minded labor movement that will encourage its members to give unsparing aid to the speed-up systems designed to get more production with less workers and create a reserve labor supply in the shape of a jobless army of millions whose clamor at the factory gates will spur the more fortunate jobholders to renewed efforts.

The challenge of Schwab can be answered only by organization of the unorganized millions in basic industry and militant struggle against the speed-up and pauperization schemes of the American ruling class.

## A Fraudulent System

The inside gamblers won the Dempsey-Tunney fight and nobody else. This is the opinion of reporters who have followed the pugilistic game since the days of John L. Sullivan, reporters who told the truth whether they could afford it or not.

Whatever may be said for professional boxing as a sport, under capitalist commercialism it is nothing but a brutalized confidence game.

Jack Dempsey held the world championship title for seven years and amassed considerable money, which was separated from him by hawk-beaked parasites from lawyers to managers. Jack was getting fat and lazy and did not want to risk his manly countenance in another scrap. But he had to fight or transfer the title to somebody else. A $450,000 consideration made a decision easy. So he decided to re-enter the ring.

Gene Tunney, who reads books and fought in the world war was picked to meet Dempsey. Whether he carved any Germans or not is a question. The latter slammed rivets in Seattle while the former joined the marines. Anyhow, the fact that he could be considered a patriot was good publicity. A number of morons could be whipped into frenzy against Dempsey and this sentiment would register at the box office. It did.

Dempsey walked into the ring like a grandmother into her funeral shroud. A whiff of garlic would have knocked him out. Tunney only injured one of his optics. He could not have knocked him down with a sledge. Not because Jack was strong, but because Tunney was only a marine.

The thing was so raw that even the capitalist editors could not get excited over it, the exception being the Methodist Chicago Daily News.

Boxing, baseball, football, tennis, swimming—every sport, brutal or refined is tarred with the commercialised brush of capitalism. Get the money and let the other fellow do the raving! That is the morality of the present system.

## Wu Pei-fu Running Amuck

The gods are getting ready to get rid of Wu Pei-fu, and the first thing they do is to drive him crazy. His tuchuns are shooting in all directions and firing on their best friends. Only a few weeks ago they shot seven British naval ratings and the result was that British pride got wounded and burned down a Chinese town, killing 5,000 innocent people. This may seem tough, but the dignity of a christian empire cannot be tampered with.

Now, another of Wu's generals took some shots at a standard oil steamer. King Rockefeller is just as touchy as King George and at least as powerful.

In the meantime the Cantonese are going north and the armies of General Feng are coming south to join them. Unless all signs fail China should be in a position to talk cold turkey to them all before

# The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

*THE present controversy within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is neither a sign—nor will it be the cause—of a retreat of the revolution. Quite the contrary. It is clear indication of its victorious onward march.*

*To give a clear understanding as well of the present problems of the Russian Revolution as also of the controversy over the solution of these problems, we are publishing herewith a report made by Comrade Bucharin at the functionaries' meeting of the Leningrad organization of the Communist Party. The report speaks for itself and needs no further elucidation. It is clear and convincing and answers the lies about the retreat of the Russian Revolution.*

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue)

THUS, translated into ordinary language, means: We have no proletarian dictatorship, our state is not a workers' state, but a workers' and peasants' state; the proletariat must however defend its interests, and must thus oppose to a certain extent this workers' and peasants' state. Thus, if the proletarian party wants to remain a proletarian party, it must consent to some degree against the soviet power. One things must be said first of all, that it is becoming the fashion to try and find support in Lenin's authority for all kinds of nonsense, and those who do that, think it is going to cost them nothing, and that they may practice their art as long as they choose.

HERE Comrade Ossovsky directs his fire upon me. Lenin grasped the fact that our state is a workers' and peasants' state. Bukharin fails to grasp it. And since Bukharin is well known to be an adherent of the majority of the C. C. it is only natural that the C. C. comprehends nothing of this question, and is thus pursuing a policy which, as Comrade Ossovsky points out, can become extremely dissetrous from the standpoint of proletarian revolution. First of all, I must challenge the testimony, and also reject the preference to Comrade Lenin as witness, or rather, I myself call upon him as witness, in order to prove that Comrade Ossovsky is entirely in the wrong, and that his standpoint leads in reality to conclusions disastrous to proletarian revolution.

The following was written by Comrade Lenin (Complete works, Vol. 18:1, in the article: "The crisis in the party," page 33, Russian) with reference to the trade union discussion:

"When dealing with the discussion of December 30, I must correct an error of mine. I said that our state is in reality not 'a workers' state, but a workers' and peasants' state.' Comrade Bukharin at once interpolated: 'What kind of a state?' In reply I referred to the VIII. Congress then just concluded. Now, when reading the report on the discussion, I see that I was wrong, and Comrade Bukharin right. I should have said that: 'The workers' state is an abstraction, and yet we have in reality a workers' state, but firstly with the peculiarity that it is not the proletarian but the peasant population which preponderates in the country, and secondly it is a workers' state accompanied by bureaucratic distortion.'"

THIS is surely perfectly clear, and Comrade Ossovsky ought to have known that Lenin wrote this. Lenin here states directly, when speaking of the character of the power: "We have a workers' government, but the peasantry is in the majority in the country." Right! "We have a workers' state, but accompanied by bureaucratic distortion." Right! Thus our proletarian dictatorship, our workers' state, has the peculiarities of working in an agricultural country and of having its state apparatus burdened with various bureaucratic aberrations.

THIS is perfectly true. But what is the class character of the state? It is a workers' state. To state that our state is not a workers' state, that it is already semi-bourgeois, is to assert that our state is already in a condition of degeneration, and to throw doubts upon the existence of the proletarian dictatorship in our country. And where Comrade Ossovsky says this in so many words in a printed essay, Comrade Trotsky expresses the same idea in the sentence on the "extremely non-proletarian character of our state." If this really were the case, it would be a very serious matter indeed. If we really had no proletarian party, would obviously place beva to pursue a very different line, and our party, in so far as it is a proletarian party, would obviously place questions on the agenda aiming at a radical purging of the present Soviet power. Could it be otherwise? This is the first thesis.

### The Rumor of the Bureaucratic Degeneration of the Soviets.

THIS brings us to the thesis of the degeneration of our whole state apparatus, and of the deviation of our policy, and of the policy of the present Soviet state, from the interests of the broad proletarian masses. Comrade Kamenev has declared in so many words:

"The line you take is departing from the line of proletarian revolution, and is departing more and more of the interests of the broad proletarian masses."

THIS is entirely in harmony with the idea that "our state has an extremely non-proletarian character," and with Ossovsky's assertion that we have no workers' state. It harmonizes entirely with the whispers and rumors on the degeneration of the Soviet power at present occupying so much of the time of "pro-new-Soviet" ("Smyenovyekhovyy") elements and various other liberal opponents of our policy. The opposition has pointed out that the numerous bureaucratic groups in our state apparatus are complemented by the equally numerous bureaucratic groups in the economic organs, the co-operatives, the trade unions, etc. It would thus seem that the whole of the groups composing our apparatus have practically nothing in common with the interests of the broad masses.

WE have been believing, in our slim policy that our party is the true vanguard of the proletariat; but now it turns out that it is a bureaucratic clique entirely detached from the masses. We believe the Soviet power to represent a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, but it appears that all we have is an extremely non-proletarian state, headed by a completely declassed caste. The logical continuance of this train of thought is bound to lead sooner or later to the idea of the overthrow of the Soviet power—it can lead nowhere else.

AND I repeat: Were I personally so convinced that the situation among us has reached a point at which we have no longer a dictatorship of the working class, and we are being ruled by an oligarchy detaching itself from the interests of the broad masses, then my only conclusion would be, that of Kautsky: Overthrow of the ruling power. Our comrades of the opposition have not yet reached this logical conclusion, and are not likely to. I, for my part, believe that the "god" by an oligarchy detaching itself from stops in time, and this will be an excellent thing from the standpoint of the interests of the party. But we should be very dense indeed if we did not comprehend that this remarkable ideological development takes a straight line in this direction.

### The Rumor of Submerging of Soviets in the Peasant Petty Bourgeoisie.

THERE is another assertion of the opposition which tends in the same direction. The thesis that whilst our upper stratum, the party, the Soviet power, the state and economic organs, are all submerged in a bureaucracy opposed to the interests of the working class, at the same time our subordinate Soviet organs are being submerged in the peasant petty bourgeoisie. The comrades take the election results and say: "Look, there are peasants in the village Soviets, and there will be more and more of them here—this is the way in which the Soviets are being vitalized." The upper stories of our building are being flooded by a bureaucratic clique, the lower stories by the petty bourgeoisie, and nothing but complete catastrophe is to be seen on both sides. The two waves will close over our hands and we shall suffocate.

THIS thesis of the submerging of our village Soviets under a flood of peasants is truly a perverted thought on the part of the new opposition. The opposition appears to imagine it possible to govern an agricultural country in such manner that the working class, non-existent in the village is still to maintain a numerical ascendency. How can anyone imagine that the industrial proletariat is to have the majority in the village of Soviets? Anyone who can arrive at such an idea must truly have a cobbage in place of a head. (Applause.)

(Continued Tomorrow.)

## LAST WORDS ON EVOLUTION

By ERNEST HAECKEL

(Continued from previous issue)

It is particularly interesting, to glance at the central nervous system of the vertebrates, the great stem of which we regard ourselves as the crowning point. Here again the anatomical and embryological facts speak a clear and unambiguous language. In all vertebrates, from the lowest fishes up to man, the psychic organ makes its appearance in the embryo in the same form—a simple cylindrical tube on the dorsal side of the embryonic body, in the middle line. The anterior section of this "medullary tube" expands into a club-shaped vesicle, which is the beginning of the brain; the posterior and thinner section becomes the spinal cord. The cerebral vesicle divides, by transverse constrictions, into three, then four, and avantually five vesicles. The most important of these is the first, the cerebrum, the organ of the highest psychic functions. The more the intelligence develops in the higher vertebrates, the larger, more voluminous, and more specialized does the cerebrum become. In particular, the grey mantle or cortex of the cerebrum, its most important part, only attains in the higher mammals the degree of quantitative and qualitative development that qualifies it to be the "organ of mind" in the narrower sense. Thru the famous researches of Paul Flechsig eleven years ago we were enabled to distinguish eight fields in the cortex, four of which serve as the internal centres of sense-perception, and the four that lie between these are the thought centers (or association centers) of the higher psychic faculties—the association of impressions, the formation of ideas and concepts, induction and deduction. The real organ of mind, the phronema, is not yet developed in the lower mammals. It is only gradually built up in the more advanced, exactly in proportion as their intelligence increases. It is only in the most intelligent forms of the placentals, the higher ungulates (horse, elephant), the carnivores (fox, dog), and especially the primates that the phronema attains the high grade of development that leads us from the anthropoid apes direct to the savage; and from him to civilised man.

We have learned a good deal about the special significance of the various parts of the brain, as organs of specific functions, by the progress of the modern science of experimental physiology. Careful experiments by Goltz, Munk, Bernard, and many other physiologists, have shown that the normal consciousness, speech, and the intellectual sense-perceptions, are connected with definite areas of the cortex, and that these various parts of the soul are destroyed when the organic areas connected with them are injured. But in this respect Nature has unconsciously given us the most instructive experiments. Diseases in these various areas show how their functions are partially or totally extinguished when the cerebral cells that compose them (the neurons or ganglionic cells) are partially or entirely destroyed. Here again Virchow, who was the first to make a careful microscopic study of the finest changes in the diseased cells, and so explain the nature of the disease, did pioneer work. I still remember very well a specimen of this kind (in the summer of 1855, at Wurzburg), which made a deep impression on me. Virchow's sharp eye had detected a small anspicious spot in the cerebrum of a lunatic, who there seemed to be nothing remarkable about it on superficial examination. He handed it to me for microscopic examination, and I found that a large number of the ganglionic cells were affected, partly by fatty degeneration and partly by calcification. The luminous remerks that my great teacher made on these and similar finds in other cases of mental disorder, confirmed my conviction of the unity of the human organism and the inseparable connection of mind and body, which he himself at that time expressly shared. When he abandoned this Monistic conception of the psychic life for Dualism and Mysticism twenty years afterwards (especially after his Munich speech in 1877), we must attribute this partly to his psychological metamorphosis, and partly to the political motives of which I spoke in the last chapter.

(Continued Tomorrow)


SEND FOR THIS

**A Few Thoughts on Evolution**

A Plain Written Pamphlet

Postpaid 15c. Agents Wanted

MARSHALL WALKER

Gap, Pennsylvania


# Resolutions Adopted by I. L. D. Conference

### Resolution for General Amnesty in Poland.

POLAND is today a land of terror against the workers and peasants, and their organizations and press. The movement of the national minorities, the Ukrainians, White Russians, and others, is suppressed. Six thousands of workers and peasants are in prison, sentenced or held for trial under the laws of former czars and kaisers, which are still applied today. Among them is Stanislaw Lanetzki, a member of the Polish parliament, an active figure in the labor movement, sentenced to six years at hard labor. The news that has just arrived of the arrest of three peasant party deputies, whose parliamentary immunity Pilsudski is attempting to lift for the purpose of prosecuting them, is the latest instance of suppression.

The workers' press is suppressed and all publications are prevented or confiscated. The militant workers' and peasants' economic, political and educational organizations are suppressed and their headquarters are closed by the government. Even our sister organization, the Labor Defense of Poland, is suppressed and is obliged to function illegally. The government utilizes a system of provocations, employing hundreds of provocateurs, who are well paid to use their imagination in discovering "secret organizations" so that hundreds of workers and peasants are arrested and thrown into jail.

EMERGENCY courts are constantly at work and death sentences meted out to workers and peasants. These toilers, and the national minorities fighting for their independence, are submitted to most inhuman, tortures at the time of investigation and hangings. Many of them are doomed for the rest of their lives and a number of them are killed or die a few days after these "hearings." Those in prison, in many cases, must conduct hunger strikes for such elementary rights as visits from relatives and friends, for permission to receive letters, newspapers, periodicals, food, clothing and other necessities. These prisons are unsanitary and unheated. The prisoners must sleep on rotten straw sacks and are denied light in their cells. Hundreds and thousands of wives, mothers and children are starving while their supporters are kept imprisoned by the government.

THE present Bartel-Pilsudski government which came to power thru a coup d'etato against the former Witos government, not only did not halt these persecutions but threw into jail now hundreds of workers and peasents. Altho it released the generals and other reactionary prisoners who had been arrested by Pilsudski during the coup d'etat in May, it did not liberate the workers and peasants. In has, on the contrary, prolonged martial law, emergency courts, and death sentences.

The masses of Poland, workers and intellectuals, are aroused and are protesting by demanding general amnesty. Workers in other lands are sending their protests to Poland and reiterating the demand for amnesty. But the government is deaf.

The delegates to the second annual conference of International Labor Defense, representing tens of thousands of American workers, join with the demand for the release of persecutions in Poland against workers and peasants and national minorities.

We demand the immediate granting of a general amnesty to permit the imprisoned fighters to return to freedom and to their families.

WE declare that unless the Polish government yields to the firm demands of the workers all over the world, we will use every means at our disposal to arouse the protest of American workers against the situation that exists today in Poland.

We resolve that this resolution be sent to the Polish premier, Bartel, and copies to the Polish ambassador in Washington, and to the press.

## Registration Shows Big Drop in Capital-City of Steel and Coal

By GEORGE PAPCUN.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 24.—It is estimated that there are 330,000 persons of voting age in Pittsburgh. Out of these 330,000 voters only 44,000 registered to vote in the coming election for United States senator and for the state legislature.

The politicians are making a holler around Pittsburgh that the people are dropping out in voting. In fact, what it means is that they (who are the workers and in the majority) are losing faith in the present electoral system. In 1921 there were 148,954 registered. Then there was a drop in 1926 to 117,667, now the drop comes down to 44,000. As yet there is another registration day, but capitalist politicians predict that the registration will be very light and they do not expect it to go much higher.

The last registration day will be Oct. 2. It seems startling to the liberal section of the capitalist parties that is trying to capitalize the slush in the republican primary to try to get into power. Newspapers are writing editorials, petty bourgeois organizations are starting campaigns of all kinds to try to get the workers to register so they will be ready to vote on election day and again be fooled.

**Florida Disease Menace Lessened.**

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Sept. 24—Prompt receipt of typhoid vaccine and disinfectants has practically checked spread of epidemics, but strict preventative measures are still necessary, red cross authorities in charge of the storm stricken area said today.

**Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly, to take to your trade union meeting?**

MAKE IT

**One Day's Pay Today!**

Clip the blank and attach remittance.

*Keep the Daily Worker*

THE DAILY WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Here's $..... to keep The DAILY WORKER.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

Join the Growing Army of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered as second class matter Dec. 25, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 218. Subscription Rates: By Carrier, by mail, same as rate of this paper. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1926 Published Daily, except Sunday, by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# American Trade Union Delegation to Russia Is Announced by L. E. Sheppard

For the first time in the history of the American labor movement a delegation of the nation's most prominent trade union executives intend to investigate labor and economic conditions in England, Italy, Russia, Germany, Belgium, France and other European lands, according to an announcement made public today by President L. E. Sheppard of the Order of Railway Conductors, chairman of the delegation, and Albert F. Coyle, editor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal, its secretary. Chairman Sheppard, one of the best-known leaders of the American labor movement, was appointed by the president three years ago on a somewhat similar mission to investigate labor conditions in the Hawaiian Islands for the federal government.

The purpose of the delegation, according to its official representatives, is to secure reliable first-hand information regarding the conditions of labor and labor unions across the Atlantic, and especially to secure accurate facts about labor's status in Soviet Russia, under a Communistic workers' government, and in fascist Italy, where regular labor unions are declared illegal and ruthlessly suppressed by the dictator Mussolini.

**A. F. of L. and Red Brotherhoods.**

The delegation as announced today will consist of representatives of both the Railroad Brotherhoods and the largest unions in the American Federation of Labor. Although the Federation at its last convention in Atlantic City decided not to pay the expenses of an official mission to Russia, the present delegation in no way conflicts with this decision, since its members are going in their private capacity and not as an official body. On this voluntary basis it has been possible to include in the same delegation leading executives of both the A. F. of L. and the big Railroad Brotherhoods, who are outside the A. F. of L. field.

**Five Big Unions Represented.**

In addition to the inclusion of prominent officers of the Transportation Brotherhoods the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks is to be represented on the delegation by Phil E. Ziegler, editor of the Brotherhood's official magazine and director of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks National Bank of Cincinnati. Executives from five of the most influential international unions in the A. F. of L. comprise an important section of the delegation, while western labor is represented by Frank Palmer, editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate and a prominent member of the Typographical Union.

**Welsh and Lauck Included.**

The delegation does not intend to rely merely on personal observation, but is to take along a complete staff of economic experts headed by Dr. W. Jett Lauck of Washington, D. C., who has repeatedly served as a consulting economist for the Railroad Brotherhoods and the United Mine Workers of America. Honorable Frank P. Walsh, former joint chairmen of the U. S. war labor board with Chief Justice Taft, will act as legal adviser to the party.

According to today's announcement, the delegation will cover not only the largest countries of Western Europe, but also Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Czecho-Slovakia and Austria where it will meet the leaders of the trade union, labor party and co-operative movements, and ascertain what organized labor in these lands is now achieving and planning for the future. Special meetings are to be arranged with the British Labor Office, the International Labor Office at Geneva, and the Federation of Trade Union Headquarters in Amsterdam, as well as with the accredited leaders of the Italian and Russian labor movements. The delegation intends to leave early next July and return during Sept.

**Suspend West Pointers.**

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Four West Point cadets, charged with hazing, today were under a year's suspension.

## Laurence Brento

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THAT Jesse Smith, right bower of Harry M. Daugherty, committed suicide because a campaign fund that was in his care suffered serious reduction owing to Smith's dabbling in stocks is one of the most sensational developments of the Teapot Dome probe taking place in New York. It should not be forgotten that Daugherty was the lad who caused the raid on the Communist convention in Michigan in 1922, about the time he got the infamous injunction against the shopmen. While we were being exhibited in the streets of St. Joseph with ropes on our hands Harry Daugherty and his flunkeys were being hailed in the capitalist press as national deliverers.

• • •

THE end is not yet. Daugherty is now on trial for graft, but the delegates to the Communist convention are not yet out of the toils. Harry did his work. Perhaps his masters no longer have any use for him. But he did them a good turn and in all probability they will not forget him. The officials of the shop crafts' union that should be making use of Daugherty's present dilemma to educate their membership on the ways of patriotism are rather silent, so much so that one is compelled to come to the conclusion that the labor leaders do not regret the legal obstacles placed in the way of strikes.

• • •

THE report that Chinese bandits kidnapped missionaries, killed thousands of people and sacked a city is being displayed prominently in London papers. This may be by way of offsetting the slaughter of 5,000 Chinese men, women and children by the the British. At any rate people refuse to get excited any longer over the misadventures of missionaries. The American people have had their fill of them, from Aimee McPherson to King Benjamin of the House of David.

• • •

CONSIDERABLE jubilation is expressed in police circles over the possibility of "Scarface Al" Capone, the Cicero gangster, making peace with his rivals. Only last week eight automobiles tore down 22nd street and searched for Al with machine gun bullets. When Al was seen next he was studying the ruins of Miami, Floride, and he freely admitted that a few thousand of the bullets that peppered his Hawthorne Hotel were intended for him. With America well out of the world court and peace in Cicero, American pacifists should be able to celebrate with an easy conscience.

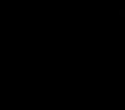
• • •

VICTOR BERGER is a funny fellow. Indeed, it is seldom a fat man is otherwise, provided he has short legs and a long body. Victor has both and, in addition, a tendency to say things. Being a congressman, Berger has to introduce a bill occasionally, else he might be sued for taking money under false pretenses. Being a socialist, he must denounce the Communists unless the capitalists are to believe that Victor may be a "red."

• • •

ALL those things taken together, it is not surprising that Berger should frank a speech delivered by him in congress on April 27, 1926. Knowing that all congressmen are against Communism and many of them against fascism, Berger slammed both. It is with his argument and not his premise that we are concerned. Fascism and Communism are twin brothers, said Berger. And to prove it he says: "The reason why our ruling class dislikes the red-haired baby so is because the Bolsheviki laid violent hands on the sacred rights of property—while the fascisti just as violently are protecting the vested

(Continued on page 2.)



**Make It a Day's Pay TODAY**

to

**Keep the Daily Worker**

# GARMENT UNION ASKS A. F. OF L. TO AID STRIKE

## *Needs Funds; Marches to City Hall*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 27.—For the first time in twelve weeks of strike, leaders of 40,000 cloakmakers issued an appeal yesterday to international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and other sympathetic bodies, to aid financially in "a finish fight in which employers pin their whole hope on their ability to starve the workers into submission."

The Cloakmakers' Union reminds the various labor organizations that it has always been among the first to heed the call for help from other unions. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has also been appealed to to use his influence in getting a speedy response to the call.

The appeal reviews the present strike situation, declaring that the industry is again threatened with the return of the sweat shop system. After citing the wholesale arrests of pickets and the use of notorious gangsters by employers against strikers, the appeal refers to the injunction obtained against the union, "so sweeping in scope, drastic in effect and reckless in its provisions as to make it unique in the history of labor jurisprudence."

Please send checks to Mr. Joseph Fish, treasurer of strike, 130 East 25th street, New York, N. Y.

**March to City Hall.**

A march on City Hall, to protest the continued wholesale arrests of striking cloakmakers for picketing in the garment zone, will be the next step taken by the cloak unions to maintain their "rights to free assemblage."

(Continued on page 3)

# DEFEAT THE ELECTRIC CHAIR!

**Tell American Labor About the Revelations in the Recent Hearings for a New Trial for Sacco and Vanzetti**

IT is felt that no comprehensive review has yet been published of the mass of new evidence made public at the recent demand for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, that covered five days of argument before Judge Webster Thayer, in the Norfolk county court house, at Dedham, Mass.

The DAILY WORKER will therefore publish a series of short articles reviewing the contents of the many affidavits presented, showing the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti and revealing the guilt of the members of the Bernilli gang in Providence, R. I., shielded all these years by the United States government itself.

These articles will be written by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, who attended some of the hearings in the capitalist court room at Dedham, Mass., during his recent tour for the Workers' (Communist) Party thru this section of the country.

These articles will begin in Thursday morning's issue. They should be brought to the attention of large numbers of workers. An increasing interest must be aroused in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Defeat the electric chair! Send for bundle orders to The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

# BROPHY'S OPEN LETTER CITES NEEDS OF U.M.W.

## *"Save the Union" Is Keynote*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Sept. 27. From the headquarters of District 2 here, of which he is president, John Brophy, candidate for president of the United Mine Workers of America in opposition to John L. Lewis, has issued an open letter to the officers and members of the U. M. W. of A., setting forth the program for which he and his supporters will fight to have made the policy of the union.

On the same ticket with Brophy, well-known for his long fight for nationalization of the coal industry, are William Stevenson of Bay City, Mich., and William J. Brennan of Scranton, Pa. It is believed that the Brophy-Stevenson-Brennen program, whose central slogan is, "Save the Union," will have the support of the majority of the union membership.

There is much dissatisfaction with the Lewis policies and the failure to check the violations of the agreement by the operators, the bad anthracite agreement, containing an arbitration clause with no closed shop provision, coupled with the failure to organize the unorganized fields, together with the expulsion of active members of the union carried on by Lewis, makes certain strong support for a militant program.

"The Brophy statement is as follows:

• • •

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions,
United Mine Workers of America.

Greetings:—In accepting the nominations given me by various local unions as a candidate for international president of the United Mine Workers of America, I am doing so for the following reasons:

It is no secret that today the existence of our union is in peril. In the

(Continued on page 2)

# SOVIET UNION RAISES WAGES FOR MILLIONS

## Better Management Has Material Reward

LONDON, Sept. 27.— Dispatches from the Soviet Union state that a special commission has recommended further wage increases to be given to the workers of many of the principal industries, over and above those assured in the most recent collective agreements. These general increases will run from two to five per cent according to the varying conditions.

**Millions Will Get Wage Rates.**

The increases will be made effective soon to coal miners, metal workers, textile workers, chemical workers, glass workers, match workers, postal workers and railroad workers. General wage increases for other industries are recommended to take effect next year.

In a recent instruction of the government, signed also by the trade unions and the Communist Party, the campaign for economy which has been going on for some time was pointed out as by no means signifying a lowering of the wages.

**A Result of Better Management.**

On the contrary, it said, wage increases would be allowed by the elimination of waste and inefficiency in production and fighting against wasteful management.

Not only higher wages, but cheaper products would result and the peasantry be able to aid in the industrializing process by increased purchases of industrial products.

# Police-Spy Frame-Ups Are Met by Solid Front of the Passaic Textile Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 27.—Implying that the bombing charges filed against 21 Passaic strikers were frame-ups and that confessions were wrung from them by third-degree methods, Thomas MacMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, attacked the city officials and police of the textile strike area Thursday night at a meeting at Belmont Park, Garfield. Several thousand strikers stood in a pouring rain and cheered him.

Thomas J. Curtis, president of the Tunnel and Subway Construction Workers and first vice-president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, brought greetings to the textile strikers and assured them of the support of his union. Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League also spoke to the strikers, announcing the gift of $500 by the League for the strike relief fund.

Gustav Desk, president of the newly-formed Local 1603, Alfred Wagenknecht, chairman of the general strike relief committee and George Aschenadse were among the other speakers.

**Misconstructions.**

"I regret to note that certain misconstructions were placed upon my statement of a week or so ago, relative to the Passaic strike," said MacMahon in his speech. "We do not believe that the workers are guilty of any intent to defy constituted authority. We warned the workers to avoid any act that would be interpreted, and said that we do not approve of such acts if committed.

"But bombing charges can be framed. This is no new thing in the labor history of the United States. I believe there are forces at work in Passaic today which are working to blacken the name of the strikers. Workers picketing the mills have been clubbed viciously by those sworn to uphold the law. Scalding water has been thrown on them from the windows of the mills and the authorities have taken no action to arrest the guilty persons.

**Fake "Confessions."**

"If a confession is secured under duress, that confession is not valid. The arrest of 20 men and one boy on charges of being implicated in certain bombings and their detention in jail without being permitted to see their attorney, is by my mind a grave infraction of the laws of New Jersey.

"It has been said that the United Textile Workers of America should expel those guilty of this crime. Are they guilty? Has the time come when men or women arrested are proved guilty before conviction? If the employers or police authorities or anyone else can convince the officers and members of Local 1603 that any members of their organization are guilty of such a crime, they will be expelled immediately.

**Pledges Support.**

"Until proved guilty, the workers can feel assured that every assistance will be given them, in order that justice may be done.

"I desire further to assure the workers that the action taken by the international officers of the United Textile Workers concerning the Passaic strike has been approved by the convention of that organization held in New York last week, and that every effort will be made by the International Textile Workers of America to secure moral and financial support to the end that victory may be won."

**Brands Frame-Up.**

Alfred Wagenknecht in his speech said in part: A real bomb-thrower tries to hurt somebody. These bombs seem to be harmless. This bombthrowing has been going on since May. Why is it that 21 bombers are caught all of a sudden as the strike nears successful conclusion. This is clearly a frame-up to break the strike."

# BEATEN STRIKER WOULDN'T SIGN A 'CONFESSION'

## *Attempt to Terrorize Picket Fails*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 27.—Fake confessions, extorted by terror, are the latest move in the plot of the Passaic police to frame-up woolen strikers on charges of "bomb planting." Teddy Tomechko, 17, a striker, tells about it on his release after four days with the bullies of the Passaic force.

First a beating and kicking about; then an intimidating grilling by the detectives; then a confession thrust under his nose with a threat that if he did not sign it what had been done was nothing to what would come.

The young striker stood firm and was eventually released. While they were moving him from one jail to another he saw another striker with bruised and battered features, at the jail in Clifton, a nearby strike town.

Habeas corpus writs are being sought by lawyers for the 20 other strikers still held incommunicado on this charges of suspicion in connection with the explosions in strike-breakers' homes. No one was injured in the explosions and they are regarded by the strikers as "plants."

The Civil Liberties Union, says Forrest Bailey, director, will not only fight against torture and unconstitutional imprisonment of these prisoners but will take action for the restoration of picketing. "The Civil Liberties Union," he continued, "will resort to injunctions, civil actions, free speech tests, picketing tests, and every other legal means within its power to prove to officials in the strike area that they cannot use their positions as a screen behind which to conduct a bitter anti-labor war."

# KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

By W. J. WHITE.

WHENEVER the class struggle breaks out, and it is always breaking out, in one form or another, now in Passaic, now in the anthracite region, or in the coal fields of West Virginia, then it is that the working class of this country needs a paper.

When these great wars of the capitalists and the workers take place, and force is needed, the master-class have at their command their batteries of publicity, newspapers and magazines. The paid servants of the masters turn on their workers with these weapons, and every possible vile thing against them is spread broadcast, through the country.

The masters depend upon their daily press. At the very least thirty million papers enter the homes of the workers of this country every day and spread their owners' propaganda.

In this situation one of the big guns of the workers is The DAILY WORKER. We must build up this paper of ours, the DAILY WORKER, until it is not only read by the members of the Workers (Communist) Party but we must strive to have thousands of non-party workers read and get their news of the political and industrial warfare of the workers from this, our paper, The DAILY WORKER.

This task of getting thousands of outside workers interested and constant readers of our paper rests upon the shoulders of the class-conscious workers who can and do see the necessity for just such papers as our daily.

I can picture no greater calamity for our party in this country than the death of The DAILY WORKER. With such a death our English speaking workers will be without a valuable source of information to bring to their homes the story of the struggles of the working class thruout the world.

**Let us keep The DAILY WORKER alive!**

**Let us build The DAILY WORKER!**

The Slogans of The Militant Miners is FIGHT To Save The Union

# SPY BUREAU IS FORCED TO PUT OUT RENT SIGN

## *Was Involved in Frame-Ups in Passaic*

By ROBERT W. DUNN, Fed. Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.— The "To Let" sign is hanging in front of the suite at 1482 Broadway, formerly occupied by the Eagle Detective Agency, strike-breakers. The Eagle Agency was involved last July in the efforts of Jacob Nesovitsky, self-styled international spy, to break the Passaic strike by framing-up Albert Weisbord in a breach of promise suit. The suit was dropped when the complainant, "Rosalind Lapnore," failed to appear and when the addresses given to the county clerk, proved fictitious.

**$20,000 Job.**

At the time, the Eagle Agency, thru its president, Max Sherwood, wealthy strike-breaker, denied taking part in the frame-up, but at the same time revealed Nesovitsky's connection with the Botany Mills of Passaic. Nesovitsky, it was found on investigation of Sherwood's story, had co-operated with one Shaw, another professional strike-breaker, in an attempt to end the strike by planting bombs and by the skilful placement, among the strikers, of agents provocateur. Twenty thousand dollars was paid for the job, Shaw said.

**Came Spolensky.**

Following Nesovitsky in the employ of the Botany Mills came Jacob Spolansky, another former department of justice man and "red expert," who has been working for the National Metal Trades Association open shop department. Spolansky is now expected to have returned to Chicago, leaving the spy work for the Botany people in the hands of the well-known International Auxiliary Co., otherwise known as the Eastern Engineering Co. of 17 W. 60 Street, New York City. The International, a labor spy bureau of long standing, has a number of operatives in the Passaic and Paterson district, some as outside men in the Passaic strike, and others on the inside of the Paterson silk mills.

The recent bomb-throwing, laid by the police at the door of strike leaders, may have something to do with the presence of International operatives when the Passaic mill owners have introduced in a final effort to discredit the strike now under the leadership of the United Textile Workers of America. It is known that the International spies have been particularly vigilant in breaking U. T. W. of A. strikes and organization movements in the past two years.

## McNary to Try Farm Bill Next Session

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. — The farm bloc will make another attempt in the short session of congress to enact the McNary-Haugen price stabilization bill, Senator McNary, republican of Oregon, said today after a conference at the White House.

Because of the shortness of the session and the press of business, McNary declared he did not think that any comprehensive legislation could be passed.

**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2**

**A. F. OF L. CONVENTION SPECIAL ISSUE**

Order Now—$1½ a Copy.

# FARMER-LABOR RANKS DEVELOP PARTY LOYALTY

## Seek Strong Basis for Minnesota Movement

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 27.—One of the most encouraging signs of progress in the Minnesota Farmer-Labor movement is the development of party loyalty on the part of the workers and farmers of the state.

The party is rising above even such personalities as Magnus Johnson and Hendrik Shipstead who have been and still are the party's outstanding standard bearers.

This drift of loyalty from personalities to party is best seen in the changed attitude taken toward the lesser candidates, especially the candidates for the state legislature who appear on the ballot as non-partisans without party designation.

In the past it has been the habit of too many legislative candidates to hide their farmer-labor affiliation in the hope of catching some of the "respectable" middle class vote. This practice has been more or less blinked at. But all that is now pretty much a thing of the past. It is felt that the party must build from the bottom and not from the top. The candidates will therefore be compelled to carry the party standards in the open without camouflage.

The movement gained impetus, to be sure, thru the election of Magnus Johnson and Hendrik Shipstead as United States senators. Magnus Johnson, however, suffered defeat at the hands of the republican, Tom Schall. He is now the Farmer-Labor candidate for governor.

But it is felt that strength of the party thruout the state must be better displayed thru the election of Farmer-Labor candidates to the state legislature and to the lower house of congress.

Here in Saint Paul, almost more than in Minneapolis, the organized labor movement is solid and enthusiastic in its support of the Farmer-Labor campaign. Last Saturday saw a meeting of all the building trades of the St. Paul trade unions to discuss the campaign. This Wednesday evening, Sept. 29, at 8 p. m., a gathering of all Farmer-Labor forces will be held at the Labor Temple, 216 W. Franklin St., for the purpose of organizing and developing the campaign for state, congressional and legislative candidates endorsed by the Farmer-Labor Association on the Farmer-Labor ticket. A city-wide precinct organization will be built up for the distribution of literature, for the conduct of meetings, and the raising of finances. Special editions of the Farmer-Labor Advocate will be circulated thruout Ramsey county.

Among the legislative candidates endorsed by the Farmer-Labor Association in Ramsey county (St. Paul) are Evans Kelley, 23rd district south; Frank T. Starkey, 38th district north; John J. McDonough, 38th district south; Al J. Samec, 39th district (5th Ward); A. H. Ehl, 42nd district north. Other candidates will be endorsed at Wednesday's meeting.

Joseph Jackson, 37th district; Geo. Nordlin, 37th district; Charles Hensler, 39th district, and Dr. Cannon, 41st district. All of these except Dr. Cannon are up for re-election. Senators Hausler and Nordlin have no opposition.

**Candidates for Congress.**

The Farmer-Labor Party has congressional candidates in eight districts. The candidates and their districts are as follows:

Third—A. M. Gaven, Glencoe.
Fourth—Thomas V. Sullivan, St. Paul.
Fifth—Albert G. Bastis, Minneapolis.
Sixth—Joseph B. Himst, St. Cloud.
Seventh—O. J. Kvale, Benson.
Eighth—William L. Carss, Proctor.
Ninth—Knud Wefald, Hawley.
Tenth—Ernest Lundeen, Rinchfield.

Three of these candidates, Kvale, Carss and Wefald are up for re-election. The campaign hopes, as optimistically expressed at the Farmer-Labor Party headquarters, are that Minnesota will send six Farmer-Labor congressmen to Washington. Those picked for victory are Sullivan, Himst, Kvale, Carss, Wefald and Lundeen. While still in the republican party during the war, Lundeen represented the 8th district in congress.

Efforts are being made to elect Thomas V. Sullivan from the district (4th, St. Paul), in which J. F. Emma, the Communist, received 12,000 votes as the Farmer-Labor candidate in 1924.

The state Farmer-Labor ticket is as follows:

For Governor—Magnus Johnson, Kimball.
For Secretary of State—Charles Olson, Duluth.
For Attorney General—Frank E. McAllister, St. Paul.
For State Auditor—S. O. Tjosvold, St. Paul.
For State Treasurer—Thomas J. Nelson, Preston.

The Farmer-Labor Party has taken over the semi-monthly Farmer-Labor Journal and made it a weekly for

## Brophy, Open Letter Cites A. M. W. Needs

(Continued from page 1)

last few years about two hundred thousand members have been lost to the union. Native districts, such as West Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, Alabama, Colorado, have been destroyed by the attacks of the operators, and in certain bituminous fields, as western and central Pennsylvania and parts of Ohio, the Union is slowly crumbling.

**The United Mine Workers Must Be Saved.**

Old methods of organizing, which here failed, must give place to new. Local and District strikes, which were successful fifteen or twenty years ago, when we were fighting small coal operators, are frequently failures today, when we are opposed by gigantic corporations having scores of mines scattered in various districts.

Our great losses have been in the last four years.

A hundred thousand new members were in the Union at the end of the national strike of 1922. These were the miners in Somerset County, Pa., and the big coke fields and other regions that saved the national fight by joining forces with the Union.

Most of these newly organized men were striking against big companies, having mines in older organized districts as well. At the Cleveland conference some of us insisted that these men be protected, and that no contract be signed with any of these companies for any of their mines unless all their mines were included. But this policy was rejected. These companies were permitted to sign up in other fields while continuing to evict families, use gunmen and import scabs in the coke fields and Somerset.

I will make this point clear by the case of the Consolidation Coal Co., which is typical of others. The Consolidation in 1922 had approximately 40 mines in northern West Virginia; others in Maryland and seven or eight in Somerset county, besides additional mines in Kentucky. The company agreed to sign up for West Virginia only, and the National Union accepted this proposal over the protests of the Pennsylvania union miners. The West Virginia men went back to work under the policy of the National Union.

In Maryland and Pennsylvania strikes for Union recognition continued, but were of no use. With coal coming from 40 mines in West Virginia, the Consolidation did not care how long the other states struck. The company filled orders with West Virginia coal and sacrificed its West Virginia profits to ship strikebreakers and gunmen into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Finally the Maryland and Somerset strikes were lost. And then Consolidation broke with the Union in West Virginia and used Maryland and Somerset county coal to crush the strike that resulted. The company is now making hundred per cent scab. Ten million tons a year without a union contract.

Bethlehem Mines Corporation, Hillman Coal & Coke and other big concerns were allowed to split the workers and destroy the Union in the same way. The Peabody Coal Co. is doing it now.

The policy that lost these many members to the Union was a "back-ward step" of the most disastrous nature. The men abandoned to the open shop were forced to accept wage reductions. And this meant cheap scab coal coming into the northern markets, which meant wholesale unemployment in the northern fields.

I give these facts not in a spirit of destructive criticism, but because we must recognize past mistakes if we wish to have a constructive policy in the future.

The policies we must adopt, I need hardly say, do not include wage reductions. There have been enough wage reductions—for the men I spoke of—under the old policy. Wage reductions offer no solution, but lead only to further misery and degredation.

What must we do to save the Union?

**FIRST, ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED.**

This can be done.

It can be done by active field workers who will give their entire energies to the job.

It cannot be done by political gumshoers who sit around wasting time while the work of organizing remains to be done.

And it cannot be done by a futile policy of local strikes only. The problem calls for national planning the national action, by company must be allowed to operate on a union basis in one field while breaking its contract in another, as the Peabody Coal Co. and others are doing.

Secondly, we must work for Nationalization of the Mines and we must organize a Labor Party.

**NATIONALIZATION** that is public ownership with union share in management, is the official goal of the United Mine Workers, and conventions have instructed that efforts be made to reach it. Much valuable time has been lost because these instructions have not been followed.

This is a matter of vital and of great importance to the Union. It will give hope to the rank and file who see no hope any longer in private ownership and management of the industry.

A **LABOR PARTY** is necessary to get justice for the Union in the courts and legislatures. Our conventions have expressed sympathy with this aim. But our cause has been injured by the support that certain leaders have given to reactionary anti-labor politicians, such as Calvin Coolidge. We are paying the price for that now.

NEXT, ALEX HOWAT and others who are being unjustly discriminated against must be restored to full privileges in the Union.

We must get the closest co-operation between the anthracite and bituminous miners, as in 1922, when they fought together. Nothing can take the place of working class solidarity. And it must be recognized that the anthracite districts cannot maintain wage standards if the Union is crushed in the bituminous fields.

I believe that by persistently and courageously fighting for the above program the Union can be saved. The present administration has shown no way of averting the disastrous losses the organization is sustaining. It is for this reason that I have accepted the many requests I have received from local unions and individual members of our organization to be candidate for International President.

In doing so I am glad to say that William Stevenson, of Bay City, Michigan, and William J. Brennan, of Scranton, Pa., candidates, respectively, for International Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer, are in full accord with the above program for saving the Union, and when elected will co-operate to the fullest extent with me. We are conducting the campaign on the basis of the larger program and not on the personal issues and take this opportunity to place our policy before the rank and file of our organization.

With very good wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN BROPHY.

Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 24, 1926.

## New York Garment Workers in Appeal to A. F. of L. for Aid

(Continued from page 1)

blaze," it was decided yesterday at a meeting of 1,500 cloakmakers.

The shop chairmen have called upon the executive board of the Cloakmakers' general strike committee to arrange the demonstration as speedily as possible and it is expected to take place this week. The protest to Mayor Walker is being made, union officials stated, because they have been unable to obtain satisfaction from police authorities. Arrests for picketing last week have been tantamount to jail sentences. Magistrate McAndrews, sitting in Jefferson Market Court, has frequently meted out fifty and ten days for "congregating," the union points out.

**Day's Pay Donated.**

A prompt response to the appeal for funds for men and women on strike for twelve weeks came yesterday from cloakmakers who have returned to work in settled shops and from dressmakers who were not affected by the garment tie-up. These cloak and dressmakers yesterday worked a full day and turned their day's wages over to those still on strike.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

MAKE IT

**One Day's Pay Today!**

Clip the blank and attach remittance.

*Keep the Daily Worker*

THE DAILY WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Here's $..... to keep The DAILY WORKER.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

# DISASTER TO IRON MINERS DUE TO GREED

## Faulty Shafting Is the Cause of Tragedy

**BULLETIN.**

IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 27.—Hope flared anew today for the rescue of 43 miners entombed since Friday in the Oliver Mining Company's Pabst G. Mine.

Rescue workers will reach the trapped miners by Wednesday.

Should the rescue be delayed longer, however, the man never will be brought out alive, it is feared.

• • •

By JOHN B. CHAPPLE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 27.—Three mutilated bodies of workers who went hurtling for a half mile in a steel cage to the bottom of the G shaft of the Pabst mine of the Oliver mining properties have been recovered, one 48 other workers, miners on the fifth level, are entombed with practically no hope of their recovery, as the result of a cave-in of the G shaft Friday.

The shaft was not sufficiently reinforced to withstand the effect of recent rains, and the result was the worst mining accident in the history of the Gogebic range.

No officials are among the men trapped in the drift at the eighth level, breathing the choking blasting powder and gas damp, if they are still alive at all. They were all workers—mostly Finns, and not regarded as of much account by the steel magnates who profit from their unending labors in the bowels of the earth.

The three men who were on the cage when the cave-in occurred were flung out of the dirt inside the telescoped cage driven into the ground at the bottom of the shaft. The "safety dogs" which are supposed to keep such a thing from happening did not prevent it, and the men took the death plunge when the cable snapped. When the bodies were finally recovered, miners tried to tell who the men were by examining the boots.

**Two Exits to Each Drift.**

There are supposed to be two exits to every drift, but the emergency had not been used for years, miners reported, and when the men on the eighth level were cut off by the shaft cave-in, there was no way out.

Rescue squads who started up from the 8th level found the emergency way was blocked by a mass of debris thru which they dared not dig for fear of a fresh cave-in which would trap more workers.

**Shaft Caving In.**

Workers trying to reach the entombed men from the surface had only get down 250 feet by Sunday, and feared they were further below. The shaft was still caving in at intervals. From this point to where the 43 men are trapped it is 550 feet.

When the cave-in came the air and water pipes and light and telephone lines were all cut off, and there is no communication. Their carbide lamps are good for only a few hours, the air filled with blasting powder fumes and gas damp, and with a small supply of water, the trapped workers are once more sacrificed to steel industry profits.

**The Inspired Press.**

In the face of what the miners who are working in G shaft say, the mining officials, who don't know because they haven't been there, issue reports thru the capitalist newspaper of Ironwood that the entombed men are "perfectly safe."

On the other breath they admit that they "cannot hazard a guess as to how long a period will elapse before they are brot to the surface."

The bodies of the three recovered were taken out by going underground from G shaft to H shaft and then to the surface, but no one can get within hundreds of feet of the entombed men. Acetylene torches were used to cut thru the crushed steel that held the bodies of the workers in the cage.

**"Difficult to Explain."**

The mining officials say the cave-in is "difficult to explain" and the newspaper that jumps when the strings are pulled talks about the "terrible crowd" at the shaft but says nothing about the wives waiting in the biting wind for news from below.

Men and women huddled in the chill wind all thru the night, faces haggard under the lights as they listened to the rumble of the cables and waited for the cage to bring rescue squads to the top. The watchers strained forward each time the cage appeared and the miners stepped out, their carbide lamps, set atop their yellow oilskin hats, still aglow.

**Nerve-Shattered Workers.**

In the change house were exhausted workers, strewn on the floor, faces and hair fed with ore as the floor next to them is red. In the vicinity were still other workers, nerves shattered so that they could not sleep, talking in low tones. Hundreds and hundreds of lockers in the big room where the air is heavily laden with the carbide of miners' lamps, but no men are here. They are digging, digging, digging—half a mile below.

A street was filled [illegible] the mine of-

# Minnesota Republicans Import Schwab in War on Farmer-Labor Party

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE carefully planned and deliberate manner in which the pinderband in Minnesota is developing its effort to crush the Farmer-Labor Party in that state is seen in part in the importation of Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel corporation, to make a "prosperity" and "success" address before the annual meeting of the Manufacturers' Association of Minneapolis.

Our thousand "business men" the backbone of the republican party in Minnesota, listened to the steel professor promise that "the northwest, richly endowed with the gifts of God, can become the leading section of this country."

• • •

The speech was not intended so much for the business men who listened to Schwab ditiate energetically on the alleged divine blessing. His remarks were especially conducted to drop the restless workers in the cities and the discontented farmers; the former who have seen their unions crushed and wellnigh annihilated under the open shop Coolidge-Mellon-Hoover regime, while the letter have suffered bankruptcies and mortgage foreclosures under the tyranny of the food gamblers, the bankers, the landlords and the transportation interests. This breed of dope is summarized for the benefit of the labor press here by the capitalist Minneapolis journal, claimed as the organ of the steel interests, as follows:

Schwab said:

"The United States continues to develop more rapidly than ever despite the oft' repeated question as to whether the peak is not near.

"The young man of today has greater opportunities for success than any of his ancestors ever had in this country.

"The next 25 to 50 years will witness the greatest industrial development this country ever has known.

"There would be no farm problem if the principles that have brought success to industry were made to apply to agriculture.

"The greatest thrill in life comes not from money but from the realization of a dream or ambition after much effort.

"The happiest days are those of the struggle for success, not those coming after success.

"The richest memories and the greatest wealth are the associations and friendships developed by the fight for success.

"Confidence in oneself and one's business are the basis of success.

"The only way to make money is to take hold of something and develop it."

• • •

These are the gloatings of the multi-millionaire steel magnate, in whose mills the workers are unorganized and compelled to yield up the wealth they produce because Schwab has the governmental tyranny directed by the republican party at his every beck and call. Schwab wents to continue republican rule in Minnesota, knowing if it is wiped out there, the independent political action of the workers and farmers will spread to other states and to the nation.

The workers in the iron mines of northern Minnesota, in the lumber mills of the state, in the great flour mills of Minneapolis, in the factories and workshops everywhere, know that the "prosperity" that Schwab speaks of is not for them. Schwab lauded James J. Hill, the bitterly anti-labor railroad baron, and the late Archbishop Ireland, Hill's catholic ally. It was "Jim" Hill who first sought to bring the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington railroads under one management, carrying out Schwab's ideas which he stated in these words:

"No individual can accomplish much without the associations of others. Industrial development is the work of associations, big associations, and I am a believer in business on a big scale as a means of reducing expense and increasing efficiency."

• • •

That is supposed to be all very well for the railroad, the mining and steel industry. But according to Schwab and his republican allies, it is wrong for the workers and farmers to organize. It is wrong for the workers to build their trade unions. It is wrong for the farmers to support their co-operative purchasing and marketing organizations. And worst of all, it is wrong according to Schwab's press and Schwab's republican party for the workers and farmers to unite in a Farmer-Labor Party, as they have done in Minnesota, to protect their interests as the great capitalists are doing thru the republican party.

• • •

Evidently fearing that the Minnesota workers and farmers were fed up on this sort of buncombe, Schwab put sentimental in another part of his speech and painted this fireside picture:

"Money means nothing except enough to keep a person in comfort in his old age," he said. "On our estate at Loretta, Pa., I have built a little cottage and no one ever gets inside it except my wife and myself. There we go, from time to time, to play at being the poor folk we were 40 years ago."

• • •

Evidently Schwab expects the struggling workers and farmers of Minnesota to sympathize with him in his senile old age when he is returning to his second childhood and playing doll house once more. Minnesota labor, however, will realize that the joke is on the workers and farmers who have failed to build their own class power, these many years, and protect their own interests and provide for their own old age as the capitalist masters have done.

Schwab did not urge the menufacturing interests of Minnesota to raise the wages of the workers, nor did he tell the food profiteers on the Minneapolis chamber of commerce to cease robbing the farmers, in order that city and land labor might feed, house and clothe its sons in decency and comfort. Not at all. The business interests would have run him out of town if he had even attempted it. Instead, the steel magnate painted the ludicrous and impossible picture of "success" that showed all the workers and farmers in Minnesota becoming Schwabs, either as multi-millionaire bankers, landlords, industrialists or speculators, "if they worked hard enough." They know that they work hard enough. They are just discovering that the trouble is they are not their own bosses.

• • •

Schwab spoke for his class in Minnesota. He gloried in its achievements, and O. B. McClintock, president of the Manufacturers' Association, thanked him and called him "brother." McClintock added, "The banks feel better, and when they feel better we (meaning the manufacturing interests) should feel better," with the workers and farmers, of course, playing the role of Lazarus at this capitalist feast.

• • •

Just by way of showing the unity of the republican party in Minnesota, the banquet was attended by both the republican governor, Theodore Christianson, and the republican mayor of Minneapolis, George E. Leach.

Instead of salving over the class struggle and covering up the wounds of the class war, Schwab's speech should reveal to Minnesota labor, clearer than ever the class issues raised by the steel profiteer, whose party spent millions of dollars in his home state of Pennsylvania in the recent primaries to corrupt and confuse the working class voters of that state. Schwab's speech at Minneapolis should help rather than hurt the Farmer-Labor Party campaign in that state.

# BALDWIN CABINET INSISTS ON MINE UNION SURRENDER

## Hopes to Crush Strike With Cold and Hunger

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 27.—With cold weather setting in, the 160th day of the coal stoppage in England found the struggle again transferred to the halls of parliament, where another attempt to reach a settlement was made after the recent fruitless parleys in Downing street. The miners' delegate conference meets Wednesday to take up the refusal of concessions from either the mine owners or the government.

**Government Relentless Against Union.**

The house of commons is meeting this afternoon to consider the situation and will continue deliberations tomorrow. The house of lords will also meet this afternoon. Premier Baldwin is scheduled to explain to both houses the government's attitude in the coal dispute, after which it is expected that Ramsay MacDonald, former labor premier, and Lloyd George, liberal leader, will "criticise" the cabinet's policy.

The government's attitude however, has hardened perceptibly since it has thought that the complete surrender of the miners can be forced.

**Compromise Will Delgate Strike.**

Three-quarters of an hour after the session started Prime Minister Baldwin, Ramsay MacDonald and Lloyd George entered the house of commons for the critical coal debate. They found the house engaged in an argument over whether British soldiers are able to keep their beards properly trimmed with safety razors, which recently have been substituted for the long handled kind.

The trio of party leaders all appeared extremely jovial. Premier Baldwin immediately took charge of the business of the day, moving that the house meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. MacDonald objected, urging that the session be held Wednesday, at the same time as the miners' delegate conference.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continue from Page 1)

right" and "workers have vested rights." It is just like Berger not to see quite a little difference between the "twins."

• • •

THAT the jugular vein of Titus Ruffo should be slashed because of his animosity towards Mussolini is the opinion of an Italian fascist newspaper. Ruffo is a baritone and consequently makes his living by hurling violent sounds at a select section of the populace. A pretty good reason that he should not be allowed to die of old age, but in this case we are for Ruffo. By the way, the baritone is a brother-in-law of Mastro Nicola, who says that all is not well on the banks of the Tiber.

• • •

THOMAS A. MITTEN, street railway magnate of Philadelphia, pulled a good one on the dope-reading public when he stated that in his belief labor should run all industry. As a matter of fact they are running it now—for the other fellow. Mitten declared that the workers could "humanize" the capitalist system by purchasing it bit by bit. The worst we can say of Mitten is that his stuff is like what one would read in a right wing socialist paper. Needless to say, capitalism can only be humanised when it has metaphorically speaking—beneath six feet of clay.

• • •

"The Biggest Book in the World." "The Biggest Book in the World," a fantastical labor comedy by the German playwright, Karl Wittvogel, translated by Upton Sinclair, is announced as the first production of the Workers' Drama League, whose studio is at 64 South Washington Square, New York City.

Plans for the coming season will be announced at a general membership meeting at the league studio, 64 So. Washington Square, on Wednesday night, at 8:15.

Marion Gering, formerly with the Meierhold Theater in Moscow, Michael Gold, editor of The New Masses, and Jasper Deeter will speak at the meeting.

*Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?*

officials were down helping in the rescue work too.

He looked surprised.

"Hell," he said bitterly.

**Officials in Fine Homes.**

The officials were at fine homes on "Oliver avenue." But they would not answer to a ring of their doorbells. This was because if they did, the half-crazed wives of the men entombed in the earth would "bother" them—the miners' wives.

**An official who had refused to answer knocks at his door or his doorbell was called on the phone.**

"Can you make a statement concerning the cave-in?" he was asked.

**Boss Was Grouchy.**

"This is a hell of a time to wake a man up," came the curt answer, and the phone snapped angrily.

Back at the shaft the wives and relatives [illegible] and waited in the stinging wind. It is a hell of a time for them to have to be awake too, but they do not think of that.

The iron ore stock piles cast their sombre shadows over the buildings housing the steam turbines with their never-ceasing hum; the wind moans in sympathy and whines in fear; the shafts raise gaunly into the sky, their arms spelling the word "tragedy" in the light of the silver, cold moon.

The red tinge that is upon everything in the mining country is not all from iron ore; there is the blood of workers mixed with it too.

THE DAILY WORKER

Make it a weekly habit.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

LENIN on Organization

No worker can consider his reading complete without this latest valuable work. Add it to your library and read the speeches and writings of our leader on the first and most necessary steps of labor in a splendid cloth-bound library edition.

$1.50

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

# CATHOLICS GET DECISIVE BLOW FROM MEXICANS

## Boycott Collapsed and Congress Vote Final

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 27.—The catholic church has received a terrific blow in the refusal of the Mexican congress by a vote of 170 to 1, to change the laws and the constitution of the nation to conform with the desires of the church.

Moreover, the church, which virtually promised to abide by the decision of the congress when the church leaders agreed to take their case before parliament, is now discrediting itself by attempts of its followers to revive the boycott from its state of collapse, following the adverse vote in congress.

**Boycott Collapsed.**

When the catholic leaders agreed to leave their case to congress the boycott lost what little force it had, and upper class catholic women began appearing at theaters and driving about town in their private carriages, contrary to the boycott order of the church. As these rich women of the church were the principal ones supporting the boycott, it has lost practically all force.

It is believed that the church, feeling its defeat on the boycott, accepted the invitation to appeal to congress as an excuse to back out of their failure with some grace. Although church members may try to revive it, the leaders may not authorize such action.

A prominent leader in congress has the following to say:

**No Way Out For Hierarchy**

"The catholics have closed the chances without looking ahead. They called for a showdown, implying they had behind them some means of forcing the government to concede their demands.

"Congress in throwing out the bill left the priests to explain to their followers whether they are going to leave the churches closed indefinitely or start an insurrection against the government, now the only way the catholic view can be promoted. The government has made preparations to meet any opposition the catholics may present."

## Greek Labor Spurns The Red Herring of Fake Farmer Laborism

ATHENS, Greece, (By Mail)—The bourgeoisie seeing that the workers of Greece are strongly in favor of the Communists have founded a new petty bourgeois party under the guise of a Farmer-Labor program, and christening it the "Farmer-Labor Party of Greece" under the leadership of Papanastasiou, the head of the "Republican Unionists." But the workers are not to be fooled any more.

**Went on a Tour.**

The chief of the new "Farmer-Labor" Party went on a tour for the election campaign on behalf of his party starting from the city of Saloniki, where the population is predominantly industrial workers and refugees.

When Mr. Papanastasiou appeared before the masses of the workers to advocate the program of his party he was received with hisses and hoots.

The police interfered and arrested a number of workers on the charge of disorderly conduct. But this did not stop the denunciation of the pseudo-socialists and the speaker had to leave the platform, his place being taken by Communist speakers amid the cheers of the assembled workers.

## General Strikes May Be Outlawed by Laws Sought in Australia

SYDNEY, Australia —(By Mail)—The campaign waged by the political and industrial wings of the labor party against the referendum to be taken by the federal anti-labor government to alter the constitution is now in full swing and it is hoped that the vote to be taken will result in the defeat of the government's proposals.

One of the constitutional alterations sought by the government is to enable the government to take action in Australia in the event of a general strike similar to that given to the Baldwin government in Britain under the Emergency Powers Act.

This legislation provides for the creation of desh unions and the utilisation of the military and navy as strike-breakers, the enforcement of industrial conscript on, arrest of persons and entry of homes without warrants, censorship of strike manifestoes, prohibition of public meetings, processions and free speech, and the institution of drag net regulations under which any and every working man can be jailed.

The All-Australian Trade Union Congress which met at Sydney on August 7, and which was attended by delegates from all parts of Australia, pronounced against the referendum proposals and decided to throw the full weight of the trade union movement into the campaign against the government's scheme.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us names and address.

## New South Wales to Limit Immigration; Too Many Unemployed

SYDNEY, Australia (By Mail)—(FP)—Authoritative but veiled information that efforts are being made by the British government to ship unemployed miners to Australia the N. S. W. labor government chooses that at the present time there is a great deal of unemployment in the mining districts, and that it will not be a party to any proposal to increase the number of unemployed in those centers.

The labor government is also taking steps to limit other classes of immigration on the grounds that there are already a great number of workers out of employment and the arrival of immigrants at this stage can only have the effect of increasing the army of unemployed.

# NEW BASIS FOR MUTUAL AID IN RUSSIAN UNIONS

## Independent Fund Will Furnish Free Loans

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The presidium of the U. S. S. R. Central Council of Trade Unions has recently decided upon the reorganization of the mutual aid funds attached to the trade unions.

The essential features of the reorganization are as follows:

The mutual aid funds are henceforth to be independent organizations, acting as juridical persons upon the registration of their constitution with the respective trade union organizations. Their work is to be conducted along the lines of savings banks.

**Like Individual Savings.**

The regular membership fees paid by the members will be regarded as their individual savings, which they will be entitled to withdraw upon severing their connection with the funds, or at any other time. The total amount to which the members will be entitled upon withdrawal depends upon the financial standing of the fund, but cannot be less than 70 per cent of the contributions made.

Special money grants to members may be made only in exceptional cases (death, losses by fire, etc.). By decision of the membership such special grants may be abolished altogether.

**Give Loans Without Interest.**

The fundamental activity of the funds will consist in granting the members loans without charging interest. Members of at least four months' standing will be entitled to such loans.

To administer the fund a council and management commission are elected for a term of not more than one year. The functions of the council are practically the same as those fulfilled by similar bodies in the cooperatives.

**Operate Independently.**

While reorganizing the funds the Central Council of Trade Unions deemed it indivisible at present to extend their activity (receipt of deposits, issuance of interest-bearing loans, obtaining credits from state, industrial or credit organizations, etc.).

The funds are to operate on an independent basis, tho the trade unions are still to continue to exercise general and organizational control over them.

## British Army Officer Admits Far East Will Fight for Liberation

MELBOURNE, Australia— (FP)—Speaking at Melbourne, Colonel E. Pottinger, a British army officer who has spent 20 years in India, said that Asia's colored millions were slowly awakening and some day the white nations would get a rude shock.

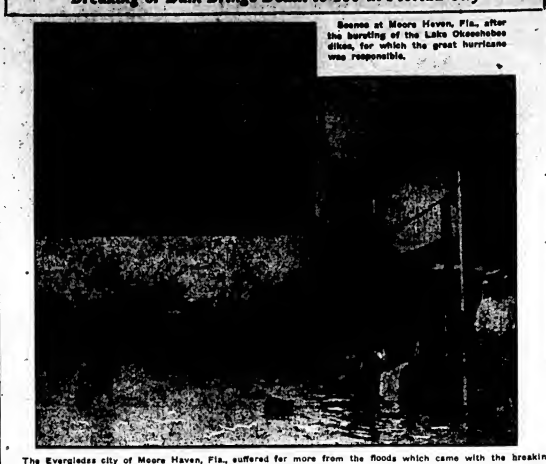
Hitherto, he said, the white man's domination of the colored races in Asia was based on force and maintained by prestige. But Asia's millions were beginning to show their white masters that force could be met by force. Today, as a result of Asia's awakening, the white man's prestige in the Far East was dwindling to next to nothing. Very soon the white nations would be forced to realize that they had something different to deal with in Asia than the slumbering millions of past generations.

## German Workers May Suffer from German Help to the French

BERLIN, Sept. 27. — While Germans are rejoicing over the reports that the first detachments of French troops had left the Rhineland as a result of the secret negotiations carried on between Stresseman and Briand, sooners is felt in working class circles, particularly the Communists, over the other results of the Franco-German rapprochement.

The plan for Germany to increase its payments under the Dawes plan, and to furnish financial aid to France to bolster up the falating franc, is seen to have been a part of the Franco-German pact that will still further increase the suffering of the German workers, only to aid the capitalists of France.

## Breaking of Dam Brings Death to 100 in Florida City



Scenes at Moore Haven, Fla., after the bursting of the Lake Okeechobee dikes, for which the great hurricane was responsible.

The Everglades city of Moore Haven, Fla., suffered far more from the floods which came with the breaking of the Lake Okeechobee dams than from the Florida hurricane itself. Nearly a hundred persons are believed to have been drowned. Photos show Moore Heven's main street as the waters of the flood began to subside, making search for the dead possible; and a mother with her baby rescued in a small host by two volunteer workers.

# IDEALS AND RUBBER

The following article has been written especially for The DAILY WORKER by one of the leaders in the Filipino independence movement. We do not subscribe to his estimate of the divine character of the early advocates of American independence or to the statement that only in 1898 did the United States government cease to defend the "Rights of Man." Nor do we make the same distinction between Wall Street and Uncle Sam that the writer does. But with his analysis of the role of the rubber interests and the profit-making motive behind the opposition to Filipino independence we are in full agreement as we are with the right of the Filipinos to defend their country from conquest by American imperialism or any other group of exploiters. (Editor's Note.)

By CIRILO MANAT
(Filipino Association of Chicago)

OUT of the womb of the American revolution, Uncle Sam was born, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Only a handful of three million men fought against the then strongest and greatest of tyrants and imperialists, but divine providence has decreed that "might is not right," that "man has certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness," and that "governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

ONLY a period of a century and a half has elapsed since that glorious birthday of Uncle Sam, but today he has grown to be the greatest man on earth. This greatness was attained because until about three decades ago, he has continued not only to proclaim but also to defend the rights of man. He was, until then, guided by the spirit of justice and the light of truth.

UNCLE SAM came to the Philippines in 1898, inspired as we were told by the highest and noblest of ideals. In behalf of his alleged magnanimous altruism, however, he fought against us and spilled the blood of free men. For three years we defended our liberty, and would have continued that glorious war, had he not, recognizing the indomitable spirit of freedom in us, promised that he was only to prepare us for self-government.

THIS promise was formally made in 1916, but so far, Uncle Sam has not fulfilled his solemn covenant and word of honor. Commissions after commissions have been sent to the Philippines under the alleged purpose of investigating our conditions. They have gone to the Philippines, for what? Did they go there to find out whether we, the Filipino people, have already established the stable government required as a condition precedent to the granting of our independence?

AH, what a camouflage! The real intent is to survey the natural resources of the Philippines and dig the trenches for purposes of getting hold of our country's richest soil. Wall Street has been besieging us for twenty-eight years, and now here comes one Thompson, "The Wooden Horse" of the mercenary imperialists. "Tis mighty good the Fall of Troy has been written for men to read. We are not illusioned; we will not open the gate for Wall Street.

WHAT Wall Street wants is to gain complete possession and control of our 1,500,000 acres of solid gold. What it needs is a rubber land on which to fatten itself. What it seeks is to exploit us as a people and aggrandize itself at our expense. Oh, this pigish gluttony!

WE must declare to the world that if this project and backward step will have to meet our united opposition. If Uncle Sam could be persuaded to enter this partnership with Wall Street at the expense of his ideals of liberty and justice, which President Coolidge has recently eulogized as "final," then let Bacon, Hoover, Wood and Thompson work together if they please under the banner of Wall Street. Let this handful of corrupted insensates and useless oreatures force this war of conquest on us. We are no cowards or weaklings to be saddened by their venal efforts. The spirit of freedom, liberty and justice can never be conquered, for it is the rock on which we can safely stand, let thunder and storm come.

THERE will be no compromise.

This issue will never be settled until it is settled right. Once more we must rally to the defense of our country and the holy cause of human liberty. If we must die in this war in defense of our rights and of our beloved country, we will die blessing her and wishing her the dawn of her redemption. If war comes, let it come. We would rather die a thousand deaths than tolerate with open eyes contrary to our conscience our souls fettered and our freedom trampled upon by the votaries of his royal majesty—the almighty American dollar.

WE have faith in Uncle Sam and the American people. But if Wall Street should succeed in deceiving them and thus force them to enter this filthy enterprise of land-grabbing, and if they should conspire to murder our aspiration as a people to be free, there will be no other recourse. As compatriots, we will unite, and together must live or die.

# J. BULL ABOUT TO PASS, SAYS THE GLUM DEAN

## The Jolly Old Blighter Is Right We Wot

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 27. — The British empire is on the toboggan and nobody seems to give a dern, except the British imperialists, according to Dean Inge of St. Paul's who is known as the "gloom dean" and is living up to his reputation.

In fact the dean has reason to be gloomy, and the more people read what the dean thinks the more they hope that the dean's predictions come true without losing time.

**We Agree With The Dean.**

In short the dean sees the British empire passing out of the picture as a world power before long. Unless the United States comes to the rescue J. Bull goes to the nearest pourhouse. Indeed the dean has little confidence in the willingness of the United States to pinch hit in this crisis. We agree with the dean.

**What Gets The Dean All Wet.**

Among the things that make the gloomy dean gloomier are: The increase of class bitterness in England, the tendency of Canada to long for more freedom; South Africa's rebellousness, the future of India and the awful mistake made by nature in allowing Ireland to stay on the map. Ireland is again sinking into barbarism, says the dean, since the Free State was organized.

His touch on the jolly old dean, but we have not yet seen a single blighter who is sorry, tho they all agree that the dean is not talking thru his beaver for once.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

## YOUNG RED ARMY AVIATOR IN RECORD THREE-DAY FLIGHT OVER COUNTRIES OF CAPITALIST EUROPE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—A young Red Army aviator, in a Soviet plane fitted with new motors made in Soviet factories, has completed a remarkable three-day flight over western Europe and return to Moscow, making landings at the principal capitals, according to copies of Soviet papers received by the Russian information bureau. He covered 4,167 miles and his flying time was 34 hours, 26 minutes, making an average of 121 miles an hour. The airplane was a machine made for ordinary postal service, with a motor of 480 horsepower, manufactured after the design of Engineer A. N. Tupolov. On the strength of the performance the Soviet newspapers claim a record unsurpassed even by specially made French planes.

The young aviator, M. M. Gromov, still in his twenties, hopped off from the Trotsky airdrome, Moscow, accompanied by his mechanic, Rodzevic, at 2:37 A. m. August 31. The first stop, Koenigsberg, Germany, 733 miles, was made in 6 hours, 53 minutes. Another hop to Berlin, 208 miles, was made in 2 hours, 17 minutes, and the third leg, to Paris, 878 miles, took 5 hours and 54 minutes.

The itinerary of the second day, Paris to Rome to Vienna, called for the passing of the French Alps, the Italian Apennines and the Italian Alps, under rather difficult conditions. The run from Paris to Rome, 745 miles, was made in 6 hours, 43 minutes, and that from Rome to Vienna, 534 miles, in 4 hours and 10 minutes.

On the third day a planned stop at Prague was abandoned because of a thick fog. Warsaw 472 miles, was reached in 4 hours, 10 minutes, and the home run to Moscow, 745 miles, was made in 5 hours, 20 minutes.

Moscow was reached at 6:25 p. m. on Sept. 3, the aviators having been absent 62 hours and 53 minutes. The populace gave Gromov and Rodzevich an ovation.

Airplane construction in the Soviet Union was begun less than two years ago. The first Soviet-made airplane motors were tried out in the summer of 1925, one of them achieving a flight to Peking and Tokio.

# CHILEAN PARTY EXPELS DEPUTY FOR BAD VOTING

## Disobeyed Order Upon Vote to Censure

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SANTIAGO, Chile, (By Mail.)—The Communist Party of Chile expelled from the party Abraham Quevedo, Communist member of the chamber of deputies, because contrary to the decision of the party and the deputies of the "Asalariados" ("Party of the Wage Earners") allied with the Communists, he voted a motion to censure the government. This motion was submitted by a deputy of the "Radical Party"—Ecequiel Conde, hitherto allied with the present conservative-liberal government combination.

**A Reactionary Move.**

The executive committee of the Communist Party decided to abstain from voting on this motion because it was known that behind it was the Association of the Nitrate Industrialists, which wanted the overthrow of the present government in order to establish a new government entirely subservient to the nitrate interests and willing to reduce the export tax on nitrates.

The export tax on nitrates is one of the principal sources of income of the government, constituting about 50 per cent of the entire revenue. The nitrate interests want it reduced in order to be better able to compete against nitrates of other countries and against the synthetic nitrates manufactured in Germany.

**A Conservative Regime.**

The present government is the result of the combination of all bourgeois parties who elected a conservative as president against the candidate of the "Asalariados" ("Wage Earners' Party") which was supported by the Communists and which obtained more than one-third of all votes cast for president.

Tho the present government is by no means sympathetic to labor, the nitrate government which would have resulted from its overthrow, would have had to replace the loss in taxes by indirect taxation and would further curtail the rights of the workers in the nitrate districts.

**Whole Regarded Over the Section.**

Thus the Communist Party decided that it had to abstain from voting against a bourgeoisie government, the overthrow of which might have resulted in the reduction of unemployment in the nitrate districts, if the measures proposed by the nitrate interests stimulated the industry. On the other hand the proletariat of the whole country would have suffered economically and the workers in the nitrate districts would have been further curtailed in their political and trade union activity.

Quevedo is now publishing and spreading pamphlets attacking the decision and the activity of the party.

## Wage Fixing by Cost of Living Alone Not Just, Unions Assert

MELBOURNE, Australia — (By Mail) — Under the system of fixation of wages now in operation in Australia, the basic wage for unskilled labor is fixed annually. Marginal rates for skill are added to the basic rate—varying according to the degree of skill. As the cost of living rises or falls, quarterly adjustments of wages are made to compensate for the alteration in the living cost.

While this system guarantees that the workers will not be penalized owing to any undue increase in the cost of living, it makes no allowance for real increases in wages due to increased production, productivity of the nation, etc.

The leading unions are now seeking to have these matters incorporated in the annual declarations. They contend that the present fixation of wages according to the rise and fall of the cost of living gets the workers nowhere, but actually keeps them on the same basis all the time. They also contend that it is hardly fair for the workers to be so penalized, while the employers are making greater profits every year.

## New Zealand Labor to Amalgamate Its Two Union Centrals

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—(By Mail)—(FP)— During the last week of July, the joint executives of the New Zealand Alliance of Labor and the New Zealand Trades and Labor Council's Federation met in conference at Wellington and discussed the question of industrial unity by the two organizations on a national basis. The basis of discussion was the agreement arrived at by the Open Conference in April, 1926.

All delegates attending were unanimous on the question that unity between the two organizations is essential, and, more important than that, there was no serious difference between the two organizations. A subcommittee was appointed to bring down a final draft on the proposed basis of unity, and a further meeting of the joint executives will be held at an early date.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION ISSUE

of

The New Magazine

SATURDAY

OCTOBER 2

**Wm. Z. Foster**
writes on the problems and possible outcome of the convention. With photograph.

**A Trade Unionist**
of Detroit describes the progressive attitude of Detroit labor. With photograph.

**Facts and Figures**
on the organization of the unorganized, in a splendid article by THURBER LEWIS.

**Photograph**
of the Executive Council of A. F. of L.

**Other Features:**

BIG SPENCER—
A story by Kurt Klaeber, illustration by Adolph Dehn.

THE JEWISH THEATRE IN MOSCOW—
By Ruth Kennel.

EDUCATING YOUNG WORKERS—
By John Williamson.

HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH—
By Manuel Gomez.

Cartoons by Ellis, Jerger, Vose, Hay Bales and others.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16

The First Issue of

The Sunday Worker

The FIRST appearance of the magazine supplement as a separate publication

WITH MANY NEW AND UNUSUAL FEATURES

4 SUBSCRIPTIONS

For 20 Weeks for

$1.00

SUBSCRIBE NOW and enter the

The Sunday Worker

Slogan Contest

$100.00 worth of prizes awarded for the best slogans for the Sunday Worker submitted before

NOVEMBER 1

## ...S PARTY ENTERS ...DIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

...number of states nominations ...been filed by petition while in ...the petition campaign is still ...way to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially ...the ballots.

...nominations officially filed:

### Michigan.

...Michigan—The following candi... will appear officially on the ... in the primary elections to be ... Tuesday, September 14:

...vernor, William Reynolds.
...ngress, 13th District, William ...ner.
...ngress, 1st Dist., Herry Kish...
...ngress, 9th District, Daniel G. ...

### Pennsylvania.

...Pennsylvania—The following were ...candidates nominated:

...vernor, H. M. Wicks.
...utenant-Governor, Parthenia ...
...cretary of Internal Affairs, Max ...
...United States Senator, E. J. Cory.
...ate Legislature, first district, ...t Ceresthers end Anna Welsh.
...ngress, 2nd District, Mike Biaskovitz ...Celle Parensky.

For Congress.

...Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
...Eighth District, Susie Kendra and ...Skrtic.
...Ninth District, William P. Mikedse
...Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shapro.
...United States Senator, William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

...Governor, William Dietrich.
...United States Senator, Jemse A. ...
...Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.
...State Treasurer, Leonard Forsch...
...Superintendent of Public Instruc...Helena District.
...State Auditor, O. McSwein. ...

### Massachusetts.

...Governor, Lewis Marke. Lieut. ...Governor, Albert Oddie. U. S. Sen... John J. Ballam. Treasurer, ...Harold A. Dwyer. Auditor, Emma ...Hotchkins. Attorney General, Max ...Governor. Secretary of State, Harry J. ...Coulter.

### Ohio.

**Canton, Stark County**

...State Senator, 41st District, Carl ...Stein. State Assemblyman, 21st ...District, Peter Pichler.

* * *

...FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDI...DATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

**OHIO**

**Allen County**

...Judge of the Court of Common ...Pleas, Edwin Blenk. Representa...tive to the General Assembly, Carl ...N. Shook. Sheriff, B. K. Mc...Gregher. County Auditor, C. E. ...Simpkins. County Commissioner, ...W. W. Frey. County Treasurer, ...Frank Clay. County Recorder, L. L. ...Fox. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl ...Glenk. Clerk of the Courts, Rob...J. Kelley.

**WASHINGTON**

...L. Freeman, candidate United ...States senate of the Farmer-Labor ...party.

* * *

...PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN ...PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CAN...DIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

### Illinois.

...L. Louis Engdahl, candidate for ...United States Senator from Illinois. ...Hemmeremark, for congress... from 7th congressional district. ...Mathilda Kelinsek, congressio... for 6th congressional district. ...Ruth Cowan, congreswomen ...at congressional district.

### New York.

...Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieu... Governor, Franklin P. Brill. ...Attorney Generel, Arthur S. Leeds. ...Comptroller, Juliet Stuart ...Poyntz.

(Manhattan)

...For Congress, Benjamin ...Gitlow. Assembly 8th District, ...Bert Brecent. Assembly 17th Dis... Charles Codkind. Assembly 18th ...Dist., Abrahem Markoff. Con... Dist., Cheries Krum... Congress 14th District, Alex... Rochtenberg. Congress 20th ...District, William W. Weinstone. ...Assembly 24th District, Elmer T. Allis...

(Bronx)

...Assembly 3rd Dist., Elles Merks. ...Assembly 4th District, Isidore Stein... Assembly 5th District, Cheries ...Krumbein, Assembly 7th District. ...Louis Hruchowitz. Congress 23rd ...District, Joseph A. Olgin.

(Brooklyn)

...Assembly 6th District, George ...Siskind. Assembly 14th District, ...Louis Hyman, Assembly 23rd Dis... Sam Warshofsky. Congress ...District, Bertram D. Wolfe. ...Assembly 7th District, Morris Rosen.

### Connecticut.

...Governor, William MacKenzie. ...Lieut. Governor, Edward Mrasko. ...Secretary of State, John Gombos. Sec'y. ...Treas. Jane H. Feldman, Treas. ...

# Workers (Communist) Party

## ST. PAUL LABOR TOLD COMMUNIST STAND AT POLLS

### Engdahl Reviews Fight for Class Action

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAINT PAUL, Minn., Sept. 27.—Before an audience in the Labor Temple here that included Williem Mahoney, editor of the Minnesota Union Advocate, the official organ of the trade unions of the city and state, J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, stressed the role of the Workers (Communist) Party in developing the independent political action of the workers and farmers.

After analyzing the origin and present position of the republican and democratic parties, the political instruments of the present ruling class, Engdahl showed that the Workers Party is supporting the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota in this campaign as part of the struggle to win the workers and farmers away from the capitalist parties.

Engdahl showed that the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, as the largest and most successful expression of labor's drive for independent action in the political field, must inspire and encourage workers in all other sections of the country.

Engdahl declared that the workers and farmers of the state should celebrate the desertion of such traitor elements as Emil Holmes, Walter J. Quigley and others who are trying to deliver votes to the democratic party in order to weaken the Farmer-Labor congressional candidate in the Ninth Minnesota district, was at the Minneapolis meeting. The Workers Party in this district, under the direction of District Organizer Norman Tellentire is planning to exert every possible effort during the campaign thruout the whole state.

## Pittsburgh Party in Challenge to S. P. to Debate Election Issue

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 27.—The district executive committee of District No. 5 issued a challenge to the socialist party of Pittsburgh to debate Comrade H. M. Wicks, candidate for governor in Pennsylvania on the Workers Party ticket, on the subject, "Resolved, that the program and platform of the Workers' Party offers the solution to the political and economic problems of the workers." A reply from the socialist party is expected in the near future. The action of the district committee of the Workers' Party came as a result of the recent action of the national executive committee of the socialist party on the application of the united front tactic. The Pittsburgh branch of the socialists is represented on the national executive committee thru Wm. J. Van Esson, who himself is taking part in the united front campaign in this city.

Comrade Wm. Wolnstone, who will speak at the N. S. Carnegie Music Hall, Federal and Ohio streets, Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, on the slash hands will also tell an interesting story of the attitude of the New York socialists towards the united front campaigns. Every worker should attend this mass meeting to hear Comrade Weinstone.

Comrade H. M. Wicks will start a tour over western Pennsylvania with a mass meeting in the N. S. Carnegie Music Hall on Tuesday, October 12, where he will speak, together with Comrade B. Gitlow of New York.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.


**THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT**

"The Workers (Communist) Party—What It Stands For—Why Workers Should Join"
By C. E. RUTHENBERG
5 cents

Party Organization
Constitution, organizational charts, etc. 15 cents

Fourth National Convention
Resolutions, Theses, etc., of the last convention held in Chicago, Aug. 1925. 60 cents.


## *NEW YORK DISTRICT HAS BIGGEST MEMBERSHIP MEETING ON RECORD*

The largest membership meeting yet held by the Workers (Communist) Party of the New York District took place on Monday, September 20, at the large hall of the Manhattan Lyceum. Over 1,100 party members came to listen to the report of the general secretary, Comrade Weinstone, on the work of the district in the past few months.

Comrade Jack Stachel, the organization secretary of the district, was the chairman of the meeting.

This membership meeting demonstrated that in the party in District No. 2, in spite of the fact that there are less dues-paying members at this time then before reorganization, the number of comrades that are actively participating in the work has increased to a very large extent. In the past it was only the meetings at which controversial matters were discussed by different members of the C. E. C. that we succeeded in getting about 900 party members to attend membership meetings. At this meeting the only thing on the ordar of business was a report on the party activities and this was known to every member. The large attendance signifies a growing interest on the part of the membership in the work of the party which corresponds to the ecrivization of larger sections of the membership then heretofore.

Comrade Weinstone gave a detailed report on the work of the party in the organization of the unorganized, the participation of the party directly and thru its members in strike activity, the united front activity of the party, and showed that the party has made tremendous progress in making contact with large masses of workers both organized and unorganized. That the party has been instrumental in organizing large masses of workers and bringing them into the fold of the American Federation of Labor. In almost every strike the party was on the job supporting and aiding the workers in every way possible.

In the united front activity the party has achieved tremendous results. This has in many cases resulted in the repudiation of the instructions of the S. P. by insurgent locals that send delegates to the conferences called by the party and the left wing. The party has been instrumental in setting large sections of the workers in motion and has brot them nearer to Communism, thanks to the successful application of the united front tactic.

Comrade Weinstone then spoke of the necessity of making this year's election campaign a political campaign so that the party may in this campaign receive the support of the workers that have supported the party and the left wing in the other campaigns. Comrade Weinstone spoke of the development of the movement for a labor party and the united labor and the relation of the socialist party to join in a united labor ticket in the coming elections.

He then pointed out that the party membership must do everything possible to make the membership drive of the party and the keep The DAILY WORKER campaign a success. In the campaigns of the party militant elements have come to the fore in the organizations of the working class and we must draw the best of these elements into the party.

A lively discussion followed the report in which the following participated, Bimba, Garvitt, Benjamin, Rosman, Nessin, Stachel and others.

After the discussion and the summary by the reporter the following resolution was unanimously adopted with four comrades abstaining from voting:

**Resolution Adopted at New York Membership Meeting on Sept. 20.**

1. The membership meeting after listening to the report of the secretary on the general activities of the district committee, wholeheartedly endorese the general line followed by the district, and notes its successes already achieved: (1) in organizing the unorganized; (2) in getting a foothold in the basic industries located in the district, and (3) in its correct attitude adopted toward the A. F. of L. and the flexible tactics pursened in the complicated questions relating to organizing the unorganized.

2. It particularly notes the leading role oesnmed by the district in strike activities, which has brought the Communist Party forward as a leador of masses of both organized and unorganized workers.

3. It greats the successful united front activities of the district in the campaign for Sacco and Vanzetti, Passeic, Negroes, anti-Fascisti, etc., in which new groups of workers were brought into the struggle and new contacts established. The membership meeting endorses wholeheartedly the campaign to secnre organization benefits for the party from these achievements in the election campaign, and in the membership drive, by securing new members for the party, new readers for The DAILY WORKER and new members for The Young Workers' League and auxiliary organizations of the party.

It calls upon all the members to throw themselves wholeheartedly in these campaigns, to give more systematic and detailed attention to the everyday tasks of the party, among the masses and more responsibility and greater discipline of the membership to the units, subsections, sections, fractions, and every other phase of party structure.

The membership meeting endorses the stand of the district executive committee presented in the report of greater discipline and greater responsibility of all members both in the organization to which they belong and particularly at the present time to the units and party organizations under whose direction they work.

The membership meeting endorses the insistence of the district for stricter adherence on the part of comrades in mass organizations to the party policies.

*Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.*

## *WHY I AM A COMMUNIST*

By BELLE ROBINS.

I AM a member of the Workers' Party because I am a member of the working class. As such, I have learned, by experience, that in disunity there is weakness, in unity there is strength. A worker fighting singly for better wages, shorter hours, or for any working conditions will be discharged and meet with failure and disappointment. Fighting together as an organization, the workers will gain what they want. However, the state power is controlled by the capitalists, and judges, congressmen and senators have shown themselves but too willing to serve the employers in their battles with their employes. Therefore laws are passed that will benefit the capitalist class; laws favoring labor are declared unconstitutional; and injunctions and police are used to interfere with strikes and picketing and to browbeat the workers into submission.

WHAT is Labor's remedy? It must use its political power by electing its own representatives to sit in congress, in the state legislature, and on the bench, to make and interpret laws in the labor interest. It must organize on the industrial field; must fight for world trade union unity, for amalgamation of craft unions into industrial unions; must fight for ever shorter hours and higher wages; must organize the unorganised; must strengthen its forces and thru both political and industrial means wrest the state power from the capitalist class; must form soviets and as its ultimate goal the United Socialist Soviet Republic of the United States.

This is the program of the Workers (Communist) Party and I am a member of it because it is the only political party today that offers a logical program—an adequate solution for our problems.

## W. P. Election Campaign Tours

### Bertram D. Wolfe.

"Who Owns the Government?" This is the subject of the campaign talks of Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School and candidate for congressmen on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, who is now touring the western part of the country. Comrade Wolfe's tour le:

PORTLAND, Ore.—Wed., Sept. 29 at 8 p. m., Workers Party Hall, 227½ Yamhill St.

ASTORIA, Ore.—Thursday, Sept. 30, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 416 Duane St.

TACOMA, Wash.—Friday, October 1st, at 8 p. m., Fraternity Hall, 1117½ Tacoma Ave. So.

MT. VERNON, Wash.—Sunday, Oct. 3 at 2 (two) p. m., Yeomen Hall.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sunday, October 3 at 8 p. m., Labor Temple (Large Hall).

SPOKANE, Wash.— Tuesday, October 5 at 8 p. m. Open Forum Hall, Norfalk Bldg. 816½ West Riverside Ave.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Oct. 8.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Oct. 9.

### H. M. Wicks.

The New England states are the territory which H. M. Wicks, well-known labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, is covering in a September election campaign tour.

Comrade Wicks, who is speaking on "What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections?" will be at Holyoke, Mass., today and from there to other cities in Massachusetts according to this list:

HOLYOKE—Tuesday, Sept. 22.
PITTSFIELD—Wednesday, Sept. 23.

### Ben Gitlow

Ben Gitlow, who is well-known to the workers of this country as a militant fighter in the ranks of labor, begins his big election campaign tour under the banner of the Workers (Communist) Party with a meeting in New Heven on September 29. Workers in cities all over the country—Comrade Gitlow's tour will take him all the way from New Heven to Milwaukee—will have the opportunity of hearing the 1924 vice-presidential candidate of the Workers Party and its present gubernatorial candidate in New York on: "WHAT CAN THE ELECTIONS DO FOR THE WORKERS?"

The complete tour follows:

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Sept. 29.
BOSTON, Mass.—Sept. 30.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Oct. 1.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Oct. 2.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Oct. 3.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Oct. 4.
DETROIT, Mich.—Oct. 5.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Oct. 6.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Oct. 10.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Oct. 11.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Oct. 12.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Oct. 13.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 14.


OIL
A NEW NOVEL
By Upton Sinclair
Read it today and every day in The DAILY WORKER. It appears today on page five.
Tell your friends about it.


## CHICAGO ENTERS FIGHT TO KEEP DAILY WORKER

### Stage Big Affair on Sunday, Oct. 24

As a part of the nation-wide campaign to maintain and build up The DAILY WORKER, the Chicago district has planned an elaborate program for raising money, selling certificates and getting subscriptions for The DAILY WORKER.

A city-wide committee of sixty five wires has been selected to take up this program and carry it into effect. The first meeting of this committee will take place Tuesday, September 27, at 8 p. m. at 19 S. Lincoln street.

**Present Play.**

A grand affair has been planned for Sunday, October 24, at the Douglas Park Auditorium. The program includes a play to be given by the Studio Players, entitled "The Adding Machine," which starts at 4 p. m. The Studio Players are well known in Chicago for their excellent little theater, which gives its programs every week at 826 N. Clerk street. "The Adding Machine" is one of the best things they have presented. The admission to the play is 50 cents.

**Banquet.**

A banquet will be served at 7 p. m. and from 9 p. m. to midnight there will be dancing in the large hall in the auditorium. An extra charge will be made for the banquet and dance.

Hold the date open. Not only will you be helping The DAILY WORKER by participating in this affair, but you will be sure of having a very enjoyable and entertaining day.

## Wolfe Holds Good Meeting in Denver

DENVER, Sept. 27.—Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School, spoke to an audience at Barnes School Auditorium on last Tuesday. His subject was "The Necessity of Independent Political Action for the Working Class." He analyzed both the republican and democratic parties and showed how they were both run and controlled by the exploiters of labor. Both political parties receive their campaign funds from the big capitalists and therefore congress and senate obey the wishes of the big money interests. He showed how the Workers' Party is the only political organization that is taking aggressive action in getting the workers and farmers into a political party separate and opposed to the two old parties and when their representatives are elected will make laws in the interest of the workers and poor farmers. He also made an eloquent plea for a large campaign fund so that the Workers' Party will be able to get the message of a workers' and farmers' government to all workers in Colorado.

He made a strong plea to all workers awake to the present situation in the United States to join the Workers' Party. At the conclusion of the lecture Wolfe met with a number of party members.

## Canadian Schools Are Militarized

TORONTO, Canada.—The militarization of the public and high schools here is growing thru the cadets, an organization similar to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps of the United States. A short time ago a parade of 7,000 of these militarized youngsters took place here. The Young Communists are carrying on systematic warfare against the militarization. Agnes W. McPhail and other pacifists have gone on record against the order.

## *Roads to a Mass Communist Party*

### Growing Influence of Shop Nucleus Papers

By JAY LOVESTONE
Shop Paper in Ford Factory Gets Pace.

THE sixth issue of the Ford Worker, issued by the Ford Shop nucleus of the Workers (Communist) Party, has already reached a circulation of 19,000. This is the biggest circulation of any of all the Communist shop papers now being published by the various shop nuclei of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The Ford Worker, moreover, is not given away. It is not thrown away. The circulation of 19,000 is a real, bona-fide circulation. The paper is sold at the price of one cent per copy. Opportunity is given, however, for workers to pay more than that sum in case they wish to support the paper, and to enable it to appear regularly.

**Best Issue Yet.**

This sixth issue of the Ford Worker is the best issue that has been published. It contains much live material. A special appeal is made in this shop paper, to help the British miners. A very live little story brings out the fact that what is needed in the United States is a workers' and farmers' government. Comment is made on the election campaign in Michigan, where Comrade W. Reynolds is the Workers (Communist) Party candidate for governor. The Workers (Communist) Party is the only working class party in the field in this state. There are only three candidates—that of the republican party, the one of the democratic party, and the candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party.

**Turns Searchlight on Factory Conditions.**

The Ford Worker deals very fully with the conditions in the factory. It gives some short articles with much accurate information. We quote from this issue—

"Ford will eat bie
By lefty-out
Since nineteen twenty-six,
six days work in five,
Some era in such a fix,
they barely keep alive.
The pay is much smaller,
the work is much more.
It makes a fellow wonder
why the pay isn't more?
For grabbing the money
old Hank can't be beat
The "new" would look funny
with Ford to compete.
Each doller he spends,
brings ten in return
Not a cent would he lend
that others could earn.

Speed up is a slogan we hear every day.
But why such a slogen without extra pay?
The mon are working like HELL it is true,
The wages they're earning are mighty few.
The raise in production for Henry is fine,
But where in the hell is that raise of mine?"

A sneppy cartoon with a reel message is placed on the front page, in order to add more life to the paper. It really is a mighty good little paper in every way.

Today one out of every five workers in that Highland Park plant is a reader of the Ford Worker. Police interference, Fordson flag attacks on the newsboys selling the paper, and the notorious Ford spy system have all failed to stop the distribution of the Ford Worker. Every issue brings more and more readers. The first issue of the paper had a circulation of 1,500. It is expected that between 20,000 and 25,000 of the seventh issue of the Ford Worker will be printed.

**Two More Auto Factory Papers.**

Two more factory papers are now being published by the Workers (Communist) Party nuclei. One is called the Workers News, and is gotten out by the workers employed in the Dodge Brothers factory in Detroit. It sells for one cent. It is a mimeographed paper with a lot of punch to it. The infamous gang system in use in the Dodge Brothers plant is exposed in this fashion:

"In Dept. 53, we have the gang system, which is a money saving device for the company. If we work on a piece which has to pass through 20 operations and the job is spoiled on the 20th operation all men who have worked on it up to that time lose all time they put in, and if the job comes back for repair we are not paid for the time used in repairing. There is no one satisfied with this damn gang system. But when are we going to do about it? JOIN THE UNION AND WELL SPIKE THE GANG SYSTEM."

The Workers News Popular in Dodge Plant

ALTHOUGH this is only the second issue of the paper, there is to be noticed a real response from the workers of the Dodge Brothers plant. The editor of the paper who is one of the workers employed in the factory, writes:

"Over twenty workers have sent us letters congratulating the Dodge Workers News and many hundreds of workers have read with interest the first issue and they are satisfied and that's who we are trying to reach and satisfy.

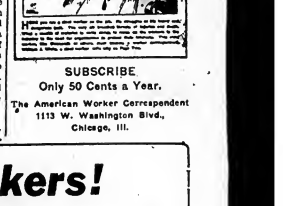
"We hope to print 10,000 of the next issue and we request your help in two ways. SEND US ARTICLES ABOUT THE CONDITIONS—AND HELP TO FINANCE IT."

The threatening, doubled-up fist of a worker, landing on a scared, fat, plutocrat is the drawing appearing on the first page of this paper. The cartoon is drawn by one of the workers in the plant. It makes a real decoration for the front page.

(To be continued.)

## 500

workers are sending news of their lives, the job, and their unions to The DAILY WORKER. These workers are organized in many cities—and they issue a small newspaper of their own!




SUBSCRIBE
Only 50 Cents a Year.
The American Worker Correspondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

## *Workers! Sympathizers!*

## The Passaic Strikers' Children Are Appealing to You Not to Close the Kitchens,

not to let them starve, but to help their parents win the strike. Shoes are needed for the children. Help the mothers who have new-born babies.

Send funds quickly to the

***United Council of Workingclass Housewives***

80 East 11th Street, Room 237 NEW YORK CITY

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## AMERICAN LABOR'S SHAME! SCAB COAL SENT BRITAIN!

By GORDON CASGADEN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 27.—Baltimore's record of infamy as a strike-breaking port for shipment of scab coal to help smash the strike of British miners is black indeed, when it is taken day by day and ship by ship.

Yet Hampton Roads, with its twin ports of Norfolk and Newport News, can boast of a blacker record still.

Long as is the list of ships carrying coal from here during the month of August, it is short indeed when comparison is made with the total leaving Hampton Roads.

The list of steamships given below is taken from official documents, just compiled, for use by large financial interests and civic officials bent on "selling Baltimore" as an export center.

One boat only in this long list flies the Stars and Stripes. It is the Moore & McCormick (Commercial) S. S. "Commercial Pathfinder," a United States Shipping Board steamship turned over by the United States government to this private firm at a ridiculously low figure.

A majority of the ships, it will be observed, are British and many sailed from here for Queenstown, Ireland, "for orders to a British port."

Here is the black list of steamships leaving Baltimore for foreign ports during August, with date, nationality, name, destination and total number of tons of scab coal as cargo of each of them:

| DATE | NATIONALITY | NAME | DESTINATION | CARGO Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| August | | | | |
| 2 | British S. S. | Hounslow | Alexandria, Egypt | 4,981 |
| 2 | British S. S. | Zmiynian | Queenstown, for orders to British port | 7,816 |
| 3 | British S. S. | Hemsloch | Queenstown | 5,018 |
| 3 | British S. S. | Wynburn | Queenstown | 4,886 |
| 3 | British S. S. | Everilda | Buenos Aires, Argentine | 5,016 |
| 3 | British S. S. | Inesmore | Queenstown | 5,405 |
| 3 | British S. S. | Lemington | Belfast, Ireland | 5,336 |
| 4 | Italian S. S. | Valentin Cade | Queenstown | 5,741 |
| 4 | German S. S. | Kenad Carl Fisser | Birkenhead, England | 7,347 |
| 4 | British S. S. | Lady Brenda | Numbers Road, for orders to Welsh port | 4,135 |
| 5 | British S. S. | Liverpool | Queenstown | 7,840 |
| 5 | British S. S. | Beckenham | Alexandria, Egypt | 5,178 |
| 5 | British S. S. | Grolwon | Queenstown | 7,824 |
| 5 | Greek S. S. | Vitsentzo | Queenstown | 5,328 |
| 5 | British S. S. | North Anglia | Ibicuy, Argentina | 4,186 |
| 5 | British S. S. | Cape Cross | Queenstown | 8,072 |
| 6 | British S. S. | Harenspool | Queenstown | 7,221 |
| 6 | British S. S. | George M. Embiricos | Dublin, Ireland | 4,816 |
| 6 | British S. S. | Spaniard | Queenstown | 4,631 |
| 7 | Italian S. S. | Calor | Leghorn, Italy | 8,296 |
| 7 | Spanish S. S. | Mar | Cork, Ireland | 5,346 |
| 7 | British S. S. | Inkum | Queenstown | 7,312 |
| 7 | Norwegian S. S. | Hansel | Queenstown | 5,846 |
| 7 | Italian S. S. | San Terenzo | Queenstown | 7,627 |
| 7 | Norwegian S. S. | Blueland | Queenstown | 5,315 |
| 7 | British S. S. | Blairmore | Queenstown | 4,575 |
| 7 | British S. S. | Bosen Beren | Queenstown | 5,875 |
| 7 | British S. S. | Siam City | Queenstown | 7,737 |
| 7 | Dutch S. S. | Mirosh | Queenstown | 5,425 |
| 8 | British S. S. | Benmeadhul | Davenport, England | 8,241 |
| 8 | Italian S. S. | Nesci | Genoa, Italy | 4,631 |
| 10 | Dutch S. S. | Cellste | Le Plata, Argentina | 5,287 |
| 10 | German S. S. | Thomas Miles | Moray Firth, River, England | 5,437 |
| 10 | British S. S. | Roseden | Queenstown | 7,410 |
| 10 | Italian S. S. | Aquitania | Savona, Italy | 5,818 |
| 10 | British S. S. | Velma | Dublin, Ireland | 5,161 |
| 11 | British S. S. | King Bleedym | Queenstown | 8,535 |
| 11 | British S. S. | Ulunda | Queenstown | 5,424 |
| 11 | British S. S. | Wentwarth | Queenstown | 7,426 |
| 11 | British S. S. | Ostmanian | Queenstown | 5,428 |
| 12 | British S. S. | Hampstead | Alexandria, Egypt | 4,819 |
| 13 | Italian S. S. | Valfaralia | Genoa, Italy | 8,505 |
| 13 | Spanish S. S. | Bretxe Mendi | Queenstown | 5,873 |
| 13 | Italian S. S. | Verina | Queenstown | 8,705 |
| 13 | British S. S. | Norman Monarch | Queenstown | 7,436 |
| 13 | Italian S. S. | Argo | Queenstown | 5,337 |
| 13 | British S. S. | Anglo Egyptian | Queenstown | 8,477 |
| 13 | British S. S. | Hirohito | Queenstown | 7,116 |
| 13 | Belgian S. S. | Bizalor | Alexandria, Egypt | 5,866 |
| 13 | British S. S. | Cardiff House | Queenstown | 7,251 |
| 13 | British S. S. | Ikala | Queenstown | 5,256 |
| 14 | British S. S. | Tyrian | Dublin, Ireland | 7,815 |
| 14 | British S. S. | Amerne | Dublin, Ireland | 5,401 |
| 14 | British S. S. | Kayak | Genoa, Italy | 5,250 |
| 14 | Swedish S. S. | Jehu Lundwall | Oslo, Norway | 3,050 |
| 14 | British S. S. | Pisspool | Cork, Ireland | 4,348 |
| 17 | British S. S. | Fairile | Queenstown | 5,115 |
| 17 | Spanish S. S. | Aster Mendi | Queenstown | 5,811 |
| 17 | British S. S. | Ivorite | Queenstown | 5,817 |
| 17 | British S. S. | Otterpool | Queenstown | 7,851 |
| 17 | British S. S. | Ruby | Buenos Aires, Argentine | 4,831 |
| 18 | Italian S. S. | Valparga | Genoa, Italy | 8,993 |
| 18 | British S. S. | Glenbrae | Belfast, Ireland | 4,873 |
| 18 | British S. S. | Bradvon | Queenstown | 7,780 |
| 18 | British S. S. | Ardmore | Dublin, Ireland | 5,401 |
| 18 | British S. S. | Nile | Queenstown | 5,338 |
| 18 | British S. S. | Talbot | Queenstown | 5,338 |
| 18 | Spanish S. S. | Aritz Mendi | Queenstown | 7,086 |
| 18 | British S. S. | Lizzie | Queenstown | 5,412 |
| 18 | British S. S. | Martlake | Alexandria, Egypt | 4,242 |
| 19 | British S. S. | Chelsea | Buenos Aires, Argentine | 8,818 |
| 19 | British S. S. | | Queenstown | 8,046 |
| 20 | Norwegian S. S. | Erane | Queenstown | 5,477 |
| 20 | British S. S. | Siberian Prince | Queenstown | 7,786 |
| 20 | Italian S. S. | Ansaldo Secondo | Genoa, Italy | 5,742 |
| 20 | Italian S. S. | Judge Stevlen A. Deady | Genoa, Italy | 7,777 |
| 21 | British S. S. | Berwinlingmoor | Martinique, French West Indies | 4,214 |
| 21 | British S. S. | Valfagly | Queenstown | 5,081 |
| 21 | Italian S. S. | Casimanio | Savona, Italy | 8,882 |
| 21 | British S. S. | Ardgarvan | Belfast, Ireland | 4,986 |
| 21 | British S. S. | Allistruther | Queenstown | 5,837 |
| 21 | Italian S. S. | Arvo | Venice, Italy | 5,662 |
| 21 | Spanish S. S. | Artegan Mendi | Queenstown | 7,016 |
| 21 | British S. S. | Ulunda | Leghorn, Italy | 6,900 |
| 24 | British S. S. | Isabe | Queenstown | 5,338 |
| 24 | British S. S. | Wedmburn | Alexandria, Egypt | 5,876 |
| 24 | British S. S. | Kingsmead | Queenstown | 5,878 |
| 24 | British S. S. | Broound | Oslo, Nnorway | 4,338 |
| 24 | British S. S. | Mendip | Ibicuy, Argentine | 4,744 |
| 24 | Spanish S. S. | Arnide Mendi | Queenstown | 4,682 |
| 25 | Italian S. S. | Ada C. | Genoa, Italy | 5,424 |
| 25 | British S. S. | Admiral Hastings | Port Said, Egypt | 4,426 |
| 25 | British S. S. | Kingfield | Queenstown | 5,710 |
| 25 | British S. S. | Kasala | Ibicuy, Argentine | 5,004 |
| 25 | Italian S. S. | Lipadena | Savona, Italy | 5,344 |
| 26 | British S. S. | Medmenham | Dublin, Ireland | 5,419 |
| 26 | British S. S. | Liberian Prince | Queenstown | 7,747 |
| 26 | British S. S. | Lady Astley | Swansea, Wales | 4,911 |
| 26 | Dutch S. S. | Ingeborg | Queenstown | 5,202 |
| 26 | British S. S. | Angle Peruvian | Queenstown | 5,338 |
| 27 | Italian S. S. | Ilva | Queenstown | 5,426 |
| 27 | British S. S. | Reedpool | Queenstown | 7,808 |
| 27 | British S. S. | Ashfield | Belfast, Ireland | 5,011 |
| 27 | British S. S. | Carlbrit | Queenstown | 8,060 |
| 27 | British S. S. | Birch | Birkenhead, England | 5,703 |
| 27 | Norwegian S. S. | Wyfield | Stevens, Cube | 5,506 |
| 27 | British S. S. | Bucklelgh | Queenstown | 7,794 |
| 27 | Norwegian S. S. | Pengrasp | Oslo, Norway | 4,961 |
| 28 | British S. S. | Seapool | Queenstown | 8,281 |
| 28 | British S. S. | Spean | Queenstown | 5,806 |
| 28 | American S. S. | Comsaicel Pathfinder | Queenstown | 8,966 |
| 28 | Italian S. S. | San Guiseppe | Venice, Italy | 7,198 |
| 28 | British S. S. | Spero | Alexandria, Egypt | 5,800 |
| 28 | Belgian S. S. | Louvain | Queenstown | 6,290 |
| 28 | British S. S. | Pengreep | Queenstown | 4,961 |
| 31 | Greek S. S. | Theodoros | Queenstown | 7,821 |
| 31 | Japanese S. S. | Washington Maru | Queenstown | 7,379 |

## COMPANY UNION FAKE CONFRONTS OMAHA WORKERS

### Need for Shop Papers, Local Campaigns

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

OMAHA, Nebr., (By Mail).—Company unions hog-tie the workers industrially while "progressive" republicanism keeps them bound to the political chariot of the party of Coolidge and Mellon in this "progressive" state of Nebraska. The Railway Clerks' Union of Omaha, with its 1800 members, will soon find itself in a life and death struggle with the company union that the U. P. is forming to combat it, while the railway shopmen in the Omaha shops have been blessed with company unionism since the defeat of their last strike.

**Armour Company Methods.**

The packing house of the Armour Company here publishes taffy about the workers going to work in autos, throttles all attempts at organization with a "sucker's union" and gives its best paid workers (the skilled butchers) $34 a week while its other "can-owning" workers average $17 and $18 a week when times are "good" and get $1 forcibly deducted as an instalment on a share in the company.

The Workers Party has a shop nucleus in the Armour plant and I found the workers here still talking of the special packinghouse numbers of The DAILY WORKER and deploring the fact that the campaign was too short.

**Views of Bryanism.**

Nebraska is the state of Norris and Howells and William Jennings Bryan. Progressivism is strong and the remnants of populism still persist. The records of Norris and Howells include voting against Mellon's tax reduction schemes for shifting the burden of taxation from big business to the rest of the nation, against the world court, against the Italian debt settlement, for income tax publicity, for the retention of the inheritance tax, etc. Moreover, Howells has been a consistent advocate of municipal ownership in Omaha and the ice plant, gas plant and water supply are now municipally owned. Consequently, the bulk of the workers and farmers of the state believe in and swear by Norris and Howells.

But disillusionment is beginning, not on the score of national politics but as a result of local developments in the municipal ownership field. The ice house of the city has paid off its indebtedness and is now running at a profit. The heroic apostles of municipal ownership declare that they are in a quandry. What shall they do with the profits? The Workers Party professes that they use them to reduce the cost of ice and sell it at cost. "But this would ruin the private ice dealers," answer the "progressives."

**The Franchise Fiasco.**

Another fiasco of the municipal ownership advocates in the Republican Party was exposed in the traction franchise question. The local traction company's 40-year franchise expires in 1928. The progressives, labor and the Communists united in demanding that the franchise be not renewed and a referendum to renew the franchise for another 40 years was defeated. Then the traction company began to bring political pressure to bear and it soon became evident that the traction interests are much more powerful than the ice companies. The progressives who had advanced no positive program are now proposing not municipal ownership but a 20-year franchise in place of a 40-year franchise. Some victory! These fiascos of progressivism on local issues are beginning to destroy the political illusions of the Omaha labor movement and the field is becoming more favorable for the Communists to agitate for independent political action on the basis of these issues.

## N. Y. PAPER BOX WORKERS' UNION CHALLENGES WRIT

### Declares War on Anti-Union Injunction

NEW YORK, Sept. 27. — At a monster mass meeting in Webster Hall, final preparations were launched for a general strike of paper box workers for the 44-hour week and a minimum scale of wages, thruout the five boroughs of New York. It was announced that the response of the open shop workers to the union's organization drive has been unexpectedly good, the chief obstacle being a sweeping injunction against the union handed out Sept. 2nd by Judge James A. Dunne, justice of the supreme court of New York state.

**Dirty Injunction.**

The action of Judge Dunne in issuing this injunction, which aims to stop organization work by enjoining the union from "endeavoring to persuade" the unorganized workers of the Specialty Paper Box Co., 41-42 Porter Ave., Brooklyn, to join the union, was denounced in scathing terms.

The workers unanimously and enthusiastically expressed their determination to ignore this pernicious injunction as a violation of their fundamental rights—to carry on the organization work, and go to jail if necessary, to enforce those rights. Prosident and Greenberg presided and the principal speakers were Arturo Giovannitti and Menager Fred Caiola.

### Capitalist Courts Give Union Costly Victory in Boston

BOSTON, Mass.—In order to keep alive the reputation for fairness and impartiality of the capitalist courts, Judge Hammond of the equity session of the Superior Court of Massachusetts made an interlocutory decree on petition of Local 37 of Upholsterers' International Union of North America enjoining Payel Kuzmuk, doing business at 165 Cross street as the Kay Parlor Upholstering company, from hiring or employing other than members in good standing in Local 37 when available. The decree also enjoins the defendant from dividing the work otherwise than equally among journeymen and apprentices, from holding back any wages of the workmen for any cause and from settling any controversy otherwise than by referring it to arbitration. The decree was entered following a report of Benjamin A. Levy as master, to which Roever & Brark and Leo Mehr have represented the union as counsel and Samuel T. Lakson represented the defendant.

This decision is of considerable importance because it will delude numbers of workers into believing that they can rely upon the capitalist courts for justice. Meanwhile the capitalist class will point to this decision and on the basis of it establish numerous other decisions in favor of the employers. Every intelligent worker will see thru this strategy of the exploiters.

### Union Men Strike on Company Hiring Non-Union Men in West Va.

STEWARTSVILLE, O., Sept. 27.—A splendid instance of union solidarity has been shown by the miners of this place working for the Valley Camp Coal Co. A short time ago the company, which also owns mines in Elm Grove, W. Va., had a dispute with the men in the Ohio mine owing to its paying them by check instead of cash.

The West Virginia mines, according to report, were among the last to work under the union scale in that state, and finally turned to the employment of non-union men. Thereupon the miners at Stewartsville refused to go back to work unless the West Virginia mines were also returned to union control. It has not been stated when the mine in Stewartsville will be re-opened.

### WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor, talks and musical. Miss Mirlam Hall, of the Industrial Board, subject: "Accidents and Their Prevention."

6:15 to 8:00—Talks, Labor Stories for children.

8:00—The Preventive Dating Trial, with Judge Cartwright, Lloyd Lee Wardell, Harold Peckenpaugh, Charlie White, Harry Sherman, Jack Greenberg.

11:00—Close.

## MORGAN FIGHTS HENRY FORD FOR AUTO SUPREMACY

### Sales of Flivvers Are Declining Seriously

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 27.—One of the greatest battles ever fought out on the industrial field in the United States is raging between two giant automobile octopuses. They are the Ford company and General Motors, backed by the House of Morgan.

It should not be forgotten in connection with this dramatic conflict that a few years ago when Ford was squeezed for lack of funds he approached Wall Street for aid and was rebuffed. He went to his dealers and within a few days he had the required sum and was never caught short since. But he is up against a real battle now.

**Ford is Losing.**

Sales figures for the past two years show that Ford is not gaining. Figures also show that the companies in the General Motors amalgamation have increased their sales tremendously in the same time.

In the first half of 1925 Ford sales were 828,000. The first half of 1926 saw only 714,000 flivvers sold. A loss of over 100,000. In the first half of 1925, 418,000 General Motor machines —Chrevolet, Dodges and Essex—were sold. In the first half of 1926, the number of those cars sold was 589,000.

**Company Reorganized.**

The Ford Motor company was incorporated in 1903 and the original capital subscribed was $100,000. In 1919, the company was reorganized under the laws of Delaware at a capitalization of $100,000,000.

Ford owns the company and directs its policies. The remaining floating around here that Ford and his son Edsel are at loggerheads over policy. It is said that the son wants a car with such parts similar to or other makes except Ford. Henry favors the present gear shift.

Ford's profits in 1925 are estimated at $94,500,000. While those of General Motors went well over $100,000,000.

**Failed to Organize Workers.**

The enormous profits made by Ford thru the enslavement of thousands of workers was in large degree due to the failure of the American Federation of Labor to organize the Ford employes. The reactionary leaders represented the task as impossible. Only now, thru the activity of the Workers (Communist) Party is there a real possibility being created of the message of unionism into the minds of the Ford workers. Thousands of shop bulletins are being sold each week despite the persecution of police and private thugs of the Ford company.

## CLEVELAND LABOR BODY TO ENDORSE NO CANDIDATES

### Previously Supported 'Friends of Labor' Plan

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 27.—At the last meeting of the Cleveland Federation of Labor the legislative committee introduced a recommendation that there be no endorsement of political candidates.

This is truly a remarkable recommendation, when one considers that the Cleveland Federation of Labor nominated its trade union candidates on the two major parties and now does not dare to endorse them—if they were successful in the primaries.

The federation decided that "locals may use their own discretion about admitting political speakers during the campaign, as no credentials will be given out."

The Ohio Federation of Labor decided at its conference in January at Columbus to put up trade union and other candidates sympathetic to organized labor on the major party tickets. But evidently this policy does not hold good in nominating that any wide-awake man might lose have recognized.

The employers are conducting a militant open-shop campaign in this state, and as labor—particularly organized labor—is not showing proper militancy the open-shoppers evidently consider it the proper time to smash the trade union movement.

### Committee on Teachers' Salaries in New York Urge Large Pay Boost

NEW YORK—(FP)—Thirteen million dollars a year more for New York teachers is urged by the Committee on Teachers' Salaries, headed by Robert E. Simon. The proposed increases are based on the recent survey of teachers' salaries made by a committee under Professor J. P. McCaskiy, head of the Department of Elementary Education of Teachers' College, Columbia University. The new minimums proposed would, for example, raise the lowest junior high school teachers' pay from $1,900 to $1,980 a year and the maximum salary for that post after a stipulated period of service would be $3,900 instead of $3,800.


A NEW NOVEL
By Upton Sinclair
(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)


IX

The nights were growing cold in Bunny's cantonement, and from Europe the thrilling news continued to pour in, and spread across the front pages of the newspapers, six or eight editions every day. The allied advance was turning into a march, that long talked of march on Berlin! A march also to Vienna and to Sofia and to Constantinople—for everywhere the central powers were weakening, collapsing, surrendering. President Wilson issued his "fourteen points," on the basis of which the Germans were invited to quit. There were rumors of negotiations—the German leaders were suggesting a truce! There were two or three days of suspense, and then the answer, there would be no truce, only a surrender; the march to Berlin was on!

And then one day an amazing report; the enemy had capitulated, the surrender had been signed! As a matter of fact, it was a false alarm, due to the American custom of keeping one jump ahead of events. Each paper wants to beat the others, so they get everything ready in advance—speeches that have not yet been delivered, ceremonies that have not yet taken place. Some new-reporter let his finger slip on the trigger, and the message came that set all America wild. Such a spectacle had never been witnessed since the world began; every noisemaking instrument conceivable was turned loose, and men, women and children turned out on the streets, and danced and sang and yelled until they were exhausted; pistols were shot off, and autos went flying by with tin-cans bouncing behind; newsboys and stock-brokers wept on one another's shoulders, and elderly unapproachable bank-presidents danced the can-can with typists and telephone girls. A day or two later, when the real news came, they turned out to do it all over again, but never could recapture their first fine careless rapture.

After that, of course, the fun had gone out of military training; all the young officers-to-be wanted to get back home, to go to college or take up their jobs, and all who had any influence quickly got furloughs that were understood to be elastic. Such a favor came to Bunny, out of the blue void where Dad wielded his mysterious power, and he went home to watch the movements of "Ross Consolidated," which had been launched at an opening price of $108 per share for the "class B stock," and completely sold out in two days, and was now quoted in the market at 147¾. They had made the stock of "no par value"—another new device which Vernon Roscoe's fancy lawyers had recommended; there were certain taxes both state and federal which could be dodged by this method, and moreover there would never be need to issue "stock dividends" to conceal the amount of the profit. Mr. Roscoe was certainly a wizard when it came to finances, just about the smartest feller Dad had met in the oil game.

It was a tremendous load taken off Dad's shoulders, for now the enormous Roscoe machine would market the oil and collect the money. Dad's job was new developments—the part of the game he really liked. He was a member of the board of directors of the new concern, and also a vice-president, at a salary of a hundred thousand a year, with charge of exploring and drilling; he would travel here and there and lay out the tracts and select the drilling sites, and see that every well was brought in properly before turning it over to another executive, the superintendent of operation. It was Dad's idea that Bunny should take a position under his father, to start with say six thousand a year, until everybody was satisfied that he knew the business; the two of them would have the time of their lives, driving all over southern California and smelling out oil, just like at Paradise! Bunny said that sounded good, but he'd want a little time to think it over and get used to the idea that he wasn't going to Siberia or to France. Dad said all right, of course, he mustn't jump into things in a hurry; but Bunny could see that he was a little pained because his son and namesake did not do that very thing!

X

They went up to Paradise to see the developments; and one of the first developments they saw was Rntb, who had their lunch ready in the Rascum cabin. Bunny was shocked by her appearance; she looked ten years older than when he had seen her last, her face was pale, and her smile was forced. She had given up all pretense of feminine charm, her hair was drawn back tight and tied in a knot on top of her head, and her skirts came to her ankles, which was half a leg longer than the fashion. Ruth was just settling out to be an old maid, said Meelie, and all on account of grieving her heart out about Paul.

"Oh, I know he's dead!" Ruth declared. "Just think, it's been five months since he went away, and don't you know Paul would have written me a lot of letters in that time?"

It did seem strange; and Dad thought a bit and said, "Yes, we've waited long enough, and now we'll just find out."

"Oh, Mr. Ross, how do you mean?" cried Ruth, clasping her hands together.

"Well, we ain't lost that army altogether in Siberia, and I guess there is some way to connect up with it.

Ruth had gone paler than ever. "Oh, I don't know as I'd dare find out! If I should hear he was dead—if I was really to know it—"

"Look here, child," said Dad, "the troubles you imagine is always a lot worse than the real ones. I want to know about my boss-carpenter, and I'm just a-goin' to!"

So Dad went to the telephone and called the hay and feed store of Mr. Jake Coffey in Roseville. "Hello, Jake," he began; "yes, we're all fine here, how's your old man? Say, I understand you had the nominating—I forget the feller's name, but the congressman from this district.—Well, I never asked him a favor, but I guess I got a right to one, seeing all I put up to elect him. Well, now, you send him a telegram and tell-him to toddle over to the War Department and put in an inquiry about the whereabouts and health of Paul Watkins. You got a pencil there?"

Dad turned to Ruth. "What is it now? Company B, Forty-seventh California, Two Hundred Thirty-second Brigade. They're in Siberia, and I want the War Department to cable an inquiry and have the reply cabled; you wire the congressman twenty-five dollars to cover the cost, and if there's anything left over he can keep the change. I'll mail you my check today. You might explain, if you want to, a member of the family is ill, and its a matter of life and death to get some word at once. And I'll be obliged, Jake, if you need any gasoline for your car, just drop round after we git this new refinery a-goin'. How'd you like that last dividend check from the company? Ha, ha, ha! Well, so long."

(Continued Tomorrow.)


WHO IS YOUR NEIGHBOR AT HOME,
at work, in the mine, in the shop, on the farm, or anywhere? Is he a Slovak or Czech worker? Have him, or her, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak working class daily paper in the U. S.
THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU
1510 W. 18th St, Chicago, Ill.
Subscription rates: By mail, $6.00 a year, for Chicago $8.00 a year.



KEEP THIS DATE OPEN!
SATURDAY EVE., JANUARY 29, 1927
Concert and Ball
at
New Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave.
Arranged by the International Workers' Aid, New York City.


## PAINTERS' LOCAL VOTES $1,700 ASSESSMENT TO AID BRITISH STRIKERS

At the last meeting of Local 147 of the Painters' Union of Chicago, the appeal for aid to the striking miners of Great Britain was brought up, and the local voted to assess each member $1 for relief to their British brothers. As Local 147 has 1700 members, this brings in $1,700 to add to the other funds going from Chicago.

The union also voted financial support to the Chicago Federation of Labor's radio station, and voted $200 to the Wage Earners' League.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER might be you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 0705

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in Chicago only): $6.00 per year; $3.50 six months; $2.00 three months
By mail: $5.00 per year; $2.75 six months; $1.50 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

## The Ironwood Disaster

The death of three electricians, crushed in a shaft, and the burial alive of 43 miners in the Oliver mine at Ironwood, Michigan, brings to mind emphatically the great risks taken by workers in this industry as well as the fact that altho the industry is well organized from the capitalist standpoint, the workers are without any organization at all.

It is evident that Oliver company, altho conducting huge operations in and around the mine where the disaster occurred, has neglected the primary requirements of safe mining practice, i. e., to contact all workings so that in the event of the closing of one shaft by accident like that which has happened, the miners have at least either egress from the workings.

Forty-three miners may pay with their lives because the Oliver company, like all its capitalist brethren, considers workers' lives cheaper than the requisite safety provisions.

Fourteen of the entombed miners are Finns—foreign-born workers of a nationality which the agents of American capitalism in Minnesota and Michigan have taken special delight in persecuting. Like most of the foreign-born workers they are found in the hazardous heavy industries. The miners entombed with them are Slavs and men of other alien nationalities at which the 100 per cent Americans sneer.

Yet no disaster in industry taking a huge toll of workers' lives but lists a majority of names of foreign-born toilers.

Apparently the native American steers clear of the risks of the highly developed industries of which he boasts.

These facts should cause the American union movement to take stock of itself. If it does not give protection to the foreign-born worker in basic industry it cannot long maintain itself as an instrument for the American working class.

Ironwood, the Mesaba range, the steel industry, the lumber industry, the metal mines of the west—all are unorganized and in all of them the capitalists do as they please with the workers.

Without a union, without a political party of their own, there is a direct connection between disasters like those in Ironwood and the weakness of the labor movement.

If the leaders of the trade union movement will not start organization work from above it must and will be begun from below.

## Coolidge Hears the Angels Calling

Washington correspondents report that Calvin Coolidge is quite discouraged over the refusal of the nations affiliated with the world court to accept the reservations adopted by the United States senate as a condition of entrance. Summed up, the reservations meant that the United States would join the court provided said court did not interfere in any affair in which the United States was concerned without the consent of the aforesaid United States. This was too much for the nations affiliated with the league so they had to demur.

This was grease for Calvin's elbow who has seen the handwriting on the wall and heard the G. O. P. banshees wailing in the congressional wilderness. G. O. P. senators were failing in the primaries like the armies of Pharoah before the breath of Jehovah.

The league of nations turned down the U. S. reservations, and Coolidge is by no means as worried over the situation as people might think. Calvin has no interests separate and apart from the capitalist system, but he wants to get elected again if he can and individualism is still something to be conceived with, even tho certain bankers would like to see this country safely tucked up in the league of nations' blanket.

The capitalist interests opposed to this country joining the league of nations seem to have a majority of the votes. If Wall Street could dig up enough votes to give Coolidge another term in office, the latter might have ignored the voices from the great open spaces. But a politician must consider his own political hide as well as the system on which he fattens.

Therefore Coolidge welcomes an opportunity to get out thru the back door of the world court mansion.

Lord Robert Cecil, the darling of American pacifists and umpire of the league of nations, felt quite unnecessary last week when a Chinese delegate mentioned the murder of 5,000 Chinese by the British naval forces. The noble lord was after delivering a soulful speech in favor of world disarmament when the canny Oriental unpoised his stuff. Verily, indeed, a British imperialist, unlike the birds of the air or the beasts of the earth, has not a place to open his head in peace.

Disaster seems to dog the steps of Russian white guards. The ill-fated airship that was to make the non-stop flight to Paris from New York was built under the direction of czarist emigres. The nine went down instead of going up.

One Reason for the Falling Franc.

# The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue)

*THE present controversy within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is neither a sign—nor will it be the cause—of a retreat of the revolution. Quite the contrary. It is clear indication of its victorious onward march.*

*To give a clear understanding of all of the present problems of the Russian Revolution as also of the controversy over the solution of these problems, we are publishing herewith a report made by Comrade Buckarin at the functionaries' meeting of the Leningrad organization of the Communist Party. The report speaks for itself and needs no further elucidation. It is clear and convincing and answers the lies about the retreat of the Russian Revolution.*

EVERYONE in possession of even the most elementary political knowledge is aware that the Soviet power and the dictatorship of the proletariat represent a special system sectorally composed of several stories. No other than Comrade Zinoviev has often told us, with the greatest satisfaction, that the poor peasants should be induced to participate. To participate in what? In the Soviets. Do we suffer from the fact that this principle of vitalizing the village soviets has led to the election of non-party peasants to the soviets? I am of the opinion that we do not suffer in the least from this. Where is the laboratorium in which we convert the peasantry, overcome their individual psychology, induce them to follow us, educate them to co-operate with us in the soviets, and lead them on the proletarian and socialist road? This is best done in the soviets. And now we are told that from the center we proceed into a dark room—he may learn over the wireless. This is nonsense. We convert the peasant by actual practice, in order to induce him to follow our lead, to help us to secure the proletarian line.

THE structure of our Soviet machinery is as follows: There are supreme, middle, and subordinate organs. At the top there is a very powerful cadre, working under the leadership of our proletarian party, and composed in the main of party members. The further we proceed downwards, the more non-party participators we find, and in the villages we find the structure supported by non-party peasants who have hastened to our aid. We gradually introduce the non-party peasants, who represent a petty-bourgeois structure, into the lower stories. We are secure in our firm proletarian leadership, and influence the peasants in our own way, introduce them into our methods of work, teach them to work in the new way, and induce them to take part in the work of socialist construction, in this way the peasantry is educated by the proletariat. And when we admit the peasantry into the lower stories of the soviet power, this is a necessary prerequisite towards the guidance of the peasantry by the proletariat.

WE may take another example of the same kind, but from the experience of another country, for the purpose of refuting the clever assertions of our remarkable opposition. There is England for instance. England too has carried on imperialist war. As is generally known, Lloyd George, a bourgeois prime minister, admitted Henderson to his cabinet as representative of the working class and the trade unions. The same kind of thing has occurred in other countries. Now tell me this: is there a single Marxist who can maintain that at that time the English state was a bourgeois proletarian state just because Henderson was in the government? It need not be said that such an assertion would be absolute idiocy. You know who made this assertion. It was the opportunists. They said: Now, Henderson is a minister, and this is a fact, this signifies a fresh epoch in the development of capitalism; the workers share the power, and we have no longer a bourgeois imperialist state, but something quite different. The proletarian dictatorship is being judged by the opposition essentially in the same manner.

WHEN Lloyd George admitted Henderson into his cabinet, England did not cease for a moment to be a bourgeois imperialist state. Why? For a very simple reason. Because the bourgeoisie had sought out Henderson and his like for the purpose of transforming the ideology of the working class and making the workers amenable to bourgeois ideology. Henderson fulfilled the task set him by the bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie was enabled to take the working class in tow for the time being, and thus the nomination of Henderson as minister was the link by which the bourgeoisie drew the working class behind it, without altering the class character of their bourgeois power by a hair's breadth. They simply took their class antagonist in tow.

BUT in our case the greater part of the peasantry is not our class enemy, it is our ally, and when we admit these peasants into the apparatus of our state administration, and thus induce them to follow us, then it is surely a remarkable state of mind which can maintain that, because we do this, we have no workers' state, but some eclectic petty bourgeois two-class state, etc., and that therefore we have to conclude it to be our duty to protect the purely proletarian ranks against the soviet state.

The rot of the theoretical error of the opposition lies in the fact that these comrades fail to understand that the proletarian dictatorship must admit its class allies to the organs of the dictatorship if it is to convert these allies to its standpoint, to guide them, and to lead them into the socialist path in the interests of what was to Lenin the supreme principle of the proletarian dictatorship, i. e. of the alliance between the working class and the peasantry.

THIS is the real definition of the standpoint. And if the existence of a proletarian dictatorship in our country is doubted because we have no industrial proletariat in the villages and in the village soviets, because we have no historical proletarians in our organs in places where not even a magnifying glass can discover a proletarian at all, then this simply means that the main task incumbent upon the proletarian dictatorship, the task of inducing the poor peasantry and the great mass of the middle peasantry to take part in the work of actualizing a socialist state of society, has not been properly grasped. This lack of comprehension is a striking example of that lack of faith in the possibility of the actualization of socialism in our country, of that lack of understanding for the methods towards this actualization, which was discussed in such decisive terms at the XIV. party congress.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

## FALL RIVER MILLS PAYING FINE DIVIDENDS, BUT STARVATION PAY; AN EXAMPLE OF TEXTILE BARONS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

That easy profits from cheap labor encourage backwardness in management is shown in the story of the cotton industry in Fall River, Mass. A Wall Street Journal article on this greatest textile center holds lack of managerial initiative, quite as much as southern competition, responsible for the depression which has made part-time and unemployment characteristic of the last four or five years.

**Bad Management.**

"Fall River mills," says the journal, "have been developed, financed and managed by local interests to a much greater extent than other manufacturing centers. With little new blood from the outside, a policy of nepotism over a period of years has in numerous cases dulled the initiative of managements. When they could afford to do so the mills did not change their machinery and manufacturing methods to meet the new demands."

**Work Week a Year for $430.**

Wages in Fall River cotton mills in 1914, the journal shows, averaged only $430 for the entire year's work. In only one year since has the average reached $1,000. That was in 1920, when mill workers earned an average of $1,065. In 1924, the last year covered by the Wall Street Journal, the annual wage fell to $923.

**Dividends Continue.**

In spite of these extremely low wages, less than the barest family subsistence, and in spite of operations in the last few years running as low as 50 per cent of capacity, Fall River dividends continue. In 1920 they rose to $11,065,800, more than nine times the pre-war figures, and in 1924, with operations throttled down to half of capacity, Fall River cotton mill dividends were 85 per cent above 1914.

Figures showing for each year since 1914 the value of Fall River cotton mill products, the wages paid, and dividends are:

| Fall River Cotton Mills | Value of Products | Total Wages | Total Dividends |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 | $ 49,516,027 | $13,031,876 | $1,338,793 |
| 1915 | 45,392,734 | 12,707,368 | 1,145,159 |
| 1916 | 65,274,214 | 16,736,973 | 2,873,494 |
| 1917 | 92,143,272 | 13,581,486 | 4,331,261 |
| 1918 | 115,376,963 | 20,362,789 | 6,166,286 |
| 1919 | 125,753,717 | 25,997,711 | 4,935,145 |
| 1920 | 149,323,703 | 31,002,421 | 11,096,800 |
| 1921 | 67,360,675 | 24,242,805 | 3,994,375 |
| 1922 | 91,758,556 | 26,214,713 | 3,998,200 |
| 1923 | 100,876,526 | 28,618,736 | 3491,544 |
| 1924 | 90,922,713 | 18,980,407 | 3,271,450 |

The figures show that labor had no share in the great prosperity of the war years. In 1917, when the total value of their output had increased 86 per cent over 1914, wages had increased only 42 per cent. In 1918 the value of their output was up 146 per cent and their wages 56 per cent. In 1919 the figures were 175 per cent and 97 per cent, and in 1920, when the value of the product was 200 per cent over pre-war, wages were up only 137 per cent. This means that the percentage of wages to the total value of the product fell from 26.4 per cent to a low point of 17.1 per cent in 1918.

In 1924, when the dividends paid by these mills were 85 per cent over 1914, wages totaled only 46 per cent above that year.

Describing the position of Fall River in the industry, the Wall Street Journal says: "Today Fall River has more spindles than any other city in the United States, some 4,000,000. Like New Bedford, it is essentially a city of cotton manufacturing, to which is devoted 70 per cent or more of its manufacturing activity. There are approximately 36 cotton mills. There is also in Fall River the largest American Printing Co., with 250,000 spindles, 3,000 looms and 42 printing machines, all capable of producing 3,000,000 yards of cloth a week and printing 6,000,000 yards."

## Rumor Argentine May Reenter Geneva League

GENEVA, Sept. 27. — The decision of the foreign affairs committee of the Argentine parliament to consider possible re-entry into the league of nations was received here today in political circles. The South American republic withdrew from the league in 1920.

**Brazil Church Wrecked by Storm.**

ITAMBE, Brazil, Sept. 27.—A heavy storm accompanied by a gale swept this city yesterday, causing four deaths and injuring 152. The heaviest casualties were in a church where a heavy ceiling fell during the storm. Many houses were damaged or blown down.

## RUSSIAN FOOD WORKERS NOW 92% ORGANIZED

### Congress Reports Wage Raise and Progress

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW—(By Mail) — The Sixth Congress of Food Workers of U. S. S. R. was held in Moscow June 5-13th, 1926. The congress was attended by 849 delegates representing 897,613 members.

**92 Per Cent Organized.**

Comrade Kroll, chairman of the union, reported an increase of 427,663 members between July 1924 and January 1926. The union embraces 27,000 establishments, including 15,000 shops employing less than five persons each. This acts as a great hindrance upon the activities of the union.

Nevertheless fully 92 per cent of all the workers employed in the food and drink industry are organized in the union. The number of non-unionists is thus relatively small.

**Financially Secure.**

The financial position of the union is perfectly secure. In 1924 the total receipts of the various union organizations, exclusive of the central committee, were 2,856,078 roubles; in 1925 the receipts rose to 3,235,728 roubles. The total expenditures for 1925 (including the contributions to the various funds) were 2,811,973 roubles. At the beginning of this year the union funds exclusive of those of the central committee amounted to 1,466,684 roubles. Together with the central committee funds, the union possesses nearly 1,700,000 roubles.

**Wages Increased.**

On January 1, 1926, there were 14,355 collective agreements covering 214,389 members of the union operating in the country. The real wages in 1926 increased between 12 and 21 per cent the various branches of the industry benefiting in varying degrees.

The union has 170 clubs with a membership in excess of 50,000; 1,350 libraries with 729,521 volumes, etc.

On the whole since the Fifth Congress the union has rapidly grown and consolidated its forces.

**Industrial Delegates.**

The congress was attended by delegates from foreign unions including Comrade Shifferstein, secretary of the Food Workers' International.

The action of the international, particularly as affecting its relations with the league of nations' international labor office, was subjected to some sharp criticism by the members of the congress.

## WHERE THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

### How the Bosses Use Sport Activity

IN America the bosses and the employers have developed the use of sports as a means of controlling the minds of the workers as a means of making better slaves out of them. This is true because sports and athletics have been developed on a more extensive scale here than anywhere else. Practically all American-born workers, particularly the young workers, are either active in some line of sports or else are interested in it.

The capitalists, aware of this, have developed an extensive network of sport organizations, have developed a flexible and ramifying technique thru which to control the sport activities of the young workers. Starting in with the schools, where sports (baseball, football, etc.) are actually beginning to displace the regular studies on the curriculum in point of interest to the students, and all the way up to professional sports, the American bosses can workers are brought up in a sport and athletic environment dominated by reactionary ideology.

At the school games which lately have begun to attract crowds numbering into the scores of thousands, there are generally military displays by the student soldiers. They play patriotic airs and the flag is prominently displayed around the field.

Coming out the school and entering the factory, the mine, or the mill or the shop, the young student, now a young worker, retains the interest in sport. And the boss takes advantage of this interest to launch company sports, company teams and by keeping the young worker active in these he diverts his thoughts from his job or his wages or his economic conditions, he fills him with class collaborationist ideology (the boss is a good sport, a good fellow—he buys us uniforms, etc.) and besides that he makes the young workers a better source of profit thru increasing his physical efficiency. To such an extent has factory and industrial sports been developed that many articles are being written about it and the efficiency experts are hailing it as one of the best means towards establishing good relations in industry, towards solving the problem of labor versus capital. The huge plants, employing tens of thousands of workers, particularly have developed company sports. The Western Electric Company, the mail order houses, the U. S. Steel Corporation and, in fact, every large concern has encouraged baseball, football, bowling, tennis, volleyball activity among its employees.

## YOUTH DAY IN MOSCOW BROT OUT 200,000

### Dutch Socialists Give Pledge to Kill Lies

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 4.—(By Mail.)—The 12th International Day of Youth was celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm everywhere in the Soviet Union. Mass meetings of thousands of young workers and peasants took place in all towns. In Moscow, 200,000 people took part in the demonstration which marched past the mausoleum of Lenin in the Red Square.

Before the beginning of the demonstration a great meeting took place in the Red Square, at which representatives of the central organs of the party and foreign workers' delegates delivered great speeches of greetings.

**Dutch Delegates Astounded.**

The chairman of the Dutch youth delegation, the social-democrat Spielmann, declared that the delegation had been astounded at all that it had seen and that it was promised to do everything in their power to expose the bourgeois lies concerning the Soviet Union. The meeting greeted the freshly arrived delegation of British miners and German working women with great enthusiasm.

**200,000 Demonstrate.**

200,000 people took part in the demonstrations in Leningrad including representatives of the Dutch, German and Italian youth. A torchlight procession with many thousand participants took place in Kiev. After the demonstrations celebrations took place in all the workers' clubs, meetings, concerts, etc.

During the demonstrations the Young Communist League took collections to assist the British miners. These collections were everywhere very successful.

## Negro Delegates to Y.M.C.A. Meet Did Not Feel at Home

HARTFORD, Conn.—Kenneth C. Aldridge of this town was the only Negro delegate from New England states to the world congress of the Y. M. C. A. held recently in Helsingfors, Finland. Altho he says that the Negroes were given the same consideration as other delegates, "even the white American lad put aside his traditional prejudices, for the time being anyway," he records that they weren't allowed for a single moment to forget that they were Negroes.

Aldridge issued a statement of his impressions, which reads, in part, as follows:

"It often happens when a Negro returns from travel in Europe or some northern part of the United States that he expresses his enjoyment by such an expression as 'I didn't even know I was colored until I looked in the glass,'—meaning, I suppose, that the thought of his being a Negro disappeared entirely from his mind, due to there being no obvious sign of prejudice or the like in the section visited. I am sure none of the Negro delegates to the world's Y. M. C. A. conference at Helsingfors will make any such statement. We were ever aware of the fact that we were Negroes."

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## A. J. Cook Tells "Bits" of His Life

LONDON, England.—A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, has been telling in Tit-Bits the story of his life—and a very entrancing story it is. Cook, according to his autobiography, wasn't born in the purple; instead, he was born "on the streamth," his father at the time being a "soldier of the queen." His family long ago moved land in Somerset and the little village called Cooksley in that county was so labelled because it was "the land of the Cooks." When he was sixteen Cook developed religious tendencies, and became locally famous as "the Boy Preacher." He intended to qualify for admission to the baptist ministry, but changed his mind, and went to South Wales with £4 in his pocket, and his other worldly possessions wrapped up in a handkerchief. There his natural ability quickly asserted itself and it wasn't long before he was unanimously and enthusiastically acclaimed as one of the miners' leaders.

## Boston Youth School Opens Successfully

BOSTON, Mass.— The Boston Young Workers' League School opened on Wednesday, September 8, 1926, with 35 students in attendance. The classes are held twice a week at the New International Hall, 41 Wenonah street, Roxbury, and at 36 Causeway street, Boston.

The first lesson was a success. The comrades participated eagerly in the discussion, and showed that they understood the necessity for education.

All Y. W. L. comrades and sympathizers will be drawn to the school by the great interest. The activity of the Y. W. L., District 1, intends to develop the school into an independent institution, which will be able to draw in and educate the league members and outsiders in the theory of the movement. All comrades who wish to attend can register at 36 Causeway street any night.

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.*

You—

DEAR READER OF THE DAILY WORKER—

have this splendid daily of the working class of this country—

But What About Your Child?

Let him also read the paper of the militant youngsters—and have him grin like this—

SUBSCRIBE FOR HIM!

Only 50 cents a year.

Send your sub to the

YOUNG COMRADE
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Army of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered as Second-class matter December 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 219. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1928 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# THIRD DEGREE USED ON PASSAIC STRIKERS

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE manager of Hearstreet's press clipping bureau heard of Karl Marx, but only recently. Unknown to the father of modern socialism has been getting unusual publicity of late and we might not have known that this was so but for a certain Mr. Boyd, Hearstreet's manager. Evidently, thinking that Marx was as prominent a figure in modern society as Gene Tunney or at least Calvin Coolidge, Mr. Boyd offered the services of his clipping bureau to Mr. Marx in care of the International Publishers.

* * *

NOTHING is too good for our readers so here is the letter: "My Dear Mr. Marx: Don't you want to read what the United States is saying about your writings? Your name is appearing in the press or you would not have received this letter, and we are sure you will see the value of keeping everything about yourself or any literary matters in which you are interested. ...Order form enclosed." If Marx takes our advice not only will the instruct Mr. Boyd to keep him informed on what is being said about him but what is being done in his absence by some of his alleged followers.

* * *

THE pastors in the churches of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin put in a little time last Sunday praying for the entombed miners in the Ironwood pit. The spiritual aviators were as amiable to the mine owners as they were to their deity. They did not mention the defective shafting in the mine. They did not upraid their god for nodding on the job. Why should an all-seeing all-knowing, all-merciful deity permit so much sorrowing and suffering to fall on his creatures? That question began to bother me when I was fifteen years old?

* * *

OUR wire news service informs us that the entombed miners will not be lacking in spiritual sustenance, what with the presence of Leonard Uren, a salvation army leader of Ironwood, who happened to be in the mine, ministrating to the Finnish workers when the pit shaft got blocked. We venture to say that a pail of water and a good feed would be more appreciated by the 41 miners than all the spiritual hokum Mr. Uren could produce in ten years.

* * *

THE Daily Herald, official daily of the British Trade Union Congress came in for hard panning from some delegates for its action in accepting advertisements from the coal owners attacking the striking miners. Aside from the fact that the miners are on strike, they are the heaviest subsidisers of the Herald. This is a most amazing piece of scabbery. Several delegates were extremely caustic in their criticism, but Mr. Ernest Bevin in behalf of the directors of the Herald said he was glad the paper was broadminded and the directors would not establish a dictatorship over the press. All we can say in comment is that since Mr. Bevin was the "little Napoleon" of the general strike, it is no wonder it should degenerate into a general fiasco.

* * *

ANOTHER French cabinet split is threatened. As intimated a few days ago in our Paris dispatch, Briand is after Poincare's political scalp and Poincare opened battle on Briand by hurling a verbal thunderbolt at Germany, with a view to blasting the German-French accord that is now being patched up by Briand and Stresemann. Those negotiations are viewed with a watery eye by London, and the British government has replied by a proposed British-Italian-Spanish bloc to block France's road to her colonial possessions in north Africa. Thus are the preparations for the next war going merrily on.

* * *

NOT all the missionaries that are in China are there to light the road to heaven for the Chinese with Standard Oil lamps. Some of them really think they are helping the natives. For those we do not suggest an intimate association with the sharp edge of Feng's famous sword, but for

(Continued on page 2)

Make It a Day's Pay TODAY to Keep the Daily Worker

## COMPANY LIES ABOUT TRAPPED IRON MINERS

### *Steel Trust Agents Begin Whitewash*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 28.— Insanity, cold, starvation.

These three grim perils stalk side by side blazing the way of death 727 feet below the surface of the ground where 43 miners have been imprisoned in the G. Pabst mine here since Friday at noon.

Shortly after dawn today a newspaperman descended the wrecked G. Pabst shaft to the lowest level where a crew of ten men, working on a suspended platform are relining the opening with steel, concrete and timber.

**Rescuers Work On.**

This rescue party is working 280 feet below the level of the ground and a survey of their black workshop, dimly illuminated by carbide lamps, reveals that if the entombed men are to be saved it will not be thru this method of rescue.

In the F. Anrora mine, however, reports come to the surface of fast progress on the 300 foot bore being made from the thirteenth level of that mine to the eighth of the G. Pabst where at least forty of the victims of the slide are trapped.

**Believe Only 26 Feet Left.**

Late today may see the completion of this drift. The rescuers believe they are 26 feet from the victims, if such is the case it is believed that the men on the eighth level will be found alive.

The diamond drill for the emplacement of which it was necessary to blast thru granite in the second level of the G. Pabst shaft, has required constant repair and little faith is pinned in it as a means of reaching the men.

**Company Rumors.**

Altho the officials of the Oliver Iron Mining company have been sending out reports of tappings heard in the main shaft since last night, workers on the job discredit these announcements. Because of the apprehension held by relatives and friends of the men below they serve to placate the townspeople here, altho mumblings of dissatisfaction are to be heard on all sides.

A telegraph operator who descended the G. Pabst shaft to the emergency platform early this morning, came to the surface with the report that he could hear nothing which might be Morse code signals.

The whole weirdness of the jagged rocks, the blinking of the carbide lights of the miners, the echoes of their hammers and the occasional falling of some loosened material preys on the mind. This combined with the fear of death, is what the rescuers are trying to defeat.

Altho the men held below in the 1,000 foot tunnel may survive the pangs of hunger, many doubt their ability to withstand the mental strain. It is then that some may, as has been known to ho the case in similar disasters, hurl themselves in-

(Continued on page 3)

## *CHURCH SEEKS TO GET A. F. OF L. TO URGE MEXICAN FEDERATION TO BREAK WITH CALLES GOVERNMENT*

ARTICLE I.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—The struggle of the Mexican people thru the Calles government, backed by the "C. R. O. M."—the confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana, or federation of labor, to free themselves of the reactionary hierarchy of the catholic church and force it to obey the fundamental laws of the nation has brought into the ranks of American labor the question of clericalism versus progress.

**Church Working on A. F. of L.**

The church, which is working night and main to bring the pressure of the United States government to bear upon the Mexican republic, even to the point of armed intervention on any excuses, and well joined to the oil and land interests of the United States seeking to chain Mexico to their imperialist chariot, is not overlooking

(Continued on page 5)

## F.-L. PARTY IN DAKOTA FILES COMPLETE SLATE

### Old Parties Surprised by N. D. Comeback

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BISMARCK, N. D., Sept. 28. — A complete state and congressional ticket was filed Friday by the Farmer-Labor Party of this state. This action is the culmination of the organization of the Farmer-Labor Party last December in this city. It came as a complete surprize to the capitalist party politicians, who had fondly hoped that the insufficient percentage of votes that the Farmer-Labor Party obtained in the primaries last June, would put the farmer-laborites out of the running.

**File Candidates.**

Under the state law governing elections, the executive committee of the party is permitted to fill all the vacancies on the ticket. "Ted" Welker as chairman of the committee and L. C. Miller of Williston, its secretary, filed the following state and congressional candidates:

For United States senator, William Lemke, Fargo, one-time non-partisan league leader; for congress, first district, Donald R. MacDonald, Grand Forks; second distrit, C. W. Reichert, Carrington; for governor, Ralph Igerson, Burke county; for commissioner of agriculture and labor, D. I. Todd, Williston; for attorney general, Milton K. Higgins, Golden Valley, Mercer county; for secretary of state, Charles Johnson, Grand Forks; for insurance commissioner, Magnus Snowdahl, Fargo; for state auditor, Allan McManus, Grand Forks; for state treasurer, E. W. Carr, Kenmare; for railroad commissioners, James Wendtzum, Dover, Wells county; Oscar Komsmo, Northwood, Grand Forks county, and J. A. McGovern, Fargo.

**Real Campaign.**

An intense campaign is in preparation and will be carried into every voting precinct of the state. It is highly probable that a state paper will be launched by the Farmer-Labor party, not only as a campaign instrument, but also as a permanent organ of the Farmer-Labor Party of North Dakota.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

## BALDWIN RELIES ON STARVATION TO END STRIKE

### Slaps Owners on Wrist and Continues E. P. A.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The house of commons, late today voted to continue the "state of emergency" regulations deemed necessary because of the situation created by the prolonged coal miners' strike, by a vote of 196 to 99.

* * *

LONDON, Sept. 28.—There is no sign of settlement of the great miners' strike, the government counting on the miners being starved into surrender and hopeful that the union's delegate conference tomorrow will result in that surrender.

The Baldwin government, that has had ample powers under the emergency powers act to combat the strikers with special police and engage in the coal importing business on a huge scale, will do nothing whatever to force the mine owners to even meet the miners and the government in a three-cornered conference.

Labor's proposal was made by the government, but when it was rejected by the mine owners, the government evades further responsibility by saying, as Baldwin did yesterday in the commons:

"We are pretty well at the end of our powers of mediation."

## *CONFIRM TALE OF WHITE TERROR IN CUBA; UNION LEADERS KILLED*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Private letters reaching Washington from Cuba confirm earlier reports that the Machado government has instituted a terror against officials of labor unions, many of whom have been assassinated or have disappeared.

Appeals for help for Cuban labor are coupled with warnings that for a worker in Cuba to receive a letter from an American labor organization or labor leader may mean the death of the Cuban. The censors open both incoming and outgoing mail.

## CASH IN BRIBE TRIAL TRACED TO DAUGHERTY

### Ex-Attorney General is Caught in Toils

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Four Liberty bonds, part of the $591,000 which Richard Merton, German industrialist, claimed he gave the late John T. King, Connecticut politician, for putting thru Merton's claim to $7,000,000 in seized alien property, were traced to the Midland National Bank of Washington Court House, Ohio, at the Daugherty-Miller conspiracy triel in federal court today.

Daugherty, former attorney general, and Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, are accused of having accepted bribes.

Mal. S. Daugherty, brother of the defendant, is president of the Midland Bank.

The four Liberty bonds were deposited to the account of Mal. Daugherty, subsequently a check was made out to Harry M. Daugherty by his brother, testimony showed.

**Stenographers Aid British Strike.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Stenographers, Bookkeepers and Assistants' Union, No. 18455, of Milwaukee, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, a small struggling organization of office workers, made a donation of $20 from its treasury in aid of the British miners' strike. The union set aside all precedents in making its contribution.

## ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYES WENT TO RUSSIA AND IS PLEASED WITH JOURNEY

NEW YORK—(FP)—That Russia is the "only live and interesting country in Europe" is the opinion of Arthur Garfield Heys, American Civil Liberties Union attorney, who has just returned from a trip abroad. Under the title "A Liberal's View of Russia," Heys told members of the New York Civic Club some of the new experiments "which distinguish Russia from the moribund continent." Robert Morss Lovett presided, as editor of the liberal New Republic.

**Worker Buried Alive.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 28.—Thomas Mille), 41, laborer, was buried alive here today when the bank of a ditch in which he was working caved in upon him.

## BRITISH MINE LEADER FLAYS T. U. CONGRESS

### *Cook Praises Action of Soviet Workers*

A. J. COOK

London, Eng., (By Mail)—"The T. U. C. was a great farce," A. J. Cook told me. "The miners believed that there was yet some hope of getting active support from the T. U. C. in view of the fact that the miners' struggle affected all workers.

"What did the miners receive from the T. U. C.? Merely sneers from Mr. John Bramley who appears to be prepared to do anything for the master class.

"I regret to have to say that from the opening of the congress the attitude of the General Council—and this was also reflected in the chairman's address—was of absolute despair. No lead was given, and there was not even a word of cheer for the miners in their terrific struggle.

"There was no preparation to meet the capitalist onslaught—an onslaught not only on the miners, but on the whole of the working class.

"Bournemouth was the most reactionary congress ever held in the annals of the British labor movement.

**Attacking Russia.**

"The delegates met under the cloud of the mining dispute, yet not until the fourth day of the congress was there even a mild resolution put forward by the General Council. This took the form of a request for a comparatively small sum of money which had been given, and which, when com-

(Continued on page 3)

## WORKERS OF CENTRAL AMERICA REJOICE AT DEATH OF ORRELLANA

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 28.—Radical Central American revolutionary juntas functioning here believe that the death yesterday of Jose Maria Orrellana, president of Guatemala will open the way for establishment of a labor government in that country.

This in turn, they assert, will bring nearer the consummation of a union of the Central American Republics along radical labor lines.

Cobos Batres, generally recognized as one of the principal Guatemalan revolutionaries now living here, today received a message of felicitation on the president's death from the supreme council of Central American workers at Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

The message referred to the dead executive in disparaging terms, calling him a tyrant and the destroyer of Central American unity.

An enemy who "maintained his country in a condition of slavery to foreign capitalists."

## DOUGHLEGGERS WANTED TO GET CONTRIBUTIONS

### Politicians Afraid to Take the Coin

Colonel Smith, favorite pet of Samuel Insull, will have a three-cornered contest for the senatorship on his hands in the capitalist sweepstakes next November.

The latest jockey to enter the race is former State Senator Hugh S. Magill, who has found his big butter and egg man in Julius Rosenwald, head of Sears Roebuck and company and one of the most outstanding philanthropists of his day. In fact Rosenwald gives money to many worthy causes and takes it all from his sweatol employes.

**Financial Bootlegger.**

Magill's candidacy is designed to purify the atmosphere of money-bag pollution. It is funny, but nevertheless true that capitalist candidates are employing financial bootleggers to wheedle in the contributions they fear another blast from Jim Reed's slush-hunting committee like the very devil. Nevertheless it is believed that they will get theirs and damn the bookkeepers. Anyhow, a plute who wants a receipt for his contribution cannot be much good.

**Mash For Brennen's Still.**

The democrats are not worrying about Magill's entrance into the campaign. The more republican votes that get divided up, the more mash that comes to George E. Brennen's still. George is in a bed with a pain in his wooden leg but his wife is going around the state swinging a wicked bung starter and it is admitted that she is weak around the knees when she begins to talk, before she gets thru she has her audience trying to get a foot on the rail and pewing the air for the shining mahogany. This is a woman's day.

What happened to the candidacy of Parley Parker Christiansen? Since the Streator convention, the stalwart Dane has not even growled. We hope the blindness of the labor leaders to Parley's fedora in the senatorial ring will not entirely dampen the ardor of the "progressives." Surely Christiansen could not expect the personal friends of Samuel Insull's twins to regard a political purging drive such as Parley promised, with anything but coldness.

## SPECIAL FORD NUMBER

THE announcement that Ford is GIVING his workers a five-day week with six days pay has become the talk not only of the hosses thruout the country but is a topic of conversation among the workers.

Just what is it all about? Is Ford generous?

Is he actually GIVING the workers something for nothing?

The DAILY WORKER will answer these questions in a special edition to appear under the date of Thursday, October 7. Workingclass writers will analyze this new departure and explain whether Ford is actuated by a desire to improve the standards of the workers or is simply using a new method to squeeze more work and consequently more profits out of his wage slaves.

## TRY EXTORTION OF CONFESSIONS FROM VICTIMS

### *21 Textile Workers Are Framed Up*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 28. — Positive evidence that the textile strikers arrested Tuesday in the strike area around Passaic on an alleged charge of bomb-throwing are being subjected to a third degree torture was brought to light today with the release of Teddy Tomachko, a seventeen-year old striker who has been held incommunicado by the police for four days.

Confronted with a statement of confession forged in his own handwriting, Tomachko related at strike headquarters this afternoon how a crowd of plain clothes detectives in an upstairs room of the Passaic police station attempted to force him to sign his name to a paper which he was not allowed to read. When he refused, young Tomachko said, the men began kicking him around the room.

**Signed Documents.**

Statements of confession which the detectives told him were written and signed by Joseph Bellene and Thomas Regan were also shown to him, Tomachko said. The statements named Tomachko as being implicated in the bomb throwings. He was informed that the men had told on him and on that he might just as well confess himself.

When he denied any knowledge of the charges made against him, the boy said the men began to kick and punch him around again. After an hour or more of such treatment by the "bombing squad," he was thrown into a cell and left to think it over for awhile. Then the ordeal was repeated.

**Awakened At 2 A. M.**

Once he was awakened at two o'clock in the morning and an attempt made to force a confession from him. Friday afternoon he was taken to the Clifton police headquarters where still another third degree took place. He was then released and told never to stick his nose around there again as he would be lynched.

Two of the prisoners, Tony Fuckno, now being held on $10,000 bail, and Michael Elesik, were being taken downstairs as he left, said Tomachko. He also saw Joseph Bellene, on whom the police have been focusing much of their attention, walking. He was swollen and battered, according to Tomachko, who saw him as he was being removed with a group of other strikers held prisoners, from Clifton to another jail.

**Moved Around.**

The strikers are moved around continually from one jail to another to make it difficult for their lawyers and friends to find out where they are and take measures for their release on writs of habeas corpus.

* * *

**Hunt Defends Strikers.**

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 28 — Henry Hunt, counsel for the Passaic lawyers' committee issued the following statement today after a conference

(Coctinued on page 2.)

## MISSIONAIRES KIDNAPPED BY WU BANDITS

### British Press Fumes Over Government Helplessness

LONDON, Sept. 28.— Marshal Wu Pei Fu's bandit soldiers seem to have a special faculty for making trouble between Wu and the British governments meet. Their latest piece of political indiscretion was to seize six missionaries and hold them for ransom. Some of the missionaries are British.

The papers are getting quite angry over the tendency of the Chinese to take liberties with British subjects and are urging the government to take "appropriate action," but the government has its hands full and does not know what to do.

* * *

**Russo-Asiatic Bank Closed.**

SHANGHAI, Sept. 28.—The Russo-Asiatic Bank, established here in 1896, with a capital approximating $30,000,000, will close on instructions from Paris. The bank was organized originally by czarist Russians on capital borrowed from France.

The bank financed the Chinese Eastern Railway during the period of czarist expansion in north China.

## THE GOVERNMENT IS GUILTY!

IN 63 AFFIDAVITS the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti buried the charge of "Guilty!" against the United States government in its efforts to send two innocent workers to death in the electric chair in order "to dispose of them," in the words of two agents (now out of the service) of the department of justice, Lawrence Letherman and Fred J. Weyand. The government, fearing these two workers and failing to get enough evidence to deport them, joined with the Massachusetts prosecutors in an effort to put them to death.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, who spent some time in the courtroom at Dedham, Mass., where Attorney William G. Thompson, for Sacco and Vanzetti, presented the 63 affidavits and argued in support of them, will review this damning evidence against the American capitalist tyranny in a series of short articles starting in The DAILY WORKER tomorrow.

Get workers everywhere acquainted with this new phase of the attack against Sacco and Vanzetti. Distribute bundles of The DAILY WORKER everywhere in an effort to develop new interest in the Sacco and Vanzetti case. Send orders to The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

# ...TED STATES PORTS VOMITING "BLACK" COAL

## U. S. Workers Help to Defeat Miners

By GORDON CASCADEN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 27.—Tens of thousands of tons of coal to break the British miners' strike are being shipped from Baltimore and Hampton Roads every day. For months the largest coal loading piers in North America have continued working day and night. Sunday and holiday and ordinary week-day are all alike in this gigantic effort of Premier Stanley Baldwin of the British Empire, commandant of the anti-labor army, to deliver a smashing blow to British Unionism.

Fifty-nine ships passed in and out of the Virginia Capes inside two days, only one lone schooner being in the list. Nearly all are engaged in the effort to supply "scab" coal.

During the last week 107 ships entered and cleared from Norfolk and Newport News. This number does not include United States ships bound from one American port to another. More than 100 ships are now in Hampton Roads, and only five of them are Americans.

A majority of the ships are of British registry, altho Norway and Italy are well represented. The ports of destination, for the most part, are in the British Isles. Several of the ships, however, sail for Italy and South America. The cargoes, of course, are alike—coal, coal, coal.

The amount of coal exported thru Norfolk during the last week is estimated at more than 300,000 tons. This figure does not include coastwise shipments. Newport News also held its own in coal shipments during the same period.

For the first three weeks of September, 66 ships carried 416,497 tons of coal from Baltimore, two-thirds of its going to the British Isles.

Large steamship lines are beginning to enter the coal carrying trade, the high coal freight charter rate being an inducement. The rate last week was $6.35 a ton with a prospect of $8.40 a ton if the strike continues. Time-chartered boats willing to re-let for early October coal to the British Isles will ask and get 28 shillings, almost $7.00 according to a New York financial report.

This indicement is leading the Atlantic Transport Line, one of the largest branches of the International Mercantile Marine, to enter the coal-carrying trade. Pierpont Morgan and other United States capitalists, along with their British brothers, are financially interested in these ships.

The Missouri, one of the largest Atlantic Transport liners, arrived here a few days ago from Antwerp to load coal for Birkenhead, England. She is being followed by the motor ship, Mississippi and the Maryland. All three have hitherto been used exclusively in the service they are now entering.

The Missouri has been laid up for 13 months and the Mississippi for three years.

Other ships, with names familiar to those who follow the sea, are being hurriedly placed in commission to aid Baldwin and international capital to starve the children, women and men of Britain's mining sections into submission.

### Section No. 4 Membership Meeting.

A meeting of all party members of Section No. 4 will be held on Thursday, Sept. 30, at Frefnett Hall, 3309 West Roosevelt Road, at 8 p. m. Comrade Max Bedacht will be the chairman of the evening. There will be a report of the executive committee of the section and discussion by the members. Every member should attend this meeting. The Y. W. J. members of Section No. 4 are urged to attend.


Good Books
ON
**Religion**

The Profits of Religion, by Upton Sinclair. Paper, $1.00 Cloth, 1.50
God and My Neighbor, by Robert Blatchford. Cloth, $1.25
Communism vs. Christianism, by Bishop Brown. Paper, .25
Foundations of Christianity, by Karl Kautsky. Cloth, $4.00

BISHOP BROWN'S
New Book
MY HERESY
An Autobiography
Cloth, $2.00

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

**For Rent:**
UNFURNISHED ROOM; nice and light. A comrade preferable. 3615 Eberhart Ave., second floor, S. Zollinger.


# 9 KILLED, 21 INJURED IN CRASH OF TWO FLYERS AT BETHLEHEM, PA.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Sept. 27.—Nine persons were killed and twenty-one injured when the "Binghampton Flyer" of the Central Railroad of New Jersey crashed into the Buffalo-to-New York express train of the Lehigh Valley Road here today. The accident occurred at 5:55 a. m. as the Lehigh train was pulling into the station here.

The trucks of both rehels converge at a "V" angle at this point. The "Binghampton Flyer" struck the second coach of the Lehigh Limited squarely, tossing it, three other Pullman cars and a diner, off the track.

All of the dead and injured, with the exception of the engineer of the flyer, were on the Lehigh train.

## Where Ironwood Miners Are Trapped

Unless one of the four agencies being used to rescue the forty-three miners as shown in the above diagram are successful, there will be small hope of finding the men alive after many more hours. Thirty-two families will be fatherless unless this race with time and death can be won.

# GARLAND FUND IS EXHAUSTED; TO SHUT SHOP

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The American fund for public service which was created out of a gift of $1,674,000 from Charles Garland, much talked-of millionaire with a conscience, will be liquidating its affairs as soon as the balance of the money already pledged to various causes is disposed of.

The original contribution of $901,655 was inherited by Garland from his father. This sum was almost doubled in a few years by a rise in the stock of the First National Bank of New York.

**Turned Down the Money.**

Because Garland did not approve of the manner in which the money was accumulated he refused to accept it for his own personal use but decided to donate it to organizations purporting to serve the labor movement.

The board gave away $529,000 and $333,000 has been pledged. The balance of $457,000 is outstanding in loans.

# Greek Opposition in Demand for Ousting of Premier Kondylis

ATHENS, Sept. 28.—President Kondoriotis today met the leaders of all the political parties to consider the demands of the anti-Venizelists.

Those are, first, resignation of Premier Kondylis, second, formation of a strictly service cabinet "divorced from politics," and third, adoption of the majority electoral system.

There's a blank in this issue. Clip it out and send in your donation.

# MILWAUKEE ARRANGES BENEFITS IN CAMPAIGN FOR THE DAILY WORKER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Two benefits for The DAILY WORKER are being arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party in Milwaukee as follows:

October 5—Workmen's Miller's Hall, 802 State Street.
November 14—Banquet at the South Side Turner Hall, 471 National Ave.

This is part of the campaign of the Milwaukee Communists to raise their quota in support of The DAILY WORKER.

# ANTI-FASCIST MASS MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY SUNDAY AFTERNOON

New York, Sept. 28.—An anti-fascist mass meeting will be held Sunday afternoon, October 2, at three o'clock, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, New York City.

# CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

the missionaries who are howling for more imperialist warships we say the punishment should fit the crime the what a fitting punishment should be we are at a loss to say right off the reel, unless it might be reading an interview with Calvin Coolidge.

* * *

H. L. MENCKEN is a bright and precocious. His Sunday sermons are considerably more interesting then those of many other preachers we could name. Last Sunday's Menckenism was an attempted piece of satire on war, but in his opening paragraph Henry was at a less how to be amusing, so he pulled a very old wheeze about the alleged antipathy of members of the I. W. W. to soap and water. The Wobbly is about the most misunderstood product of American society. There is more intellectuality and more silk socks in one wobbly recruiting union than one could find in the headquarters of the American Federation of labor at Washington, at least more intellectuality. It's hard to maintain a uniformly high standard in literary jazz without periodical rests but the least we might expect of Mencken is that he would not pull any loyal order of the Moose wheezes.

# British Coal Mine Strike Leader Flays Trade Union Congress

(Continue from Page 1)

ered with over 3,000,000 already donated by the Russian workers, is only to be characterized as disgraceful.

**Governments Hate Russia.**

"The capitalist governments of Europe, especially the Baldwin government, will never forgive the Russian workers for the help which they have given the British miners, and the Soviet government will have to suffer for what the Russian workers have done.

"Not only are the Russians being attacked by capitalist governments, but the T. U. C. General Council are joining in the onslaught.

**Attack on Tomsky.**

"What conclusion can we draw from the attack on Tomsky other than that there are members of the General Council who desire to see us defeated?

"The latest generous gift of the Russian workers of $1,675,000, of which we have already received $535,000, causes miners all the more to resent the attack upon Tomsky by the T. U. C.

"Tomsky's statement on the coal situation is mild compared with what ours would be had we not arrived at a mutual pact of silence with the General Council, which, however, was broken by Bromley without a protest from the General Council. In the light of what has happened I personally regret that this agreement was made.

**In Defense of Miners.**

"And yet these same people have the impudence to speak of Tomsky's abuse of courtesy!

"It was in defense of the miners that our comrades in Russia made their protest.

"It may ha that the General Council's reply to Tomsky will be used by reactionary trade union leaders in England and on the continent in order to sabotage the Anglo-Russian joint advisory committee.

"It is up to the rank and file to redouble their efforts in the country

# COMPANY LIES ABOUT TRAPPED IRON MINERS

## Steel Trust Agents Begin Whitewash

(Continue from Page 1)

to the 2,000 foot shaft which leads only downward.

**32 Married.**

Most of the men trepped are well along in years. This fact, it is feared, combined with the physical strain to which they are subject, may make them more susceptible to madness.

On the surface are waiting their wives and their families. Thirty-two of the men are married.

* * *

By a Worker Correspondent.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 28.—The United States Steel Corporation is now on the job applying the whitewash brush in an effort to cover up on the cave-in in the G shaft of the Pabst mine of the Oliver Mining company properties in which three men went hurtling half a mile to death and 43 others are entombed since 11:30 a. m., Friday, Sept. 24.

One of the first moves of the company was to appoint an anonymous "spokesman" to give out dope to the newspaper boys, and one of the first things he did was to say:

"I don't know how you boys feel about it, but I feel like a drink."

This sounded good to the capitalist news writers, and the result is that the "information" being released by the officials is satisfactory to everybody.

**Shaft Very Old.**

The G shaft is 40 years old and miners state that they have reported conditions to the mine captains who have taken them up with the higher-ups. The cave-in came when the shaft was not sufficiently supported to withstand the heavy rains of the past three weeks.

Another lie found in the United Press reports was that white-collared clerks and officials were among those engaged in rescue work. Ask the miners if the officials are working underground in the rescue work, and they say bitterly:

"Hell."

**Fables Circulated.**

All sorts of stories about the good air and water which the miners are enjoying in their tomb on the eighth level are being given out by the officials, but the miners state the air and water and light and phone connections are all shattered in the cave-in, and that the men cannot live long in the blasting powder smoke and gas damp.

There is no explanation of why the safety "dogs" on the cage did not keep the cage from plunging almost half a mile to the bottom of the shaft when the cave-in occurred.

The cave-in occurred at 11:30 a. m. on Friday and it was covered up by the officials so that no word of it got onto the Associated Press wired at Ironwood which did not close until three o'clock in the afternoon.

The only official who could be reached during the night, when questioned about the cave-in, said:

"This is a hell of a time to wake a man up."

# War Between the Czars of Auto Industry Offers Opportunity to Workers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

CIVIL war is rapidly developing in the auto industry between the giant Ford Motor corporation and the new colossus, the General Motors corporation.

During this growing struggle, which has been foretold for some time, the hundreds of thousands of workers massed behind these two powerful industrial giants can do either one of two things:

First:—They can remain loyal and obedient to their respective capitalist masters and aid them in their war for control of the industry, the Ford army against the General Motors army, for the victory of Ford profits against General Motors profits.

Second:—They can seize upon this excellent opportunity that presents itself to them and, during this lull in throat struggle between the profiteers of the industry, wring better conditions for themselves from their exploiters.

* * *

If the million auto workers, employed in the different branches of the industry, do not seize the opportunities offered during this internecine struggle as the part of the owners of the industry, then the triumphant group of profiteers will be in a better position then ever, when the war is over, to continue embattling the organization of the workers, to cut wages and lengthen the workday.

It is in this crisis that the American Federation of Labor, and especially its metal trades department, shows very little desire to even attempt the organization of the auto workers.

* * *

All the General Motors plants are running strong at the present time. The General Motors stockholders have just pocketed a 50 per cent stock dividend and capitalization is now fixed at $1,800,000,000. It is the huge capitalization that the General Motors' labor army is now toiling at break-neck speed to produce more profits.

The Ford speed-up system turns out practically only two cars, the cheap flivver, the Ford, and the much more expensive car, the Lincoln, the General Motors outfit turns out a host of cars of all makes and prices, in addition to trucks, motor coaches and taxicabs. Its accessory and parts divisions and companies offer them—make not only the things that go into automobiles, but electric refrigerators, materials for bicycles, farm lighting and power plants, washing machines and water pumps, all of which constitutes a dovetailing of facilities and strengthening of the General Motors organization.

Thus the General Motors offerings include the Chevrolets, that have been cutting deeply into the sale of the Ford flivvers, the Pontiacs, Oaklands, Oldsmobiles, Buicks and Cadillacs, together with the Chevrolet and Pontiac commercial vehicles, Herz Drivurself cars, Yellow cabs and trucks and GMC trucks.

* * *

The figures show that against the competition of the General Motors corporation, the Ford system is not gaining but losing. It is claimed that the falling off in Ford sales has forced, more than anything else, the institution of the five-day week in the Ford plants. While in St. Paul recently, I was told that the great Ford plant in that city was not working five days per week, but only two, three and four days per week, and on some of these days only part time.

Figures for the first half of 1925 show that Ford sales were 828,000. This fell for the first half of 1926 to 714,000 flivvers, a loss of over 100,000. During this period, however, the total output of the whole automobile industry showed a big increase. General Motors seems to have gotten its share. During the first half of 1925, 418,000 General Motors machines—Chevrolet, Dodges and Essex—were sold. The jump was made to 589,000 cars sold for the first half of this year. It is estimated that Ford's profits during 1925 totalled $94,560,397. Those of General Motors for the same period are reputed to have gone over the $100,000,000 mark.

* * *

These figures give some indication of the factors involved in the increasing intensity of the war for supremacy in the auto industry.

They do not take into consideration the great question that troubles the whole auto industry, which is, where is the point of saturation? How many more automobiles can be sold before the purchasing public in the United States cries "Enough!" The maximum guess so far made is 25,000,000 cars for the United States. This figure is being approached very rapidly. When the high point has been reached, as it soon will be, then only replacements will be necessary, and a plague of unemployment and short-time work will spread thru this highly efficient industry, organized and equipped for mass production on a scale never attempted in any other industry.

* * *

Henry Ford is a bitter foe of organized labor. His "$5 per day" looked big in pre-war days. The prevailing "$6 per day" doesn't loom so large today with the cost of living nearly doubled. It is hardly noticeable. Little is heard of "high Ford wages" any more. Instead the "Ford speed-up" is now in the limelight. This is the "speed-up" that is forcing workers to do in five days what they formerly did in six.

A Communist was distributing The Ford Worker, a shop paper, to workers going home in the street cars in the Ford section of Detroit.

"But how do you know you are giving this paper to Ford workers?" the distributor was asked. "You might make a mistake and give a copy to these who do not work at Ford's."

"Never," replied the distributer. "You can always pick out a Ford worker in a street car. They all look just about dead. They're different. The speed-up makes them that way."

* * *

The powers back of General Motors constitute some of the most vicious "open shop" interests in the land. Wall Street is enthroned on its board of directors. It is bank-controlled under the direction of Pierre S. DuPont, George F. Baker, Jr., Junius S. Morgan, Jr., and others. The DuPont powder producers got in early with the profits taken during the world war. The House of Morgan did the financeering for General Motors just as it created the United States Steel corporation. Under such direction the workers can expect nothing but the most bitter opposition from General Motors against their every effort to organize. But they must defeat this anti-labor power.

Organization of the auto industry will be a great help to the workers in several allied industries, especially the rubber workers, surely the steel workers and it ought to give added impetus to organization in the coal industry, where Wall Street is now exerting tremendous efforts to establish the open shop.

Labor has a great opportunity presented to it as a result of the conditions now prevailing in the auto industry. Labor must take advantage of this opportunity.

end to attend their branch meetings to see that the miners shall not be defeated after such an heroic struggle.

**The Feker's Excuse.**

"It is evident from the attitude of the German, French, Belgian, and American representatives at the international miners' meeting yesterday that the attack on the Russians by the T. U. C. is being used as an excuse to keep the Russian miners out of an all-inclusive international.

"The British delegates, however, were emphatic in moving a resolution in favor of the admission of the Russians into the Miners' International.

"It is true that the International decided to consider strike action on behalf of the British miners, but I have very little faith in an international which allows the importation into Britain of nearly a million tons of coal per week, while one of their sections is fighting a life and death struggle."

**Embargo and a Trade Union Levy.**

"Despite attacks by the T. U. C. and the futility of the Miners' International we would remind the rank and file of the British trade unions that it is not too late to declare in favor of an embargo on coal and a levy on all their members in work.

"There should be conferences of trades councils called in every area, and I believe that in spite of the attitude of the General Council there is enough spirit left in the rank and file to carry out this plan."


SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2
A. F. OF L. CONVENTION SPECIAL ISSUE
Order Now—3½c a Copy.


# OBREGON KEPT FOES GUESSING THEN CUT LOOSE

## Ingenuity Saved Many from Massacre

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 28.—General Obregon's iron nerve and ingenuity stood him in good stead when the train in which he was traveling was held up by an army of rabellious Indian catholics at Vicam in the province of Sonora.

General Obregon was warned before boarding the train in Nogales that the Indians were restless, but he decided to make the journey with an escort of 150 inexperienced soldiers. Another detail of troops was ordered to Buaymas to await developments. When the train reached Vicam armed Yaquis surrounded the coaches, explaining to General Obragon that Chief Mets desired to confer with him regarding the fate of Chief Rivera and 50 Yaquis who had been arrested. General Obregon refused, but sent a message to the governer of the state asking for information regarding the chief.

**Delayed Proceedings.**

For two hours General Obregon negotiated with the Yaquis, seeking every means of delaying the proceedings. Women and children aboard the train were placed in upper berths when it became dark and the troops were distributed to the best advantage around the train.

In the meantime the Yaquis had dug trenches on either side of the train and were becoming more threatening. A message then arrived from the governer, indicating that Chief Rivera had been released. The Yaquis were not satisfied and requested General Obregon to illuminate the train. He refused and promised to meet any attack with machine guns, altho he had no such weapons available.

**Retired from Trenches.**

The Indians lined up to attack just as a violent storm broke, causing them to retire to the trenches, which soon were flooded. At 4 a. m. the rain ceased and the Yaquis reoccupied the trenches and were preparing again to attack when another train approached. The Indians supposed it to be Chief Riviera, but the train contained General Manzo and reinforcements. A railroad torpedo was exploded by the approaching train end both sides opened fire.

* * *

**Colonel is Executed.**

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 28.—Colonel Leopold Larrage was executed yesterday in the village of Velles, near Tampico. He was charged with conspiracy to organize a revolt for the purpose of seizing petroleum lands in the Huestoca region.

# Third Degree Used on Passaic Strikers

(Continued from page 1)

held this morning with union officials and lawyers working on the cases of the strikers arrested recently on charges of alleged bomb throwing.

"The police of Passaic, Garfield and Clifton are again attempting to break the textile strike by arresting members of the union and grilling them in an attempt to implicate them in the recent bombing incidents. They hope by these methods to destroy the morale of the strikers and detract public sympathy from them.

**22 Arrested.**

"Twenty-one men and a boy have been arrested and some of them held incommunicado for several days. The distress of the wives and children of these men compelled to fill without lawful warrant and brutally beaten by the police to extort confessions from them, can be imagined.

"Since the beginning of the strike last January, the police have pursued a continuous policy of lawbreaking, clubbing, unlawful arrests and unreasonable bail. All this has failed to provoke the strikers to counter with like violence and lawbreaking. Now when the strike is about to be won, those strange bombings come into the picture.

**Coppers "Plant."**

"From an examination of the available evidence of these bomb cases, it appears highly probable that they are the result of a 'plant' by detective agencies attempting to break the strike by charging violence against the strikers. It will be noticed that the bombings have been going on since May and that no one has been injured and no property damage done. I am informed that some of the men implicated are present workers in the mills. Unless the facts are fully brought it is probable that these men will be shown to be detectives employed to incite strikers to violence."

# Ex-Union Official, Held for Murder is Denied Bail by Judge

Roy Tagney, former union official, indicted for the slaying of Morris Markowitz, Laddie strong character, was denied freedom on bail pending trial in criminal court here today. The trial date was kept at October 18, altho counsel for Tagney urged that if he set ahead after bail had been refused.

# CATHOLICS ARE VANQUISHED IN MEXICO FIGHT

## Nothing Else to Do But Say Prayers

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 28.—The catholic issue in congress is as dead as the shinbone of Saint Anne. The opposition of a majority of the congress to the proposal to consider the petition presented by the Mexican episcopate has caused catholics to realize that there is no hope of obtaining any modification of the present anti-religious regulations.

In spite of the mood will toward the catholic clergy manifested by certain congressmen, a large majority of the congress, obeying the desires of the government, decided not to accept the catholic petition in any form. The government is determined not to change the constitutional clauses nor regulations and congress is backing the policy of President Calles to the fall.

**At End of Rope.**

Now that the petition has been touched upon and the general sentiment of the congress made known, the catholics admit that they have met with defeat and that there is nothing else they can do under the present regime to lessen the rigors of the present regulations. While the boycott is effective, catholics admit that the poorer classes, who are strictly maintaining the boycott, are suffering and that there are signs that they are getting tired of suffering for a cause which is now being generally considered as lost. It is clear that the boycott, while it has been a strong arm, is slowly losing its effectiveness, and in a short time the boycott, which has caused a deadlock almp in general business will be a thing of the past.

**They Didn't Do It.**

The only hope of the church to succeed in forcing amendments to the penal regulations was the influence of foreign countries, which were expected to indicate their displeasure to the Calles government. The stand taken by President Coolidge, that the church question was purely an internal affair of Mexico, was disappointing to the church, as the leading prelates believed that the United States as the champion of religious liberty would use pressure upon Mexico to have the religious laws changed. If the United States had adopted that attitude, other foreign countries would also have used pressure, and the prelates believed that the government would hasten to modify its policy toward the church.

All these ideas have been changed. The catholics are downhearted and at a loss to know what measures may be used to bring about a change in conditions. What attitude the catholics will adopt in the future is not known.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

# RUSSIAN UNIONS USE OPEN AIR GARDENS FOR EDUCATIONAL AND SPORT ACTIVITIES IN SUMMER

MOSCOW, (By Mail)—During the summer the educational activities of the trade unions in the U. S. S. R. are shifted from the clubs into the open air, the so-called garden clubs.

The best gardens in the cities and industrial towns have been turned over to the trade unions. These gardens have various sport fields (football, tennis, etc.), libraries, theaters, cinemas, open stages, etc. In the large cities the garden clubs have amphitheaters for many thousands of people from which the latter can watch the various games and matches.

**Summer Activities.**

During the summer theatricals, concerts, sports, mass excursions and picnics are held, general crowds of trade unionists participating in them.

To give an idea of the character and scope of summer educational activities we shall cite some of the figures contained in 36 reports for 1926 which deal with the activities of trade unions embracing some 48 per cent of the trade union membership in the U. S. S. R.

Nearly 7,000,000 Visit Gardens.

These organizations controlled 264 gardens with a total area of 4,422,600 square meters or an average of 1.7 hectars per garden. There were 633,000 rubles spent in 1925 in equipping 189 gardens. During the summer the gardens were visited by 6,-933,060 people.

There were 634 sport fields, the equipment of which cost 459,000 rubles. In the course of three months the sport fields were attended by 1,614,000 persons. In addition there were 35 shooting galleries, which were attended by 33,000 people.

**Thousands of Excursions.**

During the summer of 1925, 4,309 excursions were laid in which 317,000 people participated.

Many of the unions have water sport stations (swimming, rowing, water polo, etc.). A total of 80,000 people passed thru these.

As has already been mentioned above, these figures cover less than half of the trade union organizations. They give a sufficient indication, however, of the scope of the educational summer work performed by the trade unions in Soviet Russia. It should be added that this year the activities have developed on an even larger scale.

# Much of Damage Claim by Americans Against Mexico May Be False

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—(FP) — American claims against Mexico due to civil war destructions are said to total over $600,00,000. The joint claims commission of 1926 dealt with claims to the total of $70,000,000 and found $4,125,000 justified.

**Gainee To Hang.**

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 28. — Convicted of slaying his daughter, Sylvia, 22-year-old Smith College graduate, last June, Wallace C. Gaines, disabled war veteran, will be hanged at Walla-Walla state prison, Dec. 11.

# FILIPINOS ARE FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

## Nothing Else Will Do, Says Commission

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—In an official statement issued by the press bureau of the Philippine Commission of Independence the charge is made that the statement of Dean Maximo Kalaw of the University of the Philippines is being interpreted to mean that the Filipinos are prepared to accept a settlement of the question that would fall short of independence.

This interpretation is entirely wrong, says the press bureau, and quotes the following cable from its Manila office:

"Before any step can be taken towards a satisfactory solution of the Philippine problem three things must be considered by the American people.

"First, the independence pledge is morally binding on the United States.

"Second, Filipino desires and aspirations must be interpreted by their own leaders in the light of their elections, and not by any American visitor or official, and

"Third, no relationship with the United States can be satisfactory unless it rests on the mutual consent of two peoples.

"The only settlement that will completely satisfy the Filipino people is the granting of immediate, complete and absolute independence, and if a solution other than this is arrived at it will not be because the Filipinos abandoned that goal, but because it is the very best they can get out of a situation over which they have no control."

# Disarmament Committee Continues to Deny U. S. Technical Arm Demands

GENEVA, Sept. 28.—The disarmament commission today refused to grant the demand of Hugh Gibson, American delegate, that it issue new instructions to the military subcommission, ordering that body to confine itself to technical considerations, and decided only to ask the experts to hasten their work. The commission then adjourned, probably until February. Meanwhile the experts continue their work.

# CHAO'S SPEECH CAUSES CRISIS AT LEAGUE MEET

## Delegate Echoes Words of Radical Leaflet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Sept. 28. — As Lord Robert Cecil was making his way to the league of nations Assembly to deliver a speech in favor of the Slavery Convention, he met a group of Chinese students from Paris distributing leaflets outside the Salle de la Reformation.

The noble lord instructed his flunkey to accept one of the leaflets and tell him what it contained.

"A vile attack on His Majesty's government, sir," advised the flunkey after perusing the circular.

"Dash the blighters!" grunted Cecil "those infernal Bolsheviki are everywhere."

**The Lord Was Amazed.**

However he paid no more attention to the matter as the students were quite unofficial. But what was the lord's amasement on the following day when Chao-Hsin-chu, the official Chinese delegate at the league, the he only represents Peking, delivered a hot speech in which he threw the hooks into Great Britain, as if he had devoured the circulars distributed by the students and was coughing it up before the August assembly.

The British made such a fuss over Chao's speech that the president of the assembly announced that in the future no member would be given the floor unless he first informed the president what he was going to talk about and how he was going to say it. Here in brief is what got the assembly's goat:

"What a deception for us young Chinese to know that the most important member of the league of nations, Great Britain, delivered and still is delivering, brutal, barbarous assaults on the Chinese people.

**Landed in Canton.**

"On the fourth of September British forces landed in Canton and dragged cannon to the center of the town which was picketed by strikers who were aroused by the words of the English governor of Hong Kong calling them bandits and pirates. This was not only violating international law but was material and moral aggression which was intended without doubt, first, to prepare for new English massacres, following those in Shanghai and Shameen in 1925, and, secondly, to create a situation which would prevent the national government from pursuing a vigorous campaign which would have freed Chiun Wu Pei-fu, as everybody knows, is backed by the British in order to protect their political and economic interests."

**Protest Savagery.**

After stating the group's version of the Wanhsien bombardment the tract says: "Is it not a shame that such savagery exists in the twentieth century? Shame to those who lent themselves to cowardly butchery! Shame to these who looked on with arms folded!

"Mister delegates. If the league continues to permit England to do what she wishes—if nobody interferes in such cases—she is responsible for the war which is breeding in the Far East. We and future generations are ready to give our blood to save our dignity and national liberty.

**They Hate To Do It.**

"But it is a great sorrow to us, confirmed pacifists, to be forced to take recourse to arms. We wish to find means to bring Britain to reason when we are drawing the sword, even in the national defense. For that reason we turn to the league, which is charged to maintain peace.

**Test of Big Powers.**

"No protestation has been heard here. If the league of nations is only a machine of the great powers, which make it do what they please if others are impotent vis-à-vis those great powers; if those high words, justice and equality, are just masks hiding the faces of the great powers; if the league is only that, then it has no reason for being.

"If the league is an instrument of peace, then we ought to see it acting energetically against Great Britain's savagery and violation of international law."

# When Travelling in Spain Don't Accept a Buggy Ride from King

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 28. —American tourists traveling in this country are advised not to take a ride in Alfonso's car. Not that they may have to walk home, but because of the still mere serious possibility of being carried home.

Cicero bootleggers may operate in automobiles that look suspiciously like police flivvers and get away with it. But this is Spain where men are expert sharpshooters.

**Japan's Envoy Fired On.**

The above advice was handed out gratis by the Japanese ambassador to Spain, a jovial soul, after he had been fired on while nearing the Spanish border on his return from France. His car looked like the king's and some of Alfonso's loyal subjects threw a few shots into the limousine. Outside of a nasty wound inflicted on the first secretary of the Japanese embassy, there was no casualties.

# VISITORS TO SOVIET UNION URGE COOLIDGE TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—A group of Americans that has just completed a stay of several weeks in the Soviet Union has signed a letter to President Coolidge urging that the United States open conversations with the Soviet government with a view to bringing about recognition.

The group signing the letter, headed by Sherwood Eddy, publicist and V. M. C. A. lecturer, says that a mutually satisfactory agreement can be reached. Among the group are editors, business men and social workers, a "wholly unofficial group endeavoring to make an objective study of actual conditions in Russia," their letter states.

# POINCARE IN SUBTLE BLOW AT NEW PACT

## Rift With Briand May Come Over Germany

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Profiting by the occasion, Raymond Poincare, France's premier, took advantage of his speech before the disabled war veterans at the Paris suburb of St. Germain, to warn Germany that France regarded the Germans as responsible for the world war, and by this means Poincare undoubtedly also aimed his words at Foreign Minister Briand, with whom he is at political outs.

Let Be died Attack on Briand.

Aitho Briand, following his recent secret meeting with Foreign Minister Stresemann of Germany, announced a new rapprochement between France and Germany and hailed the dawn of peace between the two nations, Poincare took an entirely different course.

"Yes cannot forget," said Poincare, "that the warfare carried on on our soil, thru violation of a neutral state and by orders of the imperial staff, was conducted with cruelty."

**Opposes New Accord.**

"If the Germany of today would openly disavow certain procedures of the Germany of yesterday, it would be easier for us to turn our eyes away from the years and extend our hands to the authors of your wounds."

This is unquestionably in opposition to the accord reached by Briand and Stresemann, Stresemann meanwhile having refused to acknowledge that Germany alone was responsible for the war.

## Soviet Chess Players Join International of Chess; Win Berlin Game

MOSCOW, (By Mail) — There is a very large number of chess players in the trade unions of the U. S. S. R. On Dec. 1, 1925, the chess sections of the trade union clubs had a membership of 45,000. The various trade union chess sections are headed by the chess section of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

At the end of last year the chess section received a formal invitation to join the Labor Chess International. On Dec. 3, 1925, the question of affiliation to the Chess International was officially discussed by the Central Council Presidium and the basic principles of affiliation were decided upon.

After the visit of the Russian trade union chess delegation to Germany (where the Chess International headquarters are located, and where, it may be mentioned in passing, the Soviet chess players won a brilliant victory over the German labor chess players) a complete understanding was reached, and the Central Council Presidium sanctioned the affiliation of the Chess section to the international, appointing comrades Levman and Grisanov as representatives of the Russian section in the Chess international Bureau.

## Porto Rico Labor Leader Protests U. S. Plantation Regime

WASHINGTON — (FP) — Importation of Porto Rican workers into the cotton fields of Arizona is an indictment of the colonial system that has been fastened on Porto Rico, Santiago Iglesias points out in a statement protesting against the indifference of the Washington government to the economic misery of his people. Iglesias is head of the working class economic and political movements in the island, and in vain has sought enforcement of the 13th section of the Foraker act to small tracts. Huge plantations are now run by American companies, and the Porto Rican people are driven from the land. Wages are 60 to 70 cents a day and three-fourths of the wealth produced is exported.

## *14,000 "Slum Houses" in Glasgow*

GLASGOW, Sept. 28.—Authorities of this city, after investigation into the housing conditions, have revealed some shocking disclosures. There are 14,000 "slum houses" in the city, accommodating 80,000 persons. Some of these are never penetrated by the sun, one being kept burning all summer and winter. Nearly 1,000 houses have been declared unfit for human habitation.

# URUGUAYAN C. P. FORCES DEPUTY OUT OF CHAMBER

## Opportunist Errors in Parliament Punished

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — (By Mail) — The Communist deputy, Mibelli, has resigned from the chamber of deputies of Uruguay. This resignation is the result of the decision of the enlarged executive committee taken in the last days of July when Mibelli's attitude and activity in and out of parliament was severely condemned. He was declared unfit to represent the Communist Party in parliament and was instructed to resign.

Mibelli was accused of opportunism in the following instances:

**Defends an Error.**

1. When Mibelli proposed an increase of salary for the teachers of Uruguay he wrote that this "Communist project will definitely solve the economic problem of these public servants and the social problem of illiteracy."

When the executive committee pointed out the grave error of such a statement and the mistake in attempting to a bourgeois parliament the capacity of solving fundamental social problems, he persisted and defended his statement.

**Wrong Headed on Franco.**

2. When the Spanish military aviator France arrived in his flight from Spain to South America, Mibelli proposed in parliament, on his own initiative, in the name of the Communist Party, to grant Franco honorary Uruguayan citizenship.

He was told that Franco had fought against the Rif and had declared that he is going to return again to Morrocco—and that Mibelli's motion would help the chauvinist and militarist campaign. But Mibelli could not see that he was compromising the prestige of the Communist Party with the workers and tried to justify himself by comparing his motion with the fact that the soviet government hailed the North Pole aviators of the Norge.

**Party Interested Only in Workers.**

3. Mibelli supported in parliament a project according to which all deputies failing of re-election should be pensioned. He did not recognize, that Communist deputies have to defend only the interests of the workers and not of bourgeois deputies.

For all these reasons Mibelli was declared unfit to represent the party in parliament. He was, however, not expelled from the party as he submitted to the decision of the executive.

## British-Italian Pact Against Thoiry Accord Belies Locarno Peace

PARIS, Sept. 28. — The "peace of Locarno" may be all right, but for Great Britain there is altogether too much peace since France and Germany got together in the persons of Briand and Stresemann at the Swiss village of Thoiry and formed a bloc which looks bad for John Bull.

As a result, Great Britain has suddenly become very friendly with Italy, and aims to create an English-Italian entente to include Spain ultimately, to balance up against the Franco-German rapprochement.

Sir Austin Chamberlain's visits and dickerings with Mussolini in the past months have laid the basis for the entente and may build a Mediterranean league with France left out, thus causing France to reinforce its naval power—of course to carry out the "peace of Locarno."

## Mexico Orders Gold Ore Exports Banned To Strengthen Coin

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 28.—To step the drainage of gold from Mexico and thus strengthen the Mexican exchange and boost the price of silver, a presidential decree has been issued by the Calles government providing that gold ore which is exported from Mexico must be replaced by its equivalent value in gold deposited in the Bank of Mexico.

All gold ore of value over two grains per ton shall be manifested before leaving the country by assayers. After exportation, the exporting company is given a month to replace the equivalent in gold coin of any nation or gold bullion in the Mexican bank.

If this is not done, the government will levy a fine of 10 per cent on the exported gold.

**To Fight State Constabulary**

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—The Missouri State Federation of Labor received many new affiliations when it became known that a determined drive will be made in the next legislature to pass a state police bill.

# The Railway Strike in Portuguese East Africa

By JAMES SHIELDS (Johannesburg).

For the past four months or so a stoppage of railway workers in Lourenco Marques has claimed the attention of the whole of South Africa, in this Portuguese colony affairs have been conducted in rather chaotic fashion since the great war, and continual changes of administration have only served to intensify matters further. High commissioner has followed high commissioner and still the faulty administration has continued until practically the whole colony has been reduced to a veritable state of bankruptcy. Within the past couple of years the cost of living has increased by over 100 per cent while the national and provincial currency has steadily depreciated in value.

This development nominally shows a reduction by almost half of the purchasing power of wages, so that the lot of the workers become exceedingly hard. On the 15th of November certain third of the total railway staff downed tools in opposition to the loss of all privileges coming on top of this fall in wages. This was followed by a general strike on November 19 as a protest against the cost of living, deprecated currency, etc. With the exception of shipping houses (which carried on business behind closed doors) and government departments, practically all business was at a standstill for about a fortnight. This was followed by a lightning strike in sympathy with the striking railwaymen or, more correctly, as a protest against the methods adopted by the government.

**White Terror Rules.**

The new railway reform regulations stated that from the 1st of December certain privileges hitherto enjoyed by the railway workers would cease, while 200 men would be discharged from the railways. In addition to this an extra four hours was to be tacked on to the existing week, and all medicine and cranmarily rights were to be abolished.

In the face of this attack strike action was met by the railwaymen's only alternative, and this they made use of. Right from the commencement of the struggle the strikers were opposed by a vicious reign of white terror. All sorts of unscrupulous methods have been employed against them, to the extent of forging copies of their strike bulletin, urging a return to work, of imprisonment, deportation and torture. Many have been imprisoned, others have been forced to hide in the bush while soldiers scour the country looking for more victims.

Raoul Ferreira, a staunch trade unionist, was murdered in the public streets. As accident occurred to a scab train run by blacklegs and over since imprisoned strikers have been taken and placed as hostages in open trucks in front of the engine, exposed to the burning rays of the African sun and the piercing cold of the bush veldt. Imprisoned strikers have also been subjected to the lash in an endeavor to force them to confess that the rail accident was an episode of strike sabotage. A number of strikers have been deported, while most have had their homes completely destroyed thru the violent acts of the police and soldiery.

In spite of this there is no sign of weakening in the workers' ranks so far. On the contrary their heroic and plucky fight has aroused the admiration of all working class elements. The Lourenco Marques Typograph workers refused to assist in producing the "O'Portingal," a violent anti-strike paper, and the South African workers sent £300 as donations towards the strike relief fund.

**Portuguese Solidarity.**

Attempts to procure blacklegs from Portugal have ended in failure, and the nine deportees from Mozambique were enthusiastically welcomed in Lisbon by a demonstration of workers 12,000 strong. A further batch of deportees still remain in the province owing to the sailors refusing to transport them to Portugal. The strikers' wives formed themselves into a commando and in spite of being fired on by the military carried on demonstrations and collected funds for strike relief.

The whole strike has been a remarkable avidence of working class solidarity, and all the more so when it is recognised that the men have had only the flimsiest trade union organisation. The confident tone of the government officials at the outset has now given way to an outlook of gloomy anxiety.

The kept press has come out with vilifying attacks against the "South African Worker," the organ of the South African Communist Party, because of its whole-hearted support and encouragement of the strikers' cause.

So great has been the dislocation of business in Lourenco Marques that the railway administration has agreed to continue the granting of all privileges if the men only return to work with the exception of the 200 due for retrenchment. These, they say, will be repatriated at government expense. The strikers, however, have replied that all men must be reinstated or none as all, and so the fight goes on.

The issue of the struggle seems doubtful at the moment, for while the government has perceptibly weakened in its attitude the gaunt spectre of hunger and want has made its appearance among the strikers. Nevertheless, no matter what the outcome is, a fierce and bitter hatred against the exploiting class has been sown in the ranks of the Provincial Portuguese workers, which must increase as time goes on until finally Mozambique comes under the rule of the working class.


CHARLES CLINE

For 13 years a prisoner in a Texas jail for his fight for labor, will speak

*Sunday, October 3*

6:30 P. M.

at the

CONCERT AND DANCE

given by the Russian branch of the I. L. D.

WALSH HALL, Cor. Milwaukee and Noble.

Russian Singing Society—Mandolin Orchestra and other features.

Tickets in advance 50c, at the door 75c.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION ISSUE

of

The New Magazine

SATURDAY

OCTOBER 2

Wm. Z. Foster

writes on the problems and probable outcome of the convention. With photograph.

A Trade Unionist

of Detroit describes the pro-vention attitude of Detroit labor. With photograph.

Facts and Figures

on the organization of the unorganized, in a splendid article by THURBER LEWIS.

Photograph

of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

Other Features:

BIG SPENCER—

A story by Kurt Kiesbey. Illustration by Adolph Dehn.

THE JEWISH THEATRE IN MOSCOW—

By Ruth Kennel.

EDUCATING YOUNG WORKERS—

By John Williamson.

HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH—

By Manuel Gomez.

Cartoons by Ellis, Jerger, Vose, Hay Bales and others.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16

The First Issue of

The Sunday Worker

The FIRST appearance of the magazine supplement as a separate publication

WITH MANY NEW AND UNUSUAL FEATURES

4 SUBSCRIPTIONS

For 20 Weeks for

$1.00

SUBSCRIBE NOW and enter the

The Sunday Worker

Slogan Contest

$100.00 worth of prizes awarded for the best slogans for the Sunday Worker submitted before

NOVEMBER

# Workers (Communist) Party

## ...ITY CITIES ...TES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in other states political parties are in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

### Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:

Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 13th District, William Hollenhauer.
Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.
Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

### Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, first district, Ernest Cereathere and Anna Weisman.
Second District, Mike Bieskevitz and Celia Paremsky.
For Congress.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Susie Kandra and Peter Bartic.
Ninth District, William P. Mikadae
Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shora.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.
United States Senator, James A. Ayers.
Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.
State Treasurer, Leonerd Forschler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.
State Auditor, O. McSwain.

### Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks. Lieut. Governor, Albert Oddie. U. S. Senator, John J. Sullam. Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer. Auditor, Emma F. Hutchins. Attorney General, Max Lerner. Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.

### Ohio.

Canton, Stark County

State Senator, 47st District, Carl Mullied. State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Pichlar.

* * *

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

OHIO

Allen County

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Lewis Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Shook. Sheriff, B. K. McKercher. County Auditor, C. E. Thompkins. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Clay. County Recorder, L. L. Landis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

WASHINGTON

J. L. Fresman, candidate United States senate of the Farmer-Labor Party.

* * *

PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

### Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.

S. Hammersmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.

Mathilda Kaleusek, congresswoman for 6th congressional district.

Elizabeth Grimm, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

### New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

(Manhattan)

Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly 17th District, Julius Codkind. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress 18th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstone. Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

(Bronx)

Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly 4th District, Isidore Steinberg. Assembly 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly 7th District, Jacob Boruchowitz. Congress 23rd District, Molesaye J. Olgin.

(Brooklyn)

Assembly 6th District, George Weinoff. Assembly 14th District, Samuel Nasin. Assembly 23rd District, Fannie Warshafsky. Congress 7th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate 7th District, Morris Rosen.

### Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Edward Mrasko. Comptroller, John Gombos. Sec'y. State, Jane H. Feldman. Treas.

## CHICAGO SCHOOL CLASS TO BEGIN FRIDAY, OCT. 8

### Bittelman to Conduct New Chicago Course

The class in Elements of Communism of the Chicago Workers School to be conducted by A. Bittelman will be the first class in America to use the new textbook, "Elements of Political Education," in its studies.

Edited By Bucharin.

The book is written by A. Berdnikov and F. Svetlov, under the general editorship of Bucharin. The explanatory notes to the American edition are by A. Bittelman.

The book covers a vast field, and is, at the same time, written so simply that it takes up little more than three hundred pages. It is in question and answer form, supplemented by bibliographies for additional reading.

The subjects are not dealt with in dry historical form, but are illustrated with events that every student of the subject is familiar with, for many of them have taken place during his life-time.

The first meeting of the class in Elements of Communism will take place on Friday, October 8th. Enrollment for this class can be brought in or sent in at once to the Chicago Workers School, 19 S. Lincoln St. The fee for the first semester is $1.50.

## Gary Celebrates Formation of the Communist Party

GARY, Ind., Sept. 25.—The formation of the Communist Party of America and seven years of struggle for Communism in the United States was celebrated at a well-attended meeting of the Gary workers.

The meeting was arranged under the auspices of the local organization of the Workers (Communist) Party and the audience in attendance filled the Spanish Hall in which the meeting was held. Speeches were made by C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party in English; Paul Petras, a member of the first executive committee of the Communist Party, in Hungarian; Joseph Kowalski, in Polish, and S. Zinich in Croatian.

The meeting opened and closed with the singing of the International. The Young Pioneers Group of five members, led by Paul Bukes, all added to the evening's program by speeches and recitations. An orchestra led the meeting and the singing and rendered musical numbers during its progress. The meeting showed the growing influence of the Communist Party of Gary.

## Wicks, Weinstone and Carey to Open Party Campaign in Pennsy

District Three, Philadelphia, will open the state election campaign with a spirited rally on Thursday, Sept. 30, 8 p. m. at the Machinists Temple 13th and Spring Garden Street.

The speakers will be Harry M. Wicks, candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, A. J. Carey candidate for the U. S. senate and William W. Weinstone, candidate for congress from the 20th Congressional District of New York running against Congressman La Guardia.

From all indications the campaign promises to be a successful one for party activity. Comrades are taking a keen interest in the work. The meeting on the 30th is only one of a whole series of meetings which will be run in Philadelphia and adjoining towns in the district. Admission to the meeting is free.

## Gitlow in Buffalo, Sunday, Oct. 3, in the Party's Campaign

BUFFALO, N. Y. — Benjamin Gitlow, Communist candidate for governor in New York state, will speak in Buffalo, Sunday, Oct. 3, 2:30 p. m., at Schwabl's Hall, 361 Broadway, on "What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections?"

## HALT THIS MURDER!

### Statement by the Workers (Communist) Party for New England.

WHEREAS, William G. Thompson, an attorney of high standing in the state of Massachusetts, has made public during the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti certain serious charges against the local office of the United States department of justice and the former incumbent of the office of district attorney of Norfolk county, which charges have been supported by sworn affidavits of responsible persons connected with these departments of the government, and

Whereas, the charges and the evidence submitted give reason to believe:

1. That the machinery of the Boston office of the department of Justice and of the district attorney of Norfolk county has been used to secure the conviction and possible execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, two innocent working men.

2. That these two working men were spied upon, arrested and prosecuted by officers of the above named departments of the government solely because of their radical affiliations and activity in the labor movement.

3. That important evidence tending to prove the innocence of the convicted men was consciously withheld and access to the files of the department of justice containing such evidence was refused.

4. That the department of justice, for reasons of its own, maintains a secret record of certain men and women who are active in the labor movement and that the machinery of the law is used at times to penalize such men and women for their activity, and

Whereas, the labor movement is deeply concerned as to whether or not public funds are being used to support an organized system of espionage and prosecution directed against those who are actively engaged in the labor movement; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Workers' Party, District One, of New England, that we demand an immediate investigation into the conduct and activity of the department of justice and the office of the district attorney of Norfolk county in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and the policy of these departments of the government toward the labor movement in general; and be it further

Resolved, that this request be forwarded to Governor Alvan T. Fuller, State House, Boston, Mass., and to Senator William Morgan Butler, senate chamber, Washington, D. C., and to the press; and be it further

Resolved, that all labor organizations be urged to take similar action in order that the interests of the labor movement may be properly protected and safeguarded.

## W. P. Election Campaign Tours

### Bertram D. Wolfe.

"Who Owns the Government?" This is the subject of the campaign talks of Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School and candidate for congressman on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, who is now touring the western part of the country. Comrade Wolfe's tour is:

PORTLAND, Ore.—Wed., Sept. 29 at 8 p. m., Workers Party Hall, 227½ Yamhill St.

ASTORIA, Ore.—Thursday, Sept. 30, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 416 Duane St.

TACOMA, Wash.—Friday, October 1st, at 8 p. m., Fraternity Hall, 1117½ Tacoma Ave. So.

MT. VERNON, Wash.—Sunday, Oct. 3, at 2 (two) p. m., Yeomen Hall.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sunday, October 3 at 8 p. m., Labor Temple (Large Hall).

SPOKANE, Wash.—Tuesday, October 5 at 8 p. m. Open Forum Hall, Norfolk Bldg. 815½ West Riverside Ave.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Oct. 8.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Oct. 9.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

### Ben Gitlow

Ben Gitlow, who is well-known to the workers of this country as a militant fighter in the ranks of labor, begins his big election campaign tour under the banner of the Workers Communist Party with a meeting in New Haven on September 29. Workers in cities all over the country—Comrade Gitlow's tour will take him all the way from New Haven to Milwaukee—will have the opportunity of hearing the 1924 vice-presidential candidate of the Workers Party and its present gubernatorial candidate in New York on: "WHAT CAN THE ELECTIONS DO FOR THE WORKERS?"

The complete tour follows:

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Sept. 29.
BOSTON, Mass.—Sept. 30.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Oct. 1.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Oct. 2.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Oct. 3.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Oct. 4.
DETROIT, Mich.—Oct. 5.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Oct. 6.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Oct. 10.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Oct. 11.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Oct. 12.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Oct. 13.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 14.

## *A LESSON OF THE FURRIERS' STRIKE*

### Why Every Worker Should Join the Communist Party

By LOUIS SISELMAN.

THE fur workers have just gone thru a struggle of 17 weeks, a struggle which was admired by the entire labor movement. The strike was merely for economic demands—to better the living conditions of the workers in the fur industry. However, as soon as the strike started the workers were faced with three kinds of enemies: 1. the bosses, 2. the police, judges and the rest of the state machinery, 3. the right wing, the socialist party and its official organ, the Jewish Daily Forward.

During the strike the workers realized that the whole state machinery, the police, judges, etc., was mobilized to crush them and break up their picket lines. The gangsters hired by the bosses to slug the strikers, and the bosses were never arrested but the strikers were when they attempted peaceful picketing. Why is it that the entire government machinery is used against workers whenever they attempt to better their miserable living conditions? It is because the present government is a capitalist government, supported by the bosses and aiding the bosses in the latter's attempt to crush the workers.

ONE of the aims of the Communist Party is to help organize all the workers, irrespective of nationality, race or trade, into a labor party—a labor party that will demand for the workers the right to strike; a labor party that will fight the right of bosses to use gangsters against strikers; a labor party that will not permit the bosses to use the police and judges against the strikers; a labor party that will be interested in helping and not impeding the right of workers to improve their conditions.

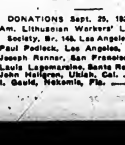
Another lesson that the fur workers learned from the strike is concerning the role of the right wing, the socialist party and its official organ, the Daily Forward. The Forward gave all possible aid to the bosses to break the strike. Representatives of the S. P., including the late Meyer London, had secret conferences with the bosses and went over the head of the workers in an effort to betray the workers. But thanks to the efficiency and sincerity of the Communist leaders, the workers were able to withstand attacks from all sides and ware victorious.

THE fur workers learned a further lesson in the strike, that the most militant and sincere fighters for the interests of the workers are the Communists. It is only the ideal that Ben Gold (the leader of the strike) had as a Communist—to fight to the last drop of blood for the workers' interests—that gave him and the rest of the leaders the courage and strength to withstand all attacks and carry the strike to a successful conclusion.

Every fur worker should realize these lessons and join the Communist Party and become a class conscious fighter for his class. In doing this, he will help improve the conditions of the workers and will aid in the organization of a mighty labor party that will unify all the workers for the purpose of establishing a government that will protect the workers and not the bosses. Joining the Workers (Communist) Party, the advanced fur worker will thus help to overthrow the rule of the bosses and bring about the final emancipation of the working class.

*Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.*

## The Drive to Keep the Daily Worker



### *Donations*

DONATIONS Sept. 25, 1926:

| | |
|---|---|
| Am. Lithuanian Workers' Literature Society, Br. 14b, Los Angeles, Cal. | $37.00 |
| Paul Pedisck, Los Angeles, Cal. | 5.00 |
| Joseph Renner, San Francisco, Cal. | 5.00 |
| Louis Lagomarsino, Santa Rosa, Cal. | 1.00 |
| John Haligren, Ulalah, Cal. | 1.00 |
| I. Gauld, Nekomis, Fla. | 10.00 |
| Driver, White Star Laundry, Chicago, Ill. | 1.00 |
| J. Aug. Svanson, New Haven, Conn. | 1.00 |
| Anonymous, Chicago, Ill. | 5.00 |
| M. Stern, Chicago, Ill. | 1.00 |
| United, Gary, Ind. | 2.00 |
| Mrs. Carmen, E. Boston, Mass. | 1.00 |
| Lithuanian Women's Association, Norwood, Mass. | 5.00 |
| Carl Nigi, Paterson, N. J. | 3.00 |
| Sipra Rajkevich, New York City | 2.00 |
| Tony Gullos, New York City | 1.00 |
| Philip Shapiro, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 2.00 |
| Mary Drotich, Steubenville, Ohio | 10.00 |

## BIG OPPORTUNITY IN WISCONSIN FOR THE LABOR PARTY

### Engdahl Points Out the Road to Class Action

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 28.—Analyzing the anti-labor role of both the LaFollette movement and the Berger faction of the socialist party in Wisconsin, J. Louis Engdahl, candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party for United States senator in Illinois, ended his tour of nine different states here tonight with an address at Miller Hall, urging the fight in this state for independent political action under the standards of the Labor Party.

All candidates in Wisconsin, from the reactionary Coolidge-Mellon supporters, thru the LaFollette political class and among the socialists, are unanimously parading under similar slogans, such as "honest," "able," "fearless," "efficient," ad nauseum.

Engdahl showed that all these fake slogans were merely camouflage under which these candidates were trying to hide their loyalty to the capitalist class. Engdahl pointed out that Berger had introduced a resolution in congress demanding the recognition of the Soviet Union with the statement, "Why not, even the bankers in Wall Street are now in favor of recognition."

"Thru his daily, the Milwaukee Leader, Berger keeps up a constant attack and smear against the Communist Party in this country and against the Soviet Union, but also against the left wing of the American labor movement," said Engdahl.

The speaker reviewed the struggle of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota and urged a united labor front of all the workers and farmers in Wisconsin. Every indication points to the rapid disintegration of the LaFollette movement in Wisconsin as a result of the developing struggle on the part of its leading spokesmen for prominent places at the political pie counter.

"Labor must develop its own struggle as a class in Wisconsin, as everywhere else," said Engdahl. "The opportunity was never better than now, with the LaFollette (republican) movement disintegrating and the Berger socialists discredited."

## Militarism in N. Y. City College Under Another Name Has Same Smell

NEW YORK, Sept. 28. — Incoming freshmen at City College may take a course in "civilian drill" as an alternative to the compulsory course in military training, it was made known yesterday by the faculty of the institution. The new course will be under direction of the hygiene department, whereas the classes in military science are supervised by army officers.

In November, 1925, the students' newspaper opposed compulsory training and suggested a student referendum on the subject. In a subsequent vote the undergraduates registered themselves as overwhelmingly against compulsory military courses.

The new course in civilian drill will be a "scientific experiment," according to Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, acting president. It will seek to determine the relative merits of civilian training and military drill.

Upper classmen who have already embarked on the two-year military course will have to continue. The entering freshmen may make their choices next week.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.


THE AMERICAN

COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

"The Workers (Communist) Party—What It Stands For—Why Workers Should Join"

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

5 cents

Party Organization

Constitution, organizational charts, etc. 10 cents

Fourth National Convention

Resolutions, Theses, etc., of the last Convention held in Chicago, Aug. 1925. 50 cents.



GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.



*For Sale:*

200 ACRE FARM in the Ozarks. Good living can be made with goats or hogs. $1,200.00 cash by owner. F. A. Smith, Ozone, Ark.


## Roads to a Mass Communist Party

### Growing Influence of Shop Nucleus Papers

(Continued from previous issue)

Welcome—the Packard Worker.

In the Packard plant, the Workers Party shop nucleus has just issued the first issue of the Packard Worker. It is mimeographed and sells for one cent a copy. The open shop system is exposed. The bonus system is shown up as a means of making more money for the capitalists. A special clever dig is taken in the following lines:

"Packards give every worker a gold watch after he has slaved ten years for the company. And if he works long enough, he will be in line for a pair of crutches!"

The fall elections, the exploitation of the young workers, an appeal to read The DAILY WORKER, an item about Soviet Russia, are among the other features that make up this little paper of the Packard workers.

Even Baldwin Locomotive Gets Factory Paper.

During the 1922 shopmen's strike, one of the directors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works boasted that no strike could take place in the Baldwin Works—that no union man or agitator could remain in or get near the plant without finding himself in jail very soon. Now, in 1926, a paper called the Baldwin Worker, is being issued by a nucleus of the Workers (Communist) Party, composed of workers who toil in the Baldwin Locomotive Works. This paper is being sold to the workers of the factory. It is a live sheet dealing blow after blow to the Baldwin interests. Its immediate program is:

1. The organization of the workers into unions.
2. Working class political action.
3. Fight for the betterment of working conditions and wages.

Stories and Cartoons Have Punch.

Several bright cartoons liven up this little paper. Many of the stories describe vividly how the workers have to toil in this plant, which is one of the largest of its kind in the country. One of these items follows:

"CONDEMNED!

By Jim Waters.

"To hell with you!
You ain't the whole earth,
Not by a dam sight!

"You sneak around shaking your fat paunch, shouting:
"I'm losing money—hurry up, pull out.
Step on it!"—and you 'can' anybody that take back.
I've seen your kind before—always losing money—
Riding in limousines, showing off on the golf links,
And talking open shop at the Union Club.
On Sunday you go to church and tell everybody
What a nice employer you are—
On Monday you go blue in the face cursing your men.
You can't bull-dose me!
To hell with you!
You ain't the whole earth,
Not by a damn sight!"

Bread Appeal to Workers.

Several other fine items appear in the Baldwin Worker. An appeal for the British miners, for organizing the unorganized, the corruption in the capitalist parties, preparation for the fall elections, the Sesqui-centennial celebration, a labor party—all these are among some of the main features of the first issue of the Baldwin Worker.

This paper is meeting with a hearty response from the employes of the Baldwin Works. The next issue is to be printed and will be as fine as the first one.

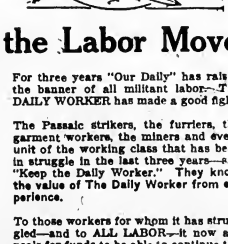
First Clothing Workers' Shop Paper.

The first clothing workers' shop bulletin has made its appearance in the clothing factory of Alfred Decker and Cohen factory in Chicago. It is called the Rebel Worker, and is the expression of the Workers (Communist) Party shop nucleus in the factory. It deals with many items of interest to the workers in the shop—and also takes up the problem of the organization of the workers, the conditions in the factory, the role of the workers in the coming congressional elections, the position of the Workers (Communist) Party, etc. Several realistic drawings by one of the workers enliven this first number of the Rebel Worker.

New Nets in Labor Ranks.

These papers are striking a new note in labor journalism. They are written by the workers in the factory and are read by the workers whom the Workers (Communist) Party wishes to reach. The fact that the number of such publications has increased and met with such success—about 40 of the party nuclei are now publishing shop bulletins in the United States—points to one outstanding fact. It is proof that the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop and street nuclei has been a lifesaver for the Communist movement in this country.

The writer is in a position to know that the reactionary bureaucrats of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor have been giving special attention to the growing influence of these shop papers, which together made a total circulation of considerable size. One of the benefits of these shop papers has been that they bring the party closer to the workers in the shops, and the workers in the shops closer to the party. The forty shop nuclei of the Workers (Communist) Party now publishing these shop bulletins are making themselves felt in the daily life of the workers thruout the country.




## For the Labor Movement

For three years "Our Daily" has raised the banner of all militant labor—The DAILY WORKER has made a good fight.

The Passaic strikers, the furriers, the garment workers, the miners and every unit of the working class that has been in struggle in the last three years—say "Keep the Daily Worker." They know the value of The Daily Worker from experience.

To those workers for whom it has struggled—and to ALL LABOR—it now appeals for funds to be able to continue the fight for another year.

Ten thousand dollars must be collected at once—fifty thousand in the next three months. If the campaign is a success we can "Keep the Daily Worker"—FOR THE MILITANT LABOR MOVEMENT.

*Make It a Day's Pay—TODAY!*

*Keep the Daily Worker*

THE DAILY WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Here's $..... to keep The DAILY WORKER.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## COMPANY UNION DEMANDS RAISE OF MILL OWNERS

### Amoskeag Headed for a Serious Conflict

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANCHESTER, Sept. 28.—(FP)—Amoskeag Mills Workers' Congress or company union asks 10 per cent wage increase for the 14,000 cotton and woolen textile workers, and rejects the company's proposals for wage reductions. Two hundred and fifty delegates from all departments of the mills were in session.

**Sliding Scale Slides Downhill.**

The company's plan, as set forth by Agent Parker Straw, calls for a sliding scale of wage cuts to be based on reductions in the prices of goods sold. Whenever a large order was booked at prices below those regularly quoted the management was to confer with the company union and confer on the advisability of lowering wages sufficiently to get the new business—without sacrifice on the part of the company.

**Company Union Took Wage Cut.**

Wage agreements expire October 1. Last year wages were unchanged but October 1924 there was a 10 per cent cut. At that time Agent Straw demanded 20 per cent off but a compromise of 10 per cent with the company union was finally secured. The United Textile Workers' union then asserted that this 10 per cent cut was not accepted by the rank and file of the workers but by petty bosses in the Workers' Congress.

**Real Union May Return.**

Trade union organizers see in the company union wage demands hope for the return of a real trade union. They base this on the knowledge that the company union cannot deliver the goods in the way of wages,—that its machinery is too closely related to the management to permit it to be used to wrest concessions of such an important nature as a substantial wage increase.

And that the company union delegates who yield to the pressure from the rank and file of the workers by making the 10 per cent wage demand will not be able to explain their refusal to act when the bosses' answer says nothing doing. The United Textile Workers' Union was well represented in the plant until the defeat of the long 1922 strike wiped it out there.

## Youthful Cloak Model, Out of Work, Suicide

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Dorothy Smith, 23, of Holden, Mass., a cloak model out of work, fled to the window of a fourth-floor apartment today and leaped to the brick-paved yard. She was found, dying.

She jumped, she said, when three men entered the room where she was sitting with a friend. It was the apartment of Francis Murphy, 23, a broker.

## SHIRTMAKERS FIND A STRIKE WINS DEMANDS AND BEATS WAGE CUTS

NEW YORK, Sept. 28. —(FP)— Nearly 1,000 men's shirt makers returned to work in inside and independent shops which settled with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union almost as soon as a strike was called. Independent shops are required to put $500 bond guarantee that non-union workers will not be used. Contractors have been demanding 15% wage cuts.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
6:15 to 6:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
8:30—The Florentine String Trio; Vivian Lawrance, Little Jan Werner, John Seddington, Mickey and Johnson.
8:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.


## UNITED WORKERS' PRESS PICNIC

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1926, at ROSE HILL PARK

Good Amusements, Sports and Games. Tickets, incl. dancing, 50c

*Leave your lunch home. We will serve a plate lunch and refreshments.*

DIRECTIONS: Take Red Sierra Vista car (Main Street Station), stops at park. BY AUTO, take Mission Road to Huntington Drive, follow Huntington Drive to park.


## PASSAIC STRIKERS FIGHTING COMPANY UNIONISM TO A FINISH

By ROBERT W. DUNN.

THE Botany Mills of Passaic offered their workers nothing new when they called the scabs into the mill yard and proposed the company union as the solution of the present strike. It will be remembered that several months ago, early in the strike, a statement signed by all the mills appeared in an advertisement in the favorable capitalist papers. This statement was also a proposal for "works councils" or some form of "employe representation"—in other words, a company union.

At the time this offer was made the workers laughed at it. They refused to yield an inch in their desire to have a real labor union instead of a boss-controlled company union. They waved their union cards aloft and shouted down the company's proposition. They did the same when the Botany came forward again with this old offer.

THE workers in Passaic have had a taste of the company union. This explains their refusal to be tricked by it now. Since 1919, when the workers organized in the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America were disorganized by the use of the spy system and the blacklist, the company union has been in operation at the Forstmann & Huffmann plants. It has been a farce from the beginning. The workers have been permitted to elect representatives to an "assembly" which meets four times a year to consider such questions and grievances as the company's personal manager, Mr. Reinhold, allows them to discuss. Dozens of affidavits made by the striking Forstmann & Huffmann workers attest to the hypocrisy and insincerity of the plan. It has proved a mere snare to further enslave the workers. It did not solve any of the spy system and the blacklist, the company union has been in operation at the Forstmann & Huffmann plants. It has been a farce from the beginning. The workers have been permitted to elect representatives to an "assembly" which meets four times a year to consider such questions and grievances as the company's personal manager, Mr. Reinhold, allows them to discuss. Dozens of affidavits made by the striking Forstmann & Huffmann workers attest to the hypocrisy and insincerity of the plan. It has proved a mere snare to further enslave the workers. It did not solve any of the workers' problems, as is evidenced by the fact that the Forstmann workers joined the strike and have been among the best fighters. Neither has the company union broken the strike, altho some of the company suckers on the assembly have done all they could to help the company persuade the workers to return to the mills and to the tyranny of the company union.

FORSTMANN & HUFFMANN CO. is not the only textile concern in America that has tried the company union racket. Some of the biggest cotton corporations in New England, such as the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. of Manchester, N. H., and the Pacific Mills of Lawrence, Mass., have installed this instrument for the purpose of keeping their workers out of a real labor union. As a matter of fact the defeat of the United Textile Workers of the A. F. of L. organization that formerly controlled the Amoskeag workers is due in large part to the introduction of the company union. The Pacific Mills also put in a company union in order to liquidate the labor union sentiment among their employes. In both cases the company union has been a means of introducing wage cuts, speed-up systems and longer hours.

Knowing this experience of the company union in such textile mills, the Passaic workers have put on an aggressive resistance to every proposal that a company union be instituted as a "solution" of the labor problem in that city. The company union is thoroly discredited here and the workers are so enraged against it that they would prefer no union at all to such a deceitful and insidious device.

THE Botany's talk about having dealings only with its own workers and about their "freedom to organize in a union" is regarded as the last gasp of pure open-shoppism. This statement of the Botany was of course incited by the resolution of the Passaic workers to join the United Textile Workers, which the Botany managers had indicated they might recognize. The Botany did not think the Passaic workers had enough intelligence to get into the A. F. of L. as soon as they discovered their intentions to join the U. T. W. they hurried to make this 100 pct. open shop declaration concerning the company union. In this stand the Botany had the backing of all the national employers' organizations that have been trying to crush this strike from the start, the open shop department of the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Security League and the other "patriotic" associations as well as the local Citizens' Committee and other strike-breaking agencies.

HOWEVER, a certain sentiment among the decent citizens is reflecting itself even in the local capitalist press. This sentiment sees the Botany going too far in refusing to deal with the A. F. of L. It calls the Botany "Prussian" and other harsh names, which they of, course, deny. Whether this sentiment will grow during the next few days remains to be seen. Whether it will help the workers to make the Botany change its mind is also a matter for the next few days to decide. If the police, at the behest of the Botany, break out into further orgies of violence, the position of the strikers and their supporters will be greatly strengthened and they may draw in other elements of support in addition to the so-called civic committee and all of the A. F. of L. unions.

WHATEVER the next few days or weeks may bring about, the workers of Passaic are determined that their lines will not be broken as they are on the very eve of victory. The relief stations must be kept open. Their bread tickets must continue, their babies must continue to get the milk that the labor movement can provide. It is the duty of every worker who reads these lines to double his energies on behalf of the Passaic workers who are battling valiantly against the company union. The struggle of the Passaic mills is a struggle against the labor union. Bread and money will make certain a victory for real unionism.

## Church Seeks to Fight Calles Thru A. F. of L.

(Continue from Page 1)

the fact that a good many of the labor leaders of the American Federation of Labor are catholics.

**Attack or Desertion.**

Thru the A. F. of L., therefore, the church is aiming to exert added influence against the anti-clerical Mexican Federation of Labor and the Calles government. This will bring the question into the foreground at the A. F. of L. 46th annual convention to meet at Detroit on Oct. 4, and the church has its way that convention will take a stand openly against the Calles government, reversing its recognition of approval at the last convention at Atlantic City, or as a second choice, stating its "neutrality"—which is deserting the Mexican Federation of Labor in the struggle.

Catholic leaders were recently in conference in Baltimore and Washington deliberating the line of action to be taken to influence if not control the A. F. of L. convention.

**Catholics Among the Bureaucracy.**

At the top of the A. F. of L. is the bureaucracy. Among the big bureaucrats the church counts a surprising number: James Duncan of the Granite Cutters, Matthew Woll of the Photo Engravers; Frank Duffy, Jacob Fischer, Martin F. Ryan and James P. Noonan are members of the executive council. Daniel Tobin is treasurer. James O'Connell of the Metal Trades department. All catholics, as well as many lesser figures.

**Woll Fears for Monroe Doctrine.**

Among these there is a division on whether to take an openly hostile stand or desert the Mexican federation by a gesture of "neutrality." Duncan favors an open break. Woll is more cautious. He is treasurer of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and is afraid of destroying his policy of subjugating the Latin American movement which he aptly calls, "A Monroe Doctrine for the working class."

In the current issue of the "American Photo-Engraver," official organ of the Photo Engravers' Union, Woll has this to say about the Mexican controversy:

**Advises Mexican Labor to Desert Calles.**

"American labor will do well to extend a helping hand: First, by promoting the spirit of toleration here as well as in Mexico, and second, by counselling Mexican labor that the way to success is not by the appeal to blind passion, religous perjudice or by the force of government, but by the gaining of the good-will and co-operation of the people at large."

In the above Woll plainly says that while we cannot be violent about our support of the catholic church, it is our duty to tell the Mexican Federation of Labor to quit supporting the government and the force of government" in that government's effort to make the catholic church obey the law.

**A Disguised Attack.**

From indications given out at the time the A. F. of L. executive council met at Montreal to deliberate its report to the coming convention, this disguised attack, this desertion of Mexican labor, will be the way out for the bureaucracy at the convention.

Labor in all other Latin American countries is behind that of Mexico in its fight against clerical despotism. Even Santo Iglesias of Porto Rico, the a sort of adopted member of the reactionary A. F. of L. bureaucracy and one of the two secretaries of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, is anti-clerical and backs Luis N. Morones, outstanding leader of Mexican labor and a minister of the Calles government.

(Continued tomorrow)

## SHOE WORKERS' CONVENTION IN BITTER FIGHT

### Left Wing Hits Hard at Reactionaries

By HERBERT BENJAMIN.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 28. — A bitter struggle is being waged in the first convention of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union since its merger with the United Boot and Shoe Workers over the expulsion policy and incompetency of the president and secretary-treasurer.

Delegates from the largest locals of the organization, particularly those of Haverhill and New York, are making a determined effort to reinstate P. Pascal Cosgrove, organiser of the New York district of the organization, who was notified just two days before the convention opened that he has been deprived of membership rights. Similarly, a hard fight is looming for the reinstatement of David Bancroft of Haverhill, Mass.

**Shows Up Nolen's Report.**

A minority report was presented by the committee charged with the duty of reporting on the president's report. In a scathing six-page statement, the committee showed that the organization, far from making progress under the present administration, has lost every strike outside of New York and many members and locals. The statement showed that these losses were due to the wrong policies advocated and practiced by the president and secretary.

An especially bitter attack was made against the class-collaboration schemes which the president in his report recommended.

**Class Collaboration Scored.**

Delegates from Haverhill and New York point out that the interests of the workers are being sacrificed and that they are robbed of their fighting spirit by the president and secretary, who seek to curry favor with the bosses. Attention is called to the report of the president, wherein he is compelled to admit that "subsequent events prove that the membership exercised better judgment" then he whom they refused to accept the "peace pact" offered by the bosses of Haverhill.

But in the same report the president goes on to boast of a joint field day participated in by the Employers' Association, the Chamber of commerce and civic organizations as a means of establishing "good will" between the employers and their exploited slaves. This he regards as a great achievement and is, in fact, the only achievement of which his report boasts.

**Expulsions Aid the Bosses.**

The expulsion of Cosgrove is an effort to eliminate a man who represents the workers who oppose these policies of collaboration between the bosses and union officials. It comes on the heels of an election in which the workers launched a "sticker" campaign to elect Cosgrove against Fitzgorsid, the present secretary-treasurer. Fitzgerald incidentally was never elected to this office, but was appointed on the resignation of the regularly elected secretary-treasurer.

David Bancroft, the other expelled member, was, nine years business agent of the Boot and Shoe workers' local in Haverhill. He built up this organization from 83 to over 1,000 members. His expulsion by the general council was the result of his support of the insistent demand by the rank and file of his local, that the administration take steps to organise the craft in other cities. The charter of this local was revoked by the administration and was not returned till after Bancroft was expelled.

Despite the fact that he was expelled the members of his local elected him by an overwhelming majority, also in a "sticker" campaign, to continue to serve as their business agent. But the administration went to court to secure an injunction to prevent his serving and appointed the man he defeated to the office.

Unfortunately, the opposition failed to organize its forces in advance and the delegation is divided on all kinds of petty craft questions. This is utilized by the machine, which has good prospects of coming out the victor.

* * *

**Cosgrove Wins Floor for Appeal.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 28. — Delegates to the convention of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union voted 88½ against 30 to permit P. Pascal Cosgrove to appear before the convention to appeal against his expulsion. The machine created a near riot when they sought to override this decision by a show of hands vote. The machine is backed by the small locals that have sent hand-picked delegates.

President Nolan was finally forced to admit that the effort to override the will of the majority is illegal and Cosgrove was permitted to appear.

## WORKING WOMEN CONSIDER DRIVE FOR LABOR PARTY

### Successful Conference at Waukegan, Ill.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—The Seventh Interstate Conference of the Women's Trade Union League and auxiliary organizations closed its work here after a three-day session.

Sixty delegates representing 18 local unions, eight women's auxiliary organizations, two state federations, (Illinois and Wisconsin), two city organizations (Milwaukee and Chicago) and a delegate from the joint board of, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of Chicago, were present during the conference.

**Urge Organization Drive.**

The conference adopted resolutions calling for an organization campaign to organize the unorganized women, and for the building of relief organizations in time of strikes by the participating organizations.

The first day's session was given over to the reports of the various organizations participating in the conference. On the second day, Tom Tippet, of the United Mine Workers of America made a report on workers' education which was followed by a lively discussion. The evening session of the same day, the Milwaukee Women's Trade Union League presented the one-act play "Bread" showing the situation of the miners.

**Seek Reduction in Hours.**

The legislative committee submitted a report made by Miss Agnes Nestor on the work of the Women's Trade Union League during the last year in the field of legislation in the interests of the workers.

The enactment of a law, now challenged as to its constitutionality, by the Illinois state legislature limiting the use of the injunction and the effort to amend the law governing the hours worked by women, to reduce these from ten to eight, were the chief points of this report.

At the Saturday afternoon's session, the conference was turned into an institute of organization and Lillian Herstein, of the Chicago Teachers' Union, opened the discussion with a speech showing the need of organization from among the women workers. Recommendations made during the discussion of this report were referred to the committee on organization, with Anna E. David of the Chicago Millinery Workers' Union was the secretary.

The organization committee at the Sunday session, submitted the following resolutions which were adopted unanimously:

**Resolution on Organizing the Women Workers.**

Whereas, there are in every city and community thousands of women workers, who, because they are unorganized, are forced to accept wages, hours and submit to bad working conditions, and,

Whereas, it is the opinion of the women workers could be materially improved by the organization in trade unions, and,

Whereas, it is necessary, in order to organize these women workers, that there be a center to conduct the initial agitation to interest the workers in the trade union organization, now therefore be it

Resolved, that the convention recommends to its affiliated organizations the setting up in each city a committee made up of representatives of W. T. U. L. and the Auxiliaries and representatives of trade union workers to initiate a campaign of organization among the women workers, and be it further

Resolved, that the W. T. U. L. should take the initiative in forming such a committee and should seek the endorsement of the central labor body in each city for such a committee.

**Resolution on Organization of Relief Committee.**

Whereas, whenever the workers are forced to go on strike, immediate hardships and suffering result for the strikers and their families, and,

Whereas, many strikes thru which the workers seek a better standard of living for themselves and their families are lost because the employers starve the workers into submission, and,

Whereas, the workers' interests are in direct conflict with those of the employers politically as well as industrially, and,

Whereas, the republican and democratic parties have shown in every case involving the interests of the workers that they are instruments of the employers; now, therefore be it

Resolved, that this convention declares itself for independent political action by the workers thru the formation of a labor party and instructs its officers and affiliated organizations to support the movement for the formation of a labor party.

Considerable discussion developed on this resolution. An effort was made to have the resolution withdrawn but the sponsors of the resolution refused to do this, and finally, a motion by Mrs. Cornia Alexander, representing the Chicago Federation of Labor, to refer the resolution to the respective Executive Committees of the Women's Trade Union Leagues participating, was adopted.

## A NEW NOVEL

# OIL!

## By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

For two days Ruth waited on venter-hooks, holding her breath every time the phone rang; and at last there was the voice of Jake Coffey—Bunny answered, and he turned from the receiver right quick, saying, "Telegram from Congressman Leathers, the War Department reports that Paul is at Irkutsk and well." Ruth gave a cry—she was standing by the dining table, and she grabbed at it and missed, and went swaying, and Bunny had to drop the receiver and catch her. And there she was, by golly, white and cold and senseless, they had to lay her out on the floor and sprinkle water on her face. And when she came to, all she could do was to cry and cry like a baby. Presently Bunny remembered the telephone receiver hanging, and went and apologized to Mr. Coffey and thanked him and it was all Bunny could do to keep his own voice straight; the truth was, he and Dad had been more worried about Paul than they were willing to admit.

After Ruth was able to sit up and smile, Dad said, "Irkutsk, where is that?" And the girl said at once, "It's on Lake Baikal, in the middle of Siberia." Said Dad, "Hello, where did you git your geography?" It turned out there was an old atlas among Paul's books, and Ruth had the Siberia part clear by heart—the names of every station on the Trans-Siberian Railway—Omsk, Tomsk, Tobolsk—Dad thought it was funny and made her say them off—by golly, if there had been a time-table attached, she'd have known when the night-freight was due at Vladivostok. He knew the physical geography of the country, the races which inhabited it, the flora and fauna and principal commercial interests, furs, lumber, wheat, dairy products.

The only trouble was, her information was twenty years out of date! So now, what was she going to do but take the stage to Roseville that afternoon, and in the library she would find a big new atlas, and maybe books on the subject. Bunny said he'd drive her; so he did, and they found an atlas with a picture of Irkutsk, a public square with some buildings, churches or mosques or whatever they were called, with round domes going to a point on top; there was snow on the ground and sledges with big high harness up over the horses' necks. It was dreadful cold there, Ruth said, Paul wasn't used to such weather; but Bunny laughed and told her not to worry about that, Paul would have plenty to wear, this was the best taken care of army in history, and so long as they had the railroad open, nobody would suffer.

But that was not enough for Ruth, what she wanted was for Paul to come home. Surely, now that the war was over, he ought to be on the way! But Bunny said she'd have to make up her mind to wait, because an armistice wasn't the same as a peace; there was a lot of negotiating to be done, and the army would sit right meantime. But when peace was declared, then surely Paul would come back, because we certainly weren't going on running the Trans-Siberian Railway after the war was over. Bunny said that with a laugh, meaning it to be funny, and Ruth smiled, but it sounded funny to her; so innocent they were of the intricacies of world diplomacy, these two babes in the California woods!

XI

Bunny spent a week hunting quail with Dad, or wandering over the hills by himself, thinking things over. At last he sat down to have it out. "Dad, I'm afraid you're going to be disappointed in me, but this is the truth—I want to go to college."

"College! Gosh, son, what's that for?" There was a look of amazement on Dad's face, but he was an old hypocrite, he knew perfectly well that Bunny was thinking about college, and had thought about it a lot himself.

"I just don't feel I've got enough education, Dad."

"What is it you want to know?"

"Well, that's something you can't say; you don't know just what you'll get till you've got it. But I have a feeling, I want to know more about things."

Dad looked forlorn—pitifully, but quite innocently and unintentionally. "It means you just ain't interested in oil."

"Well, no, Dad, that's not quite fair. I can study for a while and then come back to the business."

But Dad knew better than that. "No, son, if you go to college, you'll get so high up above us oil fellers, you won't know we're here. If you want to be an oil man, the thing to study is oil."

"Well, Dad, the truth is, I'm really too young to know what I want to be. If I wanted to do something else, surely we've got money enough—"

"It's not the money, son, it's the job. You know how I feel—I like to have you with me—"

"I don't mean to go away," Bunny hastened to put in. "There's plenty of colleges around here, and I can live at home. And we can come up for week-ends and holidays, the same as always. I'm not going to lose my interest in Paradise, Dad, but I really won't be happy to buckle down to business until I've had a chance to learn more."

Dad had to give way to that. There was that curious war in his own mind, a mingling of respect for knowledge, of awe in the presence of cultured people, along with fear of "notions" that him unfit to be the heir and custodian of twenty million dollars worth of Ross Consolidated.

(To Be Continued.)


BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!

CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY

Meat Market Restaurant

IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.

Bakery deliveries made to your home.

FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.

(Workers organized as consumers)

4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Best Place to Buy Your

CARPETS, RUGS LINOLEUM FURNITURE

Is at Comrade

OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 4 STORES

| | |
|---|---|
| 2636 W. North Avenue, | Phone Humboldt 4983 |
| 2408 W. North Avenue, | Phone Seeley 8500 |
| 1618 W. Chicago Avenue, | Phone Humboldt 6941 |
| 1600 W. Roosevelt Road, | Phone Monroe 6394 |

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail (in Chicago only):
$6.00 per year | $3.50 six months | $1.50 three months

By mail (outside of Chicago):
$6.00 per year | $3.50 six months | $2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

## Brophy's Open Letter

The Lewis machine in the United Mine Workers faces the biggest fight of its career.

The issues in the campaign to make the U. M. W. of A. a fighting instrument of coal miners—organized and unorganized—instead of a tool in the hands of a corrupt officialdom, have been set forth by John Brophy, opposing John L. Lewis for the presidency, in his open letter to the officers and members of the union.

The Brophy letter raises sharply a number of issues about which the miners have been thinking for a long time. The union is in danger. That cannot be denied. On all sides it is attacked by the coal capitalists.

In the unionized fields there have been systematic and constant violations of the Jacksonville agreement which began the day after it was signed. The coal capitalists considered correctly that "the gentlemen's agreement" made with Lewis at Jacksonville to the effect that 200,000 miners were to be driven from the industry and small mines frozen out, gave them a license to close their mines and use the weapon of starvation against the union miners.

After this policy was followed for a period which the operators believed long enough to starve the miners into submission, announcements were posted that the mines would reopen at the 1917 scale or even lower in some cases.

The Lewis machine has had no counter policy. Likewise it has permitted violations of the wage and working agreements until the operators have established standards as precedents far below the agreement provisions.

Hand in hand with this policy in the union fields the coal operators' association has encouraged the opening of new mines in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and in other non-union fields as well as stimulating production in mines already operating there.

This coal has been shipped into the union territories in huge quantities, has been sold at a lower price than union-mined coal and the union fields gradually strangled.

The solution for the union lies in the organization of the non-union territories—the raising of the wages in these districts to the level of the union fields.

This obviously necessary program has been neglected almost entirely by the Lewis machine. It wasted a million dollars in an abortive campaign in Alabama, which does not compete with the union fields, when West Virginia and Kentucky fields were the logical places to concentrate all efforts.

Its so-called organisation campaigns in West Virginia have been devoted to getting votes for the machine than to organizing miners.

The expulsion of militant members of the union who insisted on a well-organized fight to build the union and organize the non-union fields has been a deliberate plan, consistently carried out by the Lewis machine. It has fought the rank and file and those who wanted the union to prepare for struggle far harder than it ever fought the operators.

The anthracite agreement was a disgrace. Signed for five years it surrenders the closed shop and replaces it with arbitration. Already the Hudson Coal company, one of the largest operators in the anthracite field, has challenged the right of the union to organise miners working in and around its properties.

The exposure of President Farrington of District 12, Illinois, as a $25,000 per year tool of the operators in the union has merely confirmed statements made as long as three years ago by the militant members of the union.

That this corruption runs straight thru the whole officialdom is shown by the fact that Lewis has now made a united front with the Farrington machine against the membership in Illinois.

Organization of the unorganized fields, nationalization of the mines with workers' control, democratization of the union, destruction of the coal capitalist influence in the union, no wage cuts when the bituminous agreement expires next year, anthracite and bituminous agreements to expire on the same date, preparation of the union for a struggle to save it, build it and strengthen it, the formation of a labor party based on the trade unions, these are the high spots touched by Brophy in his statement.

The beginning of the struggle for a fighting miners' union which Brophy's statement brings into the open is of tremendous importance for the whole American labor movement.

It is the most clear-cut challenge on basic issues in the trade union movement ever thrown down to a powerful bureaucracy by a still more powerful opposition in a decisive union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Every honest worker will welcome it and every sincere and intelligent miner will support the program and the slate.

## Conflicting Policies in France

The clash of conflicting policies in France is seen in the struggle between Briand and Poincare.

Briand is for a Franco-German bloc, the chief economic basis of which is the pact between French and German coal and steel interests.

Poincare, whose policy previously has been that of French hegemony in Europe, is forced by his struggle with Briand to orient himself more towards Great Britain.

Great Britain is faced by a menace to her iron and steel trade and to her political supremacy in Europe far more dangerous and, potentially more powerful, than the pre-war Germany. If the alliance between France and Germany is perfected (it is still in the formative stage and is meeting the opposition of the German monarchists) the English channel becomes Britain's first line of defense.

The German who broke the world's record in swimming the channel recently may be a symbol of the new grouping on the continent.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

# From Portland to Detroit

*WHAT Samuel Gompers always referred to as "that great parliament of American labor"—the convention of the American Federation of Labor—opens its forty-sixth annual session on October 4 in Detroit.*

*It will be dominated by the most reactionary officialdom of the most reactionary labor movement in the world. The convention will reflect only as a distorted form the needs of the American workingclass.*

*It will make its own review of its own activities; its own estimate of the status of the American labor movement, draw its own conclusions, put forward its own program as the program of American labor.*

*IN the last year large sections of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor have made a long step towards agreement with American capitalism. The official movement has abandoned even purely trade union struggles almost entirely. "Worker-employer co-operation" has been ever on its lips. Mass opposition to this policy is developing slowly but surely.*

*There has been a certain continuity in the policy of A. F. of L. officialdom for the last four years. Its causes and its effects on the mass of the American workingclass must be determined in order that they may be counteracted effectively.*

*THESE articles are an attempt to describe the American labor movement as it is under the leadership of A. F. of L. officialdom, to determine the strength of the two currents—to the right from above, to the left from below—and to estimate the possibilities for our party and the left wing in the next immediate period.*

* * *

ARTICLE I.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

WHAT is the present status of the American labor movement?

In what direction is the American Federation of Labor, as a whole, trending? Is it going to the right or to the left?

Is it moving as a solid bloc or are there divergent tendencies to be seen?

Are the present tendencies in the labor movement of a permanent character or can the process be traced over a long period?

In what sections of the labor movement are the dominant tendencies most marked—where is the clearest division between left and right?

What issues and demands are raised by the official labor leadership?

What are the possibilities for the crystallization of a substantial oppositional bloc in the trade union movement?

What demands will bring the maximum response from the trade unions?

THESE are questions raised sharply by certain recent developments in the trade union movement and they are being asked by every worker alarmed by manifestations which point to reaction in official labor circles and apathy in the ranks of labor.

The endorsement of Citizens' Military Training Camps by the leading members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, the arbitrary denunciation of the Passaic strike, the open warfare waged on the proposed trade union delegation to the Soviet Union, the attitude of labor officialdom in the Mexican crisis, a close approach to purely capitalist policies and methods by labor leaders, all these are matters of grave concern to the workingclass.

THE manner in which the labor officialdom chained the labor movement to the imperialist machine when America entered the world war to rescue Morgan's millions is too well-known to need description here. But there followed a period in which the militancy of American labor reached a high level and which culminated in the great steel, coal and railway strikes of 1919-22, with substantial beginning of a farmer-labor party as their political expression.

These strikes were defeated, a period of industrial depression already had set in and when the labor movement began to emerge from its militancy was replaced by reaction.

THEN came the boom period when records for industrial activity were broken (especially in building and manufacture) but with the sole exception of the anthracite strike (ending in a disgraceful boss-dictated settlement) and needle trades strikes (outside the main current of the American trade union movement) there is no struggle either there are signs of desire to struggle.

A LONG series of statements indicating policy, and applications of policy, are to be noted since 1923 beginning with the attack on our party by the Lewis bureaucracy which was endorsed by Samuel Gompers and which, explained by labor officialdom as the begining of a campaign "to purge the trade union movement" was an infantile childdisease like the headship of the American trade union movement was shaping its policy to bring it more in line with that of American imperialist government.

THERE had been the break with the trade union wing of the farmer-labor party movement in the Chicago convention of July 3 and this had shown the tremendous pressure which the A. F. of L. machine was exerting on the lower strata of labor officialdom and had our party been skilled enuf at the time we might have minimized the bad results which accrued not only to our party but to the whole labor movement.

Then followed in rapid succession a series of events which even taken separately are of tremendous significance but of which the cumulative effect upon the labor movement is paralyzing. They cover a period of three years and fit into general pattern with all the nicety of an ancient mosaic:

1. The unseating of William F. Dunne at the Portland convention for membership in the Communist Party of the American Federation of Labor and the nationwide attack on our party thruout the trade union movement. This was accompanied by an organized attack on the Soviet Union.

(a) This was followed by the expulsion campaign of Communists and left wingers in the international Ladies' Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the United Mine Workers—the three most progressive unions in the trade union movement and for this reason indicative of the wide sweep of the reactionary drive.

(b) Expulsion campaigns against Communists and left wingers in various general labor councils (Minneapolis and Seattle) and disciplinary measures and threats of disciplinary measures against central labor councils and state federations of labor "harboring" left wing elements.

2. The El Paso convention and its declaration of the "Monroe Doctrine of American Labor"—announcement of the hegemony of the A. F. of L. leadership over the labor movements in American colonies in opposition to the idea of international labor solidarity—the extension of the fight on our party and left wing to the Mexican labor movement.

(a) The united front set up with the Diaz plan unions of Germany—the warm greeting to Grassman (the first fraternal delegate from the German social-democratic unions since the war).

(b) Official endorsement of the "Baltimore and Ohio" plan.

(c) Endorsement of "labor" banking.

(d) Liquidation of the movement towards a break with the two old capitalist parties shown in the endorsement of Coolidge and the return to the support of old capitalist party candidates.

3. Endorsement of C. M. T. C.

4. The Atlantic City convention and its insult to the left wing of the British trade union movement as represented at that time by Purcell—its reiterated denunciation of the Soviet Union.

5. The elaboration of the following policies:

(a) The credentials given to the social-democratic Dawes plan German union officials for their tour of study American industrial efficiency methods.

(b) Theorizing and elaboration of "worker-employer co-operation," i. e., the necessity of higher wages because of increased productivity of the workers.

(c) Extension of the B. and O. plan to other railways (Northwestern and Canadian National).

(d) Endorsement of "labor" insurance companies.

(To be continued)

# The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue)

The Results of the Election Campaign.

IN this connection I must say a few words on the recent Soviet election campaign.

The last election campaign is the first which we have carried out without recourse to administrative pressure. We have applied new methods for the first time, and have transferred our preponderant attention to gaining the convictions of the voters and to exercising an ideological influence over them, and thus the various strata, to whom our constitution accords the suffrage, enjoyed a greater amount of freedom at this election. What was the result of the elections? The result was that in the villages the proportion of Communists elected was lessened, and that elements have thus been admitted to the village Soviets, and in part to the city soviets, which have hitherto been practically suppressed. This circumstance has given our opposition the opportunity to maintain that this is evidence of our becoming submerged in the petty bourgeoisie, and that the pressure put upon us by the petty bourgeoisie is here expressed by the machine of state slipping from the proletarian rails.

TO this the following may be observed: In the first place very many comrades have observed the following in the provinces: If there have been fewer Communists elected to the village soviets than at the last election and in many places this is doubtless the case), those Communists who have been elected this time, are supported by the whole village, whilst hitherto they have only been formally elected, and in actual fact they were simply appointed, and possessed no authority among the villagers. It is true that there were more Communists last time; but these Communists had no contact with the masses and did not lead the masses. But at the present moment, when we are drawing the total balance of our soviet elections, we may confidently state that even where only a small proportion of Communists have been elected to the lower stories of our soviet building, this does not signify any weakening of our growth, but is rather an expression of our growth, the proof that we are basing our leadership upon ideological conviction. One Communist backed up by his whole village is worth ten Communists standing alone.

EVERY great maneuver, and every considerable change of course, incurs expenses and renders a regrouping necessary. When we declared at the XIV Party Conference that regrouping had become necessary, some of our comrades lost their heads. They did not know what to do. Some abandoned their own party opinions and yielded to the pressure exercised upon them by the petty bourgeoisie, others. Others again completely lost their bearings and did not know which way to turn. The real regrouping did not begin until after a considerable time. It is true that we have admitted a great number of peasants into the peasants' soviets without bringing them everywhere sufficiently under our influence at the same time. This has been our misfortune. We have not been able to rearrange our ranks with sufficient speed, but still we had to take the first step in this direction. We had to change our course in order to advance more rapidly upon the new path. There is really nothing terrible about this. Our ranks now rearranged, we are now beginning to influence fresh masses hitherto not quite within our reach.

AT one time Comrade Zinoviev proposed that non-party conferences should be held, and a newspaper published for the non-party peasants' faction, whilst Comrade Sokolnikov demanded the legalisation of the Mensheviks and of the S. R. They made these proposals when they felt the ground somewhat insecure beneath their feet. They were prepared to abandon any position because the villages actually were grumbling against the soviet power at that time. But when we make a carefully calculated evolution, calmly and collectively, without fearing anything, and strictly calculating the proportions, then they shriek that we are slipping down. We are not slipping down, we are establishing the proletarian dictatorship more firmly, and tomorrow we shall establish it more firmly still, if we do not deviate from the line which we are now following, but pursue a correct policy.

In concluding my remarks on the problem of our power, I repeat and emphasise that even if the opposition had no doubts on the class character of our power at the time of the XIV Party Congress, there is now an undeniable tone of doubt, of skepticism, of disbelief in the proletarian character of our power.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

*THE present controversy within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is neither a sign—nor will it be the cause—of a retreat of the revolution. Quite the contrary. It is clear indication of its victorious onward march.*

*To give a clear understanding as well of the present problems of the Russian Revolution as also of the controversy over the solution of these problems, we are publishing herewith a report made by Comrade Bucharin at the functionaries' meeting of the Leningrad organization of the Communist Party. The report speaks for itself and needs no further elucidation. It is clear and convincing and answers the lies about the retreat of the Russian Revolution.*

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## Education in Workers' Children's Camps

By MIRIAM GERBERT.

BESIDES the vacation value and the importance to the health of the worker's child who is brought to the camp from the slums and tenements, the camp affords us an opportunity to develop the class consciousness of the children and to draw them closer to the Pioneer organization. It also gives us an opportunity to train the Pioneers to work among workers' children and give them a clear understanding of their functions as Pioneers.

**Forms of Activity.**

Every phase of camp life can be utilised to teach the children the lessons which we want to bring home to them. This we can utilize discussions, readings of books and newspapers, lectures, dramatics, slogans, correspondence to the Young Comrade and labor press, cartoons, living newspapers, camp bulletins, clippings and news bulletins, wall papers, games, songs, excursions and even camp discipline.

**What to Teach.**

We must teach the children certain fundamental lessons which they need to know as children of the workers. We must teach them about the capitalist system, about the class struggle, the role of the government, the role of the schools, of the press, movies, etc.

The children must also learn about working class solidarity, the persecutions of the workers, about working class heroes, the importance of organizations such as unions, labor party the Communist Party and the Young Communist League to the working class. In this connection our Pioneers will be able to approach the more advanced children and teach them the role of the Pioneers and the Communists. At this point especially will our Pioneers get their most valuable training.

The discussion on religion must be approached with great care. The problem can be best handled in small groups or in individual discussions. It will be easy to explain the class character of religion if the leader is armed with specific facts, such as the attitude of a whole section of the clergy in the Passaic strike, the role of the church in Mexico, etc. In addition we must give the children a scientific approach to all problems, a scientific attitude. We must explain to them natural phenomena that surround them, give them the naturalistic explanation of religion and teach them the lessons of evolution. Then, we must teach them the elemental lessons of sex and sanitation.

**Current Events.**

In the discussion we must utilize current events to illustrate the points we wish to develop. Discussions must not always be formal, but should be encouraged at any and all times when the children are talking about their experiences or telling stories, or preparing to do something. The leader must be alert and must be able to make use of these discussions and give them a definite turn. Our Pioneers also must be taught to do this. When discussions are prepared for in advance it may prove profitable to have a Pioneer prepare to lead or introduce the given topic. We must make sure to draw lessons from Russia and the lives of the workers there. Lectures as such should not be held frequently. We should make special efforts, however, to have workers relate their experiences in the shops, the struggles they actually went thru. These must not be long talks, nor must they be abstract. The workers invited must tell of their own actual experiences and the lessons to be drawn from these experiences should then be discussed by the children. The talks should be of such a nature that one or two of the lessons mentioned above be made clear to the children. The leaders at camp should help in the preparation of these talks, as otherwise they may be rambling, abstract and boring for the listeners.

**Reading Material.**

Reading material can be utilized with great advantage. Workers' fairy tales, Jack London stories, Upton Sinclair, etc. If the story is too long to be read in one sitting it is advisable to form reading circles to read the book thru. We must discuss and point out the lessons to be drawn as we go along. Take, for example, the "Apostate," by Jack London. The boy miner there renounces the faith of toil and decides never to work again. Certainly this is not the solution for the emancipation of the working class and this story should be utilized to explain just this point. Many similar examples can be found where we may have to use negative examples to teach our lessons.

**Newspaper Corner.**

There should be a special newspaper corner at camp, where the children can come and read the daily newspapers. Here, too, we should have the party press, strike bulletins and The DAILY WORKER, and scientific and educational magazines (geographical magazines, science and inventilen, mechanics, etc.). We might in connection with this work have a bulletin board with clippings and cartoons from the daily newspapers on important items or we might mark special articles to draw the attention of the children to them. We must not be afraid to use the capitalist press and even pictorial newspapers for this. We can make marginal notes or comments for the bulletin board on certain news items to counteract the influence of the capitalist press and to help clarify the children.

**Must Be Weeks.**

In closing, too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the need for seriousness and resourcefulness of the leaders. This article is not meant to be an exhaustive study of the subject, but simply to offer a few suggestions as to the work at the camps. The leaders of the camps should discuss these suggestions on the basis of their own experiences and exchange their experiences with the comrades at other camps. Only thru the exchange of experiences can we build up a strong workers' children's camp movement.

## Youth Fellowship Demands Remove Troops from Haiti

President Coolidge was asked to remove American military occupation from Haiti by the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Fellowship of Youth for Peace, which held a joint conference at Watch Hill, R. I., Sept. 11. The latter organization has become the youth section of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. "The Haitian occupation was denounced as 'grievous error' and an impetus to the 'independent people of a republic almost as old as our own' and an impetus to the 'growing fear of American power among all southern republics.'"

THE SUNDAY WORKER
Make it a weekly habit.
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

## Chicago, Attention!

Everyone is invited to attend the YOUNG WORKER CONFERENCE Tonight, Wednesday, September 29th, 8 P. M., at 1902 W. Division Street.

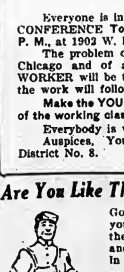
The problem of securing a large subscription list in Chicago and of a wider distribution of the YOUNG WORKER will be taken up. A interesting discussion on the work will follow the reports.

**Make the YOUNG WORKER a bigger and better paper of the working class youth.**

Everybody is welcome, admission free.

Auspices, Young Workers (Communist) League, District No. 8.

## Are You Like This Young Henry Dubb?



Going to work with a lunch box—food for your tummy and none for your brain. Take the YOUNG WORKER with you next time and read it with your lunch.

In order to be sure of having it—

**SUBSCRIBE—$1 a year, 50 cents 6 months.**

THE YOUNG WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $..... for ..... months.
Send the Young Worker to:

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

Entered as Second-class matter [illegible] at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 220. Subscription Rates: [illegible] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# ENTOMBED MINERS FOUND ALIVE

## Laurence Brents

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

AN alien property custodian who did not steal money from the government or accept graft, is as rare as a skinny brewary driver. We have followed the trial of Col. Miller, who with our old friend Harry Daugherty is being prosecuted for sharing in a "honorarium" of $441,000 for running thru a claim for a German emgnate. Now, A. Mitchell Palmer, he of the red raids and the super-hesated patriotism, is made co-defendant with a Joseph Guffey of Pittsburgh in a suit to recover over five million dollars from the sale of the Bosch Magneto company.

* * *

WHO got the "German gold" that was supposed to be distributed so lavishly by the agents of the kaiser during the war? Every time a group of workers went on strike, the strike leaders were accused of getting their palms greased with German money. When a well intentioned body of citizens took steps in favor of peace the press shrieked for their heads and looked for the mark under the heel. But one does not have to read many columns of the capitalists press nowadays to learn the secret. The boys who got the German gold were the lads who shrieked loudest from a safe place for the kaiser's head.

* * *

GENTLEMEN may prefer blondes but Coolidge prefers undertakers —to morticians. This is how it came to be told. A delegation of body plantcare visited Cal, to offer him their support. Being used to dead bodies, the undertakers ignored the doorman and walked right by Cal's desk. There were over one hundred of them there and as the first of the procession passed, Cal asked his messenger boy what they were. The lad did not know, so he went higher-up for information. The stable boy who manages Cal's electric hobby horse informed the messenger that the delegates were morticians. By the time the last got back to Cal the word morticians was transformed into "bricklayers." So Cal may be expecting a heavy labor vote next election but he may get political embalming fluid instead.

* * *

A CATHOLIC weekly published in Bellaville, Illinois, comes to hand and strange to relate carries the following editorial comment from an exchange:

"It is not safe to conclude, as a catholic news agency does, from the present condition of socialism among us, that there is no danger from socialism in America. True, the socialist party is almost dead from inanition, but in its place there is arising a radical socialism (Communism), which is a much greater danger. When once our laboring classes perceive that there is no hope for them under the present

(Continued on page 2)

## FINNISH WHITE GUARD BUTCHER NABBED IN WEST

### Keikko Sippola Under Arrest in Frisco

During the white terror in Finland in 1918, after the overthrow of the Socialist Workers' Government, there was one man who excelled everyone in blood-thirsty cruelty. His name was Veikko Sippola. Some time after, strong pressure from the workers compelled the "white" government, established under the auspices of the German kaiser—to open procedure against him. This was of course a joke. The man himself had already disappeared.

Now word comes from San Francisco that a Finn, arrested there for illegal entrance into this country and calling himself Jalo Anttila, is Veikki Sippola, the man who was charged in Finland, with the murder of workers. Under the circumstances, it was too great even for the white guard government and they have been forced to take steps against him.

He established himself in San Francisco, married (altho already married in Finland), and kept close connections with the "respectable" Finnish bourgeois colony there, according to information.

It is understood that he intends to fight against deportation and deliverance to Finnish officials, who of course, would be embarrassed to have one of their "heroes" delivered to them and charged with cold-blooded murder of many workers—officially he is accused of five murders.

## BRUTAL POLICE METHODS USED IN 'BOMB' PLOT

### Freed Prisoner Tells of Violent Threats

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 29.—Details of the latest crude bombing frame-up which the police of the Passaic textile strike area have tried to perpetrate recently on the striking members of Local 1603 of the United Textile Workers of America, are gradually coming to light.

Michael Elastik, a member of the general strike committee and a picket lieutenant, who was arrested Wednesday morning without a warrant, was released yesterday on $2,000 bail. Held five days practically incommunicado, Elastik was forced by violent threats to sign a statement which he repudiated at once as soon as he was released. Elastik said he was shown a group of strike prisoners whose faces were black and blue and swollen, and told that he would fare worse if he did not confess to the charge of assaulting two mill foremen whom he had never seen.

**Bloody Threat.**

He was also shown a bloody stretcher as he was being taken to a cell in the basement of the Clifton jail where he was kept for 24 hours after his removal from the Passaic jail. It was hinted to him that he might come to know the use of this stretcher if he did not come across with the desired confession.

After trying in vain to implicate him in the bombing frame-up, the police contented themselves with wresting a false confession from him of assault on one of the two foremen said to have been attacked last week near Randolph street and Acker-man avenue. He was released on $2,000 bail.

**Seven Held in Passaic.**

In the Passaic county jail at Paterson, seven strikers are arrested during the early part of the week are still being held on exorbitant bail. Two of them are held without bail and for the other five $50,000 is demanded. Tony Pochan, charged with being implicated in four bombings is held on $100,000.

Joseph Bellano, Paul Ormeck and Alex Costomachs are held on $75,000 each, and Charles Current for $25,000. No bail on the bombing charges has been set for the other two, Tom Winnik and William Short.

**Five in Bergen.**

In the Bergen county jail at Hackensack, five more men are being held without bail on the framed-up bombing charges. These are Joseph Toth, Tom Rexau, Nicholas Shillaci, Adolph Wisnefski and Paul Kovasch.

Attorneys for the defense, Henry Hunt, formerly a member of the railroad labor board, J. L. Hughes, of the American Civil Liberties Union, Joseph Brodsky, of New York, and Sigmund Unger, Passaic lawyer, have been working on the strikers' cases.

Make It a Day's Pay TODAY to Keep the Daily Worker

## SPECIAL FORD NUMBER

THE announcement that Ford is GIVING his workers a five-day week with six days pay has become the talk not only of the bosses thruout the country but is a topic of conversation among the workers.

**Just what is it all about? Is Ford generous?**

**Is he actually GIVING the workers something for nothing?**

The DAILY WORKER will answer these questions in a special edition to appear under the date of Thursday, October 7. Working-class writers will analyze this new departure and explain whether Ford is actuated by a desire to improve the standards of the workers or is simply using a new method to squeeze more work and consequently more profits out of his wage slaves.

## "Forged in Swindling Manner" Stalin's Reply to Leader Lie

Joseph Stalin has nailed another American newspaper lie. The general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has personally replied to this latest of many falsehoods not because it was spread by capitalist newspapers, Hearst's to be exact, but because a "quasi-socialist weekly," the New Leader of New York, echoed the lie. Stalin has cabled The DAILY WORKER branding the New Leader story as "a most complete and ignorant forgery."

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party had called the New Leader to account at the time the bogus story was printed and made known a cable from the Communist International branding the story as a lie. An insolent reply was received from the editor of the New Leader. The latter then sent a cable to Stalin which demanded a yes or no answer on the authenticity of the story which, by the way, the New Leader stole from the Hearst service.

Stalin did not reply to the New Leader. His cable to The DAILY WORKER said that he did not consider it possible for him to enter into correspondence "with an organ which itself forged in a swindling manner 'remarks' from my speech, and now has the audacity to ask me, with the appearance of innocence, about the genuineness of these remarks."

Stalin's cablegram follows:

Moscow, September 28.

To the Editorial Board of the Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, THE DAILY WORKER.

Dear Comrades: Editor:

Kindly insert the following statement in your paper:

On August 14th, the New York quasi-socialist weekly, the "New Leader" printed, without indicating the source, falsified concluding remarks from an alleged and falsified version of a speech of mine at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. I have neither the possibility nor the desire to read all the inventions of the bourgeois and semi-bourgeois papers concerning Soviet public man, and would not have paid attention to this usual falsehood of the capitalist press and their underlings. However, a month after printing these falsified remarks the "New Leader" sent me a telegram in which it asked me to "affirm all July severe criticism of Zinoviev attributed to you in American papers report proceedings central committee Russian Communist Party."

Not considering it possible to enter into correspondence with an organ which itself forged in a swindling manner "remarks" from my speech, and now has the audacity to ask me, with the appearance of innocence, about the genuineness of these "remarks," I ask you to allow me to state thru your paper that the report on the "remarks of Stalin," published in the "New Leader" of August 14, 1926, had absolutely nothing in common with my speech at the plenum of the Central Committee, either in content or in form or in tone, and that this report is thus a most complete and ignorant forgery.

With Communist greetings,

STALIN.

## INDIANA KLAN LEADER SERVING LIFE TERM FOR MURDER, INJURED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Sept. 29.—D. C. Stephenson, former Indiana klan leader serving a life sentance in the Indiana state prison, is back on his job in the chair factory today nursing minor injuries as a result of a fall suffered Monday while walking down the stairs leading from the main floor to the second cell tier.

Stephenson slipped and fell four steps to the cement floor.

## PHILADELPHIA BUILDING TRADES NEED ALL COMBINED UNIONS FOR FIGHT ON OPEN SHOP INJUNCTION

By ALEX BAIL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The granting by Judge McDevitt of an injunction to plumbing contractor Daniel Keating against the unions of the Building Trades Council, is attracting wide attention in union circles here. It is well understood that the issue involved is one of primary importance in which the very life of the union is concerned.

**Starts Open Shop Drive.**

One must be quite naive to believe that Mr. Keating stands alone in his efforts to destroy the council. The attendance in court of Mr. Anderson, one of the largest contractors in this city, is quite significant. The decision in Keating's favor will be the signal for many more large contractors to enter pleas for similar injunctions. If the Building Trades Council is to retain its control over the building industry in Philadelphia and to maintain union standards and union conditions it must rally all its forces in an effort to defeat the beginning of a huge open shop drive in the industry.

The injunction is very far reaching in scope and might be used not only in Philadelphia but also in any other part of the state.

**Plainly Open Shop.**

The injunction prohibits the Building Trades Council:

"a. From combining or conspiring in any way for the purpose of compelling or coercing plaintiff to discharge non-union men in his employ

(Continued on page 3)

## TRADES UNION CONGRESS SEES STALKING GHOST

### Leaders Dodge Discussion of Betrayal

By ALCEN HUTT.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOURNEMOUTH, England. — The Trades Union Congress is over. It met under more historic circumstances than any congress previously. How has it faced up to its task?

Let us make no bones about it: this congress was haunted—haunted by the memory of the general strike—and the General Council, backed by the serried phalanx of officialdom, simply refused to lay the ghost.

The contrast with Scarborough has been remarkable: at Bournsmouth all the right wing elements have displayed a united front that has been admirable in its solidarity—while the left wing that was so prominent last year has softly and silently vanished away.

This is not to say that the general body of delegates had moved to the right. Nothing of the kind. The most striking proof of this was the spirited way in which delegates from all parts of the hall spontaneously supported the miners on Thursday in their historic demonstration of protest against the General Council's provocative appointment of Bromley to second the resolution on the lockout.

**Willing to Respond.**

I have noticed the same readiness to respond, in a less spectacular degree, however, to a left wing lead whenever it has been given. This was the case in the sharp questioning of the General Council (arising out of its report) on amalgamations, the failure to give any effect to the Scarborough resolution on factory committees. Its failure to do the most that could be done to develop the trades councils. It was equally the case with the keen discussion of the powers of the General Council, its right to refuse discussion of the general strike at congress, the Labor leaders' defense on the weakly liberal resolution on E. P. A. and the fight which won the resolution in favor of industrial unionism.

**The Scarborough Temper.**

It was a small group of delegates who are supporters of the minority movement who gave the lead on these and many other points. They were aided by left, right and center like Ellen Wilkinson and John Jagger (N. U. D. A. W.). But of other left wing leadership, as I said, there was not even a small left.

Why, it may be asked, was not more achieved by the leftwing opposition, if the temper of the congress was not fundamentally different from Scarborough? For a very simple reason: the spirit of trade union discipline is very strong, and delegations have yet an uncanny habit of doing what their general secretary, with the votes in his hand, tells them to do. Equally a left winger may be alone or in a minority on his delegation—and while he speaks one way, the votes of his society perform go another.

**Cold Feet.**

It was the cold feet of the general secretaries which—after the heavy artillery of Bevin, Clynes and Cramp—

(Continued on page 3.)

## BRITISH MILLS HIT BY COAL FAMINE AS MINE UNION MEETS

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Four hundred mills in the Lancashire district engaged in the spinning of American cotton today announced that they had decided to operate only one week in every three because high coal prices make running expenses much too high.

The decision gives a concrete example of the paralyzing effects of the long coal strike.

Miners' delegates today assembled for a conference in Kirkeswey Hall to discuss the government's proposal that they proceed with district settlements of the strike demands.

This action follows the passage yesterday by the house of commons of a motion continuing the "state of emergency" for another month.

## INJURED MINERS GET NO SUPPORT IN DISTRICT ONE

### Officials Reluctant to Fight Cases

ARTICLE IV.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 29. — Not a single doctor is employed by District One to look after the welfare of the members of the United Mine Workers here who may be, and who constantly are, being injured in their dangerous work.

Practically every doctor in the district is either on the payroll of the coal companies or under their influence.

The anthracite miners come under the Pennsylvania compensation law but in President Cappelini's district the law is administered by company lawyers, the company officials and company doctors.

**A Recent Instance.**

A recent instance of the lack of union control over the administration of a law which was considered an organized labor measure when it was passed is that of a miner who had his index finger broken by a falling rock.

The finger was set carelessly by the company doctor and when it healed stuck out rigidly, being worse than no finger at all as it was in the way. It must be amputated in order that the miner can be able to work again at his trade.

**No Aid From Officials.**

Properly cared for the finger should have been practically as good as ever and one doctor, whom the miner consulted, was honest anuf to say so.

The miner was offered a settlement by the company but refused it as it in no way compensated him for his injury and loss of wages. He took

(Continued on page 3)

## RETURN THE PETITIONS!

All comrades in the Chicago district who have been petitioning to put the Workers (Communist) Party candidates on the ticket in the state elections are requested to return the signed petitions to the district office, 19 S. Lincoln St., at once.

## TURN YOUR EYES TOWARD DETROIT!

NEXT MONDAY morning the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor convenes in the capital city of the auto industry, Detroit, Michigan.

It will be an important gathering, not only for the organized workers of this country, but for the whole American working class.

All labor must turn its eyes toward Detroit during the two weeks that follow and carefully watch the A. F. of L. at work.

It can only do this thru the columns of The DAILY WORKER. No other daily newspaper in the land, in the English language, will give the story of this convention that the rank and file of labor must have in order to become acquainted with its own problems. That story will be carried in The DAILY WORKER, from day to day, while the convention is in session.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, who was at the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. last year, will be in Detroit this year, sending the news and comment direct from the convention floor. An increased number of workers should read The DAILY WORKER during

# OF PROFIT IN 'BLACK' COAL

## 700,000 Tons from One Port in One Week

**The weekly coal trade paper Black Diamond, published in Chicago, gives some interesting statistics on the movement of American coal used to break the British miners' strike. It says that from Hampton Roads alone 700,000 tons were shipped last week and shipments continue heavy.**

**Constantly Increase.**

Railway figures shows exports of American coal from Hampton Roads for the period Aug. 23 to 28, amounted to 324,789 tons; Aug. 30-Sept. 4, 303,178 tons; Sept. 6-11, 342,505 tons.

Total exports from Hampton Roads, Jan. 1 to Sept. 18, as reported by the bureau of mines, were 6,680,292 tons, against exports of 3,335,997 tons, for the same period of 1925. Exports from all American tidewater ports from Jan. 1, 1926, to Aug. 31 were 8,835,316 tons, against 3,875,187 tons for the same period of 1925.

Exports for the month of August, 1926, alone amounted to 2,826,679 tons, 70 per cent as much as all last year's exports up to Aug. 31.

The increase of American exports amounting to 4,939,029 tons in eight months is, however, but a small part of the increase of coal production this year caused by domestic industrial activity. Up to Sept. 11, American soft coal mines produced 374,753,000 tons, against 236,100,000 for the same period last year—a gain of 48,645,000 tons, nearly ten times the amount of the gain in exports.

**Non-Union Mines Lead.**

West Virginia appears to be getting the lion's share of the export business caused by the British strike. Production of that non-union state for the five weeks ending Labor Day was, by weeks: 2,920,000, 3,110,000, 2,972,000, 2,660,000, and 1,777,000 tons. The drop the last week was due to the influence of the holiday.

In the same weeks the production of Illinois mines was 1,230,000, 1,230,000, 1,288,000, 1,406,000, and 1,218,000 tons. A few years ago Illinois and West Virginia were running neck and neck in tonnage. Just at present, however, the surprisingly large production of the Illinois mines is a feature of the coal trade.

Illinois, which long sagged below non-union Kentucky, has again taken the lead over that state. In the five weeks' production race Kentucky's tonnage was 1,147,000, 1,205,000, 1,168,000, 1,148,000, and 814,000, Illinois leading every week.

## Oldest Jail Bird to Speak Here Sunday, Oct. 3, at Walsh Hall

Charles Cline, for 13 years a prisoner in a Texas jail will tell his experiences at the affair of the Russian branch of the International Labor Defense this Sunday, Oct. 3, at Walsh Hall, cor. Milwaukee Ave and Noble street. A concert will ho given in which some of the best talent of the Russian and Ukrainian colonies of Chicago will participate, a performance and a dance will follow. The well-known Russian actress Miss Sviet, and Mrs. Maller, dramatic soprano, are among those who will participate in the program. The names of some of the participants cannot be advertised for certain reasons. A surprise is promised to those who will attend the affair. The Russian Workers Singing Society, the Mandolin Orchestra and many others will participate. The 170 members of the Russian branch are working hard to make the affair a moral and financial success. You can also help by coming to the affair and inviting your friends.

Remember the date and place: Sunday, October 3, at 6:30 p. m. at Walsh Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Noble.

* * *

**Gen. Hines Is Demoted.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, who will be succeeded by Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall as chief of staff of the army, will assume command of the ninth corps area at San Francisco on November 20, the war department announced today. Summerall will be installed as chief of staff on November 21.

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

industrial and social system—which awakening is inevitable sooner or later—they will turn, as the true radical of Bolshevism, and we shall witness a revolution compared with which that which has taken place in Russia will appear as child's play. Qui vivra verra!"

Not so bad!

IGNORANCE handicaps a man in life, but it is no handicap to a catholic who is concerned with nothing else except getting to heaven. A learned catholic is an incapable of understanding the dogmas and mysteries of his catholic faith as an ignorant catholic. We have the authority of a catholic publication for this. And we defy any intelligent reader to make either head or tail of the following question and answer:

* * *

"Q. IS there not a vast difference between the faith of a learned and an ignorant catholic? A. 'Both believe the same, inasmuch as both believe on the authority of god revealing, as witnessed infallibly by a divine, authoritive teacher, speaking in the name of Jesus Christ—the catholic church. The trained theologian may know more facts, have a better grasp of principles, and be better able to defend catholic doctrine than the average catholic; still, the self-same dogmas must be believed by both under penalty of ex-communication." Now you tell one!

* * *

CRIME is on the increase in Russia, according to a story in a capitalist news service. Various causes are given for this alleged condition, including "the high cost of living and unemployment" but perhaps the cause knowing what we'll never be held responsible.

The General Council, to put it bluntly, has taken a long step in the direction of supervising—the word is not too strong—the T. U. C. as the supreme body in the trade union movement.

* * *

OF course the most ardent supporter of the Soviet government will not claim that all crime vanished within twenty four hours after the Red Flag was raised over the Kremlin. The population that was brutalized under the czarist regime is still there. And the economic conditions that are largely responsible for crime and criminals are only in the process of being eliminated. As I am writing this a headline in a Chicago afternoon paper catches my eye. It reads: "Twelve murdor trials on docket for October court term." That is not so bad. It has been worse. American newspapers hunting for crims records need not go beyond their own doorsteps.

* * *

RECENTLY while having a cup of coffee in a restaurant with two acquaintances, the latter began to argue violently over some trifling matter. What they were disputing about not he proven without recourse to atlas or map. But still the battle raged. I was reading a newspaper at my leisure and happened to light on the following: "Usually the only man that is sure of a feet is the man who knows only one thing about the subject. People argue most over things they know least about." This stopped the heys for a while but one of them, wiser and younger then the other aftor thinking severely retorted: "You should know enough not to believe anything you read in the capitalist press."

## Loss of Life Due to Mexican Hurricane Is Now Reduced to Two

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 29—A check-up after yesterday's hurricane showed lato today that only one woman and one child had been reported killed in the city of Vera Cruz.

Communication with the surrounding territory was cut off and it was therefore impossible to ascertain authoritatively the amount of damage or possible loss of life.

No foreigners have been reported killed or injured.

Extensive property damage was caused both in the city and in the surrounding country.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of THE DAILY WORKER.

# HOOVER SEES STALKING GHOST

## Leaders Dodge Discussion of Betrayal

(Continue from Page 1)

brought the superficially overwhelming defeat of the proposition for more powers to the General Council.

I think it is worth while to emphasize here the fact that, on the first time the minority movement has in any way come up for a vote by the T. U. C., it secured nearly three-quarters of a million votes.

Certainly there were nearly two and three-quarter million against it, but a comparison of the votes it received with the numbers of workers represented at minority movement conferences is close enough to be very significant.

**Refuse to Discuss Betrayal.**

A fine point needs to be stressed—and to be stressed in the strongest manner possible. That is the sinister precedent that has been established by the General Council's refusal to discuss the general strike on the already familiar ground that its responsibility lies on the conference of executives. The General Council maintained its point, in spite of determined opposition.

The protests came, not alone from the left wing, but from so extreme a right winger as Mr. Naylor (L. S. C.), who pointed out with perfect truth that the General Council was elected by the T. U. C. and was responsible to it for all its activities, and not to the conference of executives. Further, that since the present General Council retires this week—and the conference of executives will be held god

The General Council is supreme.

## Building Trades in Philadelphia Fight Open Shop Injunction

(Continue from Page 1)

or for the purpose of compelling him to employ union men.

"b. From committing any and all acts in any way calculated to prejudice any person or corporation now under contract with plaintiff, against maintaining or establishing contractual relations with the plaintiff because of the failure of the plaintiff to comply with the demands of the defendants (the Building Trades Council—A. B.)

"c. From ordering, directing or persuading any person or persons to strike or refuse to work upon any building or structure in the city of Philadelphia and vicinity or elsewhere by reason of the fact that the plaintiff's employes are engaged in work thereon."

**Council Must be Strengthened.**

Union control in the building industry or for that matter in any other industry can be maintained not thru the good will of the contractors but thru the organisad power of the workers in the industry.

Mr. Keating in his complaint, said:

"The members of the union are very numerous and when concerted action is obtained thru the agency of the council make the rules, penalties and demands of the council and its affiliated unions. If the same be permitted a powerful instrument for the oppression of the members of the unions, employers and others."

**A Lesson in It.**

The building trades men should realize that there is a valuable lesson to be learned from the above paragraph. It is the combined front of the various unions to which Mr. Keating objects. It is this very instrument—The Building Trades Council—which must be broadened and strengthened.

There are powerful unions in the industry in Philadelphia which are not yet affiliated with the council. The carpenters, bricklayers and others are outside of the council and must be urged to join. The interests of the various crafts in the industry are so interlocked as to make common action a burning necessity. The Keating affair is a case in point: The plumbers would have been helpless were it not for the solidarity shown by the hoisting engineers.

The Building Trades Council must take the initiative in the campaign for the unification of all forces in the industry. Petty jurisdictional friction must be forgotten in face of the common danger.

**Organization the Answer.**

The unions in the building industry must not stand by idly during this injunction fight. The open shop campaign must be answered by a general organization drive in the industry. Organization committees should be elected in every union and the campaign begun under the leadership of the council. If necessary the initiation fees should be lowered to make effective organisation work possible.

Stronger unions in the industry and a council including all the unions are the best guarantee against injunctions and open shop drives by the employers.

# PHILADELPHIA STRUCK BY COURT INJUNCTION

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29—Judge Harry S. McDevitt granted an injunction against the Building Trades Council of Philadelphia on the plea of Plumbing Contractor Daniel Keating.

The terms of the injunction are so sweeping as to make impossible any effort of any of the unions of the council—in the direction of organization or the maintenance of a living wage and fit working conditions.

Officials of the council stated that the following council meeting to be held shortly will determine their attitude.

# DEAD AROSE AT ELLER'S ORDERS AND CAST VOTES

## Even the Grave Gives Up Its Secrets

Dead men may tell no tales but they are darned good voters if they can get away with it. This is the political philosophy of Morris Eller, the popular boss of the 20th ward, enjoying a member of the Crowe-Barratt-Galpin wing of the G. O. P. and monarch of all he surveys in the Maxwell street district.

When Morris makes up his mind to turn his ward over to a candidate he makes his bailiwack stand up. He does not roll over at will. Morris is proud of his ability to deliver and divers relatives and relatives are happy because Morris puts them on some friendly payroll with everything eliminated except the salary.

**A Fine Machine.**

"This is how I build my machine, and it's a darned good one," admitted Mr. Eller proudly at the slush fund inquiry.

Such honesty was so novel that the hardboiled Missouri senator, Jim Reed, almost swallowed his cigar.

Conny Judge Edmund K. Jarecki spilled the dirt on Eller for the good reason that Eller did not line up his ruling cameraries for the judge. Morris made them live, work and vote for Stete's Attorney Crowe's man. Savage.

**Here is the Story.**

The following results were revealed by an investigation of ten precincts:

One hundred thirty-nine persons did not vote, but are recorded as having voted.

Eighty-four voted from non-existant addresses.

Nine voted from vacant lots.

Seventy-six voted from vacant buildings.

One hundred and three voted twice.

Four voted three times.

Five hundred and twenty-nine persons voted, but moved before the primary.

Fifteen hundred and three names on the poll books were unknown at the addresses given.

Twelve died before primary day, altho the books show they voted.

Five hundred were those of children.

Fourteen outside of the precinct.

One is serving a life term in the penitentiary.

Recapitulation shows 2,630 fraudulent votes were cast. The recount shows 21,245 votes were falsely canvassed.

## Injured Miners Get No Support in District No. 1

(Continued from page 1)

the case up with the district officials and, after considerable difficulty in getting a hearing, was informed that he had hotter sottic as the district office did not want any trouble on this issue.

**Miners Lose Compensation.**

Knowing that the district office will not make a fight for miners who are maimed by careless treatment, or who are allowed compensation far below that which should be paid, the coal companies systematically make it unpleasant for a miner who contests their offers of settlement.

The result is that thousands of dollars which the injured miners are entitled to remain in the coffers of the coal companies.

All of this tends to weaken the confidence of the miners in their union and the total result is not confined to a money gain for the operators but results in strengthening of their position as against the union.

**Operators Aggressive.**

Since the acceptance of the 5-year anthracite agreement with arbitration and the surrender of the check-off by the Lewis-Cappelini machine the operators are more hard-boiled than ever in their administration of the compensation law.

On this one issue alone the anthracite miners can be rallied for the national ticket headed by Brophy, Blaveson and Brennan which is pledged to abolish operators' influence in the union.

*Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.*

# "Guilty!" Charge Hurled Against U. S. Government in Sacco-Vanzetti Case

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

ON the night of Nov. 18, 1925, a runner in the Dedham jail at Dedham, Mass., the name of Miller, handed a magazine thru the bars of the cell of Nicola Sacco, known the world over as one of the many class war prisoners of America's greed.

Miller told Sacco the magazine was from a fellow prisoner, Celestino Madeiros, and that he (Sacco) should look inside. Sacco found within the magazine a slip of paper containing the following:

"I herphy confess to being in the South Braintree shoe company crime, and Sacco and Vanzetti were not in said crime. (Signed) Celestino Medeiros."

* * *

Thus the actual assassins appear five and one-half years after the payroll holdup at South Braintree, Mass., with its resulting murders, which the United States government in common with the Massachusetts' Prosecutors have deliberately used as a means with which to send the two workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, to death in the electric chair.

The little slip of paper with the admission by Madeiros is the keystone in the bridge across which it is hoped to return both Sacco and Vanzetti from capitalism's death chamber to freedom and the working class. It ought to be one of the clinching arguments in the demand for a new trial. But will it? Judge Webster Thayer thru the trial of the whole case has shown himself a willing tool of the capitalist class. He has been loyal to the employers' interests all thru the more than six years that the case has dragged thru the exploiters' courts.

* * *

It was previous to Nov. 18, 1925, that Madeiros said to Sacco: "Nick, I know who did the South Braintree job." The note in the magazine, which has been presented in open court and is now in the possession of Sacco's lawyer, William G. Thompson, came later, a piercing ray of sunlight into the pitch-black dungeon gloom of Dedham jail.

Thus the frame-up of the government is effectually blasted in the minds of all thinking workers. Or, it should be.

In the frame-up of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, in California, the witnesses one by one, as years passed, confessed that they had perjured themselves on the witness stand. The jurors, pondering these admissions of perjury, joined in the demand for a new trial. But those actually involved in the 1916 Preparedness Day bomb blast in San Francisco have never come forward and confessed to the crime. This, while it has actually taken place in the Sacco-Vanzetti case thru the admissions of Madeiros corroborated by others in numerous supporting affidavits.

* * *

The affidavit of Madeiros, secured by Attorney Thompson, was but one of 63 presented in open court. Two of these affidavits were signed by Fred J. Weyand and Lawrence Letherman, former agents of the department of justice, who claimed that all the department of justice agents know that Sacco and Vanzetti were not highway robbers, and had nothing to do with the South Braintree crime, but that the government wanted "to dispose of them."

Judge Thayer at this hour, the second week after the reading of the affidavits and the hearing of the arguments in open court, still has the case "under consideration." He is reading the affidavits and studying the record, at least that is what he said he was going to do, and declared it would take him several weeks if not months to do it.

Attorney Thompson told Judge Thayer, in view of the fact that the prosecution had not refuted the vital matters presented in the affidavits offered on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, that it shouldn't require five minutes to render a decision ordering a new trial.

* * *

But the court continues to delay. While the judge is "considering" what his decision shall be, The DAILY WORKER, from day to day, will present to its readers the damaging facts brought forward in the 63 affidavits and the arguments made in their favor. The whole American working class must be made familiar with these new developments that show the United States government deliberately framed up two workers and tried to put them to death when its agents were fully aware of their innocence.

* * *

Dedham, Mass., where this historic labor case is being enacted, that ought to shake the very foundations of capitalism in this country, dates back in American colonial history nearly three centuries to 1635. According to the census of 1900 its population totalled 7,467 with less than one-third, or 2,186 foreign-born.

A free school, one of the first in America to be supported by direct taxation was established in Dedham in 1645. It did not get a public library, however, until 1854. It is not the typical New England factory town, with a huge foreign-born population, but contents itself with the manufacture on a small scale of carpets, handkerchiefs and woolen goods.

The atmosphere here is saturated with the familiarly reactionary New England pride, bitterly hostile to foreigners.

Unlike every other court room I have ever been in, this Dedham courtroom in the Norfolk county court house has a great steel cage to the right of the judge's chair, the kind of cage that is used to house animals in the zoo. It is painted a sickly yellow. The judge, a diminutive specimen of humanity, full of self-assurance and self-importance, struts about in a flowing black robe that drags the floor as he walks. Not a very imposing hangman of the working class.

* * *

It was into this atmosphere that the two Italian workers, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, were brought six years ago to fight for their lives, confined like wild animals in the courtroom cage, while guards and militiaman, heavily armed, hovered everywhere about during the entire trial that resulted in their conviction and sentence to death. It was a drama well staged by the ruling class. During the hearings two weeks ago Sacco and Vanzetti were not in the courtroom. The cage was empty.

* * *

But the last act has not yet been played. The red-baiting of the year 1920, has passed to a very great extent and America's workers should now be able to consider the Sacco-Vanzetti case without prejudice. Labor is in a better position now than ever before to take up the fight for Sacco-Vanzetti as its fight. For it is the struggle of the American working class against the American capitalist class and its lackey, the capitalist government. The 63 affidavits put American capitalism on trial. In the minds of America's workers the capitalist government must be declared "Guilty!"

* * *

Tomorrow: The affidavit of Celestino Madeiros.

## Aimee's Divorce Went Thru by Collusion in Rhode Island "Mill"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29.—Aimee Semple McPherson, Pacific coast evangelist, was divorced by her husband, Harold S. McPherson of East Providence in April, 1921, thru the efforts of Leonard W. Horton, who is serving two years in prison for complicity in the Rhois Island "divorce mill," it was learned today.

# MEET PAYMENTS, SAYS SCHURMAN

## U. S. Ambassador Notes Franco-German Amity

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Germany will meet her reparations payment of 1,500,000,000 marks just as she paid to the last cent the 1,320,000,000 marks during the year just closed, Jacob Gould Schurman, American ambassador to Berlin, predicted today following a call on President Coolidge. The ambassador is taking a two months' vacation in this country.

Schurman reported conditions in Germany to be excellent. The only real problem, he said, is the 1,500,000 of unemployed.

The most amazing thing, the ambassador said, is the change in the relations between Germany and France. Where fifteen months ago a bitter and open hatred existed between the two countries, he said this has been now virtually wiped out.

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.*

# A. F. OF L. CONVENTION ISSUE

of

The New Magazine

SATURDAY

OCTOBER 2

### Wm. Z. Foster

writes on the problems and probable outcome of the convention. With photograph.

### A Trade Unionist

of Detroit describes the pro-convention attitude of Detroit labor. With photograph.

### Facts and Figures

on the organisation of the unorganized, in a splendid article by THURBER LEWIS.

### Photograph

of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

### Other Features:

**BIG SPENCER—**
A story by Kurt Klaaber. Illustration by Adolph Dehn.

**THE JEWISH THEATRE IN MOSCOW—**
By Ruth Kennel.

**EDUCATING YOUNG WORKERS—**
By John Williamson.

**HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH—**
By Manuel Gomes.

**Cartoons by Ellis, Jerger, Vose, Hay Bales and others.**


# LENIN

THE GREAT STRATEGIST OF THE CLASS WAR

By A. Losovsky

LENIN AND THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.
By A. Losovsky.

LENIN, LIEBKNECHT, LUXEMBURG.
By Max Shachtman.

EACH 15¢

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



INVITATION TO ANNUAL

# AUTUMN FESTIVAL AND BALL

Welcoming BEN GOLD and WM. Z. FOSTER

*Saturday, October 2, at 8 p. m.*

NEW FINNISH LABOR TEMPLE BALL ROOM
8969 14th St., near McGraw, DETROIT, MICH.

Auspices Workers (Communist) Party, Dist. 7

Dancing — Short Addresses — Tableaux — Refreshments

Admission 75c, including wardrobe



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION SPECIAL ISSUE

Order Now—3½c a Copy.

## ...ELECTIONS TODAY

...ts have been set by petition votes in ...ections. The political campaign is said ...ay to be a record breaker. (Communist) Party ...ates are on the ballot in only ...ee states.

**Nominations officially filed:**

### Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:

Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 13th District, William Weinhauer.
Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.
Congress, 9th District, Daniel G. Holder.

### Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Miller.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, first district, Ernest Carsthens and Anna Weissman.
Second District, Mike Bieskovitz and Celia Parensky.
For Congress.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrtic.
Ninth District, William P. Mikadas
Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shore.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.
United States Senator, Jamaa A. Ivers.
Secretary of State, Nalson Dewey.
State Treasurer, Leonard Forscher.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.
State Auditor, O. McSwain.

### Massachusetts.

Governor, Lawis Marks. Lieut. Governor, Albert Oddis. U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam. Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer. Auditor, Emma F. Hutchins. Attorney General, Max Lerner. Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.

### Ohio.

Canton, Stark County
State Senator, 41st District, Carl Guilod. State Assemblymen, 21st District, Peter Piehlar.

* * *

**FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:**

**OHIO**

**Allan County**

Judge of the County of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Sheek. Sheriff, B. K. Mecherber. County Auditor, C. E. Themelpins. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Clay. County Recorder, L. L. Landis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

**WASHINGTON**

J. L. Freemon, candidate United States senate of the Farmer-Labor Party.

* * *

**PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:**

### Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candideta for United States Senator from Illinois. S. Hammermark, for congressman from 7th congressional district. Mathilda Kelousek, congresswoman for 6th congressional district. Elizabeth Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

### New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leads. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

(Manhattan)

Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Gebitz. Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht, Assembly 17th District, Julius Codkind. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Orleff. Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstone. Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

(Bronx)

Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Mark. Assembly 4th District, Isidore Steinberg. Assembly 5th District, Charles Zimmerman, Assembly 7th District, Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress 23rd District, Molasaye J. Olgin.

(Brooklyn)

Assembly 6th District, George Siegel. Assembly 14th District, Samuel Nesin. Assembly 23rd District, Pauline Warshefsky. Congress District, Bertram D. Wolfe. 7th District, Morris Rosen.

### Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Edward Mraska. Secretary, John Gombos. Sec'y. Treas., Jane H. Feldman, Treas.

## DISTRICT, THIRD, LAUNCHES BIG DRIVE TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—(Special to The Daily Worker)—The Political Committee of District 3 at its last meeting of September 1 gave careful consideration to the crisis of The DAILY WORKER, and took immediate steps to raise the quota of $5,000.

The critical condition of The DAILY WORKER was reported by Acting District Organizer Bell to the Baltimore membership meeting on Sunday, September 12. The comrades responded enthusiastically pledging themselves to raise the sum of $500.

**To Your District on Campaign.**

A short tour has been arranged for Comrade Bell and DAILY WORKER Agent Spivack covering the following cities:

September 26—Baltimore, Md.
October 1—Washington, D. C.
October 3—Richmond, Va.
October 3—Norfolk, Va.
October 4—Trenton, N. J.
Philadelphia to Raise $2,000.

The campaign was launched in Philadelphia thru a general functionaries' meeting followed by section membership meetings held during the past week. In all cases the comrades responded loyally to the appeal of the party to keep The DAILY WORKER. Not a single member which attended the meetings failed to make his contribution. Various plans were devised at the section meeting to assure the reaching of the quota set by each section meeting. In spite of the numerous local difficulties which the comrades have to face, they are determined to oversubscribe their quota.

The district organization will raise $500 thru the arrangement of a bazaar and thru the soliciting of funds among the numerous sympathizers and friends of the movement.

**Sections Act.**

The past weeks the sections met with the following results.

Section 1—Has set for itself a quota of $500 and immediately contributed in cash and pledges $121.00. A Save The DAILY WORKER affair has been arranged for Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1601 S. Camac street.

Section 2—Has set a quota of $500 and immediately raised $168.25 in cash and pledges. An affair for The DAILY WORKER was arranged for Saturday, Oct. 9, at 521 York Ave.

Section 3—Set a quota of $500 and raised on the spot $120 in cash and pledges. A section affair for The DAILY WORKER is being arranged.

The following were the first contributions:

**SECTION 1.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Nucleus A— | |
| Nicola Almola | $ 5.00 |
| Nucleus B— | |
| Lisa Love | 2.00 |
| Jacob Berman | 5.00 |
| Nucleus C— | |
| Samuel Bell | 10.00 |
| M. Silverstein | 1.00 |
| Nucleus F— | |
| A. Dasgordas | 1.00 |
| | $68.00 |

**SECTION 2.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Nucleus A— | |
| Harry Filbeolen | 2.00 |
| Joseph Nesheviteh | 1.00 |
| David Kaff | .50 |
| Deasa Milgrom | 1.00 |
| P. Puodis | 1.00 |
| W. Kavel | 5.00 |
| Jerry Sulauskas | 2.00 |
| Nucleus B— | |
| Joseph Stempie | 1.00 |
| August Warrens | .50 |
| J. Stenkus | 2.00 |
| Joseph Schmidt | 10.00 |
| Nucleus C— | |
| J. Morrin, Camden, N. J. | 1.00 |
| Emil Swenson | 1.50 |
| Nucleus D— | |
| John Contretes | 5.00 |
| Nucleus E— | |
| John Repps | 1.00 |
| Jacob Eichns | 1.00 |
| Fred Pirman | 1.25 |
| Nucleus F— | |
| Alex Miller | 1.00 |
| Walter Kaniuszeski | 1.00 |
| August Redin | 5.00 |
| Nucleus F— | |
| M. Kaurieta | 1.00 |
| Nucleus I— | |
| D. Kluchivsky | 1.00 |
| Nucleus J— | |
| A. Demke | 2.00 |
| Nucleus S— | |
| Emilio Berardi | 2.00 |
| Philip Rishynski | 2.00 |
| F. Vidalin | 1.00 |
| William Trotzky | 2.00 |
| William Petterson | 5.00 |
| | $42.25 |

**SECTION 3.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Nucleus A— | |
| Becky Lepids | 2.00 |
| Ida Eifand | 1.00 |
| Clara Yampolsky | 2.00 |
| Liza Yampolsky | 3.00 |
| Anna Chudnoff | 2.00 |
| Nucleus B— | |
| H. Disken | 10.00 |
| S. Diker | 5.00 |
| Nucleus D— | |
| Frank Horowitz | 1.00 |
| George Kipness | 1.00 |
| Frank Winter | 5.00 |
| Joseph Mirsch | 1.00 |
| | $34.00 |

## BOSTON WORKERS' SCHOOL TO OPEN WITH MANY CLASSES ON OCTOBER 1

BY HARRY J. CANTER.

The Workers School of Boston begins its second season on Oct. 1, with classes in various subjects of interest to those in the labor movement. The school aims to make better fighters of these workers, to fit them for more effective participation in the class struggle.

English classes, which have proved so popular and interesting in the past year will be conducted in many centers in the district. These classes will take up reading and writing working class English, and will also include training in American citizenship. The instructors are Al Bloch, Phyllis Fanigston, Lillian Futran, Joseph Derman, ele. A group of workers in any city may organize a class and a teacher will be secured.

The course in the Fundamentals of Communism is a basic course essential for every party member. Comrades cannot qualify for other classes until they have completed this fundamental course. Lewis Works will instruct this class.

Imperialism, a study of the final stage of capitalism, will trace the development of finance-capitalism, and will pay special attention of the part played by the United States in the fight for world domination. Harry J. Canter will conduct.

Students qualified to take advanced course in the theory of our movement should attend the class given by Max Lerner on Marxism. This will take up the study of economics, historical materialism, etc., based on the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Bukharin and other Communist classics.

**Trade Union Work.**

Comrades active in the trade unions particularly will welcome the class on Theory and Practice of Trade Union Work, conducted by H. S. Bloomfield. Actual problems arising in the trade union struggle will be analyzed in the course of study. Only party and league members are eligible.

Comrade Bert Miller, district organizer of the party, will conduct a class in Party Theory and Practice which will take up various stages and phases in the development of the Communist movement based largely on the history of the Russian and German parties.

**Yiddish Class.**

A class in the Fundamentals will be conducted in Yiddish by Comrade L. E. Clark and other language classes as well as classes in Worker Correspondence, Literature and ido will be conducted where registration warrants.

Registration for all classes is going on now and party members are urged to enroll at once and bring along their non-party fellow workers. The fee for each class is $2.00.

## W. P. Election Campaign Tours

### Ben Gitlow

Ben Gitlow, who is well-known to the workers of this country as a militant fighter in the ranks of labor, begins his big election campaign tour under the banner of the Workers Communist Party with a meeting in New Haven on September 29. Workers in cities all over the country. Comrade Gitlow's tour will take him all the way from New Haven to Milwaukee with have the opportunity of hearing the 1924 vice presidential candidate of the Workers Party and its present gubernatorial candidate in New York on: "WHAT CAN THE ELECTIONS DO FOR THE WORKERS?"

The complete tour follows:

WORCESTER, Mass.—Thursday, Sept. 30.

BOSTON, Mass.—Friday Oct. 1, Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Saturday, Oct. 2. Labor Lyceum.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sunday, Oct. 3, 2:30 p. m., Schwabl's Hall, 351 Broadway.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Oct. 4.

DETROIT, Mich.—Oct. 5.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Oct. 6.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Oct. 10.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Oct. 11.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Oct. 12, N. S. Carnegie Music Hall.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Oct. 13.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 14.

### Bertram D. Wolfe.

"Who Owns the Government?" This is the subject of the campaign talks of Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School and candidate for congressman on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, who is now touring the western part of the country. Comrade Wolfe's tour is:

ASTORIA, Ore.—Thursday, Sept. 30, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 416 Duane St.

TACOMA, Wash.—Friday, October 1st, at 8 p. m., Fraternity Hall, 1117½ Tacoma Ave. So.

MT. VERNON, Wash.—Sunday, Oct. 3 at 2 p. m., Yeomen Hall.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sunday, October 3 at 8 p. m., Labor Temple (Large Hall).

SPOKANE, Wash.—Tuesday, October 5 at 8 p. m. Open Forum Hall, Norfolk Bldg. 816½ West Riverside Ave.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Oct. 8.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Oct. 9.

## Detroit Party Gives Big Ball Oct. 2nd; Gitlow Speaks Oct. 5

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—The first Ball of the season will be held by the Workers Party in Detroit, Saturday, October 2nd at the New Finnish Labor Temple, Ball Room, 5969 14th St., (near McGraw).

Several hundred out-of-town delegates and visitors to the state convention of the Workers Party, District Seven Conference of the Workers Party and the American Federation of Labor convention will be present at the Ball in addition to all the Communists, radicals, progressives and left wingers of Detroit. The Ball committee is prepared to handle a record crowd. Admission of 75c, will be charged which will include wardrobe.

Ben Gitlow will address the third election campaign mass meeting of the Workers Party in the Old House of the Masses, 3644 St. Aubin on Tuesday, October 5. Special meetings will be held before the factories and announcements made in the four shop papers issued by the Workers Party shop nuclei which will be used to attract the auto workers to the meeting.

## Boston Communists Ratify Ticket at Friday Night Meeting

BOSTON, Mass. — The Workers (Communist) Party of Massachusetts is holding a ratification meeting Friday evening, Oct. 1, at Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street. Ben Gitlow, candidate for governor of New York state, will be the chief speaker. The candidates to be ratified at this meeting are: John J. Ballam for U. S. senator; Lewis Marks, candidate for governor; Albert Oddis, for lieutenant governor; Harry J. Canter, for secretary of state; Max Lerner, for attorney general; Winfield A. Dwyer, for state treasurer; Emma F. Hutchins, for state auditor. Bert Miller will preside.

This meeting is the windup of a series of meetings held in various parts of the state to open the 1926 election campaign. The candidates will declare their views on the important questions confronting the workers of Massachusetts. Friday night will indeed by a red night for the Hub City.

## Stage Play to Aid Daily Worker Drive

One of the most attractive features of the affair which local Chicago has arranged for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER on October 24th at Douglas Park Auditorium, will be the play by Elmer Rice entitled, "The Adding Machine."

This was given several seasons ago on Broadway and scored a great hit with the intelligent theater-goers of New York. The play deals with a certain Mr. Zero, a bookkeeper who, when his labor power is replaced by an adding machine, ups and kills his boss, is sent to trial and condemned to death. The rest of the play deals with his adventures in heaven and hell.

The Studio Players, who have already given it several times in their little theater at 826 N. Clark St., consider it one of their best presentations.

In addition to the play, a banquet will be served at 7 p. m. and dancing will begin at 9 p. m. There will be a charge of 50c. for the play, and the banquet and dancing additional.

**Small Earthquake in California.**

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Sept. 29.—A sharp earthquake shock rumbled Santa Barbara at 9:50 a. m. yesterday but no serious damage was reported. The tremblor lasted about seven seconds.

**Federal Taxes to Be Two Billion.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Federal income tax collections for the calendar year of 1926 will amount to nearly $2,000,000,000, according to treasury estimates.

**BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.**

## COMPENSATION LAW IS URGED

### Various Plutes Favor Longer Hours

Legislative means for improving the operation of the Workmen's compensation act were suggested by Miss Frances Perkins to the New York State Industrial Survey Commission at its session in the Bar Association Building.

**More Rosy Cheeks.**

Miss Perkins told of the health of young women under the old regulation of 60 hours a week as compared with the present law allowing but 54 hours a week. She declared that the six hours meant more red cheeks, a greater interest in work and more time for leisure. She added that when the law provided for a 48-hour week there would still be greater joys and greater production.

**Urges Amendments.**

To increase the value of the act Miss Perkins urged several amendments. She asked that the limit of $3,500 for a temporary total disability be increased to $5,000; that the board of review be empowered to act on the reclassification of disabilities; that the section governing the review of awards be amended to give to the reviewing board power to take into consideration factors other than wages in deciding the final award; that the rules of evidence and procedure be relaxed to permit the admission of hearsay evidence when obtained from a reliable source, and that the uninsured employer and insurance company be obliged to pay into the rehabilitation fund.

**Textile Berons' Alibi.**

Mr. Smith said that in New York his textile firm found it impossible to compete with the mills in South Carolina and that in Massachusetts the mills were working only thirty hours a week while in South Carolina they were allowed to permit the addition of hearsay evidence when obtained from a reliable source, and that the uninsured employer and insurance company be obliged to pay into the rehabilitation fund.

**Textile Berons' Alibi.**

Mr. Smith said that in New York his textile firm found it impossible to compete with the mills in South Carolina and that in Massachusetts the mills were working only thirty hours a week while in South Carolina they were allowed to work 55 hours. On an average of sixty-five hours a week. This, he said, permitted the mills of South Carolina to operate at a cost so much lower than in either New York or Massachusetts that it would be only a question of time when the mills in Massachusetts would be forced to close down. He declared that the eight-hour day would bring about a bad economic condition as compared with other states.

**Peter Fer Long Hours.**

Mr. Sallabury said that three companies in New York state provided 35 per cent of the total pottery output of the country. This applied mainly to dishes. About 35 per cent of the employes were women and most of them worked on a piece basis. He declared that the adoption of a forty-eight-hour week would disrupt the present system employed in these places and be a slight hardship on the employer.

## Missouri Compensation Law Up for Referendum

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29. — (FP) — Whether Missouri labor is to have the protection of a workmens' compensation law depends upon the result of a referendum in the general election, Nov. 2, the last legislature passed a law which has been jointly approved by the Missouri State Federation of Labor and the employers' organizations.

The measure was suspended pending a referendum, largely the work of professional damage suit attorneys whose business is at stake, President Green, of the A. F. of L., has issued an appeal for ratification of the law. Missouri is the only important industrial state without a compensation law.

**All Fire Fighters Get Raise**

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Every member of the Intl. Assn. of Fire Fighters —some 20,000 in all—has secured a wage increase which averages $1000 a year since the international was formed in 1918. This is the high light in the annual report to be presented to its convention which opens Oct. 4 in Philadelphia. In the fire departments that have been unionized the personnel has been increased from 20 to 80% in the same period as a means of reducing long hours on duty.

## The Drive to Keep the Daily Worker

**DONATIONS—SEPT. 27, 1926.**

| | |
|---|---|
| CALIFORNIA— | |
| John Dekker, Elk Grove | $ 2.00 |
| A. Adler, Los Angeles | 5.00 |
| J. Studevant, Oakland | 5.00 |
| Ben Gitlow, Plaster City | 5.00 |
| COLORADO— | |
| Paul Reader, Denver | 10.00 |
| ILLINOIS— | |
| Jimmie Craig, Chicago | 1.00 |
| Alex Sprogaird, Chicago | 1.00 |
| Nels Kjar, Chicago | 5.00 |
| James Keeley, Chicago | 2.00 |
| Al Rafsky, Chicago | 5.75 |
| F. M. Sandowsky, Chicago | 5.00 |
| John Stadler, Chicago | 2.00 |
| MASSACHUSETTS— | |
| Michael Medenka, Jamaica Plains | 2.00 |
| MICHIGAN— | |
| N. Gadarinian, Detroit | 2.00 |
| MINNESOTA— | |
| H. V. Nymi, Virginia | 5.00 |
| NEBRASKA— | |
| Wm. Jansky, Polk | 2.00 |
| NEW JERSEY— | |
| L. A. Benoit, Newark | 2.00 |
| NEW YORK— | |
| A. Bell, New York City | 5.00 |
| Jack Faurer, New York City | 2.00 |
| Max Mendel, New York City | 20.00 |
| G. Pincus, Bronx | 2.00 |
| Harry Pelisek, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| Window Cleaners' Union, Local 8, New York City | 10.00 |
| OHIO— | |
| C. Nelson, Cleveland | 1.00 |
| Lester Meuse, Coshocton | 2.00 |
| Charles Lite Sandusky | 1.00 |
| PENNSYLVANIA— | |
| Mark Kapsis, Cresaba | 2.00 |
| Dominick C. Randeseppe, Gilberton | 5.00 |
| Peter Christian, Murrayville | 1.00 |
| Sherman Cheng, W. Philadelphia | 2.00 |
| VIRGINIA— | |
| John Raiahis, Madison Heights | 2.00 |

## COOPERATION IN CALIFORNIA

DEAR Comrade Editor: — We say [illegible] get down over. We succeed! Not as much as always doing as we planned, but in doing something! We lay a better foundation for a better attempt.

In The DAILY WORKER issues of August 9, 10, 12, and 16, you published the beginnings of my efforts to establish delivery routes in Chicago by means of the house canvassing method for "serve" subscribers. My work in this locality is about finished and a detailed report will be left with the city circulation department.

The results are: About 2,500 families canvassed, 600 either not seen at all, or refused an interview; 600 purchased one or more copies; 310 made a trial order; 40 of these became permanent readers as long as weekly collection and daily delivery could be continued; 30 of these became subscribers by paying a subscription in advance, with mail delivery. The rest were practically non-committal.

The difficulties and defects are: Lack of canvassers to cover our working class residential areas. Lack of boys, or others, to deliver routes. One must travel four miles to deliver 40 papers; also, the Saturday collection is a considerable chore.

Lessons: The canvassing must be done. Subscriptions must be taken for mail delivery. Deliveries are found, not made in process of canvass. The paper's message, however, in some form, must be sold to everyone in every home. One copy of the paper, a specially prepared handbook, etc.

A letter from The DAILY WORKER to prospective subscribers must be invariably used. A record, house by house, must be kept. Back calls and special trips must be avoided; also arguments and explanations. Let the literature and economic circumstances do that. Do not bother about bread and butter for yourself. I have followed this work all my life and never have been unreasonably hungry or uncomfortable. More workers on this job! Especially those who cannot function in shop nuclei.

It is my intention to carry on this work in Oakland, California, including San Francisco and the Bay district. Other comrades and myself expect to have Organizers for San Francisco and Oakland by Nov. 1.

In California all political parties, except the old parties, are practically prohibited. The petitions required for new parties are not only large, but hedged about by supposedly impossible requirements. A big political campaign will be on there in 1928. By beginning now we can force a new party on the ballot in 1928. The same canvass that gets readers for The DAILY WORKER can prepare the minds of thousands for signing our petitions. Each party canvassed can be told about this and their minds prepared so that they will register Farmer-Labor. Then we will know where these people are and the regular canvassing force already functioning, with others who come to life only in campaigns, can quickly prepare any size of petition the "smart alex" politicians may require.

TO prospective canvassers, say: Where, let me say that there is a living, even a good living, in this work for anyone who will select an area in any working class district and stick to it. The income depends upon finding those who are willing to repeatedly renew their subscriptions. At first a lot of canvassing is necessary. The income will be small, it being necessary to sell something in addition to the paper to piece out. As time passes, the job of canvassing will decrease and that of collecting will increase until a satisfactory means of employment and income will be established.

A canvasser now for every 20,000 workers in California.

A monster political petition for California in 1928.

Ten thousand DAILY WORKER subscribers in California by 1928.

Every other state in proportion.

Do it now!

Fraternally, P. B. Cowdery.

Make it a weekly habit.
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.


## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

### A POLICY FOR LABOR SPORTS.

IN spite of the tremendous development and popularity of sports in this country, in spite of the great extent to which the bosses use sports to control the thoughts and actions of the workers, there is, as yet, no mass opposition sports' movement organized by the workers. We have of course a few workers' sports groups, but these are scattered by and composed of foreign speaking workers—and cannot, yet, be said to constitute in American workers' sports movement.

What are the main reasons why no workers' sports movement has been developed in America, the classic land of sports and athletics? The reasons are three-fold. The first and most important is of course that the American working class is very backward politically, it is still permeated to a large extent with class collaboration-ist ideology.

The second is that the bosses have thoroly organized sports, have obtained almost a complete monopoly on the sports activities of the workers, has trained them to come to the capitalist controlled gymnasiums, fields and organizations.

The third is that the class-conscious section of the workers and workers' athletes have paid entirely too little attention to the problem. It is especially with the last factor that we must deal.

In the past the workers' sports movement has made the mistake of being too narrow in its work, of confining the sports organization only to the advanced workers. This is a fatal mistake. We do not organize the sports movement only for class conscious workers; we organize it to help make workers class conscious. In the past the work was done in jerks; it started and it stopped. The building of the workers' sports movement demands system, clarity and a correct policy. These are some of the points which should be stressed in all workers' sports organizations.

## Try to Bar Children of Chinese from the Schools of Oakland

OAKLAND, Sept. 29.—Agitation for segregation of Chinese in Oakland schools was under way here today. Already parents of 75 white pupils have kept their children away from the public schools until school authorities remove Chinese students from the institution.

Superintendent of Schools Fred M. Hunter declared that he had no intention of segregating the Chinese pupils and said that if the children were not sent back to school prosecution under the compulsory education law will follow.

## "CIVILIAN DRILL" FOR N. Y. COLLEGE STUDENTS REPLACES ARMY COURSE

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Civilian drill is the answer of the New York City College authorities to last year's student protest against compulsory military training. The new course, tarmed by one professor as a "scientific experiment," is an alternative for entering students to military training under supervision of army officers. Upper classman who have already had military training must finish, but freshman may take their choice.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

**TONIGHT.**

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
6:15 to 6:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
6:30—The Florentine String Trio; Little Jas Warner; Hazel Nyman; The Golden Harmony Trio; Scotty Welch and Madison Sisters.
9:00—Dolphe Edwards, contralto; Alamo Cafe dance orchestra.
11:00—Chicago Singers.

## You--

DEAR READER OF THE DAILY WORKER—

have this splendid daily of the working class of this country—

But What About Your Child?

Let him also read the paper of the militant youngsters—and have him grin like this—

SUBSCRIBE FOR HIM!
Only 50 cents a year.

Send your sub to the
YOUNG COMRADE
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

# SAYS ENGLISH MUZZLED WOMEN

## General Council Used Large Steam-Roller

BOURNEMOUTH, England, Sept. 12.—(By Mail.)—Indignation against the conduct of the reactionary trade union bureaucracy at the Trade Union Congress continues to grow.

Ellen Wilkinson, former member of the Communist Party, who quit that organization because she thought its methods were not conducive to quick success in revolutionizing the masses, is bitter in her arraignment of the leaders who betrayed the general strike and who are now proving to Miss Wilkinson's satisfaction, that there is nothing to expect from them except further betrayal. Miss Wilkinson is probably learning that the Communist policy is the shortest cut to the revolution after all.

In an interview to a correspondent of the Sunday Worker, Miss Wilkinson has the following to say on the machine methods used by Margaret Bondfield to still the voices of the delegates who participated in the women's conference. She said in part:

**Miss Bondfield's Promise.**

"The General Council having almost completely steam-rollered the Trades Union Congress, tried similar machine methods on the women's conference.

"Only the promise of the chairman, Margaret Bondfield, that there would be no similar tactics next year prevented the moving of the adjournment of the conference before it had really begun business.

"The women delegates have been pressing for a conference at which there could be discussion on the appalling fall in women's trade union membership, and on the general apathy among working women.

**Not a Rival Congress.**

"They had made it clear that they did not want any kind of 'rival' conference in which to discuss things that ought really to be dealt with on the floor of congress itself. The General Council seemed to think that it was only under the most careful shepherding that the women delegates could be allowed to come together at all.

"Of the four resolutions, one was a pious expression of hope that some day women would be organized; the second made provision for the wives of trade unionists, while the third dealt with education in trade unionism for the children. The fourth dealt with family allowances, a matter surely more suitable for the Women's Co-operative Guild or the women's sections of the labor party.

**Futile Resolutions.**

"Not one resolution concerned any issue in which the unmerried factory girl, the business girl, or the wage-earning woman is primarily interested. No mention was made of the appalling conditions under which so many single girls have to exist today. As the this was not sufficient, of the five speakers officially appointed by congress, only one was a woman.

"The women made their protest. They are willing to make allowences for a first attempt, but it is to be hoped that next year the General Council will realize that the women want to get their teeth into this special problem of organizing women into the unions, and the treatment they receive when they get there. They want a whole day for the job, and they want the Council to make a special point to the unions with women members that women delegates should be appointed. At this conference only 33 unions out of 75 who were eligible sent delegates at all, and of these 35 were men and 44 women.

"Miss Horan, the delegate from the General Workers, in the course of her excellent speech said that the General Council must get away from the idea of thinking that women only wanted to be amused. They wanted a serious conference not a 'happy evening for the poor.'

"And her remarks summed up accurately the opinion of most of the women delegates.

"Next year the women delegates to the T. U. C. will insist on something radically different from this unsatisfactory effort."

## Mortgage China's Age Old Treasures to Aid Reactionary Generals

(Special to The Federated Press.)

TIENTSIN, China, Sept. 29. — The recently reorganized committee, which has the custody of the museum and palace effects of the former emperor at Peking, is accused of having negotiated a $30,000,000 loan with Japanese bankers, the invaluable national relics and treasures of the Manchu palace being the security. The money will be used to prosecute the campaign against the Kuomintang.

Both Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei Fu have approved the terms of the loan. Chang Tso-lin is known to favor either the restoration of the Boy Emperor Hsuan Tung, who has been living since he fled from Peking several years ago in the British settlement here, or taking that power into his own hands. Wu Pei Fu is stated to have opposed the exhibition, but the plan for funds previously his scruples.

## Air

MADRID, Sept. 28.—General Primo de Rivera, Spanish dictator, claims to be "in an emphatic period" of his life, in an interview published in La Nacion that he is "living at full pressure."

He added, however, that he feels it necessary to continue in power for perhaps three more years until the national spectacle works out the national reconstruction and revises the election laws, and until it produces a new group of men from whom the king can choose a government.

**Admits He's a Fine Fellow.**

I hope then to continue my military career and never again mix in politics, he said. "I am not vain, nor despotic, and realize my limitations. I also realize that I have had divine aid. I shall be satisfied if I can resign with the esteem of my compatriots."

# BRITISH UNION LEADER SPEAKS TO CHICAGOANS

## Amsterdam Delegation Visits Metal Trades

A large delegation representing the Amsterdam International Federation of Metal Workers, comprising its president and secretary, is in this country, making a tour of several cities prior to a visit to the convention of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, it is learned from the delegates' stop in Chicago.

**Brownlie Speaks.**

While here, the Chicago Metal Trades Council tendered the delegation a banquet at the Palmer House, at which J. T. Brownlie of England, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, spoke.

Brownlie expressed a belief that present society is built on a wrong basis. He revealed to American workers to join the Amsterdam federation and make common cause with European workers against an "almost useless class whose mission and object is profit."

**Against Profit Class.**

"This useless and dissipated minority class is destroying humanity and making cogs of the workers," the speaker said, "and we would refuse to be a party to its continuance.

Referring to the intense speed up of the American workers, Brownlie pointed out that its relatively inefficient wage returns left no margin for "the evenings of life of the worker."

"Capital," he said, "knows no country or creed, but only profit." "Organize into one group with one objective," was Brownlie's advice.

The delegation is declining to state its specific mission in the United States, but it is believed that the commission to visit the convention of the Metal Trades Department.

## Australia Trying to Introduce Speed-Up; Labor Unions Oppose

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

MELBOURNE, Aus., (By Mail.)—The Australian federal government has decided to send to the United States a mission of employers and employees to investigate the "reasons why American manufacturers can pay high wages and maintain the enormous output of their factories." The mission has been urged by the employers who are itching to introduce American methods—speeding-up, bonus payments, piece work, etc. —into Australian factories.

Altho the government will doubtless succeed in inducing some union representatives of the Sam Gompers' type to "represent" the workers on the mission, the rank and file of the workers in Australia are strongly opposed to the mission being sent to the United States. They say they are already well informed regarding the tricks resorted to by the American factory owners to speed up production and do not need any further education in that direction.

Australian workers are determined that on no account will they allow speeding-up, piece work or bonus systems to operate in Australia. They hold that they give their employers fair returns for the wages they receive and do not intend to increase production for the mere purpose of adding to the profits of wealthy corporations.

## Give More to Kaiser's Family Than He Owned; To Get $250,000,000

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—A complete settlement has been reached between a representative of the Prussian state and the Hohenzollern family, according to Leipsic newspapers, whereby the former kaiser, crown prince and their families will get 1,000,000,000 gold marks (about $250,000,000) for a quit-claim against Germany.

Before the war the former kaiser's fortune was estimated at $125,000,000. It is said the former family collateral his claims to many castles.

# ARMED FORCE IN CHINA BIG

## $3,000,000 a Month Is Boast of Editor

By JAMES H. DOLSEN.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29. — Radicals have repeatedly charged that the navies of the Great Powers are weapons employed to protect the capitalists of one nation in their exploitation of the people of another country, particularly of the so-called "backward" lands. This contention is again proven correct by an editorial in the Orient, a Shanghai journal published "in the interests of the United States Military and Naval Forces." The statement emphasizes the great stake which traders in the Orient, Europeans as well as Americans, have in the continued presence in those waters of such great fleets.

**Fleet Insures Imperialist Profits.**

"Did you ever hear of an insurance company that paid you a nice fat monthly premium for the privilege of insuring you?" is the editor's opening remark.

"That is a new light in which Far Eastern merchants and businessmen might well regard the American defense forces in the Orient," he continues.

**$6,000,000 a Month.**

"Three million of Uncle Sam's good gold dollars every one of the twelve months in the year!

"Aside from giving American interests out here better protection than is afforded by the most liberal insurance policy ever written in that they prevent losses whereas the insurance companies only make good on them, this is the monthly premium paid out by the three arms of the service in the Far East.

**How it Is Spent.**

"Official estimates just gathered by The Orient place the combined payrolls of the Asiatic Fleet, Legation Guards, 15th Infantry (at Tientsin), and the army contingents in the Philippines at $2,000,000 a month, virtually all of which is spent right here where it is paid out." He declares there are "approximately 6,900 officers and men in the Asiatic fleet, with slightly more than that many in the Philippine detachments, more than 1,000 at Tientsin, and another 300 at Peking."

"The monthly payroll of the active vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, according to these figures, is about $612,000 (gold) monthly. In addition to this huge amount there are heavy payrolls handed out monthly at Cavite and Olongapo (naval bases in the Philippines), where hundreds of men are employed, many of them skilled mechanics drawing top wages, together with crews of yard craft and other auxiliary vessels. The army payrolls account for the tremendous balance, but in the total there has not been included the wages of the officers and men of either the Philippine Scouts or the Philippine Constabulary, which would carry Uncle Sam's military payroll in the Orient much higher still.

**Benefits Business.**

"There is hardly a class of businessman along the China coast, in the up-river cities, in Japan, or in the Philippines which does not benefit directly or indirectly and drew his share of this big 'premium.'"

Besides the payroll, the American Asiatic fleet expends monthly with ships chandlers and provision merchants of the Orient $200,000 (gold) and turns over to oil companies $600,000 (gold) for fuel oil. In addition to all the above, the United States navy department is now preparing to start the construction at the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering company, at Shanghai, of six new gunboats for the Yangtze patrol at a cost of no less than $4,200,000 (gold)."

**They All Do It.**

What is true of the American fleet in the Orient is similarly true of the British and the Japanese fleets. The business of supplying the thousands of sailors thus employed with the necessities of life and the other locally supplied needs of such armadas is an enormously profitable capitalist enterprise. The groups engaged in such trade are a powerful reinforcement to the mighty international financial magnates whose needs dictate the policies of America, Great Britain and Japan in such countries as China.

## Concessions in China Traded for Ammunition to Reactionary Armies

(Special to The Federated Press.)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29. — According to a French wireless reported by the Reuter news service, a Hemburg firm has obtained a concession for the exploitation of lead and antimony mines in China in return for deliveries of arms and ammunition.

**Two Killed in Plane Crash.**

STOCKTON, Cal., Sept. 29.—Two aviators were burned to death near here today when their airplane collapsed 100 feet in the air and burst into flames the minute it struck the ground.

The dead: Captain William Gregg, 44, world war veteran, and Carl Cody, 20-year-old youth of Linden, near Stockton.

## ILLEGAL ARMS SHIPMENTS TO CHINESE REACTION

(Special to The Federated Press)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 28. — Charges of conspiracy to sell munitions of war to Chinese have been dismissed in a hearing before Commissioner Lurton of the United States Court for China on the ground that such traffic is no violation of the District of Columbia criminal code, to which Americans residing in China are subject. J. W. Mahoney, a star on the local baseball team, and R. Barrett, defendants, have been released.

Among the provisions agreed upon at the Washington Conference in 1922, was one binding the nine nations there represented to place their official ban on exporting arms to China. By the commissioner's decision the situation has been created whereby it is perfectly legal for Americans residing in China to supply the militarists with munitions at the same time that the American government is officially pledged to do its best to prevent such shipments to China.

# GERMAN PRESS HITS POINCARE ON WAR GUILT

## Tries to Cover Up His Own War Making

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—While government officialdom today maintains a calm attitude toward Premier Poincaire's outbursts on the subject of Germany's war guilt, the entire German press continues its attacks on M. Poincaire. The papers accuse him of reinjecting a spirit of hatred and bitterness into Franco-German relations at a moment when Foreign Ministers Briand and Stresseman are trying to lay the foundation for a lasting peace.

The general view is that M. Poincaire will be unable to wreck the Franco-German understanding, especially since France will need Germany's support to stabilize French finances.

**Charge Covers His Own Guilt.**

The democratic organ Berliner Tageblatt says: "M. Poincare is always troubled by bad dreams. He talks about war guilt even in his sleep. The French premier, who incessantly reverts to the same charge against Germany, creates the impression that he is actually trying to defend himself against his own guilt. It would be better if the accomplices of the war were not poisoned by this talk of vengeance."

**Poincare One War Conspirator.**

Herr Stresseman's mouthpiece, Tageliche Rundschau, says: "Poincare has every reason to keep quiet regarding the question of war guilt, since he personally was one of the conspirators who caused the war. But Franco-German conciliation will march onward despite M. Poincaire's speeches."

The moderate nationalist organ, Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, says: "M. Poincaire should co-operate with Germany rather than with Wall Street, whose mentality is a riddle to him. The imbecile old Adam is vainly trying to save his face."

## New Canadian Cabinet Takes Over Dominion Government at Ottawa

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 28.—The liberal government of W. L. MacKenzie, which went out of office on June 29, stepped back into power as a result of the recent general election, in which the liberals gained several seats while the conservatives suffered corresponding losses.

Mr. King's cabinet is follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs—W. L. MacKenzie King.

Minister of Finance—J. A. Robb.

Minister of Justice—Ernest La Pointe.

Minister of Railways—C. A. Dunning.

Minister of Interior—Charles Stewart.

Minister of Public Works—J. C. Elliott.

Minister of Agriculture—W. R. Motherwell.

Minister of Trade and Commerce—James Malcolm.

Minister of Customs and Excise—W. D. Euler.

Minister of Health—Dr. J. H. King.

Minister of Immigration—Robert Forke.

Postmaster General—P. J. Veniot.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries—P. J. A. Cardin.

Solicitor General—Lucien Cannon.

Secretary of State—Fernand Rinfret.

Minister of Labor—Peter Heenan.

Minister Without Portfolio—Senator R. Dandurand.

The portfolio of national defense has not yet been filled.

Premier King will attend the imperial conference in London during October. Ernest La Pointe, minister of justice, and possibly other ministers will accompany him.

Parliament probably will be called the first week in December.

# To All Trade Unions and Workingclass Organizations

## To All Workers

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

TODAY there is only one out-and-out, aggressive and militant working class daily in the English language in the United States—a country with more than thirty millions of workers. This is The DAILY WORKER.

Being part of the American labor movement, you can readily see the burning need for such a paper as The DAILY WORKER—a daily which unceasingly and fearlessly fights for the workers in every city of the land and in every struggle of the oppressed and exploited. Race, creed, color, nationality don't count one bit with The DAILY WORKER when there is to be a call to action or a mobilization for a fight against the capitalist class anywhere and at any time.

You know that it costs piles of money to get out a daily paper and to keep it going. The American employing class spends nearly a billion dollars year in and year out only thru the subsidy of advertising to keep its press going full speed against the working people and the impoverished farming masses. The eleven thousand American millionaires are doing more than their bit pouring out many millions in many other ways to keep their press on the job fighting the workers.

Of course, you know that THE WORKERS MUST BUILD AND HAVE A POWERFUL PRESS OF THEIR OWN. But this is a hard job. It costs very much. And yet we cannot possibly get along well without a mighty working class press to battle courageously and unflinchingly for the interests and demands of the exploited masses. THIS IS EXACTLY WHAT THE DAILY WORKER HAS BEEN DOING FROM THE VERY FIRST DAY OF ITS EXISTENCE

NOW THE DAILY WORKER IS UP AGAINST IT. We are having a very hard time to keep going. We have no advertising revenue from the bosses and bankers or any other sort of subsidy from the exploiters of labor. We will continue publication only if YOU say so! The DAILY WORKER IS YOUR PAPER. Invest in it. KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

If you will ask for references, we will not be able to give you the same ones that the New York Times or World, or the Chicago Tribune, or the Los Angeles Times, or any of the other hundreds of prosperous employing class dailies will give you. Not a single banking house, not a single broker on "the street," not a single manufacturing corporation in the whole country will tell you to put your money in an investment to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

The best we can do in giving you proof of our reliability is to refer you to hundreds of labor unions and working class organizations and thousands of exploited workers thruout the country.

If you want to know why YOU should support The DAILY WORKER and make an immediate contribution, as best you can, to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER, then ask:

1. *The thousands of heroic striking textile workers in Passaic.*
2. *The thousands of victorious fur workers in New York City.*
3. *The thousands of garment workers bravely battling against vicious injunctions.*
4. *The growing progressive forces fighting to save the Miners' Union.*
5. *The scores of thousands of badly underpaid workers in the rubber factories in Akron, in the automobile plants in Detroit, in the steel mills in Pittsburgh and Gary.*
6. *The thousands of workers striving to build an American labor party.*
7. *The many thousands of persecuted foreign-born workers.*
8. *The increasing thousands of fearless fighters for the defense of the workers' right to the freedom of speech, press, assembly and organization.*
9. *The scores of thousands of progressive and left wing workers in the trade union movement.*
10. *The hundreds of thousands striving for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' republic and the abolition of capitalism in the United States*

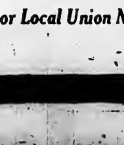
WHAT BETTER REASONS AND WHAT MORE RELIABLE REFERENCES CAN WE OFFER YOU FOR YOU AND YOUR ORGANIZATION GIVING NOW—TODAY—IMMEDIATELY TO

**KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!**

With working class greetings,

JAY LOVESTONE,

Chairman, Campaign Committee to Keep The DAILY WORKER.



**Keep the Daily Worker!**

*For Militant Trade Unionism*

THE DAILY WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Here's $..... to keep The DAILY WORKER.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

*For Local Union No.*_____

# HORWITZ FINDS JOBS SCANTY IN A. MELLON'S CITY

## But Thinks Pittsburgh's Slaves Awakening

By JOHN HURWITZ
(Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 28.—Signs of the much vaunted Coolidge-Mellon prosperity seem to be completely lacking in this city, the home and hellwich of Andy Mellon. The only jobs I have found open in the slave market all week have been railroad construction jobs which pay the very high sum of 40 cents an hour for the hardest kind of pick and shovel work. Out of such wages as these the men are expected to pay from a dollar and a half to two dollars a day for lodging which in these camps are of the most primitive kind usually consisting of condemned box cars for sleeping quarters and the food served consists of three different varieties three times a day.

**Coffee and Beans.**

Namely the following: beans, bread and coffee for breakfast; bread, coffee and beans for dinner, and coffee, beans and bread for supper, seven days a week. In addition to that they are forced to buy all their clothing and other supplies from a company agent who charges anywhere from 10 to 300 per cent higher than the regular price for his wares. Nevertheless in spite of this, the agencies do not fail to get recruits as a great many are utterly destitute and will grasp at any straw which gives hope of enabling them to keep life in their bodies.

**White and Colored.**

A significant feature of these agencies is that they will only hire whits or colored man separately. Thus the Wabash Railroad advertises for whites in one agency and for colored in another. This shows that the railroads are keeping up their policy of keeping the whits and colored workers separated and therefore mutually misunderstanding, distrustful and to a certain extent hostile to each other. As is bitterly remembered by a great many railwaymen it was this attitude together with the criminal stupidity of the union officials, which had a great deal to do with the failure of the shopmens' strike of 1922. However a hopeful sign was that both white and colored workers commented upon this fact and seemed to have a fairly clear viewpoint of its intent.


SATURDAY, OCT. 16

The First Issue of

THE SUNDAY WORKER

The FIRST appearance of the magazine supplement as a separate publication

WITH MANY NEW AND UNUSUAL FEATURES

4 SUBSCRIPTIONS

For 20 Weeks for

$1.00

SUBSCRIBE NOW and enter the

THE SUNDAY WORKER

Slogan Contest

$100.00 worth of prizes awarded for the best slogans for the Sunday Worker submitted before

NOVEMBER 1

GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.


# 500

workers are sending news of their lives, their job and their union to The DAILY WORKER. These workers are organized in many cities—and they issue a small newspaper of their own!

and learn where, what, when and how to write.

SUBSCRIBE

Only 50 Cents a Year.

The American Worker Correspondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

# UNSAFE BRIDGE SENDS LOGGERS TO THE GRAVE

## Another Bridge Used Menaces Other Men

By a Worker Correspondent.

BAYVIEW, Wash., Sept. 29.—Recently at the English Logging Camp, 25 miles south of Mount Vernon, a logging train crossing a bridge forty feet high went down into the gully when the bridge collapsed.

**The Price of Lumber Trust Profit.**

The fireman was crushed against the boiler and scalded to death. The engineer was so badly hurt that he is near death. The two brakemen jumped, one caught a broken rail and pulled himself up to safety, the other caught hold of a timber, but was struck by a flying tie and fell forty feet onto the rocks below and was badly injured.

The "accident" was preventable. The bridge had been built of unpeeled hemlock and was considered unsafe two years ago as the timbers were as rotten as they could be and still stand up.

**Another Slaughter Prepared.**

Another bridge near the same camp 140 feet long is nearly as bad and yet trains run over it daily and haul a mixed train of "mulligan cars"—the cars the men ride to and from work on, and logs on the same trains.

This is surely preparing another "accidental" slaughter of workers. But life of the workers is cheap under capitalism.


GOOD BOOKS on

Religion

The Profits of Religion, by Upton Sinclair. Paper, $1.00 Cloth, 1.50

God and My Neighbor, by Robert Blatchford. Cloth, $1.25

Communism vs. Christianism, by Bishop Brown. Paper, .25

Foundations of Christianity, by Karl Kautsky. Cloth, $1.00

BISHOP BROWN'S New Book

MY HERESY

An Autobiography

Cloth, $2.00

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

LENIN on Organization

No worker can consider his reading complete without this invaluable work. Add it to your library and read the speeches and writings of our leader on the first and most necessary steps of labor in splendid cloth-bound library edition.

$1.50

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.


# RESERVISTS IN GRAND POW-WOW OVER COMMUNISM

## Arm Chair Soldiers Discuss "Menace"

By MAX COHEN
(Worker Correspondent)

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 29.—"Reserve Officers Study Communism" was the headline in the local press. This sounded rather interesting, as did the news item following it. It went something like this—"Major Arthur Boettcher, executive officer of the 343rd infantry reserve, also in charge of organized reserve corps activities in this district, and Captain L. C. Ives will address tonight's meeting of the Reserve Officer's Association in the Federal Building at 7:30 o'clock."

The writer managed to get hold of the prepared speech of one officer, the main speaker. The "study" proved to be nothing but nonsence about "the enemy trying to eliminate the military" and an exhortation to 100 per cent patriotism. The men were urged to read "Ye Shall Know the Truth" by Fred Marvin, "Reds in America" by R. M. Whitney and the New York Commercial, in order to rouse them to fury against the "pacifists" and "reds."

**Against Gas.**

Listen to this: "Their point of attack is the chemical warfare service. There are two purposes for first attacking the chemical service. The enemy fears the gas division more than anything else (by the enemy, I mean the Reds). THEY CAN PULL NONE OF THEIR TRAITOROUS DIRTY TRICKS AS LONG AS THE GAS DIVISION FUNCTIONS. AS YOU MEN KNOW. It is the elimination of the chemical warfare service (poisoned gas) as they so falsely and cunningly state, that is the first step in the final elimination."

"They have fomented dissension, controversy and ill-feeling in the various divisions of the army. All this has been brot to pass by the combined drive of Russia and her confederates, the pacifists in the U. S. A."

# Denver Labor Back of Foreign-Born Protection Fight

By LEE W. LANG,
Worker Correspondent.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 29.—On Friday evening, Sept. 17, a large crowd of workers and sympathisers met at Waiters' Hall to organize a Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers.

James A. Ayres called the meeting to order. He also read a number of bills pending before congress, which, if enacted into law, will mean the persecution of foreign born workers. Quite a number present made short talks on the necessity of organizing for the protection of foreign-born workers.

Delegates were present representing labor organizations and a delegation representing the Denver Trades Assembly. Mary Krasich was elected temporary secretary. It was decided to call a mass meeting for Sunday evening, Oct. 3, at which time permanent officers will be elected and the organization perfected.

# N. Y. Pressmen's Union Head Pledges Support to Passaic Strikers

By a Worker Correspondent.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 29. — "You are bound to win if you continue to exercise such magnificent solidarity," were the words of greeting Philip Umstadter, president of Pressmen's Union No. 51 of New York, brot the Passaic strikers last night. Umstadter who is the leader of 9,500 progressive printers affiliated with the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America and who is secretary of the Interstate Pressroom Council, pledged further financial support from his union and praised the textile strikers for their good sense in affiliating with the American Federation of Labor.

Umstadter, who led the fight for the 44-hour week in New York told the workers of the great sacrifices made in the formative period of his union and how the workers had won in spite of obstacles similar to those now faced by the Passaic textile strikers.

**Italians Had Look at Pope.**

ROME, Sept. 29.—The Pope today gave an unofficial audience to thousands of pilgrims standing in St. Peter's Square as he stood on the gilded dome of the cathedral.


No matter what your ailment, for Expert Diagnosis and Quick Results see

Dr. J. J. Scholtes, D. C.

2447 Lorain Ave., Cor. W. 25th St.
CLEVELAND, OHIO. — Melrose 5179W

Free examination if you bring this ad with you.


# A. F. OF L. CATHOLIC LEADERS SIDE WITH CATHOLICS AGAINST MEXICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

ARTICLE II.
(By a Special Correspondent.)

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 28.—President William Green is expected to adopt a "middle-of-the-road," "safe and sane" course when the catholic attack on Mexico comes before the convention of the A. F. of L. in Detroit next month.

He does not want to displease Matthew Woll and his catholic aides. Neither does he care to alienate those of other religions. He is in the difficult position of also trying to hold the support of the various labor organizations of Latin-American countries which make up the Pan-American Federation of Labor. He is expected to declare his support of the Mexican Federation of Labor (the C. R. O. M.) as a labor union, without endorsation or condemnation of its attitude toward clericalism. In other words, to veil the desertion of Mexican labor in so pathetic terms better than even Woll advises.

**Another Way of Saying It.**

In an editorial in the current issue of the American Federationist, the A. F. of L.'s official publication, he declares the A. F. of L. holds aloof from the religious attitude of the Mexican labor movement, while supporting its economic activities.

John A. Ryan, priest, director of the social service department of the National Roman Catholic Welfare Conference and recognized expert of the Roman Catholic University of America, is supposed to counsel "diplomacy" and favor Woll's "left-handed compliment" instead of James Duncan's openly hostile attack on Mexican labor.

But another "labor expert" takes the platform.

**Collins Gets a Living That Way.**

He is supposed to favor a resolution which would certainly bring a break between the A. F. of L. and the various labor organizations of Mexico and all other Latin-American countries which form the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

This lay priest is none other than Peter Collins, the old-time enemy of socialist "free love."

For a score or more of years Collins has been the Don Quixote of the Knights of Columbus, that secret organization which would turn the world back into the days of the inquisition. He it was who made frequent tours of the country, counteracting fantastical socialist theories out of twisted quotations from Marx and other economists to poison the minds of the ignorant and mentally lazy.

**Wrote Boomerang Resolution.**

Now that the socialist party is dead he turns his attention to "Bolshevism" and "Communism."

Collins is credited with part authorship of the Mexican resolution adopted by the K. of C. convention held in Philadelphia recently. It called on the A. F. of L. to join in the war on Mexico as a land whose present rulers are steeped in the "poisonous doctrines of Soviet Russia."

**Forced to Back Up.**

This resolution, however, acted as a boomerang. Its denunciation was so vicious and exaggerated, its claims of "Mexican atrocities" so completely without foundation that the general reaction of non-catholics greatly modified the well-planned impression upon them created by the Eucharistic Congress. The church had to beat a hasty diplomatic retreat, as it has often been forced to do in its fight for temporal power.

**Catholic Boosted Da La Huerta.**

Collins, however, is undismayed. He passes as an authority on Mexico. His friend to be is Joseph Scott, counsel of a notorious priest by the name of Kelly, who is bishop of Omaha. Kelly put his name to a book championing Victoriano de la Huerta, a fascist reactionary and freebooter who supported the catholic hierarchy in Mexico in return for its backing of him as a contender for dictator.


(Concluded in next issue.)


# CITY ENGINEERS BEHIND FIREMEN IN CLASS VIEWS

## Pay Raise Mostly Goes to Highly Paid Chiefs

By CARL HAESSLER, Fed. Press.

While the engineers employed by the city of Chicago have learned the first lesson of solidarity, which is to join the union of their craft before they go on strike, they will lag behind the municipal firefighters in their attitude toward wage increases.

The Firemen's Association, Local No. 2, of the International Association of Firefighters, has been working several years for a flat increase of $300 a year to be applied to every one in the service. The $7200-a-year fireman would get his $300 raise just as soon and just as much as the $8000-a-year chief.

The engineers, after an unorganized walkout last year, pulled a successful organized strike this year and got the wage increases they demanded. The chief engineer and all the others joined the union, which is Local No. 14 of the draftsmen and technical engineers international, and all came in for the increases. But while the rank and filer averages a raise of $618 a year the chief engineer gets a $2000 raise to $10,000 a year and the chief water construction engineer gets a $2100 raise to $4500.

"The lowest paid man needs the greatest increase," the fireman say, but we compromise by asking for a flat raise all around."

# $77 Passaic Children's Relief Collected at the U. C. W. H. Street Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The United Council of Workingclass Housewives has held a very successful open air demonstration for the Passaic strikers at 110th street and Fifth avenue, New York City.

Two thousand workers listened steadily for three hours to the speakers, in all over 5,000 workers attended this meeting. Women strikers and strikers' wives from Passaic attended and spoke. Other speakers were Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Fanny Warshavsky, Lucy Brauham and Kate Gitlow. Leona Smith acted as chairman.

The collection amounted to $77.

The U. C. W. H. has the task of maintaining two kitchens, where 1,000 children are being fed every day.

Send funds quickly to the United Council of Workingclass Housewives, 80 East 11th street, room 327, New York City.

**Worried Over Butler's Prospects.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Cabinet members will join the administration speakers now working in Massachusetts to save Senator Butler from defeat at the hands of David I. Walsh, former governor.

# NEGRO LEADER ARRESTED FOR UNION SPEECH

## Rapped Negro Theaters for Open Shop Wage

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Richard B. Moore, Negro labor leader was arrested here for violating an injunction obtained by the Negro-owned Lafayette theater of Harlem, against speaking and agitating in the vicinity of the theater, for the organization of employes of the place. Thinking this was a little raw, the police later changed the charge to disorderly conduct.

Moore was denouncing the Negro theaters who pay scab wages to movie operators. The police first tried to break up the crowd by driving a police car recklessly into the people.

A protest meeting of various organizations under joint auspices was held in Liberty Hall on 135th street, to protest the arrest. Here Moore declared:

"The emancipation of the Negro may have been made with the Civil War, but we are not free yet. Harlem, once the Mecca of the New Negro, is being governed by the politicians, and not the working class as we are supposed to believe."

# One Fireman Killed, 300 Girls Menaced in Big 2-11 Fire

One fireman is believed to have been burned to death in flames which temporarily trapped 25 others on the third floor of the blesing Allen B. Wrisley Company building here today, driving 300 girl employes of the American Railway Express Company, next door, to the street.

Chicago's dreaded 2-11 fire alarm was sounded as explosions of materials used in the manufacture of soap, for which the Wrisley building is used, threatened to send the flames into a paper warehouse nearby.

The fireman is believed to have been caught in an explosion on the third floor.

# Shorter Work-Week Than 54 Hours Need of Working Women

NEW YORK, Sept. 29. — (FP) — More red cheeks for working women followed the adoption of the law reducing the maximum hours of work for women from 60 to 54 a week. Frances Perkins told the New York State Industrial Survey Commission at its session in the Bar Association Building.

But 54 hours was still far too long, she pointed out, urging a 48-hour law. The shorter work week was opposed by two capitalists—Henry G. Smith, president of the Art Metals Co. of Jamestown, and R. G. Salisbury, a [illegible] of pottery.

# By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1928, by Upton Sinclair)

## CHAPTER TEN

## THE UNIVERSITY

Southern Pacific University had been launched by a California land baron as a Methodist Sunday school; its professors were all required to be Methodists, and it featured scores of religious courses. It had grown enormous upon the money of an oil king who had bribed half a dozen successive governments in Mexico and the United States, and being therefore in doubt as to the safety of his soul, gave large sums to professional soul-savers. Apparently uncertain which group had the right "dope," he gave equally to both Catholics and Protestants, and they used the money to denounce and undermine each other.

If Dad had known that his son was to be educated by the donations of Pete O'Reilly, he would have been at once amused and reassured. Not knowing about it, he paid a visit to the place, to see at least the outside of Bunny's future environment. The university had started far out in the suburbs of Angel City, but now the community had grown around it—which meant another large endowment, contributed by all rent-payers. Its buildings were elaborate, which impressed Dad; the fact that they were crowded with five thousand young men and women impressed him still more, for when Dad saw a great number of people doing the same thing, he concluded it was normal and safe.

Still more reassuring was his meeting with President Alonzo T. Cowper, D. D., Ph. D., L. L. D., For Dr. Cowper was in the business of interviewing dads; he had been selected by his millionaire trustees because of his skill in interviewing trustees. Dr. Cowper knew how a scholar could be at the same time dignified and deferential. Our Dad, being thoroughly money-conscious, read the doctor's mind as completely as if he had been inside it: if this founder of Ross Consolidated is pleased with the education his son receives, he may some day donate a building for the teaching of oil chemistry, or at least endow a chair of research in oil geology. That seemed to Dad exactly the proper attitude for a clergyman-educator to take; everybody in the world was in the business of getting money, and this was a very high-toned way.

Both Dad and Bunny took the university with the seriousness it expected. Neither of them doubted that money which had been gained by subsidizing political parties, and bribing legislators and executive officials and judges and juries—that such money could be turned at once into the highest type of culture, wholesale, by executive order. Bunny plunged into the excitements of courses and credits, he raced from English 5A to Spanish 2, and from there to Sociology 7 and Modern History 14, and accumulated a stack of text-books and listened to lectures, and wrote notes, and stowed in his mind a mass of dates and other details.

It took him a long time to realize that the "English" was cruelly dull, and that the young man who taught it was bored to tears by what he was doing; that the "Spanish" had a French accent, and that the professor was secretly patronizing bootleggers to console himself for having to live in what he considered a land of barbarians; that the "Sociology" was an elaborate structure of classifications, wholly artificial, devised by learned gentlemen in search of something to be learned about; and that the Modern History was taught from text-books which had undergone the scrutiny of thousands of sharp eyes, in order to spare the sensibilities of Mr. Pete O'Reilly, and avoid giving to any student the slightest hint concerning the forces which control the modern world.

II

With equal seriousness Bunny took the social life of this enormous institution. It was the far-off wonderful goal to which all high school students had looked; a few lucky ones had got there, and he was among them. His sister's chum had a brother who was a senior and belonged to the best possible fraternity; so the word was spoken, and Bunny was snapped up. They were a fast, free-spending crowd, aggressive, self-confident, slangy, voluble over the prospects of this year's track team. Bunny was a runner, they had a reason for welcoming him that was more presentable than his old man's oil.

Like all western universities, Southern Pacific was co-educational; so Bunny was exposed to the impact of a mass of femininity, the distilled and concentrated essence of allurement. Such swarms of graceful figures, trim ankles, dimpled white and brown arms, costumes the color of Brazilian butterflies; a kaleidescope of smiles and flashing eyes, a perpetual zephyr of soft scents, blown from lilac-bushes and jasmine vines and miles upon miles of California orange and lemon-orchards. Something was bound to happen to a young idealist in such an environment—especially when he had just spent the summer in a training-camp for men only.

Not all these bundles of feminine charm were accustomed to follow the market reports upon Ross Consolidated; yet somehow they managed to learn about the discoverer and heir-apparent of the Paradise oil field. Many sets of quick wits were concentrated upon him, he was invited to scores of dances and hundreds of fudge parties and thousands of motor rides. Then a strange rumor spread, here was an unimaginable phenomenon, a young millionaire who would not "pet!" One by one the champion spell-weavers of Southern Pacific wove in vain; before long there were odds posted, and quite a trade in bets as to who would be the first girl that Bunny Ross would kiss! Researches were conducted in the Beach City high school, and word came that the young oil prince carried in his bosom a broken heart; which, of course, made him a romantic figure, and added enormously to his prestige.


(To Be Continued.)



NEW LABOR MOTION PICTURE
NOW READY FOR SHOWING
"THE PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE"
(SEVEN REELS)
STIRRING — THRILLING — EDUCATIONAL

It is a thought-provoking message to organized and unorganized labor alike, the film of the long battle of the textile strikers against exploitation. It should be shown in every locality where groups of the 30,000,000 unorganized workers slave away day after day, at the mercy of the organized employers, without the protection of a labor union. The millions of unorganized steel, rubber, auto, oil, coal, textile and transportation workers will receive inspiration from this film, will be encouraged to cross swords with their exploiters for better living conditions.

ARRANGE FOR A SHOWING IN YOUR CITY—BY YOUR ORGANIZATION—IN YOUR HALL OR IN ANY MOTION PICTURE HOUSE AVAILABLE. WRITE FOR TERMS AND FURTHER DETAILS TO:

NATIONAL TEXTILE STRIKERS' RELIEF CAMPAIGN
(International Workers' Aid)
Room 14, 799 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

Entered as second-class matter September 21, 1922, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail (in Chicago only): By mail (outside of Chicago):
$5.00 per year — $4.50 six months — $4.00 per year — $2.25 six months
$2.50 three months — $1.25 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to

THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB — Editors — Business Manager

Advertising rates on application.

## Democracy in Excelsis

The "peepul" rule in this great and glorious land.

They rule because they have the right of the franchise, that high and sacred privilege which makes freemen of serfs.

Nor is it necessary, say the soothsayers of American democracy, for the wide masses of the workers of farm and factory to have a party of their own. Their interests are fully protected and their spokesmen can be chosen without fear or favor thru the medium of the primary elections—that apotheosis of democracy of which only America can boast.

An investigation of the recent primary election in the twentieth ward of the city of Chicago has just been concluded.

The honest and thrifty citizenry of this ward acknowledge Morry Eller as their chieftain and they go to the polls in serried ranks to uphold the best traditions of men whose forefathers have fought entrenched tyranny and stormed the bulwarks of ancient privilege in many lands.

A stroll thru the twentieth ward furnishes ample evidence that the allegemen of Morry Eller love personal liberty. There are more saloons to the square block in twentieth ward than anywhere else in Chicago. One who knows Chicago will feel at once that no more needs to be said.

No dreary despotism for the twentieth ward. The right of franchise is inviolable and it was invoked with a vengeance. The investigation of the manner in which the bootleggers, gamblers, second-story workers, ladies of the evening, brothel keepers and other honest burghers of the twentieth ward, armed only with the franchise, hurled the invader back from the battlements, discloses the chief, hurled the invader back from the battlements, discloses the chief following facts and are now history engraved on the court records of Cook county.

They show that:

Two hundred thirty-nine persons did not vote, but are recorded as having voted.

Eighty-four voted from non-existant addresses.

Nine voted from vacant lots.

Seventy-six voted from vacant buildings.

One hundred and three voted twice. One voted three times.

Five hundred and twenty-nine persons voted, but moved before the primary.

Fifteen hundred and three names on the poll books were unknown at the addresses given.

Twelve died before primary day, altho the books show they voted.

Five names were those of children.

Fourteen outside of the precinct.

One is serving a life term in the penitentiary.

The right of the franchise in the twentieth ward is sacred. It does not pass away with death. Crime, illness or change of residence have no effect upon it.

Great is the primary law which assures the rule of the "peepul," guaranteeing to the initiate the right of voting as often as necessity requires.

If voting once makes a freeman, what shall we say of a twentieth ward citizenry who crowds a life time of balloting into one all too brief election day?

Vox Populi, Vox Dei.

Bnnk.

What a mess a labor party will have to clean up.

## Poland, Britain and the Soviet Union

The terrorizing of the Polish Sejm by Pilsudski and his army, news of which is contained in the latest dispatches from Poland, shows the progress of the dictatorship in Poland.

The deputies demanded the withdrawal of two members of the Bartel cabinet, but Pilsudski staged a military demonstration and threatened dissolution of parliament unless the deputies withdrew their demands.

Pilsudski's action is extremely significant when coupled with news from England to the effect that Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, has sounded out Briand as to the attitude of France in the event of a new offensive against the Soviet Union. Pilsudski is Great Britain's puppet, but his popular support is weak and Britain can take no chance with the Polish parliament.

The British offensive against the Soviet Union is being carried on under the guise of "establishing a defensive zone" to protect Poland and contemplates conquest of the Ukraine. The sincerity of the diplomatic phrases concerning a "defensive zone" are understood when we recall that the Soviet Union's offer to Poland of a guarantee treaty against attack was refused.

The Paris correspondent of the *Sunday Worker* states in its issue for September 12:

*The British foreign office is at the moment engaged actively in promoting a league of all border states against Russia. Proposals were made to Poland in the last days of August which constitute at once a bribery and a blackmail manoeuver.*

*At a time when Britain needs every financial resource she can spare, she is spending and promising to spend enormous sums of money in subsidizing Baltic and Central European states to attack Russia.*

The reports are that Briand's reply to Chamberlain was to the effect that France did not want trouble in Eastern Europe and that Poland would not get French support in an anti-Soviet offensive, or even in case Poland was attacked.

Due to the financial crisis in France and the rapprochement between France and Germany, Britain is forced for the time being at least to play a lone hand in Poland.

That Britain, convulsed by the miners' strike, driven to distraction by the victorious advance of the Chinese national revolution and worried by the disaffection of the "white" colonies (Canada, South Africa and the Irish Free State), still plots against the Soviet Union and spends money like water to subsidize military adventures from the Baltic to the Aegean, is proof that the British ruling class knows that the workers' and peasants' government of Russia is the most powerful enemy of British and world capitalism and the greatest source of inspiration to the rising British working class and the millions of colonial workers and peasants.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

# The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue)

*From the Idea of Freedom for Groups —to the Idea of Political Democracy in the Whole Country.*

NOW pass on the fourth problem, the problem of party mechanism in the system of the proletarian dictatorship. You are aware that up to now we Leninists have regarded the unity and coherence of our party as the first prerequisite for the maintenance and firmer establishment of the proletarian dictatorship. We Leninists have always imagined that the proletarian dictatorship can only be secure in our country, if our party plays its role properly, and when this party is in the first place the sole party in our country, that is, when the legal existence of other parties is made impossible, and in the second place the party is consistent in its structure, that is, represents a structure excluding any independent and autonomous groups, fractions, organized currents, etc.

I SHALL not remind you, comrades, of the expenditure of energy, the many words and the many gestures, which we have witnessed from Comrade Zinoviev, from this very platform, in his efforts to demonstrate this elementary Leninist truth. And now this has all changed at one blow. Now the whole opposition, the whole oppositionist block—Trotsky, Kamenev, Zinoviev, Krupskaya, etc.—demands freedom for fractions within the party. The first signal for this change of front was given by Comrade Zinoviev from the platform of our XIV Party Congress. As you will know, Comrade Zinoviev declared on this occasion that we should call upon all former oppositional groups to share the leadership of the party. The germ has since developed, not merely into a bud, but into a full grown, if not particularly sweet smelling and aromatic flower. (Laughter.)....

IT must be observed that if the opposition now insists on having our party reconstructed on a basis permitting a freedom to form groups and fractions, some of the comrades of the opposition are arriving at conclusions of which we must take careful note if we want to know which way the wind is blowing. Comrade Ossovsky, of whom we have already spoken as a member of the opposition, pronounces the following judgment in the article quoted: In our country there is no unity of economic interests. The working class has its interests, and the peasant class has its interests, differing somewhat. And then there are private capitalists in the nation, again a third group of interests. But we have only one party. And if we have only one party, and will not legalise other parties, then we must arrange matters so that there can be elements within our party itself who represent capitalist interests. I am telling you all this in my own words, but Comrade Ossovsky writes in a learned language as follows:

"The positive solution of this question (that is, the question of the unity of our party) would not be difficult if we had not to prove the possibility of the unity of a party not the only legal one." (Laughter.) If there were other parties as well.) "We should then be the sole ruling party, but not the only party in the country. It is a much more complicated matter to prove the possibility of absolute unity in the sole legal party in a country containing extremely multitudinous economic tendencies. No one denies that our economics include spheres in which capitalist spirit of enterprise could play a positive role. In this case the party, remaining a united and sole party, has to actually protect all the interests in the country, including those of capitalist enterprise."

(To Be Continued)

## Labor Speeding Up Relief for Passaic

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 29.—The General Relief Committee Textile Strike, 742 Main avenue, announced today the receipt of $162.84 from the Springfield conference for relief of the Passaic strikers, a body composed of unions and workers' fraternal organizations, as the result of a house collection—

The sum of $130 was also received from the St. Louis relief conference as the result of a tag day in that city.

From every city come encouraging reports of increased activity and intensification of strike relief efforts. Organized labor is bent on showing the mill bosses that labor is behind the Passaic strikers in the full power of its many millions.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

*WE have received congratulations from [illegible] on the occasion of the Fourth Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which is now in session in this forty-sixth annual convention in Cincinnati.*

*It will be dominated by the most reactionary officialdom of the most reactionary labor movement in the world. The convention will reflect only in a distorted form the needs of the American workingmen.*

*It will make its own review of its own activities, its own estimate of the status of the American labor movement, draw its own conclusions, put forward its own program as the program of American labor.*

*IN the last year large sections of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor have made a long step towards agreement with American capitalism. The official movement has abandoned even purely trade union struggles almost entirely. "Worker-employer co-operation" has been ever on its lips. Mass opposition to this policy is developing slowly but surely.*

*There has been a certain continuity in the policy of A. F. of L. officialdom for the last four years. Its causes and its effects on the mass of the American workingclass must be determined in order that they may be counteracted effectively.*

*THESE articles are an attempt to describe the American labor movement as it is under the leadership of A. F. of L. officialdom, to determine the strength of the two currents—to the right from above, to the left from below—and to estimate the possibilities for our party and the left wing in the next immediate period.*

* * *

ARTICLE TWO.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

SO far the history of the drive to the right of the official labor leadership falls naturally into periods marked by A. F. of L. conventions. But since the Atlantic City convention there has been a sort of a geometrical progression towards complete reaction which, since the early part of the year, deserves special attention. It has been marked by:

1—The defeat of the anthracite strike thru a combination of negative and positive betrayals, which furnish a cross-section of the official policy. They are:

a) Failure to call out the maintenance men.

b) Failure to call a sympathetic strike of the bituminous miners which was more than justified by the continual violations of the Jacksonville agreement.

c) Signing of a five-year agreement.

d) Abandonment of the check-off, i. e., the closed shop.

e) Acceptance of arbitration.

By a process of deception probably without parallel in the American labor movement, the anthracite miners were cajoled into accepting what is in effect a "B. and O." plan for the industry.

2—The legalization of the "workers' and employer co-operation" doctrine which is the basis of the "B. and O." plan by the passage of the Watson-Parker bill supported by the whole officialdom of the railway unions—A. F. of L. and Big Four brotherhoods.

a) The failure of the railway union heads to oppose the appointment by Coolidge to the mediation board authorized by the law, of known and avowed enemies of labor.

b) The eulogy of this collection of Wall Street tools individually and collectively in the leading official journals of the railway unions.

c) The united front of the railway executives and railway union heads for the passage of the bill and the appointment of the mediation board.

3—The entertainment of the London Daily Mail delegation of fake trade union leaders by the executive council of the A. F. of L.

Organized by the principal labor-baiting sheet in Great Britain, the Daily Mail, this delegation was sent here to study speed-up systems and make recommendations for their installation in British industry. On their return to Great Britain they issued a statement praising the most powerful open shop corporations in the U. S.

4—The organization of a "labor" life insurance company under the auspices of the A. F. of L. with the heads of forty national and international unions as directors and Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L. as president.

5—The organization of a real estate corporation by a group of New York trade union officials.

6—The fight carried on by the A. F. of L. executive against the trade union delegation to the Soviet Union organized by officials, economists and attorneys of A. F. of L. and Railway Brotherhood unions.

7—The sabotage of the Passaic strike for a long period culminating in a public statement denouncing it as "a Communist enterprise and attempting to stop further financial aid to the strikers.

8—Matthew Woll's article in "The Photo-Engravers Journal" (republished in the New York Times) proposing a conference of farmer organizations, labor organizations and BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS, under the leadership of Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, to devise ways and means of SAVING WASTE IN INDUSTRY.

In this article Woll raises the idea of the "MONROE DOCTRINE OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY"—a combination of the MONROE DOCTRINE OF IMPERIALISM. He cites the danger to "American democracy of the example of the revolutionary upheavals in Europe.

9—The failure of the Chicago Federation of Labor officialdom (capitulant because of its former militancy in this respect) to wage a struggle against the lockout of 21 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for violation of an injunction against picketing or to do anything for their release beyond making a private appeal (which was refused) to Governor Small.

10—The failure of the A. F. of L. executive council to give even symbolic support to the Mexican labor movement in its struggle against catholic fendalism and American imperialism in the recent crisis.

a) The public statement of Green declaring neutrality.

b) The statement of Woll—in effect an apology for not interfering in support of the catholic church.

11—The endorsement by Green and leading members of the executive council, after being entertained at the Citizens' Military Training Camps and the offer of the A. F. of L. apparatus to aid in popularizing them.

12—The attempt of President Green to force a settlement of the strike of the Furriers' Union by urging acceptance of conditions ignoring the basic demand of the 40-hour week.

a) The unprecedented investigation of the Furriers' Union, after its victory in strike, in violation of the principles of union autonomy, ordered by the Cincinnati session of the executive council.

13—The exposure of Frank Ferrington, president of District 12, United Mine Workers of America as a paid agent of the Peabody Coal company in the miners' union. (This has been interpreted as a move to the left by the Lewis machine by hopeful liberals but it is, nothing of the kind. Designed to further entrench the Lewis bureaucracy by a creating a semblance of honesty, its real purpose is shown by the fact that Lewis has now made a united front against the progressives with the operator-controlled Fishwick-Sneed executive board of District 12—Ferrington's machine, in other words.)

SO far we have been considering only manifestations of right tendencies on the part of labor officialdom. But there are important indications that the organised labor movement (with certain exceptions that will be noted) end important sections even of the unorganised masses are approaching a stalemate in action, seriously affected by the upward movement of American capitalism and lulled into quiescence by the various welfare, insurance, pension, stock distribution and company union schemes inaugurated by the capitalists and demoralised by the class peace-worker-employer cooperation policies of trade union officialdom.

(To Be Continued)

OUR industrial system is in a state of flux. This is particularly true of the coal industry. The United Mine Workers of America—the "labor" organization of coal miners—is "on the rocks."

The coal mine owners, like other employers of labor, have tried various devices for ensuring real labor peace. Sometimes they succeed and sometimes they have tried to run the workers "loyal" thru a process of "education" petting. They have employed high-salaried "labor experts" and "personal managers" and Y. M. C. A. glad hand mix-makers. They have attempted to satisfy their workers with all sorts of soothing syrup of the welfare specie.

Now, in common with other employers in America, they are trying out the company union. Other means having failed, the workers, having refused to be fooled, they now offer the company union sell-out scheme. They come to the worker and make the most lavish promises. They paint their new toy in the most glittering and attractive colors. They say in effect to the workers: "Look what a pretty little union you are getting you new. Isn't it cute?" No deep, no duties, no responsibilities, no strikes. Nothing to do but work hard! And yet you get a nice committee to listen to your grievances if you really have any. You get all this industrial democracy free of charge. You get more work and a perfect heaven on earth. And you may call it anything you like. 'Work council,' 'efficiency committee,' 'production joint conferences,' 'employes representation,' it's all grafting for the asking, if you will please go and stay away from the United Mine Workers of America."

Some tall promises the bosses make. Of course they don't explain just how all this millenium is to be achieved. They simply assure the workers that the U. M. W. of A. is a bad, terrible, Bolshevik organization and that the new virgin company union is a sweet, cheap, satisfactory and altogether beautiful substitute.

And the worker—if he is solid ivory from the collar up—may be inclined to swallow this applesauce. However, if he is a worker of average intelligence with a little knowledge of labor history he certainly will not fall for this line of hunk. For among other things he will know a little about the origin and development of the company union.

He will know, for example, that the company union has been tried in American industry now for over 10 years and that one of the first of these devices ever installed was hatched by Mr. John D. Rockefeller in 1915 after the Ludow massacre of the coal miners on strike in Colorado against the Rockefeller-controlled Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. After shooting his workers back to the pits and starving their wives and children, Mr. Rockefeller and his son kindly installed the company union. These workers have been in bondage ever since.

STUDIES by impartial persons show that the Rockefeller company union is without any vestige of economic power—a beautiful entomohile without an engine. They show that the "employee representation plan," as it is called, is nothing but a trap to keep down wages, slash them as well, and to keep the workers powerless to protest against the tyranny of the company. Within the last few months workers who protested against wage cuts and who refused to work at the reduced scale have been kicked out of the employ of the company. The workers have no security, no status as equal agents in a collective bargaining arrangement, no ability to strike back. They are simply made helpless and defenseless by the company union. The device disarms them and leaves the economic power in the hands of the company. This is the heaven of company unionism.

Not only among the workers of Colorado but elsewhere has the company union, no matter what name it uses to disguise itself, been shown to be a snare to trap the workers into wage cuts and lowered standard of wages and living. Readers of this article will remember the strike of a few of the workers on the lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in New York City in the summer of 1926. It will be recalled how easily the ranks of these workers were broken and how easily they were driven back to their "pits"—the underground lines on which they work. Why were they so easily crushed? Because they had been living under the slavery of the company union for 10 years. In fact this strike was an attempted revolt against the yoke of the company union. But it was broken swiftly by reason of the fact that the workers' spirit had been paralyzed and their economic power completely sifted out thru the company union system. And this I. R. T. company "brotherhood" is only typical of hundreds of others that have been installed in recent years to break unions and to break strikes. And many of them, like the "brotherhood" on the New York transit lines, have carried with them no speakable "yellow dog contracts." These contracts, as mine workers know, are used to bind the workers to an agreement not to join any real union. When used in connection with a company union they bind the workers to membership in the company union and against membership in every other kind of union. In other words, they compel a "closed shop" in favor of the company union.

The company union is also one of the most effective propaganda agencies of the mine workers. Thru "efficiency committees," etc., they drill into the workers' minds various economic lies that tend to make the worker lose faith in his own strength and organized power. A worker who accepts the bosses in one of these company unions is also sure to have certain special favors shown him if he carries out the companies' wishes. The whole thing is a method of capitalistic cures to lobby for legislation favorable to the owners and inimical to the workers' interests. Thus in many years the tools and succors of the company are used to serve the purpose of the owners against the workers.

The company union has no appeal to the workers who know anything about how it has operated in other fields. Particularly are the young workers who have the fighting and organized spirit of youth, opposed to company union tricks. Some of the old workers, broken in health, tired and with no more hope in life, may possibly be fooled and misled by the company's tricks. They may be afraid to buck the company and possibly lose their jobs by so doing. But the red-blooded young worker knows that his only strength lies in the strength of all the miners banded together, not in a dummy union controlled by the company, but in the United Mine Workers of America. Fortunately, the company union has not made much headway among coal miners, because the coal miners have always been the most independent and self-reliant workers, relying on their own organized strength and not on company favors and gifts. But as the mines become more and more mechanized, and they become more and more like factories, the mine owners will try to introduce the "big family" idea of "unionism." It is then that the young workers must be most vigilant for the real union that has won them their conditions, the union in which they have achieved their strength and protection they have. They must fight with corresponding vigor against any "substitute" for real unionism that may be suggested by the coal mine owners.

THE councils of efficiency," the "federated unions," the "arbitration committee,"are all names for the company associations. They are all part of the prodigious open-shop anti-union campaign that is waging all around us wherever they see a favorable opportunity. These schemes must be resisted shoulder to shoulder by all the miners who have any strength in their hearts and time in their veins.

The young miners, especially, must remember that the company union is the employers' latest and most insidious weapon in the battle to destroy the real union. The company union has received the blessing of all the employers' associations, manufacturers' bodies and the open-shop affiliances. Every labor-hater and union-breaker in America counts on the company union as a most effective weapon. The young miners should prepare to break this weapon and build their own union strongest. For the United Mine Workers must fight for the life and death struggle with the company union menace.

### Smoking an Increase.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The United States will smoke about 97,000,000,000 cigarets this year. Figures on tobacco taxes issued today by the bureau of internal revenue show an increase of about 12,000,000,000 in the use of cigarets since 1926.

They rule because they have ... high and sacred privilege which makes freemen of serfs.

Nor is it necessary, say the soothsayers of American democracy, for the wide masses of the workers of farm and factory to have a party of their own. Their interests are fully protected and their spokesmen can be chosen without fear or favor thru the mediums of the primary elections—that apotheosis of democracy of which only America can boast.

An investigation of the recent primary election in the twentieth ward of the city of Chicago has just been concluded.

The honest and thrifty citizenry of this ward acknowledge Morry Eller as their chieftain and they go to the polls in serried ranks to uphold the best traditions of men whose forefathers have fought entrenched tyranny and stormed the bulwarks of ancient privilege in many lands.

A stroll thru the twentieth ward furnishes ample evidence that the liegemen of Morry Eller love personal liberty. There are more saloons to the square block in twentieth ward than anywhere else in Chicago. One who knows Chicago will feel at once that no more needs to be said.

No dreary despotism for the twentieth ward. The right of franchise is inviolable and it was invoked with a vengeance. The investigation of the manner in which the bootleggers, gamblers, second-story workers, ladies of the evening, brothel-keepers and other honest burghers of the twentieth ward, armed only with the franchise, hurled the invader back from the battlements, discloses the following facts and are now history engraved on the court records of Cook county.

They show that:

Two hundred thirty-nine persons did not vote, but are recorded as having voted.

Eighty-four voted from non-existant addresses.

Nine voted from vacant lots.

Seventy-six voted from vacant buildings.

One hundred and three voted twice. One voted three times.

Five hundred and twenty-nine persons voted, but moved before the primary.

Fifteen hundred and three names on the poll books were unknown at the addresses given.

Twelve died before primary day, altho the books show they voted.

Five names were those of children.

Fourteen outside of the precinct.

One is serving a life term in the penitentiary.

The right of the franchise in the twentieth ward is sacred. It does not pass away with death. Crime, illness or change of residence have no effect upon it.

Great is the primary law which assures the rule of the "peepnl," guaranteeing to the initiate the right of voting as often as necessity requires.

If voting once makes a freeman, what shall we say of a twentith ward citizenry who crowds a life time of balloting into one all too brief election day?

Vox Populi, Vox Dei.

Bnnk.

What a mess a labor party will have to clean up.

## *Poland, Britain and the Soviet Union*

The terrorizing of the Polish Sejm by Pilsudski and his army, news of which is contained in the latest dispatches from Poland, shows the progress of the dictatorship in Poland.

The deputies demanded the withdrawal of two members of the Bartel cabinet, but Pilsudski staged a military demonstration and threatened dissolution of parliament unless the deputies withdrew their demands.

Pilsudski's action is extremely significant when coupled with news from England to the effect that Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, has sounded out Briand as to the attitude of France in the event of a new offensive against the Soviet Union. Pilsudski is Great Britain's puppet, but his popular support is weak and Britain can take no chance with the Polish parliament.

The British offensive against the Soviet Union is being carried on under the guise of "establishing a defensive zone" to protect Poland and contemplates conquest of the Ukraine. The sincerity of the diplomatic phrases concerning a "defensive zone" are understood when we recall that the Soviet Union's offer to Poland of a guarantee treaty against attack was refused.

The Paris correspondent of the *Sunday Worker* states in its issue for September 12:

*The British foreign office is at the moment engaged actively in promoting a league of all border states against Russia. Proposals were made to Poland in the last days of August which constitute at once a bribery and a blackmail maneuver. At a time when Britain needs every financial resource she can spare, she is spending and promising to spend enormous sums of money in subsidizing Baltic and Central European states to attack Russia.*

The reports are that Briand's reply to Chamberlain was to the effect that France did not want trouble in Eastern Europe and that Poland would not get French support in an anti-Soviet offensive, or even in case Poland was attacked.

Due to the financial crisis in France and the rapprochement between Fraace and Germany, Britain is forced for the time being at least to play a lone hand in Poland.

That Britain, convulsed by the miners' strike, driven to distraction by the victorious advance of the Chinese national revution and worried by the disaffection of the "white" colonies (Canada, South Africa and the Irish Free State), still plots against the Soviet Union and spends money like water to subsidise military adventures from the Baltic to the Aegean, is proof that the British ruling class knows that the workers' and peasants' government of Russia is the most powerful enemy of British and world capitalism and the greatest source of inspiration to the rising British working class and the millions of colonial workers and peasants.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

*of L. officialdom for the last four years. Its causes and its effects on the mass of the American workingclass must be determined in order that they may be counteracted effectively.*

*THESE articles are an attempt to describe the American labor movement as it is under the leadership of A. F. of L. officialdom, to determine the strength of the two currents—to the right from above, to the left from below—and to estimate the possibilities for our party and the left wing in the next immediate period.*

* * *

ARTICLE TWO.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

SO far the history of the drive to the right of the official labor leadership falls naturally into periods marked by A. F. of L. conventions. But since the Atlantic City convention there has been a sort of a geometrical progression towards complete reaction which, since the early part of the year, deserves special attention. It has been marked by:

1—The defeat of the anthracite strike thru a combination of negative and positive betrayals, which furnish a cross-section of the official policy. They are:

a) Failure to call out the maintenance men.

b) Failure to call a sympathetic strike of the bituminous miners which was more than justified by the continuel violations of the Jacksonville agreement.

c) Signing of a five-year agreement.

d) Abandonment of the check-off. i. e., the closed shop.

e) Acceptance of arbitration.

By a process of deception probably without parallel in the American labor movement, the anthracite miners were cajoled into accepting what is in effect a "B. and O." plan for the industry.

2—The legalization of the "workers' employer co-operation" doctrine, which is the basis of the "B. and O." plan by the passage of the Watson-Parker bill supported by the whole officialdom of the railway unions—A. F. of L. and Big Four brotherhoods.

3—The failure of the railway union heads to oppose the appointment by Coolidge to the mediation board authorized by the law, of known and avowed enemies of labor.

4—The eulogy of this collection of Wall Street tools individually and collectively in the leading official journals of the railway unions.

5—The united front of the railway executives and railway union heads for the passage of the bill and the appointment of the mediation board.

6—The entertainment of the London Daily Mail delegation of fake trade union leaders by the executive council of the A. F. of L.

Organized by the principal labor-baiting sheet in Great Britain, the Daily Mail, this delegation was sent here to study speed-up systems and make recommendations for their installation in British industry. On their return to Great Britain they issued a statement praising the most powerful open shop corporations in the U. S.

7—The organization of a "labor" life insurance company under the auspices of the A. F. of L. with the heads of forty national and international unions as directors and Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L. as president.

8—The organization of a real estate corporation by a group of New York trade union officials.

9—The fight carried on by the A. F. of L. executive against the trade union delegation to the Soviet Union organised by officials, economists and attorneys of A. F. of L. and Railway Brotherhood unions.

10—The sabotage of the Passaic strike for a long period culminating in a public statement denouncing it as "a Communist enterprise and attempting to stop further financial aid to the strikers.

11—Matthew Woll's article in "The Photo-Engravers Journal" (republished in the New York Times) proposing a conference of farmer organizations, labor organizations and BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS, under the leadership of Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, to devise ways and means of SAVING WASTE IN INDUSTRY.

12—The attempt of President Green to force a settlement of the strike of the Furriers' Union by urging acceptance of conditions ignoring the basic demand of the 40-hour week.

13—The unprecedented investigation of the Furriers' Union, after its victory in strike, in violation of the principles of union autonomy, ordered by the Cincinnati session of the executive council.

14—The exposure of Frank Ferrington, president of District 12, United Mine Workers of America as a paid agent of the Peabody Coal company in the miners' union. (This has been interpreted as a move to the left by the Lewis machine by hopeful illiberals but it is, nothing of the kind. Designed to further entrench the Lewis bureaucracy by a creating a semblance of honesty, its real purpose is shown by the fact that Lewis has now made a united front against the progressives with the operator-controlled Fishwick-Sneed executive board of District 12—Ferrington's machine, in other words.)

SO far we have been considering only manifestations of right tendencies on the part of labor officialdom. But there are important indications that the organised labor movement (with certain exceptions that will be noted) and important sections even of the unorganized masses are apathetic, disinclined to action, seriously affected by the upward movement of American capitalism and lulled into quiescence by the various welfare, insurance, housing, stock distribution and company union schemes inaugurated by the capitalists and demoralised by the class peace-worker-employer cooperation policies of trade union officialdom.

(To Be Continued)

# The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue)

From the Idea of Freedom for Groups to the Idea of Political Democracy in the Whole Country.

I NOW pass on the fourth problem. the problem of party mechanism in the system of the proletarian dictatorship. You are aware that up to now we Leninists have regarded the unity and coherence of our party as the first prerequisite for the maintenance and firmer establishment of the proletarian dictatorship. We Leninists have always imagined that the proletarian dictatorship can only be secure in our country, if our party plays its role properly, and when this party is in the first place the sole party in our country, that is, when the legal existence of other parties is made impossible, and in the second place the party is consistent in its structure, that is, represents a structure excluding any independent and autonomous groups, fractions, organised currents, etc.

I SHALL not remind you, comrades, of the expenditure of energy, the many words and the many gestures, which we have witnessed from Comrade Zinoviev, from this very platform, in his efforts to demonstrate this elementary Leninist truth. And now this has all changed at one blow. Now the whole opposition, the whole oppositionist block—Trotsky, Kamenev, Zinoviev, Krupskaya, etc.—demands freedom for fractions within the party. The first signal for this change of front was given by Comrade Zinoviev from the platform of our XIV Party Congress. As you will know, Comrade Zinoviev declared on this occasion that we should call upon all former oppositional groups to share the leadership of the party. This germ has since developed, not merely into a bud, but into a full grown, if not particularly sweet smelling and aromatic flower. (Laughter).

IT must be observed that if the opposition now insists on having our party reconstructed on a basis permitting a freedom to form groups and fractions, some of the comrades of the opposition are arriving at conclusions of which we must take careful note if we want to know which way the wind is blowing. Comrade Ossovsky, of whom we have already spoken as a member of the opposition, pronounces the following judgment in the article quoted: In our country there is no unity of economic interests. The working class has its interests, and the peasant class has its interests, differing somewhat. And then there are private capitalists in the union, again a third group of interests. But we have only one party. And we have only one party, and will not legalise other parties, then we must arrange matters so that there can be struggle within our party itself who represent capitalist interests. I am telling you all this in my own words, but Comrade Ossovsky writes in a learned language as follows:

*THE present controversy within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is neither a sign—nor will it be the cause—of a retreat of the revolution. Quite the contrary. It is a clear indication of its victorious onward march.*

*To give a clear understanding as well of the present problems of the Russian Revolution as also of the controversy over the solution of these problems, we are publishing herewith a report made by Comrade Bucharin at the functionaries' meeting of the Leningrad organization of the Communist Party. The report speaks for itself and needs no further elucidation. It is clear and convincing and answers the lies about the retreat of the Russian Revolution.*

"The positive solution of this question (that is, the question of the unity of our party) would not be difficult if we had not to prove the possibility of the unity of a party not the only legal one." (That is, if there were other parties as well.) "We should then be the sole ruling party, but not the only party in the country. It is a much more complicated matter to prove the possibility of absolute unity in the sole legal party in a country containing extremely multitudinous economic tendencies. No one denies that our economics include spheres in which capitalist spirit of enterprise could play a positive role. In this case the party, remaining a united and sole party, has to actually protect all the interests in the country, including those of capitalist enterprise."

(To Be Continued)

## Labor Speeding Up Relief for Passaic

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 29.—The General Relief Committee Textile Strikers, 743 Main avenue, announced today the receipt of $142.86 from the Springfield conference for relief of the Passaic strikers, a body composed of unions and workers' fraternal organizations, as the result of a house to house collection.

The sum of $130 was also received from the St. Louis relief conference as the result of a tag day in that city.

From every city come encouraging reports of increased activity and intensification of strike relief efforts. Organised labor is best on showing the mill bosses that labor is behind the Passaic strikers in the full power of its many millions.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

SE U.S. C

# EXPOSE U. S. GOVERNMENT S

## Labor's Boots

By T. A. O'FLAHERTY

HENRY FORD is looked on as the big butter of that part of the industry. Did he not [illegible] $5.00 a day wage universal, [illegible] when such pay was [illegible] high? And now he comes out with the announcement that he will put his plants on a five-day week, a six-hour day basis with six days' pay for five days' work. Of course, as Bainbridge Colby, the Democratic candidate for President, has said, that these workers who cannot produce as much or more in five days as they did in six will be shown the door to go home.

• • •

OUR special Ford edition will give the low-down on Henry's philanthropy, about that more anon. What led me to comment on Ford's generosity is a news item in yesterday's paper which tells of Ford's efforts to recover a specially constructed mortar car which he presented to a "Baron O. Frederick E. Von Krupp, Jr." alias George K. Baker, who is not a baron at all but a New York barrow of trade after he sold Henry's gift limousine. Oh, Henry is wise alright. He is an industrial wizard, but he nods occasionally. So did Homer for that matter.

• • •

RABINDRANATH TAGORE, the famous Hindoo poet, is a philosopher who takes considerable nonsense if we are to believe the press. In Berlin he proclaimed the collapse of "Materialism" and the survival of the Oriental. "You western nations possess all material wealth and are observing yourselves intellectually," said. We who have nothing, believe we have caught the reflection of the infinite." This is the kind of philosophy that makes a hit with people who are too lazy to think or investigate. Also it makes the speaker who holds the opinion [illegible] Tagore, because he does.

• • •

THE difference between the occidental mind and the oriental mind is disappearing amidst the hum of machinery and the clatter of machine-made five. The Hindoo, who sat on a bed of nails dreaming a place of industry and the Hindoo who is directing the speed of several spindles are now entirely different Hindoos the day they worship the hump on the left shoulder and second when they see a Mohammedan. The penetration of capitalism into the Orient and the growing consciousness on the part of the masses that they are being exploited is relegating spiritualists like Tagore to a back seat. In fact those patients must now go west for an hour, as the Orientals are picking up their trusty rifles and permitting the Tagores to sell their squirrel full of mystic perfume to the tourist parasites of the western world.

• • •

WESTERN civilization is not crumbling, but the capitalist order it [illegible] will be almost as bad for the Tagores as for the royal parasites and the less royal but wealthier monarchs of industry. A newer and better civilization will arise on the ruins of the present social order and when the hordes of the Orient throw off the yoke of foreign parasitism the east and west shall meet but not until then.

• • •

A FEW hundred years ago the natives of certain parts of Africa would turn up their noses at a [illegible] musical would kick their shoes [illegible] at a cutlet from the [illegible] of a fat missionary. Today they [illegible] immense experience taught [illegible] that missionary's flesh was [illegible] them his preaching. Thus [illegible] of progress roll along and [illegible] philosophers roll under.

• • •

THERE will be more queens than [illegible] in the American social hive [illegible] Marie of Rumania arrives here [illegible] Leviathan. Should the queen [illegible] sail, Mrs. Ike Asmonds in [illegible] hive, after her discarded [illegible] admirers her visit may [illegible] useful purpose. Republican [illegible] are supposed to receive royalty [illegible] shown that there is no hard

(Continued on page 3)

Make It a Day's Pay TODAY

# MUSSOLINI AND CHAMBERLAIN IN SECRET CONFAB

## Organizing Hostile Bloc Against France

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 30. — One of the most important meetings taking place since the end of the world war, will be held today on board an Italian warship in the Mediterranean Sea, between Benito Mussolini, the fascist dictator and Austen Chamberlain, foreign secretary of the British government.

Held on the heels of the adjournment of the league of nations assembly the meeting sheds a brilliant light on the futility of the league as an instrument to prevent war. Of course, every intelligent person knows that the league was never intended as an instrument of peace but as a weapon to be used by the big powers to divide the spoils of the earth between them. However, they cannot agree. Hence the meeting between Mussolini and Chamberlain today following the conference between Briand and Stresemann last week. A British-Italian alliance against a French-German entente. This is the motive behind the powwow on the Mediterranean.

**Sending Out Decoys.**

The British foreign office is assiduously seeking to create the impression that Britain's object in arriving at a closer understanding with Italy is a desire to curb the warlike emotions of Mussolini for whom Chamberlain professes a deep regard. This diplomatic subterfuge will not fool well-informed people. The conference is a throne to France.

Downing street stresses its desire to maintain an entente with France but the rapid progress of the negotiations between Germany and France, in the direction of an accord, leaves England out in the cold and facing the unpleasant alternative of a continental bloc which could not be shaken off England's historic policy of her balance of power across the channel.

**Gesture Towards Italy.**

A France-German combination would dominate Europe and this fact is responsible for England's gesture towards Italy. France and Italy are always heads because of Italy's need for territory at the expense of some other nation. Whether Italy grabs territory from Turkey or from France is in the lap of opportunity. It is quite possible that Chamberlain and Mussolini will cast covetous eyes at French territory in North Africa

(Continued on Page 2.)

# INJUNCTION AGAINST FEDERAL COMMISSION SHIELDS FLOUR TRUST

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—An injunction issued in a local federal court restrains the federal trade commission from requiring the leasing and milling association of the United States to open its books to federal inspection. The senate had ordered the commission to investigate the flour millers' earnings and profits in the handling of the farmers' wheat. This is the third big industry that has been shielded from inquiry by federal court orders.

# SPECIAL FORD NUMBER

THE announcement that Ford is GIVING his workers a five-day week with six days pay has become the talk not only of the bosses thruout the country but is a topic of conversation among the workers.

Just what is it all about? Is Ford generous?

Is he actually GIVING the workers something for nothing?

The DAILY WORKER will answer these questions in a special edition to appear under the date of Thursday, October 7. Working-class writers will analyze this new departure and explain whether Ford is actuated by a desire to improve the standard of [illegible] or is simply using a new method to squeeze more work and consequently more profits out of his wage slaves.

# ANTHRACITE MINERS ASK LEWIS WHAT HAPPENED TO CHECK-OFF

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LANSFORD, Pa., Sept. 30.—Delegates to District No. 7, United Mine Workers, convention discussed the failure of the operators and board of conciliation to institute the check-off system expected by the miners when the anthracite agreement was signed. Delegates urged that President John L. Lewis and Hugh Grant of Columbus, O., be invited to meet with the conciliation board and go over the whole matter of check-off. Madrew Mattay was re-elected president of the district; Hugh Cannon, vice-president; John Yourishin, secretary-treasurer; and Neal Perry, international board member.

The check-off exists in the organized bituminous districts.

# Conowingo Dam Project; Where Blood and Stone Mix for 40 Cents an Hour

ED. NOTE:—This story is printed on Page 1 of The DAILY WORKER, first because of its unusual merit as a workers' correspondent contribution and second, because it exposes the operations of one of the biggest employers of labor in the country.

• • • •

By N. B., Worker Correspondent.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 30.—A short while ago the writer was out of work and traveling around the southern part of Pennsylvania looking for a job. I heard of the great Conowingo dam being built on the Susquehanna River and made my way in that direction.

As I came upon the construction camp, five miles up the river from the nearest town, I was met by an armed guard who stopped me and asked me my business. I asked if I could get in to see the boss about a job. The guard laughed and told me there was no hiring on Saturday and to get off the premises or I'd get run in.

Stone & Webster are the contractors. The place is about four miles around and fenced off with barbed wire. At intervals there are guards in sentry boxes—as if there was martial law.

**Conditions Bad.**

As the workers came streaming out with their checks, I stopped several of them and asked them about the place. Each one answered that the conditions were very bad and the pay poor. In addition the work was extremely dangerous. Only that day two men were killed. There is not enough precaution taken on the drills and little safety for those touching off the charges.

**40c an Hour.**

Laborers, I found, receive 40c an hour. Mechanics get 50 to 90c an hour while a helper's wage is from 50 to 70c. Of this, $8.50 must go to board and 5c a day for hospital fee.

There are about three thousand workers in the Stone & Webster section of the project and about two-thirds of these are Negroes. These Negro workers are made to suffer the usual abuses and discriminations. They have a separate camp of their own and are deceived in many ways, especially when they are hurt. Their families are not allowed to visit them in the hospital.

**Bootleg Concessions.**

The Stone & Webster outfit asks $1,000 a week for concessions to operate pool rooms and liquor joints near the camp. Liquor of the vilest sort is sold in the camp itself and gambling devices of all kinds are immediately available to whoever wishes to play. The men that run the games stand in with the company. In addition there is a large camp following of prostitutes operating under the same proprietorship as the gambling concessions.

**Eight Workers Killed.**

The workers on the job are mostly of foreign extraction and appear to be, partly for this reason, difficult to organize. Such is the "Great Conowingo Dam Project."

It will take several more years to complete it and in the meantime many more workers will pay with their lives for the avarice and greed of the capitalist interests in charge of the work. So far eight workers have been killed.

# GARMENT BOSSES REFUSE TO MEET UNION OFFICERS

## Warned Not to Count on Arbitration

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 30.—Stating that, by their refusal to attend the conference called by Raymond V. Ingersoll, impartial chairman, both the Industrial Council and the cloak jobbers, show "singular ill grace" in characterizing the union demands in the present strike as "destructive." Louis Hyman, chairman of the general strike committee, in a letter to Mr. Ingersoll, replied to the charges made by Henry H. Finder, chairman of the council.

Mr. Hyman reiterated the union's opposition to arbitration, further declaring that "we do not propose to submit to any arbitrary limitation of discussion of our demands."

The union last night interpreted 11 applications received yesterday from industrial council members for individual settlements as a definite break from Finder's tyranny. The firm of Cohen and Whellan, an industriel council shop, 2 West 33rd street, employing four sub-manufacturers and 150 workers, was the first to settle in defiance of Finder's control.

# Greek Elections Put Off Till November 7; Trouble Is Foreseen

ATHENS, Sept. 30.—The general elections today were postponed from October 24 until November 7, and a difficult situation is possible as a result.

The anti-Venizelist or monarchist faction, which has demanded the retirement of Premier Kondylis, recently issued an ultimatum that if the elections were delayed they would refrain from voting.

The premier offered his resignation to the president but it was not accepted. The purpose of the delay is to give an opportunity for reconstruction of the cabinet before the polls are opened.

# French Worried Over Anglo-Italian Accord

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The proposed interview between Mussolini and Sir Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister of Great Britain, is taken as a menace by the French.

France sees in this an attempt by England to aid Italy's influence in the Balkans in order that the influence over the "little entente" by France may be weakened and French Premier Poincare may be hampered. French anxiety is quite open at this new development, which is aimed to offset the Franco-German accord on the continent.

# STRIKERS TO WIN IF THEY HOLD TO NOV.

## Industry Dying; Union Districts to Vote

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 30. — If the British miners can hold out on strike until November, the government and the mine owners will be beaten. This is seen in the figures admitted by the government of the small production being made, and the fact that in spite of intense hardship only 180,000 out of more than 1,000,000 miners have returned to the pits.

**British Industry Hard Hit.**

British industry itself in normal times uses 5,000,000 of the 5,000,000 tons weekly produced when all miners are working. Now only 800,000 tons are produced, but one-sixth of what is needed for British industrial consumption alone.

In addition 1,000,000 tons weekly is normally used in homes for family purposes. Thus the 4,000,000 tons demanded by England for use within the island has only 800,000 tons or one-eighth that amount, to supply it. The normal export of 1,000,000 tons weekly is cut off and thus production is only 10 per cent of normal.

**Scab Coal Poor and Costly.**

While scab coal shipments from the continent and America is fairly plentiful, it is costly, selling for $12.50 a ton, too high for all but a few ales and it is heavily disliked by all coal users because of its poor quality.

Heavy industry, which relies on cheap coal, is hard hit. It cannot run at a profit on high-priced imported coal, altho September imports are reckoned at 5,000,000 tons, even this leaving a big gap between supply and normal demand.

Blast furnaces are cold. About 140 were going in April before the strike. In August 124 were going. But now only six are working. The slump in industry is thus clearly seen as terrific.

In addition, Britain is losing her export coal trade to other countries' coal merchants. And of still more gravity is the loss of general commodity trade, which is costing British business about $15,000,000 a day according to the economist Sir Hugh Bell. Industry in Birmingham, Sheffield and other manufacturing cities is crippled to an extent that it cannot supply orders and fears that if buyers are held off until after November, these orders will be withdrawn and placed in foreign countries.

For these reasons the miners' union, at its delegate conference now in ses-

(Continued on page 2)

# Sickness and Death for Workers Is Lightened by Own Organization

On Page six of this issue, workers will read with interest some facts about the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, an organization of self-protection for the workers that, without end in view serves the purpose of the capitalist insurance companies minus their private profits for the owners and the graft for which they are notorious.

# MINERS CALMLY AWAITED RESCUE IN DEEP PRISON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 30.—Stepping out of the ghastly darkness of the pit that by the merest chance was prevented from serving as their grave, forty-three iron ore miners blinked their eyes as they saw the light of day for the first time in six days.

The hardihood and bravery of these toilers, some of them well along in years, was exceedingly great.

This, and the fact that they organized themselves to withstand their fate when they knew they were trapped, held off the danger of insanity, always a menace to entombed miners.

**Make Birch Tea.**

Birch tea, made from the bark of the shaft timbering, was their only food. They assigned watch duty, sang songs and tabulated time to keep themselves occupied and their spirits high. When the rescue party finally reached them on Wednesday night, the miners were beginning to feel the pangs of starvation and the fever of exhaustion, aided by the extreme cold of their underground prison.

As soon as they were brought to the surface company officials rushed them to the hospital. All of them had walked out of the mine—from their place of imprisonment—a long and tortuous route. With few exceptions, they seemed exceptionally well preserved considering their ordeal. There was some speculation whether or not their being rushed to the hospital was for their well-being or a company precaution against too much being told of the disaster.

**Demand Investigation.**

Already there are demands being made for a federal investigation. John B. Chapple of the Ashland Daily Press, wired President Coolidge for an investigating committee to be appointed to place responsibility for the collapse of the shaft. The president's secretary answered that the matter had been referred to the labor department

# U. S. SHIPS CARRY COAL TO ENGLAND

## Shipping Board Ships Enter Scab Trade

This story of the direct aid given by the U. S. government to the British Tory government in its wealthy, titled mine owners in the strike of the British miners is [illegible] the utterance of Ed. Keen, editor of the capitalist daily, Washington Post and one of those connected with the Teapot Dome scandal, made at the time the British strike began.

McLean urged that the American government send aid thru the [illegible] government against the miners. It is also recalled that when A. A. Purcell, British labor leader, was visiting America a year ago urging workers' trade union unity, McLean openly advocated that Purcell should be deported.—Editor.

• • • •

By GORDON CASCADEN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30. — Entrance of the United States government into the business of shipping "scab" coal from this country to smash the British miners' strike is expected within the next few days.

Preparations are being made for extensive use of United States government-owned ships to carry coal to Britain.

Ships sold or leased to private interests by the United States Shipping Board are surprisingly low figures already taking part in this lucrative traffic.

**Proposal of Senator.**

The direct request for use of government-owned ships to carry the "scab" coal, strangely enough, comes from a politician who says he wants to help American labor.

Senator O. E. Weller of Maryland is making an appeal for votes in the November elections on the strength of his effort to have from 25 to 30 government-owned boats carry needed coal from Baltimore to British ports.

**Government Wants Scab Profits.**

The new policy of the United States Shipping Board concentrates on assignation of shipping for government-owned boats.

General A. C. Dalton, president of the Emergency Fleet corporation, who announced it, hopes the new policy will build up trade while eliminating the shipping board deficit. Baltimore and Norfolk interests are rushing to take advantage.

Senator Weller, who visited the head office of the shipping board here,

(Continued on page 2.)

# What The Daily Worker Means

By ISRAEL AMTER

"YOU may not agree with the whole policy of The DAILY WORKER, for it is a Communist paper, but you will have to admit that its labor policy is correct." This was my statement to a member of the District Building Trades Council of Cleveland, a statement which he affirmed.

What does it mean when men who have been long in the labor movement of this country and abroad recognise that the trade union policy of our paper, The DAILY WORKER, is correct? It means that progressive trade union leaders realise the bankruptcy of the present bureaucracy of the American labor movement, and are signaling for a new, somewhat more realistic, something militant to aid labor in getting out of the impasse into which it has been led. Communist trade union policy pronounced correct!

If our trade union policy is correct —even in the skeleton form which the progressives can pretend today—then we Communists know that our political policy will gradually be understood as correct, for we know full well that militant trade union policy, organization of the unorganized, militant action to improve the conditions of the workers, etc., necessarily at this stage of the struggle in imperialistic America will lead to conflict with and struggle against the capitalist state, just as the British trade unions faced the British state on May 1.

The DAILY WORKER must become the organ of the organized workers—or at least that section of the trade unionists who today have their eyes open and are looking for leadership. With a growing recognition of the achievements of the Soviet Union, with a somewhat hazy understanding of the British general strike, with the capitalists of this country extracting their ounces of blood from the veins of American labor, the American workers are beginning to recognise that something is wrong and are groping for a new program, for new methods.

The DAILY WORKER must become the guiding organ of these masses of workers, whom we call progressives. We must make them readers of our English organ, for until we have the American-born and American-speaking workers following the lead of the Workers (Communist) Party, our Party will continue to be regarded as a foreign product.

Is there a field for our party and The DAILY WORKER? One has but to regard the exploitation in American industry, to realise that not only The DAILY WORKER but the party should become a powerful factor among the American workers. Perhaps the following incident will emphasize the growing influence of the party. In a certain town, where the workers are organising, the [illegible] shop fearless issued a bulletin. The same day the writer was at the headquarters of the union, when a member of the union entered and [illegible] to the organizer, asked if [illegible] could get a book [illegible] copies of the bulletin. When [illegible] to the writer, and after it was [illegible] to him that if he distributed the bulletin he might get into trouble he [illegible] rejected, and that he would have to distribute it on his own responsibility, he replied: "I don't give a damn. It is good stuff and I am going to distribute it."

He did so. A few weeks later, when the question of the Negro workers in the plant came up, this worker [illegible] vulged himself as one of the most violent ku klusers. A delegation of workers, who is willing to fight not only for the right of organization but for decent conditions for the Negroes, [illegible] he was born in Georgia and [illegible] have his ingrained hatred of the Negro driven out of him.

The campaign for the [illegible] must be rounded on the most IMPORTANT assignment. [illegible] a campaign that must [illegible] members of the party. It must [illegible] realize that the [illegible] DAILY WORKER, [illegible] organs of our party, but as the most IMPORTANT organ, since it is [illegible] the legal organ of the [illegible] workers. Then [illegible] WORKER will be put on its feet.

KEEP THE DAILY

# ...TWO ... IN LONDON!

NO OTHER daily newspaper in the land will cover the American Federation of Labor convention that opens in Detroit, Monday, as carefully and ... as THE DAILY WORKER.

In addition, THE DAILY WORKER, however, will report the convention from the viewpoint of the growing militant section of American labor that is ... with the reactionary officialdom that will dominate at Detroit as it has at previous A. F. of L. conventions.

Every issue of THE DAILY WORKER during this convention should be of great and absorbing interest to every thinking worker in the land.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, left last night for Detroit, to send in reports on the most preliminary gatherings, the meetings of the building trades, the metal trades, mining and union label trades departments of the A. F. of L. With the opening of the convention Monday, a complete review of the annual report of the executive council will appear in Tuesday's issue.

Get a bundle of each day's issue of THE DAILY WORKER and distribute among non-readers. Order now at the rate of 2 cents per copy; 60 per 100. Address: THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

# WASHINGTON FARMER-LABOR PARTY NOMINATES CANDIDATE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

SEATTLE, Sept. 30.—The Farmer-Labor Party has held a convention here as required under the state laws. The convention was only formal in its nature as a previous convention of delegates from the organizations supporting the Farmer-Labor Party had been held during the month of August.

The convention nominated A. L. Freeman as a candidate for United States senator. In addition, nominations for candidates for state legislature will be made thruout the state.

Polled 90,000 Votes.

The Farmer-Labor Party of Washington polled nearly 90,000 votes in the last presidential campaign altho the LaFollette ticket was on the ballot in opposition to the Farmer-Labor Party ticket.

A campaign has been initiated in the state of Washington to build up the Farmer-Labor Party thru securing the affiliation of trade unions and farmers' organizations on a larger scale than heretofore.

# Secret Conference Between Mussolini and Chamberlain

(Continued on page 2)

from the turrets of the conference battleship.

British lines of communication to India are no longer guaranteed by the Gibraltar fortifications and the Cyprus base. Naw methods of warfare, such as the airplane and the submarine have spelled the old watch-dog's teeth. The Mediterranean is no longer a British lake but a trap.

Italy's gestures towards an alliance with Spain, and support of the latter's claim to Tangier was instrumental in forcing England to come to some agreement with Italy. It is now likely that Spain will be asked to drop the Tangier claim in return for some other consideration, perhaps a British loan, as Spain is at the end of her colonial rope, and finds her colonial possessions a bunch of a white elephant as her tangoing king.

A Complete Change.

The Mussolini-Chamberlain conference will go completely into the question of complete reorientation of the diplomatic map. Not only will the two powers discuss Tangier and Abyssinia, but the Balkan states that are now under British control will be called into conferences after Chamberlain gets thru with Mussolini. Already the Bulgarian foreign minister has been invited to Rome and a sharp struggle is taking place in Greece between Britain and France for the control of that country. Bulgaria is a dependency of the British government.

Should the Franco-German negotiations fructify into a treaty between the two countries, Europe would be divided into two hostile camps, led by England and Italy on one side and by France and Germany on the other. The Franco-German combination would undoubtedly be the strongest from the military point of view with the Anglo-Italian combination dominating on the sea. But diplomatic alignments are subject to change at a moment's notice. In these days of capitalist decline and nobody knows what new alliance the morrow may bring.

Soviet Influence.

It should not be forgotten that the Soviet Union wields a tremendous influence in the chancelleries of Europe and cannot be left out of consideration. People are asking what will happen to Poland if the Franco-German deal goes thru.

It is reported that Mussolini intends to lay Italy's demand for more territory before the league of nations accompanied by a subtle threat to seize what he wants unless the league hands him a chunk of soil somewhere. A joint loan to the government of Abyssinia is said to be the favorite solution of the British and Italian governments of the Abyssinian muddle.

# PANI BOUNCED BY CALLES OUT OF MEX. CABINET

## Finance Minister Was Tool of Church

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 30.—Alberto J. Pani, finance minister in the Calles cabinet will drop his portfolio next week. Owing to serious differences with Calles over the policy to be adopted towards the catholic church and the American oil and mining interests Pani has been slated to go for a long time.

Church is Defeated.

While the catholic agitation was at its height and the attitude of the American government was still in doubt, Calles hesitated to give Pani walking papers. Now that the church has suffered a complete defeat and the Washington policy towards Mexico is definitely one of non-interference on the religious questions, Calles is in a position to force all those who are at loggerheads with his policy, out of the government.

That Pani was a secret tool of the church inside the cabinet is indicated by the fact that he is being talked of in clerical circles as a possible candidate against Calles in the 1928 elections.

# British Strikers to Win If They Can Hold Out to November

(Continued from Page 1)

sion in London, has voted to refer all questions of settlement to the districts and report on next Thursday.

The government is backing the mine owners in their demand that the union settle by districts, thus breaking up the national unity of the miners and opening the way for their further defeat one district at a time. This and the union's counter claims will be discussed by the districts.

Cook Accuses Government.

A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, left by airplane before the session adjourned to attend the convention of the Miners' International at Ostend, Belgium.

In a speech to the delegate conference before he left Cook said that starvation had forced a few of the miners to weaken in their determination. He accused Premier Baldwin of open backing of the mine owners. But he also pointed out that only a small per cent, 150,000 of the 1,000,000 strikers, had returned and production was but 10 per cent, or 500,000 tons a week, of the 5,000,000 tons normally produced.

# I. W. W. Suspends Its Monthly Magazine; No Money to Keep Going

The Industrial Pioneer, for many years an I. W. W. illustrated labor monthly, has temporarily suspended publication for lack of funds. "Realizing the educational excellence of the magazine, it is the intention of the general executive board (of the I. W. W.) to publish it again as soon as the financial situation permits," the official announcement reads. "We should be adding to our propaganda instead of cutting it off, but it takes money to run papers."

# N. Y. Democrats to Renominate Smith

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Gov. Al Smith was in complete control of the democratic state convention, which was set under way here at 11 ... [illegible]

# ...E SAVED BY POSTMASTERS

## Instruction Is Issued by Chief Harry New

By LAURENCE TODD, Fed. Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30. — That Postmaster General Harry New has in fact sent out to 15,000 postmasters a "frozen invitation" to "act heavy, politically" to save congress for Coolidge, is the charge made by the National Civil Service Reform League, its official organ, Good Government, the league analyzes New's recent circular on the restrictions applying to political activity by federal employes.

"While accurately stating the political prohibitions applying to employes and officials of the post office department," says the league, "the postmaster general so interprets these restrictions and so emphasizes the asserted 'political rights and privileges' of postal employes thru the use of italics, as to nullify the plain intent of the law."

Harry is Old Hand.

Harry New is an old and seasoned Indiana machine politician, and his manipulation of postoffice appointments and postal personnel legislation has been so tricky as to bring down upon him at intervals the wrath of the civil service reform organizations.

Thus Harry New announces that ordinary civil service employes in his department must refrain from "public activity and management of political campaigns," but that postmasters appointed by the president "are allowed to take such a part in political campaigns as is taken by any private citizen."

Now watch your postmaster in the congressional campaign.

# AIMEE'S MOTHER COLLAPSES; SO DOES HEARING

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 30. — Mrs. Minnie Kennedy, mother of Aimee Semple McPherson, collapsed at the preliminary hearing today of her daughter on charges of manufacturing false evidence during the reading by District Attorney Keyes of the evangelist's testimony before the grand jury, in which she described her kidnapping and detention for ransom.

The collapse of the evangelist's mother broke up the session and court was postponed several hours in order to give her a chance to recover.

Cold Towels Applied.

When Mrs. Kennedy heard the transcript of Mrs. McPherson's testimony before the grand jury, reached that part in which the evangelist said she prayed to God that she might be able to return to Angelus Temple, Mrs. Kennedy uttered a low moan and fell from her seat.

Court towels were applied to "Mother" Kennedy's head and she was taken to the temple to regain her strength.

# Detroit Republicans Require Small Army to Keep Peace for Them

DETROIT, Sept. 30.— Surrounded on all sides by police, the Michigan republican state convention got under way here today in an orderly manner. The delegates filed thru lines of mounted and motorcycle police on the outside and members of the riot squad were stationed on the inside of Cass Technical high school to prevent a repetition of the free for all fights staged at the Wayne county meeting a week ago.

Supporters of Fred W. Green, republican nominee for governor, were in control. Trouble had been anticipated over the seating of two rival delegations from Wayne county.

Frank Martel of the Detroit Federation of Labor is supporting Groesbeck in the name of organized labor.

# Poison Gas Intended for Bugs Is Cause of a Child's Death

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 — Indications that poison gas used by a commercial insect Exterminator company had caused the death of Mary Catherine Brennan, 10 months old baby of traffic policeman James J. Brennan, caused a continuance of an inquest into the child's death, pending further investigation today.

Another child, John Michael, is still dangerously ill and four members of the family of James Garrett, who occupy a flat in the rear of the Brennan home, also are sick.

Many Die in China Storm.

LONDON, Sept. 30.— Steamers coming into Hongkong reported that they had picked up numerous fishermen found clinging to their wrecked craft. The Chinese were so thick in the raging sea that one steamer launched its lifeboats ten times to bring aboard fields of battered and ... [illegible]

# Madame T... uth ...that Blasts ...-up of Sacco a... ...zetti

By J. LOU...

THE United States government was never able, according to i... own agents, to get enough evidence to deport Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti to Italy during the y... balting years following the w...

It did not dare put them on because of the working class ...ciples that they espoused.

It, therefore, charged them murder in order to dispose them." It built up a carefully tissue of lies, forced witne... perjure themselves, twisted the stories of others, in order to crowd the frame-up, connecting these two workers with the payroll holdup and murders at South Braintree, Mass., April 15, 1920.

Glancing back over the newspaper clippings of years ago, I find such headlines as the following: "Sacco Gun Main Defense Point"; "Sacco Files New Appeal; Excerpts from Ruling that Pistol Barrels Were Interchanged"; "Pistol Barrels Exchanged in Sacco-Vanzetti Case; Interchange of Parts Used for Comparative Purpose Admitted by Defense Expert—Without Effect on Motion for New Trial, Says Court." So it has been going for six years. Instead of a fight over principles—working class principles—it has been a struggle for the identification of bullets, guns, automobiles and a question of the number of witnesses that could be won to support the lie that they saw Sacco and Vanzetti at the scene of the holdup.

• • •

This whole fabrication is now effectually shattered in the affidavit of Celestino Madeiros, a Portuguese, who tells the real story of the South Braintree hold-up and blasts sky high the frame-up of the government.

Madeiros, now facing death for the Wrentham bank robbery, tells his story in detail in the lengthy affidavit filed with Judge Webster Thayer, at Dedham, demanding a new trial.

• • •

Attorney William G. Thompson, who is now making the legal fight for Sacco and Vanzetti, visited Madeiros in prison on Nov. 20, 1925 after Amleto Fabbri, of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, had brought to him the confession of Madeiros smuggled to Sacco by a runner in the Dedham jail reading as follows:

"I hereby confess to being in the South Braintree Shoe company crime, and Sacco and Vanzetti was not in the crime.

(Signed) Celestino Madeiros."

• • •

Here is the story, therefore, of one who actually participated in the crime that the United States government charged against Sacco and Vanzetti. Madeiros says the eventful day, April 15, 1920, began for him at four o'clock in the morning. He says he was picked up at that time at his boarding house, 180 N. Main Street, Providence, Rhode Island, by four Italians who came in an open Hudson touring car.

• • •

Then the story proceeds. With the Italians, Madeiros says, he drove from Providence to Randolph, and there changed to a Buick car which was brought by another Italian. The Hudson car was left in the woods and was taken again after the robbery had been done. The Buick was left in charge of a man who, Madeiros understood, drove away and left it in another part of the woods. After the job at South Braintree, and after changing into the Hudson car, the party passed thru Randolph, and was seen by a boy named Thomas ... ter. Madeiros says ... aimed with the boy ... when he came to ... with his pal, James ... the same street. ...ty started from Prov... m. on the day of the ... murder. It went first ...en back to Providence, ... South Braintree, ar... noon. The men spent ... in a "speak-easy" in ...ntree, two or three miles ...lace of the crime.

• • •

On a visit to Boston a stop was made in Andrew Square. Magdiros remained in the car while the others went into a saloon to get information, as they told him, about the payroll money that was to be sent to South Braintree.

Madeiros said he had never before been in South Braintree. These four men had persuaded him to go with them two or three nights previously, in a saloon in Providence. Two were men from 30 to 35 years of age, one was about 40, and the fourth about 55. Madeiros was then 18, which means that he is now only 24.

• • •

Two men did the shooting, the oldest one and one other man. When the party broke up it was agreed that the others should meet Madeiros in a Providence saloon the next night to divide the money (more than $15,000 was taken) that they had obtained. Madeiros went to the saloon but the others did not come.

Madeiros said that during the payroll robbery he remained in the back seat of the automobile; that he had a Colt automatic pistol, but did not use it. He was told that he was there to help back the crowd in case a rush was made.

• • •

Madeiros says that two of these men lived on South Main Street, and two on North Main Street, in lodging houses, and that he had known them three or four months. The oldest man was called Mike, another one was called William, or "Bill," and he did not remember what the others were called, but said that their names did not amount to anything because they changed their names frequently.

Madeiros again reiterates in his affidavit that Sacco and Vanzetti had nothing to do with this crime, that it was entirely "pat up" by the oldest of the Italians in Providence, in an antotation later in writing on the margin of his affidavit. Madeiros claims that he knows the real names of all four of the men, but that he refuses to disclose them.

• • •

This is the simple story of the South Braintree hold-up and murder, admitted by one of the participants. It is a repetition of the story of hundreds of similar holdups and sometimes murders in other sections of the country, with which labor has had as little to do as Sacco and Vanzetti were concerned in the South Braintree affair.

Sacco and Vanzetti are still in prison sentenced to death in the electric chair. A capitalist judge is pondering whether he shall grant them a new trial on this new evidence disclosed.

Labor over the land must thunder its demand, not only that Sacco and Vanzetti be granted a new trial, but that they be unconditionally freed on the ground that the government's frame-up has been blasted to bits with the truth after six long years of delay. Working class justice for Sacco and Vanzetti!

• • •

Tomorrow—The affidavit of James F. Weeks, pal of Madeiros, who corroborates the affidavit made by Madeiros.

# Former Investigator in Hall-Mills Murder Case Is Under Arrest

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.— Startling secrets of the blocked first investigation into the Hall-Mills murders are expected to be revealed today, when Harry L. Dickman, former New Jersey state trooper, is questioned by investigators at Governors Island here.

Dickman, who was ousted before he vanished from sight saying "he had solved the case," was brought east as an army prisoner from the military prison at Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Bay, by the war department at the request of Governor Moore of New Jersey.

Author of "Mystery."

After other investigators had been withdrawn in the first investigation, Dickman continued to probe the murders. He subsequently enlisted in the army and deserted, and is now serving time for this offense.

Dickman will be asked whether he received a large sum of money to disappear, investigators said.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

# CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

feuding between our "better classes" with hail Calvin Coolidge as the head of the nation, and their European "not so good" prototypes who have plenty of titles and "atmosphere" but very little money. That's what the queen is coming here for and maybe she will get it. She might drop in on John D. Rockefeller and peddle a few oil wells.

• • •

WE hear our capitalist politicians talk of "republican institutions" on national holidays and during labor trials. Those boys express their willingness to give their lives to protect these institutions. But whenever some scion of a bankrupt European royal family or a drunken prince of a fairly insolvent line, visits these shores, every bankit from Bamard's pay to Diamond-By-The-Sea is on tip-toe waiting for a chance to grovel before the royal personage. Republ...

# Shipping Board Bo... Enter Scab Traffic

(Continue from Page 1)

says that he has also conferred w... J. Harry Philbin, of Baltimore, vice president of the Emergency Fleet corporation.

Senator's Letter.

Here is a letter he has written Philbin:

"Due to the coal strike in England there is an unusually great demand for American coal at this time. Our coal mines are wholly adequate to meet the demand. The only difficulty lies in transportation. It lies within the power of the United States Shipping Board to remedy this, and I shall be more than grateful to you than I can express if you will look into the matter promptly and bring about much-needed relief.

"The greatest danger probably lies in the rapid advance in rates which the scarcity of vessels is causing.

"Interest of Labor" to Seek.

"If the shipping board would place twenty-five to fifty boats in this trade for prompt loading they could be readily chartered and prompt dispatch given.

"In taking this matter up with you I am bearing in mind not only the interest of the mine owners and coal dealers, but also the miners, railroad men and other workers, who are vitally affected in that many of them are laid off when the mines are not working full time."

Hampton Roads Side for Ships.

Hampton Roads, according to information received here today, will also ask for the use of government-owned ships in transportation of coal from Norfolk and Newport News to the British Isles.

"This should mean a great thing for Hampton Roads," W. A. Cox, of Norfolk, director of the State Port Authority of Virginia, declared in commenting on General Dalton's announcement that the government will now solicit business for its ships.

Capitalist Government Aids Scabbing.

Boats leased or owned by the government are now loading at Norfolk for shipment of coal to break the British miners' union.

The first ship flying the United States flag to leave Norfolk for the British Isles with a full cargo of coal sailed for Queenstown, Ireland, ... orders, the other day. She was the Sudawsonco, of the Transmarine line, and her captain boasted that she was manned by a complete crew of United States citizens."

Many U. S. Boats Ready.

This boat, which had more than 7,000 tons of "scab" coal as her cargo, arrived at Norfolk from Newark, N. J., in ballast. At least twelve more ships of the same line, all of which have been tied up for a considerable time, will be placed in this coal-carrying trade.

The commercial Pathfinder, a Moore and McCormack (commercial) line ship, which was purchased from the United States government for a very small sum, carried 6,508 tons of scab coal from Baltimore to Queenstown, Ireland, for orders, on Aug. 28.

Several ships of other United States lines have also carried part cargoes of coal from Norfolk and Baltimore.

Fill British Foreign Market.

The Saucoa, a shipping board ship, as far back as July, left Hampton Roads, with a part cargo of coal for Genoa, Italy. The American Republic line, which is owned by Moore and McCormack, is taking part cargoes of coal to South American ports while the American Export line is carrying part cargoes of coal to Mediterranean ports.

The Union Sulphur line, another United States company, according to reports current along the Baltimore and Norfolk waterfronts, may soon engage in transport of coal from this country to smash the British miners' union.

# Workingclass House Wives Thank Passaic Co-operatives' A...

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The Unit... Council of Workingclass Housewi... gave its warm thanks to the C... operative Bakery of Paterson, N. J., for its splendid support and help in the feeding of the Passaic strike children. From the beginning of the struggle and the opening of the kitchens the Co-operative Bakery sent in their bread and cakes to the kitchens regularly every day.

"We also thank the Co-operative Butchers of Paterson, N. J., for its splendid support in sending in weekly contributions of fresh meat to the children's kitchens. These contributions have made it possible to feed so many children for each day's time," the statement added.

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Ave...

...Scandinavian Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born
...ertainment and Dance
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 8 P. M.
...at WORKERS' LYCEUM, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.
Good Music and Refreshments.
...tickets in Advance 50c ... At the Door 75c

# ...Socialist Responsible for Wreck.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A defective switch was responsible for the derailment of a passenger train on the Long Island railroad at Calverton, N. Y., on Aug. 18, resulting in the death of seven persons and the injury of 38 others, according to findings made public today by the interstate commerce commission.

## ...Are Power Fascist Dictator

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Sept. 20. — It has been ... for some time that a strong ... of the Spanish bourgeoisie ... an insult against Dictator Primo de Rivera. This is certified by the recent alliance of old party heads to bring pressure upon the ... King to oust De Rivera before he can assume a false power of the national assembly which he is to pick by hand to give him the form of a legal instrument.

**Threatens Alfonso's Rule.**

This alliance is headed by Count Romanones, one of if not the most wealthy man in Spain and head of the Liberal party, Sanchez Guerra of the conservative party and Melquedes Alvarez, president of the house of deputies before De Rivera dissolved it. These have threatened the king that if he permits the proposed fake assembly to be established, they will consider a movement to displace Alfonso with the king's third son or even to set up a republic.

Primo de Rivera aims to constitute an assembly by picking carefully elected supporters among the upper classes and adding forty "workers" from the socialists, whose party has always supported the dictator and been free from repression such as that suffered by the Communists.

**Socialists Aid Dictator.**

This parallels in a way the collaboration of the Italian socialists with Italian fascism, only moving much more openly. The socialist-controlled general federation of labor has issued a call for a convention to determine the attitude toward the fake assembly, and it is expected that the socialist leaders wish to accept the forty seats offered by Primo de Rivera, thus bringing the federation into official collaboration with the dictator.

In the proposed assembly, De Rivera's ally, La Cierva, a man more shrewd and ruthless than De Rivera, is aiming at coming forward with an even stronger dictatorship than the present. La Cierva was the man who represented the Catalonian separatist movement with blood and iron and he would be a fascist dictator of the real type.

## FRANCO-GERMAN PACT WELCOMED BY WASHINGTON

### U. S. Sees Outlet for Capital and Goods

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—American foreign trade and finance will profit materially by successful negotiation of the Stresseman-Briand accord, linking Germany and France politically and commercially, government economic experts declared today.

Experts see two important developments from the American standpoint:

(1) Rehabilitated markets in both countries, leading to an increase in the sale of American goods.

**Outlet For U. S. Capital.**

(2) A safe outlet for surplus American capital, this, in the case of France, hinging on ratification of the debt pact.

Prosperity in Germany and France are inter-dependent, in the opinion of American officials, who declared that popular sentiment in both countries eventually will yield to important concessions to make the accord possible.

Germany is particularly anxious to see stabilization of the franc and France restored to financial normalcy, observers said.

**France Undersells Germany.**

"Under present conditions, owing to the decline of the franc, France is able to undersell German producers not only abroad but in Germany. French competition of this sort must be eliminated if Germany is to be successful in its battle to regain prewar position in the world markets.

"Germany probably needs stabilization of the franc more than any other country," an official explained.

**Form Huge Combines.**

There is every indication that French and German industrial and commercial interests "look eye to eye" on important economic questions, according to experts. This is evidenced by the organization of huge cartels or trusts in the iron and steel and other industries, which comprise no national boundaries.

"Both France and Germany realize that they have certain interests in common," an official declared. "The French finances weak, Germany is now in a position to drive a bargain," the official added.

**Forget How War Started.**

"If French economic conditions improve they will soon forget to accuse Germany of war responsibility. In fact we are now forgetting how the war started. The chief point is to consolidate the existing ...

## ...HIM AND REBELLION STIRS MILITARY

By a Spanish Worker.

MADRID (By Mail)—Primo de Rivera's coup d'etat on September 13, 1923, was possible and was easily carried out because he was backed by the big Spanish bourgeoisie in opposition to the old political parties, by the army, especially responsible for the shameful military defeat of 1921 in Morocco which was on the point of being exposed by the "chamber of deputies," and even by King Alfonso, who was also anxious to stop the proceedings against those responsible for the African venture in which he participated.

**Old Support, Vacillates.**

But this backing by some sections of the nation has disappeared and a strong reaction against Primo de Rivera's government is invading the whole country. Primo de Rivera's dictatorship is probably the most unpopular government in Europe.

The Spanish proletariat, the bourgeoisie and political parties of all tendencies with the exception of the socialist leaders, are hostile to Primo de Rivera.

**Two Army Revolts.**

The army, since 1924 has been protesting and planning all sorts of plots against the government. The two more serious ones were that of the 24th day of June and that of August 5.

In June it was of an entirely political nature, guided by the leading generals of that belong to the old political parties, including some republican officers and the artillery corps.

**The Artillery Revolt.**

The revolt of the artillery was produced by a professional question. The appointment of officers has always been carried out by seniority, with a view of avoiding favoritism and corruption. Primo de Rivera issued a decree by which the appointments were to be made by "merits and services" and granted by the government.

The officers of the 'artillery corps made a definite and strong protest against this decree and organized a rebellion to oppose the carrying out of the measure.

**Cause of Failure.**

The artillery was prepared to fight the government. On August 5 the cannon were ready to answer Primo de Rivera if he intended to force the artillery to follow his orders. All Spain that morning lived in the atmosphere of civil war.

But in the afternoon of the same day news spread about that the artillery had ceased its attitude against the government and Primo de Rivera triumphantly published a "communique" to the country announcing that the rebellion had ended with the defeat of the artillery.

Nobody could understand what had happened: Without any fight, the barracks that some hours before were ready to resist any attack, were handed over to Primo de Rivera's government. The fact could not be explained.

**King Alfonso Tricked Leaders.**

Some days later it was known that the leaders of the rebellion had backed down, personally influenced by the king, who was clever enough to awake their monarchial feeling and promise them a satisfactory answer to their demands.

So the generals gave the order to stop the revolt. And the order was carried out because the lower officers thought it was produced by a triumph of their demands. But when the facts were known, the discontent and protest of the artillery were very hot. They consider the surrender as a treason of their chiefs.

**Gravity of the Moment.**

By a royal decree Primo de Rivera dismissed the artillery officers from their commands. The command of artillery barracks was given to infantry and cavalry. This and the trials began against the artillery officers gave an apparent strength to the government.

But the position of Primo de Rivera is each day more difficult. He is constantly menaced by military insurrection. The end of Primo de Rivera's dictatorship is approaching.

## British Government Refuses to Use Its Force on Mine Owners

LONDON, Sept. 20. — In the argument in the House of Commons over the coal strike negotiations, David Lloyd George demanded that the government take over the coal mines and compel the mine owners to accept arbitration.

Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, who conducted the unsuccessful negotiations in the absence of Premier Baldwin recently and who had proposed that the miners' national union practically abdicate its powers to a government arbitration board, did not approve of the suggestion that the mine owners accede to the same sort of proposal.

"We have no intention whatever," said Churchill, "of being led into a course of action which would lead to temporary nationalization of the coal industry."

**Coolidge Retains Alaskan Officials.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. — President Coolidge continues to maintain Federal Judges Ritchie and Reed and District Attorney Shoup in office in Alaska, despite the fact that the only judiciary committee of the House voted time to withdraw their confidence. The case in his hands would

## SOUTH AFRICAN PREMIER HINTS AT SECESSION

### British Empire Rapidly Losing Its Power

SOUTH AFRICA—(By Mail) — In announcing his intention of demanding an independent national status for South Africa at the forthcoming imperial conference, General Hertzog points out that Ireland and Canada, too, will make similar demands.

Hertzog denies that he stands for "secession," but his disclaimer is not credited here, particularly after the speech made on the eve of his departure.

**Empire a Joke.**

"The government stands for continuing our relations with the empire," he said, "but only if the full integrity of our national status is declared to the world."

He added that the new national flag was necessary as a symbol of "independence already achieved."

The British empire has sustained a number of severe shocks since the war, but after the conference London will have difficulty in convincing even Henry Dubb that the empire exists off paper.

## CATHOLIC CHURCH PRESSING U. S. LABOR TO BREAK WITH MEXICAN UNIONS ON SUPPORT TO CALLES

ARTICLE III.

(By a Special Correspondent)

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 20.—Peter Collins, who is to lead the onslaught on "Bolshevism" in the United States, is director of the fight against Mexican labor unionists in labor circles of this country, according to men who should know whereof they speak.

He was the principal speaker at the annual outing of the Knights of Columbus of Maryland at Pen-Mar recently.

The "Baltimore Catholic Review" refers to him as "the noted lecturer on economic subjects." This official organ of the church in Baltimore, a citadel of catholicism in the United States, continues:

"Holds a Commission"

"Mr. Collins, who has held a commission in the American Federation of Labor for twenty-five years, is an authority on Communism. His speech was in line with the action taken by the Knights at their annual convention in Philadelphia to conduct a campaign of education against Communism."

These passages from the harangue made by Collins at Pen-Mar have the familiar ring of his old-time anti-radical diatribes:

Attacks Mexican Labor Federation.

"In throwing its support to the Mexican Crom, the American Federation played into the hands of Communists and put President Calles in a position to say that American labor is backing him in his war against religion.

"On November 26, 1924, while I was attending a meeting of the American Federation of Labor at El Paso, the suggestion was made by leaders of the Federation that they attend in a body the inauguration of President Calles. I protested to Gompers and other labor leaders. I declared such action would undoubtedly work havoc to the American Federation. I called the attention of Mr. Gompers and others to the anti-religious celebration being conducted by Obregon, Calles and others.

"Reds," "Blood"—and So On.

"Calles, the Red dictator of Mexico, and his Sovietized gunmen are trying to crucify Christianity on the cross of Communism, while America is in indifferent self-complacency at the very foot of this bloody cross.

"It is unfortunate that due to the failure of the American government to recognize its responsibility and also to the failure of American labor in an organized movement of its leaders to repudiate Calles and his Red radicals in Mexico in their Russian methods, the success of Calles and his regime is no small degree due.

"Marriage, under the so-called Constitution of Mexico, loses its sacred position and becomes, as in Russia, a tool of Soviet enterprise.

Fairy Tales of "Bovietism."

"In Mexico today, education loses its standing and prestige as a potent factor in the cause of civilization by the shackles of Bolshevism. Red internationalism is the dominant note in every act of the rulers of Mexico today, and they vie with Trotsky and the poet dictator of Russia, now deposed, Lenin, in making Red radicalism supreme in the republic at our doors.

"The Constitution of Mexico, put into effect at the plenal point (like the Constitution of Russia, framed on a clause for clause similar to that of the Russian constitution and contains Bolshevik principles and enactments which defy intolerance and atheism."

The Baltimore "Sun" in its report of Collins' talk, says:

"Declaring that the Calles government in Mexico is a Bolshevistic regime," Peter Collins, in an address today before the Knights of Columbus assembled here, urged the American Federation of Labor to sever all relations with the Mexican Federation of Labor.

"Mr. Collins, who for eight years was international secretary of the Electricians' Union of the American Federation of Labor, spoke to approximately 400 persons who came here from Baltimore on the Knights of Columbus annual excursion.

"Mr. Collins said the American Declaration of Independence set forth that all should have religious freedom. As the American Federation of Labor subscribed to this doctrine, he asserted, it should refuse to continue negotiations with any body that did not believe in this fundamental doctrine."

Governor Wents Child Labor.

"Baltimore Catholic Review" quite significantly, does not say that Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland also spoke. But the "Sun" report declares "the governor condemned the proposed twentieth amendment to the Constitution, regulating child labor."

Collins, whom the catholic paper asserts "has held a commission in the American Federation of Labor for twenty-five years," made no protest.

(To be continued.)

## U. S. Navy Aids Hated Nicaraguan Dictator to Maintain Control

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 20.—An indication of how deeply the United States is involved in trying to suppress the liberal revolution against Dictator Chamorro in Nicaragua is seen in the report that planes housed in Chamorro's hangar at Managua "have been used by United States aviators employed by the constabulary in reconnoitring against the revolutionists."

Another evidence of American imperialism's interference is plain in the fact that two U. S. destroyers arrived at Bluefields to reinforce the six gunboats already in Nicaraguan waters.

The "armistice" forced upon the revolutionists by the United States appear to be badgered by some of the forces, since the hangar mentioned was damaged by a bomb explosion caused by someone hostile to the government which rules only by U. S. armed support. In addition, Chamorro has dispatched a strong detachment to Coco, to prevent any

## To ... and Workingclass Organizations

### To All Workers

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

TODAY there is only one out-and-out, aggressive and militant working class daily in the English language in the United States—a country with more than thirty millions of workers. This is The DAILY WORKER.

Being part of the American labor movement, you can readily see the burning need for such a paper as The DAILY WORKER—a daily which unceasingly and fearlessly fights for the workers in every city of the land and in every struggle of the oppressed and exploited. Race, creed, color, nationality don't count one bit with The DAILY WORKER when there is to be a call to action or a mobilization for a fight against the capitalist class anywhere and at any time.

You know that it costs piles of money to get out a daily paper and to keep it going. The American employing class spends nearly a billion dollars year in and year out only thru the subsidy of advertising to keep its press going full speed against the working people and the impoverished farming masses. The eleven thousand American millionaires are doing more than their bit pouring out many millions in many other ways to keep their press on the job fighting the workers.

Of course, you know that THE WORKERS MUST BUILD AND HAVE A POWERFUL PRESS OF THEIR OWN. But this is a hard job. It costs very much. And yet we cannot possibly get laong well without a mighty working class press to battle courageously and unflinchingly for the interests and demands of the exploited masses. THIS IS EXACTLY WHAT THE DAILY WORKER HAS BEEN DOING FROM THE VERY FIRST DAY OF ITS EXISTENCE

NOW THE DAILY WORKER IS UP AGAINST IT. We are having a very hard time to keep going. We have no advertising revenue from the bosses and bankers or any other sort of subsidy from the exploiters of labor. We will continue publication only if YOU say so. The DAILY WORKER IS YOUR PAPER. Invest in it. KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

If you will ask for references, we will not be able to give you the same ones that the New York Times or World, or the Chicago Tribune, or the Los Angeles Times, or any of the other hundreds of prosperous employing class dailies will give you. Not a single banking house, not a single broker on "the street," not a single manufacturing corporation in the whole country will tell you to put your money in an investment to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

The best we can do in giving you proof of our reliability is to refer you to hundreds of labor unions and working class organizations and thousands of exploited workers thruout the country.

If you want to know why YOU should support The DAILY WORKER and make an immediate contribution, as best you can, to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER, then ask:

1. *The thousands of heroic striking textile workers in Passaic.*
2. *The thousands of victorious fur workers in New York City.*
3. *The thousands of garment workers bravely battling against vicious injunctions.*
4. *The growing progressive forces fighting to save the Miners' Union.*
5. *The scores of thousands of badly underpaid workers in the rubber factories in Akron, in the automobile plants in Detroit, in the steel mills in Pittsburgh and Gary.*
6. *The thousands of workers striving to build an American labor party.*
7. *The many thousands of persecuted foreign-born workers.*
8. *The increasing thousands of fearless fighters for the defense of the workers' right to the freedom of speech, press, assembly and organization.*
9. *The scores of thousands of progressive and left wing workers in the trade union movement.*
10. *The hundreds of thousands striving for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' republic and the abolition of capitalism in the United States.*

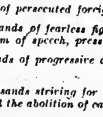
WHAT BETTER REASONS AND WHAT MORE RELIABLE REFERENCES CAN WE OFFER YOU FOR YOU AND YOUR ORGANIZATION GIVING NOW—TODAY—IMMEDIATELY TO

**KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!**

With working class greetings,

JAY LOVESTONE,

Chairman, Campaign Committee to Keep The DAILY WORKER.



**Keep the Daily Worker!**

*For Militant Trade Unionism*

THE DAILY WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Here's $..... to keep The DAILY WORKER.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

*For Local Union No.*.....

## ...Party

## ...Offense Our Party.

...ORKERS

...according to 15 ...
...a few of the ...
...ing the ...
...possible with the local con-
...everywhere, it is possible to
...conclusions concerning the
...confronting our Workers
...Party.

It is not stating a fond wish...actual experiences developed ...in contact with numerous ...elements prove that the op-...facing the party were ...better.

...Interest in the Workers (Communist) Party, its program and ...on a scale never before ex-...makes it possible to in-...the sale of our literature, col-...funds for party activities, and ...our publications, especial-...The DAILY WORKER, and prob-...most important of all, get new ...into the party.

...Interest in the American Communist Party is paralleled by a ...to learn of the progress of ...Rule in the Union of Soviet ...Republics.

Fourth—Energetic work everywhere ...brings excellent results in non-party ...organizations.

• • •

The open air meeting is a good ...of what is in the minds of the ...workers generally. At times crowds ...gather at street corners to listen ...to Communist speakers prove rather ...this. This is an indication that interest ...is tagging. The workers are thinking ...of something else.

Of course, in the great cities, it is ...always possible to get good crowds at ...popular corners. But I feel that the ...same was fairly applied in Hartford, ...Conn., and Worcester, Mass., where ...unexpectedly large and friendly au-...diences were reached. In strongly en-...trenched "open shop" centers, in ...Massachusetts, Comrade H. M. Wicks ...told of holding good meetings in mill ...towns where he could find no party ...members. Surely this is something ...for the party to ponder. Our party ...must crystallize such favorable senti-...ment.

It is not uncommon at many meet-...ings for the comrades in charge to ...declare, "The outsiders seem to be ...here tonight in greater numbers than ...our own party comrades." At one ...meeting a sympathiser declared that ...he had come a great distance, "just ...to hear what we had to say."

Such declarations were not uncom-...mon. He had picked up a "dope" ...sheet at the meeting, that had been circulated on the streets ...here. Many came in response to notices ...secured in this capitalist press.

It must be emphasized that our own Communist foreign-language press is ...not giving sufficient publicity to the ...party meetings planned for this fall's ...congressional campaign. They must ...not only run brief notices of the meet-...ings, but special appeals must be ...made to the workers not only to attend ...but to give active support to all these ...gatherings. Comrades locally must ...bring pressure to bear upon their ...various foreign-language publications ...to get the desired results.

• • •

The party forces are developing in a ...very encouraging manner insofar as ...efforts are made to sell literature at ...mass meetings. This work is pretty ...well organized as is the taking of ...collections. The work of organizing ...meetings for the getting of subscrip-...tions is not so well developed, while ...comrades in charge of meetings must ...too often be reminded that every meet-...ing must be utilized to get members ...for the party. Where these other ac-...tivities are carried out, they meet with ...good results, often surprising the com-...rades who felt that nothing could be ...done.

• • •

There is an intense interest every-...where in the problems of the workers ...and peasants in the Soviet Union. This ...is growing. It is extremely sympathe-...tic. I could find no feeling that Soviet ...Rule was "slipping backwards," as the ...kept press argues. The feeling every-...where is that the Soviet Union is ...making tremendous strides forward. ...The demand for the recognition of the ...Soviet Union by the United States ...is a popular issue. The tremendous ...efforts put forth by the capitalist press ...to capitalize the discussions within the ...Communist Party of the Soviet Union ...into Anti-Soviet propaganda, finds little ...sympathy among the workers I ...came in contact with.

Good reports were received every-...where of effective party work in non-...party organizations, where the party ...had developed its energies in this ...direction. This work was carried on ...successfully by comrades known as ...Communists in the organizations in ...which they were active. This fact ...should act as stimulus for comrades ...in those sections of the country where ...the party is still isolated from any con-...siderable mass activity.

## W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

### Ben Gitlow

Ben Gitlow, who is well-known to the workers of this country as a militant fighter in the ranks of labor, begins his big election campaign tour under the banner of the Workers Communist Party with a meeting in New Haven on September 29. Workers in cities all over the country—Comrade Gitlow's tour will take him all the way from New Haven to Milwaukee—will have the opportunity of hearing the 1924 vice-presidential candidate of the Workers Party and its present gubernatorial candidate in New York on: "WHAT CAN THE ELECTIONS DO FOR THE WORKERS?"

The complete tour follows:
BOSTON, Mass.—Friday, Oct. 1, Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Saturday, Oct. 2, Labor Lyceum.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sunday, Oct. 3, 3:30 p. m., Schwabl's Hall, 251 Broadway.
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Oct. 4.
DETROIT, Mich.—Oct. 5.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Oct. 6.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Oct. 10.
TOLEDO, Ohio.—Oct. 11.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Oct. 12, N. S. Carnegie Music Hall.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Oct. 12.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 14.

### Bertram D. Wolfe.

"Who Owns the Government?" This is the subject of the campaign talks of Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School and candidate for congressman on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, who is now touring the western part of the country. Comrade Wolfe's tour is:

TACOMA, Wash.—Friday, October 1, at 8 p. m., Fraternity Hall, 1117½ Tacoma Ave. So.
MT. VERNON, Wash.—Sunday, Oct. 3 at 2 (two) p. m., Yeomen Hall.
SEATTLE, Wash., Sunday, October 3 at 8 p. m., Labor Temple (Large Hall).
SPOKANE, Wash.—Tuesday, October 5 at 8 p. m. Open Forum Hall, Norfolk Bldg. 816½ West Riverside Ave.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Oct. 2.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Oct. 9.

## All Set for Autumn Festival and Ball at Detroit Saturday Night

DETROIT, Mich. — All preparations are completed for the Autumn Festival and Ball arranged for Saturday, Oct. 2nd, at 8 p. m. at the Finnish Labor Temple Ball Room, 5363 14th St.

Over 400 tickets have already been sold and thousands of friends and sympathizers of the party have been invited by mail to be present.

This ball will be the annual meeting of all radical, progressive and left wing forces of Detroit.

## Comrades Hold Basket Party in Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30.—For a good time, Cleveland comrades should not miss the social to be given on Sunday, October 3, at the Freiheite Gesangsverein Hall, 3514 E. 116th St., at 6 p. m. All music have been asked to bring baskets filled with good things to eat.

These will be sold and the entire proceeds will go to help meet the current expenses of the district. There will be an entertaining program, with S. Amter and J. Mallender and others participating. Admission free. Don't miss it.

## ...CRATS IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

### Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:

Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 13th District, William Mellenhauer.
Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.
Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

### Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenie Mills.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, first district, Ernest Careathers and Anna Weisman.
Second District, Mike Blaskevitz and Celia Paransky.
For Congress.
Seventh District, Margaret Yaeger.
Eighth District, Susis Kendro and Peter Sirtle.
Ninth District, William P. Mikadse
Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shore.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.
United States Senator, James A. Ayars.
Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.
State Treasurer, Leonard Forscheler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Haisna Dietrich.
State Auditor, O. McSwain.

### Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks. Lieut. Governor, Albert Odell. U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam. Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyar. Auditor, Emma P. Hutchins. Attorney General, Max Lerner. Secretary of State, Harry J. Canber.

### Ohio.

Canton, Stark County
State Senator, 41st District, Carl Guilliod. State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Pichler.

• • •

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

OHIO

Allen County

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Shook. Sheriff, B. K. McKerchar. County Auditor, C. E. Thompkins. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Clay. County Recordar, L. L. Landis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

WASHINGTON

J. L. Fraeman, candidate United States senate of the Farmer-Labor Party.

• • •

PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

### Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.

S. Hammarsmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.

Mathilda Kalousek, congresswoman for 6th congressional district.

Elizabeth Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

### New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow, Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

(Manhattan)

Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly 17th District, Julius Codkind. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstone. Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

(Bronx)

Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Mertz. Assembly 4th District, Isidore Steinzer. Assembly 9th District, Charles Zimmarman. Assembly 7th District, Joseph Baruchowitz. Congress 23rd District, Molasya J. Olgin.

(Brooklyn)

Assembly 6th District, George Primoff. Assembly 14th District, Samual Kesin. Assembly 23rd District, Fannie Warshafsky. Congress 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate 7th District, Morris Rosen.

### Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Edward Mrasko. Comptroller, John Gombos. Sec'y of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treas. H. Walter.

## U. M. W. LOCAL AN EXAMPLE TO PROGRESSIVES

### Real Support to Many Labor Measures

By GEORGE BROWN
Worker Correspondent.

W. BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 30.—Our local of the U. M. W., Local No. 2230, sets an example for our sister local unions in the U. M. W. A. and in the rest of the labor movement in America. Take for example what a local union can do when its members become real active. Our local was the first one to start a fight against, and call a conference to fight the hills that were against the foreign-born workers before the last congress.

Assessment to Aid British.

We called a conference in our territory on the question of the British miners' strike. We assessed ourselves $1.00 every two weeks. 40 per cent goes to the British miners, 60 per cent goes to the miners in our own district to fight the Pittsburgh Coal company and other coal companies for trying to force our brothers to work on the 1917 scale by starving and terrorizing them. We also recently sent $49.00 to the British miners from a picnic which we had two weeks ago.

On the question of the Passaic textile strike, we also participated in the raising of the money for the Passaic textile strikers. At the same time we helped to organize the Passaic textile relief conference in the Brownsville section. Our local alone raised over $70.00 for the Passaic strike.

The members of our local union realize that we workers must have independent political action. That is to have a political party which will oppose the democratic party and the republican party and which will be able to fight in behalf of the whole labor movement, so when the West Brownsville Trades Council called a conference in Washington county to organize such an affair our local union elected a committee to attend this conference which was held recently at Charleroi.

We also donated $20.00 to the conference for the carrying on of work to build up a Washington county labor party in this section of the country.

This local union stands one hundred per cent for John Brophy who is now opposing John L. Lewis in the coming elections in the U. M. W. A. It also stands behind all followers of John Brophy who are opposing the machine and who are for the building up of the union.

## Ladies' Garment Union Issues Periodical to Help Organize Workers

By a Worker Correspondent.

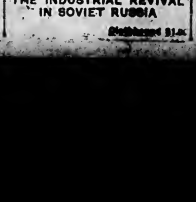
The Ladies' Garment Worker, published by the Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers in Chicago, has made its appearance. It is a neatly printed four-page sheet which aims "to uncover the injustices committed by the so-called operators of the ladies' garment industry, meaning the employers."

The snappy little sheet is militant and cannot fail but be of great service in the union's aim to bring every tailor employed on ladies' clothes into the organization.

In addition to articles about conditions in the non-union shops and other matters that are of particular interest to the garment workers, the international secrets of the class struggle are introduced.

The first number of the Ladies' Garment Worker is good. We wish it success. Garment-workers who see this notice and who as not yet secured a copy of the little paper are invited to write to the offices of the I. L. G. W. U., 328 W. Van Buren street.

For a record of the results of the NEP instituted by LENIN in 1921 read



THE INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Clothbound $1.25

## A Good Time for a Good Cause Promised Sunday, at Walsh Hall

By a Worker Correspondent.

Did you make arrangements to attend the great affair of the I. L. D. this Sunday, at Walsh Hall? Better get your tickets now. A good time, a wonderful concert, Russian and American dances to the tune of Kinsly's Union Orchestra and many other attractions are offered.

Charles Cline, for 12 years a prisoner in a Texas jail will speak. Come and hear him.

Remember the date and place: Sunday, October 3, at 6:30 p. m. at Walsh Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Noble.

## PORTO RICANS IMPORTED FOR COTTON FIELDS

### Suffer Awful Misery in Arizona Valley

By WILLIAM O'BRIEN
(Worker Correspondent)

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 22 (By Mail)—The Cotton Growers' Association is importing Porto Rican labor, men, women and children into the valley to pick cotton. But the promises made them are not lived up to and the workers are suffering such terrible conditions that they are forced to appeal to the Phoenix Central Labor Council for aid.

Report Children Dead of Exposure.

The Labor Hall was packed with them, a pitiful sight. Babies in arms of sick and homeless mothers. They walked into Phoenix from different parts of the valley in search of food, shelter and medical attention for the sick women and children. Three or four children are reported to have died from exposure and hunger.

At a special meeting of the Central Labor Council, Brother Chavey of the Porto Ricans who spoke good English explained the situation:

Labor Agents Lied.

"The agents of the Cotton Growers contracted with us in Porto Rico that we were to get $3 a day and a house to live in, all children over ten years to get the same pay. But many picked cotton for three days with nothing to eat, drinking water from ditches and living along the canal banks without shelter. Children became sick from exposure. No medical attention was available."

"We were sold like sheep to the farmers who paid only one and a quarter cents per pound, and could not average over 25 pounds a day. Therefore we are forced to leave and appeal to our fellow workers for aid and assistance to return to our homes."

Shipboads Coming.

Brother Chavey reports that several hundred are already in the valley, another thousand on the way and a ship about to leave Porto Rico with a thousand more. The agents show them pictures of nice houses where they are supposed to live to trick them into signing up.

There are many mechanics, carpenters, bricklayers, printers and painters among them, and undoubtedly the Chamber of Commerce hoped to fight the building trades with them as strike breakers, but the Porto Ricans are not that kind of stuff.

Mexicans were previously imported and abused the same way, but since the Calles government exists they are going back to Mexico, not coming.

## MINE INSPECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA ONLY A PRETENSE

### Company and Inspector Work Hand in Hand

By ZERO, Worker Correspondent.

DAISYTOWN, Pa., Sept. 30.—There are laws made by the Pennsylvania legislature to protect the life and limb of coal miners. But these laws are not observed. There are state mine inspectors whose duty it is to see that such laws are obeyed. But they do not do their duty. This story tells how and why.

448 Injured in Six Months.

Vesta Mine No. 4 is a dangerous mine. In the first six months of this year there were 448 miners who received first aid in the company hospital. Some of them are now beyond any aid.

There was much carelessness in spite of the "safety first" slogan of the company. So a few weeks ago when the company started to do some badly needed cleaning of side swipers, pulling down of bad roof, taking down loose coal, posting up manway at places and so on, we wondered what was coming off. We didn't have to wait long.

Knew Inspector Was Coming.

One fine morning assistant mine foremen and fire bosses were rushing from place to place and instructing the men to put their places in as safe condition as possible, as the state mine inspector was coming.

The inspector came around with some of the mine officials and went away again. But he saw the mine only where the company wanted him to see it. He did not see any place else and apparently did not want to see any place else.

Very Easily Satisfied.

He never saw the dangerous places the place where a few weeks ago four men riding on the man trip were hurt by a fall of loose roof coal. He did not see the place where a man was killed by loose rock. He did not see the place where another man was squeezed by a loaded wagon and died after three months of suffering in the company hospital.

But the point of the incident is: How in hell do the bosses know when the mine inspector is coming? Is there a connection between the state mine inspector's office and the coal company?

It is plain that the state and the coal operators work hand in hand and the inspection is merely bluff to white-wash the company, for the miners derive no real benefit from it.

It is also plain that this will continue until the miners themselves elect the inspectors and the union supervises their work.

## THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

"The Workers (Communist) Party—What It Stands For—Why Workers Should Join"
By C. E. RUTHENBERG
5 cents

Party Organization
Constitution, organizational charts, etc. 10 cents

Fourth National Convention
Resolutions, Theses, etc., of the last convention held in Chicago, Aug. 1925. 50 cents.

## BEN GOLD AND THE FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY MAIN ATTRACTIONS AT GREETING TO CHICAGO EDITION OF FREIHEIT

Ben Gold, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, will be the principal speaker at the celebration greeting the first appearance of the Chicago edition of the Freiheit, the great Jewish Communist daily, which will be held in the Ashland Auditorium, on October 9.

Several Jewish working class organizations are now co-operating to make this greeting meeting and concert the most successful of its kind ever held in Chicago. Among the organizations that are actively engaged in pushing the arrangements are the cloakmakers, bakers, furriers, Freiheit Singing Society, Freiheit Ugant Club, 16 branches of the Workmen's Circle, three branches of the independent Workman's Circle.

First Number an Hand.

The first historic number of the Chicago edition of the Freiheit will be on hand at the demonstration and everyone present will receive a copy.

Other speakers announced are C. E. Ruthenburg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, and M. Epstein, editor of the Freiheit.

All Jewish comrades are urgently requested to come to the Freiheit office at 3 p. m. Saturday afternoon.

Ben Gold, who is looked on as the chief drawing card on the list of speakers, will speak in English and Yiddish.

Chicago Workers' School Schedule

A. B. C. of the Class Struggle, Mondays, Instructor, Kaplan (So. Side).

Trade Union Tactics & Strategy, Mondays, Instructor, Schwabeck.

Role & Function of the Party, Tuesdays, Instructor, Abern.

A. B. C. of the Class Struggle, Wednesdays, Instructor, Simons.

Theory and Practice of Three Workers' Internationals, Thursdays, Instructor, Shachtman.

Elements of Communism, Fridays, Instructor, Bittelman.

All classes begin the week of October 4th and through December 24th, a period of eleven weeks. Meet one night a week for two hours at 19 S. Lincoln St., except Kaplan's class on South Side, Community Center, 3201 S. Wabash Ave. Fee is $1.50 for eleven-week term. REGISTER AT ONCE.


SHOEMAKER WANTED.
FIRST CLASS SHOE REPAIR MAN, one that has been working in good shops in city or big shoe stores or department stores. I want a man that can do nice work and do it fast enough to hold a job in city shops. I pay $7.00 a day or $40 a week all year round to good man.
LEE SHOE FIXRY,
106 Patta de Leon, Fort Myers, Fla.


First Social

SECTION No. 1 Y. W. L. MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Friday, October 1, 1926
768 West Van Buren Street
Speakers - Music - Dancing
Refreshments

The Works of
Karl Marx

For every worker in these books and pamphlets is the understanding that leads to an intelligent and greater usefulness in the labor movement.

SELECTED ESSAYS—A new book in its first American publication. Cloth $1.75

VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT. $ .10

WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL. $ .10

CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. Cloth $1.25

REVOLUTION AND COUNTER-REVOLUTION. Cloth $ .60

MARX AND ENGELS ON REVOLUTION IN AMERICA. $ .10

TWO SPEECHES (1880 and 1856) $ .05

The Daily Worker Pub. Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.



LENIN

THE GREAT STRATEGIST OF THE CLASS WAR

By A. Losovsky

LENIN AND THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.
By A. Losovsky.

LENIN, LIEBKNECHT, LUXEMBURG.
By Max Shachtman.

EACH
15¢

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.



UNITED WORKERS' PRESS PICNIC
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1926, at ROSE-HILL PARK
Good Amusements, Sports and Games. Tickets, incl. dancing, 50c

*Leave your lunch home. We will serve a plate lunch and refreshments.*

DIRECTIONS: Take Red Sierra Vista car (Main Street Station), stops at park. BY AUTO, take Mission Road to Huntington Drive, follow Huntington Drive to park.



Are You Like This Young Henry Dubb?

Going to work with a lunch box—food for your tummy and none for your brain. Take the YOUNG WORKER with you next time and read it with your lunch.
In order to be sure of having it—

SUBSCRIBE—$1 a year, 50 cents 6 months.

THE YOUNG WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $..... for ..... months.
Send the Young Worker to:

Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## ...MENT UNION HOLDS FAST ON PICKET LINES

### ...liance Needed as the Bosses Face Crisis

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 30.—While cloakmakers' general strike committee announced last night that union officials have been invited to attend a conference of all factors of the cloak industry at the office of Raymond V. Ingersoll, impartial chairman, in the hope of settling the present strike of 40,000, it firmly decided all reports current yesterday that any informal conferences have been held or any, tentative settlements have been reached with cloak manufacturers.

Striking cloakmakers are warned not to be diverted, by these reports, from continuous activity on the picket line or other strict adherence to their various duties. It was pointed out that, at the present crucial period in the strike with manufacturers unable to obtain any sizable amount of production, it was important not to relax any vigilance on the picket line.

About 150 cloak strikers were arraigned before Magistrate Harry Gordon in Jefferson Market court on charges of congregating in the garment zone. Many received $3 or $5 fines which were paid by the union. Among those arrested yesterday were Charles Zimmerman, vice-chairman of the general strike committee, and Silas Marks, secretary of the general picket committee. Both Zimmerman and Marks were discharged.

## New York Library Workers' Union Petition Mayor and City Council

NEW YORK.—(FP)— The Literary Employes' Union composed of employee of the New York Public Library and its branches and claiming to have the support of the Central Trades and Labor Council, sent yesterday to Mayor Walker and other members of the board of estimate a petition asking that the city government take over control of the library and all its branches and administer them under civil service regulations.

The appeal complains of favoritism under present methods of management and asks equalization of salaries for employes in Queens and Richmond who perform a similar line of duties with those in Manhattan and Brooklyn who receive higher pay.

**Boston Raincoat Workers' Striking**

BOSTON — (FP) — Boston's 1,000 raincoat workers are striking to get a 48-hour, 5-day week instead of 44 hours in 6 days. The workers are affiliated with the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers union.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 461.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins; C. F. Lowrie, Secretary of Farmers-Labor Exchange, Subject: "Farmers Co-operate with Consumers."

6:15 to 6:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.

6:30—The Brevoort String Trio; Viola Cook; Harold Greisamit, Little Joe Warner, Clarence Sullivan.

8:00—Alamo Cafe.

11:00—Alamo Entertainers.


INVITATION TO ANNUAL

**AUTUMN FESTIVAL AND BALL**

Welcoming BEN GOLD and WM. Z. FOSTER

*Saturday, October 2, at 8 p. m.*

NEW FINNISH LABOR TEMPLE BALL ROOM
5969 14th St., near McGraw, DETROIT, MICH.

Auspices Workers (Communist) Party, Dist. 7

Dancing — Short Addresses — Tableaux — Refreshments

Admission 75c, including wardrobe



**WHO IS YOUR NEIGHBOR AT HOME,**

at work, in the mine, in the shop, on the farm, or anywhere? Is he a Slovak or Czech worker? Have him, or her, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak working class daily paper in the U. S.

THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU
1510 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.

Subscription rates: by mail $6.00 a year, $3.00 for 6 months, $1.50 for 3 months.


## INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM DISCUSSED AT BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH.

The discussion at the British Trade Union Congress on the question of industrial unionism versus "One Big Union" requires a certain understanding of the structure of some of the British unions.

At first sight, it might appear that the One Big Union idea is the most there, and the most "Left." This, however, is by no means the case; and, at a congress where so much cowardice was shown by leaders, and where the big mechanical voting powers were wielded in their favor, it is some consolation to know that the idea of one union for each industry gained the congresses' approval by 2,164,000 to 1,650,000.

The One Big Union was defended by several reactionaries—not by craft union reactionaries as much as by the representatives of the "general workers' unions."

**Unions of Skilled Labor.**

Like most countries where capitalist development began early, the first unions of Britain were unions of skilled workers. During years these organizations grew and thrived. In the meantime, however, the growing improvement in the productive technical apparatus introduced into industry an increasing number of unskilled. The unskilled workers—the vendors of raw labor power—were looked upon with a certain contempt by the skilled toilers, who had not the sense to realise that increasing mechanical efficiency was undermining their own position as skilled men. The unskilled were not admitted to most of the older craft unions.

Then came the great forward movement of the 1880's, culminating in the great dock strike of 1888. At this period were born the organisations of unskilled workers, which were the parents of the present unions of general workers. These unions admitted to membership the unskilled laborers who were debarred from entry into the older craft bodies.

**Mass Unions.**

Thus there have grown up in Britain unions which organize masses of workers in all industries. The two principal ones are the Workers' Union and the General and Municipal Workers' Union. The Transport Workers' Union has also now broadened its field and admits general workers also.

As in most industries, the skilled workers were already organised, the members of these general unions are, in great majority, the unskilled workers in those industries where the craft unions do not cater for them. Thus we have the specials of these great mass unions competing with the older unions for membership. The general workers' unions are not industrial unions, as they confine their field to no single industry, but accept recruits from any branch of production.

**Industrial Unions.**

Besides the craft unions and the general workers' unions, there are also industrial unions, such as the miners. Thus the three forms of unionism exist.

The general workers' unions have been permeated with a most reactionary ideology, and count among their leaders the worst of the opponents of the left wing. The lack of homogeneity, which must prevail in a union which masses together workers of various industries, enables the leaders to impose their will more easily upon the membership.

**Most Reactionary.**

It was the leaders of these loose, octopus unions of general workers who opposed the idea of industrial unionism—one union for each industry—at the Trades Union Congress at Bournemouth. They did so for excellent reason: the formation of industrial unions would mean the allocation of various sections of their own members to their appropriate industrial unions, and would thus mean the finish of the "mixed" or general workers' unions.

These reactionary leaders, therefore, sought to oppose the industrial union idea by supporting the fine-sounding "revolutionary" and "advanced" concept of One Big Union for all workers. They condemned the industrial union as not being sufficiently inclusive, and sought to show that there is greater solidarity in a union to which all workers belong.

It was curious to hear these reactionaries speaking of solidarity and using revolutionary terms. For they have been amongst the worst saboteurs of the miners' struggle, and have also been fighting the British minority movement with all their strength. In the General Workers' Union, for example, of which Clynes is president, the leaders have forbidden their branches to affiliate, or send delegates to, the minority movement, and in Liverpool have even expelled two members who were active supporters of the minority movement.

**Would Not Work.**

Certain craft union leaders also supported the One Big Union idea, not because they really believed in it, but because they knew well it was impossible of fulfilment, whereas industrial unionism — a far more practical change—threatened their own comfortable jobs.

The reactionary supporters of One Big Union, therefore, have been defeated. But we must not be overhopeful because of this. The adoption of the resolution in favor of industrial unionism means but little unless the General Council is forced to translate it into action. Only by calling together the various unions and planning definite amalgamations of the unions can industrial unionism be furthered. And with the personnel of the General Council, we cannot expect much action on these lines, unless their hand is forced by the determined pressure of the rank and file, expressed thru the growing minority movement.

## R. R. SHOPMEN JUMP FROM THEIR COMPANY UNION FRYING PAN INTO FIRE OF GOVERNMENT "MEDIATION"

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Shopmen employed by the Boston & Maine railroad who turned their company union into a rebel camp some months ago have appealed to the U. S. Railroad Mediation Board in Washington and have been promised its "services." Commissioner Hanger is scheduled to arrive in Boston Sept. 20, and to take up this dispute after dealing with two other industrial difficulties involving the Boston & Maine.

**Company Union Changes Gears.**

Some months ago the company union in the B. & M. shops sent a delegation of five men to lay certain proposals before the management. The company officials did not like their tone and sent them away with an emphatic refusal. Then the five delegates were dismissed. Whereupon the humble spirit of the members of the company union disappeared and sentiment in favor of a strike rapidly developed.

After much discussion the leaders persuaded the men to apply instead for affiliation with one of the independent unions—the American Federation of Railroad Workers. This organization made formal application to Washington for mediation.

It charged that the company had unjustly refused to establish adjustment boards to settle the shopmen's grievance as was contemplated in the Watson-Parker railroad labor act.

**Appeal from Capital to Capitalist Government.**

Officials of both independent and standard rail labor organisations are keenly interested in this case because it is the first one under which the members of a company union have risen in revolt and made application to the mediation board for its help in settling a dispute with a big railroad corporation.

The board has recognised the right of the independent union to which these B. & M. employes have affiliated to act as their spokesmen in summoning the company's representatives to explain why the new law has been ignored.

**Coolidge Finally Rules.**

If the board is unable to adjust the grievance—if the company does not back down and reinstate the men and recognise their right to enter as local labor unions—then the case will go forward to an emergency board to be appointed by the president. This last tribunal will issue a report urging settlement according to its own findings of fact.

## Auto Body Workers Continue Strike for Union in Elizabeth

ELIZABETH, N. J. Sept. 30.—(FP)—Mass picketing of the Hays-Hunt body plant of Durant Motor corporation has begun to make the strike of body workers effective. A mass meeting of the Hays-Hunt and Durant workers voted a general walk-out in sympathy with the upholsterers and trimmers who have been on strike for two weeks. There are 2,000 workers in the plants involved. Mass strike meetings are held daily. The strikers' demand recognition of their union, reinstatement of discharged active union workers and recognition of shop committees.

The upholsterers and trimmers are organized in Local 13 and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to which they are appealing for aid. The strike is backed by A. F. of L. Organiser Edward McGrady and, New Jersey State Federation of Labor officials: Henry Hilfers, J. H. Connolly and Hugh Reilly. The Flint Motors corporation is having its bodies made at the Hays-Hunt plant along with various Durant cars.

**Push Labor Party in Ohio**

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Labor unions, individual radicals and others interested in the formation of a labor party in Ohio have formed a temporary state committee and have named Nicholas Klein, Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati as the acting state secretary. The mine workers are showing a great interest.

## RACIAL BIAS AT WISCONSIN "U", HEBREWS CHARGE

### President Glenn Frank Will Investigate

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 30. — There will be no racial prejudice at the University of Wisconsin and complaints of racial discrimination will be investigated by President Glenn Frank personally as an outgrowth of claims made by Milwaukee hebrews that Alex Stern had been denied a position in the university library because of his faith, it was learned today.

**High Recommendations.**

Stern, a student at the university from Milwaukee, applied for a library position with high recommendations from M. B. Dudgeon, Milwaukee public librarian. Dudgeon received a reply from Miss Alice V. King, university employment officer, which is alleged to have declared, "No Jewish students are acceptable."

**Refused To Comment.**

Miss King, when interviewed today, refused to comment on the letter she is said to have written. She declared she had not communicated with Stern and that her correspondence had been with Mr. Dudgeon only. She asserted that any information must come from President Frank.

President Frank was emphatic in his declaration that there can be no racial or religious discrimination at the university and that no such policy exists in any branch of the university.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—(FP)—300 union loom fixers and weavers of the Solvey Dyeing & Bleaching Co. are striking against wage reductions. The plant makes men's shirings. The workers are organized in the United Textile Workers.

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—Janitors in San Francisco public schools ask for a raise of $15 a month instead of the $5 raise granted several weeks ago.

## MISMANAGEMENT AND SOUTHERN CHEAP LABOR COMPETITION ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR TEXTILE SLUMP

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

That easy profits from cheap labor encourage backwardness in management is shown in the story of the cotton industry in Fall River, Mass. A Wall Street Journal article on this greatest textile center holds lack of material initiative quite as much as southern competition responsible for the depression which has made part-time and unemployment characteristic of the last four or five years.

"Fall River mills," says the journal, "have been developed, financed and managed by local interests to a much greater extent than other manufacturing centers. With little new blood from the outside, a policy of nepotism over a period of years has in numerous cases dulled the initiative of managements. When they could afford to do so the mills did not change their machinery and manufacturing methods to meet the new demands."

**Less than $1,000 a year.**

Wages in Fall River cotton mills in 1914, the journal shows, averaged only $420 for the entire year's work. In only one year since has the average reached $1,000. That was in 1920, when mill workers earned an average of $1,045. In 1924, the last year covered by the Wall Street Journal, the annual wage fell to $822.

In spite of these extremely low wages, less than the barest family subsistence, and in spite of operations in the last few years running as low as 50 per cent of capacity, Fall River dividends continue. In 1920 they rose to $11,065,900, more than nine times the pre-war figure; and in 1924, with operations throttled down to half of capacity, Fall River cotton mill dividends were 65 per cent above 1924.

**Dividend Figures.**

Figures showing for each year since 1914 the value of Fall River cotton mill products, the wages paid, and dividends are:

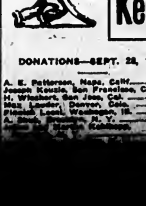
| Fall River Cotton Mills | Value of Products | Total Wages | Total Dividends |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 | $ 49,816,037 | $13,081,876 | $1,226,792 |
| 1915 | 45,363,724 | 12,707,665 | 1,145,156 |
| 1918 | 65,374,314 | 15,736,473 | 3,372,464 |
| 1917 | 92,148,372 | 16,681,438 | 4,321,261 |
| 1918 | 113,876,688 | 20,352,783 | 6,142,266 |
| 1919 | 136,788,717 | 25,997,213 | 4,926,145 |
| 1920 | 149,323,703 | 31,002,421 | 1,1065,900 |
| 1921 | 67,860,875 | 24,242,108 | 3,084,875 |
| 1922 | 91,753,656 | 26,214,713 | 2,605,500 |
| 1923 | 100,875,536 | 28,216,724 | 4,691,544 |
| 1924 | 60,923,718 | 18,680,407 | 2,372,450 |

**No Share in Prosperity.**

The figures show that labor had no share in the great prosperity of the war years. In 1917 when the total value of the product increased 26 per cent over 1914, wages had increased only 42 per cent. In 1918 the value of their output was up 140 per cent, but wages were 55 per cent. In 1919 the figures were 175 per cent and 98 per cent, and in 1920, when the value of the product was 202 per cent over pre-war, wages were up only 137 per cent. This means that the percentage of wages to the total value of the product fell from 26.4 per cent in 1914 to a low point of 17.1 per cent in 1918.

In 1924, when the dividends paid by these mills were 85 per cent over 1914, wages totaled only 45 per cent above that year.

Describing the position of Fall River in the industry the Wall Street Journal says: "Today Fall River has more looms than any other city in the United States, some 4,000,000. Like New Bedford, it is essentially a city of cotton manufacturing, to which is devoted 70 per cent or more of its manufacturing activity. There are around 35 major cotton mills. There is also in Fall River the largest American Printing Co., with 250,000 spindles, 8,000 looms and 42 printing machines, all capable of producing 2,000,000 yards of cloth a week and printing 6,000,000 yards."

**The Drive**
*to*
**Keep the Daily Worker**


**DONATIONS—SEPT. 28, 1926.**

| | |
|---|---|
| A. E. Patterson, Napa, Calif. | $ 5.00 |
| Joseph Kreutz, San Francisco, Cal. | 5.00 |
| H. Wheelwright, San Jose, Cal. | 5.00 |
| Max Lerner, Denver, Col. | 1.00 |
| Friends Local, Wauseon, O. | 27.00 |
| Friends, Toledo, O. | 4.00 |
| Jack Jasper, New York City | 2.00 |
| Sec Mogelon, Cleveland, Ohio | 2.00 |
| Anna Mogelon, Cleveland, Ohio | 1.00 |
| Otto Mogelon, Cleveland, Ohio | 1.00 |
| Robert Mogelon, Cleveland Ohio | 1.00 |
| Friends Local Elmer, Kidd, Ohio | 5.00 |
| Robert Palmer, Bronx, New York City, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| Wm. Gray, East Side, Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1.00 |
| Local Friends, Pittsburgh, Pa. | 5.00 |

## Helen Stuart Rivers

By Helen Stuart Rivers

(Copyright, 1926, by Union Register)

These things go by contraries, and the girl who landed Bunny did so because she did not try. The family of Henrietta Ashleigh had money for generations, and so could afford to look down upon it, and all those who sought it. This was the way to impress Bunny, who was aware that his money was painfully new. Never would he attain to the aggressive self-assurance of his sister; he was looking for something better than himself, and for a while he found it in the Ashleighs, with their perfect manners and well trained servants and mansion full of the debris of culture.

Henrietta was tall and slender, gentle, soft of voice, and reserved to the point of primness. Her mother had just died, and for a year she wore black, which of course was very conspicuous. She was high church Episcopal, and on Sunday mornings wore long kid gloves and carried a little prayer-book and hymnal joined together, bound in black leather with a gold border. She took Bunny to church and he learned that one does not have to take ancient Hebrew mythology with vulgar literalness, but may have its symbolic meaning explained by a white-haired old gentleman with a trace of English accent.

What Henrietta meant to Bunny was a refuge from the anguish and tumult of illegitimate desire. He fled to her as to a saint, and madonna alive and visible upon a college campus. She was far above the glaring crudeness of the smart set; she did not use paint nor powder—nothing so common as perspiration would presume to appear on her delicately chiseled nose. You might dream of kissing her, but it would remain a dream; she would call you "Mr. Ross" during the first six months of your acquaintance, and after that she would call you "Arnold," finding it dignified, perhaps because of Matthew. So long as you knew and truly appreciated her, you would make the highest grades in class, and, as the little black and gold prayer-book phrased it, "honor and obey the civil authorities, and submit yourself to all your governors, teachers, spiritual pastors and masters."

III

Bunny went up to Paradise for his Christmas holidays, and there was the first word from Paul, a plain card, bearing the stamp of the American Expeditionary Force, but no place; no picture post-card with "Scenes in Urkutsk" or "Camel-sleigh on the Volga," or anything like that! "Dear Ruth," it said: "Just a line to let you know that I am well and everything is all right. I have received three letters from you. Please write often. We are busy and I am having an interesting time. Give my love to all the family and to Bunny and Mr. Ross. Affectionately, Paul."

Ruth had had this treasure for several days, and there was no telling how many times she had read it, and studied every word on both sides. It seemed to Bunny a cold and unsatisfactory note, but he did not say so to Ruth; he asked Dad about it, and Dad said there would necessarily be a great deal of censoring of soldier's mail, and Paul had probably written this bare message to make sure it got through. Why did there have to be so much censoring? Bunny asked; and Dad answered that these were ticklish times, and the army had to protect itself against enemy propaganda.

Dad had been reading a magazine article which explained what was happening in the world... The German and Austrian empires had come down with a crash, and that was a great triumph for democracy. But now the friends of democracy had a second big job to do, which was to crush the wild beast of Bolshevism. They were starving it by a blockade on every front, and wherever the well-behaved and respectable Russians had set up a government on the borders, the allies were helping them with money and supplies. General Denikin had taken possession of south Russia; on the west a lot of new states had been set up; on the north, at Archangel, an anti-Bolshevik group was making headway under British and American protection. As to Siberia, there had been a Socialist government, holding over from the Kerensky days; but these Socialists were a lot of talkers and now they had been kicked out and replaced by a real fighting man, Admiral Kolchak, who had once commanded the Tsar's fleet. It was this he-admiral the allies were backing to run Siberia, and our troops were there to keep the railroad open for him. Of course the Bolsheviks and their sympathizers in this country were making a fuss about it, and telling all the lies they could; that was why we had to have a censorship, said Dad.

Bunny accepted this explanation without question. He had been in a training-camp for seven months, and had acquired the military point of view. He was keenly alert to the danger of Bolshevik propaganda and determined that if ever he ran into any of it, he would hasten to denounce it. So innocent was he, and so little aware of the subtlety of the enemy—he never dreamed that he was at this time absorbing the poison; and—of all places in the world—in one of the class rooms of his most Christian and conservative university.

It was hard on a poor overworked university president. Dr. Cowper's most trusted dean had engaged this young instructor, upon recommendation of high-up Y. M. C. A. authorities. The young man had been doing relief work in Saloniki, and was the son of a prominent Methodist pastor; he bore the name of Daniel Webster Irving, and how was anyone to imagine that a man with such a name might be suffering from political shell-shock?

This young instructor was subtle in his method; he did not say anything that could be pinned down on him, but would sow his seeds of doubt by asking questions and advising students to "think for themselves." There are always in every college class one or more "sore-heads," the sons of unorthodox parents; one in Bunny's class was an avowed "rationalist," and another had a Russian name. All that a teacher had to do was to let these fellows ask questions, and quickly the whole group would be wandering in a maze, demoralized by what the Japanese government in its control of education describes as "dangerous thoughts."

President Wilson had gone to Europe, in order to bring about the reign of justice he had promised. He was having a triumphal progress through England and France, and our newspapers were full of the wonders of what he was about to achieve. But in Mr. Irving's class Bunny heard it pointed out that the president had dropped from mention the most important of his "fourteen points," the demand for "freedom of the seas." Could it be that this had been the price of British support for his program? And then, more startling yet, Bunny learned that the secret treaties which the allies had signed among themselves were now laid on the peace table, and made the basis of jealous bickerings. Bunny had never forgotten about those treaties, how Dad had assured Paul that they would turn out to be Bolshevik forgeries. But here the allies were admitting them to be genuine, and furthermore, setting out to enforce them, regardless of any promises of fair play which President Wilson had made to the Germans!

Published weekly by the Federated Press
at 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

EDITORS
MANAGING EDITOR
LOEB Business Manager

Entered as second-class matter September 21, 1928, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

# European Intrigue—The Menace of Imperialist War

Over the heads of the Briand-Stresemann love feast comes the shadow aboard an Italian warship of Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mussolini.

While nominally maintaining friendly relations with France, the menace of the proposed Franco-German pact forces Great Britain to make a counter move which the recent activity of Italy in the Mediterranean area also makes necessary.

British imperialism finds its lines of communication to India and Australia endangered by the Spanish-Italian alliance which decrees Italian participation in governing Tangier, from which Gibraltar can be made impotent as a British base controlling the western entrance to the Mediterranean and by the development of Italian submarine warfare which place Cyprus and its intermediate naval bases, at the mercy of a powerful strategically situated Mediterranean power such as Italy is.

Hence the alliance of Britain's ally France and France against Italy without breaking with Britain is the present problem of British diplomacy.

Great Britain already has agreed to a division of Abyssinia with Italy to placate the latter power, but Italian imperialists ambitions do not end there. They contemplate expansion eastward and the Balkan question likewise will be one of the major topics of conversation between Chamberlain and Mussolini. The Italian minister to Albania and the foreign minister of Bulgaria are coming to Rome to consult with Mussolini after his conference with Chamberlain.

Herein lies the greatest immediate danger for the Soviet Union. If Great Britain can engineer an Italian offensive against Turkey, to which Bulgaria and other Balkan nations would take part, the Soviet Union frontiers would be endangered. In addition, the Soviet Union could not remain passive in the event of an offensive against Turkey by western imperialist powers.

In all probability Great Britain will also try to get Italy's endorsement of her activities in Poland where both French and British diplomacy has suffered a defeat with the signing of the new Soviet Union-Lithuanian treaty which sustains the right of Lithuania to Vilna and is thus a challenge to the league of nations.

Not since the early days of 1914 has there been such feverish activity in the European foreign offices.

The alignments for the next world war are being made.

Only the Communist International and the Red International of Labor Unions point out to the world's working class the imminent danger of a new war, call upon the labor movement to organize to prevent imperialist war and point out the only way it can be prevented—by the unity of the world labor movement and militant struggle on all fronts.

# Henry Ford—the A. F. of L.'s Messiah

Trade union leaders, according to interviews secured by the Federated Press, hail the five-day week announcement of Henry Ford as a victory for organized labor.

This, of course, means that Henry Ford is regarded by these leaders as a friend of workers—"a good employer."

Secretary Davison of the International Association of Machinists hails the Ford five-day week as "taking up of the slack in employment in the industry."

Nothing could be farther from the truth. As a matter of fact, the Ford plants have been running on a five-day basis for a long time during which every conceivable device for increasing production has been tried out on the working force.

The experiments have been successful—altho many of the patients have died from the operation—and for months before the recent announcement Ford's plants have been getting a six-day output in five days.

More than that, it is stated by Ford's technicians that it will be possible to get with the five-day week a full six-day production with a SMALLER force of workers.

What becomes of the theory that the five-day week as established in Ford's plants reduces unemployment?

The Federated Press correspondent falls into the same error when he characterises Ford's plan as a "decision to pass employment around by establishing the five-day working week."

Even Ford himself does not pretend that he is trying to rednce unemployment.

The "good employer" theory as it affects the viewpoint of A. F. of L. officialdom is well illustrated by the following paragraph from a Washington dispatch dealing with the Ford announcement:

*At headquarters of the American Federation of Labor the Ford announcement was hailed with pleasure. It gave President Green the opportunity to open the annual convention, October 1 in Detroit with the assertion that in that citadel of non-unionism one of the vital reforms advocated thruout its history by the Federation had just been triumphant.*

The bankrupt character of the Federation leadership, when we recall that it decided against undertaking an organisation campaign in the automobile industry. Yet now it calls Ford's plan a victory for organized labor.

The contrary is true and in making these statements the leaders of the trade unions are playing directly into the hands of Ford's so-called company union and others more pronouncedly inimical to the trade union movement.

There are at least 10,000 Ford workers—readers of the shop bulletin issued by the Communist nucleus in the Ford plant—who will curse when they read the truckling tributes to Ford by A. F. of L. officials.

# Onward to Detroit

WHAT formed Gompers always referred to as "that great parliament of American labor"—the convention of the American Federation of Labor—opens its forty-sixth annual session in Detroit, October 2.

It will be dominated by the most reactionary officialdom of the most conservative labor movement in the world. The convention will reflect only in a distorted form the needs of the American workingclass.

It will make its own review of its own activities, its own estimate of the status of the American labor movement, draw its own conclusions, put forward its own program as the program of American labor.

IN the last year large sections of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor have made a long step towards agreement with American capitalism. The official movement has abandoned even purely trade union struggles almost entirely. "Worker-employer co-operation" has been over on its hips. Mass opposition to this policy is developing slowly but surely.

There has been a certain continuity in the policy of A. F. of L. officialdom for the last four years. Its causes and its effects on the mass of the American workingclass must be determined in order that they may be counteracted effectively.

THESE articles are an attempt to describe the American labor movement as it is under the leadership of A. F. of L. officialdom, to determine the strength of the two currents—to the right from above, to the left from below—and to estimate the possibilities for our party and the left wing in the next immediate period.

* * *

ARTICLE THREE.
By WM. F. DUNNE.

WHAT is the situation in the trade union movement and how far has the non-strike co-operation policy of officialdom had its reflection in the rank and file of the trade union movement?

One of the indications of the militancy of the trade union membership is the number of strikes and the number of strikes particularly in a period of industrial activity such has been noticeable in the United States from the latter part of 1922 until today (with certain minor fluctuations).

The record of strikes for this period is as follows:

| | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Building | 112 | 206 | 267 | 309 |
| Clothing | 215 | 357 | 223 | 191 |
| Furniture | 4 | 12 | 34 | 37 |
| Iron & Steel | 10 | 7 | 7 | 4 |
| Leather | 17 | 17 | 5 | 2 |
| Lumber | 10 | 19 | 6 | 6 |
| Metal Trades | 82 | 111 | 57 | 42 |
| Mining | 49 | 159 | 177 | 92 |
| Paper Mfg. | 12 | 16 | 6 | 4 |
| Printing & Publishing | 56 | 19 | 12 | 10 |
| Shipbuilding | 4 | 6 | 1 | — |
| Slaughtering | 6 | 14 | — | — |
| Stone Work | 61 | 15 | 15 | 10 |
| Textiles | 115 | 134 | 79 | 114 |
| Tobacco | 12 | 16 | 12 | 3 |
| Transportation | 67 | 30 | 16 | — |

(Figures taken from the American Labor Year Book for 1926).

THERE are some facts that must be considered when estimating the significance of these figures. In general there is a progressive decline in the number of strikes and this is strong evidence of a decrease in the militancy of the masses—organized and unorganized—because these figures cover both.

The building trades are not decisive because it is a decentralized and fluctuating industry but a considerable there has been a great decrease as compared with 1919-20-21 when there were 473, 521, 553 strikes respectively.

THE clothing trades, where there is a great distinction between the North due to increase in contracting and a shift to small towns outside the big centers, and where the workers are the most class conscious, shows a big progressive decrease.

The same is true of mining. In the soft coal industry the southern non-union fields now are producing the greater amount of coal, there has been a big shift of the industry, constant violations of the Jacksonville agreement by the mine owners, hnt the number of strikes is the lowest (with the sole exception of 1923) since 1916. (The anthracite strike will be dealt with later).

TEXTILES show an increase in strikes over 1924 and this is to be accounted for by the shift in the industry to the south, the terrible conditions of the workers in the industry and the wage-cut policy of the textile capitalists.

In the metal-trades strikes have shown a sharp decline.

In iron and steel and transportation, printing and publishing, meat packing and shipbuilding, strikes have either ceased entirely or dropped to a negligible number.

IN addition to the huge decrease in the number of strikes the number of workers involved has shown a progressive decline as follows:

1922—1,608,321
1923— 744,948
1924— 654,483
1925— 406,996

If we remember that the strike of 150,000 anthracite miners began in September and is included in the above figures we will better appreciate the lack of mass character of the other 828 strikes which make up the 1925 total.

The American working class, especially its organized section, the trade union movement, in the last four years, has practically abandoned the strike weapon.

Nor is the cessation of strike activity the only sign the official peace policy of the trade union leadership has placed its stamp on the labor movement. The trade unions essentially are organs of struggle and if for one reason or another this function is sacrificed the interest of great masses of workers in their organizations ceases.

IN the July number of "Current History" is an article entitled "Industrial Welfare Movement Sapping American Trade Unions" by Abraham Epstein, Research Director of the Pennsylvania Old Age Commission. The article, on the whole of a tone sympathetic to the labor movement, has, in my opinion, been given insufficient attention by the labor and revolutionary press, in sets forth facts of fundamental importance to the working class and the conclusions reached relative to the reasons for the failure of the trade unions to rally any large numbers of the workers for struggle are formulated shrewdly.

THE author's premise is that the trade union movement with its present policy and leadership has entered a period of decay and submits a number of important facts to prove his case.

Quoting the bulletin issued by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor on the "Present Situation of the Labor Movement," which was based upon replies received in answer to a questionnaire sent to "labor men of high rank" the leading query being: "Does your experience reveal a rather general state of indifference on the part of the rank and file of organized workers?" Epstein says:

Seventy-two of the twenty-six responses received unequivocally declared that their experience reveals a general state of indifference at the present time more pronounced than ever before.

THE reasons given by these union officials for the apathy they encountered are in themselves proof of the charges made by the Communists, i. e. that the present labor leadership has no understanding of the problems of the labor movement, that it has nothing but the most superficial view of the period and that where it is not merely superficial it is reactionary and without any program except that of dependence upon the capitalist class. I quote again:

IN explaining the causes of this inertia, the labor leaders blamed the present stagnation upon themselves, upon the war, business conditions, on the automobile, the radio, the desire for pleasure, jazz, the movies, games, good times, the bad times, President Coolidge, the ignorance of the workers, the Communists, the autocratic and corrupt management of the unions, the gross materialism of the labor movement, the capitalist press, the lack of a labor press, the church, the general disillusionment and the like.

IN other words there were just as many reasons given as there were labor leaders questioned and with one or two exceptions which we may be sure represented a negligibly small minority of the labor officials replying to the questionnaire, the answers are a complete confession of bankruptcy. The replies reads like a symposium on "What's Wrong With the World" written by a collection of hell-fire evangelists.

But the lack of interest in union activities on the part of the rank and file noted by these officials is a fact a dangerous and obvious fact which demands the most serious attention and a remedy.

A FEW concrete illustrations will show that union attendance is at what is probably the lowest ebb reached in years. The Chicago two local unions of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes have a total membership of 20,000. Yet it is on rare occasions that the attendance at a meeting is in excess of 100.

A local union of machinists helpers whose members are employed in the largest and worst paid shops in the city of Chicago, and which has a total membership, of around 600, has an average attendance of 15 or 20.

IN the building trades the local union meetings are little more than committee sessions unless there is some matter of unusual importance.

Even in the local meetings of the United Mine Workers of America, where attendance has always been on a far higher average than in the rest of the trade unions, reliable reports state that attendance is now at a minimum in spite of the bad external conditions and the interest in the struggle now going on inside the union. This is especially true in the anthracite district.

THE conventions of important state federations of labor held this year —Illinois, New York, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan—have witnessed triumphs of reaction and as a consequence have been as dead as the proverbial herring.

Almost all of them have been greeted by the chamber of commerce in the convention city and as a correspondent who attended the Illinois convention writes, quoting a reporter working for a capitalist sheet, "it is almost impossible to tell this gathering from a meeting of the chamber of commerce."

(To Be Continued)

# The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue)

THESE are the super-clever theoretical arguments with which Comrade Ossovsky seeks to justify the demand for freedom to form fractions. If you want one party only in the country, he says, and there are various interests to be considered, then strive to give "freedom" to those who protect the interests of the rich peasantry and the capitalists. It is difficult to defend the interests of the rich peasantry and the capitalists within the confines of our party constitution. Let us open the door, and you will have a fraction of NEP-men, a fraction of the petty bourgeoisie, and all this together with the Social Democrats. Then the dictatorship will flourish in our country, for then the party will correspond to a workers' and peasants' state. Strictly speaking, we could go even further in the same direction. Presently he will be saying: "Workers', Peasants' and NEP-men's State." Then everything will be in the best of order. Workers'-Peasants'-NEP-men's State, Workers'-Peasants'-NEP-men's Party, one sole party in the whole country, and everything in perfect order. (Laughter.) You will now understand what lies at the bottom of all this. The fractional groups in our party are naturally based upon various social currents, and if we permit the formation of fractional groups, if we permit the existance of fractions, then the next stage will be nothing more nor less than the legalization of other parties.

AN example: There is a Medvedyev fraction, whose standpoint has been made known to you in an article published in the *Pravda*. (See *Inprecorr*, Vol. 6, Nr. 54, July 29, 1926, p. 904, "The Right Danger in our Party.") Comrade Medvedyev demands that our state industry be placed in the hands of the concession capitalists, and that the Comintern and the R. I. L. U. be liquidated; he demands immediate affiliation to the Amsterdam international; he demands the cessation of all discussion on the peasantry, for the peasantry is—the "dreary village." This is a well-developed Menshevist program.

WE are told that we should grant freedom to this legitimate view, to this fraction. Do they not call themselves, seriously, the "Workers' Opposition"? It does not matter that they want to dissolve the Comintern and perform other revolutionary wonders; all this signifies nothing if only they call themselves the "Workers' Opposition."

LET us assume that we permit the existence of these fractions, and that our party includes a legally recognized Medvedyev fraction. Then the Menshevists would not come to us and say: We ask for nothing more, at present we only want what Medvedyev wants: close the Comintern, destroy the Red International of Labor Unions, pursue a policy of extensive concessions, and ignore the peasant, for why should you bother with him. They would say to us: "Why, will you not legalize us, since there is already one such legal fraction in your party?" It is obvious that we should than have to legalize the Menshevists. If we legalize a fraction as this in the party, we legalize by this another party, and if we legalise another party, then we are truly slipping down from the line of proletarian dictatorship to the line of political democracy. That is, to the line so long advocated by the Menshevists, by Kautsky, by the S. R. and by many others of our political enemies.

(To be continued)

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

...ANCE FA...
...ALIST INSURANCE FA...

The story of history relates the reverses of today like a dull lesson of elementary; he heeded terse into gold; but into gold rolling steel, and into mail and overpowered the workers.

The [illegible] (of the [illegible] factory), trade unionist Jack Whitehall, the president (of Meadow Farm) [illegible] no matter what origin, today they belong to the most robbed castes of capitalism, subject to the unlimited and minted gold in the world.

Likewise the workmen's compensation and insurance. Since [illegible] player hasn't time a suit for damages to [illegible] part of his own pocket he still sees about the loss of life and limb of "his" workers (observe crossing disasters in coal mines, oil production, railroad, steel etc.), how many workers pass successfully the mines and masses of red scars are wound about these state departments! And how many millions of dollars do the workers pay every year in legal and illegal graft!

No Red Tape.

In the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund there is no red tape. It is conducted all the way thru by working men who know what delay means to a suffering fellow worker; and there is no graft. The highest paid officer of this organization of 59,000 members receives a weekly wage of $50 for 44 hours' work a week.

Be Prepared.

Workers! Be prepared!

Steadily growing the it is—as the table points out—this, the only mutual aid society which is open to class conscious workers, is not growing fast enough to fight against the two fronts of fake state insurance and fraudulent trade union insurance.

Workers! Join! Protect yourselves! Meet some of the class conscious fellow workers in your town!

There is probably one of the many Finnish speaking branches of this organization right near where you live. Write to the main office for information, or to THE DAILY WORKER, or ask your friend who is a member.

The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund is an organ of self-protection of the working class.

Founded in the year 1884, it has now more than 57,000 members in 346 branches in 29 states of this country. It paid till December 31, 1925, to its members: for sick benefit, $2,483,781.81; for death benefit, $3,481,371.10; together, $11,951,152.91.

Total assets on Dec. 31, 1925, $2,530,781.96.

The society organ, "Solidarity," is free for every member.

Rules for Initiation.

Men and women of the working class, who are in good health, not under 16 nor over 45 years of age, may join the organization.

Women can be insured for death benefit only.

Initiation Fee.

Age 16 to 20 years, $3.00; age 20 to 30 years, $4.00; age 30 to 40 years, $5.00; age 40 to 45 years, $7.00.

Assessments for the National Fund.

Class 1A, per month $1.65; Class 1, per month $1.15; Class 11, per month 90 cents; Class III, per month 40 cts.

Each branch decides upon its local assessments which pay for the administration of the branch and for the services of the branch physician free of charge.

Benefits.

1. Sick and accident benefits are payable as follows:

a) To members of Class 1A. $15.00 per week for 40 weeks, and $7.50 for another 40 weeks.

b) To members of the First Class, $9.00 per week for 40 weeks, and $4.50 for another 40 weeks.

c) To members of the Second Class, $6.00 per week for 40 weeks, and $3.00 for another 40 weeks.

2. A death benefit of $250.00, uniform, regardless of age, sex, occupation, or age at entry, is payable to the legally entitled relatives, or to th appointed beneficiaries, after the death of a member.

The following table shows the status and growth of membership, benefits paid, and assets, on December 31 of the years listed therein.

| At the End of the Year | Number of Branches | Number of Members | Paid for Sick and Death Benefit | Funds Invested in Real Estate, Banks, etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 | 41 | 3,171 | $35,014.00 | $6,062.00 |
| 1900 | 179 | 25,739 | 1,002,393.00 | 89,773.00 |
| 1910 | 271 | 45,267 | 2,234,094.00 | 435,501.00 |
| 1920 | 345 | 53,741 | 6,513,985.00 | 1,500,000.00 |
| 1925 | 346 | 57,115 | 11,961,152.91 | 2,530,781.96 |

Further information may be obtained from the main office: Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. No. 9 Seventh Street, Corner Third Avenue, New York City, as well as from the financial secretaries of the branches in whose territory the information is required.

SOME OF THE BRANCHES IN N. Y. AND N. J. OF THE W. S. AND D. B. SOCIETY

NEW JERSEY.

162 West New York—Sec., [illegible] Scholz, 543 10th Street, Phys., [illegible] mund C. Braunstein, 424 19th Every fourth Saturday, 8:30 p.m.

33 Gloverville—Sec., Albert Jung, 18 North McNeb Ave. Phys., R. J. Palmer, 25 Elm St. Every second Monday, Concordia Hall, cor. West and Fulton St.

3 Yonkers—Sec., Charles F. Cosgrove, 43 Curran's Lane. Phys., Abraham M. Stern, 36 So. Broadway. Every last Monday, Hungarian Hall, 15 Warburton Ave.

MANHATTAN.

24 Harlem—Sec., Michael Prochbl, 320 E. 89th St. Phys., Hyman Cohen, 112 E. 85th St. Every fourth Monday; quarterly, fourth Sunday, 9 a.m., 243-247 E. 84th St.

167 East River—Sec., L. Graf, 899 E. 79th St. Phys., Oscar Retter, 1078 Madison Ave. Every second Tuesday, 1407 Second Ave., Kaemper's Hall.

QUEENS.

29 Astoria—Sec., Christ Vespst, 3182 46th St., 30-56 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phys., M. Sternberg, 1910 Seneca Ave. Every fourth Sunday, at 9 a. m., Queens County Labor Lyceum, 786 Forest Ave., corner Putnam Ave.

# AVERAGE RAILROAD WAGE DURING JUNE $136.00; A SLIGHT INCREASE ALSO IN NUMBER OF MEN WORKING

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

A gain of 1.4 per cent in railroad employment between May and June brings the total number of rail workers at the half year mark to 1,833,621 or 53,925 ahead of June, 1925, according to the interstate commerce commission. This June the railroads distributed $249,055,495 in wages or about $9,000,000 more than in 1925.

During the first half of 1926 the carriers employed an average of 1,772,875 workers. This means the railroad furnished about 27,274 more steady jobs than in the same period of 1925. Railroad wages for the half year total $1,456,069,668 or $37,996,117 more than the first six months last year. The employes so far this year received about 49.1 per cent of the railroad dollar, compared with 48.4 per cent the first half of 1925.

Dollar a Month More.

The average wage of all railroad workers, including high-salaried executives, was $136 in June, 1926, compared with $135 a year previous. This slight gain the commission attributes to an increase in the average number of hours worked per employe. In the half year period the average employe earned $833, compared with $813 the first half of 1925. The gain is 1 per cent.

How typical railroad employes made out in the half year, compared with the first six months of 1925, appears in the following table:

| 6-Month Rail Wage | 1925 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|
| Clerks (class B) | $767 | $776 |
| Freight handlers | 548 | 551 |
| Track labor | 447 | 439 |
| Machinists | 924 | 941 |
| Elec. workers (class A) | 948 | 933 |
| Freight carmen | 846 | 846 |
| Common shop labor | 480 | 484 |
| Teleg. and Telephoners | 977 | 904 |
| Engineers (freight) | 1,516 | 1,546 |
| Firemen (freight) | 1,007 | 1,103 |
| Conductors (freight) | 1,185 | 1,189 |
| Brakemen (freight) | 1,000 | 1,017 |

Only in the case of the telegraph and the [illegible] shop labor [illegible] show gains of about 3 per cent. Wages of shop mechanics and of train service employes show gains of between 1 and 2 per cent. Gains by other groups are hardly worth recording.

The improvement in employment affects all classes of employes except the shopmen. Compared with June, 1925, there are 3,546 more clerical workers, 25,932 more maintenance of way employes, 1,263 more workers in the various terminal groups and 11,775 more train and engine service employes. The number of shopmen is down 1,250.

Maintenance Workers Badly Paid.

The penper wage paid the quarter of a million adult male workers in the maintenance of way department remains the sorest spot in the industry. In the first half of 1926 these track workers averaged only $439, which would give them less than $900 for the full year's work. No man can support a family on that wage. Such a minimum wage tends to pull down all other wages in the industry.

THE DAILY WORKER
There is a weekly issue
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

# $450,000 BAIL FOR PASSAIC STRIKERS

## LABOR WAITS EARLY DECISION IN SACCO AND VANZETTI CASE

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Reports that Judge Webster Thayer will hand down his decision on the new trial demand of Sacco and Vanzetti some time in the second half of October are circulating among newspapermen in Boston. The amazing revelations stating the department of justice with the plot against the two defendants and the circumstantial affidavits of Celestino Madeiros and his corroborators argue strongly for a favorable decision but the cold sarcastic manner of the judge at the hearings does not indicate a change in bias.

Madeiros' execution for the Wrentham murder is set for October 27. If Thayer listens to the new evidence and rules for a new trial Madeiros will have to receive an extension of life so that he may testify in the second Sacco-Vanzetti trial. But if the judge follows his ancient custom and again shuts his eyes to the Sacco-Vanzetti arguments an attempt will be made to rush Madeiros to his doom. Such a move would, of course, be fought by the defense which would appeal the Sacco case again to the supreme court and need Madeiros again for his vital testimony if the new trial were later granted.

### International Move.

There is much speculation as to the effect the expose of the federal government's part in the conspiracy will have on international agitation. The general opinion is that European labor will enter into the case again with an ardor that will eclipse all previous agitation.

The facts are these: For years European labor has been asking Washington: What about our two comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti? And Washington has always answered, in effect: The federal government is not interested in the prosecution. It belongs solely to the criminal courts of Massachusetts.

### Pass Buck.

Five years ago the Italian parliament queried Washington and got that answer. Italian ambassadors and consuls have taken up the case and the buck has always been passed to Massachusetts. Richard Washburn Child, former ambassador to Italy, tells two years ago in the Saturday Evening Post how he was daily besieged in Rome with inquiries about Sacco and Vanzetti and how he asked the state department about the case and got the conventional answer that it was solely up to Massachusetts. Since then practically every European labor movement has asked Washington the same question, under the regimes of Wilson, Harding and Coolidge alike, and always got the same answer.

### Agents Confess.

New Lawrence Letherman and Fred J. Weyand, former department of justice agents—two of 12 who worked on the case—said they were assigned to help convict Sacco and Vanzetti as one way of disposing of two radicals. Assistant District Attorney Ranney of Norfolk county admits the truth of this, but complains about the baring of department secrets. Attorney General Sergeant refuses to open the files that Letherman and Weyand say would prove the belief of the agents themselves in the innocence of the two men.

### Gurley Flynn Comments.

"Certainly," said Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, commenting on the case, "the federal government can no longer say it is not interested in Sacco and Vanzetti."

Two of the last big European labor groups to protest were the British labor party and the German socialist delegation in the Reichstag.

And now the Europeans find they have been lied to. The American government is shown up in its own Dreyfus case, only in this case not a middle-class Jewish captain but two radical immigrant workers whose case has been taken up by the labor movement of the world.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE London correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who tells us that Britain is striving to keep Mussolini in leash lest the fascist mad-dog break loose and start another world war out of his turn, must extremely naive or very willing to hide diplomatic line of Downing street along as facts. Every trained newspaper man knows that 99 per cent of government official statements are lies meant to cover up the truth. That Mussolini intended to meet Chamberlain at Leghorn he had the fascist papers say that he was going somewhere else. The idea is to throw the people off the track.

• • •

THE kaleidoscopic changes that are taking place in the political relationships between the European powers are of tremendous importance. The new alignments that are now throwing their shadows on the political waters are but the forerunners of another war more catastrophic than the last. The former chief rivals on the continent of Europe, the former so-called "traditional enemies," France and Germany, may be allies in the next war. How often has it been said that France and Germady could not get together because of differences of "blood"? But the basis for an alliance was found in coal and iron, just as coal and iron, separated by a frontier, were the two principal causes of the enmity between the two countries prior to the world war.

• • •

THOSE who have the time could spend it to less advantage than to read the war files of the capitalist papers. In those days it was "glorious France" and "barbarous Germany." It is not so today. The American bankers, thru the Dawes plan, put the German capitalists on their feet, and now England is learning that she only pushed the dagger deeper into her own commercial heart when she affixed her signature to the Dawes plan. For every mark in reparations her former enemies get from Germany they lose two marks worth of market. The United States was not an "ally" in the late war, but just an "associate." And now the papers have nice things to say about the Germans, while they keep mooning on England and France with befuddled boots.

• • •

THE papers will not tell the truth about what actually happened at the Mussolini-Chamberlain conference. But anyone who is acquainted with the financial, commercial and political rivalries of Europe will not be far wrong in assuming that England and Italy are framing up on France and Germany. And no doubt Briand and Stresseman, when they meet again will not cherish the most cordial sentiments towards England and Italy. The antagonism of England and Italy towards France puts the latter in a mood to make valuable concessions to Germany. Tho defeated on the battlefield only eight years ago, Germany is today more stable than either one of the allies.

• • •

THE defeat of "German militarism" cost over seven million lives. The number of wounded is triple that fig-

(Continued on page 2.)

## POLISH CRISIS INCREASES; ARMY OFFICERS ASSAULT A MINISTER

WARSAW, Oct. 1.—Extreme tension today followed the resignation of the Bartel ministry as a result of the government's failure to obtain a vote of confidence on the budget proposals.

The serious nature of the friction between the enemies and adherents of Marshal Pilsudski was indicated when several officers early today raided the bedroom of former finance minister Vichowski, leader of the opposition.

The ex-cabinet member was beaten into unconsciousness and a gas bomb was left in his room.

• • • •

WARSAW, Oct. 1.—Pilsudski today was charged by parliament with the task of forming a new cabinet, following the failure of the Bartel ministry to obtain a vote of confidence on the budget question. He accepted, and began the process of political dickers.

## METAL TRADES DEPT. TO JOIN AMSTERDAM

### *Said to Forecast A. F. of L. Action*

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
(Special to The Daily Worker).

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 1. — Affiliation of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor with the International Metal Workers Federation was practically assured as the result of action taken here today by representatives of American Metal Trades Unions gathered at the Hotel Tuller. Final action was referred to the executive council to adjust such details as the per capita tax to be paid and American representation in the world organization. But affiliation is assured.

### Reassure Americans

Metal workers in the union of Soviet Republics are not affiliated with the International Metal Workers Federation and Robert Dissman, socialdemocratic member of the German reichstag who heads the delegation from Europe now attending the convention here, promised the American labor leaders that the workers of the Soviet union would not be admitted until they provide assurances that they will not use affiliation as an instrument to interfere in the internal affairs and politics of other countries." This is the usual argument used by capitalist countries against Soviet recognition, especially by the American government.

A. F. of L. as Buffer.

It is felt here that affiliation of the American trade unions is highly desired as a buffer against the growing influence of the Soviet unions in western Europe.

In adjourning the convention of the metal trades organizations today, President James O'Connell, addressing the foreign delegation, declared:

"You have given us a new fire and a new spirit. Say to your friends and your colleagues when you return home that we are hand in hand with you

(Continued on page 2)

## CONTINENTAL STEEL TRUST ESTABLISHED

### Europeans Combine to Control Markets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BRUSSELS, Oct. 1. — A giant steel combination of French, German, Belgian, Luxemburg and Saar Valley interests is being formed to end competition and divide the market in fixed proportion.

The consortium output will be from a minimum of 26,000,000 tons to a maximum of 30,000,000 tons. The percentages allotted the different members are: Germany 43.18; France 31.19; Belgium 11.68; Luxemburg 5.33 and the Saar Valley 8.77.

### Divide Up Production.

This gives a monthly output of 795,000 tons to Germany; 670,000 to France; 295,000 to Belgium; 310,000 to Luxemburg and 320,000 to the Saar Valley.

Each country is to deposit $1 in a common fund for each ton of steel turned out within its percentage. For each ton over such percentage it is charged $4. A repayment of $2 a ton will be paid any country failing in any one year to produce its percentage of steel out of the minimum of 26,000,000 tons.

### British and U. S. Hit.

A central international office is to be established and all accounts balanced yearly.

As the British and American interests are not party to this combine, both, particularly the British who claim the continental market, are faced with the combine's strong competition.

## CHINESE WAR LORD WHO JOINED FORCES WITH WU PEI-FU AGAINST CANTON

Marshal Sun.

One of the big independent Chinese Generals is Marshal Sun Chang Fang, shown above, who controls five provinces in the lower Yangtse Valley. Recently, however, he set up an alliance with Wu Pei Fu, the English imperialist tool who has been beaten by the Cantonese, or nationalist forces.

## TO FIGHT FOR 5 DAY WEEK, SAYS WILLIAM GREEN

### *Calls Furriers and the Printers Pioneers*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1. — Encouraged by action of Henry Ford in adopting the five-day week, the American Federation of Labor will fight vigorously for a shorter working week in industry, William Green, president, declared today.

Green does not believe that there will be universal acceptance immediately of the five-day week, but he thinks that in a few years employers will realize that with the increased production thru time saving machines, wages will be increased and working hours reduced.

The federation, not Ford, should be given credit for first bringing about the shorter week, Green said.

### Praises Furriers.

"Ford seems merely to have accepted the philosophy of the federation in regard to hours, wages and production," Green declared.

Thru the federation's activity, the five-day week already has been established in two important trades, printing and fur working, said Green.

"The week now for the day printing trade is 44 hours, or, five and one half days," Green explained. "In most of the night printing trades, it is 40 hours, or, five days.

"Two months ago, we made agreements whereby the fur working trade has a 40-hour week, or, five days, as Ford has now established."

### In Confined Trades.

The five-day week will come first in the so-called confining trades, Green said.

"It is essential in these trades, where the workers labor at top speed and under confining and oftentimes unsatisfactory conditions that the hours should be reduced," he said, "Drudgery

(Continued on page 2)

## TEN STRIKERS STILL HELD ON EXCESSIVE BAIL

### *Winnick Is Freed After Brutal Grilling*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 1.—Tom Winnik is out. Winnik was released from the Passaic county jail on $1,000 bail after unsuccessful attempts had been made to implicate him in the bombing frame-up, and after he had been held without bail for days while police attempted to force a confession from him. They hoped to make him implicate himself and his fellow-pickets in the bombing frame-up.

Ten strikers are still being held under the excessive bail of $450,000, and for one man, at all has been set. Justice Charles W. Parker, who recently set bail for Mrs. Hall when she was first arrested on suspicion of murder, at $15,000, yesterday named $80,000 as the collective bail for the five textile strikers in Hackensack jail. These men have been held without bail since their arrest last week. In addition there are the five men held in Passaic county jail at Paterson on $859,000. William Sikora is being held there without bail.

When the $80,000 bail was set at the hearing before Judge Parker, Jack Rinsler, attorney for the defense, asked prosecuting attorney, A. C. Hart, to produce the confessions which he claims the accused strikers have made, and on which the men are supposed to be held. According to the reporter of the Passaic Daily Herald present at the time, "Mr. Hart admitted that he did not have signed statements and that he could not get them."

### Weakened Condition.

Frank Hall, wife of the slain chief's days' growth of beard on his pale face, Winnik was too unnerved to tell a connected story when questioned at strike headquarters. In disjointed phrases he told only a little of what happened after his arrest.

"Fire-station near the jail," said Winnik. ""Beaten up there first—was knocked out—senseless—don't remember—don't know how long—hungry—nothing to eat there—." Winnik looked dully at his young wife who had been waiting around anxiously at headquarters for hours. "He hardly seemed to comprehend who she was.

## Negro Editors Are Victims of Sedition Charges in Kentucky

NEW YORK, Oct. 1. — Two colored editors of Louisville, Kentucky, I. Willis Cole and William Warley, have been offered the aid of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in defending themselves for alleged violation of "criminal syndicalism" and "sedition" sections of Kentucky law. The two Negro editors, Cole of the Louisville Leader and Warley of the Louisville News, are accused for an editorial which condemned the 5th standard of justice prevailing in Kentucky.

A colored man charged with murder and assault had been promptly hung whereas a white man charged with assault upon an 11-year old colored girl had been declared insane without any questioning of his guilt. The county attorney charged that the editorial "was designedly written to create race hatred."

## PETITIONS FOR W. P. CANDIDATES MUST BE IN BY 10 A. M. TODAY

The district office of the Chicago Workers Party requests that all comrades having signed petitions to put the party candidates on the state ticket in the coming election, turn them in to the district office, 19 S. Lincoln St. by 10 a. m. today, Saturday. The need for additional petitions is urgent.

## POLICE, PRESS AND SPIES COMBINE IN HUGE PLOT TO FRAME-UP STRIKE LEADERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 1.—All the minions of the Passaic mill barons, the police, the press, private detectives and labor spy agencies, are combining in a monstrous conspiracy to break the strike thru the medium of the most brazen frame-up in the history of labor struggles.

Passaic newspapers carry screaming headlines accusing the strike leaders of throwing bombs and assaulting police. The police have reverted to the methods of the inquisition to impose fake "confessions" on maltreated strike leaders. Professional labor spies do their share by planting bombs, that so far have injured no one, but that serve the purpose of the frame-up artist.

The conspirators have only begun on their unjuitous program of frame-up. It is high time for the workers of the land to turn their eyes towards Passaic and to be ready to help their fighting brothers in the brave battle that at no time in its long career has been as critical as it is now.

## "Riot Law" Is Proved Fiction in New Jersey

By Federated Press.

NEW YORK—(FP)—"Riot law" invented by sheriff George Ntimmo of Bergen county, New Jersey, is a vicious fiction, without standing in the legal statutes. Proof of this is found in the dismissal of cases brot against New York friends of Passaic strikers who were arrested in the sheriff's assault on a picket line five months ago. Norman Thomas and Robert Dunn, both Civil Liberties representatives, are free after being out on $10,000 bail each since their three-day imprisonment.

Esther Lowell, Federated Press correspondent who was arrested after helping up a woman knocked down by police, has been out on $1,500 bail. Hazle Reben Powell, a writer, was on $5,000 bail for asserting his civil right to stand on a Passaic sidewalk. Thomas will make the test suit for false arrest.

Petitions for writs of habeas corpus to release seven Passaic textile strikers held without complaints or warrants for alleged implication in a bombing affair are being argued by John Larkin Hughes, Civil Liberties attorney, in Jersey City.

Henry T. Hunt, another Civil Liberties attorney and counsel for Passaic Local 1603, United Textile Workers, asserts that the bombing charge has all the appearance of a frame-up. Thirty strikers were held incommunicado without complaints or warrants, supposedly for connection with the bombing. Hunt says the bombs were probably planted by "some detective acting under the hire of the mill owners."

## Cal Glad of Chance to Have Comedian as White House Guest

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—President Coolidge this morning knows exactly what's wrong with Europe and what should be done to rectify conditions. He got a complete earfull of lowdown on the situation last night from America's self-appointed diplomat, Will Rogers, by name.

The gum-chewing comedian, just returned from Europe from whence he sent innumerable postal cards of advice to the president, is a White House guest. He wired Everett Sanders, the Coolidge secretary, yesterday afternoon that he would be in Washington for a few hours and would like, if possible, to pay his respects to the office.

When the president heard this, he directed Sanders to ascertain when Rogers' train arrived so that a White House automobile might be on hand to meet him, and to extend an invitation to stay overnight.

A long telegram came back immediately, its tenor being in effect: "Oh hey! isn't this swell? I've never been in the White House before. You bet I accept!" And in conclusion, the master of the lariat stated. "Sanders, if this is a joke, for God's sake head me off at Philadelphia."

## N. Y. GRAPHIC HELPS UNCOVER PASSAIC PLOT

### *Metropolitan Journal Charges Frame-Up*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 1.—The latest attempt of the police of Passaic and Garfield to break the big textile strike has been marked with such acts of atrocious brutality and out-and-out framing-up of strike leaders as to invite the severest condemnation of the New York capitalist press.

The New York Graphic, one of the leading New York evening papers, yesterday printed several photographs showing some of the arrested strike leaders after they had been beaten up by the police and forced by the most inhuman degree methods to sign unread statements implicating themselves in the latest fantastic plot of the mill-controlled police. The following editorial appeared in the same issue:

### JERSEY JUSTICE.

If Gov. Moore of New Jersey wants something to think about let him contemplate the spectacle in New Brunswick and compare it with what is taking place in Passaic.

While Mrs. Hall, the chief figure in a four-year-old murder case, is enjoying freedom on bail of $50,000 on a charge of first degree murder, a group of underpaid and almost starving workers who dared to protest because their wages were cut in the textile mills are held under bonds of $850,000.

One striker is held under bonds of $100,000. The prisoners are hustled from one jail to another at night to prevent their lawyers from serving writs of habeas corpus. The imprisoned strikers refuse to admit the charges against them in written confessions they are brutally beaten with lead pipes, the mark was stamped to the bars of his cell with leathern thongs and struck until he was almost unconscious.

That is the method which the police of Passaic and other textile towns in New Jersey are using to break the mill strike. Some 12,000 workers are still out and they have been taken into the fold of the American Federation of Labor. This seems to have infuriated the police.

If Gov. Moore wants to be the champion of justice in New Jersey, as indicated by his activity in New Brunswick, there is a broad field for him to exemplify it in the textile zone.

Who elects the governor in New Jersey? Is it the people who work for a livelihood or the textile manufacturers?

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

## RED CROSS RAPS FLORIDA STATE OFFICERS FOR BLOCKING RELIEF

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—By minimizing the loss in Florida's hurricane, state officials, including Governor Martin, and real estate operators "have seriously handicapped" the Red Cross in its efforts to provide relief for the storm victims, John Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross, declared today in a message to C. C. Pinckney, chairman of the Richmond, Va., chapter.

"The poor people have suffered as regarded as of less consequence than the hotel and tourist interests of Florida," said Payne.


TOMORROW—SUNDAY, OCT. 3 AT 6:30 P. M.

Concert PERFORMANCE Dance

Russian-Ukrainian

arranged by the

RUSSIAN BRANCH OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE for the benefit of the class war prisoners.

CHARLES CLINE, for 12 years a prisoner in a Texas jail, will speak.

A Good Time for a Good Cause!

WALSH HALL

Cor. Milwaukee Ave. and Noble St.

Get your tickets at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.; The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.; or Lenni Otto 1 L. D., 32 S. Lincoln St.

## Aid Garment Strike

NEW YORK CITY, [illegible] their strike of 40,000 [illegible] Garment Manufacturers' Association, [illegible] strikers, and from 35 to 40 per week for married men and women.

Answer to Bosses.

The move was announced last night [illegible] strikers' answer to the refusal of the [illegible] for peace conference with the [illegible] manufacturers and [illegible] strike leader. The union was also able to announce that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America [illegible] voted $25,000 to the cloak strikers [illegible]. A check for $10,000 being received [illegible].

Sidney Hyman, chairman of the General Strike Committee, stated that the [illegible] for funds, made to American Federation of Labor international unions and other sympathetic bodies, [illegible] a favorable response and money has begun to pour in. Speakers were applauded when they declared the union is prepared to strike into next season if necessary with unabated strength.

Cloaks, Faw and Goetly.

It was pointed out that, in the trade [illegible] buyers and retailers are complaining there is a serious shortage of cloaks. These cloaks which are on [illegible], they complain, are being offered at profiteering prices and warning being given manufacturers, who are taking advantage of the present crisis, that they will regret it, when the strike is settled. Others who spoke at Webster Hall yesterday included Morris Rubin and Joseph Boruchowitz.

The temporary injunction against the I. L. G. W. picketing was made permanent, or technically speaking "continued," by Supreme Court Justice Phoenix Ingram. It was first issued by Justice Charles L. Guy and has brought the New York trade unions generally into a realization of the genius of injunctions against labor.

Justice Ingram adds a new wrinkle to definitions of "crime." It is not necessary, he opinion says in effect, to show actual violence on the part of pickets. It is only necessary to show that they picketed en masse, that there were lots of pickets, enough to create an impression of "mass power" enough to be effective. His exact words are:

"It suffices to say that on several occasions hundreds of the strikers, or so-called pickets, have been arrested and brought before city magistrates.

The courts have already commented upon the vast numbers of strikers who daily congregate in front of and in the vicinity of the places of business of the manufacturers. Such acts in the particular neighborhood ripe for disorder, impede traffic and have a tendency to incite violence."

## Student Paper Raps Domination of "U" Life by Athletics

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 1.— Articles on the subject of the institution in which [illegible] and athletics pay homage to [illegible] appeared in the Daily Northwestern, official publication of Northwestern University here.

Colleges today, the editorial declared, have become merely annexes of football stadiums, and the prominent athlete, regardless of his talent in studies, dominates the campus and the student.

Rumors of Scandal.

The ticket shortage gave rise to numerous rumors, chief among them one that a scandalous situation would be uncovered when speculators began to unload—at high prices—the vast number of reserved seat tickets they have had purchased.

At the Yankee business office yesterday announced that all reserved seat tickets had been sold and that no general admission bleacher seats would be put on sale on the morning of games one, two and six, which are to be played in this city.

The Story.

Ed Barrow, Yank manager, was too busy to discuss the situation. A report that Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, arbiter of the baseball world, had been unable to obtain a prompt allotment of seats was denied by the judge, who is at the Hotel Roosevelt.

"I probably have not had all the tickets I want for the minor leagues —they are entitled to them, you know—or for other people thruout the country," said the judge, "but I think I have enuf to cover the demand."

Admits Speculation.

When asked whether he had heard a report that thousands of tickets had fallen into the hands of speculators, he said: "A certain percentage of tickets for the world series inevitably fall into the hands of the scalpers. There does not seem to be any way to prevent it."

## WORLD SERIES TICKETS SHORTAGE RAKE-OFF IS BIG

### Fans Suspect Motives Behind Shortage

NEW YORK, Oct. —Infuriated subscribers for world series tickets, who have held up scats that are not available, besieged the baseball parks' office today. More than 18,000 fans have been unable to secure tickets.

The ticket shortage gave rise to numerous rumors, chief among them one that a scandalous situation would be uncovered when speculators began to unload—at high prices—the vast number of reserved seat tickets they have had purchased.

At the Yankee business office yesterday announced that all reserved seat tickets had been sold and that no general admission bleacher seats would be put on sale on the morning of games one, two and six, which are to be played in this city.

The Story.

Ed Barrow, Yank manager, was too busy to discuss the situation. A report that Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, arbiter of the baseball world, had been unable to obtain a prompt allotment of seats was denied by the judge, who is at the Hotel Roosevelt.

"I probably have not had all the tickets I want for the minor leagues —they are entitled to them, you know—or for other people thruout the country," said the judge, "but I think I have enuf to cover the demand."

Admits Speculation.

When asked whether he had heard a report that thousands of tickets had fallen into the hands of speculators, he said: "A certain percentage of tickets for the world series inevitably fall into the hands of the scalpers. There does not seem to be any way to prevent it."

## ARMOUR SWINDLE IS CONDONED BY BOARD OF TRADE

### Sensational Charge Is Made by College Head

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The pits of the Chicago board of trade buzzed with speculation today in the wake of the charges and insinuations concerning the Armour Grain company's alleged adulteration of rye, contained in the open letter to John A. Bunnell, president of the board, published in the current issue of the round-up.

College Chief Charges.

The letter is signed by J. Ralph Pickell, chief of the round-up college of scientific price-fixing, of which "the round-up" is the official publication. Additional weight was laid to his remarks on the floor of the exchange because of the close relationship said to exist between the colleges and Secretary of Agriculture W. M. Jardine.

Most of the charges, contained in the letter are hidden in questions directed at Bunnell. All deals with the alleged mixing of rye sereenings with first quality grain with which Armour company was charged and later exonerated by a board of trade directors.

Among the questions which Pickell asks are: "If you, as president of the board, saw that report containing specific evidence of criminality, did you act immediately?"

"Would you like to have me print that report and at the same time explain why you failed to act on it until about five months later?"

"Can you tell me how five cars of rye were loaded out of the Northwestern Public Elevator when, according to the records, there were but 598.52 bushels in the elevator?"

"Do you know that it seems to be only the Chicago board of trade among the exchanges, that condones criminality?"

Bunnell has not, as yet, issued an official answer to the letter.

Seab Building Busy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Construction of a $5,000,000 apartment house on a 12-acre tract near Rock Creek Park is announced as the next job of Harry Wardman, one of the organized building trades in the District of Columbia. The local building trades council has for the past two years been conducting a long-distance picket of the British government to prevent its giving to Wardman the construction of its new embassy building.


The Best Place to Buy Your

CARPETS LINOLEUM
RUGS FURNITURE

Is at Comrade

OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 4 STORES

2635 W. North Avenue, Phone Humboldt 4983
2408 W. North Avenue, Phone Seeley 5500
1618 W. Chicago Avenue, Phone Humboldt 6941
1600 W. Roosevelt Road, Phone Monroe 6264



SEMINARY TAILORS

CLEANERS & DYERS

Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling

High cleaned and blocked—Shoe Shining Parlor—Laundry

We Call for and Deliver.

312-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Phone Lincoln 2146

Governor Al Smith.

Gov. Al Smith of New York will be governor for the fifth time if he is elected over his opponents, which he probably will be. Al Smith's political career has been consistently built up thru many years of steady nobility to feal the workers of New York into putting the Tammany man into the State House at Albany. Ben Gitlow, the workers' party candidate and a worker himself is telling the exploited millions of the empire state that Al Smith is a tool of the bosses—and is proving it.

## A. F. of L. Metal Trades Dept. to Join Amsterdam

(Continued from page 1)

and we are selfish enough to hope that you can be of some service to us."

The delegation of the Metal Workers' International in addition to Dinman included J. T. Brownlie, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union of Great Britain; Konrad Ilg, of Switzerland, secretary of the international; Henry Labe, general secretary-treasurer of the French Metal Workers' Association.

The action of the metal trades department here today is taken as a prophecy of similar action by the American Federation of Labor meeting here next week in its relations with the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam).

Increase Salaries.

One of the Monidars' delegates led a lone fight to stop the increase of the department's officials' salaries from $6,000 per year to $7,500, the same as the officials of the building trades department. The officers got the raise altho the effort to extend the term of the officials more than one year was defeated.

Chicago Organization Resolutions.

Resolutions coming from the Chicago Metal Trades Council calling for an organization drive of the metal trades unions in the Chicago district and urging that wage agreements expire at the same time, were pigeonholed thru reference to the executive council.

The usual platonic resolutions for the organization of the auto industry were also adopted.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: James O'Connell, Machinists, president; Joseph A. Franklin, Boilermakers, first vice-president; John Coffield, Plumbers, second vice-president; John J. Hynes, Sheet Metal Workers, third vice-president; Michael J. Keough, Molders, fourth vice-president; W. W. Britton, Metal Polishers, fifth vice-president; Roy Horn, Blacksmiths, sixth vice-president; Albert J. Berres, Pattern Makers, secretary-treasurer.

## THIS WITNESS GOT NOTHING AT ALL IT APPEARS

### Messrs. Daugherty and Miller Hogged Boodle

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—George Williams, former managing director of the alien property custodian's office, resumed the witness stand in the trial of Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, and Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, on conspiracy charges, today denied that he had been given the papers in the $7,000,000 American Metals company property return by the late Jesse Smith, close friend of Daugherty.

Williams said that the papers were delivered to him by Richard Merton, German industrialist, thru whose offices the holdings which had been seized during the war were returned. He denied knowledge of any connection with the deal of the late John T. King, Connecticut politician.

*We still send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.*

## CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from page 1)

ure. When you take into consideration the agony of parents who toot their sons, sisters their brothers, wives their husbands and children their fathers, the cost of the war in suffering is incalculable. And what is the result? More armed men in Europe today that before the war. More money spent on preparedness. Capitalist dictatorships. Lower standards of living for the workers, and another war a question of a few short years.

* * *

DO the people, who must fight wars, think of this? Only very few, we must admit. Some cynical journalists even argue that the people get a kick out of war; that only addle-brained pacifists are opposed to war. It may be true that a comparatively small number of morons get a thrill out of the slaughter of human beings. But, type of mind represented by the two young sons of Chicago millionaires who murdered a young lad, for the thrill of the deed. But normal people are not particularly anxious to witness the sight of mangled human bodies, and seeing human flesh being spattered over the landscape. Any human being who craves for that kind of "excitement" is not higher in the scale of civilization than a dog addicted with hydrophobia.

AND yet we admit that a war is inevitable, under capitalism. In fact, we have a few wars going on now, due to capitalism. There is the war in China and the protracted struggle on the part of the Druses with French imperialism. But they are comparatively small compared to the next debacle into which the human race will be thrown if the demons of greed who fatten on human sweat and blood thru the capitalist system are not stopped in their tracks. Communists are accused of having a hankering for bullets and a profound contempt for all "peaceful" methods of struggle.

* * *

THE people who make this charge are either ignorant or malicious. It seems to me that the events of the past twelve years should prove to anybody's satisfaction that a step-at-a-time policy, towards working class emancipation is impossible under capitalism. The capitalists rule by the sword, and when the exploited masses step beyond the dead line, the capitalists draw the sword and the step-at-a-time draws back or loses his foot. Only when the sword is in the other hand will the shoe be on the other foot.

Send in a sub today!

## The Underworld of Crime Knew the Real Criminals in Sacco-Vanzetti Case

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

WHAT the underworld KNOWS, the police are supposed to know, or try to find out. Hundreds of millions of dollars are spent annually to detect crime. Immense police systems are built up, especially in the great cities.

It will be the purpose of this and the succeeding article to show that the daily workings of this police system, in the cities of Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I., and down in New York, not to mention the smaller mill towns involved, could easily reveal the real criminals who were in the South Braintree holdup and murders that were charged against the two workers, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

It will be shown, however, that immediately the police got the cue that the United States government wanted to railroad Sacco and Vanzetti, the police quit the hunt for the actual payroll bandits and murderers.

* * *

The real story of the holdup and shootings at South Braintree, Mass., April 15, 1920, was told in the confession of the Italo-Portuguese, Celestino Madeiros. This confession is supported in every detail by James F. Weeks, whose real name is Croft, a confederate of Madeiros in the Wrentham National Bank murder on Nov. 1, 1924, for which the former is now serving a term of life imprisonment, while the latter is sentenced to death, the work of the executioner, however, having been stayed temporarily so that Madeiros might appear as a witness in case Sacco and Vanzetti are granted a new trial.

James F. Weeks says:

"IT IS WELL KNOWN, AND HAS LONG BEEN WELL KNOWN AMONG A CERTAIN CROWD, WHO DID THE SOUTH BRAINTREE JOB."

Weeks undoubtedly refers to the criminal elements that move about under the eyes of the police very often, as has been frequently shown: committing their crimes in not with the aid at least with passive consent of the police system.

The admissions of Weeks are also of tremendous importance in that they show that Madeiros admitted his participation in the South Braintree affair long before Colonel Fred D. Fenn sent his note of confession concealed in a magazine to Sacco in the Dedham jail.

* * *

James F. Weeks says he has known Madeiros for six years. He described Madeiros frequently, especially in planning the Wrentham National Bank robbery, told him about the South Braintree job and gave him the names of his associates in that crime as members of the Morel or Morelli gang of Providence, Rhode Island. Weeks knew Joe Morelli, consisting of Joseph, the leader, with his brothers, Mike, Pasquale or "Patsy"; Fred, sometimes called "Butsy"; Frank, a man called Bibber Barone; one called "Gyp the Blood," not however, the "Gyp the Blood" associated with the Rosenthal crime in New York City years ago.

Weeks begins his affidavit, now among those filed with Judge Webster Thayer, who has the power to grant or refuse a new trial, with the story of preparing with Madeiros the job at the Wrentham, Mass., National Bank. Shortly before this crime, Madeiros and Weeks were in a barroom or "speakeasy" at the corner of Southampton St. and Dorchester Ave., in Andrews Square, South Boston, for the purpose of arranging some of the details.

Madeiros said it was strange that he should be in the very barroom he visited four years before when he was in the South Braintree job. Madeiros told Weeks that he and the gang in the South Braintree job came to this saloon early that morning to get information.

Earlier in the summer of 1924, Weeks says, he was in the Bluebird Inn at Seekonk, Mass., which was run by Barney Monterio and Mary Burke. The place was a roadhouse and a disorderly house, as well.

Bibber Barone, Weeks says, was with some others in a taxicab and demanded a girl named Violet, who had recently been kept in the house. Madeiros, who was at that time, employed as a bouncer, told Barone that he and his gang had double crossed him (Madeiros) out on a job (the South Braintree affair); and that he might forgive them for that, but if they took the girl he would bump them all.

* * *

Weeks said Madeiros told him that the South Braintree job was arranged by the Joe Morelli gang, whom he had known as a gang of thieves with headquarters in Providence, R. I., where they had done most of their stealing, shipping the stolen goods to be disposed of in New York City. Some of the Morelli gang had been arrested months before the South Braintree job for robbing freight cars in Providence, but were out on bail.

Madeiros said that for the Wrentham bank job he wanted a Hudson car to get away with, and did not want a Buick; that he had used the Buick in the South Braintree job.

* * *

Weeks also says that Madeiros often talked about the Sacco-Vanzetti case, saying they had plenty of money to get out with, but that if they were ever convicted he would come to the front before he would see them go to the chair.

Thus Madeiros had divulged the part played by the Morelli gang in the South Braintree affair, absolving Sacco and Vanzetti from any part in this crime, at least a year before he finally got in touch with Sacco in the Dedham jail.

In order to show that the above evidence is new evidence, as required by capitalist law in order to secure a new trial, Jeremiah J. McAnarney, counsel for Vanzetti in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial, declares in an affidavit that he never heard of the Morelli gang of Providence, nor of their connection with the South Braintree murders, nor did he ever learn of the existence of Celestino Madeiros until after the Wrentham holdup.

There is another affidavit from Edward J. Lennon, a newspaper reporter of Boston, in which he says that he knew the Morelli gang many months before the holdup consisting of Joseph, the leader, with his brothers, Mike, Pasquale or "Patsy"; Fred, sometimes called "Butsy"; Frank, a man called Bibber Barone; one called "Gyp the Blood," not however, the "Gyp the Blood" associated with the Rosenthal crime in New York City years ago.

Weeks begins his affidavit, now among those filed with Judge Webster Thayer, who has the power to grant or refuse a new trial, with the story of preparing with Madeiros the job at the Wrentham, Mass., National Bank. Shortly before this crime, Madeiros and Weeks were in a barroom or "speakeasy" at the corner of Southampton St. and Dorchester Ave., in Andrews Square, South Boston, for the purpose of arranging some of the details.

Madeiros said it was strange that he should be in the very barroom he visited four years before when he was in the South Braintree job. Madeiros told Weeks that he and the gang in the South Braintree job came to this saloon early that morning to get information.

Earlier in the summer of 1924, Weeks says, he was in the Bluebird Inn at Seekonk, Mass., which was run by Barney Monterio and Mary Burke. The place was a roadhouse and a disorderly house, as well.

Bibber Barone, Weeks says, was with some others in a taxicab and demanded a girl named Violet, who had recently been kept in the house. Madeiros, who was at that time employed as a bouncer, told Barone that he and his gang had double crossed him (Madeiros) out on a job (the South Braintree affair); and that he might forgive them for that, but if they took the girl he would bump them all.

* * *

Weeks said Madeiros told him that the South Braintree job was arranged by the Joe Morelli gang, whom he had known as a gang of thieves with headquarters in Providence, R. I., where they had done most of their stealing, shipping the stolen goods to be disposed of in New York City. Some of the Morelli gang had been arrested months before the South Braintree job for robbing freight cars in Providence, but were out on bail.

Madeiros said that for the Wrentham bank job he wanted a Hudson car to get away with, and did not want a Buick; that he had used the Buick in the South Braintree job.

* * *

Weeks also says that Madeiros often talked about the Sacco-Vanzetti case, saying they had plenty of money to get out with, but that if they were ever convicted he would come to the front before he would see them go to the chair.

Thus Madeiros had divulged the part played by the Morelli gang in the South Braintree affair, absolving Sacco and Vanzetti from any part in this crime, at least a year before he finally got in touch with Sacco in the Dedham jail.

* * *

In order to show that the above evidence is new evidence, as required by capitalist law in order to secure a new trial, Jeremiah J. McAnarney, counsel for Vanzetti in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial, declares in an affidavit that he never heard of the Morelli gang of Providence, nor of their connection with the South Braintree murders, nor did he ever learn of the existence of Celestino Madeiros until after the Wrentham holdup.

There is another affidavit from Edward J. Lennon, a newspaper reporter of Boston, in which he says that he knew the Morelli gang many months there was a saloon at the corner of Southampton St. and Dorchester Ave., South Boston, that it was in this saloon during the autumn of 1924, and continued in operation until within six months of the date of his statement—June 7, 1926.

* * *

William G. Thompson, attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti, filed an additional affidavit, presenting the court proceedings against Joseph, Fred and Pasquale Morelli for freight car thefts in Providence, showing that on March 15, 1920, just a month before the South Braintree crime, Joseph Morelli was surrendered by his bondsmen and obtained another bondsman who gave him bail in $6,000.

Thus the Morelli gang of freight car robbers was in sore straits to furnish bail money and raise funds to pay lawyers to fight their case in the courts. So they turned from petty freight car thieves to the more lucrative role of payroll bandits, committing the crime at South Braintree on April 15, 1920, that the United States government and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts seized upon as a weapon with which to railroad Sacco and Vanzetti to death in the electric chair, "to dispose of them."

Here is the powerful truth. Labor must use the truth as an effective weapon to fight for and free its own —Sacco and Vanzetti.

* * *

Tomorrow:—The affidavit of John T. McKay, a captain of the New Bedford, Mass., police department, who admitted that pursuit of the Morelli gang was "dropped" with the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti.

## PASSAIC STRIKERS NEED CLOTHING

Overcoats, shoes and other clothing are needed for the Passaic textile strikers and their families.

The strike is now on for eight months and those brave men and women are still bravely marching on the picket line in spite of all the cruelty of the authorities used against them in order to whip them into submission. This battle is now raging more fiercely than ever, arrests and torture in the Passaic and Clifton jails are the latest weapons of the textile barons and their tools.

Now the winter is coming with its gnawing colds and those people have no shoes or clothes on their backs to protect them. Do what you can to help them. LOOK AROUND NOW! See what clothing you can spare. Discarded things which you do not use any more will be very welcome to the strikers. Send all you can. Speak to your neighbors and see if they have any clothing which they want to give away.

Send the packages to THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID, Room 237, 799 Broadway, New York City.

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER /

## Reporting Case

[illegible] three iron rungers [illegible] dizzy deep off the eighth level of the [illegible] alone as witnessed [illegible] hoisting [illegible] was begging [illegible] for federal investigation of the probably avoidable accident is being raised in all quarters. Three men were killed when a cave-in in a shaft caused the cage, or mine elevator, to drop to the bottom.

Intimating that the Oliver [illegible] Mining Co., a steel trust subsidiary, deliberately allowed its greed for profits to outweigh the safety of its workers, the Ashland Daily Press has mercilessly scored Mrs. Coolidge a demand for a federal probe of the causes leading to the fatalities.

Safety Exit Caved In.

Among the thinly veiled charges directed against the Oliver Iron Mining Co. by the Daily Press are that the safety exit had been allowed by the company to cave in, that the shaft was almost constantly in dangerous condition, and that no effort at making it safe were allowed to quell the dust in the company office, that Associated Press for many hours refused to report the terrific accident, that the wives of the dead and entombed men were not notified by the company, that the so-called safety [illegible] on the elevator were no good and that callous indifference was shown by the company officials.

As evidence of the last charge, the Press states that a prominent company official, when reached by [illegible] phone at his house after there had been no response at the door, replied to say anything except, "This is hell of a time to wake a man up."

In the past 80 years, according to this Coolidge-Lenroot deity, there have been over 500 fatal accidents in Gogebic county with an average of 1 miner killed for every 100,000 tons of iron ore mined.

## A. F. of L. to Fight for Five-Day Week

(Continue from Page 1)

means decreased production, which, in turn, is a dead loss to the employer."

With Ford, Green believes that increased leisure goes hand in hand with increased production.

Sound Economics He Thinks.

"The five day week is a sound economic principle," said Green. "The employer should bear in mind that it is good business as Henry Ford said."

Green declared that this was the principle under which the federation would fight for the shorter week.

"Social inequality, industrial instability and social conflict must increase unless the workers' real wage, the purchasing power of their wages, coupled with a continuing reduction in the number of hours per week, the working day are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production."

Green leaves tomorrow for the Federation's annual convention in Detroit starting Monday.

As last year, the federation is expected again to adopt a strictly nonpartisan attitude in the coming election. Leaders said that this policy has reaped the greatest rewards for labor.

Mexican Fireworks.

There may be some fireworks over Mexico, though leaders are trying to keep this question from breaking out on the floor for fear it may stir up a religious fight. The Mexican labor leaders are staunchly supporting the Calles government in its struggle with the Catholic church.


SHOEMAKER WANTED.

FIRST CLASS SHOE REPAIR MAN man that has been working in good shops in city or big shoe stores or department stores. I want a man that can do nice work and do it fast enough to hold a job in city work. I pay $7.50 a day or $40 a week all year round in good money.

LEE SHOE FIXRY,
104 Patio de Leon, Fort Myers, Fla.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on their dental work.

DR. M. RASNICK
DENTIST
2050 Center Ave., Cor. Errin St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRIGER & NOVAK
GENTS FURNISHING and
MERCHANT TAILORS
Union Merchandise
1934 West Chicago Avenue
(Cor. Winchester)
Phone Humboldt 3797

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

# Labor Trade Union Activities

## Chase Head of C. L. U. in Kansas City

### Nelson Charged With Blackmail by Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 1.—C. B. Nelson, secretary-manager of the Kansas City Central Labor Union, was suspended from office, deprived of attending the A. F. of L. convention and awarding about five hundred dollars in the union's money at the session, by the fat boys in Detroit. An investigation committee charged him with malfeasance in office on two counts, and blackmail. Some of this grows from investigation of Nelson's methods of getting advertising.

A trial committee of seven was elected to give the deposed secretary a trial, and in the meantime Dale Mallet of the carpenters, is temporarily secretary pending the outcome. The vote to temporarily oust the secretary was carried by a vote of 16 to 24.

**More Charges Coming.**

The investigation committee brot in charges with three counts against the secretary and reported that this is a partial report. The committee is continued as they say other matter detrimental to the labor movement are pending and will be brot in when complete.

The expression of the committee and delegates are that there is something rotten in Denmark, and before the movement in Kansas City can defend the interests of the workers and grow, they will have to clean house.

**Other Corruptionists Hunt Their Holes.**

The trial committees recommendations will be referred to the council and at the next meeting they look for a good turn-out of the corrupt, crooked crowd who will back their man, Nelson.

The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.

## For the Labor Movement

For three years "Our Daily" has raised the banner of all militant labor. The DAILY WORKER has made a good fight.

The Passaic strikers, the furriers, the garment workers, the miners and every unit of the working class that has been in struggle in the last three years—say "Keep the Daily Worker." They know the value of The Daily Worker from experience.

To those workers for whom it has struggled—and to ALL LABOR—it now appeals for funds to be able to continue the fight for another year.

Ten thousand dollars must be collected at once—fifty thousand in the next three months. If the campaign is a success we can "Keep the Daily Worker"—FOR THE MILITANT LABOR MOVEMENT.

***Make It a Day's Pay—TODAY!***

### Keep the Daily Worker

DAILY WORKER,
W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Here's $..... to keep The DAILY WORKER.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

## Federation Executive Council Demands Repeal of "Syndicalist" Law

Officials of the Federation are in a jubilant mood over the victory of C. C. Young in the primaries over his reactionary opponent, Governor Richardson, for the republican nomination for governor. Young was endorsed by the Conference for Progressive Political Action, the State Federation of Labor, the Farmers' Educational Co-operative Union, and the Railroad Brotherhoods, all of whom feel that they will get something when he gets into office after the November elections.

In the report of Paul Scharrenberg, federation secretary for many years, he urged labor to fight against the proposed law before the state legislature requiring the bible in the schools of California.

**Oppose Peonage System.**

Scharrenberg declared his opposition to a system of the Fresno County Labor officials who made arrangements with the government to import Mexican laborers for a few months of the year, under a virtual system of peonage, and then ship them back to Mexico. This plan does not differ one iota from the methods used on the Hawaiian sugar plantations to import Chinese coolies, and the federation declared it could not allow such a policy.

The secretary urged the A. F. of L. to appoint and convene a Joint-Mexican-American Commission representing both organizations which would study the entire Mexican situation and consider what the policy of American labor should do.

The federation re-iterated its stand favoring the complete exclusion of Japanese from California, and denounced the Federal Council of Churches which recently went on record favoring allowing a limited quota of Japanese immigrants to enter this country.

The report further denounced attempts of California open shop employers to enforce "yellow dog" contracts on their employes. Organizations like the Industrial Association of San Francisco, against which the federation have waged a bitter struggle for several months to enforce the closed shop, have raised over two million dollars to put the American plan into operation in the Bay District.

Scharrenberg modestly claims that he has been called by his opponents the "outstanding labrat in California." A little author, he said on what grounds his radicalism rests; it consists in supporting the progressive candidate of the Hearst papers for governor, C. C. Young.

His success in the primary elections, which was so closely contested that he won by a bare margin, has encouraged labor to continue their "non-partisan" political policy, ignoring the sentiment which swept the state two years ago for a labor party. George Kidwell, leading figure who succeeded in knifing the labor party in 1924, is silent on that question today.

**Progressive Resolutions Introduced.**

Resolutions in support of the British miners, the Passaic textile workers, for the freeing of political prisoners in the state, for the formation of a state labor party, for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, against the Citizens' Military Training Camps, against the circulating of chamber of commerce literature in the public schools of Los Angeles lauding the open shop, are among those to be considered.

**Attack Criminal Syndicalism Law.**

One of the first resolutions adopted, as this is written, was one urging the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law, under which scores of I. W. W. members are in San Quentin penitentiary, for terms ranging from 14 years to life.

C. C. Young, republican nominee for governor, addressed the convention Thursday.

President R. H. Baker of San Francisco, from latest reports, was defeated for re-election by John F. Dalton, Los Angeles Typographical Union, to head the State Federation of Labor for the coming year.

## Bauer Cab Drivers Face Injunction to Break Their Strike

Chicago labor faces another injunction, as asked for in a petition before the superior court by the Bauer Taxicab company, to restrain the 750 members of Local 727 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers from "interfering with the business of the company."

There are no Bauer cabs on the streets because the strike was unanimous. It was called when the company cut into the already low wage return of from $22 to $30 per week with an announcement that the chauffeurs would have to pay five cents a gallon for the gasoline they used while on duty making profits for the company.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

## Food Workers Defend Trade Union Unity

## Workers Wise Step

## Anti-Fascist Meet in N. Y. Next Sunday, Oct. 3; All Invited

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Workers of New York are invited to the big mass meeting at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street, Sunday, October 3, to demand the right of hospitality for political refugee in America, to protest the crimes of fascism in America (the Harlem bomb, for example), to protest the new wave of reaction in Italy and commemorate the victims of fascism who fled in the fascist carnage at Florence.

The speakers announced are W. W. Weinstone of the Workers (Communist) Party; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of the Civil Liberties Union; Joseph Schlossberg of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Carlo Tresca, Frank Bellanca, Pietro Allegra, Arturo Giovannitti, Luigi Quintiliano and Arturo Di Pietro. The chairman will be Enea Sormenti.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

9:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
9:15 to 9:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
9:30—The Brevoort String Trio; Val Sherman, Little Joe Warner, Mickey & Johnson, Gideon Kaltsky, Vivian Lawrence.
9:50—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

SUNDAY, OCT. 2, 1926.

4:00 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. S. P. Long.
7:45—Irving Park Lutheran Church, Rev. J. Oden.

## Russian I. L. D. Branch Gives Concert Sunday

The Russian Branch of International Labor Defense will give a concert and dance for Chicago workers tomorrow at Welsh Hall corner of Milwaukee and Noble Sts. One of the attractions of the evening, aside from performances by accomplished artists, will be the appearance of Chas. Cline, famous class war prisoner who spent thirteen years in a Texas penitentiary after one of the worst frame-ups in the history of the working class movement. The concert begins at 6:30 p. m. All proceeds go to the benefit of class-war prisoners.

*Make it one day's pay to keep The DAILY WORKER.*

## Workers (Communist) Party

### *Party Will Publish Organization Newspaper.*

THE Organization Department has just announced its plan to publish a new paper.

"The Party Organizer" will appear monthly and sell to party members for only five cents. It will contain organization news, news of party life in the various districts and in the center, campaign instructions, experiences of comrades in the field, news from the shop nuclei, trade union fraction activities, the workings of the Agitprop Department and special party decisions. Items of interest from the life of the parties in other countries, will be among the features of this paper.

All district organizers and active party members who desire to contribute to its columns should submit their articles and news items to Jay Lovestone, Organization Department, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## Membership Meeting Held in District 5

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 1. — This is to notify the members of the Pittsburgh District, that an important membership meeting will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 25 Miller St., Sunday, Oct. 3rd, at 2:30 p. m. sharp.

The following pressing questions will be taken up:

1—Save The DAILY WORKER campaign.
2—The DAILY WORKER subscription drive.
3—The election campaign.
4—The miners' campaign.
5—Organization of the educational work for the coming winter.

As a party member you are expected to put everything else aside and be present at the meeting.

Be hot hill. Be on time!

## Comrades Hold Basket Party in Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30.—For a good time, Cleveland comrades should not miss the social to be given on Sunday, October 3, at the Prvhelts Gesangverein Hall, 3514 E. 116th St., at 6 p. m. All nuclei have been asked to bring baskets filled with good things to eat.

**Benjamin Gitlow Speaks in Cleveland**

CLEVELAND — Benjamin Gitlow, the well-known labor leader and orator, candidate of the Workers Communist Party for governor of New York, will speak in Cleveland at two meetings, on Monday, October 4. The first meeting will be held at the Goodrich Social Settlement, 1420 E. 81st St., at 7:30 p. m., the second at the Hungarian Hall, 4369 Lorain Ave., at 8 p. m.

## You--

DEAR READER OF THE DAILY WORKER—

have this splendid daily of the working class of this country—

**But What About Your Child?**

Let him also read the paper of the militant youngsters—and have him grin like this—

SUBSCRIBE FOR HIM!
Only 50 cents a year.

Send your sub to the

YOUNG COMRADE
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

## Flirting With Fascism

### Soviet Workers Wise Step

Fears (by cable) of the Socialist element of the International Trade Union Committee which visited Russia, that it was attached by the Communist element, was voiced in Paris Sept. 17 by Jacob Pyde, secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, according to Wilhelm of the Amsterdam Federation of Food and Drink Workers.

Wilhelm accused trade union unity nationally and internationally, to fight the employers "peacefully." In this respect, he said, the food and drink international was a step in advance of the Amsterdam International, as it had admitted the Food Workers' Union of Soviet Russia.

**Admitting Russians Wise Step.**

For this reason, said Wilhelm, his international had been sharply attacked by the other international secretariats, as well as by the Amsterdam International itself, but experience had shown that the step was a wise one, and there had been no reason to regret it. They had naturally had their differences of opinion with the Russian organization, but a spirit of open-mindedness now marked all debates.

**Find Worse Countries Than Russia.**

The Transport Workers' Congress protested the action of the Esthonian government, which forbids the Esthonian railway men from joining the I. T. F.

Also it "viewed with alarm" the forcible dissolution of the Transport Union of Italy by the fascist government. This, said the congress, was "in violation of the right of combination laid down in the peace treaties signed by the Italian government."

**Tourist Club "The Friends of Nature."**

This Sunday, October 3rd we hike to the Upper Palisades. This is a joint hike with our junior section and all proletarians are urged to send their children between the ages of 12 to 18 years for a day of healthful recreation and exercise. Meeting place, Dyckman St. Ferry; Time 10:00 a. m. Sunday morning; Fare, 10c; Walking time, 2 hours; Leader, Fred Meier.

## Workers Wise Step

### Soviet Workers Wise Step

Fears (by cable) of the Socialist element of the International Trade Union Committee which visited Russia, that it was attached by the Communist element, was voiced in Paris Sept. 17 by Jacob Pyde, secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, according to Wilhelm of the Amsterdam Federation of Food and Drink Workers.

Wilhelm accused trade union unity nationally and internationally, to fight the employers "peacefully." In this respect, he said, the food and drink international was a step in advance of the Amsterdam International, as it had admitted the Food Workers' Union of Soviet Russia.

**Admitting Russians Wise Step.**

For this reason, said Wilhelm, his international had been sharply attacked by the other international secretariats, as well as by the Amsterdam International itself, but experience had shown that the step was a wise one, and there had been no reason to regret it. They had naturally had their differences of opinion with the Russian organization, but a spirit of open-mindedness now marked all debates.

**Find Worse Countries Than Russia.**

The Transport Workers' Congress protested the action of the Esthonian government, which forbids the Esthonian railway men from joining the I. T. F.

Also it "viewed with alarm" the forcible dissolution of the Transport Union of Italy by the fascist government. This, said the congress, was "in violation of the right of combination laid down in the peace treaties signed by the Italian government."

**Tourist Club "The Friends of Nature."**

This Sunday, October 3rd we hike to the Upper Palisades. This is a joint hike with our junior section and all proletarians are urged to send their children between the ages of 12 to 18 years for a day of healthful recreation and exercise. Meeting place, Dyckman St. Ferry; Time 10:00 a. m. Sunday morning; Fare, 10c; Walking time, 2 hours; Leader, Fred Meier.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

9:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
9:15 to 9:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
9:30—The Brevoort String Trio; Val Sherman, Little Joe Warner, Mickey & Johnson, Gideon Kaltsky, Vivian Lawrence.
9:50—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

SUNDAY, OCT. 2, 1926.

4:00 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. S. P. Long.
7:45—Irving Park Lutheran Church, Rev. J. Oden.

## Russian I. L. D. Branch Gives Concert Sunday

The Russian Branch of International Labor Defense will give a concert and dance for Chicago workers tomorrow at Welsh Hall corner of Milwaukee and Noble Sts. One of the attractions of the evening, aside from performances by accomplished artists, will be the appearance of Chas. Cline, famous class war prisoner who spent thirteen years in a Texas penitentiary after one of the worst frame-ups in the history of the working class movement. The concert begins at 6:30 p. m. All proceeds go to the benefit of class-war prisoners.

*Make it one day's pay to keep The DAILY WORKER.*

## Anti-Fascist Meet in N. Y. Next Sunday, Oct. 3; All Invited

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Workers of New York are invited to the big mass meeting at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street, Sunday, October 3, to demand the right of hospitality for political refugee in America, to protest the crimes of fascism in America (the Harlem bomb, for example), to protest the new wave of reaction in Italy and commemorate the victims of fascism who fled in the fascist carnage at Florence.

The speakers announced are W. W. Weinstone of the Workers (Communist) Party; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of the Civil Liberties Union; Joseph Schlossberg of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Carlo Tresca, Frank Bellanca, Pietro Allegra, Arturo Giovannitti, Luigi Quintiliano and Arturo Di Pietro. The chairman will be Enea Sormenti.

## Russian I. L. D. Branch Gives Concert Sunday

The Russian Branch of International Labor Defense will give a concert and dance for Chicago workers tomorrow at Welsh Hall corner of Milwaukee and Noble Sts. One of the attractions of the evening, aside from performances by accomplished artists, will be the appearance of Chas. Cline, famous class war prisoner who spent thirteen years in a Texas penitentiary after one of the worst frame-ups in the history of the working class movement. The concert begins at 6:30 p. m. All proceeds go to the benefit of class-war prisoners.

*Make it one day's pay to keep The DAILY WORKER.*

## Flirting With Fascism

Russia [illegible] Mr. Irving wasn't supposed to be discussing the [illegible] difference at all; he was supposed to be seeing to it that his students remembered the horrors of battle and encouraging them to [illegible] French-Prussian war. But one theme led so easily to [illegible] and it was so difficult to keep the "sore-heads" quiet! That thing was happening in other class rooms, and in other [illegible] of the United States, where men encountered their fellows, and [illegible] become exposed to "dangerous thoughts." Before long the [illegible] hidden ideas were being voiced in congress, and after that they could not be kept out of the newspapers. It was like a stream that [illegible] over the whole country, a million idealists like Bunny waking up all at once to the cruel fact that their dolly was stuffed with sawdust.

IV

Yes, it was a trying time to be alive in the world. All those golden promises that had been made to us, those bright hopes we had cherished! All the blood of the young men that had been shed, three hundred thousand of them dead or wounded in Flanders—and here were the allied statesmen, grim, cruel old men, sitting at the council-table and putting the world right back where it had been before! Perpetuating all the old hatreds, all the old tyrannies—with a thousand new ones to torment the future! Tearing Germania away from their own land and giving them to Frenchmen, giving Austrians to Italians, Russians to Poles—so on, for a long list of bunders; condemning millions of people to live under governments which they feared and despised and thus making certain they would revolt and throw Europe into uproar again.

Men could not realize these things all at once; they got them little by little, as details of the negotiations leaked out. Every country in the world was carrying on its own propaganda, thinking about its own selfish interests; and President Wilson was in the midst of the mess, being pulled and hauled about, this way and that, quite powerless for the good aims he had proclaimed. As the picture of this got back to America, there spread over the land such a wave of disgust as had never been known before.

And then the president himself came home, to declare that he had achieved a complete victory. In the name of "self-determination of all peoples" he was giving the German Rhineland to France, and German Africa to Britain and the German Tyrol to Italy and a Chinese province to Japan and to the United States a mandate over Armenia!—Also he had made a perpetual alliance with France and Britain, whereby we bound ourselves to maintain this brand of self-determination forever! When this program had been thoroughly realized, a case of hilarious cynicism became the correct thing among the young intellectuals of America; fashionable young matrons took to deceiving their husbands in the name of chastity and college boys began toting hip-pocket flasks out of loyalty to prohibition.

The thing was particularly hard upon Bunny, because he had to go to Paradise every once in a while, and come face to face with Ruth, and explain how self-determination for the people of Siberia meant that her brother must stay there in peace time and hold a bayonet at their necks. In elucidating this singular situation, Bunny became almost as skillful a trickster as he; he had a regular diplomatic job with extra-territorial immunity. For a month or so he managed it, while the Germans were dragged to Versailles and made to sign an agreement to pay an indemnity so vast that it could not be named.

Then one day a letter that made his task all but impossible. It was an innocent-looking letter, written in a crude hand on some sheets of cheap paper, postmarked Seattle, and addressed to "Mr. Bunny Ross, Paradise, California." It said:

"Dear Mr. Bunny: You dont know me but I am a returned soldier that used to punch cattle in Salinas valley. Paul Watkins said I should write you because he cant get no news by the censors. I am invalidded back, have had the Asiatic dissenterry, am bleeding at the bowls three months and you should wash your hands good when you have read this letter, because it is an easy disease to catch. I am in issolation and this will be smuggled, for God's sake dont let on I have wrote it they would sure put me in the can. But Paul said your father might do something to get us boys out if he knew what a hell it was. Mr. Bunny what are we doing in that place and why do we have to stay? It is forty below zerow most of the winter and big storms a lot of the time and you have to do sentry duty and in summer the muskeeters is as flies and where they bite the blood runs. And the Japs take shots at us, they are suppose to be our allies but they are sure grabbing that country. There is supposed to be only seven thousand but there is seventy and why did we take them in there? Our boys is not allowed to have not side arms and the Japs have got bayonets and we have only fists. We have zones that we are supposed to control but the Japs will not keep out of them and I have saw them put out with machine guns lined up, and if we have to have a war with them over Siberia there will sure be a lot of our boys massacreed at the startoff. And them Russian refugees and officers that we have orders to help I heard our colonel say, you give them money to start a government and they go on a bust and that night you have to pull them out of a sporting house. They have got one idea which is to shoot all the workingmen they can get hands on and the women crazy and they torture them, Mr Bunny I seen things that it would make you sick to read them. From General Graves down our army is sore on this job and some of them is gone crazy, there has been more than twenty in our regiment, and some has been sent home in a strait jacket. But the people at home is not allowed to know nothing, there is boys in our regiment that is not close just to keep us working. Please send me some cigarettes that will be a way to say that you have got this letter and if you send two packages I will know that you want me to write some more. Yours respectfully, Jeff Korbitty."

(To Be Continued.)

LABOR MONTHLY
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Editor
MORRIS J. LOEB, Business Manager

...tion, mail September 26, 1922, at the post-office at Chi... Act, ... the Act of March 3, 1879.

...Advertising rates on application.

## The British Miners Fight On

The British coal strike enters its sixth month with British coal operation at less than 10 per cent of normal, proving that the miners, estimated at 150,000, who have been driven back to the pits by downright starvation, constitute a negligible factor in breaking the strike.

The stern endurance of the miners is in direct contrast to the shifty-eyed and black treachery of their own leaders and the leaders of the Trade Union General Council.

First came the desertion of the miners by the calling off of the general strike, then the refusal to institute an embargo on scab coal. Words, words, words—but no action from the official leadership of British labor which has contented itself with calling Premier Baldwin names and "accusing" him—the spokesman of the capitalist class of Britain—of aiding the coal owners.

Of course, he is. That is his job. It was his job when he induced the trade union general council to call off the general strike and his job now is to smash the British labor movement. In this he is being aided by the British trade union leaders from Cook, with his fawning acceptance of the Judas kiss of the reactionaries at the Scarborough congress, to Thomas and MacDonald.

British industry is in a desperate condition. The beginning of winter, according to dispatches, will see the transfer of huge orders from British plants to other countries if the coal strike is not settled. 140 blast furnaces are closed as are dozens of textile mills unable to pay the high price exacted by the thrifty importers of foreign coal.

The Bournemouth Trade Union Congress could have won the coal strike. It had only to show a united front to the British government, call for the whole trade union movement to refuse to handle scab coal, and the government would have had to capitulate.

The situation of British imperialism, at home and abroad, is now so desperate that it needs but a determined stand by the working class to bring it to its knees.

But this is exactly what the leaders—Thomas, Pugh, Cramp, Cook, Tillet, Purcell, Swales and all the rest of them with a few notable exceptions not be found in the upper strata—are afraid of. They are imperialists to a man in spite of their brave words from time to time.

The miners must battle thru for another month and they will have won. Perhaps they may not be able to resist entirely, without any aid from the T. U. C. except that of scant financial support, a reduction in wages, but they will have dealt a blow to British imperialism from which it will never recover.

No blacker page in British labor history has been written than that which records the betrayal of the glorious struggle of the miners. It is likewise a betrayal of the whole British working class and of the labor movement of the world. There is no one who has followed the struggle in Great Britain but that knows that the rank and file of labor thruout the world were thrilled and inspired by the general strike as they had not been since the Russian revolution. The masses stood ready to aid in every way had the British Trade Union General Council issued the call for uncompromising support on every front that the masses expected.

Such treachery has far-reaching effects and already it has created serious demoralization in the ranks of British labor and discouraged the workers in other lands.

Were it not for the British Communist Party and the Minority Movement, the trade unions would be in full retreat and the victory of British capitalism all but complete.

As it is, the Communists and the organized left wing are rally ing the workers for new struggles, preventing desertion of the unions and preparing to establish a new leadership free from the damning taint of British imperialism.

The advanced section of the British workers has said that the agents of British imperialism in the ranks of the labor movement, whether they masquerade under left phrases like Purcell and Cook, or openly fight for the master class like Thomas and MacDonald, must go.

The British labor movement has entered a new period. The end of the coal strike will mark not an end of struggle as the reactionary leadership hopes, but the beginning of the fight to organize the British labor movement for the struggle for power.

## *No Check-Off in the Anthracite Shown by District 7 Convention*

The recent convention of District 7, where the delegates called upon John L. Lewis to come into the anthracite fields, meet with the board of conciliation, and attempt to secure the check-off which the board has not yet established, is the best of proof that the charges made by the progressive forces, headed by Brophy, Stevenson and Brennan, that John L. Lewis surrendered the check-off and jammed an agreement which does not provide for it down the throats of the anthracite miners, are correct.

Never before since the unionization of the anthracite field has a district convention had to raise such an issue.

It is the same with the arbitration clause in the anthracite agreement. The Lewis-Cappelini machine claims that it is not an arbitration agreement. Nevertheless, they dare not wage a struggle on this issue, even tho they were militant enough to do so, because their full treachery would be exposed.

As soon as provisions of the anthracite agreement were known the Communist Party denounced it as an arbitration agreement, which surrendered the check-off and the closed shop. The convention of District 7, has confirmed our statement.

There are a number of things the miners will have to do. The first is to clean out the Lewis machine from top to bottom, strengthen the union, force the check-off and closed shop and absolutely reject the arbitration clause in the agreement and by a series of well-organized strikes put the union back on its feet in a position to protect the miners and build it into a weapon of the rank and file to resist the assaults of the operators and their agents in the union.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

# Will the A. F. of L. Fight for Its Wage Policy?

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

THE Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, held last year, adopted a declaration on the wages of the workers, which was hailed as a new wage policy. The section of the resolution on wages which contains this new statement of policy, reads as follows:

"Social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages, the purchasing power of their wages, coupled with continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production."

This statement of policy by the A. F. of L. is a frank acceptance of the existing capitalist system under which the workers are exploited by the owners of industry. The A. F. of L. accepted the right of the capitalist employers to take a large share of the product of the workers in the form of interest on bonds, dividends on stock and profits generally.

According to a study made by the National Bureau of Economic Research, in the year 1918, the capitalist employers took 46 per cent of the net value product of all industries in this country, and labor received 54 per cent. The wage policy of labor, as visualized by the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. was to continue to give the capitalist employers 46 per cent of the product of the workers and that labor should be satisfied with the 54 per cent which it was receiving (according to the calculation of the National Bureau of Economic Research, which very likely exaggerated labor's share.)

THE Atlantic City convention policy applied to industry means that the workers should not fight for a higher standard of life so long as there was no increase in the amount of wealth produced. It conceded to the capitalist employers all that they had grabbed in the past, for the capitalist employers in the United States have thru the exploitation of labor amassed great fortunes in the past fifty years, they have achieved there this exploitation the ownership of the great industrial machine which the workers have built in this country.

The A. F. of L. said, let them have it. The A. F. of L. said, let them draw interest, dividends and profits on their certificates of ownership, altho they may be absentee owners and contribute nothing to the production of wealth.

All that the A. F. of L. asked for labor was, that if the amount of wealth produced was increased, then the increase should also be divided 54% to labor and 46% to the capitalist employers.

This policy means that the worker cannot secure at any time a greater share of his product. He can only demand higher wages if thru the improvement in the machinery of production or thru intensified work on their part they can increase the amount of wealth produced.

**Industry is Anarchy.**

THIS wage policy of the Atlantic City convention should be reactionary enough to suit even the most hide-bound capitalist employer. The A. F. of L. convention, so far as it was within its power, that is so far as labor was concerned, simply gave the capitalist employers a guarantee that they need have no fear that their profits would be interfered with. Surely, no capitalist employers could ask more than that his workers should declare that they would never ask him to reduce the share of the product of industry which he gets in the form of profits, in order to increase the workers' wages.

While guaranteeing the capitalists their profits in the ratio in which they had been receiving them, this statement of wage policy did make one modest demand for the workers. It asked that if productivity increased the workers should share in the increase product. If the ratio was 54% to the workers and 46% to the capitalists, then the workers should get 54% of the increased productivity—that is, their wages should be increased in proportion to the increased amount of wealth they produced.

The department of Commerce in its year book for 1925, which has recently been published, throws some light upon the question of the productivity of the workers. Its figures on the productivity of labor should be of interest to the A. F. of L. leaders. The Year Book says:

"Even in the short period between 1919 and 1922 the output per wage earner in our factories increased about 30%, and there is no doubt that the census of 1925 will show a continuance of this basic progress.

A 30% increase in the productivity per worker from 1919 to 1922, a continued increase in productivity since that time! Here is something for the A. F. of L. leaders who adopted the reactionary wage policy at the Atlantic City convention to consider. According to even their wage policy labor should fight for an increase in wages when the productivity of the workers increased.

No one will dare to contend that the workers have shared in the 30% increase in productivity from 1919 to 1922 and in the increase in productivity of the workers since 1925 which the department of commerce Year Book establishes. No one will dare contend that the real wages of the workers have increased since 1919.

Such a contention would have to face the fact that the same department of labor Year Book which establishes the increase in productivity admits that the index of wages which in 1919 stood at 235, compared to 100 in 1914, was only 218 in 1925. In other words, labor suffered a decrease in wages of about 9% in a period in which productivity per worker increased 30%, from 1919 to 1922 with a continuance of productivity between 1923 and 1925 which made the percentage of increase in productivity still greater in 1925.

**Will the A. F. of L. Leadership Fight?**

THESE figures put up to the leadership of the A. F of L., which adopted the modest demand that labor should be satisfied with its proportionate share of the product of industry and let the capitalists have theirs, whether it will fight even to maintain that proportionate share.

Labor has not received its proportionate share of increased productivity from 1919 to 1925, to say nothing of increasing its share of the wealth produced and raising its standard of life at the expense of reducing the profits of the capitalist employers.

If the leaders of the A. F. of L. mean to make their declaration of wage policy to be taken seriously, if they really mean to maintain labor's share of the wealth produced, then it is the business of the Detroit convention, which opens Monday, to make the first and most important order of business of the convention the question of organizing and mobilizing the workers for a nation-wide drive, in every industry, for an increased in wages proportionate to increase in the productivity per worker as shown by the figures of the department of commerce.

That increased productivity is at least 25%, to put it moderately. The A. F. of L. leaders, if their resolution on wage policy is to be anything more than another scrap of paper, should take the initiative and leadership in a fight for a 25% increase in wages for every worker in the United States.

Will the A. F. of L. initiate such a fight? Will it support its statement of wage policy by action to enforce it?

Every worker knows the answers to these questions. Just as the A. F. of L. conceded to the capitalist employers everlastingly the right to exploit the workers, so they will concede to them to retain all of the increase in the productivity of the workers.

The A. F. of L. leaders are too cowardly, too tied up with the capitalists, to lead the workers into a fight for the little that these leaders declared labor should have and without which "social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase."

# Last Words on Evolution

By ERNEST HAECKEL.
(Continued from previous issue)

We find another series of strong arguments in favor of our Monistic psychology in the individual development of the soul in the child and the young animal. We know that the newborn child has as yet no consciousness, no intelligence, no independent judgment and thought. We follow the gradual development of these higher faculties step by step in the first years of life, in strict proportion to the anatomical development of the cortex with which they are bound up. The inquiries into the child-soul which Wilhelm Preyer began in Jena twenty-five years ago, his careful observations of the mental development of men in his early years," and the supplementary research of several more recent physiologists have shown, from the onto-genetic side, that the soul is not a special immaterial entity, but the sum-total of a number of connected functions of the brain. When the brain and the soul come to an end.

We have further proof in the stem-history of the soul, which we gather from the comparative psychology of the lower and higher mammals, and of savage and civilized races. Modern ethnography shows us in actual existence the various stages thru which the mind rose to its present height. The most primitive races, such as the Veddahs of Ceylon, or the Australian natives, are very little above the mental life of the anthropoid apes. From the higher savages we pass by a complete graduation of stages to the most civilized races. But what a gulf there is, even here, between the genius of a Goethe, a Darwin, or a Lamarck, and an ordinary philistine or third-rate official. All these facts point to one conclusion: the human soul has only reached its present height by a long period of gradual evolution; it differs in degree, not in kind, from the soul of the higher mammals: and thus it cannot in any case be immortal.

That a large number of educated people still cling to the dogma of personal immortality in spite of these luminous proofs, is owing to the great power of conservative tradition and the evil methods of instruction that stamp these untenable dogmas deep on the growing mind in early years. It is for that very reason that the churches strive to keep the schools under their power at any cost; they can control and exploit the adults at will, if independent thought and judgment have been stifled in the earlier years.

This brings us to the interesting question: What is the position of the "ecclesiastical evolution" of the Jesuits (the "latest course of Darwinism") as regards this great question of the soul? Man is, according to Wasmann, the image of God and a unique, immaterial being, differing from all other animals in the possession of an immortal soul, and therefore having a totally different origin from them. Man's immortal soul is, according to the Jesuit sophistry, "spiritual and sensitive," while the animal soul is sensitive only. God has implanted his own spirit in man, and associated it with an animal soul for the period of life. It is true that Wasmann believes even man's body to have been created directly by God; but, in view of the overwhelming proofs of our animal descent, he leaves open the possibility of a development from a series of other male, in which case the divine spirit would be breathed into him in the end: The christian fathers, who were much concerned with the introduction of the soul into the human embryo, tell us that the immortal soul enters the soulless embryo on the fortieth day after conception in the case of the boy, and on the eightieth day in the case of the girl. If Wasmann supposes that there was a similar introduction of the soul in the development of the race, he must postulate a moment in the history of the anthropoid apes when God sent his spirit into the hitherto unspiritual soul of the ape.

(To be continued.)

## Germans Inspect U. S. Industry; Say Dawes Plan Too Rigorous

NEW YORK, Oct. 1. — Thirty-one German business men, representing the publishing, manufacturing, and contracting phases of German industry, have arrived in the United States to study the methods of American industry. They will be entertained by the New York chamber of commerce.

Herr Bodo Ronnefeld, trade manager of the Leipsic Fair, under the auspices of which the party is touring, declared that the Dawes plan is working well.

"The Dawes plan is too rigorous," he said. "The organization will some day find too hard a burden being brought to bear."

# The Labor Day Number of the Federation News

impossibly for the workers' interest, organization does not tend in that direction—the Green's leadership certainly does.

In regard to non-partisanship political action, Green declares that labor should be sure to vote and vote for candidates who will be loyal to the people! Mind you, not loyal to labor—that would be skirting too close to the edge of a labor party—but to the people. Can a more empty, and illusory and vicious Labor Day message be conceived of?

In the very next column to Green's message we have one from that guardian angel of the miners' union—John L. Lewis. Lewis devotes his space to lamentations over the tendency of the operators to "break their agreements and to shove the workers backwards and downwards—by wrecking and destroying their only real protectors, the union."

"What good has come of it all?" he plaintively asks. Then answers: "None whatever."

"Let us all hope that next year will see the end of this assault upon the integrity of industry and business. (What the hell does the faker mean by that?) Let us all strive for the attainment of harmony and good feeling in industry."

Lewis is unconsciously frank in this instance. This is precisely what he is striving for in his role as president of the miners' union, and as the betrayer of the miners' interests. Lewis is doing his utmost to stake the assault "upon the integrity of (the coal mining) industry and business," by wrecking the miners' union.

There are other "inspiring" messages from the "leaders of labor" contained in this notable Labor Day issue of the Federation News. There is also a summary of the A. F. of L. program, including the "advanced" position it takes on such issues as Communists in unions, recognition of Soviet Russia, the Labor Party, amalgamation, etc., all of which are "emphatically repudiated, rejected and condemned." Also, on the very last page, we are treated to the sight of Brother Green and a whole retinue of his fellow leaders, grouped around smiling Cal Coolidge and "cordially discussing the problems of labor."

It's a grand issue from cover to cover.

## *In the Next Issue:*

Karl Marx, Personal Recollections by Paul Lafargue. With photographs and illustrations.

A New Generation in the Making by Nat Kaplan. Of particular interest to young workers.

A Lesson from the Holy Scriptures. Humorous drawings and comments on the struggles of the Mexican Church.

"The Seeh," a Story by the young proletarian writer Max Geltman. With illustrations.

Tom O'Flaherty begins a series of lively articles on the senatorial slush funds. Illustrated by Hay Bales.

The British Trade Union Congress. An Editorial.

A Sport Column.

Movie and Theater Reviews. Also the third article by Ruth Kennal on the Theater Season in Moscow.

Drawings by Jarger, Vose and Bales.

Poems by Oscar Ryan.

And Other Features.

## A WEEK IN CARTOONS — By M. P. Bales

# The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.

ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1926


## American Labor Wants Deeds, Not Words

PRESIDENT GREEN of the American Federation of Labor is in one respect, at least, different from the late Samuel Gompers. William Green is more talkative than the "old man" and resorts more often than his predecessor to the use of NICE WORDS to conceal his ugly purposes.

It is for this reason that the forty-sixth annual convention of the A. F. of L., which opens its sessions in Detroit on October 4th, may be expected to say words and pass resolutions which under Gompers would not have been possible. But the practical results will be the same. The bureaucracy in control of the convention is hopeless as far as progress is concerned in the American labor movement.

This fact should move the left wing and the progressives to greater activity and more strenuous efforts. Above all these elements must strive toward better organization and more unified action. The opportunities for a successful drive against the reactionaries in the trade unions are becoming more favorable very day.

Do not permit Green and company to get away with empty words and meaningless phrases. Demand action. Demand concret, practical deeds. And let the American trade unionists see where Green stands on that. There is one particular matter which the bureaucracy always handles and destroys "diplomatically." It is the question of organising the unorganized. The reactionaries do not dare to oppose it openly but their opposition and sabotage is just as real as if they had proclaimed it from the housetops.

Just now the organization of the masses of unorganized workers into unions on a large scale is becoming a practical possibility. The conditions in industry are favorable for it. The masses want it. What is needed is organized effort and leadership. The left and progressive elements must raise this issue in such a manner that would make it impossible for the reactionaries to forget about it on the morrow after the convention.

—ALEX BITTELMAN.

"THESE MUST BE HEARD." By Jarger

# On the Organization of the Unorganized

By THURBER LEWIS.

THE comparative figures of the number of organized workers to the total number of workers employed in ten of the largest and most important industries in the country tell a graphic story that is of all the more interest because of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session in Detroit. The delegates to this convention have it in their powers to apply the remedy that can go a long way towards changing the sorrowful story told by the figures below.

### Iron and Steel.

IN 1920 there were 875,000 workers in the steel mills of the country, while 41,600 slaved in the blast furnaces. A total estimation in 1923 gives the number of workers in the steel industry as 497,836. In this keystone industry of American capitalism (a safe estimate now is a half million workers) there are 11,400 workers organized into the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin workers, a union composed almost exclusively of skilled men.

### Automobile.

RECENT estimates for 1926 give the number of workers in automobile factories alone as 323,543, while 500,000 more are engaged in the manufacture of parts and accessories. There is no union in the A. F. of L. with jurisdiction over this industry. The theory is that each of the crafts engaged in the automobile plants are to organize on their own hook. The result is that an insignificant number of workers are so organized. The unaffiliated Auto and Aircraft Workers' Union now has no more than 1,500 members in its ranks. The industry can be looked upon as completely unorganized.

### Textile.

FIGURES for 1923 credit industry with 1,021,564 workers. But of this vast number of workers in an industry in which positively the most degrading conditions of work prevail the United Textile Workers' Union has 30,000, to which must be added the recently acquired 2,000 from the Passaic strike, while the unaffiliated Federation of Textile Operatives has no more than 10,000 members. In 1926, when there were three times as many members in the U. T. W. as there are now, the percentage of organized workers to unorganized was placed at 10 per cent.

### Metal Mining.

THE Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union, the unworthy successor to the militant Western Federation of Miners, has now a membership of some 2,500. Available figures for the metal mining industry, which includes all mines except coal and corresponds to the jurisdiction of the above union, are 151,792.

### Rubber.

IN 1926 it was estimated that 116,000 workers were employed in the manufacture of rubber tires. It is estimated 161,550 was the number engaged in 1923 in the production of all rubber and composition goods. None are organized.

### Maritime Trades.

THE marine workers were at one time well organized. The International Seamen's Union in 1921 had a membership of 103,200, while the 1926 membership of the International Longshoremen's Union was 74,000. Now, however, the longshoremen are down to 31,800, while the seamen have been almost annihilated, reporting 16,000 members to the 1925 convention. There is also a small union of masters, mates and pilots, with a membership of 2,500. There are, therefore, only 50,000 workers organized in this very important industry, once powerfully organized, in which there are almost 300,000 workers.

### Lumber.

ASIDE from the short-lived and weak Timber Workers' Union that had at its peak 10,000 members, was affiliated to the A. F. of L. and died in 1923, the Industrial Workers of the World is the only organization that has made a consistent campaign to organize the loggers. But at the present time it is doubtful if the timber workers carrying I. W. W. cards number much over 1,000, the sole organization in the field. The industry is a huge one. In 1923 the number of lumbermen and wood-choppers employed thruout the country was 366,316.

### Communication.

THE powerful telegraph and telephone companies employ 342,597 men and women. Of this number it has been estimated that not more than 15 per cent are members of the Electrical Workers' Union, the only one in its field and one of the largest in the building trades industry.

### Food.

THE membership of all unions in the food industry total some 350,000. There are four, the International Union of Bakery and Confectionery Workers, 21,000; the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, 15,200; the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, 15,000, and the unaffiliated Amalgamated Food Workers, not over 6,000. The industry is one of the largest in the land, employing almost a half million workers.

### Leather.

THE leather industry is given credit for having in its employ 200,000 workers. Of this number the United Shoe Workers' Union, the only one organized. There is a small unaffiliated Shoe Workers' Protective Union as well as a glove workers' union, a pocketbook workers' union and a leather workers' union, all with a few thousand or less members. Another union is a crying need in the tanning and shoe section of the industry, the largest branch, in addition to the question of organization.

Such are the figures. They show that no serious attempt has been made by the American Federation of Labor to extend itself in these basic industries. A mere comparison would show that what organization there is in these industries is due rather than proven to the initiative of the workers themselves. The question of organizing the unorganized workers in these basic industries is a pressing one and should be the chief concern of the delegates of the Detroit convention.

# THE THEATER

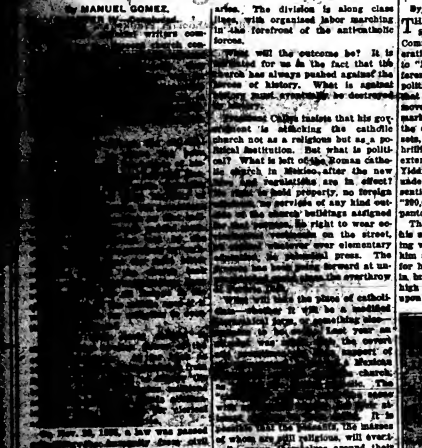
## "THE VAGABOND KING."

...will enjoy a good deal of the ... play. In the ... play. Yes ... enjoy the rest.

The first act opens with a Mystery ... Villon, ... and Bonfons ... the ... a color of King ... the ... Villon ... to ... the ... the ... the

# History of the Catholic Church in Mexico

By MANUEL GOMEZ.



[illegible] writers com-

[illegible] Formerly colored by [illegible] Spanish [illegible] Mexico [illegible] Spanish [illegible] Mexico [illegible] Spanish [illegible] Mexico

# BIG SPENCER

Translated from the German by A. LANDY.

# By Kurt Klaeber

were hard. Sultry, storm-charged air lay over district. Already speaking had been forbidden the police. And gatherings were not allowed. to halo or on grounds. Not even on the

that had not improve the sultry, ominous air. The children cried

the police

were al- grounds were full of

attack, on most important thing of duty. They, if it stood over them ere waiting for an

But they knew what it was. They knew that it would be necessary to fight. They knew that they would have to defend themselves with the use of everyone they knew when to unnecessary people. Old comrades. They

The workers observed as to the speaker. Spencer in favor of Big Spencer.

was a big fellow. He was a pick- in the old pit. Loud, but as strong as an ox; ng [illegible] which could be heard for three

that blue shoes! S, he scratched his neck knew it might cost his head. But he

down in his room and reflected. His consider decently in his too-small head, arched unceremoniously behind his forehead. But he

he could? No! He drummed his fists on the Stood up. Looked at his longish in a plush mirror. Laughed at himself and his [illegible]. He, already he burned!

Oldmann, he still worked in the garden; and the cattle, changed clothes and

to walk the meeting was to take place lay to-go right thru the mass of the north part of the city. Up a small hill. the heights of the suburban to house in the quiet one, he saw a few already had gathered on the edge of In front of the pale Hood stood a truck

[illegible] Whistled softly thru his went up to one of the groups. A fat bottomed [illegible] "We might as well go home again

"No," he said. "We [illegible] today. Tomorrow it may be too [illegible] Yesterday [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# $50,000 Raised This Week for the Keep The Daily Worker Fund

By a call issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party, THE DAILY WORKER has received about $9,000 in response to its appeal for contributions to the KEEP THE DAILY WORKER fund.

This amount has been contributed thru individual subscription for the Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates.

Quick action is needed to raise $41,000 and to complete the first installment of $10,000 of the total of the $50,000 Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund.

The DAILY WORKER has obligations which are overdue amounting to $15,000. If these obligations are not met immediately our party will be in grave danger of losing one of its most important sources of strength in the class struggle and in building the revolutionary movement in this country.

To meet the situation and enable OUR DAILY to pay its paper bills and thus secure new supplies of paper so that it can continue to appear, The DAILY WORKER must receive at least $5,000 in contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund during the present week.

That means that $5,000 in cash and dollars must be sent to The DAILY WORKER this day of the week after this statement appears.

Thus far the party units have not gone into action in support of the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund. The plan of campaign and the Keep The DAILY WORKER Certificates have now been in the hands of the party units for at least a week.

IT SHOULD BE POSSIBLE FOR THE TEN THOUSAND PARTY MEMBERS TO RAISE A THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY THRU ENERGETIC WORK IN SELLING THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CERTIFICATES AND THRU THE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE PARTY MEMBERS.

If there ever was a crisis which required quick, united, energetic action that crisis exists now.

THE PARTY CAN KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

IT HAS SHOWN BEFORE THAT IN TIME OF NEED IT IS CAPABLE OF CARRYING THRU A BIG ACTION. IT MUST SHOW THAT NOW.

Every party unit must make its first remittance on the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund during this week. Mobilize the members for action. Collect all the funds possible. Send in $5, $10, or $25, and then go out to sell more Keep The DAILY WORKER Certificates and remit the money raised promptly.

WE MUST KEEP THE DAILY WORKER AT ALL COSTS.

WE WILL KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. WE WILL PUT IT ON A SOUND FINANCIAL BASIS AND BEYOND THE REACH OF ITS ENEMIES.

WE WILL RAISE THE $50,000 KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND DURING THE NEXT THREE MONTHS.

*But to keep The DAILY WORKER we must do more than that. We must complete the first installment of $10,000 at once.*

Help for The DAILY WORKER must come at the rate of $1,000 each day until the $10,000 is reached. Then we will have a breathing spell to remobilize our forces and complete the fund.

This is an appeal to impress upon every party member, upon every party unit, upon every sympathiser with the cause which The DAILY WORKER represents the need of quick action, of sending their contribution to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund at once.


The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1922, at the P ost Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 223. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents


## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

IT cost just $50,000 to learn nothing about the death of assistant states attorney William McSwiggin, except that he was killed in front of a saloon in Cicero with two men who were also killed, one of them being a defendant in a murder case the previous week and prosecuted by Mr. McSwiggin. There are all the elements of a first class sports thriller in this story but the solution must wait. Those who know the secret will not tell and those who committed the triple murder have no cause to worry because it is quite obvious that states attorney Crowe is not very anxious to punish those who murdered one of his star assistants.

• • •

IF a correspondent of an American capitalist paper in Moscow or Leningrad could cable such a story to his paper, what an outcry would be raised here! Our editors could easily prove to their own satisfaction that chaos prevailed in the Soviet Union and that murder was a luxury that anybody could afford, provided he had the taste for such a diversion. Fancy a Moscow reporter advocate getting murdered in the company of two well known smugglers without the Soviet authorities being able to do any better than spend 100,000 rubles and get nowhere.

• • •

NOW comes the son of the multi-millionaire mail order magnate, Julius Rosenwald and tells us that terrorism prevails in Russia but after reading his story, or the story that a Chicago Tribune reporter concocted at his expense, we find that Rosenwald, Jr., does not make much of a case against the Workers Republic. William Rosenwald accompanied Sherwood Eddy and an unofficial committee of Americans to Russia. Eddy was unsalted in praise of the Soviet program and testified to the great progress that was being made in making life more pleasant for the population. After all that is the test of any system, under favorable conditions.

• • •

THE American enemies of the Soviet Union were angry with Eddy so it was only to be expected that some member of the mission should be found willing to say the opposite. Rosenwald stayed in Russia after Eddy and the worst he could say about what he saw, was that terrorism prevailed under the labor government but that unlike the fascist governments of Poland, Italy and Spain, "which merely aim to perpetuate one reactionary party in power" the bolshevik have a complete program and are instilling this program into the minds of the masses, so that instead of having a dictatorship based on the sword we have in Russia the nearest thing to ideal democracy so far developed on this earth.

• • •

NOW it can be told that D. C. Stephenson, former Ku Klux Klan leader of Indiana, large coal dealer and political czar of the state, bribed juries, bought judges and frightened politicians into carrying out his decrees. Only a few years ago this man's word was law in the state of Indiana. His power was based on his ability to convince a large number of deluded workers and petty bourgeois men that their misfortunes were due to "bad government" and an influx of foreigners.

• • •

NOBODY was more patriotic than Mr. Stephenson. He was the chief champion of law and order in Indiana and the man in the gap to protect "pure womanhood." He issued instructions to some foolish members of the United Mine Workers of America, warning them against strikes and advising them to organize committees of each mine for the purpose of collaborating with the owners to increase production and make strikes impossible. The fact that Stephenson was a prisoner in the state prison at Michigan City when he issued his instructions to the miners did not prevent them from being followed to the letter.

(Continued on page 2)

# CALLS FOR A STRUGGLE ON INJUNCTIONS

## Garment Union Says Charges Framed Up

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 3.—"A denial of all the fundamental and elementary rights which the law has heretofore accorded to organized labor in its struggles for economic betterment." This was the characterization made by Louis Hyman, chairman of the Cleakmakers' General Strike Committee, of Supreme Court Justice Ingraham's decision to continue the injunction against striking cleakmakers picketing industrial council shops.

The union charged that the claims of violence against the union are founded on "unjustifiable arrests, wantonly and deliberately caused by the employers themselves." These charges of violence were the basis for the injunction order.

**Will Continue Picketing.**

Declaring that the strike cannot be settled by a court order, Hyman declared the workers will continue "their struggle for an opportunity to work and to live." An immediate appeal from Ingraham's decision will be made, it is announced. The statement follows:

"We are deeply disappointed by the decision of Judge Ingraham continuing the preliminary injunction by Judge Guy. The injunction is unusually sweeping and drastic. It prohibits all picketing of industrial council shops, even if such picketing be conducted in a perfectly orderly and law-abiding manner and goes so far as to enjoin peaceful appeals to would-be strikebreakers. As we see it the summary court order is a denial of all the fundamental and elementary rights which the law has heretofore accorded to organized labor in its struggles for economic betterment.

"The charge that our strike has been characterized by systematic acts of violence is entirely founded. There has hardly been a single instance of lawlessness committed by our members on the picket line. From the first day of the strike, our employers have made it a daily practice to cause arrests of hundreds of peaceful pickets and even disinterested bystanders, on the vague charge of 'disorderly conduct.' These men have often been discharged by police magistrates who have found no ground for their arrests; in other cases fines have been imposed on them unlawfully and indiscriminately. It was on these unjustifiable arrests, wantonly and deliberately caused by the employers themselves, that the charge of violence is mainly founded.

"The extraordinary injunction against our union will serve to arouse organized labor everywhere to the critical and dangerous situation in which it is being placed by the ever extending use of injunctions in labor disputes.

**Will Appeal From Order.**

"As far as the striking cloak makers are concerned, their vital differences with their employers cannot and will not be settled by a court order. They will continue their struggle for an opportunity to work and to live, with greater faith in their cause and greater determination to win than ever.

"Counsel for the union has been instructed to take an immediate appeal from the order of Justice Ingraham."

Efforts by counsel for the manufacturers' association to introduce the injunction against the union in these magistrate court cases were prevented by Magistrate Gordon, who insisted alleged violation of the injunction order came properly before the supreme court.

The out-of-town committee of the union announced yesterday the stoppage of a plant being operated at Scranton, Pa., by S. and S. Goldstein.

## Did You Ever See a Boss Get Pinched During a Strike?

You did not. But here is a view of New York garment strike pickets being put into the "Black Maria" to be taken to jail by policemen who would never think of arresting the garment bosses for their abuses and thuggery against the workers.

# 100 NEGRO WOMEN STRIKE WHEN BOSS CUTS PIECE RATES

## Ask Chicago Federation to Aid

One hundred colored women, piece workers in the stuffed date factory of Maras & Company, 214 West Kinzie street, walked out in a body Saturday.

On Friday these workers had received notice of a cut in wages of one-half cent per pound in all grades of work having to do with the stuffing and pinning of the refined dates, especially prepared for the candy and confectionary store trade.

The date stuffers of Maras and company have already endured two cuts in wages in the past year of one-half cent per pound, which has reduced their earnings to a bare living subsistence. These women were receiving six and one-half cents per pound stuffing dates, this means that they were forced to open and empty, and then refill, not less than 60 dates, pinning each one fast, to be able to make six and one-half cents, and this was the highest rate paid to any worker by the company. The Maras company has even lower rates for other grades of workers. At this rate, an extra fast worker might be able to make $2.60 in nine hours of continuous work.

Many of the workers have pointed out that it would be physically impossible for any human being to open, clean out, and then restuff every date in more than 40 pounds of dates in a day to make $16 per week.

It is rumored that the piece workers may be joined by the day workers who, altho their present scale of wages is not affected at this time, feel that the near future will mean a wage reduction for them. These day workers receive but $12 per week for 9 hours work a day.

It is understood that the striking date-workers intend to appeal to the Chicago Federation of Labor for aid toward unionizing. They too wish the C. F. of L. to not only direct their strike, but also to aid them to become permanently organized workers.

## British Industry in Alarm at Continued Strike; Feeling Loss

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Leading capitalists in other industries than coal mining are alarmed at the continuance of the coal strike and are expressing their resentment at the mine owners, whom they charge are planning to make other industries pay high prices when the strike finally ends for coal needed to catch up with orders now held up.

Industrialists say this will have a fatal effect on foreign trade as it will tend to make production costly and trade will be lost to other countries. They are angry at Premier Baldwin for his open backing of the mine owners, who are heavy contributors to the tory party campaign fund.

# $2,500 FOR SEAT WHILE MIAMIANS ARE DESTITUTE

## Croissant Made Money on Florida Realty

The thousands of people whose homes were wrecked by the great storm in Miami, Florida, are on the verge of starvation, G. Frank Croissant, Florida real estate promoter purchased a box seat for the army-navy football game which will be played here on November 7th for a price of $2,500.

Among the crowd bidding for the seats which were auctioned off in the gold room of the Congress Hotel, were some of Chicago's socially elect.

• • •

**Relief Work Hampered.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—A report received here from the vice-president of a relief organization that is raising funds for the victims of the Miami disaster declares that relief work has been seriously hampered by persistent reports that no need exists. He states that reports have been circulated to the effect that only wealthy people were affected by the disaster. Unless the relief fund now more than $6,000,000 is doubled thousands of families here no hope of recovery.

# MINERS STRIKE WHEN FOUR MEN ARE DISCHARGED

## Mining Boss Planted Cigarettes

PARSONS, Pa., Oct. 3.—Six hundred miners of the Paech Orch Colliery of the Glenn Alden Coal company went on strike today. They demand the discharge of the mine boss who has been trying his best to make life miserable for the miners.

Last Thursday this mine boss, Goldstown by name, on his inspection tour of the mine came to a group of miners. It was evident that he was looking for trouble. These miners are well known militant fighters.

**Planted Cigarettes.**

Goldstown searched the men for matches and cigarettes but he did not find any matches. He found some cigarettes in the pocket of one miner. He was immediately discharged. He found neither matches nor cigarettes in the pockets of Leo Domdzinski, vice-president of the local, but the boss stepped back and when he returned he "found" one cigarette. Domdzinski claims that the cigarette

(Continued on page 2.)

# JUNCTURE OF PEOPLES ARMY AND THE CANTON FORCES IS LIKELY; WILL CONSOLIDATE SOUTHWEST PROVINCES

By JOHN PEPPER.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 3.—Shan Li-tsi, a member of the Political Bureau of the Kuomintang, stated in an interview here today that the struggle of the Canton (revolutionary) army against Sun Chuan-fang was complicated by the assistance England was rendering him in arms and money.

"The future position of Chang Tso-lin," said Shan Li-si, "will depend upon the outcome of pending battles. Chang Tso-lin will support the stronger side. The Canton government does not seek a conflict with Chang but strives to consolidate the positions it has gained in its recent successful campaign against Wu Pei-fu.

"No intervention is possible except from Great Britain and in the next few days it is likely that the Canton forces will make a junction with the peoples army. This will make it possible for the Canton government to extend its power over all of southwestern China and engage in extensive economic and cultural work with which it has had such remarkable success in the provinces it controls."

# METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT LEADS WAY TO AMSTERDAM

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3.—That the American labor movement is planning to enter a new phase in its relations with the workers of other countries is seen in the action of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor paving the way for affiliation with the international Metal Workers' Federation.

The Metal Trades Department, made up of blacksmiths, boilermakers, technical engineers, electrical workers, steam engineers, stationary firemen, structural iron workers, machinists, metal polishers, moulders, pattern makers, plumbers, sheet metal workers and stove mounters, would not have taken this step without the consent of the parent body, the American Federation of Labor.

**A. F. of L. Plans.**

This action would therefore indicate that the A. F. of L. itself plans a new step, which may lead it in the International Federation of Trade Unions, the so-called Amsterdam International, from which it has heretofore held strictly aloof, even claiming that this social-democratic controlled organization, bitterly anti-Communist, was too radical.

Sam Gompers, while alive, led the A. F. of L. into support of the imperialist league of nations, and won its allegiance for the "labor section" of the league, but he always kept it out of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

**Amsterdamers Anxious.**

The delegation of the International Metal Workers' Federation came to the United States ready to offer almost anything, to make any concession demanded in order to win the American Metal Workers' Union. This was clearly apparent in the hearing before the committee that considered this matter. The American union officials were practically told that they could dictate their own terms, especially with regard to per capita tax and representation, if they would only come in. The European delegates claimed they got what they wanted.

J. T. Brownlie, president of the Amalgamated Engineers' Union of Great Britain (machinists), speaking for the delegation, declared to your correspondent:

**Brownlie Satisfied.**

"I am perfectly satisfied with the action taken by the convention of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. The action taken registers all the progress possible at this time. This is not only the opinion of myself, but of all of my colleagues. We are going back home with that opinion. The action taken will undoubtedly result to the advantage of all sections of the movement."

Brownlie has left for Canada to visit relatives but he expects to be back in Detroit for the A. F. of L. convention on Tuesday. He is not one of the delegates to the A. F. of L. The two fraternal delegates from the Brit-

(Continued on page 2.)

# AUTO INDUSTRY UNIONIZATION IS 'HARDY ANNUAL'

## Metal Trades Department Loses Steel Toilers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3. — Organization of the automobile industry has become a football to be kicked back and forth by the various sections of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor. The latest kick administered by President James O'Connell, head of the Metal Trades Department, and his fellow officials, who are the presidents of the various metal trades unions, has sent this problem back into the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that convenes here tomorrow.

The whole question insofar as the Metal Trades Department is concerned is set forth in the statement of President O'Connell as follows:

"At a meeting of our executive council the subject matter was given consideration. However, because of a large number of organizations not affiliated with our department being interested in and having jurisdiction over certain employes in this industry, and because there were other fields of labor which our affiliated organizations had more complete jurisdiction where the possibility of organizing the workmen was brighter, it was decided that for the present we should give our attention to those other lines of industry and urge the American Federation of Labor to launch a general organizing campaign in the automobile industry."

But the American Federation of Labor is even less equipped than its Metal Trades Department to carry on such an organization campaign.

**No Outstanding Accomplishments.**

President O'Connell began his lengthy report to the department convention here by declaring:

"No great, outstanding accomplishments can be reported," for the year that has just passed.

In fact, the steel workers' union, that should be the backbone of this Metal Trades Department has withdrawn from it during the year. The withdrawal is complacently accepted by President O'Connell in these words:

"We have not been in a position as a department to render any particular service to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers and I have felt that we were accepting money from the organization really under false pretenses.

"The officers of the organization seldom made a request of any kind upon us for services and as we did not come in touch in any way with the industries in which the members of the organization were employed, over a minimum service could not be rendered by us. Therefore, the appeal

(Continued on page 2)

# U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COLONIES

## Great Imperialist Policy Suggested

MANILA, Oct. 2. — Filipinos are apparently stirred at the cable reports from Washington saying that Colonel Carmi A. Thompson, the personal representative of President Coolidge is considering a recommendation in his report to the president providing for placing the Philippines and all other "outlying possessions" of the United States into a new department of the government or Department of Colonies.

A Colonial Bureau.

A second alternative considered is placing the Islands under the control of a special Colonial Bureau in the Department of State. This is opposed by the Filipinos, who demand independence, as promised them by the United States.

At present the War Department rules the Islands, and Filipinos are very bitter against what is called the "Cavalry Cabinet" of General Wood. Even the few who modify their demands for independence detest the present barrack rule.

Firm for Independence.

The National Supreme Council has endorsed this resolution, submitted by Senator Quezon for action by the Legislature:

"The Filipino people are firm in their stand that the only solution of the Philippine problem consistent with their aspirations and the permanent interests of the country is to grant immediate, absolute and complete independence to the Philippines. In other words, any other measure will not satisfy the Filipino people.

"The Filipino people will oppose whatever legislative measure, administrative action or financial project which may in some way postpone, retard or make impossible the concession of immediate, absolute and complete independence to the Philippines."

# ENOUGH NAMES TO PUT ENGDAHL ON THE BALLOT

The thousand names required in order to put J. Louis Engdahl, Workers Party candidate for United States senator from the state of Illinois on the ballot, have been filed in Springfield, with a substantial margin of names.

This is the opening of a vigorous campaign thruout the state of Illinois to place before the workers the program of the Workers Party in the present elections.

Shop Meetings Planned.

Factory meetings at the noon hour are being planned, to be addressed by Engdahl, Swabeck, Shachtman, and others, where the issues will be discussed and literature sold and distributed.

On Wednesday, Oct. 6, Benjamin Gitlow, well-known for his long and active record in the revolutionary labor movement, will talk on the elections at Emmett Memorial Hall, 3179 S. Ogden Ave., (corner of Ogden and Taylor).

Long Fighting Record.

Gitlow has been a leading left winger in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union for many years. He has spent years in Sing Sing for his revolutionary opinions and activities.

The other speakers at the meeting will be Mathilda Kalonesk and Arne Swabeck, district organizer of the Workers Party, who will act as chairman of the meeting.

Every worker is invited to come to this meeting. The admission charge is 15 cents.

# RELIEF FUNDS LOW; THE STRIKE CHILDREN FACE HUNGER; AID IS URGENT

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Four weeks have passed since we held the concert at the Coney Island Stadium for the benefit of the Passaic Strikers' children.", says a statement of the General Relief Committee for the Textile Strikers. School has started and the children go to school without shoes and warm clothing. Also the food stores are empty. These children must be fed by you and I. They cannot be neglected. We have cared for them until now and must provide for them until the strike is brought to a successful conclusion."

"Fellow-workers, the situation in Passaic and vicinity is the most critical. The committee appeals thru the press for all friends and sympathizers to send in their money for the tickets if they have not paid for them, already. You all enjoyed the concert. Send in your checks and the poor kiddies, the innocent victims of this terrible industrial struggle will derive the benefits from your kind generosity."

# WILLSTEIN, A BAD LOSER, WANTED TWO WEEKS VACATION; GOT ROUGH WHEN UNION MADE IT PERMANENT

The Chicago Furriers' Union Local 45 has again had an example of Millstein tactics. The new business agent elected on the progressive slate to take Millstein's place, arranged with Millstein for a meeting of the old and new executives in order that the new officers take over the administration.

Hangs Like a Barnacle.

At this meeting, Millstein demanded that in this meeting he and his gang have all the say. Danielson and Finkelstein, the new president, informed Millstein that the old officers have no right to decide anything and their only duty and function was to turn over affairs to the new officials.

In spite of this warning, the Millstein group of used-to-be officers carried on some union business, authorizing payment of bills, but particularly granting Millstein two weeks vacation with pay.

A "Friend" from the International.

This was objected to by the new progressive executives, since the membership had voted already to give Millstein a permanent vacation without pay. In the argument it developed that Ida Weinstein, vice-president of the International, was a strong supporter of Millstein, insisting that he get his two weeks' vacation.

Faced with the prospect of a permanent vacation without pay Millstein was furious. Seeing a fur worker, Max Mendelson, reading the Freiheit was too much. Millstein for some reason doesn't like the Freiheit. Possibly because so many fur workers do like it. Filled with rage Millstein spit. He spit in the direction of Mendelson who resented it and said so.

Wields the Gavel.

Millstein then seized a gavel and struck Mendelson a vicious blow in the face. A big fight started in which cation, permanently.

Max Mendelson

Brother Millstein figured as the loser in physical combat. Police came, as they have before, but the progressives persuaded them that the fight was over and the union could settle its own affairs. Millstein is on his vacation, permanently.

# METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT LEADS WAY TO AMSTERDAM

(Continued from page 1)

ish Trade Union Congress are John Bromley, of the Locomotive Engineers, and George Hicks of the Building Trades. Bromley, with whom Brownlie is often confused, was one of the members of the British Trade Union delegation that visited the Union of Soviet Republics in 1924.

Social Reformists Need Delegation.

Brownlie's fellow delegates to the Metal Trades department convention were Conrad Ilg, president of the Metal Federation of Switzerland and also secretary of the International Metal Workers' Federation, Robert Dudeman, president of the Metal Workers of Germany, and also a social-democratic member of the German reichstag; and Henry Lehr, general secretary-treasurer of the Metal Workers of France.

Ilg challenged the claim of the American trade union leaders that the workers in this country are much better off than those in Europe. He said:

U. S. Labor Not so Far Ahead.

"As far as working conditions are concerned we are willing to admit that wages are far better over here than they are over in Europe. However, relative to the working hours I don't think you have advanced much farther than the workers of Europe. I am of the opinion that the working hours in this country are pretty much the same as they are over in Europe."

Ilg declared that at one time the workers of Great Britain had the same idea as the American labor officialdom has now, that no benefit was derived from the international affiliation of the workers. The British workers have changed all this. He declared that the American labor movement must also change.

Danger in Dawes' Plan.

Dieckman sounded the alarm against inactivity in developing the international unity of the workers. He declared that without unity the 500,000 metal workers of the United States and Canada and the 2,000,000 metal workers of Europe would be forced into the bitterest kind of competition, thanks to the investment of American capital abroad, to the rationalization of the iron and steel industry in Europe, and to the adoption by the European metal masters of high speed production methods developed in the United States.

President James O'Connell was worried about the authority of the international Metal Workers' Federation in connection with the question of industrial disputes in the various countries.

Brownlie replied, "The International Metal Workers' Federation has no authority, nor does it attempt to exercise any authority over any industrial dispute that may take place in the United States, Great Britain or elsewhere."

• • •

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 2.— Victory over the open shop interests in both Chicago and San Francisco is claimed in the report of William J. Tracy, secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades department of the American Federation of Labor, to the department convention held here.

"Out on the Pacific Coast, particularly in San Francisco and Los Angeles," says Secretary-Treasurer Tracy, "the building trades under the urge of big business and the banks, attempted to inaugurate the so-called 'American' plan of 'company unions,' open shops and low wages, the building trade unions have successfully weathered the storm and are again writing regular wage contracts.

Claim Victory in Chicago.

"The same is true in Chicago, where it was sought to establish the 'open shop' under terms of the Landis award. Today the unions have contracts there calling for a higher wage scale than has ever hitherto prevailed. Of course, the reason in each instance is that the building craft unions held their ground and refuse to surrender what they have gained thru years of struggle."

Secretary-Treasurer Tracy declares that the international unions comprising the building trades departments have added more than 30,000 new members since the first of the year."

Tracy predicts that building permits indicate that the total for the United States this year will pass the six billion dollar point.

In the elections George F. Hedrick, painters; A. M. Huddell, steam engineers; John J. Hynes, sheet metal workers; James P. Noonan, electrical workers; and Edward J. McGivern, plasterers, were elected vice-presidents in the order named. The terms of the other officers held over.

# "The Biggest Boob in the World," New Play

NEW YORK, Oct. 3. — The Workers' Drama League announces that the first rehearsal of the labor comedy "The Biggest Boob in The World," under the direction of Jasper Deetar, will take place on Monday, Oct. 4, promptly at 8 p. m., at the League studio, 64 South Washington Square. The play will be read and the cast chosen.

There will be room for all serious workers. The play was written by Karl Whitford, has been translated from the German by Rudolph Lublich, Workers' Press Picnic will be held.

OIL
A NEW NOVEL
by Upton Sinclair
Read it today and every day in The

# NEW PLAN FOR CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROADS

## Coolidge in Favor of Voluntary Unity

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 1—President Coolidge today gave attention to proposed legislation designed to facilitate permissive consolidations of railroads.

Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives, called on the President and submitted a copy of the testimony heard by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce last June on the voluntary consolidation bill introduced by Representative James S. Parker (Rep., N. Y.), chairman of the committee.

Voluntary Consolidations.

In his annual message to congress in December, the President is referring to railroads will renew his recommendation that congress amend the present consolidation provisions of the transportation act to the end that proper consolidations, subject to the approval of the interstate commerce commission voluntarily may be effected.

The principles of the Parker bill are approved by a majority of the railroads. The bill does not have the approval in its entirety of all the railroads, but the fact that it contains no element of compulsion is approved by all the carriers.

In the testimony left with the President, Mr. Thom said he was not authorised to appear as an advocate of the Parker bill, but that if there were going to be consolidations the majority of the railroads would want that kind of a bill passed.

Parker Bill Will Be Pushed.

Speedy passage of the Parker bill has been urged by the interstate commerce commission, which approves the general principles of the measure. The bill would repeal the provision of the existing law requiring the commission to prepare a plan grouping the railroads of the country into a limited number of systems.

Actual consolidations of railroads are now blocked by the provision of law requiring the preparation of a plan, because there is no plan, and consolidations cannot be approved until there is a plan. Under the Parker bill two or more railroads could propose a consolidation and the commission could approve or disapprove it.

"Two or more railroads under the bill could unify their properties by acquisition of control of one by another thru lease, stock control, or otherwise.

President Coolidge, it is believed, favors the general principles of the Parker bill.

# Illinois Mine Reopens Today, More to Follow

HARRISBURG, Ill., Oct. 2 — Mine Number 2 of the Saline County Coal corporation, four miles south of here, which has been idle for nine months, will be reopened Monday, it was announced today. Three hundred and fifty men are employed at the mine. Two other mines will resume operations Oct. 15, according to an unofficial report.

# ON THE EVE OF THE 46TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE A. F. OF L. AT DETROIT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3. — Not even a whisper has so far been heard among the delegates in opposition to the re-election of William Green as president of the American Federation of Labor.

• • •

All the big hotels here, instead of being placarded with "Welcome, A. F. of L." carry greetings as follows: "Welcome, A. F. A." The "A. F. A." stands for American Foundrymen's Association meeting here with the Second International Foundrymen's congress. One of the principal speakers before this gathering of open shoppers was Charles F. Kettering, vice president and general director of the research laboratories of the General Motors corporation, the Morgan wing of the auto industry.

• • •

Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., has established his headquarters in Room 533, Tuller Hotel, which faces the public square most frequently haunted by the homeless unemployed.

• • •

The local capitalist press specialists in interviewing the labor officials concerning the Ford five-day week. The usual run of labor official claims to be much enthused over the Ford five-day week. One local capitalist sheet named the Furriers' Union in New York City as one of the labor unions that had won the five-day week. This only happened in one edition, however, the work taken out in the next. Every effort must be made to bolster the recent

# Morelli Gang Suspected, But Crime Was Charged Against Sacco, Vanzetti

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

THIS morning I picked up a copy of The Detroit Free Press. The first page displays the story of the arrest of Joseph Gomes, 26 years old, alias James Mills, after an unsuccessful holdup of a branch of the Jefferson Savings Bank. Cash, bonds and liquor, valued at $75,000 were found in his rooms.

The early edition of The Detroit News tells of a payroll bandit starting the day at nine o'clock by getting away with the $1,300 payroll of the Cameron & King Plumbing Co.

Thus the trail of crime, bank robberies, payroll holdups and what not goes daily thru the kept press. Sometimes the bandits and highwaymen are caught. More often not. Sometimes innocent victims of the police system are taken, framed-up and sent away to penitentiaries for long terms of years.

This last is exactly what happened in the case of the two Italian workers, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, arrested for, charged with and convicted of the murders grown out of the South Braintree, Mass., payroll holdup April 15, 1920.

One of the most damning admissions, that helps shatter the case of the United States government and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts against Sacco and Vanzetti, comes from the lips of none other than Ellsworth C. Jacobs, of the New Bedford, Mass., police, who declares:

"At the time of the South Braintree murder, I suspected the Morelli's, and discussed my suspicions with the then Police Inspector Pieracclni, who seemed to share them. I DROPPED THE MATTER AFTER THE ARREST OF SACCO AND VANZETTI."

Thus, from the very lips of the police itself, comes the admission that the Morelli gang of murderers and freight car thieves of Providence, R. I., was suspected of the South Braintree crime from the beginning. But it remained for one of the members of the gang, Celestino Madeiros, five years later, in prison, to hare the guilt of the Morelli gang white all the time the local prosecutors of Justice and the local prosecutors in Massachusetts were trying to use this crime as a means of snuffing out the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti in the electric chair of the law's executioner.

• • •

In an affidavit now in the hands of Judge Webster Thayer, who has the power to grant or refuse a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti, Ellsworth G. Jacobs says he was an inspector of police in 1920. He says that a short time before April 15 (1920) he saw Michael Morelli and two other men in a new Buick touring car in New Bedford; the car bore the number 154E, Rhode Island.

Morelli was then living in New Bedford, but came from Providence, and had a bad reputation, being connected with the white slave traffic. He was an Italian, and the chief knew him as one of five brothers.

• • •

Jacobs says he made a note of the car number and the date in his notebook. He saw that car again on the afternoon of April 15, 1920, the day of the South Braintree murder and again made a note of it. This time, he recalls, he was on his way to police headquarters, where he was due at 5:30 p. m. He saw the car as it passed him near the postoffice, and again noted the number.

On the afternoon of April 24, 1920, he found a Cole Eight touring car, standing at the curb in front of Flore's restaurant at Hampton and Purchase Streets, New Bedford. This car bore the number plate that had been on the Buick. . .

• • •

Jacobs claims that Flore's restaurant had the name of being visited by men of bad reputation. The policeman went in and found Mike Morelli's brother, Frank Morelli, at a table with three other men who appeared to be Italians. They were were extremely nervous at his approach. Jacobs says one was a short, heavyset man, with wide, square face, high cheek bones, smooth shaven, dark brown hair, 35 to 40 years old, weighting about 175 pounds and probably five feet, six or seven inches tall.

This man, as Jacobs approached the table, reached for his hip pocket and the policeman believed that he was going to draw a gun. Frank Morelli asked why Jacobs was picking on him all the time, and what he wanted. Jacobs asked him how it was that the Cole car had the same number as the Buick he had seen Mike driving. Frank replied that he was in the automobile business, and that the plate was a dealer's plate which he transferred from one car to another.

Jacobs says he never saw the Buick car again after April 15, nor Frank Morelli. Mike Morelli remained in New Bedford for some time, possibly a year. Then he too disappeared.

Thus the U. S. secret service and the local and county police, for the asking, had sufficient clues to lead them to the arrest of the real criminals in the South Braintree job. But the U. S. secret service decided it was not after ordinary criminals. They are no real danger to capitalists rule. They framed Sacco and Vanzetti, the organizers of the working class. So the police "laid off" the Morelli gang, in the words of the police inspector; Jacobs, when Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested.

• • •

Today the United States government is faced with these facts:

The actual criminals in the South Braintree affair are known.

Sacco and Vanzetti are proved absolutely innocent of any connection with this crime.

But the real criminals are not brought to trial for their part in the South Braintree holdup and killing.

Instead Sacco and Vanzetti remain in prison, facing the electric chair, for the crime they never committed.

These facts also face the workers of the United States and of the world with the challenging question, "What are you going to do about it?"

• • •

Tomorrow:—The government officers James F. Weeks, the pal of Celestino Madeiros, a cigaret, as it attempts to persuade him to repudiate his share in the revelations showing Sacco and Vanzetti INNOCENT.

# Miners Strike When Four Men are Fired

(Continued from page 1)

was planted. Four miners were discharged.

Cutting Wages.

A special meeting of the local was called and the miners related their grievances. Many miners complained of not receiving the wages they were entitled to. The boss is in the habit of cutting their wages and refusing to pay them for hours of work. After a discussion the members unanimously decided to strike and to demand the dismissal of the mine boss and the reinstatement of the discharged workers.

Threatens to Smash Union.

Boss Goldstown is known in this region as an arch enemy of the miners' union. "The Union is the only place where he is employed with the object of breaking the union in fact he openly admitted to Thomas Burke, the militant president of the local, that he was going to smash the organization, and make it hot for those who are fighting for the miners. Burke was already discharged by the company, but a two-day strike forced the bosses to take him back.

Miners in this colliery organized in Local No. 5076 era well known as fighters. They are sure of winning this strike. When they return to work they will go back with the discharged miners and without boss Goldstown who came looking for trouble, and found plenty of it.

# Munsey's Papers Are Bought from Museum; This Is a Darned Pity

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The New York Sun and the Evening Telegram and the Mohican Merchandising, properties of the late Frank A. Munsey, have been bought from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, residing legatee in the will of Mr. Munsey, by William T. Dewart, who for many years was manager for and close friend of Munsey.

Mr. Dewart announced the transactions involved in the neighborhood of $13,000,000 and that the newspaper properties would be maintained, so that employes might acquire stock in them.

In preparing for the mutualization of the properties, Mr. Dewart said he was carrying out what he knew to be the last wishes of Mr. Munsey, who had contemplated taking such a step before he died on Dec. 22, 1925.

# AUTO INDUSTRY UNIONIZATION IS 'HARDY ANNUAL'

(Continued from page 1)

for withdrawal was accepted by our executive council."

No Organizing Campaigns.

President O'Connell says that, "No real active general organizing campaign was attempted during the year," altho there were campaigns conducted by local organizations, special efforts being made in Chicago.

O'Connell is not as enthusiastic about the workings of the Watson-Parker bill on the railroads as are some of the other officials of organized labor. He says:

"When the individual records of the members comprising the new railway Labor board (provided by the Watson-Parker bill), appointed by the president, are taken into account it cannot be said that they are overly sympathetic towards the hopes and aspirations of organised labor."

Women in the Metal Industries.

Officials of the metal trades are appalled at the increasing number of woman entering the industry. This has been held to be a man's industry, but it is now pointed out that, "There are hundreds of manufacturing plants turning out specialised articles in the manufacture of which female labor is successfully employed."

The department convention declares that, "we shall see to it that our organisations make it possible for female workers to join our unions under the most favorable considerations."

Efforts will be made to organize the flying machine industry in which it is pointed ont that large numbers of workers will be employed, especially as a result of the decision of the government to spend hundreds of millions of dollars in building 2,000 airships.

Employers' Schemes Exposed.

It is declared that, "Among the most important schemes devised by the employers of recent years solely for the purpose of reducing the ranks of the unions are the so-called open shop, the so-called American plan, company organizations, individual contracts, premiums, piece work, bonuses, welfare work, group insurance, accident insurance, stock selling, pensions and vacations with pay as a reward for special loyalty on the part of the workmen to their employers." These methods are all severely condemned.

President O'Connell condemns the delegation recently sent to this country by the London Daily Mail. When the delegation came to Washington, however, O'Connell complains that they spent only three minutes at the headquarters of the Metal Trades Department. He says, "Altho they spent several days in Washington no further visit was made to our headquarters."

It is pointed out that other, similar delegations will be selected to visit the United States in the near future.

A. J. Berres and John Coefield are the delegates of the Metal Trades Department for selection as fraternal delegates of the A. F. of L. to the next British Trade Union Congress.

# CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continue from page 1)

the silly coal diggers who obeyed those instructions.

• • •

BUT news leaked out that the gallant protector of American virtue frequently held wassail in his palatial mansion and on his yacht, that members of both sexes made merry under his roof, while the prohibition law the defense of which was the first plank in his platform, was trampled under foot. And suddenly the virtuous gentleman was arrested for rape, the charge later on changed to murder when his victim died. Now Mr. Stephenson is cooling his heels in an Indiana jail and the editorial cesrches who crawled before him a few years are now "exposing" the fexalted cyclop or whatever the devil he called himself.

THE AMERICAN
COMMUNIST MOVEMENT
"The Workers (Communist) Party—What It Stands For—Why Workers Should Join"
By C. E. RUTHENBERG
5 cents
Party Organization:
Constitution, organizational charts, etc. 10 cents
Fourth National Convention
Resolutions, Theses, etc., of the last convention held in Chicago, Aug. 1925. 50 cents.

# ILLINOIS TOWN MENACED BY CATASTROPHE; FLOOD WATER OUT OF CONTROL

NAPLES, Ill., Oct. 2. — With levees on both sides of this little town of 800 people threatening to give way momentarily, with the entire village under water, and the Illinois river rising steadily after an overnight rise of fifteen inches, workmen are feverishly busy striving to avert a catastrophe. Citizens are using rowboats to reach the stores and the only schoolhouse is occupied by homeless refugees.

Chicago T. U. E. L. to Hold Meeting Oct. 6; All Workers Invited
Chicago workers interested in left wing activity in the trade unions are invited to attend the regular monthly meeting of the Trade Union Educational League local general group which will be held at Northwest Hall, corner of North and Western avenues at 8 P. M. on Wednesday, October 6.
The speaker will be William Z. Foster, who will talk upon the question of the A. F. of L. convention, the growing progressive movement in the mining industry and other outstanding situations in the labor movement. All militant workers are invited and urged to bring one or two fellow workers.
For Sale:
200 ACRE FARM in the Ozarks. Good living can be made with grain or hogs. $1,200 cash by owner. F. A. [illegible] Ark.

# FEELING IN WESTERN CHINA

## Wu Pei-fu Powerless; Baldwin Cautious

SHANGHAI, October 2. — Reports from the upper Yangtze show that as a result of the British massacre of Chinese at Wanhsien, the whole of western China is ablaze with anti-British feeling. As a result foreigners are hastening to evacuate the upper Yangtze.

Wu Pei Fu Powerless.

Signs of collapse of the Wu Pei Fu alliance with Chang Tso-lin are appearing. Wu's men in the Peking government are being replaced by politicos of Chang and Wu's power seems gone.

Imperialists now count on a possible combine of Chang's armies and Sun Chuan-fang, who rules Shanghai and the five provinces around the mouth of the Yangtze. But the Cantonese are preparing a drive against Sun, who is waiting their attack down the river from Hankow.

* * *

Baldwin Cautious.

About the government attitude toward the rising national revolution in China, Premier Baldwin in the house of commons said:

"So far as the military forces are concerned, the situation up to date has not warranted any military intervention." He admitted naval reinforcements had been sent to China.

When asked if the Cantonese occupation of Shanghai might menace British interests if the Cantonese win the city, Baldwin replied:

"None of Your Business."

"I do not think a situation has arisen in which it is necessary for me to make any announcement to the house."

Reports from China say that the interventionists are striving hard to bring the United States into line with Great Britain for intervention, even the Japan De unveiling to take the same action.

* * *

## Kuomintang Party Discusses Moving Government North

CANTON, China, Sept. 15 (By Mail) —The agenda for the Enlarged Plenum of the Kuomintang Party which commences on Oct. 1 contains the following points: 1. Removal of the Canton Government to the newly occupied territory. 2. Organization of governments in the various provinces. 3. Party work in the front territory. 4. Demand for the resignation of Wan Chao-wei from his post as chairman of the Kuomintang Executive. 5. Organization of propaganda for the National Assembly and the abolition of the unequal treaties. 6. Agitation against British imperialism.

## Machinery and Trade Slump Hits Unions of Germany a Hard Blow

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—(FP) —Wage [illegible] sharply in number in the two years ending Jan. 1, 1926. The reasons given are that production is being concentrated and that trade has slumped. At the end of the year 1923 there were reported 10,782 agreements covering 280,237 concerns, but on Jan. 1, 1926, there were only 7,009 agreements covering 735,945 concerns.

The number of wage workers protected by trade agreements also fell off to a dangerous degree. At the beginning of the period it was 14,206, 000, and at the end it was only [illegible]. Reason for this decline is [illegible] wage discharges of manual and other laborers because of the adoption of labor-saving machinery and because the inflation period in the industry was ended. A further factor in reduction was the technical reconstruction of factories.

One favorable development in these years was an increase in the proportion of agreements made by employers with entire unions, and a decrease in the proportion made with only local associations of workers. On Jan. 1, 1926, some 10,680,000 wage workers in Germany were officially registered as working under district or national wage agreements.

## Building Concession Is Made by Soviets

MOSCOW—(FP)—House building is the latest field of activity covered by a concession from the Soviet government to a mixed company. The parties are a German construction firm and the Soviet Central Union of Housing Cooperation, says a Tass press service statement.

City population in the Soviet Union is demanding more housing than the existing agencies are able to supply. The new mixed company will apply modern production methods including the making of standard parts of houses by factory processes. A saving in cost of 25 to 30 percent is anticipated by the promoters.

We will send sample copies of The Daily Worker to your friends—send [illegible]

# GERMAN LABOR DELEGATION BACK FROM JOURNEY TO SOVIET UNION SAYS SOVIETS BUILD SOCIALISM

HAMBURG, Germany (By Mail)—The 19th of September, 1926, will stand out as a red letter day in the annals of the revolutionary movement of the German proletariat, when the second German workers' delegation to the Soviet Union arrived home on the good ship "Soviet."

The delegation had been very busy, but notwithstanding that, the workers of Hamburg turned out in their thousands, lining all the foreshores facing the harbor to welcome back the delegation and to hear the real truth about the first workers' and peasants' country in the world.

Well Mixed in Political Belief.

The delegation consisted of 67 men of different shades of political opinion. There were 47 social-democrats, 16 Communists, five christian-socialists, one from the central catholic party and four non-party men.

With the arrival of noon and the sun becoming warmer, the fog lifted and then broke one of the glorious last summer days with just a nice breeze blowing to make the sunshine pleasant and bearable. About two o'clock the Soviet ship the "Soviet" came along the pier, the massed bands of the various workers' organizations struck up the "Internationale" and the "g" landed among comrades and friends.

The "Red Guards" of the German proletariat formed a guard of honor and amidst revolutionary strains of music marched to the "Moorweide Garden," a beautiful place, covered with green foliage, where the "Hamburger bourgeoisie" habitates, and where usually is held the first of May demonstrations, and where a rostrum has been erected for speakers to give a formal welcome home to the delegation, and also hear what news there is from the worker republics.

There were present over 10,000 people anxiously awaiting for the opening speeches of the delegation. First spoke the chairman of the delegation, Comrade Koerber, a member of the social-democratic party and chairman of the Berlin Municipal Workers' Union, who brought regards from the workers of the Soviet republics to the German workers, and in a few inspiring sentences expressed the view of the delegation on the workings of the Soviet republics and general conditions prevailing there, expressing admiration for the practical economic condition of the worker republics, which they have traversed from the Urals to Caucasus.

Don't Believe Capitalist Lies.

Everywhere the workers with great enthusiasm are building the socialist state of the future.

Comrade Koerber emphasised the need of workers of other countries not to heed the capitalist press, in which the true state of the first worker republics is suppressed and false misstatements discrediting the efforts of the workers in building a socialist state is disseminated, just to delude the world's proletariat and make them believe of the failure of the Soviet system.

The other delegates expressed themselves in a similar strain and amidst great cheering the meeting broke up with the playing of the "International."

## Primo de Rivera, the Spanish Dictator, in Precarious Position

MADRID, Oct. 2.—Captain General Barrera of Barcelona has forced an open letter to Primo de Rivera demanding that the persecution of artillery officers be ended. De Rivera has ordered two munition plants closed at Orviedo, in order to oust artillery officers in charge. He demoted 16 more.

The army discontent is seen in the fact that those officers who were declared innocent after court-martial and ordered reinstated have refused duty.

De Rivera's attempt to legalize his rule by calling a fake and handpicked assembly is meeting with opposition from many quarters, the political parties formerly powerful, having boycotted the plan, urging no leader to accept. It is reported a trade union leader is also urging a boycott, in an effort to block the socialist collaboration with the dictator, who has offered the labor federation 40 seats in the fake assembly

King Alfonso, while apparently ignoring the popular revolt against De Rivera, is said to be worried in view of the fact that the dictatorship has lost the support of the army.

Bank Bandits Clean.

PORTLAND, Ind., Oct. 2.— Three bandits swooped down on the First National Bank here just before noon today, held up three employes and a number of customers at points of guns, and escaped with cash estimated at $17,000 and securities valued at $1,000.

# SOVIET [illegible] AND LITHUANIA SIGN TREATIES

## Blow at League and the British War Aims

BERLIN, Oct. 2. — The Soviet-Lithuanian treaty of non-aggression, state dispatches from Moscow, was signed a few hours after the Lithuanian Prime Minister, M. Slesservicus, arrived in Moscow. This is a great blow to the diplomacy of British imperialism which sought to build an anti-Soviet bloc in the Baltic in preparation for a new war to overthrow the Soviet Republics.

Hits Poland and Britain.

The Soviet government exchanged notes with Lithuania, reacknowledging the right of Lithuania to Vilna, taken by force from Lithuania by Poland and kept sanctified by the league of nations.

Lithuania, as a league member, also handed the Soviet Union a note saying that the treaty "did not infringe on the loyalty of Lithuania to the league."

Two More Treaties Coming.

The league of nations, however, may be said to be seriously injured by the treaty, and even greater defeats may be suffered by it, since the Soviet Union is expected to make similar treaties with both Esthonia and Latvia, thus further isolating Poland and checking the British scheme of an anti-Soviet Baltic bloc. It is a challenge to the league.

The conflict with the league of nations may come over Article 16, which provides that league members' armies have the right of passage thru any member's territory. This was once given an exception in the case of Germany. The small Baltic nations are now demanding that they be made similar exceptions, as they do not want to be the battle ground for any war against the Soviet Union.

Germany no longer claims the exception and wants to avoid any discussion of Article 16.

## Brazilian Indundation Causing Great Damage

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 2.—Reports from the state of Rio Grande del Sol state that the Uruguay river is rising rapidly, and that already a large number of cities and towns are under water.

Thousands of persons are said to have been driven from their homes by the floods and the state government is mobilizing relief forces.

# Co-operative Section

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of the The DAILY WORKER.

NEWS AND COMMENT

# Co-operative Production and Co-partnership

By JOHN HAMILTON.

THE Society for Promoting Working Men's Associations was founded in 1849, and its aim was thus described: "Theoretically, the idea was endeavored to spread was the conception of workers as brethren—of work as coming from a brotherhood of men associated for their common benefits—who therefore rejected any notion of competition with each other as inconsistent with the true form of brotherhood, without formally preaching Communism, sought to form industrial establishments Communistic in feeling, of which it should be the aim, while paying ordinary wages and interests at the rate I have mentioned (4 per cent) to apply the profits of the business in ways conductive to the common advantage of the body whose work produced them." (V. Neale).

Self-Governing Workshops.

All sorts of self-governing workshops came into existence, only in the majority of cases to die a speedy death. Many of these were formed as a result of strikes or lockouts. During the bakers' strike of 1857 the trades' delegates in Glasgow requested the bakers to submit a detailed plan for a co-operative bakery. During the Edinburgh strike (1861) a co-operative building society was formed by the Masons' Union, and a number of tenements were erected. £10,000 was raised by Alexander MacDonald, the miners' leader, for a co-operative coal mine. Out of the great strike in Newcastle in 1869 sprang the Onsenburn Engine Works, a most disastrous venture, the workers losing, it is said, £150,000.

In 1874, 50 co-operative societies were stated to be in existence. Joint stock cotton-spinning mills at Oldham and other places were being developed, and much co-operative money was invested in them. Capitalist firms began to adopt the industrial "partnership" principle. The trade unionists of the time expressed strong criticisms of the "Associations of Producers," as the A. S. E. executive in their 1852 Annual Report: "We found that when a few of our own members have commenced business hitherto they have abandoned the society, and conducted the workshops even worse than other employers."

But failure generally attended this type of co-operative effort. As previously noted, capitalist development and trustification makes the possibilities of success exceedingly small.

In 1882 the Labor Association for the Promotion of Co-operative Production was established, based on the theory of the co-partnership of the worker, now called the Labor Co-partnership Association. This is a propagandist body.

Co-operative Co-partnerships.

There are roughly three classes of "Co-partnership Societies"; (1) Societies composed of shareholders who work for it—or are living in hopes of doing so when the capital and trade sufficiently develop. (2) Societies consisting partly of individual shareholders and partly of Co-operative Stores, the latter providing part of the capital and a market for the manufactured goods. (3) Societies which are federations of other societies, as distributive stores, but which provide co-partnership provisions in their rules. Examples of these are: Class 11): Walsall Locks and Cart Gear, Ltd. (established 1873); Garden City Press Class (2): Kettering Clothing Manufacturers (established 1892), and some 15 co-partnership boot and shoe factories in the Midlands. Class (3)! Glasgow United Baking Society (established 1868).

The 110 such societies in 1911, were reduced to 106 in 1922. Membership, trade, number of employees, and wages all show a decline. Of course, many limited liability companies have what they term co-partnership schemes, where a bonus on wages is paid, or shares allotted to workers employed. These are outside the co-operative movement.

Capitalist Co-partnerships.

In 1889 the Gas Workers' and General Laborers' Union won a remarkable concession from the London Gas Companies, a reduction of the working day from 12 to 8 hours, without a strike, and accompanied by a small increase in wages. The men employed by two of the gas companies in London, and by most of those engaged by provincial municipalities, have retained this hour. But in Dec. 1889, the South Metropolitan Gas company insisted, after a serious strike, on a return to the 12-hour shift. A scheme of profit-sharing was used to break up their men's union, and induce them to accept individual engagments inconsistent with collective bargaining" (S. and B. Webb.)

On the other hand it is claimed "co-partnership drives the employer to increased interest in the economic efficiency of production, coupled with the feeling that he is being equitably dealt with in the division of the profits of industry, while the owning brings with it a greater sense of responsibility and a wider outlook." (H. Vivian).

Some Criticisms.

Our objections to capitalist [illegible] are that (1) efficiency of production means excessive speeding up; (2) working class solidarity is undermined and trade unionism weakened; (3) wages tend to keep [illegible] (4) a stumbling block is placed in the way of the ultimate goal of workers control of industry."

"I can understand why some [illegible] of industry have adopted the system. If I were an employer I would want labor to be pliable, diligent, economical. I should utilize the principle of co-partnership as a means of inducing the workers to sweat themselves by reducing the cost of unproductiveness. My reasoning would run: 'It saves me £5,000 a year. If by granting 5 per cent of the profits to the workers I can get the business yield £10,000 a year more that will be £5,500 for the employer and £4,500 for me. It is a sound business proposition. Also I shall earn a reputation as a model employer, and possibly Lloyd George will slip me a K. C. B. or even a knighthood when he [illegible] rates those who help to keep down [illegible] subjection.'" (J. Penny, Co-op. [illegible] 1923).

## Co-operators of the U. S. Convene Nov.

Credentials already received at office of The Cooperative League of the U. S. A. indicate that more than twice as many delegates are going to the national congress in Minneapolis November 4 than have ever attended any previous co-operative congress in this country. Fully half of these delegates are going from Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, but good delegations are also going from New England, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and a few of the Western states. The congress opens on Thursday, November 4th and closes Sunday night, November 7th. Additional fraternal delegates and visitors will probably fill a auditorium to overflowing at many of the sessions.

The aim of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.

# Two Papers—

1 "M. Tomsky, president of the All-Russian Council of Trades Unions, who was the leading figure at last year's congress, was this year conspicuous by his absence. To the general satisfaction of the delegates, the Home Secretary refused him admittance to England."

*(From the N. Y. Times Annalist)*

2 "While the delegates were arriving today for the 58th Trades Union Congress, the General Council was hard at work with the preliminaries.

"One important matter that came before them was the letter from the Home Secretary giving official notice of the ban on the Russian fraternal delegates.

"Mr. Citrine told me tonight that a resolution of protest against the action of Sir William Joynson-Hicks is to be drafted.

"'The Council,' he said, 'takes the view that in interfering with the legitimate international activities of the trade union movement, the Home Secretary has been actuated, not so much by consideration of his office, as by political prejudice.'"

*(From the London Daily Herald)*

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

For Militant Trade Unionism—For a Labor Party—To Help Workers Win Strikes—Organize Unorganized—To Protect Foreign-Born—To Establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government

I enclose $ _____

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

# Here We Have It

The DIFFERENCE in reports between the Annalist, organ of the American bankers and manufacturers, and the Daily Herald, organ of the British workers, is clear.

This is not an isolated incident.

Such unvarnished lies and misrepresentations are regular daily occurrences too many to be counted or even mentioned. Such frauds are the very foundation of the whole capitalist propaganda machinery. This is the way the press owned by the capitalist class misleads the workers to defeat.

**The New York Times Annalist** tries to make the American workers believe that their British brothers look upon Sir William Joynson-Hicks as their friend and savior and Comrade Tomsky as their arch enemy.

**The Daily Herald** tells the workers the truth about the infamous behavior of the strikebreaker "Jix". The Daily Herald gives the real stand of the Trade Union Congress towards Comrade Tomsky.

**The Daily Worker,** in the United States, is the organ of the working men and working women. It is The DAILY WORKER that gives the facts and tells the truth about the British Trade Union Congress and all other events and activities of the workingclass.

Those whom the Annalist and all the other bourgeois papers call friends of the workers, are our worst enemies. Page: Sir Joynson-Hicks.

Those whom the exploiters call our enemies, are our best friends. Meet: Comrade Tomsky.

***Do you see the truth?***

***Don't you get the point?***

***Moral—KEEP THE DAILY WORKER—Help TODAY—IMMEDIATELY!***

# ...s (Communist) Party

## ...ERS PARTY ERS OCT. 7

...Irving in Harlem will have ...nunity to find out about ...e Party and what it stands ...ng open mass meeting and ...with the best speakers of the ...in New York City, to ...by the Harlem Section on ...evening, October 7 at 8 ...at the Harlem Workers' Center, ...110 St.

**Speakers.**

...akers will be Wm. J. Wohl, ...district organizer of the Work...Party; Juliet S. Poyatt, candidate ...Workers Party ticket for state ...ller; Julius Codkind, candi...for the 17th assembly district, ...Litvakin (in Jewish) of the ...ated Metal Workers.

...speakers will bring to the work...Harlem the message of Com...They will explain to the work...their true class interests, they will ...how why they ought to build their ...party to defend their interests.

**Old Party Influence.**

...republican and democratic ...have the Harlem workers com...under their influence, promis...them everything and giving them ...The socialist party has some ...among them, secured their ...eral election practiced by this ...crew which pretends to be a ...of the workers, but is working ...time behind their backs to be...them to the bosses.

**Followed by Another.**

...meeting will be followed by ...mass meeting in Yorkville on ...evening, October 14th at the ...Workers' Home, 350 E. 81 ...Announcement of the speakers at ...second meeting will be made ...

Come Thursday evening, October 7, ...the Harlem Workers' Center, 81 E. ...St., at 8 o'clock.


SUNDAY WORKER

Make it a weekly habit.
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.


## A PRACTICING SHOP NUCLEUS!

By MARTIN ABERN.

SHOP Nucleus No. 61 (Chicago, ...) stated at a membership meeting ...engaging candidates in workers to ...functioning effectively. Two ...ndes are worth a paper full of future ...possibilities for work.

**A Shop Bulletin is now being issued regularly; the third issue has just come off the press and was well received by the workers. Difficulty was at first experienced in getting the comrades and workers to send in shop material, but now the news comes in steadily. 5,000 copies are at present being printed. An editorial committee meets to outline each bulletin.**

THE shop nucleus, at its meeting, had the usual difficulties, such as getting the comrades from many languages to come together and meeting regularly. There was a complete lack of English comrades. A couple of comrades were attached to aid in work. A comrade speaking the language of the largest language group in the nucleus was attached to help these comrades in translation, writing for the bulletin, etc., at meetings.

**Active in Various Fields.**

The nucleus now meets regularly with an average attendance of 75 to 80%. The nucleus is a fairly large one.

THE nucleus executive committee meets before each meeting and prepares the meeting. No communications are read at the meeting except where action is required by the nucleus on every point. Instead a brief report is made containing the gist of the communications. Actions are recommended and discussion takes place on them.

Meetings are alive. They are not cluttered up with an endless and needlessly long agenda. One or two points are handled primarily at each meeting. Other points are laid over for another meeting or assigned to individual comrades thru the executive for carrying out. In this manner, the major points are handled well and (this is important too), the meeting adjourns not later than 10:00 P. M.

A RECENT meeting for instance, ...the immediate campaigns in Illinois, particularly the miners, were discussed. Then $40.00 in pledges were made by the comrades present, and a third collected immediately. More has come in since. The other point dealt with was the Workers' School of Chicago and the Politbureau course. Seven comrades were gotten for the various classes.

**Shop Bulletins Issued.**

At another meeting, the entire evening, almost, was devoted to reports on shop conditions, writing of news and general preparation for the issue of the next number of the Shop Bulletin.

THE next meeting will deal mainly with the trade union question, both theoretically and practically; for the meeting will take up the matter of how and when the individual comrades are to join their respective unions. Four have definitely joined thru previous discussions.

This is a very brief report of a shop nucleus which has the same difficulties that are pointed out too often by elements not ready to put the necessary energy into the job of making a shop nucleus really function. There is no excuse for this. The job can be done. The publication of a Shop Bulletin, for instance, even if only 5000 copies are printed at present, is more than justifies the change to the new form. These pieces of literature, distributed regularly to the workers, mean genuine mass propaganda and agitation—and ultimately organization for the Workers (Communist) Party and for Communism.

## LOS ANGELES DAILY WORKER BUILDERS TO HOLD PICNIC OCT. 10

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 3. — On Sunday, October 10th, a United Workers' Press Picnic will be held. All workers who are interested in building up their paper are asked to reserve this date and come to Rose Hill Park bringing friends and relatives.

Sports of all sorts, games, and dancing are on the program. A plate lunch and other refreshments will be served. Leave your lunch at home. Admission, fifty cents. Reserve tickets at the Workers' Book Shop and Library, 322 West Second St., Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Phone, Metropolitan 3265. Directions to picnic: Take Sierra Vista car to park or Mission Road past Luna Park.

## ...ELECTIONS THIS FALL

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

**Nominations officially filed:**

### Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:

Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 19th District, William Mellenbauer.
Congress, 1st Dist., Henry Kleinert.
Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

### Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jonkins.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, first district, Ernest Carsethers and Anna Weidman.
Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paronsky.

**For Congress.**

Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skirtic.
Ninth District, William P. Mikadas
Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shore.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.
United States Senator, James A. Ayers.
Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.
State Treasurer, Leonard Forschler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.
State Auditor, O. McSwain.

### Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marke. Lieut. Governor, Albert Oddis. U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam. Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer. Auditor, Emmet P. Hutchins. Attorney General, Max Lerner. Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.

### Ohio.

Canton, Stark County.
State Senator, 41st District, Carl Guilfed. State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Pishler.

* * *

**FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:**

**OHIO**

**Allen County**

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Carlin N. Shook. Sheriff, S. K. McKelcher. County Auditor, C. E. Thampkins. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Cley. County Recorder, L. L. Landis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl S. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

**WASHINGTON**

J. L. Fraemen, candidate United States senate of the Farmer-Labor Party.

* * *

**PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:**

### Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.
S. Hemmersmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.
Matilda Kelowsk, congressman for 8th congressional district.
Elizabeth Griffin, congresswomen for 1st congressional district.

### New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

**(Manhattan)**

Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly 17th District, Julius Codkind. Assembly 18th District, Abrahem Markoff. Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstone. Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

**(Bronx)**

Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Mark. Assembly 4th District, Isidore Starr. Assembly 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly 7th District, Joseph Beruchowitz. Congress 23rd District, Meisaya J. Olgin.

**(Brooklyn)**

Assembly 6th District, George Primoff. Assembly 14th District, Samuel Nesin. Assembly 23rd District, Fannie Werchafsky. Congress 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate 7th District, Morris Rosen.

### Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Edward Mrazek. Comptroller, John Gombos. Sec'y. of State, Jane M. Feldman. Treas. H. Wolfson.

## ...TO RICANS IN ARIZONA HELPED BY LABOR UNIONS

### Wire A. F. of L. for Action

By LAURENCE TODD, Fed. Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. — Failure has crowned the efforts of the American Cotton Growers' Association to substitute Porto Rican cheap labor for Mexican labor in the cotton fields. The shipments of Porto Rican laborers are now appealing for help to the American labor organizations and to the American Federation of Labor because they cannot earn even 50 cents a day under the conditions prescribed to them by the growers.

**Half Starved.**

According to telegrams reaching Fred. Green and the office of Santiago Iglesias, secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, the half-starved Porto Ricans arrived in Arizona with their families under contract with the growers' association to pick cotton. Many of them were not farm workers but were skilled mechanics of various kinds. The climate of Arizona was unfavorable and they soon discovered that the rate they had agreed to work for was too low. They could not even feed themselves on their earnings.

The Mexican laborers who had been coming across the border for years to do this cotton-picking in the season had refused to accept the low wages any longer. The growers' labor agents who visited Porto Rico had misrepresented the situation. Their victims refused to work for less than the cost of food and threw themselves on the mercy of the labor unions in the vicinity. They also telegraphed to Green and Iglesias the request that they warn other Porto Ricans against leaving home.

**Labor Unions Care For Them.**

At Globeville in the central labor body is now caring for 100 of the Porto Ricans while others of the contract laborers are said to be under guard by local officers who pretend to have the legal right to prevent their "escape." The tradition of slave labor thus follows cotton into the newest of the states regardless of the fact, that the workers are free men and American citizens.

The Phoenix labor council asked Green to bring pressure on the federal government for prompt inquiry and remedial action. As a result the department of labor has ordered Francis I. Jones, director of its employment service, to proceed from Fort Worth to Phoenix to attempt an adjustment. The cotton growers are o he warned against using false statements in inducing other Porto Ricans to come to Arizona. It was reported in Phoenix that the growers were trying to secure 1,500 men from Porto Rico.

**Labor Shortage.**

The U. S. employment service has reports from the cotton belt indicating that this year's demand for cotton pickers has been about 178,000 as compared with a normal total of 300,000, and that only about 100,000 persons have answered the call for help. Nevertheless, the Arizona growers offer a starvation wage.

## Engdahl Discusses the Issues Before A. F. of L. at Detroit Y. W. L. Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3—J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, addressed the members and sympathizers of the Young Workers (Communist) League here in Finnish Hall on the issues to come before the 48th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor starting Monday at Greystone Hall. Great local interest was shown in the attitude of the A. F. of L. toward the youth workers. Many workers in Detroit are under the impression that the sessions of the A. F. of L. are held in secret. All sessions are open to the public. There is never any crowding since the number of visitors in attendance is always small.

**District 8 Activization Group.**

District 8 party activization group, which has already during its short period of existence accomplished good work, will meet on Tuesday, October 5th at the Greek Hall, 788 W. Van Buren street.

It will take up the future work, particularly in connection with The DAILY WORKER campaign and general activization of Chicago party units. Every active member of the party is invited to participate. Please remember the date and place.

## ENGDAHL AND MAGILL FILE PETITIONS FOR STATEWIDE ELECTION

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., October 3. — Hugh S. Magill today filed his petition with the secretary of state as independent republican candidate for the United States senate. The petition bore 5,740 signatures.

J. Louis Engdahl of Chicago filed his petition as candidate for the United States senate of the Workers (Communist) Party.

## HELP THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONNECTED • BY THE ... LEAGUE

## Boys and Girls Crowd Boston Youth Meeting

BOSTON, Mass.—The International Youth Day celebration held here was a big success.

The Paine Memorial Hall was crowded with rebellious, red-blooded young working boys and girls whose faces expressed the daring, demonstrating spirit of the International Youth Day and who came to celebrate the holiday of the working youth of the whole world.

The International marked the opening of the program after which a short address by the chairman Comrade Shohan followed. The first number on the program was solo singing by R. Lifland accompanied by L. Freedman who received a warm ovation from the audience.

Comrade Kay, the district organizer of the Y. W. L. of this district, then gave his address touching upon the vital problems before the American working youth. Comrade G. Garman accompanied by A. Fink then gave a violin solo which was very much liked by all, after which the floor was given to H. Newton, one of the young Negro rebels of this town, who in his address showed the great value of the international Youth Day to the Negroes and colonial people generally.

Then Mollie Blum, one of the Pioneer members of this district, spoke for the D. E. C. of the Pioneers and expressed the solidarity and readiness of the children of the workers to help the fight against capitalism that also enslaves the child for the sake of profits for the bosses.

Comrade Jack Stachel of New York then spoke. And wasn't he greeted! He, in a very able way showed the tasks of the working youth of this country in its fight for organization, for better treatment in industry, against militarism, child labor and capitalism in general. He was very enthusiastically cheered and applauded in concluding his speech.

The famous mass recitation "Strike," written by M. Gould was the last number on the program. The celebration has surely given to many comrades and friends more energy and enthusiasm to continue the building of a strong Y. W. L. in this district.

## Red Stars Win Soccer Match; Score Close

The Red Star soccer team of Chicago battled all the way down the line in an exciting game with the J. P. I. (Jewish People's Institute) team last Sunday.

Good team work was demonstrated on both sides and the game ended with a score of 2 to 1 in favor of the Red Stars. The Red Star team is one of the many labor sports organizations springing up in all parts of the country.

## EDUCATION COURSE FOR CHICAGO LEAGUE

All Young Workers' League members of Sections 1, 4 and 5, local Chicago, must be present at the first class of the politminimum course to be held Sunday morning from 10 to 12 e. m. in their respective section headquarters. All comrades not present will be checked up.

## Step Over !

If you have a little time to spare at any time of the day—give us a hand. Volunteer your services for an hour or two. Come over to help the office get out circulars any time before 5:30 p. m.

ADDRESS:
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Telephone Monroe 4712

## Many Local Unions Have Sport Groups

IT must be apparent that a mass workers' sports movement in this country cannot possibly pattern after the workers' sports movements in the European countries, where the class consciousness of the workers, their political level and their organizational experience is on a much higher level than here. The workers' sports organization in this country, if it is to escape the curse of sectarianism, must be based on the most elementary class program—that is, workers' controlled sports as against capitalist controlled sports.

It is true that the existing workers' sports organizations and clubs have a more advanced program than this, because they are composed of workers who are more politically developed. The Finnish, the Checho-Slovak, the Hungarian workers' sports clubs are of this kind. But if the workers' sports movement is to grow and attract masses it cannot at the present juncture base itself upon the program of this most advanced section since this program would repel the backward workers in the clubs that are of a semi-working class nature.

What are these clubs? Outside of the existing out-and-out working class sports clubs mentioned above in America a peculiar intermediary form has developed—the union sports clubs. Thousands of the local unions in this country have sports clubs and teams organized, to which only members of the union belong and participate. Altho the members who take part in the activities organized by these clubs do not consider themselves as work sportsmen—because they do not look at things from this class point of view—yet these clubs are workers' sports clubs in the sense that they are composed of workers who are advanced enough to be organized. The union sports clubs, along with some of the independent neighborhood sports clubs are composed of workers and are somewhat advanced, and some of the gymnastic and nature societies, these will compose the bulk of the mass sports organization when it comes into existence.

## Young Farmers Are Forced to Work Out

BELDEN, N. D.—The Young Workers' League out here is composed of young farmers who are either working for their fathers or are hired by someone else. However, few of the farms over here are owned by the farmers. They are only renters for the bankers or other money corporations, as their own farms have had the mortgages foreclosed on them.

All the dreams of the early "home builders" have been crushed when they were driven from their homes in which they put many years of hard labor. This is the fate of hundreds of families in North Dakota. We feel the same dire exploitation of the workers. So, forward to the strengthening of the Y. W. L.

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.*

*The News From*

## Detroit !

*The A. F. of L. Convention*

Every step taken at the annual convention of the leading body of American organized labor will closely recorded in every issue of The Daily Worker.

*J. Louis Engdahl*

editor, will send daily reports from the convention floor. News and comment will be a feature of these special bulletins beginning today. Be sure to read every issue of The Daily Worker for the next two weeks.

SUBSCRIBE!

*Sunday, October 10*

## UNITED WORKERS' PRESS PICNIC

**ROSE HILL PARK, LOS ANGELES, CAL.**

Take Sierra Vista car, which stops at park. By auto—Mission Road past Luna Park.

**Good Amusements, Sports, Games, Prizes.**

Leave your lunch at home. We will serve a plate lunch and refreshments.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS—DANCING FREE.

Tickets for sale at 322 West Second Street, open all day and evening.

# KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

Donations, Activity and News of the Campaign for $50,000

Total Thursday, Sept. 30—$1,436.93

### Donations Sept. 29, 1926

CALIFORNIA—
A. M. Cummons, Napa ..... $ 2.00
Edmund Jackson, Oakland ..... 5.00
John C. Taylor, Oakland ..... 5.00
L. Sherman, San Francisco ..... 2.00

ILLINOIS—
Frank Gruener, Cicero ..... 5.00
Street Nucleus No. 11, Chicago—
J. Barshoff ..... 5.00
Jack Braden ..... 5.00
Mollie Berber ..... 5.00
Nick Karapetoff ..... 5.00
Dora Lahse ..... 5.00
Bond Stuychkoff ..... 5.00

MASSACHUSETTS—
Hamlin Thayer, Dorchester ..... 10.00

MINNESOTA—
Ansel Boren, Minneapolis ..... 1.00

NEVADA—
S. Bedrisian, Reno ..... 2.00

NEW YORK—
Joseph Zegmaister, Gasport ..... 1.00
Samuel Sandwhich, New York City 2.00
T. Tellonnen, New York City ..... 3.00

OHIO—
Street Nucleus No. 402, Massillon 20.00
Hugo Siegenthaler, Salem ..... 2.00

PENNSYLVANIA—
Edward Norris, Kingston ..... 2.00
Joseph D. C., Philadelphia ..... 1.50
Joseph Horvat, Pittsburgh ..... 2.00

RHODE ISLAND—
Thomas Greenhalgh, W. Warwick 2.00

WASHINGTON—
L. G. Garrison, Mount Vernon ..... 3.00

CANADA—
Frank E. Baker, Vancouver, B. C. ..... 5.00

### Donations Sept. 30, 1926

ARIZONA—
Mike O'Brien, Phoenix ..... 5.00

CALIFORNIA—
Street No. P. Heath, Chicago, Street ..... 6.00
Nucleus No. 32 ..... 5.00
Nucleus No. 29 ..... 2.60
A. Martens, Malins ..... 5.00

MONTANA—
Frank Kosgrich, Roundup ..... 5.00

NEW YORK—
Rochester ..... 5.00
Nicholas Thomas, New City—Gust Mango ..... 1.00
Mangold ..... 1.00
Frank ..... 2.00

OHIO—
Peter Keramitzas, Akron ..... 5.00
L. Smith, Toledo ..... 1.00

VIRGINIA—
Tom Tsoh, Whitmore ..... 5.00

## CO-OPERATIVE TRADING CO. OF WAUKEGAN SETS EXAMPLE

This donation list, sent thru O. Carlson, educational director of the Waukegan Workers' School, speaks for itself. Observe how workers of all trades join to keep The Daily Worker.

We, the undersigned, employes of the Co-operative Trading Company, recognise the grave danger that The DAILY WORKER is in at the present time.

We feel that no sacrifice is too great to keep alive the only real working class newspaper published in the English language. We therefore pledge and give the following sums to perpetuate labor's own daily—The DAILY WORKER:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alfred Backman, Clerk | $5.00 |
| Sven Theodland, Clerk | 3.00 |
| Rudolph Harju, Milk Driver | 5.00 |
| Oliver Carlson, Educational Director | 5.00 |
| J. Llukku, Manager | 5.00 |
| H. Sunell, Milk Driver | 1.00 |
| L. Jelkanen, Milk Driver | 2.00 |
| Leo Kenerva, Milk Driver | 1.00 |
| Edward Carlson, Collector | 1.00 |
| Lydia Nyman, Bookkeeper | 1.00 |
| Elmi Hokena, Bookkeeper | 1.00 |
| Chas. Mampula, Butcher | 1.00 |
| A. Wirtanen, Dairy Worker | 1.00 |
| Paul Albright, Butter Maker | 1.00 |
| Axel Kenerva, Dairy Worker | 1.00 |
| Hannes Saiminen, Dairy Worker | 1.00 |
| H. Lehtonen, Dairy Worker | 2.00 |
| E. Adams, Milk Driver | .50 |
| J. Franson, Milk Driver | 1.00 |
| Jack Laoma, Milk Driver | 1.00 |
| Oscar Waltonen, Milk Driver | 1.00 |
| Jack Sarja, Grocery Driver | 1.00 |
| Selma Zupon, Cashier | 1.00 |
| A. Sandyjck, Milk Driver | 1.00 |
| Wayne-Lahtala, Warehouse Worker | 1.00 |
| Mary Lahtela, Assistant Cashier | 1.00 |
| T. Laukkanen, Milk Driver | 1.00 |
| Frank Keptur, Butcher | 1.00 |
| E. Lehtonen, Dairy Worker | 1.00 |
| I. Aaolo, Dairy Worker | 1.00 |
| Henna Lankkonen | 1.00 |
| Kerl Hokela | 1.00 |
| Total | $51.00 |

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## TWO FEDERATIONS OF LABOR ENTER PRIMARY BATTLE

### Chicago and Ill. Bodies Join in Fight

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 2. — The Illinois and Chicago federations of Labor, thru their attorneys, today interested themselves into the battle being waged over the validity of the state primary act, filing petitions to file briefs and arguments amici curiae.

The cases involved also include the validity of the primary act for election of circuit, and superior court judges in Cook county. The two federations wish to submit arguments upholding the constitutionality of the act.

Cases Involved.

Cases involved are: decision of the Lee county circuit court holding the primary act invalid; the mandamus suit of A. J. Cermak against Secretary of State Emmerson to compel Emmerson to call a convention for nomination of judges in Cook county, which Emmerson refused to do; and the case of William H. Stewart vs. Patrick J. Carr, Cook county treasurer.

### Reports Independent Shoe Workers' Union Progress; Has 16,000

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Two thousand new members have joined the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, national independent organization, Secretary Daniel F. Fitzgerald of Haverhill told the union convention. A new local had been gained during the year in Brooklyn, N. Y., and one in Newark, N. J. The union claims a total membership of 16,000. Increased appropriations for organization work were recommended by President John J. Nolan.

There is little rivalry between the Protective and the American Federation of Labor union—Boot and Shoe Workers—he said, since the Protective is chiefly of women's shoe workers and the A. F. of L. union of men's shoe workers.

Several complications of the constitution, due to the merger of the United Shoe Workers' Union in 1924 with the Protective, were straightened out by the convention. Over 50 delegates from eastern and western shoe centers attended.

### B. of L. E. Division 473 Sends Money for British Mine Strike

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 3. — Although forbidden by union law to appropriate money from the treasury, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division 473, at its recent meeting took up a collection of $23.60 in answer to the appeal of the grand office to help the British miners. This will be sent to the grand office.

### New Hampshire Labor Federation Convenes

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 2. — New Hampshire State Federation of Labor elected John L. Barry of Manchester president at its 25th annual convention. The program endorsed included: Continued study of the prison labor problem, introduction of an anti-injunction bill, continued fight for the 48-hour law, carrying forward the fight against child labor, and adequate compensation for workers injured or killed. Support of the striking British miners was urged on central labor unions.

## CANADIAN LABOR'S CONVENTION SCENE OF HOT FIGHT OVER THE QUESTION OF STRIKE PICKETING

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 24—(By Mail)—The sessions of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress convention have proven it to be one of the most reactionary conventions held in recent years, particularly in the convention's surrender of the right to strike, which was involved in the question of the right to picket, which has been declared illegal by the Canadian highest court under Clause No. 509 of the Criminal Code.

Left Wing Rotting.

On this vital issue the left wing, led by Tim Buck, battled hard to win approval of an amendment to the recommendations of the committee on picketing and injunctions, the chairman of which is Jimmie Simpson of the Canadian Labor Party.

The committee recommended that "pending enactment of legislation," to protect peaceful picketing, unions should follow the advice of J. G. O'Donoghue, K. C., as made in 1919.

Perfectly Legal—and Useless.

This gentleman's counsel was that no more than three pickets work together; that they move when ordered to by the police; that they speak to scabs, but if the scabs object they be left unmolested; that no threats be made nor violence either used or condoned; and that the law be respected in every way. By doing this, Mr. O'Donoghue had opined that the strikers might have a "legal right" to picket. Whether a strike could be won on that program was apparently not the issue.

Tim Buck's Amendment.

Tim Buck of the left wing introduced an amendment that: "Organized workers on no account forego the right to picket, regardless of injunctions and court decisions."

Delegate Buck, who comes from the Machinists' Union, in arguing for his amendment said that the very life and strength of the trade union movement was bound up in the right to strike, and without the right to picket the right to strike was useless.

Will Picket Anyhow.

"Whether or not the congress decides or not in favor of the amendment, they will not prevent workers from doing it. The scabs, according to King's councilor O'Donoghue, have a legal right to take our jobs. We are not going to forego the right to protect our jobs. We are going to go on picketing whatever the congress decides."

Tom Moore, reactionary president of the congress made a weak but vicious attack on the left wing, admitting that he did not want "to go to jail" and resigning leadership by saying that he would not advise others to break injunctions because he himself would not for fear of jail.

Derides Against Struggle.

Delegate John MacDonald of Montreal backed up the left wing amendment, but Jimmie Simpson of the committee and the C. L. P. opposed it, begging the question on the congress' jurisdiction.

On an "aye" and "nay" vote the amendment was declared lost and the Simpson report adopted. Tom Moore was re-elected president of the congress.

Ella Reeve Bloor spoke for the Passaic relief committee and the convention gave a collection of $154.00 and a good reception.

British Baker A. F. of L. Delegates.

George Roberts, fraternal delegate from England rebuked the A. F. of L. delegate, J. B. Connors of the Switchmen, for his criticism of British labor's "extremism." The British labor movement would not have had its present power if there had not been extremists in it from its earliest history," he said. He urged greater political power for labor.

The U. S. delegates, particularly Wharton, new president of the Machinists, made themselves conspicuous by ranting about "reds."

## HEROIC WORKERS FIGHT DESPITE DREAD DISEASE

### City of Consumptives and Scenic Beauty

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

DENVER, Colo., (By Mail)—Denver is one of these towns with a climate and scenery, and very conscious of it. It is a tourist town and well-to-do Americans come from all over the United States to see its wonders. Among these tourists, however, not all are well-to-do. Many of those who come for the "climate" are tragic victims of the capitalist system. I met scores of workers during my brief stay in Denver and most of them were consumptives. Three of the members of the executive committee of the Workers Party here are victims of the dreaded T. B., contracted in the unsanitary factories of the great industrial centers of our country. Some of the most active spirits in the union movement here are the same. It is a testimony to the unconquerable will of the working class and the awakened fighters that even that dread proletarian disease does not break their will and determination to struggle . . .

I visited a cemetery in the outskirts of the town and on a tombstone, I found, not a cross, but a hammer and sickle. "A consumptive," my companion explained, "a veteran fighter in the Jewish labor movement who died here a couple years back. Contracted T. B. in the sweatshops of the East."

Climate Suitable.

The labor movement is not strong here. A constant stream of broken down invalided workers come to Denver because they must live in such a climate, and they are willing to work for almost nothing in order to stay. The supply of available workers is greatly in excess of the demand. Yet the class conscious workers struggle with the double handicap of disease and an overstocked labor market and keep a labor movement alive here. At the present moment a labor lyceum is under construction in Denver to serve as a rallying center for a movement, absolutely without adequate headquarters. The $25,000 necessary to build the labor temple was raised mostly by the Workmen's Circle (one of the branches expelled by the right wing bureaucracy of the Workmen's Circle) and by the Workers Party. But the whole labor movement will benefit by having a rallying center.

Klan is Licked.

Until recently, the ku klux klan had control of the administration of Denver and the entire state. From Senator Means down to the local "dog catcher" they were all members of the night gown brigade. The word of the Grand Kleagle was law, and there were nightly burnings of a fiery cross on Table Mountain overlooking the city. But the klan split over the division of the booty and the former boss of the klan organized the Minute Men of America. Now the grip of the klan on local life and politics is broker, Senator Means was defeated in the primaries in his own party, the fiery cross burns no more on Table Mountain.

The state federation of labor has a weekly here of large circulation—the Colorado Labor Review. It is in many ways considerably more progressive than the average official organ of a state federation. But it and the leaders of the official labor movement here are supporting the democratic candidate, Mr. Sweet, for United States senator. Sweet is a one-time socialist, and his father is still the lone socialist of Denver, Colorado.

The Millionaire Sweet.

But Sweet is a millionaire as are the present incumbents, Means and Phipps. These days it is as easy for a rich man to get into the senate as into the kingdom of heaven and the Colorado labor leaders seem to be used to being represented by millionaires. Because of the split in the republican ranks on the klan issue, the election of Sweet is highly probable and he will probably line up with Reed and the progressive democrats in the next senate. But in spite of the sweep for Sweet, the Workers Party has succeeded in getting the necessary petition signatures among the workers to put a full ticket in the field with Ayres for senator and Dietrich for governor.

Two years ago "Governor" Dietrich got about 2,000 votes even the there was a LaFollette ticket in the field.

**Europe Steel Combine Meets.**

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12. — Representatives of French, German, Belgian and Luxemburg iron and steel industries met today and signed a five-year production distributing agreement.

## CAPITALISM HAS 'INSULL' CINCH ON OLD PARTIES

### Competition Only Upon Reactionary Policies

By LAURENCE TODD, Fed. Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3. — In Pullman staterooms whose cost lends dignity to their expense accounts and dividends to Frank Lowden's family the biggest political spellbinders in the republican and democratic parties are moving from Washington and New York and Chicago to the outlying battlefields of the 1926 campaign.

The big political show is on. National managers on both sides have claimed everything. They have also ridiculed the public records of the other crowd. Most of the indictments from both camps have been true.

**Both Pro-Capitalist.**

All of them understate the essential quality of federal administration by both parties—their indifference to all suggestions that the power of government be deliberately and systematically used to further industrial democracy or to reduce the economic disadvantage of the farmers and wage-workers as against the capitalists.

When the republican organization goes to the voters in frantic appeals in the coming weeks to give Calvin Coolidge one more congress it will make one claim: "Business is good." It will have its cabinet officers repeating one solemn quotation: "Don't you believe that President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon are able and honest?"

**Disgusted or Bored?**

If the democrats win, they will do so for two main reasons. The first is the general disgust or boredom of the voters toward the Coolidge-Mellon party. The second reason is the activity of organized labor and organized farmers to secure the defeat of reactionaries who have blocked even the most insignificant labor and farmer measures in the national legislature. But they will owe no accounting to any labor party or to any general program drawn up by the labor movement. Labor chiefs admit this weakness in the non-partisan or bi-partisan primary system of campaign.

**Competitive Reaction.**

On the other hand, the Overmens and Herrisons and Garners and Gerrets and the rest of the pro-corporation democratic leaders assure the business public that when they swing back to control of the White House there will be no radicalism, no socialism, no nonsense of old age pensions or federal child labor laws or public ownership of waterpower. And the progressive republicans have to admit that they stand mighty little chance of taking their own party away from the manufacturers and bankers' special control.

However, the speeches and posters of October will mention only the prosperity which the democrats claim the Overmens and Garners promise them.

## Are Millionaires of Any Social Value? Ask Walter Ward, He Knows

NEW YORK, October 3. — Walter Ward, mysteriously missing for months, has returned to New York City, and is in hiding in Harlem, according to the latest report concerning his whereabouts.

The millionaire Ward, who is the son of the millionaire Baker, recently has been reported seen in several places. A few days ago he was reported to have been located on the Pacific coast, where he was said to have disguised himself by wearing shell-rimmed glasses and dyeing his hair.

Today, however, a policeman, Joseph Windham, reported that he saw Ward eating breakfast at three o'clock yesterday morning in a broadway restaurant.

The return of Ward has revived curiosity along broadway as to the reason for his mysterious disappearance early in May when his automobile was found abandoned in Trenton, N. J., with the glass windshield shattered by a large rock. Prior to that time, Ward was given considerable publicity when he was arrested charged with the slaying of Clarence Peters, a sailor.

## Vessel Steams on with Fire in Hold

SAVANNAH, Ga. Oct. 3.—With the fire in her hold under control after a desperate battle at sea by her crew of 39, the freighter New Britain was proceeding to Savannah under her own steam today, according to a radio message received by the naval radio station here.

"Fire still burning but under control", the New Britain's message said. "Plates of vessel very hot. Making ten to twelve knots. No one seriously hurt."

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

## NEW YORK STATE LABOR SEEKS MANY REFORMS IN STATE LAWS IN NEW LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3. —(F)— Ratification of the federal child labor amendment is the first proposal of the New York State Federation of Labor program for the new legislative session. Twelve laws are being framed for labor to present. The bill drafted by the American Federation of Labor for the limitation of injunctions in industrial disputes is one.

**Claims Labor "No Commodity."**

An amendment to the state constitution to permit the limitation of injunctions for all state offices by an initiative and referendum system is another. An amendment to the state monopoly law will be introduced to declare that human labor is "not a commodity" or article of commerce under the meaning of the law.

**State Insurance Sought.**

An exclusive state insurance fund for covering all workmen's compensation except where compensation is provided from public funds for public employes will be advocated again this year as last. Increase of the maximum compensation wage rate to $30 a week and abolition of the $3,500 limit on temporary disability compensation will be asked, with compensation for all occupational diseases and other additional provisions.

An amendment to the state labor law is sought to overcome the adverse effect of a U. S. supreme court decision on the Oklahoma 8-hour and prevailing rate of wages law. The 48-hour law for women will again be demanded, as legislators have repeatedly gone back on their promises to push this legislation.

**Oppose Seven Day Week.**

Another law to be urged would correct the present law which permits continuous work seven days a week in many occupations. Increasing the number of inspectors as a means of reducing industrial accidents by having safety codes enforced is also urged.

State development of water power and supply of electric light and power to homes, farms and workshops at cost will be asked. Extending and improving educational opportunities for employed children and training of apprentices in classrooms under joint supervision of employers, unions and school authorities is asked.

## Tricky Boss Fails to Live Up to Pledge at Waukegan Coat Factory

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Oct. 3. —(FP)— "I'll sign with the union when it has enrolled 60 of the strike workers in my shop," said boss Granert of the strikebound Granert & Rothschild coat factory to the pickets. But when the 60 names were presented to him duly signed on union applications he changed his mind and threatened to move his shop out of Waukegan.

The strike has tied up the plant. The chamber of commerce is trying to arrange a settlement but the owners refuse to arbitrate. Reinstatement of union workers and collective bargaining are demanded by the union.

## Sacco-Vanzetti Case Draws Crowd to Hear Italian Street Talk

The Italian committee of the Sacco-Vanzetti conference of Chicago held a very good street meeting at the corner of 24th and Oakley. The speakers were Giovanni Pippan, Vittorio Butis and E. Sortini, chairman. A collection of $26.09 was taken up.

The committee represents various Italian groups of Chicago and works in accord with the executive committee of the large Chicago conference.

## How Are Workers to Meet New Boss Tactics

NEW YORK, October 3 — (FP) — New Tactics of Employers in the United States and How Workers Must Meet Them, is one of the courses to be given at the New York Workers' School by Robert W. Dunn, assistant director of the American Civil Liberties' Union. American Foreign Investments is Dunn's second course, part of a larger one on Imperialism, which will include two short courses by Scott Nearing on The Decline of The British Empire and Post War Problems in Europe. The Bulletin of the Workers' School may be obtained by writing to Bertram D. Wolfe, director, 108 E. 14th St., New York.




LENIN AND THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.
By A. Losovsky.

LENIN, LIEBKNECHT, LUXEMBURG.
By Max Shachtman.

EACH

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO. 15¢ 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago Ill.




By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

V

Bunny took this letter to Dad, and it disturbed him very much, of course, but what could Dad do about it? He had three wells to bring in that week, and one of them broke loose and smeared up a couple of hundred acres of rocks. Also he and Mr. Roscoe had to deal with the amazing gyrations of the oil market. It seemed as if all the nations in the world had suddenly set themselves to buying up gasoline; perhaps they were making up for the shortage of the war, or perhaps they were getting ready—for another war—anyhow, the price was up sky-high, and Southern California was being drained. It was truly amazing, the gas-stations were refusing to sell to any but their regular customers, and then only five gallons at a time; other stations were clean empty, and cars were stalled for days. Dad and Mr. Roscoe were making a tremendous killing; they were getting real money too, Dad said with a laugh, none of these foreign bonds for them!

Bunny shipped a dozen cartons of cigarettes to Jeff Korbitty; and day and night he worried over the problem of Paul. Somehow the putting down of Bolshevism took on quite a different aspect when it meant keeping Paul in Siberia! Also, Bolshevik propaganda seemed a different thing when it came from the pen of an ex-cowpuncher from Salinas valley! Bunny simply had to do something, and finally in desperation he sat himself down and composed a letter to his Congressman, Mr. Leathers, telling what he had heard about conditions in Siberia and requesting that functionary to ascertain the War Department's reasons for censorship of soldiers' mail in peace time; also to urge an investigation by Congress of the reasons for keeping American troops in Siberia.

That letter was due to reach the Congressman five days later. Seven days after Bunny had posted it, a well-dressed and affable gentleman called at the Ross home in Angel City, stating that he was the owner of an oil concession in Siberia and wanted to interest Mr. Ross in it. Dad was up at Paradise, so Bunny talked with the gentleman, and finding him humane and catholic in his interests, told him all about Paul, and showed him Jeff Korbitty's letter. They discussed the situation in Siberia, and the gentleman said there had been no declaration of war against the Russians, so what right did we have fighting them? Bunny said it seemed the same way to him; and then the gentleman went away and no more was heard about the oil concession, but a couple of weeks later Bunny received a second letter from the ex-cowboy soldier, bitterly reproaching him for having "throwed me down," as he must have done, because Jeff hadn't wrote to nobody else, but the army had got onto him and they had throwed him into the can just like he had said, and he was smuggling out this letter to tell Bunny that he could go to hell and stay there. Which was one stage more in the education of a little idealist!

Bunny simply had to talk to somebody about this episode. Next day, as he was driving away from the university in his sporty new car, he noticed a young man walking with a slight limp, and it struck him as impolite for a student of the university to drive in a sporty new car, while an instructor of the university had to walk with a slight limp. Bunny slowed up, and inquired, "Will you ride with me, Mr. Irving?"

"If you're going my way," said the other.

"What ever way you wish," was Bunny's reply. "As a matter of fact, I've been hoping for a chance to talk with you, and it would be a favor to me."

The young man got in, and stated the address to which he wished to go; then he said, "What is on your mind?"

"I want to ask you why you think it is that we are keeping an army in Siberia."

Mr. Daniel Webster Irving was a peculiar-looking person; his head came up a long way out of his collar, and with its quick alert movements it made you think of a quail sitting in a tree and looking out for you and your gun. He had a brown moustache, rather bristly and rebellious, and a grey eye which he fixed upon you sharply when you said something stupid in class. He fixed them now upon Bunny, demanding, "What makes you interested in that?"

"I have a friend with the troops there, nearly a year, and I've had some news that worries me, I don't understand what's going on."

Said Mr. Irving: "Are you asking me as a student or as a friend?"

"Why," replied Bunny, a little puzzled, "I'd be glad to be a friend, if I might. What is the difference?"

"The difference," said the other, "might be the loss of my position in the university."

Bunny flushed, embarrassed. "I hadn't thought of anything like that, Mr. Irving."

"I'll put it to you bluntly, Ross. I spent all I had saved on relief work in Europe and came home broke. Now I am educating a young sister, and they are paying me the munificent salary of thirteen hundred a year. I am due to get a raise of two hundred next year, and the matter of contracts comes up this month. If it is reported that I am defending Bolshevism to my students, I won't get a contract, either here or anywhere else."

"Oh, but Mr. Irving, I wouldn't dream of reporting you!"

"You wouldn't-need to. You'd only need to tell your parents or your friends what I think is the reason our troops are in Siberia and they would consider it their moral duty to report me."

"Is it as bad as that?" said Bunny.

"It's so bad that I don't see how it could be worse," said Mr. Irving. "I will answer your question provided you agree that I am talking as a friend and that you won't mention the conversation to anyone else." And you can see how deeply Bunny had fallen into the toils of Bolshevism, when he was willing to agree to a proposition such as that!

(Continued Tomorrow.)

BISHOP WILLIAM MONTGOMERY BROWN
will speak in
New York City
MONDAY EVE., OCT. 25TH
at Central Opera House,
67th St. and 3rd Ave.

Spend a Pleasant Evening
in the Reading Room
of the
WORKERS
(Los Angeles, Cal.)
BOOK SHOP
322 WEST SECOND ST.
A labor library is here for your convenience. There is also a splendid selection of books for your purchase.
Hours: 2 p. m. to 10 p. m.
Tel. Metropolitan 3265

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| In Chicago (only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $8.00 per year | $6.00 per year |
| $4.25 six months | $3.50 six months |
| $2.50 three months | $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to...etc.
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Rate 200 Advertising rates on application.

## President Green, the Five-Day Week and the Furriers' Union

President William Green hails the five-day week announcement of Henry Ford as a victory for organized labor.

We have already dealt with the real meaning of the Ford scheme and will deal with it again in a special issue of THE DAILY WORKER devoted to this one question.

But what interests us is the statement of President Green to the effect that the Printers' Union and the Furriers' Union are pioneers in the establishment of the five-day week.

Does President Green recall that he, in company with Hugh Frayne, A. F. of L. organizer, moved heaven and earth to get the Furriers' Union to abandon their struggle for a forty-hour, five-day week?

Has President Green forgotten that it was necessary for the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union to call a meeting of shop chairmen to combat the efforts of Hugh Frayne to end the strike on the bosses' terms?

Has President Green forgotten that he has ordered an investigation of the Furriers' Union and that in correspondence which has been published he makes serious charges without any basis in fact?

If the Furriers' Union has not only upheld the best traditions of the trade union movement but has shown the way to the rest of the labor movement in securing the five-day week, why is President Green making war on the Furriers' Union?

Why has he appointed an investigation committee one of whose members is Hugh Frayne, while at the same time refusing to give representation on the committee to the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union which led the strike and registered the achievement which President Green now characterises as one of the great victories of labor?

These are questions which demand an answer.

Either the latest statement of President Green is wholly insincere and made for public consumption only or the investigation of the Furriers' Union, without precedent in the A. F. of L. annals, is an attempt to discredit without reason a leadership whose ability and militancy afford a striking contrast to that of other international unions which subscribe to the "worker-employer co-operation" theory which the Furriers' Union correctly rejects.

## Miami and Louisville

Two recent instances bring sharply to one attention the ever present danger the Negroes in America face.

In Miami great numbers of Negro workers have been conscripted at the point of the bayonet and altho news from there on this subject is very meager it is evident that the Florida capitalists and their hangers-on are trying to reduce wage costs in reconstruction work following the storm to a minimum, by establishing virtual slavery for the Negro population.

The Negroes have resisted and every worker in the United States should rejoice at the fact. Slavery for white workers as well as Negroes still prevails in the turpentine camps of the south and in Florida the enslavement of the Negro workers would mean the slave conditions for white workers as well.

In Louisville, Kentucky, two Negro editors have been jailed for protesting against racial discrimination in the courts which produces such results as a white ravisher of a Negro girl being declared insane and given a chance to "recover" his sanity in an asylum, while a Negro alleged to have attacked a white woman is sentenced to death.

The prosecuting attorney first charged the two editors with "creating race friction and hatred," but this was a little too obviously sinister so the grand jury has indicted them for criminal libel.

The Negroes need organization more than any other section of the population. Composed overwhelmingly of workers and working farmers the Negroes are easily victimized. An organization which can and will bring forward a practical program for consolidating the strength of the Negro race in the United States, uniting with the most conscious elements of the white working class for struggle in industry and on the political field will attain to leadership of the Negro masses.

Instances like these in Louisville and Miami must be used to arouse the whole American working class to action against the constant menace which 10,000,000 Negroes face daily.

## Protest Forces State Department to Grant Vacirca U. S. Refuge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Vincenzo Vacirca, former socialist deputy in the Italian parliament, whose Italian citizenship has been cancelled and property confiscated by royal decree at the order of Mussolini, has been granted refuge in the United States, after a nationwide protest. He will not be deported, altho he did not come here under the immigrant's quota law and altho his permit to come as a temporary visitor has thrice expired.

The board of review in the federal bureau of immigration notified Vicirca's counsel, Leo Russell, on Sept. 27 that the ex-deputy's appeal based on his being a victim of fascist persecution had been successful. The department of labor had decided that it could not cause the deportation of an alien who had committed no offense in this country and who could not safely return to his own country. Just what was the language of the formal decision was not disclosed, but it was known that Vacirca was free to remain in New York, where he is connected with the anti-fascist newspaper

## Monroe Doctrine Hid Behind Welfare Work of U. S. and Latins

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3. — Health directors of North and South America, in final session here today, laid the ground-work for making the Pan-American military conference in Lima, Peru, next year the most important health conference in many years. Committees were designated to work out various phases of public health work.

President and Mrs. Coolidge will receive the delegates at the White House late today and the final event of the gathering will be a reception tonight, tendered by Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg. This is an example of the penetration of U. S. imperialism by indirect means in Latin America.

Motion Picture Operators Get Raise.

NEW YORK—(FP)—Motion picture operators on New York gained 10% wage increases from the Vaudeville Managers Assn. Local 306 threatens strikes against the managers if they do not sign the same agreement. It has rejected arbitration.

# FROM PORTLAND TO DETROIT

FIFTH ARTICLE

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THERE has also been developed by which the corporations have endeavoring to make unionization of their plants impossible in a long one but all of these have the same motive—to win the worker to the company by convincing him that no union is necessary to protect his interests, that his interest here are the same as those of the capitalist, and that American industry is run by "one big family." Actually the capitalists oppose the one big family idea to that of one big union.

RECENTLY the United States Steel company, on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary, published a magnificent example of the art of the printer and engraver, whose cost must have been far up in the thousands, devoted to picturing the "welfare" activities of the company.

An examination of this work shows that these activities range from stock selling schemes to the workers to the organization of athletic associations and housing programs.

THE American Telegraph and Telephone company, enjoying what is practically exclusive control of the electric communication industry together with the Western Union, perpetuates the same fine title, it does not go in for housing due to obvious reasons.

The increase in group insurance—the policy of insuring blocs of workers by corporations—against loss or injury during illness and injury, and the extension of this to provide insurance for dependents, is another method of drawing the workers closer to the capitalists.

Old age pension systems show a rapid increase as well.

ABRAHAM EPSTEIN (from whose article on the industrial welfare movement I have quoted before) says in connection with corporation enterprises:

Only 18 years ago group life insurance (by corporations) . . . was hardly known. In 1912 the total amount of insurance written under these policies amounted to $15,172,186. In 1917 the total group insurance in force was $340,525,472 . . . At the end of 1924, 61 insurance companies had written $3,264,638 of group insurance, nearly DOUBLING, in TWO years the amount issued in the FIRST ELEVEN YEARS.

It is estimated that the total number of workers covered by this form of insurance amounted to 3,500,000 in 1925 and there has been a rapid increase since that time.

Old age pensions come in for a good deal of attention. They represent an appeal to that fear of poverty and dependence in old age which obsesses every worker. There can be no question but that the fear of losing old age pensions and the benefits of insurance for illness and accident acts at present as a strong brake in preventing the development of organization and strikes.

I QUOTE again:

In the establishment of old age pensions also, a study just completed by the writer of 310 formal pension schemes discloses the fact that, the before 1900 there were but FOUR such systems, and only 126 additional plans were started up to 1915, 180 NEW systems have been added since . . . Moreover, 200 noncarne reported that, the they had adopted no formal plans, they provide pensions. . .

It will be noticed that the period in which the decided upward tendency appears in both the health and life insurance and pension schemes coincides with the appearance of America as the dominant capitalist nation of the world after the world war.

That the capitalists regard cost of these schemes as a real investment which pays good dividends there can be no doubt.

EPSTEIN quotes from a survey made of a large number of employers:

The opinions of employers, with but few isolated exceptions, are solidly in favor of welfare plans . . . 'no doubt as to the benefit derived . . . thru having, healthier, better satisfied workmen and families' . . . Numerous establishments feel that our labor turnover is less and that the big family" feeling is much more evident . . . Most corporations which have adopted these activities find that they result in a decidedly different attitude on the part of employees and the workforce believed they received but very little consideration; that they 'point a way for real personal respect and understanding and as a beginning of industrial harmony, happiness and success both for the employee and the company.' They are convinced that welfare plans act as a check upon labor turnover, materially reduce industrial troubles and thus conspire to organize their workforce favorably fabric.

FROM the foregoing it is clear that "welfare" schemes are directed against the labor movement, that they are used consciously and deliberately by the capitalists to undermine the existing trade union movement, discourage anything smacking of "radicalism" and to produce a type of capitalist-minded workers whose first thought will be for industry rather than for himself and his class.

The American Federation of Labor has not answered this challenge in the only way it can be answered by stressing the complete difference in interest between the abstraction known as American industry, but which is in reality the capitalist class, and the American workingclass.

There are plenty of instances showing that the latter's failure plays into the hands of the capitalists with telling force. It will be necessary to give only one or two illustrations of the ingenious manner in which the capitalists, thru their employe journals, take advantage of this basic weakness of the labor leadership.

(To Be Continued)

# The Siemen-Halske-Schuckert Loan

By MAX SHACHTMAN

RESPECTABLE American newspapers are carrying large advertisements for the flotation of a $34,000,000 issue of the German electrical concerns of Siemens & Halske A. G. and Siemens-Schuckertwerke G. m. b. H., in the form of twenty-five year 6½ per cent sinking fund debentures, with warrants for contingent additional interest. Another 6,000,000 dollars of the issue are being offered in Europe and in Germany itself approximately another $6,000,000 in debentures are on the market. The total sum of the issue amounting to some 147 million Reichsmarks, is being mainly raised in the United States over the name of Dillon, Read & Co.

THE inducements for purchase are very attractive. The combined earnings of the two companies for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1926 "amounted to over 38,500,000, or more than three times estimated maximum annual payments under the Dawes plan and exactly twice interest requirements on the entire present issue of these debentures, on the Reichsmark debentures being offered in Germany, and on the unlimited funded debt to be outstanding after present financing."

In addition, warrants are given to each debenture for the contingent interest, additional to the 6½ per cent: from 1927 to 1936 inclusive, holders will be entitled to $3.25 1-3 for each 1 per cent additional dividend that is declared over the prospective minimum 7 per cent for the preceding fiscal year.

WHAT are these two concerns and why are they making this loan on their industry?

The Siemens-Schuckertwerke is controlled by the Siemens & Halske which owns more than 50 per cent of the stock of the former. Together with the powerful Allgemeine Elektrische Gesellschaft, with which it has had a working agreement for many years, it had control, before the war, of almost the entire European and Levantine field, by secret understanding with the General Electric company of the United States which took for itself the American continent under the commercial pirates' word of mutual non-competition.

THE fortunes of war dealt a heavy blow to all German industries. The electrical industry did not escape. But the turn of the wheel caused by the internal and international contradictions of world capitalism has now given German big industry a new lease of life. And the reincarnated baby is a very lusty one, for it has not only inherited the technico-commercial skill and rich resources of its prewar German parents, but it has adopted the industrial methods of its Dawes-godfather, America. So that today Siemens is again one of the greatest electrical manufacturing concerns of the world, swiftly approaching annual sales of almost a quarter of a billion dollars, exporting one-third of its manufactures, operating at 100 per cent capacity for one section (Halske) and 75 per cent for the other (Schuckertwerke). Its stocks currently quoted on the Berlin Boerse at 196 of par, and planning a huge expansion program with the aid of the million gold marks most of which is to be raised in the United States.

BEHIND the dazzling picture of this recovered and lewis-bedecked prince of industry is a murky background of desolation and misery for the slaves in the industry. The story of the establishment of the slave system in Germany which must be read by American workers now. Later, its implications will be read with consternation by the American industrial heroes who are buying up German debentures in millions of dollars.

FOR Germany to exist as an industrial power, especially after the war, it had to confront, more than ever before, a rather well-established monopoly of the field. It had not, like French, British or American industry, a state power which commanded respect and could open or close a market for its industrialists and financiers.

BEFORE the war German industry could exist and thrive even against such odds as this in 1910, for example, the American General Electric company with 32,000 employes made a clear profit of 45,600,000 marks on an annual turnover on products of 288,000,000 marks, while the German Allgemeine Elektrische Gesellschaft, with 60,600 workers made a clear profit of 14,600,000 marks on an annual turnover on products of 382,000,000 marks. With all the touted German efficiency, the American industry was able to extract more profit per worker than the German. Unlike the Americans, the German magnates' profits were held down by the existence of strong trade unions and the relative absence of a centrally organized speed-up system, or such a highly preferential tariff as existed in the United States.

THE desperation of post-war German capitalism has changed much of this. The heavy burden of taxation has been shifted from the shoulders of big industry onto those of the workers and the petty-bourgeoisie. Tariff levels are being adjusted to a nicety to suit the needs of the heavy industrialists. The strength of the trade unions was one of the chief capitalist wares; for, in "the interests of the Fatherland and its industries" (i.e. profits), the social-democratic trade union leaders, like Barkis, "are willing." And the industrial might of Germany is being reconstructed with the aid of the Dawes plan and of the "rationalisation of industry."

WHAT is meant by "rationalisation of industry," against which the social-democratic trade union leaders are doing precisely nothing? "Rationalism signifies nothing else than the securing, with fewer workers, of the same results as were previously achieved with many workers." Those are the words of Dr. Carl F. Von Siemens, chairman of the board of directors of Siemens & Halske at a meeting of his employes.

For the German workers this signifies the introduction of the most diabolical features of Fordism, the highly intensified speed-up system, the endless belt conveyer, the minutest development of the division of labor, the growth of the hungry army of unemployed, and, by the pressure of the very existence of the latter, lower wages for those who are at work and who wonder every day how they are to meet the constantly rising cost of living. A German, working in the Siemens-Schuckertwerke, writes in the Berlin Rote Fahne (May 1, 1926) of the inexorable demands of the endless belt system. The amount of apparatuses packed daily were then 300 pieces; the central office had ordered that in the future 400 pieces were to be packed every day. Neither thewaxes at Siemens nor the working force is to be doubled for this increased output; but the intensity of labor must be increased 100 per cent. And there are upward of 3,000,000 unemployed workers waiting to take your place if you quit!

THE debenture issue of 147 million gold marks now being floated in this country by Siemens will easily be subscribed to. With this in mind leading financial and industrial German journals are forecasting the final amalgamation of Siemens with the A. G. E. into a monopolistic Electrical Trust, which will take its place along the side of the other monopolist trusts which have been formed recently in Germany. The new stock issue will give new and stronger sinews to Siemens. With American financial aid on the one side and blessed by pliable "rationalisation" on the other, not all the tariff walls in the world will hold back the rise of a competitor of ability and strength to challenge the hegemony of the American General Electric company.

IN addition, there is a profound significance in American workers and the "rationalisation" of German industry. It does not take a very keen foresight to see that decisive attempts must soon be made to force American workers, in the electrical industries for example, to work at the same pace, under the same rotten conditions, and for the same wages as the German workers are being made to work today. That in this manner the whole American capitalism will meet the competition of a reconstructed German industry. In this respect the example of the textile industry is already well known.

In the meantime there are fine pickings in loans to Germany now and American capitalists are gobbling them up as quickly as they are floated. A guaranteed 6½ per cent, with warrants for even more, is a tempting morsel. When the American capitalist sees this prospect he leaps for it. What he may not be taking into account is still another prospect; a period of trial when he is helping to establish, and whom he will have to face on more equal terms of combat in the very near future.

# The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue)

IT is to be observed that oppositional circles seem to like to daily with the idea of two parties. This same Osovsky prophesies that we shall have two parties in the immediate future, both which will call themselves Communist at first: One party which will be in favor of withdrawal from the Anglo-Russian committee and will stand for a very "international standpoint," and another party which imagines that socialism can be built up in our country alone, a sort of "national-Communist" party. The entertaining of the idea of two parties has already become extremely popular in oppositional circles. The standpoint taken by the opposition on the freedom to form groups and fractions is one step on the road to this idea, which in its actual essence is the idea of the justification of a split in the party.

This is in our opinion the fourth fundamental problem dealt with at the plenum of the C. C., and I believe that the opposition has here too wandered completely from the path of the ABC of Leninism with respect to the importance and the character of the party in our country, and from the ABC of Lenin's teaching on the organizatory character of our united and solo party.

Results and Conclusions.

COMRADES, I now come to the question which must have occurred to every one of you: In what direction is the ideology of the opposition developing, what is its ideological marching route, where it it going? I must refer once more to Medvedyev's standpoint, but shall not repeat its outlines, as these are already well known to you.

IT was not for nothing that the central organs of our party wielded by article against Medvedyev's standpoint. The Right Danger is an actuality. It is a fact that the Right elements in our party are growing. It is a fact that the Right elements are trying to find their way to the party leadership. It is a fact that the Right elements are trying to find their way to the party leadership. It is a fact that the Right elements are trying to find their way to the party leadership

# 30 JOINED IN OPEN SHOP MINE BLAST

## The Daily Worker Must Have $5,000 This Week Or---

THIS is the most critical week that The DAILY WORKER has yet had to face.

Bills long overdue are now crowding us. There are business obligations which The DAILY WORKER must meet instantly. Otherwise we will be out of business altogether—close the shop for good—SUSPEND THE DAILY WORKER.

There are party members, sympathisers, and friends in the labor movement who have been gathering funds to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. There surely must be considerable money in the hands of The DAILY WORKER army. In many instances this money has been held back so as to enable our friends to make a better showing by forwarding larger sums later.

ALL MONEY THAT IS IN THE HANDS OF THE DAILY WORKER SUPPORTERS AND FRIENDS MUST BE TURNED IN INSTANTLY.

ALL MONEY THAT CAN BE POSSIBLY GOTTEN FOR THE DAILY WORKER MUST BE SECURED AND FORWARDED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST DELAY.

*We must raise one thousand dollars daily for the next week at least if The DAILY WORKER is to continue.* Only our getting ten thousand dollars before the middle of this month—the sooner before Octobr 15 the better—can save The DAILY WORKER.

IF YOU HAVE ANY FUNDS NOW THAT YOU INTENDED TO SEND TOMORROW—*SEND IT TODAY—AT ONCE.*

IF THERE IS A FRIEND YOU HAVE IN MIND WHOM YOU WERE GOING TO ASK TO HELP TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER, *DO THE ASKING IMMEDIATELY.* Rush his or her contribution. We have no time to lose. YOU HAVE YOUR DAILY PAPER TO LOSE IF YOU ARE SLOW.

IF YOU OWE THE DAILY WORKER MONEY—many of our friends owe us many thousands of dollars, long overdue—THEN PAY IT TODAY AND YOU WILL HAVE NO DEBTS TOMORROW.

IF YOUR SHOP O RSTREET NUCLEI WAS PLANNING TO HELP THE DAILY WORKER AT A LATER MEETING, *GET THE MEMBERS TOGETHER IMMEDIATELY.* THIS IS AN EMERGENCY. IT'S MORE THAN THAT—WE ARE IN A CRISIS. THIS IS THE ONE TIME TO ANSWER WHETHER YOU WANT THE DAILY WORKER OR NOT.

Just some more push, more energetic effort, is what is badly needed.

The DAILY WORKER army has shown its mettle before in situations less critical. We are confident that every party member, every worker, every progressive trade union, every forward-looking labor organization will answer our call and answer it quickly.

There is no need for panic. There is no panic now. But there will be panic if The DAILY WORKER goes down.

*NOW* IS THE TIME TO AVOID PANIC AND KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

SHALL THE DAILY WORKER LIVE OR NOT?

THE NEXT FEW DAYS WILL TELL. THIS MEANS THAT *YOU* WILL TELL.

THIS MEANS YOU MUST WORK AND GIVE TO THE LIMIT AND TELL THE DAILY WORKER TO LIVE.

YOUR PAPER IS WAITING. THE DAILY WORKER IS IN DIRE NEED. MAKE SURE *NOW* TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

JAY LOVESTONE,
Chairman, Campaign Committee to Keep the Daily Worker.


The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 224. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 C


## A. F. OF L. CONVENTION OPENS AMID OPEN SHOPPERS' BLAST

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 4.—Challenging the open shoppers and American planners of Detroit to attend the sessions of the American Federation of Labor, President William Green replied to the threatening editorial of the Detroit Free Press warning the labor officials assembled here not to try to carry on their work of organization in this city of strongly entrenched anti-union employers. This incident coupled with Ford's inauguration of the five-day week, which labor declares the result of its own activities thru many years of struggle, gave color to the opening of the 46th annual American Federation of Labor convention here today.

The gathering got under way without a single word of mention of the late "Sam Gompers whose memory dominated the Atlantic City convention last year. Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, who heads the local arrangements committee, apologized for the absence of American flags in the hall. He said this was an oversight that would be remedied later. The convention is meeting in the Graystone Ballroom, far out on Woodward Ave.

**Green Presides.**

President Green presides with his executive council accompanied by the fraternal delegates sitting in one of the huge orchestra pits under a silk canopy of brilliant red and maroon. In fact red predominates in the hall's gorgeous decorations. Two clergymen episcopal and catholic, had opened the proceedings with prayer. William B. Fitzgerald of the Street Carmen's union made his introductory address as temporary chairman.

President Martel, Mayor John Smith and Frank Wade, president of the Michigan Federation of Labor, were given an opportunity to address the convention and then it came President Green's turn to officially take over the gavel.

**Labor Built It.**

"Labor erected this city," declared Green defiantly after reviewing what all the previous speakers has said about Detroit as "the wonder city of the world." "If it had depended on the capital that men possess," continued Green "the site on which this city is built would still remain a broad expanse of prairie. There are minority groups in this city that are alarmed at our presence here.

**Invited to Attend.**

"I invite them to come here to look and listen and to convince themselves that this representative group of men and women of labor compare well with any other group in society." Green then turned to the main part of his opening address which was a prepared attack against company unions.

**Company Unions Deamed.**

Green declared the company unions were merely experiments on the part of employers that would fail ultimately just as other experiments of a similar nature have failed. He said they would fail because the company union is local in character. Each employer he charged having his own company union drafted according to his own pet ideas. He said company unionism was also built on a transient basis and declared that it does not permit the worker to exercise his own will.

**Insist on Freedom.**

"The workers will not long permit themselves to be subordinated in this manner," he said. "They will insist on being economically and politically free. The necessary union will attain

(Continued on page 2)

### Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE democratic candidate for the United States senate from Illinois is nothing if not frank. He is also rather resourceful. We do not believe that he is nursing a sore wooden leg in the hospital because voters might feel somewhat embarrassed in asking Mrs. Brennan, what her husband meant by accepting $15,000 from Samuel Insull. In all probability the leg is suffering from rheumatic twinges around the hinges, but George's candidacy will not suffer because its owner is bedridden.

• • •

QUESTIONED about the Insull gift, Mr. Brennan was delightfully candid. Anything wrong about a capitalist giving money to opposing candidates and even to factions in both parties? Not a thing, he volunteered. And what of it? What would happen to a corporation that did not take a broad view of things when the political party that it spurned, got into power? Then suddenly George began to act like a politician and gave expression to the belief that the election of a United States senator is of little value to the organization that elects him, in the little matter of spoils. This is where George ruined a promising reputation.

• • •

IT is a pleasure to note that the rival statesmen of the European powers are pleased beyond the powers of expression over the bedding alliances that are supplanting the old understandings and misunderstandings that survived the war. Oh, no, England is not bowling to the Franco-Germen entente. Neither is France peeved because Italy and England got together. All those boys have souls as white as the snow on the top of Mount Blanc, as Briand said about the spiritual equipment of Stresemann and himself. We suggest that a good way to take a census of the moron element in America would be to take a referendum with the object of learning how many people believe this diplomatic twaddle.

• • •

THE United States government can not recognize the government of Chamorro in Nicaragua because he worked his way into office with a jimmy and a few stink bombs. Nevertheless, the U. S. is resourceful. It will not officially call Chamorro by his first name, but neither is it willing to let anybody else kick him out. Hence we have the spectacle of United States aviators navigating Chamorro's planes so that the revolutionists will not bounce him out of office. Washington will have to wait quite a while before recognizing a Nicaraguan government if it insists on con

(Continued on page 2)

## POLICE SHOOT AT THE STRIKING WINDOW CLEANERS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Volleys of shots were fired by police at striking window cleaners during a riot at Broadway and 23rd street today.

Crowds in the streets scattered in terror, seeking shelter in doorways and in entrances to subways.

## 2,000 LONDON DOCKERS QUIT JOB SUDDENLY

### *Protest Against Port Ruling*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oc. 4.—Two thousand workers on the famous Tilbury Docks suddenly quit today, leaving scores of ships tied to their piers heavy with cargo.

The strike, which was entirely unexpected, was reported to be the result of an alleged refusal on the part of the dock companies to permit union officials on the docks. The port of London authorities denied all knowledge of any such order.

There was no disorder, and none is anticipated, altho the dock police force has been augmented as a precautionary measure. Most of the strikers returned to their homes immediately.

## POLICE JAIL TWO NEGRO WOMEN IN CHICAGO STRIKE

Passaic police tactics were used in Chicago Monday morning when a squad of coppers was used to disperse a crowd of Negro women strikers who were picketing the premises of the Maras & Company date factory, 214 West Kinzie street.

Summoned by the officials of the factory who Friday had given notice of a wage reduction, the third within a year, the police rushed the strikers. Two of the women were taken to jail. They were Elisebeth Griffin, 3638 Ellis Park, and Mrs. Laura Smith, 37 South State street.

Held in jail two hours, they were released only after intarcession by the American Negro Labor Congress.

Every one of the hundred workers who walked out in a body Saturday appeared at the factory Monday morning for picket duty, despite the heavy rain that fell, all morning.

**Earned $14 A Week.**

The workers had been receiving six

(Continued on page 2)

## T. U. E. L. Meeting Is Postponed from Wed.

Owing to the other meetings that are taking place Wednesday October 6th, which compete with the regular meeting of the T. U. E. L. the committee has deemed it necessary to postpone the meeting of the Trade Union Educational League, All league members are asked to take notice. They will be notified of the next meeting.

## TERRIFIC GAS EXPLOSION IN TENNESSEE MINE

### *No Hope Held for Sixty Workers*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROCKWOOD, Tenn., Oct. 4.—Sixty miners were entombed in the Rogers entry of the open shop Rockwood iron company's coal mine today following a gas explosion.

Tons of rock and dirt were let go following the terrific blast and the miners are imprisoned three miles below the surface, according to company officials.

None of the workers were believed to have escaped.

A rescue train from Knoxville, bearing volunteer workers and digging equipment was rushed here and efforts to release the men were to start at once.

Meanwhile workers from surrounding mines were summoned to assist in the rescue operations.

Families and relatives of the imprisoned men crowded about the mouth of the mine immediately following the explosion.

Between 60 and 65 men were known to have been working in the Rogers entry at the time of the blast. None have been heard from after being entombed several hours.

The explosion was first reported by Eugene Tedder, a miner who was working several miles from the Rogers' entry. He said he felt the force of the explosion and was nearly overcome by the gas fumes.

**"No Hope."**

Deputy Mine Inspector Holden has arrived here to aid in rescue work.

An official of the iron company said that there was "practically no hope" of rescuing the imprisoned men.

"However," he said, "we plan to dynamite a part of the entrance in an attempt to rescue them."

## WINDOW WASHERS STRIKE; BOSSES REFUSE DEMANDS

### Chicago Local 34 Walks Out for Increase

Three hundred members of the Chicago Window Washers, Local 34, Building Service Employes International Union, went on strike Monday morning when their demand for an increase of 25 cents an hour was refused by the bosses.

Monday night the strike was reported as "air tight," with no scabs being employed and with the city well covered with pickets. The union demands a scale of $1.25 an hour, the present being $1.00 an hour. A minimum guarantee of 40 hours' work a week is also demanded by the union.

**Talk Since Sept. 1.**

Negotiations have been under way since September 1, when the working agreement expired. The union has had no contract since then, and every effort to arrive at an agreement has failed.

Most of the building trade unions are behind the window washers in their present struggle, it is reported.

## GITLOW CHIEF SPEAKER AT CHICAGO CAMPAIGN RALLY WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Benjamin Gitlow, well-known for his long and active record in the revolutionary workers' movement and at present the candidate of the Workers' Party for governor of New York will speak in Chicago, Wednesday evening, Oct. 6 at Emmet Memorial Hall, 2179 S. Ogden Ave.

Other speakers at the meeting, a Workers Party rally for the coming state elections in which J. Louis Engdahl has been filed to run for United States senator, will be Mathilda Kolcusek and Arne Swabeck, district organizer of the Workers Party.

## PASSAIC COPS USE VIOLENCE ON STRIKERS

### *U. T. W. Officials Lead Protest to Chief*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 4.—James Starr, vice-president, United Textile Workers, in charge of the strike, has warned Chief of Police Zeber of Passaic that brutal attacks on strikers must cease. Starr led a group of strikers into police headquarters. Felix Pannieras, one of the witnesses of brutality, ha produced, exhibited on arm in a sling, broken on the picket line. Women told of being pushed about and called obscene names.

Net loss of $3,566,968 reported by the Botany Consolidated Mills in the American Wool and Cotton reporter for the six months ending June 30, interests the Passaic workers who have been striking the company since January.

**Never A Better Cause.**

"Never had workers a better case than the Passaic textile strikers, never a cause more just," says the monthly bulletin of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, which is aiding in the relief drive. "Even in the face of major outrages and abuses they will carry on, provided they can continue to receive the minimum ration of food they have been receiving from the Relief Committee (743 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.) $16,000 a week is the price. Will you help?"

Eleven men are still held under $430,000 bail in the Hackensack and Paterson jails.

**Brutal Third Degree.**

Strikers testified to third degree methods, refuting Captain Turner who denied any brutality by his department. Teddy Tomochka told of being slammed about the police station and threatened with further violence till he signed a fake confession tending to implicate him in recent bomb explosions.

Wives of prisoners still in jail will tell of broken teeth, black and blue bodies, of wounds they have saw when they visited their husbands, when coming suits against the department are pressed.

Mrs. Jaker Kostamacha will tell of her husband's arm in a sling; Mrs. Joseph Belleme will describe the swollen face she saw when she was allowed to talk with her husband and expose his injury of a broken block and jaw and bruised mouth.

## STRIKERS GIVE FURTHER PROOF OF BRUTAL POLICE TREATMENT; ELEVEN STILL HELD IN HIGH BA

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 4.—Passaic police who have become very excited over news reports charging them with brutality to ward union strikers held in jail in the textile mill area, called conference yesterday in the office of Benjamin F. Turner, chief tain of detectives, in an effort to have those accusations refuted. Representatives of the union and newspapermen were invited to attend the conference.

Early yesterday morning detectives appeared at union headquarters and took Teddy Timochka off with them to Captain Turner's office, saying that they wanted to question him regarding the truth of the news story. Young Timochka is the 17-year-old boy who was held for four days by the police authorities of Passaic and Clifton and forced to sign a false statement. He said he was roughly handled by the police who had him in custody.

**Roughly Handled.**

With the consent of Henry Hunt, counsel for the union, who was present at the conference, Teddy Timochka told of the treatment he had received when questioned by Captain Turner's men. He asserted that he had been roughly handled—that he had been pushed violently against the wall, pulled by the hair and grabbed by the neck. He said that he signed the statement prepared for him because of threats of what would happen to him if he refused.

**Women Testify.**

Two women strikers testified to the fact that the Passaic police habitually called them rough and obscene names. Theresa Standinger claimed that she was made to walk five blocks out of her way every day because certain police would not let her pass where they were stationed. Mrs. Mary Plank said she was pushed and called names repeatedly by the police. Felix Pannieras exhibited a broken arm in a sling which he said had been given to him on the picket line.

**Exorbitant Bail.**

The important thing to the union is that men have been beaten up and brutally beaten, in the textile strike area. It is not concerned with any factional or political enmity there may be between the different brands of police concerned. Certain atrocious and illegal proceedings have been taken against members of the union now in jail in Hackensack and Paterson and the union wants to get these eleven men held under $430,000 collectiva bail, released.

**Evidence of Torture.**

The union has evidence all too true that these men have been tortured in efforts to extract false confessions from them. Wives of the prisoners who have been given the third degree have testified to broken teeth, black and blue bodies and swollen faces which they saw when they visited the men in jail. The wife of Tony Pecaro will swear to the fact that her husband told her he was beaten with a lead pipe. Mrs. Alex Kostamacha will tell that her husband's arm is in a sling. Mrs. Joseph Belleme will describe the swollen face she saw when she was allowed to talk with her husband and repeat how he told her that he was beaten black and blue and knocked unconscious.

The union does not have to give out false information. There are too many undeniably brutal facts that are ready to

## I. L. D. WARNS OF DANGER IN NEW FRAME-UP

### May Attempt Repetition of Mooney Case

The following statement on the police terror and frame-up in the Passaic textile area by the police in an attempt to break the Passaic strike has been issued by the national office of International Labor Defense:

Another Mooney case, on a larger scale, is being prepared in Passaic. Twenty-one of the active strike leaders have been arrested on the obviously spurious charge of having participated in alleged bombing outrages.

The arrested strike leaders are being held under the most prohibitive bail, running as high as one hundred thousand dollars for an individual, in an attempt to keep them in jail and continued torture and to tie up the funds of the union which is conducting the fight.

**Last Stand of Bosses.**

The most recent frame-up is the last stand of the bosses in the Passaic strike. It is a serious challenge to the entire labor movement, for the heroic struggle of the Passaic workers is a fight for the union which affects all workers in this country. The textile barons are determined to railroad the arrested workers to the penitentiary—and perhaps to death. The kept newspapers of the mill owners are already demanding the courts that they "Give them the limit." The bussards are shrieking for the blood of their victims.

**Familier System.**

This is the same frame-up that has been attempted in most of the big struggles of the American workers for better condition of life and labor. It is the frame-up system which has kept Tom Mooney and Warren Billings in prison for ten years, which the world knows their innocence, is the system which is even now threatening Sacco and Vanzetti with legal assassination. The fight against this frame-up system is the fight of the working class, regardless of individuals involved.

The International Labor Defense will defend the arrested workers in Passaic on the basis of the class struggle, and calls for co-operation and support in the organization of widespread protest movement in their behalf.

Remember the lessons of the Mooney-Billings and Sacco-Vanzetti case—Organize the protest before the trial.

Support the victims of the Passaic frame-up.

International Labor Defense
James P. Cannon, Secretary.

# LESS THAN 60,000 A YEAR, REPORT TO DETROIT CONVENTION REVEALS

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 4.—The American Federation of Labor meeting in its 46th annual convention here today was faced with a crumbling membership according to figures contained in the report of Secretary Frank Morrison, showing a total membership of 2,813,910 for the year ending August 31, 1926, as compared with 2,877,297 for last year, a drop of more than 60,000.

Secretary Morrison seeks to cover up this drop by declaring that "the membership reported does not include all the members involved in strikes or lockouts, or those who were unemployed during the fiscal year, for whom per capita tax was not received."

Secretary Morrison further declares:

"A survey of the membership of the national and international organizations and the unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor indicates that because of strikes and unemployment there were at least 500,000 members for whom per capita tax was not paid to the American Federation of Labor."

**Mine Strikes in Other Years.**

Therefore, Morrison confidently points out, "adding this number to the 2,813,910 paid-up members will give a total of 3,313,910 members."

Under the same conditions held true all previous years, especially for the years of industrial depression and of many strikes, for which the same appears in the report on the textile bank, and without any paid-up.

If Secretary Morrison argues correctly, then he would have to add 1,000 to the total figures for each year, which would then inevitably show the drop of more than 60,000 for 1926 just the same.

**The Figures Don't Lie.**

As a matter of fact, the unions that have conducted the big strikes during the past years have paid their usual per capita tax.

The United Mine Workers of America, that conducted the anthracite coal strike last winter involving 158,000 workers, and that has had numerous strikes on its hands in the bituminous fields, paid per capita on 400,000 members as in 1925. This figure is far above the actual membership of the miners' union, now estimated at not more than a quarter million.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, that has had several big strikes during the past year and is even now in a big struggle in New York City, paid per capita for 90,000 members, the same as last year.

Many of the building trades' unions that have been engaged in struggles for higher wages during the past year, like the carpenters, the bricklayers, electrical workers, laborers, machinists, painters, plumbers and others, paid a 1926 per capita equal to or greater than in 1925. In fact, the building trades as a whole showed an increased membership.

**Suspend 91,200 Members.**

Secretary Morrison might find better reason for the drop in the fact that this year sees the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, with the 91,200 members on original, to pay per capita tax, suspended from the A. F. of L. as a result of the jurisdiction fight of this organization with the Teamsters' Union. The decision of the 1925 convention at Atlantic City went against the clerks in favor of the teamsters, headed by Daniel J. Tobin, who is treasurer of the A. F. of L. The clerks appealed to accept the decision and were thrown out.

The railway clerks belonged to the group of railroad unions that secured a big membership during the war and then lost most of it during the strike of 1922. Most of the unions reporting losses, according to per capita paid to the A. F. of L., are railroad unions such as the boilermakers, railway carmen, maintenance of waymen, stationary firemen, switchmen and railroad telegraphers, none of which has conducted any considerable strikes during the past year.

These railroad organizations, belonging to the railway employes' department of the A. F. of L., showed a membership of 237,500 in 1926, compared to 184,000 for this year, a drop of more than 50,000 members. The drop of members for all the unions affiliated with the railway department is 19,700 from 1924 to 1925. The affiliation of the membership of the American federation for the last 30 years appears in an adjoining column. The American Federation of Labor at the present time is made up of 27 departments, 107 national and international unions, 49 state federations, 823 city central bodies, 769 local department councils, 29,417 local unions and 280 local trade and federal labor unions.

**Some "Ideals" and Not Numbers.**

The A. F. of L. officialdom is not worried about this dwindling membership.

It worries more about the "ideals" of its reactionary regime, claiming that the record of the past year "reveals with gratifying definiteness that improvement in maintaining successful those ideals and practices that have made it distinctively American and successful in meeting the demands of American industry."

It is claimed that the A. F. of L. "constructive principles" and therefore its policies, "deserve support by a majority of the wage earners of America."

## HERE ARE MEMBERSHIP FIGURES OF A. F. OF L. FOR THE LAST 30 YEARS

The membership figures of the American Federation of Labor for the last 30 years, showing this year's membership to be the lowest since 1918, are as follows:

| Year. | Membership |
|---|---|
| 1897 | 264,825 |
| 1898 | 278,018 |
| 1899 | 348,422 |
| 1900 | 548,321 |
| 1901 | 787,537 |
| 1902 | 1,024,399 |
| 1903 | 1,465,800 |
| 1904 | 1,676,200 |
| 1905 | 1,494,300 |
| 1906 | 1,454,200 |
| 1907 | 1,538,970 |
| 1908 | 1,586,885 |
| 1909 | 1,482,872 |
| 1910 | 1,562,112 |
| 1911 | 1,761,835 |
| 1912 | 1,770,145 |
| 1913 | 1,996,004 |
| 1914 | 2,020,671 |
| 1915 | 1,946,247 |
| 1916 | 2,072,702 |
| 1917 | 2,371,434 |
| 1918 | 2,726,478 |
| 1919 | 3,250,068 |
| 1920 | 4,078,740 |
| 1921 | 3,906,528 |
| 1922 | 3,195,625 |
| 1923 | 2,926,468 |
| 1924 | 2,865,799 |
| 1925 | 2,877,297 |
| 1926 | 2,813,910 |

"public accounting" rather than an accounting to the working class.

**$31,438.32 for British Strike.**

While the A. F. of L. raised $200,710.67 for the anthracite coal miners' strike, it gathered only $31,438.32 in relief for the British coal miners' strike from July 6 to August 31. The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Building fund ran to $34,574.

**Farrington on the Jeb.**

Frank Farrington, the suspended president of the Illinois coal miners, having signed a contract to work for the Peabody Coal Co., is also, officially, carried the check of the A. F. of L., totaling $1,800.62 to Geneva, Switzerland, where it will be used to decorate one of the rooms in the International Labor office building, where the official labor wing of the imperialist league of nations is housed. It is stated that Farrington is bringing back the receipt. Since then Farrington failed to appear as a delegate to the British Trade Union Congress, which was the job given him by the last A. F. of L. convention.

**A. F. of L.'s Road to Power.**

The executive council recommends that efforts be directed toward making the grant of corporate power of capital dependent upon freedom of like power of organization upon the part both of the workers as well as the consuming public, "thus re-establishing a fair degree of freedom of play to all economic, industrial and social factors and elements in industry."

It calls for further investigation of the "provision in employment contracts against joining a trade union as being contrary to public policy and therefore unenforceable at law."

It claims that attempts to establish compulsory arbitration have practically ceased and hails the Watson-Parker bill as a victory for collective agreements. Its optimistic declaration over the passage of the Watson-Parker bill is as follows:

Hail Watson-Parker Bill.

"Thus to all practical intents and purposes the long, trying, as well as bitter campaign of the trade union organizations and the American Federation of Labor for the right to collective bargaining and freedom from domination of the state in the form of compulsory arbitration or thru industrial courts has come to a successful ending. Again organized labor in America has vindicated its course and demonstrated the wisdom of its judgment. In addition, it has rendered a great public service and has blazoned the way for more constructive policies and helpful procedures both to industry as well as the general public good."

It was practically the same executive council that wrote the above paragraph that years ago hailed, in similar terms, the Clayton act that was to wipe out the Sherman anti-trust law in its application to labor. Of a matter of fact, the Watson-Parker bill

(Continued on Page 2)

# PORTERS URGED TO FIGHT FOR THEIR RIGHTS

## Nothing Can Be Won by Crawling Policy

A meeting of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was held at Pilgrim Baptist Church, 32nd Street and Indiana Ave., at three p. m. Sunday afternoon.

**Obligation to Porters.**

Miss Mary McDowell, welfare and social worker, stated as her experience traveling for many years in Pullman cars that she felt under obligation to Pullman car porters who have been in charge of the cars where one has been to get rest when he goes on a long journey. She emphasized the necessity of organization, and stated that in view of the fact that the Negroes as a whole had made progress in all lines of endeavor, it is assured that with the proper leadership they could succeed in organizing for their economic welfare, by far the most important work of life.

A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was introduced by Chairman Webster as a new type of Negro leadership with efficiency, intelligence, loyalty and honesty in which the Negro race was sadly in need.

**Early Struggles of Porters.**

He opened up by analyzing a recent statement in Baron's Weekly, under the title of "Pullmen Porter, the Benefits of His Racial Monopoly." His logical analysis literally tore this article to pieces and it was made the laughing stock of the whole meeting. He also talked briefly on the early struggles of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, stating that the labor organizations generally passed thru three stages, the stage that they are ignored, the stage that they are opposed and the stage that they are accepted and recognized, and that the brotherhood had passed thru the first stage and was now leaving the second stage and about to get to the point where they would force the Pullman Company to recognize them.

He also stated that the organization had been able to secure the endorsement of the N. A. A. C. P., the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, a number of baptist churches, and the leaders of the Urban League in fact, they had reached the stage now where they receive the support of almost the entire Negro race

## Police Jail Two Negro Women in Date Plant Strike

(Continued from page 1)

and one-half cents per pound stuffing dates. At this rate, an extra speed's work might be able to make $2.50 a day by working nine hours without a let-up.

The average amount earned by the workers was $14 a week. But the Marsa company desired to cut their earnings even still more and issued Friday's notice. Other workers at the factory have even lower scales.

**Hold Meeting.**

From the factory premises the workers went to 20 North Wells St., where a strikers' demonstration meeting was held. The trade union committee of the American Negro Labor Congress offered its assistance and helped organize a relief committee that will work with the I. W. A.

A delegation was sent to headquarters of the Chicago Federation of Labor to ask for unionization. No action had been taken by the federation up to Monday night. A temporary union organization, however, has been begun. Headquarters are at 30 North Wells street.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

## SCAB TAXI DRIVER IN HARD LUCK; MUST PAY BAUER FOR LOST GAS

It is reported that Henry Bruening, a taxi driver working on the Bauer taxi company's cabs, whose chauffeurs are on strike against a new rule of the company compelling them to pay five cents a gallon for gasoline used while on duty, had fallen upon bad luck while operating on the south side.

Bruening appeared in a police station with an Almes Semple McPherson story of being "kidnapped." His cab, or rather the company cab he was driving was found in ashes at 56th and Normal avenue. The renter was saved. It showed 80 cents. The scab will be expected to pay for the 10 gallons of gas which, like the "kidnapper," had escaped.

# DETROIT OPEN SHOPPERS ISSUE CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN LABOR FEDERATION; NO UNIONS WANTED

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 4.—One of the most violent blasts ever let loose by the "open shop" press against the American labor movement was delivered full force this afternoon by the Detroit Free Press against the 46th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that assembled here today.

The A. F. of L. delegates were told that Detroit is second only to Los Angeles, "The Unfair," in the general use of the so-called "American Plan" or non-union plan in industry.

**"Friends Of Auto Industry!"**

The A. F. of L. delegates are told not to attempt to tamper with this "American Plan" thru efforts to organize any workers in Detroit during the stay of the convention here. They are especially warned to keep their hands off the auto industry.

In the whole history of the American Federation of Labor, it is doubtful if any convention has ever received such a hostile greeting from the local employers' press. The labor delegates are told that to organize Detroit's workers is a "destructive" proceeding. They are told to "preserve their strength for employment in places where there is real constructive work for them to do."

**A Flat Challenge.**

The editorial greeting under the heading "As the A. F. of L. Convenes Detroit" does not say where this place is to be found.

On the eve of the publication of this editorial the delegates to the Building Trades Department had pledged themselves to do all in their power to strengthen various crafts during their stay in the city. The delegates met with the local building trades council, and even Robert Dissman, the fraternal delegate from Germany to the Metal Trades Department, met with and spoke before a mass meeting of German-speaking machinists in an effort to strengthen their organization.

The question of the organization of the auto industry has also been referred by the Metal Trades Department to the A. F. of L. convention and will no doubt receive some consideration.

Evidently no matter how slight the consideration may be, it will not be pleasing to the local open shop interests and their subsidized press.

**Boosts of Open Shops.**

The Detroit Free Press editorial, after pointing out what it claims to be "the modern character of the factories, the liberality of the wage scales and the general condition of prosperity among both employes and employers and the harmony of their relationships," declares to the A. F of L. delegates that "the remarkable situation which awaits their examination has developed under the American open shop plan which, except for Los Angeles, perhaps, is nowhere more generally in use than it is in this city."

The Detroit Free Press then issues its challenge to the convention in these words:

**Challenges Convention.**

"Nothing that can possibly benefit anybody will be accomplished by any tampering upon the American plan in Detroit. We say this because there is a prevalent rumor that the heads of the American Federation are considering such an attack in the form of an organizing drive in this town.

"If those officials undertake to feature the convention of their organization in this city by attempting to tamper with industrial arrangements that are satisfactory and beneficial to all concerned and are a basis for the present state of general comfort among the people of Detroit, they will be starting a destructive movement which will be an assault upon the community in which they are guests. If it is even partly successful, it will bring to Detroit, as well as its business, particularly the automobile business," it will seriously injure labor. It will be an act of general unfriendliness to the city.

**Hope A. F. of L. Heads Understand.**

"It is to be hoped that the heads of the A. F. of L., generally level-headed men, have abroad enough vision to realize this, and will withstand any temptation to attempt a move for the mere advancement of the size of their organization, and will reserve their strength for employment in places where there is real constructive work for them to do."

The so-called "American plan" is attacked in practically every report made to the delegates here, whether in the reports submitted by the heads of the various departments and especially in the annual report of the A. F. of L.'s executive council. Labor's open hostility to the "American plan" seems to have gotten under the skins of the local "open shop" interests. They do not relish labor leaders coming among them, even when they camouflage themselves as bankers, insurance and real estate men, which are in the main duties assumed by the officialdom of labor, in the words of President James, O'Connell of the Metal Trades Department.

Upon his arrival in the city for the opening of the convention, President William Green, of the A. F. of L., discussed by going length his views on the so-called five-day week instituted at the plant of the Ford Motor company. He said:

**"The Ford plan should not be regarded as a distinct innovation. The short work-week has for some time been in certain branches of the printing trades, the building trades and metropolitan department stores in the summer season.**

**Says Policy Elastic.**

"It inevitably will be adopted by virtually all industries, because the high-pressure grind of modern industry is such as to induce physical degeneration of the workers if they do not have some hour-shortening relief.

"Let me put it this way. The policy of the American Federation of Labor is sufficiently elastic to meet any and all developments in American industry. We believe our record proves this especially as it covers wages and working hours.

**But Steel Trust is Open Shop, Too**

"Our policy has been a progressive one, adequate to the needs of progressive developments. These developments have been gradual, in support of this statement, I need only cite the action, about a year ago, of the United States Steel corporation in granting the eight-hour day. This acquiescence on the part of the steel company marked the culmination of a movement the A. F. of L. had had under way for 25 years.

"Call it foresight, if you like—we have seen this thing coming and our policy has been accurately in line with what we felt must come to pass. We have consistently maintained that hours must be reduced in direct proportion to increased productivity in industry.

**Increased Productivity.**

"Productivity has increased in unbelievable bounds. In the past 15 years, production in the automobile industry, with which, of course, Detroit is chiefly concerned, has increased from 25 to 40 per cent. Some estimates are as high as 100 per cent.

"We do not, of course, want shorter hours at the expense of wages. But we know that this need not be, that production increases with the shorter week.

**Five-Day Week.**

"The five-day week seems inevitable because of the strain under which workers are placed in modern industry. There is the incessant roar that wears men out and causes physical degeneration. If men are to work under such nerve-racking conditions their hours must conform to the tax put upon them. This is to the direct advantage of the employers. If men are driven from the job, it means large labor turnover and labor turnover costs the employer big money.

**Industries Ready.**

"I believe that several industries are now ready for the five-day week, especially the automobile industry as a whole, the mining industry, the garment making industry and the building trades.

"The short week is one of the demands of the striking garment workers at Passaic, N. J."

# FLOOD WATERS IN OKLAHOMA NOW RECEDING

## 1,500 Driven from Their Homes

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 4.— The flood waters, which swirled into northern Oklahoma, sending hundreds of families and reading frantically to the highlands, and threatening Bartlesville and nearby cities with immeasurable damage, were beginning to abate in their intensity this afternoon.

Latest reports reaching here from the cities in the path of the swollen streams, indicated that in many places the crests of the rivers and creeks had been reached and the refugees were beginning to breathe easier.

**1,500 Homeless.**

The rampaging Caney river has driven 1,500 residents of Bartlesville from their homes by climbing to the highest stage it has reached in 18 years.

Western Oklahoma streams were rising today. Blackwell, and other towns in northwestern Oklahoma, feared heavy damage from rising creeks and small rivers. At Oklahoma City it was feared a recurrence of several recent years would send the Canadian river rampaging tomorrow, when flood waters from the northwest reach the main meander.

**For a Mass Organ Thru Worker Correspondents**

# A. F. OF L. MEETS IN BLAST FROM OPEN SHOPPERS

(Continued from page 1)

mainly fall because it cannot serve the needs of the workers."

Green then declared that the organized labor movement thru many years had fought for child and woman workers and for remedial legislation for all labor. "The organizations that cannot protect the economic welfare of the workers cannot live in America," said Green, claiming that the company union could not do this.

**Five-Day Week.**

"The American Federation of Labor is committed to a program and organized for a purpose, the economic, social, political, and cultural welfare of the working class."

Green then turned to Ford's five-day week, declaring that organized labor had always fought for the short or work-day and the shorter workweek.

"We welcome the efforts of any employer who accepts the shorter workweek," he declared.

**403 Delegates.**

On the first report of the credentials committee 403 delegates were seated. They represented 31 national and international unions, four departments, 28 state federations, 72 central labor bodies, 16 local and federal labor organizations and seven fraternal delegates. Fraternal delegates are here only from Great Britain, Canada and Mexico.

The local labor officials on the day's program all stressed the declaration voiced by Martel that the delegates weld hear "the complain and howl of those who oppose the labor movement." They claimed, however that this was not an expression of opinion by the people of Detroit, but in spite of the small minority that believed that the labor movement can be broken up.

President Wade was the only speaker mentioning the Detroit Free Press by name calling forth the laughter of the delegates. "Detroit is a wonderful city," said Wade, "not because of the open shop movement, but in spite of it." The convention heard the report of the executive council and then went for an automobile sight-seeing tour of the city.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

that takes office without the use of violence.

* * *

HENRY FORD purchased 300 ships from the United States shipping board at 7 per cent of their war time cost. He expects to make five million dollars on the deal. Henry once said that history is bunk. So is everything else, so long as Henry is concerned except business.

* * *

AS the Leviathan was leaving New York for Europe a few days ago detachment of marines were borne down on her throwing up great clouds of smoke about the giant vessel. Navy planes circled overhead. The ban was not down on amusement. It was part of a program of naval maneuvers which encourages the suspicion that our rulers are inclined to think there may be another nice little war ahead of us. Now what was the "war to end war" fought for?

* * *

MR. H. L. MENCKEN is getting funnier every week and, in his weekly epistle to the Chicago Tribune, he strikes at many objects and subjects and does his hitting strikingly. Hank is easy to read, tho when he dabbles in politics he is as much at home as Calvin Coolidge discussing organic evolution. Mencken's latest discovery is that Bolshevism is a colossal failure and that democracy is as rare in America as grand dukes in Russia. He holds up the Soviet Union as a horrible example of the failure of socialism and he does it in a manner to bring joy to the hearts of the babbitry which he swats so delightfully on occasion.

* * *

THE Russian workers and peasants that Hank thinks are much worse off under the Soviet regime than they were under the czar would undoubtedly be interested in the information. There is all the difference in the world between the enslaved subjects of the czar and the free citizens of a workers' and peasants' government. In material things their condition is also better and improving yearly. If the Soviet government had done nothing else but wage war on illiteracy it should deserve the gratitude of such a literary shark as Mencken. It is tough on a smart fellow like Mencken when he has nothing left in his intellectual armor to exchange for a few except cheap jeery slang and jibes at the working class. We suppose he must give the babbitry a rest occasionally.

**Oil**
By Upton Sinclair
Read it today and every day in The DAILY WORKER. It is a big novel.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6th at 8 P. M.
ELECTION MASS MEETING
"The Workers and the Elections"
Speakers:
BENJAMIN GITLOW
MATHILDA KALOUSEK
Chairman: Arne Swabeck
All Workers Invited to Hear the Truth About the Elections
EMMETT MEMORIAL HALL
2179 S. Ogden Avenue
(Corner Ogden and Doyle)

## ...EAL WILL WAR EXPENSE TO FIGHT RUSSIES

### Soup Kitchens, Bolster South Wales Trenches

By BILL ROSS, Federated Press.

MERTHYR, Wales.—(FP)—"Soup kitchens help us hold the battle lines in Merthyr district," the miners' local secretary explained in casual fashion with the owners' fight against the United Front. "We operate 16 kitchens, feeding an average of 1,500 men a day, at about 4c per meal. Maybe the vessel with me and taste one of our meals," he suggested.

There was much to remind one of wartime rationing. World war veterans are using their army experience in rationing food from a central depot and cooking the food on improvised field stoves outside the mess halls. Everyone entitled to the meal presents a ticket and brings his own plate and fork. Boiled beef, potatoes and bread was the fare for the day, all well prepared.

**Fear Dwindling Collections**

"We can hold out as long as we can keep the kitchens going," the secretary said. "Collections are getting smaller because of the widespread unemployment. A lot depends on how your people in America respond."

The man in charge of kitchens testified that those who were top proud to come for meals before a plate was given to them. Asked how long the miners can stick it out, a miner's wife replied: "I can say for the woman around here that we are ready to stick it out forever. When the men were voting on the strike proposals I told my husband to vote against them. I told him to vote against anything which means worse conditions than before. If we are to submit to starvation we might as well do it without working for the coal owners."

**Merthyr Is Militant Center**

Talking about the solidarity of the workers in the district, the president of the central labor body referred with pride to the history of the local movement. "Merthyr was one of the centers of Chartist agitation and was in the forefront of trade union organization," he said. "Back in the 70's we ran a parliamentary candidate on a labor ticket. Keir Hardie, the father of the Independent Labor party, made his great fights here.

"Our enemies accuse us of being irreligious. For a long time our people worried too much about the hereafter and hardly enough about the present. It is the reverse now and we are the better for it. Men we never dreamt would come out joined in the general strike. And we will do it again."

Speaking about the prospects of American dollars, he said: "Don't think that we are only interested in American dollars. We are also interested in the American movement. Come down to our meeting tomorrow and tell us about it. You will get a hearty welcome."

## Monroe Doctrine for Canada Gets Retort from British Noble

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 4.—Lord Darling of Langham, British privy councilor at a luncheon here, took a shot at the Chicago Tribune's baldly imperialist urge to Canada that it look to the United States for protection under the Monroe Doctrine. British imperialism has ideas of its own on this matter.

"The Tribune evidently thinks Canada is in a parlous condition," said the lord. "England might not be able to defend you—I don't know from whom. Some time ago there was a disarmament conference at Washington. A motion was carried unanimously that ships of the British navy should henceforth be built smaller. They call those ships the 'cherry tree type.' I asked a sailor why, and he said, 'They were cut down by Washington.'

"The Tribune said that Canada could defend its territorial integrity under the Monroe Doctrine.

"I was not aware that the Monroe Doctrine covered Canada. So I would advise you Canadians to protect yourselves and not to say when we are in trouble, that you will invoke the Monroe Doctrine."

## CANADA WANTS FREEDOM FROM BRITISH FOR ITS MINISTER TO THE U. S.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 4. — When Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King and British government officials meet at the London imperial conference, it is announced that one of the important subjects for discussion will be "the relationship of Canada's minister at Washington to the British ambassador, Canada intends to retain for itself freedom of action on Canadian affairs.

Vincent Massey, who will be Canada's first minister to the United States capital, will go to the London conference, in which the subject pertaining to their dealings with representatives at Washington will be discussed and Canada's diplomatic status within the empire clarified.

General Condylis, the new dictator of Greece who got there by ousting another dictator, Pangalos, is now having more trouble with another set of capitalist politicians and officers, moving partly as a result of the influence of several western powers, who want to get rid of him. Above is shown the headquarters of the first army corps in Athens at a moment when troops were expecting trouble from the new "revolutionary" party.

## HANDS OFF CHINA! NO WAR UPON SOVIET UNION! APPEAL TO LABOR

### APPEAL OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

**To the Workers of All Countries:**

THE development of the struggle of the Chinese people against its imperialist oppressors and against their Chinese agents is proceeding with giant strides. The advance of the army of the Canton government which represents the democratic anti-imperialist interests of the workers, peasants, intellectuals and merchants of the southern provinces, has dealt the Chinese militarists and their supporters, the imperialist powers, a heavy blow.

The enemies of the freedom of the Chinese people are well aware of the far-reaching significance of the defeat with which they are threatened and they are therefore preparing a great counter-attack.

THE danger of a new armed intervention on the part of the imperialist powers is very acute. The British press is already conducting an energetic campaign to this end. Negotiations are already taking place in Tokyo between British agents and the Japanese government with a view to unifying the intervention action.

The other great powers will attempt to secure their share of the spoils in good time. The British armed forces have already been in action on the Yangste and in Canton. Reinforcements are on the way. The complete intervention is perhaps only a question of days.

IN Manchuria, Tchang Tso Lin, whose military power has not yet been weakened, has violated all agreements and has undertaken a hostile act against the Soviet Union by confiscating a part of the North Chinese railway which belongs, after the Soviet Union had surrendered all privileges, jointly to the Soviet Union and to the East Chinese government.

This act is a direct provocation. It is only aim can be to involve the Soviet Union in hostilities. Without a doubt, British imperialism is behind this action of Tchang.

THE plan of intervention which has been worked out under the leadership of Great Britain is directed therefore not only against the Chinese people, but also against the Soviet Union.

The intrigues of Great Britain in the far east are in a line with her measures to surround the Soviet Union from the west and from the south.

THE Communist International draws the attention of the revolutionary workers and peasants of all countries to the great danger which is threatening the cause of the emancipation of the world from capitalism thru the latest machinations of the great powers.

An armed intervention against the Chinese people and a new war against the Soviet Union would bring immeasurable suffering upon the whole world.

THE workers and peasants of the capitalist countries have shown more than once that they are not willing to permit the imperialist powers to attack the Chinese people fighting for its freedom, nor the Soviet Union of the workers and peasants.

The Communist International appeals to the workers and peasants and the sympathizing elements of all countries who are interested in the struggle for freedom of the Chinese people and in the work of socialist reconstruction in the Soviet Union, to prevent the imperialist bandits carrying out their plans for intervention.

Long live the struggle of the Chinese people for freedom!

Long live the free and peaceful work of socialist reconstruction in the workers' and peasants' state!

Hands off China! Hands off the Soviet Union!

## Move for Republic in Spain to Oust Rivera Dictatorship and King

MADRID, Oct. 4. — Within half a mile of the office of the secretary of war of the Spanish monarchy, leaders of the Liberal and Conservative parties, together with leaders of the extinct parliament outlawed by dictator Primo de Rivera, have met and planned a republican movement as a last resort measure against the dictator's plan to call a fake assembly of hand-picked members.

The opposition has called on all de Rivera's selected members to boycott the assembly. They now plan to send a strong delegation to Geneva to inform the League of Nations that the assembly is a fake and is unconstitutional.

Should the league pay no heed (and the league has never shown any disinate for dictatorships so long as they are reactionary), the opposition intends to declare a republic. This is hearty certain to end in civil war between the two forces and the ousting of Primo de Rivera from dictatorship and King Alfonso from the throne.

## Rumors of New Spanish Outbreak Continue to Come

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, France, Oct. 4.—Conflicting reports of peace and quite have reached here in regard to conditions in Spain.

The Spanish border has been placed under close guard, it is reported, in anticipation of new outbreaks against Premier de Rivera, but passengers arriving in France from Spain report that all is quite.

Rumors of a new revolt, however, continue to pour in.

* * *

**Death Penalty Approved.**

ROME, Oct. 4.—The law providing for imposition of the death penalty has been approved by the Italian cabinet.

It was modified, however, to apply only to those who attempt violence against the royalty or Mussolini.

**That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.**

**PUT THE DAILY WITH A SUB.**

## RUSSIAN WHITES TURN BANDITS; DRAG SOVIET WORKERS OFF TRAINS

PEKING.—(FP)—White Russian soldiers employed by the Shantung reactionary forces have dragged from a train at Tsinan two Russian notables whom they hold under horrible conditions and refuse to release, says a Tass news agency dispatch. Prof. Pozdneyay of the Lanjngred university is one victim. He formerly was manager in Peking for Russo-Asiatic Bank and went through the Boxer siege. Marakuyev, commercial agent of the Soviet trade mission at Tientsin, is the other.

The white Russian mercenaries employed by Chang Tso-lin are paid in cash, in drink and in the loot of towns. The demands of the Peking foreign-office that they give up the two Russian prisoners are ignored.

## Stresemann Bids for Help from United States

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—Foreign Minister Stresemann's speech at the Cologne convention of the People's Party, in which he pleaded with the United States for aid in making the Franco-German accord, reached between Briand and himself at Thoiry a success, is construed here as an attempt to line the United States up on the side of the Franco-German continental bloc against the British-Italian bloc.

A complete new line-up has now taken place on the continent. The fact that all the leading statesmen of the various countries are giving tongue to their alleged joy over the developments only proves that both combinations are watching each other closely and with suspicion.

## Portuguese Labor in Bad Way; Unions Weak

LISBON, Oct. 4.—(FP)— Military dictatorship following the latest revolutions in Portugal has left the organized labor movement in a bad way. Wages are very low, even where the labor syndicates are competitively strong. The syndicalist movement numbers only 30,000 members as compared with 700,000 unorganized workers. The working day is 10 to 12 hours. Sixty to 70 percent of the wage-earners are illiterate. Strikes have been successful only among small groups. The standard wage of 40 to 60 cents a day is not generally protested, and indifference to economic action is equalled by political apathy.

The report declares the church to be a large factor in the attitude of the masses which has made industrial progress difficult.

## Mussolini Charged with Robbery of German Embassy

BERLIN, Oct. 4. — Mussolini ordered the sensational robbery of the German embassy at Rome several months ago, according to a dispatch to the Vorwaerts, which gives Ambassador von Neurath as authority.

The robbery was committed, it is alleged, to obtain important documents in the embassy safe which were wanted by "Il Duce."

Von Neurath obtained confessions from the thieves, it is alleged, who claimed they were acting on orders from the Italian foreign department.

## ...ISTAN RISES FOR ... THREAT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

MEXICO CITY, October 4.—The catholic church has again assumed a threatening attitude towards the government in an open letter the episcopate body at Guadalajara unless their demands are acceded to.

The church is bitterly disappointed over its failure to secure any assistance from congress and it is believed the ousting of finance minister Pani from Calles' cabinet has increased clerical chagrin.

## NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT VIOLATES TRUCE; BREAK IN PEACE PARLEY LOOMS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 4. — Peace negotiations between the Nicaraguan government and revolutionists aboard the United States cruiser Tulsa are on the point of breaking up, according to revolutionist sympathizers here.

The revolutionary delegates are understood to have accused the Nicaraguan government of violating the truce regarding the importation of arms and war materials, clearly expecting an unfavorable result from the conferences, and preparing for a resumption of the conflict.

## Italian Public Has No Confidence in Fascist Finances

ROME—(FP)—The commercial attache at the American embassy has cabled Washington that there is considerable anxiety in business circles due to the decline in security prices which began when Mussolini's government announced its measures to strengthen the lira. Further uneasiness has been caused by the curtailment of credit by the Bank of Italy. He reports that "public confidence in the situation is impaired, despite the reassurances of the finance minister and the continuance of activity in the major industries."

## ALASKA AS ENTRY FOR ASIATICS TO AMERICA IS SETTLED QUESTION

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka.

Reporting on his researches of the summer in Alaska, Dr. Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, says there can no longer be any doubt that Asiatics migrated to the American continent by way of the Alaskan Peninsula and formed the basis for the American Indian tribes.

## ...OF ... SEIZED.

### Revolutionists Needed Ship and Took One

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Oct. 4. Captain George Trimpkin of ... American merchant ship Penas... to Cristobal by the U. S. ... Stin Thompson, tells a moving ... war between the liberal revo... and the reactionary Chamorro ... tership.

According to their story, the ... was taken control of by ... rebels in collusion with ... troops in Puerto Mexico, on the ... ican coast, loaded with ammuni... and put under the Nicaraguan ... bels red flag when out to sea.

Proceeding down the coast, the ... landed arms in several places for ... bel forces who were anxious to ... the Chamorro rule but had no ... These captured town after town ... the coast, the ship aiding with ... bardments from the sea with ... mounted on the deck which carried ... shore artillery.

Fifteen miles north of Bluefields ... a return to El Bluff for more ammu... tion, the ship ran on a reef where ... was hung up for several days by ... the Nicaraguan in charge of the ... would not send for help. By ... an assistant was induced to radio ... U. S. S. Rochester. Finally the U. ... cruiser Galveston rescued them.

**Czech Unemployment Grows.**

PRAGUE—(FP)—Trade union officials report 200,000 persons unemployed. Terrible suffering is evident among textile and glass workers especially is indicated. Employment has slumped steadily during the ... year.

*Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.*

1 "M. Tomsky, president of the All-Russian Council of Trades Unions, who was the leading figure at last year's congress, was this year conspicuous by his absence. To the general satisfaction of the delegates, the Home Secretary refused him admittance to England."

*(From the N. Y. Times Annalist)*

2 "While the delegates were arriving today for the 58th Trades Union Congress, the General Council was hard at work with the preliminaries.

"One important matter that came before them was the letter from the Home Secretary giving official notice of the ban on the Russian fraternal delegates.

"Mr. Citrine told me tonight that a resolution of protest against the action of Sir William Joynson-Hicks is to be drafted.

"'The Council,' he said, 'takes the view that in interfering with the legitimate international activities of the trade union movement, the Home Secretary has been actuated, not so much by consideration of his office, as by political prejudice.'"

*(From the London Daily Herald)*

# Here We Have It

The DIFFERENCE in reports between the Annalist, organ of the American bankers and manufacturers, and the Daily Herald, organ of the British workers, is clear.

This is not an isolated incident.

Such unvarnished lies and misrepresentations are regular daily occurrences too many to be counted or even mentioned. Such frauds are the very foundation of the whole capitalist propaganda machinery. This is the way the press owned by the capitalist class misleads the workers to defeat.

**The New York Times Annalist** tries to make the American workers believe that their British brothers look upon Sir William Joynson-Hicks as their friend and savior and Comrade Tomsky as their arch enemy.

**The Daily Herald** tells the workers the truth about the infamous behavior of the strikebreaker "Jix". The Daily Herald gives the real stand of the Trade Union Congress towards Comrade Tomsky.

**The Daily Worker**, in the United States, is the organ of the working men and working women. It is The DAILY WORKER that gives the facts and tells the truth about the British Trade Union Congress and all other events and activities of the workingclass.

Those whom the Annalist and all the other bourgeois papers call friends of the workers, are our worst enemies. Page: Sir Joynson-Hicks.

Those whom the exploiters call our enemies, are our best friends. Meet: Comrade Tomsky.

***Do you see the truth?***

***Don't you get the point?***

***Moral—KEEP THE DAILY WORKER—Help TODAY—IMMEDIATELY!***

# ...r (Communist) Party

## ...Gomez.

...well-known soldier, is beginning an extensive tour throughout New England in connection with the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Gomez on the issues facing the ...with special emphasis on Imperialism and Mexico. ...follows:

...ESTER, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 5.
...BRFORD, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 6.
...TON, Mass., Thursday, Oct. 7.
...Mass., Friday, Oct. 8.
...Mass., Saturday, Oct. 9.
...COMMON, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 10.
...OUT, Mass., Sunday, Oct. 10.
...Mass., Monday, Oct. 11.
...Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 12.
...Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 12.
...Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 13.
...ELL, Mass., Friday, Oct. 15.
...BURG, Mass., Saturday, Oct. 16.
...Mass., Sunday, Oct. 17.
...NGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Oct. 18.
...TICK, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 19.
...FIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 20.
ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 22.
TROY, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 23.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 24, 3:30 p. m.
UTICA, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 24, 8:30 p. m.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 25.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 26.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 27.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 28.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 29.

* * *

## H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, well-known labor ...and candidate for governor of ...Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, has just begun ...active election campaign tour ...ing a large number of cities in ...sylvania. His subject is: "What ...the Elections Mean to the Workers?" The tour follows:

...READING, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 5.
...CHESTER, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 6.
...CHESTER, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 7.
...SCRANTON, Pa., Friday, Oct. 8.
...WILKESBARRE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 9.
POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 10, 2:30 p. m., Market Hall.
...PITTSBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 12, 8 p. m., N. S. Carnegie Music Hall.
COVERDALE, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 13, 7:30 p. m., Coverdale Hall.
...AMBRIDGE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 14, 7:30 p. m., Chartan Hall.
...AST PITSBURGH, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 15.
...AVELLA, Sunday, Oct. 17, 2:30 p. m., Branton Granish Hall.
MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m., Market Hall.
...CHARLEROI, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 20.
...ENNETTVILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 21, 7:30 p. m., Union Hall.
...UNIONTOWN, Pa., Friday, Oct. 22.
...REPUBLIC, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 23.
...BALSTTON, Brownsville, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 24.
...NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 26.
...HARRISVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 28, 7:30, Union Hall.
...CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 29.
NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 30, 3:30.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 31, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 25 Miller St.

* * *

## Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who has just completed a tour in Ohio, will cover a number of cities in Minnesota this October in connection with the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Grecht will speak on the "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?" ...ur follows:

...ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 14.
...KENOSHA, Wis., Oct. 17.
...RACINE, Wis., Oct. 18.
...PARIBAULT, Minn., Oct. 19.
TWIN CITIES, Oct. 20.
CHISHOLM, Minn., Oct. 21.
VIRGINIA, Minn., Oct. 22.
SUPERIOR, Wisc., Oct. 23.
DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 24.
IRONWOOD, Mich., Oct. 25.
HANCOCK, Mich., Oct. 26.
ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 27.
E. STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 28.
FLINT, Mich., Oct. 29.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 30.
MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 31.


SUNDAY WORKER

Make it a weekly habit.
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.


## ONE MILLION COPIES OF WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY PROGRAMS.

**These few weeks before the elections are just the time when the large masses of the American workers and poor farmers become interested in public questions. They are always talked about and form opinions on matters of "politics." The more politically conscious workers eagerly discuss the "issues" presented to them in the press and get quite excited over the "elections" while even the most backward sections of the working class are somewhat affected by the general atmosphere of "politics."**

**This is one of the main reasons why the Workers (Communist) Party engages in election campaigns and approaches the workers on the basis of the elections. The general interest of the masses allows an easier approach for our political ideas and our program. It therefore becomes very important for us to make the most of every opportunity that election time offers us.**

**How do we lay our program and our ideas before the workers? First, of course, we arrange mass meetings in every city and town where we possibly can and this we have already done in scores of places in this country. Secondly, we place our entire press at the disposal of the campaign and in this way reach thousands of workers who do not come to our meetings.**

**But both of these methods have their limitations, obviously. The workers who know nothing about us, who have never heard of the Communists, do not, generally, attend our meetings or read our press. Yet if we could get our program into the hands of these workers, especially around election times, they would be interested in it and in many cases read it attentively.**

**In order to reach the widest possible circles of workers the party has published its**

### Congressional Program

**in leaflet form—four pages. This gives in simple and easily understood, terms the party's stand on the most important national issues of the day—on taxation and the tariff, on farm relief, on anti-labor and foreign-born legislation, on Negro equality, on child labor, on the condition of the working women, on militarism, unemployment, prohibition and a number of others.**

**This leaflet should be distributed far and wide.**

### One Million Copies Must Be Distributed!

**This CAN be done and it MUST be done. Every party member can do his bit. Comrades in the shops and factories can distribute the leaflet among their fellow workers, individually or thru their shop nucleus. Trade union fractions and fractions in other workers' organizations must see that their fellow members get a copy of our election program. Street nuclei can arrange street and house-to-house distributions. And EVERY COMRADE can see that his fellow workers, his friends, his acquaintances get our leaflet.**

**Every comrade, every party organization must throw all efforts into this work. The week of**

**October 10 to 16**

**has been set aside as**

### Congressional Program Leaflet Distribution Week.

**This is the immediate work before the party now. During this week ONE MILLION COPIES must be placed into the hands of the workers.**

**The leaflets sell for $3.50 per thousand. If your nucleus is in the city where your district office is then order thru your district office. Otherwise your nucleus should order direct from the national office.**

**NOW! GET ON THE JOB! DISTRIBUTE A MILLION COPIES! ALL HANDS ON DECK!**

## BOSTON SECTION ARRANGES CONCERT FOR DAILY WORKER

Section Five of the Workers (Communist) Party of the city of Boston has arranged for a grand concert to be given on Sunday, October 29th, at the Finnish Hall, 521 Cambridge St., Allston.

There will be an international program. Vocal selections by a Lithuanian chorus, tenor solos by a well-known Swedish singer, a violin solo by one of the best known Finnish artists. Russian songs will be an additional treat.

A delightful feature of the program will be a rendition of the Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 6 by Charlotte E. Patrick.

The proceeds of the concert will be given to the KEEP THE DAILY WORKER Campaign. All workers and friends of the Daily Worker should positively get tickets for this splendid concert. Admission is only 50 cents.

## Section Six to Hold Dance on October 16

On Saturday, October 16, the Workers (Communist) Party of Section Six, Chicago will hold its Entertainment and Dance at Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch blvd. It is the first time since reorganization that a Section party organization is undertaking such an affair.

The occasion for the affair is to finance the membership drive which is to be launched soon by the section executive and the nuclei of the section. Music is to be furnished by a select orchestra of high proletarian standing and artistic achievement. There will be all sorts of refreshments, eats, etc. The price of admission is only 35 cents and tickets are on sale now by every member of Section Six and the Workers Store at 19 S. Lincoln street.

## Many Affairs Arranged for Benefit of the Daily Worker in Boston Dist.

BOSTON, Oct. 4. — Boston started off on the Daily Worker drive with a bang. Within two days of the receipt of the telegram calling for aid for the Daily Worker, the comrades were on the job.

The comrades of the Lettish fraction have already forwarded 100 dollars and are assuring us of further work. The also arranged two affairs for the benefit of the Daily. Section 1, W. P., responded with a contribution of eleven dollars. Winthrope branch sent twenty five dollars. More is coming.

So far the following affairs were arranged for the benefit of the Daily:

October 9, International Concert, arranged by the Workers Party, Sec. 5, at the Finnish Hall 521 Cambridge street, Allston; Oct. 27, Ball arranged by Workers Party, Sec. 7, at Lynn; Oct. 3, banquet for the benefit of Sinba. All proceeds except ticket to go to The Daily Worker; Oct. 1, Workers Party ratification meeting, Palna Memorial Hall. All proceeds, except tickets, for Daily Worker; Nov. 7, Anivarsary of Russian Revolution. All proceeds 50:50; Nov. 26, International Press Ball. State Ballroom, Massachusetts avenue; December 21, all night dance, New International Hall 42 Wanonah street; benefit of the Freiheit and the Daily Worker.

All other sections and cities are busy arranging affairs for the Daily.

## Los Angeles Workers Establish Own Center

LOS ANGELES, Cal., October 4.—A Workers' Book Shop and library, with a reading room will be formally opened to the public on Friday, Oct. 1st. The location is one of the finest in the city. It is at 322 West Second St., near Hill St., a very handy place to reach from any part of the city.

Books, pamphlets, radical periodicals and newspapers are on sale. The DAILY WORKER city representative, Paul C. Reiss, is in charge of sales and the book shop and library will be open every day from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

## WHY I AM A COMMUNIST

By ANNA LEVE

I am a member of the Workers (Communist) Party because this is the only political party that represents the interests of the workers. The Workers (Communist) Party is the only political party that demands its members to belong and actively participate in the daily struggles of the labor unions; it helps organize the unorganized, to bring about a change in the form of the existing union, so that workers will be in a better position to fight for their needs. In the political field, the W. P. works for a united front with all workers and farmers thru their different organizations against the capitalist parties.

Thru its activities on the political and economic fields the Workers Party aims to gain power for those who toil and produce all wealth instead of the present system whereby a greedy few own and control not only all wealth but the very lives of the workers.

Under capitalism the workers are exploited in mines, mills and factories. When they try to improve their conditions by organizing or striking, the capitalist courts are there to issue injunctions against the workers; the capitalist militia is always ready to serve its masters by shooting down defenseless strikers; the capitalist press and church mould public opinion against organized labor.

With all these facts in view, it is the duty of every worker to join the Workers (Communist) Party and a trade union. Then we will be in a position to lead the workers in their fight for a better standard of living and for the abolition of the enslaving capitalist system.


## WHO IS YOUR NEIGHBOR AT HOME,

at work, in the mine, in the shop, on the farm, or anywhere? Is he a Slovak or Czech worker? Have him, or her, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak working class daily paper in the U. S.

THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU
1510 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.
Subscription rates: By mail, $8.00 a year, for Chicago $8.00 a year.


## ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

**In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.**

**Nominations officially filed:**

### Michigan.

**Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:**

**Governor, William Reynolds.**

**Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer.**

**Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kleiner.**

**Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.**

### Pennsylvania.

**Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:**

**Governor, H. M. Wicks.**

**Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenio Hills.**

**Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.**

**United States Senator, E. J. Cary.**

**State Legislators, first district, Ernest Carsethers and Anna Weisman.**

**Second District, Mike Bieskovitz and Celia Peransky.**

**For Congress.**

**Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.**

**Eighth District, Suela Kendra and Peter Skrbin.**

**Ninth District, William P. Mikedes**

**Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shora.**

**State Senator, William Schmidt.**

### Colorado.

**Governor, William Dietrich.**

**United States Senator, Jemsa A. Ayers.**

**Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.**

**State Treasurer, Leonard Forschler.**

**Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.**

**State Auditor, O. McSwain.**

### Massachusetts.

**Governor, Lewis Marks. Lieut. Governor, Albert Oddis. U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam. Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer. Auditor, Emma P. Hutchins. Attorney General, Max Larnar. Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.**

### Ohio.

**Canton, Stark County**

**State Senator, 41st District, Carl Guijled. State Assemblyman, 21st District, Petar Pighler.**

**FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:**

**OHIO**

**Allen County**

**Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Shook. Sheriff, B. K. Mosher. County Auditor, C. E. Thompkins. County Commissioner, Karl W. Fry. County Treasurer, Frank Clay. County Recorder, L. L. Landis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl E. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.**

**WASHINGTON**

**J. L. Fraaman, candidate United States senate of the Farmer-Labor Party.**

* * *

**PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:**

### Illinois.

**J. Louis Engdahl—candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.**

**S. Hemmarswark, for congressmen from 7th congressional district.**

**Mathilda Kelousek, congresswoman for 8th congressional district.**

**Elisabeth Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.**

### New York.

**Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Lads. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.**

**(Manhattan)**

**Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly 17th District, Julius Codkind. Assembly 19th District, Abrahem Markoff. Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstone. Senate 14th District, Elmar T. Allison.**

**(Bronx)**

**Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly 4th District, Isidore Steizer. Assembly 8th District, Charles Zimmerman, Assembly 7th District. Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress 23rd District, Melsaya J. Olgin.**

**(Brooklyn)**

**Assembly 6th District, George Primoff. Assembly 14th District, Samuel Nesin. Assembly 23rd District, Fennie Warshafsky. Congress 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate 7th District, Morris Rosen.**

### Connecticut.

**Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Edward Mrosko. Comptroller, John Gombos. Secty. of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treas. H. Wolfson.**

## DECREE BRANDS TEAPOT DOME DEAL CROOKED

### Fall Received Graft from Sinclair

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 4.—The Teapot Dome controversy again has steamed into view, with the government to-day holding the latest victory in a long career of court procedure.

Declaring "the entire transaction is tainted with favoritism, collusion and corruption, defeating the proper and lawful functions of the government," the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here yesterday ordered cancelled the lease on naval oil reserve lands in Wyoming, held by the Mammoth Oil company. The decision was based on the grounds that the lease was fraudulently obtained by Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, from Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior.

The decision, which reversed and remanded a decision of Judge T. Blake Kennady in the District court at Cheyenne, Wyo., in June, 1925, further instructs the lower court to enjoin the Mammoth company from trespassing on government lands and to ask the company for an accounting of all oil and petroleum products taken from the reserve during the tenure of the lease.

The opinion, received here from Presiding Judge William S. Kenyon of Fort Dodge, Iowa, says that "a trail of deceit, falsehood, subterfuge, bad faith and corruption, at times indistinct, but nevertheless discernible, runs through the transactions incident to and surrounding the making of this lease," the opinion of the federal Appeals court takes up in detail the steps leading to the setting aside of the Wyoming land for naval oil reserve and the transactions connected with its leasing by Fall to Sinclair.

"It has been the theory of the government that Former Secretary Fall received from Harry F. Sinclair, organizer and owner of the Mammoth company, a pecuniary consideration which influenced him to grant the company a lease for Teapot Dome."

"That Secretary Fall, as to this matter, dominated Secretary Denby, Admiral Robison and other government officials and practically controlled the action of the navy department as to the leasing of Teapot Dome is a conclusion difficult to escape under this record."

The latter part of the document is devoted to a consideration of the transfer of $25,000 in Liberty bonds from Sinclair to Fall soon after Fall had retired from office in May, 1923, and contains the statement that the transaction "reveals an intimate relationship between Secretary Fall and Sinclair."

## Former Jersey Trooper Claims He Got Money to Drop Murder Quiz

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 4.—Sensational revelations appeared imminent in the Hall-Mills case today as the result of statements made by Henry L. Dickman, former New Jersey state trooper and one of the investigators of the murder mystery in 1923.

**Signed Affidavit.**

Dickman, according to special prosecutor, Alexander Simpson, has signed an affidavit for the state in which he admits he was paid a large amount of money and told to leave New Jersey.

Dickman brought several new names into the case, some of them involved in the alleged bribe. Simpson revealed, and named two others as eyewitnesses of the murder of the Rev. Edward Hill and Mrs. Eleanor R. Mills.

**Feared Going Crazy.**

Dickmen is reported to have said he feared becoming insane if he did not "come across" and aid the prosecution.

Immunity from prosecution has been promised Dickman by Senator Simpson. Dickman was reported as greatly relieved at having unburdened himself.

## Revolvers Included in Scab's Clothing at Pontiac Factory

PONTIAC, Mich., Oct. 4.—(FP)—Openshop principles are enforced at the point of a pistol in Pontiac, a growing automobile center in Michigan. Over 100 nonunion pattersmakers have guns strapped to their belts as they go to their work in a strike-bound plant.

Barbers and printers are over 85% organized in Pontiac but the other trades are weak. Building trades have little organization, the auto trades have almost none and the streetcar men are also unorganized.

## Former Harvard Head Left Good-Sized Fortune

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 4. — Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university, left an estate valued at $894,326, it was indicated by papers filed in Middlesex Probate court today.

## WITH THE WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKER LEAGUE

## Russian Youth Has Rosenwald Scared

Mr. William Rosenwald, son of Julius Rosenwald, who is known as "the maker of prostitutes" because of the low wages paid his young girl employes in his Chicago mail order house, reports from Berlin that terrorism still exists in the Soviet Union. Being part of the Sherwood Eddy mission there, he states that he remained behind to get the real goods.

After sniffing high and low he finally made his brilliant discoveries. First that the Soviet Union has political police (something that was never known before). Second that there is very little individual freedom for capitalist-exploiters like himself and family—holy horrors!—a new generation is growing up in Russia which is thoroughly Bolshevized.

This last fact was mainly responsible for the terrorized condition of Mr. Rosenwald. The fact that a new type of humanity, which is consciously ushering in a better system in society, is growing up in the Soviet Union thoroughly scared this youth exploiter, or in his own words—"if Bolshevism remains firm another few years this generation will come into power and nothing will shake the dictatorship."

## A. A. U. Behind Deportation of Norway Athlete

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—From indications here it seems that the Amateur Athletic Union is lining up with the other haters of the foreign-born in this country. A suit for $100,000 damages has been filed here against the athletic body by Charles Hoff, Norwegian pole vaulter. He charges that the Amateur Athletic Union has influenced immigration authorities to ship him from this country. The large sum involved in the suit also throws light on the commercialized character of capitalist amateur sports.

### Youth Affair Nov. 6th.

NEW YORK CITY.—The young folks of Greater New York are promised a treat. On Saturday evening, Nov. 6, there will be held an interesting youth affair with plays, music and dancing, arranged by the Bronx section of the Young Workers' League at the newly-altered Workers' Home, 1347 Boston road, Bronx.

**Get a copy of the American Workers Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.**

## MORE THAN ONE ANGLE TO RAISE IN EFFICIENCY OF PRODUCTION, SAYS ANALYST OF U. S. INDUSTRY

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

How soon will the excess capital produced in America today swamp the worker? Labor might ask the capitalists who are boasting about the enormous increase in the productivity of industry. Or the answer hangs the future of employment.

U. S. department of commerce figures show factory production in 1925 about 75 per cent above 1914. But the number of factory workers in the same period increased only 13.5 per cent. This means that in 1925 the average factory worker produced 54 per cent more in quantity than the average factory worker produced in 1914. Average Productivity Up 49 Per Cent.

The greater part of this extraordinary increase in productivity is due to labor-saving machinery and speeding up methods since the war. 1926 factory production exceeded 1919 by 26 per cent. But the number of wage earners responsible for 1925 production was 16 per cent below 1919. Here is an increase of 49 per cent in the productivity of the average worker.

"The great saving in the amount of human energy necessary to turn out a given quantity of manufacturing products which has made itself felt particularly during the last few years" says the National Industrial Conference board, leading employer statistical body, "bids fair to be the most significant industrial-economic development of the 20th century. So pronounced has been the change in the relationship between labor and production that it heralds far-reaching betterment not only in our economic affairs, but affords a foundation for wide social and cultural advance as well."

This assumes that there has been a parallel increase in the purchasing power of wages to absorb the increased supply of goods. But an analysis of the same phenomene by Editor Benjamin Baker of The Annalist suggests that this increasing productivity is interfering with overdevelopment in industry. He says:

**Efficiency Lowers Cost.**

"The new situation into which business has apparently progressed is the product of abundance of capital and of a new and almost phenomenal efficiency in most parts of our manufacturing plants. This combination, involving even the operation of machinery at much higher speeds than was customary even a few years ago, has resulted in decreasing unit costs of production and hence of making possible the sharp price competition, which has been a matter of comment."

**Result Over-Equipment.**

"To express the situation in a slightly different way," Baker continues, "this country has an exceedingly ample equipment of manufacturing plant even when that plant is rated at the efficiency of three or four years ago. Its efficiency level, in rising decidedly since that time, has for practical purposes increased the proportions of our over-equipment; and it is enabled to continue for the present by the superabundance of capital. This is the general mechanism by which manufacturing competition has now been sharpened to an unprecedented pitch of severity. The competition must go on, for failure to compete will mean a rapid destruction of capital; necessarily failure to succeed in the competition will also mean loss of capital, and loss of this character is certain to occur on a pretty considerable scale because our production is obviously greater than our power to absorb it.

**Reduced The Limit.**

"It seems probable that in many lines of consumers' goods, as well as in building, the forcing of credit facilities into the hands of consumers and buyers may have reached pretty nearly its maximum effect in stimulating consumption. The reckoning in terms of competition elimination may well progress rather moderately. It seems certain to progress at an increasing speed and to mark generally the character of business in the next year or so."

Such loss of capital as Baker forecasts will mean at least temporary loss of employment and pressure to force the losses on labor thru wage cuts.

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.*


*Sunday, October 10*

## UNITED WORKERS' PRESS PICNIC

ROSE HILL PARK, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Take Sierra Vista car, which stops at park. By auto—Mission Road past Lune Park.

Good Amusements, Sports, Games, Prizes.

Leave your lunch at home. We will serve a plate lunch and refreshments.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS—DANCING FREE.

Tickets for sale at 322 West Second Street, open all day and evening.

KEEP THIS DATE OPEN!

SATURDAY EVE., JANUARY 29, 1927

## Concert and Ball

at

New Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave.

Arranged by the International Workers' Aid, New York City.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## SHOW PASSAIC STRIKE FILM HERE OCT. 29

### Proceeds Go to Help Strikers

"The Passaic Strike," a motion picture of the heroic struggle of the 16,000 Passaic textile strikers for a union and a living wage, will be shown in Chicago on Friday evening, October 29, at Ashland Auditorium, 828 S. Ashland Blvd. There will be two showings—at 7 p. m. and 9 p. m.

Nothing will be simply, graphically and vividly explain the big strike and its lessons to the working class as will this gripping motion picture of strike events snapped as they occurred.

**Strikers Shown in Action.**

In this picture, the Passaic textile strikers are shown in action, facing with magnificent courage and superb fortitude the brutal attacks of the mill-barons, braving police clubs and shot guns, fire hose in zero weather, gas bombs, and withstanding the starvation offensives and strike-breaking attempts of the bosses and their tools. The huge mass meetings of strikers are shown, with the strike leaders and outside speakers addressing the strikers. Relief activities are depicted, such as food stores, the picket line lunch counters, the Victory Playground for the strikers' children.

**Prologue.**

The picture has an interesting prologue, acted by the strikers themselves, dramatizing the life of every worker who, hoping to secure by the sweat of his brow some of the good things of life, finds that the exploiting bosses are more than willing to extract even the last drop of blood in order that their 76 per cent profits be maintained.

The proceeds raised by the showing of this picture will go to strike relief. All labor bodies are asked to co-operate in making the showing in Chicago successful.

## Chicago T. U. E. L. to Hold Meeting Oct. 6; All Workers Invited

Chicago workers interested in left wing activity in the trade unions are invited to attend the regular monthly meeting of the Trade Union Educational League local general group which will be held at Northwest Hall, corner of North and Western avenues at 8 P. M. on Wednesday, October 6.

The speaker will be William Z. Foster, who will talk upon the question of the A. F. of L. convention, the growing progressive movement in the mining industry and other outstanding situations in the labor movement. All militant workers are invited and urged to bring one or two fellow workers.


## Step Over!

If you have a little time to spare at any time of the day—give us a hand. Volunteer your services for an hour or two. Come over to help the office get out circulars any time before 5:30 p. m.

ADDRESS:
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Telephone Monroe 4712



**Good Books on Religion**

The Profits of Religion, by Upton Sinclair. Paper, $1.50 Cloth, 1.50

God and My Neighbor, by Robert Blatchford. Cloth, $1.50

Communism vs. Christianism, by Bishop Brown. Paper, 1.00

Foundations of Christianity, by Karl Kautsky. Cloth, $4.00

BISHOP BROWN'S New Book
MY HERESY
An Autobiography
Cloth, $2.00

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.


## CATHOLICS GET PHILADELPHIA BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL TO ATTACK MEXICAN LABOR UNIONS

ARTICLE IV.

(By a Special Correspondent)

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 4.—That Peter Collins, who, according to prominent figures in the American Federation of Labor, is directing the fight for the catholic church within the A. F. of L. is making headway in bringing about a rupture of the amicable relations existing between the A. F. of L. and the Mexican Federation of Labor (C. R. O.-M.), is given additional proof in the resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Associated Building Trades Councils of Philadelphia.

A Philadelphia news dispatch, published in various catholic papers, reads in part:

• • • • •

**Building Trades Council Acts.**

"PHILADELPHIA — Organized workers to the number of 150,000, members of the Associated Building Trades Councils of Philadelphia at a meeting denounced in smashing terms the support given by the Mexican Federation of Labor to President Calles in his campaign against religion and human rights.

"These workers, in a resolution adopted, said that they spoke 'as American citizens and members of the great Federation of Labor.'

**Demands C. R. O. M. Break with Calles.**

"The resolution further urges President Green of the American Federation, 'to use the power of his office and the facilities for publicity at his disposal' to expose and denounce the brutal, un-American and tyrannical character of the Mexican government' and to appeal to the Mexican federation's membership to 'assert their manhood' by withdrawing their support from Calles.

"As American citizens and members of, that great body of organized workers, the American Federation of Labor, believing in the principles of political, industrial and religious liberty, and steadfastly opposed to all forms of Sovietism, Communism and other 'isms' destructive of human liberty, we cannot help but view with deep concern the ferocious attacks that are now being made on the rights, liberties and conscience of the citizens of our sister Republic of Mexico, by the governing power of that nation.

**Attacks Mexican Labor.**

"The resolution then reviews the part that Mexican labor has already taken in the inflicting of these injustices. It continues:

"An astounding feature of their disgraceful and un-American proceedings is the well-authenticated fact that in their campaign of pillage, spoliation and thievery, Calles and his band are, to all appearances, encouraged and actively supported by the Federation of Labor of Mexico, an organization which claims to represent the sentiment of Mexican labor; propaganda has been assiduously disseminated by Mexican agents in an effort to convince the uninformed that the trade unionists of America have no quarrel with the Mexican Federation because of its support of the Calles policies.

**Condemns The C. R. O. M.**

"Now, if it is true that the Federation of Labor of Mexico is composed of men who work for a living, and are members of the trades unions; if it is true that as such they are aiding and abetting Calles in the monstrous assault he is making on the God-given rights of the Mexican people, then the time has arrived for the trades unionists of America to declare in the strongest language possible that we denounce, repudiate and condemn the support rendered to Calles and his government by the Federation of Labor of Mexico, as inhuman and reprehensible, and contrary in every particular to the true principles of trade unionism the world over.

A. F. of L. Militantly Reactionary.

"The American labor movement, in its local, state and national conventions, has unsparingly and rightfully denounced and excoriated the policies of Lenin and Trotsky, the enforced in a nation thousands of miles distant from our shores, and in justice to the high ideals and humanitarian principles of the American labor movement, and mindful of the fundamental principle of freedom on which our great republic is founded and whose 150th birthday and fiftieth anniversary we are at this moment celebrating, we cannot and will not remain silent while, at the point of the bayonet and by the firing of bullets, liberty dear to the hearts of freemen, is ruthlessly throttled at our very doorstep."

## COMPULSORY OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN U. S. AIM OF ORGANIZED LABOR

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Has the industrial prosperity of America reached the point where the nation will consider the granting of old age pensions?

That question is being considered by chiefs of the organized labor movement in Washington. It is timely because congress, in the recent session, revised the federal employes' old-age pension system, raising the maximum pension from $720 to $1,000 a year, after a fight on the part of the American Federation of Labor such as it has not waged at the capitol in years. It is of tactical importance because old-age pensions are among the choicest baits with which the anti-labor purposes of company unions and "yellow dog" contracts of employment are concealed. When the federal government gives old-age pensions to all who have been unable to save, half the appeal of industrial feudalism is lost by the big corporations who now make war on trade unionism.

**Pass But Two Labor Bills.**

The American Federationist sums up the last session of congress by saying that the federal employes' old-age pension bill and the railway labor act were the two measures enacted that directly affect labor. The 757 other bills made law at that session had only an indirect influence on the workers. More than 10,000 bills that were introduced failed of passage.

**Mothers' Pensions.**

Another measure favored by labor, but confined to the District of Columbia was the mothers' pension bill, appropriating $100,000 a year for the maintenance in their own households of the children of mothers left without support. While not a labor measure, it had the support of the American Federation of Labor and is regarded as making easier the education of congress to the need for a federal old-age pension system.

**Amend Constitution.**

Progressives in congress believe that the only possible road to a general federal system of pensioning the men and women worn out in industry is thru a constitutional amendment. Hence the progressives, if they take up the matter in co-operation with organized labor in the coming session or in the next congress, will introduce a resolution proposing such an amendment. Hearings will be held on the resolution. The legislation to be sought would probably differ from the federal employes' pension scheme by dropping the requirement for defraying the cost of the pensions regularly from the pay envelope of the worker. American workers are employed too irregularly and with too little bookkeeping to make it possible to collect insurance or pension charges from the very class that will need pensions most.

## N. Y. Window Cleaners Striking for Better Working Conditions

NEW YORK, Oct. 4. —(FP)—Window-cleaners belonging to the Window Cleaners' Protective Union are striking for a 44-hour week, $44 minimum wage and no discharges or lay-offs without consideration by the union grievance committee.

The union workers are striking chiefly against the Amalgamated Window Cleaning Employers Association following unsuccessful efforts to negotiate an agreement.

The workers demand that employers carry compensation insurance. Many window cleaners are hurt or killed in falls from unprotected high ledges on New York skyscrapers.

Many buildings are not equipped with hooks for the cleaners' safety belts. Small employers have been evading the workmen's compensation law by failing to take out insurance.

The employers have frequently tried to smash the union but have always had to come back to sign up when demands for work became urgent.

## Company Union Gets Weak Knees, 'Decides' to Keep Same Scale

MANCHESTER, N. H. Oct. 4. (FP). —Amoskeag Mills —"Workers' Congress"—company union—voted to continue under the old, wage scale for another six months after demanding 10% increases.

The company had asked cuts. The big mills make cotton and worsted goods as well as rayon mixtures.

*Make it one day's pay to help The DAILY WORKER*

## DETROIT LABOR STAGES STRIKE RELIEF CONCERT

### Eminent Artists Help Passaic Fight

DETROIT, Mich. Oct. 4—A gala concert for the benefit of the textile strikers of Passaic, New Jersey, will be held on Tuesday, October 26th, 8 P. M., at the Majestic Theater, Woodward Avenue, near Willis.

The program will include numbers by such eminent artists as Ilya Schkolnik, concert master of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Stephen Koszkevich, well-known Russian baritone; and the Detroit Ukrainian Chorus. With these artists participating, the concert promises to be one of the biggest musical events of the season.

**No Contest Date.**

The affair is being held under the auspices of the Detroit Conference for Relief of the Passaic Textile Strikers. All friendly organizations are urged not to arrange any other affairs for that date. Admission is 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Tickets may be bought at the following places:

Office of the International Labor Defense, 1967 Grand River Ave.
Painters District Council, 85 Adelaide Street.
Finnish Hall, 5949 14th Street.
Grayling Hall, 2376 Grayling Ave., Hamtramck.
Yemans Hall, 2014 Yemans, Hamtramck.

## Plumbers Knock Hole in Landis Open Shop with Union Contract

The Journeymen Plumbers' union of Chicago registered a blow against the Landis open shop "citizens' committee" when a union shop agreement was signed between the plumbers and the Citizens' Sanitary Engineering association, created by the Landis award committee and hitherto one of its strongest sections.

This is understood to be only one of the union shop contracts soon to be signed by the employers' associations and unions of sheet metal workers, painters and roofers. Negotiations on these trades have been going on for some time.

The present Plumbers' agreement was negotiated by Charles Mulcahy, and is being sent to the Pacific coast to obtain the signature of Dan McCarthy.

It is reported that about 250 non-union plumbers who have been working open shop under the award, will be admitted to the union if they pass the state examination.

It is expected that the Builders' building on Wacker drive and the Pittsfield building at Washington and Wabash will be built under the union agreement.

## Miserably Low Wages for Pottery Workers, Shown by Statistics

WASHINGTON—(FP) — Wages of men and women employed in the American pottery industry are decidely low. This is shown by a study which the U. S. department of labor has just completed, based on statistics for 46 potteries, most of which were in the region centering about East Liverpool, O. For 4,466 men and boys the average earnings per week in 1925 were $26.23, and for 3,657 women and girls they were $13.37 in the semi-vitreous plants, producing common tableware.

Even these wages were double the amount earned by the average worker in each group in the year 1913, according to the report. Piecework is the basis of payment, due in part to an English tradition of contract work coming to this country from the English potteries with the fathers and mothers of these American pottery workers. Much of the production is handled by crews of 5 persons each, speeding up in order to make a maximum weekly earning.

In the average pottery the workers lost 3.9 days every two weeks.

## Long Beach Dockers Organized in L. L. A.

LONG BEACH, Oct. 4. — There is no organized labor here but the longshoremen. These, however, are well organized. Dockmen get 80 cents per hour. Lumber men and ship workers get 90 cents.


THE DAILY WORKER
Read by a mass public!


## 'LABOR' PARTY OF PA. BEHIND WM. B. WILSON

### Democrat Gets Backing for U. S. Senator

HARRISBURG, Pa. Oct. 4. (FP)—William B. Wilson, once president District 2 United Mine Workers of America and former international union secretary, has the endorsement of Pennsylvania's Labor party in his candidacy as democratic nominee for United States senator.

Charles Kutz, chairman of the Labor party, made the announcement, adding that Eugene Bonniwell, democratic gubernatorial candidate, likewise had been endorsed. The spring primary of the Labor party nominated Gifford Pinchot for senate and E. E. Beidleman for governor. Governor Pinchot and Beidleman later withdrew from the race.

**Denies Scab Mine Deal.**

Wilson is denying to questioners that he leased a mine in non-union Chesterfield county, Virginia, as Coal Age stated. Wilson declares that he went with his brother-in-law, Daniel Wilson of Allport, Pa., to look over the Richmond coal basin property of 90 acres but Wilson denies that he is involved in the lease his relative took.

Wilson says his brother-in-law operated a small mine in central Pennsylvania for a number of years on a union basis. Wilson states that the Richmond coal basin development has been so small that the United Mine Workers has not attempted to set a wage agreement there. Wilson's property had not been put into operation when Wilson wrote his answer to queries on their relation to the union.

## GRAND JURORS CARRY THE WAR INTO CICERO

### Almost Whole Town Is Under Indictment

Wholesale indictments, naming known gangsters, bootleggers, town officials, and others, were returned by the federal grand jury here today as the climax of a campaign to free Cicero, Chicago suburb, from the rule of gangland.

Among those named in the indictments are "Scar-face Al" Capone, underworld king; William ("Klondike") O'Connell, and his brother, Myles; Joseph L. Klenka, president of the Cicero town board; Chief of Police Svoboda, Edward C. Konvalinka, secretary to Klenka, and 72 other persons.

The indictments charge conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws and specifically, possession, transportation and sale of liquor.

Among the others named were: Charles Fischetto, Capone's chauffeur.

• • •

## Three Ciceronians Surrender; Obtain Decrease in Bond

Three alleged leaders of the 79 Ciceronians indicted by the federal grand jury Friday in Cicero booze case surrendered to the district court Saturday and were released on bonds.

They were, Joseph Z. Klenka, president of Cicero, Edward Konvalinga, his secretary, and Ted L. Svoboda, chief of police.

Their bonds were first set at $10,000 each by Federal Judge Cliffe, but were later reduced to $2,500 by Judge Evan A. Evans.

## Transportation Heads Vie with Each Other in Accompodating Queen

VIENNA, Oct. 4. — There is a possibility that Marie of Roumania may make her home permanently in the United States. Family troubles are the cause it is said. There is a gentleman, playing a role similar to that played by Rasputin in Csarist Russia, who is raising cain with the royal household.

The steamship companies put up a brisk competition for the queen's passage, the honors going to the Leviathan. The giant ship practically gave the queen a free ticket.

American hotels are offering their choicest suites to the queen for as little as $1 a day and American railroad presidents are cabling offers of their private cars to this royal parasite.

## Judge Sides with Landlord Against Workers and Poor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4. (FP)—Rent laws put in largely to protect workers and poor tenants were dealt a blow by the decision of Judge Charles J. Carroll in Brooklyn that a landlord need give no reasons for evicting a tenant when he hasn't yet started

## A NEW NOVEL By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1927, by Upton Sinclair)

VI

What Mr Irving said was that our troops were in Siberia because American bankers and big business men had loaned enormous sums of money to the government of the Tsar, both before the war and during it; the Bolshevik government had repudiated these debts and therefore our bankers and business men were determined to destroy it. It was not merely the amount of the money, but the precedent involved; if the government of any country could repudiate the obligations of a previous government, what would become of international loans! The creditor nations—that is to say America, Britain and France—maintained that a government debt was a sin, not against the government, but against the country and its resources. The amount at stake was one or two hundred billions of dollars, and the creditor nations meant to make an example of Soviet Russia, and establish the rule that a government which repudiated its debts would be put out of business.

Bunny found this a novel point of view, and asked many questions. Mr. Irving said that in Washington was a Russian who had been the war-time ambassador to our country, and in that capacity had had the handling of the money loaned by our government, and used for buying guns and shells for Russia. At the time of the Bolshevik revolution, this ambassador had just got something like a hundred million dollars, and our government was allowing him to use it to set up a propaganda machine against the Soviet government, with a spy system as elaborate as the Tsar had ever known. Newspapers and newspaper men, government officials and legislators, all were on this ambassador's payroll. Moreover, there were in our state department officials who had married Russian wives of the old nobility and these wives had lost everything in the revolution and it was natural they should hate the new regime. One official was a member of the banking house which had handled the loans and stood to lose a fortune; others were tied up with banks and business concerns which had vast sums at stake. So it came about that America was at war with Soviet Russia, on the entire circumference of that vast republic; and so it came about that an instructor in an American university could not discuss the matter with one of his students, even outside the class room, without fear of losing his position.

Mr. Daniel Webster Irving denied that he had any sympathy with Bolshevism, or wished to teach such doctrines in America; and Bunny, in his innocence of soul, accepted this statement—not knowing that all Bolshevik agents say that, until they have got the minds of their victims thoroughly poisoned. Mr. Irving expressed the view that what was happening in Russia was a great social experiment. Could a government of the working class succeed? Was democracy in industry a possibility, or only a fanatic's dream? We ought to send disinterested people, experts of all sorts into Russia, to watch what was happening and report it. Instead of that, we were helping France and Britain to starve the Russians out; we were compelling them to spend all their energies resisting our armies, and those which we subsidized; we were making it impossible for the experiment to succeed, and so, of course, its failure would prove nothing.

Bunny, poor little propaganda victim, said that he was beginning to change his mind about these matters. Yes, the Russians ought to have a right to work out their own problem in their own way; and certainly we ought to know the truth about what was happening—he wished there was some way to get it. Thereupon, Mr. Irving gave him the names of two weekly magazines, which, as it happened, had just been excluded from the library of the university, and from all the high schools of Angel City, for "dangerous thoughts."

You may imagine what happened then. When you tell a high-spirited lad that he must not read certain publications, he becomes immediately filled with curiosity to know what they contain. Bunny went home and sent in his subscription to these papers, quite openly, in his own name. So there was another entry in the card-indexes of the Military Intelligence Department and the Naval Intelligence Department and the Secret Service Department; to say nothing of many organizations which were using these card-indexes, as their own—several patriotic societies and several militant newspapers, and several big private detective agencies, including, of course, the information service of the once-upon a-time ambassador from a no-longer-existing Russian government.

Bunny, groping about for some way to help Paul, was next moved to write a letter to the Southern Pacific "Stude," telling what he had come to think about the Siberian situation, being careful, of course, not to refer to Mr. Irving, not to name either Paul of Jeff Korbitty. His letter was returned to him by the student editor, with a note protesting against a man of his prominence in the university giving such aid to the enemies of his country. The news of this incident spread, and the wildest rumors took wing; Bunny was besieged by friends and others who wanted to read the letter and then to argue with him.

One member of the senior class declared that he agreed with Bunny—certainly the Russians had a right to run their own country. Billy George was this man's name, and his father was a wealthy manufacturer of iron pipe. Needless to say, Bunny was glad to have a little sympathy and let his new friend read his letter to the "Stude," and Jeff Korbitty's letter to him, and told all his ideas and troubles; and thus the card-indexes in Angel City, New York and Washington were further enriched. Inasmuch as so many other people were allowed to inspect these indexes, it will surely not be unpatriotic for us to take a glimpse into the file. The cards were six by eight in size, neatly typed on both sides; and when one was full, another was started. Our young idealist's now stood as follows:

"Ross, James Arnold, junior, alias Bunny: 679 S. Mendecino Ave., Angel City, Calif., also Paradise, San Elido Co., Calif., Age 20, height 5 feet, 9½ inches, hair brown, eyes brown, features regular; photo attached. Son of J. Arnold Ross, v-pres. Ross Consolidated Oil Co., Vernon Roscoe Bldg., Angel City, also indept. oil interests, estimated worth $25,000,000. Graduate 1918 Beach City (Calif.) High School, school records good, reported sex susceptibility, report agent 11497 attached. Active sympathizer Paradise oil-strike 1916-17, intimate friend of Paul Watkins, strike leader, file 1272W17. Suspected intimate with Rose Watkins, sister of Paul. Training at Camp Arthur, 1917-18, record satisfactory. Wrote to Hon. H. G. Leathers, 49th California district, prompted by returned soldier Jeff. Korbitty, file 9687K30; see letter attached, also report agent 23672 attached. Class of 1923, Southern Pac Univ., member Kappa Gamma Tau fraternity, track-runner, pupil of Daniel Washington Irving, file 327118. Sentimental sympathizer Bolsh. Subscriber Nation, New Republic. Further reports from agent 11497, fellow student; also 9421, intimate with subject's sister, known as Birdie Ross."

(Continued Tomorrow.)

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Haymarket 4715

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By mail (outside of Chicago):
One Year $6.00 Six months $3.00 Three months $1.50
In Chicago: One Year $8.00 Six months $4.00 Three months $2.00

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

LOUIS BRENDAL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB — Editors, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

## The Merger Period

"Ask and ye shall receive," is the slogan of the Coolidge administration issued for the benefit of the great industrialists and bankers.

Merger after merger has not only been authorised but encouraged and the departments of the government have been placed at the disposal of corporations to assist them in avoiding any legal complications. Copper, oil, electric light and power, and coal are a few of the industries in which huge new concentrations have taken place.

The railroads, hitherto prevented from making rapid steps towards amalgamating into still larger system groups are now in motion. Their efforts are to be facilitated by the Parker bill prepared by Alfred P. Thom, counsel for the Association of Railway Executives, which Thom has informed President Coolidge is favored by a majority of the roads and which, it is stated, President Coolidge will recommend for passage.

Now comes the news of a new consolidation bringing the Chesapeake and Ohio and Hocking Valley roads under one head and authorization for 62 miles of new connecting roadbed to be owned by the new combination.

The days when railroads had to fight for concentrations of control which gave them monopolies of the transportation field in their territories have passed. Bigger combinations is the keynote.

But combinations of workers in unions large and powerful enough to fight such huge combinations of capital effectively are outlawed, if not by legislation as yet, at least by injunctions which are as effective inasmuch as they abrogate the right of jury trial for workers accused of violating them.

American capitalism is on the march toward a greater empire than the world has ever seen. Coolidge is its puppet for the present and it is his task to aid, not to hamper anything which increases the power of the ruling class.

If Al Smith or McAdoo is elected by reason of a switch to the democrat party the process will continue.

The machinery of government is the machinery of the strongest section of American capitalism and industrial and finance capitalists, tho they may differ on such questions as the world court, are of one mind in desiring the most complete centralisation possible of their power at home.

The huge combinations of capital which have taken place in the last three years are only one indication that this is a government of, for and by capitalists.

## Mencken—American Capitalism's Literary Clown

In the old days, the feudal days, the fat barons of the land were amused by fools who combined malformed physical features with sharp, albeit perverted wit. These days of capitalism have seen the end of the court entertainer with cap and bells—but in his place has come a species of clown, who, tho lacking the anatomical abnormalities of his predecessor, has seemed to inherit the perverted wit necessary to amuse the baronage of this day.

Such a clown is H. L. Mencken. Pretending to be critical of the more superficial inconsistencies of capitalism, Mencken is one of its staunchest defenders. Only the most stupid of exploiters is unaware that Mencken fulfills the two-fold duty of amuser to the bourgeoisie and confuser of the exploited. V. F. Calverton, the editor of the *Modern Quarterly*, put it mildly when he said Mencken is a vaudevillian. He is more than that. Despite his smart gestures of criticism directed at methodists, babbits, Cal Coolidge and the United States senate, H. L. Mencken is one of the starkest reactionaries writing in the English language. He is all the more so because, at first glance, he gives the impression of being otherwise.

All these remarks are apropos of a syndicated article appearing in the Sunday press entitled, "Remarks On Rede." Mencken, in this article, is at his best. This means that, without knowing what he is talking about, he manages to write a thousand very interesting words. In addition to this he tells many lies and many more platitudes.

In this article Mencken discloses as much ignorance of the so-called "reds" as the veriest babbit. This man has performed the astounding feat of writing of the revolutionary movement in this country without once mentioning the only revolutionary party in the country, the Workers (Communist) Party. His knowledge of the working class movement is encircled by a mild acquaintance with "parlor socialists." Hence, to Mencken the revolutionary movement is largely composed of this species. Mencken does not hesitate to echo the time-worn lies of the capitalist press about Russia and adds a few malignancies of his own. He sings loudly the praises of capitalism and predicts its existence for another hundred years. His discussion of social changes hinges upon the individual. The trouble with capitalism is that there are some bad individuals in it, under socialism the same trouble would exist, is a sample of Mencken's sociology. All of these stupidities come from the pen of "America's foremost critic."

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

# FROM PORTLAND TO DETROIT

ARTICLE XII.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

IT is true that the American labor leaders smile and smile at the company unions and "welfare" schemes of the capitalists and that the official journals of the trade unions of course denounce the stanly. But neither in speeches or articles by these officials has an appeal ever been made to the class interests of the workers for it is understood that the trade union movement should be a combat unit of the working class struggling ever for more absolute control of industry and government or that it has any other function than that of securing concessions for workers strictly within the framework of American capitalist society.

I HAVE mentioned the failure of the trade union leadership to make clear to the masses the difference between trade unions and company unions. This is a fact in spite of the declarations relative to the outright company control of company unions at present. It follows that if workers accept the theory that American industry—capitalist, executives and workers—is composed of one big family that the question of worker control of unions becomes of minor importance to them and may even be considered contrary to the altruistic spirit with which company union—and for that matter official trade union—literature is saturated.

CONTROL of the unions by the rank and file is a doctrine just as obnoxious to the present trade union leadership as it is to the capitalists. They argue only for the UNION, scope for the CLASS of which it is composed.

An example of this type of argument (it is even a little more determined in tone than the average) is to be found in The Railroad Trainmen's Journal of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, for October, 1923, says:

"... As railways and their employees go, there is no present danger of interrupted service. The public will not fight to hold cars his own; he will fight if he has to; there's his right; we stand for the same thing, but most earnestly hope we will not have to exercise it.

We are facing a new proposition; many of the 'social' problems of the organizations have been partly solved by the employers; there are organizations of all kinds, insurance and welfare schemes that are advantageous as long as the man remains in the service; there are stock buying and building and loan associations, co-operative buying associations and in fact everything attractive is offered in some form or another, each requiring dues payments, so many in fact that MANY OF THE EMPLOYES BELIEVE A LABOR ORGANIZATION IS ABOUT THE LAST THING NECESSARY. . . . Each welfare scheme is a development of the millions injected. IT MAKES THE UNION THAT MUCH LESS NECESSARY IN THESE MATTERS, BUT THE EMPLOYE CANNOT AFFORD TO FORGET THAT TO THIS UNION ALONE HE OWES HIS WAGES AND WORKING RULES. (Emphasis mine.)

IT will be seen from the above that the appeal is to the glories of the past without any statement as to the present and future struggles of the union.

Nor should such utterances as the above be taken to indicate even a faint desire on the part of officialdom to stress the difference in interests between worker and capitalist. Such an interpretation must be rejected when we recall that the heads of every railway labor organization without exception aided in the passage of the Watson-Parker bill based on the theory of identity of interests of railway worker and railway capitalists.

THE International Association of Machinists, formerly, at least, the most advanced of the railway organizations, is no clearer on the company union question, so far as its official organ is concerned, than is The Railroad Trainmen. Speaking of company unions, it says:

Just how to overcome this obstacle to legitimate organization is a problem yet to be solved . . . . An appeal will, of course, be made to all mechanics employed on company union roads to assert their freedom of the press and the political rights of the whole of the non-proletarian strata of the population, etc. Those who do not grasp this do not understand anything whatever of the whole situation. It is our attitude towards the peasantry which is involved. . . . To refuse to permit a schism in the party, for we should thereby permit a split in the state.

The slightest disorder in the party takes immediate effect upon the whole apparatus of state . . . This is being discussed by both the specialists and the other categories of employes. Schism in the party inevitably engenders schism in the whole state apparatus. Thus the question of fractions is a question of "life and death" to the party."

THUS Comrade Zinoviev spoke against Trotsky. But today it is he who is contending for fractions and groups; he has forgotten everything, and opposes to comrade Lenin that he said so recently, on Dec. 1, 1924, as empty chatter.

"Trotskyism is and remains at bottom to a great extent a left manoeuvre in the state, an opportunist pseudo-Marxist anti-Communistic spirit."

This is what Comrade Zinoviev wrote on Trotskyism." In another place he writes:

"It has often been said that all the misfortunes of the party started from the Tenth Party Congress."

Why this? It was precisely the X. Party Congress which declared such a discussion within the party to be superfluous.

"The policy of the Tenth Party Congress is the policy of Leninism. The attack made by Comrade Trotsky against the fundamentals of Leninism, on the basis of the balance drawn by the Tenth Party Congress with respect to the freedom of fractions and groups, cannot be acknowledged as right." And so forth.

THUS Comrade Zinoviev wrote at one time. And now all this has been thrown upon the dustheap. Now all this is forgotten. It was spoken with the greatest enthusiasm, but it none the less forgotten. Trotsky remains as victor in the block established on the basis of withdrawal to a distance from Lenin's ideological principles, tho it was Zinoviev who designated Trotsky's standpoint as nothing more nor less than a variety of Menshevism, containing nuances fundamentally hostile to bolshevism, etc., etc.

(To Be Continued)

## Dinner Pail Epic

By BILL LLOYD, Federated Press.

I see two millions was the sum folks paid to see a husky bum licked to a frazzle by Gene Tunney—that strikes my mind as awful funny.

Two millions aint no labor gate—the labor press may gravitate to where their printing shop must close, and we be left to fight our foes without the help of able ginks who slings a lot of printer's ink.

Us guys must dig down in our jeans and keep the editors in beans. If we would have 'em throw a hustle to help us workers in our turn. They admit of Menshevism, containing nuances fundamentally hostile to bolshevism, etc., etc.

(To Be Continued)

## Dinner Pail Epic

By BILL LLOYD, Federated Press.

I see two millions was the sum folks paid to see a husky bum licked to a frazzle by Gene Tunney—that strikes my mind as awful funny.

Two millions aint no labor gate—the labor press may gravitate to where their printing shop must close, and we be left to fight our foes without the help of able ginks who slings a lot of printer's ink.

Us guys must dig down in our jeans and keep the editors in beans. If we would have 'em throw a hustle to help us workers in our turn. They admit of Menshevism, containing nuances fundamentally hostile to bolshevism, etc., etc.

# The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

*THE present controversy within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is neither a sign—nor will it be the cause—of a retreat of the revolution. Quite the contrary. It is clear indication of its victorious onward march.*

*To give a clear understanding as well of the present problems of the Russian Revolution as also of the controversy over the solution of these problems, we are publishing herewith a report made by Comrade Buchurin at the functionaries' meeting of the Leningrad organization of the Communist Party. The report speaks for itself and needs no further elucidation. It is clear and convincing and answers the lies about the retreat of the Russian Revolution.*

(Continued from previous issue)

### Why Does Medvedyev Write on The Peasantry Question?

By N. BUCHARIN.

IT is foolish"—he writes,—"to suppose that the economic position of the small peasant can now be saved; it is inevitably doomed to decay and to complete extermination. It is mere petty bourgeois Utopianism to believe that there can be any uplift in peasant economics."

This is what we all said under the capitalist regime. But to speak like this under the conditions furnished by the proletarian dictatorship is to accept a standpoint widely differing from the Leninist. Comrade Medvedyev comes to the conclusion that there is no use in troubling about the "dreary" village. For him the peasantry is represented by this peasantry and the "dreary village." Why should we, real proletarians, trouble ourselves about the "dreary villages" (or with the "stupid rabble" in the Comintern)? Let us rather give our industry to the concession capitalist, in order that we may earn a few more pence. Such is the weak, flaccid, standpoint of the comrades of the new opposition maintain that the differentiation in the peasantry has not made strides that the middle peasant comes scarcely in question, or when Comrade Preposrzhensky fails to observe the difference between capitalist and petty peasant economics, then we have here an undoubted ideological relationship to Medvedyev. These two standpoints are not identical, but they are ideologically related.

IF our opposition throws doubts on the socialist character of our state industry, and Comrade Medvedyev attaches so little importance to this social character of our industry that he is prepared to abandon this industry to the concession capitalists, this is the second bridge connecting the ideology of the two groups.

If Comrade Medvedyev does not believe that we have a proletarian dictatorship, and is of the opinion that it is the task of the proletarian organisation to exercise pressure upon the state, and at the same time we find other comrades of the opposition letting slip such sentences as that on the "extremely non-proletarian character" of our state, then we have here the third ideological bridge between the group of oppositional comrades and the group around Comrade Medvedyev, which latter group may be said to be leading the way as "vanguard" of the whole opposition block.

IF Medvedyev believes that our party is rotten, that it has run off the rails of proletarian policy, and Comrade Kamenev asserts that our policy deviates from the interests of the broad masses of the workers, again this ideological similarity forms a bridge, the fourth uniting these two groups with one another. All deviations begin in this manner and lead in their later development to entirely anti-Bolshevist conclusions. This is where the collective opposition, and the Medvedyev group, are ideologically related.

WE shall be told that the most far-reaching, revolting, and evil-smelling "proposals" are made by Medvedyev in that for the liquidation of the Comintern, whilst there is nothing similar to be found in either Zinoviev's or Trotsky's declarations. This is true, for the present. We should be the first to thank destiny were it to remain true forever. But if the opposition continues on its present path, it may still lead to such a crisis. Osorsky so often mentioned—an adherent of Comrade Trotsky—has already hinted at this conclusion. He writes approximately as follows: Our party, the C. P. S. U., is engaged in the pressure of various forms of economics, etc. (Here we must recollect what has already been said above on the representation of capitalist elements). Consequently it must renounce its role as leader of the Communist International.

LET us think this thought to its logical conclusion: If the C. P. S. U. does not renounce its role, this means that in no case will it lead the Comintern further on the path of revolution. This means that its "degeneration" will involve the degeneration of the Comintern. The ultra-left in Germany are already saying this to-day. Their conclusion is the necessity of creating a IV. International. What will our opposition say when it maintains that our party has fallen away from the line of revolution, and yet it still remains the leader of the Comintern? In this case the opposition will begin to declare loudly that the Comintern has fallen away from the proletarian path with the Russian party. The further development of the views of the opposition will then be along the line of a false, neglected and declusory attitude towards the Comintern.

I REPEAT: We shall be the first to thank destiny if this does not come to pass. We shall be the first to be pleased. But if it is not to happen, then the opposition must leave the path of destruction which it is now treading. It must pause and think whither its ideology is leading it.

### The Opposition at an Intermediate Station—the Platform of Trotskyism.

WHAT the is the ideological current thus developing in the opposition? The current is leading in the direction of Shlyapnikov and Medvedyev, it is becoming a completely liquidatory tendency on the basis of disbelief in the building up of socialism in our country. At the present moment, the opposition is resting at an intermediary station, called Trotskyism. The chief ideology of the whole opposition in its totality—including Comrades Zinoviev, Kamenev, Krupskaya, etc.—is obviously that of open Trotskyism.

AT the time when we prophesied that the matter would end in Trotskyism, we were not believed by many comrades, members of the opposition. They said: That will never be the case. You will remember how Zinoviev rose up against Trotsky, what thunders he called down upon him, both at home and in the foreign party press. How many pamphlets were written by Zinoviev, Safarov, Kasnalchikov, and a large number of other comrades, many of them somewhat evil-smelling pamphlets, which aggravated the question to a point which it should never have been brought. But now Comrade Trotsky has become the ideological leader of this whole oppositional group, whilst neither Comrade Zinoviev nor Comrade Kamenev has a single independent idea. They come forward with common declarations, with common standpoint, with common signatures; and the main point is that all the ideas contained in these utterances are the ideas of Comrade Trotsky.

THIS is in accordance with the facts. I have already described these ideas. Whose opinion is the present opinion held by the opposition in the party question? It is Comrade Trotsky's opinion. I have detailed our differences in questions of economic policy; I have described Comrade Preobrashensky's standpoint. Whose standpoint is this? It is Trotsky's standpoint, which he borne away the victory in the opposition, whilst Zinoviev and Kamenev have capitulated before it.

AND in the question of organisation, in the question of granting the freedom to form groups and fractions—whose are the views defended here by the opposition? It need not be said that these are Trotsky's views, for he has stood for them for decades. These are views which Trotsky expounded in 1923-4, at the same time as his demand for freedom of groups and fractions.

Comrade Zinoviev, at a Moscow functionaries' meeting held on Dec. 11, 1924, spoke as follows:

"We therefore beg you, the Moscow organisation, to give us a clear and unequivocal answer (the subject dealt with was the discussion with Trotsky). If you believe the time to have come for legalising the fractions and groups, say so plainly (Thus spoke Comrade Zinoviev in 1923 and 1924.) We do not believe that this time has come yet, or that it will come at all during the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It cannot come, for this is a question bound up with the freedom of the press and the political rights of the whole of the non-proletarian strata of the population, etc. Those who do not grasp this do not understand anything whatever of the whole situation. It is our attitude towards the peasantry which is involved. . . . To refuse to permit a schism in the party, for we should thereby permit a split in the state.

The slightest disorder in the party takes immediate effect upon the whole apparatus of state . . . This is being discussed by both the specialists and the other categories of employes. Schism in the party inevitably engenders schism in the whole state apparatus. Thus the question of fractions is a question of "life and death" to the party."

THUS Comrade Zinoviev spoke against Trotsky. But today it is he who is contending for fractions and groups; he has forgotten everything, and opposes to comrade Lenin that he said so recently, on Dec. 1, 1924, as empty chatter.

"Trotskyism is and remains at bottom to a great extent a left manoeuvre in the state, an opportunist pseudo-Marxist anti-Communistic spirit."

This is what Comrade Zinoviev wrote on Trotskyism." In another place he writes:

"It has often been said that all the misfortunes of the party started from the Tenth Party Congress."

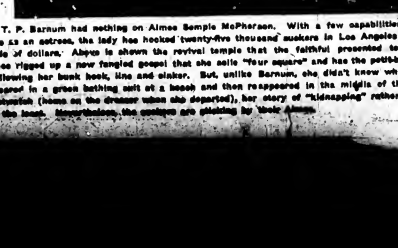
Why this? It was precisely the X. Party Congress which declared such a discussion within the party to be superfluous.

"The policy of the Tenth Party Congress is the policy of Leninism. The attack made by Comrade Trotsky against the fundamentals of Leninism, on the basis of the balance drawn by the Tenth Party Congress with respect to the freedom of fractions and groups, cannot be acknowledged as right." And so forth.

THUS Comrade Zinoviev wrote at one time. And now all this has been thrown upon the dustheap. Now all this is forgotten. It was spoken with the greatest enthusiasm, but it none the less forgotten. Trotsky remains as victor in the block established on the basis of withdrawal to a distance from Lenin's ideological principles, tho it was Zinoviev who designated Trotsky's standpoint as nothing more nor less than a variety of Menshevism, containing nuances fundamentally hostile to bolshevism, etc., etc.

(To Be Continued)

## Where Thousands Have Been Roped in by Aimee's Game



T. P. Barnum had nothing on Aimee Semple McPherson. With a few capabilities as a speaker and several more as an actress, the lady has hooked twenty-five thousand suckers in Los Angeles to the tune of many thousands of dollars. Above is shown the revival temple that the faithful presented to their good-looking pastor. Aimee rigged up a new fangled gospel that she calls "four square" and has the petit-bourgeoisie of the Angel City swallowing her bunk hook, line and sinker. But, unlike Barnum, she didn't know where to stop. When she disappeared in a green bathing suit at a beach and then reappeared in the wilds of the Mexican desert with her victimization (home on the dresser when she departed), her story of "kidnapping" rather took on a doubtful hue, to say the least. Nevertheless, the suckers are sticking by their Aimee.

The Standard Daily Newspaper of Workers and Farmers' Correspondents

Join the Growing Army of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter October 26, 1918, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 225. Subscription Rates: In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $5.00 per year. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 C...

# DENY BAIL REDUCTION IN PASSAIC

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

We hate to mention it but business is business and our business is to tell as much of what happens as is conducive to the welfare of the labor movement, therefore when we learn that there is a deficit of $305,000,000 in British revenue collections as compared with $160,000,000 last year, the horrible fact must be chronicled. Any reader who ever experienced the pangs of financial stringency will realize what this means, and it is only a question of time when the New Zealander on London Bridge may be asked to drop a penny into King George's hat or in the feodora of the Prince of Wales.

* * * *

All Pilsudski's horses and all his men could not make the Polish parliament vote for him. So it didn't, with the result that chaos is now king and Pilsudski's army is all dressed up with no place in particular to go the marshal is taking no chances, but Lithuania, evidently thinking it safer to attack a little potato republic than the Soviet Union. But the marshal will find Vilna a hard pill to swallow tho he got it into his mouth a few years and the league of nations gave him a sip of water to dissolve it.

* * * *

Pilsudski's diet voted against him, the count being 360 against and 92 for. That's not so good considering the report that the marshal is a genius and can solve every problem by waving his shining sword. Things must be pretty bad when so many deputies failed to be influenced by a battalion of armed men. Politicians are usually susceptible to outside influence. Either the prick of a sword or the clink of the coin.

* * * *

South Africa is holding a referendum on a suitable flag for the dominion. General Smuts, the old traitor who participated in the raid of the two republics in the empire, wants the Union Jack included in the color scheme. But General Hertzog who represents the nationalist Boer elements does not particularly care about the emblem of British imperialism. In all probability a compromise will be reached, and the crown will find its way into the hunting.

* * * *

British propaganda agencies in Lithuania are trying to develop sentiment against the recently signed Soviet-Lithuanian treaty. The British propagandists wish to make it appear that the pact is directed against England. Whether it is or not is up to England. The Soviet Union does not want war and Lithuania has more to gain from an accord with Russia than thru hostility. England is gradually being isolated on the continent. Even the little Baltic republics are leaning to their east that they will be better off by declining to any longer act as buffer states between England and Soviet Russia.

* * * *

Chu-chao-hsin, head of the Chinese mission to Italy and head of the Chinese delegation to the league of nations, continues to hurl broadsides at British imperialism from his point of vantage at Geneva. The British don't know what to do about it, the Chu in the fullness of his heart suggests that they stop bombarding Chinese towns and pull out their armed forces. In which event says Chu, the Chinese might be inclined to resume treaty relations with them. The British are now asking: "What's the matter with Chu?" And without waiting for an answer they assert that he is either a tool of the Kuomintang or else he is playing politics. And what about it?

* * * *

Aimee McPherson has a rival in a Roumanian girl who claims to be the recipient of sundry pin pricks ings from evil spirits. The evil spirit

(Continued on page 2.)

## A. F. of L. HAS NOT YET SENT FUNDS FOR BRITISH STRIKE AID

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 5.—Why the American Federation of Labor has not yet sent the money, small in amount the it may be, collected for the relief of the British miners, is puzzling to the Detroit workers observing the A. F. of L. convention.

Daniel J. Tobin, treasurer of the A. F. of L., it is revealed, has made a secret report to the executive council stating that about $100,000 will be sent in the near future and that this represents the total of relief funds gathered from the various

## INDIANA G. O. P. A CREATURE OF KLAN IS CHARGE

### Kluxer's Head Made Senate Choice

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Oct. 5.—The head and robe of the ku klux klan was figuratively nailed to the very door of Indiana's state capitol today.

Thru Court Asher, "dear pal and partner" of D. C. Stephenson, who, before his imprisonment here for the death of Madge Oberholtzer, spoke the law of the invisible empire in Indiana, the accusing shroud was given the breath of life and made to tell its story of the alleged manipulations which it directed in Hoosier politics.

A senatorial appointment juggled at the instance of the klan, or rather of Stephenson, with a promise of immunity for him in the Oberholtzer case—this was the charge to which the wrath-like emblem of "hidden power" gave voice thru Asher. And as a result, the probe which is threatening to rock the very foundations of Indiana politics today threatened to reach a federal investigating committee.

Stephenson himself is still incommunicado in the state penitentiary here, Warden Walter L. Daly having flatly refused all requests to interview him. However, thru the grapevine route to Asher came portions of his story and from Asher, the alleged facts were made public.

**Ralston's Death.**

His revelations today dealt principally with the appointment of Arthur R. Robinson to fill the place made vacant last year by the death of Senator Samuel Ralston.

According to Asher's statement, Gov. Ed Jackson decided to appoint himself to the vacancy and had gone so far as to communicate with Lieut. Gov. Van Orman, advising him to make preparations to move to Indianapolis to take Jackson's place.

At this stage, according to Asher, and before public announcement of the plans had been made, Senator James E. Watson communicated with Jackson and other republican leaders in Indiana and demanded that Frank Ball, a millionaire republican, of Muncie, Ind., be named to Ralston's place.

**Stephenson's Man.**

Senator Watson's selection, Asher said, received the support of the majority of the leading party members and it was virtually agreed that Ball should be given the place when Stephenson, then being held here without bail pending trial on the Oberholtzer case, sent word to the

(Continued on page 2.)

## TWO MORE WOMEN JAILED BY COPS IN DATE STRIKE

### 25 Other Workers Join the Ranks

Two more women were arrested by police here Tuesday morning in an effort to break the strike of the Negro women, employed as data stuffers at the Marsa & company date factory, 214 West Kinzie street.

Tuesday's arrests were made without the slightest provocation on the part of the workers, who were peacefully picketing the factory premises.

The women, Mrs. Robert Jones, 509 East Thirty-fifth street, and Mrs. Ella Smith, 17 S. State street, were taken to the Chicago avenue police station and held there charged with disorderly conduct until intervention was made by the International Labor Defense. They were handled roughly by the officers, and it is possible that charges will be filed against the police.

**Strike Spreading.**

The strike, which has been in progress since Oct. 2, is growing stronger every day. Twenty-five more women workers joined the ranks of the strikers Tuesday morning, swelling the total to more than 136.

The strike was called when the Marsa company posted a notice of a wage reduction.

A temporary union organization has been formed by the women, and headquarters established at 30 North Ada street.

## INDEPENDENT ENTERS ILLINOIS CONTEST FOR SENATE SEAT

A certain set of republican politicians in Illinois, sensing that the slush fund graft exposures at the primaries are too obvious for even the most disinterested voter, have split the party and entered an independent candidate to run against Frank L. Smith, the traction magnates' choice. Hugh Magill is the independent republican candidate. One of his chief backers is Julius Rosenwald, Chicago millionaire.

## ANOTHER BLAST IS FEARED IN MINE TRAGEDY

### Thirty-One Men are Reported Trapped

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROCKWOOD, Tenn., Oct. 5. — The danger of another gas explosion leemed today as rescue workers slowly penetrated their way into the workings of the Roane Iron company's mine here, seeking to recover the bodies of 23 miners.

All hope for recovery alive of the men, trapped by a gas explosion yesterday has been abandoned. The gas fumes issued forth in great waves and leaders of rescue operations expressed fear that the coal has caught fire and that there was a possibility of another explosion at any moment.

**Recovered Bodies.**

Four bodies have been recovered, while the body of another miner was located, but could not be brought to the surface because of the deadly fumes. The bodies recovered are Harry Lingo, head blown off; George Riddle, Hector Smith and Will Elliott, Jr., the body of the fifth miner was believed to be B. C. Stevens.

The number of men trapped by the blast has been definitely established at 31.

**Four Rescued.**

Four were rescued last night, and four bodies were recovered, leaving a total of 23 still in the mine, all of whom are believed dead.

All operations in the mine have been abandoned owing to the danger of another explosion. The mine itself is a small one, and its output is used exclusively in the smelting of iron by the Roane Iron company.

**Battery of Ovens.**

Near the mouth of the mine stands a battery of coke ovens, which belch forth smoke and cause a heavy pall to settle over this town of 5,000 which for the second time in less than two years has been visited by a mine disaster. Last year tan men were killed in the gas explosion.

**Tilbury Dockers Return.**

LONDON, Oct. 5. — The Tilbury dock strike which began unexpectedly yesterday was called off today, the Dockworkers' Union ordering the men back to work.

## A. F. OF L. VOTES FULL SUPPORT TO STRIKING NEW YORK CLOAK MAKERS

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 5.—Unanimous support of the 14 weeks strike of 40,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York City was voted here enthusiastically by the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention. It was promised by President William Green that the executive council would immediately send out an appeal to all affiliated organizations urging quick financial aid.

The resolution endorsing the strike was brought in as a special order by Secretary Matthew Woll of the resolutions committee. It was signed by the I. L. G. W. U. delegation and received the endorsement of the committee.

**A Strike Against Lower Standards.**

The resolution points out that the New York strike is being waged to prevent a lowering of the standards of life sed work "secured thru many years of organized effort and sacrifice and to save the industry itself from becoming demoralized and leading the workers back to sweatshop conditions such as existed before the firm establishment of the Cloakmakers' Union."

The employers are denounced as resorting to every available and conceivable method of warfare including the injunction process in their attempt to resist the rightful and justified demands of the organized cloakmakers. It is pointed out that the cloakmakers are conducting their struggle courageously in the face of great suffering and privation.

**Extends Full Support.**

The resolution then declares that: The American Federation of Labor extends its full support to the striking cloakmakers of New York City, authorizes the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to call immediately on all affiliated unions for financial assistance urging them to respond speedily and generously so as to assure complete victory to the striking cloakmakers and their present struggle and contest."

Delegate Isidore Nagler of the I. L. G. W. U. spoke on the resolution reviewing the former intolerable conditions prevailing under sweatshop rule in the industry. Secretary Woll for the committee declared that labor was confronted with a serious situation in this strike.

President Green also spoke, narrating the courageous activity of the strikers on the picket lines, pointing out the brutal treatment they were receiving at the hands of the police and declaring they were "suffering and sacrificing in the cause." The resolution were then adopted unanimously.

The fraternal delegation of the international Metal Trades Federation to the A. F. of L. metal trades department was presented to the convention by President James O'Connell, J. T. Brownlie of the British Machinists addressed the convention on behalf of the delegation pleading for the international solidarity of the world's workers.

Our delegation came to the United States to visit and confer with the Metal Trades Workers affiliated with the A. F. of L. with a distinct purpose in mind," said Brownlie. "That purpose was to get these organizations to join with us to make common cause with the workers of the world."

Brownlie declared the Metal Trades international to be the oldest trade union international in the world and said that "all British metal workers are affiliated with it."

"Capitalism is organized on a world-wide basis, he said. "It knows no frontiers. Labor must be similarly organized."

**A Poor Example.**

Instead of searching for some working class example for American labor to follow, however, Brownlie dragged in the memory of President Woodrow Wilson claiming it was Wilson who had come to Europe to help settle the war breaking away from American parochial traditions.

"I went you to come in the same way" said Brownlie to the delegates "Break away from your traditions or isolation." There was a ripple of applause among the delegates at the mention of the name of Woodrow Wilson.

**Not Like Last Year.**

In reply President Green merely declared: "We are glad to have Mr.

(Continued on page 2)

## ANOTHER LINK IN RAILROAD MERGER FORGED

### Billion-Dollar Merger Moves Forward

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 — Another move in the Van Sweringen billion dollar railroad merger was made today when the Chesapeake and Hocking road, a recently incorporated subsidiary of the Chesapeake and Ohio, applied to the interstate commerce commission for authority to construct 63 miles of new road between Gregg and Valley Crossing, Ohio.

The Chesapeake and Hocking was incorporated in Ohio on September 24, 1926, with an authorized capital of $70,000, all of which will be acquired by the Chesapeake and Ohio, which will also furnish the money necessary to construct the new road. The road is designed to be a connecting link between the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Hocking Valley and will constitute approximately 25 per cent of the total tonnage.

## WORKERS PARTY CANDIDATE ONLY FOR THE MASSES

### Smith Got Much And Brennan Got Less

The three humble servants of Illinois capitalism, and any other capitalism for that matter, to wit: Messers Smith, Brennan and Magill, candidates for the United States senate, are quite sure that their respective candidates will be smiled upon by the voters when the ballots are cast next November.

**Angling For Vote.**

Needless to say those three gentlemen are angling for the popular vote so that they shall be able to serve the fellows who live on the populace.

Magill is the candidate of the pure and holy republicans, who are somewhat disgusted with the way brother Frank L. Smith has conducted himself. Frank took Insull's money in such a way that most people heard about it. Magill is taking Rosenwald's money without giving any recelpee.

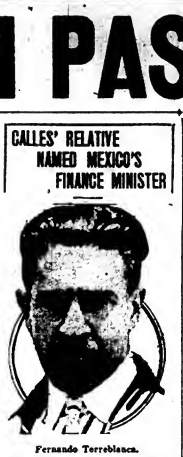
George Brennan may be defeated on the ground that he is a piker. His share of the Insull coin was a paltry $18,000. George is neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring. What could a live wire do with only $15,000?

Farley Parker Christenson has not been heard of since he appeared at the Streator convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor wearing plus fours, or in other words, knickers. What could a man in knickers do for the American farmer? It is to laugh.

But a discordant note is sounded

(Continued on page 2.)

## CALLES' RELATIVE NAMED MEXICO'S FINANCE MINISTER



Fernando Terreblanca.

Alberto Pani, recently resigned as minister of finance in Calles' cabinet, was the last teel of foreign interests, particularly U. S., to held an important government post in Mexico. He has been succeeded by a more reliable minister who is Calles' son-in-law, Fernando Terreblanca.

## ENGLAND AND ITALY PLAN WAR ON CHINA

### Peking Envoy Speaks; Sun Demoralized

ROME, Oct. 5.—It is learned that Italy is considering joining with Great Britain in military intervention in China to crush the national liberation movement. While officials are reticent and will neither affirm or deny it a report, it is looked upon as a result of the conversation recently held between Mussolini and Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister.

**Other Nations Concerned.**

The new alliance between Britain and Italy has alarmed other nations who have declined to aid Great Britain in China, having rival interests of their own and are in no hurry to burn their fingers to protect British interests. France also is threatened by the alliance in European and African affairs.

Plans for intervention by Italy and England jointly have gone so far that foreign diplomats in Rome have reported the matter to their governments.

* * *

**Chinese Envoy Gives Hot Reply.**

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Concerning the recent speech of Chao Hsin-chu, representative of the Peking government to the league of nations, attacking the British at the Geneva assembly of the league, the Daily Mail asked Chao what he presumed to speak for China as a whole when the Peking government which sent him to the league controlled only a small part of China.

Chao has replied with a scorching letter, practically stating that when he speaks of Chinese desire to oust foreign dominion of China's affairs, he speaks for all China. While China has internal political differences, he said, all Chinese are united in demanding an end of foreign domination.

* * *

**Dead and Demoralized.**

SHANGHAI, Oct. 5.— Dispatches from Hankow state that the northern troops of Wu Pei-fu isolated and besieged in the walled city of Wucheng by the Cantonese attempted a sortie to drive back the southerners, but the whole 500 who entered out of the city gates were mown down by machine guns.

The troops within the city are demoralized and when the 500 tried to return the gates were closed against them by their famine stricken fellows on the inside. There is no food or fuel left in the city.

Further demoralization is noted in reports from Nanchang, where the troops of Sun Chuan-fang, supposed ruler of the five provinces on the lower Yangtze, are in control. Sun's soldiery are murdering and looting and thousands of natives have been killed and wounded by Sun's marauders. This is regarded as a sign of Sun's weakness and approaching defeat by the Cantonese.

## JUDGE HOLDING MILL STRIKERS FOR $350,000

### Assign Case to Vicious Anti-Labor Judge

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 5.—Supreme Court Justice Charles C. Black refused to lower the excessive amount of the $350,000 bail on which five men are held in the textile strike area. At the hearing held this morning in Paterson for argument on the writ of habeas corpus obtained by John Larkin Hughes, counsel for the strikers, Justice Black said that it was his opinion and the opinion of Prosecutor J. Vincent Barnatt, that the $350,000 bail as set by Judge John C. Barbour in Clifton police court was reasonable in view of the seriousness of the charges against the men.

At the time the hearing in Paterson was going on, two charges against Gustave Deak, president of Local No. 1603, United Textile Workers of America, were being dismissed in Passaic police court by Judge William B. Davidson. Deak was arrested several months ago charged with assaulting a foreman of the Botany mills and with having a gun in his possession, when arrested later at union headquarters.

**Think Indictments Made.**

The grand jury, according to statements made at the hearing in Paterson before Justice Black, has indicted the strikers held in the Passaic county jail on counts numbering from four to ten. The charges include using explosives with intent to kill, using explosives with intent to destroy property, and being in possession of explosives.

**Anti-Labor Judge.**

After refusing Mr. Hughes' motion to fix bail, Justice Black said he would refer the matter to Joseph A. Delaney, judge of the Passaic county court of common pleas. Judge Delaney, a democrat, is the man who gave a six-months' sentence to Roger Baldwin, head of the American Civil Liberties Union, when he was arrested in 1924 for making a speech on the steps of a government building after all the halls of Paterson had been closed to the strikers.

## Mormon Mine Operator, Democrat, to Get Utah Votes from Smoot, Rep.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Despite the long service of Reed Smoot to the financial department of the Mormon church, it is likely that the church will keep its hands off his fight for re-election to the senate this year, according to hulletins to the capital from impartial sources.

Normally Utah goes republican by about 20,000 to 25,000. Four years ago a Mormon democrat, King, was elected senator over Bamberger, the non-Mormon republican candidate. A large part of the church machinery was thrown to King's support. Smoot was alleged to have favored King's election.

This year the democrats have nominated Ashby Snow, son of one of the church apostles, who was closest to Brigham Young, and brother-in-law of the first associate of Heber Grant, the incumbent head of the church. Grant is a democrat. Ashby Snow is not only a very wealthy mining operator but he has been counsel for the church for many years. Between himself and Smoot the church influence is evenly balanced.

## Borah Says He Doesn't Want to Be President

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 5.—Arriving in the Twin Cities today where he is to be the principal speaker at a Lief Ericson day celebration, United States Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, said that he did not care to be president of the United States; that he would prefer to continue serving the public in his present capacity than to hold the highest office that the people could elect him to.

"Eighty percent of the American people are opposed to the world court," believing it is a child of the league of nations, but I have not started on a trip to exploit my opinions on the matter," Borah said.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6th at 8 P. M.
ELECTION MASS MEETING

"The Workers and the Elections"
Speakers:
BENJAMIN GITLOW
MATHILDA KALOUSEK
Chairman: Arne Swabeck
All Workers Welcome. Admission 15c.

EMMETT MEMORIAL HALL,
2179 S. Ogden Avenue
(Corner Ogden and Taylor)

# ...TLETT KLUX ...F WARBLE

## Stephenson Has Pot of Beans to Spill

(Continued from page 1.)

Governor that Robinson was to be his senator.

Robinson was an Indianapolis attorney, a klockard of the klan, Asher declares, and, among other things, was personal attorney for Stephenson. "For the appointment, Asher said, Robinson promised that he would protect Stephenson's interests in the forthcoming trial.

When the demand for Robinson's appointment was first made upon Gov. Jackson, he is said to have refused and, according to Asher, it was not until Stephenson threatened to receive a statement of newspapermen and "scar: talking" that the governor promised to go thru with the appointment.

Stephenson Needed Money.

The newly appointed senator said that Stephenson needed some money. Asher says he gave Robinson the message and that Robinson told him he would "canvas his boys" and would have the cash the following day.

Asher said he called the next day and was handed $5,000, in $50 and $100 bills by Robinson and in return gave Robinson a receipt for the money signed by Stephenson.

This, with sums collected from other sources and totalling $12,000, was taken to Stephenson in the penitentiary here by Asher, he claims. Ralph Rigden, who later appeared as a witness for Stephenson in the Oberholtzer trial, was present when the money was handed to Stephenson, according to Asher. He says Attorney Remy of Marion County, Ind., also has affidavits from prisoners who witnessed the transaction.

Pressure on Warden.

Stephenson's message to Asher, he says, mentions the recent resignation of Edward J. Fogarty as warden of the Indiana penitentiary and indicates that he may reveal that this was brought about by pressure.

Meanwhile, thruout the state, bitterly divided camps have sprung up. Demands have been made upon Thomas Adams, Vincennes, Ind., publisher, to appear here and tell the story of his charges.

Jackson in Dilemma.

"I have made no answer yet. I do not know whether I will make an answer. I haven't given the matter any thought as I have only this minute received the telegram. I don't know whether my answer will be made public."

These were the words of Gov. Ed Jackson here today a moment after he reached his office at the state house when asked whether he would grant the appeal of Thomas H. Adams, Vincennes publisher, for an order on Warden Walter Daly that he and his probe committee be permitted to interview D. C. Stephenson, ex-grand dragon of the Indiana ku klux klan, now serving a life sentence at the Michigan City prison.

Adams Talks.

"I will make my own arrangements about appearing before the Indianapolis city council but I will be only too glad to present plain facts and figures to them provided they will hear me at a time when I can conveniently be in Indianapolis."

This was the answer of Thomas Adams, Vincennes publisher today to the action of the Indianapolis city council last night in which that body indicated it would summon Adams before it for further information concerning his charges of corruption in Indiana politics.

* * * *

Klan Gets Busy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 5.—A committee of the city council here was expected to get in touch with Thomas Adams, Vincennes publisher today to invite him to appear before them tomorrow and explain charges that the council is "controlled by unsavory influences," following the passage of a resolution at the regular session last night, demanding that the charges be made more specific.

Ready to Talk.

The resolution follows charges of corruption in Indiana politics, made by Adams, in which he asserted that D. C. Stephenson, former kleagle of the Indiana ku klux klan, now serving a life sentence for the slaying of Miss Madge Oberholtzer, was now ready to talk, but that high state officials refused to allow the prisoner to be interviewed.

**DISTRICT 9, U. M. W., TO HOLD CONVENTION AT MOUNT CARMEL, OCT. 29**

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., Oct. 4. — (FP)—District 9, United Mine Workers of America, will hold its [illegible] convention at Mount Carmel for three days beginning Oct. 29. Chris Golden is president of the district, one of the [illegible]

# 46th ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR MEETS WITH NO FLAG IN SIGHT

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GRAYSTONE BALL ROOM, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 5.—The 46th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor is now in session.

* * * *

It opened with the delegates standing while a dance orchestra played the Star Spangled Banner.

* * * *

But the American flag was missing from the decorations. Frank X. Mertel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, apologized to the delegates. He stated this oversight would be remedied immediately. Sure enough! While President William Green was making his opening speech a great horde of "The Stars and Stripes" began arriving.

* * * *

"Peace" is supposed to have been ratched between the recently warring "labor" elements in the republican party when Mayor John W. Smith, of Detroit, appeared before the A. F. of L. convention and delivered his address of welcome. Smith who claims that labor votes elected him and who says he is a member of the Letter Carriers' Association, was on the side of the Governor-Elect Green crowd in the recent internecine strife in the Wayne County (Detroit) convention of the republican party. Frank X. Mertel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, was with the Governor Groesbeck outfit that failed to capture the convention against their Green opponents. The local kept press, thru the appearance of both Meyer Smith and Martel on the platform at the opening of the convention, declare that "peace and harmony" has again been re-established within the Wayne County republican party, the republican party that is dominated by the Coolidge-Mellon crowd that speaks thru the Detroit Free Press that threatens the delegates to the convention not to temper with the "satisfactory" workings of the American Plan alias "Open Shop" Plan in the city of Detroit. It is sufficient to quote the old saying, "Politics makes strouge bedfellows".

* * * *

Morris Hillquit, the New York socialist, was one of the early arrivals on the first day, Monday. He was in Detroit, Sunday, for a lecture and stayed over for the start of the convention. Hillquit was busy publicizing Tony Sender, the socialist woman member of the German reichstag now touring this country, to the various delegates.

* * * *

Christian M. Madsen, former socialist state legislator in Illinois, is in the delegation of the painters' union. He promises to remain quiet.

* * * *

William Brandt, St. Louis socialist, is here as a delegate of the St. Louis central labor union. Frank J. Weber and Henry J. Ohl, Jr., both Wisconsin socialists, are here for the Milwaukee central labor union and the Wisconsin state federation of labor.

* * * *

Frank Duffy, of the carpenters' union, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and not First Vice-President James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters,' who has for years performed this ceremony, presented the report of the Executive Council. He gave merely a summary, however. The 60-page report, in printed form, was turned over to the delegates. Statistics as to the number of delegates who actually read the report would no doubt furnish interesting revelations.

* * * *

John Bromley, one of the fraternal delegates from Great Britain, got the floor on the first day to present President William Green with an inkstand. He said it was the gift of the workers in the British railway industry who have just been celebrating the 101st anniversary of the running of the first steem train in the British Isles. This is the Bromley who received rough treatment at the hands of coal miner delegates to the recent British Trade Union Congress, who charged he had aided the employers' attack on the strike. It was only after an adjournment and a reconvening of the congress that Bromley was able to get the floor and make his address.

* * * *

Rabbi Stephen L. Wise, of New York City, is coming to Detroit to address the delegates on the Passaic textile workers' strike. He has taken an active part in this struggle. Ellen Lawson, one of the Passaic strikers, will also address the convention.

# A. F. OF L. CONVENTION VOTES SUPPORT TO N.Y. CLOAK MAKERS

(Continued from page 1)

Brownlie and his colleagues with us this morning."

It was for different last year at Atlantic City when Fraternal Delegate Purcell threw down the gauntlet to the A. F. of L. when he said in the language of the day, "We are a healthy and bitter speech by Green in reply.

Will Smother Mexican Issue.

The regular fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. from Great Britain, Canada and Mexico will make their speeches tomorrow. Efforts are being made to smother any controversial issues that the Mexicans might raise.

Jackson in Dilemma.

Joseph Siemens of the German Shoe Workers Union who is in this country studying conditions for his organization also addressed the convention urging greater unity between the workers of the world. "We must unite together internationally to get better wages and conditions," he said.

Vernon E. Ziegler, a law student from the University of Chicago, announced as representing the federal council of the churches of Christ, pleaded for a better understanding between American student elements and the working class.

Students Interested.

He said there is a growing number of students in the colleges and universities of the country who are showing a genuine interest in the problems of labor and industry. His said special efforts were being made to persuade students not to allow themselves to be used as strikebreakers.

The first big fight for next year's A. F. of L. convention has come from St. Petersburg. When the invitation was read off by Secretary Frank Morrison no mention was made of the state. "Is that St. Petersburg, Russia?" called out Delegate Max Hayes of the printers' delegation.

Ask Andy, He Knows.

"Oh, you're behind the times, Max," chimed in Andrews Furuseth, the head of the seamen's delegation. "Don't you know that St. Petersburg, Russia, has been changed to Leningrad?"

This voluntary information from Furuseth put the convention in an uproar of laughter. The invitation was from the Rotary Club of St. Petersburg, Florida.

Porto Rico Labor Has Strike.

Greetings were received from the organized workers of Porto Rico calling attention to the two months' strike of 6,000 tobacco workers on the island.

Many Resolutions.

Resolutions have been introduced calling for aid to the Passaic textile workers, also for assistance to the cattle workers fighting the wage reduction inaugurated by the American Wood Company of Williamette, Ore., urging the establishment of a labor cheutsuque to assist organizing work in the south; denouncing the company union menace; reaffirming protest against modification of federal law excluding aliens ineligible to citizenship; request to appointment of American members of joint commission to consider problem of Mexican immigration to this country; covering the jurisdictional dispute between the painters and electrical workers; pledging support to the bakers' union in its war against the bread trust.

May Help Porto Rico.

Others proposing creation of a commission by congress to investigate conditions in Porto Rico; to favor the transfer of government administration of Porto Rico from the bureau of insular affairs to a civil government, and to continue assistance to organized labor in Porto Rico.

Further resolutions are proposing that women shall longer have equal representation with trade unions in central bodies; proposing amendment of existing laws to require that contracts for work done for the United States shall provide that American citizens he given preference to employing labor at the scale of wages, hours and working conditions prevailing in the community within which the work is performed, this being an attempted blow at the employment of non-union alien labor.

Ask O. K. for Smith.

Delegate J. M. Orlando of the New York State Federation of Labor introduced a resolution urging endorsement of Tammany Hall Governor Al Smith for election to the presidency of the United States. Other resolutions oppose any further increase in postage rates on printed matter, continued effort to secure enactment of longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation act, reaffirming adherence to the principle of an inheritance tax and opposing legislation for the registration and finger printing of aliens.

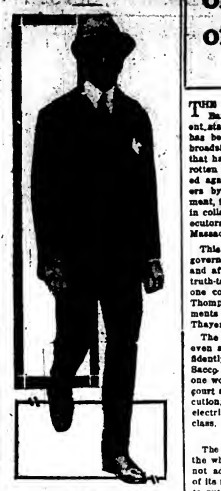
## Workers Party Candidate Only One For Masses

(Continued from page 1)

or struck in the candidacy of the Workers (Communist) Party, thru Lonis J. Engdahl, who has collected enough names to entitle him to get on the ballot provided the names look good in the eyes of those who have the power to say yea and nay. If the names of Louis J. Engdahl appears on the ballot, then the voters will have the opportunity to vote for a man whose palms have not been either insulated by insull or rented by Rockefeller, etc.

At the other candidates, red or dry, pure or sullied stand for the capitalist system. Engdahl's program aims at the overthrow of the present social order.

# LABOR'S TRUST BEAR'S SON FOUND ON COAST AFTER LONG SEARCH



WALTER S. WARD.

Walter S. Ward, son of William S. Ward, "bakery king," has always had more money than he knew what to do with it. Several years ago he was implicated in a brawl that resulted in the death of a sailor. He is also given to mysterious disappearances. This last time he vanished in New Jersey several months ago and has only now been found disguised, with his hair dyed, and wearing tortoise shelled glasses on the Pacific coast.

# WALTER S. WARD, PLUTE BAKER, IS HIDING IN WEST

## ndicted Years Ago for Killing Sailor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Walter S Ward, missing millionaire baker's son, a living in hiding on the Pacific coast, according to a copyright story in the Daily Mirror.

He is wearing shell-rimmed glasses and has dyed his hair, the story says.

Detectives located Ward thru clues given by a beautiful Broadway blonde, Phyllis Ann Keenan, who had been seen in his company, according to the story.

When Ward Disappeared.

Walter Ward disappeared five months ago. His automobile was found abandoned at Trenton, N. J., with the windshield broken and a stone found in the car. It was feared by his relatives at the time that he had met with foul play and a constant search has been made for him.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

is not content with making life miserable for the girl but insists that she must grab off everything in her immediate vicinity that is not nailed down. This is what a London correspondent has to say about this remarkable girl: "When Eleonore is present, it is said, money disappears mysteriously from peoples' pockets and rings from their fingers. Sometimes they do not return. The girl herself however is the principal sufferer. Needles from near-by workbaskets are reported to stick themselves in her arms and hands and even in her face and her cheeks are sometimes smeared with color from red or blue pencils."

* * * *

THERE is a lot more to this but enough for the present. Eleonore got a trip to London out of it and a corps of bewhiskered scientists are analysing the phenomena. Let us hope she is good-looking. Again we say that the opportunity to make good in this world is no more rare today that one hundred years ago. In fact it is quite the other way. In all probability if Eleonore lived a few hundred years ago the evil spirits would be saved the trouble of sticking needles in her anatomy. Some quite earthly person would jab a red hot poker into her on the ground that she was in open and remunerative competition with the state god.

**That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.**

# Convict Rejects Offer of U. S. to Aid Betrayal of Sacco and Vanzetti

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE frame-up of Nick Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti at its present stage is like a sinking ship. It has been shot thru and thru with broadsides of repeated disclosures that have revealed to the world the rotten hulk of the case manufactured against these two Italian workers by the United States government, thru its department of justice, in collaboration with the local prosecutors in the "Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

This frame-up of the capitalist government was again raked fore and aft by the terrific attack of 63 truth-telling affidavits presented in one court by Attorney William G. Thompson and supported in arguments by him before Judge Webster Thayer at Dedham, Mass.

The truth is so overwhelming that even a six-year-old child could confidently declare for the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti, not knowing one word of the law. But not so the court and the lawyers for the prosecution; bolstering the rule of the electric chair against the working class.

* * *

The prosecution has not run up the white flag of surrender. It does not admit the very evident nakedness of its frame-up. It is still struggling to put Sacco and Vanzetti to death. It is carefully and deliberately proceeding with the task of plugging up all the leaks in its frame-up, fighting off the scuttling of its case as best it may. It clings to its charge of "guilty!" against Sacco and Vanzetti. It still seeks their lives.

* * *

These tactics of the prosecution were well revealed in the insidious efforts made by the prosecution to get James H. Weeks, the pal of Celestino Madeiros in the Wrentham National Bank robbery, to repudiate his admissions made to the Sacco-Vanzetti lawyers, in which he corroborated many points brought up in the confession by Madeiros that the South Braintree job was the work of the Morelli gang of Providence, Rhode Island.

It was on May 27th, this year, that Attorney Thompson visited Weeks in prison, where he is serving a life sentence. Weeks told Thompson that after making an affidavit for Sacco and Vanzetti on May 25th, and before signing it, he was visited by Michael Fleming of the state police and Assistant District Attorney Kelley, of Norfolk county, with a stenographer. This was the frame-up supporting trio.

Mr. Fleming, Weeks said, first talked with him alone, saying he understood that Mr. Thompson had obtained from Weeks a full confession in regard to the South Braintree hold-up. Weeks told Fleming that he had made a statement but had not yet signed it. Fleming, the cunning, asked if any inducement had been offered and Weeks told him "NO!" Fleming and Weeks were then joined by the others.

* * *

Mr. Kelley, the assistant prosecutor, part of the staff organized to put the frame-up over, asked about the statement and finally said, "Mr. Thompson will be out shortly with an affidavit and will ask you to place your signature on it."

Then the spokesmen for the hangmen of the working class in Massachusetts used the familiar lure of frame-up agents—the BRIBE! Here was Kelley's threat and offer:

"Now, if you do this (sign the affidavit), you know what it will mean to you," declared Kelley. "As I understand you, you have never been mixed-up in any serious crimes, only hauling whiskey or bootlegging. YOU HAVE EVERY CHANCE FOR COMMUTATION OF YOUR SENTENCE."

It will be remembered that Weeks was sentenced to life imprisonment. Here was a chance to join the frame-up gang and win his liberty. But Weeks showed that there is more honesty and decency among convicted criminals that among the frame-up agents of the department of justice of the United States government, and its allies and lackeys.

* * *

Weeks showed this when Kelley, the prosecutor, seeking to win his favor and weaken his opposition, gave him (Weeks) a cigarette, and then asked whether anything had been offered Weeks for making a statement. Weeks defiantly replied:

**"No, not as much as this cigaretts has been offered to me by anyone concerned in the Sacco-Vanzetti case."**

Even that didn't floor the frame-up agents. Weeks said that Mr. Kelly and Mr. Fleming threatened him that if he signed a statement, it would put the state and the police to plenty of trouble, and that he himself would be in a fine fix if they were to indict him for being on the South Braintree job in 1920, and also indict him as an accessory to the shooting of the woman in the North End of Boston, of which Madeiros had told Weeks.

It has not been shown anywhere that Weeks had anything to do with the South Braintree affair. Weeks retorted to the government officers that he could easily prove where he was on both of these occasions. He said Fleming then remarked that he, Weeks, was inside and that Fleming was outside; that Fleming could look up plenty of things and that Weeks would have a fine time trying to prove where he was.

In other words, the police threatened to use the frame-up against Weeks, the convict, as they had used it against Sacco and Vanzetti, to advance the interests of the capitalism that they served.

* * *

In a further attempt to puncture the affidavit of Weeks, the police officers asked Weeks if Madeiros had ever told he and he had told Weeks in the presence of others, and Weeks replied that Madeiros had told about different parts of the affair to the widow of Steve Benkosky at Lime Rock Inn, six miles outside of Providence. Weeks said Joe Morelli owned various cars, including a large Cole. It was a Cole car that carried the license plate of New Bedford, a few days after the same plate had been attached to a Buick car in South Braintree, a Buick car having been used in the South Braintree crime.

Thus the visit of the frame-up agents with the convict, Weeks, in the Massachusetts' state prison came to nought. Will they succeed elsewhere?

* * *

Tomorrow:—Other attempts by the prosecutors of Sacco and Vanzetti to keep the frame-up ship afloat.

# AIMEE SWITCHES HER RADIO ONTO 'GOD'S ENEMIES'

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 5.—After a recess over the week end, during which time Aimee Semple McPherson, woman evangelist, with the aid of her followers at Angelus Temple, portrayed the "March of the Martyrs," a tableaux of religious persecution, which she claims is a parallel to her own case, the preliminary hearing of the evangelist, her mother, Mrs. Minnie Kennedy, and Mrs. Lorraine Wiseman-Beiiaff, all charged with conspiracy, was scheduled to get under way again today.

An overflow crowd was on hand last night at Angelus Temple to watch and applaud Mrs. McPherson as the principal character in the various episodes depicting "religious persecution."

Corn Ruined by Flood.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 5.—More than 1,000 acres of sugar corn had to be abandoned in the fields by the Mitford Sugar Cubs Co. on account of the rains and water which has covered the fields. The corn has passed the stage when it is fit to be a wholesome human food but can be saved for fodder for animals this winter.

# HOOSIER SCRIBES PUT ISSUE UP TO THE GOVERNOR

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 5.—Thomas H. Adams, Vincennes publisher and chairman of the probe committee of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association investigating the political control alleged to have been exercised of the republican party in Indiana by D. C. Stephenson, former grand dragon of Indiana ku klux klan, now serving a life sentence in the Michigan City prison, today appealed to Governor Ed Jackson for special permission to interview Stephenson at the state prison.

"Demand on Governor.

Adams sent the following telegram to the governor:

"As chairman of the probe committee I appeal to you for a sweeping order on Warden Walter Daly of the Michigan City prison for the privilege of a confidential and public conference with D. C. Stephenson. I desire to take with me six senators whom I had before me Saturday and the six members of the probe committee. Mr. Stephenson has indicated to me that he desired to meet the newspaper men I represent. It is no attack on justice for a penalized prisoner to be allowed to tell the truth."

# INVITE A. F. OF L. TO MEET I. F. T. U. AT MEXICO CITY

## Amsterdam Uses 'Crom' as Intermediary

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5. — (FP)—Through the Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor (the Crom), the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has been invited to meet the representatives of the International Federation of Trade Unions, in Mexico City late this month. Negotiations for the re-affiliation of the A. F. of L. with the I. F. T. U., whose headquarters are in Amsterdam, have been carried on with varying prospect of success for the past sixty years.

Pan-American Federation Announcement.

Announcing the Mexican invitation, the Pan-American Federation of Labor says that President Green is asked to send a full delegation "to greet the representatives of the National Federation of Labor from Holland, England, Belgium, Sweden, France, Denmark, Austria, Poland, Germany, Italy and Spain who are going to meet in Mexico City the latter part of October. The Mexican Federation of Labor is very anxious to have the American delegation in said gathering, which is not in any sense a labor convention or congress.

Various Unions Re-Affiliate.

Three years ago John Brown of the headquarters staff at Amsterdam visited the Portland convention of the A. F. of L. and then went to Mexico. He made a report urging that efforts be made to get the Mexican labor movement to affiliate with the I. F. T. U. Later, when Ramsey MacDonald took a hostile attitude toward the Obregon government in Mexico, Brown stood by the Mexicans.

In recent months the Brotherhood of Carpenters have affiliated with the Wood Workers section of the I. F. T. U., and the machinists have renewed their affiliation with the Metal Workers' Federation of that international. The United Mine Workers are affiliated with the Mine Workers' Federation and various other bodies in the A. F. of L. have begun or resumed relations with other sections of the Amsterdam group.

A. F. of L. Reservations.

The two main points on which direct negotiations between Amsterdam and the A. F. of L. have failed are the matter of per capita tax and national autonomy. The A. F. of L. has refused to pay as large a per capita tax as the Europeans demand. And it refuses to agree to obey any orders—such as those for a general strike or the circulation of an appeal to which it may be opposed—that the majority may favor.

If on A. F. of L. delegation goes to Mexico to meet the leaders of the I. F. T. U. it will be to thresh out these differences


Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

**Daily Worker CONCERT**

*2 P. M.*

**SUNDAY, OCT. 10**

*Central Opera House*

67th Street and Third Avenue, New York City.

**ADMISSION 50 CENTS.**

Tickets on sale at Daily Worker Eastern Agency, 108 East 14th Street, and by every unit of the Workers Party, the Young Workers League and the Pioneers.

Any Daily Worker Agent, not yet supplied with tickets, should call for them at once.

# NOTHING LESS THAN FREEDOM

## *Demand No. Compromise from U. S.*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, Oct. 5.—Just as Colonel Carmi A. Thompson, personal representative of President Coolidge "investigating" the Philippine Islands and the Filipino demand for independence as promised by the U. S., is about to depart from the islands to make his report to Coolidge, Manuel Quezon, leader of the Independence forces, has made an announcement that the Filipinos want full and immediate freedom or nothing.

**Independence or Nothing.**

Quezon's speech will be published in the Philippine Herald, and the declaration of the supreme national council, demanding immediate, absolute independence, will be passed thru a joint session of both houses of legislature and presented to Colonel Thompson as a memorial embodying Filipino demands.

Hitherto, Thompson has had to consider compromise measures, such as pleas for a native governor, to take the place of General Wood, of election of legislators now appointed by General Wood and abolition of his veto power.

**Imperialist Joker.**

Thompson is definitely opposed to any independence—at least now. He is considering proposing a policy which means postponing it indefinitely. It is explained in the following typically imperialist manner, appearing to grant something while granting nothing at all:

"It is suggested that congress amend the Jones act so that the possession of the islands shall be handed over in a given period, such as forty years, but that ten years before the expiration of that period, definite action shall be taken to determine whether freedom is to be granted at the end of the time fixed."

**Brazil Revolt.**

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A revolution has broken out in the state of Matto Grosso, Brazil, according to a Central News despatch from Buenos Aires today.

Matto Grosso is a small state in the interior of Brazil. It has a population of less than 3,000.

## Literature Boom in Ukraine of the Soviet Union

KHARKOV, Oct. 5.—One-half of all books published in the Ukraine are in the Ukrainian language, says a Tass news agency dispatch of the book business. During the 7½ years of the Soviet regime more volumes have been issued in the Ukrainian language than in 100 years preceding. In the past 3½ years 7,216 books have come from the presses in the Ukraine.

# SOVIET UNION RELATIONS STIR U. S. CAPITOL

## Borah to Renew His Agitation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—The interview published in the Washington Herald last Sunday which purported to be a statement of the policy of the Soviet government on foreign relations from the lips of Joseph Stalin, secretary of the All-Union Communist Party, created quite a lot of excitement in government circles here.

Enemies of Soviet recognition immediately rushed to their files and dug up everything they could lay their hands on that would be liable to make the politicians waver. The most available arsenal of anti-Soviet lies is in the headquarters of the A. F. of L. and in the absence of Charles Wright, there is always a flunkey who turns over the information to any D. of J. or private detective agent that comes along.

Senator Borah was interviewed on the latest publicity on Soviet recognition, and announced that he was ready to renew his activities. Important New York business interests are using all their influence now to bring about a change in government policy.

## Town in India Wiped Out by Heavy Flood

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The town of Mandla in the central provinces of India has been practically wiped out by terrific rain storms, it was reported today in a Central News dispatch from Calcutta. Two hundred persons already are reported drowned. The population of Mandla is 5,400.

## CROWNS GRAVITATE TOWARDS AMERICAN DOLLARS

A few of the more or less crowned heads of Europe who contemplate trips to America.

The extension of the power of American dollar imperialism and the rise of the revolutionary movements have caused moribund European royalty to curry favor in the land of the dollar sign. New York and Washington are becoming like Versailles at the time when Nepoleon was the power in the world—his court was the center of all courts. But now that courts are getting a little out of fashion with the advance of hereditated and materialistic capitalism, the menalone of America's plunderbund will serve to entertain the royal guests—and that with a certain amount of paternalism. For what is the measly income of, say, a Spanish princess, compared with the millions at the disposal of any American steel magnate's daughter?

# Tortures of Political Prisoners in Poland Once More Exposed

THE bestial treatment of the political prisoners in Poland is known to the world. This practice of the "democratic government" became so severe that even capitalist institutions have been aroused by it. The International Committee of Red Cross under the pressure of public opinion sent a delegation to Poland for investigating the situation in prisons. The chairman of the committee was well known Robert Brunel. When the delegation came to Poland the authorities did all they could to hide the truth. No wonder that the delegation gave out a very mild report altho admitting that the prisoners are mistreated and beaten. As answer to this, one of the prisoners is writing a letter to Mr. Brunel pointing out that he is ready to submit more facts which have been hidden from the delegation. As the letter is of great interest we publish it in full:

OPEN LETTER TO MR. ROBERT BRUNEL, DELEGATE OF THE RED CROSS TO INVESTIGATE THE STATE OF POLISH PRISONS:

SIR:

In your report on the state of the prisons in Poland, you write that only in two cases did you ascertain the fact that the police had beaten the political prisoners at Lodz and Warsaw. Then one of the political prisoners beaten and covered with bruises whom you saw while visiting the prison in Targowa Street at Lodz on August 12, 1924, is precisely myself. The marks of the blows were so distinct, so glaring, that in your report you expressed the hope that the perpetrators would be punished.

AND just as, Mr. Robert Brunel, your idyllic report of the state of the prisons in Poland is far from the reality, so is this hope: the perpetrators were not only NOT punished, they were not even brought to trial; and what is more, one of them, the candidate of the political police, Zakrsewski, got the rank of subcommissioner, and the other, the provocateur Leon Pusiak, was received into the service of the political police and also got the rank of file leader.

Further than that: Pusiak found himself at Baranowicze on the prisoner's bench charged with having beaten and mistreated the prisoners of provocators' activities. The court, however, released him, and while Pusiak was quietly going on with his business of provocator—the judicial authority at Lods two years later sent warrants of arrest in pursuit of Pusiak for provocation in my trial. And in a very short time indeed, in another part of Poland, the arrests and massacres will begin again, and Pusiak will appear in the role of commissioner. Yes, Mr. Brunel. And I—at the end of two years (and I still have two years to serve in prison)—am seriously ill and shall probably never leave prison again.

FOR, Mr. Brunel, those blows and bruised wounds, which you saw two years ago, are not all. During these tortures they hurt my ear, and at the end of an illness of a year and a half that hurt took such a dangerous turn that, in danger of losing my life, I was forced to submit (at my own expense and cost, a mere bagatelle, isn't it) to an operation for cutting the membrance of the drum and of the ossicle of hearing and for the trepanning of the skull. And five months have passed since this operation, but thanks to the insufficient medical attention in the prison the wound of the operation did not heal, as a result of which the general state of my health is growing steadily worse.

THIS above facts are so shameful that perhaps they will appear improbable. But I can assure you that in there occur among us a large number of events similar to mine, 2: at any time I can furnish suitable documents confirming the truth of my statements 3) of those officials of the government or of the press of the country I demand what I know in advance they will deny that they quote me in reference to their calumnious insinuations.

MR. BRUNEL, the motive of this letter is the fact that every time a stranger raises his voice to protest against the white terror in Poland, the press of my country takes refuge in you. This is happening at this very moment. Are you inclined, in the light of the above facts, to which I can add many others, even more eloquent, to accept the role of a screen for all sorts of cruelties? Will you not consider your report once more? I await your answer . . . .

B. Rabinowicz, Warsaw,
Pawiak (Prison).

July 29, 1926.

# The Drive

## *For $50,000 to*

## KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

## *TOTAL OCTOBER 2—$1,860.63*

DONATIONS—OCTOBER 1, 1926.

CALIFORNIA—

| | |
|---|---|
| Gus Gaubenack, Casper | $ 4.00 |
| Henry Rutland, Casper | 1.00 |
| Joseph Cermak, Los Angeles | 1.00 |
| Henry Olewiler, Los Angeles | 5.00 |
| Edward Tampfer, Los Angeles | 10.00 |

ILLINOIS—

| | |
|---|---|
| J. L. Nelson, Chicago | 5.00 |
| Jacob Perlman, Chicago | 5.00 |
| Lithuanian Workers, Cicero | 2.00 |
| Karl J. Malmstrom, Moline | 1.00 |

IOWA—

| | |
|---|---|
| Paul Ozenich, Centerville | 3.00 |

MICHIGAN—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cyrill Lambkin, Detroit | 5.00 |
| A. N. Routhier, Shop Nucleus No. 1, Detroit | 20.00 |
| S. D. Y. L., Detroit | 5.00 |

MINNESOTA—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sam Thomas, St. Paul | 2.00 |

NEW JERSEY—

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry Sarek, Clifton | 2.00 |
| John and Mr. Lambert, Hilton | 10.00 |

NEW YORK—

| | |
|---|---|
| James R. Jonas, Brooklyn | 5.00 |
| Deva Bourg, Richmond Hill | 2.00 |

PENNSYLVANIA—

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph Greisler, Philadelphia | 3.00 |

DONATIONS—OCTOBER 2, 1926.

CALIFORNIA—

| | |
|---|---|
| Erik Erikson, Berkeley | 2.50 |
| A. Newman, Hollywood | 2.20 |
| Julius R. Resar, Los Angeles | 3.00 |
| Tourist Club, Mill Valley | 25.00 |
| J. Kurki, San Francisco | 10.00 |

ILLINOIS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Otto Breil, Chicago | 5.00 |
| J. Gosbel, Chicago | 5.00 |
| Morten Levitch, Chicago | 10.00 |
| Mordecai Shulman, Chicago | 5.00 |
| Mandel Shuchter, Chicago | 5.00 |

IOWA—

| | |
|---|---|
| Albert Gerling, Madrid | 5.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| North East Branch, Workers | |
| MARYLAND— | |
| Perty, Baltimore | 22.00 |

MASSACHUSETTS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lettish Fraction, Workers Party, Boston | 100.00 |

NEW YORK—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cornell University Student Branch, Ithaca | 9.00 |

OHIO—

| | |
|---|---|
| S. D. Snerely, Jolina | .50 |
| Collected by F. Baumholtz, Midvale— | |
| F. Baumholtz | 3.00 |
| F. Spajer | 2.00 |
| F. Farence | 2.00 |
| M. Germen | 1.00 |
| M. Sebiak | 1.00 |
| Y. Slekovec | 1.00 |
| Marko Hrgovich | 1.00 |
| F. Pletski | 1.00 |
| V. Mrakovich | 1.00 |
| M. Crnojevich | 1.00 |
| R. Namjestnik | 1.00 |
| O. Namjestnik | .50 |

OHIO—

| | |
|---|---|
| Anton Kratelli, Norwalk | 5.00 |

PENNSYLVANIA—

| | |
|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 100.00 |

BOSTON SHOWS THE WAY!

Dear Comrades:—Responding to the present emergency of The DAILY WORKER, the comrades of the Boston Lettish Fraction are rushing their bit of support. Enclosed please find a check for $100.00 as contribution from The Lettish comrades of Boston. We pledge ourselves to work hard during the coming days and to raise more funds for our DAILY WORKER, for this is the very first and foremost duty of every comrade at the present time—TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER AND KEEP THE DAILY WORKER ALIVE for the revolutionary movement. All together, comrades: All for The DAILY WORKER. The Lettish comrades of Boston will do their share to the best of their ability.

With best wishes for The DAILY WORKER.

Fraternally yours,
For the Lettish Fraction of Boston,
ROBERT ZELMS.

PHILADELPHIA FOLLOWS!

Dear Comrades:—Enclosed find check for $100.00 as SAVE THE DAILY WORKER fund. We are leaving Philadelphia tomorrow morning for the southern part of this district, corveris Baltz, Washington, Norfolk, Richmond and Trenton.

We expect to raise about $600 on the tour and will send you the money upon receipt of this check.

Comradely yours,
I. SPIVACK,
Daily Worker Agent.
ALEX BAIL,
Acting D. O. No. 5.

FROM DETROIT

"The enclosed $25 represents contributions of $20 from Shop Nucleus No. 1 and $5 from myself. Nucleus is pledged to raise at least $200. $60 was sent already. The rest will follow soon. Comrade Routhier, who is an old Knight of Labor, will send another $10 next pay day.

CYRIL LAMBKIN."

FROM A FRIEND.

"I am sending you $2.00. With the little education I have I realize that this paper works for the best interests of the workers. Keep it up."

"THOS GREENHALGH,
West Warwick, R. I.

FROM BALTIMORE.

$22 was sent from Northeast Branch of the W. P. thru Comrade Jos. Kas, secretary. Many section like this are the campaign will keep The Daily Worker.

FROM MIDVALE, O.

12 donations totaling $16.50 sent in from our Midvale comrades thru Frank Baumholtz. Good work!

## KOMINTERN TO CAPTURE TRADE

### Many Industries Have Formed Combines

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The organization of the giant steel combine on the continent between various nations' metal firms is regarded as only one of a number of such combines already made or in the making. By this policy Germany hopes to dominate continental industry and give England and the United States sharp competition.

**Rapid Process of Trustification.**

Thruout Germany the process of trustification has been going on at a rapid rate. The dye trust has $1,100,000,000 capital and is Germany's leading trust. The steel trust, which has just become the largest factor in the new European combine, is capitalized at $800,000,000. Then there is the Silesian coal and coke trust, the petroleum trust, the linoleum trust, the optical goods trust, the airplane trust and several other great but lesser trusts.

The banks of Germany are organized in the system of "chain" establishments. The shipping companies are working under mutual agreements and every line of industry except the textile industry has an approach to trustification. The textile firms are only now beginning negotiations looking to trustification.

The optical trust of Germany has an agreement with the Eastman Kodak Company of the United States for "cooperation."

**Disrupts Government Policy.**

All these trusts are, as in the United States, controlling the policy of the government in foreign affairs as well as in domestic policy. The German chemical and dye trust is very powerful, having control of products used on a world scale. The airplane trust divides the German airways and dictates policies on foreign and domestic orders.

## Shanghai Mill Strike to Force Gen. Sun to Make Mill Labor Safe

SHANGHAI, Oct. 5.—Workers in the Nagai Wata Cotton mills started a strike on Aug. 20, which has been endorsed by numerous civic bodies. In a petition to Gen. Sun Chuan-fang, military leader of that part of China, the strikers declare that they have walked out because the Japanese bosses have recently killed another workman, just as was done last year before the massacre of strike-sympathizers by British police. The Japanese consul-general has failed to bring the accused murderer into court.

Meanwhile a labor union leader has suddenly disappeared and his associates believe he has been killed. They called the strike in protest. They ask Gen. Sun to compel the Japanese officials to make the mills safe for Chinese workers.


STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT (INCLUDING ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Daily Worker, published daily except Sunday at Chicago, Illinois, for October, 1926.

State of Illinois, County of Cook ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Morris J. Lash who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the The Daily Worker and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (if daily paper the circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411 Postal Laws and regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, The Daily Worker Publishing Co., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Editor, Wm. F. Dunne and J. Louis Engdahl, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Managing Editor, none.

Business Manager, Morris J. Lash, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

The Daily Worker Publishing Co., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. J. P. Jurgenson, S. Halstead St., Chicago, Ill. C. E. Ruthenberg, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Jay Lovestone, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 18,648 (This information is required from daily publications only.)

MORITZ J. LOEB,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1926.

E. HAMMERMARK,
(My commission expires May 25, 1928.)


## IMPERIALISTS IN CHINA PLOT SEIZURE OF RAILWAY JOINTLY OWNED BY CHINA AND SOVIETS

MOSCOW, Sept. 15—(By Mail)—A telegram from Peking published in the Pravda declares that according to information from Mukden, the recent visit of the French ambassador de Mariel to Mukden was to come to an agreement with Chang Tso-lin concerning the protection of French interests in the East China Railway thru the Russo-Asiatic Bank. At the same time de Mariel aimed to strengthen the influence of France in the air force in Mukden.

**White Guards Control.**

The white guardist Sarja, which appears in Harbin, publishes an inspired report according to which the negotiations between the Russo-Asiatic Bank which is in the hands of white emigrants, and the authorities in Mukden, concerning the fate of the East China Railway is being continued.

The paper points out that the French government is supporting the Russo-Asiatic Bank in its intentions with regard to the railway. The French government, it declares, is interested in the redemption of the loans which France granted to the czarist government and for this reason it is taking up a friendly attitude towards the representatives of the Russo-Asiatic Bank who point out that the best guarantee for the French creditors of Russia would be the East China Railway, which was built from the French loans.

**Imperialists' Schems.**

The French government has already discussed this question with other powers and has received the approval of Great Britain and the United States. The Japanese government has not yet decided upon its attitude in the matter as it wishes the standpoint of the Chinese government to be cleared up.

**Tries to Seize Line for French.**

The administration of the East China Railway has received a letter from the chairman of the administration board, who is a Chinese, that the chief of staff of the Mukden troops has received an order from Tchang to take over the business of the East Chian Railway. As chairman, therefore, he instructs the administrative board to obey the order of the marshal.

In this connection it must be observed that upon the basis of the Mukden treaty the chairman of the administrative board has not the power to issue orders to the administrative board without the agreement of the second chairman who is a representative of the Soviet Union.

## Oil Lease Fight to U. S. Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The government's long fight to cancel naval oil reserve leases which, it is contended, were fraudulently made by former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall will enter its final phase in the United States supreme court here today or Tuesday.

The Elk Hills, California, case was set for oral argument and a battery of lawyers awaited the word of Chief Justice Taft to begin. As the court assembled for the first session since the summer recess, three cases preceded the oil case on the calendar.

Decision in the Elk Hills case is expected to have an important bearing on the famous Teapot Dome lease to the Harry F. Sinclair Mammoth Oil company.


IN THE NEW

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

OCTOBER 9

Personal Recollections of Karl Marx

An unusual story of a great leader by his son-in-law

PAUL LAFARGE, author of the "Right to be Lazy," etc.

A New Generation in The Making

a colorful record of youth education by

NAT KAPLAN

A Lesson in Holy Scriptures

You'll enjoy this satirical art strip by a Russian artist

The Scab

a splendid, timely short story of proletarian life by

MAX GELTMAN

T. J. O'FLAHERTY

begins a splendid treat for our readers in a series of articles on the Slush Funds.

To make this even a more attractive feature it will be illustrated by the clever proletarian artist

HAY BALES

Other Features Including

A SPORTS COLUMN
MOVIE REVIEWS
EDITORIAL
THE THEATER
POEMS
Cartoons by Ellis, Jerger, Vose, Hay Bales and others.

THE SUNDAY WORKER

Will Appear

OCTOBER 23

A postponement of one week was necessary to secure new features for the SUNDAY WORKER. On October 23 and on every Sunday following the SUNDAY WORKER will be issued for your pleasure and education.

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

Special

Four 20-Week Subs

FOR $1.00

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

worth of Books in prizes being offered for the best slogans for the Sunday Worker submitted before

NOVEMBER 1

# ...kers (Communist) Party

## ...LECTION ...IGN TOURS

### ...l Gomez.

...ide week-end activ... Section, is beginning an ex... throout New England in ... with the election campaign ...kers (Communist) Party. ...ak on the issues facing the ... with special emphasis on ... imperialism and Mexico. ...llows:

...FORD, Mass., Wednesday, ...

...ER, Mass., Thursday, Oct. 7. ... Mass., Friday, Oct. 8.
...Mass., Sunday, Oct. 10.
...COMMON, Sunday afternoon.

...Mass., Monday, Oct. 11.
...ER, Mass., Monday, Oct. 12.
...ER, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 13.
...NCE, Mass., Wednesday, Oct.

...LL, Mass., Friday, Oct. 15.
...CHUSETTS, Mass., Saturday, Oct. 16.
...ER, Mass., Sunday, Oct. 17.
...FIELD, Mass., Monday, Oct. 18.
...ON, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 19.
...ER, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 20.

...ET, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 22.
...N, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 23.
...BURGH, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 24, 2:30 p. m.
...E, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 24, 8:00 p. m.

...E, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 25.
...AMTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 26.
...ELLS, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 27.
...TOWN, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 28.
...FALLS, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 29.

• • •

### H. M. Wicks.

...M. Wicks, well-known labor ... and candidate for governor ...rylvania on the Workers (Com...) Party ticket, has just begun ...weeks election campaign tour ... a large number of cities in ...rsylvania. His subject is: "What ...Elections Mean to the Work...

His tour follows:

...ER, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 8.
...ER, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 7.
...ER, Pa., Friday, Oct. 8.
...BARRE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 9.
...LLS, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 10.
...BURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 12, 8 p. m., Carnegie Music Hall.
...DALE, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 13, 8 p. m., Coverdale Hall.
...GE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 14, 8 p. m., Brankin Hall.
...BURGH, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 16.
...Pa., Sunday, Oct. 17, 3:00 p. m., Stanton Grenish Hall.
...CITY, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m., Martel Hall.
...Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 20.
...VILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 21, 8 p. m., Union Hall.
...TOWN, Pa., Friday, Oct. 22.
...URG, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 23.
...TOWN, Brownsville, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 24.
...BRIGHTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 26.
...VILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 29, Union Hall.
...CASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 30.
...KENSINGTON, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 31, 2:00 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 24 Miller St.

• • •

### Rebecca Grecht.

...ecca Grecht, who has just com... a tour in Ohio, will cover a ... of cities in Minnesota and ...ota this October in connection ... the election campaign of the ... (Communist) Party. Com... Grecht will speak on: "What Do ...Elections Mean to the Workers?" ...ir tour follows:

...FORD, Ill., Oct. 18.
...A, Wisc., Oct. 17.
...TER, Minn., Oct. 18.
...AULT, Minn., Oct. 19.
...TON, Oct. 20.
...OLM, Minn., Oct. 21.
...OLA, Minn., Oct. 22.
...ON, Wisc., Oct. 22.
...ON, Minn., Oct. 24.
...WOOD, Mich., Oct. 25.
...SING, Mich., Oct. 26.
...ERSING, Mich., Oct. 27.
...E MARIE, Mich., Oct. 28.
...E, Mich., Oct. 29.
...AND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 30.
...ENWOOD, Wis., Oct. 31.

• • •

### Ben Gitlow

...n Gitlow, who is well-known to ...workers of this country as a mili... fighter in the ranks of labor, be... his election campaign tour ... the banner of the Workers ...unist Party with a meeting in ...Haven on September 29. Work... in cities all over the country— ...de Gitlow's tour will take him ... way from New Haven to Mil...—will have the opportunity of ... the 1924 vice-presidential can... of the Workers Party and its ... gubernatorial candidate in ... York on: "WHAT CAN THE ...KERS DO FOR THE WORK...

...complete tour follows:

...AGO, Ill.—Oct. 6.
...UKEE, Wis.—Oct. 10.
...OOD, Ohio—Oct. 11.
...BURGH, Pa.—Oct. 12. N. S. ... Music Hall.
...MORE, Md.—Oct. 13.
...DELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 14.

• • •

### Bertram D. Wolfe.

...o Owns the Government?" This ... subject of the campaign talks of ...am D. Wolfe, director of the New ...Workers' School and candidate ...ongressman on the Workers ...unist) Party ticket, who is now ... the western part of the coun... Comrade Wolfe's tour is:

...T. PAUL, Minn.—Oct. 9.
...INNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Oct. 8.

SUNDAY WORKER

Make it a weekly habit.
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

## HAVE YOU REGISTERED?

| | |
|---|---|
| 108 . . | June 1 |
| 1312 . . | July 1 |
| 2722 . . | August 1 |
| 4330 . . | September 1 |
| 5306 . . | October 1 |

The registration of the party membership thru the payment of the United Labor Ticket Assessment Stamp will not be completed until 4,694 additional members pay the assessment and thus register their membership in the reorganized party.

10,000 members registered thru payment of the United Labor Ticket Assessment—that is the goal which must be reached. There are more than that number of members on the party rolls—even after the reorganization. The party has given six months in which to pay the assessment. During that time every member can afford to pay an additional fifty cents in dues to the party.

It has taken four months to secure the payment of the assessment by 5,306 members. Does the party move so slowly that another four months must elapse before the 4,694 additional payments are collected?

Our party can do better than that. It should be possible to examine the dues books of the membership during the months of October and collect the assessment from those members who have not yet paid. Those nuclei which take pride in their effectiveness and efficiency as party units will take up the work systematically and see to it that their registration is completed during the month of October.

REGISTER EVERY MEMBER THRU COLLECTION OF THE ASSESSMENT.

MAKE THE REGISTRATION THE MEANS OF DRAWING EVERY MEMBER ACTIVELY INTO THE PARTY WORK.

THE NUCLEUS CAN IN EXAMINING THE DUES BOOKS AND COLLECTING THE REGISTRATION ASSESSMENT AT THE SAME TIME ASSIGN WORK FOR THE PARTY TO EACH MEMBER.

MAKE THE REGISTRATION A PARTY MOBILIZATION!

## Red Nights Begin in New York City Campaign

On Friday night, Oct. 8, the Workers Party in New York City will hold a "Red Night" in Brownsville. Meetings on this night will be held at ten corners in the section and all meetings will end at 10:30 p. m. sharp when they will adjourn to the main grand wind up rally to be held at the corners of Stone and Pitkin Aves., Brownsville.

Former Red Nights were successful and it is expected that there will be at least 3,000 people at the main rally. The speakers for the main rally will be Bertram D. Wolfe, Fannie Warshafsky, Morris Rosen, Sam Nesin, George Primoff, William W. Weinstone and others. All meetings in the section will be addressed by a total of 78 speakers. All comrades are urged to come to the meeting and the grand rally to make them a success. No other meetings will be held anywhere in the city on this night.

**Red Night for the East Side.**

On Saturday night, Oct. 9, we will hold a monster Red Night on the East Side. Eleven meetings will be held with over 78 speakers participating. The main rally will be held on Rutgers Square and all meetings will adjourn at 10:30 p. m. sharp to meet at the rally at Rutgers Square. The speakers at the rally will be Charles Krumbein, Elmer T. Allison, Alexander Trachtenberg, William W. Weinstone, B. Lifshitz, Harry Winitsky, Jack Stachel and others. All comrades are urged to come early to the meetings as we must have sufficient committees to make these meetings a success.

## COMMUNISTS IN BOSTON HOLD ROUSING MEET

### Candidates of W. P. Present Issues

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—Lewis Marks, candidate for governor on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, and Max Lerner, candidate for attorney-general, were the two principal speakers at the ratification meeting held in Paine Memorial Hall on Friday evening, Oct. 1.

Brother Weissman, a member of the Capmakers' Union, declared that he and many members of the union would support the Workers Party ticket because it was first in the fight for their interests.

Marks pointed out that the average wage in Massachusetts was only $24.50 a week even amid a period of prosperity and that Governor Fuller is himself a millionaire and a representative of big business.

Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for governor of New York, aroused great enthusiasm by a stirring speech. Bert Miller presided.

## BOSTON PARTY HOLDS NOON FACTORY MEETING

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—The Boston Workers Party held its first noon-hour campaign meeting outside the Mason & Hamlin piano factory a few days ago. When Comrade Whittier got up on the stand, the workers soon gathered on the sidewalk and at the windows, showing a very great interest in the issues brought out by the speaker.

Some of the workers expressed great dissatisfaction with conditions in the Mason & Hamlin factory. There is no union, and the inevitable results, low wages, speed-up and spying are constantly crushing these unorganized workers who produce one of the most expensive pianos in the world.

Comrade Whittier compared the advantages to the workers of an organized shop, to the disadvantages of employes who work in an unorganized factory.

## Cleveland District Gets Behind Drive for Daily Worker

CLEVELAND, Oct. 5.—There is no more important campaign before the Workers (Communist) Party at the present time than the campaign to Keep the Daily Worker.

In order to cope with the situation the District Executive Committee is calling three section meetings in Cleveland.

Section 1 will meet on Wednesday, Oct. 13, at the Hungarian Hall; Section 2 at the South Slavic Hall, Friday, Oct. 8; and Section 3 at the Freiheit Gesangvereln Hall, Thursday, Oct. 7.

All comrades take notice, and be at your respective meetings. Comrade F. Bolch is chairman of the committee in charge of the campaign.

In addition there will be a meeting of the District "Keep the Daily Worker" Committee" with representatives of the District Language Fractions at the District Office, Sunday, Oct. 10, at 10:30 a. m. The meeting will begin on time, and every comrade must be present, as the work before us must be carried on by all party members.

## Workers of Harlem to Show Solidarity

All preparations have been made for a rousing mass meeting Thursday evening, Oct. 7, at the Harlem headquarters of the Workers Party, 81 E. 110th St. Circulars calling upon the workers to build their party which defends their interests have been distributed very carefully at union meetings, in proletarian neighborhoods, to former Daily Worker subscribers, to registered socialist voters, at open air meetings.

The mass meeting this Thursday evening, October 7, will be a get-together for the neighborhood, where Workers Party members will meet outsiders, sympathizers and talk things over.

Special interest is shown in the Harlem mass meeting this coming Thursday evening because the speakers are all Workers Party candidates in the coming elections, three of them local Harlem candidates. The speakers will be William W. Weinstone, candidate for Congress in the 20th Congressional District, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, candidate for State Comptroller, Ben Lifshitz and Julius Codkind, candidates for Assembly. The date is Thursday evening, October 7; the place is the Harlem Workers' Center, 81 E. 110th Street.

*We will send sample copies of the DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.*

## ...STATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR.

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

### Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:
Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 13th District, William Mellenhauer.
Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.
Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

### Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:
Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, first district, Ernest Cereathers and Anna Weismen.
Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky.
For Congress.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrtic.
Ninth District, William P. Mikadee
Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shore.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.
United States Senator, James A. Ayers.
Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.
State Treasurer, Leonard Forsheler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.
State Auditor, O. McSwain.

### Massachusetts.

Governer, Lewis Marks. Lieut. Governor, Albert Odde. U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam. Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer. Auditor, Emma P. Hutchins. Attorney General, Max Lerner. Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.

### Ohio.

Canton, Stark County
State Senator, 41st District, Carl Guilliod. State Assemblyman, 21st Diriet, Peter Pichler.

• • •

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

OHIO

Allen County

Judge of the Court of Commen Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Sheek. Sheriff, E. K. McGuffin. County Auditor, C. E. Thempkins. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Clay. County Recorder, L. L. Lenard. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl S. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

WASHINGTON

J. L. Freeman, candidate United States senate of the Farmer-Laber Party.

• • •

PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

### Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois. S. Hemmersmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.
Mathilda Kaleusek, congresswoman for 6th congrassional district.
Elizabeth Griffin, congresswemen for 1st congressional district.

### New York.

Governer, Benjamin Gitlew. Lieutenant Governer, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

(Manhattan)

Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly 17th District, Julius Codkind. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress 19th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstone. Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

(Bronx)

Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly 4th District, Isidore Steinzer. Assembly 6th District, Charles Zimmerman, Assembly 7th District. Joseph Beruchewitz. Congress 23rd District, Melasya J. Olgin.

(Brooklyn)

Assembly 9th District, George Primoff. Assembly 14th District, Samuel Nesin. Assembly 23rd District, Fannie Warshafsky. Congress 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate 7th District, Morris Rosen.

### Connecticut.

Governer, William MacKenzie Lieut. Governor, Edward Mrasky. Comptroller, John Gombos. Sec'y of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treas. H. Wolfson.

## MOSCOW ROCKED BY REVELATIONS OF KLUXER GRAFT

### "Hundred Percenters" Stopped at Nothing

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 5.—"Idealistic" operations of the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana, involving fraud, corruption and bribery were laid bare here by the investigation committee of the Indiana republican editorial association at a meeting of the association and members of the state senate.

A legislative probe of the operations of the "hundred per cent American" organization, under the control of D. C. Stephenson, former grand dragon, looms possible, as the senators who heard the charges against the kluxers declared themselves "astounded" that such corruption could have existed in the fair state of Indiana.

The charges are backed up by pictures and photostatic copies of documents, receipts for fortunes in money which changed hands, and other documents.

"Dragon" Confesses.

Stephenson, who is now in jail, threatens to expose the entire mass of corruption, which prevailed under his rule.

In a letter to one of his former lieutenants, Stephenson declares that he can give information showing how certain public utilities were allowed to gouge the public with exorbitant rates, how court decisions were "fixed," how huge sums were used in the 1924 campaign to buy votes and stuff the ballot boxes, how certain individuals pocketed many thousands of dollars directly from the public's funds, how liquor interests were allowed to operate under protection of law officials, and how bank deposits were shifted so that certain persons could obtain high interest on the taxpayers' money.

Fears Death.

In stating this, Stephenson declared, "This may mean that I will return to Indiana in a box, as I have been warned that this would happen."

The senators who declared they would bring the matter before the legislature included leaders from both parties. They were: Senator Joseph Cravens of Madison, senate minority leader, and Walter Chambers, New Castle, and George Saunders, Bington, democrats; Senators Thomas Daily, Indianapolis, Leonard Barker, Thornton, and Finch, Muncie, republicans.

## Party Members in New York Asked to Register to Vote

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—All members of the Workers Party and all sympathizers who are citizens must not forget to register for the coming elections in order that they may be eligible to vote for the candidates of the Workers Party in November. The law in the state of New York requires that all citizens must first register on the registration days in order to be eligible to vote. The following is a list of registration days:

Oct. 6, from 5 p. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Oct. 7, from 5 p. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Oct. 8, from 5 p. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Oct. 9, from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Do not forget to register so that you will be permitted to vote on Nov. 3. You must register in the Assembly and Election district in which you are a resident. Do your duty to the party and register and on November 3 vote for the party candidates.

## Section 1, New York to Hold Membership Meeting Friday Eve

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Section 1 of the Workers Party of New York, Downtown Section 1, will convene in a very important meeting of all members this Friday, Oct. 8. The meeting will be held at the Ukrainian Labor Hall, 15 East 3rd Street, between Second and Third Avenues. Every member of Section 1 must make certain to be present.

## Aid to Immigrant Offered by Jewish Women's Council

"The Council of Jewish Women maintains an immigrant Aid Office at 1800 Selden street, Room 125. Information is given gratis, on all matters pertaining to immigration, also regarding immigrants detained at ports of entry, those stranded in European ports or in transit. This information bureau is open from 2:00 to 5:00 p. m. every day, Thursday evenings until 7:00 p. m., and Saturdays from 9:00 to 12:30 p. m."

*YOU'LL STAY UP NIGHTS*

reading the new LITERATURE CATALOG of the Daily Worker Publishing Co. Hundreds of books are described and indexed and the catalog is sent FREE ON REQUEST

...A NEW ...NOVEL.

...Cendair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

VII

The elder Ross had another source of information as to world affairs, besides his morning and afternoon newspapers, and his idealist son. His associates in the oil game were thinking vigorously on the subject and they held long conferences and studied elaborate reports. They also were dissatisfied with the diplomacy of President Wilson—not because he wasn't making the world safe for democracy, but because he wasn't making it safe for oil operators. In the territories being taken from the enemies were petroleum regions of wealth untold; and here, in the imbecile name of idealism, we were permitting France and Britain to grab this treasure, while all we got was the job of keeping the Turks off the Armenians!

So far as Dad personally was concerned, his interests were at home. It was Excelsior Pete and Victor Oil and the rest of the "Big Five" which were reaching out for foreign concessions and if they got the prizes, the price of oil at home might drop, and cost Dad a good chunk of money. Nevertheless, he took the patriotic attitude; the country needed oil, and it was our business to get it. So you see, Dad also was an idealist; and it vexed him that his kind of idealism was so little appreciated by his son.

He was becoming convinced that the university was to blame. No matter what Bunny might say, it was this "education business" that was unsettling his mind, and spoiling him to deal with practical affairs. Several times Bunny realized that the aged old man was probing his mind; there must be some older person influencing Bunny's thought, and the most suspicious fact was Bunny's failure to mention such a person. Bunny realized that sooner or later the name of Daniel Webster Irving, alias Daniel Washington Irving, was bound to come into the open; so he hit on a shrewd idea—he would get Dad to meet his instructor-friend; it would never be possible for Dad to report a man whom he had received in his home!

"Dad, I want to bring one of my teachers up to see the field." And of course Dad was delighted: it would bring a bit of culture into his world and give him a share in his boy's mental life. One fear which haunted Dad was that this "education business" might cause Bunny to become ashamed of his ignorant old father. Yes, Dad knew it, there were high-brow fellows crazy enough to look down upon twenty-five million dollars—or at any rate to pretend to!

Mr. Irving was to teach in summer school, but he had ten days in between and Bunny suggested that he might like to motor up to Paradise for a week-end, and the young instructor accepted with pleased surprise. So they set out, one morning in June, in that sunshiny weather which is so common in Southern California that you forget all about it. On the way they talked about events in Russia and Siberia; the progress being made by General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak, the desperate efforts of the Bolsheviks to organize a "red army," and the hope of the German ruling class to win back to respectability by serving the allies against the Russian revolution. Also Bunny told Mr. Irving his idea about this visit; Dad must be allowed to do most of the talking, and Mr. Irving should voice only such opinions as were proper for an elderly oil man to hear.

VIII

They arrived at Paradise, and the instructor was duly installed in the fine new Spanish "ranch-house" which Dad had erected on the tract for the use of himself and his guests. It was built around the four sides of a court, with a fountain splashing in the center, and date palms and banana plants and big shoots from the bougainvillea vine starting to climb the stucco walls. There was a Japanese who served the double function of butler and cook, and a boy who combined gardening with dish washing, while Ruth had been promoted to be house-keeper and general boss. There were six guest-rooms, and when the executives and directors and geologists and engineers of Ross Consolidated came up to the tract, they were always filling the guests, and it was one big, happy family. They would settle around a green baize table in the living-room right after supper and start playing poker; they would pull off their coats and unhitch their suspenders, and ring for the Jap to bring more cigars and whiskey and soda, and they would fill the room with blue smoke and never move from their seats until the small hours of the morning. It was an amusing illustration of the double standard of morals, that Dad was glad his son preferred to stay in his own room and read, and not hear the stories which the oil men would tell when they broke loose.

But there was no gambling this time—this was to be a high-brow week-end, in honor of "the professor," as Dad persisted in referring to his guest. The elder Ross was naively proud to have a "professor" visiting him, and to show off the refinery and the well that was spudding in, and the one that was boiling, and the score that were drilling. And Mr. Irving behaved beautifully; they talked till midnight and he answered a hundred of Dad's questions about world affairs and told what he had seen of relief work in Greece and of diplomacy in France.

The young instructor had some relatives in high positions, so he knew things on the inside; they fitted in with what Dad knew—yes, it was awful, the way things were being bungled. My God, here were we jist telling the Japs to help themselves to Saghalien, that had more oil perhaps than all the rest of the world; and the British of course were getting to work to repair the pipe-lines at Baku, and at Mosul they had the whole field, and the French were getting into Persia with the British and the same in Syria, and where was your Uncle Sam? Vernon Roscoe was jist raising hell, because he had had some contracts at Baku, and what was the use of kicking out the Bolsheviks and putting in the Anglo-Dutch? Roscoe said this country needed a practical man for president and not a college professor—

Dad stopped, afraid that he had made a "break"; but Mr. Irving laughed and said, "Don't worry, Mr. Ross, I am not entitled to that high honor and don't expect ever to make it." So Dad went on with Roscoe's tirade; the oil men by golly had had their lesson, and were going to get together and have something to say about the next election. And Bunny and his Bolshevik instructor exchanged the faintest trace of a glance, and afterwards when Dad was alone with Bunny, he remarked, "Son, that's a bright young fellow. It's a pleasure to talk with a man that understands affairs like him."

(Continued Tomorrow.)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
*CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY*
Meat Market • Restaurant
IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.
FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(Workers organized as consumers)
4301 8th Avenue • Brooklyn, N. Y.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 1st 1927

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## READING SHOP OF N. Y. FIRM JOINS STRIKE

### Garment Union Finds Cops and Courts

READING, Pa., Oct. 5.—When striking members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' union came down from New York to look into the scab shop of the Loraine company at 11th and Marion streets, they found the Reading police as active for the garment capitalists as those in Manhattan. They even met an injunction.

The company moved to Reading with a few professional scabs about July 1 and offered Reading workers $14 for a 54 hour week's work. This was lovely, as in New York before the strike wages were far above the sweat shop rate the company offered in Reading.

**Form Union From Strikers.**

Together with seven Reading labor officials, connected with the Federated Trades Council, led by J. Henry Stump, president, the strikers began picket the shop and pulled out 45, or about half of the workers, mostly women, of which a local I. L. G. W. U. was formed.

While so engaged, some of the gangsters kept on hand by the company rushed out of the shop and assaulted the pickets, and the police conveniently complained, arrested them, labor leaders and all, for "disorderly conduct."

**A Little Matter of Politics.**

Police Magistrate William T. Snyder, who admits he didn't know the law, obligingly fined the batch $6.25 each on the charge. But stump, who is a perennial socialist candidate for mayor figured that the whole thing was unconstitutional and told the Mayor W. E. Sherman, his democratic opposer in the last election about it. Sherman naturally didn't want any ammunition like this for the next campaign in the hands of his opposition so he let the strikers go free and returned their fines.

**Injunction Appears.**

But the story didn't end there. In the name of Hyman Goldberg, who appears as the owner of the shop, an injunction was issued restraining both the local labor officials and the strikers who came from New York, from picketing the shop.

The usual charges of "threatening" employes and circulating handbills were the basis for the petition. "There is no strike," says the petition, and argues that the pickets used "violence."

Stump of the Trades Council denies this, and goes very far indeed to prove that he advocated only humility as a strike weapon.

**Christ has Nothing on Stump**

"I warned our pickets that there would be violence attempted by this firm. I told them to have no account to return a blow, but to let their hands hang at their sides if blows were struck."

Pending decision on the injunction, no pickets will be posted although allowed by the state law.


THE SUNDAY WORKER

Send in a sub today!



## Step Over !

If you have a little time to spare at any time of the day—give us a hand. Volunteer your services for an hour or two. Come over to help the office get out circulars any time before 5:30 p. m.

ADDRESS:

1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Telephone Monroe 4712


## WASHINGTON FARMER-LABOR PARTY LAUNCHES AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN

By AARON FIELERMAN.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 5.—The farmer-labor party convention held here unanimously decided to carry on an aggressive campaign throughout the state. It is intended to make the farmer labor party the second political party in strength in this state. If this can be accomplished the farmer-labor party may by 1936 become the dominant political party in the state of Washington. The farmer-labor party ticket this year will be headed by J. L. Frazier, a farmer of Okanogan county, who has been chosen candidate for the U. S. senate.

Two years ago, the farmer-labor party in this state polled more than 40,000 votes out of a total vote of 290,078 cast. That is more than 10 per cent. This in spite of the fact that most all of the leaders and the entire state machinery of the F.-L. P. flopped over to the progressive (La-Follette) party.

**Parties.**

This year there will be only three political parties in the field. The farmer-labor party, the republican party and democratic party. The Workers Party is supporting the farmer-labor party in this state and will devote its entire energy and apparatus in the campaign in behalf of the F.-L.P. and its candidates.

**Resignations in Advance.**

By unanimous vote the convention adopted a resolution requiring every candidate elected to pledge 10 per cent of the salary to the party, annually.

The convention went on record in favor of the legislative program of the Washington State Federation of Labor and all candidates elected on the F.-L. P. will support the labor legislative program.

This is the third convention held this summer by the farmer-labor party in this state. The first convention having been held on July 4, in Seattle, the second at Yakima, Wash., on Aug. 1.

The constitution provides for the organization of the unorganized farmers and workers, in the form of farmer-labor Party clubs, twenty-five members being allowed for each club. The dues being 25 cents a month, 50 per cent of which goes to the state organization. Clubs are springing up all over the state. County committees are being organized in many parts.

**The Platform.**

The platform provides that the government "resume the function" of issuing and regulating money and grant the use of same to its citizens on credit, the elimination of londlordism and tenantry and the turning over the land to the users thereof. It calls for the nationalization of all natural resources, industrial monopolies and trust, means of transportation and communication and their management by the workers organised in industry. It demands the abolishing of the use of the police, militia and army in labor disputes and strikes; the abolishing of injunctions; no military training in public or private schools, colleges and universities.

It favors the reification of the child labor amendment, the immediate release of all political prisoners, the immediate granting of political freedom to the Filipinos, favors the recognition of Soviet Russia and provides for occupational representation in legislative bodies and public offices.

THE CHICAGO JOINT BOARD EXTENDS THE UNANIMOUS ARM OF THE UNION TO ASSIST THE UNORGANIZED AND EXPLOITED WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRY

From an organization leaflet of the Chicago Joint Board of the I. L. G. W. U.

## Workmen's Circle Empties Treasury for I. L. G. Strike

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The following Workmen's Circle, at a meeting at 257 East Houston street, decided to empty its treasury for the benefit of cloakmakers, in the 12th week of the strike, who are members of the branch. The decision was made unanimously upon a motion by L. Beshler, a branch member and a business agent of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board.

Fifty striking cloakmakers will be the beneficiaries of this move, it was stated. Not only the funds in the treasury which amount to $1,200, but also contributions from the 400 branch members, their willingness to tax themselves further in order to maintain the cloakmaker members for the duration of the strike.

Philip Oringer presided at the meeting which adopted Beshler's resolution with great enthusiasm. M. Ehrlich is secretary of the branch.

## SERF LAWS OF FEUDAL ENGLAND HAD NOTHING ON NEW ORLEANS CODE!

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—(FP)—The first prosecution under the law enacted by the legislature at the session, recently closed, immediately enticing labor from one plantation to another has been invoked with the arrest at Alexandria of Georgs and Robert Bessier.

They are charged with enticing two laborers and moving their household effects from the plantation of L. Wemple near Chenoyville without the consent of Wemple.

Under the law now in force it is a crime punishable with fine or imprisonment, or both, to engage a Negro or any other plantation laborer on a promise of higher wages and better living conditions from one land owner to another without the consent of his employer.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
8:30—The Brevoort Ensemble; Vivian Lawrence, Little Joe Warner, John Reddington, Kickey & Johnson.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.


OIL
A NEW NOVEL
By Upton Sinclair

Read it today and every day in The DAILY WORKER. It appears today on page four.


## T. U. E. L. MEETING IS POSTPONED FROM WEDNESDAY.

Owing to the other meetings that are taking place Wednesday, October 6th, which compete with the regular meeting of the T. U. E. L. the committee has deemed it necessary to postpone the meeting of the Trade Union Educational League. All league members are asked to take notice. They will be notified of the next meeting.

## Cleveland Opens Workers' Forum on October 10th.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 5.—A workers' forum has been established in Cleveland and will begin on Sunday, Oct. 10. The forum will hold meetings every Sunday night at room 13, 5527 Euclid avenue, and will be a means of furnishing the workers of this city an opportunity of discussing questions of the day.

The forum will start with John Brahn as the first speaker. His subject will be "The Significance of the British Strike." The forum will begin at 7:30 p. m. on Sunday, Oct. 10.

The next speaker will be Leo Gleiser, who will speak on "Revolutionary Literature" on Oct. 17.

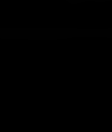
All workers are invited.

## Workers Asked to Support Play for Passaic Children

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A new play for the United Council of Working-class Housewives will be given in the Irving Place Art Theater on Wednesday night, Nov. 17. All stars will participate.

Workers' organizations and working men and women are asked to help fill the house and so help in the work of a woman's organization which is participating in all the struggles of the workers and has been maintaining since the beginning of the strike, 2 kitchens where 1,000 children of the Passaic strikers are being fed every day with wholesome food.

All workers and sympathisers are asked to remember the 17th of November at the Irving Palace Art Theater.




The Best Place to Buy Your
CARPETS RUGS LINOLEUM FURNITURE
Is at Comrade
OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 4 STORES

2636 W. North Avenue, Phone Humboldt 4983
2408 W. North Avenue, Phone Seeley 5500
1018 W. Chicago Avenue, Phone Humboldt 6841
2000 W. Roosevelt Road, Phone Monroe 6364


## PHOENIX LABOR BODY DESERTS PORTO RICANS

### Reactionaries Win by One Vote

By WILLIAM O'BRIEN.
(Worker Correspondent)

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 5.—The Central Trades Council of Phoenix by a majority of one vote, decided to select a committee of three members to meet with the Cotton Growers' Association here and attempt a settlement of the strike of several hundred Porto Rican workers shipped here to work in the cotton fields.

This means that the reactionary element in the central council won out in a long debate which actually hinged upon whether the council was going to continue to support the Porto Ricans financially and otherwise, as it had been doing, or whether it would abandon the fight by trying to reach a compromise with the bosses.

**Worried Over Finances.**

The reactionaries won for several reasons. First, the striking Porto Rican workers and their families had been financially supported by the unions and many of the delegates were worried about the financial strain. Second, many of the Porto Ricans are skilled workers and representatives of the skilled trades were afraid of labor competition. Notable among these latter was the delegate from the building union, who made no secret of his fears.

The progressive delegates to the council had been making a fight to persuade the body to stand by the Porto Rican workers and to force the state to undertake their care. The immigrants have been in an improvised camp at the fair grounds. Many of the wives and children are ill. Until now the only source of livelihood they have received has been from donations from the unions.

**"Mediator" for Company.**

A Mr. Jones, mediator of the United States department of labor, is here trying to get the strikers to go back to work. He is hand in glove with the Cotton Growers' Association. The latter are anxious to get the men to work so they can collect the cost of transportation laid out to get them from Porto Rico. The company claims there is another boatload of Porto Rican workers on the way and that they will bring them to Phoenix because their fare is already paid.

The Porto Rican workers are standing firm, however, in their refusal to work for anything less than the $3 a day average paid in these parts for common labor.

**Association a Tool.**

There is some misconception among even trade unionists hereabout concerning the identity of the Cotton Growers' Association. Even many delegates to the Central Council are under the impression that the association is an organization of cotton farmers. There is no doubt influenced their judgment in some degree in voting on the question of supporting the Porto Ricans. The fact is that the association is the creature of several big cotton growing companies.

The Cotton Growers' Association said they would care for the sick workers, but this has not been done. The state relief board waives jurisdiction over the affair on the ground it has nothing to do with agricultural matters.

In the meantime the price of cotton is going down and it is possible that by the time the present dispute is settled it will not be worth while to pick the remaining portion of the cotton crop. What will happen to the ill and impoverished Porto Ricans in that event is problematical, but they are in any case faced with a very gloomy prospect.

## Lithuanian Local No Place for Opposition to Strike Solidarity

By J. STOCKWELL,
(Worker Correspondent)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 5.—At the last meeting of Lithuanian Local 54 of the A. C. W., at Arion Place Hall, the proposal of the New York Joint Board for assessment of eight fours work to aid the Finkelstein strikers was brought up.

Here we could see who were really union men. Those who were not could also be seen, and their names are given below, because they opposed the help to the strikers and alan talked and urged others to leave the Joint Board because of this.

The names are W. Pashkevich, J. Yonaitis, A. Buhnis, W. M. Michelsona and Tischkus, who works for White Brothers in New York City.

Surely any sensible worker would say that these are no friends of the strikers but rather friends of Finkelstein. A lot was said about leaving the Joint Board, but they did not get the best of the local and the eight hours assessment matter was put off to a special meeting.


Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.


## Allentown Local 52 of Upholsterers on Strike in Two Shops

(By Arnald, Worker Correspondent.)

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 5.—Local 52 of the Upholsterer's union of this city is on strike since Saturday from the Jordan Furniture company. The strike affects about 30 men in all. Every man is out of this shop and the local expects to pull out other men from the Yeager Furniture company to about the same number.

The Allentown local union is striking jointly with local 76 of New York City. Their demands are for a 30 per cent increase of wages and the 44 hour week.

Strikers, watch for more particulars in this paper and write to the DAILY WORKER the news of your strike and the bosses' tactics. Also distribute this paper to other strikers.

## COURSE IN LABOR JOURNALISM IS BEGUN IN N. Y.

### Workers' School Starts New Class

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The Workers' School of New York is indeed fortunate in being able to announce the addition of Harvey O'Connor to its faculty for the coming year. Harvey O'Connor, who, in addition to editing other labor papers, was city editor, news editor and labor editor successively of the Seattle Union Record in 1917-18 when it was the only trade union daily in America and who has been the assistant editor of the Locomotive Engineers Journal for the past two years, will give the course in "Workers' Correspondence" (Labor Journalism) in the Workers' School.

This course trains workers in shop, mill and factory to report the news of the industrial struggle in its everyday phases. The technique of simple, direct news writing, of organizing, editing and managing shop papers and of preparing material for use in the labor press is its main object. Labor and shop papers will be studied closely and students will prepare copy for actual publication. Noted labor editors are scheduled to speak on various phases of the labor press.

The course in Workers' Correspondence starts on Monday, November 1, at 8 p. m. Registrations are now open at the Workers' School, 108 East 14 Street, New York City and the School Bulletin can also be obtained at the same address, by writing to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the school.

## Los Angeles Starts a Worker Correspondence Class Under J. Fisher

By a Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 5.—The Worker Correspondents' Class meets every Monday night from 8 to 10 p. m. at 322 West Second St. The class is under the instruction of Comrade James H. Fisher. Its object is to train a group of workers so that they will be able to report the class struggle in all its aspects. If you are interested in writing, if you are able to think and wish to help us, attend this class and see for yourself.

## Letter From a Prize Winner

Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1926.
Editor DAILY WORKER.
Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of the copy of Red Cartoons which was awarded me as a worker correspondent. Needless to say, I am very happy to own such a splendid book, altho the fact that I have at least succeeded in registering a feeble protest against one of the many evils of the present system affords me no little satisfaction, I can assure you.

My interest in the Workers (Communist) Party is of comparatively recent date and is due, aside from leftwing tendencies from early childhood, to the influence of the editorial staff of The DAILY WORKER in the presentation of their aims and policies in the class struggle. I hope thru more intense study and thought to become sufficiently informed on political and social issues to render such aid to the Workers' Party movement as may fall within the scope of my capabilities. It is my regret that I have not been so situated economically as to support this cause, which holds so much of promise for the future.

Tired from long days of unintersting work, I find my evenings much too short and fleeting for heading to the tasks which hold my attention. However, I intend to "carry on," and you will certainly hear more from me as time goes on.

Your for success (not the Ford-Gary-Schwab standard),

Fred T. Douglas.


BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.


## STEEL TRUST AND ERIE R. R. TAKE 2 LIVES

### Workers Die as Result of Company Neglect

(By N. L., Worker Correspondent)

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 5.—Negligence of the lives of the workers has resulted in the death of two workers of Youngstown on Tuesday.

Thomas Wylan was instantly killed at the open hearth furnace plant of the Republic Iron and Steel company. He was working on the railroad in the yards when he was struck by an engine. He met death because no guards were put on the rails in order to let the engine pass without killing anybody. Another victim of the Steel Trust.

The other worker, Andrea Casoria, 55, was an employe of the Erie railroad. He was killed instantly when caught in the bucket of a steam shovel loading coal near the Erie roundhouse.

Casoria, a laborer, was working near a train of coal cars, when the shovel operator, hearing his cries, discovered that he had caught Casoria in the bucket. His chest was entirely crushed and he died before he reached the hospital.

## Worker Gives Dramatic Version of Attempting to Aid Sacco, Vanzetti

By THEODORE MORANCE,
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Oct. 4. — The following describes an example of Metropolitan police efficiency. Scene: Precinct Station House, 54th St. between 1st and 2nd Aves.

Time: 9 o'clock in evening

Wherefore: Getting a permit for a Sacco-Vanzetti street meeting.

I: Pardon Sir, may I be permitted to hold a street meeting for the Sacco-Vanzetti case?

Captain: Whattahellisthat:

I: That's the ——

Lieutenant: Oh, those are those two guinnys that stabed that payroll robbery.

Captain: Oh, those——! see here you, doya speak English.

I: Being a student at the College of the City of New York I can't naturally help that.

Captain: Ya born here?

I: Yep

Captain: You know anything about that Sacco—v — any special friend of these two ——?

I: Never saw them in my life.

Captain: Then whatta hell d'ya wanna open ya yap for those birds then? Don't you know they was convicted by law — and they oughtta hang Goddam ed.

I: They were framed-up, and even if they had all the witnesses in the world they'll still get framed-up unless the workers all over the countries can get up at such street meetings as these and create the sentiment for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Captain: Whatta hell ya wanna do that here for? Go to Connecticut where they are.

I: Pardon Captain, they're in Massachusetts.

Captain: Massachusetts, (glowering.)

I: That's why we want to raise sentiment——

Captain: This country ain't ruled by sentiment—its ruled by law!

I: That's why we are asking your legal sanction to our meeting.

Captain: Well, you lousey Bolshevik, you ain't gonna hold no street meeting for those greasy guinnys, if you do I treat you as disorderly people.

## Los Angeles Meeting Helps Mine Strikers; Mine Lamps "Jewelry"

By L. P. RINDAL.
(Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., (By Mail)— A group of class conscious workers arranged a social dance at the Paint ers hall for the benefit of the struggling British miners, their wives and children.

**Spidarity Applauded**

After the address by Mortimer Downing at the Open Forum, Sunday evening, Sept. 19th, on the subject of "The British General Strike," a worker asked the speaker "How do the miners manage to live over there?"

"Mostly on funds coming from the workers of Soviet Russia", Downing—a former editor of the Industrial Worker—admitted. A storm of applause followed which increased after a few remarks by Comrade Fisher, leader of the local Workers' Correspondents' School.

A number of miniature miners' lamps, sent from England, were sold in help the fighting strikers. Figuratively speaking, the willingness to buy throwe some more light on the subject. These lamps were "jewelry" in the eyes of U. S. custom officers. Therefore heavy duty had to be paid.

# DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| One year $6.00 | $6.00 per year |
| six months $3.50 | $3.00 six months |
| three months | $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB — Editors — Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 — Advertising rates on application.


## Amsterdam to Enter the A. F. of L.

The American Federation of Labor leadership is preparing to take over the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) just as Wall Street has taken over European industry and finance.

So much is indicated by the agreement of the metal trades department of the A. F. of L. to affiliate with Amsterdam and the recent affiliations to their respective international federations of the Carpenters, Miners and Machinists.

In addition there is the conference called by the Mexican Confederation of Labor at which the question of affiliation is to be discussed with representatives of the A. F. of L. and Amsterdam.

Perhaps before this conference takes place there will be a public announcement by the A. F. of L. officials of their intentions.

We say that the Federation "is preparing to take over" Amsterdam rather than "joining" Amsterdam because this is what is happening. The A. F. of L. will, with certain limitations, make its own terms of affiliation. As the labor agents of American imperialism the A. F. of L. leadership follows the flag.

Look at the invasion of western, central and eastern Europe by the American metal trust, represented by the Anaconda Copper Mining company—a Standard Oil subsidiary—which has entered into the Giesche combination producing metals and chemicals in Germany and Poland. Then there is the new electrical trust, with the American General Electric the leading group, of which the Allgemeine Elektrische Gesellschaft is part. The role played by the United States Steel corporation in the new Franco-German-Belgian-Luxemburg iron and steel trust is not yet clear, but the recent complacent statement of Elbert H. Gary leaves little doubt that it has encouraged this grouping.

German industrial and official trade union delegations are here studying American efficiency methods and hardly an issue of the metropolitan press appears without an advertisement of some new industrial loan for European capitalists.

With such huge interests in Europe the pacification of European labor becomes paramount for American capitalism and what better agency is there for this than the A. F. of L. leadership with its worker-employer theory which news dispatches state is being adopted by various European labor movements, German in particular, and to which the Amsterdam leadership will subscribe will ingly if, as they will undoubtedly, the A. F. of L. leaders insist on recognition of this as a principle and as one of their conditions for moral and financial support of the I. F. T. U. which, like its capitalist friends, needs money very badly.

Following the El Paso convention where a delegation from the German trade unions was welcomed warmly, we predicted the rapprochement between Amsterdam and the A. F. of L. We said like wise that the A. F. of L. leadership would lean more to the socialpatriot labor leadership of Germany than to the British trade union leadership which, following also the lead of its imperialist masters, would show more hostility to American domination.

This still remains the truth and while the leftward pressure of the British masses will bring words of sympathy for the "safe and sane" official Trades Union Congress leadership it will not be welcomed as warmly to the bosom of American labor officialdom as will the German social-democrats.

The development of the process by which American labor officialdom carves for itself a similar niche in the labor movement of Europe as is occupied in industry and finance by the American imperialists has been slower than we expected, and is not yet completed, but after all two years is not a long time for the official foreign policy of the American trade union movement to change from one of isolation to that of dominant participation in line with that of American imperialism.

Had the world conrt met with less opposition in America it is probable that the policy would have changed more rapidly.

The left wing in the American labor movement will make a grave mistake if it regards this as a progressive step on the part of labor officialdom. Potentially, it is true, it will tend to give the American trade union movement a broader international outlook and familiarize it with the struggles of the European workers, but from the official standpoint it is nothing more or less than a strengthening of the bloc against the trade unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and a guarantee that the A. F. of L. leadership will have a powerful voice on all vital questions such as world trade union unity. Its influence will be used also to tone down the rising antagonism toward American capitalism among the European masses.

Already the affiliation of the Carpenters, Miners and Machinists to the Amsterdam federations puts the question of world trade union unity and the recognition of Soviet Union as issues of primary importance on the order of business of the left wing in America. With the end of isolation of the A. F. of L. which is indicated by recent developments, these questions assume the same importance for American labor, particularly in view of the new era of competition in the world markets which is opening with the formation of European trusts, as they do for the European labor movements.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!


**SPECIAL FORD NUMBER TOMORROW**

Henry Ford's sensational announcement of the introduction of the five-day week into all his plants caused a stir in the country. The DAILY WORKER, however, has reason to believe that Ford is giving away absolutely nothing. The eleven in his plant by his own admission are required to do as much work in 5 days as they formerly did in five and a half. Wherefore there is nothing remarkable in their getting five and a half days' pay. In the Thursday DAILY WORKER a list of working-class writers will tell the truth about Ford and his industry. The DAILY WORKER thinks the Ford myth should be exploded. Get this number and get enlightened about one of America's foremost slave drivers.


# FROM PORTLAND TO DETROIT

ARTICLE SEVEN.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

A COMPILATION of all the stupidities and fallacies which the trade union leadership of the United States has promulgated in the labor press for the last three years, or even for the last three months, would take up several issues of this paper. We have neither time or space for such an exhaustive effort. Nor is it necessary for the work in hand.

Typical utterances of responsible leaders are enough. We have seen the viewpoint of the leadership of a powerful union unaffiliated with the A. F. of L.—the Railroad Trainmen—and that of the leadership of the most progressive A. F. of L. railway union—the Machinists. We will take now a leading editorial from a typical "employes' journal"—the "Hawthorne Microphone," published by the Western Electric Company for distribution to the factory personnel of its Hawthorne plant in Chicago, which employs 40,000 workers when operating to capacity, and compare it with the statements of the head of the American Federation of Labor, President William Green, writing in the "Forum" magazine for September on "Lessons from the British Strike."

APOLOGY must be made for the length of those extracts but lengthy quotation is necessary to dovelop fully the striking similarity in these statements by a company union organ and the head of the American trade union movement. Besides we do not wish either the Western Electric or President Green to be able to say that they have been quoted unfairly by my having jerked sentences entirely from the general context.

Here is the patriotic pabulum purveyed to the underpaid Western Electric workers (mostly boys and girls). It is entitled: "The Golden Rule for Prosperity Proves to Be Merely the Golden Rule."

"One of the main questions puzzling thoughtful Europeans today is why the United States enjoys such amazing prosperity.

"Some of it they attribute to our natural wealth, but that, they realize, is only a partial explanation and a very unsatisfactory one, since it does not account for the fact that our industries are able to undersell those of all other nations, even when using the same kind and amount of machinery, the same number of men and, in general, the same factory methods.

"These points of similarity leave only one advantage in our favor, superior personnel—perhaps the most important factor of all.

"That statement, however, still does not solve anything. It involves a further question that really contains the essence of the whole discussion: Why does our country alone possess workers of this superior type?

"THE ANSWER IS AS OLD AS THE GOLDEN RULE. IT IS SIMPLY FAIR DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS AND EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY.

"The American worker is different because he knows that his ambition can get him something besides disdain. Red longings. He, too, can rise from ordinary labor to head of a gigantic corporation. All he needs is ability and industry. The opportunity is there.

"The American worker is well educated because our schools are for the benefit of all the people. Even the handicap forced by these circumstances is seen a living at an early age need not forego an education. Numerous evening schools and the correspondence courses of the country's best universities open wide to anyone who can secure as much education as his brain power and his will-power permit him to assimilate.

"Finally, the American worker is intelligent because his social and financial position allow him to develop that breadth of interest which leads to breadth of view. He is a broad minded thinker. WHERE SOME OF THE WORKERS OF OTHER LANDS HAVE FOLLOWED SELF-STYLED MESSIAHS TOWARD A MIRAGE PARADISE HE HAS KEPT IN SANE TOUCH WITH ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES AND ACHIEVED A PROSPERITY THAT IS TODAY A WORLD MARVEL.

"This industrial supremacy based merely on superior natural wealth, we should have cause for misgivings of the future with its inevitable competition from newly developed resources elsewhere, BUT LONG AS OUR PROSPERITY DEPENDS UPON THE CHARACTER OF OUR PEOPLE AND OUR INSTITUTIONS WE NEED NEVER FEAR FOR ITS CONTINUANCE. (Emphasis mine.)

THE above example of company union propaganda begins with the "one big happy family" motif and ends on the high note of "our institutions."

"Fair distribution of profits and equality of opportunity" are thrown in for good measure. They are the shibboleths of all good 100 per cent Americans who go to a rotard, white and blue heaven when they die.

Let us turn now to the pronouncement of President Green:

The tradition that the interests of management conflict with the interests of employes HAS BEEN THE CAUSE OF MUCH WASTE IN INDUSTRY. IF MANAGEMENT WILL ONLY CONSIDER THEIR LOSSES FROM FIGHTING THEIR EMPLOYES AND SPEND EQUAL TIME, THOUGHT AND ENERGY IN EARNING THEIR GOOD WILL, THEY WILL FIND THEIR INVESTMENT PROFITABLE . . . . The union enables the work group as individuals to undertake real co-operation on an equal basis. . . . The co-operative agreement . . . engenders the confidence that paves the way for co-operation. . . . Labor unions are a medium for facilitating the co-operation of the workers of the management. They may be the organizing agency of co-operation, BUT THEY LACK THE AGGRESSIVENESS AND VITALITY NECESSARY FOR INDEPENDENT THINKING AND INITIATIVE. THE ESSENCE OF CO-OPERATION . . . . The general strike is quite at variance with the principles and practices of the American trade union movement. It is essential to remember that our labor movement functions under the social conditions and is developed in an environment in which democratic ideals prevail. THERE ARE NO "CLASSES." PEOPLE MAY PASS from one group to another as opportunity and ability may direct. There are right groups and industrial groups WITH COMMON INTERESTS AND COMMON PROBLEMS. . . . Growing CUT HORIZONTALLY ACROSS THE POPULATION. . . . The organization covering the groups is in response to COMMON NEEDS AND POSSIBILITIES.

IS there any essential difference between the statement of Green and that of the company union propagandist of the Western Electric.

There is none. Everything in the company union editorial is in Green's statements—identity of interest, opportunity, co-operation, common goods, in a word "the Golden Rule" and the "one big happy family" motif.

But President Green's statements go further even than those of the company union editorial FOR HE ARGUES FOR "BONA FIDE UNIONS" SOLELY ON THE GROUND THAT THEY ARE "ESSENTIAL TO EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION," which in Green's way of saying that they can and will produce more profits for the capitalists than company unions can.

IN order to be fair to President Green, and to still any doubts which may arise as the result of the categorical statement I have just made I quote in full the next to the last paragraph from the "Forum" article:

Scattered thruout our industry we find developments that hold within them the possibilities of the full development. (Worker-Employer Co-operation—W. F. D.) A few of these developments are: the production engineers of the printing pressmen who help the workers TO RAISE STANDARDS OF WORKMANSHIP; THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION SERVICE DEVELOPED BY THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION; the co-operative dairy of the milk drivers of Minneota; 'DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION STANDARDS OF WOMEN'S GARMENT WORKERS of Cleveland; THE INSISTENCE OF THE PHOTO-ENGRAVERS UPON RESEARCH IN THE INDUSTRY AND THE TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT OF ITS MEMBERSHIP; RAILWAY SHOPMEN'S DEVELOPMENTS IN CO-OPERATION ON THE SAKTIMORE & OHIO, the Chicago & Northwestern and the Canadian National Railways.

I THINK I have not overstated the case against President Green. When he wants to measure the achievements of American workers he does not mention the brilliant struggle of the Fur Workers for the forty-hour week, the courageous attempt of the Interborough Rapid Transit switchmen and motormen to break from the company union, the long, stern struggle of the 16,000 Passaic textile workers or the heroic battles of their own union and the unorganized miners of West Virginia.

NO, President Green, speaking in the name of the American trade union movement cites as instances of progress (with the single possible exception of the milk drivers) ONLY those instances where the union membership has been coerced and cajoled into adopting a non-strike policy, in nowise different in this respect from the company unions, and has organized to work harder for the capitalists.

The surrender is complete.

There is no real quarrel between the American industrial lords and the American trade union leaders as to principles. There is a difference of opinion, however, as to whether the trade union leader is necessary in this scheme of things.

MOST of the big capitalists do not think so. The trade union officialdom try to convince them that they are by promising, by pleading in fact, to be allowed to use their prestige to make more efficient slaves of the American masses.

This attitude of the trade union leadership coupled with the "welfare" schemes puts the following question sharply to every intelligent worker:

"What is the future of the American trade union movement in the present period and what are the tasks of the left wing?"

(To be continued.)

# British Trade Union Leaders That Failed In Test Must Be Replaced, Says Communist Organ

The complete betrayal by the right wing leadership of the Bournemouth British Trade Union Congress of the interests of the striking miners, and the united front of the former center group, represented by Purcell, Hicks, Swales and the vacillating Cook with the right wing, led by J. H. Thomas, J. C. Clynes and Co., confronts the British working class with the necessity of selecting a leadership that will fight the employers and the employers' government, a leadership that will help lead them to victory and not to the shambles of defeat.

The Workers' Weekly official organ of the British Communist Party sets forth point by point the lessons of the Bournemouth conference and the conclusions to be drawn from them. As the present situation in Britain is not only a historic drama which gives a picture of a mighty power slipping into the abyss, but is also an object lesson for the workers of all lands who may be faced any day with problems as serious as those that confront the British working class today. The DAILY WORKER reprints the following statement from the Workers' Weekly for information of the American workers.

* * *

What are the results of last week's Congress at Bournemouth? First: That the old leadership represents a united front of treachery to the workers.

On every important question there was no division in their ranks. They prevented discussion of the general strike, nominally because it would hurt the miners, but really to conceal the fact that they had been saving to hurt the miners ever since May 1. They prevented any practical step to help the miners, such as a fight against the 8-hours act, the levy on wages or the embargo, being ridiculed, instead introducing an empty resolution which was an insult to the miners' intelligence, and appointing Ramsay MacDonald to move it. In order to emphasize their hatred of the miners They attacked the Russian trade unionists and virtually smashed the Anglo-Russian committee, after a series of sabotage of any steps to unity. They allowed insulting suggestions with reference to Caution to go by in their report. At a time when British imperialism is threatening to crush the victorious People's Republic, From Push downwards, they openly preached "new methods" of co-operating with the bosses instead of fighting them.

Second: That the former "Lefts" on the General Council have completely shed every object and shameful surrender to the right.

On not a single issue, amongst those mentioned above, did they fight with their colleagues lefts. They put solidarity with their colleagues higher than loyalty to the workers.

Altho the right wing leaders interfered effectively on several important resolutions—the one demanding greater power to the general council, the one favoring protection instead of trade union unity as a means of fighting a vested labor, the one committing British labor to support the tragic farce known as the International Labor Office—the former "left" wing kept silent. When the Communists and minority delegates opposed the treacherous part played by the general council against the Russian workers, it was they who got up to defend the general council.

Third: That A. J. Cook has taken the second step towards a united front with the general council—a step on the road which leads to deserting the workers.

The first step was after the general strike, when he agreed that the conference should refuse to discuss the general council's leadership should not be held, "in order not to prejudice the miners." He gained nothing for the miners thereby, because John Bromley published the council's report attacking the miners.

But he lost the chance of exposing the council's treachery to the workers, and thereby allowed them to go on betraying the miners with impunity.

At Bournemouth, Cook did worse. When the mass of the delegates were supporting the Minority Movement's call for a discussion, Cook—for the first time—moved a compromise calling for financial aid—throw his weight on the side of the General Council, and helped them to stifle a discussion.

Cook showed that he not only is losing faith in the workers, but is allying himself with their enemies.

Fourth: That even this Congress, composed as it was more than half of officials, showed the steady move to the left of the workers.

In spite of Pugh's open appeals to abandon the strike weapon and resort to class collaboration, the Congress failed to respond in the slightest to the American delegate's statement that the aims of the trade unionists were merely "to better the condition of the workers," and that "capitalists are necessary."

In spite of the opposition of the right wing leaders, and the passivity of the former "left" leaders, the Congress defeated the reactionary "One Big Union" proposal, and the Minority Industrial Union Program, giving definite instructions to the General Council.

The Congress listened with approval to every militant lead put forward by the small Communist Minority group or by individual left wingers—approval which only union discipline and block vote succeeded temporarily in suppressing.

Fifth: That there is no hope for a new leadership in the trade union movement, ready and willing to fight the bosses, outside the ranks of the Communist Party and the Minority Movement.

A few individuals made a left wing stand here and there, notably Hallsworth and Ellen Wilkinson. But their efforts were isolated, and therefore made no mark. All the other former "lefts" were hamstrung.

The only group which on every issue put up a consistent, systematic fight for the workers and against the treachery of the General Council, and which therefore justified its claim to the future leadership of the movement, was the group of Communists and other supporters of the Minority Movement.

On the question of responsibility for the general strike, of the powers of the General Council, of Russia, they forced a definite parting of the ways between the reactionary right and "left" leaders, on one side, and the workers on the other. Their fight as a small minority at the T. U. C. revealed as great a cleavage between workers and leaders as the proceedings of the Minority Conference did, compared with these of the T. U. C. The only way for honest left wingers in the trade union movement to help the workers in practice is to join the Minority Movement, to work in its organization, and under its direction. The only way to ensure a consistent militant leadership for the trade unions, which will lead the workers to the overthrow of capitalism instead of towards collaboration with it, is to build a powerful Communist Party.

Finally: The leaders who surrendered to the capitalist government on May 12 talked a good deal at the T. U. C. about its refusal to apply the 48-hour week, its adoption of the eight hours' act, its action against the miners, etc., but avoided any suggestion of how it is to be attained.

This the Minority Conference attempted to do, in its call to the workers to force the labor M. P.'s to refuse further participation in the forged parliament, and to concentrate on the embargo campaign until a new general election. The T. U. C. failed to give any alternative lead, or even to issue an appeal to the workers. That duty now falls on the national left wing conference at Poplar this week-end, as the mobilization of all the revolutionary opposition within the labor party. Whatever can be done to put before the labor party conference a clear challenging lead on how to overthrow the government must be done by the left wing conference, if it is to win the leadership of the workers in the labor party.

# The Situation in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Statement by the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.

THE Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party is in receipt of the following cablegrams in regard to the action of the opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by carrying the authority of the Central Committee of the party:

Moscow, October 4.

Trotsky, Zinoviev, Radek, Piatakov, Smilga and Sapronov went to the Moscow works "Aviopriher" and made an attempt to begin discussion and speak against the adopted party decisions. Notwithstanding presence and activity in proceedings of all the leaders of the opposition, the latter were completely defeated by the worker members of the Communist Party, who discovered the factional actions of the opposition and adopted resolutions condemning the proceedings and leaders. The Moscow committee of the Communist Party proposed to the Central Committee that it take measures against the members of the Central Committee who violated the party decisions. Meetings of numerous nuclei of the Moscow party organizations have adopted resolutions unanimously condemning the proceedings of the opposition.

PEPPER,
Chief of the Agitprop Dept. of the Comunnist International.

A SECOND cablegram reads:

Moscow, October 4.

Mass meetings of mill workers of Moscow and Leningrad provinces have adopted strong resolutions protesting against factional activities of the opposition headed by Zinoviev and Trotsky. All the resolutions propose that the Central Committee and whole party drastically resist factional activities of the opposition.

PEPPER,
Chief of the Agitprop Dept. of the Comunnist International.

THE Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, after the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, at which the factional activities of the opposition were considered and disciplinary measures taken against those who had violated party discipline, expressed its solidarity with and wholehearted support of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and condemned activities of the opposition in violation of the discipline of the party.

The proletarian revolution in the Soviet Union, altho it has successfully overcome the attacks of capitalist imperialism during the past nine years and made great achievements in creating a socialist economic system for the benefit of the workers and peasants, which year by year is raising their standard of life, still finds itself surrounded by enemies eager and anxious to destroy it.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the proletarian advance guard which is fighting not only for the proletarian revolution in the Soviet Union, but its extension to the rest of the world still ruled by the capitalist class. Factional violations of party discipline, such as is established in the above cablegrams, givas aid and comfort to every capitalist enemy of the proletarian revolution.

THE Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party hails with joy the repudiation of the opposition and their factional activities by the membership of the Communist Party. With them it condemns these activities and again expresses its wholehearted support of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in its struggle to compel the opposition to discontinue their factional activities and return to their duty as members of the party. It calls upon every member of the Workers (Communist) Party to take his stand with the units of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which are repudiating and condemning Comrades Trotsky, Zinoviev and the other leaders of the opposition, for their attack upon the unity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Central Committee,
Workers (Communist) Party of America.
E. Ruthenberg,
General Secretary.

## Mellon Aid May Quit Treasury for Chicago Law Office Practice

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Gerrard Winston, undersecretary of the treasury and chief lieutenant to Andrew Mellon, is considering retirement from public life and resumption of his law practice in Chicago. His partner, Silas Strawn, is now returning from China, where he was one of the American commissioners in the attempted agreement on increasing the Chinese customs tariff rate.

## Three-Cornered Race for U. S. Senate Takes in Idaho Progressive

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5. Information reaching labor circles in the capital is that the senatorial race in Idaho between Gooding, incumbent regular republican, Nugent, democrat and former senator, and H. F. Samuels, progressive, have taken a new turn.

Hundreds of progressive democrats are said to have written to Nugent urging him to withdraw in favor of Samuels. The latter has the backing of most of the labor movement and the old non-partisan league farmer element.

## Illinois Floods Threaten Hundreds; U. S. Aid Is Asked

Flooding of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers drove hundreds of families from their homes in the Illinois river valley Saturday.

Levees were reported near the breaking point.

Nearly 2? families were forced to seek safety points in Liverpool, Chantaha, and East Liverpool.

The southern quarters of Naplet was flooded and South Beardstown was vacated. Train service at Naplas was interrupted as the river rose fifteen inches.

Appeals for aid have been sent to the government chiefly at Peoria.

Special Ford Factory Number

The DAILY WORKER Raised the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 226. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year; outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1926 Published daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING Co., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# 'MUST HAVE UNION' SAY FORD WORKERS

## FIVE-DAY WEEK IN FORD PLANT ONLY FLIM FLAM

### *Practically a Wage Cut, Say Workers*

By CARL HAESSLER.
Federated Press.

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—(FP)— Wage juggling is as vicious an element in the Detroit automobile labor situation as is "direct wage cutting, labor men in the motor capital of the world declare. When an employer like Henry Ford makes his exhausted workers produce in five days what they were hitherto putting out in five and one-half, and pays them for five days instead of five and one-half, it is pretty tough to have half-baked nitwits all over the country hail this latest sweating device as another step to the social millenium. At least that is what Ford's sweatshop victims think. Of course there is a "merit bonus." Unfortunately the meritorious worker is a rare animal.

**Demand Below Supply.**

"The trouble in the trade at the present time," says Arthur Rohan, planning executive secretary of the United Automobile Workers, "is that the demand is falling below the supply and considerably below the normal productive capacity of the plants."

**Favors Industriel Unionism.**

Rohan's organization, which used to be in the American Federation of Labor but was suspended in 1917 for enrolling within its industrial hospitality workers claimed by other internationals, has received a friendly letter from Pres. Wm. Green, promising to take up the question of how the union can rejoin the mother body. Industrial unionism has become a more favored solution for organizing auto workers in recent years than when the 1917 Buffalo convention ousted the United.

**Other Plants Doing It.**

Other shops are doing the same or similar things. Packard recently fired 26 men covering docks or roofs on closed cars who were getting 70 cents an hour—not a princely wage for speeded work. Packard then took on 56 new men and is paying them 56 cents an hour for the same work. This maker of high-class, high-price cars pays his men partly in bunk, giving them a merit button after five years of service and a watch after 15 years.

The Chrysler people promise a bonus, but in reality their inspectors make so many deductions for alleged imperfect work that the bonus is scarcer in the Chrysler plant than a millionaire in Russia.

**The Budd Wheel** company juggles its piece and day rates so frequently that few workers know whether they have money coming or going with the company at the end of the week.

**Fisher Body Cuts Wages.**

The Fisher Body concern, which makes bodies for over 80 per cent of the autos outside of Ford, is paying its Detroit workers far below the 1920 rate. Woodworkers getting $1 to $1.10 an hour in 1920 are getting 70 cents to 85 cents now. Woodworkers on specialties, earning $1.35 an hour at piecework then can't make more than $1 now. The same is true of trimmers.

## Federal Judge Aided Open Shop in Strike; Forced to Fine Firm

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—(FP) — Federal Judge Arthur J. Tuttle, bitter enemy of organized labor, has been compelled by the United States Supreme court to recognize wholesale fraud committed by the John F. Koenig Coal company in the coal miners' and railway shop employes' strike in 1922.

The interstate commerce commission charged Koenig, president of the company, with hilling coal from Kentucky and West Virginia to Detroit hospitals and receiving it himself. Under the Elkin act hospital shipments had priority over industrial shipments. Koenig pleaded not guilty and Judge Tuttle exonerated him.

In the course of the shop strike Judge Tuttle outlawed Pere Marquette railroad shop strikers and said they deserved no standing in court. He later imposed a four months' sentence for contempt of court on the editor of a labor paper who criticised him. The federal court of appeals at Cincinnati reversed this decision also.

## AUBURN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY TAKES OVER DUESENBERG MOTORS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 6.— Automobile circles buzzed with interest today over the announcement of E. L. Cord, president of the Auburn Automobile company, that they had purchased the entire plant, equipment and assets of the Duesenberg Motors company for a consideration said to involve $600,000.

Cord, acting as the head of a syndicate, said that the incorporation of a new company capitalized at $1,000,000 and which will be known as the Duesenberg, Incorporated.

## FORD KEARNEY WORKERS FEEL RETRENCHMENT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JERSEY CITY, N. J. Oct. 6.—In the Ford Kearney branch we are beginning to feel the effect of retrenchment and reduction in wages. Five days pay for six days work is now an established fact according to the bulletin board. Yes—some increases are to be given out, but only on merit!

One department had its force cut down one-third and the best were told to keep up production in anticipation of a raise. This information filtered down from plant manager Mr. Hussey and Supt. Gartha to all foremen. This department got its reward with only a few pacesetters receiving five cents increase per hour. Thus the average man was paid at $30.00 a week, and the star performers got $32.00.

To sum up, Henry Ford's profits taking into consideration the number of men discharged, the scale of production kept at the same level and similar methods applied to thirty-three branches, he does save a pretty penny.

According to an article covering a personal interview, he now intends to drop the policy of a minimum wage and pay according to one's merit. The final blow is when he harate with generosity and hands us five days a week. Ford forgets he exceeded that record. We in "Kearney" worked three and four days a week in the past year—why keep his "improvement" in the hours of labor under his hat so long?

There is a general discontent throughout the plant. No amount of publicity in the Hearst sheets will change the fact of a shrinking pay envelope.

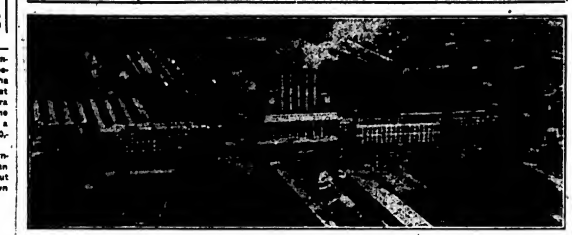
## Date Factory Workers Spurn Compromise of Employers on Strike

Begged by the bosses of the Maras and company date factory to return to work at the present scale of wages, the 125 Negro women who went on strike Saturday after a reduction notice was posted, voted Wednesday morning unanimously to refuse the offer of the bosses and to remain on strike.

The virtual submission of the bosses spurred the women to proceed with their plans to form a union organization. They are determined to do this before the strike is settled.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was scheduled to address a meeting of the strikers Wednesday afternoon. They have asked the federation for aid in forming a union.

## *HERE IS A VIEW OF ONE OF THE BIG SLAVE PENS*



Above is an airplane panorama of the Highland Park of the Ford Motor Company. This was the first big Ford factory. In the meantime another much larger works has been built called the Fordson, on the River Rouge, near Detroit. In such plants as this above, 115,000 or so slaves are engaged directly in the work of turning out Lizzies at 2,000,000 a year. There is hardly a large center in the country that has not its big Ford assembling plant with automatone working just as in Detroit. In addition to this there are other helots working in coal mines, lumber forests, glass works and on the Ford railroad—all under the crushing Ford speed-up system.

## Fifteen Minutes for Lunch

### THE ASSEMBLY LINE SPEED-UP—CALL A NUMBER TO GET TO THE LAVATORY—FALL ASLEEP ON CAR STRAPS—PRY INTO PRIVATE LIFE OF WORKERS

By J. M., a Ford Worker.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 6.—Working on the assembly line in the Highland Park plant of the Ford Motor Co., one finds working men from all parts of the United States. Most of these men just came to Detroit to work for Ford because they heard that he was a good guy to work for. So they threw up their jobs in their home towns and came to work for the "best boss in the United States."

Lots of these fellows from farms, heard of Ford's eight hour day. It had a special appeal to them, but it didn't last long. For they learned soon that in eight hours, Ford can take more out of you than farm work would, even in 24 hours. Also the work is all-day work, the speed these men have to work at is amazing. And when they find that the men take things a little easier, they immediately speed up the line. Working on these assembly lines is the closest thing to what hell is described to be by a baptist preacher.

**Can't Stand Gaff.**

On this line, when there is no let up the whole day through, where you are forced to work at full speed for the whole eight hours under those damnable blue lights, where to go even to a lavatory you have to call out a number and wait until you can be replaced, where only fifteen minutes is allowed for dinner, and where one out of every seven men is a straw boss—makes all those fellows that come to Detroit to work for the "best boss in the United States" last not so long. They cannot stand the gaff. Hence the big labor turn over. The foreman expressed himself by saying that he has three gates working for him, one coming, one going and one working.

**Can't Wash Hands.**

As I said, only fifteen minutes are allowed to eat lunch in. Fifteen minutes does not allow time enough for washing the grease off one's hands. So we have to eat grease and oil along with our meals. And still Henry Ford writes about keeping your health by chewing food slowly.

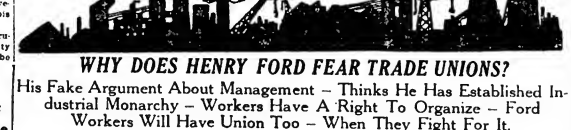
And how hard is the eight hours on a person? Well—I get home from work and the only thing I feel like doing is to lay down and go to sleep.

Get on any of the cars that carry Ford workers home from work and you will find men who work only eight hours a day, hanging on to the straps sleeping—all fagged out.

**Pry Into Private Affairs.**

But one of the most objectionable things about Ford is that he is always prying into the private life of his employes. Every employe is made to report to the educational office as to what he is doing with his pay. Is he saving any money? Does he buy

(Continued on page 2)



## *WHY DOES HENRY FORD FEAR TRADE UNIONS?*

### His Fake Argument About Management – Thinks He Has Established Industrial Monarchy – Workers Have A Right To Organize – Ford Workers Will Have Union Too – When They Fight For It.

By THURBER LEWIS.

HENRY FORD is against trade unions. The reason he is against them is, as he puts it, that they are "limitations" upon a business. He claims that he pays his men higher wages than trade unions could ever get for them. Trade unions would be a hindrance to him. Such are Ford's main arguments against the organization of his industry. He would not permit it. He would fight hard to prevent unionization even to the smallest degree.

**Trade Union Leaders' Praise.**

NOW that he thinks he has started the world with the announcement of the "five-day week," he presumes that he has added one more blow to the possibility of unionizing his plants. To a certain extent this is true, because the first ones to sing his praises were trade union leaders whose business it is to organize just such open shop plants as Ford runs. But the five-day week is not going down so well with the worker in the plant. He knows that he is producing as much and will later be called upon to produce more in five days than he formerly did in five and a half. There is just as much, if not more, reason for the Ford plants to be organized from roof to cellar as any other open shop industry in the land.

FORD doesn't want unions because he wants to maintain his status as an industrial monarch. Ford personally rules the destiny of some million persons who are directly or indirectly dependent upon his industry in all parts of the world. At least two hundred thousand strong and able men are directly in the employ of the Ford Motor company or auxiliary institutions. These men are automatons. More so in the Ford industry than in any other in the world. Ford claims that he thinks of his men always as human beings. In all of his publicity works, books, pamphlets, magazine articles, etc. (written by skilled press agents), Ford delivers himself of a great deal of humanitarism, trying to create the impression that his first thought is for the men in his plants.

FORD'S plants prove just the opposite. They demonstrate that Ford thinks ever so much more of a penny or a minute saved here and

(Continued on page 2)

## Ford Shop Nuclei Show Workers the Way

The shop nuclei of the Workers (Communist) Party in the Ford factories of Detroit are showing a splendid example in rallying to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

If every other unit of the party and if every friend of The DAILY WORKER will follow up the good results gotten by these workers in the Ford factories, The DAILY WORKER will wind up its campaign in a few weeks.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4, 1926.

THE DAILY WORKER,
1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Dear Comrades:

Enclosed find money order for $69.00 and check for $100.00, totelling $169.00. $69.00 is donated by comrades of Shop Nucleus No. 1, and $100.00 by the central bureau of the Ford Nuclei, which prints The Ford Worker. This is our response towards KEEPING THE DAILY WORKER.

At the last meeting of the Shop Nucleus No. 1, we took up the question of KEEPING THE DAILY WORKER very seriously. Only twenty members were present, but we came across strong, collected $69.00 and $45.00 in pledges which will be paid at the next meeting. One comrade nearing the age of 70 has pledged $25.00. The comrades in taking the floor have shown the necessity of supporting this drive more then ever before. In the past, we have always gone over the top with our quota, and this time we will double the amount. Yes! If necessary, we will triple it. We know what it means to lose our only English Daily, the revolutionery expression of the working class in its bitter class struggle. We are in the front ranks to fight to the last men before we will let the banner of The DAILY WORKER fall.

Comrades, fall into ranks and rally to our forces to break the chains which bind The DAILY WORKER. Let's free it once and for all, so as to enable it to do its work properly. Comrades, we challenge you to outbid us in this drive!

Yours in KEEPING THE DAILY WORKER,
ORGANIZER, FORD NUCLEI OF DETROIT.

Keep up the splendid pace set by the Communists and the other workers in the Ford factories. Accept the Ford workers' challenge. Join with them today, and we will KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

## FORD FIVE-DAY WEEK MANEUVER IS DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH FIGHT OF WORKERS AND A. F. OF L. MEET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—The Ford Motor company's five-day week maneuver is the outstanding act of strategy on the part of a capitalist organization in the class struggle thus far in 1926.

To realize the nature and significance of this maneuver we must consider other events. One is the successful strike of the New York furriers for a 40-hour or five-day week. Another event is the annual convention here of the American Federation of Labor. The furriers' victory preceded by a few weeks the Ford Motor company's five-day week proclamation. And the proclamation immediately preceded the A. F. of L. convention. It is not a coincidence that these three events are in this order of this summer and fall—this summer and fall that have brought also the Passaic strike, the British miners' strike and the "Ford Worker." The "Ford Worker" is a shop bulletin issued by class conscious workers in the Ford shops.

**Industriel Army.**

When the Ford Motor Co. first entered the major quantity production several years ago it was a newcomer in the automotive field. To carry out the Ford idea of popularizing the automobile meant building more automobiles than had ever been imagined up to that time. It meant employing more men than had ever before been employed in one factory in the automobile industry. Henry Ford and his circle had the engine, chassis and body. They had capital and confidence. What they needed was a suitable organization, that is, an industrial army corps for mass production, built around a mere nucleus of skilled men.

In those days the automotive industry was a boom industry. It was a field of high adventure for a new kind of "captain of industry." And, as in all boom industries, the labor turnover, or replacement, was excessive and costly. The Ford circle believed that to succeed with their plan they must reduce in their own shops the high labor turnover. And they believed they must and could do another thing. They believed they must and could avoid the penetration of their shops by union organizers. They solved both problems by a method never before or since so daringly or shrewdly attempted. To use an auctioneer's phrase, they out-bid both their competitors and the established trade unions.

**Trade Unions.**

They offered wages and hours not only far in advance of the prevailing trade union scale of wages and hours unions in other places were demanding or striking for. Pavement and sidewalk outside the Ford Motor Co. employment office became a parade ground for automobile workers from other automobile factories, who were looking for work at the Ford scale. The Ford Motor Co. took its pick. In a short time men asking for jobs found themselves on a waiting list thousands of names long. To get a Ford job inside of two weeks meant adroit politics. If a man was in the good graces of a woman who was intimate with a Ford executive or a Ford physician he could "arrange" to have his application card advanced on the list. These arrangements were usually made over beer or whisky. It was supposed to be worth it.

Men didn't get $5 a day for the first six months on the payroll. Unestablished workers usually left in a few weeks. The expense of the labor turnover to the Ford Motor Co. was thus at a much lower rate than $5 a day. The Ford Motor Co. eventually stabilized the automobile worker. Men married and contracted to buy homes to have preference over single men when a layoff came. Those were the days of Ford's "sociological investigators."

And the Ford Motor Co. was not troubled by union organizers. By outbidding the established unions and all competitors in wages and conditions the Ford Motor Co., unmolested, recruited a picked force for mass production, feared no shortage of any class of labor and made money at it, at $5 a day, minimum.

**Ford Policy.**

Those tactics in general were permanently incorporated in the Ford Motor Co. policy. When railroad shopmen struck in 1922 the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, owned and operated by the Ford Motor Co., was immune. The strike demands fell far short of the wages and conditions prevailing on the D. T. & I.

And now, to return to October 7, 1926, what are the new facts? What are the events of the present and recent past that explain further the five-

(Continued on page 4)

## MAY ACCEPT OPEN SHOP'S CHALLENGE

### *Churches Obeys Capital and Shut Labor Out*

(BULLETIN)
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—The issue of unionization of Detroit labor reached the floor of the A. F. of L. convention today with the introduction of a resolution proposing the inauguration of a general organization campaign in the automobile industry, 80 per cent of which is centered around Detroit. It was offered by James O'Connell of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

It would authorize the federation officers to launch this drive "at the earliest possible date," calling a conference of all national and international unions to work out the plan of campaign. It was referred to the resolution committee for report.

* * *

**Churches Support Open Shop.**

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—With the Protestant churches and the Y. M. C. A. as the storm center, capital and labor were at grips today in their fight to determine whether this great industrial city shall continue as an open shop or become a unionized labor center.

This, the first storm to break the tranquility of the forty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which convened here Monday, broke in its full fury last night when President William Green of the A. F. of L., openly charged that the churches of Detroit were dominated to the manufacturing interests of the community.

**Close Door to Labor.**

The storm has been brewing for three months. Today it came to a head with the sudden closing of the church doors to spokesmen for organized labor, after they had been formally invited to occupy pulpits here next Sunday, and the calling of a "progressive mess meeting for men" at which President Green was to speak under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon.

This action came close on the heels of President Green's opening convention address.

Greed's attack was inspired by published reports in Detroit earlier in the day that the invitations for the Sunday meetings had been recalled overnight. There had been no formal notification to labor leaders of this action.

The invitation to Green to address the Y. M. C. A. meeting was extended last July by L. M. Terrill, executive secretary of the local "Y" and reiterated within the last ten days. The assignments of speakers for the churches were made by the Federation of churches through the Detroit ministerial association.

**"Peaceful" Open Shoppers.**

But through the summer and early fall the Detroit board of commerce, thru its official organ, "The Detroiter," has carried on a persistent campaign of publicity deprecating the coming of the labor convention to Detroit as a "disturber" of the "peaceful relations" prevailing here between employers and employes and charging that its real objective was

(Continued on page 3)

# ETS MAY FILL JAILS OF NEW YORK

## Zimmerman Refuses to Pay Fine; 10 Days

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 6.—Setting the example for scores of striking cloakmakers arrested Monday on the picket line in the garment zone, Harry S. Zimmerman, vice chairman of the General Strike Committee, and leading left winger, took a ten day sentence to the work-house rather than pay a $50 fine for picketing unless sentenced by Magistrate Silbermann in Jefferson Market Court.

With Zimmerman were Samuel Seidlin, manager of the Brownsville district of the cloakmakers' joint board, and Jack Goldstein of 9929 62nd avenue, Corona, a dress cutter, who also took the jail sentence.

**May Plead the Fifth.**

Last night, counsel for the joint board, Cloak, Suit and Dressmakers union, 130 East 25th street, were busy getting papers ready to appeal the conviction of Zimmerman, Seidlin, Goldstein and others who received sentences varying from three to ten days.

In practically every case where pickets were given the choice of paying a fine or going to jail, they chose the latter. It is estimated that 200 striking cloakmakers faced Magistrate Silberman in a session that dragged all day yesterday.

**Rochester A. C. W. Donates $6,000**

The union announced last night that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Rochester, N. Y., voted $5,000 towards the strike. This is in addition to the $35,000 already voted by the national office of that organization.

# BRIBERY RATHER THAN HUNGER IS SMITH'S ALIBI

## One Crook is as Good as Another

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 6.—Frank L. Smith, recently chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission and now recently beneficiary of a $200,000 gift from Samuel Insull, spoke here on the issues of the campaign for the U. S. senatorship from Illinois.

If the democrats win, declared Smith, there will be bread lines in the cities and still worse in the country. This is an insult to bribery compared to starvation? A men may be bribed, but he is never out so long as the voters remain dumb! This was the substance of the slim-chined Smith's speech.

In the meantime George E. Brennan was nursing a wooden leg and all was well on the banks of the Chicago river.

# General Von Seeckt Resignation Heralds New German Crisis

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—General von Seeckt, creator of Germany's post-war army, today tendered his resignation as a result of the reichswehr service of the oldest son of the ex-crown prince, which he considered as the first indication of former Kaiser Wilhelm's return to politics.

The action is expected to cause a military and political crisis. President Hindenburg, it is believed, will accept General von Seekt's resignation.

# PASSAIC LOCAL TO ASK FLOOR AT CONVENTION

## Woman Tells of Fight for Organization

By CARL HAESSLER, Fed. Press.

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—It's a different story in the British textile mills, says Ellen Dawson of Local 1603, United Textile Workers of America, the newest local in the veteran organization. She hopes to address the American Federation of Labor convention in behalf of the 16,000 woolen mill strikers in Passaic.

Speaking to the Federated Press, Dawson told of entering a Scottish textile mill at 14, later working in Rochdale, the birthplace of the cooperative movement, and then coming to the textile hellholes of New Jersey.

**Some Difference.**

"As soon as I got into a Passaic mill, after landing in America," she told, "I asked the girls when we pay our union dues. They immediately looked frightened and whispered that I must not talk about unions if I wanted to hold my job in the mill. That struck me as queer, because in England everybody belongs to the union and you pay your dues just as you pay your rent and other necessary bills.

**Will Hold to Union.**

"But we have our union now in Passaic and we don't intend to let go of it. We could have settled our 9-month strike long ago if we had not insisted on union recognition. We have to put out against police clubs, tear gas, wild-riding motorcycles, slugrings in police cells, frameups by private detectives and above all, against starvation. And it not been for the splendid response of the labor movement of America to our needs, the millionaire bosses might here forced us to surrender.

**Still Need Aid in Battle.**

"Now we were able, with careful economy, to manage our resources so that the babies won't starve, and we can still keep on fighting. But we must still beg our brother and sister unionists to stand by us a little longer. When our battle is won we shall prove our gratitude by the strongest locals of the labor movement need assistance."

President Thomas McMahon of the textile workers is at the convention and will assist Ellen Dawson in getting the floor.

# Here is Henry the Great Himself

The old man is examining one of the new air lizzies that he is thinking about making when the "Leaping Lenes" go out of style. Ford has become a very famous man, known thruout the world. But in spite of this he has been narrow enough to waga a bitter campaign against the Jews and foolish enough to say "History is bunk." The fact is that, outside of the narrow circle of his technical and business knowledge, Ford is what the workers in his plant wou'd term e "dumb-bell." What books and publications appear under his name are written for him by clever press-agents whom Ford pays. The technical achievements for which he has become famous, for that matter are the work of his highly trained engineers. Ford's "greatness" and "philanthropy" are myths, both of which will be exploded as soon as his workers organize and demend e word or two in his industry—as they justly deserve

# HIGH WATER TAKES HUGE TOLL FROM 3 MIDWEST STATES

## Three Lives Lost; Big Property Loss

(Special to The Daily Worker)

While flood waters continued to menace cities and towns and exact their toll of property and crop damage in central Illinois, other sections of the midwest were counting the cost today as the high water which for days has inundated sections of three states receded.

Three lives were claimed by the high waters.

In Oklahoma and Kansas early estimates placed the damage at over $2,000,000.

No accurate estimate of the damage in Illinois is possible, altho farm humans say it will run into millions.

Beardstown, center of the Illinois flood area, raced possible annihilation as the waters, led by swollen up-state streams, continued to rise.

# GAMALIEL COMES LIKE PRODIGAL TO DAUGHERTY

## Dead Men's Tales Mean Nothing

NEW YORK, October 6.—Warren Gamaliel Harding, he of the roseate literary style, was wished out of his grave yesterday by the hired attorneys of Harry M. Daugherty, in order that the shades of a departed president might be invoked in influencing a jury to deal kindly with the aforesaid Daugherty in the matter of a $7,000,000 claim allowed to a Teuton claimant by Daugherty and Col. Miller, whether with malice aforethought or with profits in view.

The gentle reader will remember that the United States government under the regime of Woodrow Wilson became quite displeased with the party of the first part in the "Me Und Gott" section, on or about April 1917, and thet henceforth America maintained diplomatic relations with Gott, only spelled in the English way.

**Cost 100,000 Lives.**

Therefore the United States blew 100,000 perfectly good Americans into smithereens in order to show its displeasure with the Teuton alphabet.

However, all that blew over and so did the war, but the capitalists on both sides of the big pond continued to exist outside of Soviet Russia, and in the course of time the Tentons began to be welcome in our land so that our politicians could speak to them without losing their consaitiencies.

And it came to pass that Harry M. Daugherty and divers other patriotic politicians looked with favor on German capitalists in return for a transfer of divers marks to Daugherty and divers patriots.

And in the course of time other patriotic politicians, expecting to make hay out of the troubles of Daugherty and other lovers of their country did sue said defendents, with the result that Daugherty and his confederates may go to jail or may live happily ever afterwards even as it was in the days of Hans Anderson's fairy tales.

• • •

NEW YORK, Oct. 6. — George E. Williams, managing director of the alien property custodian's office under Col. Thomas W. Miller, today took the stand at the opening of the fifth week of the conspiracy trial of Miller and Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general.

The charges against the two defendants are in connection with the approval of the $7,000,000 claim for war seized assets of the American Metals company.

A memorandum was introduced, giving the evidence of Miller, Williams and Adnah Johnson, former assistant attorney general, in the Brookhart-Wheeler investigation in 1924 when the American Metals case first came up.

The memorandum showed that the claims in question were presented on July 24, 1925, and that conferences were held meeting them on Aug. 3, 5 and 6.

# WALL STREET BORING FROM WITHIN AGAINST HENRY FORD

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The plan of Henry Ford to consolidate the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad with the Detroit and Ironton was attacked by minority stockholders of the former road in a brief filed with the interstate commerce commission. Examiners of the commission have already recommended that the plan be disapproved.

# ANDREW MELLON APPROVES FORD'S 5-DAY WEEK IDEA

## O. K. If You Speed Up Workers, Treasurer Says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Andy Mellon, reactionary secretary of treasury of the United States, Wall Street flunkey, and aluminum trust magnate, has placed his stamp of approval on Henry Ford's 5-day week plan. This was the word passed around in financial circles here and which startled industrialists, who, failing to 'see thru' Ford's plan, expected disapproval from such a quarter.

ANDREW W. MELLON

But Andy Mellon, who has much experience in exploiting both the workers and the people in general, is shrewd enough to know what the "5-day week" means.

**Why Not?**

Mellon is quoted as saying that if the workers can be made to produce as much in five days as they do now in six, he can see no reason for not "giving" them the extra holiday.

Mellon said, also, that he has come to realize that shortening of the workers' hours is more necessary now than in former years because of the mechanical "speed-up" production methods.

**Must Be "Developed."**

Success of the plan, Mellon was careful to point out, depends apon how it is "developed," meaning that industries should be certain they could speed up their workers enough in five days before they establish the five-day week.

# Even "Non-Partisan" Politics Passed Up by Detroit Meeting

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 6.—There isn't much discussion of the congressional campaign among the delegates to the 46th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor now in session here.

It was ignored completely in the pre-convention department gatherings except for brief mention in the report of J. W. Hayes, president of the Union Label Trades Department. Hayes is also secretary of the International Typographical Union.

**Good Polley—But Won't Work.**

The brief mention of the subject by Hayes is pretty much a gesture of despair. He says he has not yet turned traitor to the non-partisan policy of the A. F. of L., but he frankly admits that it doesn't work. Of course, he blames the workers, as is the custom with all officials. He says:

"The political weakness of the labor movement is proverbial; the worker is a republican or a democrat for some silly reason that has nothing whatever to do with the welfare of his class.

**Worker Needs Arousing.**

"The banker and the manufacturer are much wiser. They cast their votes and their influence for those who serve them and against those who have injured them.

"I am not advocating any departure from our traditional non-partisan policy but em only citing evidence that the worker has never been sufficiently aroused to the importance of supporting his own interests."

**Oppose "The Inevitable."**

In the discussion of the labor party at the Atlantic City convention a year ago, Jim Lynch, president of the Typographical Union, confessed the organization of the labor party was an inevitable development in the United States, but he joined with Hayes in voting against it.

There are now 46 national and international labor unions, out of the 107 chartered by the American Federation of Labor, affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department.

# PLUTE JOURNAL TELLS TRUTH AND THEN EATS CROW

## Some Humble Scribe Will Lose Meal Ticket

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—(FP)—Art the anguish and agony of a frenzied editorial mind is poured into the apology publicly offered by the Chicago Journal of Commerce to the clothing firm of Hart Schaffner & Marx in its issue of Sept. 30.

On the preceding day, in a column headed, ironically enough "What's Behind Chicago Stocks," the Journal had detailed the strong financial condition of that clothing corporation. It wound up a paragraph on net profits with the words, "but of course this is all a lot of bunk, although the crooked officials say different."

**Journal Ate Crow.**

The explanation came the following day when, under the same heading, "What's Behind Chicago Stocks," the Journal published the following notice:

"Presumably those who read the article will recognize in the words a wanton act of sahotage. Obviously the words have no context with the rest of the article and should have been inserted by an illiterate person, and presumably by one whose mind is warped."

Whether the wanton saboteur's mind had been warped by shattering personal experiences with what's behind Chicago stocks, the Journal of Commerce was too frantic to specify.

# Main Anti-Daugherty Witness' Testimony Ruled From Record

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The defense closed its case at noon today in the trial of Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, and Colonel Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, charged with conspiracy in connection with the return to foreign interests of the $7,000,000 assets of the American Metals company which had been seized during the war.

Motions were promptly made to dismiss the indictments against the defendants. Two motions were made, one by Max Steuer, counsel for Daugherty, the other by Colonel William Ran, attorney for Miller.

The motions were denied by Federal Judge Julian Mack.

Judge Mack overruled Steuer's motion to have the testimony of the late John T. King, Connecticut republican politician, before the grand jury, read into the record.

King was paid $441,000 by Richard Merton, German industrialist, for getting thru the $7,000,000 American Metals company claim, according to sworn statements made [illegible]

# AIMEE'S TALE CONTINUES TO EXCITE PEOPLE

## Is Ryan Agent of Devil or the Pope?

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 6.—After relating how he traveled into Mexico in search of the shack in which Aimee Semple McPherson, woman evangelist, said she had been held captive by her kidnappers, how he sought to check up her story step by step, Joe Ryan, deputy district attorney, today resumed his place on the witness stand, a place he occupied all day yesterday as the state's witness against the exponent of the "four-square" gospel, her mother, Mrs. Minnie Kennedy, and Mrs. Wiseman-Seilaff, all charged with having conspired to manufacture false evidence in connection with the alleged kidnapping episode.

Ryan unfolded his story from the time he went to Mexico until he went to Carmel, where the state holds that Mrs. McPherson occupied a cottage with Kenneth G. Ormiston, former radio operator at Angelus Temple, and again related how written grocery slips, which he claims were written in Mrs. McPherson's handwriting, were given to the grand jury only to have them subsequently destroyed by a member of that body.

# Who Killed McSwiggin? Ask Cicero and the Echo Will Answer: "Who"?

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—There will be no indictments for the slaying of William H. McSwiggin, assistant state's attorney.

This announcement was made here today by Charles A. MacDonald who was appointed special prosecutor in the triple machine gun murder which took the life of the young attorney.

Of the three special grand juries which were impanelled in an effort to solve the crime, MacDonald's report says:

"While the report of this work does not name the slayers of McSwiggin, it might indicate who they are. We had no positive evidence, however, so we could return no indictments."

**Helen Rodde Books.**

BERKELEY, Oct. 6.—The athletic prowess of Helen Wills is well known, but today it was disclosed by reports from the University of California that she is equally skilled as a scholar. She was among the 350 students who became members on the honor roll [illegible]

# USE POLICE AND SLUGGERS ON CHI WINDOW WASHERS

Police were in league with police sluggers Wednesday in an unsuccessful effort to intimidate members of the Chicago Window Washers Union, Local 40, in order to break their strike.

**Business Agent Held.**

Steve Zarachuk, business agent of the local, was placed under arrest by police officers at union headquarters, 673 West Madison, Wednesday afternoon.

Armed with a trumped up warrant, the coppers invaded the union headquarters and forced the business agent to go with them to headquarters. He was released later, however, when the police realized they could not place any charges against Zarachuk.

Sylvester Washkareles, a member of local 40, was also arrested by the coppers, and charged with disorderly conduct, because he was picketing. Efforts were being made late Wednesday to have him released.

**Bosses Have Armed Sluggers.**

Strikers reported that armed sluggers had been stationed in many parts of the city by some of the window cleaning companies. No clashes between the strikers and the sluggers were reported, altho one was narrowly averted on the north side, it is reported.

Union officials declare it is their determination to carry on the strike peacefully, but will be ready to meet any hoodlum tactics of the bosses.

The window washers went on strike Monday when their demands for $1.25 on hour and $40 a week guarantee were denied.

• • •

There was no letup Tuesday in the strike of Chicago Window Washers' Union, Local 40, which was called Monday when the bosses refused to grant the union demand for $1.25 an hour and a guarantee of 40 hours a week.

Every window cleaning company in the city is affected except the Model Window Cleaning Company, 8000 Wells street, which signed with the workers on the new scale without protest. Twenty-two companies refused to grant the increase.

No member of the union is allowed to work without obtaining a special permit from the business agent, it is announced.

A special strike meeting was held Monday night, and every member voted to "stick" until their demands are met.

Picketing is being continued thru out the city.

# Scab Metal Workers Find Auto Transport Unsafe; in Hospital

Two policemen stopped a truck belonging to the Rindsberger Lamp Company of 18 West 24th street at Jackson and Laval when they found that two of the five scab metal workers who were riding in it had collided with bullets, one being wounded in the foot and the other in the leg. They said the truck was fired on from an automobile.

It has long been the habit of employers to take scabs home in autos. With two out of five in the hospital it is seen that this form of transportation is beginning to have its drawbacks. The scabs at St. Luke's hospital are Theodore Stemer, 1823 West Van Buren street, and Anton Moneuszko or 3121 Augusta street.

# School Board Head Denies Charges of Treasury Surplus

Edward B. Elliott, president of the Chicago board of education, denies that the treasury of the school board will show a surplus of four million dollars on December 31, as it was charged by Margaret A. Haley, business representative of the Chicago Teachers' Federation.

Elliott made the denial in a letter Tuesday to Mayor Dever.

He claims there will be a deficit, and for that reason the school board must slash its expenditures, with salaries coming under that head.

# A. F. of L. May Accept Openshop Challenge

(Continued from page 1)

to convert Detroit into a "closed shop" city.

**Churches Obey Their Master.**

An open letter to churchmen of Detroit, promulgated thru "The Detroiter" on Sept. 27, was released for newspaper publication by officials of the local board of commerce as their reply to Green's statement. This letter called on churchmen to urge their ministers to close their doors to labor spokesmen or permit business men of the community to occupy the pulpits tha following Sunday to rebut the labor arguments.

C. N. Van Dusen, president of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A., admitted that the invitation to Green to address the "Y" meeting [illegible]

# SOVIET WORKERS SPURN PLEAS OF OPPOSITION TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE

The Moscow correspondent of The DAILY WORKER cabled the following story on the controversy that is now taking place in the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

The the revolutionary workers of the Soviet Union do not forget the services rendered to the revolution by Trotsky and others in the past, they feel that the present attempt to break the unity of the party, under the leadership of Trotsky cannot fail to be inimical to the best interests of the Soviet Union and the world revolution:

• • •

By JOHN PEPPER.

All the largest organizations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union after hearing of the attempts of the opposition leaders to force a new discussion upon the party, adopted resolutions of protest emphasizing the fact that the opposition has overstepped all limits of permissible methods of inner party controversy. These resolutions demand unanimously of the Central Committee to take drastic measures against the opposition leaders who are striving to break the unity of the party.

# SILK MILL WORKERS STRIKE; WANT BETTER NEW BEDFORD UNION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 6.—(FP) — Workers of the National Spun Silk Co. walked out after two workers were discharged in the dressing department. The workers want a more effective organization.

# SPIES OF BRITISH DEPENDENCY DISCOVERED BY SOVIET GOVERNMENT

LENINGRAD, Oct. 6. — Forty-nine persons were arrested today by government agents charged with military espionage in behalf of Latvia.

All the prisoners face death upon conviction. Since the signing of the Lithuanian-Russian treaty British spies in Latvia have intensified their activity.

# FAMILIES MUST WAIT WEEKS FOR MINERS' BODIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROCKWOOD, Tenn., Oct. 6.—Thwarted by fire and the danger of another explosion, rescue workers today admitted it may be days and even weeks before the bodies of 21 miners still remaining in the wrecked workings of the Roane Iron company's mine here can be recovered.

Owing to the danger of the fire said to be ranging in the mine, the rescue crews were obliged to work slowly and cautiously. The fumes emanating from the interior of working were still heavy, further hampering the work of recovering the bodies.

The families of the missing men, now given up for dead, have resigned themselves to patient waiting at the mouth of the mine for the bodies to be returned to them.

# CALVIN CONFUSED BY QUEER LINGO; DITCHES LEAGUE

## Court Document Worse Than Cross Puzzle

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—An alleged copy of the new world court protocol recently devised by the league of nations in connection with the reservations of the United States as a condition of entrance to the world court gave secretary of state Kellogg a terrible headache according to information secured from the usually reliable quarters.

Kellogg's head was not built either for speed of punishment but reporters who are accustomed to grab off the high spots in obtuse documents confessed after a half hour's labor that the job of making head or tail of what the league assembly meant was still on the other side of the mental dead line.

One article said that such and such a thing could be done provided it did not conflict with another article. And when the reporters acurried to the articles whose name was taken in vain they found a similar story.

**Reporters Want Wild.**

Reporters with solvent papers wired the whole document to their managing editors, leading off with a prediction that the Yankees would win the world's series or that Jack Dempsay's boils would not burst before Susanne Langlen married Red Grange.

Kellogg was never so glad of anything in his life as of Coolidge's decision to pigeon hole the world court issue. Now it can be told! Neither one of them knew what Sir Eric Drummond was talking about so they fell back on Washington's farewell address.

# CHINESE STRIKE IN BOYCOTT TO OUST BRITISH

## All Classes to Fight British Business

Peking, Sept. 17.—(By Mail)— The Peking government has addressed a note of protest to the British ambassador in connection with the attack of the British forces on the Tangtse. The professors of the National University of Peking have sent a letter of protest to the British parliament in connection with the blood bath of Wanshein.

**Unite Against British.**

The newspapers in Washington call upon the Chinese people to unite to fight against the British imperialists. To this end it is proposed: To create a national union hostile to Great Britain, to establish a complete boycott of all British goods, to buy no foodstuffs from Britishers, to break off all economic relations with Great Britain, to prohibit British ships from entering Chinese waters, to abolish the unequal agreements and to demand compensation for the families of the dead and wounded in Wanshein, and compensation for the damage done to property.

**Merchants Join Protest.**

The foreign ministry has approved of the petition of the Chinese Merchants' Federation which contains the following demands: No extension of the unequal treaties after they have expired, the signing of new treaties upon the basis of equality, a note to the foreign powers to the effect that after 1929 customs autonomy will be once again introduced, the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce shall be permitted to take part in the economic work of the customs commission of Shanghai.

**British Bring Troops.**

British mercantile troops which in consequence of the boycott have avoided Canton harbor for over a year have now appeared there once again with military forces on board. The Chinese regard this as a proof that Great Britain intends to break the blockade by force. The press expects complications.

## Soviet Labor Unions Ask British to Join Protest Over China

MOSCOW, Sept. 17.—(By Mail)— The Central Council of Soviet Labor Unions has directed a telegram to the general council of the British Trades Union Congress expressing its indignation at the brutal bombardment of the unprotected Chinese town Wanhsien by British imperialists and expresses the hope that the British trades unions will join with the unions of the U. S. S. R. in this protest against the brutal violence accorded to the Chinese people.

# France May Ratify Debt Pacts, But to Add "Reservation"

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Henry Simon, president of the finance commission of the chamber of deputies, today told the commission that the government probably would ask ratification of the London and Washington debt agreements "with reservations" before the end of the year. M. Simon's announcement was made directly after a conference with Premier Poincare.

# "FRENCH FORD" ECHOES IDEAS OF U. S. HENRY

## Talks Just Like Our Own Shave Driver

PARIS, Oct. 6.—A similar philanthropist with a greatly insulted system of exploitation a la Ford is the owner of the greatest French automobile factory, who is known as the French Ford: Citroen-Paris.

Two years ago the Citroen plant was reorganised completely on the Ford model. Labor is carried on mostly on moving tables. Concerning the great advantage of continuous work Mr. Citroen writes:

"The machines must all be so arranged that they lie one behind the other and form a continuous chain similar to the chain of buckets used in putting out a fire. The people employed in this chain are mechanically compelled to perform all the operations with corresponding speed. It is to be noticed very frequently that by the speed of operations increases in one place then there is a speeding up of all the rest of the operations."

**Same as at Ford's.**

Several examples to show the methods of Citroen's system:

"The toilets must be very near to the workshop in which the work is being done so that the workers are not compelled to be absent a long time and to run around in the factory yard in order to get to the toilet and thus lose time."

And what doesn't the benevolent boss do for his dear workers:

"The workers must have the opportunity in summer to refresh themselves without trouble. Therefore there must be set up in the workshops little water-fountains (naturally again for the sake of saving time!) with continually running fresh water."

In another place he explains:

"It must be made easy for the worker to receive his pay so that no unnecessary time is lost at pay-time."

Is there any wonder the gentleman is called the "Ford" of France!

# Fordism Descends On Germany

By MAX BEDACHT.

THE economic system of Henry Ford has become in Germany a much more than merely an expression to be taken seriously. In Germany, Ford is being taken more seriously than in America. "Fordism" there has become what Ford wants it to be: a "Weltanschauung."

What is Ford's fundamental idea? Ford is a capitalist. For him the capitalist system is the last and final word in social development. The problem, as he sees it, is not: what form of society will replace capitalism. Oh, no! There can be none better! But it is possible, according to Ford, to improve capitalism!

The improvement has two general objects. First: To increase the possibilities for making profit, and, second: To lessen the possibilities of dissatisfaction and thus of rebellion by the workers.

All of Ford's measures must be considered in the light of these two objectives. And it is just in the light of these two objectives that Fordism attains special significance in Germany. But it is also a Germany in which the inner contradiction of Ford's objectives is clearly brought to light.

**Reparations Burden.**

THE reparations heve put a tremendous burden upon German economy. The German capitalists were never avan for one moment in doubt about whether they themselves should shoulder part of that burden.

## AKRON'S RUBBER CLOSE RACE WITH FORD IN EXPLOITING MEN TO SUPPLY TIRES FOR FLIVVERS

By I. AMTER.

The situation in the rubber tire industry of Akron is beginning to develop, and the rubber manufacturers and the rubbers workers realise that the race is getting more intense day by day.

Perhaps the best evidence of this is the fact that a member of the Rubber Workers' organization who ran for election as member of the Good-year Industrial Assembly was im-peached when his success in the elections was announced. Why did they resort to this act of ter-rorism in this "parliament of the rubbers"? The reason is that Good-year realises that the workers know what is going on in the industry and are beginning to sense the need of organization in order to put an end to the efforts of the bosses.

43,000 Workers in Akron.

WHAT is the situation in Akron? There are 43,000 workers in the rubber tire industry of Akron, rep-resenting the vast majority of the rubber workers of Ohio—the biggest rubber state in the country—and pro-ducing 83 per cent of the rubber tires of the country. More than half—24,000—of these workers are employed in two plants—the Goodyear Rubber & Tire company and the Goodrich Rubber and Tire company, the re-mainder being in the Selberling, Firestone, Mohawk, General, etc.

These rubber workers are among the worst exploited in the country, that is, regarding exploitation from the point of view of production and profit-making. In 1923 the average pay of the workers was $1,556. From 1923 on, the profits of the rubber bar-ons increased, until in 1925 they earn-ed the highest profits in the history of the rubber industry. At the same time, the production increased from 71,000,000 to $556,000,000 or 42 per cent, while the wages declined from $1,644 to $1,519 or a decrease of 4.1 per cent.

The Workers Know.

The workers in the shops know what the exploitation is. Thus, in one department, they used to employ a mold turning out one tire, the hand-ling of the tire requiring three work-ers. Now they employ six molds turn-ing out six tires, and only four men are required.

Speed-up is the curse of the rubber industry. The foreman and supervis-ors stand behind the men, driving them on. But there is something more coercive than the foreman's warnings: the fact that if the work-ers do not work at maximum speed, they will not earn enuf to live on.

"Base" Rate Scale Used.

THE work is based on the "base rate"—a scale established arbitrarily. That rate, however, has no meaning whatever. A worker knows that he makes out products for that scale, but the amount changes from day to day. Thus by speeding up the workers, and demanding an ever greater production, the rate will remain the same, but the worker is exploited to an ever higher degree. The experiment is tried out on one worker, and when it is discovered that he can produce a larger quan-tity than hitherto, all the workers are compelled to equal that production.

Scale Also Reduced.

THERE are instances, however, in which the base rate itself is low-ered. Thus a year ago a worker re-ceived $1 for an operation, three months ago it was reduced to 82 cents, and now amounts only to 66 cents. Production has increased, for the rubber barons use this stimulus, in addition to the one mentioned above, to force the men to work harder in order to earn the money that they did before.

THE rubber industry is working at a fast pace, owing to the fact that the spring season was slow and now the demand must be met. In spite of the fact that local men are being discharged, more men are being put on. The companies prefer southern-ers—men who know little about or-ganization, and who will "appreciate" the "fine" conditions in the Akron rubber industry. These men are em-ployed in order to put an end to the efforts of the bosses.

## Ford Takes It Out of Their Bones

By THURBER LEWIS.

WHEN Henry Ford dramatically made the announcement that his two hundred thousand employes would work five instead of five and a half days a week, thousands of people who don't know anything about the Ford system thot Henry made a monumental contribution to human progress. In doing this, Ford did make one contribution: he placed the question of the five-day week out in the open and got millions of workers to thinking about it. But the five-day week that they are thinking about is not the five-day week that Ford is "giving" his workers.

The workers in the Ford plants work as much, if not more, than any group of workers in the country. The difference is that they work in a more concentrated form. It is true that they have remarkable and effi-cient machinery and tools. The co-ordination of the function of every worker with that of another could not be more perfect. Production goes forward smoothly, methodically, and with certainty. But it also goes for-ward rapidly. The big cost in pro-duction is the labor cost. To cut this down, labor has to be speeded-up and improved machinery introduced. Ford is the world's greatest master at this art. He can squeeze more effort out of the marrow of his workers' bones in a shorter time than any other boss.

Work Harder.

WHEN Ford decides to give his workers two days rest a week it is a sure sign that he is preparing to work them harder for the other five. A worker in the Ford plant, despite the eight-hour work day, needs at least two days a week to recover from the terrific drain on his vitality that the steady and exhaustive labor in the Ford factory takes. There is no such thing as a standard system in the Ford plant. Methods and ma-chinery are changed as rapidly as newer methods and machinery are found that will cut down labor costs. This means speed-up for the men. The five-day week is the direct rehult of this Ford policy. It means simply that every man working for Ford will hereafter do the same work in five days that he formerly did in five and one half. This being true, there is not much benevolence to be found in the fact that the pay of the meo will remain the same.

Ford is Survivor.

HOWEVER, despite these facts which prove that Ford has given his workers nothing that they are not paying for in full, there are certain additional and informative facts about Ford's five-day week. First, there are very few other manufactur-ers in the country who could do what Ford has done in this regard. There are certain characteristics about the Ford industry not common to most. For instance, Ford and his immediate family control the entire Ford indus-try and all its subsidiaries. He con-trols every share in the Ford in-stitution. He has no board of direc-tors clamoring for dividends. He is the sole boss. This gives Ford a lot of leeway in management not en-joyed by many bosses.

Ford is the king of free-lance cap-italists. The huge personal profits of the industry and the fact that it is of a vertical nature has placed Ford less at the mercy of the banks than any other independent producer. Ford is one of the few big survivors in the war between the industrialist and the financier. He is still free to take ex-perimental steps that but few other large producers could afford or would be permitted to make.

WHEN there is this to be considered: Ford is now engaged in a trade war. His opponent is the General Motors Co. which has started a pro-gram of cheap production calculated to take some of his business away from him. Ford has gotten home the first blow. He has hit the General Motors Co. in their weakest spot—production, precisely where Ford is strongest. This will immediately give Ford the pick of the labor market and assure him o less expensive labor turo-over. At the same time he will maintain his production level and when it has become sufficiently sta-bilized under the new system he will go about increasing production. There is also the huge advertising value of this "philanthropic" concession to the workers. It is hard for most people to understand that every time Ford GIVES his workers something he takes it out of their hides.

THERE is an angle on the five-day week that outside of fairly sound conjecture can only be definitely known by Ford's engineers them selves. But here it is:

When you work seven five and a half days a week you use five and a half days worth of equipment. Ford is now working his men five days a week. In that time they are produc-ing as much as they did in five and a half. There is thus a half day saved on plant and equipment outlay. The maintenance is cut down, the overhead is reduced. It is a distinct saving to the owner. Thus Ford is saving money by GIVING his men the five-day week. But what are the workers saving?

All this helps Ford in his battle with General Motors. It also in-creases his personal prestige and adds to his already very large personal vanity—at the expense, mind you, of his workers.

Five Days Work.

THE five-day week is good. Sooner or later all workers will have the five-day week and maybe less. But not Ford's kind. Ford gets the extra day or half day right back out of your bones. The kind of a five-day week that militant unionists want is a five-day week with FIVE DAYS WORK and when later the workers go after a four-day week they will want that many days work. You can expand as finch cnergy RUNNING a city block as you can WALKING a mile. That is the reason that Ford's workers are yearning.

The only way the slavbs in the great Ford industry will get a REAL five-day week is by organising and fighting for it. That was the way the organised American workers won re-cognition for the eight-hour day. They had many long and bit-ter struggles to get it.

Workers Powerless.

NOTHING suits the bosses better than to have a willing lot of un-organized human material with which they can do as they please. That is what Ford likes and that is what he has. His two hundred thousand work-ers, collectively, haven't a single word to say about the Ford plant for which they are mainly responsible. Ford pays his meo six dollars a day be cause he can get more work out of them. They haven't got anything to say about it. It is entirely up to the management. Ford has found it more profitable to give them six dollars a day, an eight-hour day and a five-day week. But he gets it back and then some. His annual profits are astound-ing. A big portion of them he puts back into the business, which grows and reaps in ever more profit each succeeding year. All this on the sweat and blood of the workers in his plant. And they haven't got any-thing to say about it.

Workers Have Rights.

THE point is that they have a right to a say in the plant that their muscles and work and time make possible. It is true that management is necessary. It is true that the work-ers can benefit by improved methods, labor saving-machinery and efficient production. But when that production has as its main purpose profits and when these profits come from the labor of the workers—they have every right to have something to say about the conditions of their work.

NO until the workers in the Ford plant assert this right they will continue to be automatons, entirely at the mercy of "efficiency experts" and speed up methods, instead of MEN with responsibility, labor power, in the boss on the highest terms that the power of organization can extract. This is the right of all workers. Until the workers in the Ford plant, and in the entire automobile industry fer that matter, make this plain to their bosses they shall have to be satisfied with GIFTS, such as Ford has given him and for which they pay double in return.

## Ford's Competitor

J. P MORGAN

For the first time in its industrial career the Ford Motor Co. is faced with the most powerful combination of capital in the world, backed by Wall Street, which is competing with Ford in cheap mass production. Here is the king of Wall Street.

## FORD FIVE-DAY WEEK MANEUVER DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH FIGHT OF WORKERS AND A. F. OF L. MEET

(Continued from page 1)

day week at the Ford Motor Co.? Re-member, first it was $6 a day, and now it is five days a week.

In the first place, continuous strug-gle on the part of organised labor in all industries has brought the skilled worker in a few instances within reaching distance of the Ford stand-ard and in some instances has carried him beyond it. The five-day week is new demanded as labor's next ad-vance in the slogans of the vanguard of the American labor movement.

No Longer Safe.

The militant union furriers of New York have already won a 40-hour or five day week, and even before the Ford $5-a-day wage has been advanced to $6 a day. But the $6-a-day wage alone would no longer safeguard the Ford Motor Co. from dangerously sug-gestive comments on the basis to the workers of trade unions.

The annual convention of the Amer-ican Federation of Labor is meeting this year in Detroit, the center of the automotive industry. For two years it has been mildly suggested in the councils of the A. F. of L. that the automobile industry is open-shop and should be looked into from an organi-zation point of view. In the report this year to the metal trades depart-ment of the A. F. of L. President O'Connell recommends that the exten-tion of the A. F. of L. convention be called not to the desirability but the "necessity" of organising the automo-bile industry. In announcing a five-day week the Ford Motor Co. is meet-ing union labor's newest threat.

The Ford Motor Co., moreover, found it fortunately convenient at this time to shut down to five days a week because of a reduction in its orders, continuous since last spring. The company was forced either to adopt a five-day week or to lay off perma-nently a large number of men. The organization experts of the Ford Mo-tor Co. thus killed two birds with one stone.

Experimentation with the five-day week began several months ago, and the schedule has been gradually ex-tended thruout all departments, so that it is now in the Ford industry in an old story as far as actual practice is concerned. But the permanent adoption of a five-day week as a com-pany policy is obviously strategic.

Other Factors.

Consider other factors. The strike of the Passaic textile workers taught the Ford Motor Co. (and also taught the automobile workers) that "official" strikes are not the only possible strikes. The company concluded also from the Passaic strike that the Amer-ican Federation of Labor is capable of recognising and adopting a found-ling "illegitimate" strike, placed on its doorstep by Necessity's forlorn ontcast daughter, the Black Ewe of Desperation.

And the British miners' strike fol-lowed by the general strike stimulated the imagination and potential class consciousness of 100,000 Ford work-ers as nothing else has ever done.

Workers Feel History.

Race to face in their own lives with what we call history, officers of the British Trades Union Congress were afraid. They found history was some-thing they could not shut between the covers of a book, not excepting the book of the minutes of their de-liberations. Afraid of the general strike and of history, they capitu-lated, calling all of Great Britain's proletariat except the miners back to the machines—officers begging the king and the powerful Industrialists and Punch, M. P., and the Earl of Judy to wash the incriminating soot of the coal mines from their faces. But the Ford workers understood this kind of history and felt it had some-thing fundamental to do with them. The sale of The Daily WORKER at the Ford gates doubled in a day. The "physicians" in the "examining" and "first aid" rooms of the Ford Motor Co. always have their fingers on the pulse of the workers. And the stetho-scope showed a quickened heart beat.

The "Ford Worker."

The news of the Passaic strike and the British strike were world news, that could be read in a prejudiced light in the capitalist press from day to day. But this kind of news has been communicated to the Ford work-ers this summer and fall in a light that is new to the Ford shops, the clear light of class struggle, class awareness. The paper that has been communicated not only by The DAILY WORKER, but by the Ford Worker, to which many of the rank and file workers have contributed. It is pub-lished by the Ford Branch of the Work-ers (Communist Party). In spite of interference by the police of Highland Park and Fordson and by Ford Motor Co. guards, nearly 20,000 of the 1st issue of the Ford Worker were sold at the factory gates for a cent apiece.

Thus are there now only five days in a week

## WHY DOES FORD FEAR UNIONS?

(Continued from page 1)

there than he does of the physical capacity of the men he employs. It does not require many testimonials of workers in the Ford plant as they are in plants that take their pro-fits of the workers in another way—low wages and long hours. What is more, Ford's highly efficient tech-nical methods of production, the per-fect synchronisation of the entire in-dustry, is directed, not for the benefit of the thousands of men who slave at the tasks, but wreats a cheaper and more markatable commodity to make profits greater. Ford is as much a cap-italist as the next industrialist. He is not in business for his health. He is not in business for his workers' health. He is not in business, despite all his noble claims to it, for the pub-lic. Ford is in business to make that business larger, to extend his power and to increase his yearly profits. As proof of this we need only to relate that Ford's personel fortune is growing at the rate of $100,000,000 per year.

WHEN Ford says that trade unions have no place in his industry, he is saying that the-thousands of men who slave in his many plants have no part in the industry except as mere machine cogs in a great, co-ordinated system. Now we have no quarrel with Ford's technical achievements, his time-saving processes of production or his labor-saving machinery. These are all to the good. From the point of view of industrial engineering Ford and his engineers have made a great contribution to world progress. But this does not give Ford the rights of a feudal baron. This does not make it necessary for the workers in Ford's plants to be dumb and disfranchised tools of a great machine.

Workers' Right to Union.

NO. Every worker in the Ford plant contributes his share towards the organization. The humblest worker gives there the best that is in him, his youth, his brawn and his brain, just as in every other plant. This man should have something to say about the plant, about the wages, about the working conditions that he must un-dergo.

It is a fake argument when Ford says that trade unions would interfere with good management. On the contrary, they might help good man-agement—by protecting the worker from being the victim of bad manage-ment whose chief motive is profit and cheap producing and speed-up. The best management is that management under which the workers in the plant has the first consideration and his well being the first charge. The only way that such management can be assured is by the worker himself having the power to dictate these questions affect-ing his well-being.

TO do this he must organize. He has a right to organize. It is all he has. Against the ownership and the right to hire and fire of the boss his only strength lies in joining with his fellows for his own protection. Some day the Ford plants will be so organ-ized. Henry doesn't like it. But did you ever hear of the boss that did like it?

## Ford Gives Fifteen Minutes for Lunch

(Continued from page 1)

clothes or furniture on the "installment plan"? Is he going to buy a house? How is his little family—the "com-pany"? What kind of a car has he, etc., etc.

And although he makes it appear that he does all this in the interest of the employes, needless to say it is bunk.

All Attention on Job

I asked the guy that was question-ing me why was the idea of wanting to know all about my private affairs.

"Well," he said, "when you are working here, we want all your mind on the work 100 per cent—and how can a worker do that if he has other things on his mind?"

Anyway, those workers that come to work at Ford's soon find out that instead of being the best boss in the U. S., Henry Ford is the worst kind of a slave-driver possible and the world's champion hunk shooter.

## Commerce Commission Denies Indiana Cut

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6. The inter-state commission has denied the petition of the Indiana state chamber of commerce for a reduction in freight rates on bituminous coal, for periods, from certain points in Ohio and from the so-called Inner-Crescent region, embracing portions of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, to all points in the state of Indiana.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regular-ly, to take to your trade union meeting?

## The Future for Workers in the Automobile Industry

Head of the Automobile and Aircraft Workers' Union

### Most Recent Bunk.

THE most recent bunk is about the five days' work with six days' pay. Men are speeded up, less time allow-ed for their tasks. The conveyor moves faster, for when Ford wants a little more speed, more production, he speeds up the conveyors and the men must move faster. The worker works five days and he gets paid for just five days at his old rate per day.

More could be said about Ford and his system, it would fill a good big book, but of other automobile firms a little must be said too.

### Most Efficient.

THE automobile industry grew very rapidly, and when it came at a time when other industries had paved the way to modern efficiency it took ad-vantage of the opportunity. So it be-came the most efficient and can get more work out of a man then any other industry. It needed men and it paid more than other industries. That is, a man could earn more money by having the opportunity to work harder.

There was little opposition to the will of the employers because the in-dustry grew faster than a labor or-ganization could, and many workers felt they needed no organization be cause they earned as much or more then they did at their old trade or line of work. Many of them were from farms or small towns and they not only felt they could stand as in-dividuals, but the town conditions seemed wonderful to them. The movie and the dance hall made life worth living and they were young and strong and could work hard.

### 48-Hour Week

PIECE-WORK prices are cut every so often, more work demanded for the same money under a task system, and it will not be long before, regard-less of the amount of his labor, the auto worker will be a poorly paid worker. While many other workers are gaining a 40 or a 44-hour week the auto worker still works 48 and 54 hours o week as a rule.

A few figures will prove some in-teresting facts. In 1924 the General Motors Co. had 51 millions and in 1925 they made over 116 millions of dollors. The first half of 1926 was more then fifty per cedt better the first half of 1925.

The Chrysler made in 1924 over 4 millions and in 1925 over 17 millions with prospects for a much better profit in 1926.

On all cars with the excepiion of Fords, 43 dollors more on each car was made in 1925 then in 1924. This regardless of the fact that every com-pany was reducing the price of the car.

THIS will continue as long as the auto worker thinks he does not need an organization. Wages in the trimming department of one of Fisher's plants was $1.25 an-hour in 1920. Now by working a great deal harder they make a dollar an hour at a pace that kills. In the Packard plant 26 men putting on deck who were paid 70 cents an hour were fired and 26 men at 84 cents an hour replaced them. The ten men doing the work is only a small fraction of what can be heard of every day in the city of Detroit.

The day for the auto worker to unite with other workers must be near at hand, he has been a bear for hard work and punishment. How much more he will stand is hard to say, but with the competition in the automobile business getting keener and keener he will surely get badly handled for he pays the bills of the employers' battles.

## Comrades in Boston Doing Their Bit to Save Daily Worker

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—The following appeal was issued to the Lettish Party Section in Boston:

Responding to the present emerg-ency of The DAILY WORKER, the comrades of the Boston Lettish Fract-ion are rushing their bit of support. We opened and check for $100 as a contribution from the Lettish comrades of Boston. We pledge our-selves to work hard during the com-ing days and to raise more funds for the DAILY WORKER, for this is the first and foremost duty of avary worker at the present time. —"GO OVER THE DAILY WORKER AND SAVE THE DAILY WORKER ALIVE" is the revolutionary movement. All Boston, comrades: — All for the DAILY WORKER. The Lettish com-rades of Boston will do their share to the best of their ability.

HELP THE BRITISH MINERS' CHILDREN!

## Speed-Up Kills Three Workers Every Hour in Industry, Says Expert

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 6.—Three workers are killed on an aver-age every hour by industry in the United States, according to a report submitted by E. H. Lewinski Corwin, director of Hospital Information Bu-reau of New York.

Corwin in his statistics to the 28th annual convention of the Amer-ican Hospital Association. Every year 700,000 workers are disabled for at least four weeks, he said. Industrial accidents are increasing, despite em-ployers' so-called safety campaigns, Corwin showed.

The reasons he gave: general speed-ing up of workers; increased number of new men taken on after the last depression; safety work ratarted since war and safety engineers taken off company payrolls to allow welfare departments without expert technical knowledge to handle safety.

## Dept. of Agriculture Cites Armour Grain Co.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Charg-ing that the Armour Grain Company attempted to manipulate the price of grain on the Chicago Board of Trade, Secretary of Agriculture Jardina has issued a citation under the grain fu-tures act calling upon the company to show cause why an order should not be issued directing all contracts markets to refuse it trading privi-leges.

Send in a sub today!

# The Ford Motor Co. 14 Years Ago and Today

By CYRIL LANSKIN.

In the life of an industry 14 years constitute a brief span. But in the automobile industry the last 14 years cover the whole period of growth of a baby industry not only to maturity, but to first place on the list of manufactures by value in the United States.

Well-do I remember the Ford plant 14 years ago. In the fall of 1912 I came to Detroit and immediately secured a job in the Highland Park plant. This plant was the only Ford plant then. The output of cars for the fiscal year then ended was 78,150 compared with 1,890,935 in 1925. The number of workers employed at that time was about 9,000 as against about 118,000 in the three plants this year.

The Big Boom Year.

IT was the year 1913-1912 which was the great boom year of the Ford business. So fast were the orders coming in that production could not keep up despite every effort. Workers did not come in sufficient numbers to the shop employment office, and so, it is told, Ford employment agents stood on street corners soliciting workers at higher pay than they were receiving elsewhere.

Those were the days before the conveyor and the speed-up system were in use. The work day was one of nine hours and the wages of the great majority of the workers ran from 22 to 24 cents an hour. The work of moving the assembled parts from one part of the factory to the other was certainly crude and inefficient compared with the methods of today. All over the place men could be seen pushing trucks from one department to another. Even the bodies were brought on auto trucks, lowered on small trucks operated by manpower, wheeled to an elevator which took body and man up to the fourth floor where was located the body room. From there after the trimmings were attached the bodies were again moved by truckers to the final assembly where it was attached to the chassis. It is altogether different today when the body moves on an automatic conveyor, which brings it directly over the chassis just as it is completely assembled, and it is lowered onto the chassis without the loss of a minute.

New Methods Come.

HOWEVER, already the steps were taken by the company which were destined to make it the model of standardization and efficiency. For long periods at a time things were moved from one place to another to the consternation of many workers. But gradually it began to be noticed that things were so placed that they moved to the next step in a regular order which eliminated unnecessary movement.

It was also at that time that the first beginning of a general speed-up system was introduced. And this too was crude at the start. Many foremen and sub-foreman were used to drive the workers. But how much better a moving conveyor serves such a purpose against which the wrath of the driven worker cannot find expression so readily.

$5.00 a Day.

IT is about the end of 1913 or the beginning of 1914 that the Ford Motor company announced its radical policy of the 8-hour day and $5.00 wage per day for all men in the employ of the company at least six months. Curiously enough the new scale did not apply to the woman workers of whom there were several hundred.

Along with the $5.00 day was introduced the so-called sociological department. The work of this department was the most outrageous interference with the rights of the individual. The "sociologists" put you thru a refined third degree. They visited your home, looked into your bank account, looked over your insurance policies, your purchases of lots or homes and even the necessities of life. It was a hard ordeal to submit to, but most of the workers considered the 8-hour day and the $5 a day wage a fair price to pay for it. When the Ford company after a few years thought that the expanse of the army of "sociologists" was no longer warranted the department was discontinued, altho there is still some nosing into private affairs.

Since then great wealth was amassed at a rate almost unknown in the annals of industry. Railroads, boat lines, coal and iron mines, lumber tracts all came into the control of Ford. And recently one of the leading aeroplane factories of America also. But the workers received an average increase of only a dollar a day, which makes the general daily wage one of $6.00.

Speed-Up Grows.

YEAR by year the mounting production meant not only great new wealth for the Fords, but it meant also a speed-up system the strain of which could be endured with difficulty. It was then this summer that the thought of a 5-day week was born. Two days a week rest meant a little more relaxation for the workers so they could better endure the strain, and incidentally it meant quite a saving for Ford. There was some talk among the workers of 6 days' pay for 5 days' work. But, altho increased production fully warrants this, the raise did not materialize, except to a small portion of the workers who received a raise of only $2.00 a week instead of the $6.00 expected.

THERE is disappointment in the hearts and minds of the Ford workers. But it is a disappointment that leads not to despair. Rather it is the kind that will generate the idea of organization. It will not be long before they realize that Ford with all his wealth is no match for the organized power of the more than hundred thousand workers he employs. When they fully realize this they will not only help themselves materially, but at the same time they will contribute enormously to the accumulating strength of the whole American working class girding its loins for a final conflict with capitalism.

## WORKERS SHOULD SEND IN STORIES ABOUT THEIR SHOPS; ESPECIALLY WORKERS IN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

By ROBERT W. DUNN.

I have looked in vain among the contributions of the various worker correspondents for descriptive articles on such employers' devices as the company union. Certainly there must be a number of workers, with a flare for writing, who find themselves caught in the meshes of some sort of company association to mislead and betray the workers and keep them out of trade unions.

There are more than a million workers toiling under the yellow flag of the company union in America today. Most of them may appear to be passive, indifferent souls sweating to make that second payment on house, flivver, or victrola and helpless before the tyranny of the boss. But among them are certainly many independent and vigorous types who have an opinion on the refined forms of paternalism that bind them to their jobs and develop that precious "loyalty" the bosses are so prideful of when they show visiting delegations of business men and Y. M. C. A. secretaries thru their plants. These independent-spirited workers should be encouraged to write out their experience with the bosses' schemes to dope the workers.

"Group Insurance."

I ran into one of these fellows the other night. He had been working more than a year in the Studebaker plant in Detroit. He told me how the management introduced the group insurance plan. First it announced in the employe magazine—company edited—that the scheme was voluntary. Only those who really cared to sign up for the frill would be given the "opportunity."

In practice it didn't work out this way. Twenty out of eighty of the men in one department refused the insurance. They were called into the office by the boss and the assistant superintendent. All but one were weakened by the intimidation which took the form of a lecture on how they expected everybody to "go along." It was a good thing for them. The man-

Spend a Pleasant Evening in the Reading Room of the

WORKERS (Loe Angeles, Cal.) BOOK SHOP

122 WEST SECOND ST.

A labor library is here for your convenience. There is also a splendid selection of books for your purchase.

Hours: 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Tel. Metropolitan 2905

No matter what your ailment, for Expert Diagnosis and Quick Results see

Dr. J. J. Scholtes, D. C.

2507 Lorain Ave., Cor. W. 25th St. CLEVELAND, OHIO. —Natural Spine Specialist—

ager was a good thing for them. The man-

Methods Admired.

Wages, hours and general conditions are important and should be reported on first. But let us have detailed reports on all the various phases of the "welfare efficiency" of the employers. Let us have careful descriptions of all sorts of labor-handling plans and systems and just how they work. Don't report like the A. F. of L. organizers, who fill our speechmentators, or who send in reports to the Federation-ist as follows: "There is a house subscriber in the plant in this town and a company union. Everything is fine." Give the whole story. Give details. They can be cut out if the editor thinks they are not essential. But usually it's details that make the story of real interest and worth.

That worker sent does to you may not have anything to do to-night. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

A clever European wrote a play in which the characters, workingmen, were made of machinary. This is very reminiscent of a Ford worker. It is high time for not only the slaves in the Ford works but all other automobile "robots" to assert themselves as men instead of continuing merely as little cogs in huge machines that grind out profits for Ford, Durant, Dillon, Read & Co., etc.

## FIVE-DAY WEEK ANNOUNCEMENT COMES AT TIME WHEN LAY-OFFS ARE DUE IN DETROIT INDUSTRY

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Auto workers in Detroit, where the American Federation of Labor convention opened Oct. 4, are at the mercy of giant concerns competing for a market which is far too narrow for the full productive power of the industry. It is even chances that unemployment will be handed out as a christmas present. At least that is the story told by employment figures of the Employers Association of Detroit.

The association figures, covering about two-thirds of the working population of Detroit, show in the last 12 months a fluctuation in the number employed from 129,104 at the end of the christmas month to 270,395 in February and down again to 224,837 in June. More than half the workers employed at the peak were unemployed in the last week of December while a sixth of them were again out of a job in June.

Figures Talk.

These figures mean that taking Detroit as a whole about 200,000 workers necessary to peak production were not on the payrolls in the last week of the year and that nearly 70,000 of those employed in February had been laid off by June.

Employment in Detroit has been on the upgrade since June, the advance to August adding somewhat over 20,000 to the payrolls. But the level is still 3% under August 1925. U. S. department of labor figures for employment in auto plants thruout the country show a gain of slightly more than ½% over August 1925. The department's index of employment in the auto industry does not show quite such violent changes as in Detroit.

Fluctuations in employment in Detroit and thruout the automobile industry are shown for last 12 months in the following figures based on August 1925 as 100%. Department of labor figures showing average weekly wages in the industry are shown in the 3rd column:

| Automobile Employment and Wages | Employment Detroit | Employment U. S. | Ave. Wages |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 1925 | 100.0% | 100.0% | $31.60 |
| Sept. 1925 | 105.6 | 104.2 | 32.37 |
| Oct. 1925 | 109.3 | 110.8 | 34.86 |
| Nov. 1925 | 104.2 | 109.7 | 35.37 |
| Dec. 1925 | 52.9 | 104.4 | 34.05 |
| Jan. 1926 | 107.1 | 104.8 | 28.42 |
| Feb. 1926 | 110.8 | 107.1 | 33.82 |
| March 1926 | 110.6 | 109.8 | 33.87 |
| April 1926 | 102.9 | 106.3 | 33.84 |
| May 1926 | 100.6 | 102.4 | 33.50 |
| June 1926 | 92.2 | 100.3 | 34.96 |
| July 1926 | 95.4 | 99.2 | 30.36 |
| Aug. 1926 | 98.0 | 100.7 | 32.68 |

Fluctuation.

There is considerable fluctuation in the average earnings of workers in the auto industry. Wages for January are about 20% less than those paid in November. This means that employes of the big automobile plants suffer occasional part-time as well as periodic idleness.

The latest word from Detroit explains that Henry Ford has found the 5-day week a howling success. Small wonder he likes it. Following the rules of mass production which he has made a feature of American industry, he simply speeded up the conveyers and other machinery by which raw material go in at one end and a finished machine comes out at the other. The working force had to keep the pace. They turned out as much production in 5 days as in 6, but for 5 days' pay except where paid on a piecework basis. Henry got the difference in added profits.

## Al Smith to Be Jackass Jockey in National Race If He Wins in New York

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Al Smith's nomination for the presidency on the democratic ticket hinges on his victory in the coming gubernatorial election in New York.

He is running against Ogden L. Mills, republican. Mills is a millionaire and Al, the Wall-Street servant, is going to pull off all his Fulton fish market tricks to prove to the voters that the terms is the poor man versus the rich. A good horse almost anywhere in New York City outside of a certain section of Fifth avenue and Riverside Drive.

Wagner to Run for Senate.

The democrats have nominated Judge Robert R. Wagner to run for the United States senate against James W. Wadsworth, Jr., another millionaire, and of course Wagner is a poor German boy who rose up to "where he is today."

The four leading candidates are all wet on the liquor question, the their platforms are only damp.

* * *

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Representative Ogden L. Mills, the wealthy scion of an old New York family, was nominated by the republican state convention today to oppose Governor Al. Smith in November.

Mill's name was the only one to go before the convention in accordance with the pre-arranged plans of the leaders.

THE SUNDAY WORKER

Make it a weekly habit. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT

A Monthly Magazine for Worker Correspondents

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

SUBSCRIBE

Only 50 Cents a Year.

The American Worker Correspondent 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## Dead World Court Only Good One Says William (Senat.) Borah

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—The United States may be down on the world court but it is never out until the one or the other is dead, according to Senator Borah, the wild man of the Idaho Rockies, who seems to be against everything but the republican party in a pinch.

William E. Borah happened to be in Washington when rumors were spread that Calvin Coolidge had turned a jaundiced eye on the anteroom of the league of nations as the world court is known to the faithful.

The senator likes Cal—at a long distance, so he was not willing to give credit where a debt was due. Hence his cynical spiel.

Despite the worthy Borah's pessimism the opinion here is that it would take a hardy political wight to spook the league of nation's miscarriage now-a-days. In fact only wealthy liberals and reactionaries in their second childhood care to be seen walking on Pennsylvania ave more with the league's unbaptised progeny.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT

8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor, talk and bulletins.

8:15—The Brotherly Ensemble; Little Jim Wareing, Hard Hymnist; the Golden Harmony Trio; Scotty Welch and Medley Quartet; Jules Klein, violinist.

9:30—Alcazar Cafe Dance Orchestra.

10:30—Alcazar Entertainers.

A NEW NOVEL by Upton Sinclair

(Copyrighted, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

### IX

Bunny spent that summer "playing about," as the phrase ran; he read a few books on the international situation, he studied some of the confidential reports of Vernon Roscoe's foreign agents and watched the derricks climb over a couple more hills of the Ross Junior tract. Bertie telephoned, insisting that he should make his debut into society at the camp of the ultra-fashionable Woodbridge Rileys, located high in the mountains in a "club" to which only the elect might attain. Here people boated and swam but otherwise lived as complicated lives as in the city, tangled in the same web of social duties and engagements, and dressing several times a day. They drank a great deal at dinner, and danced to the music of a Negro jazz orchestra until day-break, after which the young people would go horseback riding and have a late breakfast and sleep a couple of hours before keeping a luncheon engagement.

Here Bunny got to know Eldon Burdick, who had been his sister's favored suitor for a couple of years. Just what was their relationship Bunny was not sure; Dad had ventured a jest about an approaching wedding, but Bertie froze him; she would attend to her own engagements, with no parental meddling. Now Bunny discovered that the pair were quarreling; he could not help overhearing them, and seeing tears in his sister's eyes. She was angry because Eldon would only spend a week-end at the camp, and he was angry because she punished him by dancing too often with some other man. But neither of the pair offered any confidences to Bunny and he did not seek them.

Eldon Burdick was the youngest son a family of old California land-owners. Their holdings lay in the outskirts of Angel City, and every ten years or so they would sell off a chunk for "subdivisions," and this development would so increase the value of the remainder that the family grew richer all the time, despite the fact that forty people, young and old, spent money for everything they could think of. Eldon was a handsome, dashing sportsman with a tiny black moustache, after the fashion of a British army officer; he held himself erect and stiff and Bunny discovered that he had a military mind. Bertie must have mentioned her brother's dangerous ideas, for Eldon invited the younger man for a horse-back ride, and proceeded to sound him out. Eldon himself was an amateur patriot. In the proper sense of the abused word amateur; he was letting his string of polo-ponies stay idle all summer, while he did his part to save society.

It did not take long for him to uncover the deeps of Bunny's peril. The boy had got by heart every one of the Bolshevik formulas; that the people of Russia had a right to run their own country in their own way; that our troops had no business shooting and killing them without a declaration of war by congress; that people in this country had a right to express the above convictions without being beaten or tarred and feathered or sent to prison or deported. Eldon pointed out that all this was merely camouflage, the convenient formulas whereby criminal conspirators sought to cover themselves with a mantle of legality, "free speech" and "civil rights" and all the rest. The Soviet savages had repudiated all these principles and it was our business to fight them with their own weapons.

Bunny listened politely while his companion explained the ramifications of the Bolshevik plot. Not merely had these traitors sought to give the victory to Germany, they were now organizing a propaganda machine to overthrow civilized government all over the world; they were stirring up Negroes, Hindoos, Chinese and Mohammedans to rise and exterminate the white race. They had secret organizations with hundreds of thousands of followers in this country, they published or subsidized some eight hundred papers, all preaching class hatred. How could any man of decent instincts make a truce with this monstrosity?

It was indeed terrifying and difficult to answer; nevertheless, Bunny stuck it out, we had no right in Russia or Siberia, and if we would let the Bolsheviks alone, they couldn't hurt us. When we suppressed people's ideas, we made it seem that we couldn't answer them; when we smashed up meetings and threw hundreds of people into jail for trying to attend meetings, we simply advertised the ideas we were trying to suppress, we made lots of other people sympathize with the victims. Look at those Russian Jewish boys and girls that had been arrested in New York, all of them under twenty; they had done nothing but distribute a leaflet appealing to the American people not to make war on Russia, yet they had been tortured in jail until one of them died, and the rest had got sentences of twenty years! When Eldon Burdick discovered that Bunny was defending vermin such as these, his first became hot, and then he became cold; and soon Bunny noticed that others of the guests were cold and his sister came to him with flashing eyes, declaring that he had ruined her social career.

### X

So Bunny went to visit Henrietta Ashleigh, at the beach-home of her family; located on a beautiful blue lagoon, with little white sand-bars over it, and yellow and grey cliffs covered with Spanish bungalows of many tinted plaster. Here, gliding about in a canoe, Bunny tried to justify his ideas, but met no better success. Henrietta had an invincible prejudice against Bolsheviks and Bunny suspected the reason—she had heard about the nationalization of women. He would have liked to hint to her that, if she thought any of these stories true, but if it had been possible to mention such a subject to Henrietta, she would not have been his ideal of feminine purity.

So Bunny had to motor up to Angel City and take Mr. Irving out to lunch, in order to have some one to tell his troubles to. But Mr. Irving made matters worse by giving him an article from a Socialist paper, written by an English journalist who had just come out of Russia, telling of the desperate efforts the Communists were making to defend their cause. The party had conscripted fifty per cent of its members to go to the front and die—that was what it amounted to, for even a slight wound was often fatal, when there were no antiseptics anywhere in a country of more than a hundred million people. On twenty-six fronts the Russian workers were waging battles against a host of enemies, in Finland alone the counter-revolutionary general, Mannerheim, had slaughtered a hundred thousand people suspected of sympathy with Bolshevism; he had done it with American guns and American ammunition and his troops many of them wearing American uniforms. In cases where the troops had been beaten by the Bolsheviks and forced to retreat, the American Red Cross had burned millions of dollars worth of medical supplies, for fear they might fall into the hands of the Bolshevik soldiers and Bolshevik women in child-birth. Somehow, when you knew what things like this were happening in the world, you did not enjoy drifting about in a canoe on a beautiful lagoon!

Bunny went back to Paradise, and studied and thought and waited. There came another post-card from Paul—just like the former one, cold and matter of fact; Paul was well and busy, and was being taken good care of; he had had another letter from Ruth; he hoped that the family was well, and also the Rosens. Bunny now knew the world-situation sufficiently to understand why Paul wrote such a card, and even to imagine the bitterness that Paul must feel to be compelled to write it.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. — Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year — $3.50 six months — $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year — $3.50 six months — $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Editors ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 — Advertising rates on application.


## Henry Ford's Retainers and the A. F. of L.

Ford, the five-day week factory owner, hailed by liberals and labor leaders alike as "a good employer," is backed by the most vicious labor-hating elements in Detroit.

The opening of the sessions of the forty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, following the welcome extended to Ford's five-day week announcement by President Green and other prominent union officials, has been the scene of a well-planned and energetic attack on the American labor movement.

The open shop capitalists of Detroit, whose leader is Henry Ford, have denounced the conservative trade union movement of America in unmeasured terms and dared it to attempt the organization of the workers in the auto industry—the basis of Detroit capitalists, the expansion of which has created a huge army of hangers-on ranging from real estate sharks to proprietors of brothels.

Probably no one is more surprised at this attack than the leadership of the American Federation of Labor. These labor officials exerted every effort to make themselves and the trade union movement respectable. They have denied all belief in the class struggle, they have pleaded for worker-employer co-operation and they have stressed the yellow theory of the identity of interest of worker and capitalist. They have tried and they are still trying to companyize the trade unions with the hope and belief that if unions are castrated they will be accepted by the bosses in place of company unions.

But Henry Ford and his retainers will have none of this. They are against any form of labor organization which they do not control as directly as they do their factories.

The consequence has been that the lamb-like labor leaders have had to try to roar like lions.

They have been forced to make militant-sounding speeches. But corresponding action will come only thru pressure of the left wing when loss of power begins to loom as the result of rank and file discontent with worker-employer co-operation.

The reason why the American Federation of Labor officialdom generally picks such places as El Paso and Atlantic City for their conventions is now plain. It is to avoid such disturbing occurrences as that which the mistake they made of holding a convention in an industrial center has confronted them with.

We are glad that such resolutions as that introduced by President O'Connell of the metal trades department, calling for a conference of all unions involved to lay out a plan for organization of the auto industry, have found their way to the convention floor.

Quite evidently this resolution is a reply to the attack of the Detroit open shoppers. It is a good reply, its effect on the labor movement will be good and it is now up to the left wing in the trade unions to see that the resolution does not remain on paper.

Organize the unorganized workers, put the whole strength of the labor movement into the campaign and the trade unions will take on new life.

The open shoppers of Detroit have rendered the labor movement a great service.

## FREIHEIT CHICAGO EDITION TO BE CELEBRATED AT BIG RALLY

Saturday, October 9, there will be held a great revolutionary demonstration of the Chicago workers in Ashland Auditorium, corner Ashland Ave. and Van Buren St., to celebrate the first Chicago edition of the Jewish Communist paper, Freiheit. The first edition will be sold at the meeting.

The Freiheit is well known among the great masses of Jewish, as well as non-Jewish workers, for its participation in the everyday struggles of the working class.

The appearance of the Chicago edition will mark a new chapter in the history of the Jewish workers of this city.

The daily Freiheit edition will reflect the struggles of the Jewish workers here and will help to mobilize them against the bosses. The celebration will create interest in the working class of Chicago.

The speakers will incindo: C. E. Ruthanberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, who will speak in English; B. Gold, manager of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union of New York, who comes especially for the celebration, who will also speak in English; and Melech Epstein, editor of the Freiheit, will speak in Jewish.

A musical program, with the assistance of the Freiheit Singing Society, Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, and a play by the Freiheit, will be made a part of the celebration.

## Chicago Labor's Air Program to Include Music and Education

By JOE CARROLL, Federated Press.

Tune in on WCFL and hear the Barton $25,000 pipe organ which has been placed at the free disposal of organized labor's broadcasting station. Announcing this latest achievement in the Chicago Federation of Labor regular meeting Oct. 3, Secretary Ed Nockels also said that WCFL is now operating on 500 watt power instead of only 250 watt, as heretofore, and that this will be gradually increased up to possibly 3,000 watts.

The most important function of WCFL is the broadcast of talks of direct and educational interest to labor union members and incidentally the general public. These speeches are put on the air between 6 and 7 o'clock every evening except Sunday and Monday. WCFL also broadcasts musical entertainment, both classical and popular, every evening except Monday from 7 o'clock until midnight.

Delegate Herstein, reporting for the women's high school teachers' organization, announced that the fall term education courses of the Trade Union College will begin on Tuesday, Oct. 5, and continue for 10 weeks.

## Former Scabs Taken in By Sioux City Machinist Local

By a Worker Correspondent.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 6.—On Sept. 27 the Machinists' Local 444 of Sioux City demonstrated its "class consciousness" by electing two foremen to reanme membership who had acted as strikebreakers in the 1922 railroad strike.

This action, which is urged and enforced by the grand lodge, is supposed to benefit the rank and file by lining up every former "outlaw," got him back in the fold, collect his dues, and as the editor of the March journal quaintly remarks, "get him to assert his manhood."

### Charlie Chaplin To Retire.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Charlie Chaplin, whose antics on the flickering film have made millions all over the world laugh, is planning to retire from pictures shortly, according to Arthur Kelly, vice president of the United Artists corporation, who is now visiting in London.

According to Kelly, Chaplin's appearance in "Napoleon," which is now being filmed, will be his final appearance on the silver screen.

# How Ford Works His Workers

By T. J. O'Flaherty

HENRY Ford did not build Rivers. Neither did he write books. Both jobs were done for him. And done so well that he made profit out of the one and built a reputation for wisdom out of the other.

A man who can collect one hundred million dollars a year from the sale of shaky pieces of gasoline-animated junk is a man to be reckoned with even tho he believes history is bunk. A man who employs over two hundred thousand workers, without ever having a strike on his hands, is a manipulator of human beings. Think of a man who smells the breath of his employes for garlic and onions and gets away with it!

IN his book "My Life and Work," written for him by Samuel Crowther, Ford's introduction deals with the philosophy of his business and he takes the position that he is engaged in service. This is good rotarianism. But Crowther avoids the hail-mark of rotarianism. He uses the English language.

THE economic fundamental is labor. Labor is the human element which makes the fruitful seasons of the earth useful to men."

This is an excerpt from Ford's introdoction to his: "My Life and Work."

But down thru the ages those who applied their labor to the raw material that mother nature provided, have been robbed of their product by those who had the most effective artillery, expert, talkapbie or stone clubs. Today those who have succeeded in commanding the heaviest dough bags need not carry a jack knife to keep their slaves in submission. The government, city, state and nation will do the trick.

We are grateful to Henry for his appreciation of labor's invaluableness but we would be still more grateful if he took his hands out of labor's pocket.

### High Spots.

OTHER high spots in Ford's book are:

"There is no reason why a man who is willing to work should not be able to work and receive the full value of his work."

"There is equally no reason why a man who can but will not work should not receive the full value of his services to the community . . . . If he contributes nothing he should take away nothing. He should have the freedom of starvation."

This sounds like St. Paul speaking. But it is not. Ford, like the devil, can quote scriptures to confound the angels.

### Hired for Profit Only.

NO one knows better than Ford that a worker applying for his job at any of his plants will not be hired because he is entitled to a job, thru the very fact that he is a human being and willing to labor. Ford knows that his employment is determined by the consideration of that man's ability to put more money in Ford's pocket. Ford has the machine. The potential worker has nothing but his labor power which he offers for sale. If Ford does not hire him, or if the Packards, or other concerns do not hire him, that willing worker returns home jobless to his wife and family.

What value is Ford's philosophy in face of a situation like this?

And what about the fellow who renders no useful service? Ford says he should starve.

### His War on the Jews.

THERE are hundreds of thousands of people thruout the United States who are not rendering any useful service to society, yet they live on the fat of the land. In fact Ford employed many of those useless people to make war on the Jews. And Ford supports the Coolidge administration which is par excellence the protector of the parasite class. If Ford gave his employes the full value of their labor, he would not be today the richest man in the world and if Ford employes could not be picked out of a crowd because of his abnormally drawn features and lustreless eyes.

### His "Philanthropy."

A FEW paragraphs from Ford's book will help throw light on his "philanthropy." In the early part of 1920 there were indications that the wartime inflation bubble was going to be punctured by industrial depression. Ford saw the storm coming and got ready.

He raised the price of his cars and kept up his sales. He made arrangements for another out. He was planning to close down his plant for a time and he worked to turn every bit of raw material in his possession into finished product.

When he was ready he shut shop and send his employes about their business.

### Henry Has Floor.

NOW Henry has the floor:

"During the latter part of January (1921) we called in a skeleton organization of about ten thousand men, mostly foremen, sub-foremen, and straw bosses, and we started Highland Park into production. We collected our foreign accounts and sold our by-products.

"Then we were ready for production. And gradually into full production which is par excellence the basis . . . .Before we had employed fifteen man par car per day. Afterward we employed nine par car per day. This did not include that the out of men lost their jobs. They ceased being unproductive. We were that out by applying the rule that everything and everybody must produce or get out.

"We took out 60 per cent of our telephone extensions. Only a comparatively few men in any organization need telephones. We formerly had a foreman for every five men; now we have a foreman for every twenty men."

### Men Like Machines.

THIS is the benevolent Ford in action. He uses men as he uses his machines. They produce a certain profit or out they go. This policy for the humans. If the machines don't work they are scrapped. You see, there is no law against killing machines. The scrapped employes are a little luckier perhaps.

What a beautiful world it will be when industry is completely Fordized? An eight-hour day and a five-day week sounds good but what about a fatigue-poisoned wage slave with leisure?

Henry might add to his income by building an hospital where his slaves could recuperate over the weekend—for a consideration.

### Beware of Gifts.

FORD WORKERS! Beware of a master who comes bearing gifts. What about organizing politically and industrially to take over this industry you have created? You are running it now. Why should Ford run you?

# Mr. Ford Hunts Reds, Aliens and Trade Unions

By ROBERT DUNN.

SOMEONE remarked recently that the writings of Henry Ford are read with great interest in Soviet Russia. This is true. All books dealing with the economic, industrial, scientific menagement and kindred topics are devoured by the students in the workers faculties and the universities there. Taylor, Gantt and others are read with the greatest interest. And what Ford says and does is studied by the workers in the Soviet Union.

### Pays Black Hundred Head.

IN recognizing this fact one must not forget that had Mr. Ford had his way there would be no Soviet Union Mr. Ford contributed long and generously to the overthrow of the Soviet government. On his payroll, for example, worked the notorious Boris L. Brasol, former leader of the Russian Black Hundred, and the leading spirit in the monarchist restoration movement in America. While he was working for Mr. Ford Brasol got a month ($200 extra for expenses). Mr. Brazol, pal of Admiral Kolchak, boasted that he had written two books that would "show the Jews—particularly Russian Jews—more injury than two pogroms.

### Anti-Jew Crusade.

MR. FORD'S excursions into the field of Jew-hating are familiar to the American workers. In the minds of Mr. Ford a Jew and a radical were synonyms. Hence the famous Spider Web Chart published in the Dearborn Independent—a chart prepared in the office of the Chemical Service of the War Department attempting to show Moscow control over every American society to promote peace, disarmament and christian fellowship! Hence the republication by the Beckwith Press Inc. of New York, a Ford enterprise, of the Protocols of Zion.

The Beckwith press also published "The Reds in America" by the late B. M. Whitney and other literature inciting folks against all reds and progressives from Captain Paxton Hibben and John Haynes Holmes to Father Ryan and Senator Robert M. LaFollette. In fact Mr Ford and his propaganda organization literally swallowed all the pretty tales that were invented and sold to them for fancy figures by the Brasols and Spiridovitches and Dr. Houghtons and Dr. Redingts and the others who deal in red menaces and old world political scandals. Henry, it is admitted even by his friends, fell for the most lurid of their tales. Had these plotters succeeded in their schames Henry might have been crowned king of the restored Russian monarchy.

### On Fingerprinting and Registering Aliens.

FORD is het for the bill to register all the aliens in our midst so that all the "radicals" may be properly segregated and deported. He subscribes wholeheartedly to the alien fingerprinting hills proposed by Secretary of Labor Davis and opposed by the American Federation of Labor, the American Civil Liberties Union and other progressive organizations. Ford time up with the chamber of commerce of the United States, the American Defense Society and other tory organizations in furthering legislation to crush agitation for better working conditions among the foreign-born workers. Both the Dearborn Independent and Ford personally have boosted the anti-alien legislation which organized labor succeeded in defeating in the last congress.

### On Industrial Democracy.

FORD was out the first employer to discover that the well-paid worker, under certain conditions, like the well-fed horse may prove the most profitable in the end, particularly under a body-wrecking speed-up system. Ford, however, will have nothing to do with unions of any kind. Even company unions with their illusory "participation" in "consultation and conference" with management, make Henry tired. He prefers to be the solo father and despot to his workers. What they have to say to express themselves collectively about the conditions of their work? What right have they to butt in on management? Ford can see but one answer to this question. The workers are to be regarded as individual unit in the productive machine. They have no problems of work concerning which their co-operative action would do any good.

### Beats Forstmann.

THUS Ford displays himself as a century or two more feudal in his human relations than is Mr. Julius Forstmann, textile tyrant of Passaic, N. J., who at least makes the pretense of believing in "employe representation" thru company unions. Ford is thoroly hard-boiled and cynical when it comes to matters touching on the employe-employer relationship. "It is not necessary for people to love each other in order to work together" is one of his typical remarks on the subject. He contends that he gives his workers what has been voted the best conditions, so there is nothing left to bargain about! Hence there is no necessity for a union or even a company-dided "shop committee." He thus constitutes himself the sole judge and dictator of what is good for his workers. And he spies upon them and fires them instanter if he catches them talking about trade unions or labor organizations.

## Here Is An Example For Ford Workers

"Here We Come, 10,000 Strong."

With the banner reading as above, a tribute to the spirit of the Passaic textile strikers, now organized into the United Textile Workers of America, this militant labor throng stands as a great example of what the power of worker solidarity will do. The auto workers, unorganized and at the mercy of the bosses, can profit by this example.

# FORD AND MARX

### STATEMENT BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY.

The capitalists and their press are hailing as a great achievement the policies of the Ford factories. They are endeavoring to make the workers believe that the forty-hour, five-day week, as established by Ford, proves that capitalism voluntarily improves the conditions and lessens the exploitation of the workers.

Actually the Ford factories are proving the correctness of what Karl Marx, the founder of the Communist movement, contended would be the development of capitalism.

Marx wrote more than fifty years ago that the development of capitalism would bring about the use of a greater amount of machinery in the work of production and that the increased use of machinery (fixed capital) would at the same time result in more intense exploitation of the workers. The profits of the capitalists from the labor of the workers increase with the increased use of machinery, and at the same time the labor required of the workers grows.

That is what is happening in the Ford plant.

The workers employed by Ford produce greater profits for him because the use of machinery has been developed to a high point. Ford has forced over to Ford greater profits as a result of the worker's labor because of this development of the machinery of production. The worker must keep pace with the machinery which he uses in production, which means more intense labor for the worker.

Already Ford is forecasting that production in the 40-hour five-day week will be as great as previously. The capitalists generally and their press agents gloat over the fact that the workers can be compelled to give as much of their strength and energy, of their life, in 40 hours of intense work as they have been giving in the longer day and longer week's work. Nelson, the representative of the great capitalists in the government, forecasts the general acceptance of the 40-hour week in the industries of this country.

The workers gain nothing by the granting of a 40-hour five-day week, which requires of them more intense labor so that they produce as much as in the longer hours of work. They give as much labor to the capitalists and as great profits as in the longer hours of work.

The workers must fight, not only for a reduction in their hours, but for reduction in the amount of labor they give to the capitalists who exploit them. More intense labor in shorter hours drains the worker's life even more than the same work in longer hours.

The only way the Ford workers will secure a real reduction of the labor they give to their exploiter is by organizing their strength so they can force this and other improvements in their wages and working conditions from Ford. They must organize a union which can speak and act in their name and make demands which can be enforced thru their organized strength.

A labor union includes every worker in the Ford plants will have the power to secure real improvements. Ford is opposed to such a union because he knows that the workers will no longer be his slaves when they are organized in such a union.

Ford's now scheme of more intense exploitation of the workers should be a signal to them to start a movement to organize a union to fight their battles.

The lession which Ford is teaching the workers shows further that the workers cannot expect the benefits of improvements in the machinery of production and a higher standard of life thru the increase in the wealth they produce as long as the industries are in private hands.

Ford is proving that the workers who produce wealth collectively must organize their powerful to take over the control of the machinery of production. That can only be done if they organize a political struggle to secure control of the government and nationalize the factories.

Organize an industrial union of automobile workers. Organize for the political struggle to secure control of the government and nationalize industry.

That is the road the Ford workers and all other workers must follow. It is the one road that will bring them to real improvement of their working conditions and to the enjoyment of the wealth they produce thru their labor power.

Central Committee, Workers (Communist) Party, C. E. Ruthanberg, General Secretary.

## GUNMAN MISSED VICTIM AND ALMOST DIED FROM ATTACK OF HILARITY

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—When somebody shoots at somebody else in Chicago, and misses—it's a good joke.

William Anderson was waiting for a streetcar on the near north side when an unidentified man fired 10 shots at him. Anderson ducked and all the bullets missed him.

The smallest laughed heartily and f

## Employs Suse Senatorial Candidate.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 6.—Col. Frank L. Smith, republican candidate for United States senator from Illinois, has been served with a summons as defendant in a suit for two months wages and office expenses by Edgar C Ashley, of this city. It was learned today.

Ashley claims he was paid for the first three months, but was never able to collect for services after that.

**Wm. F. Dunne's article VIII, "From Portland to Detroit," is left out today for lack of space—it will continue tomorrow.**

## NEGRO RESENTMENT IN MIAMI

By LOVETT FORT-WHITMAN
National Organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress.

THE sudden revolt two days ago of a section of the Negro working class at Miami, Florida, against the high-handed methods on the part of the authorities to compel Negroes wherever found to do gang work in the chain-gang way of the debts as a result of the disaster in that city, cannot at all be surprising and is only another one of the instances indicating the new spirit of courage and self-respect which is taking hold of the Negro in America. It further indicates the fact that the Negro people are without defense in this country save only insofar as they are able to create thru their own organisation and self-reliance.

THE Negro worker is of the most exploited, oppressed and brutalized group in America and in spite of his loyalty, the government does not protect him from the ravages of his exploiters, from the brutalities of his oppressors. On the contrary, as it is clearly demonstrated the government military forces are not only withholding protection from the Negro people against the white civil population, but from newspaper accounts, have even taken sides with those whites of Miami who would compel the Negroes to do gang work for the city.

THE clash between the Negro people and the soldiers resulting in injuries on both sides was simply the outcome of an attempt on the part of the authorities to conscript Negro labor for the city. Any Negro found in the streets regardless of any excuse was forced into a truck and carried off to do work in cleaning up the city.

THIS is something of the Negroes' every-day experience of American democracy. Down with this sort of thing! Any form of resistance that the Negro puts up against being impressed into a condition of servitude is desirable and praise-worthy. Further outbreaks are expected in Miami between the Negro working class and the authorities. And it behooves the federal government to take a hand in the matter at once. Federal troops are at Miami, but they are there to protect all citizens alike regardless of color. But the American Negro Labor Congress has all along preached that the most formidable enemy, that the Negro people has in this country is the government itself and that little at any time is to be expected in the way of protection from it. Events from day to day are impelling Negroes to the view point that organization and self-reliance and that the Negro people must rely more upon the principles of mutual welfare and organisational self-defense.

## Dinner Pail Epic

By BILL LLOYD.
Federated Press

I see, down Oklahoma way, they's sneaking from each workers' pay a checkoff for Salvation Army—a piece of news that sure does jar me. It makes a fellow wants know how far the bosses' raid will flow.

Sum ladies shake the bosses fist and leave with him a long blank list, on which they ask that he shall note the names of each poor sufferin goat, and then set down how much he can wring out of each hard workin man. On payday each must grin with glee at being pumped for charity. If he speaks up and say he's sore, they just point out the exit door.

Now if your fellows would get back and send such systems with a smack, just gather round no casual knee and get the fortythird degree. Just organize to beat the band get lots of spunk and piles of sand, and when you're organized plumb through and feel prepared to turn the screw, write out a deed, with dotted line, and make the boss sit down and sign.

And if he sees you mean biz, just place a kick upon his neck.


THE SUNDAY WORKER
Send in a sub today!

# One Thousand Received—Four Thousand Needed Immediately

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

The party members and the sympathizers with the party are relying to the support of The DAILY WORKER—BUT NOT FAST ENOUGH.

In Monday's and Tuesday's paper the critical financial situation of The DAILY WORKER was presented to its supporters and the need of raising five thousand dollars of the "Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund this week emphasized.

The result of this appeal has been increased activity in the mobilization to raise the $60,000 Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund, but not enough of the party members and the sympathizers of the party have sent in their contributions to meet the immediate critical situation.

The contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund during the present week have been:

Monday, October 4 ..... $136.00
Tuesday, October 5 ..... 274.00
Wednesday, October 6 ..... 808.00

The volume of contributions has increased each day, but the total for the first three days of the week is only $1,018.50. That leaves nearly $4,000 of the $5,000 needed immediately to be raised during the next three days.

The DAILY WORKER must complete the collection of the urgently needed first $10,000 of the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund by October 10 at the very latest. It must have the $5,000 asked for in its statements of Monday and Tuesday by Monday, October 11.

Can our party members and sympathizers raise $4,000 and have it in The DAILY WORKER office by Monday, October 11? Can they complete the first $10,000 of the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund, which means $3,000 more to be raised, by Friday, October 15?

THE ANSWER WHICH THE PARTY MEMBERS AND THE SYMPATHIZERS WITH THE PARTY'S CAUSE MAKE TO THESE QUESTIONS WILL DETERMINE WHETHER WE CAN KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

It is our belief that the party members and sympathizers can and will raise this money for The DAILY WORKER. So far only a small part of the party has gone into action to meet the crisis. Those who have responded have shown a spirit in the fight to keep The DAILY WORKER, which, if spread over the whole party would quickly solve the immediate financial problem of The DAILY WORKER.

Every party member, every nucleus of the party, every leading committee of the party, every sympathizer of the party must TAKE UP THE FIGHT TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. A UNITED EFFORT WILL EASILY RAISE $4,000 BY MONDAY AND COMPLETE THE FIRST $10,000 BY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15.

"WE CAN AND WILL KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!" MUST BE THE SLOGAN OF THE WHOLE PARTY.

ACT UPON THIS SLOGAN. RUSH THE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND.


The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered as Second-class-matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 227. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents


## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE death of Dominic d'Allesandro, president of the Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' International Union, may not be an unmixed blessing for the hod carriers. For one thing they may have the excitement of a convention and an election of officers. Out of consideration for the treasury and the danger of swapping leaders inside of two decades, d'Allesandro postponed a convention for the past twenty years. There are some sturdy children of the Gael in the union who believe that it is enough for the Italians to contribute a pope to the Irish race. All other jobs, they believe, should be open to all comers.

* * *

SO far the A. F. of L. convention has failed to get excited over the catholic trouble with Mexico. And in the opinion of this scribe, who knows his church fairly well, it will not, for the very good reason that the majority of A. F. of L. delegates are neither good catholics or good protestants—in fact, they are good for nothing except making money for themselves. The labor leaders have all the trouble they want in attending to their banks and their real estate. They will leave the Mexican imbroglio to the Knights of Columbus and others who make a living that way. A wise catholic's best pope is his pocketbook.

* * *

CATHOLIC labor leaders may contribute to the million-dollar K. of C. fund to fight Calles. They may curse the Masonic order over their heme-hrew. They will continue to strut down the main aisle of the church and let the people see that they are loyal sons of the papacy. But ask them to cut their economic throats or even open a financial vein by risking a religious civil war in their international unions and they will whip on their toes like dervishes. The bureaucrats of the A. F. of L., catholic as well as protestant, are sleeping in the same bed. They are not going to let a religious bedbug disturb their slumber.

* * *

THE victory of Gene Tunney is only second to the Eucharistic congress in its effectiveness as a recruiting agent for the catholic church, according to Archbishop Hayes of New York. Tunney is a catholic boy, but so is Jack Dempsey, if names mean what they say. The archbishop discovered that Gene said his prayers daily. That helped him win. Perhaps Gene's god was a marine in his young days. And still again, perhaps he put something in Jack's milk that caused bolls to develop under his hide, making the champion dull and slow. It pays to be loyal even to a deity!

* * *

ONE of the most interesting items from the Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor is Carl Haessler's tale of Dennis Batt's dilemma, when that worthy was obliged to chaperon a huge British flag while a suitable place was being provided for it. Carl says Dennis is Irish, but we are from west of the Mississippi. If Carl Haessler can't be good, he should at least try and be cautious. The Irish have their faults, but we doubt if Dennis Batt is one of them.

* * *

THE British delegates to the convention must be somewhat surprised to see the American scurrying around to secure Union Jacks in their honor. Why, over in England, even J. H. Thomas stands in the shadow of the Red Flag. the ba is one of the most loyal supporters of the king.

(Continue don page 3)

# INDIANAPOLIS MAYOR PEDDLED CITY POSITIONS

## *Had Written Contract With Klan Dragon*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 7.—That Mayor J. L. Duval of this city signed a contract with D. C. Stephenson, former dragon of the Ku Klux Klan and political dictator of the state, now serving a term of life imprisonment for the murder of Madge Oberholtzer, to deliver certain political jobs to Stephenson in return for his political support was the sensational charge made here by Thomas H. Adams head of the republican association probe committee which is investigating political corruption arising out of the control of the state government by officials of the Ku Klux Klan.

The Evidence.

The evidence in support of Adam's charge was in the form of a photographic copy of a contract, signed by Duval and Stephenson and dated at Indianapolis on Feb. 12, 1925. The contract reads:

"In return for the political support of D. C. Stephenson, in the event I am elected mayor of Indianapolis, Ind., I promise not to appoint any persons as members of the board of public works without they first have the endorsement of D.C. Stephenson," the contract reads.

"I also agree and promise to appoint Claude Worley as chief of police and Earl Klein as captain.

"Signed by me, this 12th day of Feb., 1925."

Mayor Duval declared today that the contract is a forgery but admitted having received the offer of an appointment as treasurer of Marion county in 1923 from Stephenson and with having consented to accept the appointment.

Politicians Desert Dragon.

Stephenson, faced with a life term in prison, has been deserted by the ruling politicians, so he has decided to tell all he knows. But the governor of the state and the warden of the prison refuse to allow anybody to see the ex-dragon. The politicians are in a state of terror but it is doubtful if they can avoid a showdown. They are in bad, whether they permit Stephenson to talk or not. The public is getting the impression that fear of the truth coming out, is back of their refusal to allow the investigating editors to interview the kinzer.

Duval is Bankrupt.

Duval, in addition to being mayor of Indianapolis, is president of the Marion County State Bank. His election was hailed by klan papers throughout the country as proof of K. K. K. political power.

Stephenson sent out a letter by the grapevine route asking for help and promising to tell everything. He professes to be afraid of meeting death at the hands of the jail officials.

Revolting Crime.

When Stephenson committed the murder for which he is incarcerated, he expected to be protected by the powers-that-be. The circumstances connected with the crime, however, were so revolting that the klan politicians were unable to aid the dragon. Once he was in the toils, they also felt that this would be a good time to get rid of the dictator.

# FOUR RAILROAD WORKERS KILLED WHEN TRAIN CRASHES INTO SPEEDER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HAMMOND, Ind., Oct. 7.—Four men were killed a fifth was probably fatally injured and a sixth miraculously escaped with minor bruises today when a fast Michigan Central passenger train, Chicago bound, struck a railway "speeder" on which the men were riding just north of the yards here.

The dead: Emil Orr, Hammond, Ind.; M. M. Knell, Calumet City, Ind., and Morris Elm Reed and Walter Legg, both of Kentland, Ind.

Arthur Drew of Hammond is dying, physicians say, in a hospital here.

Merritt Turner, of Hammond, saved his life by jumping just before the train struck.

## *PASSAIC STRIKE LEADER IN ACTION*

Gustav Deak, chairman of strike committee of the new Passaic Local 1603, U. T. W. and a striker from Botany Mills, addressing his fellow strikers at a meeting that, with a big parade, celebrated induction of strikers into A. F. of L.

## *LITHUANIAN NATIONALISTS AND POLISH MARCHERS STAGE BATTLE*

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Lithuanian nationalists today attacked a Polish religious procession, injuring 500 persons, according to a dispatch from Warsaw. Some of the victims later died, it was stated.

# ASSAILS HIGH BAIL AS PART OF FRAME-UP

## *$430,000 Bail Set to Bias Opinion*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 7.—Denouncing the high bail set in the cases of strikers brought before the local courts as a deliberate attempt to drain the resources of the union and so help the mill owners break the Passaic textile strike, Alfred Wagenknecht, chairman of the General Relief Committee of Textile Strikers, issued a statement today calling upon organized labor to stand by the strikers against the "new onslaught of the mill-controlled police and judges in the strike area."

In his statement he branded the arrest of strike leaders on the charge of throwing bombs as "the most fantastic of the numerous and brazen schemes of the mill-controlled police to break this strike and send the workers back to the mills without a union and without the rights of human beings.

Another Mooney Case.

"This is another Mooney case, but on a larger scale. Twenty-one of the most active strike leaders have been arrested on the obviously spurious charge of throwing bombs. These men were subjected to the horrible torture of the third degree and forced to sign "confessions" which they repudiated as soon as they were released on bail.

Try to Break Strike.

"This most recent frame-up is the final lawless effort of the mill-owners and their police lackeys to defeat the gallant struggle of the striking textile workers. It is a challenge to the entire labor movement, for the fight of the Passaic strikers against company unionism and starvation wages is a fight that affects every worker in the country. It is a fight that labor cannot afford to lose for to lose would be to invite a wage-slashing, union smashing campaign against the entire labor movement."

Mr. Wagenknecht compared the cases of "strikers held in bail as high as $100,000 in a case in which no one was killed and on one injured" to the sensational Hall-Mills murder case "in which a woman charged with murder is released in $40,000 bail while 10 strikers are held in a total of $430,000."

This is nothing but an attempt to impress the public mind with a false idea of the enormity of the crime with which these men are charged, the statement declares.

# CANTON TROOPS DEFEAT FORCES OF CHUAN-FANG

## *Chang-Tso-Lin Reported in Break With Japan*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HANKOW, China, Oct. 7.—It can now be stated authoritively that the Cantonese forces have defeated the armies of Gen. Sun Chuan-Fang, who since the disstar to Wu Pei-fu's troops has been the only outstanding enemy of the national forces in this part of China.

General Sun assumed Fu's place in the affections of the imperialists. The worst they hoped for was that he would be able to hold the five eastern provinces. The best, that he might be able to defeat the national armies and establish himself in Peking. These hopes are now blasted. The only outstanding militarist now left in China to oppose the people's armies is Chang Tso-Lin and there is reason to believe that Chang has internal troubles to contend with.

* * *

Appalling Conditions.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 7.—Appalling conditions fronting the city of Wuchang, the Chinese industrial center on the Yangtze River where the northern forces are being besieged by the South China armies, were described today by some of the seven thousand civilians allowed to depart from the city. The northern troops are still holding out against the attacking forces but their situation is desperate, the refugees stated.

Thousands Died.

The seven thousand civilian refugees left Wuchang on Sunday and Monday. The refugees stated that thousands died of starvation in the city before the release order was given. When the order was issued and the city gates swung open, many

(Continue don page 2)

# MELLON NOT ENTHUSED AT 5-DAY WEEK IN HIS OWN MINES AND SHOPS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—(FP) — Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has joined Jas. M. Emery of the Nati. Assn. of Manufacturers in predicting that any wide application of the five-day week will hurt business. Mellon has some hundreds of millions of dollars invested in manufacturing and mining enterprises in which the six-day week prevails.

# Green Clashes With Hicks On Unity With Russ Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7.—George Hicks, fraternal delegate of the British Trade Union Congress and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, clashed here yesterday over the question of the admission of the trade unions of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to an all-inclusive trade union international.

John Bromley, the second fraternal delegate from Great Britain, left the discussion of international relations to Hicks who was first presented to the convention. Hicks first mentioned the Soviet Union when he told of the splendid financial relief given the striking British miners by the Russian workers, declaring it evidenced a kindness and generosity almost beyond conception. He mentioned also the financial aid given by the down-trodden of India and the ruthlessly exploited workers of China.

Must Be All-Inclusive.

"I have always been an ardent advocate of real international trade union unity," said Hicks, showing immediately that he had no intention of dragging in the Amsterdam international Federation of Trade Unions.

"The workers of the world must really establish an international of labor that will really visualize the needs of the international labor movement in its struggle for hours and conditions and the protection of the downtrodden.

For Admittance of Russian Unions.

"We must see that the trade unions of Soviet Russia are included in such an international." he concluded, and then proceeded to discussion of the British general strike.

But it was the mention of the workers of the Soviet Union that stirred Green to reply when all the fraternal delegates had made their addresses of greeting. It was not as bitter a speech as Green made last year to Arthur A. Purcell at Atlantic City, but it pleased the reactionary elements in the convention, who applauded generously but did not rise to their feet, altho quite a few tried to start a movement in that direction.

Green Opposes Unity.

"We can enter into hearty accord with all the speakers have said on the question of the international solidarity of the workers," declared Green. "We have listened to Hicks urge that the workers of that great new country of Russia should be included in the international labor movement.

"But I must say that there is an impregnable barrier between the workers of that country and the American Federation of Labor when they embrace a philosophy so antagonistic to the principles of the American Federation of Labor, it is useless to attempt any reconciliation of our differences. The Russian workers must change their viewpoint before we can think of establishing any relations with them. I know that is the sentiment of the majority of your people."

All Have Rights, But Russians.

So far the delegation sat silent. They were evidently dumfounded for the moment, since President Green had been slipping in short comments every day during the convention thus far, evidently intended as oil upon the waters of the troubled relations with Mexico to the effect that the trade unionists of the different countries could hold their own views on other questions as long as they were

(Continued on page 2.)

# BRITISH MINERS REJECT DEMAND TO SURRENDER; CONTINUE STRIKE

BULLETIN.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The delegate conference of the Miners' Federation in session today unanimously adopted a resolution rejecting the government demands for the strikers' surrender. This action conforms to a vote of the miners' districts which voted 737,000 against 42,000 to reject the terms.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Confounding all reports of the capitalist papers, mine owners and the tory government about the "return to work" of the striking miners, the rank and file of the union districts to which the question of surrendering to the terms of the Baldwin government were put to referendum, have shown their marvelous courage once more by rejecting them flatly.

This was reported at the reconvening today of the miners' delegate conference at Kingsway Hall to discuss the situation. The Baldwin government had given the ultimatum that the terms proposed by Churchill, that the men go back to work without settlement, that the union accept district agreements, thus breaking up the national union, and that the longer workday and reduced wages thus forced on them be left to a board of arbitration elected by the tory parliament, must be accepted.

# LYNCH OPPOSES MORRISON FOR A. F. OF L. SECRETARY

BULLETIN.

DETROIT, Oct. 7.—Great Britain is headed inevitably toward another general strike, to be fought even harder than the lockout of last May, George W. Hicks and Fred G. Bromley, fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, told the American Federation of Labor convention today.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7.—James M. Lynch, recently deposed president of the International Typographical Union, is out to depose Frank Morrison, also a member of the Typographical Union, as secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

This is the latest maneuver for official position within the A. F. of L., and it is declared that strong effort will be made to put it thru at this convention. It is considered in some circles as a move to ultimately oust William Green as president.

Out of A Job

"Jim" Lynch lost out in the last election in the printers' union, as he is out of a job at the present time. Lynch doesn't take the same attitude toward official position that is credited to another member of the printers' delegation, E S McCullough, who failed of re-election as A F of L delegate. McCullough when asked where he preferred the next convention of the A. F of L. to go declared, "I don't care if it goes to hell."

"Andy" Furuseth, of the Seamen's Union, sitting near, didn't hear correctly, thinking that McCullough referred to the A F of L itself.

Andy A Little Dense.

So it had to be carefully explained to the Norseman that McCullough would not be a delegate to next year's convention of the A F of L., so it didn't matter much to him in what place he met.

But "Jim" Lynch is not so indifferent. The last time he was ousted from the presidency of the International Typographical Union he landed a soft berth as industrial counselor in New York state. In time, he drifted back to the presidency of the printers. It seems he is bent on remaining in the organized labor movement, if only by the skin of his tooth and so he has chosen, so reliable reports point out, to try to oust Secretary Morrison who was opposed to him in the last election fight in the union.

A Relic of Gompers.

Morrison has been classed more or less with what "progressives" there are in the printers' union. This has not seemed to prevent his re-election year after year, since memory runneth not to the contrary, under Gompers, and he still sticks under Green.

It may be that Lynch is teaming with Matthew Woll, head of the International Photo Engravers' Union, who is credited with having his eyes on the A. F. of L. presidency. Woll has been pursuing a rather independent course during the past year. It often clashes with the position taken by President Green.

A Family Row.

This was especially true in the Passaic strike situation, where President Green, representing the A. F. of L., was supposed to be working in harmony with Thomas F. McMahon, of the United Textile Workers' Union. Senator Borah and other elements seeking a settlement of the strike were in the midst of the negotiations Mor-

(Continued on page 2)

## GIVEN REBUFF BY CHURCH AND Y. M. C. A. AT DETROIT MEET

William Green.

## ...WORKER ...ES CONCERT ...T OPERA HOUSE

### ...N. Y. Entertainment This Sunday

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The following program has been arranged by George Maday for the DAILY WORKER symphonic concert to be given at two o'clock this Sunday afternoon, October 9, in Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., New York.

Part I.

1. The International, Mandolin Orchestra, "Lyra." F. Goldenstein, conductor.

2. Trio for violin, cello and piano, Sunday—Elfrieda Boss, violinist; Minnie Sandusky, cellist; H. Benjamin, pianist.

3. Andante, Wieniawsky — Elfrieda Boss, violinist.

4. (a) Mediation, Massenet; (b) Waltz, Pepper—Nauma Sandusky, cellist.

5. "The Daily Worker—The Voice of Labor."—Wm. W. Weinstone.

Part II.

6. (a) Waltz in G Minor, Chopin; (b) Sparks, Moskowsky; (c) Rigoletto Paraphrase, Verdi-Liszt—George Halpern, pianist.

7. Impromptu, Porovlin — Elfrieda Boss.

8. Serenade, Pepper—Nauma Sandusky.

9. Novelty Dance—Edith Segal.

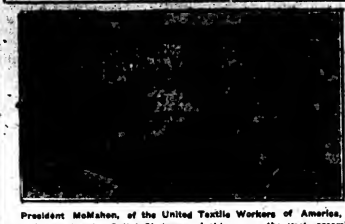
10. (a) Flying Wedge March; (b) Blue Lou, Waltz; (c) International —Mandolin Orchestra "Lyra".

Remember Last Year.

Those who attended The DAILY WORKER concert last year will still remember with what enthusiasm Elfrieda Boss, virtuoso violinist, was received on that occasion, and will be sure to bring their friends to hear her this time.

Admission is fifty cents. Tickets may be secured in advance at The DAILY WORKER Eastern Agency, at 108 14th street.

## JUST BEFORE THE MEETING



President McMahon, of the United Textile Workers of America, and Alfred Wagenknecht, Relief Chairman, looking over the vast assemblage gathered at First Ward Park to welcome A. F. of L. to Passaic.

### Name of Late Sam Gompers Mentioned on Third Day of Detroit Convention; Catholic Delegates Enjoy Protestant Attack Against Detroit's Y. M. C. A.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

GRAYSTONE BALLROOM, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 7.—Dr. J. C. Curran, of the Near East Relief Committee, was the first to mention the name of the late Sam Gompers in the convention here. He eulogized Gompers for his work in connection with the relief of christian minorities in the Near East.

• • •

Kate Richards O'Hare, who is campaigning throout the country against prison-made goods, told the convention that she had found that the Detroit stores were filled with the products of prison factories. She said more money is being spent to punish criminals than for educational purposes.

• • •

Ben Gitlow, Communist candidate for governor of New York, who is now touring the country in the party's congressional campaign, was a visitor at the convention.

• • •

The catholic delegates in the convention are laughing up their sleeves as the protestants are attacking one of their pet institutions, the Young Men's Christian Association.

• • •

Alfred Wagenknecht, considered by Thomas F. MacMahon and Sarah Conboy, national officials of the United Textile Workers of America as "the wizard of finance" of the Passaic Textile Relief forces, is attending the convention as an interested observer of action to be taken on the Passaic relief resolution introduced by the Textile Workers' delegation.

• • •

Budlies of The Milwaukee Leader, Victor Berger's socialist daily published in the Wisconsin metropolis, are being given away to the delegates. They are left on a chair but few delegates avail themselves of the free Leaders. On the other hand they pay their good money to buy The DAILY WORKER from Sarah Victor, the Detroit DAILY WORKER agent who is selling "The DAILY" at the convention.

• • •

John J. Ballam, general secretary of the central bureau of the national organizing committee of the textile industry, with which the Passaic strikers were affiliated before joining the American Federation of Labor, is a visitor at the convention. He announces as a great achievement the bringing into the A. F. of L. of 10,000 Passaic textile workers, thus avoiding the pitfalls of dual unionism. He is interested in what the A. F. of L. intends to do to help organize the workers in the textile industry.

• • •

Louis N. Morones, secretary of industry, Commerce and Labor in the Calles government in Mexico, has sent greetings to the convention. He is being urged as a presidential candidate in Mexico to succeed Calles.

• • •

The infiuence of the striking Passaic textile workers, now affiliated with the United Textile Workers, is shown by the fact that the delegates of this union have introduced resolutions calling for organization of the southern textile workers, against company unionism, for relief in aid of the strike that still continues, organizing the unorganized, all of which resolutions were introduced by the progressive bloc and adopted in the U. T. W. at the recent convention of this organization.

• • •

Andrew Furuseth, delegate of the Seamen's Union, has introduced resolutions opposing participation of the United States in the League of Nations, World Court or International Labor office, thus hitting the A. F. of L. policies on these questions.

• • •

Furuseth has also introduced resolutions opposing pending bills that would weaken the Seamen's Act that it took him a score of years to get thru congress.

• • •

Delegate James O'Connell, president of the Metal Trades department, has introduced the promised resolution calling on the A. F. of L. to lead in the orgauisation of the auto workers.

## Fitzpatrick Promises Union to Date Workers After Strike Victory

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, in addressing the 125 Negro women strikers, who walked out of the Meras company date factory when a wage reduction notice was posted last Friday, declared that he would make every effort to get them admitted into the A. F. of L. as a union, "if they were successful in their strike." Fitzpatrick suggested that they win the strike before they become a union, declaring that would give them a chance for fraternal success.

He promised that the C. F. of L. would give the strikers credentials to solicit strike benefit contributions from Chicago unions.

A mass meeting of the strikers and sympathizers has been called for Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at Union Trade hall, 3358 South Michigan Av.

Those in charge of the strike report that many strike recruits are being obtained from girls Applying for work at the factory.

## Green Clashes with Hicks on Unity

(Continued from page 1)

united in the fight for hours, wages and conditions, the accepted basis of international affiliation.

Here Green began to work himself into a frenzy, ending up with his pet line of attack that the Communists are seeking to destroy the A. F. of L. and its international unions. He claims this is inspired by the Russian workers. He concluded that the Russian workers' mass meeting aims to destroy the great American Federation of Labor before we can entertain any ideas of solidarity with them.

**Trevino Dodges Vital Issue.**

It was only this statement that brought out the applause of the delegates. It quickly died, however, lacking the stamina of last year's anti-Soviet hysteria. The addresses of the fraternal delegates were feasted by the complete failure of the Mexican spokesman, Ricardo Trevino, secretary of the Mexican Federation of Labor, head of the delegation of three, to mention the struggle of the Mexican workers and the peasants against the catholic church.

**Hicks and Bromley Differ.**

Hicks and Bromley also clashed on the British strike. Hicks declared, in speaking of the strike: "We did not secure all we had hoped." Bromley, on the other hand, argued that the result of the general strike was one of the greatest victories that trade unionism has ever won.

In an effort to smooth over this difference with Hicks, however, Bromley continued: "We never set out in our first great adventure and bring home all the prizes. This was labor's first attempt to free itself."

After pointing out that the conclusion of the general strike was unsatisfactory, Hicks declared that the conditions that had produced the general strike still existed; that the workers cannot escape from the reality of the tremendous economic forces at work with the present social system.

**New General Strike Coming.**

"The two sides are again preparing," said Hicks. "General strikes of a more formidable character are inevitable. We will be ready again when the time comes. We must not be timid. There is a glorious field of opportunity confronting us."

Hicks urged the American workers to march forward with British labor to the conquest of power everywhere for labor.

Most of Bromley's address was a humorous recital of the dire straits imposed upon the British ruling class by the strike. The efforts of the dukes and lords to act as strike breakers and of the having been sent to parliament "to keep my eye on the thieves who are there for the exploiting interests."

**"Not a Politician."**

Bromley declared he was only a trade unionist, not a politician, but promised that at the next election labor would come into power in Great Britain. Bromley also dealt with the British Communists, declaring: "They are not bad boys. We are anxious to work with them and keep them in the labor movement. They want a new world in five minutes and of course we have to disagree with them. They call us everything but by our first names."

**Communists "Little Trouble."**

Several thousand miles from the scene of the British struggle he quite confidentially declared that, "our good Communist friends and our minority movement friends cause us little trouble."

Bromley said there were now more labor votes to Great Britain than there were organized trade unionists and said it was the labor party that had smashed the liberal party.

**Have Same Exploiters.**

Trevino, from Mexico, after reviewing the common struggle of the workers of the United States and Mexico due to the fact that they were exploited by the same employers, invited President Green and the executive council of the A. F. of L. to visit Mexico so that they would have an opportunity to study these economic and social conditions in our country.

Fraternal Delegate Richard Lynch of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress told of the experience of the workers at Montreal with the injunction, pointing out that it was a crime for these workers to assemble on the streets. He urged more assistance from the A. F. of L. in an organization campaign in Canada.

**The Old Excuse.**

In excusing the militancy of American labor, as compared with the British workers in the general strike, President Green made the talk that he usually gives in opposing the labor party in this country. He showed that in Great Britain the workers have but one language, a long history behind them; that they are concentrated in a small territory, pointing out that the British workers are differently constituted and differently situated.

He declared the United States, however, is a melting pot, with differences of race and tongues, a land of great distances. He concluded with a defense of collective bargaining and trade agreements from the A. F. of L. viewpoint, declaring he must be permitted to draft those policies that will bring us the largest and best returns. He had previously deuied this right, of course, to the Russian workers.

**Good Resolutions.**

Resolutions are now before the convention demauding the recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics, seeking the organization of the unorganized, against the citizens' military training camps, calling for the abolition in all international unions of discrimination against Negro workers.

The A. F. of L. officialdom is faced with the probability that none of its members will be allowed to address church audiences here next Sunday. It is charged that the local chamber of commerce has brought influence to bear to stop labor spokesmen from appearing in any of the churches and before the members of the local Young Men's Christian Association where Green has been invited to talk.

## CANTON TROOPS DEFEAT FORCES OF CHUAN-FANG

(Continued from page 1)

were trampled to death in the rush to escape.

A British steamer and a Japanese steamer at Hankow were fired on from the shore today, but neither suffered any casualties.

• • •

**Orders from Washington.**

PEKING, Oct. 7.—The American military attache here has received orders from Washington to proceed at once to Hankow and liberate the American now imprisoned there by the warring Chinese factions. Plans for effecting the rescue were not revealed.

• • •

**Government Worried.**

TOKIO, Oct. 7.—The government is seriously worried over recent developments in Manchuria. Chang Tso-Lin seems to be feeling his rice. Chang recently repudiated that part of his agreement with Japan which permitted Japanese subjects to lease agricultural lands in Manchuria. The crops are now ready for harvesting, but Chang intends to bring them in with swords rather than with scythes. There are more than a million Corean families in Manchuria who have leased land as Japanese subjects. In all probability the Koreans are no more enthusiastic over Japan's interests in China than Chang Tso-Lin.

**Chang May Desert Japan.**

Chang Tso-Lin and the Japanese government are rushing troops and Red Cross units to the Corean border. This looks like war. Or it may mean another uprising in Corea. It, as seems probable, Chang has decided that this is a good time for him to drop his Japanese connections, the Koreans may take the time opportune to rise against Japan.

Reports have come from Mukden that severe battles have taken place between Japanese and Manchurian forces with heavy losses on both sides.

• • • •

**Still Negotiates with Japan.**

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The government is still negotiating with Japan with a view of enlisting the Mikado's support in a campaign against China.

Japan is bargaining for terms. All the other powers approached by England, with the exception of Italy, turned down the plea for intervention. Whatever aid England receives from Japan and Italy will have to be purchased dearly. The black hand government of Italy does not have to be more venal than the government that broke the triple alliance to enter the war on the side of the allies, in order to uphold the Rome tradition for purchasability.

**Japan's Terms.**

What Chamberlain offered Italy as the price of its assistance is not yet known, but Japan's terms are as follows:

1. The reduction to a minimum of the Singapore project.

2. The recognition of Japan's "special interests" in Central China.

3. Full support to Japan's policy of penetration of Northern China, Manchuria, and Mongolia.

4. A number of concessions favorable to Japanese commercial and financial interests.

Whether the British government will be willing to pay such a heavy price, or whether Japan would be prepared to take less remains to be seen.

If agreement is reached, the danger of armed intervention will become immediate.

If no agreement is reached, there is a possibility that the British government, realizing the impossibility of single-handed intervention and impressed by the rapid extension of the authority of the Canton government, which now stands over half of China, will decide upon a startling reversal of policy.

It is reported that the cabinet has already under consideration this alternative plan of recognizing all "de facto" and provisional governments and abandoning the pretense that the Peking government represents all China.

Such a step would mean that the Canton government would be recognized in the South, the Peking government in the North, Sun Chuan-fang in the eastern seaboard provinces and Chang Tso-Lin in Manchuria.

## Many Join Strike of Window Washers, Call Meeting Friday

A special meeting of the Chicago Window Washers' Union, Local No. 40, which has been on strike since last Monday has been called for Friday afternoon at 30 North Wells to discuss further steps in the strike.

Union officials report that since the strike the membership of the union has been increased by 50 men, who were eager to join in the fight for an increase in wages which the union is demanding.

No further arrests were made of the members Thursday, altho a consistent campaign of intimidation was made on the union Wednesday by the police.

The union is demanding a scale of $1.25 an hour. The 40-hour a week guarantee will not be made a major

## When the Government Stoops to the Murder of the Militants of Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

NOT even the worst methods employed by backstairs private detective agencies were neglected by the United States government in league with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the effort to legally murder Nick Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

This is clearly brought out in the affidavit now in the hands of Judge Webster Thayer in the Norfolk county court, signed by John Russamenti, would-be stool pigeon for the prosecution's forces.

• • •

Russamenti declares that he was asked by Fort Paffy Weise, of the staff of the prosecution, if he would like to act as a spy in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. This was in December, 1920.

It was at this time that District Attorney Katzmann, according to Russamenti, did him in substance THAT HE HAD NO EVIDENCE AGAINST SACCO OR AGAINST VANZETTI.

Not having any evidence, the prosecution set about, as best it could, to manufacture it.

Russamenti was to mix with the prisoners, staying in jail with them, in order to listen in on anything that they might say. But, first of all, he was to come into the prison, where Sacco and Vanzetti were confined, as a bone fide crook in order not to arouse suspicion. With this agreement between him and Weise, Russamenti came to Boston and told District Attorney Katzmon of the plan proposed to him by Weise, that he should commit a burglary and be arrested by prearrangement, committed to Dedham jail and placed in the cell next to Sacco.

• • •

But the district attorney seems to have felt that he had a better plan. Katzmin proposed instead that Russamenti should secure employment in the town of Stoughton, hire a room in Mrs. Sacco's house, establish friendly relations with her and secure any confidential communications from her as to the criminal activities of her husband.

But the mere fact that the government forces carried out either one of these plans is added testimony to the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Since Sacco and Vanzetti were not involved in the South Braintree affair, or in any other crime, they would not discuss criminal activities to discuss in prison between themselves, or with the other prisoners. There was nothing for a stool pigeon, if Russamenti was proposed to be, to listen in on.

Similarly, Sacco had no criminal activities to discuss in the few letters that he was permitted to send to his wife. Russamenti was a minue the stool pigeon's job.

• • •

In his affidavit Russamenti says that District Attorney Katzman told him it would be several days before he was ready to go ahead. Nothing further developing, however, Russamenti returned to Pennsylvania about the middle of January, 1921. Russamenti adds that District Attorney Katzman never did pay him for his time and trouble.

Thus the government double-crosses even the lowest breed of its own agents.

• • •

Instead, the government sought to bolster its case by getting an affidavit recently from Joe Morelli, the white slaver, bootlegger, payroll bandit and freight car thief, who is now serving a 12-year sentence at the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Morelli, to be sure, denied any knowledge of the South Braintree crime. He said he had never heard of Celestino Madeiros or James F. Weeks, claiming he always worked alone. He even said he had never heard of the Rice and Hutchins Shoe Factory, when four counts in the indictment under which he was convicted charged him with stealing shipments of the Rice and Hutchins factory. This is poor stuff with which to combat the affidavits of Madeiros and Weeks.

• • •

On the other hand, the case of Sacco and Vanzetti is bolstered at every point, especially in the affidavits of Barney B. Mouterio and his wife.

Barney B. Monterio, proprietor of the so-called Bluebird Inn at Seekonk, makes affidavit that Madeiros worked for him in 1924 as a carpenter; that he owned at least two revolvers; that he had several bank accounts; that he knew and associated with James F. Weeks; that Madeiros told the affiant, Monterio, that he was interested in the South Braintree affair; that he knew more about it than Sacco and Vanzetti did, that Sacco and Vanzetti knew nothing about the job, and, finally, in so many words, said that he was in the gang that committed the South Braintree crime.

Mrs. Mey B. Mouterio's affidavit supports her husband's. She also tells of a visit to Madeiros in the Dedham jail. When she asked Madeiros if his statement about the South Braintree murders were true, he said they were.

HE SAID THAT HE KNEW SACCO AND VANZETTI WERE INNOCENT AND THAT HE FELT SORRY FOR SACCO BECAUSE HE HAD SEEN SACCO'S WIFE AND CHILDREN.

• • •

It should not take the workers of the nation long to decide as between the authenticity of such affidavits as that given by Joe Morelli, at the Leavenworth prison, to the government forces, or the affidavits of Celestino Madeiros, James F. Weeks, Barney B. Monterio and his wife, and nearly three scores more. Morelli has everything to gain thru silence. Madeiros, Weeks and the rest have nothing to gain, except the hostility of the bloodhounds of the department of justice at Washington and the local prosecution in Massachusetts, thru their efforts to help cheat the electric chair of the lives of the two workers—Sacco and Vanzetti.

• • •

Tomorrow—The confession of Fred J. Weyand, former agent of the United States government's department of "injustice."

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

Here our labor fekers are a little more consistent. They believe in the capitalist system and admit it.

• • •

THERE will be a conference of the Russian Communist Party held on the 25th of October, and this is about the time we issue our annual warning to our readers to be prepared for counter-revolutionary uprisings in the Soviet Union. Even our own DAILY WORKER had a story yesterday (an authentic one) of a visit paid by the opposition to the central committee to a meeting of party comrades, where they expressed themselves vigorously in opposition to the prevailing view of the party. So far the capitalist papers have not hailed this political exuberance as an indication of the early fall of the Soviet regime. Something or somebody may fall, but it will not be the government.

• • •

THE capitalist papers are learning a by degress, tho for a while we were doubtful. If Trotsky, Zinoviev, Radek and other leading members of the Russian Party got up at 1 o'clock in the morning a few years ago to attend a meeting every liar from Riga to Peiers would be busy predicting Soviet collapse, and the exiled white guardists who are now scratching themselves in the garrets of Berlin and Moscow would be submitting their verminous anatomies to the sunlight in preparation for re-entry into society. But not any more.

The sins of The DAILY WORKER

### Cap Lahai Identifies Body.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 7.—Solely thru the name of a Danville baker in the crown of a new cap, he badly mutilated body of a youth killed by a freight train Sunday at Idella, Ia., has been identified as James Williams of this city, by his father, Wm. Williams. The body will be buried here.

## POLICE ATTACK N. Y. STRIKERS ON PICKET LINE

### Window Cleaners Find Legality Don't Help

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The first days of the strike of the New York window cleaners already prove that the police and the judges are on the side of the employers. Heavy bail was imposed upon the arrested men ranging from $10,000 to $50,000.

Altho picketing is legal and lawful, yet the peaceful pickets are rounded up by the police and sentenced to jail.

**Many Strikers Jailed.**

For speaking to scabs and attempting to take off two strikebreakers, A. Olshki and J. Rulchcki were sentenced to 30 days in the workhouse. Five other strikers for similar offence were sentenced to five days each. Frank Rocelko and William Schap were fined $50 each for merely attempting to make two scabs join the union. Others are still jailed and awaiting trial.

Before the striking window cleaners is now the problem of the right of peaceful picketing. The bosses alone are powerless, the army of gunmen they mobilized does not discourage the strikers in any way. The enemy of the striking men is now the police, who by unprovoked attacks are framing up the strikers and the courts take the opportunity to impose long jail terms upon them.

**Capitalist Press Aids Bosses.**

The capitalist press is trying to influence public opion against the striking window cleaners. The prostitute press with eight-column headlines is popularizing the bravery of the police in beating and jailing the peaceful pickets.

But the just cause the striking window cleaners are fighting for is well known to the working masses. To risk a human life for $44 a week is not such a great bargain. One of the liberal judges had to admit that the demands of the window cleaners are just, and the dangerous work they perform deserves even a shorter working week and a larger wage.

## Lynch is Opposed to Frank Morrison for A. F. of L. Secretary

(Continued from page 1)

thew Woll, seemingly on his own initiative let loose a blast against Sen. Borah. Similar developments have taken place on other issues.

It is not believed that Woll will come out against Green at this convention. The fact that he is head of a small union is not held against him. It is said. This may, in fact, be something in his favor, resulting in less friction between some of the large international unions and Green's demand for the direction of A. F. of L. policies.

**Green Depends on Miners.**

President Green is a member of the miners' union, credited with being the largest in the A. F. of L. If Green can control the votes of the miners' delegates, in case of a vital division on some issue, then he can practically dictate the decision.

No such division has yet taken place. It is not expected to arise at this convention. But the cleavage will no doubt develop. Then it will be to the interests of some of the other unions to have the head of a small organization in the presidency of the A. F. of L.

**Progressives Invisible.**

There was a time when it was interesting to speculate to what committees the various so-called "progressives" in the convention would be assigned. It is not necessary to waste this effort in this convention. The "progressives" here are of such a slight tinge and they are so few that they are completely lost in the general shuffle.

Send in a sub today!


*To the Ashland Auditorium, Saturday, Oct. 9*

The greatest Chicago demonstration of revolutionary workers ever held!

CELEBRATION

of the first edition of the

DAILY CHICAGO FREIHEIT

SPEAKERS:

Ben Gold, Manager N. Y. Joint Board Fur Workers' Union
C. E. Ruthenberg, Gen'l Sec'y, Workers (Communist) Party
M. Epstein, Editor of the Freiheit—First time in Chicago

CONCERT

TICKETS ONLY 50 CENTS.

Sold at Freiheit Office, 3209 W. Roosevelt Road (Tel. Rockwell 2306); Borenstein's Book Store, 1402 S. Racine Ave.; Cheznyski's Book Store, 2720 W. Division St.; Blue Inn, 2726 W. Division St.

BIG SURPRIZES! GET TICKETS!

# PEASANTS IN ITALY REVOLT AGAINST BENITO

## *Old Men and Women Imprisoned*

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The entire population of Milonalla, twenty miles north of Bologna in fascist Italy is in open revolt against the government.

The workers in the area have refused to join the fascist organizations, the pressure has been brot to bear on them for the past six years. Recently a leader of the working population was arrested and is now imprisoned in Rome.

Failing to induce the workers to join their ranks the fascists resorted to cruder methods. An order was issued to deport all the families that refused to agree to the fascist decree.

**Taken to Bologna.**

The workers knew that this order was but the prelude to an orgy of assassination, so they fled. A few days ago those who could not leave were handcuffed and hauled in closed vans to Bologna where they are housed in barracks guarded by armed men.

In addition to the deportation of the old men, women and children, the fascisti arrested over one hundred peasants.

The fascists are led by a wealthy landowner and the government is carrying out his instructions.

**Signal For Revolt.**

News of the Molinella revolt has spread thruout Italy and the fascisti fear that this will be the signal for a revolt among the peasantry who are at the end of their patience.

The most dramatic feature of the present uprising is the fact that the woman are taking a prominent part in the struggle. The women have retreated to the fastnesses around the town and from there, are waging war against the tyrants.

## Army Revolt Against Spanish Dictator in Open Again, Reported

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Reports from Spain say that Prime de Rivera faces a new military revolt, the engineers having joined the artillery officers in demanding De Rivera's retirement, and all troops have been ordered confined to barracks for two days past.

It is expected that martial law will be proclaimed in the danger zones of Madrid and Barcelona.

## American Labor Falls Short of Expectation in Mine Strike Funds

LONDON, Oct. 7.—There has been general surprise in British labor circles at the smallness of returns from the appeal made to American labor unions for strike relief to the British miners. The lack of support from America has been compared to the immense funds for strike relief sent from the Soviet Union, leaving the impression that the Soviet workers are much more interested in helping the strikers than the American unions.

It was thought that the sending of the official delegation to work in conjunction with the American Federation of Labor would produce great results, since American unionists are supposed to get the highest wages in the world. British workers are now disillusioned. The capitalist press is inferring that money was sent, but disappeared, those trying to raise a conflict in the ranks of the strikers.

# KUOMINTANG IN STATEMENT OF PARTY POLICY

## Chang to Send Troops South to Hunan

CANTON, Sept. 17.—(By Mail)—Tchang Tao Lin has decided to advance to support Wu Pei Fu and to send an army of 100,000 men against the province of Hunan.

The Kuomintang has published a declaration concerning the next tasks of the party. The Kuomintang fights for the unification and the democratization of the country. The chief enemy at the moment is, Wu Pei Fu, who must be smashed.

The Kuomintang appeals to all the military leaders of Central China to unite with the Canton troops in the struggle against Wu. Whoever maintains neutrality will be regarded as a friend. After the victory a national assembly will be called and a united government formed from the provinces who are inclined to this step.

Upon the field of foreign policy the Kuomintang strives for the abolition of the unequal treaties and the making of other treaties upon the basis of equality. It is not the intention of China to annul her foreign debt, she wishes nevertheless to pay off her debts in accordance with her financial and economic possibilities.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

## *A RUSSIAN POWER PROJECT*

SAPOROSHYI, Alexandrovsk, Oct. 4 (By Mail).—This article is prompted by an article in one of the July numbers of The DAILY WORKER'S Magazine Section by Comrade Browder, who described the Volkhostroya (electric power plant) This is being written from the home of the Dniper river, where another electric project is to be built, called Dnieprostroy, but on a much larger scale than Volkovstroya.

**650,000 H. P. Plant.**

Dnieprostroya is to be of 650,000 h.p. or 13 turbines of 50,000 h. p. each. Dnieprostroy is important in three ways: a waterway to the Black and Baltic Seas, irrigation for hundreds of thousands of acres of land, and electric power for the metal industries in this locality.

PROF. ALEXANDROW, with a commission, went abroad to place the plans for the project before the best engineers of other countries, among them America. As a result of that trip, American engineers of the firm Cooper have been here going over the plans of the project.

**Will Cost $60,000,000.**

The dam of the plant is to be 126 feet high, equipped with a canal and locks to enable ships to go up and down the river, which cannot be done now, owing to the waterfalls and rapids.

The building of the plant will cost about $60,000,000. I understand that work is to start in the early part of 1927.

I do not know definitely whether the Cooper company is to be retained to help build the plant, but the people in this locality are enthusiastic over the fact that American engineers are interested, and if outside help is needed they would rather see the Americans given the preference.

**Scouts Rumors.**

THERE is absolutely no foundation for rumors being spread thru the American bourgeois press that there is an uprising in the Ukrainia, or anywhere else in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

I am back in the shop again after being out in the village for a year and a half. We are making farm implements where I am working, and I am earning from 120 to 130 rubles per month, with two weeks' vacation with pay every six months.

Where is the Ruslan strike fund for England's striking coal miners coming from? In the early part of the strike the workers in this locality voted a half day's pay, later 2 per cent, and at present ¾ per cent of their earnings until the strike is ended.

And that is not all. One can see young girls every day in the streets of the city and in the market places collecting funds for England's striking coal miners.


# Daily Worker CONCERT

2 P. M.

SUNDAY, OCT. 10

*Central Opera House*

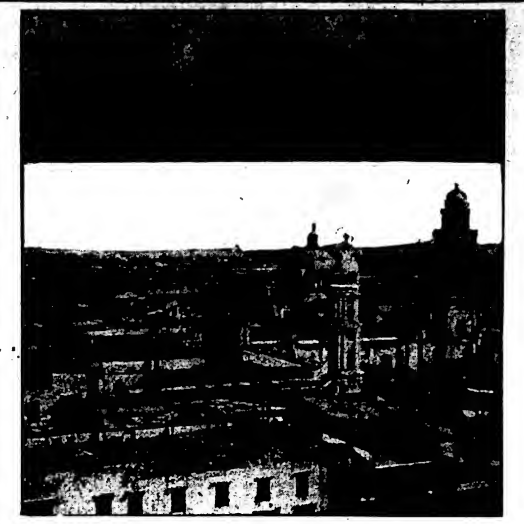
67th Street and Third Avenue, New York City.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Tickets on sale at Daily Worker Eastern Agency, 108 East 14th Street, and by every unit of the Workers Party, the Young Workers League and the Pioneers.

Any Daily Worker Agent, not yet supplied with tickets, should call for them at once.


## *Vera Cruz Suffers Heavy Damage in Hurricane*



The port of Vera Cruz, Mexico, viewed from the waterfront and across the city's housetops.

Vera Cruz, on the east coast of Mexico, suffered serious damage at the hands of twin hurricanes which have swept in from the sea over the lowlying town. Great property losses have been reported, both ashore and among the shipping in the port; losses among the inhabitants have been but vaguely estimated. Vera Cruz, one of the chief ports of Mexico, is the center of the country's industry and, incidentally, the home of the most radical section of the working class movement.

## *EPISCOPAL CHURCH STAGES AN ORIENTAL STUDENTS' CONFERENCE*

By MANUEL GOMEZ.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 2.—Muffled to an artificially created silence of mock christian piety, the voice of young Asia managed to be heard at the Episcopal Devotional Center here, during the oriental students' conference. Some thirty students from universities thruout the United States gave virtually unanimous expression to the demand of the oppressed peoples of the East for freedom from imperialist domination. Meanwhile the bishop of Milwaukee, distinguished host to the delegates, looked up at the ceiling and prayed as the nothing had happened.

**Representative Delegation.**

Students attending the conference included Chinese, Hindus, Filipinos, Koreans, Japanese and one Siberian. The sessions, held twice a day, extended over a period of a week.

The conference was called under the chairmanship of Heridas Mozumder, author of a book on Ghandi. It was financed by the ever-ready gentry of the episcopal church, who explained their charitableness by declaring sympathy with the previously announced aims of the gathering: "to create a better understanding between East and West."

**Much Religious Hokum.**

Not to let a good opportunity go to waste, the hosts overwhelmed their youthful guests with courtesies, generously interspersed with religious propaganda and apologies for imperialism. Every student found a good-sized cross on the wall in his room. "Grace" was said by the bishop before and after each meal. Each session of the conference began with five minutes silent meditation. Moreover, a goodly supply of preachers and missionaries were on hand to participate in the debates.

Most of the students were obviously cowed by their surroundings. However, two Chinese students (S. C. Cheng and C. C. Chang) and one Hindu (N. K. Peranjpe), put forward the position of the oppressed peoples in vigorous fashion. Others who took a leading part in the discussion were Cirilo Manat, a Filipino law student, and Mr. Mozumdar.

**No Resolution Adopted.**

No resolutions were adopted by the delegates. Perenjpe made an attempt to present some, but his was gracefully brushed aside with the explanation that the conference was "merely an exchange of views." The consensus of student opinion favored a united struggle by the oppressed peoples of Asia to throw off the imperialist yoke. The delegates also showed themselves to be opposed to the so-called Pan-Asiatic movement, which was denounced as an instrument of Japanese imperialism.

Despite the unnatural restraint in which the conference took place, a sharp conflict in views between the students and their hosts was discernible thruout. Everyone of the christian crew, including the benign bishop, maintained the imperialist position. All except one or two defended the U. S. immigration restrictions against Orientals, all insisted upon "the need for continued United States sovereignty over the Philippines, and all showed their lack of sympathy with the national liberation struggle of the Chinese people. They pleaded with the Orientals "to understand" the benevolent purposes of imperialism, just as they were prepared "to understand" the Orientals.

Several of the students mostly the Chinese, let it be known that they considered the attitude of their hosts on these points to be a crude insult to the conference.

**Denounce Missionaries.**

There were one or two bitter moments in the discussions. Perhaps the most memorable was that which featured the debate on missionaries in the Far East. All of the Orientals except the Filipinos, denounced the missionaries in unmeasured terms.

At the end of each day's discussion, good feeling was restored by some kindly missionary who arose and explained that there was really no fundamental difference of opinion at all.

There was not a great deal of discussion—only a few hours each day. The program had been thoughtfully arranged so that most of the time was taken up by volley ball, tennis, swimming, wandering about the grounds, polite tete-a-tetes and praying.

I did not stay until the end of the conference. I left as the chairman was announcing that the delegates had been invited to march in a body to Father Sturtevant's church in Racine Sunday morning. As I was going thru the doorway I heard him add that taxicabs would be provided for those who might wish to attend holy communion.

The episcopal church obviously considered it worth while to spend a good deal of money on the conference.

## Argentina Votes a $75,000,000 Naval Development Plan

NEW YORK, Oct. 7. The Argentine parliament has voted $75,000,000 to be used to acquire three light cruisers, six destroyers and six submarines. Contracts previously made for eight destroyers from France and Germany were cancelled and the new order will be placed either in England or the United States, according to the advice of a commission now in England and soon to arrive in the United States for the purpose of purchasing war material.

Parliament also provided for the construction of a navy yard at Mardel Plata and enlargements of the shipyards on the River Plate and at Puerto Belgrano.

The socialists in parliament spoke repeatedly against the additional armaments and voted against the appropriations.

**Mussolini "Looking for a Fight."**

ROME.—"I'm looking for a fight. I shall not shun obstacles. Opposition makes me harsher and more irreconcilable," said Mussolini in a speech at the city hall of Rome. In another speech he declared that Italy must dominate the Mediterranean.

# INSURRECTION IN GREECE NIPPED IN NICK OF TIME

## Government Continues Military Precautions

ATHENS, Oct 7.—Prompt military action early today frustrated what the government believes was another attempted civilian insurrection. The city today seethed with excitement and rumors.

The government's alarm was aroused by the appearance of a number of armed groups of civilians in one of the principal squares of the city, and by the sound of rifle firing on the outskirts of the capital during the early hours of the morning.

**Alarm Was Sounded.**

Immediately army buglers in motorcars dashed about the streets sounding the call to arms. Commanding officers held their troops in the barracks ready for any emergency, or took up positions at points of vantage in the city. The streets were cleared and all places of amusement were closed.

The populace, fearing a repetition of the massacre of September 9th when the troops battled the republican guard, resulting in the death and wounding of more than a hundred, fled indoors.

The government today continued its military precautions.

## Pan-European Meet Sees Peril to the League of Nations

VIENNA, Oct. 7.—The Pan-European congress, where representatives of 28 nations are discussing Europe's affairs, is open here and some interesting phases of political life are revealed.

Several criticisms were aimed at the league of nations. It is powerless according to some and has little jurisdiction in the eyes of others. One question is whether such a Pan-European movement as the congress represents is inimical to the league.

The Greek delegate, who is that nation's representative to the league, said that jealousies already exist in the league and may develop into conflicts which the league is powerless to prevent. He objected to other than European countries having authority in the league on European matters.

He added that Brazil caused the recent crisis by withdrawal and said there is danger of a Pan-American league forming out of the Pan-American Union and taking a hostile attitude toward the league of nations.

**Two Colonels to Roekpile.**

ATHENS, Oct. 7. The council of war has sentenced Colonels Zervas and Dertilos, leaders of the recent republican guard revolt, to life imprisonment at hard labor.

**Mexican-Swiss Treaty Signed.**

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 7.—Mexico and Switzerland have established full diplomatic relations. Mexico will open a legation in Berne immediately.

## WORLD NEWS AT A GLANCE

**Kaiser to Get $8,000,000.**

BERLIN.—The Prussian state has agreed to pay $8,000,000 and give 200,000 acres of land and three castles, at Schwes, Fteerath and Wildenbruch to the kaiser and give the crown prince a castle at Cels in settlement for claims made by the royal family for everything it left behind. The kaiser even claimed the state opera houses.

The Communists, aided by many social-democratic workers, are leading the movement to prevent such a settlement while millions of workers and war veterans are in poverty. "Not one cent to the Hohenzollern robbers," says a Communist manifesto. The Communists are agitating for the expulsion from Germany of all Hohenzollerns.

• • •

**May Give Religious Home Rule.**

MEXICO CITY.—It is reported that the minister of the interior is to introduce a bill allowing one foreign priest to each city where there is a foreign colony. Also each state legislature may decide on how many priests shall officiate within it.

• • •

**Poland Reorganizes Cabinet.**

WARSAW.—August Zaleski, who held the post of foreign minister in the resigned Bartel cabinet, has been named to refill the post in the reorganized cabinet under the premiership of Pilsudski.

• • •

**Spain Angles for Tangier.**

MADRID.—At the coming conference of three or four imperialist powers on the Tangier question, Spain is preparing, if denied her claim for full mandatory control, to invite the United States into the conference, which is entirely distasteful to England, France and Italy since they feel that America has no business in the matter.

Cannon on the heights of Tangier can reduce Gibraltar to ruins and England is certain not to let her line of imperialist communications to the east to be given to any power but herself or her most trusted allies.

• • •

**To Hock Germany to U. S. Capitol.**

PARIS.—French government heads are working hard to perfect a scheme whereby $500,000,000 of "reparations bonds" against German railways and industries to be pooled by the German government may be marketed in the United States and the 52 per cent to be France under the reparations division may go to help France rescue her bankrupt finances. Poincare aims to get permission from America to market these bonds in exchange for ratification of the debt pact.

• • •

**German Industry Advances.**

BERLIN.—General Director Voegler of the German steel trust in a speech to the people's party convention said that the new European steel trust would not be possible without the recent Franco-German political accord.

Voegler also said that Germany was near "freeing itself from British and American coal supremacy. We have perfected a complete process to make bituminous coal ridiculously cheap. It is said coal is turned into a liquid by adding hydrogen.

• • •

**Have Their Hands Full in China.**

SHANGHAI.—Thirty-nine British and American missionaries at Nienfu in Hunan province, caught by the swift southward advance of Feng Yu-hsiang's Kuomintchan army, are appealing for "rescue." British and American consuls at Hankow have replied that they are unable to send an expedition inland as these imperialist powers have all they can do to keep the Yangtze open.

The walled city of Wuchang opposite Hankow, where troops of Wu Pei-fu are besieged by Cantonese, has been again bombarded by airplanes of the southern armies.

• • •

**British Relieved by Hertzog.**

LONDON.—British diplomats are breathing easier. Prime Minister Hertzog of South Africa, who was expected to join with Mackenzie King, Canada's representative at the imperial conference, in a fight for greater dominion rights within the empire, has publicly declared that he will raise no question of that "revolutionary" nature.

Premier Cosgrove of the Irish Free State has sent similar assurances. Premier Bruce of Australia is known as a supporter of the empire and will not support Mackenzie King of Canada. Neither will New Zealand's representative. So the British feel that King will be isolated if he raises the question.

• • •

**Primo de Rivera a Kill-Joy.**

MADRID.—Primo de Rivera has issued a government order forbidding the ancient Spanish custom of the "pitopo," by which women in public places are complimented as to their attractiveness by any man who so desires. The influx of American tourists, many of the prudish vintage of the Y. W. C. A., is to blame. They object to being complimented, and some are so old as to scarcely deserve it, but the true Spaniard is always polite and does not wish to offend any one client dame by omitting what is expected as her due by any woman, the expressed admiration of the other sex.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.


Next Sa...

IN THE NEW

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMEN...

OCTOBER

9

Personal Recollections of Karl Marx

An unusual story of great leader by his in-law

PAUL LAFARG... enthor of the "Right to be Lazy," etc.

A New Generation in The Making

a colorful record youth education by

NAT KAPLAN

A Lesson in Holy Scriptures

You'll enjoy this s... ical art strip by a ... teen artist

The Scab

a splendid, thrill... short story of prole... tan life by

MAX GELTMAN

T. J. O'FLAHERTY

begins a splendid treat for ... readers in a series of articles ... the Slush Funds.

To make this even a more ... tractive feature it will be ill... trated by the clever proletar... artist

HAY BALES

Other Features Includi...

A SPORTS COLUMN
MOVIE REVIEWS
EDITORIAL
THE THEATER
POEMS

Cartoons by Ellis, Jerger, Ve... Hay Bales and others.

THE SUNDAY WORKER

Will Appear

OCTOBER 23

A postponement of one we... was necessary to secure ne... features for the SUNDA... WORKER. On October 2... and on every Sunday follo... ing the SUNDAY WORKE... will be issued for your plea... ure and education.

SUBSCRIBE NOW

Special

Four 20-Week Subs...

FOR $1.00

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

worth of Books in prizes being offered for the be... slogans for the Sunday Worker submitted before

NOVEMBER 1

# Workers (Communist) Party

## ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

### Manuel Gomez.

Gomez, well-known anti-imperialist, is beginning an extensive tour throuot New England in connection with the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. He will speak on the issues facing the country with special emphasis on anti-imperialism and Mexico, as follows:

Mass., Sunday, Oct. 19.
COMMON, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 19.
Mass., Monday, Oct. 11.
MCHESTER, Mass., Monday, Oct. 12.
HILL, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 12.
ENCE, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 13.

ELD, Mass., Friday, Oct. 15.
SBURG, Mass., Saturday, Oct. 16.
Mass., Sunday, Oct. 17.
FIELD, Mass., Monday, Oct. 18.
Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 19.
FIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 20.

NY, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 22.
N, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 23.
HAMPTON, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 24, 2:30 p. m.

ACUSE, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 25.
BRAMTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 26.
HESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 27.
ERTOWN, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 28.
FALLS, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 29.

### H. M. Wicks.

M. Wicks, well-known labor leader and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, has just begun a two weeks election campaign tour during a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is: "What the Elections Mean to the Workers."

His tour follows:

EBARRE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 9.
ANTON, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 10.
STOWN, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 12.
p. m., Carnegie Music Hall
DALE, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 13.
p. m., Cavendale Hall
BRIDGE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 14.
p. m., Croatian Hall.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 16.
A, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 17, 2:30 p. m.
Branch Granich Hall.
ONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m., Market Hall.
KELSBURG, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 20.
TLEVILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 21, 7:30 p. m., Union Hall.
ONTOWN, Pa., Friday, Oct. 22.
ONVILLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 23.
Brownsville, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 24.
BRIGHTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 26.

ERVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 29.
Union Hall.
WCASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 30.
KENSINGTON, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 31, 7:30.
BURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 31, 3 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

### Ben Gitlow

Gitlow, who is well-known to workers of this country as a militant fighter in the ranks of labor, begins his election campaign tour on the banner of the Workers Communist Party with a meeting in New Haven on September 29. Workers in cities all over the country will greet Gitlow's tour will take him on the way from New Havan to Milwaukee—will have the opportunity of hearing the 1924 vice-presidential candidate of the Workers Party and its present gubernatorial candidate in New York on: "WHAT CAN THE WORKERS DO FOR THE WORKERS?"

The complete tour follows.

WAUKEE, Wis.—Oct. 10.
LAND, Ohio—Oct. 11.
BURGH, Pa.—Oct. 12 N. S. Eagle Music Hall.
TIMORE, Md.—Oct. 13.
ADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 14.

### Rebecca Gerecht.

CKFORD, Ill., Oct. 16.
OSHA, Wis., Oct. 17.
CHESTER, Minn., Oct. 18.
RAULT, Minn., Oct. 19.
IN CITIES, Oct. 20.
ERSON, Minn., Oct. 21.
DINIA, Minn., Oct. 22.
ERSON, Wis., Oct. 23.
UTH, Minn., Oct. 24.
TWOOD, Minn., Oct. 25.
ACOCK, Mich., Oct. 26.
EMING, Mich., Oct. 27.
ER MARIE, Mich., Oct. 28.
, Mich., Oct. 29.
AND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 30.
DELDON, Mich., Oct. 31.

## N. Y. Workers' School Opens Semester With Large Headquarters

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Due to its splendid success last year, when it had the largest enrollment of any labor college in the country and to the already heavy registration for the coming term beginning on October 18 the Workers' School has been compelled to enlarge its headquarters. For this reason it has secured the building next door and its new address is now 106-108 East 14th street, New York City. This will give the school more than double the seating capacity it had last year.

### More Comfort Provided.

The added space to the Workers' School will make possible more comfort to the workers attending the classes, will prevent congestion and delay that always accompanies an inefficient number of rooms. It also enables the Workers' School to offer more courses both of an advanced and elementary nature. In all 37 courses will be offered this year. The number of pupils allotted to a class can now be decreased, making possible better instruction on the part of the teacher and more participation by each individual student in the class.

### Large Lecture Room.

There will be a large lecture room, especially equipped for such courses as American Labor Problems, Current Events and Forums. The students of the Workers' School will now be able to arrange dances and social affairs.

New equipment, such as chairs, blackboards, maps, etc., is being installed. It is intended to make all organizational arrangements as satisfactory as the character of courses and instructors.

The catalog of courses at the Workers' School for the new term can be obtained by writing to Bertram D Wolfe, director of the Workers' School, 106-108 East 14th street, New York City.

## Ruthenberg to Wind Up the Election Campaign of the Buffalo Workers

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—A large audience is expected for the meeting to be addressed by C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, when he arrives here Thursday, Oct. 14.

Comrade Ruthenberg will speak in the new home of the party at 36 West Huron Street.

With the removal to their new headquarters, the comrades in Buffalo expect to greatly facilitate their many activities. Plans are being made for regular open forums and classes for the coming season. A large stock of the latest books and publications will also be placed in the new headquarters which is centrally located and therefore more conveniently reached by workers in all sections of the city.

All readers of The DAILY WORKER are urged to attend the final election campaign meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party and to hear Comrade Ruthenberg discuss the issues confronting the American working class at the present time.

Party secretaries thruout the district are informed that all mail for the district office shall in the future be addressed 36 West Huron Street, instead of to the old address.


THE SUNDAY WORKER

Send in a sub today!


## W. P. CANDIDATES GO ON BALLOT OF NEW YORK STATE

### 20,000 Names are Filed on Petitions

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Just before the expiration of the time for filing petitions at Albany in order that the Workers' Party candidates might get on the ballot 20,000 signatures were filed with the secretary of state.

The last of the petitions were in before midnight, which insures the names of the Communist candidates appearing on the ballot in the November elections. Over 36,000 signatures were filed in the office of the board of elections for the local candidates, which makes a total of 46,000 signatures in all that were filed.

### Big Campaign Drive.

Now that the party is officially on the ballot the campaign for the last month will be intensified, with speakers covering the city in order to expose the fake democracy and the fake prosperity of the old parties and bring home the Communist message to the voters.

The following are the candidates of the Workers' Party who will go on the ballot in New York:

6th Assembly Dist., N. Y., Benjamin Lifshitz, of the Amalgamated Metal Workers' Union; 8th Assembly Dist., N. Y., Rebecca Grecht; 13th Congressional Dist., N. Y., Charles Krumbein, 14th Congressional Dist., N. Y., Alexander Trachtenberg; 14th Senatorial Dist., N. Y., Aimer T. Allison; 17th Assembly Dist., N. Y., Julius Codkind, 18th Assembly Dist., N. Y., Abraham Markoff, 20th Congressional Dist., N. Y., William W. Weinstone, 6th Assembly Dist., Kings, Sam Nesin, of the Jewelry Workers' Union, 14th Assembly Dist., Kings, George Primoff, 23rd Assembly Dist., Kings, Fannie Warhatsky, of the Furriers' Union; 10th Congressional Dist., Kings, Bertram D. Wolfe; 7th Senatorial Dist., Kings, Morris Rosen, of the Carpenters' Union; 3rd Assembly Dist., Bronx, Elias Marks, secretary of the picket committee of the I. L. G. W. U.; 4th Assembly Dist., Bronx, Isidore Steiner, of the I. L. G. W. U.; 5th Assembly Dist., Bronx, Charles Zimmerman, vice-chairman of the general strike committee of the I. L. G. W. U.; 7th Assembly Dist., Bronx, Joseph Boruchowitz, vice-president of the I. L. G. W. U., 23rd Congressional Dist., Bronx, Molasaye J. Olgin.

## Good Turnout for 'Frisco Meeting of Bertram Wolfe

By E. ETTLINGER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—A very enjoyable and interesting gathering was held at the Workers' Party head quarters, 235 Valencia street, Monday, September 27, in honor of Comrade Bertram D. Wolfe on his visit to San Francisco.

Comrade Wolfe was formerly very active in this district and the occasion of his visit brought together many party members and sympathizers.

Comrade Wolfe in his remarks gave a brief account of the recent activities of the party, stressing particularly the Passaic and New York furriers' strike, the latter being the first exemple of what Communist leadership can accomplish. He also stated that compared to the situation existing a year ago the party has made definite advances and is developing slowly but gradually towards becoming a mass party.

## TEXTILE MAGNATE SEEKS TO PROVE THAT CHILD LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES IS CHILD OF IMAGINATION

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON—(FP)—James Edgerton of Tennessee is not only president of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and of the Natl. Industrial Council to which it is allied but he is a textile magnate and a foremost foe of federal regulation of child labor in industry. That fact makes all the more interesting the circulation thruout the country his summer by the N. A. M. of a propaganda pamphlet entitled, "Facts About Child Labor," republished from the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record. The Junior Education and Employment Committee of the N. A. M. which prepared this document from figures taken from the 1920 census is headed by Howell Cheney of the silk manufacturing firm of Cheney Brothers of Connecticut.

### Protective Laws Not Enforced.

What Edgerton is trying to make the American public believe, thru this Cheney pamphlet, is that child labor in America is largely a myth. Ignoring the main argument for federal regulation—the fact that state laws limiting the employment of young children in textile mills and canneries and tobacco factories are not enforced—he quotes endless statistics to show that in 1920 only a handful of children under 16 years of age were gainfully employed in any industry except agriculture.

### 60,000 Children in Mills.

Richard Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, in an introductory statement, disputes the claims of the advocates of the late federal law that 60,000 children were employed in textile mills of one southern state or that the N. A. M. spent millions to defeat the child labor amendment in Massachusetts. He quotes a Richmond business man who reproved some students for repeating these charges, which they had received from a professor "radically socialistic in his teachings."

### A Christian Gentleman.

"President Edgerton," said this Richmond business man, "is one of the great christian laymen of the country. He was chairman of the committee in his denomination for raising the Centenary fund a few years ago. He is an active christian worker and in his own factory in Tennessee has a chapel where all of his working people gather for prayer and praise service before beginning their day's work."

### Delivered a Tirade.

Edgerton's christian alibi did not help him when he came before the Women's Industrial Conference in Washington on Jan 19 last to oppose eight-hour and minimum wage laws and other legislative safeguards for women in industry. He read a tirade against "legislative poultices" while hundreds of women delegates stared in amazed anger or tried in vain to get a chance to challenge his most hypocritical assertions. The moment his denunciation of "bolshevists, socialists and Russian Communists" and the "social legislation in the ostensible interest of children and mothers" was completed he left the hall. Some of the women delegates asked the chairman whether he could not be brought back to face their replies. Edgerton did not return.

### The Bolshevik Everywhere.

His speech to the women was circulated in printed form by the N. A. M. He said that the reformers ought to begin with the women and girls outside of industry; that there were only "a handful" of 2,000,000 women employed in organized industries; that the women's organizations that were seeking to protect these women in industry were being hoodwinked by the Bolshevik; into assisting in the tearing down of American institutions.

### Run By Kollontai.

"A careful study and investigation by you ladies of your multitude of organizations and their power machinery," he said, "will show you, I think, that one Mme Kollontai, whose head quarters are at Moscow, but whose parish is the world, is exercising a very large if not a dominating influence upon at least some of the major activities of at least some of your organizations. Many innocent Americans are carrying around in their clothes germs of these insufferably alien theories and don't know it. They are made to believe that they are crusaders for defenseless women and children."

But when he had said that he fled.

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.*

## Chicago Workers School Opens, All Urged to Register

The following classes are announced for the Chicago Workers' School. A. B. C. of the Class Struggle Mondays, (South Side). Nat Kaplan. Trade Union Tactics and Strategy, Mondays. A. Swabeck. Role and Function of the Party, Tuesdays. M. Ahern. A. B. C. of the Class Struggle, Wednesdays. Wm. Simons. Theory and Practice of the Three Workers' Internationals, Thursdays. Max Schachtman. Elements of Communism, Fridays. A. Bittelman.

English classes will be organized if sufficient enrollments are received to make it worth while.

All classes begin the week of October 4th and run thru December 24th. All classes meet one night a week for two hours, at 19 south Lincoln St., except Kaplan's class which meets on the South Side at Community Center at 3201 South Wabash ave. The fee for the term is $1.50. ENROLL NOW!

### N. Y. Pressmen Get Increase.

NEW YORK — (FP) — New York printing pressmen are getting $1 a week more pay from Oct. 1, according to the decision worked out between he union and employers under the arbitrailen agreement.

## Pedagogue Fell Foul of Governor and Was Bounced from Payroll

SEATTLE Wash. Oct. 7.—University of Washington regents have demanded the resignation of President Henry Suzzallo. They said Dean David Thompson of the college of liberal arts would be his temporary successor.

The regents issued a statement which said:

"The majority of the board of regents, having an increasing conviction that politics should have far less prominence in the president's office of the university, and therefore while fully appreciative services and standing of Dr. Suzzallo as an educator and administratr, feel called upon to ask his resignation."

### $10,000,000 Illinois Farm Loss.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 7.—Flood damage to the Illinois corn crop approximates $10,000,000, according to figures compiled by S. J. Stanard, state director of agriculture, and made public today.

Of the 300,000,000 bushels estimated in the fields, about 30 per cent is considered damaged by water to the extent of ten cents a bushel, totalling about $9,000,000. Floods have totally destroyed 50,000 acres.


WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE


## Britain Works for United Imperialist Front Against the Chinese People

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 18 (By Mail)—An appeal of the Executive Committee of the Young Communist International to the working class and peasant youth of the whole world and to the soldiers and sailors of the imperialist forces, declares: The young proletarians of the whole world must follow the present events in China with strained attention. The victorious advance the revolutionary Canton troops opens up a wide perspective for the masses of the people in their struggle for emancipation from the bloody bonds of international imperialism. The revolutionary working class movement is developing swiftly in the freed districts. The mercenaries of Wu Pei Fu, the agent of the British exploiters have been smashed. The imperialists realise the danger and are hurrying to provide the bloodbound with armed assistance. They are preparing a great intervention in China. The reactionary British government, which has adopted the role of the gendarme of the world is, of course, the first to take the initiative in the attack upon the Chinese people. The British imperialists are sending one cruiser after another to the Far East and have bombarded peaceful towns, murdering hundreds of unarmed inhabitants, as, for instance, in the town of Wanhsien. Feverish negotiations are being conducted with the imperialists of other countries, particularly with Japan, for the purpose of forming a united front against the masses of the Chinese people. The agent of the Japanese imperialists, Tchang Tso Lin, is provoking the Soviet government in Manchuria. The imperialists, clinging to the power which is slipping from their hands, will stop at nothing in order to light the flame of a new world war and at the same time a crusade against the stinch ality of all oppressed peoples. The U. S. S. R. Comrades brothers, young proletarians of the whole world, you were and must always be in the front ranks of the struggle against imperialist war. The workers of the world must not permit the imperialists to drown the struggle of the Chinese people in blood. Let us fight as one man against this new criminal plan of the imperialists. Brothers, soldiers, sailors, you dare not permit that they use you as murderers against your Chinese brothers who are fighting for their elementary rights. Drive bloody imperialism out of China. Long live the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people against international imperialism! Long live the international solidarity of the proletarian youth!

The E. C. of the Y. C. I.

## Dance Honors Left A. F. of L. Delegates

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7.—On Saturday night, Oct. 9th, at 8 p. m., at the Eastern Star Hall, 80 Alexandrine, near Woodward, the Young Workers (Communist) League of Detroit is holding a dance as well as furnishing other attractive forms of amusement to celebrate with and in honor of the left wing delegation to the A. F. of L. convention.

The music will be furnished by the Night Owl's Jazz Band, the most popular local group of jazz syncopators.

All comrades are requested to keep this date open so as to be on hand to greet the many delegates to the A. F. of L. convention who will be present at this dance. All workers are particularly invited to attend this affair.

### HALLOWE'EN DANCE FOR BRITISH MINERS.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A masquerade dance will be given on Saturday, Oct. 30, at Co-operative Center Auditorium, by the Young Workers' League and Freiheit Youth Club. A five-piece jazz orchestra and prizes for the best costumes are the attractive features. Fifty per cent of the proceeds will go for the British miners. Admission is 50 cents.

## Youth Speak Despite Red Squad

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—An open-air Youth Day celebration was held on Sept. 19 at Eagle Rock Park by the Young Workers' League. Despite threats of the Red Squad against speaking, the meeting took place as scheduled and was very successful. Tom Lewis, sub-district organizer of the Workers' Party, was the first speaker, and Wm. Schneiderman, district organizer of the Young Workers' League, spoke on the significance of International Youth Day.

A successful open forum was held by the Young Workers' League in Los Angeles last Friday night, on the subject, "The Religious War in Mexico." The speaker was Minnie Kerasick. A large number of young people who were not league members were present and an interesting discussion was held.

## Children Organize "Tin Can Brigade"

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A membership drive has been inaugurated by the Young Pioneers of Los Angeles at the opening of school and the winner of the contest who brings in the most new members will accompany the Pioneer delegates to Los Angeles to a district convention to be held in the city of Berkeley on Nov 13. The party, league and Pioneers are raising a $200 fund to finance the convention. To raise money, the Pioneers have organized the "Tin Can Brigade" to "Give us a lift to Berkeley."

The anclens gaining the most new members in the drive will receive a prize banner from the district executive committee of the Young Workers' League.

## Boston Youth Hold Miner Relief Meet

BOSTON, Mass.—A conference for the purpose of starting a drive for the British coal miners' relief will be held here Oct. 10 at 62 Chambers street.

A special point will be made for relief for the young miners and the miners' children. The call for this relief conference has been sent to many youth organizations in the city. "The British Coal Strike and the Young Miner" is the subject for a special address by Nat Kay to the conference.

The sponsors of the conference point out that all youth organizations in Boston and vicinity who are interested are urged to send two delegates to the conference.

### Y. W. L. DISTRICT CONFERENCE IN BERKELEY, CAL.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. The Young Workers' League of District 13 will hold a district conference in Berkeley Cal., on Nov. 12-13, called by the district executive committee. Several Los Angeles delegates will be assigned to speak at mass meetings arranged at the same time in Berkeley, San Francisco and Oakland.

### Y. W. L. Hellowe'en Ball.

The Young Workers (Communist) League—District No. 8, is giving its first Mask Hallowe'en Ball on Saturday, October the 30th at the Workers Hall, 1902 West Division street.

Admission is 35 cents in advance and 50 cents at the door. All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange conflicting affairs on that date.




Keep the Daily Worker!

To Fight For Militant Trade Unionism
To Help Workers Win Their Strikes
To Build a Labor Party
To Strengthen Labor Defense
To Protect Foreign-Born Workers
To Organize the Unorganized
To Establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government
To Abolish Capitalism

THE DAILY WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Here's $ ..... to keep The DAILY WORKER.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....


*A Man on Strike*

writes:

"I am sorry that I cannot send you a higher amount ($2 is all I can spare). But as I am a striker of the cloak industry, you can see that it is impossible for me to do so. I am interested in seeing this paper have a high circulation."

*Another Man on Strike*

writes:

"Here's $2.00. This is as much as I can afford now because we are on strike. Our union, the Glass Leveler, Miter Cutters and Mirror Workers are standing together and we need the Daily Worker!"

**These men are on strike! No job—no money. But they help because they NEED the Daily Worker. Give today. "Keep the Daily Worker" for militant Labor!**

Like a Burglar!

The capitalist, thru his schools, movies, churches, etc., wants to steal your child. You—who want your child enslaved for the working class—to carry on your fight and work you must give them a weapon—this weapon is

The Young Comrade

SUBSCRIBE FOR YOUR CHILD—IT'S 50 CENTS A YEAR

Send this Blank to
THE YOUNG COMRADE, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

## LEFT WING FORCES ADVANCE AT CONVENTION OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION AT OAKLAND

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OAKLAND, Calif.—The 37th annual convention of the State Federation of California was held in Oakland during the week of Sept. 20 to Sept. 28. After the formal opening President Ross Baker took the chair. A local person asked the spookery for guidance. Then followed a speech of "greeting" from a moron official of the strike-breaking American Legion in which the delegates were told that the legion and organized labor had a common aim, viz., to combat radicalism and promote patriotism. This brought vociferous applause from the labor patriots followed by those delegates they are still able to delude.

**A Hopeful Pessimist.**

On Tuesday the international president of the Ordinary Workers made a speech in which he gave a pessimistic report of conditions in the industry, but, like a true Babbit, he made a show of optimism and declared that while the industry as a whole" it would improve—"at least we hope so."

To improve the conditions of the industry (not the conditions of the workers in it) he proposed that more time be devoted to eating—a request to the bosses to demand more service.

There were the usual perennial resolutions, many of them on public matters only remotely concerned with the workers. But the moment that the resolutions submitted by the left wing came up for consideration the reactionary character of those in control became apparent.

**Dehorn Demand for Repeal of C. S. Law.**

It was on the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law that their subservience to the politicians, their cowardice and fear of action showed most plainly. The resolution was adopted only after the teeth were taken out of it. As adopted it "reaffirms our opposition." The part which reads, "We demand its repeal and instruct our incoming officers and executive board to use all available means to secure its repeal," was deleted.

**Left Wing Gains As It Works.**

As the debates on the resolutions proceeded the left wing steadily gained strength, winning more and more support from the rank and file elements, from the proletarians.

Resolution No. 67, declaring opposition to and condemnation of citizens' military training camps "and kindred militarist institutions," was rejected after a debate led Delegate Globerman (Cigarmakers).

**Touchy on Labor Party.**

Resolution No. 48, demanding the establishment of a labor party "broad enough to embrace all groups in the labor movement and with a program upon which all workers can unite," went the same way. The leaders are very touchy upon this point. Political dickering with capitalist politicians, in which the "labor vote" is hawked about, provides a fertile field for securing fat jobs—for the leaders.

**Left Wing Scores First Victory.**

The resolution declaring opposition to the use of the public schools for spreading open shop propaganda by the chambers of commerce, boards of trade and industrial associations, brought a recommendation of non-concurrence from the resolutions committee.

The motion to adopt the recommendation of the committee met with strong opposition, led by Delegate Dora Rosenblatt (Office Workers), Los Angeles, supported, among others, by Harvey Gordian, editor of The Citizen, also of Los Angeles, with the result that the motion was defeated and a motion to adopt the resolution was carried.

**Second Victory.**

Delegate Rosenblatt sponsored a resolution calling for financial and moral support in organizing the office workers and was supported by Delegates Shults and Jacobs against the reactionary forces led in the debate by the reactionary secretary of the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, Bussall. Non-concurrence was voted down and a motion to adopt the resolution was carried.

**Third Victory.**

A resolution calling for support for the Passaic strikers also precipitated a strenuous debate. The reactionary Bussall indulged in vicious and ignorant red-baiting, attacking the sponsors of the resolution instead of dealing with the resolution itself. It availed him nothing, however, except to shown him up in his true colors. The resolution was adopted.

**Furseuth For Strike-Breaking.**

The left wing was gaining support with each resolution. One in support of Sacco and Vanzetti was adopted, but the one in support of the British miners and condemning the digging and transporting of coal to break the strike was defeated.

The efforts of the left wing, lag in this debate by Del. Feinstein, would have met with success were it not for the opposition of Andy Furseuth who wants the A. F. of L. to be a strikebreaking. The reactionary old windbag resorted to the tactics of confusion and indulged in the usual red-baiting. The resolution was defeated by a small majority.

**Mooney for Class Struggle.**

Whilst the peddlers of spook dope and the agent of the strikebreaking American Legion were invited to address the convention, all who addressed the convention did not deliver such tripe. To the discomfort of some of the leaders, the militant note of struggle was sounded by A. J. Mooney, a leader of the bitter carpenters' strike in San Francisco.

Mooney heaped scorn upon pacifism and told the delegates that more progress had been made in five months of fighting than was made in five years of "negotiation."

"Those had rights who dared maintain them," quoted the speaker who contended that a policy of struggle would be pursued until better conditions would be wrested from the employers.

**MacDonald a Fighter.**

Another speaker who breathed defence to the employers and their agents was Frank MacDonald, president of the State Building Trades Council. He assured the delegates that the carpenters would not curl up and quit in face of the slugging tactics of the industrial association and their hired thugs. They would meet them at their own game. The capitalist courts also came in for a severe castigation at the hands of MacDonald.


THE SUNDAY WORKER

Send in a sub today!


# SACCO-VANZETTI MEETING IS HELD DESPITE COPPERS

## Police Refuse Permission and are Defied

By IRVING FREEMAN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 7.—Police, after giving permission for a mass meeting in Doelger's Hall to demand new trials for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti suddenly reversed themselves and said the meeting could not take place.

Applications by Business Agent Kaplan of Painters' Local Union No. 797, and Business Agent Klein of the Cleaners and Dyers' Local Union for permits in the names of their respective organizations met with like refusal.

The Sacco-Vanzetti conference then decided to hold a meeting in another hall—Labor Lyceum, at Barclay and Montgomery Streets—without asking formal permission of the police. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn spoke and $103 was raised for the defense.

**Will Protest.**

Kaplan and Klein are asking the Essex Trades Council to protest the high handed action of the authorities.

Protest is being made by the American Civil Liberties Union which has had to fight previous interference with meetings by Newark authorities.

## Textile Strike Smashes Profits of Mill Bosses

PASSAIC—(FP)—Net loss of $3,558,968 reported by the Botany Consolidated Mills in the American Woolen and Cotton Reporter for the six months ending June 30 interests the Passaic workers who have been striking the company since January.

"Never have workers a better case than the Passaic textile strikers, never a cause more just," says the monthly bulletin of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, which is aiding in the relief drive. "Even in the face of major outrages and abuses they will carry on, provided they can continue to receive the minimum ration of food they have been receiving from the Relief Committee (743 Main avenue, Passaic, N. J.). $15,000 a week is the price. Will you help?"

James Starr, vice president United Textile Workers, in charge of the strike, warned Chief of Police Zober of Passaic that brutal attacks on strikers must cease, according to the doctored degree methods, refuting Captain Turner, who denied any brutality by his department.

# LOS ANGELES IS MOST GULLIBLE CITY OF WORLD

## Aimee McPherson's Success is Prime Example

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. (By Mail).—"Los Angeles has been the center of continuous prayer every moment, for the past 22 months. Since the dedication of Angelus Temple . . . from the dark hours of midnight, thru the day, on to midday and round the clock again, there has been a steady outpouring of prayer to god that has brought down showers of blessing upon thousands and thousands of persons. Up in this Watch Tower of the temple, night or day, prayer never ceases . . ."

So wrote the Los Angeles Examiner some time ago about the amnesia Aimee, whose exhortations scooped out the shekels to build her mammoth temple, was drowned, kidnapped in Mexico and enjoying a vacation from righteousness in beautiful Carmel-By-the-Sea. The mere fact that this consummate actress and religious faker has been caught with the goods does not diminish the attendance at her temple. On the contrary, crowds battle with each other every evening to get in, and the size of the collections are greater than ever.

**A Famous City.**

But this is to be expected in a city which Bob Shuler's Magazine (a local weekly) credits with being famous for three things:

"First as a city where more suckers are stung . . . then in any city of like size in America. Second, as a city where . . . sex-stimulation is at the maximum. Third, as a city where there is more religious vagaries, more cults and isms, more psychic manifestations and delusions, more commercialized miracles and more flagrant deceptions in the name of the gentle child, Jesus, then in any other city possibly in the entire world. Los Angeles is fertile soil for every kind of an imposter that the feet of the earth has been cursed by. The suckers all come here sooner or later and the whole twelve months is open season."

**New Boom Every Day.**

Chicago or New York may get all fussed up about a Krishnamurti, but Los Angeles has had one nine years and a boom every day. If Aimee should suffer an immaculate conception as a result of her kidnapping or drowning it would not, in place of losing followers she will no doubt create a new cult of the Virgin that will back the Mormon prophet of Salt Lake City off the map.

It is hard to say why this wonder-thirst and religion-seeking and cult-faddism prevail in Los Angeles. It would be an interesting study for an American Lewis Browne. Los Angeles population is continually increased by retired farmers from the Middle West, by New Englanders fleeing their hard winters, by people broken down in health and dismissed as hopeless by the doctors. And California has more passenger automobiles per capita than any other state in the Union and has most of the dirt roads in the United States. All of these things help to explain the atmosphere that prevails in Los Angeles.

**Not Explaining Things.**

They also explain why the city of Los Angeles is an open-shop town, where the Better American Federation, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and similar organizations unite to smash unionism and boast to incoming business men that "there are no labor troubles."

At present the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association is all hot up about a successful strike that just took place in the city. True, it was not in the industry, but the workers are the victims of the most open-shop oppression here that the M. & M., as it is known here, is rightly afraid that the inspiration furnished by the militant tactics and successful strike of the cleaners and dyers here will stir up other industries.

**Fight Cleaners' Union.**

Moreover, the anti-picketing ordinance was openly violated by the striking cleaners and dyers. Consequently the word has been passed around to frame-up and smash the Cleaners' and Dyers' Union and the few unsettled shops are massing with sabotage, violence, ruin and destruction of property, etc., all of which is done by hired agents of the bosses and promptly blamed upon the union officials. Judging from present indications, we may hear of a frame-up case here any day.

There is a whole tribe of professional frame-up men here, who live on the prosecution of Wobblies and A. F. of L. labor leaders, as well as under the criminal syndicalist laws. When I made an appeal for new members at my meeting here seven applications were made out. One of the seven, according to my informants, was a stool pigeon.

K. K. K. Again.

A recrudescence of ku klux kleindom is also possible here, with city of so many notable things besides climate. An organization known as the Southwest Chamber of Commerce is endeavoring to prevent colored families from moving into their district.


Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. Six only 5 cents.


# MILL BOSSES REAP RICH GRAFT WHICH WOULD ADD TO WORKERS' PAY; OWNERS CONCEAL PROFITS

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—(FP)—On the cover of a later issue of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, textile trade paper, is blazoned the red headline: How Much is Graft Costing the Textile Industry? Textile workers will doubtless be interested in the text:

**Overseer Oversaw Graft.**

A small woolen mill has been purchasing 400 barrels of wool oil each year, for nine years, at 88 cents a gallon. The oil company has been paying one of the overseers in this mill $5 a barrel graft. This same wool oil could be bought from the same grafting concern at 50 cent a gallon. Because the overseer has been getting $5 a barrel graft, he has used 400 barrels a year where 200 barrels would be sufficient. In the nine years this small woolen mill has paid $158,400 for the wool oil, and the same result could have been secured for $45,000. Because of the graft-paying oil concern, and the graft-accepting overseer, this mill in nine years has lost $113,400.

**Rich Business Proposition.**

Here is another case: A big textile manufacturing organization in New England is using a sulphonated castor oil at 15 cents purchased from an unreliable concern. The same oil was offered at 11½ cents by another concern; was passed by the chemist of the corporation as acceptable; the salesman called upon the boss finisher, and the finisher bluntly said, "I am using the So-and-So oil at 15 cents because they are paying me $10 a barrel. Here is my home address, and also my home telephone number. Come up to my house and see me some night." We figured that in that one large corporation more than $2,000,000 a year is lost to net profits thru the rampant graft and grafting in its organization.

The whole industry reeks with this condition. A great majority of the sising compounds, oils, drugs, scouring oils, fleeting oils, belt dressings, boiling compounds, solvents, and other chemical concoctions offered to the industry are absolutely fraudulent in purpose, price and process.

**Rich Profits Besides Graft.**

It is a fact, that this loss of millions to the textile mills of the country, due to graft and to the purchase of materials that are small money value, is the fault of the heads of the mills. They can stop it any time they desire to do so.

Wool textile workers in such places as Passaic, where for seven months they have struck for decent wages, again see justification and more for their demands when the graft in the industry is exposed. The mills' stock answer that they are poor because of the depression seems not so plausible with the facts shown.

# The Drive

*For $50,000 to*

## KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

DONATIONS—OCTOBER 4, 1926.

CALIFORNIA—
A. F. Nielsen, San Jose ..... $ 1.00
CONNECTICUT—
P. J. Peterson, Stratford ..... 5.00
ILLINOIS—
J. Cohan, Chicago ..... 5.00
J. Held, Chicago ..... 5.00
N. Kjar, Chicago ..... 10.00
Key Lake Friends ..... 6.00
Duncan McDonald, Springfield ..... 5.00
MARYLAND—
M. Bagorodin, Baltimore ..... 5.00
A. Fabsilvia, Baltimore ..... 5.00
I. Samuelson, Baltimore ..... 5.00
Ph. Lelowitz, Baltimore ..... 5.00
J. Olney, Baltimore ..... 5.00
Dr. R. H. Isaacs, Baltimore ..... 5.00
M. Freistat, Baltimore ..... 2.00
Wm. A. Watkins, Baltimore ..... 2.00
M. Portney, Baltimore ..... 2.00
A. Feldman, Baltimore ..... 1.00
J. Seltzer, Baltimore ..... 1.00
S. Cohen, Baltimore ..... 1.00
R. Feldman, Baltimore ..... 1.00
L. Litwin, Baltimore ..... 1.00
W. Podvalsky, Baltimore ..... 1.00
H. Kestinsky, Baltimore ..... 1.00
MASSACHUSETTS—
J. J. Skahun, Hudson ..... 5.00
MICHIGAN—
Street Nucleus No. 3, Detroit ..... 10.00
MONTANA—
M. Hector, Great Falls ..... 10.00
J. B. Wetzenbach, Wolf Point ..... 5.00
NEW JERSEY—
John Allen, Jersey City ..... 1.00
NEW YORK—
Morris Bernstein, Bronx ..... 1.00
Harry Schwartz, Brooklyn ..... 1.00
OHIO—
Anton Kleblnar, Cleveland ..... 1.00
Bill Sritvin, Toledo ..... 1.00
Adolph Pastor, Yorkville ..... 1.00
OREGON—
Sam Watkins, Portland ..... 5.00
RHODE ISLAND—
Jos. P. McGaff, Newport ..... 3.00
WASHINGTON—
Carl and Laura Brannin, Seattle. 5.00
CANADA—
Thos. Stevens, Wynndel, B. C. ..... 5.00

# A NEW NOVEL

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

Bunny thought that he also would try his hand at card-writing. He got a plain postal and told Paul that they were all well and busy and producing a lot of oil to help defeat America's enemies. "I am doing a lot of thinking," Bunny added; but then it occurred to him that this might suggest a forbidden procedure to troops, so he got another card and told how happy everybody was and how well things were going, and he added, "I am coming to agree with Tom Axton in everything." Bunny figured that the censor would hardly know, way out there in Siberia, how Tom Axton had organized the oil-workers in the Paradise field.

All this time Bunny was torn between two sets of emotions, both strong within him, and absolutely contradictory. He had been in the army as a prospective officer and had burned with patriotic loyalty; but now, only seven months later, here he was with a desire to "root" for the enemies of his country and to cheer when the flag had to retreat! Yes, he was actually tempted to be glad when he read that the American troops at Archangel were checked, and their British commanders foiled in their objectives! He remembered the thrills that had stirred his soul in the training camp, when he had leaped from his tent at reveille, and seen "Old Glory" floating in the breeze of dawn; if in those days he could have seen himself as he was now, he would have called himself a black-hearted traitor!

There were very few people in the world who thought the Russians would be able to defend themselves against the hosts of all the world. Yet somehow they were managing it. There was a peculiar thing to be noticed in the newspaper despatches from the various anti-Bolshevik fronts. The allied troops would win great victories; they would take Perm, or Ufa, or whatever city it might be, and capture vast thousands of the enemy. It was no trouble at all for them to capture thirty or forty thousand, while five or ten thousand was hardly enough to make a news item. A month or two later they would win another victory, and again the patriots would be cheered up—until it occurred to them to get the map and compare the location of the two places, and discover that the second place was one or two hundred miles farther back than the first one!

It was only afterwards that Bunny found out what this meant. The peasants had a way of staying quiet while the allied forces advanced, and then rising up behind their lines and forcing them to retreat. So mighty was Bolshevik propaganda—it was working thus in Archangel, and all along the western front from the Baltic to the Crimea, and all over Siberia; no victory ever lasted. Admiral Kolchak got all the way across Siberia, General Denikin, in the Ukraine, got within a hundred and twenty-five miles of Moscow; but it all came to nothing.

Then, as summer turned into fall, and fall into winter, a still more terrifying thing began to happen. The armies of the great powers began to show signs of succumbing to the deadly propaganda poison! They were now in the second winter since the armistice, and the soldiers thought the war was over, and why couldn't they go home? The very worst of the prophesies of Eldon Burdick began suddenly to come true. The sailors of the French fleet in the Black Sea rose up and overthrew their officers and captured several battle-ships! German troops declined to win their way back to respectability by putting down Bolshevism for the allies! The British soldiers at Archangel refused to go onto the ships that were to take them to Archangel.

And most appalling of all, a mutiny in the American army! The first mutiny in the whole history of "Old Glory"! Michigan lumbermen and farmer-boys, shipped up there under the Arctic circle, put under the command of British officers, and ordered to shoot half-starved and ragged Russian working men at fifty degrees below zero—these boys laid down their arms! The facts were hushed up in the newspapers—but not in the higher circles of the army and of world diplomacy, nor yet in the office-buildings where the gentlemen and lady-patriots planned the future of the world!

In the month of October the allies made their last military effort. They sent in the Iberist General Yudenich to take Petrograd; they gave him all the supplies he could get out of many nations, and he got within a few miles of the city, so that the Soviets had to move their capital to Moscow. But the half starved and ragged Communists drove back their foes, and Bolshevik propaganda proceeded to cause a revolution in Hungary and another in Bavaria!

Also at home there were portents. In spite of all the raids and jailings and deportations, great numbers of people could not be prevented from saying publicly and loudly that we had no business making war upon a friendly people. More and more there was discontent with the program of keeping our soldiers abroad after the war was over. "Radical" newspapers and magazines continued to be circulated, and in the big cities at any rate it was not possible to prevent mass meetings.

It was a little difficult to make any protest effective, because of the peculiar condition into which the government had fallen. The president had set out on a tour, to convince the people that they should be satisfied with the peace settlement. He had come to Angel City, and Dad and Bunny had gone to hear him—in a vast hall where ten thousand people were marshalled, and taught to stand up and sit down again, and cheer at signal. All very reverently, quite like royalty. The great man's voice was strained and his face had an unwholesome flush, and his arguments were as broken as his appearance. A few days later came word that his health had collapsed, and he was hurried back to Washington, where he had an apoplectic stroke. Now for lay, a helpless, half-conscious invalid, and the country was governed by a strange triumvirate—a Catholic private secretary, an army doctor, and one of the most fashionably dressed of Washington society ladies.

But somewhere, in the cabinet, perhaps, there was left a trace of intelligence, with which to realize the mounting dangers abroad and at home. At Christmas time, while Bunny was up at Paradise, hunting quail and watching the progress of Ross Conkoldated, he went out one morning to meet the Ford car which brought the mail to the tract. He got his morning paper and opened it, and there on the front page was a dispatch from Washington, announcing that the army authorities had decided it was no longer necessary for them to police the Trans-Siberian Railway; we were going to leave the Japanese in charge, and come for Ruth. "Paul is coming back! Paul is coming back!" Then he had to run quick and catch her by the arm and help her to a chair!

(Continued Tomorrow.)


## WHO IS YOUR NEIGHBOR AT HOME,

at work, in the mine, in the shop, on the farm, or anywhere? Is he a Slovak or Czech worker? Have him, or her, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak working class daily paper in the U. S.

THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU

1510 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.

Subscription rates: by mail, $6.00 a year, for Chicago $8.00 a year.

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.00 six months | $6.00 per year $3.00 six months |
| $2.50 three months | $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE — Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB — Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application

# FROM PORTLAND TO DETROIT

## A. F. of L. Must Face Facts

The heated discussion which has taken place at the opening sessions of the American Federation of Labor convention, revolving around the attitude of the Detroit churches in support of the open shoppers, and the sharp clash between the British fraternal delegates and President Green on the question of the admission of the trade unions of the Soviet Union to a world labor federation, are of great significance.

No A. F. of L. convention in years has found the capitalists in the convention city so hostile and it would be a mistake to believe that this is a purely local phenomenon. It means that the owners of the big unorganized industries, having noted the weakness of the labor movement, are not going to cater to it. In effect, what has been done and said by the capitalists in Detroit, is a warning to the trade union leadership to keep out of these industries.

The great strike in Passaic had not escaped the attention of the capitalist owners of other industries. That the American Federation of Labor was forced at last to recognize the strike, take the strikers into the United Textile Workers, and begin a relief drive in the trade unions after having denounced the strike, is evidence to the capitalists whose industries are unorganized that conservative leaders do not always exercise a decisive influence in these matters.

They know that a show of strength by the capitalists has always made the American trade union leadership retreat and they expect the same thing to happen this time.

We expect that the bosses will be disappointed. Not because the officialdom is braver than before but because there is a growing pressure from below for genuine organization which makes complete retreat somewhat difficult.

It is certain that the trade union movement, if it is to live, must fight. If it does not fight under its present leadership, it will get a new one.

The action of the Detroit open shoppers has accomplished two good things:

1. It has shown thousands of workers that it is no bed of roses that is being prepared for them by the "welfare" schemes of the capitalists.

2. The churches have been shown up as ready instruments of the capitalists.

As for the sharp discussion on the question of world trade union unity, this is proof that the American Federation of Labor, because after all it is composed of workers, cannot escape being drawn into the world struggle of labor.

These issues, in spite of the efforts of officialdom to keep them out of the American labor movement, will attract more and more attention and will have to be met by the leadership who up to date have been able to quash them by a flood of abuse.

## They Want Only Silence From Calvin

Calvin Coolidge is not going to take public part in the congressional campaign this fall and Washington dispatches state that the capital is shocked by the announcement.

We are not shocked.

We give the republican candidates who have struggled thru the primaries, and most of whom were nominated either without Coolidge support or against his open opposition, credit for enough sanity to desire nothing that could be interpreted as aid from his hands by the citizenry.

Coolidge support, as the primary elections have shown, is just about the same as throwing an anvil to a drowning man for a life preserver. The republican national committee has undoubtedly, even if its wishes were otherwise, responded to the frenzied appeals of the congressional and senatorial candidates, and prevailed upon Calvin to refrain from even a front porch campaign.

This does not augur well for Calvin's chances as the candidate of the republican party in 1928. A president whose laudatory utterances relative to the merits of republican candidates are a sort of reverse English, so to speak, and who cannot pull the administration henchmen thru in such staunch republican strongholds as Pennsylvania, is more of a liability than an asset.

Already the doleful yelps of the holders of federal patronage, who fear that their places at the trough may be taken by deserving democrats, can be heard within the sacred purlieus of the White House. They mean something because these are the lads who get out the vote.

Calvin entered the White House as the bearer of the "strong-silent man" tradition. The republican committee and the candidates appear to be in favor of the perpetuation of the silent tradition.

As to the strong part of the myth there is a large and growing body of opinion which is willing, nay, is demanding, that the word "rank" be substituted.

We incline to the belief that the big capitalists of America believe that Calvin, as the first flower of republicanism in the White House controversy, has lost his first bloom and must be replaced by one whose beauty will not fade so quickly.

Anyway, this particular flower will not be worn in the buttonholes of the champions of the G. O. P. this fall.

It seems clear that someone has started a "Back to Vermont" movement for Calvin.

All they want from him now is silence and lots of it.

## TROTSKY-ZINOVIEV OPPOSITION FAILS TO WIN SUPPORT IN PARTY

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 7.—All Moscow organizations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union continue to hear reports of the activities of the opposition. Excepting the nucleus of "Aviepribor," where they succeeded in getting twenty-six votes against seventy-seven for the Central Committee, the opposition failed to make any showing in any of the nuclei. Despite all efforts of the opposition to draw them into the struggle, all units adopted unanimous resolutions strongly condemning the factional activities of the opposition.

ARTICLE EIGHT.
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE American trade union movement must be lifted out of the slough of despond into which it has been dragged, its morale raised and the will to struggle developed.

It must become the leader of the working masses of the United States. It does not play this role now. It simply accepts the existence of capitalism as a fact, bases upon the "prosperity" of the country in exactly the same way as the capitalist journals describe it (as a new golden age of Americanism) and follows the lead of the capitalists in its policy.

For skilled workers the trade unions have as yet some appeal but the great majority of the American workingclass are not skilled workers. They are unskilled and semi-skilled and are in the big basic industries.

A TRADE union movement cannot organize decisive masses of these workers unless it can express, to some extent at least, the revolutionary mission inherent in the workingclass. It must have a crusading spirit and the business ideology of the present labor leadership will not and cannot adjust itself to this fact.

As one of the main reasons for the moribund condition of the American labor movement the surrender of labor officialdom to American capitalism has not escaped the attention of close observers of the labor movement. Abraham Epstein says in the September "Current History":

. . . . the real strength of a labor movement lies not in its mere size, but in the virility, and missionary zeal which permeate it. And it is in the decadence of the spirit, the hopes and the aspirations of the rank and file that the dissipation of the American labor movement is most clearly revealed today.

This is correct.

EVEN the organized workers have lost faith in the labor movement as it is at present. There is a great cynicism among the membership and for this the studied avoidance or denunciation of anything tinged with militancy or class-consciousness and the constant aping of both capitalist and middle class by the officials is largely responsible. Trade union movements begin as movements of oppressed workers. When they are prostituted to the service of capitalism, as the extracts from official statements, and concrete examples given previously show is being done to the American labor movement, the rank and file of the membership as well as sections of the unorganized, in a period of rising capitalism, lose all hope and faith in the labor movement and in their class and become dependent upon the bounty of the capitalists.

TO quote Epstein again:

The ideology and aspirations characterizing the European labor movement have never been part of the main labor body in the United States. And the newer activities of labor like banking, investment companies and insurance are at best only copying what the employers are doing.

Like the capitalists, the American labor leaders have always resisted any attempt to make the social reforms such as unemployment insurance, etc., a political issue. Only workmen's compensation laws have really been fought for and chiefly on the ground that such measures were actually cheaper for the employer.

AMERICAN labor leadership always has fought and is still fighting the organization of a party based on the trade unions and playing the role of the labor party in Great Britain or the social-democrat party in Germany in putting forward the reforms demanded by the trade unions as political issues.

The consequence has been that the capitalists can now appeal, in many instances, thru their social welfare schemes, as giving workers more than the trade unions have ever demanded.

The stimulating and organizational value of the struggle for these reforms has been lost to the trade union movement.

Meanwhile the labor leadership still follows the "non-partisan" political policy, drags the labor movement into the capitalist parties as well as into capitalist unparties.

It is not surprising that the morale of the trade unions has sunk to the lowest level in its history.

When large profits enable capitalists to make substantial concessions to large sections of the workers, as Henry Ford's "five" demands for a big part of their appeal.

EPSTEIN notes this also:

For "pure and simple" trade unionism has been consigned primarily with the securing of a shorter workday, higher wages and improved working conditions. Since the eight or nine hour workday has become practically general, and since as a body the trade unions, have taken no serious steps in demanding a still shorter day, the issue has practically eliminated itself . . . the only remaining issue of the American labor movement—the improvement of working conditions—has been taken out of its hands by the employers going labor banks and ADOPTING CONDITIONS SUCH AS THE TRADE UNIONISTS NEVER DARED TO ASK. By this process the main reasons for the existence of the American labor movement have been gradually subverted, LEAVING IT PRACTICALLY LIFELESS.

Epstein undoubtedly overrates the extent of the concessions made by the capitalists but as to their devastating effect upon the labor movement when coupled with the supine attitude of the labor leadership, there can be no doubt.

THE most recent example of this servility has occurred in Detroit where, when attacked by the open shop interests of that city while the A. F. of L. convention is in session, the union officials make the point of their defense a statement that the labor movement is just as American and patriotic as the capitalists and cites the support of the imperialist war in 1917 as proof of this.

Like all supporters of capitalism in the ranks of the labor movement, the trade union leadership in America has tried to meet the attacks of the capitalist class (and the development of welfare schemes is a far more deadly attack than that made by injunctions and troops) by accepting that no basic differences exist, that there is nothing that capital and labor cannot agree on around the conference table provided the capitalists will accept the trade union officials as the spokesmen of the workers.

This is a policy which spells disaster for the labor movement and already it has travelled far on this road. This journey must be halted and the labor movement turned back to the crossroads and set upon the right path—the path of the class struggle.

In this task the Communists have a mighty role to play.

(To be continued)

# The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

By N. BUCHARIN

(Continued from the previous issue)

The Ideological Bearers of the Opposition Block.

LET us turn to the question of the ideological sources from which the opposition block derives its ideas. I am of the opinion that the whole foundation of the ideology of this opposition block in all its constituents is actually, as seen at the XIV. Party Congress, Menshevist, or at best doubtful, of the possibility of building up socialism in our country, and I maintain that this arises out of the former viewpoint held by all the representatives of the present opposition block.

THUS for instance, in Comrade Trotsky's case his lack of faith is associated with his conviction that international revolution is not victorious, than the counter-revolutionary peasantry are inevitably bound to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is the fundamental standpoint developed by him in his theory of permanent revolution, and it is the standpoint from which he has not departed.

IN the case of Comredes Kamanev and Zinoviev their lack of faith is part of their standpoint; at the time of the October revolution they thot that wa, as sole party backed by the proletariat, were not cepable of coping with the tasks imposed by power.

AND than comes the "Workers' Opposition." Here egain i must remind you of a fact which many of us have forgotten. One of the dasertars at the time of the October revolutien was Comrade Shlyapnikov; he left his post at this turning point. He was People's Commissaar at that time, and sent in his rasignation. It may of course be assumed that he did not do this on his own initiative, but probably after consultation with thoss sharing his views.

THE three main elements of the present block have shown in their historical past that their sattimats of the class forces in our country is such that they doubt the possibility of the working class, under the leadership of our party, proving capeble of drawing the mighty wagon of our backward country out of the bog into which it has fallen. These are the first and deepest sources of the ideology of the present opposition block.

I THINK it will now be fairly plain to you why the opposition has had recourse to such unheard of action as that leading to the affair of Comrade Lashevitch and others. I will not enter into the nature of this affair, here, since it is as well known to you as to me—the decisions of the party will be published). The steps taken by the oppositional comrades have led to a violation of party discipline perfectly unheard of in the history of the party, and it has been possible that a candidate to the C. C., with the undoubted approval of members of the polit-bureau, has held mass meetings in the forest, against the party, against the line pursued by the party, for the purpose of overthrowing the present leaders of the C. C. of the party, and of creating a new organization actually representing the germ of a new party whose influence was to extend over the whole country.

COMRADES, I shall not here demonstrate to you the entirely criminal character of such action from the standpoint of the party. This seems to me entirely superfluous. You all understand it without explanation. But I honestly want to understand how it could come about. I think it has been made possible because these comrades as regards ideology, have fallen away from the line of the party to such an extent, and are internally so completely convinced that without them the party will fall over a precipice, slip from the proletarian pathway, and drive the country to the verge of the abyss, that they feel themselves impelled to grasp at any available means—they rush into the forest and cry for "help." This is the only possible subjective justification for their actions.

BUT from the standpoint of the party there is no justification. The central committee and the central control commission have been faced by the fact that a number of comrades, including some holding extremely responsible positions, had actually taken such steps as the convocation of an illegal meeting against the party and its leaders. Were we to tolerate such actions, our party would cease to exist tomorrow as a leninist party. We cannot tolerate this. We say to these comrades: Defend you principles, declare your standpoint, speak in the party meetings, but if you take to the forest, if you will not reply to our questions, if you refuse to make statements before the control commission, if you choose the method of organizing a new party within our party, the method of illegal organization, then we shall fight you relentlessly. But we shall not let matters go so far as this. Comrade Zinoviev was perfectly right, two years ago, when he said that the question of schism in the party is a matter of life and death to the party and to the proletarian dictatorship.

THE danger is somewhat lessened by the fact that the comredes of the opposition have only in their imagination the masses of the proletariat behind them. In reality they will continue to be mere and more like generals without armies, or admirals of the Swiss fleet. (Laughter and applause.) This will come about the more rapidly as the party attacks the work of enlightenment more energetically, and steels its own ideology.

This work of enlightement is the leading point on our agenda. This is the first task to which we must devote attention.

THE opposition is speculating upon various possibilities. It is speculating upon our economic difficulties. It is speculating on the fact that we suffer many shortcomings in our present life, that many different trends of feeling have arisen among the workers during the past year, and will probably be followed by many others. And finally, it is speculating on the opposition that the present central committee will not be capable of leading the party without them, the highly gifted supermen. The opposition believes that we shall break down under a task too difficult for us. But we, comrades, are confident that if the opposition will not help us to lead the party, then we shall do it without them. (Enthusiastic applause.)

### We Shall Overcome the Difficulties, Remova the Excrescences, Cor-

WE are confident, comrades, that however difficult our economic position is at times, still our economic prospects are good, and the excellent crops which we shall have this year will make it possible for us to really overcome the economic difficulties being undergone by the country at the present juncture. And we are even more confident that we shall be successful in leading both our party and our country forward on the broad road of development. There are none so blind as those who will not see. There are many who believe the situation to be still worse among us as it was at the beginning of the revolution, when anyone able to write an article with correct spelling could consider himself a party leader. Since then a new generation has sprung up. We have a new generation of functionaries in the provinces, we are supported on all sides by thousands of hands, and we are confidently upon its magnificent collective power of party. We are fully convinced that we shall win. (Enthusiastic applause.)

THE present opposition, like every other opposition which his hitherto risen in our party, and like those oppositional groups which contend against our party outside of its ranks, has a certain foothold upon which it bases its position. Were we to live in Paradise, and had we no faults whatever, so that everything worked as a hundred per cent state of affairs, then there would be no foothold for an opposition. I have often made this observation, and am not ashamed to bring it forward again here. During the rising at Kronstadt in the spring of 1921 the armed counter-revolutionary opposition was again based on a certain idea, for a certain disorder had eaten its way amongst us, and things had occurred which demonstrated a corresponding reaction on our part. This reaction consistad of the introduction of free trade, in the cessation of grain requisitions, etc., etc. And if there were no bureaucracy amongst us at the present time, if wages were not still so low in a number of branches of production, and if the village poor had not to bribe it for certain conditions, then the opposition would have no ground under its feet.

Of course, every opposition in the party exaggerates its faults. The whole point of the question lies in what is criticized, and in how and why the criticism is exercised.

When the comrades of the opposition declare: "Bureaucracy is strangling you," then we reply: "Yes, bureaucracy is an excrescence very detrimental to the party." But we go further and say: "Your state has recessed to be a state of the proletarian dictatorship, it is a state of bureaucrats who have nothing in common with the masses," then we reply: "That is not true we refute this criticism as a slander against our workers state."

(To Be Continued)

## RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE ANNUAL I. L. D. CONFERENCE

Resolution on Old Class War Cases.

THE Second Annual Conference of International Labor Defense calls the attention of the workers of America to the cases of those labor fighters, imprisoned years ago, who were sentenced on framed-up charges and whose cause has been neglected and all but forgotten by the working class. Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings have suffered the torture of trials and imprisoned for more than ten years now. The I. W. W. victims of the Centralia conspiracy are imprisoned in Washington for almost the same length of time. McNamara and Matthew Schmidt remain in their cells at San Quentin. Sacco and Vanzetti, harrassed for six years with the gloomy shadow of impending execution, may yet suffer the same fate. The many I. W. W. prisoners in California, the miner, Dominick Ventrurella, in Ohio, Edgar Combs in West Virginia, and many others have been permitted to fall into obscurity and almost out of the memory and scope of action of the workers of the country.

SUCH a position of these devoted fighters of the working class must not be tolerated. The International Labor Defense and the Labor Defender have rendered an invaluable service by reviving and keeping fresh in the minds of the workers the story of these almost forgotten cases. The task of constantly reminding the labor movement of its duty to these courageous fighters, of keeping these issues always before the eyes of the working class, is being fulfilled by the I. L. D. and must be continued with renewed and devoted vigor, for their cause is now more than ever our cause.

THE conference instructs the incoming National Executive Committee to exert every effort within the next year towards the reviving of the agitation and publicity necessary to arouse working class opinion and mobilize all strength to bring these old cases to the forefront once more, to the end that those who have suffered these long and bitter years of unjustified imprisonment shall be free to rejoin the labor movement, for the fight in whose interests they are being persecuted.

To these old prisoners in particular the conference sends its pledge of incessant labor for their speedy release from the living tombs of American capitalism.

• • •

Resolution on Debs.

WHEREAS: Comrade Eugene V Debs, a member of the National Committee of International Labor Defense, has been, and now is suffering a painful physical disorder depriving him of association and active helpfulness with his many co-adjutants thruout America—therefore be it resolved:

THAT International Labor Defense in session in Chicago, September 5, 1926, sends to him their heartfelt sympathy and cordial greetings with their best wishes and hopes for an early recovery.

## Striking October "Workers' Monthly"

THE October issue of The Workers' Monthly strikes one as not only being one of the best issues of this monthly in the inauguration of a new department: "With Marx and Engels." As the editor correctly points out a knowledge of the actual writings of Marx and Engels is indispensable to the understanding of the fundamentals of Marxism and Leninism that must serve as the basis for the effective functioning of the revolutionary working class movement. And so, since comparatively little of tha total writings of Marx and Engels are available in English" a department in The Workers Monthly in which there will be published regularly articles, letters, etc., of Marx and Engels that are unavailable or practically inaccessible is certainly a highly valuable feature. This department of the monthly is under the direction of Comrade Avram Landy, a careful student of Marx. The October issue contains two striking articles—one by Engels "On the Principle of Authority," discussing the question of force and the state, and one by Marx "On Political Indifference," a scathing reply to tha anti-politicelists and anti-everything-else anarchists. The value of these articles was pointed out by Lenin in his State and Revolution and American readers will certainly be glad to get them verbatim.

**Prospects of Europe.**

ANOTHER new feature in tha issue is the first of a series of general informative articles on the present situations in a number of European countries. The first one in this issue deals with Yugoslavia and is written by Charles Wesley.

This issue is also remarkable for its reviews. Besides a full review on Will Durant's book, the "Story of Philosophy" there is a review of Bishop Brown's new book "My Heresy" by C. E. Ruthenberg, one of Pepper's pamphlets on the "British General Strike" by Bert Wolfe, a review of Upton Sinclair's latest, "The Spokeman's Secretary" and of a very interesting book "The Mind of the Negro as Reflected in Letters Written Duriag the Crisis of 1800-1860."

**Range of Articles.**

It is impossible to discuss the contents of this issue adequately in this brief review. A study of the American foreign debt situation ("Uncle Shylock" by Maurice Mendelsohn), which is followed by a discussion of the tendencies of socialist reconstruction in the Soviet Union ("Is Russia Going Back to Capitalism?" by Max Bedacht). The Philippine question, so prominent now, receives a theoretical treatment in two articles ("The Crisis in Philippine Independence" by Manuel Gomez and "Rubber and the Bacon Bill" by Ella O. Wolfe). A detailed article on the British Minority Movement ("The Third Conference of the British Minority Movement" by Earl Browder and Hams Strum) is of special interest now in view of the recent Trade Union Congress. Ella Reeve Bloor in his article "American Dollar Oligtozes and their Windmills" answers the absurd attacks of the S. L. P. on the Comintern and the Workers (Communist) Party and brings out a number of highly important points. An analysis of the situation of the Communist movement in Hungary in the light of the Rakosi trial ("The Rakosi Trial" by John Kiss) completes this issue, certainly one of the fullest and most satisfactory in a long time.

The Workers Monthly has grown indispensable not only for every Communist but for every advanced and intelligent worker who wants to keep informed on the most important subjects—theoretical and practical—for the American workers.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and Sulutins; W. C. Walker, of the Waterboys Co-operators, subject: "A Practical Talk on Apples As a Food." John C. Watson, tax expert of the Illinois Agricultural Association, subject: "The Tax Amendment Proposal."

8:30—The Drivers' Ensemble; Vella Cooke, Harold Grunsmit, Little Joe Wehrer, Clarence Sullivan.

Following Cafe Dance Orchestra.

# Send Every Penny Collected By Monday to Keep the Daily Worker

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

The next three days will be a test of what our party is made of.

The party faces the task of keeping the revolutionary struggle in the most important organ—The DAILY WORKER.

It must, therefore energetically act, raise a total of $5,000 and have this amount in The DAILY WORKER office by Monday, October 11. This is the balance needed on Thursday night to complete the $5,000 needed to pull The DAILY WORKER thru the immediate crisis in which it finds itself.

The amount received toward the $5,000 which the party must raise during the present week and complete by October 11, now stands as follows:

Monday, October 4 ..... $188.00
Tuesday, October 5 ..... $74.00
Wednesday, October 6 ..... $60.00
Thursday, October 7 ..... $60.00
Total ..... $1,387.00

Our party can meet this emergency and raise the $5,000 still needed immediately if it harnesses the energy latent in the party membership. TEN THOUSAND PARTY MEMBERS TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CAN EASILY RAISE $5,000 BY MONDAY. THEY CAN DRIVE THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND TO THE $10,000 MARK BY FRIDAY, OCT. 15.

The Ford Factory Nucleus has shown the party what can be done by sending $188.00. The Lettish Fraction in Boston has made an equally good showing by sending $100.

The Street Nucleus at Luzerne, Pa., an anthracite miners' nucleus with not more than 25 members, has shown the spirit which must be developed in the whole party membership by raising and sending in $100.00.

Our party needs a test of its metal. It needs to have awakened a new spirit of energetic struggle. The danger in which The DAILY WORKER finds itself is a spur to mobilize the whole strength of the party in a struggle which is of the greatest importance to our whole movement.

Let every unit of the party throw itself into the work of activizing its whole membership. Let us mobilize every ounce of strength and ability to carry on work that exists among our ten thousand party members.

WORK IN THIS SPIRIT WILL ACHIEVE THE GOAL WE MUST REACH IN RAISING THE FUNDS TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

IT WILL BRING CONTRIBUTIONS THAT WILL POUR INTO THE DAILY WORKER OFFICE AT A RATE WHICH WILL PRODUCE THE REMAINING $2,500 OF THE URGENTLY NEEDED $5,000 BY MONDAY. IT WILL RAISE THE BALANCE NECESSARY TO MAKE THE DAILY WORKER FUND $10,000 B YOCTOBER 15. IT WILL COMPLETE THE $50,000 DAILY WORKER FUND BY THE END OF THE YEAR.

To work for the DAILY WORKER and the revolutionary workers movement it represents!

Awaken the spirit of struggle and fight!

Every member into the campaign to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

Write a record of achievement for the Party in the aid sent the DAILY WORKER by Monday.


The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

This Issue Consists of Two Sections.

SECTION ONE.

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1922, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 228. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 5 Cents


# EDDY'S SPEECH ROCKS A. F. OF L. MEET

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE New York Times is the best capitalist newspaper in the United States. And in its issue of October 2, it wastes two columns trying to prove that England is anxious to see Italy, France and Germany in a united front to preserve peace in Europe. It is awfully hard for us to keep on telling you that this is all bunk. But for heaven's sake tell everybody you meet, or at least everybody you are on speaking terms with, that England is as sore as a boil over the Franco-German entente and that the conference between Chamberlain and Mussolini was directed against France.

• • • •

HOW glad we would be if we could announce the fact that capitalist governments were conscientiously striving to avoid war. But we cannot do it. For the very good reason that capitalism can no more avoid war than a dope fiend can avoid taking a shot from the needle. The dope fiend would like nothing better than to develop a hunger for breakfast food instead of morphine, but, alas, he can't learn it, the temptation is too keen. The analogy is not perfect, however. The capitalists do not want war because they enjoy the spectacle of seeing guts hanging on wire entanglements. But when it comes to the point where the ruling class of England or the ruling class of some other country must give way, what of it if a few million human bodies are sacrificed?

• • • •

AT the present time we have a drive on to keep The DAILY WORKER. It is a serious matter, but many of our readers feel that a workingclass paper is always in a crisis, but that somehow or other a miracle happens and it does not go under. Now, I have not been asked to incite our readers to send in their contributions to save The DAILY WORKER, but incitement is not necessary after reading the capitalist press every day, on Italy, France, Germany, England and particularly Russia. Do you care to be fed on lies or on the truth?

• • • •

TALKING to an employe of a capitalist newspaper a few days ago, I admitted quite frankly that our paper was not impartial. We print all the news, that is fit to be printed for the benefit of the workingclass. The capitalist papers will do the opposite. They cannot help it. They are class-conscious. They are for the capitalist system and the capitalists are for them. The Chicago Tribune may disagree with the News as to the respective merits of Captain Savage, state's attorney Crowe's man, or Judge Jarecki, democrat, for county judge. But in a real crisis both will line up against the workers.

• • • •

YOU have been told this for generations. And it will be told for generations more. It will be told until the American workingclass rises to the level of the heap'ers they be long. There are people, many of them radicals, tired—who scoff at our exhortations. They say it is no use, that the masses are fools, selfish and many other things. Well, what of it? A man does not believe in his policy, even tho the whole world be against him is not worth his weight in dung. The idealist cares nothing for practical politics because "practical politics" are never practical. Certainly not for the oppressed.

• • • •

WHAT is life worth living for anyhow if not for a cause?. You may have money and commit suicide as many people do, or you may have money and spend your life flitting around the cabarets and night clubs of Broadway, New York. Or you may not have a nickel to spare and enjoy yourself doing something useful. That's the secret of enjoying life. Doing something useful. Produce

(Continued on page 5.)

D. C. Stephenson.

## HOOSIER POLS FACE THE CAN OVER KLAN MESS

### *Govérnor Jackson Is in Up to His Ears*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., October 8.—Grand jury investigation of the charges of corruption made by Thomas H. Adams, Vincennes publisher, against state government officials and K. K. K. leaders, was intimated today in a statement issued by Arthur L. Gilliom, attorney-general of Indiana.

The attorney-general, while not committing himself on the charges, declared that they could not be ignored and were a challenge to honor and decency.

**Might Bury Evidence.**

Prosecutor Will H. Remy, called for evidence with a view to conducting a grand jury investigation of the charges that have rocked Indiana. Adams is anxious that his story should be given to the public, lest it be buried in a pigeon hole by a klan-controlled jury. Tho Remy prosecuted D. C. Stephenson, the klan leader now serving a life sentence for rape followed by the death of his victim, there is a suspicion that he is a member of the klan wing that is now bent on keeping the ex-dragon in jail.

In all probability the governor will be compelled to let Stephenson out of jail long enough to spill the beans on the klan before a grand jury. Stephenson is now trying to save his neck and he does not care how many other heads fall in the process.

**Governor Is Worried.**

Governor Edward Jackson who was supported for office by Stephenson is now trying to keep the condemned murderer in jail, lest he might open his head too wide and tie a political tin can on the governor and on several others. In fact, if the present disturbance is nothing more than a political maneuver on the part of the "outs,"

(Continued on page 2)

## BRITISH MINERS TO PULL OUT SAFETY MEN

### *Strikers to Battle Thru to Victory*

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Fear that the protracted strike may become even more acute, and may drag out for at least another two months was expressed in government circles today as the miners' conference reassembled and began drawing up plans for withdrawing the safety men from the mines.

This action follows the sweeping majority polled against the government's peace plan providing for settlement of the coal dispute by districts. The miners' federation claims to control 85 per cent of the safety men.

Plans are under consideration for a still more rigid rationing of householders and industries, while endeavors are being made to send in scabs to prevent a flooding of the pits in case the safety men are withdrawn.

## TORIES WILL FRAME LAWS TO CRUSH UNIONS

### *Proposed Legislation Would Protect Scabs*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Prime Minister Baldwin, the kindly "impartial" gentleman who claims to be equally just to miners and mine owners, threw off his Little Red Riding Hood cloak and appeared as the lion of British capitalism, even if a somewhat attenuated edition of the old men eater, at a meeting of the conservative party, when he announced that the government was prepared to introduce legislation curbing the power of the trade unions.

**Baldwin Praised.**

Baldwin's speech followed the passage of a resolution at the tory convention calling for law to take the teeth out of trade unionism. Baldwin was praised for his work, but mildly criticized for not showing more decision in dealing with labor.

The anti-labor resolution demanded immediate legislation to make illegal any strike without a secret ballot of the membership, to increase the security of scabs, to make picketing illegal and to compel trade unions to submit their accounts to government inspectors.

The coal owners are the heaviest contributors to the tory party's campaign chest.

**Mexican Catholics Fined.**

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 8.—A dozen catholic men and women were fined here by the police magistrate charged with holding a religious meeting contrary to law. They were fined from 20 to 50 pesos.

## *THREE NEGROES SHOT TO DEATH BY MOB AFTER "NOT GUILTY" VERDICT*

AIKEN, S. C., Oct. 8.—Three Negroes, two men and a women, were taken from the county jail here today and shot to death by a mob of 400 men.

The lynching followed a verdict of not guilty returned yesterday against Demen Loman, 21, held on a murder charge. The three Negroes slain were Bertha Loman, 26, wife of Demen Loman, and his brother, Clyde Loman, 18.

While the mob was storming the jail, Jailor W. H. Taylor called Sheriff Charles Robinson, but when the latter arrived Taylor had been locked in a cell. Robinson also was overpowered and locked up.

The mob hustled the woman and the man to a patch of woods three miles south of the city where they shot them to death.

## FIGHT TO LOWER BAIL ON FRAMED MILL STRIKERS

### *Bond Still Held at $350,000*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 8.—John Larkin Hughes, attorney for the textile strikers of Local 1603, United Textile Workers of America, has been granted a hearing before Judge Joseph J. Delaney of the Passaic County Court of Common Pleas, on the question of reducing the $350,000 bail on which five strikers, four of them members of the union, are being held in jail in Paterson. These five men, and one other held without bail, are charged with being implicated in a series of fake bombings which took place in September.

Mr. Hughes obtained a writ of habeas corpus shortly after the men were arrested about two weeks ago, but Justice Charles C. Black refused to lower the bail at a hearing last Saturday, and referred the matter to Judge Delaney.

**Are Framed-Up!**

Being convinced that these bombings were framed-up to help break the strike and discredit the newly formed Local 1603, the union is making every effort thru its attorneys, Henry Hont, Joseph Brodsky, Sigmond Unger, Passaic lawyer and Mr. Hughes, who was obtained for the union by the American Civil Liberties Union, to obtain the release of these men as soon as the bail is lowered. It stands now at the prohibitive figure of $100,000 on one man and $75,000 on three others. Charles Cerrent, not a member of the union, is held on $25,000.

**Five More.**

Mr. Brodsky is working on raising bail for five more men held in Hackensack on $80,000. Four of these men are enrolled as members of the union. The fifth, Paul Kovacs, is not a striker, altho his wife is. Mr. Brodsky said today that he hoped to have some of the men, at least, out by the end of the week.

**U. S. Cotton Crop.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Based on a condition of 61.3 per cent of normal on October 1, the United States will have a cotton crop this year of 16,637,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture announced today. Production last year amounted to 16,103,679 bales.

## Another Muscle Shoals Offer Will Soon Be Made to Government

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. — A new offer for leasing the government's Muscle Shoals project will be submitted to congress next Fall by a group of New York capitalists and engineers, it was announced here today by C. Bascom Slemp, former secretary to the president.

The proposal, to be known as the farmers' federated offer, will involve a financial investment by the group of from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000, Slemp said. He added that the proposal would involve a better financial return to the government than any of those heretofore submitted by Ford and other capitalists and likewise a larger guarantee of nitrate production for the manufacture of fertilizer.

## NEGROES MUST BE ORGANIZED SAYS RANDOLPH

### Pullman Porters' Union Is Growing Fast

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 8.— A. Philip Randolph, organizer for the colored Pullman porters, spoke here recently on organization to a large audience at the big Zion Baptist church, colored.

"The Pullman porters are entitled to real wages," Randolph said. Their work is as much social work as any other. They do not want to be beggars and dependent for their living on the tips that are handed to them by travelers. The Pullman porters must be unionized just as well as all the other workers on the railroads and if there were a strong union of Pullman porters it would strengthen immeasurably the railroad brotherhoods and all the unions of the railways.

"The white workers look upon the colored workers largely as scabs, and this is due naturally to the fact that since the Negro workers are unorganized they are wanted in times of strikes, as involuntary strike-breakers.

**White and Black Must Join.**

"The white workers sooner or later will be forced to the realization that there can be no real organization in this country while the Negro worker remains on the outside and unorganized. It will be shown that for the benefit of workers white and colored that they must support this move-

(Continued on page 2)

"Say it with your pen in the workers correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."

## CHALLENGES A. F. OF L. TO SEND DELEGATION TO SEE FOR ITSELF THAT LABOR RULES SOVIET UNION

### BULLETIN.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 8.—Delegates to the American Federation of Labor here received an expurgated edition of the daily proceedings from which the speech of Sherwood Eddy on the Union of Soviet Republics, delivered yesterday, had been entirely omitted. There were merely fourteen lines stating that President William Green had presented Eddy to the convention and that he "gave information in regard to conditions as he saw them in Russia, France, Germany and England, during a visit to those countries last summer."

There were seven blank pages at the end of the thirty-two page pamphlet containing Thursday's proceedings, looking as if some censor's hand had been at work after the fashion of press suppression practiced in the old world autocracies.

The report did not even mention President Green's weak reply to Eddy. This is looked upon as an effort by President Green to meet the attack of the die-hard reactionaries here who are highly incensed ever the fact first, that Eddy was given the platform at all, and second, because Green did not make a more effective reply to the defense by Eddy of the Soviet Union.

The rest of the day's proceedings was carried in full including four and a half pages given an innocuous speech on education by Spencer Millar, Junior, secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau.

The Detroit Free Press, organ of the local open shoppers, that has ordered the American Federation of Labor to stay out of the automobile industry, is carrying scare headlines approving of the anti-Soviet policy of the A. F. of L.

• • • •

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 8.—The Union of Soviet Republics has invaded the convention hall here of the American Federation of Labor on the lips of an American speaker, Sherwood Eddy, International Secretary for Asia of the Young Men's Christian Association.

There was no plea for Soviet recognition. President William Green had stipulated that Eddy be silent on this subject. But the dam that Green erected against the question of recognition caused the Soviet invasion to break thru at another point, in the stirring plea that Eddy made instead to the A. F. of L. delegates themselves to send a trade union delegation to the Soviet Union to get the truth about conditions in the First Workers' Republic.

**Go and See for Yourselves.**

It seems that Green had had no agreement with Eddy about mentioning the trade union delegation. The plea by Eddy came naturally at the end of an address in which Eddy had pointed out that he merely went into the Soviet Union with a fact-finding commission of editors, social workers, lawyers, doctors and business men, to actually study the conditions there.

"Why don't you go and see for yourselves and find out the facts for yourselves?" asked Eddy. "The trade unionists of Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany have all sent their delegations. Why don't you?

**Other Nations' Labor Unions Visit U. S. S. R.**

"One day we went to see the collection of the jewels of the deposed czardom," he continued. "We had to wait for the German trade union delegation that was just ahead of us. Why do you run on second hand propaganda? Instead of working on suspicion and false propaganda, get down to bedrock facts. You owe it to yourselves to do this. You are conservative but you're moving. I hope you'll move fast. I believe in the truth for nothing else will prevail."

Sharwood Eddy, who is a small capitalist in his own way, and went to the Soviet Union paying his own expenses and in no official capacity, possesses all the usual capitalist horror of the capitalist at the proletarian dictatorship established by the Russian workers and peasants, he doesn't like the abridgment of speech for capitalist agencies in the Soviet Union, and he is aghast at the materialist teachings of Communism, and he worries about

(Continue don page 2)

## CRAFT LINES BAR TO AUTO UNION DRIVE

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 8.—Refusing to face the craft jurisdiction problems that stare the American Federation of Labor in the face, as it attempts to organize the auto industry, the convention here adopted an innocuous resolution merely instructing Pres. William Green to call a conference of the officials of national and international unions interested in the unionization of the nation's automobile plants.

**Craft Jurisdiction Obstacle.**

The organization committee, headed by Delegates Frank Duffy, carpenters, and Sarah Conboy, textile workers, brought in an amendment to the resolution introduced by President James O'Connell, of the Metal Trades Department, providing that the question of jurisdiction be suspended for the time being. The original resolution specifically provided that the


THE DAILY WORKER NEEDS YOUR HELP SO IT CAN BE OF GREATER SERVICE TO THE MILITANT LABOR MOVEMENT

There is a blank for your convenience on page 4

THE DAILY WORKER

THE SUNDAY WORKER

# CASH ...FIGHT ON DISTRICT 5

## Pittsburgh Coal Co. In War on U. M. W. of A.

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 7.—Some of the richest men in the world are supporting the war on the coal miners' union in the western Pennsylvania or Pittsburgh district, No. 5, United Mine Workers of America. The Mellon brothers of Pittsburgh Coal and Rockefeller and Grace of Bethlehem mines are backing the volley of contract violations by their operating managers.

**Force and Violence.**

It is a hard-boiled drive to smash the union in this key outpost district of the central competitive field. Gunmen, Burns' detectives, renegade union leaders dreaming up scabs for operators; take dust unions; steel wire fencing; searchlights; company-owned sheriffs and courts are among the weapons. And there is another, most serious of all—the cheap scab coal from West Virginia and the non-union fields of southwestern Pennsylvania.

**Jacksonville "Peace" Start of War.**

Signing of the supposed peace treaty at Jacksonville really marked the start of a more intense war. The talk on the contracts had hardly died in April, 1924, when the above-named operators and others began making preparations to pull out. Knowing that while fallow operators in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were observing the agreement the union was barred from using the national strike weapon the double-crossers went ahead with their treachery.

As a first step they shut down their mines thru 1924 to starve the workers. If possible, into a submissive mood. Then in late 1924 and early 1925 they began reopening on the March 1917 scale with its $6 per cent cuts—and no checkweighman on the tipple.

**Renegade Official and Fake Unions.**

In the strikes that followed Pittsburgh Coal used E. C. McCullough, renegade former international union vice-president, as a labor scout to breach company good will to prosperous strikebreakers. Also a pseudo independent union, the federated miners' union, was created by the company with the assistance of Bill Harris, former president of the West Virginia Federation of Labor. But this paper organization blew up in a few months.

Local strikes called by the United Mine Workers did not, of course, prevent non-union coal from seeping in from the outside, but they also allowed up local production and subsidized the companies to great expense. In 1925 Pittsburgh Coal passed dividends on common stock and its securities generally fell many points. At the end of two years' warfare it had not put one-third of its 51 district mines into operation.

**Mellon Seeks Open Shop.**

But Pittsburgh Coal has financial affiliations that help it get by. The Mellons are heavy stockholders in it, more than a score of big corporations and other investors have large outside holdings.

The union cannot stand alone. Without abundant outside aid it will not have the resources to long continue striking against imported coal and imported strikebreakers and starvation. Already half its more than 40,000 members have been swept away.

A terrible Fall and Winter must ensue before the Jacksonville agreement terminates and a more hopeful fight can be made. The district union has appealed to the Pittsburgh central labor union and to the state federation for succor and every good union man in whatever trade must come to the rescue if this basic union is not to go the open shop way of the Pittsburgh steel mills.

**Vesta Prepares for War in Union.**

Not all the Pittsburgh companies are nonstrike breakers. The union still has agreements with Vesta Coal Co., a subsidiary of the Jones & Laughlin steel mills and with Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation and a string of smaller concerns. Vesta No. 4, one of the four Vesta operating mines, has 1,400 miners working steadily.

But the Vesta company is now opening a still larger mine, in non-union Greene county, to the south. A thousand company houses are being laid out. A giant steel tipple next spring will be dumping coal onto Monongahela River barges.

Will it be union coal? The answer probably depends on the general strength the organization shows next year.

**10 Hurt in Wreck.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Two persons were seriously injured and eight more slightly hurt when two coaches of a Pennsylvania passenger train were derailed at Black Creek, four miles north of Cuba, in Cattaraugus county, today.

A broken rail caused the wreck.

**The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.**

# CHALLENGES A. F. OF L. LABOR TO SEND DELEGATION TO SEE FOR ITSELF THAT LABOR RULES SOVIET UNION

(Continued from page 1)

the Communist Party being the lone party in the Soviet Union. But outside of this he seems to view conditions within the Soviet Union with pretty much of an unprejudiced eye.

**Not Like Detroit "Y".**

President Green had presented Eddy to the delegates as a "real representative of the Young Men's Christian Association," contrasting him with the treatment dealt A. F. of L. speakers by the Detroit Y. M. C. A. and local churches.

"We are going to show him that the A. F. of L. provides a real opportunity for the exercise of free speech," said Green. "Some of the delegates know him intimately and well. I know him only by reputation, that he is a man of vision, that his mind does not run parallel with those who run the Detroit Y. M. C. A. Freedom of speech is a fundamental principle with the A. F. of L. We are willing to listen to what others have to say."

**Save Your Applause.**

With this introduction Eddy stepped on the platform smiling, while the delegates applauded rather vociferously.

"Save your applause until I am thru," said Eddy. "Perhaps you won't applaud then."

Eddy got into the good graces of the delegates by declaring that he stood for the rights of organized labor, that he was for the American Federation of Labor and collective bargaining.

**Capitalist Nations Dying.**

Then he told of visits to Great Britain, France and Germany, declaring that "the millstone of death was hanging about the neck of the nations of Europe. He told of the growing parasitysis in five of the great industries of Great Britain and concerning Germany asked:

"How long will Germany be content to remain the sweatshop of Europe?"

**Investigation Not Controlled.**

Then Eddy's party went to Russia where, Eddy said, "We went where we liked and saw what we liked," interviewing both friend and foe alike of the Soviet government.

"Regarding what I have to say, you can take it or leave it, just as you like," was Eddy's challenge to the delegates.

"Regarding the nationalization of women," he went on. "That's a lie. Not a single woman's body has been nationalized," and he referred to John Bromley, member of the British trade union delegation, now fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. delegation to support him.

The big thing that he admired, he said, was a whole nation rising above private profit to public service in one of the greatest time in human history. He declared that in the Soviet Union the profiteer is accounted a moral leper.

He then told how the Soviet government had inherited wreck and ruin, claiming that there was still a "basic poverty" in the Soviet Union. Then he snapped out, quick and emphatic

"But they are coming up!"

He then told of the recovery of industry and agriculture, pointing out that it would equal the pre-war maximum.

**A Labor Government.**

"There is nothing outside of Russia that can prevent the success of the Russian experiment," he said. "The Soviet government has come to stay. It is stronger today than ever. Here is a labor government that says no man shall exploit his fellow man. There is no lynching there, no race prejudice, an absolute equality of all races and nationalities, the first labor government trying to work out this colossal plan on a vast scale, the Soviet Union covering one-sixth of the land surface of the earth.

"I am glad to see one country determined to try out this new experiment. They have been cruelly unjust to the super-one-tenth. But they have given freedom to the lower nine-tenths. The Russian workers and country feel that it is their country and they know it.

"There are fewer murders and crimes in Moscow and Leningrad than there are in Chicago and New York City," he continued, adding, "But, of course, that isn't saying very much," as the delegates laughed.

**Unions More Powerful Then Elsewhere.**

Then came a bitter pill for the anti-Soviet propagandists within the American Federation of Labor as Eddy continued:

"There is no country in the world today where the trade unions have such an influence and power," he said. "There is no country where workers are so well organized. There are 5,700,000 workers in the trade unions, double the number in the powerful British trade union movement. There are 11,000,000 members of the big cooperators' co-operatives. There are 7,500,000 members of the farmers' co-operatives.

**No Country Does So Much for Workers.**

"There is no country in the world where so much is done for the workers," he said, pointing out the workings of old age, sickness and disability insurance, of the care given child-bearing mothers and their offspring, reciting the fact that child labor is not permitted.

"I never saw a country so energetically protecting childhood, womanhood and old age," he said.

"I am also glad to have one country stand against ruthless imperialism, against ruthless militarism," he continued, pointing out the position taken by the Soviet Union toward China.

He then urged that the Soviet Union be brought into the circle of the other nations of the world, altho he did not mention Soviet recognition, slipping instead to his plea that the A. F. of L. send a delegation to Russia.

**Applauded at End!**

When Eddy ceased he was applauded just as vigorously as when he started, if not a little more. Several delegates started to rise as a tribute to the speaker but the movement did not become general. Then President Green rose to reply.

"We have profitted by the information that Dr. Eddy has given us this afternoon," said Green. "We have profitted by the facts he has submitted to us. He told us what we believe, that the Communist Party is ruling with an iron hand little less than the czar used in his day (a little applause). You heard what Dr. Eddy said about the Red International being organized in 52 different nations. We have known that all the time."

**Money Wage Not Everything.**

Eddy had claimed that the average wage in the Soviet Union was $1 per day, adding, however, that the workers enjoyed many privileges that made the real wage much higher.

Seeking to capitalize this statement by Eddy, wa find Green in spread eagle style, shouting, "How would you like to keep your family on less than $1 per day?" but the effort didn't get very far.

**Convention Will Decide.**

"Dr. Eddy suggests that we send a mission to Russia," continued Green. "That is for the American Federation of Labor to decide. The convention itself will decide that," and his reply wilted to a close as he slammed the gavel on the table and not a single delegate applauded him. Then the convention session adjourned, leaving the impression created by Eddy clear in their minds. Many of them left the convention hall discussing the effect of Eddy's speech and his coming before the convention.

Some felt the incident marked a new turning point in the attitude of the A. F. of L. toward the Soviet Union. Green will no doubt be severely criticised by the ultra-reactionaries for ever permitting Eddy to address the gathering. He can either bow to this criticism or fight it. This is the same reactionary root that is demanding a more outspoken position against Mexico in its struggle with the catholic church.

**What Will Green Do?**

If Green completely surrenders, the basis will be established for the building of a labor opposition, if Green goes to blows with the worst reaction within the A. F. of L., something that Gompers never permitted himself to do, then the reaction will organize to unseat Green and replace him with somebody more in harmony with its views. The issues arising out of the elimination of Green as president can also help but build the basis for an opposition to the reaction.

Thus the address by Sherwood Eddy, and the conditions under which it was made, has created a new history for the American Federation of Labor.

**For Better Local Affiliation.**

There was a long clash between international officials and city and state officials over the question of forcing local unions to affiliate with city and state central labor bodies.

Frank Duffy, secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, who heads the organization committee, defended the international unions, claiming the city central bodies were rejecting the affiliations of local unions.

**City Central Refuses Locals.**

He cited the Indianapolis central labor body that had refused affiliation to the printers, carpenters, garment workers and painters.

The convention also instructed the executive council to continue to aid the Free Federation of Workingmen of Porto Rico to organize the workers of the island and help the workers of the island free themselves from the political and industrial tyrants who rule that island. Delegate Santiago Iglesias stated the case of the islanders to the committee and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

**Important Matters Pending.**

It was announced that this was merely a partial report of the committee. It still has under consideration the general resolution for the organization of the unorganized, and also the demand for organization of the auto industry, brought in by the metal trades department.

***Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?***

**Send in a sub today!**


**Strikers Relief Entertainment**

For Date Factory Workers

SATURDAY NIGHT OCTOBER 9, 1926

— 8 to 12 P. M. —

At the Residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Jones

**509 East 35th. St., 3rd. floor, Apt. 2.**


# N. Y. STRIKING WINDOW WASHERS ATTACKED BY COPS WHILE PICKETING

**NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Striking window cleaners were attacked by police and fought a pitched battle in the shadow of Borough Hall, Brooklyn, during the rush hour today, in view of hundreds of persons. One man was hurled thru a plate glass window. Four were clubbing to be victims, were arrested only after police threatened them with revolvers.**

# Craft Lines a Bar

(Continued from page 1)

conference seek to eliminate all questions of jurisdiction. President O'Connell, however, agreed to the charges and there was no opposition to the charges.

"I support th resolution of the committee," declared O'Connell, in getting the floor.

He then reviewed the importance of the auto industry, claiming it to be the third largest in the United States employing 1,000,000 workers, not including affiliated activities to the auto industry.

**An Open Shop Fortress.**

"The industry has grown by leaps and Bounds," he said. "It has become a dominant factor in the so-called American plan or non-union plan.

"The auto industry is the most specialized industry. All is the most highly developed industry leading toward mass production. Its employes are mere atoms in the production of automobiles, mere specialists in the narrowest sense of the term. The workers are hired to do one particular thing, regardless of how small that particular thing may be, year in and year out. They are compelled to do one simple operation over and over and over.

**Becomes a Nut.**

"Imagine the state of mind of a human being who screws nuts on bolts for an entire lifetime, with all possibility of human elevation to any other place in industry blocked. That worker becomes nothing more than a nut, and I don't use that word in an offensive sense.

**A Million Workers Wait Union Drive.**

"It requires the strength, power and influence of this body to approach this problem. The question of the kind of organization to adopt can be decided after careful consideration We must proceed so that the work done in this industry may be given some hope in the future. I hope that the next convention will be pleased to have us report at least a start in the work that are being made and work being done to organize the million workers in the industry."

Delegate E. S. McCullough, printers' union, attacked the head of the American Plan Commission of Detroit, who had stated in an interview given out in New York, that the organization of the auto workers union was "economically unsound." He declared that Judge Elbert H. Gary had made the same statement about the reduction of the working day from 12 to 8 hours in the steel industry. "This American planner is no more abreast of the times than Gary was," declared McCullough.

**Why Not Industrial Organization?**

No delegate arose to offer any suggestions as to how to organize the auto industry. No one urged an all-inclusive union for all auto workers in the place of the many conflicting craft unions.

In the discussion of the three resolutions for the "organization of the unorganized," however, Delegate Andrew Furuseth, of the Seamen's Union, had reviewed the workings of the American plan, declaring it was just the modern version of the attempt of feudal lords, 700 years before America was discovered, to destroy the guilds of that time and promote serfdom on the land.

**Yours to Asleep!**

"The American plan advocates are doing that very same thing now," said Furuseth, "and you are asleep while it is being done."

Delegate Furuseth offered an amendment to the substitute resolution of the organization committee, that the executive council provide forms, briefs for general distribution thruout the country to warn the people against what is now being done."

Delegate Furuseth sat down, quite dejected, declaring, "There is no use to od." This aroused several delegates to exclaim, "I'll second that," but President Green stated that the committee substitute for the resolutions offered included Furuseth's recommendation, so the amendment was withdrawn. The committee offering, containing pious wishes for the organization of the unorganized, carried unanimously.

The convention voted against prison-made brooms thru support given a resolution on this subject offered by the Broom and Whisk Makers' Union.

# Freiheit—Another Revolutionary Weapon

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,

General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

The appearance of the Chicago edition of the Freiheit adds another weapon to the armory of the revolutionary movement in the United States. The Freiheit, as a national organ has won undying glory in the struggles of the workers. In New York it is the leader of a mass movement which looks to it for information and leadership. Without the Freiheit the victories of the left wing, which is struggling to make of the unions fighting organs of the workers, would have been more difficult if not impossible.

With the appearance of the Chicago edition of the Freiheit the Chicago workers will have an organ which will give close attention to their struggles, which will point the way in the fight, and greatly strengthen them in the struggle against both the capitalist bosses and reactionary fight wing bureaucrats. The Freiheit's Chicago edition will help to stir into life and carry forward to victory the movement of those workers in the trade unions, and generally, who are for an uncompromising fight until the capitalists' power is broken and the Workers' and Farmers' Republic reorganizes industry for service to the producers in place of profits for the capitalists.

Hail to the Chicago edition of the Freiheit! May it quickly grow strong in its services to the revolutionary workers!

We greet this fighting comrade of our DAILY WORKER.

# NEGROES MUST BE ORGANIZED SAYS RANDOLPH

(Continued from page 1)

ment for the unionization of colored workers.

"No other group," said Randolph, "in this country has suffered so long and so deeply as the colored race. No other group has been used so miserably; no other group has waited so long for emancipation. We can no longer sit down with folded hands. We must no longer be afraid to go for and make our just demands. If our demands are worth while, then they are worth fighting for. Let us get together.

**The Miserable Tip System.**

There are others who will support us in our demands. A union of the colored Pullman porters that can force its demand of living wages to take the place of the miserable tip system that robe a man of self respect, will be a demonstration of what Negroes can do with organization and will be the beginning of a movement of all the colored workers into trade unions. Let the beginning be a 100 per cent organization of the Pullman porters and let us not rest until our demands for wages becomes an accomplished fact in this country."

An announcement was made of the Pasaic film to be shown in Cleveland on Oct. 22 at the Engineers' Auditorium.

# Hoosier Politicians Face Jail Over Klan

(Continued from page 1)

It would not surprise anybody to see several fully-plated persons making a beeline for a jail cell before the storm blows over.

**Cal to Remain Normal.**

It is reported here that Calvin Coolidge is more disturbed over the K. K. K mess in Indianapolis than ever over the slush-fund inundated G. O. P. pastures of Illinois and Pennsylvania. He's afraid it may come out against the klan crookedness here, lest he might be punished by hooded ballots in other states.

The following letter from Mayor Duvall of Indianapolis writtco to Stephenson in March of 1924 in support of Jackson, makes interesting reading. Here it is:

His excellency the grand dragon, realm of Indiana, most wise esteemed ruler.

"I have this day, thru the regular channels, sent the following letter to all klansmen in my province:" the letter reads,

e"Klansmen, attention: Remember your solemn oath to obey all edicts, mandates, rulings, and instructions of the imperial wizards. It is the order of the imperial wizard that all klansmen work faithfully for the nomination of our brother klansman, Maj. Jackson.

"'It is very important that we should nominate our esteemed brother, Maj. Jackson, in order that the dalectic and bonds of the invisible empire may rule supreme. Brother Jackson will keep the faith of the K K-Dso.

"'Done by me, the great kligrapp of this province, in this holy klavern, on the weird day of the woeful week, of the dreadful month, of the bloody moon, in the weeping year of the klan (L. V. 1). This 16th day of March, 1924.

"Yours in the sacred unfailing bond, "J. L. DUVALL."

# Demented Machinist Shoots at German Labor Paper Editor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Ludwig Lore, editor of New York Volkszeitung, German labor daily, was twice shot at but not hit by a man who appeared to be demented.

The man, who gave his name as Peter Flock, said he was a machinist. He declared that articles in the Volkszeitung had misled him in regard to Russia and that he had lost his money and was trying to get there. In Stettin, Germany, he said, he was told the bad side of Russia.

He demanded $2,500 from Lore and wrote a threatening letter. After his second visit to Lore's office and attempt to shoot the editor ha was arrested and held on $20,000 bail.

A lawyer appeared for him and said that they had much dam to present on the case

# Chicago Y. W. L. to Have Lively Time on Sunday Pic-Nic

All sympathisers are invited to the biggest hike of the year, to be held by the Chicago Young Workers' League. Besides the weenie and marshmallow roast, games will be held also. The hike will be held in the Milwaukee woods Sunday, Oct. 10. To get to the woods take the Milwaukee avenue car west to end of line. The bunch will meet you there, providing you don't come later than 11 a. m.

P. S.—Bring enough eats to feed the ones who are broke.

# CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

something! Help to make this world a better place to live in. Never mind the next. Tha worms will take care of you after you are dead. If they don't, we'll get after them.

* * *

THE DAILY WORKER is almost ready to give up the ghost. But in all probability it will not. If it does, another daily will rise on its ashes. The workingclass movement cannot be kept down. It is in line with avolution that the present system should give way to one that is more conducive to the best interests of the majority of the population. It is no accident that we had feudalism, and capitalism. Yes, and other systems before those.

* * *

THERE are some superficially wise intellectuals, writing books today, who try to make people believe that nothing ever changes. That there ware always rich and poor. That there is nothing to the revolutionary movement and the desire of certain leaders to get on top. We say to those vendors of literary shoddy that they are digging their own literary graves, if they do not recognize the outstanding feature of modern society. It is this: The old order is changing. To be more explicit, the capitalist system is on the decline The workingclass are coming into their own, History is ripe for the change and so are the workers.

* * *

THEREFORE if you are of the high spirited class that delights in bouncing gods out of their niches, chip in for THE DAILY WORKER. If you are a clodhopper who does not care how the gods shuffle you about, ignore this plea and keep on reading the mental fodder that the capitalist press ladles out to you.

**Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.**

# ONE MILLION COPIES!

That's how many copies of the

***Congressional Program of the Workers Communist Party***

must be distributed in the

# SPECIAL PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION WEEK

***October 10 to October 16***

**The program in leaflet form presents in simple and easily understood language the stand of the Party on the issues involved in the election campaign and thus embodies the fundamental election message of the Party. The broad mass distribution of this program leaflet is the best possible way of acquainting the workers with what our Party stands for. Many workers have often asked you: "Well, what do you Communists want? What would you do about immigration or prohibition?" This leaflet put into the hands of your fellow-worker answers these questions.**

Every Shop or Street Nucleus—
Every Trade Union and Language Fraction—
Every Section, City, and District Organization of the Party—
Every Party Member—

***MUST GET ON THE JOB IMMEDIATELY!***

**The leaflets sell for $3.50 a thousand. Party organizations in the city where the district office is situated order from the District Office. All other organizations order direct from the National Office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.**

# START GA... TO HELP NEGRO WOMEN'S STRIKE

## Strikers Get Credentials From C. F. of L.

A campaign to raise strike funds for the Negro women, employed as date stuffers at the Marsh company factory, who have been on strike since last Saturday, is under way in Chicago.

Credentials to solicit funds from local unions will be given the strikers Monday by the Federation of Labor, it is announced. The Federation also will urge support of tha strike in its Saturday and Sunday radio program.

A campaign to raise strike funds for the women, who on account of the low wages they were paid while working, and the fact that they have been on strike for a week, are almost destitute, is being conducted by the I. W. A.

**Committtsan For Funds.**

Some 15 committees have been formed to solicit funds from the workers in the city who are sympathetic with the strikers. Ranks of the strikers have grown daily. Organization is the goal of the women.

Two of the strikers who were arrested for picketing were released from jail after bond was furnished by the International Labor Defense. The woman demanded a jury trial on the charge of disorderly conduct. Tha date of the trial has not yet been set.

# RESIDENTS FLEE ILLINOIS TOWN AS LEVEE BREAKS

## Maddened River Rushes Thru Village Streets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LEWISTOWN, Ill., Oct. 8.—Residents were routed from their homes yesterday at Liverpool, a village near here, when the east levee gave way before the maddened Illinois River. The flood rushed into the village streets, now under 18 inches of water, and covered hundreds of acres of corn in fields nearby.

The other levees may break at any moment, and a general exodus from the village is in progress.

Petersburg, in Mason county, is located by bluffs rivers, and homeless there now number 75. Train trafic thru the city is at a standstill.

* * *

## Hunger Stalks Flood District in Illinois

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Oct. 8.—Hunger today added its share to the misery of flood swept Beardstown. The relief workers now are the sole support of 40 families, whose all has been swept away by the raging waters of the Illinois river.

Fifteen hundred people are now homeless and the destitute are estimated at 125, who are quartered in tents and in an old hotel taken over by the relief workers.

The river was rising again today and at noon was at a stage of 23.5 feet. A forecast by the U. S. weather bureau at St. Louis states that the river will reach its crest tomorrow night, at a stage of 25.5 feet.

*The best way—subscribe today.*

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## FOSTER SPEAKS IN DETROIT ON TUES., OCT. 12

### To Review Convention and the Left Wing

DETROIT, Oct. 8.—The workers of Detroit will have an opportunity to hear a report of the American Federation of Labor Convention from two leaders of the left wing in the American Labor Movement, Tuesday, Oct. 12 at 8 p. m., when Wm. Z. Foster and Ben Gold will address a mass meeting of the Trade Union Educational League at the McKollester Hall, corner Forest and Cass.

**Will Review Accomplishments.**

In view of Green's bitter attacks against the left wingers and Communists it will be interesting to hear these two leaders of the left wing review some of the recent accomplishments of the left wing in the labor movement.

There will be many important issues at the A. F. of L. Convention that must be treated from the point of view of the left wing. Why is the A. F. of L. still opposed to recognition of Soviet Russia? What are the inner conflicts within the executive council on some of the important political questions facing the labor movement of the country.

**Convention in Session.**

The A. F. of L. Convention offers a splendid opportunity to bring many of these questions to the attention of the trade unionists of Detroit. Admission of 25 cents will be charged.

## RABBI WISE RAPS PASSAIC COURTS FOR STRIKE ACTS

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 8.—The courts are "stacked" against the workers in Passaic, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, told a big meeting of woolen strikers.

The police, for the most part, are controlled by the mills; the United State senators are "representatives" not of the people of the state, but of the mill owners."

**Deep Breach of Faith.**

There has been a "deep breach of faith on the part of the mill owners," he declared, quelling attention to the companies' original reason not to treat with the workers because they were led by "radicals." Now that the strikers are led by the conservative United Textile Workers, affiliated with the A. F. of L., the mill owners would deal with the union if they had been sincere from the beginning.

**Going to Detroit.**

The rabbi said he was leaving for Detroit to make a personal report to the heads of the A. F. of L. He urged the workers to "battle on," saying they had obtained the sympathy even of persons ordinarily little interested in the cause of labor.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

**TONIGHT**

8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor, talks and bulletins.
8:30—The Serenaders Ensemble; Little Joe Warner, Hickey & Johnson, Ann Peet, Vivian Lawrence.
9:00—Alamo City Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

**SUNDAY, OCT. 10.**

4:00 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. S. P. Long.
7:45 p. m.—Irving Park Lutheran Church, Rev. J. Oden.

## PROGRESSIVE OFFICIALS URGE UTAH FEDERATION CONVENTION TO ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED

SALT LAKE CITY. (By Mail)—The State Federation of Labor has just ended its annual convention which was held at the Labor Temple in Salt Lake with, as the capitalist press was happy to report, "a notable absence of 'red' and 'radical' resolutions.

**Two Progressive Officials.**

C. L. Speigal of Salt Lake City was elected president and F. G. West re-elected secretary-treasurer. Con D. Silva of Ogden was re-elected first vice-president.

Speigal and Silva are progressives and there will at least be less clrading against the "reds" and, we trust, more effort directed toward organizing and building up of the labor movement in Utah.

Con D. Silva, probably the most progressive of the delegates present, was, in the absence of the reactionary president Goodmanson, acting chairman of the convention. His report was as first vice-president was the most comprehensive as well as the most progressive report submitted to the convention.

Following are some excerpts from his report:

**Organize the Unorganized.**

"Every delegate to this convention should upon return to their own unions urge the local unions to become active in interesting all unorganized men and women who work in joining the organization of their craft. And then follow that up by having the craft come into the central body and the state federation. You owe this activity to yourselves as a protection to your wages, to your working day and to general conditions surrounding your working place.

"I regret very much that the American Federation of Labor has failed to heed the request of the Utah Federation to aid us by sending an organiser into this state. Several similar requests have been sent to the American Federation of Labor by former conventions. I am sure that if an organizer were sent here our membership would double by the next convention. God knows there is plenty of organization work to be done in this state.

**Disapproves A. F. of L. Action.**

"The officers of the federation regret very much that thru the action of the A. F. of L. we have lost the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. I hope that the convention will go on record as favoring such action by the American Federation of Labor as will settle this controversy on such a basis as will again give us the affiliation of this splendid body of working men and women."

**Closer Relations with Farmers.**

The following recommendation of Silva's was endorsed end e committee appointed:

"I would recommend that the state federation and the local assemblies make e point of cultivating closer relations with farm labor as organized in the Farm Bureaus. Not only should we extend our campaign in behalf of the union label to the farmer's but we should urge cooperation in all lines. We should have a committee from the federation and assemblies to act as fraternal delegates to the Farm Bureaus and to keep them in touch with our activities. We should ask Farm Bureaus to send fraternal delegates to meet with us.

**Condemns Company Union.**

"Let us not forget the menace of the company controlled union. That is one thing organized labor must fight with all its power. It is one of the worst forms of wage slavery. These company unions and the "open shop" are fostered by the Associated Industries which hide their real purposes behind what they hypocritically call the "American Plan." I recommend that delegates urge their unions to give stronger support to the "Labor Bulletin." That is the most effective means of fighting the company unions and the Associated Industries.

**Labor Party?**

I cannot close this report without calling to mind one incident of our dip into PRACTICAL politics two years ago. In Weber County all the labor, progressive and radical elements combined in supporting the democratic candidates for the legislature. They had pledged themselves to support the child labor amendment. They were elected. They accepted the votes of the progressives, the farm labor, the socialists, the Trades and Labor Assembly, the brotherhoods, the W. C. T. U. on the pledge to vote for the amendment. But when the test came three of them voted AGAINST the amendment and the fourth was conveniently absent from the room. THE MORAL IS THAT ONLY LABORING MEN CAN BE TRUSTED TO CARRY OUT A LABORING MAN'S PROGRAM.

**Must Organize.**

"In conclusion let me say that in contending today it is not for the purpose of seeing how good a time we can have but to consider seriously the problems confronting every organization within our state, and also to devise the best ways and means of bringing into our movement that great army of the unorganized workers. These workers, we say frankly, are being shamefully exploited by many selfish employers who care very little as to the fact that their employes cannot enjoy the proper standards of living. They are responsible for a condition that will tend to create a more dissatisfied population than we now have.

"I am confident that the delegates in this convention realise as I do, not only these conditions but the position in which the labor movement of our state finds itself at this time."

## 2,000 Involved in N. J. Automobile Walk-out

ELIZABETH, N. J.—(FP)—Mass picketing of the Hays-Hunt plant of the Durant Motor Corp. makes the strike of body workers effective. A mass meeting voted a general walkout in sympathy with the upholsterers and trimmers, who have been on strike two weeks. There are 2,000 workers in the plants involved. The strikers demand recognition of their union, reinstatement of discharged active union workers and recognition of shop committees.

The strike is backed by A. F. of L. organizer Edward McGrady and New Jersey state federation of labor officials. The Flint Motors Corp., leaving its bodies made at the Hays-Hunt plant along with various Durent cars.

## WINDOW WASHERS ON STRIKE GAIN MANY MEMBERS

Since the window washers went on strike last Monday, about 50 new members joined Local 34 of the Window Washers' Union, under whose auspices the strike is carried on. Altogether about 450 people are affected by the walk-out. The Ohio Window Cleaning Co., the New York Window Cleaning Co. and the Hearst Bldg. recognized the union demands and signed up.

Police and thuggers are continuing to intimidate the strikers. Steve Ezbarchuk, the business agent of the union, was taken to the police station on Foster Avenue, near Robey Street. He was searched and when nothing incriminating was found, the captain bawled him out and let him go.

Wilfred Mattison, a striker, was arrested for picketing. At the Harrison St. police court he was fined $1 for "disorderly conduct."

The names of a few scabs were obtained by the union. They are: Justine Mesun, of 4418 So. Whipple St.; Julius Aborovitch, of 4833 So. Hamlin Ave., and Mike Pesetsky, of 2015 West Superior St.

In order to make it easier for the window washers who work in office buildings to join the union only $3 initiation fee is charged at present instead of the usual $25. Many are taking advantage of this opportunity and are joining. A meeting of the strikers was held yesterday at 30 N Wells Street.

* * *

## Porters Refuse to Scab on Window Washers at Rothschild Clothing Co.

When the window washers went on strike at the M. L. Rothschild Clothing Co., cor. State St. and Jackson Blvd., the head porter, John Pafingold, made an attempt to force the porters to scab on the window washers. The porters, altho not organized into a union, flatly refused to do the work of the striking window washers. The head porter was enraged at such a stand of solidarity by the porters, and decided to fire the "ring leaders." But instead of the porters informed Mr. John Pafingold, that if anybody is fired they will all go out.

When the superintendent heard about it, he offered the porters extra pay for the extra work. This was also refused. After questioning if they belong to a union and why they refuse to do the work of the strikers, the superintendent finally let the porters alone.

No porter is scabbing on the window washers in this store.

## U. T. W. ISSUES APPEAL FOR FUNDS TO AID WINNING OF PASSAIC STRIKE

The following statement has been issued by Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, and Sara A. Conboy, secretary, in regard to the affiliation of the Passaic strikers with the A. F. of L.:

"To set at rest any misapprehension about the present situation of the great Passaic textile strike, I wish to make it clear that the Passaic strikers have been received into the United Textile Workers of America, and chartered as Local 1603. These strikers are therefore now an integral part of the American Federation of Labor. The action of the executive officers of the United Textile Workers of America in chertering the Passaic Local, received the unanimous approval of our International Convention held in New York City, Sept. 13-18, 1926.

"The convention furthermore directed the general officers to give every support to this strike, and to use their best effort to bring it to a just and succesful conclusion. It further directed that we also call upon all affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor to rush all possible financial aid to the Passaic strikers.

"Our hope is that this appeal will meet with instant and generous response for the labor movement and all friends of labor thruout the country.

"These ten thousand brave textile workers on strike for over 8 months must know that they are not now deserted, but have found new friends by the millions.

"In recent days, since these strikers have joined the ranks of the regular trade union movement of America, police brutalities have become worse even than before. Our answer to this invasion of the most elementary rights of American workers must be the utmost moral, legal and financial support of the strikers until their right to organize and their right to an American standard of living is recognized.

"Thomas F. McMahon,
International President.
"Sara A. Conboy,
International Sec-Treas.
"United Textile Workers
of America."

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

## WILL THE BRITISH MINERS WIN?

It is generally admitted in all circles that if the miners could hold out for two more months—October and November—the mine owners will be compelled to recede from their present arrogant attitude of demanding what amounts to an "unconditional surrender" of the miners.

Little arguing is required to convince one, that the miners will be able to hold out those two months or longer, only if they are kept from starving and freezing. And who will do that? Who will help them if not we, the workers? Under no consideration must we quit now, when the miners need us most. We must continue our work of relief and help them to a victorious ending of their great struggle.

THOSE WHO HAVE MONEY ON HAND COLLECTED ON SUBSCRIPTION LISTS, MINERS' COUPON BOOKS, OR MINIATURE LANTERNS ARE URGED TO SEND SAME IN AT ONCE TO THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID, 1543 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

## COMPANY UNION REVOLT CHOKED BY RAIL BOARD

### Steers Men Into Trap of Arbitration

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—One company union group has "made its point" in a disagreement with a railroad company, while another has failed to gain its first objective after joining an independent union. The records of the U. S. board of mediation in these cases show that a spirit of unrest is moving the workers in the railroad industry to appeal to federal authority for help.

**They Won—Arbitration!**

On the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis road the company association of clerks demanded a wage increase on the ground that they had none in two years. The company replied that it could not pay more than was paid by the largest company, the Louisville & Nashville. Commissioner Hanger mediated the dispute and secured the signatures of both parties to an agreement on arbitration of the wage demand. Arbitrators have been selected and are now starting work.

**Reference to Board.**

On the Boston & Maine a wage demand by the company union of shopmen at Boston led to the dismissal of the five members of the committee that called on the management. The shopmen then voted to join the Independent American Federation of Railroad Workers. The union applied to the board of mediation for its services as to the dismissals and the wage issue.

Commissioner Hanger tried to mediate but was met by the company's showing that only 1,000 of its employes had rebelled. It denied any responsibility to set up a separate adjustment board for so small a minority. Hanger persuaded both sides to refer the dispute to the full membership of the board for decision on the general principle of minority groups' right to separate negotiation and adjustment.

## First Gun Fired in Drive to Organize N. J. Silk Workers

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 8.—With the mailing of several thousand of leaflets printed in four languages the Associated Silk Workers, have fired the opening gun in an energetic campaign to organise the silk workers of Paterson and vicinity. The organization of the workers in the broad silk shops is the immediate aim of the union.

Following the strike against the multiple-loom system in August, 1924, the silk barons forced through a secret wage reductions and in many cases been compelled to work longer hours, more familiarly known as-overtime.

The union is on record for the following demands:

"The complete recognition of the Associated Silk Workers' Union by the bosses; an increase in wages for all broad silk workers; a guaranteed minimum wage and the system of pay for every week; more sanitary working conditions in the old, dilapidated factory buildings; the eight-hour day for all broad silk workers and eventually the 40-hour week; the elimination of the speed-up system, which undermines and destroys the health of the workers; effective methods which will compel the manufacturers to abide by their promises."

The campaign in the broad silk industry is being conducted by the executive board of the broad silk department under the direction of Organiser Anthony Ramuglia, who has been until recently connected with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union and was elected last week by the silk workers to his present position.

The union's organization headquarters at 201 Market street will also be headquerters for the campaign. A meeting of the members of the department will be held on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

## Union of Bed Workers Invites Labor of the Trade to Tues. Meet

A meeting was held at the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, corner Ogden and Kedsie Aves., at 2 p. m., October 3rd, 1926, of Mattress Makers, Box Spring and Spring Bed Workers where a union was formed, affiliated with the Upholsterer's International Union. Speakers from the American Federation of Labor, the Building Trades Council, and the Teamsters' Union. The United Hebrew Trades, etc., addressed a large crowd. A great deal of enthusiasm was displayed by the workers of the trade.

Conditions of the trade are so bad that it is impossible to earn a living wage. With the hope and co-operation of all other unions, the success of the bed industry is nearer. The next meeting of the union will be held, Tuesday, Oct. 12th, 1926 at 8 p. m. at Workmen's Circle Lyceum, Kedsie and Ogden avenues. All workers of the trade are invited to come. Help better the conditions of the industry.

R. Wilkie, Secretary.

## MINE WORKERS VOTE

## AMERICAN STUDENT DELEGATION WELCOMED AT THE RED CAPITO

(SLES)—The following letter has been written from Moscow, Russia, by Thomas L. Dahney, a graduate of Brookwood Labor College last year. Dahney is a member of the American student delegation to Russia. Other colleges and universities represented by the 12 members of the delegation include Columbia, University of Pittsburgh, Occidental College, and Washington University.

**Welcome in Moscow, July 9.**

The members of the American student delegation to Soviet Russia were most cordially received on our arrival at Moscow Saturday, July 2. A large reception committee of students met us at the station with cars and accompanied us to our hotel. We were confronted with cameras on every side. Pravda and other Moscow papers have carried news stories about the delegation every day since our arrival.

The students whom we have met are not only interested in the educational problems of Russia but they are eager to get all the information they can on the problems of education in America. I have never seen so many serious forward-looking students anywhere as I have seen in the three schools in Moscow which we have visited.

Our delegation has visited the first Moscow State University, the Transport Engineers' College and the Timiriazeff Agriculture Academy. At each of these schools we were given a warm reception by an official of the school. Altho it is vacation time, a considerable number of students are still at these schools—some helping in repair work or general construction and some doing special school work. Questions covering the whole range of education were fired at us by students in each school that we visited. They are particularly interested in the fortunes of women students, amount of technical training given American schools, the extent to which American colleges to Negro students, the extent to which scholarships are awarded to students and the problem of workers' education.

Almost every group of students whom we have met asked us if we were from trade union schools, like the Transport Engineers' College students were particularly anxious to know whether we represented workers and whether students in America had the opportunity of sharing the government of the colleges with the faculty. When I told the group that students at Brookwood were active members of trade unions and that they assisted in the strikes of their locals, one comrade asked the rest of the delegation: "How long will it be before your colleges will become schools like your comrade's?" Again and again I saved our delegation embarrassment by mentioning Brookwood and other labor schools.

Russian students are eager to do what they can to bridge the present gap between themselves and the American students. They would welcome the opportunity to exchange students with American colleges. After we paid a visit to Lunacharsky, a student told me that plans were on to send a student to Brookwood and they were glad to meet a representative from Brookwood and find out something about the school. Whenever possible I have assured Russian students that the few liberal students in America are interested in the progress of education in the Soviet Union and regard themselves as a part of the great movement of liberal students in all countries.—Thomas L. Dahney.

## Young Stove Worker Is Popular Paper

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The third issue of the Young Stove Worker, mimeographed factory bulletin issued by the Young Workers' League in Los Angeles, made its appearance before the O'Keefe & Merritt stove factory. The leading articles urge the workers to organize for a 16 per cent wage increase, 44-hour week and similar vital demands. There is an article written in Spanish especially for the Mexican young workers. The bosses are chasing away league members, but old ones are successfully distributed, and the workers, especially the young fellows, grab them eagerly. Due to its growing popularity, the league is planning to change it from a monthly to a weekly and enlarge it to two pages or more. Arrangements will shortly be made for open-air meetings at the factory gates, where young speakers will address the stove workers.

## Hot Dog on This Youth Hike

The Chicago Y. W. L. will hold its biggest hike of the season Sunday, Oct. 10, in the Milwaukee woods. There will be weiner and marshmallow roasts, games and fun galore.

Members of the Chicago league should meet at their section headquarters and come to the woods together.

To get to the woods take Milwaukee Ave. car going west. Then meet the bunch at the end of the car line. Don't forget the date. Sympathizers are invited.

## Charges Employes Were Bribed, Ford Sues Contractors

DETROIT, Oct. 8.—The Ford Motor Company has filed suit against Blair and Company, construction firm, charging that the contractors bribed Ford employes to accept inferior materials in construction work. The suit, it is believed, will involve several millions of dollars.

Ford asks that the contract with Blair and Company be terminated and that it be forced to divulge names of the employes who betrayed "Philanthropical Henry."

*Send, The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.*


GRIGER & NOVAK
GENTS FURNISHING and MERCHANT TAILORS
Union Merchandise
1934 West Chicago Avenue
(Cor. Winchester)
Phone Humboldt 8787

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

SEMINARY TAILORS
CLEANERS & DYERS
Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling
Hats cleaned and blocked—Shoe Shining Parlor—Laundry
All Our Work Guaranteed. We Call for and Deliver.
812-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Phone Lincoln 3141

The Best Place to Buy Your
CARPETS RUGS LINOLEUM FURNITURE
Is at Comrade
OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 4 STORES
2635 W. North Avenue, Phone Humboldt 4963
2408 W. North Avenue, Phone Seeley 5500
1618 W. Chicago Avenue, Phone Humboldt 6941
1600 W. Roosevelt Road, Phone Monroe 6364


## Girl Financiers Show How It's Done

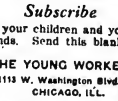
Ethel Stevens, who specializes in financing District 8's campaign among the young miners, has started an indoor collecting work with a bang. She and Clare Cline in one-half hour collected over $25 from the miners' welfare fund. Clare made a brief talk to the crowd, explaining the purpose of the campaign among the young miners, while Ethel went around and pinned a special button on anyone who did not offer violent resistance. When everyone had been buttoned the comrades counted the total and found that they had collected over $25. This added to the other sums that Comrade Stevens had previously collected, makes over $100 that she has gotten together for the young miners' campaign.

## See the Point in the Needle Trades Bulletin

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The needle trades fraction of the Los Angeles Y. W. L. will shortly run off 300 mimeographed copies of a needle trades bulletin to help bring the girls in the industry into their respective unions. The Needle Trades Council of this city will be urged to initiate a move for a youth conference in the needle industry.

## Young Worker Subs Given Free

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Over fifty dollars was raised by a voluntary assessment of Los Angeles Y. W. L. members to help get the Young Worker published. The weekly youth paper is being popularized by means of free subs being given to young workers and students who become interested thru the propaganda of the Young Workers League.




About the working class youth in this country in every issue of

The Young Worker
$1.00 a Year : : 50c 6 Months

*Subscribe*

For your children and young friends. Send this blank to

THE YOUNG WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Send The Young Worker for one year ..... six months .....

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State .....

# DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| One year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.00 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL ..... Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editor
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## The Soviet Union Gets a Hearing

The old lady who tried to sweep back the sea with a broom scored a one hundred per cent success compared to the result of the efforts of the American Federation of Labor officialdom to keep the question of the recognition of the Soviet Union becoming the subject of debate on the convention floor.

No more dramatic occurrence has disturbed the solemn serenity of the annual conclave of the Conservative leaders of the American labor union movement than the speech of Sherwood Eddy. The occurrence symbolizes the onward march of the proletarian revolution in Russia and dwarfs the puny attempts of its foes to prevent its achievement, the first workers' and peasants' government in the world, appearing in its glorious aspects before the American working class.

The A. F. of L. machine had everything arranged to take another rap at the Soviet Union and the Communists without any opposition from the floor. A vicious resolution reaffirming the previous adverse decisions was to be introduced and passed and the issue smothered for another year.

But times have changed. There is a delegation of trade union officials, economists, editors and labor attorneys all packed up and ready to go to the Soviet Union, the delegation has received much publicity, the British fraternal delegates spoke in praise of the Soviet Union and advocated world trade union unity, the attack of the Detroit open shoppers, direct and unexpected by the Polly-anna leadership of the federation, drew in huge quantities upon its slender store of courage, the church and the Y. M. C. A. joined in the attack and the carefully erected structure of reaction came tumbling down about the ears of an astounded bureaucracy.

Undoubtedly there will be the usual long wails of "Communist propaganda" and we do not deny that we have done the best we could to put the issue of Soviet Union recognition before the American labor movement. We are only too pleased that our efforts have not been in vain and it will be admitted by unbiased observers that we have done a fairly good job.

Not that Sherwood Eddy is a Communist or under any Communist influence except that which all honest idealists respond to when they visit the only land in the world where workers and peasants rule and are using their power to build a Communist society while at the same time aiding to the best of their ability the struggles of workers in capitalist and colonial countries to organize for and wage victoriously the struggle for proletarian power.

We are grateful to Sherwood Eddy just as we are to all honest intellectuals who have the courage to tell the truth about the Russian revolution and other achievements of our class.

But Sherwood Eddy alone could never have upset the cautious plans of the skilled jugglers who manipulate the affairs of A. F. of L. conventions. The incident is significant in that it shows an inner weakness in the hitherto apparently solid front of A. F. of L. bureaucracy, and it is additionally significant that this weakness discloses itself on a fundamental working class political issue such as the recognition of the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union is.

The pressure from the rank and file is making itself felt at this convention with greater force than in a decade. The auto industry organization resolution, the Eddy speech and the favorable reception accorded it, the very obvious failure of the officialdom to give this convention the usual quiet, restrained atmosphere of utter respectability, all point to the conclusion that the American labor movement, in spite of the efforts of the leadership to hold it in leash, is emerging from its post-war apathy and showing signs of recovering from the subtle poison administered by the labor agents of imperialism.

## The High Cost of Getting Elected

Samuel Insull turned about $150,000 into Frank L. Smith's treasure chest because the public utilities magnate had a grudge against Smith's opponent and would do anything within reason to place another man in the senatorial seat occupied by Mr. McKinley. Of course, Sam had no ulterior motive. Oh, no, no, no.

Frankly, our faith in this explanation of the phenomenal campaign contribution is somewhat shaken by the perusal of an article in a Chicago newspaper purporting to be the experience of a campaign manager for a capitalist party in roping in votes for his candidates.

This particular installment tells how he lined up the foreign-born vote.

The party's publicity man was in a dilemma. He called in the campaign manager for a solution of his problem. It was this:

The foreign vote might save the party from defeat. So the publicity man wrote several articles proving why the various racial groups should support the ticket. There was one for the Poles, another for the Irish, one for the Italians and so on down the line. Now to get the stuff out so that it would not prove a boomerang was the problem. If an Irish pamphlet got into the hands of a Swede there would be trouble because the reasons given why the Irish should support the ticket were precisely the reasons why the Swedes should not.

The campaign manager wrinkled his brow and by the time he got thru he could see a mass movement of foreign-born voters moving on the polls to vote for his ticket. Money did the trick.

Lining his pockets with one thousand dollar bills the manager journeyed to New York. The first foreign-born leader he met with accepted twenty-five one thousand dollar bills on account. By the time he had covered Boston and Chicago and returned to Washington his roll was slim and the publicity director almost fainted when the amount expended was tallied.

But inside of a week the money began to talk. Mass meetings were held at which orators of every known racial group on the American voting lists expounded the virtues of the party with the eagle. And when the votes were counted, the party with the eagle got the lion's share of the votes.

# The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

By N. BUCHARIN

(Continued from the previous issue)

"If we are criticized and told: 'This has not been done,' and if we are criticized for the purpose of making capital for the formation of a fraction, instead of for the purpose of helping us to remedy our faults, if we are criticized in enormous exaggerations, if our party and the soviet power are slandered, if individual errors, individual mistakes, and individual weaknesses in our state and our party apparatus are multiplied a thousandfold, if a fraction platform is formed of these, and if the critics do not help us to overcome the real immediate difficulties, but take the opportunity to fry their own fraction fish, then we take up arms against such a criticism, for this is no capable help coming to aid us to overcome our deficiencies, but a system of repeated attempts to shake the unity of the party, and to attain the legalization of other parties by means of fractions and groups. This is a veiling away from the proletarian line, even if it is not acknowledged as such.

THE opposition, after making several accusations against the central committee of the party, maintained that the party should learn the following lessons from the election campaign: 1. Real industrialization; 2. real organization of the poor peasantry; 3. real alliance with the main mass of the middle peasantry under the leadership of the proletariat; 4. real fight against bureaucracy; 5. real inner party democracy. It would thus appear that our industrialization is not real—apparently we only assert that we are building new factories, whilst in reality they do not exist. It appears that we are not organizing the poor peasantry, that only the opposition proposes a real alliance, etc., etc. The opposition gives a false testimony against our whole policy, and believes that it alone is creating something "real," while all that we have done and are doing is fundamentally "wrong."

WE, however, are straightforward enough to believe that those persons who contend in the crudest form against current line in our party policy, only to let themselves be bound on this current the next; who today proclaim the question of fraction to be a matter of death to the party, and tomorrow a matter of life—we believe that these elements have found their way into "real" Leninism to a certain extent by a funny story.

I MUST tell you a funny story. In opposition circles Comrade Zinoviev's book on Leninism has been regarded as a hundred per cent gospel. Others will be known to you. A considerable part of this book was directed against Comrade Trotsky. But now Comrade Zinoviev, for the sake of the block with Comrade Trotsky, for the sake of the realisation of real Leninism, has let this book fall under the table, and is not having a farther edition published. This is the way they treat the principles of Leninism. Not merely a word which might have slipped out accidentally, but the "gospel" of Leninism.

Our Tasks.

IN conclusion, a few words on the tasks now facing us. In economic politics our main task is to steer an efficient course towards industrialism, to seek means for the acceleration of the speed of development for our industry. Our next task, in view of the coming autumn, consists of inquiring into the possibility of a rise in real wages, especially in the wages of those categories of workers whose wages have not kept pace with the others. Altho we were unable to fulfil this task a few months ago, it is certain that if we now succeed in unbelivering our exports skilfully, in bringing in our grain properly and selling it well, etc., we shall be in a position by the autumn to raise the real value of wages. This must be carefully considered and calculated a hundred times, but we must make preparations for it.

THUS one measure to be taken in our labor policy must be to combat the excrescences which have grown up about the saving regime. In some places the necessity of saving has been so interpreted that the workers have been deprived of water to make tea with, with the result that there have been smell revolts here and there in the provinces. This is not a regime of saving, but a caricature, a perfectly criminal caricature of a regime of saving. Our central committee or its secretariat must send an explanatory letter to the organisations on this subject. One of our main tasks all over the country must be the combat against the bureaucratism which is throttling us. I may remind you that one of the main thoughts in Comrade Dzerzhinsky's last speech delivered before his death and directed against the opposition, was a declaration of determined war against the immobility, the unwieldiness, and the bureaucratism of our apparatus, against conditions which oblige an urgent matter to pass thru the hands of ten to twenty authorities before it can be decided upon and executed. Here we have still a great deal to do, and here the collective endeavors of many workers' hands and heads is truly necessary.

AND finally, I am of the opinion that in the sphere of inner party politics we must not only carry on this direct struggle against fractions and groups, but at the same time we must strive to create the basis for inner party democracy. We must enlighten the mass of the party at any price, strengthen and steel its ideology, and do this in the firm conviction that the line pursued by the majority of the party is right. This is one of the greatest tasks.

THE Communist Party is the mainspring of the state administration of our great country. We are entering the autumn season faced by extremely complicated tasks. We must maneuver with our grain prices, and maneuver in such a manner that we bring in the largest possible quantity of grain. We must export and sell this grain on advantageous terms, and upon this basis we have to arrange our program of production, and find our way to a certain improvement in the wages question, the wages question, etc. We begin with these operations every year almost simultaneously with the realisation of the harvest. A very great deal depends upon how these operations are begun. They are almost determinative for the results of a whole economic year. And the we have our hands full with this great practical task, still we must increase our activity in the work of strengthening the ideology of the whole of the party on the basis of a definite political standpoint. May every member of the party know and realise that the majority of the central committee has a clearly defined standpoint, one for which it stands, which it continues, and which serves as a rule for guidance for the party.

WE are not adherents of party methods which maintain one thing today, and something diametrically opposite tomorrow; which declare a crusade against deviations today, and submit to the lead of these deviations tomorrow. We have our line of policy and we follow it consistently. We shall continue to stand for this line, to fight for it, to lead the party unwaveringly by it, and we are firmly convinced that the whole party—with the Leningrad organization, which has always been and always will be a pillar of the central committee, in the front rank—will pursue this line in every respect. The most important point is: the struggle for the right political line; everything else depends upon this, everything else is determined by the struggle for the right political line. Our line is actually a Leninist political line, from which we never deviate, for which we fight without ceasing, and which will be the means of leading us to victory. (Prolonged applause).

(Conclusion)

## How Philadelphia Does 'Its Bit

We have just received the following inspiring report from the Philadelphia district of the Workers Party.

The workers in the Philadelphia district are surely responding to our call to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

"Norfolk, W. Va., Oct. 4, 1926

"Enclosed find check for $100.00, the contribution of the Norfolk and Portsmouth comrades to SAVE THE DAILY WORKER.

"Are now on the way back. In Richmond we will get $100.00. It's all agreed. In Washington they will have a check for $100.00 waiting for us. In Baltimore they will have another $150.00 ready. When we get to Philly we will have another couple of hundred to send.

"We will also cover next week—Tranton, Chester and Wilmington.

"Fraternally yours, Alex Ball."

## OLD LINE PARTIES DISCREDITED IN IND.; URGE FORMING LABOR PARTY

The Local Lake County, Indiana, Workers (Communist) Party, has issued a statement asking all of the workers of Indiana to stand together and form a Labor Party in order to purge the state of the corruption and graft which has been exposed in connection with the ku klux klan activities.

THE state of Indiana is in political turmoil. Stephenson, the ex-ruler of the K. K. K. and of the republican party, is now in jail in Michigan City, Indiana, for causing the death of a school girl, and makes a confession in which he claims to have documents to prove:

That he spent $275,000 to elect a certain prominent republican official of the state of Indiana to office.

That he received from the republican state committee the amount of $825,000 in payment for his election into office.

That republican mayors of three large cities in Indiana entered into a written agreement with him to repay him on a ratio of three-to-one for all the money he advances in the campaign for their election.

That he made further agreements with these republican mayors whereby some individuals could get control over appointments to public jobs.

That he made similar agreements with 30 or 40 less important public officials.

That he dictated the appointment of the republican senator, Jim Robinson, to his senatorial position by the republican governor of Indiana, Ed. Jackson.

That he forced this appointment by threatening the republican governor that, if the appointment is not made as requested, he would begin "to talk" and that his story would not gain any public favor for the republican governor.

When crooks begin to squeal—they expose other crooks.

A NUMBER of the ex-grand dragon's former republican friends, including the republican governor and some of the republican senators, ought to be serving time with Stephenson, if tha story he tells is true. And from the action of the republican governor, Ed Jackson, who would not permit newspaper men to see Stephenson, one would conclude that the clique of the K. K. K.-republican politicians is in control of the state machine, are afraid of his revelations.

What is the meaning of this big turmoil in the politics of Indiana?

IT shows up the total rottenness and anti-labor character of the K. K. K.-republican combination that rules the state.

They all parade as 100 per cent Americans—these 100 per cent scoundrels! They all preach law and order—these thieves and ruffians!

Against the workers on a peaceful strike they would use machine guns (as at the time of the Great Steel Strike.)

But for themselves they claim immunity from punishment for all the hideous crimes they commit.

But who put these men in power? Workers and poor farmers of the state of Indiana.

Behold now these champions of "white protestant superiority"!

Do you still admire them? Do you still insist that man's superiority depends upon his color and his creed?

YOU, workers and poor farmers, who joined the K. K. K. because you thought it will bring about cleanup politics—How many more times do you need to be fooled before you learn your lesson?

Out of the Ku Klux Klan—this hotbed of hatred—religious and racial—cultivated by the exploiters of labor in order to keep the workers fighting each other, divided and weak!

Out of the rotten K. K. K.-republican corruption! Let it fall to pieces like a house of cards!

For the republican party cannot be expected to serve your interests, even if it disassociates itself from the K. K. K.

For the republican party can be nothing else but what it is—the party of big business—the party of Wall Street, of the Morgans, and the Rockefellers and the Garys.

THE proof of this, if proof is needed at all in the recent slush funds investigations in Pennsylvania, in Illinois. The money has run the election, the biggest stake electic all of the candidates from the president of the United States down to the petty clerk.

And the democratic party—can we seek refuge in this relic of the slave holding South which now attempts to parade as the friend of the working people? No! Because it is under just as firm control of the bankers and manufacturers as the republican party. The slush fund exposures showed that the bankers and manufacturers are contributing to the democratic party as they do to the republican party. When the republican party is discredited in the eyes of the workers and poor farmers—then the democratic party is used by the exploiters to fool the working people.

DOWN with the political parties of the exploiters of labor! Let all the workers' organizations—trade unions, fraternal, political—unite to form a powerful party of their own—a Labor Party.

Let our watchword be: A Powerful Labor Party of Indiana for the presidential elections of 1928.

Let us use the remaining two years for the building of such a party. At the same time let us demand: a full and open investigation of all charges of thievery, political corruption, and graft in the capitalist politics of Indiana.

Let organized labor demand that its representatives participate in the investigation.

TO jail with the open shoppers who keep the wages down, who resist the organisation of workers, but spend millions of dollars squeezed out of workers to enrich themselves and keep themselves in power.

DOWN WITH CAPITALIST POLITICS!

LONG LIVE INDEPENDENT WORKING CLASS POLITICAL ACTION!

LONG LIVE THE SOLIDARITY OF ALL RACES!

WORKERS' (COMMUNIST) PARTY,
Local Lake county, Indiana.

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.*

# Workers (Communist) Party

## W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

### H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, is now engaged in an election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?"

The rest of his tour follows:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 12, 8 p. m., N. S. Carnegie Music Hall.
CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 13, 7:30 p. m., Coverdale Hall.
AMBRIDGE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 14, 7:30 p. m., Croatian Hall.
EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 16.
AVELLA, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 17, 2:30 p. m., Braden-Grange Hall.
MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m., Market Hall.
CHARLEROI, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 20.
BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 21, 7:30 p. m., Union Hall.
UNIONTOWN, Pa., Friday, Oct. 22.
BROWNSVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 23.
DAISYTOWN, Brownsville, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 24.
NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 26.
HARMERVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 28, 7:30, Union Hall.
CANONSBURG, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 30.
NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 31, 2:30 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 31, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

### Ben Gitlow

Ben Gitlow, who is well-known to the workers of this country as a militant fighter in the ranks of labor, begins his big election campaign tour under the banner of the Workers Communist Party with a meeting in New Haven on September 29. Workers in cities all over the country—Comrade Gitlow's tour will take him all the way from New Haven to Milwaukee—will have the opportunity of hearing the 1924 vice-presidential candidate of the Workers Party and its present gubernatorial candidate in New York on: "WHAT CAN THE ELECTIONS DO FOR THE WORKERS?"

The complete tour follows:

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Oct. 10.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Oct. 11.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Oct. 12, N. S. Carnegie Music Hall.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Oct. 13.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 14.

### Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who has just completed a tour in Ohio, will cover a number of cities in Minnesota and Michigan this October in connection with the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Grecht will speak on: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?" Her tour follows:

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 14.
RENOSHA, Wisc., Oct. 17.
ROCHESTER, Minn., Oct. 18
ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 19.
MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 20.
CHISHOLM, Minn., Oct. 21.
VIRGINIA, Minn., Oct. 22.
SUPERIOR, Wisc., Oct. 23.
DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 24.
IRONWOOD, Mich., Oct. 25.
HANCOCK, Mich., Oct. 26.
ISHPEMING, Mich., Oct. 27.
FLINT, Mich., Oct. 29.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 30.
MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 31.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

## N. Y. Italian Workers Will Stage Affair for Il Lavoratore

The Italian workers in New York are busy arranging an affair in behalf of their paper, Il Lavoratore, to be held at the Harlem Casino on the 23rd of this month.

Now think: One evening among the Italians—girls and fellows, and all broadminded radicals—one evening full of events. Oh, no, you can't afford to deprive yourself of all, this.

The New York comrades have an dertaken the responsibility of covering the expenses of the November 7 issue of Il Lavoratore with this affair. Won't you help them do it by bringing all your friends and by not forgetting this important date?

## WORKERS' SCHOOL REGISTRATION IS HELD OPEN HERE

Comrades who have not yet registered for the Chicago Workers' School can do so up to Sunday, October 10.

Classes are being held this week and a number of comrades have already started to work. For those who have not yet had the opportunity to register, the books are being kept open another week.

**Communism Class Friday.**

Comrade Bittelman's class in "Elements of Communism" will have its first session on Friday, October 15. This class will use as its textbook the new book just translated from the Russian, "Elements of Political Education." This book is being used as a textbook thruout the Russian party schools and workers' universities. It is very complete and up-to-date.

Other classes are: Keplan's, "ABC of the Class Struggle," which is being held on the South Side at 3201 South Wabash Avenue, and meets on Monday nights; Swabeck's class, Mondays, "Trade Union Tactics and Strategy"; Alexin's class, Tuesdays, "Role and Function of the Party"; Simon's class, Wednesdays, "ABC of the Class Struggle"; Shachtman's class, "Theory and Practice of the Three Workers' Internationals," Thursdays; Fridays, Bittelman's class, "Elements of Communism."

## Raizel Starkman at Daily Worker Concert

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The DAILY WORKER has been fortunate in securing Raisel Starkmen, wonderful contralto, for the campaign concert to be given at Central Opera House this Sunday evening, October 10. Her selections will be "O' Del Mio Dolce Ardor," by Christoph Glueck, and "Hopak," by Mousagonsky.

She will be accompanied on the piano by Sophie Meltzer.

Two thousand five hundred tickets have already been sold for this concert. All planning to attend this most enjoyable event are advised to secure tickets in advance at The DAILY WORKER eastern agency, 105 East 14th street. Admission is 50 cents.

## FREIHEIT RALLY AND BANQUET TO ATTRACT MASSES

### Chicago Issue Comes Off Press Saturday

The first edition of the Chicago issue of the Jewish Daily Freiheit will be distributed at the grand rally at the Carmen's Auditorium Ashland and Van Buren Streets Saturday evening.

William Abrams who has been appointed editor by the Jewish Icreau is already at Freiheit and has been in conference with leading workers in the Jewish organizations of Chicago.

**Big Program.**

A magnificent program is arranged for the meeting. I. E. Ryshenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party will speak in English; Ben Gold of the Furriers' Union of New York will speak in both English and Jewish, and Molech Epstein, chief Freiheit editor, will speak in Jewish.

Besides, there will be a concert by the Freiheit Singing Society, the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra a children's chorus of 70 voices, a play with 200 actors of the Dramatic Studio staging the "Volga Boatmen," and Russian dances by Mar-ka Poliakrinsky teacher of the Chicago College of Music. No worker can afford to miss this program.

**Banquet Sunday.**

On Sunday at 6 p. m. at the Douglas Park Auditorium there will be a banquet in honor of the Freiheit guests: Ben Gold, leader the Furriers' Union, Molech Epstein of the Freiheit of New York and William Abrams, editor of the Freiheit that is in Chicago, whose appearance will be celebrated at the banquet by songs, talks and a general joyous time. All who wish to attend the banquet should leave their name and address with the hall committee at the rally Saturday at Carmen's Auditurium.

## Gitlow and Wicks Address Pittsburgh Campaign Meeting

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 8.—The third of the series of campaign mass meetings arranged for Pittsburgh will be held at the Carnegie Music Hall, corner Federal and Ohio streets, North Side, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday October 12 at 8 p. m.

The speakers are Ben Gitlow, Workers' Party candidate for vice-president in the 1924 election and well known as a militant labor fighter, and H. M. Wicks, Workers' Party candidate for governor of Pennsylvania and well known as a writer and speaker in the working class movement thruout the entire country.

In entering this campaign the Workers' Party does so as a challenge to the right of a further existence either of the old parties, and issues a challenge to all other parties, whether republican, democratic or socialist, to a debate of the issues of the election campaign.

## SPORTS

Jack Dempsey was catpulted by Tunney and Red Grange knocked him clean off the sports page. The American college will now stage its yearly demonstration of superiority over European centers of education in fitting men for life. Red Grange after only three years of college and in three short months last fall, was able to eat regularly and leave a paltry fifty thousand or so in the bank for the day he may run out of cigarettes. The fourth year of college proved entirely unnecessary . . . in fact, could have proved harmful. The first game his team played this season drew some eighteen thousand people to the box office and the second in Cleveland, attracted over twenty thousand. It looks like Red will be able to pay his' rent on time this winter. There's no doubt about it, comrades—a college education is a wonderful thing!

• • • •

RED no doubt will raise Cain with a great source of college income. His last game at college drew 90,000 people. The professors might have been foolish enough to think this a good time to ask for a raise. But the colleges only hired a couple of extra coaches for the "higher education." It will be interesting to see the havoc that professional football will play with donations from college rooks in the midst of the football season. A contract calling for $4,500 has already pulled into professional ranks the star of the Missouri University. There is sure to be more of this as the season progresses. There is no question about it. American colleges are as marvelously superior to European universities in fitting man for life, that with a substantial argumental written in a check book, Red Grange will be able to convince certain boys that in two years in college they have learned all it is necessary to know.

• • • •

TUNNEY, the intellectual, seems to have proved the value of education. A press agent with some sense had him reading Karl Marx. At a Communist convention meeting the other night, at which a discussion of the Dempsey-Tunney battle took precedence over all business, they had on the Bill Mathison debate the fight somewhat in this order:

Mike leaped to the center of the ring. Tunney looked Dempsey squarely in the eye and shouted, "What's surplus value?" Stunned, Dempsey took three blows on the jaw and two sports writers dropped dead. In the next round, Tunney shouted: "What's a commodity?" Dempsey split Tunney's lip with one and sunked him in the ear with another. Then Tunney simply dazed him with definitions, quotations and quotations. In the last round Tunney stepped up quickly to Dempsey as the bell sounded and cried: "Did you know that the theory of unearned utility has been disproved?" The only surviving sports writer swears that at that moment Dempsey was a beaten man. And then he fainted.

• • • •

THE Negro student at the university has little chance to duplicate the feat of Red Grange. His predicament (?) must continue himself with education only. The road to becoming an athletic glory is paved with [illegible] and [illegible] . . . [illegible] . . . [illegible] . . .

# The Theater Season in Moscow

By RUTH EPPERSON KENNELL.

AT the Dramatic Theater of the Trade Unions appeared early in the season the first of two successful historical plays, by the playwright, Bill-Belotserkovsky, who is best known as a chronicler of revolutionary events. "Storm," gives an intimate and sympathetic picture of the Russian Communist Party during the bitter days of civil war. In the nightmare episodes are developed the struggles of the local Communist group in a small town at the time when Denikin was operating and typhus reared. Here we find some of the Molerhold stagecraft: a single set which is ingeniously reversed and altered to form a dozen rapidly changing scenes—two walls forming an angle with a large window thru which action can be seen outside, and the walls hinged so that they can be lifted to form a larger room. The lighting is an important feature, a scene being shifted to another section of the stage simply by transferring the light, the spotlight

PLETNEV

President of the Moscow Proletcult and Workers' Theater.

is also generously applied and the titles of the episodes are cleverly announced by throwing the words along a beam of light so that they race all about the walls and ceiling of the theater, thus distracting the attention of the audience from the darkened stage while the rapid shifting of scenes is in progress.

Here is no sentimental idealization of the characters, or melodramatic portrayal of heroic deeds, but just the simple, everyday trials of this heterogeneous little group of workers and intellectuals. A wholesome characteristic of the Russians is their ability to laugh at themselves—in this play are humorously portrayed the human foibles found in Communists as well as other human beings: there is the commissar who thought his position gave him the right to desert his wife, the girl who thought she wanted to join the party, but who ran away when the secretary assigned her for party duty to the typhus hospital, the secretary himself, their leader, one of those simple, self-effacing men whom history records as heroes, his right hand man, a one-legged sailor, the doctor, the school mistress, the factory girls and young men, and the girl soldier who overhears a non-party man in a high military post plotting a counter-revolution. The counter-revolution occurs; in the party headquarters the ill and exhausted secretary sticks to his post while thru the window the glow of conflagration can be seen and the sound of firing can be heard. Finally, he too joins in the fighting, and his body is carried "feet and laid" upon the table at which for months he had worked unceasingly day and night. As the grief-stricken party comrades bundle the body, he hears his comrade call from the window: "We are winning!" Lifting up his arms the lifeless body, he tries painfully to rouse him: "Dashaika, comrade—we have won, ours have won!" But his leader is at last beyond responding to words of hope or to praise.

Kamerny Theater Moscow.
Scene from Phedre, by Racine.

AT the Kamerny Theater, the first production of Eugene O'Neill's "The Hairy Ape" was given a few weeks ago. The play does not seem to appeal greatly to the Russians, but this is probably due to a great extent to the poor interpretation and bad production.

The first scene when the stokers are drinking and singing has the sympathetic realism, to a lesser degree, which the Russian theater creates in scenes among the workers, but the second scene on the upper deck is the usual Molerhold burlesque of bourgeois society. Like every other impersonation of American girls on the Moscow stage, this girl wears an amazing red wig, is sensuous and altogether a carricature of the frivolous society girl. The scene in the hold on the first instant holds the audience spellbound by its striking picture: the stokers stand before the glowing ovens and shovel in unison; above the sing-song of their voices, the machinery grinds and the whistle shrieks. But later one is irritated by the absence of a realistic touch—the stokers are all so clean and cool, not a trace of coal black on their chests and smooth faces. One is willing to overlook the absence of hair on the powerful, white chest and fresh face of the "Hairy Ape," but at least he might have been a little dirty. In the fall, when the apparition of the red-haired fashion plate appears on the stairs, it is difficult to understand why such a sophisticated young lady should be terrified at the Russian swear words and appearance of this young man.

The scene on Broadway with its whirling electric signs and the parade of degenerate society men and women is very picturesque, but here again the Russian conception of bourgeois society cannot be applied entirely to the United States, which is as yet saved by its youth from the degeneracy of Europe. Judging from the scene in the I. W. W. hall, the producer is wholly ignorant of this militant labor organization and presents a characterless picture. The closing act is very weak and leaves one with a feeling of uncertainty and unreality. The Russians, of course, do much better in their own new drama than in foreign plays, which seem weak and futile in comparison.

* * *

THE Kamerny is presenting a new melodrama, "Rosita," apparently a political satire on King Alfonso of Spain. Rosita is a beautiful gypsy street singer, the idol of the people, with whom the king is so infatuated that he grants a pardon to her lover who had been condemned to death. When the play reaches what we suppose is the climax—the unexpected execution of the lover—it continues in two more exciting acts. Rosita leads an uprising, gains admission to the palace and kills the king. The anti-climax occurs when the lover comes to life, just as the people storm the palace. Altho so similar in plot to the old French melodrama "Marion de Lorm" (which is much better acted at the Arbat Studio), and so long drawn out, it makes an absorbing spectacle. The stage settings are simple and beautiful, following the present custom of altering by decorations a single set; the singing and dancing are charming and the caricature of the king very clever.

# A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

"MEN OF STEEL."

AT last it is here: the classic of Class-Collaboration. One view of this "thunderous drama from the fire-bosom of the steel-mills" and you will kiss your boss good morning and bring flowers for his wife. Here is the class propaganda picture in all its glory glorifying the boss, damning the Reds, preaching to the workers that their interests are the same as the bosses.

The story is old-fashioned melodrama overloaded with absurd plot. But it moves swiftly and on this hook, calculated to catch the interest of the gullible worker, is hung the bait of the boss. A poor foreign-born steel worker thru "human heroism, human sacrifice and superhuman strength," proves by study, devotion and damnation of the Reds that one can rise in America to the very pinnacle of success which includes marriage to the owner's daughter and the management of the works. It takes the hero all of six reels to prove to the men in the mills and to the kind-hearted steel-master that the dirty, dirty Reds and revolution are unnecessary in this land of glorious opportunity. "It is not a question of wages as the Reds would have you believe!" No sir. And no siree! It is "only a question of a share in the management!" There you are! Nothing less will our hero have and he has it, by George! He wins the daughter, the men in the mills come to his wedding and receive stock that makes them partners in the concern (not wage slaves!) and the violence-advocating Reds are forced to slink off in disgrace. I should add that no union was necessary. What good is organization of labor when God is good and sends us good bosses! Is this vicious boss propaganda? Brother—it has never been equalled in this country.

The photography is quite splendid. The majestic steel mills hold a spell over you it seems. There is fire and motion and POWER—hard, unbending power—STEEL. The man that make steel must surely feel it in their veins. What a magnificent theme this will make some day for a picture when labor will produce it! The pictures were taken in the mills of Albania. A scene of the burial of a steel worker in the cauldron of steel into which he fell is beautifully impressive. A battle between two cranes conveying moulten metal is an unusual bit.

Milton Sills (remember his "Sea Hawk"!) gives more evidence of his ability. Doris Kenyon and Mae Allison are both beautiful and gifted. Ability, beauty, time and expenditure have been lavishly given to this vicious production. If labor-hating Judge Gary did not pay for this picture he surely ought to.

Milton Sills in "Men of Steel"

We are sure that Gary will pronounce the film (showing at the Roosevelt Theater) a masterpiece. But we are not interested. This coming, however, will reserve space for 1,000 words or less (and furnish the price of admission) to any steel workers of Gary, Pittsburgh or Birmingham who will tell us what they think of it. Speak up brother steel workers!

—W. C.

A DOZEN MORE

THE PASSAIC STRIKE—A picture that will make you proud of your class. To be shown (at-ber at—

VARIETY—A splendid picture (Belmont).

MARX NOSTRUM—Stale war propaganda.

THE ROAD TO MANDALAY—Save your money

MANTRAP—Good and bad

SON OF THE SHEIK—Valentino on the desert again.

THE AMATEUR GENTLEMAN — Early England nicely photographed.

TIN GODS—Not bad.

UP IN MABEL'S ROOM Funny capers in chemise.

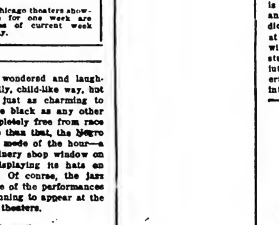
LA BOHEME—A better movie.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC—Title suggests where they should take this (Orpheum)

ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS—Gilda Grey wearing only a brassier get awfully sunburned (Tivoli).

Note: Only Chicago theaters showing a program for one week are listed. Pictures of current week changed Monday.

AT the state circus, a troupe of American Negroes are appearing in an operetta, "The Chocolate Children." A Negro in Moscow is still a



The State Circus.

curiosity to be wondered and laughed at in a friendly, child-like way, but Moscovites are just as charming to foreigners of the black as any other race, being complexely free from race prejudice. More than that, the Negro has become the mode of the hour—a fashionable millinery shop window on Tverskaya is displaying its hats on a black model. Of course, the jazz band is a feature of the performances and also is beginning to appear at the moving pictures theaters.

* * *

THE Proletcult players gave the first performance a few weeks ago of an amusing burlesque on the Dayton trial, which has aroused great interest in Russia. They have taken this skit, "The Monkey Court," to the villages. The judge in the case bears a comical resemblance to an ape. It is the prevailing belief in Moscow that Dayton, Tennessee represents the intellectual viewpoint of America and that the teaching of evolution is forbidden thruout the United States.

# Karl Marx

Personal Recollections By PAUL LAFARGUE

He was a man, only taken bit in all I shall never see his like.

ENGELS.

I

IT was in the February of 1865 that I saw Karl Marx for the first time. The International had been founded on the 28th of September, 1864 at the meeting in St. Martin's Hall: I came from Paris in order to bring him a report of our progress; and our young connection was made in that same place. Mr. Tolain, now senator of the bourgeois republic and one of its representatives at the Berlin conference, had given me a letter of recommendation.

I was 24 years old then; my whole life long, I shall not forget the impression which that first visit made on me. Marx was suffering at the time and working on the first volume of "Capital" which did not appear until two years later: he feared that he would not be able to complete his work; and he received young people with pleasure, for, said he, "I must bring up men who will continue the Communist propaganda after me."

Karl Marx is one of those rare people who could, at the same time, stand in the front rank of both science and public activity. He combined them so ardently that it is impossible to understand him unless we conceive of him as a scholar as well as a socialist fighter. If he was of the opinion that every science should be cultivated for its own sake and that in no scientific investigation must one be concerned about ultimate consequences, he also believed that the scholar must never cease to participate actively in public life if he did not wish to degrade himself; and most not always remain confined to his room or laboratory like a rat to its cheese, without mingling in the life and the social and political struggles of his contemporaries.

"Science must not be an egoistic pleasure; those who are so fortunate as to be able to dedicate themselves to scientific purposes should also be the first to place their knowledge in the service of mankind."—To work for the world," was one of his favorite expressions.

He had not arrived at the Communist standpoint thru sentimental considerations, altho he felt a deep sympathy for the sufferings of the working classes, but thru the study of history and economy: he asserted that every impartial spirit who is not influenced by private interests and who is not blinded by class prejudice would absolutely have to arrive at the same conclusions. But when, without any preconceived opinion, he studied the economic and political evolution of human society, he still, nevertheless, wrote with the decided intention of spreading the results of his investigations, and with the firm and determined will to give a scientific basis to the socialist movement, which up to this time had lost itself in utopian clouds; he only appeared publicly to work at the triumph of the working class whose historic mission it is to build Communism as soon as it achieves the economic and political direction of society: just as the bourgeoisie, which has achieved power, has had the mission to break the feudal chains which hindered the development of industry and rural economy; to establish the free movement of products and people, the free contact between entrepreneur and worker; to centralize the means of production and exchange, to thus prepare, without becoming aware of it,

Böhmische Weber zerstören Maschinen.

Bohemian Weavers Destroying Machines

the material and intellectual elements for the Communist society of the future.

MARX did not confine his activity to the country in which he was born: "I am a citizen of the world," he said, "and wherever I am, there I am active." In fact, in every country to which events and political persecution drove him, in France, Belgium, England, he took an outstanding part in the revolutionary movements which were developing there.

But he first appeared to me not as the untiring and incomparable socialist agitator, but as the scholar in that study in Maitland Park Road where the party comrades flowed together from all parts of the civilized world to consult with the master of socialist thought. This room is historic and one must know it if he wishes to penetrate Marx' spiritual life from its intimate side. It was situated on the first floor and the broad window, thru which the room received its copious light, opened on the park. On both sides of the fireplace and opposite the window, against the wall, were book cases which were filled with books and overloaded up to the ceiling with newspaper parcels and manuscripts. Opposite the fireplace and to one side of the window stood two tables full of papers, books and newspapers; in the center of the room and in favorable light was the very simple and small work-table (three feet long, two feet wide) and the armchair of wood; between the armchair and the bookcase, opposite the window, stood a leather sofa on which Marx stretched out from time to time in order to rest. On the mantelpiece lay still more books, between the cigars, matches, tobacco containers, paper weights, photographs of his daughters, his wife, Wilhelm Wolf and Frederick Engels. He was a heavy smoker: "Capital" will never get me as much as the cigars have cost me which I smoked while writing," he told me; but he was a still greater waster of matches: he forgot his pipe or his cigar when lighting it in order to light them again, the match boxes were emptied in an incredible short time.

Marx did not allow anyone to put his notes and papers in order, or rather in disorder, and the existing disorder was only apparent: everything was really in its desired place and, without looking, he always took the book or notebook that he needed;

MARX.

even while chattering, he stopped in order to point out a quotation, or a number in the, book itself which he had just mentioned. He was one with his study whose books and papers belonged to him as much as his own limbs.

IN the arrangement of his books no external symmetry was followed: Quarto and octavo volumes and pamphlets stood side by side; he arranged his books not according to their size but according to their contents. His books were spiritual tools to him and not objects of luxury. "They are my slaves and shall serve me according to my will." He mistreated them without consideration for their size, their binding, the beauty of the paper or printing; bent the corners, covered the margins with pencil markings and underscored the lines. He did not put notes in them, nevertheless, he could not deny himself an exclamation mark or an interrogation point at times when an author exaggerated. The system of underlining of which he made use, permitted him to find again the passage he looked for in any book with the greatest ease. He had the habit of always re-reading his notebooks and the underlined passages in his books after an interval of years, in order to well retain them in his memory which was of an extraordinary keenness and exactness. Following Hegel's advice, he had trained it from youth on by memorizing verses in a language unknown to him.

Heine and Goethe, whom he admired in conversation, he knew by heart; he always read poets whom he chose from all European literatures; every year he read Aeschylus in the Greek original; him and Shakespeare he honored as the two greatest dramatic geniuses that humanity has produced. He had made Shakespeare, for whom his veneration was complete, the subject of searching studies; he knew even his most insignificant characters. The whole family counted on a veritable cult with the great Spanish dramatist; his three daughters knew him by heart. When, after the year 1848, he wanted to perfect himself in the English language which he could already read before, he learned for and arranged all of the expressions peculiar to Shakespeare; he did the same with a part of the polemical work of William Cobbett whom he respected highly. Dante and Burns belonged to his favorite poets; he took great joy in hearing his daughters recite or sing the satires or the love-songs of the Scotch poet.

* * *

(Second installment of this series will appear in the next issue of this magazine).

# A Lesson From the Holy Scriptures

(From the Mexican satirical weekly "El Bonete")

1. Johnny, my son, get on your knees and I'll read you a verse or two of the Holy Scriptures for the good of your soul: "When they seek you on the right cheek turn to them the left one."

2. Good advice, Holy Father. Here goes on the right cheek.

3. Johnny, you have learned my lesson well. But the bible also says: "Pay back in as full a measure as you have been paid." So . . .

4. Here is an extra good one in return.

5. Hurray for the bible. This is the life.

6. Johnny, here is a letter. My, good, what are you doing?

Nothing, old boy, I am putting the bible into practice. I just got religion.

# A New Generation in the Making

By NAT KAPLAN.

THOUSANDS corroling fifty-two American youngsters of both sexes onto a thirty-acre New England farm and putting them: "This is your domain. Run it as your government and rule." Some of the old gray beards who think they their hardened arteries would answer, "Impossible, chaos, bumpkinism—putting parties, etc." We hate to disappoint them, but nothing of the sort took place. From the first week the Young Workers' League Summer Training School held on Lake Denelson Farm, near Winchendon, Mass., was a perfect pinnacle of self-discipline counted and enforced by the students themselves.

It is true that in the beginning we had some hangs. One of the Boston students, a member of the police organization elected by the students, was about to retire one fair evening, and found a cool reception awaiting him. Another student from Young Island had decorated his bed with small lumps of—what the student lawyer in the student's trial on the matter called—"frozen ice." The defendants court found the "culprits" guilty and promptly sentenced him to scrape the school ice man and to supply the refrigerator daily. Since then no serious breach of discipline was recorded.

### Purpose of the School.

The school was one of a series of Summer Training schools established by the Young Workers' League this year. The main purpose of the school was to give a minimum political-social training to a number of earnest members of the Young Workers' League so that they could become better functionaries of the League. When the instructors arrived they found that a large number of the students were non-Communist workers, many had no contact with working class organization before. The Finnish comrades, who were helping to finance the school, had to be very extended its purpose.

### The Student Composition.

Of the 52 students in the school, 20 were girls and 32 were boys. Thirty of the students at both sexes were American-born (American population in every sense of the word). The social composition was one of the best. There were 19 young workers, 3 young farmers and 11 students (the majority attending high school). Yet, we cannot be too elated in regards to the composition. Only a handful of the students in American schools have demonstrated their militancy in the struggle against compulsory military training in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Not only but large numbers of the students from working class families are found into the industries after leaving the school. Twenty of the students could "pass" as non-Communists in any part of the school upon their arrival.

### The Curriculum.

Most of the instructors were unacquainted with the plant in dissecting the old capitalist Sunday school curriculum. That is, one which starts with the creation of the earth, then and society and finally comes to a consideration of the [illegible] and the other reason, the short school term, made this impermissable. Some of the students, even when they were younger, had attended socialist Sunday schools, were questioned one day as to what they had learned there. One remembered hazily that she had learned something about an ape; another had learned that at one time there were cave men. Marxian economics, i. e., an analysis of the capitalist mode of production was begin ally our starting point if we aimed to be realists.

From this starting point we were able to advance to a consideration of the question of the class struggle and the rule of state; classes and parties in America; imperialism; forms and strategy of the class struggle and revolution; the role of the party; the role of the Young Workers' League and the youth problems, etc. During the last two weeks we also added the study of American history to our curriculum. The day was divided so that there was plenty of time for the school work, study circle work, recreation and meetings of the students' government.

### Method of Instruction.

The instructors merely tried to guide the students in their self-education. Neither of the instructors assumed that they were to present their lectures and disregard whether the students were actually deriving something from them. The instructors invited interruptions and interrupted themselves during the course of the lectures to present concrete problems to the students. The collective

# THE SCAB

A Story

By Max Geltman

THE thought of opening the door and confronting Margaret, or Marge, as he called her, filled him with dread. No—it wasn't exactly dread; it was rather more of a sickening feeling. The feeling one experiences, more or less, on being frightened. He knew that Marge would be surprised—startled at finding him home at this early hour of the day. It was just the past one. Questions and answers flitted through his mind. What would he say to her? And without quite fully being aware of it, he found himself inside the rather large miner's kitchen; which acted as living room as well. And walking towards the couch he plumped down upon it; sitting half bent over and dangling his cap between his knees.

Marge was not in. He felt relieved. Thoughts, disturbing thoughts kept rushing thru his mind. He couldn't decide how Marge would say when she heard that he'd gone out on strike. He put questions to himself somewhat as he thought she would put to him. He answered them. Argued inwardly with himself. Again and again he would insist to some phantom question that he or rather they—the boys had to strike. They had to strike. Of this he was convinced. And he would be an imaginary questioner argue him out of it. "Hello, Tom!" The voice startled him so that he dropped his cap. "Why, hello Marge. Didn't even hear you come in." He walked over to her and kissed her.

"But why are you home, Tom? You said you had at least three days work——Come Tom,——nothing wrong I hope. You haven't——been——fired? Have you?

"No, no! It's nothing like that. Oh Gee, Marge, everything'll be O. K. Really there's nothing wrong—you. You see the boys got kinda sore when they saw a notice this morning, posted at the mine entrance, stating that beginning with Monday they'd reduce all wages ten per cent. Gee, but Jimmy got sore, Marge." purposely brought in the part about Jimmy, thinking that by so doing he might make her smile a bit, for the fear which had taken on a grim look while he was telling her this. "He was for going up and seeing old Sanders—that's the super—right on the job, you know Bill—you know Bill—Bill Birdsley, he says: 'Before we can't be a bunch of damn fools. Let's appoint a committee to go up and see Sanders and tell him we can't accept a decrease in wages just now. Not a captain' cause's half weeks as it is, and with ten per cent reduction we couldn't live.' The boys agreed with. They all appointed Bill. Gee, but you should've heard them."

"And did the committee go to see the super, Tom?"

"Yes, but we were all told to go home—and wait for a report. Bill, Whitey and old man Jenkins are on the committee."

"But, Tom! Do you think the company will listen to your committee? You know what they've done before. Told you to go back same day or lose your jobs. Some of you didn't lose your jobs you went back later, but I forget, when you had no more money to live on. Then, you can't back 'em. They've got us down and we got to stay there—at present. Tom, you can't go on strike now. You can't. You can't. We haven't saved a nickel in the last six months; what with you working only three or four days a week—You know how far myself I get it, Tom; but——" and herewith she broke a chair and laying her head on the table, wept.

During all this Tom was sitting at the table drumming incessantly on the tablecloth—his eyes centered on a stain which seemed to have the features of Sanders on them. And he began picking on that spot with the nail. Picking and picking on it, until there was a hole almost an inch wide in the tablecloth.

"Tom, you haven't been listening to me."

TOM BURKIN had known Margaret only three weeks before he married her. In mining towns such as Belleville courtings weren't elongated affairs. He met her at a picnic of the local Swedeliows organization. He thought she was pretty. Made a number of dates with her and married her.

Margaret Gavin was her maiden name—— [illegible] never marry a miner. She could remember [illegible] before her father was killed in a mine accident, the hardships which her mother had to endure. Her mother, being a New England woman, never complained—aloud. But her tight set lips gave one the impression that a miner's life wasn't what Bill Gavin, her husband, had told her it would be. She was 13 years old when her mother died. Exactly two years after her father's burial, she was taken into live with a distant aunt who ran the only hotel and boarding house in the town at that time.

She had oftimes been asked by her aunt when she would get married. But somehow she always tried to evade those questions. She wasn't a bad looking girl. She would often tell herself that. But the actions of some of the boarders—especially the transient ones—gave her a feeling more of fear than of disgust. It was not till eleven years after she had come to her aunt that she was asked to come into her aunt's private parlor. For two hours she was given a severe talking to. After which she left she went up to her bedroom and cried. Two weeks after this incident she met Tom. Remembering what her aunt had said and feeling that Tom was somehow different than most of the menfolks at the boarding house, she acquiesced to Tom's marriage proposal.

• • •

IT was now eight months after they had been married. Tom had had a little money saved up but it nearly all went into a honeymoon trip which they took to Chicago. Tom was very happy as a married man. He was more fond of Marge now than when he first met her. It gave him great pride to be seen walking down Main street of a Sunday with her. This alone—to be seen walking down Main street with her—the prettiest woman in Balmaville—so they all said—was enuf to make him worship her. He really adored her. And to see her sad or cry made him feel as if he was to blame for it. He was fearful lest he lose her. The thought of losing her made him quail. So when he saw how bitterly she wept, he set his jaws tight and giving a final jab at the tablecloth with the fork (if he could only tear Sanders' face like that!) he got up and began to pace the room nervously.

He hadn't given much thought to what Marge referred to when she said it was not for her sake. But now slowly the thought of a coming baby made him stop in his tracks. So that was what she meant. Yes!—He was sure of it. Why hadn't he not thought of it before. That is he knew one was coming. He'd seen it on Marge. She even brought it to his attention. But—it wasn't so far off as he'd been thinking it was. He threw himself into a chair feeling utterly exhausted.

"Well, Marge! Whata you want me to do?" he said in a low husky voice. "Don't want me to scab? Do you?" He ran his hand over his face as if to wipe away something. "Come Marge. What would you have me do. I can't go back on the boys. Why, gee Marge, they'd never talk to me again." "You must go back, Tom. You must. Do you want me to dress it in rags when it's born. Tom! I wish I didn't have to do it. But I must. You know how we need money now. You're not gonna call old Pindal, are you?" Her eyes were all red, and as she finished her mouth began to quiver.

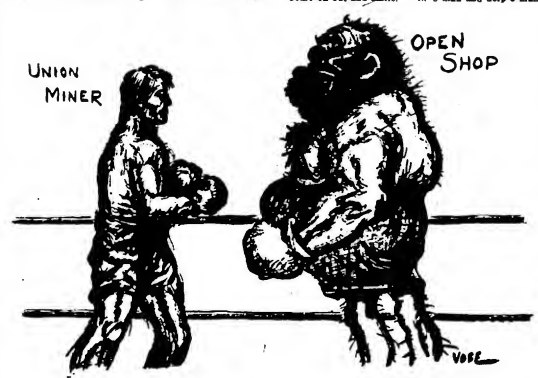
Tom had always counted on calling a big Chicago doctor when she should give birth. So now when she mentioned Pindal, the old doctor of Balmeville, his heart became chilled. He strode over to the couch, took his cap, and without saying a word to Marge who was sitting staring straight ahead of her, her hands in her hair, he left the room.

• • •

THE committee that had gone to see Sanders was going around to all the miners' homes announcing that Sanders had even refused to see them and that they had officially called the strike. The miners in Balmeville were unorganized. This made itself felt when it came to such things as organizing meetings and preparing speakers. In the meantime, Bill who had worked for organized companies before, took official charge. He decided with the assistance of Whitey and Jenkins to go around to each of the miners individually that they must stick it out now once and for all. He had read copies of a labor paper, "The DAILY WORKER," which sounded "O. K." to him as he put it. He went around telling all that if assistance was needed they'd try that bunch who were editing that paper. He felt rather confident. He'd met with enthusiasm so far wherever he'd been. They had just rounded Rindleys Road and were walking towards Tom's house. "Come on, boys. No need of knocking at Tom's door," cried Bill, a broad smile over his Indian tan face. Saying which they pushed open the door and entered.

They had surely expected Tom to be in, waiting anxiously for them to come. But instead they found only Margaret, who wasn't looking a bit too happy, busying herself at some sewing. She greeted the men with a "How de do." invited them to come in and continued her sewing. Bill was somewhat taken aback. Finally he blurted out that they'd decided to strike, couldn't help it, and where was Tom. They were going to organize a meeting. Margaret merely clenched her teeth a little tighter. Tom was out. She didn't know where. "You sure you don't know, Mrs. Burkin? You see, we need him just now. We want him to speak tonight at Bradley's Hall." Bill said that last almost with a plea. "Yes." Whitey put in, "we want him to speak." Margaret dropped her sewing and got up. She walked hastily over to the stove and back again to the table. Evidently she was quite nervous. She began to chew on the inside of her cheek. She always did that when she was upset. "Tom's gone back to work" she finally said. Her eyes flashed. She began to chew on her cheek more impetuously. "Yes," she cried, "I made him go back. He had to go back and you men aint gonna stop him." She flung herself into a chair and began to drum on the table with her fingers.

The men were amazed. Time and again Bill had tried to say something; but fit words wouldn't come to his mouth. He could merely gape and swallow. "Gone back to work? Tom! Impossible. You don't really mean, Mrs. Burkin that he's gonna scab on us? Why——" Bill couldn't continue. A marked feeling of disgust could be seen coming over Whitey's and Perkins' faces. And without waiting for an answer to Bill's last question, they all left the room, slamming the door behind them.




Drawing by Vose.

• • •

TOM, when he came back to the mine was looked at rather skeptically. But on assurance of his "good faith" they let him enter. His day in the mine was a living torture. Tools kept dropping from his hands. He would often bang his head on the water pipes which ran thru the mine. This angered him at times so that he was prompted to glare at the pipes, and make childish gestures at it. The day dragged on for him. It was almost with a prayer of relief that he welcomed quitting time. The cool air of the street felt so good to him. He walked slowly—leisurely down the street. He wanted to delay his homecoming. He wondered a bit that the streets should be deserted at this time of day. But soon he found out why. He was just rounding Main Street from Perry's Road and there he saw a great crowd collected. He could not quite make out what it was about from the distance. But as he neared, he could make out Bill's features standing on a barrel and talking to the mob. It first dawned upon him that this was the strikers' meeting. Some one had seen him. The word "scab" reached his ears. Soon the voice became louder. He was being jeered. "Hey, you scab b——d," someone shouted. His blood rushed to his face. He turned back off the street. He wasn't afraid physically, but he couldn't stand the jeering. "Blackleg! Fink! Scab! You lousy b——d of a scab." He accelerated his pace. Now he almost ran. And it was with almost a sigh of relief that he banged open the door of his house and flopped into a chair. He could still hear the ringing in his ears. Faintly the terms scab—blackleg seethed thru his mind. Marge came in from the bedroom. She greeted him with a "good evening, Tom." and went over to be kissed. But Tom felt irritable. Nervous. He could hardly keep his body from shaking. They called him scab. Scab, scab, scab. He never knew that a word could have such a filthy, vile meaning. He flung his cap into a corner of the couch and sat down at the table. The meal was eaten practically in silence. Margaret did not care to talk. She could see how he was suffering. The meal being over, Tom stretched himself full length upon the couch staring at the ceiling. He was wondering what the men were doing. Margaret busied herself about the room. It was about nine o'clock when Margaret asked him if he wouldn't go to bed. "No," he answered, "I'll sleep here tonight." And he turned his face to the wall. Margaret slowly went to the bedroom.

• • •

IT was the seventh week of the strike. The scabs were escorted to and from work by armed deputies. The strikers could be seen marching in twos down the street singing. They had been admonished to do no harm to strike-breakers. The Daily Worker was being freely distributed among the striking miners. Relief was promised. If they would only hold out. If a mine could only be disabled. Scabs were not so easy to be gotten. The mine company knew the that if the mine could be kept running by the few men they had, they'd starve the strikers back to work. The mine was well guarded. Twenty armed deputies stood around it to see nothing damaging was attempted. The smiling pickets were a contrast to the sour looking scabs that went in. On Tom they all looked upon as if on a Judas. The pickets would shout at the scabs at times, "Come on out and smile." "Be a man and help a man."

But there was almost complete silence when Tom entered or left the mine.

Tom walked or rather slunk home between his two deputies like a prisoner. He had become haggard and extremely irritable. Even at Tommy Junior who had come three weeks back, he looked at, as if, with a feeling that "for you I'm a renegade among men. For you," he would think, as he lifted him up from his crib and squeezed him tightly, "have I become a skunk, a scab, a filthy, good-for-nothing." And he would squeeze the infant so hard that it would cry out. He wondered if he really loved it. Margaret would run in when she heard little Tommy crying and grab it from Tom's hands. "Why you act as if you really meant to hurt it, the way you hold it and look at it," she one day remarked. And Tom's jaws clicked. And his eyes took on a far-away look. Yes, Tom was nervous. He was so more the old Tom, who'd take Marge out walking. They tried it one Sunday, but the looks of disdain on their neighbors' faces made Tom promise that they'd never go out any more during the day while the strike lasted.

• • •

THE company had gotten out an injunction. The whole town of Balmeville was boiling. The crisis would come to a head soon everyone felt. Meetings were being broken up. The strike leaders were told to leave town or they'd "get it." The company sent men around to each striker individually telling them that if they came back now, alone, they could work at the old wages. What with no picketing and no meetings being permitted, the strike leaders found themselves at their wits' end. The strike was slipping. If they could only shut the mine for a while; so as to get all men out. If only something would happen? The few men employed in the mine were seeing to it that the mine was merely kept in condition. If only these would come out. If only something happened to it. Thus were the strikers discussing among themselves. It was on a Friday. The company had announced that beginning with Monday, the mine would be working with most of the men back. And those who weren't back by Monday would lose their jobs. It was a snappy December day. The men were moving about briskly near the mine. The gruff "toot it" now and then would make the men move away a little. It was just a bit past two o'clock. The deputies were leaning against the mine entrance laughing evidently at some "good joke" the old watchman had just told them. The strikers were impatiently moving up and down the street. Suddenly a man half drenched dashed out of the mine hole and gulped, "Water main burst!" and fell down exhausted. The deputies rushed into the mine entrance and as fast returned. The strikers in the distance noticed something was wrong. They all ran over to the mine. Some of them entered. Those that entered soon returned and with half horror, half glee, announced that the mine was full of water. Men began to dash here and there. There were fourteen men who went down the mine in the morning. A hurry call for the company doctor and nurses was issued. Somehow the whole town seemed to know within an hour than an accident had occurred at the mine. Men and women and children rushed to the scene. Margaret was one of them. She forged her way to the front and wanted to know what had happened. Some one told her the mine was flooded. "Tom, Tom is down there," she gasped and elbowed her way nearer the front. Someone whispered hoarsely, "The strike is saved." "Enough damage done to make us all come back at our terms," another said. The crowd did not know how to behave. It was just what the strikers had wished for. They began to wonder how it happened. The inflowing water was stopped. There were still thirteen to be taken out. A group of strikers rushed into the mine, among them Bill. They had to get the men out. The inflow of water had ceased gas to enter the mine. It was stifling. Emergency gas masks were given the men for rescue work. Two men were dragged out, dead. Bill and his two men had about reached the center of the mine when one of the men tripped over somebody. They knelt down and saw it was Tom. He was lying almost prone on his back. In his right hand he clutched a heavy miner's pick. Bill was wondering at the peculiar way, Tom, an experienced miner, had met his death. He stood up and as he did so he banged his head on a water-main. Looking at it he saw how the pipe at that particular place was almost completely hammered thru. He glanced down at Tom. A thought flashed thru his mind, and kneeling down he lifted Tom's head from the ground. Thru the glass eyes of the gas masks each man looked at each other knowingly. Each man gave an individual caress to Tom's body; and lifting him gently, they carried him from the mine.

## Self-Evident

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

Bell-bottomed, ivory-domed,
Arrow-collared, sexed and tied,
See them go, the Main Street Sheiks.
Says a one hundred per cent prospect for the Ku Klux Klan.

If you don't like it here, go back where you came from;
Says a raucous-voiced follower of Million Jennings Bryan,
You aint in Russia now!

## Two Poems

By OSCAR RYAN

*SHELL SHOCK.*

*He stumbled through the streets*
*night after night. He used to stop*
*at every haberdashery; to stare at*
*the shaded lamps in furniture stores,*
*to smell the odors emanating*
*from delicatessens and ice-cream parlors.*

*He was a lone star*
*unable to sustain the weight*
*of his own shadow.*

*He lay on benches in the parks,*
*watching the unsteady*
*reflection of trees and sky in the pond,*
*listening to the gurgle of the fountain.*
*His eyes would open wide*
*when the trees were stirred*
*by a breath of cool wind.*

*He was a cat*
*scampering over roofs,*
*frightened by the scratching of his nails*
*on the thin gravel.*

*He was dazed by the song of a bird*
*at night; but never sang.*
*He listened to bright conversation*
*of young people passing by;*
*but never spoke.*
*He craved the smooth clothes*
*of the refined; and wore rags.*

*He had been a romantic youth*
*who had lost his soul in war;*
*he had once been a man*
*and was now only the shadow*
*which he had lost.*

*He stumbled through alleys*
*and the wharves,*
*and couldn't even think to drown himself.*
*He slept in lanes*
*beneath broken wagons in the mud;*
*and the moon would pass over his face,*
*sallow, thin,*
*sanctifying by its wanness*
*the sorrow which he could no longer feel.*

*He was a piano*
*of which only the keys were left,*
*with the tone haunting*
*somewhere in the distance.*
*He stumbled night after night*
*through the streets,*
*And when he had gone*
*one could hear the shuffling*
*echoes crying after him.*

*AUTUMN EVENING*

*The crude streets yield their bustle,*
*and sickly lamps*
*flicker at the corners that they light.*
*Children clutch at the last*
*soft shaft of day, reluctant*
*to desert the gutter for the shacks*
*in which their parents live.*

*And down the street,*
*roofined by gaunt factories,*
*dull streams monotonously pass;*
*—on either side of them*
*a butcher shop, a grocery, candy stores,*
*exuding the sleepy lure of sloth*
*and undressed windows.*

*There is not even*
*the sweet melancholy*
*of falling leaves,*
*for this is a factory street,*
*and the one skinny tree*
*is long barren from the smoke.*

*You can see young people*
*entering rooming-houses,*
*gripping the greasy wrapper*
*of a box-lunch,*
*and stumbling at the doorway*
*as they devour*
*the lines of a newspaper.*

Vol. III. No. 229. Subscription Rates: ... MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1926 ... Price 3 C...

## Looney Bonds

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

GREAT BRITAIN has recently been pressing France to renew the anti-Soviet instigation which was part of the foreign policy of that country until Poincare was kicked out of office a few years back. And now that Poincare is again in office, it is obvious that the British are meeting with success, even the Briand is supposed to have a free hand in running the foreign office. The conclusion of a Franco-Roumanian treaty in which France recognizes the theft of Bessarabia by Roumania as legal is considered a decidedly unfriendly act by the Soviet government.

* * *

STRANGE tho it may appear to people who are so naive that they assume that a reactionary will always follow an objectively reactionary policy, foreign minister Stresemann of Germany favors friendly relations with the Soviet Union—for business reasons. And it is reported that when Stresemann had his famous conversation with Briand at Thoiry, he remarked that in his opinion France had less to fear from Russia than from England, and that if any particular country deserved isolation, that country was Great Britain. Briand is said to have listened and kept on chewing his moustache.

* * *

BRITAIN'S foreign policy in Europe is very unsteady. Today she is flirting with Italy; tomorrow with France. Mussolini, who knows that there is a stiletto in many an Italian pocket, hankering for a nice soft spot in his anatomy, talks like a combination Caesar-Napoleon, and declares that the Mediterranean must be an Italian lake. This kind of oratory gives England the shivers, so Chamberlain has a tete-a-tete with Briand. Mussolini turns loose another yelp and Chamberlain hastens to Rome to convince Benito that he was only plotting against Russia with his friend Briand.

* * *

THO the Babbitt bible tells us that honesty is the best policy, and we must admit that it has some merit, dishonesty is the only policy for the imperialist powers. When two statesmen, representing rival powers shower compliments on each other, it is time for the camouflaged leader of the respective countries to begin kissing their wives and sweethearts good-bye and getting their hides in trim for the trench cootie. The chief reason why the capitalist powers do not open fire on each other today, is financial and moral weakness. Another good war would kill them off, so they hold their chariots.

* * *

WAR correspondents will soon be flocking into Chicago if predictions bear fruit. Two rival gangs of bootleggers have declared war on each other and the ordinance departments of both gangs have been stocking up on machine guns. Of course, the good people of the city don't want war. Neither does the police department. The latter make an honest dollar now and then out of the gangsters, according to statements made by federal sleuths.

* * *

PERHAPS it is all jealousy. They tell me that when a copper needs money to buy a new dress for his

(Continued on page 2.)

# COAL STRIKE HITS BRITAIN, SAY SAILORS

## I. W. W. Seamen Refuse to Man Scab Ships

By GORDON CASCADEN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 10.—Members of Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 510 of the Industrial Workers of the World arriving here on ships sailing from the British Isles paint dark pictures of industrial conditions resulting from the determination of Britain's industrial czars to starve the striking miners into submission.

"Many great industries are shut down completely," a "wobbly" sailor declared on his arrival here today on a United States' shipping board steamship which carried general cargo to and from an English port. "Other industries are working a few days a week only.

**Trade Losses Enormous.**

"Manufacturers are bewailing the fact that foreign firms are getting their orders. Great shipbuilding and other plants are practically at a standstill.

"Despite the dismal, black, foggy days of the beastly English climate most places are going without fuel.

**Government Offices Cold.**

"Even government offices are without it. The strike might cease today but England would continue practically fuelless for weeks afterward.

"I was ill in an hospital where hospital clothing was changed at least once a week and often twice if visitors called to see us. Soon we were told that we must wear the same suit for three and four weeks. These hospital had little coal to heat hot water to wash clothes. At first we were permitted to take a bath every day but before I left we considered ourselves lucky if we got that privilege once in two weeks."

**M. T. W. Shows Solidarity.**

True to its principles, the M. T. W. is doing all possible to keep men from sailing out of the United States on scab coal boats. In every section of the world its members are spreading the word for all seamen to refuse to man boats carrying coal to the British Isles or to ports of other countries which got their supply from Britain before the strike.

An I. W. W. sailor was offered a job on the bridge of the Sudawocono, the first United States ship to carry a full cargo of scab coal out of Hampton Roads, the premier scab coal shipping port of the world.

**I. W. W. Seamen "Won't Scab.**

Altho this "wobbly" had been out of a job all summer he indignantly refused to scab when asked to go over to Newark to join the crew that was to man this transmarine liner.

Nine I. W. W.'s quit ship which called at Baltimore yesterday following a rumor that she was to carry scab coal to England. This boat, however, sailed for Cuba with general cargo, after several hours' delay in which she obtained another full crew.

"Wobblies" are quitting many ships both here and in Norfolk because they refuse to scab on Britain's miners.

## OUT OF ORDER

# CALIF. STEEL WORKERS PULL STRIKE ON CUT

## Call on A. F. of L. for Organization Drive

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Cal., Oct. 10.—When the wire drawers at the Pittsburgh plant of the Columbia Steel corporation blew the whistle, all the men in the department shut down the machinery in protest against the wage cut of from $1.60 to $2.00 per day the company was trying to force upon them.

**Wire Drawers Start Strike.**

Forty wire drawers went out and about 200 men were laid off.

The company at once began a campaign to break the strike, evicting nine workers who lived in the company-owned hotel when they refused to report for work.

**Ask A. F. of L. for Organization.**

There are over 1,200 men in the plant. The other departments received wage cuts, or "wage adjustments" recently.

The strikers are calling upon the American Federation of Labor to organize these metal workers.

**Call For "Mac" Resignation.**

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 10.—The resolution introduced in the house of the special session of the Texas legislature late yesterday asking the immediate resignation of Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, governor of Texas was to be taken up for consideration in the house today. The resolution is intended as a concurrent one for action in both houses.

# JAILED CLOAKMAKERS SEND LABOR MESSAGE THRU DAILY WORKER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—We, the striking cloak makers, having being committed to the Tombs prison for our just fight against our oppressors, the bosses, desire to express thru our beloved paper, The DAILY WORKER, our protest against the brutality of the New York police and also against the judges that serve so well the interests of the capitalists.

We want to tell them that they will not succeed in their attempt to break our ranks and we will fight until victory is with us. Long live the solidarity of the working class!

The committed cloak makers in the Tombs prison.

# ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN HAD RIGHT TO NIP

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Upholding the property of Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, attending the champagne dinner at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel Oct. 30, 1921, at which he returned checks for the $7,000,000 American Metals claim to Richard Merton, German industrialist, Colonel William Rand, counsel for Miller denied the conspiracy charge in continuation today of his summation to the jury at the trial of Miller and Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney-general.

# SHANGHAI NEAR CAPTURE; CANTON ARMY SWEEPS IN

## Britain Plans Armed Intervention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 10.—Chinese student and labor bodies are preparing a gigantic celebration of the sweeping victories of the Cantonese national revolutionary armies which are advancing toward Shanghai down the Yangtze. The foreign settlements where are concentrated the forces of imperialism, are alarmed at the prospects of the capture of Shanghai, which is feared may be made by local Chinese even before the Cantonese reach the city.

**Shanghai Chinese May Revolt.**

The Shanghai Chinese are overjoyed at the reports that Wuchang and Hukiang, even a more important point down the river from Hankow, have fallen before the Cantonese, and the imperialist powers in Shanghai have called out all police reserves and special armed forces in fear of a united labor and student revolt, altho this city is supposed to be controlled by General Sun Chuan-fang, who has been fighting the advance of the Canton troops.

**Troops Go Over to Cantonese.**

Reports are that Wuchang, where Wu Pei-fu's troops were besieged for more then a month, fell to the Cantonese on terms whereby the troops join the Canton armies. Hukiang also was evacuated by the troops of Sun Chuan-fang, probably by troop desertions. Sun has been unable to control

(Continued on page 2.)

# GREEN SEEKS ALIBI FOR GIVING EDDY FLOOR AT A. F. OF L. MEET

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

**DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10. — Five officials of the American Federation of Labor were addressing audiences in local churches today, as the guests of dollar-subsidized religion, while the bitter controversy still raged as to whether Dr. Sherwood Eddy, international secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, had broken away from an alleged gag that President Green claimed was imposed upon him here last Thursday before he was allowed to take the platform and tell of his recent trip to Europe, which included a visit to the Union of Soviet Republics.**

**Open Shops Relent—A Little**

Altho the local Y. M. C. A. was closed against President Green, hardboiled capitalism locally relented sufficiently to make it possible for Green, Frank L. Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L.; John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor; Robert M. Fechner, of the Machinists' Union; and James Wilson, of the patternmakers, to address audiences in churches.

Even two addresses by Albert F. Coyle, of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, before two churches were announced to the A. F. of L., altho the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is not affiliated to that body. The labor addresses were arranged by the Federated Churches of Christ of America, a buffer institution between the class-conscious workers and mammonized religion.

**Free Speech, But Not Too Free!**

While enjoying this semblance of free speech at the hands of the employers' religion, the A. F. of L. officials continue to let loose new attacks against Eddy's attempt to tell the delegates a little of the truth about the Soviet Union.

President Green still persists that he merely invited Eddy to address the convention on the former's oester from the Y. M. C. A. because it had received huge sums of money for its building program from open shop interests and did not want to endanger these sources of income.

Contributions to the Y. M. C. A. building fund made public today include the following: Henry Ford, $100,000; Edsel Ford, $750,000; Fisher Brothers (auto body manufacturers), $500,000; S. S. Kresge 15 and 10 cent story king), $500,000; Mrs. Hannan (Hannan Real Estate Exchange), $100,000. Other large employers, all hostile to union labor, also contributed huge sums.

**Green's Alibi Weak.**

That President Green, however, had no reference to his clash with dollar-subsidized Y. M. C. A. is clearly shown by the nature of his remarks in presenting Eddy to the convention. These remarks were fully reported in Saturday's issue of The DAILY WORKER, and show that Green boasted of the free speech privilege that he was according to Dr. Eddy. Surely Dr. Eddy needed the enjoyment of no free speech right to defend Green against those who were attacking him. Nevertheless, Green is rallying all his friends to support him in his alibi. Dr. Eddy has wired his version of the whole affair to Detroit as follows:

**Eddy's Statement.**

"I was asked by certain labor leaders to go to Detroit and speak at the American Federation of Labor convention on conditions in Russia. Mr. Green, president of the federation, asked me before the meeting not to refer to the question of the present government in Russia as it was a controversial question before the conven-

(Continued on page 2.)

# RESOLUTION FOR FIVE-DAY PLAN IS WEAK

## "Progressive Shortening" Sole Demand

By J. LOUIS ENGOAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.—Vice-Presidents James Duncan and Matthew Woll are whipping together the report of the resolutions committee that goes to the American Federation of Labor convention here today as a special order of business at the opening of the afternoon's session.

Chief among the resolutions are those demanding recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics, opposing the league of nations, the world court and the so-called international labor office attached to the league, seeking an investigation of the latest developments in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, attacking race discrimination in the unions, opposing Citizens' Military Training Camps and rejecting the fascist theory of government.

"We expect our report to cover at least two days," announced Chairman Duncan, of the committee, "as there are several very important matters before it."

The convention adopted the report of the committee on shorter workday, which refused to take a definite stand for the five-day week, instead favoring a "progressive shortening of the work-week."

**Cap Makers Demand 5-Day Week.**

The demand for the five-day week came up in resolutions offered by the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' delegation.

Delegate Max Zuckerman spoke in favor of the resolution and against the report of the committee. He pointed out that the five-day week had already been won in some of the needle trades.

Delegate John P. Frey furnished elaborate statistics to show the increased per capita production of workers in different industries. The output per man in the General Motors Corporation, for instance, has

(Continued on page 2.)

# MUSSOLINI PREPARING FOR WAR ON TURKEY SAYS LONDON EXPRESS

LONDON, Oct. 10.—"Premier Mussolini is preparing for war against Turkey," says a sensational article appearing in the Daily Express.

The article declares the Italian dictator wants "to secure a sphere of influence on the coast of Turkey which had been promised to Italy in 1915 by the famous secret pact of London which came to light in 1919 to trouble the peace delegates at the Versailles conference. The signatories to this pact were Russia, France, Great Britain and Italy."

# ANOTHER NEGRO FALLS VICTIM TO ROPE AND BULLETS OF WHITE MOB

DOVER, Tenn., Oct. 10.—Herbert Bell, Negro, was taken from the county jail here shortly after midnight by a mob of seventy-five men, carried into the woods three miles from here, hanged to a tree and his body was riddled with bullets.

Bell was held on a charge of murder following the death of Rufus Joyner, farmer, of Clarksville, Tenn., several days ago. Yesterday in court at Clarksville, Sheriff Ellis was forced to draw his pistol to protect the Negro and his wife from spectators in the courtroom.

# Forward to the $10,000 Mark Goal to Keep the Daily Worker

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

As this statement is written the full returns of the appeal to raise $6,000 of the $60,000 Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund during the past week are not all in. The remittances on Monday will show how near to the $6,000 total the contributions ran.

We can say now, however, that the response made during the week together with the funds that will reach The DAILY WORKER Monday, have made it possible to meet the urgent debts due on Monday and save the situation for another week.

But this has not put The DAILY WORKER out of danger. We told the party and the sympathizers with its work at the beginning of the campaign that $10,000 must be raised within two weeks to carry The DAILY WORKER thru. Our campaign, however, has been slow in getting under way. The total thus far has been:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sept. 18—First week | $ 339.50 |
| Sept. 25—Second week | 612.10 |
| Oct. 2—Third week | 1,360.53 |
| Oct. 4—Monday | 136.00 |
| Oct. 5—Tuesday | 374.50 |
| Oct. 6—Wednesday | 508.00 |
| Oct. 7—Thursday | 360.00 |
| Oct. 8—Friday | 314.05 |
| Oct. 9—Saturday | 265.75 |
| | $3,833.93 |
| Estimated for Monday, Oct. 11 | 1,800.00 |
| | $5,338.86 |

If Monday's estimate is fulfilled we will still be short $5,000 of the first $10,000. Because of the slow returns at the beginning of the campaign, The DAILY WORKER has been obliged to postpone obligations which were already long overdue. These have now accumulated so that the real crisis for The DAILY WORKER will come during the present week.

We cannot postpone meeting the pressing obligations of The DAILY WORKER any longer. We have exhausted the possibilities of doing that.

THIS FRANK STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION OF THE DAILY WORKER IS MADE TO THE PARTY MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS TO SHOW THE NEED OF PUSHING THE WORK OF COLLECTING THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND WITH EVEN GREATER ENERGY.

The contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund last week were as large as for the previous three weeks. The amount raised during this week must be as large as for the previous four weeks.

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, AT THE LATEST, WE MUST REACH THE $10,000 MARK IN ORDER TO PULL THROUGH.

That means that the pace at which the collections and contributions are made must increase during this week at even a greater ratio than during last week. Those party units which have not gone into action must take up the work in earnest. Thus far about 10% of the party membership has responded. The remaining 90% must join the fight to raise The DAILY WORKER fund.

THE PARTY, WITH THE HELP OF ITS SYMPATHIZERS, CAN MAKE THE $10,000 MARK BY OCTOBER 18, IF IT GOES TO WORK IN EARNEST.

Mobilize every resource of the party. Let every member purchase a $6.00 book of Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates. Sell the coupons among the sympathizers with the party.

The campaign to Keep The DAILY WORKER is now really on. The crisis of The DAILY WORKER has awakened the party. Carry forward the work with greater energy.

LET US WRITE A VICTORY FOR OUR MOVEMENT THRU THE RAISING OF THE FIRST TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. LET US SHOW THAT OUR PARTY IS ALIVE TO ITS RESPONSIBILITIES AND ABLE TO MEET THEM BY PUSHING THE TOTAL TO $10,000 THIS WEEK.

THEN WE CAN TAKE A NEW BREATH AND GO FORWARD TO THE COMPLETION OF THE $50,000 FUND WITH THE CERTAINTY THAT WE WILL KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

WATCH THE REPORT OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS AS THEY APPEAR IN THE DAILY WORKER FROM DAY TO DAY. THEY WILL SHOW HOW HARD WE MUST PUSH FORWARD TO COMPLETE THE FIRST $10,000 AND MAKE SURE WE WILL KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

# ...L FORD ...ER SOLD ...OUT AT PLANT

## ...e Buy 2,000 Like Hot Cakes

By LENA ROSENBERG.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.—Two ... copies of the Special Ford ... of The DAILY WORKER dated ... were sold like hot cakes to the ... in the Ford Highland Park ... The previous record for sales ... the paper at this plant was 125 ... copies.

A week had passed since the Ford announcement of the five-day week. When the special edition was announced we in Detroit wondered how those who worked for such a "benevolent" boss would receive it.

Great Surprise.

At 2 p. m. last Thursday we took our places at the gates with the 2,000 copies, not expecting even to sell 1,000, just to our great surprise, more than in any other time in our experience, workmen were taking a great interest in the paper and buying it as fast as we could make the change. This proved to us that the workers in the Ford plant are not being fooled in by the five-day week stuff and that The Ford Worker, the Communist bulletin in the shop, is having its effect.

All Sold.

When 5 o'clock came every one of the 2,000 copies had been sold. This shows that the auto workers of Detroit are ready for organization. It shows that the A. F. of L. convention meeting here had better not overlook the opportunity—or it may have another "Passaic" to deal with.

## ...esolution for Five Day Plan Is Weak

(Continued from page 1.)

doubled within recent years. Since the inauguration of the eight-hour day in the steel industry, production has increased 50 per cent per capita. In the handling of pig iron seven men do the work formerly done by 125.

To Begin or Not Begin.

Delegate James Duncan came to the battle line with an amendment asking that the word "continue" be inserted for "begin," declaring that the A. F. of L. had always fought for the shorter workday. He denounced some of Frey's statistics. Frey came back with the declaration that he didn't mean to "begin" the fight for the shorter workday, but that he wanted to begin to gather material about increased per capita production, a new phase of this struggle.

Duncan denounced "Bethlehem" and "Lawrence" as two industrial spots where the lowest wages are paid under the highest tariff.

Printer for 4-Day Week.

Delegate John C. Harding, of the printers, declared that the fight should be made for the four-hour day and four-day week.

Delegate James Lynch, also of the printers, declared he did not share the tears that President James O'Connell had shed over the workers in the metal industry, especially the men who work on Scrap No. 999.

"I do not believe that Henry Ford himself could eliminate this process from specialised industry," said Lynch.

"Our task is to remedy the fatigue and the atrophy that develops as a result of the repetitive process in industry."

He declared this could only be done by the shorter workday and the shorter work-week, giving the worker an opportunity to get the poison out of his system and recuperate for the new week's labors.

President Green also spoke, worrying about what the worker would do during his leisure time.

No Real Fight.

The resolution carried unanimously as amended by the committee. Thus the A. F. of L. makes no definite fight for the five-day week.

The convention voted for the anti-repeal 44-hour week for all government employes. This provides for the Saturday half-holiday.

It was also voted to increase the monthly dues of the federal labor unions from 75 cents to $1 per month, with the per capita to the A. F. of L. increased from 25 to 25 cents per month. The maximum initiation fee was also raised from $10 to $25 for the federal labor unions. There was little opposition to this boost.


## WANTED

Back numbers of the

**COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL**

for New York Public Library

Numbers all previous to 1924

**7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 18, 20**

A few copies of the October 1925 number of the WORKERS MONTHLY wanted by The DAILY WORKER for our files.

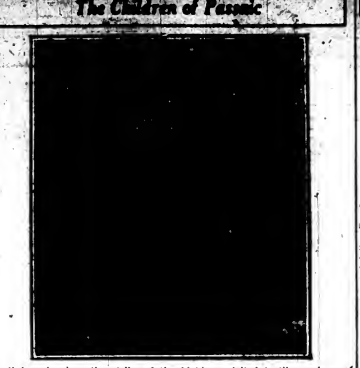
New York comrades having any of the issues of the COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL listed above kindly send them to

**JIMMIE HIGGINS BOOKSTORE**

... Workers Party Literature

... Workers Library


## The Children of Passaic



It is only since the strike of the highly exploited textile workers of Passaic that a flicker of light has come into the lives of these little ones. They are in the battle heart and soul—even if they do go hungry occasionally.

## Green Seeks Alibi for Eddy Speech

(Continued from page 1)

tion. I told that at most I had only intended to say that I would approve of the recognition of Russia only on the basis of President Coolidge's three conditions, mentioned in his address to congress in 1922, but that if he wished I would omit this reference and would not ever refer to recognition. This agreement I scrupulously fulfilled, never once mentioning the subject of recognition.

"I never referred to the local disputes with the churches, and said at the outset that I was speaking as a private individual representing no organization. I spoke, as I told Mr. Green and others that I would, on labor conditions in England, France, Germany and Russia, mentioning the strong and weak points in the present Soviet regime."

Federated Press Hits Green's Alibi.

Eddy's contentions are also strongly bolstered up a version of the affair sent out thru the Federated Press by its manag..ng editor, Carl Haessler, as follows:

"At the convention hotel, after Eddy's address, a statement was made by President Green, Vice-Presidents Woll and Duncan, and by Treasurer Tobin that Eddy had shown bad faith.

Recognition Only Ban on Free Speech.

"This opinion was not shared by informed delegates who had learned of the conditions agreed on in advance by Green and Eddy. According to these delegates Eddy had said to Green several hours beforehand: 'Let us be frank Mr. Green; I intend to emphasize Russia.' 'Very well,' Green was overheard to reply, 'but do not confine recognition.' To this Eddy agreed and kept his agreement in his speech. The accidental witness of the agreement is a member of the same union as Green, the United Mine Workers of America."

This Federated Press version is the same as that sent out last week by your correspondent.

Green's After-thought.

If Eddy had betrayed Green's confidence, then Green certainly had an opportunity to tell it to the convention immediately Eddy had finished. But he did not do this. In fact, he didn't begin hurling charges at Eddy until the diehard reactionaries got busy. Green has completely surrendered to them, but this will not help those thinking elements, small tho they may be, who have a few thoughts of their own.

In any event, Green's assault on Eddy has proved that free speech has less of a chance in an American Federation of Labor convention than it has in a mammonised church, especially when some one comes wanting to shed light of truth on the Russian situation in favor of the workers' government.

Open Shop Not Debatable.

President Green has even received a letter from C. B. Van Dusen, president of the Detroit Y. M. C. A., inviting him to speak before the members of that "open shop" enbalmed outfit at some future time. The letter concludes:

"In view of the garbled reports of our interview on this matter, let me again reiterate the statement I made to you, that upon any occasion when an acute controversial situation such as the present does not exist, you will be a welcome speaker at any one of our Sunday afternoon meetings that will best suit your convenience."

Very evidently the great employing interests are willing to forgive President Green all else if he will only carry on his vicious attack against the Soviet Union. Especially when that attack is also levelled against Dr. Eddy, whom the big exploiters at the head of the Y. M. C. A. are seeking to rid themselves of, in fact, have been trying to do so for several years.

The officialdom of the A. F. of L. declares there are no divisions among them. They greatly resent that The DAILY WORKER should point out any differences. Altho no statement was made to the effect that Mathew Woll would contend for the presidency against William Green this year, nevertheless the head of the Photo Engravers' Union has issued a lengthy statement declaring for re-election of William Green, claiming he is too busy with the development of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company right now, the major task being to raise $400,000 "capital and surplus."

Delegate James Lynch, of the printers' union, has also come out with a statement declaring he will not contest the election of Frank L. Morrison for re-election as secretary.

## Shanghai Is Near Captured as Cantonese Army Sweeps in

(Continued from page 1.)

his troops at Kinkiang and reports state than those who did not join the Cantonese have terrorised Kiukiang for several days.

Sun Retreats to Nanking.

Sun reports that he has "withdrawn" to Nanking, where he is to make a "final stand." He has now been forced to evacuate the rich province of Kiangsi, and the Cantonese have taken full control of that section. They ordered Sun a month ago to get out of the province and have made good their warning.

Cables from London say that Great Britain is preparing armed intervention in China and that by October 15, sufficient armed forces will be concentrated at Canton to make an attack in force upon the Canton government. Two thousand marines are to be landed first under protection of naval bombardment, according to reported plans.

Ready for War.

British marines have already landed at Hankow on the pretension of guarding the British concession, and two more gunboats have reached Chungking, for up the Yangtze near the recent troubles at Wanhsien. In addition, there are American, French and Japanese gunboats there.

The imperialist powers are angered by the Canton government's recent announcement that it will carry out the tariff customs terms of the Washington conference, collecting the 2½ per cent tariff of general commodities and five per cent on luxuries.

Foreign ships will be required to pay that Chinese customs be collected by themselves, and not by the Chinese, thus weakening the government because the powers kept the revenue for payments of loans previously forced upon the country.

## Foster and Gold to Discuss A. F. of L. Meeting at Detroit

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.— William Z. Foster and Ben Gold will address a mass meeting of the Trade Union Educational League in Detroit, Tuesday, Oct. 13, at the McCollester Hall, corner Forest and Cass streets.

The subject will be "The American Federation of Labor Convention" now in session in the city of Detroit.

What is the answer of the A. F. of L. convention to the pleas of the millions of unorganised workers in the basic industries and what are the proposals of the Trade Union Educational League and the left wing to these problems, will be the questions dealt with by the speakers.

Members of the trade unions of Detroit who are vitally interested in the labor movement are invited to hear these important problems discussed from the left wing point of view. Admission of 25 cents will be charged.

Illinois River Continues Rise.

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Oct. 7.—A new record was set here early today when the Illinois river reached a stage of 25.5 feet, six inches higher than the crest of the devastating flood of 1922. Eleven hundred additional acres of land are under water, following ... rains. Only two more feet of the levee ...

## CLOAK MAKERS PREPARING TO FIGHT IT OUT

### Strike Relief Fund Arm I. L. G. Pickets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 10.—Financial reinforcements are pouring into the treasury of the joint board, Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Dress Makers' unions, 130 East 25th street, to so satisfactory a degree, that the general strike of 40,000 cloakmen of New York and the vicinity can be successfully maintained indefinitely, the union has announced after tabulation of incoming funds.

Further impetus was received at a meeting of representatives of local trade union bodies at the International Auditorium, 3 West 16th street. The meeting was called for the purpose of effectively combatting the injunction against the striking cloakmakers, and also took measures to aid the strikers financially.

Settled Shops Make Up Half.

From one source alone, the levy upon workers in settled shops, there are obtained funds to meet half the strike benefits of the men and women still on the picket line. The strike benefits of $7 and $10 weekly for single and married men and women, respectively, average $150,000. At a stormy meeting in Cooper Union of workers employed in shops that have already acceded to the union terms, assessments upon them were voluntarily increased from 15 to 20 per cent of their weekly wages. This will automatically bring into the union treasury $75,000 per week to meet half the total strike benefits.

In addition to voting 20 per cent of their weekly wages to support their fellow workers still on strike, 10,000 cloakmakers at work have already given the union an additional one day's pay, the total sums obtained from both sources being $150,000. While this additional day's pay is not a regular donation, it is expected to be forthcoming voluntarily whenever the finances of the striking cloakmaker are require it.

Other Needle Trade Unions Donate.

Large sums have been obtained from other sources, and more is forthcoming. The Amelgamated Clothing Workers of America have voted $50,000 in installments to the besieged strikers. Of this amount, $10,000 was promptly received. The Rochester unions of the same organization contribute $5,000. The Boston ladies' garment workers contributed $5,000 to their striking brethren. The bonnas embroidery workers of the city, a small organization, have voted to tax themselves to $5 each. They expect to raise $6,000, of which $3,000 is already on hand.

In response to the appeal of the American Federation of Labor and affiliated international bodies for funds, the A. F. of L., at its convention in Detroit, made the call a special order of business and ordered voluntary immediate assistance. International bodies affiliated with it are already responding.

## NO DELEGATE TO AMERICAN LEGION FROM A. F. OF L.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.—There will be no representative of the American Federation of Labor officially attending the annual gathering of the American Legion. Instead President Green said a greeting would be sent in response to the greeting just received from John R. Quinn, national commander of the American Legion, reading in part as follows:

"As national organizer of the American Legion it is my privilege to send this word of greeting to the members of the American Federation of Labor assembled at their annual gathering. Were it not that our national convention comes on approximately the same dates as your own I would cast everything else I might have arranged aside and accept your kind invitation to be present and speak a personal word of greeting and extend our good wishes to you. I know you will understand why at this particular time it is impossible, but I sincerely hope you will convey to the delegates and friends in attendence at your convention the warmest thanks of the American Legion for all the American Federation of Labor has done and is doing to promulgate those things which tend toward a greater and more peaceful citizenship and which we so fatally endorse. May the years to come see the bonds of friendship between the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion grow stronger and stronger."

Delegate George L. Berry, head of the pressmen's union, is in the convention. He usually serves in the capacity of messenger of greetings between the two organizations, having been a vice commander of the legion. ... not known why he wasn't sent ...

## The Sacco and Vanzetti Case Is Before A. F. of L. Convention at Detroit

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE fight for the lives of the Glean war prisoners, Nick Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, is before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Detroit.

That is not saying very much, of course. This struggle has been before every A. F. of L. convention since the United States government first put its bloody clutches upon the throats of these two courageous militants of labor. It often entered as an uninvited guest. It was never welcome.

• • •

Last year the effort to keep the Sacco-Vanzetti case before American labor, thru securing repeated action by the A. F. of L., resulted in a severe rebuff from the stolid reaction. In the words of Vice-President Matthew Woll, reporting for the resolutions committee, "We have adopted similar resolutions several years in succession. We are on record in the case. These resolutions should, therefore, not be brought in here year after year in this way." And the Sacco-Vanzetti resolution introduced last year at Atlantic City was forthwith consigned to the waste basket.

• • •

This year, however, the powerful fist of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, demanding attention, crashes its way upward thru the floor of the A. F. of L. convention hall.

Last year the resolution was introdnced by the delegation of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, but not a single member of the delegation raised his voice in favor of it.

This year the resolution is presented by Delegate Samuel Spnibb, of the International Granite Cutters' Union, one of the most reactionary organizations in the whole A. F. of L. Its chief spokesman, James Duncan, is first vice-president of the A. F. of L., perhaps the staunchest supporters of the late Gompers' policies. He felt himself the logical successor of Gompers, but Green got the job. Thus even this wing of the A. F. of L. recognizes that "The case of Sacco and Vanzetti has again come before the public." Every worker in the land should read the resolutions which are as follows:

"Where, after six years of imprisonment those who take an interest in this case are now more convinced than ever that Sacco and Vanzetti are not guilty of the crime of which they are charged with and convicted for, and

"Whereas, the motion for a new trial based on newly discovered evidence, primarily on the conclusive evidence of Fred. E. Moderine, is now before the court of Massachusetts, and

"Whereas, on this motion for a new trial, affidavits of former agents of the department of justice of the United States have been produced that show there are records on file in the office of the department of justice, establishing the fact that there was collaboration between the department of justice and the district attorney of Norfolk county to convict Sacco and Vanzetti on charges of a crime, of which the department of justice did not believe them guilty, and

"Whereas, the attorney general has refused access to the records in the case to the counsel for the defense, in spite of his urgent request for the same, and

"Whereas, a large number of the international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are deeply interested in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti and have by resolutions adopted at their conventions, expressed the sentiment of their members on this matter, be it therefore

"Resolved, that the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled demand an immediate investigation by the congress of the United States of the actions of the agents of the department of justice; the connection of the department of justice with the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti, and the refusal of the department of justice to disclose its files on the Sacco and Vanzetti case, be it further

"Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the president and congress of the United States."

• • •

Not a very militant resolution, to be sure. Requesting a congressional investigation is an easy method of dodging the real issue, especially when congress is not in session, as is the case at the present time. But even this is something. The laboring masses over the land must rise and demand more.

Madeiros, who would be the chief witness for Sacco and Vanzetti, should a new trial be granted, is himself sentenced to die Oct. 27. Judge Webster Thayer may hand down a decision at any hour ordering Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair. The hour doesn't wait for congress to assemble.

• • •

With the passage of the above resolution there the A. F. of L. convention, the protest should grow so big over the land that the department of justice will be forced itself to disgorge the documents, now held in secret, that would so clearly show the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti, that even a capitalist judge, time-servor of his class, would not dare rule against the demand for a new trial.

It is, of course, good to know that the A. F. of L. convention will be told that the case of Sacco and Vanzetti is again before the public. very class conscious worker knows and feels that it has been before the whole working class clamoring for attention, since the day more than six years ago that saw the arrest of these two workers. If must stay there, for all the world to see, until Sacco and Vanzetti are free.

## ANTHRACITE MINERS DIG DOWN TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

The anthracite miners, battling against the most corrupt and reactionary bureaucracy in the American trade union movement as well as against a highly trustified group of capitalists are on the job striking telling blows for The DAILY WORKER.

The Luzerne Street Nucleus Number One of the Workers (Communist) Party of America has just sent in $100.00 to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. This was collected from the anthracite miners who are now engaged in a big fight to SAVE THE UNION.

The anthracite miners realise that The DAILY WORKER has done more than its bit for building up a powerful militant union of miners. This $100.00 is only the beginning of a number of big contributions that the anthracite miners are sending in for The DAILY WORKER.

Will you join and be with the militant miners of the anthracite coal fields?

The workers of Philadelphia are doing so!

We have just received $100.00 from the Philadelphia section of the Workers (Communist) Party. The workingmen and workingwomen of this city are surely heart and soul in the campaign to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

Will you pitch in?

We know you will!

This means every worker who is for the working class, and its militant champion, The DAILY WORKER.


DETROIT

**TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE**

invites you to hear

**William Z. Foster**

Secretary-Treasurer of the Trade Union Educational League

**Ben Gold**
Manager of the N. Y. Joint Board of the Furriers' Union

**J. Johnstone**
Well known leader of the Left Wing in the Labor Movement

Speak on

**"The American Federation of Labor Convention"**

Now in session in Detroit

**Tuesday, October 12th—8 P. M.**

**at McCOLLESTER HALL—Cor. Forest and Cass**

Admission 25c.


## GAPPELLINI IS FIGHTING HARD COAL DIGGERS

### Unions Reviving Their Grievance Committees

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 10.—The general grievance committee of the Glen Alden Coal company meets on the first and third Saturday afternoon, in Union Hall, 12 Market street. Two-thirds of the mines of the Glen Alden company are represented on the committee.

The reorganization of the grievance committee is a sign that the miners are ignoring the opposition of Rinaldo Capellini and his district board, who are hostile to any attempt on the part of the miners to take the initiative in solving their problems.

Delegates from the grievance committee of the Glen Alden Coal company are urging the organization of a general grievance body made up of delegate from all collieries.

Every progressive miner in the district is intent on getting his local represented in this committee.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1.)

wife or a chunk of real estate, he takes out his squad and his flivver and whenever he spots a bootlegger or gangster, he shoves him onto the curb and concocts a sentence in which a $100 bill figures. The gangster usually has a one hundred per cent spot in his jeans and everybody goes his way.

• • •

SO there are reasons why the police are averse to seeing the gangsters slaughter each other. Recently a peace conference between the rival gangsters took place. Besides the plainclothesmen from both sides there were present a policeman and a big politician. The conference was no more successful than the last meeting of the league of nations. One side wanted the heads of the leaders of the rival gang. This concession was not granted, so the meeting adjourned. "We'll meet in the morgue," they observed jauntily and departed. Such is life in a big and thriving American city. Now, if it happened in Moscow—

• • •

THIS fellow Stephenson of Indianapolis who made governors and unmade politicians of all kinds who failed to follow his instructions was a many sided character. He made over a million dollars in a few years out of the white shirt business. Nobody knew very much about his history, except that he learned the tar and feathering business from the chief kluxer of the southlands. Stephenson was one of the lads who was going to preserve the American woman in all her natal purity. He was also out to bury Jack Lait's newsyorn.

• • •

STEPHENSON did neither. In fact he did what he could to do the opposite. It can be said to his credit that he never drank moonshine. Nothing but the best from Andy Mellon's distilleries would satisfy his palate. He was a diplomat. Being the unofficial boss of Indiana, his house was the scene of many meetings, parties and conferences. When churchmen visited his home, bibles were placed where the clerical eye could not fail to see them. But when more worldly persons were his guests women, rye and free, in scanty attire took the place of the bibles. And the rum flowed.

• • •

STEPHENSON was very much in the public eye those days. Suddenly special writers "discovered" him. He talked of the nation and its dreams. A little bit of a Napoleon was Stephenson. And the Hoosiers lapped up his publicity, just as greedily as Stephenson lapped up his whisky. Yes! The Hoosiers were giving him their money to protect their women from shame and their sons from intoxication. Stephenson debauched thousands in all-night liquor parties and wound up his career by raping a girl, who afterwards died from her injuries.

• • •

DO the saps who were carried away by their exhibitionist's imbecilities still believe in the K. K. K.? It is too much to expect that wisdom should strike them over night. In all probability, another klan organizer could prove to their satisfaction that their former dragon was stung by the devil, the pope or by an agent of the liquor interests. And they would go as nutty about the new joker as they did about the first scamp. Barnum knew that suckers are born every minute, and he made a fortune. But it seems that there are periods when the suckers bite more savagely than usual. The period since "Emperor Simmons" sold his first night shirt until recently was the greatest open season on suckers that this country has ever known.

• • •

Note to Wu Pei-Fu.

PEKING, Oct. 10.—The American legation here today sent word to General Wu Pei-Fu that military attaches would leave shortly to rescue a number of Americans besieged by the ... army at Sian Fu.

# MOSCOW ANTI-SOVIET LIES PLANNED

## Beware of Stories of Soviet "Uprisings"

MOSCOW, Sept. 18—(By Mail) — The press of the Soviet Union publishes a report from Vienna. The report is from a reliable source and concerns the close co-operation between Bucharest and Warsaw for the purpose of organizing an anti-soviet campaign in the European and American press. Warsaw will take over the leadership of this campaign.

**Made in Warsaw.**

Material is being fabricated in the Polish foreign ministry concerning an alleged movement of the opposition in the C. P. of the U. S. S. R. to bring about a change of government. The "documents" which are in preparation in Warsaw will be handed to the Roumanian government which will then publish them in the press.

According to a pre-arranged plan, this task will be carried out by the war ministry under the leadership of the onetime poet and present fascist Octavio Goga.

**Same Old Lies.**

In this connection one must remember that the recent campaign in the bourgeois press against the Soviet Union which has recently weakened, also came in the first instance from Warsaw and Bucharest working closely together.

# HOPE CANADA MAY HALT U.S. IMPERIALISM

## Latin-Americans Have Illusion of Rivalry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Latin-American diplomats in Washington are eagerly watching the British imperial conference soon to meet in London, to see whether it will grant Canada permission to have a diplomatic representative in the American capital. The believe that if Canada wins this right she will take a seat also in the Pan-American Union, and then the beginning of the end of Washington's hoss-ship of Latin America will be at hand.

**Canadian Bankers in South.**

Canadian nationalists of the British variety complain that the influence of the United States is greater today in Canada than is the influence of British. French Canadian nationalists, on the other hand, insist that Canada must further loosen her bonds with the mother country.

Meanwhile the British-Canadian financial power, embodied especially in the Royal Bank of Canada, has invaded Cuba and other Latin-American republics in competition with Wall Street banks. In Cuba both the National City Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada serve the American sugar trust, but their interests are not wholly identical.

The diplomats from Caribbean and South American countries are hopeful that if Canada breaks into the Pan-American Union the trade advantages of that organization will stimulate the Canadians to establish an anti-Washington policy and program. If the two northern countries can ho played off against each other, the Latins think, Latin American may get a chance.

When the Pan-American Union was first started, Canada was informally assured that a seat would be ready for her whenever she could persuade London to let her occupy it. Premier King is ready to demand permission.

## Parisian Women Carry Fight to Vote to People

PARIS, France, Oct. 10.—Disgusted with "promises" of politicians, the League for Immediate Suffrage is taking its fight for franchise for women direct to the people.

An intensive campaign is planned, by which every voter in France will be interviewed and urged to support action to give women the right to vote. It is planned to start such action at the next session of parliament next month.

## Queen Marie Offered Sum to Go in Movies

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., October 10.—Queen Marie of Roumania may become the highest-paid actress in the movies! The Balkan monarch will be offered $25,000 for one day's appearance in the role of the queen in "Resurrection," the motion picture adaptation of the Tolstoy classic.

A certified check for $25,000 was placed today with the Hollywood chamber of commerce by Edwin Carew, Hollywood producer, and as invitation has been dispatched to the Roumanian legation at Washington for

# MISSIONARY SOCIETY PRESIDENT TELLS OF GREAT PROGRESS MADE BY RUSSIA, PRAISES GOVERNMENT

By MAX GOHN.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 10.—Russia is the most stable state in Europe and is going to endure, in the opinion of Dr. W. Burnham, of St. Louis, president of the Interdenominational Missionary Society. He recently came back from an extended tour of Soviet Russia and was in close contact with conditions there.

"Industry is 90 per cent of pre-war, despite the loss of 10,000,000 men during the war, the terrible famine, civil war and the allied blockade," Dr. Burnham told the missionary convention here, "and since body being held in this city. He said that one of the most impressive things in Russia was the thirst for knowledge, and how this desire was satisfied as rapidly as conditions would permit.

**Thousands Study.**

"Thousands of young men and women could be seen reading their way, not to movies or dances, but to halls where they were taught the sciences and economics. They had few books and were forced to take down notes as the teacher spoke. They are being trained to become experts in leading industry and education by means of western scientific knowledge.

**Workers Are Safe.**

"One feels safer on the streets of Moscow alone at night than on the streets of St. Louis," he said. "There are no holdups because no one has more than the other."

The tales about the breakdown of industry, the pillaging of church treasures, the wholesale murder which were carried in capitalist newspapers are all false, according to Dr. Burnham. As a missionary, Dr. Burnham stressed the attitude of the Soviet government toward the church. Altho the party in power is atheistic, there are no restrictions against attending church. No one under 18 can be taught religion except by the parents. "When a schoolchild asks: "Is there a god?" the teacher says, "Wait till you grow older."

**Great Youth Movement.**

Dr. Burnham also told about the great youth movement of Russia. There are 800,000 Communist youth, 600,000 Young Pioneers and 450,000 Young Leninists.

He told of lectures being run from village to village for the purpose of teaching the peasants the world's knowledge. Maps were painted on the cars and an instructor would gather the population around him while he told them of other people and other lands.

**Progressed Far, He says.**

The activities of the youth of Russia and their devotion to their country exceeds anything Dr. Burnham has ever seen. The Russians are trying in the best way they know how to bring order and light into their lives. They have done much in the last eight years.

He added that train service is good. Trains are usually on time. He was delayed once for six hours on account of a washout, but for the same reason he was nine hours late getting to Peoria last night.

"We were treated better in Russia than anywhere else we traveled."

## Guatemalan Labor Supports Liberal Nicaraguan Revolt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Guatemala's Confederation of Labor has called William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, asking him to mediate in behalf of the Nicaraguan liberals who now are fighting to restore constitutional government and the liberties of labor in Nicaragua.

Green replied that he had already taken steps to help the Nicaraguan liberals and workers wisely present their case at the proper moment to the American state department. He expressed his hope of the early return of constitutional rule in Nicaragua.

## Australia Will Back Pan-Pacifist Meeting

SYDNEY —(FP)— At the All-Australian Trade Union Congress at Sydney, attended by delegates from all parts of Australia, J. S. Garden, secretary of the Labor Council of New South Wales, read an exhaustive report upon the proposed held a Pan-Pacific conference. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"That this 2 All-Australian Trades Union congress resolves: (1) To take an active part in the struggle towards international trade union unity and to assist in calling a single world congress of all trade union organizations; (2) to attend the Pan-Pacific Trade Union conference to be called in Boston May 1 1927; (3) to issue an appeal to all workers of the Pacific, pointing out the necessity of unification of their forces against international capitalism and its war preparations; (4) to send greetings to the awakened Chinese workers and their trade unions; (5) to accept the invitation of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions to send as soon as possible an official trade union delegation to Soviet Russia."

It is stated that Pres. Green of the American Federation of Labor, is hesitating to send even an observer to the Pan-Pacific labor conference, though United States labor is deeply involved in the fate of the Pacific.

**Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly?**

# FILIPINO FREEDOM CONFERENCE CALLED FOR DECEMBER 17

A call to all interested organizations for a Conference for Filipino Independence, to be held in Washington, D. C., Dec. 17-18, has just been issued here by Georgie Brooks, executive secretary of the conference. The call is endorsed by Moorfield Storey, former president American Bar Association) Clarence Darrow; Albert F. Coyle; Phil. K. Ziegler; Prof. Robert Morse Lovett and others.

# HANKOW TRADE UNIONS JOYFUL OVER WU DEFEAT

## Cantonese Lift Ban On Labor Organizations

(From Our Own Correspondent)
(By courtesy of the People's Army Stat)

HANKOW, (By Mail.)—The Workers of this district have already begun to feel the difference between the militarist and nationalist regimes. The political department of the Canton army has been removed here today from Changsha, and begins propaganda work immediately.

The first result will ho that thirty-two trade unions and labor organizations suppressed by Wu will function again. At mass meetings and lectures, and by means of leaflets and pamphlets, the workers are having the Knomintang program and policy explained to them.

A delegate conference of the whole district (covering Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang) decided on a one-day stoppage of work to celebrate the victory of the People's army. The British-American tobacco factory has closed down for a few days, fearing that the prevailing enthusiasm may lead the workers to put in their long-standing demand for higher wages (tobacco workers are paid about 7s. a week).

## German Rail Bonds to Be Sold in America to Get Reparations Cash

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 - American investors will probably soon be offered an issue of bonds secured by the German national railways, but thus far the bankers have not asked the state department to approve the sale. Reports from Paris that the French, Belgian and British governments had approached Secretary Kellogg for his approval of floating the loan in America are denied by Kellogg.

He does not deny that the bonds will be sold here, but on the contrary he points out that the Dawes plan for regulation of German reparations payments contains a scheme for bonding the German railways in order to raise cash for reparations.

Germany is not paying over to the conquering powers any more, thus far, than she is borrowing in the United States. Bigger payments under the Dawes' plan are due. Bonding the national railways of Germany is one of the resources yet unspent. No obstacles to the transaction are in sight, so far as the state department word. American investors will presumably absorb the bonds quickly when the big banks offer them.

## Chile May Block U. S. Imperialistic Airplane Parade

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—That Chile may block the plans of the United States department of war for its proposed military airplane "parade" of South America is the word announced here.

Chile has failed to give its permission for the army planes to pass over that country, and until permission is given the imperialistic display will have to be abandoned.

## Soviet Archeologists Hold Congress in the Southern City, Kerch

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The Congress of Soviet Archeologists has been opened in the city of Kerch in the south of Russia. The congress is attended by archeologists from all scientific centers of the U. S. S. R. Several foreign scholars have been invited.

**LET US KNOW IF YOU CHANGE YOUR ADDRESS**

# LANSBURY TELLS OF WONDER WORK IN SOVIET UNION

## Specially Pleased at Health Resorts

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—Mr. Lansbury, editor the London Daily Herald, who spent the summer in the Caucasian health resorts, returned to Moscow and was interviewed by journalists about his impressions in Russia.

**Saw with His Own Eyes.**

"I crossed in the train," he said, "4,000 versts from North to South and saw with my own eyes how peasants were working on the fields and workmen in factories and workshops. My general impression is this: laboring masses of the Soviet Union are intensely working every day, trying to build new forms of life. One can notice still that there is not enough of modern machinery, but this is the fault of the western countries.

"If the lazy gentlemen of London, in whose hands lies the fate of England, could have seen the heroic efforts of Soviet workers for the sake of reconstruction of their country, they would understand the silliness and narrow-mindedness of their policy toward the Soviet Union.

**Workers Use Palatial Resorts.**

"The health resorts and houses of rest in the Soviet Union are the best in the world. I saw in my life many health resorts, but they are, as it was in old Russia, accessible only for millionaires. It is real joy to see that in Russia health resorts are used by workmen, by whose hands in fact they have been built. The treatment of patients is excellent and leaves nothing to be desired."

## Pravda Says Powers' Intervention Into China Leads to War

MOSCOW (By Mail).—Referring to the present political situation in China and rumors of a foreign intervention, Pravda, in a leading article, says:

"As it is known, Great Britain, if not to count Japan, is considered a 'most interested' power in China; she occupies the first place by her trade with China. English are in control of Chinese customs with English capital. Great Britain is one of the biggest creditors of China and has got the best concessions. She plays the first violin in the Pekin diplomatic corps.

"This dominating position of England is based on a series of treaties forcibly imposed upon China. It is not surprising, therefore, that the national revolutionary movement, aiming to overthrow all unequal treaties affects first of all and mostly England.

"But what to do? To declare war? It is no so simple as it was in 1841 and 1861. To organize a new crusade of all 'interested powers' as in 1900, when, under pretext of the suppression of the Boxer rebellion, they've chains were imposed upon China by the notorious Boxer protocol?

"That would be the best way. But, unfortunately, other powers do not see it."

Pravda concludes by saying that in spite of all denials deals are going on between the powers and there is possibility of an open intervention which may lead to a new world war.

## British-Italian Pact No Threat to France Chamberlain Asserts

LONDON, October 10.—Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, is quite vociferous in denial that the recent pact between Italy and Albania over the mutual problems of Italy and England have any hostility inherent in the subjects debated toward other European powers.

"I need hardly say," says Chamberlain, "that any such ideas show entire misconception of our relations with other countries and of our country's policies."

Chamberlain even expressed "delight" over the Franco-German accord, which is built upon the new steel trust of continental rivalry to opposition to the British steel interests; in other words, Sir Austen feels that the new British-Italian alliance offsets the Franco-German move, and that he can afford to pretend joy at the Franco-German accord.

## Leningrad Tobacco Factories Produce 12 Billion Smokes

MOSCOW (By Mail).—Amongst the seven tobacco trusts in the U. S. S. R. the first place belongs to the Leningrad Tobacco Trust, which gives more than one-third of the whole production of tobacco. Owing to the enlargement of production and rational organization, the trust gave in this year 2,125,000 rubles of profit. Its turnover is more than doubled, having reached 48,000,000 rubles. The excise duties paid amounted to 32,000,000 rubles. The production of the trust is quickly growing, and for 1926-27 it will reach 13 milliards of cigarettes, or 4.5 per cent more than the whole

# JARDINE SLAPS ARMOUR CO. ON THE WRIST

## Company Charged with Mixing Grain

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A sharp wrist slap has been administered by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine to the Armour Grain Co. of Chicago. He has cited the concern to appear and show cause why it should not be barred from trading in grain on all contract markets on charges that it has tried to manipulate the market price of grain on the Chicago market.

The grounds of the charges are that the Armour concern is alleged to have mixed a lot of rye screenings with No. 2 rye in a public warehouse, then had warehouse certificates made out showing this mixture to be all No. 2 rye, and finally reported this stuff as a part of the stock of No. 2 rye on hand for future delivery, thereby affecting the price of that grade by falsely reporting the supply.

**Accused of Mixing Grain.**

Jardine's action was taken under the Grain Futures Trading Act, and curiously resembles some of the complaints made for many years by farmers and farm organizations in the northwest which culminated in the formation of the non-partisan league. In the instance the Armour company is accused of mixing 5,000 bushels of screenings with the No. 2 grain.

Hearing of the complaint will take place Oct. 11 in Chicago before a referee in Room 717, Postal Telegraph Bldg.

## Political Program

1. Relief from the evils of the mortgage and tenancy evil thru the cancellation of land taxes and which will become the duty of the state.

2. The nationalization of the railroads, the meat packing plants, grain elevators, and land by control and management of these main lines of distribution done in co-operation with organizations of city industrial workers who are employed in these industries.

3. The control and operation of the farm credit system by the co-operations of working farmers, in place of thru capitalist banks and institutions which now use this, the farm credit system for their enrichment.

4. Relief for the farmers from the excessive burden of taxation thru the shifting of income taxes, and inheritance taxes on the swollen fortunes of great capitalist exploiters and higher taxes on the profits of the railroads and great industrial combines.

5. Against the expenditures for a big army and navy, which serve no other purpose than to support the imperialistic adventures of the great financial houses of Wall Street in other countries.

6. Fight against Wall Street, Capital Militarism and expenditure of the wealth produced by the farmers and industrial workers to support the capitalist exploiters in their effort to crush the life out of the people of Cuba, the South American countries, China, and the Philippines, and credits for the Philippines. Self-determination for Porto Rico, Hawaii. Withdrawal of all American soldiers and marines from Central and South American countries. No intervention in China.

7. Against the Dawes plan, thru which the American banking houses are securing control of European industries and paving the way for a new war.

8. Close co-operation with the farmers of other countries and particularly the farmers of Russia, who are so important a factor in the world market. The recognition and establishment of economic relations with the first workers and farmers' government—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

9. The alliance of the working farmers and city industrial workers to establish a workers' and farmers' government of the United States. Only a united struggle of all working farmers, together with the city industrial workers, in support of this program will win relief for the farmers from the conditions under which they now suffer.

# PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS ORGANIZE TO PROTECT DAIRY HERDS FROM "TUBERCULIN TEST" OF COMBINES

The T. B. test for cattle has been proven to be a fraud by the Farmers' Protective Association of Pennsylvania. Louis Creamer, head of the above mentioned organization, at a spirited meeting and picnic of the F. P. A., where there were over 5,000 farmers who came from a radius of 50 miles around Rock-y Springs in Lancaster County on the 11th of September, told his fellow-farmers that the T. B. test for cattle is the part of the big milk combines to drive the small milk dealers off the market and kill off the farmers' herds, thereby making a shortage of milk and giving them the control of the milk market. The Farmers' Protective Association has only been organized three months and has a membership of over 1,200. Each member pays $5 to join which money is being held to make a test case of the T. B. and area in the County of Lancaster and Federal Court at W. D.

At this meeting and picnic there were several speakers, a few which came from nearby states, like Ohio, and who came for the express purpose of telling the farmers of Pennsylvania what they are going to do with the T. B. test in Ohio, and a few other men interested in the welfare of the farmer and his rights as a producer of the national wealth.

One was from the Philadelphia sanitary board and a few veterinarians that have refused to act under the new law and spoke and showed from a scientific point of view that the men that call themselves inspectors for the state sanitary boards know nothing in regard to T. B. in cattle.

For an example they cite that when they inject the serum under the tail of a cow and on the next day or two a swelling appears they say that she has the T. B. and has to go down. This does not prove anything, as the swelling can arise from the irritation. The speaker then went on and denounced the usurpation of the state powers for the interests of the big milk trusts, and the government in general, and issued a call for a new political party that will protect the interests of the producers and consumers.

Another one of the speakers was Dr. Murhurger, editor of the Millersville Press, a weekly paper that is taking up the fight for the farmer.

In his talk he denounced the politics of the states and called for the support of the farmers to stand by him in case of the oppression that will naturally follow this movement.

Most of the farmers in Lancaster county subscribe to the Lancaster News-Journal, which did not take up the fight of the farmers, and they have for the most part revoked their subs and are subscribing for the Millersville Press.

Another one speaking the speakers challenged any members of the state sanitary board and the mayor of Lancaster, who have been in the fight on the side of the testing of cattle and for the tests, to come to the place and date to debate the question on whether or not the T. B. test for cattle is not a fraud, with the exception that the debate must provide for the public to attend. So far no one has dared to accept the challenge.

At Rocky Springs Park the entertainment was free for all the children.

There also was at the meeting the Millersville Sirine Orchestra that added to the atmosphere, and they played all the old-time pieces. The farmers called for honest government and if they could not have it they would have it, if they had to shoulder a gun. Many new members were enrolled and hundreds of subs gotten for the Millersville Press, which the farmers want to make a daily. There were two sessions, morning and after noon, and the speaking lasted until 6 o'clock in the evening.

Hundreds have taken back their signatures in favor of the tests and will resist until this fraud is shown up.

At this meeting the association had bought a cow that had passed the test twice, and they tried to keep her alive until Saturday, but the cow died Friday night. Another cow was there that was to be killed, and the doctor that examined her said that she was as sound a cow as ever walked on four feet.

Thousands of leaflets have been printed and other reading matter, which has been distributed all over the state. Dr. Hall of Oxford was one of the speakers that called for the farmers to stick and issued a call for a new political party.

All thru Pennsylvania thousands of the best herds of cows have gone down under the T. B. and area tests. The best herds of farmers' pride and their families, army's sociological composition, its attitude, the farmers' ability to keep up correspondence, these subjects. Will the censor of the government allow it?

The Soviet peasants wish to inform their English comrades that they are free from the property owners' oppression; that the land, forests and orchards belong to them now; that the late land owners' estates now belong to Soviet farms, schools and homes for homeless children and orphans; that they have the right to remove from the local government's representatives of any misadministration, and that speaking their mind they are not persecuted.

# FARM PROBLEM GOT SPEECHES FROM CONGRESS

## Lots of Talk But Very Little Relief

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Senator Nye of North Dakota is [illegible] voters a tabulation of the 378 speeches and groups of "remarks" on farmer relief made in congress during the recent session of congress.

A very large proportion of the speeches of the Congressional Record printed during that session were [illegible] voted to this discussion of distress in American agriculture and what should or should not be done by the federal government about it.

Nye has also compiled a list of [illegible] books and magazine articles on farm [illegible] dealing with the same [illegible]

"The farm problem," he says [illegible] letter to his constituents, "is still an unfinished work, and will demand the first attention of the second session of the 69th congress, which will convene in December. Farm legislation is the paramount question now before the country."

## ARMOUR GRAIN CO. IS TRYING TO STALL OFF HEARING.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Armour Company of Chicago went to the courts today in an attempt to prevent a hearing before a referee in Chicago on October 11 on charges made by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine that the company had violated grain futures trading regulations.

doing the farmer a favor by buying milk that they do not need.

Well, that is the whole fight, and a damn serious fight, as most of the [illegible] get along on the milk checks they get, as even in the so-called "golden spot of the world" half of the farmers work on the half basis. Now they are killing their cows and shooting them on the milk price. All in the name of the public, and at the same time the price of milk has gone up here already because they called it "tuberculin tested" on their milk bottle caps, and all such bunk. You should see the milk wars—10 cents a quart. This is some shewing for the farmer to make him think and they are on the right road if they will just stick and combine with the city workers to carry on a general fight against capital and the profiteers in general.

They are speaking about marketing their own milk in Lancaster and Philadelphia, which is the only way open for the farmer to do—co-operative distribution of production. That will help us along on the organization society on a sound basis for the benefit of those that produce, and not a small number of drones that have usurped the government power and keep the rest of the people slaving for their lust.

## Russians Peasants Seek Information on Great Britain

The following is a letter to the Peasants' Gazette, and forwarded to The DAILY WORKER, written by I. V. Bunin of the Osernsky Village Council of the Tulsky Gubernia, Union of Soviet Russian Republics:

To the Peasants' Gazette:

Please send my letter to any English paper that is supporting the workers' and peasants' movement.

When I read the paper there pass an audiences questions and discussions inevitably arise. They are interested in what is going on in England, and in events connected with the strike. I told them that letters must be sent abroad. They were very enthusiastic about it and asked me to write abroad requesting the English farmers to reply on the following points, which they are interested in:

Conditions in England, farmers' attitude towards the strike, farmers' conditions, land questions, schools, taxation, conditions of miners and their families, army's sociological composition, its attitude, the farmers' ability to keep up correspondence on these subjects. Will the censor of the government allow it?

The Soviet peasants wish to inform their English comrades that they are free from the property owners' oppression; that the land, forests and orchards belong to them now; that the late land owners' estates now belong to Soviet farms, schools and homes for homeless children and orphans; that they have the right to remove from the local government's representatives of any misadministration, and that speaking their mind they are not persecuted.

orkers (Communist) Party

## ...S' SCHOOL STRESS ON ...ASH CLASS

### ...l Text Books Are ...ing Prepared

...YORK, Oct. 10.—An impor... of the Workers' School this ... will be its classes in English. ... will be classes in Elementary, ...diate, Advanced English and ...ublic Speaking.

...well-known English teachers ...ert Brodsky, Eli Jacobson, Bonia ...ss, Ray Bennett, Max Rock, ...Waldray, Pauline Rogers and ...Winett will be the instructors. ... will be limited in size to ...ve the making it possible ...which student to receive more in... instruction.

**Evening Classes.**

...many evening classes as are ... will be formed as well as an ...class in the day time for night ...ers. From registrations already ...ed in, three elementary, two in... diate, one advanced English and ...public speaking classes have ...formed. Each class will have ...sessions a week, each session be... 1 hour and 15 minutes long. For... speaking comrades and workers ...wish to concentrate this year on ...sh can do so by registering for ...English classes.

**Special Textbooks.**

...An interesting feature of the Eng... classes this year will be the use ...two new textbooks being prepared ...the Workers' School. For years the ...ers and foreigners in this country ...ve lacked a simple and interesting ...k that could be used as a basis for ...y learning how to read, how to ex... themselves, to spell and write ...rectly and yet not be full of cap... propaganda and childish, non... and dry in its nature. Themes ...ed on the life of workers, contain... vocabulary that workers must use, ...e interesting and realistic in approach ...the center around which the dif... lessons are based.

...The instructors of English in the ...Workers' School, unlike these in the ...or private schools, who are ...e hostile or indifferent to the ...ms of the workers, are themselves ...members of the Workers (Com...) Party and a part of the labor ...ement and therefore interested in ...ping the students as much as pos...

**Foreigners Should Enroll.**

...Every foreign-speaking worker who ...hes to do his share of work in the ...erican labor movement, and every ...ing-class member of the Work... (Communist) Party should re... for and take a class in English ...the Workers' School. All English ...ssing start the week of October 25. ...Register today at the Workers' ...School headquarters, 108 East 14th ...street, Room 35. For further in... mation on the school write to Ber... D. Wolfe, director at the same ...address.

### Michigan District Convention Adopts Election Platform

DETROIT, Oct. 10.—The Michigan ...state convention of the Workers' Party was held in Detroit Saturday, Oct. 7, with delegates representing Wayne, Oakland, Kent, Genessee, Muskegon and Saginaw counties. The conven... adopted the following platform:

Revision of workmen's compensation, workers injured in industrial ...idents to be paid compensation ...qual to their wages; against the use ...injunctions in labor disputes; all ...public work to be done by union la...bor; repeal of criminal syndicalism ...; abolition of the state police; ...ded enforcement of safety laws; for ...ndment to the United States con...stitution prohibiting child labor; ...ment expiellation of prison labor; ...employment compensation; repeal ...the 18th amendment; nationaliza...tion of the coal and iron mines and ...other natural resources; nationali... ...of the railroads and telegraph ...; support for the McNary-Hau... bill providing relief for farmers. ...The following candidates were nom... for the state offices for the ...coming election:

...Governor, William Reynolds; secre... of state, Sarah Victor; state ...urer, Arnold Zeigler; attorney ...al, Cyril Lambkin; auditor gen... Aaron M. Katz.

...Nine members have been arrested ... several cities and noon-day ...ches in front of the factories. The ...ention to the convention were ex... by these thousands of workers would ...rotested with the Workers' Party ...dates and would register and ...te for the Workers' Party candi...

...Send The DAILY WORKER for one ...




## Section 6 Executive Holds Special Large Meeting on October 12

The Section Executive Committee of Section 6, Chicago, will hold an enlarged meeting Tuesday, October 12, at 2349 Beech Ave. Matters of great importance are to be taken up at this meeting and all nuclei executive committees as well as leading comrades of the party and the Young Workers League are requested to take note and attend. The executive committees of the nuclei should attend in a body. The meeting starts at 8 p. m.

## W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

### Ben Gitlow

Ben Gitlow, who is well-known to the workers of this country as a militant fighter in the ranks of labor, begins his big election campaign tour under the banner of the Workers' Communist Party with a meeting in New Haven on September 29. Workers in cities all over the country—Comrade Gitlow's tour will take him all the way from New Haven to Milwaukee—will have the opportunity of hearing the 1924 vice-presidential candidate of the Workers Party and its present gubernatorial candidate in New York on: "WHAT CAN THE ELECTIONS DO FOR THE WORKERS?"

The complete tour follows:

TOLEDO, Ohio—Oct. 11.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Oct. 12, N. S. Carnegie Music Hall.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Oct. 13.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 14.

### H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, is now engaged in an election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?"

The rest of his tour follows:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 12, 8 p. m., N. S. Carnegie Music Hall.
COVERDALE, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 13, 7:30 p. m., Coverdale Hall.
AMBRIDGE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 14, 7:30 p. m., Croatian Hall.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., 8 p. m., Friday, Oct. 15, Workers' Lyceum, 35 Miller street.
AVELLA, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 17, 2:30 p. m. Branton Granish Hall.
MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m., Merkel Hall.
CHARLEROI, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 20, Italian Hall, corner 2nd and Locknut.
BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 21, 7:30 p. m., Union Hall.
EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sat., Oct. 23, NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 25.
NEW KENSINGTON, Thurs. Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 14th St. and 4th Ave.
HARMERVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 29, 7:30 P. M., Finn Hall.
NEW CASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 30, 7:30 p. m., Knights of Pythias Hall.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 30, 8 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

### Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who has just completed a tour in Ohio, will cover a number of cities in Minnesota and Michigan this October in connection with the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Grecht will speak on: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?" Her tour follows:

HOUGHTON, Mi., Oct. 14.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 19, 435 Rice St.
MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 20, Finnish Hall.
CHISHOLM, Minn., Oct. 21, Karlo Hall.
VIRGINIA, Minn., Oct. 22.
SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 23, Workers' Hall.
DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 24, Workers' Hall.
IRONWOOD, Mich., Oct. 25, Finnish Hall.
HANCOCK, Mich., Oct. 26, Kausanokee Hall.
FLINT, Mich., Oct. 29.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 30.
MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 31.

### Milwaukee Nucleus Plans Benefit Dance for the Daily Worker

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 10.—The Central St. Nuclens No. 1, City of Milwaukee, will stage a social and dance for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER at Miller Hall, Eighth and State Street, 3rd floor, Sunday, Oct. 11, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

An admission of 25 cents will be charged. Good music and lots of fun!

### Wolfe Has Successful Meeting in Seattle

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 10.—For the first time in several years the Workers Party held a public mass meeting in the Seattle Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, District Organizer Aaron Finlerman, who stated the aims and purposes of the Workers Party and introduced the speaker, Bertram D. Wolfe, who is touring the country.

The large attendance applauded the speaker repeatedly and gave him a good reception. A collection of $60 was taken up for educational purposes.

*Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.*

## WORKERS PARTY PROTESTS N. Y. POLICE TERROR

### Asks Socialists for a United Labor Ticket

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—In a telegram sent to the mayor, James G. Walker, the Workers (Communist) Party, thru Benjamin Gitlow, Communist candidate for governor, denounces the New York police for their wholesale arrests of striking cloakmakers.

The telegram declares that the New York police are lining up in the struggle on the side of the manufacturers against the cloakmakers who are struggling to maintain their union and fight against the introduction of sweatshop labor.

**Ask United Labor Ticket.**

The Workers (Communist) Party, in view of the necessity of unity of all forces of labor in support of the cloakmakers' fight against injunctions and police brutality, has invited the socialist party to join in a united labor ticket in the campaign, with one set of candidates backed by both parties. The invitation is, in part, as follows:

"Socialist Party,
"7 East 15th Street,
"New York, N. Y.

"Dear Comrades:—A vicious unjunction has been issued against the 40,000 striking cloakmakers in the city of New York. The courts, the police, the governor of New York state—the entire state machinery has been brutally thrown on the side of the manufacturers in order to break this strike of the brave cloakmakers who have continued to battle against the manufacturers in spite of hunger and the brutal attacks of the police.

**A Vital Issue.**

"This struggle affects the vital interests not only of these 40,000 cloakmakers but of the entire needle trades and, if the injunction is to go unchallenged and undefeated, the labor movement, of this city, state and nation will suffer a severe setback.

"At this moment, more than ever before, the united power of the working class must be thrown in support of the cloakmakers and a mighty resistance must be put up against these officials who use their offices to intimidate workers and break strikes. At this time, more than ever, the workers must utilize their political power and put up an aggressive fight with all the strength at their command in order to hearten labor and give courage to those striking workers in their battle against great odds.

**Program For United Action.**

"We propose a common program and one set of candidates of the socialist party and the Workers (Communist) Party for one joint campaign on the issues: 1. Against injunctions; 2. Against interfering with the right to strike and picket; 3. Against wholesale arrests of striking workers as in the cloakmakers' strike, the furriers' strike. 4. Against all attempts to deny to labor the right of freedom of speech, press, assemblage and against such laws as persecution of foreign-born and criminal syndicalist laws, which are all intended to intimidate workers and prevent their union organization.

**One Ticket And Joint Support.**

"We believe that on this program a way can be found to agree upon one set of candidates backed by the two political parties of labor, in spite of the fact that election day is only several weeks off. This united campaign is even more necessary because the capitalists have put forward as their candidates the open shopper Mills and the arbitration and injunction "friend of labor," Al Smith.

"Governor Smith, who has sought to introduce compulsory arbitration in this strike and who is responsible for a commission which turned down the fundamental needs of the workers in this country, bears the chief responsibility for the injunction. Governor Smith is the boss of the democratic party and is responsible for the present city administration, which has already caused the arrest of several thousands of workers.

"Dist. Executive Committee No. 2,
"Workers (Communist) Party.
"Wm. W. Weinstens, Gen. Sec'y.

### Detroit to Celebrate Russian Anniversary

DETROIT, Oct. 10.—All Detroit organizations friendly to Soviet Russia are requested to keep Sunday afternoon, November 7, open for the great demonstration for Soviet Russia ever held in this city, the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution, which will be celebrated in the Detroit Armory, corner Brush and Larned streets.




Read it today and every day in The DAILY WORKER. It appears today on page six.

## WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the election of candidates is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots. Nominations officially filed:

### Michigan.

The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, Sept. 16:
Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 13th District, William Hollenbauer.
Congress, 1st Dist., Henry Klehnar.
Congress, 7th Dist., Daniel O. Holder.
Secretary of State, Sarah Victor.
State Treasurer, Arnold Zeigler.
Attorney General, Cyril Lambkin.
Auditor General, Aaron M. Katz.

### Pennsylvania.

The following were the candidates nominated:
Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthania Mills.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, 1st district, Ernest Carothers and Anna Weisman.
Second District, Mike Blaskavitz and Celia Parshley.

**For Congress.**

Seventh District, Margaret Yasper.
Eighth District, Isaia Kandra and Peter Bertic.
Thirty-third District, William P. Mikadeo.
Thirty-fourth District, Sam Shore.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.
United States Senator, James A. Ayers.
Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.
State Treasurer, Leonard Forschler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.
State Auditor, O. McSwain.

### Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks.
Lieut. Governor, Albert Oddie.
U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam.
Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer.
Auditor, Emma F. Hutchins.
Attorney General, Max Lerner.
Secretary of State, Henry J. Canter.

### Ohio.

**Canton, Stark County**

State Senator, 41st District, Carl Guilod. State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Pichler.

* * *

**FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:**

**OHIO**

**Allen County**

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blenk. Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Shook. Sheriff, B. K. McKercher. County Auditor, C. E. Thompkins. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Clay. County Recorder, L. L. Landis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Stein. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

**WASHINGTON**

J. L. Fresmen, candidate for United States Senator of the Farmer-Labor Party.

* * *

**PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:**

### Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.
Hammarmark, for Congressman from 7th congressional district.
Sveta Kitusso, congresswoman for 6th congressional district.
Joseph Grimaldi, congresswomen for 1st congressional district.

### New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leide. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz. (Manhattan)
Assembly, 8th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly, 9th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly, 17th District, Julius Cedkind. Assembly, 18th District, Abraham Orloff. Congress, 19th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress, 14th District, Joseph Trachtenberg. Congress, 20th District, William W. Weinstens. Senator, 20th District, Elmer T. Allison. (Bronx)
Assembly, 3rd Dist., Elias Merks. Assembly, 4th District, Isidore Steinzer. Assembly, 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly, 7th District, Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress, 23rd District, Melech J. Olgin.
(Brooklyn)
Assembly, 8th District, George Primoff. Assembly, 23rd District, Fannie Warshawsky. Congress, 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate, 7th District, Morris Rosen.

### Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Edward Mrasko. Comptroller, John Repos. Secretary of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treasurer, H. Wolfson.

### Cleveland District Launches Workers' Education Classes

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10.—Classes in Communism, the history of the labor movement, and in English will start in Cleveland. Registration is now being taken. The class will begin on Sunday, Oct. 17 at 10:30 a. m. sharp. A class in Communism will be conducted by Comrade I. Amter, the district secretary. The classes in Communism and in the history of the labor movement will be held at the district office, 5927 Euclid Ave., on the following days:

History of the Labor Movement and Communist Politics—the Trade Unions on Sunday mornings, beginning on Oct. 17, at 10:30 a. m. All nuclei and section industrial organizers must attend this class. Price course, $2, which must be raised by the nucleus. Any other comrades may also attend, upon payment of fee.

Communism on Fridays, beginning on October 22 at 8 p. m. All nuclei and section agitprops must attend this class. Price of course $2, which must be raised by the nucleus.

Classes in English will be held as follows: Freiheit Hall, 5514 E. 116th street, on Monday and Thursday nights at 8 p. m.; Hungarian Hall, 4309 Lorain avenue, on Tuesday and Friday nights at 8 p. m.; South Slavic Hall, 5607 St. Clair, on Wednesday nights at 8 p. m., and Sunday mornings at 10:30 a. m. Price of course $2, and all comrades possible should enroll in these classes.

## SUPERINTENDENT IS IN LEAGUE WITH CAPITALISTS

### Support "Pure" Press to Save Country

By a Worker Correspondent

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 10.— A clean giveaway of the class nature of the Associated Press and 1,200 member newspapers, and of the tieup between religion and capitalism was divulged by E. T. Cutter, Chicago, superintendent of the central division of the Associated Press and one of the "big guns" in this service, at a meeting of Wisconsin newspapermen and the town hankers and business men here.

**"Concerned" About Reds.**

Cutter, whose favorite recreation is addressing conferences of Methodist preachers on the "service" of his institution, was quite concerned about what the "bolsheviks' blight de to the country.

"If we are to save the country from the bolsheviks, it must be by a definite co-operative effort between the business world, the higher education al institutions, the religious and the press," he declared quite shamelessly.

**Todies to Government.**

The "non-partisan" nature of the Associated Press was extelled, immediately followed by the declaration that "during the war, there was not e thing that the government wanted the Associated Press to do that it did not do."

Cutter said frankly that "day after day, night after night, we printed publicity by the yard."

Even the business men present snickered when Cutter said he knew newspapermen who started work with the prayer: "Lord, shew me Thy way that I may walk therein."

**"Deserve Support."**

He made an intelligent observation when he said that 'there is ne group that more deserves the support of the merchants than the newspapermen."

Cutter scared the wits out of the business men by quoting an unnamed author as saying:

"Unless there is a religious upheaval in this country within the next few years, it will be in the hands of the bolsheviks"

He immediately proposed a remedy, however. It was more support for the newspapers printing the "pure (capitalist) news" of tho Associated Press.

*Make it one day's pay to keep The DAILY WORKER.*

## Urges Organization to Bring Druggists From Slave Condition

By a Worker Correspondent.

Oct. 10 to Oct. 20 has been set aside as pharmacy week. Pharmacy week was inaugurated by one of the big wholesale drug supply houses, Johnson & Johnson. During this week, and before, millions will be spent in advertising, extolling the characters of the neighborhood druggists.

It will be pointed out that the druggist is one who has spent much time and money in learning his trade, and that the public should think more of them and patronize them more.

But they will not point out the slave conditions under which the druggist works. They work for a measly wage and are forced to work hours longer than those engaged in other trades. The average druggist mnet work nine hours a day, Sundays, holidays, late at night, and receive about 50 cents an hour for his labor.

The young boys who work in the stores are even more exploited. Many work six or even seven hours a day after school for $5 a week. I knew of one, 12 years old, who works for $2.50 a week.

If a druggist doesn't like his job and quits there are many others waiting to take his job, so the boss doesn't worry.

Organization is the only thing that will save the pharmacists. Think about this during pharmacy week!

## Form Booster Club for Daily Worker at Superior, Wisconsin

By ARNOLD J. RONN,
Worker Correspondent.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 10.—Having read and received several appeals and being finally convinced that something ought to be done in a jiffy to get money to keep The DAILY WORKER in existence, a number of our "live-wire" comrades were stirred into action. A meeting was held and the result was the formation of a DAILY WORKER Booster Club. This club was not organized merely to assist in The DAILY WORKER'S present drive for $50,000. It was organized to furnish permanent relief by scoring up a bunch of subs, soliciting ads, selling literature, and se on.

To date only one meeting has been held—the one at which the club was organized. Present at this meeting were such authorities as Comrades Matti Tenhunen and John Miller, business and advertising managers, respectively, of the Finnish daily, Tyomies, and others.

True to old form (tho not merely to make it appear complicated) a few committees were selected, such as executive, membership, entertainment, and by-laws, also a secretary, treasurer, and last, but by no means least, a DAILY WORKER correspondent and publicity agent (that's me). To acquire prestige, the consensus of opinion was that the club should be made "exclusive." That is, we don't expect to have our club considered a kindergarten er a dumpling ground for these about to kick in from old age, who, it was figured, would at best be only in the way. Hence an age limit was suggested.

The entertainment committee has plens for a "biewout" soon.

## "BLACK JACK" IS NAME OF BOSS BLOOD HOUND

By S. GLOBERMAN
(Worker Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 10.—Black Jack Jerome,—where I first heard this name was at the 27th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held recently in Oakland.

Black Jack Jerome, was mentioned at every session, and when the convention was over, the name Black Jack Jerome was still ringing in my ears. Who is Black Jack Jerome?

McDonald the president of the Building Trades Council of California, explained and described the notorious character.

Black Jack Jerome resides in San Francisco. He is the heart and soul of the chamber of commerce, the mission of the Industrial Builders' Association.

Black Jack Jerome is the blood hound of the exploiters against organized labor, during the carpenters' strike, which is still in progress, he organized a gang of underworld characters,—equipped them with shotguns and were in the midst of the strikers.

Many victims have fallen by his orders. One of the strikers was killed on his way home of his own stairways. These violences were carried on until McDonald went to the mayor and warned him that unless the Black Jack Jerome band be denied the right to carry guns the strikers will arm themselves and meet violence with violence.

When Black Jack Jerome had seen that the mayor was not too anxious to cooperate he organized a citizens committee of one hundred who offered their aid to the city authorities to stop the violence committed by the strikers.

However, McDonald, exclaimed that not Black Jack Jerome nor the citizens committee of one hundred would be able to crush the carpenter strike in order to introduce the American Plan Company Union within the building trades.

McDonald has also denounced the Supreme Court of the United States branding it as a tool of the California Builders' Association.

His speech was a ringing message which heralded it in the hearts of four hundred delegates representing a hundred thousand organized workers throughout the state of California.

### Cop Points Pistol at Running Striker But Fears to Shoot

By J. N., Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The other morning while going to my work I was a witness to the following tragicomic happening: Right off Sixth avenue and 40th street one can walk window cleaning we was in the way of receiving some justly-earned beating by a couple of strikers. The cop appears and the strikers take to their heels, cop and scabs after them. The strikers have been too fast to catch, so the "guardian of law" and capital pulls out his gun and points to the two fugitives, thinking to stop them, but they would not stop. Cop and scab, realizing their failure, mutter some insults and that is all.

## CONDITIONS AUGUR FOR VICTORY OF FARMER-LABOR PARTY IN RACE FOR GOVERNOR OF SOUTH DAKOTA

By JOHN GABRIEL SOLTIS

BROOKINGS, S. D., Oct. 10.—The Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota is putting on full steam ahead, with almost certain prospects of electing the veteran warrior in the Farmer-Labor movement of this state, Tom Ayres, governor.

A state Farmer-Labor conference was held last Friday at Huron, at which 40 leaders of the Farmer-Labor Party took part, representing all sections of the state. The conference was also attended by Miss Lorraine Daley, who has just recovered from an illness lasting several months, and who made an inspiring address to the conference, notwithstanding her convalescence. The conference was also attended by the editor of the United Farmer, Alfred Knutson of Bismarck, N. D., the backbone of the Farmer-Labor movement of the state was present.

The conference outlined a campaign which will insure the producing classes of the state to rally to the support of the Farmer-Labor Party. It subscribed to a campaign war chest and made arrangements to route veteran Farmer-Labor campaigners thruout the state.

**Ayres Has Good Chance.**

Tom Ayres stands a good chance of election, it is admitted by all political observers. The republican party is split in the state. Carl Gunderson, the present republican governor, is opposed by John Hilscher as an independent candidate. He is editor of the Capital Journal, published at Pierre, and his candidacy signalizes the rupture in the republican ranks, since he was a strong pillar in the republican par-

### Textile Industry of Soviet Union Doubles Last Year's Extension

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The building and repairing works in the textile industry surpass nearly twice as much the works of the last year. There will be spent, ever 110,000,000 rubles for this purpose.

The chief work consists of enlarging the old factories, building new ones, equipment with new machinery and construction of decent living quarters for workers.

### To Decide Government Ownership of Shipping

WASHINGTON, Oct 10.—All hearings conducted by the U. S. shipping board on the issue of private or government ownership as a future policy for the American merchant marine, advocates of government ownership and operation will take part.

The hearings on future policy of ownership and operation were ordered by the Jones resolution adopted by congress at its recent session. The main discussion will take place in Washington but other hearings will be conducted in ten cities, including New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City, Detroit, Minneapolis, Denver and Portland, Ore.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

## 4,000 WORKERS ON PAPER BOXES STRIKE IN N. Y.

### Independent Union in Fight for Demands

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—(FP)—Four thousand paper box workers are striking in New York for a $6 weekly wage increase, 44-hour week, time and a half overtime, double time Sunday pay. About 65 per cent of the workers are girls and women. Men do the scoring and cutting as well as driving paper box delivery wagons.

All are in the Paper Box Makers Union, an independent industrial union. Open shop workers are employed for long hours at as little as half the pay of union workers. Union shops have the 44-hour week at present.

Cops and Dicks Fight Strikers.

The paper box industry is of considerable importance in New York, where great quantities of the boxes are used in both wholesale and retail trades, especially in garment industries and by department stores.

At least one detective agency is known to be attempting strike-breaking by supplying non-union drivers and chauffeurs for manufacturers to deliver stock on hand. The agency gets $10 a day per man. Police are acting as guards on the wagons.

May Reaffiliate.

The union has been conducting an intensive organization campaign for several months. George Powers and Anthony Capraro are the organizers; Fred Caiola, the union manager.

The union was at one time affiliated with the Paper Pulp and Sulphite Workers International Union, a member of the American Federation of Labor, and hopes to again join this international.

### Benefit Movie Here Will Portray Passaic Millworkers Struggles

The historic struggle of the 16,000 unorganized textile workers against the inhuman exploitation by the mill bosses will be shown in Chicago, Oct. 29 at the Ashland Blvd. Auditorium, in pictures.

The picture commences with the time the worker leaves his home in Europe, obsessed with dreams of a new and better life here in America, and shows the horrible life of the workers in the hell holes of New Jersey.

The drama of the entire strike is portrayed; the call for the strike, the brutal attacks of the mill owned police; the huge mass meetings, the splendid relief activities; all this is shown, in short, you will spend an evening in the front line trenches of American industrial warfare.

The Ashland Auditorium must be packed on October 29. Two performances will be shown, one at 7 and one at 9 o'clock. Come early.

The proceeds are to assist in purchasing necessities for the needy strikers and their families. To continue the strike, money must be sent to Passaic. By seeing this film you will not only enjoy an evening, but you will also assist in relieving the condition of the textile strikers.

### Here's an Opportunity to Help

NEW YORK — (FP) — Overcoats, shoes and other clothing are needed badly for the Passaic textile strikers and their families, declares the Intl. Workers Aid. The eight months' fight began in winter and is now wheeling around to winter again. Pickets are still braving wintry winds and policemen's clubs in thin summer garments and ragged remnants of coats. Clothing collections may be left at Room 327, 799 Broadway, New York, or sent directly to the Passaic Strikers General Relief Committee at 743 Main ave., Passaic, N. J.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.


BISHOP WILLIAM MONTGOMERY BROWN

will speak in New York City.

MONDAY EVE., OCT. 25TH at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave.


## Window Cleaners Fight for Standards

By LEON PLATT
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The yearly agreement between the Protective Window Cleaners' Union and the Employers' Association of Window Cleaners expires on September 30. At the same day a general union membership meeting was held with a 100 per cent attendance to discuss the negotiations between the Employers Association and the union.

Among the new demands that the union put forward to the employer were featured a $44 and 44-hour week, instead of $40 and 48 hours as it prevails now. Altho these demands are considered by the window cleaners modest, the employers refused even to discuss them with the labor representatives. This attitude of the employers, and their constant attempts to break the Window Cleaners' Union, served as a signal to the workers to strengthen their ranks and resist the offensive of the bosses to lower their standards of living. This was clearly demonstrated at their membership meeting, where all like one man decided to fight for their new demands and union. The challenge of the bosses was met by a declaration of an unanimous general strike, beginning October 1 of all window cleaners in New York City.

The Window Cleaners' Job.

Not only is the work hard and tiresome, but the danger of it would justify a working week of less than 44 hours. The worker in the other branches of the building trades won a long time ago the demands the window cleaners put up now. The wages of the bricklayers, structural iron workers are $14 to $18 per day while window cleaners, whose work is more dangerous, get only a half of that.

In general, the window cleaners' job is the most dangerous. The worker has to stand on a space of 8 to 8 inches on the 50th floor and wash the windows. There is nothing that can assure his safety. The belt is attached to side screws which are often loose and unreliable and are the only things on which the man relies on. As a result of such risky work many window cleaners loose their life and greater numbers are injured and crippled for life.

The Bosses' Trick.

The window cleaners experienced many struggles with the bosses in their attempts to raise their standards. But since they organized themselves into a union and especially when a militant leadership was put into office, the window cleaners fought bravely by their battles and succeeded to improve their conditions.

The employers, seeing that no force can break the determination and solidarity of the workers, attempted to split the ranks of the workers by spreading false rumors about their leadership, with the intention to confuse and sidetrack the workers. This was speedily and successfully checked at the membership meeting.

The state department of labor, thru its department of mediation and arbitration, offered to arbitrate their dispute with the bosses. But the workers felt that their demands are just and refused arbitration. The bosses took advantage of that and spread rumors among the workers that the union refused to meet them at a conference to negotiate the new demands. This trick and provocation met with complete failure, the solidarity of the workers is now stronger than ever. The fighting spirit of the workers and a militant, honest leadership assures the workers of victory and success in their struggle for better conditions.

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## CAPPELLINI'S MAN REFUSES TO AID STRIKING MINERS

### Local President Charges Board with Non-Support

PARSONS, Pa., Oct. 10.—Local 3072 of the U. M. W. of A., that struck when four members were discharged by the mine boss for having cigarettes in their possession—which the miners declare were planted—decided to return to work without having their demands acceded to by the bosses of the Glosh Alden Coal Co. The strikers wanted the men reinstated and the mine boss dismissed.

President Cappellini of District 1, ordered the miners to return to work saying that he would not allow any unauthorized strikes. He informed Thomas Burke, president of the local, that the strike must be called off. The grievances could be taken up by a committee of miners who would meet the operators. The question of discharging the mine boss, a notorious strikebreaker, was dropped by the board.

Board Member Spoke.

A special meeting of the local was called at which a district board member was present. The miners flocked to the meeting. The minutes of the previous meeting at which the strike decision was taken were read. Then the board member spoke.

He frankly told the miners that he would not stand for strikes over such "petty matters" as the discharge of union miners. He would never permit such a strike.

Miners Were Angry.

When the board member got thru talking miners began to clamor for the floor. One speaker pointed an accusing finger at Cappellini's representative and demanded what good it would do the miners to have a person like him (the board member) representing them, suggesting that he would be more likely to help the boss than help the men.

President Burke of the local declared that the local committee never got any help from the district board.

Operators Defended by Official.

The board member declared that the operators had a right to discharge anybody in the mine. The miners resented this, saying that even the laws of the capitalist state of Pennsylvania do not guarantee any such right to the owners. The faithful disciple of Cappellini replied that the operators had a right to do what they please with their employes.

President Burke then declared that since they had not only to fight the bosses but also the officials of the district, they would have to return to work, pending a settlement of their grievances, with the understanding that unless their fellow-workers were given back their jobs, that they would come out again.

## A. F. OF L. NOW ON WATCH FOR FAKE LABORITES

### Daily Mail Hoax is Lesson

WASHINGTON — (FP) — President Green of the A. F. of L. has been put on his guard as to the British government's royal labor commission, which is soon to tour the industrial districts of the United States under guidance of the British ambassador. Green says the A. F. of L. accepts the invitation to co-operate in showing the visitors around, but does not hold itself responsible if they fail to visit plants where union men are employed. Ambassador Howard has also invited the Intl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the National Industrial Conference Board to help in furnishing information.

American labor executives have learned a lesson as a consequence of their ready acceptance of the hospitality of the London Daily Mail's handpicked delegation of trade unionists last March. By agreement with secretary Robt. Dissman, German Metal Workers' union, president J. T. Brownlie of the British Amalgamated Engineering union and other representatives of European labor, European trade unionists visiting America in the future will not be received officially unless officially sent.

Brownlie explained to the executive board of the Intl. Assn. of Machinists and to executives of the Metal Trades department of the American Federation of Labor the true character of the Daily Mail "labor" commission. He said the men chosen by the foremost anti-labor newspaper in Britain to make the trip were reactionaries who happened to hold union cards because the places where they worked are unionized. On their return to England they were given a great banquet, at which the most notorious enemies of British labor were present. They made a report flattering to the biggest non-union shops in the United States. It glorified the "welfare" schemes of these anti-union corporations and praised the company unions.

"We were taken in by these fellows because they showed union cards," said Vice President Conlon of the Machinists. "After they left Washington to investigate industrial plants we discovered that they were being entertained by U. S. Steel and General Electric and many other concerns that are hostile to organized labor.

## WORKERS SUFFER IN CALIFORNIA COTTON FIELDS

### Low Wages and Horrible Conditions Prevail

By JOHN H. OWENS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

RIPLEY, Cay., Oct. 10.—The cotton-picking season has opened in the Palo Verde, San Joaquin, Imperial and Coachilla valleys. These valleys produce the bulk of California's cotton.

Low Wages Prevail.

The pickers are usually paid from $1.00 to $1.50 per hundred pounds for picking. These are all desert valleys and are watered by irrigation methods. The air is dry, and the cotton is light and fluffy. An average picker, working from sun-up to sundown, earns about $2.25 per day.

The picking is done mostly by Mexicans, Negroes, Indians, and poor whites (migratory workers) from Texas and Oklahoma.

Live in Tents.

The ranch owners seldom furnish houses for the pickers; they usually provide tents. The workers eat and sleep on the ground. Health inspectors never visit the ranches to enforce sanitary regulations.

Suffer from Cold.

Like most desert climates the days are warm the year around, but from September to March, the nights and mornings are intensely cold, usually below the freezing point. The pickers suffer from cold and exposure in order to make weight one must pick very early.

The cotton is cold and wet with dew. Pickers frequently contract dew-poisoning; the fingers crack and split open; many workers are incapacitated from further picking for several days or weeks.

All Unorganized.

The workers are nearly 100 per cent unorganized. The ranchers carefully encourage the fiction of social inequality. White workers refuse to pick in the same fields with Mexicans and Negroes.

The ranchers even shatter the Mexicans and Indians, and make them feel superior to Negroes. In this way they force all to work for less money and put up with very poor accommodations.

California State Federation Meets.

OAKLAND, Cal.—(FP)—J. F. Dalton of the Los Angeles Typographical union was elected president California State Federation of Labor over Roe H. Baker of San Francisco, incumbent, and Paul Scharrenberg was elected secretary. The convention passed resolutions condemning capital punishment, calling for repeal of the criminal syndicalism act, favoring old-age pensions and the state water and power act, opposing comment by trial judges during criminal cases, and calling for legislation against the "hell ships" of the Alaska salmon packers. It also declared against the labor department of the league of nations.

Wages in Pottery Industry Low.

WASHINGTON—(FP)— Wages of men and women employed in the American pottery industry are decidedly low. This is shown by a study which the U. S. department of labor has just completed, based on statistics for 48 potteries, most of which were in the region centering about East Liverpool, O. For 6,626 men and boys the average earnings per week in 1925 were $26.22, and for 2,857 women and girls they were $13.27 in the semi-vitreous plants, producing common tableware.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

# Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of The DAILY WORKER.

## BIG CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENT IN GOTHAM WILL BE READY FOR TENANTS EARLY IN NOVEMBER

By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Early in November the first group of workers and their families will move into the big new co-operative apartment house they have built as the first unit of a co-operative colony in Bronx borough, New York City. About 1,100 persons will enter the brick-and-span, spacious rooms to enjoy the benefits of co-operative living under their organization, the United Workers' Co-operative.

Each of the 250 apartments, whether two-room, three-room or four-room, has at least two exposures so that cross ventilation and sunshine sometime of the day are assured. The apartment rooms and the 100 single ones are all larger than those of ordinary apartments, having more windows and higher ceilings. Great inner courtyards separate the different units of the building, which occupies only 45 per cent of the square block in which it is built. Neighboring apartments cover much more of the ground because their owners want the maximum returns by crowding. The workers' co-operative house faces Bronx Park on one side.

Low Rental Rates.

The workers entering the new co-operative apartment pay in $200 per room to help finance the building construction. When they are unable to pay the full rentals, the Consumers Finance Corp., a subsidiary owned by the United Workers' Co-operative, loans half the sum at 4 per cent, repayment at the rate of $1 a week. Maintenance of rooms is to be $13 per room per month, covering all charges, including $2.50 allowed for paying off the $1,300,000 building mortgage. Rental for other apartments in the district mounts to $20 or $25 per room per month. The maintenance charges may eventually go down to $5 as the mortgage is paid off.

No Industrial Ownership.

Residents may withdraw their payments if they leave the building, the co-op must agree to stay at least two years. New residents will pay in the same sums, but in no case will any resident ever own his apartment or be able to sell or sub-let it as he would in other so-called co-operatives. This is a true co-operative apartment, the whole property remaining in the hands of the organization, and proceeds beyond expenses belong to the co-operative.

To Get Woman Out of Home.

Every member of the United Workers' Co-operative must be a worker, a member of the union if there is one in his trade. Every resident of the apartment house 18 or over must belong to the co-operative. Some of the most interesting features of the new apartment are designed to bring the women out of their domestic activities into broader co-operative and labor action. There will be a co-operative restaurant, day nursery, kindergarten, gymnasium, music room, library, reception hall and auditorium, and electric laundry. The co-operative restaurant will aim to give such good food so cheaply that it will compete the housewife out of her kitchen—or kitchenette, as it is in most cases.

To Spread Out.

The first apartment will be followed by two others, one ready next May, the other next October. A group of co-operative stores to serve the colony—and its neighbors—will be partly completed by spring. A co-operative bakery may be built later and the organization hopes to erect its own school where workers' children may go instead of to public school. A theater for the co-operators' use will be built and a swimming pool. Lots for the business structures are already owned by the organization. Purchase of land for a second colony is already proceeding.

They Have a Doctor.

The interest of the builder, Bernoti Brodsky, in the co-operative colony idea is a big factor in the progress of this particular venture. Brodsky, a successful New York builder, is allowing his service charge to be put into a three-year mortgage. He helped secure the necessary loan to commence building and has given much practical advice. One unusual feature of the apartment is the central electric meter, which reduces the cost about 45 per cent, allowing for the increased used of electricity by residents. A co-operative clinic, with Dr. B. Liber as physician, and dentists to be chosen—chiefly for preventive work—is another feature.

(A further article on the United Workers' Co-operative and its activities in "building a co-operative movement" among workers will follow in The DAILY WORKER next week.)

## Co-operators Make Big Success at Waukegan

There are few finer co-operative societies in the country than the Co-operative Trading company of Waukegan, Ill. The society was organized 10 years ago by a few Finns for the co-operative purchase of groceries. Today there are 1,000 members, many of them American, Swedish, German and of other nationalities; and the concern is operating two grocery and meat stores and a large milk plant. The members started the business with a capital of $400. Today they have invested in the business nearly $65,000 of share capital and savings deposits.

During 1925 the sales of all kinds of foodstuffs amounted to almost exactly half a million dollars, on which a "profit" or surplus of $21,652 was made. This means that every member gets 6% paid back to him on his capital investment, and an additional 4% of the amount he spent with the co-operative.

The company has 38 employes and a dozen delivery rigs for distributing groceries, meat, milk, cream, butter and cheese. For the past three years the increase in sales have averaged $100,000 per year.

And the most interesting feature of this co-operative is the attention it gives to educational and propaganda work. Courses of lectures for employes, evening classes, summer picnics for the members, propaganda parades thru the city, mass visits to co-operatives in other cities—these are a few of the activities.

## Plan Huge Building Program for Moscow Workers' Apartments

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—The Moscow Soviet has applied to the Central Commercial Bank for a long-term credit of 55 million roubles. The money will be spent on the building of houses and workers' apartments in Moscow.

LANSFORD, Pa.—(FP)—Delegates to Dist. 7, United Mine Workers, convention disgusted the failure of the Lansford bank board of conciliation to institute the checkoff system, expected when the anthracite agreement was signed. Delegates urged that Pres. John L. Lewis be invited to meet the conciliation board and go over the checkoff. The checkoff is a system whereby union dues are deducted by the company from wages given. It still exists in the organized bituminous districts.

## Boilermakers Hammer for Bigger Pay Check

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—Eight hundred members of Boilermakers Union No. 37 are on strike demanding an increase in wages of approximately 30%. Operations at the Jahncke Dry Docks, Johnson Iron Works and Dry Dock Company, Todd Engineering and Dock Company, Dubus Machine Company, Union Iron Works, Hooley Metal Works, the Southern Boiler Sealing Company and many small marine plants are practically suspended. The scale which expired Sept. 1 called for 75 cents an hour for boilermakers and 45 cents an hour for holpers. The new scale calls for 90 cents an hour for boilermakers and 60 cents an hour for helpers.

While boilermakers have walked out, machinists, pipefitters, coppersmiths and blacksmiths have remained on the job. The employing association refuses an advance, stating that, according to the old contract in wage fixing the scale paid by Atlantic coast ports and Gulf ports shall be used as a basis. It points to the scale at Galveston, which is 72 cents and 45 cents, and at Mobile, which is 72 cents and 60 cents.

New Lumber Trust.

SEATTLE—(FP)—A gigantic merger of lumber companies involving 70 of the largest concerns in the Pacific northwest is under way. Organizers of the merger are now conferring with the bankers. One hundred million dollars of new investment will be required and a capital outlay of $350,000,000 will be represented by the new corporation, with its 20,000,000,000 feet of commercial timber.


Spend a Pleasant Evening in the Reading Room of the

WORKERS (Los Angeles, Cal.) BOOK SHOP

322 WEST SECOND ST.

A labor library is here for your convenience. There is also a splendid selection of books for your purchase.

Hours: 2 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Tel. Metropolitan 3395


## SOVIET TRADE UNIONS TELL OF PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS IN GROWTH OF THE CO-OPERATIVES

The following article on workers' co-operatives in the Soviet Union is sent out by the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union in their Trade Union Bulletin, and shows the participation of the labor unions of the workers' and peasants' republic in the co-operative movement.

Workers' Cooperatives in the U. S. S. R.

Prior to the revolution the workers' cooperative movement was in an embryonic state and represented a negligible quantity, both from the point of view of membership and business turn-over.

Since then the movement has developed on a large scale. Thus on Oct. 1, 1926, the workers' cooperatives had a membership of 3,666,703. This does not include the transport (the transport section has an autonomous standing) which on that date had a membership of 1,025,560 (including temporary workers.)

The total number of workers affiliated to the movement was therefore 4,692,263. The trade union membership at that time was 7,800,000 (in round numbers); so that the percentage of trade-unionists organised in the cooperatives was 59.8. In the more industrial regions the percentage was much higher.

Increase 100 Per Cent.

The turnover at the workers' cooperatives has been rapidly growing. While the annual turnover (exclusive of the transport section) in 1923-24 was 648,148,000 rubles, that for 1924-25 was 1,291,585,000 rubles, showing an increase of almost 100 per cent.

The share capital of the workers' cooperatives (exclusive of transport) at the end of last year was nearly 16,000,000 rubles. The shares are rather small, being equal on an average to a little over 2 rubles each.

On January 1, 1926, there was a total of 1,661 primary cooperatives with 13,044 stores in the country employing 70,000 persons (exclusive of industrial establishments).

An interesting question is how big a percentage of the workers' purchases is made thru the cooperatives. Here the picture varies in different parts of the country. In many of the industrial centers, for instance, the percentage is as high as 70 and 80, sometimes even going up to 100 per cent. In the less industrial sections the percentage is smaller.

On the whole about 50 per cent of the workers in the cities are covered by the workers' cooperatives, while in the villages the supply by the cooperatives is a matter of places the workers' cooperatives have developed to such an extent that they have completely replaced all private trade (Tuls, etc.)

Assisted by Government.

The workers' cooperative movement continues to grow under favorable conditions of development. The government has granted the cooperatives a number of privileges in the form of reduced taxes, priority in the receipt of goods from the nationalized industry and easy terms of payment. The cooperatives are granted large credits both by the state and the cooperative banks. In addition interest-free loans have been granted to them on a number of occasions.

The movement constitutes a part of the general system of cooperation in U. S. S. R. but it enjoys a high degree of independence and is controlled by the Central Labor Section attached to the trade unions. The connection between the workers' cooperatives and the trade unions, however, is purely voluntary, though the unions naturally exert considerable influence over the cooperatives.

The cooperatives sell to their members both for cash and on credit. There are two forms of credit: short-term credit, including food and other primary necessities allowed between pay-days, and long term credits (up to six months), under which articles of general use (clothing, etc.) may be purchased.

WASHINGTON—(FP)— Prof. Coolidge continues to maintain federal Judges Ritchie and Reed and Dist. Atty. Stoop in office in Alaska, despite the fact that the senate judiciary committee last June forced him to withdraw their renomination.


GINSBERG'S Vegetarian Restaurant 2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago):
One year $4.50 six months $2.50 | One year $6.00 six months $3.25
$1.00 three months | $1.50 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB — Editors
Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

## The Coal Miners—Shock Troops of the British Workingclass

The stern struggle of the British miners challenges the admiration of every working man and woman in the world.

After five months and a half of battle with starvation gnawing at the vitals of the miners and their families, these workers hurl back the lies of the capitalist class, the capitalist press and the treacherous reformist leadership by voting to pull out the maintenance men and continue the strike.

The vote of 767,000 to 42,000 for these propositions nails fast the lie that the miners are breaking ranks and going back to work in any considerable numbers.

That this action was taken after the Bournemouth Trade Union Congress, dominated by the same officials who deserted the miners, had refused to allow the question of the general strike or the miners' strike to be discussed, is doubly significant.

It means that the miners realize their responsibility to the rank and file of the labor movement, realize that they are the shock troops of the British working class and are going to fight without thought of surrender. The miners ask no quarter.

This unshakable determination of the miners changes the situation. British capitalism has staked all on a quick defeat of this workers' offensive. But the British ruling class and their agents in the labor movement underestimated the fighting spirit and the endurance of the coal diggers, their wives and children.

Last week the news came that 400 textile mills have reduced their working schedule to one week in three. Coal and other fuel is being rationed. Heavy industry is paying suicidal prices for coal. British coal markets are passing into the hands of German and American coal concerns.

In other British markets the customers refuse to wait longer for the commodities whose manufacture has been held up by the strike.

And the miners are not beaten. Not by several Irish miles. They are bruised and bleeding but they are choking the British lion to death.

The Russian trade unions have made it possible for the miners to fight as long as they have. From the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union has come the greater part of the financial relief sent to the coal fields. This, too, is a glorious record.

Contrasted with this is the shameless and shameful conduct of the Trade Union Congress leaders and those of Amsterdam. They have joined hands with the British government and if the miners are beaten they and they alone must take the blame.

But will the miners be beaten?

We do not think so. They may not win all their demands, but it is certain now that they will save their union and they have dealt their enemy, British imperialism, a blow from which it will never recover.

The courageous struggle of the miners has accelerated the decay of British capitalism and will make it possible and necessary for the British working class to select a leadership for the new great struggles of the near future which will give the labor movement a general staff that will not sound the call for retreat when the masses are in the midst of an onslaught on the fortresses of British imperialism.

## Cooking the Klan's Goose

It is generally and freely admitted that the political crowds on the heads of the G. O. P.-dom are not sitting any too pretty nowadays. In capitalist politics, victory is only a prelude to disaster.

Only a few short years ago there was great rejoicing in the G. O. P. camp because the old stalwarts of all that was most conservative in republicanism won out in Indiana. Today there is weeping and gnashing of teeth.

It seems that the Hoosier voters had as little to do with the election of Governor Jackson and his machine as J. P. Morgan had to do with winning the war. The job was done by D. C. Stephenson, protector of pure womanhood, defender of the Volstead law and half a dozen other worthy and laudable causes. But when the quilts were lifted Hoosierdom did not see much purity, or sobriety for that matter.

Now it will be told. Because in the G. O. P. of Indiana, there are worthy persons whose needs have not been satisfied. No matter how susceptible graft may be to the spreading-out process, there is a limit, and so the murder is coming out.

Concisely, the present government of Indiana owes its existence to that infernal organization known as the ku klux klan. Stephenson, head of the K. K. K. at the time the present government got into power, is now serving a life term in prison for murdering a girl he had previously raped. The beneficiaries of Stephenson's klan influence are now willing that the ex-dragon should stew in his own juice. But unfortunately for the present officialdom, Stephenson was able to get in touch with a number of dissatisfied persons, with the result that some of the truth is being told and the governor of Indiana and the prosecutor are beating a retreat to shelter.

The K. K. K. represents fundamentally the rotting heart of capitalism. It is based on graft and corruption, just as capitalism is based on robbery. Klanism is passing, for the time being. But the mental types that fall for klanism are the types that get excited over a Coolidge interview on the value of religion.

## LENINGRAD WORKERS HEAR ZINOVIEV AND CONDEMN HIS FACTIONAL WORK

MOSCOW, Oct. 8.—Continuing their open defiance of the Central Committee of the Communist Party's resolution against unauthorized public meetings to discuss party policy, Trotsky and Zinoviev, leaders of the opposition against the policies of the Central Committee, addressed meetings of factory workers today.

Zinoviev spoke in Leningrad to a meeting of 2,000 workers and was continuously interrupted by shouts and whistling.

The press reports [illegible] voted on a resolution condemning Zinoviev [illegible] supported the resolution.

## WHEN A MAN STRIKES IN PASSAIC!

As The N. Y. Graphic Sees The Frame-up Of Passaic Strikers

# From Portland to Detroit

ARTICLE NINE.
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE gap between the unorganized semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the basic industry and the organized workers is growing wider—not only in the sense that the wages, working conditions and the extent of job control of the unorganized workers are less favorable, but the trade unions have lost a good deal of their former influence among them for two reasons in addition to those already cited:

First, because the trade union officialdom makes little if any attempt to reach these workers and in some cases actually displays a contempt for them.

Second, because the trade union officialdom, saturated in craft unionism and tied to the bosses by the machinery of the capitalist parties and a thousand bonds of worker-employer cooperation, is incapable of approaching these workers who, when they engage in a conflict with the capitalists, know little of and care less for the internal politics of the trade union movement and its perennial jurisdictional conflicts, its craft divisions and obsolete machinery which acts as a brake on the struggles of its membership and the unorganized workers as well.

A CLASSIC example of this impotence of the present leadership was furnished recently by the strike of the motormen and switchmen employed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York.

After many attempts on the part of the strikers and their sympathizers to get action from the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employes, the trade union having jurisdiction over this industry, a conference was arranged. The strike itself was an inspiration to anyone except an old line trade union officer. The workers had broken with the company union, they had struck without any guarantee of support from any section of the labor movement, the New York police had been mobilized against them, but the strikers were the last to acknowledge that they had tackled too big a job without adequate preparation.

INSTEAD of taking charge of the strike and giving it organizational direction, placing it under the auspices of the recognized union and appealing to the labor movement for support, the official of the Amalgamated Street & Electric Railway Employes first informed the strikers that they would have to be split up into separate local unions in accord with the sacred constitution and by-laws of his union.

The strikers quite naturally looked upon this proposal as a method of weakening the strike and particularly were they unable to understand the necessity of such procedure when they were at grips with one of the most powerful corporations in New York City.

To the trade union official the union as an institution, with all its rules and regulations, was paramount. To the unorganized strikers, the strike and the extension of the strike was the important thing.

The strikers were right and here is shown the fundamental difference between unorganized workers in motion and a trade union officialdom which thinks first of a "settlement," of "getting the men back to work."

THE same reverence for craft autonomy in a more aggravated form was largely responsible for the defeat of the steel strike in 1919-20. The officials of the national and international unions involved placed the question of their craft union rights above the question of winning the strike.

The same symptom of a malady fatal to the trade union movement in these days of huge concentrations of industrial capital, was evidenced in the strike of metal miners in Butte and other great metal mining camps in 1917-18.

Here the officials of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smeltermen, confronted with the possibility of organizing decisive sections of the industry and regaining the ground lost in the previous ten years, insisted that the strikers must first go back to work, bring up their grievances thru the "regular union channels" and allow the executive board to pass upon them.

All this after a bitter struggle had been in progress for weeks.

A STILL more recent instance is the elimination from the resolution calling for the organization of the auto industry passed by the A. F. of L. convention in Detroit of a provision postponing jurisdictional questions for the time being. The elimination of this provision practically nullifies the purport of the resolution as was no doubt intended.

Instances of this sort could be multiplied almost indefinitely and a still more recent one, small in itself but important as representing a general tendency, has occurred in the strike of 600 Negro women working for a low wage cut and appealed to the Chicago Federation of Labor for assistance in organizing and conducting their strike. A leading official of the Chicago Federation of Labor spoke to the meeting of strikers and in place of telling the workers what union they could and should join, stated that the question of organization should be postponed until the strike was settled.

The truth of the matter is that the trade union officialdom lives in deadly fear of a great influx of formerly unorganized workers into the trade unions. Their control of the trade union movement is made possible today by the silent changes in the personnel of the movement. They have to deal now only with organizations, large numbers of the members of which are victimized by the traditions of the past and who participate in varying degrees in the special privileges of the trade unions which skill, custom, strategic situation or support of the capitalist parties give.

THE trade union leadership does not want to and cannot organize large masses of workers who can and must be organized. While these workers remain outside of the trade unions the officialdom has a comparatively easy time maintaining its control. While they retain control it is a herculean task to get the trade unions to launch genuine organizing campaigns and a still more difficult task to prevent these campaigns ending in defeat and disillusionment for the workers involved.

This is a vicious circle which the Communists and the left wing must break.

## MIKE GOLD ISSUES FERVENT CALL FOR THE MISSING LITERARY CRITIC

"AMERICA needs a critic," declares Michael Gold, editor of the New Masses, in the October number of the magazine, which appeared today. He declares that most of our young writers turn to France for new ideas, but "young Americans can learn nothing from the 200-year-old boulevardiers except to sit at sidewalk cafes and sip aperitifs, literariously."

"Mencken," Gold says, "is a salon-singer celebrating the 'freedom' of the artist, but is himself the best example of the fallacy of that dogma. He is popular, not for esthetic reasons, but because he has expressed the philosophy of our nouveaux riches. He has rediscovered Nero's philosophy of feasting and futility. An idealist is not a good money-maker, and if he is to get on the band-wagon, to share some of the immense boodle that is now circulating so freely here, he must cast overboard all his ideals. This renegadism Mencken has made seem the jolliest and most sophisticated of gestures."

Waldo Frank, Van Wyck Brooks, Floyd Dell, Max Eastman, Jos. Krutch, Edmund Wilson and V. F. Calverton are all rejected in turn by Gold as the great critic needed by the new generation of American writers. All are unequipped or have gone up blind alleys, he continues.

His article ends with the following apostrophe:

"A Poet's Prayer.

"O Life, send America a great literary critic. The generation of writers is going to need again. Some of them started well, but are beginning to live fat and high, and have forgotten the orders of their generous youth. The generation of writers is corrupted by all the money floating around everywhere. It is unfashionable to believe in human progress any longer. It is unfashionable to work for a better world. It is unfashionable and unsophisticated to follow in the footsteps of Tolstoi, of Dickens, Shelley, Blake, Burns, Whitman, Trotsky. Send us a critic. Send us a giant who can shame our writers back to their task of civilizing America. Send a soldier who has studied history. Send a strong poet who loves the masses and their future. Send someone who doesn't give a damn about money. Send one who is not a pompous liberal, but a man of the street. Send no mystics—they give us Americans the willies. Send no coward. Send no pedant. Send us a man fit to stand up to skyscrapers. A man of art who can match the purposeful deeds of Henry Ford. Send us a joker in overalls. Send no saint. Send an artist. Send a scientist. Send a Bolshevik. Send a man."

## Victims of World War of 1917 Still Lacking Hospitals to Die in

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.— Recommendations have been forwarded to the White House as to the location of the new tuberculosis hospital for victims of gas and other sufferings in the world war. The hospital will be built near Tucson, Ariz. In it will be gathered veterans who have been dragging out a miserable existence in other shelters where they testify the housing and attendance have been so bad that they could not hope to regain health.

## CHAPTER XI
## THE REBEL
### I

At Southern Pacific University the class lines were tacitly but effectively drawn, and in the ordinary course of events a man of Bunny's wealth, good looks and good manners, would have associated only with members of fraternities and sororities. If some Negro boy were to develop eloquence as a debater, or if some one taking a course in millinery or plumbing were to display fleetness as a hurdler, the hurdler might hurdle and the debater might debate, but they would not be invited to tea-parties or dances, nor be elected to prominence in the student organizations; such honors were reserved for tall Anglo-Saxons having regular features, and hair plastered straight back from their foreheads, and trousers pressed to a knife edge and never worn two days in succession.

But here was Bunny Ross, persisting in fooling with "dangerous thoughts," that made his friends angry. Of course, as anyone would have foreseen, there were "roughnecks" and "goats," anxious to break in where they were not wanted, and perfectly willing to pretend to think that our country ought not to intervene in Russia, if by so professing they could get to know one of the socially elite. So Bunny found himself on talking terms with various queer fish. For example, there was Peter Nagle, whose father was president of a "rationalist society," and who seemed to have one dominating desire in life—to blurt out in class that what was the matter with the world was superstition, and that mankind could never progress until they stopped believing in God. In a university all of whose faculty were required to be devout Methodists, you can imagine how popular this made him. Peter looked just as you would expect such a boor to look, with a large square head and a wide mouth full of teeth and a shock of yellow hair which he allowed to straggle round his ears and drop white specks onto his coat collar—his coat did not match his trousers, and he brought his lunch to the university tied with a strap!

And then there was Gregor Nikoliaeff. Gregor was all right, when you got to know him, but the trouble was, it was hard to know him, because his accent was peculiar and at critical moments in his talk he would forget the English word. He had jet black wiry hair and black eyes with a sombre frown above them—in short, he was the very picture of what the students called a "Boisheviki." As it happened, Gregor's father had belonged to one of the revolutionary parties whom the Bolsheviks were now sending to jail; but how could you explain that to a student body which dumped into one common garbage-can Socialists and Communists and Syndicalists and Anarchists, Communist-Anarchists and Anarchist-Syndicalists, Social Revolutionaries and Social Democrats, Populists, Progressives, Single-Taxers, Non-partisan Leaguers, Pacifists, Pragamtists, Altruists, Vegetarians, Anti-vivisectionists and opponents of capital punishment.

Also there was Rachel Menzies, who belonged to a people that had been chosen by the Lord, but not by the aforesaid student body. Rachel was rather good-looking, though in a dark, foreign way; she was shorn of her feminine graces and would have called "dumpy"—and made no pretense at finery, but came to the university in black cotton stockings and a shirt-waist that did not match her skirt. There was a rumor that her father worked in a clothing factory, and her brother was pressing students' pants for an education.

And here was the discoverer and heir-apparent of the Ross Junior oil field, letting himself be seen in public with these people, and even trying to introduce them to his fraternity brothers; excusing himself by saying that they believed in "free speech." As if it were not obvious that they would, having everything to gain and nothing to lose! Proletarians of all universities unite!

Poor Bunny got it from both sides. "Look here," said Donald Burns, president of the sophomore class, "don't you introduce me to any more of your Yid fairies." And then, "Look here," said Rachel Menzies, "don't you introduce me to any more of your male fashion-plates." Bunny protested, he had the idea that all kinds of people ought to know one another; but Rachel informed him that she thought too much of herself. "Probably you've never been snubbed in your life, Mr. Ross, but we Jews learn the lesson early in our lives—not to go where we aren't wanted."

Said Bunny, "But Miss Menzies, if you believe in ideas, you've got to teach people—"

"Thank you," she said; "I believe in my ideas, but not enough to teach Donald Burns."

"But how can you tell?" Bunny protested. "You're teaching me, and I don't belong to the working class." He had learned that this girl was a member of the Socialist party, and it was "class consciousness," as well as Jewish consciousness.

Rachel insisted that Bunny was one person in a million, capable of believing what was contrary to his economic interests. But Bunny had no awareness of anything extraordinary about himself. Instead of being a conspicious and shining leader, as his high destiny directed, he was always looking for some one he could lean to, some one who was positive, and whom he could trust. He found some of this in Henrietta Ashleigh, who knew exactly what was proper; and he found some more of it in Rachel Menzies, who knew exactly what was true, and said it with energy and frankness that were like flashes of lighting in the twilight of Southern Pacific culture.

The only trouble was, the contradiction between his two authorities; it appeared almost as if what was true was not proper and what was proper was not true! For Henrietta considered Rachel an impossible person, and was cold as a corpse in her presence; while Rachel's idea of being insulting was to tell Bunny that it was with Henrietta he really belonged, his Creator had made him to take her to church.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

## N. Y. PARTY SECTIONS MEET ON TUESDAY

On Tuesday October 12th there will be held Section Membership Meetings thruout the city called by the District Executive Committee to mobilize the membership for one of the most important campaigns of the party.

The District Executive Committee will have a representative at all these meetings and a Roll Call will be taken.

The Meetings on Tuesday October 12th are as follows:

Sec. 1—Will have no meeting since they met on October 5th.
Sec. 2—6E E. 4th St. (Manhattan Lyceum) at 6 p. m.
Sec. 3—At 301 W. 23th St. at 6 p. m.
Sec. 4—At 81 E. 110th St. at 8 p. m.
Sec. 5—At 1347 Boston Road, at 8 p. m.
Sec. 6—At 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, at 6 p. m.
Sec. 7—At 799 E. 6th St. at 6 p. m.

All other party meetings are called off for this night

Members who have not attended meetings for some time or who are not properly attached should come to these meetings and get straight with the party.

Vol. III. No. 230. Subscription Rates: In Chicago, by mail $6.00 a year. Outside Chicago, by mail $6.00 a year. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday at THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 C

# A. F. OF L. ASKED TO HELP PASSA

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE drowning man who expects to survive by grasping at a straw has no slimmer hold on life than a sorely-pressed person nowadays who stretches out an appealing arm for aid to the ku klux klan. Yesterday's paper informs us that Aimee McPherson now blames the pope for her troubles. Now, we do not have to insist that this column has not carried many eulogies of his holiness, and yet in this instance we cannot come to bat for Aimee. For the very good reason that Aimee is as willing a faker as the pope, tho her organization is not as effective.

• • •

YET, it is not surprising that an evangelist caught unclothed, so to speak, should fall back on the klan. Since its formation the K. K. K. has supplied ninety-nine per cent of all the rape cases that appeared on the front pages of our papers. And for sexual abberations of less magnitude the hooded patriots left about one-half of one per cent to the rest of the nation. Then, why should not Aimee, who expected to make $50,000 out of her adventure with Kenneth Ormiston, fall back on an organization that specialises in lewd and bawdy conduct? But how any person, even of the degree of intelligence that is standard in Los Angeles, should continue to believe in Aimee's integrity is inexplicable, except that it throws light on the reason why real estate agents thrive in lower California.

• • •

THE United States Shipping Board, Kaye Marie, queen of Roumania, a "royal suite" almost free, on its star vessel, the Leviathan. Roumanian children, 3,000,000 of them, can have bread only on Sunday. This is capitalist charity, capitalist christianity. This little piece of news turns the spotlight on a system that lives from the toil exacted from human suffering. And the rulers of our great, glorious, wealthy republic shower favors on a parasite queen, who revels in luxury while her "subjects" starve.

• • •

THE condition of the Roumanian people is so bad that even capitalist correspondents are forced to take cognizance of it. The peasant is forced to work for the big landed gentry for 25 cents a day and when the season is over the employer is able to prove that the peasant owes him money. If the peasant kicks, the estate owner can call on Queen Marie's government to put him in jail, provided the boss is too lazy to shoot the peasant in which case the beautiful queen's government is saved a lot of trouble.

• • •

THE suggestion was made in this column a few weeks back, that it would not be a bad idea for some workingclass organization to meet the queen of starving, persecuted Roumania, at the pier with some banners or placards carrying appropriate signs. "Queen occupies royal suite while her subjects starve." "U. S. government wastes tax payers' money on parasite queen while Roumanian peasant children can't have bread." Of course Jimmy Walker's tammany police would be on the job to protect the queen, but the news would go forth.

• • •

H. G. WELLS has written another book. If it is not any better than his other late productions our readers would be well advised to spend their money elsewhere. This man Wells is about the most muddleheaded scribe that ever made a fortune out of a dictionary. He turns out thousands of words a day and a public with a stomach for punishment swallows them. Wells is considered a radical by many, but as a matter of fact he is a conservative and imperialist at heart.

• • •

IT was rather tough on William Green and his fellow lackeys of the A. F. of L. council to be refused the privilege of making some class-collaborationist speeches in the Detroit churches, owned and operated by the chamber of commerce and its servants. What fools those capitalist mortals are? What did they have to fear from Green? This baptist, with the physiognomy of a small town deacon, is one of the best friends of the capitalist system. What he would say in the Detroit pulpit would be that the workers and the employers should get together. This is just what they are doing now, only too well.

• • •

THE only difference between Green's conception of trade unionism and company unionism, is that under the

(Continued on page 2.)

## 800,000 N. Y. WORKERS BACK CLOAKMAKERS

### Central Bodies, Locals Vote Support

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Eight hundred thousand workers represented by 162 delegates of ten central labor bodies and 61 local unions in a conference at the national headquarters of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 8 West 16th St., voted their wholehearted support to the 40,000 striking cloakmakers who have recently been served with a drastic injunction prohibiting picketing.

They elected an executive committee of thirty, whose function will be to carry out the decisions of the conference which includes a one dollar tax each week on the members of all the needle trades in the U. S., a demonstration to be held at the city hall by all the unions to express to the mayor the protests of the labor movement against the brutalities of the police during the course of the strike, and urging the members of other trade unions to join the cloakmakers on the picket line.

**Many Represented.**

Among the unions represented were the following: New York Central Trades and Labor Council, United Hebrew Trades, New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Furriers' Joint Board and International Executive Board, and many locals of the Cap and Mil-

(Continued on page 2.)

## CANTON ARMY WINS ENEMIES TO ITS RANKS

### Soldiers Turn Against Reactionary Generals

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 11.—Reports from Hankow stated that the fall of the city of Wucheng, after a five weeks' siege, was due to the opening of the city gates by the Honenese brigade to admit the southern forces.

**Capture Northern Generals.**

Several of the northern generals were captured, including Governor Chen Chi-hao, and a part of the northern forces are being incorporated into the Cantonese armies.

During the course of the evacuation, negotiations suddenly broke down when some of the northern troops tried to take the artillery with them. The Cantonese finally compelled them to leave the artillery behind.

**Cantonese Protect Foreigners.**

Foreign missionaries in Wuchang are safe, despite all reports to the contrary spread by the imperialist press, General Chiang Kai-shih, commander of the Cantonese, having enforced the policy of protecting the lives of foreigners in the war zone. The defeated reactionary troops, however, outside the lines of the Canton armies, have been running wild with looting and killing.

The Chinese government declarets at Shanghai is now the subject of international interest on account of the resignation of the chief superintendent, Rehus Bacco Mauchan.

The superintendent is resigning because the northern militarists, including Sun Chuan-fang, are trying to get possession of the huge dockyards fund in order to use it for financing more war against the Cantonese. They have already forced the dockyards commission to give them $1,000,000.

**Reactionary Generals Want Loot.**

The dockyard, known as the Kiangnan dockyards, is capable of extensive ship-building, and the United States navy recently placed a contract with the enterprise for building a new fleet of gunboats for use by the navy on the Yangtze River.

The United States congress appropriated $4,000,000 for this work, and it is felt that if the reactionary generals succeed in confiscating the dockyards funds, the possibility of building the boats according to the

(Continued on page 2.)

### Leads Fight to Expose Indiana Klan

THOMAS H. ADAMS.

Declaring that he has concrete evidence to prove that the ku klux klan of Indiana ruled the state politically from top to bottom, Thos. H. Adams, publisher of the Vincennes, Ind., Commercial, is leading the demand for a complete probe of the activities of the hooded order in the Hoosier state. Practically every official in the state and in many counties is implicated in the sweeping charges of graft and political trading.

### Governor Who Is Implicated in Ind.

GOV. ED. JACKSON.

Governor Jackson has been named by D. C. Stephenson, ex-dragon of the Indiana klan as one of those who took orders from the kluxers in every political move of importance from the appointment of senators down.

## ORGANIZE NEGRO WOMEN WORKERS THRUOUT CITY

That the strike of the Negro women workers employed by the Maras date stuffing factory should be made the first step toward organizing all of the industries in Chicago which employ Negro women was the keynote of an enthusiastic meeting Sunday afternoon which was held by the strikers. The meeting was held at the Union Trade Hall, 3358 South Michigan Ave., and the hall was packed by the strikers and sympathizers.

**Many Speakers.**

Speakers included Lovett Fort-Whiteman, of the American Negro Labor Congress, Dora Lohse of the International Workers' Aid, Irene Goins of the Women's Trade Union League, Isbel of the American Negro Labor Congress, W. Matheson of the Chicago Window Washers' Local 40, and Mrs. Robert Jones and Mrs. Ella Smith, two of the strikers who were arrested by police.

**Used as Pawns.**

The strikers were told that only organization could prevent Chicago employers using the Negro women workers as pawns to beat down the wage standards of other workers, as well as themselves. They were urged to maintain their struggle until the date company would recognize their right to collective bargaining. This was met with great applause by the strikers

## K. K. MURDERER TO APPEAR IN HOOSIER COURT

### Politicians Stage Fake Inquiry

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BULLETIN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11.— The Indiana political controversy took on a wider aspect today when a United States senate investigation of alleged public corruption was requested of Senator William B. Borah by Thomas H. Adams, chairman of the probe committee of the Indiana Editorial Association, around which the storm rages.

• • •

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 11.—Thomas H. Adams, Vincennes publisher, will appear before the Marion County grand jury this afternoon to tell his story of alleged wholesale graft and corruption in Indiana, County Prosecutor Will H. Remy announced just before the grand jury convened at 10 a. m. today.

Attorney general Arthur L. Gilliom was present in the courtroom when Judge James J. Collins prepared to instruct the jury.

Court Asher, D. C. Stephenson, klan leader and perhaps scores of others whose names have been mentioned in connection with the allegations of a wholesale graft corruption in Indiana, may be subpoenaed to appear.

**To Launch Fake Probe.**

Decision to launch an immediate grand jury probe into the Stephenson charges was reached after a conference between State's Attorney General Arthur L. Gilliom and County Prosecutor William H. Remy. Gilliom offered Remy all the assistance of the state's attorney general's office. He also asked Governor Ed. Jackson to defer appointing an investigating committee as the governor had promised to do, until after a grand jury had sifted the charges.

## CAL WON'T CALL EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS FOR COTTON GROWERS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—President Coolidge sees no need of an extra session of congress to extend aid to the cotton growers of the south, it was declared at the White House today.

Representative Pou of North Carolina had suggested that President Coolidge summon congress

# Pleads for Organization of the Textile Industry

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 11.—Writing an earnest plea for the organization of the whole textile industry, with the charge that the Passaic textile mill owners are clinging to their "company union" merely as a weapon to fight organized labor and strengthen the open shop, one hundred per cent open shop, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue, New York City, addressed the American Federation of Labor convention here today. He urged the delegates to declare for all possible aid to the Passaic strikers.

**Pleads for Organization.**

"I plead with you today," said Rabbi Wise, "not so much for the Passaic strikers, as to lend your best efforts for the organization of the workers in the textile industry. The textile is one of the fundamental industries of the land, employing between 750,000 and 1,000,000 workers.

"In the cause of organization, the workers in the Passaic textile mills have dared to stand as pioneers. The first weapon used against the Passaic workers was poisoned, namely the charge that they were agents of revolution."

**Suffer Injustice.**

Rabbi Wise declared that the Passaic strikers do not know what revolution is, nor what Communism means, but he charged, "They do know what injustice is, for they have been its long suffering and for the most part, uncomplaining victims.

"They are workers in an industry which the government subsidizes by imposing an enormous protective tariff, while at the same time the textile workers are shamefully underpaid.

**Mill Owners Object to Weisbord.**

"Against their elementary plea for the right to organize and to secure a living wage, the mills have pitted their brute power, and they have had, for the most part, the co-operation of the police and the law courts. The mill owners held that they could not see Americans—heaven save the mark—deal with the young man who for a time led the strike, on the ground of his political views."

This reference was to the Communist strike leader, Albert Weisbord. Rabbi Wise continued by showing that in spite of the fact that the strike had now come under the direction of the United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, "and still the cry is that there will be no dealing with the strikers. In the meantime the strikers have borne themselves with patience, courage and self-mastery. They have left injunctions and violence to the mill owners.

**Owners Still Fight Unions.**

"And now, the attempt is being made to batter and starve into submission workers whose sole offending acts lies in their demand that they be free to organize and that theirs be a living family wage from the American standpoint. The mill owners have refused and they continue to refuse to deal with them.

"They offer the company union as

(Continued on page 2.)

## "HERRIN" ISSUE RAISED BY OPEN SHOPPERS' RAG

### Make Insolent Threat to Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

Convention Hall, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 11.—"Will It Be Another Herrin?" is the question in big type that appears on the first page of the current issue of "The Detroiter," official publication of the Detroit Board of Commerce, as part of its counter-move against the steps taken by the American Federation of Labor for the organization of the auto industry.

This question appears along with a quotation from the address of President James O'Connell, of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., in which O'Connell is quoted as saying:

"I have given the situation much thought and I am convinced that if any success is to be had in organizing automobile mechanics it must be of a general character carried on by the American Federation of Labor thru its organizing forces. I recommend, therefore, that this convention instruct the delegate from this department to the A. F. of L. convention to introduce a resolution calling attention to the necessity of inaugurating a campaign of organization in the automobile industry of the country."

**Play on Prejudice.**

"Will It Be Another Herrin?" is the only comment of "The Detroiter," showing that the editors of this sheet feel that the poisonous propaganda spread by the reptile press concerning the struggle of the coal miners of Williamson county, Illinois, has completely prejudiced the Detroit populace against the labor unions.

"Herrin" and "Detroit" offer two entirely different problems. At Herrin, Illinois, the coal miners had a 100 per cent union. It was the mine owners who sought to smash the miners' union at Herrin thru the most ruthless and careful planned campaign of murder.

The hope was not only to establish the American plan alias the "open shop" in the mine pits of Williamson county, but to smash the powerful Illinois coal miners' union, which is the backbone today of the United Mine Workers of America. It has been thru the miners' union that the Illinois coal miners have won what conditions, hours and wages they enjoy.

**Detroit Different.**

The situation in Detroit is just the opposite. Here the American plan, with its $7.50 per week wages for the slaves of Kresge's "five and ten cent stores," is in full bloom. The "open shop" devotees everywhere glory in labor's helplessness.

At Herrin, labor was on its feet, organized in its unions' fight, for a better life, and the open shoppers were trying, and failed miserably, to pull it down.

In Detroit labor is down, trampled on by its exploiters. It is trying to come up, thru organization. The employers are trying to keep it down. There can only be a Herrin in Detroit if the employers, in the next strike, bring in their army of thugs and assassins to shoot down the workers. It is the ruling class that provokes violence whether it is in Herrin or Detroit.

Under these conditions it is rather peculiar that the Detroit Saturday Night, auxiliary "open shop" sheet, pleads for the assistance of President William Green, of the A. F. of L.

(Continued on page 2.)

## DAUGHERTY JURY ACTING FUNNY; FIXING HINTED

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Hopelessly deadlocked for 46 hours, the federal jury in the Daugherty-Miller conspiracy case confessed their inability to agree on a verdict and was dismissed this afternoon by Judge Julian W. Mack.

The jury had deliberated since last Friday night, continuing over Sunday, establishing a duration record in the annals of New York federal court history.

**Accepted Bribe.**

Nearly twenty hours have been spent in a futile endeavor to determine the guilt or innocence of Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, and Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, charged with accepting part of a $441,000 bribe for passing a $7,000,000 war seizure claim.

**Jury Deadlocked.**

With one member near collapse after hours of wrangling in a smoke-filled jury room, the jury was dismissed at 10:50 o'clock last night until this morning by Judge Mack. After the jurors declared they were hopelessly deadlocked, Judge Mack insisted that they continue their deliberations until a verdict was reached.

## HAILS PRIEST BUT CENSORS EDDY SPEECH

### Ryan Speaks for Class Collaboration

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 11.— Although the speech of Dr. Sherwood Eddy on his visit to the Union of Soviet Republics still remains stricken from the record, the convention today without opposition ordered the printing as part of the convention proceedings the sermon delivered yesterday by the Reverend John A. Ryan at the Ste[illegible] Avenue church, where the convention delegates to the convention were asked to worship Sunday.

**Catholic Church for Bolshevism.**

Reverend Ryan used the encyclical of Pope Leo XIII on the condition of labor as the basis of his sermon, which is in this encyclical that Pope Leo denounced the idea that class is naturally arrayed against class, declaring that capital and labor each needs the other and commended the practice of mutual agreement.

Thus the reverend Ryan declared "A conspicuous example of [illegible] agreements and arrangements which are in full harmony with Pope Leo's views, is the union management co-operative plan in force on the Baltimore and Ohio and certain other railroads."

Reverend Ryan then seized the opportunity afforded him to attack the workers in Europe as follows:

**Opposes World Labor Units.**

"All intelligent lovers of their country and all believers in the christian principles of society and civilization should rejoice that in the United States labor is organized according to the spirit and the principles of American Federation of Labor. In this respect the contrast between many of the European countries and the United States is striking and profound. Across the Atlantic the labor movement is to a great extent communistic and socialistic or in some other way hostile to christian principles.

"This should be a cause of rejoicing particularly to us catholics; for we realize the great injury that has been wrought to the catholic cause by unfriendly labor organizations in Europe. We are aware, or ought to be aware, of the great advance enjoyed by our catholic wage-earners in having access to the unions that constitute the American Federation of Labor."

**Complimented for Reaction.**

Reverend Ryan did not mention the Mexican situation unless he indirectly referred to it when he said: "In this great organization (the A. F. of L.), does not always live up to the high standards that we would set before it, let us at least be charitable enough to recognize the difficulties which are responsible.

"And let us be sufficiently just and sufficiently generous to recognize the incalculable good achieved by the federation in keeping the American labor movement free from decrying influences which are not only subversive of social and public welfare but destructive of the faith and morals of our own spiritual children."

The catholic delegates, by vote, anxious to have the convention go on record attacking the stand of the Mexican workers against the Mexican church. Attempts Are Being Made to end have succeeded so far, in burying this question off the convention floor by inserting Father Ryan's speech in the record, however, is indicative of the watchful and active working of the catholic bloc here.

## ...ERS BADLY ...TEN BY COPS

### ...ic Police Torture Frame-up Victims

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 11.—Strike leaders issued a statement this morning that the union physician, Dr. ..., 228 o'President Street, who died yesterday to visit the man in the county jail, Hoelenmann, in connection with the bomb throwing ...field, reported finding the men in very bad physical condition. One of the prisoners, Paul Kobasco, plainly showed signs of a terrible beating. Dr. Tellman is said to have found this ... in plaster and bandages and to have reported back to the union that he had several ribs fractured or ... and that altho the marks discovered from his body it was clear ... the man's internal condition that he had been maltreated. Dr. Tellman found that Tom Regan, another of the prisoners, had had one of his teeth knocked out.

**Desk's Statement.**

Gustav Desk, chairman of the strike committee of Local 1903, United Textile Workers, in making public the report of Dr. Tellman, declared "this report by the union's doctor substantiates the statements of the men now on bail that they had been subjected to the worst sort of police brutality and third degree methods in the effort to force them to sign "confessions" they were not allowed to read. More and more it becomes clear, until today even the uninitiated in police methods must realize the truth, that the arrested men are victims of a police plot to break the strike by arresting and attempting to discredit the leaders of the strike.

"But we want to tell the police again that this latest attempt will go the way of all the others in miserable failure. Not only that, but this fantastic plot will react as a boomerang against the mill owners whom the police are so assiduously trying to serve. These plots only help to make the strikers more determined on victory. They serve also to arouse public opinion thruout the country against the industrial autocracy that has made the city of Passaic and the other cities of the strike zone, the center of industrial oppression and ... corruption thruout the civilized world."

• • •

**Held Illegally.**

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 11.—Claiming that it is illegal, improper and unconstitutional to hold the group of strikers now in jail in Patterson under bail on conspiracy pleas that they can never possibly secure it, John Larkin Hughes, attorney for the strikers, presented arguments this morning before Judge Joseph G. Delaney in the Passaic County Court of Common Pleas for the lowering of this bail, now standing at $375,000 for six men.

**Bail Too High.**

"Bail should be just enough to secure a defendant's appearance before the court for trial. It should be based upon a man's financial circumstances," said Mr. Hughes in his plea for lower bail.

"To place it so high that it has never be raised is practically the same as holding the men without bail.

"The indictments on which these men are held were secured on alleged confessions which they were forced to make when third degree methods were used on them. We claim that these men have been badly beaten. Confessions secured under such circumstances are worthless."

## ILLINOIS FLOOD WATERS RECEDE, PEAK REACHED

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Oct. 11.—Steady declines in the gauge readings at Peoria, while the river here remained stationary at a water mark of 20.54 feet, today aroused hope in this flood-ridden city that the flooding Illinois river has reached its peak. The water now is over a foot higher than at any time in past history.

Active relief and rehabilitation work will get under way today with the expected arrival of Paul Dettmen, new director of Red Cross relief work.

Railroads are operating day service trains into this city altho in many places the tracks are covered.

The results of the flood now are apparent as sheds, garages, ... and other debris float thru the streets.

• • •

**Will Discuss Relief.**

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 11.—Flood relief work will be discussed here tomorrow by R. A. Cowles of the ... Agricultural Association and ... bureau representative of flooded ... Farm bureau chiefs bet... ... 100,000 bushels of corn were ... ... Chas. Brown, ... ... Jacksonville; ...

*Old Women Still Workers Parade*

In a demonstration of solidarity with the Passaic textile strikers, old workers of the mills parade the strike zone.

## *URGE A. F. OF L. TO MAKE ENERGETIC DRIVE FOR BRITISH MINERS' FUND*

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 11. — Tag Days for the British coal miners now on strike, in all the large cities of the land, are being urged in the convention of the American Federation of Labor here as the result of a telegram received from E. G. Hall, president of the Minnesota Federation of Labor, stating that $800 had been raised in a tag day held in Minneapolis recently. The telegram, addressed to Secretary Frank Morrison, read:

"I am sending you today to the Washington office check for $800 for the benefit of the striking coal miners of Great Britain. This money was raised by a tag day in Minneapolis, Saturday, Oct. 3, and the committee suggests that the convention recommend thruout the country tag days be inaugurated in behalf of the British miners and their families."

This is done the small amount of financial relief sent in aid of the British miners by the A. F. of L., by declaring that it isn't the amount sent, but the spirit in which it is sent. There are those who believe, however, that money talks louder than words in this case.

• • •

**They Are Still Waiting.**

There were those among the delegates who said on last Friday that the omission of Dr. Sherwood Eddy's speech on his European tour was omitted from the proceedings due to lack of time required to set it up in type in the printshop. They declared it would surely appear in the minutes issued in Saturday. But the printed record of the proceedings, issued daily, appeared Saturday and still no report of Dr. Eddy's speech, altho the speeches of Miss Anna Fitzgerald, fraternal delegate of the Women's International Union Label League, appeared in full, as did the address of Miss Rose Schneiderman, fraternal delegate of the National Woman's Trade Union League. This will no doubt be a rather rude shock to the believers in the so-called "democracy" with the A. F. of L., under the Green-Woll-Duncan regime.

• • •

**Fear "The Radical."**

On the day following the sale of 2,000 copies of the Special Ford Edition of The DAILY WORKER, at the Highland Park plant of the Ford Motor Company, all the delegates to the American Federation of Labor visited the institution. Many officials of the A. F. of L. have been issuing statements on the Ford plant and the five-day week ever since. "It has become a sort of nightmare with them. They not only heard of the distribution of The DAILY WORKER, but also of the shop bulletin. The Ford Worker, published in a 20,000 edition for October. The statement of A. J. Berries, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., typical of the rest, is as follows:

"The constant monotony which the men in the Ford plant, which we visited this afternoon, are subject to, added to the tremendous pressure which these men labor under, means that within a comparatively few years these men become another addition to the human junk heap and their places are taken by newer arrivals. So long as new men can be constantly added to the force, such a plan can go on, but no longer.

"Instead of tending towards helping these men end making them better Americans, this system provides men who cannot help but being good material for the radical and the demagogue to work upon."

But it is only the radicals who take the fight of the auto workers seriously and carry on the struggle to organize them.

• • •

The delegation of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has introduced a resolution against Citizens' Military Training Camps. They did the same last year but failed to put up a fight for it. Delegate E. D. Barry, of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, has also introduced an anti-C. M. T. C. resolution under instructions from the state convention of his organization.

• • •

The 40-hour work-week in all industries is also urged in resolutions introduced by the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' delegation, as well as the modification of immigration laws in favor of political and religious refugees.

• • •

The I. L. G. W. U. delegation has also introduced a resolution favoring the lifting of immigration restrictions, so that "the doors of America will be opened to the oppressed and persecuted workers of Europe." Another ...

## 800,000 N. Y. Workers Back Cloakmakers

(Continued from Page 1)

linery, Shoe Workers, Bakers, Painters, Furriers, Bookbinders, Waiters, Grocery Drivers and others.

**$100,000 From Furriers.**

Delegate Liebowitz told the conference that the joint board of the Furriers' Union has already raised $50,000 and expects to raise another $50,000 for the strikers. Several days ago the shop chairmen's meeting of the Furriers' Union decided to tax all of their members one dollar a week for the duration of the strike.

Enthusiastic applause greeted Sam Lipizen who brought in two hundred dollars in cash from the workers in the shops and the Trade Union Educational League Section of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Earlier in the conference several delegates had criticised the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union officialdom for its sabotage of the strike.

**Bring Checks.**

Checks were brought to the conference from the following unions: Painters' Union, Local 87, $500; Bakers' Union, Local 174, $100; Suit Case and Bag Makers' Union, $500. The delegate of the Retail Cleaners and Dyers' Union announced that they are taxing their 7,000 members one dollar a week for the strikers.

The executive committee of thirty elected by the conference includes Edward Lavin and Jim Walsh who led the recent I. R. T. strike in New York; John Sullivan, president of the New York State Federation of Labor; Joseph F. Coughlin, secretary of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council; Ben Gold, manager, joint board, Furriers' Union; Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary, Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union and M. Feinstein of the United Hebrew Trades. This executive committee was instructed to hold the demonstration at the city hall within a week.

## "Herrin" Issue Raised

(Continued from page 1.)

against the politicans in the labor movement, putting Green's administration in the A. F. of L. for all the reactionary measures that it espouses. Thus the Detroit Saturday Night, in its current issue, declares:

"There is better work for the American Federation of Labor to do than to force the closed shop on American industry with all that it costs the public in money and freedom of action, not to speak of the numerous and conspicuous outrages committed by closed shop bosses, concerning whom the parent organization maintains an ominous silence. The development of the labor banks and the labor insurance company is one of the most notable and encouraging achievements in the economic history of the country.

"The American Federation has stood four square against the Communists and the recognition of Russia. It has endorsed the Citizens' Military Training Camps, in every test of patriotism it has been American first. Mr. Green himself has declared against the general strike as a violation of contract. But there is something wrong with an organization that shows a steady decline in membership for the past six years. Evidently it needs a housecleaning, and the first thing it needs to clean out is the closed shop and all its works. Public opinion is boss in this country, and not any church, klan, lodge or labor union."

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends.*

Your neighbor will appreciate ...

## ORGANIZATION OF TEXTILE IS PLEA TO A. F. OF L.

(Continued from page 1)

a substitute for organization of the workers within trade or textile unions. On their lips is the company union, in their hearts is "the open shop." What is its essence is the open shop? A shop open to the unorganized until it can be closed to the organized workers.

**Open Shop Means Despotism.**

"The open shop is designated not to assure the freedom of the workers but to safeguard the power of the unchangeable masters. Open is a misnomer and a delusion, for open has something of the atmosphere and connotation of freedom. The 'open shop' is the open door to industrial despotism.

"'Abandon ye who enter here,' will be written over the door of the open shop. The ultimate purpose of the open shop is to destroy the organization of the workers, and the American republic, with its workers denied the right to organize and smashed into submission, were not worthy of its name and destiny.

**Workers' Courage Glorious.**

"The Passaic mill workers have dared to stand up and do battle with the weapons of the spirit with glorious courage and amid unbelievable suffering, for something which is in keeping with the traditions of American freedom. The mill owners, who deny and would crush them, are bent upon the destruction of organized labor. Then let the American Federation of Labor accept the challenge.

"If the mill owners, drunk with prosperity and entrenched in power, persist in their un-American refusal, then is the time come for the American Federation of Labor to grant the fullest measure of its support to the undaunted workers in the Passaic mills.

**Duty of A. F. of L.**

"Victorious, these become the symbol of your strength; defeated and broken, they may become the token of your weakness. Upon you lies the duty of organize the workers in the textile industry thruout the land, thru the instrumentality of the United Textile Workers.

"Remember that the American people are deeply stirred over the Passaic struggle. Lawlessness and disorder have been monopolized by the mills and their police and judicial allies. Know that American men and women do not wish to wear clothing sweated out of underpaid workers."

**Hits at Controlled Churches.**

Rabbi Wise also hit at the attitude of the Detroit churches toward the A. F. of L. convention.

"The churches must not become the Sunday clubs of the would-be destroyers of labor," he declared amidst great applause.

"We must not allow the church and the synagogue reduced to the level of scab agencies."

**Wants Whole Industry Unionized.**

Rabbi Wise declared the Passaic strike had now developed into a lockout under the Prussian despotism of the mill owners.

"I am here to plead for the organization from top to bottom of the textile industry," he repeated again in concluding his talk.

When Rabbi Wise had finished President Green pledged the support of the A. F. of L. to the Passaic strikers.

Delegate Sarah Conboy, secretary of the United Textile Workers' Union, also spoke, telling of the eight months' struggle of the Passaic strikers, declaring:

"If the mill owners can win in Passaic, only God knows who will be their next victims."

**Must Fight Open Shop.**

"It seems that two organizations, the United Mine Workers of America and the United Textile Workers' Federation, are the butt of the open shop attack. You must help the Passaic strikers now. You must back them up today. Their victory will be your victory."

Also it was known that Rabbi Wise would appear before the convention on behalf of the Passaic strikers, the resolutions committee had not prepared to report out the Passaic resolution, as it did in the case of the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, unanimously endorsed last week.

**Convention Delays Action.**

Thomas MacMahon, president of the Textile Workers' Union, was not in the hall when Rabbi Wise made his appeal and did not appear later. Ellen Dawson, an official of the textile strikers' union, was in the hall, but was not given the floor. President Green announced that the Passaic strike relief collection would come up later, when there would doubtless be other speeches on the subject. Instead of completing its action on the Passaic strike, the convention was asked to listen to an address by Eugene T. Lies of the Playground and Recreation Association.

The convention stood for a few moments in memory of labor officials who had died during the past year. The name of Sam Gompers, who died nearly two years ago, immediately following the El Paso convention, was added to the list.

## Mighty U. S. Government Can't Dodge Confession by One of Its Own Agents

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

WORKERS of America! Memorize the testimony offered by the department of justice agent, Fred J. Weyand, in his affidavit now on file with Judge Webster Thayer, in the Dedham, Mass., court where rests the power to say whether Sacco and Vanzetti shall live or die.

Especially American labor must commit to memory several statements by Weyand as follows:

"At one time as many as 12 agents of the department of justice in Boston were assigned to cover Sacco and Vanzetti meetings and other radical activities connected with the Sacco-Vanzetti case."

"NO EVIDENCE WAS DISCOVERED WARRANTING THE INSTITUTION OF PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ANYBODY."

"Shortly after the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti was concluded, the affiant (Weyand) says he told Weiss (Fred Weiss of the prosecutor's staff) that he did not believe that they (Sacco and Vanzetti) were the man that shot the paymaster (of South Braintree), and Weiss replied that that might be so, but they were bad actors and would get what they deserved anyway."

"Mr. Weyand says that he is thoroly convinced, and always has been, that these men had nothing whatever to do with the South Braintree murder, and that their conviction was the result of cooperation between the Boston agents of the department of justice and the district attorney."

"It was the general opinion of the Boston agents of the department of justice having knowledge of the affair, that the South Braintree crime was committed by a group of professional highwaymen."

• • •

These are statements from the confession of the ex-department of justice agent, Weyand, who has at last, after six years, unleashed his tongue to tell what he knows.

Weyand says that he was concerned in the government's activities against workers called "reds" and "radicals," including the wholesale raids made in January, 1920. This was under the regime of President Woodrow Wilson and Attorney General J. Mitchell Palmer, the New Jersey college professor and the Pennsylvania politician.

Weyand says that some time before the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti, the names of both of them had got on the files of the department of justice as radicals to be watched, and as followers or associates of an Italian editor named Galleani. The suspicion entertained by the department of justice against Sacco and Vanzetti was that they had violated the selective service act, and also that they were anarchists and held radical opinions of some sort or another.

Shortly after the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti, meetings began to be held by sympathizers, and Weyand says he was assigned to attend those meetings and report to the department. He says an agent was assigned, as undercover man, to win the confidence of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, and that this man became one of the collectors. This government stoolpigeon told Weyand that he was in the habit of taking as much money for his own use as he saw fit.

• • •

Mr. Weyand says that no evidence was obtained of utterances at any meetings which warranted proceedings against anybody. The reports of the meetings were sent to the Washington office of the department of justice and duplicates were kept in the Boston office.

It was under these preliminary circumstances that the government took an active interest in the joint trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, with Mr. Weyand being assigned to cover the trial.

Another agent, William J. West, who attended the trial for the same purpose, told Mr. Weyand that an Italian named Carbone was under an arrangement with the district attorney, the sheriff and Mr. Weiss, placed in the cell next to Sacco's some time during the year 1920 for the purpose of getting Sacco's confidence in order to obtain incriminating evidence against him.

NO EVIDENCE OF THE SORT WAS OBTAINED BY CARBONE.

• • •

The understanding in this case, Mr. Weyand says, between the agents of the department of justice in Boston and the district attorney, followed the usual custom that the superiors of justice would help the district attorney to secure a conviction, and that he in turn would help the agents of the department to secure information that they might desire. The Boston agents believed that these men were anarchists, and hoped to be able to secure evidence against them, from their testimony at their trial for murder, to be used in case they were not convicted of murder.

There is correspondence between Mr. Katzmann (district attorney) and Mr. West (department of justice agent) on file in the Boston office of the department, but it is kept in secret. All efforts to force it to public view have failed. Mr. West furnished Mr. Katzmann information about the radical activities of Sacco and Vanzetti, to be used in their cross-examination.

• • •

Thus at no time did the prosecution, bolstered by the U. S. department of justice, really believe that Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty. Yet with this knowledge, and also with the damning if not actual proof that the South Braintree affair was the work of the Morelli gang, the police bloodhounds were called off the real scent and the U. S. agents set to watch the rising protest of American labor over the arrests of Sacco and Vanzetti."

It will be remembered how Elisworth C. Jacobs, the New Bedford police agent, told how the search for evidence against the Morelli gang was dropped with the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti, altho everyone connected with the case knew that Sacco and Vanzetti had no connection with the payroll robbery and murders at South Braintree.

Powerful and mighty tho the United States government may be, it cannot dodge or sidestep the facts revealed by its own agent, Fred J. Weyand.

• • •

Tomorrow.—The story of the ex-department of justice agent, Lawrence Letherman, supporting the confession detailed above of Fred J. Weyand.

## *Our Duty Towards the Daily Worker*

By H. PURO.

IT is almost three years since the the Daily Worker was born. Ever since it has been a fearless fighting organ of the American working class. Whenever and wherever workers are compelled to struggle against their oppressors, the Daily Worker has always been found on the job, helping workers. But it has not been only fighting. It has also enlightened and educated workers and poor farmers regarding their role in the class struggle. It has also helped to organise the unorganised and strengthen the already existing organisations of workers and poor farmers.

In this work, in this great and invaluable service to our cause, the Daily Worker has been greatly hampered, because of its need of ample support.

THE American working class does not yet, as a whole, appreciate the great work done by the Daily Worker —for its cause. Therefore, the workers are unable to estimate the value of their own daily paper. This is true, not only for the rank and file of the workers of this country, but even for the so-called class conscious worker who does not become a regular subscriber and supporter of his own paper.

This is why the Daily Worker is not self-supporting. This is why it has to make general campaigns at least once every year.

As a rule, the Daily Worker has to appeal to the workers to remember the importance of a daily organ for the American working class. It is not a shame that the workers' paper appeals to us. It would be a shame, should it appeal to our enemies.

SO it is our duty to respond to this appeal. It is the unquestionable duty of the Party members who should respond one hundred percent. Also, it is the duty of all those workers who realize how important such an organ is in the class struggle as the Daily Worker is.

Let us all do our duty! Let us all build the Daily Worker strong, powerful!

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1.)

latter plan, the labor leader is eliminated. In his place we find the company official. What Green wants to do is to company-unionize the trade unions, leaving the labor faker as he is. Nevertheless the employers have proven a holy terror of any kind of a labor union that they look with a jaundiced eye even on the officialdom of the A. F. of L., the Green and his gang have done everything, even to crawling on their bellies, in an effort to win the favor of the capitalists. But a fawning ... [illegible]

## UNION WEAK IN PA. SOFT COAL FIELD

### *Only Hope a National Strike Movement*

By ART SHIELDS,
Federated Press.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 4—(FP)—More than half the former members have been swept out of the miners' union in the great soft coal fields of Pennsylvania by the openshop tide of the last years.

Six desperate months must pass before the 5-year Jacksonville agreement expires and the union is free to negotiate another national pact or to use the weapon of a national strike to recover its losses. Till then it must depend on local strikes. Local strikes are a frail protection in an overdeveloped industry that can easily supply the market with only half the mines in operation.

**Local Strikes not Enough.**

The Allegheny mountains that hide the coal of central Pennsylvania—Dist. 2, U. M. W. A.—and the broad river valleys that overlie the seams of the western Pennsylvania, or Pittsburgh, district (6) are spotted with these local strikes. The local unionists that are left carry bravely on. But they know that their salvation lies in a national movement that will swing the great West Virginia fields back into the fold.

**Unionizing West Virginia the Key.**

The fate of the Pennsylvania miners is inseparably wrapped with that of their West Virginia brothers. The breaking of the union's hold on the border state has let loose a flood of cheap scab coal into the northern markets on which the Pennsylvania men depended. The two states together produce about half the total bituminous production of the nation. Formerly Pennsylvania had the major portion but last year West Virginia, with its more than 30% wage differential, nosed it out.

The men of the four counties were left out of the settlement in 1922. Soon after the union membership fell to its former proportions. But with the rest of the state still unionized the United Mine Workers were still a highly formidable institution.

**Jacksonville Pact no Security.**

Then came the Jacksonville agreement, going into effect April 1, 1924, and promising to give these older fields security for the next three years. Yet—such is the irony of events—the great losses have taken place since this peace treaty was signed.

Jacksonville agreement was, in the language of wartime diplomacy, a scrap of paper as far as some large operators were concerned. They signed it to avoid a national strike in 1924, knowing that the operator who broke the contract would be faced only with local strikes. As long as any operator kept the agreement a complete tieup of the industry would not be attempted.

**The Starvation Cure.**

In 1924 great shutdowns began. Men were being starved by the prospective contract-breakers; the Pittsburgh Coal Co., Bethlehem Mines Corp., Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R. group and others. After months on the meager relief that district organizations could furnish, men were offered scab work at the 1917 scale, a 20% cut. To their honor few accepted. Strikes were fought bravely against gunmen, imported strikebreakers, and all the paraphernalia of the openshop plan.

**Furnishing "Bleak" Coal Help!**

This summer it seemed that things were cracking. Now even the British coal demand. Some mines have reopened on the union scale. The union has a slight breathing spell.

But a desperate winter of fighting and waiting is near. The miners need all that the rest of the labor movement can give them to maintain what is left of their union till next April when the chance may come of recovering the rest.

(Later Pennsylvania stories will deal with Dist. 2, Dist. 5 and the non-union Somerset-Payette fields.)

## Robots Invited to See Play in Adding Machine

Chicago robots will have a chance to see themselves as others see them on Sunday, Oct. 26, when the famous play: "The Adding Machine," will be presented by the Studio Players, in Douglas Park Auditorium at 4 p. m.

The play, followed by a banquet and dancing to polish off the entertainment will be given under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party for the purpose of raising funds to help The DAILY WORKER.

**Eating and Dancing.**

The eating has its attraction and dancing is not to be sneezed at as an amusement for the light-footed, the play will be the piece de resistance on the bill. For the benefit of those who do not understand French, this means the chief attraction.

In other announcements The DAILY WORKER will give a bird's eye view of the play, with a view to tempting our readers to come and get an

# GIVE TO THE TORIES IS ON IN ENGLAND

## Sunday Worker Takes Lead in Campaign

LONDON, Oct. 11.— The Sunday Worker, organ of the radicals in the British Trade Unions has initiated a campaign to oust the tory government.

Among those who have given their support to this campaign are A. B. Swales, member of the general council of the Trade Union Congress, Will Lawther of the Labor Party executive committee and Alex Gossip of the Furnishing Trades.

**Sunday Worker On the Job.**

The Sunday Worker anticipated the decision of the tory party convention to launch an attack against the trade unions. Stanley Baldwin, in obedience to the demands of the coal operators announced that the government was prepared to introduce legislation to curb the power of the trade unions.

In the opinion of the Sunday Worker and its large circle of supporters, labor's reply to this ultimatum should be an ambitious campaign with the object of ditching the tory government and establishing a labor government in its place.

## Can't Restore Rights to China Until Peace Comes, Says Chicagoan

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—"It is impossible to think of having America give up its extraterritorial rights in China until peace is restored in that country," declared Silas H. Strawn, Chicagoan and only American member of the commission on extraterritorial commission, who arrived here from China.

Nothing can be done to help China until a "stable" government is established, quipped the American. Until then the foreign nations must be forced to continue to reap profits from China, was the substance of his comments.

A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.

# "WINNING A LOT" IN GAMBLE RUN BY REAL ESTATE COMPANY BAITS HOOK FOR POOR SUCKER

By NORMAN BURSLER.

OAKLAND, Cal., Oct. 11.—An innocent little advertisement in an Oakland paper reads: "Wanted well-dressed young man for outside work. Short hours. Good pay to start; no selling." As I had just replaced my worn-out clothes by new ones and being in great need of a boss, I could pass as well-dressed in a real small sense, at least until the first rain, so I answered the ad.

I was ushered into the offices of the Suburban Realty Company and after a brief interchange of words was invited to return in the evening when they would initiate me into the mysteries of the real estate game.

**The Humble Salesman.**

Among the instructions given me were "Go up to the door, bat in hand. It will give you the appearance of a visitor." "Try to have your prospect visit our property at 10 a. m. the next day. If you give them time to cool off, we lose 4 out of 5. We get 7 out of 10 who go out the next day.

The work I was asked to do was to go around in the mornings and get people to sign a card, "obligating them in no way whatever." Then in the evenings I was to go and tell each of them the same thing, only corresponding with that told by the salesman initiating me, which ran:

**The "Come on" Prize.**

"Mrs. Sucker, I have some wonderful good news for you. You are entitled to one of our $400 lots in our Haywards subdivision. If I may come in, I'll tell you all about it." Of course, the guillible one permits the fisher—that is the best name for the so-called salesmen—to enter and usually exclaims, "Why, I never won anything before!"

"What," returns the fisher, "I'm so glad that it was you. What we want to do, Mrs. Sucker, is to make an appointment for you to see our property tomorrow at 10 o'clock. Our business manager will drive you out. You see, we do not do much newspaper advertising, so we want you for our booster, that is, we want the privilege of sending a couple of prospects to you, but the main thing we want is to have you write a letter telling what you think of our property. It is important that you should see it, for otherwise you couldn't conscientiously recommend it."

**"Five Dollars, Please!"**

If the prospect consents to go to the property at 10 o'clock the next day, the fisher says: "Now we would like to have a deposit of $5.00 to hold this spot for you, if you don't want the lot, the money will be refunded. The prospect then signs a paper which reads, "This lot has not been sold by any lottery or form of gamble," thus getting around the state laws.

Up to this time the prospect has been under the impression that the lot has been won. The fisher then emphasizes that the lot has not been won by any form of chance. "You see, Mrs. Sucker, out of a list of names in this section, we thought you were the best one to boost us." The fisher is now in the seventh heaven of delight, but if she should inquire further, the fisher tells her it is necessary that she should pay $75.00 for legal expenses, surveying, notary's fee, deed, titling, insurance and a host of other things. The prospect still thinks herself fortunate. When about to depart the fisher says, "Mrs. Sucker, I would suggest that you don't mention this to your neighbors, as it might affect the resale value of your lot."

**Next to Cemetery.**

Of course, all prospects are told the same story. The salesman tells me they have a few lots, on the steep side of a hill, next to the cemetery—those lots are the ones which they offer at first to the suckers. Usually the sucker doesn't like it, so they commence, "Well, we would like to have you for our booster, and we want you satisfied. I'll tell you what we'll do. We will allow you $400 on one of our $1100 lots and your $75 can be considered as a down payment—the rest can be paid on monthly terms. Out of 167 who fell for the game, my initiator tells me only two insisted on taking the lots offered. The others traded theirs in on more expensive lots. "Even selling lots at $75," he says, "we lose no money."

**Many Aliases.**

As the salesman mentioned his company was a national one, I questioned him and learned that "We feel we should not use the same name in towns too close together, so in San Francisco and in some Eastern cities, we operate under the name of the Kof Realty Co."

This game is being quite extensively practiced by real estate companies. Everybody is "entitled" to one of their lots. Recently while on a hiking tour of the East, I noticed advertisements in papers offering similar propositions. If one would send his name to some land company,

**For Only 8 Per Cent.**

Probably a more truthful advertisement would read, "Wanted well-dressed sucker fisher; short hours; commission basis; you get the suckers; we separate them from loose cash and mortgage them for life." The fishers are allowed 5 per cent commission on each lot taken by a prospect brought in by him. "After you get your prospect's deposit," warned the salesman, "change the subject." Talk about anything but real estate.

# LACK OF COAL TIES 400 BRITISH COTTON MILLS IN THIRD TIME

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Four hundred mills in the Lancashire district engaged in the spinning of American cotton announced today that they had decided to operate only one week in every three because of the high prices which make running expenses prohibitive.

The decision gives a concrete example of the paralyzing effect of the long coal strike.

# MEXICANS BID FAREWELL TO SOVIET ENVOY

## Kollantai to Replace Comrade Pestkovsky

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 11.—Julio Antonio Mella, the famous Cuban hunger striker, is preparing to attend the world conference of colonial peoples to be held at Brussels, Belgium, as the delegate of the Anti-Imperialist Leagues of Cuba and Mexico.

**Pestkovsky Leaving.**

The representative up to now of the Soviet Union in Mexico, Ambassador Pestkovsky, is sailing today after a farewell dinner given in his honor by the Mexican university, the diplomatic corps and members of the Mexican cabinet.

Pestkovsky was given an ovation at a farewell meeting planned by the Students' Federation, workers' organizations and the Agrarian Leagues of Mexico at the National Preparatory School of Mexico City.

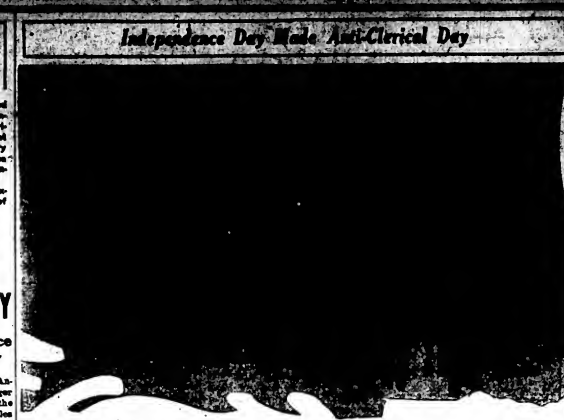
Movies showing the burial of Lenin were exhibited.

**Kollantai to Arrive.**

The League of Agrarian Communes of the state of Vera Cruz, Michoacan and Tamaulipas and miners of Michoacan and many other labor organizations telegraphed their farewells to Ambassador Pestkovsky, expressing their solidarity with the workers of the Soviet Union.

Leon Hayknas remains as charge d'affairs until the arrival of the new Soviets ambassadress, Alexandra Kollantai.

**Independence Day Made Anti-Clerical Day**



On Mexico's Independence Day, President Calles, his ministers and representatives of the labor movement made the day also part of the war upon the reaction represented by the Catholic Church in Mexico.

# PEOPLE OF HANKOW CHEER ENTRY OF CANTON TROOPS: DENOUNCE WU

From Our Correspondent

(By courtesy of the People's Army Command)

HANKOW, —(By Mail)— I am enabled, by the kindness of the People's Army staff, to get thru to you some details of the army's entry into this city, which gives a clear reply to the question, "Are the people on the side of Canton?"

The population literally poured out en masse to meet the troops of the People's Army, as they tramped in, sunburnt, footsore, ragged, and happy after their long march north from Canton and their stiff fight with Wu-Pei-Fu.

Indeed, one of the most frequent remarks one heard as one pushed thru the crowded streets was: "Look, they are smiling!"

In Britain you don't realize what it means to see a victorious Chinese army smiling! In China they know too well that in the past their first concern, when troops entered a city after a fight, was to barricade the doors and lay in stocks of provisions. Not smiles but scowls, if not pillage and murder, was the rule.

**They Are Different.**

But, as an American correspondent said to me, "These fellows are different." Their bearing is different: soldierly but reserved, not the wild bandit atmosphere of Chang's troops or Wu's. Their songs are different. Even their banner is different—the white sun on a blue background that expresses the aspirations of revolting China.

For the first time since the 1911 Revolution, the revolutionary battalions were accompanied thru the streets by a solid, cheering, mass of coolies, workmen, clerks, even merchants—representing the new unity of the Chinese people around the Kuomintang. Everywhere—another novelty—the troops were greeted with ringing cheers and clapping from the houses with shouts of "Down with Wu-Pei-Fu!" "Down with the imperialist robbers!" "Welcome the People's Army!"

**New Chinese Proletariat.**

The railway station presented a remarkable scene. All over the depot were little groups of soldiers, standing around their piled arms or eating their dinner, with here and there the renowned Whampoa Cadets—90 per cent members of the Kuomintang, and many of them Communists. Around and thru their ranks moved a vast concourse of railwaymen and other workers: the new Chinese proletariat on whose growing industrial power all the best elements in the Kuomintang rely.

**Young Workers Talk.**

They were talking for the first time to "their" soldiers—something unheard of in China's three thousand years of history, eagerly drinking in details of the long march and the battle questioning the soldiers closely about labor conditions in Canton, or listening in rapt silence while a fiery young Whampoa Cadet was—to use a phrase so dear to our own labor movement—"stating the position" for the Kuomintang or for its affiliated body, the Communist Party.

Perhaps the most enthusiastic of all, however, are the shopkeepers, particularly after the painful experience of Wu's troops. They have never heard of an army that does not loot. "These soldiers pay for everything they get," said an old fruit-seller in an awed whisper to me this morning.

One does not need to see the troops in the battlefield, in short, to realize that they will go far. The people of China are on their side, and that is the guarantee of victory.

# HUNDREDS OF SOUTH AMERICANS VISIT SOVIET UNION; EXPRESS APPRECIATION OF ITS WELCOME

MOSCOW (By Mail).—Several hundreds of South American tourists have arrived at Leningrad on the "Cape-Polonia," one of the biggest German ships plying between Hamburg and South American ports. This is the first visit of this kind to the Soviet Union. The tourists were greeted by representatives of the Society of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, who went on board of a small steamer to meet them as far as the lighthouse near Kronstadt.

Amongst the tourists were representatives of Argentine, Brazil, Chili and Uruguay. These were prominent statesman, business men, journalists and ordinary globe-trotters. Mr. Lebretton, the former minister of agriculture in Argentine, said to a Tass representative:

"We know very little about your Union. Our information is very poor and full of lies. Our staying here will help to elucidate real facts before the public opinion in Argentine. I hope to see in Moscow Mr. Tchitcherin, whom I respect very much."

**Argentinian Interested.**

Mr. Perez, the ex-minister of finance and founder of the liberal party in Argentine, asked the Tass correspondent to explain in the Soviet press that he always followed very closely the activity of the Soviet Republic, whose experience, he is sure, will be beneficial for the humanity.

Prof. Herbora of the Montevideo University, on behalf of the Uruguayans, expressed his deep satisfaction with the news of the "de jure" recognition of the Soviet Union by their country. They have heard about it only on their arrival at Leningrad.

During the few days' stay of the "Cape-Polonia," nearly all the tourists visited Moscow, its various museums, institutions, and the grand opera, where they saw the famous ballet.

## Soviet Union Academy of Science Progresses, Declares a Professor

MOSCOW (By Mail).— Professor Fersman, member of the Academy of Science, in an interview with the journalists, said:

"The Union Academy of Science enters now in a new period of its history. Until now the academy paid its most attention to the development of its scientific institutes.

"During the next year we are going to put before us two chief objects: (a) strengthening and enlarging of our work on an international scale; (b) the thoro study of our autonomous republics in order to raise their productive forces and the cultural level of backward nations in the Soviet Union. Our international relations with other foreign academies of science have been greatly increased during the last following telegram to Mr. Tchitcherin, people's commissary for foreign affairs:

"We are deeply touched by the hearty welcome accorded to us by the people and the government of the U. S. S. R. during our unforgettable staying in your beautiful country. Permit us to express our profound gratitude and best wishes for the welfare of the peoples of the Soviet Union."

# CHICAGO POLICE HIGHERUPS FACE PRISON SENTENCE

## Huge Liquor Graft Exposed by Federal Probe

Wholesale indictments against Chicago police officers from patrolmen to the "higher-ups" will be brought in by the federal grand jury soon, it is reliably reported as a result of investigations made by federal agents in connection with the graft revelations of Chicago police bootleg activities.

**Have Enough Dope.**

Enough evidence is in the hands of the government now to send at least five police captains to Leavenworth, it is reported, and by the end of the week, it is expected that 15 of the "higher-ups" will face similar charges.

The inquiry is uncovering an intricate pay-off system, whereby police officials are waxing rich protecting bootleggers.

**Officers Squeal.**

Most of the evidence in the case is being gleaned from disgruntled police officers who failed to get "theirs" when the graft money was distributed, federal investigators report. Not being with these officers he called before the jury, but prominent figures in Chicago's underworld are also slated to testify.

One angle in the investigation discloses that some police, while shaking down bootleggers in their own districts were peddling booze themselves on their off-time.

**Received Huge Sums.**

Sums paid officers for protection range from $250 a month to flat payments of $1,000 and $2,000, it is alleged. A cutting plant on Ogden avenue is reported to have "kicked in" $2,000 as "initial payment" and $250 monthly heeldes. Three places in a single block on West Division street, according to officials, put in $3,500 to be allowed to conduct their business.

Chief of Police Collins, it is indicated, will be asked to testify to explain the system of "open bookings," by which officers arrest offenders, "fine" them, and release them, without making records of the case.

## Political Prisoner to Tell Indianans of Mexican Revolt

Charles Cline, who spent 13 years in a Texas prison, is coming to Gary, Ind.

He will tell a story of how a group of revolutionists took action to help the oppressed masses of Mexico to gain land and freedom, how they were betrayed by a spy; how the group of revolutionists were captured and a charge was made against Charles Cline accusing him of murdering the spy.

Cline will tell what the International Labor Defense had done to help gain his freedom.

The meeting and reception in honor of Comrade Cline is being arranged by the Gary branches of the International Labor Defense. It will take place Sunday, October 17, at 7:30 p. m. at the Spanish Hall, 14th Ave. and Madison St., Gary, Ind.

In addition, Comrade James Ford of the American Negro Labor Congress will tell of the case of the Texas martyrs, the Negro soldiers, some of whom suffered death and some imprisonment because they stood up to defend the rights of their oppressed race.

The Hammond meeting will take place Saturday, October 16, at 7:30 p. m., at the Holy Trinity Hall, 540 Ame street, Hammond, Ind., with the same speakers on the program.

WRITE AS YOU THINK!

We and 17 Cents Richer This Year Than Last, U. S. Government Says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The per capita circulation of money on October 1, was $44.34, or .17 cents higher than a year ago, the treasury announced today.

The total money stock was $4,448,247,866, or $345,190,000 more than on October 1, 1924. The rest was held in federal reserve banks.

Population was estimated on October 1, at 113,877,000, an increase of 1,415,000 during the year.

# OLD BROWNING'S DARLINGS TAKE A FLYING HIKE

## Hearst's Serial Story Finished in Time

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—"Peaches" Browning, the 16-year-old bride who has given her wealthy 50-year-old "Cinderella man" husband, Edward W. Browning, "the sir," is planning to leave for Canada with her mamma as soon as possible, she said today. She is all packed up and ready to go.

But, according to Browning, she'll come back—when her money gives out.

"I've got to have a rest, and I'm going to get it," said the bride of six months today when located, with her mother, Mrs. Catherine Heenan, in the apartment of a friend in Manhattan. Mother and daughter plan to remain in Canada for a week or two, in seclusion.

**Old Man Is Sore.**

"Peaches'" gray-haired, middle-aged husband is meanwhile most disconsolate. He spent last night again alone in his hotel awaiting a conciliatory move on the part of his bride. He misses her terribly.

"I want my 'Peaches' back," he said this morning as he left for his office, "and mark my word, she will return—when her supply of cash is exhausted. I will certainly welcome her back with open arms. There never has been a time since we were married that I wouldn't have given my life for her."

**Trailed By Dicks.**

Browning denied that "Peaches" had been trailed by detectives wherever she went of late. He also scoffed at reports that he had denied her spending money and made provisions in his will whereby his bride would receive no substantial share in his estate.

Asked if she expected to sue for a separation, "Peaches" said she had no plans and wanted a rest.

The Hearst papers recently finished a serial purporting to be a "confession" of "Peaches" Browning's life with her old husband.

# Plan Tag Day for Jewish Colonization Benefit in Russia

The Icor of Chicago is arranging for a tag day to be held Sunday morning, Oct. 24, for the benefit of Jewish Colonization in Soviet Russia.

The tag campaign will be conducted in the South Side, West side, Englewood and Albany park districts.

The funds will go towards buying tractors for the Jewish peasant farmers in Russia who have formed colonization projects.

Comrades and sympathizers are asked to volunteer their services for the tag day. They should apply at the offices of the Incor, Independence State Bank building, Roosevelt road and Kedzie or at the Chicago offices of the Freiheit.

# Race Track Follower Fined for Assisting in Horse Poisoning

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 11.—Charles Davis, 45, race-track follower of Dayton, Ohio, was fined $200 and costs in police court here today for complicity in poisoning race horses.

Davis already has reimbursed owners of the dead horses to the extent of $9,000.

# Famed French Painter Interested in Soviet Art; Will Make Visit

MOSCOW (By Mail).—One of the Leningrad painters received a message from M. Picasso, famous French painter, that he intends to come soon to Moscow and Leningrad. It appears that he wants to get acquainted more closely with the latest art achievements in Russia and will conduct negotiations with regard to organization in the U. S. S. R. of an exhibition of French painters.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—

# BIGGER THAN TRADITION IS UPHELD IN CA...

## Sentence Negro on No Evidence at All

By ED. OWENS.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 11.—Earl Waters, a Negro of Sacramento, is to be hanged by the neck until he is dead on December 10. He was charged and convicted of killing his wife with a .25 calibre rifle.

Since California is one of the states which still resort to capital punishment, the fact that a Negro is to be executed does not occasion much surprise. But there are some little details about the trial and conviction of Waters that makes this case one of the most astounding in criminal court history.

**Small Evidence.**

The only evidence presented by the prosecution was the testimony of a nine-year-old girl who told of seeing Waters shoot his wife with a .25 calibre rifle. She ran from the room in fright. She did not even see the woman fall. No proof was submitted that the woman was dead. Her body nor any part of her body was produced. There were no bones nor ashes, no bloody clothing, no blood stains any place—not even the rifle with which Waters was alleged to have committed the crime.

**Hypothetical.**

In the absence of any material evidence to bolster up his case the prosecutor advanced the theory that perhaps the body might have been dismembered and thus disposed of. Waters is a poverty-stricken Negro. He was not put on the stand in his own behalf, nor was any defense witness called. But on an hypothetical proposition that he might have dismembered the victim and cast the parts into the Sacramento River the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of first degree murder and the judge sentenced him to be hanged.

**Like Mooney.**

You ask how is all this possible? Well, California is California. Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings are serving life sentences on a frame-up. Herman Suhr answers to a number, instead of a name. California has a criminal syndicalism act that is perhaps the most vicious piece of anti-labor legislation on the statute books of any state. California produced a Judge Busick who opened up new vistas to the possibilities of the injunction evil.

George Waters will surely hang unless his case is appealed. He is poverty-stricken, friendless and a Negro. California furnishes another bit of evidence to prove that to be the most backward state in the Union.

# Rabindranath Tagore, Indian Poet, to Visit the Soviet Republics

MOSCOW (By Mail).— Rabindranath Tagore, the most famous of living poets of India, has visited in Stockholm Mr. Arosev, charge d'affaires of the U. S. S. R. in Sweden, and told him that he intends to take a trip to Russia. He gave the following short message to the U. S. S. R.:

"When I have known Russia, I admired her and began studying her great literature. My heart is alive with sympathy to her call for humanity."

# Students Experiment on Effect of Noise on Workers' Nerves

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 11.—(FP) What effects noise has on the health and efficiency of office workers is the subject of experiments by two Colgate University students.

A noise-making machine which will automatically blow a siren at varying intervals, cause a gong to ring, and smaller bell to tinkle, while a five-sided tin box full of nails and screws gyrates to add to the din will be used in a small room where the subjects of the experiment will sit typing.

Subscribe!

to the

YOUNG WORKER

The Only Paper For The American Working Youth

$1.00 a Year 50c. 6 Mos.

THE YOUNG WORKER
1113 Washington Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Enclosed find $ ... for ..... Mos.
Send The Young Worker to:

Name .....

Address .....

orkers (Communist) Party

# ONE MILLION COPIES!

That's how many copies of the

***Congressional Program of the Workers Communist Party***

must be distributed in the

## SPECIAL PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION WEEK

***October 10 to October 16***

**The program in leaflet form presents in simple and easily understood language the stand of the Party on the issues raised in the election campaign and thus embodies the fundamental election message of the Party. The broad mass distribution of this program leaflet is the best possible way of associating the workers with what our Party stands for. Many workers have often asked you: "Well, what do you Communists want? What would you do about immigration or prohibition?" This leaflet put into the hands of your fellow-worker answers these questions.**

**Every Shop or Street Nucleus—**
**Every Trade Union and Language Fraction—**
**Every Section, City, and District Organization of the Party—**
**Every Party Member—**

***MUST GET ON THE JOB IMMEDIATELY!***

**The leaflets sell for $3.50 a thousand. Party organizations in the city where the district office is situated order from the District Office. All other organizations order direct from the National Office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.**

## WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

**In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots. Nominations officially filed:**

### Michigan.

**The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, Sept. 14:**
**Governor, William Z. Foster.**
**Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.**
**Congress, 15th Dist., Daniel C. Holder.**
**Congress, 13th District, William Hallan-bauer.**
**Secretary of State, Sarah Victor.**
**State Treasurer, Arnold Zeigler.**
**Attorney General, Cyril Lambkin.**
**Auditor General, Aaron M. Katz.**

### Pennsylvania.

**The following were the candidates nominated:**
**Governor, H. M. Wicks.**
**Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenip Hills.**
**Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Janinko.**
**United States Senator, E. J. Cary.**
**State Legislature, 1st district, Ernest Coppola and Anna Waleman.**
**Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Joseph Gallo.**
**For Congress.**
**Seventh District, Bridget Wessel Yeager.**
**Eighth District, Susie Kandra And Stephen Sinko.**
**Ninth District, William P. Mikadea.**
**Thirty-fourth District, Sam Ohore.**
**State Senator, Thirty-third District.**

### Colorado.

**Governor, William Dietrich.**
**United States Senator, James A. Ayers.**
**Secretary of State, William Bross.**
**State Treasurer, Leonard Forschler.**
**Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.**
**State Auditor, O. McSwain.**

### Massachusetts.

**Governor, Lewis Marks.**
**Lieut. Governor, Albert Oddie.**
**U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam.**
**Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer.**
**Auditor, Emma F. Hutchins.**
**Attorney General, Max Lemar.**
**Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.**

### Ohio.

**Canton, Stark County**
**State Senator, 41st District, Carl Quilici. State Assemblymen, 21st District, Peter Pishler.**

* * *

**FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:**

**OHIO**

**Allen County**

**Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Lewis Black. Representative to the General Assembly, Corbie H. Shook. Sheriff, R. K. McKershen. County Auditor, C. E. Thompkins. County Commissioner, Earl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Clay. County Recorder, L. L. Smith. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Shook. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.**

**WASHINGTON**

**J. L. Freeman, candidate for United States Senator of the Farmer-Labor Party.**

* * *

**PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:**

### Illinois.

**J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.**
**C. Hammersmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.**
**Nicholas Kolousek, congresswoman for congressional district.**
**Edmund Grimm, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.**

### New York.

**Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.**

**Assembly, 6th District, Benjamin Lifschutz. Assembly, 9th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly, 17th District, Julius Gerking. Assembly, 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress, 12th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress, 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress, 20th District, William W. Weinstone. Senate, 14th District, Simone T. Allison.**
**(Bronx)**
**Assembly, 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly, 4th District, Isidore Steiner. Assembly, 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly, 7th District, Joseph Skrichowicz. Congress, 23rd District, Melsaap Olgin.**
**(Brooklyn)**
**Assembly, 8th District, George Primoff. Assembly, 23rd District, Fannie Warshatsky. Congress, 10th District, Sarah D. Wolfe. Senate, 7th District, Morris Rasen.**

### Connecticut.

**Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Edward Mrasko. Comptroller, John Gemboa. Secretary of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treasurer, H. Wolfson.**

## Wolfe Speaks to Frisco Audience

By E. ETTLINGER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 11.—Sunday evening, September 26, Comrade Bertram D. Wolfe addressed a large and enthusiastic mass meeting of workers under the Workers Party headquarters, 225 Valencia street, on the subject of "Whe Owns the Government?"

Comrade Wolfe, in the course of his talk, pointed out that in spite of popular belief, the United States is owned and controlled by a small group of financial capitalists who dictate policy to the American government, which in every respect voices their interests and not the interests of the broad masses of workers and farmers.

Pointing out that only the Workers (Communist) Party is fighting for a labor party in this country, Comrade Wolfe appealed for workers to join the party. As a result of his appeal six new members were taken in.

# W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

### Ben Gitlow

**Ben Gitlow, who is well-known to the workers of this country as a militant fighter in the ranks of labor, begins his big election campaign tour under the banner of the Workers Communist Party with a meeting in New Haven on September 29. Workers in cities all over the country—Comrade Gitlow's tour will take him all the way from New Haven to Milwaukee—will have the opportunity of hearing the 1924 vice-presidential candidate of the Workers Party and its present gubernatorial candidate in New York on the issue: WHAT CAN THE ELECTIONS DO FOR THE WORKERS?**

**The complete tour follows:**

**PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Oct. 12, N. S. Carnegie Music Hall.**
**BALTIMORE, Md.—Oct. 13.**
**PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 14.**

### H. M. Wicks.

**H. M. Wicks, labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, is now engaged in an election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?"**

**The rest of his tour follows:**

**PITTSBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 12, 8 p. m., N. S. Carnegie Music Hall.**
**COVERDALE, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 13, 8 p. m., Coverdale Hall.**
**ASHBRIDGE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 14, 7:30 p. m., Croatian Hall.**
**PITTSBURGH, Pa., 8 p. m., Friday, Oct. 15, Workers' Lyceum 35 Miller street.**
**AVELLA, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 17, 2:30 p. m., Stanton Granish Hall.**
**MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m., Maria's Hall.**
**CHARLEROI, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 20, Italian Hall, cor. 2nd and Lockout.**
**BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 21, 7:30 p. m., Union Hall.**
**EAST PITTSBURGH, Sat., Oct. 23, NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 26, NEW KENSINGTON, Thurs., Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 14th St. and 4th Ave.**
**HARMERVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 28, 7:30, Union Hall.**
**NEW CASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct 30, 7 p. m., Knights of Malta Hall.**
**PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 30, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.**

### Rebecca Grecht.

**Rebecca Grecht, who has just completed a tour in Ohio, will cover a number of cities in Minnesota and Michigan this October in connection with the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Grecht will speak on: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?" Her tour follows:**

**ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 16**
**CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 17, 425 Nice St**
**MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 20, Finnish Hall**
**VIRGINIA, Minn., Oct. 21, Karla Hall.**
**VIRGINIA, Minn., Oct. 22.**
**SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 23, Workers' Hall**
**DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 24, Workers' Hall**
**IRONWOOD, Mich., Oct. 25, Finnish Hall**
**HANCOCK, Mich., Oct. 26, Kausaskote Hall**
**FLINT, Mich., Oct. 29,**
**GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 30.**
**MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 31.**

**Cleveland Comrades, Take Notice.**

**CLEVELAND, Oct. 11.—Section 1 will held a most important membership meeting on Wednesday, Oct. 13 at 8 p. m. at the Hungarian Hall, 4209 Lorain avenue, to take up the campaign to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. No member who has the welfare of The DAILY WORKER at heart should fail to attend this meeting.**

# KLUXER EXPOSURE MEANS CRISIS IN G. O. P.

## Slush Fund Equalling Illinois' Reported

(Special to The Daily Worker)

**GARY, Ind., Oct. 11.—The recent ku klux klan exposure in Indiana is more than a debacle for the klan organization, but also creating a crisis in the republican party in that state.**

**This is clear from the fact that Senators Watson and Robinson received the unanimous nomination from the republican party, which is under indisputed control of the klan, and has been for the past three years, as stated to The DAILY WORKER by a prominent Negro lawyer of Indiana.**

**When asked by The DAILY WORKER reporter why no opposition candidates had been set up during the senate primaries, the lawyer stated that the domination of the klan was so complete that it was useless to attempt it. This same lawyer received an invitation from the national republican committee to make a speaking tour for the party, but declined and states that he is thru with the republican party.**

**Will Lose Thousands.**

**This exposure will cost the republican party thousands of votes, especially among the Negro voters of the state.**

**Emmet N. White, chairman of the Lake county democratic organization for the past 18 years, was interviewed by The DAILY WORKER, and he said: "A great deal of pressure was put on the workers by the corporations in order to compel them to vote for the republican nominees, especially in national politics. But at the present time and during the past few years their efforts have failed.**

**Klan Disgusts Them.**

**"People who formerly went along with the klan are becoming disgusted with the political situation in Indiana. Considering the fact that 150,000 voters deserted the democratic party for the klan during the past three years, the possibility of these returning will mean a revolution in the state's politics.**

**"It is virtually impossible for Watson or Robinson to be elected to their offices," White said. He also confidently expects Gary to go democratic, because he says his party has never gone any compromise with the klan. No harsh criticism will be given those who come back from the klan, he said.**

**Slush Funds.**

**That the same slush fund conditions that were found in Illinois exist in Indiana was stated by White, who declared that not less than $500,000 was spent for every general election in these conditions continue, he said, he would appeal to Senator Reed's investigation committee. He stated that the republican party organization was systematically buying democratic workers, paying them $15 a day, and that not less than $400 was spent in each precinct during the election.**

**When asked who furnished the funds for the republican campaign, he said they were furnished by the manufacturers' association and by Walter Riley, president of the Calumet Trust, and Savings Bank, East Chicago.**

**In the republican headquarters at Gary, The DAILY WORKER reporter was told that the local organization does not interest itself in the expenses made by the Republican Press Association, and no statement can be expected from Mr. Kyle, republican county chairman.**

**Post-Tribuna is Agent.**

**The reporter was not allowed to see a copy of the publicity material prepared by the republicans for their campaign, and was referred to the Gary Post-Tribune for information which paper handles all publicity for the party.**

**When asked what stand the Gary Post-Tribune takes on the exposures, the newspaper told The DAILY WORKER reporter that the Gary Post-Tribune was not a member of the Republican Press Association, but an "independent" paper.**

**The paper was asked if it did not handle the publicity for the republican party, and it answered that it handled the publicity for both the republican party and democratic party. Mr. Snyder, a republican, the paper admitted, was the owner of the Gary Post-Tribune.**

**When asked whether they felt a change would be made in the republican nominees due to the exposure, the Post-Tribune answered negatively. But it admitted that the party was handicapped because of the exposures.**

---

**ROCHESTER, N. Y.—(FP)—Two thousand new members have joined the Shoe Workers Protective union, a national independent organization, Secy. Daniel F. Fitzgerald of Haverhill, told the union convention. The union claims a membership of 14,000.**

**Increased appropriations for organization work were recommended by Pres. John D. Nolan. There is little rivalry between the Protective and the American Federation of Labor unions—Boot & Shoe Workers—he said, since the Protective is chiefly of women's shoe workers and the A. F. of L. union of men's shoe workers.**

# SPEAKERS BOOSTING LEWIS' RECORD AT MINER MEETING ARE MET WITH COOL RECEPTION BY RANK OND FILE

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

**WASHINGTON, Pa., Oct. 11. — Fearing the defeat of John L. Lewis and his administration in the coming election of the United Mine Workers of America, a special mass meeting was called by officers of District 5 here, to eulogize the record of the Lewis machine.**

**Pat Fagan presided at the meeting. Fagan realized that the sentiment of the rank and file is opposed to the Lewis administration, and he confined his speech to attacking the Workers (Communist) Party. One of the statements that Fagan emphasized was "The Communist Party is in league with the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce to destroy the U. M. W."**

**Hired Applauders.**

**Among the 2,000 miners present at the meeting, the only applause given Fagan on his remarks came from the "Fagan machine," a small group, which was organized at the meeting for that purpose.**

**Philip Murray, vice-president of the U. M. W., addressed the meeting and was also met with a cool reception.**

**Murray admitted that the meeting was called for political purposes and urged that the miners vote for Lewis. Most of Murray's speech was spent in praising the "lily" character of Fagan.**

**Kennedy Speaks.**

**Thomas Kennedy, international secretary-treasurer, who is also afraid he would lose his job if Lewis is defeated, spoke on the policies of John Brophy, Lewis' opponent, declaring, that they would not solve the problems of the miners. He outlined the Lewis policies, but neglected to name any of the policies of Brophy.**

**No mention was made at the meeting of the British mine strike, which forms one of the most important miner issues of the day.**

# "WORKERS' COMPENSATION"

By M. PERLIN.

MR. BAROFSKY is 45 years old.

He is a diner by trade. He has worked for thirty years at this trade, and he never thought of giving up his work, at which he had worked since his childhood. But, a year ago, while he was working on a roof, he slipped and fell off. After that fall he was sick for eight months. He spent every cent he had, and also what his friends had borrowed for him.

To his work he thanked return. On account of his long sickness, his left arm was left a little paralyzed.

It is four months already since he has been looking for a job, but without results. At last the lucky day came and he received a job at Mandel Bros. department store. The working hours are from 8.20 a. m. to 5.15 p. m. If an employe works till 6.15 p. m. he doesn't get paid for it if you work till 7:15 p. m., then you receive 75 cents. On the hottest day the employes must wear their jackets and collars. They are not allowed to sit or stand, they must constantly be on the move. They also are not permitted to talk to each other.

Mr. Barofsky gets $16 a week. He is a package carrier. And he must run around the floor constantly. When he comes heme, he is very fatigued. He doesn't believe that he will stay long at that job. But, the company gave him good hopes. They have a rule that after a worker has been working there for six months, he receives a policy worth a few hundred dollars, for which the company pays. After working there a year, he receives a week vacation.

All in all it is a good job, but, the only trouble is that the wages are small and the hours long.

# WALL NEWSPAPER APPEARS IN PASSAIC

By LEONA SMITH
(Worker Correspondent.)

WALL newspapers, made by the workers, are common in Russia, not only in workers' clubs and meeting halls, but also in factories. There the workers, being in control, can freely express themselves through this medium. They can criticize the administration of the factory, express their opinion of officials and official policies, or tell stories of their everyday experience. The wall paper reflects all phases of their life.

In Russia it would not be distinguished from the bulletin which is placarded in the street in time of emergency in order to spread news. Such papers are officially published, where the wall paper is made and posted by the workers. It is the workers' own voice.

**Few in America.**

In a capitalist country, the wall newspaper cannot very well develop in a factory. In America, workers of certain clubs and of other groups such as the New York Pioneers, have had wall papers posted in their own meeting places. In Passaic since the strike, the union has developed wall newspapers. So far as the writer knows, this is the only time that workers of a union in America have a wall paper.

The textile strikers' wall papers are made up every week and are posted in the stores which are used in different parts of Passaic, Garfield, Lodi and Clifton as mobilization points for the picket lines. As picket lines are changed frequently and large numbers of strikers participate in them during the day, papers posted in these picket line stores reach a great many people.

**Made Mistakes.**

In the beginning, the wall papers were made up by a committee consisting of the organizer and two or three strikers. The interest the workers took in those first papers, once their novelty were off, was not so great as had been expected. What was the reason? There were apparent, (1) The material was mostly written, typewritten or printed in English, a language which only a small number of the workers could read. (2) The written and printed articles were long and covered most of the paper, whereas pictures and slogans were few and color was lacking. (3) Very few contributions came from the workers themselves.

Now the thing is managed better. The papers are entirely in the hands of the workers' Committees of strike delegates. In charge of the papers of their sections, collect material, make up and post the wall papers.

Also a corps of girls as writers and artists has been developed thru the wall-papers. Excellent work is produced by strikers who never had a lesson in drawing or who had never written a line before. The encouragement of having their work put up for every one to see spurs them on to further efforts. Other workers, seeing the name of their comrade on the paper, try their hand at making something also.

**Are Newsy Shasts.**

What does a textile strikers' wall paper look like? It is a piece of wrapping paper about three by four feet, on which are pasted, drawn, written and painted all sorts of articles, pictures, slogans, cartoons, clippings and what not. The theme in general is the union and the strike, but there is nothing to prevent the workers taking excursions into other fields such as the British miners' strike or the exploitation of Chinese textile workers, which the class-conscious worker knows are his problems also. There is much color used in the papers. Drawing and cartoons, made by the workers themselves, attract the most attention. The worker who cannot read, getting interested in a drawing, will ask his comrade to explain what is written underneath, whereas a printed article would leave him cold.

The articles are short, and are written in Polish, Hungarian, Italian or English. It may be a story of how the cops broke up a picket line, and a protest against the beating of fellow-workers. It may be a knock at the company union or an appeal to strikers to come out on the picket line.

**Striking Cartoons.**

The cartoons are the best. There was one of a fat Mr. Forstmann standing in front of a cook-stove, stirring up a company union mess. The worker, tasting of it, makes a very face and says "No!" Again the company union appears in the form of a huge yellow snake, across which is written in red letters "No."

Another cartoon shows a policeman holding on strings a swarm of cockroaches labelled "scabs." There was one which showed a fat boss walking over a row of coffins. Underneath was written "The boss walks to wealth over the coffins of the workers. The union will put a step to the march of death. The union gives us life and happiness."

All the spaces on the paper are filled up with slogans written or printed in colored letters. "Solidarity forever!" "We will win." "The union is strong." Thru all these means the workers express their class-consciousness and pass it along to others.

# LOS ANGELES HEARS STORY OF NEW CHINA

## Tso Yan Wang Outlines Nationalist Demands

By L. P. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 11.—"What is the matter with China?" was the subject of a speech by a young Manchurian student, Tso Yan Wang. Wang, a graduate from the universities of Peking, China, and Columbia, U. S., is a Chinese lecturer and educator and a former interpreter for John Dewey, said to be "America's foremost philosopher" (whatever such wise-sounding highbrow stuff means), on his recent visit to awakening China.

**Anti-Foreign Domination—Not Anti-Foreign.**

"Nothing's the matter with China. Only leave us alone," was Mr. Wang's warning message to imperialistic America. "Your gun-boat policy must stop! Keep your missionaries at home! Western civilization needs christianizing."

Wang said that the civil wars fed China are not affecting the masses in his country as much as the aggressive policies of hypocritical western robber nations. These policies have created in the past, and are creating now, a strong nationalist feeling—called an anti-foreign movement.

"We are not anti-foreign. We are against anti-foreign domination of our republic. We want back our property—stolen by the great powers."

**Anti-Gun-Boat Christianity.**

The Chinese are not anti-christian, Wang declared, but they are anti-gun boat christianity—anti-hypocrisy of any form. They are also opposed to extra-territoriality, foreign concessions, the loss of their seaports, the limitations on their right to levy tariffs and taxes and other foreign aggressions on their nationality.

**Nationalists and Bolshevika Friends.**

Questioned about the relations between the governments in Canton and Moscow, the speaker said: "Very friendly! Very friendly! The Reds have even sent us some real ammunition!"

Well—every worker with any common sense at all knows—what!—that a "mental dynamite" policy alone is not enough to turn the trick.

# Schwab is Satisfied With Conditions of Country; Why Not?

By ROMA.
(Worker Correspondent)

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 11. — Every now and then one of our so-called "captains of industry" present political leader, or some prize boxer acquaints the drinking, moronic public, thru the medium of the capitalist press, that this country is undergoing an unusual era of prosperity.

We will ask his pardon at once for what I, as written underneath, whereas a printed article would leave him cold.

The articles are short, and are written in Polish, Hungarian, Italian or English. It may be a story of how the cops broke up a picket line, and a protest against the beating of fellow-workers. It may be a knock at the company union or an appeal to strikers to come out on the picket line.

**Striking Cartoons.**

The cartoons are the best. There was one of a fat Mr. Forstmann standing in front of a cook-stove, stirring up a company union mess. The worker, tasting of it, makes a very face and says "No!" Again the company union appears in the form of a huge yellow snake, across which is written in red letters "No."

Another cartoon shows a policeman holding on strings a swarm of cockroaches labelled "scabs." There was one which showed a fat boss walking over a row of coffins. Underneath was written "The boss walks to wealth over the coffins of the workers. The union will put a step to the march of death. The union gives us life and happiness."

All the spaces on the paper are filled up with slogans written or printed in colored letters. "Solidarity forever!" "We will win." "The union is strong." Thru all these means the workers express their class-consciousness and pass it along to others.

# PLAY, BANQUET AND DANCING FEATURE DAILY WORKER BENEFIT OCTOBER 24

**All Chicago comrades and their friends are looking forward to the grand affair being given for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER on Sunday, October 24, at the Douglas Park Auditorium, 3202 South Ogden avenue, corner of Ogden and Kedzie avenues.**

**The program includes a play to be given by the Studio Players, entitled, "The Adding Machine," which starts at 4 p. m. The Studio Players give performances every Saturday and Sunday night at the Radical Book Shop, 826 North Clark street. They consider this play one of the best they have ever given.**

**Worker's Plot.**

**The play deals with a certain Mr. Zero, a bookkeeper, who after twenty years of "service" for his boss gets up enough courage to ask for a raise. As he is about to put his question to his boss he is told that, he has been a very good employe, the firm has decided to put in adding machines and will no longer need him. He kills his boss, and is executed for the murder.**

**His slavish psychology follows him to heavan and hell. When he is in heavan he is uncomfortable, for his life on earth has taught him that pleasure and sin are the same thing. When he is told that he must leave hell (where he has been put to work on an adding machine) he doesn't want to go, as he has become enslaved to the machine and is contented to continue pushing the keys.**

**Rice is Author.**

**The play is written by Elmer Rice and was very successful on the Broadway stage. It is one of the greatest works the theater ever produced and written in America and will be especially interesting to workers.**

**In addition to the play, a banquet will be served at 7 o'clock. A committee is already at work arranging it, and they promise a good meal at a reasonable price.**

*** Dancing.**

**Dancing will begin at 9 o'clock. A good orchestra will furnish the music and the affair will wind up at midnight.**

**Admission to the play is 50 cents and an extra charge will be made for the banquet and the dancing.**

---

**That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.**


## WHO IS YOUR NEIGHBOR AT HOME,

**or work, in the mine, in the shop, on the farm, or anywhere? Is he a Slovak or Czech worker? Have him, or her, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak working class daily paper in the U. S.**

**THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU**
**1640 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.**
**Subscription rates: By mail, $6.50 a year, for Chicago $8.00 a year,**



*Write as you Fight!*

**AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT**

*A Magazine By and for Workers in the Factories, the Mines, the Mills and on the Land*

**Price 5 cents**

**Subscribe! Only 50 Cents Per Year! Become a Worker Correspondent!**

**AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT,**
**1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD., CHICAGO, ILL.**

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Politics and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## COLORADO, ONCE A Mmilitant MINER STATE, NOW WEAK

### Ludlow Forgotten, Workers Disorganized

By HARRY KLETZKY.

I.

COLORADO, coal center of the west, scene of many dramatic struggles of the mine workers, where ideals and bravery and class consciousness were mixed literally with blood and fire, is today but a limping phantom of its former self, when the roll-call of union misers is made, and when the temper of union strength is tested.

Here and there a few miners still remember Ludlow and Cripple Creek, where their fellow workers were killed and maimed, and "mock-tried" and jailed. But the most have forgotten.

And what is the price they have paid for their forgetfulness?

Wages have been beaten down to and below the bare subsistence level. In many mines, principally those controlled by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (a Rockefeller corporation), the workers are slaving for as low as $3.50 a day, and even then they are lucky if they receive five days' work.

Company Union Strong.

The company union, which means the "Rockefeller plan for industrial democracy," the arch-angel of all company unionism, has gained such a foothold in Colorado that it is doubtful if the idea alone could be uprooted from the minds of the workers affected for many years, provided, then, that a real systematic campaign of education is conducted.

No further condemnation of the C. F. and I. company union and exploitation of its workers is needed when it is known that the daily press of Colorado carries from time to time headlines which read: "Coal Miners Ask That Their Wages Be Reduced."

Perfect Dupery System.

The Rockefeller plan is a perfect system of dupery. On paper, the workers are "given" the power to ask for what they want. But they are told what they want! Those men who know what they want soon receive dismissal orders. The 1926 report of the Coal Age foundation is enough worthy for this statement.

The Industrial Commission.

Another shackle on the Colorado coal miner is the industrial commission, set up by the state soon after the "battle of Ludlow." Many local unions and unorganized groups have gone to the industrial commission in controversies, like the lamb before the lion, trusting in its impartiality, and have gone away even more shorn than they were before. The industrial commission was organized by the bosses as a control on the workers, and in Colorado it is performing its job well.

Need Leadership.

Internal union troubles have without doubt played havoc with the morale of the union miner. The old John L. Lewis-John Lawson melee, which reached its climax in Cripple Creek, is still an open wound.

Colorado miners have not had the best of leadership. If the U. M. W. is conservative, the Colorado district is ultra-conservative. The secretary of the district is an ardent American Legionnaire. That is enough.

But there is some hope in the Colorado situation. And it lies in the bedrock of the whole miners. It is impossible to believe that the Colorado miner will continue to "take," and never "give." The breaking point is near. All indications point to that.

Are Restless.

There is a restlessness sweeping the entire state. The miners are beginning to realise, little by little, that they have little to lose now, if they make the struggle for liberty.

What is needed in Colorado now, perhaps more than any one thing, is a strong, militant leadership. It will not be long before the workers will be ready to follow. Perhaps one more winter, perhaps two. But the time is coming.

(To be continued.)

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.*

## AUTHORS OF 'EXPERT' TREATISES ON COMPANY UNIONISM GET BIG JOBS WITH LARGE CORPORATIONS

By ROBERT W. DUNN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—(FP)—Company union experts are in strong demand among American corporations. This is illustrated by the appointment of Ernest Richmond Burton, author of Employe Representation, as the head of labor manager for the White Motor Co, of Cleveland, and by the subsequent appointment of Henry C. Metcalf, director Bureau of Personnel Administration, to the joint personnel director for Continental Baking Co., the great Ward anti-union baking combine.

Both Burton and Metcalf have been connected with the Bureau of Personnel Administration of New York. Burton recently turned out the latest and most authoritative work on company unions.

Metcalf wrote the foreword. Both predicted a "new day in industry" as a result of the application of company union principles to the personnel policies of American corporations. Both have landed high-salaried jobs with anti-union companies.

White Long Offender.

The White Motor company is a company union practitioner of long standing. The Continental company, like its parent the Ward Baking company, refuses to deal with trade unions and has been smacked by the American Federation of Labor. The Continental is said to be "the largest and most extensive industrial unit ever set up in the baking business."

Burton's book is the last word on the science of company unionism. Metcalf in his introduction to the book wrote: "There is little doubt that employs representation is contributing to the evolution of a truly democratic order in industry. . . . Mr. Burton has made a unique contribution to the literature of the employer-employe relationship."

Book Lands Job.

Almost as soon as the book appeared the Bureau of Personnel Administration closed its doors. A sign "Parlor Room to Let" hangs in the window. Burton and Metcalf have gone to the payroll of the corporations.

## GARMENT TOILERS HERE WILL HELP GOTHAM STRIKE

### Joint Board Calls Meeting of All Unions

Decision of call a conference of all labor organizations in the city to formulate plans for aiding of the 40,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of New York who have been on strike for 15 weeks, was made at the meeting of the Chicago Joint Board Friday.

The New York strike received the endorsement of the Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor last week.

The date for the Chicago conference has not yet been set, but will be announced soon.

Call Mass Meeting.

A special mass meeting of all Chicago garment workers and friends has been called for Wednesday night, October 12, at Schoenhofen Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland Aves., by the board for the purpose of reviewing the strike, and to secure strike fund contributions.

All members of the union and their friends are urged to attend this meeting.

Heroic Strike.

The New York members are carrying on their strike to prevent the bosses imposing a lowering of living standards on the garment workers. The bosses have resorted to every known anti-strike measure to break the spirit of the workers. They have held out against the bosses, but are now in need of financial assistance.

## Two More Companies Sign Contract With Window Cleaners Here

Two more Chicago window cleaning companies signed up with the Window Washers' Union, Local 34, it was announced Monday.

The Olsen and Johnson Co. and the Ohlo company signed the new agreement providing for the $1.25 an hour scale.

The Boston company signed during the first days of last week.

A long meeting was held by the local Friday afternoon called specially to consider further steps in the strike.

It is possible that all of the companies will sign the agreement asked by the union within a few days, according to officials.

## Charles Cline to Be Speaker in N. Y. for I. L. D. Sec., Nov. 19

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A reception and dance to greet Charles Cline, famous class war prisoner just released after serving 13 years in a Texas prison, will be given Friday, November 19, 1926, at 8 p. m., by the International Labor Defense, New York Section.

Affiliated and friendly organisations are asked not to arrange any affairs on that date.


KEEP THIS DATE OPEN!

SATURDAY EVE., JANUARY 29, 1927

Concert and Ball

at

New Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave.

Arranged by the International Workers' Aid, New York City.


## TICKET SALE FOR PASSAIC PICTURE HERE GOING BIG

### Film Depicting Strike to Be Shown Oct. 29

The prevailing movie craze, stimulated by the death of Rudolph Valentino, is spreading to the new labor film depicting the Passaic textile strike, to judge by the advance interest shown in union circles in the Chicago showing.

While October 29, the date of the local presentation is still many days distant, the sale of tickets already justifies two shows for that Friday evening, one at 7 and one at 9 o'clock. Both will be given in the Ashland Blvd. Auditorium, corner Ashland and Van Buren streets, half a block from the Marshfield station of the elevated.

Tried to Stop Picture.

The Passaic police have tried unsuccessfully to prevent this celluloid record of their atrocious brutality against the girl pickets and even the children of strikers. The woolen mill owners likewise take no pleasure in these motion picture photographs of their misconduct.

But the 16,000 strikers, sustaining a heroic battlefield for three quarters of a year against police violence, employer greed, executive treachery and starvation are rejoicing in this movie history of their tremendous fight.

Proceeds to Strikers.

Tickets for the Chicago presentation, Friday, October 29, are obtainable from the Chicago Conference at 328 West Van Buren Street, or at the door of the Ashland Auditorium on the night of the exhibition.

The proceeds will be sent by the Chicago Conference to the General Relief Committee of the Passaic Textile Strikers, a part of the strike machinery of Passaic Local No. 1603, United Textile Workers of America.

## Typothetae Officer Opposed to Five-Day Week for the Printers

BALTIMORE, Md., October 11.—"A five-day 40-hour week cannot increase production and for that reason will not be adopted generally," George E. Horn, president of the Typothetae of the United States, the "open-shop" employing printers' organization, during 1923 and 1924, declared today in discussing the proposed 40-hour 5-day week.

"We could not accomplish the production we must accomplish to keep the country going," the member of Baltimore's nonunion printing bosses for the last 13 years, continued. "We close down from Friday evening until Monday morning by working nine and a half hours for four days and ten hours on the fifth day. A half-holiday on Saturday slows down production because men going to work for only four hours do not work with their minds on it as much as they do on a full working day. This is exceptionally true of the summer, when everyone has his mind on getting out in the open."

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—Twelve union carpenters have been dismissed from the Galileo High School in San Francisco under threat of withdrawal of building materials by the Industrial Assn. Several other schools have been affected previously in the same way, and the carpenters' union has opened a material house to meet such conditions. Meanwhile corrections are being made in the indictments against 13 union men charged with conspiracy arising from an assault charge in connection with the strike. Violence continues almost daily.

## READING I. L. G. STRIKE WINNING LABOR SUPPORT

### Over Half Force Out; Officials Active

READING, Pa., Oct. 11.—The cloakmakers' strike against the Loraine company, which imported machinery from New York and began a scab shop here, is gaining ground and winning wide support of the organized workers of Reading.

More Than Half Out.

Seventy workers, or more than half of the force employed in the plant are now out; and for the first time in the history of Pennsylvania a strike injunction has been denied the bosses.

J. Henry Stump, president of the Federated Trades Council and his colleagues in the council are very active in support of the strike.

Labor Officials Give Good Support.

Jesse George, business agent of the Plumbers' union, and M. Frey, organizer of the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers' union, are on the picket line early every morning to see that the pickets get fair treatment.

President Stump called a special meeting of the Trades Council to consider the strike situation and urged moral and financial support to the strikers. He told the delegates to collect money from members wherever the local treasuries were empty. The council arranged a mass meeting Friday at the Labor Lyceum and a real united front is existing to aid the garment strikers.

## All Upholsterers of Hartford, Conn. Walk Out; Strike Winning

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 11.—The International Upholsterers' Union, Local 33, called a strike in all shops of Hartford Friday and 70 men left their jobs.

This is a 100 per cent tie-up except in one shop where a majority remained after the pickets made their first visit to 10 shops. It is expected that this shop will be pulled out in a few days.

Goldman Brothers, one of the struck shops, signed up at once and the workers are going back under union conditions. A few more shops are expected to sign up at once.

The spirit of the strikers is excellent and their courage shows they are out to win.

## Cleveland Workers' Forum Opened Sun.; Brahtin Is Speaker

CLEVELAND, Oct. 11.—Today the Workers' Forum will start its winter season in Cleveland. The first speaker was John Brahtin, who spoke on "The Significance of the British Strike."

The second speaker, on Oct. 17, will be Leo Gleisser on "Revolutionary Literature."

There will be other speakers on current problems and events of the day, and it is expected that the Workers' Forum will develop into the leading center of the workers of Cleveland for the discussion of all questions of interest to the working class.

The forum will be held at Room 13, 5927 Euclid Ave., and will start at 8 p. m. All workers are invited. Admission free.

## Carpet Workers in Philadelphia Strike Against Wage Cut

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—Philadelphia tapestry carpet workers organised in their union are striking against the Philadelphia Carpet Company because of 15 per cent wage cuts posted by the firm and its attempt to discontinue union recognition.

About 60 workers are involved, says Fred J. Fisher, secretary of the union.

Four union strikers were arrested on the picket line and released under $1,000 bail.

## Miners' Lamps Sold in Seattle for Aid

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 11.—More than 100 British miners' lamps were sold at 50 cents each in an energetic drive carried on by the International Workers' Aid secretary Emma Legat in the campaign to raise funds for the British miners. The amount was forwarded to the national office. Contributions have also been sent by the local I. W. A. secretary. A number of local unions have also sent contributions of from $10 to $50 to England directly, while others have sent thru A. F. of L. channels.

## CAL AND GARY URGE U. S. GET READY FOR WAR

### To Conscript Labor for Trenches and Factory

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Calvin Coolige, president of the United States; Elbert H. Gary, head of the Steel Trust, and Bainford McMaster, assistant secretary of war, all joined in urging business to get ready for the next war on the occasion of a luncheon arranged by the National Association of Manufacturers today for the discussion of industrial preparedness.

The main object of the meeting was to explain the war department's plan for putting the industries of the country on a war basis at a moment's notice.

Conscription of Labor.

The industries would be immediately mobilized under this plan and the cannon-fodder that would not be needed on the battlefield would be conscripted in the factories.

This plan would save the manufacturers of this country $1,000,000,000 for every forty days saved in meeting a war emergency, according to Col. James L. Walsh.

Coolidge sent a letter to Gary, who presided at the war luncheon, saying that he wished to "express my appreciation of what you have done and are doing in this work."

## VA. PORTS WAIT GREAT FLEET OF SCAB COAL SHIPS

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 11.—As the month of September ended 198 ships were bound for the ports on Hampton Roads for cargo. This is the largest number of vessels scheduled to sail into any port in America.

Thru the seven seas these ships are ploughing, the largest fleet of freight vessels ever timed as bound for Hampton Roads at one time. The previous record was 153 ships, which arrived here during July, according to the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

Great Fleet Coming for Scab Coal.

Most of the ships enroute here are coming for coal to be delivered in Great Britain and at other ports formerly supplied by the English coal interests. September coal dumpings for all of the Hampton Roads piers totaled 2,710,992 tons, against 2,762,030 tons for August. The decrease is attributed to the fact that September had only 30 days, against 31 in August.

For the previous month, the Norfolk and Western led in dumping records, piling up 1,107,815 tons, against 908,567 for the Chesapeake and Ohio and 694,610 for the Virginian railway. The Norfolk and Western's record was the greatest in the history of the road and the largest tonnage ever handled by any railroad in a single month.

October Will Beat Record.

It is predicted by coal men here that October will break the August record for dumpings, the greatest in the history of the port.

American steamers have entered the foreign coal trade now that the British lines are unable to supply fuel on account of the strike of miners that has been in progress in England for almost a year.

## Would Kick Out Injured Worker to 'Prevent U. S. Burden'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Senator Means of Illinois, in the attempt of the United States labor department to deport him on the grounds that he might become a public charge.

The worker came to this country in 1921, according to the records. He worked at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, where he lost his arm in an industrial accident two years ago.

Now immigration authorities claim that he is likely to become a public charge because of his missing right arm. Miceli is fighting for writ of habeas corpus in the federal court to stop his deportation with his wife.

## Workers Worst Hit by Florida Storm, Says Investigator

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Workers in the Florida hurricane area were worst hit by the terrible storm, according to the report from the scene by Dr. Worth M. Tippy, secretary of the commission of social service of the Federal Council of Churches, which sent him to the devastated area.

"Twenty thousand homes were entirely wrecked, mostly the flimsy structures in which workers lived," Tippy reports.

"The total dead will never be known. They are somewhere between 500 and 1,000, possibly more.

"The seriously injured number between 4,000 and 5,000 and minor casualties were much greater."

*Make it one day's pay to keep The DAILY WORKER.*

## ONE A NEW NOVEL

by Upton Sinclair

(COPYRIGHT, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

Amid this perplexity, Bunny found comfort in the backing of Billy George, who was Anglo-Saxon and broad-shouldered and senior besides. Billy assured him he was right and suggested that they take some steps to make their ideas understood to the rest of the student body. Why not organize a little group, the Society for the Study of Russian Problems, or something of that sort? Bunny should ask Mr. Irving to advise them and perhaps join them—it would be much better if they could have the backing of one of the teachers. So Bunny went to Mr. Irving, who said at once that he could not give any advice on the subject, for the reason that it would jeopardize his position to do so; the students would have to follow their own judgment. The young instructor did add this much, they ought surely not use the name "Russian," but take some inoffensive title, the "Liberal Club," or the "Social Problems Society."

Bunny took that advice to the others, meeting in one of the class-rooms after hours. Billy George said it didn't seem very "spunky" of Mr. Irving; whereupon Rachel Menzies flared up, he had no right to hint at such a thing, they all knew what the teacher's position was, and he had a perfect right to keep out of trouble. What business had Mr. George to be finding fault, when he himself had done nothing publicly?

The other demanded to know what he could do, and the girl was not backward in suggestions. Why not start a student paper, a little four-page sheet, once a week or even once a month? It would cost very little, and would make a hit they could be sure; look how many people had wanted to read Mr. Ross' letter about Siberia! If they printed that letter they would set the campus on fire. Mr. George could have the honor of being editor, and Rachel would contribute her share of the cost. There was obvious irony in that, considering the quantity of iron pipe which Billy's father was known to be marketing in Angel City. But they discussed it gravely, and Billy didn't think he could take any responsibility; his old man would pull him out of college and put him to work on a bookkeeper's stool.

Then, automatically, the eyes of the group turned to Bunny. What did he think? Bunny found his cheeks growing red. He had wanted to explain his ideas to other people, but had thought of doing it in some dignified way, privately and quietly. A paper would make such a noise! Rachel Menzies apparently didn't mind a noise, But Henrietta would, she would be horrified by the bare idea. Also there was Dad—the "education business" would be damned forever by such a venture. So Bunny had to say no; and Rachel Menzies said that was all right, there were plenty of excuses, and she didn't blame anybody for finding the best one, but at least they had no business criticizing Mr. Irving for lack of courage!

III

Soon after that Bunny read in the paper that the transport "Bennington" had arrived in San Francisco with two thousand troops from Siberia. Paul's unit was listed; so Bunny called up Ruth on the telephone and told her the news, and said, be sure to let me know as soon as she got word. Two days later Ruth called him—Paul had arrived at Paradise. It was a Friday, so Bunny "cut" his afternoon courses, and jumped into his car. Dad had gone over to Lobos River, to see to a "fishing" job so missed this first meeting.

It was almost twenty months that Paul had been away, and Bunny was keyed up with eagerness. The first glance gave him a shock, for Paul looked quite terrible—gaunt and yellow, his khaki jacket hanging loose upon him. "You've been sick!" cried Bunny.

"Yes," said Paul; "but I'm getting all right now."

"Paul, tell me what happened!"

"Well, it was no picnic." And he seemed to think that would satisfy both his sister and his friend—after a year and a half!"

They were over in the cabin on the Rascum tract, where Ruth and Paul had first begun house-keeping. It was suppertime, and the girl had prepared a bounteous repast; but Paul wasn't much on eating just now, he said—afraid to trust himself with good food. While they sat at table he told them about Manila, where they had stopped; and about a storm on the Pacific, but not a word about Siberia!

Of course that wouldn't do. After the meal they got Paul settled in an arm-chair, and Bunny said, "Look here, Paul, I've been trying to understand about this Russian business. I'm quarreling with most everyone I know about it, and I counted on you for the truth. So please do tell us about it—just what happened to you."

Paul sat with his head lying back. His face had always been sombre, a prominent nose and wide mouth with a tendency to droop at the corners; haggard as he was, this tendency accentuated, he looked like a mask of sorrow. "What happened to me?" he said, in his slow voice; and then he seemed to raise himself to the effort of recalling it. "I'll tell you what happened son; I was kidnapped.

"Kidnapped!" The two of them echoed the word together.

"Yes, just that. I thought I went into the army to put down the Kaiser, but I was kidnapped by some Wall Street bankers, and put to work as a strike-breaker, a scab."

Ruth and Bunny could only sit and gaze at Paul, and wait for him to say what he meant by these strange words.

"You remember our oil strike, Bunny? Those guards the Federation sent up there—husky fellows, with plenty of guns, and good warm clothes, rain-coats and water-proof hats and everything. Well, that's what I've been doing for a year and a half—putting down a strike for Wall Street bankers. The guards here in Paradise got ten dollars a day, and if they didn't like it, they could quit; but I got thirty a month and beans, and if I tried to quit they'd have shot me. That was the cinch the bankers had."

Again there was a pause. Paul had closed his eyes, and he told a part of his story that way, looking at things he saw inside his mind:

"First thing, the allies took the city of Vladivostok. The strikers had that city, with a perfectly good government, everything orderly and fine. They didn't make much resistance—they were too surprised at our behavior. We shot a few longshoremen, who tried to defend one building, and the strikers had a big funeral with a procession; they brought the red coffins to the American consulate with banners that asked us why we had shot their people. It happened to be the Fourth of July, and we were celebrating our revolution; why had we overthrown theirs? Of conrse we couldn't answer; none of us knew why we had done it; but little by little we began to find out."

(To be continued)


The DAILY WORKER

Make it a weekly habit, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

# DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | | By mail (outside of Chicago): | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $8.00 per year | $4.50 six months | $6.00 per year | $3.50 six months |
| $2.50 three months | | $2.00 three months | |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL ... Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB ... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1922, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 • Advertising rates on application.


## The "Y" Gets Away With Murder Again

When the boys who weren't obliged to make their permanent home there came back from Flanders they added to their own cussing vocabulary a few choice morsels they picked up on the boats from the sailors and heaped the entire collection on the Y. M. C. A. The stories of the graft and corruption of this great charitable organization feeding its treasury on the gory pennies of the lads in the big parade never got to be literature and by now has been all but forgotten except by the unfortunates who had to pay 25 cents for a "free" package of Camels in France.

But the Y. M. C. A. was only one of the thousands of war profiteers. If its extortions of doughboys' money had been allowed to become a nation-wide scandal as the iniquity of its operations certainly warranted, there would have been other and more powerful extortionists also exposed to the searchlight. It was all quieted down.

Then too, the Y. M. C. A. is too valuable an organization to the profiteers to be exposed to the risk of losing its efficacy as a fool of the bosses. And if anyone doubts that the Y. M. C. A. is such a tool —and that with a vengeance—they need only look to Detroit.

The simple recitation of the facts tells the story adequately enough. An invitation extended to President Green of the American Federation of Labor in convention in Detroit to address a meeting at one of the "Y" buildings was cancelled at the last minute. There were no bones made about the reason. Green was frankly told that the cancellation was made because if he spoke in the building that it would endanger the prospects of a fund the Y. M. C. A. was raising among Detroit employers. The secretary of the Detroit Y. M. C. A. seemed unashamed to give the following figure of contributions to substantiate his story:

Henry Ford, $750,000; Edsel Ford, $750,000.
The Fisher Brothers (Fisher Body Co), $500,000.
S. S. Kresge, five and ten cent store magnate, of whose business the "Y" secretary in Detroit, Van Dusen, is general manager, $500,000.

And some more, all large open shop employers.

It isn't necessary to say another word about this organization that psychologizes workers in return for millions from the bosses. The Fords and the Fishers have learned that it is worth millions to take the tar out of their slaves. The two millions that these two bosses alone gave was a contribution, not so much to the Y. M. C. A., as to the open shop.

The hard-boiled bosses of Detroit, thru their creature, the Y. M. C. A., have issued a challenge to the organized labor movement that can be met only by an energetic campaign to unionize every big plant in the city.

## Lots of Room at the Top

The twenty-two-year-old son of James A. Stillman, well known for other pursuits besides his banking activities, is scheduled to marry an eighteen-year-old domestic servant by the name of Lena Wilson.

This happy denouement to an acquaintance extending over a decade seems to give the lie to the theory that opportunities for financial, social or any of the common concepts of success have faded out of the American picture.

It is to be regretted that when the great American public should have such cause for rejoicing that "Peaches" Browning, the sixteen year-old gogetter who married the 57 year-old real estate magnate should quit her husband's bed and board, even tho she continues to use her purchase-on-credit privilege in the department stores at his expense. This mars the idyllic picture of American democracy painted by the young Stillman and his plebian fiance.

To those of you who are weak and of little faith, we say: Don't give up! Brains count. There is always room for the worthy at the top. Big corporations invite several jobs commanding big money stowed away for the big-capacity executive. And there are scores of American millionaires ready to fall for youth and beauty, even tho they fall hard at times. But does it matter, provided the money comes along?

Millions of American working girls, existing on slack pay envelopes, may read of Lena Wilson's luck with envy. But instead of asking for more pay and laying down on the job, they should be blind to the clock, work the joints of their fingers and only leave the shop when the boss calls in the police to eject them. In this way the boss would become richer and who knows but he may have a few sons that might fall in love with one of his father's female employes. Why not join a union?

## The Crisis in the Cotton Area

Coolidge is not going to take any action to relieve the cotton growers of the south, large numbers of whom have been bankrupted by the joboggan slide which cotton prices took the other day. As is inevitable it is the small grower who has a few bales to market and who depends upon the proceeds for his year's livelihood, that is hit the hardest.

Southern congressmen have asked for a special session of congress to devise ways of meeting the emergency, but Coolidge contents himself with the appointment of a committee and the announcement that the federal reserve board has money to loan to the cotton growers.

The contempt of the government for the farmers is an outstanding feature of the Coolidge administration but not exclusively its own. The Wall Street interests which control American government are not moved to pity by the distress of agricultural communities. They see in these emergencies only a further opportunity for extending their control of natural resources by loans and mortgages on land.

That is why in every agricultural crisis the farmers are told that there is money they can borrow.

What the working farmer needs is not more loans at exorbitant interest rates but a moratorium on loans already made and which total, according to reliable estimates, more than $9,500,000—a burden under which the American farmers are staggering and which makes any real solution of the agricultural crisis impossible unless the farmers are relieved from the continuous exaction of the Wall Street usurers.

# Class Solidarity a la Amsterdam

By A. LOSOVSKY
(Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions.)

WE talks in Soviet Russia have on what is a plainly distorted conception of class solidarity. Just any rate, what the British Trade Union Congress General Council delegation said at the last meeting in Berlin of the Anglo-Russian Committee, bears witness to that. The Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions' delegation's proposal for organizing joint assistance for the miners out on strike was plainly declined on the pretext that it was tantamount to interfering in Britain's domestic matters. So the effort to extend aid in time to the strike is put down as mere interference.

Well, what about refusing to help? Isn't that interfering in the struggle, only the wrong way about? If the help we are extending is strengthening the forces and militancy of the miners, then a refusal to give that help is surely strengthening the enemies of the working class. Taking that for granted, then both giving help and refusing help means interfering in Britain's domestic affairs, with the difference that in one case the interference is in the interests of our class, and in the other in the interests of the foe of our class.

SEEING, however, we have rather twisted notions on what class solidarity is and are poking our noses into other people's business, according to the competent views of both the Right and so-called Left Leaders on the General Council, there is nothing else for it but to follow the example of those, whose actions don't draw any objections of that sort from the Council.

To judge by the fact that up to now the Labor Council and its leading lights have kept silence and rather favorably then otherwise regarded the tactics of the Amsterdam and Miners' Internationals during the strike, the leaders of the Trade Union Congress are seemingly in agreement with the policy of their international.

That means we must ascertain exactly what that "policy" is if we are to understand "class solidarity a la Amsterdam."

ATHOW, what is the position of a trust of class solidarity the General Council reveals on Saturday? Its solidarity to the tune of expressions of sympathy and promises to help if a strike is declared, then resolution cut out, and a beginning made with helping the strikers only after they are at the last gasp, for unless they have been starved into it they will never realize all the charms of Amsterdam class solidarity.

Because these strikers have come to the limit of their endurance, have lost everything they have, and their wives and children are starving, an appearance must be made on the scene, another resolution passed, more "breeding" purposes, though not adverse to providing those in need with a loan if required.

But to give that loan a real business like look, to make it look like a solid deal, instead of smelling like Mussolinis intermeddling in other's affairs, the same that refused to accept the "Red" gold—applied to the Amsterdam International for financial assistance the latter agreed to arrange a loan at 4½ per cent, although it hadn't lifted a finger throughout the strike to help the miners.

But whilst the Amsterdam International was arranging the rate of interest, separate sections of the International were of the view that it was exactly the proper moment to make just a little bit out of their British colleagues (when going to the dogs and thence Internationalist!). The General Federation of German Trade Unions demanded 10% from the British!

WELL, fairly lengthy negotiations took place between London and Berlin, as they say in diplomatic circles, and finally, Leipart, of the IFTU, participating, as to precisely what rate of interest might be asked as the price of class solidarity.

When the RILU stated in one of its appeals that the German reformists were asking 10%, Leipart, President of the General Federation of German Trade Unions, lost his head and sent in his "denial" to the press. It reads: "By agreement between Amsterdam and London 4½% has been fixed on." Now the social democratic press is kicking up a big row about the RILU's statement having been a pure fabrication, and so on and so forth.

BUT there is just a couple of points we would like to note in regard to Leipart's justification. First, as to call the President of the IFTU, and a member of the General Council, Purcell, to witness. It was he who conducted these negotiations. As President of the International where class solidarity is quoted at 4½%, Purcell stated in an interview given in Berlin on August 25th: "The GFOTU agreed to grant a loan at 4% only after the British trade unions unconditionally turned down the previous and far better conditions brought forward by the Federation."

THERE'S the very person who negotiated with the German reformists telling us the Germans imposed "far worse conditions" while the President of the GFGTU informs us the rate of interest was fixed on by the Amsterdam International and that it doesn't amount to more than £4 10s. on every £100.

Who are we to believe? In this case we believe the President of the Amsterdam International, as on the half of the British unions, did not agree to the "far worse conditions." Then the denial brought forward by the Vice-President of the IFTU is in turn denied by the President of the same International.

BUT just let us suppose for a minute that Leipart is right, that the Amsterdam International (where they've got experts in financial operations all right!) fixed on 4½%, and that as a disciplined section of the International when it comes cutting down the latter (they're quite plastic about their discipline!—the Germans gave the money in conformity with the instructions of their International. Let us suppose, further, that Leipart is so innocent in the business as the Virgin Mary herself; yet the fact remains that, under the high patronage of the Amsterdam International, the All China Federation of Labor Unions is going to get International, as is usually done in all proper banking operations.

BUT if the matter is to be regarded from such a financial standpoint what does the International exist for? Maybe to do away with haphazard methods in financial and banking operations and to establish uniformity in the matter of rates of interest? Such it seems are the functions of an International. Apparently that is the ideal International, in the opinion of the General Council, that is deserving of support precisely because it does not interfere in British's internal affairs, and if it does then only to extract the same rate of interest from the pockets of the British workers that is regarded as correct in "good society."

RELATIONS like that between the International and its sections, and the sections of the same International, are quite like the relations that exist between brokers and members of the Stock Exchange; though in this case they go one better by quoting class solidarity, of all things! Right to the last half percent.

IT goes without saying we could never rise to such heights of solidarity. That is why the General Council representatives are so upset at the behavior of the Soviet CCTU and are prototyping against our tactics. The Council prefers solidarity a la Amsterdam to solidarity as Moscow sees it. Well, that is its lookout; but we do not doubt that the broad working masses of Britain will put the true value on the words of the Amsterdam and Berlin money-changers and will understand from this practical example the difference between Moscow and Amsterdam.

# "His Name Is Not In the List"

By MICHAEL SZUBOTZKY.

A BARRIER divides the room into two unequal parts. There is a kind of a booking office like in a bank. Behind the trellis there is the lieutenant— the chief police officer and two others, his assistants.

It is already noon time. The sun pours thru the windows into the room and myriads of dust particles dance joyfully.

A powerful, stontly built gendarm is sleeping on a chair near the door. On the visitors' bench two people are sitting—an old man and a boy. They whisper continuously and their whispering sounds like the humming of a big, frightened fly.

Now a door is opened in the corridor, the gendarm gets up in a hurry, salutes. The police officer enters the room and sits down behind the trellis.

He is still a young man. His superiors keep their eyes on him, they are obedient to him. Therefore, he is always in a good mood, therefore he speaks so abruptly, therefore his movements are always so determined. When he passes his hand over his moustache, he has the air of a field marshal before battle. And the police officer just now passes his hand over his moustache and says abruptly:

"Anything on?"

The old grey haired Jew approaches the trellis, supporting himself on his stick. His long beard trembles with every step. The women follows him hesitatingly—she, too, is old and weak.

The old man looks at the inspector with his red eyes and murmurs something which is incomprehensible.

"Louder!" says the police officer.

Suddenly the rough, old voice of the man breaks through:

"My son, my son!"

Then again follows an incomprehensible murmur.

"I went to the chief . . . and he says his name is not in the lists . . . What does that mean lists, when they have themselves arrested him and taken him away from home last night? No . . . he is not in the lists . . . he should go to the district town and ask in the prison there . . . Wherefrom does Roshkel take the money to travel to the district town? His wife sells her last dress for it!" Jewish director says. "From Roshkel is not in the lists . . . Again lists . . . I should go to the police . . . there I would hear about everything."

"Enough," says the police officer. "Shut up."

He opens a big book and says with importance:

"First name?"

"From, he is called From."

"Father's name?"

"Yevsi."

"Family name?"

"Roshkel."

The police officer turns the pages—it is a big and heavy book.

Old Roshkel stretches his thin neck as if he, too, looked for the name of his son in this terrible book. But old Roshkel can only see the back of the book. His wife is behind him, her eyes are turned down, her lips whisper without interruption:

"My God, my God . . . Roshkel . . . Roshkel . . ."

The polished finger nail of the officer glides over the lines. Then he closes the book and says:

"Jew, your son is not in the lists."

A silence of tension spreads in the room. The gendarm coughs into his fist and grins. The dust is dancing in the sun beams and from the courtyard sounds a boy's voice. Now a dying senile voice asks, whispering:

"Is he dead?"

The officer moves his chair and gets up.

"Enough," he says. "From Roshkel is not in the lists. We do not know where he is, but we know that he is a scoundrel and a friend of the Bolsheviks. Go, old Jew, if you do not want some accident to happen."

The old man turns away, but now his wife appears behind his back. She goes to the trellis, her hands grips it and she screams with a piercing voice of terror:

"Give me my son back, gendarm! I have seen your lips read his name in this book! From! From! From! Gendarm, where is my son?"

Her hands pierce through the trellis as if she wanted to take the book and to read the horrible truth about her son, that truth which her mother heart verified with every stroke.

The officer turns his back to the woman. He still has the air of a field marshal before battle.

"Take them away," sounds abruptly. The gendarm rushes at the woman.

Outside, on the stairs in the courtyard they sit down—father and mother.

II.

"Do not howl, you Jews," says the gendarm after a moment . . . He grins.

"Don't howl," he says. "If you dish me up a good meal, I will tell you what happened to your son."

The old man tries to get up, but he does not succeed. His wife jumps up and looks into the face of the gendarm.

"Does he live? Is he dead?"

"All that I will tell you in detail," replied the gendarm indefinitely. "Where do you live? In the inn? Well, it is settled then, as soon as my service ends, I will be there . . ."

The woman cries and murmurs. The father has succeeded in getting up, he bows to the gendarm and says:

"Please, do us the honor, Mr. Vice-inspector."

"Well, but dish up decently, old rascal, and see to it that there is enough to drink," says the gendarm going away.

III.

THE dripping candle, flaring, awakens dark shadows in the corners. The shadows move from the dark background of the miserable room in the inn and approach the table, which is surrounded by people and covered with chicken bones, pieces of fried meat and remnants of cucumbers.

The drunken gendarm knocks on the table with his hairy fist so that the empty bottles and glasses jump in the air with a clinking sound. He howls:

"We will drive the Bolshevik pestilence from the country! Do you understand, you . . ."

He curses, getting more and more excited and continues his tale:

"You see these hands? With these hands of mine I treated your mangy offspring! The police officer did it with the sun beams and from the courtyard sounds a boy's voice. Now a dying senile voice asks, whispering:

"Is he dead?"

The old Jew covered his head with his hands and moved his body too and fro without a sound. His wife ceased His wife ceased to cry, her eyes dry and reddened fully large. The gendarm is drinking the last remnants, he is angry that there is not more to drink.

HE speaks now in a low voice and with visible enjoyment:

"In the morning he asked again for something to drink, but he did not get it. The officer gave him a document and asked him to sign, but the dirty Jew refused to, and the officer was like mad . . ."

"Where was my son buried?" asks the mother.

The gendarm answers with untruth in his voice:

"I do not know."

He suddenly regrets that he has talked so much—his small eyes take on an expression of animal-like fear.

He gets up, takes his revolver and goes. At the door he stops and says whispering:

"If you dare to tell anybody a single word, then . . . ."

A powerful, heiry fist completes the sentence.

IV.

THE night begins—cool and silent. A tired moon rises above the town and entangles his beams in the battlements of the old fortress, now a prison. The guards on the walls communicate with each other by short calls. There is dead silence. Human shadows. The prison walls.

Supported on his stick, old Roshkel and his wife appear. They are not alone. Frightened soldiers whisper:

"The 'Defensive' always buries its victims near the prison," says the guard.

The old couple creep around the prison walls . . . . Here, perhaps here under their very feet lies the red-haired From's beloved son.

The lips of old Roshkel move without a sound—a Jewish prayer perhaps.

Finally the moon succeeds in freeing itself from the battlements of the fortress. He rises quickly into the endless blue of the sky.


Remember the
THE SUNDAY WORKER

*Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shopmate*


## Letters from Our Readers

### A Bit of News.

On Saturday, Sept. 25, in the Chicago Tribune was an item on the first page, as follows:

**Noted Viennese Biologist, Unsung at Home, Kills Self.**

VIENNA, —• The body of Dr. Paul Kammerer, noted Viennese biologist, who in recent years had toured America twice, was found today on Schneeberg near Vienna, where he had committed suicide with a revolver. The cause is believed to have been depression due to the fact that, despite his beloved home city Vienna, he was forced to gain a livelihood elsewhere.

I heard Dr. Kammerer lecture at Sinai Temple about two years ago, and considered him a most remarkable expert scientist. It was aredletter day in my life. He promulgated a theory of heredity which directly opposed the August Weismann school of thought, and hence was very unwelcome to orthodox science. The late Luther Burbank agreed with him thoroughly, having discovered the truth of this viewpoint in his work as a wizard of plant life. Also Cesper Redfield, of Chicago, has worked out the proposition from another angle. Scientists sneered and were intolerant of his views for years, and thus literally hounded him to death.

Nevertheless many recognized him as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, biologist of present day Europe. His contention and the theory he proved was that "acquired characteristics can be inherited." This the old school of biologists decidedly deny. Christian bigots hurried the death of Burbank, the medical trust persecuted Dr. Albert Abrams, of electronic diagnosis fame, and helped greatly to bring about his death; and now we have a third victim of scientific them selves.

Capitalism is a friend of science so long as it does not interfere with private profits.

Martha A. Riegler,
Chicago.

### Praises Tomsky.

Dear Worker Comrades:

Your letter with bundles came to hand. I was much pleased to read of efforts being made by the army of workers in the movement.

Tomsky's declaration on the British government's refusal of a permit to the Russian delegates to seats in the T. U. C. sure is a masterpiece, and throws the white light on the insincerity and hypocrisy of Britain's leaders in the labor movement and the savagery of Britain's ruling class. Perhaps it will be the means of cementing the solidarity of the rank and file in closer bonds and in ignoring all the traitors, and weeding them out of the movement for good and winning the next struggle by a more careful planning, which will make the defeat now all in vain. Here in this state we have the spectacle of an ex-secretary of labor making an issue of prohibition of liquor, and the large sums spent in buying elections.

The first, which is no concern to a working man, as only the wealthy classes can afford to buy it, and as for the latter, the less they say about where his millionaire friends get it to spend. He must not offend his wealthy friends by any demands of the working class. It would be too embarrassing should he slip into a seat beside them. Hence the workers' needs are not considered by the great ex-secretary, and we have a conspiracy of silence, instead of the important issues being discussed. The front pages of all the capitalistic papers are smeared by accounts of prizefights, baseball, football and beauty contests. The man's sport shows (which only he can attend), all with the deep purpose of keeping the worker from thinking of his wrongs and miseries, while the grand looting of the working class goes merrily on.

I will send for more literature when I am located permanently.

H. Tomsky.

(To Be Continued.)

## Ernst Haecke on "Last Words on Evolution"

(Continued from previous issue)

When we look at the matter impartially in the light of pure reason, the belief in immortality is wholly inconsistent with the fact of evolution and of physiology. The ontogenetic drama of the older church, that the soul is introduced into the soulless body at a particular moment of its embryonic development, is just as absurd as the phylogenetic dogma of the most modern Jesuits, that the divine spirit was breathed into the frame of an anthropoid ape at a certain period (in the Tertiary period), and so converted it into an immortal soul. Both are mere fables and tales; belief as we will, we can find in it nothing but a piece of mystic superstition. It is maintained solely by the great powers of tradition and the support of conservative governments, the leaders of which have no personal belief in these "revelations," but cling to the practical conviction that throne and altar must support each other. They unfortunately overlook the circumstance that the throne is apt to become merely the footstool to the altar, and that the blood exploits the state for its own, not the state's, good.

We learn further, from the history of this dogma, that the belief in immortality did not find its way into science until a comparatively late date. It is not found in the great Monistic natural philosophers who, six centuries before the time of Christ, evinced a profound insight into the real nature of the world. It is not found in Democritus and Empedocles, in Seneca and Lucretius Carus. It is not found in the older oriental religions, Buddhism, the ancient religion of the Chinese, or Confucianism. In fact, there is no question of individual persistence after death in the Pentateuch or the earlier books of the Old Testament (which were written before the Babylonian exile). It was Plato and his pupil Aristotle that found a place for it in their dualistic metaphysics, and its agreement with the Christian and Mohammedan teaching secured for it a very wide spread acceptance.

Another psychological dogma, the belief in man's free-will, is equally inconsistent with the truth of evolution. Modern physiology shows clearly that the will is never really free in man or in the animal, but determined by the organization of the brain, this in turn by its individual character by the laws of heredity and the influence of the environment. It is only because the apparent freedom of the will has such great practical significance in the province of religion, morality, sociology, and law that it still forms the subject of most contradictory claims. Theoretically, determinism or the doctrine of the necessary character of our volitions, was established long ago.

With the belief in the absolute freedom of the will and the personal immortality of the soul is associated, in the minds of many highly educated people, a third article of faith, the belief in a personal God. It is well known that this belief, often strangely represented as an indispensable foundation of religion, assumes the most widely varied shapes. As a rule, however, it is an anthropism or covert anthroporaorphism. God is conceived as the "supreme being," but turns out, on closer examination, to be an idealised man. According to the Biblical narrative, "God made man to his own image and likeness," but it is usually the reverse: "Man made God according to his own image and likeness." This idealized man becomes creator, and architect and produces the world, forming the various species of plants and animals like a modest, governing the world like a wise and all-powerful monarch, and, at the "last judgment," rewarding the good and punishing the wicked like a rigorous Judge. The childish conception of this extramundane God, who is set over against the world as an independent being, the personal creator, maintainer, and ruler of all things, are quite incompatible with the advanced science of the nineteenth century, especially with its two greatest triumphs, the law of substance and the law of Monistic evolution.

(To Be Continued.)

The DAILY WORKER Fights for the Every Day Interests of the Workers and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

The DAILY WORKER Fights for the Every Day Interests of the Workers and Farmers' Government

Entered at Second-class mental September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 231. Subscription Rates: Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago

Price 3 C

# A. F. OF L. GETS BEHIND PASSAIC STRIKE

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THERE is a fellow by the name of Westbrook Pegler, who reports sporting events for a Chicago newspaper. Recently he commented feeciously and acidly on a type of human animal that holds all those who live hilariously to be destined for oblivion. But the world series knocked this position for a row of cracked baseball bats. The two biggest bums in baseball happened to be the two outstanding heroes. They are: Babe Ruth and Grover Alexander. Not that liquor did the trick. It just happened that way. And it goes to show that prophets are always wrong.

• • •

THE queen of Roumania will be popular in America, says a fellow by the name of Vopicka, former American minister, to the Balkans. He is from Chicago which accounts for a good many things. Vopicka has the distinction of having once tickled Marie in the ribs when the poor girl had a fit, saying: "Now, little girl, don't cry, there will be stars in the sky by and by." In return for this good service it is said that Marie turned a tearful org on Vopicka, hence the blurb.

• • •

TODAY'S hot tamale goes to Brother James Oneal, editor of a New York socialist paper. James is a precocious lad, tho born in Indiana, where the socialists turned bleagles when it became evident that the pope was due to live a few years more. Oneal made the mistake of publishing a fake story of an alleged speech delivered by Joseph Stalin and sent out over the Hearst service. The speech threw the hooks into Gregory Zinoviev, but too much. So much so that it was an obvious fake. Oneal published it and took the consequences. Which were:

• • •

THE DAILY WORKER cabled to Moscow and secured an authoritive denial of the alleged speech. Then the DAILY WORKER passed the information along to Oneal with the request that he do the right thing by his publication and print the denial. But you see, it is very hard for a public man to come out and say that he made a fool of himself. So Oneal did not. He stayed put. Now Jimmy, trying to save his face, says that either The DAILY WORKER falsified a cablegram or else Stalin did not tell the truth. What can you do with a fellow like Oneal? He refuses to believe anything unless it appears in the capitalist press.

• • •

THE franc continues to fall despite the fact that Poincare is premier and those who know anything know that Poincare is a reactionary and therefore according to capitalist experts, he should be a life-saver for the franc. When he returned to power the papers told us that the franc would become healthy and surprise people. Poincare pulled off several tricks, such as stopping tourists from eating roast duck, with squab on toast—officially. But the franc did not recover. Now, that French politics have ebbed somewhat, Poincare is more or less forgotten, but one of these days the franc will again appear in the headlines and Poincare will get another vacation.

• • •

THE big news of the day is taking place in China. A few days ago we were told that Manchurians were fighting the Japanese. It was a fake story. The DAILY WORKER did not know, but hinted as much. Manchuria is run by Chang Tso-Lin, who is a Japanese agent. If the Manchurians were fighting the Japs it would have meant that Chang had broken with Tokio and was on some other payroll, British or American. Most likely British. In all probability the basis for the stories was a revolt of the Koreans on the Manchurian border against the Japanese.

• • •

HOW many times during the past few years have we been told that the revolutionary forces of China were defeated? Yet today, the armies of the Canton government are marching northward and are having a hard time trying to locate the forces of Wu Pei-fu, the favorite of the American imperialists. An American correspondent tells us that the Cantonese troops who are investing Wuchang, treat noncombatants with courtesy, while Wu Pei-fu's brigands shoot everything in sight except the enemy. Soviet Russia, the only real friend of the Chinese people, of all the powers, is friendly to the Cantonese and to hope that victory will crown their efforts.

## WIN WUCHANG BY STORM ON ANNIVERSARY

### *Heroic Canton Armies Gain Big Victory*

BULLETIN.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 12.—An engagement between Cantonese troops and allied forces loomed today as the victorious Cantonese army was advancing toward the province of Kiangsi, according to advises received from Hankow.

Flushed with victory following the capture of Wuchang, the Cantonese were preparing to engage General Sun Chuan Fang, in a battle which will probably involve the fate of Nanchang, an allied stronghold.

• • •

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, October 12.—Details of the capture of Wuchang by the Cantonese armies arriving here cause great joy among the Chinese masses, who are especially joyful at the anticipated liberation of their own city by the advancing southerners.

Fifteen years from the day on which the first revolution turned China from a feudal monarchy into a republic, and in the same city of Wuchang where that revolution was staged, the Cantonese national revolutionary troops carried the veiled city by storm, aided by soldiery within who had been won over from their reactionary commanders.

For several days the Cantonese fourth army outside the section on the wall held by troops from Hupeh province, had been fraternising with these troops on the wall, sending them food and propaganda.

**Wanted Only One Man.**

On Saturday, airplanes whirred over the city dropping leaflets to the besieged soldiers and population which stated:

"All the suffering of the populace is due to the ambitions of one man. You who are starving have done nothing. We want to kill one man —General Liu Yu-chun. His soldiers may go free."

**The Fruit of Fraternization.**

During the night of Saturday, the Cantonese fourth army troops, aided by the Hupeh troops on the wall who had been won over, scaled the wall, and Sunday at 3:30 in the morning they descended from the wall within and rushed the Pagan gate while part of their forces attacked at the same point from outside.

A short fight and the gate was opened, whereupon the Cantonese fourth army rushed the two eastern gates and opened them from within and by six o'clock Cantonese troops were entering at all three gates and fighting thru the streets. By noon they reached the river and northern gates and opened them to the eighth Canton army which poured in and added in the mopping up.

**Troops Turn Against Generals.**

The besieged northern troops were in a panic. Their generals fled for safety from their own men to foreign hospitals and mission schools. While his soldiers were tearing off their northern uniforms and joining the Cantonese, General Liu fled to the Episcopal Boone university and hid in the home of Dr. Sherman, the college dean.

**General Liu Gets His Reward.**

Here the Cantonese found him when a sympathetic servant told them of his presence. He was then by a firing squad that afternoon in the assembly hall of the college.

At street corners for the next twenty-four hours the captured troops were being disarmed by detachments of the Canton soldiers and marching them off to quarters where a large share of them joined the Cantonese armies.

**The Sign of Civil War.**

By nightfall a scene such as occurs only in civil wars was being staged by the civilian population, those who had upheld the reactionary troops previous to the capture being thoroly cleaned up by other civilians whose sympathies were for the Cantonese.

So the forty-day siege of Wuchang, which is to become the capital when the nationalist revolutionary government is moved there from Canton, was ended.

**New Fire Fighting Scheme.**

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The Berlin fire brigade is now fighting oil and tar fires with bricks. Soap powder mixed with water, which has been found to be useless, is also being discarded.

## PRUSSIAN DIET ENDED AS COMMUNISTS STAGE ANTI-ROYALTY BATTLE

BERLIN, Oct. 12.— Fist fighting climaxed the breaking up of a meeting of the Prussian diet today after the president had been ousted from his chair by Communist delegates.

The battle royal came on the culmination to a day of unruly disagreement, marked by flagrant disrespect to the chair on the part of some of the representatives.

## KLAN TRIES TO BLOCK DAMNING PUBLICITY TIDE

### Stage Fake Grand Jury Investigation

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12.—Klan publicity agencies are today working overtime trying to stem the tide of popular revolt against the perfidies perpetrated by the hooded order against the people of Indiana from the time the lewd D. C. Stephenson organized the night shirt brigade until he came to grief after murdering a young girl after a debauch.

Those that Stephenson placed in power are now anxious that he should stay in jail where he cannot do much harm as long as nobody is allowed to spread his words on the printed page.

Forced by publicity to do something to save their faces the Jackson machine decided to rig up a grand jury investigation and Stephenson's associates have been subpoenaed. The jury will convene on Thursday.

Prosecutor Remy issued forthwith subpoenas for several witnesses but made notice the names of only three of them—all once lieutenants of D. C. Stephenson, former grand dragon of the Indiana K. K. K., whose charges flung from his prison cell at the state prison where he is now serving a life sentence for murder, precipitated the present political embroglio.

The Stephenson henchmen subpoenaed were:

Earl Klench of Evansville, Ind., Earl Gentry and Court Asher of Muncie, Ind.

• • •

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—Thomas H. Adams, Vincennes publisher, today received a telegram from United States Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, asking full details of the Indiana political scandal and for copies of newspapers containing accounts of the recent developments.

In his reply to Borah, Adams said that "the spotlight is now being thrown on the hold the K. K. K. held on the Indiana government."

The Marion county grand jury today received instructions to begin immediately a thoro probe of charges of wholesale graft and corruption in Indiana, as aired by Thomas H. Adams, Vincennes publisher, and centering around D. C. Stephenson, deposed and imprisoned ex-grand dragon of the Indiana K. K. K.

## *Booed at Margate Labor Party Meet*

J. H. THOMAS

RAMSAY McDONALD

## LABOR PARTY MEET SCENE OF STRUGGLE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MARGATE, England, Oct. 12.—J. H. Thomas and Ramsay MacDonald, leaders of the British Labor Party, were frequently booed and hissed when they addressed the Labor Party conference here and were heard only with difficulty.

**Decry Traitors.**

The demonstration was significant of the hatred felt for these two reformists whose nefarious work led to the shameful capitulation of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and the calling off of the general strike last May just as it was on the point of victory.

Thomas even defended his union's present lack of solidarity with the miners, saying that 45,000 railroad workers were out of work and 200,000 working only three days a week—saying this as an excuse for the lack even of financial support to the miners, who have appealed to the union to boycott scab coal.

**More Alibis from Tillett.**

Ben Tillett, also, of the Transport Workers' Union, which has also been appealed to by the miners to boycott scab coal, evaded that issue entirely and excused lack of financial support by saying that the union spent $5,000,000 during the general strike and is $500,000 in debt.

After a bitter debate, the conference adopted a resolution condemning the government for its handling of the coal strike and urged nationalization of the mines as the solution of the strike dispute.

## PREJUDICE-FILLED GIRL KILLS NEGRO BOY; NO PROVOCATION FOR ACT

BRISTOL, Tenn., Oct. 12. — Because "I don't want a Negro boy hanging around me," Bertie Wise, 13-year-old white girl, shot and probably fatally wounded nine-year-old Richard Logan, Negro. Witnesses declared the boy was shot without provocation while playing in a tree. The girl expressed no regret over the shooting, and her foster-father, R. L. Hall, says: "I can't do anything with her."

## CONFERENCE FOR N. Y. CLOAKMAKER AID HERE OCT. 24

### New Chicago Wage Scale Planned

Sunday, October 24, is the date set for the conference of representatives from all Chicago labor organizations called by the joint board of Ladies' Garment Workers for the purpose of making plans for the aiding of the 40,000 cloakmakers who are now on strike in New York.

**All Labor Invited.**

The conference will be held at the South Hall, Ashland Auditorium, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Invitations have been sent to every labor union and organization to send delegates.

On Wednesday night a special meeting of all members of the Chicago garment workers' unions will be held at Schoenhoffen hall. The workers then will be asked to give their approval of relief plans to be presented by the board.

**Forward Charges Refuted.**

Charges made by the Jewish Forward that Chicago union garment factories were "scabbing" on the New York workers by producing New York

(Continued on page 2.)

## Federation Meets With Negro Women to Give Strike Aid

Officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the strike committee of the Negro women who are striking against wage cuts by the Maras stuffed date factory met in conference Tuesday to discuss plans for relief of the strikers.

The federation is co-operating with the Negro women workers to help them win their fight for their living standards.

More workers are joining the strike each day, it is reported. Strikes in other industries where Negro women are employed are predicted as a result of the action taken by the date stuffers.

Financial assistance is needed by the strikers, as they are almost destitute because of being on strike for so many days and because they received such low wages while they were working.

## FEDERATION CONVENTION VOTES SUPPORT TO PASSAIC STRIKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Oct. 12.—An appeal to organized labor thruout the country for immediate financial aid for the Passaic, N. J., and Willimantic, Conn., textile strikers was voted today by the American Federation of Labor.

The convention directed President Green to call a conference at once of the presidents of all international unions to organize the relief movement thru those bodies. A collection was taken on the convention floor by vote of the delegates, netting a neat sum as a nucleus for labor's contribution.

The convention was informed that there is an immediate need for $25,000 to carry on the relief work among the strikers for the next two weeks until the United Textile Workers' Union can receive remittances thru its local unions.

Green called the conference of international union representatives for Tuesday night to formulate the general appeal.

**Turn Down Refuge Move.**

Resolutions asking amendment of the immigration law to permit admission of political and religious refugees to this country were voted down.

**Attack Daugherty.**

An attack on Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, whose trial on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government ended in a jury disagreement, broke out in today's session of the American Federation of Labor convention here.

President William Green, in opening the session, turned on Daugherty.

"The fact seems to be established," he said, "that while the jury was divided, nevertheless, it was quite impossible for the ex-attorney general of the United States to prove his innocence. He is the same man who during the railroad shop strike interested himself on behalf of the railroad lines.

**Obtained Injunction.**

"He it was, who in his official capacity, obtained the most drastic injunction ever issued against the workers of this land. He it was who declared that as long as he was attorney general the closed shop would not be tolerated and the open door would prevail.

"He is the man who used his power against the organized workers when they attempted to secure decent working conditions.

**Against Soviet Union.**

"Your committee sees no reason for recommendation that the A. F. of L. modify or change its position regarding the recognition of the autocratic Soviet regime in Russia," stated a report of the resolutions committee approved by the convention in voting down a Soviet recognition resolution. The report added:

"We regard the Soviet regime in Russia as the most unscrupulous, most anti-social, most menacing institution in the world today."

• • •

(Special to The Daily Worker)

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 12.—Great and militant "Passaic" with its nine months' fighting record against the textile mill barons of New Jersey, stalked into the American Federation of Labor Convention here demanding immediate and substantial financial assistance and it got what it asked for.

In order to get something now, the call from "Passaic" had to bowl over the report of the powerful resolutions committee, that is hardly ever questioned. The total action secured as follows:

**Unanimous.**

First—The report of the committee calling on the executive council to send out an immediate relief call to all affiliated organizations was approved unanimously.

Second—On motion of Delegate Joseph Weber, Musicians' union, from the floor of the convention, President Green was directed to call into conference all the national and international officials in attendance at the

(Continued on page 2.)

## LABOR PARTY ISSUE RAISED BY MAX HAYES

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 12.—Latent enthusiasm for independent political action of the working class, thru a Labor Party, bubbled to the surface and spread a real class atmosphere for a few moments thru the American Federation of Labor convention here. But there was no militant champion of its cause on the floor of the convention, and the gathering passed quickly on to problems not so heavily freighted with the call to progress.

Max S. Hayes, delegate of the Typographical Union, had failed to introduce a resolution for the Labor Party, but he took the floor when a resolution urging the cause of primary elections as against delegate conventions came before the gathering. He didn't pay much attention to the primaries, but immediately began attacking the old parties and calling on the workers to build a political movement of their own.

**"Hobson's Choice."**

"The workers have come to learn that it is a Hobson's choice as between the two old political parties," said Hayes. "In Ohio the workers are confronted with this situation in the contest for United States senator. There is Wilson, the republican, an ultra-reactionary, and Pomerene, the democrat, with his anti-union record. As between these two the workers can certainly not develop any political enthusiasm.

"You know where I stand," continued Hayes. "I have been connected with practically every movement for independent political action in the history of our movement, during my time. You may think it absurd for me to be talking now about a labor party movement.

**Still Hopeful.**

"But, I want to say now, that I still have hopes that the so-called leaders of labor, who are really followers merely waiting to see which way the crowd is going, will accomplish something in this direction."

Hayes then told of republican bosses in Ohio going out and making speeches for the democrats, and democratic bosses making speeches for republicans. He said this was especially true under the so-called manager form of municipal government.

"We give of our energy and we sacrifice to build up our industrial organizations," said Hayes, "and then we realize what a pitiful position we are in when we go repping at the doors of the city hall to give voice to our grievances.

"If you don't want to register and vote for the candidates of the old parties, then for god's sake get out and build up a movement of your own."

All along, during his talk, the views expressed by Hayes met with continuous applause, spontaneous at first, then developing volume as he went along. Evidently a goodly number of

(Continued on page 6)

## The First Ten Thousand Must be Completed to Keep the Daily Worker

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

The units of the party and sympathizers with the cause which THE DAILY WORKER fights for, must act quickly and mobilize more power behind the campaign to Keep The DAILY WORKER if the existing crisis is to be overcome.

The amount of the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund reported on Saturday was $8,838.93. The receipts estimated for Monday in answer to the call for prompt assistance was $1,500. In place of $1,500 only $656.21 was received, making the total of the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund on Monday $4,365.14.

That setback puts THE DAILY WORKER face to face with a serious situation. There must be redoubled work for THE DAILY WORKER Fund if our paper is to continue its services to our movement.

The obligations which THE DAILY WORKER has to meet make it essential that every party member, every party unit, and every sympathizer with the cause of the revolutionary movement in this country come to the aid of THE DAILY WORKER immediately.

The $4,365 which has been raised thus far does not represent the contribution of even one thousand of the ten thousand members of the party. THE OTHER NINE THOUSAND MEMBERS MUST RUSH THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DAILY WORKER FUND.

(Just as the above words were written THE DAILY WORKER office advises me that a check for $1,000 came in from L. E. Ketterfeld, the New York manager of The DAILY WORKER.)

With other receipts for Tuesday this contribution from District No. 2 raises the total of the fund close to the $6,000 mark. With this big boost and with a big drive by the rest of the party units, the fund can be increased to $10,000 by Monday, October 18.

THE COMPLETION OF THE FIRST TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND WILL ENABLE OUR PAPER TO OVERCOME THE IMMEDIATE CRISIS. IT WILL CLEAR THE WAY FOR A GREATER EFFORT TO COMPLETE THE $50,000 KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND AND INSURE THE APPEARANCE OF OUR PAPER FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

We ask the party units and party sympathizers to follow the example of the New York comrades and rush in their contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund. The $10,000 mark is now within reach. A thousand dollars a day will bring the total by next Monday.

PUSH THE KEEP THE WORKER FUND UP TO THE TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR MARK AND KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. IS THE SLOGAN UNDER WHICH EVERY PARTY MEMBER AND SYMPATHIZER OF THE PARTY MUST WORK.

## LENINGRAD WORKERS VOTE FULL SUPPORT TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE

By JOHN PEPPER.

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 12.—Comrade Gregory Zinoviev, accompanied by some of his adherents, arrived unexpectedly at a meeting of the party nucleus of the Putilov Works in Leningrad. He demanded permission to speak. Instead of the hour requested, he was permitted fifteen minutes.

The meeting by a majority of 1,576 against 22, adopted a resolution declaring full support to the Central Committee of the party and condemning the action of the opposition. Similar resolutions are being adopted in all other Leningrad factories and work shops.

The Political Committee of the party published a decision to submit the violations of party discipline by prominent leaders of the opposition to the next plenum of the Central Committee to enforce party discipline in the party ranks, a measure provided for in the resolution of the

# COUNTIES FATE OF ...T COAL WAR

## ...rmer Nonunion ...lds Form Balance

By ART SHIELDS
(Federated Press)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 12.—Four non-union counties of southwestern Pennsylvania can largely make or break the national strike in the bituminous coal fields that may follow the ending of the 3-year Jacksonville wage agreement next April 1.

**Hold Key.**

Four key coal counties, Fayette and Greene in the grip of the steel settlement that feed their blast furnaces in Pittsburgh and nearby metal towns with coke, Somerset county controlled by the Berwind-White Coal Co. that bunkers ships and supplies public utilities from its Windber pits and by the Consolidation Coal Co.—Rockefeller enterprise—one of the few of four largest coal companies in the nation. Westmoreland county with its 17,000,000 tons a year is of major importance.

These four counties, producing almost another 50,000,000 tons a year, surprised the world by joining the great national coal strike of 1922 and saving the United Mine Workers. Open shop since the Knights of Labor passed in the early nineties they were counted in the tonnage estimates of the enemy. But the calculations of Secretary of Commerce Hoover and other experts that the non-union fields would take care of the market were knocked awry. The four-county walkout shut off nearby sources of supply and the railroad shopmen's strike curtailed shipments from more remote fields.

**Must Be Defeated.**

What the Somerset-Westmoreland-Fayette-Green county miners did in 1922 must be repeated if the United Mine Workers are to win the next national strike. Unfortunately bad feeling was left in the four-county region by the results of the Cleveland maneuvers of 1923 which ignored the men who had saved the rest of the union.

The new members were left to continue the struggle by themselves except for financial assistance which District 2 continued in Somerset to the end and the national union gave the coke field workers of Fayette county for a more-limited period. And these local strikes were inevitably broken by the coal which the struck companies were getting from their own mines in other districts. Open shop relied again.

**Breach Healed.**

The bad feeling which was left behind has eased somewhat with the passing of four years and the hope of another joint walkout next April 1. If the union leaves the call—is bright again.

It is a fifty-fifty need. The national union cannot win without the nonunion mines and the men from there cannot recover their wage cuts and regain civil rights in their company towns without the industrial solidarity of the rest of the miners of the nation. No local strikes against their powerful employers can succeed. The Westmoreland county men found that out in the 2-year strike of 1911. The Somerset men discovered it in their fruitless continuation of the 1922 strike into 1923. Rockefeller's scores of Consolidation mines in West Virginia, old Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky can easily take care of his market needs while the Somerset men are striking alone. And U. S. Steel can feed its furnaces with West Virginia gets if its mines and ovens of Fayette county alone are tied up.

But when all the miners stand together not all the gunmen at the disposal of these big corporations—there were 2,000 in these 4 counties alone—can break the strike. That also was shown in 1922 when new and old unions men stood together without a break in the five months' common fight.

## Queen Marie's Country Is a Land of Starving and Persecuted Peasants

Here is a picture taken of Queen Marie of Roumania just prior to her departure for the United States on her well-planned tour of babbit-baiting. Next to her sits Roumania's king, Ferdinand. Powerful capitalist interests, both Roumanian and foreign, control the wheat lands and oil fields of the country, both sources of huge profit to the owners. The Roumanian government, under the whip hand of its most powerful bankers, the Bratianu brothers, has become notorious for the terror it has conducted among the working population. Peasants are starving for lack of food and the necessities of life, and thousands of workers and peasants have been thrown into jail or massacred for their protests against these intolerable conditions. It is the queen of a country that is being given an official welcome by the United States government.

# THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA GETS $5,000 SUIT FREE

## Meanwhile Roumanian Kids Are Starving

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Uncle Sam, who is synonomous with the United States of America, presented Queen Marie of starving and suffering Roumania with a perfectly good $5,000 worth of luxury on the palatial steamship Leviathan which leaves Cherbourg today bound for New York.

There is nothing immoral in this action of Uncle Sam's, according to insiders, tho big butter and egg men, who want to remain on good terms with their wives usually keep clear of the Queen of Roumania except when she is traveling incog.

**Sam Took a Chance.**

But Uncle Sam is a daring urchin and does not care what Mrs. Grundy says or thinks. Hence the big splash.

There are people in this big city who are dirty enough to say that what Uncle is buying with his $5,000 is not the queen's good will, but an interest in Roumanian oil wells for John D. Rockefeller.

Those same people hitch up the fact of Roumania's theft of Bessarabia from the Soviet Union with the fact of the United States' non-recognition of the Soviet Union, and with such a pelabridiculous person as Marie thrown in, it is quite possible that even Coolidge may be affected.

There are no arrangements made so far to give the queen a free return trip but Marie is not worrying about that little thing as there is no doubt but American republicans and democrats of easy fortune will be only too glad to do the right thing by Marie. In the meantime Roumanian peasant children are starving, but what should a queen care?

# A. F. of L. Backs Passaic Textile Strike

(Continued from page 1)

cooperation to devise ways and means for raising relief funds immediately. This carried unanimously in spite of efforts by Secretary Matthew Woll of the resolutions committee to sidetrack it. The meeting of the officials is being held as this is being written.

**Collection.**

Third—On motion by Delegate William Kohn, Upholsterers' union, the delegates were called on to contribute to an immediate collection that was taken on the spot and amounted to $875.50, which is an average of about $2 per delegate.

The convention was swept by an almost unanimous desire to immediately aid the passaic strikers, in every possible way, in order to win the Passaic strike, which is considered a crucial testing of the whole American labor movement.

The resolutions committee bunched the Passaic and Willimantic strike resolutions offered by the delegation of the United Textile Workers' union, referring them both to the executive council with the authorization that an appeal for financial aid be issued to affiliated organizations. This takes a month to get results.

**Conboy Seconds Wise.**

Sarah Conboy, Secy. of the UAfed Textile Workers, got the floor and appealed for the committee's report, declaring there was not much to add to what Rabbi Wise had said yesterday.

Delegate Chan..ey Weaver, Musicians' union, then denounced the capitalist press for its treatment of the strike, followed by Delegate Arthur McDonnell, also of the United Textile Workers' union, who exposed conditions in the industry and urged upon the delegates that they bring the matter of relief before their respective organizations.

**Hayes Stresses Emergency.**

It was here that the Passaic spirit stepped into the convention arena, in the person of Delegate Max Hayes, Typographical Union, declaring, "You cannot merely pass resolutions here and then trust to god to get results. We are confronted here with an emergency proposition. The relief stores in Passaic must be closed immediately unless funds are secured now, today to keep them open."

Delegate Hayes brought up the question of raising a loan immediately in support of the strike. He also suggested that a dozen or two international unions come across immediately with $1,000 apiece. He recalled that the I. L. G. W. U. was an international union in the throes of a strike establishing a precedent for action now.

**Urges Loan.**

"That loan made it possible for the International Union I refer to, to forward and win a splendid victory," said Hayes. "We can do it again. We must find some immediate relief, now, or the defeat is repeated. Every dime, nickel or penny will help." Hayes finished and sat down without making any definite motion.

**Tells of $1,000 Gift.**

Delegate Harry Madsen, Painters' I'nion, told of his local union contributing $1,000 in aid of the British miners' strike, and also asked the convention to help as quickly as possible. He still left definite motion calling for action. Next came Delegate Charles E. Wills, Machinists' Union, who said that the discussion had helped clarify the atmosphere showing the American Federation of Labor definitely behind the struggle and that this would help get financial aid, he claimed, but no motion. Then the ice began to break when Delegate James C. Shenessy, Barbers' Union, with a few words of introduction pledged $1,000 for his union. Delegate Jacob Goldstone, muddied the water a little by a left handed attack against the Communist leadership of the strike, declaring however, that, "We must not now question how the strike has been taken care of up to the present time."

**Immediate Action.**

He said that if the strike is not won it will be a blow at the present A. F. of L. leadership of the struggle. It was then that Delegate Weber, Musicians' Union, got the floor and amended the report of the resolutions committee. He demanded that President Green call an immediate meeting of the national and international officials for the purpose of considering means thru which immediate relief can be secured.

**Woll Objects.**

Secretary Woll for the resolutions committee immediately got the floor pointing out that this was the second strike relief appeal heard by the convention. He referred to the appeal for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union issued last week. He raised the cry of discrimination against the I. L. G. W. U. tho his very evident intent was not to aid the I. L. G. W. U., but to smash Weber's amendment.

Delegate James Lynch, member of resolutions committee, came next, declaring that the injection of the Weber amendment might kill the committee's report. He therefore asked that the question be divided. President Green promised that this would be done.

**Delegate Adams.**

Delegate James W. Fitzpatrick, of Waterbury, Conn., who was evidently acting under the guidance of Secretary Woll another opportunity to arouse the prejudice of the delegates.

"This strike has not been, until very recently, conducted by the American Federation of Labor," said Woll.

"This strike has been run by the Communist Party."

Woll then declared that the strike had just come under the banner of the A. F. of L. thru the United Textile Workers' Union, and that this was the first opportunity that the A. F. of L. had to take up the question and issue an appeal for financial assistance.

**Woll Maneuvers.**

Woll went out of his way to declare that Delegate Hayes had raised the question of immediate assistance, claiming the committee was ignorant of any emergency situation existing. Woll tried to create the impression that he was working in harmony with the textile workers' delegation in the convention while Hayes was working at counter-purposes under some outside influence.

**Conboy Spikes Well.**

Delegate Conboy of the textile workers helped spike this new maneuver by Woll thru announcing that she was aware of the dire need of the Passaic strikers, that one of the strike officials, Elizabeth Dawson, was sitting at the table with the textile workers' delegation, and that she had all the information concerning the acute suffering of the men, women and children in Passaic. This was another rebuff for the Woll reprobanship for the resolutions committee.

Right here Delegate Kohn, upholsterers, came to the front with his demand that a collection be taken up, supported by Delegates Joseph A. Mullaney, asbestos workers, and J. W. Mara, moulders.

**Take Vote.**

With Delegate Mara on the floor, President Green announced the vote would be taken on the committee report. This was done and the report, without Woll's later additions, was adopted.

President Green then called on Delegate Weber to explain his proposition before it is voted on.

"It doesn't matter whether this strike was under Communist leadership or not," declared Weber. "The strikers are looking to the American labor movement for aid. There is an emergency situation at this time and my amendment seeks to provide for this emergency."

Delegate Weber's amendment was thereupon carried unanimously. Then came the Kohn proposition for a collection. Delegate Mara was allowed to open discussion on this proposition. He said he thanked Delegate Hayes for stirring up the convention on this question of Passaic.

**Cash Asked.**

"Every delegate here should contribute, not $1 apiece, but something adequate to the occasion. You should make it $5 apiece. We have taken in each day's hour fellow trade unionists in distress. The relief stores are closing up in Passaic for want of cash. They need money to buy supplies."

The collection proposition also carried unanimously and Delegates Fred Hewitt, machinists, Hayes, Weber and Conboy, assisted by women delegates and visitors, passed the hat, resulting in nearly a thousand dollars being raised on the spot.

"That's how the strikers for a day anyway," remarked one of the collectors, after the cash had been counted.

Previously Secretary Woll had carefully explained to the convention the refusal yesterday to endorse at this time the candidacy of Thomas E. Smith for the 1928 democratic presidential nomination.

**Woll Lauds Smith.**

Woll lauded Al Smith, declaring that the resolutions committee is "unanimously of the opinion and judgment that there is no official who has served labor better and the common people as a whole in his capacity as Governor of New York than Governor Alfred E. Smith," and that the committee did not turn him down, "but rather we were not in a position, and it is improper at this time to consider any presidential candidate no matter how favorably he might appear to us." The convention listened to the apology without action.

President Green had also referred to the disagreement in the trial of Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, pointing out his anti-labor record in the railroad shopmen's strike. He declared there would be no doubt as to Daugherty's guilt in the eyes of the American people.

**Bunch Resolutions.**

The resolutions committee bunched the resolutions demanding a lifting of the ban against immigration and also the re-establishment of the United States as an asylum for political refugees. The committee opposed any changes in the immigration laws, declaring the changes proposed would not help workers in this country.

Delegate Farnseth, seaman, told his annual story about the smuggling of Chinese into this country. Delegate Doyle, painters, told of smuggling immigrants across the Canadian border, while Delegate Edwin H. Manson, Montana Federation of Labor, urged that there was a surplus of labor in this country, and that therefore the immigration bars should be kept up. "Instead of letting down the bars," said Manson, "let us plug up the holes."

**Delegates Roused.**

This attack finally resulted in rousing delegates Max Zuckerman, capmakers, and Isidore Nagler, I. L. G. W. U., the two organizations introducing the resolutions.

Zuckerman attacked the committee for confusing the issues raised, while Nagler declared the immigrant worker had not reduced the standard of living in this country, but raised it instead, especially in the needle trades. But the committee report carried.

**On Fighting Asked.**

On the question of fighting legislation outlawing foreign born workers, the committee asked for a reaffirmation of the stand already taken to prevent deportations. Delegate Forseth sought to amend the report by declaring against, not only fingerprinting and photographing, but any other method of identification. Woll was willing to accept the amendment for the committee, but Delegate Lynch, printers, member of the committee refused, altho he did not give any reason. The original committee report was approved.

# CHICAGO POLICE ENMESHED IN BIG BOOZE SCANDAL

## Stealing Bananas Is Not Worth While

More than 400 subpoenaes, naming patrolmen, police officers, the elite and the humble of Chicago's bootleggerie, and scores of laymen in that gentle business of getting the alcoholic kick from the hip to the lip, were placed in the hands of federal officers here today as gangland scurried to cover before the approaching probe of the city's alleged crime and liquor syndicates.

Wednesday, the federal grand jury will begin its hearing here of evidence of alleged widespread police and official corruption which, it is charged, has permitted this section to remain a dripping oasis in the nation's alleged aridity. All the 400 subpoenaed today and probably many more will be summoned before the investigators to bolster up federal investigators' charges of police guards for liquor caravans, pay-off systems whereby patrolmen and police officers alike were enriched by giving "passes" to truckloads of booze thru their territories, and a general fraternising of police and bootleggers for mutual benefit.

A check-up of booze seizures in the city, according to the investigators, who have been working secretly here for months, shows that more than 1,000 confiscations have resulted only in the liquor being turned back to the bootleggers.

Another wholesale batch of indictments similar to the 79 handed down against Cicero gangsters and public officials a week ago, hovered over the Chicago city police department today as federal authorities launched their probe into the department's alleged bootlegging activities.

Between 50 and 100 policemen, detectives and politicians will be hit by the federal grand jury probe scheduled to start Wednesday, government officials predicted today.

## Upholsterers' Strike at Hartford Winning; Young Workers Active

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 12.—The strike of the Upholsterers' Union Local 35 is progressing favorably for the strikers. More workers from the Dworkin shop joined the strikers. During the next few days all the rest of the Dworkin workers are expected to join and make the walkout 100 per cent.

The spirit of the strikers is shown by full attendance at strike meetings and work on the picket line. Many good meetings have been held.

**Local Labor Backs Strike.**

The strikers were addressed by the president of the Central Labor Union, the president of the Machinists' Union and a representative of the Young Workers League. The meeting was enthusiastic to the point of an ovation when eight Dworkin factory workers came in and joined the strike.

Hymie Wolfson, organizer of the Upholsterers' international Union, announced that a contract had been signed with the Goldman Brothers, winning for the workers nearly all demands, a 44-hour week instead of 49, an increase of wages, recognition of the union and other demands.

**Bosses Under Pressure.**

Wolfson is confident that the strike will be won. The manufacturers cannot hold out long, as they are getting orders from firms who have contracts with them and must fill them or break the contract under penalty.

The president of the Central Labor Union said that organised labor of Hartford will back the strikers financially and morally.

Morris Wolberg, the youthful president of the Upholsterers' Union, is very busy organizing, the struggle of the inexperienced but militant young workers. Old trade unionists are quite surprised at the militancy of the workers. Brother Fishman, one of the first to start organization of the union, is on the job day and night.

This union, composed of 90 per cent young workers, is a good example for the workers of Hartford.

# ZERO IS COMING TO CHICAGO TO HELP OUR DAILY

## He Is Funnier Than a Pair of Sidewhiskers

Meet Mr. Zero, the champion robot of the world!

Mr. Zero is the chief actor in "The Adding Machine" considered by many dramatic critics one of the best plays that ever saw the footlights in Chicago.

The Studio Players, with headquarters at 324 North Clark street, are presenting the play for the benefit of the Daily Worker, and the last date is set for October 24th, 7 p. m. in Douglas Park Auditorium.

This fellow Zero is like so many people we could name that those with sensitive natures may feel ill at ease but the ball will be plunged in darkness and blushes can be enjoyed unseen.

**Bookkeepers Are O. K.**

That Zero should happen to be a bookkeeper is no reflection on that exceedingly useful category. It just happened that way. He might be an editor and be just as dumb. However we cannot conceive of an editor working 30 years without asking for a raise. In fact we cannot conceive of an editor working at all.

But this is getting us nowhere. When Zero asked for the raise he got it. Had Zero a hip flask it would have got smashed. In other words the boss told him that an adding machine would take his place. Therefore Mr. Zero forgot for a moment that he was a bookkeeper and in mad fashion slaughtered his boss, perhaps with a fountain pen that could do everything but write.

**Soup and Toastmasters.**

(Read the next installment of this intriguing story in the next issue of The DAILY WORKER. Zero goes to heaven and by this time the author is on the job day and night.

This union, composed of 90 per cent young workers, is a good example for the workers of Hartford.

# GIRL WHO SUBBED FOR AIMEE NOW "COMING CLEAN"

## Evangelist Might Have Been More Careful

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12.—When court reopens Wednesday morning, Mrs. Lorraine Wiman-Siebal, witness for the prosecution, will continue her astounding narrative of how Mrs. McPherson hired and coached her to declare publicly that it was she and her sister, "Miss X," and not the Angelus Temple pastor, who spent ten days with Kenneth G. Ormiston in a Carmel-by-the-Sea cottage. The former Angelus, Temple radio man in an affidavit sent from Chicago, admitted he lived his days at Carmel with a

# Government Loses in Suit Over Dye Patents

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The government today lost one of its biggest war-time suits when the supreme court held the Chemical Foundation, Inc., should retain control of valuable German chemical dye patents, seized by the alien property custodian during the world war.

The patents were sold to the Chemical Foundation and transferred by it to American dye manufacturers.

**Many Quakes in Japan.**

TOKIO, Oct. 12.—During the last three years Japan has had an average of more than 17 earthquakes a day, according to statistics compiled

## Window Washers' Strike Settled, Win Guarantee

Settlement of the strike of the Chicago Window Washers' Union, Local 40, was reached Tuesday morning. Members of the union, more than 400 of them, had been out since October 4.

The settlement was in the form of a compromise, it is reported, the union gaining its demand of a weekly guarantee of 40 hours work, but accepting the old scale of $1.00 an hour. The workers had asked for an increase of 25 cents.

More than 20 Chicago window cleaning companies were affected by the strike.

Attempts to break the strike by efforts to intimidate the strikers were made by the bosses, who used slugging and police against the workers. Two members of the union were arrested, but were released when no charges could be preferred against them.

The union also won pay for holidays and several other provisions making for better conditions. One of the provisions is that the last man to be laid off shall be the "shop steward." Also a seniority clause is included in the new agreement, providing that the last man hired in the first to be fired. This prevents firing of all old men, and keeping only "young blood."

(This story takes precedence over an earlier one appearing on page 2 of this issue.)

**Parde Train Wrecked.**

PARIS, Oct. 12.—One person was killed and 26 injured when the locomotive of the Paris-Milan express jumped the rails just as the train was entering Gare de Lyon station, striking and overturning two cars of a local train standing on another track. There were no Americans among the injured.

**Pentecost Turns Adventist.**

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who some [illegible]

# Cloakmakers Aid Conference Called

(Continued from page 1)

goods here, were branded as false by the joint board Tuesday.

It is charged that the Forward printed the charges in an effort to discredit the administration of the garment workers' unions.

An indignation meeting was held by workers in one of the shops cited by the paper as producing New York goods Monday, and resolutions were passed condemning the statements at the Forward as false.

**Send $6,000.**

So far the Chicago workers have sent $2,000 to the New York strikers, it is announced, and money is being sent each week. It is felt that other trades will aid, as the strike has been endorsed by the Detroit A. F. of L. convention.

The joint board of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Unions of Chicago has announced an increase in wages for all members of the garment unions, ranging from $2 to $15 a week. The increases go into effect October 16, it is announced.

The increases are designed to place the Chicago needleworkers on the same scale they had in 1931, according to the board.

# Flood of Illinois River Sets New High Mark at Beardstown

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Oct. 12.—A new record for all time was set by the Illinois River at Beardstown early today when it reached a stage of 24.27 feet. The season's high mark ever recorded is 23.56 feet.

Only 36 homes in this city remain clear of the flood waters.

Generous response of Illinois to appeals for food and clothing has left the relief workers with sufficient supplies for the present, it was announced, and no more is now needed in the Illinois [illegible]

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

For Militant Trade Unionism—For a Labor Party—To Help Workers Win Strikes—Organize Unorganized—To Protect Foreign-Born—To Establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government!

I enclose $.....

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

# CUBA GOVERNED BY MURDER; ALL UNIONS CRUSHED

## Labor Leaders Killed or Disappear

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Labor organizations and the entire labor press of Cuba have been suppressed by the "liberal" Machado government, creature of U. S. imperialism, as a "sequel to the disastrous railway workers' strike of this summer.

The once powerful yellow reformist "Hermandad Ferroviaria (Railway Workers Brotherhood), an extreme right-wing organization which always preached collaboration with the government, and recently negotiated with the American Federation of Labor for its entrance into the Pan-American Federation of Labor, had been reduced to absolute impotence, and to a shadowy existence.

**Unions Destroyed, Papers Suppressed.**

The syndicalist organizations—"Sindicato Fabril" and almost all other trade union organizations of Cuba have been suppressed, and the few which survived have had their members decimated.

No labor paper, either socialist, anarchist or Communist is published in Cuba any more. If they were found signers or naturalized citizens they were deported. With the active leaders the government took less trouble.

**Government by Murder.**

Following the system of the Spanish dictator Primo de Rivera, the Cuban labor leaders are being exterminated without legal formalities. They are being murdered in the streets or in their homes by "unidentified men."

One of the first to be killed was Enrique Varona, an organizer of the Railway Brotherhood. He was arrested and imprisoned. The day after his release, on his way to the theater with his wife and daughter, he was shot in the back and instantly killed. Of course no trace of the murderer has been found. This was followed by the killing of Thomas Grant, treasurer of the Railway Brotherhood, who was shot down on the railway station in full daylight, by a policeman. Another treasurer of the Railway Brotherhood, Baldomero Dusenigo was shot as he was entering the house.

**Dozens Dead or Vanished.**

Seventeen workers are known to have been killed in this way so far. But there are many who have disappeared and whose fate is not known, such as Alfredo Lopez, the active secretary of the Labor Federation and more recently very active union members from Camaguey and one from Santi Spiritu.

In addition there are frequent arrests. Many of the arrested men are brought to the gunboat "Maximo Gomez" anchored in the Havana Harbor, which has been transformed into a floating prison. A terrific panic among the workers that those who have disappeared were taken out of the harbor and thrown into the sea.

**White Terror.**

Every liberal or labor paper which mentioned the murders of the workers and the mysterious disappearances was immediately suppressed.

Never was the Cuban working class as much oppressed and persecuted under any of the former conservative governments, as under the present regime, elected as a liberal and democratic government.

## Department of Justice on Trail of Harvester Trust in Renewed Suit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.— Further dissolution of the International Harvester Company is demanded by the department of justice in a brief filed in the supreme court today in its suit brought under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The government contends a partial dissolution in 1918 did not restore competitive conditions in the farm machinery industry and demands separation of the McCormick and Deering lines of the company.

*Make it one day's pay to keep The DAILY WORKER.*

# RUSSIA

## RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORKERS IN [illegible]

By WM. Z. FOSTER

*This pamphlet is a report of a visit to the mines, mills and factories of the Soviet Union—an authentic and most interesting picture of conditions as found by the author on a recent trip to the first Workers' Republic.* $.25

## A MOSCOW DIARY

By ANNA PORTER

*This book, dealing with different phases of Soviet life, forms another addition to the [illegible] on Russia [illegible]*

# BRITISH MINE STRIKE CAUSES COAL SHORTAGE ON BRAZIL RAILWAYS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 12.—A serious coal shortage has developed here as a result of the prolonged coal strike in England, from where most of the coal supplies come.

The Central Brazil Railway has announced a suspension of all freight trains, except those necessary to transport food to Rio de Janeiro.

The Brazilian coal mines do not produce nearly enough coal for local consumption, and the resulting famine is already working untold injury to commerce and agriculture because of the inability to move crops promptly.

# U. S. REPORTS A TRADE SLUMP IN FOUR COUNTRIES

## Fascist Italy Feeling Severe Depression

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Commerce department cables from Italy, Czechoslovakia, Norway and Denmark dated Oct. 6, tell of business depression and a gloomy outlook.

**Fascist Italy Slumps.**

"The present situation," says the Rome dispatch, "is characterized by heavy liquidation of securities, increased money stringency and uncertainty regarding the future. Business commitments are avoiding all unnecessary commitments pending a clearing up of the situation. Further improvement of Italian exchange is generally believed to be possible only thru a betterment of the situation as regards international payments . . . Imports continue to exceed exports."

**Unemployment in Czecho-Slovakia.**

In Czecho-Slovakia the economic situation is reported unsatisfactory and with no prospect of immediate improvement. Depression in the cotton textile industry is more acute, the woolen mills are employing more people. The government has begun a road building program to absorb the unemployed.

**Norway Badly Off.**

Norway has "generally unsatisfactory" economic conditions. Farm crop prices are low, fishing had a bad season, and shipping is in difficulties despite the carrying of strikebreaking coal to England. A strike has tied up the pulp and paper mills.

**Denmark in Crisis.**

Denmark's government is trying to restore commercial activity by an American export credit loan. Crops have been a failure and many farmers face bankruptcy because of a succession of bad years.

## Soviet Tries Solving Row With Gen. Chang Over Dual-Owned R. R.

MOSCOW (By Mail).—In an interview with a "Tass" representative, Mr. Podvatsk, the people's commissary for ways of communication, said:

"We are sorry and surprised at the turn of the latest developments on the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Soviet Union is carrying on a peaceful policy in China. Our administration on the railway took, and is taking, all steps to negotiate outstanding questions by meeting half-way and making concessions to the Chinese side, especially when, according to the Chinese authorities, the interests of China are affected.

"As to the right of navigation of the Cer River fleet on the Sungarian, as well as of education and other questions, all this ought to be submitted for consideration at the Mukden conference, which was by mutual consent temporarily postponed. The Soviet government all the time desired this conference to be resumed. The unilateral actions and demands like those which took place lately on the Cer are absolutely not acceptable for us, and they cause the greatest harm to the friendship between China and the Soviet Union."

## U. S. Gives Intended Victim of Fascist Three Months' Grace

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12. — Three months is the additional period of temporary residence in the United States that has been granted by the U. S. Bureau of Immigration to Vincenzo Vacirca, former socialist member of the Italian parliament, whose Italian citizenship and property have been taken away by Mussolini.

Vacirca was recently notified that his appeal to Washington for the right of political refuge in this country had been granted for a short time, in view of the fact that he could not return to Italy. He entered this country as a visitor in 1925.

The date fixed by the bureau for Vacirca's departure is January 1, 1927.

## *Accepted Lady Astor's Challenge*

John Morton, with his wife and children, in Moscow.

## *Lady Astor Welshed*

Dear Comrade Editor:

In your issue of Sept. 18th, you have a news item from London, with the headline "British Toiler Accepts Nancy Astor's Defy."

Since I have in my possession the whole of the correspondence that passed between J. Morton and Lady Astor I should like to correct the statement that Lady Astor paid his traveling expenses as she promised. You will readily see that this sentence as it stands will give the readers of the Daily Worker an entirely erroneous idea of Lady Astor's beneficence.

For this reason I believe it necessary to place before you the facts, so that your readers may judge for themselves the extent of her generosity.

Lady Astor issued her challenge in December, 1926. J. Morton immediately accepted. The correspondence that followed between them, until March of this year dealt mainly with the question of passports and other details. On the 22nd of March, J. Morton wrote to Lady Astor: "Now that I have got permission from the Russian government to go to that country, I will ask the British government for a passport, but before doing so it will be just as well that I should know what expenses you intend to allow me to cover the cost of the journey. It will no doubt be pretty obvious to you that a penniless workman can hardly undertake a journey from Liverpool to Moscow with his wife and two children and nothing in his pocket but a passport and a ticket from the steamship company.

"The ordinary expenses of such a journey would entail the purchase of traveling trunks and clothing for my wife and two children, also incidental expenses at this end before leaving.

"I would be glad if you would let me know just what you meant by "Expenses to Russia". If your conditions do not make it impossible for me, I will at once apply for passport."

To which Lady Astor's secretary replied: "If you will refer to her original letter, you will see that she offered to pay the passage money to Russia of any socialist and his family prepared to go there for two years. This was definitely specified as providing the passage money from London to Leningrad. She is afraid that the payment of other expenses was never contemplated nor covered by her offer."

During the entire correspondence that followed Lady Astor refused to budge one hair's breath from the position she had taken, refusing to pay railroad fares from Liverpool to London, also from Leningrad to Moscow where Morton had an offar of work. No doubt she meant to make it impossible for him to leave for Russia under her conditions. If she did, she mistook the caliber of our comrade for he wrote back at once: "Rather than allow Lady Astor to state publicly that her challenge has not been accepted and thereby make political capital for the Conservative party, it is my intention despite all difficulties to carry on."

I think I have now placed the matter in the right prospective and your readers will now know that Lady Astor did not pay any traveling expenses outside the bare fares from London to Leningrad, and that far from being generous she showed her despicable meanness in compelling an ailing women and two young children, 7 and 8 years old, to suffer the severe cold of a Russian winter without suitable clothing.

Fraternally yours,
Worker Correspondent.

## *Keep It And Make It Grow!*

By J. W. JOHNSTONE

MANY important developments have been and are taking place in the trade union movement. Some are struggles within the union against the bureaucracy, others against wage cuts or for higher standards of living, the shorter workday, etc.

The significance in these struggles that brings them onto a higher plane than those of years past, is that workers in America as Communists appear in the role of active participants, and in cases such as the New York Furriers successful strike and the present textile and I. L. G. W. U. strikes, take a leading part in directing these struggles, while in the forefront, pushing these struggles in behalf of the workers and supporting every militant struggle, stands The DAILY WORKER.

THERE is a reason why the A. F. of L. executive is investigating the furriers' strike. That reason is that under left wing leaders, supported by The DAILY WORKER and the Communist press generally, the furriers stood out against the compromising betrayals of the right wing in which President Green became personally involved, and in spite of this pressure the union scored a signal victory.

The DAILY WORKER played a very important part in keeping up the morale of the strikers and stood out as the only English-speaking daily that exposed the treachery of the right wing, and urged the workers to resist any attempts of the bureaucracy to confuse the issue. The DAILY WORKER urged the strikers to stand solidly with their left wing leaders.

IN the present textile strike The DAILY WORKER was invaluable. The pressure brought to bear in congress for an investigation of the brutalities in the strike, in the A. F. of L. for admittance of the strikers into the union, in fact the whole campaign in the textile industry would have greatly weakened if The DAILY WORKER had not been in the field.

IN the I. L. G. W. U. strike The DAILY WORKER plays an important role. It can be safely said that in all these strikes The DAILY WORKER occupied the position of the unofficial spokesman of the rank and file, and as far as a newspaper can be, was a leader in these struggles.

It is the many struggles that have taken place against the Lewis-Farrington machine in the miners' union, The DAILY WORKER gave the fullest publicity and support to the progressives.

IT was The DAILY WORKER that first exposed Farrington as a tool of the coal interests. It printed the letters written between Lewis and anthracite miners of the betrayal that Lewis was leading them into.

NOW the struggle against the Lewis machine is taking on weight. The progressives are straightening and strengthening their line to give battle to Lewis in the coming national election and The DAILY WORKER will play a very important role in this struggle.

Keep The DAILY WORKER, of course! What else can we do? It is the only movement in America without our daily.

KEEP The DAILY WORKER is not enough. The left wing movement would have been much stronger if we would have been able to put a DAILY WORKER in the hands of every striker, in the Furriers, Textile and Ladies' Garment Workers' strikes.

The smashing of the Lewis reactionary machine will be a certainty if we can put The DAILY WORKER into every coal mining town in the country.

KEEP The DAILY WORKER. Yes. It shares its continuance by increasing its circulation, this is the real way of keeping The DAILY WORKER.

# COOLIDGE NOT INTERESTED IN LOSS OF MINERS' LIVES; SAYS PROBING CAUSE NOT HIS AFFAIR

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—(FP)—Twenty-nine coal miners are entombed and presumably dead from gas fumes in a mine disaster at Rockwood, Tenn., and the White House "spokesman" is asked whether a federal investigation will be made.

**Not Constitutional to Be Interested.**

They are told, almost eagerly, that the spokesman of Coolidge is assured by legal authority that the federal government has no constitutional right to regulate the process of mining. Therefore the spokesman is sure that the federal government has no right to investigate a mine disaster. Those are matters exclusively in the power of the states.

**No Pity for Labor's Dead.**

It is not so much the statement made as the tone in which it is delivered that chills the press visitors. There is not a syllable or a shading of tone that would indicate pity for the industrial victims or an inclination to promote inquiry as to how another such holocaust may be avoided. What is expressed is a politician's relief that he can claim that no responsibility for mining is an embarrassing accident is his.

**Bureau of Mines Silent.**

Miss Ingram, official chronicler of many annual reports, could be averted by rock-dusting the surface of the mine shafts. The rock dust prevents ignition of coal dust in the air.

Mine managers have been very slow to adopt this measure of safeguarding life and property because it entails some expense, as Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor pointed out bitterly to the Industrial Accident Conference held by the department of labor some months ago.

But none of the coal companies have dared in recent years to refuse permission to the federal experts to investigate the cause of any accident in which lives were lost. Blood on the coal had to be explained.

# FIGHT MONOPOLY OF BOSSES OVER WINDOW WASHING

## Union Opposes Demand for All-tight Trust

NEW YORK, Oct. 12. — New York window cleaners in the Window Cleaners' Protective Union are fighting in their strike the efforts of the Window Cleaning Employers' Association to force a secret monopoly agreement on the open shop alternative offered.

The employers' organization wants the union to sign an agreement only with the association, setting up a secret joint committee which will rule whether or not the union can settle with any independent contractor and demanding that the union ask exorbitant security from independents as the price of settlement.

**Union Subject to Bosses' Interests.**

"This would mean virtual satisfaction of the union to the employers," asserts Union President Dark, "and we cannot permit that."

**Have Auxiliary Monopoly.**

The same employers who constitute the association are also in control of the Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, which provides them compensation insurance. The irresponsibility of window cleaning contractors in failing to pay for insurance made the state fund, Travelers Insurance, London Guaranty, Manufacturers' Liability and other regular firms cut them off.

Since the window cleaning employers' association did not employ the required 2,500 workers necessary for a mutual insurance organization, the contractors secured employers from other industries to round out the quota.

**Freeze-Out Game.**

Now the Empire State Mutual Insurance Company—in other words the Window Cleaning Employers' Association—cuts off the compensation of any employer who settles with the union. Eleven independents have already signed the union terms and given the nominal security required to insure enforcement—$100 or $200.

Meanwhile the employers are keeping thugs to guard strike-breakers and are egging police on to make as many arrests as possible of pickets. At least eight strikers have been sent to the workhouse for varying terms and others are being held on high bail for later hearings.

* * *

## Strike of Window Washers Progressing; Now in Second Week

The second week of the strike of the Chicago Window Washers' Union, Local 40, finds the situation satisfactory, union officials report. The strike is gaining strength, they report, with new members being added to the union regularly.

Efforts of the bosses to break the strike by using thugs and police have failed and several of the companies have already made peace with the union.

**Spanish Cyclone Destructive.**

GRANADA, Spain, Oct. 12.—The village of Melvizar has been destroyed by a cyclone, according to a report received here.

Communication with Melvizar has been cut off, and it is feared that there has been loss of life. The governor of Granada has dispatched aid to the stricken village.

Floods and storms are causing heavy damage in Malaga. One workman has been killed by lightning.

Send in a sub today!

# MOVIE OPERATORS STRIKE IN HARLEM FOR RECOGNITION

## Union Principle Involved Makes Move Important

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A small strike in point of numbers, but one important in principle to Negro workers, is the fight of two colored motion picture machine operators for the union shop in the Lafeyette Theater in Harlem district.

The colored unionists say the fight is only part of one waged by the union against the Brecher management in this and other theaters. Union musicians in these theaters have been called out in support of the operators.

The colored operators were only recently admitted to the union, so that some of their erstwhile supporters outside labor ranks are not so eager now to encourage the strikers, fearing a possible betrayal by the union. The colored unionists have remained staunch, however, even in the face of an offer by the manager of the Lafeyette Theater to settle with them, altho the other interests would not settle with the union for all struck theaters, including those where white workers are out.

Richard Moore, organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, was found guilty, but given suspended sentence, on a charge of obstructing traffic. Moore addressed a street meeting of workers in behalf of the colored operators' strike. The Lafayette Theater manager had Moore arrested under an injunction obtained from the Brecher interests, but when it was found that Moore had no connection but his sympathy with the union, that charge was dismissed.

## Hughes Now Attorney for Packers After a Case for Rockefeller

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.— (FP) — Charles E. Hughes, former republican presidential nominee, supreme court justice and secretary of state, appeared before the court of appeals of the District of Columbia on Oct. 4 as attorney for the Armour and Swift meat packing concerns which now constitute the beef trust.

Hughes quit his cabinet job to make room for a corporation lawyer. Some months ago he appeared in Washington as counsel for the Petroleum Institute of America, dominated by Standard Oil of New Jersey. Thus he has two of the most powerful clients in America.

For the meat packers Hughes argued that the so-called consent decree agreed upon between Mitchell Palmer, then attorney general, and the packers in 1920 was utterly illegal and is not binding upon the packers.

## German General Who Urged Kaiser Resign Is Given High Post

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—President Von Hindenburg has appointed General Heye as chief of the Reichswehr to succeed General Von Seeckt, who resigned as a result of the tremendous protest over the admission of Prince Frederick Eitheim, son of the former crown prince, to the army.

Heye was a general staff officer during the war, and it was he who on November 9, 1918, just before the kaiser's abdication, canvassed the opinion of regimental commanders on the front, and messaged Von Hindenburg:

"Orderly retreat of the army cannot be guaranteed unless the kaiser abdicates."

## Magill to Open His Senatorial Campaign With Slus hCharges

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12.—Hugh S. Magill, independent republican candidate for United States senator will open his state-wide campaign [illegible]

# CLINE, MEXICAN REBEL HERO, TOUR COUNTRY

## Was Held Prisoner in Texas 13 Years

Charles Cline, whose release after thirteen years of imprisonment in Texas for participation in a Mexican rebel expedition was enthusiastically welcomed by American and Mexican labor, will tour the Eastern part of the country for International Labor Defense beginning the middle of October.

**Was Under Fire.**

Cline, the only American in a group of Mexican revolutionaries organized in Texas to proceed to Mexico to aid in the overthrow of despotic rule there, was arrested with his comrades led by Captain Jose M. Rangel, on their way to the border. A posse opened fire on the encampment of the rebels and in return the latter killed some of their prisoners so as to insure their safe conduct to the border line and thence into Mexico. During the struggle, one of the possemen was killed by an unknown hand.

Altho totally innocent of any crime, Cline, Rangel and more than a half dozen of their comrades were imprisoned. A number of them died in prison as a result of the frightful conditions and persecutions there.

**Arrest Flagrant.**

So flagrant was their arrest, trial and sentence, that scores of labor and progressive organizations in both countries protested constantly against the continued imprisonment of the men. Conventions of the American Federation of Labor and of the Mexican Confederation of Labor repeatedly went on record for their release.

Only after thirteen years of imprisonment, when their case had aroused international interest and sympathy did Governor Ferguson finally grant them a pardon which tacitly admitted that the men had committed no crime. Cline was released on the eve of the second annual conference of International Labor Defense at which he appeared and was greeted with tumultous applause and cheering. Hundreds of workers later gathered in mass meeting to welcome him back into the labor movement in which he was formerly so active.

**Will Visit 35 Cities.**

In response to the numerous requests from cities in all parts of the country, a tour has been arranged for Cline from Chicago to New York during which he will speak in some thirty-five cities. Tentative dates have already been arranged for these cities and members of locals are already preceding with the necessary preparations.

**Opens in Indiana.**

All indications point to successful meetings in all the cities of the tour. The steel mill towns of Hammond and Gary, Ind., will see the opening of the tour on Oct. 16 and 17 respectively. Cline will proceed East from those points. Grand Rapids, Cleveland, Youngstown, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Detroit, Boston, New York, Buffalo and Perth Amboy will be among the cities visited.

**Some Dates Open.**

The meetings will be in the form of Cline receptions, banquets, dances and similar gatherings and labor in all of these cities will be enabled to gather to welcome Charles Cline back into active work in the movement and hear him relate the absorbing story of his case. Considerable advertising material is being issued and big meetings are assured during the entire course of the tour. It is announced that a number of dates are still open and can be secured for Cline meetings if asked for within the next few days. The National Office of International Labor Defense is in charge of the tour. All requests must be made there immediately if they are to be properly taken care of.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.


# UUS ILM

AND

# DAILY WORKER

*UNITED*

*Dance & Entertainment*

**Saturday, Oct., 16, 192[illegible]**

at 8 P. M.

*Ambassador Hall*

219 East 124th Street
New York City

1. Speakers: English and Esthonian
2. Musical Entertainment
3. Recitation
4. Prize Bowling Contest

REFRESHMENTS

# orkers (Communist) Party

## PARTY ENTERS STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

...of states nominations have ...ot been made public in others the ...ation is still in progress to ... (Communist) Party can...ny on the ballots. ...officially filed:

### Michigan.

...following candidates will appear ...ballot in the primary ...be held Tuesday, Sept. 14): ...William Reynolds, Detroit, ...1st Dist., Harry Kishner, ...5th Dist., Daniel C. Huber, ...13th District, William Nelson.

...y of State, Sarah Victor. ...Treasurer, Arnold Zeiglar. ...General, Cyril Lambkin. ...General, Aaron M. Katz.

### Pennsylvania.

...following were the candidates ...

...H. M. Wicks, ...Governor, Perthenis Mills. ...y of Internal Affairs, Max Jen...

...States Senator, E. J. Cary. ...Congress, 1st District, Ernest ...rs and Anna Wilemon. ...District, Mike Bieskovitz and ...Peronsky.

For Congress.

...th District, Margaret Yeager. ...District, Susie Kendre and ...

...District, William P. Holmes. ...Republican District, Sam Shere. ...Senator, William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

...William Dietrich. ...Secretary, James A. Ayers. ...y of State, Nisson Dewey. ...Treasurer, Leonard Forschier. ...Superintendent of Public Instruction, ...Auditor, O. McSwain.

### Massachusetts.

...Lewis Merks. ...Governor, Albert Oddie. ...Lieut. Gov., John J. Ballam. ...rney, Winfield A. Dwyer. ...Secretary, Frank J. Kallam. ...y General, Max Lerner. ...y of State, Harry J. Center.

### Ohio.

**Canton, Stark County**

...Senator, 4th District, Carl Gull...State Assemblyman, 21st District, Pichler.

• • •

**FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:**

**OHIO**

**Allen County**

...dge at the Court of Common Pleas, ...Blank. Representative to the ...Assembly, Carlos M. Sheafe. ...B. K. McKercher. County Auditor, ...C. E. Hopkins. County Commissioner, ...Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, ...Clay. County Surveyor, ...Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. ...Clerk of the Courts, Robert J.

**WASHINGTON**

...L. Fraser, candidate for United ...Senator of the Farmer-Labor ...

• • •

**PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:**

### Illinois.

...Louis Engdahl, candidate for United ...Senate, Illinois. ...Hammermark, for congressman ...7th congressional district. ...Melvin Kalousek, congresswoman for ...Illinois 8th district. ...Bertha Grimm, congresswoman for ...Congressional district.

### New York.

...Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant ...Franklin P. Brill. Attorney ...Hymen S. Lande. Secretary of State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

**(Manhattan)**

...Assembly, 8th District, Benjamin Lif...Assembly, 9th District, Rebecca ...Assembly, 17th District, Julius ...Assembly, 18th District, Abra...Hartoff. Congress, 13th District, ...Krumbein. Congress, 14th District, ...Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress, ...District, William W. Weinstone. ...16th District, Elmer T. Allison.

**(Bronx)**

...Assembly, 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. As...6th District, Isidore Steinzer. ...Assembly, 9th District, Charles Zimmer...Assembly, 7th District, Joseph ...Congress, 23rd District, ...y J. Olgin.

**(Brooklyn)**

...Assembly, 6th District, George Primoff. ...Assembly, 23rd District, Charles War...Congress, 10th District, Bertram ...Congress, 7th District, Morris

### Connecticut.

...William MacKenzie. Lieut. ...Edward Mrazek. Comptroller, ...Secretary of State, Jens ...Treasurer, H. Wolfson.


Spend a Pleasant Evening in the Reading Room of the

**WORKERS (Loe Angeles, Cal.) BOOK SHOP**

922 WEST SECOND ST.

A labor library is here for your convenience. There is also a splendid selection of books for your purchase.

Hours: 5 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Tel. Metropolitan 3345

**Lenin on Organization**

The most important publication for workers issued in many years. Writings and speeches of a great leader on the fundamental question of organization. No


## HERE'S ONE CASE!

"Only fellow-worker in my shop said to me: "Well, maybe you guys are all right for the time when there'll be a revolution here like in Russia. But right now any revolution now—so what have you got to say. I guess nothing."

"I soon showed him he was wrong. I gave him a copy of the CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM OF THE PARTY and proved to him that we have something to say about every question that is of interest to the workers. He read it and then the next day he said that he was for us and was going to vote for us and try to get others to vote for us. He liked the stand we took and he said that maybe he'd join the Party."

We must tell every worker the stand of the Party on the big issues of the present election campaign! We can do this by distributing

# ONE MILLION COPIES

of the

# WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM!

Make your start on the

## SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION WEEK October 10—October 16

These leaflets sell at $3.50 per thousand. If your unit is in the city where the District Office is located, order from your district office. Otherwise order from: National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## WOMEN REALIZE REAL DANGERS OF CAPITALISM, ACTIVE IN SPREADING COMMUNISM, CONFERENCE REVEALS

SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 12.—The many of our men comrades in the Minnesota district have showed symptoms of "taking it easy," on the other hand, our proletarian women are full of inspiretion and activity. Closer contact with the growing generation has undoubtedly given the women in the cities and country their youthful inspiration. They see the children they have given birth to and whom they have raised, under the destinies of capitalism. They can feel it on all sides, they know its weakness, its strength. Thru experience they know the corruptness of the capitalist society. And as a bird mother watches her young, so are they, ready to fight and sacrifice when their young are being threatened with danger. The only differences being that the proletarian women of the cities and countries know from where they can expect this danger. They know, that it is the capitalist society with all its attractions that threatens their young. That is why they are ready to organize to fight against threatening capitalism, and ready to draw with it in this fight, all the oppressed and downtrodden against this creator of evils and wretchedness, capitalism. They have experienced that acting singly will not help. Therefore, the entire, vast, oppressed mass must be with them in the struggle against capital and for the abolishment of its creator.

**Hold Conference.**

Al this was brought out in plain facts at the women's district conference held at Superior, Wis., Sunday, Oct. 3. The women's sections had made great headway. For one thing, its membership had grown. Another. It had become noticeably richer thru past experience.

Participation was great. Autoload after autoload cruised along the rain-drenched roads towards Superior. When the meeting was in full session, it looked as the some great party meeting were in question. From the farthest farm country hooks women had left their homes, tho none of them had knowledge of the fact that who is to pay the traveling expenses. Of the latter, nobody mentioned a word.

**Women Can Speak.**

It is argued that our women comrades do not know how to take the floor and deliver a speech. The Superior women's conference showed that there is no truth in this. On the other hand, many of our men comrades can take example from them. Nobody remarked the thought of another person over again. Each one had something different to say on the topic under discussion.

And what did they talk about and what did they decide? The proletarian education of the children, the organising of the Y. W. L. proletarian Sunday and summer school teachers, centralization as a body for the securing of funds for this purpose in order to get participation from those who are yet weak; the fight against liquors, which is threatening not only the working men and women, but above all the youth; the joining of the proletarian women to the Workers (Communist) Party; the distribution and financing of The DAILY WORKER; securing of English propaganda literature; the centralising of work in women's sections and their development; the winning over of the masses to the tactical problems and pulling them into the struggle—these and many other questions coming up in the proletarian movement were brought forth.

**Formulate Program.**

The time was much too short But all the same, all these subjects were touched upon and discussions made, above all, on each of them was made a decided program by which active work can be begun. And in this latter the women showed themselves more practical as organizers of the activities on the basis of reel life than many of our men comrades, who have long been in the party activities.

We can raise our hat to our women comrades' activities and in the course of activities try to nag behind them like a calf after its milk pail, as one proletarian woman comrade from the country strikingly said in personal conversation, when it came to discussing the helplessness and incapability of the menfolk.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

## Why the Workers (Communist) Party is Fighting for a United Labor Ticket

By BEN BROWN

The basic reason why the Workers (Communist) Party is fighting for a united labor ticket is because a highly centralized government functioning openly for the capitalist class has developed in this country.

The government acts as official strike breaker, employing military coersion, attacks on unions, injunctions, etc., hence it becomes a basic necessity to arouse political consciousness on the part of the workers, to get them to unite and form a United Workers' and Farmers' Labor Party. This will enable us to successfully cope with the powerful dictatorship of the capitalists as represented by the present political parties of imperialism.

An awakening is taking place today on the part of the workers to resist attacks on their standard of living. They are becoming disillusioned as to the present political parties and are beginning to feel a need for a break with the old capitalist parties. The Communist Party, as the most advanced section of the workingclass, realising the importance of independent political action on the part of the workingclass, points out these facts, creates sentiment and then leads in the fight on the class basis for building up of a real Labor Party.


**ПЯТИЛЕТКА В ГУНА**

Устная газета-журнал Чикагского отдела газ. „НОВЫЙ МИР"

The first anniversary issue of Proletbuna, the Russian living newspaper published by the Chicago workers' correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out next Saturday, Oct. 16, at 8 p. m. at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.


# HARVESTER SHOP BULLETIN TELLS WORKERS' NEEDS

## Third Edition Is Full of Meaty Information.

By MARTIN ABERN.

The third issue of the Harvester Bulletin, issued by the McCormick workers (International Harvester Company) nucleus of the Workers (Communist) Party in Chicago, has just been published. It is the most attractive number yet issued. It is quite well rounded in content and appeal.

It contains, among other material, a number of shop stories on working conditions, hours, wages, the speed-up, unwarranted layoffs and discharges, numerous injuries to the men, sanitation, conditions, etc.

**Expose Company Union.**

There is a report and analysis of the last meeting of the company union council and its failure to meet the needs of the workers. There is a demand for a genuine organization of the Harvester workers—a labor union, but coupled with the demand, too, to transform the company union into a union controlled by workers only and containing only workers.

**Demands Fit Needs of Workers.**

There is an article pointing out the Passaic strike of unorganized workers and the inspiration it offers to the unorganized Harvester workers.

The demands of the workers are outlined in relation to wages, hours, vacations, the company union and other points.

There are brief remarks on the need of a labor party of the American workers and farmers, and the attitude of the Workers (Communist) Party.

An article on the conditions of the young workers in the Harvester appears. These are worse than even those of the old workers.

The shop bulletin lacks pictures and does not contain necessary humorous material. Conditions of the oppressed Negro workers are not given. There is no material on the situation of the young women and girl workers in the twine department. Comrades write more completely, but do not always mention the names of the people involved; that is, names and places which should appear in the story for the sake of emphasis and clarity. The articles and shorter will be required in order that the variety of the bulletin and its appeal and popularity may be increased. The nucleus is taking this up. Improvement in this respect over the previous issues is to be noted.

**Rapid Circulation Increase.**

The Harvester Bulletin was originally issued in mimeographed form. Fifteen hundred copies were printed, size 6 by 9 inches. The second number was printed in the same size. Three thousand copies were distributed. The third issue was increased in size to 8 by 10 inches and the edition increased to 5,000. An editorial committee supervises its issuance.

The distribution of 5,000 copies of The Harvester Worker is real mass agitation and is surely making its impression on the Harvester workers that the Communists lead in the daily struggle of the workers.

# RUTHENBERG TO PRESENT WORKER PROGRAM ON TOUR

## To Close the Election Campaign

C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, will begin a two weeks' speaking tour in support of the Communist program in the election campaign on Thursday at Buffalo.

The subject on which Ruthenberg will speak is "What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Could Do for the Workers and Farmers." His will place in opposition to the capitalist program supported by President Coolidge and the republican administration a labor program, and show by the concrete actions of the government how it uses the governmental powar in the interests of the capitalists and against the workers.

The meetings at which Ruthenberg will speak, which will be the closing meetings of the national campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party, are listed in an adjoining column.

Inform your theoretic, neighbors and friends about these meetings.

# W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

## C. E. Ruthenberg

General Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, is starting off his big election campaign tour with a meeting at Buffalo on October 14. The meeting will be held at Workers' Hall, 36 West Huron street. Comrade Ruthenberg will speak on: "What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Will Do for the Workers and Farmers." The tour will touch the largest and most important cities of the eastern part of the country and the readers of The DAILY WORKER should make a note of the time and place of the meeting in their town and be sure to come to the meeting themselves and bring their fellow workers. The complete tour follows:

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 14, Workers' Hall, 36 W. Huron St.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 15.
BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.
WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 17.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.
NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 19. Amalgamated Temple, 11 Arlon Pl., Brooklyn.
NEW YORK CITY—Special membership meeting, Oct. 20. Webster Hall.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 21.
BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 22.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 23, N. S. Carnegie Music Hall.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 24.
TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 25.
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 26.
DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 27, House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin.
MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 31.

## Ben Gitlow

Ben Gitlow, who is well-known to the workers of this country as a militant fighter in the ranks of labor, begins his big election campaign tour under the banner of the Workers Communist Party with a meeting in New Haven on September 29. Workers in cities all over the country—Comrade Gitlow's tour will take him all the way from New Haven to Milwaukee—will have the opportunity of hearing the 1924 vice-presidential candidate of the Workers Party and its present gubernatorial candidate in New York on "WHAT CAN THE ELECTIONS DO FOR THE WORKERS?"

The complete tour follows:

BALTIMORE, Md.—Oct. 13.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 14.

## H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, is now engaged in an election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?"

The complete tour follows:

COVERDALE, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 12, 7:30 p. m., Coverdale Hall.
AMBRIDGE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 13, 7:30 p. m., Freedom Hall.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., 8 p. m., Friday, Oct. 17, Workers' Lyceum, 32 Miller street.
AVELLA, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 17, 2:30 p. m., Russian Greenish Hall.
MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m., Merkel Hall.
CHARLEROI, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 20, 7:30 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 2nd and Lockout.
BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 21, 7:30 p. m., Union Hall.
EAST PITTSBURGH, Sat., Oct. 23.
NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 26.
NEW KENSINGTON, Thurs., Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 14th St. and 4th Ave.
HARMERVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m., Union Hall.
NEW CASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 30, 8 p. m., Knights of Malta Hall.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 30, 8 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

## Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who has just completed a tour in Ohio, will cover a number of cities in Minnesota and Michigan this October in connection with the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Grecht will speak on: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?" Her tour follows:

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 16.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 19, 435 Rice St.
MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 20, Finnish Hall.
CHISHOLM, Minn., Oct. 21, Karla Hall.
VIRGINIA, Minn., Oct. 22.
SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 23, Workers' Hall.
DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 24, Workers' Hall.
IRONWOOD, Mich., Oct. 25, Finnish Hall.
HANCOCK, Mich., Oct. 26, Kauasnkote Hall.
FLINT, Mich., Oct. 29.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 30.
MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 31.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins; John J. Riley, Commander of Wm. McKinley Camp, United Spanish War Veterans. Subject: "Pension Rights of War Veterans."
8:30—The Stewart Concert Trio; Vivian Thurnow, Little Joe Werner, Ila Shanabrook, Mickey & Johnson.
9:30—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## Full Speed Ahead to Open National Youth School End of October

The last day of October will see the long-awaited opening of the NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL of the YOUNG WORKERS COMMUNIST LEAGUE. The school—the first of its kind for [illegible]—will gather to it twenty-five of the best and most promising young Communists from all over the country.

The school will be held in Chicago, the seat of the National Executive Committee of the League. Arrangements are now being completed for the housing and the feeding of the students as well as for schoolroom arrangements and facilities.

The school will be a full-time school lasting one month. The best qualified and leading figures in the revolutionary movement in this country— C. E. Ruthenberg, Max Bedacht, Jay Lovestone, W. Z. Foster, James P. Cannon, William F. Dunne, as well as the leading League comrades, will participate in the work.

This NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL is certain to prove of the greatest importance to the development of the League and of the whole Communist movement in this country.

## Baseball Season Ends as Cards Win Series

The St. Louis Cardinals Have Won the World Series with a Score of 4 to 1. St. Louis 3; New York 2.

The first week in October saw the last few games of the baseball season and the first few games of the football season overlap each other. This season in baseball, reflecting the generally prosperous conditions of business, has been the most profitable in the history of the game. From all indications, the worlds series receipts will probably set a record totalling possibly into two million dollars.

Last Saturday, in New York, the first game of the series was played between the Yankees, champions of the the American League, and the St. Louis Cardinals, champions of the National League. A capacity crowd of 63.000 people attended, paying out close to $200,000 for the privilege of doing so. In keeping with strong spirit of patriotism and nationalism that surrounds the so-called "national sport," a band played the nations] anthem before the start of the game, while the vast crowd of usually ribald and boisterous fans, stood in silence.

The Yanks won the first game, 2 to 1, but the Cards came right back in the second with a 6 to 1 triumph. The feature of this game was the pitching of the veteran Grover Alexander, whose remarkable feat of holding the Yankee sluggers to one bit in the last six innings was one of the greatest exhibitions of pitching ever seen in a worlds series. Alexander's performance came as a sensational climax to a hectic year in which he started off as the idol of the Chicago fans (who early in the season presented him with a $5,000 Lincoln car) and was shortly afterward waived to the Cardinals for alleged infringement of training rules.

Of course, this isn't the real reason for his release. The fact is that Alexander had suffered a streak of ineffectiveness that seemed to indicate that his long career was just about pettered out. It is well known that a ball player can get away with pretty nearly anything just as long as he goes out to the ball park and delivers the pitching or the base rops that bring the customers flocking to the turnstiles, which again shows that pro-baseball is a business and not sport.

But to get back to the worlds series. The third game was played in St. Louis which won, making the count two to one in its favor. Up to this time the hitting had been very light for teams that numbered many heavy sluggers in their lineups. In the fourth game, however, the batters broke loose and turned the game into a slugfest, Babe Ruth socking out three home runs and winning the game for the Yankees. This evened the count at 2 all, with one more game to be played in St. Louis.

## Young Workers of Hamtramck Plan Dance October 17

HAMTRAMCK, Mich., Oct. 12.—The workers of Hamtramck and Detroit will have an excellent opportunity to spend an enjoyable evening at the International Workers' Home, 3014 Yemens Ave., Sunday, Oct. 17, where the Yemans Athletic Club, an organization composed mostly of young workers, and affiliated with the Labor Sports Union, is giving a dance and a concert, dance to begin at 4 p. m. and the concert at 8 p. m.

The best orchestra in the city has been engaged to furnish the music for the dance, and an excellent program is arranged for the concert.

Admission is 50 cents for the entire affair. Be sure not to miss this opportunity to have a real good time.

## WHY I AM A COMMUNIST

By MAX ROCK.

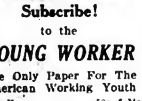
I am a school teacher. Children are put under my personal supervision. Who are these children. Ninety-five per cent of them belong to workers, good, hard factory workers who send their children to school hoping they will in time avoid the horrors of the present-day wage slave. What happens? These children of the workers are taught certain subjects—reading, writing and arithmetic, is that all? Of course not. Their most important subject is "Americanism." What is Americanism and why is it given first importance in the public schools? Why are children daily taught the pledge of allegiance to the flag? To perpetuate the present system of exploitation—to poison the child's mind in its infancy against any possibility of change, to give him the ideology of the exploiters. What happens to teachers who do not accept this brand of Americanism? What happens to any teacher who criticises the present form of government? They are thrown out of the system.

The public schools have become the greatest and most influential source of propaganda for the capitalist class. There is no more powerful weapon than the schools for killing any bud of clear thinking that the children may have. A school teacher is given a rigid course of study. His subject matter is worked out for him in detailed form. He is even told how to teach it. This insures against any chance for free thought or open discussion on any subject whatsoever. What chance for any scientific thinking on the part of teachers or students under these conditions?

Why did I join the Workers' Party? Because I have realized that the democratic and republican parties have never done anything for the class room teacher to better his conditions. They have failed time and again to increase salaries (witness the last salary campaign), to decrease the size of classes and to permit free discussion in the class room. Their interests have always been for hiy business. The Workers (Communist) Party is the only political party devoted to the interests of the working class, and school children and school teachers belong to this class.

## Activization Group Chicago, Meets Thur.

The activisation group of the Chicago Workers Party will hold its next meeting on Thursday, Oct. 14, 8 p. m. at Greek Hall, 768 W. Van Buren St. All active comrades in Chicago are asked to attend this meeting at which important business will be considered

**Subscribe!**

to the

***YOUNG WORKER***

The Only Paper For The American Working Youth

$1.00 a Year 50c. 6 Mos.

THE YOUNG WORKER
1113 Washington Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Enclosed find $..... for ..... Mos.
Send The Young Worker to:

The Best Place to Buy Your

CARPETS RUGS LINOLEUM FURNITURE

Is at Comrade

**OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 4 STORES**

2635 W. North Avenue, Phone Humboldt 4983

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## C. F. & I. CRUSHES COLORADO MINER WITH 'DEMOCRACY'

### Company Union Starts in Rockefeller Mines

By HARRY KLETZKY.

II.

TWELVE years have passed since the "battle of Ludlow," when 18 miners, wives and children were mercilessly slain by Colorado militiamen under orders from the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company-controlled state house.

A granite monument has been erected on the site of the massacre by the United Mine Workers' Union. It seems to the observer that the hopes of the union ever again organizing the C. F. & I. miners are also buried beneath the stone.

**Monument Unnoticed.**

Today miners walk to work in the company union mines where they can plainly see this landmark of a great struggle for freedom, and few receive a "fighting thrill" from the edifice. One miner, whose wife and brother are named on the stone, passes it each day. And he is indifferent to tales by union officials when he is approached.

It may be too harsh to say that this man's spirit typifies the spirit of the miner of Colorado today. But one is almost forced to that conclusion.

**Robbed of Initiative.**

But is it the miner's fault alone? In twelve years the C. F. & I. has successfully instilled the "fear of their job" in the hearts of the workers. They had been tricked into forsaking their union, and into accepting a plan, engineered by MacKenzie King, former prime minister of Canada, which robbed them of their initiative under the well-developed guise of allowing them that same initiative.

The "company union," which is today considered the most important problem before the trade union movement, received its start at this time in Colorado. There is no doubt but that if the "Rockefeller plan for industrial democracy" had been killed in Colorado the company union problem would not assume its present importance.

Trade union officials need not theorize on the evils and disadvantages of the company union plan as has been their custom of late. A study of what the plan has done to the Colorado coal miners will reveal its evils in bold relief.

**Smooth Phrases.**

The initiative of the Colorado miner has been lulled to sleep by smooth phrases and high-sounding "by-laws." His self-respect is gone. He is in complete control of his boss. If the plan was operated, perhaps, as Rockefeller promised it would be operated he might be less so.

But it was not enough to force the Colorado miner to accept a "plan" which he did not want. The plan itself was constructed to gain still more control over the workers.

**Voting Corrupted.**

The miners were supposed to have the power to choose their representatives by vote. But it was not long before they discovered that to vote for representatives who were "blacklisted" by the company meant "their job." Hundreds had been fired for trying to exercise their "franchise" as they desired.

**Time is Ripe.**

The time has, perhaps, never been riper than it is now to again bring the banner of trade unionism into the ranks of the coal miners of Colorado.

A new spirit, and the old spirit, can be awakened in the Colorado miners. In 1925, when the C. F. & I., under the plea of business depression, succeeded in fostering a wage decrease on the workers (thru the "plan") rumblings were heard thruout the state. Small groups of miners employed by the C. F. & I. even came out in open rebellion, but were forced back into line by the threat of a close-down of the mines.

These rumblings need to be "nursed" and fed to make them grow into a roar big enough to smash even the company union. It means much work and real effort to do this. But it is worth it to the entire labor movement.

(To be continued.)

The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY
Meat Market Restaurant
IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.
FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(Workers organized in ...

## CHICAGO FUR WORKERS' LOCAL 45 ASKS MEMBERS TO SUPPORT UNION AGAINST MILLSTEIN DISRUPTION

The Chicago Fur Workers' Union Local 45, thru its manager and financial secretary, Irving I. Israelson, has issued the following open letter to all members of the organization:

**To All Members of Local 45.**

During the past year and a half there has existed a turmoil thru our ranks which came to a culmination on September 26, 1926, by the membership electing practically a new staff of officers.

It was supposed to have been understood that all turmoil be ended, but as it looks today our battles have just begun and it is up to the membership of Local 45 to see that all those who are endeavoring to break up the union shall be removed from the organization. It is not a question of lefts and rights, but merely a question of the welfare of the membership.

**Members Must Wake Up.**

Those that endeavored to be elected as officers and did not succeed in the same sense take their defeat like men should take defeats.

Several of those that have lost out on the electing are endeavoring and will smash the union unless the membership wakes up and shows their solidarity to those officers that were legally and honestly elected.

**A Club to Destroy Union.**

Shortly after the election those that were defeated formed themselves a club known as the Furriers' Social and Civic Club. Had this been a club to better the conditions of the workers it would be perfectly legitimate, but this club was formed purely with the purpose of wrecking and destroying what the membership has built up after years of patient struggling and by the sweat of their blood.

**The Way of Disruption.**

A meeting of the membership was called for October 8, 1926, and everything was running along smoothly until Brother Millstein, and by the aid of the so-called Social Civic Club tried to throw in monkey wrenches. On the night of the election the principal candidates pledged themselves for amnesty towards everybody, and that question arose on the floor, and we found there was an opposition against it.

It is perfectly right for a member to oppose questions, but it is not his privilege to arise and go over with the determination to slug somebody. This is what happened at the meeting last night. Tactics like this will not strengthen our organization. On the contrary, it will only destroy our movement.

**We Do Not Need Police.**

In the history of our organization there has never been a time that officers of the law should be present at the meetings until my predecessor brought them to the meetings. The membership must wake up and realize that they must protect against actions as are being practiced by Brother Millstein who claims to have the interests of the organization at heart.

We must build up our ranks so that we may go forward with our movement which shall be for the benefit of our organization and not for a few who seek not to elevate our members but to destroy those that have the organization at heart.

**Come to Friday's Meeting.**

The office urges the membership to attend our next meeting which will be held this coming Friday night, October 15, 1926. At this meeting Brother Ben Gold, manager of the New York Joint Board Furriers' Union, who is a representative of twelve thousand furriers, and who led the membership of New York to a successful and victorious victory for the 40-hour week, who has led the way for the rest of the labor organizations for a 40-hour week, will speak.

We will also have with us Brother O. Schachtman, our international president. The question of levying an assessment on the membership for the striking cloakmakers' of New York City, also for the aid of the Boston and Winnipeg fur workers will be taken up.

**Work for the Union.**

Once again I appeal to the members not to listen to rumors and not to pay any attention to the Furriers' Social and Civic Club, but to cooperate with the office on any matter that you believe is for the benefit of the organization.

I ask and urge the membership to assist us in carrying out our good work for the members. I again urge you to make it your business to attend our next meeting and all meetings called in the future. I assure the members that they will not be intimidated or threatened, or that any one will endeavor to break up a meeting so that police shall be necessary to assist.

**Will Stop Destroyers.**

The office will once and for all stop such cowardly tactics against the members for it is a protection for those people who seek only to destroy, and who only seek their own personal benefits.

With the expectation that all members will be present at our next meeting, I am

Fraternally yours,
Irving I. Israelson, Mgr.

## JEWELERS OF NEW YORK IN UNION DRIVE

### Whole Shops Join in Organizing Campaign

By SAUL WHITE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Over 500 jewelry workers crowded into the large Bryant Hall last Thursday, Oct. 7, applauded the speakers that urged them to come into the organization and filled applications immediately after.

It was the first big meeting of jewelry workers held in many years. The drive conducted by Local No. 1, International Jewelry Workers' Union, in the last few weeks has met a favorable response among the workers and revealed that the conditions of the jewelry workers since the last strike of 1920 have become intolerable and the men will not stand any longer for the abuse of the bosses.

Many large shops have joined in a body, others are joining in groups and the right wing leadership will rise to the occasion the drive will result in the re-establishment of union control in the jewelry shops, which was lost in the last strike.

The progressive jewelers who urged action continually are in the front line doing organizing work.

The campaign will assume a more militant aspect now, more mass meetings will be called and all the jewelers are urged to come in and help re-establish the union as a factor in the trade for the benefit of the jewelry workers and their families.

## PENNSY PORTERS ASKED TO PICK COMPANY TOOLS

### Benefit Association Voting Is Controlled

NEW YORK, Oct. 12. — An organized attempt to foist "company" officials upon the supposedly independent Pullman Porters' Benefit Association is in full swing at the Pennsylvania Terminal where primaries are in progress according to information received in the offices of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

**Altogether Unconstitution.**

Although the constitution of the Association provides that only porters actually in service shall be eligible for office, the company is making a desperate effort to nominate a ticket composed entirely of welfare workers, instructors, and "company" men to guide the destinies of the benefit association.

Many porters have reported to the brotherhood that their pay checks were being withheld until they registered a vote in this farcical primary and that they were being instructed to vote for the company ticket.

**Spread Lies.**

At the same time the company is circulating propaganda to the effect that the brotherhood is anxious to get its hands on the funds of the Benefit Association and destroy it. Nothing could be further from the truth. The brotherhood wants to help the porters make a live organization out of the P. P. B. A. by taking it out of company control and separating it from the pernicious company union plan and putting it in the hands of the porters who support it and to whom it belongs. A bold attempt like this one to violate the laws and the spirit of the Association ought to be and will be opposed by members of the brotherhood and other porters as well.

The primaries closed on Thursday, October 7, and after the counting of the ballots it will be definitely known whether the scheme of the Pullman company has succeeded.

### Pullman Porters Say Corporation Censored Chicago Newspapers

DETROIT, Oct. 12.—Waiting on the convention sidelines is A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the new Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which has enrolled over half of the Pullman employes as members. He cannot speak unless the Hotal and Restaurant Employes' Association, which claims jurisdiction over porters, waives its objections.

## PRINTERS' UNION ASKS RUSSIANS BAN SCAB PAPER

### Chicago Russian Paper Unfair to Union

A Russian language paper published in Chicago has had a conflict with its printers for some time and a strike has been declared against this paper, the Russky Vestnik Rasvriet.

The strikers have sent a message to the Russian All-Colonial Mutual Benefit Congress of America, in session at Philadelphia, and the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, has also addressed the congress as follows:

"Greetings and best wishes in your work from the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16. We appeal to you representing the Russian people of the United States to help us win the strike against the Chicago Russky Vestnik Rasvriet.

"That paper is printed by scabs while union men are walking the streets. By forcing owners to recognize the union and demanding the union label on all printing, you will provide work and American standard of living to Russian printers in this country.

"Help save the good name of Russian workers as friends of organized labor."

### Riot Guns Used on Upholstery Strikers

BOSTON, October 13.—(FP)—Riot guns were used by police to scatter 300 strikers picketing the Bay State Upholstering Company of Hyde Park.

The workers are out in a wage dispute.

## FORD ISSUE IS CONFISCATED AT HAMILTON WORKS

### General Manager Takes Papers From Boys

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HAMILTON, O., Oct. 12.—On October 8, five boys took their places at the gates of the big Ford plant here for the purpose of selling the special Ford number of The DAILY WORKER to the men as they come out. The boys were armed with five hundred copies of the issue. As soon as the workers saw the paper they began buying them with great enthusiasm.

**Takes Them Away.**

Mr. A. O. Anderson, general manager of the Hamilton works, seeing the effect of the paper on the men, coaxed the boys into the plant and without another word, took all the papers from them. It is quite possible that legal proceedings will be instituted against the manager for this act.

In any case there was time enough to notice that the men were extremely interested in the exposure of the five-day week and that they are amenable to organization.

### Two Los Angeles Building Workers Lose Lives in Day

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12.—Saverria Ramon, 26, a Mexican laborer, was buried alive under tons of earth in a ditch cave-in yesterday. Police rescue squads from Hollywood succeeded in bringing him back to life for 15 minutes, but he died from his injuries.

Another laborer at work on the ground floor of a building, under construction at Seventh and Flower, was decapitated when an elevator struck him last Saturday. The man was leaning over the edge of the elevator pit when the conveyance, which operates by a balance system, descended and struck him. Two detectives at once began an investigation to determine responsibility for the accident. The body was taken to the county morgue.

## AIMEE APPEALS FOR SUPPORT TO KU KLUX KLAN

### Radio Man's Paramour Blames the Pope

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12.—Appealing to the ku klux klan for support, Aimee Semple McPherson went to court today for the beginning of the third week of her unprecedented preliminary hearing. The evangelist, her mother, and Mrs. Lorraine Wiseman-Sielaff of San Francisco are charged with conspiracy to produce false testimony.

**Distributing printed cards to her congregation, which testify to the singers' unwavering faith in the integrity of the Angelus Temple pastor, Mrs. McPherson said: "How many of you are members of the klan? Take several hundred cards with you to the meetings and get signatures."**

**Charges Frame-Up.**

Mention of the klan as a potential source of strength confirmed earlier indications that the evangelist centers her defense about a charge of a "religious frame-up." When Deputy District Attorney Joe Ryan and Capt. of Detectives Herman Cline discovered that Kenneth Ormiston, former radio man employed at Mrs. McPherson's Angelus Temple, had spent ten days in a Carmel hideaway cottage with a woman resembling the evangelist at a time when the pastor claimed she was kidnaped, Mrs. McPherson answered the charge by declaring Ryan and Cline were "catholics persecuting a protestant minister."

**Miss Agnes Callahan.**

Again, during the questioning of Miss Aznes Callahan, a prosecution witness who testified that she had seen a man, identified by her as Ormiston, enter a hotel room regularly rented by the evangelist, Defense Attorney Gilbert made an unsuccessful effort to introduce into the record the fact that Miss Callahan is a catholic.

### Boston C. L. U. Plans Building of New Home for Unions

BOSTON, Oct 12.—(FP)— Boston's Central Labor Union is considering the erection of its own home.

American Federation of Labor organizer Frank H. McCarthy moved for the appointment of an investigating committee, which was approved.

McCarthy argued that the body had practically agreed before the war to build a Labor Temple and was then considering several possible sites. The organizer said that the outlook for organized labor is better now than it has been for years and the time seemed opportune for the Central Labor body to build.

John Van Vaerenewyck, president Massachusetts Federation of Labor, led a two-hour discussion of workmen's compensation. A joint conference of representatives from all central bodies in the state is planned for Boston to discuss what the unions shall demand before the special commission appointed by Governor Alvan Fuller to consider workmen's compensation legislation changes.

President William Green of the A. F. of L. and other union heads will be invited to speak before the commission for Massachusetts labor.

### Washington Post Assays Role of Adviser to the Machinists of America

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Under the above title the Washington Post leads its editorial page with an appeal to the moral grades of the American Federation of Labor to refuse affiliation with the International Federation of Metal Workers.

It argues that American labor should beware of internationalists because any such connection would mean that American money would assist radical propaganda abroad and would lead to the introduction of socialism into American unions. If foreigners have not the nerve to get liberty for themselves which America affords to her workers, it declares, American workers have no interest in helping them. Still less, the editorial asserts, should American workers be expected to encourage foreign labor in its "heresies" whereby it fails to co-operate with the employing class abroad.

### Prisoner Sends Dollar to Aid British Miner Strike Thru I. W. A.

The International Workers' Aid has received a contribution of one dollar to aid the British miners from a worker who is held prisoner in a Pennsylvania jail.

The following letter was received from the prisoner, Andy Gyrych: "International Workers' Aid,

"Gentlemen:

"Received your literature pertaining to the British Miners' Aid. Will say I have talked to some of the boys [illegible] and as things are [illegible]

A NEW NOVEL
By Upton Sinclair
(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

Paul paused, and waited so long that Bunny thought he wasn't going on. "Why, Paul?"

"Well, just outside that city, along the railroad track, there were fields—I guess there must have been ten or twenty acres, piled twenty feet high with stuff—guns and shells, railroad locomotives, rails and machinery, motor trucks—every kind of thing you could think of to help win a war. Some of it was in cases, and some without even a tarpaulin over it, just lying there in the rain and sinking slowly—some of the heavy stuff two feet down in the mud. There was a hundred million dollars of it, that had been put off the steamers, intended to be taken across to Russia; but then the revolution had come, and there it lay. One of our jobs was to guard it. At first, of course, we thought it belonged to the government; but then little by little we got the story. Originally the British government had bought it for the Tsar's government, and taken bonds for it. Later, when we came into the war, the firm of Morgan and Company took over the bonds from the British government, and these supplies were Morgan's collateral, and we had overthrown the Vladivostok government to protect it for him."

Again there was a pause. "Paul," said Bunny, anxiously, "do you really know that?"

Paul laughed, but without any happiness. "Know it?" he said. "Listen, son. They sent out an expedition, two hundred and eighty men to run the railroad—every kind of expert, traffic men, telegraphers, linemen, engineers. They all wore army uniforms, and the lowest man had the rank of second lieutenant; of course we thought they were part of the army, like the rest of us. But they got fancy pay, and by Gód, it wasn't army pay, it was checks on a Wall Street bank! I've seen dozens of those checks, it was a private expedition, sent to run the railroad for the bankers."

"But why, Paul?"

"I've told you—to break the strike. The biggest strike in all history—the Russian workers against the landords and the bankers; and we were to put the workers down, and the landlords and bankers up! Here and there were bunches of refugees, former officers of the Tsar's army, grand dukes and their mistresses, land-owners and their families; they would get together and call themselves a government, and it was our job to rush them supplies, and they would print paper money, and hire some adventurers and grab a bunch of peasants and 'conscript' them and that would be an army, and we'd move them on the railroad and they'd overthrow another Soviet government and slaughter a few more hundreds or thousands of workingmen. That's been my job for the past year and a half; do you wonder I'm sick?"

"Paul, did you have to kill people?" It was Ruth's voice of horror.

"No, I don't think I killed anybody. I was a carpenter, and my only fights were with the Japs, that were supposed to be our allies. You see, the Japs were there to grab the country, so they didn't want either the 'white' Russians or the 'red' ones to succeed. The first thing they did was to counterfeit the money of the 'white' government; they brought in billions of fake roubles and bought everything in sight—banks and hotels and stores and real estate—they made themselves the capitalists, and broke the 'white' government with their fake money. They resented our being there and the fact that we really tried to help the whites'; they butted in on our job, and there were times when we had to put up our troops and threatened to fire in five minutes if they didn't move out. They were always picking on our men; I was fired at three times in the dark—got one bullet through my hat and another through my shirt."

Ruth sat there with her hands clasped together and her face white. She could see those bullets going through Paul's clothing right now! And be sure that she was not unlearning any of her dislike for war?

"A lot of our fellows came to hate the Japs," said Paul; "but I didn't. I got a philosophy out of this—the only thing I did get. The ruling classes in Japan were grabbing half a continent; but all the poor soldiers were grabbing was pay even poorer than mine. They didn't know what they were there for—they, also, had been kidnapped. There were some that had been to America, and I got to talk with them, and we never had any trouble in agreeing. That was true of Czecho-Slovaks, and Germans—every nation I met. I tell you, Bunny, if the private soldiers could have talked it over, there wouldn't have been any war. But that is what is known as treason, and if you try it you're shot."

(To be continued)

MARX

The Works of
Karl Marx

For every worker in these books and pamphlets is the understanding that leads to an intelligent and greater usefulness in the labor movement.

SELECTED ESSAYS—A new book in its first American publication. Cloth $1.75

VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT. $ .10

WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL. $ .10

CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. Cloth $1.25

REVOLUTION AND COUNTER-REVOLUTION. Cloth $ .25

MARX AND ENGELS ON REVOLUTION IN AMERICA. $ .10

TWO SPEECHES (1848 and 1856) $ .05

The Daily Worker Pub. Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

FAIRY TALES
for
Workers' Children

by
HERMINIA ZUR MUHLEN

With over twenty illustrations and four color plates by LYDIA GIBSON.

# DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only)* | By mail (Outside of Chicago)* |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## *Romany Marie—American Imperialism's Hetaira*

The visit of Queen Marie of Roumania to the United States accompanied by lyrical blurbs in the capitalist press (she has been giving advice on how to be beautiful to charmless women thru the columns of the Hearst press as one of the syndicated writers) is reminiscent of the arrival of captured queens in ancient Rome with the difference that this pampered hetaira of American imperialism instead of being chained to a chariot is given the royal suite on an American government liner.

Different time, different methods.

But there is nothing figurative about the chains which bind the Roumainan workers and peasants to American (and French) capital and the Roumanian rulers. With the possible exception of Bulgaria, the lot of the Roumanian masses is the worst in Europe.

So horrible are the conditions inflicted upon Roumanian workers and peasants that the French unitarian trade union federation, representing one-half the organized workers of that country, has sent the following protest to the Roumanian ambassador in Paris:

"We ask you to inform your government that the working class of France in solidarity with the persecuted Roumanian workers and peasants, cannot tolerate that in Roumania the system of political provocation and terror is applied by the government of Avarescu.

"The Confederation Generale Travailler Unitaire appeals to all organizations which count themselves on the side of the working class or stand for democracy, to raise their voices against the shameful actions of the government in Roumania.

"If the present protest should not be sufficient, we will organize against the government you represent and manifestations which prove necessary, manifestations of which you will hear more than the echo."

The close relations which the French government maintains with the Roumanian regime make this protest of French trade unionists all the more significant.

The American Federation of Labor convention now in session in Detroit can do a real service to the working class of Roumania and make a strong gestrure of real international solidarity if it will authorize an emphatic protest against the official welcome extended to this royal parasite whose garments are dyed with the blood of hundreds of murdered workers and peasants.

If the American labor movement were still actuated by the anti-royalist spirit of the revolutionary colonists, Queen Marie, the gory bitch of a royal family which bathes in the blood of the toiling masses, would be allowed to land only if she swam ashore.

## *Pax Vobiscum—Requiescat in Pace*

American Federation of Labor officials went back to the churches, the ministers defended them against the charge of un-Americanism hurled by the open shop papers of Detroit, Major George L. Berry, head of the Printing Pressmen's Union, proved that it was not necessary to engage in a rough struggle with employers, that it was necessary to be much rougher with workers, pressmen, for instance, who went on strike and thus discredited their live-and-let-live officials, President Green got off some platitudes about the brotherhood of man and everybody in and near the official A. F. of L. family is happy at the gentlemanly ending of what looked for a moment like a real break between the labor leaders and gospel sharks.

But the extremely class conscious organs of the Detroit capitalists will have none of this. They are not fooled by the protestations of the labor officials because they know that officials cannot always control workers organized in trade unions and they know further that in proportion as the officials become more like the bosses the difficulty of their controlling the rank and file grows.

The open shoppers would have no objection whatever to unions made up of Major Berrys and William Greens. But unions have to have members as well as officials and these members, especially in these days of Communists and left wings, quite often get out of hand.

The open shoppers have seen in Passaic an A. F. of L. union compelled to take over a strike which it first ignored and then denounced and they have lost a little confidence in the ability of respectable labor leaders to keep the brakes on permanently.

So we have the spectacle of certain middle class elements making up to conservative labor leaders while the really class conscious capitalist elements keep up their attack with the expectation, fully justified by developments, that the A. F. of L. officialdom will make further concessions in order to keep the peace.

The protestations of patriotism, the solemn oaths of fealty to worker-employer cooperation, the determined clinging to craft lines in the anto organization resolution, the declaration for a "progressive shortening" of the work-day instead of a demand for a five-day week—all of these are concessions to the capitalists.

They indicate that the last thing A. F. of L. officialdom intends to do is to call upon the American working class to struggle for organization, higher wages and a reduction of hours.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

# From Portland to Detroit

ARTICLE TEN.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

IN trying to break the vicious circle with which the labor officialdom is co-operation with the capitalists are strangling the labor movement, included in this circle being the loyalty to the parties of American capitalism, we must bear in mind that American capitalism is not the capitalism of the period which saw the formation of the labor movement and the early militant struggles of the American workers.

MILITANT struggle practically ceased with the close of the war period. The great struggles of the Western Federation of Miners, of the American Railway Union, of the United Mine Workers in its effort to establish the union, the still earlier struggles of the steel workers and railwaymen, represented the revolt of the workers against the new conditions which concentration of capital and centralization of industry had made them face.

THE steel workers' strike in 1919-20, the coal miners' strike in 1919, the railway shopmen's strike in 1922, can be considered as the last mass struggles of the American workers before the imperialists and imperialist labor leaders brought the official labor movement, in policy and tactics, in line with the new period—the period of American imperialist supremacy.

The development of American capitalism has been so rapid that many of the epochs, which in Great Britain for instance, lasted a decade or more, appear here simply as passing and temporary phases whose significance escapes all but the closest observation.

FROM 1846, beginning with the repeal of the Corn Laws and the establishment of a free trade policy, Great Britain until after the Franco-Prussian war and the foundation of the German steel industry based on the captured coal and iron of Alsace-Lorraine, had a monopoly position in the world markets. Two decades are included in this period, but it is only since 1915 that America can be said to have established a superior position in regards to industry and finance.

WRITING to Marx, Engels describes the labor movement of Britain in that period in these words:

Everywhere the proletariat is the ragtag and bobtail of the official parties, and if a party has been strengthened there, the new electorate, it is the Tory Party . . . . .

But nevertheless it remains a terrible example of the low morale of the British proletariat. The priesthood has given evidence of unexpected power, and so has bribetowing to social respectability. But a single labor candidate has a ghost of a chance, but Myford Tomsend or some perverse snob carried off the votes of the workers with the greatest ease.

With some slight modifications the above description can be applied to the American labor movement of today even to the undoubted strengthening of the republican party by woman suffrage amendment, the "unexpected power" of the priesthood (the recent Eucharist Congress and the attitude of the churches in Detroit), "the bribetowing to respectability," a notorious vice of the American labor movement, etc.

IT is easy to fall into an error, however, when making such comparisons and an error can be made from two directions:

First, from attaching too much importance to the militant wage and organization struggles of the American workers which took place in the pre-imperialist epoch and thereby believing that all that is necessary to revive the labor movement is to concentrate upon the obvious needs of the moment such as extension of trade union organization, higher wages, shortening of the work-day, etc.

These measures alone will not give the American labor movement the character it must have in this imperialist epoch.

THE second error can be made by attaching too much importance to the abolute influence of an imperialist environment on the American working class, by carrying the analogy with the British movement in the rising capitalist period too far.

The Great Britain of which we speak existed in a capitalist world which was fairly stable, in a world where capitalism was still on the upgrade America capitalism exists in a world where capitalism has reached its zenith and which is being torn asunder by irreconcilable conflicts between groups of imperialist nations and by the similar conflicts between capitalist class and working class, a world in which capitalism is challenged by the existence of the Soviet union.

NEVERTHELESS the history of the British labor movement contains many valuable comparisons and lessons for American revolutionists because we can see, the of an immensely lower growth, the process by which the British labor movement developed into the powerful and unparalleled, and reactionary, force (I speak now of the movement itself and not of the leaders) which it became.

By the late eighties the competition of Germany (and to some extent of the United States) was being felt by Britain in the world markets. She no longer enjoyed a monopoly position. In 1889, Engels writing to Sorge describes the change that could be noticed in the British labor movement:

The movement is at last in motion and as I think for good, but it is not overnight socialist . . . . .

Formally the movement is a trade union movement, but totally different from the old trade unions, the skilled laborers, the labor aristocracy.

People proceed quite differently now, they bring much bigger masses into the struggle, they bring forward more sweeping demands; the right-hour day, general federation of all organizations, complete solidarity . . . . . Moreover, the people themselves look upon their present demands in the light of provisional demands, altho they do not as yet know for what ultimate aim they are working . . . . . Like everyone else they must learn by their own experiences and from the consequences of their own mistakes. But this will not take very long as they, contrary to the old trade unions, deride any illusion to the common interests of capital and labor.

IT will be seen that in 1889 large sections of the British working class, under the influence of the competitive struggle which the ruling class was engaged in and which already threatened its world supremacy, had advanced farther than the American working class has in 1926, but had taken about forty years to do this.

But here again we must keep in mind the difference in the world situation and the immensely more rapid tempo of the class and imperialist conflicts today.

The favorable position of American capitalism will not last as long as that of British capitalism did, and already we see the beginning of a new competition for world markets in the rise of European industrial trusts which, ironically enough but serving to show the conflict between industrialists and financiers, are backed by Wall Street.

There is in addition the ever-increasing burden of militarism which presses, even in the absence of the ever-present danger of world war.

(To be continued.)

# Labor Party Issue Raised by Max Hayes

(Continued from page 1)

the delegates felt that here was a subject upon which they could express their real feelings. Altho the talk by Hayes did not put the Labor Party issue squarely before the convention, nevertheless it got a warm reception as compared to the cold shoulder accorded to Delegate John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, who announced, "We've made up our minds in Illinois to give the A. F. of L. non-partisan political program a tryout. We're going to give it a good tryout."

Evidently most of the delegates felt that the A. F. of L. program had been given an excellent tryout in Illinois where the candidacy of Sammy Insull's hired man, Frank L. Smith, who got the republican nomination for United States senator, had been endorsed by the state federation with Walker at its head. No doubt the delegates had to hold their noses with their hands, while Walker was talking, rather than use their hands in applauding his remarks.

**Walker Talks.**

Walker started out by telling of the fight for the primary in Illinois, where it has been declared unconstitutional. Walker declared that 90 per cent of the people in Illinois are for the primary, and if the primary law is declared unconstitutional, he declared the next legislature will pass a new primary law.

"Like the previous speaker I have been afflicted with practically everything that has appeared under the name of independent political action," he said, then making this concession, to those who he

Vol. III, No. 232. Subscription Rates: In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $4.00 per year. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1926 Price 3 C

## Cursory Remarks

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE resourcefulness of Chicago's bootleggers has been written with lead on the anatomies of more people than would fill a goodly graveyard. But never did they display their ingenuity to better advantage than in the selection of the scene of the latest killing, when two bootleggers fell to rise no more before a hail of machine gun bullets that severely wounded three others.

* * *

IN the struggle for control of Chicago's boosiest pickings, a Cicero gang, angry because their north side competitors were moving in on their territory, hired a machine gun nest right opposite a cathedral and right next to a florist shop. The papers do not say that there was an undertaking shop in the vicinity. This oversight, if such it was, should be blamed on the morticians rather than on the bootleggers. I cannot think of a better location for a live funeral parlor than the immediate vicinity of a battlefield.

* * *

IF this is not civilized warfare we would like to know what it is. The church was handy, and so were the flowers. There was one little flaw in the arrangements, however, and a department of justice agent was mighty wroth over it. The gangsters double-crossed the agents. Instead of committing the murder where they had promised, and where the detectives were waiting with photographers and press statements, the gangsters pulled off the deed in another part of the city, leaving the D. O. J. men with nothing except a rusty alibi.

* * *

FRAZIER JELKE, a big oleomargarine man, purchased the Vanderbilt box at the Metropolitan opera house in New York. It cost the big grease man $165,000, but what is that in a rich country like this?. From shirt sleeves to Palm Beach, this is the path of American democracy. The average dumbbell will say that the big butter substitute man is worth every nickle he has. Nevertheless, it is not pleasant to think that a triple-paunched plute can afford to pay so much money to hear a triple-chinned star sing, while thousands of workers haven't the price of a movie.

* * *

IF I were the Queen of Roumania I would soft pedal on the publicity. One of these days she may realize that there are still a few people left in the United States who have not adopted monarchism in lieu of republicanism. A few years ago, during a strike of cooks and stewards on the White Star line, a precocious publicity agent thought it would be good to have the word go around that dukes, lords, barons, duchesses and scores of "ladies" were scabbing on the strikers. It was good news, in fact so effective was the publicity that a small army of union men and women met the ship at the pier with appropriate signs and placards calling attention to the aristocratic scabs. The latter had to stay on board ship during the night. Let us hope that Marie will not be meted out to the handsome queen.

* * *

HOWEVER, we are not losing any sleep over the possibilities. Once upon a time the students of Trinity College, Dublin, got bolsterous and decided to murder a few professors. Much to the delight of everybody except the professors, the students proceeded with their charges to the place of punishment. A student gazing thru a window saw his pet aversion being led like a sheep to the slaughter. "Don't hang him to the lamppost," he shouted. And that's that what was done, except that the professor was down before he had a decent chance to die.

* * *

GREAT progress in commercial aviation is noted in the Soviet Union by capitalist reporters. A network of air lines radiating from Moscow connects the capital with every part of Europe and Asia. This does not look as if the workers could not make a go of the job of running one-sixth of the earth. Ten years from now the dynamic energy turned loose by the Russian revolution will be the surprise of modern times. What has been accomplished to date, despite tremendous obstacles, has forced the capitalist powers to give up their ambition to crush the workers' government.

* * *

A MAKE-BELIEVE investigation of K. K. K. activities has started in Indiana. What can you expect from an investigation where the parties involved in the charges do the investigating? A former Klux official declares that 90 per cent of Hoosier officials were members of the hooded order. Also 90 per cent of eligible business men. This means business men who were not catholics, Negroes or Jews. It is not an easy task to reason with people that are so befuddled that they wonder who is going to play in the ball game.

# PUT POLICE BRUTALITY TO WALKER

## N. Y. Labor Rallies to Garment Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 13.—Representatives of 500,000 New York trades unionists and thousands of workers in the needle trades and others sympathetic to the 40,000 striking cloakmakers will march to the City Hall at 1 p. m. Saturday to protest to Mayor Walker wholesale arrests of cloak pickets and "other police brutalities," the emergency labor conference formed last Friday announced yesterday.

The demonstration has been arranged because appeals to Police Commissioner McLaughlin and other police heads have proved fruitless.

**Thank A. F. of L. For Support.**

The emergency labor conference, which has established headquarters at 130 East 25th Street, yesterday telegraphed President William Green of the American Federation of Labor its gratitude over the federation's decision at the Detroit convention to give prompt financial aid to the striking cloakmakers and help them combat the injunction issued against them. For the 500,000 union men of Greater New York, the emergency conference promised to carry out immediately the A. F. of L. call for financial support.

John Sullivan, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, who wired his support against the injunction, was invited telegraphically to accept the post of honorary chairman of the emergency labor conference to which he had been unanimously elected at a conference last Friday night at 3 West 16th street at which 133 labor union officials were present.

**Capmakers Lead Way.**

Among the first labor organizations to respond to the emergency appeal for funds and to fight the injunction is the Joint Council of the Capmakers' Union, representing seven locals. It has called a mass meeting for Thursday, at 6 p. m. at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth street, of its entire membership.

Magistrate Corrigan, in Jefferson Market court, discharged scores of cloak strikers charged with picketing. In a few cases he suspended sentence or fined the defendants $1 each, in contrast to fines paid by the union of several hundred dollars a day last week, the total fines paid yesterday reached $44. About 100 men and women were acquitted before Corrigan, a number of cases having been postponed from last week.

**Wire Convention.**

The telegram sent to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor yesterday, read:

"The emergency labor conference to help the striking cloakmakers and combat injunctions held on October 3 with 183 delegates representing 500,000 organized workers of the city of New York was greatly encouraged and enthused by the resolution adopted by American Federation of Labor convention pledging full support to striking cloakmakers and calling upon labor organizations to extend them moral and financial assistance.

"The conference unanimously decided to extend heartfelt fraternal greetings to officers and delegates of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, and pledged the organizations represented in this conference to respond wholeheartedly to the appeal of the Federation.

"The conference also decided to bring to the attention of the convention drastic injunctions sought against workers of the I. R. T. of New York which would prevent organizing of workers aiming to bring them into the fold of locals of the A. F. of L.

"Kindly convey greetings and thanks of conference to the 44th annual convention of American Federation of Labor.—(Signed) M. Feinstone, chairman; J. M. Budish, secretary."

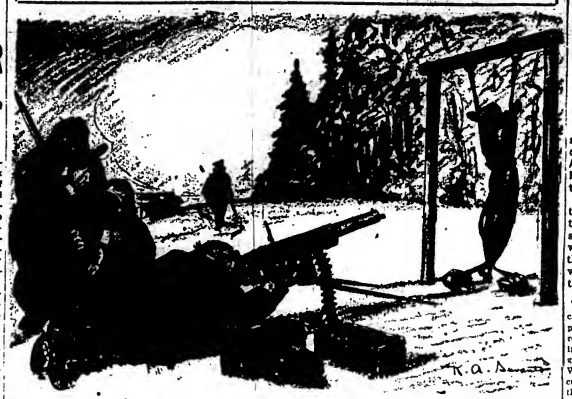
## NEW YORK PLANS GREAT ANTI-FASCIST MEETING TAMMANY HALL, SUNDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—A great anti-fascist demonstration and protest meeting in defense of political exiles in America will be held in New York Sunday, October 17, at Tammany Hall, Fourteenth street and Third avenue. Preparations are being made to make this meeting one of the greatest demonstrations ever held in New York City.

Speakers will be Elizabeth Flynn, Ben Gitlow, Albert Weisbord, Norman Thomas, Roger Baldwin, Sam Liptzin, Tresca, Ballanca and Alexander.

## The A. F. of L. Indorses Citizens' Military Training Camps



## May Call Slush Committee Again

JAMES A. REED

It is reported that Senator Reed, chairman of the senate slush fund committee that investigated the elections in Pennsylvania and Illinois, is intending to call his body together again to look into the sensational revelations being made with regard to Indiana politics.

## The Queen of Terror Land

Turn to the back page of this issue for full information about the White Terror ruled Roumania from which hails Queen Marie, now feted by American capitalism.

# STEPHENSON IS SPRUNG ON JURY UNEXPECTEDLY

## Surprise Move Takes Counsel Unawares

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13. — D. C. Stephenson, former grand dragon of the Indiana klan and the pivot of the current graft scandal, went before the Marion county grand jury today in a surprise move by Prosecuter Remy which took the breath away from counsel for Stephenson.

The court order directing that the former klan leader be brought before the grand jury, set tomorrow afternoon as the time of his appearance.

At 3 e. m. today, however, Stephenson was taken out of the state penitentiary at Michigan City where he is serving a life sentence for the murder of Madge Oberholtzer.

**Heavy Guard.**

Accompanied by eight guards, who travelled in two automobiles, he was rushed here and taken into the county jail by the back door. This morning he was led thru a tunnel to the county building and placed in an anteroom outside the grand jury room, where he was guarded by 12 policemen.

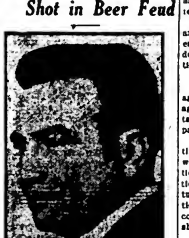
Stephenson was before the grand jury for one hour and a quarter and then was taken back to the county jail.

**Hides His Face.**

When he left the grand jury room, his coat collar was turned up and he made every effort to hide his face. A

(Continued on page 2.)

## Gangsters' Lawyer Shot in Beer Feud



W. W. O'Brien.

Attorney O'Brien was in the line of fire when Capone gang machine-gun bullets laid low "Hymie" Weiss, a rival beer lord and one of his body guards. O'Brien and two others were wounded.

(Story on page 2.)

**Earthquakes Register Here.**

Severe earthquake shocks were registered on the University of Chicago siesmograph today. The disturbance began at 12:15 a. m. and achieved a maximum intensity at 12:40 a. m. The waves continued until 3:15 a. m.

Attendants at the university weather bureau estimated the distance to be 4,150 miles from Chicago.

# A. F. OF L. PROPOSES TO OUT-DO COMPANY UNIONS IN EFFICIENCY BY CLASS COLLABORATION PLANS

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 13.—Forced into a realization of the startling fact that two million workers are today organized into the so-called company unions under the American plan or "open shop" plan the delegates to the American Federation of Labor here today took action to combat this threat to the trade union movement.

Instead of instituting drastic measures, however, to build up the labor unions as class organizations of the workers, to combat the capitalist employers, the convention resolution unanimously adopted pleaded for greater class-collaboration with the exploiter with the expectation that the substitution of the trade unions for the company unions will "be of service not only to the American workers but to the American industry in all branches and to the American public in general."

**Woll Brings Subject Up.**

The question of company unions came before the convention in the report of the executive and in several resolutions, one of which was brot in by the delegation of the photo-engravers' union, headed by Matthew Woll, secretary of the resolutions committee reporting this subject to the convention.

"Company unions are a menace to the trade union movement and to American industry which must be met and overcome," declared the committee report.

"The employer-controlled unions are compulsory. Compulsory co-operation is a contradiction in terms. To deny the right to voluntary organization is to deny the right to organize.

"Close co-operation the Answer."

"It is to the interest of both management and workers that union-management co-operation should be established. It is the answer to company unions.

"Your committee believes that the time is ripe for American labor to work progressively for the substitution of union-management co-operation for company unions, to substitute voluntary democratic organizations of trade unions for employer-controlled company unions or the shop representative plan.

**Will Require Effort.**

"To accomplish this will require continued effort over a period of time, and our method of approach must be based upon careful and scientific study of the situation supported by an aggressive, concentrated and well-directed campaign."

Delegate Frey, moulders, led off the attack against the company unions by declaring that one of the policies of the American plan was to employ as few American citizens as possible.

**Frey Feels Insurance Loss.**

He than told of the company union in the plant of the General Motors corporation at Flint, Michigan, where $15.60 was taken annually from the workers for insurance features, with $7.50 for welfare program activities, claiming that $1,755,000 was taken in all from the workers of this plant thru enforced dues, or what he called the company's check-off system.

"That is not bad financeering," he commented, "at the same time the General Motors corporation has doubled its output per man during the last six years."

Delegate Furuseth, seamen, told of the conditions imposed by the Shipcarriers' association on the Great Lakes, where a skilled seaman has become a curiosity, he said, and where immigration laws are violated at will.

**Half Railways Use Company Unions.**

Secretary Woll, for the committee, launched into an attack on the company unions, pointing out that half

(Continued on page 2.)

# SOVIET UNION OCCUPIES FLOOR OF AMERICAN FEDERATION MEET; LEWIS ATTACKS THE LEFT WING

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 13. —Lashing themselves into an unreasoning fit of frenzied fury when the resolution calling for American recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics came before the convention here, the administration leaders in the American Federation of Labor utilized the opportunity to direct a triple attack against the left wing in the American labor movement.

Soviet recognition was rejected, the idea of sending a trade union delegation to the Soviet Union was repudiated, while a bitter attack was directed against the opposition to the Lewis regime that has developed in the United Mine Workers of America, in the final assault the questions of soviet recognition and the delegation were almost lost sight of in the attempted rally in support of the Lewis administration in the miners' union.

**Lewis Attacks Foster.**

President John L. Lewis of the miners, himself a member of the resolutions committee that was reporting, in the midst of an hysterical argument launched into a tirade against the delegates, calling their attention to the fact that William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, had been sitting in the balcony all morning.

With dramatic gestures and utilizing the mob-inspiring oratory in which he is an adept, Lewis began pointing to the spot in the balcony where he had last seen Foster, with the delegates turning en masse to look in the same direction. But the effort failed to rather stampede anticlimax. It developed that Foster had moved to the floor of the convention hall for the afternoon session, with the result that Lewis couldn't identify him in time to make his harangue effective.

**Strong Battery Against Left Wing.**

Perhaps the strongest battery of speakers in the convention was mustered in defense of the administration policies against the left wing. In addition to Lewis, there were John P. Frey, moulders, and James Wilson, pattern makers, both members of the committee on the executive council's report, in addition to the closing speech by President Green.

Delegate Tim Healy, stationary firemen, and Max Hayes, Typographical Union, both spoke in favor of soviet recognition and for the sending of a trade union delegation to Soviet Russia. Their arguments were greeted with cat-calls and jeers.

But when the time for voting arrived, with administration forces demanding a standing vote, all opposition had been terrorized into silence and the committee report carried unanimously, not even one delegate announcing that he abstained from voting.

The resolutions demanding soviet recognition were introduced by the delegation of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union.

**The Gospel According to Matthew.**

Secretary Woll, reporting for the resolutions committee, offered a lengthy 500-word statement starting out with the recommendation that the American Federation of Labor refuse to change its position on the question of soviet recognition.

It was declared that the federation was not interested in the commercial aspects of the question, agreeing fully, however, with President Coolidge on this question.

**"No Compromise."**

The committee announced that between the Workers' and Peasants' Government of the Union of Soviet Republics and the American form of government there can be no compromise of any kind, declaring, "We repeat the call to American trade unionists to stand true to their faith, to be militant in their defense of the principles of freedom and justice for which our movement stands and upon which our democracy rests its foundation walls."

The report then takes up the question of the trade union delegation to Soviet Russia as follows:

**Delegation "Unnecessary."**

"Finally, we call attention to the recent declaration of our executive council, in which it was well said that our movement not only cannot join in any mission to investigate conditions in Russia, but deems any such mission wholly unnecessary. We desire to record our approval of that declaration and to add in this report the conviction that no trade unionist should go

(Continued on page 2.)

# Now We Are Moving Forward in Spirit of Victory to Keep the Daily Worker

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

The party and the sympathizers with its cause have at last awakened to the danger in which The DAILY WORKER finds itself and are going to work to raise the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund, which will end this danger.

The contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund are reaching The DAILY WORKER office in increasing volume. To date the fund stands as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Received to October 9 | $5,838.93 |
| Received October 11 (Monday) | 566.21 |
| Received October 12 (Tuesday) | 1,528.40 |
| | $8,833.54 |

The contributions Monday and Tuesday are nearly 60% as great as for the whole four weeks' period prior to those days during which the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign has been under way.

If this spirit of work is kept up, if the volume of contributions continues to increase as it has during the last five days, The DAILY WORKER will triumph over the difficulties which it is facing.

Even now, however, only a small part of the party membership is behind the Keep The DAILY WORKER drive. The returns so far indicate that only 25% of the party is working to Keep The DAILY WORKER.

The task before the party is to mobilize the whole party organization. A 100% drive by the party organization with every party member aiding to collect the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund will bring the funds needed immediately, to meet The DAILY WORKER and raise the total $50,000 KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND.

Such a campaign will place The DAILY WORKER in a position to continue its fight for the revolutionary movement in the country.

The A. F. of L. convention has just been discussing the work of the Communists in the labor movement. The reactionary labor leader attack the Communists because everything that is hopeful in the American labor movement, everything that is a drive forward in the workers' interests is the work of the Communists. The activity of the Communists is a thorn in the side of the bureaucrats. They rather continue to sleep and enjoy their fat jobs than fight for the workers.

The DAILY WORKER is the heart of the forward movement among the workers. It is the voice of this movement. We must keep it for this fight. We must build it stronger.

We can do that by keeping up and extending the support which is now developing for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund.

The next mark in the $10,000 mark which must be reached by Monday, October 18, in order to Keep The DAILY WORKER.

Concentrate on the work of securing the contributions which will put the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund at $10,000 next Monday. Mobilize every resource to make the collections necessary. Rush in the remittances.

Make the spirit of victory in the campaign to Keep The DAILY WORKER grow.

WE CAN WIN THIS FIGHT AND KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

# EAT RECORD IN SHIPPING "BLACK" COAL

## U. S. Strike-Breaking Leads the World

By GORDON CASCADEN.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 11.—All previous monthly records for shipment of soft coal th break the British general strike were passed by September loadings.

With one day less in which to load, last month's total tonnage of coal shipped to the British Isles and other "overseas" markets exceeded August, a record month.

Last month also marked the assumption of two additional ports into the coal-exporting trade, Philadelphia and Charleston, joining Hampton Roads and this port.

But the shipments from Philadelphia and Charleston were small indeed when comparison is made with the two large coal-shipping ports.

**Supply Previous British Market.**

Coal was exported from Philadelphia to all parts of the world. Coal-laden vessels sailed for the Canary Islands, Azores, Cuba, Porto Rico, Argentine, Brazil, West Africa, France. Italy and the British Isles. The latter tonnage however, was not large, ships carrying part cargoes of coal.

The British steamer Trevose, which sailed from Charleston for Buenos Aires, Argentine, on Sept. 9, was the first vessel to leave that South Carolina port with a full cargo of coal. The total Charleston tonnage during September reached around 100,000 tons, and part of it went to Cuba and South America. Dredging at the Southern Railway company's coal pier to a depth of 30 feet helped September coal export.

**800,000 Tons a Week.**

But more than 800,000 tons of bituminous coal are leaving the United States weekly for places hitherto supplied by British mines.

Hampton Roads, with its twin ports of Norfolk and Newport News, which ships most of this coal, did not beat its monthly record of August, altho September passed the total for the first thirty days of the previous month.

**Hampton Roads' September Record.**

September coal dumpings for all the Hampton Roads piers totalled 3,710,-992 tons, as against 3,762,851 tons for August.

Like the previous month, the Norfolk & Western railroad led in dumping records, piling up 1,107,815 tons. The Chesapeake & Ohio total reached 906,876 tons while the Virginian Railway dumped 494,301 tons. The Norfolk & Western's record was the greatest in the history of any railroad dumping coal for export. This railroad has bettered the million mark for three months in a row.

**Baltimore Shipments.**

Baltimore coal shipments for September exceeded those for any previous month in this port's long history. Incomplete returns for the month put the total at approximately 900,000 tons.

Preliminary figures show aggregate export coal loadings of 763,466 tons, carried in 135 vessels, August exports, which established a record, reached 763,629 tons, carried on 117 vessels.

**782,466 Tons to British Isles.**

Ninety-eight vessels transported 626,909 of the 782,466 tons, to ports in the British Isles, smaller amounts going to Italy, Spain, Egypt, Argentine, France, and Porto Rico.

The first nine months of 1926 place Baltimore's total overseas' coal exports at 9,537,374 tons, as compared with 357,827 tons for the same period last year and 390,887 tons for the whole of 1925.

**U. S. Leading Scabbery.**

The United States has the unenviable record of supplying nearly half the total amount of soft coal imported into the British Isles during the coal strike. Figures compiled by the Minerals Section, United States Department of Commerce, show that 2,500,000 out of 5,000,000 tons of soft coal imported by Britain from the beginning of the strike nofil the end of August came from this country.

Before the strike very, very little soft coal was shipped from the United States to British ports. During August, Great Britain imported 1,510,741 tons of bituminous coal from this country, a slight increase over the total for July.

**New "Messiah" Returning.**

Jiddu Krishnamurti, acclaimed by the theosophists as the "vehicle of the world teacher," will return to Chicago on Sunday with Dr. Annie Besant, his discoverer and patroness.


**DAILY WORKER AGENTS**

***Regular Meeting—Friday October 15th.***

**19 S. LINCOLN STREET**

This will be the last meeting before the big DAILY WORKER affair of October 30th, and final preparations must be made at this Friday night meeting.

Every nucleus must be represented no matter what other meetings are being held.


# SOVIET UNION OCCUPIES FLOOR OF AMERICAN FEDERATION MEET; LEWIS ATTACKS THE LEFT WING

(Continued from page 1)

mit himself to participate in any such adventure. Ample information is at hand and is constantly available concerning every particular which enters into our calculations in arriving at a decision on our course of action."

The debate that ensued was not without its comical features. In his committee Green was forced to press the delegates to fear and trembling by reading a report, evidently taken from the New York Times, of the second anniversary memorial of the death of Lenin, held in New York City. He read of speeches made by Charles Krumbein and William W. Weinstone, in which these speakers urged a soviet government for the United States.

**Oh, William! How Shocking!**

Green commented: "Those speakers showed they understood their instructions from the Red International." In A. F. of L. conventions the term "Red International" is used interchangeably by them for the Red International of Labor Unions and the Communist International.

Then Green continued reading the report stating that "the audience rose as Ben Gitlow entered the hall" and later told of Communist work in the unions, which Green of course considers very reprehensible.

**Pulls an Anti-Climax.**

He read on, in the effort that M. J. Olgin had spoken in Russian, and then with face flushing deep crimson, Green read in a loud and strident voice the closing paragraph of the report to the effect that the speakers had stated the the time would come when "the Red Flag would be the national emblem and the White House would be painted red."

Green had very evidently expected a wave of horror and outraged patriotism to sweep the convention. Instead the delegates had a hearty good laugh at Green's extreme seriousness, and his very miserable attempt at red-baiting. He should take lessons from Lewis.

Green failed again quite lamentably on another occasion when he tried to heckle Tim Healy, after the head of the auctioneary firemen had finished his talk. Healy is one of those mentioned as a member of the proposed unofficial labor delegation to the Soviet Union.

**Irishman Won't Be Stuffed.**

"If this resolution is adopted will you, Brother Healy, still persist in being a member of the proposed delegation to Russia?" asked Green.

"You're speaking information, Mr. President," replied Healy, with an Irish smile, but fearing that the delegates might misinterpret this indirect reply, Healy arose to his feet and as a member of the American Federation of Labor, I intend to go where I please, when I please and to what country I please."

"As a delegation claiming to represent the American Federation of Labor?" queried Green.

"Just so long as it doesn't go as a delegation claiming to represent the American Federation of Labor," replied Healy.

**Green Feels Fist on Inquisition.**

"As you or no answer would satisfy me much better," declared Green, unable to get the kind of answer he wanted.

"We'll come to that later," declared Healy, and Green had very evidently gotten the worst of it.

Delegate Thomas Sweeney, of the Journeyman Tailors' Union, who was one of the signers of the Soviet Russia Recognition Resolution at the Portland Convention, three years ago, stated that he opposed recognition now on account of the activities of the Communists in the country in the trade unions.

**Heyes Defends Eddy.**

Delegate Hayes came next, opening with a defense of Dr. Sherwood Eddy, whom he claimed "was a friend, is a friend and will remain a friend of the trade union movement." He said that Eddy had not espoused the cause of the Communist revolution.

"Dr. Eddy only said what dozens of others had stated they seen in Soviet Russia, and what they had reported when they returned to this country," said Hayes.

**A. F. of L. Free Speech the Bunk.**

"This is an Eddy tempest in a teapot," he continued. "I am certainly sorry that at least a synopsis of Eddy's talk was not published in the proceedings. We talk of conducting a free forum here in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. We are indignant at President Green not being allowed to make his speech at the Y. M. C. A. Yet it is the same kind of treatment that Green got from the Y. M. C. A. that we are trying to deal out to Dr. Eddy."

Evidently President Green didn't like the way Delegate Hayes was getting by with his speech. He tried one of the methods used by the late Gompers, by pounding the table with his gavel, stopping the speaker and asking him, "Are you for or against the committee's report?"

**Gentlemen Don't Hurt.**

"I'm coming to that, too," declared Hayes. "I'm not a Communist. I have never been a Communist. I don't know whether I'll ever be one or not," and the delegates laughed.

Hayes then claimed he had also been attacked and criticized by Communists. He claimed it didn't hurt him.

"I take the same view as the British delegates," said Hayes. "The Communists are not such a bad lot at heart. Just let them have their say their steam and then they'll buckle down to work.

"I am not in favor of the world revolution," continued Hayes, "I am not in favor of the soviet form of government."

**Where Was Federation During Czardom.**

Then he denounced the fascist tyrannies in Spain, Italy and other countries, asking the committee why it had not prepared resolutions attacking these governments.

"If we and not in favor of relations with the Soviet Union," he said, "then we ought to be in favor of assailing our relations with all these other countries. Why not apply the same principle to all. No one in any American Federation of Labor convention ever got up to demand the recall of the American ambassador to Russia under the czardom.

**For a Delegation.**

"Let us approach this question open minded. Let us send a commission to Russia to investigate and make a report on what they find there. We owe this duty to ourselves and the world at large.

"The time is here," he concluded, "or ought to be here, when we ought to designate some one to go to Europe to investigate conditions to see how much Russia is progressing."

**They Knew It All.**

Delegate Frey got the floor and claimed there was nothing about Russia that the A. F. of L. leaders did not already know. He declared that the purpose of the Russian Communist Party was to bring about, thru a world revolution, the same kind of a Soviet government the world over. He stated that, "The experiences we have had with the Communists in this country ought to be enough. We don't need to know more than we know now," and Frey had stated as the most earnest student in the A. F. of L.

Delegate John M. Walker, of the Illinois Federation of Labor, entered into a long explanation of his part in getting permission for Dr. Eddy to address the convention. He supported Green's explanation of this affair.

**Walker Lies to Us.**

Walker then denounced The DAILY WORKER, from first issue to last, claiming it never had a friendly word for the officials of the labor movement.

It was here that Delegate Healy got the floor, declaring: "I can't understand the attitude of the A. F. of L. toward Soviet."

He cited the visits of labor delegations from other countries to Russia and said: "The A. F. of L. should take the same action in that line. I am not an advocate of the Soviet form of government, but I have signed resolutions demanding the recognition of Soviet Russia."

**Got Truth from British.**

Healey then told of his visit as fraternal delegate of the A. F. of L. to the British Trade Union Congress and getting his first real information about conditions in Russia from British labor spokesmen, especially from James O'Grady, who spent some time in Russia as chairman of a British mission there. After narrating some of the difficulties facing the Russian workers, he said:

"That country is coming along without assistance from any body. If we entered into trade relations with Russia, we could have big trade with Russia."

# Cafeteria Workers of N. Y. Being Organized; Mass Meeting Tuesday

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The cafeteria industry is gradually conquering for itself a prominent place among the large and important industries of the country, yielding one of the largest interests on capital invested.

The bosses are rapidly growing rich and arrogant. Meanwhile the workers must toil for 13 hours a day under the most inhuman conditions, and in most cases seven days a week or at the most one and a half days a week, receiving some of the lowest wages paid to any unorganized workers.

During the winter months a large and extensive membership drive will be conducted, beginning with a monster mass meeting to take place on Tuesday, October 19, at 8 p. m. at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street. A large number of members are expected to join the union at this meeting.

# INJUNCTION HITS HARTFORD STRIKE OF UPHOLSTERERS

## Capitalist Courts Ready, Tool as Usual

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 10 (By Mail)—Although Sunday is considered a day of peace and rest it did not stop the Dworkin concern from working overtime and bringing an injunction against the workers on strike. Just before the noon meeting of the strikers Sunday, October 10, 1926, an injunction was served on Morris Wolberg, president of the upholsterers' union.

Judge Marvin has signed this temporary injunction on the following charges:

That the employes are not dissatisfied with the conditions.

None of them belong to the union nor have any desire to join one.

Always a "Conspiracy."

That the conduct of the defendants result from an unlawful conspiracy seeking to prevent the present employes of the plaintiff from working there.

The temporary injunction restrains Local No. 35 or their associates from inducing or attempting to induce any person now employed to leave his employment, from congregating or loitering upon or in the neighborhood of the plaintiff's business or upon or in the neighborhood of the homes of the employes of the plaintiff.

**Workers Cursed At and Beaten.**

This ridiculous charge against the union, which conducted itself in a very orderly manner, was refuted by the strikers. This shows the weakness of the bosses and the pressure from the furniture dealers for goods that the company cannot supply. The claim that the workers in the Dworkin shop did not desire a union, and that they were perfectly satisfied with their conditions was shown up when about fifteen workers of the same shop who are on strike and were present at the meeting testified that this is a lie.

The workers showed up the rotten conditions that they have to work under, the nomanitary conditions. They said that they were treated like slaves, that were cursed, and sometimes beaten by the bosses. All these things forced them to go out and fight for better conditions and join the union.

**Fight Harder Than Ever.**

It is only the third day of the strike and the shops are all tied up. The bosses are firing their last guns, and the union is prepared to meet it. Financial support was promised by the labor organisatioce of Hartford and by sympathising organisations.

The organizer of the union, Hyman Wolfson, declared that this injunction will not stop the union from fighting and that they are now more than ever ready to fight the bosses and their injunctions and bring the strike to victory.

The young American boys and girls who make up the strikers are determined to stay out and fight.

# Stephenson Sprung on Hoosier Jury

(Continued from page 1)

great cordon of police surrounded him thru the building to an underground passage to the jail building. Guards surrounded the elevator which took him to a lower floor and no one was permitted to approach within 50 feet of the prisoner.

* * *

**Telegraph Borah.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 13.—Attorney General Arthur L. Gilliom, of Indiana, today called upon United States Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, to return immediately to Thomas H. Adams, Vincennes publisher, any documental evidence sent him by Adams to substantiate his charges of wholesale political corruption in the state. In his telegram to Borah, sent to Washington, Gilliom declared "the glaring need of the moment was evidence of fact."

Gilliom's telegram reads: "Morning press quotes you as saying you believe Thomas Adams of Indiana has the goods to sustain his charges of political corruption in Indiana and that your belief is fonnded on documents sent you by Adams. Adams was subpoenaed and appeared before the grand jury yesterday in an investigation of his charges. I am assisting in this grand jury investigation. Do you please return to Mr. Adams immediately any documents or other evidence in your possession on this subject so he can be brought before the grand jury with it?

* * *

**This government of the state of Indiana is thoroly capable and desirous of getting its own house i norder if it is shown that it is out of order, but the glaring need of the moment is evidence of facts."**

* * *

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 13.—An appeal to Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, to undertake a senate probe of the alleged political corruption in Indiana was made here today by Boyd Gurley, editor of the Indianapolis Times.

The call upon Reed follows a similar request made upon Senator William Borah by Thomas H. Adams, chairman of the Indiana Editorial Association, who launched the present

# COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL ISSUES APPEAL FOR MINERS' STRUGGLE

By JOHN PEPPER

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 12.—The Executive Committee of the Communist International has issued an appeal stating that the mighty social struggle in Great Britain is growing more acute every day. The last conference of delegates of the Miners' Federation, which rejected with an overwhelming majority the insolent provocations of the conservative government, decided to continue the struggle in the most energetic manner. The manifesto points to the fact that the challenge hurled at the mine workers is now accompanied by a challenge of the British capitalist class against the whole working class by the decision of the conservative party conference in Scarborough against the right of the trade unions to exist.

**Communist Party Demands.**

The Communist Party of Great Britain demands the driving out of the conservative government, the dissolution of parliament, the establishment of a real labor government under the control of the workers, and an embargo on coal. The workers of the world must hurry to assistance to the British miners, to help frustrate the treacherous machinations of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and of the leaders of the labor party. They must oppose the treachery of the reformist leaders of the Amsterdam Miners' International.

**Support to Miners.**

The struggle of the British miners is of tremendous importance to the fate of the workers of all countries. In spite of predictions of defeat in the bourgeois press of the world, and in spite of all efforts of the reformists, the British miners will win, if supported by the world proletariat.

The manifesto calls upon the International Trade Union movement to organize internationally an embargo on coal exports to Great Britain, and an international levy for the struggling miners of Great Britain.

# POLICE DISCOVER NEW INFORMATION ON CHI SHOOTING

## Mayor and Chief Revise Vice Squads

Startling developments piled seasation upon seasation in Chicago's gangland Weiss-Murray murders. Chief of the developments, shown by evidence at the coroner's loquest, police and federal inquiries were:

Earl ("Hymie") Weiss was killed by shotgun slugs and revolver bullets fired from the street, and not from the machine-gun nest on the second floor of a State street building.

Patrick Murray was killed by machine-gun and shotgun bullets fired from the second floor ambuscade.

Two machine-guns, one in the second floor nest, one on the street, were used in the battle.

Attorney W. W. Otis, who, in a serious condition at Mercy hospital, also was wounded by shotgun slugs fired from above.

Sam Peller and Benjamin Jacobs, friends of Weiss, fired some of the shots at him, witnesses say.

Federal officials anoooooced onearthing of a new gigantic booze graft conspiracy.

Chief of Police Collins was summoned to the federal building to testify in the old Genna gang and police graft inquiry.

Armed guards were thrown about the courtroom where Joe Saltis and Frank Koncil, clients of O'Brien, are on trial for murder.

Mayor Dever and Chief of Police Collins called a meeting of captains late today at which a big shakeup in the police department, including rearranging of the city's vice and crime squads, was to be ordered.

## Open Shop Steel Boss Shoots at Strikers; Police Action Forced

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—A near-riot occurred in the business section of the city, the outcome of the boilermakers' strike, when Edward B. Ladwig, president of the Canal Steel Works, accompanied by E. Lamb, secretary of the same concern, were taken into custody by the police. They are charged with discharging firearms in the city limits.

A non-union workman, A. Oglesby, is also charged with attempting to kill Emile Myer, a union boilermaker now on strike. The officials of the struck establishment were escorting strike-breakers home when the rupture occurred.

## Retrial of Daugherty Depends on Decision of Federal Attorney

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The question of the retrial of former attorney general, Harry M. Daugherty, and former alien property custodian, Thomas W. Miller, is entirely in the hands of United States Attorney Emory R. Buckner, the Department of Justice indicated today.

Buckner, who prosecuted the pair only to have the jury report a disagreement, said that because of press or other business he would not decide for several weeks whether to bring them to trial again or quash the indictments.

Daugherty and Miller are still under indictment and their bail of $6,000 each is automatically continued.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regular-

# TORY M. P.'S TOO TIPSY TO SUIT LABOR MEMBER, ASKS FOR BEER PROBE

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Political circles were agog today as the result of the statement made by Dr. Alfred Salter, labor M. P., that he has seen members hopelessly intoxicated in the house of commons.

"Drunkenness is most marked in the tory party, partly because they are the largest party. Frequently the debates become noisy because some one taking part in them has lost control of himself thru drink."

Dr. Salter declined to mention any names but he said he would ask for an investigation, charging that the bar in the house of commons is always open when the house is in session, even at hours when the laws provide that public houses shall be closed.

# HIGHWAY POLICE LINKED IN GRAFT OF CITY COPPERS

That the highway police of Cook county were giving close co-operation to city police in the gigantic bootleg graft that is being uncovered by federal investigators was indicated yesterday. Virtually every highway patrolman in the county is implicated in the scandal which is shaking the Chicago police department, according to the investigators.

Issue 400 Subpoenas.

On Monday 400 subpoenas were issued on prospective witnesses before the grand jury, the witnesses including city police, from a patrolman to district captains, highway police, and known gamblers and bootleggers.

The highway police came into play in the graft system thru which police officers minted bootleggers out of thousands for protection, in the transporting of liquor in and out of the city limits. The investigators declare that evidence shows that the highway officers and city officers worked hand-in-hand, the former "protecting" booze shipments in the county, and the latter in the city.

**Were Very Courteous.**

Sometimes, it was uncovered, when protection payments were so made that it was necessary for the highway police to also protect shipments within the city, the city police would extend that "courtesy" to them, and vice versa.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

# A. F. OF L. PLANS TO COMPETE WITH COMPANY UNION

(Continued from page 1)

of the railroad mileage in the land is now under the company union plan, that the company unions are numerous in the metal trades, that they exist to some degree even in the printing trades and in the miscellaneous trades.

"They are all destined to destroy the trade union movement," declared Woll. "If we are true to ourselves we must become active in this campaign against the company unions."

He declared the company unions were really outlaws, operating in defiance of the charter rights of the various corporations responsible for them.

"We must rise en masse against this damnable condition," he concluded.

The committee report in approving of the resolutions introduced on this subject declared:

**A Dictatorship—So!**

"Amazing as it is that there should be employers willing to enrich themselves temporarily at such terrible and appalling cost to the masses of their employes, practicing in their own realm the very essence of the principles of dictatorship, the disguised by phrases calculated to indicate a condition of quasi-freedom, the fact remains that there are such employers and that their existence makes for our movement a problem of the gravest character.

"The purpose to study these deceptive organizations and to replace them with free associations of workers under the trade union banner has our most hearty approval. We would add only that the equally enslaving institution, falsely and treacherously called the open shop be added to the field of study, and action."

**Argue Over Labels.**

Delegates went into a lengthy discussion over a resolution demanding that all A. F. of L. delegates carry at least six union labels, indicating that he would be searched for them on arrival at the conventions. The committee report merely required arriving delegates to make a report on this subject. The debate became so heated that the entire matter was referred back to the committee.

Resolutions attacking the speed-up system and night work among government employes were approved, as well as resolutions calling for civil service courts of appeals to secure enforcement of civil service laws, and the modernizing of the federal compensation for injury law.

The question of the restoration of citizenship to Eugene V. Debs was referred to the executive council for action.

**Never Heard of Labor Prisoners.**

Resolutions demanding the release of class war prisoners the world over were rejected, it being claimed that no specific conditions to be remedied or particular prisoners to be freed had been cited.

The committee regretted to note that the resolutions attacking race discrimination implied that the A. F. of L. was not doing all that it possibly could to combat race, sex and religious prejudices within the American labor movement. It concurred in the spirit of the two resolutions introduced, but reaffirmed what it called established A. F. of L. policy on this matter.

It was reported that the troubles of the horseshoers' union in Chicago were being amicably settled.

An investigation will be made of the taxation propaganda being sent out by Professor Richard T. Ely.

**Favor Golden Rule.**

Near east relief was approved and International Golden Rule Sunday, December 5, endorsed.

The convention repudiated the so-called County Concrete Road, Concrete Block, Sewer and Water Pipe Layers' Union, Local No. 321, organized by Fred Meder in Chicago, claiming it was not a bona fide organization.

**Working on Passaic Relief.**

A supplementary report showed that the total collection taken yesterday for the Passaic strikers totaled $1,256.10. International officers are meeting with President Green to discuss immediate relief measures on a large scale.

Problems involved in radio broadcasting will be investigated.


**KEEP THE DAILY WORKER**

For Militant Trade Unionism—For a Labor Party—To Help Workers Win Strikes—Organize Unorganized—To Protect Foreign-Born—To Establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government!

I enclose $.....

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

# U. S. ALLIES IN CHINA ISOLATED AS REDS REGAIN RIGHTS

## Cantonese Only Honest and Orderly Force

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Radical Chinese governing the only organized resistance to Japanese aggression in the midst of the bloodiest civil war the country has yet known, while remaining loyal to China, is arousing a savage fury toward its foreign allies.

That is the perplexing fact which American state department officials gather from the confidential flow of dispatches from Peiping, Hankow, Shanghai and Canton. It is confirmed by special press dispatches from China and is now digested by a reluctant editorial in the New York Times, which always has influence with diplomatic Washington.

### Expected Red Terror.

Frank Lockhart was sent to Hankow as American consul-general to watch over American non-combatants in the central China and to report on the dangerous spread of the communist doctrine of the "red" government at Canton. When the Cantonese forces started northward and captured Hankow he was greatly alarmed.

Foreign powers, except the Soviet Union, had backed the militarists, Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu, to crush the radicals. When Wu fled and Chang stayed in the north, Lockhart and his associates feared a red terror of some sort, due to the restoration of liberty to the working masses whom we had held under military heel.

### Feared White Terror.

Now Lockhart reports the Cantonese forces as respecting the rights of Chinese and of foreigners, while the militarist Sun Chuan-fang is marking his campaign against the radicals by indiscriminate murders and looting.

In Peking Minister MacMurray finds chaos spreading from the native quarters to the gates of the foreign compounds. Most of the well-connected cabinet have fled to the foreign quarter for safety, and no real government exists except the momentary whim of Chang Tso-lin's ex-bandit generals. Martial law is used as an excuse for any violence which Chang may desire upon.

### Only Cantonese Responsible.

Reluctantly the American authorities in touch with China who feel responsible for the safety of American lives in that country are turning to the Cantonese "radicals" friendly to the Soviet Union, as the one element which may restore order and a hope of progress in the nation.

### Sun Cigars Exploded.

MANILA, Oct. 12.—Several persons were injured in Manila today from the explosion of cigars in which powder had been secreted. Officers believe the powder was inserted in the cigars by friends of striking cigarmakers, who stopped working last July.

# KING GEORGE'S COMMISSION ON AMERICAN LABOR COSTS GETS TO WORK

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, (FP).—Premier Baldwin's Royal Labor Commission which was sent to the United States to study industrial relations in many industries in order to justify new policies in Britain, has paid its official visit to Washington and gone to work. Its first inspection of an industrial plant was that of Gen. Goethals and Otis railroad shops at Mount Clare, Baltimore, where the so-called B. and O. plan of co-operation between the management and trade unions in increasing production is in operation.

### Labor Representatives!

Baldwin's commission was ostensibly created in order to help British manufacturers pay a wage scale more nearly on to the American wage level. Two representatives of British labor and two spokesmen of British employers are among its members. The labor men are Ernest Bevin, secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and J. Tarbuck, executive board member of the Amalgamated Engineering (Machinists) Union. The employers' men are Mishcon R. Dewar and Randolph Smith, the William Morris-Lord in chairman. He is assisted in the "impartial" position by F. W. Leggett, assistant secretary of the international relations branch of the ministry of labor; I. Hay Mitchell, principal conciliation officer of the ministry, and H. G. Emerson, acting as secretary.

### Trying to Crush Miners.

This commission was sent to America while Baldwin's tory majority in parliament was trying to crush the British miners' union. Its announced purpose is to find out why American employers can pay high wages and still make profits while British employers are paying low wages and making no profits. In view of Baldwin's private status as a manufacturer and a tory, the majority report which will follow an admiring tour of the plants of Mellon, Ford, Schwab, General Electric, International Harvester, Baldwin Locomotive and other concerns may be readily foreseen.

That report is likely to declare that American employers who have made signal success possible and are paying high wages are untrammelled by a lot of trade union rules and agreements. It may offer a theory of industrial autocracy as the basis for reorganization of British industry on a modern mass-production plan. It will eulogize the helpfulness of the anti-union corporations in the United States and will deplore the close ties between unions maintained in British through strikes and trade union activities. Such a report by the majority may be anticipated in view of the political and economic situation faced by the tories.

### Natural Resources Abundant.

Public Ownership Defeated by the Baldwin commission's majority are the struggles of more aggressive elements of American labor to establish high wages; the fact that American natural resources are abundant, labor supply relatively low, economic conditions resulting from the world war highly favorable to American as against British industries, and modern machinery far more prevalent here than in Europe. If they ignore these factors, can they understand Henry Ford's principle that the payment of a high wage promotes demand for more goods and hence makes possible higher profits and again higher wages?

It is expected that the labor members of the commission will report that the highest wages in America are paid in the building trades, which are unionized, and that the worst industrial conditions are found in those industries in which the worker has been least emancipated from feudalism.

# BRITISH LABOR PARTY EXHIBITS YELLOW STREAK

## Robert Williams Aids Mine Owners

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The machine of the reactionary labor party officials has at the national conference in Margate had the satisfaction of rolling over the resolutions demanding that Communist organizations be permitted to affiliate with the labor party, but the joy of the right wingers was somewhat mixed with vinegar when they saw 80 Communist delegates present at the conference, the they had no right to be there, according to the decrees of Ramsay MacDonald.

But the Communists were there because local labor party branches elected them.

### Williams a Renegade.

One of the sensations of the sessions of the national conference of the labor party was the conduct of Robert Williams, one-time member of the Communist Party, but expelled for conduct unbecoming a member of a revolutionary organization. Williams is now business manager of the London Daily Harald. The former revolutionist came on the floor of the conference in this field." Allusion is evidently made to the period when the railway was in the hands of the Russian White Guard emigrants.

to attack Russia. France, at present, is thus supplementing the British policy of encircling Russia.

In the east the French ambassador in China, de Martel, has been negotiating with the White Guard Russians of the "Russo-Asiatic Bank" for the exploitation of the Chinese Eastern Railway. This is to be "compensation" for the Russian debts.

According to the Harbin Observer, while in Mukden, deMartel stated that French capital could give 43,000,000 Mexican dollars in an internal Mukden loan. He discussed the question of financing the Chinese Eastern Railway in view of the imminent taking over of the railway by Chang. Another version is that the financial operations will be entrusted to the Russo-Asiatic Bank. "as it has experience in this field." Allusion is evidently made to the period when the railway was in the hands of the Russian White Guard emigrants.

# All But Political Prisoners Go Free

POLAND, Oct. 13.—The Polish press reports that an amnesty is prepared for Generals Malczewski, Zagurski, Rozwadowski and others, among them also common criminals.

And the proletarian political prisoners?

* * *

### Comrade Murdered.

LODZ, POLAND, Oct. 12.—In the hard labor prison in Lodz the political prisoner, A. Ousser, was found in his cell with a wound on his head and with blood pouring out of his mouth. The wound had been caused by some heavy instrument.

The prison administration "found out" that Ousser committed suicide.

# FRANCE RENEWS PLOTS AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA

## United With Britain in Hostile Intrigue

MOSCOW (By Mail).—It is a known fact that British diplomatic circles have for some time been bringing pressure to bear on the Quai d'Orsai for more active participation in the anti-Soviet crusade. This is confirmed by a renewal of French machinations.

Like Great Britain, France has been intriguing against the U. S. S. R., both in the west and in the east. The recent Franco-Rumanian treaty makes normal relations between France and the U. S. S. R. impossible. The treaty recognizes the annexation of Bessarabia; Russia can never agree to this act of robbery. Whether this policy will be continued following the Briand-Stresemann conversation remains to be seen.

### Pilsudski Prepares.

By her military guarantee of the inviolability of Rumania France not only strengthens the power of the white terrorist boyars oppressing Rumania, but strengthens Rumania's alliance with the Polish adventurer Pilsudski, who is feverishly preparing an attack on Russia. France, at present, is thus supplementing the British policy of encircling Russia.

In the east the French ambassador in China, de Martel, has been negotiating with the White Guard Russians of the "Russo-Asiatic Bank" for the exploitation of the Chinese Eastern Railway. This is to be "compensation" for the Russian debts.

According to the Harbin Observer, while in Mukden, deMartel stated that French capital could give 43,000,000 Mexican dollars in an internal Mukden loan. He discussed the question of financing the Chinese Eastern Railway in view of the imminent taking over of the railway by Chang. Another version is that the financial operations will be entrusted to the Russo-Asiatic Bank, "as it has experience in this field." Allusion is evidently made to the period when the railway was in the hands of the Russian White Guard emigrants.

# All But Political Prisoners Go Free

POLAND, Oct. 13.—The Polish press reports that an amnesty is prepared for Generals Malczewski, Zagurski, Rozwadowski and others, among them also common criminals.

And the proletarian political prisoners?

* * *

### Comrade Murdered.

LODZ, POLAND, Oct. 12.—In the hard labor prison in Lodz the political prisoner, A. Ousser, was found in his cell with a wound on his head and with blood pouring out of his mouth. The wound had been caused by some heavy instrument.

The prison administration "found out" that Ousser committed suicide.

# MONEY TRUSTS OF MANY LANDS UNITE IN HUGE BILLION DOLLAR COMBINE TO CONTROL INVESTMENT

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A powerful combination of American and European investment bankers has concluded negotiations for the formation of the American-British Continental Company, an international banking trust for the underwriting of foreign bond issues, it was learned on good authority today.

Blyth, Witter & Company, one of the best known American investment banking houses, will head the American end of the combination, while the Henry Schroeder Company, an outstanding bond and banking house of the English financial center, will act in similar capacity on the other side of the Atlantic. The new alliance, to be known as the A. B. C. Trust, will embrace the leading banks of France, Germany, Austria, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland and Belgium, the combined resources of which exceed a billion dollars.

# ABYSSINIA OBJECTS TO BRITISH-ITALIAN PLAN TO DIVIDE IT AS LOOT

GENEVA, Oct. 13.—Ras Tafari, representative of Abyssinia on the league of nations has filed a note with the league declaring that the British-Italian treaty whereby the two powers divide up Abyssinia in zones of influence between themselves without the consent or knowledge of Abyssinia itself, are void and constitutes a threat against the territorial integrity and political independence of that country.

"The imperial Abyssinian government," says Ras Tafari, "very naturally is troubled on learning that two great powers have come to an understanding on their course of action toward a friendly country, which with them is a member of the league of nations, without informing that country first.

"We interpret this as an indication of their intention to combine and exert pressure in order to obtain economic advantages if the imperial government should consider that the interests of Abyssinia dictated that those advantages should be withheld."

# Cloudbursts Strike Sonora, Dangerous Conditions Prevail

NOGALES, Ariz., Oct. 12.—Cloudbursts and floods in Sonora, Mexico, have resulted in a dangerous shortage of provisions and the complete paralysis of all classes of public service, according to reports received here today.

One cloudburst, it was reported, closed into two entire mountains, ruining farming lands by covering them with millions of tons of rock.

Relief in heavy casualties, based upon the reports of sailors that they saw hundreds of bodies floating in the Gulf of California, was explained by the fact that the flood washed out a cemetery at devastated Carbo.

Fever has broken out at Hermosillo, where the water supply has been cut off; and living conditions are intolerable on account of the high prices charged for coffee is sold at 50 cent a cup, according to reports, and other prices range accordingly.

# United States Navy Invades Nicaragua Under "Neutrality"

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 13.—Under a formal declaration of "neutrality" the United States government landed a force of sailors from the U. S. S. Denver and took possession of Corinto at 8 a. m. Sunday, Oct. 10.

This "neutral" attitude led to an immediate searching of houses and confiscation of arms from the liberal revolutionary forces who are trying to overthrow the tyrant Chamorro, a notorious tool of United States imperialism.

The U. S. proclamation says that the armed forces of the United States will control the territory until a new president has been inaugurated.

Lawrence Dennis, American charge d'Affaires, is using the pressure of the U. S. armed forces against the liberals to force through the appointment of Adolfo Diaz, a follower of Chamorro, as president to succeed the dictator, since Chamorro has been too much discredited to remain in office.

# German Police Seize IRA Booklets, Court Rules Act Is Illegal

WEIMAR, Germany, Oct. 13.—In April of this year the booklets "The Land of the Gallows" and "Terror in Pictures," issued by the executive committee of the International Red Aid, were confiscated by the Jena police. The confiscation was endorsed later on by the Jena court. On the basis of the complaint of the International Red Aid against the prohibition, the district court in Weimar now arrived at the decision that the confiscation was not correct, because the appeal to the proletariats of Bulgaria, which was the occasion of the prohibition, obviously did not have as its purpose "to alter, by means of violence, the constitution of the German Reich."

### 19 Die in Dutch Waters.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Nineteen persons are reported dead and many ships were wrecked in Dutch waters as a result of the gale of hurricane force which swept over all Holland during the week-end, according to a Central News dispatch.

# GERMAN COAL TRADE BOOMS FROM STRIKE

## Big Profits from Soviet Shipments

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The German coal industry is in the middle of a boom. For the first time since the war a shortage prevails, so that the entire Rhine reserves of the coal trade hitherto held at Strasbourg and Kehl, have been shipped south to Switzerland to satisfy the export demand.

The freight rates on coal are also going up.

Experts on the coal trade assert that even a complete cessation of the British coal miners' strike would not deprive Germany of all the advantages gained during the past half year during which German coal has been sent in enormous quantities to break the British strike.

The banks of Germany are also showing a reluctance to grant further loans and the financial stringency exists. But the extra charge on overdrafts leads the banks to be very lenient on this form of credit.

# British Dominions to Insist on Autonomy at Empire Conference

LONDON, Oct. 13.—In spite of previous predictions that Premier S. M. Bruce of Australia would take a stand opposed to the program of more autonomy demanded by the dominions at the imperial conference, the dominions-ites are expected to put Bruce forward as their spokesman upon this program.

Bruce is known as the most loyal of all dominion premiers to the empire, hence anything he says cannot be discounted as coming from anti-imperialist sources or enemies of the empire.

Bruce has his ideas well fixed as to what must be done and he is believed convinced that if something definite is not done, this will be the last of the imperial conferences. The conference three years ago passed resolutions but accomplished nothing.

Australia demands that the Jena problems, especially touching defense matters, she herself, and not Great Britain, must set the policy. Canada and South Africa are supporting Australia in this as both have interests demanding dominion autonomy. But if all get what they wish, the British empire will be disintegrated.

# Conservative Party of Canada Selects Guthrie as Leader

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 12.—Hugh Guthrie has been selected as leader of the conservative party in the house of commons following the resignation of Arthur Meighen. This is only temporary, however, as a party leader will be selected later this year by a caucus.

# ---Weekly International Review---

## New Intervention in China.

THE horrible massacre of the Chinese in Wahneien by British gunboats is followed by the news of Britain's intention to mobilize additional forces for active and determined intervention in the Chinese civil war, together with the proposal for more concerted alliance in China between Britain and Japan in an indication of the desperate straits in which world imperialism finds itself in the face of the splendid onward march of the nationalist and revolutionary armies.

These atrocities and intentions, together with the inspired attacks by Tchang Tso Lin on the Russo-Chinese controlled Chinese Eastern Railway, are far from common sense. There is no doubt of the intention of Great Britain, the leader of the anti-Soviet European bloc, to provoke the Russian workers' government into a war. There is equally little doubt of the determination of the British imperialists to strain every nerve to prevent the inevitable victory of the Cantonese and Kuomintchen troops throughout China. A straw in the wind is the dispatch of the 8,000-ton British cruiser Dartmouth from Plymouth to China to join the squadron already stationed there.

JAPAN is taking advantage of the desperate needs of the sadly frayed British imperialists to loan her support at high rates. She demands, in return for support to an open international policy, British support to her own imperialist ambitions in North China and the abandonment by British of the plan to improve and strengthen the Singapore naval base.

Chinese progressive forces have already protested bitterly against this new development. Wahnsien papers are urging the formation of a national anti-English alliance, the boycott of all British goods in China and the dissolution of all economic and commercial bonds with England. The Kuomintang party, whose national congress opened October 1, has as the last point on its agenda: Agitation against English imperialism.

The Communist International and the entire world to support the struggle of the Soviet Union for peace and the end of the imperialist provocations against Russia in North China, and for united militant action to halt intervention against the movement for the liberation of China.

## Towards a Franco-German Bloc?

THE highly significant, friendly and unpublished conversations between M. Briand and Herr Stresemann at Thoiry succeeded in a much better understanding between French and German capitalism than has existed at any other period in the last few decades. It is clear that tremendous changes have taken place at the time of the invasion and seizure of the Ruhr in 1923 by Poincare (not to speak of the world war itself). At the time of the Ruhr occupation French imperialism hoped to establish on the basis of the economic unity of German coal and technique and French iron ore, the hegemony of France on the continent. Only the interference of America and Great Britain, to both of whom such a development was a menace, prevented the consumation of this French imperialist dream.

But what cannot be accomplished by a brutal assailant can sometimes be done by a coy seducer. The relationship becomes even more easily attainable when each is under the impression that it is the other who is the victim.

GERMANY, which has gained a respite with the gold injections from American bankers, is now developing a monster appetite, reminiscent of 1910 and 1912. With an acutely intensified exploitation of labor, "rationalization" of industry, super-trustification of industry, and possibilities of a favorable trade balance in the near future, she is irked by her national confinements and chafes under the obligation to share France, with the Ruhr still uncontrolable, with England still a powerful enemy, with Mussolini rattling the sabre, and with the ever more imminent Darwasion of the country by American bankers, finds across the Rhine its most likely ally—for the moment.

THE Berlin organ of Stresemann, Tageliche Rundschau, gives as the six points of agreement between the two foreign ministers at Thoiry, (1) the progressive reduction of troops of occupation on the left bank of the Rhine; (2) evacuation, in the course of 1927, of the second and third banks of the Rhine; (3) return to Germany of the Saar valley in all of its political and economic entirety, without preliminary plebiscite, within the next year; (4) suppression of the military control commission, the control to be exercised henceforth by the league of nations; (5) negotiation of part of the preferred shares of the German Railways company as compensation to France; (6) the acquiescence of France in Germany's attempt to secure the return of the industrial territory of Eupen and Malmedy, given to Belgium by the Versailles treaty.

THE Thoiry conversations accompany the announcement of the final organization of the European steel trust. The three Belgian steel companies (Sambre de Moselle, the Providence, and the Societe Metalurgique de Halmant) that were stubborn for a time, demanding an increase in the quota assigned to them—their stubbornness was credited to England, with whom these firms have close relations, and against whom the trust is directed—have finally entered the combination. It is expected that an iron trust, a coal trust and a chemical trust, on a similar scale, will soon be consummated.

THESE developments will have a profound effect. What is directed today against Great Britain will tomorrow be directed against the United States. The United States has forged ed more than a half billion dollars in German corporations and in governmental, provincial and municipal issues since January 1, 1924. In the first year (1924) alone (according to the U. S. Department of Commerce) the U. S. invested $107,420,000 in German corporations alone, which amounts to more than 46% of the total American capital furnished foreign countries in that period. This does not include the $53,300,000 invested in governmental and municipal issues by the U. S. in the same period.

GERMANY is fertile soil for profitable investments; but the hard-headed Teuton imperialist will not tolerate for very long a condition in which he must share his profits with Wall Street. The rapprochement towards France is a move away from America. The suspicions of the London Daily Chronicle are no mere phantasies when it asks if the Thoiry postponers do not signify for England and other countries an economic war without mercy.

The reply of the United States at least has already indicated its alarm at this turn of events. Wall Street criticizes the Thoiry accord on the ground that German railways bonds for the support of the franc on the grounds that "it will be very difficult to find a market for these bonds in America." First, because the loan granted to Germany carries interest at 7%, while the railroad bonds bring interest at but 5%; second, because it is doubtful if the American government (i. e., Coolidge-Morgan-Mellon) will permit the sale of the German bonds in the United States so long as France will not fund its war debt. Wall Street would far prefer the launching of the international loan which was discussed some time ago between Messrs. Mellon, Strong, Morgan, Montagu Norman, Schacht and other financiers of Europe.

The road of the Franco-German alliance may be hard and treacherous and its bed of roses may have its thorns, but it is destined to play an important role in the history of the coming few years. It is such an alliance which changes the map of continents and brings war and revolution in its train.

* * *

## The European Steel Trust and England.

NO sooner was the European steel trust accord signed by Germany, France, the Saar valley, Luxemburg and Belgium than the German industrialist, Rechberg, publicly accused the British steel magnates of having intrigued to prevent the adhesion of the Belgian steel masters to the proposed combination. The British, he said, promised the Belgian firms a large subsidy if they would consent to introduce such demands to other participants in the cartel that they would find it impossible to admit the Belgians.

The British seem to have added to a lately-acquired record of failures their unsuccessful efforts to head off the organization of the powerful steel combine.

* * *

## Pilsudski Eyes Lithuanian Spoils.

IT is announced that the Lithuanian government has instructed all of its diplomatic representatives to foreign countries to draw the attention of all the governments to the concentration of Polish troops on the Lithuanian border. In a memorandum to be submitted to all foreign departments, Lithuania charges Poland of plotting the peace of Europe in danger by its lust for Lithuanian territory.

Lithuania, poverty-stricken as it is, possesses the advantage of the Baltic seaport Memel, once awarded it by the league of nations. Pilsudski, in particular, has always hankered after Memel and Vilna. Poland has been practically at war with Vilna. Now that the spring offer being made by Briand its desire for the abolition of the Polish corridor, which separates East and West Prussia, and the dissolution of the fiction known as the free city of Danzig. Poland's main outlet to the sea, Pilsudski is again marching to and fro on the Polish-Lithuanian frontier hunting for a seaport like a dying sailor.

IT is not surprising, therefore, that Lithuania has just signed a treaty with the Soviet Union whose only aim is to ensure peace between the two nations. This act has, in turn, enraged Pilsudski, who is a tool of British imperialism, which is the leader, director and organizer of the anti-Soviet bloc, in which Poland plays so decisive a part because of its contiguity to Russia and the political situation in Poland.

A repetition of the 1923 struggle in the Baltic is not at all unlikely in the very near future.

## A New French Attempt on Greece.

THE announcement that M. Kafandaris, leader of the liberal-progressives, and M. Michalakopoulos, leader of the liberal-conservatives, will collaborate in the coming elections in Greece—after which the dictator Kondylis announces he will retire from political activities—is an indication of the tenacity with which France is fighting to maintain its foothold in Greece, and, for that matter, in the Balkans in general.

The collaboration of Kafkadaris and Michalakopoulos is an obvious attempt to rebuild the party of the old politician, Venizelos. Kafandaris and Plastiras threatened to march on Athens soon after the overthrow of Pangalos, when the inclinations of the victorious Kondylis turned from France to England. The proposed electoral alliance of the old French Venizelist marionettes is another form of the struggle between French and British interests for the domination of Greece.

## The Narrowly-Averted Greco-Turkish War.

ACCORDING to a reprint in the Westminster Gazette of an interview with the dethroned Greek dictator, Pangalos, in prison, published in the Athens Eleftheron Vema, the general had been preparing, at the moment of his fall, to initiate a war against Turkey with the aid of another power. An offensive treaty had already been signed on August 25 with undesignated power. The Westminster Gazette adds that this power was to have sent an army to aid Greece in Western Thrace which was taken by Turkey from Greece when the latter had its Asiatian frontier shoved westward to the Maritza River after the defeat in 1922.

The mysterious power is, of course, the Italy of Mussolini. It is well known that Pangalos was, especially in the latter part of his dictatorship, very little more than a Greek instrument of Mussolini's Balkan and Mediterranean policies. A Greek attack on Turkey would serve Mussolini's purpose quite well, especially if he might participate in the spoils and incidentally weaken French imperialism, a not mean consideration.

FURTHERMORE, the Dodecanese Islands, inhabited by Greeks, off Turkish shores which Italy had already annexed unto itself after the Tripolitan War, have been a constant sore spot in Greco-Italian co-operation. To what quality Greece got in a few licks himself, Mussolini planned the attack on Turkey, inciting the Greeks with the bitter memory of the Lausanne treaty. Decisive steps were already being taken for the Greek envoy to Jugoslavia was arranging for the broadening of the road from Gevgeli, in Serbia, to Salonika, the strategic route thru Jugoslavia for the concentration of forces against the northwestern corner of the Turkish nation.

Mussolini, however, overreached himself. His support of de Rivera's Tangiers proposal earned him England and France. Pangalos overthrown. Result is defeated

MAN SHOT

# Workers (Communist) Party

## ...PARTY ENTERS ...TES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

...ber of states nominations have ...ter for election while in others the ...nation is still in progress, to ...Workers (Communist) Party can ...on the ballots. ...ions officially filed:

### Michigan.

...following candidates will appear ...the ballot in the primary ...to be held Tuesday, Sept. 14: ...William Reynolds, ...1st Dist., Harry Kishner, ...5th Dist., Daniel C. Holder, ...10th District, William Hollen-...

...of State, Sarah Victor. ...Treasurer, Arnold Zeigler. ...General, Cyril Lemkin. ...General, Aaron M. Katz.

### Pennsylvania.

...following were the candidates ...

...M. M. Wicks. ...Governor, Parthanie Hills. ...of Internal Affairs, Max Jan-...

...States Senator, G. J. Cary. ...Legislature, 1st district, Ernest ...and Anna Waldman. ...District, Mike Bieskovitz and ...

**For Congress.**

...th District, Margaret Yeapor. ...District, Susie Kondra and ...

...District, William P. Mikades. ...Fourth District, Sam Shore. ...Seventh District, William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

...Governor, William Dietrich. ...United States Senator, James A. Ayers. ...Secretary of State, Helene Covey. ...Treasurer, Leonard Forschler. ...Superintendent of Public Instruction, ... Auditor, O. Mahwin.

### Massachusetts.

...Governor, Lewis Marks. ...Lieutenant Governor, Albert Oddis. ...U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam. ...Secretary, Winfield A. Dwyer. ...Auditor, Emma F. Hutchins. ...Treasurer, Max Lerner. ...Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.

### Ohio.

**Canton, Stark County**

...United States Senator, 41st District, Carl Quilli. ...State Assemblyman, 21st District, ... Pisano.

**FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:**

**OHIO**

**Allen County**

...for of the Court of Common Pleas, ...Blonic. Representative to the ...Assembly, Carlin N. Shook. ...Governor, Albert Oddis. ...C. E. Thombsline, County Commis-...Kent W. Frey, County Treasurer. ...Clay, County Recorder, L. L. ...Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. ...Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. ...

**WASHINGTON**

...L. Freeman, candidate for United ...Senator of the Farmer-Labor ...

* * *

**PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOT:**

**Illinois.**

...Louis Engdahl, candidate for United ...Senator from Illinois. ...Hammersmark, for congressman ...Eighth District, Charles Nelson ...Kalousek, congresswoman for ...Second district. ...Griffin, congresswoman for ... congressional district.

**New York.**

...Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant ...Franklin P. Bell. Attorney ...Arthur E. Leeds. State Comp-...Rutherford Stuart Poyntz. ...(Manhattan)

...9th District, Benjamin Lif-...6th District, Rebecca ...Rosenberg, 17th District, Julius ...Rosenberg, 18th District, Alfred ...Bast. Congress, 13th District, ...Krumbein. Congress, 14th Dis-...Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress, ...District, William W. Weinstone. ...14th District, Elmer T. Allison. ...(Bronx)

...3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Ab-...District, Isidore Steinmer. ...8th District, Charles Zimmer-...Assembly, 7th District, Joseph ...Congress, 23rd District, ... J. Olgin. ...(Brooklyn)

...5th District, George Primoff. ...3rd District, Pamela Ward. ...Congress, 10th District, Bertram ...Senate, 7th District, Morris ...

**Connecticut.**

...Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. ...Edward Mrasek. Comptroller, ...Secretary of State, Jane ...Treasurer, H. Wolfson.

## COMPANY UNIONS

By ROBERT W. DUNN
With Conclusions by
WM. Z. FOSTER

*The first booklet of its kind issued. A most valuable study of the growth of a new menace to American organized Labor by a keen student of the problem. A simple and most interesting booklet with the additions of conclusions drawn by the leader of the American Left Wing Movement.* $.25

## THE MOVEMENT FOR WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY

By TOM BELL

*In this booklet, every phase of the problem is presented and facts are given on steps already taken. A timely and important publication.* $.15

Tell me what your ailment, for
Diagnosis and Quick Results
see
**J. J. Scholtes, D. C.**
...Lorain Ave., Cor. W. 25th St.,
...LAND, OHIO. — Morton 3750
...consultation if you bring this ad
...with you.

## HERE'S ONE CASE!

"One fellow worker of mine told to me! "Well, maybe you guys are all right but the time when there'll be a revolution here like in Russia.' But there ain't any revolution now—so what have you got to say. I guess nothing."

"I good deal more than he knew. I gave him a copy of the CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM OF THE PARTY and proved to him that we have something to say about every question that is of interest to the workers. He read it and then the next day he said that he was for us and was going to vote for us and try to get others to vote for us. He liked the stand we took and he said that maybe he'd join the Party."

We must tell every worker the stand of the Party on the big issues of the present election campaign! We can do this by distributing

# ONE MILLION COPIES

of the

# WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM!

Make your start on the

## *SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION WEEK*
## *October 10—October 16*

These leaflets sell at $3.50 per thousand. If your unit is in the city where the District Office is located, order from your district office. Otherwise order from: National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

### C. E. Ruthenberg

General Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, is starting off his election campaign tour with a meeting at Buffalo on October 14. The meeting will be held at Workers' Hall, 36 West Huron street. Comrade Ruthenberg will speak on: "What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Will Do For the Workers and Farmers." The tour will touch the largest and most important cities of the eastern part of the country and the readers of The DAILY WORKER should make a note of the time and place of the meeting in their town and be sure to come to the meeting themselves and bring their fellow workers. The complete tour follows:

BUFFALO, N. Y. Oct. 14, Workers' Hall, 36 W. Huron St.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 15.
BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.
WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 17.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.
NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 19, Amalgamated Temple, 11 Arlon Pl., Brooklyn.
NEW YORK CITY—Special membership meeting, Oct. 20, Webster Hall.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 21.
BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 22.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 23, N. S. Carnagie Music Hall.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 24.
TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 25.
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 26.
DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 27, House of the Masses, 2nd St. Aubin.
MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 31.

### H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, is now engaged in an election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?"

The rest of his tour follows:

AMBRIDGE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 14, 7:30 p. m. Croatian Hall.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., 8 p. m., Friday, Oct. 16, Workers' Lyceum 35 Miller street.
AVELLA, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 17, 2:30 p. m., Braxton Granich Hall.
MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m., Markel Hall.
CHARLEROI, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 20, Italian Hall, cor. 2nd and Lockport.
BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 21, 7:30 p. m., Union Hall.
EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 23.
NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 25.
NEW KENSINGTON, Thurs., Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 14th St. and 4th Ave.
HARMERVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 28, 7:30, Union Hall.
NEW CASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 29, 8 p. m., Workers' Home, 15 Miller St.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 30, 2 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 75 Miller St.

### Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who has just completed a tour in Ohio, will cover a number of cities in Minnesota and Michigan this October in connection with the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Grecht will speak on: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?" Her tour follows:

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 14.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 16, 425 Rice St.
MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 20, Finnish Hall
CHISHOLM, Minn., Oct. 21, Karin Hall.
VIRGINIA, Minn., Oct. 23.
SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 32, Workers' Hall.
DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 24, Workers' Hall.
IRONWOOD, Mich., Oct. 25, Finnish Hall
HANCOCK, Mich., Oct. 26, Kaunakota Hall.
FLINT, Mich., Oct. 29.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 30.
MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 31.

### Activization Group Chicago, Meets Thur.

The activization group of the Chicago Workers Party will hold its next meeting on Thursday, Oct. 14, 8 p. m. at Greek Hall, 768 W. Van Buren St. All active comrades in Chicago are asked to attend this meeting at which important business will be considered.

### Proletarian Writers' Class Is Offered at N. Y. Workers' School

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—A new type of course has been added to the list of subjects given at the Workers' School of New York entitled: "Proletarian Writers' Workshop." Michael Gold, one of the former editors of the Liberator and present editor of the New Masses, will have charge of this new course.

Michael Gold is well known to the labor movement thru such plays and short stories as: The Damned Agitator (Red Library Series); John Brown; Strike; Diaz Mexico, and The Last Revolution.

"Proletarian Writers' Workshop" is not a formal lecture course, but a literary discussion group and experimental laboratory. It is intended for proletarian writers of some promise who are trying to find themselves in the midst of a bourgeois world. The workshop will thrash out the problems of proletarian art. They will be stimulated to production of plays, poems and fiction for the working-class press.

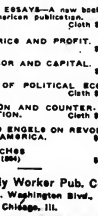
Admission will be based on two specimens of writing which must be submitted a week before the work begins. This course is scheduled to begin on Monday night, November 1, at 8 p. m.

The catalog of courses at the Workers' School for the new term can be obtained by writing to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School, 106-108 East 14th street, New York City.

### RUSSIAN LIVING NEWSPAPER PROLET-TRIBUNE OUT SAT.

The first anniversary issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper published by the Chicago workers or correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out next Saturday, Oct. 16, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

Special cartoons and articles in connection with the anniversary are being prepared. Admission is only 25 cents.




## The Works of Karl Marx

For every worker in these books and pamphlets is the understanding that leads to an intelligent and greater usefulness in the labor movement.

SELECTED ESSAYS—A new book in its first American publication. Cloth $1.75

VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT. $ .10

WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL. $ .10

CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. Cloth $1.25

REVOLUTION AND COUNTER-REVOLUTION. Cloth $ .50

MARX AND ENGELS ON REVOLUTION IN AMERICA. $ .10

TWO SPEECHES (1880 and 1856) $ .05

**The Daily Worker Pub. Co.**
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

## PLAN MONSTER SACCO-VANZETTI DEMONSTRATION

### New York Prepares for Judge's Decision

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The executive committee of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Conference of New York City met Tuesday, Oct. 5, to consider agitation plans to crystallize the local interest and support in the struggle for the two imprisoned workers.

It was decided to hold a monster demonstration, if possible, in Madison Square Garden, immediately after the announcement of Judge Thayer's decision on the pending motions for a new trial, which is expected within the next few weeks.

**Expect Victory Vote.**

In the event that the decision is a favorable one, which all the facts would warrant but which the known prejudice of Judge Thayer makes unlikely, the meeting will be a celebration of victory and a pledge to Sacco and Vanzetti that New York labor will not cease its work on their behalf until they are vindicated and liberated. The slogan of the committee is that Sacco and Vanzetti must not suffer the fate of Mooney and Billings. They must not be commuted to life imprisonment and forgotten. A new trial will result in an acquittal and freedom. Nothing less will satisfy labor.

**Prepare For Worst.**

However, those who have participated in the long, bitter struggle of six years to save Sacco and Vanzetti has no illusions about justice in Massachusetts. They are prepared for the worst and realize that Judge Thayer's decision in all probability will be unfavorable and a new trial will again be denied. As soon as such a decision is announced, New York labor will reply with a monster protest meeting to re-affirm their solidarity with Sacco and Vanzetti and their determination to save them from the electric chair. The final struggle will begin. It will be the life and death struggle for these two innocent workers.

U. S. is Guilty.

It is now known definitely that the department of Justice of the United States government aided in the frameup against them. Their innocence has been completely established by affidavits of a convict who acknowledges the guilt of himself and his gang. The whole ghastly story of this Frost "miscarriage of justice" as it was well designated at the Ri Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor must again be told to the world. Labor must be now aroused that hold its Commonwealth of Massachusetts up to the shame it deserves.

Be Ready For Call.

The New York conference requests all its delegates and affiliated organizations to be prepared to respond to a call for action in the arrangement of this monster protest meeting.

The call will be issued as soon as the decision of Judge Thayer is announced.

ON GUARD! TO SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI!

* * *

### Mass Meeting for Sacco-Vanzetti to Be In Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Oct. 13.—The Cleveland Sacco-Vanzetti Conference is carrying on its work in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti without intermission. Unions and fraternal societies are being visited and told the story of this outrageous frame-up against two workers, whose only crime has been loyalty to their class, the working class.

As a climax to our propaganda of the past few months, a mass meeting is being arranged. The meeting will be held on Sunday afternoon, October 17, at the Moose Auditorium, 1900 Walnut Ave.

Help boost this affair by telling your friends, your neighbors, your shopmates about it. Let's pack Moose Auditorium on October 17. Admission is 50 cents. Tickets now on sale at the office of the secretary, 414 West Superior Ave., Room 606.

### I. L. D. Bunco Party to be Held Friday Nite

Chicago readers of The DAILY WORKER, members of the International Labor Defense, and everybody are invited to a bunco party and dance to be held one Friday night, Oct. 16, 8 p. m., at Aldine Hall, 911 Center Street.

The affair is run by the "Werren Billings" branch of I. L. D. for the benefit of labor prisoners and defendants.

Admission is free, and there will also be singing and music, and first class refreshments. Charge for bunco players will be 25 cents each. Members of the Scandinavian branches of I. L. D. are especially invited.

The feature of the evening will be a short address by Charles Cline, released Texas prisoner.

*Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?*

## Mass. Employment on Rise but Behind the Figure of Last Year

Employment in Massachusetts factories gained 4.3 per cent in August compared with July, according to the monthly statement of the state department of labor. But in spite of this gain the number of workers on the payrolls is still more than 2½ per cent below the level of August, 1925. And it is 17½ per cent below the average maintained by the average number of factory workers employed in the period 1919-1923.

The August improvement in total wages was even better, amounting to 5.3 per cent. This meant a slight increase in the average weekly wage from $24.06 to $24.38.

The four important industries which contributed largely to the August gain were cotton goods, rubber footwear, boots and shoes and automobiles.

## THINK STOCK OWNING STOPS RADICALISM

### Mine Owners Hope to Cripple Unionism

By LAURENCE TODD, Fed. Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Employee ownership of stock is the panacea for workers' discontent which the American Mining Congress Journal urges upon the mine owners in the United States. As the giving direct reply to the warning against the stock-buying delusion which President Green of the American Federation of Labor delivered to organized labor in its Detroit convention, the mine owners' organ in the capital declares that the owners must embrace this plan.

Against "Radicalism."

"The industry should give it unlimited support," it says, "for the purpose of encouraging thrift, as a stabilizing influence against radicalism, as a prophylactic against government ownership, and as a means of breaking down the old alignment of labor against capital and so to prevent or lessen evils arising out of such strife."

Some Things Left Out.

This section of the mine owners quotes the most optimistic figures as to the number of persons who own corporation stock in industrial enterprises. It estimates that the wage workers of America now control nearly $1,000,000,000 of stock in the industries wherein they are employed.

It omits any discussion of the percentage of this sum to either the total capitalization of these industries or the average annual earnings of the stock to the employe-owner. But quoting from the plea the mining contains for the senate finance committee for favors in the tax bill last winter, the journal emphasizes the stabilizing influence of the selling of small lots of stock to employes."

"This Revolution" Discourages Bolshevism.

"It is a sure cure for radicalism," it declares. "It is being increasingly recognized that one who owns nothing has nothing to lose but everything to gain by radical change. Thus such a person affords fertile soil in which to sow seeds of discontent, if, therefore, to discourage radicalism and bolshevism is sound, this new economic revolution should be safeguarded and encouraged in every possible way."

"If employe ownership of stock has helped to solve the labor question in other industries," it inquires, "why should it not be a good thing for the mining industry?"

Must Be Gentle on Texas.

In view of the generous treatment given the mine owners by the senate finance committee, it can be assumed that these arguments met with material approval. The committee was cordial toward any theory which would justify reduction of federal taxes on the incomes of big corporations. The trend of the employe-ownership argument is that the dividends of the employe stockholders must not be taxed and hence the corporations must be gently dealt with.

## Senator Frazier Almost Makes Us Dizzy With His Corn-Fed Diplomacy

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—Giovenni Lyon Frazier of North Dakota has left the capitol to campaign in his home state for candidates on two tickets—the republican and the farmer-labor. As one of the chief spokesmen of the Nonpartisan League farmers, he endorses their own candidates who run places on the republican ticket in the primaries. But for places on that ticket which were won by the enemies of the Non-partisan League he will urge the election of nominees of the farmer-labor party, which is a group made up of the former left wing of the league and its labor allies.

Anti-league republican nominees include candidates, for state treasurer, attorney-general and commissioner of agriculture and labor, beside two congressmen and many members of the legislature.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## CHURCH EXPLOITS YOUTHFUL GIRL TO SWELL RECEIPTS

### File Protest with Society of Cruelty Prevention

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has been asked by the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism to investigate the use of Uldine Maybelle Utley, 14 year old girl, as a "prodigy evangelist", to attract churchgoers in connection with violation of the compulsory education law, the law forbidding employment of minor children without a permit, and the law forbidding the appearance of children in theatrical performances.

**The Letter**

The following letter has been sent to the society:

"Gentlemen:

"We desire to call your attention to what appears to be the unlawful exploitation of a fourteen-year-old by religious profiteers. So far as we can learn, the exploitation of this child involves the violation of (1) the compulsory education law, (2) the law forbidding the employment of minors in gainful occupations without securing working papers, and, (3) the law forbidding the appearance of children in theatrical performances.

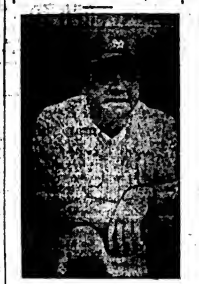
**Must Memorize Sermns**

"The fourteen-year old child to whom we refer appears under the platform or stage name of Uldine Maybelle Utley. She has been booked for a three-week engagement at Calvary Baptist Church, 57th Street, between 6th and 7th Ave., giving afternoon and evening performances of her precocity in memorizing lengthy orations. This embryonic Aimee Semplo McPherson demands immediate attention. The parrot-like, flaping and stuttering performances of this infant are prima facie avidence, in our opinion, of cruel and inhuman tasks of memorizing sermonettes and rigmaroles.

"We sincerely trust that you will use your authority to investigate the life of this child, ascertain the facts about her education and employment and the violations of the law in that connection, find out who receives the financial returns of her performances, and advise us the result of your investigation.

"The American Association for the Advancement of Atheism.
"Freeman Hopwood,
"General Secretary."

## BABE RUTH THE "HERO" OF BUSINESS SPORTS



Who broke the world's series home run record all in vain. The cards took the world series. As against the $ pro-sports business, which manufactures individual stars, there is the growing movement for mass participation in the athletic events of the labor sports movement.

## *PULLMAN COMPANY PROFITS BEAT RECORD; STOCKHOLDERS GET 225 PER CENT RETURN IN TEN YEARS*

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Record profits announced by the Pullman Co. for the year ended July 31 reveal that wage increases granted under pressure of the new porters' union leave the workers only a small share of the overflowing prosperity. The annual report shows a net income after all charges amounting to $14,396,611, compared with $13,771,976 for the previous year.

**Largest Profit in History.**

The 1926 profit is the largest in the history of the company. It gives the stockholders a return of $10.58 a share on the $100 par stock. This is the third year in succession and the seventh out of the last 10 years in which the stockholders of this corporation have made over 10 per cent. For the 10-year period the total return to stockholders amounts to 92.8 per cent.

Pullman stock has always been closely held by the topmost circle of American wealth centering around the House of Morgan. J. P. Morgen is himself a director. So is Harold S. Vanderbilt. So are the Georgo F. Bakers, father and son, of the First National Bank of New York, not to mention J. J. Mitchell and Chauncey Keep of the Chicago wing of millionairedom.

**225 Per Cent Velvet.**

From time to time these multi-millionaires have distributed to themselves Pullman stock dividends until today they have about 2½ shares for each one originally purchased. On their real investment the 1926 return amounts to 26 per cent while the 10 year profit is a return of more than 225 per cent on the money they actually put into the business.

The profits of the Pullman Co. year by year and the war in dollars and in rates of return on the capital actually invested by the millionaire owners are:

| Year | Profits | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| 1919 | $12,720,057 | 26.9 |
| 1920 | 12,812,509 | 26.4 |
| 1921 | 6,130,934 | 12.8 |
| 1922 | 4,371,767 | 7.7 |
| 1923 | 12,216,938 | 24.0 |
| 1924 | 12,602,043 | 24.7 |
| 1925 | 13,771,976 | *25.0 |
| 1926 | 14,396,611 | 26.0 |

**Easy Money.**

In the last 10 years Pullman has turned over to its owners more than $100,000,000 in profits. It has paid them cash dividends in the same period totaling about $100,000,000. When profits fell short of the generous dividend requirements, the dividends were paid out of the accumulated surplus profits of previous years. The company has paid $ per cent a year without interruption since 1900, has on hand undivided surplus profits of $33,267,296 and a depreciation reserve of $16,545,933.

**Cost of Operation Cut.**

Revenue and expense figures show that in spite of increases in wages to porters and maids last February the company has reduced the cost of operating its cars. Revenue per car-mile the first six months of 1926 was 7.26c compared with 7.09c in the six months of 1925. Expense per car-mile was 6.13c, compared with 6.29c, and net revenue per car-mile was 1.20c, compared with 1.36c. Like the railroads, Pullman is getting more miles per day out of its cars, the average for the first half of 1926 being 353.9 miles, compared with 344.8 miles in the last six months of 1925.

Apparently Pullman is following the other industries in balancing slight wages increases with a speed-up that enables it to maintain service at a great profit.

## Building Program of Housing Still Great in 78 Leading Cities

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—During the first 6 months of the present year an average of $24.43 per capita was spent for new housekeeping dwellings in 78 large cities in the United States whose population is 31,677,233.

Los Angeles, New York, Detroit, Houston and Portland, Ore., were among the cities constructing the most housing per capita.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

**Subscribe!**
to the
***YOUNG WORKER***
The Only Paper For The American Working Youth
$1.00 a Year — 50c. 6 Mos.

THE YOUNG WORKER
1113 Washington Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Enclosed find $..... for ..... Mos
Send The Young Worker to.
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## ACTION NEEDED TO SAVE COLORADO MINE WORKERS

### Miners Ready for Revolt Against "Rump"

By HARRY KLETZKY.

III.

The situation that exists in Colorado, principally that of the "Rockefeller Plan for Industrial Democracy," the first company union, is a challenge to the American Federation of Labor as well as to the United Mine Workers.

If the company union "disease" is to be cured in the United States, it must be cured first in Colorado. The policy of "watchful waiting" in Colorado has been carried out for 13 years. The time has come for the offensive. The Colorado coal miners themselves are beginning to demand it; it is time that the entire labor movement look to the "cancerous growth," which received its birth in this state.

**Effort Needed.**

If the A. F. of L. is sincere in its fight on the company union, then no amount of effort or money should be spared to wipe it out in Colorado. Circumstances could not be more propitious. Twelve years of the plan have revealed to the workers themselves the inherent weakness, the sickening falseness, the discouraging futility of maintaining such a program.

With the miners realising the failure of the company union in Colorado, the principal foundation of the plan has been torn down. As long as the miners themselves were debating the plan's merits, undecided as to its real benefits and disadvantages, the trade union organizer was handicapped. But today that is changed. The workers are ready. Why is not the A. F. of L. or the U. M. W.?

**Strong Argument.**

In the failure of the Rockefeller plan, and it is a failure, the labor movement has its strongest argument against the company union. To destroy it all together, and again help the Colorado miners back to unionism, would strike a blow at the entire company union movement which would be staggering. For Colorado is the foundation of that movement.

The entire state of Colorado is rapidly slipping into the ranks of the "open shop" state. Nothing could bring it back more quickly and more certainly, than a victorious attack on the C. F. and I. plan. For the C. F. and I., controlling the largest industries in the state, has given shelter and "backbone" to every other open shop movement. The formation of the company union on the Denver street car system, the largest in the state, is an example of how the C. F. and I. plan has eaten itself into other industries of Colorado.

**Whole State Doubtful.**

Colorado labor must remain dwarfed as long as company unionism exists in the mine camps and steel mills of Colorado. The mere existence of the C. F. and I. plan in the state is contaminating to the spirit of the Colorado workers. The acceptance by so many of the unions in the state of the "industrial commission," altho the commission has been officially denounced repeatedly by state federation of labor conventions, illustrates how many branches of labor in the state are now "asking" for what they want, instead of "demanding." The former militancy of Colorado labor is in great danger of giving away to "-umbleness."

Colorado labor, and especially the Colorado miner, can be saved for the labor movement of the United States. But it cannot be saved by a continuation of a "watchful waiting" policy. Action is demanded. Concentrated, fearless action. The time is near now. Is the A. F. of L. and the U. M. W. ready to strike?

## Supposedly Neutral Railway Arbitrators Named by U. S. Board

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—(F. P.) — Edgar E. Clark, former grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors and for many years member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been named by the U. S. Board of Mediation as one of the two neutral arbitrators for the demand of the Conductors and the Trainmen on the eastern railroads for a wage increase. The other "neutral" arbitrator will be William D. Baldwin, head of the Otis Elevator company, one of the most notorious open shop concerns in America.

Selection of two neutral arbitrators was made by the board because the four arbitrators chosen by the roads and the brotherhoods failed to agree within 15 days upon two neutral persons, as they were required to do under the Railway Labor Act.

## What Are "Neutral Arbitrators?"

### Some Information and Conclusions About the Wage Dispute on Eastern Railway Lines

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE conductors and trainmen, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen respectively, having failed to agree with the executives of the eastern roads on the personnel of a mediation board, have had two arbitrators appointed by the committee which administers the Watson-Parker bill to hand down a decision on wages and working conditions on these railroads.

The first important dispute to be handled by the machinery of the Watson-Parker bill, the records of the arbitrators appointed by the Coolidge-chosen committee are of great importance to railway workers as indicating the type which the so-called impartial machinery picked to "adjust" disputes between the railway capitalists and the workers.

The two "neutral" arbitrators are William D. Baldwin and Edgar E. Clark.

Baldwin is the head of the Otis Elevator Company, one of the most notorious open shop concerns in the United States and which organized, in co-operation with "friendly" labor leaders, the so-called Elevator Constructors' Union in order to get around the working rules of the building trades.

The Otis factory is completely open shop, the company has fought the International Association of Machinists and has hired the Sherman Service, Inc., to disrupt unions with which it has had conflicts.

Edgar E. Clark, a member of the law firm of Clark and Lee of St. Louis, has held high offices in the Order of Railway Conductors and this fact has been played up to the exclusion of other more interesting and significant details of his career.

According to the "Daily People" of March 25, 1902, Clark had the following achievements to his credit at that time:

1.) In 1901 Clark, during the strike of switchmen on the Denver and Rio Grande, made an arrangement with the management of the road whereby the switchmen's jobs were taken by conductors.

2.) In 1902, during another strike, he ordered the conductors to scab on the switchmen.

3.) In 1904, Clark worked hand in hand with the General Managers' Association to break the strike of the American Railway Union led by Gene Debs.

THESE early proofs of loyalty to the interests of the railroad capitalists brought their reward and in 1903 Clark was appointed Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

From 1906 to 1921 he was a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Recently, Clark, appearing for the estate of the late Adolphus Busch, defended the claims of the railroads for a higher valuation of their properties. (New York Times, Oct. 10.)

At intervals he has given lectures on the railroad situation as a representative of the "public," appearing on the same platform with "Poison Ivy" Lee, of Ludlow infamy, now a railroad publicity man.

What price neutrality?

The conductors and trainmen whose wages and working conditions are to be arbitrated by these two "impartial" individuals will get a decision giving the workers exactly what the railroads tell this precious pair to allow and no more.

If they get any concessions at all it will not be because of the arbitrators but because the conductors and trainmen hold a strategic position in the transportation industry and American capitalism is willing to contribute a little something out of its generous store rather than risk developing class-consciousness among these key workers.

BUT whatever the conductors and trainmen get from these "impartial" henchmen of the bosses—if they get anything at all—it will be less than if they were prepared to wage a militant struggle for their demands.

That is the why of the Watson-Parker bill.

Unless we are much mistaken, the union officials who sold this gold brick legislation to their membership are going to have a lot of explanations called for in the not far distant future—explanations which will take more cleverness than they possess to furnish.

## PAPER BOX MAKERS' STRIKE AN EXPOSURE OF CONDITIONS THAT UNORGANIZED WORKERS ENDURE

By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—(FP)—Just how bad conditions are in unorganized paper box factories is being shown up by the strike of New York paper box workers under direction of the Paper Box Makers Union. Anthony Caparo, union organizer, tells of a manufacturer in Brooklyn who has been working big girl employes from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.—a clear violation of the state labor law limiting women's work to 54 hours per week. Saturday work was from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. But the girls struck when the union called and are telling their story.

**Falsifies Time Cards.**

When word that a state factory inspector was coming reached the employer's ears, he had his foreman direct the girls to punch their time cards at 5:30 p. m. but to go on working till seven. After the inspector came and saw nothing wrong—on the cards—the foremen filed his own sworn statement that what the inspector saw on the cards represented the true state of affairs.

The striking girls say that they were told to answer the inspector, if he questioned them, that they only worked to 5:30. The union hopes to push prosecution of this violating manufacturer as an example to other employers and to stir unorganized workers to realisation of what the union can do for them.

**Strikers Devoted Fighters.**

Arrests are frequent on the paper box workers' picket lines but the spirit of the strikers is excellent. Caparo declares that he has seldom seen such a determined and devoted self-forgetting fighting spirit among strikers. It recalls to him the fight of Lawrence textile strikers in 1919.

The week before the strike four early members of the New York police industrial squad came swinging into union headquarters, searching business agents, union officers, and by their manner intimidating workers in the hall. Police and thugs hired by employers are plentiful in the strike areas, particularly at the Specialty Paper Box Co. in Brooklyn. This firm secured an injunction in September—before the strike—in an effort to check union organization activities among its workers.

**What They Demand.**

The strikers are demanding recognition of the union in all shops, 44-hour week, time and a half for overtime, double pay for Sunday, pay for five holidays and time and a half for other holidays if work is required, no discharge without just and sufficient cause approved by a joint committee of manufacturers and union plus an arbiter if necessary, minimum scale of wages from $25 to $60 per week according to task, $4 a week raise at least for every worker.

SEND THE DAILY WORKER for the month to your shopmate, for the time you work together.

## OPEN SHOPPER TRIES TRICKS ON U. S. SEAMEN

### Compensation Law Not What It Looks Like

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, has begun a fight which he will carry before committees of the house and senate next winter, to safeguard the present legal right of seamen to sue for damages in industrial accident cases.

**Sounds Good But Isn't.**

W. J. Petersen, manager of the Pacific coast anti-union shipping offices and lobbyist before congress for the steamship lines, is now circulating a petition asking congress to include seamen with the longshoremen and ship repairmen in a compensation act.

The Seamen's Union is resisting this move on the ground that it reduces their existing legal chance of payment for injury.

Petersen admitted before the house committee last spring that injured sailors often "nail" the companies for thousands of dollars in damages.

Longshoremen and repairmen are generally unable to get damages in the courts, and hence seek a definite compensation schedule under federal administration.

In the official journal the Seamen's Union tells sailors that they need not forfeit their jobs by refusal to sign Petersen's petition.

**N. H. Federation of Labor Meets.**

NASHUA, N. H. — (FP) — New Hampshire State Federation of Labor elected John L. Barry of Manchester president at its annual convention. The program endorsed included study of the prison labor problem, introduction of an anti-injunction bill, continued fight for the 48-hour law, against child labor and adequate compensation for injured or killed. Support of the Bell-Graham law was voted.

## BOSSES DO NOT GRANT DEMANDS, TAILORS STATE

### Supposed Concessions Concede Nothing

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The Ladies' Tailors and Custom Dressmakers' Union Local 38 branded as entirely untrue the recent statement given to the press by Mr. Goodman for the Contractor Association which said that offer of concessions made by the employers were withheld from the workers and declared that not only were the concessions not concealed from the workers but this particular offer was considered by them and unanimously repudiated as inadequate for the tailors and giving nothing whatever to the women dressmakers.

**"Concession" Concedes Nothing.**

The objectionable features in the last minute concessions made by the employers was that they wanted to eliminate control by the union of working conditions in the shops. Instead of giving the forty-hour week, the employers insisted that four hours work on Saturday be made compulsory which virtually nullifies the concession and leaves their offer nothing but the forty-four hours which they have now.

The workers held that the employers are doing nothing constructive to meet a real demand for a time guarantee of enough work during the year to make their real wages come up to the standard of a living wage.

**Walkout Effective.**

So effective has been the walkout of the custom dressmakers that the employers were forced to promise individual raises of from $2.00 to $5.00 and a reduction of from 47 to 44 hours a week in attempts to get the custom dressmakers not to join the ranks of the strikers.

Besides the strike the employers have offered improved concessions which the not fully meeting with the demands have made it possible to reopen negotiations.

**Bosses Lie About Wages.**

The women strikers, when interviewed in the Central Opera House today, were particularly incensed at the salaries mentioned as being paid to the women. Instead of $18 a week to learners, girls who had spent three years at Manhattan Trade School were working for Bergdorf-Goodman since last April for $12 a week and were only offered a two dollar raise since the strike in order that they should not go on strike.

## Pennsylvania Miners Rally to Support of Sacco and Vanzetti

OLD FORGE, Pa., Oct. 13.—More than 1,000 anthracite miners filled the new Colombus Hall last Sunday and emphatically voiced their protest to the threatened execution and continued imprisonment of Sacco and Vanzetti. The meeting was sponsored by several of the organizations behind the meeting appointed a speaker to present to the meeting the sentiments of their respective organizations. The Scranton city administration was attacked by all speakers for their prohibiting this meeting from being held in Scranton, therefore compelling the arranging of the meeting in the little out-of-the-way town of Old Forge.

Fannie Pistkin, speaking for the Young Workers' League, received an ovation at the close of her speech.

A strong resolution was adopted calling on the governor of Massachusetts and Judge Webster Thayer, to free the two workers. A collection of $466 was taken.

## Paper Box Strikers Not Gangsters, Says Union; Four Jailed

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The characterization made by members of the industrial squad of four striking paper box makers arrested on charges of disorderly conduct as "gangster records" was denounced by Fred Caiola, manager of the Paper Box Makers' Union, in a statement issued at the offices of that union at 701 Broadway.

According to Mr. Caiola, the four men, James Marbone, Frank Rosina, Benjamin Storch and James Borneo, were not sentenced by the union as "a damning record" to destroy company property, but are reputable box makers who have been active members of the union for years.

## DETROIT TO STAGE FINE CONCERT FOR PASSAIC RELIEF

### Famed Artist to Appear on Program

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 13.—What promises to be one of the biggest musical events of the season has been arranged by the Detroit Relief Conference, for the benefit of the Passaic textile strikers.

**Artists of national fame will participate in the concert to be held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 26, at the Majestic Theater, Woodward near Willis.**

**Fine String Quartet.**

Heading the program is the Detroit string quartet, one of the finest chamber music organizations in the country. This quartet is composed of four leading artists of the Detroit symphony orchestra, which has gained national prominence under the direction of Ossip Gabrilowitsch.

The quartet is led by Ilya Schkolnik, first violinist of the Detroit symphony orchestra, who has been acclaimed by critics of New York, Detroit, and various other cities, as one of the most interesting of the musicians who has come out of Russia. The other members of the quartet are William Grafing King, second violin; Valbert P. Kelley, viola; Georges Miquelle, cello; each of whom is a musician of very high rank in his field.

**Baritone a Feature.**

Another prominent artist on the program is Stefan Kozakevitch, a young and popular Russian baritone. Kozakevich has sang in most of the country's larger Russian communities, Detroit, Cleveland, and San Francisco being among the towns visited. He has received much praise from the press, and is generally considered a highly gifted singer showing a wonderful mastery of technique and a marvelous power of expression.

**Ukrainian Workers' Choir.**

The Ukrainian workers' theatrical choir will also participate in the concert. This choir, directed by Ivan Hamanec, is composed of 35 mixed voices. It has appeared at various concerts in Detroit, also with the Detroit symphony orchestra, and is considered here the finest of the nationals choruses.

The admission is 75 cents, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00. All proceeds go for the relief of the textile strikers. Only 1,000 tickets are available and workers and music lovers are urged to get them early.

Tickets may be obtained in advance by calling on the headquarters of the Detroit Relief Conference at 55 Adelaide street, or at the following stations: 1967 Grand River aveaue, office of International Labor Defense; 9351 Joseph Campau; Freiheit; Greyling Hall, 2376 Grayling Ave., Hamtramck; Yeman's Hall, 3014 Yemans, Hamtramck.

Tickets can also be obtained at the box office on the day of the concert.

## EMPLOY MORE WORKERS ON U. S. RAILROADS NOW

### Maintenance of Way Work Increases Number

Railroad employment in July meant jobs to 61,550 more workers than were on the payrolls last year, according to the monthly report of the Interstate commerce commission. The commission's figures show a total of 1,857,319 railroad workers who received in July $254,617,654 in wages.

**Big Maintenance Program.**

More than two-thirds of the employment increase came from maintenance of way programs, requiring 42,000 more workers than a year ago. As this work is largely seasonal the late summer lay-off undoubtedly find most of these workers again looking for work. The increase of 13,396 in the train and engine service group, however, is likely to hold as long as the present high level of traffic is maintained.

In other departments the gains were relatively unimportant. Employment in the maintenance of equipment group fell off slightly compared with 1925. Apparently the larger business of the railroads does not mean more jobs for shopmen.

Railroad pay for July averaged $138 if executives and high salaried officials are included. The average for workers paid on an hourly basis was $100. These averages show practically no change compared with July, 1925.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.6 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.

6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Little Joe Wurzer; Hazel Nyman; The Golden Harmony Trio; Scotty Wilson, Medicine Man; Cole Dennison, Cowboy Entertainer.

## By Upton Sinclair

Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair

IV

Paul and Bunny talked, that Friday night, and a lot of Saturday and Sunday, and Paul explained the Russian revolution. There was an easy way for Bunny to understand it, Paul said; if there was anything that puzzled him, all he had to do was to remember their oil strike. "Ask yourself how it would have been at Paradise, and then you know everything about Russia and Siberia—yes, and Washington and New York and Angel City. The Oil Operator's Federation, that set out to smash our strike, they're exactly the sort of men that sent our army into Siberia—often they're the same individuals. I read in the paper yesterday how a syndicate of oil men in Angel City has got some concessions in Saghalien. I remember one name, Vernon Roscoe. He's, one of the big fellows, isn't he?"

Paul said this seriously, and Bunny and Ruth exchanged a smile. Paul had been away so long, he had lost track of the oil-game entirely!

Said Paul, "The operators are the same, and so are the strikers. Do you remember that little Russian Jew, Mandel, a roughneck that was in our strike? Used to play the balalaika, and sing us songs about Russia—we wouldn't let him make speeches, because he was a 'red.' Well, by jingo, I ran into him in Manila, on the way out. He'd been travelling steerage on a steamer, on the way to Russia, and they found he was a Bolshevik, and threw him ashore and took away everything he had, even his balalaika. I loaned him five dollars, and six months later he turned up at Irkutsk, in a 'Y' hut. Lying on a shelf there was a balalaika, and he said, 'Why, that's mine! How did it get here?' They told him a soldier had brought it, but didn't know how to use it. 'You can have it if you can play it,' they said, so he played it all right, sang us the Volga Boatman, and then the Internationale—only of course nobody knew what it was. A few days later there were orders to arrest him, but I helped him get away. Months after that we came on him out in the country, not far from Omsk; he had been a Soviet commissar, and the Kolchak people had captured him, and buried him alive, up to his nose, just so that he could breathe. When we found him the ants had eaten most of his eyes, but there was still some life in him, his forehead would wrinkle."

It was while Paul was alone with Bunny that he told this; and the younger man sat, speechless with horror. "Oh, yes," said Paul; "that's the kind of thing we had to see— and know we were to blame for it. I could tell you things much worse—I've helped to bury a hundred bodies of people that had been killed, not in battle, just shot down in cold blood, men and women, children, even babies. I've seen a 'white' officer shoot women in the head, one after another; and with our bullets; brought there by our railway men—I mean our hankers' railway men. A lot of our boys went plumb crazy with it. Out of the two thousand that came off our transport, I doubt if there were ten per cent quite normal. I said that to our surgeon, and he agreed."

V

All this was so different from what Bunny had been taught that it was hard for him to adjust his thoughts to it. He would go off and think it over, and then come back with another string of questions. "Then Paul, you mean the Bolsheviks aren't bad people at all!"

Paul answered, "Just apply the rule—remember Paradise! They were workingmen, like any other workingmen on strike. A lot of them have come from America—got their training here. I used to meet them and have long talks—all kinds of fellows, that had been all over this country. They are people with modern ideas, trying to dig the Russians out of their ignorance and superstition. They believe in education—I never saw such people for teaching; everywhere, whatever they were doing, they were always preaching, having lectures, printing things—why, son, I've seen newspapers printed on old scraps of brown butcher paper, or wrappings our army had thrown away. I learned Russian pretty well—and it was just the sort of thing our strikers printed at Paradise, only of course these people have got farther in their struggle against the bosses, they see things more clearly than we do."

Bunny was staring, a little frightened. "Paul! Then you agree with the Bolsheviks?"

Paul laughed, a grim laugh. "You go up to Frisco and talk with the men on that transport! That army was Bolshevik to a man—and not only the privates, but the officers. I guess that's why they brought us home. There was mutiny in Archangel, you know—or maybe you don't."

"I heard something—"

"Let me tell you, Bunny—I've been there, and I know. The Bolsheviks are the only people in that country that have any faith or any solidarity; and they're going to run it, too— mark my words, the Japs will get out, the same as we did. You can't beat people that will die for their cause, the last man and the last woman."

Said Bunny, dimidly, "Then it isn't true what we've been told —I mean about their nationalizing the women?"

"Oh, my Lord!" said Paul. "Is that the sort of rot you've been thinking?"

"Well, but how can we know what to think?"

Paul laughed. "Come to think of it, I met some women that had been nationalized by the Bolsheviks — as school-teachers. They taught the men in their armies to read and write, and made every man swear to teach ten others what he had learned. I saw a couple of dozen such women in a cattle-car on the Trans-Siberian railway, without a single blanket, nothing but blocks of wood for pillows, not even a bucket to serve for a toilet. They had several cases of Asiatic cholera among them, and they'd been that way for ten or twelve days—prisoners of war, you understand, waiting until they got to Irkutsk, where they'd be shot without a trial. And on the other hand, Bunny—here's the truth I was in Siberia eighteen months, and never saw an atrocity committed by a Bolshevik, and never met a man in our army that had seen one. I don't say there weren't any; all I say is, I met men that had travelled all over Russia, our people as well as natives, and the only Bolshevik atrocity that anyone knew about was the fundamental one of teaching the workers they had a right to rule the world. You can set this down for a fact about the Russian revolution, all the way from Vladivostok to Odessa and Archangel—that where the 'reds' did any killing or executing, the 'whites' did ten, and a hundred times as much. You never hear about 'white' atrocities, because the newspapers don't report them—they are too busy telling how Lenin has murdered Trotsky and Trotsky has thrown Lenin into jail."

(To be continued)

# DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 6718

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.00 six months $1.50 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## A. F. of L. Leaders Wear Out Their "Red Menace" Issue

The burning issue of the support of the Passaic strike, the attack of the open shop interests of Detroit on the trade union movement, the necessity for some sort of a declaration against company unions and the difficulty of working up any enthusiasm for the "non-partisan" political policy following the slush fund exposures, have served in a way to lighten the dark shades of reaction which have colored the sessions of the A. F. of L.

But when the question of recognition of the Soviet Union found its way to the floor of the convention reaction blazed forth in unmistakable form.

The whole battery of the executive council went into action and auxiliary artillery was furnished by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Mathew Woll, defeated in his attempt to postpone action on aid for the Passaic strikers, crawled back to prominence with a diatribe against the first workers' and peasants' government in the world. President Green and Vice-President Wilson contributed their bits to the debate and the most viciously worded resolution against the Soviet Union ever passed by an A. F. of L. convention was adopted without a vote against it.

There should be great joy in the camp of the bureaucrats at what appears to be the conclusion of a successful offensive. But no such feeling exists. This year the denunciation of the Soviet Union is a purely formal matter because it is known to wide circles of labor officials and workers that a trade union delegation is practically ready to leave for Russia.

President Lewis of the U. M. W. of A. weakened the case for reaction by elaborating on the activities of the Communists in the miners' union and "accusing" them of backing the opposition to his administration.

It is not a part of the record that Lewis said anything about the known and proved corruption of leading officials of the union by the operators, that he dwelt at any length upon the fact that the non-union mines, because of the failure of his administration to organize them, are producing the more than two-thirds of the coal mined in the United States, that the coal operators are violating the Jacksonville agreement almost at will without his doing anything in particular about it except to insist that 200,000 miners must leave the industry, that in the anthracite agreement he surrendered the closed shop enforced thru the check-off and accepted an arbitration provision which ties the union hand and foot, or that the opposition ticket in the U. M. W. of A. calls for nationalization of the mines and has a complete program covering all issues which the union faces.

Headed by John Brophy and backed by what is undoubtedly a majority of the membership aroused by the danger to the union, Lewis will have a hard time convincing anyone that the opposition in the miners' union arises simply because of a Communist drive against Lewis as an individual, or that the Soviet Union is urging on and financing members of the U. M. W. of A. who have raised the simple but all-expressive slogan of "Save the Union."

The Communists in the coal miners' union are, of course, supporting the militant program of the opposition to the Lewis administration. The Workers (Communist) Party will give the opposition all the aid it can and it instructs its members to fight for a leadership which will mobilize the union for a powerful organizing campaign and put it on a fighting basis in preparation for the coming struggle for the life of the union when the Jacksonville agreement expires next March.

The labor agents of imperialism in the A. F. of L. convention have spilled the venum they have been hoarding. The effect has been less than in the past.

The Soviet Union is stronger than ever before and struggles like those in Passaic are proof that the voices of the workers demanding the right to organize cannot be hushed by reactionary officialdom even tho Communists are in the front ranks of their struggles.

The days when the "red menace" could be used to cover completely the slimy trickery of employers' agents in the union have passed and the best proof of this is that the barrage laid down against the Communists by Green, Lewis and Woll is considered even by the capitalist press as a mere face-saving device to forestall fundamental discussion of the real status of the labor movement under their leadership.

The mass opposition to Lewis in the miners' union is the best proof of lack of popular working class support for attacks on the Soviet Union and the American Communists.

Very soon, long before they are ready to do so, the capitalist-minded trade union officialdom, is going to have to discuss basic trade union and political questions on their merits. They will be unable to evade such discussions by the cry of "Communism."

## QUEEN MARIE'S WORKING-CLASS SUBJECTS LIVE UNDER TERROR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUCHAREST, Oct. 13. —(FP)—At the congress of the Roumanian national federation of trades unions affiliated with the Amsterdam International, the membership represented was 28,064 workers. The discussion dealt largely with government terrorism toward trade unionists, and with the miserably low wage and the need for stronger organization. Two plans for outlawing the government were adopted. The first was the creation of an "educational" movement "for the cultural and physical education of the workers on the basis of socialist principles." The other was the establishing of a labor bank.

Freedom of association in trade unions was declared to be non-existant in Roumania; wages had fallen to 46 percent of the pre-war level; the eight hour day had been lost. The congress demanded that labor legislation in the various provinces be harmonized, and that labor representatives be put on all permanent commissions established for this purpose. Amalgamation of existing craft unions into national groups was endorsed.

# U. S. Plutes Hail Queen of Terror Land

The photograph shows Queen Marie of Roumania in one of her poses for American newspaper cameramen, part of the campaign of publicity attending upon her junket trip to the land of the almighty dollar. Above to the left is an assistant secretary of state who will receive the queen officially in the name of President Coolidge. On the right is the Tammany Hall mayor of New York who will grace the monarch no doubt in the "name of democratic New York," and, below, Vice Admiral Long who has been assigned as navy aide to the queen during her stay. By does American capitalism grant a member of one of the goriest royal houses in Europe.



Pavel Tkatchenko

Bessarabian revolutionary murdered by the agents of the political police of Roumania

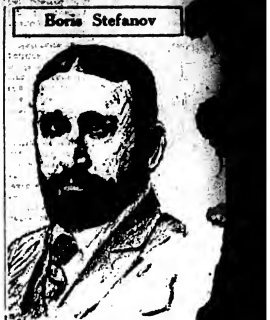
## Siguranza Admits Murder of Workers' Leader in Roumania

ROUMANIA, Oct. 13.—After the government had at first prohibited to report in the press about the murder of Tkatchenko, the government and police press must now, under the pressure of the international working class protests, admit, if in a false form, that Tkatchenko was murdered." The Diminesta reports that Tkatchenko was transported in heavy chains and that he attempted to escape despite the chains. Therefore he was shot.

There will certainly be no worker who believes this obvious lie of the Siguranza and the Roumanian government. The truth is that Tkatchenko was no more able, after days of most horrible tortures, to "escape" and that his murder was done on the order of the Siguranza leaders.

This is not the only case when arrested workers and "peasants have been murdered with the excuse of "trying to escape."

But as all working class persons are manacled in medieval fashion, the charges are fanifestly false.



Boris Stefanov

ormer member of parliament at present in prison in Rumanie and in constant danger of being murdered like Tkatchenko.

## Roumanian Courts Busy With Trials of Communists

ROUMANIA, Oct. 13 - In connection with the recent arrests of Communists in Rhumania with the trial against Boris Stefanov, also the case of Lisa Dijur and some other Communists who decaped during the trial against the executive committee of the Communist Party last year, will be tried.

Apart from this trial the following trials will take place.

1. Trial against the proletarian poet, Kahane, and the trade union official, Fonagy.

2. Trial against the secretary of the Unitarian Metal Workers' Union, Johann Bara.

3. Trial against the young Communist and co-operator to the Facla, Helene Filipovici, for "blasphemy."

4. Trial against the peasants who were arrested a month ago under suspicion of having participated in the Chotin illegal "conspiracy organisation."

# Roumanian Working Class Leader Murdered

BUKAREST, Oct. 13.—(IRA).—After frightful tortures, after brutal meitreatment and shameful derision Pavel Tkatchenko has been murdered. No human beings, but beasts who had lost every human feeling, the agents of the siguranza, attacked Tkatchenko, who was already almost dead from revolver shots, kicked him with their feet, beat him with their clubs, subjected him to the most refined tortures, invented by an oligarchy under whose rule such crimes remain unpunished.

However, nothing could break the revolutionary courage of Comrade Tkatchenko. Terribly wounded, beaten, with broken backbone, spitting blood, Tkatchenko said no word, did not utter a sound which would have betrayed his fellow-fighters in the struggle for the liberation of the Roumanian workingclass.

The Roumanian oligarchy, this cowardly and corrupt clique, wanted to kill this man, because recently the Communist Party of Roumania has succeeded in gathering around itself all workers in the provinces annexed after the war, where national oppression and brutal exploitation has created unbearable conditions of life for the workers.

### Stefanov Arrested.

IT is not accidental that together with Tkatchenko, Stefanov was arrested, who was born in the Dobrudje which was also annexed by Roumania despite the fact that it is populated mostly with Bulgarians. Both, Tkatchenko and Stefanov, were leaders of this national revolutionary movement too, which was always supported by the Communist Party of Roumania and fought under its slogans. The Roumanian oligarchy whose imperialist policy is dictated by the Anglo-French bourgeoisie, cannot itself fight against the decomposing national contradictions, but persecutes with greatest fear the growing national revolutionary movements in the annexed provinces. The Communist Party wins ever greater influence, ever greater sympathies among the workers and suppressed nationalities of Roumania.

The Roumanian oligarchy, too cowardly, miserable and incapable to find another means to maintain its power, employs brutal tortures, inhuman maltreatment and shameful murder.

Pavel Tkatchenko is murdered!

Comrade Boris Stefanov is threatened by the same fate. Both comrades remained at their posts and continued their great work for the liberation of the proletariat to their last breath.

The Roumenen proletariat will revenge the murder of its dear martyrs, the brave fighters for the proletarian revolution!

### How Tkatchenko Was Murdered.

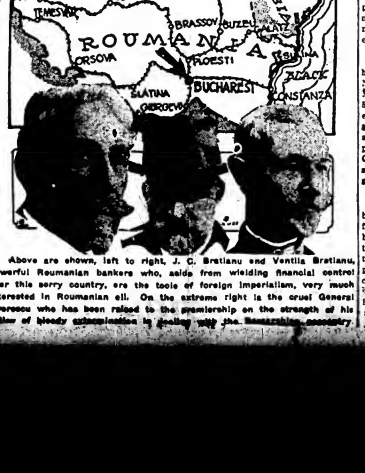
PROTESTS of the international working class have not been strong enough to prevent the murder of the Bessarabian revolutionary, Comrade Pavel Tkatchenko. After days and days of horrible tortures in the cellars of the Roumenian siguranza Tkatchenko was brutally murdered on his way to the Kichinev prison. The social-democratic "Arbeiterzeitung," Vienna, published the following detailed report about the murder:

A week ago Tkatchenko was taken to Kichinev in order, as was pretended, to be examined in connection with the Tatar Bunar revolt with which he had no connection whatsoever, even according to the statements of the siguranza organ. "Universul." Already on September 3 in the evening the Bukarest siguranza received a telegram from Kichinev with the information that Tkatchenko had "escaped" between Jassy and Kichinev on Bessarabian territory. In reality, Tkatchenko was sent back after a short stay in Kichinev, this time, however, peculiarly, without chains and despite all his wounds he had to walk the way. He was shot immediately he had left the town and buried on the spot. The siguranza does not even dare to speak about an "escape" of Tkatchenko, but speaks continually about his "disappearence." Accordinx to a prahibition of the minister of the interior all Bukarest dailies are not allowed to report on Tkatchenko's death.

"In the meantime the siguranza and the prison authorities prepare new murders. The former Communist member of parliament, Boris Stefanov and the workers, Bela Illes, Lica and the student Zaharescu, who will be taken from Jilava to Bukarest for their trial, were informed that they would be in contradiction to the usual method, transported without cheins and not in the closed automobile. As they, not without justification, fear also to be "shot whilst attempting to escape," they refused to be transported like this and addressed a protest letter to the army command.

"Threatened with death is also the editor of 'Munkasi Elet,' Stefan Foris, who is already under arrest for two months, suffers from a serious heart disease and is on hunger strike already for eleven days."

### The Slave Drivers of Roumania




Above are shown, left to right, J. C. Bratianu and Ventila Bratianu, powerful Roumanian bankers who, aside from wielding financial control over this sorry country, are the tools of foreign imperialism, very much interested in Roumanian oil. On the extreme right is the cruel General Averescu who has been raised to the premiership on the strength of his policy of bloody subjugation in dealing with the Roumanian peasantry.

## FRENCH FEDERATION PROTESTS BRUTALITY OF ROUMANIA POLICE

PARIS, France, Oct. 13.—The French Unitarian Trade Union Federation (C. G. T. U.) sent the following protest letter to the Roumanian ambassador in Paris:

"We ask you to inform your government that the working class of France, in solidarity with the persecuted Roumanian workers and peasants, cannot tolerate that in Roumania the system of political provocation and terror is applied by the government of Averescu.

"The C. G. T. U. appeals to all organizations which count themselves to the working class and stand for democracy to raise their voices against the shameful actions of the government in Roumania.

"If the present protest should not be sufficient, will organize against the government that you represent all manifestations which prove necessary, manifestations of which you will hear more than the echo only."

## N. Y. WORKERS TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST VISIT OF TERROR QUEEN

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—While the officials of this country bow in welcome to Queen Marie of Roumania next Monday, the workers of New York City will gather to voice their protest against the brutal treatment of their Roumanian fellow-workers now under arrest as political prisoners.

### Plan Meeting.

A mass meeting is being arranged by the International Labor Defense, New York Section, to be held on Monday, Oct. 15, in Union Square at 5.30 p. m. Various prominent speakers, from labor unions and other organizations, will tell about the oppression of workers and peasants by the present Roumanian government which Queen Marie is on hand to represent, and to which the fascisti of America give their approval.

### "Close to People."

For a year the capitalist press has been filled with pictures of the beautiful Queen Marie. Sometimes she has been dressed in peasant costume to show how close she was to the lives of her people. During the past week, the papers have devoted columns to descriptions of the Queen's new wardrobe being purchased in Paris, to her marcel wave, to what she will eat and drink in the U. S. from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

But how much space has been devoted to telling about the condition of the people in the country this queen represents? Who has told of the murderous tortures inflicted on prisoners arrested for the expression of opinions? How many of our American workers, who are not readers of the radical papers, know that in Roumania workers are held for 8 and 10 months without any charge or evidence against them, and tortured until they make a so-called "confession"? Even the Passaic police could learn a few things from the Roumanian officials, who are maintaining peace and order with gun and bayonet, clubs and chains, under the direction of Prime Minister Averescu.

### Will Shun Politics.

Queen Marie has announced she does not come here to mix in politics; she will not discuss politics; she is not interested in politics—"unless one calls being interested in the welfare of my beloved Roumania, politics."

Naturally the queen does not want to discuss political conditions in her country; it might prove embarrassing. It would be difficult to reconcile her boasted love of the Roumanian people with the bloody record of the government which she represents and protects.

countries, do not hesitate a moment with your protests! Save Boris Stefanov and his comrades! Save the terribly tortured workers and peasants in the torture chambers of Roumania!

## Dinner Pail Epic

It fills me jo the neck with glee to hear that old sport, Queen Marie, is on her way across the brine to see how this here land does shine, with trunks packed full of clothes and hats, how many no one nose, with Major Domos, stiff and mighty, and Ladies of the Royal Nightie. She's comin' over here to see Dumb Cal, Niagara Falls, and me.

And while she thrills our foolish folk, her peasants suffer serfdom's yoke. On Sundays only they get bread, and as to shoes, it's truly sad that only one what sports a pair is up the social scale for fair. Two measely bits the landlords pay for hardest kind of work per day. And then the peasant feels loss by bein told he owes the boss.

Her nibs is ridin a bum steer if she expects a change out here. Wherever capitalists is found, they aint no change crept under around. Our cap'talists have the very manic the queen is need to in Roumania. If she has brains beneath her bab, she'll find our cap'talists can rob

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 233. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 26 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# BRIT MINERS CALL OUT SAFETY MEN

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

DR. STEPHENSON, former grand dragon of the Indiana ku klux klan will not say anything that might harm the state political bosses. He had his day in court and kept his mouth shut. Of course the murderer-rapist made a deal and that is the reason why he maintains silence. If the present Hoosier administration manages to hold office Stephenson may be turned loose. A little talk was velvet for Stephenson last week but now his silence is golden.

* * *

THE American Federation of Labor indulged in its annual outburst against the Soviet Union, but Timothy Healy, of the stationary firemen, suggested that Russia would be recognized if for no other reason than because Wall Street is beginning to favor it. And Tim can bet his sweet life that just as soon as Wall Street decides to recognize Russia, William Green will be able to find a convenient excuse for changing his mind.

* * *

THE A. F. of L. officialdom follows the United States government's foreign policy very much like a tail follows a dog. Had Wall Street supported the vatican in the Mexican religious trouble, in all probability Green and his cronies would do likewise. But it did not happen to be in the interest of American imperialism to come to grips with Mexico just now so the dutyful Mr. Green rolled over and followed suit. The influence of the officials of the American Federation of Labor on political thought or action is over-estimated. The masses have no faith in them and the capitalist politicians know that they are a bunch of crooks who are knocked down to the highest bidder.

* * *

THERE are people in the radical movement who seem to think that a trace of sentimentality still remains in the systems of the labor fakers. There are some radicals (the word should be in quotes) who think that alleged liberals, who are reactionary in public, but radical in private, can be used to further the workingclass movement. Karl Marx knew what he was talking about when he said that diplomacy never was and never could be a weapon of the workingclass. The kind of diplomacy that leaves the lever in the hands of the fake liberal or the private radical is the bunk. It is a stepping stone to disaster.

* * *

THERE are no short cuts to revolution. One cannot conceive of a revolutionary movement arriving at its destination unless it is founded on the support of the masses, the people who have a bread and butter interest in seeing it succeed. For this reason the Communists are not in favor of helping one gang of adventurists to get into power in the A. F. of L. at the expense of the present office holders. In the long run, industrial conditions will force the workers to move forward, but it is always necessary to point the way and organize for the march. It is much better to lose in an honest fight than to win a victory that really succeeds in fooling the victors.

* * *

FOR the one thousandth and ninety-ninth time the Chicago police force have announced their intention to crush gangsterism. And for the same number of times, the attempt will end in bluff. The police force is run by politicians and so are the gangsters. Just as soon as the publicity resulting from the latest batch of murders dies out in the press, everything will proceed normally, and fatally.

* * *

THE following Washington dispatch should prove instructive:

"With the state department refusing to invite Russian soil experts to the fifth international conference of soil science here next June, agriculture department officials said today it would be futile to hold such a session without Soviet government representation.

"Russia has many leading scientists in soil," Dr. W. W. Weir, soil technologist of the agriculture department, said. 'Without Russia the conference would be incomplete. Russia is the second agricultural country in the world, and second only to the United States in soil science. Many new conceptions of soil have come from Russia. Without that country participating the conference could hardly be a success.'

"While America cannot invite Soviet representatives, as Russia is not recognized by the United States, [illegible]"

*Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to your*

# REED DELVES INTO INDIANA KLAN SCANDAL

## *Action Forecasts More Revelations*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—Announcement by Senator James A. Reed in St. Louis today that the special senate committee of which he is chairman will meet in Chicago next Monday to consider the stories of corruption in Indiana's political structure caused considerable surprise in the capital today.

It had been understood by members of the senate here and by political leaders generally that the Indiana situation would not be made the subject of inquiry by Reed's committee because of the local character of the charges.

**The Committee.**

Members of the committee are Senators Reed (D.) of Missouri, King (D.) of Utah, LaFollette (R.) of Wisconsin, McNary (R.) of Oregon, and Goff (R.) of West Virginia.

None of the members of the committee were in the capital today. Senator Goff is in Europe, and the other members of the committee are scattered about the country, either at home or fulfilling speaking engagements.

**May Have New Facts.**

The surprise over Reed's decision to call the committee was intensified by the fact he had previously indicated he saw no reason for the senate's delving into a situation that was considered by political leaders here to be of state, rather than national concern.

Whether Senator Reed had received new information or facts which determined him to begin an inquiry is not known here.

**Reed Issues Subpoenas.**

The first batch of subpoenas for the Reed committee's investigation was issued today by the sergeant-at-arms of the senate. In the absence of instructions from Senator Reed, the senate officials refused to make the list public. It was indicated that four or five subpoenas went out in the first lot today.

* * *

Indicating that the senate investigation of the Indiana klan scandal would not get under way here until late next week, Hecklin Yates, secretary to Senator James A. Reed, committee chairman, announced today that subpoenas had been issued for prominent Chicagoans, who will testify before the senate committee concerning the Illinois slush fund inquisition.

Those names in the subpoenas were:

James Simpson, president of the Marshall Field Company, who was in Yellowstone Park at the time of the previous Illinois slush hearing.

Clement Studebaker, Chicago financier.

George B. Stafford, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

E. J. Davis, superintendent of the Better Government Association.

Mrs. James Falk Morrison, president of the Illinois League of Women Voters.

# G. O. P. WORRYING OVER OPPOSITION OF INDEPENDENTS

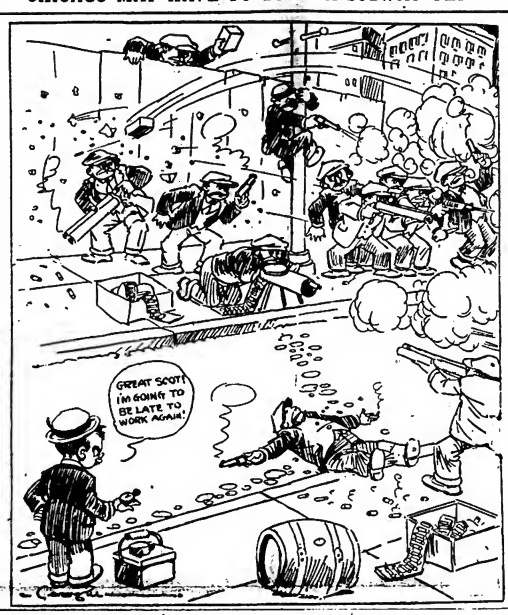
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—With election day only a matter of three weeks away, republican leaders here were feeling somewhat glum today over three senatorial spots where they had considered G. O. P. victories as good as "in the bag."

**Illinois is Sore Spot.**

The republican sore spots are in New York, Oregon and Illinois, and in each instance the aggravation is the same—party insurgency and independence. In each state, the regular republican nominee is menaced by an independent republican candidacy and the leaders do not mask their fears that the split vote resulting from this situation may allow the democrat to slip in.

## *CHICAGO MAY HAVE TO BUILD A SUBWAY YET*




# GANGLAND QUIET AS INVESTIGATION IN BATTLE IS ON

## Habeas Corpus Writs are Being Denied

Gangland continued quiet today, and with a four-ply inquiry getting down to the routine business of investigating all angles of the mysterious machine gun ambuscade Monday in which two men were killed and three others wounded, much of the tension, portending a renewal of the gunplay, had lifted.

Cooperating with the police in this drive, chief justice William J. Lindsay of the criminal court, temporarily withheld writs of habeas corpus because "a gang war exists." The writs denied were those asked for gangsters wounded in Monday's shooting.

The inquest over the bodies of Earl "Hymie" Weiss and Patrick Murray, the two gang leaders killed in front of Holy Name cathedral that Monday, continued today. Little evidence has been introduced thus far that would help in identifying the assassins or advance a motive for the attack.

Antiheriin generally are of the opinion that "Scarface Al" Capone, Cicero vice lord, who is said to have been jealous of Weiss' growing business in the beer and alcohol industry, was the instigator of the crime.

# Saltis Trial Juror Had Been Inmate of Asylum, Is Testimony

John Riley, one of the jurors in the trial of Joe Saltis and "Lefty" Koncil, charged with the murder of John "Mittens" Foley, has been confined in the Illinois insane asylum four times.

This testimony was given before Judge Harry B. Miller today by Mrs. Riley.

It is considered probable that a mistrial will be pronounced by Judge Miller, and a new jury called.

W. W. O'Brien, chief of defense counsel, who was wounded in the machine gunning Monday night, had urged his assistant, Frank McDonnell, to continue with the trial and not let any jurors be withdrawn, it was stated.

A list of jurors and witnesses was found on the dead body of Earl "Hymie" Weiss following the shooting.

# Mexico Replies to U. S. Interference on Land and Oil Property Law

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Mexico's reply to the latest American note in the controversy over Mexican land and petroleum laws was delivered to the state department today.

The note is understood to insist that no foreign rights are invaded by the application of these laws—a position Mexico has maintained since the controversy started.

# CLOAKMAKERS OF CHICAGO ASSESS SELVES FOR N. Y.

## Garment Toilers Pledge Financial Aid

Members of the Chicago Ladies' Garment Workers' Union voted to assess themselves from 50 cents to $2.00 each week to aid the strike of the New York garment workers in their battle for the 40-hour week at a special membership mass meeting Wednesday night. The members of the Chicago unions accepted unanimously the recommendations of the joint board for relief for the New York workers.

**Weekly Aid Until End.**

It was voted that workers earning $30 a week be assessed 50 cents a week; workers earning $50 a week be assessed $1, and workers earning more than $50 a week be assessed $2. The weekly contributions to the New York strike fund will be made for the duration of the strike.

The meeting, which was held at Schoenhofen Hall, was an enthusiastic one, the workers rising to their feet several times when reports of the militant struggle of the New York union were made.

Handsewers and pressers of the

(Continued on page 2)

# FOREIGN COAL BRINGS REPRISAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The miners' federation has approved the decision of the delegates' conference to call out the safety men from the mines.

This is the reply of the miners' union to the shipments of government-financed foreign coal.

# *LABOR PARTY RAPS VERSAILLES, LOCARNO AND THE DAWES PLAN*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MARGATE, England, Oct. 14.—The labor party conference, in session here today, adopted a resolution demanding the annullment of the Versailles treaty and the Dawes' plan and repudiation of the Locarno pacts, which were described as a threat directed at Soviet Russia.

The resolution also urged the adoption of a policy of world disarmament.

# *ASQUITH QUITS AS LIBERAL LEADER*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Lord Oxford and Asquith have resigned the leadership of the liberal party, it was announced tonight.

# A. F. OF L. MEET DODGES FIGHT ON INJUNCTION

## *Samuel Memorial Fund in Two Years, $98.50*

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 14.—Charging that the use of the injunction by employers against the workers is on the increase, the delegates to the American Federation of Labor went into a lengthy discussion of methods to be used in combatting this powerful weapon in the hands of the enemy.

Delegate Andrew Furuseth, Seaman's Union, came to the front with the suggestion that labor must attack the rights of the courts to issue injunctions declaring:

"Say to the judge that you refuse to answer any of his questions, because you deny his right of jurisdiction in these matters. Then you must be ready to take the consequences."

**Shudder At Thot of Jail.**

Delegate Furuseth inferred that the delegates must be ready to go to jail in their fight against the injunction. This caused somewhat of a shudder of horror to run thru the convention.

Most of the speeches were of an extremely technical nature. These labor lawyers, some of them, claimed they were better lawyers, in the words of Delegate D. G. Ramsay, of the Telegraphers' Union, than the sheepskin product itself.

**I. L. G. W. Mum On Great Struggle.**

No member of the delegation of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, for instance, got up to tell of the brilliant struggle waged against the injunction, mostly by the women members of that organization in Chicago during the last strike of the union in that city, scores going to jail.

Delegate John P. Frey, moulders, first got the floor and aroused the problems confronting the labor movement as a result of the use of the injunction by the employers. He was followed by Delegate Furuseth.

**Clayton Act a Fraud.**

"When the Clayton act (hailed as Labor's Magna Charta by the late Sam Gompers) was passed, I told the convention at that time that the Clayton act was a fraud from beginning to end," declared Furuseth. "I charged that the Clayton act granted more power to the courts and that we would soon find that out. Don't get excited at the egotism of this roughneck sailor when he says that the decision in the Duplex case confirmed everything that I claimed at that time."

Furuseth said that a whole day was spent at the Rochester convention of the A. F. of L., but at that time not a single word expressing a new thought on the injunction problem was heard from any of the many speakers who spoke on the matter. Furuseth referred to the dissertations of economists on this question saying, "I don't know whether to say, 'God bless 'em,' or, 'God damn 'em.'"

Delegate Matthew Woll declared that the injunction process was developing so rapidly that he wouldn't be surprised if some morning court would

# PAPER ATTACK ON CAPITALISM MARKS SESSION

## *Brave Phrases Hurled by A. F. of L. Heads*

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 14.—Paper declarations galore, filled to the brim with brave phrases attacking the growing American industrial tyranny were tossed into the American Federation of Labor convention here in the reports of the committees of resolutions, executive council and education.

Matthew Woll, closing the resolutions committee report, visioned "around us and hearing down upon us, a paternalism, a despotism and autocracy, that will be none the less formidable because of occasional evidences of benevolence."

The gigantic manipulations of finance capital, the yellow dog contract, lack of protection of workers in industrial and other evils were all condemned. It was declared that the measures adopted by this A. F. of L. convention provided the only "agency thru which the masses may check the arrogance and the autonomy of an automatically growing concentration of industrial power."

**Still "Nonpartisan."**

All this was preceded by the unanimous declaration of the convention to continue the non-partisan political action of the A. F. of L. within the two old political puppets of Wall Street, the democratic and republican parties, no matter how even made anywhere of the struggle of the Minnesota farmer-labor party that already has a United States senator in congress and is the second party in that state.

**Farmers Mentioned.**

It is in this endorsement of adherence to the old parties that the only approach to the farmers of the country gets any mention. It declares that, "Labor urges concerns to pass the farmers' program and is willing at any and all times to aid the farmers seeking legislation that will advance their economic interest. It refers to the efforts of the industrial and financial interests to prejudice the farmers against labor and warns them that they must defeat the attempt to enroll them on that side."

Thus the A. F. of L. stands stock still politically in the struggle against the capitalist masters of labor while at the same time confessing that, "The development of our industrial life from the standpoint of mechanical changes in its general method of operation, is proceeding at an ever increasing rate of speed. The rate of change is immensely more rapid today than was the case even ten years ago or five years ago."

**No Attack on Coal Barons.**

Declarations were adopted calling for the strictest observance of trade union agreements, no attack being directed, however, against employers who have torn up agreements at will, as is the case of the Jacksonville agreement between the mine barons and the bituminous coal miners. The delegation of the miners' union was silent. In fact there was [illegible]

# *Keep The Daily Worker!*

By BEN GITLOW:

THE DAILY WORKER is the fighting organ of the American working class. Wherever workers are engaged in bitter struggles against their powerful capitalist exploiters you will find The DAILY WORKER on the job reporting the truth about the struggles and inspiring the workers to solidarity and militancy. The DAILY WORKER is in the forefront of every movement to advance the organization of workers, to unify and strengthen their organizations, and to develop among them a workingclass consciousness that will be the basis for a determined militant and revolutionary movement against capitalism. In the face of the increasing consolidation of capitalist forces in the United States and the increased centralization and power of the capitalist government The DAILY WORKER is the only organ that calls upon the policy thru a Labor Party, amalgamation, organization of the unorganized and international trades union unity.

THE DAILY WORKER is the most feared and hated organ in the United States. It is feared by the capitalists and their hirelings. It is hated by them because it exposes their iniquities to the whole working class. The reactionary labor officials whose policy of class peace and treachery to the working class is choking off the possibility of the growth of the trade union movement would welcome the destruction, the end of The DAILY WORKER.

THE DAILY WORKER is now going thru a crisis. The DAILY WORKER is now appealing to the militant and revolutionary workers for the support that it must get immediately if it is to continue its courageous course.

If you are a militant worker, if you

for the unity of labor and for militant struggle against the exploiters if you want an organ that expresses and fights for those sentiments then you must rally to the support of The DAILY WORKER. The DAILY WORKER must not die. The DAILY WORKER must be kept on the firing line and its effectiveness increased. Now is the time to help. Not tomorrow. The DAILY WORKER is the one organ that in a jungle full of capitalist hyena papers supported by capitalist millions fights the poison, lies, calumny and invective that is hurled against the working class. Strikebreakers, imperialists, exploiters and working class blood-suckers welcome the possibility of The DAILY WORKER'S suspension. You militant workers from the factories, mines and mills are the ones who can save and keep the Daily. Today send The DAILY WORKER your contribu-

# MASS PROTEST IN N. Y. AGAINST ROUMANIA TERROR

## Demonstrate Against the Queen's Government

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A protest has risen from workers' organizations in every country against the brutal murder of the young Roumanian radical Pavel Tkatchenko. After denying for a long time that Tkatchenko was dead, refusing to let any Bukarest papers state that he was dead, and insisting that he had escaped from captivity and mysteriously "disappeared," the Roumanian authorities have at last been compelled to announce that Tkatchenko has been shot—shot while attempting to escape, they say.

**Protest Meet.**

The New York section of the International Labor Defense has arranged a mass meeting at Union Square next Monday, October 18, at 5:30 to express more fully the indignation and horror which American workers feel at this latest atrocity of Queen Marie's government.

Pavel Tkatchenko, a native of Beasarabia, was a student who had been active in the Russian revolutionary movement years ago. He took part in both revolutions of 1917 and later fought as a red soldier in the Ukraine. When Bezarabia became part of Roumania according to the so-called "peace settlement" he was active in organizing th workers in Roumania and of course immediately became a target for police persecution.

**Wholesale Arrests.**

He was arrested a number of times, served a jail-on sentence and finally was taken with various trade union officials in a series of wholesale arrests by the secret police. At the time of these arrests, the workers realized their comrades were in grave danger both of torture and of being shot on the flimsiest charge that they were trying to escape. And in the case of Tkatchenko this is exactly what happened. The cruelties practiced upon him were unbelievably terrible. Finally, half-dead from a broken spine and fearful body bruises, he was taken to Kishinev to be examined, as it was said. He was transported without chains, and immediately it was rumored he had escaped. The truth was [illegible] him out the door.

**Others' Fate Doubtful.**

The fate of other workers arrested with Tkatchenko still is in doubt. If loud and mass protests arise from workers of every country, these others may be spared the terrible fate of Tkatchenko. The workers of America have their chance, while Queen Marie is here, to let her and her government know what they think of their reign of terror in Roumania. The persecuted workers and peasants of Roumania look to their fellows, especially in powerful America, to help in their bitter struggle by showing the [illegible] of the oppression in Roumania.

A mighty protest meeting next Monday in Union Square will be heard in the smallest Roumanian village and will give fresh courage to the workers in their fight for organization.

## Coast Guard Sent to Beardstown, Ill.

Two boats and eight men of the United States coast guard were sent to Beardstown, Ill., today, action was taken by Capt. J. O. Anderson after word had been received that the flood waters of the stricken city are still at a high mark.

It will be a week and perhaps longer before the people of Beardstown will be able to get about the town without the use of boats, it was reported.

## Lots of Coal, But Dealers Raise Price

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 14.—According to reports, coal is piling up in Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, in spite of the fact that millions of tons of coal are being shipped to Great Britain to help break the strike. Nevertheless, coal dealers in this city are taking advantage of the situation—and blaming the British strike for it—to raise the price of coal $1 per ton. They claim that the coal companies have increased the price from $4 per ton in the mines to $5 per ton.

## Marines Use Tunney for Recruiting

Because, quite by chance, the new champion heavyweight, Gene Tunney, was once a member of the U. S. marines, the war department decorated him with a lieutenant's stripes. The object is to use him as a recruiting sergeant for the service. Which shows that war department publicity has no limits.

# MARIE UPSETS PLANS TO SHOW HER PLAINNESS

## N. Y. Practices Knee Bending for Queen

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.— Consternation reigns today in New York's bootlicking officialdom, as all their pretty plans for the royal welcoming of Marie, queen of Roumania's workerbaiting government, were upset when "her majesty" changed her mind as to the manner in which she is to enter the city.

Mayor Walker, Governor Smith, and President Coolidge had elaborate plans completed, including cannon boomings, whistle tootings, horn blowings, flag wavings, hand shakings and knee bendings, which were to take place when the royal "gold digger" was to alight on a tug at quarantine.

But Marie, to shew her democracy, decided to ride right up to the pier, forsooth, so all the plans had to be changed.

Mrs. Astor is "Servant."

Mrs. Vincent Astor, millionairess is going to get a real capitalistic thrill by rubbing around with the queen while she is in New York. The American money queen will act as "lady-in-waiting" to Marie.

As further evidence to the queen that republican America is all excited about her coming, Walker has arranged a gigantic street parade for the queen, when she gets off the boat. She will be escorted from the pier to the city hall by mounted policemen, White House emissaries, state and city representatives, besides a liberal sprinkling of army officers and Roumanian consuls.

A large number of secret service men will be provided to guard the queen as she rides to the hall.

* * *

## Roumanian Envoy Gives Resignation Over Queen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.— Incensed over "interference" with plans for the reception and tour of Queen Marie of Roumania on the part of various American friends of the queen, Radu T. Djuvara, Roumenian charge d'affaires here, has forwarded his resignation to the foreign office at Bucharest, according to credited reports in diplomatic circles here today. No confirmation was obtainable at either the legation or the state department, but the charge's resignation is understood to have been sent.

# FIGHT PICKETS JAILED AT THE DWORKIN SHOP

## Strikers Ignore Court Order to Stop

HARTFORD, Conn., October 14.—Eight members of the Hartford Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 35, who are now on strike, were arrested for picketing the B. Dworkin shop. In spite of the injunction that was taken out by Dworkin on Sunday, October 10, 1926, the workers went out on the picket line as before.

After awhile the constable, who was called up by Mr. Dworkin, came and arrested Angelo Rosentini, Morris Jackuis; Louis Nordkin; Ralph Mittica, Louis Nirenstein, Joseph Goldfarb, Abraham Gildon and Louis Bernstein.

When the union lawyer came over to the police station to take out the strikers it was impossible for him to find out who the officers were that were responsible for this arrest.

At the strike meeting the jailed strikers who were taken out by the lawyer without bail were cheered by all the strikers and took their places as honorary members at this meeting. These young workers, who never had any experience with strikes, police, or injunctions seemed to take all these things as good old time union members should.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continue from Page 1)

admitted to the country as "unofficial observers.'

Allowing the Russians to enter would necessitate issuance of visas to them nevertheless, as passports would necessarily be issued, and the state department will officially welcome the visiting delegates. Officials admit they would be at a loss how to receive Russian delegates."

* * *

BRITISH papers are trying to minimize the seriousness of the industrial crisis. The papers are owned by the big capitalists. But the situation is serious just the same. Factories are closing down, either because they cannot get coal at any price, or they have to pay too much for it. On the beach at Backhaven, Pitsahire, the shore is sometimes littered with seacoal. So scarce is this fuel that dealers with lorries appear on the beach and attempt to haul away the coal. The miners and their sympathisers, however, could not see things this way, so when the lorries got on the strand, the miners got busy and dug ditches around the vehicles, with what results you can imagine.

## A. F. of L. Delegate Graduates as Lawyer

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 14.—While attending the A. F. of L. convention in Detroit as a delegate, C. P. Barringer, president of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor, received notice that he had been granted a license to practice law in his state. He passed

# WORKERS TURN TO LEFT WING, SAYS FOSTER

## Bureaucrats Afraid to Organize Masses

(By Federated Press.)

DETROIT, Oct. 14.—Without a single Communist delegate at the 48th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, the Reds gathered in a nearby hall Oct. 13 and gave expression to their judgment on the state of affairs in the trade union movement in America.

Their spokesman was William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League and member of the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. He had heard himself denounced that afternoon by the man he said his respects to in the evening. His presence in the federation gallery had been reported to John L. Lewis of the miners.

**The Workers Are Getting Wise.**

Foster was in high spirits as he addressed the 500 workers in McCollester hall. "They are afraid of the left wing over at the convention," he declared, "and they have reason to be. They are proposing all sorts of schemes to aid the boss to speeding up production, they are fighting with the employer against the worker instead of with the worker against the employer. The worker is finding that out and is turning to the left wing.

**Fear to Organize Masses.**

"The trade union bureaucrats don't want to organize the basic industries. That would endanger their soft jobs," he further charged. "If the semi-skilled and and the unskilled are organized, that will mean new leadership and new leaders in the federation. The monopoly of the skilled crafts will go by the board. The great body of American workers will than have an inning and these labor fakers will get fired."

**Trade Union Capitalism.**

Foster sketched the downward trend, as he termed it, of American trade unionism since the war, pointing particularly to the transportation and mining industries, and denouncing schemes of co-operating with the boss like the B. & O. plan, schemes of what he called labor capitalism like banking, insurance and investment companies. He urged organization in basic industries, forming a class labor party, making the unions democratic and free from corruption and agitation for the recognition of the Soviet Union.

**Baldwin Mere Progressive Than Green.**

He wound up by calling the British Tory premier, Stanley Baldwin, more progressive and more imbued with trade union spirit, than President William Green of the A. F. of L.

# ZERO GOES TO HELL TO SAVE DAILY WORKER

## Play, Banquet & Dance Attracting Attention

Demands for tickets for the October 24th play, banquet and dance to be given under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party to help The DAILY WORKER, are pouring in to the headquarters of District 8 at 19 S. Lincoln St., according to Arne Swabeck, district organizer.

"The Adding Machine" which will be presented by the Studio Players at Douglas Park Auditorium on Oct. 24, at 8 p. m. will share the attention with the banquet which will be presided over by William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER and famous after-dinner speaker.

After the banquet which will be on the boards at 7:30 p. m., dancing will be indulged in until a late hour in the morning.

**He Has His Guts.**

As some of our readers may know, Zero was a robot bookkeeper who developed enough courage to ask for a raise after twenty years of service. The boss' reply was that an adding machine rendered his service superfluous.

Burning with disappointment, Zero killed his boss and was promptly executed. Zero's troubles in heaven and in hell keep the audience busy laughing until it is time to eat.

There is an admission price of 50 cent for the play and those who wish to stay for the gussie—and who doesn't?—will be asked to pay extra.

**The After-Dinner Speakers.**

All things considered this banquet promises to be the brightest event in the history of Chicago—considering the limitations.

Among those that William F. Dunne is going to call on for remarks at the banquet are: William Z. Foster, Max Shachtman, C. E. Ruthenberg, Harrison George, Steve Ruhicki, T. J. O'Flaherty, Sam Hammersmark, Jack Johnstone, Thurber Lewis, James P. Cannon, Arne Swabeck and other well known characters.



# PAPER ATTACK ON CAPITALISM, MARKS LOUD SESSION OF A. F. OF L.

(Continued from Page 1.)

word of discussion of the proposition.

**Denounce Fellow Dog Contract.**

The yellow dog contract was denounced as a challenge to "Our American Constitution." It was declared as fully destructive of human liberty as a condition of peonage.

"It shackles the workmen's hands," says the report. "It prevents him from voluntary association with his fellow workmen. It prevents him from having a voice in determining the terms of employment and conditions of labor."

"It makes him a voiceless human cog in the machinery of industry, it transforms him into a helpless victim, made such so that the employer may establish autocracy in industry." Except to "denounce and condemn," however, it offered no method of fighting the "yellow dog" contract.

**Cites Industrial Development.**

Again the question of industrial development in this country came up when Delegate T. W. McCullough was reporting for the executive council's report committee, stating that, "modern industrial development has gone forward so rapidly, that even the closest observers are unable to keep fully abreast of it."

The report declares that, "since the dawn of the post-war era we have known such manipulation of antagonisms as make the high feance of the earlier part of the century appear like the innocent amusement of amateurs."

It cites the fact that "thousands of the employes of the various great manufacturing and transportation concerns of the country have invested large portions of their savings in these concerns lured on by the specious and attractive promises from stock promoters or from the management."

**"Employs Ownership" Discussed."**

Delegate Parcy Thomas, commercial telegraphers, pointed out that these forms of "employe ownership" were especially prevalent in the communication industry, which he said was capitalised at ten billions of dollars. He cited especially the American Telegraph and Telephone corporation capitalized at fifteen hundred million dollars and the Western Union Telegraph company capitalised at two hundred million dollars. Delegate Thomas pointed out that common and preferred stocks totalling forty-two millions of dollars was listed on the New York stock exchange which, if they were ever assessed will would result in a rainfall that has not been exceeded since the flood."

# A. F. of L. Meet Dodges Fight on Injunction

(Continued from page 1)

other court in an effort to prevent it from enjoining some other party.

Delegate Hussey argued the delegates to vote for judges who understand the labor movement claiming, "they will not enslave you." The committee report was adopted.

**Say Little on Wage Policy.**

This convention has said very little about the new wage theory promulgated at Atlantic City last year. No effort has been made to show that it has brought results.

Declarations were adopted endorsing co-operation between unions and management, providing for the union-menagement scheme that is supposed to combat and eliminate company unions. It is declared:

"Many 'open shop' managements in recognition of the interdependence of process have organized channels for employe representation and company unions, which it is alleged have some of the external aspects of trade unions. But they are essentially and fundamentally different in the potential, spiritual and subcentive forces that constitute the difference between merely working together and co-operation."

It is announced that Major Peter J. Brady, president of the Federation Bank in New York City, has been appointed by President Green as the A. F. of L. representative at the American Legion convention in Philadelphia. It was Major Brady who recently escorted President Green and members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor thru the Plattsburg Camp in New York state.

Delegates from Florida warned workers against coming to that state under the present conditions.

**A "Mild Attack."**

The convention voted concurrences in the rather mild attack on the Communists contained in the executive council's report.

Greater activity in collecting funds for the Gompers' memorial was urged. Altho Gompers has been dead now almost two years only $98.50 for his memorial had been collected up to August 31, 1926, according to the official financial report.

When the question of furnishing a room at the building of labor department of the league of nations at Geneva, Switzerland, came up, Delegate Furpeach told the delegates that the statues before the entrance to the building represented a Goddess of the Fertility, whose name had also escaped his memory.

While the delegates burst into laughter President Green commented on the appropriateness of these two figures.

# Cloakmakers of Chicago Assess Selves for N. Y.

(Continued from page 1.)

S. Kirschbaum company, who this week received their scheduled raise in wages, announced that they had voted to add to their assessment the increase they had received. Their wages were increased from $2 to $5 a week. This announcement was greated with great applause. The cutters of the same company did the same thing last week, when they received their increase.

As practically every garment worker in Chicago is scheduled for an increase this week, it is expected that they will all follow the lead of the handsewers, pressers, and outfitters, and donate their increase to the cause of the New York strike.

The joint board was instructed at the meeting to wire the New York union greetings from the Chicago workers, expressing their approval of the militancy with which the strike is being conducted, and promising all the financial aid possible.

**The Second Step.**

The second step in relief plans will be taken on October 21 when a conference of representatives of all labor organisations in the city will be held to discuss plans of lining up the entire Chicago labor movement behind the strikers.

Send in a sub today!

# N. Y. UNIONS JOIN PROTEST OF STRIKERS

## Needle Trades Move to Aid Cloakmakers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Plans are now being successfully completed, it was announced last night at the offices of the Emergency Labor Conference, 180 East 26th Street, for the march to city hall Saturday at noon in which thousands of trade unionists are expected to participate. The demonstration will form at Union Square and will proceed downtown to city hall.

A committee, which is expected to consist of John Coughlin, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council; Morris Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W. U.; Louis Hyman, chairman of the cloakmakers' general strike committee; J. M. Budish of the Capmakers' Union, and other prominent trade unionists of Greater New York, will appear before Mayor Walker to protest against the wholesale arrests and other police brutalities inflicted upon striking cloak pickets in the garment zone.

**Sullivan Accepts.**

John Sullivan, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, has wired his' acceptance of the post of honorary chairman of the Emergency Labor Conference to help the 40,000 striking cloakmakers and to combat the injunctions obtained by employers against the garment workers and the traction workers.

In the interim, a series of meetings and stage, to give financial aid to the cloakmakers are being arranged.

**Needle Trades Act.**

The Joint Council of Capmakers will hold a mass meeting today to determine the form of financial support to be given the garment workers. At the same time, shop chairmen in the dress industry will meet for the same purpose. The Furriers' Joint Board will hold a meeting of shop chairmen the same time.

At a meeting of Raincoat Makers, it was decided to tax 1,300 members $1 each per week for the support of cloakmakers for the duration of the strike. This course was adopted at the suggestion of A. Wetzgart, manager of Local 20, Raincoat Makers' Union, Another $4,500 had been raised thru a $5 tax of the membership.

**To Give $10,000.**

At a meeting of the United Workmen's Co-operative Association, which runs Camp Nitzedaigat at Beacon, N. Y., a motion was adopted to appropriate $10,000 for the cloakmakers' cause. The association was addressed by Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers' Joint Board, who made an impassioned appeal for the strikers.

The general picket committee of the striking cloakmakers yesterday announced success in stopping nonunion work in six of the largest shops in the city. The picket committee has been renewing its activity in Bath Beach, Brownsville and East New York with signal success, I. Goretsky, chairman of the committee, announced. Goretsky, who has been a thorn in the side of the manufacturers, has been arrested for "malicious mischief" and has been held in $5,000 bail.

THE

# INGERSOLL FORUM

Meets Every Sunday Evening

## Chamber of Music Hall, Carnegie Hall

154 W. 57th St., New York City

Mr. CLEMENT WOOD

Lectures October 17th Eight P. M. on

## "Is There A God"

Questions and Speeches from the Floor

ADMISSION FREE!

Come Early! All Are Welcome

# HUGE RATIFICATION MEET

On October 22, the Needle Trades Campaign Committee for the candidates of the Workers Party will hold a ratification meeting at Hunt's Point Palace, 163rd street and Southern Boulevard. This will be the only meeting in the Bronx during the campaign.

The following will be the speakers at this meeting:

BENJAMIN GITLOW, candidate for governor.

BEN GOLD, manager of the Furriers' Joint Board.

JULIET STUART POYNTZ, candidate for state comptroller.

JOSEPH BORUCHOWITZ, candidate for assembly in the 7th district.

MOISSAYE J. OLGIN, candidate for congress in the 23rd district.

CHARLES L. ZIMMERMAN, candidate for assembly, 5th district.

HARRY SALZER of the Cap Makers' Union.

ELIAS MARKS, candidate for assembly in the 3rd district, as chairman.

This meeting will be of special importance to all members of the needle trades and they should come and bring their fellow workers along to hear the candidates of the Workers Party deal with the issues of the campaign and the needle trades.

# BIG BROOKLYN ELECTION RALLY

On Tuesday evening, October 19, the Workers Party will hold a campaign rally at the Amalgamated Labor Temple at 11 Arion Place, Brooklyn. The following speakers will address this meeting:

CHARLES E. RUTHENBERG, general secretary of the Workers Party.

BENJAMIN GITLOW, candidate for governor.

BERTRAM D. WOLFE, candidate for congress in the 10th district.

PASCAL P. COSGROVE.

SAMUEL NESIN, candidate for assembly in the 14th district, will be chairman.

All comrades are urged to come and bring their friends along with them, as this will be the only Brooklyn meeting of the campaign and the only meeting at which Ruthenberg will speak in New York.

REMEMBER, OCTOBER 19TH AT AMALGAMATED LABOR TEMPLE.

# CALLES FAVORS ANTI-IMPERIAL BRUSSELS MEET

## Full Text of Cable of Acceptance

BERLIN.—The full text of the cable-gram of support and endorsement of the Brussels anti-imperialist congress to be held in January, 1927, has just been published by the International Organizing Committee:

"I received your cable in which your organization (The International League Against Colonial Suppression) supported us on behalf of all affiliated bodies and parties in the fight against catholic reaction; also informing us of the international anti-imperialist conference to be held in January in Brussels, and that this congress will be ready to aid Mexico in its fight. I ask you to convey my profound thanks to those who signed the cable of felicitations to us, and assure them that my government is prepared to continue its work against backwardness and fanaticism without any reluctance, not only on behalf of the Mexican people, but also in order to contribute to the defin. liberation and greatness of all nations.

"I would be very glad, if your league would accept a representative of Mexico on its executive."

Delegates from South America and Central America are assured. The Chinese-American Brotherhood of New York has written its approval of the Brussels conference. In a letter to the All-America Anti-Imperialist League they say:

"In regard to the Brussels conference, we are fully in favor of this movement . . . If there should be anything that we can do for you in order to make your move successful, we are glad to do it in any way within our limited capacity."

## European Steel Trust in an Agreement With Metal Manufacturers

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—Almost the single topic in financial circles last week was the international steel agreement, which, it is now believed, will almost certainly be joined by the smaller Central European countries. The last opposition within Germany is now known to have been overcome thru the new agreement between the home Steel Syndicate and the Association of Iron-Consuming Industries.

The consuming manufacturers agree to cease agitation for reduction of steel duties, while the producers undertake not to exploit the international agreement in order to raise home prices and not to expand further into the domain of finished manufactures.

Further, they agree, to make the international agreement contingent on the granting of favorable import conditions by France for German metal manufactured wares in the expected commercial agreement.

German steel experts declared positively last week that neither America nor England has anything to fear from the international combination. The first effect of the agreement will be to advance Continental prices.

These, however, will only gradually reach the level of German home prices, and it is presumed that in the meantime the export bounties of the German steel syndicate will be continued.

## Manufacturers Hear Pleas for Russ Trade

NEW YORK—(FP)—"The whole trouble between Russia and America is founded on ignorance of America regarding conditions in Russia," stated Col. Hugh L. Cooper, consulting engineer, to the National Association of Manufacturers' convention session on Russia. "The Russian government as it exists today is not only stable, but an honest one so far as graft is concerned." He urged that a delegation of 50 from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce go to Russian to study market conditions.

**Interested in Power.**

"I predict that eighty soon after they return to the United States, there will be an arrangement between this country and Russia for settlement of existing difficulties and for increasing trade between the two countries," Cooper is interested in the Dnieper river hydro-electric power development planned by Russia. His brother is the promoter of the project to utilize the power of the Bay of Fundy tides between Maine and New Brunswick, Canada. Maine is supporting the plan and work has begun.

Russia needs credits "not for war supplies, ammunition or other infernalia of destruction, not even for articles of consumption," Isaac J. Sherman, director of Amtorg Trading Corporation, told the convention. She needs long-term credits "exclusively for constructive purposes, for means of industrial and agricultural production." H. Parker Willis, vice-president N. Y. Journal of Commerce, told of observations he made on his tour of Russia this year. "Factories are finished the finest and workers are

# Trade Union Unity in Cecho-Slovakia Near Realization

PRAGUE—(FP)—Half a million organized workers comprising the unions in Czechoslovakia affiliated with the Czech and the German national federations may soon be brought into a single organization. Progress in negotiations between the two federations since the Karlsbad conference of Sept. 15, at which Secretary Odegeest of the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions presided, is reported satisfactory to both sides.

The two groups have made an agreement to establish joint trade union committees. Only the principles to be applied by these joint committees have still to be ratified.

# MEXICAN LABOR UNIONS MAKING GOOD PROGRESS

## Crom Wins 2,000,000 in Eight Years

MEXICO CITY, (By Mail) — The Mexican Federation of Labor, known familiarly as the CROM from the initial letters in Spanish, now counts a membership of approximately 2,000,000 industrial and farm workers according to Ricardo Trevino, general secretary of the organization which embraces over 2,200 industrial unions and about 2,200 rural organizations.

**Only Eight Years Old**

Those leading spirits whose virtue and personal force have counted so largely in the rapid, sturdy and widespread growth of a labor movement in Mexico look with satisfaction on the measure of success labor has attained in organization since the inciplency of the CROM only eight years ago.

But they do not stop at this landmark. New units of workers are coming into the CROM every day and the Central Committee now holds for the goal that the time will not be far distant when there will not be a single individual among the vast number of Mexican workmen who does not at least know how to read and write. The requests for school books and supplies, for libraries, in fact for everything serving for the education of the masses fairly pour into the offices of the Mexican Federation of Labor.

**Want Schools — And Get Them**

Local groups of workers and farmers form every part of the Republic at the same time make urgent appeal direct to Pres. Calles and to the Department of Public Education asking that primary and rural schools which are indispensable be established and teachers appointed to take charge of instruction. President Calles has already responded to the eagerness of the people for education with the establishment of some 3000 rural schools. And this is only a beginning he says.

# Prussian Diet Riots over $5,000,000 Gift to Kaiser Wilhelm II

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The Prussian diet, dominated by socialists, was forced to adjourn in an uproar, when Communist members attacked the government proposal to give the ex-kaiser $5,000,000 and three castles as compensation for the loss of his throne.

Particularly did the Communists point out that the giving to the kaiser of the Hohnberg castle implied that the kaiser was to return to Germany to live. The socialists defended the project on the ground that giving him the castle allowed them to tax the $5,000,000 granted him, but failed to point out why he should be given this in the first place.

A body of 100 surrounded finance minister Hopker-Aschoff who spoke in favor of the proposal. But the Communists became so spirited in their demonstration that fist fights and general rioting forced adjournment without action.

# Venezuelan Dictator Crushes Labor Unions and Bans all Weapons

CARACAS, Oct. 14.—(FP)—President Gomes, who has been dictator of Venezuela for some 23 years, has caused his congress to enact a law forbidding the importation into Venezuela of black and smokeless powder and knives and machetes which are not to be used for domestic, agricultural or industrial purposes.

This is an addition to the existing law against importation of "elements of war," and is construed by Latin America as an indication that Gomes fears another revolt.

Last year the dictator released from prison a long list of liberals or political suspects who had survived long periods of confinement in various fortresses. He did not, however, raise the ban against trade union organizes. The only labor organization in the country is one created by Gomes for purposes of parade.

**San Independent Socialists.**

WARSAW, Poland, Oct. 14.—According to reports the independent socialist party was prohibited because

# CHURCH INSPIRED REVOLT OF YAQUIS

Above is a typical group of Yaqui Indians upon whose ignorance and superstition the catholic church in Mexico played. Lower right is General Joaquin Amaro, Mexican Secretary of War who led the military campaign against the Yaquis. Map shows Mexican border and Negales, near which the Yaquis were pursued and hasten

# Mexican Labor Greets Rangel

THE labor movement of Mexico has recently had the privilege and the pleasure of greeting one of its oldest comrades who has just been released from thirteen years' imprisonment in an American jail for so-called political crimes.

Jose Maria Rangel is the man's name. He is old, quite old. He is broken in flesh. Only the light of his eyes could not be wholly put out. More than all else his eyes tell the story of the wrong done to the brave soul within. For thirteen years from his prison in Huntsville, Texas, Rangel's eyes saw afar the passing of the day and the coming of the night and, at all hours, inhumanity more terrible than was ever convincingly told in words.

AS one sees his eyes, it becomes impertinent to ask him what he has done, what has been done to him. Everything is irrevelant save the feeling that tragedy such as has teased great minds of all time for adequate expression is here incarnate in a human frame that can yet breathe, within a heart that still is beating and a mind that can yet put the things of the world in order and reach out to things beyond the world.

This man was a dreamer. He preferred to make his dream a reality rather than to be at peace with things as they are. He loved his fellowmen. When in his native Mexico, tyranny wrought the unhappiness of the masses, there was no leisure, repose or delight for him.

RANGEL was among the first men in Mexico who, conscious of the rights of their class and unable to bear the dictatorial regime of Porfirio Diaz, began to agitate in the name of social freedom. Flores Magon, the Vazas and a handful of other Mexican workers in Mexico began to organize associations of workers.

They were persecuted by the Diaz regime and often compelled to seek refuge in territory of the United States. Rangel was several times imprisoned by Mexican authorities. At last in 1910 he was dragged to an underground prison in Mexico City where the liberal revolution of Madero found him and liberated him.

THEN Madero was murdered by the most bloody tyrant Latin America has ever had to suffer, Victoriano Huerta, and the dreamer, still unchastened, more than ever impenitent, once more took up his work for the redemption of the laboring classes in Mexico.

The United States, as it happened, was that year of 1913, committed to a policy of strict neutrality. Rangel and his followers were caught in American territory while they were preparing an armed movement against Victoriano Huerta, Madero's assassin. They were sentenced by an American court to imprisonment for no less than five or more than ninety-nine years, and hard labor.

FROM 1913 until now, the patriotic offenders were victimized by petty officials of the Texas state government to whom Mexicans are creatures for extermination. For thirteen years, Rangel and his little band of liberty-loving comrades breathed foul air, were beaten and tormented, had heat in summer and cold in winter for their enemies. Some of the men died. Others, in an attempt to liberate themselves, killed their guards and were slain by the law.

Rangel lived thru it all. He is only sixty years old. Could be hale and hearty. Instead, there comes at times a flush over his pale cheeks, his eyes have an unwordly glimmer, and a little cough shakes him. His hair is all gray. His body is bent.

BUT it was because there were enough men of the stamp and resolution of Rangel that Mexico is free at last from the rule of Diaz and the rule of Huerta. Rangel seems perplexed and a little unaccustomed to the Mexico he now finds.

It is too much like the Mexico he dreamed of, conspired for, revelled in while international authorities chased him from city to city until they finally caught him and bound him and caged him to break him.

IT was thru the constant efforts of the Obregon and Calles govern ments and at the continued instance of the Mexican and American labor organizations that Rangel and the survivors among his followers were finally released. The organization of the American Federation of Labor delights him. He can still feel pride.

He is proud that because there were men of his quality—men like Flores Magon who died in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas—Mexico has now e national labor organization able to take care of itself and of the country.

RANGEL, with arms that move fitfully, seems literally to take Mexico's labor movement and wrap it about his gaunt, bowed figure. The flush lights up his cheeks again. His eyes blaze with feverish pain and the little cough drives knives into his lungs.

# Soviet Union Raises Wages; Lowest Paid Get Largest Raise

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (By Mail).—The Council of People's Commissars of the Soviet Union approves of the proposal for increases of wages for the workers in the metal, textile, coal and other industries and for the railway, post and telegraph workers. At the same time the Council of People's Commissars requests the proper authorities to bring about a reduction in the administrative and economic costs in the socialized industries and in the transport, post and telegraph apparati.

Concerning this measure the commissar of labor, Comrade Schmidt, declares that the wage increase for the workers in the lower wage categories, in those branches of industry where wages have lagged behind the general level of wages will amount approximately to 10 per cent. The individual wage increases of the various branches of industry will be determined upon the revision of the collective agreements.

**Would Strangle Press.**

WARSAW, Poland, Oct. 14.—Prime Minister Bartel recently mentioned that in December a new press bill will be introduced. This bill, which is treated at present with extreme secrecy, is intended to strangle the press completely and will be a new proof of the fact that the government of Pilsudsky works with the same meth-

# Perhaps Crane Would Like to Begin Talking About Serious Matters

WASHINGTON—(FP)— Charles R. Crane of Chicago, former minister to China and adviser to Woodrow Wilson, lunched at the White House on Oct. 7 and discussed foreign policies. Crane has been active and persistent in opposition to recognition of the Soviet Union. Some of his properties were nationalised at the time of the revolution of October, 1917.

Speculation was rife as to whether he came to advise Coolidge on Russian, Syrian or Chinese matters. Pressure from business groups in favor of negotiations with Moscow has lately increased.

# Jugo-Slavia Offers Hungary a Seaport

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, Oct. 14.—Closer relations among Hungary, Bulgaria and Jugoslavia is the program of Foreign Minister Ninchitch. He insists Jugoslavia is desirous of doing everything possible to cement friendship among the three countries and to promote better trade relations.

To this end, Jugoslavia is understood to be prepared to give Hungary an outlet to the Adriatic, at Spalato Harbor, and Bulgaria a similar outlet to the Aegean sea.

M. Ninchitch gave the correspondents to understand that Jugoslavia had practically given up hope of

# Reactionary Germans Want von Seeckt Not to Resign from Post

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The resignation of General Hene Von Seeckt, following exposure of his granting permission to Prince Wilhelm, son of the former crown prince, to participate in German army maneuvers, is causing great commotion in the army.

The reactionaries have always counted on Von Seeckt to use the army with an iron hand against working class rebellion and his resignation from commander in chief of the reichswehr, now before President Hindenburg, has alarmed the officer class to the point of "taking drastic measures" to prevent its acceptance.

As the participation by the royal family in the army of the republic is forbidden by the peace treaty, and as the general has admitted it was allowed, the council of ambassadors is to consider the affair and may send a strong note of protest to the government.

**Czech Cabinet Resigns.**

PRAGUE, Oct. 14.—The Czecho-Slovakian cabinet, headed by Jan Cerny, has resigned and has been succeeded by a ministary under the leadership of M. M. Svehla, who has previously served as premier. Dr. Edouard Benes remains as foreign minister in the new cabinet.

**Polish Peasants Destroy Radio.**

WARSAW, Oct. 14.—Superstitious peasants have destroyed many radio

# First Organization of Gipsies to Work Begun Under Soviet

MOSCOW, Oct. 14.—(FP)—In the hope of making the 200,000 gipsies within its borders learn the advantages of systematic labor, the Soviet Union has begun to establish shops and workers' associations among them. The first 2,500 have been enrolled. A state commission has undertaken the task of transferring these wanderers to locations where they may steadily reside.

Schools have been established for the gipsies, and a commission of scholars has been working out a gipsy alphabet. Within a month the publication of school books in the gipsy language will begin.

# BRITISH MINERS ASK YOU TO GIVE ONE MEAL A DAY

## Bread Means Life and Victory to Strikers

October 1st marks the sixth month of the great British coal miners' strike. The crucial hour approaches —threatening and menacing. Both sides are measuring their final strength. Victory will go to the side that can hold out e month or six weeks longer.

**Heroic Fighters.**

For one-half year the miners of Great Britain, their wives and children have fought with their backs to the wall—dry-eyed and bleeding from wounds that seemed never to heal. Children die of hunger; women age overnight, and men become physical wrecks from the went of bread. But yet they fight on.

On October 5 the International Workers' Aid of America received the following appeal from its sister organization in England, which speaks on behalf of the women and children:

**Comrades and Friends of America:**

We thank you from our hearts for what you have already done for us, and wa ask you again and again to stand by us. We will do with very little, but we must have BREAD AND MILK.

The masters and the government are both tightening the circle around us. Even the military forces are being prepared against our man. They do not fear to die in combat, but if we are to win this battle—this battle for the right of the workers to live and for the right to be organized, then brothers and sisters of America and of all other countries, you must not forsake us in this, the final hour, when every leaf of bread means life.

We ask you to help us that we may be able to eat at least one meal a day, for that you send us your donation. Now and tomorrow and until we are the victors.

(Signed) WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The International Workers' Aid calls upon all workers and friends to heed this call for help and to send all contributions immediately to our national headquarters at 1553 W. Madison street, Chicago, Illinois.

# Russian Government Encourages Book Study

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 14 Russian workers are hungry for knowledge, Miss L. Haffkin Hamhurger, chief librarian of the Institute for Library Science of the All-Union Lenin Memorial Library, Moscow, told the American Library Association convention at Atlantic City. "At night one sees thru the windows of houses, old and young pouring over books. Large meetings are held where lecturers talk on all subjects from science to literature. Working women hold meetings to learn and discuss problems. The government and private societies are working for the education of the adults and vocational education has increased 70% since 1914. Russia is happy in its new form of government with its huge masses of people enjoying a comparative prosperity that it never dreamed of under the czars."

**Arms Ban at Mexican Border.**

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 14.—All permits for the importation of firearms and ammunition into Mexico have been cancelled by the treasury department. Orders have been telegraphed to customs officials at Laredo, El Paso, Nogales, Mexicali and other border points and seaports advising that permits issued by the war department are annulled immediately."

**Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.**

# CALL CONFEREN TO FIGHT THRE ON PHILIPPIN

## Time Is Near to Ass Independence Demand

Urging upon all sincere advocates of Filipino independence that now i the time to declare themselves e a group of organizations including the All-America Anti-Imperialist League and the Fellowship of Reconciliation has issued a call for a conference to meet in Washington Dec. 17-19. According to the announcement:

**Fear Death Blow.**

"Every day's news makes it clear that the forces of American imperialism are preparing to deal a final death blow to the national aspirations of the people of the Philippine Islands. Governor-General Wood's autocratic regime has reached the stage of pronounced conflict with the Filipino people. Civil liberties have been wantonly infringed. Filipino leaders have been imprisoned for daring to criticise the general.

"The Wall Street interests," it says, "fired by the sudden realization that the Moro provinces of the islands contain 1,500,000 acres of the best rubber-growing land in the world, have launched upon an elaborate and spectacular campaign for intensive exploitation of the Philippines, under monopoly, colonial conditions. They have such determined support from Washington that decisive steps to accomplish their ends are plainly about to be taken. The Bacon bill, which already before congress, would take away 52 per cent of the territory of the Philippine Islands and place it under dictatorial and exclusive American rule, thus creating a new Ulster in the Philippines. The two Kloss bills further threaten the authority of the Philippine legislature. Now President Coolidge announces that one of the principal points of his forthcoming message to congress will deal with the Philippine question."

**Would Defend Jones Law.**

This means, according to the announcement, determined drive for the repeal of the Jones law of 1916 giving the Filipinos some share in the Philippine government and promising them eventual independence; attempts to destroy the Filipino independence movement; tightening and perpetuating American imperialist rule in the Philippines.

The special committee for organizing the conference includes, among others, Georgia Brooks, executive secretary; Duane Swift of the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, treasurer; Moorfield Storey, Albert F. Coyle, E. C. Wentworth, William H. Holly, Clarence Darrow, Robert Morss Lovett, Waldo Frank and Phil E. Zimmerman. The call for the conference a point of focus for mobilizing all of the anti-imperialist forces in the country and for attracting nation-wide attention to the cause of Filipino independence.

# Warns British Labor of Renewed Assault

LONDON—(FP)—Warning British labor of coming attacks on trade unionism, George Hicks, the new head of the Trade Union Congress, condemned company unions and appealed for amalgamation of unions and united front in defense of every group attacked by employers. Hicks sent the message while on the way to the A. F. of L. convention as fraternal delegate from the T. U. C.

"Our first and foremost job is to unleash the miners in their struggle," he said. "Then the whole trade union movement has got to be equally ready and alert to support any other section of workers which may be attacked."

Dealing with the concerted attack by the employers and government on the legal rights of trade unions, he pointed out that the Tory convention will consider political means of placing the heart out of trade unionism.

"The so-called company unions are likely to prove a very sinister factor in breaking up our forces unless we crush them right from the beginning. A man who joins a company union puts his very soul in the keeping of the capitalist enemy." Hicks warned.

Stressing the necessity of amalgamating trade unions, Hicks appealed for sinking all differences in the enemy was at the gate. "Amalgamation," he said "must now be our watchword. The consolidation and strengthening of our forces is a vital and imperative necessity."

"There is not a man or woman active in our movement," he added "who is not convinced that the next government in this country will be a labor government."

# UNITED STATES TO MEET SOVIET GOVERNMENT ENVOYS TO DISCUSS FUR SEAL RESTRICTION TREATY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The United States will be brought to the conference table with representatives of Soviet Russia in a discussion of the 1911 fur seal restriction treaty, to which Great Britain and Japan also are parties.

The

# Workers (Communist) Party

## Y. WORKER CONCERT NETS $1,300 IN N. Y.

### First Cannon Is Fired in Big Driye

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—To the tune of $1,300, New York Communism started its reply to the appeal for immediate funds in the "Keep the Daily Worker" campaign.

This is the amount, above all expenses, realized at The DAILY WORKER concert held at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave., Sunday afternoon when the first cannon in the battle to collect $15,000 right now in the New York district was touched off. The campaign for this quota is to be carried to every last of the section and every nucleus already actively engaged in the fight.

**Divide Honors.**

Honors for the success of the concert as the first word in the drive were divided between the speakers who made the appeal for funds, Wm. F. Weinstone, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, and Pascal P. Cosgrove, former owner of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, the artists who delighted the 2,500 listeners who packed the Opera House, and the Daily Worker Builders' Club.

The Mandolin Orchestra Lyra, with Max Goldenstein conducting, won long-lasting applause.

**Fine Program.**

The program containing ten numbers was one of headliners, and was marked by variety. George Halprin showed himself complete master of the piano in his Chopin, Liszt and Moskowski numbers. Edith Segal brought down the house with her Russian folk dances filled with artful suggestion and the charm of "sweet sixteen." Playing with fine concert, the trio composed of Elfrieda Bose, violinist, Nesum Benditsky, cellist, and Samuel Josps, pianist, won hearty applause and the demand for encores. Raisel Starkman possessing a contralto voice of arresting purity delighted joy. Sophie Melzer accompanied her. The solo work of Alfrieda Bose, violinist, was delightful as was also the cello number of Nesum Bendituky. All the artists donated their services.

**Is Only Weapon.**

"The daily circulation of the capitalist press in the United States is $2,000,000," said Weinstone in his closing appeal for funds to help The DAILY WORKER. "And what have the workers to combat this army of lying liars? Our weapon only, The DAILY WORKER.

He told how the New York press had maintained a conspiracy of silence concerning the strike of the thousands of clothmakers despite the fact that there had been a mass meeting attended by 25,000, and hundreds of arrests.

"Every time a poodle dog sneezes in the home of the wealthy you'll find his picture in this same capitalistic press," said Weinstone amid laughter.

**Necessity to Struggle.**

Cosgrove pointed out the absolute necessity of the workers having an organ of expression if they are to carry on the class struggle.

Following the concert, L. E. Katterfeld, eastern agent for The DAILY WORKER, pointed out the results of this concert had produced twice as much as the previous Daily Worker concerts put together. He said, however, that the remaining thousands in the New York quota must be raised immediately to save the organ.

Lee Kling and Arthur Smith were announced as the New York winners of the Trip to Moscow campaign which ended July 4.

## Wm. Reynolds Speaks in Pontiac, Mich., on Sunday, October 17th

PONTIAC, Mich., Oct. 14 — The Workers of Pontiac will have an opportunity of hearing the Workers Party candidate for governor, William Reynolds, speak on the aim of the Workers Party, Sunday October 17, at 2 P. M. at the Wayne Hall, 51 Wayne Street.

S. Baker, district organizer of the Workers Party and Alfred Goetz, a leading member of the Workers Party of Detroit, will be the additional speaker at the mass meeting.

## South Bend Friends of Workers' Newspapers Plan Social Evening

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 14.— The workers and sympathizers here of the DAILY WORKER, Klore (Hungarian), Radnik (Jugoslav), and Vilkas (Lithuanian) papers will give a combined affair here on October 14. Dancing, singing, speaking, and refreshments will provide a splendid

## WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots. Nominations officially filed:

### Michigan.

The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the Nov. elections to be held Tuesday, Nov. 2:

Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kickner.
Congress, 13th Dist., Daniel C. Holder.
Congress, 18th District, William Hallenhauer.

Secretary of State, Sarah Victor.
State Treasurer, Arnold Zeigler.
Attorney General, Cyril Lambkin.
Auditor General, Aaron M. Katz.

### Pennsylvania.

The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
United States Senator, S. J. Cary.
State Legislature, 1st District, Bryant Carruthers and Anna Weinman.
Second District, Mike Bleskevitz and Celia Peransky.

**For Congress.**

Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Charles Kendra and Peter Sartic.
Ninth District, William P. Mikedes.
Thirty-fourth District, Sam Shere.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.
United States Senator, Alfonso A. Ayers.
Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.
State Treasurer, Leonard Fenchler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helene Dietrich.
State Auditor, O. McSwain.

### Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks.
Lieut. Governor, Albert Oddo.
U. S. Senator, James J. Sellem.
Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer.
Auditor, Emma F. Hutchins.
Attorney General, Max Lerner.
Secretary of State, Henry J. Center.

### Ohio.

**Canton, Stark County**

State Senator, 41st District, Carl Guttad. State Assemblymen, 21st District, Peter Pichler.

* * *

**FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:**

**OHIO**

**Allen County**

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Lawrence N. Robson. Sheriff, S. K. McKercher. County Auditor, Thomas Thompson. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Clay. County Recorder, Lyle Landes. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

**WASHINGTON**

J. L. Freeman, candidate for United States Senator of the Farmer-Labor Party.

**PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:**

### Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.
Ben Gitlow, congressman from 7th congressional district.
Mathilda Kalousek, congresswoman for 6th congressional district.
Elizabeth Gurley, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

### New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

(Manhattan)

Assembly, 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly, 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly, 17th District, Julius Gedvid. Assembly, 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress, 12th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress, 16th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress, 20th District, William Weinstone. Senate, 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

(Bronx)

Assembly, 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly, 4th District, Isidora Steinser. Assembly, 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly, 7th District, Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress, 23rd District, Molasaye J. Olgin.

(Brooklyn)

Assembly, 5th District, George Primoff. Assembly, 23rd District, Fannie Warshafsky. Congress, 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate, 7th District, Morris Rosen.

### Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Edward Mrazek. Comptroller, John Gomboc. Secretary of State, Jens C. Feldman. Treasurer, H. Wolfson.

## W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

### C. E. Ruthenberg

General Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, is starting off his big election campaign tour with a meeting at Buffalo on October 14, this meeting will be held at Workers' Hall, 36 West Huron street. Comrade Ruthenberg will speak on: "What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Will Do For the Workers and Farmers." The tour will touch the largest and most important cities of the eastern part of the country and the readers of The DAILY WORKER are urged to make a note of the time and place of the meeting in their town and be sure to come to the meeting themselves and bring their fellow workers. The complete tour follows:

Thursday, Oct. 14, Buffalo, N. Y., Workers' Hall, 36 Huron St., 8 p. m.
Friday, Oct. 15, Rochester, N. Y., Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul St., 8 p. m.
Monday, Oct. 18, New Haven, Conn., Labor Auditorium, 38 North St., 8 p. m.
Tuesday, Oct. 19, Brooklyn, N. Y., Amalgamated Labor Temple, 11 Arion Place.
Wednesday, Oct. 20, New York City, Workers (Communist) Party membership meeting, Webster Hall 119 E. 11th St., 8 p. m.
Thursday, October 21, Philadelphia, Pa., New Era Lyceum, 1216 Arch Street, Columbia avenues, 8 p. m.
Friday, Oct. 22, Baltimore, Md., Conservatory Hall, 1029 Baltimore St., 8 p. m.
Saturday, October 23, Pittsburgh, Pa., N. S. Carnegie Music Hall, Federal and Ohio Sts., 8 p. m.
Sunday, Oct. 24, Cleveland, Ohio Industrial Temple, 1 Hall A, 731 Taft 111th street.
To be announced later
Monday, Oct. 25, Toledo, Ohio, Fota Hall, Green Hotel, 318 Jefferson.
Tuesday, Oct. 26, Chicago, Ill., Northwest Hall, cor. North and Western Aves.
Wednesday, Oct. 27, Detroit, Mich., House of the Masses 2101 Grailot Ave., 8 p. m.
Sunday, Oct. 31, Minneapolis, Minn., Labor Temple, 2 p. m.

Inform your shopmates, neighbors, and friends about these meetings. Bring them to the meeting to hear a presentation of the issues of the election campaign from the standpoint of labor.

* * *

### Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who has just completed a tour of Ohio, will cover a number of cities in Minnesota and Michigan this October in connection with the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Grecht will speak on: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?" Her tour follows:

St. Paul, Minn., Tuesday Oct. 19, 621 Rice St.
Minneapolis, Minn., Wednesday, Oct. 20, Finnish Hall.
Chisholm, Minn., Thursday, Oct. 21, Karis Hall.
Virginia, Minn., Friday, Oct. 22 Hibbing, Minn., Saturday, Oct. 23 Workers' Hall.
Duluth, Minn., Sunday, Oct. 24, Workers' Hall.
Ironwood, Mich., Monday, Oct. 25, Finnish Hall.
Hancock Mich., Tuesday, Oct. 26, Kauvankore Hall.
Ishpeming Mich. Wednesday, Oct. 27
Plant Mich., Friday, Oct. 29
Grand Rapids, Mich., Saturday, Oct. 30
Muskegon, Mich., Sunday, Oct. 31.

* * *

### H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, is now engaged in an election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?"

The rest of his tour follows:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., 8 p. m., Friday, Oct. 15, Workers' Lyceum 36 Miller street.
AVELLA, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 17, 2:30 p. m., Stenton Franklin Hall.
MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m., Markel Hall.
CHARLEROI, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 20, Italian Hall, cor. 2nd and Lockport.
BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 21, 7:30 p. m., Union Hall.
EAST PITTSBURGH, Sat., Oct. 23, NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 26
NEW KENSINGTON, Thurs., Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 14th St. and 4th Ave.
HARMERVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 29, 36 Union Hall.
NEW CASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 30, 8 p. m., Knights of Malta Hall.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Monday, Oct. 30, 8 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 36 Miller St.

## ПРОЛЕТАРСКАЯ ТРИБУНА

Устная газета-журнал Чикагского отдела раб. „НОВЫЙ МИР"

The first anniversary issue of Proletarskaya Tribuna, the Russian living newspaper published by the Chicago workers' correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out tomorrow, Saturday, at 8 p. m. at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

Special cartoons and articles in connection with the anniversary are being prepared. Admission is only 25 cents.

## Section 4 Executive Meets Next Sunday

An executive committee meeting of Section No. 4 will be held Saturday afternoon, Oct. 14, 1926, at 2:30 p. m. at the South Slavic Book Store, 1904 S. Racine Ave. It is a very important meeting and all the executive committee members are urged to attend.

## Section Six, Chicago Workers Party, Plans Dance for Saturday

The comrades and sympathizers are invited to the entertainment and dance which is being put on by the Workers (Communist) Party organization of Section Six, Chicago, this coming Saturday night at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Music is to be furnished by a lefty proletarian orchestra with a novel arrangement of instrumentation which has never been seen in any party affair before.

You can buy tickets at the door. Admission only 35 cents.

## Special Meeting of Russian Frac. W. P. to Be Held Tonight

A special meeting of the Chicago Russian fraction of the Workers Party will be held tonight at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division Street. Arrangements for the Novy Mir affair to be held Saturday, Oct. 23, at the Workers' House will be made. The DAILY WORKER. The foreign-born workers, and many other issues

## New Hampshire Holds First Conference on Problems of District

By BERT MILLER.

The state of New Hampshire, with its many miles of territory and its few isolated units, offers a difficult problem to the district organizer, who wants to maintain contact with his units. The railroad fare to these points is prohibitive. A tour means a waste of much valuable time away from the center. Written reports are uneven and most difficult for the Finnish comrades in this part of the country.

The proposal of a regional membership conference was therefore made to solve the difficulty.

**Arrange Conference.**

Comrade Passanen, the active secretary of the West Concord branch, with the help of his comrades arranged the musical and financial entertainment for Saturday evening, Oct. 10, at Scandia Hall, West Concord.

The attendance was excellent including party and non-party members.

On the following Sunday, the party conference began lasting all day. The cities represented were Keene, Enfield, Wilton, Concord, Penacook, covering in all an area of about 100 square miles.

The proceedings were carried on in Finnish, so that every comrade felt fully able to express himself. The remarks of the district organizer were translated.

The meeting began with a report of the district organizer on the activities of the party in the election campaign, on the industrial field, defense work, relief, etc. Attention was then called to the DAILY WORKER campaign and to the various activities to be emphasized in the future. An immediate collection was taken up for the daily, collection books were distributed and plans were outlined for running affairs for raising additional money.

**Give Much Relief.**

This was followed by a report of units which showed considerable activity in raising money for Passaic, for the British miners, getting subs for the daily, defense, women's clubs and for the Finnish club. The report showed that sympathizers were actively helping the party in its campaign and the English speaking elements were co-operating. Comrades from other units raised questions and criticised freely. Attention was called to the lack of industrial activity, to insufficient English contacts, to poor functioning of fractions and to the necessity of a more solidified state-organisation. It was voted to ask the district committee to approve of the formation of a sub-district for the Hampshire with an executive committee (centered in Concord, the state capitol) in charge. Comrade Penesen was chosen as organizer.

The remainder of the session was devoted to a discussion of the question of forming a national federation. Almost everyone participated, but the question was left open for further discussion.

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.*

# The Drive

*For $50,000 to*

## KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

**DONATIONS—OCTOBER 5, 1926.**

**CALIFORNIA—**
Otto Heller, Santa Cruz ..... $ 1.00

**ILLINOIS—**
Street Nucleus 26, Chicago ..... 10.00
A. Bornstein, Chicago ..... 5.00
Chuckevich, St. Nuc. 19, Chicago ..... 5.00
John Cosgis, Chicago, St. Nuc. 1 ..... 5.00
L. Guberevich, St. N. 26 Chicago ..... 5.00
A. Jaszczuk, St. N. 26, Chicago ..... 2.00
J. Kolarich, St. N. 26, Chicago ..... 2.00
J. Kowalski, St. N. 26, Chicago ..... 2.00
J. Kreman, St. Nuc. 19, Chicago ..... 3.00
Alex Kudrawetz, St. Nucleus 26, Chicago ..... 5.00
M. Newlon, Chicago ..... 5.00
A. Nowath, St. N. 26, Chicago ..... 5.00
A. Winsburg, St. N. 18, Chicago ..... 5.00

**MICHIGAN—**
Bay Nucleus 1 Detroit ..... 99.00
Central Bureau of Fard Nuclei Detroit ..... 100.00
P. Carroll, Highland Park ..... 2.00
Joseph Lalchfov, Detroit ..... 3.00

**MISSOURI—**
Nucleus 10-3, Kansas City ..... 7.00
Dr. S. A. Burkhardt, Nuc. 10-3, Kansas City ..... 5.00
E. D. Amstutz, Nuc. 10-5, K. C. ..... 5.00
H. W. Fee, N. 10-5, Kansas City ..... 5.00
N. Galitzky, N. 10-3, Kansas City ..... 1.00
Tom Rapela, N. 10-3, Kans. City ..... 1.00
D. T. Snyder, N. 10-3, Kans. City ..... 25.00

**NEW YORK—**
Sub Sec. 1A, Factory Dist. 2, New York City ..... 20.00
Sub Sec. 1D New York City ..... 30.00
Workmen's Circle No. 324, New York City ..... 5.00
Harry Allen, New York City ..... 2.00
Wm. Book, New York City ..... 1.00
Fred Campfer, New York City ..... 1.00
J. Fey, New York City ..... 1.00
J. Jonesko, New York City ..... 1.00
Morris Kohn, New York City ..... 1.00
Harry Lust, New York City ..... 1.00
Harry Wohl, New York City ..... 1.00
D. Yonkis, Brooklyn ..... 1.00

**OHIO—**
J. Stevens, Toledo ..... 1.00

**PENNSYLVANIA—**
I. H. Day, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00

**WISCONSIN—**
W. W. Webster, Milwaukee ..... 3.00

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do to

**DONATIONS—OCTOBER 6, 1926.**

**CALIFORNIA—**
Workers' Lyceum, Napa ..... $ 1.00
E. D., Richmond ..... 1.00
C. C. Anderson, San Francisco ..... 5.00

**ILLINOIS—**
M. Andrijasvich, Shop Nuc. 9, So. Chicago ..... 5.00
Daily Worker Plant Employes ..... 66.00
John Hecker, Chicago ..... 5.00
William Dunn, Illinois Chicago ..... 2.00
J. M. P., Chicago ..... 13.00
Finnish Workers Club, Frankfort Heights ..... 10.00
Joseph Molina ..... 2.00

**INDIANA—**
Nucleus No. 2, Detroit ..... 26.50
Shop Nucleus No. 5, Detroit ..... 8.00
Peter Galke, Hammtramck ..... 4.00
Joseph Koch, Detroit ..... 10.00
E. R. Detroit ..... 5.00
Phil. Raymond, Detroit ..... 2.00
Anton Kladis, Grand Rapids ..... 2.00
Charles Cossoli, Kalamazoo ..... 2.00

**MISSOURI—**
August Asselberg, St. Louis ..... 1.00
John Braun, St. Louis ..... 1.00

**MINNESOTA—**
Ore Finnish Workers Association, Ore ..... 10.00

**NEW YORK—**
Jamila Kaplan, Brighton Beach ..... 4.00
A. Baker New York City ..... 1.00
T. Strukoff, Niagara Falls ..... 2.00

**OHIO—**
Arthur Rowley, Best Liverpool ..... 2.00

**PENNSYLVANIA—**
Jevonavich, Ambridge ..... 5.00
John Mahalko, Ambridge ..... 5.00
St. Nucleus No. 1, Luserne ..... 100.00
Philadelphia ..... 100.00
Joseph Fedluk, Philadelphia ..... 1.50
A. Cerbinski, St. Nuc. 2, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
A. Horvath, St. Nuc. No. 6, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
Max Jenkins, St. Nucleus No. 6, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
J. Lisbanvich, St. Nucleus No. 6, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
L. Nanaron, St. Nucleus No. 1, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
Sala, St. Nuc. No. 5, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
F. Verejuka St. Nucleus No. 7, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
Wallace, St. Nucleus No. 1, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00

**WISCONSIN—**
St. Nucleus No. 1, Section 1 ..... 10.00

## MONEY IS NEEDED FOR CAMPAIGN OF WORKERS PARTY

### Half Million Pieces of Literature Out

The campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party is now in full swing in New York City. The candidates are all on the ballot. Meetings are going ahead with full steam, and the campaign of the party is beginning to assume the aspects of a real good political campaign. The district executive committee of the party has issued a call to the Socialist Party for a united front but this has been ignored by the socialist party, and the Workers (Communist) Party is now going ahead with its own campaign and its own candidates.

Over a half million pieces of literature have been printed and are now being distributed by the membership through their various sections. The district campaign committee has printed the following election literature: "Smith the Strikebreaker," the acceptance letter of Gitlow, candidate for governor, the acceptance letter of William F. Dunne, candidate for U. S. Senator, so that every comrade fully able to express himself. The remarks of the district organizer were translated.

The meeting began with a report of the district organizer on the activities of the party in the election campaign, on the industrial field, defense work, relief, etc. Attention was then called to the DAILY WORKER campaign and to the various activities to be emphasized in the future. An immediate collection was taken up for the daily, collection books were distributed and plans were outlined for running affairs for raising additional money.

**Give Much Relief.**

This was followed by a report of units which showed considerable activity in raising money for Passaic, for the British miners, getting subs for the daily, defense, women's clubs and for the Finnish club. The report showed that sympathizers were actively helping the party in its campaign and the English speaking elements were co-operating. Comrades from other units raised questions and criticised freely. Attention was called to the lack of industrial activity, to insufficient English contacts, to poor functioning of fractions and to the necessity of a more solidified state-organisation. It was voted to ask the district committee to approve of the formation of a sub-district for the Hampshire with an executive committee (centered in Concord, the state capitol) in charge. Comrade Penesen was chosen as organizer.

The remainder of the session was devoted to a discussion of the question of forming a national federation. Almost everyone participated, but the question was left open for further discussion.

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.*

## State Labor Meeting Condemns Open Shop Teaching in School

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—At the recent annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor there were 72 propositions presented and acted upon. One of the resolutions passed called for the liquidation of the open shop propaganda in the public schools, while a resolution condemning the Citizen's Military Training Camps and kindred organizations was not concurred in.

## NEW YORK PLANS GREAT ANTI-FASCIST MEETING TAMMANY HALL SUNDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A great anti-fascist demonstration and protest meeting in defense of political exiles in America will be held in New York Sunday, October 17, at Tammany Hall, Fourteenth street and Third avenue. Preparations are being made to make this meeting one of the greatest demonstrations ever held in New York City.

Speakers will be Elizabeth Flynn, Ben Gitlow, Albert Weisberd, Norman Thomas, Roger Baldwin, Enea Sermenti, Tresca, Bellanca and Allengra.

## Minneapolis Workers Plan Celebration of Russian Revolution

MINEAPOLIS, Minn., October 14.—November 7 is an international holiday.

It is the day of the Russian revolution.

It is the day of the creation of the first workers' and peasants' Soviet Government, known today as the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

In every known land, city, town and village the workers are coming together to commemorate this great memorial day—November 7, 1917.

Minneapolis is one of them.

On Sunday, November 7, 1926, the workers will come together in Finnish Hall, corner Western and Humboldt Ave. No., to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution.

A splendid program has been arranged.

It will consist of the Finnish Orchestra, Freiheit Singing Society, Finnish Singing Society, tableux from Russian life and revolution and many others. Max Bedecht will be the principal speaker.

Hot supper—Russian supper—and dance will be the concluding numbers of this day.

All sympathetic organizations are asked not to arrange any affairs on this day, but come in full membership to this great celebration and pay tribute to the Russian workers.

## Bittelman's Class Opens Friday, October 15th

The class of the Chicago Workers' School in "Elements of Communism," which is going to use for its textbook the new book, "Elements of Political Education" just translated from the Russian, is to have its first session this Friday, October 15.

It is expected that this will be the largest class in the school. Every comrade who wishes to register for this class should get in at once. It meets at 19 So. Lincoln St. Be sure to come if you want to be in this class.

Other classes as per schedule announced are already meeting, and there is still room for more registrations—so hurry along with them.

## Youth Industrial Meets in New York

All fraction meetings begin 6:30 p. m. at the district office.

Tuesday, Oct. 19—Fancy Leather Goods, Textile, Building trades.

Wednesday, Oct. 20—Cutters, Metal trades.

Meetings of the district industrial committee to which all industrial organizers of the sections, and industrial organizers, and the secretaries of the fractions will be held on Monday, Oct. 18, at 7:30 p. m.

Meeting of all league members who are members of unions will be held on Friday, Oct. 22, at 6:30 p. m. A prominent party comrade will discuss the tasks of the Communists in the trade unions in New York City, and Clarence Miller, the district industrial organizer, will lead a discussion on "The Role of the Young Workers and Its Vanguard, the Young Communists, in the Trade Unions." Very important, you must attend.

Meeting of all league members who are not union members will be held on Monday, Oct. 25, at 7 p. m. A prominent party comrade will speak on "The Communists and the Trade Unions" and Clarence Miller, the district industrial organizer, will speak on "The Youth and Trade Unions."

## Two Big Affairs on Same Night in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—There will be a "Jugoslav Home Affair and Dance" in the interests of The RADNICK and The DAILY WORKER at the Hudson Guild, 436 West 27th St. (between 9th and 10th Avenues) this Saturday evening, Oct. 16, at 8:30.

A special program of folk danced and music is being arranged by the Jugoslav comrades, and a good time is assured to all.

The same evening, Saturday, Oct. 16, our Esthonian sister organ, "Uus Ilm," is also arranging a fifty-fifty affair at Ambassador Hall, 219 East 124th St., in Harlem. There will be a dance and entertainment, with a bowling contest as one of the special features. Those that have attended dances under Esthonian auspices before know what an enjoyable time is in store for them.

### CHICAGO NOTES.

Section No. 1, Y. W. L., membership meeting Friday, Oct. 15, 8 p. m. at 748 West Van Buren Street.

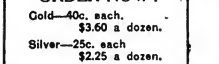
Agenda: 1) Report of Section Executive; 2) Reports of Nuclei; 3) Discussion; 4) Speaker.

Reception and Ball.

Welcoming students for the League National Training School, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 1902 W. Division Street. Tickets 35c in advance, 50c at the door.

Thirty Volunteers Are Wanted.

For Red Sunday propaganda work this Saturday and Sunday. Call at district office, 19 So. Lincoln Street, before 2 p. m. Saturday for assignments.

Make it a weekly habit.



Ninth Anniversary of the

**RUSSIAN REVOLUTION CELEBRATION**

ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, at
MILLERS GRAND ASSEMBLY, Brooklyn
ON SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, at 2 P. M.—
TWO LARGE MEETINGS
*Central Opera House*
67th Street and 3rd Avenue
*Hunts Point Palace*
163rd Street and So. Blvd., Bronx
Good Musical Program. All Prominent Speakers
WATCH THE PRESS FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS



*Coming!*
The BEST Propaganda Pamphlet of the Youth!
**THE CHALLENGE OF YOUTH**
(Why Every Young Worker Should Join the Young Workers Communist League)
Watch for announcements

The New League Emblem
The closed fist—the Communist salute in an attractive gold or silver pin.
ORDER NOW!
Gold—40c, each.
$3.60 a dozen.
Silver—25c, each
$2.25 a dozen.

JUST ARRIVED
*"THE WORKERS' CHILD"*
The New Magazine For Children's Leaders.
With Articles By:
BUCHARIN, ZAM, KRUPININA, PAASONEN
and International Pioneer Notes
Single copy—10c. Bundle orders at 7c.
ORDER IMMEDIATELY FROM
THE YOUNG WORKERS (COMMUNIST) LEAGUE
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## LABOR MINISTER OF CANADA JOKE FOR CANADIANS

### But "Labor" Swallows Heenan as "Veteran"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OTTAWA, Can., Oct. 14. — Labor men thruout the dominion are laughing over the tribute paid Peter Heenan, Canada's new minister of labor, in a recent issue of Labor, the railroad men's official publication, printed in Washington.

Labor, in hailing Heenan as a "veteran trade unionist," says his selection is gratifying to organized labor.

A Pulpwood Laborite.

Heenan was for a number of years a "labor" representative in the Ontario legislature, where members of the various parties often joked with him because large pulpwood concessionaires in New Ontario, where he lived, never opposed his election. His opponents, altho of reactionary parties, were considered less desirable than this passive laborite.

A Strike-Breaker Labor Minister.

Mackenzie King, who recently returned to power, was hard pressed for a labor minister. James Murdock, who held that portfolio in a previous King cabinet, was badly beaten a previous election, while in the last campaign his conservative opponent received 12,300 votes as against 8,182 polled for this "labor" champion running on the liberal ticket. Murdock is best remembered as the vice-president of the Railroad Trainmen, who sent strike-breaking railroad men into Winnipeg to break the 1919 general strike.

His successor as minister of labor was J. C. Elliott, a member of the present government, who, as a lawyer, represented a farming constituency.

King Worked for Rockefeller.

King was Canada's first minister of labor, qualifying for this job by his experience as handy-man for John D. Rockefeller, Jr., during the capitalist labor war in Colorado during the early days of the world conflict.

King, with a salary of $25,000 a year, a private secretary and a valet, visited Colorado, where he developed the plans for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. to build its company "union" plan which it crippled unionism. King, however, frequently refers to this "record" when he is twitted by conservative opponents for his failure to join the Canadian army in the world war. His excuse always is that he, altho a single man, did more serviceable work than he would have performed in the trenches thru bringing "harmony" between capital and labor in Colorado.

LYNN, Mass.—(FP)—The 250 workers at Gold Bond Shoe Co. are striking by Boot & Shoe Workers union order to enforce the agreement obtained seven months ago with the firm. The company has violated both wage scale and working conditions provided in the pact.

Send in a sub today!


Spend a Pleasant Evening
In the Reading Room
of the
WORKERS
(Los Angeles, Cal.)
BOOK SHOP
322 WEST SECOND ST.

A labor library is here for your convenience. There is also a splendid selection of books for your purchase.

Hours: 8 p. m. to 10 p. m.
Tel. Metropolitan 1365



DAILY WORKER AGENTS
*Regular Meeting—Friday October 15th.*
19 S. LINCOLN STREET
This will be the last meeting before the big DAILY WORKER affair of October 24th, and final preparations must be made at this Friday night meeting.
Every nucleus must be represented no matter what other meetings are being held.



*WHO IS YOUR NEIGHBOR AT HOME,*
at work, in the mine, in the shop, on the farm, or anywhere? Is he a Slovak or Czech worker? Have him, or her, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak working class daily paper in the U. S.
THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU


## NEED FOR REAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' UNION SHOWN BY U. S. STANDARD LOWER THAN IN 1906

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Urgent need for the organization of farm labor into an all-embracing agricultural workers' union is emphasized by a U. S. department of labor report on wages of farm labor compared with the cost of living. The report shows that farm wages have not kept pace with the cost of living. The purchasing power of the average farm worker in 1923 was 7.3 per cent below that in 1913 and 17 per cent below in 1906.

Need of Unionism Clear.

The unfavorable position of the unorganized farm worker appears in striking contrast with the position of organized labor. Union wages, according to department of labor figures, will today purchase about 28 per cent more than in 1919 and 15 per cent more than in 1906.

In 1923 the average monthly farm wage without board was $47.88. This compares with a peak of $65.08 in 1920 and with $30.31 in 1915. Farm wages have thus fallen more than 26 per cent since 1920 to a level about 58 per cent above 1919. The cost of living in 1923, according to the department, was still 75.7 per cent above 1913.

Get Less Than 1906 Standard.

Farm labor hired by the day averaged $2.40 without board in 1923. In 1920 this casual farm worker averaged $3.56 and $1.46 in 1915. Thus farm workers paid on a daily basis are averaging more than 32 per cent under 1920 and only 63 per cent more than in 1913.

The department's figures showing monthly and daily farm wages without board and the change in purchasing power in terms of the 1919 dollar are:

| | Farm Wages Without Board. | | Purchasing power |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Per month | Per day | in 1913 |
| 1906 | $24.19 | $1.33 | $1.13 |
| 1919 | 30.31 | 1.49 | 1.00 |
| 1914 | 29.72 | 1.49 | .96 |
| 1915 | 29.97 | 1.46 | .94 |
| 1916 | 33.53 | 1.80 | .91 |
| 1917 | 46.19 | 2.00 | 9.4 |
| 1918 | 49.13 | 2.61 | .87 |
| 1919 | 56.77 | 2.10 | 1.06 |
| 1920 | 65.06 | 3.56 | 1.09 |
| 1921 | 49.59 | 2.17 | .92 |
| 1922 | 49.09 | 2.14 | .85 |
| 1923 | 46.74 | 2.48 | .94 |
| 1924 | 47.33 | 2.44 | .96 |
| 1925 | 47.88 | 2.47 | .93 |

In only two years since 1919 has the purchasing power of farm wages been higher than in 1919 and even then it was less than in 1906. In every other year agricultural workers have been worse off than in pre-war years. In the two years 1921 and 1922, when deflation was at its height, farm workers could purchase only about five-sixths as much as in 1913 and little more than three-fourths as much as in 1909.

Shows Industry Leech on Farming.

The contrast between the present purchasing power of farm workers and that of organized city workers emphasizes something more than the need for a strong agricultural workers' union, altho that is of immediate importance. It reflects also the exploitation of agriculture as a whole in the interest of capitalist industrialism. Cheap food is essential to the great city empire which is growing up to the glory of the international bankers whose capitol is New York.

## FEDERAL CHURCH COUNCIL DENIES UNIONIST PULPIT

### Tom Tippet Proves His Suspicion Correct

DETROIT, Oct. 14.—Not only the Detroit but the federal council of churches, a national organization of protestant churches supposedly devoted to furthering social justice, wills under the pressure of outside power when it comes to freedom of the pulpit. This was exemplified when the invitation of the council secretary, James Myers, to Tippett to speak in Detroit from a pulpit while the American Federation of Labor was in convention was suddenly cancelled.

Not Exactly Correct.

"I'm awfully sorry," Myers told Tippett, who is educational director for the miners in southern Illinois and is himself a member of the United Mine Workers, "but we can't let you speak because you are a member of the Workers Party."

"But I'm not a member of the Workers Party and never have been," Tom replied.

All the Same.

"That may be true," Myers said, "but the papers might say you are and that will be just as bad for us as if you were."

Tippett later said that he had accepted the church invitation with great reluctance as he thot it of little use to try to speak to church people on industrial problems and that he was not at all hurt to find his inner convictions confirmed by the action of the federal council.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Vella Cook, Gerald Greissaint, Little Joe Wagner, Clarence Sullivan, Will Rossiter.
9:00—Rome Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

## PENN. LABORITES RUN MAURER FOR STATE ASSEMBLY

### Bower Is Also Nominated for Legislature

READING, Pa., Oct. 14.—(FP)—The Mellon-Grundy $10,000,000 slush fund spent in the Pennsylvania primaries wasn't successful in putting across the pious Pepper for U. S. senator. But these famous American anti-labor agencies effectively bought the machinery of the state government and will undoubtedly elect one of their creatures governor in November.

Faced with the prospect of an aluminum administration without a single able opponent in the state legislature the socialists and trade unionists of Reading are running James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and Andrew P. Bower, vice-president of the federation, as candidates for the state assembly.

Elected Three Times.

Reading has elected Maurer to the legislature three times in the past. The socialist vote of the last municipal election forced the old line parties to combine to beat the socialist running for mayor.

Maurer will pull a lot of non-social ist and scattered votes on the strength of personal popularity in this town where he was born and started his career. The keenest of the ward bosses concede that Maurer and Bower are probably going to win on November 2.

MONTREAL—(FP) The value of the products of the mines and quarries in Quebec province during 1923 was 25.7% greater than in 1924. But the payroll of labor was only increased 5%, according to the provincial department of mines.

In asbestos mining 2,836 workmen were employed, their payroll being $2,724,000, or on the average less than $1,000 a year. The value of the asbestos output, at the point of production, was $8,976,900.

## GEORGE L. BERRY STRIKEBREAKER; LOVES THE BOSS

### Proud of His Scabbing Achievements

By The Federated Press.)

DETROIT— (FP)— Prevalent notions that the American Federation of Labor confronts the most terrific battle in its history in its sanctioned intention to organize Henry Ford's auto workers are discounted by Maj. George L. Berry, president Intl. Printing Pressmen's Union.

"The idea that we've got to fight our employers is a relic of a bygone day," Berry confided to The Federated Press. "I know there's a lot of talk here," he continued, waving his arm vaguely toward the other delegates, "that we'll have to have a knockdown battle with Ford if we are going to unionize his employes.

Help the Boss Says Berry.

"But that's all reactionary talk. The modern, the progressive way of handling such a situation is by co-operation, not conflict." The major, who owes his title to service in the supply department of the army during the world war, deprecates strikes and direct incitements to workers to unionize in favor of more pacific means.

"For example, the thing to do here in Detroit is to send labor's efficiency and production engineers into Ford's plants. There we can show him waste in the human factor, perhaps waste in the machine processes. We can save him hundreds of thousands, millions, thru our expert counsel.

* * * *

Talk to Henry.

"Then we can go in the front door —not the back, mind you—sit down with Henry Ford in his office and prove to him in dollars and cents that co-operation with his employes is more profitable than lack of organized relations. Instead of shouting unions at Ford under his factory windows, we can go into partnership with him if this plan is followed."

Asked if he would propose this plan to the convention he responded wearily, "What's the use? They're not advanced mind."

Proud of Scabbing.

He referred with pride to his handling of the New York pressmen's strike a few years ago. Going to New York immediately he told the publishers, he said:

"This isn't your strike. I'll break this strike. Well, I beat in strike-breakers from all over the country to man the presses, broke the strike and then got a $5 increase. Just two weeks ago I went back to New York on the expiration of the contract. The publishers came to see me at my hotel. A week later they trot back an offer of a $5.50 increase. That meets my request for a small raise, I told them, but now I want you to issue a public statement that this raise is given the pressmen because of their policy of co-operating with their employers, helping the technical advance of the industry and adding to the efficiency of newspaper publication.

Owns Three Banks.

"Write it yourself, George" they countered.

"That's the policy that wins. We have three banks under our control now and an experimental printing shop at Pressmen's Home, Tenn., where we spend $750,000 a year without producing one piece of commercial work. That money is the best money our union spends, for it represents our contribution to the advance of the printing industry, to the creation of larger profits for employers and consequently bigger wages for the employes.

"That's the new gospel of labor," was Berry's benediction to the interviewer.

## *How Passaic Women Handle Scabs*

By LEONA SMITH

MONDAY night, at a meeting of Workingwomen's Council No. 8, Passaic, it was found that one of the council members had become a scab. This council meets on South Street, near the Gera Mills. It is a neighborhood that has been kept very clean of scabs. Already the children had a picket line around the scab house and were walking up and down, howling and singing.

"So that's why she went on the picket line by Botany, so she would not be known around here," the women said. Everybody was excited. If the members of the workingwomen's councils were going to become scabs, what kind of an organization would we be? Something must be done.

We elected a committee of four ed!" It seemed that the women's husband had met them at the door with a stick. It was really he that had driven his wife back to work. The children rushed in between so that he could not hit our women. One of them, Mrs. Waldroff, had managed to get into the house in spite of the stick.

We went on with our business, and pretty soon Mrs. Waldroff came back. She had talked with the scab woman and showed her how she was betraying the workers if she went back to the mill, now when we had held out so long to win the strike. "I was scared," said Mrs. Waldroff. "But I went in there anyway. You got to have nerve to do things." And she had been successful, for, the scab woman had promised not to go into the mill any

## WAR DEPARTMENT CREATING THE MILITARY MIND

### Poor Pacifists Simply Paw the Air

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Compulsory military training is kept in, principle under direction of the U. S. war department to create "military mentality" not military skill, in the opinion of Reinhold Niebuhr, writing in the first issue of the revived World Tomorrow. Niebuhr, pastor of Bethel Evangelical church in Detroit, is one of the two clergymen whose churches were not closed to the message of organized labor. Niebuhr's congregation kept its door open to Albert F. Coyle, editor Locomotive Engineers' Journal, speaking for the federal council of churches on union labor and the church.

War is Inevitable.

The baneful psychological effect upon the average member of the R. O. T. C. (Reserve Officers' Training Corps) is to incline him to the conviction that war is natural and inevitable," says Niebuhr. There are over 60,000 students in high schools, preparatory schools and colleges compelled to take military training, while all the war department's outspoken arguments have been shattered.

"The spirit of free co-operation, which is the basis of democracy, and the spirit of intellectual curiosity, which is the basis of science, are both alike imperiled by the military mind which makes unthinking obedience the summum bonum in the hierarchy of virtues," declares Niebuhr.

## Pullman Porters Have Jurisdiction Problem to Fix at Convention

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A "conspiracy of silence" is evident in the Chicago newspapers in and around Chicago in any and everything relating to the present day organization of the pullman porters into their own, independent union.

Altho the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters held on over-flow meeting with nearly three thousand people present on October 3, which was addressed by important speakers, not a single Chicago newspaper mentioned the event. Reporters from several papers were present, but evidently their accounts of the enthusiasm of the Chicago porters did not sound exactly in key that may have hankered to the jingle of corporation money. The great Pullman company has its offices in Chicago and is never without heavy advertising favors to dispense.

It is not always necessary to take a mortgage on a man's soul to secure his services. Often it suffices to buy his second hand automobile.

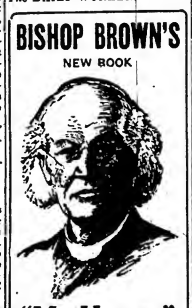
## 20 Millions Changed Hands in Series Bets

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Not less than $20,000,000 changed hands on the world series which resulted in a victory for the St. Louis Cardinals over the New York Yankees in seven games. This was the estimate of Broadway gamblers today as the big "pay-off" began. It was said that $2,000,000 were bet on yesterday's game alone.

The event thus became the biggest betting series on record, in addition to being the richest. All attendance records were broken when a total of 328,051 persons saw the seven games and the total receipts of $1,207,564 was another high water mark.

*Make it one day's pay to keep The DAILY WORKER.*


BISHOP BROWN'S
NEW BOOK



"My Heresy"
The autobiography of an idea.
"Bishop Brown's book will do much to open the minds of those who still accept the doctrines of supernaturalism. It will help to destroy illusions about the sacredness and holiness of the pillars of the Church, in this case represented by the House of Bishops. It reveals a man whose honesty and courage will win the admiration and respect of his readers."—From a review of "My Heresy" by C. H. Roth-


# OIL

## By Upton Sinclair

Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair

This meeting with Paul was the most exciting event of Bunny's life. It transvaluated all his values; things that had been wicked became suddenly heroic, while things that had been respectable became suddenly dull. Bunny, confronting the modern industrial world with its manifold injustices, had been like a man lost in a tangled forest. But here he had been taken up in a balloon, and shown the way out of the tangle. Everything was now simple, plain as a map. The workers were to take over the industries, and run them for themselves, instead of for the masters. Thus, with one stroke, the knot of social injustice would be cut!

Bunny had heard of this idea, and it had sounded fantastic and absurd. But now came Paul to tell him that it had actually been done! A hundred million people, occupying one-sixth of the earth's surface, had taken over their industries, and were running them, and would make a success of them—if only the organized greed of the world would stand off and let them alone!

Bunny took Paul in his car, to show him what had happened to the field while he had been away. They went winding in and out among the derricks, stopping here and there to chat with some friend among the workers. They drove down to the main road, where stood the new refinery, that wonderful work of art. Before them rose a great building, made entirely of enormous baking-pans set one inside another—a stack half way to heaven; the angels were making caramels for the whole world, daintier with a new, patented flavor, and sickish sweet odors that spread over the hills for miles and frightened the quail away!

It was twilight, and the white steam that rose from these pans had a faint violet tinge as it merged with the sky. Electric lights came on, white and yellow and red, until the place looked like a section of Coney Island. And this resemblance increased as you drove farther, and came to a building, long and low, in which forty-four Dutchmen sat hidden, puffing on forty-four pipes, and doing it all in unison, like an orchestra; the most comical effect you could imagine—forty-four exhausts all keeping time, quick and sharp—puff-puff-puff-puff-puff-puff!

Bunny felt his old embarrassment in connection with the Paradise tract; his title to these vast possessions was not clear; and Paul was bound to be jealous, realizing how his family had been tricked. But, then, in swift flashes of revelation, Bunny discovered how completely out of date these old feelings had become. Nevermore would Paul be jealous for his lost heritage; never would he consider the claims of the Watkins family—any more than the claims of the Ross family! The Paradise tract belonged to the Paradise workers; the beautiful new refinery was a ripe peach, hanging on a tree and waiting to be picked! All that was needed was for some one to point this out to the men. If Paul had not been weak and exhausted, he might have pointed it out that evening and they could have taken over the plant, and had it ready for operation under the new management by morning! All power to the Soviets!

VII

Bunny went back to the university, charged with these electrical new thoughts; at one moment he would be trembling with excitement, and at the next he would be frightened to realize what he had been thinking. Some instinct warned him that the idea of expropriating the industries of Southern California would find no chance with his class-mates; so he contented himself with telling the good tidings about Russia—that the revolution was not a blind outburst of ferocity, but the birth of a new social order. Bunny told this; and Peter Nagle read the gospel with his large mouth wide open; while Gregor Nikolaieff said yes, but why had they got his cousin in jail; and Rachel Menzies said they had got thousands of Socialists in jail; and Billy George said, "Let's get a group of fellows together and have Paul come and talk to them."

The rumor spread with magical swiftness through the university and the quick imaginations of Bunny's friends supplied all those details about which he had been silent. Bunny Ross knew a workingman who was an out-and-out Bolshevik, and had made Bunny into an out-and-out Bolshevik, too. "The millionaire red" became his future designation. Men and women gathered round to question and argue with him; the arguments often broke up with furious word rows, but all the same it was interesting, and they came back for more. Bunny was made into a center of Soviet propaganda; for, when they drove him to the wall with their arguments, what could he do but go to Paul for more facts, and then come back and hurl them at his adversaries' heads? His fraternity brothers sat up half the night with him, wrangling over his challenge to everything they considered good.

With rest and home cooking Paul picked up considerably, and in a couple of weeks came down to Angel City to meet a friend. Bunny joined him, and had another adventure, in the person of Harry Seager. This man, ten years older than Paul, was the head of a small business college, who had put his affairs into a partner's hands and gone in for "Y work" during the war. They had sent him to Siberia, to help those two hundred and eighty railway men whom the bankers were paying. He had travelled up and down the line, seeing everything there was to see, and now he had "kicked over the traces," and was telling the truth about the situation, in spite of the protests of the "Y" authorities, and the army, and the state department, and everybody that could put pressure on the head of a business college in Angel City.

(To be continued)


KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.
For Militant Trade Unionism—For a Labor Party—To Help Workers Win Strikes—Organize Unorganized—To Protect Foreign-Born—To Establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government

I enclose $.....

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $8.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL } ..... Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

230 Advertising rates on application.


## American Capitalism's Stinking Brew

The competitive struggle for wealth and power, the prime moving force of capitalist society, is producing in America some of the most obscene developments on record.

It suffices to mention only a few of the most recent occurrences:

There have been such inspiring things as the wholesale bribery of the electorate in Pennsylvania and Illinois, the exposure of the filth and corruption in which the whole state of Indiana wallowed under the rule of kleagles and klaliffs with such trimmings as rape and murder, the open gang warfare in the streets of Chicago, the second largest city in the United States, the never-ending exposure of bribery and other forms of graft on the part of prohibition officers, high and low, the spectacle of a former attorney-general shown guilty of corruption on a grand scale—altho the jury disagreed—the exposure of Frank Farrington as a $25,000 servant of the coal operators while holding office in the miners' union, the unashamed pandering to representatives of blood-stained royal houses as in the case of the queen of Roumania.

We have skimmed only the surface of the evil-smelling mess which American capitalism brews, but it is enough to turn the stomach of a Dyak head-hunter.

All of these noisome happenings are accompanied with paeans of praise for the great and glorious christian civilization which accepts as an institution such horrible manifestations of bestiality as the murder by mobs of four Negroes in seven days—sacrificed on the stinking altar of white supremacy.

"Capitalism," said Marx, "came into being dripping with blood and dirt from every pore. It will go out the same way."

If in its present "healthy" period, American capitalism reeks with such rottenness, what will it become as the American working class begins to seriously challenge its power as decay sets in?

Cleaning the Augean stables was child's play compared to the task of disinfecting that the workers in this country will have when the proletarian dictatorship drives the diseased rats of capitalism into the holes and corners from which they will be chased.

Giving the American labor movement the cleansing it needs so badly will be good training for the bigger task.

## Silence Aids Reaction in Mexico

One of the most important developments affecting labor is America, and internationally as well, arousing the deepest interest thruout the world, namely, the controversy between Mexican labor, the government and the catholic church, was not even discussed at the A. F. of L. convention when it came on the floor.

It is obvious that tremendous pressure was brought on the Mexican delegation by A. F. of L. officialdom to agree to this manner of disposing of a life and death question of the Mexican labor movement and we can only guess at the role the state department played in these negotiations.

No more striking proof of the manner in which the present trade union leadership subordinates fundamental principles to internal politics has been given. A straight from the shoulder declaration for the separation of state from church in Mexico, unequivocal support of the agrarian program contained in the Mexican constitution and denunciation of all attempts to take advantage of difficulties created by counter-revolutionary activities in Mexico to bring that nation still more under the domination of Wall Street, is the least an honest leadership could have done and preserved its self-respect.

The suppression of the entire question is objectively a repudiation of the policy of the Mexican labor movement and will be so construed in imperialist circles.

The official colonial policy of the American Federation of Labor, judged by this action alone, is hostile to the basic needs and demands of all the Latin-American peoples because in one form or another they are grappling with the same conditions which the Mexican labor movement faces.

Silence on this subject gives consent to the attacks of reaction.

## COMMITTEE ON CHILD LABOR GIVES SOME POINTERS TO MANUFACTURERS WHO PLAN STUDY OF CONDITIONS

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—(FP)—Pertinent reminders regarding short-comings of various state laws on child labor are given in The American Child, organ of the National Child Labor Committee, in commenting on the five studies proposed by the National Association of Manufacturers. Howell Cheney of Cheney Bros., silk manufacturers, is chairman of the manufacturers' association committee on junior education and employment, which is making the child labor studies. The association has not previously been known to show any but a pro-child labor and anti-legislation attitude.

**Poor State Protection.**

The National Child Labor Committee, which has worked for the protection of American child workers for a quarter of a century, reminds the manufacturers' investigators that in nine states children of 14 may go to work without showing any evidence of educational attainment whatever, and in seven of these states the compulsory school attendance period ends at the age of 14.

The second reminder is that in 18 states the law does not require a certificate of physical fitness signed by an authorized physician as condition of employment for any child under 16.

The third reminder is that in 12 states it is now unlawful to employ children under 16 more than eight hours a day.

The fourth reminder is that in 17 states there are no laws to prohibit children 14 to 16 from oiling, wiping or cleaning machinery in motion.

manufacturers' association proposes are: 1. Laws of various states on employment of minors; 2. number of child workers under 16 and kinds of work; 3. number, nature and causes of accidents, hazards of trades to children under 16; 4. extent to which 16 years olds stay in school with comparison of promotions and results of child workers under 16; 5. whether some basic plan of education should be given to or required of all children, regardless of differences of individual ability or circumstance.

**Sandwich Millionaire Drowns.**

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 14.—D. P. Davis, who rose from a vendor of sandwiches in Jacksonville shipyards during the war to one of the state's wealthiest men, was drowned when he fell off the steamship Majestic in midocean this morning, according to a cablegram received here today by Arthur Y Milam, vice-president of Davis Island, Inc.

*The plan of The DAILY WORKER to organize the workers into shock brigades is the only way to build a militant labor movement.*

## NEW GUNS FOR AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

As a sort of reminder of the fact that militarism is not by any means dead in this country, the above pictures of new artillery units of the army rather demonstrate that the war-workers are very busy.

# Open Shoppers Crow Over Detroit 'Prosperity'

By ROBERT W. DUNN, Fed. Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The city in which the American Federation of Labor is holding its convention is 97 per cent open shop, only 20,000 out of 700,000 workers being employed in strictly closed shop establishments, according to John Logan Dryden, president Detroit Employers' Association, addressing the open-shop session of the National Association of Manufacturers at its 31st annual meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York.

"Wages are higher, shop conditions are better" than in other cities, Dryden declared. "Detroit's prosperity is due entirely to the right theory of industrial relations"—meaning the open shop. "We have almost ideal labor conditions, thanks to our board of commerce, citizens' committee, builders' exchange and employers' association."

**Cite British Report.**

BOTH Dryden and John Henry Hammond of Brown Bros. & Co., chairman of Bangor & Aroostook Railway, devoted large chunks of their prepared speeches to crowing over the report of the so-called labor delegation which visited America at the expense of the London Daily Mail. Dryden quoted the complimentary bouquets attributed to this delegation in reference to the open-shop automobile metropolis. Hammond, citing long passages of the British report, remarked:

"It is difficult to believe you are reading a report of a trade union delegation and not that of a delegation of bankers." The report emphasizes the lack of the class war spirit in the United States, the importance of the sale of corporation stock to employes, and the weakness of trade unions here, particularly in the metal trades. There is much about "co-operation and fellowship" between capitalist and worker, which Hammond heartily endorsed. It is well known that the British labor men were generously quoted by American corporations, publicity departments without the delegates actually making the statements.

**Edgerton Presides.**

THE open-shop session was opened by John E. Edgerton, president N. A. of M., in the Astor gallery decorated with placards bearing anti-union slogans such as "closed shop cripples labor supply," "closed shop brings industrial decay," together with appropriate quotations from Henry Ford, William Howard Taft, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman and Senator Reed of Missouri.

Edgerton assured the 270 delegates, over 70 representing employers' associations, that the N. A. M. "is not an anti-labor organization." He contended it "is consistently and distinctly pro-labor," for it is interested in all labor, not only in the 10 per cent organized in trade unions.

WITH this "delusion dissipated," he introduced Dr. George B. Cutten president Colgate University, who declared that "the power in industry has been coming back into the hands of the employers, for labor has abused its opportunity."

He conceded that the unions had been of some use to the workers, but that the wide open shop was the solution of the troublesome labor problem. He bewailed the "sloth, sabotage and strikes system" of the A. F. of L. unions and lectured the bricklayers (who were not present at the Waldorf) on their failure to lay sufficient bricks (to suit the academic mind on laborers') taste. He insisted, contrary to reports of economists and engineers, that the last ten years had seen increased wages but lower production.

**Call Labor "Morons."**

REFERRING to unions' demand for a share in management problems, he asked what the "moron shoveling ashes over the back fence of the factory yard should have to say about such matters." He left the impression that trade union card carriers who insisted on collective bargaining were morons or worse.

He assailed sympathetic strikes and declared that the late Samuel Gompers made labor an "outlaw" when he once asked god to "save labor from the courts." When Gompers said this, Cutten stated, "he did more harm to labor then anyone else."

BANKER HAMMOND dwelt on "co-operation" and gloried in the tendency to sell stock to workers and introduce group insurance schemes. He declared magnanimously that he was not opposed to labor organization, but that it should not interfere with industry. He told how the railway heads broke a strike of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and how it defeated the shopmen in 1922. Since then "the slackers have been eliminated and the men are faithful and loyal." He said railroads' efficiency was not due to the unions, but in spite of them. The banker, in loaning money to railroads, took into consideration "the added risks" induced by labor organizations, he said.

**Praises Detroit Churches.**

JOHN L. BELFORD, Brooklyn catholic priest, who once said socialists should be hung, attempted to prove by Pope Leo XIII encyclical letter of 1891 that "there is no such thing as class hatred" and that "the right of private property is absolutely sacred." Belford provoked the longest outburst of applause when, referring to Detroit churches' action against A. F. of L. speakers, he roared: "I don't believe a church is a place for labor leaders to talk. If they want to talk let them go and hire a hall."

## LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

**ON O'LEARY AND A. F. of L.**

W. F. Dunne, Editor: Note enclosed clipping of the World. This O'Leary is a rat, stool pigeon, for Gompers. Green doesn't seem to want him, so he is sticking around, hoping to get in the gravy again that he had for years under Gompers.

He always rape men like Ben Gold and you. He lied about Passaic. His record is full of rat cries about Reds. O'Leary has always rotted his articles. He is a Civic Federation-Ralph Easley-Payroll Fat Boy.

So now, you have the Fakers up a tree on 40-hour work week. Web unions had a 40-hour week, and 36-hour alight week, until sold out in the Web strike in New York. Now it is 48, 46, and they talk of 48.

Electrical workers on newspapers got a wage increase, but went back to 48 hours. So now they claim the A. F. of L. policy is shorter work day and have the nerve to point to the auto industry as their work.

I look forward to your story of Portland to Detroit. Old Gompers was a "bunk artist," but Green and the others are just as good. Woll is in the insurance game. They all want to get a game going, as they seem to know they cannot kid the workers much longer.

A Worker Who Reads All Your Writings.

**Red Cross or "Red Tape."**

Dear Comrades:

It seems to me it would be a good thing if someone would investigate the doings of the Red Cross. We are a sudden we are advised to pay cash for everything. I just heard today that in Cumberland, Maryland, $50,000 was collected for the Red Cross, and millions all over the state. Is that money used to pay officers of the Red Cross? It looks like a shame. We received letters from acquaintances asking if we needed help. We wrote no, the Red Cross and state take care of us. And I suppose thousands have done the same. Now this report is out, money on the strength of such report is collected, we have to pay cash for everything, and if we have no cash what then? Does the salary for Red Cross have to come first.. Some graft! Do not tell my name, just say Ft. Lauderdale, as I have to suffer. We slept from the 17th of September to October 4 in tent under two standing walls, altho I begged to fix up some way so we be dry at night, but got no relief till the 4th. It is more red tape than Red Cross.

Yours truly,
A. Reader,
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

**Many Co-operatives in Australia**

MELBOURNE— (FP) —There are now 180 prodncer cooperatives with 508 branches throughout Australia. They have a membership of 137,289, aggregate sales totaling $166,427,300 per annum, returning net profits to members of $1,480,000.

There are 118 consumer cooperative societies with 106 branches. These have 88,116 members. The sales for the year were $28,786,726.

*Send The DAILY WORKER to your shop paper.*

## LAST WORDS ON EVOLUTION

By ERNEST HAECKEL

(Continued from the previous issue)

In spite of this broadening tendency in theology and philosophy at the beginning of the twentieth century, it is an unfortunate anachronism that the ministers of public instruction of Prussia and Bavaria call in the wake of the catholic church, and seek to quench the spirit of the Jesuits in both lower and higher education. It is only a few weeks since the Prussian minister of worship made a dangerous attempt to suppress academic freedom, the palladium of mental life in Germany. This increasing reaction recalls the sad days of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, when thousands of the finest citizens of Germany migrated to North America, in order to develop their mental powers in a free atmosphere. This selective process formed a blessing to the United States, but it was certainly very injurious to Germany. Large numbers of weak and servile characters and sycophants were thus favored. The fossilized ideas of many of our leading jurists seems to take us back sometimes to the Cretaceous and Jurassic periods, while the palaeozoic rhetoric of our theologians and synods even goes back to the Permian and Carbonaferous periods.

However, we must not take too seriously the anxiety that this increasing political and clerical reaction causes us. We must remember the vast resources of civilization that are seen today in our enormous international intercourse, and must have confidence in the helpful exchange of ideas between east and west that is being effected daily by our means of transit. Even in Germany the darkness that now prevails will at length give place to the dazzling light of the sun. Nothing, in my opinion, will contribute more to that end than the unconditional victory of the idea of evolution.

Beside the law of evolution, and closely connected with it, we have that great triumph of modern science, the law of substance—the law of the conservation of matter (Lavoisier, 1789), and of the conservation of energy (Rober Mayer, 1842). These two laws are irreconcilable with the three central dogmas of metaphysics, which so many educated people still regard as the most precious treasures of their spiritual life—the belief in a personal God, the personal immortality of the soul, and the liberty of the human will. But these great objects of belief, so intimately bound up with numbers of our treasured achievements and institutions, are not on that account driven out of the world. They merely cease to pass as truth in the realm of pure science. As imaginative creations they retain a certain value in the world of poetry. Here they will not only, as they have done hitherto, furnish thousands of the finest and most lofty stories for every kinds of art—sculpture, painting, or music—but they will still have a high ethical and social value in the education of the young and in the organization of society. Just as we derive artistic and ethical inspiration from the legends of classical antiquity (such as the Hercules myth, the Odyssey and the Iliad) and the story of William Tell, so we will continue to do in regard to the stories of the christian mythology. But we must do the same with the poetical conceptions of other religions, which have given the most varied forms to the transcendental ideas of God, freedom, and immortality.

Thus the noble warmth of art will remain, together with—not in opposition to, but in harmony with—the splendid light of science, one of the most precious possessions of the human mind. As Goethe said: "He who has science and art has religion."

Our Monistic system, the "connecting link between religion and science," brings god and the world into that unity in the sense that Goethe willed, the sense that Spinoza clearly expressed long ago and Giordano Bruno had sealed with his martyrdom. It has been said repeatedly of late that Goethe was an orthodox christian. A few years ago a young pastor quoted him in support of the wonderful dogmas of the christian religion. We may point out that Goethe himself expressly said he was "a decided non-christian." The "great heathen of Weimar" has given the clearest expression to his Pantheistic views in his noblest poems, "Faust," "Prometheus," and "God and the World." How could so vigorous a thinker, in whose mind the evolution of organic life ran thru millions of years, have shared the narrow belief of a Jewish prophet and enthusiast who sought to give up his life for humanity 1,900 years ago?

Our Monistic God, the all-embracing essence of the world, the Nature-god of Spinzone and Goethe, is identical with the eternal, all-inspiring energy, and is one. In eternal and infinite substance, with space-filling matter, it "lives and moves in all things," as the gospel says. And as we see that the law of substance is universal, that the conversation of matter and energy is inseparably connected, and that the ceaseless development of this substance follows the same "eternal iron laws," we find god in natural law itself. The will of god is at work in every falling drop of rain and every growing crystal, in the scent of the rose and the spirit of man.

## McNAMARA FLAYS REACTIONARIES IN LETTER TO I. L. D.

What James B. McNamara, labor in San Quentin, thinks of the reactionaries in the American trade union movement is pungently stated in the October issue of Labor Defender, monthly organ of the International Labor Defense, published at 23 South Lincoln street, Chicago.

Writing to James P. Cannon, secretary of the I. L. D., McNamara says:

"I have received a check for five dollars, which is the '10ch monthly prisoner's relief.' I feel very grateful for same and if I never receive any more I shall always keep it in mind, for it is far more than the respectable leaders of the trade union movement have done, in the last fifteen years. With a very few exceptions what a slimy bunch they are. I often wonder if they cannot see where their policy, or program, or whatever they call it, is leading them, or are they too stupid to see it?

**New Leadership Wanted.**

"It is an awful thing to find fault and criticize, but when all the organized forces of society have, and stand ready to use force against the workers, and Greed, mixing with those forces, condemns the general strike, one is justified in finding fault and criticizing. The workers must respond to a new leadership or all the sacrifices made by the workers in the past forty years are lost.

"Wishing the International Labor Defense success in all its undertakings, I am, decained—

"J. B. McNamara.

"P. S.—Note number 25714."

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?


## The Workers' School

"Training for the Class Struggle"

The Workers' School conducts the following departments: Library, Research Department, Lecture Bureau, Sunday Night Forums, Popular Lecture Courses, Evening Study Classes. It supplies teachers and speakers to trade unions.

### Scott Nearing

is an Instructor in the Workers' School.

The coming year he will give the following courses:

**Decline of the British Empire**

Three lectures on: British Labor Movement; Where is Britain Going?; England and America. Fee for the course, $1.00.

**Post-War Europe**

Four lectures on: Whither Russia; Germany and the Dawes Plan; Fascist Italy; Crisis in France. Fee for the course, $1.25.

Some of the other teachers are:

Harry Dana
Robert Dunn
Arthur Calhoun
M. J. Olgin
Benjamin Gitlow
Alexander Trachtenberg
Wm. W. Weinstone
Jack Stachel
Bertram D. Wolfe,
Director Workers' School
And Others.

If you are interested, call at the office of the school, 108 E. 14th St.

# We Must Make It Ten Thousand by Monday, October 18

By JAY LOVESTONE.

We must have ten thousand dollars collected by Monday, October 16, Otherwise The DAILY WORKER—this means you—will hear from those to whom it is mortgaged. Unless the necessary additional three thousand dollars come in over the week-end we will not have the paper to print on. The DAILY WORKER has been extremely lenient as a creditor to working class organizations. You cannot expect capitalist organizations to be as lenient with credit to us as we have been with the workers.

But the workers and farmer readers and friends must prove that they are not going to let the DAILY WORKER be crushed in the grip of SLUMBER.

This is a fine start. There is no reason on earth why we can't keep up the pace. There is every reason why we should. In fact, WE MUST DOUBLE OUR PACE IN GETTING FUNDS, or all the splendid efforts put up to date will go to waste.

The week-end is a good time to contribute to the KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND. Saturday and Sunday are the best days to see workers and to get them to do their bit to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

The workers in the giant Ford factories have shown their readiness to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. They have given hundreds of dollars. The Ford workers know that they need THE DAILY WORKER and are speeding up to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

The anthracite coal miners have dug down deep to help KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

From the soft coal fields, from the steel mills and from the wheat fields, the response has been good.

Boston, Stamford, Conn., New York City, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Va., Chicago, and Los Angeles—are all on the job answering our call to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

BUT MUCH MORE CAN AND MUST BE DONE, AND DONE QUICKLY.

REMEMBER—MONDAY IS THE TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR DEADLINE!

Show that you are a friend of The DAILY WORKER. Help The DAILY WORKER when it is in need. Show your support by deeds. Rush the funds to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. Make Saturday and Sunday, October 16 and 17, banner days in the drive.

Make it ten thousand dollars by Monday, October 18, to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!


The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER.

This Issue Consists of Two Sections.
SECTION ONE.

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 234. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Boul., Chicago, Ill.

Price 5 Cents


## TO PROTEST BRUTALITY OF POLICE

### *The Organized Labor of New York Acts*

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—To perfect plans for the parade of organized labor to City Hall Saturday at noon to protest to Mayor Walker against the wholesale arrests of striking cloakmakers for peaceful picketing the executive committee of the Emergency Labor Conference, which is also combating injunctions against the garment and traction workers, met at 8:30 last night in the council room of the International Building, 3 West 16th street. The parade in which thousands of workers are expected to participate will start from Union Square.

**Relief Organization.**

Last night there was a series of mass meetings of organized workers seeking to raise funds to help the cloakmakers in their present strike. The Joint Council of Cap Makers met at 6 o'clock in Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth street. Shop chairmen in the dress industry met at the same time at Manhattan Lyceum in Webster Hall, 119 East 11th street. The Furriers' Joint Board held a meeting of shop chairmen at the same time in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street.

Chairmen of settled cloak shops met immediately after work at Stuyvesant Casino. The purpose of the meeting was to consider how to make more effective their aid to the cloakmakers still on strike.

A special meeting of the Garage Workers' Association will be held tonight to help the garment workers.

**The Protest Committee.**

The committee which will address the protest to Mayor Walker against police methods in the present strike consists of: John Coughlin, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council; Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Louis Hyman, chairman of the cloakmakers' general strike committee; J. M. Budish of the Cepmakers' Union and others.

**To Protest.**

I. Goretsky, chairman of the cloakmakers' general picket committee, was held for the grand jury in $7,500 bail for alleged felonious assault. Union leaders call the charges against Goretsky as being "trumped up" because of his committee's activity in preventing non-union production by would-be strikebreakers who are persuaded not to take the jobs of those on strike.

**Arrest a Frame-Up.**

The activity against Goretsky, the union pointed out, follows hard upon the arrest of I. Moscowitz, secretary of the picket committee, who received a five-day sentence for disorderly conduct, and the arrest of Elias Marks, vice-chairman of the committee, on another charge.

Goretsky declares that this move against him and his colleagues will fail to break the activity of his committees. He pointed to the stoppage of six non-union shops Wednesday in the downtown district outside the garment zone and the stoppage of a shop in Brooklyn as proof of his assertion.

## Strawn Sees Coolidge and Kellogg; Chinese Defeat Powers' Plans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15. — Silas Strawn, appointed by Coolidge as the American commissioner on the international commission set up by the Washington conference to fix China's customs duties for her end decide for or about the extra-territorial rights of foreign nations in China, was received by Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg yesterday.

The report to the president is secret and Strawn refuses to comment on the conference, but it is known that the imperialist aims of foreign powers in these matters were utterly destroyed by China's national revolutionary movement.

**Send in a sub today!**

## DETROIT ELECTRICAL WORKERS' SEND $550 FOR PASSAIC RELIEF

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 15.—The General Relief Committee of Textile Strikers, 743 Main Avenue, announced last night the receipt of a check for $550 from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 58, Detroit, Mich., as the first result of a fifty cents assessment that union has levied on its membership for Passaic strike relief.

## EX-DRAGON HAS LOOSED TONGUE IS NEW REPORT

### *"Stevie Has Talked" Is Hoosier State Rumor*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—"Stevie has talked! Stevie is back in the fold!"

This was the message brought back today to re-kindle the dying embers of Indiana's independent political house cleaning.

It was brought here from behind the grim walls of the state penitentiary at Michigan City, where "Stevie"—D. C. Stephenson, ex-kleagle dragon who it said lifted the curse which actuated Indiana's alleged puppets of state and municipal officialdom—is in "solitary" serving a life sentence for the death of Madge Oberholtzer almost a year ago.

And the men who brought the new life blood to the omasieted investigation was a public official of high standing—Grand Jury deputy, William H. Schaeffer.

**Schaeffer Takes Trip.**

Schaeffer, accompanied by Earl Klinck, former ally of Stephenson and co-defendant with him in the Oberholtzer trial, left Indianapolis two days ago, shortly after Stephenson's dramatic appearance before the grand jury, empanneled to probe charges of corruption in Indiana politics, and his equally sensational refusal to talk before a civil court before which he was summoned to give a statement of his assets in a damage suit.

The trip was a compromise arrangement. Court Asher was not satisfied with Stephenson's attitude. And Asher, devoted pal of "Stevie," could not believe the street gossip that his idol had turned him down—had "sold out"—to the very men he had said he would expose on return for alleged promises of freedom. They were with Stephenson for three hours.

**He Talks.**

Both indicated that Stephenson had gone over all the vast mass of charges that have emanated from him. He discussed and reiterated all of them, verbally, it is believed, but it is known that he did not reveal the location of the documentary evidence which supports his allegations. This, he maintained, as he has in the past, will be produced "when the circumstances warrant."

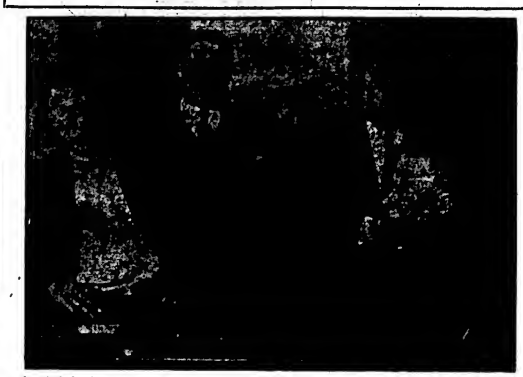
Both stood ready to give an account of the conference to the grand jury during the day. Early indications were that they would be summoned as soon as that body convened.

**Tear State to Pieces.**

Thomas R. Adams today said that he had had no official word from Senator Reed concerning the committee meeting but he was vehement in declaring that he would be on hand to be heard by them. There will be others there with him, to corroborate his charges and all members of the party will leave here with the expressed determination to "tear the state into little pieces."

NEW ORLEANS—(FP) — Approximately 500 Orleanians with an estimated pay roll of $100,000 a month will be affected by the proposed removal of the headquarters of the Southern Pacific Railway from this city to Houston, Texas.

## K. K. K. DRAGON OPENS UP AGAIN



After D. C. Stephenson, former Indiana ku klux leader, now serving a life term for murder, had startled the country with his threat to expose sensational corruption in Indiana state and local politics, he revealed his attitude and maintained a discreet silence when asked to present his testimony in court. Upper photo shows Stephenson, seated at right, in court at Indianapolis. Guards attending him during his leave of absence from the Indiana state prison, are seen with him. Now another has it that Stephenson is going to "split the beans," evidently by way of further pressure on his former satellites in an effort to get out of the pen.

## C. O. P. SENATOR STARTS WAR ON HIS OWN PARTY

### Norris Invades Penn. State Against Vare

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The eyes of both major political parties were centered today on Senator George W. Norris, insurgent republican leader of the senate, who will launch a "one-man" crusade tomorrow to overthrow the traditional landslide republican majority in Pennsylvania's pending senatorial election.

Throwing his support to William B. Wilson, democratic nominee, Norris will take the stump with the hope of defeating Representative William S. Vare, republican "boss" of Philadelphia, on the record revealed by the recent senate "slush fund" investigation of the Keystone State's primary. Norris will speak first in Altoona tomorrow night and thereafter devote the remainder of the campaign to "addressing as many voters as can be reached."

The action of the Nebraskan, who is a nominal republican, may be fraught with significance to a good many political fortunes outside of Pennsylvania. For one thing, political leaders here look upon the move as serving notice the insurgents will fight to the bitter end every effort to seat Vare, should he be elected, and also as forecasting another contest to unseat Frank L. Smith, republican nominee in Illinois, if the latter should be victorious in November.

**Causes G. O. P. Alarm.**

Aside from these two contests, the Norris crusade also caused republican leaders some alarm because it widens the breach between the so-called republican insurgent group and the regular administration ranks. Thus far in the present senatorial campaign the regular republican organization has constantly held out the "olive branch" to the insurgents, extending aid to the candidacies of former Senator Smith W. Brookhart in Iowa and Senator Gerald P. Nye in North Dakota, both insurgents.

## BIG RUBBER COMPANIES GET MILLIONS GOUGING WORKERS & CONSUMERS

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 15.—According to the most recent statistics, the wages of the rubber workers of Akron in 1925, when an average of 43,000 workers were employed, amounted to $46,317,000. Net profits in the year 1925, for the eleven tire companies in Akron, which produce 82% of all the rubber tires in the country, amounted to $54,000,000. In other words, the rubber companies, after paying all expenses and putting millions of dollars into sinking and reserve funds, made a net profit of 83%.

## Unjustly Convicted, Man Freed, a Wreck

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 15.—Henry Schmidt, a nervous, brooding physical wreck was discharged from the Statesville prison today with a full pardon. He had served six years of a life sentence, unjustly imposed, according to the pardon board.

Andy Berg and Mike Zaitas, also sentenced for the robbery—but for shorter terms—swore at the trial, that Schmidt was not implicated in the robbery.

However, the record shows, police who made the arrest said he was the leader. On this evidence he was convicted.

## Wife of Police Head Rents Booze Palace

CLEVELAND, Oct. 15.—The wife of safety director Barry, who cannot rest when hunting down the illicit booze places of other people, has let out a place on St. Clair and Waterloo Road in this city, to people who are conducting an old-time barroom.

This place is fitted with all the appurtenances of the old time her, and yet the wif eof the safety director pretends ignorance as to the situation. "Where ignorance is bliss," and the wife of the safety director gets away with it.

## GERMAN DIET ADOPTS COMPROMISE MEASURE FOR INDEMNIFICATION OF KAISER'S LAND DESPITE PROTESTS

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The Prussian diet this afternoon adopted the compromise measure for the indemnification of the Hohenzollerns for their property seized by the German republic.

The Communists attempted systematic obstruction by the introduction of many motion-

## PERMANENT DATE WORKERS UNION WILL BE FORMED

### Women's T. U. L. Starts Organization Program

Steps toward the formation of a permanent union of Negro women employed in date stuffing factories in Chicago with the 150 women who are now on strike against the Marsa date factory as a nucleus are scheduled with the announcement Friday that the Women's Trade Union League has started definite activity toward that end.

Agnes Nestor of the league conferred with the strike leaders and officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor Friday to draw up a concerted plan of procedure. The league will co-operate with the federation in forming the union.

**Will Be Unionists.**

The strikers who are now entering the third week of the walkout in protest against increases in wages and poor working conditions are determined that they will not go back except as trade unionists.

A relief campaign is under way to provide financial assistance to the women, and practically all of the Negro labor unions are backing the strikers. Tho I. W. A. is directing relief plans. On Sunday the strikers will receive credentials from the C. F. of L, it is announced, and a campaign to solicit relief funds from all Chicago labor unions will be launched Monday.

**Electricians Aid.**

The Negro Electrical Workers' union sent a delegation to the women at their last meeting, proffering the co-operation of the union. The Electrical Workers also contributed money to the strike fund, and offered the assistance of an attorney to aid in legal affairs.

The strikers also announced that it is considering plans to call a conference of all Negro unions in the city with the idea of forming a Negro labor council, which would represent Negro workers in this and all other anti contingencies.

## "Hands off China!"

Special "Hands off China" edition next Saturday. Pictures of and articles by noted Chinese leader

## CATHOLICS GET A. F. OF L. TO INVESTIGATE MEXICAN UNIONS; AID PROMISED TO U. S. STRIKES

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 15.— Plans for financing the two Strikes being conducted under the banners of the American Federation of Labor, in New York City and Passaic, N. J., were before the meeting of the executive council here today.

It is announced that $25,000 will soon be available for the Passaic textile strike as a result of action by officials of international unions. Altho details were not available, it is known that ten international unions have each pledged $1000 to Passaic for immediate payment, while nearly a score more has promised to take the matter up with their executive boards as soon as they return home, easily assuring $15,000 more.

In addition an appeal will be sent out to all unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. to contribute not only to the Passaic struggle but also the New York strike, being conducted by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. From present indications the relief campaign in aid of the British coal miners will be allowed to die out.

The executive council meeting is also confronted with the kind of investigation it will conduct into the struggle between the Mexican government and the catholic church in that country. The recommendation adopted does not specifically order that a mission be sent to Mexico. The council might conclude that it can get all the necessary information by correspondence.

It is claimed that the council already has large masses of information on the religious struggle in Mexico. It may adopt the attitude that it assumes toward the Soviet Union, that it knows enough about the problem to give any desired decision. The present attitude that the catholics in the federation are trying to change, is one of "hands off."

• • •

### *Catholics Split*

When the struggle of the Mexican workers against the catholic church swept into the floor of the American Federation of Labor here it developed that wide breaches existed in the ranks of the catholic delegates on this question.

The catholic bloc was plit in twain, part of it finding a bitter spokesman against Mexico in James W. Fitzpatrick, member of the Actors' Union, delegate of the Waterbury, Conn., Central Labor Union, while Delegates Daniel J. Tobin, teamsters; John C. Harding, printers, and Matthew Woll, photo engravers, all professing themselves as devout and faithful catholics, rallied to the defense of the A. F. of L. executive council.

**To Probe "Crom" and Calles Relations.**

President Green, in closing the debate, was the only non-catholic to take the floor on this question. The report of the committee on international relations on the Mexican question merely repeated the position already taken on this matter, with the addition that an investigation be made into the relations between the Mexican Federation of Labor and the present Mexican government.

It was thought for a time that all discussion on this matter would be hushed up. It was freely predicted that no one would speak on this matter. But it became evident as the convention were on that the' died-in-the-wool papists were not to be completely smothered. When Fitzpatrick entered the convention arena as the champion of Rome, there is no doubt but that he had the sympathy and well-wishes of most of the catholic delegates in the convention.

**Attacks Mexican Federation.**

He launched into a most vicious and vulgar diatribe not only against the Mexican government, but also against Mexican organized labor, worse even than any attack that has been directed against the Soviet Union.

No effort was made to stop him, not even when he turned upon the A. F. of L. officialdom, charging that the "unsolicitated President Green and

(Continued on page 2.)

## NO CHANGES IN A. F. OF L. OFFICIALDOM

### *Closer Relations With Amsterdam Approved*

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 15.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor here made no changes in the personnel of the leading officialdom. There were no contests in the selection of administrative officers for the ensuing year. The administration slate went thru without a sign of opposition.

President John L. Lewis started the annual parade by nominating William Green for re-election as president. Green is a member of the miners' union and Lewis fostered practical flowers galore around the convention hall in his effort to keep the mantle that had fallen from the shoulders of the stricken Gompers" on the shoulders of the former secretary of the miners' union, where they have rested since Gompers died. The results of the annual election was as follows:

The Officials of the A. F. of L.

For President, William Green, miners.

First Vice-President, James Duncan, granite cutters.

Second Vice-President, Frank Duffy, carpenters.

Third Vice-President, T. A. Rickert, garment workers.

Fourth Vice-President, Jacob Fischer, barbers.

Fifth Vice-President, Matthew Woll, photo engravers.

Sixth Vice-President, Martin F. Ryan, railway carmen.

Seventh Vice-President, James Wilson, pattern makers.

Eighth Vice-President, James P. Noonan, electrical workers.

Treasurer, Daniel T. Tobin, teamsters.

Secretary, Frank Morrison, printers.

All the vice-presidents are the presidents of their own organizations with the exception of Duffy, who is general secretary.

**Coefield and Berres to Britain.**

John Coefield, president of the plumbers, and Albert J. Berres, secretary of the metal trades department, were selected as fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, while Thomas McQuade, Plate Printers' Union, was selected as fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

**Delegate John Mangan.**

Chicago Federation of Labor, announced that Coefield had all the necessary diplomatic qualifications of a fraternal delegate, that he also had the physical qualifications, being willing even to swim the British Channel. It is declared that Coefield and Berres were selected to go to Great Britain as the result of a deal made last year resulting in the selection of Frank Farrington and William Hutcheson. Farrington never got to the British Congress, as the result of revelations in Illinois.

(Continued on page 2.)

# L.A. CARPET WORKERS FIGHT 15% WAGE CUT

## Injunction Issued by Capitalist Court

By J. O. BENTALL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 14.—A drastic injunction has been issued against the Tapestry Carpet Workers' Union, which has been out on strike in the Philadelphia Carpet Company shop for three weeks, forbidding the strikers from picketing, talking to their fellows, visiting the homes of them and interfering in any manner with the business of the company and its agents.

The injunction judge went the other one better when he inserted in his order that his dictum holds good for officials of the union past, present and future.

**Fighting Wage Cuts.**

The Philadelphia Carpet Company, which employs about 300 workers, had been picked out to start the program of wage-cutting among the carpet manufacturers of this city. The first plaint was 15 per cent. It was 15 per cent too much. The workers walked out in a body. Picketing was begun and the scabs so far are few and fumbling, unable to produce anything but empty rolls.

The Tapestry Carpet Workers' Union is the strongest and most aggressive organization in this city, and is in complete control of the situation. The tapestry carpet workers are 100 per cent organized, with no break in their ranks. About 25 scabs are now strolling goods in the struck shop and the company is protecting them with a goodly police crew that honors the scabs by hauling them in funeral hearses to and from work. These scabs are so stupid that they ask the foreman if carpets are young carp.

Already the other carpet shops have assessed themselves weekly percentage of wages to assist the strikers, as they realize that this fight must be fought out now or all the workers will get the same wage cut thruout the carpet industry.

**Mass Picketing.**

The strikers are adopting the method of militant mass picketing. They have sent to Passaic for the songs that the strikers there have sung for 25 weeks and Philadelphia will be hearing music in the near future that will outclass the grand opera, especially among the workers.

# Two Painters, One From Chicago, Win Brookwood Tuition

KATONAH, N. Y., Oct. 14.—(FP) — Winning essays in a scholarship contest put William Absolon, Local 273, Chicago Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, and Lou Hornig, Local 127, of the same union, into Brookwood Labor College this year. The scholarships are provided by their international union and the essay contest was held—with two economics professors of Purdue (Ind.) university as judges—to select the lucky students from a group of candidates.

Absolon wrote on "the closed shop as a means of furthering the cause of labor" and Hornig on "trade unionism and politics." Alternates selected were Franklin Lopez, Local 8, Indianapolis, and Gerald V. Morris, Local 1158, San Francisco.

Forty-seven trade unionists will form the student body at Brookwood Sept. 15 at the sixth year October 13.

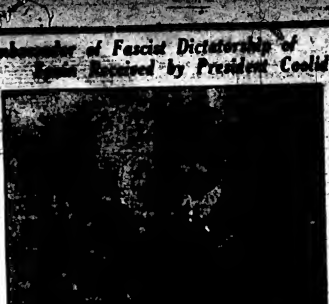
# Make Electric Light Bulbs Too Fast, Cut Down Worker Payroll

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 14.—(FP) — General Electric is stopping the production of electric light bulbs in Scranton. The management says that labor saving machinery, enabling several times the production per man of several years ago allows the necessary output with a restricted number of plants.

Factories in Minneapolis, St. Louis, Fort Wayne, Ind. and Central Falls, R. I., have been closed in the last few years. The Scranton plant worked only five days a week at 60 per cent capacity the last year. The Scranton plant has been cut to 40 employes from 230 while the company is considering whether it shall be maintained for some other purpose or closed altogether.

Make it a weekly habit.

# Ambassador of Fascist Dictatorship of Spain Received by President Coolidge



Don Alleja ndro Padilla, well-known member of the Spanish aristocracy, is shown leaving the White House in company with J. Butler Wright, assistant secretary of state, after presenting his credentials as ambassador to President Coolidge. Wright has also the job of entertaining royal aristocrat, Queen Marie, when she arrives in New York. The gentleman's duties seem to consist of making blue-bloods feel at home in "democratic" America.

# AKRON BLUECOATS ARREST VENDOR OF "RUBBER WORKER"

## Bosses Conduct Campaign of Terrorization

(Special to The Daily Worker)

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Following the terrorization that the rubber bosses have exerted upon the rubber workers, by firing the most prominent among them who dared to join the Rubber Workers' Union, last night, one of the men who was selling the Rubber Worker, the official organ of the union, was arrested.

The men sell the paper when the workers come from the shop on all three shifts. It was eleven o'clock at night and the paper was going well, when a policeman approached John Stonben who was selling the paper, and took him to headquarters.

**No Ordinence Covers Case.**

There is no ordinance requiring men to procure a license to sell the papers. But the cop thought he could get something against the man by accusing him of distributing the paper free of charge. The paper sells for two cents, and many of the rubber workers do not even ask for change but give the men 5, 10 and even 25 cents.

The lawyers appeared on the scene, and finally the young man had to be released.

**Discharge "Faithful."**

In the past few weeks a new system has been introduced. This system is called the "merit" system. Formerly a man would be promoted, or at least would not be discharged when times became slack, if he had been long in the service. But now the attitude is that a young man who can produce is worth a dozen who only have service plus. One after the other of the old service men are being thrown into the street, and young virile men are being given their jobs.

The eagerness with which the workers surround the sellers of the Rubber Worker indicates what their frame of mind is.

THE SUNDAY WORKER

# FIFTH AVENUE TAILORS WIN 40-HOUR WEEK

## Marked Effect on the Unorganized Workers

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, (FP) — The 40-hour week is gained by another group of New York workers. A sharp one-week strike, lining up the smart Fifth avenue shops where ladies order and dressers and furriers do order, was handily won by Ladies Tailors' and Customs Dressmakers' Local Union 38, international Ladies Garment Workers' Union. Numerous arrests enlivened Fifth avenue during the week, without halting the strike.

Eight months a year the straight 40-hour week is to prevail, as with the fur workers' union. Then for four months, during two 2-month busy season periods, the shops will be open Saturday morning also, for a 44-hour week, with straight time for the four hours overtime.

**Wages Increased**

The 40-hour week will be compensated by a weekly wage three dollars higher than before the strike and during the busy seasons the tailors will be making about eight dollars more for 44 hours than in the same time prior to the walkout. New minimums for tailors will be $58 a week; for drapers, $50, dressmakers, $40 and finishers, $35.

**Affects Many Unorganized**

Eighteen hundred union members benefit directly and as many more unorganized workers receive average increases of $2 to $5 a week—though still below union standards, — and shorter hours for many.

In fact the advertisements for help in the want columns of the World and other papers from non-union plants promise the 5-day week for many shops as an inducement.

**Hundreds of Girls Join Union**

Most of the union members are tailors — the highest paid craft represented — but surprising success was had with the strike call to the dressmakers and finishers.

The latter two groups are largely "American girls". Several hundred joined the union and conditions are now ripe for a big organization drive to secure the closed shop in the still unorganized, plants.

# Keyes "Unaccountably" Ill in McPherson Case

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14.—District Attorney Asa Keyes, prosecuting the Aimee Semple McPherson preliminary hearing, became suddenly and unaccountably ill today as he prepared to go to court to press "conspiracy" charges against the evangelist and her mother.

Keyes' illness, it was reported, was diagnosed as ptomaine poisoning. Deputy district attorneys Murray and Dennison will continue with the McPherson preliminary hearing until their chief is able to come to court. Keyes' illness, it was said, was not grave.

# ALL GLASSES TO VOICE PROTEST FOR ROUMANIANS

## New York Meeting Will Expose Tyranny

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—All shades of political opinion will be represented at the Union Square mass meeting which has been arranged by the New York Section of the International Labor Defense for Monday, Oct. 16, at 8:30, to protest against the persecution of political prisoners in Roumania.

**Voice Protest.**

United in their condemnation of Roumania's white terror, Robert W. Dunn, Bishop Paul Jones, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Forrest Bailey, Ben Gitlow, Carlo Tresca and others will address the meeting and voice the protest of American workers and intellectuals against the inhuman treatment of workers and peasants by the Roumanian authorities.

**Denied Civil Rights.**

In addition to torture, the denial of all civil rights is being used against political prisoners by the Roumanian government in its effort to crush workers' organizations. The authorities are determined that there shall be no evidence of discontent in Roumania, that all shall appear to be happy and peaceful so that when Queen Maria arrives here seeking a loan she can point to a stable and well-controlled country which would be certain to pay back its debts with interest.

**Trial by Jury, in Roumania, has been abandoned in most workers' cases. After beatings and torture, prisoners are tried under martial law by a military tribunal. Prisoners are court-martialled just as they would be in time of war, and to make this seem legal, the government announces all of a sudden, that the district in which the workers were arrested is under martial law—altho no one had ever heard of it before.**

**One Court Sentences.**

One of these military courts, at Kischinev, sentenced 189 prisoners to terms totaling 711 years. The military council of Klausenburg sentenced a group of young workers—all under 20 years of age—to a total of 61 years imprisonment for the crimes of organizing labor.

All the participants in a conference of workers and peasants in Turu-Severin were arrested and kept a day by the police. When they protested against this illegal detention, the police chief said, "I am the law, gentlemen, and I interpret it that as I like."

Labor government action is nothing but the business risk of a Roumanian politician."

**Avaracce at Bottom.**

All of these proceedings, together with the frightfully brutal treatment of political prisoners, is merely the carrying out of General Averescu's announcement that "Every attempt to interrupt public order by whatever means or in whatever way will be suppressed not only with extreme energy, but mercilessly."

Let the workers of New York City come to Union Square next Monday at 5:30 and show what they think of a government which so persecutes those who strive to better the conditions of the workers.

# Ku Kluxers Are Armed Gunmen, Suit in Ohio for Property Reveals

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 14.—The fight that is going on in the Summit county klan is leading to many revelations. When the konklave of the Ku Klux Klan took place in Washington about a month ago, Dr. W. K. Smith, head of the Summit county chapter, was removed from office just as the Ohio delegation was swinging into line in the parade. Then the fight began, the original cause being property in Akron valued at more than $50,000. Charges of insubordination were brought against Smith, counter-charges being freely made. C. Gilbert Taylor, grand dragon of the realm of Ohio, made the following statement:

"I came to Akron Labor Day and saw klansmen carrying rifles and guns on their hips in an unlawful manner."

To this Smith replied, "This month yet, we understand there is to be at Dayton a competitive military drill by the klavaliers. Its (Taylor's) assignment is unique, since they (the Ku Kluxers) marched behind him with rifles and were reviewed by him at Newark (Ohio) when he was conducted into office. He also reviewed them at Beras, leading the parade and one of his staff remarked to me, 'A soldier is under every rock.'"

At the Buckeye Lake konclave, the camp was protected by military discipline, plenty of guns were in evidence, and Evans' own cottage was behind a guard line."

No better evidence is necessary as to the nature of the Ku Klux Klan. It is a militarily armed organization, and the secrecy the workers under stand that it is no "law-abiding," "Christian," organization depending on love, the better it will be for them.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to sell to your trade union meeting?

# CATHOLICS GET A. F. OF L. TO INVESTIGATE MEXICAN UNIONS

(Continued from page 1)

the chairman of the executive council must clear their skirts of the crime and the deception practiced upon them by the Mexican Federation of Labor," that Fitzpatrick denounced as "the kept woman of the Mexican government."

The Mexican question came up in the report of the committee on international relations on the Pan-American Federation of Labor and the Mexican Federation of Labor. It said in part:

"In keeping with the foregoing principles and in the interests of all concerned, it is recommended that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor be authorized to inquire into the relationship of the Mexican Federation of Labor and the Mexican government for the purpose of ascertaining all the facts possible and with special reference to the relationship alleged to exist between the Mexican government and the Mexican Federation of Labor for the information of the affiliated unions."

Delegate Fitzpatrick was on the floor as soon as Delegate Woll had finished reading the report of the committee and moved its adoption. He started out by referring to President Green's comment on the Eddy incident to the effect that there was something about the atmosphere of Detroit that made ineffective all the rules of common decency.

**Green Unsophisticated.**

Fitzpatrick charged on the Mexican issue the art of deception had been practiced on the unsophisticated president of the American Federation of Labor.

"This Mexican government," he charged, "when stripped of its sheep's clothing, stands forth undiluted in the red underwear of Communist Russia."

Fitzpatrick then told the story of the Irishman who had denied his faith when found drunk in the gutter by two sailors.

The sailors had addressed the Irishman as a "dirty, drunken Roman catholic hunk," but the Irishman had answered, "I'm a liar, I'm a Presbyterian minister."

Fitzpatrick then declared, "For the purpose of this debate I am a Presbyterian minister."

Green the "Kept Women" of Calles.

"I admit that the recommendation of the committee is an honest effort to find out the true conditions south of the Rio Grande," said Fitzpatrick. "I admit it is an effort to get the truth about the Calles administration of the Mexican government and its kept woman, the Mexican Federation of Labor. I know it will not be a bona fide investigation like that conducted under the direction of Mr. Roberto Haberman, Calles' representative about Mexico.

"We have interfered in every row the world over," he went on. "Today before yesterday we knocked the heads off the thrones in Italy," and urged that this was good precedent for interfering in the Mexican situation.

**What About A. F. of L. and U. S.?**

"There is no question," he said, "about what kind of a government there is in Mexico. It's red from the top of its head to the bottom of its feet. It is our duty to let the Mexican people know it, to reveal to them this foul union of Calles (president of Mexico) and the 'Crom,' (the Mexican Federation of Labor)."

**Economic Interest Least.**

He charged that it didn't matter whether Jews, Holy Rollers, or catholics were involved, that if the American Federation of Labor was only going to concern itself with man's right to work and have no higher ideals, then it had better go out of business. It was entirely useless.

"After a committee of the American Federation of Labor has investigated conditions in Mexico, it will be in no position as to whether there is a Communist regime in the Mexican Federation of Labor. The first move in the Communist philosophy is to destroy any sense of spiritual values. That is what has happened in Russia. That is what is happening in Mexico. If this goes on successfully then nothing can stop Mexico from becoming another Russia."

Fitzpatrick concluded by declaring that after an investigation has been made that the American Federation of Labor will then take the correct position, that it will act an example for the labor movement of the world and not be under the influence of the paid propagandists of Bolshevist Mexico.

**Woll Regrets Division.**

Delegate Woll next got the floor for the committee declaring that he was glad Fitzpatrick supported the report of the committee, but claimed it was unfortunate that it had proposed the case before an investigation was made.

"Delegate Fitzpatrick charges that the executive council was deceived," continued Woll. "It is now of the many reports in the archives of the executive council then he would not say that it had been deceived. It sent the best material that the executive council is failing to conserve the interests of the American labor movement.

**Feels "The Situation" Also.**

"The A. F. of L. is not organized to adjust religious controversies. The investigation will be had and the facts will be made known in the same line of orderly action. We will not permit partisanship to divide us. As trade unionists, let us get the facts. I am of the same faith as the brother who has just spoken and I feel the situation just as keenly as he does.

"I urge no more discussion on this subject. As honorable and righteous men let us give the truth to the world as we trade unionists find it!"

**Executive Council Not Deceived.**

But Fitzpatrick had forced open the floodgates of discussion. Delegates Harding and Tobin were on the floor close together, while in other sections of the hall other delegates were clamoring for attention. President Green recognized Tobin, treasurer of the federation, head of the teamsters' union and an ardent Catholic.

"As a member of the executive council," he began, "I can't sit idly by and listen to the statements that have been made. We are told that the executive council must clear its skirts of the slime and deception practiced upon it by the Mexican Federation of Labor. I want to say that there is no slime on the executive council. I don't know whether Delegate Fitzpatrick has been in Mexico, but I have been in Mexico," continued Tobin, as Fitzpatrick chimed in with, "I have, too, sir."

**Doing "All it Could."**

Tobin then told of an incident that happened during the visit of the A. F. of L. executive council to the Pistahkey Military Training Camp in New York. He said that he had there met "Fighting Father" Duffy, a catholic priest who had been with the boys in France. Tobin said that Duffy had studied the Mexican situation and declared that the A. F. of L. has been doing all that it could be expected to do.

"I'm satisfied with Father Duffy's judgment," announced Tobin. "There are a few who are trying to inject the religious question into our American labor movement. We have prevented that issue from being raised and we have brought about the best results for the American labor movement. Every attempt to raise the religious issue has failed and it will fail now. We will not let the Mexican situation, or any other situation, raise this issue. I profess the same faith as Brother Fitzpatrick, but with all the power that is in me I am going to help preserve the American labor movement. Keep out all the religious issues that may come here from Mexico, Italy, Texas, or any other place.

**Now, Who's Secrecy Is This.**

"We have sent secret documents to Mexico. They cannot be made known now. But they will show that the executive council is doing all that it can and should do in this matter.

"We're old, practical men in the labor movement, we come here from the executive council of the American Catholic Church O. K.'s A. F. of L. activities, the church have said that you have done all that you could have done, we can be satisfied with the work of the executive council.

"Nothing can be gained by heaping abuse upon the executive council, the Mexican people and the Mexican government at this time."

Before the delegates had recovered from this speech, Delegate Harding had the floor, recognized by President Green. Hardly had Harding started speaking, however, when the delegates began yelling, "Question! Question" drowning out the speaker.

When President Green pounded the convention into order, Delegate Harding pounded with, "I am not in the habit of being squelched by any one yelling "Question! Question!"

Harding then told of accepting the invitation of the Calles government to visit Mexico City and he present at the installation of Plutarco Calles as president of Mexico.

**Must Keep Hands Off.**

"I learned a little while in Mexico," he said, "I learned enuf to believe that the A. F. of L. should keep its hands off insofar as Mexico is concerned.

"I resent the closing utterances of Brother Fitzpatrick."

Harding declared that any trade unionist who has visited Mexico and mingled with the Mexican people cannot help but sympathize with them in their struggles. He eulogized the constitution of the Mexican republic declaring that anyone, after reading it, would stretch out his hand in fellowship to the Mexican people.

**Why Not Publish the Letters?**

President Green then assured the delegates that the executive council had not been deceived. He declared it had always been wide awake. He said that the letters in the possession of the executive council would prove that they were thoroly alive to the situation in Mexico.

He charged that Fitzpatrick was unfair in his utterances, but let him off by claiming that he made the statements that he did because he did not have the facts. The declaration of the committee was then carried unanimously.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 14.—Re-submission of the eighteenth amendment to congress and enforcement of the Volstead act until a change is recommended was the chief plank in the republican platform adopted by the republican state convention today.

# NO CHANGES IN A. F. OF L. OFFICIALDOM

(Continued from page 1.)

Whether Hutcheson ever got there is not known. He didn't make a report to this convention. Matthew and James B. Connors, vice-president of the Switchmen's Union, who was last year elected as Canadian fraternal delegate.

**Los Angeles Next Convention City.**

Out of a field of three cities, including Birmingham, Alabama, St. Petersburg, Florida, and Los Angeles, California, the Pacific Coast won as 1927 convention city by a wide margin.

Members of the Sir William MacKenzie mission from Great Britain to the United States, were presented to the convention. These included Ernest Bevin, British General Transport Workers' Union; James Taylor, member of the executive council of the Amalgamated Engineering Society (Machinists) of Great Britain; C. Randolph Smith, for the employers, and F. W. Leggett, for the government. Bevin offered remarks in the absence of the knightly chairman of the commission. Bevin said the commission was here to get a true picture, uncolored, impartial of conditions in the United States.

The committee on boycotts offered a resolution renewing the boycott against the Holland Furnace Co., of Holland, Mich.

**Closer to Amsterdam.**

On report of the committee on International relations the convention unanimously approved of the efforts of the executive council to develop closer relations with the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam). The report noted with approval the correspondence that had been going on regarding this subject, regretting that no agreement had yet been reached.

It noted with satisfaction that the Amsterdam international had stood as a stalwart bulwark against the effort to substitute Communist activities for trade union activities.

The report looks forward with anticipation and pleasure to the time when the principles of trade unionism will be fully adhered to, making it possible for the A. F. of L. to associate itself with the international Federation of Trade Unions. Correspondence to this end between Washington and Amsterdam will continue.

The action of the executive council in sending out an Appeal for relief for the striking British miners was approved.

**Another Stall.**

Delegate Furnseth did not defend his resolutions demanding opposition to the world court, the league of nations and the so-called labor heroes of the league. On recommendation of the committee the matter was referred to the executive council. Last year the question of the world court was referred to the executive council for study, but the committee announced that the United States senate voted for the court before the council had completed its study. It was declared that there is no proposal before congress at the present time calling for U. S. entry into the league, so no action was required at this time.

President Green called attention to the fact that William H. Johnston, former president of the International Association of Machinists, was a visitor at the convention. Green said this was appreciated by the delegates.

**Ignores a Question.**

L. J. Flint, executive vice-president of the Citizens' Committee of Detroit, on behalf of 45 local groups of business men, sent a letter to the A. F. of L. convention urging that, "Before the conclusion of your convention it is sincerely hoped that you will discover this committee. What can the Federation do for Detroit workmen? May this subject be made a special order of business?"

The convention took no notice of the document.

# N. Y. Health Center of Garment Workers Helps Other Unions

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—(FP)— The ladies' garment workers' union health center of New York is rapidly expanding its medical services to other unions. One hundred and twenty-five members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers received physical examinations and medical treatment since the first of the year.

Three hundred and forty-three physical examinations of members of the Fur Workers Union were given in addition to a special physical examination of three hundred striking fur workers during the recent strike. Members of the Musicians' Union, the Bakery Workers and a number of other unions have taken advantage of its expert service. All applicants for membership to the ladies' garment workers' union must take the health center's examination.

Dr. Georga M. Price, director, attended the International Conference on Tuberculosis in Washington this week and was a delegate to the American Public Health Conference that opened in Buffalo October 11.

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.*

# MOSCOW AND LENINGRAD WORKERS SWAMP OPPOSITION IN VOTING

By JOHN PEPPER.
Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 15—The unanimity with which the workers of Moscow and Leningrad repudiated the opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by Zinoviev and Trotsky is shown by the vote of the party units in these cities as published in Pravda.

In Moscow, 53,950 voted for the central committee of the party while only 178 or 3 per cent voted for the opposition. In Leningrad, 39,728 members voted for the central committee while the opposition polled only 526 or 9 per cent of the votes.

Thus the opposition in these two important cities received about 500 votes, or .57 per cent of the total.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

### C. E. Ruthenberg

General Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, is starting off his big election campaign tour with a meeting at Buffalo on October 14. The meeting will be held at Workers' Hall, 36 West Huron street. Comrade Ruthenberg will speak on: "What 2 Workers' and Farmers' Government Will Do For the Workers and Farmers." The tour will touch the largest and most important cities of the eastern part of the country and the Canadian cities. THE DAILY WORKER should make a note of the time and place of the meeting in their town and be sure to come to the meeting themselves and bring their fellow workers. The complete tour follows:

Monday, Oct. 15, New Haven, Conn., Labor Lyceum, 34 North St., 8 p. m.
Tuesday, Oct. 16, Brooklyn, N. Y., Amalgamated Labor Temple, 31 Arion Pl.
Wednesday, Oct. 28, New York City, Workers (Communist) Party membership meeting, Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., 8 p. m.
Thursday, October 21, Philadelphia, Pa., New Workers Hall, Franklin and Columbia avenues, 8 p. m.
Friday, Oct. 22, Baltimore, Md., Conservatory Hall, 1020 Baltimore St., 8 p. m.
Saturday, October 23, Pittsburgh, Pa., M. & Carnegie Hall, Federal and Ohio Sts., 8 p. m.
Sunday, Oct. 24, Cleveland, Ohio, Esperance Center Bldg., Euclid Ave. at 21th street, to be announced later.
Monday, Oct. 25, Toledo, Ohio, Forsythe Hall, Grant Hotel, 716 Jefferson, 8 p. m.
Tuesday, Oct. 26, Cincinnati, Ill., Workmen's Hall, cor. North and Western Aves.
Wednesday, Oct. 27, Detroit, Mich., House of the Masses, 2101 Chatlot Ave., 8 p. m.
Sunday, Oct. 31, Minneapolis, Minn., Labor Temple, 2 p. m.

Inform your shopmates, neighbors, and friends about these meetings. Bring them to the meeting to hear a presentation of the issues of the election campaign from the standpoint of labor.

• • •

### Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who has just completed a tour in Ohio, will cover a number of cities in Minnesota and Michigan this October in connection with the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Grecht will speak on: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?" Her tour follows:

St. Paul, Minn., Tuesday, Oct. 18, 495 Rice St.
Minneapolis, Minn., Wednesday, Oct. 26, Finnish Hall.
Chisholm, Minn., Thursday, Oct. 21, Earle Hall.
Virginia, Minn., Friday, Oct. 22.
Superior, Wis., Saturday, Oct. 23, Workers' Hall.
Duluth, Minn., Sunday, Oct. 24, Workers' Hall.
Ironwood, Mich., Monday, Oct. 25, Finnish Hall.
Hancock Mich., Tuesday, Oct. 26, Kasmakoski Hall.
Lapeninie, Mich., Wednesday, Oct. 27, Flint, Mich., Friday, Oct. 29.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Sunday, Oct. 30.
Muskegon, Mich., Monday, Oct. 31.

• • •

### H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, is now engaged in an election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?"

The rest of his tour follows:

AVELLA, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 17, 2:30 p. m. Stanton Granges Hall.
MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m. Markel Hall.
CHARLEROI, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 20, Italian Hall, 2nd and Lockport.
BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 21, 7:30 p. m. Union Hall.
EAST PITTSBURGH, Sat., Oct. 23.
NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 26.
NEW KENSINGTON, Thurs., Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 11th St. and 4th Ave.
MAHANOY CITY, Pa., Friday, Oct. 29, 7:30, Union Hall.
NEW CASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 30, 7 p. m. Knights of Malta Hall.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 31, 8 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 15 Miller St.

---

Section 6 of the Chicago Workers Party is the sponsor of a rousing entertainment to be held tonight, Oct. 16, at Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. The festivities begin at 8 p. m. Admission is 35 cents.

---

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.


GRIGER & NOVAK
JENTS FURNISHING and
MERCHANT TAILORS
Union Merchandise
1934 West Chicago Avenue
(Cor. Winchester)
Phone Humboldt 2707


## WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petitions in others the nominations are still in progress by the Workers (Communist) Party committees. Following is the list of Nominations officially filed:

### Michigan.

The following candidates will appear officially to be held Tuesday, Nov. 2:
Governor, William Reynolds.
Secretary of State, Gurney Richmer.
Congress, 1st Dist., Daniel C. Mahler.
Congress, 16th District, Solomon Kalechstein.
Secretary of state, Sarah Victor.
State Treasurer, Arnold Zeigler.
Attorney General, Cyril Lumbkin.
Auditor General, Aaron M. Katz.

### Pennsylvania.

The following were the candidates nominated:
Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jentsch.
United States Senator, S. J. Cary.
State Legislature, 1st district, Ernest Carruthers and Anna Weinstone.
Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Gola Poresky.

For Congress.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Basil Kondra and Peter Skrtic.
Eighteenth District, William F. Mikadas.
Thirty-fourth District, Sam Shore.
State Senator, Wilhlm Schmidt.

### Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.
Secretary of State, Solomon A. Ayers.
Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.
State Treasurer, Leonard Forschler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Isabel Digitized.
State Auditor, O. McSwain.

### Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks.
Lieut. Governor, Albert Oddie.
U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam.
Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer.
Auditor, Emma F. Hutchins.
Attorney General, Max Lerner.
Secretary of State, Jeremy J. Carter.

### Ohio.

Canton, Stark County
State Senator, 41st District, Carl Quilled. State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Pleiker.

• • •

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

OHIO

Allen County

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Shook. Sheriff, S. E. McKercher. County Auditor, C. E. Thompkins. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Clay. County Recorder, Lewis Lasalle. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl E. Black. Clerk of the Courts, Robert E. Kelley.

WASHINGTON

J. L. Freeman, candidate for United States Senator on the Farmer-Labor Party.

• • •

PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

### Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.
S. Hammermark, for congressmen from 7th congressional district.
Mathilda Kalusek, congresswoman for 8th congressional district.
Alfred Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

### New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.
(Manhattan)
Assembly, 9th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly, 10th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly, 17th District, Julius Gedinski. Assembly, 21st District, Abraham Markoff. Congress, 19th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress, 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress, 20th District, William W. Weinstone. Senate, 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.
(Bronx)
Assembly, 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly, 4th District, Isidore Steinzer. Assembly, 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly, 7th District, Joseph Gerson. Congress, 23rd District, Maleasye J. Olgin.
(Brooklyn)
Assembly, 8th District, George Primoff. Assembly, 23rd District, Fannie Warshafsky. Congress, 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate, 7th District, Morris Rosen.

### Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Edward Ameringer. Comptroller, John Gambee. Secretary of State, Jane N. Feldman. Treasurer, H. Wolfson.


ПЯТЬЛЕТКА ТРУДУНА
Устная газета-журнал
Чикагского отдела раб. „НОВЫЙ МИР"

The first anniversary issue of Pyatiletka Trudouna, the Russian living newspaper published by the Chicago workers' correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out tonight, October 16, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

Special cartoons and articles in connection with the anniversary are being prepared. Admission is only 25 cents.



The Best Place to Buy Your
CARPETS RUGS LINOLEUM FURNITURE,
Is at Comrade
OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 4 STORES
2635 W. North Avenue, Phone Humboldt 4963
2408 W. North Avenue, Phone Sealey 5500
1618 W. Chicago Avenue, Phone Humboldt 6941
1038 W. Roosevelt Road, Phone Nearco-6264


## Ruthenberg Reports on Party Activities In N. Y., October 20

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Charles E. Ruthenberg, the secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, will report on the activities of the party and the main tasks before us at the general membership meeting on Wednesday, October 20, at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th street. The meeting will start at 8 p. m. promptly.

Comrade Ruthenberg will review the work of the party during the last few months and will outline the most important political and organizational tasks before the party.

All other meetings are called off for this night and every party member and Young Workers' League member should attend the meeting.

Bring your membership cards with you for admission.

All comrades who, for some reason, are not properly connected should come to the meeting.

## Trade Union Tactics Class Trains Worker for Active Service

The class in trade union tactics and strategy of the Chicago Workers' School, which is conducted by Arne Swabeck, is primarily one of practical training. The first introductory session has been held with an endeavor to gain a sufficient historical background to better understand the character of the various aspects of the trade union movement and to better understand the changes of methods, tactics and policies during the various historical periods.

The historical part is taken up just sufficiently to give the proper basis. Then follows the more important character of the international trade union movement, the trade union movement in the United States during the present capitalist imperialist development, its policies, structure, its methods and tactics. This is the main point of the whole course.

## Buick Workers Will Hear W. P. Governor Candidate in Flint

FLINT, Mich., Oct. 15.—The Workers of the Buick Motors Corporation will have an opportunity of hearing the Workers Party candidate for governor, Wm. Reynolds speak in the Oak Park, Friday noon, October 29th.

Superintendent of Parks McKinley has granted the permit for the use of the Park which faces the Buick Plant on Industrial Ave. The Parks of Flint are only open to the president of U. S., members of the Cabinet and candidates for governor of Michigan.

The same evening October 29, Rebecca Grecht, a leading organizer for the Relief of Passaic strikers will be the principal speaker in the Kallat Hall, 2952 Industrial Ave.

All workers of Flint are invited to be present. Admission is free.

## Young Communists In Warsaw Baited By Police Officials

WARSAW, Oct. 15.—In Warsaw 100 young workers, among them a number of girls, were arrested because they are allegedly in connection with the Communist movement.

For the same reason 25 girls of minor age were arrested.

In the office of the Labor Sport Club 17 workers were arrested.

Ten workers were arrested because they posted up placards for the amnesty of political prisoners.

Twenty-five workers were arrested for the distribution of leaflets.

In a meeting in Lemberg six Ukrainian peasants were arrested.

The total number of the arrested people in the first 10 days of September is 333.

## Seven Injured as Truck Crashes Into Loaded Jitney Bus

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 18.—Seven persons were seriously injured today when a ten-ton truck collided with a jitney bus, careened across the sidewalk and crashed thru the wall of the Galen Hall hotel, tearing a forty-foot hole in the side of the structure.

The bus was thrown 100 feet, scattering its passengers about the street, and two persons asleep in the hotel were buried in the debris.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting at 491.5 wavs length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT

8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
8:30—The Brevort Concert Trio; Little Joe Warner, Hickey & Johnson, Ann Post, Vivian Lawrence.
9:30—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Silent Sidelights.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1926.
4:30 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran

# SYNDICALISM CASES BEFORE SUPREME COURT

## Ruthenberg, Fiske and Whitney Appeals are up

Decisions of tremendous importance to the labor movement of this country will be rendered by the United States supreme court in its October term on the appeals of C. E. Ruthenberg, Charlotte Anita Whitney and Harold Fiske. The appeals involve the legality of criminal syndicalist laws in three states, affecting similar laws in other states, and will decide the freedom or imprisonment of scores of workers who are directly connected with the cases.

The appeal of C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party arises out of his conviction under the criminal syndicalism law after William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, a co-defendant, was freed as a result of a hung jury. Not only Ruthenberg and Foster, but a large number of other active workers in the labor movement of the country are involved in the famous Michigan Communist cases. All of the defendants were arrested in connection with a Communist convention which was held in Bridgman, Michigan.

If the appeal of Ruthenberg is denied by the United States supreme court, he will be obliged to serve his term immediately. The prosecution has intimated that with Ruthenberg out of the way, Foster will be retried, and after him all the other workers who are defendants in the case.

The appeal of Charlotte Anita Whitney arises out of her conviction under the California Criminal Syndicalism law, for membership in the Communist Labor Party. A contributing "crime" was a speech delivered by her on the Negro question before a women's organization.

Harold Fiske, a member of the I. W. W., is appealing his conviction under the Kansas criminal syndicalism law.

Should the supreme court rule unfavorably on the pending appeals, the criminal syndicalism laws which were drawn up and have been used solely against the labor movement and its development will be strengthened by an O. K. from the highest judicial tribunal in the land. There is no doubt but that this will mean intensified use of these laws against the labor movement.

"American labor must be on its guard for the coming decisions of the supreme court on the three test cases," said James J. Cohen, secretary of the International Labor Defense, which is conducting the defense in the Ruthenberg case. "The criminal syndicalism laws are aimed at the working class as a whole and against the most militant workers in particular. If the supreme court renders a decision which sends Ruthenberg, Fiske and Whitney to prison, the entire American working class must unite in a concerted movement of protest against this attack which is directed at them. We must not permit the existence of a situation where fighting workers are thrown into capitalist prisons and allowed to stay and rot there because of an indifferent working class. International Labor Defense intends to keep the movement of defense for these workers alive until there is no longer any chance that they will be snatched from active work in the ranks of labor and forever away into the living death of imprisonment."

## Atheists' Society Launches Public Forum in Gotham

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The first meeting of the newly-organized Ingersoll Forum will be held Sunday evening, Oct. 17, at 8 o'clock. Clement Wood, the well-known author, poet and critic, is to be lecturer and director of the forum, his subject for the first meeting being, "Is There a God?" Speakers from the floor will be a feature of the programs.

Among those soon to speak at the Ingersoll Forum is Bishop William Montgomery Brown, the "heretic bishop." Admission is free to all, and the meetings are held in the Chamber of Music Hall, Carnegie Hall, 154 W. 57th street, Manhattan.

### Helping the Boss.

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—To end the carpenter strike, a committee of 100 business and professional men have asked for increased police protection. The mayor gave an evasive answer. At the same time the first conviction of a union man on a charge of assault resulted in a jail term of 30 days. Appeal was denied.

# The Drive

*For $50,000 to*

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER /

DONATIONS—OCTOBER 7, 1926.

ILLINOIS—
Daily Worker Plant Employes ..... $ 47.00
Martin Abern, Shop Nuc. 20, Chicago ..... 10.00
George Bojanovich, Chicago ..... 5.00
Wm. Bretten, St. Nuc. 22, Chicago ..... 5.00
Bernard Goldstein, Shop Nuc. 17, Chicago ..... 10.00
Helmen St. Nuc. 17, Chicago ..... 5.00
Pauline Jaffe St. Nuc. 17, Chicago ..... 5.00
Hans Johnson, St. Nuc. 22, Chicago ..... 5.00
Wm. Kuperman, St. Nuc. 22, Chicago ..... 5.00
A. P., Chicago ..... 10.00
E. L. Pearson, Chicago ..... 12.00
Henry Piro, St. Nuc. 22, Chicago ..... 5.00
M. Schneid, St. Nuc. 17, Chicago ..... 5.00
Struct Nuc. of E. St. Louis ..... 10.00
Harvey Cohen, Peoria ..... 1.00
Julia Cohen, Peoria ..... 2.50
Max Cohen, Peoria ..... 2.50
Max Edlis, Peoria ..... 3.50
INDIANA—
Workers Party Local ..... 5.00
KANSAS—
Ruselan Fraction, Kansas City: ..... 5.00
S. Bagdanovich ..... 7.00
S. Mereshko ..... 5.00
A. Kerebelnik ..... 5.00
N. Kalchik ..... 5.00
B. Koshko ..... 5.00
L. Krilenkowsky ..... 5.00
E. Medved ..... 5.00
E. Mishish ..... 5.00
O. Tulish ..... 5.00
V. Wensky ..... 2.00
I. Weltulovish ..... 2.00
MASSACHUSETTS—
Workers Party, Boston ..... $ 100.00
Max Auerbock, Roxbury ..... 5.00
MICHIGAN—
Christ Karavas, Detroit ..... 5.00
Geo. Palsert, Muskegon ..... 5.00
Leon Weinman Bidnow ..... 1.00
MISSOURI—
H. Duverger, Kansas City ..... 2.00
NEW JERSEY—
Wm. Segelling, Hoboken ..... 5.00
NEW YORK—
D. Bezeoff, Bronx ..... 5.00
DO—
Edwin Lewson, Canton ..... 1.00
PENNSYLVANIA—
Finnish Br., Connesburg ..... 10.00
M. Marcocci, Elizabeth ..... 5.00
Chas. Wishtert Washington ..... 5.00
WEST VIRGINIA—
Andy Stasko, Wilkinson ..... 2.00
WISCONSIN—
Chas. Jakinovicz, Milwaukee ..... 5.00
Jewish Fraction, Milwaukee ..... 1.50

OCTOBER 8, 1926.

CALIFORNIA—
Workers Ordinch, Heyward ..... 5.00
Struct Nuc. 1, San Jose ..... 7.55
Jane Leighton, Turlock ..... 1.00
COLORADO—
Sidney Smith, Denver ..... 1.00
GEORGIA—
A. V. Harenis, Wiley ..... 2.00
ILLINOIS—
Daily Worker Plant Employes ..... 5.00
Stella Barnhard, Daily Worker ..... 5.00
Fred Bannemarovitz ..... 5.00
Helen Meurer, Daily Worker ..... 5.00
Henry Levin, St. Nuc. 20 Chicago ..... 10.00
S. Meller, St. Nuc. 20, Chicago ..... 5.00
M. Meller, St. Nuc. 20, Chicago ..... 5.00
L. Spiegelman, Chicago ..... 5.00
IOWA—
J. J. Steinbach, Hiteman ..... 1.00
MARYLAND—
Baltimore ..... 29.00
Jack Freistar, Baltimore ..... 1.00
Sandler, Baltimore ..... 1.00
MASSACHUSETTS—
A. S. Phillips, Springfield ..... 7.00
John Larkin, Worcester ..... 1.00
NEW JERSEY—
Peter Pinamon, Trenton ..... 85.00
A. P. Johnson, Trenton ..... 5.00
NEW YORK—
Adam Jarsh, Hempstead ..... 1.00
Cohn Union, Long Island City ..... 1.00
Carl Brodsky, New York City ..... 5.00
Joseph Wasserman, New York ..... 5.00
Lucas Karahner, Bronx ..... 1.00
OHIO—
Karl Gartaman, Cincinnati ..... 5.00
Leonard Auberger, E. Liverpool ..... 1.00
B. Pedersen, Portland ..... 1.00
PENNSYLVANIA—
Esthonia Workers Club, Kingston ..... 5.00
T. Sepp, Philadelphia ..... 2.00
Shop Nuc. 8, Pittsburgh ..... 3.00
Shop Nuc. 9, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
J. Siljander, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
Workers Club, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
Acmas, Wilkinsburg ..... 5.00
Jos. Wilkinsburg ..... 5.00
Kinkela, Wilkinsburg ..... 5.00
VIRGINIA—
Workers Party, Richmond ..... 100.00
WEST VIRGINIA—
Regina Myrzaki, Moundsville ..... 1.00
WISCONSIN—
Workers Party Club, Brentwood ..... 18.00
John Chukran, Kenosha ..... 5.00

OCTOBER 9, 1926.

ALABAMA—
Sarah H. J. Linn, Birmingham ..... 2.00
CALIFORNIA—
Anna Parter, San Jose ..... 10.00
COLORADO—
Leonard Forschler, Denver ..... 5.00
ILLINOIS—
Mary Zurot, Chicago ..... 1.00
Thomas Fisher, Chicago ..... 1.00
Max Auerbock, Chicago ..... 5.00
C. W. Johnson, St. Nuc. 32, Chicago ..... 2.00
M. J. Kostarzewski, Chicago ..... 5.00
Wm. Kuperman, St. Nuc. 22, Chicago ..... 1.00
John Wilkinsburg ..... 5.00
Geo. Wong, Chicago ..... 1.00
INDIANA—
Frank Reuts, Clinton ..... 7.50
Workers Party, Gary ..... 21.00
MASSACHUSETTS—
Workers Working Women's Organization, Boston ..... 12.25
MICHIGAN—
Dandolfsh, Nuc. 1, Sec. 1, Detroit ..... 5.00
A. Hassan, Nuc. 1 Sec. 1, Detroit ..... 5.00
J. Mills, Nuc. 1, Sec. 1, Detroit ..... 5.00
Nucleus 2, Sec. 2, Detroit ..... 15.00
Nucleus 3, Sec. 12, Detroit ..... 25.00
P. P. Bonaff, Nuc. 3, Sec. 2, Detroit ..... 29.00
D. Tressehek, Nuc. 1, Sec. 1, Detroit ..... 15.00
MINNESOTA—
John Olsh, Vesaliffa ..... 1.00
Nucleus 11, Toledo ..... 7.00
PENNSYLVANIA—
M. Fumish, Hazelton ..... 1.00
Lithuanian Branch, Plymouth: ..... 1.00
M. Charnise ..... 1.00
P. Kerlo ..... 1.00
F. Klimkewitsh ..... 1.00
S. Kupritis ..... 1.00
S. Kutlukasa ..... 2.00
A. Malarski ..... 1.00
P. Medro ..... 1.00
John Rosensky ..... 2.50
John Sabalius ..... 2.00
S. Stashkwitsh ..... 1.00
Charles Wazalis ..... 1.00
Wm. Wingis ..... 1.00
A. Wolanis ..... 1.00
RHODE ISLAND—
Jos. Andrukaun, Bradford ..... 2.00
TEXAS—
Harry Lawrence, Fort Worth ..... 5.00
WASHINGTON—
S. S. Vallejos Nuc., Kent. ..... 10.00
CANADA—
J. Le Bozec, Vancouver, B. C. ..... 1.00


A NEW NOVEL
By Upton Sinclair
(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

Dad was up to the ears just then in work, on account of some wild-catting they were planning on the Bandy tract. But Bunny insisted he must meet Harry Seager, and lured the two of them to lunch, and Paul also, and before the soup was eaten they had got Dad so stirred up that he did not eat any more. Of course he was horrified at their story; but there was no use expecting his mind to work the same as Bunny's. Dad couldn't straighten out all the tangles in the world, and didn't feel the impulse to try. What worried him was that the Japs were in Siberia; and that our diplomacy was so unaware of oil; and most of all, that his son was falling under the spell of wild and dangerous ideas.

This fellow Seager, for example—a big six-foot Westerner, handsome as a Viking and picturesque because of hair turned prematurely grey by his labors; you couldn't deny the fellow's facts, you couldn't think he was lying—but good Lord, there was no use being thrown off your base, and going round the country raising a public disturbance, attacking the government because it had made a blunder in the confusion of war-time, and that hadn't known how to get out.

Bunny dragged his father to a Socialist meeting at which Harry Seager was to speak. It was in a big hall, with two or three thousand people packed into it, and Dad thought he had never seen so many dangerous people in all his life before; foreign faces, dark and sinister, intense-looking intellectuals with hair over their collars, women with short hair and big spectacles, workingmen, sullen and dull, or sharp-faced, bitter—oh, terrible, terrible people! And this man Seager, lashing them to frenzy. Telling about the "death-train" he had seen on the Trans-Siberian—more than two thousand men and women packed into cattle cars, prisoners of the "Whites," who did not know what to do with them, but ran the train here and there, shunting it onto sidings for weeks while the victims perished of hunger, thirst and disease. And American troops standing by, feeding such murderers, supplying them with money, protecting them with guns! Yes, and it was still going on! Right now Polish troops were invading Russia, wearing American uniforms, killing Russian workingmen with American ammunition! What did the people of America have to say?

What the people of America had to say was a roar that sent shivers down the spine of J. Arnold Roes. He looked about him at this human ocean tossed by a storm—hands waving, fists clenched, heads bobbing up and down with excitement; and he knew what it meant—nobody could fool him. When presently the crowd burst into cheering at the name of Lenin, they were not cheering for what the Russian Lenin had done, but for what some American Lenin meant to do. "Hands off Russia!"—that was mere camouflage; what they meant was, "Hands on Ross Consolidated!"

And then, out of the corner of his eye, Dad stole a glimpse at his son. Bunny apparently did not feel one particle of his father's fear! Bunny was like the rest of the mob, his face shining with excitement. Bunny was shouting for "Hands off Russia!"—and either he did not know what this mob meant to do to Ross Consolidated, or else—worse yet—he did not care!

VIII

The little bunch of "reds" from the university had attended this Seager meeting, and next day were all a-thrill with it. Most of Bunny's fraternity brothers refused to go; and more they proceeded to criticize an argument they had not heard! Bunny's feelings boiled over as he listened to them. All this rubbish about nationalization of women, these faked figures concerning millions of victims of Bolshevism! It was a disgrace to a university that such stuff should pass for knowledge, and no effort made to contradict it. Bunny voiced this idea to Peter Nagle, and Peter went home and talked to his father about it, and it came back somewhat changed, he was willing to serve as editor for a student paper to present the truth.

There was another meeting of the conspirators, and thirty dollars was quickly subscribed, and it was voted to publish a four-page weekly sheet of all kinds of truth-telling, to bear the name of the "The Investigator." It was agreed that the best approach to the Russian problem was Harry Seager, because he had been a "Y" worker in good standing; therefore Rachel Morales was requested to write a two thousand word interview with Mr. Seager. Another young rebel was to collect facts and rumors concerning secret payments made out of an alumni fund to bring promising athletes to Southern Pacific. Bunny, as social light of the crowd, was assigned the theme of college snobbery, apropos of the fact that a Hindu student with high scholarship records had been black-balled for the "U."

And then Peter Nagle brought up his favorite hobby, in the form of a poem mildly satirizing God. There was some question as to the wisdom of bringing in the religious issue, but Peter asserted his prerogatives as editor; either he was or he wasn't, and if he was, then he took his stand upon the Russian formula, "Religion is the opium of the people." Billy George backed him up, insisting that the new paper should cover the whole field of modern thought.

Well, "The Investigator" was written, and edited, and set up into galleys, and pasted on a "dummy," and then cut up and pasted differently. At last it was printed; there lay the sheets, fresh from the press, soft and damp like locusts newly emerged from the chrysalis. Next day they would be dry; and meantime, "Sh! Not a word!"

How were the papers to be distributed? There had been much discussion. Bunny, with his lordly ideas, wanted to give them away. But Rachel brought word from her father, the tailor, who was also literature agent for Local Angel City of the Socialist party, that the papers must be sold; people wouldn't respect them otherwise. "What they pay good money for they will read," said Papa Menzies, with proper Jewish insight; and his daughter added, with proper Socialist fervor, "If we really believe in our cause, we won't mind a little ridicule." It was a call to martyrdom, and one after another they responded—though not without qualms.

(To be continued.)



SEMINARY TAILORS
CLEANERS & DYERS
Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling
Hats cleaned and blocked—Shoe Shining Parlor—Laundry
All Our Work Guaranteed. We Call for and Deliver.
812-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Phone Lincoln 8141

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $8.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.25 six months $1.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## Summary of the A. F. of L. Convention

The forty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor made the following record on important issues:

1. Independent working class political action.

The convention reaffirms its stand for support fo candidates on capitalist party tickets.

2. Company unions.

The convention listened to a wordy denunciation of company unions, authorized the executive council to levy an assessment to raise a fund to fight these organizations and then nullified the action by accepting the principle of worker-employer co-operation which is the basis of company unionism.

3. Support of the Mexican Federation of Labor in its struggle against religio-feudal reaction in home and imperialist aggression by the United States.

The convention, after a one-sided debate in which the catholic delegates attacked the Mexican labor movement, adopted a resolution authorizing an "investigation."

4. Trade union delegation to the Soviet Union.

The convention without a dissenting vote concurred in the recommendations of the executive council which stated that no delegation to investigate conditions in the Soviet Union was necessary.

5. Recognition of the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union.

The convention without a dissenting vote concurred in the most untruthful and vicious anti-Soviet Union resolution yet passed by an A. F. of L. convention.

6. Employe ownership and company stock-selling schemes.

The convention denounced such schemes but went on record for the practice of "thrift" by workers and urged them to exercise care in purchasing stocks.

7. Support of Passaic strike.

Swept off their feet by the tremendous sentiment for the textile strikers by their heroic struggle, and with some evidences of old fighting spirit of the American labor movement in evidence, the convention overruled Vice-President Woll, took up a substantial collection in the convention and authorized a relief campaign which has already raised some $10,000 dollars.

Fear of Communist criticism if the strike was allowed to collapse because of inadequate financial support after the A. F. of L. had taken charge of it was undoubtedly of great influence in getting the convention to take the action it did.

8. Organization of the unorganized.

The convention hurled loud and wordy challenges at the Detroit open shoppers, but it failed to meet the acid test of abandonment of jurisdictional claims when it came to a resolution for the organization of the auto industry. The convention action on this question was merely platonic.

9. Support of the British miners' strike.

Secretary Morrison reported that the sum of $100,000 had been raised for relief, but no further action was taken.

An embargo on coal was not even discussed.

10. Militarism.

The convention gave unqualified endorsement to Citizens' Military Training Camps.

11. Support of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' strike and struggle against injunctions.

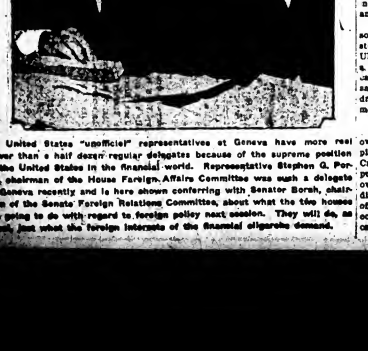
The convention voted support to the strike and the fight against injunctions, but did not endorse mass violation of injunctions.

This summary shows that the convention acted favorably only on purely trade union questions and on these only when it was confronted with a struggle which failure to support would have resulted in severe damage to the prestige of the leadership.

The conclusion is that the left wing must strive to get larger masses into motion, broaden the struggles and in this way force official down to support them or discredit itself still further before the membership.

Only in this way can the American Federation of Labor be jarred out of the rut marked for it by American imperialism.

## PORTER RETURNS FROM "OBSERVER" JOB AT GENEVA DISARMAMENT MEET



United States "unofficial" representatives at Geneva have more real power than a half dozen regular delegates because of the supreme position of the United States in the financial world. Representative Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee was such a delegate to Geneva recently and is here shown conferring with Senator Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, about what the two houses are going to do with regard to foreign policy next session. They will do, as usual, just what the foreign interests of the financial oligarchs demand.

# From Portland to Detroit

ARTICLE 11.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

We have seen that in Great Britain and America the struggles of the workingclass were more bitter during the development of centralized industry when great changes were taking place in the workingclass itself as well as in the middle class and in the organization of industry.

Engels, writing in Sorge in 1892, speaks of this phenomenon:

"Also here in Great Britain the class struggles were more virulent during THE PERIOD OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF BIG INDUSTRY and died down during the period of Great Britain's undisputed industrial world domination . . . . it is precisely the revolutionization of time-honored conditions thru the development of industry which revolutionizes peoples' brains."

The United States, in spite of its superior position, does not enjoy undisputed hegemony of the world markets. It is preparing to battle for such a position and it is this preparation which is placing new burdens on the workingclass (as well as lower sections of the middle class) and which is the basic motive for the tremendous re-concentration of industrial capital (and centralization of governmental power) which has been so marked in the United States in the last four years.

There is hardly a single basic industry but has been either reorganized, either by new capital issues or by becoming part of greater mergers by the banking groups. For the first time huge mergers are appearing in the soft coal industry and plans have either been completed or are under way for the consolidation in metal mining, rail transportation and the automobile industries. The concentration of control of the electric power industry (an efficiency measure par excellence) is going forward at a rapid rate. Huge electrification schemes (in which railroads are included) are being developed rapidly with the magic title of "super-power."

The rise of industry in the south (iron and steel, chemicals, coal and textiles) with no organization what-ever among the low-paid workers, brings backward southern labor into direct competition with the higher paid workers of the north without any necessity for migration taking place.

The reserve of natural resources is being surveyed by the capitalists with new care and the expansion which is taking place is much different from the old care-free manner in which the early American buccaneers of industry exploited these rich fields.

Efficiency systems are the order of the day, speed-up devices are introduced in all industries and the burdens on the workers consequently increased.

The standard of living of the American workers is still high and the restriction of immigration doubtless has decreased competition for the job (especially that the high standard of living has strings to it.

The purchase of automobiles by workers will serve as an illustration. They are bought on the installment plan, and as insurance companies write off thirty-three and one-third per cent per year for depreciation it is easily seen that the purchase of automobiles does not mean a capital accumulation for the workers.

What it does do is this:

It allows large numbers of workers to enjoy some of the privileges of the middle class without becoming financially independent. The weekly or monthly payments keep him tied to his job but at the same time possession of an automobile strengthens his belief in the beneficent possibilities of American capitalism. But his boasted independence is a fiction.

What is true for the purchase of automobiles holds good for many other semi-luxuries which raise the standard of living of the American workers—radios, home electric washing machines, graphophones, pianos, furniture, etc.

Only a capitalist class occupying a superior position in the world markets could finance such immense outlays as the credit buying system entails and it will be financed only so long as American capitalism can easily accumulate this surplus. In essence they are artificial devices to keep the workingclass satisfied and have nothing in common with the basic process of capitalist distribution. They will be wrecked by increasing competition in the world markets.

The weakness of trade union organization and the lack of class-consciousness of the American workingclass are the greatest source of strength for American capitalism. It is at these two points that the task of the Communists and the left wing assumes major importance.

We have already noted the fundamental weakness of the trade union leadership and of the trade union movement as a whole—the acceptance of the capitalist system as the Alpha and Omega of social systems. It is thus unable to lead the American workingclass in this period except in the main direction in which the capitalists want it to go.

The basic task of our party in a period when centralized capitalist government appears on the side of the master class in every struggle which they have with the workingclass has been indicated by Marx in a letter to an American worker, Bolte, written in 1871:

Wherever the workingclass is not, yet sufficiently organized to undertake a decisive campaign against the collective power i. e. the political might of the ruling classes, it must certainly be educated for it by continuous agitation against the policy of the ruling classes which is inimical to workingclass interests. IF THIS IS NOT DONE IT WILL REMAIN A PLAYTHING IN THEIR HANDS, as shown by the September revolution in France and to a certain extent by the game successfully carried on in Great Britain by Gladstone and Co. (Emphasis mine.)

(To be continued.)

# How Russian Workers Aid British Miners

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG.

Crimea, Oct. 10 (By Mail).—It is so often stated abroad that the money raised for the British coal strike is sent by the Soviet government and not by the Russian workers, that my own experiences, traveling in the past two months over a thousand miles or more of the Soviet Union, on entirely different business, may be illuminating.

Two months ago I was traveling on a steamer on the Volga—two days' journey east of Moscow. At present I am sick in a sanitarium in the Crimea, two days' journey south of Moscow. A space of four days' travel, and a time of two months—yet in all of that time I have been under the constant impact of the campaign for raising funds.

**Workers Interested.**

On the river Volga is a trade union—the water transport workers. They have their own daily newspaper, printed for all the water transport workers of the Soviet Republic. A column or two in this paper was devoted to reports of contributions and explanations about the meaning of the coal strike in England.

On the steamer were some 49 workers, members of this union. The secretary of the Communist Party (there were ten Communists among these 49 workers) called a meeting of the workers. He said that other workers were giving from a quarter of a day's pay to a full day's pay. He urged them not to be backward. They discussed the question freely and voted to give half a day's pay to help the miners.

**Teachers Solicit.**

Four weeks later I was in a children's colony near Moscow when one of the younger teachers approached me. She also was collecting for the British miners. She had a long list of all the employes in the institution and all of the friends and neighbors who might come under the sphere of influence of the colony. Opposite each person's name was written the amount they gave. Contributions ranged from a few kopeks donated by the washwoman who supported a food-fed family on a very small number of rubles per month to two or three rubles given by the most highly paid members of the staff.

"You are supposed to give a day's pay if you can," she told me, "but of course people who are hard up don't give so much. I want to get everyone in the institution down for something, and no one so far has refused."

Two weeks later on my journey south to the sanitarium the train stopped at Kharkov, capital of the Ukraine. A pleasant-looking girl with a badge and a tin bank came into the car. "For the British miners," she said, "and hold out the bank." I dropped in a small silver coin and almost everyone else did likewise.

**In Crimea Also.**

And now, as I lie on the veranda overlooking the sunny Black Sea, and pick up the newspapers printed in the Crimean Republic—an autonomous republic, remember, quite proud of its own government and with historic traditions that go back beyond the days of Homer—I find from one to two columns daily devoted to this same campaign. The old newspaper of July 19, discovered in a forgotten drawer, also devoted many letters to money. Today, and the next paper, brought this morning, does the same.

"Strengthen the help to the British miners," reads the headline. The office and commercial employes of the Crimea—a small organization in a peninsula with only a few towns—have given over 5,000 rubles. They are holding a special meeting to learn the present situation of the strike. They have voted to continue help to the extent of 1 per cent of their wages "for all the time the strike lasts."

This is the usual form of donation as the strike lengths. Next day three city federations have copied the office employes and have voted to give henceforth 1 per cent of all wages "beginning with the month of September, as long as the strike shall last."

There is another popular form. The column announces that "Comrade Elmichel gives five rubles to the British strikers and names comrades"—here follow six names of persons he chooses to call. These persons are then expected to give five rubles also and call other names. Thus the endless chain goes on.

Meantime the general news of British labor, with special reference to the strike, continues to occupy front page space in all Russian papers, second only to the important war news from China. The Russian workers understand thousands of rubles and are not only giving money, they are giving interest, as to a struggle which they regard as their own. No other workers in the world have half the knowledge of the issues involved, except the British workers themselves.

## WASHINGTON POLITICAL GOSSIP

Washington, Oct. 15. (FP) — Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the People's Reconstruction League which was organized after the war by labor and farmer progressives, shows that 4,000 persons got over one-sixth of all corporate dividends paid in the year 1922. His figures are drawn from the Federal Trade Commission's report on national wealth and income.

This sort of statistics has helped to discredit the "Mellon and Rockefeller" stock-ownership idea, cultivated by public utility companies in their stock-selling campaigns. The Washington administration holds the recent liberal majority in the Federal Trade Commission responsible for gathering the figures originally. Huston Thompson of Colorado has been the most stubborn of the liberals on that commission.

*News* Note—President Coolidge's spokesman on Sept. 24 grimly croaked the word that Huston Thompson would not be reappointed. His term has just expired. A corporation Democrat will take his place.

"How Tariffs Are Made" is illustrated by The Prairie Farmer in a statement made by a senator just before the Fordney-McCumber tariff act was passed.

"You ask me how the Tariff bill was framed. The answer is simple. During the last months of his life Senator Penrose (chairman of the committee) could give little attention to the construction of the bill. His technical advisers prepared tentative schedules.

"When he died Mac (Senator McCumber of North Dakota, later beaten by the farmer-labor progressives) took over the mass without knowing what it was all about. He told some of us we had to produce a tariff bill. He asked us to help. We helped. All the senators he consulted told him to frame schedules that would help them personally or their friends. Mac did it. That's the way the tariff bill was framed."

What The Prairie Farmer does not know is that McCumber is now a prosperous lawyer-lobbyist in Washington, whose biggest job was the securing of a retroactive repeal of estate taxes that saved some $4,000,000 to the Clark heirs in Montana.

He handled the Senate end, according to capitol talk, while Mondell of Wyoming and another lame duck handled the House. Their fee was rumored to have reached $1,000,000. The tariff helping-around sheds light on this achievement.

Allen W. Dulles, career man in the State Department and son-in-law of former Secretary Lansing, has resigned from the service on the eve of going to Peking to be secretary of the American legation. He recently was at the arms discussion in Geneva as a member of the American delegation.

Dulles' letter of resignation says bluntly that he cannot take another promotion because the better jobs require a greater private income in addition to the official salary than he can supply. Hence he is going to gather money as a member of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell in New York.

This Dulles resignation emphasizes the tone of American representation in foreign diplomacy. It apes the other capitalist powers in large personal expenditure on entertainments, luxurious surroundings and general plutocratic setting. It knows little of common folks anywhere.

We are all striving for world peace and preaching the brotherhood of man, says Joseph C. Grew, undersecretary of state, addressing the first Pan-American congress of national directors of public health. One of the most polished and wily of American diplomats drawn from the entrenched social group, Grew does not permit himself to be caught out by any Latin American cartoonist as a humbug. He says "preaching," not "promoting", or "seeking" or "holding" the brotherhood of man.

Scientists from half-dozen Latin despotisms nodded approval of his choice of language.

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—Four hundred non-union workers have joined the ranks of the striking boilermakers and marine repair work is practically tied up at this port. Strikebreaking organizations are promising wages higher than the scale demanded by the union to secure outside help but without avail.

# Why 'King Lynch' Still Rules

By WM. PICKENS, Field Secy. of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

It seems that some of our dailies (notably an editorial in the New York World of Oct. 9th) are trying to minimize the awful significance of the fact that two colored boys and a girl were lynched in South Carolina after one of the boys had been declared not guilty of murder and when it was reasonable to expect that the other boy and the girl would also be freed of the charge.

The World rings the changes on the idea that the authorities and the better people are altogether blameless of this mob murder, that the courts had done all they could do, and that there was "no mobbing of a colored man" by the authorities,—and that all the trouble is due to the mere little insignificant fact that "blood-thirsty brutes merely took matters in their own hands."

**South Civilization Weak.**

But just THAT is the gravest phase of the whole matter: the society of the south has so conditioned the life of its Negro people that even the power of the state, the authority of the courts and all the goodness of its "good" people cannot protect an innocent Negro child from being lynched by "bloodthirsty brutes."

What does that mean? It means that the south, the better south, needs the co-operation and help of the rest of the republic to save civilization in the south. But this is the one necessary conclusion which the New York World, and some other apologetic sources seem reluctant to reach. If the situation is as the World describes it, an anti-lynching law of congress and the power of the national government are sorely needed in every community like South Carolina.

**Doubts "Better Class."**

The writer of this is 45 years old and has lived at least two-thirds of his life in the heart of the south—and he is not so sure, as is the New York World, of the absolute inculpableness of the better south for the action of these "bloodthirst brutes." The legislature of South Carolina, for example, has passed scores of laws discriminating against colored citizens and "excluding" them from equality in almost everything except the equal right to pay taxes. These discriminating laws give the impression to the lesser minds of the white majority that the Negro is little less than human, and the simpler minds are so logical that they conclude that if a Negro should not have the same chance as a white man in a public park, on the public vehicles and in the voting booths, he also should not have the same rights as a white person in a court of justice. And we are forced to acknowledge that in the conclusion, the lesser minds show themselves to be more logical than the legislature.

**Actions Consistent.**

The action of these "bloodthirsty brutes" is terribly consistent with the notion of those southern senators, who said on the floor of congress that lynching was for rape and that they were opposed to a national law against lynching. A lynching is the most logical conclusion of a dirty Jim Crow car. The human mind is too simple a thing, especially the mind of the unsophisticated mob, to be able to comprehend that a Negro is at one and the same time like other human beings and different from all other human beings,—and that Negro people are not to be treated with injustice, contempt and terrorism everywhere else except in courts of law and in jails.

If the political and social philosophy and practices of the "better south" have made it powerless before its "bloodthirsty brutes," the south needs some outside help

## Unemployed Demonstrate; Imprisoned

Meres, Poland, Oct. 15.—The workers Meres and Zinn were sentenced to two years hard labor each for participation in an unemployed demonstration.

Nine further accused were sentenced to prison terms of three to five months each.


*The book of the year—*

Red Cartoons

Including the work of seventeen leading American artists.

Over seventy cartoons size 9x12—bound in attractive brown board covers

**$1.00**



THE
*Proletarian Study Group*
ANNOUNCES A COURSE OF LECTURES
on the

**ILLUSIONS OF CIVILIZATION**

A Critique of Class Ideology
by
LEON SAMSON
*on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS*
8:30 P. M. at
THE CARLTON
6 WEST 111th STREET (Near 5th Ave.) NEW YORK

— Schedule of Lectures —

Oct. 20—Economic Illusions Tested by Marxian Theory
Oct. 27—Social Illusions A Diagnosis of Current Sociology
Nov. 3—Historical Illusions In the Light of Historical Materialism
Nov. 10—Anthropological Illusions The Bankruptcy of Boas and Co.
Nov. 17—Legal Illusions "Forms of Reasoned Wrong"
Nov. 24—Ethical Illusions An Analysis of Slave Morality
Dec. 1—Aesthetic Illusions Bourgeois Theories of Beauty Discussed and Criticized
Dec. 8—Psychological Illusions And the Doctrines of Fourier
Dec. 15—Religious Illusions In the Light of Proletarian Atheism
Dec. 22—Philosophical Illusions A Critical Survey of Metaphysics
Dec. 29—The Illusion of Democracy
Jan. 5—The Illusion of Prosperity
Jan. 12—The Illusion of Peace.

Admission 25 Cents
QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION



COME TO THE
**ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE**
Given by
**Section Six, Chicago, W. P. A.**
on
Saturday, October 16, 1926
at the
**Workers Lyceum**
2733 Hirsch Blvd.
For a real good time the music will be furnished by the famous
**NITE-IN-GALE SERENADERS**
Refreshments and eats will be served thruout the evening.
Proceeds will go to The DAILY WORKER and Section Committee
— Admission only 35c. —

## SPORTS

Babe Ruth's contract has expired with the N.Y. With the new contract as an incentive the Bambino will be out to break all records for home runs in the world's series. He has a new record. The newspapers are in respect he is to ask for a raise in his new contract.

All the good writers seem who will have to pay the salary of Colo. King of Bull Run legged by members not to attend games played with this high-priced team. He has authorized his name to be used in advertising such products as "Kandy" goods. He is continually in threats to promote recruiting for military service. He plays the patriotic game for all the money there is in it. He is not only a good ball player but also a good "patriot" who knows there is money to be found in the flag. Such is Babe Ruth. And such is the business of professional sports. Phooie!

It was bound to come: the life story of Gene Tunney broadcast by Mr. Hearst. We learn that Tunney's first public bouts were staged as "church benefits." How shocking! Lifting hands for Christ's sake! His last fight was also somewhat of a church benefit. The publicity when old catholic Joseph mashed in on some free advertising. Cardinal Wheeata, Bishop Whelanhanna and a few other dignitaries threw a big feed for the near champion. There was plenty to eat and drink something to wash it down. The church was mentioned quite often and the old song goes "the papers mind their flock."

You live in New York? You get that tired feeling? Your liver is in some kind of queer? You need exercise! You can get it by joining the Red Star Sports Club. This workers' sports club is now carrying on a membership drive. Your application will be gladly accepted any Thursday after 8 p.m. at 50 Manhattan Ave. Step around.

A. A. (Cold Cash) Pyle has raised several hullabaloo in amateur tennis circles. Besides discussing Langdon, he has also made professionals of Vincent Richards, Percy, Manny K. Bowers, Howard Kinsey and Snodgrass. He is also pushing so fast he might have landed a few before this is printed.

This means America has no chance at international tennis honors next year. Meanwhile this man Pyle (of course) will present the "world's greatest tennis players to captivity" at least from one to five dollars. Watch the fun in the National Amateur Association. You will see horrified versions of rules and we can assure you the "amateurs" who have not yet listened to the measured words of Pyle are going to get a nice luncheon in "Tennessee" money. But it will be quite hard to keep the dirt hidden. Sports are now definitely a business. Usually a pretty bad business, too!

The Bronx Workers' Sports Club is on the lookout for a few good young basketball players. If you think you are one of them, step over some evening to the club rooms at 1367 Boston road. This is, of course, only a New York opportunity.

Well, the old master is gone for. Dempsey dedged Harry Wills successfully for years. Finally ago and heavily did the rest. Jack Sharkey, a very much used Wills decidively did demand him Swap-The list of aspirants for the heavyweight championship. So Jacky our friend Tunney will now please crash below.

Ups a and lame. Here was a spherical boxer who, because he was a Negro, was Jim-Crowed out of glory and the gate that's on it. It was difficult for him to get bouts at all times. Altho a logical contender for a few years, Dempsey carefully avoided a fight with him. Dempsey was then no slouch. Neither was Wills. The bout should have been worth seeing. That is, if you enjoy the gentle art of hitting them.

After fighting seldom, already at the age of forty, Harry Wills was beaten by a new man. The old question don't, respond. The kick is kicking in his pantsbut. Here's something like the case of our old capitalist system. The old boy has seen his best days. The Communists know it. The working class, young, carrying the kick of a male in each fist, will come along and sock capitalism into the list of ex-champions. That's the history of all fighters and also all social systems. And remember—ex-champions never come back!

*The Bug.*

—COMING SOON—

The American Jungle, by V. F. Calverton. The next serial article by the author on Labor in Literature.

A story for the Woman's Page by Rose Pastor Stokes, with a drawing by herself.

Curiosities of Nature. A new permanent feature, conducted by scientists and technical experts.

## For the NEXT! ISSUE!

SPECIAL FEATURES ON THE STRUGGLES OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE FOR FREEDOM, including articles on

The Chinese Woman, by Halina Sierbriakova.

Revolution and Poetry in China.

Drawings of and comments on leading man in present-day China.

WHO IS WILLIAM B. WILSON? A delightful story of the sensational elections in Pennsylvania, by Harrison George. Illustrated by O'Zim.

CAPITALIST PROPAGANDA IN THE AIR, by M. Chilofsky.

THE GARMENT INDUSTRY, THE UNIONS AND THE CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE, by Joseph Zack. Illustrated by Jerger.

THE ROLLING FARMERS, by Joel Shomsker. A feature in the Farmers' Column.

A GUITAR IN THE RAIN, by Walt Carmon.

And the other permanent features of the magazine.

## *Sunday Worker Appearance Postponed to December*

DUE to the money-raising campaign TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER, which requires the utmost concentration of effort by all our friends and supporters, it was found advisable to postpone the appearance the SUNDAY WORKER to December.

This will enable us to give the subscribers and prospective readers of the SUNDAY WORKER an even better and more attractive weekly than was possible originally. Several more features and prominent labor journalists in the United States and abroad will thus be added to the SUNDAY WORKER.

## A WEEK IN CARTOONS By M. P. Bales

# The New Magazine

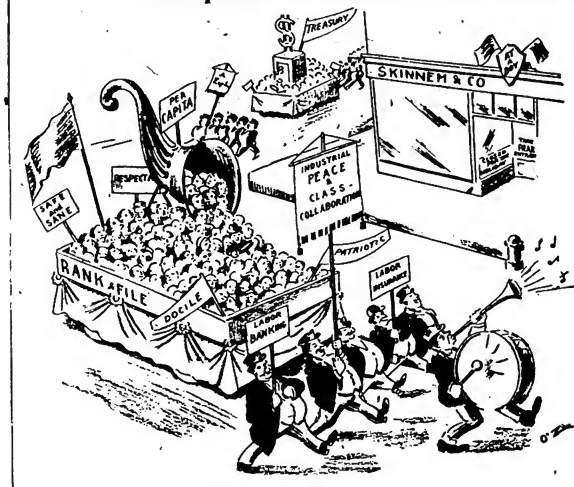
Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.

ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1926


## Triumphant Reaction in the Trade Unions




Drawing by O'Zim.

THE sum total of the Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor can be summarized in a few words. It is triumphant, brazen and self-satisfied reaction.

In this there is little of a surprising nature. A. F. of L. conventions are so organized as to prevent almost completely rank and file expression. The protesting voice of the outraged, exploited and betrayed masses is not heard in these conventions. It is the reactionary bureaucrat, the corrupt faker, the brazen servant of the employers who bosses and dominates the proceedings.

Matthew Woll, William Green, Wilson, Lewis, Walker and a host of others—what is the labor movement to them? An object of exploitation, a means of enrichment. A step-ladder to money, power and luxury. These are the people that dominated the Detroit convention.

Is it any wonder that the convention went into a fit of frenzy when Sherwood Eddy mentioned favorably the Soviet Union? Is it surprising that the convention reaffirmed its determination not to lead the workers into struggle against the employers under the mask of co-operation with the capitalists?

The true voice of the masses, which is expressed by the left wing, was not heard there. It could not penetrate the thick walls of reaction and the undemocratic machinary. But this voice is present and alive. The frenzied attacks upon the left wing, the Trade Union Educational League and William Z. Foster bear witness to this fact. The struggle will go on and the victory belongs to the masses.

## Here Is the Queen!

YOU may not believe us, but this is the picture of the Queen of Roumania as she looks thru our spectacles. Of course, a queen is a queen and far be it from us to say otherwise, but some evil-minded persons have associated Marie with people whose conception of morality is about as elastic as a check autographed by a confidence man.

It is this way. Roumania is a small country and in this period of capitalist imperialism small countries are usually in trouble, because they have very little to lose except oil wells if they have oil wells they are in demand; if they have not they are granted the right of self-determination.

Roumania developed into something of a greasepot, so John D. Rockefeller, being a confirmed baptist, lighted the christian candle and called on all the world to notice that Marie was the handsomest queen that ever hit the sidewalk. It should be noticed that Marie knows every European capital as well as a poet knows his synonyms. In fact, for a number of years, whatever her husband Ferdinand left undone, she did, it.

It came to pass that the kingdom of Roumania could see the wolf approaching the door and the wise men of the country, being persons of easy touch (we mean touchable persons), or members of that fraternity that live on their wits, felt that the queen, who is supposed to be easy to look at, might be a good drawing card in America. Peggy Joyce married five husbands, and every other actress not married to her profession did the same. Why not the queen? Even the her husband Ferdinand is dying of rheumatism.

Frankly, the reason why the queen of Roumania is coming here is because Roumania is broke and the queen is the country's foremost pawnbroker. There are some oil wells in Roumania. Rockefeller has a mortgage on them. Naturally John D. will use his influence to make things easy for the queen.

Bassarabia comprises a large piece of land that was stolen from Russia by Roumania when Woodrow Wilson helped to write the treaty of Versailles. If Marie makes a hit in the United States, perhaps our solons may be more susceptible to accepting the status quo.

There are other reasons why the queen should come here, but as far as the workers are concerned this old parasite represents one of the most reactionary ruling classes in Europe and every worker should look on her as an enemy.

By WILLIAM GROPPER

## Sherwood Eddy at the A. F. of L. Convention

DETROIT, 1926.

To the Tune of Yankee Doodle.

O Mister Green! O Mister Green!
Aint Eddy awful naughty?
Such naughty boys are seldom seen;
To praise the Bolshes sought he.

This wicked Eddy dared to raise
His voice at the convention,
Though mixed with slams, he dared to praise
Those whom to only mention.

Makes Mister Green and Woll and Frey
And other labor fakers,
Throw a fit and rage and cry
Like holy roller shakers.

O Mister Green! O Mister Green!
Aint Eddy awful naughty?
Such naughty boys are seldom seen;
To praise the Bolshes sought he.

Adolph Wolff.

# The Theater Season in Moscow

By RUTH EPPERSON KENNEL

THE Moll (Little), on the magnificent theater (opium) box nerves from the Stoibol Opera House, is the gold dramatic theater in Moscow, where some of the artists have been playing for many years. It therefore smells strongly of the past, is fondest of old melodramas, especially foreign, and is popular with the older generation. But a new play "Zagmark," by a Russian dramatist, the story of a spy uprising in ancient times, is creating general interest because of its knowledge, simplicity and unusual plot. Zagmark-Zagmark, with peace in his wife. Here we find some of the magnificent tensile effects of the Imbibit: play alone with flung up against a white plaster of one coloured in from the ancient path, a counterpart, a masked prince, the merchant of a palace, the wife of a city. The most beautiful scene is a rich banquet in tavern and feast of unbounded splendor, and the walls and parapets of a fortified city standing after of against the storm.

The tavern is rent by her fashion, in payment of a fine imposed by the president, and put up for auction, naked, in the market place. Her lover buys her, but the king sees and takes her aboard his ship. One of the princes, a defender of the oppressed, befriends her and is consequently thrown into prison. There he plots an uprising to place him on the throne. The five episodes of the tomb, the one day in the year when the people can do what they like. On this day, the king and his consort in magnificent robes mount their golden thrones raised on the open place outside the palace, and with impressive ceremonies liberate the prince, who is acclaimed ruler by the people. His first act is to demand the king's wife, and upon receiving her, in turn has up for auction, forcing her to disrobe. This is a signal for a general uprising of the serfs; the king escapes to his castle outside the city and long months of siege follow, during which the people feel that even their former life was preferable. Finally the king, by promising the lover the restoration of his bride, persuades him to open the side gates of the city. The hordes of soldiers swarm in and overpower the serfs. The girl, discovering too late the plot in which her lover has sacrificed his honor and his life, kills the king.

* * *

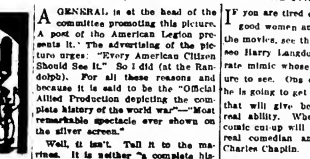
STILL another play of revolution and rebellion marks the close of the theatrical season. We find a suggestion of "The Hairy Ape," in the new play by Bill-Belotserkovsky, "Fort Helm!" or as the Russian has it, "Helm to the Left!" presented at the branch of the Moll Theater, an attractive studio some distance from the center. The time of the play precedes "Storm," being in the period before the revolution and at the beginning of civil war. The first act of the drama, which is in nineteen episodes, takes place on a foreign steamship just at the outbreak of the world war. In it "Rose, China" and "The Hairy Ape," we have a realistic picture of life among the workers. In the crew of the steamer the author has created strong, lovable heroes with whom we feel a community of sympathy. In contrast to the atmosphere of tropical heat in which the crew labors at the opening of the play, while the British captain and rich American passengers sit in steamer chairs under awnings, when we ourselves almost drip with perspiration. And so vivid is the storm in mid-ocean that we feel the motion of the ship and the wind against our faces; it seems that we too are swept along the dark decks in the hurricane and finally lie panting with the sailors in their bunks. The five episodes of the first act take place on deck, in the captain's cabin and in the sailors' bunks, the walls of which, sliding back, throw open the cabins onto the deck. The fifth episode shows the arrival at the port of New York and the appearance on shipboard of various quacks and crooks, including the Salvation Army singing, "In the Sweet Bye and Bye."

The steamer set, with the aid of certain decorations, becomes a New York saloon in the second act, where an exaggerated and false picture of the New York underworld is presented; as in the "Hairy Ape," the American millionaires are characterized as degenerate gentlemen in top hats and dress suits, who come to survey in cold-blooded curiosity the antics of the prostitutes and pimps, and the sailors who have returned for recreation after their long voyage. This scene, devoid of originality, unreal and ugly (as a critic in "Pravda" has observed) is unworthy of the rest of the play. It could only justify its existence as an episode, instead of a long act, since it has no direct bearing on the plot.

In the third act, the immigrants are sitting about on the dock and our sailors who drift in, discuss the recent Russian revolution with a Russian immigrant, who later joins the crew. The appearance of a motion picture company and the commandeering of the immigrants to take part in the thrilling film of a Russian princess trying to escape from the howling mob (represented by three or four actors in Russian blouses and huge hats), and the immigrants at the dock who are instructed to pull out their shirts) makes a very funny climax to the act.

In the last act, back on the liner again, we find military discipline prevailing, as the steamer is carrying arms to the Russian White Guards and the crew preparing to mutiny. The fifth episode with the overpowering of the captain and officers who watch helplessly as the crew greets a Bolshevik entier, and as the cheery command, "Left, Helm!" is given, the steamer turns back without delivering the arms.

Adhering to the conventional forms of the Mall Theater, the production, while more realistic and less stylized than "Roar, China" lack originality. The playwright, on unfamiliar ground in depicting foreign scenes and characters (altho as a seaman he knows the life of a steamer), is less powerful than in "Storm." But the play on the whole has that wholesome simplicity and sincerity characteristic of the playwright and, in production borrowing somewhat from its predecessors, is a worthy finale to a brilliant season.



MASTFOR THEATER
Agricultural Opera—Scene Scene

A. V. LUNACHARSKY
Peoples' Commissar of Education.

# A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

"MEN OF PURPOSE."

A GENERAL is at the head of the committee promoting this picture. A post of the American Legion presents it. The advertising of the picture urges: "Every American Citizen Should See It." So I did (at the Randolph). For all these reasons and because it is said to be the "Official Allied Production depicting the complete history of the world war"—"Most remarkable spectacle ever shown on the silver screen."

Well, it isn't. Tell it to the marines. It is neither "a complete history of the world war" nor the "most remarkable" blah! blah! blah! It cost me all of four-bits to see it and I can assure you it isn't. But it is a spectacle. A spectacle of outrageous war propaganda staged, as the picture assures you, "to show our government that we are ready to serve it in whatever need may arise," or words to that effect.

Just enough actual war is shown to serve the purpose of the legion-type patriots. You know the stuff: The Kaiser was grounded to blame for everything. We entered the war to save civilization, etc., etc. The war is pictured as a nice war. There are a few bodies, some mud and some dead bodies. But not too much. Not enough to discourage any young man from joining the marines. Should this picture have stirred you to patriotic action there is a marine recruiting sergeant stationed at the door. That's the kind of a business this is.

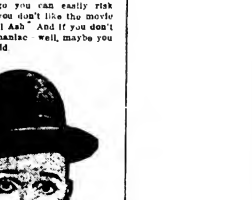
"THE STRONG MAN."

IF you are tired of Indians, bad men, good women and heaving chests in the movies, see this picture. You will see Harry Langdon. Here is a first-rate mimic whose antics are a pleasure to see. One of these lucky days he is going to get something to act in that will give better scope for his real ability. When he gets it; this comic cut-up will take his place as a real comedian and second only to Charles Chaplin.

We advise you to see this picture (showing at the Oriental), if only to see Langdon with a most realistic and amusing cold. (If you can get any fun out of a cold!) It's so real it will make your nose run. It is also a bit of mimicry the equal of any we have ever seen anywhere. It would do credit to Chaplin himself. Do you remember the scene in "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp" in which Langdon was "doped"? This is even better.

There is a good deal of waste motion in both plot and action. The plot is far below even the level of the usual comedy standard. And brother that IS low! However, there are occasional situations that are really laugh-provoking, and Harry Langdon makes most of these in true artistic fashion.

With all its faults, this is the kind of picture in which you will find a good deal of wholesome fun. If you are in Chicago you can easily risk seeing it. If you don't like the movie there is Paul Ash. And if you don't like this Jazzmaniac well, maybe you are growing old.



THE PASSAIC STRIKE—To be shown in Chicago, at the Garland Blvd. Auditorium, Friday, Oct. 22.

MEN OF STEEL—A picture intended to make you kiss your boss every morning. (Roosevelt)

WAR—A truly splendid picture (Harding)

ACROSS THE PACIFIC—We are glad to credit George G. Nathan with this beautiful word of criticism: "Gloria."

ALONA OF THE SOUTH SEAS—Gilda Gray in a good motional actress (Uptown).

MARK NOBTRUM—War tokum.

THE ROAD TO MANDALAY—Will someone tell us why they make these things?

SON OF THE SHIEK—Valentino.

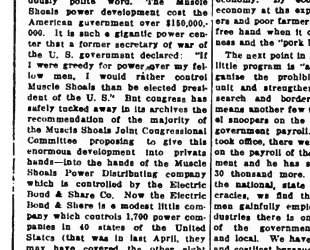
THE AMATUER GENTLEMAN—The photographer is good.

TIN GODS—Kenta Adams is the best part of this.

A BOHEME—A good picture.

UP IN MABEL'S ROOM—Marie Prevost in derniere.

Note: Only Chicago theaters showing pictures for the week are listed. Pictures of current week changed Monday.



Mr. Harry Langdon in "The Strong Man"

# - THE THEATER -

"THE COCOANUTS"

HERE'S something somewhat different in the line of musical performance. There is not a naked lady in it, nor is there a single bathtub! But you will find a compensate you for the loss of good nudity, good lines, good music, and the happy Marx Brothers.

If you care for musical hai-de-ral you will enjoy these fallows. Harpo, Chico and Zeppo Marx are clever chaps. Here is the old slap-stick art modernized, and with intelligent handling. Each is a good clown. Groucho is a buffoon not only gifted, but also given a collection of good lines to speak. (The book is by George Kaufman.) Harpo is a Rinkido clown who doesn't speak, but lets his mimicry speak for him. These two of the Marx brothers ineffectively (these are four of them) are enjoyable fathers and a mess combinations.

The rounds by during Rustic de notching much to "write home about," but it is useful. The ladies are graceful and an eyeful. They are also well adorned and plentifully so. An evening's performance filled with the antics of good comedians who work hard to please makes unnecessary much nudity to cover any lack of ideas and cleverness. The dancing is very good, and especially the numbers by the De Marcos, which will please those who lean to graceful motion.

You will find the ideas and plot the same old warmed-over hash. However, you will also find you won't care a bit as long as the Marx brothers keep clowning away. It's absurd stuff. It's been down buffoonery that will make you forget your troubles for a couple of hours and rest your work-ridden carcass. It will even repay climbing those blamed steep steps which we humbly have to climb at the Erlanger (old Palace) to get to the gallery seats.

# What Congress Will Do for Us

## (IF IT GETS A CHANCE)

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE

WHEN the worker and farmer cast their votes for congressmen and senators in the forthcoming election, they should not only keep in mind the astounding record of both parties in the last congress in vying with each other in subservience to big business and in their eagerness to reject any measures of benefit to the worker and the poor farmer, but they must also keep in mind what the next congress proposes to do to them if the same balance of forces prevails.

There need be no guess work as to the program of the next congress because it has already been frankly stated and no worker or farmer who supports the old parties need complain of being taken by surprise when the next session of congress begins its work.

A few days ago, Mr. Snell, chairman of the powerful house committee on rules, after a friendly chat with President Coolidge made a frank and fairly complete statement as to what the next congress proposes to do to the workers and farmers and the re-sources of the country if the present servants of big business continue to "represent" the people in the next sessions.

According to Mr. Snell, Number One on the order of business is "The disposition of Muscle Shoals." "Disposition" in this connection is a tremendously polite word. The Muscle Shoals power development cost the American government over $150,000,000. It is such a gigantic power center that a former secretary of war of the U. S. government declared: "If I were greedy for power over my fellow men, I would rather control Muscle Shoals than be elected president of the U. S." But congress has safely locked away in its archives the recommendation of the majority of the Muscle Shoals Joint Congressional Committee proposing to give this enormous development into private hands—into the hands of the Muscle Shoals Power Distributing company which is controlled by the Electric Bond & Share Co. Now the Electric Bond & Share is a modest little company which controls 1,700 power companies in 40 states of the United States (that was in last April, they may have covered the other eight states by now). And Electric Bond & Share in turn is controlled by the General Electric Co. And the General Electric Co. is controlled by J. P. Morgan & Co. And incidentally the Muscle Shoals Power Distributing Co. is made up of 13 associated South Eastern companies that sweep from Kentucky to the gulf including Georgia and Florida. Still incidentally it is interesting to note that one of those 13 companies is the Tennessee Electric Power Co., which according to Pour's Public Utility Manuol is linked with the Aluminium Co. of America owned by the "master mind" of the Coolidge administration, Andrew W. Mellon.

The second order of business for the next congress, according to Mr. Snell, is the "passage of bills increasing salaries of judges."

The third order of business is the "Radio Control Bill." What that will mean in the matter of thought control and in the matter of insuring the success of another scandal, we can judge from the practices of Mr. Hoover so far, from the difficulties already put in the way of the Chicago Federation of Labor's establishing a broadcasting station of its own (even before Mr. Hoover had the power to stop them) and in the refusal to permit Gitlow and Norman Thomas to broadcast speeches after they had been invited by broadcasting companies in New York City.

Next in line comes the "River and Harbor Bill" some of the money in which may involve useful appropriation but which by and large, can be summed up with that picturesque term drawn from congressional vocabulary—"pork barrel."

Next according to Mr. Snell comes "Farm Relief Legislation." What this will be like we can judge from the fate of the Haugen McNary Bill in the sessions just ended and from Mr. Coolidge's repeated statements of his program for what he calls "farm relief." But Mr. Snell is taking no chances on being misunderstood so he hastens to add, "In my survey of the farm situation I find that the condition in the west is now as good as desired and the republican party will do everything possible consistent with sound procedure (emphasis mine, B. D. W.) to alleviate the condition of the western agriculturist." What Mr. Snell means by sound procedure his vote and the vote of the majority of the last congress on even such a pitifully inadequate measure as the Haugen-McNary Bill clearly indicate.

But let us return to the order of business. Next in the ambitious program comes the "Consolidation of the Railroads." This means a single super-railway trust, of course, under a system of private ownership, the disappearance of the last vestiges of competition between roads and the creation of one powerful railway super-trust means that the old railway motto of getting from the farmer as freight rates "all that the traffic will bear," will be amended so as to read "just a little more than that."

Next comes the "annual appropriation bills." Last year they amounted to about $4,500,000 at the same time that Coolidge was blabbing about his economy. By economy he means Muscle Shoals power development cost the American government over $150,000,000. It is such a gigantic power center that a former secretary of war of the U. S. government declared: "If I were greedy for power over my fellow men, I would rather control Muscle Shoals than be elected president of the U. S." But congress has safely locked away in its archives the recommendation of the majority of the Muscle Shoals Joint Congressional Committee proposing to give this enormous development into private hands—into the hands of the Muscle Shoals Power Distributing company which is controlled by the Electric Bond & Share Co. Now the Electric Bond & Share is a modest little company which controls 1,700 power companies in 40 states of the United States (that was in last April, they may have covered the other eight states by now). And Electric Bond & Share in turn is controlled by the General Electric Co. And the General Electric Co. is controlled by J. P. Morgan & Co. And incidentally the Muscle Shoals Power Distributing Co. is made up of 13 associated South Eastern companies that sweep from Kentucky to the gulf including Georgia and Florida. Still incidentally it is interesting to note that one of those 13 companies is the Tennessee Electric Power Co., which according to Pour's Public Utility Manuol is linked with the Aluminium Co. of America owned by the "master mind" of the Coolidge administration, Andrew W. Mellon.

The second order of business for the next congress, according to Mr. Snell, is the "passage of bills increasing salaries of judges."

The third order of business is the "Radio Control Bill." What that will mean in the matter of thought control and in the matter of insuring the success of another scandal, we can judge from the practices of Mr. Hoover so far, from the difficulties already put in the way of the Chicago Federation of Labor's establishing a broadcasting station of its own (even before Mr. Hoover had the power to stop them) and in the refusal to permit Gitlow and Norman Thomas to broadcast speeches after they had been invited by broadcasting companies in New York City.

Next in line comes the "River and Harbor Bill" some of the money in which may involve useful appropriation but which by and large, can be summed up with that picturesque term drawn from congressional vocabulary—"pork barrel."

Next according to Mr. Snell comes "Farm Relief Legislation." What this will be like we can judge from the fate of the Haugen McNary Bill in the sessions just ended and from Mr. Coolidge's repeated statements of his program for what he calls "farm relief." But Mr. Snell is taking no chances on being misunderstood so he hastens to add, "In my survey of the farm situation I find that the condition in the west is now as good as desired and the republican party will do everything possible consistent with sound procedure (emphasis mine, B. D. W.) to alleviate the condition of the western agriculturist." What Mr. Snell means by sound procedure his vote and the vote of the majority of the last congress on even such a pitifully inadequate measure as the Haugen-McNary Bill clearly indicate.

But let us return to the order of business. Next in the ambitious program comes the "Consolidation of the Railroads." This means a single super-railway trust, of course, under a system of private ownership, the disappearance of the last vestiges of competition between roads and the creation of one powerful railway super-trust means that the old railway motto of getting from the farmer as freight rates "all that the traffic will bear," will be amended so as to read "just a little more than that."

Next comes the "annual appropriation bills." Last year they amounted to about $4,500,000 at the same time that Coolidge was blabbing about his economy. By economy he means those items in the budget that are not economy at the expense of the workers and poor farmers but a liberal and free hand when it comes to big business and the "pork barrel."

The next point in Mr. Snell's modest little program is "measures to reorganise the prohibition enforcement unit and strengthen the laws as to search and border control." This means another few thousand additional snoopers on the already enormous government payroll. When Coolidge took office, there were 600,000 persons on the payroll of the national government and he has since added 30 or 30 thousand more. Taken together, the national, state and city bureaucracies, we find that for every ten men gainfully employed in other industries there is one on the payroll of the government—national, state and local. We have thus the largest and costliest bureaucracy in the world and all Coolidge's economy blabb does not prevent the high cost of government from being one of the great burdens upon the farmer and worker in the United States.

Finally, Mr. Snell admits that this is a short session of congress that is coming and that time will not permit him to do everything that big business requires of him, so his official statement, as reported in the press adds that "the session would be too short to consider much more than the above measures. This leaves out the proposal to regulate wage disputes in the hard coal field and to distribute coal in case of strike." In other words, he promises that a measure forbidding strikes in the coal industries similar to the Watson-Parker Bill in the railroad industry will soon be put across but big business cannot expect everything in one short session of congress. Moreover this reveals that congress is not only planning to outlaw strikes in the coal fields, but also to break strikes by distributing coal that no one should occur. To distribute coal in order to lessen a coal famine, to distribute coal at cost in order to limit the sufferings of the poor in our big cities in mid-winter, to distribute coal in order to break the monopoly of the coal trust over this most necessary of products—all this would be, in the language of Mr. Snell, "paternalism" and "inconsistent with sound procedure to alleviate the condition." To distribute coal to break a miners' strike—that is politics and good government as Mr. Snell and the majority of the present congress understands it.

Now the issue is up to the workers and poor farmers. Mr. Snell has spoken after conference with Coolidge and he has spoken with a rare frankness for which we should be grateful. If the same kind of congressmen of the republican and democratic parties are returned to the next session, we know in advance what they will do for and to the American people. At least everyone will know what kind of congressmen and what kind of congressional program he is voting for and if the workers and farmers do not revolt at such cynical frankness and elect representatives of their own, then they will have nobody to blame but themselves when the next congress represents the interests of big business and not the interests of the workers and farmers of America.

# The Farmer Wants to Know

By JOHN B. CHAPPLE

CAPITALISM'S reactionary farm papers, printed by the millions of copies and sold for almost nothing, have proved one of the most subtle and vicious weapons for lauding the growing feeling of solidarity between the farmer and the city worker. This flood of capitalist propaganda has perplexed the man who toils in the fields, and for many years has rendered his groping toward a united front with the city proletariat sterile.

But capitalism by one of the inherent contradictions has produced a farm population intelligent enough to tear the veil of ignorance from its eyes. The flood of capitalist "dope" is about done for. The young farmers—those who are not driven off their farms and into the cities—will have none of it; economic pressure is so severe that even older men, minds dulled by long hours and little time to think, are vomiting up this poison.

"The Country Gentleman"—the name is a ghastly joke and an attempt to falsify the farmers' position and give him a set of ideals that will line him up with his enemies, the exploiters, in the class struggle—is one of these farm papers that drips capitalist poison.

To begin with, "The Country Gentleman" is published by the Curtis Publishing company, Philadelphia, which also turns out the Saturday Evening Post—leader of the blackest kind of reaction.

In the advertising pages of "The Country Gentleman" you will find Fisher Bodies, Timkin Bearing, Mobil oil, Westinghouse, Crane, Johns-Manville, Western Electric, Gold Medal, Fisher Bodies, Timken Bearing, Mobil-Gas, Swift, and the run of auto and tobacco ads.

What you will not find is anything about the farmers' revolt, about the rising mortgages and for sale signs, the delinquent taxes and the crops spoiling on the ground because of the marketing system and the freight rate barriers.

No, instead, there are the usual editorials about our grand constitution, about the millions of homes of "free" men and women, about the "rule of reason and law rather than force," about the community churches, the "centers of spiritual revival"— one final effort to hoodwink the farmer, to interest him in the "sweet bye and bye," so he won't struggle when the economic blindfold is slipped over his eyes. A rural pastor gave this game away when he told a farmer who had become interested in co-operative projects that such things would never work out because the Almighty had given humanity many tongues at the time of Babel and people would not be able to work together but must seek individual salvation—not forgetting the rural pastor's salary as dispenser.

These so-called farmers' magazines advice building more buildings to help the lumber manufacturers, buying more machinery to help international Harvester, borrowing more money anything and everything except attacking what's wrong.

Another example is "The Farm Journal," also loaded with the advertising of American Telephone and Telegraph, National Electric Light, American Radiator, Hollywood-in-Florida, Harvester, General Motors, and the rest.

A favorite stunt of this magazine is to send out salesmen to ask the farmers questions—and get their money. The idea of the questions is to make the farmer feel important—his answers will be the basis of a "demand" upon congress. There is an insidious angle to this scheme too. The farmer is misled if he believes he co-operates willing and when he says yes, he gets one like this:

"Do you think that child labor should be controlled by congress?"

Before the farmer gets a chance to answer, the subscription agent pulls. Gets on him.

"Do you want your children to sit around till they're eighteen, never doing any chores? If they don't do any work till that age, will they ever do any work? Do you want to give away the right of controlling your own sons? Do you want to be prohibited from having your son turn the whetstone while you are sharpening a blade?"

The farmer, who can barely keep alive working fourteen hours a day with his wife and children working too, says no.

It is easy to figure what this sort of a survey can be used for by a paper with its capitalist backing. Farmers' signatures will turn out to be the "thousands of good American citizens opposed to child labor legislation." Thus the farmer unintentionally plays into the hands of the mill barons, crushing out lives of the children of the mill towns.

This is the last thing in the world that the thinking farmer would want to do. And this sort of thing does not work nearly so well today as it might have a few years ago. Farmers are becoming conscious of themselves and their place in society—and their close relation with the city worker. The lie about "different interests" which was used by capitalist politicians in fighting the old non-partisan league and which is tried every time the farmer and city worker move toward closer union, has lost its force.

The capitalist poison disguised as "help for the farmers" no longer goes down. The secretary of one farm club advised its members:

"There's too much reading of what's the matter and what to do and what not to do. Our farm papers are misleading us. They're telling us the legislature and congress will solve everything. It's a lie—it's their lie. The legislature and congress are not going to do anything. All the farmers must become class-conscious and unite they become so, they will get nothing."

The president of another farm organization contrasted agricultural progress in Russia with the exploitation of the farmers by the capitalists in this country, and wound up:

"I'm a radical and I admit it. I don't care if they run me out of town with a horsewhip."

The day of the "Country Gentleman" dope is passing. The farmer does not care to be that kind of a gentleman, he knows that he too is a worker, a partner of the factory worker in the city not an enemy of the factory worker as the capitalists tell him.

He is turning away from the subsidized pages of enemy "farm papers," turning away from the comic "relief" ideas of Arthur Capper, the "good management and diversified farming" formula, turning away from the "liberalism" of Frank Lowden, the same sort of knife-in-the-back that almost wrecked the English labor movement at the close of the 19th century.

Today's farmer is studying Communism because it offers him a real road to freedom.

By JAY LOVESTONE

"Reminiscences of an American Loyalist 1783-85. Edited by Jonathan Boucher. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York.

THESE Reminiscences of an American Loyalist" is the autobiography of a certain Reverend Jonathan Boucher who was rector of Annapolis on the eve of the first American revolution. The memoirs then gathered dust, edited by his grandson, Mr. Boucher was a well-known preacher in his day. He was pro-government to the core. With the outbreak of armed struggle in the colonies Boucher was forced to go back to England where he was consequently contrasted with the opposition of the men of several succeeding figures in British foreign politics at the close of the 18th century.

The writer of these memoirs came to Virginia in 1759 and soon became an intimate friend of George Washington. This friendship continued till late in 1775 when the preacher, much harassed by revolutionists, was compelled to flee the country.

Thru Tory Eyes.

A good portion of these reminiscences is of no interest at all to the reader. The details of personal and family life concern us only to the extent that they give us a picture of the social conditions at hand. In this respect, the Boucher memoirs have lasting value to the student of American history. Of course, no primary-school historian will gather any inspiration from this book. But for the historical materialist, the Marxian student of the great American revolution, there is substantial instructive material available in this writing.

Reverend Boucher looks at the first American revolution calmly thru the lenses of the high-bourgeois, pro-government man at any cost and at any and all times. He tries hard to give us the impression of fair-mindedness and objectivity. He succeeds only in emphasizing his tory viewpoint. For instance, Boucher speaks admirably of George Washington because his first education was received at the hands of a convict servant whom his father bought for a schoolmaster.

The Church and Our First Revolution.

BOUCHER vividly describes the life of working, the every-day doings of the foundation of the established church in the colonies in the impossible pre-revolutionary days and during the revolution. He says beautifully:

"In my own parish I remember with pride and comfort I had not a single dissenter of any denomination. Some of the thoughtful people of these less happy parishes applied to me to go amongst them and endeavor to shock the delusion. Accordingly I prepared some sermons which I delivered among them, and by the blessing of God with much effect, that many who had been decoyed from the church returned to it . . ."

In the eyes of Mr. Boucher, who was a typical tory preacher, the forces opposed to the government "seemed to aim at a total renvercement, and to stick at nothing to attain their end." Only in the usual criticism of revolutionaries at all times by all shades and sections of the defenders of the status quo of class relationship. The remaining that some individuals of his order joined them irregular, licentious and prodigious," he bitterly cries out against an act providing for the trial of his fellow tribe-pounders by a jury composed equally of laymen and clerks.

Then Boucher lifts the lid off the attitude of his church to the revolution when he declares: "The church and the churchman did stand much in their way; or the great, placemen had seemingly contrived to place our order in the front of the battle, that themselves might take shelter behind us."

"Those of our devout who have no sense of humor might well chafe at Reverend Boucher's implied disapproval of the revolutionaries' skilful use of the church and their faith in the prowess of the heavenly father's representatives on earth as a shield against revolutionary bullets and bayonets. To go on:

"The unpopular part I had lately taken, respecting government had cost the people against me," says our tory preacher. This leads Boucher to characterize the Americans of his day as "indeed a singularly violent, pure-proud and factious people." All of which goes only to show that the manners were right in their attitude towards the church which then, as in today, was primarily an integral part of the whole state appartus which they were fighting to destroy. Boucher clearly reveals to us the close workings between the assembly of Maryland and the church in these enlightening lines:

"The management of the assembly-affairs left very much to me; and hardly a bill was brought in which I did not either draw or at least revise, and either get it passed or rejected. It is not necessary here to set down how such things are done; they were done in that provincial assembly; and I have not a doubt but that they are done in the same manner and by the same means in the British parliament. All the governor's speeches, messages, etc., and also some pretty important and lengthy papers from the council were of my drawing up. All these things were, if not certainly known, yet strongly suspected."

Indeed, the pious and righteous preacher doesn't utter a harsh word in all his reminiscences about the means used to forge such a oneness of church and government. The tory confession is not so all-inclusive as all that. The reverend takes much pain, however, to question all the means used by his enemies—the opposing class, struggling for supremacy.

An Estimate of Washington.

A VERY interesting tory estimate of Washington is thus given by Boucher:

"I cannot conceive how he could, otherwise than thru the interested representation of a party, have ever been spoken of as a great man. He is coy, blunt, stern, slow and cautious, but has no quickness of parts, extraordinary penetration, nor an elevated style of thinking. In his moral character he is regular, temperate, strictly just and honest (excepting that as a Virginian, he has lately found that there is no moral turpitude is not paying what he considers he owes to a British creditor) . . . But he seems to have nothing generous or affectionate in his character."

Boucher goes on to tell about one of his meetings with Washington while the latter was on his way to assume command of the Continental Army. "Everybody seemed to be on fire, either with rum or patriotism, or both." The preacher narrates how he warned Washington that many events would transpire which have since then occurred. Washington then assured him that no such things as a civil war or struggle for independence would ensue. Says Boucher: "With more earnestness than was usual with his great reserve he scouted my apprehensions, adding (and I believe with perfect sincerity) that if I ever heard of his joining in such measures, I had his leave to set him down for everything wicked."

Obviously, Washington couldn't then see the objective logic of class warfare. The inexorable development of the conflict of opposing classes cannot be halted or dominated by personal wishes, promises, or hopes of any individual, no matter who he may be.

(To Be Concluded Next Issue.)

# I Got a Job

By A Woman Worker Correspondent

IN the qua of about forty women and a larger, very much larger number of men, waiting outside the employment office of Young's factory on Westminster and Russel. I found myself along with them in the rain waiting for a job.

I was "lucky." Out of the many women there, some husky enough to be used by the bosses to replace men in the monotony of factory work, I, a slim girl, was among the half a dozen that were given a job.

The foreman told me that the work would be somewhat dirty, but the pinch of unemployment had made me feel brave at the moment that I answered him that I did not mind the dirt.

Of course I had to pass thru the regular red tape that is uniform thruout the factories of Detroit—answering questions as regards age, ability, etc.

Inside the factory there is one very noticeable fact—the large number of women. There is no doubt that they outnumber the men—and no wonder!

The wage, if we may call it such, is the grand sum of 25c an hour or $12.00 a week. Women's hands are far cheaper then male hands!

The system of speed-up work is most modern and of course exacting. The bench moves at a certain speed. If one is slow, the work piles up. This means a constant and continuous speed in which one dare not stop even for a second. It is understood that the speed is not at a snail's rate, but a speed that will mean as great a day's production as possible—regardless of the wage paid to the worker.

Nine hours a day on your feet!

I have to get up at 5 a. m. to get to work at 7.00 a. m., and we have but half an hour for lunch in which time I must get to the nearest restaurant to rush down a meal.

The dirt of the place is terrible. There is no supply of soap, and one must buy soap IN THE SHOP at 10c a bar.

To wash, one must mas cold water to take off the grease. Such things as towels are conspicuous by their absence.

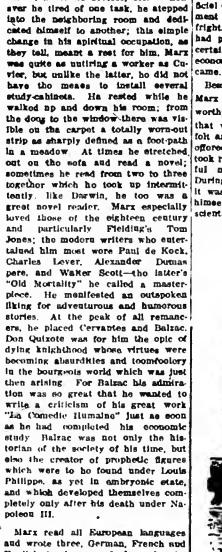
I suppose the next innovation will be a charge of 10c for the use of towels when they will be supplied!

Out of the $2.00 a day that I receive, I will have to buy a pair of overalls to keep my dress from getting all full of that filthy grease and dirt.

Besides my regular operation. I have to carry bundles of springs on my shoulder. What with standing all day and carrying, at the end of the day I feel not a little tired out, but extremely fatigued.

The intense noise of the machinery just makes one's head swirl. To be out in the open is like coming out of a jail after 40 years imprisonment. One staggers home to rest and after having rested the meal is just choked down one's throat. All the appetite is killed thru the noise, the dirt, the speed and the stink.

I sure am lucky! I got a job!





THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly. Edited by Margie Locke, Denver, Colo. Johnny Red, Assistent.

Vol. 1. Saturday, October 16, 1926 No. 21


MORE BUNK

By Margie Locke
Age 11, Denver, Colo.

Our teacher thinks
Our brains are sunk.
She always gives
Us history bunk.

She told us that
Some kings were good
When most their
Heads were made
of wood.

She told us if we
hope and pray
Hell will be pre-
sident some day.

Our teacher tells
The truth
bunk
But we don't be-
lieve all that old
junk.

Now isn't that
clever! This is the
first time we have
heard from Margie.
But she sure is
welcome. Come
again Margie—and
some often!

A dumb old guy
is Johnny Lead
He thinks no good
of the Red.

By Fred Gotts,
Age 13,
Portland, Ore.

"Gosh, I'm as hungry as a bear," Johnny Red's father said on Sunday morning.

"Hey, when do we eat?"

Johnny's mother winked at Johnny and said: "Come and get it!"

Johnny's father jumped out of bed and washed up quickly to come to the table.

"Holy Cow—What's this?" his father asked. On every plate was a subscription blank for the new SUNDAY WORKER.

Johnny grinned from ear to ear. Johnny's mother said: "Can't you take a hint? Three dollars will pay for the three sub blanks for 13 subs for 13 weeks. Johnny and I will get the banana."

"Oh, ho—so that's the game!" Johnny's father said. "Instead of pancakes I get sub blanks for breakfast. Well, alright, here's the money."

So Johnny's mother jumped up to the store, and said: "And here's the banana."

And Johnny shouted: "Oh, boy—and here's the syrup."

DOUBLE EXTRA!
HELP!
Something Awfully Special.

Why not special issue of the TINY WORKER? By proposing we start with New York? Just as soon as we get enough contributions from New York we will announce a special New York issue of The TINY WORKER. Come on now Irene Newman and your little sister and all the other little Tiny New York Reds! When we get this out we will try other cities.

RACE! RACE!

If any other group of Young Pioneers and other children from any city send in sand poems, stories, bunk, funnies and other things we will print a special for them first. What city will have the first special issue of The TINY WORKER? Los Angeles? Chicago? San Francisco?

TATAT

# KARL MARX

## PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS BY PAUL LAFARGUE

II.

CUVIER, an undying worker and a great master of science, had a series of work-rooms constructed for his personal use in the Museum of Paris which he directed. Each room was designed for a special occupation, receiving the necessary books, instruments, anatomic devices, etc. Whenever he tired of one task, he stepped into the neighboring room and dedicated himself to another; this simple change in his spiritual occupation, as they tell, meant a rest for him. Marx was quite as untiring a worker as Cuvier, but unlike the latter, he did not have the means to install several study-cabinets. He rested while he walked up and down his room; from the desk to the window there was visible on the carpet a totally worn-out strip as sharply defined as a foot-path in a meadow. At times he stretched out on the sofa and read a novel; sometimes he read from two to three together which he took up intermittently like Darwin, he too was a great novel reader. Marx especially loved those of the eighteen century and particularly Fielding's Tom Jones; the modern writers who entertained him most were Paul de Kock, Charles Lever, Alexander Dumas pere, and Walter Scott—tho latter's "Old Mortality" he called a masterpiece. He manifested an outspoken liking for adventurous and humorous stories. At the peak of all romancers, he placed Cervantes and Balzac. Don Quixote was for him the epic of dying knighthood when virtues were becoming absurdities and roomfoolery in the bourgeois world which was just then arising. For Balzac his admiration was so great that he wanted to write a criticism of his great work "La Comedie Humaine" just as soon as he had completed his economic study. Balzac was not only the historian of the society of his time, but also the creator of prophetic figures which were to be found under Louis Philippe, as yet in embryonic state, and which developed themselves completely only after his death under Napoleon III.

Marx read all European languages and wrote three, German, French and English, to the marvel of people who knew these languages; he gladly repeated the expression: "A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life." He possessed a great talent for languages which his daughters inherited. He was already 50 years old when he began to learn Russian, in spite of the fact that this language has no close etymological connection with those old and modern ones that he knew. After six months he had already gained sufficient mastery of it to be able to delight in the reading of the Russian poets and writers whom he especially valued: Pushkin, Gogol and Schtschedrin. The reason for his learning Russian was to be able to read the documents of the official investigations which the government suppressed on account of their frightful revelations; devoted friends had procured them for Marx who is certainly the only West-European economist to whose knowledge it came.

Besides the poets and romancers, Marx had still another very noteworthy means of resting spiritually; that was mathematics for which he felt an especial liking. Algebra even offered him a moral consolation; he took refuge in it during the most painful moments of his agitated life. During the last illness of his wife, when it was impossible for him to occupy himself in the usual manner with his scientific labors; he could only escape the pressure which the sufferings of his companion exercised on his being by submerging himself in mathematics. During this time of spiritual pain, he wrote a paper on infinitesimal calculus which, according to the statements of the mathematicians who know it, is supposed to be significant and will be published in his collected works. In higher mathematics he found again the dialectic movement in its most logical and, at the same time, most simple form; according to his opinion, only that science was really developed which had reached the point of being able to make use of mathematics.

Marx' library, consisting of more than a 1,000 volumes which he had carefully collected in the course of a long life of research, did not suffice for him; and for years he was a zealous frequenter of the British Museum whose catalog he rated very highly. Even his opponents have found themselves compelled to recognise his extensive and profound knowledge which he possessed not only in his own field of political economy but also in history, philosophy and the literatures of all countries.

Altho he always went to bed at a very advanced hour, he was nevertheless always up between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, took his black coffee, read his papers, and then went into his study where he worked until two or three o'clock the next morning. He interrupted himself only long enuf to take his meals and of evenings, when the weather permitted, to take a walk to Hampstead Heath; during the day he slept two or three hours on his couch. In his youth he was in the habit of staying awake whole nights at his work. Working had become a passion with Marx; it so absorbed him that he often forgot to eat because of it. It was not seldom that they had to call him repeatedly for meals before he came down to the dining room; and someday he had eaten his last bite when he was off to his room again. He was a very poor eater and even suffered from want of appetite which he tried to overcome by eating highly salted foods, ham, soaked fish, cavair and pickels. His stomach had to pay for the colossal activity of his brain. He sacrificed his entire body to his brain; thinking was his highest pleasure. I have often heard him repeat Hegel's expression—his master of philosophy during his youth: "Even the crimbs thought of a villain is greater and loftier than the wonders of heaven."

His body must undoubtedly have been a powerful constitution to be able to bear such an unusual manner of living and such exhausting spiritual labor. And, in fact, he was very powerful; his height was above medium, his shoulders were broad, his chest well developed, his limbs well proportioned altho his spinal column was somewhat too long in comparison with his legs, as is often to be found in the Jewish race. Had he participated in gymnastics a great deal in his youth, he would have become an extremely powerful man. The only exercise which he had practiced regularly was walking; he could tramp for hours, chattering and smoking or climb hills without feeling the slightest fatigue. One can assert that he worked walking in his study; he sat down only at short intervals in order to write down what he had thought out as he walked. He also liked to chatter very much while walking, stopping from time to time as the discussion became lively or the conversation important.

Bread Riots in Berlin

# Why the U. S. Is in the Phillipines

By HARRISON GEORGE

NOW we know what the Spanish-American war was about!

It was not to free Cuba from "Butcher Weyler," even tho to turn it over to "Butcher Machado." Nor was it to free the Phillipines from the Spaniards, but rather—we have found this out after a quarter of a century—to free the Moros from the Phipinos!

Time was, and the veterans of those days will bear witness, that the Phipinos were regarded as a rather decent people, compared to the Moros. That was when the Moros were still unconvinced of the beneficient qualities of United States regulars, who "civilized 'em with a Krag-Jorgenson" rifle and jumped on their bellies after pumping them full of water.

THAT was time, also, when the Phipinos still believed the promise that the United States would grant them full and unrestricted independence. Whoever heard of an exploiting power "granting" anything to its exploited people without it being forced to! Few Phipinos are so naive nowadays.

But since that distant time the capitalists of the United States have found out that the Phipinoes are chock full of natural wealth and rich resources, hard woods (not to speak of General Wood), sugar lands, rice paddies, gold mines, coal mines and the lord knows what else. Then, in addition, they recently discovered that Mindanao, in Moro-land, was an excellent place to grow rubber.

It happens that British capitalists caught the Yankees asleep at the switch and got a monopoly on rubber before the Americans woke up. With the result that American automobile owners are paying the British war debt to the United States by the way of the British corner on the rubber supply.

THUS it is that Colonel Carmi A. Thompson, personal representative of President Coolidge, is touring the Phillippine islands "investigating" the overwhelming demands for independence coming from the Phipinos who are becoming a little incredulous of Yankee promises.

There is a law in the Phillippines that no corporation can own more than 2,500 acres of land. For some reason or another, Bill Taft's supreme court has never been able to declare that law unconstitutional. And it now appears that this law restricts the United States Rubber trust from going into the islands where the Moros are, Mindanao and Basilan, in the Sulu archipelago, and turning a patriotic penny into an even more patriotic dollar by developing immense rubber plantations to break the British monopoly.

SO we arrive at what is known as the "Bacon Bill" in the U. S. Congress, which would outwit the vigilant Phillippine legislature, by cutting the Moro country loose from Filipino rule and establishing a rather brass-faced dictatorship of American officers over the territory, naturally conducive to giving the American Rubber trust anything its heart desires.

Colonel Thompson remarks that:

"The success of the Basilan rubber planters convinces me that a rubber industry could be developed in the Philippines which would make the United States independent of any foreign rubber control and keep pace with the automobile tires and other rubber goods required by the American people."

THERE are 1,500,000 acres in Mindanao and Basilan, suitable for rubber growing. And Colonel Thompson observes further that:

"Filipino labor is said to be more intelligent and efficient than labor in the Middle West. I am much impressed with their physical vigor, skill and willingness to work. What is needed is capital."

What can be done with the boon of capital is explained by J. W. Strong, who introduced Para rubber cultivation at Isabella in 1906 and is now manager of the American Rubber company. He told Colonel Thompson that the net profit last year from nearly 2,000 acres of cultivated rubber, and some 325,000 trees, was 16 per cent on the investment. A few years of that would pay of the entire original capital charge and the rest is clear velvet. It probably has done this for this plantation already.

Altho the Moros and Filipinos are supposed, in the American newspapers at least, to be at sword's points at each other, Mr. Strong remarked that the workers of both races "work peaceably together" and what is more to the point, they work for 60 cents a day.

WITH profits such as this in view, the American capitalists are prepared to "save the Moros from the Filipinos" or even to save the Moros from themselves. So as a counter-move to the Filipino demand for independence, we are hearing a chorus of morally righteous editorials in the American capitalist press that the U. S. must not desert the Moros, must protect the Moros, the dear little Moros, from the tyranny of the Filipinos.

## CRADLE SONG

By JIM WATERS.

Oh, Newborn,
Child of the Toiler,
This is a bitter world for you;
From the shrunken breast of your mother,
Till the cold arms of death enfold you,
Hunger will be your bitter companion.
Many years of fruitless toil will come and go
Before you understand the ways of Mammon;
Then thru this sodden age will come
The ray of hope that animates us all,
And then your face will hunger for the Dawn.

Oh, Newborn,
Child of the Toiler,
This is a bitter world for you;
But even so we greet you,
And prepare your loins for weapons of revolt.

## A LAW IN PHYSICS

By HERSCHELL BECK

*Get this straight, BO,*
*When one man wins*
*The many lose out.*
*It is a law in physics*
*Similar to ancient Babylon,*
*The Greek philosophers knew this, too,*
*Be it so, Billy-ego.*

*And you,*
*some grish grand bellies,*
*some puffing their fat cigars,*
*so, so talking about success,*
*writing about success in the newspapers,*
*quoting the many the tip-off to their secret,*
*with their cold and heavy smiles*
*and their sadistic words,*

*Push, pap, putting it over,*
*Work like hell, and stay within the law,*
*Everybody's free and equal,*
*Everybody gets an even break,*
*Here . . . . maybe.*

*Oh, I have seen the many blinded,*
*I have seen the many tricked*
*Despite phrases such as these,*
*And O, the many who are the losers*
*While one man wins.*

*For get this straight, BO,*
*When one man wins*
*The many lose out.*
*It is a law in physics,*
*And Jesus, blushing the merchants and the money-lenders*
*Out of the Temple in Jerusalem,*
*He, too, was wise to this.*

## Roses, Wine and Song to Come

*J. E. WALLACH*

*There is a wine was never known,*
*The juice of a grape that's not yet grown,*
*Its scarlet cup whoever drains*
*Shall feel the sun dance through his veins.*

*There is a rose that never grew,*
*A rare, rare rose of a red, red hue,*
*A hue so red, a scent so rare*
*Was never dream flower half so fair.*

*There is a song was never sung,*
*A tune that tripped from no man's tongue,*
*The deaf shall hear, the dumb shall sing,*
*And the lame shall dance to its carolling.*

*The rose, the wine, the song shall come*
*At the rat-tat-tat of a rebel drum,*
*The old in fame, the new in flower*
*At the earthquake tones hate power.*

# Art and the Four Stages of Socialism

By A. V. LUNACHARSKY

THE idea of socialism can be diversely conceived and interpreted. It is complicated. Here, even more than in the sphere of art, each new step does not obviate the preceding one but, on the contrary, includes it in a broader system. Here we are not dealing with the stages of the complete expression of socialism.

*The First Stage.*

In the first stage, the so-called social question is considered as a question of the inequality of man, not biological, but legal and economic inequality. One is tormented by the consciousness of the profound injustice of the fact that at one social pole is found well-being and superfluity, and at the other—miserable, oppressive poverty.

The petrified ears birth to the idea of philanthropic socialism; the step-children of society—to the socialism which Engels called "that communism which is founded solely on the demand for equality," and of which Kautsky said that "it is vulgar and naive: it was created not by social far-sightedness, not by altruistic thinking and feeling, but by urgent material needs, the struggle of class interests."

Philanthropic socialism, the socialism of sympathy for the sufferings of the people, has outlived its time and has not only become useless but, in many cases, harmful. Art has frequently enlisted in the service of socialism, but in so doing, has seldom raised itself to broad and exalted conceptions; it remained didactic, shading tears and expressing indignation like an editorial in an honest newspaper.

The struggle for economic interests, sanctified by the idea of equality, is even now the concrete foundation of the entire socialist movement. Other artists have approached it and described it with more understanding and with more profound sympathy. But they did not raise themselves to the highest level of art, remaining on a level of naturalistic understanding. The artists exhausted themselves portraying the misery, the need and the ire of the proletarian, but they were afraid to understand his enthusiasm, as if ashamed to introduce "romanticism" into the sober portrayal of his struggles. An artist, not a proletarian, will hardly succeed in creating a masterpiece while standing on this naturalistic level. Nevertheless, one cannot fail to hail the gifted attempts of such writers as Mirabeau, Delagrazie, Tschaikovsky and especially Gorki.

*The Second Stage.*

THE great French Revolution was the first to proclaim with such force the right of equality for every being. The thirst for freedom in the relations between people, that is the principal moral nerve of the end of the eighteenth and the entire nineteenth centuries.

But it turned out—and the courageous people, who had no fear of delving into the matter, had perceived it very early—that political and even spiritual emancipation is neither adequate nor concretely possible without the economic emancipation of man. The capitalistic dream of achieving such a freedom on the basis of the division of property among all, of founding a kingdom of equal, independent citizen-owners—this dream has disappeared. And then socialism came forward as a lawful continuator of the emancipation tendencies of the revolution: it set itself the task of organizing collective ownership for the complete emancipation of man.

Art is easily carried away by ideas of freedom because no one values freedom to such an extent as does the artist. The glorification of freedom, often full of enthusiasm, led to the creation of great works. But the artists have seldom expounded the idea of the necessity of instituting the collective human property as the sole basis upon which it is possible to erect the structure of freedom. The novels of Bellamy and even of Morris and several of the last works of the unique and gifted Veit, it seems to me, leave the reader cold. They are too much social treatise and too little art work; but the worst is that the whole stormy striving after freedom can be called off with the question asked by Zarathustra: "You tell me I am free, free. . . But for what are you free, my brother?"

Freedom cannot be an end in itself. As such, it merely appears to the slave. If the goal of socialism is freedom, then what is the goal of freedom? Enthusiasm over "empty freedom," which has lately acquired new strength and, in addition, has been spoiled by an unpalatable mysticism, is the enthusiasm of the holot and the cripple, the person who is smothered and who therefore thinks that air, the right to breathe, is an end in itself. One cannot deny the great significance of the art of the love of freedom, agitating and calling to revolution. But it is not very enduring. The idea of pure freedom is one-sided and perhaps that is why the people who are unable to give it a content,

"These writers are really attempting to transcend the limits of simple naturalism and to listen to the "romantic" in the soul of the proletarian.

exchange it for a mystic gas, with which their freedom is filled, and which roars towards its ecloude, ever remaining empty and light because of this very emptiness.

The corrupt and disappointed thirst for freedom often manifests itself in an unexpected form—it becomes a thirst for freeing oneself from one's social duties, that is, simply a thirst for egotistic aloofness from the world process, from the struggle for concrete freedom and its new concrete content.

*The Third Stage.*

MORE profound and more lofty is the concept of socialism as the new collective world born within the old individualistic world. The basis of both worlds is the social character of the process of labor. But, for the artist, the inner process is much more important here—the struggle is the soul of man and of mankind between the two bases, individualism and collectivism. I personally believe that the collectivistic attitude, the growth of the new collective soul, carries along with it not merely a powerful interest for the artist, the naturalist-investigator, but also a powerful quality of value, capable of inspiring masterpieces permeated with the highest enthusiasm. Unfortunately, the artists of our time have naturally given themselves over to individualism which has scarcely any feeling for the phenomenon of the new collective soul that is just beginning to try out its wings—which, at present, are still weak. Their misfortune lies in the fact that they are everywhere accepting the psycho-pathological phenomenon of the mob as the true example of collective feeling and thinking and as the true expression of the collective psyche. They are inclined to accept, especially the finer sympathies, as for example, the lofty sympathies of the heroes and martyrs of the collective idea, merely in their external, individualised aspect without noticing their deeper social character. But then, shall we not be obliged to wait for the artist-proletarian to express the collective-creative processes of human life? I do not think so. Even art itself, if conditions help it to find the normal forms of life—circles, schools, tendencies—can lead to correct performances. I want to say that the artist who carries on his work as teacher, training pupils, who feels that he is giving expression to groups and to masses and is their inspiration, can discover the bright depths of the new super-individualistic soul thru simple self-observation. Unfortunately, individualism is ruining our artists. Instead of great forms of art, schools, we see before us a forced, hysterical striving after originality, aloofness. Our artist can hardly create collectively at all, and that deprives him of the possibility of understanding the rising and growing collective psyche.

*The Fourth Stage.*

BUT if one merely considers here the standpoint of philosophy and history as a new epoch in human culture, differing radically from all former epochs there which mankind has lived, socialism takes on a fascinating lustre. Labor, in all of its forms, is a process of the humanising of nature, of its subjection to reason, of the conquest of the universe. But it cannot have the same significance in all its fullness so long as it is piecemeal and is conducted chaotically. Its piecemeal character, its disorganization, expresses itself in the degrading fact that it is a slave of the economic environment which it has itself created, of its own means of production. No less frightful and degrading are the class and national struggles which arm nomic environment which it has itself created, of its people one against another. The stage of profound disorganization of insane squandering of, cultural forces, of internal struggle, is absolutely unavoidable in

LUNACHARSKY.

the growth of the economic power of man—but once it is understood, it becomes a curse. A significant part of the most painful and the most offensive sufferings of men are created by men themselves in their blind and fatal struggle and division among themselves. The process of destroying the dependence of the inspired person upon his soulless tools, of destroying class and national struggles, is difficult and complicated; but as a result of this process, an enormous quantity of living, cultural forces must be set free. The rapidity of the progressive movement of mankind will transcend all conceivable boundaries. Mankind will be transformed into a harmonious family of gods which will consciously follow its great goal—to secure the existence and development of great phenomenon in this world: enjoyment, thinking and creation—phenomena, which arose in the world as a result of a happy concurrance of climatic and chemical conditions on a small planet and which find themselves in constant danger of senseless loss of energy or even of destruction as a result of these latent processes. The self-defense of the human kind is closely bound up with attack. The eternal goal of man and the goal which is continually drawing farther away from him, is to become a God, the prime thought and the feeling heart of the world. On the road to the realisation of this dream, which has been of past and present, there will be created colossal cultural works and there will be realised the growth of refinement of the capacity to feel and enjoy, of the power of thought and the commanding mightiness of the will, indescribable in our language.

Socialism as a social question, is the prerequisite of true culture; it sets itself the goal of organizing even now the enormous but disintegrated forces of humanity.

Socialist as a teaching is the true religion of mankind, divested of its mythical cloak in which the inadequate development of the intellect and the feelings of our fathers had enveloped it. It unites our "humble," "materialistic" origin, the unavoidability of suffering, or degradation thru which we have lived, of baseness and error which we have committed; the inevoidability of the bitter draught of sufferings which we are still to take, and together with all this—the loftiness and greatness of the task of all human co-operation which sets before itself ever more clearly the goal: there must be a god, a living one, an all-happy and all-powerful one. We are his creators!

Scientific socialism reveals, abstractly and in its basic lines, the painful, moving, majestic and strange process of god-creating, otherwise called economic process. Art, the art of tragedy, must reveal and make us feel this process in the whole, concrete, fiery, multi-colored, stormy transformation of its endless, real or conceivable manifestations. Every true art of tragedy is socialistic. Conscious art of tragedy is doubly socialistic.

Socialism needs art. All propaganda is embryonic art. All art is propaganda. It is the education of souls, their cultural transformation. On the general basis of the tragic world view many tendencies are naturally possible which may contend with one another. But such a struggle is capable of giving birth to new lives, to new blossoms, is capable of adding surfaces to the thousand-surfaced figure of the human soul.

The union between scientific socialism and true art is a natural one. Unfortunately, very few at present understand the full cultural significance of socialism, and at the same time, new masterpieces of true art are unfortunately very rare.

# Jumping Up From the River

## A Story

By GEORGE JARRBOE

GOING down on the ladder Patrick dared to pause. For a split-second stolen from the master. "I am going down, always going down. Some day I shall go up." Other longshoremen shouted at him, admonitions to drop into their midst. He sneaked a look at the long ropes, canes precariously dangling, "whips" as aptly called, why not nooses, nooses that slowly strangled a man, relaxing reluctantly now and then so poor quality food could be thrust in the decaying mouth. Big feet up, big feet down, down swear slinging like little mosquitoes, half-uttered protests and murmurs of trapped slaves. Hooks plinked into cargo, methodically, like oars of galley-slaves. The hold of the ship the bottom of a dark river, filled with tortures and chains. Bodies. Big boxes. Boxes. Hoodlum holes. Comrades giving a hand in their clumsy way. Loamy smells of putrefying brains. Hell. Dig the hook in.

Case fell out of sling. Patrick naively touched his right ear, felt a little blood where the half-cent weight grazed him. Had to have a chew on that. Felt like rushing to the toilet. "Nearly got you, Paddy me bye. We get it sooner or later. Your turn'll come," jobbled the big-hearted foreman.

Early in life Paddy took to the docks. There was a mother who required all the little fellow could earn, why hell three times what he could earn, the meagre necessities seemed to make her slide quicker, she went out like a light. Somehow, doubtless from some naughty person, the boy got the idea this was all wrong. He resolved to get the low-down on it.

He followed up school. Wearing on the sorely tired body, life-giving to the budding mind, bright seeds of far horizons, of the peoples' heroes "plunging thru the thunderstorm," of the ultimate calm blue sky and sweet-oozing river. While the big boxes stretched his muscles, books flexed his mind. A ladder out of his present unhappy life, rungs by the cynic aristos of Athens, Spinoza, distorted sayings of a certain Judean Communist, the sunburst that was Shelley, naughty Germans, that baddest of bad boys Lenin. Hell. Dig the hook in.

Son of owner of line disturbed him. Fat, bloated, the aristo made no use of chance to see world and its lost cities, understand and succor its lost men and women. Paddy had just been reading of Akragas, "the most beautiful city of mortals." Ah to go to Akragas, though he had not read its white temples were obscured by smokey factories.

Factories!

Paddy trembled at a poem by a naughty New York radical. About the factory wench and her dream of better things, she got caught and she couldn't wed, so into the dark river, though the workers, all of 'em, were marching to her relief. Horizon dotted with five-pointed stars, added Patrick, and hammers and sickles.

Why couldn't the masters pay more? This bloated fellow had a hand in it. Why the fat stuff was standing squarely in his way on the ladder. Guess the workers would have to present their bill. No doubt about payment then. I should say not. Hope to kiss a pig. Fat follows on the latter. Knives cut meat, it is also susceptible to explosion, in the distance drums, the day of glory marches nearer. Beautiful women up above—Helens, Sonnicas, Follies girls, perhaps even virgins—the kind men drowned railroads for and sweated 500 fellow men on a great unhappy liner, and for each vessel 400 longshoremen must strain away months of life that such beauty might be brightly robed and royally jeweled. A tithe of one pearl would have saved the factory girl from the river. Fat stuff, will you never get off the ladder? Shall we have to slap you to sleep?

Three hundred pound bags of beans. Best breakers of backs and guts I know. Slaves carry 'em on their backs or try to. Bags. Tons, twenties, hundreds, millions. Bags. Bags. Thugrees. Assassins. Bags. Comrade gasping in the wings, blood on his lips, more blood coming. Ain't it annoying. Another lowbrow's got an internal hemorrhage . . . "Up from your tail there!" the foreman at him in kindly tones. Paddy snitched a look at the ladder. Up it wended, up from the broken backed men, up from squalid homes reeking always of foul toilets, up from comrades slowly recovering in hospitals, up from unsung corpses of the industrial dead, up to a fine home, a lovely woman, really happy children, nearer landscape threaded with a silver river, glinting with hammers and sickles and five-pointed stars, winking a promise of freedom. Long roll of workers' drums and world-wide army marching. Hell. Dig the hook in.

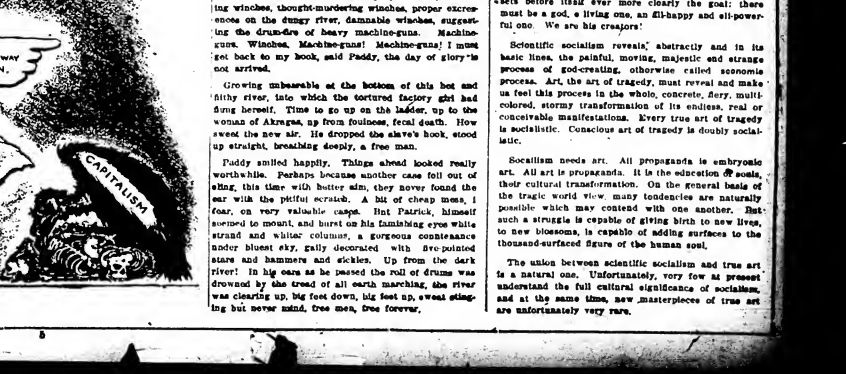
Patrick groaned.

For a breather coming out into square of hatch, there was the bloated fellow grinning down at him. At his side a fabulous face that must have bloomed in Akragas. Jolly girl, of good shape. Probably having lots of fun. Happier and happier. Huh! The unwed mother plunging into the dark river.

"Paddy me bye!" protested the big-hearted foreman. The chained young colossus hastened to dig his hook in a cass. Rattling of the winches on deck above. Winches too often defective, causing drafts to fall and take human lives, winches the masters cared little about, so much profit in the cargo you know, life-taking winches, thought-murdering winches, proper excrescence on the dingy river, damnable winches, sugaring the drums-fire of heavy machine-guns. Machine-guns. Winches. Machine-guns! Machine-guns! I must get back to my hook, said Paddy, the day of glory is not arrived.

Growing unbearable at the bottom of this hot and filthy river, into which the tortured factory girl had flung herself. Time to go up on the ladder, up to the woman of Akragas, up from foulness, fecal death. How sweet the new air. He dropped the slave's hook, stood up straight, breathing deeply, a free man.

Paddy smiled happily. Things ahead looked really worthwhile. Perhaps became another case fell out of sling, this time with butter aim, they never found the ear with the pitiful scratch. A bit of cheap mess, I fear, on very valuable cargo. But Patrick, himself seemed to mount, and burst on his famishing eyes white strand and white: columns, a gorgeous countenance under bluest sky, gaily decorated with five-pointed stars and hammers and sickles. Up from the dark river! In big ears as he passed the roll of drums was drowned by the tread of all earth marching, the river was clearing up, big feet down, big feet up, sweat stinging but never mind, free men, free forever,




Drawing by Vose.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

Vol. III. No. 235. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $9.00 per year. Outside of Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1926

## CANTON ARMY NEAR CAPTURE OF SHANGHAI

### *Sun's Army Collapsed; His Capital Taken*

SHANGHAI, Oct. 17.—This city, the "Paris of the Orient," may soon become the prize of the Cantonese armies, if developments of yesterday are any measure of what is to come. The forces of General Sun Chuan-fang, in Kiangsi province have been beaten and routed, Nanking, his capital, is reported taken, and, in addition, the governor of Chekiang province has gone over to the Cantonese and is thought to be preparing to attack Shanghai from the south.

**Had to Run for His Life.**

So complete was the debacle in Kiangsi, that General Sun was compelled with his staff to make a personal flight, hiding himself on a foreign gunboat at Kiukiang, as his defeating troops turned the city over to the Cantonese. It is believed they are fleeing to Nanking, above Shanghai about 150 miles in Kiangsu province.

**General Uprising Against Him.**

Two of Sun's strongest supporters went over to the Canton armies and the reactionary general, who is one of the organizers, along with British imperialist agents, of the "Constitutional Defense League," financed by the British, had to flee from his own troops and civilians who had been angered by continuous looting and murdering of his command.

Cantonese troops are in full possession of Kiangsi province and their commander, General Cheuk Kei-shih, has already started to reorganize the leaderless soldiers who are joining the Canton forces en masse.

**Nanking, Sun's Capital, Taken.**

Sun's flight to Nanking, his capital in Kiangsu province, is likely only to result in his capture there, as it is reported that Cantonese detachments, disguised as civilians but bearing arms, have entered Nanking by the aid of sympathetic Chekiang provincial troops.

As Sun's flight took place, about 1,200 of his troops who had not gone over to the Cantonese were killed when the Kuang Yuang, a British ship of the China Merchant Navigation company and loaded with arms, took fire in Kiukiang harbor. The munitions exploded, discharging shells over the city and killing most of the 1,500 soldiers aboard before burning down to the water.

**Loses Chekiang Province.**

Governor Lisia Chan of the province of Chekiang, the rich province lying south of Shanghai, yesterday declared his province independent of Sun Chuan-fang's rule and is reported to be ready to aid the Cantonese march on Shanghai.

In Shanghai the foreign police reserves have been called out to guard the foreign concessions, while two miles south of Shanghai the troops of Sun have torn up the railway and are placing artillery hoping to block the expected attack from Chekiang province, the capital of which, Hangchow, is only 157 miles south.

**Little Hope for Reaction.**

The only hope of stopping the advancing Canton armies from capture of Shanghai is the forlorn one that Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian reactionary may send some reinforcements south. But as Sun never helped Chang when asked, it is not expected that Chang will worry much about getting help to Sun.

Of course, there is the other hope of foreign intervention on a large scale, a movement that is being organized by the British.

**Polish Bandit Slain.**

WARSAW, Oct. 17.—Zotlinsky, a notorious Polish bandit, was slain by police here in a raid on a "bandit party" staged by the robber. In the last few months, Zeilinsky is said to have committed numerous murders, thefts, and burgleries in and near Warsaw. His romantic inclinations caused him to give away, and the place was discovered by the police. Several of his guests were also seriously wounded.

**Austrian Cabinet Resigns.**

VIENNA Oct. 17.—The Ramek ministry has resigned. It is announced President Hacnisch has accepted the resignation, but requested that the members of the ministry maintain their posts until a new cabinet could be formed.

**"Hands off China!"**

Special "Hands off China" edition next Saturday. Pictures of and articles by noted Chinese leaders.

## KELLOGG DOESN'T LIKE EXERCISING OF POWER BY CHINESE RADICALS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17. — (FP) Secretary Kellogg has instructed the American consul in Canton to protest the laying of an additional tax on imports and exports—above the customs rates permitted by the foreign powers—in those parts of China controlled by the Canton national government.

Other powers have made similar protest, but the new taxes are being collected by the radical government in its ports. Canton takes the position that it is a sovereign Chinese government with which the powers will have to negotiate.

## SOFT COAL STRIKE WILL BE CERTAIN

### *So Says Editor of Gas Makers' Journal*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 17.—"It can be said with reasonable certainty that a soft coal strike will take place next spring," was the assertion of Floyd W. Parsons, of New York, editorial director of the Gas Age Record, to the American Gas Association convention. He continued:

"The operators insist that they will be able to break the strike before it causes any considerable discontinuance to the consuming public. However it is never safe to predict what may happen in a labor controversy of this nature. Several times when the miners' union appeared to be on its last less diligent efforts of the labor leaders succeeded so well in consolidating their forces that the union came back stronger than ever."

## LABOR BANK IN PITTSBURGH IS SWINDLE VICTIM

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17.—Information charging conspiracy were filed here today against three officials of the Brotherhood Savings and Trust company, a labor bank, and two others before Alderman A. M. Maloney Flynn, Bishop Paul Jones, Robert W. Dunn, Forrest Bailey, McAllistar Coleman, Paxten, Hibben, Ben Gitlow, and Carlo Tresca.

**Tell of Persecution.**

They will tell the stories that never reach the ears of our American people about the horrible persecution of workers and peasants in Roumania who dare to speak against the rule of oppression there, and who try to organize for better conditions in factories and on the farms.

Thousands of New York workers will join in this expression of solidarity with their Roumanian fellow-workers, and in a mighty protest against Roumania's government and its queen.

**No Scopes Decision.**

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 17.—The supreme court has adjourned until November 20 without indicating what decision is to be made in the appeal of the John T. Scopes evolution case.

**Banker Sentenced.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 17.—Ramsey Bauchamp who embezzled and misapplied two million dollars from the Union and Planter's bank, was sentenced to five years in Atlanta prison and fined $140,000. Bauchamp was vice-president of the bank.

## SECRECY SURROUNDING QUEEN'S ITINERARY IS CONNECTED WITH LOANS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A great deal of secrecy surrounds the arrangement of plans for Queen Marie's visit n the United States. There appears to be much confusion caused by reason of the fact that itineraries are being made up for the royal party by several different agencies. But since it is quite definitely known that the Queen is coming to the United States largely to effect an arrangement for the floatation of large loans for Roumania, it is likely that much of her time will be spent in the East, chiefly in New York. The United States Lines is already preparing to embark the queen on the Levia-than for the return trip, which, it is announced, will not occur until Christmas, giving the royal consort three months time in which to transact her business.

## *Guthrie Is Named House of Commons Leader in Canada*

The opposition party in the Canadian house of commons will be led by Hugh Guthrie next year. He was elected temporary house leader at a caucus of the elected conservative members of parliament.

## SCHOOL CHILDREN FORCED TO BOW TO QUEEN MARIE

### L. I. D. to Protest Show of Royalism

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—In the mad frenzy to do homage to royalty, even the children of America are being forced to pay e part

In New York City, five thousand youngsters are to be taken from school on the morning of October 23 and made to do honor to Princess Ileana who is being given a reception at the Capitol Theater by a woman's civic committee, headed by the society matron, Mrs. Ira Nelson Morris.

If the visits of European royalty continue as frequently as they have occurred during the past few years, the children of our so-called democratic country will be well instructed in the proper way to treat a monarch.

**L. I. D. Will Protest.**

It is to protest against this sort of welcome to the representatives of Roumania's fascist government that the New York section of the International Labor Defense has arranged a demonstration in Union Square on Monday the 18, at 5:30.

There will be a number of prominent speakers including Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Bishop Paul Jones, Robert W. Dunn, Forrest Bailey, McAllistar Coleman, Paxten, Hibben, Ben Gitlow, and Carlo Tresca.

## D. OF J. MAN REVEALS PLOT AGAINST SACCO

### *But Boston Globe Did Not Publish Letter*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DEDHAM, Mass., Oct. 17 (FP)—Although the hearing of Sacco and Vanzetti's last motion for a new trial has already passed and Judge Webster Thayer is supposedly considering the evidence prior to giving his decision for or against the two Italian workers, another affidavit bearing on the motion has been filed by defense attorney William G. Thompson.

A letter of Fari Felizus Weiss, department of justice agent, to the Boston Globe—which that paper did not print—is incorporated into Thompson's affidavit. Weiss was named in other affidavits supporting the new trial motion as one of the men considered in connection with the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti on the payroll robbery and murder charge.

**Reveals Plot Against Law.**

Weiss confirms the affidavit of John Russamanti (secured by defense attorney Fred Moore four years ago but not used until Thompson entered it in support of the last motion.) Russamanti was an undercover man whom Weiss proposed to the then district attorney Frederick G. Katzmann, as one who could be put in a cell next to Sacco to get evidence.

Weiss claims in his unpublished letter to the Globe that he explained to Katzmann "that anarchists do not commit crimes for money, but for a principle, and that banditry was not in their code."

Weiss further claims that he had intended to put a spy next to Sacco as much to clear him of the murder charge as to convict him, although it was asserted at the recent hearing that Sacco and Vanzetti were framed on the capital charge in order to discredit them when federal agents could not get sufficient evidence to deport them as radicals.

**A. D. of J. Man Now.**

Weiss was not in the federal service at the time of the Sacco Vanzetti arrest and trial but had been previously and is now again, though stationed in the west.

He says to the Globe that he told Katzmann he knew Sacco was an anarchist. Weiss concludes his letter with charges that Katzmann is trying to clear himself of the "Ruzzamenti Sacco" and that Ruzzamenti "delivered my life into the hands of the international reds the world over by his perjury" in giving the defense an affidavit.

## Three Killed in Fight in Monterey Legislature

MONTEREY, Mex., Oct. 17.—Three persons were killed and several persons were injured in a revolver battle between opposing factions in the state legislature here.

The battle occurred outside of the legislative palace and followed a heated debate during which charges were made that the agents of Governor Siller had made attempts to assassinate two deputies.

Oscar Spaniveda, chief clerk of the chamber of deputies, a policemen and a bootblack were killed. A newspaper reporter who hurried out to cover the story was seriously wounded.

## *Editor of B. of L. E. Journal Assailed by Pres. John L. Lewis*

Albert F. Coyle, editor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal, who was made the target of an acrimonious speech by John L. Lewis at the Detroit convention of the A. F. of L. in connection with the elections now going on in the United Mine Workers' Union.

## NEGRO STRIKE IS FEDERATION MAIN BUSINESS

### Conditions are Menace, says Fitzpatrick

Discussion of the strike of the Negro women date staffers here was the main topic at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor Sunday afternoon.

The federation pledged its support to the Negro women and voted unanimously to give them credentials to solicit strike funds from all labor organizations affiliated.

President Fitzpatrick introduced the discussion declaring that the strike has a great significance to the entire labor movement. It exposes the **exploitation of the Negro workers**, he said, which is a menace to all workers, as the bosses use their power over unorganized Negroes to decrease all wages.

**Horrible Conditions.**

"This strike opens a little corner of the terrible conditions under which Negroes must work," he said. "These factories form a reservoir of cheap labor, coming up fresh from the south, and exploited in such a manner."

Conditions under which they work are horrible, it was related, and such that the stuffed dates produced there are unfit for human consumption. Fitzpatrick declared that he had appealed to the U. S. department of labor to investigate, and that the Mars company, where the women were employed, refused to remedy conditions.

**Whitemen Speaks.**

"We've got to fight to go forward," said Fitzpatrick in closing.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman of the American Negro congress, and Mrs. Fannie Warnettas, president of the union, addressed the meeting by invitation

**A. F. of L. Report Wast.**

A written report on the A. F of L. convention was read at the meeting. It contained very little of importance, and emphasized mainly the question of whether or not shoppers of Detroit were more loyal during the world war than unionists. The questions of Passaic aid, organization of auto workers, and the speeches on Russia were omitted.

## FAVORABLE REPORT ON MEXICAN UNIONS HIDDEN BY THE A. F. OF L.; WON'T GO TO LABOR CONFERENCE

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., October 17. — It developed today that reports by William D. Mahon, fraternal delegate to the Mexican Federation of Labor convention at Mexico City, in March, and of James B. Conners, delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress at Montreal in September, were slipped into the last day's proceedings. They were not read to the convention.

Mahon's report was pretty well loaded with dynamite. Mahon declared that, "The first action of the convention was to send a telegram to Plutarco Elias Calles, president of Mexico pledging the undivided support of the 'C. R. O. M.' (the Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana, or Mexican Federation of Labor) in his attitude towards the church and endorsing his conduct of administering the government of the Republic of Mexico."

Mahon reported in detail the various activities of the Mexican labor movement, its war against fascism, establishing a college to train labor officials, the founding of an institute of social science, developing the cooperativa societies, these matters coming before the gathering of 400 different resolutions. Only 83 resolutions came before the A. F of L. convention here.

**It Was "Some Sight."**

Mahon reported there were 1,525 delegates at the Mexican congress, compared to the less than 500 here. Mahon told of President Calles coming before the gathering, seking for the floor, not as president of the republic, but as "a comrade and fellow worker." Mahon reported, "To me this was some sight."

Mahon reported that seven years ago the Mexican Federation of Labor had only 7,000 members, whereas it now has 1,500,000, not much more than a million less than there are in the A. F. of L. Mahon declared:

**What Catholics Don't Like.**

"The cheering that followed the close of President Calles' address was the most wonderful that I have ever experienced in my 40 years of work, which has brought me in touch with many conventions and mass meetings of workers."

This is what Delegate James W. Fitzpatrick in his attack on the Mexican labor movement referred to as "the foul alliance between Calles and the C. R. O. M."

**Trevino Conceals Truth.**

Ricardo Trevino, secretary-general of the Mexican Federation of Labor, who was fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention, declared that he was satisfied with the action of the convention in its closing session on religious church war. He declared that Delegate Fitzpatrick was merely stating his own personel opinion. Of course, this is not true, since Fitzpatrick was speaking for a strong section of the catholic bloc in the convention.

There was nothing unusual in Conners' report. He declared that Fredorick G. Roberts, fraternal delegate of the British Trades Union Congress at Montreal, in his speech, "appeared to be strong for the Labor Party of Great Britain."

**Dodge International Conference.**

No delegation of the American Federation of Labor will attend the International labor conference to be held at Mexico City, Oct. 21-26, at which it is expected that most of the countries affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam)-will be represented.

Ricardo Trevino, secretary-general of the Mexican Federation of Labor, waited in vain for a favorable answer here in the lobby of the Tuller Hotel while the executive council discussed the matter in secret session. The attitude of the A. F. of L. executive council on this subject was characteristic of many of its actions.

**A Left-Handed Slam.**

It did not turn down the invitation extended to it by the Mexican Federation of Labor; in fact, it was really accepted. But it was done after President William Green, or some member or members of the executive council must go, if anybody went. President Green, however, in common with every member of the executive council found that they would be too busy to make the trip, that they had other more important engagements.

Nothing announces that delegates from 13 countries will attend the gathering, including many of the South American countries, with spokesmen present for Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Spain and other European countries. It is expected that Edo Fimman, president of the International Federation of Transport Workers and former secretary of the International Federation of Trades Unions, will attend. Perhaps the A. F. of L. council took the action it did, feeling that it did not desire so quickly to develop this close con-

(Continued on page 2.)

## NEGRO SHOPPERS PRAISE GREEN FOR REACTION

### *Loud Attack on Soviet Workers' Republic*

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 17.—Bitter hostility on the part of Detroit's open shoppers toward the American Federation of Labor changed to a veritable upproval of many of the convention's actions here before the hour of adjournment arrived.

This change of attitude was most clearly apparent in the local "American Plan" press, that spewed forth its poisonous "open shop" venom as greeting to the arriving delegates, but later learned how to take the A. F. of L. officials to its editorial bosom and con soft acquiescence of the administration's policies so overwhelmingly endorsed by the assembled delegates.

**Open Shoppers Have Reason.**

This was especially true of the Detroit Free Press. Its editorial greeting to the convention was a demand that no efforts be made to organize workers locally, especially in the auto industry, charging that the workers were better off under the local open shop regime. No doubt the slavery-like conditions in the auto shops will be buried at the heads of the A. F. of L.

But the action of the convention on the questions of the Citizens' Military Training Camps, its opposition to the recognition of and sending of a delegation to the Union of Soviet Republics chanced all that Thunderous salvos of editorial applause greeted the conventions approval of these schools of militarism and of the imperialist opposition to the workers' and peasants' government

**Open Shop Finds an Affinity.**

Thus the Free Press entitles its leading editorial: "Two Bumps For Communism" and hails "the scorching condemnation of Communism and all its works, particularly as they are represented in Soviet Russia, which the American Federation of Labor convention embodied in a unanimously adopted resolution."

The 100 per cent capitalist Free Press is happy to note that the A. F. of L. is "standing against radicalism, and particularly against radicalism of the Moscow brand," which it claims is a bad blow to the Soviet crowd, but

(Continued on page 6)

## French Cabinet Fears to Open Debt Question

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The French government will not ask for ratification of the British and American debt settlements before February. It was learned authoritatively today.

The delay has been decided upon in the hope that the November elections in the United States and the French senatorial elections in January may change the situation

The government, it is learned, has made a canvas of the situation and found that there is little chance of the present parliament ratifying the agreements.

**Mail Clerks Injured.**

DENNISON, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Four mail clerks were injured here when the engine and eight mail cars, with three sleepers on the Pennsylvania road were derailed. The clerks were not seriously injured. It is believed.

**Young Worker Killed.**

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 17.—Orville Lane, a young worker in the paper mill here, was scalded to death when an explosion occurred in a "soda" cooker. Several other workers were seriously burned. No reason for the explosion is given.

## *Forge Ahead to Keep The Daily Worker! Philadelphia Sets the Pace*

By JAY LOVESTONE.

WE are moving ahead to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. We may be a little more slow than we have hoped to be. But we are getting there.

Philadelphia is setting the pace. In so far as THE DAILY WORKER campaign is concerned, Philadelphia is certainly not a sleepy city. Every district of the Workers (Communist) Party has been assigned a certain quota which it must attain to order to enable The DAILY WORKER to continue. In this contest, to date, some of the districts are doing well. Others had better wake up and wake up quickly. Unless they got on the job very soon, they will wake up to find that there is no DAILY WORKER to KEEP.

WE herewith publish the achievements of the different districts of the Workers (Communist) Party thru October 14th. Examine the table carefully and see whether you have done your duty or failed to respond to the urgent call to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

| District | Quota Assigned | Amount Collected thru Oct. 14 | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Boston | $ 4,000 | $ 453.25 | 11.3 |
| 2. New York | 15,000 | 1,348.50 | 9.3 |
| 5. Philadelphia | 3,000 | 926.60 | 30.9 |
| 6. Buffalo | 1,100 | 87.50 | 8.0 |
| 8. Pittsburgh | 2,500 | 346.30 | 13.8 |
| 9. Cleveland | 3,000 | 273.50 | 9.1 |
| 7. Detroit | 2,900 | 665.25 | 24.2 |
| 10. Chicago | 7,500 | 1,554.54 | 20.7 |
| 8. Minneapolis | 3,500 | 82.10 | 2.3 |
| 10. Kansas City | 1,000 | 265.00 | 26.5 |
| 12. Seattle | 2,500 | 88.10 | 3.5 |
| 13. San Francisco | 2,000 | 362.25 | 18.1 |
| 14. New Haven | 1,000 | 123.00 | 12.3 |
| Agricultural District | 400 | 106.00 | 26.0 |
| Canada | ..... | 17.00 | ..... |

UP to October 15th, we have collected $6,778.12.

The Philadelphia district leads in the proportion of its quota it has collected to date. The Chicago district has to date raised the largest sum. The Detroit, Kansas City and Agricultural districts are making a good showing. Districts, far stronger organizationally, are trailing these sections of our party. We hope that this will serve to arouse some of the higher but slower districts to speed up.

Of course, in many districts the machinery for the KEEP THE DAILY WORKER campaign has not gotten into full swing yet. Mass meetings, dances, balls, bazaars, banquets, rummage sales, picnics, entertainments and affairs of every description have been arranged. All of these will surely bring the necessary relief.

BUT we must hurry up. WE MUST GET SOME BIG CONTRIBUTIONS AT ONCE. The next few weeks are our most critical and trying time.

There certainly must be thousands of workers—friends and sympathisers —in every section of the party who have not yet been approached for a direct immediate contribution to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

If your district has made a good showing to date, there is only one thing for you to do. Hurry up. Bruce up. Do better. You can do it. You must try harder and the results will be there for The DAILY WORKER.

If your district has made a good record to date, it shows that you are on the right road. It shows that you can get results. Very likely you can do much better even than you have done so far. There is every reason for believing that you can deliver even more telling support to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

LET US ALL FORGE AHEAD TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

# EMPLOYERS TRY TO SPLIT PAPER BOX STRIKERS

## Spread Lies to Bring About Dissension

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Employers in the paper box industry yesterday took a new tack in their efforts to break down the morale of the 4,000 striking box workers. Anonymous circulars were distributed to workers early in the morning, purporting to come from dissatisfied union workers and criticising the leaders for their conduct of the strike.

**Charge Disloyalty.**

The familiar lies resorted to by bosses who have their backs to the wall were spread across the page. The leaders were charged with being in the pay of the bosses, of selling out and of disloyalty to the rank and file of the strikers.

Manager Fred Caiola and other officials of the union were cheered at a mass meeting of workers when they branded the circulars as a trick of the employers to break the strike. Caiola declared that one manufacturer on Wooster Street had been seen distributing these circulars in person.

Anthony Capparo, special organizer for the union, praised the efforts for their fine work throughout the past 16 months. He maintained that the former corrupt officials of the union had connived with the manufacturers to get out the circulars.

**Bosses Afraid.**

"Why didn't those responsible for issuing these circulars have the nerve to sign them?" shouted Manager Caiola. "When the union makes accusations against anyone our officials always sign the statement. The bosses are showing by their tactics that their backs are to the wall. The wall is bound to fall very soon and the bosses will go down with it!"

William Pickens, field organizer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, praised the union for admitting Negroes into its ranks on the same basis as white workers. "The unity of labor is better than any consideration of race or language. The owners of your factories hang together, but they want to divide you. Every white man who sets himself against a Negro worker is playing into the hands of the bosses. Every black man who sets himself against a white worker is undermining his own chances of advancement."

## Mooney Branch of I. L. D. Meets Tues., Workers Are Invited

The "Mooney" branch of the I. L. D. will meet Tuesday evening, Oct. 19, at 3209 W. Roosevelt Road, workers of that neighborhood being invited. Fred Mann, of the National Executive Committee will give a short talk.

Wednesday evening, Oct. 20th, the Irving Park Branch will meet at 4051 N. Drake; the Cicero (International) branch at Liberty Hall, 14th and 49th Ct., and the Boosters and Organization Committees at 768 W. Van Buren St.

**Lowden Against Reductions.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, and possible presidential timber, has announced himself as opposed to a "competitive tariff" which would lower the standard of prices of manufactured goods to that of farm goods. He believes the solution is in bringing the farm prices up.

## CHOOSE!

# BOSS' FRAMEUP IS BOOMERANG, STRIKE GAINS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

By J. O. BENTALL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 17.—The arrest of Richard Ward on a trumped-up charge that he beat Helen Fairbanks, a scab in the Philadelphia Carpet Company shop which is now on strike, is reacting as a boomerang against the bosses of the "struck" shop, the workers in all the other shops taking sides with Ward.

**Not Even There.**

Ward was working in the Cochran shop and was not present at the time the scab girl was supposed to have been beaten. She assured two girl strikers, as well as Ward, of having beaten her, but the girls were working in another shop at the very time when the alleged beating was said to have taken place.

Ward is held in $500 bail and the girl strikers are also held for a hearing.

The story is so thin that the Fairbanks woman, who is scabbing in the Philadelphia shop, is now sought by an officer with a warrant for her arrest on a charge of perjury.

**Lies on Age.**

When she first came as a scab she claimed that she was 21 years old. But in order to make a better impression on the court she says the bosses told her to say she is only 16. The bosses are now quite uncertain about the testimony of this weak girl, and if they cannot use her and if she is later brought up for perjury they will desert her and she may land in jail for a year or two.

The strike is still 100 per cent strong and the picketing is kept up every day, while the bosses find it more expensive to keep up appearances.

## Cleveland Traction Company Head, Who Fought Labor, Dead

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17. — John J. Stanley, head of the Cleveland Street Railway company, and well-known in American traction circles, died here last week. Stanley has been known in recent times for the brutal refusal to concede the street railway men a decent wage. Several months ago the street railway men demanded an increase in wages, but it was promptly refused by Mr. Stanley. The street car men then proposed that as the street railway company had to get a new charter, the so-called Taylor grant, which granted them the charter, should be amended to include a clause providing that the street car men might belong to a union affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

Officials of the Cleveland Federation of Labor and of the street car men, lobbied in the municipal council, the assurance being given to the delegates of the Cleveland Federation of Labor that the amendment would pass. Just as everywhere, labor's influence is so great among the "friends" that the amendment was defeated by a vote of 18 to 6.

A few weeks ago it was announced that street car fares in Cleveland will be raised from 6c to 7c. But there has been no announcement that the street car men's wages will be raised. In view of these facts, it is therefore astonishing to read in the Cleveland Citizen of October 9, a statement by the street car men that: "We know that many of our members will feel that they have lost a friend."

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

# CHICAGO RADIO STATION OBTAINS A. F. L. APPROVAL

## Delegates Return from Detroit Meet

By CARL HAESSLER, Federated Press.

Delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention, which closed in Detroit, Oct. 14, have returned to Chicago. Delegate John Mangan, representing the Chicago Federation of Labor, had his resolution for endorsement of WCFL, the labor-owned and labor-operated Chicago radio-station, unanimously carried, with instructions to the executive council to further study radio development and their bearing on labor. His resolution to force a straightening out of the snarl between the International Horseshoers' union and the Chicago local did not pass but it brought about a negotiated agreement.

**Gets Resolution.**

Delegate Christian Medsen of the painters accomplished his purpose also when his resolution to aid in seeing justice done to a small number of Hindus long resident in this country was referred to the executive council for active support if it is found not to violate the immigration policy of the federation.

**Will Broadcast Passaic.**

"We'll tell the whole Chicago area of the need for Passaic relief and so put our labor radio to good labor use," declared Charles F. Wills, a machinist delegate and business manager of the Chicago Federation News, to the convention at Detroit.

While he was uttering those words another labor project was going out over the ether from the municipal labor broadcasting station WCFL in Chicago. This was the talk on the co-operatively grown and marketed apples of the Wenatchee District Cooperative Association, the selling end of the Washington State Farmers' Union. The Farmer-Labor exchange of Chicago is handling 150,000,000 apples for the co-operative farmers, each case bearing the farmer's union trades council.

## Ohioan Officials Doubt Validity of U. S. Constitution

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 17.—According to the "Rubber Worker," official organ of the Rubber Workers' Union of this city, the mayor of a city in Ohio recently stated that he did not know "whether the constitution would hold good in the courts today." According to the Rubber Worker, evidently the question of free speech was under discussion, when this mayor delivered himself of this bit of wisdom.

When one considers the various other ways transpiring in this town, as for instance, that company police use company ambulances at night to search the homes of the men without warrant, and are allowed to do this because the company police at the same time have city police authority, then one cannot wonder that those in authority do have doubts as to the constitution of the United States.

*The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.*

# Tell-Tale Records Are Shrouded in Secrecy in the Sacco-Vanzetti Case

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

It is one full month today since Judge Webster Thayer, in the Norfolk County Court at Dedham, Massachusetts, "took under advisement" the demand for a new trial for Nick Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. But still no decision.

The American Federation of Labor has held its convention during the last two weeks in Detroit, Mich., and called for an investigation of the activities of the department of justice in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. But no desire was shown to really fight the case and rouse all American labor to the doom that threatens two courageous workers in the dungeons of New England. These are ominous developments.

* * *

The confession of the former department of justice agent Fred J. Weyand, that no one believed Sacco and Vanzetti guilty, has already been reviewed in these columns.

The confession of Lawrence Letherman, for 25 years a post office inspector, and for three years local agent of the department of justice in Massachusetts, supports the startling revelations made public by Weyand.

Lethermen says that while he was post office inspector he collaborated with the agents of the department of justice in matters of joint concern, including the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The man under him in direct charge of that case was William J. West, who is still attached to the department in Boston. Letherman says that before, during and after the trial, Mr. West had a number of "under-cover men" assigned to this case, including Ruzzamenti and Carbone, a number of men assigned to watch the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, all under-cover men, and one or two of them employed by the committee.

Lethermen states that the department of justice was anxious to get sufficient evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti to deport them, but never succeeded in getting the kind and amount of evidence required.

**IT WAS THE OPINION OF DEPARTMENT AGENTS HERE THAT CONVICTION OF SACCO AND VANZETTI FOR MURDER WOULD BE ONE WAY OF DISPOSING OF THESE TWO MEN.**

It was also the general opinion of such of the agents in Boston as had any actual knowledge of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, that Sacco and Vanzetti, altho anarchists and agitators, were not highway robbers and had nothing to do with the South Braintree crime.

Letherman says there is or was a great deal of correspondence on file in the Boston office between Mr. West and Mr. Katzman, the district attorney, and that these letters and documents on file in the Boston office would throw a great deal of light upon the preparation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case for trial, and upon the real opinion of the Boston office of the department of justice as to the guilt of Sacco and Vanzetti of the particular crime with which they were charged.

* * *

It is pointed out that records still held in secret, and which the present attorney general, Sargent, in Coolidge's cabinet, refuses to reveal, will show that the department of justice at no time considered Sacco and Vanzetti guilty of the holdup and murders at South Braintree.

They will show, however, the actual collusion between the department of justice at Washington, under the thumb of the New England mill owner, Senator Butler, and the local prosecutors in Massachusetts who owe their power and tenure in office to the multi-millionaire shoe factory and textile mill owners.

This is the shoe-and-textile tyranny that placed Anthony Bimba on trial for blasphemy and sedition at Brockton, Mass., that refuses permission for workers' meetings practically thruout its entire domain, building every possible hulwark for its class rule against the rising power of the workers. Victory in the Sacco-Vanzetti case for the mill owners, will mean the strengthening of this tyranny. Victory for the workers thru the saving of the lives of Secco and Vanzetti will help open the way for the organization of the New England mill workers into trade unions and the strengthening of the political power of labor. The Sacco-Vanzetti case is a crucial struggle for the whole American labor movement.

* * *

Tomorrow:—Nick Secco and his lawyer, William G. Thompson, meet Celestino Madeiros, who confessed that he played a part in the South Braintree crime, face to face in the Dedham jail.

**3 Die in Crossing Crash.**

OWATONNA, Minn., Oct. 17.—Two persons are dead, a child is near death with a fractured skull, and three others are suffering from injuries, as the result of a Milwaukee passenger train striking their car at a grade crossing in the downtown section here early today.

The dead: Mrs. S. Peters, Pepin, Wis., Mrs. William Wendlandt, Owatonna.

*Watch the Saturday Magazine*

**Perdons Rich Murderer.**

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 17.—"Ma" Ferguson, governor, pardoned three prisoners and granted furloughs to four others. Among them was a wealthy son of a Dallas manufacturer, who killed a policeman in a Dallas post-office robbery in 1931.

KHARKOV, Ukraine, Oct. 17.—Fourteen counter - revolutionists charged with conspiracy to bring about the restoration of the Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaievitch, went to trial here today.

# COWBOY PRAISES METHOD USED IN PASSAIC STRIKE

## Best Conducted She's Seen, Says Leader

DETROIT, Oct. 17.— (FP) — "The most splendid piece of organization work I have ever seen." That's what Sara Conboy, secretary of the United Textile Workers, thinks about the Passaic strike relief work.

Mrs. Conboy, in direct touch with the Passaic strike for union recognition and decent pay since the thousands of Passaic textile workers joined the A. F. of L., is emphatic in her praise of the efficient machine which has furnished the financial sinews of war in the long struggle.

"We have a man, Wagenknecht," she added, "who is a financial genius. To him I attribute a large measure of praise for maintaining the spirit of the men and women out on strike, thru keeping up a steady flow of relief funds from all parts of the country.

"Never have I seen such splendid spirit after so many weeks and months of privation," she declared. "It is a triumph of union relief organization."

## Favorable Report on Mexican Unions Hidden by A. F. L.' Convention

(Continued from page 1)

tact with the Amsterdam International.

In view of the fact that the next meeting of the executive council will not meet again until in January, at St. Petersburgh, Florida, great interest centers about what the council did not do, rather than what it did at its meeting here.

No steps were taken to carry into effect the demand for an investigation of the struggle between the Mexican church and government. This will therefore be delayed for at least three months. This question may either have been something to do with the failure to send a delegation to the proposed conference at Mexico City. Such a delegation would of necessity be compelled to report on the Mexican religious war.

So far as could be learned no action was taken, nor even a report received on the so-called investigation of the recent successful strike of Fur Pur-riers' Union in New York City. In a letter mailed several months ago by President William Green to Ben Gold head of the Joint Board of the New York Furriers' Union, it was stated that the "investigation" was nearly completed at that time.

There were indications that the executive council would make some recommendations to the convention that has just adjourned here. But no such report was made. The matter not coming before the convention. And now the members of the executive council have scattered for another three months without even considering this matter.

Similarly with the much advertised organization drive in the automobile industry, this matter was referred by the Metal Trades Department to the A. F. of L. convention, which in turn sent it to the executive council, which in its turn has made no plans for immediate action.


*THEATRE PERFORMANCE*

for the benefit of

# The Daily Worker

Labor's Newspaper

*"The Adding Machine"*

Adventures of a White-Collar Slave on Earth—in Heaven—in Hell

Performance by THE STUDIO PLAYERS

Banquet at 7 P. M. - - - - - - - Dancing at 9 P. M.

EXTRA CHARGE

**COME** for a Jolly and Interesting Time for Labor's ENGLISH DAILY

*DOUGLAS PARK AUDITORIUM*

3202 So. Ogden Avenue

**Sunday, October 24th, 1926.**

— Admission 50 Cents —


# Passaic—A Challenge to the A. F. of L. Leadership

Statement by the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party in Answer to the Attack on the Communists at the A. F. of L. Convention.

THE convention of the American Federation of Labor has been indulging in its annual attack on the Communists. Because the Communists insist that the trade unions must be militant fighting organisations for the workers' interests, and criticise the inactivity, compromises, weaknesses and deals with the bosses of the leaders of the A. F. of L., the Communists are denounced as disrupters of the labor movement.

The American Federation of Labor, in this convention, has answered its own attack on the Communists. Facts and actions speak louder than words, and while the A. F. of L. denounced the Communists in words, in action it was obliged to recognize the work of the Communists in relation to one of the biggest constructive achievements for the American labor movement in recent years.

THREE months ago the executive Council of the A. F. of L. sent out a statement to the local unions warning them against giving relief funds to the Passaic strike and denouncing the Communists in connection with this strike. At the Detroit convention the A. F. of L. went on record unanimously to make an appeal for relief for the striking Passaic workers, took an immediate collection in their behalf of over a thousand dollars, and ordered a conference of international presidents for the purpose of securing other funds immediately.

By this action the American Federation of Labor recognizes the strike at Passaic as one of the most important [illegible] It has been compelled to take over and give support to a strike which it has previously denounced. It has been compelled to come to the support of the first great movement in several years of unorganised workers for trade union organisation and resistance to the attacks of the employers. Who Organized the Passaic Workers?

THE A. F. of L. is compelled to recognise and take up the struggle of the Passaic workers, but at the same time it denounces Communists as disrupters of the labor movement.

Will the A. F. of L., now that it has declared that it stands behind the Passaic strike and recognizes its importance, tell the American workers who organised the Passaic workers, who aided them in carrying on their fight during the past eight months, who organized the movement for relief funds which has enabled them to carry on their heroic struggle during all these months?

THE A. F. of L. knows that this could not be done. The achievement for the American labor movement was carried thru by the initiative and support of the Workers (Communist) Party. It knows that it was the Communists who came to aid of the utterly oppressed Passaic workers when the bosses tried to make their exploitation even greater thru enforcing a wage cut. It was the Communists who aided them to organize their strength thru forming a union. It was the Communists who aided in fighting their battles on every field.

AND even after eight long months of rebuffs and denunciation of the Passaic strikers by the A. F. of L. the way was found to have the Passaic strikers enter the A. F. of L. thru becoming a local of the United Textile Workers' Union, the Communists [illegible] about. The Communist even agreed to the sacrifice of Alfred Weisbord, who had for all these months been the leader of the strike, and who had won the confidence and loyalty of every striker in Passaic by his devotion to the cause of the workers.

Because the Communists stood for a united labor movement they exerted all their influence to have the Passaic strikers join the A. F. of L. The Communists are for all the workers of the United States organising in labor unions and uniting their strength in one all-inclusive American Federation of Labor. They are for international unity of the labor movement. They are fighting on every front to bring about such a unity of labor for a militant class struggle in the interest of the workers and against the capitalist bosses.

A Challenge to the A. F. of L.

THE Passaic workers were organized with the aid of the Workers (Communist) Party. The Passaic workers' fight has been carried on thru the past eight months because of the support of the workers who gave relief funds to the Passaic workers, and this relief was organized with the aid of the Workers (Communist) Party. Thru the activities and efforts of the Workers (Communist) Party 16,000 formerly unorganised workers have been added to the A. F. of L.

WE challenge the leaders of the A. F. of L. who denounce the Communists as disrupters, to place a similar achievement thru their effort in building the American labor movement before the American workers. Their own records show a decline in the membership of the A. F. of L. Why has not the A. F. of L. acted to organize the twenty million unorganised workers in the great industries [illegible] launched an aggressive campaign to bring these workers into the A. F. of L? These workers are waiting for the A. F. of L. to act. The Communists are doing their part toward organising them. They will in the future bring the A. F. of L. more Passaics—they will organize the unorganised, highly exploited workers wherever possible.

The Communists, whom the A. F. of L. leaders denounce as the disrupters of the labor movement are showing by facts and action that they are the builders of the labor movement.

THE A. F. of L. leaders denounce the Communists because the Communists insist upon action, upon work. They insist upon policies which will strengthen the labor movement. They demand the organization of the unorganised, they demand the amalgamation of the trade unions into industrial unions in order to strengthen the workers in their fights, they demand the organization of a labor party, they demand a militant fight in labor's interest industrially and politically. The Communists are a thorn in the side of the reactionary leaders of the A. F. of L. because they insist the A. F. of L. shall fight for the workers interests. Their insistence on a fight for the workers interests disturbs the peace and comfort of the jobholders at the head of the A. F. of L.

The A. F. of L. and Passaic.

THE A. F. of L. is now officially committed to the support of the Passaic strikers. The workers at Passaic and the members of the trade unions over the country must see to it that it actually given that support.

In order to win the Passaic strike must be fought with the same militancy, with the same uncompromising attitude, which has been shown by the workers thus far.

That the Passaic workers will do their part, we know. They have shown thru long months that they can fight, that in spite of sacrifices and suffering demanded of them, they will not accept defeat.

The A. F. of L. must not be permitted to alter this spirit and compromise the struggle.

The A. F. of L. bureaucracy is on trial before the American workers. Can it do what the Communists have done at Passaic?

Every worker must watch closely the actions of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats in the Passaic situation. The workers must demand the mobilization of all the resources of the labor movement to win the Passaic strike.

THE workers at Passaic must not permit any compromise of their interests. Passaic must be a victory for the workers, a victory for the American labor movement.

The A. F. of L. may denounce the Communists, but the Communists will continue their work to build the labor movement. They will continue their work in support of those measures which will win victories for the American workers in the struggle against the capitalist employers.

The answer of the Communists to the denunciation of the A. F. of L. will be more work to build a stronger, more effective fighting organisation of the workers thru

Organization of the unorganised;

Amalgamation of the trade unions;

Formation of a labor party;

A class struggle by the workers against the capitalists.

Central Committee,
Workers (Communist) Party.
C. E. RUTHENBERG,
General Secretary.

# WORKERS OF INDIA SEND DELEGATE TO LABOR CONGRESS

## Inhuman Treatment of Workers Exposed

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng.—(FP)— "I have come all the way from India to bring you a message from the Indian workers," said S. Chandra Lall in his address as first delegate from the All-Indian Trades Union Congress to the recent British Trades Union Congress at Bournemouth. "We Indian trade unionists followed closely your general strike and were inspired by this splendid working class demonstration. The same British capitalists who exploit you, exploit us. Because the Indian worker's standard of living is so low, your standard of living is being forced down.

"In the Bombay textile mills the average monthly wage for a man is $9.60 and for a woman $5.70. These are government figures. A Calcutta jute mill worker earns $8.80 a month. A worker on the tea plantations earns from $1.20 to $1.60 a week. As for the British empire, I say if it means enough slavery for millions of people, let it die!"

Lall's speech, the one note of revolt sounded from the congress platform, was received enthusiastically by the delegates. The general council received it in silence. Lall got no gold watch and silver necklace for this wife, as did the fraternal delegate from America, Pres. Hutcheson of the carpenters.

Interviewed Lall said, "The Indian Labor movement is still weak. We have only $60,000 of the 30,000,000 workers organized. The 300,000,000 peasants are barely organized at all.

"While the Indian people have been kept in great ignorance (only 1 in every 17 can read or write), and the British government has used every means of coercion and cajolery, the spirit of the workers is good. They have revolted in many great strikes against the ruthless exploitation of the British and Hindu capitalists. British capital controls the export trade and all coal, tea and jute. Indian capital controls the steel works and the cotton industry, the main manufacturing of India."

On the political situation, Lall said, "The electorate is composed of the middle class, the landlords and peasants being prohibited from voting by property qualifications. India will never win her freedom except through the organized workers. The Non-Cooperative Movement failed because the leaders refused to see this."

Chandra Lall, a young lawyer but newly practicing his profession, is a member of the educated class who has deserted his caste and Oxford training for the Indian Labor movement. He has been active as a labor promoter since 1920. He has led big strikes in fields of the railway workers, textile workers, jute workers and others.

## Reluctantly Turn to Revolutionary China

WASHINGTON — (FP) — Radical China is providing the only safeguards to American and other foreigners in the midst of the bitterest civil war the country has yet known, while reactionary and militarist China is turning a savage face toward its foreign allies. That is the perplexing fact which American state department officials gather from dispatches from Nanking, Hankow, Shanghai and Canton. It is confirmed by special press dispatches from China and is now digested by a reluctant editorial in the New York Times which always has sentiments with diplomatic Washington.

Frank Lockhart was sent to Hankow as American consul-general to look after consular and commercial interests in central China and to report on the dangerous spread of the nationalist doctrine of the "red" government at Canton. New Lockhart reports the Cantonese forces as respecting the rights of Chinese and foreigners, while the militarist Sun Chuan-fang is marching his campaign against the radicals by indiscriminate massacre and looting.

Reluctantly the American authorities in touch with China, who feel responsible for the safety of American lives in that country, are turning to the Cantonese "radicals," friendly to the Soviet Union, as the one element which may restore order and a hope of progress in the nation.

## Coal Production in Kuzbas District Grows

MOSCOW, Oct. 17.—Kuzbas coal to the amount of 1,327,000 tons will be produced in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1926, according to plans of the Autonomous Industrial Company of Kuzbas, announced by the official Tass news agency. For the year just ended the production was 773,800 tons. It was in this field that many Americans, led by W. D. Haywood, undertook some years ago to restore production of coal and steel. Many of these recruits left the region before the mines and mills had returned to anything near their pre-war level of production.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly at $ [illegible] per week mailed?

## Five Months Fight Leaves Miners United

LONDON, (FP)—Only 5 months of the mining lockout British miners are holding their ranks solid in all important coal fields. The 200 thousands returning to work are in less important coal fields producing only for local markets.

Starvation and lack of sufficient relief put the miners in a hopeless position in spite of their heroism throughout the struggle. After adjusting internal friction, the British Labor Party is launching a national campaign in conjunction with the Trade Union Congress to rouse public opinion for the miners. Meetings are held throughout the country and the government is asked to resign and go to the country on the mining lockout.

Government forces are by no means united, although they keep up a better front than the labor movement. After Churchill was minded to bring the dispute to an end, prime minister Baldwin was forced by his party chiefs to overrule Churchill. It is understood that banking interests influenced Churchill, but the de-hards had enough power to force the mine owners' point of view.

Business interests realize that if the miners are defeated it will be at the cost of hopelessly injuring British industry. According to government figures, about one billion dollars has already been lost in coal output alone. Some of the coal markets have been lost permanently.

Other industries tried to keep going by importing foreign coal, but the costs have been prohibitive and the coal interests. Industry is shutting down again or further restricting production. Supply of gas is being restricted. Only a fraction of street lamps are being used. The darkened streets remind the inhabitants of the war days, when streets were dimmed for fear of Zeppelin raids.

If the miners are temporarily defeated, the lessons they have taught themselves will long be remembered. There is bound to be less eagerness to force the miners into a fight in the future. Strikes as the miners see, there is plenty of life left in them.

Whatever humiliation is forced on some of the districts, the two important districts of South Wales and Yorkshire will defy for many months longer. Most of the British coal is mined in these two areas. A. J. Cook, Secy., and Herbert Smith, Pres., of the Miners Federation, come from these district and are representative of the spirit prevailing there.

That only severe privation forced the return of the miners who have given way is quite evident. They include many single men not entitled to any poor relief and with no families to rely on. The Federated Press also found that the areas which weakened were those where the poor law commissioners brought down relief to an impossible minimum or cut it out entirely. Families of five and six found it impossible to go on with less than $5 a week for months.

Mine owners who got miners to return to work say that these men are weakened after weeks of privation and unable to do the required work. They produce much less than usual and break down easily.

That the fate of the British miners' struggle will have an important bearing on the mining situation in America is suggested in the following statement of a London financial paper: "If the policy of union control should triumph in England, this is bound to have a repercussion in labor politics in the U. S., and there will be a tremendous drive even here against the part of the union to secure a continuation and strict enforcement of the Jacksonville agreement."

## Progress in Siberia Under the Soviets

By TOM BARKER, Federated Press.

NOVO SIBIRSK, Siberia—(FP)—"Soviet Siberia is now at the point where American middle west was the right after the civil war," says Peter Kletes of the Siberian executive political committee, whose 74 members govern an area larger than the United States. "We are tremendously rich in natural resources, but otherwise we are poor, although we are making progress. We need machinery on credit."

Kletes is to represent the industrial district of Kemerovo, controlled by "Kuzbas." He is in charge of shipments at the chemical plant.

We talked in the recently opened House of the Soviets in the Siberian capital, a building stately and beautiful, commanding the lordly Ob river. Kletes came to Siberia with the first Kuzbas group in 1921.

"Before coming here I lived in the state of Washington for 19 years as lumberjack and farmer," he said. "I still have a 100-acre lot there. In Siberia we have the most single area of agricultural land in the world. The peasant dumps the stable manure into the creek and the soil still smiles each time year after year. There is coal by the billions of tons, iron ore, gold, rivers, forests teeming with fur-bearing animals, fish. Richest country in the world.

"We have are planning everything, every step of the way. We are a government that is operating industry, and we know where we're going and what for. Everything is provided for in our state budget: Loans extended to Siberia are but one item in the mutual firm, but by the resources of the soviet state.

"Let the United States recognize us and we will find a billion dollars of equipment a year in piece of the $100,000,000 we are buying today."

Then the farmer asserted himself. "I was out camping last summer in a village. About 100 yards away there were two beehives. Do you know, we never saw a bee near our camp all the time. The flowers were so plentiful that the bees just hopped off the hive right on to them. They did all their honey hunting within a 10-yard radius."

Then the 19-year residence in the western states showed itself: "Greatest country in the world, I'm telling you, is our Soviet Siberia," Kletes wound up.

# BRITISH COLOR LINE BARS HER BLACK SUBJECTS

## Police Card Has Their Nationality "Doubtful"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON—(By Mail.) — The despicable "Color Bar Act" recently enacted in the Union of South Africa, which is an outrage on the most rudimentary principles of justice, has led to considerable adverse criticism in the British press. This criticism, however, is evidently, not so much it at all—due to the injustice of this act as it is to the fear of the nationalistic spirit of the present government of South Africa.

In general it is implied that this act is a reversal of the empire's policy, but the reversal, if such, is in method only. While focusing the attention on South Africa the example of "British liberty and fair play" in "the mother country" (of the Hottentots!) goes unheeded.

A Joynson-Hicks Decree.

"The Special Restriction (colored alien seamen) Order 1925" signed "W. Joynson-Hicks," notorious red-baiter, is not less unjust because of its camouflaged phraseology. This order is as much a discrimination against color as is the South African Color Bar Act: it is only more subtle in its application.

It compels colored seamen to carry an identification card bearing photo and description, and must be stamped by the police whenever the bearer signs on and pays off a vessel in the United Kingdom. Failure to comply with this police registration may mean deportation. Its scope of application puts a new phase on the word "alien"—making it practically synonymous with the world color.

Nationality "Doubtful."

Colored seamen born within the empire who have made their homes in the United Kingdom for 20 years or more and who have been officially recognized as British up to April the 6th, 1925, (when this order came into force), are now classed as of no or "doubtful" nationality; colored seamen who served in the imperial army and navy during the great war as British-born subjects and seamen of color who left the land of their birthare not exempt, unless they have a passport.

To obtain a passport, which is evidently the only evidence of British nationality accepted to exempt the individual from this "alien" registration, he its unique features in this case. This may perhaps be best illustrated by citing a case:

A Case in Point.

This man was born in the British West Indies. He was married in England some 22 years ago, and has settled down in the United Kingdom as British. He has served in the imperial army and navy during the great war as British-born subjects and seamen of color who left the land of their birth are not exempt, unless they have a passport.

To obtain a passport, which is evidently the only evidence of British nationality accepted to exempt the individual from this "alien" registration, he its unique features in this case. This may perhaps be best illustrated by citing a case:

A Case in Point.

This man was born in the British West Indies. He was married in England some 22 years ago, and has settled down in the United Kingdom as British. He has served in the imperial army and navy during the great war as British-born subjects and seamen of color who left the land of their birth are not exempt, unless they have a passport.

To obtain a passport, which is evidently the only evidence of British nationality accepted to exempt the individual from this "alien" registration, he its unique features in this case. This may perhaps be best illustrated by citing a case:

A Case in Point.

This man was born in the British West Indies. He was married in England some 22 years ago, and has settled down in the United Kingdom as British. He has served in the imperial army and navy during the great war as British-born subjects and seamen of color who left the land of their birthare

# Workers (Communist) Party

## ELECTION CAIGN TOURS

### C. E. Ruthenberg

Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, is starting off his campaign tour with a speech at Buffalo on October 14. The meeting will be held at Workers' Hall, 1006 Huron street. Comrade Ruthenberg will speak on: "What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Will Do for the Workers and Farmers." Comrade Ruthenberg will touch the largest and most important cities of the eastern part of the country, and the readers of the DAILY WORKER should make a note of the time and place of the meeting in their town and be sure to be present at the meeting themselves and bring their fellow workers. The complete tour follows:

Conn., Oct. 13, New Haven, Conn., Workers' Party Headquarters, 38 North Frontage St., 8 p. m.
Oct. 14, Brooklyn, N. Y., Municipal Labor Temple, 11 Arion place.

Sunday, Oct. 20, New York City, (Communist) Party membership meeting, Webster Hall 119 E. 11th street.
Oct. 21, Philadelphia, Pa., Lawrence Hall, Franklin and Columbia.
Oct. 22, Baltimore, Md., Concordia Hall, 1429 Baltimore St., 8 p. m.
Oct. 23, Cleveland, Ohio, Labor Center Bldg., Hall A, 753 East 55th street.
To be announced later.
Sunday, Oct. 27, Toledo, Ohio, Fots Hall, Room 716 Jefferson, 8 p. m.
Sunday, Oct. 28, Chicago, Ill., Northwest Hall, cor. North and Western Ave.
Monday, Oct. 29, Detroit, Mich., Hall of the Masses 2101 Oratiot Ave.

Tuesday, Oct. 31, Minneapolis, Minn., Temple, 2 p. m.
Tell your shopmates, neighbors, friends about these meetings. Get them to the meeting to hear a discussion of the issues of the election campaign from the standpoint of labor.

* * *

### Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who has just completed a tour in Ohio, will cover a number of cities in Minnesota and Wisconsin this October in connection with the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Grecht will speak on: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?" Her tour follows:

Oct. 24, St. Paul, Minn., Tuesday Oct. 25, Red Lake Falls, Minn., Wednesday, Oct. 26, Minneapolis, Minn., Thursday, Oct. 27, Gilbert, Minn., Friday, Oct. 28, Virginia, Minn., Saturday, Oct. 29, Duluth, Minn., Sunday, Oct. 30, Superior, Wis., Monday, Oct. 31, Superior, Wis., Tuesday, Nov. 1, Ashland, Wis., Wednesday, Nov. 2, Hurley, Wis., Thursday, Nov. 3, Ironwood, Mich., Friday, Nov. 4, Bessemer, Mich., Saturday, Nov. 5, Negaunee, Mich., Monday, Oct. 25, Finnish Hall, Ishpeming, Mich., Tuesday, Oct. 26, Finnish Hall, Ishpeming, Mich., Wednesday, Oct. 27, Iron Mt., Mich., Friday, Oct. 28, Escanaba, Mich., Saturday, Oct. 29, Menominee, Mich., Sunday, Oct. 30, Marinette, Wis., Monday, Oct. 31, Green Bay, Wis., Tuesday, Nov. 1, Oshkosh, Wis., Wednesday, Nov. 2, Fond du Lac, Wis., Thursday, Nov. 3, Milwaukee, Wis., Friday, Nov. 4, Racine, Wis., Saturday, Nov. 5, Kenosha, Wis., Sunday, Nov. 6, Waukegan, Ill., Monday, Nov. 7.

### H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, is now engaged in an election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?"

The rest of his tour follows:

ATTELLA, Pa., Sulker Oct. 17, 2:30 p. m. Braxton Granish Hall.
MONONGAHELA, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 18, 8 p. m., Market Hall.
WILLIAMS, Wednesday, Oct. 19, Rolling Hall, cor. 2nd and Lockust.
STEUBENVILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 20, 7:30 p. m., Union Hall.
PITTSBURGH, Sat., Oct. 22.
BRIGHTON, Sun., Oct. 23.
KENSINGTON, Tours, Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 14th St. and 4th Ave.
BEAVERVILLE, Pa. Friday, Oct. 28, Castle Hall.
NEW CASTLE, Pa. Saturday, Oct. 29, Knights of Malta Hall.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sunday, Oct. 30, 2 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 34 Wilson St.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

## WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of stated nominations have been filed by petition which in others the petition cannot be is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.
Nominations officially filed:

### Michigan.

The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the Fall elections to be held Tuesday, Nov. 2:
Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Eichner.
Congress, 13th Dist., Daniel C. Hoban.
Congress, 13th District, William Hellenhauer.
Secretary of State, Sarah Victor.
State Treasurer, Arnold Zeigler.
Attorney General, Cyril Lambkin.
Auditor General, Aaron M. Katz.

### Pennsylvania.

The following were the candidates nominated:
Governor, M. M. Wicks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
United States Senator, S. J. Cary.
State Legislature, 1st district, Ernest Carpathers and Anna Walentas.
Second District, Mike Bleskevits and Celia Perrazzky.

For Congress.
Seventh District, Bernard Yeagar.
Eighth District, Buele Kondra and Peter Bartok.
Ninth District, William P. Mikades.
Thirty-fourth District, Sam Shere.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.
United States Senator, James A. Ayers.
Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.
State Treasurer, Leonard Forschler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helene Dietrich.
State Auditor, O. McSwain.

### Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks.
Lieut. Governor, Albert Oddo.
U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam.
Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer.
Auditor, Emma F. Hutchins.
Attorney General, Max Lerner.
Secretary of State, Henry J. Center.

### Ohio.

Canton, Stark County
State Senator, 41st District, Carl Quilled. State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Pichler.

* * *

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

OHIO
Allen County

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin H. Shook. Sheriff, B. J. McKerrow. County Auditor, C. E. Thompkins. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey.
Frank Clay, County Recorder, L. L. Lindsey. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

WASHINGTON

J. L. Fraeman, candidate for United States Senator of the Farmer-Labor Party.

* * *

PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO-PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

### Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.
S. Hammarlund, candidate for congressman from 7th congressional district.
Matilda Lolkowski, congresswoman for 8th congressional district.
Elizabeth Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

### New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Grill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leal. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.
(Manhattan)
Assembly, 5th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly, 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly, 10th District, John Cedkind. Assembly, 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress, 13th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress, 16th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress, 20th District, William W. Weinstone. Senate, 16th District, Elmer T. Benson.
(Bronx)
Assembly, 3rd District, Alex Marks. Assembly, 4th District, Isidore Steiner. Assembly, 5th District, Clarence Zimmerman. Assembly, 7th District, Louis Sadowsnitz. Congress, 23rd District, Meurzeys J. Dujatin.
(Brooklyn)
Assembly, 6th District, George Primoff. Assembly, 3rd District, Fannia Warshafsky. Congress, 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate, 7th District, Morris Rosen.

### Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Edward Mraske. Comptroller, John Gombas. Secretary of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treasurer, H. Wolfson.

## W. P. Ticket is Only Independent One in Colorado Election

DENVER, Oct. 17.—The Workers Party is the only party in the state of Colorado which stands for independent political action. Altho there are three parties in the field besides the republican and democratic parties, almost all radicals realize that the socialist ticket and the so-called farmer-labor ticket, which has been recently filed, are not interested in getting the workers awakened to independent political action. The writer has approached many of the former members of the socialist party here, and all claim they have had nothing to do with the filing of this ticket, which has been filed not by a socialist, but by a single taxer who makes a living circulating petitions and would just as well circulate a petition for the republican or democratic party as he would for the socialist party.

Furthermore, there are candidates on the socialist ticket who have never been socialists, or members of the socialist party. Every candidate on the Workers Party ticket is a member of the Workers Party.

Three candidates of the six on the state ticket of the Workers Party are members of A. F. of L. unions.

We are ready to withdraw our candidates and support any bona-fide representative party which puts up a straight labor, or farmer-labor ticket, independent of either the republican or democratic party.

William Dietrich, Candidate for Governor of the Workers (Communist) Party.

## Coolidge Program to Be Challenged By Ruthenberg in Penn.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 17.—C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, who is also a member of the executive committee of the Communist International with headquarters at Moscow, will speak Sat. at the Carnegie Music Hall, corner Federal and Ohio streets N. S., here on Saturday, Oct. 23, at 8 p. m. in an attack on what the Communists charge is Coolidge's capitalist program.

The subject announced for Ruthenberg is, "What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Could Do for the Workers and Farmers" and will form a contrast to what the Coolidge administration has done for the capitalists.

## Baltimore Begins Drive to Keep Daily Worker

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 17.—A membership meeting was held here last night with Comrades Ball and Spivack of Philadelphia as speakers. A heavy downpour of rain considerably cut down the number of attendants at the meeting, but it was felt that the work of raising funds to save the daily must proceed.

The following comrades contributed on the spot. Check covering theso contributions is enclosed.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. Samseroln | $ 5.00 |
| E. Sakolova | 5.00 |
| I. Sassobyer | 5.00 |
| Ph. Leibowitz | 5.00 |
| J. Diney | 2.00 |
| Dr. R. H. Isaace | 5.00 |
| M. Freistat | 5.00 |
| Wm. Wilkins | 2.00 |
| M. Pavlovy | 1.00 |
| H. Feldman | 1.00 |
| J. Seltzer | 1.00 |
| B. Cahn | 1.00 |
| R. Feldman | 1.00 |
| H. Sklar | 1.00 |
| L. Litwin | 1.00 |
| M. Padutsky | 1.00 |
| H. Kestinsky | 1.00 |
| Total | $46.00 |

Pledges for various sums were also made. These will be collected within a few days and sent over. Comrade M. Freistate will be in charge of The DAILY WORKER campaign in Baltimore.

## "What Price Vare?" Asked at Philly Meet

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 17.—"What price Senator Vare?" will be the general topic at the mass meeting next Thursday, when the workers will listen to a searching analysis of the political situation in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania.

The $3,000,000 political pot in which to boil the workers has not been forgotten. Three speakers will reveal some startling facts that you will want to hear. C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers' Party; A. J. Carey, Workers' party candidate for United States senator; J. O. Bentall, new organizer of District 3.

The meeting will be held at New Traymore Hall, Franklin street and Columbia avenue, Thursday at 8 p. m. October 21. Let every worker come and bring others.

### World Sexology Congress.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Scientists from all over the world are assembling here for the first International Congress of Sexology ever held. The congress will discuss all important sex problems which are intertwined with modern life.

**"The aim of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a dollar today."**

# The Drive

*For $50,000 to*

## KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

DONATIONS FROM NEW YORK.
Oct. 12 and 13.

NEW YORK CITY—
Remitted from New York—Names to be sent in later ..... $367.30

| | |
|---|---|
| J. G. Aagner | 2.00 |
| E. Aasrod | 1.00 |
| Yetta Axelrod | 1.00 |
| S. Arnold | 2.00 |
| Rose Baron | 5.00 |
| Shirley Baron | 10.00 |
| Celia Baumfeld | 1.00 |
| William Beck | 4.00 |
| John Beeker | 8.00 |
| Maria Bendich | 2.00 |
| Clara Bodian | 1.00 |
| Stephen Borskowski | 1.00 |
| Nina Bordenere | 8.00 |
| Sarah Bashowitz | 2.00 |
| C. Brendel | 1.00 |
| Anna Celes | 10.00 |
| By a comrade out of work | 1.50 |
| L. Cooper | 1.00 |
| Lee Cohen | 10.00 |
| Sam Cossa | 2.00 |
| Ida Dubinsky | 1.00 |
| Abe Ehrlichman | 1.00 |
| Abram Emanuel | 40.00 |
| J. Finkelstein | 1.00 |
| Max Fleischer | 10.00 |
| Clara Fox | 1.00 |
| Carrie Freemorgan | 1.00 |
| M. Friedman | 1.00 |
| Max Gerst | 10.00 |
| L. S. Glouberman | 2.00 |
| Pauper Gilbert | 2.00 |
| Nathan Gold | 2.00 |
| Ida Gold | 1.00 |
| Mrs. P. Gorin | 1.00 |
| Hall Hajis | 2.00 |
| Helpern | 2.00 |
| Hillman | 1.00 |
| M. Hoteh | 5.00 |
| Regina Herbst | 10.00 |
| L. Hirshman | 5.00 |
| L. Hirshman | 8.00 |
| A. Hroske | 1.00 |
| Julia Ilin | 1.00 |
| Julius Janovisik | 1.00 |
| Morris Jaffe | 1.00 |
| L. E. Katterfold | 5.00 |
| M. Kaplan | 1.00 |
| GO. E. Kales | 3.00 |
| S. Kirsenbaum | 2.00 |
| Lee Kling | 20.00 |
| Solomon Kneizik | 8.00 |
| J. Kozarowitz | 5.00 |
| Abe Kaplan | 2.00 |
| Martin Krell | 1.00 |
| Jon Ladiga | 2.00 |
| B. Lerman | 2.00 |
| J. Lubrosco | 2.00 |
| J. Marcus | 8.00 |
| M. Martjunson | 1.00 |
| Max Mark | 1.00 |
| A. Nodieno | 8.00 |
| Louis Manson and Fred Cammar | 10.00 |
| Reye and Joe Newman | 25.00 |
| M. Newman | 2.50 |
| R. M. Ney | 3.50 |
| Nathan Novzan | 1.00 |
| I. Oronoff | 1.00 |
| William Poulas | 1.00 |
| B. Reiner | 8.00 |
| Abraham Raskin | 1.00 |
| A. Rasp | 5.00 |
| Max Rosenthal | 2.50 |
| Morris Roth | 10.00 |
| Sam Retz | 1.00 |
| Marcel Scherer | 50.00 |
| Paul Scherer | 100.00 |
| Leonard Schrami | 5.00 |
| Chas. Schwartz | 2.00 |
| B. Schwartzberg | 1.00 |
| Mayar Siegel | 5.00 |
| Louis Stallman | 2.00 |
| C. M. Smith | 5.00 |
| H. Spring | 2.50 |
| Tom Starzis | 5.00 |
| Ida Shebokshin | 1.00 |
| A. Sverino | 20.00 |
| W. Tillefsky | 7.00 |
| Jacob Topkin | .50 |
| M. Turch | 5.00 |
| D. E. Valakof | 5.00 |
| Virkus | 5.00 |
| Sareh Wand | 5.00 |
| Max Wertich | 5.00 |
| Daniel Weitz | 20.00 |
| M. Wershitz | 2.00 |
| Samuel Weiss | 5.00 |
| Harry Wani | 2.00 |
| Henri Wolf | 1.00 |
| I. Wolkofsky | 1.00 |
| Wm. Wolkofsky | 10.00 |
| Geo. Simmarman | 1.00 |
| Sam Zimmin | 5.00 |
| S. Zimmich | 1.00 |
| S. Zolotosky | 5.00 |
| Brooklyn Finnish Club | 50.00 |
| Chelsea Fuel Yard Fraction | 5.00 |
| Nuc. 3A, Ex. | 5.00 |
| 59 Sec. | 15.00 |
| 87 19r2 | 50.00 |
| 87 W. 14 St. | 3.50 |
| Sub Sec. 3A & N2 | 5.00 |
| Jersey City St. Nuc. 1, Jersey City | 1.00 |

OHIO—

| | |
|---|---|
| Louis Marshall | 1.00 |
| Bishop and Mrs. Wm. W. Brown, Galion | 5.00 |

PENNSYLVANIA—

| | |
|---|---|
| Steve Vukas, Jeanette | 5.00 |
| Workers Party, Philadelphia | 100.00 |
| Max Bedrich, Pittsburgh | 5.00 |
| A. Garfinkel, Pittsburgh | 5.00 |
| C. Pavlovsky, Pittsburgh | 5.00 |
| P. Vidovich, Pittsburgh | 5.00 |
| From picnic held at Woodlawn, Pa. Workers' Academy | 14.30 |
| W. Bulovich | 10.00 |

TEXAS—

| | |
|---|---|
| H. Hagensen, Houston | 20.00 |

WASHINGTON—

| | |
|---|---|
| Oliver Stover, Olympia | 2.00 |
| Nucleus 9, Seattle | 10.00 |
| M. Hansen, Nuc. 1, Seattle | 5.00 |
| Nucleus 2, Seattle | 5.00 |
| Nucleus 4, Seattle | 10.00 |
| Ellen Bosknell, Nuc. 4, Seattle | 5.00 |

WISCONSIN—

| | |
|---|---|
| Harry Milwaukee | 10.00 |
| J. P. Raipsky, Milwaukee | 5.00 |
| Steve Karanich, Detroit | 10.00 |
| Ida Peterson, Detroit | 1.00 |
| Wm. Reynolds, Detroit | 10.00 |
| Wm. Wilkey, Detroit | 5.00 |
| Shop Nuc. No. 5, Hemtramck | 58.00 |
| Max Bazarsko (Woman's Club), Mass. | 8.00 |
| Mary Nemmo, Mass. | 1.00 |
| International Br., Muskegon | 5.00 |
| Sub Sec. Pontiac | 5.00 |

MISSOURI—

| | |
|---|---|
| Nucleus, 10-3, Kansas City | 4.00 |
| M. Murvin, Nuc. 10-3, Kansas Cy. | 5.00 |
| W. Y. E. Nuc. 10-3, Kansas Cy. | 5.00 |
| I. Zoglin, Nuc. 10-3, Kansas City | 5.00 |
| Otto Zulauf, Nuc. 10-3 Kansas City | 2.50 |
| Nucleus 10-4, Kansas City | 3.00 |

MINNESOTA—

| | |
|---|---|
| George Nickerson, Minneapolis | 1.00 |
| Sam Peegard, St. Paul | 5.10 |

NEBRASKA—

| | |
|---|---|
| Telbot, Omaha | 5.00 |
| Janisch, Omaha | 2.00 |
| M. Brown, Omaha | 5.00 |

NEW HAMPSHIRE—

| | |
|---|---|
| Nicholas G. Katzen, Manchester | 5.00 |

NEVADA—

| | |
|---|---|
| Frank Blackstone, Reno | 5.00 |

CALIFORNIA—

| | |
|---|---|
| G. A. Lindberg, Compton | 5.00 |
| Alfred Sklund, Fort Bragg | 30.00 |
| John C. Taylor, Oakland | 2.00 |
| C. A. Whiting, Oakland | 50.00 |
| Joe Palanshek, San Francisco | 2.00 |
| Sam Mulder, San Pedro | 5.00 |

CONNECTICUT—

| | |
|---|---|
| International Branch 1, Stamford, Conn. | 100.00 |

ILLINOIS—

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Nuc. 30, Chicago | 20.00 |
| St. Nuc. 31, Chicago | 30.00 |
| Shop Nuc. 1, Chicago | 45.00 |
| Shop Nuc. 20, Chicago | 2.00 |
| Shop Nuc. 23, Chicago | 25.00 |
| J. Berisky, Chicago | 5.00 |
| H. Zeiger, Nuc. 31, Chicago | 10.00 |
| Max Hanklin, Shop Nuc. 30, Chicago | 5.00 |
| Pauline Jaffe, St. Nuc. 17, Chicago | 5.00 |
| Helen Kaplan, St. Nuc. 24, Chicago | 5.00 |
| Max Miroff, St. Nuc. 26, Chicago | 5.00 |
| John Olson, Chicago | 1.00 |
| Geo. Pitale, St. Nuc. 24, Chicago | 5.00 |
| J. Segal, St. Nuc. 15, Chicago | 2.00 |
| Sam Spiegel, St. Nuc. 16, Chicago | 5.00 |
| St. Nuc., Madison | 40.00 |

IOWA—

| | |
|---|---|
| L. A. Biscutch | 1.00 |

MARYLAND—

| | |
|---|---|
| Workers Party, Baltimore | 18.75 |

MASSACHUSETTS—

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Alman, Boston | .75 |
| Billy, Boston | 1.00 |
| Bendar, Boston | 5.00 |
| C. Chalis, Boston | 5.00 |
| M. Kehuk, Boston | 5.00 |
| Pinkofsin, Boston | 1.00 |
| M. Furmana, Boston | 2.50 |
| Mrs. Gaffin, Boston | 5.00 |
| Gerber, Boston | 5.00 |
| Glickelstein, Boston | 1.00 |
| Halpern, Boston | 2.00 |
| Emma P. Hutchins, Boston | 5.00 |
| Eva Hoffman Boston | 5.00 |
| A. Jacobson, Boston | 1.00 |
| Jacobs, Boston | 5.00 |
| Jacobson, Boston | 5.00 |
| C. Kalish, Boston | 5.00 |
| K. Kolos, Boston | 5.00 |
| Krupnick, Boston | 5.00 |
| L. Marks, Boston | 5.00 |
| Mirsky, Boston | 5.00 |
| S. Miller, Boston | 1.00 |
| Osnenis, Boston | 5.00 |
| Phopys, Boston | 1.00 |
| Prager, Boston | 1.00 |
| Pulso, Boston | 5.00 |
| H. Reilly, Boston | 2.00 |
| J. Resnic, Boston | 2.00 |
| Sandman, Boston | 1.00 |
| J. Schwartz, Boston | 1.00 |
| Jo Serebus, Boston | 5.00 |
| M. Shapiro Boston | 1.00 |
| Shechis, Boston | 4.25 |
| H. Smilg, Boston | .50 |
| Stenchen, Boston | 1.00 |
| Tumarkin, Boston | 2.00 |
| Tupatay, Boston | 3.00 |
| M. Weisz, Boston | 5.00 |
| M. W. L. Dana, Cambridge | 7.00 |
| Martha Lamb, Cambridge | 5.00 |
| Int. Br. 1, Sec. 4, Chelsea | 25.00 |
| Olga Caffin, Enfield | 5.00 |
| Elias Pultur, Findlan | 5.00 |
| Constantine, Lynn | 1.00 |
| Ernest Urshus, Lynn | 8.00 |
| Newton Upper Falls Branch | 8.00 |
| Kuprianitz, Peabody | 10.0040 |
| Wishnievsky, Salem | 5.00 |
| Buks, So. Boston | 5.00 |
| Kasuska, So. Boston | 5.00 |
| Tarseka So. Boston | 5.00 |
| Shechis, Springfield | 5.00 |
| Winthrop Branch | 40.00 |

MICHIGAN—

| | |
|---|---|
| Armenian Fraction W. P., Detroit | 25.00 |
| St. Nuc. 3, Sec. 2, Detroit | 8.00 |
| A. Fiedler, Detroit | 2.00 |
| P. P. Bonoff, Detroit | 10.00 |

DONATIONS—OCTOBER 11.

CALIFORNIA—

| | |
|---|---|
| R. Burns Wilson, Berkeley | $ 5.00 |
| Carl Bjertuss, Oakland | 2.00 |
| Wm. Arvesson, San Pedro | 10.00 |
| Walter P. Crow, San Pedro | 5.00 |
| Thomas Spatidoupolis, San Pedro | 10.00 |
| W. H. Fitzgerald | 1.00 |

CONNECTICUT—

| | |
|---|---|
| F. and A. Petzrson, Stretford | 2.00 |

COLORADO—

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Ayers, Denver | 2.00 |
| D. Diamond, Denver | 1.00 |
| Helen Dietrich, Denver | 5.00 |
| William Dietrich, Denver | 5.00 |
| F. Smith, Denver | 5.00 |
| Sam Zsiuti, Denver | 1.00 |

FLORIDA—

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily Worker Readers, Miami | 25.00 |
| R. Stone, Miami | 5.00 |

ILLINOIS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Collected at Freiheit Banquet, Chicago | 17.71 |
| Street Nucleus 8, Chicago | 10.00 |
| V. J. Andrulis, Chicago | 5.00 |
| J. Baltura, Chicago | 1.00 |
| J. Bzsich, Chicago | 1.00 |
| Milton Churchin, Chicago | 5.00 |
| S. Dutka, Chicago | 1.00 |
| S. Elman, Chicago | 2.00 |
| Smargoda Gavis, Chicago | 3.00 |
| J. Jenkins, Chicago | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Judd, Chicago | 25.00 |
| Emily Kaltus, Chicago | 1.00 |
| M. Kisbonas, Chicago | 1.00 |
| O. Koverjanova, Chicago | 2.00 |
| P. Motsjunes, Chicago | 1.00 |
| Peter Petrowich, Chicago | 5.00 |
| D. Pollonsy, Chicago | 5.00 |
| S. R., Chicago | 5.00 |
| Rudy Sabo, Chicago | 1.00 |
| Chas. Satkus, Chicago | 5.00 |
| Sobol, Chicago | 5.00 |
| E. M. T. Chicago | 12.00 |
| Chas. Tarzyn, Chicago | 2.00 |
| Peter Thomas, Chicago | 5.00 |
| Elizabeth A. Ubal, Chicago | 2.00 |
| V. V. Vzsys, Chicago | 3.00 |
| John Zigo, Ridgeway, Palmyra | 1.00 |

MARYLAND—

| | |
|---|---|
| Baltimore | 10.75 |
| Lachof, Baltimore | 5.00 |
| D. Rief, Baltimore | 5.00 |

MICHIGAN—

| | |
|---|---|
| Shop Nucleus 19, Detroit | 32.00 |
| Shop Nucleus 2, Detroit | 11.00 |
| H. Lewis, Detroit | 5.00 |
| Chas. Mattson, Detroit | 5.00 |
| Orayer, Detroit | 2.25 |
| Nick Daedzuk, Hamtramck | 1.00 |
| Geo. Jansky, Pontiac | 5.00 |

MINNESOTA—

| | |
|---|---|
| D. J. Arnass Detroit | 1.00 |
| D. J. Palovich, Iron Park | 1.00 |
| John Edan, Minneapolis | 5.00 |

NEW JERSEY—

| | |
|---|---|
| Dora Mendham | 1.50 |
| Mary Ihalainan, Newark | 10.00 |
| Nucleus 1, Harpt, Paterson | 2.00 |

NEW YORK—

| | |
|---|---|
| Person & Co., Hickeville | 10.00 |
| Thomas Gallina, Bronx | 2.00 |
| Wazaly Vargun, Brooklyn | 5.00 |
| Simon Wass, New York City | 5.00 |
| Sam Bernan, Manchester | 5.00 |
| E. Henegger, Rochester | 5.00 |
| Rosa Kirchatsky, Rochester | 5.00 |
| Samuel Relin, Rochester | 5.00 |
| Sam Rosoff, Pontiac | 5.00 |
| Peter Team, Rochester | 5.00 |

NORTH DAKOTA—

| | |
|---|---|
| Douglas, Portal | 1.00 |

OHIO—

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Tobas, Akron | 5.00 |
| S. Brunner, Alliance | 5.00 |
| J. Grucelowski, Cleveland | 2.00 |
| Wgenknecht, Cleveland | 5.00 |

PENNSYLVANIA—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mmi Paul, Loupurex | 1.00 |
| Chas. Gallone, Brackenridge | 15.00 |
| Andrew Gelton, Pittsburgh | 5.00 |
| Hrenchevich, Pittsburgh | 5.00 |
| S. Ljutich, Pittsburgh | 5.00 |
| Geo. Masich, Pittsburgh | 5.00 |
| Parsenak, Pittsburgh | 15.00 |
| C. Skirtic, Pittsburgh | 5.00 |
| J. Smilich, Pittsburgh | 5.00 |
| Zledi, Pittsburgh | 5.00 |
| Mrs. T. M. Naglo, Wesleyville | 15.00 |

WASHINGTON—

| | |
|---|---|
| Geo. Bloxam, Spokane | 8.00 |

WISCONSIN—

| | |
|---|---|
| North Side Nucleus 1, Milwaukee | 4.00 |
| C. E. Knepper, Milwaukee | 5.00 |
| Cora Meyer, Milwaukee | 8.00 |
| N. Sloan, Milwaukee | 5.00 |

## YOU'LL STAY UP NIGHTS

reading the new LITERATURE CATALOG of the Daily Worker Publishing Co. Hundreds of books are described and indexed and the catalog is sent FREE ON REQUEST.

So, promptly at eight-thirty next morning, the campus in front of the Assembly building, beheld a sight, the like of which had never thrilled the student-body of S. P. U. since the first days of the Methodist Sunday-school. The discoverer and heir-apparent of the Ross Junior oil field turned into a newsboy! Standing on a bench, with an armful of papers, shouting, sailing, "The Investigator! First issue of the Investigator! Five cents a copy!"

Did they buy them? Oh, ask! They crowded around Bunny three deep, he couldn't make the change fast enough; as the excitement spread, they crowded six deep, ten deep—it was a mob, a riot. Everywhere, all over the campus, men and women, seeing the throng, came running. An accident? A fight? What was the matter? People who got their copies and drew out of the crowd became centers of minor disturbances, others trying to see over their shoulders, asking questions.

For just about ten minutes this went on; until from the Administration building there emerged, portly and dignified, with gold nose-glasses and a roll of fat around his neck—just such a personage as you would meet in any big real estate office or bank in the city—Reginald T. Squirge, Ph., D., Dean of Men. Quietly and masterfully he penetrated the throng, and quietly and masterfully he took charge of the millionaire newsboy, and conducted him into his private office, still clutching his armful of papers. "Wait here," he commanded, and again went out, and returned with Peter Nagle; a third time he went out, and his prey was Gregor Nikolaieff; while at his heels came deputy deans, appointed ad hoc, escorting the other criminals.

How many copies had been sold no one could say; the unsold copies were stacked in a corner of the Dean's office, and if they were ever counted the result was not made known. But enough had been distributed to set the campus ablaze. "Have you read it?" 'Have you got a copy?"—that was all anybody heard that day. The price of "The Investigator" leaped to one dollar, and before night-fall some had sold for two or three times that price.

One reason was that a copy had reached the Angel City "Evening Booster," most popular of newspapers, printed in green, five editions per day. The second edition, on the streets about noon, carried a "streamer head" across the front page:

RED NEST AT UNIVERSITY!
Bolshevik Propaganda at S. P. U.

There followed a two-column story, carried over to page fourteen, giving a lurid account of "The Investigator's" contents, including the most startling of the facts about the hiring of athletes for the university, and the whole text of the satiric poem about God—but alas, only a very brief hint as to what Harry Seager had told about Siberia. A little later in the day came the rivals of the "Evening Booster," the "Evening Roarer" and the "Evening Howler"; they had been scooped one whole edition, but they made up for it by a mass of new details, some collected by telephone, the rest made up in the editorial offices. Said the "Evening Roarer":

RED COLLEGE PLOT UNEARTHED

and it went on to tell how the police were seeking Russian agents who had made use of Southern Pacific students to get their propaganda into print. The "Evening Howler," which went in especially for "human interest stuff," featured the ring-leader of the conspiracy:

MILLIONAIRE RED IN COLLEGE!
Son of Oil Magnate Backs Soviets!

And it scooped its rivals by having a photograph of Bunny, which it had got by rushing a man to the Ross home and informing Aunt Emma that Bunny had just been awarded a prize for the best scholarship record in ten years. The good lady was so excited she sent the butler out to the corner drug store three times to see if the "Evening Howler" had arrived with the story of that prize!

IX

In the ordinary course of events this newspaper excitement would have lasted thirty-two hours. Next afternoon's papers would have recorded the fact that the university authorities had banned "The Investigator," and on the following day their screamer-heads would have proclaimed, "Film Star Divorces Champ," or "Magnate's Wife Elopes with Cop."

But fate had prepared a fantastic torment for the "parlor reds" of S. P. U. On the morning after their flyer in publicity, it chanced that a wagon loaded with blasting material, making its way through Wall Street with customary indifference to municipal ordinances, met with a collision and exploded. The accident happened in front of the banking offices of Morgan and Company, and about a dozen people were killed. A few minutes after the accident, the bankers called in America's sleuth-celebrity to solve the mystery; and this able business man, facing the situation that if it was an accident it was nothing, while if it was a Bolshevik plot it was several hundred thousand dollars, took three minutes to look about him, and then pronounced it a plot.

And forthwith throughout the world a horde of spies and informers went to work, knowing that if he or she could find or invent a clue, it was fame and fortune for him or her. A wave of witch-hunting swept the country, and other countries for two or three years thereafter new discoveries would be made, and new "revelations" promised, and poor devils in Polish and Roumanian dungeons would have their arms twisted out of joint and their testicles macerated, while eager newspaper readers in New York and Chicago and Angel City waited ravenously for promised thrills.

(To be continued.)

## KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

For Militant Trade Unionism—For a Labor Party—To Help Workers Win Strikes—Organize Unorganized—To Protect Foreign-Born—To Establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government

I enclose $.....

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

## Navy Mir Dance to be Held Sat., Oct. 23 at Workers' House

Next Saturday, October 23, at the Workers' House, 1902 W Division St., the Navy Mir worker correspondents will give a concert and dance for the benefit of the only Russian Communist paper in the United States, the Navy Mir. Some of the best talents in the colony will participate. Details will be announced later. Reserve the date, Saturday, October 23.

## School Board Must Borrow Money for Maintaining Schools

ATLANTA, Oct 17.—Faced with no other alternative except closing of the schools, the board of education today sought the aid of business men in their plan to borrow $500,000 from local banks—enuf to operate the schools for the balance of the year.

Two weeks ago, when the school board prepared its September payroll, it found its money box empty.

## *Instructions to N. Y. Party Sections*

1. Every unit or sub-section not yet supplied with the five-dollar coupon books for The DAILY WORKER campaign must immediately have DAILY WORKER agent or campaign manager call on Katterfeld to get a supply of these coupon books. They will not be mailed.
2. Units, sub-sections and sections that have no DAILY WORKER agent or campaign manager yet must elect same at the next meeting. The most capable comrade must be put in charge of this work. If necessary, put your organizer on this job and elect another comrade as organizer.
3. Volunteers are needed every day this week to write addresses for DAILY WORKER campaign issue. Report at DAILY WORKER office, Room 36, 108 East 16th Street.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

The Farmers' Section will appear regularly in every Monday morning's issue of THE DAILY WORKER. Watch for it.

## CLEVELAND COURT ORDER DEFIED BY BUILDING TOILERS

### Won't Work Beside Scab Glaziers

CLEVELAND, Oct. 14.—Since Sept. 18, 600 building trades workers have been on strike, refusing to work with four non-union glaziers. These glaziers were working on the Ohio Bell Telephone Building for some time, and the contractor in charge of the building refused to discharge them.

**Result of Former Strike.**

The whole controversy arises out of the strike of the painters and glaziers which began on March 1 and lasted for several months, ending in the return of the men on the conditions that they had when they went out. The strike was broken by the chamber of commerce, manufacturers and building contractors of the city, forming a "citizens' committee," backed up by a fund of $5,000,000 to introduce the open shop in Cleveland. As it was obvious that the painters and glaziers had lost their strike, since the strike committee advised the men to return on the old terms, the contractors, backed up by the citizens' committee, decided to retain their non-union help despite any protests of the union.

**Contempt of Court, Charge.**

On September 18, therefore, 600 men working on the Ohio Bell Telephone building walked out. Four of the union officials were ordered by the court, to have the men return to the job. In court, however, they declared they had not ordered the men off the job. As under such circumstances the court order was not being respected, the four officials were cited for contempt of court.

A meeting took place today, at which it was decided that the men will not go back as long as the four non-union glaziers are employed. The men declared that they would defy their own leaders if they should attempt to carry out the court order.

**Will Maintain Rights.**

It is clear that the so-called constitutional right of men to work or to refuse to work will be upheld by the 600 building trades workers, and no court can order them back to work. Chief Justice Homer G. Powell of common pleas court is of the opinion that if the union is to be regarded as a union with responsible leadership the men must obey their orders. Should the judge succeed in his intention it will be a most dangerous decision for the workers, for instead of taking action against a union all that will be necessary will be to take action against a few leaders in the hope of thereby paralyzing the union. The Cleveland building trades workers are resolved to stand by their rights.

## Los Angeles Workers Demand New Trial for Sacco and Vanzetti

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17. — More than 1,000 workers gathered at Cooperative hall, 2706 Brooklyn avenue, and passed a resolution demanding that a new trial be given Sacco and Vanzetti by the state of Massachusetts.

The resolution pointed out that whereas the real perpetrators of the crime for which the two radicals were charged had confessed, a new trial should be given the Massachusetts comrades.

The resolution also cites the testimony of two former department of justice operatives, telling of how Sacco and Vanzetti were "framed."

A copy of the resolutions was sent to the governor of Massachusetts.

*Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?*


*The book of the year—*

Red Cartoons

Including the work of seventeen leading American artists.

Over seventy cartoons size 9x12—bound in attractive brown board covers

$1.00


## An Appeal to Working Women—By One

By FRANCES RIBARDO,
A Textile Striker.

WOMEN are the most exploited class. You know life is not very pleasant for any one that works in the mill and then has to come home and do more work, take care of the children and do all the washing and housework at night. I know from experience that it is a dreadful life and we women can make it better if we want to.

We women in Passaic, Clifton, Garfield, and Lodi have staged to organize in the Workingwomen's Councils, affiliated with the United Council of Working class Housewives. Already we have five or six hundred members. The United Council has done everything for the children during the strike. They opened the kitchens for the children in Passaic and fed them there and at Victory Playground.

You know, as we all know, that this strike brought out the women to fight along side of the men. Men and women were exploited. The bosses gave starvation wages. A home with five or six children could not be supported on twelve to twenty dollars a week.

Women must organize themselves and come out of the kitchen and learn what the class struggle is about. If there is a strike they must come out on the picket line and support the men and women on strike.

The women in our organization know and feel that they are workers and are not like the capitalist class who produce nothing and take everything. We chet do everything have nothing. It is up to us to show them that we will fight, women and men together until we win all that belongs to us.

Women, wake up and stay awake for we are on the road to emancipation and victory.

## "INDIVIDUALIST"—OR ORGANIZED?

By FRED BOLAN.

DETROIT, Oct. 12.—What is to be done? Many workers know their condition while others have an instinctive feeling that they are getting the worst of it. The question these workers may ask is, "What are we going to do about it?" Some prefer to take what they think is the easiest way and stick along like another "best" of a bad job. When asked to organize in the struggle of their class they want to know why they should pay to keep labor leaders and union buildings.

**Are "Individualists."**

They prefer to "spend their own money." They are individualists and tell us that they are capable of fighting their own battles. That is just exactly what the employing class want them to think. The employer has no fear of an individual worker. He has him where he wants him so long as he is unorganized.

Some individual workers get in ahead by allowing themselves to be used as tools against the others. The individual worker, however, who becomes militant and goes to the boss with his demands, if he is able to reach the boss at all, usually gets turned down and sometimes fired from the job altogether. When the workers act indifferently to the employer, hat in hand, trembling, they are met with the sharp language: "What do you want?" A tongue-lashing is often their reward for their individual efforts. When the workers go as an organized body to demand an increase or better working conditions, they go hy proxy. The representatives are not in the employ of the master, but in the employ of the workers themselves. They do not have to fear the boss of the job or a tongue-lashing.

**Turn Tables.**

It is more often the other way about when the workers bargain collectively, when the representatives of the workers enter the inner office of the capitalist they are not met with "what can I do for you? Sit down. Let's talk it over." Negotiate, temporize, arbitrate, compromise These are the weapons the capitalists are obliged to resort to. They know that the workers have one thing that they cannot take away from them—that is their numbers.

Organization is the greatest weapon that the workers have at their disposal. All that the workers have ever gained has been thru the power of organization.

## *Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?*

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent, it's only 5 cents.

## ROCHESTER LABOR IN BIG DRIVE FOR PASSAIC RELIEF

### Is Stirred by Slur at A. F. of L.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 17.— Organized labor in Rochester has entered the struggle of the Passaic strikers in New Jersey textile industry with a determination to resist to the bitter end the employers' refusal to recognize the American Federation of Labor, so it was declared at a meeting of the Rochester Relief Conference last night in Carpenters' Hall.

**Will Present Facts.**

Chairman W. A. Denison, delegate of the Central Trades and Labor Council, appointed committees to reach all the local unions and fraternal organizations and place before them the autocratic methods of the mill barons in refusing to consider the demands of the 16,000 textile strikers, now out eight months, for better wages and the right to have their own union.

**Relief Conference Augmented.**

The representatives of 26 organizations, who came together at the conference call, were augmented last night by the Bakers' Union, Joseph Stenglein, delegate, the Metal Polishers, A. Heaphy and George Scott, and the Arbeiter Saenger band. Mr. Stenglein reported the bakers had adopted a weekly assessment in support of the strikers. Reports by John Flynn, M. Hartnett, Samuel Eaman, George Malcolm, Belle Rudin and Sol Horowitz showed a live interest in the relief work by many bodies.

## Clothing Workers to Open Lecture Series

Local 39, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will open its educational season on October 19 at the Douglas Park Auditorium, Kedzie and Ogden avenues. Prof. Jacob Wetzer of Chicago University, will be the first speaker. His subject is "The Political Status of This Country With Relation to the Labor Movement."

All members of the A. C. W. of A. are urged to attend this and following lectures.

## LOW WAGES PAID MOTHERS MEANS DEATH TO BABES

### Tragic Relation Between Pay and Death Rate

KATONAH, N. Y., Oct. 17.—(FP)—Women's Trade Union League delegates from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Jersey City and Worcester met in a two-day conference at Brookwood Labor College on the problems affecting women in industry.

Maud Schwartz, of New York pointed to the 60 per cent increase of married women in the textile industry from 1910 to 1920, and the results of this. In the town of Manchester, N. H., dominated by the Amoskeag Manufacturing company, the infant death rate for factory mothers is given by the women's bureau survey as 227 per thousand, as compared with but 135 per thousand for non-working mothers.

Wages are very low in Manchester but in other towns where wages are higher and there is purer milk, better housing nurseries and better care for mothers and children the death rate was far lower.

A. J. Muste discussed the industrial welfare movement and its effect on trade unionism. Rose Schneiderman presided.

## Milwaukee Workers Await Showing of Passaic Picture

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 17. — Members of the Milwaukee labor movement will be given a chance to see a vivid portrayal of the events in the great Passaic textile strike, when the seven-reel movie, of the same name, will be shown here on Oct. 25.

The thrilling film is to be shown at the Columbia theater, Eleventh and Walnut streets. There will be two shows, 7 o'clock and 9 o'clock in the evening. The admission is 25 cents.

All proceeds go direct to the Passaic strike relief, and will be forwarded by the Milwaukee Relief Committee.

## SPEECH FREEDOM DENIED WORKERS OF FALL RIVER

### Police Chief Puts Ban on Discussion

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 17.—The reactionary regime in Massachusetts is typified most strongly by the situation in Fall River where Chief of Police Martin Feeney has declared that the streets may not be used for public meetings.

The situation in Fall River developed thru a series of letters exchanged by the city authorities and the Workers Party of America. In response to a letter addressed by Bert Miller, district organizer, to Edmund P. Talgot, mayor of Fall River, the latter replied: "That there is no ordinance against speaking in the public streets and the right of free speech is guaranteed under the constitution of the United States." However, police regulations in Fall River are in charge of the chief of police and under the control of a state appointed commission.

**Appeal to Governor.**

A letter was then addressed to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts, who is running for re-election, as to his attitude on the question, and no definite reply was received. District Organizer Miller then addressed a letter to the chief of police. The letter quotes Section 20, Page 196 of the city ordinances of the necessary authority to stop street meetings. This section reads, "No person shall stand with, or near to, two or more persons upon any sidewalk or public place so as to obstruct or inconvenience traffic thereon." This section can be interpreted as to place in the hands of the city authorities the most high-handed authority to prohibit free speech.

**Control All Meetings.**

The chief of police said that there is no objection to holding meetings in buildings. "Unless things are said which ought not to be said." When asked what things ought not be said the chief of police replied, "Anarchistic statements advocating the overthrow of government or indecent, profane or insulting language."

According to the chief, common sense should dictate as to what things ought to and ought not to be said in such meetings.

Every effort will be made to break down the free speech barriers existing in Fall River, which are undoubtedly instituted on behalf of the mill owners of that city.

## Fine Ladies Wait for Fine Clothes Because Working Girls Strike

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—(FP)—Stern York's "400"—or whatever figure more adequately represents the fashionable patrons of custom tailoring establishments—must wait for their fine clothes because the 400 striking members of Local 38, Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, are striking.

The cutters are winning additional numbers to the strike from the ranks of poorly paid girls who assist in the fine dressmaking and from the unorganized trimmers, furriers and milliners employed in these exclusive and expensive establishments.

More than 40 pickets were arrested the morning of the walk-out from the Fifth Ave. and 57th St. shops.

The workers demand a 40-hour week, 44 weeks per year guaranteed, 10 per cent to 25 per cent wage increase, and restriction of overtime. Negotiations with the Couturiers' Association were carried on for a number of weeks and the first strike order delayed to continue discussions, but all without avail. The total number of workers expected to join the strike is about 1500.

## Finkelstein Suing the A. C. W. for $250,000 Damages for Striking

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—(FP)—Damages of $250,000 are sought from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers union by Sam Finkelstein and company, a large men's clothing manufacturing shop which the union has struck in an endeavor to bring it into contractual relations. The firm secured a temporary injunction barring union officers and the cutters' union from efforts to picket and persuade workers at the factory.

The employer charges union members with assaults and various illegal acts which the pickets deny emphatically. The case had over 200 witnesses.

## FARMERS ARE JOINING HANDS WITH WORKERS

### Wolfe Finds Interested Farmer Audience

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

MT. VERNON, Wash.—(By Mail.)—The farmers of Skagit county, Washington, that gathered in this little town, which is the county seat, last Sunday afternoon provided one of the best and, certainly the most interesting of the audiences that I have addressed in my national tour for the Workers Party electoral campaign. They came from all over the surrounding country and promptly on the stroke of 2, the very minute advertised, Chairman Elbe opened the meeting. Yeoman's hall was well-filled and very few farmers drifted in late. It was the first meeting I ever addressed that started on time.

**"100 Per Cent American."**

The audience was as near to "100 per cent American" as any I have ever seen gathered anywhere for any purpose, farmers with generations of American farming blood behind them, nurtured in the traditions of "old-fashioned Americanism," and keenly awake to the fact that ours has become "a government of the corporations, for the corporations and by the corporations."

The Workers Party is surprisingly strong in this rural district. It has a central core of industrial workers from the big canning factory and a few miscellaneous industries of the county seat, casual laborers, etc., and the rest of its membership consists of small farmers, struggling under the handicap of mortgage and tenantry and with manifold experiences as workers in industry acquired when driven off the land or before starting their farming.

**Exact county cast 25 per cent of** its total vote in the last elections for the Washington Farmer-Labor Party in spite of the rival LaFollette candidacy and the state of Washington as a whole, thanks chiefly to the rural districts cast over 40,000 votes for the Farmer-Labor Party in the same election. The Workers Party forms the backbone of the Farmer-Labor Party in Skagit county.

**Expect Large Vote.**

This year they expect to poll a much larger vote than they did two years ago. If their expectations are fulfilled election is within the realm of practical possibility. They have nominated G. C. Morrison, a teacher, for state senator; G. R. Bever of Sedro-Wooley, Hollis Abbott of Mt. Vernon, and William Fisher of Mt. Vernon, all farmers, for representatives in the state legislature.

The head of the state ticket is J. L. Freeman, a farmer who formerly was active in the Western Federation of Miners, of Tonasket. He is running for the United States senate against Jones, republican, and Bullitt, democrat.

**Farmers Are Workers.**

There is a constant interchange of worker and farmer here so that the small farmers are forever being driven off their land and back into industry or getting odd jobs for the winter and in the summer between planting and harvest time. They have been miners, loggers, worked in canning factories, on state roads, on construction work and as casuals. Their farms range in size from about 5 or 6 acres to 160 acres altho the average farm runs from 30 to 40 acres. Their land is the old timber land after the lumber companies have gotten thru with it and they have a hard and bitter battle with the stumps a higher price because of the clear-their "clearings."

**Have Hard Struggle.**

A hundred or two hundred dollars down gives them possession of the land and then the long weary toasts begins. Stumps are dynamited and plowed at and tugged on by teams and a bit of the land is slowly and painfully cleared for planting. In the meanwhile payments fall due on the purchase price, capital is needed for the long waits from spring to fall and for the implements and seeds. If they do dairying the big canning factory (in Skagit county it is the Carnation Condansed Milk company) dictates the terms and if it is apple raising (this is an apple country) then they sell apples to the big fruit packing companies often for less than the cost of growing them only to learn later that they are selling for five cents apiece and more in the big cities. If they cannot meet the payments on their land when they come due the land is taken from them partly cleared, they get nothing for their long uphill battle but a few debts and the land is sold again at

of such farmers has a wide range of interest extending far beyond the limits of their community and their own work. They asked questions about the Canton "Red" army, when Russia would be recognized, why the P. I. (Seattle Post-Intelligencer) was printing news more friendly to Russia now, who would succeed Mussolini, how soon our ruling class would plunge us into a new war, whether the ku klux klan was weakening in the country, why it is still fairly strong in Skagit county) and many similar questions. They also asked me my opinion of single tax, and what I thot of the Communist position of the international Bible Students. The adherent of the International Bible students remained with his organization but, needless to say, without their authorization, pledged their support to the Workers Party "in destroying the iniquitous powers that be in this world and clearing the ground for the world to come" whereas the single taxer, long prominent in the Farmer-Labor Party, professed himself satisfied with my criticism of the single tax philosophy and, when I appealed for members, joined the Workers Party

## Armour's "Castile" Soap Fake, Says U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—So-called "castile" soaps made by Armour & Co. of Delaware, owned by Armour & Co. of Chicago, are known in fact not castile soaps because animal fats including tallow are used in place of olive oil in their manufacture, says a complaint made public by the Federal Trade Commission. It quotes their advertisements as false statements.


OIL A NEW NOVEL By Upton Sinclair

Read it today and every day in The DAILY WORKER.


## Political Program

1. Relief from the evils of the mortgages and tenantry evil thru the adoption of a land tenure system which will secure the land to the users.

2. The nationalization of the railroads, the most packing plants, grain elevator combines and the control and management of these marketing organizations by the representatives of working farmers in co-operation with the organizations of city industrial workers who are employed in these industries.

3. The control and operation of the farm credit system by the organizations of working farmers, in place of thru capitalist banking institutions which now use this, the farm credit system, for their enrichment.

4. Relief for the farmers from the excessive burden of taxation thru levying higher income taxes, and inheritance taxes on the swollen fortunes of great capitalist exploiters and higher taxes on the profits of the railroads and great industrial combines.

5. Against the expenditures for a big army and navy, which serve no other purpose than to support the imperialist adventures of the great financial houses of Wall Street in other countries.

6. Fight against Wall Street Dollar Diplomacy" and expenditure of the wealth produced by the farmers and industrial workers to support the capitalist exploiters in their effort to make profits out of the people of Cuba, the South American countries, China and the Philippines. Freedom for the Philippines. Self-determination for Porto Rico, Hawaii With drawal of all American soldiers and marines from the Central and South American countries. No intervention in China.

7. Against the Dawes plan, thru which the American banking houses are securing control of European industries and paving the way for a new war.

8. Close co-operation with the farmers of other countries and particularly the farmers of Russia, who are the important factors in the world market. The recognition and establishment of economic relations with the first workers' and farmers' government—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

9. The alliance of the working farmers and city industrial workers to establish a workers' and farmers' government of the United States. Only a united struggle of all working farmers, together with the city industrial workers, in support of this program will win relief for the farmers from the conditions under which they now suffer.

## STRIKE-BREAKING COAL SHIPS HURT U. S. FARM PRICES

### Wheat and Cotton Both Affected by Strike

The British coal strike is having its effect even upon the American farmers, according to grain exporters of Chicago. The demand for ocean tonnages to carry scab coal to Great Britain and the markets previously supplied by British coal, is a part of the reason grain exportation is stumping.

Prices for grain are much lower and cotton is off more than 50 per cent, causing a depression to some degree in many lines of capitalist speculation. The closing for lack of coal of the British cotton mills is hitting cotton prices severely.

The prohibitive rates asked for ocean shipping, due to the coal carrying to break the British strike, has made it impossible for grain exporters to get shipping and on the other hand made it possible for the Soviet Union to market its 72,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat to advantage in European markets.

If the strike of the miners continues much longer, the South American wheat exporters will also be involved in the same trouble, and in both North and South America the accumulation of supplies and a restricted demand will further affect the prices.

## Cotton Growers of Texas Forced to Stop Producing

By M. L.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 17. — There are plenty of long faced people in Texas. Why? Because the cotton growers got hit very bad this year. Many of them raised cotton on the halves and now, as the prices have dropped so low that only a very small margin is left, many will not stay and pick their crops. Why? Just listen. To pick a bale of cotton costs $18 bauling costs. $4.50, ginning costs, $8.75 making a total of $36.25 for production. The farmer gets $71 for the bale and sees, but he must give the landlord half of the bearing him a profit of 75 cents.

Those conditions are causing the farmers to quit, move off their land, and leave their year's work behind them. And it is beginning to look as if much cotton will be left in the fields, unpicked, next winter.


The Sunday Worker

Send in a sub today!



BISHOP WILLIAM MONTGOMERY BROWN

will speak in

New York City

MONDAY EVE., OCT. 25TH

at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave.



*Coming!*

The BEST Propaganda Pamphlet of the Youth!

THE CHALLENGE OF YOUTH

(Why Every Young Worker Should Join the Young Workers Communist League)

Watch for announcements



The New League Emblem

The closed fist—the Communist salute in an attractive gold or silver pin.

ORDER NOW!

Gold—40c. each. $3.60 a dozen.

Silver—25c. each $2.25 a dozen.



JUST ARRIVED

*"THE WORKERS' CHILD"*

The New Magazine For Children's Leaders.

With Articles By

BUCHARIN, ZAM, KRUPININA, PAASONEN and International Pioneer Notes

Single copy—10c. Bundle orders at 7c.

ORDER IMMEDIATELY FROM

THE YOUNG WORKERS (COMMUNIST) LEAGUE
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## Piece-Work and the A. C. W. in Montreal

Some time ago, following the Montreal strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, THE DAILY WORKER published a news article by Victor Frank, charging, at least by inference, that the A. C. W. officials were trying to compel the members to agree to piece-work.

H. Schneid, a general organiser of the A. C. W., resented the charge and sent us a very lengthy letter challenging us for proof. He cited Maurice Spector, editor of the Worker of Canada, as one who would vouch for his claims. In conclusion he said:

*"Yes—piece-work, week-work, standard of production maximum and minimum, are the problems that is facing us and we cannot by mere resolution do away with it. It must be faced and will be faced; not thru high-handed manners to choke down the rank and file, but thru consulting and soliciting the opinions of the membership. We will install a system that will safeguard the jobs of the workers for which they have and are now and will in the future have to struggle.—H. Schneid."*

From Maurice Spector we received a letter from which we quote the following essential paragraphs:

*"This strike in Montreal was an organization strike. Its' demands were for the recognition of the union. The outcome was that the union signed up between twenty and thirty new shops. It goes without saying that the left wing fought valiantly for the organization objectives of the strike.*

*"Immediately following the strike, however, there were rumors among the membership that piece-work was under discussion by the 'higher-ups' of the Amalgamated. And the presence in Montreal of Weinstein of Chicago, the Amalgamated's production expert who surveyed one shop, Kellerts, seemed to give countenance to these rumors.*

*"While no official openly urged the members to accept piece-work, neither did the general officers deny that there was a danger of the introduction of piece-work.*

*"Finally the pressers' local adopted a strongly worded resolution denouncing the piece-work idea and 'those who were silent' about it, which resolution was published in the Freiheit. Since then the talk of piece-work died down and there is apparently no suggestion of introducing this system into shops organized previous to the strike.*

*"I SAY 'APPARENTLY,' BECAUSE NOWHERE IN SCHNEID'S OPEN LETTER IS THERE A CATEGORIC REJECTION OF THE IDEA OF PIECE-WORK, AND WHAT DOES HE REALLY MEAN BY HIS PERORATION THAT 'WE WILL INSTALL A SYSTEM THAT WILL SAFEGUARD THE JOBS OF THE WORKERS,' ETC.? WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?" (Emphasis ours.)*

We, too, are in the dark as to Brother Schneid's enigmatic utterance, and we, too, cannot see why, if he is opposed to piece-work as a settlement of the problem, he does not come out and say so in plain words. This would assure the workers that his indignation at the charge of Victor Frank was not founded upon a post-mortem expediency, but upon principle.

## Why the Open Shop Changed its Tune

The American Federation of Labor opened with a blast from the "open shop" organization of Detroit, telling the A. F. of L. to keep its hands off that city and its huge auto industry.

The convention closed with the same open shoppers singing peans of praise of the Green Wolf bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. Particularly do the open shoppers show their affinity with the reactionary officials of the A. F. of L. in the latter's attack on the Soviet Union, and their refusal even to investigate the first workers' and farmers' republic.

But this is not all.

While the open shop organs, which savagely attacked the labor movement when the convention began, voicing a bitter opposition to even a suggestion that the 700,000 workers in the auto industry should be unionized, their silence on this particular subject as the convention closes, together with their enthusiastic laudation of the Green administration on the attack against the Soviet Union, proves that the Detroit open shoppers feel assured that so far as Green and the A. F. of L. officials are concerned, they were mistaken in fearing any serious drive to unionize the auto industry of Detroit.

The Green officialdom has, by its evasion of the challenge of the open shoppers, given this assurance.

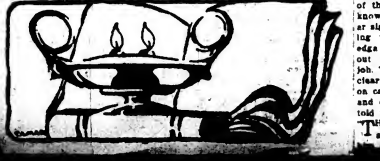
The organization of the workers of the auto industry was taken up by the convention of the Metal Trades Department. But it referred the matter to the A. F. of L. convention.

The A. F. of L. convention, in turn, referred the matter to the executive council.

The executive council met directly after the convention, but took no action. The council will not meet again until January in St. Petersburg, Florida—far from the disturbing roar of the machines in the open shop auto factories of Detroit where 700,000 workers still await organization.

The Detroit open shoppers quite naturally feel assured that the "anti-red" talk of the convention was merely for public consumption, that it don't mean anything.

It is up to the left wing in the A. F. of L., particularly in the metal trades, to force the organization of the auto industry.



## ADMINISTRATION STANDS CHANCE OF LOSING BOTH HOUSES IN CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

G. O. P. leaders are becoming worried over the progress of the party's fortunes in a number of states in which the outcome of the elections is doubtful so far as the re-election of White House stand-patters is concerned. Map (with key at lower left) shows political situation in various states. Below are the campaign leaders. Left to right: Chairman Lawrence Phipps of Republican senatorial campaign committee; Rep. Wm. R. Wood of the republican congressional committee; Chairman Peter G. Garry of the democratic senate committee, and Wm. A. Oldfield of the democratic congressional committee.

## How the Soviet Union Deals With Strikes

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG.

CRIMEA, Oct. 11—Some folks think there are never any strikes in the Soviet Union,—that these are suppressed with an iron hand. It is true that there are infinitely fewer than in most places—but none the less they occur, in the past two days there have been two of them in the newspapers.

The first was a little strike of boot and shoe workers in eight workshops in the town of Beezeran, which refused to grant the demands of the union for increase of pay. The central committee of the boot makers' union sanctioned the strike, which was completely successful. The undertaking signed a collective agreement granting the demands, and the strike-days were paid wages like ordinary work-days, since the strike was considered the fault of the management. That's a typical strike in a private establishment.

**More Serious Affair.**

BUT here is a more serious strike. On a government railroad, under conditions which sound like an I. W. W. description of construction work in the Imperial Valley of California. It is a pretty bad situation, on the far borders of Afghanistan in central Asia, a railroad is being built across a hot, sandy desert, shortening the old caravan route by many days. "It is hard, very hard," writes the soviet journalist describing the strike, "to lay steel rails across shifting sands on a waterless waste, with temperatures from 120 to 140 degrees. One would think that the knights of spade and mattock, called upon to conquer this desert, might count on some attention to their needs.

"But the affair proceeded thus: They sent the workers to the desert, gave them some tools, and some dozens of technical bosses and only, "Get busy . . ." Of human dwellings not a trace. Under canvas tents on the glowing sands, hot enough to cook eggs, the building workers must sleep.

**Private Menager.**

"The food provision was let on contract to a private manager. This fellow greased his hands at the cost of the workers' bellies . . . A bitter complaint was the water 'supply.' The administrator was obliged to supply the workers with water. And they 'supplied' it, muddy and warm, in old kerosene and oil barrels. In the matter of wood for boiling this water, the 'regime of economy' was strictly observed.

"From dirty unboiled water and rotten food many got sick. There was a doctor on the pay roll but no real medical attention . . . The technical bosses in their attitude towards the workers revived all the mean practices of the old regime . . . For a long time the diggers actually did not know what pay they were getting. There was a collective agreement, all right—two of them; one signed by the administration of the construction with the representatives of the artel (working gang) without knowledge of the union, and the other signed by the officials of the building workers' union, without knowledge of the first agreement and without consulting the workers on the job. The actual situation first became clear to many of the workers when on casting up accounts for provisions and other conveniences, they were told they owed the railroad money."

THE district attorney came down and the workers committee went away and did nothing. Many other little bureaucrats behaved likewise. Finally the workers lost all faith in the "local authorities" and struck to the number of 700.

From Samarcand and Tashkent there came down a highly authoritative commission. It was enough for them to come to the construction camp, to hear the complaints of the workers, to satisfy them within reason, to set up a court of arbitration—and literal is within a few hours the strike was over and the workers resumed work.

**Like Wobbly incident.**

So far except perhaps for the last sentence one might be reading the complaint of an I. W. W. construction gang in the sands of the Mohave desert. Construction gangs reclaiming wilderness are much alike and have much the same problems. Even the rare problem recurs. Just as a construction gang on the Rio Grande would have a large majority of Mexicans, unorganized, ignorant of the laws of America so this gang of casual laborers on the edge of Afghanistan was not Russian, but made up of the backward unorganized tribes of central Asia, probably largely illiterate, peculiarly unprotected As for the problems of the manager, the technical and financial, no doubt these also existed, but the Soviet journalist does not mention them.

SO far, then, it might have been anywhere. But now comes the difference. Who was punished for this strike? The Soviet placing of responsibility and the various relations between various organizations—government, unions, Communist Party—is strikingly shown by the resolution adopted by the Central Asiatic Bureau of the Communist Party:

"The bureau entrusts to the department of labor (government) and to the Asiatic section of the Central Trade Unions—the legal prosecution of the technical and administrative personnel, who engaged and sent out workers under such conditions.

"We remind the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (the minor nationality under which this occurred) that they have failed to carry out the orders of the party regarding work among casual construction workers . . . We call attention also to the absence of any kind of work among these workers on the part of the construction workers' union.

**Drastic Action.**

"The facts of such neglect towards workers' conditions, the facts of such a criminally bureaucratic attitude by the construction workers' union towards the needs of these casual workers, form grounds for a special reelection. In the organizations of the nearby local union there will be carried out new elections of the controlling committees. Thereafter, in the nearest future there will be held a special regional congress of construction workers. In the trade union from the bottom and up thru to the top there will take place a thoro shake-up.

"The county committee of the Communist Party in this region of the strike, is herewith dismissed, and its members called to account before the party; and there is ordered a special party conference for the election of a new county committee . . . (for having failed in their duty of protecting the workers.")

**U. S. Compared.**

ANY worker used to American conditions will have to read this resolution two or three times to get his feet to the approach to a strike in the Soviet Union. Imagine a strike of unorganized construction workers, most- ly Mexicans in the Mojave desert, And imagine a high commission from Los Angeles and Stockton setting forth to the scene of the trouble, hearing complaints, satisfying them . . .

So far, perhaps, you can imagine, under some reform administration. Even, perhaps, might be imagined, under some remarkably liberal state department of labor, a prosecution of the employment agencies and management which sent workers to such conditions it would be rare, but it might conceivably happen.

But then imagine—no, you can't—a meeting of the republican party committee for the southwest—ordering its county committee disbanded and held to account and a new election held for failing to care for the needs of Mexican workers in its vicinity. Imagine furthermore, a re-election from top to bottom in the appropriate district union of the A. F. of L. on the ground that they had criminally failed in their duty towards these casual unorganized workers—had failed to send organizers among them or to protect them in any way.

HOW simple it would be for an anti-Soviet propagandist, using nine-tenths of the above facts, to point out that when an unauthorized strike occurred in Russia because of rotten conditions, the trade union officials were punished for allowing the strike. Quite true. Strikes in Soviet government undertakings are considered a disgrace to somebody. Not only to the bosses who have disregarded the needs of the workers, but to the appropriate trade union officers, who were asleep at their posts and allowed workers' conditions to reach such a disgraceful state that there was left as recourse to the terrible

# We Are Falling Behind—Speed Up to Keep The DAILY WORKER

By JAY LOVESTONE.

DONATIONS are not coming in quickly enough and big enough to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

We have been pounding away in our appeals to get $10,000 by October 18. The readers, friends and supporters of The DAILY WORKER have not responded to this hurry call. Obviously, it's our fault. We have not been able to bring the point home.

The situation we are in is very far from good. There would be no use in throwing sand into your eyes. We must from today on double the rate of our income in the drive to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

Up to Monday, October 16, the total received in the campaign to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER was $6,504.32. This is good work, but not good enough, in view of the demands and difficulties The DAILY WORKER is facing.

We are sure our appeal is not going to fall and has not fallen on deaf ears. The last week's income has shown a surprising improvement. The KEEP THE DAILY WORKER army is certainly rallying and delivering results.

All one has to do to see that The DAILY WORKER has a real place in the hearts of thousands of our working men and working women is to look at the leap in the money turned in to us in the last week to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER:

| Date | Sum |
|---|---|
| October 11 | $ 552.21 |
| October 12 and 13 | 2,004.06 |
| October 14 | 381.83 |
| October 15 | 272.00 |
| Oct. 16 | 623.00 |
| October 17 | 919.00 |

In the last week The KEEP THE DAILY WORKER army has brought in nearly four thousand dollars—$3,667.89 to be exact.

Indeed this is an achievement worthy of genuine proletarian pride. What better proof could one look for to find that The DAILY WORKER really has an urgent need to fulfil and that it is meeting the need to the satisfaction of the class conscious workers?

At this pace we will have the fifty thousand dollars in ten weeks more of campaigning to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. But we surely can and will improve as the drive gains momentum.

Let's hurry up and get our first ten thousand dollars without a loss of another day. We have fallen somewhat behind our estimates and far behind our needs. This should only spur us on to better results. More and bigger donations are the remedy for the crisis.

Let's go ahead! Let's leave the ten thousand dollar line away behind. Let's go forward to a speedy and successful campaign.

Do you want to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER? OF COURSE!

WILL YOU KEEP THE DAILY WORKER? YOU BET!

Then let's hear from you today, by check, money order, wire, or cash.


The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Vol. III. No. 236. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents


# N. Y. WORKERS PROTEST QUEEN'S LANDING

## Tried to Buy Off Smith With Appointment

## MAGILL BACKERS OFFERED BRIBE TO INSULL MAN

### Rosenwald, of Sears & Roebuck, Behind Deal

A political deal by which Frank L. Smith, Samuel Insull's republican nominee for senator in Illinois, would be tendered a federal appointment by President Coolidge's administration if he withdrew from the senatorial campaign was told to the senate slush fund committee today by Geo. B. Safford, state superintendent of the Anti-saloon League at the re-opening of the slush fund inquiry into the Illinois "million dollar" primary.

The deal was revealed to him, Safford said, by Rev. Robert O'Brien, a Chicago Presbyterian minister. It had been through Safford added, that O'Brien later supported the Republican candidacy of Hiram E. Magill. Safford also testified O'Brien told him that Major L. Lake had raised a campaign fund between $300,000 and $400,000 for the senatorial race.

The witness added that O'Brien thought this money would be spent through loopholes in the federal corrupt practices act.

**Julius Rosenwald Behind Deal.**

The alleged deal to give Col. Smith a federal appointment was arranged by Julius Rosenwald, multi-millionaire head of Sears Roebuck," Safford said O'Brien had told him. The witness added that O'Brien said Rosenwald made a special trip to Washington to arrange the appointment with "The Coolidge administration."

Safford first told of "discussing the Illinois senatorial race" with Rev. Robert O'Brien, the Chicago minister. Safford said O'Brien was interested in getting an independent candidate to run in place of Frank L. Smith, the republican nominee.

Rev. O'Brien told me he represented Julius Rosenwald, Harold L. Ickes and Col. A. V. Smith of Washington," said Safford. The object was to get Smith to withdraw and to get an independent to run in his place.

Safford added that Rev. O'Brien had hinted that Frank L. Smith would withdraw.

"How," asked Reed.

"He said some kind and an appointment would be tendered him," said Safford.

"By whom?"

"By the administration at Washington," said Safford.

"The Coolidge administration?" asked Reed.

"Yes," said Safford.

**Arranged With Col.**

"He said Julius Rosenwald had just returned from a conference in Washington and that it was all arranged for Col. Smith to be given a federal appointment."

"Who did Rosenwald confer with?"

"He didn't say."

Safford then testified that he had told O'Brien that the anti-saloon league would not support anybody else in the senatorial race unless Col. Smith withdrew.

"I told him his race couldn't win because it was so late in the campaign and he would need a huge campaign fund," said Safford.

"He said they were ready to spend between $300,000 and $400,000 for Magill's election. I told him he couldn't raise the money and he hammered his fist on the table and said, "We have the money now!" When I asked him how he would spend so much money without violating the law, he said

## Max Eastman Again Attacks the Russian Soviet Revolution

By MAX BEDACHT

THE Russian Revolution has torn the mask of revolutionary integrity off many a petty bourgeois Philistine. In the storm of a revolution the sanctimonious sermons of "inalienable rights of humans" are buried under the inalienable rights of the revolutionary class.

The parlor revolutionists of old saw in the problem of the bohame the problems of the whole world. And now, when the problems of the whole world are accentuated in a real and unadulterated revolution the bohema is aghast for finding its own problems buried beneath the barrage of the struggle of the proletariat with capitalism.

American capitalism also has made its contribution to the world of la boheme. One of the outstanding figures of that bohemian world was Max Eastman.

MAX EASTMAN was a liberal, petty bourgeois who saw in his own little conflicts with the American big bourgeoisie and its government the conflict of the ages. Max Eastman went to Russia. He hoped to appeal to the Russian Revolution against the big bourgeoisie which had wronged him. But Eastman came back appealing to the big bourgeoisie of the world against the Russian Revolution. Eastman not only appeals. He also cashes in on the appeal. He "produces" evidence against the Russian Revolution. But he also produces evidence against the appellant and against the court of appeals. To prove its bias the court, the capitalist press, pays a fat fee to the appellant for the "evidence." And to prove his own rascality the appellant pockets the fee.

Thus it comes about that the New York Times could syndicate an article by Max Eastman, reproduced in the Chicago Tribune and a host of other kept dailies, which purports to contain:

First, the last will and testament of Lenin.

Second, confessions of Zinoviev.

Third, a statement by Trotsky on the Russian Party controversy.

* * *

FIRST of all, let us make it clear that Max Eastman does not care a continental about the "justice of injustice of any of the sides in the Russian Party controversy.

He is against the Russian Revolution. He uses the controversy:

First, to "earn" his thirty pieces of silver. (Of course, the price of traitors has considerably gone up

(Continued on page 6)

## CAPITALIST LACKEYS BOW KNEE TO ROYALTY AS LABOR SHOWS DISAPPROVAL OF AUTOCRACY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 18. — Representatives of Tammany Hall, Wall Street and Washington joined today in bowing Queen Marie and her royal party an obsequious welcome to the "greatest democracy in the world." Guarded by contingents of United States marines and soldiers, accompanied by generals and admirals in full dress, the Queen's procession into New York was marked by all the pomp and circumstance of a triumphant entry into a captured city.

The prostration of politicians and plutocrats before a representative of one of the most tyrannical royal families in Europe, however, was marred by the staging of a huge workers' demonstration in Union Square against the reception of the Queen. It was the only relief from a well planned program of suppression of all America's vaunted democratic traditions in the presence of a member of a ruling family.

"Down with the White Terror in Roumania."

"Queen Marie—We want none of

(Continued on page 6)

## 20,000 CHEER DEFIANCE OF POLICE RULE

### Back I. L. G. Strikers at Huge Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Labor, defiant, delivered another blow against the use of the injunction and arrests in New York Saturday afternoon when a mass estimated at 20,000 gathered at Union Square and cheered their approval of the speakers' demands that the use of the courts to break strikes be discontinued.

Militancy stalked thru the gathering. Shouts of approval broke out at the suggestion of labor vigorously fighting the use of political power against the workers. Every suggestion of the necessity of aggressiveness and fight on the part of the workingclass to change their conditions was greeted with sweeping applause.

**Tammany Labor Official Backs Out.**

The success of the demonstration was accomplished despite the sabotage of the officials of the Central Labor Council. In spite of the fact that this body was represented in the Emergency Labor Conference where the program of a demonstration and march on the city hall was promulgated, their support was withdrawn Friday night.

Destructive tactics were also employed by Abe Beckerman, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who declared that the name of his organization had been used without authorization as there had as yet been no action taken. This was said despite the fact that his union was also represented in the Emergency Labor Conference which decided upon the demonstration.

The fact that the demonstration was to march on the city hall and make demands on Mayor Walker against the injunction is believed to be the cause of the defection of the Trades and Labor Council officials, who are associated with Tammany Hall. These officials agreed to speak at the Union Square meeting but would oppose everything if the march to city hall took place.

Speakers, who spoke from half a dozen stands simultaneously, denounced the use of political power against the workers in their struggles. Among the speakers were Benjamin Gitlow, Norman Thomas and William Weinstone who have been regularly addressing strike meetings.

Other speakers were: J. J. Cronhlin, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council; J. M. Budish, sec-

## *"Harmony and Cooperation" Triumph in Communist Party of the Soviet Union as the Opposition Leaders Accept the Conditions that are Presented to Them*

By JOHN PEPPER.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. Oct. 18. — The Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, published a statement today concerning the situation within the party. Among other things, the statement deals with the minimum demands of the Central Committee to the opposition.

Thase demands were made in reply to the opposition statament to the committee regarding the expediency of restoring "harmony and co-operation." It also contained declarations signed by Zinoviav, Trotsky, Kamenev, Piatakoff, Sokolnikoff, Evdokimoff, accepting the conditions presented to them. The signatories of the statement declare that they will unconditionally abide by all decisions of the 14th Party Congress, all decisions of the Central Committee, as well as all decisions of the Central Control Commission.

THEY agree to carry out all obligations put upon them by these committees and to call upon their followers to do the same. They reject catagorically the theory and practice of "freedom of fractions and groupings." The leaders of the opposition declare resolutely to give up all factional methods in the defense of their views and call upon their adherents to dissolve immediately all factional groupings formed around the opposition. The signatories of the declaration recognize that their actions in Moscow and in Leningrad violated the decision of the Central Committee concerning the inadmissibility of discussion.

They also recognize that they have done wrong in mantioning at the 14th Congress about the Stockholm conference because altho Krupskaya certainly did not have it in her mind, yet mantioning it could be interpreted as a threat to split. The signatorios further declare that they consider the views of Osovsky, Madvedeff (advocating the liquidation of the Comintern and the Profintern, attempting to unite with the socialdamocracy, extanding the polioy of concessions beyond the limit set by Lenin, etc.) as basically wrong and completely contrary to their views.

THEY further subscribe completely to the astimation given by Lenin to the platform of Shilapnikoff and Madvedoff. The signatories further declare that they consider absolutely inadmissible any support direct or indirect of any factional groups within any of the sections of the Comintern whether it be the group of Ruth Fisher, Maslolf, Urbane and Weber in Germany, Souvarine in France or Bordiga in Italy.

Assuming political responsibility for the actions of those of their adherents who were expelled from the party on account of their break of discipline by indulging in factional methods of struggle the signatories express their hope of a complete cessation of the factional struggle on the part of those expelled oppositionists, which would provide the possibility for all of the repenting members of the opposition to be reaccepted in the party. In conclusion, the signatories declare that they will undertake the obligations to assist the party by all means in the liquidation of the factional strife and in the prevention of a recurrence of a violation of party discipline.

THE statement of the Central Committee points out that the declaration of the opposition may be considered as the minimum prerequisites guaranteeing the party unity. It declares further that the next task consists of continuing the ideological struggle against the mistakes in principle of the opposition which were not repudiated, and in taking all measures to put into affect the minimum of understanding reached, thus giving life to the agreement and assuring the party unity.


**"Hands off China!"**

Special "Hands off China" edition next Saturday. Pictures of and articles by noted Chinese leaders.


**Roy Tagney Goes to Trial.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Roy Tagney, business agent of the Machinary, Safe Movers and Riggers' union, today went on trial in criminal court here for the murder of Morris Markowitz, wealthy Landis-award contractor.


The best way—subscribe today.


## LEWIS FRIEND OF OPERATORS, BROPHY SHOWS

### Coyle Replies to His "Flagrant Falsehood"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Oct. 18. — The miners' union must clean out the corruptionists who are more friendly to the coal operators than to the men, says John Brophy, president of the central Pennsylvania miners and candidate for international president of the United Mine Workers of America, in a press statement, replying to John L. Lewis' accusations of a Bolshevik plot. Lewis' charge that outside influences were behind the Brophy candidacy are branded as a "smoke screen" to hide the failure of the present administration to save the union. The statement follows:

"My attention has just been called to an article in the New York Times of October 13, relating to a letter alleged to have been read by one of the delegates at the American Federation of Labor convention. This letter, purporting to have been written by Albert Coyle, editor, Locomotive Engineers Journal, to Powers Hapgood, a coal miner of District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America, is concerned with plans for a labor paper and also with my candidacy for international president of the mine workers.

**Candidacy Based on Program.**

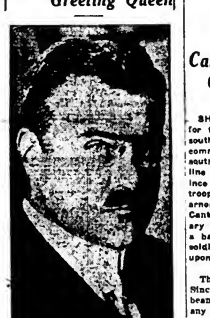
"This letter has never reached Powers Hapgood, and neither he nor I know anything of it until it was made public by President Lewis at Detroit. It (the article) is evidently an attempt to discredit my candidacy of the United Mine Workers of America, and the labor movement is responsible for my candidacy. In this matter I wish to state that I have become a candidate for international president of the miners' union in response to a desire on the part of a large group of our membership who believe in the principles I have advocated.

**Must Organize Non-Union Fields.**

"I feel convinced that in order to save the union from the perilous situation it is facing at the present time, we must adopt stronger policies than the present administration is willing to endorse. We must not only stand firmly against reductions of our present wage scale, but in order to do this effectually we must organize the non-union fields. This can only be done by means of forcing the big coal companies to sign up for their non-union mines, where the miners wish to belong to the union, if they

(Continued on page 6)

### *Represents Cal in Greeting Queen*



J. Butler Wright, assistant secretary of state, was Coolidge's proxy in welcoming Roumania's royal consort to the "Land of the Free."

### *Plute Is Made Lady in Waiting*

Mrs. Vincent Astor, one of New York's idle rich, was appointed "Lady in Waiting" to the female consort,

## BATTLE LINE FORMS SOUTH OF SHANGHA

### Canton Armies Nearin China's Great Port

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 18.—The batt for the capture of Shanghai by southern armies under Canton command has begun. Fifteen m south of Shanghai on the rail line to Hanchow, capital of the pr ince of Chekiang, 3,000 Chekia troops, whose commander and g arner Halachao has gone over to Cantonese and deserted the reacti ary Sun Chaun-fang, are establish a battle line against 2,000 of th soldiers sent out to stop adv upon the city.

**Hostilities Any Moment.**

This battle line is just south Singkiang, where the railway bean cut and fighting is expected any moment, altho not yet begun.

Martial law has been declared the Chinese territory of Shad where reactionary commanders s an uprising of labor and student said of the advancing Cantonese.

**Sun Busy Retreating.**

Altho Sun's local commanders r active, Sun himself is out of t with affairs since he fled precipit Saturday from Klukiang, suppos down the Yangtze toward Nan It is reported that the mutiny a king was crushed, sixty of the are being executed.

Local commanders of Sun's forc are striving to mobilize all pos sible to stop the Chekiang dr and save the big Lungwah ars hers.

General Chang Kai-shih, comma in-chief of the Canton armies, established his headquarters at Chang, and it is announced that Kiangsi and Hupeh provinces ar fully controlled by the Cantonese.

In the Shanghai district, Gen Sun's troops are under comma Colonel Wang Ye-tse.

Great Britain is supplying ammunition stores to Sun's tr and foreign authorities are rus ing volunteers while foreign boats are preparing to land ar forces.

Duluth Weeps in Snow.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 18.— today was wailing thru two and half inches of snow. It is the last snow fall at this time of record.

*Why not a small bundle DAILY WORKER sent regularly to folks to*

# POLICE CHIEF SUED FOR HIS ILLEGAL ACTS

## Needed no Warrant" to Arrest Workers

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 18.—(FP)—Suit for $30,000 damages for false arrest has been filed against Chief of Police Hamilton Brown, of Aliquippa, Pa., a company town of the Jones & Laughlin steel interests, by 3 men arrested without a warrant while conducting a labor study class in Marxian economics, and later realleed.

The American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense are pressing the suit thru attorneys George Shaffer of Pittsburgh and Henry A. Wilson, of Beaver, Pa.

### Bootleggers Welcome, Radicals Barred.

Aliquippa is one of the steel towns in the Pittsburgh district where bootlegging prospers and freedom of speech and assemblage are unknown. For some time the town police and the special Jones & Laughlin guards have been keeping an eye on the barber shop of Peter Musolin, one of the elected men, and it is charged, warning customers away from his bedrestting and shaving trade.

Musolin has been having friends from the steel mills at his home of evenings reading radical literature and discussing the problems of the unorganized steel workers, the police say.

### "Ham" Raids The Place

July 28 a dozen men and women were assembled in the large room at the rear of the barbershop when the police rushed in. With his hand on his revolver Chief "Ham", as he is called, shouted that they were a lot of laborite and undor arrest.

Musolin, Thomas Zima and Milan Kmetz, the three men now filling cells were among several of the group. They were taken to the police station in handcuffs. There they were detained two hours about their racial and labor views and studies and creed.

### Veterans Have No "Reputation"

Chief "Ham" sneered that he needed no warrants. Later when the workers' attorney pressed their case, his lawyer argued that the men had no case because as "disloyal citizens" they "have no reputation to be injured by being placed under arrest."

## Hat and Cap Makers of Chicago Holding Big Meeting Tonight

A mass meeting will be held by all the locals of the United Cloth, Cap and Millinery Workers union of Chicago on Tuesday, October 19th, 1926, at Douglas Park Auditorium, Ogden and Sacramento Ave., at 8:00 p.m. Brother John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor will address the meeting.

The General Officers of the International union who attended the American Federation of Labor convention, will be in Chicago in time for this big meeting. Brothers M. Zucker, secretary treasurer, I. H. Goldberg, general executive board member, Percy Ginsburg, general organizer and member of the general executive board will be the speakers.

# SOCIALIST VISITOR IS GUEST OF JUDGE GARY, STEEL TRUST HEAD

Miss Tony Sender, German socialist, now visiting the United States and touring the country under the auspices of the Socialist Party, accepted an invitation to visit Gary's steel mills from Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel corporation and outstanding open-shopper and union-buster in the United States.

In a speech delivered before a typical socialist audience of doctors, lawyers, druggists, second-hand clothing vendors and half a dozen workers, Miss Sender devoted most of her time to assuring American capitalists that their European investments were safe.

# GARY STEEL MILLS USING EFFICIENCY

## Makes Many Jobless; Speed the Rest

GARY, Ind., Oct. 18.—So-called efficiency men are put on the job in all departments of the Illinois Steel company. The mission of these efficiency men is to eliminate all "superfluous" help and devise more efficient ways of carrying on production.

The steel workers, even before the introduction of the efficiency men, were driven at top speed. This last measure of the steel trust will drain the last remnants of energy that remain in the men.

### Puts Scores on the Street.

The new efficiency scheme as applied to the machine shop of the Illinois Steel company works as follows: Out of the 120 men comprising the night shift, 40 were laid off. —

The remaining force is neatly told by the foreman who explains to them that the mills are in a hurry for the work given out to the men and the result is that the same amount of work is turned out by the four-fifths of the men formerly employed in the machine shop.

### Goes Ford One Better.

Henry Ford conceived the scheme of having his men turn out the same amount of work in a five-day week, as they formerly turned out in six days. Judge Gary goes him one better, and has the men speeded up without allowing them one additional day of rest.

# Strike "Settled," But Firms Lock Out Union Tailors in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—(FP)—Two hundred ladies' tailors in the fashionable garment making establishments of Teppe, Bendel, Thurm and Hickson found the strike that was supposedly settled in victory a lockout when they attempted to return to their work benches.

The employers said they had no work, tried to stall that this is not a busy season altho the society names are just stocking up for winter affairs, and some said they hadn't heard the strike was settled.

The union signed an agreement with the Contractors Association which includes 18 Fifth Ave. and nearby fashion shops. Edwin Goodman, president of the employers' association, is supposed to be striving to have all strikers taken back into the shops.

Send in a sub today!

# LEWIS FRIEND OF OPERATORS, BROPHY SHOWS

## Coyle Replies to His "Flagrant Falsehood"

(Continued from page 1)

want to operate their mines in the solidly organized districts.

"We must educate our membership on the necessity of the nationalization of mines, the six-hour day and the five day week and a Labor Party, in order to hold our organization together.

### Must Clean Out Corruptionists.

"Furthermore, we must have honest elections and clean out the corruptionists in our union who are more friendly to the coal operators than to the miners.

"It is because of my firm belief that the above named principles are the desire of a large part of our membership, and because of the wide demand for someone to stand for these issues, that I have become a candidate and it should be self evident that I am in no way influenced by those who are alleged by my opponent to be working to destroy the miners' union. The fact that certain progressives outside the miners' union may be sympathetic or write letters to their friends inside the miners' union does not prove that those friends need or take advice on policies that might be given.

### Membership Wants Action.

"The fact is that my campaign is based entirely on the desire of that part of the membership who wish that the principles that have been endorsed time after time at our international conventions be carried out. The principles recommended above and in my circular of September 24, accepting my nomination, are based on resolutions frequently passed by the delegates of the rank and file at conventions. It is because of this program and this only that I am a candidate.

"I hope the minds of the members will not be confused, that the real issues will not be covered under the smoke screen of outside influences put out by my opponents to hide their failure to strengthen and preserve our union."

* * *

### Coyle's Reply to Lewis.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 18. — Concerning the statements of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, at the Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor, in which Lewis raised a great hue and cry against his opposing candidate, John Brophy, and sought to connect Brophy with others whom he labelled "reds," including Albert F. Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, Coyle has issued the following reply:

### Lewis Lies.

"Mr. Lewis' allegations that I am in any way connected with the Communist Party is a flagrant falsehood, all the more contemptible because he made it knowing that I was not present to refute it.

"His assertion that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers owns the Coal River collieries or any other mines is equally untrue. I can say emphatically that this brotherhood has no connection whatever with the collieries and does not have one penny in them. Neither the brotherhood nor its bank has any investment in that company or any interest in its management.

### Does Not Control Delegation.

"Mr. Lewis' statement that the delegation of labor union executives who contemplate a visit to Europe, including Russia, next summer has any connection with the Soviet government or Communist Party is wholly and unqualifiedly false.

"It is likewise untrue that I am running this party, since it is under the responsible chairmanship of L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, and it will include reputable executives of several of the brotherhoods as well as of unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

### Lewis on the Defensive.

"While I have no right or desire to comment in any way on the internal politics of the A. F. of L. since the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is not connected with that organization, it is perfectly obvious that Mr. Lewis' violent and untruthful attack was motivated by partisan reasons to bolster up his own political fortunes in his own organization.

"I am confident that I speak with the approval of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers when I say that this organization would scrupulously avoid taking any part whatever in a bitter political contest that is rending another organization."

# U. S. UNIVERSITY STUDENTS VISIT RUSSIAN SCHOOLS

## Brookwood Representative Describes Trip

(BLISS)—The following letter has been written from Moscow, Russia, by Thomas L. Dabney, a graduate of Brookwood Labor College last year. Dabney is a member of the American student delegation to Russia. Other colleges and universities represented by the 13 members of the delegation include Columbia, University of Pittsburgh, Occidental College and Washington University.

Moscow, July 9.

The members of the American student delegation to Soviet Russia were most cordially received on our arrival at Moscow Saturday, July 2. A large reception committee of students met us at the station with cars and accompanied us to our hotel. We were confronted with cameras on every side. Pravda and other Moscow papers have carried news stories about the delegation every day since our arrival.

### Russian Students Eager.

The students whom we have met are not interested in the educational problems of Russia but they are eager to get all the information they can on the problems of education in America. I have never seen so many serious forward-looking students anywhere as I have seen in the three schools in Moscow which we have visited.

Our delegation has visited the first Moscow State University, the Transport Engineers' College and the Timiriazeff Agricultural Academy. At each of these schools we were given a warm reception by an official of the school. Altho it is vacation time, a considerable number of students are still at these schools—some helping in repair work or general construction and some doing special school work. Questions covering the whole range of education were fired at us by students in each school that we visited. They are particularly interested in the fortunes of women students, the amount of technical training given in American schools, the attitude of American colleges to Negro students, the extent to which scholarships are awarded to students and the progress of workers' education.

### Can't Savvy U. S. Schools.

Almost every group of students whom we have met asked us if we were from trade union schools. At the Transport Engineers' College the students were particularly anxious to know whether students in America had the opportunity of sharing the government of the colleges with the faculty. When I told the group that students at Brookwood were active members of trade unions and that they assisted in the strikes of their locals, one comrade asked the rest of our delegation: "How long will it be before your colleges will become schools like your comrade's?" Again and again I saved our delegation embarrassment by mentioning Brookwood and other labor schools.

### Bridging Gap.

Russian students are eager to do what they can to bridge the present gap between themselves and the American students. They would welcome the opportunity to exchange students with American colleges. After we paid a visit to Lunacharsky, a student told me that plans were on to send a student to Brookwood and they were glad to meet a representative from Brookwood and find out something about the school. Whenever possible I have assured Russian students that the few liberal students in America are interested in the progress of education in the Soviet Union and regard themselves as a part of the great movement of liberal students in all countries.—Thomas L. Dabney.

# Truth Is Trickling Thru in Spite of Every Effort of the New England Gang

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

"FOR Christ's sake, tell him the truth!"

This appeal, in the dark of the Dedham, Mass., jail to the self-confessed payroll bandit, Celestino Madeiros, came instinctively from the lips of Nicola Sacco.

Sacco evidently thought that it was the only kind of an appeal that would get across to the convicted youth, Madeiros, who, at the age of 26, stands in the shadow of death because of his part in the Wrentham, Mass., National Bank robbery.

* * *

Madeiros has confessed to his part in the South Braintree holdup and robbery that is charged against Sacco and Vanzetti and for which they have been convicted and sentenced to death. Madeiros says Sacco and Vanzetti are not involved in the crime. But Madeiros has so far refused to give the full names of those associated with him in the crime.

William G. Thompson, attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti in their demands for a new trial, signs the affidavit telling of the visit with Madeiros on May 20, this year. The visit was secured thru permission granted by Prosecuting Attorney Ranney. Thompson urged upon Madeiros the importance of disclosing the full names of his associates in the South Braintree affair. This Madeiros still steadfastly declined to do. The morality of the underworld, that forbids one criminal to "peach" upon another, held as adamant.

* * *

Thompson did the talking to Madeiros. The sole purpose of having Sacco present, said Thompson, was that he thought that Madeiros might be willing to make a full disclosure if he were in the actual presence of the man, Sacco, in danger of suffering from the South Braintree affair, with which Madeiros knew Sacco had had absolutely no connection.

Thompson, in his affidavit, now on file with Judge Webster Thayer, who has the power to grant a new trial, declares that the only contribution that Sacco made to his talk with Madeiros was a remark, frequently repeated by Sacco to Madeiros: "For Christ's sake, tell him the truth!"

* * *

But the appeal to "the Christ" is a common one, bantered hither and thither in murky places in jails and prisons, often spat upon. It fell with no effect upon the calloused Madeiros, who evidently thought he had already done enough to help Sacco and Vanzetti escape the electric chair.

Yet the convicted criminal, Madeiros, who made clear for himself so much more certain because of the aid he has already given Sacco and Vanzetti in their fight for their lives, stands out sky-high against the groveling politician, John Gambaldi Sargent, attorney-general of the United States government, member of Coolidge's cabinet, who even refuses to answer letters requesting that the government reveal secrets it has in its possession that would prove the innocence of the two Italian worker victims of New England greed.

Yet in spite of the New England gang,—Senator Butler, Attorney-General Sargent and Cal Coolidge himself—the truth is trickling thru.

Thus the conscience-stricken, Feri Felixus Weiss, department of justice agent, writes to the Boston Globe, as reported in The DAILY WORKER yesterday, verifying the affidavit of John Russamanti, to the effect that the latter was to be used as a spy against Sacco. Thus the not tightens about the department of justice as it loosens about Sacco and Vanzetti.

* * *

Thus Attorney Thompson also tells of an interview he had with the late Captain William H. Proctor, in which the latter revealed details of the manner in which the Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up had been prepared.

Proctor said that a number of the government's identification witnesses who subsequently identified Sacco as doing the shooting, had previously, in his office, identified the photograph of another man as being the murderer.

### PROCTOR DECLARED THAT HE WAS SATISFIED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD GOTTEN THE WRONG MEN, AND HE HAD SO NOTIFIED THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY BEFORE THE TRIAL.

Proctor had declined to put this statement into his affidavit, but said he would be obliged to make it if put on the witness stand and examined orally. It is just such testimony as this that the Sacco-Vanzetti defense forces wish to drive into the open at the new trial that is being demanded.

Of course, the alliance of the Sergent-Butler-Coolidge department of justice with the shoe factory-textile mill owned local prosecutors, strives just as energetically to prevent the new trial because the promised revelations will do more than anything else to expose before the whole American workingclass the real nature of the criminal capitalist system.

* * *

Attorney Thompson also reported to Judge Thayer on original statement by a Pinkerton operative that Miss Splaine, who testified at the Sacco-Vanzetti trial as a government witness, had previously identified a picture of "Tony the Wop," alias Anthony Palmisani, as the man she saw in the automobile; that Albert Prince also thought "Tony the Wop" was the man she saw; that Messrs. Wade and Hens Behrisin selected a picture of Palmisani, that the witness Bostock selected the same picture.

Thus even the government's witnesses had failed to identify either Sacco or Vanzetti as members of the bandit party that got the payroll after committing murder at South Braintree.

But the framed-up squad of the New England gang, by various methods best known to themselves, got witnesses to perjure themselves in order to secure the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti. The courts still have the power to make this wholesale perjury stink and to send both Sacco and Vanzetti to their doom. Only the power of protest of labor can save them.

* * *

Tomorrow — Government agents sent to interview Celestino Madeiros are told by him that his statement absolving Sacco and Vanzetti from any part in the South Braintree shooting and robbery is true.

# FLORIDA STORM DAMAGED POOR PERSONS MOST

## Rich Homes are O. K., Plutes are Assured

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—How the poor bore the brunt of suffering in Florida's great hurricane disaster is graphically told by the Seaboard Air Line railway management in a full-page advertisement in the Baltimore Sun, urging tourists to come back to the Florida hotels in December.

### Hides Red Cross Exposure.

"It is regrettable," says the Seaboard Air Line, "that the good faith of certain public officials in Florida has been questioned by a high official of the American Red Cross because of their statements limiting the storm damage to actual conditions . . . It is unfortunate that calls for money for helping those in distress were not confined to the directions in which relief was required."

With this rebuke to John Barton Payne and the Red Cross national convention for exposing the attempt of the real estate and railroad and hotel interests to stop collection of funds for families whose little homes had been destroyed, because it "hurt business," the railroad makes these assertions of fact:

### "Only" Poor Hurt.

1. At Miami, dwellings and other buildings of flimsy construction were damaged to the extent of 70 per cent. Hotels and other modern built structures were damaged only slightly, at the 85 per cent of them sustained some injury.

2. "The storm fell hardest on the poorer classes of the communities" and on 125 automobile camps in the storm area.

3. Rehabilitation is going forward rapidly, and the principal streets of Miami and Coral Gables now give little outward evidences of the storm.

4. Polo, golf, tennis and other amusement grounds will be ready for the coming season including the race tracks.

With these assurances, the railroad invites the prosperous classes to return to the "world's winter playground."

# Goodyear Company in Legal War Over Finance Juggling

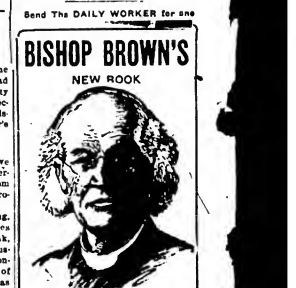
AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 18.—On October 19, before Judge Kenfield in common pleas court, the common stockholders and the officials of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company will begin a battle over the future of the company. The question to be determined is whether the refinancing plans of the Goodyear Company made in 1921 are valid.

Suits that were begun by Lamra Weiss and which attacked the legality of the re-financing plan are to be reopened. At that time the management of Goodyear was taken out of the hands of stockholders and put into the control of bankers who furnished capital when Goodyear was ready in need of it.

A few days ago, Paul Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Company, offered a compromise plan whereby $50,000,000 worth of bonds maturing in 1941, and bearing 8% interest, would be converted into bonds maturing in 1956 and bearing 5½% interest. Frank Seiberling, chairman of the voting trustees, and their spokesman —and also head of the Seiberling Rubber and Tire Company, a competing concern—led the assault that brought about the rejection of the offer.

Send The DAILY WORKER for one

# BISHOP BROWN'S NEW BOOK



# "My Heresy"

The autobiography of an idea.

"Bishop Brown's book will do much to open the minds of those who still accept the doctrines of supernaturalism. It will help to destroy illusions about the sacredness and holiness of the pillars of the church, in this case represented by the House of Bishops. It reveals a man whose honesty and courage will win the admiration and respect of his readers. From a review of "My Heresy by C. E. Ruthenberg, which will appear in the October issue of the Workers Monthly

$2.50 Clothbound

# Miners' Front Holds Against Heavy Assaults

NOTE.—This Article on Pennsylvania is one of a series on the bituminous fields distributed by The Federated Press.)

ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.

CLEARFIELD, Pa. — (FP) — The miners' union in the 14 bill counties of central Pennsylvania that form a solid, United Mine Workers, is standing up under a terrific hammering from openshop operators. Half its members are gone of the 43,000 of July 1, 1925, and exhausting local funds are being carried on along many scattered fronts. But still the union is a going concern, able in the words of Clymer explosion to pay out its benefits and donations within a day's delay.

The established section of the union is more exposed than Dist. 2. It lies inside the central competitive field of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois that usually retains first consideration in the national policy of the organization. And it lies directly north of West Virginia in the path of the nonunion gains from that lost field.

Here the union stands as by a miracle. After 3½ years of ruthless attack and siege with the lockouts that followed the Jacksonville agreement of 1923, by one the big operators have been violating the pact until now only New York Central interests and a group of independents are paying the wage scale and checking off dues and assessments according to written contract. Most of the remaining union mines are situated along or near the main line of the Pennsylvania in the section that connects Altoona and Pittsburgh. North and west are the large coal fields running towards the Ohio state line and here most of the contract-breaking took place.

Here the local officers combined for the Erie, against the Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal Co., closely related to Rockefeller's Davis Coal & Coke of Maryland and West Virginia and Somerset county; against the Imperial and Irvona companies and against many smaller concerns.

John Brophy, president of the district union, saw that the only hope of inducing costly punishment on the contract-breakers and making an example that would deter others was to use new tactics.

The Labor chautauquas did the trick. They went into the annually isolated mountain valleys. They gave them an understanding of union problems and a jovial 3 days to a week of fun that created a spirit on which the operators had not reckoned. Paul W. Fuller, director of workers' education for the district, took charge.

Into dreary mining villages, half dead from unemployment, where the operators were about to start the mines in violation of the contract, Fuller went with his speakers and entertainers. Gay layer of dancing and song, of recitation and band music from the volunteer entertainers that Fuller has mobilized from all over the district sandwich the speeches that tell the disaster of nonunionism; of the faithlessness of operators' promises and of the union hope of nationalization and high wages.

In the Buffalo & Susquehanna strikes at Sagamore, Fuller became supply preacher at the Presbyterian church and got the church choir all winter long out on the picket line, singing songs to the scabs, after a judge enjoined conventional picketing.

The problem is to hold till the expiration of the Jacksonville agreement April 1 promises a more affective fight than possible by local strikes. The little flurry of extra work brought by the British lockout cannot last. But the British lockout cannot last.

# 20,000 Cheer Defiance of Police Rule

(Continued from page 1)

retary of the Emergency Labor Conference; Ben Gold, manager Joint Board of the Furriers' Union; Jim Van and Ed. Lavin, leaders of the recent interborough Rapid Transit strike; Pascal Cosgrovo, former organizer of the Shoeworkers' Protective Union; James Van Prat of the Amalgamated Cigar Makers' Union; S. Potash and Fannie Warshavsky of the Furriers; Rose Wortis, George Tristman and G. Taft of the I. L. G. W. U.

The leading strike officials were detained in a settlement conference.

Thousands of pamphlets denouncing Governor Smith as a strikebreaker were distributed.

A remarkable feature of the affair was the movement of five thousand from the square to the offices of the Freiheit and DAILY WORKER singing the International and other militant songs, where an enthusiastic and spontaneous demonstration was conducted. This was done despite the rather bold attempts of the police to move the crowd on.

* * *

## Defy Injunctions Is Appeal to Workers

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Disregard injunctions! Fight on! This message to the striking cloakmakers by John Coughlin, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of New York; Morris Sigman, international president of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Ed Lavin, and James Walsh, leaders of the late subway strike; Ben Gold, manager of the New York fur workers' joint board; Ben Gitlow and J. M. Budish, editor of the Headgear Worker, and others, was cheered to the echo by an immense audience that packed the 17th street plaza of Union Square Park in the heart of the city.

This demonstration, pledging anew the support of the other trade unionists of New York, had been called by the emergency committee, selected at a recent conference of the central trades officers and leaders of more than sixty local unions, for the purpose of aiding the 40,000 striking cloakmakers.

### Adopt Protest to Walker.

Police brutality was under a sharp fire as well as Justice Goy's injunction against picketing. The mass action of strikers, sometimes amounting to hundreds a day, was fiercely attacked by all the speakers and the mass meeting adopted a formal protest to be lodged before Mayor Walker on his return to the city.

This mass indictment of Mayor Walker's police is a challenge to the mayor's claims to be reformed of labor. The active support of some prominent trade union leaders had contributed to his choice by the city over his opponents at the last election. But only less directly, as to favor Governor Al Smith, Welker's political backer.

### Mayor "Out of Town."

The demonstration was to have ended in a march to city hall to interview the mayor, but his absence from the city caused that part of the program to be withdrawn.

At the close of the mass meeting, strike leaders resumed conferences with representatives of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Industrial Council. These conferences continued thru the afternoon and talk of an early settlement of the strike has been given impetus by the additional evidence that the labor movement is standing firmly behind the cloakmakers and has adopted the policy of militant action of the injunction on which the employers depended.

### Scranton Plumbers Get $10 Day.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 18.—Scranton union plumbers have won their increase of $8 cents a day, making their scale $10 daily. Sheet metal workers will soon sign a new agreement.

SUB

# UNION TEACHERS OF MANY LANDS MEET AT VIENNA

## Russian Delegates Give Report on Schools

By DOROTHY GARY, Fed. Press.

VIENNA—(FP)—Union teachers from 18 countries attended the 4th congress of the Education Workers' International, which met last summer in Vienna. Many delegates had come without passports because their governments, being aggressively opposed to unionism, had refused them permission to attend.

The English section, the Teachers' Labor league, reported on its activities during the general strike. Some of its most militant members lost their teaching licenses, and received short prison sentences. Its active participation in the strike gained the league prestige, solidarity and membership.

Teachers from Greece, Roumania and Bulgaria told of the white terror there, following the recent revolutionary attempts. Many teachers have been imprisoned, exiled or shot. Scores have been forced into other trades. All real unions, including teacher unions, are now illegal in Bulgaria and Roumania.

The Italian delegates reported anonymously. Under fascism genuine trade unionism has been almost destroyed. Some unions still meet, but in secret. The Austrian and German delegates told of the growing unemployment among teachers. The Indo-Chinese delegate described French imperialism, and its drastic effect on schools and teachers.

The reports of the Russian delegates presented a striking contrast. There the education workers are building a new education system. Their industrial union, which includes over 600,000 members, 98% of the trade, reported a new national agreement which gives an increase in wages ranging from 5 to 30%.

Other reports revealed the ruthless aggression of imperialism in Latin America and the orient. The consequent economic and political pressure on the workers has been proletarianizing the teachers and swept this usually backward section of the working class into union activity on an international scale.

The Education Workers' International was organized in 1922, on the initiative of the French and Italian unions. It is a pioneer organization in the field of modern labor. It is the first actual functioning international of union teachers. It is the only international since the world war that has been able to achieve the united front. Within its membership are included national sections affiliated to Amsterdam and others to Moscow. Rights and Lefts have united on the following basis:

"(1) Class struggle for the liberation of the workers; (2) world struggle against imperialism and war, and against world fascism; (3) acceptance of international discipline."

## Dutch Labor Protest Aids Troops' Mutiny

THE HAGUE, Oct. 18.—Demanding national disarmament such as Denmark has begun, more than 85,000 workers assembled in The Hague in the most imposing anti-war demonstration that Holland has ever witnessed.

This gathering had the effect of upholding the soldiers who recently mutinied in protest against the attempts of the Dutch imperialists to force a heavy increase in taxation of necessaries of life in order to increase the military and naval establishment.

## Brief Labor News From Australia

SYDNEY—(FP)— Following statements in the British press that there was an acute shortage of boilermakers in New South Wales, a cable has been forwarded to John Hill, secretary British Boilermakers' union, pointing out that while there was fair work in Sydney the situation in the other states is not encouraging.

The New South Wales Labor government has sent a cable to England warning miners intending to immigrate that there is much unemployment.

* * *

MELBOURNE—(FP)—During 1925, the tendency of wages was upwards, the net average increase for all workers being 6c per week. The greatest increase was in the Labor state of Queensland, where 184,595 workers received an average weekly increase of $1.14. Working hours of men during the year averaged 46 hours per week (all workers), while for women the average number was 45¾ per week.

* * *

WELLINGTON— (FP)— The New Zealand parliament has passed the family allowances bill, which provides for a bonus of 50c per week for each child in a family after the third child. The Labor party urged that the amount be $1.25 per week, but the government contended it had too little money. The parents of approximately 60,000 children will benefit.

# BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT LAUNCHES NEW "WAVE OF TERROR" AGAINST THE WORKERS, WHOLESALE ARRESTS MADE

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 15.—The bourgeois press recently reported that in Bulgaria a new "conspiracy" had been revealed, that arrests had taken place and that the imapcent people among the arrested had been released again.

In truth, however, these arrests were only a pretext in order to strengthen the white terror in Bulgaria. Even the newspaper Slowo had to admit that the so-called "conspiracy" had been a perfectly harmless affair.

The semi-official and official press, however, still reports that a Bolshevik center in Vienna had maintained connections with the robber gangs in Bulgaria. This report, together with the "conspiracy" serve as occasions for new campaigns of the government, first for wholesale arrests in the towns and second for punishment expeditions into the villages.

**Send Murder Squads.**

The latter were actually nothing else but troops for wholesale murder. In the province of Trojanshi 15 villages were terrorized. The cattle were driven away, the fields were destroyed, and a terrible bloodbath created among the peasants. Over 100 people were executed and everywhere the dead bodies can be found, carelessly buried. Apart from these punishment exhibitions the fairy tale of the robber gangs is utilized for a campaign against the Roumanian emigrants from the Dobrudja. Twenty of these emigrants were already delivered to the Roumanian government by Liaptchev, among them Joch Michailov and Dotchev, two untiring fighters for the independence of the Dobrudja, who were killed together with two of their comrades. In this way the Bulgarian government tries to gain the friendship of Great Britain, Roumania and Italy.

**Wholesale Arrests.**

Meanwhile wholesale arrests take place in the town. Thus, for instance, the Viennese Social Democratic "Arbeiterzeitung reports: "The arrests which took place some days ago on account of an alleged conspiracy of young workers and peasants, are now followed by further arrests of workers, trade union officials, journalists and intellectuals. The Social Democratic organ 'Narod,' reports that numerous protest telegrams have been received by the editors."

Among the arrested people is the general council of the Ukrainian Trade Unions and several other members of the Unitarian Trade unions, furthermore the editor of the paper, Novini, Fordan Grantcharov and the well-known poet, Antot Strachimirov. The latter, whose brother was murdered some time ago in the open street by "irresponsible elements," has fought in his books energetically against the white terror in Bulgaria, in order to assist the victims of white terror he sold his library and gave the money to the relief committee for the victims of terror. The poet, whom the hangmen did not dare to touch until now, is at present also in the claws of "public safety." His life and that of the other prisoners is seriously in danger and they receive every day menacing letters by "irresponsible elements." Also the trade union secretary, Jordan Milv, is among the arrested.

**Issue Appeal.**

The Independent Trade Unions of Bulgaria have issued an appeal in the democratic paper Znamo, in which they protest energetically against the terror and the mass arrests. They demand the liberation of the prisoners, the re-establishment of the right of free assembly for the trade unions, the abolition of white terror and the legalisation of the labor movement.

# FIGHT PROTOCOL PREVENTING USE OF POISON GAS

## Militarists Launch Big Press Campaign

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—(FP)—Concealing its identity behind the name of a professional publicity agent, a group of chemical warfare enthusiasts whose names are not disclosed has begun an attack on the Geneva protocol, now awaiting ratification by the senate, abolishing the use of poison gas in war.

Inquiry by the Federated Press brought from the publicity office the statement that the American Association for Chemical Defense is paying for this propaganda, and that among its members are some former officers of the Chemical Warfare Service But the name of no officer of the association was forthcoming.

This press barrage carries quotations from John Thomas Taylor, legislative agent in Washington for the American Legion, and from General Pershing and the legion's legislative committee.

Pershing is quoted as telling Senator Fletcher that America must not give up the use of poison gas because "we cannot trust the other fellow."

Taylor is credited with the declaration that: "We get back to the necessity of accepting any weapon which has been shown to be effective in war and to the necessity of acknowledging that all nations must be prepared to use this effective weapon."

Representative Burton of Ohio, close friend of President Coolidge, was one of the chief instigators and authors of the pending treaty, which Senator Borah says he will urge for ratification in the senate this winter.

"One of the chief causes of the world war was the fact that the nations of Europe were heavily armed," said Borah. "The possession of armaments is a temptation to use them.

**Soviet Consults Akron University.**

AKRON, Oct. 18.—The Soviet government has approached the Akron University asking for material on programs and plans of study of the Akron institution. The Soviet government evidently is accumulating material from all possible sources in order to compose the best system for training the students in the schools and universities of the Soviet state.

# SOCIALIST PARTY OF SPAIN IN CRISIS OVER COLLABORATION OF LEADERS WITH PRIMO DE RIVERA

MADRID.—(By Mail.)—All over Spain a secretly circulated pamphlet is being read, written by the socialist ex-deputy Indalecio Prieto, in which he explains his differences with the Socialist Party's central committee and accuses them of collaborating with the military dictatorship.

This position of the socialist Prieto, who is very popular among some elements of the working class and democrats, shows the actual crisis at present affecting the socialist party.

Since 1923, the socialist party and the Union General de Trabajadores (General Workers' Union), have collaborated secretly and indirectly with the military directory. Lately, this collaboration has been done publicly.

**The National Assembly.**

To create a substitute for parliament, Primo de Rivera has planned to convoke a "professional" as he calls it, national assembly. The presidents of chambers of commerce and industry, the leaders of the Union Patriotica (Primo de Rivera's own party), the Spanish catholic bishops, and forty members of the Union General de Trabajadores (Federation of Labor, as mentioned above), will be elected as representatives.

The idea of such assembly has from the very first brought opposition of all Spanish political parties, with the exception of the socialist party, who—controlling the Federation of Labor mentioned above—are willing to accept the forty seats offered the U. G. T.

In order to have the approval of all the party sections, the leading socialist officials are travelling thruout Spain holding meetings and speaking in favor of the national assembly, with Primo de Rivera's government giving them full protection. The censorship has allowed the press to publish all the articles and speeches in favor of the assembly that come from the socialists at meetings and has forbidden the publication of anything against them.

**Socialist Split.**

Indalecio Prieto has made public declarations against the policy of the socialist party. He is followed by many sections of the party and the Union General de Trabajadores, who are demanding a congress in order to clear up this question.

La Nacion, the organ of Primo de Rivera, is defending the head leaders of the socialist party and a few days ago it said in its columns the following words:

"The socialists have faithfully collaborated with the directorate and there can be no fear of them."

In Prieto's letters to the socialist party central committee, he threatens to leave the official party if members of the party attend the assembly. To avoid this, the government will permit the party to hold a convention and favors a campaign of any kind which will mean the triumph of the central committee.

But it is also clear that if the convention is held, a split may appear, and a new socialist-republican party with Prieto at its head may be formed.

The socialist party crisis favors the approach of the Communist Party to the masses. The workingclass is beginning to realise that the Communist Party criticism of the socialists is true.

# WORKERS AND PEASANTS WELCOME CANTON TROOPS; BUT BOURGEOIS CHINESE SEEK FOREIGN SHELTER

PEKING, Sept. 23.—(By Mail)—With regard to the situation in Hankow, it is reported that the workers, peasants and the middle classes are on the most friendly terms with the Canton troops. The possessing classes treat the Cantonese with reserve. Numerous bourgeois are transferring their residences to the foreign concessions.

The American and Japanese marine units have left Hankow. The British and French forces still remain.

The situation in Hankow itself is perfectly normal. Business is proceeding as usual.

According to orders of the Canton authorities, the entrance of foreign vessels into the harbor of Hankow without a previous examination is prohibited. Such ships may only then enter by daylight.

**Foreign Ships Make Trouble.**

In consequence of various incidents between foreign warships and Canton troops, Tchang Kai Tchi has addressed a request thru the local commissar for foreign affairs to all foreign consulates for the withdrawing of all foreign warships from the military zone around the towns of the Tchang district and their dispatch down stream.

Tchang points to the possibility of further differences and conflicts which could be avoided if the foreign ships would leave Hankow harbor. According to reports from foreign sources, the consulates are not prepared to fulfill the demand for Tchang. They declare that the presence of foreign warships is necessary for the protection of foreigners in case of disturbances.

**4,000 Casualties.**

Further reports containing details of the bloodbath in Wenhsien have arrived in Peking from Ichang. The number of casualties upon the Chinese side are estimated at 4,000. Twelve streets were reduced to ashes. Amongst the destroyed buildings were many schools. The damage to property amounts to several million dollars.

The "Union for the Salvation of China" has held a meeting which adopted a resolution in support of the general demand for compensation for the victims and the punishment of the guilty. At the same time a decision was made to form a special union for the struggle against Great Britain and for the continuation of the anti-British propaganda until a complete economic break with Great Britain has been achieved.

Twenty organizations in Shanghai have held a meeting which adopted a resolution in support of these general demands and pointing out the necessity of immediately abolishing the unequal treaties.

**R. R. Men Oppose British.**

The All-Chinese railway men's Federation has published an appeal for a struggle against British imperialism declaring that Great Britain treats China like a colony.

The Canton government has decided to intensify the political work amongst the national troops. Feng Yhisiang has been appointed as the representative of the Kuomintang for the national armies. Li Shi Tsen has been appointed head of the political department of the national army. A decision has been made to form political departments in the divisions, brigades, regiments, batallions and other military units.

# Tory Government Shuts Its Eyes and Sees Red

LONDON—(FP)—That the Tory party is seeing red is evident in the agenda for their annual convention in October. Their government will be urged to restrict picketing, protect scabs, supervise trade union funds, to make a general strike impossible and to make illegal any strike called without a secret ballot. Attacks on Russia for the assistance given to the miners occupy several resolutions.

"After the experience of the general strike," states the officers' report, "it is unreasonable to assume that a few socialist trade union leaders are to be allowed to combine to possess the power to hold up the industrial and social life of the country at their will. The general strike has produced a situation which will have the effect of making it impossible for them again to plunge into a class war." The report goes on to say that "there is no intention to attack legitimate trade unionism."

That the attack on the trade unions is instigated by organised capital is evident from the presidential address before the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. Delegates were told, "We feel that the laws relating to trade unions and trade disputes must be brought up to date, and must provide against any possibility of a holdup of the country by a stoppage of national services."

The Tories show their fear of the Labor party by asking that the political levy by the trade unions to the

# THEY FEED YOU LIES!

## THERE IS NO TRUTH ABOUT LABOR IN THE CAPITALIST PRESS!

You are carefully fed from a spoon like a baby. The news, the pictures, the stories, every bit of everyday's issue of the capitalist press is carefully calculated to picture the advantages of the system we live under. In regard to the boss the capitalist press is like the three wise Chinese monkeys: It sees no evil, hears no evil, speaks no evil. But it vilifies labor. It obstructs organization. It fights every move of Labor.

The DAILY WORKER is the only daily that fights FOR LABOR. Now it needs financial help. If the Daily Worker dies there will be no American daily to print the truth about Labor! Give Today!

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

**You May Do This:**

To help the Daily in another way, renew your subscription or subscribe for the man in your shop or union!

**KEEP THE DAILY WORKER**

For Militant Trade Unionism—For a Labor Party—To Help Workers Win Strikes—Organize Unorganized—To Protect Foreign-Born—To Establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government

I enclose $.....

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

# Workers (Communist) Party

## Stop! Read!! Give!!!

**Here's something that other language fractions of the Party should follow:**

**We have just received from the Jewish language fraction in Washington, D. C., $300.00 to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.**

**This is loyalty to The DAILY WORKER of the finest kind. The Washington comrades have shown that they appreciate the services rendered by The DAILY WORKER to our working class.**

**Apparently the closeness of the Washington Jewish workers to the White House has inspired them to strike this telling blow for The DAILY WORKER.**

**Can you do as well?**

**Can you do better?**

**Get your language fraction to a meeting and follow the Washington example!**

## W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

### C. E. Ruthenberg

General Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, is starting off his election campaign tour with a meeting at Buffalo on October 14. The meeting will be held at Workers' Hall, West Huron street. Comrade Ruthenberg will speak on: "What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Will Do For the Workers and Farmers." The tour will touch the largest and most important cities of the eastern part of the country and the readers of the DAILY WORKER should make a note of the time and place of the meeting in their town and be sure to come to the meeting themselves and bring their fellow workers. The complete tour follows:

Wednesday, Oct. 20, New York City, Workers (Communist) Party member-ship meeting, Webster Hall 119 E. 11th st., 8 p. m.

Thursday, October 21, Philadelphia, Pa., New Traymore Hall, Franklin and Columbia avenues, 8 p. m.

Friday, Oct. 22, Baltimore, Md., Conservatory Hall, 1029 Baltimore St., 8 p. m.

Saturday, October 23, Pittsburgh, Pa., S. Carroll Music Hall, Federal and Ohio Sts. 8 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 24, Cleveland, Ohio, Fraternal Center Bldg., Hall A, 783 East 185th street.

To be announced later.

Monday, Oct. 25, Toledo, Ohio, Fota Hall, Grant Hotel, 716 Jefferson, 8 p. m.

Tuesday, Oct. 26, Chicago, Ill., Northwest Hall, cor. North and Western Aves.

Wednesday, Oct. 27, Detroit, Mich., House of the Masses 2101 Gratiot Ave., 8 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 31, St. Paul, Labor Temple, 416 North Franklin street, 2 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 31, Minneapolis, Moose Hall, 31 South Fourth street, 8 p. m.

Inform your shopmates, neighbors, and friends about these meetings, bring them to the meeting to hear a presentation of the issues of the election campaign from the standpoint of labor.

* * *

### Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who has just completed a tour in Ohio, will cover a number of cities in Minnesota and Michigan this October in connection with the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Grecht will speak on: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?" Her tour follows:

St. Paul, Minn., Tuesday Oct. 13, at Rice St.

Minneapolis, Minn., Wednesday, Oct. 14, Finnish Hall.

Chisholm, Minn., Thursday, Oct. 21, Lucia Hall.

Virginia, Minn., Friday Oct. 22.

Superior, Wis., Saturday, Oct. 23, Workers' Hall.

Duluth, Minn., Sunday, Oct. 24, Workers' Hall.

Ironwood, Mich., Monday, Oct. 25, Finnish Hall.

Hancock Mich., Tuesday, Oct. 26, Lemmukoke Hall.

Ishpeming, Mich., Wednesday, Oct. 27.

Flint, Mich., Friday, Oct. 29.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Saturday, Oct. 30.

Muskegon, Mich., Sunday, Oct. 31.

* * *

### H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, is now engaged in an election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?"

The rest of his tour follows:

CHARLEROI, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 20, 7:30 p. m., Labor Hall, cor. 3rd and Lockout.

MONTEVILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 21, 7:30 p. m., Union Hall.

EAST PITTSBURGH, Sat., Oct. 23.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 26.

NEW KENSINGTON, Thurs., Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 14th St. and 4th Ave.

HARMERVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 28, 7:30, Union Hall.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Saturday Oct. 30, 8 p. m., Knights of Malta Hall.

PETERSBURG, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 30, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.


The book of the year—

Including the work of seventeen leading American artists.

Over seventy cartoons size 9x12—Bound in attractive brown board covers

$1.00


## WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

### Michigan.

The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the Fall elections to be held Tuesday, Nov. 2:

Governor, William Weinstone.
Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishnar.
Congress, 4th Dist., Daniel C. Haldar.
Congress, 13th District, William Hellenbauer.
Secretary of State, Sarah Victor.
State Treasurer, Arnold Zeigler.
Attorney Ganarol, Cyril Lambkin.
Auditor General, Aaron M. Katz.

### Pennsylvania.

The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Mills.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jankins.
United States Senator, E. J. Cory.
State Legislature, 1st district, Ernest Carathers and Ann Weisman.
Second District, Mike Blaskevitis and Celia Parsnsky.

For Congress.

Seventh District, Manuel Yeager.
Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Bertic.
Ninth District, William P. Mikadas.
Thirty-fourth District, Sam Shera.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.
United States Senator, James A. Ayare.
Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.
State Treasurer, Leonard Forschiar.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.
State Auditor, O. McSwain.

### Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks.
Lieut. Governor, Arthur Odde.
U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam.
Treasurer, Winfield Nason.
Auditor, Emma F. Hutchins.
Attorney General, Max Lerner.
Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.

### Ohio.

**Canton, Stark County**

State Senator, 41st District, Carl Gullund, State Assemblymen, 21st District, Peter Pichtar.

**FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:**

**OHIO**

**Allen County**

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank.
Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Shook.
Sheriff, I. See the County Auditor, C. E. Thompkins. County Commissioner, Karl W. Fray. County Treasurer, Frank Clay, County Recorder, L. B. Landis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Bailey.

**WASHINGTON**

J. L. Freeman, candidate for United States Senator of the Farmer-Labor Party.

* * *

**PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:**

### Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.

S. Hammarsmark, for congressmen from 7th congressional district.
Mathilde Kalousek, congresswoman for 8th congressional district.
Elizabeth Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

### New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

**(Manhattan)**

Assembly, 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly, 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly, 17th District, Julius Codkind. Assembly, 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress, 13th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress, 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress, 20th District, William W. Weinstone. Senate, 14th District, Elmer T. Wilcox.

**(Bronx)**

Assembly, 3rd Dist., Elias Mariq. Assembly, 4th District, Isidore Steinberg. Assembly, 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly, 7th District, Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress, 23rd District, Moissaye J. Olgin.

**(Brooklyn)**

Assembly, 8th District, George Primoff. Assembly, 23rd District, Fannie Warshafsky. Congress, 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate, 7th District, Morris Rosen.

### Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut Governor, Edward Nraske. Comptroller, John Gombos. Secretary of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treasurer, M. Wolfson.

* * *

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?


**WHO IS YOUR NEIGHBOR AT HOME,**

at work, in the mine, in the shop, on the farm, or anywhere? is he a Slovak or Czech worker? Have him, or her, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak working class daily paper in the U. S.

**THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU**

**1510 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.**

Subscription rates: By mail, $6.00 a year, for Chicago $8.00 a year.


## WICKS INVADES STEEL CENTER IN PENN. DRIVE

### Party Campaign Now in Full Swing

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 18.—The Workers (Communist) Party election campaign is now in full swing in the Pittsburgh district with H. M. Wicks, candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, speaking every night before large audiences in this industrial hell where Garyism reigns supreme.

The campaign in this part of the state opened with an enthusiastic meeting in the North Side Carnegie Music Hall, Pittsburgh. The following night Wicks entered the soft coal region to the south of the city, speaking at the Miners' Hall in Coverdale, where a good audience listened to his presentation of the issues of the campaign, with particular emphasis upon the problems confronting the miners. He exposed the role of the state as the instrument of terror in the hands of the capitalist class and told the miners that a workers' government would destroy the infamous state cossack system as it is now constituted. "If a constabulary is needed," declared Wicks, "we will supply it from the ranks of tried and true fighters for the working class. The capitalist state militia will be abolished and in its place we will organize a workers' militia—disarm the capitalists and arm the workers the moment we come into power."

The speaker also dealt with the question of workmen's compensation, exposing its fake application by capitalist agents; severely attacked child labor in the state, and dealt with the crisis in coal mining, proving that only the Communists have a practical solution.

### Invades Steel Town.

The following day he invaded the town of Ambridge (so named because it is the realm of the American Bridge corporation, a part of the United States Steel combine). Altho there are but twelve party members in that town, which is absolutely dominated by the hirelings of the steel trust, they succeeded in getting out an audience that equalled the Pittsburgh meeting and for an hour and a half Wicks talked to the Communist candidate for governor assail the Coolidge administration and the Mellon political domination of the state of Pennsylvania. Wicks flayed "Bill" Vare, the notorious hoodlum and vice boss of Philadelphia, who succeeded in corrupting more republican voters and buffalo and steering them to defeat than Andrew W. Mellon's favorite, George Wharton Pepper, the polished servant of capitalism who lost to Vare in the recent senatorial primary contest.

### Assails Wm. B. Wilson.

Wicks also exposed to the workers the record of the democratic candidate, William B. Wilson, pointing out that he was the secretary of labor Wilson, who as secretary of labor during the Woodrow Wilson-A. Mitchell Palmer reign of terror deported thousands upon thousands of workers in 1919-20.

Paying his compliments to his republican opponent for governor, John S. Fosher, the Gary-Mellon lackey, Wicks showed how this creature of the corporations had boosted the game of the banking combine while acting as head of the bank commission in the Pinchot administration.

### Shows Up Socialists.

Stating the position of the Workers (Communist) Party in favor of a united labor ticket in this election, Wicks exposed the socialists for sabotaging such a ticket and drew salvos of applause from the workers at all the meetings in the great industriel centers of this region when he declared the Workers Party is the only party fighting for the elementary interests of the working class and the only party under whose leadership the workers can ever attain their emancipation from Garyism—the meltenant form taken by rapacious capitalism in this state.

This Saturday, October 27, at the Workers House, 1902 W. Division St., the Novy Mir worker correspondents will give a concert and dance for the benefit of the only Russian Communist paper in the United States, the Novy Mir. Some of the best talents in the colony will participate. Details will be announced later. Reserve the date, Saturday, October 27.

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.*

## Klan King from Call May Blast Robinson's Race for U. S. Senate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18. — Democratic accounts of the "inside story" of the klan scandal in Indiana, as transmitted to campaign directors in Washington, are to the effect that D. C. Stevenson, former grand dragon, is going to reveal the whole picture of his super-government of the state when he ruled 400,000 klansmen in their raid on political power in 1924.

In his cell in the state penitentiary where he is serving a life sentence for the murder of Madge Oberholtzer, a schoolteacher, Stevenson has become embittered toward Governor Ed Jackson for not pardoning him. Jackson was one of his many pawns who did not rapidiate Stevenson when the revolting details of his treatment of Miss Oberholtzer were proven in court.

The democrats say that because Jackson failed to "come thru" with a pardon for his boss, Stevenson has decided to bring retribution on Jackson and all of his associates by confession.

In the Jackson machine one of the conspicuous figures was and is Senator Robinson. Jackson appointed him as senator when Senator Ralston died. He is now seeking re-election. The democrats believe that Jackson can not prevent Stevenson from telling his story before election day, to the destruction of Robinson's chances of coming back to Washington.

## WATSON BRANDS TRIBUNE LIAR IN KLAN PROBE

### Denies He Will Oppose Investigation

Senator James E. Watson of Indiana has denied published statements that he would oppose an investigation of the Indiana klan scandal by Senator Reed's political slush fund investigating committee.—Tribune is Liar.

An article was prominently displayed in the Chicago Tribune declaring that Watson would oppose such an investigation. Watson, in a formal statement, branded the Tribune story as a falsehood made up of the whole cloth.

"I have made no such statement to any one at any time," Watson stated. "Nor did I direct any person to make any such statement for me. Insofar as I am concerned, the Senator Reed committee is welcome to Indiana to make any investigation it sees fit and I shall be glad to aid it."

Being in Illinois.

Senator Reed's committee is now occupied with gathering up final evidence in the Illinois slush fund probe and as soon as this is completed, the committee will launch into the Indiana klan mess. It is indicated.

Subpoenaes have been issued for prominent Chicagoans to appear in the Illinois hearing. They include James Simpson, president of Marshall Field's; Clement Studebaker, representative of public utilities; Mrs. James J. Morrison, E. J. Davis of the "Better Government" association, and George B. Safford of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League.

## Cline Will Talk to Grand Rapids I. L. D. on Thursday, Oct. 21

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 18.—Charles Cline, famous class-war prisoner, recently released from a Texas prison where he was held 13 years for his part in a Mexican revolution, will speak here on Thursday, October 21, under auspices of the International Labor Defense.

The meeting will be held at 211 Monroe Ave., Room 209.

## IRONWOOD MINE WAS KNOWN TO BE DANGEROUS

### Company Power Prevents Investigation

ASHLAND, Wis., Oct. 18.—A sworn statement signed by a committee of seven of the miners who were entombed in the Pabst mine at Ironwood, Mich., for more than five days, was filed with a notary public here charging that the G shaft of the mine was known to have been in a dangerous condition when the workers were sent into it.

**Pressure Against Probe.**

The miners declared in the statement that they feel an effort has been made to prevent an investigation into the cave-in, the company realising its criminal liability in the disaster.

The statement, which was sworn to in the offices of the Daily Press here, which has raged an investigation, follows:

"To Whom It May Concern:

"We, the undersigned who were entombed in the recent cave-in of the G shaft Pabst mine of the Oliver Iron Mining Co., and representing the rest of the miners who were entombed, ask the opportunity to testify to the fact that the G shaft was in dangerous condition previous to the cave-in and was generally known by the men working in it not to be safe.

"We feel that an effort has been made to smother any investigation of this accident, and we commend the Ashland Daily Press for its efforts to bring about a federal or other inquiry into the disaster.

"We are timber dumpers, shaft repairmen, who have been employed in the G shaft for periods ranging from a few months up to fifteen years."

**Fear Violence.**

Names of the signers are being withheld to prevent possible violence against them by company agents, it is announced. They represent, however, practically all of the entombed miners.

Senator Couzens of Michigan has been asked to use his influence toward an investigation, also by A. J. Noll, U. S. meat inspector, who had a relative entombed in the mine.

Noll wrote: "It appears to be the shame of Michigan that all interests here, business, professional, civic and social, have not the initiative to demand a proper investigation of the cave-in. . . . Will Michigan be satisfied to let this go down in history as unsolved mystery because there appear to exists within her powers an great that justice becomes a mockery and truth a lost virtue? Nothing more than an honest investigation is the plea, that the facts may be revealed and the truth be established, and in the hope that thereby justice will be done to those who suffered and those who must continue to earn their livelihood thru this hazardous occupation."

## N. Y. Ukrainians Form Conference for Passaic Aid

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Ukrainians in New York City have organized a committee for the relief of the Passaic strikers, which is composed of 24 different organizations, including all elements on the issue of relief to Passaic strikers.

The existence of this organization is only several weeks. To the present time it has collected much good clothing, also it has sent to the general relief committee $270 in cash. Every organization is selling "Milk and Meal" tickets.

On October 24 the conference is giving a concert for the benefit of the strikers. We have secured many talented artists who have agreed to serve the Passaic strikers in their professions.


# The Drive

*For $50,000 to*

**KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!**


### Total Including Oct. 14—$6,778.62

**DONATIONS—OCTOBER 14.**

CALIFORNIA—
Wm. Qualy, Los Angeles ..... 1.00

ILLINOIS—
R. D. Z. Slobada Singing Society, S. Chicago ..... 11.00
Daily Worker Plant Nucleus ..... 65.00
St. Nucleus 11, Chicago ..... 10.00
St. Nucleus 24, Chicago ..... 10.00
St. Nucleus 25, Chicago ..... 5.00
O. F., Chicago ..... 2.70
Streeter, St. Nuc. 26, Chicago ..... 3.50
V. Friedman, St. Nuc. 29, Chicago ..... 1.00
Giegler, St. Nucleus 29, Chicago ..... 1.00
Giganti, St. Nuc. 29, Chicago ..... 1.00
Grenadier, St. Nuc. 29, Chicago ..... 2.00
Ed. Haracek, St. Nuc. 1, Chicago ..... 3.00
Aug. Laben, Shop Nuc. 20, Chicago 1.0
John Kalosis, St. N. 18, Chicago 5.00
Jos. Leben, Shop Nu. 20, Chicago. 18.00
Mayeraf, St. Nuc. 29, Chicago ..... 1.00
Parlin, St. Nuc. 29, Chicago ..... .50
N. Chicago ..... 2.00
Anton Seidar, Chicago ..... 3.50
A. Vallantine, St. Nuc. 24, Chicago 2.00
Wainstein, St. Nuc. 29, Chicago ..... 1.00
A. Wastaberg, St. N. 2, Chicago 5.00
J. Martens, Moline ..... 2.00

INDIANA—
Wm. Jeckman, Indianapolis ..... 2.00

MASSACHUSETTS—
Joseph Auerbach, Roxbury ..... 3.00
Collected at membership meeting, Worcester ..... 14.50

NEW HAMPSHIRE—
Workers Organization, West Concord ..... 5.00

NEW YORK—
Calia Goldstein, New York City — 2.00

NORTH DAKOTA—
John W. Trepp, Drake ..... 2.00

OHIO—
Nuclaus 205, Cleveland ..... 3.50
J. Ashanadinse, Cleveland ..... 10.00
Petrovska, Cleveland ..... 5.00
Package Party, Youngstown ..... 38.33
Joseph Barr, Youngstown ..... 5.00

PENNSYLVANIA—
P. Obradovich, St. Nucleus 1, Ambridge ..... 5.00
Abe Pepkin, Bristol ..... 2.00
H. Slamberg, McKeesport ..... 5.00
From a friend, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
Andrejka, St. Nuc. 1, Pittsburgh. 5.00
J. Poll, St. Nuc. 2, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
Jack Pranovich, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
M. Rajkovich, St. Nucleus 3, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
J. Saravance, St. N. 2, Pittsburgh 10.00
Tony Tzolitas, St. N. 1, Pittsburgh 5.00
Geo. Tally, St. Nuc. 1, Pittsburgh 5.00

WASHINGTON—
H. Daniels, Manchester ..... 1.00

WEST VIRGINIA—
Ukrainian Branch, Wheeling ..... 17.00

## By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1928, by Upton Sinclair)

As for the Angel City "Evening Booster" and "Evening Howler" and "Evening Roarer," the situation confronting them was this: if they could connect the Bolshevik conspiracy in Southern Pacific University with the bomb explosion in Wall Street, they would have several hundred dollars' additional sales; while if they failed to make the connection, they would lose this amount to some more clever rival. This being the case, it took the "Evening Howler" about one hour to remember that "The Investigator" had featured Harry Seager, and to ascertain from the agents of the American Defense League that at a recent mass meeting this Seager had fiercely denounced the firm of Morgan and Company, and predicted a dire fate for them. So, in its third edition, on the streets about one o'clock, the "Evening Howler" told the world:

BOMB FORETOLD BY RED AID
Police Seek Soviet Agent Here

That was taking a chance, as the headline writer of the "Evening Howler" would have admitted with a grin; but he knew his business, and sure enough, before the day was by, a war veteran came into the editorial office with confirmation. Two days ago he had ridden on a public stage with Harry Seager, and had got into conversation and heard the sentence: "You mark my words and watch the papers, within three days you will read that the House of Morgan has paid for its crimes in this war." It is only fair to the shell-shocked soldier to add that he may have been sincere in his statement, for it happened that the two men in their conversation had touched upon the Polish invasion of Russia, then at its height, and Seager had uttered the sentence, "You mark my words and watch the papers, within three days you will read that the Poles are back of where they are now."

Prior to this incident, the office door of the Seager Business College had been chewed to a ragged edge by the chisels of detectives and other patriots breaking their way in at night; but on the night after this "bomb expose" they used an axe, and when Seager arrived in the morning he found every desk-drawer in the place not merely his own, but the students', dumped onto the floor, and trampled beneath the hob-nailed boots of patriotism. They had carted off, not merely Seager's notes for his orations, but likewise the typewriting exercises of his students—and most damaging evidence they afforded, too, for Seager did not make his students write, "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog,"—no, siree, he gave them revolutionary propaganda that would send shivers down the spine of any patriot: "All men are created free and equal," or, more desperate yet, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

X

Not many in Southern Pacific University seriously believed that their "student reds" had any responsibility for or even guilty knowledge of the Wall Street bomb explosion. But they knew that these silly fools had been misled by sinister men who quite possibly did have part in the plot, or anyhow were bad enough to have it. Also they knew that the fools had got the university in for a lot of hideous publicity. So the fools were badgered and browbeaten on every hand; they were summoned to the Dean's office one by one and there racked and cross-questioned—and not merely by President Cowper and Dean Squirge, but by various stern gentlemen representing the district attorney and the city prosecutor and the federal secret service and the district newspapers and the defense societies and the information service of the once-upon-a-time ambassador of a no-longer-existing Russian government.

When Bunny Ross realized that this was happening, there was another explosion. Being a rich man's son, he was accustomed to having his rights, and more. So of the first of his questioners he demanded, "Who are you, and what brings you into this?"

"Now, Ross," said Dean Squirge, "if there are evil men threatening our country's welfare, you certainly do not wish to protect them."

"It depends on what you mean by evil," retorted Bunny. "If you mean men who are trying to tell the truth, I wish to protect them all I can."

"All we want to know is, what you know about a man called Paul Watkins."

So there it was; either Bunny must submit to being cross-questioned by detectives, or else he must have everybody decide that he was hiding some dark secrets about Paul. Said he: "Paul Watkins is my best friend. I have known him for seven or eight years. He is the straightest man I have ever known, bar none. He has come home sick, after a year and a half in the army in Siberia. He could claim an allowance from the government if he wasn't too proud. What he did to me was to tell me what he saw with his own eyes, and I believe every word of it. And I am going to tell it to other people, inside the university or out, and no one is going to stop me."

So that was that, and Bunny was excused for the present. They would tackle the less wealthy conspirators—beginning with Peter Nagle, most guilty of all, because his name had appeared on the paper as editor. Peter was commanded forthwith to recant his impoliteness to God, and he swore by God that he wouldn't; so the "Evening Howler" carried a two-column head:

**Student Red Let Out**

And Peter grinned and said for the rest of the bunch not to worry, he was going into the plumbing business and pay his revenge on society; and when he had made some money he would publish a paper of his own and kid the life out of God every week.

And then came the turn of Rachel Menzies. She had been warned by Bunny as to the secret agents, and had promised to give them a piece of her mind; but then had a way to break her nerve. Just what had been her father's share in this conspiracy? They had ascertained that Papa Menzies had been born in Poland, and under the new deportation laws it didn't matter what you believed or what you had done, they could cancel your naturalization papers, and grab you and ship you away, leaving your family behind to starve, if it so happened. You had no trial, and no recourse of any sort. And furthermore, if a man was dumped into Poland with the red tag on him these days no trial was held and no questions were asked—he was stood against a wall and shot.

So there was Rachel, bursting into tears before three strangers and declaring that her father was a Socialist and not a Communist—as if that meant anything to any patriot! Hadn't the Socialists been opposing the war right along? And wasn't it a fact that the country had an attorney-general who was intriguing to get the nomination for president at the next Democratic convention, and was basing his claim to that distinction upon his valiant campaign to put down the red menace?

(To be continued)

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## CLOTHING UNION WINS FIGHT ON WAUKEGAN FIRM

### Walkout Brings Bowing to Demands

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Oct. 18. — The strike against the runaway Granert & Rothschild Co. clothing firm in Waukegan ended with a victory for the workers.

Just three weeks after the walkout in protest against the discharge of eight workers for union activity, the firm capitulated and signed an agreement for a preferential union shop with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

No Prejudice.

The agreement calls for the return to work without prejudice of all the strikers, recognition of the union in the shop, collective bargaining and arbitration of grievances for the union members and the 44-hour week.

The victory of the strikers, in winning every demand made on the employers during the strike, in a hearing two weeks ago before Secretary Frank Fowler of the chamber of commerce and local labor leaders, is of great significance to Waukegan workers in other trades.

Blaw at Injunction.

The victory of the strikers is significant in another respect. It came not on the heels of a sweeping injunction granted by circuit Judge Edgar D. Shurtleff, sitting in the absence of Judge Claire E. Edwards, the injunction prohibited all picketing, soliciting support to the strike, visiting at the homes of employes of the firm and even watching the scabs on their way to the shop, in addition to the usual injunctional prohibitions.

The local organized labor movement aided greatly in the victorious strike. Its leaders were on the picket line and publicly declared their position in supporting the strike. In addition to the support of organized labor the strikers are deeply indebted for moral support and active work on the picket line to the local Finnish cooperative organizations and the Slovenic Benedt Association.

## Danbury Hatter is Bankrupt; Union Still Goes Strong

NEW YORK, October 18.—(FP)—"Loewe, Danbury hatter, declared bankrupt," reports the Women's Trade Union League.

"Twenty-three years ago he was a rich and arrogant manufacturer of hats. He attempted to disrupt the Hatters' Union.

In retaliation, the union advertised him as an enemy of organized labor and placed a boycott on his product.

He went to court, secured a judgment of $240,000 levied attachments on the workers' homes and their savings.

American labor raised $214,911.20 toward that judgment.

Now, Mr. Loewe has lost it all.

The Hatters' Union is still doing business successfully.

## Workers Don't Strike Any More, Says Judge; Fines Laundry Picket

On Oct. 24 the conference is giving Laundry Workers' International Union, which is conducting several single strikes in "Columbia Heights," between 110th and 120th street, Broadway, Judge Goodheimer stated that "workers do not strike any more—they are just a tool in the hands of the business agents," and fined the picket $10.

In answer to this statement the workers doubled their pickets and are determined to fight till the bosses stop sending out the shirts to the machines where they are manned by scabs and fool the public by giving them machine-ironed shirts instead of hand work.

*The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.*

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT

8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor, talks and bulletins; Martin Cannod, Asst. Chief Inspector of Employment Agencies, Subject: "The Regulation of the Private Fee of Employment Agency."

8:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Vella Cook, contralto; Little Joe Warner, Gerald Crelmshit, Charlie White, Harry Dream Daddy Davis.

9:00—Benny Cook Dance Orchestra.

11:00—Midnight Symphony.

## POSTOFFICE CLERKS AND GARMENT WORKERS SUFFER MOST FROM EYE STRAIN AND DEFECTIVE VISION

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Postoffice and garment workers show the highest percentages of defective vision in a federal health study covering 10 industries, the Eye Sight Conservation Council of America states. Ten thousand men and 3000 woman workers were examined by U. S. Public Health Service officials in these industries: pottery, postoffice, glass, gas, foundry, steel, chemical, cement, cigar, and garment.

Racial differences could not be distinguished in eye variations, Rollo H. Britten, associate statistician, and L. R. Thompson, surgeon, in federal health service, determined by statistical analysis of the study.

Hard on the Eyes.

Letter separators have the most eye defects and poorest sight in the postoffices. Finishers showed poorest vision among the garment workers. The analysis points out that both these groups do work which makes severe demands on the eyes.

Age was found to have a considerable effect on the number of workers with defective vision, the number of normal-sighted steadily declining with increasing years of work in all trades.

One Good as Two.

Workers with normal vision in only one eye were included in the test, "as it is felt that a worker with one good eye can, generally speaking, do as effective work as a worker with two good eyes."

The simple visual acuity test was used, ofitho the Eye Sight Conservation Council believes it an approximation at best, admitting of detections only of cases most seriously handicapped by defective vision.

## HAMMOND COOKS, WAITERS FORM STRONG UNION

### Greeks Join Yanks in Struggle

HAMMOND, Ind., Oct. 18.—Organization of cooks and waiters, Greeks as well as Americans, started here two weeks ago. The restaurants in this town are almost all operated by Greeks.

A week ago a group of men were seen in front of a restaurant with signs in the front, "This restaurant is unfair to organized labor." I asked to know what it was all about, and was informed that some of the Greek owners would not recognise the union so the picket line was put in front of their restaurants.

The bosses saw the effectiveness of this picket line, called a meeting and collected a lot of money to fight the unionists.

In this union joined quite a few Greek workers and especially one, Christos Anilos, who is always to the forefront of a fight. I asked him many questions and explained to him my views, that if they stick together the bosses' manipulations would not harm them a bit.

His answer was that they would rather starve than go back to work without a union. They he preferred jail rather than the bosses' terms.

And indeed, the strikers stood so firm in this struggle that the bosses had to give in, except the owners of the Indiana restaurant, who tried to get an injunction against the union. But he did not succeed and the picketing is still going on, and he will be forced to give in, as did the rest.

## Stereotypers Win Wages Increase in Four Orleans Papers

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—(FP)—A contract for three years with an increase of 25 cents a day each year with back pay from June 1 has been secured by the local stereotypers' union from the four union news papers of this city, making the daily rate for this year $6.75 for 8 hours with price and a half for overtime.

The composing rooms of the four newspapers are still nonunion with a nonnion pressroom in the Times-Picayuna, one of the largest papers in the south.

Despite the fact that an organizer from the International Typographical union has been on the ground for the past six months no progress has been made enrolling the various employes of the newspapers, owing mainly to the anti-secrecy law which compels each labor organization to report names of members to the secretary of state, which is open to the inspection of the public.

Henry Fuqua, elected to the governorship on this platform by the manufacturers' association, was in the main responsible for the placing of this law on the statute books, under pretense of killing the klan.

## New York Painting Contractor Forced to Obey Union Rule

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—(FP)—A painting contractor who accepts a job in another city must pay the higher rate of wages prevailing between the cities, the United States circuit court of appeals ruled upholding the painters' union.

The Barker Painting company of New York took a contract for Philadelphia work and decided to pay the Philadelphia rate, which is less than the New York rate. The Philadelphia painters struck in support of their union regulation. The federal district court refused the company an injunction against the strike and the appellate court upheld the decision.

## N. Y. WORKMEN'S CIRCLE VOTES STRIKE RELIEF

### Will Send $25,000 to Cloakmakers

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—At an enthusiastic meeting here, the New York Workmen's Circle conference, attended by delegates from 170 branches, voted unanimously to give financial support to the 40,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers who have been on strike for the past 12 weeks.

Will Give $25,000.

The conference voted to assess each member of the circle 50 cents immediately, and another 50 cents in April. This means that the conference, which represents 50,000 workers in New York City, will immediately contribute $25,000 to the relief fund.

A resolution was also passed protesting the issuing of injunctions by New York judges against the cloak makers.

Left More Liberal.

Heated discussions occurred in the meeting when the assessment resolution was brought up as the "right wing" opposed the proposal of the "left wing" that each member be taxed $1 for the strikers. D. Chanin, secretary of the Socialist Perband, a leader of the "rights," protested the $1 assessment, declaring the country branches would not stand for it.

Chanin Boxed Down.

He was hooted down, however, from this stand with the announcement that many of the country branches had already moved for taxing of $1, and he then proposed that the assessment be made in two installments. This was seen by the "left" as being an effort to really only tax the membership 50 cents, as the strike would probably be over by April when the next installment would come due.

Right Vote Wins.

A vote was taken on the two motions. On a standing vote, the $1 tax was declared victorious, but when a roll-call vote was demanded, the official counters "rights," declared the vote was against the larger tax.

Abrams led the fight for the $1 tax.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

## COAL COMPANIES PAY $85,000 A YEAR TO JUDGE; HE DECIDES FOR OPEN SHOP IN THEIR COAL MINES

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 18.—Unanimous demand for the impeachment of Circuit Court Judge Grant I. Lazelle was made by the convention of the West Virginia Federation of Labor, that demand for the removal of the injunctious judge will be lodged before the state legislature.

The federation's indictment, contained in the following clauses of the resolution, bares Lazelle's financial connection with the Paisley mining interests whom he issues injunctions for. It reads:

Gave Decision to Companies.

"Whereas, in the recent litigation in Monongalia County, West Virginia, between the United Mina Workers of America and the Paisley and Pursglove Coal Mining interests, a most dastardly decision was rendered by Judge Grant I. Lazelle against the interests of the men, women and children of West Virginia and in favor of the foreign coal mining corporations who so disgracefully abrogated their wage agreements with the United Mine Workers of America, and

Gets $85,000 a Year.

"Whereas, the record of Monnugalie County show beyond question of doubt that Judge I. Grant Lazelle and his near relatives are receiving the extraordinary sum of $85,000 per year from the Paisley and Pursglove Coal Mining interests. This action of Judge Lazelle, sitting on this case, acting as judge and jury while receiving this enormous amount of money from the contract abrogating coal operators, stamps him as a man and official devoid of honor, and dangerous to our American institutions, a violator of the laws of the United States and the constitution and the statuss of the state of West Virginia." The impeachment demand follows.

2,500 Families Need Relief.

Delegates were instructed to solicit funds for the 2,000 miners' families idle in northern West Virginia because of strike conditions—on the delegates' return to the local unions. A petition to the governor was authorized, asking the repeal of the pistol toting law, to the end that the use of armed guards by the coal operators might be ended.

John B. Easton was reelected state federation president, and Clarence L. Jarrett, general business agent of the Charleston building trades council, secretary. Parkersburg will be the 1927 convention city.

THE SUNDAY WORKER
The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.

## PEABODY COAL GIVES UP TILT WITH UNIONISTS

### Brophy's District Wins Important Victory

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Oct. 18.—(FP)—The attempt of the Peabody Coal company to break a strike at the big Cramar shaft mine in Jefferson county has been given up and the mine has shut down and laid off its few strikebreakers, mostly farmers from neighboring communities.

The strike began three months ago and has been effectively fought by the district union under the leadership of President John Brophy.

Turns Tide.

Winning this first round in the battle turns the open shop tide for the first time. Several other mines which the Peabodys similarly operate for the Northwestern Mining and Exchange company, a subsidiary of the Erie R. R. have been idle while the management awaited the outcome of the test fight at Cramar. The eight mines closed down in April and May with the announcement by the management that they would not operate under the Jacksonville agreement and the Chamer shaft opened in July on the scab 1917 scale in violation of the signed contract.

Farrington's "Employer."

The Peabody Coal company came into the limelight recently when Frank Farrington, late president of the Illinois union district, admitted that he was going on the company payroll at $25,000 a year. This concern is one of the biggest operating companies in the bituminous industry, having an annual capacity of 18,000,000 tons. Its Illinois mines are union but it has scab mines in Kentucky and Oklahoma.

May Sign Contract.

The general revival in the Pennsylvania bituminous industry since the British strike enhanced the market values in it near Portage that reopened two months after the management had announced that it would not and could not operate under the Jacksonville scale is still humming with activity. Last June when it made its threat not to resume again at the union scale it offered the workers a compromise scale of $6.30 and $6.00 a day, midway between the Jacksonville $7.50 rate and the $5.00 of 1917. But the union refused to consider this and as the market revived under the British spur, the company yielded and resumed under the old contract.

## MIGRATORY FRUIT PACKERS FEEL PERSECUTION OF GOVERNMENT AND FARMERS; TREATED LIKE ANIMALS

By Winnie A. Little, Worker Correspondent.

BARKER, N. Y., By Mail.—Yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, 49 fruit pickers were arrested by two deputy sheriffs from Lockport, a railroad detective and two Barker constables. A complaint had been lodged against the men by some of the Barker residents because of alleged disorderly conduct on the part of two or three of the men last Saturday night.

Practically every fruit pickar in the town was picked up. And it was probably lucky for me that I hurt my back and went home.

Highway Robbery by Officers.

One man was stood up behind a boxcar and a gold watch, chain and gold penknife taken away from him. Nearly every man was forced to remove his shoes (in the search for money) and some were stripped. It was a kangaroo court of the rawest character with little semblance to law and order. Four men had been paid off one job that morning and were waiting for other jobs. Some of them had rooms, but they were fined just the same.

One man, an ex-service man injured in the war, was picked up in front of his boarding-house. This man has brains and courage and knows the law. They asked him what business he had wearing a white collar. He slammed back: "What business have you guys got to wear white collars?"

Ex-Soldier Talks Back.

They thoroly searched him and found $60 on his person.

They were going to take half of it as they were doing with every man, no matter what his roll. He told them to leave his money on the table and he would take care of it himself. He told them if necessary he would get a lawyer to fight his case. They accused him of gambling and taking away from the other men all their earnings. "You did not catch me gambling, did you?" They dismissed him.

The railroad detective whispered to the judge and the judge carried out his orders. Such procedure is entirely against the rules in court proceedings.

As Plan to Beat Down Wages.

The alleged disorderly conduct of two or three of the men was the excuse for the arrests. But the real underlying reason is a conspiracy on the part of the farmers and small business men of the town (the latter, if they do not own farms depend upon the farmers as buyers of their merchandise), and their political interests (fifa with the farmers) to force the fruit pickers to work for low wages.

One farmer even told some of the men after they were arrested that if they had accepted the six hours of work at 50 cents per hour without board, which he had offered, he would not have helped in causing the arrest of them. He knows details of the trial which I will not mention here, but which would prove the utter rottenness of those conducting the trial. Yet they could find no other charge they were arrested for trespassing on railroad property.

It's a Free Country?

Now today, December 30, another chapter has unfolded itself. This morning ten state troopers stood guard in Barker and every fruit picker or hobo who hit town was promptly driven out. So this town is rid of hobos. I asked the reason for their being driven out. "They went on strike," was the answer. "And what were their demands?" "Four dollars and fifty cents per day and board."

So you see the farmers themselves have driven out the fruit pickers, because they are men enough to demand a living wage. The reactionary farmers do not see that they are cutting off their noses. They think the fruit picker who moves and climbs ladders all day with a heavy bag of fruit on his back and who does the hardest kind of physical labor is robbing them. They do not stop to consider that the real robber is the buyer of his fruit.

Why Not Fight the Buyers?

The buyers pay the farmer a low price for his fruit, but when the worker in the city buys this fruit he pays a fancy price for it. Just now the farmer is offered 50 cents per bushel for peaches. In the cities the workers must pay from $1.25 to $1.75 per bushel.

If the reactionary and individualistic farmer would use the energy that he is now using to beat down the wages of the fruit picker and organize more effectively, he would be in a position to get what his fruit was worth.

Some Thrown Fruit Belt.

The trouble at Barker is only a parallel of what is transpiring in practically every town in the fruit belt. The deluded farmer, when he comes to the realization that his salvation lies in casting his lot with the very outcasts who gives his best to the farmers each year for a mere pittance, then and only then will conditions become better for both farmer and worker.

Fine the Panhandlers.

I later learned that these same men were first driven out of Lockport. They went to Barker and when they were driven from there they went to Bart. A farmer offered a couple of them $1.25 and board, and when they refused (they were holding out for $4.50) the sheriff was sent after them and they were arrested and fined.

## 'RED' CRY CAUSES ARIZONA LABOR TO DESERT WORKERS

### Council Leaders Shake Porto Ricans

By a Worker Correspondent.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 18.—The Phoenix Central Labor Council voted to cease feeding the Porto Ricans at Fair Grounds.

Secretary Flynn of the council and also chairman of the relief committee, reported that a radical of some kind made a speech to them in their own language and that they gathered around him and cheered him. Flynn said he warned the Porto Ricans not to listen to those kind of agitators and if they continued the council wouldn't have anything to do with them.

He didn't say whether they complied with his request or not, but recommended to the Central Trades Council that they let them look out for themselves.

Mr. Carpenter, editor of the state labor journal (whose report at last A. F. of L. convention showed the paper receiving about $450 for subs and about $11,000 for advertising), said he knew positively the radical was an I. W. W. as Mr. Jones of the U. S. Dept. of Labor had informed him so, therefore he was also in favor of quitting.

Flynn had taken an active part in the Porto Ricans' troubles and fought the old heads pretty well till they won him over. He is also part of the Hunt political machine which guides the destinies of the Central Trades Council.

The papers printed articles showing how radicals in the council were preventing the farmers from marketing their cotton and "The Republican" blames it on the Hunt administration evidently knowing that about 60 per cent of the delegates are employed in different state works.

The fact was, the Hunt machine started the play at feeding the Porto Ricans thinking that public sentiment would come this way, but they didn't know the power of the press. Now that no one pays any attention except those interested in seeing the Porto Ricans eat (which are very few) they want to ship them as early as possible.

This bad "wobbly" who got the blame for the Porto Ricans going without breakfast in the morning was reported drinking at the Fair Grounds by U. S. Dept. of Labor agent.

The Porto Ricans said that as soon as they got to work they were all going to join the federation. Practically all the delegates who spoke were afraid to do anything which might hinder the cotton growers from picking their cotton, fearing they may be holding back the wheels of industry.

The result is: One of the finest stands ever taken by a group of workers in this state to better their conditions, broken by the leadership of the Arizona labor body to whom the workers looked to for help.

There are 4 or 5 reds among the strikers at the Fair Grounds today, there will probably be 25 tomorrow.

## Los Angeles Stove Factory Exploits Workers to Limit

By a Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18.—It is already more than a year since I am slaving in the O'Keefe and Merritt stove factory, and all the time I have been working for the same starvation wages of 40 cents an hour, and this wage is not only for me or somebody else, but is a fixed wage for years for all the young and for a great many of the adult workers. The same rule holds strong even when we work overtime. We never get paid time and one-half for overtime, no matter how late we work at night, Saturdays all day or Sundays.

Compulsory Overtime.

For the last months we were compelled to work till 9 o'clock in the evening almost every night in the week and Saturday till 3 o'clock.

Many young and adult workers have worked as much as 70 hours a week and get paid only for straight time. At the same time the bosses have made thousands of dollars. Is that to be continued?

Will the workers in our shop tolerate such conditions?

The first development of the campaign the Young Workers' League is conducting around our shop shows that the workers have realized their rotten conditions and are beginning to revolt to better them. There is another device by means of which the bosses are trying to exploit the workers to the utmost capacity, and that is the piecework system. Suppose a worker is given a certain price for a certain piece of work. The workers, thinking if they'll work hard they'll make more, work like hell, but soon they find out that they have been cut in wages. Why? Because they are told they make a little "too much." Sometimes the wage cuts go as high as 25 and 50 per cent and even more. Every worker in the shop is disgusted with the maneuvers of the bosses. But one by himself can accomplish nothing. It is only thru organization that we will accomplish something.

Young Workers' Campaign.

The Young Workers' League has started a campaign to organize the shop, which is composed mostly of young workers. We have already published three bulletins which were enthusiastically received by the young and adult workers of the factory. The following slogans were put in: "Fight for the 44-hour week! Time and one-half for overtime! Double time for Saturday afternoons and Sundays! A fixed wage for piecework! A 25 per cent increase in wages for a stove factory dub!"

I hope when we will accomplish in organizing some kind of an organization in our factory the rest will be later easier.

On to the organization of O'Keefe and Merritt stove factory!

THEATRE PERFORMANCE
for the benefit of
The Daily Worker
Labor's Newspaper
"The Adding Machine"
Adventuras of a White-Collar Slave on Earth—in Heaven—in Hell
Performance by THE STUDIO PLAYERS
at 4 P. M.
Banquet at 7 P. M. - - - - - - - - - - Dancing at 9 P. M.
EXTRA CHARGE
COME for a Jolly and Interesting Time for Labor's ENGLISH DAILY
DOUGLAS PARK AUDITORIUM
3202 So. Ogden Avenue
OGDEN AND KEDZIE
Sunday, October 24th, 1926.
— Admission 50 Cents —

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $8.00 per year — $4.50 six months | $6.00 per year — $3.00 six months |
| $2.50 three months | $1.50 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL — Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB — Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## Something New—Negro Women Strikers

The strike of some 150 or 200 Negro women employed by a Chicago confectionary concern in protest against a wage-cut is one of the encouraging signs of movement among unorganized workers in low-paid and unskilled occupations.

The number of workers involved in this struggle is insignificant, but the strike is important first, because it is a strike of cant, but the strike is important first, because it is a strike of Negro women workers and second, because it is a strike of Negroes and second, because it is a strike of Negro women workers —the most exploited and harassed section of the Negro masses.

Able to make a maximum of $14 per week only by the most intensive and sustained labor at piece-work, an attempt to reduce this miserable wage still further resulted in the strike. Unorganized, these women secured aid from the American Negro Labor Congress, set up a temporary organization and have now the support of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Women's Trade Union League.

The manner in which the labor movement has responded to the appeal of these workers makes one of the few bright spots in recent labor history here.

There are rumors that similar revolts of underpaid Negro women workers may be expected in other lines of industry and there is no reason why, with these workers proving their desire for organization and their will to struggle, the Chicago trade unions should not be able to undertake a successful organizing campaign which would bring thousands of Negro men and women into the ranks of organized labor.

The Chicago Federation of Labor unanimously pledged its support at its Sunday meeting and this support must not be allowed to dissipate itself in the passing of resolutions but be expressed in concrete organizational steps.

In the meantime financial aid for the present strike is needed and it should be given generously. If it is it will pay huge dividends to the trade union movement in Chicago and result in immense progress towards breaking down the racial bars which still divide the working class in and out of the unions.

## Chinese Masses on the March

In what is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable military movements of all time, the Chinese armies of national liberation sweeping down the valley of the Yang-tze, cleaning out the allies of imperialism as they go, consolidating behind the victorious forces solid trade unions, peasant organizations and units of the Kuomingtang, have arrived in front of Shanghai at the mouth of the Yang-tze and the imperialist press can no longer conceal the fact that in southern and central China there is powerful government backed by the Chinese masses.

The defeat of Wu Peifu and the collapse of the government of Sun Chuan Fang, his ally, in the five provinces he was supposed to control, the capture of the cities of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanjang—the industrial center of China—all in a period of less than three months following the retreat of the northern national army from Pekin, and the capture of Shanghai which will certainly occur unless there is armed intervention on a major scale by the imperialist powers, upsets completely the theory that the Chinese people are constitutionally, and therefore incurably, pacifist.

China is a nation in arms, a nation of 440,000,000 people, 400,000,000 of whom are workers and peasants. The weakness of China has been the internal divisions encouraged and capitalized by the would-be conquerors of China. Today the alignment is that of the nationalist movement under the leadership of the Kuomingtang against Chang Tso-lin—the sole remaining effective military force opposing the armies of liberation.

Sun Chuan Fang has no mass support and must retreat to Shanghai or surrender.

In this manner have all the theories about the inability of the Chinese people to understand or maintain national unity been proven fallacious—as all such theories must fall which view history statically and fail to take into account the influence of industrial development and such epoch-making events as the Russian revolution and the establishment of the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union as a beacon light marking for all the oppressed peoples the way they must travel.

The Chinese workers have built one of the most militant trade union movements in the world, the peasants now have their organizations embracing hundreds of thousands, an army has been organized and its recent victories are a tribute to its modern efficiency, schools have sprung up by the hundreds, the peoples party (Kuomingtang) co-operating with the Communist Party, leads all the struggles.

Most of these great developments have taken place since the strike of the Hongkong seamen in 1922.

What of the "static character of the Chicago civilization"—the favorite phrase of the apologists of imperialism?

## Jarecki Assailed for Denying Vote to War Veterans

County Judge Edmund H. Jarecki, democratic nominee for re-election, is being assailed by his republican opponent, Joseph Savage, for his decision, according to Savage, that wounded war veterans at the Speedway Hospital here are paupers and hence cannot vote.

Savage, who was in the army, claims that Jarecki made this ruling to prevent the soldiers voting for "their buddy," as Savage styles himself.

"The county judge has more arbitrary power vested in him than any other judicial or executive officer," Savage told a meeting of veterans Sunday. "The present judge has never hesitated to use this power to his own advantage."

## Washington Labor to Back Move to Oust Anti-Labor Governor

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 18. — The executive council of the Washington State Federation of Labor has decided that the federation will back the recall movement against Gov. Hartley. The recall was instituted following Hartley's dismissal of the president of the University of Washington several weeks ago. Hartley, who is a lumber "boss," is notoriously anti-labor.

### Rumor Brazil Revolt.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 18.—A series of cryptic messages received here today indicated that there may be grave political disorders in Brazil. Altho the messages were vague and without confirmation, in some quarters they were interpreted as indicating that a new revolution may have been attempted.

# CHICAGO UNIONS BACK RELIEF OF PASSAIC STRIKE

## Federation Votes Full Support to U. T. W.

The final hour of Sunday's session of the Chicago Federation of Labor was enlivened by an appeal for the support of the Passaic textile strikers, made by Rebecca Grecht of the United Textile Workers.

The speaker told of the marvelous courage of the 16,000 strikers, previously unorganized and of many races, in their nine months of battle against starvation wages.

### Bitter Struggle.

"If," said the speaker, "you could have seen firemen, in the bitter cold of winter, drench crowds of men, women and children strikers with icy water from their fire hoses; if you could have seen tear gas bombs thrown among the girl pickets, choking and strangling them with its poison fumes; if you could have seen mounted police ride down crowds of strikers' children; then, you would know how their struggle must arouse the sympathy of every worker who has a spark of humanity in him.

### A Fight Against Company Unions.

"But there is more than a humanitarian interest at stake," said Grecht. She told how the fight was not only against cold, hunger and police brutality, but was a fight to protect the union. Local 1603 of the United Textile Workers. The mill owners are trying to destroy the new union, and all trade unionists must protect it from the mill owners' attempt to force the workers to accept a company union in place of a real trade union.

### Terror Increased.

Since the A. F. of L. had taken charge of the strike the mill barons had increased their terrorism. Two bomb plots have been framed up. Four strikers are held on enormously excessive bail. The strikers look to the whole labor movement for support. Without it they would never have been able to stand up so far. Now a strong boost from the labor movement would force the mill owners to negotiate and settle on the union terms.

### A Unanimous Vote.

The speaker suggested that the federation empower the executive to give whatever aid it could. By a unanimous vote this was approved, with the understanding that credentials will be issued by the executive for soliciting relief from affiliated unions. Edward N. Doyle announced that arrangements would be made to give a Passaic talk over WCFL, the federation air station.

### Aids I. L. G. Conference.

On request of the Joint Board of the I. L. G. W., a committee was authorized to work with the conference called for next Sunday to work out plans for support of the New York garment strikers.

# 'BATTLEFRONT' OF GANG WAR ACTIVE AGAIN

## Another Is Slain and Four Arrested

The "battlefront" of Chicago's gang war became active again over the week end, with another victim claimed by the gangsters, and four others jailed by police.

A man believed to be John Dano, Sicilian, was slain Sunday. He body, punctured by five bullets, was found lying at the edge of the Manheim road, outskirts of the city. The theory is that Dano was taken for a ride, shot to death in the car and then flung from the speeding vehicle.

### Druggist Taken.

The four arrested by police are Vincent Druccl, known as "The Schemer," who was partner of Earl Weiss, also slain; Vincent McErlane, brother of Frank McErlane, the south side gang leader; Julian Kaufman and Harry Sorg, both of the Weiss-Druccl-Moran combine.

Arrest of the quartet was made by the police before the body of the latest victim was discovered.

## Jersey Trade Unions Fight Weyerhauser on Wages Paid to Laborers

PORT NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 17.—(F. P.)—One hundred workers employed at the construction of Weyerhauser Timber company plant, are striking with the support of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor because the contractor is not paying the prevailing union scale of wages throughout. He hired laborers at 37½ cents below the minimum hourly wage. Carpenters, electricians, crane operators, and steam shovel men walked out. The Weyerhouser company is from Baltimore and claims it will replace the Jersey strikers with southern non-unionists. The Weyerhauser interests are among the most powerful in the lumber business.

# "SILK HAT" LAWYERS WOULD FRIST COSSACK TRIBE ON MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—The Missouri Association for Criminal Justice, composed of silk hat lawyers, has just completed an alleged survey of crime conditions and drafted a program of proposed legislation which will be urged upon the next state legislature.

Sweeping changes in court procedure are recommended, but the one in which labor is most vitally interested is a state constabulary.

The Missouri State Federation of Labor is preparing its line of attack when the cossack proposal raises its head in the legislature.

Since the constabulary recommendation was made public, numerous new affiliations have been received by the state federation.

# ANARCHISTS ARE GRANTED STAY OF DEPORTATION

## Habeas Corpus Hearing on November 8

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 17.— A stay of deportation was today secured by attorneys for International Labor Defense in the case of the three Fall River anarchist workers, Antonio Pereira, Diamillo Tezeira and Antonio da Costa. Hearings on a writ of habeas corpus will be argued in court on November 8, and bail set for the defendants at six thousand dollars.

The three workers, editors of a Portuguese labor paper, "A Luta," were arrested a few months ago for agitating among their countrymen in Fall River to organize against the rotten conditions that prevail in the textile mills there. They were held on a charge of violating the Volstead act, but the case was so flimsy that the prosecution was forced to drop this point early in the game.

The prosecution then changed its tack and proceeded to charge them with sedition with the threat of deportation to Portugal. International Labor Defense assumed charge of the case, providing attorneys for the defense.

"These Portuguese workers are guilty of no crime," said Robert Zelms, district organiser of International Labor Defense for New England, "unless it be the crime of loyalty to the working class. They have incurred the enmity of the local reactionary forces because of their devotion to the interests of labor, and the mill owners have combined with the local Portuguese church interests to have the three agitators deported.

"In their activities these workers have merely fought for the interests of the shamelessly exploited Portuguese workers in the textile mills, and in the Cape Cod fishing fleets and on the cranberry bogs and farms. The I. L. D." continued Zelms, "will utilize every means at its disposal to prevent the persecution of these three workers and the attempts of the immigration authorities to deport them to the reactionary country of Portugal."

Work is being carried on actively to secure the money necessary to maintain the bail in the case and finance the defense.

# VARE POSES AS LABOR FRIEND IN CAMPAIGN

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—William S. Vare, republican candidate for United States senator and central figure in the Pennsylvania graft exposé, is attempting to win the votes of the workers by preaching that unless the tariff goes up wages will go down, and that he is "their champion for higher tariff."

Vare is traveling up and down the state selling at the top of his voice his tariff slogan.

### Attacks Radicals.

"Southern democrats and western radicals are plotting to tear down our great protective tariff wall," wails Vare to his audiences. "What would happen if that were done," he rea sons, "is shown by what is happening now under a tariff which is not high enough to keep out a flood of imports that sell on the American market for less than the cost of production in Pennsylvania factories."

Vare promised that he is elected he will help put this tariff higher in order to "keep wages untouched."

He did not say that wages would be increased if this happens, or that he has a very great personal interest in seeing a higher tariff.

## Perth Amboy to See Picture on Passaic

PERTH AMBOY, N. J. Oct. 18.—"The Passaic Textile Strike," a seven-reel motion picture of the Passaic strike, will be shown in Perth Amboy Thursday evening, October 21, at the Washington Hall, 176 Fayette street, Perth Amboy, N. J.

# LAWYERS FIGHT WITH FISTS IN AIMEE'S TRIAL

## Court in Turmoil When Lie is Passed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17.—The air of Judge Blake's court was still charged with excitement today as the preliminary hearing of Mrs. Aimee Semple McPherson, evangelist, her mother, Mrs. Minnie Kennady, and Mrs. Lorraine Wineman-Sielaff, all charged with conspiracy, got under way today.

### Attorneys Fight it Out.

After a week of dickering, a fist fight between W. J. Gilbert, chief counsel for Mrs. McPherson, and S. S. Hahn, attorney for Mrs. Sielaff, threw the court into a turmoil yesterday.

Gilbert and Hahn exchanged blows when the latter accused Gilbert of telling the press that his client, Mrs. Sielaff was a liar.

Gilbert then slapped Hahn across the face with his open hand and Hahn retaliated with a similar blow.

Court attaches separated the two men after which Judge Blake admonished both of them for their actions.

### Seek to Remove Juror.

Attorneys for the defense again lost a move to have Mrs. Sielaff declared incompetent upon the grounds that she was once an inmate of an insane asylum.

Her sister has stated that Mrs. Sielaff was placed in a Utah institution a number of years ago, not because she was mentally deranged but because she was incorrigible.

### Repeat "Key X" Testimony.

Mrs. Sielaff reiterated yesterday that Mrs. McPherson offered her a sum of money to produce a "Miss X" to assume the role of companion to Kenneth G. Ormiston at a cottage at Carmel, and she said the woman she picked to play the role was Miss Rachel Wells of Philadelphia. She declared she did not know the whereabouts of Miss Wells at present but that she was in New Orleans.

The prosecution is attempting to prove that Mrs. McPherson was really the companion of her former radio operator, Ormiston, at Carmel, that she conspired to produce false evidence in connection with the incident and that her story of being kidnapped and held captive in Mexico, while her followers thot her drowned, was nothing but a hoax.

## Workers in New York Protest the Queen's Coming

(Continued from page 1)

your autocracy and feudalism in this country."

"Down with Queen Marie, the oppressor of Bessarabia."

"Release the Roumanian Political Prisoners."

These were some of the slogans on the banners carried by the demonstrators at the Union Square meeting.

### I. L. D. Meeting.

The mass meeting was arranged by International Labor Defense. The speakers were Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Bishop Paul Jones, Robt W. Dunn, Forrest Bailey, McAllister Coleman, Capt. Paxton Hibben, Ben Gitlow, Louis Boudin and Carlo Tresca. All of them decried the blood-thirsty rule of the Roumanian land-owners, the stealing and sacking of the province of Bessarabia, the holding of thousands of political prisoners in the jails of Roumania and the murder of hundreds of workers and peasants during the reign of white terror.

### Castigate Officials.

The huge crowd cheered to the echo when the speakers castigated the city, state and government officials who took part in the shameful welcoming of a queen upon whose dynasty responsibility for so much blood-letting rests.

Mayor Walker received the queen and her family at City Hall early in the afternoon and presented her with a medal "as a token of New York's love and esteem." The queen then read a prepared speech from the balcony, in which she referred to the "great people of America."

### Police Use Clubs.

The trip up lower Broadway from the pier occurred during the lunch hour and of course the streets were jammed with the customary noon crowd in addition to the curious bystanders who watched the procession. In places the crowd was very dense and members of "New York's finest," who opened the way for the queen's car, were free in using their night sticks on heads.

Admiral Chas. Plunket and General Charles P. Summerall rode in full dress uniform, resplendent with gold braid, in Prince Nicholas' car. The royal party left, after their welcome, in a special train for Washington, where the president is to greet her officially tonight.


A NEW MOVIE!
OIL
by Upton Sinclair
Read it today and every day in The DAILY WORKER.


# MAX EASTMAN, AGAIN ATTACKS THE RUSSIAN SOVIET REVOLUTION

(Continued from page 1)

since the time of Judas Iscariot, and Eastman pocketed thousands of pieces of silver for his kiss of betrayal.)

Second, to make an attack on the Russian Revolution, sufficiently disguised to fool even friends.

It is not the first time that Max Eastman has manipulated with this material. Year and a half ago he was already on the rampage—"to help Trotsky against the conspiracy of the central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union." The thanks he received from Trotsky for this "service" should have warned him against further campaigns of that sort. But Eastman seems to be very hard-up for money and the capitalist press seems to be very hard up for material against Russia so that both were willing to disregard entirely what Trotsky had said of Eastman's material of a year and a half ago.

* * *

TROTSKY at that time repudiated Eastman and declared among other things: "Eastman asserts in several places that the central committee has 'concealed' from the party a large number of documents of extraordinary importance written by Lenin during the last period of his life. (The documents in question are letters on the national question, the famous 'will,' etc.) This is a pure slander against the central committee of our party. Eastman's words conveyed the impression that these letters, which are of an advisory character and deal with the party organization, were intended by Lenin for publication. This is not at all in accordance with the facts. During the time of his illness Lenin repeatedly addressed letters and proposals to the leading bodies and congresses of the party. It must be definitely stated that all these letters and suggestions were invariably delivered to their destination and they were all brought to the knowledge of the delegates of the 12th and 13th congresses and have inveriably exercised their influence on the decisions of the party. Comrade Lenin has not left said 'will.' The bourgeois and Menshevist press generally understands under the designation of 'will' one of Comrade Lenin's letters (which is so much altered as to be almost illegible) in which he gives the party some organisational advice. The 13th Party Congress devoted the greatest attention to it and the other letters, and drew the conclusions corresponding to the existing situation. All talk with regard to a concealed or mutilated 'will' is nothing but a despicable lie, directed against the real will of Comrade Lenin and against the interests of the party created by him."

In another part of Comrade Trotsky's refutation of Eastman we find a very fitting characterization of Eastman's present outburst. Comrade Trotsky declares, "that Eastman has attempted to erect his construction on completely rotten foundation. He seizes upon isolated incidents occurring within our party in the course of some discussion in order by means of distorting the meaning of the facts and exaggerating the relations in a ridiculous manner to slander our party and undermine the confidence in it."

* * *

COMRADE KRUPSKAYA, whose party interest Eastman pretended to defend a year and a half ago, and whose interest he is now again pretending to defend in an attempt to cover up his real mercenary interests in the matter, declared of Eastman's use of Comrade Lenin's "will:"

"Eastman invents various fictions about Lenin's letters to the party congresses — calling them 'testaments.' Eastman fails absolutely to understand the spirit of our party . . . The real testament of Lenin is contained in the last articles he wrote and relates to the fundamental questions of party and Soviet work. All his articles have been published. But Eastman finds nothing of interest in them. He is too busy helping the enemies of the Russian Communist Party to calumniate and discredit the central committee by alleging that the 'testament' has been suppressed." Comrade Krupskaya characterizes Eastman's revings as follows:

"The author is only concerned to gather up and smack his lips over every scrap of gossip and odor if with his petty bourgeois anarchist leaninga."

THE capitalist world is hard up for material to slander the Russian Revolution. The facts of revolutionary reconstruction in Russia speak so loud that the proletariat of the world is gradually becoming convinced that of all the national groups of the working class of Europe the Russian workers have solved the most real out of the utter economic and political bankruptcy in which the rest of the bourgeoisie had led mankind. The standard of living of the Russian worker is constantly going up. The economic security of the Soviet Union is increasing hourly. Even the capitalist governments themselves have lost all hope of a successful counter revolution. They have reconciled themselves to the existence of a workers' government. But they cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that such a workers' government should stand out as a perpetual irritation to the downtrodden millions workers of other capitalist countries to overthrow the rule of their bourgeoisie and to take the construction of a future socialist society into their own hands. Thus, while they carry on relations with the hated soviet government they continue belittling and slandering it in the eyes of the workers. The need of the bourgeoisie for "evidence" against the Russian Revolution brought Eastman the needed money and at the same time afforded Eastman's desire to attack Russia

## Central Delegates of I. L. D. Hear Cline, Progress Reported

Chas. Cline was the invited speaker at the Local Chicago I. L. D. central delegate meeting for October. The body of delegates were impressed by his enthusiasm for I. L. D. and his spirit after 13 years in prison. He spoke on organizational matters briefly, and made a plea for greater zeal in spreading the labor defense message. He also stressed the importance and meaning to prisoners, of regular monthly relief and frequent correspondence.

He urged all workingclass organizations to pledge for the prisoners' relief fund and to see that every prisoner gets plenty letters by seeing to it that each organization "takes care of," in these ways, at least one prisoner.

### Growth of the International Labor Defense.

The secretary reported that twelve Chicago branches have pledged for specific prisoners—Hilings, Schmidt, Mooney, Barnett, House, Dawes, Childs, Nash, Smith, Russell, Drew and Powell (the last nine being I. W. W. men). The recent affiliation of four organizations was announced. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Local Union No. 5, Independent Workmen's Circle Branch No. 96, I. W. W. A. No. 43 (a woman's organization), and A. L. W. L. S. No. 104 (a workers' educational society).

Increased Labor Defender circulation was reported, as well as the addition of new members in various branches, and actions on behalf of a number of general class prisoners in Poland and in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The central body of this meeting laid plans for winter activities in the way of affairs, a campaign to add 2,000 to the circulation in Chicago of the Labor Defender and to increase the membership along with these other activities. This is to be further set by special "organization," "Labor Defender" and "booster" committees which were elected, and by enlarged city central conference on November 10 and on the second Wednesdays of the following months. The special committees will meet Wednesday, October 26, at 768 W. Van Buren St. and frequently thereafter.

## National Chairman of I. L. D. Speaks at Party Here, Nov. 24

The new national chairman of the International Labor Defense, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of New York, will be the speaker of the evening at an extraordinary supper party and entertainment on Thanksgiving evening, Wednesday, November 24, for which the fine Mirror Hall Western Ave. near Division St., has been engaged.

A program of unusual attractiveness is announced. The Chicago I. L. D. will hold a party for the benefit of political prisoners at Xmas time, a bazaar between the dates of February 17 and March 6, and a Paris Commune commemoration meeting on March 19th.

The I. L. D. has called on all workers' organizations to support these affairs, and to avoid conflicts of dates. To advance the work speakers will visit union meetings, and language groups will be sent the message to workers' organizations of their tongue and also run affairs in that language to help I. L. D. financially and in its organization.

## Baltimore Republican City Employes Insist on Helping Democrats

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8. (FP) — In an ironical editorial the Baltimore Sun describes the bleeding of city employees and watchmen of $2 and $5 respectively by the democratic campaign committee, on "voluntary" basis.

"What can Howard Bruce chairman of the democratic committee do in the circumstances?" it asks. "He does not wish these poor people to contribute—even on the very installment plan; more, he insists that he will not countenance such contributions . . . But the chairwomen, and the little republican jobholders, and the aged republican watchmen, are irresistible in their passion to give to the funds of the democratic party . . . (the collectors should seriously resist, doubtless each collector would be knocked flat on his back by some 9-year-old chairwoman who would then stuff the money into his pocket."

LEARN THE TRUTH ABOUT THE VISIT OF QUEEN MARIE OF ROUMANIA, TO THE UNITED STATES!—SEE PAGE THREE

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 237. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# QUEEN'S FRIENDS FEAR DAILY WORKER

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE slush fund probe is with us again and it came in just the right time to comfort the democratic candidate for the United States senatorship for Illinois for the discomfort of Ilyng in an hospital while the political battle is raging outside. "Look forth from thee window again fair Rebecca," he may say to one of his nurses, "and see if you can see approaching the foaming beer-stein of democracy or the furtive eye-opener of the republicans." You have read Ivanhoe, have you not?

• • •

FRANK L. SMITH, the favorite of Samuel Insull and George E. Brennan, also a favorite, are the chief contenders for the senatorship in Illinois. The "pure" republicans who happen to be both wet and dry, inject an independent candidate into the arena who is as dry as dust and is supported by the multi-millionaire head of the Sears-Roebuck mail order house. Thus the destinies of the masses are being decided while the labor fakers favor, now one, now another of the capitalist lackeys.

• • •

THE American Federation of Labor convention has come to a close and if anybody could tell where it differed from a convention of pawnbrokers, that person must have an agile mind. There was no sign of progress at this convention. The "left" were simply left out. A few relics of bygone days like Max Hayes, send up a puny prayer for a labor party and the leaders laughed because they knew there is nothing behind Max's voice except his larynx.

• • •

AND the same is true of the few so-called near-radicals that are left to us. They blest like lonely sheep on a bleak mountain. Unfortunately for them, they have developed a hunger for radical thrills, but they can never forget the feel of a hot meal, so they keep one eye on the flesh pots of Haul and another on the mental cafeteria of radicalism. They usually manage to get their fill of both, because they happen to live in the right historical period for such political conjuring.

• • •

THERE seems to be little left of the old progressivism in the American Federation of Labor. But a new class of progressives is arising. This class is coming from the YOUTH. Old people seldom amount to anything except that they may be useful as progressors. Of course there are exceptions. But in general the young provide the dynamite for revolutionary movements and old people are usually found devising excuses for applying the brakes. Whatever progressivism there is now in the A. F. of L. of the Max Hayes' type is standing on an over-ripe banana peel and might as well look around for a political undertaker.

• • •

BUT the workingclass movement always goes forwards even when the superficial eyes think it is going backwards. Labor leaders may wear tuxedos at conventions that might make the queen of Roumania throw an envious fit, but back in the constituencies of those labor fakers are workers who have to worry about where the next meal is coming from. Necessity is a great propulsive force, and the fat labor feker, like the proverbial dog, has his day. And in my opinion, the day is not far distant, even the American capitalism is just now on the top of the heap, but world capitalism is declining and a capitalist-less pool cannot long survive in a revolutionary oasis.

• • •

CONGRATULATIONS to Max Eastman for getting his sensational narr-

(Continued on page 6)

# NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN UP BY BOSSES' STAND

## I. L. G. Continues Big Cloakmakers' Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 19.—Negotiations between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, representing 40,000 cloakmakers who have been on strike since July 1, and the bosses organized in the Industrial Council, have broken down because of the unyielding attitude of the employers and plans are being laid to renew and intensify the struggle.

**Bosses Cause Break.**

The tentative plan which was used as the basis of discussion struck a snag when the employers flatly refused the essentially vital demands of the union guaranteeing 26 weeks of work per year, and the bosses' insistence upon a provision allowing them to discharge 10 per cent of the shop personnel.

The conference broke up without plans for reconvening and the union, which is determined to carry the strike thru to victory, issued the following statement:

**No Further Meeting.**

"The conference has definitely broken up without any errangement for any other meeting or expectation of meeting again.

"The reason for the breaking up was the refusal on the part of the employers to state their position on all disputed points except on the subject of reorganization rights and hours. These were the only two subjects discussed.

"Substantial mutual concessions were made by both sides, but points of difference still remain on both questions. In this deadlock, the union proposed that the remaining questions be considered with a view of reopening discussion of the disputed points of reorganization and hours, if agreement was reached on other subjects, such as wage increases for certain crafts, specific provisions for the limitation of sub-manufacturers, unionization of examiners and other minor matters.

"The Industrial Council refused to consider these questions unless the union first conceded disputed points of reorganization and hours, which the union refused to do."

**Bosses Wanted No Settlement.**

It was evident that the bosses came to the meeting with no desire to reach a settlement, and that they took advantage of every concession made by the union to press the workers further, becoming bolder at every retreat of the union negotiators.

**Young Boosters Come Together And Plan.**

A meeting of the Young Worker Booster Club will be held on Thursday, Oct. 21, at 1902 W. Division St., 8 p. m. Everybody interested is invited.

CHINA

Has the eyes of the world fixed upon it. Great events are transpiring there.

On Saturday a special CHINA ISSUE will bring the story to you in articles, special features, photographs, and cartoons.

Be sure to get this issue, October 23.

SATURDAY

## WORKER IS NOT GETTING ANY MORE DESPITE INCREASED PRODUCTION ADMITS WALL STREET JOURNALIST

The failure of capitalist industrialism in recent years to provide the people of the United States with the means to a constant improvement in the general standard of living is indicated in an analysis of the national income by H. H. Ingalls in the Annalist.

Ingalls estimates a national income of $73,900,000,000 in 1925, but shows that this is just enough to provide the average worker with the same quantity of goods as he enjoyed in 1913.

The gain in the country's total productive has only just kept pace with the gain in population. The income per capita in 1925 was the same in correspond with the purchasing power of the 1913 dollar is no larger than in 1913. Somewhere in the devious ways of the profit system all the gains

(Continued on page 6)

## COOLIDGE—THE GREAT AMERICAN OSTRICH

Coolidge Can't See the Road Running Toward the Soviet Union.

# Eastman Drops His Mask

By MAX BEDACHT.

MAX EASTMAN has finally dropped his mask. Last year, in the controversy arising over his book, "Since Lenin Died," he partially succeeded in fooling some friends of the Russian Soviet Revolution. He was at least given the benefit of doubt. The all agreed that he had selected impermissible methods of fighting, yet some still refused to question his motives. But now even the blindest of his friends must be disillusioned; and those of them who are genuine friends of the Russian Revolution must tell and show Eastman that he has forfeited the right to be tolerated in a society of man who value faithfulness towards the working class.

The late differences of opinion and disagreements within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union caused the hopes of the enemies of the Russian Bolshevik Revolution to rise high for an early disintegration of the leader of this revolution, the Bolshevik Party. All the vultures of capitalism gathered expecting that the

(Continued on page 6)

# POLAND GIRDS FOR WAR UPON ITS NEIGHBORS

## Lithuania and Soviet Union Aimed at

WARSAW, Oct. 19. — Overriding the Polish parliament, which refused to vote for the budget demanded by the cabinet, the council of ministers, sitting with Marshal Pilsudski, has declared for the budget as rejected by parliament, carrying a considerably higher estimate for war purposes.

What the political outcome of this will be remains to be seen. But this again accents the fact that Pilsudski is preparing for war against Lithuania and probably against the Soviet Union.

A full Polish army corps is ready for action at Vilna, which was seized by Poland in defiance of treaties and even of the boundary settlements outlined by the Versailles treaty, but this open robbery of Lithuania was approved after it was made, by the league of nations.

The Polish-Roumanian alliance binds Roumania to come to the aid of Poland "if attacked," and Pilsudski is aiming to twist facts sufficiently to appear innocent of aggression while carrying on a violent attack, as Polish troops do daily on the Lithuanian border.

# MEXICAN LAW FIXES NUMBER OF PREACHERS

## Ninety of Each Sect for Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 19.—President Calles has submitted for the approval of congress regulations limiting the number of catholic priests and ministers of every denomination in the Federal District to ninety for each denomination. Eighteen of each denomination would be permitted to carry on their ministries in the Territory of Lower California and three in the territory of Quintana Roo.

Catholics here will hold a meeting to consider what measures to use to fight the projected law.

General Calles' proposals also provide that any clergymen wishing to exercise his ministry in the districts effected must first register with the president of his municipality. The latter would then notify the governor who would grant the clergyman permission to function provided the limit for his denomination had not been exceeded.

Officials who disobeyed the proposed law would be fined $50 pesos on the first conviction and dismissed from office on the second. Clergymen who function without registering would be fined $50 pesos and sentenced to 36 hours in jail.

# IMPERIALISTS FEAR REVOLT IN SHANGHAI

## Threaten Massacre of Chinese Students

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 19.—Shanghai is an armed camp as reactionary and renegade native commanders working hand in hand with foreign imperialist forces strive to prevent an uprising of workers and students seeking to overthrow the reactionaries and turn the city over to the Cantonese armies advancing down the Yangtze.

**Reactionary Mayor.**

Dr. V. K. Ting, mayor of Greater Shanghai, has suppressed the students' attempt to hold a monster meeting in protest against the British imperialist slaughter of Chinese at Wanhsien. This reactionary mayor declared martial law and threatened to fire without warning on any meeting.

The 3,000 or 4,000 Chekiang troops south of Shanghai have fallen back and the reactionary commanders are rushing troops south along the railway to prevent their re-advance. These Chekiang troops are apparently not sure of the support of the Chekiang governor.

**Hela Chao in Doubt.**

The Chekiang governor, Hela Chao, was reported to have several relations with General Sun Chuan-fang, but his position is now indefinite, since he has come out, or so it is reported.

(Continued on page 6)

## DEBS SINKING RAPIDLY; END IS EXPECTED MOMENTARILY

The life of Eugene V. Debs, for almost a half a century a militant fighter in the cause of the American working class, hangs in the balance. The veteran warrior is failing rapidly at Lindlahr Sanitarium at Elmhurst, Ill., where he went a month ago to recuperate from a nervous breakdown complicated by kidney trouble.

The attending physician at two o'clock Tuesday afternoon said death was only a matter of hours, and perhaps minutes. His wife and his brother Theodore were in attendance at the bedside. Debs has been unconscious since early in the morning.

Debs has been in very bad health ever since his commitment to Atlanta penitentiary in April 1919 for an anti-war speech at Canton, Ohio, from which he was not released until 1921. He never regained his normal health after his prison experience. He is seventy-one years old.

# U. S. POSTAL DEPARTMENT HEADS AT WASHINGTON PUT OUR VIEWS OF "ROMANY MARIE" UNDER PROBE

That the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C., is carefully scrutinizing everything being published in The DAILY WORKER concerning the visit of Queen Marie, of Roumania, became known today as the result of news dispatches carried by the United Press, a national news association.

The Chicago dailies did not carry the news item. It first came to the attention of the editorial department of The DAILY WORKER thru publication in prominent first page position in the Gary, Indiana, Post-Tribune, a steel trust sheet.

According to the Post-Tribune version, the postal department was considering the suspension of The DAILY WORKER, special emphasis being put on an editorial appearing last week, entitled "Romany Marie—American Imperialism's Hetaira."

**No Objection Locally.**

Such investigations usually originate with the local postal officials. Inquiry at the second class department of the Chicago post office, however, brot forth the information that altho The DAILY WORKER was being carefully read locally, nevertheless, the opinion was that the editorial in question was not sufficient grounds for instituting proceedings.

"We let the issue pass," said a spokesman for the local department in Chicago. "We did not consider there was any basis for holding up the issue. We do not believe that the material printed about the queen of Roumania in The DAILY WORKER can be touched by any rules or regulations of the post office department. All the news can do is to sue your paper for personal libel if she feels that she has a grievance."

**In Class With Almas.**

Readers of The DAILY WORKER, who do not agree with its policies, often send copies to the postal department at Washington, demanding that action be taken against the paper. This is probably what has happened in this instance. Much criticism was evoked by The DAILY WORKER recently because of its handling of the Almee McPherson case in California.

## Minister to Canada Unnecessary, Belief of President Coolidge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Coolidge is not inclined to view favorably the proposal to appoint an American minister to Canada, it was stated at the White House today.

Should Coolidge's opinion, the present consular officials are able to take care of all American interests in the dominion.

## MEXICO TO OPEN WAR ON CATHOLIC INCITED YAQUI INDIAN REVOLT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 19.—Mexico's efforts to pacify the Yaqui Indians, incited to revolt by the catholic church, begins today with 16,000 of the best troops mobilized in Sonora under command of General Manzo.

General Obregon and Secretary of War Amaro yesterday held a final conference with General Manzo to map out the campaign. Eight additional combat planes are on the way to Sonora, making a total of thirty planes to take part in the campaign.

# BANKERS OF WORLD ISSUE A MANIFESTO

## 'Economic Freedom' for Capitalists Urged

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Forecasts of the anticipated international financiers' and industrialists' manifesto, as reported in news dispatches from London, meet with a cool reception at the hands of the press here.

Germania, the mouthpiece for the chancellor, Dr. Luther, today issued a warning that optimism regarding the pact may be premature. The paper says that unless the problems of reparations and war debts are included in the discussion its chances for success are small.

**Stresemann Pleads Ignorance.**

Taegliche Rundschau, foreign minister, Stresemann's organ, declared the union of German industrialists, the most powerful economic body in Germany, knows nothing regarding the forthcoming manifesto.

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger, which is nationalistic in views, declared the manifesto is a new impulse for the revision of the Dawes plan, which it claimed is the first visible success growing out of the Lokalanzeiger's campaign against the economic oppression of Germany.

**Propaganda for Conference.**

The manifesto which is to be issued on Wednesday is the forerunner of an international economic and financial conference, according to other interpretations.

The manifesto, which is understood to have the signatures of Dr. Schact and other German leaders as well as the great financiers of other nations, is known to be directed against tariff barriers and appeals for a greater measure of free trade.

The document is said to have been discreetly drawn and does not specifically mention the war debts of reparations.

**Bankers Want "Economic Freedom."**

LONDON, Oct 19. The manifesto to be issued tomorrow by leading international bankers and industrialists will urge the removal of all tariff barriers and urge the substitution of "economic freedom for a revival of world trade," it was learned here today.

More than 40 British signatures are affixed to the manifesto, including that of Reginald McKenna, Sir Montagu Norman and Lord Bradbury, it is understood.

The manifesto will bear nearly 200 signatures it is understood and 16 nations will be represented.

**Morgan Speaks for U. S.**

NEW YORK, Oct 19 American signers to the manifesto which is to be issued tomorrow are reported here to be J. P. Morgan of New York, Bates McGarragh of New York, J. J. Mitchell of Chicago, Thomas N. Perkins of the reparations commission, Melvina A. Traylor, president of the First National Bank of Chicago and Albert Wiggin president of the Chase National Bank.

Among the nations represented as signatories to the manifesto are Austria, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden and Switzerland.

**Plan Farmers' Battle.**

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 19.—In anticipation of agriculture's renewed fight for legislation to place interests of the soil upon a parity with organized industry, the grain belt federation of farm organizations here tod[ay]

**Daily Worker**
1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY MONDAY IN PRINT

# GIRL OFFICE WORKERS GET BAD TREATMENT

## Los Angeles Girl Tells of Conditions

By EDITH BERKMAN.
(Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19.—A girl, speaking to me about conditions in Los Angeles, told me how the workers are mistreated in the shop in which she works on an addressograph machine.

When they first begin they are paid $13 a week. After working 6 months they get a raise of $3 and sometimes not when it is very busy, which makes seven that only the minimum wage as laid down by the state of sunshine and open shop.

The girls are allowed one-half hour for lunch and if they are 15 minutes late three times in one week they are docked $1 from their wages.

During working hours none of the girls except the secretary, who happens to be on friendly terms with the big boss, is permitted to go to the rest room even when most necessary. On account of this rule most of the girls suffer from all kinds of stomach troubles.

The place is small and full of dust from the paper but if the worker can stand it all for one year she gets paid $20 per week. The only trouble is that the management seldom keeps a girl for more than a year and a half. They are always training new girls and when they learn the work, the old ones who are getting $20 are exchanged for girls getting $12 or $14 a week.

The girl who told this story to me was fired from the place last week. When she asked why she was told because she went to the rest room twice that day. But the real reason was because she was getting $20 and some of the new girls who had learned the work fairly well under her supervision were willing to work for less and did not go to the rest room even once a day.

Such are the conditions in most Los Angeles shops today.

## Worker Tells of a Subdivision Graft Deal in Washington

By CHAS. MILLWARD
(Worker Correspondent.)

BAYVIEW, Wash., Oct. 19.—My last letter told of the loss of life and injury to employes of the English Logging Co. They are tearing out the rotten bridges. To save life? No, to save their $20,000 locomotives.

This time my letter is about the small farmers and would-be farmers.

A short distance from the City of Anacortes is Padilla Bay, four miles across, east and west, and about 9 or 10 miles north and south. High tide in this bay is 12 feet 6 inches except when a gale blows down the Georgia straits when it is 2 to 6 feet higher.

This bay is called tide flats for the tide runs out of a part of it at low tide, except several deep sloughs. A few years ago some exploiters got this bay from the state and then commenced a campaign of misrepresentation, such as, "Get you a small home and be independent."

Even the Union Record of Seattle, a so-called labor paper, aided by a full page ad. Well, it sold all right and after several years, work started a year ago. The dyke was to be from 350 to 500 feet on the bottom, 16 feet high and 25 feet or more on the top, I-inked with several poor men and women who invested their savings and they said it had cost them more than they can buy improved land for on the LaConner flats. Anyway for a month or so the two dredges have been idle. The men working on them quit, as they were back two payments on wages, but they have just started up again. Most have found more muckers for "Barnum was right." But with less than one-sixth of the work done the small investor (even if it is ever finished) will be froze out and their savings gone forever.

*The book of the year—*

Red Cartoons

Including the work of seventeen leading American artists.

Over seventy cartoons size 9x12—bound in attractive brown board covers

$1.00

# HOW PAINTERS ARE SPEEDED UP

By DAVE RAPO
(Worker Correspondent, Student L. A. Class)

One of the greatest evils of the building trades workers is the speed-up system. Especially is this true of the painters. He who has most chances to stay on the job is the one who is the most speedy. You come up on a building and you see how the painters drive themselves like automatons. The paint chemicals and the lead smell terrible in the room and poison the air.

**Pile on Work.**

The painter in his dirty overalls, with a heavy brush in his hand is seeking to throw quicker and start another room. He is sweating, the air is hard to breathe and he is rushing. A few years ago, if a painter painted two kitchens in a day it was a fairly good days' work. Now he paints three and four kitchens in a day and sometimes even more.

**Hire a Hustler.**

The bosses hire one hustler, who receives fifty cents or a dollar a day more than the union scale, and he is rushing and the other men have to run after him. Sometimes we discuss this speed-up problem of the trade at the local union meetings, but nothing definite has been done yet.

What we need is to establish by the union a scale of production, and this is the only way that we can do away with the most inhuman evil in the trade: the speed-up system—which drives the workers out of the jobs into the hospitals. Another evil in the trade is the poisonous chemicals, which can be done away with and the sprayer, but of this another time.

# Deport Eight from Russian Colony in Angeles After Raid

By L. P. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 19.—The local Russian colony, "Little Russia," was gripped with terror the other day. A squad of uniformed immigration inspectors, led by Alfred Dick and Frank Ellis, swooped down on the unsuspecting workers from Sovietland, surrounded the colony in military style and took eight prisoners. Everybody and everything came in for inspection. The search for "illegal entrants" was on in earnest. Those who escaped the raiders—and many did—are now on their way back to the Russian co-operative colony near Guadalupe, Mexico, a check at the port of entry revealed today.

John Kurbutoff, a colonizer of his people, who entered the United States legally in 1920, is the most colorful of the prisoners. Later on he went to Canada, South America and European countries with his colonization work. Then back to his homeland, Soviet Russia, where he met his present wife, Anna Popoff. After a trip to Turkey and France, the pair entered Mexico in April, 1925. Two years later, 1927, they were granted a permit to "visit" America, god's country. Now the government's dicks claim that the couple has "overstayed the permit by three years." That "overstay" will cause their deportation," inspectors say.

**Coolidge Clock "Crocked."**

It is hard to figure out, however, how there can be three years "overstay" in one year. Time on Coolidge's political clock is running too fast. The apparatus is due for a complete breakdown—soon. Their kick over these workers' form of marriage is also a "fishy" affair. What about the style of Aimee, the evangelist, in this respect? The government men of Coolidge does not even care to take action concerning her two fake ransom letters. Why not deport her?

A few days ago, the federal grand jury indicted 15 foreigners for violation of immigration laws, so the workers from "Little Russia" will have pleasant company when they leave the land of the free.

# Tenant Farmers in California Suffer From Cotton Prices

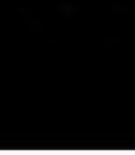
(Special to The Daily Worker)

RIPLEY, Cal., Oct. 19.—The low price of cotton is bankrupting many tenant-farmers and share-croppers in the cotton-belts of California. Due to high taxation and the high cost of irrigation water, together with excessive rentals demanded by the land barons, make it impossible for the working farmer to earn a living for himself and family after the state and landlords get their shares in taxes and rents.

California cotton, which usually sells to local buyers at about one cent above New York market quotations, is now selling for about 12.50 to 12.50 points. This low price, of necessity, decides the possibility of the tenant making other than a bare living since the contracts usually secure the owner one-third of the crop absolutely free of expenses.

This means that the tenant must pay for the picking and ginning of the owners' share.

These factors are mitigating to reduce the wages of the pickers to the starvation point. Many ranchers, backed up by local chambers of commerce and bankers, are forcing agricultural workers to pick for $1.25 in the field. In many instances the pickers are forced to accept gin weights, which further reduces their meager earnings. Whole families, father, mother, end two or three children, pick from sunup to sundown, and together earn the princely sum of $18 to $25 for a full week's work.



# DULUTH LABOR'S LOT CALLS FOR MASS ACTIVITY

## Discontent Grows in Lake Port

By a Worker Correspondent.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 19.—Conditions in this city are far from ideal, despite claims to the contrary by the local press. Were all is peaceful business places in a row. It would resemble a deserted boom town. During the past six months changes took place in all lines, with the eliminating of many and bankrupting more.

**Workers Bear Burden.**

The workers are bearing the burden, of course. There is a strong undercurrent of discontent growing. Wages are low and unions not near strong enough to put up a fight.

The state railroad and warehouse commission granted the local traction company an increase in its fares from six to eight cents. For years the people of Duluth defeated this greedy corporation by voting down their raise in fares. The Brooks-Coleman law was passed in the legislature and it left the local voters high and dry as far as the street car fares are concerned.

These experiences certainly ought to drive home to the workers of this city the necessity of their taking political action. Local farmer-laborites and members of the Trades and Labor Assembly are calling a mass meeting to protest this brazen act of the traction trust and state railroad and warehouse commission. All workers should attend this meeting and see to it that the movement doesn't die being born.

If the sponsors do not do so hopeful they can create a weapon that will endanger the coupon-clippers. But it must be a mass movement and aim to get results, not a stepping stone for a few ambitious politicians.

# College Student, Son of Poor Worker, Forced to Slave in the Summer

By M. PERLIN
(Worker Correspondent.)

Angela is a clever boy. He is not 18 yet and is already a student of the Northwestern University.

Angela's parents are very poor and he has one brother and two sisters younger than him. His father is a tailor, and most of the time he is out of work. Therefore, the young student is forced to help out his father. No one can tell Angela that he should give up school.

**Loves School.**

When some times he starts a conversation with his father and mother, and the parents start to tell him how hard it is for them to make a living, Angela answers them that he does make as much as he can in his spare time. Then his parents answer him that it doesn't amount to much, but, if you would quit school and get a steady job, you would surely bring in about $20 a week, and that would help us very much.

When Angela hears his parents tell him to quit school, he becomes very sad, and he gets up as if from a terrible error.

He takes around his mother and father and with tears in his eyes he begs of his mother and father, not to force him to give up his education, because education means more than the world to him.

**As an Ice-Helper.**

When vacation came, he began to look for a job. He couldn't find anything better, than a job as a helper on an ice-wagon. He received three dollars a day and he worked from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

He carried pieces of ice, ranging from 50 to 100 pounds, to the houses. In hot days he carried to the buildings from 10 to 12 cakes of ice per day. A cake of ice weighs 300 lbs.

Once on a very hot day, when it was 96 degrees in the shade, I stood and watched how this poor boy carried the ice on his back. The water was dripping from him as much as it was from the ice, and I thought to myself, what kind of pleasure this poor boy got out of his college education.

# CAL RELIEVED AT NEW QUIET OF KLAN HEAD

## Stephenson's Mumness Causes Conjectures

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—(FP) — White House spokesmen are very mum indeed when the Klan-Stephenson scandal affecting the republican state administration in Indiana is mentioned.

To a well-known spokesman of the White House this question was put:

"Will the president inquire into the reason for the visit of an agent of the Department of Justice to D. C. Stephenson in the Indiana state prison just before Stephenson appeared before the grand jury? This question is asked in view of the seeming suggestion by the Washington Post that 'national politics' was responsible for the visit and Stephenson's silence thereafter."

**Sargent Is Ignorant.**

There was no sign from the spokesman that he could even read the question. Attorney General Sargent had previously professed that he knew nothing of the activity of his subordinate. He did not offer to make an inquiry.

Speculation was rife as to whether the "national politics" in this prison interview was to be found in the sending of the agent of the Department of Justice by Senator Jim Watson of the republican senatorial campaign committee, and whether the detective carried a message to Stephenson from Governor Jackson regarding possible parole or pardon.

In any case, Stephenson's sudden decision to refuse to talk gave great relief to the national administration's fear that it would lose two senators in Indiana.

# PLOT TO DEPORT SORMENTI; HELD AT ELLIS' ISLAND

## Arrested at Anti-Fascist Meeting in N. Y.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Enea Sormenti, secretary of the Italian bureau of Workers (Communist) Party, and one of the most active fighters against fascism in this country, was today arrested at an anti-fascist meeting in Tenmeny Hall. He is being detained at Ellis Island on a charge of having illegally entered the country. Bail is set at $1,000.

**Attempt to Deport.**

An attempt will undoubtedly be made to deport Sormenti with dispatch, before sufficient protest can be organized against sending him back to Italy to be murdered or imprisoned by the bloody fascist regime.

A test case recently, with another noted anti-fascist, Vincenzo Vacirca, resulted in the labor department being forced to permit him to remain in this country as a political refugee.

**Test Case inconclusive.**

That this case was not conclusive is shown by the arrest of Sormenti. The right of political asylum in this country is being prostituted to the bloodthirsty demands of Mussolini's agents in the United States.

# U. S. Naval Dictator of Samoa in Trouble for Ousting Civilian

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—United States naval administration of Samoa will come into court with the hearing of a suit for $50,000 damages brought by Samuel Ripley of Richmond, Cal., against Captain Waldo Evans, commandant Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

The Chicago federal district court is the scene, states the American Civil Liberties Union, which is supporting the case.

Ripley charges he was "practically shanghaied" from Samoa in 1921 on Captain Evans' order—Evans then naval commandant at Pago Pago.

Ripley helped Samoan chiefs draw up a statement of their grievances against the U. S. naval administration for presentation at Washington.

Upon his second visit to Samoa, he charges, Evans prevented him from landing, which he declares no naval commander has authority to do.

A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.

# COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOVIET UNION HOLDS CONFERENCE OCT. 25

MOSCOW, Oct. 12.—(By Mail) — According to a decision of the central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the 16th Party Conference, which was arranged to commence on the 10th of October, has been postponed until the 25th of October.

# Net of Guilt Is Holding Strong Against Efforts of New England Gang

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

EVERY move made by the defense in the fight to secure a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, has been counter-moved by the forces of the prosecution, that now have these two Italian workers within the shadow of death in the electric chair.

Every effort to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti confronts some counter-move of the world-be capitalist assassins.

This is best shown by the strenuous efforts made to break down the testimony of Celestino Madeiros, who absolves Sacco and Vanzetti from any part in the South Braintree robbery and murder. But all these efforts have failed miserably.

• • •

Thus we find Dr. Albert C. Thompson, superintendent of the state hospital for the insane at Foxboro, made an affidavit as to his examination of Madeiros on April 8, 1926, in company with Dr. Elijah H. Cohoon.

Madeiros was asked why he had made a confession, and he said he would rather not talk about it, BUT IT WAS TRUE: that he had not known until shortly before his confession that Sacco and Vanzetti had been convicted of the crime that he had committed.

Madeiros told the doctor that he got no money, that he did no shooting, that shortly after the South Braintree crime he was arrested himself. Dr. Cohoon made an affidavit in which he corroborates everything that Dr. Thompson testified to.

• • •

Even the keeper of the Providence, R. I., county jail, Charles E. Llanoott, is forced to help give strength to the affidavit of Madeiros. He showed from his records that Joseph Morelli, Pasquale Morelli, Paul Rosati, Joseph Imundi, Raymond McDevitt and Frank Morelli were none of them in jail on April 15, 1920. This is the date of the South Braintree crime, which the Morelli gang is charged with having committed.

Many affidavits introduced, signed by Mary Splaine, Frank J. Burke, Frank A. Wade and five other witnesses, reveal that all these individuals picked out the picture of Joe Morelli as the man seen doing the shooting.

• • •

Then there is another affidavit of Officer Oliver J. Curtis, deputy sheriff of Norfolk County and deputy keeper of Dedham jail, where on that on Nov. 16, 1925, two days before Madeiros made his confession to Sacco, that the runner, Edward Miller, came with the request that Madeiros be allowed to read the financial report of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee; that Madeiros kept the pamphlet 30 or 40 minutes, and then sent it back with a statement duplicating his confession of two days later, addressed to the news editor of the Boston American.

• • •

Not only Winfield M. Wilbar, district attorney of Norfolk County, but also his assistant, Dudley P. Ransey, told how they made a trip to the Rhode Island metropolis and talked to members of the Morelli gang, including Frank Morelli, Pasquale Morelli and Fred Wilson, at the Providence, R. I., police headquarters. Police inspectors and counsel for the Morelli brothers were present.

It can easily be surmised just what the Morelli brothers would have to say to the Massachusetts prosecutors. They resorted to the usual refuge of criminals, denying everything.

The Morellis said that no one of the five brothers ever lived on North or South Main Street, in Providence, but that their home in 1920 was at 63 Marietta Street; that they did not know, nor had ever known, Celestino Madeiros. Each one, in monotonous repetition, declared he had never seen a person who resembled in any way the person pictured.

Frank and Pasquale went a little farther. They declared that they were in Providence during the entire month of April, 1920; that they did not come to South Braintree on any day of April; that they did not know where South Braintree was located, and that they had never at any time gone to South Braintree.

Frank and Pasquale thus confess themselves just as absent-minded as Joe, now confined at the Leavenworth Federal Prison. Joe had declared that he, too, was ignorant of South Braintree, especially of the Rice and Hutchins shoe company at that place; until he was reminded that one of the counts in the indictment under which he was convicted charged that he was guilty of thefts of the goods of this company in interstate commerce.

• • •

The prosecutor's forces even went so far as to send one of its staff, Assistant District Attorney William F. Kelley, for the southeastern district of Massachusetts, to visit James F. Weeks in his cell in an effort to get Weeks to repudiate his testimony. It will be remembered that Weeks, who was involved in the Wrentham National Bank robbery, gave testimony supporting much that Madeiros had admitted concerning the South Braintree affair. Kelley denies that Weeks ever said to him, "You have just offered me this cigarette, and not so much as this cigarette has been offered to me by anyone concerned in the Sacco-Vanzetti defense." It is, of course, the word of Weeks against Kelly. Since the government forces have admitted that any methods are justifiable in their struggle to get their victims, the reader can easily reject Kelley's piece of fiction, and believe the original story as told by Weeks, himself, who has nothing to gain by giving aid to the Sacco-Vanzetti defense.

Thus the New England gang meets with little success in resisting the test of guilt that the exposures in the Sacco-Vanzetti case are weaving about capitalist justice as it is dispensed by the United States government.

Tomorrow:—A member of the Massachusetts state police visits Joe Morelli at the Leavenworth Prison, and of course Joe denies everything.

# CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION AGAIN STRUCK BY CAPITALIST COURTS; DECLARE LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—(FP)—State child labor legislation is given two most serious setbacks by the decisions rendered by Attorney General Gentry of Missouri holding unconstitutional certain features of the Missouri Child Labor Committee, of New York.

The first decision holds unconstitutional the law which prohibits employment of children under 16 years of age in any occupation that is declared by the state industrial commissioner to be dangerous to health and morals.

**The Excuse.**

The ground given by the attorney general for his decision is that the legislature has no power to delegate to a state officer the right to say what occupations are injurious or dangerous. This is in direct opposition to the present trend of legislation against the U. S. naval administration for presentation at Washington.

Upon his second visit to Samoa, he charges, Evans prevented him from landing, which he declares no naval commander has authority to do.

**Many Children Injured.**

One of the most serious indictments of child labor is its heavy accident toll. From two to three times as many children as adults in proportion to the number employed are killed or injured in industry. A recent study made in Wisconsin, Massachusetts and New York by the U. S. Children's Bureau reveals that in one year there were 7,478 accidents to minors of which 38 were fatal, 920 resulted in permanent disabilities and 6,520 in temporary disablement.

**Second Constitutional Quibble.**

The second opinion holds unconstitutional the provision that no child under 16 years of age shall be employed except under a permit from the board of education and then only upon certificate of a reputable physician and an affidavit of parent or guardian.

The ground given here is that it is an attempt upon the part of the legislature to vest in other persons a discretionary power which is vested alone in the legislature. This is even more out of line with modern state child labor legislation, declares Swift.

*The aim of The DAILY WORKER is to publish a real labor paper, and a real labor paper it will be.*

# KAISER IN AIR ABOUT GOING TO HIS 'FATHERLAND'

## Law Banishing Him to Expire Soon

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—While rumor is rife that the ex-kaiser intends to return to Germany when the law banishing him expires next June, the former emperor is not ready to definitely commit himself on the matter.

In response to a telegram inquiring about the ex-kaiser's return to Germany the following telegram was received from Doorn:

"Regarding an event which his majesty the kaiser has placed in the hands of providence, it is, of course, impossible to give any information. Signed at the all highest orders, Count von Schmettow."

**Holland Worried.**

Amsterdem reports received here state that Dr. Kan, minister of the interior for the Netherlands, has conferred with the ex-kaiser and discussed his plans for the future. One report states the Dutch officials have notified the ex-kaiser they cannot countenance a return to Germany, lest it be construed as a violation of their agreement with the allies.

*THIS PLAY*

Has Never Been Shown Before in Chicago!

*"The Adding Machine"*

Adventures of a White-Collar Slave on Earth—In Heaven—In Hell!

Presented by the STUDIO PLAYERS AT The DAILY WORKER THEATRE PERFORMANCE

BANQUET and DANCE

*SUNDAY*

OCTOBER 24th, 1926

AT

DOUGLAS PARK AUDITORIUM

3202 S. Ogden Ave. (At Kedzie)

"The Adding Machine"

At 4 P. M. — Admission 50 CENTS

BANQUET - - - at 7 P. M.

DANCE - - - - at 9 P. M.

Tickets at The DAILY WORKER 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Workers' Bookstore 19 S. Lincoln St.

Call: Seeley 3303

# THE QUEEN OF TERRORLAND

## Marie, Royal Consort of Ferdinand of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, is Representative of One of the Cruelest Dynasties in Europe.—Thousands of Murdered Peasants and Imprisoned Workers are Mute Testimonials to the Pitiless Despotism of the Rumanian Boyars and Capitalists.

*ROUMANIA IS PREPARING FOR WAR ON A SCALE BEFITTING A FIRST CLASS POWER. THE COUNTRY WAS AN ARMY LARGER THAN THAT OF THE UNITED STATES—HER WAR PREPARATIONS ARE DIRECTED AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION.*

By THURBER LEWIS.

QUEEN MARIE has come to the United States to save her husband's throne. That is the hard fact hiding beneath the ballyhoo and trumpeting of the royal consort's journey to the land of the almighty dollar.

A harder fact is that her husband's throne drips with blood. For nine years, under the rule of King Ferdinand and the Rumanian workers and peasants have been submitted to a systematic and pitiless White Terror to be equaled only by the notorious excesses that curse Bulgaria and Poland.

A third fact is that Roumania is preparing for war on a scale befitting a first-class power. Turned down in both London and Paris for further loans to continue its ambitious program of militarization, Roumania now turns to the United States for credit. It was Queen Marie who went to London and Paris in a vain effort to get large loans and it is Queen Marie who comes to knock at Wall Street's door for the same purpose.

But against whom is Roumania preparing? Why must she maintain an army larger than that of the United States? Roumania makes no secret of the fact that her war-like preparations are directed against Soviet Russia. In addition to this the military manner in which the country is governed makes a large force necessary for internal service against the peasants and workers and the national minorities. All this requires money and the queen has come to the right place to get it.

I.

FERDINAND'S throne is by no means secure. It is threatened, in two ways. First, the rulers and exploiters of Roumania

KING FERDINAND

QUEEN MARIE.

are themselves divided. The Roumanian bankers and commercial interests under the leadership of the powerful Bratianu brothers desire to keep Roumania a "closed shop" economically to be exploited principally by Roumanian bankers, that is, the Bratianu brothers. They are the head of the "Liberal Party." It is only within the last few months that General Averescu, by threatening open military revolt, succeeded in becoming premier. He is the leader of the nationalist party and represents the Boyars (large landowners) and the military clique who are in favor of the introduction of foreign capital into the country on a large scale. Between the two the king and queen are in the position of being between the devil and the deep sea. Both the Bratianus and Averescu are prepared to sacrifice the throne if that becomes necessary to the maintenance of their respective positions.

### King Is Worried.

THE crown inclines towards the views of Averescu, that is, he is in favor of foreign capital coming into the country in unlimited quantities. But while Averescu has temporarily succeeded in winning the government, the Bratianu brothers are by no means out of the running. There are three of them. In the last government, one was premier, one the minister of finance, and the third, the leader of the majority in the parliament. Their father was the first premier of Roumania. He put Charles, Ferdinand's predecessor, on the throne. Since his death, his sons have been the virtual dictators of Roumania.

The struggle between these two camps in the ruling class of Roumania make the position of the king and queen a little difficult, to say the least. The division is intensified by the extreme economic instability of the country. The country needs credit and lots of it. Marie is in the United States looking for it.

Then there is the possibility of a revolt of the populace. A predominately agricultural country ruled by an extremely top-heavy bureaucratic system and existing, economically, only with great difficulty is always ripe for an internal explosion. Like Hungary and similarly hard-pressed nations ruled by a military system constantly in need of funds, Roumania now offers itself for sale to the highest imperialist bidder as the only hope.

### Roumania Has Oil.

ROUMANIA has oil. The Bratianu brothers [illegible]

### Marie Gets Cold Shoulder.

IN 1924, Marie and Ferdinand were notified that their visits to Rome and Madrid had best be cancelled. In both that year and the year following the Roumanian royal couple made journeys to London and Paris. They overstayed their visits in both places in a last effort to secure the loans they came to get. Instead they got a cold shoulder. They made their plea on the basis of defending the stolen province of Bessarabia against the "Soviet dictators." But it was just at that time that the best interests of both French and British capital were being served by resuming trade and diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. That, together with the fact that they did not like the Bratianu funeral legislation, caused the money-changers of the Thames and the Seine to allow the charms of the devastating Marie to go unheeded.

### Much Press-Agented Trip.

SO now comes Maria to the United States. She is being press-agented to a fare-well. Personally, the queen is in a class with Peggy Hopkins Joyce, Mrs. Jean Nash and "Peaches" Browning. She revels, like them, in publicity. And, like them, she is getting it. But aside from her rather overrated personal charms (the lady is in her fifties and is a grandmother) and her willingness to turn an honest penny by allowing newspaper syndicates to write and release stories to which she attaches her sign manual, she is of the blood-royal. In this respect she has rather an edge on Peggy and is making the best of it. But the fan-fare and pomp accompanying the blue-blooded madame's trip to this country must not be allowed to conceal the real object of her coming. If it were social diversion she were after, there is plenty of it on the other side of the water. She is here in search of American dollars to bolster up the threatened dynasty of Hohenzollern-Sigmarengen of which she is the female member.

II.

"The Russian rod was frightful, but it was as nothing compared with the lash which is now swung over Bessarabia."—The ex-Prime Minister, Walda-Woyevod, on the 10th of November, 1924, in the Roumanian Parliament.

IT is by no means an overestimation to say, as we have said, that Ferdinand's throne drips with blood. Ferdinand is a Hohenzollern and the blood that runs in his veins is of a kind to make him entirely fitted to countenance the bestial accesses that have taken place under his eyes and under the aegis of his coat of arms. And his consort, Marie of the British lion's blood, a grand-daughter of the Imperial Victoria, duchess royal of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, can scarcely be expected to show qualms at the mere mass murder of thousands of peasants.

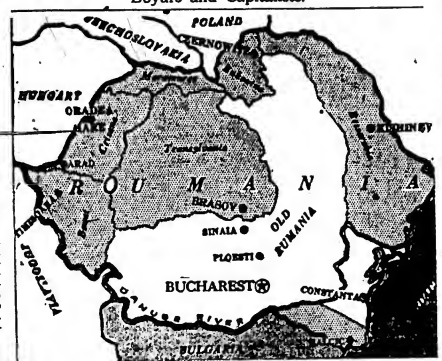
And mass murder it was. The very ground of the blood-soaked province of Bessarabia cries out against the merciless Roumanian Boyars and the equally guilty dynasty before whose throne they bow.

The division between the Bratianus and Averescu does not interfere with the terror. They are both experienced in suppression and are united in the attack upon the workers and peasants.

Here are the facts.

Prior to the World War, Roumania was a country of some 9,000,000 inhabitants composed of the two former Danubian principedoms of Walechia and Moldavia. Bessarabia was part of the Russian Empire. When the revolution swept the land of the czars in 1917, Roumania taking advantage of the confusion resulting from the revolution, moved her troops into Bessarabia. By sheer force of arms, the invaders disbanded the Soviets that had been formed by the peasants and took control of the Bessarabian national assembly. With the aid of a clique of renegade peasant leaders and the bayonets of soldiers, the national assembly was persuaded to "vote" to "affiliate" with Roumania.

Later, certain western powers confirmed the annexation of the territory and also




Map shows the comparative sizes of the old and new Roumania. The additions of Transylvania, Banat and Bessarabia have almost doubled the size of the original kingdom. Roumanian jingoes call it "Greater Roumania" in the name of which thousands of peasants in Bessarabia were murdered.

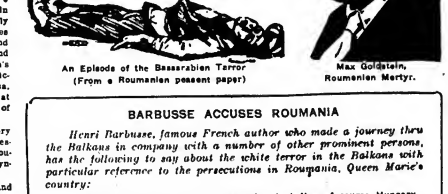
the addition of Transylvania, formerly part of Hungary, which brought the population of Roumania to 17,000,000. But Russia has never recognized the right of Roumania to Bessarabia. And neither has the mass of the Bessarabian peasantry.

### Bessarabian Tradition.

THE Bessarabian peasants and the workers of the central city of Kishinev have had a long tradition of struggle against absolutism. In 1903, and again in 1905, Kishinev was the scene of valiant struggles of the workers against their czarist oppressors. Both revolts were drowned in blood. In 1917, during the Roumanian occupation the Boyars outstripped their czarist predecessors. Jon Bratianu, at that time Prime Minister, was the Galliffet. It was under his direction that the massacre in Bessarabia was conducted. It was under his regime in 1916 in Galicia that many workers lost their lives for protesting against the insanity of the war. And upon his head rests the guilt for the shooting down of 120 workers in Theater Square in Bucharest during a strike demonstration in 1918.

It was only last year in Kishinev that the farcical trial of the five hundred peasants of Tatar-Bunar was held. All of them were sentenced to savagely long terms of imprisonment aggregating thousands of years.

These five hundred peasants were arrested after an insurrection in the territory surrounding the village of Tatar-Bunar in September, 1924. The peasants were driven to desperation. Their land was stolen, they had no tools, taxes were unbearable, their harvest was bad, they were forced to suffer the worst kind of indignities and abuses at the hands of the gendarmes. The country was overrun with spies—members of the Siguranza, the Roumanian secret police. There was nothing else left to do but revolt.



An Episode of the Bessarabian Terror (From a Roumanian peasant paper)



Max Goldstein, Roumanian Martyr.

### The Slaughter of Tatar-Bunar.

WITHIN three days whole villages were laid to waste. The Dniester River was a seething coffin. No less than three thousand peasants were massacred by Roumanian troops who bombarded the villages. Then, afterward, the trial. It was a comedy. The defendants were foredoomed to their fate. As their defendant there stepped forth one of the greatest men in Roumania, Costa-Foru, a venerable old attorney. He led the defense. But to no avail. He was not allowed to introduce evidence. He was abused by the prosecution and the defense silly. In the end, the peasants were marched off to prison.

### Barbusse Testifies.

WE have the word of Henri Barbusse, noted French author who, in company with Vernochet, chairman of the international Teachers' Union and Mademoiselle Lamy, a women attorney, visited the trial room during the Kishinev trial:

"We were in Kishinev and were present at the trial," writes Barbusse. "We were not allowed to speak with the accused altho we had been assured we would be allowed to do so. We were not allowed to visit their prisons, altho this also had been promised us. On the day on which we attended the trial there was preserved the outward appearance of publicity regarding the proceedings, altho on all other occasions the public was excluded. When, however, Costa-Foru, a prominent lawyer and one of the defenders of the accused peasants, wished to speak of the tortures which they suffered, the president endeavored to prevent him, indicating to him at the same time that foreigners were present."

Piles of protocols in the hands of Costa-Foru and Henri Barbusse testify to the pitiless persecutions of the Roumanian. Arrests by the agents of this institution of terror is synonimous with torture. The jails of Roumania, Bessarabia and Transylvania are crowded with "enemies of the state": trade union leaders, editors of national minority and working class papers, members of the proscribed Communist Party, peasants and workers who made the mistake of expressing opinions.

### Arrest Trade Unionists.

LAST year the entire executive committee of the Unitarian Federation of Labor was placed under arrest in Bucharest. Thus even trade unions are made illegal in Roumania. While there is terrific exploitation in the oil fields, the salt mines and the factories of Bucharest, Constanza and other large centers, the workers have been unable to organize adequate resistance because the terror is invoked against them. On the occasion of the arrest of the Trade Union Executive, however, a general strike was called and supported by large numbers of workers. This shows that the Roumanian working class has the fighting spirit and the courage—but the odds against them are a huge spy system and an overmanned gendarmerie.

Such, in brief, and only too inadequately, is the white terror as conducted in the land of Queen Marie. Thousands of massacred peasants, hundreds of workers who died in prison, thousands more in the bastiles of Bragsova together with the robes of "her majesty" with their blood. Many are the martyrs of Roumania. Only this year added two new and prominent fighters for freedom to the list. Pavel Tkachenko was murdered in the terrible Dofiana prison and Boris Stefenov, a former member of parliament, also in prison, is faced with the same fate at any moment. Last year the workers of Roumania mourned the passing of Max Goldstein, a Communist, who despite his extreme weakness from months of torture in the Bucharest jail, went on a hunger strike from the effects of which he did not survive. Queen Marie knows only too well of these murders. Even tha high walls

### BARBUSSE ACCUSES ROUMANIA

*Henri Barbusse, famous French author who made a journey thru the Balkans in company with a number of other prominent persons, has the following to say about the white terror in the Balkans with particular reference to the persecutions in Roumania, Queen Marie's country:*

The governments of all these countries, including of course Hungary and even Jugoslavia, are not at a loss for a pretext for their persecutions and measures of suppression, tortures, acts of murder, etc.; everywhere it is the alleged Bolshevik danger; everywhere it is the alleged emissaries of Soviet Russia who render these methods necessary.

We were able to observe these methods of the government in the concrete example afforded by the Tatar-Bunar trial. The Foreign Minister, Duca, and the Under-Secretary of State, Tatarescu, attempted to explain at length their thesis of the "Bolshevist influence from abroad" by means of the example of Bessarabia. As they persisted in this story we demanded documentary proofs from them. They promised to furnish the same, but in spite of our repeated reminders they have not been forthcoming.

We have become convinced that in the case of the peasant revolt of Tatar-Bunar there was, of course, no foreign influence, no "Bolshevism" as the government asserts, but that it was simply and solely an outburst of desperation on the part of the peasants in Bessarabia, who are suffering the most extreme misery and oppression.

As regards the mishandlings, torturings and acts of murder in Roumania and also in Bulgaria, we have collected authentic materials, photographs, etc., which we shall publish and which will speak for themselves.

# Protest Against the Roumanian Terror!

## An Appeal to American Workers by International Labor Defense

THE arrival of Queen Marie of Roumania in this country must be the signal for a concerted movement of protest against the frightful persecutions of workers and peasants that exist in the murder regime which she represents.

The workers and peasants of Roumania, in their brave struggle for liberty from oppression, have had hundreds of their best workers and fighters snatched from their ranks by the Roumanian "Siguranza" and put to a terrible death or to torturing imprisonment. The bestial crimes of the Roumanian ruling class have made it the [illegible]

ing class struggles for better conditions are mercilessly suppressed. Freedom of press, speech, assembly and organization have become a tragic joke for the workers and peasants of Roumania. The recent murder of Pavel Tkatschenko, a splendid working class leader, is only one of the numerous crimes committed by the Roumanian oligarchy.

QUEEN MARIE is an envoy in this country of this regime. She represents a government whose claws are dripping with working class blood. She represents a government whose prisons are crowded with

government which has brought ruin and desolation to the oppressed nationalities who fought for their independent existence.

The capitalist press conceals these notorious facts. Each newspaper, in typical "democratic" style, seeks to outdo the other in servility to this representative of a bloodthirsty nobility. Altho this is supposed to be a private visit, all the machinery of the government is put at the disposal of the queen.

THE workers of America look with horror and protest upon the representative of the Roumanian terror, Queen Marie. Inter-

[illegible] in the name of the

it is the United States, urges all workers to meet the queen, wherever she goes, with demonstrations of protest.

WE demand an immediate, general, unconditional amnesty for the political prisoners in Roumania's dungeons!

WE demand the immediate cessation of the regime of terror and ferocious persecution of our brothers in Roumania!

WORKERS of America! Unite in great demonstrations of protest! Let this envoy of capitalist terrorism feel the voice of American labor!

International Labor Defense.

*MARIE COMES TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING A LOAN FROM WALL STREET TO SAVE HER HUSBAND'S THRONE —TOTTERING ON THE BRINK OF ECONOMIC CHAOS.*

of her stately and luxurious palace [illegible] not keep out the cries of the dying.

### U. S. Lackeys Bow to Queen.

AND this crimson-stained monarch [illegible] to the United States to receive a welcome, well planned and prepared, such as would scarcely be accorded to her own land. Mayors, governors, admirals, millionaires and presidents make their bows to "her highness" and kiss her hand.

The plutocrats, the jingoes, the politicians of this "land of the free" prostrate themselves before and pay homage to a [illegible] whose throne is propped up by the bayonets of a military despotism. And yet, there is a certain community of interest between the two after all—that must be conceded.

But the workers who learn the truth about Roumania are not taken in by the frivolity and limelight that blazes the queen's regal procession across the continent. For the very day she landed in New York a great demonstration of workers greeted her with banners inscribed with the horrible facts about her country and speakers told the painful story of the Roumanian white terror.

III.

ROUMANIA maintains a standing army of larger than that of the United States. Last year, the Bratianu government concluded an agreement with Armstrong, British aircraft manufacturers, for the building of factories in Roumania to construct military planes. Also in 1925 a conference to discuss war materials attended by war minister and leading generals of the army decided upon the construction of a new base at Braila to be developed for the construction of tanks and chemicals for warfare. A new hydroplane and submarine base is being built at Mangalia, on the Black Sea. Two warships were bought from Italy.

We pointed out that Bessarabia is a stolen province. Russia has never recognized Roumania's right to it. Roumania made a military alliance with Poland against the Soviet Union. It is a [illegible] ordinary occurrence for Roumanian [illegible]

Picture of Peasant Houses in Tatar Bunar After Bombardment.

men to speak of the Soviet Union as a common enemy. The reason that Marie Ferdinand were turned down on their application for loans in Paris and London in 1924 and 1925 was because the latter countries feared that Roumania would be catapulted into a war with Russia at a time when the western powers were resuming relations with Russia.

The remainder of Baron Wrangel's [illegible] ter-revolutionary army is still in Roumania waiting for a chance to march into Ukraine.

### Country Is Desperate.

THE expense of all these military preparations is enormous. Roumania is a country. Eighty per cent of the population is peasant. The national debt [illegible] at about 200 to the dollar. Her peasantry is impoverished. Even the resources of her oil wells have fallen far short of living up the dollar credit secured by an additional large military machine. Roumania has got to have money if the present regime is to survive.

So the Roumanian oligarchy seeks a charmer into new fields.

Perhaps Marie's plea for funds to "ward off the Bolshevik menace" will fall on sympathetic ears in Wall Street. Perhaps the temptation of virgin oil fields will be too much for our dollar imperialists. Perhaps the chance of putting another Dawes plan into operation in Roumania will prove very enticing.

### She Will Get Blood Money.

MARIE would not have been sent, all elaborate preparations would not have been undertaken, if there were not to be a show. Then there is the precedent of $75,000,000 investment that Standard Oil already has in Roumania and there is the guarantee of Averescu that foreign capital will have a free hand under his regime. All likelihood Roumania will be given the already long list of nations which pay tribute to American imperialism.

And if ever there was blood money, this will be. It will mean giving money for the maintenance of one of the most brutal regimes in the world. But the United States has already given money to Poland, Hungary, to Mussolini's fascist clique. Why not to Roumania?

Such is the story of the visit of Queen Marie of Terror Land to the Land of Dollars. It is a story that every worker [illegible]

...ELECTIONS THIS FALL

...ers in Illinois the ... is still in progress, ... Party can-

...Solidarity Sled:

## Michigan.

...following were the candidates ...

...: H. M. Wicks.
...-Governor, Parthenia Hills.
...y of Internal Affairs, Max Jeo.

...States Senator, E. J. Cary.
...Legislature, 1st district, Ernest ...
...and Anna Wallenius.
...District, Mike Blaskovits and ...

## Pennsylvania.

...following were the candidates ...

...: H. M. Wicks.
...-Governor, Parthenia Hills.
...y of Internal Affairs, Max Jeo.

...States Senator, E. J. Cary.
...Legislature, 1st district, Ernest ...
...and Anna Wallenius.
...District, Mike Blaskovits and ...

**For Congress.**

...District, Margaret Yeager.
...District, Louis Kondra and ...

...District, William P. Mikades.
...-Fourth District, Sam Shore.
...Senators, William Schmidt, .

## Colorado.

...ernor, William Dietrich.
...States Senator, James A. Ayers.
...of State, Nelson Dewey.
...Treasurer, Leonard Forscher.
...Superintendent of Public Instruction, ...
...District.
...Auditor, O. McSwain.

## Massachusetts.

...ernor, Lewis Marks.
...Governor, Albert Coddie.
...S. Sargent, John J. Sullam.
...Secretary, Winfield A. Dwyer.
...Auditor, Emma F. Hutchins.
...Attorney General, Max Lerner.
...Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.

## Ohio.

**Canton, Stark County**

...State Senator, 41st District, Carl Gull...
...Seats: Assemblyman, 21st District, ...
...Pichler.

**FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:**

**OHIO**

**Allen County**

...Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, ...
...Blank. Representative to the ...
...Assembly, Carbin Shuck.
...Sheriff, C. McKerchar, County Auditor, ...
...C. E. Thampkins, County Commissioner, ...
...Karl W., Frey, County Treasurer, ...
...City County Recorder, L. B. ...
...Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. ...
...Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. ...

**WASHINGTON**

...L. L. Freeman candidate for United ...
...Senator of the Farmer-Labor ...

* * *

**PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:**

## Illinois.

...L. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United ...
...Senator from Illinois.
...Hammarmark, for congressman ...
...7th congressional district.
...Vandeveer, congresswoman for ...
...congressional district.
...Griffin, congresswoman for ...
...congressional district.

* * *

## New York.

...Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant ...
...Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney ...
...General, Oscar R. Leader. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.
(Manhattan)

...Assembly, 5th District, Benjamin Lif...
...Assembly, 8th District, Rebecca ...
...Assembly, 17th District, Julius ...
...Assembly, 18th District, Abra...
...Marcantonio, Congress, 19th District; ...
...Krumbein, Congress, 16th District; ...
...Alexander Trachtenberg, Congress, ...
...District, William W. Weinstone, ...
...16th District, Elmer T. Allison.
(Bronx)

...Assembly, 3rd Dist., Elias Merke. As...
...4th District, Isidora Steinzer. ...
...5th District, Charles Zimmer. ...
...Assembly, 7th District, Joseph ...
...Howells. Congress, 23rd District, ...
...Olgin.
(Brooklyn)

...Assembly, 6th District, George Primoff. ...
...23rd District, Fannia Wer...
...Congress, 10th District, Bertram ...
...Wolfe. Senate, 7th District, Morris ...

## Connecticut.

...Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. ...
...Governor, Edward Mrasko. Comptroller, ...
...Gemmons. Secretary of State, Jane ...
...Feldman. Treasurer, M. Welfean.



Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

For a Mass Organ Thru Worker Correspondents

Read it today and every day in The DAILY WORKER.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

### C. E. Ruthenberg

General Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, starting off his big election campaign tour with a meeting at Buffalo on October 14. The meeting will be held at Workers' Hall, 36 West Huron street. Comrade Ruthenberg will speak on: "What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Will Do For the Workers and Farmers." The tour will touch the largest and most important cities of the eastern part of the country and the readers of The DAILY WORKER should make a note of the time and place of the meeting in their town and be sure to come to the meeting themselves and bring their fellow workers. The complete tour follows:

Wednesday, Oct. 20, New York City, Workers (Communist) Party membership meeting, Webster Hall 119 E. 11th St., 8 p. m.

Thursday, October 21, Philadelphia, Pa., New Commors Hall, Franklin and Columbia avenues, 8 p. m.

Friday, Oct. 22, Baltimore, Md., Conservatory Hall, 1023 Baltimore St., 8 p. m.

Saturday, October 23, Pittsburgh, Pa., N. S. Carnegie Music Hall, Federal and Ohio Sts. 8 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 24, Cleveland, Ohio, Insurance Center Bldg., Hall A, 783 East 11th street.

to be announced later.

Monday, Oct. 25, Toledo, Ohio, Yeta Hall, Grant Hotel, 716 Jefferson, 8 p. m.

Tuesday, Oct. 26, Detroit, Mich., Northwest Hall, cor. North and Western Ave.

Wednesday, Oct. 27, Detroit, Mich., House of the Masses 2101 Gratiot Ave., 8 p. m.

Sunday, Oct 31, St. Paul, Labor Temple, 416 North Franklin street, 7 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 31, Minneapolis, Moose Hall, 43 South Fourth street, 8 p. m.

Inform your shopmates, neighbors, and friends about these meetings. Bring them to the meeting to hear a presentation of the issues of the election campaign from the standpoint of labor.

* * *

### Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who has just completed a tour in Ohio, will cover a number of cities in Minnesota and Michigan this October in connection with the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Grecht will speak on: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?" Her tour follows:

Minneapolis, Minn., Wednesday, Oct. 16, Finnish Hall.

Chisholm, Minn., Thursday, Oct. 21, Karls Hall.

Virginia, Minn., Friday Oct. 22, Superior, Wis., Saturday, Oct. 23, Workers' Hall.

Duluth, Minn., Sunday, Oct. 24, Workers' Hall.

Ironwood, Mich. Monday, Oct. 25, Finnish Hall.

Hancock Mich., Tuesday, Oct. 26, Kauankoti Hall.

Ishpeming, Mich., Wednesday, Oct. 27, Hall, Mich. Friday, Oct. 29, Grand Rapids, Mich., Saturday, Oct. 30 Muskegon, Mich., Sunday, Oct. 31.

* * *

### H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, is now engaged in an election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?"

The rest of his tour follows:

CHARLEROI, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 20. Italian Hall, cor. 2nd and Lockout.

BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 21, 7:30 p. m., Union Hall.

EAST PITTSBURGH, Sat., Oct. 23.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 25

NEW KENSINGTON, Thurs., Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 14th St. and 4th Ave.

HARMERVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 28, 7:30, Union Hall.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 30, 7 p. m. Knights of Malta Hall.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 30, 8 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

## CENTRAL COMMITTEE WELCOMES BACK FORMER MEMBERS OF THE BOSTON ARMENIAN FRACTION

The Armenian fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party held its national conference in Boston, Sept. 18 and 19. At this conference there were representatives not only of the Armenian members of the party who were affiliated with the bureau of the Armenian fraction, but of those groups which hitherto have not worked as part of the Armenian fraction.

The Boston Conference considered the situation among those workers who were formerly members of the Armenian Section of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Armenian Workers Party, and came to the conclusion that it was necessary to end the factional struggle which has divided the Armenian Communist workers in this country and to unite all the revolutionary workers as members of the Workers (Communist) Party, for united work among the Armenian masses in the United States.

**Adopt Resolution.**

The Boston Conference unanimously adopted the following resolution expressing this viewpoint:

"The Second Annual Conference of the Armenian Fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, in its second session, considering that the internal fights (in the class struggle front) that the Armenian radical workers in America went thru has gradually disorganized and weakened their ranks, it therefore considers it its duty to request the Central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, in case there are no other serious or prohibitive reasons, to give effect to the following wishes of the conference:

1. Whereas, those comrades (now out of the party) here during the past three years realized more deeply the revolutionary value of the economic and political battles of the Workers (Communist) Party is waging, and the necessery discipline therein.

2. Whereas, the economic and political struggle of the revolutionary proletariat urges and demands categorically the strengthening and preservation at all costs of the united front of the proletariat.

3. Whereas, the Armenian Fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party must fulfill in the life of the Armenian masses in America very important and immediate tasks in the above stated direction. Therefore, be it,

Resolved: That (a) This conference asks the central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party to invite by an official appeal all those comrades who have been isolated and have committed themselves to activity, to hasten into the ranks of the party and of the Armenian Fraction in order to carry on active work, and that

(b) The central committee also proposes to the comrades expelled from the party in consequence of the internal fights, to return to the ranks of the party and to prove in practice their devotion to the Comintern as well as to the Workers (Communist) Party of America."

**Resolution Welcomed.**

The central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party welcomes this resolution of the conference of the Armenian Fraction.

It calls upon all the members of the former Armenian Workers Party who are not now members of the Workers (Communist) Party and its Armenian Fraction to at once take their places in the party and join in the work of winning the Armenian masses in this country for the revolutionary class struggle under the leadership of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The central committee further extends to Comrade Sunarian, Demirjian and Gahanian, and any other comrades who were expelled from the party during the course of the struggle within the Armenian Section, the right to rejoin the party with full rights of membership.

**A Great Step.**

The central committee is of the opinion that the unanimous resolution of the Boston conference marks a great step forward for the unity of the revolutionary Armenian workers. It urges all the Armenian workers who were formerly members of the Workers (Communist) Party or who are ready to join in an uncompromising revolutionary struggle against capitalism, to at once take their places in the Workers (Communist) Party and its Armenian Fraction.

Forward to the building of a strong section of the Workers (Communist) Party among the Armenian workers.

Forward to the winning of the Armenian working masses in the United States for the revolutionary struggle against capitalism.

Central Committee
Workers (Communist) Party.
C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secty.

## Bulgarian Language Fraction Urges Aid to Keep Our Daily

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 19.—The following resolution was passed by the Bulgarian Language Fraction Bureau of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, on the drive to keep The DAILY WORKER at its regular meeting of Oct. 10, 1926, in Detroit, Mich.

"We wholeheartedly support the campaign to keep The DAILY WORKER.

**Is Best Weapon.**

"The DAILY WORKER is our central organ. Without The DAILY WORKER our party would be deprived of its most efficient weapon in the class struggle. Without The DAILY WORKER our party would be deprived of the best means it has at its command to speak to the membership and sympathizers of our party's policies, campaigns, organizational work, etc.

"It is the most important task, before everything else, for every party member not only to support the campaign to keep The DAILY WORKER but to contribute as much as possible to the $50,000 fund to keep The DAILY WORKER.

**Supports Foreign-Born.**

"The DAILY WORKER is the only English daily paper that has always given its unreserved support to the cause of the foreign-born workers in this country. Before its foundation, The DAILY WORKER has not only supported but actually organized and lead the major campaigns for the protection of the rights of the foreign-born workers.

"When, last year, the Wall Street servants with Coolidge at their head, wanted to photograph, register, and fingerprint like animals all the foreign-born workers, The DAILY WORKER was the first and the only English daily that inaugurated a real campaign and fight against this czarist "ukas" of the gallows of the government.

"The services that The DAILY WORKER has rendered to all the foreign-born workers, and especially to the workers of our nationality, cannot be rapaid. So we call upon all class-conscious workers and progressive elements among our immigrants, to give its wholehearted support to the campaign to keep The DAILY WORKER, to give and contributs to the fund for keeping The DAILY WORKER.

(Signed) Bulgarian Bureau of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.
THEO TOSCOFF.

## Class in Elements of Politics Opens in Lively Session

The class in "Elements of Political Education" of the Chicago Workers' School, with Comrade Bittelman as instructor, held its first session Friday, October 15, at 19 So. Lincoln St.

**Largest Class.**

The class is the largest in the school, and the comrades were very enthusiastic about the work. Comrade Bittelman assigned the following questions to be answered for the next lesson, either orally or in written form:

1. What is the final aim of our party?

2. In what sense do we speak of our final aim as scientific?

3. What is political education?

4. What is the value of political education for a Communist?

5. What shall be the instructor's role in our class?

6. What are the advantages of the study method in our class as compared with the pure lecture method?

7. What is self-imposed discipline?

8. Wherein does the discipline established for our class differ from the discipline imposed upon the workers in capitalist factories or capitalist army, and what are the advantages of our system?

Students who have not yet enrolled are welcome to come to the next class, Friday, October 22nd.

## Moscow Doctor to Speak Sat. Night at Workers House

Dr. Ossip Weinshenk, of Moscow, will speak Saturday night, Oct. 23, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., on "Fighting Disease in the Soviet Union." The talk will be illustrated with posters of the Narkomzdrav (Health Commissariat). A concert and dance will follow the lecture. The affair is arranged by the worker correspondents of the Novy Mir. The proceeds go for the benefit of the paper. 25 per cent of the clear profit goes for The DAILY WORKER. Beginning at 8 p. m. Admission is 50 cents.

# GITLOW FLAYS A. F. L. ACTION ON 'AL' SMITH

## Convention Endorsement Is Gross Error

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—"The A. F. of L. convention has made a serious error in endorsing Governor Alfred E. Smith as a so-called 'friend of labor' in its national convention," declared Benjamin Gitlow, Workers (Communist) Party candidate for governor, in a statement to Workers (Communist) Party members in the state today.

**Pardoning Is Only Claim.**

"Outside of his pardoning of various Communists convicted for their opinions under the antiquated criminal-anarchy law after overwhelming pressure from the New York labor unions," continued Mr. Gitlow (he was one of the convicted men so pardoned by Gov. Smith), "he has absolutely nothing of a character friendly to labor to show from his long administration.

**Against All Else.**

"For the rest, Governor Smith's record includes the vetoing of the teachers' salary bill, the proposal for the strengthening of the state constabulary and the further removal of the state government from responsibility to the people of the state.

"The Smith-Hughes state reorganization plan would make of the governor a supreme autocrat, and of the New York state government something approximating a one-man dictatorship. He has increased the size of the national guard and of the state police. Under his administration the milk grafters go unpunished, altho they are tampering with, adulterating and profiteering in this most essential of the people's needs.

**Recent Attacks.**

"The most flagrant of all are the attacks of Smith upon labor in recent months, now that he is trying to prove to big business that he will make as good a strikebreaker president as has Mr. Coolidge; his brutal attacks upon the striking garment workers thru the Smith-man, Moskowitz; the recent clubbing of the I. L. T. strikers; the arrests of garment workers in numbers as high as 400 in a single day, with a total of 1,000 thus rounded up; the passing of the 3,000 mark for arrests of pickets in the garment strike; and, most vicious of all, his attempt to force a compulsory arbitration scheme upon the New York garment workers, which is intended as evidence of his powerful financial backers for the national presidency that he would make a good enforcer of the Watson-Parker bill forbidding railway strikes and of a similar arbitration measure in the coal fields—such is the anti-labor record of Governor Smith.

**Has History Also.**

"I do not want to give the impression that his anti-labor activities are of recent origin. I remember how in 1919 by his refusal to the milk drivers who were on strike to go back to work pending an investigation and then never did anything on their behalf. In 1922 he tried the same trick in the public utilities strike in Buffalo, and in the garment workers' threatened strike in New York he succeeded in persuading the then leaders of the garment workers' union to accept his fine promises and then appointed the governor's commission on the garment industry, which dilly-dallied for two years and then made a report adverse to the interests of the garment workers on all the essential points of dispute. This is Governor Smith's favorite trick for fooling labor. When labor is in a fight and likely to win he gets them back to work and then gives them a commission. The commission takes its time, ignoring the true issues, or reports unfavorably or forgets to report at all.

**Director of E. T. C.**

"Mr. Smith is a director of the Electric Transport Co., which is tied up, thru interlocking directorates, with the New York Central, etc. He is the candidate of Owen D. Young of the General Electric Co. and of the House of Morgan for the presidency of the United States and wishes to use his governorship and the backs of the New York labor movement as stepping stones to that high office.

"The action of the A. F. of L. convention is just one more product of their mistaken policy of their so-called 'non-partisan political action.'

"This business of 'rewarding the friends and punishing the enemies' of labor only results in rewarding labor's enemies, supporting the capitalist parties, ignoring the true champions of labor and preventing the labor movement from creating a labor party of its own. The Workers (Communist) Party, in the final weeks of the campaign, will redouble its efforts to expose to the New York workers the true record of Governor Smith in labor matters. It is a record of constant opposition to the militant activities of labor and consistent service to the big business interests."

**Chicago Conference for Passaic Relief meets Thursday, Oct. 21, 8 p. m., at Room 301, 30 North Wells Street. Delegates please take note.**

**We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send in names and address**

# WIN THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## WEEK IN SPORTS

**SERIES NETS MILLION AND A HALF.**

The recent world's series for baseball supremacy, held between New York and St. Louis was the juiciest from the point of view of finance in the history of the game. A cool million and a half dollars were left at the gates by the enthusiastic customers. Some of them even stood in line nights for the privilege of ponying up. Other paid scalpers as high as $20 for $2 seats.

Football on same level as pre-baseball.

So high were the profits made out of professional baseball this season, that well founded reports are going round that a third major league is to be launched. It is calculated that this would require a capital of 15 million dollars but the reports have it some New York millionaires are willing to come across. Many of the sports writers are boosting the new league as an attempt by real sportsmen to boost baseball. That's the bunk. It is a pure and simple attempt by real business men to dig what promises to be, a profitable business.

* * *

**SCANDAL RUMORS FLOAT 'ROUND WORLD'S SERIES.**

Colyer's, an outlaw sports journal, has come out with a sensational story purporting to give the inside dope on an alleged fixing of the world's series. It points out that betting on the series was extraordinarily heavy—and in many places very one-sided—and that some known gamblers who are reported to be on the inside made some tremendous "killings." The writer is not naturally a gullible person, but he is inclined to give credence to the rumors. Ever since the "Black World's Series" of 1919, professional baseball has been regarded as another fixed sport—and that despite the fact that Judge Landis is paid $52,000 per year to keep it clean.

* * *

**WILLS DEFEATED BY SHARKEY IN "QUEER" FIGHT.**

Are they already starting to build up an opponent for a bout with Gene Tunney? The answer to this question also explains the why and wherefore of the defeat last Tuesday, of Harry Wills, by the second-rate New England boxer, Jack Sharkey. All accounts of the fight are unanimous in reporting that in the early rounds, it looked as the Wills could have fattened Sharkey at any time he wanted to. Possessing a weight advantage of 7 pounds, and an advantage in height and reach, besides being the better and more experienced boxer, Wills should have been an easy winner. Instead he just pawed around, overlooked easy openings, and let Sharkey take the offensive. The bout was stopped in the 13th round, and the decision handed to Sharkey because of a foul blow by Wills.

The only explanation for the outcome of this fight, is that it was more profitable for Wills to lose than to win. Tunney had declared, immediately after winning the championship, that he would not give Wills a fight. Besides this, six years of futile attempts to get a crack at the crown when Dempsey was wearing it, (and which he would probably have won) had just convinced him that he was out of luck insofar as a championship fight was concerned. Accordingly, he was willing to "lay down" in the Sharkey fight providing that the financial inducements were large enough. Evidently they were.

* * *

**SPENDS $250,000 FOR COMPANY SPORTS.**

What will ho the biggest gymnasium, boasted by any industrial plant in the world, is being built at the Hawthorne plant of the Western Electric. Figures given out by the company, place the number of workers who last year participated in company athletics at 6,000. Over 100,000 spectators watched the various games and contests—most of them being employes of the company.

Company sports, like its more famous relative, company unions, has been developed by the bosses to keep the workers from taking up the struggle for better pay and conditions and shorter working hours. This form of boss control is primarily aimed at keeping the young workers, passive and satisfied. Company sports has been developed on a national scale, and is increasingly making its appearance in the large plants and factories. It constitutes a real menace to the interests of the workers, and as such has not been given sufficient attention by the militant labor movement.

## Tennis Now a Frank Business Proposition

Suzanne Lenglen, French tennis star, has left the ranks of the amateurs for that of the professionals. In capitalist amateur sports there is just as much commercialism as in professional capitalist sports and Suzanne would rather be bought and paid for in the open.

## Young Workers of L. A. Plan a Danee for British Miners

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19.—Los Angeles is busy doing its bit for the British miners, by giving a Hallowe'en masquerade carnival, on Dec. 30, at the Co-operative Auditorium, 2706 Brooklyn Ava. This dance, which is held pndor the joint anspices of the Freiheit Jugend Club, and the Young Workers League promises to be one of the most sterling affairs of the season.

Every one interested in dancing, and a rebel good time, will not permit himself to miss this masquerade carnival. Besides having loads of rebel hot fun, you will be aiding the inspiring cause of the British striking miners, in their valiant defensive against the bosses' onslaught. You will bave every opportunity to get rid of your money, thereby easing your conscienco and pocket both. Eats, confetti, pretty rebel girls, strong rebel boys, a most intriguing 5-piece genuine jazz orchestra are enuf to lure you to the Co-operativo Auditorium, on October 30th.

## Training School of Young Workers Opens Here on October 31

On Sunday, October 31, the National Training School of the Young Workers (Communist) League will begin its month's course.

Leading comrades from all the districts in the country will come as students to this school.

The local organization of the Y. W. L. in Chicago where the school will take place, is arranging a reception to the students on Saturday, October 30, at 1902 W. Division St. The reception will be followed by a dance.

## *YOU'LL STAY UP NIGHTS*

reading the new LITERATURE CATALOG of the Daily Worker Publishing Co. Hundreds of books are described and indexed and the catalog is sent FREE ON REQUEST.

# The Drive

## For $50,000 to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

**DONATIONS—OCTOBER 15.**

CALIFORNIA—
John, Freitas, San Jose ..... $ 5.00

COLORADO—
Denver Local ..... 14.10
S. Dio, Denver ..... 4.00
Hunday, Denver ..... 5.00
St. Everyday, Denver ..... 2.50

CONNECTICUT—
Workers Party, Bridgeport ..... 5.00

FLORIDA—
Sabelle, Miami ..... 20.00
Woodford, Miami ..... 5.00

ILLINOIS—
Nucleus 17, Chicago ..... 25.00
Worker Plant Nucleus ..... 5.00
Nucleus 22, Chicago ..... 5.00
MacKenzie, Chicago ..... 5.00
Donator ..... 1.50
Working Woman's Branch ..... 10.00

MASSACHUSETTS—
Worcester ..... 5.00
Workers, Haverhill ..... 25.00

MICHIGAN—
Detroit ..... 5.00
Detroit ..... 5.00

MISSOURI—
Nucleus 10-3, Kansas City ..... 3.00
James C. William, Kansas City ..... 5.00

MINNESOTA—
Mac McCarthy, Duluth ..... 5.00
A. G. Aness, Paquot ..... 2.50
Mart Kaspik, Paquot ..... 1.00

NEW YORK—
Ballan, Albany ..... 3.00
L. Brin, Albany ..... 1.00
L. Brooks, Albany ..... 1.00
Drutz, Albany ..... 3.00
Halpert, Albany ..... 5.00
Jacobson, Albany ..... 5.00
Thurof, Albany ..... 5.00
E. R. B. Mann, New York City ..... 5.00

OHIO—
G. Gasparich, Canton ..... 1.00
John Schadt, Columbus ..... 1.00

PENNSYLVANIA—
Louis Dusel, Hausten ..... 1.50

WASHINGTON—
B. Bartz, Seattle ..... 5.00

WEST VIRGINIA—
Charles Karabenos, Wheeling ..... 5.00
John Pollis, Wheeling ..... 1.00

WISCONSIN—
Workers' Club, West ..... 2.00

## *For Every Pioneer Leader!*

The first number of

## "THE WORKERS' CHILD"

the English language organ of the Leaders of Communist Children's groups

Published by
The Executive Committee of the Young Communist International

## *HAS JUST ARRIVED!*

Resolutions—
Articles on important phases of theory and practice of Pioneer work—
International News—
And lots more!

SEND TEN CENTS FOR YOUR COPY

Every Pioneer leader and every active League member and Pioneer should subscribe to this new magazine!

Send in only FIFTY CENTS for a YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION

Send subscriptions to:

NATIONAL OFFICE, YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE
1902 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## WORKER IS NOT GETTING PART OF BIG PRODUCTION

### Wall Street Journalist Makes Confession

(Continued from page 1)

due to improved machinery and methods have been lost.

**Admits False Propaganda.**

Ingalls notes this striking contradiction to the generally accepted propaganda. He says: "I confess that I have been unable to see in these data the evidence of increased productivity per worker that propaganda has practically made a matter of general belief. Rather, it is clear that the increasing national income is correlated with increasing population and general price level. It is undeniable that in many industries there have been great strides in efficiency during the last five years, but the questions in my mind are whether these have not been over magnified and really bulk relatively little in our great total of 45,000,000 workers."

**Gives Figures.**

Ingalls' figures for total national incomes and income per worker since are:

| National Income | Total | Per Worker |
|---|---|---|
| 1913 | $33,600,000,000 | $665 |
| 1914 | 34,400,000,000 | 362 |
| 1915 | 36,200,000,000 | 901 |
| 1916 | 44,800,000,000 | 1,100 |
| 1917 | 55,100,000,000 | 1,334 |
| 1918 | 63,200,000,000 | 1,516 |
| 1919 | 65,400,000,000 | 1,557 |
| 1920 | 71,900,000,000 | 1,689 |
| 1931 | 54,900,000,000 | 1,365 |
| 1922 | 60,500,000,000 | 1,375 |
| 1923 | 71,900,000,000 | 1,613 |
| 1924 | 69,500,000,000 | 1,521 |
| 1925 | 72,900,000,000 | 1,584 |

Same as 1912.

The country's total income has increased 117 per cent. But the income per worker has increased only 58 per cent, or just enough to cover the increase in the level of prices. This means that the quantity produced per worker in 1925 was just the same as in 1913.

Here is clear evidence of capitalist waste, due to the unfair distribution of the country's income. The people as a whole do not get the added purchasing power necessary to create a demand for the additional goods they could produce as a result of technical progress.

So gains in the production of certain goods must be balanced by reduced production of other goods. In the end much of the new productive power is squandered in an increasing amount of unproductive labor.

## WALL STREET JOURNAL REVEALS LOW WAGES PAID INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN MASSACHUSETTS FACTORIES

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

The low wages paid thousands of workers in the openshop manufacturing towns of New England are reflected in a Wall Street Journal report on conditions in the two neighboring cities of Springfield and Chicopee, Mass. The statement shows that in 1924 workers in the Springfield electrical industry averaged $1,278 while in Chicopee the average wage paid by all the industries was only $1,242.

Springfield, the journal says, is a place of diversified industry built up by the ability of its skilled workmen. Starting with the government armory it has spread out to include such well known concerns as Rolls-Royce, American Bosch Magneto, U. S. Envelope, Indian Motorcycle, Westinghouse Electric, Smith & Wesson, Wason Car and Diamond Match.

**Payrolls Given.**

The journal gives payroll data only for the electrical apparatus industry for the years 1913 and 1924. For this industry the total payroll, the number of workers and the value of their products by years were:

Springfield Electrical Industry.

| | Total wages | Av. No. workers | Value of products |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | $1,674,340 | 1,438 | $7,276,769 |
| 1920 | 4,689,137 | 3,374 | 13,782,761 |
| 1921 | 787,396 | 550 | 3,358,287 |
| 1922 | 1,472,531 | 1,244 | 6,022,174 |
| 1923 | 5,006,156 | 3,843 | 16,725,407 |
| 1924 | 4,365,330 | 3,514 | 18,104,678 |

Aside from the evidence which they give of wages which at the highest point in 1921 averaged only $1,450, the outstanding fact in these figures is the tremendous drop in employment from 1920 to 1921. About five-eighths of the workers on the payrolls in 1920 were out of a job in 1921 and the majority of them did not get their jobs back until 1923.

* * *

**Chicopee Figures.**

Chicopee's principal products, according to the journal, include rubber products, cotton goods, sporting and athletic goods, iron and steel forgings, firearms and plumbers' supplies. The Fisk rubber plant is the biggest industrial unit followed by Dwight Manufacturing Company and A. G. Spalding Bros.

Payroll figures for this city for the years 1913 to 1924 are:

Chicopee Industries.

| | Total wages | Av. No. workers | Value of products |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | $12,892,043 | 10,069 | $39,772,534 |
| 1920 | 14,992,666 | 10,973 | 32,113,261 |
| 1921 | 9,731,393 | 8,332 | 43,525,443 |
| 1922 | 12,199,345 | 10,251 | 64,914,209 |
| 1923 | 12,882,206 | 10,118 | 63,851,366 |
| 1924 | 11,454,340 | 9,218 | 69,661,125 |

Apparently this city, engaged largely in the production of rubber tires and sporting goods, has not so hard hit by the 1921 depression as the electrical industry in Springfield. The total number of workers was reduced about 25 per cent and almost regained the 1920 level in 1922.

**Wages Low.**

Wages averaged low thruout the period, starting at $1,250 in 1919 and reaching a peak of $1,367 in 1923. In 1924 the average was $1,242 or about 9 per cent under 1923. Remember these low wages paid in one of the most equable manufacturing towns of the country when you next look into a window containing high-priced Spalding sporting goods.

## CLAIMS UNION WOMEN ARE NOT ACTIVE ENOUGH

### Must Develop Spirit of Mass Cooperation

By DICK SHAFTER, Federated Press.

DETROIT, Oct. 18.—That working women do not seek sufficient representation in the state and central organizations is the opinion of two women delegates attending the 46th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Detroit, which closed October 14.

**Need Recognition.**

"The reason is," explained Anna Fitzgerald of the Women's Label League, "that the constitution of the A. F. of L. recognizes only bona fide wage earners. This excludes many a wife, mother or sister of trade unionists. Of course our organization and the women's auxiliaries partly remedy this situation. The Women's Trade Union Leagues is represented in many city and state labor bodies and all unions co-operate in our task, which is to educate the women to the significance of the union label and to induce them to buy union-made goods.

**Union Papers Hit.**

"Our organization counts 10,000 members in over 100 cities. Labor papers could give us a lot of help by running notices of the women's organizations on their woman's page instead of filling it with the syndicated stuff handed out to them by the foes of labor."

A new slant on organizing women was given by Fannie M. Cohen of the education department, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. She said the biggest obstacle is psychological.

**Lack Proper Attitude.**

"Women already organized, as well as the unorganized," she said, "lack interest in woman's cause. The average working woman still is an individualist. All the fundamentals of group psychology are just beginning to dawn on her. Group understanding is what makes the organizations of middle-class women so much more effective than those of labor women. Working women have yet to develop a spirit of co-operation and co-ordination."

## PHILADELPHIA IN SCAB COAL TRADE WITH 50 CARGOES

### September Shipments Given in Detail

By GORDON CASCADEN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 19.—Philadelphia entered the list of scab coal shipping ports during September with shipments to various parts of the world. Many ships carried part cargoes.

While its shipments are much smaller than those of either Hampton Roads or Baltimore, the total amount sent out from here last month shows the problem before those who favor organization of America's workers for the stoppage of manufacture or mining and of transportation of any product that will injure the cause of strikers in other lands.

Much of this coal goes to Queenstown, Ireland, "for orders." This means that the captain of a ship gets a wireless message to proceed from there to a British port to unload his scab cargo.

Several of the ships fly the United States flag.

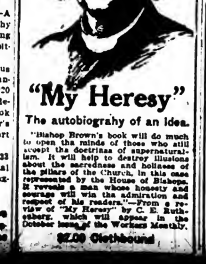
Here is a list of boats, with destinations and amount of tons of bituminous coal, leaving Philadelphia during September:

| Steamship | Destination | Tonnage |
|---|---|---|
| Herman Frasch, St. Vincent | | 6,026 |
| Travasso, Rio de Janiero | | 5,345 |
| Frednes, Kingston | | 1,970 |
| Livena, Genoa | | 6,628 |
| Gladdoyle, Cayo Mambi | | 344 |
| Marsfield, British port | | 6,818 |
| Jose, Kingston, Jamaica | | 1,599 |
| Daybreak, Queenstown | | 6,000 |
| Orleans (schooner) Aulrre, Porto Rico | | 1,092 |
| Liberty Land, Gibraltar | | 2,339 |
| Aztea Mendl, British port | | 4,736 |
| Vinland, Queenstown | | 7,087 |
| Saltymore, Queenstown | | 6,449 |
| Sheaf Field, Havana | | 3,732 |
| Levisa, Kingston, Jamaica | | 2,558 |
| Ardantza Mendl, Queenstown | | 6,141 |
| Clara Camus, Queenstown | | 8,140 |
| Cedran, British port | | 6,680 |
| Brenta II, Alexandria | | 1,330 |
| Fredensborg, Havana | | 2,830 |
| Sarmatia, Fori de France | | 3,221 |
| Nashville, Antilla | | 3,273 |
| Jan Van Nassau, Queenstown | | 4,136 |
| Antonio, Las Palmas | | 7,236 |
| Maris Victoria, British port | | 4,525 |
| Hosanka, British port | | 5,197 |
| Wm. Kingstown | | 2,113 |
| Medjerda, Oran | | 6,472 |
| MacWorth, British port | | 6,293 |
| Charon, Genoa | | 1,873 |
| Paris City, Queenstown | | 5,366 |
| Toseden, Las Palmas | | 6,276 |
| Jacla C., Spalato | | 1,533 |
| Louvernoor de Lanthsheera, Buenos Aires | | 5,442 |
| J. R. Gordon, Las Palmas | | 7,315 |
| Dorothy (schooner), St. John, N. B. | | 1,236 |
| Sunray, Havana | | 4,909 |
| Idaho Torres, Revilla | | 2,682 |
| General Leon Jufardo, Fajardo and Yubueno | | 1,459 |
| Blair Gowrie, Dublin | | 5,010 |
| Ville, Tremolet, Oran | | 6,877 |
| Camerata, Liverpool, "for orders" | | 5,546 |
| River Tigris, Piraeus | | 2,940 |
| Bournemouth, Queenstown | | 6,759 |
| Jose, Kingston | | 1,221 |
| Treylon, Rio de Janeiro | | 8,320 |
| Sheaf Crest, Queenstown | | 3,613 |
| Slavic Prince, Queenstown | | 9,666 |
| Maria Rose, Genoa | | 7,956 |
| Oklahoma, Havre | | 6,012 |
| Commercial Courier, Tenerife | | 3,574 |

Anthracite coal shipments from Philadelphia during September included the Shief Field, for Havana, with 2,732 tons, and Fredensborg, for Havana, with 2,830 tons.

*Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?*

## BISHOP BROWN'S NEW ROOK



### "My Heresy"

The autobiography of an Idea.

"Bishop Brown's book will do much to open the minds of those who still accept the doctrines of supernaturalism. It will help to destroy illusions about the sacredness and holiness of the pillars of the Church, in this case personified by the House of Bishops. It reveals a man whose honesty and courage will win the admiration and respect of his readers."—From a review of "My Heresy" by C. E. Rutherberg, which will appear in the October issue of the Workers Monthly.

$2.00 Clothbound

## DWORKIN FIRM HIT BY STRIKE AT SPRINGFIELD

### Hartford Upholsterers' Walkout Spreading

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 19.—The upholsterers' strike here, now going on over a week, has taken a stronger hold with the announcement of a 100 per cent walkout of the workers in the Dworkin plant in Springfield.

This encourages the strikers, mostly young workers, as the strike will tie up the Dworkin company completely, both in Hartford and Springfield. The company has been pushed to the wall and must either settle or go out of business.

It was reported by I. Geller of Springfield that Dworkin used to be a scab cloak manufacturer, but was put out of that business by the union.

The rank and file of the young strikers are strong for struggle. "We will fight till victory," says Morris Wolberg, the youthful president of the union. "Nothing can stop us."

Hyme Wolfson, special organizer of the International Upholsterers' Union, and old-time unionist, says: "It gives me great pleasure to fight with such courageous young workers."

The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.

## EXPLAIN ACTION AGAINST GROUPS IN FUR WORKERS

### No Room for Parties, says Hebrew Trades

A special meeting of the Chicago Fur Workers' Union, Local 45, was held Friday, October 15, for the purpose of electing the balance of officers for the union and to hear an explanation from I. Israelson, business agent, as to his action in calling for aid of the United Hebrew Trades to settle inner trouble in the organization. The meeting was also addressed by M. Schachtman and B. Gold.

A report was read of the delegates on the United Hebrew Trades election of officers.

**Vota Strike Aid.**

The meeting voted a special assessment of the membership to aid striking fur workers in Montreal, New ark and New York, and the garment workers, in New York. After some discussion it was voted to tax each member 5 per cent of his wages.

Israelson introduced the delegates from the Hebrew Trades, declaring that the delegates would explain the meaning of a paper that was signed by himself, Robert Goldstein and J. Milstein. The delegates included Novack, Solvak, Silkin and Green.

**Disband "Groups."**

They read the document providing for the disbanding of the progressive group and of the so-called Furriers' Civic Club. They explained that this action was taken because they felt there was only room for one union in Chicago, and that the United Hebrew Trades would take action in the event that any other group existed among the fur workers in Chicago. The committee also said that some members were being "initiated to" by outsiders, and that this must stop. The Prelheit and The DAILY WORKER were attacked by the delegates.

A motion to dismiss all charges against progressives who were forbidden from speaking in the union was carried.

Goldberg was elected vice-president of the union. He is a progressive.

## Passaic Frameup Ways Are Stupid and Crude

PASSAIC, N. J.—(FP)—Details of the latest crude bombing frameup attempts of Passaic police are coming to light as the strikers are securing release from jail. Michael Elasik, of Local 1602, United Textile Workers of America, and strike committeeman, was freed on $5,000 bail after 5 days incommunicado in jail. He tells how he was forced to "confess" that he assaulted two mill foremen.

He repudiated the confession at once upon his release. He was shown a group of strike prisoners with faces black and blue and swollen and was told he would get worse if he did not confess. He was also shown a bloody stretcher and told he would become more familiar with it if he did not tell the police what they demanded. The police failed to implicate him in the alleged bombing.

Seven union strikers are still held on exorbitant bail at Passaic county jail in Paterson. Two are held without bail and the others on a total of $250,000. Tony Pochno, charged with being in the bomb plot, is held on $100,000. Five more men are held at the Bergen county jail in Hackensack without bail. The old case of Norman Thomas, director League of Industrial Democracy, has been dismissed and Thomas threatens suit for false arrest.

## Steeplejack Overcome by Chimney Fumes and Is in a Serious State

IRVINGTON, N. J., October 19.—A young steeplejack was overcome by fumes of sulphuric acid while working on the chimney of the Irvington Smelting and Refining Co. plant.

The worker slumped unconscious across the top of the chimney, fortunately not falling into it nor down 220 feet to the street. Police and fire department aid was brought but it took over two hours to lower the worker's body since they began with too short a rope.

The steeplejack, Walter Carver, 33 years old, is in the Irvington hospital in a serious condition, altho he is expected to recover.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do to fight. Read the history of the

## A NEW NOVEL By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

Rachel telephoned to Bunny, and he hopped into his car and paid a call on President Alonzo T. Cowper, D.D., Ph.D., LL.D., at that worthy's private residence in the evening, contrary to the established etiquette of the university. He began by stating his own decision—he was willing to agree to make no more public "propaganda" during his stay in the university; but he wanted to add this, if the authorities permitted Mr. Menzies to suffer deportation as punishment for his daughter's having written a review of a lecture—then he, Bunny Ross, was going on the warpath, and use some of his father's money to blow things wide open before he quit Southern Pacific.

The reverend doctor's round clerical face had grown rosy to the roots of his snow-white hair as he listened to this scarcely veiled blackmail. "Young man," said he, "you seem to overlook the fact that the university authorities have nothing to do with the decisions of the United States government."

"Dr. Cowper," responded the young man, "I learned from my father to go to headquarters when I want things done. I know that if you tell these defense idiots that you want this matter dropped, they will drop it. And I want to say that while I have never met Mr. Menzies, I know his daughter, and she brought us his ideas at different times, and he believes in democracy and in educating the people—every bit of advice he sent us was along that line. He belongs to the right wing group among the Socialists, and is opposing the Bolsheviks in the movement. You must know enough about the situation to realize that that is not the sort of people you are supposed to be deporting."

It turned out that Dr. Cowper really didn't know that much, but was willing to learn. It was rather comical; underneath the indignation he was officially obliged to feel, the old gentleman had an unholy curiosity about these new ideas that had seduced his prize millionaire sophomore. So here was Bunny telling him about Paul Watkins, and about Harry Seager, what sort of people they were, and what they had seen in Siberia, and what they thought about it, and what Bunny thought. The doctor asked the most naïve and childish questions, but he did try to understand, and Bunny gave him a complete lecture on Bolshevism versus Socialism lasting two hours. At the end the prize millionaire sophomore was sent away with a pat on the back, and the assurance that Papa Menzies would not be deported so long as he behaved himself; plus a solemn warning that whereas mature minds such as Dr. Cowper's were equipped to deal with these dangerous new thoughts, the immature minds of the students were not to be trusted with them!

XI

There was an interview to be had with Henrietta Ashleigh. It was not so painful as Bunny had feared, because she hid her grief under a cloak of dignity. "I am sorry, Arnold, but I am beginning to fear there is something in you that enjoys this crude notoriety." Bunny tried to be humble and accept this rebuke, but he couldn't; there was something in him that was bored by Henrietta's ideas; and when you are bored, you can no longer keep up romantic imaginings about a girl.

And then the folks at home! First, Aunt Emma, horrified, tearful, and completely muddled. Bunny had not got that prize after all! Aunt Emma had somehow got it fixed in her head that there had been a prize, and that Bunny might have got it if it had not been for the reds. This awful peril of Bolshevik agents, right in one's home! Aunt Emma had heard hair-raising stories from lectures to her club-ladies, but had never dreamed that these emissaries of Satan might be seducing her darling nephew! "Watch out, aunties!" said the new Bunny. "You may be next!"

And then Bertie. Bertie was just wild. She had been invited to a house-party of the very desirable Atherton-Stewarts, but now she would be ashamed to show her face among decent people. That was the way every time, no sooner did she achieve a social triumph, than Bunny came along and made one of his stinks. It was the most disgusting things that could have happened, it showed his tastes were naturally low. Bertie and Bunny were quite fond of each other, and called each other violent names with true brotherly and sisterly frankness.

Finally Dad, who was a perfect brick, never said a word, nor asked a question, and when Bunny started to explain, he said, "That's all right, son, I know just how it happened." And that was true; he knew Paul and Harry Seager, he had been inside his boy's mind. And he knew the tragedy of life, that each generation has to make its own mistakes.

The uproar died away surprisingly soon. In a few days Bunny's classmates were "joshing" him, it was all a joke. There was only one serious consequence, that Mr. Daniel Webster Irving received a letter from President Cowper, advising him in advance, as a matter of courtesy, that his contract with Southern Pacific University would not be renewed for next year. The instructor showed it to Bunny, with a dry smile; and Bunny was enraged, and wanted to blackmail the reverend doctor a second time. But Mr. Irving said to forget it, there were too many ways to make life miserable for a teacher who wasn't wanted. He would file his references with the employment agencies, and write a lot of letters, and move on to pastures new. "That is," he added, "assuming I can get something. They have a pretty tight organization, and I may find I'm blacklisted for good."

"How do you suppose they got on to you, Mr. Irving?"

"It was bound to happen," said the other. "They have so many spies."

"But we have been so careful! We've never mentioned your name, except among our own little group!"

"They've probably got a spy right among you."

"A student, you mean?"

"Of course." And smiling at Bunny's incredulity, Mr. Irving reached into his desk and pulled out a mimeographed sheet of paper. "This was handed to me by a business friend of mine," he said.

(To be continued.)

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT

9:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor, talks and bulletins.
9:30 — The Brevoort Concert Trio; Vivian Lawrence, popular songs; Little Jas Warner, character songs; Dalpha Edwards, contralto; Hinkay and Johnson.
10:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

BUILD THE DAILY WORK a SUB.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY
Meat Market Restaurant
IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.
FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(Workers organized as consumers)
4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Best Place to Buy Your
CARPETS LINOLEUM
RUGS FURNITURE
Is at Comrade
OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 4 STORES
2636 W. North Avenue, Phone Humboldt 4983
3402 W. North Avenue, Phone Seeley 5500
Phone Humboldt 6941

GRAND SYMPOSIUM
Brilliant Speakers Interesting Subject
CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE
67th Street & 3rd Avenue
The British Miners' Strike and its Relation to the World Labor Movement
Speakers:
Bishop William Montgomery Brown
Robert Wolfe, Director Workers' School
Roger Baldwin, Director Civil Liberties Union
Lewis S. Gannett, Associate Editor of the Nation
Auspices: International Workers Aid Admission 50c

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago) | By mail (outside of Chicago)) |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year | $4.50 six months | $6.00 per year | $3.00 six months |
| $2.50 three months | $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## EASTMAN DROPS HIS MASK

(Continued from page 1)

revolution is at the point of death and that their insatiable appetites could soon feed on its carcass.

Here the dangers of such internal fights as that of the Trotsky-Zinoviev opposition against the central committee of their party are demonstrated by an undeniable example. Comrades Trotsky and Zinoviev, as the leaders of the struggle against the leading committee of the Bolshevik Party, were the force upon which counter-revolution within and without Russia pinned its hope for a defeat of that party and consequently of the proletarian revolution. This was not the decision of Comrades Trotsky and Zinoviev, but it is the result of the objective situation.

Comrades Trotsky and Zinoviev saw their error. They gave up their destructive struggle. And on the very day when the long-expected and welcomed news arrived of Trotsky's and Zinoviev's submission to the revolutionary discipline of their party Eastman explodes his stench bomb of "revelations." Arm in arm with the New York Times and the United Press. Eastman challenges the leaders of Soviet Russia to give justice. Justice to whom? Justice to the capitalist world which the Times and the United Press represent? Or justice to the Russian revolutionists, whom the New York Times and the United Press covered, and to this day cover, with the mud and slime of their continuous slanders and attacks? Justice to Trotsky and Zinoviev, who declare on the same day that they have done wrong in organising their fight against the central committee of their party? Or justice to Eastman, who played the most contemptible role in all social movements, that of a spy and a Judas?

Either Forger or Spy.

Eastman is either a forger or a spy. He either made up his "documents" out of whole cloth—or he obtained them under false pretenses of friendship to make money out of them by selling them to the enemy.

Eastman's "revelations" are partly purported documents, partly Eastmanite commentary on them. Some of these documents are supposed to be internal papers of the central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Eastman vouches for their genuineness. We doubt their genuineness, because we know Eastman.

We have no desire to protect the New York Times and the United Press from a forger and his products. But we desire to warn the consumers of these products, the readers.

Eastman Pestered Trotsky.

Eastman is introduced by the Times as the official biographer of Trotsky. Trotsky, however, denied that Eastman was his biographer more than a year ago. Trotsky declared that Eastman pestered the life out of him for material and even wanted him to read Eastman's manuscripts. But Trotsky refused in unmistakable terms and declared that Eastman alone must carry the responsibility for his writings. Eastman's book on Trotsky was refused publication by the state printing establishment in Russia on Trotsky's own recommendation. But now, to bolster up Eastman's credibility as a witness against the Russian revolution, he is all of a sudden introduced as an official biographer of Trotsky.

To show Eastman as a liar we can present better testimony. Eastman claims that he took up arms for the opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Let us hear what members of this opposition have to say about St. George Eastman.

Eastman, the Monstrous.

Krupskaya, writing about Eastman's "defense" of Trotsky last year, says: "Eastman writes monstrous things." "Eastman knows nothing." "Eastman invents fiction." "Eastman's writings insult Trotsky." "Eastmen perverts the truth."

And Trotsky declares of Eastman's "defense" of him: "Eastman's assertions are untrue." "Eastman's assertions are based on fantastic rumors." "Eastman is wrong." "Eastmen sneers with vulgar aplomb." "Eastman commits calumnies on the leaders of our party." "No sincere worker will believe Eastman."

Let us go further into Eastman's motives. He is activated, he says, by his love for democracy. It is for this love that he appeals to the New York Times and the United Press. It is for this love that he accepts the fee for which he received for his mental excrements on the Russian Communist Party. But the Russian Communist Party has overwhelmingly repudiated Trotsky and Zinoviev. In the exercise of their inner party democracy the workers organised in the Russian party have declared in overwhelming numbers that they stand with the central committee of their party. This makes it clear that Eastman is not appealing to democracy in the Russian party against the central committee. He is appealing to the capitalists of the world against the democratic will of the Russian party to retain this central committee. He is appealing for counter-revolution against the Russian revolution.

Revealed in Full Glory.

The readers of Eastman's ephiles are not fools. In his very articles they see Eastman revealed in the full glory of his real self: that of a paid hireling of the capitalist class caught in the attempt to undermine what is most sacred to the workers of the world at present, the Russian revolution.

## COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL AND YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PROTEST BULGARIAN WHITE TERROR RULE

MOSCOW, Oct. 2—(By Mail.)—The Executive Committee of the Communist International, and the Executive Committee of the Young Communist International, have issued the following joint appeal to the working men and women and the working class youth of the world:

"The blood-stained government of Bulgaria has added another crime to its account. On the eve of the 12th International Day of Youth hundreds of young workers and peasants were arrested by the Bulgarian gendarmerie and flung into prison.

"This blow had been prepared by the government a long time previously. Its aim is to destroy the Young Communist League of Bulgaria by mass arrests and executions.

"Despite the mediaeval terror, however, the Y. C. L. of Bulgaria has never ceased its struggle for the emancipation of the enslaved proletarian youth of Bulgaria.

"Comrades! Bulgarian prisons are resounding to the groans of the tortured victims of the Bulgarian capitalists and landlords. Hundreds of young workers and peasants are calling to you for assistance. Hundreds of young workers have only death to expect unless the workers of the world stay the hand of the hangmen.

"Down with the blood-stained ruling class of Bulgaria!

"Fight for the right to organize the Young Communist League of Bulgaria!"

## Detroit Shop Nucleus Sends in $53

DAILY WORKER Agent of Detroit Shop Nucleus No. 2 writes

[illegible]rade:—I enclose check of $53.00 to KEEP THE DAILY

[illegible] with the job to reach the sum of $50,000.00."

[illegible] used to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER—and are

## SENATOR REED TO INVESTIGATE INDIANA SLUSH

### K. K. K. Control May be Dug Into, Too

The senate slush fund committee will investigate the Indiana senatorial campaign, it was announced here yesterday by Senator James A. Reed, democrat of Missouri, chairman.

The hearing will be held in Chicago and witnesses summoned here from Indiana.

Say Go Deeper.

Senator Reed intimated that the guns into Indiana irregularities would go no deeper than charges of irregularities into the senatorial and congressional elections, but reporters snickered and suggested that anything could be looked into under Reed's definition of irregularities.

Despite the fact that recently Senator Reed was mentioned by the grand wizard of the K. K. K. as one of those who would make a good president, the Missourian is too well lined up with the Irish-American politicians to allow him to jeopardize his political career by showing any favors to the hooded knights.

In all probability Reed will dig his teeth into the political anatomy of the Indiana klan and chaw a juicy publicity morsel out of the carcass. Be it understood that a modern American politician thinks first of himself and the whole wide world afterwards.

The Stephenson Riddle.

One of the mysteries that Reed may try to solve is why D. C. Stephenson, rapist and murderer now serving a life term in an Indiana prison, first promised to open his head, meaning to tell everything he knew, and then shut up like a clam just when the Indiana "outs" got ready had the "ins" by the boots. Perhaps this angle of the investigation may be outside the range of Reed's power but there are many ways of killing a dog besides shooting him with hot air.

Locally the chief interest in yesterday's quiz was in the sweating process administered to leaders of the anti-saloon league, tough-looking birds they were, who would seem to be more at home, on the saw-dusted floor of a barroom than in the tabernacle of an evangelist.

Looks Like Young Horse.

There was F. Scott McBride for instance, with the tip of his tongue playing with both his lips at the same time, creating the impression of a young foal just dropped by its mother, with that perforated tongue which serves as an air pump for him, protruding from his mouth. Pat of head and heart of girth, McBride watched the proceedings wondering where he could horn in in case this investigation and the subsequent elections restored light wines and beers and threw thousands of consequential stool pigeons on the slave market.

Men Everybody Knows.

There was the Rev. Robert O'Brien a methodist episcopalian, or anything else you care for, who tried to fight Magill's chief press agent for the illnote U. S. senatorship, against Frank L. Smith, the man everybody knows unlike the Jesus that Bruce Barton wrote of. O'Brien might be anything from a hose salesmen to a real estate subdivider. He is a go-getter and fell out with the heads of the anti-saloon league, to which he belongs mentally and undoubtedly will physically after the votes are counted and each battler for purity in politics asks for his hank balance.

A Practical Lot.

The Rev. O'Brien testified that the anti-saloon league endorsed Smith even tho they found his record embarrassing. Still, they are a practical lot and know that sin is only a relative term. O'Brien testified that the heads of the anti-saloon league would like to have Smith look at things in a reasonable way and take a job as ambassador to the queen of Roumania, or something in his line, but apparently Smith was hull-headed and having a hold on the anti-saloon leaguers in a delicate place, he made them open their months and endorse him.

O'Brien Was Angry.

O'Brien's competitors in the anti-saloon league charged that Hugh S. Magill, Julius Rosenwald's candidate against Samuel Insull's candidate, had a slush fund of $400,000 to make the great Illinois voter do the right thing by our Hugh. This made O'Brien exceedingly angry, just about as angry internally as when some of his ancestors forsook the sacred shin bones of the pope for the meat pots of protestantism. Indeed it is good to watch those lads and see them strut their stuff.

The Conclusions.

Out of the assertions, denials and counter-denials that issued from the rival witnesses, this much stands forth, that Frank L. Smith got a bag of money from Samuel Insull and other utility magnates; that Hugh Magill, his republican opponent, got a barrelfull from Julius Rosenwald, and that George E Brennan is depending on the general thirst and a secret fund for victory.

It is a good show and Senator Reed is a good democrat the nobody could call it by looking at him.

## NO, CLARENCE, ROBERT MORRIS WASN'T HERO, HE WAS A "SUBDIVIDER"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The history book fable that Robert Morris went broke financing George Washington's army in the American Revolution was burst by the department of justice here when it revealed that records show that Morris was really what would be called today a "subdivider," and lost his money playing the real estate game.

Morris, according to the records, engaged heavily in lands in Washington and in neighboring states, making extensive improvements on the theory that squatters would pay heavily to secure clear titles on their land. But Morris bought too much land and became bankrupt because of it.

## "EMPIRE" MEET IS FEARED BY BRITISH RULERS

### Dominions Demanding More Freedom

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 19.—What was predicted as the most momentous conference in the history of the British empire opened here today in Westminster Abbey with the Prince of Wales in the chair. The prince's function was to unveil a flag to the hundreds of thousands of soldiers who had laid down their lives to save the empire for the prince and his fellow parasites.

There were twenty-five delegates present from eight dominions. Among those present were Stanley Baldwin of Great Britain; W. L. McKenzie King of Canada S. M. Bruce of Australia, J. G. Coates of New Zealand, J. B. M. Hertzog of South Africa, W. S. Monroe of New Foundland, and Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab of Burdwan

Prince Opens the Session.

It is difficult to see what joy President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State or General Hertzog of South Africa should have in this ceremony. Both fought against the empire during the war. Both are now drawn into the net of the empire.

May See the King.

The conference, at which members of all the British dominions are represented will last two months. While the representatives of Canada, South Africa and Ireland, are expected to raise questions that are unpalatable to the lords of the empire, it is more than likely that the Downing Street diplomats will manage to dissipate the proceedings in futile discussions and royal receptions.

Canada, South Africa and Ireland want more freedom. It is likely that they will take what they want and talk about it afterwards. The envoys from the governments of the countries must look to the political situation at home. Ireland is decidedly anti-British. So is South Africa. The French Canadians that elected McKenzie King have no love for the empire. With British prestige going down all over the world those countries no longer have a serious material reason to profess devotion to the motherland.

While nothing concrete may come out of the conference, it adds still more evidence to the decline of British imperial power. The old lion talked with cannon. The present-day lion talks like a panhandler.

## Imperialists Fear Revolt in Shanghai

(Continued from page 1)

with a fervent declaration of support to Sun.

Sun's position is not at all equivocal. He has been thoroly whipped in Kiangsi province and had to flee for his life. He is reported to be in the Poyang lake region, while his remaining troops, not yet gone over to the Cantonese in the Shanghai district, are split up between trying to guard against the Canton troops' advance thru Kiangsu province and stopping the Chekiang troops from the south.

General May Lose His Army.

If Hale Chao of Chekiang has really gone over to the Cantonese the great port of Shanghai is immediately likely to be taken and Sun put completely to rout.

Even if Hsia himself is still faithful to General Sun, however, his troops are not, as their revolt at Nanking and Shanghai shows. But in any case the capture of Shanghai seems certain ultimately, unless foreign imperialism intervenes in force.

Dry Vote is Close.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 19.—The latest returns of the Norwegian prohibition referendum, as reported here, are 297,910 in favor of prohibition and 296,188 opposed to prohibition.

Returns from Oslo and Bergen are not included in these figures.

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.*

## DEMONSTRATION REMINDS QUEEN OF TERRORISM

### Thousands Gather to Protest Welcome

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Despite a dawnfall of rain thousands of workers are gathered after working hours in Union Square to demonstrate against the landing of Queen Marie and her official reception by city, state and national governments. Slogans protesting against the White Terror in Roumania, demanding the release of the thousands of prisoners in the queen's unhappy land and excoriating the toadying of government officials to the monarchism represented by the Roumanian royal party.

Ben Gitlow, Bishop Paul Jones, Capt. Parton Hilsben, Louis Hudenz and Robt. W. Dunn spoke to the cheering workers under the chairmanship of Rose Baron, secretary of the New York International Labor Defense which arranged the demonstration.

Tell of Terror.

The speakers told the workers that Queen Marie was sent here by her imperialist government for the purpose of attempting to raise a loan. This credit is needed to maintain a military machine both for the suppression of the workers and peasants in Roumania and the recently added provinces of Transylvania and Bessarabia as well as for a projected war against the Soviet Union, they said.

The story of the brutal persecution of workers, peasants and the national minorities in the land of the Boyar drew jeers from the crowd who join ed lustily in the speaker's condemnation of the patronising of royalty by Mayor Walker and President Coolidge.

Pass Resolution.

The following resolution of protest was passed with great enthusiasm:

WHEREAS, there are at present more than 2,500 workers held in Roumanian jails for political offenses; AND WHEREAS, these workers have suffered the most brutal persecution by the Roumanian authorities, and many of their brothers have been tortured and murdered;

BE IT RESOLVED, that we workers of New York City hereby denounce the representative of this Roumanian government, Queen Marie, who now visits our country; and we hereby pledge ourselves to do all in our power to free our fellow-workers in Roumania and help them in their struggle for better conditions.

* * *

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—All formalities were observed at the White House in the official reception of Queen Marie and her party by President Coolidge who acknowledged the official status of a reigning monarch in extending his hand in the capacity of president to the Queen of Roumania, a member of a Hohenzollern dynasty. Calvacades of troops accompanied the royal party to the White House and on a visit the queen made in the afternoon accompanied by generals of the United States army.

## 10 MINUTES LIMIT ON SERMONS BECAUSE OF THE MINERS' STRIKE

LONDON, Oct. 19.—As long as the coal shortage continues, Rev. W. H. Guy of the Priory Church, says that all sermons will be limited to ten minutes. The shortage of coal is becoming a serious matter as cold weather comes on.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continue from Page 1)

ratives about affairs in Russia into the cash box before Trotsky, for the second time, pulled the string on him. Apparently, Eastman thot that the Russian workers were flocking in great throngs to Trotsky's banner but the facts speak otherwise. On the very day that Trotsky capitulated to the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party, admitting that he was wrong, Max broke into the New York Times with the "whole, sole and true account" of the struggle between Trotsky—whom he turns into a pink Horatio Alger—and the political cannibal, Stalin, at the head of a murderous central committee.

* * *

LET us hope Max got his fee in good time, else the New York Times might withhold it on the ground that Max was a false prophet. No doubt the average American reader would expect that no party could withstand an attack from such a group of prominent leaders, as Trotsky and his followers represented. But it appears that the Russian party of over a million does its own thinking and will not follow a leader merely because he has done noble service in the past. This should be the last time Max will get money from the capitalist press for "explaining" the course of events in Russia.


OUR MOTTO 3 Q's
Quality - Quantity - Quickness

**U-EAT**
Restaurant and Lunch Room
1232 W. MADISON ST.

To help the Daily in another way, renew your subscription or subscribe for the man in your shop or union!

### KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

For Militant Trade Unionism—For a Labor Party—To Help Workers Win Strikes—Organize Unorganized—To Protect Foreign-Born—To Establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government!

I enclose $.....

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

Queen Marie, Standard Oil Kellogg Want to Stop The DAILY WORKER—

# What Are YOU Doing To Keep The DAILY WORKER?

By JAY LOVESTONE.

SECRETARY OF STATE FRANKLIN B. KELLOGG has instructed the post office department to take action against The DAILY WORKER. We get the secretary's goat by telling the Roumanian Queen Marie where to get off at. Mr. Kellogg and the bankers and the manufacturers whom he serves wouldn't stand our telling the American workers the truth about the queen whose hands are dripping with the blood of the executioner of the Roumanian workers and peasants.

While the entire capitalist press is singing hymns of praise for the Queen of Terrorism, The DAILY WORKER is showing how the queen has been serving as mistress of the infamous butchery of the Roumanian masses.

The DAILY WORKER stories about the queen interfere with the plans of the American investment bankers to perpetuate the slavery in which the Roumanian workers and peasants now find themselves.

The DAILY WORKER "greetings" to the queen will make it harder for Wall Street to throw millions of American workers and farmers into a war in defense of our ruling class investments in Roumania, Poland, Bulgaria and other white terror countries.

That's why Coolidge has it in for The DAILY WORKER.

That's why The DAILY WORKER got Standard Oil Kellogg's number.

That's why the post office is being ordered to stop The DAILY WORKER.

That's why all the American capitalists and their agents—WITHOUT A SINGLE EXCEPTION—hate The DAILY WORKER with unbounded viciousness and fury.

And that's why you—every working man, every working woman—every impoverished farmer—must stand by The DAILY WORKER—must give everything to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

Now that the reactionary secretary of state of our much-vaunted democratic republic is falling at the feet of the Roumanian hooligan monarch, it is the best time for you to show special solidarity with The DAILY WORKER.

Now that the capitalists are preparing to STOP THE DAILY WORKER, it is absolutely necessary for you to beat back the bourgeois watch dogs by tripling your efforts to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

Can you think of a better opportunity to hit the exploiters in the face with a substantial donation to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER?

Can you think of a more fitting manner and moment to tell the hangman queen and her American capitalist protectors and worshippers what you think of them, then by giving today more than you ever did before to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER?

Remember—that the cost of perhaps one chair in the queen's bedroom in New York is enough to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER for one year.

Not for Queen Marie's sake, not for Standard Oil Kellogg's sake, not for your bosses' sake—BUT FOR YOUR OWN SAKE, send us your biggest contribution immediately to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

Let this be your answer to the united front of Queen Marie and Secretary of State Kellogg against The DAILY WORKER.


The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 238. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents


# KLAN SUPPORTED INDIANA REPUBLICANS

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE queen of Roumania is here and doing well. At least the lady and her many attendants are being entertained with "all found" in the language of the boarding house. An afternoon paper was kind enuf to print the queen's menu for one day. There were anuf items there to keep an average person busy for a week and keeping it off for a month. But the queen has been doing nothing else all her life except exercising her gastric organs and her wits so she had no trouble in overcoming the ordeal.

* * *

MAYOR JIMMY WALKER of New York got out the red carpet for the queen and he said his little speech in royal style. It used to be said that the British loved a king but it seems they have nothing on our Americans. This royal panhandler who is living in luxury at the expense of the most exploited people in Europe arrived in this country without an effective protest being made, that would bring the plight of her unfortunate subjects—many of them in jail for political activity—to the attention of the masses. Five banners at the dock would be more effective than 5,000 somewhere else after the queen was on her way to Washington.

* * *

APPROPRIATELY enuf the slogan of the Indiana republican committee is: "All for each and each for all." It seems that each wants to get all and all want to get each. Clyde A. Walb, chairman of the republican committee and a klansman, sent out a circular letter to the voters of Indiana after the recent exposures of klan domination of Indiana politics took place. Among the startling statements made in this circular was one that stands forth. "Any man who wants to work can have a job at good pay." The thousands of workers who flock to the employment agencies for an advertised job would like to believe it.

* * *

WHAT fools we mortal workers are! But we shall not always continue

(Continued on page 6)

## COOLIDGE TO RENEW THREAT UPON MEXICO

### *Coincides With a New Catholic Attack*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Coolidge administration will insist that Mexican land and oil laws are "confiscatory" and demand their repeal in a new note soon to be sent to the Mexican government, it is disclosed here, in spite of the recent note from the Mexican government pointing out clearly and point by point that such was not the case.

Ambassador Sheffield, known to ha the champion of a "stronger" policy toward Mexico in aid of the United States oil and mining corporations, yesterday spent several hours with Secretary Kellogg on the Mexican situation.

At the White House it is cynically expressed that the recent note of the Mexican government made no impression on Coolidge.

The announcement that the United States is to resume its bull-dosing of Mexico in behalf of oil and mining corporations, comes on the same day in which the National Council of Catholic Men, in session at Cleveland, Ohio, asked Coolidge to prevent "propaganda in this country of theories of government sponsored by the Mexican government."

The Catholic resolution charges that the Mexican ambassador and consuls are abusing their diplomatic privileges by spreading their propaganda in the United States.

## Wyoming Miners Send $225 to Mine Strike

SUPERIOR, Wyo., Oct. 20.—A donation of $225 was voted by Local 2616, United Mine Workers of America, for the locked-out British coal diggers.

## PLAY, BANQUET AND DANCE NEXT SUNDAY FOR THE DAILY WORKER

The theater performance for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER, which will take place next Sunday at 4 p. m., at the Douglas Park Auditorium, 3202 S. Ogden avenue, is looked forward to with keen anticipation by Chicago radicals.

The feature of the entertainment will be a presentation of "The Adding Machine," a radical play, which will be put on the boards by the Studio Players, of North Clark street. This play, considered by many one of the best of its kind ever presented in the United States, is the story of a white collar slave, his experiences on earth, in heaven and in hell. It seems he could not fit in anywhere. You should see what the devil did to him.

**The Toastmaster.**

After the performance a banquet will be held. Aside from the eats there will be unusual amusement under the direction of the noted humorist and after-dinner impressario William F. Dunne, who will introduce certain comrades who are very much in the public eye and some of them in the public ear, "public" in this case meaning radicals.

When the eating and the speaking ends, the revolters, not to be done out of a day's fun will trip the light fantastic to the strains of a snappy orchestra.

**Eat and Drink for Daily.**

All this will be for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER. We all eat and drink, and youth insistent on having its fling will dance. Most of us see plays occasionally. Why not on next Sunday? Do all those things together for the sake of The DAILY WORKER whose demise is anxiously looked forward to by the enamies of the labor movement. But we dare say that every true rebel in Chicago would give at least the price of five square meals to keep it going.

**Next Sunday, October 24, at Douglas Park Auditorium, 3202 South Ogden avenue! Something doing from 4 p. m. until such time as the lights go out on the dance hall floor. Admission 50 cents with extra charge for eating and dancing.**


CHINA

Has the eyes of the world fixed upon it. Great events are transpiring there.

On Saturday a special CHINA ISSUE will bring the story to you in articles, special features, photographs, and cartoons.

Be sure to get this issue, October 23.

SATURDAY


## Who Is Secretary of State Kellogg?

SECRETARY of State Frank B. Kellogg has ordered the Post Office Department to find some basis on which to suppress The DAILY WORKER because of its exposure of the bloody terror invoked against the Roumanian workers and peasants, under the "Versailles Peace," and because of its revelation of the real meaning of the visit to this country of Queen Marie, of Roumania.

The DAILY WORKER stands by every word it has published and intends to continue, with all the power it can muster, to enlighten the workers and farmers of America as to the murderous anti-labor regime that rules in Roumania, under the direction of the Paris Allies. It is this hangman's rule that is now being blessed by the American Wall Street tyranny, thru the attentions showered upon the visiting Roumanian queen.

* * * *

Kellogg, the subservient lackey of the international bankers, thrusts himself into the arena as defender, not only of Queen Marie, but of the American financial interests whose favor he sought in support of the tottering throne upon which she sits, back in Bucharest, with Ferdinand, the puppet king.

It was only a short time before Kellogg joined the rest of Coolidge's dinner party on Tuesday afternoon, at the White House, when "Silent Cal" on behalf of the American plunderbund officially received the visiting Marie, that the secretary of state sent his decree to the postal department demanding an investigation of what The DAILY WORKER had published.

* * * *

Kellogg's record has been one of unswerving loyalty to dollar rule in this country. He comes from St. Paul, Minn., where he served for years as legal adviser of the greatest profit-taking interests, the railroads, food speculators, bankers and landlords. As a reward, Kellogg was sent to the U. S. senate. He failed of re-election, however, due to the unity of the workers and farmers of Minnesota thru their own Farmer-Labor Party.

While a member of the United States senate, and seated on the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, Kellogg objected strenuously to the investigation of the corruption used to elect Truman H. Newberry, senator from Michigan. In spite of the subsequent revelations, showing the expenditure of $195,000 to win a senate place for this multi-millionaire

(Continued on page 3)

## MARIE FLAUNTS CZARIST JEWELS IN WASHINGTON

### *"Cal" Sits in Light of Romanoff Diamonds*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Aflame with the priceless jewels inherited from her Romanoff mother, decorated with the insignia of her Hohenzollern throne, Queen Marie of Roumania deigned to sup with the common clay of Washington officialdom at a state dinner in her honor Tuesday night.

In the very dining room in which Abraham Lincoln often made pointedly clear to his cabinet members his hatred of royalty and autocracy, Cal Coolidge, president of the same United States, meekly conversed with "her royal highness" whose blazing monarchial robes were flaunted in the chair on his right hand. The entire official family of Washington fauned upon the royal cortezan and in the polite way of diplomats fought with each other for a share in her royal conversation.

**Flaunts With Riches.**

It was a sad commentary on "the greatest democracy in the world." The queen of one of the worst military despotisms in Europe, where thousands of peasants want for the most elementary necessaries of life, flaunts ropes of matchless pearls, set off by a diamond tiara of unknown value in the very faces of the heads of a government that is supposed to be a friend of all oppressed people.

The tiara that she wore was the same headpiece that was carried thru the gloomy walls of the Kremlin of the czars on the head of Grand Duchess Maria, daughter of Czar Alexander and mother of Marie.

**Only the Highest.**

The official dinner reception of the queen was attended only by the highest state officials. Andrew W. Mellon, the treasury watch-dog of American imperialism, the real power in Washington, seemed to consider it a pleasure to go into dinner with Princess Ileana on his arm, slated to be the queen of some as yet unknown European throne. Chas. G. Dawes, the Chicago banker, was entirely pleased to go with his wife to the scene of a so-called democracy bowing officially to the ground before a consort of the brutal Balkans.

On Wednesday, Queen Marie went

(Continued on page 6)

## *WORKERS OF SOVIET UNION SEND $250,000 MORE TO AID STRIKERS*

By JOHN PEPPER.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 20.—The Central Council of Labor Unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has transferred to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, another remittance of five hundred thousand roubles (approximately $250,000), collected among the trade unionists by means of a one per cent contribution from their monthly wages.

* * * *

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A 30 degree drop in temperature within 48 hours has caused a panicky rush to coal dealers, wheas stocks were rapidly depleted at soaring prices, as England began to feel the full effect of the six months coal strike.

July coal prices of 35 shilling and nine pence par ten rose during Septamber to 39 shillings and four pence, and now the coal famine is sending it far above this figure.

## *Royal Nabobs Before Whom Politicians Are Now Bowing*

Queen Marie.

Princess Ileana.

## CHARTER 1,000 SHIPS TO HELP BREAK STRIKE

### *Great Fleets Coming to Five U. S. Ports*

By GORDON CASCADEN.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NORFOLK, Va., October 20.—One thousand ships have been chartered to load coal at Hampton Roads, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Charleston.

Eight hundred of them will carry coal to the British isles to help Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, commander-in-chief of capital's army, deliver a smashing blow to the striking miners.

Most of the other cargoes go to countries formerly supplied by British mines. They, also, are scab cargoes.

The strike, of course, may stop suddenly, once a decision is made. But these ships will continue to "carry coal to Newcastle" and other British and foreign ports until February or March of next year. So that a quick settlement would not mean a stoppage in transportation from these ports.

**Strike Affects Many Nations.**

Refusal of Britain's miners to surrender to the profiteers has affected the life of many countries.

Britain itself is in desperate need of coal. With winter approaching and heavy, foggy weather already upon them, coal is being rationed for use in homes. Only 100 pounds is

(Continued on page 2)

## TIGHTEN LINE OF BATTLE IN I. L. G. STRIKE

### *Mobilizing All Labor to Aid Cloakmakers*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 20.— Steps have been taken by the striking cloakmakers, following the failure of peace negotiations with the manufacturers, to win teh 15-weeks' strike on the picket line, the joint board of Cleakmakers' unions announce.

After a conference of the executive committee at 3 West 16th street, it was announced that the entire strike machinery is being reorganized, with additional men attached to all committees.

**More Vigorous Picketing.**

Picketing of struck shops both in Greater New York and out of town will resume with renewed vigor and

(Continued on page 6)

## HOODED ORDER CLAIMS BOTH U. S. SENATORS

### *Witness Says He Was Threatened*

The Ku Klux Klan of Indiana had an inning at the senate slush fund investigation yesterday afternoon, when Hugh Pat Emmons, klan lecturer of South Bend, Indiana, took the stand and testified that Senator James Watson and Senator Robinson, both republicans, were supported by the Indiana klan, and were considered members of the hooded order.

Emmons revealed how the klan organization was forced to "go down the line" for Watson and Robinson; and declared that first he was bribed and later threatened with death for refusing to support Watson's candidacy.

He told of the disaffection in the klan when Imperial Wizard Hiram W. Evens threw the grand dragon of Indiana, Walter Bossert, out of office, and named W. Lee Smith in his stead, "because Bossert would not support Watson."

**Little Black Bag.**

A "little black bag" figured in the case, Emmons testified. He said that Smith offered him a bribe of $10,000, which was in a black bag in an automobile, to support Watson. Emmons said that when he refused the money, he was told that the same thing that happened to Glenn Young in Herrin would happen to him.

**Run Watson for Praaident.**

Emmons told another amazing story of how the klan planned to make Watson its presidential candidate in 1928 if he should be re-elected by a big majority this year. This plan was revealed to Emmons by Hiram W. Evans, Imperial wizard, he testified.

Evans also told him that the klan was "deeply" indebted to Watson because the Indiana senator had arranged for the seating of Senator Mayfield, democrat of Texas, in 1922. In this senate contest, Emmons said, Watson interested Senator Moses, New Hampshire republican, in Mayfield's behalf.

(Continued on page 6)

## *SEEK IDEOLOGICAL AS WELL AS ORGANIZATIONAL UNITY FOR THE PARTY ON THE BASIS OF LENINISM*

By JOHN PEPPER

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 20. — The resolution of the Planum of the Moscow committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the inner party situation points out that the retreat of the opposition was due to the powerful solidarity of the whole party. It emphasizes that the opposition has not yet repudiated its views whereas the party needs not merely organizational but also ideological unity on the basis of Leninism. Therefore the Planum considers it necessary to continue the steady work of explaining to the members of the party the ideological substance of the opposition and of their views. Adhering to the decisions of the Central Committee for the further consolidation and the safeguarding of party unity, the Planum recommends, with a view to securing effective future work of the Central Committee in the leadership of the party, the country, and the international labor movement, that the Central Committee undertake the proper organizational measures in regard to the members of the Central Committee who violated party discipline.

## *In Tomorrow's Issue*

There will be a story reporting and analyzing the disclosures of Klan—G. O. P., operations in Indiana at the hearing of Senator Reed's slush fund investigation committee—by T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

# ...TERS ASK RECOGNITION OF THE UNION

## U. S. Rail Board Asked to Give Decision

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Invoking the aid of the railway mediation board, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters today began an intensive campaign to gain recognition from the Pullman Company, which has ignored the repeated requests of the brotherhood for a wage conference.

In a letter addressed to the railway mediation board, A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the brotherhood, today requested the services of the board in securing a conference on wages and hours with the Pullman Company, declaring that more than 5,000 porters, or the $1 per cent required by law, belong to the organization.

**Company Ignores Union.**

Altho railway legislation makes it the duty of employers to meet their employes in a representative union when requested to do so, the Pullman Company has refused even to acknowledge the letters of the brotherhood requesting a conference, according to brotherhood officials.

The railway mediation board, to which the brotherhood has applied for aid, was created by the Watson-Parker bill of the last session of congress and received the support not only of the transportation brotherhoods, but of the Railway Executives' Council, of which the Pullman Company is a member. The bill provides that the two parties to a railway labor dispute shall meet each other before the board if either applies for a conference.

**Fight a Company Union.**

If the two parties fail to agree, adjustment, mediation and arbitration boards may be set up to settle the dispute. One of the principle demands of the union is its recognition by the Pullman Company as the authorized representative of the men, supplanting the employe representation plan of the company. A conference before the board will compel that recognition.

**Object—Co-operation.**

The objects of the organization were outlined in a letter written to F. E. Carry, president of the Pullman Company, on September 29, by Philip A. Randolph, organizer, and made public by him today. They are, according to the letter, to "develop and employ initiative, intelligence and responsibility to the end of creating helpful and constructive co-operation for the building up and maintenance of a high standard of service as well as merit the approval of yourself as the chief executive of our principal employers in the industry, the great public and those officials charged with the regulation of the transportation industry in state and nation, as well as amicably, efficiently and satisfactorily to adjust grievances that may arise from time to time between the Pullman Company and the members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters."

## San Francisco Tailors Force Boss to Change His Mind; Get a Raise

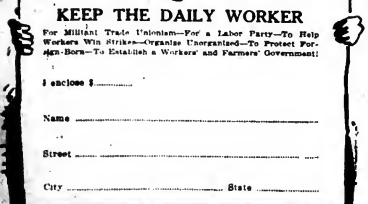
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—The boss says, "I hire you individually and will deal with you as individuals," and refused to deal with workers' committees. The workers of Ohlsen and Holmes' custom tailoring shop answered by giving the boss one week's time, during which time they demanded an increase of $1 on every coat made.

On the last day they refused to begin to work and within two hours the boss conceded to all their demands.

Although the immediate gain was only $1, yet the result of this action by the workers has given new courage and confidence in fighting for better conditions.

It has shown concretely what organization by the workers can do. Most of the twenty-five workers in the shop belong to the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and as a result of this a strong drive is being made to get all of the workers into the union.


Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.


KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

For Militant Trade Unionism—For a Labor Party—To Help Workers Win Strikes—Organize Unorganized—To Protect Foreign-Born—To Establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government!

I enclose $.....

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....


# Charter 1,000 Ships to Break Strike


(Continued from page 1)


allowed each householder every two weeks. Londoners are plotting a dark, chilly winter with little or no fire in fireplaces. Ireland is burning peat instead of coal.

Italy and other continental countries which, in normal times, get coal from Britain are rationing it.

**Brazil Gets Rail Traffic.**

Even countries as far from England as Brazil are feeling the effect of this strike. The Central Brazil, one of the most important railroads in South America, has suspended all freight trains except those transporting food to Rio de Janeiro. Lack of coal for their locomotives, formerly supplied by British miners, is the reason. Reports from other Brazilian railroads as well as those of other Latin-American countries say that the British miners' strike is hitting their services hard.

One thousand different ships, of course, will not be used to haul North American coal to fill orders already placed. A number will make two and three different trips.

But it is safe to say that at least six hundred different ships will visit the five ports from which coal is being shipped to break the British strike.

**Great Fleets in Harbor.**

Many Sunday visitors are attracted to the waterfront both here in Norfolk and Newport News, the twin Hampton Roads ports, and in Baltimore. Before them are scores of ships flying the flags of nearly all the maritime nations. Row on row of these vessels at anchor await chances to load coal. Their skippers do not relish the delay. Cursing captains and damning shipping agents bewail the fact that tollers in America's mines and on her railroads are not supermen—able to work without sleep or rest. As it is the mines are working full speed and the railroads using all the coal cars available.

Two hundred and thirty-three ships are expected here within the next ten days. They will merely swell the total now awaiting cargoes.

Almost half this number of vessels is due to load coal in Baltimore within the next two weeks. That port is also congested with boats awaiting cargoes.

Hampton Roads, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Charleston expect to break world's records in October for export of coal.

**Best New York City.**

Business here here boast that more ships cleared from Hampton Roads during September for foreign ports than departed from New York City, the world's premier port. This figure, of course, does not include passenger steamers.

Four hundred and twenty ships cleared from Hampton Roads last month. Nearly all carried coal cargoes, most of them going to the British isles. Seventeen dumpings totalled 2,710,922 tons, and most of this coal went to help "Commander" Baldwin battle Britain's miners.

**Baltimore's Record.**

Baltimore's September coal exports passed those for August, with its additional day in which to ship. One hundred and twenty-four vessels carried 789,759 tons of bituminous coal to thirteen overseas' destinations. September bituminous exports from Baltimore were nearly four times the combined total for nine months of 1925. Eighty-six of these ships carried 565,322 tons of coal to England and Scotland, nine ships left with 14,560 tons for Ireland and two ships sailed with 11,089 tons for the mining sections of Wales. The other one-third of the coal exported from Baltimore went to other markets heretofore supplied by British mines.

For the first eight months of this year Baltimore exported 3,524,555 tons of coal on 404 vessels, as against 290,557 tons shipped on sixty-four vessels during the whole twelve months of last year.

**Philadelphia and New York.**

Philadelphia, which entered the list of scab coal shipping ports somewhat late, shipped 248,487 tons of coal to foreign ports during September.

New York City got into action rather late. But it will hold its record for "business" when the October figures are announced.

Charleston, South Carolina, a much smaller port and much farther south than any other coal-exporting port, is handicapped by lack of accomodation. But "open shoppers" and others proud of strike-breaking records assert that it will surprise its critics by its total October coal-export figures.

**Not Satisfied.**

Pot-bellied profiteers, however, are never satisfied with their dividends. It is not hard to rally them to back "Commander" Baldwin when it means more money for them. They want to ship more coal. Since more ships are not available they want the United States government to come to their support.

High mine prices, high railroad freight rates, high steamship boat charges, high wages paid to scab miners, scab railroad workers and scab seamen, do not satisfy these gluttons. So they have presented an ultimatum to the United States government.

**U. S. Ships Carry Scab Coal.**

The United States government owned a large number of ships built during the war. It also got a large number of ships from Germany as part of the victors' spoils in the late "war for democracy."

The government sold some; it leased others. Several of these United States Shipping Board vessels are now in the coal-carrying trade.

The Transmarine Corporation and McCormack, Consolidated Navigation and other lines with boats flying the stars and stripes are engaged in this shipment of scab coal.

**Government Scabbing.**

The Eastern Sea, the fourth ship with the stars and stripes, to carry scab coal from Baltimore since the strike began early in May, sailed for the west coast of Italy a few days ago. Moore and McCormack, as well as other Shipping Board liners, are also on the high seas with cargoes of scab coal loaded at Philadelphia and other ports.

But this satisfies neither the coal profiteers nor the British government and its economic master, the one big union of British industry.

**Puts on Pressure.**

O. E. Weller, a Baltimore politician seeking re-election to the United States senate, from Maryland, asked the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation to prepare several of these ships for the coal trade from Baltimore.

But the answer was not reassuring. The Emergency Fleet Corporation replied that consideration must be given to grain and cotton export altho shipment of those commodities does not pay nearly as well as transportation of scab coal to give aid to the British bosses' fight.

**Fingy O'Connor for Scabbing.**

The Emergency Fleet Corporation overruled the plea of T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, that the government fit out more vessels to help transport scab coal. So influential industrial leaders are backing him up.

Sanders A. Wertheim, president of Burns' Bros., one of New York's largest coal companies, on his return from England and France the other day, demanded that the government give more ships for coal export.

His company, he says, has carried more than 150,000 tons of bituminous coal to England and France in the last two weeks. A score of boats flying the British, French and Belgian flags are now loading Burns' coal in New York City.

The Burns' company expects to ship nearly 1,000,000 tons of scab bituminous coal to England before the first of the new year to help defeat the British miners—if it can get the boats to carry it.

## Mystery Explosion in Dupont Powder Mill Kills Worker

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 20.—One men was killed and property damage was heavy when the glaze mill of the Du Pont Powder Company, located at Moosic, Pa., near here, blew up today.

George F. Brown, 36, of Minooka, Pa. the only man employed at the mill was blown to pieces. He is survived by the widow and several children.

The mill, also known as the Belin mill, was leveled by the blast. It was one of a number of isolated mills owned by the Du Pont Company. Seldom is more than one men employed in each of the producing plants.

The cause of the explosion will never be known, it was said.

## Republican Rally in Jamestown, N. Y., Is Flat Failure

By a Worker Correspondent.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Republicans held a scheduled mass meeting in the city streetcar barns here at which half of the seats were vacant. The Jamestown concert band rendered their services to go thru the town several times to draw crowds to the meeting, but met with no success.

Two small boys led the parade with placards, who, like the Republicans and democrats, did not know what they were doing.

Ogden L. Mills, republican candidate for governor of New York, painted a lovely picture of the Coolidge administration and somehow did not interest the crowd or, for some reason, did not even hold the crowd.

# MARYHILL HOAX IS HILL TRICK TO SHINE MARIE

## Railroad Magnate Plays Royalty Game

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Now that Queen Marie of Roumania has confessed, at so much per word, that her dear people miss her when she is away, and that life for the Roumanians seems less worth while in her absence, the hard-boiled staff of the state department wonder just how much of the international record of her government she hopes to obscure by her American near-vaudeville tour.

Not so long ago an American minister came home from the Roumanian capital and told how the Bratiano cabinet, backers of the royal family, had enacted its confiscatory law affecting foreign oil companies in that country. In a confidential talk with the press he gave a most convincing description of the manner in which a Roumanian cabinet official is "convinced" that a foreign corporation is entitled to something it wants. The impression given was that the Roumanian government was a blackmailing institution to which American oil companies would have to pay tribute in cold coin, slipped under the table.

**Debt Question.**

At that time, too, the Bucharest authorities were ignoring every suggestion that they pay their debt to the American treasury and to various American companies that had sold them railroad equipment and other necessaries on credit. Later they found a way to settle, but they were among the last in all Europe to be willing to pay what they could.

At that time, too, King Ferdinand and Queen Marino were worried over the revolt of the peasants in Bessarabia. Prisons were filled with suspects, many of whom were tortured or killed "in trying to escape." From this peasant uprising there developed a public among the Roumanian ruling class, which led to wholesale arrests of trade union leaders and the virtual suppression of the trade unions for a while. When at last a trade union congress was permitted to meet its first demand was the restoration of the actual right to hold meetings and carry on trade activities, since the law guaranteeing this right was ignored by the police and military.

**Jewish Persecution.**

In the background of these anxieties on the royal head is always the Jewish persecution on which Roumanian royal power is based. When the Roumanian agents who came to Washington in 1917 to beg for loans were asked whether they would modernize their attitude toward minority peoples and give citizenship to the millions of Jews in their territory, they gruffly said they would. They got the money, but the Jews did not get liberty. Anti-semitism is still a prime tenet in the faith of the royalist party in Marie's realm.

**The Maryhill Hoax.**

Americans east of the Rockies never heard of Maryhill Wash., until Queen Marie's press agents began to trumpet that name abroad. She is to dedicate a Roumanian room in a museum at Maryhill, overlooking the Columbia river. Diplomats who have looked into the matter discover with plain citizens that Maryhill means the Jim Hill estate. A son of the late railroad magnate has entered into a social-promotion arrangement with Queen Marie whereby Marie has an excuse to go to the Pacific coast while Hill's family gets into certain fashionable circles from which they have thus far been excluded. Inasmuch as young Hill is no lightweight, it may be assumed that press agents' bills will be duly paid with railroad dividends.

This Hill scheme has made the deficit-laden promoters of the Sesqui exposition in Philadelphia envious. The Philadelphia papers print advertisements for the sale of seats in the stadium when Marie will positively appear, "morning and evening." Complaint is made by fight fans that hoses at this show cost $50, as against only $25 for the late Tunney-Dempsey combat.

**Big Loag Looms.**

Meanwhile the men in Washington who know most about the Roumanian queen and her Brazilian business backers are watching for evidence of her business errand. A big loan is the favorite guess as to what she has come for. Then there is anti-Soviet propaganda to be spread as a safeguard against future American neutrality on the demand of the Soviet Union for the return of Bessarabia.

All this while the political police in the Roumanian prison towns are taking horrible revenge on the peasants and workers for their gestures toward freedom.

## "Cal" Is Opposed to Reducing Tariff as Aid in Debt Problem

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20. — President Coolidge does not believe that much can be accomplished toward the stabilisation of European trade thru the reduction of American tariff duties, the White House spokesman said today.


SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.


# New England Frame-up Gang Fights New Trial for Sacco and Vanzetti

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

MORE than half way across the continent, from Dedham, the typical New England county seat of Norfolk county, Mass., to Leavenworth, Kas., once the frontier outpost of white "civilisation" advancing into the west, the lawyers for both sides in the Sacco-Vanzetti case have wended their respective ways to get testimony to strengthen their struggles in the legal tug-of-war for the lives of those two Italian workers.

There is a kinship, however, even in this present hour, between Dedham, Mass., and Leavenworth, Kas. For Dedham, the scene of the infamous prosecution and conviction of Nick Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, is just as surely an outpost in the struggle for the abolition of wage slavery today, as is the Fort Leavenworth more then half a century ago that stood astride the developing struggle over chattel slavery in "Bleeding Kansas."

• • •

Leavenworth is now best known, however, as the location of one of the biggest of American capitalism's prisons. During the war, and long after, it caged many workers imprisoned because of their hostility to Morgan's war. It is now in the limelight again because it holds within its walls the convicted freight car thief, Joseph Morelli, chief of the Morelli gang of faraway Providence, R. I. Freight car thieves, however, are numerous over the land and no one would bother about Joe Morelli if he had not led the gang, as is charged by his fellow convict bandit, Celestino Madeiros, in committing the crime at South Braintree, Mass., April 15, 1920, that has been used in the frame-up of the United States government against the two workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, in an effort to put them to death, "to dispose of them."

• • •

Herbert B Ehrmann, an assistant of Attorney William G. Thompson, counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, was the first to go to see Joe Morelli in Leavenworth prison. Joe is in for twelve years. The interview came to nothing. The stone walls of the prison hold Morelli just as securely as he insists on holding secret any connection he had with the South Braintree crime. In his anxiety to forget, he even denied knowledge of the existence of the Rice and Hutch factory, at South Braintree, that he had been convicted of robbing. He even pretended forgetting the name of his victim.

But the forces of the prosecution didn't get much more. It sent Joseph L. Ferrari of the Massachusetts state police to visit Morelli in the Kansas prison. Morelli claims in this interview that he did not know and never has known Celestino Madeiros, that he knew nothing about the South Braintree shooting except what was in the papers, and that he did not participate in it. Asked where he was on April 15, 1920, Morelli said, according to Ferrari, that he went from his home to his lawyer's office, then to Jones' restaurant, that he bung around and then drove home.

He could not name anybody who could say they saw him in Providence on April 15.

When the federal agent, Ferrari, showed him photographs of James F. Weeks, who is supposed to have been associated with Madeiros in the Wrentham National bank robbery, said also pictures of Sacco and Vanzetti, Morelli denied ever having seen any of them.

• • •

That is Morelli clinging to life, with six years of his twelve-year-sentence yet to serve. He hopes to get out again. He certainly is not anxious to face a murder charge growing out of the South Braintree shooting. Morelli is willing to make the effort to save his own life, tho he thus acts as an ally of the United States government in taking the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

It is different with Madeiros. He is sentenced to death. The capitalist state can do no more than take his life. This alone, no doubt, caused Madeiros to come to the front to help in the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti. If Madeiros, like Morelli, had only been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment, Madeiros' lips would also have been sealed and there would have been little basis for the demand for a new trial. Perhaps the electric chair in Massachusetts would already have completed its murderous work.

• • •

The government is ever active in its efforts to make its case stand up against the assaults of the defense forces.

It secured a statement, for instance, from Pauline Gray, of Providence, R. I., that during the entire month of April, 1920, she lived at 62 Marietta street, employed as Joseph Morelli's housekeeper; that she was at home every night in April before 12 o'clock, and that Joseph Morelli was at home every night in April before 12 o'clock; that he did not leave the house any day during April until 10 o'clock in the morning. She says that she saw Joseph Morelli in the house at different hours every morning during the month of April.

The government also got Pasquale Morelli, of Providence, to swear that he saw his brother, Joseph, almost hourly every day from June, 1919, until May, 1920.

• • •

Both of these declarations, by the housekeeper, Pauline Gray, and the brother, Pasquale Morelli, are so manifestly untrue that no one, not even a capitalist judge, could believe them.

But Judge Webster Thayer, who has it in his power to grant or refuse a new trial, can use even these affidavits to bolster up his refusal to grant a new trial.

• • •

It is, therefore, of the greatest importance, to impress upon the workers of America, and of the world, that the Sacco-Vanzetti case has not yet been turned into a victory for labor. It is merely entering another crucial stage. It is also not sufficient, merely to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair. The attack on the capitalist government, that seeks so strenuously even now to carry out its frame-up, must be so aggressive that even the agents of this governmental tyranny will hesitate in the future to attack militant workers.

• • •

Tomorrow: The role of Senator Butler, multi-millionaire textile mill owner, in the attack on Sacco and Vanzetti.

# SERVANT ARMY IS TRAINED TO WAIT ON QUEEN MARIE

**Federated Press.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—American workers of many ranks are being marshalled into line for the minute service of Queen Marie, whose Roumanian government fiercely fights workers' efforts to organize. Already marine workers on the Leviathan, operated for the Emergency Fleet Corporation by the United States Lines, have been pressed into special service of the queen. A special protecting body of soldiers and sailors participates in the welcome by city and state governments of New York.

**Everything Special.**

Special police—secret service men—hotel detectives disguised as bell hops, waiters and what nots; special housekeeper aided by a dozen chambermaids; special elevator attendant, special telephone operator, special waiters, chafs (one at $35,000 a year) and the hotel's chief bell hop for the queen's special messenger.

Railroad workers carefully selected to run special trains carrying the royal bodies to Washington for federal welcome and on the extensive tour planned. Building trades workers wrecking old suites and fitting up new ones for the queen's party of 22. Garment workers rushing to duplicate the fashionable frocks the titled personages bring from Paris. Salesgirls striving with impatient society women who want copies of gowns and costumes and accessories worn by the queen and her daughter.

**What of Persecutions?**

Printing trades' workers setting up and running off the widespread advertisement of all but the queen's most intimate moves. How much news of the military courts sentencing workers to death or years of imprisonment in Roumania? No trial by jury in workers' cases, not free speech or free assemblage, hastings and torture by the military, 189 prisoners in one martial court sentenced to 711 years' total. The military council of Klausenburg imprisoning workers under 20 years for trying to organize labor. Roumanian farm workers oppressed and arrested like the industrial workers.

General Avarscu, premier saying: "Every attempt to disturb public order by whatever means or in whatever way will be suppressed not only with extreme energy, but mercilessly." And to organize a labor union might be "to disturb public order."

## Bandits Stage Fur Raid on Shop Here; Escape With $15,000

Three bandits Tuesday held up three women patrons and the district manager of the Uptown Fur Shop in the heart of the Wilson Ave. business district, and escaped with furs valued at $15,000.

*The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.*

# BRITISH TRADE SLUMP SHOWING STRIKE EFFECT

## Coal, Cotton and Iron Exports Hit Hard

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 20.—British exports fell off $68,250,000 in September, compared to September, 1925, according to the board of trade announcement.

Coal exports fell most, textile cotton exports next and iron and steel third, while re-exports fell about $12,000,000.

There were declines in imports of food, drink, tobacco, grain and meat, while raw material imports rose about $10,000,000 and manufactured articles by about $18,000,000.

Coal imports were, from almost nothing a year ago, increased to 2,320,000 tons in July this year, 2,970,442 tons in August, and 3,940,886 tons in September.

The nine months total foreign trade turnover was 163,000,000 pounds sterling below the corresponding period in the preceding two years.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.


*THIS PLAY*

Has Never Been Shown Before in Chicago!

*"The Adding Machine"*

Adventures of a White-Collar Slave on Earth—In Heaven—In Hell!

Presented by the STUDIO PLAYERS AT The DAILY WORKER THEATRE PERFORMANCE

BANQUET and DANCE

*SUNDAY*

OCTOBER 24th, 1926

AT

DOUGLAS PARK AUDITORIUM

3202 S. Ogden Ave. (At. Kedzie)

"The Adding Machine"

At 4 P. M. — Admission 50 CENTS

BANQUET - - - at 7 P. M.

DANCE - - - - at 9 P. M.

Tickets at The DAILY WORKER 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Workers' Bookstore 19 S. Lincoln St.

Call: Seeley 3563

# MONARCHISTS OF GERMANY TRYING KAISER RETURN

## Treason to Republic Rife in Government

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—Prussia's grant of property and enormous compensation to the kaiser's family has aroused Republican sentiment all over Germany, and other signs of monarchism are being exposed daily. It is discovered that under German law the kaiser will no longer be barred from Germany after July 1 next.

Government Aids Royalists.

A boycott is being started against the postage stamp bearing the portrait of Frederick the Great. Why the government, supposedly republican, should have used this picture, which is used habitually by the monarchists in propaganda, is not explained.

Von Hindenburg, the president of a republic, visited the funeral of General von Heeringen last week dressed in full regalia and colors of the old empire, while he sat next to Prince Oscar, the kaiser's son. Oscar recently delivered a speech at a Nuremburg royalist celebration attacking the republic.

Princess a Thief.

The former crown princess, Cecilia, is also accused of having stolen a Hohbeme picture with 300,000 marks from one of the old royal residences of Potsdam. The picture was the property of the Prussian government, but was sold by Cecilie to a wine dealer for 3,000 marks.

## Little Red Box of Secret Documents Enters Klan Case

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 19.—A little red box, said to contain some of D. C. Stephenson's "secret" documents, has been taken into the Marion county grand jury room.

Shortly after Miss Mildred Meade, pretty former stenographer of the ex-grand dragon, appeared before the grand jury probing alleged political corruption in Indiana, she left the grand jury room in the company of Prosecuting Attorney William H. Remy.

The pair went to the Indiana National Bank and returned in a few minutes with a red safety deposit box said to have belonged to Stephenson.

## Mexico to Enact Bill for Old Age Pensions

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20.— Mexico's widely heralded labor bill, vitally affecting the interests of all employers in the republic, will be taken up by the senate next week and will be enacted promptly, providing old age pensions largely at the expense of the employers.

Senator Salcedo's declaration is regarded as assuring early enactment of the law, since he speaks both as chairman of the labor committee and as one of the leaders in the Labor Party.

The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.

# PORTO RICAN WORKERS TRAPPED INTO ARIZONA COTTON GROWERS' HANDS BY LABOR OFFICIAL'S AID

By J. NEVARES SAGER.

(Secretary Porto Rican Section, All-American Anti-Imperialist League.)

SAN JUAN, P. R. (By Mail).—Regarding the Porto Rican workers stranded in Phoenix, Arizona, after finding that the Cotton Growers' Association had misrepresented wages and conditions under which they left their homes to go to Arizona, Santiago Iglesias is quoted from Washington as saying that the U. S. Department of Labor cannot stop immigrants.

The Free Federation of Workmen, completely controlled by an A. F. of L. officialdom headed by Santiago Iglesias, did nothing whatever beforehand to warn these workers of the fraud or expose the cotton growers' trick, altho it was known.

Fake Radical Helped Fraud.

One of these officials, who is fond of parading as a leftist and radical, Lino Padron Rivera, gave his public endorsement of the project. Now, because of pressure from workers here and in Arizona, Iglesias is beginning to admit things, and his tool, Rafael Alonso, is forced to cable inquiries to Washington.

Porto Rican Workers Trapped.

The Porto Rican section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League is the only organization which has beforehand exposed this emigration fraud and warned the workers it could reach against it.

But there is another interesting point.

Wanted More Backward Workers.

Shortly after the Porto Rican workers left their native isle under the impression that they were superfluous population in their country, all Porto Rico was aroused with indignation by the discovery that the Guanica Central, the largest sugar mill in Porto Rico, is preparing to bring in negro workers from the Virgin Islands who have not as yet grasped the idea of labor organization as have the Porto Rican workers.

## Aimee's Trial Still on While Kenneth Is Among the Missing

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 20.—Miss Bernice Morris, secretary to R. A. McKinley, a blind attorney who was alleged to have negotiated with Mrs. Aimee Semple McPherson to find a man and woman to pose as her kidnapers, today emphatically stated that her statements furnished to the district attorney's office were not made under duress.

Miss Morris occupied the witness stand practically all day yesterday. She testified that Mrs. McPherson offered her $500 if she would carry on plans of McKinley after the latter had been killed in an automobile accident.

The witness also said that Mrs. McPherson had offered $1,500 if McKinley could find a shack similar to the one that she said she had been held captive in.

Kenneth Missing.

Kenneth Ormiston, the radio operator who got Aimee into most of this trouble, the with Aimee's consent, is still at large.

There are still some people in Los Angeles, crazy for salvation, who believe that Aimee is a second coming.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## AMERICAN CAPITALISTS INVEST THREE BILLION IN CANADIAN INDUSTRY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

QUEBEC, Oct. 20.—American capitalists have invested more then $2,500,000,000 in Canadian industry, E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, told the convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America at its concluding session of the annual convention here.

American investments represent 55 per cent of the total foreign investments in Canada, he declared with great pride, declaring that thirteen years ago, the United States money man had only 17 per cent.

Beatty glowed when he told the bankers of the great profits made by his railroad. He said that its gross earnings had increased from $29,000,000 in 1899 to $183,000,000 in 1926, and its net earnings had increased from $12,000,000 to $40,000,000.

# K. OF C. FOMENTED MEXICAN REVOLT SOLONS CHARGE

## Evidence Shows Plotting of U. S. Catholics

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20.—That the revolt of the Yaqui Indians in Sonora was founded by de la Huerta, former president, Peltz Diaz, son of the late President Diaz, the Catholic bishop of Sonora, with the aid of the American Knights of Columbus was the charge made in congress by Deputy Gonzalo Santos.

Is Authentic.

Many influential members of congress vouched for the authenticity of the charges, declaring that they have evidence to show that the K. of C. raised $4,000,000 to aid in attempting to overthrow the Calles government.

Certain oil interests aided the organization in raising the money, it was charged, being particularly interested in having the part in the constitution affecting oil ownership changed

Will Wipe Out Reaction.

Senator Santo declared that if the groups mentioned provoked a new revolution, the old revolutionists who fought for their ideals would rise again and wipe them out. "The homes of the reactionaries will be crapeless," he said, "because there will be none left to attend to the crape hanging. We intend to wipe them all out."

# Who Is Secretary of State Kellogg?

(Continued from page 1)

aire, Kellogg voted to seat Newberry.

Kellogg brought to the senate the experience gained in cases involving the Standard Oil Company, the Harriman railroads and the United States Steel corporation.

In the settlement of the world war, Kellogg declared his belief in the imperialist league of nations.

When the workers and farmers of Minnesota, therefore, turned Kellogg into the street, his Wall Street friends came to his protection and sent him to London as ambassador to the court of St. James.

It was after an education received, close to the reigning dynasties of Europe that remained after the world war, that Kellogg returned to the United States and became secretary of state in Coolidge's cabinet. So loyal has he been in service rendered the predatory interests that he has become known, for instance, as "Standard Oil" Kellogg because of support given Rockefeller aggressions in the Near East and elsewhere over the globe.

During his regime the gates of the United States have been thrown open to every parasite royal nincompoop in Europe that chose to come this way. The Prince of Wales, the Swedish prince and others of their ilk, and now the Queen of Rournania, most revolting of them all, gets the homage of the American toe-kissing plutocracy.

The gates have been thrown open to them all. The doors of the dollar-worshipping United States have been closed in the faces of the wife of Michael Kalinin, the president of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, who wanted to come here two years ago on behalf of the children of Soviet Russia; of Shapurji Saklatvala, the Communist member of the British parliament, excluded last year, and more recently Katherine Karolyi, wife of Michael Karolyi former president of the Hungarian republic, who gave way to the short-lived Hungarian Soviet Republic. Proceedings were also instituted against Mary McSwiney when she came to this country to launch her attack on British rule in Ireland. All these have suffered under the Kellogg ban.

This is the same Kellogg who waits for an opportunity to strike another blow, on behalf of American imperialism, against Mexico, across the Rio Grande, and who holds the club of dollar diplomacy over the financial colonies of the United States in Latin and South America.

This is the Kellogg who admits to the United States, Countess Vera Cathcart, British honor guest at the "brotherhood of wine party" given by Earl Carroll at his New York theater, with one of his chorus girls as an undraped offering to give joy and delight to those present.

It is thru Secretary of State Kellogg, scavenger for the worst dregs of the disappearing European aristocracy, who has ordered the postal department to proceed against The DAILY WORKER. Let him proceed. The DAILY WORKER is ready for him and promises him the worst of it before the masses of America's workers and farmers.

# STILL SEARCH FOR B. OF L. E. BANK SWINDLER

## Brotherhood Officers' Bail Raised

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSB'RGH, Oct. 20.—The search for Charles E. Knepp, missing bond salesmen and central figure in the Brotherhood Savings and Trust Company swindle, was extended today to Maryland.

The bond salesman is known to have left Pittsburgh immediately after getting possession of a bag containing $320,000 turned over to him by R. A. McCready, president of the labor bank, with the understanding that Knepp would take the bonds to McCready's office at once.

$50,000 Bond.

McCready, who with two other bank officials, was arrested as soon as it was learned that $102,000 of the $320,000 in the missing bag belonged to the bank, has posted $50,000 additional bond on embezzlement charges, filed late yesterday by the state banking department, which has charge of the bank's affairs.

Similar charges were filed against John L. Nelson, treasurer, and William Kelly, vice-president of the bank, who are in jail in default of heavy bond. Frank Guimario, alleged associate of Knepp, also is being held.

Counsel for the bank officials, in an effort to reduce bail, petitioned Judge Ambrose Reid in common pleas court for a writ of habeas corpus. A hearing on the petition will be held today

Ford Road Has Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The access not railway operating income of the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad, owned by Henry Ford, will be the subject of a hearing before the interstate commerce commission on January 3, it was announced today.

# USE OF LABEL ON GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE IS FORGERY, NO UNION CONDITIONS EXIST IN INDUSTRY

Use of the union label on furniture products made in Grand Rapids, Michigan, is forgery, the Grand Rapids district council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, warns all unions in the United States in a circular letter just issued. The council asks that if any Grand Rapids furniture bears the label, such forgery be brought to the attention of the council.

The letter follows:

* * *

To the District Councils of U. B. of C. and J. of America.

Greetings:—As you know, Grand Rapids is the furniture city of the United States and Canada. We have been informed that some of our products are sold all over the country carrying the union label and if this is so, it is a forgery. In fact, neither furniture, interior woodwork, showcases, school seats, nor refrigerators made in Grand Rapids should carry a union label as union conditions do not exist in any of our shops.

We are having a hard fight to exist, but we are doing our best to organize our workers, both carpenters and millmen. Will you assist us by asking for the label on furniture, interior material and everything that is made and used by the U. B. of C. and J. and communicate with your trade and labor council as to the delegates may take it to their locals, and kindly notify us if the union label is found on any Grand Rapids furniture.

Help us and in so doing you are helping our brotherhood and yourselves.

Hoping you will co-operate with us in this respect, we are,

Fraternally yours,
Grand Rapids District Council,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.
C. Hansen, Secretary,
861 First St., N. W.

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.*

## KUOMINTANG DECLARES ITS FOREIGN POLICY; TO UNIFY THE NATION

PEKING, Sept. 28—(By Mail)—The kuomintang party has published a manifesto concerning its national policy which declares that the party will use all means in its power to bring peace and unity to the country. This, however, can only be brought about after a victorious conclusion of the northern expedition of the Canton troops.

The kuomintang regards the calling of the national assembly as the basis for transformation of the country. A transitional period is, however, necessary in which the masses must learn their national duties.

## Gary Nucleus Plans Daily Worker Drive Affair October 31

GARY, Indiana, Oct. 20.—An affair to raise funds for the KEEP THE DAILY WORKER campaign of the Gary nucleus is planned for October 31. It will be held at the hall at 215 West Eighteenth street. A committee is appointed and is working on plans for the evening.

The first issue of the Gary Living Newspaper will appear, under the auspices of the Gary Workers Correspondence School that is being organized.

# NEW BEDFORD MILL WORKERS CALL STRIKE

## Fight Wage Cuts And Owners' Despotism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 20.—Workers of the Dartmouth mill, New Bedford, are ordered to strike to fight for maintenance of the wage and working condition standards prevailing in this mill city. The New Bedford Textile Council voted the walkout of all Dartmouth workers. Normally the mill employs 2,000, but has been running with less.

The emergency board of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, an independent union in control of New Bedford mill unionists, approves the strike and other organizations involved and associated with the A. F. T. O. in the Federated Textile Unions of America are expected to follow suit.

Dartmouth weavers have long complained of the fining system, cutting of weaving prices and arbitrary treatment of workers by subordinate mill officials. Loom fixers complain that general standards are not kept up. Dartmouth's last strike was in 1920 and was chiefly on boardmen's grievances. Engineers and firemen at the mill struck in 1919. The loom fixers' fight became citywide. The other strikes at this mill were in 1912, over fining, and 1906 on mopping

Two Workers Badly Burned.

COLDWATER, Mich., Oct. 20.—Two men were so badly burned they are not expected to recover and two locomotives and several freight cars were destroyed in a fire following a collision in the local railroad yards today.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

# ---Weekly International Review---

## *Wall Street and the Franco-German Pact*

One of the most important developments since the inauguration of the Dawes plan—the Franco-German combination—has deeply stirred the financial lords of the United States. A frantic London dispatch to the Chicago Tribune said: "It is almost openly admitted here that the Franco-German pact is the first step toward an organized revolt against the financial hegemony of New York and London."

The New York Times indicated editorially that the proposal to have Germany set the financial house of France in order by floating part of the German railway securities, amounting to $500,000,000, meant ultimately that the loan would have to be raised in the United States; and a news headline blared that New York bankers "Do Not Believe $500,000,000 Issue of Railway Securities Can Be Absorbed."

Nevertheless, the steps taken following the Thoiry conversations of Briand and Stresemann have clearly indicated the growing consolidation of the opposition by European bankers and industrials to the persistent and increasing American financial hegemony.

And Wall Street realizes the significance of this development also. It is known that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, upon his return to Washington from his European trip, spoke to Coolidge upon the basis of this development and secured virtual agreement against permitting any part of the German railways securities to be floated in the United States for the purpose of stabilizing the franc, at least until France had agreed to ratify the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement.

Poincare, whose differences with Briand on the relations of France to Germany have been all but public, is, beyond a doubt, playing the game for more cards than that of Wall Street. His proposal is to ratify the debt funding arrangement, without any change in the text, but with the addition of a preamble which amounts to a reservation. Poincare desires to include somewhere a proviso for French payments to the United States in accordance with German payments to France, or else a less thin point to the decision of the chamber and have them adopt or reject the pact.

Such a reservation would be meaningless if the Germans were enabled to raise the $500,000,000 to rehabilitate French finances, and to secure for France the possibility of regular payments to Wall Street, and co-operation with Germany on the basis of equality instead of Dawes-vassalage to the United States.

That is why the question of a Franco-German alliance is so intimately bound up with the questions of America's financial and political relations with both Germany and France. This situation illuminates the sharp opposition in financial (and governmental) circles in this country to the floatation at the two billion marks loan on German railway securities. It is surely the cream of the jest to find the despised and downtrodden Germany, brutally occupied by Poincare's France in 1923, now offering to take the place of the rich and rapacious Uncle Sam as the good Samaritan that brings health and order to the decrepit finances of France and Belgium!

Irrespective of the outcome of this immediate struggle over the German securities, the line of development becomes increasingly clear. The Communist prediction concerning the Dawes plan is materializing in every respect: The stabilization in Germany is being accomplished at the expense of the working class (three millions unemployed and five million working part time); America has stabilized Germany, only to find in the revived Reich a living rival, the intensity of the conflict between debtor nations of Europe and the creditor Wall Street has been sharpened, and becomes constantly more insoluble within the framework of imperialist society. American financial penetration into Europe is being met with an ever-broader united opposition and there are clear indications that to show this, its stranglehold upon European industry and finance is being slowly but very consciously and appreciably loosened.

The ridiculing and besmirching of all things American, from tourists to toys, in Europe, especially in France, is a manifestation of the far profounder economic changes that have taken place in the last couple of years and which are proceeding with hastened tempo at this very moment.

## *Renwed Anglo-Italian Co-operation*

It is clear that the basis for Anglo-Italian co-operation worked out by Chamberlain and Mussolini at Rapallo, which resulted in the division of Abyssinia between the two powers and the sharpening of Italy's demands in the Mediterranean, was interrupted only temporarily by the support Mussolini gave to Spain's Tangiers proposal—an act which aroused the swift and unmistakable opposition of British imperialism.

The recent visit of Chamberlain to Mussolini, aboard the English yacht Dolphin, enthusiastically greeted by the imperialist press of both countries, followed significantly after the conversations of Briand and Stresemann at Thoiry. It was acclaimed in both countries as the achievement of an Anglo-Italian entente, a joy which found its counterpart in the alarmed observations made by the French and German press.

The Anglo-Italian rapprochement is Britain's reply to the Franco-German steel trust and the conversations at Thoiry. The sharpening of the antagonisms between Britain and France happen to fall in quite well with Mussolini's lack of love for his nearest neighbor. Nor does the growing enmity between Germany and England fail to jibe with Mussolini's tyrannical rule over southern Tyrol.

The recurring of alliances—economic and political—which have characterized the developments in Europe for the last period are strongly reminiscent of the years immediately preceding August, 1914.

The events preceding and following the Chamberlain-Mussolini conversations up to the moment have been:

(1) The virtual organization of an all-European steel trust thru the recently formed alliance of France-Germany-Luxemburg-Belgium and the more recently formed Central European steel trust, also dominated by Germany, by means of the controlling interests held by the West German steel trust over the Alpine Mining Company, which in turn dominates the Austrian industry. The trust is all-European only in the sense that all of the steel industry, with the exception of the Italian and the British (of course, also, the steel trust of the Soviet Union) is included. The exceptions are highly significant. Italy and Britain will enter the bloc only when competition becomes too sharp, or for the purpose of forming a united front against the omnipresent American steel trust. (The market price for German iron and steel has just taken a swift jump upwards.)

(2) The dramatic appearance of Mussolini on the Chinese scene with the demand for the broadening of Italian influence in the provinces of Shensi and Kansu, the territory approximately between the Humboldt and Great Khinghan mountains, west of and equidistant from Peking and Hankow. This land is very rich in minerals, one of Italy's great weaknesses, a lack (of coal, in particular) which has obliged her to adopt first Germany's, then France's and now England's patronage. This demand of Mussolini in China comes significantly on the eve of the determination of Great Britain to intervene with armed forces in China to prevent the ultimate victory of the nationalist troops who are already marching on Shanghai.

## *Italian Intrigues*

The race for the honor of the Grand Double Cross is undoubtedly finding Italy well towards the fore. While it is conducting the most friendly negotiations with England, and Mussolini swears undying fealty to Britania against French, Germans and the Soviet Union, Italy continues to play its very little game. First, after jointly committing a piece of grand larceny in the division of Abyssinia, Italy incited Spain to make demands for Tangiers, twisting the tail of the British lion with a vengeance, for Tangiers menaces Gibraltar, which dominates the western end of the road to India and China for Britain.

Now, at the same time that the two prime ministers are so cordially and confidentially discussing international affairs and prospects for amity on a yacht in the Ligurian sea, it is announced that Mussolini has consended a pact between Italy and Yemen, a south Arabian principality. Yemen (in Asia) controls, from the northeast, the eastern tail of the British route to India, i. e. the Strait of Bab el Mandab, between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden: the Italian colony of Eritea (in Africa) controls the strait from the southwest. Also the pact will oppose such a step, which will mean a virtual re-establishment of Germany's former eastern frontier.

In return for this Germany will undoubtedly support the bandit aims of Pilsudski against the Soviet Union and Lithuania. It is not without basis that the Lithuanian envoy of Paris, Klimas, says "that the rumors of an exchange of Danzig for Memel have ceased to be mere rumors." Such a proposal had already been made months before by the prophet of Franco-German co-operation, Arnold Rechberg, a German industrialist. A number of incidents give weight to this impending event:

The veto of Germany to grant Poland a semi-permanent seat in the league of nations' council.

The negotiations for a German-Polish trade treaty and the general flirtations between Stresemann and Pilsudski.

The redisposition of Polish troops, the lengthening of the armed forces in Vilna, military preparations of Poland on the Lithuanian border, and the intensification of Polish complaints to Lithuania, indicate that the attack of the bandit Polish itinerant Zeligowski on Vilna a few years ago may soon be repeated in an attack by Pilsudski on Memel, this time with active German support.

The Polish press continues to make rabid attacks on the Soviet Union, and a series of treaty recently signed, which, under the treaties of the imperialist powers, is intended for the securing of peace and co-operation in the Baltic. In the meantime, the intensification is not such as will result in increase the feeling of security of the Polish bluesterer and sword-rattler, Pilsudski.

## *The Riff Fights On!*

That all is not as quiet in Morocco as the censors would have believe is indicated by the [illegible] which has just managed to seep thru the censor. The Capas column has [illegible] and the Spanish troops are [illegible] the Chechaouen. Provisions [illegible] Morocco are [illegible] perturbed and are consid[illegible] action to take in collaboration [illegible] the Spanish, who have already [illegible] the territory of Beni Ahmed. It is apparent that the Riff [illegible] are in constant revolt against French and Spanish imperialism. The [illegible] the surrender of Abd-[illegible] limited only in a temporary [illegible] hostilities. A few weeks ago [illegible] reported that a new chieftain had been chosen to replace Abdel Krim. Reports from northwest Africa indicate that numerous tribes hitherto said to be passive or pacifistic, have once more joined the standard of revolt.

— Max Shachtman.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## PARTY ENTERS STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

Number of states nominations have been by petition while in others the campaign is still in progress for the (Communist) Party candidates, the following tickets are definitely filed:

### Michigan.

The following candidates will appear upon the ballot in the Fall election to be held Tuesday, Nov. 2:
For Governor—William Reynolds, Detroit.
For Congressman, 1st Dist., Harry Kishinoe, Detroit.
For Congressman, 9th Dist., Daniel C. Holder, Detroit.
For Congressman, 10th District, William Hollenbeck, Detroit.
For Secretary of State, Sarah Victor.
For State Treasurer, Arnold Zeigler.
For Attorney General, Cyril Lambkin.
For Auditor General, Oliver M. Fritz.

### Pennsylvania.

The following were " the candidates nominated:
For Governor, Bertram D. Wolfe.
For Lieutenant-Governor, Porfirio Miles.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jendrick.
For United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
For State Legislature, 1st district, Ernest Rice and Anna Weissman.
For Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Paranenko.

For Congress.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Sam Kendra and Igor Bertle.
Ninth District, William P. Mikedas.
Thirty-fourth District, Sam Shara.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

For Governor, William Dietrich.
For United States Senator, James A. Ayers.
For Secretary of State, Nelson Dunning.
For State Treasurer, Leonard Ferschler.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.
For State Auditor, O. McSwain.

### Massachusetts.

For Governor, Lewis Marks.
For Lieut. Governor, Albert Oddis.
For U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam.
For Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer.
For Auditor, Emma F. Hutchins.
For Attorney General, Max Lerner.
For Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.

### Ohio.

For Canton, Stark County
For State Senator, 21st District, Carl Guttman.
For State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Pishker.

* * *

## FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

### OHIO

**Allen County**

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Fifth District, Representative to the General Assembly, Carbin N. Shook.
Sheriff, S. McKeraner. County Auditor, C. S. Thompkins. County Commissioner, Karl W. Fray. County Treasurer, Ross Clay. County Recorder, L. L. Hoffman. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Shook. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

**WASHINGTON**

J. L. Fraaman, candidate for United States Senator of the Farmer-Labor Party.

* * *

## PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

### Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.
Fred Hennemann, for congressman from 7th congressional district.
Bertha Hellenstein, congresswoman for 8th congressional district.
Elizabeth Gribbs, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

### New York.

For Governor, Benjamin Gitlow, Lieutenant-Governor, Franklin P. Brill, Attorney General, Arthur B. Lapin. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

(Manhattan)

Assembly, 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly, 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly, 17th District, Julius Gerber. Assembly, 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress, 13th District, Charles Humbelin. Congress, 16th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress, 19th District, William Allan Nielson. Senate, 10th District, Elmer T. Allison.

(Bronx)

Assembly, 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly, 4th District, Isidore Steinzor. Assembly, 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly, 7th District, Joseph Bernabeck. Congress, 23rd District, Solomon J. Oisin.

(Brooklyn)

Assembly, 9th District, George Primoff. Assembly, 23rd District, Phillip Werbin. Congress, 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate, 7th District, Morris Langer.

### Connecticut.

For Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Mary Markos. Comptroller, Lena Gombos. Secretary of State, Jane Fuhrman. Treasurer, H. Wolfson.

## Rathenberg, Engdahl to Speak at Chicago Election Meet, Oct. 26

C. H. Rathenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, and J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States senator in Illinois, will speak on the present election campaign at the Northwest Hall, 2402 W. North avenue, Tuesday, October 26, at 8 p. m.

Rathenberg's talk will be a challenge to Coolidge's capitalist program and at the same time an outline of what a workers' and farmers' government could do for the workers and farmers of America.

Rathenberg is a member of the executive committee of the Communist International. Engdahl is editor of The DAILY WORKER.

## Organizer Amter to Speak in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 20.—I. Amter, organizer of District 6, will speak here on October 24 at the Labor Temple, 1216 Walnut street, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The subject of his speech will be "Can the Capitalist Parties Offer the Workers Anything in the Present Election."

* * *

*Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.*

## W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

### C. E. Ruthenberg

General Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, is starting off his big election campaign tour with a meeting at Buffalo on October 24. The meeting will be held at Workers' Hall, 36 West Huron street. Comrade Ruthenberg will speak on: "What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Will Do For the Workers and Farmers."

The tour will touch the largest and most important cities of the eastern part of the country and the readers of The DAILY WORKER should make a note of the time and place of the meeting in their town and be sure to come to the meeting themselves and bring their fellow workers. The complete tour follows:

Wednesday, Oct. 20, New York City, Workers (Communist) Party membership meeting, Webster Hall 119 E. 11th st., 8 p. m.

Thursday, October 21, Philadelphia, Pa., New Traymore Hall, Franklin and Columbia ave., 8 p. m.

Friday, Oct. 22, Baltimore, Md., Conservatory Hall, 1027 Baltimore St., 8 p. m.

Saturday, October 23, Pittsburgh, Pa., N. S. Carnegie Music Hall, Federal and Ohio Sts., 8 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 24, Cleveland, Ohio, Insurance Center Bldg., Hall A, 748 East 11th street.

to be announced later.

Monday, Oct. 25, Toledo, Ohio, Yosta Hall, Grant Hotel, 714 Jefferson, 8 p. m.

Tuesday, Oct. 26, Chicago, Ill., Northwest Hall, cor. North and Western Ave.

Wednesday, Oct. 27, Detroit, Mich., House of the Masses, 2301 Grelder st., 8 p. m.

Friday, Oct. 31, St. Paul, Labor Temple, 416 North Franklin street, 8 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 31, Minneapolis, Moose Hall, 19 South Fourth street, 8 p. m.

Inform your shopmates, neighbors, and friends about these meetings. Bring them to the meeting to hear a presentation of the issues of the election campaign from the standpoint of labor.

* * *

## Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who has just completed a tour in Ohio, will cover a number of cities in Minnesota and Michigan this October in connection with the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Grecht will speak on: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?" Her tour follows:

Minneapolis, Minn., Wednesday, Oct. 19, Finnish Hall.
Chisholm, Minn., Thursday, Oct. 31, Karis Hall.
Virginia, Minn., Friday, Oct. 32, Superior, Wis., Saturday, Oct. 33, Workers' Hall.
Duluth, Minn., Sunday, Oct. 24, Workers' Hall.
Ironwood, Mich., Monday, Oct. 25, Finnish Hall.
Hancock, Mich., Tuesday, Oct. 26, Kansanoksa Hall.
Ishpeming, Mich., Wednesday, Oct. 27, Finn. Soc. Hall.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Saturday, Oct. 30, Muskegon, Mich., Sunday, Oct. 31.

## H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, is now engaged in an election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?"

The rest of his tour follows:

CHARLEROI, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 20, Italian Hall, cor. 2nd and Lockout.
BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 21, 7.30 p. m. Union Hall.
EAST PITTSBURG, Pa., Sat., Oct. 23, NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 26.
NEW KENSINGTON, Thurs., Oct. 28, 7.30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 14th St. and 4th Ave.
HARMONVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 28, Oct. 30, Union Hall.
NEW CASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 30, 8 p. m., Knights of Malta Hall.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 30, 8 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 55 Miller St.

## Splendid Program Is Arranged for the Il Lavoratore Affair

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—A fine program has been arranged by the New York Italian comrades, for the affair that is taking place on Saturday night, October 23, at the New Harlem Casino, 116th street and Lenox avenue, under the auspices of Il Lavoratore.

The committee has engaged a well-known Russian singer, Miss Celia Schactman, Miss Schactman, who has given various successful concerts in the city, has been praised by those who have had the opportunity to enjoy the clearness and power of her voice, which is enhanced and colored by the peculiar passion and sentiment which is possessed by most of the Russian artists.

Besides, another number of special attraction is on the program. Young Comrade Sara Nemser is going to play a few pieces on her violin. We remember Sara Nemser when she played at the Italian affair for Il Lavoratore of last March, and we cannot forget the fine impression we had of her on that occasion.

Other numbers in Italian will be on the program and the committee has promised a few surprises which will certainly enliven the atmosphere.

Comrade Greco's orchestra will play the most modern music, and those who coma can dance and dance. They can dance until 5 o'clock, after midnight, if they wish to.

Well, how could one afford missing this occasion to enjoy yourself among the most cosmopolitan and ravolutionary crowd which will gather numerously at the Harlem Casino the evening of Oct. 23?

## District Members in Philadelphia to Try to 'Go Over the Top'

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20: — The Philadelphia district of the Workers (Communist) Party is on the job and is mobilizing all its forces to the call to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. The members have resolved to oversubscribe their quota of $2,000.

In the epsel which has been issued by the district executive committee, Comrade Alex Ball, acting district organiser, says:

"The numerous campaigns which the party has undertaken for a labor party, for the organization of the unorganized, for saving the miners' union, for recognition of the Soviet Union, for the protection of the foreign-born workers, for winning the millions of Negro workers for the labor movement, for building a mass Communist Party—all of these campaigns would collapse and the movement be set back for years if we could not keep The DAILY WORKER.

"Every member is expected to raise the amount of $5 Special meetings on the subject are being called. Special committees are being created in all the party nuclei to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. The Philadelphia comrades, moreover, are combining the campaign to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER with the campaign to bring new members into the Workers (Communist) Party. Quite a few workers have joined in this district in the last few months."

## Can Still Join Discussion Group on Class Struggle

On Wednesday nights a class in the A B C of the class struggle holds its sessions at 19 S. Lincoln street. Already two interesting sessions have taken place, where a discussion occurred on the economic basis of capitalism.

The course will concern itself with imperialism, the allies of the proletarian and with the dictatorship of the proletariat. But in addition to this the course will take up the practical phases of party work in other working class organizations.

The course is aimed particularly for members of the Workers' Party who have joined the party during the past year. Comrade Simons is the instructor.

Enrollment of interested workers will still be accepted until Wednesday, October 25.

## Will Stage Masque Ball in Allentown For Daily Worker

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 20.—An international Press masque ball will be held here on Saturday, October 23, at the Hungarian Home Association hall, 520 Union street, to aid in the campaign to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER and to aid the other language daily papers.

All readers of The DAILY WORKER in Allentown, Bethlehem and Northampton are invited to this affair. There will be beautiful prizes for the best dressed masqueraders and plenty of eats and good music.

*Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?*

# The Drive

## For $50,000 to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

**Total Including October 16—$7,673.72**

CALIFORNIA—
J. L. Crego, Los Angeles ..... 1.50
Mrs. F. Kramer, Los Angeles ..... 2.00
Mrs. Rigg, Los Angeles ..... 2.00
Morris Becker, Monrovia ..... 2.00
Cyril Conboy, San Diego ..... 2.00
Nucleus 90, San Francisco ..... 1.00
W. Clark, San Francisco ..... 1.00
G. Dewing, San Francisco ..... 1.00
A. J. Zillman, San Francisco ..... 1.00
CONNECTICUT—
Hartford Local Workers Party ... 25.00
ILLINOIS—
Alex Gauld, Nakomis ..... 10.00
IOWA—
Andrew Young, O'Fallon ..... 2.50
Andrew Young, O'Fallon ..... 2.50
IOWA—
F. R. Matkowski, Mason City ... 4.00
MASSACHUSETTS—
M. Maricus, Alston ..... 4.00
M. Wartil, Ashburnham ..... 5.00
Proceeds of conference, Boston ... 2.50
P. Anston, Boston ..... 2.00
Wm. Kent, Boston ..... 5.00
Pasaman, Boston ..... 5.00
Charles Bond, Boston ..... 10.00
Hedrich, Boston ..... 5.00
Konovel, Boston ..... 5.00
Karvis, Boston ..... 5.00
E. Kruhmina, Boston ..... 1.00
Lorch, Boston ..... 5.00
I. Oscilin, Boston ..... 3.00
H. Kalmanian, Boston ..... 5.00
Prodannik, Boston ..... 5.00
Max Arthur, Boston ..... 5.00
J. Sanerth, Boston ..... 1.00
Wm. Adler, Boston ..... 2.00
G. Tuchalski, Boston ..... 5.00
M. Tartarian, Boston ..... 5.00
Yelimchuk, Boston ..... .50
Nucleus 3, Brighton ..... 5.00
Oddis, Brockton ..... 5.00
J. Lucas, Cambridge ..... 5.00
Caseres, Revere ..... 5.00
Yakalina, South Boston ..... 5.00
MICHIGAN—
Workingshaer, Detroit ..... 20.00
Bolin, Detroit ..... 5.00
Bortovich, Detroit ..... 5.00
Nick Lentz, Detroit ..... 5.00
R. Pedun, Detroit ..... 5.00
Wm. Mellinger, Detroit ..... 10.00
Thei Regna, Detroit ..... 5.00
Ridgeli, Detroit ..... 2.00
A. N. Routhier, Detroit ..... 5.00
Helen Schales, Detroit ..... 5.00
John Schmies, Detroit ..... 5.00
J. Jaks, Detroit ..... 5.00
From Grand Rapids ..... 2.00
NEBRASKA—
C. Korostokoff, Great Falls ..... 2.00
NEBRASKA—
International Branch, Omaha ... 12.00
NEW YORK—
Sarah Balkan, New York City ..... 3.00
Wm. Kruse, New York City ..... 5.00
J. Brooker, New York City ..... 5.00
Bortovich, New York City ..... 2.00
Wm. Goldin, New York City ..... 5.00
Wm. Goldin & P. Clinton, New York City ..... 7.00
Julian Goodman, New York City ... 4.00
Max Goodwin, New York City ..... 5.00
Maurice Grobie, New York City ... 4.00
S. Hedgen, New York City ..... 4.00
Bertha Jagendorf, New York City .. 5.00
Carl Jansen, New York City ..... 5.00
L. Kata, New York City ..... 3.00
S. Kalmanasky, New York City ... 10.00
N. Libenstein, New York City ..... 2.00
J. Liberman, Brooklyn ..... 1.00
H. F. Min, New York City ..... 10.00
Charles Mindl, New York City ..... 20.00
Leah Mynkin, New York City ..... 3.00
Wolf Olsoghy, New York City ..... 15.00
A. Paleologon, New York City ..... 5.00
S. A. Posobieff, New York City ... 2.00
Vladimir Sirtzacky, New York City ..... 3.00
Charlotte Stern, New York City ... 5.00
J. Trachtenberg, New York City ... 5.00
Peter Johnson, New York City ... 12.00
A. Varchuk, New York City ..... 5.00
Ella Wolfe, New York City ..... 3.00
Wm. Wolfe, New York City ..... 5.00
E. Weinberg, New York City ..... 5.00
J. R. C. Woods, New York City... 40.00
NORTH DAKOTA—
J. G. Barrett, Drake ..... 3.00
J. N. Trepp, Drake ..... 3.00
WYOMING—
Workers Party, Hannah ..... 50.00
DONATIONS—October 18.
CALIFORNIA—
Alfred Eklund, Fort Bragg ..... 5.00
Emil Eklund, Fort Bragg ..... 5.00
John E. Hautala, Fort Bragg ..... 5.00
Jack Kanzes, Fort Bragg ..... 1.00
John Lehtonen, Fort Bragg ..... 1.00
Oliver Tervo, Fort Bragg ..... 5.00
M. Rossi, Fort Bragg ..... 3.00
John Salo, Fort Bragg ..... 1.00
Nucleus 28, Los Angeles ..... 34.00
Anna Cornblath, San Francisco... 17.00
Isaak Tokoff, San Francisco .... 5.00
COLORADO—
B. M. Bistor, Denver ..... 10.00
WASHINGTON, D. C.—
Jewish Fraction ..... 200.00
ILLINOIS—
Ryland, Chicago ..... 1.00
Chicago Letthish Workers Society 48.50
Chicago Party, Ind. ..... 13.00
MASSACHUSETTS—
Nucleus, Roxbury ..... 2.00
R. Bonoff Roxbury ..... 2.00
MICHIGAN—
Sup. Nucleus 2, Detroit ..... 52.00
Sup. Nucleus 3, Detroit ..... 37.00
Street Nucleus 10, Detroit ..... 20.00
Wm. Kuusinen, Detroit ..... 5.00
Kehitys Klubi, iron Mountain .. 5.00
NEW YORK—
M. H. Sullivan, Kansas City ... 1.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE—
New Nagive ..... 2.00
NEW JERSEY—
City Executive Com., Elizabeth 25.00
Friend, Elizabeth ..... 1.00
Barkus, Elizabeth ..... 1.00
Barkus, Elizabeth ..... 2.00
Calfut, Elizabeth ..... 2.00
Charny, Elizabeth ..... 1.00
Dysk, Elizabeth ..... 2.00
Fedorus, Elizabeth ..... 2.00
Fox, Elizabeth ..... 2.00
Jorski, Elizabeth ..... 2.00
Jacobsen, Elizabeth ..... 2.00
Jurgis, Elizabeth ..... 2.00
Kentrus, Elizabeth ..... 2.00
Lubonsky, Elizabeth ..... 2.00
Malmuth, Elizabeth ..... 1.00
Motusa, Elizabeth ..... 2.00
Petrasiunas, Elizabeth ..... 1.00
Plutak, Elizabeth ..... 1.00
Romaniuk, Elizabeth ..... 1.00
Sag Shoe, Elizabeth ..... 1.00
Smiberloff, Elizabeth ..... 2.00
Sinkowski, Elizabeth ..... 2.00
Tiktiroff, Elizabeth ..... 2.00
Taras, Elizabeth ..... 2.00
Tchinsky, Elizabeth ..... 2.00
Tichinsky, Elizabeth ..... 2.00
Tuchinsky, Elizabeth ..... 2.00
Gustar Hoffman, Verona ..... 2.00
NEW YORK—
Finnish Group Assoc., Brooklyn 10.00
Finnish Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y. 10.00
Isidore Cohen, New York City ... 2.00
Frank Hall, New York City ..... 2.00
OHIO—
E. Bedford, Cleveland ..... 1.00
Paul Bohn, Cleveland ..... 1.00
PENNSYLVANIA—
Adam Gatto, Bentleyville ..... 2.00
Ukrainian Association, Philadelphia 50.00
WASHINGTON—
C. Hannula, Seattle ..... 5.00
J. Kaukonen, Seattle ..... 2.00
George Hixann, Spokane ..... 15.00
WISCONSIN—
Martin Horvat, Kenosha ..... 2.00
Nucleus, Racine ..... 5.00
Peter Johnson, New Richmond ... 2.00
CANADA—
John Seigard, Bredenbury, Sask. 5.00

## PLAN OF THE DAILY WORKER TO INCREASE CIRCULATION PRAISED BY EXPERIENCED NEWSPAPER MAN

Here is an interesting letter from an experienced newspaper circulator in connection with the plans for greater and better distribution of The DAILY WORKER. As it has been announced, a campaign is being conducted to increase the circulation of our paper by direct canvassing, which is both a profitable task for the canvasser and a chance to build up the paper.

The letter follows:

Stillwater, Minnesota.

P. B. Cowdery:

Dear Friend: I here had some experience during carrier routes and getting subs for papers.

Your plan for The DAILY WORKER is the only right one. I would add this—when you get a route or more in a location started, you must have some older person to look after the carriers. If this is not done, the carriers will not look after the work properly.

**Put On Unemployed.**

We have hundreds, yes thousands, of friends and comrades who are out of work or on strike. Why not try and reach these friends and put them to work for The DAILY WORKER?

Put an advertisement in The DAILY WORKER and other friendly papers, telling them about it, once a week. Outline your plan. Let them read it. Start schools. Instruct them how to do it.

Print a little leaflet with your plan and send it to people who live in small towns.

Woman could be a great help in this work and could make a few dollars in so helping.

My work is such that I could not do that now.

Yours for Success,

R. D. S.

* * *

The writer of the letter above has the idea perfectly. A comrade of his type and training is necessary to handle this work both in and out of Chicago. I am sure that there is likely to be a perfect deluge of responses from persons wishing to take a hand in this work in every town and city, and even in the country districts. Delivery by mail can replace carriers, as a rule, outside of Chicago. All that this comrade suggests is being done, or will be done.

The plan as developed is, in brief:

Personal interview, selling a pamphlet (copy of DAILY WORKER included) for ten cents, with view to securing a DAILY WORKER subscription. It being necessary to follow up interview until subscription is obtained or refused.

In densely populated districts, many more orders can be obtained if the solicitor takes trial orders and personally delivers and collects weekly for trial time. Temporary or permanent assistants or carrier boys can be used both in delivering and collecting. Mail delivery can be substituted for carrier delivery as soon as desirable. Collections can then be made monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or annually. As a DAILY WORKER agent, the canvasser, makes a living at it, presumably. It is necessary for each unit of territory to be suitable in size for one person to handle.

**Pamphlet Being Prepared.**

A pamphlet, explaining why the workers take The DAILY WORKER, giving statistics, etc., is being prepared. This pamphlet, with The DAILY WORKER, to sell in process of getting subscribers will be furnished at a price so low that any canvasser can make a living at his work from the very start, and make it a permanent occupation if desired.

All letters and inquiries will be answered and information in detail furnished to those interested for it.

**Need Many Boys.**

It is true that carrier boys will not function by themselves, but they are indispensable. The routes must be kept small and condensed, thus using plenty of boys to do the work. Too much must not be required or expected of them. They are our young comrades and this is a wonderful training for them.

## Brownsville, Penn. Workers Hear Wicks

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 20.—All arrangements have been completed for the Brownsville meeting of Comrade H. M. Wicks, Workers (Communist) Party candidate for governor. The meeting is to be held Saturday evening, Oct. 23, at Monongahasia Hall, South Brownsville, at 7:30 sharp. The Workers Party campaign in the western part of Pennsylvania has attracted large audiences everywhere and in all working class centers the numbers in attendance exceed those who listen to the speakers running for office on the republican and democratic tickets.

# MILITARIZING YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## YOUTH LOOK AT THEIR PROBLEMS FOR COMING CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

**"AMERICA is no longer the 'Land of Opportunity.' The opportunities that were possible for the young people fifty and one hundred years ago when the land was obtainable free in the west, and the professions were not overcrowded, no longer exist," claims Young Workers' League of America in its election statement for the youth.**

**"Today an ever larger number of young people are thrown on the labor market and that at a very early age, because of the poor economic conditions of their parents. Out of a total of 42,000,000 workers in this country, 11,000,000 are young workers under the age of 25, working in factories, farms and mines under very bad conditions and even worse pay."**

The Young Workers' League considers there are five basic problems facing the young workers in the coming congressional elections. These are:

1. Today in the industries there is a greater need for unskilled than skilled workers, because of the development of machinery, an ever supply of skilled workers, etc. Before the war, when immigrants were still flowing into the country, the industries had a full supply of unskilled labor and the local governments paid some attention to the vocational training of the youth in schools, etc. Now the local governments are reducing expenses by cutting the size of vocational courses, or abolishing them. This denies the youth the opportunities supposedly guaranteed them in our country and they are forced into the ranks of unskilled labor and work under miserable conditions. Therefore, the league raises the slogan of: More vocational training with trade union supervision.

2. The need of greater appropriations by the legislative bodies for educational purposes is the second big issue. The schools today are overcrowded and unable to accommodate the large number of entries. Over a billion dollars has been appropriated by the federal government alone for military purposes, as contrasted to the fact that almost no money has been spent by the federal government for educational purposes. This has resulted in a dire lack of schools in the rural sections and overcrowding in the city and town schools.

3. Child labor is on the increase. Whereas in the 1920 census there were slightly over a million young children below the age of 15 who worked in the factories, mills and farms thruout the country, we find in 1926 that this million has been trebled, thereby creating a dangerous situation. To merely demand the abolition of child labor is not sufficient; we must also demand that the government maintain the children and those who depend on their labor.

4. The growing danger of militarism is pointed out and the need for struggling against it. The appropriations for military purposes have steadily increased. The standing army has increased to about 175,000 men. The auxiliary military forces are increasing tremendously. The burden of taxation to support this military machine is crushing the already suffering working people. The youth is particularly effected by militarism and wars. The issue of reducing military expenditures and forces is therefore raised in the elections.

5. If, however, points out the statement, we are to accomplish these primary elementary tasks to better the conditions of the young workers, it becomes necessary that those of us who are engaged in productive work and are faced with the problems be given the right to vote. If we are old enough to work, we must be old enough to vote. The slogan, therefore, that all young workers and farmers over 18 must have the right to vote is raised.

## SPECIAL YOUTH COURSES AT NEW YORK WORKERS' SCHOOL

THE Workers' School of New York City is offering special courses this year for members of the Young Workers' League and young workers generally. The school aims to help build up a strong movement among the young workers of New York that will be able to protect the interests of that section of young workers of the U. S. need leaders who understand their problems, who are capable of leadership. The Workers' School considers one of its main duties to be the training of Marxist-Leninists who will perform that task.

There will be a class in Youth Problems, instructor Sam Don. District Organizer Young Workers' League. District Two, beginning Tuesday, November 2, and will take up the problems arising from growing youth labor due to mechanization of industry and from ever-threatening imperialist wars and increasing militarism. In view of the need of "Americanizing" the League, of acquainting the members with the real characteristics and nature of youth problems in this country, the courses in American Economic and Political History and History of the American Working Class will be extremely valuable courses. The instructor for the former is D. Benjamin and begins on Nov. 2, and the instructor of the latter is Arthur C. Calhoun and begins on Nov. 1.

The school offers a course in Fundamentals of Communism to be given by Jack Stachel and which begins on Tuesday, November 2, also. Labor Journalism will train young workers to write for the Young Worker and the labor press in general. With an increase in the number of shop newspapers being issued by the Y. W. L. nuclei, the knowledge of technique of writing becomes more important. This course commences on Monday, Nov. 1, with Harvey O'Connor, assistant editor of Locomotive Engineers' Journal, as instructor. Elements of Marxian Economics, Modern Labor History and Marxism-Leninism are some of the other courses open to young workers.

A new course has been added this year to the curriculum, Problems of Working Class Children. This will deal with the environment and problems of children of workers; what the Boy Scouts and other bosses' organizations are doing to influence the children and what the working class must do in counteracting this influence. This subject will be valuable especially for Pioneer leaders, school teachers, working class parents and others interested in working among workers' children.

Fees are very low, class-room space has been doubled, and facilities have been increased and improved. There will be opportunity for real study this year at the school. Every member of the league should enroll and take at least two courses and every young worker should register.

For further information, and a catalog of all courses communicate with Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School, 108-108 East 14th St., New York City.

## Workers' Children to Run Chic Convention

Working class children engineering their own organization at a district convention is a sight for sore eyes. Such conventions held in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, etc., won the enthusiastic response of the militant labor movement. Now in the Illinois district (No 8) of the Young Pioneers there will be held the first district convention on November 26 to 28.

A statement issued by the local Pioneer leaders declares in part: "Conventions have been held in Chicago twice already, but never before on a district scale. Some three years ago the building of Pioneer groups was started in Chicago and today we have groups not only in Chicago but in six important cities outside of Chicago.

"Groups are allotted representation on the basis of one delegate for every ten members. Funds to send the delegates in must be raised locally and the Y. W. L. must help the Pioneers in this.

"Let us make this convention a 'start off' for more work in the schools, on the streets, in the playgrounds, everywhere where there are working class children to win for the cause."

District Pioneer Committee.
Minnie Lurye, Director.

## YOUNG WORKER BOOSTERS HOLD MEETING TONIGHT

A meeting of the Young Worker Boosters' Club will be held tonight at 8 p. m. at 1902 W. Division St. All those interested are invited.

**New York, Attention.**

All comrades who want to study the conditions of the young workers in America and at the same time help the Industrial department compile some material that is needed for the work can do so by getting an assignment from the Industrial organizer anyevening in the district office.


Subscribe! to the YOUNG WORKER
The Only Paper For The American Working Youth
$1.00 a Year — 60c. 6 Mos.

# Organized Labor and Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## JERSEY LABOR BACKS PASSAIC MILL STRIKERS

### Reilly Says Strike Is 30 years Overdue

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 20.—Hugh V. Reilly, newly-elected secretary of the New Jersey Federation of Labor, speaking at two mass meetings of textile strikers, told the workers present that his state federation had sent out an appeal to local unions all over the state asking for financial aid for the strikers.

**30 Years Behind Time.**

"This struggle is already thirty years behind time," said Mr. Reilly. "It should have been fought to the finish years ago. There is no need to postpone it longer."

Assuring the strikers that organized labor of the whole country is in back of them, Mr. Reilly urged them to stick out their fight to the end.

John J. Connelly, general organizer for the International Machinists' Union, and Robert Dunn, of the American Civil Liberties Union, also addressed the strikers.

Gustav Deak, president of Local 1603, United Textile Workers, the strikers' organization, told how the relief committee had succeeded in beating mill owners' efforts to have their credit at wholesalers cut off. The mill owners' action would have seriously hampered the distribution of food and supplies to the strikers thru the relief committee's stores.

## Passaic Authorities Continue Support to Brutal Strike Cops

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 20.—Taxpayers of Garfield, N. J., are still to be made to pay out their money to help break the textile strike, at a meeting of the Garfield city council held this week $17,500 was appropriated "for the added needs of the departments under the supervision of the safety committee, of which Jack More is chairman."

This extra appropriation, says the Passaic Daily News, "was necessary because of the increase in the police department since February, due to the strike and the disorders."

Councilman Joseph Quinlivan introduced a motion asking for the discharge of the special police officers, but the motion was lost. There are ten of these strike-breaking cops on the Garfield police force.

**Missionaries Released.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The three American missionaries, Karl Beck of Philadelphia, Misses Well of Philadelphia and Lydia Koehhe of Cleveland, held prisoners by Chinese bandits for 18 days, were released without payment of ransom, according to a dispatch to the state department from American Consul Vincent at Changsha.

## "PEACEFUL REVOLUTION" THRU EMPLOYE STOCK OWNERSHIP SHOWN AS IMPOSSIBLE MYTH BY FIGURES

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

In the 6 or 8 years since American corporations began pushing employe stock-ownership schemes the workers have purchased less than 1¼% of the outstanding stock of the country's corporations. At that rate how long before they purchase the 50% necessary for an equal share in control? The answer is, somewhat over 2 centuries provided there's no joker.

Workers have acquired thru these schemes stocks with a market value somewhat over $700,000,000, according to estimates compiled at Princeton university. The estimated value of the capital stock of all American corporations is about $65,000,000,000.

**Same Exact Data.**

The New York Trust Co. has made a study of 32 large corporations which have been pushing employe stock-ownership. It finds that $18,497 employes of these companies hold 4,388,470 shares of stock, with a market value of $364,982,823.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. leads with 97,000 employes who have purchased stock. These 87,000 own 553,000 shares, with a market value of about $80,000,000. But this is less than 4% of the company's outstanding stock.

**Gary May Be "An Employe."**

Gary's big anti-union U. S. Steel Corp. reports 47,647 employes owning 785,801 shares (8.8%) with a market value of about $100,000,000. The steel trust does not state whether Gary himself is included among the employes.

The figures for the other 20 corporations are:

| Employe Stock-Ownership | Employe | Shares Held | Approx. Value | Approx. Pct. of Total Stock |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Armour & Co. | 40,000 | 70,000 | $ 6,562,500 | 4.4% |
| Brooklyn-Manh. Transit | 10,609 | 15,000 | 956,000 | 1.5 |
| Bethlehem Steel | 9,609 | 35,540 | 3,554,000 | 1.3 |
| Brooklyn Edison Co. | 910 | 9,112 | 1,389,500 | 1.2 |
| Elec. Storage Battery | 4,111 | 14,506 | 1,243,300 | 1.8 |
| Fleischmann, Co. (yeast) | 2,325 | 808,600 | 41,750,000 | 18.0 |
| General Motors Corp. | 6,919 | 24,998 | 3,000,000 | 0.5 |
| Doherty & Co. (utility) | 7,903 | ..... | 6,752,582 | ..... |
| Intl. Harvester Co. | 13,500 | 140,000 | 14,000,000 | 8.6 |
| Intl. Paper Co. | 2,000 | 5,000 | 720,000 | 1.4 |
| Lehigh Coal & Navig. | 282 | 2,388 | 119,400 | 0.4 |
| Lehigh Valley R. R. | 3,111 | 10,539 | 959,000 | 0.9 |
| New York Central | 37,915 | 64,430 | 6,443,000 | 1.7 |
| Pennsylvania R. R. | 19,062 | 88,885 | 4,856,300 | 0.9 |
| Pub. Serv. Corp. N. J. | 6,500 | 72,500 | 3,400,000 | 2.3 |
| Radio Corp. of America | 443 | 42,000 | 310,000 | 1.5 |
| Standard Oil of N. J. | 16,358 | 884,902 | 40,000,000 | 3.3 |
| Standard Oil of Ind. | 17,325 | 371,426 | 24,150,000 | 4.1 |
| Standard Oil of N. Y. | 7,063 | 126,683 | 4,212,200 | 1.1 |
| Swift & Co. | 15,500 | 200,000 | 20,000,000 | 13.3 |

**Less Than Four Per Cent.**

Altogether the employes of corporations which have made special efforts to sell stock to their workers hold less than 4% of the combined outstanding capital stock. In many instances there are stockholders of great wealth whose single holdings are larger than the combined holdings of the employes. And it is impossible to determine just how many of these employe shares belong to real wage earners since many companies like Standard Oil and General Motors make special efforts to sell stock to the high salaried officials to give them a sense of partnership.

**"Peaceful Revolution" a Myth.**

But the real joker in this scheme to get the worker's cooperation by giving him the illusion of sharing in ownership is something else again. In 1925 corporations added $1,310,976,000 to their outstanding capital stock. Thus in a single year the corporate stock expanded nearly twice the entire amount purchased by employes in all the years since the stockownership racket began.

At that rate not even our great great great grandchildren will catch up with the privileged owning class in order to complete Prof. Carver's dream of a peaceful revolution.

## FORMER LEWIS STRONGHOLD WON BY OPPOSITION

### Miners' Local Cheers Brophy's Message

(special to The Daily Worker)

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 20.—At a meeting of Local Union No. 2230, United Mine Workers of America, District 5, an opposition slate has been nominated. Formerly this local was a stronghold of reaction but no more.

Fred Siders, opposition candidate, was nominated to run against Pat Fagan for district president. J. Sosenky is the opposition candidate for vice-president.

Andy Hornik was nominated for board member against Hains by a vote of 34 to 15.

A letter from John Brophy outlining his platform for his candidacy for president against John L. Lewis was read and applauded vigorously. The probability that Brophy and the entire slate will defeat Lewis in the coming election has instilled fresh enthusiasm into the miners here.

## Cleveland to See Big Labor Movie of Famed Passaic Mill Strike

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 20.—The great textile strike of 1926, the struggles between the workers and the police, in which mounted and armed police rode into and fired on the crowds of strikers, and firemen turned fire-hoses full force on the picket lines; the suffering and privation that the strikers have endured, the splendid spirit of solidarity that they have displayed; the tremendous mass meetings of the strikers, the relief kitchens and relief headquarters which have dispensed aid daily to the workers in their nine-months' struggle, the picket lines of men, women, and children; all these pictures have been made into a graphic record of the most moving event in working class history of America in the last few years.

The "Passaic Textile Strike" is a thrilling moving picture showing conditions in the textile strike of the country. All Cleveland workers will be glad to learn that the film is to be shown in Cleveland on Friday, Oct. 22, at Engineers' Auditorium, Ontario and St. Clair Aves. All workers should see this picture, not only to learn the truth about the strike, but to be able to help the strikers in their fight. There will be two showings of the film, at 7:00 p. m. and 9:00 p. m. All workers are invited.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

**TONIGHT**

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor, talks and bulletins.
6:30 — The Brevoort Concert Trio; Little Joe Warner; Hazel Hyman; The Golden Harmony Trio; Betty Welsh and Madison Sisters; Aaron Gordon.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Night Entertainment.

## NEW INJUNCTION ISSUED AGAINST HARTFORD UNION

### Second Order of Court Against Upholsterers

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 17—(By Mail.)—Another injunction has been served on Upholsterers' Local 35 of Hartford. The Acme Upholstering company, following the example of the Dworkin company, has obtained an injunction against the strikers.

**An Injunction Factory.**

Judge Marvian of the superior court of Connecticut has opened a wholesale injunction factory, prohibiting the workers from organizing any of their supposed constitutional rights.

Altho the pickets have been continually insulted by the bosses, they have conducted themselves in an orderly manner.

**Union a Conspiracy.**

This last injunction states that the workers have been forced into the union and that the union is a conspiracy against the bosses. The fact appears that the conspiracy is between the capitalist courts and the bosses against the workers.

The injunction prohibits the workers or their associates from picketing, talking or visiting the workers at their homes, and is an open challenge to organized labor of Hartford.

The workers of Hartford and Springfield who gathered here last night pledged that they would stick solid and fight the injunction on the picket line—that being the place where strikes are won or lost.

The International Labor Defense is calling a meeting to protest the use of injunctions in this strike.

Following the meeting, the strikers held a dance and had a wonderful time while the bosses were worrying about their piled up orders.

## Big K. C. Meeting for Anti-Imperialists Despite Opposition

By HUGH OEHLER.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 20.—Over 400 Mexicans and Americans attended the meeting held here under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialist League to hear speakers discuss the controversy of the state and church in Mexico. L. Lopez Montero, Mexicon consul; Professor Ezequas Madrigal and Edwin Hankins spoke. The enthusiasm for the anti-imperialist program was rounded with loud applause.

The meeting was held at 234 and Summit, one block from the catholic church, where a lawn social was held with free ice cream. A Mexican orchestra promised to play for the meeting and when the hour was growing late and no orchestra appeared, one of the men connected with the orchestra left to see what had heppened to the music.

He returned to inform us that the orchestra, or most of the players, were at the church and two of the orchestra's leading players were drunk in the basement.

In spite of the opposition of the combination of the catholic church and local protestant papers, the meeting was a success, a real demonstration of nearly half a thousand men and women who were with the speakers from beginning to end.

## Famous Detroit String Quartet to Play for Passaic Relief, Oct. 26

DETROIT, Mich., October 20.—The Detroit String Quartet will play at the concert arranged for Tuesday evening, October 26, at the Majestic Theater, Woodward near Willis, for the benefit of the Passaic textile strikers.

It is composed of the four leading musicians of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, each of whom has been widely acclaimed.

Ilya Schkolnik, the leader of the quartet, has been hailed as one of the most notable of the younger violinists. New York critics have been unanimous in praise of his beautiful tone, large technical equipment, and poetic appreciation. He is now the first violinist of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

The other members of the quartet—William Graing King, second violin; Vaibert P. Coffey, viola; Georges Miquelle, cello—are all well-known musicians of distinction.

The quartet will play Beethoven's Quartette in G major, and several numbers by Russian composers.

The concert is held under the auspices of the Detroit Conference for the Relief of the Passaic Textile Strikers. Tickets may be obtained in advance at 55 Adelaide street and 1949 Grand River avenue, Detroit; also at Yemans Hall and Grayling Hall, Hamtramck.


DETROIT DETROIT

MILK AND BREAD

FOR THE TEXTILE STRIKERS' CHILDREN

*DETROIT STRING QUARTET*

(of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra)

STEFAN KOZAKEVICH, Baritone — Ukrainian Chorus in a great

GALA CONCERT

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 26, AT 8 P. M.,

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Woodward near Willis—Detroit, Mich.

ADMISSION:—75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

Tickets in advance at 1967 Grand River Ave.

At Box Office on day of performance.

AUSPICES: Detroit Conference for Relief of Passaic Textile Strikers



NEW YORK!

*DANCE AND CONCERT*

under the auspices of IL LAVORATORE

*Saturday, October 23, at 8 p. m.*

AT

NEW HARLEM CASINO

116th Street & Lenox Ave.

Miss CELIA SCHACHTMAN, Russian Songs.

Comrade SARA NEMSER, Violin.

ITALIAN SINGER

Music by Comrade Greco's Orchestra

Surprises, Etc. Tickets 50c.


## POLITICAL WAR RAGES BETWEEN DEMS AND REPS

### Both Sets of Plute Tools Talk Victory

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—The struggle between William M. Butler, right-hand man of Calvin Coolidge, and David I. Walsh for the United States senatorship for Massachusetts has now entered on its last lap.

Butler, a large mill owner, is basing his campaign on the alleged prosperity that the Coolidge administration has brought to the country.

Walsh, corporation lawyer and willing tool of the biggest interests in Massachusetts, expects to make the senate on the anti-prohibition issue.

**Farmers Satisfied With Cidar.**

The mealy-mouthing, cider-drinking citizens of the country are expected to vote for more and better moonshine while the city folk would like to bring back the old days when they could associate the polished mahogany and swat stories and schooners of beer.

Neither candidate mentions the issue between the capitalists and the workers.

• • •

**Wild Cat Not So Wild.**

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 20.—All is harmony between Smith Wildman Brookhart, former wild man of the G. O. P. and the republican state committee in Iowa.

Brookhart is running for the senate against Claude R. Porter, democrat, and should be an easy winner unless there is dirty work done at the crossroads. Which is quite likely.

**Republicans Uneasy.**

Even tho the republicans have buried the hatchet of discord with Brookhart there are still uneasy tremors in the G. O. P. anatomy and it is not at all improbable that they prefer a steady democrat to the rather politically erratic Brookhart.

As in Massachusetts, Iowa labor in the country has never managed to send up anything stronger than a puny squeak.

• • •

**Zimmerman Charged With Klanism.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 20.—The charge that Fred D. Zimmerman, candidate of the regular G. O. P. organization for governor is a member of the ku klux klan created a sensation in political quarters here yesterday.

It appears that Zimmerman in view of his victory over the LaFollette machine in the primaries has felt his way sufficiently to bare over the traces and try his hand at winning control of the state machine.

**May Have Rough Going.**

Governor John J. Blaine is the regular candidate for United States senator. It looked like easy sailing for the governor until it was announced that Zimmerman threw his support to the independent candidate, Charles D. Ross.

Zimmerman denies that he ever was a member of the K. K. K., but it is hard indeed to find a klansman who will testify in favor of Blaine has located two kluzers who have sworn to the necessary papers.

As in other states labor is almost silent in Wisconsin.

## GARY MEET OPENS TOUR OF CHARLES CLINE FOR I. L. D.

GARY, Ind., Oct. 20.—The tour of Charles Cline, recently released from a 13-year prison term in Texas for participation in the Mexican revolutionary movement, opened with a successful meeting in the great steel center of Gary, Indiana. Over three hundred workers packed the hall to the walls to greet the liberated rebel and hear him tell the story of the struggle for Mexican freedom and of his years in a capitalist prison.

In his talk Cline related the history of the case in which he, Captain Jose M. Rangel and a number of other Mexican rebels were involved, and traced the steps in the persecution and prosecution of these men who had organized a group to carry on the fight against Mexican tyranny. He pointed out that only after they had served terms of thirteen years in prison did the governor finally release them, saying that they had committed no crime, but had done only what those fighters for Texan independence, Bowie, Travis and Crockett, were famous for doing.

The audience, in which there were numbers of Mexican workers, listened intently and cheered frequently.

Cline appealed to the workers to join with International Labor Defense, under those auspices the meeting was held, to secure the release of dozens of other class war prisoners still in prison. A good collection was taken up.

Another good meeting to welcome Charles Cline once more into the movement was held in the nearby city of Hammond, Ind.

The next meetings of Charles Cline, according to the national office of International Labor Defense, will be held in Racine, Grand Rapids and in Flint, Michigan. He then proceeds eastward toward New York. Enthusiastic meetings are being prepared in all the centers to welcome Cline.

## By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

It was one of the weekly bulletins of the "Improve America League," a propaganda organization of the business men of Angel City. It explained how they had their agents at work in colleges and high schools, training students to watch their teachers and fellow students, and report any signs of the red menace. The league boasted its fund of a hundred and sixty thousand dollars a year for the next five-years. So here was another chunk of reality, falling with a dull sickening thud upon the head of a young idealist! Bunny sat, running over in his mind the members of the little group. "Who could it be?"

Said Mr. Irving: "Some one who was very 'red,' you can be sure. That is how it works—a man is looking for something to report, and when it's too slow making its appearance, he's tempted to help it along. So the spy almost always becomes a provocateur. You can tell him by the fact that he talks a lot and does nothing—he can't afford to have it said that he was a leader."

"By God!" cried Bunny. "He promised to help us sell those papers, and then he didn't show up!"

"Who is that?"

"Billy George. We never could be red enough to suit him! He was the cause of that fool poem of Peter Nagle's going into the paper. And now he's dropped clean out—he wasn't mentioned in the scandal."

Mr. Irving smiled. "Well, Ross, you've seen the white terror in action! You'll find it helps you to understand world history. Fortunately, you're rich, so it was just a joke. But don't forget—if you'd been a poor Russian Jew in the slums, you'd be in jail now, with ten thousand dollars bail, and ten or twenty years in state's prison for your destiny. If you had happened to live in Poland or Finland or Roumania, you and all your little bunch would have been buried in one muddy trench a week ago!"

### CHAPTER XII
### The Siren
### I.

Springtime had come again, and Bunny was finishing his second year at Southern Pacific. But the bloom was now worn off the peach; he no longer took the great institution at its own valuation. He knew that the courses were dull, and that they taught you masses of facts of little importance, and were afraid of new and original thinking. The one thing he had got was a clue to some worthwhile books; he wanted to read them—but you could do that better at home. He was debating whether he would come back next year.

Things were freer at Paradise, it seemed. Paul had gone back to work as a boss carpenter for the company; he had recovered a part of his strength and was making good money—building labor was scarce, because the country was making up for the lost construction of war time. Ruth was happy again: at least three of the oil workers were in love with her, but she would think of no one but her wonderful brother. Paul was studying again; but not the biology books; all his money now went for magazines and pamphlets and books that dealt with the labor struggle. There were a good many returned soldiers with the company, some of whom had come to think about the war just as Paul did; twice a week they had regular classes, reading aloud a chapter from a book and discussing it.

So the Rascum cabin became what the Angel City newspapers were accustomed to describe as a "Bolshevik nest." Much as the hand-to-mouthmen might differ about tactics, they were a unit on the proposition that capital and labor had nothing in common but a fight. And they made no bones about saying it; they would start an argument on the job, or while a bunch of the men were eating their lunch; the echoes would spread all over the place. There were "wobblies" in the field also, you would find their literature in the bunk-houses. Dad must have known about it, but he did nothing; his men had always been free to say what they pleased, and he would take his chances. Indeed, he could hardly do anything else, while every man on the place knew that the discoverer and heir-apparent of the field was one of the "reddest" of the bunch!

Ever since the war, the union of the oil workers had been recognized and dealt with, as the government had decreed. But now the hand of Uncle Sam was beginning to relax; the idealistic President was a semi-invalid in Washington, and in Angel City the "open shop" crowd were getting ready to bring back the good old days. At least that was the rumor among the union officials, and how were they going to meet the employers' move? The wage agreements expired towards the end of the year, and this was the issue to which all the arguments of the oil workers led, whether among the "reds" in Paul's cabin, or among the rank and file. Over Bunny's head the prospect of another strike hung like a black shadow of doom.

Dad never gave up longing to have his son take an interest in the company and its growing activities. And Bunny, always aware of this loving bond, would study monthly reports of production, and cost sheets and price schedules, and go out to the wells that were drilling, and take part in long consultations with the foremen. Only a few years ago, an oil well had been to him the most interesting thing in the world; but now cruel fate had brought it about that one oil well seemed exactly like another oil well! Number 142 had brought in six hundred thousand dollars, whereas Number 143 had brought in only four hundred and fifty thousand. But what difference did it make, when all you would do with the extra hundred and fifty thousand was to drill another well?

Dad's answer was kept in stock on the shelves of his mind: "The world has got to have oil." But then, you looked at the world, and saw enormous crowds of people driving to places where they were no better off than at home! But it would annoy Dad to have you say that—it was a step outside the range of his thinking. To Bunny he now seemed like an old horse in a treadmill; he climbed and climbed, all day long, and at night he climbed in dreams. But if you should let him out of the treadmill, he would die—for lack of any reason for living.

So Bunny learned more and more to keep his traitor doubts to himself; those theories of the "class struggle" that he learned from Paul and his fellows, and the rumors of a strike that he read in the oil workers' journal. Instead, he would take Dad fishing, and they would pretend they were just as happy as of old in the bosom of their mother Nature—though the sad truth was that Dad was too heavy and too stiff in the joints to get much fun out of scrambling over the rocks.

(To be continued.)


THE SUNDAY WORKER

The best way—subscribe today.



No matter what your ailment, for Expert Diagnosis and Quick Results see

Dr. J. J. Scholtes, D. C.

2447 Lorain Ave., Cor. W. 28th St.
CLEVELAND, OHIO. — Melrose 3179

Free examination if you bring this ad with you.

# DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.00 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Editors
..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## We Stand by Our Guns

Secretary of State Kellogg, if news dispatches from Washington are to be credited, has requested the post office department to investigate THE DAILY WORKER'S treatment of the visit of Queen Marie.

THE DAILY WORKER has telegraphed to Kellogg and Postmaster New to find out upon what basis the investigation is to be made. We have, however, scarcely any doubt that the head dollar-diplomat, Mr. Kellogg, took offense at an editorial in THE DAILY WORKER entitled, "Romany Marie—American Imperialism's Hetaira," in which the queen of the ruling house of Roumania, a Hohenzollern dynasty spattered by the blood of thousands of murdered peasants and workers in old Roumania, Bessarabia and Transylvania is referred to as a "gory bitch."

THE DAILY WORKER informs both Secretary of State Kellogg and Postmaster-General New, off-hand, that it stands by this appellation. Let these lackeys of imperialism proceed against THE DAILY WORKER in defense of a representative of feudal monarchism. Let them duplicate the procedure that would most certainly be taken in the queen's country, where every working class editor stands at every hour not only to have his paper confiscated but his life menaced by the blood-thirsty "sfcuranza."

When Queen Marie landed in New York harbor, she was asked by a reporter about the persecutions of workers, peasants, and the national minorities in Roumania. The queen evaded answering this question by saying that she was not "an official personage" and could not answer political questions.

We therefore ask Secretary of State Kellogg why the Queen of Roumania is accorded the status of an "official personage" while she denies it and refuses to assume the responsibilities that ordinarily go with it? We ask Secretary of State Kellogg why he defends this representative of military despotism and white terror in the same way he would defend a foreign representative with full diplomatic standing when she refuses to accept a diplomatic status?

THE DAILY WORKER is not interested in Marie's moral character. We do not call for the bars of "mural turpitude" to be invoked against her as they were invoked against Countess Cathcart, who bears no comparison in this respect to the notorious Marie. The degeneration of King Ferdinand is a common-place in Roumania. We can think of no one who is more amendable to the charge of "moral turpitude" than a denizen of the courts of eastern Europe. But we let these things pass because THE DAILY WORKER is far more interested in the fate of thousands of suffering and persecuted workers and peasants in Roumania than it is in the personal affairs of a monarch.

THE DAILY WORKER'S interest in Queen Marie is bounded by her relationship to the people of Roumania and to the extent to which her visit here affects the activities of our own oppressors.

It is the opinion of THE DAILY WORKER that Queen Marie has come to the United States on official business of her country, despite the fact the press of the land has aided the Roumanian legation in suppressing this fact and covering it with pages of yokel-yanking publicity. In short, Queen Marie has been sent here by the Averescu government in the role of a charmer in an effort to raise money to carry Roumania thru its present economic crisis. We mention in passing that this crisis is in a large measure due to the over-militarization of Roumania.

It was because of her role as a political flirt sent to open the coffers of Wall Street with her charms that THE DAILY WORKER referred to her as "Romany Marie, American Imperialism's Hetaira," which latter word is a very succinct and apt ancient Greek expression for an idle lady of pleasure.

Before anything else, however, we have in our mind's eye the pitiful plight of the entire Roumanian population groaning under the burden of a merciless military regime; the thousands of peasant martyrs whose bodies littered the fields of Bessarabia; we hear the names of Max Goldstein and Pavel Tkatchenko, tortured to their death for their political views; and we are mindful of the thousands of political prisoners rotting in the bastiles of the Boyars. It is indeed a bloody regime that is responsible for these horrors. The titular head of this regime is Ferdinand of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and Marie, Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, sits upon his left hand.

Thus THE DAILY WORKER holds Queen Marie to account for the the white terror in Roumania. In pointing the accusing finger at this female scion of autocracy, a careful search of a phrase that conveyed in the clearest and most unmistakable terms the opprobrium with which we wished to associate her name, resulted in "gory bitch." We stand by it. It's Kellogg's next move.

## DEBS STILL CLINGING TO LIFE WITH NO CHANGE IN CONDITION

At 4:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon Eugene V. Debs, whose death is expected momentarily by attending physicians, was still clinging to life. The veteran fighter for the cause of the American worker has been lying unconscious in Lindlahr hospital, Elmhurst, Ill., for nearly 36 hours. There is no visible change in his condition from Tuesday, hospital officials report, but they feel that Debs has not many more hours to live.

He had been confined in the hospital for more than a week when attacked by a serious nervous breakdown. His health has been poor since his imprisonment at Atlanta in 1919 for delivering an anti-war speech.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The tropical disturbance in the Caribbean sea is moving northwestward at the rate of 385 miles a day, the weather bureau declared today. It is of great intensity, hurricane warnings were ordered in all centers in the vicinity.

## WIDOW OF PARTNER OF JOHN D. LEAVES ESTATE OF OVER $85,000,000

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—An estate valued at $86,000,000 was left by Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, widow of the late partner of John D. Rockefellar, when she died on March 27, it is revealed here in a petition filed in surrogate court.

Mrs. Harkness inherited originally $50,000,000, but her bond clippings netted $18,000,000 more.

It is estimated that the inheritance tax will be $16,000,000. Her son, Edward S. Harkness, will inherit the remainder.

**Chicago Conference for Passaic Relief meets Thursday, Oct. 21, 8 p. m. at Room 201, 30 North Wells Street. Delegates please take note.**

## HIDE TORN OFF AT SLUSH QUIZ

### Agreed Anti-Salooners Are Lying Pack

(Continued from page 1)

according to Evans. Mayfield was a klansman, said Emmons.

**Admits It is Political.**

Emmons admitted, after questioning of Senator Reed, that it was the purpose of the klan to build up a huge political organization for the purpose of gaining control of the nation's political system.

**Reeds Latter.**

Emmons handed Senator Reed a circular letter sant to the leaders of local klans in Indiana by the grand dragon Smith early in the present campaign.

It recommended Watson as a "Protestant," a thirty-second degree Mason, and favorable to our organization program."

Reed read it aloud.

"He is dry," the letter continued.

"What does that mean?" Reed inquired.

"It meant they would go down the line for the klan," said Emmons, "and that the klan should go down the line for him."

The letter said Clarie Adams, the opponent of Watson in the republican senatorial primary, was "neutral" and ADD INDIANA KLAN 'unconvinced of our part in the life of America."

Emmons, at Reed's prompting, explained that the "neutral" meant the klansmen of Indiana should oppose Adams while supporting Watson in the republican primary.

"I notice many encomiums paid some of those men, who are called neutral'" Reed inquired. "They are called good citizens and good lawyers. Am I to understand that regardless of the fact that a man may be a high class citizen, moral, upright —and a Protestant, and he is regarded as neutral, some other man containing favorably should be supported'"

"Yes sir, we go down the line for the favorable men regardless of all other considerations," said Emmons.

* * *

Julius Rosenwald, who sat in front of Senator James A. Reed, chairman of the slush fund investigation, looked like the kind of a fellow one would offer his watch to, inside one of those emporiums with the three golden balls hanging over the entrance, and ask for a small loan to tide one over a financial crisis.

The day was yesterday in the federal building and the time was the forenoon.

**Easy on Rosenwald.**

The senator from Missouri had no acid verbal darts for the multi-millionaire head of the mail order house of Sears-Roebuck—though it was because he thot Julius was "rendering a public service" as those fellows say, or perhaps as some supporters of Frank L. Smith charged, he shot Rosenwald's philanthropy in supporting Hugh S. Magill, as an independent candidate for the United States senatorship from Illinois would not do George E. Brennan, democratic candidate, any harm.

There is no doubt but Mr. Rosenwald is a public spirited citizen. Just now he has the jump on Samuel Insull, another public spirited citizen. Rosenwald contributes much money to philanthropies. Insull subsidizes grand opera and builds theaters for his extress wife to star in.

Rosenwald is a little fellow, physically, and when the photographers went to "shoot" him he beamed with that kind of an attitude that said "Here is where the farmers in the wide open spaces will see my face and the house of Sears-Roebuck gets a lot of free advertising." None of this amashing of camera business for Mr. Rosenwald, the benevolent gentleman who employs thousands of workers at starvation wages.

**Rosenwald Got Indignant.**

The first time Rosenwald got his dander up against Frank L. Smith was when the first session of the slush investigation held in Chicago showed that Smith received such a boodle from Samuel Insull.

Now, Insull was born in England, and unless I am mistaken Rosenwald can trace his ancestry to Moses. But both are intensely patriotic and yet both see public duty in a different light.

Rosenwald recollected that Abraham Lincoln was born in the state of Illinois and decided to put in a blow for the honor of old Abe's native state. He went hunting for a candidate.

Finally he located Magill, who appears to be a man of parts with a political past. Magill is so full of public purity that he actually believes it. It took Rosenwald and many others quite a while to convince Magill that he should make the race in order to give public spirited rapublicans an opportunity to do the right thing by their consciences and by the most of them that George E. Brennen, insull's man to the tune of $15,000, may gain by their conduct.

**Reed Was Amiable.**

After Julius Rosenwald left the stand and was busy confronting several cameras, Hugh S. Magill was sworn. It was quite obvious that Senator Reed felt no animosity toward the Independent republican candidate for the United States senate. Magill began to talk and did it so well that it took the writer all his time to keep from getting excited

Magill is a stout man, but not too stout. The top of his head is devoid of hair like that of a monk. A natty pair of glasses from which hangs a black ribbon are perched on his nose. He wears a 22 inch collar or thereabouts. It is said that Grover Cleveland wore a twenty-two and a half inch collar and a number six hat. Small head, fat neck.

**Another Henchman.**

It appears that Magill was born somewhere in the vicinity of Abraham Lincoln's birthplace. Who was not? So Magill decided to run and his committee made all end sundry connected with the campaign understand that not more than $25,000 could be expended in the campaign.

"Of course," Mr. Magill hastened to assure Senator Reed, "this means exclusive of postage stamps and such expenses." The senator nodded affirmatively.

It seemed as if there was a general conspiracy at the investigation to hand the Baron Munchausen championship to George B. Setford, state chairman of the Anti-Saloon league. Everything this gentleman said was branded as a falsehood by everybody who took the witness stand. It is quite obvious that the Anti-Saloon league is not popular in Chicago. This organization has within its ranks the finest aggregation of stool pigeons in the United States.

**O'Donnell on Guard.**

Several Indiana politicians were present in the dingy little room on the eighth floor of the federal building where the investigation took place. There was also present P. H. O'Donnell, vataran of the Chicago bar and publisher of the now defunct anti-klan paper called Tolerance. O'Donnell was there to open his little black bag of anti-klan evidence in case the hooded order comes in for the same kind of drenching that was given to the Anti-Saloon league.

**The Wooden-Legged Candidate.**

As if by a miracle the name of George E. Brennan, democratic candidate, is kept out of the proceedings. George is nursing a sore wooden leg in a local hospital, while the gods under the direction of James A. Reed, senator from Missouri, are grinding out votes for him. Both Insull and Rosenwald have no reason to be sorry if Brennan is elected.

In the meanwhile the workers of Illinois are waiting for a repudiation of the candidacy of Frank L. Smith by John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor and his executive board.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continues from Page 1)

to be fools. Not because a Santa Claus will leave brains in our socks some night but because necessity will compel us to organize our forces to get what we need and what we are entitled to. Can you, executive of an American workingclass, educated to their own interests, patting up with the nauseating adulation that is showered on Marie of Roumania, a woman who is so far beneath the most careless lady of easy virtue who solicits patronage of men of equally easy virtue, that to get to her would require the services of a diamond drill?

* * *

THIS is what is happening. Our labor leaders wear diamonds on their shirt fronts and keep real estate agents busy canvassing the possibilities of Florida, aves after the cyclone. They visit military training camps and massage their foreheads on the sidewalks when a gentleman of fortune approaches. An epic could be written about them if any of our professional liberal writers had an ounce of brains. They haven't. So it will not be written until a Communist novelist is delivered from the womb of the American workingclass movement. Nature only knows when he will appear but he is coming.

* * *

ALL these things happen in the United States and yet the course of human progress goes on its way. The man who believes capitalism will give him a job because he is a freeborn American is just the kind of a fellow who would say that the queen of Roumania deserves what is coming to her because she has the ability of a loan shark. Anybody who was ever compelled to pawn his furniture will remember with what an ingratiating smile the pawnbroker received him. But should he happen to drop behind in his payments watch that gentleman's lips. Marie wants money so she smiles for it.

* * *

EUGENE V. DEBS is dying—so the reports say. Every American workingman who has a spark of manhood in him should be sorry. Because there is nobody in this country whose name is so synonomous with rebellion against the capitalist system than the name of Gene Debs. As a Communist I have to say that Debs could not see eye to eye with the party but I do not think that anybody ever doubted the honesty of this valiant battler for the workingclass. We hope he survives his present illness. And we would like to see him live until the day the American workingclass began to show an indication that they were to break with the system he fought during his life.

## ROCK BRITISH EMPIRE MEET

### Hertzog of So. Africa Asks Independence

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The first article of many that are expected to rock the British empire conferences now in session in London was in evidence as Premier Hertzog of South Africa declared that his dominion insists upon an independence that will be recognized in unmistakable terms by not only England, but the other nations of the world.

Mackenzie King contributed his share to the difficulties of Foreign Minister Chamberlain and Premier Baldwin when he told the conference that it must not overlook the difference of outlook that characterized each of the dominions as apart from each other and England.

**Imposing Delegations.**

The heads of the dominion governments in attendance at the conference are accompanied by rather imposing delegations which seem to indicate that they mean business. The leaders of the various delegations are:

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin of Great Britain, presiding; Mackenzie King of Canada; Bruce of Australia, Coates of New Zealand; Hertzog of South Africa; Monroe of Newfound land; William Cosgrave, president of the executive council of the Irish Free State, and the Maharajah of Burdwan for India.

**Hertzog's Challenge.**

Speaking for South Africa Premier Hertzog said: "We are anxious to promote good will, but we can only do so if we can feel implicit faith in full and free nationhood upon the basis of equality of every other member of the commonwealth South Africa does not possess that faith today, but she shall possess it the moment her independent status ceases to be a matter of dispute and has become internationally recognized."

The real fireworks are expected tomorrow when Chamberlain makes his report on the policies of the British foreign office with regard to the empire.

## Tighten Battle Line in I. L. G. W. U. Strike

(Continued from page 1)

every effort will be made to augment the picket line, it is stated

Chairmen of settled shops, representing 10,000 workers who have returned to work on union terms, will meet within 24 hours to devise methods for additional aid to men and women still on strike. Those back at work are already contributing 20 per cent of their wages to the strike benefit fund.

**Enlist All Labor.**

The executive committee of the general strike committee discussed plans for enlisting actively 100 per cent the American labor movement which is already contributing to the support of the cloakmakers. It is felt that the action taken at the recent American Federation of Labor conference in Detroit calling on all international labor bodies to support the strike and protest against the cloakmakers' injunction will give impetus to this phase of the garment workers' efforts to win their strike.

**Cops Invade Restaurants.**

The police were charged by the union with invading restaurants in the garment zone and arresting strikers at breakfast in order to bring in a quota of pickets at the usual Monday morning picket demonstration. Seven pickets arrested in this fashion Monday were dismissed by Magistrate Wall in Jefferson Market Court. Ten other pickets were fined $10 each on charges of disorderly conduct.

The strikers' out of town committee yesterday announced the closing of the Victory Cloak Shop in New Brunswick, N. J., where 60 nonunion workers had been employed. The campaign to prevent nonunion production ont of town was renewed following the breakdown of peace negotiations.

## Marie Flaunts Czarist Jewels in Washington

(Continued from page 1)

to Annapolis and reviewed the cadets of the naval training academy. Protected by a canopy, the royal lady watched the "future admirals" of the navy of Wall Street parade in the rain and mud on review—the first occasion upon which a reigning foreign monarch has ever reviewed an American military unit on United States soil.

Baltimore, Maryland, is next expected to see the queen. She is bound back to New York, ostensibly to receive an "official" welcome, but actually to be near Wall Street, the real center of her interest on a journey that has as its main mission the raising of a loan for the poverty-stricken oligarchy of Roumania.

**That worker next door to you may not have anything to do to night. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.**


## THE SUNDAY WORKER

has been postponed to make its appearance

# In December

THIS will enable us to give subscribers and prospective readers an even better and more attractive weekly. Four more weeks will allow for more extensive circulation measures. This time will also allow The Sunday Worker to complete arrangements for several more features by prominent labor journalists in the United States and abroad. The program of contents is sure to make our Sunday Worker the best Labor weekly ever issued in this country. Some of them are already now appearing in the new Magazine Supplement.

Get the NEXT! ISSUE

*SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23*

## SPECIAL CHINA FEATURES

"The Chinese Woman," by Halina Sieriebriakova.
"Revolution and Poetry in China."
Drawings and comments on leading men in the present new China.

**Who is Wm. Wilson?** A delightful story of the senatorial elections in Pennsylvania, by HARRISON GEORGE with illustrations by O'ZIM

**Capitalist Propaganda In the Air** Something new and sparkling on what you get on the radio, by M. CHILOFSKY

**The Garment Story** The unions and the Cloakmakers' strike, by JOSEPH ZACK Illustrated by A. JERGER

**The Rolling Farmers** You will learn of the present day problems of the farmer from this article, by JOEL SHOEMAKER

**SHORT STORY—MOVING PICTURES—SPORTS—THE THEATRE—CARTOONS** and that delightful weekly satirical news comment in pictures by Hay Bales, "The Week in Cartoons."

*COMING SOON!*

**The American Jungle** The next unusual article in the series on "Labor and Literature, by V. F. CALVERTON

A Short Story by **Rose Pastor Stokes** with illustrations by the author.

**Curiosities of Nature** A new permanent feature conducted by scientists and experts—to appear weekly.

THE SUNDAY WORKER

## SLOGAN CONTEST

**Has Also Been Extended Until December 1**

SEVEN PRIZES

Totalling one hundred dollars in books will be awarded for the best slogans submitted describing the Sunday Worker and urging interest in its contents.

FIRST PRIZE
$50 Worth of Books

SECOND PRIZE
$25 Worth of Books
And
$5 Worth of Books
Each to the next Five Best Slogans

OVER 500 SLOGANS HAVE ALREADY BEEN RECEIVED

SEND YOUR SLOGAN TODAY

## SUNDAY WORKER RATES

BUNDLES
10 for 20 cents
25 for 45 cents
50 for 85 cents
100 or more at $1.60 a hundred

SUBS
Four 20-week subscriptions for one dollar if sent in at one time.
Otherwise
$1.00 a year—50c six months

Send $1.00 for a bundle of ten copies for 5 weeks

SUBSCRIBE

Join the Growing Number of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered as Second-class Matter December 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 239. Subscription Rates: By Carrier, by mail, $9.00 per year; Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1926 Published Daily, except Sunday, by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# HOOSIER REPUBLICAN MACHINE IN PANIC

## Eugene V. Debs—Hail and Farewell!

### *A Statement on His Death by the International Labor Defense*

THE militant labor movement, of which the International Labor Defense is a part, mourne tday the death of Eugene V. Debs.

The cause of the class war prisoners suffers an especially heavy loss in the death of Comrade Debs. His name is linked with every labor defense struggle that took place during his life of activity in the labor movement. The prisoner of Woodstock and Atlanta was close kin to all persecuted and imprisoned workers. Comrade Debs was not one of those who shrug shoulders at the imprisonment of workers as tho it were a matter of small conodrn. He burned with indignation at every case of capitalist persecution and was always in the vanguard of the fight for its victims, whoever they might be and whatever their political views or affiliations.

He rose above the narrow partisanship that seeks to destroy the spirit of unity and solidarity in the labor defense movement. Althe a member of the socialist party, he had nothing in common with these elements represented by the Jewish Daily Forward who fire from ambush at the movement for united labor defense. He helped to build where they try to disrupt. His consistent stand for unity and solidarity on this issue is the strongest rebuke to them.

Comrade Debs rendered great service to the International Labor Defense. He hailed its formation as a big step forward towards unity of all forces in the fight for the class war prisoners and became a member of the National Committee, serving until his death. He responded generously to the many calls made upon him by the International Labor Defense, despite the constant sickness that harassed him, and frequently reiterated his endorsement of its work. His appeal to the American workers in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, his last public document, was written for the International Labor Defense during his last illness.

Eugene V. Debs left to the workers' movement a life record of unceasing struggle on the side of the oppressed, of dauntless spirit and careless disregard for personal rewards or hazards. It is a priceless heritage. That heritage belong to the revolutionary workers. Let them claim it for their own.

Today the grief of the militant workers is heavy indeed, but the grave of Comrade Debs is not the place for tears. He was a warrior and at his grave we raise a battle cry and begin again the forward march.

International Labor Defense,
James P. Cannon, Secretary.

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

BECAUSE The DAILY WORKER called Queen Marie of Roumania a "gory bitch" our secretary of state, Mr. Kellogg, called on the postoffice department to take appropriate action. Now this is interesting. It is generally known on the continent of Europe that Marie has kept the home fires burning for several years by playing at the oldest profession, in a highly proper and queenly manner. Of course this is nothing out of the ordinary for queens. So much so that the word worked itself into the vernacular in the United States.

* * *

BUT anyhow it is rather like Kellogg to swallow the queen of Roumania and her reputation at one release a visa to the perfectly decent Countess Karolyi on the ground that she was a moral turp. Her turpitude consisted in her opposition to the dictator, Horthy, who was the pet of one of the Vanderbilt girls, who married a Hungarian count without ever counting the cost in dollars. So it is not surprising that this hedge diplomat, Kellogg, should feel offended because we tell the truth about the parasite queen.

* * *

AN imperial conference is now taking place in London. Representatives of Canada, South Africa, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand and India are there. Perhaps more. The important feature of the gathering is that it should take place at all. It shows that the empire is weakening. The dominions are looking for more elbow space and they are going to get it. For the very good reason that the empire cannot avoid it.

* * *

IN all probability the representatives of the rebellious dominions will not push the issues at stake. They are what need to be called time-serving politicians. But the people who elected them will have something to say about, it and if they come back clutching empty pockets there will be the deuce to pay. England is fast losing her world commercial dominance and her present fondling of the dominions can be attributed to the necessity for her to make a family commercial affair of dominion trade. But there are reactions even in families, and people buy where they can get the best bargains.

* * *

THE latest news from China indicates that the forces of Canton stand on the verge of complete vic-

(Continued on page 6)

CHINA

Has the eyes of the world fixed upon it. Great events are transpiring there.

On Saturday a special CHINA ISSUE will bring the story to you in articles, special features, photographs, and cartoons.

Be sure to get this issue, October 23.

SATURDAY

## EUGENE V. DEBS DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS, AGE 70

### *A. R. U. Strike Veteran Is Mourned by Labor*

Eugene V. Debs, national chairman of the socialist party, is dead as a result of the ravages of a disease of the heart that was intensified by over two years' imprisonment in a capitalist penitentiary.

Debs, his gaunt frame all but a shadow, a faint smile parting his lips, breathed his last Wednesday evening at Lindlahr Sanitarium, Elmhurst, Ill.

Debs had gone to Elmhurst several weeks ago for rest to recuperate from a nervous breakdown caused by a heart illness of long standing and a kidney disease. If he had lived he would have been 71 years old on November 5.

At his bedside when the end came were his wife, Katherine, his faithful partner and brother, Theodore and two sisters. Messages of condolence began pouring into the bereaved relatives from all over the country when the sad news became known.

* * *

Eugene Victor Debs was born at Terre Haute, Ind., November 5, 1855, a son of Daniel and Marguerite Bettedorf.

(Continued from page 3)

## Mexican Presidents May Serve a Second Term if Law Passes

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21.—A bill before the chamber of deputies provides that a former president may serve a second time if there is an interval of four years or more between terms.

This bill is backed by friends of General Obregon, who has served one term. It would make the present president, Plutarco F. Calles, also eligible for re-election in 1932. But the Obregonistas are most active behind the bill, which would counteract the law against re-election of presidents.

This law arose from bitter opposition to the custom of reactionary President Diaz to have himself reselected by control of elections. Obregon has so far not consented to run, and it is believed he will favor the candidacy of Francisco Serrano, former minister of war, now governor of the federal district.

## Passaic Strikers Ask Old Clothes be Sent

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 21.—The following appeal is made to workers in the United States by the General Relief Committee for the textile strikers:

The textile workers of Passaic who make woolen cloth for the finest suits, ask you to send old clothes that they may be protected from the cold.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

## 'SAFETY' CONGRESSES COME AND GO, BUT THE ACCIDENTS INCREASE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 21. —(FP) The A. F. of L.; the New York State Federation of Labor; the New York State Medical Society, the Associated Industries and the New York department of Labor will take part in the Tenth Annual Safety Congress that meets at Rochester, November 29, for four days' sessions.

The Congress will be faced with the rise of state industrial accidents to 48,653 last August, a gain of 10,000 over the preceding August and with the increase of building construction fatalities from 143, the first six months of 1924 to 220, the first six months of 1926.

## BERNARD SHAW COULDN'T DO BETTER'N THIS

Tickets for "The Adding Machine" which will be presented next Sunday at 4 p. m. in the Douglas Park Auditorium, 3202 So. Ogden Ave., for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER are selling like padded knee breeches at a reception to the queen of Roumania.

The opportunity of seeing a white collar slave in various agonies has caught hold of the radical workers in Chicago as nothing else has done since the presentation of the mass drama, entitled: "Paul Abramovitch," played to capacity audiences in the loop and elsewhere.

To the Dining Room.

No sooner will the Studio Players take the last bow and the hero of the play gets his last kick from Old Nick, than the audience will adjourn to the banqueting board, which will groan in the tried and trusty manner under loads of viands prepared by some of the best culinary experts in the food business.

The Orators Groan.

While sitting at the festive board, doing justice to the menu the diners will be entertained by original selections from some of the most spontaneous after-dinner speakers in Chi-

(Continued on page 6)

## *Foster to Write for Daily Worker on— STRIKE STRATEGY!*

THE DAILY WORKER announces that it will soon offer to its readers a series of articles by William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League and famous strike leader, upon one of the subjects most vital and interesting to militant workers, the subject of strike strategy.

Never before has this subject been dealt with in a comprehensive manner. In fact it has never been dealt with as a subject in itself in a way to bring home to the leadership of the labor movement, the methods of strike direction which are effective in attack and defense, and in all the manifold circumstances surrounding strikes—the very heart and center of the class struggle.

The articles by Foster will be an invaluable contribution to the labor movement, and every DAILY WORKER booster should make a special argument for subscriptions to those who understand the value of a full exposition of strike strategy. These articles will begin in a few days. Rush in your subscriptions so as not to miss one of them.

## 150 PICKETS REFUSE FINE; CHOOSE JAIL

### *Fighting Cloakmakers Show Militancy*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 21.—The practice of the New York police and courts of herding hundreds of the striking garment workers into courts and draining the union treasury with fines, was met Tuesday by the militant spirit of 150 pickets rounded up by the police. These 150 men and women refused to pay fines, or to allow the union to pay them, and accepted the honor of one day in jail or the alternate penalty.

Mass meetings of the strikers are being held daily in several halls, and the cloakmakers are demonstrating their determination to stick to the picket lines until victory.

Close Scab Vest.

The out-of-town committee has announced the closing of a scab shop in Youngsville, N. Y., run by Reisman and Cant doing work for the Arden company, prominent jobbers of New York City. Reisman and Cant conduct two resort hotels at Youngsville to board the scabs.

General strike committee yesterday replied to the industrial Council, saying:

Bosses Never Intended to Settle.

"Before we came into the conference, we were informed by the mediators that the manufacturers had agreed to certain conditions made by the union. But they came, as we soon found out, with no intention of keeping to the agreement. The manufacturers, however, went thru the motions in order to keep in line a number of their members, who in place of a general settlement, are threatening to settle with us on their own. As a result of the failure of the conference, we predict that these manufacturers will soon break away and settle."

Grand Jury Probe Talked Of.

In reply to reports that the bosses were trying to get a grand jury investigation of the "illegal activities" of the 40,000 strikers, the strike committee declared:

"If there is to be a grand jury investigation of the strike, it may as well inquire into the underworld elements employed by the manufacturers who beat up our pickets. Incidentally, it might also inquire into circumstances under which beds have been fixed up in scab shops, in which men and women sleep in violation of the penal code and in flagrant violation of all conception of decency."

## I. R. T. STRIKE LEADERS URGE N. Y. WORKERS TO REPUDIATE TAMMANYISM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—An appeal to all workers of New York to repudiate Tammany Hall for its action during the I. R. T. strike by shunning Tammany candidates—including Al Smith—was issued by the leaders of the strike, E. P. Lavin and Harry Bark.

"The subway strike should be a lesson to all workers that are supporting Tammany Hall," the statement read. "Every worker ought to shun Al Smith and Walker, and the rest of these democrats who pose as friends of labor. Are they?"

They recited the attempt of Smith to make the strikers accept a compromise, the brutal police attacks inspired by Tammany, the failure of Smith or Walker to listen to unionists' appeals.

## *The Post Office Replies*

THE postal department is trying very hard to hide the basis on which it is proceeding against The DAILY WORKER. It refuses to state directly how it is carrying out the orders of Secretary of State Kellogg that grounds for the suppression of The DAILY WORKER be found, because of its attitude toward the visit to this country of Queen Marie, of Roumania.

When it was learned that Kellogg had ordered the postal department to proceed against The DAILY WORKER, a telegram was sent to Postmaster General New, at Washington, as follows:

"Newspapers here report that Secretary of State Kellogg has instructed you to investigate material published in The DAILY WORKER regarding visit to this country by Queen Marie, of Roumania. Wire immediately on what basis investigation is being made so that we will be able to take all necessary steps to combat any charges brought against our paper."

In response to this telegram we have received the following:

"Editor, DAILY WORKER:—Your telegram of today investigation by Post Office Department of matter appearing in any publication covers question of mailability under postal laws.

"W. Irving Glover, Acting Postmaster General."

We invite our readers to translate this telegram as best they can. It doubtless means that the tired acting postmaster general wants the editor to go thru all the postal regulations and hunt up our own particular law under which we may guess that the postoffice is proceeding against us. This we refuse to do. In the meantime, we await further developments from Washington.

## QUEEN REIGNS AT PLUTE BALL IN HER HONOR

### *Loaded With Jewels, Sits on Throne*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—New York's plutocracy got its chance to kiss the feet of a queen Wednesday night at a select fete held in the Ritz-Carlton hotel. The huge ballroom of the ultra-elite hostelry was remodelled after an autumn forest and on a raised dais was an improvised throne upon which sat Queen Marie, loaded down with priceless jewels and giving her hand to be kissed by the adulating throng of some eight hundred of New York's idle rich.

The queen glittered with the most costly of gems. Her dress gave the impression of being made of solid silver and was weighted down with clusters of sapphires and pearls, while the queen herself, a diamond flashed from her head. As the queen glided across the hall to her throne, the society folks fairly gasped with eagerness and packed into line like a subway crowd to be "received by her majesty."

Pershing Bows.

An orchestra played the Roumanian national anthem to the strains of which many peasants have been massacred in Bessarabia and the plutocrats lined up to pay their adulations to the Hohenzollern queen. General John J. Pershing, who led the army which was said to have "fought for democracy" was one of those who seemed to be glad of the chance to bow before the queen's throne.

The queen and her royal party went on Thursday to Philadelphia to visit the sesqui-centennial which was very badly in need of an attraction to avert what have so far been poor crowds.

## HEARSES, LABEN WITH SCABS ARE USED IN STRIKE

By J. O. BENTALL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 21.—The funeral wagons furnished at 260 a day to haul scabs to and from the Philadelphia Carpet company shops, where a strike is on, bumped up against the pickets this morning, when the strikers tackled the Heinal Bros., 3437 N. Broad street, who use the funeral busses for scabs and corpses, making it plain to them that their business hereafter would be limited to scabs, dead or alive, and that no decent worker will consent to be hauled in their black busses even to the grave.

The sentiment against the burial wagons is growing. The Heinal crew hides the scabs under black covers after they are huddled in and speeds to the shop to unload the miserable tools that help the bosses in their attempt to break the strike and the union.

The spy system in the shop over the scabs is getting on the nerves of even

(Continued on page 6)

## WAR VETS OBJECT TO MEMORIAL URGING NO MORE WAR IN WORLD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 21.—The Central Board of Veterans and Military organizations here is up in arms over the design and inscription on a proposed memorial to the soldiers that died overseas. They charge it is pacific and will have nothing to do with it.

The memorial bears the inscription: "They shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks—nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

The patriots charge that the memorial is designed in praise for the Prophet Isaiah, and is pacifist propaganda. The city here appropriated $50,000 for the stone.

## PLAN WAR ON SOVIET, SAYS VOROSHILOFF

### *World Capitalism Plots Attacks on U. S. S. R.*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 21.—Declaring that information in the hands of the Soviet Union shows that the capitalist nations are secretly planning for war upon the workers' and peasants' republic, and that the armed attack on a broad scale is set by world capitalism to begin in the near future, Clementi Voroshiloff, Soviet commissar for war, urged 6,000 soldier-workman graduates from the Red Army academy here "to prepare to meet the future."

"We passionately desire peace," said Voroshiloff, "but we have no doubt that we are going to be attacked. The facts at our disposal prove that the war against us will be started with any small excuse.

Imperialist Rivalry a Factor.

"If until now we have NOT had a direct attack upon our workers' and peasants' republic, it can be explained by many reasons; by the existing differences between the imperialists themselves in general and in especial the differences between England and France on the one hand, and between England and America on the other.

An Insufficient Guarantee.

"There exists one important factor which hinders the imperialists from warring upon us. This is the workers' movement in the West, strengthened by the nationalist revolutionary movement in the East. But all that is an insufficient guarantee against the coming menace of a military conflict.

Communist Party United.

"Our enemies say that the Communist Party is disintegrating and that therefore the Soviet government will not be able to continue to exist, that the crash will come today or tomorrow. There is no necessity to pause long on these false and fantastic expectations. Our party was, is and will remain monolithic and united."

Commissar Voroshiloff praised the Red Army highly.

## DRAGON DUMPED FOR NOT AIDING WATSON'S CROWD

### *Senator Claims That He Is Sick and in Bed*

The Indiana slush fund hearing will be transferred to Indianapolis as a result of a telegraphic appeal from Senator James E. Watson, republican, of Indiana, for a personal hearing to refute the charges made against him, Senator Reed announced at the opening of yesterday's afternoon session. Watson's telegram declared the Indiana senator was bed-fast in an Indianapolis hospital and asked Reed to come to that city even if the hearing had to be held in the hospital. Watson and his machine are in a panic over the turn events are taking.

Fresh revelations of the Ku Klux Klan's domination of the state of Indiana and its influence upon national politics were bared by Walter F. Bossert, former vice-president of the National Klan and former grand dragon in Indiana.

Hugh Patrick Emmons, former cyclops at South Bend, resumed the stand, as the first witness, long enough to hand Reed a mass of klan documents. The senator then excused the South Bend man until he had time to study the documents.

Bossert, a lawyer from Liberty, Ind., asked the witness to be frank.

"It has been said here that you were forced out because you would not support a certain candidate for the senate?" Reed said. "Why not be frank with us?"

"I always stood for principles and not individuals," Bossert evaded.

"There was no one in the klan who could force me out, but they could remove me. I wanted to resign in September, 1925, and my resignation was accepted in January."

"Now come on and tell us about it," Reed pleaded.

Bossert then said he had gotten into a number of disputes over his belief that the klan should only support principles and issues, but not individuals. He added that D. C. Stephenson, the predecessor of the Indiana grand dragon, had insisted on a policy of supporting famed individuals.

Watson Made Deal.

An interesting story of how "gosslp" in Washington held that Senator Watson had made a deal with the klan to support Senator Earl B. Mayfield, democrat of Texas, in return for the klan's support in his own campaign for re-election was told the committee by Robert W. Lyons, an Indianapolis attorney and former member of the imperial klan.

Lyons said he had discussed this "gossip" with Everett Saunders, secretary to President Coolidge in 1924, while the latter was a member of congress, and that Saunders had denounced the rumor as "ridiculous."

An Evasive Witness.

Bossert proved an unwilling and evasive witness. Reed spent a long time getting any information from him.

Bossert replied he "thought" he had introduced Watson to William H. Zumbrunn klan political expert. At the time, he said, Zumbrunn was attorney for Senator Earl B. Mayfield, democrat of Texas, whose seat was being contested in the senate.

"I think I introduced Senator Watson and Weiler, republican of Maryland to Zumbrunn."

Senator Watson was on the senate committee handling the Mayfield case, wasn't he?"

"Yes."

Dragon Now Democrat.

Reed developed the fact that the present grand dragon of the Indiana klan, W. Lee Smith, is a democrat. Bossert declared he did not believe that Smith sent out literature urging the klan to support Watson. When Reed showed him the documents delivered by Hugh Pat Emmons, former exalted cyclops, containing instructions to vote for the Watson machine, Bossert had to admit that Smith, the erstwhile democrat was lining up the klansmen for Watson, the republican.

Clyde A. Walb, republican state chairman charged that a group of eastern pacifists and slush fund of $3,000,000 to beat Watson and Robinson. The klan pretends to be against the world court and the league of nations.

Walb played on Reed's antipathy to the world court and posed as a bona fide follower of George Washington. He admitted that James A. Patten, the wheat king, sent $5,000 to the Watson-Robinson campaign fund and that Charles Piez, manufacturer and notorious open shopper sent $750.00. Both are from Illinois.

# ...TTEN MILK IS FORCED ON GOTHAM POOR

## Campaign Brings Out Adulterations

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Charges that New York's milk supply is being adulterated and that millions of quarts of bad milk are being sold to poor families are being made by Ogden L. Mills.

Mills declares that this matter has been brought to the attention of Smith, but the governor has refused to take any steps.

The Bronx and Queens are especially flooded with the impure milk, he said.

### Samples Tested.

Out of 47 samples of milk sent into the Bronx that were tested by a reputable laboratory, 35 came back labeled as failing to come up to the standards of the New York City sanitary code. This is particularly true of milk offered to the poorer classes, he charged.

In Queens 40 samples of milk in widely separated districts were taken, and only one was found to even approximate the city standards, which are the minimum. The condition of the samples, he said, violated 101 separate provisions of the code.

### How Come?

Mills wants to know how Smith reconciled his "love for the poor people" with this rottenness and corruption in the milk supply of the poor families.

### Two Surgeons Killed.

MONTREAL, Oct. 21.—Two veterinary surgeons, Dr. Honorius Anbry and Dr. F. M. Eckert, field inspectors of the federal department of agriculture, were instantly killed by the Canadian Pacific Railroad's Montreal-Toronto flyer at St. Emmanel, 31 miles from this city.

*The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.*

# MANUFACTURERS ENTHUSED OVER GUNS, BOMBS, ETC., THE U. S. IS PREPARING FOR THE COMING WAR

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—(FP)—Preparedness for war was demonstrated to big manufacturers and their technical experts at the eighth annual meeting of the Army Ordnance Association by the ordnance department of the army at the Aberdeen proving ground on Oct. 8. The Aberdeen ground is on the Maryland bank of the Potomac, below the capitol.

### Capitalists There in Force.

With the Ordnance Association were gathered representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Industrial Conference Board, the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, and the American Society for Steel Treating.

The show arranged for these guests was designed to cover the latest models of artillery, tractors, anti-aircraft devices, gas bombs, etc. On the official program was printed the jigsaw of the A. O. A.—"Pledged to industrial preparedness for War as the strongest guaranty of Peace."

### Ford and Coits Together.

Manufacturers who had exhibits on the field were the Ford, General Motors, Dodge Bros., Packard, Mead-Morrison, International Harvester and Caterpillar Tractors, Inc., concerns represented by tractors, trucks and engines; the Colt's Fire Arms company represented by machine guns, and the DuPont de Nemours by flashless powder. All of the government arsenals also had exhibits.

### Nobody Spared the Next War.

The morning program opened with the firing of the 16-inch gun, the maximum range of whose shells, backed by 860 pounds of powder, is 30 miles. One shell per minute can be fired from this type of gun. Next a 12-inch field piece was exercised. It sends a 700-pound projectile about 17 miles and can be elevated to an angle of 33 degrees. After that the anti-aircraft guns of smaller sizes were shown in action, and the guests turned their attention to an exhibit of army air corps equipment.

Beside the foreign bombs used during the war, there were shown American bombs, of recent development, including the types known as fragmentation, chemical and demolition. These names explain what is meant by military experts who say that the next war will spell speedy doom to the civilian population when a city is bombarded from the air. The program announced that demolition bombs are intended for the destruction of ammunition dumps, storehouses, terminals and similar targets.

### Tanks Added to Guns and Bombs.

There was a tank show, also. The Mark VIII tank weighs 40 tons and carries 11 men and an officer, with 2 six-pound guns and five machine guns. Its speed is six miles an hour. The medium tank, of 1921 model, runs 13 miles an hour but has only one 6-pounder and two machine guns.

### Gas and Fire—But No Peace.

While the government of the United States has been talking world peace and arms reduction its army experts have been working on new ammunition. One "supersensitive fuse" has been developed which will ignite while cutting thru the fabric of an airplane wing.

There is also a chemical mortar for firing gas and smoke shells at machine gun nests. And there is a projector which fires gas, high explosive and incendiary filling, weighing 60 pounds. In the demonstration before the business men, white phosphorus filling was used.

### Enthuse The Manufacturers.

This field-day of mimic warfare was stage by the Chief of Ordnance and by various units of the army for the purpose of rousing the enthusiasm of the manufacturers for war-preparedness in their own plants. The exhibits carried the suggestion that war brings a profit to the manufacturer who is ready, and big profit to the one who is ready first.

# CHICAGO LABOR BACKS GARMENT STRIKE RELIEF

## Sunday's Conference to Rally All Trades

The conference which was called by the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers for Sunday, October 24, 1926, was endorsed Sunday, October 17, at a Chicago Federation of Labor meeting and all affiliated organizations are urged to participate.

### Conference Next Sunday.

The committee which attended the conference of October 17 report that in order to do the work more effectively it was decided that a joint conference of all organizations be held on October 24.

Edward Nockles, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was elected treasurer of this conference. It was also decided to urge upon all organized workers to donate $1 each for the New York strike, which it is estimated should raise a fund of over $100,000.

### Increase Goes to Strikers.

While the readjustment in wages is going on in the ladies' garment shops the workers who received increases made a motion that their first week's increase be given to the New York strikers.

This is in addition to the approximate average of $1.50 per member weekly tax they have already been assessed with thru a decision rendered October 3 by the Chicago Joint Board.

### Palmer Shop Progresses.

The workers of Percival B. Palmer, which is the largest shop in this city, after a lengthy conference with their employer, have obtained an increase and have unanimously decided to give this increase to the New York strikers. This shop, which previously managed to hold out against the union, has now, by the efforts of the Chicago Joint Board, been brought fully into the union, with its workers enthusiastically co-operating in active work.

The next largest shop, Schenker, Michel & Weinstock, did likewise. These voluntary contributions will net about $300 from each shop Smaller shops, like I. Victor & Co. and others, are acting in the same manner.

The originators of this movement are the workers of B. Kirshbaum & Co., who have given over their first week's increase to the New York strikers last week. It is thought that this movement will be followed in every shop.

# Capitalist Government Protects Its Lies From the Truth-Telling Facts

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE most powerful individual human being, without doubt, in Massachusetts, which means New England, is William Morgan Butler, United States senator, multi-millionaire textile manufacturer and the reputed political boss of the republican party.

He is the typical American industrial kaiser. He is a director and heavy investor in more than a half dozen of the largest textile mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, employing tens of thousands of workers enslaved under the so-called "American" or "open shop" plan.

Senator Butler has established one of the most elaborate spy systems in the land in his mills in order to root out, immediately they appear, any sprouting seeds of unionism.

* * *

It was to this Senator Butler that Attorney William G. Thompson, counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, wrote requesting some assistance to force the department of justice to disgorge information it had in its possession absolutely proving the innocence of the two Italian workers of the charges on which they have been convicted and sentenced to death.

Senator Butler is a politician. More than that, he is up for re-election. It would not do for him to come out flat-footedly and declare that the Sacco-Vanzetti case did not concern him. That would cause large masses of textile workers to question the right of Butler, the mill owner, to represent them in the senate. Butler, therefore, pursues the usual political strategy.

Butler did not get into action himself to force the department of justice to reveal its records. Not at all. That would have forced the department of justice to act.

Instead Butler wrote to Attorney Thompson requesting that Thompson write to Attorney General John Garibaldi Sargent. This Thompson did. He wrote as follows:

"At the suggestion of Senator Butler, I am writing to inquire whether William J. West, now a special assistant to the department of justice in Boston, may be authorized to talk with me concerning the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and to show me whatever documents and correspondence on file in your office, dealing with the investigations made by the Boston agents before, during and after the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, which occurred in June and July 1921."

The letter related in detail the startling revelations made by the ex-department of justice agent, Fred J. Weyand, showing that the agents of the department of justice never believed Sacco and Vanzetti guilty. The letter went over the reasons for asking for a new trial, cited the confession by Celestino Madeiros to the effect that he was at the scene of the South Braintree crime and that Sacco and Vanzetti were not there.

* * *

Butler's attorney general, Sargent, never replied to that letter, Thompson told the Dedham court. The blame, therefore, rests on Sargent, the political appointee, for rejecting the simple request that all the facts in the Sacco-Vanzetti case be made known, as they exist in the files of the government.

But even the lackey attorney general felt that he had to cover up a little. On orders from Sargent, the Boston agent of the department of justice, Mr. Dowd, telephoned saying that the attorney general had asked him to get in touch with Mr. Thompson and find out what it was the defense lawyer wanted, as if there was any doubt about it.

The matter ended by the refusal of Mr. Dowd, on the ground that he had no authority to do so, to allow Mr. Thompson any access to the files or any information from Mr. West. That is where the situation stands at the present hour.

* * *

Let the blame be traced back to its source. Attorney General Sargent could, on a moment's notice if he desired, instruct Mr. Dowd to grant Thompson the right to go thru the department's files. If Sargent didn't get into action, then his master, Senator Butler, could get all the results desired. The blame for hiding the department's records, therefore, and covering up the crimes of the department of justice in aiding the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti, rests directly on Senator Butler, the textile mill owner, whose creature President Coolidge is, and who keeps his thumb on Governor Fuller, of Massachusetts, who has the power to pardon Sacco and Vanzetti. If he desired, and thus blast this conspiracy against labor. But Governor Fuller does not move, in spite of the fact that he has been bombarded with protests by American and world labor.

This latter incident shows better than anything possibly could show how the New England frame-up gang—Coolidge, Butler, Fuller, Sargent—sticks together against the working class.

* * *

Attorney Thompson also points out how he suggested to the attorney general of Massachusetts and to Mr. Hultman, assistant district attorney in charge of the Sacco-Vanzetti case for the government, that material witnesses should be examined in joint conference by both sides, that the truth might be brought out and that the proceedings might not degenerate into a mere "contest of affidavits." Both these men disagreed. But later District Attorney Wilbar wrote Attorney Thompson that he would not agree to such a proceeding. The master's voice had made itself heard once more.

* * *

The capitalist government is not interested in getting at the truth in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. It is only interested in the lies that it may concoct to help it put two workers to death. That is the plain truth about the Sacco-Vanzetti case as it stands today.

The frame-up agent, William J. West, working under the direction of the United States department of justice, is still on the job in Boston, Massachusetts.

# FLYNN IN NATION-WIDE TOUR FOR LABOR DEFENSE

## Noted Labor Organizer in Chicago Nov. 24

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the most popular labor organizers and speakers in the country, will be the guest of honor at a "proletarian cabaret" to be held here on November 24 by Local Chicago, International Labor Defense, to welcome her as the newly-elected national chairman of the I. L. D. and to greet her in the beginning of her coast-to-coast tour for the class war prisoners.

Comrade Flynn has been a fighter in the forefront of many historic strikes and labor struggles in the United States. During the war and immediately after it she gave most of her energies towards the building of a working class defense organization and she has been actively engaged in labor defense to this day. She was one of the active leaders and organizers in the Passaic textile strike and in her tour she will tell the story of this heroic fight of thousands of workers for better conditions of life and labor and how their most energetic fighters are still being held under charges which may mean imprisonment for having dared to organize and battle for their union.

Comrade Flynn will speak at a few meetings in Pennsylvania on her way to Chicago. From Chicago she will go directly to the California coast, where she is scheduled to address numerous meetings. She will then proceed to the northwest and return to the eastern coast after speaking at meetings in every town and city where such will be arranged.

Response to the tour of Comrade Flynn has been very enthusiastic and scores of meetings have already been arranged. It is expected that when the tour is brought to an end in New York City upwards of 150 meetings will have been addressed by Comrade Flynn under the auspices of International Labor Defense.

The national office of International Labor Defense, 22 S. Lincoln, Chicago, Ill., has asked that all local organizations and branches of I. L. D. that wish to arrange meetings for Comrade Flynn send in their requests immediately, before the final itinerary is completed.

# DENY STRIKERS CIVIL LIBERTY ASSERTS C. L. U.

## Constitution Ignored to Break Strikes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—"The denial of civil liberties to strikers in industrial trial disputes" gets chief position in the report of the American Civil Liberties Union for the months of May, June, July and August. The report cites the wholesale arrests of strikers under anti-picketing injunctions and on general police charges in the strikes of New York fur workers, subway workers and garment workers.

In the garment strike some 1,000 arrests were made in the period. In Rhode Island martial law and state troops broke a cotton workers' strike and in Passaic police brutality continued thruout, tho the attempt to enforce "riot law" had to be given up.

### Have to Fight for "Rights."

Free speech fights staged by the Liberties Union ended in one victory—in Pittsburgh, where the Workers' Party gained the right to hold meetings in private halls without police interference.

In New York City the union had to fight for its own liberty of speech when the New York City school boards denied the use of several auditoriums.

### Two Communists in Penn. Prison.

Conviction of the second Workers' Party member in Pennsylvania under the state sedition law occurred in this period.

In Massachusetts the famous Sacco-Vanzetti case had a hearing for a new trial that was featured by Attorney-General Sargent's refusal to permit the files of the department of justice, bearing on the case, to be opened.

Three September lynchings of Negroes were added to seven in the previous months, showing a considerable increase over the total of three in the first four months of the year.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor, talks and bulletins.
6:30 — The Brevoort Concert Trio; Vocal Solo, Gerald Crotteau; Little Joe Warner, Clarence Sullivan, Will Rossiter
7:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

# CHICAGO FEDERATION RADIO STATION WILL BROADCAST PASSAIC

Rebecca Grecht, field organizer of the Relief Committee of the Passaic Textile strike, representing Local 103 of the United Textile Workers, will speak over the radio Wednesday, Oct. 27, at 8 o'clock from station WCFL, the Chicago Federation of Labor broadcasting station. Her subject will be "The Passaic Strike."

Notice of the showing of the motion picture of the Passaic strike here on October 29, Ashland Boulevard theater, will also be made over radio.

# CHI GANGSTERS TO HAVE THEIR DAILY MURDER

Reports of the signing of an armistice in Chicago's gangland, after two years of intermittent warfare which brought more than 160 deaths, were shattered today before the ink on the papers which heralded the truce was dry.

The body of a well-dressed, unidentified man, a bullet wound behind the left ear, was found in a west side alley.

A .45 caliber automatic—the favorite toy of the underworld—had brought his death.

Police said they believed he had been "taken for a ride" and thrown from the automobile in which he had been killed.

## Longshoreman Wins Suit for Damages Against Company

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. — Longshoremen doing the work of seamen in stowing cargo in the hold of a ship in port are entitled to the same legal redress for accidents in that service as are seamen, the federal supreme court declared Oct. 18 in the case of R. Haverty of Seattle. Haverty sued the International Stevedoring Co. for damages suffered when he was injured by a bale of cargo that was carelessly lowered by a hatch tender.

The company sought to evade payment of damages on the ground that the safe fellow-servant negligence rule prevailed. Justice Holmes, who wrote the court's opinion, held that the work of placing cargo in the ship was a maritime service.

# BLOOR CROSSES CONTINENT FOR PASSAIC FUNDS

## Western Labor to Hear Story of Mill Strike

DAYTON, O., Oct. 21.—Completing her first lap of 223 miles in her 2,500-trip across the continent to raise money for Passaic strike relief, Mother Bloor, veteran labor leader, arrived in this city today. Tonight she will appear before a mass meeting of workers to tell of the heroic struggle waged for the past eight months by the Passaic strikers against the powerful mill barons and the mill-controlled police and courts of the strike zone.

Mother Bloor says she is feeling fine, "never felt better in my life," and feels confident of success for her cross-continent trip, which includes: Terre Haute, Vandalia and St. Louis on Oct. 20; Oct. 23, O'Fallon, Colmhia and Kansas City; Oct. 26, Lawrence, Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center; Oct. 27, Beloit, Plainville, Colby; Oct. 28, Goodland Burlington, Limon; Oct. 29 to 31, Denver; Nov. 2, Colorado Springs; Nov. 3, Pueblo, Trinidad; Nov. 4, Raton, Taos, Santa Fe; Nov. 5, Albuquerque, Gallup; Nov. 6, Holbrook, Winslow; Nov. 7, Flagstaff, Grand Canyon, Williams, Ashfork; Nov. 8, Seligman, Kingman, Needles; Nov. 9, Amboy, Barstow San Bernadino; Nov. 10 Pasadena, Los Angeles.

## Cleveland Will See Passaic Strike Film Friday, October 22

CLEVELAND, Oct. 21.—The strike of the Passaic textile workers will be shown here in film at the Engineers' Auditorium, St. Clair avenue and Ontario street, on Friday, Oct. 22. There will be two showings: one at 7 p. m. and one at 9 p. m.

This film is one of the finest labor films that have ever been shown in this country. It gives a clear picture of the struggle of the Passaic textile workers, their heroic struggle for the right to organize, the sufferings they have gone thru at the hands of the police, the beatings-up by the deputy sheriffs, the picket lines and the splendid demonstrations—all of this will be shown in the "Passaic Strike" film, which has already been shown in the East and has met with unqualified approval.

## Brookwood College Opens Sixth Year With Varied Group

KATONAH, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Brookwood Labor College opened its sixth year here yesterday with students representing eighteen industries in attendance. Industries represented are those of painters, garment workers, miners, upholstery weavers, hosiery knitters, railway carmen, stenographers, bankers, tailors, machinists, electricians, cap workers, carpenters, clerks, plumbers and taxi drivers.

Many states are represented in the enrollment. They include California, Wyoming, Colorado, Oregon, Delaware, Maryland, Illinois, Minnesota, Kentucky, Texas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York. One student comes from England and another from Canada.

The course of study includes economics, labor problems, trade union organization, English, history, psychology, public speaking and a study of basic industries.

## Issue Injunction to Stop Pickets, Altho Peaceful; Fine Union

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—(FP)—Violence is not necessary for an employer to get an injunction. The New York Retail Clerks Union have had one thrust on them, altho it was not claimed that their pickets were anything but peaceful on the picket line.

The clerks' union has been trying to organize workers of the L. Daitch & company, Inc., a small butter and egg concern. The employer claimed that he employed members of his own family chiefly and that they were not interested in joining the union.

The first application for injunction was denied but the appellate division of the court granted it and fined the union $10 costs.

### MacDonald on Health Tour.

LONDON, England, Oct. 21.—Attacked by a serious recurrence of bronchial trouble, J. Ramsay MacDonald, former labor premier, has left for a tour of several weeks in an attempt to regain his health, it is announced. MacDonald's tour will take him to the southern Sahara. He has been under the care of a doctor for some time.

## Britain Demands an Apology From China For Massacre Plaint

PEKING, Sept. 23—(By Mail)—According to reports here, the British press demands that the Chinese representative who protested against the bombardment of Wanhsien by the British before the league of nations, should now apologize to the league and to Great Britain, otherwise Great Britain would hold it to be incompatible with her dignity to sit together with the Chinese representative at the council of the league of nations.

## Chicago Forum Opens Sunday, October 31

A discussion on the conflict between church and state in Mexico will feature the opening of the Chicago Forum on Sunday, October 31, at the Erlanger theater, Clark and Randolph. Alva W. Taylor of Indianapolis, leader in social work and the Protestant church, and Charles Phillips, professor of Notre Dame University, Catholic, will discuss the situation.

Among speakers at the meetings will be Senator Robert M. LaFollette, John Haynes Holmes, Rabbi Stephan S. Wise, Kirby Page, Sidney Hillman, Harry Elmer Barnes, William Allen White, and Mordecai W. Johnson.

## Women's Work Is to be Subject of Meet in District 2, Mon.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—A very important meeting of the organizers of all the units of women's work and all housewives' party members will be held on Monday, October 25 at 8 p. m., at the party headquarters, 108 East 14th street. This meeting is of great importance. All must be present. A roll call will be taken.

Members of the district committee for work among women and members of the district executive committee will be present at this meeting.

## Million and a Half Italians Affiliated With Fascist Crowd

ROME, Oct. 21.—According to official records there are now 1,500,000 members of fascismo in Italy. Of these 934,000 are full-fledged, 53,000 are women, 211,000 are juveniles between 14 and 18 years, and 270,000 are children of 14 and less.

It is now the custom to admit no one to the movement, unless they have been admitted when small children, and gradually promoted.

There are 2,000,000 belonging to the fascist trade unions, the figures show,

# HAMMOND TO TURN OUT FOR CLINE MEETING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., Oct. 21.—Charles Cline, who was recently released from a Texas prison for participating in a Mexican revolutionary army, and who is now touring the country for the International Labor Defense, spoke at two enthusiastic meetings last week, here and at Hammond, Indiana.

### Tells of Suffering.

Cline recited his experiences in the revolutionary attempt and the 13 gruelling years that followed in prison. He closed his talk with a stirring appeal for mobilization of the workers into the International Labor Defense, in order that class-war prisoners can be given adequate defense, legal and financial.

### Protest for Negroes.

At Hammond James Ford, of the American Negro Congress, spoke on the case of the Houston martyrs, Negro soldiers who are held in Leavenworth prison for defending their race.

The following resolution on the case was passed at Hammond and enthusiastically endorsed by the Gary meeting:

"We, workers and citizens of Hammond, at the Holy Trinity hall, deplore the fact that at least 14 Negro soldiers, a part of the 65 who were originally court-martialed, are still suffering imprisonment in the prison at Leavenworth.

"Of the 65, 13 were hung, two died in prison, and one went insane. The brutal punishment of the Negro soldiers, whose only crime consisted in defending their race against the inhuman regime of oppression to which they are subject in the south, have justly earned the name of 'Houston martyrs.'

"We protest against the continued imprisonment of the Houston martyrs as a violation of all rights of man. We demand their immediate and unconditional release. We pledge ourselves not to rest until the public opinion is aroused against the injustice committed against the innocent men and they are freed with full rights of citizenship.

"We it resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Houston martyrs, to the president of the United States and to the press."

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

# November Issue Workers Monthly Out Today!

BE SURE TO GET YOUR COPY OF THIS SPLENDID ISSUE

# SOVIET BOOMS REPORTS HEAD OF AMTORG CO.

## Russia Preparing to Buy Much Machinery

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Paul J. Ziev, president of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, representing in this country the leading Soviet commercial and industrial organizations, returned last week after a six months' absence in Europe, having spent most of the time in Moscow and other important centers in the Soviet Union, where he was busy in establishing firmer contacts and making new arrangements for the further development of the business relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

**Gets Orders.**

As a result of his activities during this stay in the Soviet Union, Ziev brought back with him a number of business offers involving the placing in this country of large orders for various machinery and equipment. Whether these offers will materialize in the placing of orders will depend largely on the terms of payment which the interested Soviet Union concerns will be able to obtain from American manufacturers.

**Industry Growing.**

The foremost problem engaging the attention of economic organizations in the Soviet Union at present, it was explained by Ziev is that of industrialization. The prosperity of the great peasant population of Soviet Russia has increased materially during recent years, and with it has increased the demand for industrial products.

**Increase Production.**

During the fiscal year 1926-26, just ended, industrial production was more than 40 per cent above the previous year 1924-25. The combined industrial output during this year was brought up to 95 per cent of the pre-war period. The plans for the new economic year 1926-27 call for a minimum increase of 20 per cent over the output of the year 1925-26, which will place Soviet industries above the pre-war level.

**Need Machinery.**

Owing to this, extensive construction of new industrial plants is being carried on in all parts of the country and there is, therefore, a large demand for new industrial equipment and machinery, a considerable part of which must be imported from abroad. Only recently a commission representing the Soviet metallurgical industries placed orders for equipment amounting to over $20,000,000 in Germany, where credits for terms up to five years have been obtained. Large orders for mining equipment, oil well supplies, textile machinery, electric power equipment, etc., have been placed in Germany and other European countries. Many of these orders could have been easily diverted to the United States if credit terms similar to those offered by European manufacturers could be obtained.

**U. S. Businessmen in Russia.**

Everywhere in the Soviet Union Mr. Ziev met a pronounced interest in American made machinery and a tendency to introduce American technical methods and equipment in the new industrial construction. On the other hand, American businessmen and manufacturers are more alive to the possibilities of the Soviet market than appears on the surface. During his sojourn in the Soviet Union Ziev met many American representing large industrial concerns in this country studying the situation on the spot.

## Soviet Watching Turkey in Move Toward League

RIGA, Oct. 21.—Moscow is watching the Turkish government in its apparent moves toward joining the league of nations. If Turkey becomes affiliated with Great Britain and the other powers, she will lose her political independence, it is believed here by the press.

"Angora stands at the crossroads of her political destinies and must make a definite choice soon," it is claimed.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.


**WHO IS YOUR NEIGHBOR AT HOME,**

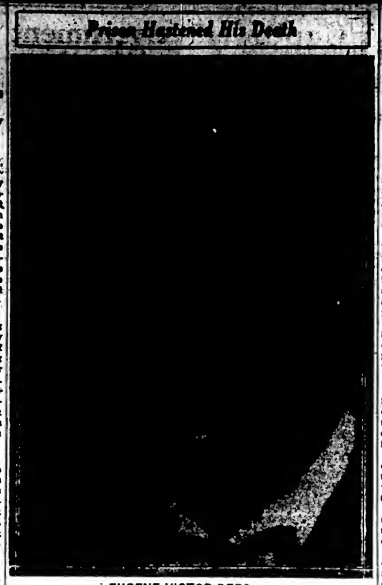
at work, in the mine, in the shop, on the farm, or anywhere? Is he a Slovak or Czech worker? Have him, or her, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak working class daily paper in the U. S.

THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU

1510 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.

Subscription rates: By mail, $6.00 a year, for Chicago $8.00 a year.


## Prince Hastened His Death



EUGENE VICTOR DEBS.

# CONFERENCE TO SAVE CHAMORRO U. S. MANEUVER

## Attack on Mexico is Staged by U. S. Envoy

CORINTO, Nicaragua, Oct. 21.—The maneuver of United States imperialism to save its tool Chamorro, self-elected president of Nicaragua, from the liberal revolution, and to replace him by another equally bad under the guise of calling the liberals to "compromise," is being staged here on no other place than the U. S. warship Denver.

**Helps Chamorro.**

The U. S. charge d'affairs, Lawrence Dennis, is acting as chairman and nothing is omitted to aid the reactionary Chamorro, delegate to the so-called conference, engineered by the United States to help Chamorro escape when the revolution was on the point of winning.

As part of the maneuver, the Chamorro delegates were all allowed to make violent speeches against a nation friendly to the United States, the Mexican Republic, and all sorts of "documents," forged and otherwise, are being admitted by the U. S. envoy, to show that the Mexican government and Calles himself is aiding the liberal revolution.

**U. S. Planned Attack on Mexico.**

Because of this attitude, it is seen that the desire of the United States in calling the conference was not to arrive at an amicable understanding, but to attack Mexico and cripple the revolution against Chamorro. So the conference is liable to break up, as the United States expected it to do.

The liberals want their leader Sacasa to take the presidency temporarily. The Chamorro, or conservative party, wants one of Chamorro's chief lieutenants, Adolfo Diaz. This reactionary Diaz is also the choice of the United States.

**Passenger Plane Down.**

LONDON, Oct. 21.—An aeroplane, operated by the Imperial Airways, Ltd., bound from Croydon to Paris, fell into the English channel this afternoon some twelve miles off Folkestone. A fishing boat rescued the pilot, mechanic and ten passengers.

## Eugene V. Debs Dies After Long Illness; Led A. R. U. Strike

(Continued from page 1)

rich Debs. He was educated in the common schools of that city and after working at various trades, became a locomotive fireman on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis railway in 1871.

His first venture into politics was in 1879 when he became city clerk of Terre Haute, a position which he held until 1883. Two years later, he was elected to the Indiana legislature, and in the same year, 1885, he was married to Kitherine Metzel, who survives him.

It was his work as a locomotive fireman, which turned his attention to the workingclass movement and he soon became very active in early railroad labor organizations. He was grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen from 1880 to 1893 and from that year until 1897 was president of the American Railway Union.

**A. R. U. Strike.**

His leadership of the famous American Railway Union strike of 1894, called against the Pullmen Company and later spreading to many important railway lines won him a place in the very forefront of the militant workingclass movement of the nineties. In that year he was charged with conspiracy and later sentenced to six months in Woodstock jail for violation of an injunction.

**Nominated for President.**

In 1897 he became chairman of the national executive committee of the social-democratic party, which later became the socialist party. In 1900 he was nominated for president on the socialist ticket and made the first of four campaigns for the presidency. In 1904, 1908 and 1912 he was again socialist candidate for president.

**Found Guilty.**

When the United States entered the war in 1917 Debs took a definite stand against it. During the war, in 1918, he was arrested while making a speech in Bohemian Gardens, Canton, O., and charged with obstructing the draft. He was found guilty and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment by Federal Judge Westenhaver. The decision was sustained by the supreme court and Debs entered Moundsville penitentiary, W. Va., on April 13, 1919. Later he was transferred to Atlanta penitentiary in Georgia and released in 1921.

For many years Debs had suffered a heart weakness and was not in good health. It was that, when he entered prison, that he would not survive his term. He was released from Atlanta penitentiary in a very weakened condition and, there is no doubt that his prison experience hastened his death.

# POWER TRUST FOR EUROPE NOW FORMING

## Huge Mergers Built up in All Industries

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Business circles here are interesting themselves in what they believe to be American preparations for an international trust of the electrical industries, beginning with those in the United States and Canada.

The prime movers are understood to be Owen D. Lowenstein. The latter is connected with a number of Canadian and South American electrical businesses and is now preparing, it is asserted, an organization to be known as the Hydro-elektric Securities Corporation.

A loan of $34,000,000 to the Siemens-Schuckert group in Germany is understood to be the preface to the proposed movement, which eventually will include the whole of Europe.

**Aluminum Trust.**

The German Vlag concern, which includes the chief aluminum producers of Germany, denies that negotiations are being held for the formation of a trust, but it is believed here that it will be formed eventually.

Trade magazines in France point out the growing importance of the trust movement and expect that it will be continued until it includes all the important industries of Europe.

It had a beginning with the steel trust and the temporary pig iron agreement in France, Germany and other countries.

The forecast is now made that the coal industry will probably be organized internationally, but probably not until the British coal strike is settled.

**Mere Mergers Coming.**

Next in line come the tube and rail trusts, and negotiations have been started for wire and cast iron cartels. The wire trust is expected to include the manufacturers of rods, nails, fences and other finished goods made of wire. The makers of plates, sheepes and bars are now negotiating.

A further development announced as certain here will organize the builders of locomotives, freight cars, machinery and machine tools along international lines.

Until now the British were represented only in the railmakers trust, but Continental industrialists expect them to join the other organizations later, because of the difficulty of competing with the combined industries of the rest of Europe.

It is also reported that the Scandinavians are likely to draw closer to the other countries, as they, too, will find it necessary to defend their industries

## Hold Employe For Crime of Master in Chinese Rule

FOOCHOW, China, Oct. 21. — Otto Heinsohn, young German, has been jailed here for the delinquencies of his employer. Heinsohn was arrested when his master, William Pfeng, charged with illegal traffic in arms, fled, in application of an ancient Chinese principle that each family shall bear the responsibility of each of its members.

The young German has no family ing and recently employed, no part of the crime is ascribed to him. However, he was held and there is no appeal, as Germany has lost her extra-territorial rights.

## Second Communist in Chilean Senate; Wins by Recount of Votes

NEW YORK, Oct. 21. — The final count of the senatorial elections in the Chilean nitrate districts of Tarapaca (former Peruvian territory) and Antofagasta (former Bolivian territory) gave the legal majority to the Communist, Juan Luis Carmona, who consequently takes the seat in the senate with Manuel Hidalgo as the second Communist senator of Chile.

Even the bourgeois majority of the parliamentary commission had to admit the extraordinary practices of fraud used to prevent the election of Carmona. More votes were counted in the first scrutiny than there are electors in the whole district. A recount established the claim of Carmona to the seat in the senate.

Carmona has been active for many years in the nitrate district as active union organiser and agitator. There are six Communist deputies in the lower house.

# WORKERS OF SPAIN CRUSHED UNDER TYRANNY OF PRIMO DE RIVERA WHO IS DETERMINED TO DESTROY UNION

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

MADRID, Oct. 21.—In almost all of his public speeches, Primo de Rivera repeats that the military dictatorship has succeeded in solving the social problem; strikes and working struggles are ended. But he, naturally, does not say this peaceful "order" of things means the most frightful economic misery of the working class.

This present state of the Spanish proletariat is the biggest one endured since the beginning of the century, and this is what Primo de Rivera means when he points out that on August 1, 1919, 219 strikes were declared and only 11 in 1926.

The working conditions are at present really very bad, owing partly to Primo's persecutions and mostly to the treachery of the socialists.

The number of unemployed all thru Spain is enormous and as this working army's reserve does not receive any help from the state, the capitalists can, in cases of competition, very easily reduce wages.

**No Eight-Hour Day.**

As the eight-hour working day hardly exists in Spain, the government has not given any decree to abolish it. Notwithstanding, Primo de Rivera has declared on various occasions that the eight-hour work day must cease. And since, some months ago, the financial press is carrying out this campaign. The weekly Espana Economica and Financiera (Economic and Financial Spain) was diligently defending the increasing of the daily working hours.

The Barcelona's association, the Fomento Nacional Del Trabajo, the most powerful owners' organization in Spain, is asking Primo de Rivera's government for a decree that "will intensify the worker's production."

**Organize Bandits.**

The Sindicatos Libres (Free Trade Unions) were organised in Barcelona by General Martinez Anido in order to have a force strong enough to repress the revolutionary syndicalist movement. The Sindicatos Libres were formed with bandits used by the police to freighten workmen affiliated to revolutionary organisations. Prominent revolutionary militants were murdered in Barcelona's streets by members of the Sindicatos Libres.

**Attempt to Destroy Unions.**

At present those syndicates are at work in Madrid, where they had no influence until now, protected by Martinez Anido, minister of interior, the syndicates intend to destroy Madrid's trade unions, as there are the only ones not affected by the present disorder of the working movement, as they are headed by socialists, they have followed a neutral attitude toward the directory. The Sindicatos Libres is more noticed on those occasions where Communist influence is strongest.

**U. G. T. Stifled.**

To face this penury condition of the Spanish working class the reformist central organisation, General Union of Workers, is not adopting any policy of militancy. The leaders in connection with the government are enjoying good office position. In the meanwhile the working class is starving from hunger. Largo Caballero, the secretary of the General Union of Workers is state counsellor.

To end this serious working crisis the Communist Party and the minority movement have on various occasions proposed to workers' organisations and parties to form a united front in order to defend the rights of the unemployed. These appeals have never been listened to. Neither socialists nor anarchists have ever manifested any desire to really work for the working class.

**Primo de Rivera Has Easy Time.**

And this is exactly why the government can practically push thru all workers' aims. No opposition will be awakened by the leading elements of the workers' organisations. The only ones who opposed a serious resistance to Primo de Rivera's government have been the Communists, who have been ordered dissolved and their leaders imprisoned.

**Communists Working.**

In spite of the government's persecutions, the campaign for trade union movement's unity, undertaken by the Communist Party, thru very slowly, is gaining the workers' favor.

Da Astorcha, the Communist organ, is weekly publishing a new list of adhesions to trade union unity.

If this campaign does not have an open success it is because of the impossibility of public propaganda, but in working sections it has gained numerous partisans.

## MEXICAN UNIONS MAY USE GENERAL STRIKE ON INJUNCTION JUDGE

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21. — The Confederacion Regional Obrero Mexicana, or Mexican Federation of Labor, is arranging a great parade in this city to dramatize its demand for the removal of District Court Judge Conte, who has granted several injunctions and declared strikes illegal.

Should the demonstration does not do the work, the unions will consider calling a general strike in Mexico City to enforce the injunction judge's removal.

## Williams Defeated at Labor Party Congress; Miners on War Basis

LONDON, Oct. 21.—While the right wing of MacDonald and company still ruled the Labor Party conference, the left wing showed a strong front against the policy of trucking to capitalist forms and put up a bitter fight against the enemies of the miners in labor's ranks.

One unexpected result was the defeat of Robert Williams, chairman, for re-election, and his defeat is charged to his presidential address in which he advocated reactionary views and attacked the striking miners.

The miners' executive now calls itself the "council of war" and is taking action to put into effect the measures adopted to intensify the strike, particularly by calling out the safety men.

## GEORGE V CONTINUES MARTIAL LAW AGAINST COAL MINERS' STRIKE

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The king today issued a proclamation continuing the state of emergency for another month, due to the coal strike. Parliament has been summoned to meet October 25 to approve the proclamation.

## Herriot's Party to Follow Poincare on Stabilization Plan

BORDEAUX, France, October 21.—Edouard Herriot, for many years head of the so-called "radical" party, has resigned from that post and Maurice Sarraut has been elected in his place by the party conference.

The conference, however, decided to go along with Herriot on supporting the Poincare cabinet on questions immediately affecting stabilization of the franc and his reactionary economic program of laying the heaviest burden of taxation on the working class.

The conference approved the ratification of the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement, but with reservations respecting safeguard and, transfer clauses.

## New York Engineers Engaged by Soviet For Donetz Mines

MOSCOW, Oct. 21.—Announcement is made that the Soviet government has appointed a New York engineer to take charge of the Donets coal mines and reorganize them on American standards. The engineer is Charles E. Stuart of the firm of Stuart, Hames, and Cook.

Stuart is confident that he will be able to convince the government to install American machinery in the mines, which will mean an expenditure of between $50,000,000 and $75,000,000 ultimately.

## 2,000,000 Workers in Mexican Federation of Labor, Trevino States

MEXICO CITY.—(FP)—The Mexican Federation of Labor, according to Secretary Ricardo Trevino, has 2,000,000 industrial and farm members, organized into 2,200 industrial and 2,700 rural branches.

Trevino, who is also a labor member of the Mexican congress, was one of the fraternal delegates to the recent Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor.

# ALASKAN FILTH LAID TO CAL'S JUDGES THERE

## Government Panders to Vice Outrages

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. — Basil M. Manly, in the current issue of The People's Business, digs up again the story of judicial rottenness in Alaska as disclosed in the hearings last winter on the renomination of Federal Judges Reid and Ritchie and District Attorney Shoup.

These names were finally withdrawn by President Coolidge when the senate judiciary committee refused to approve them. The salmon packing trust is the big financial interest to which these officials cater, and Coolidge still keeps them in power despite the fact that they were condemned last spring.

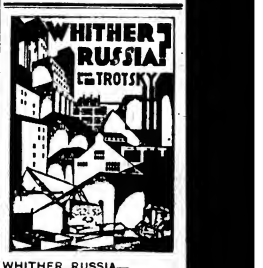
**Alaska Is Vice Center.**

Methodist clergy and social workers in all parts of the country report to their central board in Washington, but of all the reports coming to Clarence True Wilson, general secretary of the Methodist board, he testified before the senate committee, none compare in horror with the reports of vice in Alaska. Not even in China or Africa, he testified, are conditions so bad as there.

"Gentlemen," he concluded, "there is no place that you will ever put your finger on that needs a moral cleansing like they do up in Alaska, and it cannot be done with the present judges, marshals and United States attorneys."

Cheap Asiatic labor is brought to the fishing waters by the salmon trust fleet. Venereal disease is unchecked, and the local grand jury at Valdez declared that this condition gravely menaces the food supply handled by the men. Drug addicts and drug peddlers are reported by the grand jury to "find their way up to the canneries and the fishing grounds through the cannery help . . . In many instances, foremen of Chinese crews handle narcotics and dispense them."

Representative Graham of Illinois, republican, now a federal judge, in a report on the rotten salmon furnished the soldiers in 1917-18, said: "The canners who packed it knowing that it was intended to be eaten by our soldiers should have been brought before a firing squad; that would have been a mild way of dealing with them. But the war department, knowing the fact, did not even ask that they be prosecuted under the available criminal laws."




**WHITHER RUSSIA—**
Toward Capitalism or Socialism—
by Leon Trotsky

An extraordinarily timely discussion of the tendencies in Russia's internal and international policy as affecting its economic development. Trotsky, in his well known brilliant and incisive style analyzes a question that has been the outstanding problem before the Soviet government.

Cloth bound—$1.50

**BROKEN EARTH—**
by Maurice Hindus

A splendid account of the Russian village and peasant today.

Cloth bound—$2.00

**RUSSIA TODAY—**
Official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia

Duroflex bound—$1.25

**RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORKSHOPS IN 1926—**
by William Z. Foster

Paper—$ .25

Daily Worker Pub. Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

# Symposium on the British Miners' Strike and Its Relation to the World Labor Movement

**October 25th**
8:15 P. M.

**Central Opera House**
67th ST. & 3rd AVE.

*SPEAKERS—BISHOP WILLIAM MONTGOMERY BROWN*

**ROGER BALDWIN**
Director Civil Liberties Union

**BERT WOLFE**
Director Workers' School

**LEWIS S. GANNETT**
Associate Editor of the Nation

Auspices: Local New York International Workers' Aid

# Workers (Communist) Party

## ...ARSHIPS ...WORKERS SCHOOL GIVEN

### ...ions Are Offered Big Opportunity

...W YORK, Oct. 21.—The Work... School of New York is offering ...erships to trade unions, work... circles, fraternal organizations ...d other working class organiza...

The Workers' School is doing all in ...power to help the workers of this ... in their struggle for better condi... and stronger organization, and ... curriculum it offers is devoted to ...e needs of the working class.

**Training Leaders.**

It hopes to train members of unions ...r leadership in their organizations. ...r this reason it offers 38 courses, ...hich include such subjects as trade ...ism, labor problems, history of ...e American working class, labor ...ournalism, English and public speak... It has purposely made the fee ...very low so as to enable all workers ...o attend the classes.

By paying $25 to the Workers' ...chool union and other labor organiza...ions are entitled to send one repre...sentative to the school for one year (two terms), the representative hav...ing the right to take four courses each term. Fifty dollars entitles the organization to two representatives; $100 to five; $200 to ten, etc.

**An Opportunity.**

Unions should take advantage of this offer to send some of their more capable members for more thoro training. Organizers, business agents, executive board members, shop chair...men, etc., should be given such scholarships, thus making possible more effective work on their part in the future. Promising members who are not in a position to register for courses should also be helped and financed by their organizations thru scholarships offered.

For the full catalog of the school and further information, write to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Work...ers' School, 106-108 E. 14th street, New York City.

## Novy Mir Dance to be Held Sat., Oct. 23 at Workers' House

This Saturday, October 23, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., the Novy Mir worker correspondents will give a concert and dance for the benefit of the only Russian Communist paper in the United States, the Novy Mir. Some of the best talents in the colony will participate. Details will be announced later. Reserve the date, Saturday, October 23.

## PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES EXPOSE POLITICAL BETRAYAL OF WORKERS

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 21.—The following statement has been issued by the District Executive Committees of the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia districts:

In their campaign for election November 2, the leading Democratic candidates, William B. Wilson for U. S. senator and Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell for governor of Pennsylvania, are making much of the fact that they are also endorsed by a group of individuals calling themselves the Pennsylvania labor party.

**Brazen Treachery.**

We brand the endorsement of the democratic candidates as an act of brazen treachery to the masses of workers of the state of Pennsylvania who have been for years moving in the direction of a powerful labor party that will truly represent their interests. Instead of striving to create an independent party of labor, the people at the head of the so-called labor party have used their positions to try to deliver the labor vote into the hands of the democratic political machine, which is nothing more than the expression of the interests of the great banking combine of Wall Street, dominated by the House of Morgan.

**Spurned by Pinchot.**

The record of the official heads of the Pennsylvania labor party has been one that should discredit them before all intelligent workers. First they offered their support to Governor Pinchot, unsuccessful republican aspirant for the nomination for U. S. senator, and Beidelmann, aspirant for nomination for governor on the same ticket. Both these men declined the labor nomination with thanks.

After being spurned by Pinchot and Biedelmann, these forlorn leaders then hawked their endorsement to the democratic machine. As leaders of a labor party, even if in name only, it was the duty of these men to strive to create an independent labor party and to place a ticket in the field upon which all labor elements could unite. The Workers (Communist) Party of America used all its influence in order to get those leaders to enter the campaign with a genuine labor slate, instead of endorsing capitalist party candidates. But no bound to the reaction are these leaders, and so afraid to fight in the interests of the class they are supposed to speak for, that they would rather unite with the enemies of the working class in the ranks of the old parties than with a real working-class party. In a choice between labor politics and capitalist politics they line up with capitalism.

In face of this situation the Workers (Communist) Party was forced to enter the field alone as the only defender of independent working-class political action. We placed a full ticket in the field against the agents of capital and the enemies of the workers seeking office on both the republican and democratic tickets. We urge the workers of Pennsylvania to refuse to support the fake labor candidates running on the democratic ticket and cast their votes for the Workers' Party candidates as a rebuke to the spurious labor leaders trailing behind the democratic bandwagon.

**Wilson Consistently Anti.**

The record of Wilson is consistently anti-labor. As secretary of labor he aided the deportation regime of A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney-general in Woodrow Wilson's cabinet, deport to lands from which they were political exiles thousands upon thousands of workers who had hoped to find in this country a haven of refuge from political oppression. It was Wilson himself who had to approve every deportation warrant—many of which proved to be death warrants for workers delivered into the hands of European despotism.

William B. Wilson is just as ridiculous when he professes to speak in the name of the party of Thomas Jefferson as is William S. Vare when he tried to conceal his infamy under the cloak of Abraham Lincoln. Both of them are servants of big capital and enemies of the working class. And either of them will stand with the reaction in the senate and uphold the imperialist orgy of Wall Street by supporting such ventures as the world court, the league of nations and other institutions that exist for the sole purpose of preparing another blood bath for the workers of the world. Each of these senatorial candidates stand for their party's support of imperialist policies, which, if permitted to continue, will lead the workers of this country onto foreign battlefields again to defend the interests of banking capital on Wall Street.

**Owns Scab Mine.**

Wilson, in addition, is an owner of a mine operated by scab labor, which is one of the reasons why he failed to receive the nomination of the Cambria county labor party.

Go to the polls on election day and rebuke the fakers at the head of the labor party by supporting the straight Workers' Party ticket. A vote for the Workers' Party is a vote for a class party of labor. A vote for Wilson, Vare, Beidelwell, Fisher or any republican or democrat is a vote against labor and for the exploiters, the open-shoppers, the Mellon-Mellon candidates that dominated the last session of congress and hopes to retain control.

DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DISTRICTS 3 and 5.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

## Reformers Speaks in Cleveland Before Workers on Sunday

CLEVELAND, Oct. 21.—Comrade Richenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, will speak in Cleveland at the Insurance Center building, 1783 E. 31th street, on Sunday, October 24, at 3 p. m.

Comrade Rathenberg faces a sentence in the penitentiary, since his case is now before the supreme court of the United States, which may render its decision in a few weeks, in regard to the "criminality" of the Communist Party meeting in secret convention in Michigan in 1925.

All workers are invited to attend the meeting, which will be under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party, District 6. Admission free.

## Huge Celebration of Russian Revolution in Detroit Planned

DETROIT, Oct. 21.—November 7th Committee of 20 is preparing for the greatest celebration of the Russian Revolution ever held in Detroit.

One of the largest halls in the city has been secured, the Detroit Armory, with a seating capacity of over 3,000 people.

Ben Gitlow and Rebecca Grecht will be the principal speakers at the demonstration. A splendid musical program has been arranged which will include the famous Ukrainian Workers' Chorus of 50 voices, the Lithuanian Workers' Chorus of 50 voices and the Finnish Workers' Orchestra of 30 pieces. "Recognize Soviet Russia!" is the outstanding slogan of the publicity committee. Every workers' organization and every worker sympathetic to Soviet Russia is being reached and invited to the huge celebration. Admission is 25 cents.

## Needle Trades Rally in Bronx on Oct. 22

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—On Friday night, Oct. 22, the needle trades campaign committee for the candidates of the Workers Party will hold a monster mass meeting and rally at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd street and Southern boulevard. This will be the only campaign rally in the Bronx and all needle trades workers are called upon to come to the needle trades rally to hear the candidates of the Workers Party of the Bronx who are all members of the needle trades unions.

The speakers at this rally will be Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for governor; Gen Gold, manager of the Joint Board of the Furriers Union; Charles Zimmerman, of Local 22 of the I. L. G. W. U. and candidate for assembly in Fifth district; Joseph Boruchowitz, vice president of the striking cloakmakers and candidate for assembly in the Seventh district; Moissaye J. Olgin, candidate for congress in the Twenty-third district; Henry Bazer of the cap makers' union and many other speakers of the party and trade union movement.

## WICKS REVEALS WAR RECORD OF DEM. CANDIDATE

PITTSBURGH, Pa., October 21.—Speaking before a meeting of miners in Avella, Pa., H. M. Wicks, Workers (Communist) Party candidate for governor, dealt with special problems confronting the miners and paid his respects to William B. Wilson, candidate for U. S. senator on the democratic ticket, pointing out the fact that Wilson, while secretary of labor, was one of the principal enemies of labor in the country.

**Tells of Record.**

Wicks related the role of Wilson during the war and quoted some of his proclamations to labor to refrain from asking for decent conditions during the conflict and promising them anything they desired after the war was over. He then showed how Wilson carried out his promises by signing deportation warrants for thousands upon thousands of workers who had come to the United States in the hope of finding a haven of refuge from European political oppression.

**Exposes Labor Fakers.**

Wicks exposed the fakers at the head of the Pennsylvania labor party who first tried to get Pinchot to run on their ticket and then endorsed the democratic slate after Pinchot turned them down. The speaker emphasized the fact that the Workers Party alone upholds the elementary demand for a class party of labor and is fighting against all renegades and traitors acting as leeches upon the labor movement.

**Negroes Present.**

The meeting was held in Miners' Hall and half the audience were Negroes. Wicks related his observations while attending a meeting of the republican missionaries at the Henry Hotel the day before where Vare, Fisher, candidate for governor on the republican ticket, and others addressed a handful of republicans. He related the fact that a number of Negroes were there as decoys for the rest of their race. As usual in Pennsylvania campaign meetings the question of slush funds as they pertain to Vare, the hooligan candidate, was dealt with.

**Francis Speaks.**

W. C. Francis, of Pittsburgh, one of the Negro leaders and prominent in the American Negro Labor Congress addressed the meeting, dealing with special problems confronting the Negro in the mining industry.

Mrs. Parthenia Hills, candidate for lieutenant-governor on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket also spoke briefly, dealing with vital problems confronting workers in this section and stating the position of the party in opposition to lynching, segregation, Jim-crowism and other special problems affecting the Negro workers.

**Boost DAILY WORKER.**

Besides more than paying all expenses of the meeting by contributing to a good collection for campaign purposes, there were six new subscribers secured for The DAILY WORKER.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## MEMBER AMERICAN STUDENT DELEGATION DESCRIBES SOVIET SCHOOLS

The following letter written from Moscow by Thomas L. Dabney after a five weeks' trip thru Russia, contains some unusual information about the Russian educational system. Mr. Dabney was graduated from Brookwood this year and has only recently returned from a four months' tour thru England and Russia with an American student delegation.

August 21, 1926.
Moscow, U. S. S. R.

Our delegation returned to Moscow on August 15, after a trip of five weeks thru the southern part of the Soviet Union. Altho our itinerary was covered rather hurriedly, we had the opportunity of gathering some information on the educational developments in the colleges and universities. I was particularly interested in the type of courses given in the technical and academic schools that we visited. Of course the Russian schools have their vacation in summer, but they are open for students who do their practical work.

**Summer Work.**

There were many students in all of the colleges and institutes that we visited. All of them were doing special and practical work which had to be done during the summer. Russian students are required to do some practical work with their theoretical training. We saw 50 school children getting practical training in the use of tools and machinery in an iron factory at Kharkov. They go to school four hours, and do practical work four hours a day.

I shall never forget the conference which we had with the director at Saratov University. It was from him that we got the human side of the story of educational development prior to the revolution. We could appreciate the story of the clash between students and instructors, because we learned much concerning the part which Russian students had in revolutionary propaganda from our visit at the Museum of the Revolution in Moscow. Russian students fought not only for the freedom of the peasants and workers, but for more freedom and power for themselves. The director said they demanded too much, but as time passed, both students and instructors adjusted themselves to the new situation following the revolution.

**Gain Much.**

Russian students have gained much for themselves by their long struggle for more participation in the affairs of the colleges and institutes which they attend. They are represented on all committees dealing with courses, discipline and the Council of Administration. Students no longer regard instructors as members of a higher class, but they regard them as comrades. They feel free to make any grievance or complaint to them that they may have. And as the director of Saratov University said, they are always given sympathetic and due consideration.

Another change which has developed in Russian education since the revolution pertains to the courses in the different colleges and institutes. For example, at Saratov University the school of economic rights has been substituted for the old school of law. In the school in economic rights, law becomes less legal and formal and more economic and social. In the school of medicine at Saratov University biology has replaced anatomy as the center of medical science.

**Technical Needs Great.**

Altho art, music and philosophy are included in the curriculum of Russian colleges and institutes, technical and practical training in the electrical and mechanical arts is emphasized. This sort of training is emphasized in the Soviet Union because there is a dearth of technicans and experts. Russian industries need to be expanded and developed, but this cannot be done without well-trained technicians and industrial experts.

Practically all Russian students receive some financial aid from trade unions. A great many live in student quarters for which they pay nothing. They travel on the railroads for half fare, and get a reduction on theater tickets, text books, and journals. There are special student mutual aid organizations in Leningrad, Kharkov, Kiev, and other cities. Everything possible is done to encourage students to remain in school and to secure jobs for them when they finish.

## Halloween Carnival in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES.—The Freiheit Jugend, together with the Young Workers League, will give a Halloween Masquerade Carnival on Saturday night, October 30, at the Cooperative Auditorium, 2706 Brooklyn Avenue. 50 per cent of the proceeds of this affair will go for the British striking miners.

We'll insure you of a real 5-piece jass orchestra, delicious refreshments, mischievous confetti. Besides that you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you are contributing towards a worthy cause. Prizes will be given for the best costumes.

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.*


# "Energetic and Interesting"

## Says an Enemy of Communism--Read this Testimonial--Act!

**MANY** workers have shown their approval of The DAILY WORKER by subscribing for it..

**THOUSANDS** of our friends are now coming across with liberal donations in order to help Keep The DAILY WORKER.

**BUT** it is not often that an enemy of Communism speaks well of The DAILY WORKER—the daily spokesman of the American Communist movement—the untiring champion of the workers.

**READ** this testimonial and think and act.

THE AMERICAN MERCURY
730 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Cable: KNOPF - NEW YORK  Telephone: CIRCLE 7878 - 7879

October 1st

Dear Mr. Lovestone:-

As a believer in free speech, absolute, universal and unlimited, I am delighted to see the Daily Worker making its way. I am, of course, no advocate of communism. It seems to me to be so unsound as to be almost insane. But I am glad that you have set up so energetic and interesting a paper to argue for it, and hope that you get enough support to keep it going.

Sincerely yours,

H. L. MENCKEN - Editor - ALFRED A. KNOPF - Publisher - SAMUEL KNOPF - Business Manager

*"I am delighted to see The DAILY WORKER making its way up."*

**THIS** is what Mencken says. It is very seldom that Mencken has words of praise for anybody or anything.

**NOW** do you want to see The DAILY WORKER continue making its way? Then KEEP The DAILY WORKER. Do you want to keep The DAILY WORKER—and make it even more energetic and interesting than it is today?—

**THEN** give today to Keep The DAILY WORKER

**GET** on the Honor Roll today to Keep The DAILY WORKER.

**SIGN** Cut, Attach Remittance **SEND TODAY**

**KEEP THE DAILY WORKER**

For Militant Trade Unionism—For a Labor Party—To Help Workers Win Strikes—Organize Unorganized—To Protect Foreign-Born—To Establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government

I enclose $ .....

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

Today's Worker Needs You! Do Your Share! DO IT BY JANUARY 15 1927

# KODAK FACTORY NOT PARADISE AS IT IS PAINTED, WORKER TELLS OF ROTTEN CONDITIONS PREVAILING

By a Worker Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Before this is put into print, if it will be, George Eastman, Kodak "king," and one of the foremost philanthropists of this country will have reached these shores safely, returning from a jaunt thru the jungles of darkest Africa.

If working conditions and wages in the Kodak "kingdom" were as wonderful as they are portrayed to be by the capitalist press, there should be, it seems to the writer, considerable rejoicing among the workers of the kingdom over the return of their king.

Being one of the Kodak workers, I fail to see anything of the kind. On the contrary, I hear remarks made about "uncle" George, which would indeed be very exasperating were they to reach his ears.

**How Can You Be?**

It may be surprising to many of us that the Kodak workers should be so ungrateful to their king, who, by the way, contributes millions of dollars to charitable and educational institutions and for which he is lauded to the skies by his servant newspapers, and to the company over which he reigns, which distributes several millions of bucks per annum among the workers in the shape of stock and wage dividends. There are, however, reasons, in the light of which this attitude on the part of the workers is justified.

**"Bedaux System."**

One of these reasons is the speed-up process, which has taken a strong grip in the kodak plants. This particular system which is put into operation here is known as the "Bedaux point system." So notorious is this system that the largest of the plants in this city, "Kodak Park," has been nicknamed by the workers "Kodak Point." Aside from increasing the production per capita, in some instances to as high as three to four times the former output, this system has also brought about an enormous increase in the number of accidents.

**Numerous Accidents.**

Sometimes one has to pinch himself to determine whether he is awake or is dreaming of the scenes of the battlefield, so many maimed and crippled does one come across. "Uncle" George being so well thought of in this city, he or his must not be mentioned in connection with anything unpleasant, so there are very seldom any reports in the local papers of the accidents at the kodak plants.

**Stock Bonus Scheme.**

Another reason for this ingratitude on the part of the workers toward their king and his company is the perhaps slowly, but nevertheless surely, dawning realization that the wage-dividends and stock which they receive annually are merely a bait by means of which they can be induced to work for low wages under slave driving conditions. Interesting in this connection is the fact that within the past year the distribution of stock to new employes has been discontinued, the officials of the company probably feeling that they have obtained a sufficient number of workers to provide them with an efficient "scab" nucleus in event of future labor troubles.

A considerable portion of those who have been subsidized are, however, awaiting the day when they will be given complete control over their stock in order that they may be in a position to tell the Eastman Kodak Co. to go to warmer regions.

**Some Yellow.**

On the other hand there is another considerable portion of the subsidized slaves who would regard it honorable to stool pigeon on the discontented workers.

While at the present time the economic pressure not being very strong, the possibilities of organization among these workers are more or less remote, it is my candid opinion that when the bosses start slashing wages will more, as they undoubtedly will, the kodak workers will welcome union organizers with a warmer reception than they are at present preparing for their "king."

## Los Angeles Workers Are Not Excited at Talk About Leagues

By L. P. RINDAL.
(Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 21.—The following report, headlined "British Labor Hits Treaties," was found hidden in a corner of a morning paper yesterday: "MARGATE, England, Oct. 14.—The Labor Party conference, in session here today, adopted a resolution demanding the annulment of the Versailles treaty and the Dawes plan and repudiation of the Locarno pacts, which were described as a threat directed at Russia. The resolution also urged the adoption of a policy of world disarmament."

With the above mentioned treaties and pacts wiped out, the imperialists' league of nations—now resting on a volcano—will be gone forever. But what do the workers of Los Angeles think about this question?

Wells Arthur Bristow (in his "Brisbunk" column "Today") is advocating a league of American nations—north, center and south, with plenty of airships and submarines for the central power, the United States, in order to control the combine.

**Moscow, Not Jefferson.**

Generally speaking the workers are not interested either in a European or an American league of this character. This was fully demonstrated last Sunday evening, Oct. 10, when Lew Head, Pasadena newspaperman, lectured at the Open Forum on the subject of "The World Court"—a brauch of the imperialistic Wilsonian league of war against weak nations.

The speaker himself opposed the present league. He was not shis, however, to create much sentiment for the move back to the Jeffersonian period—1776, the Forum crowd looking forward, not backward.

Another speaker captured the audience by recommending, "A League of Nations with Headquarters in Moscow".

## Los Angeles Workers Assess Selves Hour Pay For Coal Miners

By DAVE RAPO.
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21.—At a conference called by the British Miners' Relief committee of the Central Labor Conference, delegates from 40 locals voted that all affiliated unions should assess each member one hours' pay to aid the British strikers.

That this resolution wouldn't remain on paper was shown by the response with which the unions met this decision, which was also approved by the C. L. C., a few days after the conference, tha Hod Carriers, No. 300, with a membership of 250, voted an hour's pay which brot in $325.

A check was made out from the local's treasury and turned over to the secretary of the conference. The president of the Hod Carriers L. U., 300 announcing the results of their last meeting stated: "I am an ex-British miner myself and I know very wall the conditions under which they live, and that is why we didn't wait till everyone will pay his assessment, but made out a check from the treasury to be sait as immediate help to our fighting brothers."

Jewelry Workers Local union sent in a check for $10. Machinists' L. U. No. 311 voted a $0 cent assessment upon their membership. All of the machinists here are getting small pay but they have a large membership which will bring in a large sum of money.

Everyone who will donate an hour's pay will be given a striking button, 10,000 buttons being ordered.

## Los Angeles Unions Hold Conference to Aid N. Y. Strikers

By S. GLOBERMAN
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES—(By Mail.)— The Cloakmakers' Local No. 52 called a conference of local labor unions in behalf of aid to the 40,000 striking cloakmekers of New York. The first conference was held on October 14 at Needle Trades Hall, where twenty-one organizations responded.

Brother Shlonovitz, president of Local No. 52, acted as chairman, and Secretary Sacks of that local as secretary.

The conference went on record to sand $1,000 at once to the New York strikers. The excellent spirit of the conference is attributed to the prevailing sentiment for solidarity in the ranks of labor.

The conference decided to arrange a tag day and to hold various entertainments, etc. Altho this first conference was successful, there are many more organizations expected to take part in the next one.

## Original American Receives Sample of White Civilization

By a Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 21.—Chief Ca-poo-ey, head of a Yuma Indian tribe, was attacked with a shotgun in the hands of a Yuma rancher. After a plea of guilty, a federal judge of Los Angeles handed over to the white-faced "Christian" rancher an "In God We Trust" suspended sentence.

Christianity, civilization, the race superiority lie as well as the "white man's burden" bunk work out wonderfully in dealings with real Americans in this conatry.

Chief Ca-poo-ey doesn't think much of peiefess justice. Nor do the Negroes, Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, Mexicans and other exploited peoples of color suffering under the tyrannical rule of the American pinndarbund.

## 10,000 Harvesters Stranded Without Work in Calgary

By a Worker Correspondent.

CALGARY, Canada, Oct. 21.—Thousands of harvasters, the number being estimatad at more than 10,000 at least, are stranded near here, hungry, broke, and with no pecspect of getting more than a few days' work a month. The harvesters were antioed here by alluring advertisements.

The government labor bureau, which is responsible for bringing the workers here, is endeavoring to cover up its ignorant activity.

## Work Is Scarce in Hammond, Indiana

(By Worker Correspondent)

HAMMOND, Ind., Oct. 21.—Work in Hammond has been slack for the last two months. Some factories are only working two or three days a week.

The workers who are the hardest hit are those employed in the steel mills.

The Simplex Works of the American Steel company, has had a "We Help Wanted" sign on its gates for weeks.

# JIMMIE LYNCH AGAIN MANAGES TO OVER-RIDE "BIG SIX" AND AID PUBLISHERS AGAINST MEN

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Waiving their demand for a shorter workday the three thousand newspaper printers of New York City, affiliated with Typographical Union No. 6, are at work under a three year contract, submitted by the Publishers' Association of New York.

The agreement provides an immediate wage increase of three dollars a week, with back pay from July 1. Two more dollar increases go into effect July 1, 1927, and July 1, 1928, bringing the final raise under the new agreement to $5.

New York newspaper scales are now $65 for day men, $66 for night men, with $69 for the second night or "lobster" shift.

**Didn't Get What They Wanted.**

"Big Six" members wanted the shorter workday more than the wage increase. Last spring the local union made general demands for a six and one-half hour day, in place of the present seven and one-half hour schedule, and for wage gains of $6 a week.

Realising there might be difficulty in getting both demands a referendum vote was taken on which should be pressed in the negotiations. The membership voted overwhelmingly for reduction in worktime, in preference to more wage increases.

**Seek to Undermine Rules.**

The publishers then made an offer which was rejected by a 1,290-to-7 vote. The offered $3 increase, with no cut in hours, provided the union would scrap its rule requiring the resetting of the "bogus" or advertising matrixes. The existing rule requires every bit of advertising copy to be set up in every newspaper plant where it is used. Thus a department store ad appearing in the various morning newspapers must be set up separately in every composition room.

This rule means more work for the linotype operators, hand composition men, etc., and therefore a larger workroom force. But the publishers, seeking reduction in costs, have long sought the abolition of this rule so that the copy might be set up only once and matrixes distributed to the several plants, thus eliminating extra composition work.

**Lynch Aided Move Against Unioh.**

The final alternative offer of the publishers dropped the clauses about the "bogus," but refused the shorter workday demand, the granting the $3 and two $1 raises. International President Lynch and the international executive council supported the publishers' offer and told "Big Six" that it had the alternatives of accepting the proposition or submitting to arbitration.

Arbitration involved the danger that the question of the "bogus" might again come up and the loss of this resetting rule would throw so many men out of work that it was feared the life of the local union might be Threatened. The local scale conference committee then recommended acceptance to the membership and the pact was adopted by a vote of 1,290 to 404.

**Refused to Sanction Strike.**

Strike action, the international officers had informed the local union, would not be sanctioned. Lynch loses office November 1.

# ANARCHISTS AND MONARCHISTS IN UNITED FRONT AGAINST THE PRINTERS' UNION IN CHICAGO

Returning from the congress in Philadelphia of the organized Russian colonies in the United States, delegates from Chicago Russian organizations are spreading the story of the anti-union attitude of the dominant congress group.

**Anarchists Join Monarchists.**

This group was a coalition of monarchist elements and the anarchists, who united to suppress the reading to the congress of a telegram from Chicago Typographical Union 16, in which protest was made against the strike-breaking Russian-language daily, Russky Viestnik-Rassviet, published in Chicago. When the protest was not read from the platform it was circulated among the delegates by friends of the striking printers.

**Who paying less than half the union scale, this per-centage to be the organ of the Russian trade unions of the United States. That there are no Russian trade unions in the United States does not bother the editors.**

**Congress Splits.**

The congress in Philadelphia split, delegates relate, by the combination of anarchists and monarchists running away from the congress after being defeated on two major questions. They met in a separate hall and formed a united front against the labor organization. Returning to the congress, the chairman, Kolesnikov, declared the congress dissolved: Kolesnikov is a former member of the counter-revolutionary Markulov government of the Far East. He was leading the monarchist delegation. The editor of the scabby Russky Viestnik-Rassviet, Ivan Okuntsov, was the spokesman for the anarchists. He is now a member of the new joint committee formed by the anarcho-monarchist combine.

The monarchist group centers around the scattered Russian churches in America, while the Communists and radicals are intrenched in the Russian children's schools, the mutual aid societies, co-operatives and similar organizations.

**Unity To Be Achieved.**

Ten Chicago delegates from this group and two monarchists went to the Philadelphia congress. As a result of the split a new national congress will be organized on the basis of existing district federations.

## Jewelry Workers of N. Y. Negotiate For Demands With Bosses

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Anthony Cabrano, manager of Local 17 of the International Jewelry Workers' Union, announces that negotiations have begun with the employers on the demands presented by the union.

These demands include acceptance of workers only from the union employment bureau, a 44-hour week, time and one-half for overtime, a 10 per cent raise for all week workers, equal division of work in slack seasons, and the right of union officials to enter shops to interview workers and settle grievances.

## War Veteran to Speak on U. S. Imperialism

Jack Sweden, three years national president of the World War Veterans, will speak on "American Imperialism and the Next War," on Sunday, October 24, at the Greek Workers' International League hall, 108 West Van Buren street.

# BED MAKERS ON STRIKE AGAINST OPEN SHOP FIRM

## Negro Workers Line Up for Union 100%

Ninety members of Local 114 of the Mattress, Box Spring and Spring Bed Makers' Union, are on strike at the factory of the Superior Felt and Bedding company at 2447 Roosevelt Road.

**Abominable Conditions.**

About 95 per cent of these workers are Negroes, and the pay and hours are sufficient reason for strike, as may be seen by the fact that of the two shifts, the night shift works 12 hours and the day shift 10 hours. For this hard and often unhealthy work the average pay is only 35 cents an hour. The most that may be made after two or three years is from 35 to 40 cents an hour.

**Yellow Dog Contract.**

For several weeks union agitation has been going on in the factory. The company, knowing this, tried about two weeks ago to force all workers to sign a "yellow dog" contract, not to join any union. It sent those home who would not sign. At that time nine finishers struck, and the boss was forced to call them back on the old terms without their signing the "yellow dog" slip.

**100 Per Cent Strike.**

Tuesday, however, another attempt was made to force this anti-union open shop contract on the workers. But the union sentiment was so strong that all refused to sign and, instead, all without exception signed up for union membership and struck 100 per cent for recognition of the union.

**Yesterday morning, when the workers went on the picket line, they found the city government had obligingly furnished the boss with about a dozen police to guard several scabs brought in to take the strikes jobs.**

The firm is advertising for scabs in many of the foreign language capitalist papers and in the English capitalist dailies also. The strikers—ask the foreign language workers to guard against being led into scabbing.

**Meeting Sunday.**

The office of the union is at Room 500, 166 West Washington street, and Sunday at 2 p. m. the strikers are to hold a mass meeting at 30 North Wells street.

---

Santarem is Shaken.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 21.—An earthquake of twelve minutes' duration has shaken the city of Santarem, in the interior of Para state, according to advices received here. Several houses are reported to have been damaged, but no deaths are reported.

Santarem is situated between the Amazon and Tapajoz rivers and a movement of the banks of these rivers is reported.


DETROIT DETROIT

MILK AND BREAD

FOR THE TEXTILE STRIKERS' CHILDREN

DETROIT STRING QUARTET

(of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra)

STEFAN KOZAKEVICH, Baritone — Ukrainian Chorus in a great

GALA CONCERT

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 26, AT 8 P. M.,

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Woodward near Willis—Detroit, Mich.

ADMISSION:—75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

Tickets in advance at 1967 Grand River Ave.

At Box Office on day of performance.

AUSPICES: Detroit Conference for Relief of Passaic Textile Strikers



NEW YORK!

DANCE AND CONCERT

under the auspices of IL LAVORATORE

Saturday, October 23, at 8 p. m.

AT

NEW HARLEM CASINO

116th Street & Lenox Ave.

Miss CELIA SCHACHTMAN, Russian Songs.

Comrade SARA NEMSER, Violin.

ITALIAN SINGER

Music by Comrade Greco's Orchestra

Surprises, Etc. Tickets 80c.


A NEW NOVEL

# OIL

By Upton Sinclair

Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair

II.

Bunny spent his Easter holidays at Paradise, and it happened that Vernon Roscoe paid a visit to the tract. He had been there before, but only while Bunny was away; their meetings so far had been brief ones at the office, amid the press of business. Bunny had got a general impression of a big face and a big body and a big voice. Dad said that "Verne" had also a big heart; but Bunny's only evidence was that Mr. Roscoe had patted him on the back, and called him "Jim Junior," with great gusto.

Now he came; and it happened that a desert wind came with him, and made a funny combination. As a rule the heat of the day was endurable at Paradise, and the nights were always cold, and refreshing; but three or four times in a year the place would be struck by a wind off the desert, and it would be like a hot hand reaching out and holding you by the throat. "A hundred and fourteen in the shade and their aint any shade," was the way the oil workers put it, as they went on working in the sun, drinking barley water by the quart. The worst of it was, the hot wind blew all night, and the houses, which had heated up like furnaces, stayed that way for three or four days.

The "oil magnate," as the newspapers called Vernon Roscoe, left Angel City after dinner, and reached the tract just before midnight. Dad and Bunny were expecting him, sitting out on the veranda, and he saw them, and his voice started before the engine of his car stopped. "Hello, Jim! Hello, Jim Junior! By Jees, what's this you're doing to me! Christ amighty, man, I stayed that way for three or four days.

"Jees, I think I'll turn my tail and run!"

He was out of the car, and coming up the path, his face as round as the moon that shone down on his half-bald head. He had taken off his coat and shirt, and was in a pink silk undershirt; no perspiration, of course, because you were always dry when you drove in this desert heat—you might stop at a filling station and stand under a hose and soak yourself, and the wind would dry everything but your sitting place in a couple of minutes.

"Hello, Verne," said Dad; and Bunny said, "How are you Mr. Roscoe?" He was careful to get a grip on the magnate's paw before the magnate got a grip on his—for he would make the bones crunch with his mighty grasp. He had been a cattlepuncher back in Oklahoma, and it was said that he had grabbed a Mexican horse-thief with his two hands and bent him backwards until he broke. He still had that strength, in spite of his rolls of fat.

"I'm hot as hell," he said, answering Bunny's polite inquiry. "Say, Jim, do you think I'd better stay?"

"You've got to stay," said Dad. "I'm not going ahead with development on that Bandy tract till you've looked the field over. We'll sit you on ice."

"Has my beer come? Hey, there, Kuno"—this to the Jap, who was grinning in the door-way. "Bring me some of my beer! Bring me a bucketful—a tubful. By Jees, I brought some in my car—I wouldn't take a chance. Did you hear what happened to Pete O'Reilly? Damn fool tried to come across the border with a crate of whiskey in his car; told me it cost him a hundred dollars a quart before he got through! Christ amighty, Jim, how do you stand this?"

"Well, for one thing, I drink lemonade instead of beer." This was a reform which Bunny had imposed upon his father, and now Dad was very proud of it.

"No pop for me!" said Verne. "By Jees, I'll have my suds in the bath-tub. Any women about, Verne?" And Mr. Roscoe kicked off his shoes and his trousers, and sat himself under an electric fan. "The damn thing blows hot air!" he said, and then he looked at Bunny. "Well, here's our boy Bolshevik! Where's the red flag?"

Now Bunny was expecting to reach the impressive age of twenty-one in a month or two, and he had heard all possible variations on this "Bolshevik" joke. But he was host, and had to smile. "I see you read the papers."

"Say, kiddo, you made the front page all right! It did me a lot of good in some negotiations. Come down to the office and I'll introduce you to a Soviet commissar in disguise; they're trying to sell me a concession in the Urals. 'Where the hell is that?' I say; but it seems there is really such a place, unless they have forged some atlases. The guy started to pull this brotherhood of man stuff on me, and I says, 'Sure, I'm great on that dope,' I says, 'by Jees,' and I showed him the papers, and we've been 'Toverish' ever since!"

(To be continued.)


TOMORROW!

IN

The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.

SPECIAL CHINA FEATURES

"The Chinese Woman," by Halina Sieriebriakova

"Revolution and Poetry in China."

Drawings and comments on leading men in the present new China.

Who is Wm. Wilson? A delightful story of the senatorial elections in Pennsylvania, by HARRISON GEORGE with illustrations by O'ZIM

Capitalist Propaganda In the Air Something new and sparkling on what you get on the radio, by M. CHILOFSKY

The Garment Story The unions and the Cloakmakers' strike, by JOSEPH ZACK Illustrated by A. JERGER

The Rolling Farmers You will learn of the present day problems of the farmer from this article, by JOEL SHOEMAKER

SHORT STORY—MOVING PICTURES—SPORTS—THE THEATRE — CARTOONS

and that delightful weekly satirical news comment in pictures by Hay Bales, "The Week in Cartoons."

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $8.00 per year | $6.00 per year |
| $4.50 six months | $3.50 six months |
| $2.50 three months | $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Business Manager
MORITZ J. LOEB,

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


# FREE TRADE NOT FOR U. S. SAY BANKERS

## *Meant to Help Europe; Press Comments Plan*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Removal of tariffs and other restrictions on European trade, as advocated by international bankers in a signed statement made public in New York and European capitals, does not contemplate any change in American tariff laws, in the opinion of American bankers, expressed today.

Not For the U. S.

New York international bankers point out that the idea is primarily European, and that the American signatories were solicited by European bankers to lend moral force to their plans, rather than to commit the Americans to a definite program. The American bankers, desirous of aiding European trade rehabilitation, signed the plea for the elimination of trade barriers only to show their good faith, one banker said today.

Won't Talk.

Albert H. Wiggin, one of the American bankers whose name appeared on the plea, and chairman of the board of directors of the Chase National Bank, was interviewed on the matter but declined to comment further then to say it was self-explanatory.

* * *

British Press Comment.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The international bankers' free-trade manifesto evoked little praise from British newspapers today, except from the free-trade section of the liberal press.

The Daily News, a constant free-trade advocate, characterized the manifesto as "the most impressive declaration for free-trade ever presented to the civilized world."

The Morning Post, the only conservative paper commenting editorially, said the document, in view of the eminence of its signatories, must command respectful attention and examination by the business world. But, so the paper asserts, the signatories, however powerful in the financial and industrial world, are "without executive power politically, and cannot do more than to make suggestions."

Try to Stabilize Capitalism.

The Daily Herald, labor organ, regards the issuance of the manifesto as evidence that "this is internationalism of international finance seeking new means for stabilizing capitalism."

* * *

World Chamber of Commerce Joins In.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—A new voice to the protest against trade barriers was heard today. The council of the International chambers of commerce adopted the report of the trade barrier's committee, which echoes the international bankers' manifesto published today.

For Removal of Restrictions.

The international report demands the abolition of compulsory visas, uniform laws for foreigners in all countries, the abolition of export duties and abolition of restrictions upon the export of raw materials. The report condemns ad valorem duties and sudden changes of tariffs by decree.

Trade manifesto attracted only passing comment here, and it was indicated that the French government does not intend to hasten to consider the manifesto officially.

## European Scientists Hampered by Poverty, Says Vernon Kellogg

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Dr. Vernon Kellogg, secretary of the National Research Council and close associate of Herbert Hoover, has returned from a summer in Europe with the report that science on that continent has received a serious setback because of post-war poverty. Scientific research is at a low ebb because Germany, France and other countries that for generations have led the world in the study of pure science and scientific research have no money for other than immediate necessities.

Kellogg says that the United States, which has profited greatly by the work of European students, must now provide its own facilities for research, especially in the field of pure science which is the basis of practically

# RUSE ENABLES CANTONESE TO NEAR SHANGHAI

## *Flank Movement Opens Road to Great Port*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 20.—Evading the troops sent southward from Shanghai by Sun Chuan-fang's local commanders to block their way toward capture of this city, the mutinous Chekiang soldiers took to boats and, sailing down the Whangpoo river, established themselves between Sun's troops and the city they were supposed to defend. These Chekiang troops, supposed to have gone over to the Cantonese, are close to Shanghai's suburbs.

Shanghai May Fall.

Cut off and isolated by this flank movement, Sun's forces are in a dangerous situation, and Shanghai itself may be captured, as frantic appeals for reinforcements made to Sun's capital at Nanking and Soochow have brought no aid. The forces left in the Shanghai district are too weak to resist any strong drive to capture the city.

Of course, there are foreign warships of many imperialist nations in the port, and the imperialists have strong armed forces to guard the foreign concessions, taken from China by force.

Chang Has His Own Plans.

In the Shanghai foreign press it is reported that Marshal Chang Tso-lin is sending troops south, but not to aid Sun Chuan-fang. On the contrary Chang aims to replace Sun's fading control by his own before the Cantonese, the enemy of both these rival militarists, can capture the city and consolidate their power.

Chang Tso-lin's Shantung troops entered northern Kiangsu, so this report states, on their way to the south in hope of reaching Shanghai before the Cantonese.

## Carpet Co. Walk-out Is Going Strong

(Continued from Page 1)

the scabs. So suspicious are the bosses that they take no traitors and thieves. Even the scabs resent this and many of them have left, the most efficient one who was used by the boss to teach the new recruits quit her job yesterday.

An average of 125 pickets are on the line morning and afternoon, and now they have begun to sing and cheer as they march along. Many workers in neighboring shops join them every day. Talk of wage cuts has made all the members of the union feel that this strike is not limited to one shop, but must be won as a protection to all the other workers in the carpet industry.

Strike Benefits.

All strikers are now getting $10 a week strike benefit. The entire union membership has been assessed 15% of the wages to support the fight in the Philadelphia Carpet company factory.

When The DAILY WORKER was handed out to the strikers it was snapped up like hot cakes. The articles that have already appeared about the strike were read and every copy passed on till it was worn out. Several of the strikers remarked that The DAILY WORKER is the only paper that mentions the side of the workers in this conflict. "Surely we cannot expect the Inquirer, the Ledger or the other capitalist sheets to support us," said one of the pickets.

Pleased With Daily Worker.

The union officials and the strike committee are working enthusiastically together and they, too, expressed their pleasure at the help The DAILY WORKER is giving. The strike is stronger than ever and the union is a hundred per cent efficient in handling the situation.

Women Can Smoke in Barber Shops.

Women's indulgence in cigarets while waiting the call of "Next" in so-called male barber shops was given the official okay of the Barber Supply Men's Association today.

Aviators Discuss Meet.

Plans for a national aviation meet, the largest of its kind in history, along the lake front in Chicago, were discussed here today by a meeting of more than 50 professional airplane

# KLAN'S CYCLOPS BARE K. K. K. SECRETS

## *Democrats Expect to Profit From Quiz*

By T. J. O'F.

One of the most amazing and amusing stories ever told from a witness stand was sprung last Wednesday afternoon on the audience attending the investigation into corrupt expenditures for political purposes conducted by Senator Reed of Missouri in the federal building, when Hugh Pat Emmons, former grand cyclops of the South Bend, Indiana, klan, blew off his mouth and spilled the klan beans far and wide.

Half of the audience was composed of reporters, some of them hoary with age and others neophytes. Yet old and young they laughed until the tears came from their eyes as the double-chinned witness told of the antics of the klan leaders and how they collected the dollars from the good folks of Indiana.

To Protect Womanhood.

Senator Reed is a good showman, but he never had a better subject than this man Emmons. His friends call him Pat and everybody, at one time or other seems to have been a friend of his. Emmons joined the klan because he thought it was organized to protect the virtue of American womanhood. But after half a dozen cases of rape, committed by klansmen, Emmons began to grow skeptical and he also worried about the fate of his two daughters when he admitted were fine girls.

Age and a Bank Account.

Emmons filled a chair to overflowing. His hair is gray around the edges and a few inches beyond his forehead. This fact was noted by a klan leader, higher in klancraft that was Emmons. This leader suggested that Emmons was getting old and should begin to think of the future. How would a little bank balance of $10,000 look to a man just beginning to get gray around the temples? Emmons asked questions and his companion came out with the information that if Emmons swung his klavern to Senator James E. Watson, the $10,000 would be his. Naturally, Emmons spurned the proposition indignantly. This brought one of the healthiest laughs of the afternoon.

A Good Comedian.

The story told by Emmons reads like a fable but it has the advantage of being true. This man would make a fortune on the stage with an act such as he put on last Wednesday. He used a language that is immortalized in Sinclair's Lewis's Babbit. Here are some samples: "We had went there." And "We went down the line for him," and "He could match cards," which meant in klan language that he was a member of the order.

Emmons No Sucker.

That Emmons is a hopeless jolnar was proved when he testified that he was the organizer of the Valley Tabernacle Association, disgruntled klukers, he admitted. But Emmons is not the kind of a fellow who would join the klan merely for the thrill of sticking his head into a pillow case. Indeed he was on good terms with D. C. Stephenson, now serving time for rape and murder, and with imperial wizard Evans who acted "girtishly" towards the portly Emmons, throwing his arms around his neck and gurgling in a most amatorial manner, as Evans wished to convince Emmons that the latter should support James E. Watson for the United States senatorship. Emmons was not a very big gun in the klan. But he was quite a piece of artillery.

The klan was out to control Indiana and Emmons admitted that they got away with a good deal of it, but the democrats are now making that hay while the sun is shining on the klan and this is the secret of the present investigation.

Watson Secret Member.

Emmons would not say outright that James E. Watson was a member of the order, but the impression he created was that the senator was a secret member, paying his dues as the "Imperial Palace," the office of the wizard.

In fact Emmons was told that Watson carried a "red card" in the hooded order. All klansmen did not carry red cards. Those were reserved for the high and mighty.

When Emmons was offered $10,000 as a bribe in return for his support of Watson, he suggested to the benevolent donor that his patting such a large sum in the bank all of a sudden might arouse suspicious. "Bury it," advised the donor. "Then I couldn't sleep," retorted Emmons. What could be done with a fellow with such a conscience?

Democrats Hopeful.

While the comedy was proceeding the chairman of the democratic campaign committee of Indiana was as interesting spectator and may also be an actor, for a chance for the democrats to win in Indiana presided they can. The klan membership in Indiana is dropping and his mail is filled with letters from ex-klansmen who are dropped from the klan rolls because they refuse to pay the annual dues of $6 per year. Emmons says that the klan has a membership of 400,000 in Indiana, but this is probably an exaggeration.

# DANISH PAPER STOPPED FOR CALLING FINNISH PRESIDENT "BLOODHOUND"

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, (By Mail).—Because it published an article about the visiting Finnish President Relander, in which he was characterized as a "Bloodhound," the Copenhagen "Arbeiderbiatt," official organ of the Communist Party of Denmark, has been held up by the authorities. The paper charged Relander with being a tool of foreign interests and an enemy of the workers and peasants of Finland. During Relander's visit to Copenhagen a demonstration was staged against him when he appeared in a box at the Royal Theater.

## *CURRENT EVENTS*

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

tory. This means the unification of China under a national government for the first time in generations. This development bodes ill for the imperialist powers, particularly for England. English trade has dwindled to almost zero in south and west China during the past year. The British lion growled as of yore, but the Chinese, instead of yawning, as good Chinamen are supposed to, turned their rifles on the lion and made him whine. Just now he has his tail between his legs.

* * *

Of course the Soviet Union as a government cannot take any part in the present civil war in China. But it is admitted by all that Russia has steadfastly stood for the principle of "China for the Chinese." Surely no American, whether he be a Jeffersonian or Lincolnian, can object to that principle. The people of China should own their country, and it seems that they are on the warpath. How Chinese pacifism used to be blessed by our pacifist imperialists! But it seems that the sword is sometimes mightier than the pietist.

* * *

AFTER so much serious matter we may get a little frivolous. A London dispatch informs us that Liberian cannibals refuse to eat women. Their flesh is too bitter. This is startling in our ignorance of feminity we thought it was the other way around. But you cannot ignore the opinion of persons who make such a thoro investigation as the Liberian cannibals are supposed to have made. Not that they sampled male and female flesh to the interests of science. In all probability they were hungry. But no doubt they discovered that the girls smoke too many cigarettes.

* * *

THE FEDERATED PRESS informs us that communications are pouring into the office from religious organizations with the object of creating the impression that the action of the christian churches of Detroit in refusing to endorse Senator George H. Moses, (Rep. N. H.) in behalf of Mayfield.

Mayfield was a klansman. Emmons said.

A Big Decrease.

The membership of the klan thruout the United States two years ago, Emmons said, was "a little over 5,000,000," but it has fallen off since. This figure was given him, he added, by Hiram W. Evans, Imperial Wizard of the klan.

The witness figured too that the membership paid $7,000,000 a year into the imperial treasury at Washington at the height of the klan's power, entirely aside from their local state dues.

Emmons created another sensation when he handed a klan document to Reed, on which the word "rape" had been written after the name of a grand titan. R. F. McNay, until recently one of the Indiana klan's high officers.

"McNay was convicted of rape on a 14-year-old girl and he was father of 12 children," Emmons testified. "The evidence of his guilt was so strong against him that he was convicted even with three klansmen on the jury. Despite this, he was kept on the klan payroll. I demanded that he be discharged at once. I said that if the klan stood for the purity of womenhood and the chastity of the home, he should be taken off the klan payroll, but they kept him on for three months.

"Later on, McNay told me himself that he was fined $500 and given a suspended prison sentence and Dr. Evans gave him the money to pay the fine."

## "The Adding Machine" Is Almost Here

(Continued from page 1)

vago radical circles. William F. Dunne's name as toastmaster has appealed to all except the poor devils that will be called upon to speak.

When the last half mile of spaghetti disappears down the gullet of the Rat hungry Italian, and the Greek bakiava has gone the way of the Hungarian goulash, and when the Scandinavians begin to unbitch their snuff boxes and the Germans have shed their last tear over the vanished sauerkraut, the tables will be cleared of plates and the order to proceed to the dance floor will be given.

The Grand Climax.

Then indeed will come the climax to a day of fun. Scientific. First the head is catered to by the Studio Players. Next, the stomach is taken care of under the direction of Bill Dunne, and last but least the feet. If this is not enough to bring thousands of 50 cent pieces to Douglas Park Auditorium on Sunday, people are not what they used to be.

# HAMILTON FYFE OF LONDON IS STILL SCABBING

## *Here in Chicago, He Attacks Strikers*

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, former editor of the London Daily Herald, and previous to his employment with the Herald, an employe of Lord Northcliffe, is in Chicago on his way around the world. Mr. Fyfe is a man of means, else he could not afford the luxury of such a trip.

In an interview to a local newspaper Mr. Fyfe had some things to say about the recent general strike that will bear analysis.

He predicted that there will never be another general strike in Great Britain and that this is the view of the present members of the general council of the Trade Union Congress.

Hicks Says "Yes."

Against this view of Mr. Fyfe's we piece the opinion of Mr. George Hicks, now president of the Trade Union Congress, who was also present while attending the Detroit convention of the A. F. of L. that there would be bigger and better general strikes in the future. Unless Mr. Fyfe was misquoted by the reporter, he strongly suggested that Mr. Hicks was guilty of misrepresentation, quite a serious charge for such an aristocratic gentleman to make.

Mr. Fyfe, as befits a gentleman of leisure who partook of the Northcliffe Beshpots does not believe in strikes. A strike is a confession of failure, he says. The very fact that there should be such a thing proves that teh right men are not in office! Then may work go out alright for Mr. Fyfe who does not have to worry about his food supply. But what about the exploited workers? They cannot afford to take a trip around the world after being fired from a job.

Strikebreaking Sheet.

Mr. Fyfe wrote a book on the general strike, and in doing so threw much light on Mr. Fyfe's character. One would think that this was not a labor editor writing but some official hack preacher for King George.

He tells of a worker coming to his house in the early hours of the morning, on the day following the general strike, and in doing so threw with the information that the government was getting out a strike-breaking paper. The worker suggested that the Trade Union Congress publish a bulletin. Fyfe being editor of labor's daily, the poor worker that he would be a good man to make the suggestion to.

But Mr. Fyfe was so indignant at having to go to the door in his shirt tails that he branded the worker as an ass and slammed the door on him.

"My word," exclaimed the indignant employee of Northcliffe, "how dare you approach me at such a beastly hour!" or words to that effect. Had Mr. Fyfe his monocle in position he might have annihilated his inconsiderate visitor with a glare.

A Cowardly Sheet.

Fyfe was editor of the British Worker during the strike and a mere cowardly, scabby, cowardly sheet was never gotten out to voice the needs of workers in a strike. It devoted all its space to apologizing to the British government for the strike. When the general council betrayed the miners by calling off the general strike Fyfe was one the happiest mortals in London. He took a leading part in reviling the miners' leaders because they did not accept the coal owners' terms and he is still at the same game. He does not blame the capitalists or their government for the continuation of the strike. He blames the miners' leaders for not accepting the owners' terms.

Mr. Fyfe tell us, while he is in Chicago, why he accepted an advertisement from the scab coal operators while the miners were on strike? Why, even in the United States the labor editor who would do such a thing would be run out of town on a rail.

Miners Denounced Fyfe.

It may also be of interest to our readers to know that a delegation of miners' representatives who were meeting at Kinsway Hall, after reading a scurrilous attack on A. J. Cook, their secretary, written by Fyfe, threw all reserve to the winds and marched down to Fyfe's office and called him a gentleman in reverse English.

Fyfe quit his job a few days afterwards.

Perhaps Mr. Fyfe did not lose financially by his despicable conduct towards the striking miners whose wives and children are starving, those miners who have been helping to pay Fyfe's generous salary while he was employed in the Daily Herald.

* * *

Kerosene Fire is Fatal.

KINCAID, Ill., Oct. 21.—Mrs. Mike Conrad, 40, mother of ten children is suffering scalless covering of the hospital where she was taken after being terribly burned in an explosion today when she threw kerosene on the fire in the stove as per home here. Her husband is a miner.


The plan of The DAILY WORKER to expand on five, four a week

THE SUNDAY WORKER

EMMA GOLDMAN, ENEMY OF SOVIET UNION, IS REPORTED IN MONTREAL

NEW YORK, Oct. 21. — Word reaching here from Montreal relates that Emma Goldman has arrived in the Canadian city with an English passport bearing the name of Mrs. James Colton. The former leader of anarchist thought in the United States and now one of the bitterest enemies and meligners of the Soviet Union, was deported in 1919 to Soviet Russia on the famous "ark," the Buford.

After a stay of several years there, where she enjoyed the same privileges accorded all revolutionists and given opportunities to work for the revolution, Emma Goldman left the country and wrote vicious stories for the capitalist press against the workers' and peasants' regime. For the last three years she has been in England where her living was made writing and lecturing in the English bourgeoisie against the Russian revolution. Her recently acquired husband, James Colton, is said to be a Detroit union

WM. F. DUNNE

Editor of The Daily Worker will be

TOASTMASTER

at the unusually staged

DAILY WORKER BANQUET

EVERYONE of prominence in the radical labor movement in Chicago and vicinity will be present.

There will be speeches, good fun and a special dinner of splendid food.

Banquet at 7 p. m.

SUNDAY

OCTOBER 24th, 1926

AT

DOUGLAS PARK AUDITORIUM

3202 S. Ogden Ave.

(At Kedzie)

"The Adding Machine"

An unusual play of the Adventures of a White-Collar Slave on Earth—in Heaven—in Hell!

will be presented at

4 P.M.

by the

STUDIO PLAYERS

Bring your wife and children—take your neighbors, to see the play— (Admission 50 Cents)

STAY FOR THE BANQUET

(at 7 p. m.)

and enjoy the

DANCING

beginning at 9 p. m.

Spend the afternoon and evening

EAT, DANCE AND ENJOY YOURSELF

ON

SUNDAY

at the

DOUGLAS PARK AUDITORIUM

Vol. III. No. 240. Subscription Rates: ... SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1926 ... Price 5 C...

# DEMAND "HANDS OFF CHINA!"

## Current Events
By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

IT is said that Premier Hertzog of South Africa spit out the king's English like a truck driver when he stated his position before the British empire conference now sitting in London. The South African declared that his country would insist on being internationally recognized. It will take all the diplomacy, champagne and the glamor of Buckingham Palace to keep the discontented members of the dominions from speaking frankly. Hertzog made it quite clear that he wants no part of the union jack in the South American flag. Not that he intends to secede. No, no. Perish the thought. But you can never tell what may happen.

HOW little credence can be attached to the average news story is well exemplified in the press reports sent from London prior to the convening in the empire conference. Everything was going to be peaceful, and King of Canada, Coagreen of Ireland and Hertzog of South Africa would calmly lie down with the lion. No responsible person would make predictions as to what position those gentlemen may stand on, because they are capitalist politicians with an admirable regard for the safety of their political hides. But a blind person can see that the countries those three represent hang by the motherland by a slender and weak string.

NOW the words of men and mice "aft gang agley" is again demonstrated in England's misfortune with Locarno. Sir Austen Chamberlain was honored by the king for clinching the Locarno pact, which was designed to weaken France on the continent. England's campaign to get Germany into the league of nations had the same object. Now France turns around and flirts with Germany with the object of forming a combination which would be stronger from a military and commercial point of view than any ever formed on the continent of Europe. And we gather that the erstwhile Germanophobe, Poincare, is behind the negotiations with Germany, tho he cannot keep from snarling across the Rhine occasionally.

WHETHER the negotiations between France and Germany will develop into a hard and fast alliance is in the lap of history. America is a ... seems that the United ... does not see its way clear just now far it should go against its ... commercial rival, Great Britain. The United States and England ... Germany on her feet, but capitalist nations are notoriously thankless. It is rather amusing to see the nation that was saved from the "terrible Hun" by the United States embrace the aforesaid "Hun" while American legion delegates to their next convention in Paris, are forewarned that five thousand French girls will meet them on the dock with hands outstretched, not to embrace, but to demand alimony.

BY the time the discussion over the nativity of Columbus is finished it may develop that he was an Eskimo. Hitherto the Italians have claimed him and the Irish have built his monuments. Then along comes a German society and puts in a claim for the discoverer of America. Now ... the Spaniards, who claim that ... paid for his birth. This is the ... of greatness, Christopher ... would be better pleased, tho, if such a desire to do him honor during his lifetime was more pronounced than the desire to carve his scalp.

EUGENE V. DEBS is dead and the working class in all lands will sorrow. Whatever disagreements other sections of the revolutionary movement had with Debs, they were over tactics, methods to be used in the task of overthrowing this robber system. Debs hated capitalism theorly and religiously. He was a man of great courage and never hesitated to take a stand because of any consequences to himself. He sacrificed a comfortable career in the labor movement for the sake of his opinions and were cut his body on the platform and escaped his nerve force in jail, for the cause.

IN recent years Debs was not able to accommodate himself to new revolutionary strategy that was born out of the womb of the Russian revolution. It was a pity that he was not able to accept Lenin's invitation to visit the Soviet Republic and see a workers' state in action. Ill health prevented him making the journey, and also the pressure brought to bear on him by the political pawnbrokers who have been using the old man's prestige for the past few years as a kind of cover the bankruptcy of the ...

How the Official Organ of the Kuomingtang Announced the Great Victory of the Armies of National Liberation

ALL THE WEEK'S NEWS OF THE STRUGGLE TO LIBERATE CHINA

The CANTON GAZETTE. 廣州日報週刊

WEEKLY EDITION FOR SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1926

4.0 THE CANTON GAZETTE, CANTON, CHINA, WEEKLY EDITION 民國十五年八月三十日星期一 Price 30 Cents

# WUCHANG AND HANKOW CAPTURED

### Peking-Hankow Railway Communications Entirely Cut Off

**Gen. Fan Chung-shu's Men Capture Siyangkien**

In view of the operations of Gen. Fan Cheng-sin's troops in Honan, Warlord Wu Pei-fu's "Allies" have been defeated

### Warlord Wu Pei-fu's Military Strength In Hupeh

**Hupeh General Lin Tso-hung's Faith in The Kuomintang**

A Hankow report states that seeing the rapid progress of our Northern Expedition since the fall of Changsha, Warlord Wu's

### OUR NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS CAPTURED WUCHANG AT NOON ON THURSDAY THE 26TH AND HANKOW IN THE AFTERNOON ON THE SAME DAY

At three o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday the 28th inst., telegrams were received from the Temporary Camp of the Commander-in-Chief at the Front by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, the Nationalist Government, the Headquarters of the National Revolutionary Army, the Central Military and Political Academy as well as various military and political organisations to the effect that our National Revolutionary troops captured Wuchang at noon on Thursday the 26th inst.

The rebel troops looted Wuchang before they took to flight.

General Chiang Kai-shih, the Commander-in-Chief of the National Revolutionary Army, has arrived at Yangliutang, where he is making his headquarters. He is leaving for Wuchang to-morrow.

In view of the National Revolutionary troops having occupied Wuchang, the Northern Expedition will soon be concluded.

### Gen. Fang Poon-jen To Mobilize His Troops In Kiangsi

General Fang Poon-jen, former Tupan of Kiangsi, and now Commander of the 11th National Revolutionary Army, left Canton and proceeded to Hunan after conferring with the ...

### Warlord Wu Pei-fu's Northern Troops in Hupeh Discouraged

Shanghai, August 26.—The chief reason for the capture of Yochow from Wu Pei-fu's Northern "Allies" by the Revolutionary forces from the South was due to the fact that only the ...

## *Commander of Cantonese Army Warns Foreign Powers of War*

CANTON, China — The commander-in-chief of the Cantonese armies, General Chiang Kai-shih, has issued a manifesto to all foreign nations, of which the following is a part:

"The present Northern expedition, which I am under orders to lead, is to comply with the demands of the Chinese people for national revolution and the achievement of freedom and equality for China.

"Those countries that help our national revolution will be treated as the most friendly nations. Those countries that hinder our national revolution will be expelled by four hundred millions of people.

"Since the industrial reformation, international imperialism is struggling and arming for colonisation. The oppressed people cannot free themselves of this distress. The loss sustained by the oppressor nations exceeds the benefits they get. Therefore the mutual friendship and independence of China means the permanent peace of the world.

"The crimes of the traitor Wu Pei-fu have reached their day of reckoning. Therefore I dare to lead the revolutionary armies to exterminate the traitorous and dangerous militarists and thus to achieve the unification of China.

"I will love and respect those who, for the sake of justice, help our national revolution. But I will expel those who hinder or try to hinder our revolutionary movements.

Signed:—CHIANG KAI-SHIH, commander-in-chief of the National Revolutionary Army, at Changsha, August 22, 1926."

## STRIKE LEADER OF I. L. G. WILL SPEAK SUNDAY

### Brings Message From 40,000 Strikers

The Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union announces that one of the leaders of the general strike committee now conducting the strike of 40,000 cloakmakers in New York City, will speak at the conference of Chicago trades unions to be held next Sunday.

This conference, which last Sunday received the approval and support of the Chicago Federation of Labor in its efforts to rally all Chicago unions behind the heroic strikers of the New York garment shops, will be held at 10 a. m. next Sunday, October 24, in the South Hall of the Carman's auditorium at Van Buren and Ashland Blvd.

On Saturday, this week, the shop chairman of the Chicago International Ladies' Garment Workers will hold a meeting at the union headquarters directly after work.

The refusal of the New York employers to discuss the vital demands of the cloakmakers, has rallied all Chicago trade unionists to their assistance.

## *I. L. D. Organizes Nation-Wide Memorial Meetings for Gene Debs*

A national movement for the commemoration of the life and work of Eugene V. Debs thru the holding of Debs Memorial meetings in all the large centers of the country was begun today by International Labor Defense, of which Debs was an active member and supporter.

James P. Cannon, secretary of I. L. D., has just sent a special letter to all sections of the organisation calling for the arrangement of special memorial meetings. All radical and labor organisations will be invited to participate.

The I. L. D. intends also to publish a special Debs memorial number in the December number of its official journal, the Labor Defender which will contain an appreciation and tribute to his work, especially on behalf of the class war prisoners. The November issue of the Labor Defender, just off the press contains a special supplement sheet, suitable for framing, with a striking picture of Debs at the height of his powers and a tribute to his memory by James P. Cannon.

## SHANGHAI STUDENTS NO LONGER OVERAWED WITH EXECUTIONERS' PARADE

SHANGHAI, Oct. 22.—So alarmed were the foreign consuls and traders in the foreign concessions in Shanghai when the recent anniversary of the 1925 strike arrived that a special execution squad was paraded thru the streets to overawe Chinese demonstrators.

The corners of the French concession were barricaded with barbed wire. Mounted Sikh police patrolled the native settlement adjoining the foreign concession. Special police detachments of Chinese, British and Japanese were on duty.

In spite of these precautions many thousands of Chinese students and other demonstrators marched or crowded the streets until driven off. The mass meetings sent telegrams to the Canton government appealing for aid in the fight for Britain's Hankow ...

*Facsimile of the First Page of the Canton Gazette*

# Hands Off China!

A statement by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

TO All Workingclass Organizations and Lovers of Freedom:

The Chinese people have broken the chains of slavery they have worn for centuries, have overcome for the most part the internal dissensions fomented by the imperialist robbers of the great western powers and Japan, the imperialist power of the East, and are uniting in a victorious struggle for national liberation.

The Chinese masses under leadership of the Kuomingtan, the party of Sun Yat Sen, the great leader whose death is mourned by the oppressed masses everywhere, and the Communist Party of China, have made tremendous strides since the opening of the modern phase of the Chinese revolution in 1911.

THE Chinese trade union movement, taking mass organisational form in 1925 with the strike of Hongkong transport workers, and steeled since then in many bloody but successful struggles against British, American and Japanese capitalists and their armed mercenaries, embraces now the vast bulk of the Chinese workers.

The Chinese peasantry, mercilessly robbed by the militarist tuchuns and the imperialists alike, has organized itself into a network of peasant organisations, working closely with the trade unions and the Kuomingtang, covers the south, central and southwestern portions of their country.

Great numbers of the students have thrown themselves with courageous zeal into the fight for freedom and act as organizers and teachers of the masses.

THE armies of national liberation, composed of peasants and workers, are the spearhead of the Chinese revolution. Supported by the Chinese masses, the armies of national liberation have driven the traitorous allies of imperialism from the most decisive sections of China. In the south the Canton government, the rallying center of the revolution, has established itself firmly and now moves north and west to Wuchang, symbolising the consolidation of China under the Kuomingtang.

The allies of Great Britain, Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan-fang, following the bloody massacre of Chinese workers at Wanhsien, have been crushed by the mighty wave of anger aroused by this imperialist outrage.

BUT in the north Chang Tso-lin, financed by Japan, still holds Peking and tries to stir up strife with the Soviet Union, which alone of all the nations has extended a friendly and helping hand to the Chinese people.

Not only does Japan encourage Chang to war upon the Soviet Union but so likewise do the other imperialist powers including the United States. They hope to kill two birds with one stone—to again have an excuse for invading the Soviet Union and at the same time involve China in a war in which the national liberation movement could be drowned in blood.

The victories of the armies of national liberation and the rapid consolidation of the country behind the armies, under a government basing itself on the workers and peasants, has driven the imperialist powers to frenzy.

There are alignments and realignments, frantic efforts to bring about ... (Italy) and war fleets of France, Italy, America and Japan are in readiness in Chinese ports to repeat the bloody work of Shanghai and Wanhsien.

THE struggle of the Chinese masses is the struggle of the toiling masses the world over. It inspires and strengthens the oppressed of all lands. It is today a sword driving straight at the heart of world imperialism and as such must be supported with all their energy by workers and farmers everywhere.

The workingclass must act and will not allow the Chinese revolution to be drowned in blood.

The workingclass must not and will not allow armed intervention in China to be the beginning of another offensive against the workers' and peasants' government of Russia which can mean nothing but another world war.

ALL power to the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese masses!

A united front of the toiling masses of the world against imperialism!

Demand "Hands Off China!"

Demand the immediate withdrawal of all armed forces from China!

Full support for the struggle of our Chinese brothers and comrades!

Long live the workers' and peasants' government of China!

## *SINCLAIR TURNS DOWN INVITE TO MEET QUEEN OF "BLOOD SHED" LAND*

Have sent following telegram to Loring Pickering, head of the North American Newspaper Alliance, New York:

"We have your telegram inviting us to meet the queen of Roumania and appreciate the democratic spirit of her majesty in wishing to meet American Socialists.

"Unfortunately we are 3,000 miles away. We haven't the fare to come to New York and it appears that her majesty hasn't the fare to come to California.

"Assure her majesty, however, that we shall be with her in spirit and shall tell all Pasadena audience what we think of her government—the most infamous and bloodsoaked in Europe.

that her majesty has come to borrow American dollars to be used in crushing Roumania to slaughter Russian workers groping toward freedom.

"Did you really think we would aid such a course or were you careless in compiling your list of celebrities?

"Mary Craig Sinclair, Upton Sinclair."

### Carol's Throne Rights Gone for Good.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 21.—Prince Carol's recent conversations with Queen Marie concerned family affairs only and had nothing to do with the renunciation of Prince Carol's rights to the throne, which is "irrevocable," according to an official communique ...

## SHANGHAI MAY BE ENCIRCLED BY CANTONESE

### *Sympathizers Cut Rail Lines North and West*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, October 22.—Chinese sympathetic to the Cantonese armies are reported tearing up the railroad between Shanghai and Nanking, also on the Shanghai-Soochow line, the last causing wrecks of troop trains being sent to aid Sun Chuan-fang hold Shanghai against the attack from the south by Chekiang troops.

**Foreigners Worried.**

The foreign population of Shanghai is in a turmoil day and night, with rumors of uprisings by Shanghai Chinese and attempts to cut the Shanghai-Nanking railroad, the only hope of reinforcements, the news. The confusion is such that few facts can be sifted out.

It is reported that Sun's troops, sent south to oppose the Chekiang forces, have driven them back from Kashing, 73 miles south of Shanghai. Eight miles further, at Nanzitien, the Chekiangese are forming a new defense line. The Chekiang governor Hsu Chao, is said to have sent a telegram to Dr. W. K. Ting, mayor of Shanghai, who is really commanding Sun's troops, asking for peace.

**General Situation Against Sun.**

This reported victory of Sun, however, is only one phase of the general situation which is against him. General Sun, himself, has disappeared, nothing definite being heard from him since he fled from Kiukiang last week, when that city fell to the Cantonese.

The Cantonese, after consolidating their position, are supposed to be slowly pushing down the Yangtze. Meanwhile, sympathizers in Shanghai and to the north, are harrying Sun's remaining loyal troops. There are strong hints of Chekiang troops that cannot trust in Northern Kiangsu and it is not improbable that Mayor Ting's "victories" obtained by sending troops south, may weaken the northern and western defenses of Shanghai itself.

**Propagandists Follow Army.**

Everywhere the Cantonese advance a special corps of propagandists follow up the military victory educating the people to the program of the national revolution

## Revolutionary Toil to Carry on Its Struggle Where Debs Left Off

Statement of the Workers (Communist) Party

EUGENE VICTOR DEBS is dead. A voice that ceaselessly pleaded the cause of the working class for half a century is silenced. Debs, symbol of the best in the American working class of the pre-war period, is gone.

From Woodstock to Atlanta, Debs did not spare himself as labor's recognized standard bearer against the capitalist foe. No one questioned his courage and loyalty in the class struggle.

AS A RAILROAD worker he was early drawn into the organised labor movement. He was a tireless organizer and rapidly won leadership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. His popularity got him into old party politics and he was even sent for a term to the Indiana state legislature. Altho not yet a socialist, Debs violened an all-inclusive organization of railroad workers and led the heroic struggle towards that end in the American Railway Union of the American Federation of Labor. Thrown in the closing decade of the last century. It was as strike leader that he was sent to the Chicago hastile of the Marshall Fields and the George M. Pullmans, later being sentenced to serve a term in Woodstock jail by the notoriously corrupt judge, Peter Grosscup. It was at Woodstock that Debs got acquainted with his first socialist literature. He later joined with Victor L. Berger and Morris Hillquit in the organization of the socialist party as against the socialist labor party led by Daniel DeLeon. In the quarter century that followed Debs was five times the socialist candidate for president. His personal appeal carried far beyond the borders of the organized socialist party.

DEBS rebelled at the narrow confines of craft unionism and joined the movement in 1905 that launched the Industrial Workers of the World. In this he showed that he was not entirely free from the DeLeon attitude toward the trade unions, seeking to parallel the political organization with revolutionary industrial organizations of the workers. Here he clashed with the Berger-Hillquit leadership that demanded a not too militant activity within the American Federation of Labor.

In fact, Debs was nearly always ...

# SPECIAL TRAIN TAKES TOILERS TO DEBS RITES

## *Funeral in Terre Haute Saturday*

A special train chartered by the Chicago Joint Board of Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union is taking several hundred Chicago workers to Terre Haute for the funeral of Gene Debs to be held from his old home there this afternoon. The train is scheduled to leave the Dearborn station at 8 a. m. today. Hundreds of workers, admirers of the old rebel have reserved places on the train.

**I. L. D. Sends Delegation.**

The national committee of International Labor Defense, of which Debs was a member since its inception, is sending a representative delegation to the funeral. The I. L. D. delegation will consist chiefly of its national committee and includes David Rhys Williams, David J. Bentall, the Chicago attorney, James P. Cannon, secretary of the I. L. D., Ralph Chaplin, Rose Karsner, George Maurer, of the Chicago I. L. D., Max Shachtman, editor of the Labor Defender, and a number of others.

**Unions Represented.**

Besides a substantial delegation from the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which initiated the journey, there will be delegations from the Joint Board of the Chicago International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the International Fur Workers' Union, the Chicago local of the socialist party, and a number of other organizations.

On Thursday, when Debs' body was put aboard a train for Terre Haute, there than a thousand workers gathered at the depot on extremely short notice. They stood in silent reverence, with bared heads, as the purple gray coffin was placed in the train.

At the funeral, which will leave the Debs' residence at 2 o'clock, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York, for many years a close friend of Debs, will officiate.

After the funeral, Debs' remains will be taken to Indianapolis for cremation.

## Seek Volunteer Taggers for ICOR Drive Sunday

Volunteer taggers for the tag day in aid of Jewish colonization in the Union of Soviet Republics are urged to meet this Sunday morning, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock, at the Icor Office, room 340, Independence State Bank building, Roosevelt Road and Kedzie Ave.

Send in a sub today!

## REVOLUTIONARY LABOR DEVELOPMENT STRUGGLE WHERE DEBS LEFT OFF

(Continued from page 1)

variance with the Bergers and the Hillquists; mainly resulting in his joining up with some publication not officially dominated by the party. Thus he waged his fight for Meyer, Pattenbone and Haywood, thru the Appeal to Reason, under the editorship of Fred D. Warren. He criticised the socialist party and the A. F. of L. leadership alike thru the Internationl Socialist Review. He championed the cause of William D. Haywood during the Hillquit-Berger attack on the left wing within the party in 1912. He was chief editorial writer on the privately-owned National Rip-Saw when the war broke in 1914.

Yet Debs never strove for actual leadership in the party. He hardly ever attended the party conventions, where policies were formulated. He was not in attendance at the St. Louis convention on the eve of American entrance into the world war, that formulated the St. Louis anti-war proclamation of the socialist party, which he displayed probably the greatest sincerity in upholding it, being among the first to suffer the governmental persecution that revolutionist war that was as a fee of capitalist war that Debs was sent to serve ten years in the Atlanta prison.

It was while Debs was incarcerated in this federal bastille in Georgia that the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia began to radiate its influence thruout all the countries in the world. Proclaiming himself a Bolshevik "from the top of my head to the soles of my shoes," Debs, nevertheless, failed to keep pace with the rapid development of the world revolutionary movement. The workers of the world, including those in the United States, were entering upon a new era of struggle, using new weapons, and Debs could not understand. So he held on tenaciously to his membership in the socialist party, his every groping indicating, however, that he did not feel comfortable and at home in his old surroundings.

Instead of allowing Debs time for leisure, study and recuperation, after his trying term in prison, the socialist leadership exploited him to the utmost in its futile effort to stay the rapid disintegration of the socialist party following the break with the Communists in 1919.

In spite of age, ill health and the isolation cordon thrown about him by the socialist leadership, we find Debs continually declaring himself for the Russian Revolution and promising to visit the Union of Soviet Republics; he joined in the defense of the Communists following the raids on the Bridgeman convention; he gave his support to the Trade Union Educational League and the principles for which it stood; he aided the famine relief campaign of the Friends of Soviet Russia, when it was bitterly fought by the socialist party leadership in alliance with the Jewish Daily Forward in New York city. He was active in the organization of the International Labor Defense, joining his voice in the demand for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti, and all other class war prisoners. It was this Debs that the socialist leadership used as national chairman for the party and editor of its national official organ, the American Appeal.

BUT Debs is dead. His death stripe the socialist party of its last claim to revolutionary honor and integrity.

The present counter-revolutionary role of the socialist party is in glaring contradiction with the sterling militancy that Debs loyally defended down thru the years.

WITH the passing of Debs, living expression of the grave-ward working class movement, this period in the development of the class struggle in America, of which the socialist party is a decaying remnant, also passes. The rising Communist movement is the rightful inheritor of all that was genuinely proletarian and revolutionary in the old movement.

It is with full recognition of the valiant role that he played in the infancy of American labor's struggle for power, that all Communists join with the millions of toil to do honor to the workers' champion laid prostrate by death. Communists bow at Debs' bier in common with all honest labor that recognizes Debs' giant contribution to the cause of the oppressed, in the developing conflict between labor and capital in this country.

ALL workers who really honor and revere the memory of Eugene V. Debs, however, will strive to carry forward under new conditions the revolutionary banner that he held aloft so nobly for so many years. They will join in turning the page of the epoch that is gone and face the great struggles of the future under the standards of America's revolutionary vanguard, the Workers (Communist) Party, the American Section of the Communist International.

Central Executive Committee,
Workers (Communist) Party,
C. E. Ruthenberg, Gen. Sec.

# QUEEN GETS TO MONEY-BAGS AT NEW YORK FETE

## *Dined by Bankers at Exclusive Club*

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Dined yesterday by some 1,000 dress suited members of the New York Chamber of Commerce, Queen Marie was the guest on Friday at a luncheon in her honor given in the New York Banker' Club in attendance at which were many of the money-bags that the feted lady hopes will loosen up on behalf of the impecunious Roumanian oligarchy.

In the afternoon the royal party was scheduled to assist Nicholas Murray Butler's social climbing career by being his guests at the Wall Street owned Columbia University. Then after a 5 o'clock tea with the heads of the Y. W. C. A., the Roumanian monarch will be banqueted by the iron and Steel Institute, Schwab's and Gary's organization, at the Biltmore Hotel.

**Carefully Planned.**

All of which would seem to indicate that the queen's social affairs are carefully planned with a view to throw her into contact with just those men and institutions it is necessary to consult concerning the financial affairs of her oil and blood-soaked Balkan kingdom.

Her hurried trip to Philadelphia to attend the Sesqui-Centennial seemed to cause her many servants but small inconvenience in handling the fifty trunks that are necessary to hold her elaborate wardrobe, carried in a baggage car attached to her special train.

Queen Marie has not once been seen with a dress she has previously worn since she left Paris where a veritable fortune must have been expended for the costumes.

# Judge's Delay in Making His Decision Bodes Ill for Sacco and Vanzetti

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

FIVE weeks have passed since the 12 adductive were filed and arguments upon them made before Judge Webster Thayer, in the Dedham, Mass., court, demanding a new trial for Nick Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Still Judge Thayer, who has the power to say "yes" or "no," claims to be pondering the evidence in the seclusion of his home at Worcester.

It has been the age-long practice of the courts to make judicial procedure seem intricate and difficult. This has been true of the Sacco-Vanzetti case as in few others. After six years, these two victims of capitalist greed still sit in prison, awaiting their fate at the hands of their class enemies.

* * *

Attorney William G. Thompson, lawyer for Sacco and Vanzetti, showed the simplicity of the legal reasoning that should logically result in the granting of a new trial, when he said, in addressing the court, the following:

"I am going to ask Your Honor to make two rulings.

"One is that if you were sitting as a committing magistrate, and with the evidence which we have brought here against the Morelli gang, that they were the men who committed the South Braintree murders, you would be obliged as a matter of law to hold them.

"The other is that if the evidence we have brought here were placed before a petit jury it would as a matter of law be compelled to hold them, if the evidence is believed.

"If you make these rulings, you will be obliged to order a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti."

* * *

An avalanche of testimony was poured into the court room at Dedham placing the guilt for the South Braintree crime directly on the heads of the Morelli gang. It showed that even the department of justice suspected the Morelli gang before it decided on the frame-up against Sacco and Vanzetti.

Any individual, of average intelligence, enjoying the slight gift of being able to read, or to listen attentively while being read to, as was the case with Judge Thayer, could not help but decide in favor of a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti. Such a decision could have been rendered in the brief space of time that it takes to enter this action into the court records.

But Judge Thayer has waited five weeks. And he continues to wait and wait, while two workers sit in prison innocent of the crime charged against them, on which they have been sentenced to death!

* * *

Attorney Thompson told this temporizing judge:

"If the government had gone to New Bedford and had talked with Policeman Jacobs and the inspector, as we said, they would have arrested the Morellis. And if they had got the evidence against the Morellis that we got, and your honor had been sitting as a committing magistrate, you would have held the Morellis on that evidence."

Attorney Thompson also said:

"It is also a question whether, in view of the practices shown to be in use between the federal officers and the district attorney, the dignity of the state and the courts can be maintained unless a new trial be granted."

Attorney Thompson then pointed out:

"A perfect dilemma exists in this case: If Madeiros was at South Braintree, on the evidence shown, Sacco and Vanzetti could not have been there; if they were there, Madeiros could not have been there."

Perhaps Judge Thayer is trying to solve this dilemma in order that justice may be cheated and Sacco and Vanzetti fed to the electric chair as "the New England gang" demands.

It will, of course, take some time to write such a decision, justifying this crime against the working class. Delay by Judge Thayer in handing down his decision bodes as good for Sacco and Vanzetti, nor for the working class.

## *MUSSOLINI DEMANDS SHARE OF LOOT OF CHINA; ARRIVES LATE*

PEKING, September 28—(By Mail.)—According to reports which have arrived here Mussolini demands that Italian influence be extended over the two Chinese provinces Shensi and Kensu which are particularly rich in minerals.

# BANQUET, PLAY AND DANCE FOR DAILY, TOMORROW

## Douglas Pk. Auditorium Scene of Revel

Tomorrow afternoon at 4 p. m. in the Douglas Park Auditorium, the Studio Players of 826 North Crawford street will present "The Adding Machine" for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER.

The story of a white collar slave's trials and tribulations from the time he dug up enuf courage to ask for a raise and was kicked out the door, until he explored heaven and hell, should prove of special interest to workers who have seen the white collar slave in action and understand his psychology.

**The Menu.**

At 7:30 a banquet will be given over which William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, will preside as toastmaster. In addition to the intellectual fodder that will be provided, there will be some for the inner, including beef broth, roast pork or roast beef, salads, coffee, cake and fruit.

No sooner will the banquet be over than the guests will adjourn to the dancing hall where an excellent orchestra will tempt them to use their feet.

Admission to the play is 50 cents. There will be an additional charge for eating and dancing.

## General Membership Meeting of W. P. in Grand Rapids, Mich.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 23.—A general membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party, Local Grand Rapids, has been called for Sunday, Oct. 24, 2 o'clock, at the local headquarters, 211 Monroe avenue, having many important points on its agenda, including: systematic distribution of election campaign literature; collection of funds to "keep The DAILY WORKER"; as well as laying plans for a DAILY WORKER banquet in November and semi-annual election of the city executive committee.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

## Living Newspaper at Gary to Make Initial Appearance Oct. 31

GARY, Ind., Oct. 22.—The first living newspaper of the Lake county group of worker correspondents will make its appearance here Sunday, October 31, at an entertainment at Workers' hall, 215 West 18th street.

The program will also include recitations, music, singing and refreshments. It will start at 7:30 o'clock.

## BRITISH MINERS AGAIN ASK GENEVA COUNCIL TO BOYCOTT SCAB COAL

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A new effort to tie up the transportation of foreign coal was being made today by the striking coal miners.

The executive committee of the miners' federation met with the general council of the Trades Union Congress, asking that the railroad and transport unions again consider the possibility of laying an embargo against handling foreign coal.


HERBST-KONZERT verbunden mit BALL
veranstaltet vom
*Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs-Verein*
"FORTSCHRITT"
Sonntag, den 31. Oktober 1926, 4 Uhr nachm.
in der SOZIALEN TURNHALLE
1691 Belmont Ave., Ecke Paulina Str.
TICKETS IM VORVERKAUF 50c. AN DER KASSE 75c.

SEE
*"The Passaic Textile Strike"*
A Stirring, Thrilling, Thought-Provoking Movie of the Long Battle of the Exploited Textile Workers for a Living Wage and a Union, on
*Friday, October 29th, 1926*
Two Performances—At 7 and 9 p. m.
*at the ASHLAND AUDITORIUM*
Cor. Van Buren & Ashland ADMISSION 50c.

The Best Place to Buy Your
CARPETS LINOLEUM
RUGS FURNITURE
Is at Comrade
OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 4 STORES
2635 W. North Avenue, Phone Humboldt 4983
2408 W. North Avenue, Phone Seeley 5500
1618 W. Chicago Avenue, Phone Humboldt 6941
1600 W. Roosevelt Road, Phone Monroe 6264

*SEMINARY TAILORS*
CLEANERS & DYERS
Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling
Hats cleaned and blocked—Shoe Shining Parlor—Laundry
All Our Work Guaranteed. We Call for and Deliver.
812-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Phone Lincoln 8141

A Speaker From
*RUSSIA*
DR. OSSIP WEINSHENK
Will speak on
"FIGHTING DISEASE IN THE U. S. S. R."
AT THE
*Entertainment and Dance*
FOR THE NOVY MIR
(Russian Communist newspaper)
AT THE
WORKERS' HOUSE
1902 W. DIVISION STREET
TONIGHT
AT 8 P. M.
OCTOBER 23
Admission, Fifty Cents

OUR MOTTO 3 Q's
Quality - Quantity - Quickness
*U-EAT*
Restaurant and Lunch Room
1232 W. MADISON ST.

GRIGER & NOVAK
GENTS FURNISHING and
MERCHANT TAILORS
Union Merchandise
1934 West Chicago Avenue
(Cor. Winchester)
Phone Humboldt 3707

DETROIT DETROIT
MILK AND BREAD
FOR THE TEXTILE STRIKERS' CHILDREN
*DETROIT STRING QUARTET*
(of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra)
STEFAN KOZAKEVICH, Baritone — Ukrainian Chorus in a great
GALA CONCERT
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 26, AT 8 P. M.,
MAJESTIC THEATRE
Woodward near Willis—Detroit, Mich.
ADMISSION:—75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.
Tickets in advance at 1967 Grand River Ave.
At Box Office on day of performance.
AUSPICES: Detroit Conference for Relief of Passaic Textile Strikers

"EUGENE V. DEBS"
MEMORIAL LECTURE
BY
*Percy Ward*
*TOMORROW (SUNDAY)*
Two-Thirty
AUDITORIUM BUILDING
RECITAL HALL
*431 S. Wabash Ave.* *Chicago, Ill.*
Readers of The DAILY WORKER are invited

*ALBERT WEISBORD*
Leader of the Passaic Strike
will speak for the first time under the auspices of the Workers Communist Party at the Final Election Campaign Meeting
*Thursday, October 28th, 1926, at 8 p. m.*
at CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE
67th ST. & 3rd AVE.
A BRASS BAND WILL PLAY REVOLUTIONARY MUSIC
*Other Speakers are:*
BEN GITLOW—Candidate for Governor
WM. W. WEINSTONE—Candidate for Congress 20th Dis.
A. TRACHTENBERG—Candidate for Congress 14th Dis.
JACK STACHEL—Chairman.
Admission 25 Cents
Auspices: WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY DISTRICT TWO

WM. F. DUNNE
Editor of The Daily Worker
will be
TOASTMASTER
at the
annually staged
DAILY WORKER
BANQUET

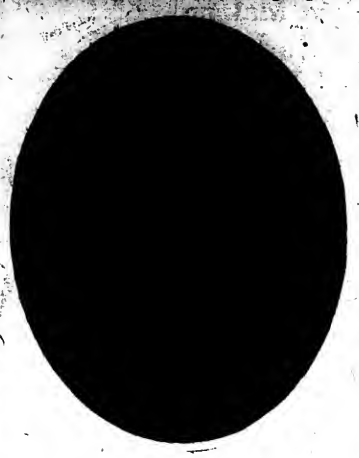
EVERYONE of prominence in the radical labor movement in Chicago and vicinity will be present. There will be speeches, good fun and a special dinner of splendid food.

Banquet at 7 p. m.

*SUNDAY*
OCTOBER 24th, 1926
AT
DOUGLAS PARK AUDITORIUM
3202 S. Ogden Ave.
(At Kedzie)

*"The Adding Machine"*
An unusual play of the Adventures of a White-Collar Slave on Earth—in Heaven—in Hell!
will be presented at
4 P. M.
by the
STUDIO PLAYERS
Bring your wife and children—take your neighbors, to see the play—(Admission 50 Cents)
STAY FOR THE BANQUET
(at 7 p. m.)
and enjoy the
DANCING
beginning at 9 p. m.
Spend the afternoon and evening
EAT, DANCE AND ENJOY YOURSELF
ON
*SUNDAY*
at the
DOUGLAS PARK AUDITORIUM

Political Director of Kuomintang



Shao Li-tsi

One of China's Fighters

The Student Type

Teacher and Organizer

# There Must Be No Intervention in China!

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THERE were today in that Italy in connection with Great Britain against the Chinese national independence forces.

If this is true, and the next few days should serve to confirm or disconfirm it, it means that a world war is just in the offing. The meeting between Chamberlain and Mussolini seems to have brought quick results. Italy's foreign policy is an aggressive one and the fascist government may choose to make its first demonstration a bid for power in the Far East.

THERE echoes of the panic which has rocked the British foreign office as the victorious drive of the Kuomintang and the national armies continues cannot be overestimated. British interests are being cleared out of the Yangtze valley with thereness and dispatch. Wu Pei-fu and his latest ally, Sun Chuan Fang, if latest dispatches are to be trusted, no longer represent a serious military opposition.

A dispatch from Hankow states that the political section of the Canton army has begun its work there (the center of the Chinese heavy industrial district) and that 23 working class organizations have restored activity since the defeat of the imperialist armies. The Kuomintang organizations are spreading over all the liberated territory.

THUS dispatch quotes the American paper, the Hankow Herald, speaking of the entry into Hankow of his Canton army!

The troops are marching thru the streets and thousands of workers, employees, coolies and businessmen are marching with them. For the first time we heard shouts of greeting and applause when troops marched by. Tremendous masses of workers assembled at the railway station and talked to the troops and the students of the military academy . . . . There were no triumphal arches, no committees of greeting. THE PEOPLE ITSELF GREETED THE VICTORS WITH STORMS OF GREETINGS.

WE published a dispatch the other day in which Sha Libel, member of the political bureau of the Kuomintang, predicted the consolidation of all of southwestern China under the nationalist revolutionary government.

But the dispatch stated also that intervention by Britain was possible. The announcement of Italy's part in the proposed offensive is of fundamental importance when taken in connection with the provocative activities carried on by Chang Tso-lin against the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Soviet officials who manage it in co-operation with Chinese directors.

NOT only against China is an offensive by western imperialism being prepared, but by Japan, the imperialist power of the east, whose instrument in China is Chang Tso-lin.

On September 8 the "Isvestia," official organ of the Soviet Union, published an editorial on the situation in the east which said in part:

In spite of the first note of the Soviet government dated August 31, Chang Tso-lin's hangers-on continue their activity. Admiral Shen expressed himself in a disgraceful manner in regard to the confiscation of the China-Eastern Railway's flotilla on the Sungari river. The school of the China-Eastern Railway was sealed and closed and the employes driven away. In Peking itself the Russo-Chinese University, which was under the protection of the China-Eastern Railway, has also been closed. The recent successes in North China seem to have affected Chang Tso-lin's head. On the other hand, the "invisible" powers, who are driving the Marshal of Manchuria on to a dangerous adventure, seem to impose their will forcibly upon him. . . .

We appeal to the toilers of the whole world, BUT ESPECIALLY TO THOSE OF ENGLAND AND JAPAN. They plot intrigues and organize political adventures in order to rule the Soviet Union, or at least to do it grave injury. At present they are concentrating their energy in Mukden. . . . "But every deed has its logic." If the storm breaks over the fields of Manchuria, it will inevitably spread to other countries. . . .

In the Far East storm clouds are rising. We want peace and would warn you of the danger which is threatening.

THIS was written before the victorious advance of the armies of revolutionary troops had made such striking gains in southwestern China and consequently before the situation of Great Britain was as desperate as it is now.

If it was necessary for the Isvestia to write so strongly of the danger in the Far East at that time, the necessity for plain speaking and action by the working class of Britain and Japan, the instrument of Italy in the imperialist alliance against China and Russia (for the offensive is directed against Russia just as much as against China) implies the danger.

THE question may be asked:

Why is Great Britain, with her national economy disrupted and an acute political crisis looming, willing to risk such a dangerous adventure as intervention in China, which inevitably will unite that nation solidly against the invaders and put the country in a world war on the question of order, Bolshevism in the world?

The answer, it seems to me, is to be found in the complete failure of the British strategy in China, which resulted in the conquest of British properties and the immediate liquidation of British influence at Hankow and Ichang with the exception of Hongkong.

THE British strategy is described by Tang Shih Shu, writing in Number 43, the issue of the International Press Correspondence for September. He cites its two-sided character:

The imperialists had two objects. . . . They wanted either to destroy the Canton government and the Kuomintang or win them over to their side. The Anfu (Tuan Shi Sui) Party would welcome the following solution: Co-operation among the five chiefs, Chang Tso-lin, Sun Chuan Fang, Feng Yu Hsiang and Chang Kai Shek and a common cabinet under Tuan Shi Sui.

NOT only have Britain and Japan failed to win the Kuomintang and the Canton government for a program of imperialist exploitation of China, but they failed miserably to destroy the revolutionary base of the Chinese masses—the Canton government.

Instead, the armies of the Canton government, supported by the masses of the population, workers, peasants and students, as the American press in Hankow admits, have captured the key of imperialist base in the southwest, have been welcomed joyously by the masses and are consolidating its tremendous gains.

SUN CHUANG FANK, after coquetting with Wu Pei-fu, the tool of Great Britain, and at the same time professing sympathy with the Canton government, made a final demand that the Communists should be expelled from the Kuomintang and all Russian military advisers dismissed.

These demands proved that Sun Chuan Fang was at best a bourgeois revolutionist, concerned only with securing concessions from the imperialists for the big and small capital elements of the Chinese population. Sun Chuan Fang has continued conducting negotiations with Wu Pei-fu and finally consummated an alliance which did little, according to the best news available, to strengthen the hands of British imperialism's military leader, since one of the five provinces which Sun was supposed to control, Kiangsi, has lost more than half its territory to the Canton government forces under command of Chang Kai Shek.

UNLESS an alliance can be consummated between Sun Chang Fang and Chang Tso-lin and the forces of Wu Pei-fu (at present not a serious military factor) rallied for a new offensive, British domination of the Yangtze valley is at an end.

Failing intervention on a large scale in the near future, we can expect the complete collapse of Sun Chuan Fang and the extension of the power of the Canton government to the three provinces (Fukein and Kiangsi are free from his influence) he now controls.

THE situation for British imperialism is so desperate, in the light of the situation as outlined briefly and very roughly above, that it is willing apparently to challenge the outburst of indignation from the labor movement of England which will follow joint intervention by Britain and Italy.

Undoubtedly the British ruling class demands, as it did in the general strike, upon the reformist leadership of the labor movement to prevent this indignation being translated into action. Upon the Communist Party of Great Britain and the minority movement, in the trade unions is placed the task of stopping the beginning of a holocaust in the Far East intended to crush the Chinese liberation movement and strike a blow at the workers' and peasants' government of Soviet Russia.

---

SINCE the above was written the news of the victory of the Canton armies has been confirmed. General Wu and his ally, Sun Chuan Fang, have been annihilated in the military sense and there exists in China today as a serious military imperialist force only the armies of Chang Tso-lin, in the north.

Latest news is that Britain is sending battleships and marines to Canton and at the same time is intriguing with Japan for an offensive in the north.

How successful these military adventures will be is problematical but it is certain now that an imperialist offensive against China will meet with the full resistance of a united national army based firmly on and supported loyally by the masses of workers and peasants and all other honest elements of the population.

The testimony even of the enemies of the Chinese liberation movement is unanimous on this point.

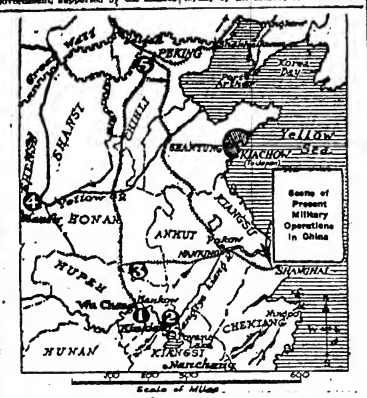
THE slogan of "Hands Off China" is more than ever a rallying point for the world's working class.

Much depends upon what course the development of the Chinese struggle takes in the next year. If the mass forces are strong enough to resist all attempts to re-conquer important sections of China and begin the building of a real workers' and peasants' power, allying itself with the Soviet Union and establishing the basis of a modified socialist economy suitable for a predominantly peasant country, following the example of the Soviet Union and controlling all foreign trade and capitalist concessions, the doom of imperialism in China is sealed.

IT, on the other hand, the working class of the imperialist nations allow their rulers to mobilize all their forces for an attack on China and succeed in subjugating the nation, there will open up a new era of exploitation and expansion for imperialism which will allow it to overcome to some extent the disintegrating influences now at work at home and in other colonial sections.

It does not appear that the imperialists will be able to overcome their internal conflicts sufficiently to accomplish the subjugation of China, especially since the expansion and consolidation of the revolutionary movement and the liquidation of all anti-imperialist forces except that of Chang Tso-lin. But an invasion of China would at least set back the developmen of Chinese industry and agriculture for a considerable period and no effort must be spared to make the Slogan, "Hands Off China" a living fact.

Next to the worker and peasant government of the Soviet Union, the national liberation movement in China is the most important development for the world revolutionary movement since 1917.




## Key to Map

1 and 2—Wuchang, Hankow and Hanjang (Spelt Kiukiang on map), three important industrial cities in what correspondents to the Pittsburgh area in the United States, captured by the Chinese Independence forces. The largest arsenal in China is located in this district.

3—Junction of the Peking-Shanghai railway line now in the hands of the Independence forces.

4—Approximate position of northern army of the independence forces under General Feng.

5—The capital of China which is still held by Chang Tso-lin, pro-Japanese general.

The arrow points to Shanghai, great seaport at the mouth of the Yangtze river, the whole valley of which is now controlled by the Independence forces. Sun Chuan-fang, British imperialism's sole aid in China since the defeat of Wu Pei-fu, is making a stand at Nanking but his position is hopeless.

The southern, central and southwestern provinces of China are now in possession of the armies of national liberation. In the Yangtze provinces alone there are 230,000,000 Chinese—more than one-half the total population.

Commander-in-Chief of Canton Forces

Chiang Kai-shi

Armed and United for Freedom

The Soldier Type

China's Challenge to Imperialism

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago):
One year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.00 six months $1.50 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Business Manager
MORITZ J. LOEB,

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## Morgan's Manifesto—A Danger Signal for the American Workingclass

Something very like a panic has occurred in the ranks of the capitalists of America, sitting snugly behind a high tariff with the announcement that J. P. Morgan and other powerful American capitalists have endorsed a plan designed to wipe out the tariff frontiers in western and central Europe and establish a free trade system to release the clogged arteries of continental production and exchange.

Calvin Coolidge, the smugly subservient office-boy of Wall Street, has been jarred out of his customary and constitutional dumbness long enough to announce that he is against any lowering of the tariff.

It may seem fantastic to many that the very same capitalists who own and control the republican party, the party of high tariff, have subscribed to a free trade policy for Europe which is bound to have important repercussions in this country. But the billions of dollars in interest and principal which the European governments and capitalists owe to the American bankers can be paid only if European commodities can be sold in the world markets and a profitable section of the world market is in the United States. The conflict in interest between industrial and finance capital is shown extremely well by the editorial comment on the bankers' free trade document made by sheets which speak for the two groups.

The *New York Times*, organ of big finance, welcomes the statement and categorically announces that its principles apply not only to Europe but America.

Says the *Times*:

> . . . . . *if the statements to which they set their names are true, they are as good for this country as they are for Europe. We cannot allow foreigners to have a monopoly of sound economic doctrine. The fact is that when bankers assert that if we do not permit imports we cannot expect to have exports, they are uttering a truth for which they have the best protectionist and American authority.*

But the *Chicago Tribune*, organ of the big industrialists of the middle west, becomes almost hysterically abusive:

> *In our opinion the document is a Trojan horse. It would commit us to assumptions we do not accept as to the wisdom or justice of the American economic policy, and we resent the attempt to embarrass and confuse us. It seems to us folly to suppose that we can afford to lecture European nations on their policies of economic defense, however, misapplied or misconceived they may be in their circumstances, while at the same time we maintain as essential to our own welfare a system in principle the same. If the logic of the manifesto is to be enforced on our threshold, THE SIGNATURES OF MR. MORGAN AND THE OTHER AMERICANS ARE AN IMPERTINENCE.* (Emphasis ours.)

The battle for the world markets is on in earnest with the recent organization of huge industrial trusts like that of the Franco-German-Belgian-Luxembourg steel bloc, and similar gigantic combinations in chemicals, mining, and electrical manufacture.

European industry must have markets, the underpaid labor of Europe must be allowed to compete with American labor, or the billions owed to the bankers cannot be paid. This contradiction in the system of capitalism now finds expression here in America. There is a new era of struggle opening between industrialists and financiers. How bitter the conflict will be depends to a large extent upon the success which has attended to efforts of the finance capitalists to bring industry completely under their control.

Tariff or no tariff, the American working class can know now that in the near future, whether bankers or industrial lords hold the reins of government, that a systematic assault on their wages and working conditions will be made all along the line.

The American working class faces new struggles.

The free trade manifesto of the bankers is a danger signal for the American working class, a warning that it must organize the unorganized, amalgamate and strengthen its trade unions, link up its wage and hour struggles with the broad class struggle and direct its forces against the instrument of the capitalist class, the capitalist state, thru a party of its own—a labor party.

## Young Workers Form Study Circle in N. Y., Invite All Interested

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—All young workers who are interested in a study circle are united to a meeting this Friday, October 23, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street. The meeting is called by a group of workers who are starting such a circle with the idea that in this way they will add to the narrow education obtained in the public schools. Being lively and ambitious, they feel that the larger the circle, the more benefit each one will get from it. Therefore they are anxious that every one interested should come to this meeting, to help organize the group and plan the work.

## CHINESE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT MOVES TO WUCHANG FROM CANTON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Removal of the capital of the Cantonese government in China from Canton to Wuchang has been ordered by the Central Executive committee of the Cantonese government, consular advices to the state department announced today.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor, talks and bulletins.
6:30—The Jewish Concert Trio.
8:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
Little Joe Warner, Hickey and Johnson, Ann Peet, Vivian Lawrence.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24.
4:00 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. S. P. Long.

## Thousands of Jewish Workers Flock to Greet Chicago Daily Freiheit

Four thousand workers crowded into the Ashland Auditorium recently to celebrate the appearance of the first issue of the Chicago edition of the Freiheit, the Jewish Communist daily.

Two thousand dollars in cash were raised for the paper and $1,500 pledged by various organizations. The Freiheit Singing Society and Mandolin Orchestra rendered excellent service in making the affair a success.

Comrade Milligrum introduced the chairman A. Ravitch, manager of the Freiheit. C. E. Ruthenberg and Melech Epstein, editor of the Freiheit, were the principal speakers.

## The Vanguard in the Struggle

## Sun Yat Sen

Deceased organizer and leader of the Chinese national liberation movement whose party, Kuomingtang, in close co-operation with the Chinese Communist Party, heads the struggle for the overthrow of imperialism in China, basing their party structure on the workers and peasants and maintaining friendly relations with the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union.

## Milwaukee Workers Urged to Witness "The Passaic Strike"

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 22.—Every worker in Milwaukee should see the gripping seven-reel motion picture, "The Passaic Strike," that is to be shown here Monday night, October 25, at the Columbia Theater, Eleventh and Walnut streets. Not only will they have a chance to see a dramatic portrayel of the episodes of the great textile strike—more dramatic than any fiction play—but they will have a chance also to combine the pleasures with aiding the strikers. All the proceeds from the film showing go to the strike area, being forwarded by the Milwaukee Relief Committee.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

## SPLENDID PREPARATIONS FOR IL LAVORATORE BAL IN NEW YORK SATURDAY

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Preparations for a splendid time have been completed for the Il Lavoratore ball to be held here Saturday, Oct. 23, at the Harlem Casino, 116th and Lenox Ave.

All workers are invited to attend this celebration for the Italian language Communist publication.

Il Lavoratore has taken the lead in the fight against the fascist movement in Italy and America, and is ever in the front for the struggles of the workers.

## AUSTRALIAN LABOR BACKS CHINA REVOLT

### Will Oppose British Imperialist War

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 22.—The Labor Council of Sydney, New South Wales, over the signature of J. W. Gardan, secretary, has issued the following declaration against the oppression of the Chinese people by British imperialism:

"The domination and exploitation of the Chinese people by the European capitalists has been going on for nearly a century. This was made possible by the imperialists possessing a superior force of arms—destroying China's right to govern her own country.

Hypocritical Propaganda.

"The hypocritical propaganda of protecting the Chinese from themselves is mere dope calculated to blind the workers of other countries to the real issues. The Chinese are not masters in their own country. Thanks, for the forces of bayonets and cannon, the English, Americans, Japanese and French are ruling in China, and compelling the workers to pay for the chains which bind them hand and foot.

"But recent years have shown that the workers and peasants of China are not willing to be mere implements of world imperialism. The fight for national independence and the liberation of China from foreign parasites must be supported by the organized workers of every country in the world.

Stand by Revolutionery China.

"It is quite possible that the young men of Australia will be asked to protect the interests of British imperialists in China. Outrageous stories of the "yellow peril" will be circulated and a general scare may be worked up. It is to be hoped that the workers of Australia will reject such propagande with the scorn that it deserves, and display in every possible way their solidarity with the oppressed Chinese."

## Boston Labor Enthuses Over Passaic Picture

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 22.—Boston labor's enthusiasm is high for "Passaic Textile Strike," a motion picture in seven reels taken from real life. The movie of that heroic struggle will be shown just once at Tremont Temple, Boston, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, at 7:30 p. m.

Just to mention a few of the unions that have been visited and responded with the following sums for tickets: The Jewish Bakers' Union bought $100 worth of tickets; the Photo-Engravers' Union bought $50 worth and upon handing the check to the committee they were told that these tickets are to be re-sold and the $50 thus derived will be sent direct to Passaic by the union; Carpenters' Local 157 also handed over $50 for tickets and the Bill Posters' Union after buying $37.50 worth of tickets agreed to print and post all the posters for the showing gratis; then the Carpenters' Local 23 bought $37.50, while the Hoisting Engineers' Local No. 4 took $32.50 worth; the Plumbers increased and bought $62 worth and the Painters' Local No. 11 just for a starter bought $6 of the Tocsin, etc., etc.

## LEADER OF THE KUOMINTANG IN SOVIET UNION

### Tells of Party Aims in Northern Drive

MOSCOW, Oct. 2 (By Mail).—Shao Li Tzi, a member of the political bureau of the Kuomingtang party, who was in Moscow, declared in a press interview that the next few days may see a junction effected between the national army, which is advancing over Hankow toward Kiangsi, with the Canton troops. This junction of the armies which are fighting for the emancipation of China will result in a consolidation of the nationalist forces, both morally and materially.

Kuomintang Left Wing Leads.

The first session of the enlarged executive committee of the Kuomingtang party, which opened on the 1st of October, will discuss the question of the liquidation of the bands of counter-revolutionary troops which spread out all over the land after the defeat of Wu Pai Fu's army. Representatives of the occupied territories will be present and take part in the deliberations, which will also concern the carrying out of the economic policy of the Kuomingtang in the conquered territories.

The members of the Kuomingtang and the local leaders of the organization mostly belong to the left wing of the Kuomingtang. This forms a guarantee that the enlarged plenary session will carry out its tasks in the spirit of Sun Yat Sen and in line with the decisions of the first congress of the Kuomingtang.

The situation of the Canton troops in the campaign against Sun Tchang Fang is made difficult by the fact that the troops of the latter are generously supplied with arms and ammunition by Great Britain. The possibility of an alliance between Sun and Tchang Tso Lin depends completely upon the result of the battle which is about to be fought. Tchang Tso Lin will be on the side of the big battalions.

At present the Canton government has no intention of entering into a conflict with Tchang. The aim of the national government of Canton will be to consolidate the positions which it has won and to give the people of north China a breathing space, if only a limited one. Should Tchang Tso Lin, however, decide upon hostilities, then he will find the Canton troops prepared.

In reply to questions concerning the possibility of intervention on the part of the imperialist powers, Shao Li Tzi gave it as his opinion that such an intervention would only come from the side of Great Britain.

The United States and Japan are extremely mistrustful of any militarist adventures. The conservative government of Great Britain, alone of all the powers, helps to save her privileges in China with the aid of the mailed fist.

## WORKER PARTY SPEAKER TAKEN BY BOSTON COPS

By S. D. LEVINE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 22.—Bert Miller, district organizer of the Workers' Party, was arrested at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Essex street, Cambridge, and placed under a $100 bail while addressing an open air meeting in behalf of the Workers Party state candidates.

Miller attacked the candidacy of Gen. J. Walker, democratic candidate for U. S. senate, who pretends to be a friend of labor. Miller, before a big, interested audience, showed up the record of Walsh as anti-labor and for the interest of the big railroad magnates.

This evidently did not please one of the Welsh supporters in the crowd, who heckled the speaker and finally called upon the police to arrest him. This they did. When asked by Miller why he was arrested, the answer came: "Disturbing the peace," and that the neighboring business men objected to his meeting.

Cambridge, the name of America's great university, joined the line of Massachusetts cities where free speech is not allowed to be exercised and the anti-vanity police, instead of arresting the man who wanted to disturb a peaceable meeting, arrested the speaker, put him in a patrol wagon, took him to a police station and locked him up in a cell until released on bail. This is the democracy the workers are getting in Coolidge's home state.


MAKE IT A
A DAY'S PAY
TO KEEP THE
DAILY WORKER


## His Master's Voice

## SCABS ATTACK WOMEN PICKETS IN DATE STRIKE

### Police Arrest Eleven; Nine Strikers

Egged on by the bosses, who are becoming desperate in their attempt to break the strike of the 150 Negro women date stuffers in Chicago, scabs employed by the Marks and Company factory, 214 West Kinzie street, attacked a group of pickets Friday morning. The scabs were armed with knives and clubs, furnished them by the bosses, it is reported.

Arrest Nine Strikers.

When the strikers repulsed the attack and had succeeded in almost routing the armed scabs, police were called. Nine of the striking women were taken to jail, while only two of the scabs were arrested.

No one was seriously injured in the melee, but many came away with bruises and torn clothing.

The nine strikers were bailed out by the Chicago Federation of Labor, which came to their aid as soon as news of the arrests reached them. Bail was set at $50 each.

Boss Urges Battle.

For several days prior to the open attack on the pickets it has been noticed that the scab workers were being urged by the employers to threaten the pickets. But their attacks until Friday were verbal, and the pickets paid little attention, going about their work. Because they were working so successfully, getting women who had not walked out with the original group and new workers to join the strike, is the reason the scabs were urged to make Friday's attack, union leaders say.

The boss of the company took an active part in the "battle," assuming the role of "general," until things became too warm, and then he sought shelter.

The police, as usual, treated the strikers roughly in taking them to headquarters.

This is the third time arrests have been made in connection with the struggle of the Negro women to combat the beating down of wages at the date factory. On two other occasions pickets were arrested when carrying on their work peacefully.

The strike was called October 2. The workers have formed a temporary union and are working toward a permanent, chartered organization.

## A Chinese Worker in Tribute to Communism and The Daily Worker

Dear Comrade:—Here is $5 from a Chinese worker who appreciates and admires the splendid fight The DAILY WORKER has been carrying on against capitalist imperialism, both in China and at home.

The Chinese people should realize now that their true friends are the Communists, not the hypocritical lying capitalists.

I hope you will be successful in your campaign to keep The DAILY WORKER as a weapon against our common oppressors.

Long live The DAILY WORKER!
Signed George Wong.

READ SINCLAIR'S OIL.

Owing to lack of space today's installment of "Oil" by Upton Sinclair is being omitted. The next installment will appear in Monday's issue.


AGENTS WANTED

Men and Women—SQUEEZ-IT," the greatest mystical moving-picture novelty out. (Brand new.) Fun for old and young. Special price and big profits to agents. 1 doz. special agents' samples, postpaid $1.00.

ACE NOVELTY CO., CHICAGO
161 Eagle St.


## NEGROES WARNED AGAINST FAKERS IN STEEL CITY

### Negro Politicians Are K. K. K. Tools

In spite of the glaring searchlight being thrust on the corruption and graft of republican politicians in Indiana and the exposure of the part and its candidates as tools of the Ku Klux Klan, a campaign rally arranged to be held Friday night in Gary, Indiana features Negro speakers who claim to support the republican candidates for racial reasons.

D. of J. Man.

One of the Negro speakers booked to appear at this meeting at a hall on 16th and Washington St., the heart of the Gary Negro section, is none other than "Honorable," Perry W. Howard, "special Assistant Attorney General, Washington D.C." as he is labeled in the advertising for the meeting.

Negro workers who are familiar with this particular politician, relate that he is the same gentleman, who as an agent of the Department of Justice, went to great lengths to break up the newly organized Pullman Porters' Union.

Workers Warned.

He and other equally dubious political characters are addressing the meeting in Gary arranged by the Ku Klux Klan G. O. P. of Indiana, and officials of the American Negro Labor Congress, in calling who the main speaker is have in mind to prevail upon Negro workers in Gary not to allow themselves to be taken in by political tricksters of the stamp that Howard represents.

The American Negro Labor Congress is a national organization of Negro workers that has as its object the furtherance of the interests of the Negro worker as a class in the struggle against their exploiters, a good example of which is afforded by the Gary mills.

It urges the unity of workers of all races and stands for the promotion of a labor party. It asks Negro workers not to vote for Ku Klux Klan candidates and to work for the formation of a labor party.

## "DOWN WITH HELL" SAY HIGH CHURCHMEN IN LONDON SERMONS

LONDON, Oct. 22.—"To Hell With Hell" seems to be the slogan of two prominent churchmen here, the Bishop of Liverpool, and Jerome K. Jerome, author, who on the same day gave sermons denouncing the idea of hell.

The bishop said in a sermon at the church congress at Southport that "the old symbolism of an eternal punishment has gone completely from religious doctrines.

I suggest to churches of all denominations that they clear hell out of the way," said Jerome addressing a meeting here commemorating Francis De Assisi. "It interfers with the right of all human beings to the common love of god," he said.

The fundamentalists of the United States—where they burn Negroes to death—still believe in it. The majority of English churchgoers still believe in a god who keeps a hell for his enemies.

"Until this doctrine is overthrown, the church remains an advocate and apologist of cruelty."

*The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub*

# The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.

ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

Second Section. This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23 1926


## THE CONFESSIONS OF A COUNTER-REVOLUTIONIST OF 1776.

BY JAY LOVESTONE.

Reminiscences of an American Loyalist 1738-88. Edited by Jonathan Boucher. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company.

(Concluded from previous issue.)

**How the Pre-Government Men Were Treated in 1776.**

"I was soon restrained from preaching, and the press was no longer open to me. The first open and avowed violence I met with was on account of my expressly declaring: when applied to by some noisy patriots heretofore of no great note, to preach a sermon recommending the suffering people of Boston to the charity of my parish. There part was then up by hot of parliament; and it was alleged that they suffered this in the common cause. Contributions were collected for them all over the continent; the true motive was by these means to raise a sum sufficient to purchase arms and ammunition. I also refused to set my hand to various associations and resolves, all, in my estimation, very unnecessary, unwise and unjust. In consequence, of which I soon became a marked man; and tho I endeavored to conduct myself with all possible temper and even caution, I daily met with insults, indignities and injuries. At length the informations respecting my supposed inimicality to America were regularly sworn to, and laid before the provincial committee sitting in Annapolis . . . A body of militia was ordered to take me immediately into custody, and accordingly not less than two hundred came to the Governor's where I was on a visit, to seize and carry me before the committee."

What a living picture of the first American Revolution! How our pure and unhyphenated democrats must smile to think that it was thru such means that their "glorious American democracy" scored its decisive victory over British "monarchism" and tyranny! To what depths of eloquence will our Constitutional, peaceful socialists who speak so volubly of the gradualness, of the peaceable, civilized methods so inherent in and inseparable from the Anglo-Saxons engaged in settling political disputes—changing class relationships. And above all, how our bourgeois law and order angels can rant against the czarist priests, exploiters, and pogrom agents being dashed the use of the press and pulpit for the express purpose of restoring czarism and bourgeoisdom.

Fortunately, the second American Revolution, learning from the first in no small measure, will act as determinedly in sweeping away the bourgeois opposition to social progress, to a fundamental betterment of the conditions of our working and farming masses.

But let Boucher put some finishing touches on this vital historical point. When he preached peaceableness his audience would rise and leave. He also tells us in on a further picturesque and instructive secret about life in a revolution:

"And for more than six months I preached, when I did, with a pair of loaded pistols lying on the cushion; having given notice that if any man, or body of men, could be so lost to all sense of decency as to attempt really [illegible] and long been threatened me out of my [illegible] just ruling class was trying to sell the lord to his customers with a sermon in one hand and a loaded gun in the other. Novel methods, indeed. But these were revolutionary days in America.

**Some Questions of a Counter-Revolutionist.**

When Boucher saw that his sermons could no longer go with the Americans he decided to flee rather than be deported. Entertaining the opinion of most of the Tories, he thought the struggle would be of short duration, and prepared to return soon. He left for England fully convinced that the government would make short shrift of the revolutionists. But before sailing Boucher addressed a series of questions to the people of Maryland. Some of these we reproduce as extremely thought-provoking regarding the attitude of the reactionaries of 1776 and their counterpart, the reactionaries of 1926.

"What good reason can be given for any committees, not known to the laws of the land or the constitution, taking upon them to debate and determine on matters of the highest moment, and which affect the very vitals of our constitution?"

Certainly, the reactionaries, then, as now, hated and feared the new organs of state power being set up by the new ruling class. Everything that the subject class does to secure freedom and supremacy is always illegal and against the prevailing constitution.

"Did one man in a thousand of the people of this province give a vote for any of the members of the said general committee?"

How strikingly parallel to the complaints and attacks of the czarists and capitalists the world over against the Soviets! Boucher and his colleagues defending the tyranny of his ruling class and absolute monarchy in America call democracy to their rescue! This is also typical of the anti-Bolshevists of today—whether they be the champions of capitalism in the bourgeois parties or the defenders of the bourgeois in the social-democratic leadership. Speaking actually for perpetuating bourgeois oppression and exploitation, all of the "freedom-lovers" (for the ruling class, of course) talk like the Boschers of 1776 of "justice or common sense, or even of the common ideas of liberty."

But here is another set:

"What is tyranny but the assumption and exercise of power without authority?

"That liberty can the people of this province be said to enjoy, when their arms necessary for their personal defense have been arbitrarily taken away from them; when they no longer have a free press; when the ministers of the word of god are dictated to and controlled in their holy function and when even the freedom of private debate is overawed by committee censures and the decapitation of tar and feathers."

The ruling class at any particular historical moment always looks upon itself as the source of all authority. When Boucher speaks of disarmed people, he is expressing his grief at the disarming of the counter-revolutionists—those loyal to the government. And what a vivid picture we have here of the class dictatorship set up in America by our forefathers in order to secure the victory for bourgeois democracy. Only to the superficial observer is this contradiction puzzling and painful. To the Marxian this "contradiction" is a reality which reveals the crux of the whole strategy and tactics of class warfare.

A parting shot was fired by Boucher in his last letter to Washington, dated August 6, 1775, in which he closes: "You are no longer worthy of my friendship; a man of honor can no longer without dishonor be connected with you. With your cause I renounce you."

This was no longer the day of verbal arguments. The day of arms had arrived. The First American Revolution was on. Reverend Boucher embarked. Afterwards, in common with other Loyalists in general, he obtained a regular pension from the British government.

**A Book For Students.**

We have given only a few typical selections from these confessions of a counter-revolutionist of 1776 to let in some welcome light on the First American Revolution. It will take much light to penetrate and break the mist in which our official historians have wrapped our First Revolution and hidden its real class character and basis from the masses.

No student of American history—viewed as a dynamic story of class struggles—can afford to miss this book. A critical and thoro examination of its contents will well repay those who are prepared to draw valuable lessons for the problems of today from our struggles of yesterday.

## A WEEK IN CARTOONS By M. P. Bales

## In the Next Issue

THE DREAM OF DEBS, by Jack London. With photographs and illustrations.

CURIOSITIES OF NATURE. A new permanent feature in the magazine conducted by scientists.

THE AMERICAN JUNGLE. The next serial article by V. F. Calverton on Labor and Literature.

SLUSH FUNDS. A humorous story of senatorial primaries by T. O'Flaherty. Illustrated by Hay Bales.

ON THE WOMAN'S PAGE. A short story by Rose Pastor Stokes, called "Sure, Sure," illustrated by herself.

GREEN PRETENDS TO BE OFFENDED. A peep into the Detroit convention of the A. F. of L. Illustrated by Gropper.

KARL MARX. The next article. And the other permanent features.

## In the Public Eye

Chang Tso Lin, the reactionary war lord of Manchuria and the agent of the Japanese and British imperialism, is being beaten decisively by the revolutionary armies. Of all the reactionary generals, Chang Tso Lin is the most oppressive and bloodthirsty. Happily he is about to reach the end of his rope.

* * *

He is ceasing to be a coolie. He no longer agrees to carry on his bent shoulders the oppressive weight of foreign and native exploitation. He has become a fighter, a revolutionist and he is going to achieve victory.

The Chinese coolie is becoming a thing of the past. A past which was dark and looked hopeless for the millions upon millions of Chinese peasants and workers. But now the heart of the erstwhile coolie is throbbing with optimism and confidence. Fired by the world-liberating effects of the Russian revolution, have challenged imperialist robbery and are pushing towards freedom with invincible power and vigor.

* * *

Chang Kai Shih is the chief commander of the Cantonese armies. He is the trusted military head of Kuomintang, the party of the late Sun Yat Sen, which is governing Canton and is leading the glorious liberation movement of the Chinese people.

The chief objective of the Kuomintang party is the liberation of China from the yoke of foreign oppression, the unification of China under an independent Workers' and Peasants' government, and the establishment of real peace. Chiang Kai Shih is leading the Canton armies in the struggle of the Chinese masses for independence.

CONTENTS


KARL MARX—Personal recollections by Paul La Farsue ..... Page 2

GARMENTS, UNIONS AND STRIKERS—By Joseph Zack ..... Page 3

THE ROLLING FARMERS—By Joel Shomaker ..... Page 4

WHO IS WM. B. WILSON—By Harrison George ..... Pages 4-5

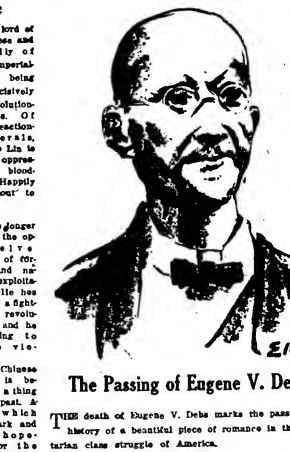
THE CHINESE WOMAN—By Hanna Siebrikovo ..... Page 6

CAPITALIST PROPAGANDA IN THE AIR—By M. Chilofsky ..... Page 7

REVOLUTION AND POETRY IN CHINA—By A. H. ..... Page 7

CONFESSIONS OF A COUNTER-REVOLUTIONIST—By Jay Lovestone ..... Page 8

A WEEK IN CARTOONS—By M. P. Bales ..... Page 8

## The Passing of Eugene V. Debs

THE death of Eugene V. Debs marks the passing into history of a beautiful piece of romance in the proletarian class struggle of America.

Debs belonged to a past age. He was the child and symbol of a period in the labor movement that crushed and went under with the discharge of the first cannon in the late imperialist war. To the last minute of his militant life he continued to think in terms of prewar capitalism and prewar class struggle. And he was never able, despite his great proletarian soul, to grasp the full significance of the revolutionary changes that followed the war and of the new methods of struggle that these changes imposed upon the working class.

He was a great workingman. He hated capitalism with every fiber of his great human heart. He loved the toiling masses, and was proud to be one of them. He gloried in their struggles and had faith in their victory. He spoke their mind and voiced their aspirations as few ever did. In this lay his strength, and for this he was loved and respected by countless numbers of exploited and oppressed.

But he also shared many of the illusions of the masses and even some of their prejudices. His heart was good, but his mind failed to adjust itself to the new perspectives in the class struggle that were opened up by the late war and by the Russian revolution. And in this lay the chief source of his weakness since 1914—a weakness which brought about the parting of ways between him and the left wing in the American labor movement: the Left Wing crystallizing eventually in the Workers (Communist) Party struggling under the banner of the Communist International and Debs remaining in the non-working class, opportunistic socialist party.

And yet—at the thought that Debs is no longer among us many a heart will contract with pain and sorrow. We will miss him. We will want to hear his flaming word and be moved to struggle by his inspiring image. But he is gone and with him has gone out of our midst the embodiment of the very best that the American labor movement possessed in the prewar period of its existence.

Though a member and in a sense a leader of the socialist party, and hence an opponent of the Communist Party, Debs had disregarded the anti-proletarian policies of his party on several occasions and together with the Communists had done the right thing by the working class. Despite the socialist party he rendered great service to the Friends of Soviet Russia during the Russian famine. He was a warm champion of the International Labor Defense, the movement for the protection of the foreign born and similar movements notwithstanding the official opposition of the socialist party. And by doing so Debs once more displayed the noblest and most valuable traits of his proletarian character.


(Concluded in the next column)


## Day by Day

**Chinese Emperor to Exile Rebels to Canton**

Unlike his illustrious brother, the Kaiser with [illegible] lism of Germany, the former Chinese emperor, who is now in exile, has the world talking his own course with himself contemplating peace the past glories of the Manchu dynasty. Yet rumor will have it that the Japanese imperialists are keeping close to the former emperor, (who, by the way, has his residence in a Japanese concession) and are [illegible] some wild ambitious about bringing [illegible] Tung back to the throne for the greater glory of the Japanese banks and manufacturers.

Which is all well, except that there is a successful revolutionary movement in China. And this makes all the difference in the world.

* * *

**Morgan Urges Economic Freedom**

The recent manifesto of a group of international bankers urging the world to abolish economic barriers and high tariff walls has created little sensation in the stale waters of our internal politics. It even moved Coolidge to speak up.

J. P. Morgan and several more American imperialist robbers are among the signers of the manifesto, which gives the document [illegible] dous significance. It is in effect the first gun fired by the American finance capitalists in their struggle to retain world financial supremacy. To American labor this means the reduction of its standard of living to the level of European level.

* * *

**Indiana Klansmen and a Girl in Knickers**

While Senator Reed and [illegible] "investigating" the [illegible] lags of the Klan in Indiana, we wish he would [illegible] into a matter which is now shaking [illegible] even more violently than the exposure of the Klan. We mean the case of Virginia Allen, 15 years old, a Fort Fulton school girl, who [illegible] not allowed to attend classes because she [illegible] knickers.

The line of inquiry we would suggest to the senator is this: Why are the rulers of Indiana more shocked by a little girl in knickers than by the political corruption and oppression prevailing in their state that stinks to heaven?

* * *

**Emma is Back**

Some weeks ago, M. Sparks announced with our readers the [illegible] nificence of the return of Emma Ethyl, as our readers will recall, is the [illegible] motor gasoline produced by the Standard [illegible] In the opinion of experts Ethyl is a vicious, dangerous chemical which will drive [illegible] people exposed to its influence.

Emma is not a chemical. She is a fiery anarchist and now a renegade to the working class. She is back in America the same Ethyl is back. And the she may not be as dangerous as Ethyl, Emma Goldman is certainly as vicious. Beware!

**THE PASSING OF DEBS**

With the passing of Debs many an [illegible] worker belonging to or supporting the [illegible] party only because of Eugene V. Debs will be confronted with a crisis. What shall they do? Where shall he go? Debs himself could not answer that question satisfactorily. But the younger generation of workers who [illegible] and followed Debs should be able to find the answer. They will go to the movement whose heart pulsates with the same ideal[illegible] that moved Debs to great doings in the best years of his life.

The Communists will cherish the memory of Debs. They will keep green and alive in the souls of the growing generation of proletarian fighters the beautiful image of a great and loyal workingman. And from the height of Eugene's achievements in the proletarian class struggle, the militant workers of America will reach out after wider perspectives, thus striving to realize the ideals of Debs under the banner of Leninism and under the [illegible] of the Communist International.

ALEX BITTELMAN.

# KARL MARX
## Personal Recollections

By PAUL LAFARGUE.

III

For years I accompanied him on his walks in Hampstead Heath. On these walks then the meadows I received my first economic education from him. Without himself noticing it, he gradually developed before me the contents of the whole first volume of "Capital" to the extent to which he was then writing it. After returning home I always wrote down what I had heard as well as I could. At first it was very hard for me to follow Marx' profound and involved train of thought. Unfortunately, I lost these precious notes; after the Commune, my papers plundered and savaged my property in Paris and Bordeaux. I regret especially the loss of the notes I took on that, evening when, with the fullness of proof and reduction which were only his, Marx had established to me his ingenious theory of the development of human society. It was as if a veil were torn from before my eyes; for the first time I clearly felt the logic of world history and could trace back to its material meaning the development of society and of ideas which, in appearance, were full of contradictory phenomena. I was as if dazzled by it, and for years the impression remained with me. It had the same effect upon the Madrid intellectuals when, with my slender means, I developed this theory for them, the grandest of the Marxian theories and undoubtedly one of the greatest that the human mind has ever conceived.

Marx' brain was armed with an immense mass of historic and scientific facts and philosophic theories, blied a warship lying in the harbor under full steam; he was always ready to strike out in every direction of thought. Certainly "Capital" reveals to us a spirit of astonishing force and immense knowledge; but, for me, as for all who knew Marx closely, neither "Capital" nor any of his writings show the whole magnitude of his genius and of his knowledge. His mood far above his works.

I have worked with Marx; I was only the writer to whom he dictated; but then I had the opportunity to observe his manner of thinking and writing. His work was alternately easy and hard for him; easy since the facts and reflections relating to the occasional theme crowded in profusion before his mind's eye at the first stroke; but his profusion made the complete presentation of his ideas difficult and lengthy.

Vico said, "the thing is only a body for god who knows everything; for man, who receives only externalities, it is merely a surface." Marx grasped things after the manner of Vico's god. He did not merely see the surface, he penetrated to the thing within, he investigated all elements in their actions and interactions; he isolated every one of these parts and traced the history of its development. Then he proceeded from the thing to its environment and observed the effect of this latter upon the former and vice versa; he went back to the origin of the object, to the transformations, evolutions, and revolutions which it had gone thru and finally worked his way thru to its remotest effects. He did not view a thing in itself, isolated from its environment, but a whole complicated

A barricade fight in the Revolution of 1848, in Gergeny.

and he was thereby able to make use of all this knowledge and all these observations which he had gained by other intellectual labor. One could talk him about any subject at any time and he would receive the most extensive answers that could be desired and it was always accompanied by philosophical reflections of good significance. His brain resembled a powder magazine filled with the most heterogeneous explosives; at the slightest spark it was ready to explode in every direction of thought. Certainly "Capital" reveals to us a spirit of astonishing force and immense knowledge; but, for me, as for all who knew Marx closely, neither "Capital" nor any of his writings show the whole magnitude of his genius and of his knowledge. His mood far above his works.

I have worked with Marx; I was only the writer to whom he dictated; but then I had the opportunity to observe his manner of thinking and writing. His work was alternately easy and hard for him; easy since the facts and reflections relating to the occasional theme crowded in profusion before his mind's eye at the first stroke; but his profusion made the complete presentation of his ideas difficult and lengthy.

Vico said, "the thing is only a body for god who knows everything; for man, who receives only externalities, it is merely a surface." Marx grasped things after the manner of Vico's god. He did not merely see the surface, he penetrated to the thing within, he investigated all elements in their actions and interactions; he isolated every one of these parts and traced the history of its development. Then he proceeded from the thing to its environment and observed the effect of this latter upon the former and vice versa; he went back to the origin of the object, to the transformations, evolutions, and revolutions which it had gone thru and finally worked his way thru to its remotest effects. He did not view a thing in itself, isolated from its environment, but a whole complicated

which Vico speaks, the impression which they receive; their literary work is play compared to that of Marx"; it required an extraordinary power of thought to grasp reality and a no less unusual art to render back what he saw and claimed to have seen. He was never satisfied with his work, constantly changing it and always finding that the presentation remained behind the conception. A psychological study by Balzac, "The Hidden Masterpiece," which Zola miserably plagiarized, made a deep impression upon him because it described, in part, emotions which he himself had felt: a gifted painter is so tortured by the urge to render things exactly as they are reflected in his brain that he constantly polishes and retouches his picture until finally he had created nothing but a formless mass of paint which, in his biased eyes, is, nevertheless, the most perfect rendering of reality.

Marx united in himself the two characteristics of a gifted thinker. He was incomparable in dissecting a subject into its component parts and was a master in restoring the dissected subject in all its details and diverse forms of development and in discovering their inner relationships. His proof did not allow of abstractions, contrary to the charges of economists incapable of thinking; he did not apply the method of geometricians who, after having taken their definitions from the world surrounding them, entirely disregard reality in drawing their conclusions. One does not find a single definition in "Capital," not a single formula, but a series of analyses of the finest precision, which reveal the most fleeting nuances and the most imperceptible degrees of difference. He begins with a statement of the obvious fact that the wealth of those societies in which the capitalist method of production predominates appears as a monstrous collection of commodities: the commodity, something concrete, no mathematical abstraction, is therefore the element, the unit of capitalist wealth. Marx then holds fast to the commodity, turns and twists it in every direction and inside out, splitting from it one secret after another of which the official economists had not even the least suspicion, but which are nevertheless more numerous and more profound than the mysteries of the catholic church. After he has investigated the commodity from every angle, he examines it in relation to its own kind, in exchange; then he goes over to its production and to the historical prerequisites of its production. He examines the forms in which the commodity appears and shows how it passes from one form to another, how one necessarily gives rise to the other. The logical development of phenomena is portrayed with such consummate art that one could believe Marx had invented it, and yet it has its origin in reality and is a rendition of the actual dialectics of the commodity.

Marx always worked with the extremest conscientiousness. He gave neither fact nor number which could not be supported by the best authorities. He was not satisfied with communicating second-hand material; he always went to the source itself, no matter how laborious that might be; for the sake of a minor fact, he was capable of hurrying to the British Museum in order to ensure himself from the books there. Nor were his critics ever in a position to catch him in any carelessness or to show him that he was supporting his proof by facts which could not bear a strict test. His habit of going to the sources had brought him to the point of reading the least known writers who were cited by him alone. "Capital" contains such a mess of quotations from unknown writers that one might think it was done for the purpose of displaying his extensive reading. Marx thought otherwise about it: "I exercise historic justice; I give every one his due," he said. He considered it his duty to name the writer, no matter how intelligent and unknown the latter might be, who had first expressed an idea or by whom it had been given its most exact expression.

His literary conscience was equally as severe as his scientific one. He would never make use of a fact of which he was not quite certain; he never allowed himself to talk about a subject before he had thoroly studied it. He published nothing that he had not repeatedly reworked and for which he had not found a corresponding form. He could not bear the thought of appearing before the public with an incomplete work; it would have been torture for him to show his manuscripts before he had put the last touch to them. This feeling was so strong in him that one day he told me he would rather burn his manuscripts than leave them behind unfinished.

# A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

A DOZEN IN BRIEF

THE PASSAIC STRIKE—Act on the suggestion above.

VARIETY—By all means see it

ACROSS THE PACIFIC—By all means avoid it!

THE STRONG MAN—Good comedy by Harry Langdon. (Arcade)

MEN OF STEEL—Horse-radish.

THE ROAD TO MANDALAY—More horse-radish.

MARE NOSTRUM—War horse-radish.

ALDMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS—(Girls, girls and girls)

THE AMATUER GENTLEMAN—Not so bad.

TIN GODS—Irene Adorer saves it.

LA BOHEME—Worth while.

UP IN MABEL'S ROOM—Clever Marie Prevost.

Note: Only Chicago theaters showing a program for one week are listed. Pictures of current week changed Monday.

Ricardo Cortez, in the Eagle of the Sea, now being shown at the Oriental.

## "THE PASSAIC STRIKE."

AT last here's a chance to see the "Passaic Strike" for ourselves. For all who have read of this great labor struggle here is a glorious opportunity. The film will be shown at the Ashland Auditorium on Friday evening, October 29 at two performances at 7 and 9 p. m.

Here we can see 16,000 workers in a great strike. The mills, the parades, the fighting, the police—are all woven into a story to thrill every worker right down to his shoes. And here is the beauty of this film: workers act in it, they made it and now they themselves present it—to continue the good fight!

Turn out to one of the performances of this splendid treat if you have to go without supper for days. Once before we asked our movie readers to take every child of their own and their neighbors. Make them fighters of tomorrow by showing to them the great labor deeds of today. Go with the whole family. Help mother with the dishes so she can see it also.

Remember the date and place: Friday, October 29, at the Ashland Blvd. Auditorium at 7 and 9 p. m.

# Capitalist Propaganda in the Air

By M. CHILOFSKY.

IN six years time the radio industry has developed from an infant into a mighty giant. Radio is now a practical necessity to the economic and commercial life of the country. Communication by telegraph is giving way to that by radio. Engineers have shown it practical to dispatch and regulate the movement of trains thru radio, on the coast radio weather reports, radio danger signals and beacon lights for ships and airships are in use, and the stride of broadcasting is immense.

Radio, according to the latest reports, is now a five-billion-dollar industry. The radio industry is not different than any other industry in the United States as far as its economic development is concerned. In the beginning there is a spurt of competition, and then comes the inevitable characteristic of modern capitalism—monopoly. Altho the industry is still in its incipient stage, the courts of the country are already flooded with all sorts of complaints and suits for violations of the anti-trust law and infringements of patent rights.

The bulk of the radio industry is in the hands of the Morgan-controlled corporation, the General Electric Co., and its subsidiaries, the Radio Corporation of America and the National Broadcasting Co., which, in its turn, controls a chain of stations across the continent. The capitalist class' banker, Owen D. Young, of Dawes Plan fame, is the chairman of both these organizations.

We will not concern ourselves so much with the radio industry as a whole, but will take note of its important phases, that is broadcasting America, the leading imperialist country, is far ahead of any other country in the development of radio. Out of the estimated eight hundred stations in the world the United States has five hundred and eighty-six.

Most of the broadcasting stations are controlled and operated by the large capitalist newspapers and radio corporations and a few by religious societies. Some of the most powerful stations are the ones controlled by the newspapers, which use them as a sort of supplement to sell advertising. With the aid of their press they build an "air" circulation and with the aid of the radio they build their newspaper circulation.

Well-known stations command a high price for their broadcast advertising. The big New York and Chicago stations charge as high as $700 an hour. It is estimated that there are twenty million radio listeners in the country, a potential market and audience.

Due to "philanthropic" capitalism, which gives up a share of its surplus value to whet is called "good will" advertising, we are able to get all the free music, entertainment and propaganda we can stomach.

Tuno in any station on a hot summer evening and the air is fairly alive with stations giving us "Love song." We almost wish we were in Alaska, but we are told by the announcer to drink a certain brand of ginger ale and we will feel as tho we were up on the North Pole. Sometimes we are carried away by the melodious music of Grieg's "Oriental," or the "Arabian Dance." "The Magic Carpet" takes us to the orient until our reveries are abruptly and prosaically disturbed with the announcement that the program is being given by the manufacturers of such and such carpets and rugs. Of course, the workers is not neglected in this enormous propaganda scheme. He gets his barn dance music, his facts and figures on stock quotations, the class-collaborist and banker, Owen D. Young, of Dawes Plan fame, is the chairman of both these organizations.

We will not concern ourselves so much with the radio industry as a whole, but will take note of its important phases, that is broadcasting America, the leading imperialist country, is far ahead of any other country in the development of radio. Out of the estimated eight hundred stations in the world the United States has five hundred and eighty-six.

Most of the broadcasting stations are controlled and operated by the large capitalist newspapers and radio corporations and a few by religious societies. Some of the most powerful stations are the ones controlled by the newspapers, which use them as a sort of supplement to sell advertising. With the aid of their press they build an "air" circulation and with the aid of the radio they build their newspaper circulation.

Well-known stations command a high price for their broadcast advertising. The big New York and Chicago stations charge as high as $700 an hour. It is estimated that there are twenty million radio listeners in the country, a potential market and audience.

Due to "philanthropic" capitalism, which gives up a share of its surplus value to whet is called "good will" advertising, we are able to get all the free music, entertainment and propaganda we can stomach.

Tuno in any station on a hot summer evening and the air is fairly alive with stations giving us "Love song." We almost wish we were in Alaska, but we are told by the announcer to drink a certain brand of ginger ale and we will feel as tho we were up on the North Pole. Sometimes we are carried away by the melodious music of Grieg's "Oriental," or the "Arabian Dance." "The Magic Carpet" takes us to the orient until our reveries are abruptly and prosaically disturbed with the announcement that the program is being given by the manufacturers of such and such carpets and rugs. Of course, the worker is not neglected in this enormous propaganda scheme. He gets his barn dance music, his facts and figures on stock quotations, the class-collaborist and bankster, Owen D. Young, of Dawes Plan fame, is the chairman of both these organizations.

We will not concern ourselves so much with the radio industry as a whole, but will take note of its important phases, that is broadcasting America, the leading imperialist country, is far ahead of any other country in the development of radio. Out of the estimated eight hundred stations in the world the United States has five hundred and eighty-six.

Most of the broadcasting stations are controlled and operated by the large capitalist newspapers and radio corporations and a few by religious societies. Some of the most powerful stations are the ones controlled by the newspapers, which use them as a sort of supplement to sell advertising.

Tune in on Sunday morning and you will find the air polluted with all sorts and manners of sermons and you will even hear Secretary of Labor Jimmy Davis leading a Sunday school at Moosehaert on the community of interest between capital and labor.

We all know how poisonous is the propaganda spread over the printed pages of the capitalist press, but more pernicious and poisonous than the cold type is the familiar and persuasive voice of the capitalist propagandist on the air.

Every newspaper radio station has a women's club and a children's club. Of course, the grand ladies of gilded society hold sway and the working woman simply listens in. There is one station in Chicago which has a children's radio club with a membership of one hundred and sixty-five thousand, and they are not merely listeners, but are actually an organization with a membership roll. Each child receives a membership certificate and badge. The newspaper which controls the station out of its own kindhearted-ness makes arrangements with movie houses in various neighborhoods to leave those children who show membership in that particular club in at a reduced rate. This is only one of such capitalist clubs which poison the minds of the children of the working class.

The working class is not permitted to use the same stations for its purposes. Most stations demand copies of your speech before they allow you to speak, and therefore it is impossible to put over any working-class propaganda as for a camel to crawl thru the eye of a needle. Enemies of the workers always find their paths open to them. The semi, holy men and mystic fakers who hail a century ago said it was heresy to believe that a train could run at the terrific speed of fifteen miles an hour because the lord did not want it so, did not hesitate to let their reportile voices travel at a hundred and eighty-six thousand miles a second over the radio, during the Eucharistic Congress, most of the day. Nearly every station of importance was given over to catholic propaganda.

The learned men of the bourgeoisie are already writing books on the "economics of the radio." Some professors even suggest that the radio will solve the ills of the world. In America the radio will keep the workers contented to a better advantage than the Victrola or the automobile and make him forget the struggles and bitterness of his everyday life.

All the honeyed words of class collaboration do not prevent the capitalist class and its government from trying its utmost to keep the voice of labor from the air. In this case we may consider how little all the connections and pull of the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor with the capitalist politicians availed them when the question of permitting its radio station was raised. It was only after a ruling by the attorney general that Hoover and the department of commerce did not have any rights to control the air that the license was issued to the Federation.

We understand that labor under capitalism cannot hope to compete with its masters in technical perfection or in capacity to put over a tremendous amount of propaganda. But in the present stage it can take advantage of whatever opportunity is offered it.

The Communists are always accused of being harsh with their criticism, so we will try to be mild with our criticism of the only labor broadcasting station in the country, the WCFL, the station of the Chicago Federation.

This station advertises its opening hour to be for speeches, announcements, etc. It is to be hoped that in the future they will actually use it. So far they use it very sparingly. The type of music on its program does not in the least distinguish it from any capitalist station on the air. The world today is fraught with labor happenings and struggles which could be brought to the attention of hundreds of thousands of workers to whom true interpretation of news is denied in the capitalist sheets. For instance, not a word did we hear of the imprisonment of the I. L. G. W. pickets, the Passaic textile strike, nor the events in China which are charged with greatest import to the workers. In closing, we hope that WCFL will go to the same trouble in placing the microphone in convenient location for broadcasting of labor issues and events by representatives of labor as it did for the anti-labor Mayor Dever of Chicago.

# Revolution and Poetry in China

By A. H.

SHOOT to kill. Seventy bodies riddled by English bullets on the pavements of Shanghai. Several days later two million hands ceased work. Countless multitudes marching behind banners. Workers, peasants, students, professors, all China arrayed against imperialism. Gunboats steam in the Pacific, English, American and Japanese troops disembark, machine guns lay low dozens of yellow corpses on their native soil. Gold, lead and powder triumph over the breasts of the people.

This occurred in 1925. But China, the immense China of 440,000,000 souls, has been in revolt for a quarter of a century. The liberal bourgeois revolution has been achieved. The worker-peasant revolution is beginning to be born. The feudal barons of the old bureaucratic aristocracy have not yet lost all their power. They torture and massacre with the money and arms of the imperialists. In the shadow of this declining feudalism the new born capitalism is bringing about the resurrection of serfdom, is imposing labor upon children. But the hungry worker carries his portion to the trade union, together with his hopes and his will. Class solidarity becomes an actuality in the battle. The peasants organize their volunteer battalions of pickets. The arrogance of the foreign bayonets rests only on the security of the big naval guns directed against the months of rivers. Two hugs armies oppose one another on the continent, an immense struggle, a terrible apopeal The telegraph and newspapers only transmit the echoes to us: factory disorders, street hubbub, impact of armies. Distance prevents us from seeing or hearing anything else. But were we able to come nearer to that people so far removed and so little known by our unaffected but implicated coeidantwere we able to grasp its life and to penetrate its creative thought, we would then perceive the touching messages capable of exteading and rendering more precise the picture we have formed of them.

Here are some of the messages in which the heart of a whole people beats. In an essay in the Chinese Recorder of Shanghai, an Englishwoman, Miss Sophie Lanzau, reveals to us the present state of Chinese poetry. She informs us that a great literary renaissance is crowning the national and social revolution: a profound renaissance, a complete upsetting of the source of inspiration and the complete renovation of the means of expression valid up till now. Having given up the classic style refined by centuries of bureaucratic and feudal culture, the poets now very often sing in "Pan hwa," the language formed and spoken by the people. And their songs are not an upsurge of chauvinistic nationalism, but the expression of a revolution et once national and social. One perceives in them the echo of a past war revolts. It is the harmonious and passionate transposition of all that rumbles in the masses, their resigned and suffering waiting, their revolutionary unfurling.

The spirit that moved Thomas Hood in his "Song of the Shirt" in the early days of the industrialization of England can be found again everywhere in the literature of China of today, passing thru the same transformations. Listen to this implacable "Song of the Cloth Seller";

Big sister weaves the cloth—big brother sells the cloth—sells the cloth and buys rice—to fill their stomachs.

Big sister weaves the cloth—big brother sells the cloth—baby has panties torn—no cloth to repair them.

Big sister weaves the cloth—big brother sells the cloth—who will buy the cloth?—the rich man of the village below.

The home-made cloth is coarse—the foreign cloth is fine—the foreign cloth is cheap—it is that the rich man prefers.

The home-made cloth, no one wants it—let us perish of hunger, brother and sister!

Ho-foh, the dominating figure in the new literature and the leader in the battle against the bonzes (priests) of the petrified orthodoxy, speaks of the misery of the enslaved children:

"Rickshaw, Rickshaw."

A rickshaw comes with great speed.

The passenger looks at the runner. All at once his heart becomes sad and sombre.

The passenger asks the runner: "How old are you? Since when have you been pushing your rickshaw?"

The runner replies: "I am thirteen years old. I have been pushing my rickshaw for three years. Do not doubt my words."

The passenger says: "You are too young. I shan't take your rick
It would pain my heart."

The runner says
"I have not h
break
gr

"The police do not forbid me to conduct my rickshaw, young as I am. Who are you to trouble me so?"

The passenger shakes his head, takes his place in the rickshaw and says: "Take me to the department of the interior, in the west."

And here is the "Song of Labor";

"You sow the fields—I weave the cloth—he makes tiles to cover the houses—Hang Ho! Hang Ho! Hang Ho! Hang Ho! Work eight hours—rest eight hours—study, learn eight hours—each and every one demand to live and work hard.

"Learn to read—study books—the workers are not stupid from birth,—Read and learn—learn and read—study eight hours—rest eight hours—work eight hours. All wish to learn and work hard."

A great poem entitled: "Chi Kyung (Speed Up Production) has "seized with horror" the translator who gives us the last stanza of the poem:

Faster! Work!
From dawn to night,
Fourteen hours, fifteen hours,
Faster! Faster!
Faster! to old age—misery—death!
Faster! Faster!
Break the chains around the neck
of the worker!
Destroy the prison bell
fatism!
What
Take

By MALINA SIERIEBRIAKOVA.

Small feet is the symbol of beauty, the ideal of feminine grace in China. The Chinese idea concerning the charm of woman differs greatly from our own. The Chinese woman, like the victim of the lotus, must be slow and undulating.

The sadness this, from earliest childhood they put a special corset on the little girls which, thru its rigid contour, hinders the normal development of their chests and hips. This cruel bandage impedes the circulation of the blood and hinders breathing; it makes the Chinese woman a poor, small thing, delicate and fragile.

The Chinese woman can scarcely move, and from this it is that her abnormal bondage arises. Scarcely more than they already squeeze her feet by bands.

A decree of the revolution of 1911 prohibits the deforming of the feet of little girls. Nevertheless, up to the present, most Chinese mothers continue to cripple their children. A woman having the feet of a young girl of two or three years is sought after much more, especially in the country, than a young girl whose feet are new. Usually deformed. The latter simply ride remaining without a husband.

The peasant women of Chinese villages, while performing a labor wholly beyond their strength, walk only with difficulty on their fragments of feet. Sometimes not able to stand up even on her poor, deformed feet, the Chinese impassioned woman goes down "on all fours" in order to cultivate her soil.

The Chinese woman remains in absolute bondage from the moment of her birth to the time of her death.

In her childhood she is governed by her father; later by her husband, chosen by the father or brother; in her old age like subjects to the power of her eldest son. The Chinese woman can never marry of her own choice. Only during these last years have love matches marked their first appearance among the students and the bourgeoisie. To most women this sentiment is prohibited. They deliver the little girl to the husband, who often has been chosen for her when she was quite small. If during these years she does not give birth to a son the husband may send her back to her father's house or simply drive her out into the street.

The Chinese woman, who works and who gives her "master," that is, her father or husband, all the money that she earns. In the cities there are associations of Chinese women workers who have sworn never to marry, in order to avoid the conjugal servitude.

They sell the little girls "wholesale" to the factories, to the public houses and for a "time" to the rich foreigners. For twelve or fifteen dollars a month a foreigner can, obtain, for some time, a Chinese woman, who owes him absolute obedience and who will serve him, among other things, as domestic and washerwoman.

If the "commodity" doesn't please him, the foreigner can, if he wishes, get rid of the "rented" woman by paying the indemnity provided by the contract.

Without having exact statistics, we may assert that suicides are very frequent among the Chinese women.

The poor people sell their daughters to special schools of "concubines" (women for a time) where only pretty women are bought. In these "schools" they teach the little girls dancing, music, sewing and deportment. When these little boarders have become big girls they are sold very dearly to lovers. In China they often give "jars of wine" in the shape of a woman. During one year alone sixty women had been offered in this manner to President Tsao-Kouo.

China has a custom unknown to other peoples: As a sign of friendship the Chinese exchange their concubines. Sometimes the concubine, having given birth to a son, remains at the home of the husband who has bought her: lodging and daily subsistence thus being assured her up to her death. More often the concubine, having become old, is driven out, finding a last shelter in a public house. If, in a chic Chinese cabaret, you ask for the bill of fare, they offer you an elegant catalog in Chinese and English which points out to you under pompous names, not wines or dishes, but women.

Affecting dramas, which one makes a careful effort to hide, take place in the public houses at the grated windows like those of a prison.

The buying and selling of woman, like all the other events in the life of the Chinese, are surrounded with complicated ceremonies. The procuresses, ordinarily old women, specialists in the sort of business, play an important role in these preparations and negotiate with the buyer. An enormous quantity of women are exported to the public houses of America.

Whole trains leave loaded with women torn by misery from a poor family incapable of feeding them.

Two women deserve a certain amount of attention in the history of contemporary China.

One of them, the Empress Tsi, has made herself famous by an unbridled squandering of the people's money, by her cruelty and her debauchery. A few kilometers from Pekin is the winter palace built for the Empress Tsi with the money intended for the Chinese fleet. An enormous boat of marble fronting the palace at the verge of the lake, as if to bring back to the passers-by the memory of this money to symbolize the ships which had never been built. At the beginning of the twentieth century this wonder-working sovereign undertook fabulous tasks, yielding nothing to the constructors of the Egyptian pyramids. Thousands of workers raised mountains and constructed marvelous palaces with lighted galleries. It is under the Empress Tsi that the execution of a revolutionary woman took place for the first time: a simple schoolmistress bearing the name of Tsin-Dia (Treasure of Autumn). Daughter of a high functionary, she had received a careful education, first in China, then in Japan. Quite young, Tsin-Dei entered the revolutionary movement to which she henceforth sacrificed her whole life. It was said of Tsin-Dei that she was the equal of men, which in China is the supreme praise given to a woman. She made an effort to win the people to citizenship, to stimulate them in their struggle by her discourses and her poetry.

Thousands of Chinese walk on solid feet, thanks to the influence of Tsin-Dei, who fought constantly, long even before the revolution, against the cruel local customs physically deforming the woman.

Thousands of women students, women doctors, schoolmistresses, rallied to the slogan of the emancipation of woman launched for the first time in China by Tsin-Dei. She was condemned to death and executed in 1907 after a fruitless effort at revolt.

Sun-Yat-Sen always supported Tsin-Dei energetically and introduced into the program of the Kuomintang the demand for the complete emancipation of woman.

Today the Kuomintang party numbers relatively many women in its ranks. At Canton there are 500 women workers who are members of the party, which is not an insignificant number if one considers the local conditions.

In spite of a hard labor which is beyond the energies of the Chinese woman and which, it seems, ought to have condemned her to complete inertia, it is just from among the Chinese workers that the most energetic militants are recruited.

Actually, two Communist women weavers, Lui-Tchang-long and Men-Tchi-Tchung, enjoy a particular popularity and are reputed to be the best women orators in China.

The widow of Sun Yat-Sen, who is a member of the central committee of the Kuomintang, similarly takes an active part in the feminist movement.

# THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly. Edited by Billy Tapolsanja and Miller Suman, Herminie, Pa. Johnny Red, Assistant.

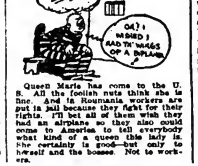
Vol. 1. Saturday, October 23, 1926 No. 22


THE SCAB
By George Nayers,
Seattle, Wash.

This is the tale
Of a lowly scab
He got in jail
Because of his
gab.

2
He told his boss
That Reds were
bad
He told a fib
He stole what he
had.

3
So they put the
scab
In jail by heck.
The men all hope
They stretch his
neck.




Queen Marie has come to the U. S. All the foolish nuts think she is one. And in Roumania workers are put in jail because they fight for their rights. I'll bet all of them wish they had an airplane so they also could come to America to tell everybody what kind of a queen the lady is. She certainly is good—but only to herself and the bosses. Not to workers.

HEY, NEW YORK

Remember that as soon as we get enuf contributions we will print a special New York issue of the TINY WORKER. So far we are only two—but one is a dandy poem. Of course, if another city sends in enuf to print a special issue why they will get theirs first. First, come, first printed. So you Tiny New York Reds better shake a leg.

Billy and Miller Won't Smile.

By Billy Tapolsanja, Herminie, Pa.

One day on Tuesday we were saluting the flag in school. I did not salute and the teacher came to me and asked why. I said I did not want to salute the bosses' flag. If you want me to salute the flag so much put the workers' Red flag up and I salute it, I told her. Then she made me stay after school.

By Miller Suman, Herminie, Pa.

Our teacher tried to make both Billie and me salute the flag. She came to me and asked why I did not salute and I just said I didn't want to. The next day I brought a small Red flag and put it on my desk and saluted at it. My teacher saked what I had them and I showed her. But she did not take it from me.

TATAT

# Garments, Unions and Strikes

(Decorations by Jerger)

By JOSEPH ZACK.

It would take an Anatole France or Emile Zola to portray the exceedingly interesting rapid developments in the needle trades industry—the rapid turns in policy, the most insidious political and economic maneuvers of the various factors, parties and groups involved; a cauldron of nationalities, group interests, big capital, small bourgeoisie, Tammany Hall, graft and corruption; socialist party and socialistic union bureaucracy, anarchist syndicalist groups and the big new force which at present influences the politics of all groups—the organized left wing, led by the Communists—laboratory of politics, played in the midst of the politically most advanced section of the

American labor movement with the shrewdest political machines of the middle- and petty bourgeoisie (Tammany Hall) and the best in the working class, the Workers' Party, with the socialist or rather the Jewish Daily Forward sandwiched in between. If any one politician looks for a kick in life the needle trades is the place for it, as Wm. Green, president of the A. F. of L., can testify from his recent experiences.

Characteristics of the Needle Industry.

It is an industry composed mainly of small shops, except in the men's garments and millinery, where big plants made their appearance. The workers are predominantly skilled mechanics, Jewish and Italian, they are sentimental, temperamental, excitable, philosophical, fidgety and what not. There are other nationalities, Poles, Lithuanians, Finns, Germans, all the national cities of Europe. With the simplification of the processes of production, semi-skilled native elements have been entering the industry in numbers in recent years.

The wages vary from $600 a year to $1,100 on the average up to $1,800. All in all there are about 600,000 workers in the needle industry, of whom about 400,000 are in the east, the rest spread all over the rest of the U. S. A.

Needle Trades Bureaucracy Does a Little Expelling.

Old Sam Gompers originally started with some Irishmen and Germans to organize the vast army of needle workers. These people thought a union job would be as good as being a grocer or shining shoes politically to Murphy of Tammany Hall, and that's where, historically speaking, the trouble started. The socialist party in its heyday, with its big Jewish daily the Forward, got after Gompers and his crowd and got control of the unions. Old Sammy was sore at the socialist party for years on account of this. Only in his last days did he try to forgive and forget in order not to play into the hands of the left wing. Sidney Hillman, at present president of the A. C. W., and J. Schlesberg, now secretary-treasurer, had the courage in those days to tell Sam's bosom friend, T. Rickert, president of the United Garment Workers, to go plumb to hell when the latter railroaded the convention in Tennessee and made a sell-out in the settlement of a New York clothing workers' strike. Hillman and Schlesberg formed a union outside the A. F. of L. and this so-called dual union grew in power and strength and crowded the A. F. of L. union out of the picture. Here you meet the first case of expulsion.

Then when the socialist bureaucracy got into control they became very practical, so much so that some members thought there was no difference between old Sam's friends and them. Thereupon the anarchists, who were then in their prime, picked up the discontent and captured some offices, and there we had a little more expelling. But the real "trouble" started when the Trade Union Educational League got into the picture. First the bureaucracy tried to ignore it, then some of them tried to play politics with it, then they got the hysterics and started to expel. But this time the opposing side, organized and led by the T. U. E. L., learned something about tactics from past experiences. After a few months most of the expellers were kicked out of office by those they sought to expel in the most spectacular fight of its kind the American labor movement has yet seen.

But it was not the expulsions that really broke the neck of the old bureaucracy; the expulsions were merely the match applied to a powder magazine. The real cause was that for years the earnings of the needle workers were going down, due to the shortening of seasons. The employers got away with their tricks of moving their factories out of the organized centers into small unorganized towns. The big employers gave up their factories and transformed themselves into merchants (jobbers) that had their garments made per bundle orders from small sweatshops (contractors), thru whom they escaped responsibility for union conditions, and sold the garments thus produced in retail stores.

The old bureaucracy, partly because it was corrupt and partly because of stupidity and laziness, did not do anything to remedy this situation. As this bad situation came to a head the bureaucracy grew more despotic and indifferent to the interests of the members. The left wing had a sensible and constructive program, and knew how to utilize the bureaucracy's backwardness and mistakes, and finally won.

The above only applies to the ladies' garment and fur workers. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' officials, once considered amongst the most progressive, but who also grew stale in their offices since their successful rebellion against old Sam Gompers, at first refused to join in the expulsion policy. They claimed to have a cleverer way of beating the left wing. The success of the left wing in the other trades and its powerful reflex upon the members of the Amalgamated got the officials scared out of their wits and they also got the hysterics, and like an ugly prostitude dropping its camouflage and embellishments, they threw off their masks of progressivism overnight, and here we had some more expelling, of which good use has been made by the lefts in the preliminary skirmishes that took place as a result of it.

First Round of Battle with the Employers.

Considerable of the old bureaucracy were crowded off the picture. The left wing was determined to make good against the employers and get improved conditions for the workers. Agreements were expiring all around and we had not even the time to get thru any of the reforms that would change the old, croaking union plow into a modern tractor. After some preliminaries, the employers hit us at our strongest point, the furriers. The old bureaucracy played on open strike-breaking tactics, in which they were supported by Wm. Green, president of the A. F. of L.; H. C. Frayne, New York state representative of the A. F. of L., and the entire official socialist party crowd, the deceased Mayer London included. The left wing, leading the union, utilized the situation to cement the strikers into a militant army and got all sorts of support from unexpected sources as a result of it. It was a hard-fought struggle, with plenty of big, shrewd maneuvers, to which Wm. Green can testify to his sorrow. A struggle in which they were all laid over the table and got their fill at the hands of the young union leaders of the left wing. The result of the fight was that the furriers achieved the first notable victory of organized labor in recent years by getting the 44-hour five-day week and substantial wage increases, which makes them the best-paid workers in the needle trades. The victory could have been more complete and quicker if not for the strike-breaking interference of the right, wing bureaucracy. Wm. Green got no more as a result of what he got that he is now trying to kick up some more trouble for himself by uniting with the discredited old furriers' bureaucracy trying to stage a probe of the conduct of the furriers' strike, probably as a preliminary to new wholesale purgations of the left wing.

"LEFT" is Right.

The Cloakmakers' Strike.

THEN defeat the right wing gave the Furriers' Union as a result of its strike-breaking tactics was so shattering that it almost created an open rupture amongst themselves. Even in the cloakmakers' strike they disfigured their tactics carefully. In public they talk militantly, their press writes militantly, but their sabotage is quite apparent from their every maneuvers with the governor of New York and from the encouragement they give to scabbing and to shifting production outside of New York. As illustrated in Philadelphia, two floors from New York, where the agreement expired during the strike and between the demands for 40 hours, "peace" put up, the agreement had been renewed with a slight wage increase, practically on the old conditions, thus encouraging the New York employers to shift some of their production outside.

The leopard may travel a different road, but he has not changed his nature. We know what our enemies are. The employers are thoroughly aware of us and will support the old bureaucracy more than ever. The outstanding fact is that it took the left wing to lead the workers on to an offensive against the employers for the 40-hour week, higher wages, job control, while the rest of the unions under reactionary leadership are meekly surrendering or accepting crumbs from the table of the industrial overlords and kings of American capitalism. Let us hope that this offensive will spread to all the exploited, organized and unorganized, for the 40-hour five-day week, higher wages, job control and a strengthening of the whole class everywhere.

Someone is eweys taking the joy out of life.

# Who Is William B. Wilson? - - *A Labor Faker Posing as Labor's Friend*

## The Rolling Farmer

By JOEL SHOMAKER.

SIXTEEN million persons toured the United States, in private cars, during the summer of 1926. They used more than three million automobiles. They were classed as tourists, homeseekers or investors. The machines just went rolling along carrying passengers from somewhere to the land of nowhere. Some returned to their homes. Others found temporary employment. Many are roaming in strange lands.

Where the money came from to finance the summer vacation for approximately one-seventh of the people of this nation is an open question. Some families used the savings of years to pay expenses. Others borrowed funds from interest collecting money-changers. Many just fitted up for the occasion, with the least cash possible, and lived off the country. They were the farms of the west and were dispossessed.

Another caravan of mixed vehicles lined the highways of the northwest. It was the procession of homeless farmers on the way to reputed cities of refuge. The farms ceased to pay interest on investments, taxation for cost of government and the demands of local merchants and transportation agencies. The families were loaded into ancient wagons, dilapidated trucks or carts and taken on a pilgrimage for life necessities.

The highway travelers found that the stories about the western farmers rolling in wealth were mythical. They had their eyes opened to the false propaganda carried on by capitalistic politicians. They saw the marks of poverty. They counted the abandoned farms. They read the faces of dying women and observed the tottering steps of starving children. They asked questions and learned why those conditions prevailed.

Farmers and their families were running away from their homes. They gathered together a few personal belongings and set out for the cities where they expected to find work. They had to get employment in order to keep away the reaper of death. If the fathers and mothers could not make enough money to meet the daily obligations the children would have to be called and put in the harness of slavery.

Nature has not deserted the farmers. The soil remains fertile. The sun continues to shine. The rains come with the seasons. This old earth is not a failure. The grass grows luxuriantly. The crops mature and are plentiful. Fields yield good crops of corn, wheat and cotton. The orchards show fine fruits. The gardens produce splendid crops of vegetables. The lawns and walks are still ornamented with flowers. What is the matter?

Man is the power that drives farmers from their homes. He is not one of the farmers. He is one of the many engaged in the work of robbing the farmers. He gets his land, derives his profits made by handling the products of the farm. He may be a local merchant, general buyer, money lender, transportation agent or professional man. He may be a town builder-up-city booster. He prospers because the farmer produces things on which he collects his profits.

The western farmers are face to face with real conditions. They are not dealing in theories. They have long ago cast aside the old superstitions about farming. They know that the old sports tales about the law of supply and demand are mere fables. They are not repeating the warning story about the rolling stone that gathers no moss, to their children. They know that the farms do not pay for the reason that the bosses take too much toll.

The farmers are rolling away from the clutches of conditions. They cannot stand against the ever-receding tides of night drafts on their industries. They are tired of working twelve to fourteen hours a day, seven days in the week, while those who toil not neither do they spin but feed on the farmers for the necessities and luxuries of life. The present movement of farmers from the land to the cities is merely a backward step.

What of the future of agriculture in the United States? It is full of shadows. There are bright spots on the sun of prosperity and dark conditions on the face of the moon of progress. The farmers cannot exist on the proceeds of the land. The masses depending on the farmers for support must find other fields to explore and other people to exploit. In the meantime, the foundation of the nation—successful agriculture—is fast slipping into the dismal sea of oblivion.

YOU are on a rather busy street. At least the "public" that vague entity whose name is often taken in vain by politicians, in passing by, curious perhaps at your writings, but wholly uninterested as to whether you live or die.

You are writhing for the good reason that a burly footpad has gotten you down. He has his foot on your neck and his business partner is leisurely going thru your pockets. Strangely enuf, you resent this sort of thing and in your writhing struggles conceive the bright idea of upsetting the fellow who has his foot on your neck and kicking his partner in the face.

BUT just as you are on the point of carrying this idea into action, a kindly-faced old gentleman, who has for some time been gazing on the affair with an interest seemingly purely objective, rushes over and holds up a warning hand.

"My good man," he says, using the term delightfully fitted to benignant superiors, "let us have peace! Above all, you must do no violence. I feel a deep sympathy for you. I share your suffering—at least I did once. But highway robbery has gone on thruout the ages. God has undoubtedly desired it to continue. So why struggle? Struggles between the robber and the robbed are a waste of social energy. Besides, you should consider the robber's point of view. It would be much better for all concerned to sit down calmly together at a table and come to an agreement as to whether they should take everything or leave you a Mite. Then you could hurry back to work and get some more."

THE agile-fingered gent who has gone thru your pockets meanwhile, also exhibits a philosophy Turning to his accomplice he says sociatically:

"My esteemed colleague, let me introduce you to a JUST MAN!"

* * * * *

WILLIAM B. WILSON is a JUST MAN.

This is certified by no less an authority than Roger W. Babson.

Mr. Babson, it must be remembered, is the gentleman who conducts a statistical bureau for the service of the capitalists of this country, tells them in advance whether business will be good or bad and gives them reliable advice as to whether labor will stand for greater exploitation or not, and in general serves as brains for tired business men who have none, or who are too busy inspecting the Follies.

MR. BABSON wrote a book, a whole book, a few years ago, to tell the capitalists of his country that William B. Wilson is a JUST MAN. It is entitled—"W. B. Wilson and the Department of Labor," and it has an introduction by John Haya Hammond, whom all wise coal diggers will remember advocated an open shop fight against the union in the anthracite strike last year.

John Hays Hammond also certifies that W. B. Wilson is a JUST MAN. This open shopper coyly remarks that it was his "privilege to be able to contribute some influence in securing the creation of the Department of Labor, and with others interested in the movement I believed that William B. Wilson was pre-eminently qualified to become the first secretary."

"WILLIAM B. WILSON," says Hammond, "had been an American wage earner from boyhood; he possessed that knowledge of and sympathy with wage earners which is an indispensible qualification for the head of a department of the government whose function is to safeguard the interests of the wage earners of the country.

"He had other qualifications—a judicial character of mind, a judicial temperance and a lifelong and intelligent interest in public affairs, and above all an unimpeachable reputation for sterling integrity. I believe that Secretary Wilson has fully justified the confidence reposed in him by those who advocated his appointment."

* * * * *

WHEN leading open shoppers and experts in the service of capitalist exploitation begin to go into raptures over a politician's qualifications to safeguard the interests of wage earners, and take the trouble to create a government department for that alleged purpose and place him in it, it may well be said that the wage earners concerned had best look with careful scrutiny at the whole blooming lot.

But we are immediately concerned with William B. Wilson for the reason that he is asking the wage earners of Pennsylvania to elect him to the senate of the United States on the democratic ticket this year.

WILSON is profiting by the fact that the republicans have violated the eleventh commandment: they have been caught. The investigation of the republican primary elections in Pennsylvania has covered both Vare and Pepper with the same slime. In Pennsylvania and thruout the nation the democrats, having pleaded the statute of limitations against their indictment for wallowing in graft during the war, are pointing at Pennsylvania republicans and crying out: "Look at the crooks!"

In such a situation a democrat who has never been caught in anything worse than murder is a good bet for to win the election. But when they put up a man whose reputation for "sterling integrity" is "unimpeachable," as is as good as elected.

THE cry for "clean government" following the slush fund exposures is taken up on every hand. The Bavaria, "profoundly shocked" for the 9,999th time at learning that capitalist democracy is dirty and far from democratic spiritually recover in time to join the crusade for clean capitalism, repressing for the time their desire, born from petty-bourgeois defeatism, that capitalism get along without politics.

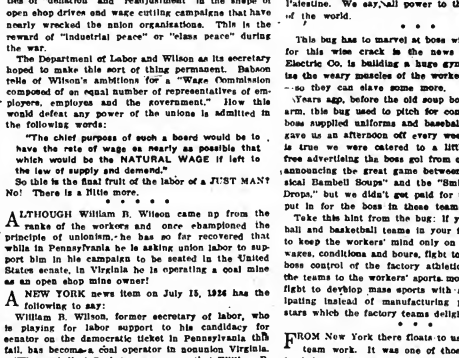
"Old-fashioned honesty" is brought forth, virtue and righteousness are extolled. In shining armor "Uprightness" goes forth against "Corruption" and over the great state of Pennsylvania even the offer of Bethlehem shines down upon William B. Wilson, a "good man"—a JUST MAN.

* * * * *

TO paraphrase an old saying: Some men are born "just," some acquire it, and some have "justness" thrust upon them. William B Wilson had to acquire it, apparently against all logic, against his interests as a wage worker during the early part of his life. He wasn't born that way.

Babson tells of how in 1868, when William was six years old, the mother and children were evicted from their home at Blanchhead, Scotland, one bitter winter morning. The father, a coal miner was on strike and the company had evicted the mother and children from the two-room hovel onto the snow covered street.

WILLIAM B. WILSON



Drawing by O'ZIM.

LITTLE William had not yet learned the philosophy of class collaboration which like a fairy wand, was to make him a part of the capitalist government and the capitalist class fifty years later. He acted like a miner's son ought to act. He was filled with hatred for the law of capitalism in the form of the bailiff who came to put his mother out of their poor shelter. He, the only six years old, grasped the elemental fact of struggle in his mind, and in his hand clutched a big knife which he intended for the bailiff.

Here was a picture of one little moment in the age-long tragedy of the women of the workers. Out of the pits of the mothers and wives of the miners thru the age of steam Lives of sodden toil and drudgery and in articulate suffering.

ANY working class boy who has witnessed and felt the pain in his mother's soul when her man and her brood is struck down by the brutality of capitalist exploitation, and whose class hatred is not seared into his soul forever by the pleture, either lacks something elemental or has a genius for recovery that is not to be proud of.

William B. Wilson boasts that he got over it. "It seems funny to me as I look back on it today," he told Roger Babson from his chair as secretary of the Department of Labor in the United States government. "My understanding of the matter is that the action by the coal company in this affair was entirely within its rights under the law."

* * * * *

"THERE was not the human liberty," Wilson says, "there were not the human opportunities existing there that we found here when we came." This in reference to the family's migration to America where, none the less, they landed in the coal camp at Arnot, Pennsylvania, to find that—

"Everything was owned by the company, from the railroad station to the last house. Everything must be bought from the company, from the baby's nursing bottle to the aged man's coffin."

* * * * *

WILLIAM B. WILSON recovered from the adversities of life as a breaker boy, as a miner, of the persecution, including the blacklist and injunctions he fought against as a union miner and official of the United Mine Workers of America. "He was most unjustly boycotted by the mine owners," says Babson. "Yet he was not in the least bitter toward the employer. His feeling toward such was generous." Babson tells of his one-time attitude toward the injunction the West Virginia mine owners got to stop support to strikers:

"An injunction, he said, "that restrains me from furnishing food to hungry men, women and children, when I have in my possession the means to aid them, will be violated by me until the necessity has been removed or the corporeal power of the court overwhelms me, I will treat it as I would an order of the court to stop breathing."

ALL this has been recovered from by Mr. Wilson along with his days of poverty as an immigrant worker and union man. As a congressman and member of the executive arm of the government he has quite other opinions, or at least his action and philosophy run fairly contrary.

In order to prove to the capitalists that William B. Wilson is a valuable servant of their interests, Babson wrote his book "My object," he says, "is to give manufacturers, merchants and other employers a correct view of the Department of Labor and its work. The policies of the Department of Labor can never be understood except by knowing the man who constructed these policies."

Babson then gogs on to say:

"I have never known an instance where employers have been better off by not taking the secretary's advice." And he proceeds to prove it.

* * * * *

PERHAPS it was the young miner's "education" in the economics of Adam Smith and the bible which swayed Mr. Wilson's latter life into class collaboration. When, as a breaker boy he got some of these exploited youths to strike against a wage cut and went as their spokesman to the foreman, this worthy "settled the strike" by giving him a beating.

"Ever since that day," says Wilson, in trying to rationalize his regeneration from the spirit of struggle, "I have not believed in the use of force to settle labor disputes. What we need is justice, fair play, that will result in a permanent industrial peace."

IN congress, to which he was elected in 1906, he defended the mine owners from charges that they ignored the safety of the miners. "I take it," he said, "that no gentleman will assert that the coal operators or other employers deliberately create conditions in the mines by which the lives and health of their employes are endangered."

Yet in view of the continuous disasters that carry off a whole army of dead and wounded from the mines of America every year, and in view of the experience of the coal miners who know, this is exactly what the operators are doing. Wilson's "Christian tolerance" had become betrayal.

AS Secretary of Labor Wilson's affection for class peace blossomed like the green bay tree. The department was created in the last days of Taft's administration, and the following administration of Woodrow Wilson formally organized it and appointed William B. Wilson as secretary. From then on, government intervention in industrial disputes on behalf of "conciliation" and "peace" has been the order of the day.

While the department was created to aid wage earners, supposedly, Babson wisely reminds his readers—"Nor is there any implication that the wage earners in whose behalf this department was created consist of such only as are associated together in labor unions."

"Secretary Wilson always leaned over backward in favor of the employers who had open shops," says Babson on page 231 of his book about William B. Wilson.'

"EVEN in those days (when Wilson was still a union leader) Wilson was preferred by the rich interests of the Fifteenth Congressional District to any other labor leader they knew.

Babson quotes W. B. Nearing a prominent employer as saying: "Wilson is a friend of capital as well as of labor."

As secretary of Labor Wilson served capitalism well. He opposes socialism as "impractical." He opposes general strikes. In fact he opposes all strikes.

WHAT is the chief purpose of your life as you see it?" he was asked.

"Establishing industrial peace," Wilson answered instantly.

As secretary of labor during the war, Wilson aiding in mobilizing labor for class collaboration in behalf of "democracy," alias capitalist imperialism. His heart, that ached for "peace" between bosses and workers, ached nary an ache for international peace. He created a whole series of bureaus and sections of the department to see that labor helped capital win the war.

AS secretary of labor, Wilson, in charge of the immigration bureau supervised the "deportations delirium" and "red raids" against the foreign-born. He aided in establishing legislation that would let in the docile wage slave and shut out the "agitators."

An "Information and Education Service" was created in the department during the war, and Babson was appointed upon it—"to promote sound sentiment and to provide appropriate machinery and policies in individual plants."

WHAT are "sound sentiments?"

Babson tells how Wilson judged the propaganda for wartime collaboration. He says that whenever possible he, Babson, took publicity copy to Wilson to criticise. What happened is told in the following manner:

"The secretary insisted that we should use the word 'we' instead of the word 'you,' never saying 'You should produce more,' but 'We should produce more.'"

"When I wrote the words, 'You should stick to your job,' he would correct it and say 'We must stick to our jobs.'"

THUS it was that We won the war!

Thus were created some 17,000 new millionaires, about 100,000 new graves, several times that number of war-maimed workers, and labor was let in on the beauties of "deflation" and "readjustment" in the shape of open shop drives and wage cutting campaigns that have nearly wrecked the union organizations. This is the reward of "industrial peace" or "class peace" during the war.

The Department of Labor and Wilson as its secretary hoped to make this sort of thing permanent. Babson tells of Wilson's ambitions for a "War Commission" composed of an equal number of representatives of employers, employes and the government." How this would defeat any power of the unions is admitted in the following words:

"The chief purpose of such a board would be to have the rate of wage as nearly as possible that which would be the NATURAL WAGE if left to the law of supply and demend."

So this is the final fruit of the labor of a JUST MAN? No! There is a little more.

* * * * *

ALTHOUGH William B. Wilson came up from the ranks of the workers and once championed the principle of unionism, he has so far recovered that while in Pennsylvania he is asking union labor to support him in his campaign to be seated in the United States senate, in Virginia he is operating a coal mine as an open shop mine owner!

A NEW YORK news item on July 15, 1926 has the following to say:

William B. Wilson, former secretary of labor, who is playing for labor support to his candidacy for senator on the democratic ticket in Pennsylvania this fall, has become a coal operator in nonunion Virginia.

"The periodical Coal Age announces that William B. Wilson and Daniel Wilson of Allport, Pa., have leased from the Bingley coal tract at Robins, near Midlothian, in Chesterfield county, Virginia. Production is to start at 300 tons a month.

"Chesterfield county coal lands depend for their market largely on preferential freight rate treatment by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is a completely nonunion field."

* * * * *

THIS ends our account of William B. Wilson, evangel of industrial peace, a nonunion coal operator—and a JUST MAN, who insists that the robber and the robbed, the exploited and the exploiter, have a "common interest"—to elect him to the U. S. senate from the state of Pennsylvania.

Let the coal miners of Pennsylvania beware of any "justice" that they do not get, and hold, by their own organized force. Let them know that if they want any man, however "just" to represent their interests, they must build their own forces in politics, in a Labor Party, just as they must protect their interests by their own organization of labor in a powerful union, opposed to the interests of the employing class.

## A Chinese Joke

CHIANG Kai-shih, commander off the Canton armies, whose brilliant victories show him an able strategist, is also a humorist. His one-time friend, Mr. Fu Siao-an, at the head of the Shanghai chamber of commerce, picked the moment of national revolution to make an appeal for "peace." Chang sent Fu a letter saying:

"Recently news reached me that you dispatched a telegram requesting the termination of hostilities. But, I being engaged in war, have not yet read it."

# SPORTS

THE colleges are collecting. Every big football game last Saturday drew at least twenty thousand bugs at so much per cremped space. Besides that, there is pro football. Naw Red Granges are being developed. Gifted boys who went to college and learned how to kick shins, squash noses and heave a good forward pass, can now face the world, grab "success" by the tail and make it come across. They are being grabbed up by pro football. Even nickle candy sticks and preserved meats are being named after these commercialised individual stars.

* * *

Then there are the successes of the world workers' sports movement, the Red Sports International. Since its last world congress the Norwegian section of the Red Sports International has grown much larger. In France, too, big progress to develop workers' sports can be recorded. While in the Soviet Union, the workers' sports movement is breaking the world's record for speedy growth. New workers' sports groups have affiliated with the Red Sports International in Sweden, Argentine, Holland, Japan, Great Britain and Palestine. We say all power to the labor sportsmen of the world.

* * *

This bug has to marvel at boss wisdom. The reason for this wise crack is the news that the Western Electric Co. is building a huge gymnasium to revitalize the weary muscles of the workers who slave there—so they can slave some more.

Years ago, before the old soup bone became a glass arm, this bug used to pitch for company teams. The boss supplied uniforms and baseball outfits and even gave us an afternoon off every week for practice. It is true we were catered to a little because of the free advertising the boss got from our games, such as announcing the great game between the famous "Musical Bambell Soups" and the "Smith Brothers Brain Drops," but we didn't get paid for the extra time we put in for the boss in those teams.

Take this hint from the bug: If you have such football and basketball teams in your factory, which aim to keep the workers' mind only on sports and not on wages, conditions and hours, fight to do away with the boss control of the factory athletich and to affiliate the teams to the workers' sports movement. We must fight to develop mass sports with all workers participating instead of manufacturing pro-boss individual stars which the factory teams delight in doing.

* * *

FROM New York there floats to us the news of good team work. It was one of those little advertised football matches between two workers' teams. The Red Stars were contending against the Progressives Club in a hotly fought match on October 10 in Van Cortland Park—and the Red Stars won with a score of 5 to 0.

The game started with borrowed strength. The Progressives secured two men from the nationalist "Maccabee," while the Red Stars had to recruit five men from their second team. The Progressives, either being a team of huskies, seemingly suffered from a slight lack of team work and played in crowds, while at the same time the defense line of the Red Stars was less skillful than that of the Progressives.

At the second half fists almost flew when the center forward of the Progressives charged that the Red inside right was employing rough tactics. Which again goes to show how militant the labor sports movement is.

* * *

Sharkey socked Wills for a row of ten dollar seats. That makes him a "logical" contender for the heavyweight championship. Har, har and a couple of ho-hos. Tunney just won and has arranged for a year of shadow boxing—in the movies and on the stage. So the New York boxing commission put Sharkey's challenge "on file." We hope Sharkey is not soft enuf to believe that a heavyweight boxing championship is a question of boxing supremacy. Them days is gone forever. The noble art of lifting faces has fallen on evil days. When this bug wants to see a boxing match he goes to a workers' sports symnasium. Professional boxing reminds him too much of safety deposit boxing in the bank.

The Bug

# We Have Passed the Ten Thousand Mark, But We Have Only Started

By JAY LOVESTONE.

THE friends and supporters of The DAILY WORKER have answered our call to Keep The DAILY WORKER. We have collected to date, exactly, more than $10,000. But this is only a small part of the fund we must raise if The DAILY WORKER is to exist.

We must have, within the coming few weeks, the full quota of $50,000. So far we have gotten only $12,000 of the money we need. Of course, there is considerable money in the hands of our friends and sympathizers. Bazaars, banquets, rescue parties, mass meetings and dances have been arranged. All of this will not considerable funds but we must hurry in our efforts. Every Workers Party district organizer and city secretary should immediately rush what he has on hand. There is no use of waiting to send big lump sums. Keep the flow steady even the little funds that you will send now won't be so big as you hope to send later.

By the end of October, we should have at least $15,000. This will give us the chance to put thru some of our plans for a better DAILY WORKER. This will give us a chance to meet some of the bills which we should have met long ago. The readers of The DAILY WORKER must keep in mind that the capitalist institutions are not as generous with The DAILY WORKER as The DAILY WORKER is with the trade unions and labor organizations in the matter of credit.

We have a big paper bill to meet. We must meet this bill within three days. If we do not do so, there will be no paper on which to print The DAILY WORKER.

Unless $5,000 are collected by the Keep The DAILY WORKER army within this week, it means that we cannot have paper on which to print the daily.

If you want to keep The DAILY WORKER than say so now. Do it now. Better today than tomorrow. Don't postpone. In this case, it may be too late. Whatever funds you can possibly secure, do so instantly and rush the contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund.

The class conscious workers don't have to be convinced of the necessity of keeping The DAILY WORKER. But it is necessary that the class conscious men and women, the readers and supporters and friends of The DAILY WORKER go out amongst their fellow workers and convince them that The DAILY WORKER must be kept alive and going stronger than ever.

This is not a hard task. You have done it before. You can do it now. But you must do it more energetically and more quickly than ever before.

Everything else that you are doing must take a back seat before the main task—Keep The DAILY WORKER.


The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 241. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents


# DENY NEW SACCO-VANZETTI TRIAL

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

NOW, that Debs is dead the capitalist arts are very willing to present him with a pair of wings and permit his name to be mentioned in polite circles. The man who was the bete noir of American capitalism for over a generation is no longer a danger—so the capitalists think. It is true that they pass lightly over his anti-war record when commenting on his death. To brave the militarists when they have decided on a mass blood bath is to set a bad example to the cannon fodder. Therefore, even the many capitalist papers now express doubt as to the wisdom of this country entering the world war, they are always careful to eulogize anybody who would carry his objections to the point of active opposition when the war dogs have begun barking.

• • •

LOCAL Terre Haute papers, the so-called labor paper that exists there, as well as the capitalist papers slobbered over the memory of Debs. But not the real Debs by a long shot. The Debs the capitalists and labor fakers eulogized could not well be distinguished from a retired and reformed pirate who had decided to spend his declining years doing penance for his sins, by spending part of his loot in works of mercy, thereby winning the affections of those whom he benefited.

• • •

THE labor paper talks about standing by his grave, cherishing his memory in his heart and such stereotyped twaddle, but instead of pledging to carry on the militant fight that Debs waged against capitalism it says:

"The passing of Debs takes the last of the great labor leaders of the world, of the old school of thought, at a time when labor is demanding a more spiritual and humanitarian settlement of its problems." Debs did not believe in "spiritual" and "humanitarian" settlements of the labor problem. What the labor editor means is that our modern labor leaders do not believe in labor fighting for its rights. They favor begging the capitalists for favors.

• • •

THE local capitalist paper says: "The world is assimilating Debs. There is seen here and there the assimilation of industry. There is noted growing shareholdjage in enterprises. The elevation of the general living scale owes some of its materialization to Debs. Those things have come about under names other than Debs had for them." Thus the capitalist paper echoes the views of the labor paper, in different words. Capital and labor are getting nearer to each other! in fact it is no longer easy to tell them apart! This is the jargon that seeks to steal the inspiring memory of Debs' life-long battle from the workingclass of America who are yet as enslaved as when Debs first raised his voice in their behalf.

• • •

AND none of the speakers at the funeral services for Debs, did much better. Hillquit, with a smirk on his countenance as if he were auctioning off a watch, talked of Debs' "spiritual stature" and "moral grandeur." Similar tosh was piled on the late Warren G. Harding. Hillquit talked of his

(Continued on page 3)

# THOUSANDS OF WORKERS GATHER AT 'GENE DEBS' BIER TO PAY LAST TRIBUTE TO LABOR'S CHAMPION

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Thousands of workers' representing every race under the sun, gathered in Terre Haute, Indiana, last Saturday to pay a last tribute to 'Gene Debs, the beloved working class leader, and as fearless a fighter for labor as the American labor movement ever produced.

They came on trains from distant cities and in trolley cars from neighboring towns. With uncovered heads they stood in a reverential attitude around the modest home where the now silent battler for labor lay cold in death.

**Debs Hated Capitalism.**

While much has been said of the universal love that Debs inspired, the audience was composed of workers almost exclusively. The socialist leaders who are now trying to transform the fighting Debs into a puny pacifist, were not able to convince the capitalists that Debs loved them.

No man in the history of the American labor movement hated the capitalists more than did Debs and the capitalists love the traitor like efforts of Norman Thomas, Morris Hillquit, Victor Berger and Seymour Stedmen, in carefully prepared speeches at the services, to represent Debs as "the perfect lover" the pages of American labor history in which Debs participated have a different story to tell. Debs was "the perfect hater" of capitalism.

**Chicago Delegation.**

Early on Saturday hundreds of workers began to make their way to Terre Haute. There were delegations from labor organizations. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Chicago

(Continued on page 3)

## ALL-UNION COMMUNIST PARTY IN PLENARY SESSION DISCIPLINES LEADING MEMBERS OF OPPOSITION

By JOHN PEPPER

(Special Radio to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 24. — The published announcement of the results of the October 23 Plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party, adopted the following decisions:

"In view of the violation of party discipline by Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Pietakoff, Evdokimeff, Sokolnikoff, Smilga, members of the Central Committee, and Mrs. Nikolaieva, deputy member of the Central Committee, the Central Committee censures these above named and warns them that such conduct is inadmissable for members of the leading party organ.

"As Zinoviev does not express the political line of the All-Union Communist Party within the Communist Internationsal, and in view of his leading factional work within the Communist International having lost him the confidence of the Communist parties (German, British, French, American and others) as declared in their decisions, the Plenum considers impossible further work by Zinoviev in the Communist Internationsal.

"In view of the leading factional activities by Trotsky and Kamenev since the July Plenum, Trotsky is relieved of his duties as a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and Kamenev is relieved of his duties as a deputy member of the Political Bureau.

"In view of Dserjinsky's death, Arkhelshvili, first candidate to Central Committee membership, is elected to be a member of the Central Committee."

The Plenum decided to add to the agenda of the party conference to be held beginning the 26th of October, the question of the opposition and the inner-party situation, with Stalin as the reporter.

## COMMUNIST CANDIDATE DENOUNCES KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS; REJECTS INVITATION TO CHICAGO "ROUNDUP"

Denouncing the Roman Catholic Church and its subsidiary, the Knights of Columbus, as enemies of the working class, and calling on all Catholic workers to help build the trade unions, help organize the labor party and depend on their own powers of leadership, J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for the Workers (Communist) Party for United States senator from Illinois, has replied to an invitation of the Knights of Columbus to attend its "Festival and Round-up," this week at the K. of C. Building, 4711-21 West Madison Street.

The blanket invitation of the Knights of Columbus was undoubtedly mailed to all candidates, accounting for the fact that one was sent to the Communist candidate. It was signed by Peter M. Kelly, chairman, and Francis Murphy, secretary, and was no doubt an effort to annex a good chunk of the campaign slush fund of the old party candidates. Engdahl's letter sent to Chairmen Kelly follows:

K. of C. Gets Rejection.

Peter M. Kelly, Chairman.
Knights of Columbus,
K. of C. Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Sir: In response to your invitation of Oct. 21st, to attend the

(Continued on page 2.)

## POLICE ATTACK BRITISH MINERS; STRIKE CRISIS DUE TO LEADERS' SPINELESS POLICY; COOK WEAKENS

By R. PALME DUTT.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—In the Lanarkshire coal fields the government is using open violence against the striking miners. Hundreds of special police brutally attacked a strikers' parade and made many arrests. In addition the government forces descended upon peaceful mass meetings and broke them up with violent clubbings of the workers.

• • •

**The Miners Fight in the Balance.**

LONDON (By Mail).—The position confronting the miners is now very grave indeed. The delegate conference has remitted the negotiations and government proposals to the district for the expression of their opinion, without any recommendation of either

(Continued on page 2)

## THURBER LEWIS AND WIFE MARGUERITE HAVE A NEW STAR BOARDER

Yesterday morning, Thurber Lewis, a member of The DAILY WORKER editorial staff, called up and announced that his wife, Marguerite presented him with an eight-pound junior Communist. Thurber was so happy that he took a day off. Asked what name would the young soap-boxer bear, Thurber announced it would be Tom, but he was quick to make it clear that the honor was for his father and not for another member of the editorial staff that carries the same christian name. The mother and baby are doing well and The DAILY WORKER editorial staff extends a hearty welcome to the newcomer.

## EARTHQUAKE IN SOVIET ARMENIA KILLS HUNDREDS

### Disaster Leaves Path of Destruction

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LENINAKAN, Armenia, Oct. 24.—An earthquake which shook the whole of the Armenian Soviet republic last night, killed or buried alive more than 300 persons in and around Leninaken, a city of 90,000, formerly known as Alexandropol. Half of the town was destroyed, and hardly a building escaped damage.

**Thusands Injured.**

The injured are believed to run into the thousands altho in most cases the injuries were comparatively slight. The confusion and terror among the populace were heightened by erroneous reports that Mount Ararat of biblical renown, was erupting. The death toll undoubtedly would have been far greater had not the principal shocks been preceded by lesser tremors, which drove the residents into the streets. In this way, they escaped the worst effect of the later shocks, which continued at intervals until midnight. Shocks were felt at Batum, in the Soviet republic of Georgia, about 130 miles northwest of Leninaken, as late as 11 o'clock at night.

• • •

**New York Hears of Quake.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A heavy death toll has resulted from an earthquake which late last night and early today shook most of Armenia, it is indicated in a cablegram received by the Near East relief office.

The late reports to the Armenian headquarters of the Near East relief indicate that "hundreds are dead and thousands are injured and homeless," the cablegram to the New York office said.

**15,000 Sleep Unsheltered.**

"The Near East relief building at Leninakan was severely damaged. All the orphanage workers and 15,000 children are sleeping outdoors.

Leninakan, Armenia, is the headquarters for Near East relief in Russia and Armenia. It is a city of between 50,000 and 60,000 population. There are 300 Near East relief buildings located there, on the outskirts of the city. They house 15,000 children and are valued at $1,500,000. Forty Americans are located in Leninakan.

**Storm Damages Cuba Embassy.**

WASHINGTON, October 24.—The American embassy at Havana was damaged by the destructive cyclone which struck Havana yesterday, American ambassador Crowder informed the state department today. No one was injured. The embassy staff is safe.

## JOE TUMULTY IN BIG VICTORY IN SUB-DIST. SEVEN

### Progressive Hands the Machine a Knockout

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COLLINSVILLE, Ill., Oct. 24.—The important convention of Sub-district No. 7, of Dist. 12, U. M. W. A., heard Joe Tumulty, candidate for president of the district, tear into the half-hearted, operator-fearing or operator-controlled policies of the present district officials, and outline a militant program of nationalization of the mines, no wage cuts, abolition of the precedents in joint board cases, ousting of the operators' influence in the union, organization of the unorganized, and a generally militant policy, in line with that already set forth by John Lewis candidate for international president.

**Machine Gives No Program.**

Before Tumulty spoke, Harry Blakwick, Walter Nesbit, and William Stewart, the machine candidates for re election and present officials of District 12, had had their turns. They gave the miners assembled there nothing whatsoever in the way of an analysis of the desperate situation of the miners' union at present, or any plan of action for next spring when the bituminous coal contracts expire.

They confined themselves to funny stories, for the most part. Nesbit went so far as to say that miners should have honest elections, and he "hoped that miners' elections never would descend so low in fraud and swindling as the civil elections." He also cautioned the miners that their officers would be attacked by those anxious to get their jobs.

**Nesbit on Election Crook Himself.**

Tumulty was able to show that Nesbit himself sat in the district executive board meeting when the rawest vote-counting and vote-stealing frauds were perpetrated, and aided in rendering the decision by which these frauds were legalized. He did nothing to prevent official approval of those local union secretaries who carried away the ballots from the polling places before they could be counted.

And Tumulty showed that Nesbit himself had profited from the scandalous circular letters by which Duncan McDonald, his predecessor in office was smirched, and defeated.

**Fishwick and Sneed Run Away.**

By the time Tumulty had started the talk, Fishwick and Sneed had fled from the meeting, but Nesbit stayed and took his medicine.

Tumulty was introduced by the president of the sub-district, but he himself made his introduction a little clearer by immediately announcing that he represented the radical progressive element in the union, opposed to the dry-rot which conservative and corrupt policies had brought about.

**Sub-District President Progressive.**

In a strong speech he outlined the necessity of organizing the nonunion districts and vigorously attacked all

(Continued on page 2.)

## CHICAGO WORKERS TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF DEBS NEXT SATURDAY

A Debs' Memorial meeting under the auspices of the International Labor Defense will be held on Saturday, October 30, 8 p. m., in Temple Hall, Van Buren and Marshfield streets.

The speakers announced so far, are James P. Cannon, executive secretary of the I. L. D.; Ralph Chaplin, poet, class war prisoner and intimate friend of 'Gene Debs; Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press, and class war prisoner.

Invitations have been extended to the socialist party, Workers (Communist) Party, I. W. W., and the Chicago Federation of Labor to send speakers.

The organizers of the meeting desire to give every section of labor an opportunity to pay a tribute to the great working class fighter.

## NEW GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY CRITICIZED BY HIGH SOVIET OFFICIAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

RIGA, Oct. 24.—The present foreign policy of the German Reich was criticised by Litvinoff, deputy foreign commissar, in a speech at a banquet in honor of a group of Prussian industrialists who are here to arrange for factory concessions. Litvinoff reminded the Prussians that it was the Soviet government alone that had made it possible for Germany to gain its place among the nations.

Rapallo and other German-Soviet treaties, he said, had stood the test and proved a source of strength to both Germany and Russia in critical moments.

The Russian government, he reminded them, had loudly protested against the treaty of Versailles, the occupation of the Ruhr and the anti-German activity of the conference of ambassadors and the league of nations.

His speech is the first public expression of the official attitude toward Germany's present tendency in foreign relations.

## JERSEY POLICE STOP WEISBORD FROM SPEAKING

### C. L. U. to Challenge Elizabeth Cops

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 24—The police here broke up the meeting at which Albert Weisbord was to speak Friday night, raiding the hall and driving out the audience. Waisbord was speaking in the name of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The Civil Liberties Union is taking up this challenge over free speech, and will hold a meeting in Elizabeth on Wednesday, October 27, at the Lithuanian Liberty Hall, 249 Second street.

At the coming meeting the Civil Liberties Union will place on the speakers' stand, Louis Budenz, editor of Labor Age, Robert Dunn, prominent publicist and Arthur Garfield Heyes of the C. A. U.

When these have spoken the meeting will be turned over to the Workers (Communist) Party and Weisbord will continue the speech interrupted by the Elizabeth police on Friday.

## Mexican Arms Ban Doesn't Apply to U. S., Say Officials

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Government officials here construe the action of the Mexican government banning the importation of guns and ammunition into Mexico from other countries as not applying to the United States. They reason that since the Coolidge government has already placed an embargo against shipping of war materials into Mexico, the action was meant for other powers. Other nations do permit shipping of the materials to Mexico.

## JUDGE THAYER SAYS EVIDENSE IS "INSUFFICIENT"

### Execution May Follow Legal Appeals

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24. — Judge Webster Thayer has denied Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti the right to a new trial asked for on the grounds of newly discovered evidence, and by this denial has done all he could to send these two famous victims of a capitalist class frame-up against two foreign-born workers to their death in the electric chair.

Judge Thayer is known among lawyers as a vain and egotistic judge, and his decision that the evidence offered by William S. Thompson, defense attorney, is "insufficient," is filled with cynical indifference to the fate of the two workers and contains terms of insult directed at defense witnesses whose testimony he could not answer.

**Calls Witness "Liar."**

The "honorable" judge, who could find no way of inverting the statements of Celestino Madeiros, a man himself doomed to die, that a certain "Morelli gang" of criminals, with whom he was associated, committed the payroll robbery and murder charged against Sacco and Vanzetti, attempts to sweep aside these statements which are borne out by many other witnesses, and send Sacco and Vanzetti to death by the mere assertion that Madeiros is "a crook and a liar."

The "honorable" judge, who could not deny, and would not allow the defense a new trial to prove the statements of two former agents of the department of justice, to the effect that Sacco and Vanzetti were framed up on the murder charge of which the department of justice and the state's attorney knew they were innocent, because they were known to be "reds" —dismisses these statements as "unimportant."

**U. S. Government in Frame-Up.**

The "honorable" judge, who could not answer the statements of defense counsel, supported by numerous affidavits, that the United States government and its department of justice had concealed evidence showing Sacco and Vanzetti to be innocent, openly flaunts the decision of the capitalist dictatorship to murder these two workers, by cynically "chastising" defense Attorney Thompson one of the most eminent lawyers of New England, without—he it noted allowing Thompson to take up the challenge before a jury in a new trial.

**A Tyranny.**

Concerning the phase of the case, Thompson has said:

"When a government can suppress and keep secret evidence bearing upon the cases of men on trial for their lives, that government has become a tyranny and no man's life is safe."

**"Anything is Correct"**

The Massachusetts state prosecutors also are charged with suppressing evidence in order to get a conviction. The defense has shown that a conspiracy existed between the prosecutor and department of justice of the United States government to send these men to their death as "one way of disposing of them."

The present prosecutor, Dudley F. Ranney, even upholds this by saying, "The state has the right to put in as good a case as it can."

**A Frame-Up.**

This is did under the previous prosecutor, Frederick G. Katzmen, by suppressing evidence, by subsorning perjury in identification of Sacco and

(Continued on page 2.)

# ...Y COME TO SETTLEMENT IN ...DATE STRIKE

## ...Meeting with Bosses Is Scheduled Monday

A committee representing the Negro women date staffers who have been on strike for more than three weeks against wage reductions and bad conditions at the Marsa and company factory, will meet with the employers Monday afternoon at headquarters of the Chicago Federation of Labor. An attempt will be made to outline a means of arbitrating the controversy which resulted in the strike, it is announced.

**Employers' Move.**

This move was taken Saturday by the employers immediately following the police court hearing on the arrest of pickets Friday morning, following a fight between the strikers and the cops. The employers suggested that the conciliators of the department of labor be asked to arbitrate the strike.

**Vice-President Nelson** of the federation, who represented the strikers at the hearing, agreed to a meeting on Monday.

**All of the arrested pickets were released by the court and the charges dismissed.**

**More Arrested.**

Friday night witnessed another attempt of the police to break the strike, when they swooped down on seven pickets who were peacefully parading near the premises. They arrested seven pickets, and attempted to keep them in jail over night, but the strikers were bailed out. Two girls 16 years old, were also taken to headquarters, but were released almost immediately.

## Seek Dissolution of Injunction Against Upholsterers' Strike

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 24.—With a petition to have dissolved an injunction against their picketing granted the L. Schorkin and the Acme Upholstering companies here, the Hartford Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 36, appeared in superior court. Judge Nicheron announced he will hand down his decision on the petition Monday.

It is entitled that there was no reason for an injunction as they were picketing peacefully, and that they had not done nor threatened to do anything from which they should be enjoined.

The pickets who were arrested last week by police were tried and released. The court ruled there was no evidence of law violation.

Morale of the strikers is excellent.

# THOUSANDS OF WORKERS GATHER AT 'GENE DEBS' BIER TO PAY LAST TRIBUTE TO LABOR'S CHAMPION

(Continued from page 1)

sent a large delegation of 500 on a special train.

On this train there was also a delegation from the International Labor Defense, composed of James P. Cannon, David Rhys Williams, Ralph Chaplin, Rose Kassner, George Maurer, David J. Bentall and Max Shachtman.

The special train was under the supervision of Charles Burr of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the arrangements were carried out with precision and efficiency.

**Marched from Station.**

The Chicago delegation formed in a line at the station and marched two abreast to the Debs home. They viewed the casket which lay in the parlor. Many eyes were dimmed with tears as they filed silently and with bowed heads past the body. It was hard to realize that this was the 'Gene who electrified hundreds of thousands of workers with his fiery oratory from thousands of platforms throughout his long career in the revolutionary movement.

It is estimated that approximately 5,000 workers viewed the body on Friday evening while it lay in state in the Labor Temple. At least as many listened to the speakers at the services on Saturday afternoon.

**Speeches Out of Harmony.**

Considerable criticism was levelled at the national executive committee of the socialist party for the manner in which the services were conducted. The speeches, with the possible exception of William A. Cannes's, were entirely out of harmony with the fierce hatred for capitalism that burned in the heart of Eugene V. Debs. And the committee took care that the name of Soviet Russia would not be heard, the none loved the Workers' Republic hatter than did the departed leader.

Ralph Chaplin, a close friend of Debs, and like Debs, an ex-class war prisoner, requested the committee to give Rev. David Rhys Williams, of the I. L. D., permission to say a few words of appreciation of Debs in behalf of the International Labor Defense, of which organization Debs was an executive committee member and an enthusiastic supporter. The committee refused this request. In fact, with the exception of vague references to Debs' anti-war record, hardly a word was uttered by the speakers of the things that Debs held dearest to his heart.

"No greater piece of vandalism was ever committed over the grave of a revolutionary leader," was the comment made by a spectator.

**Misrepresenting Debs.**

As Thomas in his ministerial manner delivered his eulogy, one who did not know Debs might have that that he was speaking of some harmless pastor. No mention was made of the Debs who called for an army to march on Idaho if the authorities refused execute Moyer, Haywood and Petibone. No mention was made of the Debs who helped organize the I. W. W. or the Debs who tore the political hide off the scoundrelly John Mitchell and the equally scoundrelly Samuel Gompers because of their treachery to the workingclass.

Debs must be saved from his "friends," those wolves in sheep's clothing who seek to rob the American workingclass movement of one of its brightest jewels in its traditional crown.

James P. Cannon, announced that the International Labor Defense was arranging a series of meetings on a national scale to pay tribute to the real Debs, the Debs who fought for class war prisoners and against capitalist tyranny everywhere.

**Body Taken to Station.**

At the conclusion of the services the body was taken to the Union Station and put on a train bound for Indianapolis, where it will be cremated. After cremation the ashes will be returned to Terre Haute and buried with private services.

As the body was borne from the little home on 8th Street to the station, the mourners marched four abreast and three policemen with heads uncovered could hardly keep back the tears. They were old friends of 'Gene. They did not take their eyes off the humble coffin until it was put on board the train. This was a tribute to the great hold Debs had on the affections of thousands outside the trade union movement, even those who may not fit the strict sense of the word be considered workers.

**Hillquit to Get Debs' Place.**

The general opinion among socialists present was that Morris Hillquit would succeed Debs as national chairman of the socialist party. Whatever regrets Hillquit and his machine may have over the death of 'Gene Debs, they are personal. They are now relieved from the nightmare of having a national chairman, a man who was opposed to the league of nations and the world court, who was a friend of Soviet Russia, a supporter of the left wing in the trade union movement, a defender of class war prisoners—in fact he was against everything the Hillquit crowd is for and for almost everything they are against.

But the American workingclass will he told the story of the real Debs. His contribution to the American workingclass movement will not be allowed to rest in Hillquit's nail pierced hole or in the pacifist tabernacle of a pulpitless preacher.

# PHILADELPHIA CARPET STRIKE PICKETS JAILED

## Fight Open Shop and 15% Wage Cut

By J. O. BENTALL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 24.—Seven pickets were arrested near the Philadelphia Carpet Company factory, where a hasty strike has been on for four weeks.

The cop who made the arrest proved a very poor witness when he came before the magistrate.

"What were the strikers doing when you arrested them?" asked the attorney for the pickets.

"They were blocking traffic," answered the cop.

"Were they marching?"

"No," said the flustered bluecoat.

"Were they standing still?" asked the attorney.

"No, they were not standing still," came the reply.

"If they were neither walking nor standing still, what were they doing?"

"I don't know. I was just ordered to make the arrest," admitted the cossack.

The arrest of these seven pickets, most of whom were young workers, was apparently pulled in order to get material for the hearing of an injunction that was issued over a week ago, but which, for lack of reason for making it permanent, has been hung on the strikers without a hearing.

The case was dismissed and the strikers warned to not walk, or stand, or fly at, or wear, or be in the proximity of the said Philadelphia Carpet Company shop.

At all of which the pickets smiled and made ready to walk and stand and fly wherever and whenever they felt they cared to do so.

The strike is the result of a 15 per cent wage cut imposed by the Philadelphia Carpet Company. This is the first wedge in the drive of the open-shoppers to break up the union of the carpet workers, which is the best organised of any union in Philadelphia, having fu ll 100 per cent of the carpet weavers in the city.

The strikers demand the removal of the wage cut and the recognition of the union. The bosses declare that they will no longer recognize the union, but will deal with each individual who comes back to work.

This particular factory was chosen to start the job of breaking up the union, and if the bosses succeed here all other carpet factories will cut the wages and refuse to deal with the union.

Only a few scabs have been secured so far. Some of them have already left and joined the strikers and are now on the picket line. Among the most active pickets are the young workers. They lead the line and sing songs of cheer.

The scabs are hauled to and from the shop in funeral wagons furnished by the Heinel Bros., 3437 N. Broad street, at $60 a day.

# Judge's Decision in the Sacco-Vanzetti Case Is New Challenge to Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE expected happened.

Judge Webster Thayer has denied a new trial to Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Capitalist justice runs true to form. In spite of the mountain of facts, proving the innocence of these two workers of the crimes charged against them; the judicial lackey of the profit handiks hands down his decision bolstering the anti-labor frame-up of the money class.

Judge Thayer is loyal to the faith that his class has placed in him.

* * *

But the end is not yet. The six years' fight for the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti goes on. But it must not be on aimlessly and half-heartedly. It must develop into a mighty challenge that will loosen the grip of "the New England gang" upon the throats of our comrades.

Sacco and Vanzetti have faith in the working class. This faith has buoyed them up during their years of imprisonment. The workers everywhere, men, women and children, must prove loyal to that faith, just as loyal as Judge Thayer has shown himself to the trust put in him by the shoe factory and textile mill owners in Massachusetts, who war to the death against the hundreds of thousands of wage slaves dressed in their mills and factories. The cold-blooded effort, unswerving over a period of six years, to take the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, is but part of the war that has flared in great industrial struggles at Lawrence, Haverhill, Brockton and elsewhere, whenever labor began to strike at the chains.

Judge Thayer in his decision says that Celestino Madeiros, the 24-years-old youth sentenced to die for an alleged murder committed in the Wrentham National Bank robbery, is "a crook and a liar whose word cannot be taken." Thayer takes the word of Joe Morelli, the fr ght certhief of Providence, R. I., as against the word of Celestino Madeiros, drawn into criminal career at the age of 18 under the intelage of the Morelli gangsters. Judge Thayer, therefore, cannot help but stamp himself with the same criminal brand. He has developed an alliance with the Morelli gang. He becomes the protecting shield of the Morellis, to hide the truth and defeat the ends of justice in order that the profit system may take the lives of two innocent workers. Judge Thayer must have feared the new trial that would have brought out, into the clear light of day, his own crooked record in the conduct of this historic case.

It must be a conscienceless capitalist judge indeed who brands as "crook" a 17-years-old youth who never had a chance under the ruthless rule of the robber system as it is found in the New England states. The affidavit of the youth, Madeiros, showing Sacco and Vanzetti guiltless of the South Braintree crime, which he charged the Morelli gang committed, becomes an enlightening chapter in labor's history, while Thayer's decision helps smut up a little more, if this is possible, the black record of the present criminal rulers of American industry. If it is crooked to shield the real criminals in the South Braintree crime then Judge Webster Thayer is a condemned "crook," beside whom the worst Morelli gangster must appear lily white.

* * *

Judge Thayer also charges in his decision that Madeiros is a "liar." Then why doesn't the proud "Commonwealth of Massachusetts" and the United States government that stand back of Judge Thayer prove Madeiros a "liar"? Even a snake can hiss. But that doesn't prove anything, except possibly in a capitalist court. Everything that Madeiros now claims, even the police agents of Massachusetts and Washington admit they suspected six years ago. Attorney William G. Thompson, counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, shows there is plenty of evidence on which to bring the Morelli gang to trial for the South Braintree crime. If Judge Thayer is so anxious to prove Madeiros a liar why doesn't he join in bringing the Morelli gang to trial for the South Braintree affair. He doesn't dare because he knows that that other man is telling the truth Such a liar is Judge Thayer.

Judge Thayer brings his decision within the scope of extreme ridicule when he declares that the statements of the two former government agents are "unimportant." It was these statements of the two ex-agents of the department of justice, Lawrence Letherman and Fred J. Wyzanski, who probably committed their first act of decency when they got out of the festering criminal nest misnamed the "department of justice," that showed the government officials never really believed either Sacco or Vanzetti guilty, but that they were radical workers and the government wanted to "dispose of them." Any judge that can claim such statements are unimportant ought to be sent to the psycopathic ward for serious and thoro investigation as to his mental status. Labor must not be deceived by the ravings of this madman of capitalism.

* * *

The fight goes on. Judge Thayer has again denied the demand for a new trial. The case will again go before the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts on law points, as the nature of the testimony cannot be gone into, for this falls the fight goes up to the supreme court of the United States on a constitutional point.

During these days ahead the American working class must develop that passion in the struggle for its own, that will force capitalist justice to reverse itself and free the prisoners of the class war, Sacco and Vanzetti.

# CHICAGO QUOTA IS $150,000 FOR NEW YORK STRIKE

## Sunday Conference Aids Relief Plans

Chicago's quota for the support of the 40,000 New York cloakmakers who have been in strike for 15 weeks against low wages and long hours will be $150,000, it was decided at the conference of delegates from Chicago labor unions at Ashland auditorium.

More than 200 delegates attended, representing about 50 organizations. The conference was called by the joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' unions.

**Work with C. F. of L.**

It was decided at the meeting that the needle trades unions would co-operate with the Chicago Federation of Labor in raising the needed funds. A committee of five was appointed to have charge of arrangemuts. It includes Anton Johannsen of the Chicago federation of Labor, Ben Levine of the I. L. G. W. U., Robert Goldstein of the Furriers' union, Sam Levine of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Al Henneson of the Workmen's circle.

The committee was instructed to open headquarters for the campaign at the Chicago Federation of Labor office.

Plans for a big day, house-to-house subscription canvass, and a concert for the benefit of the strikers were ordered prepared.

**Portnoy Talks.**

Julius Portnoy, of New York, one of the leaders of the strike, addressed the conference and he stressed the importance of the strike to the entire labor movement. The strike is a showdown battle against the misuse of judicial power, he said, in issuing injunctions, and affects the status of all organized labor.

The joint board reported that $10,000 had already been sent to New York and that another contribution of $10,000 would be forwarded within a few days. The cloakmakers here have lost $30,000 as their goal, the board reported.

A meeting of the executive committee of the strike relief will be held Monday to arrange for definite plans on the total raising.

**Special Membership Meeting.**

The joint board has called a special membership mass meeting for Tuesday night at the Schoenhofen hall, Ashland and Milwaukee, to consider such measures as may be necessary in the strike. All members of locals 5, 14, 58, 60, 61, 100 and 104, are urged to attend. Representatives of the New York committee will be present.

Another conference of all labor leaders in the city is also slated.

# FUR STRIKERS OF BOSTON IN SHOW OF UNITY

By PHYLLIS FENIGSTON.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—A mass meeting of striking Fur Workers was held Tuesday night, Oct. 19th at 21 Essex St., to counteract the insidious reports about disagreements between the union leaders, which the employers are spreading to destroy the morale of the Boston strikers.

Branding these rumors as the usual tactics of employers, and the same used in the struggle of the New York Fur Workers in their 17 weeks' battle, Ben Gold, manager N. Y. joint board of Fur Workers laid down the proper discipline for striking workers "In a struggle with employers," he said, "there are no differences between the leaders. All disagreements disappear and a solid body of workers, united in purpose, faces the enemy.

"The employers always know the following day," he continued, "what has taken place at our meetings, and when they hear of our enthusiasm and determinatinu to win at any cost,—starvation too, if necessary—they will recede even farther from their position, in which I noticed yesterday at the conference, they are already wavering.

An attempt had been made the previous day, at a conference with the employers, to swindle Gold from the deliberations, but they were forced to admit him.

The Capmakers have sometimes provided as many tickets as the Furriers, and their offering of themselves so generously, in defense of their brother workers, is a remarkable display of the solidarity that is growing amongst the Needle Trades Workers of Boston.

## Thomas Mott Osborne, Millionaire Warden of Sing Sing, Dies

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 24.—A heart attack is believed to have been the cause of the death here last night of Thomas Mott Osborne, internationally known prison reformer and founder of the Mutual Welfare League. He was stricken on the street and dropped dead.

# COMMUNIST CANDIDATE EXPOSES ACTIVITY OF KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

(Continued from page 1)

so-called "Festival and Roundup" being given by your organization, the Knights of Columbus, in your "Million Dollar Club" building. I am herewith sending you my emphatic rejection.

It seems that your invitations were sent generally to all candidates of all parties contending in this fall's election campaign. This explains the fact that one was sent to me. No doubt many of the republican and democratic candidates will spend part of their "campaign funds" in reaching your seat, in the hope of getting the votes of some of your boasted 7,500 members. This would only indicate that your members are unprincipled enough to sell themselves to either one of the old political parties, thus proving the bipartisan character of the Roman Catholic Church, of which your organization is but an instrument.

**An Aid to Employers.**

You say that your managing committee expects an attendance of from 15,000 to 50,000 during your week of festivities. This may be true. No doubt many of these will be workers, toiling for wages, the victims of others who are capitalists. Your organization has always rallied in support of your capitalist members as against your workingclass members. This was especially true during the great stockyards' strike that broke the unions of the packing house workers.

But I am especially interested in your request to "inspect our beautiful building and see for ourselves the wonderful work we are doing for the youth of the west side."

As attitude of the Roman Catholic church, and its Knights of Columbus, toward the youth is not new. Your church combats the public school system with your own parochial school system that enslaves the children, as well it may, to your particular brand of stultifying religion.

**Mexicans Overthrow Serfdom.**

For centuries this system prevailed successfully in Mexico under the most terrible tyrannical government, holding the masses of workers and peasants in the straightjacket of ignorance and illiteracy, while the church grew wealthy and powerful. It is to be credit of the Mexican masses that they are emancipating themselves from this serfdom, that the Roman Catholic Church would impose upon the peoples of the United States, for was it not the Catholic hierarchy that fought mere viciously than any other element, the effort to pass the anti-child labor amendment to the federal constitution, freeing childhood from industry.

Any progress that American youth achieves, must be won against the opposition of the Roman Catholic Church and your organization, the Knights of Columbus. Since the republican and democratic parties stand for things as they are, their candidates will gladly visit your "festival and Roundup" and thus strengthen the capitalist reaction of which you are a part. Communists can only oppose that reaction with every strength they can muster, until it has been completely abolished. It is on this basis that Communism makes its appeal, even to the youth and adult labor at present misled by your Roman Catholic Church. Catholic workers will progress only as they join the forward march of the whole workingclass. They must help build militant labor unions, organize a workers' political party of labor party, and depend on their own powers of leadership and not on the employer-serving type that your organization represents.

Very truly yours,
J. Louis Engdahl, Candidate,
Workers (Communist) Party,
For U. S. Senator from Illinois.

* * *

**Meeting Tuesday Night.**

C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary, Workers (Communist) Party, and J. Louis Engdahl, will be the speakers Tuesday night at the Communist campaign meeting to be held at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves.

**Youth Gets Stay of Execution.**

Eleventh hour activities in behalf of Richard Evans, 20-year-old slayer of Policeman Edward C. Fluegan, sentenced to hang tomorrow, brought a two weeks' stay of execution from Judge Herry B. Miller, of criminal court.

## Relief Measures Are Considered to Help Beardstown Victims

Relief measures will be necessary for Beardstown and other areas of central Illinois devastated by the recent floods for the remainder of the year, Thomas M. Temple, executive secretary of the Chicago chapter, American Red Cross, reported on his return from the stricken section.

95 per cent of the homes in the flood area are unfit for occupancy, Temple reported. Farmers, with their grain crops badly damaged, are in most unfortunate circumstances, he said.

## Tumulty Wins Victory in Sub-District Seven

(Continued from page 1)

policies which weakened and hindered the union from a militant career. Among these he listed the expulsion program of John Lewis and others which the remnants of the Farrington machine still profit by, and called for the penalizing of those responsible for depriving Gary, Waite, Freeman, Thompson, Corbishley and others of their rights as union men, merely because they were enemies of the machine.

He called for education of young miners in labor colleges to make the future leadership of the union. He demanded that the union enforce the Jacksonville contract, and raise wages rather than lower them. He insisted that men discharged must be allowed to work until the joint board settles their cases. And he declared war to the flush on all who opposed these "Save the Union" policies.

In particular he insisted on short-term contracts in the soft coal region, so that when nounnion men go out on strike for recognition of the union and improvement of their conditions, they will find the union men ready to go with them, and stay until there is one contract for both of them.

The convention delegates swarmed around him at the finis to shake hands and pledge their support in the election.

# BED MAKERS' STRIKE GOING 100% STRONG

The strike of members of Local 114 of the Mattress, Box Spring and Spring Bedmakers' Union against the Superior Fair and Bedding company of 2447 Roosevelt road is still ou 100 per cent, with militant picketing going on effectively against the company's efforts to mobilise scabs.

Almost all the strikers are Negroes, and these have shown excellent fighting spirit on the picket line, worthy of any trade union struggle.

**Mere Cops Than Scabs.**

About two dozen private detectives and police are guarding ten or eleven scabs, who scurry like rats when they see a union men.

Effective picketing has stopped the last loads of prospective scabs, hired thru employment agencies. These guarded by cops melt away when they see the picket line, and only a few who stick to scabbing are escorted into the factory by burly police, like prisoners going to jail.

**Company Hard Hit.**

The company has asked the men to come back on the old conditions, but this was refused. The demand is recognition of the union. While the manager, J. J. Shaw, says he is willing to "accept" men with union cards, the strikers insist that he "accept" the union by signing up an agreement officially and using the union label.

# BRITISH COAL MINERS' STRIKE BRINGS FAMINE OF FUEL TO THE IRISH

DUBLIN, Oct. 24.—The British coal strike has brought a coal famine in Dublin. The cold weather has brought great suffering and with sleet and early snow many in the tenement districts are tearing out door castings, balustrades and other wooden fittings to use for fuel, much to the dismay of the landlords.

# CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continue from Page 1)

own "personal" loss in the death of Debs. Seymour Stedman, rigged out like a collector of antique beer steins, read a few pages of eulogy in which the words "moral" and "ethical" were conspicuous.

* * *

VICTOR BERGER boasted that he introduced socialism to Debs, but Berger has now deleted the word "revolution" from his vocabulary. William A. Cannes, attorney, who was a member of the legal staff that defended Debs in Cleveland during the war, delivered a glowing tribute to Debs' courage during the trial and mentioned some touching incidents, which showed the indomitable spirit of the man. But no attempt was made to link up any of those acts with the class struggle to which Debs was always true.

* * *

IT is well that the International Labor Defense has decided to hold Debs Memorial Meetings thruout the country. It would be a pity indeed if the right socialist political ghouls were permitted to misrepresent the life-work of one who deserves so well of the workingclass. Debs belonged to the radicals, and even tho in late years, since his release from prison, where his health was broken, he has expressed disagreement with the Communists, yet, in practice Debs stood for almost every concrete proposal concerning the labor movement that was advocated by the Communists.

*A subscription to the DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.*

## New Trial Denied Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from page 1)

Vauzetti and the arms with which the crime was supposedly committed.

Evan the jury who tried Sacco and Vanzetti was selected—hand-picked—to deny chances among their friends.

The crime charged was the murder of a shoe factory paymaster in South Braintree, Massachusetts, on April 15, 1920. Fred Moore was the attorney for the defense during the early part of the case. Now the defense is in the hands of William G. Thompson, former president of the Boston Bar Association and a conservative of conservatives, who, nevertheless, has become convinced that Sacco and Vanzetti are not guilty of the crime charged and are persecuted because they are "radical" foreign born workers.

**Slim Legal Chance.**

Sacco and Vanzetti have only the slim legal chance of appealing from Judge Theyer's decision to the supreme court of Massachusetts and, if they decide these workers must die, to the supreme court of the United States. Thompson goes before the state supreme court Monday.

But the Massechusetts supreme court has shown its readiness to send Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair, by a previous decision that they had "a fair trial" in the first hearing.

**Under Palmer Regime.**

Altho the Braintree murder was committed on April 15, Sacco and Vanzetti were not arrested until May 5, in Brockton, under the "red raid" regime of former U. S. Attorney General Palmer, who himself is now charged with graft in the custodianship of alien property seized by the government during the war.

Read "Oil," by Upton Sinclair.

# SCORE WOUNDED AS BERLIN POLICE ATTACK COMMUNIST PROTEST MEET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—More than a score were wounded in clashes during the night between the police and Communists, following a meeting protesting against the restoration of the Hohenzollern properties. The police charged the Communists with drawn clubs.

# MODERN ARMS TO WIPE OUT YAQUI TRIBE

## Planes to Conquer Old Mountain Indians

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24.—The rebellious tribe of Yaqui Indians, incited against the government by the catholic church, are to be forced to relinquish their centuries old mountain retreats in Sonora if the formidable military campaign now opening against them is successful.

Never fully conquered by Spaniards or Mexicans during hundreds of years, the Yaquis now face the alternative of surrender or annihilation, for the Mexican government has concentrated an army of 18,000 troops, armed with many sort of modern weapon, airplanes, bombs, machine guns, mountain artillery, aero-photography, and searchlights.

### Yaqui a Brave People.

Most of the troops are themselves Mexican Indians, and have a high respect for the Yaquis, who have many times given their services in the cause of the revolution against Diaz. And are famed as one of the bravest and most noble tribes of Indian blood.

It is asked why the campaign of wiping out the Yaquis is the purpose of the government, an army official replied:

"It must be done for the unity of the Mexican nation. The state of Sonora, one of the richest in Mexico, has been held back three centuries because of the presence of the Yaquis, through whose land railways should be running today.

### "Tides of Civilization"—And Yaqui Bombs.

"When they are defeated, we propose to remove all Yaquis from the state of Sonora, and let civilization into the Indian country as the United States did on numerous occasions when the tide of civilization rolled up against a tribe.

Questioned as to the government's intention to establish the Yaquis on reservations, the official answered:

### Scatter the Survivors.

"That is just what we do not propose to do. They will be scattered thruout Mexico on small holdings and given every chance to make good."

The campaign is being run by the council of war, in which General Obregon is taking active part. It may be more than a coincidant, however, that Obregon is the reputed owner of vast land holdings in Yaqui land and has his own interests in mind as part of the "tides of civilization" now ready to crush the Yaquis with poison gas and machine guns.

# SOVIET UNION MAKES RAPID RISE IN MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION SAYS U. S. TRADE COMMISSIONER

(From United States Daily.)

George R. Canty, American Trade Commissioner at Paris, has just informed the Department of Commerce that rapid strides are being made by Soviet Russia's motion picture industry, which so far this year has produced some 30 films. Mr. Canty says history is largely the Russian theme. His report is the basis for the following statement issued by the Department of Commerce.

Film production in Soviet Russia has recently become as great an influence in the "movie" world as the Moscow Art Theater productions have become on the contemporary stage, if German reports can be credited.

### Hold to Historical Theme.

Seventy new Russian films, it is reported, have already been added this year, and about as many more are in course of completion. While the Russians are holding fast to the historical picture, possibly for domestic appeal and edification, nevertheless many of their films are planned for the world markets.

Examples of their historical themes show one Russian film, including the story of the rising peasantry and its leader, Rasin, a popular Russian hero of the 17th century, and another dealing with Ivan the Terrible and his reign. "The Year 1905" is obviously a Soviet propaganda film, while the "Ninth of January" is a story of the people's demonstration outside the Winter Palace and the cossack attack that led to the 1905 revolution.

### Revolutionary Films Produced.

In addition one may find a "Pushkin and Nicholas the First" film and of much popular interest in its relation to the more immediate past "Rasputin's Plot." "Wrangle" and "The End of Kolchak" deal with the troubled days of the so-called civil war in Russia, just after the close of the world war.

The present reported physical condition of the Soviet peasantry is unquestionably the reason why so much care and money necessarily is being devoted by the Soviet authorities to enlightening the populace on questions of health and hygiene.

Part of this campaign, and a very important part, too, is the production under customary government supervision of pictures dealing with scarlet fever, tuberculosis and skin diseases in its various forms. These pictures are being shown wherever it is possible for a picture to be projected.

# AUSTRALIAN UNIONS TAKE STEP FOR WORLD UNITY, CONFERENCE OF PACIFIC AND SOVIET VISIT

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 24.—At the All-Australian Trade Union Congress, held at Sydney and attended by delegates from all parts of Australia, Mr. J. S. Garden, secretary of the Labor Council of New South Wales, read an exhaustive report upon the proposal to hold a Pan-Pacific conference, and the result of inquiries made of the countries that would be concerned in holding such a conference. He submitted the following series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"That this third All-Australian Trades Union Congress resolves:

"(1). To take an active part in the struggle towards international trade union unity, and to assist in calling a single world congress of all trade union organizations.

"(2) To attend the Pan-Pacific Trade Union conference to be called in Canton on May 1, 1927.

"(4) To issue an appeal to all workers of the Pacific, pointing out the necessity of unification of their forces against international capitalism and its war preparations.

"(4) To send greetings to the awakened Chinese workers and their trade unions.

"(5) To accept the invitation of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions to send as near as possible an official trade union delegation to Soviet Russia."

# Soviet Troops Beat Gang of Brigands in All-Night Struggle

RIGA, Oct. 24.—An all-night fight near the village of Chutch between a detachment of the Red Army and a gang of brigands resulted in the capture of 78 members of the outlaw gang. The chief of the gang escaped, however.

The gang is supposed to be headed by a Tsarist, Rakhimoff, who has long defied the authorities. Anti-Bolsheviks are said to encourage the gangsters.

# ACTORS MUSTN'T JOKE ABOUT ITALIAN ARMY, MUSSOLINI COMMANDS

ROME, Oct. 24.—The black arm of fascism extended to the vaudeville stage today. Federzoni, minister of interior under Mussolini, issued a proclamation to all prefects in the Italian state actors must not make the Italian army the butt of jokes they spring on the stage.

He ordered the prefects to arrest comedians that violated the order.

# Soviets Return Boxer Fund to China, Giving Cash to Run Schools

PEKING, Oct. 24.—After all other financial support for higher schools in Peking had failed, due to use of public funds for military purposes, many of the institutions were enabled to open their doors for the fall term by the payment of $200,000 by the Soviet ambassador, Karakhan, to a joint educational commission.

This money is the accrued Boxer indemnity fund due to Russia, which the Soviets are turning back for Chinese educational purposes in China.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

# BRITISH LABOR GROUND UNDER BY TORY RULE

## Workers' Conditions on Down Grade

LONDON, Oct. 24.—(FP)—British labor has suffered a distinct degradation of conditions in many fields during the two years of tory rule that have followed the pulling-down of the labor party government, says the London correspondent of the International Federation of Trades Unions in a gloomy review of the situation.

### Unemployment.

The unemployed, not including the striking miners, numbered 1,664,000 in July, 1926, as against 1,089,000 in July, 1924. The number of persons receiving poor law relief fell under the labor government from 819 to 772 per 1,000; under the Baldwin government it rose to 421 per 1,000 in March, 1926. During the first 11 months of the labor government wages per week were rose by about $2,350,000 a week; in 1925 they fell by $400,000 e week, and between January and July, 1926, by about $365,000 a week.

Unemployment benefit rates were raised during the labor regime; since the tories took charge the government has cut its appropriations for this purpose by $50,000,000 a year, $100,000,000 e year end has cut the expenditures on health insurance and education for the workers. At the same time Baldwin's government has reduced the super-tax and income tax payable by the rich—by $150,000,000 in his first budget and by $210,000,000 in his second. Import duties pressing heavily on the poor have been increased.

Labor legislation proposed by the workers and rejected by Baldwin's government includes improved compensation for accidents, ratification of the Washington 8-hour day convention, minimum wage for miners, protection of workers against unhealthy and dangerous conditions at employment, maintenance of the hilind, and abolition of tax on tea and sugar.

# Ex-Imperialist Army Officers on Trial For Plotting Revolt

KHARKOV, Russia, Oct. 24.—Charged with plotting to overthrow the Soviet government, 14 former officers in the czarist army have been placed on trial here. They have maintained contact with the Polish and Roumanian general staffs, according to charges.

One of them confessed that he was sent to Russia by General Gerus, Roumanian representative of the Grand Duke Nicholas, to organize counter-revolutionary groups in the Ukraine, Crimea and White Russia.

Certain train wrecks in the Moldavian republic are also laid to this group.

*The best way—subscribe today*

# France Won't Act on Debt Pact 'Till Jan.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The American debt accord will not be submitted to the chamber of deputies before January, Minister of Interior Sarraut declared following a cabinet meeting. The chamber convenes between November 4 and November 9.

# Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of the The DAILY WORKER.

# Co-operation and Trade Unionism

By JOHN HAMILTON.

GENERALLY the relations between the trade union and co-operation movements have been cordial. The report, for instance, of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress for 1888, stated that: "The interests of our two movements are absolutely identical. Co-operation is essentially a labor movement; the flower of our workmen are its supporters, and many of our prominent unionists are among its trusted leaders. . . It is undeniably a movement for the elevation of the working people. Duty and self-interest should, therefore, alike prompt the unionists of the country to do all they can to assist its progress and shape its policy by becoming its active coadjutors and associates."

### The A. U. C. E.

But the foundation of a special trade union for Co-operative Employes in 1891 was a prick to the Co-operative conscience. This union from 1898 was known as the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employes, and in 1911 formed a strike fund. By amalgamation (1921) with the Warehouse and General Workers' Union it became the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers.

There is no striking difference between the status of the worker in co-operative employ and his fellow-worker in capitalist employ. Indeed, the conditions generally of co-operative employ have been rather aptly described as "not so good as the best, better than the worst, and about as good-as the average." The increasingly bitter relations of the Stores and the C. W. S. with the employes' Union has resulted in the establishment of boards and wages boards, local and national with the object of settling disputes.

One of the most hotly debated questions was the proposed minimum wage scale. In August, 1907, the C. W. S. Committee agreed to the A. U. C. E. minimum of 24s. for man. But it was more difficult to obtain the minimum for women. The Woman's Co-operative Guild urged this at their congress in 1906, and a joint committee eventually drew up the "congress scale" in 1908. But it was not until 1914 that the C. W. C. put the scale in force completely.

Another keenly debated question was the right of employes and their right to representation on boards of management. Many years ago the Rochdale Society had the following clause inserted in their registered rules: "No servant of this society shall serve any office in the committee of management, nor be allowed to vote for any candidate on the committee of management, nor be auditor on any account whatsoever." This disqualification became obsolete but now-a-days the employes, as members of a society are not generally franchised. A number of societies now allow employes to be elected to boards of management.

The question of compulsory trade unionism has also agitated the movement, particularly the C. W. S. The directors were instructed to compel all employes to become trade unionists. Several delegates since then have complained of the non-enforcement of this resolution.* At the October, 1923, quarterly meeting of the C. W. S., the chairman said that it was impossible to enforce it: 2,000 employes "objected to being dragooned into a trade union." Further, his view was that, whereas the co-operative movement was conservative in its methods, trade unionism was essentially destructive.

"It was reported at a recent meeting of the Manchester and Salford Trades and Labor Council that of the 2,000 employes of the C. W. S. at their Balloon Street headquarters, about 1,200 were non-unionists.

"It was reported at a recent meeting of the Manchester and Salford Trades and Labor Council that of the 2,000 employes of the C. W. S. at their Balloon Street headquarters, about 1,200 were non-unionists.

# "I DIDN'T LIKE STRIKE," GEORGE TELLS LIBERALS

## Welshman Tries to Get Party Together

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Lloyd George denied that he backed the general strike in Great Britain, in his speech at Barnstable, in which he appealed for unity in the liberal party after the retirement of Asquith, Lord Oxford.

### Condemned Government.

"I didn't approve the strike," said the Welshmen. "In fact, I condemned it unequivocally at the time as folly, and mischievous folly at that," he said. "However, I also condemned the misdeeds of the government at the time."

He attacked the government severely on its conduct of the strike. He called the government a foolish chauffeur who did not knew which way to turn, and who inavitably took the wrong turning.

### Baldwin "Off the Map."

"And there is the prime minister," he said, "wandering about the country. He has no idea where he is. Somebody asks him where he is going and he says, 'I am off to find peace in our times, O lord.' As a matter of fact the poor man is off the map."

Lloyd George said that he was sorry that there was anything controversial in Lord Oxford's resigning, and said that Oxford was a "fine man" and e credit to England.

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.*

# Farm Co-Ops. Show Great Increase in Business in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Total business amounting to $2,400,000,000 was done by 10,800 farmers' associations in the United States in 1925, according to a preliminary report of the division of cooperative marketing in the department of agriculture. This is a gain of $1,700,000,000 since the year 1915, and has been made chiefly in the north central states.

An increase of more than $1,000,000,000 was made in the 12 states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas.

In the year 1925 about 30 per cent of this co-operative trading was done by associations of producers of grain, including rice and beans. Over 22 per cent was by the Tobacco associations sold $150,000,000 worth of crops, and tobacco marketing associations sold $90,000,000 worth.

# Consumer Cooperation Grows in Soviet Union

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—Shorebelders in the consumers' co-operative movement in the Soviet Union numbered 9,347,302 in the year 1925-26, says a statement by the Tass news agency secured from Cantrosoyus, which is the central marketing organization for the movement. This is e gain of nine per cent over the number of shareholders in the preceding year.

Trade turnover for the consumers' co-operative system amounted to $3,152,840,000—an increase of 66 per cent over the previous year.

The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send e sub.

# Leather Workers Invited to Join Co-op for Russia

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—The Central Bureau Technical Aid to Soviet Russia has organized a leather goods cooperative for the U. S. S. R. This cooperative will manufacture in Russia suit cases, leather bags, trunks, school bags, brief cases, belts, and pocket books. All those who have worked in the above lines and who want to join this co-operative should apply to the Central Bureau STASK, 799 Broadway, Room 402, New York City.

# Farm Coops Do Large Business

WASHINGTON (FP)—Total business amounting to $2,400,000,000 was done by 10,800 farmers' associations in the United States in 1925, according to a preliminary report of the division of cooperative marketing in the department of agriculture. This is a gain of $1,700,000,000 since the year 1915, and has been made chiefly in the north central states. An increase of more than $1,000,000,000 was made in the 12 states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska Missouri and Kansas.

In the year 1925 about 30 per cent of this co-operative trading was done by associations of producers of grain, including rice and beans. Over 22 per cent was by the Tobacco news agency secured from Cantrosoyus, which is the central marketing organization for the movement. This is e gain of nine per cent over the number of shareholders in the preceding year.

Trade turnover for the consumers' co-operative system amounted to $3,152,840,000—an increase of 66 per cent over the previous year.

### Law and Order in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—President Coolidge's executive order authorizing the use of 2,500 marines to guard the mails went into effect today.

At noon 1,850 marines were on the move from marine encampments to various points

# Police Attack British Coal Miners In New Strike Crisis

(Continued from page 1;
approval or disapproval, and without any lead for action. On October 7 the delegate conference meets again to receive the results from the districts and to reach a decision. (The miners have since rejected them.—Editor.)

What are the alternatives before the delegate conference on October 7?

### Out to Wreck Union.

The government and the bourgeoisie are now openly sat on the complete breaking up and disruption of the Miners' Federation. They no longer seek even a dictated peace with a defeated enemy; their calculations and hopes are fixed on the individual rooting of the enemy, not merely on district, but on local settlements, separate pit settlements without the union machinery, and individual returns to work under the force of starvation. This aim is more and more openly proclaimed, in view of the complete treachery and inaction of the whole leadership of the labor movement, and the hesitations, surrenders and paralysis of the miners' leaders. Thus the Times declares its hope:

"By the time delegates return to London the unofficial return of miners to the pits may have passed more definitely beyond the control of the leaders."—(Times, Oct. 1, 1926.)

### Government Ruthless.

And even the normally more moderate government organ, the Observer, which habitually preaches moderation in victory, is now in full war cry, and pours scorn on the surrenderers of the Miners' Federation:

"Now! They could have had it for the asking seven months ago. Nothing on earth can get the miners, after more than twenty weeks of the struggle, the terms that were in their grasp six months ago. They will have to give way on hours. They will have to face district agreements."

### False Hopes of Peace.

The falsity of the hopes of a peaceful way out, of government intervention against the coal owners, etc., which the miners' leaders have been holding out as the principal hope during the past three months, is now completely exposed. The government position was sufficiently revealed in the parliament debate on September 27, when there was no longer any need for concealment. The myth of a fundamental division of policy between Baldwin and Churchill, or between the government and the coal owners, was blown to the winds. It is revealed that thruout the negotiations Baldwin and Churchill had been in daily, almost hourly, communication over every move, no less than the government and the owners; and that the throwing over of the Churchill formula of September 5 (embodying a watered down national agreement) for the Baldwin terms of September 17 (district agreements, lower wages, longer hours and compulsory arbitration in special cases) represented, not a division of the bourgeois front, but, on the contrary, a conscious hardening of the bourgeois policy in relation to the strategy of the position.

### Foolish Illusions.

As for the supposed division between the government and the coal owners, which had become the whole basis of reformist labor propaganda, its character was sufficiently shown in Baldwin's speech, when his sole and earnest appeal to the owners' defence" of the government on the question of a national agreement, was, after accepting their policy, to reprove them for being so "discourteous" to the government.

In face of this the labor representatives could only declare, as MacDonald declared, that they had been "deceived." But this "deception" has cost the miners three months, during which the endurance power of the miners has been steadily eaten into, while their leaders, instead of strengthening the fight, have been pursuing these false hopes of peace, and thereby weakening the unity and confidence of the miners.

### A Political Struggle.

Nothing shows the position more clearly than the facts declared by the miners' leader in parliament, Hartshorn, in the course of the debate, in reference to the Miners' Federation terms of a 10 per cent reduction in wages. He showed that these terms, on a basis of pre-subsidy prices, would bring in a profit in every district except Northumberland of from 5d to 7d a ton; actually the increase in prices would mean e much larger profit all round.

Nevertheless these terms are rejected as out of the question. Nothing could show more clearly that the conflict is more than an economic conflict; the aim of the government is e political one, aim to break the Miners' Federation as the remaining bulwark of fight in the working class movement.

### Should Have Fought Reformists.

On the other hand, if the policy of pacifist hopes, trust in the intervention of the government as an impartial third party, etc., has been a failure, only strengthening the government's hands and confusing the miners, no less has been the policy of reconciliation with the reformist leaders in the hope of securing their assistance.

The leaders of the labor party and the General Council have shown a bankruptcy of ideas that only begins to strangle the miners' struggle, whether by their inaction or by their assistance. Nevertheless, the miners' leaders have refused to come to terms with them, and place themselves in their hands, rather than directly appeal to the aid of the working class, and stand out against the reformist traitors.

### Cook Siebbers Over MacDonald.

The intervention of MacDonald and the labor party produced the surrender formula of September 3—the acceptance of e "reduction of labor costs." This formula, MacDonald has since explained, was worked out by himself and Churchill, in order to cover both wages and hours.

What have the miners received in return for these "friendly offices" of MacDonald, for which Cook publicly thanked MacDonald at Bournemouth? The immediate hardening of the government terms to the destruction of a national settlement. MacDonald declares that they had been "deceived"—but makes no proposal to meet such deception by action.

### "No Criticism" e Trap.

The General Council, to whom Cook bound himself anew by his pact before the Trades Union Congress to make no criticism of them, and actually intervened to save them, have returned this service by banning even the raising of the question of the levy or the embargo at the congress, and have continued to settle any action or even organised material assistance of the working class movement, despite the universal demand at every district trades council conference, as well as by wholesale branch resolutions.

The hypocrisy of the international miners' committee at the meeting at Oxford on September 30, when it was confronted again with its pledges of international strike action and took no action, is no less clear.

### Pussy-Footing Defied Nothing.

The steps of reconciliation of the miners' leaders to MacDonald, to the parliamentary labor party, to the general council, to the whole reformist leadership, have brought not one atom of support to the miners. On the other hand, they have confused the fight, disheartened the miners, created division between the miners' leaders and the left wing in the miners, who gave them their strength, and paralysed the fight of the other workers against the reformist leadership and to come to the assistance of the miners in spite of their leaders.

What, then, is to be done? The path of pacifism and appeals to the government is vain. The path of reconciliation with the reformist leadership is vain. Thess have prolonged and weakened the miners' fight to e dangerous and desperate point.

### The Peril.

But equally vain is the path of leaction, of dragging on and waiting, on the present passive basis, for a settlement to come. This can only mean eventually, on the physical compulsion of starvation, a sporadic drifting back and disorganisation of the ranks. Cook himself has said, speaking in London on September 30:

"I could go down tomorrow to Notts and Derby coal fields and get the men who have gone back to come out again, but you cannot keep them there when they have not the means to live."

### Attack or Retreat.

But what does this mean? Cook states it to justify his policy of compromise and vainly protected negotiations. On the contrary. The very urgency of the position means that the path of protracted negotiations merely plays into the enemy's hands, and that, if disorganisation is not to set in, either every resource of action must be brought into play at once, or, if all action has been tried and failed, then and then only a clear and conscious retreat must be carried thru, promptly, decisively, and directly led, such as will not disorganise but leave the movement all the stronger for e future struggle.

But has all action been taken? Again on the contrary. The path of pacific negotiation, and of reconciliation with the reformist leadership has led to neglect to concentrate on the one fundamental thing—the strengthening of the fight, even the direct appeal to the working class.

### Left Wing Proposals.

The proposals of the miners' minority movement, consistently put forward at every conference in opposition to the compromise policy of Cook have never yet been attempted to be carried out.

First, the miners should bring out the safety men in every pit where coal is being raised. Cook himself has stated that the demand for the withdrawal of the safety men is universal from every part of the country. The federation officials have sometimes dallied with the threat. The Lanarkshire executive has passed a resolution calling for a national conference to decide on the question. Yet nothing has been done save in a few local ities by rank and file initiative.

### Force the Issue.

Second, the Miners' Federation should appeal over the heads of the General Council, on what it is best as to waste time to every union every district committee and trades council for the love and the embargo and should send personal deputations to the executive of every union forcing the issue to the front, and at the same time calling for a special Trades Union Congress.

Third, the miners should appeal directly to the I. L. P and to the labor party to fight for the levy and the embargo.

### Go First to the Workers.

Fourth, the miners should appeal straight to the workers in the docks, ships and railways not to let blacking coal, sending deputations of miners to organize mass demonstrations and agitate in every port, dock and railway center.

### Working Class Ready.

These and other measures of immediate action are measures to awaken the response of the whole British working class, which has invariably shown itself ready to respond to every sign of strong determined and militant leadership witness the response to international guilty and to the general strike to avert and drive back even at the last hour the attack of the government on the whole working class thru the miners, but the need is urgent, and there is not a day left for delay. Delay means, not the "organised retreat" of which Cook has spoken, but disorganisation, drifting back and the break-up of the fighting.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## ...KERS URGED TO WEAR BUTTONS SHOWING SUPPORT ON ANNIVERSARY

...rkers are asked to announce their sympathy and support of the Soviet ... by wearing an attractive button on November 7, ninth anniversary of ...evolution, that can be procured from the Supplies Department, National ... Workers (Communist) Party, 1113 W. Washington Boulevard.

The buttons are exact reproductions of the Soviet flag in colors, white background, with the hammer and sickle in red, and lettering in black. The ... of one button is 10 cents, for ten or more, 6 cents each.

...rkers are asked to order buttons now, to sell and distribute them in ... factories, mines, etc. One of the methods of agitation for the Ninth ...versary is thru every worker sympathizing with the Soviet Union by ...ring a button announcing his sympathy and support.

## ...P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

### C. E. Ruthenberg

...neral Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, is starting off his election campaign tour with a ...eeting at Buffalo on October 14. The ...eeting will be held at Workers' Hall, ... West Huron street. Comrade Ruthenberg will speak on: "What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Will Do For the Workers and Farmers." The tour will touch the largest and most important cities of the eastern part of the country and the readers of The DAILY WORKER should make a note of the time and place of the meeting in their town and be sure to come to the meeting themselves and bring their fellow workers. The complete tour follows:

Monday, Oct. 25, Toledo, Ohio, Polish Grand Hotel, 704 Jefferson, 8 p. m.
Tuesday, Oct. 26, Chicago, Ill., North-West Hall, cor. North and Western Aves.
Wednesday, Oct. 27, Detroit, Mich., Room of the Masse 2161 Gratiot Ave., 8 p. m.
Thursday, Oct. 31, St. Paul, Labor Temple, 416 North Franklin street, 2 p. m.
Friday, Oct. 31, Minneapolis, Moose Hall, 49 South Fourth street, 8 p. m.
Tell your shopmates, neighbors, and friends about these meetings. Bring them to the meeting to hear a presentation of the issues of the election campaign from the standpoint of labor.

* * *

### H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket is now engaged in an election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?"

The rest of his tour follows:
NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 25.
NEW KENSINGTON, Thurs., Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 14th St. and 4th Ave.
HARMERVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 28, 7:30, Union Hall.
NEW CASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 30, 2 p. m., Knights of Malta Hall.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 30, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 52 Miller St.

## Splendid Affair for Daily Worker to Be Held in Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 24.—An entertainment and dance will be given here for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER by the Workers (Communist) Party, Nucleus 21, Sunday, October 31, at Jaks Hall, 6006 St Clair Avenue, at 5:30 o'clock.

The program will include a Lithuanian chorus, a local vocalist, and some good speakers. Preparations are in full swing to bring surprising result for The DAILY WORKER.

All workers of Cleveland should attend this affair.

## WILL OBSERVE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION'S BIRTHDAY IN MANY U. S. CITIES

The following cities have already planned observances of the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution, Nov. 7. The tentative schedule including date and speakers follows:
Philadelphia—Nov. 5, Gitlow.
Pittsburgh—Nov. 6, Gitlow.
Detroit—Nov. 7, Gitlow, at Armory.
Rochester, N. Y.—Nov. 8, Wolfe, at Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul.
Akron, Ohio—Nov. 6, Wolfe.
Cleveland, Ohio—Nov. 7, Wolfe.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Nov. 5, Engdahl, Workers' Forum Hall, 36 West Huron St.
Erie, Pa.—Nov. 8, P. Jonkheim, Reinhein, Forward Hall, 25th and Peach.
Toledo, Ohio—Nov. 7, Krumbein.
Canton, Ohio—Nov. 8, Whitaman.
South Bend, Ind.—Nov. 7, White, Workers' House, 1218 W. Colfax.
St. Paul—Nov. 9, 8 p. m., Bedacht.
Minneapolis—Nov. 7, 1 p. m., Bedacht, at Finnish Hall, Western and Humboldt.
Duluth, Minn., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Bedacht.
Superior, Wis.—Nov. 8, 8 p. m., Bedacht.
Kenosha, Wis.—Nov. 7, 3 p. m., German-American Home.
South Chicago—Nov. 7, 8 p. m., 9101-32 Commercial avenue.
Chicago—Nov. 7, 8 s'clock (speaker and place to be announced).
New York City—(To be announced).
St. Louis, Mo.—Nov. 5, Engdahl.
Kansas City, Mo.—Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Engdahl, Musicians' Hall.
Omaha, Neb.—Nov. 8, Engdahl.

*The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.*

## Pittsburgh Fraction to Hold Organization Meeting on October 29

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 24.—The first organization conference of the city will be held on Friday night, October 29, at 7:30 p. m. at the party headquarters. Each and every unit in the district will send two representatives to the meeting. The party has done very good work since the reorganization, but it seems that the attendance of the units is not what it should be. The units must call special meetings. If necessary, to elect delegates to the conference. Each and every unit must be represented at the meeting of this conference, which is so vital to the party in the city.

The agenda for the meeting will be as follows: (1) Functions of the departments of the party, by A. Jakira; (2) reorganization and its effects, by B. Ljutich; (2) trade union work and fractions, by George Papcun; (4) agitprop, by D. E. Earley.

The best comrades of the units must be elected to the conference. It is your duty as a member of your unit to see that it meets and elects delegates, and that the following conditions be remedied. Looking over the party in the city you will find some very astounding faults which each and every Communist must immediately take into consideration. Out of 148 members on an average 25 members attend meetings. We find that only 80 members are industrial workers. 41 of them belong to trade unions. 39 of them are not in unions at all. Out of the trade union membership it is possible to organize eight fractions in trade unions and only one fraction is functioning. When you look at the above figures you will see the importance of attending your unit meetings and seeing that they elect delegates to this conference.

## Cleveland Workers Plan Big Observance of Soviet Revolution

CLEVELAND, Oct. 24.—At a time when the workers and poor farmers of America realize most keenly their helplessness without organization, when the capitalist political parties openly demonstrate their contempt for the workers and their demands, and when great strikes of thousands of workers are agonizing the nation, unanimated "prosperity" of Cal Coolidge, the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution occurs, teaching the much-needed lesson of organization for victory.

District Six of the Workers (Communist) Party has arranged a great celebration of this memorable event, to take place on November 7th at Moose Hall.

The afternoon program opens at 3 p. m., and consists of workers' choruses, tableaux, under the direction of Sadie Amter, and speeches, the main speaker being Comrade Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School of New York City. In the evening, supper will be served, and there will be an evening of dancing.

All workers and their families are invited to come. Admission will be 50 cents.

## Weisbord Speaks at Boston Celebration of Soviet Freedom

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Boston is planning to celebrate the Ninth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution on a tremendous scale this year.

The Scenic Auditorium on Berkeley and Appleton Sts. has been engaged for Sunday afternoon, November 14th. The principal speaker of the celebration will be Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic strike. This will be the first time that Weisbord, who is a native of Boston, will speak in this city since the launching of the famous strike of the 16,000 textile workers.

In addition to the speech by Weisbord there will be an excellent concert by the best talent obtainable in Boston. Tickets for this affair will be on sale at the office of the Workers Party, 16 Causeway Street.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB

## WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.
Nominations officially filed

### Michigan.

The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot at the Fall elections to be held Tuesday, Nov. 2:
Governor, William Raynolds.
Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.
Congress, 16th Dist., Daniel C. Holdec.
Congress, 17th District, William Hollenhaver.
Secretary of State, Sarah Victor.
State Treasurer, Arnold Zeigler.
Attorney General, Cyril Lambkin.
Auditor General, Aaron M. Stutz.

### Pennsylvania.

The following were the candidates nominated:
Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Secretary of of Internal Affairs, Max Jacklin.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.
United States Senator, J. J. Cary.
State Legislature, 1st district, Bernard Carsathers and Anna Weisman.
Second District, Nick Blashevitz and Celia Paransky.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Susie Kandra and Peter Bartic.
Ninth District (city of McKeesport), William F. Mikasik.

For Congress.
Thirty-fourth District, Sam Shore.
State Senator, 42nd District (all northside wards), William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

Governor, William Gitlow.
United States Senator, James A. Ayers.
Secretary of State, Dewey Jones.
State Treasurer, Leonard Forsellor.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Klara Dietrich.
State Auditor, O. McSwain.

### Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Albert Goldie.
U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam.
Treasurer, Winfield A. Dupee.
Auditor, Emma F. Hutchins.
Attorney General, Sam Gitlow.
Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.

### Ohio.

**Canton, Stark County**

State Senator, 41st District, Carl Dullod. Congress, 20th District, 21st District, Peter Pichler.

* * *

**FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:**

**OHIO**

**Allen County**

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Carlin N. Shook. Sheriff, B. K. McKerener. County Auditor, C. C. Hemphill. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Gilbert. County Recorder, L. L. Landis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl E. Blank. Clerk of Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

**WASHINGTON**

J. L. Freemen, candidate for United States Senator of the Farmer-Labor Party.

### Minnesota

Governor, Magnus Johnson.
Secretary of State, Charles Dison.
State Auditor, O. Tyrrell Lavoid.
State Treasurer, Thos. J. Meighen.
Attorney General, Fred McAlister.
Weigh Master and Warehouse Commissioner, Thos. Vollem.
Clerk of Supreme Court, Minnie Gederholme.
Congress, 3rd Dist., August Gegen.
Congress, 5th Dist., Oscar Keller.
Congress, 5th Dist., Albert D. Bestor.
Congress, 8th Dist., Joseph B. Hunt.
Congress, 7th Dist., D. J. Kvale.
Congress, 9th Dist., William Carss.
Congress, 9th Dist., Knud Wefald.
Congress, 10th Dist., Ernest Lundeen.

### Washington

Farmer-Labor Party candidates for the state legislature are:
Skagit County—S. C. Garrison, state senator; C. L. Gow, representative; Hollie Abbott, representative; William Fisher, representative.
King County—M. J. Miller, representative on the 42nd district, Seattle; V. R. Smith, representative from the 41st District, Seattle; Bailey Adams, representative from the 45th district, Seattle. Pierce County—J. Bingdahl, county assessor, Tacoma.

### North Dakota

State Representatives from District 41: W. J. Barrett, Senish, N. D.; A. C. Miller, Williston, N. D.; John Kjorsted, Williston, N. D.

* * *

**PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:**

### Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.
S. Hammersmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.
Mathilda Kalousek, congresswoman for 8th congressional district.
Elisabeth Drimm, congresswoman, for 1st congressional district.

### New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow, Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill, Attorney General, Arthur Le Sueur, State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

**(Manhattan)**

Assembly, 4th district, Benjamin Lifschits. Assembly, 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly, 11th District, Juliet Cedking. Assembly, 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress, 20th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress, 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress, 20th District, William W. Weinstone. Senate, 16th District, Elmer T. Allison.

**(Bronx)**

Assembly, 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly, 4th District, Hyman Steinzer. Assembly, 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly, 7th District, Joseph Baruchowitz. Congress, 23rd District, Moissaye J. Olgin.

**(Brooklyn)**

Assembly, 8th District, George Primoff. Assembly, 23rd District, Fannie Weinstein. Congress, 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate, 7th District, Morris Rosen.

### Connecticut.

Governor, William Mackenzie. Lieut. Governor, Edward Mrasko. Comptroller, John Gemboc. Secretary of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treasurer, H. Wolfson.

## START WORKERS' SCHOOL IN N. Y. C. WITH 38 COURSES

### Large Quarters and more Teachers

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The Workers' School, 106-108 East 14th street, opened its fall term here with a curriculum of 38 courses. The registrants three times as many courses as last year. To accommodate the increased registration the entire top floor of the building adjacent to its present home has been taken.

The Workers' School has as its main purpose the training of workers for the class struggle, the turning out of Marxists-Leninists for leadership in the working class movement. The school is a powerful means whereby those who will be enabled to change their status and become free men.

**Well Known Teachers.**

The list of teachers includes some of the best-known leaders of the working class movement in this country. Bertram D. Wolfe, Scott Nearing, Moissaye Olgin, Robert W. Dunn, Benjamin Gitlow, William W. Weinstone, Arthur C. Calhoun and Michael Gold are but some of the instructors.

There are courses offered for both the elementary and advanced students among the workers. For those who wish to learn the English language it offers courses in elementary, intermediate and advanced English. For union members it has courses in trade union history and work, labor problems, history of the American working class, new tactics of employers. For class-conscious workers who wish to have a thoro understanding of the changes going on in society so as to be in a position to lead the workers in their struggle, the Workers' School offers such fundamental courses as Marxian-Leninism, American economic and political history, America today, advanced Marxian economics and background of world imperialism. In addition, the school offers special courses for members of the Workers (Communist) Party, a few of which are: The history of the Communist Party, the history of the three internationals, organization problems of the party.

**Special Problems.**

The working class of this country has special problems to face—the problem of the Negro, the working class woman, the youth and the working-class child. There will be courses dealing with each of these problems.

How to write for the workers' press, how to interpret current events—all these can be learned at the Workers' School.

Then there are workers who wish to know what developments there are in proletarian culture and how to interpret modern literature. These also are included in the curriculum of the school.

The fees are within range of every worker, as it is the primary purpose of the Workers' School to train as many workers as possible for the struggle for better conditions and for final emancipation.

**A CORRECTION.**

In the issue of September 20, in the story of the I. L. G. W. U. strike meeting in New York, one of the speakers, James Van Prat was incorrectly said to be from the Amalgamated Cigarmakers' Union. Van Prat is a member of the Cigarmakers' International Union.

## ENGLISH CLASS IS POPULAR IN BOSTON SCHOOL

### Excellent Course Is Offered Workers

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—During the last season of the Boston Workers' School more workers enrolled for the classes in English than for any other subject and indications are that the course this year will be just as popular. Already one class is being held at 41 Allston (Section 5), conducted by Al Bloch and registrations for other classes are coming in.

It is expected that it will be possible to organize in Boston several elementary English classes, while comrades in Maynard, Peabody, Quincy and Lynn who took the lessons last season will undoubtedly continue their studies along these lines.

**See Successful Year.**

In addition many foreign languages-groups here become interested in this course, so that all signs point to a successful season. The school will avail itself of the two new textbooks published by the Workers' School of New York, which for the first time puts the teaching of English to workers on a firm foundation.

The Workers' School will differ from public school education not only in that English will be taught free from the taint of capitalist propaganda, but it will be taught in a realistic manner, developing the workers' ability to read and write by connecting up the lessons with his actual experiences in the shop or factory.

**Citizen Training.**

An interesting feature this year and an addition to last year's course will be the training for citizenship. Every foreigner in this country who is forced to submit to capitalist wage slavery should resolve to become an American citizen in order to have some say regarding the conditions under which he lives. The classes in English will train the students in answering the questions that are put by the naturalization inspectors as well as assisting in the actual steps to be taken to become naturalized.

Almost all the teachers who have agreed to conduct classes are Phyllis Fenlngsion, Al Bloch, Joseph Berman, Jullian Furren, Max Lerner, Ben Klayman, Elizabeth Goldman, B. Rubenstein, and others. Classes in intermediate English will be organized if sufficient students register for the course.

Every foreign speaking worker who wishes to become more effective in the work in the labor movement and every foreign-speaking member of the Workers' Party should take a class in the Workers' School. Register today at 36 Causeway street, Boston. Write to H. J. Canter, director, at that address for further details.

## High School Students Strike When Football Is Placed Under Ban

HORNELL, N. Y., Oct. 24.—One thousand students of Hornell High School went on strike here following an edict by the board of education that they could not play football. The student is backing the young strikers.

It is said that the board's action was taken following accusations of a Methodist minister that gambling accompanied the school contests.

**Send in a sub today!**

# The Drive

*For $50,000 to*

## KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

**DONATIONS—OCTOBER 19.**

CONNECTICUT—
A. Epstein, Hartford ..... $ 2.00
ILLINOIS—
Kate Goldberg, Chicago ..... 6.00
Samson Graham, Chicago ..... 10.00
From Workers of Waukegan—
K. Back ..... .25
D. Carlson ..... 1.00
Workers Club ..... 1.00
L. E. Erikson ..... 1.00
Michael Galinis ..... 1.00
M. Haino ..... .50
Harry Hahn ..... 1.00
H. Harjer ..... 1.00
A. Hillberg ..... .50
A. Hytinkaski ..... 1.00
A. Ihalainen ..... 1.00
K. K. Kainofsen ..... 1.00
F. Karasek ..... .25
Martha K. Karhmi ..... .25
Matt Kilpo ..... .25
Jack Kaski ..... 1.00
A. Kupisa ..... .50
W. Lahtela ..... .25
Alex Lahti ..... .25
August Laine ..... 1.00
I. H. Lehta ..... .50
Ruth Lahti ..... 1.00
Carl Lehtinen ..... 1.00
P. Laikar ..... 1.00
H. Maksla ..... .25
Wm. H. Mahi ..... 1.00
Eric Maner ..... 1.00
Matt Nanon ..... .50
Alma Nanni ..... .50
K. Nurminen ..... .50
W. Pekkola ..... 1.00
N. J. Patena ..... .25
T. Pera ..... .25
J. Praski ..... 1.00
A. Priver ..... .75
A. Rantala ..... .75
C. Ranta ..... 1.00
Singo Rendo ..... .50
Fanny Rieka ..... .50
E. A. Rosa ..... 1.00
Enid Sihvola ..... 2.00
Wm. Simpson ..... .50
Ellen Siren ..... .25
Sirola ..... .25
INDIANA—
M. Venezindis, Bicknell ..... 1.00
Members of Gary Workers Co-op. Society ..... 10.00
Gary Workers Co-operative Soc. ..... 50.00
Workers Party, Gary ..... 5.00
Wm. Schubart, Indianapolis ..... 5.00
Workers Home, South Bend ..... 9.00
MICHIGAN—
Andrew Teerimiego, Detroit ..... 5.00
Martha Lahti, Muskegon ..... 2.00
MINNESOTA—
Book Store, Minneapolis ..... 5.50
Leo G. Walswitch, Minneapolis ..... .50
MISSOURI—
Nucleus 10-1, Kansas City ..... 15.00
NEVADA—
W. Greer, Elko ..... 1.00
OHIO—
Letlish Educational and Singing Society, Cleveland ..... 20.00
Nucleus 2E, Cleveland ..... 8.00
Wm. H. Hartfield, Cleveland ..... 5.00
WASHINGTON—
Martin Schenk, Seattle ..... 5.00
WISCONSIN—
J. Futash, Milwaukee ..... 5.00
A. F. Nerm, Superior ..... 5.00
CANADA—
Jack Weng, Anyox, B. C. ..... .50

**Survives 66,000 Volts.**

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 24. Edward Breden of Wellkill, a lineman for the United Hudson Electric company, had 66,000 volts of electricity pass thru his body and is alive today




(Copyright, 1928, by Upton Sinclair)

III.

Well, Tovarish Roscoe went to bed, in Nile green silk pajamas on a cot out in the court alongside the fountain; and at five in the morning they woke him, so that he might go out with Dad and the geologist and the engineer, to O. K. the plans for the Bandy tract. He came back with the sunrise in his eyes, purring and snorting, and yelling for beer instead of breakfast, and how would he get some more when this gave out? They persuaded him that he must not try to cross the desert until the sun went down, so he and Dad and Bunny retired into the living room, and shut all the doors and windows, to stick it out as best they could.

Well, the sun got to work on the roof and walls of that house, and every ten minutes the great man would get up and look at the thermometer and emit another string of mule-skinner's technique. By the middle of the morning he was frantic; declaring that surely there must be some way to cool a house. By Jees, let's get a hose and soak this room! But Bunny, who had studied physics, said that would only shift them from the climate of the desert to the climate of the Congo river. Mr. Roscoe suggested turning the hose on the veranda and the roof; and Bunny called the gardener boy, and pretty soon there were half a dozen sprinklers going, a regular rain storm over the doors and windows of the living room.

But that was not enough, so Dad went to the phone and called up the foreman of the sheet metal shop, and he said sure thing, he could design a refrigerator; and Dad said to drop everything else and build one, and he'd pay the men a dollar apiece extra if they finished it inside an hour. So here came four fellows with a truck and a big metal box with double walls all the way from the floor to the ceiling; and they cut a hole in the floor for a vent pipe, and brought in about half a ton of cracked ice from the ice plant, and a couple of sacks of salt, and in a few minutes the thermometer showed a zero wind blowing out from the bottom of that box. The great man moved over close to it, and in a little while he began to sigh with content, and in half an hour he gave a loud "Kerchoo!" and they all roared with laughter.

After that he was sleepy, with all the beer he had drunk, and had a nap on the lounge, while Dad went out to see to the drilling. And then the party had lunch, and Mr. Roscoe had another nap, after which he felt fine, and did a lot of talking, and Bunny learned some more about the world in which he lived. "Jim," said the magnate, "I want two hundred thousand dollars of your money."

"Where's your gun?" said Dad, amiably.

"You'll get it back many times over. It's a little fund we're raising, me and Pete O'Reilly and Fred Orpan. We can't talk about it except to a few."

"What is it, Verne?"

"Well, we're getting ready for the Republican convention, and by Jees, it's not going to be any god-damn sniveling long-faced college professor! We're going to get a round-faced man, like you and me, Jim! I'm going oh to Chicago and pick him out."

"You got anybody in mind?"

"I'm negotiating with a fellow from Ohio, Harry Dockweiler, that runs the party there. He wants us to take their Senator Harding; big chap with a fine presence, good orator and all that, and can be trusted—he's been governor there, and does what he's told. Dockweiler thinks he can put him over with two or three million, and he'll pledge us the secretary of the interior."

"I see," said Dad—not having to ask what that meant.

"You got any eye on a man? I been watching it the last ten years, and it's a wonder. Excelsior Petroleum struck oil in two wells, and then they capped them and hushed it up, there was a government report that mentioned it, but they had it suppressed and you can't get a copy anywhere—but I had one stolen for me. There's about forty thousand acres, all oil."

"But how can you get it away from Excelsior?"

"The government has taken the whole district, supposed to be an oil reserve for the navy. But what the hell use will it be to the navy, with no developments? The damn fools think Iran can drill wells and build pipe lines and storage tanks while congress is voting a declaration of war. Let us get in there and get out the oil, and we'll sell the navy all they want."

That was Dad's doctrine, so there was nothing to discuss. He laughed, and said, "You'd better be on the safe side, Verne, and get the attorney-general as well as the secretary of the interior."

"I thought of that," said the other, not noticing the laugh. "Harry Dockweiler will be the attorney-general himself. That's a part of his bargain with Harding."

And then all at once Mr. Roscoe recollected Bunny, sitting over by the window, supposed to be reading a book. "I suppose our boy Bolshevik will understand, this ain't for use on the soap box."

Dad answered, quickly, "Bunny has known about my affairs ever since he was knee-high to a grasshopper. All right, Verne, I'll send you a check when you're ready."

(To be continued.)

## Trial of Negro Women Pickets is Postponed by Judge, "Too Busy"

The trial of the two Negro women daily workers who were arrested for picketing the premises of the Marsh and Company date stuffing factory several weeks ago, has been again postponed.

It was to be held Thursday morning, but the judge declared that his docket was too full for a jury trial, and ordered the hearing put off to a later date. He did not set a date. The strikers were Mrs. Hobert Jones and Mrs. Ella Smith. They were charged with disorderly conduct.

A jury trial was demanded by Attorney Benioff for the I. L. D.

## Censor Board Finally Grants License For Showing Soviet Film

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A license has been issued for the showing of "Potemkin," the heralded example of expressionist cinema art from Soviet Russia, by the New York board of censors, following many conferences. The censors did not know just exactly how to treat "Potemkin," whether to bar it altogether, slash it to bits, or let it be shown as it was.

The finally decided to let it be shown, after cutting a few scenes from the picture. They did slash some wonderful scenes, but enough remains so that the picture's greatness can be appreciated.

One of the scenes slashed is that of the mother and son sequence, where the mother, holding her dead son in her breast, walks into the firing squad. Some close-ups of massacres are also sliced. "Too rough," is what the censors said about the scenes.

# November Issue, Workers Monthly, Is Out!

BE SURE TO GET YOUR COPY OF THIS SPLENDID ISSUE

# Soviet Workers Write To American Comrades

THE DAILY WORKER today is publishing the first of a series of letters from Russian workers to their comrades in America as part of the program of the Conference of International Workers' Correspondence of Soviet Russia. It is the plan of the directors of workers' correspondence in Russia to establish direct communication between workers in Russia, America, France, and England, and later with Germany. The editorial offices of the Rabotchaia Gazeta, Russia, is being co-operated with in this task by The DAILY WORKER, the Worker's Weekly, England, and the Metz Humanite, France. Not only will letters be published in these papers, but the letters will be sent direct to the correspondents, the newspapers acting as distributing agencies. It is felt, and so expressed, by the Communist international that this interchange of ideas by workers of different nations is an important step in bringing about closer international understanding between the workers.

It is suggested that the letters be on subjects such as working conditions, labor organizations, political conditions, health conditions and programs, economic and social life of the country, and outstanding struggles of the workers, either individual or group struggles. Correspondents are urged to ask questions of their comrades abroad as to conditions in their countries.

An answer to the following letter should be sent to the writer in care of the "Worker Correspondent, Dt. of Rabotchaia Gazeta," Moscow, U. S. S. R.

This letter, written by a Worker of Donbass describes health conditions of the Soviet workers, and how the workers are cared for:

* * *

DEAR COMRADES: The civil war and the famine badly affected the state of health of the Russian worker. They left them as inheritance the tuberculosis and the general weakness of the human organism. Therefore, it is comprehensible that our first care is the care about the health. By the way, we can be proud about something in connection with this cause. The thousands of "Houses for the Rest" and sanitariums which are spread thruout the territory of the Soviets are speaking for themselves. When the winter cold is still outdoors the thots about the health resorts during the summer time are already trouhling our minds.

Fortunately there is nothing difficult for us to realize this. One has to go in the controlling medical comission. There he will be examined by the specialists—doctors who will find out his illness and order a cure accordingly. If his state of health requires a treatment in the health resorts then he gets it. He has to accomplish certain formalities, namely: to get some necessary papers, money etc. Several days later he is on the spot.

Beautiful Locations.

IN great number these wonderful places are situated in the most beautiful districts of U. S. S. R.—in Crimea and Caucasus.

Only recently a group of the workers of our factory amongst whom I was also went to a sanitarium of Crimea. This sanitarium is situated on the seashore. The scenery of the surroundings is picturesque and makes you happy and jolly. Thousands of workers' bodies are enjoying the hot curable rays of the Crimean sun.

Come from Many Parts.

FROM all parts of the U. S. S. R. the workers come here. You can meet here Russians, Jakuts, Chercessians, and White-Russians. The sanitarium admits the workers of all nationalities. The foods are here in abundance. Five times daily the bell rings calling the guests to the table. You find there cocoa, eggs, butter and cakes. The day in the sanitarium means to sleep, to walk and to eat. Cinematograph, a theater, a library, as well as the different games and sea sports are offered to the disposal of the guests while they promenade. During the whole day the doctors are watching the sick people, carefully noticing the alteration of their health and so altering also the method of the cure. The medical attendance in the sanitarium is of high level. The water treatment exists absolutely in all sanitariums as well as the electro-cabinets, etc.

Put on Weight.

IN any case generally a patient gets an increase of about 20 pounds in weight after one and one-half months of treatment and returns home with restored health. And all this is free of charge.

But besides the sick there are many amongst the working people who are not suffering from any particular illness, but are only weak. Therefore, one would think that not being sent to a sanitarium they would have to remain at home. Not at all. For such people the soivet gevarnment has organized a large quantity of "Houses of Rest." They are situated in healthy regions (where the water and woods are). They are large enuf to keep several hundreds of people who would like to enjoy a rest. Here a worker or a soviet official spends his summer's leave, so combining the pleasure with usefulness. The foods are also excellent here. The magnificent nature, together with the attentive medical treatment here produce wonders. During a gobjurn in a "House for Rest" one would visibly increase his weight and strengthen his health. Besides good food the people also get here other things. The physical culture, different amusements and distractions are at their service.

Returns Invigored.

FROM the "House for the Rest" one returns to his work with such a reserve of force that he can without fear take his tools for a coming year.

We have a number of such sanitariums and houses for rest but they are outnumbered by the sick people. So that our shops and factories are not able to give this comfort to all. Those who are in need of immediate treatment certainly will be sent into one of the sanitariums but the others have to be managed in different ways. They receive support from the unions. In one or in another country place a large summer house is organized where the members of the unions pass their summer vacations. This kind of organised rest was introduced only recently and solidly established.

Special Arrangements.

THOSE of the working people who want to pay for their medical treatment and their rest are allowed to be admitted in any sanitarium for a small consideration, and the money can be paid partially according to a special arrangement.

So the enirance to a place of treatment, such as in a sanitarium, is open for all working people.

After being treated medically and enjoying a rest (besides the time necessary for medical treatment in a sanitarium a leave for two weeks or a month is also allowed), a worker retakes his work with fresh force.

DO write, comrades, and tell how the workers are treated medically in your country and send your letters addressed to the Worker Correspondent Dt. of "Rabotchaia Gazeta."

Josif Kanvesser,
(The worker of Donbass)

## Rat Hole in Jersey Closed by Strikers

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 24.—Victory Cloak Shop, which set up its business here some time after the New York cloakmakers' strike began, has been defeated by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union out-of-town department.

There were fifty workers in the shop and prodnction was supplying New York jobbers who are the particular enemy of the union drive for decent conditions in the industry.


## ALBERT WEISBORD

Leader of the Passaic Strike

will speak for the first time under the auspices of the Workers Communist Party at the Final Election Campaign Meeting

***Thursday, October 28th, 1926, at 8 p. m.***

at CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE

67th ST. & 3rd AVE.

A BRASS BAND WILL PLAY REVOLUTIONARY MUSIC

***Other Speakers are:***

BEN GITLOW—Candidate for Governor
WM. W. WEINSTONE—Candidate for Congress 20th Dis.
A. TRACHTENBERG—Candidate for Congress 14th Dis.
JACK STACHEL—Chairman.

Admission 25 Cents

Auspices: WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY DISTRICT TWO


# BOSTON C. L. U. ACCEPTS REPORT FAVORING WALSH

By a Worker Correspondent.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The Boston Central Labor Union is making plans for the erection of a labor temple. The plans are being prepared by a committee of five, composed of delegates from the teamsters, carpenters and painters.

Trade reports given by various delegates were encouraging. The barbers have succeeded in organizing several shops in the north end, as well as out of town; the cigarmakers announced the beginning of an extensive New England campaign in their trade; President Kearney asked for a committee to call on hotels unfair to labor, such as the Palais Royal; the milk drivers thanked organised labor for helping in their boycott of nonunion milk dealers, and suggested getting more assistance and co-operation from the wives of unionists who still patronise Hoods.

"The crucial period of the textile strike has been reached," De Santo, a Passaic striker, told the meeting, in announcing that the motion picture, "The Passaic Strike," will be shown for the benefit of the textile strikers' children at Tremon Temple, Boston, October 26.

In accordance with instructions sent by Green from the A. F. of L. convention, the meeting accepted the report of the executive board without protest and endorsed the candidacy of David I. Walsh. But Carpenters' Local 954, Bakers' Local 49, Milk Drivers' Union, upholsterers and the other labor unions which were handed injunctions in their legitimate activity of organizing the workers in their trades during Walsh's governorship—and against which he never raised his voice—have a longer memory. They will remember, as will every progressive unionist, that eighteen injunctions were served against labor during Walsh's incumbency, and "injunction Judge Pierce" was promoted to the supreme court for his good work in behalf of employers. And in spite of Green's letter and the endorsement of the Central Labor Union, these workers will show David I. Walsh, now posing as a "friend of labor," that they are solidly against him and know him as an enemy.

At the next meeting the new officers will take their places and Alex Abrams of the cigarmakers will preside.

## General Motors to Train Executives And Technologists

By STANLEY BOONE,
(Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, Oct. 24.—The General Motors Corp is investing about $500,000 in the initial unit of what is to be known as the General Motors Institute of Technology, a full fledged automotor center in the Detroit industrial district.

The corporation's plan is to train technologists and executives for its factories. Students who wish to rise above their fellow-workers and climb into the upper grade flunkey class under the auspices of the G. M. C. will be able to attend part-time classes and support themselves by part-time work in a factory.

The G. M. C. will benefit from laboratory experiment as well as shop the services of the graduates. The Ford Motor Co. for several years has conducted classes for a select list of employes, but the G. M. C. plans to develop engineers as well as shop foremen. It plans to conduct the inslitute with standards equal to those of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The first unit will be a three-story building with a capacity for 2,000 students on a 10-acre campus.

Prehably in this school there will be no radical or liberal student minority expression.

## Correspondent Classes

By ANNA ROSENFIELD.
(Worker Correspondent.)
(Los Angeles)

Maybe I should have entitled this article, "Why It Is Necessary to Have Worker Correspondents' Classes." The main point, I should say, is that it is imperative for workers all over the country to know the conditions of their fellow workers, and this can only be done thru the medium of the newspaper, especially such a newspaper as The DAILY WORKER, which gives news only of the workers; not only of workers in this country, but of workers thruout the world. Now, then how can this news be obtained? Partly thru reporters, (the paid kind) but mostly thru worker correspondents, who send in articles of conditions in their respective factories and shops all over the United States. But not all workers are sufficiantly versed in the ways of writing (or at least they think so) and this is the purpose of this class; to teach workers to write, in simple language, of their working conditions. Here's to many more worker correspondents' classes!

# BOX MAKERS OF N. Y. FIGHTING THE OPEN SHOP

## 4,000 Strikers Solid for All Demands

By ROLAND A. GIBSON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Four thousand paper box makers have been on strike in New York City for over two weeks. The struggle has been characterized by the usual police intimidation and employers' frame-ups, but the ranks of the strikers are stronger to day than when the strike began and each day brings the settlement of more open shops.

**Bosses Knew Enough to Unite.**

When the general strike was announced to begin October 5 the three employers' associations having jurisdiction over different branches of the paper box industry got worried. They dacided to merge into one association for the duration of the strike and put forth a united and determined effort to crush the union. The Paper Box Manufacturers' Association was the result.

The officers of the union have every reason to believe that this association was responsible for anonymous leaflets issued to strikers last week. The leaflets purported to come from dissatisfied union workers and criticized the leaders of the union for their conduct of the strike. Anyone who has attended the strike meetings knows that the strike is being intelligently and militantly conducted, which is a very logical reason for the employers' resorting to such tactics.

**Nagrosa in the Strike.**

William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advance of Colored People, said at the same meeting that this was the "usual thing" in time of strike. "Set one group of workers against another," is the metto of the employers, he said. "That's what they've done with us colored workers, but now both white and colored workers are coming to realise that only thru solidarity can the interests of both be advanced."

Mr. Pickens praised the union for admitting Negroes into the union with out discrimination and declared that "the cement of labor is batter than any consideration of race or language."

**Bosses Beast of Police Aid.**

How the police are being used to serve the interests of the employers is clearly shown by the following statement made in a bulletin of the Paper Box Manufacturers' Association: "The police work is becoming more and more effective daily. The usual number of cars are working in and out of the 'hotbed section' with the proper police protection (a 'cop' for every chauffeur) and more plants are operating as open shops with part forces."

The demands of the union are very modest when compared with the conditions which other unions have obtained for their workers in recent agreements. A 44-hour week, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sunday work (which is contrary to law, incidentally), a minimum scale of wages and $5 increase in the weekly rate, and recognition of the union these are the demands which the employers refuse to grant.

**Non-Union Shops Awful.**

Conditions in the paper box industry are worse in New York than in most other industries. In the non-union shops, in Brooklyn particularly, girls work from ½ a. m. to 7 p. m. for $9 and $10 a week, with only a half hour for lunch. The minimum wage in the union shops is $18 and an eight-hour day prevails. The employers here been tempting their workers since the strike with offers of $15 and $20 a week. Some have fallen for the bluff, but more and more are acceding to the offers of the union pickets instead.

About 15 shops have already settled with the union on its terms. These shops involve about 100 workers, over half of whom were formerly unorganised and terribly exploited. Even now the industry is less than half organized in the city.

## Tampa Cigar Makers Again Win 'Readers' in the Work Shops

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 24.—The cigarmakers of Tampa have again won from the employers the demand for a "reader" in the work shops where the cigars are rolled.

This custom is quite old among cigarmakers of Cuba and the Florida cigarmakers. The employer pays the wages of one man, a member of the union, to sit in the center of the cigarmakers and read to them as they work. The workers usually choose what they wish to have read, news, stories, fiction, science and studies of the labor movement.

The Tampa workers lost their "readers" for some time, but have regained them now. This relieves the monotony of their work.

Select Halls-Mills Panel.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 24.—Selection of a "struck" jury panel from which will be drawn the jurors for the first trial in the Hall-Mills murder case was begun today in the court of Oyer and Terminer before Supreme Court Justice Charles W. Parker and County Judge Frank L. Cleary.

# FARM LABOR OF WEST SUFFERS IN PROSPERITY

## Crops Good, But go to Bankers

IOWA is a country of corn and grain, of rolling soil, rich in products, of filled elevators, of creameries with much butter and cheese. But no more is it a country of wealth as it was before, when the toil of the farmer was readily exchanged for the gold of the east. No more do the crops bring benefit into the hands of the workers. That time is gone. It is gone until the time that the people who are tilling the soil change their ideas in regard to the proper government of this world—until the time they learn to manage their own affairs.

Here are men working, fathers of families, receiving a total amount of $50 a month and free rent, bringing this amount home only about seven months a year, the time during which they have to work outdoors. The remaindar of the year they must borrow living necessities from the store, and nearly freeze to death from lack of coal, living by the "benefit of the church and the blessings of god."

**Farm Owners Also.**

But it is not only the farm help that is suffering. It is the farm owner, too. He sees his business capital shrinking away, under for what to him is bad luck, weather conditions, punishment of a righteous god, for the signs of the population.

Here are some official figures of the federal farm load board: Iowa is standing at first place when it comes to mortgages on farms. She owns $1,098,876,000 on her farms, and besides the her crops are mortgaged for an amount of $500,000,000. On top of this is the interest of 6 per cent which will take 1236 per cent of the produce of the country.

**Montana Fellows.**

Montana follows with a land mortgage of $155,000,000 and a crop mortgage of $50,000,000, which means that 10.34 per cent of her products must go to pay interest. Wisconsin is in third place, with a land mortgage of $55,000,000 and a crop mortgage of $23,000,000, for which she must pay 8.45 per cent of her products for interest.

Minnesota has a land mortgage of $456,000,000 and a crop mortgage of $67,000,000, for which she must pay 8.39 per cent of her produce.

No McLaren-Haugen bill will help the farmers in this fight, as long as they do not know how to help themselves. The only thing that will help the farmer is organization for the rights of farm labor.

## Good Books

IN GERMAN

We have just received a shipment of the following books in German from the publishers in Berlin:

| | |
|---|---|
| Die Oekonomie des Rentners. | |
| Bucharin—Cloth | $1.00 |
| Imperialismus. Lenin—Cloth | .75 |
| Komm. Internationale | |
| Heft 5-6 | .50 |
| Heft 7 | .40 |
| Heft 8 | .40 |
| Heft 1 | .15 |
| Heft 2 | .15 |
| Grundriss der Wirtaschaftsgeografie (Paper) | .75 |
| (Cloth) | 1.00 |
| Vereinigte Staaten des sozialistischen Europe | .15 |
| Die zwaita Organisationskonferenz (Paper) | .50 |
| (Cloth) | .75 |

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO
The Center of All Good Literature
1113 WASHINGTON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILL.


## OVERCOATS

Good, slightly used overcoats (also suits) at

***$10.00***

FOGEL'S - 943 W. MADISON

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

## Political Program

1. Relief from the evils of the mortgage and tenancy evil thru the adoption of a land tenure system which will secure the land to the users.

2. The nationalisation of the railroads, the meat packing plants, grain elevator combines and the control and management of these marketing organisations by the organisations of working farmers in co-operation with the organisations of city industrial workers who are employed in these industries.

3. The control and operation of the farm credit system by the organisations of working farmers in place of thru capitalist banking institutions which now use this farm credit system, for their enrichment.

4. Relief for the farmers from the excessive burden of taxation thru levying higher income taxes, and inheritance taxes on the swollen fortunes of great capitalist exploiters and higher taxes on the profits of the railroads and great industrial combines.

5. Against the expenditures for a big army and navy, by which serve no other purpose than to support the imperialist adventures of the great financiers of "Wall Street" in other countries.

6. Fight against Wall Street's Dollar Diplomacy and expenditure of the wealth produced by the farmers and industrial workers to support the capitalist exploiters in their effort to make profits out of the people of China, the South American countries, China and the Philippines. Freedom for the Philippines. Self-determination for Porto Rico, Hawaii. Withdrawal of all American soldiers and marines from the Central and South American countries. No intervention in Mexico.

7. Against the Dawes plan, thru which the American banking houses are securing control of European industries and paving the way for a new war.

8. Close co-operation with the farmers of other countries and particularly the farmers of Russia, who are an important factor in the world market. The recognition and establishment of economic relations with the first workers' and farmers' government—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

9. The alliance of the working farmers and city industrial workers to establish a workers' and farmers' government of the United States. Only a united struggle of all workers and farmers together with the city industrial workers, in support of this program will win relief for the farmers from the conditions under which they now suffer.

## Soviet Farms to Be Allotted to 100,000 in Jewish Colonizing

KHARKOV, U. S. S. R.—(By Mail)—(FP)—Plans for settling Jews on fram lands in the Ukraine and northern Russia have been reported by the society created to carry out this project. At least 100,000 Jewish families, of whom 70 per cent will come from Ukrainian districts, are to be located on farms allotted from Soviet property. The total area set aside for this experiment is 985,000 hectares, of which one-seventh has already been taken up by the colonists.

Four thousand families will be settled next year, 5,500 in 1925, 5,500 in 1928, and 6,500 in 1930, after which 7,000 families per year are to be transferred from town life to farming. To finance the enterprise a joint stock company whose shares will sell for units of $12.50 and $25 is to be organized. This company will attract private investors to extend credit to the colonists.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.


MAKE IT A
A DAY'S PAY
TO KEEP THE
DAILY WORKER



THE SUNDAY WORKER

has been postponed to make its appearance

## In December

THIS will enable us to give subscribers and prospective readers an even better and more attractive weekly. Four more weeks will allow for more extensive circulation measures. This time will also allow The Sunday Worker to complete arrangements for several more features by prominent labor journalists in the United States and abroad. The program of contents is sure to make our Sunday Worker the best Labor weekly ever issued in this country. Some of them are already now appearing in the new Magazine Supplement.

THE SUNDAY WORKER

***SLOGAN CONTEST***

**Has Also Been Extended Until December 1**

SEVEN PRIZES

Totalling one hundred dollars in books will be awarded for the best slogans submitted describing the Sunday Worker and urging interest in its contents.

| | |
|---|---|
| FIRST PRIZE | OVER 500 SLOGANS HAVE |
| $50 Worth of Books | ALREADY BEEN RECEIVED |
| SECOND PRIZE | |
| $25 Worth of Books | SEND YOUR |
| And | |
| $5 Worth of Books | SLOGAN TODAY |
| Each to the next Five Best Slogans | |

SUNDAY WORKER RATES

| BUNDLES | SUBS |
|---|---|
| 10 for 20 cents | Four 20-week subscriptions |
| 25 for 45 cents | for one dollar if sent in at one |
| 50 for 85 cents | time. |
| 100 or more at $1.60 a hundred | Otherwise |
| Send $1.00 for a bundle of ten copies for 5 weeks | $1.00 a year—50c six months |

SUBSCRIBE

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.00 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 22, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## Sacco-Vanzetti Are Brought Another Step Nearer Electric Chair

Again the American working class must place themselves between Sacco and Vanzetti and the electric chair towards which the capitalist class of Massachusetts is pushing those two working class leaders.

The refusal of Judge Thayer to grant a new trial to the condemned workers on the basis of new evidence and the confession of the murderer Madeiros, means that the ruling class of Massachusetts is determined to have the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

So strong was the case made by the defense counsel for a new trial that thousands of capitalist newspapers thruout the country that had hitherto urged hanging for the condemned leaders changed their views and demanded in the name of what they are pleased to call American justice that a new trial be granted. Celestino Madeiros confessed that he was in the gang that killed the paymaster's guard and that Sacco and Vanzetti were entirely innocent of the crime.

Government agents that had previously perjured themselves in order to help the prosecutor send his victims to the chair confessed that they lied on the witness stand. Armed with this new evidence, Attorney William Thompson, a conservative and leader of the Boston bar, demanded a new trial for his clients, and everybody except those who know the deep hatred the Massachusetts codfish aristocracy has for the working class, expected that the demand would be acceded to.

In making his decision Thayer simply dismissed Madeiros as a liar and characterized the statements of former government agents as unimportant. This judicial tool of the employers of Massachusetts went out of his way to defend officials of the United States government from the well-founded accusations made against them by their former employers. Those officials were charged with a conspiracy to judicially murder two innocent workers. Evidently the fact that two human lives are in jeopardy is of less consequence to Judge Thayer, than that the sensibilities of their hangmen should be wounded.

"Sacco and Vanzetti must not die!" This cry must again be heard from coast to coast and thruout the world.

## MINERS' CONVENTION VOTES FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO PASSAIC

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Oct. 24. — After B. K. Gebert, Polish speaker and organizer spoke at a miners' convention here the delegates voted a donation of $500 to the relief of the Passaic strikers.

# FROM PORTLAND TO DETROIT

ARTICLE XII (Conclusion).

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE complete liquidation of the pre-war revolutionary movement puts all the burden and responsibility for giving the labor movement of the United States a class morale upon the Communists.

That the pre-war revolutionary movement has disappeared is brought sharply to our attention by the death of Eugene Debs—the last symbol of honest working class militancy left to the socialist party—and by a number of other instances such as:

1) The bankruptcy and demoralization of the I. W. W. leading to a rapid disintegration of this once militant organization of workers.

2) By the fact that such revolutionaries as Scott Nearing, Robert W. Duna and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, survivals of the pre-war period, stand alone and no matter in what direction they move (seemingly towards our party, fortunately) they can bring no masses with them.

3) The total absence of any organized distribution of propaganda and agitational literature on a mass scale except by our party.

WE must accept the fact that the working class of America has no revolutionary leadership and no other organized class political expression outside of our party with a full knowledge of what that means for our party in this period of slow development of the class struggle.

Our party, in a country which has no revolutionary traditions of a party, working class character (altho the war of independence and some aspects of the Civil War furnish valuable analogies) must now begin in earnest, to use a well-worn phrase, to plow virgin soil. We must make contact with those masses of workers who have come into industry since the world war (the last twelve years most of them young and therefore the most hopeful and militant section.

THIS is not to say that we can or will neglect any category of workers, but simply to emphasize that there are no important sections of the American working class possessed of class consciousness who are under the influence of other working class parties other than the Communist Party and upon whom we must concentrate as the most likely source of recruits for our party or with the idea of splitting off sections closer to us.

There is no such group of workers in this country and the overwhelming bulk of our work is therefore among workers whose contact with revolutionary theory and practice is nil or of the most casual kind.

WE must and we will in this period (whose length we can only guess at since we are but in the beginning of it) devote far more time to the elementary tasks of winning the masses from capitalism. As has been said, there is no group standing between us and the capitalist class and their patriotic agents such as the trade union bureaucracy whose utter subservience to their imperialist masters is becoming better known each day to the working class and as to whose real role in the period of imperialism the recent A. F. of L. convention furnished plenty of proof.

OUR party, therefore, finds it possible to become, by working thru and aiding the slowly developing left wing, the teacher and organizer of substantial sections of the American working class.

At this time there are no great political struggles appearing on the horizon of the American labor movement. Even the severe distress and discontent among large numbers of farmers has not been sufficient to prevent the practical liquidation of the stultifying of the farmer-labor movements which appeared three years ago and as has been shown already, there are no large movements in progress among the workers and no sure signs of their developing in the immediate future with the sole exception of the soft coal mining industry where a strike appears probable next spring.

OUR party must turn surely and certainly to the hewing of wood and the drawing of water in the American labor movement. By actual accomplishment and achievement in these tasks we can broaden greatly the base of our party, entrench it among the masses in basic industry and the trade unions, become known, respected and loved because of our sincerity, ability and willingness to do the "dirty work," but the work that must be done, and done far better than it is now being done, in the labor movement.

Our shop bulletins, issued by our nuclei, have already given some proof of their possibilities as methods of lifting the workers out of the mire of company unionism and trade union reaction, but in this field we have not even scratched the surface. These bulletins must become organs of a systematic plan for the organization of the unorganized and be linked up much more closely with general trade union work of the party.

WE have not given sufficient attention to the formation of shop committees as a method of broadening the activities of our nuclei, of developing initiative among workers in basic industry and as an indispensable section of the left wing.

I mention these two fields of work because they are the ones with which we can approach effectively especially those workers without previous or with very little trade union experience and who are not weighed down by official reaction.

In actively prosecuting these two tasks it is entirely possible, as the gap widens between the labor aristocracy, trade union officialdom and the masses of the workers, as it already is occurring, for the Communists to become the organizers of the new militant trade unionism with its basis in the class struggle which the inevitable pressure of capitalism and the continued betrayals of the masses by their leaders will put on the order of business of the American working class.

THE present situation undoubtedly holds great dangers for our party and the whole labor movement. The deadening effect of this period upon the general labor movement has been previously outlined but it is evident also that our party has not escaped entirely a similar effect.

It would be the greatest mistake imaginable if, on the basis of the possibilities for organization work among the unskilled and semi-skilled workers we should elevate this work to the level of revolutionary political activity. Such a course would inevitably relegate us to the status of a trade union party, intent only on immediate reforms reminiscent of the Bernsteinism of the social-democracy.

THERE is the second danger that is attempting to evade the first our party will become the originator of and instrument for the uttering of revolutionary phrases without any connection with the life and struggles of the American masses and thereby isolate itself from the broad stream of the American labor movement.

Only a clear understanding of the united front tactic directed toward getting masses of workers into motion on the issues of their daily struggles and isolating, not our party, but the agents of imperialism within the labor movement, the trade union bureaucracy, because of their deliberate betrayals which we must be able not only to point out but explain to the masses on the basis of Leninism, will prevent our party succumbing to either one of these two dangers.

WE must develop an understanding and a method whereby we can secure for the workers' class and our party the maximum results from any given situation.

More than ever, when there are such large sections of the working class corrupted by the sops thrown to them by immensely powerful and wealthy ruling class of America, it is necessary that there be no separation of the economic and political struggles and that in every struggle the maximum effort be exerted, without jeopardizing the possibility of immediate substantial achievement, to broaden and connect isolated conflicts with the general struggle against capitalism and the capitalist state.

THAT this demands a party solidly rooted in the American labor movement and conscious of the traditions of that movement without being rendered incapable of flexibility and of creating and adopting new methods of struggle by the weight of tradition, it seems almost needless to state.

Our party cannot by itself produce great political struggles nor can it lead these struggles when the situation arises unless it has won the loyalty of the workingclass because of its achievements.

AS the facts of the present situation point inevitably to the conclusion that the line of our party is that of a revolutionary party which has a correct program, has developed some skill in maneuvering, organizing and inspiring certain sections of the workers in their daily struggles, but which has not as yet developed the strength and following necessary to exert a decisive influence on the American labor movement.

Even tho we had here in America a revolutionary situation our party could not lead the masses in the right direction because of its weakness. If the British Communist Party was not able to overcome the dead weight of the reactionary leadership of the labor movement in the general strike and prevent a betrayal in a situation a thousand times more favorable than that existing in America, how much more difficult is our problem and how much more routine work in the labor movement lies ahead of us.

AS the subjective factor in the American class struggle, we cannot wait for great political struggles to develop with the hope that in their difficulty the masses will come flocking to our banner. The reverse is true. In this period we must build and consolidate our influence while at the same time gaining in the daily struggles the skill, knowledge and stamina which alone enable Communist parties to turn revolutionary situations into actual and victorious revolution.

We must be content with smaller achievements conscious that they are of a solid character and represent real steps on the road to building an American mass Communist party.

THE survey of the labor movement from the Portland convention of the A. F. of L. in 1923 to the recent Detroit convention shows:

1.) That the trade union leadership has been going steadily to the right and is acting as the agent of the capitalist class in the labor movement.

2.) That large sections of the trade union membership has been going steadily to the right under the influence of the concessions made by a dominant American imperialism and the workers-cooperation policy of the trade union leadership.

3.) That certain sections of the unorganized workers are also being lulled into quiescence by various kinds of profit-sharing, welfare, social insurance, pensions and company union schemes.

4.) That as a result of this the labor movement has reached the lowest point in its history judged by the standard of class-conscious aggressiveness, militancy and effectiveness.

5.) That in spite of the extraordinary efforts made by the capitalists and the trade union leadership to destroy all will to struggle, there is a still weak, but definite left-ward pressure from below.

6.) That this left-ward tendency can be mobilized by the left wing and our party to force action from the leadership in support of trade union struggles like those of the Passaic textile workers and the garment workers.

7.) That there is in a number of both light and heavy industries a response to such slogans as "Organize the Unorganized" and "An Increase in Wages."

8.) That it is possible in this period for Communists to organize and lead struggles based on the urgent needs of hitherto exploited workers but that this is still accompanied by enormous difficulties.

9.) That Communist nucleus work and shop bulletins, considering the lack of forces available for these elementary tasks, meet with a gratifying response from workers in basic industry and hold great possibilities for the workingclass and our party.

10.) That the left wing is still very weak, has little organizational character and can develop a mass character at present only by concentrating on immediate elementary demands.

11.) That the political consciousness of the masses is at an extremely low level as shown by the lack of response to labor party agitation and the almost complete liquidation of the farmer-labor party movements.

12.) That the pre-war revolutionary movement has been definitely liquidated, nothing remaining of it except small isolated groups and individuals here and there without mass influence.

OUR party, as already stated, alone makes a challenge to American capitalism.

On the basis of this fact and on concrete facts of the present situation the chief factor in which is the dominant position of American imperialism, faced nevertheless with renewed and merciless competition for world markets, as indicated by the recent free trade manifesto signed by J. P. Morgan and other finance-capitalists and which will place inevitably new and intolerable burdens on the American masses, we must and we will unflinchingly our work of basing our party firmly in the American labor movement and preparing the workingclass for victorious struggle for a workers' and farmers' government under the banner of the Communist International.

## U. S. Women to Fight for Reenactment of Maternity Aid Law

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Pressure by 4,000,000 women represented by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, National League of Women Voters, and other national women's organizations will be brought to bear to secure the reenactment of the Sheppard-Towner act, the maternity act, which expires June 30, 1927.

Chief opponents of the bill are Senator Reed, Missouri, and Senator King, Utah.

The bill provides for an appropriation to be used for the advancement of maternity and infant welfare work. The 1927 act appropriated $1,240,000 for this work for five years.

### 3 Killed in Crash.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 24.—Three persons were killed and two others were injured, one perhaps fatally, when a truck and a passenger automobile collided on the William Penn highway near Indiana Cambria county line early today.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A BUS.


# "Energetic and Interesting"

## Says an Enemy of Communism--Read this Testimonial--Act!

**MANY** workers have shown their approval of The DAILY WORKER by subscribing for it..

**THOUSANDS** of our friends are now coming across with liberal donations in order to help Keep The DAILY WORKER.

**BUT** it is not often that an enemy of Communism speaks well of The DAILY WORKER—the daily spokesman of the American Communist movement— the untiring champion of the workers.

**READ** this testimonial and think and act.

THE AMERICAN MERCURY
730 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Cable: KNOPF - NEW YORK Telephone: CIRCLE 7670 - 7671

October 1st

Dear Mr. Lovestone:-

As a believer in free speech, absolute, universal and unlimited, I am delighted to see the Daily Worker making its way. I am, of course, no advocate of communism. It seems to me to be so unsound as to be almost insane. But I am glad that you have set up so energetic and interesting a paper to argue for it, and hope that you get enough support to keep it going.

Sincerely yours,

*"I am delighted to see The DAILY WORKER making its way up."*

**THIS** is what Mencken says. It is very seldom that Mencken has words of praise for anybody or anything.

**NOW** do you want to see The DAILY WORKER continue making its way? Then KEEP The DAILY WORKER. Do you want to keep The DAILY WORKER—and make it even more energetic and interesting than it is today?—

**THEN** give today to Keep The DAILY WORKER

**GET** on the Honor Roll today to Keep The DAILY WORKER.

**SIGN**—Cut, Attach Remittance **SEND TODAY**

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER
For Militant Trade Unionism—For a Labor Party To Help Workers Win Strikes—Organize Unorganized—To Protect Foreign-Born—To Establish a Workers and Farmers' Government

I enclose .....
Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

# The Struggle to Save the Life of The DAILY WORKER Is Part of the Growing Fight to Save the Lives of Sacco and Vanzetti

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

LABOR needs weapons with which to carry on its struggles.

One of the most important weapons of the working class is its press. In fact, without its press, labor is helpless.

This is clearly revealed today as the militant vanguard of labor stands before the giant task of making known to the whole working class the latest startling development in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

A battery of dailies from one end of the land to the other, could quickly rouse workers everywhere to instant and effective action.

But American labor has only one daily in the English language, voicing its grievances, making the fight today for Sacco and Vanzetti. That daily is THE DAILY WORKER.

Even The DAILY WORKER is grievously handicapped in its efforts to bring the truth, about the deliberate attempt on the part of the ruling class to legally murder Sacco and Vanzetti, to the attention of the masses of toilers in this country.

It must devote much and valuable space to the immediate financial problem that confronts it. This vital question must be explained to its readers, so that they will respond quickly with the aid necessary to continue the life of their paper. This space would gladly be devoted to labor's struggles. In giving greater attention to the Sacco-Vanzetti case for instance, if it was not necessary to combat the great and pressing danger of being forced to suspend publication of labor's only daily.

In this campaign, therefore, this weapon of the working class—The DAILY WORKER, is being repaired, burnished, strengthened and made ready for greater efforts. But there is no time to lose. Not only in increased space, but also with a greater circulation, The DAILY WORKER, must be developed into a keener, more effective fighting organ of labor.

Let every reader and friend of The DAILY WORKER, therefore, bend to the task of achieving immediately the goal set forth in yesterday's issue.

Within the next few weeks, The DAILY WORKER must have the full quota of $50,000 necessary to keep it out of danger financially.

Less than one-fourth of that total, about $12,000 in all, has come in up to the present time. This week the Keep The DAILY WORKER Army must rush in at least $6,000.

Turn to Page Four today and read what some of the soldiers in this Keep The DAILY WORKER Army are saying about their achievements for their "DAILY." Then join the army by doing something, no matter how small, in aid of this campaign.

• • •

REMEMBER!

The struggle to save the life of The DAILY WORKER is part of all labor's struggle to SAVE THE LIVES OF SACCO AND VANZETTI!


The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 242. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents


## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

D. C. STEPHENSON, former grand dragon of the realm of Indiana promised big revelations a few weeks ago, revelations that would shake Indiana politics to its deepest cesspool and topple reigning politicians from their thrones. But the expected disclosures have failed to materialize and the exdragon's head is shut as tight as a miser's purse. What happened in the meantime? In all probability the republican machine that now controls Indiana, promised Stephenson his liberty after the elections, provided he does not spill the beans.

• • •

IT was proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that the present G. O. P. leadership of Indiana owes its official existence to the support of the K. K. K. Stephenson put them in office, but when he raped a young girl, who died as a result, and got into the toils of the law, his former political associates left him to his fate. This made him angry, so he decided to "talk." The jail authorities, on instructions from above, refused to allow anybody to interview the exdragon, until they had a chance to get things straightened out. When permission was granted to the opposition to the state machine to interview Stephenson, the latter would not squeal.

• • •

THE official organ of the Minnesota farmer-labor party has accepted settlements for capitalist candidates and the class conscious members of the party are up in the air about it. It appears that a gang of labor fakers got hold of the farmer labor party in Minnesota, evidently with the object of killing it. Those political fakers made constant war on the Communist members of the farmer labor association, principally because the Communists were the backbone of the movement and would keep an eye

(Continued on page 6)

## GARY SUGGESTS A GREAT WORLD STEEL TRUST

### *Says Workers Should be Satisfied With Wages*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—In an address before the American Iron and Steel Institute today, Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel corporation, suggested the possibility of a concordant between the steel makers of the United States and Europe.

"We have heard considerable discussion," said Judge Gary, "relating to anticipated competition between iron and steel manufacturers of the United States and foreign competitors, but it is believed that, should it become necessary, an international conference will be held between all those interests and a full, open, discussion indulged in, after which a fair understanding could be reached.

"Of course, no agreement between the different interests relating to prices could legally be entered into, without sanction of our law administrators, but, if necessity arose, it is thot the approval of the public authority of the country might be obtained."

There are no indications that the demand for steel products will be substantially reduced in the near future, said Judge Gary, discussing business conditions. "The steel industry today is receiving orders at the rate of approximately 80 per cent of the normal capacity of the mills, a rate which Judge Gary and the other steel leaders considered quite satisfactory.

"While earnings reports for the quarter ending Sept. 30 have not been made up, we believe they will be fully as good for the industry as a whole as in the preceding quarter."

Surveying general business conditions at this time, Judge Gary said:

"Crop reports indicate that production this year will be nearly as large as 1925, which was a bountiful year.

"Money is plentiful, collections are satisfactory. There is sufficient labor to meet all demands, and workers should be and are entirely satisfied with their rates of pay and conditions of employment. The administration at Washington is reasonable and fair towards all interests, and we have reason to believe that the majority of congress will support the president."

## No Illusions About Sacco and Vanzetti!

THE action of Judge Webster Thayer in denying to Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti a new trial again demonstrates the futility of placing all of the hope and confidence of the aroused workers of the world into the hands of the corrupt judges in Massachusetts. This last action of the venal and vindictive courts of Massachusetts, behind which stand the ominous figures of the Massachusetts manufacturers and the politicians of President Coolidge's home state, throws the two innocent Italian workers once more under the very shadow of the electric chair and indicates that the Massachusetts bourbons intend to hound these two brave fighters to their death.

It is more clearly than ever apparent that to place reliance solely upon the justice of capitalist courts will condemn Sacco and Vanzetti to their death. The years of respite which they have gained from a legal assassination have been secured mainly by the mighty action of solidarity in the international protest movement which gave expression to the determined opposition to the frame up by millions of workers.

Sacco and Vanzetti are on the very verge of being murdered for their loyalty to the working class. The black and sinister forces of reaction have cunningly manipulated their instruments on the benches of the courts. They have subjected Sacco and Vanzetti to that terrible torture of suspense which keeps them on the brink of death every moment of the day. They have refused them a new trial in the face of the overwhelming evidence which has caused even capitalist papers to admit the flimsy nature of the prosecution's case.

Now more than ever must the main energy of those masses of workers, in this country and throughout the world, be concentrated in an incessant agitation and a determined opposition to the conspiracy to railroad Sacco and Vanzetti to the electrocution chair.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

## MFRS. ASS'N. IS AGAINST 5-DAY WEEK SCHEME

### *Fearful of Effect on Workers*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Five days a week in the nation's industries meets with strenuous objection on the part of fifty leading manufacturers, according to a statement made public by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Summarized the specific objections registered are:

Adoption of the five-day plan in industry generally would greatly increase the cost of living.

It would be impractical for all industries.

It would create a craving for additional leisure to occupy the additional time.

It would be against the best interests of the man who wants to work and advance.

"It would make us more vulnerable in the economic conditions of Europe, now working as hard as she can to overcome our lead."

Expressions condemning the five-day-week plan came from such manufacturers as James C. Martino, Baltimore; W. L. Clause, Pittsburgh, Plate Glass company; A. L. Humphrey, Westinghouse Air Brake company; Philip T. Judge, Herreshoff Linotype company; George L. Merklandt, Philadelphia Gear Works company; Robert F. Lamont, American Steel Foundries; Emil T. Norton, Columbus; O.; A. H. Mulliken, Pettibone-Mulliken company, Charles R. Sligh, Grand Rapids, and Charles B. King, Marion, Ohio.

## WICKS HURLS CHALLENGE AT G. O. P. OPPONENT

### *Assails Republican Labor Record*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 25.—Sarcastically referring to William S. Vare, the hoodlum candidate for United States senator on the republican ticket, as mentally incapable of defending his alleged platform, H. M. Wicks, Workers (Communist) Party candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, in an open letter to the republican campaign committee, challenges their candidate for governor, John S. Fisher, to defend the republican platform and candidates in a joint debate to be held anywhere in the state of Pennsylvania and any time convenient to the republican standard-bearer.

Four of the Pittsburgh daily papers and most of the papers thruout the state carried the challenge, but thus far the republican camp remains silent upon the question and no answer has as yet been received at campaign headquarters of the Workers' Party.

• • •

A Scorching Challenge.

The following is the letter sent by Wicks to republican campaign headquarters:

"Our representatives were in attendance at your headquarters last Saturday

(Continued on page 6)

## *Coolidge's Endorsement of Senator Butler in Massachusetts Shows the Frame-up Gang Sticking Together*

Declaring that every Communist vote cast in the elections next Tuesday will be a protest against the attempted legal murder of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti by the "open shop" tyranny of the New England shoe factory and textile mill owners, J. Louis Engdahl, Communist candidate for United States senator from Illinois, in a statement issued today, pointed out that President Coolidge had again placed himself squarely behind the frame-up of these two workers thru urging the re-election of Senator Butler, the multi-millionaire mill baron of Massachusetts, campaign manager of the republican party.

"Workers in a dozen states over the nation can register their protest against the attempted legal assassination of Sacco and Vanzetti by casting their votes for Communist candidates next Tuesday," said Engdahl. "Only the vicious class election laws of the capitalist rulers, who are trying to put Sacco and Vanzetti to death, have made it impossible to have Communist candidates on the ballot in all states.

(Continued on page 6)

## DEBS MEMORIAL MEETINGS WILL COVER COUNTRY

### *I. L. D. to Start "Debs Enrollment"*

The first series of a number of Eugene V. Debs Memorial meetings, to be held in cities from Boston to Kansas City, was today announced by International Labor Defense.

"Debs belongs to all the fighters and rebels in the movement," said James P. Cannon, secretary of I. L. D. "In the meetings we are holding to pay tribute to his long years of splendid service to the working class, his militant record as a fighter and revolutionist, we will help to perpetuate his memory and fill the place he left, by initiating a 'Debs Enrollment' campaign of organization for International Labor Defense, upon whose national committee Debs served since the day it was formed.

"The unfailing support which Debs constantly gave to International Labor Defense and his warm appreciation of the work for the class war prisoners was a source of inspiration which will lead thousands of workers to rally to the banner of I. L. D. in the 'Debs Enrollment' which we will initiate in the tribute we will pay to the old warrior at the Memorial meetings."

Meetings that have so far been arranged for Debs' Memorials by International Labor Defense are as follows:

New York, October 25
Cleveland, October 27
Chicago, October 30
Detroit, October 31.
Philadelphia, November 7.
Boston, November 4.
Buffalo, November 5. Elmwood Music Hall.

Meetings have also been arranged in Pittsburgh, Akron, Youngstown, St. Louis, Kansas City and Milwaukee, and it is expected that other centers will be heard from in a very few days.

## WEST VIRGINIA CHOSEN GROUND OF OPEN SHOP

### Textile Mill to Use Mine Camp Women

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 25.—(FP)—Acheson Harden Handkerchief company, whose Passaic factory is called the largest of its kind in the country, has given the contract for erection of the first unit of its new plant at Bluefield, West Va. The first Bluefield unit will employ 200 workers, mostly girls and women, and ultimately the West Virginia factory is expected to employ 1,000.

In February of this year the N. Y. Times ran the following ed, which Federated Press brought to the attention of labor papers.

**Business Connections.**

"1,500 GIRL WORKERS available in Bluefield, W. Va.; splendid opportunity for hosiery, skirt, overall, silk or other textile mill; 1925 federal census gives city 23,000; not a single industry employing women; in heart of southern West Virginia; nonunion territory; half mile above sea level; cool, healthful summers insure labor efficiency all year; adjoining Pocahontas coal fields, producing world's finest steam coal; excellent transportation facilities; unlimited electric power at low rates; fast-growing, progressive community, city-manager government. Address Chamber of Commerce, Bluefield, W. Va."

**Use Woman of Miners.**

Pocahontas soft coal miners in West Virginia have been found by a labor investigator to be working only part-time and not earning sufficient wages to support their families. As in other coal mining communities, the miners' wives and daughters are forced to

(Continued on page 6)

## U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAS "RESERVATIONS" ON EUROPEANS' MOVEMENT FOR TRUSTIFICATION

PARIS, Oct. 25.—At the meeting of the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, quite a stir was created by Basil Miles, American commissionar to the chamber, when he announced that he had received a cable from "International Industrial ententes"—or in plain English, trusts, as they are now being organized on the European continent.

The council was considering a long report by a special commission, carrying with it full approval of the new series of industrial combines, cartels and trusts being organized on the continent.

With a brief discussion, the council was ready to adopt it, when Miles sprung the American "reservation of opinion until U. S. interests have further time for consideration."

This, in the opinion of observers, is the sign that American industry is going to oppose the trustification movement which has been going on for a year on the continent.

• • •

B. & O. Wreck Kills Three.

HEREFORD, O., Oct. 25.—Three persons were killed here early this morning when an eastbound Baltimore and Ohio passenger train collided with an automobile. The dead: J. J. Doe, Paul Richards, James Gamble. All are residents of Canton.

## U. S. NEGROES REPRESENTED AT BRUSSELS

### Pickens Going to the January Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—American Negroes will be represented at the International Conference on oppression of minority races and peoples in Brussels next January by William Pickens, official representative and field secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

President Plutarco Calles of Mexico has asked that his country be allowed a representative at the conference, the N. A. A. C. P. reports.

Gen. Chiang Kai-Shih, commander-in-chief of the national revolutionary army of China, has expressed sympathy with the Brussels conference, as have Bishop William Montgomery Brown, Manuel Gomez (secretary All-America Anti-Imperialist League), Henri Barbusse (French writer in behalf of oppressed European minorities), Prof. Kou Mong You of Canton National University, and Fritz Dan Ziger of Berlin.

## NEGRO LEADER RETURNS ENTHUSED FROM VISIT TO THE SOVIET UNION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—(FP)—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and editor of The Crisis, has returned from a European trip of three months. He was in Belgium, Germany, Constantinople, Italy and most of the time Russia, where he covered over 2,000 miles.

Dr. DuBois comes back full of enthusiasm for what the Russian people are trying to do and is going to write in The Crisis and lecture on the subject during the coming year, the N. A. A. C. P. announces.

## Irish Workers Greet Sacco and Vanzetti

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—"Greetings to Sacco and Vanzetti and congratulations on defense offered, from the Workers' Union of Ireland. Jim Larkin, secretary"—is the text of a cablegram received by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, Box 93, Hanover St. Station, Boston.

## SECRETARY OF INTERIOR FAVORS GUGGENHEIMS

### Sabotaging Government Road in Alaska

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25. Secretary of the Interior Work has issued another statement emphasizing the operating deficit suffered by the government on its railway in Alaska. This railway, 470 miles long from Seward on the south coast to Fairbanks on the Tanana river in the heart of the territory, was built by congress in order to permit permanent settlement and development of the country. But the Wilson, Harding and Coolidge administrations have obligingly left it at the mercy of the Guggenheim steamship line, which alone offers connection of Alaskan traffic with the United States.

The Guggenheim-Morgan steamship interests, seeking complete domination of Alaska, have charged freight rates on their steamships so exorbitant that the territory is being slowly depopulated and business is confined to the salmon fishing industry which has its own fleet on the Pacific.

Two years ago Work sent a civil engineer loaned by the Pennsylvania Railroad up to Alaska to re-appraise the physical condition of the property and reorganize its train service on a basis of traffic. This meant a cutting down of service. The Pennsylvania's man was then given appointment as general manager of the government road.

## Upholsterers Strike Scranton, Pa., Shops

SCRANTON, October 25.—(FP)—Thirty upholsterers—26 men and four women—are striking against R. J. Smith plant at Quackennbush Warehouse for a 44-hour week, $1 per hour for men and $36 a week for women workers.


## Election Mass Meeting

## TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1926

at 8:00 P. M.

*NORTHWEST HALL, cor. North & Western Aves.*

*Speakers:*

C. E. RUTHENBERG
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
Workers (Communist) Party Candidate for U. S. Senator from the State of Illinois

**Admission 15 Cents**

AUSPICES: WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, DISTRICT No. 8


## BOSSES FAIL TO ATTEND MEET THEY REQUESTED OF DATE STRIKERS HERE

The bosses of the Mares end company date factory failed to show at the arbitration meeting that they themselves had asked for Monday morning. A committee representing the striking Negro woman appeared at the appointed hour but no one from the employers attended.

Saturday the strikers agreed to meet the bosses in an effort to arrange a settlement, after the company pleaded for such a meeting.

It is felt by strike leaders that this action was a subterfuge to cause a slackening of picketing.

Picketing will continue, it is announced.

# MANY TRIBUTES PAID TO LIFE OF GENE DEBS

## All Classes Honor Revolutionary

The following are excerpts from various labor newspapers on the death of Eugene V. Debs, collected by the Federated Press.

It is with full recognition of the valiant role that he played in the infancy of American labor's struggle for power that all Communists join with the millions of toil to do honor to the workers' champion laid prostrate by death. Proclaiming himself "a Bolshevik from the crown of my head to the soles of my shoes," Debs nevertheless failed to keep pace with the rapid development of the world revolutionary movement.—Workers (Communist) Party of America, in The DAILY WORKER, official Communist daily.

• • •

In the death of Eugene Victor Debs the socialist party of the United States has lost its most loved leader and comrade.—Seay, Wm. H. Henry, Socialist Party of the United States, in The American Appeal, official party organ.

• • •

America has lost a great citizen—the workingclass has lost a tireless champion.—Victor L. Berger, socialist congressman, in the Milwaukee Leader.

• • •

In spite of his continued connection with the defunct socialist party, Debs was an inspiration to thousands of social revolutionaries not only in the United States but abroad. Hatred for him in the hearts of the capitalists was only matched by the love of his friends who were legion.—Industrial Solidarity, official organ, Industrial Workers of the World.

• • •

The death of Eugene Victor Debs removes from the American revolutionary movement of its sole nationally known and nationally significant personality. Fearless and true was this hero of the American proletariat, hating capitalist society as fundamentally as he loved mankind. Debs was and remained a revolutionist, even as national executive committeeman of a party of social reform.—New York Volkszeitung.

• • •

The cause of the class war prisoners suffers an especially heavy loss in the death of Comrade Debs. His name is linked with every labor defense struggle that took place during his life of activity in the labor movement.—Secy. James P. Cannon, International Labor Defense, in press statement.

• • •

History records few martyrs to human justice who endured life to the end and preserved to the last the noble understanding and forgiving spirit of Gene Debs that lives today in millions of humble hearts and mind of their creators are at rest. —Oklahoma Leader, former socialist organ, now independent farmer-labor.

• • •

Altho the very people he worked for did not seem to appreciate his work it is nevertheless true that this country has not produced a man that was more loved by the common people. Some may not like it but it has been said that Gene Debs came closer to being the second Abe Lincoln than any other man born.—Thomas R. Bowman, chairman Federated Press executive board, in the Galesburg (Ill.) Labor News.

• • •

Read "OIL" by Upton Sinclair.

# A. MITCHEL PALMER, FURIOUS PATRIOT, IS CHARGED AS SWINDLER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Suit to collect $4,525,000 damages from A. Mitchell Palmer, ex-attorney general under whose regime thousands of workers were imprisoned and many deported, Francis P. Garvan, ex-alien property custodian and a score of other persons connected with the sale of the Bosch magneto patents, was filed in federal court in Boston today by the Department of Justice.

The government's suit contends that in December of 1918, Palmer and Garvan sold 250 shares of Bosch magneto stock to buyers for the sum of $4,150,000, whereas the true value of the assets so sold was $9,888,567.

# SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE GROWING; UNFAVORABLE BALANCE IS DECLINING

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—The foreign trade turnover of the Soviet Union over the European frontiers, for the Soviet fiscal year ending Sept. 30, was $648,642,500, as compared with $587,864,000 in 1924-25, an increase of 12.1 per cent, according to a report added to the Russian information Bureau from the commissariat for trade.

Imports were $346,492,000 and exports $302,150,500, giving an unfavorable balance for the year of $44,341,500, as compared with an unfavorable balance of $64,618,000 for 1924-25.

The year ended with a marked trend towards a favorable trade balance. The figures for the last quarter of the year showed exports and imports virtually balancing, and for September, the final month of the fiscal year, there was a favorable trade balance of $2,420,600, as compared with an adverse balance of $3,711,000 in September, 1925.

# LABOR FAKERS DENY COMMENT ON DEBS' DEATH

## 'Gene Despised Tools of Capitalism

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON—No flag was lowered to half-mast in the national capital when the news came that Debs was dead.

Over the west front of the capitol, where in 1834 and in 1917 were voiced the age-old fears of civil authority that this warm heart would start a conflagration, the stars and stripes rode proudly. So they rode when Woodrow Wilson refused to release the Socialist champion from his wartime prison, and so they rode when Harding, the Marry Christmas festivity to humor the demand of a million citizens that 'Gene go free.

**Ignored Debs.**

Above the headquarters buildings of the labor organizations in the city there flew also the emblem of the free. It remained at the top of the staff—no thought of doing honor to the leader of the great railroad strike of 1894, the inspiration of the masses of men and women from the Atlantic to the Pacific in all their economic struggles and trials during three decades. Here, as among the politicians in the White House, the senate and house offices and in the cabinet chiefs' domains, the passing of the "Champion of Oppressed Mankind" had no outward recognition.

But the news was heartily read, and called up memories of battles of long ago, or uneasy reflections as to how some labor official had posed or refused to pose with the Socialist leader when he came back from Atlanta prison.

**Fakers Would Not Talk.**

Attempts to secure statements of A. F. of L. headquarters, appreciative of the historic record rendered by Debs to the workingclass, failed of result beyond a few brief non-committal remarks. Debs was a champion of industrial unionism, of political principle, of socialism, of class struggle. Grizzled veterans in Federation office stand for none of these. They were reluctant to credit Debs with arousing ten million American workers to a sense of their human dignity and their duty to fight for a better world here and now thru industrial battle. They agreed that he was a lovable personality, and that the world was better for his having lived. That was all.

# Borah Acting as "Big Brother" in Senatorial Races

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.— Senator Borah, Idaho, is slated to take part in the Missouri senate campaign to help Senator George H. Williams, republican nominee, who is opposed by Representative Harry B. Hawes.

Borah has indicated that he will discuss the world court issue in Missouri.

On his return from that state he will then go to New Hampshire to render a helping hand, this time to Senator Moses.

# WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting state WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor, talks and bulletins; R. W. Hamilton, Asst. State Factory Inspector, Subject: "Safety Work and Factory Inspection."

8:30—The Brewer-Gerard Trio; Vella Cook, contralto; Little Joe Warner, Gerald Gerard, Charlie White, Harry Dream, Deddy Davis.

9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.

11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

# CHICAGO WORKERS TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF DEBS NEXT SATURDAY

A Debs' Memorial meeting under the auspices of the International Labor Defense will be held on Saturday, October 30, 8 p. m., in Temple Hall, Van Buren and Marshfield streets.

The speakers announced so far, are James P. Cannon, executive secretary of the I. L. D.; Ralph Chaplin, poet, class war prisoner and intimate friend of Gene Debs; Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press, and class war prisoner.

Invitations have been extended to the socialist party, Workers (Communist) Party, I. W. W. and the Chicago Federation of Labor to send speakers.

The organizers of the meeting desire to give every section of labor an opportunity to pay a tribute to the great working class fighter.

# COOLIDGE TO OPPOSE FREE TRADE PLANS

## Andy Mellon to Make Public Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—After a conference with President Coolidge today, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon began preparation of a public statement to set forth his views on the manifestly heavily loaded by American and European financiers urging the abolishment of tariff barriers, particularly in Europe.

Mellon will take particular pains to explode the theory that a reduction of the American tariff will contribute to better world conditions.

• • •

**Governors Ask.**

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 25. — Twenty-five states of the west and south were asked today by Governor John Hamill to join with the north central states in the fight being waged for farm relief by the committee of 22 named at the corn conference in Des Moines last January.

In his communication to the governors, Gov. Hamill said the same [illegible] problems of [illegible] United States, and that it was his desire to broaden the activities of the committee to include activities in behalf of cotton planters and cattle raisers, as well as wheat and corn growers.

• • •

# CAL HANGS ON TO POLICY OF HIGH TARIFFS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25. —(FP)—When the White House spokesman was informed of the manifesto against tariff barriers issued by J. P. Morgan and other international bankers with the support of European bankers and manufacturers, he declared that the United States must keep its high tariff.

As Coolidge views the issue it is one of preserving the American standard of living in contrast with the European standard. This can be done, he thinks, only by a tariff wall around America. European states may lower their customs barriers if they choose, because living standards are not much different in one European country and another.

In the next breath the spokesman said the treasury needs the revenue from the tariff, which is levied on only $1,500,000,000 worth of imports annually in a third breath he asserted that high wages in America were related to high productivity per man employed in industry, and quoted figures to prove that this productivity had risen in the past 10 years from 106 per cent in the lumber business to 217 per cent in the rubber tire industry. He did not pause to harmonize his claim that high wages resulted from high productive power with the earlier claim that they resulted from a high tariff.

# Pessimistic Report on G. O. P. Chances Is Brought to Coolidge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—"The republican party will have a hard and uncertain fight to control the next senate," was the pessimistic report that Senator Simeon Fess, Ohio, brought to President Coolidge here.

"Local conditions continue to embarrass the party," Fess admitted, declaring that there were "no real issues."

Fess has just completed a tour of the cornbelt, and New England states.

# Slipping of Fault Causes Frisco Quake

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—A slippage of one of the numerous fault lines in the mountains surrounding Monterey Bay with probably a second slippage along the Mt. Diablo basal fault line was responsible for three earthquakes which rocked an area 300 miles long and 100 miles wide in the central California coastal region early today, causing approximately $30,000 damage in Santa Cruz, fracturing plate glass in San Francisco, knocking stucco from the walls of buildings and causing thousands to awaken hurriedly and dash from their hotels.

# KLUX SENATOR DENIES CHARGES FROM SICK BED

## Reporters Excluded from Investigation

METHODIST HOSPITAL, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 25.—The senate slush fund investigation of reckless senatorial pace reached to the hospital bedside of Senator James Watson, republican, of Indiana here today.

Propped up in bed, his face pale and drawn, Watson voiced a weak but insistent denial of charges that he had bartered politically with the invisible empire of the Ku Klux Klan.

His denial was made to Senator James A. Reed, democrat of Missouri, who brought his "one man" slush inquiry here from Chicago to hear Watson.

The hearing was confidential, only a stenographer, the secretaries to the senators and nurses being allowed in the room. Thirty newspapermen gathered in the hospital corridor outside the bedroom.

**Sedly Sattered.**

Reed's decision to hear Watson at his bedside was made when hospital physicians reported the Indiana senator's pulse was 135 this morning and urged that he remain in bed. Previously, it was intended to hold the hearing in a well-lighted roof garden atop the hospital.

Watson's injuries included a strained spine, a five-inch scalp wound, a sprained neck, shock and a black eye.

• • •

SEATTLE, Oct. 25.—Another "slush fund" investigation will get under way here Saturday when Senator McNary, of Oregon, arrives in Seattle to begin investigating the campaign disbursements of A. Scott Sullitt, candidate for U. S senator on the democratic ticket.

• • •

**Conferred with Klan Counsel.**

Senator Watson admitted having twice conferred with William F. Zumbrunn, general counsel of the Ku Klux Klan, on the Mayfield senatorial contest while the attorney was representing the Texas senator. Both conferees he added, dealt with the calling of witnesses.

Watson also declared he had never had any understanding with any officials of the klan about his becoming a candidate for the president in 1928.

He declared the charge that he was the klan's candidate was "absolutely ridiculous."

After the hearing concluded the stenographer read a transcript of Watson's testimony to the assembled newspapermen. Reed's only comment was "Senator Watson denied everything."

**Denied Candidacy**

Reed opened the hearing by telling Watson how the Indiana inquiry had started and the bedfast senator replied that he was "greatly obliged" to Reed for his "courteous treatment while here."

The high spot of the stricken senator's testimony was his vigorous denial that he was to be the K. K. K. candidate for president in 1928.

**The League Alibi.**

If the league of nations nonpartisan association of Indiana, so greatly feared by Clyde Walk, state republican chairman, for its alleged propaganda against Senators Watson and Robinson, has the $5,000,000 it is charged with controlling, it certainly hasn't spent it on furniture, nor in office space.

Investigation of the headquarters of the "octopus" by an impartial observer today would indicate that $300 was dearer the capital of the concern.

• • •

**G. O. P. Have New Dodge.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25. — Panicstricken over the havoc wrought in their ranks by Senator Reed's slush fund inquiry the G. O. P. strategists have evolved a plan to throw responsibility for slush funds on the shoulders of the campaign committees. This would let out the candidates who could report expenditures of trifling sums and evade the danger of being unseated after election.

# Exposure Brings Death to Hunters

TIMMINS, Ont., Oct. 25.—Dead from exposure, the bodies of Thomas H. Ireland, electrical engineer and Ernest Tate, said to be a pitcher in professional baseball, were found today in the shallow water of Gold Lake.

Their feet were held fast in a morass of mud, into which it is believed they were thrown when their canoe capsized.

The men were on a duck hunting expedition.

# MINE GAS EXPLOSION BURNS THREE MINERS AT SCRANTON, PENN.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 25.—Three young anthracite coal miners of Scranton, employed at Dickson mine of Hudson Coal Co., were severely burned in an explosion of mine gas. William Samenskie in 24; Gus Holzman, 22; Joseph Yorkes, 25.

# Judge Tries to Belittle Damaging Confessions in the Sacco-Vanzetti Case

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

PERHAPS the most startling and brazen part of the decision rendered by Judge Webster Thayer, denying a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti, is found in the frantic effort of the court to dispose of the damaging admissions of the two agents of the department of justice, Lawrence Letherman and Fred J. Weyand. This part of the decision reads:

"The conclusion of the court is that the affidavits of Letherman and Weyand (former department of justice agents) would not warrant it in finding a fraudulent conspiracy between the government of the United States and the state of Massachusetts.

"As bearing upon this conclusion, Chief Stewart of the Bridgewater police department, who had full charge of the preparations of these cases for trial, affirms in his affidavit that the agents had nothing whatever to do with the preparation of the cases for trial, as far as he knows; and it would seem, if this great conspiracy was going on, he would be likely to know about it while he was actively engaged in the procuring of evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti and in the preparation of their trial."

• • •

Nothing could better reveal how the court, which is supposed to be unbiased and unprejudiced, falls in with the theory of the prosecution that immediately Letherman and Weyand confessed the truth about the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti, they must be rejected and considered as outcasts. As deserters from the army of spies, stool pigeons, undercover men and common police agents of the department of justice, they must be denounced and held up to public ridicule as persons of no standing in the community. Instead the court joins with the prosecution and gives its support to the police chief of Bridgewater who remains loyal to the frame-up gang, and thus retains his prestige in the eyes of the capitalist court.

• • •

It was Dudley P. Ranney, the assistant district attorney of Norfolk County, in charge of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, who revealed the attitude of the prosecution toward Letherman and Weyand and their affidavits. Ranney first attacked the two ex-agents for making public the secrets of the department of justice, thus admitting that the department had secrets that it wants to hide, even if it means the public murder of two innocent men.

"Secrecy is necessary in all police work," declared Ranney, "and especially in the work of that department (the department of justice), but for whose services revolution would break out in this country.

"These men have betrayed the secrets of the department and have been disloyal in doing so. The court would be justified in believing that such men resigned from the department without honor."

• • •

The court accepted whole-heartedly the theory of the prosecution in its attempt to offset the damaging testimony of these two ex-agents that the department of justice had enlisted the Massachusetts state authorities in bringing about the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti, "to get them out of the way."

Millions of workers cannot help but jeer the decision of Judge Thayer as they cheer the courage of Letherman and Weyand in defying the whole frame-up gang and exposing the attempt to put Sacco and Vanzetti to death. Thayer and Ranney, with their political mentors, Governor Fuller, Senator Butler and President Coolidge, are revealed more glaringly than ever, by Thayer's decision, as the ruthless agents of the shoe factory and textile mill owners of Massachusetts in keeping labor down.

• • •

Ranney, the youthful prosecutor, who glories in the fact that the law firm with which he is connected dates its origin back into the last century, even before chattel slavery was abolished in this nation, really believes that the secret workings of the frame-up, putting to death of two workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, can really avert the triumph of the workers in this country.

Put Sacco and Vanzetti to death in the electric chair and profit rule is saved, is the reasoning of the capitalist state. Read the declaration of the prosecutor, Ranney, again and be convinced!

Basing its action on such a belief, fasting that the death of Sacco and Vanzetti will result in a tremendous setback for the whole labor movement, there can be no doubting that the New England plunderbund will stop at nothing in its plan to do away with its workingclass victims. This is proved by the attitude of the department of justice, of President Coolidge, of Governor Fuller, Senator Butler, of Governor Fuller and lesser members of the New England "frame-up gang" all during the six years that this case has been fought out in the courts. This attitude is revealed clearer than ever in the cold-blooded decision of the gang's most loyal judicial agent, the judge, Webster Thayer.

• • •

The decision reveals the great fear in which the ruling class tyranny looks upon its restless millions of discontented wage slaves. The exploiters stand fearful before the aspiring masses suffering under their exploitation.

All workers must join in lifting its mighty fist to the face of this black reaction demanding, "Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!" Only when the capitalist tyrants behind the reeling wreck of aroused labor, at this attempt of theirs to murder two courageous workers, will they turn aside from their foul purpose. Let labor center in the face of its oppressors that Sacco and Vanzetti dead, murdered, are more dangerous to exploiters' rule than living they will be. They will rejoin all workers and continue to struggle to build labor's power on the road to its complete emancipation. Capitalism feres a dilemma in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Its choosing must be dictated by workers determined to protect their own.

# WORKER WRITERS! JOIN CLASS IN WORKER CORRESPONDENCE, FRIDAY

INTENSIVE activity to develop and strengthen the worker correspondence movement in the Chicago district will be launched at the first meeting of the class in worker correspondence to be held Friday night, October 29, in the editorial rooms of The DAILY WORKER, third floor, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

The class will meet weekly on Friday nights. The success of the first class last year indicates that an excellent response can be expected during the fall, winter and spring tarms that is ahead. All phases of worker correspondence will be developed. The Worker Correspondent, the publication of the worker writers of The DAILY WORKER.

The class will be under the general direction of J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, assisted by Harry Klatzky, who supervises the Worker Correspondence Section of The DAILY WORKER.

Special lectures will be given from time to time, on the various phases of worker correspondence and on problems confronting the labor movement by the members of The DAILY WORKER editorial staff, including William F. Dunne, Thomas J. O'Flaherty, Harrison George and Thurber Lewis. Talks will also be given on such subjects as shop papers, wall papers, living newspapers as well as lessons in English by Jey Lovestone, M. A. Stoler and Neney Merkoff.

COME READY FOR WORK FRIDAY NIGHT.

**Who Are the Bank Burglars?**

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 25.—The state department of banking has taken charge of six Philadelphia building and loan associations because of their insolvency. The insolvency is caused, the department said, thru the dishonesty of Clark J. Wood, who died this morning. Wood was treasurer of all the associations. Wood, the department said, embezzled about $90,000 from the six associations.

**Court Probes Karolyi Case.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The District of Columbia supreme court has ordered Secretary of State Kellogg to appear before Justice Siddons next Saturday and show cause why a passport should not be issued to Countess Karolyi, wife of the first Hungarian president.

**The aim of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.**

# CHI GANGSTERS PARK GATS 'TILL AFTER ELECTION

## Killings Embarrassing to Politicians

Chicago's gang warfare has ended—perhaps.

An "official" treaty of peace was signed by the four principal leaders of gangland in a room at a downtown hotel shortly after midnight this morning. The pact was signed following a conference that lasted most of the night.

The gangsters were brought together it was reported, thru the efforts of high city and county officials, worried over the forthcoming election.

"Scarface Al" Capone, leader of the powerful Cicero faction, whose diplomacy is credited for the success of the peace negotiations, was a proud spokesman for the amalgamated forces of gangland today.

"Yes, we have signed a treaty of peace," Capone admitted. "Tonight, for the first time in two years, I will sleep without a gun under my pillow.

**Al is Optimistic.**

"I believe it will be a lasting peace. I know I won't break it, and I don't believe the north side boys will either. What a relief! I feel like a kid. When the meeting was over I called my wife, and she cried so hard she couldn't talk to me."

The "big Four" of gangland, who negotiated the truce, are, beside Capone, Maslo Eisen, George "Bugs" Moran and Vincent "Schemer" Drucci. The latter was a partner of the late Earl Weiss, slain in a machine gun ambuscade ten days ago. It was this shooting that brought about the peace conference.

**The Dear Departed.**

More than sixty gangsters have cut down in the streets since the war for control of Chicago's beer and alcohol business broke forth two years ago. Politicians are believed to have considered rival gangsters of the habit of shooting one another down like dogs.

According to Capone, the inspiring motto of the peace conference was "The dead are dead. Long live the living."

"It is foolish when you stop to think of it," he continued, "to keep up that awful killing. I don't want to die. I have a loving wife and baby—and they need me. Most of the boys are in my fix. They have their folks, and they don't want to die."

And then, with a twinkle in his eye Capone added:

"Besides, there is business enough in this game for everybody."

# RAILWAYS CUT ON ALL LINES FROM SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25.—Rail communications are cut off in all directions from Shanghai by Cantonese sympathizers tearing up the railways. The Peking express was wrecked on the Shanghai-Nanking line Friday, just after the train bearing Colonel Carmi Thompson, Coolidge's personal "investigator" of the Philippines had passed. Several cars of the express were thrown in a canal and several persons were killed.

The Cantonese sympathizers are evidently trying to stop all troop reinforcements from the north in aid of the Sun Chuan-fang forces at Shanghai.

While Sun's lieutenants at Shanghai are hassling about their capture of the capital of thekiang province, Hangchow, 155 miles south, the troops that he headed in Shanghai itself are being sent on this expedition, with the result of leaving Shanghai open to attack with few troops to defend it.

Those forces sent to Hangchow may find themselves isolated and forced to surrender if the regular Cantonese armies make a swift advance down the Yangtze.

# Pittsburgh Negro Labor Congress to Hold Dance Oct. 26

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 25.—The American Negro Labor Congress of this city will hold a dance Tuesday, October 26, beginning at 8 p. m. at the International Socialist Lyceum, 305 James street, S. S., Pittsburgh. The Rythm King's Orchestra, of which Ugene Smith is manager and Guy Jackson is director, will play till after midnight. Admission 50 cents. All workers and friends, both whits and colored, are urged to attend.

# Old Railroad Worker Killed by Accident

BOSTON, Oct. 25. Patrick Kelly, 65-year-old foreman & Maine railroad worker, died from injuries received when a locomotive knocked him off on the coal track. The engineman had not noticed the old worker's approach as he backed out of the engine house. It was several hours before the injured worker was discovered.

# ...STER CHILES ...OGNITION OF ...VIET REPUBLIC

## ...lls How Opposition Was Transformed

By SID BUSH
(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 26.—Rev. ...Oxnam, one of the American delegation of 24 who have just returned from Soviet Russia, spoke at the open forum of the Civil Liberties Union at Music Arts Hall to a large audience. After reciting what he had seen in that immense country he urged that the American government recognize the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Thunderous applause greeted Dr. Oxnam's statement that the entire American delegation unanimously recommends that Soviet Russia be recognized by the United States.

**Opposed Themselves.**

The American delegation, which was composed of persons of varied ...ions, opinions and interests, but unanimous on one point, that is: all were end are opposed to the Communist movement, went to Soviet Russia to ascertain the exact conditions obtaining in that country.

And with all the propaganda against Soviet Russia thruout the world, with the staunch opposition of the delegates themselves against the Soviets, the facts, the actual conditions existing in contradistinction to the lies spread the world over, convinced the American delegation in unanimously recommend to the president and congress of the United States to recognize Soviet Russia.

**Many Angles.**

Rev. Oxnam's speech dealth with religion, foreign policy, education and the practical program in operation at the present time in Soviet Russia. Such statements as "priests are considered parasites and are therefore disfranchised," and "tho there is absolute religious freedom in Soviet Russia yet there are no young people in the churches," were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

"The foreign policy of Soviet Russia is most interesting and most instructive to the whole world," said Mr. Oxnam. "It is a policy which is working together 140,000,000 of Russians with 400,000,000 Chinese, hundreds of million of British East Indians and Japanese. The imperialist nations must either fall in line with Russia's foreign policy or face a combination of Russia, China, Japan and East India."

**What Kirby Page Found.**

In an article that appeared in The ...n Forum, a weekly issued by the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California, Mr. Kirby Page, another delegate of the group of 24, states that: "During the three weeks of our stay in Russia we moved about with complete freedom and at no time felt a sense of insecurity. . . We visited factories, laboratories, stores, hospitals, rest homes, churches, libraries, kindergartens, schools, prisons, museums, art galleries and numerous other places of interest. . . My first impression is one of amazement at the magnitude of the economic and industrial achievement of the Bolsheviks during the past five years. Both in industry and in agriculture, the pre-war level of production is now being approached, if not actually equaled, and present tendencies are upward. . . Wherever one goes in Russia there is striking evidence of the releasing of life on a vast scale. Multitudes of people who formerly were driven like dumb cattle by tyrannous government officials and grasping industrialists and landlords now feel a new sense of freedom and possess new vitality."

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.


A Splendid New Book

THE PEASANT WAR IN GERMANY—

By Friedrich Engels
Translation by MOISSAYE OLGIN

HERE is a splendid work that is now available to American readers. A study of the peasant revolts and their relation to the reformation. The contrasting figures of Thomas Muenzer, rebel leader and Martin Luther. Here is history written by a great writer and thinker presented in most interesting form for every worker.

Just Off The Press
Cloth $1.50

Read Also These New Publications

...IFT WING UNIONISM— ...y D. J. Saposs Cloth $1.60
...LECTED ESSAYS— ...Karl Marx Cloth $1.75
...IAN ECONOMIC ...BOOK— ...H. Emmett Cloth $3.25


# OUR AUSTRALIAN LABOR LETTER

By J. RYAN-SYDNEY.

THE Commonwealth Arbitration Court, which is to decide whether the workers of the whole of Australia shall work 44 or 48 hours per week, has shifted from Melbourne to Sydney.

The court has already been sitting for one month, yet the employers' representatives have not finished giving their evidence. They are attempting to prove that the workers will do more work in 44 hours than they do in 48. If our representatives can prove that, it is presumed that the close conclusion (£3000 a year) judges will accede to the request.

**Industrial Union the Need.**

The Communists are pointing out that the best evidence to use in the arbitration court is a well-organized industrial union with a kick in it. However, the case is likely to go on until Christmas before any finality is reached.

The Queensland, South Australian, Western Australian and N. S. W. governments are supporting the application for the 44-hour week. The Tasmanian government is very half-hearted. All of the above are labor governments, yet only the Queensland and N. S. W. governments have made the 44-hour week law in their own states.

**A Break in Labor Party.**

Much interest has been caused by the Trades and Labor Council in Brisbane calling a conference of unions for the purpose of forming an industrial labor party. The split in the labor party in Queensland is developing more and more into a middle-class party, and it no longer represents the true interests of the trade union movement. (As a matter of fact, it never did.)

The last straw was when the Queensland politicians raised their own salaries £5 per week, and their nominees on the board of trade refused to raise the basic wage of the workers from £4 5s to £4 15s per week.

**Economists Oppose.**

The Communist Party is not supporting the breakaway move. It believes that if there is any splitting to be done in the movement it should be the reactionary politicians who are split off and driven into the camp of the boss, where they would be now, only that the boss finds them more serviceable where they are.

There is a ballot in progress for the official positions in the Seamen's Union. The final figures are not available yet, but it looks like Johnson winning the general secretaryship and Walsh the general presidency. Should this occur there is bound to be more disruption in the union. Walsh and Johnson openly hate each other, and issue no opportunity of blackening each other's character.

The Communists support Johnson because Walsh has developed into a hopeless reactionary and opportunist, and so has his wife, who used to be Adela Pankhurst, but we do wish that Jacob Johnson was not such a thick-headed sectarian. He imagines that everyone not in the Seamen's Union is a scab. By taking up that attitude he antagonizes the other transport unions and so causes disruptions.

**Building Unions Amalgamate.**

The craft unions in the building industry are pulling together fairly well in Sydney, also in Brisbane. There seems to be a definite move towards one union in that industry.

A ballot on the question of one union in the building industry was carried in the affirmative in Brisbane recently, and the Sydney unions have employed an organizer to organize the country building workers on industrial lines.

The referendum proposals that I mentioned some time ago were hopelessly defeated. These proposals were very complicated and were not very well understood by the people, but they voted them out, probably because of distrust for the Bruce government.

The Labor Council in Sydney is alive to the importance of the situation in China, and has issued several thousand leaflets supporting the national revolution against imperialism

# EXPECTED AT EMPIRE MEET

## Ireland, South Africa Expected to Explode

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 25.—In a three-hour speech Sir Austen Chamberlain, foreign secretary, wove the delegates to the imperial conference a bird's eye view of the diplomatic maneuvers and intrigues that the British government is engaged in with other countries, or at least as much as the secretary thot the delegates should know.

Sir Austen insisted that Great Britain must keep the most complete control in Egypt, India, and of the Mediterranean, in view of the Italian ambition to make the Mediterranean an Italian lake.

**Bruce Replies to Hertzog.**

At a dinner given to the dominion premiers by the Empire Press Union tonight, Premier Bruce of Australia spoke of acts which might lead to the disintegration of the British Empire in a way that made it impossible not to sense a veiled reply to General Hertzog's claim for "independent nationhood" for South Africa.

"If any man," said Premier Bruce with great emphasis, "is going to suggest that we should now take some action which might lead to the disintegration of the empire, then for Australia we say we are going to have nothing to do with it. When it comes to the question of the empire and the British people against any other nation in the world we are determined we are going to be one."

**Irish Bombshell.**

More disturbing than Gen. Hertzog's declaration is the bombshell that the Irish delegation has in store. I understand a complaint will be made by President Cosgrave in secret session that when Ireland tried to get a seat on the council of the league of nations at Geneva recently her effort was blocked by Sir Austen Chamberlain and the seat given to Czechoslovakia by a deal between Chamberlain and foreign Minister Briand of France.

The Irish allege that the English foreign secretary told M. Briand the Irish claim was not endorsed by the British delegation, whereupon M. Briand explained it would be difficult to avoid electing Ireland for one year as she asked, since no important power would consent to take a one-year seat.

**Keeping Irish Out of League.**

M. Briand, according to the Irish, then persuaded Sir Austen to back the Czech-Slavic, Dr. Benes, to keep the land off the council and to avoid the scandal of the British Empire having two seats. The result was another French ally got on the council in addition to Poland, Roumania and Belgium.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

# Esperantist Congress in Leningrad

By MARK STARR.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

LENINGRAD.—Among the four hundred delegates in attendance at the sixth congress of Sennacieon Asocio Tutmonda (S. A. T.) held recently here there was diversity in everything but speech. Shaven heads were in contrast with flowing locks; unshaven chins and flowing beards; tall men wearing sandals argued with short men wearing shiny boots—in all, one hundred and sixty-four working men and women from fourteen outside countries met the two hundred and fifty representatives of the far-flung areas of the U. S. S. R.; and conversed freely without the help of interpreters.

The contrast between the Old and the New Russia was most noticeable in the reception given to the delegates at this Workers' Esperantist International. The czarist government, in 1895, suppressed the first Esperanto journal in Russia, but the Soviet government has issued a special commemoration postage stamp.

Lunacharsky, honorary president of the congress, sent a message of greeting in which he recognized Esperanto to be "extending with irresistible force" and becoming "one of the most serious phenomena in present-day public life." This message, with many others from scientific, educational, and industrial bodies, was read in the Uritsky Palace—where Duma once sat and the Comintern was founded. Here the S. A. T. congress was formally opened with bands and banners and speeches of welcome. Day by day, during the congress, the Leningrad "Pravda" issued a special Esperanto section, and reprinted the letter written by A. J. Cook to thank the Soviet workers for their support. Incidentally, the same letter was broadcasted at Leningrad, Moscow, and Kharkov.

* * *

In the Labor Palace of the Leningrad trade unions the congress settled down to its work of harnessing Esperanto in the service of the working-class. An increasing circulation of the weekly "Sennaulo" was reported, and a number of important literary and scientific works have been issued during the year including a small useful guide to Soviet Russia.

A vivid view of the extensive use of Esperanto by worker correspondents of labor journals, steps were taken to set up a regular press service. The propaganda and instruction of the international language in schools and workers' clubs and its application to radio were profitably discussed. Lectures were given on the economic position of the U. S. S. R. and its social institutions, and the cultural work of the Red Army in the villages fully explained. Visits to workers' clubs, rest houses, and children's colonies and excursions to factories and workers' sports festivals filled up the program. The delegates enjoyed a special presentation of the film "Potemkin."

* * *

The British delegates were overwhelmed by queries concerning the miners' struggle, which revealed the keen interest taken, and the little brass lamps on sale became souvenirs of solidarity to be carried back into the distant home countries of the delegates. More and more Esperanto is passing into practical use as an important aid to working class unity, and S. A. T. and its successful congress demonstrated its advance in that direction.

**Jimmie's Wife Queen in Germany.**

HAMBURG, Oct. 25.—Mrs. James J. Walker, wife of New York's mayor, gave a champagne shower bath to a dozen of Germany's leading citizens when she christened the Hamburg American liner which has just been completed here.

Mrs. Walker swung the precious bottle lustily, it cracked with a bang against the steel side of the ship, and the assembled high silk hats were drenched with the spray.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

# MARIE TALKS TURKEY WITH STEEL BOSSES

## Her 'Golddigging' Has Started in Earnest

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Light on the real reason that Queen Marie is in America was reflected, it is believed here, from the fact that she is spending so much of her time with American capitalists, especially those of steel and oil.

There is much speculation as to what occurred at a "private party" at the home of Elbert H. Gary, steel magnate, which was staged for the queen. No newspaper reporters were allowed at this meeting. It is believed that more was discussed there than the queen's "passionate love for you Americans."

**Makes Plenty of Hints.**

At the banquet of the steel magnates Friday Marie made some pretty pertinent hints as to her real mission here. In stressing her desire that "a great friendship should exist between Roumenie and the United States" she was very careful to state that "my country is weak, and that you Americans have much money."

In a feeble effort to cover up, she said: "As a women I cannot talk money, business, and steel. My mission is peace, for what I can do for my country is to make you know that it exists."

Marie is not only on a "gold-digging" tour for her "beloved" country, but she is also digging for herself. It is reported that she received fat sums from the Radio Corporation of America for broadcasting, and from a New York ice company for talking over radio under its auspices. She has received many gifts, including $3,000 from the Equitable Trust Company for "expenses," a typewriter, gold wrist watch, etc.

* * *

**Minneapolis Won't Bow.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 25.—An effort to make the city fathers here bow down to the queen of Roumania when she comes here felled when members of the city council refused to pass a resolution providing for a "royal welcome."

"The queen is nothing but an international gold-digger. She has sold her rights to say what she has to say to a newspaper syndicate. She has sold her name to manufacturers of cold cream and other greasing, and she is humming her way across the country."

# Illinois Plutes Join in Bowing to Monarch

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Arthur Meeker and Mrs. Jacob Bauer, Illinois "official hostesses to Queen Marie," have arrived here from Chicago and will call on "her majesty" today.

Mrs. J. Hamilton Lewis, wife of the former senator, also arrived. Mrs. Lewis said she met Queen Marie in Roumania and that she has come to New York to greet her as a friend.

# Queen Rolls in Luxury in New York

Above is shown the Queen of Roumania being shown around the city by plugged hat members of her "reception committee," while below is a view of her costly Lacroix room suite in the Ambassador Hotel, Manhattan's finest of which every room is furnished in the most pompous antique furniture. The bed in which the queen sleeps is worth $50,000 while the table on which the royal party dines is valued at $30,000. These two sums alone would feed an entire province of starving Bessarabian peasants.

# KAISER CONFIDENT HE CAN RETURN TO CASTLE; CATHOLICS SUPPORT HIM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The former kaiser is confident that he will be able to return to Germany despite protests of most of the citizens, it is said, as his political agents announce a long-hair has been found in the laws barring him. The law barring him expires on June 1, 1927, and cannot be re-enacted except by special decision of the national council and the reichstag.

The ex-monarch has many agents working here exploiting the expiration of the law, in an effort to bring about favorable opinion. The generals and socialists insist that the law be removed in order that he cannot come back, but the catholic centrist party is leaning toward the monarchists, and their support is necessary.

# Nicaraguan Dictator Forces Road Workers to Slave Without Pay

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—General Emiliano Chamorro, military dictator of Nicaragua, has established in that country the system of forced unpaid labor on public roads known as the corvee. He has caused his congress to enact a law which requires all male inhabitants of 18 years or over to contribute to the construction and maintenance of highways. Since very few can pay in money, the great majority are forced to work out the "tax" under military guard.

This system was established in Ecuador two years ago, and from time to time has been employed by dictators in Peru, Venezuela, Haiti and other Latin-American countries.

*We will lend sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us same and address.*

# TROTSKY ABOUT ENGLAND, NEARING THINKS

## Estimation in "Whither England" Correct

By SCOTT NEARING, Fed. Press.

Leon Trotsky recently wrote a book to prove an argument which ran something like this: "Britain cannot make the transition from capitalism to socialism by constitutional means; for labor leaders are hopelessly constitutional; therefore a new labor leadership is imperatively needed."

When the book (Whither England?) appeared MacDonald and other responsible leaders of the British labor movement punched it full of logical holes. But in the meantime greater than MacDonald arose in the form of the general strike. What MacDonald and his followers denied as, a matter of logic the general strike and its following events demonstrated as a matter of experience. Nowhere has this demonstration been more evident than in the trade union movement.

Pres. Fuge of the Bournemouth Trades Union congress Sept. 6, 1926, with the assertion that the supreme lesson of the strike was its demonstration of the fetish of the British workers in the methods of democracy.

"When the unions combined their forces last May," Fuge asserted, "they were not using the new principles of industrial action, but simply asserting more effectively on a larger scale the traditional trade union reliance to accept dictated terms of employment whether from the employers or the government."

This was the attitude Pugh exposed throughout the Trades Union congress sessions at Bournemouth. It was the official attitude of the members of the general council. Democracy, trade unionism, to them "was, is and shall be."

Masses of British workers are in a quite different frame of mind. If they learned anything during the general strike and the miners' lockout, it was the lesson of dictatorship. No sooner was the strike seriously threatening than the government called into being the emergency powers act, declared a dictatorship over the economic and political life of the country; suspended all the ordinary guarantees of free speech and free press, and used the police, the army and the navy in its efforts at strikebreaking.

The general strike was the signal for the government and the employers to combine to crush the organizations of the labor movement.

Pres. Pugh said this in his presidential address, but when it came to the interpretation of the event he insisted that the supreme lesson of the strike was the lesson in democratic methods.

But Trotsky was plainly right. British will not proceed to the social transformation through the channels of democratic action. During the crisis just passed she had a dictatorship. She will have other dictatorships for the crises that impend.

Meanwhile her labor leaders, refusing to build on experience, continue to repeat the phrases they learned in the days before the world war, riveted into a program of successful bearing it to a new generation of fighters to convert the recent labor experience into a program of successful bearing it to a new generation of fighters to convert the recent labor experience into a program of successful bearing it to a new generation of fighters to convert the recent labor experience into a program of successful bearing it to a new generation of fighters to convert the recent labor experience into labor action.

# NEW ARRESTS OF TOILERS IN LAND OF QUEEN MARIE

## Roumanian Police Make Drive on Trade Unions

BUCHAREST, Oct. 25.—The Bucharest police arrested the workers, Neumann, Taube and Nerrekovici, who distributed legal leaflets of the trade unions. Neumann was deported from Roumania. Taube was released from prison after three days of tortures and Herrekovici was given to the military court after serious maltreatment, in which also an employer participated.

Similar arbitrary acts are reported from Pocshani, Ploesti, Galatz and other towns.

In Aarad the Siguranza arrested forty workers who were candidates on the list of the workers' and peasants' bloc. The workers were arrested only after the election had taken place.

* * *

**Shooting in the Jilava Prison.**

CONSTANZA, Roumania, Oct. 25. The political prisoners of Jilava have addressed a request to the second army corps demanding that the shooting in the prison is ceased. The commander answered "It concerns nobody when shooting takes place inside the prison." Boris Stefanoi is still imprisoned in Jilava. He is in solitary confinement and is treated with great cruelty.

* * *

**Brutal Police Officials.**

DRENNA, Oct. 25. The Roumanian press reports the brutal action of a police agent, Petra Achim, who was instructed to find out the thieves in a small case. On the market place he arrested three women, took them to a remote place and raped them one after the other. The oldest of the women is 42 years old and mother of three children. The women have taken proceedings. The police agent was arrested, but there is not much hope that anything will happen to him.

* * *

KLAUSENBURG, Roumania, Oct. 25. The congress of the Unitarian Thin her workers' league, which was called to Klausenburg, had been allowed by the authorities. Numerous delegates from all parts of Roumania have arrived in Klausenburg. However, in the last moment the police changed its mind, prohibited the congress and deported all delegates who had arrived as representatives of foreign trade unions.

**KING IS PEEVED AT RAZZING OF MARIE, TELLS HER TO RETURN.**

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 26.—King Ferdinand of Roumania, taking exceptions to American criticisms of Queen Marie's tour, has cabled to her suggesting that she return home immediately, according to a Vienna dispatch received here.

Reports of the queen's illness are connected here with the cablegram. The king declares the "dignity of the dynasty" is threatened by the exposure of the queen to criticism.

# American Ogre Casts Evil Eye on Canada

By C. McKAY, Federated Press.

MONTREAL (FP) — Numerous American exploring parties have been traversing the wilds of Canada this summer, and more numerous parties of American engineers and technicians have been in Canada on tourist trips to look over the industries and opportunities in the more settled parts. This gives rise to the belief in some quarters that Americans are preparing on an accelerated scale to capital into Canada when the American investor becomes wary of investment in Europe.

During the war and for some years after American capital invaded Canada in a big way. Profits from the sending of the British war debt and the share that came the international bankers' opportunity to invite American investments in Europe there has been a decline in the influx to Canada. Since the war 5 or 6 billions of American capital have been loaned in Europe in addition to loans of 10 billions on account of the war. European payments to the United States have been practically confined to the British payments on war account, something over $100,000,000.

Already an American economist has practically declared that Europe has been playing the Americans for the biggest suckers in history, and warned that in the not remote future another European war or Communist revolutions it will be impossible for America to collect the principal of government or private loans. The time may not be distant when Americans are likely to become shy of risking money in Europe. Then the American capitalists will turn their eyes to Canada, for if will be difficult to find in their own country employment for the new capital generated every year.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

# Workers (Communist) Party

## RUTHENBERG, ENGDAHL TO SPEAK TUESDAY AT ELECTION MEETING

**With the capitalist politicians and their newspapers raising a big noise about a lot of fake issues in the coming elections, the Workers' Party is presenting its program as the only solution for the working class in the present system of society. While the politicians shoot off the hot air the big bosses carry on their exploitation, the wage-cutting and oppression.**

C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America and member of the executive committee of the Communist International, will speak on "What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Can Do For the Workers and Farmers." The tour will touch the largest and most important cities of the eastern part of the country and the readers of The DAILY WORKER should make a note of the time and place of the meeting in their town and be sure to come to the meeting themselves and bring their fellow workers. The complete tour follows:

Tuesday, Oct. 26, Chicago, Ill., Northwest Hall, cor. North and Western Aves.

Wednesday, Oct. 27, Detroit, Mich., House of the Masses 2101 Gratiot Ave., 4 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 31, St. Paul, Labor Temple, 416 North Franklin street, 2 p. m.

Sunday Oct. 31, Minneapolis, Moose Hall, 43 South Fourth street, 8 p. m.

Inform your shopmates, neighbors, and friends about these meetings, bring them to the meeting to hear a presentation of the issues of the election campaign from the standpoint of labor.

* * *

## H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, is now engaged in an election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?"

The rest of his tour follows:

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 26.

NEW KENSINGTON, Thurs., Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 14th St. and 4th Ave.

HARMERVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 29, 7:30, Pythian Hall.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 30, Knights of Malta Hall.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 30, 3 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

## Kenosha Will Have Celebration in Honor of Russian Revolution

The workers of Kenosha, Wis., will celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution on Sunday, Nov. 7, at 3 p. m. at the German-American Home, 666 Grand Ave. There will be an interesting program in which the well-known Chicago Soprano Mme. Maller, and also the Russian folk dancer, A. Kotoff, the conductor of the Russian Workers' Chorus of Chicago, G. Grigoriev and others will participate. The principal speaker in English will be Alexander Bittelman, member of the C. E. C. of the Workers (Communist) Party. There will also be a Russian speaker. Stereopticon pictures of the revolution will be shown. A dance will follow the program.

## First Vetcherinka of D. W. Builders in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—In addition to the various mass meetings arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party in honor of the Soviet Revolution, The DAILY WORKER Builders Club will celebrate the anniversary also with a vetcherinka and dance at headquarters, 108 East 14th street, Saturday evening, November 6.

Since the top floor of the building next door has been rented there is ample space for a goodly crowd of Builders. One feature of the evening will be the reading of "Red Pepper," Paul Scherer, editor. Be there and eat an earful.

## Halloween Party at Cleveland, October 30

CLEVELAND, Oct. 25.—On Saturday, Oct. 30, the Cleveland comrades in District No. 6 of the party and Young Workers League are going to have a Halloween Party, which promises to be a unique affair. It is to be held at South Slavic Hall, 5607 St. Clair Ave., and will begin at 7 p. m.

There will be a cake walk with a real cake as a prize and everyone will be invited to participate in the contest. A supper of wieners and sauerkraut will be served and there will be dancing.

## W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

### C. E. Ruthenberg

General Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, is starting off his big election campaign tour with a meeting at Buffalo on October 14. The meeting will be held at Workers' Hall, 36 West Huron street. Comrade Ruthenberg will speak on: "What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Will Do For the Workers and Farmers." The tour will touch the largest and most important cities of the eastern part of the country and the readers of The DAILY WORKER should make a note of the time and place of the meeting in their town and be sure to come to the meeting themselves and bring their fellow workers. The complete tour follows:

Tuesday, Oct. 26, Chicago, Ill., Northwest Hall, cor. North and Western Aves.

Wednesday, Oct. 27, Detroit, Mich., House of the Masses 2101 Gratiot Ave., 4 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 31, St. Paul, Labor Temple, 416 North Franklin street, 2 p. m.

Sunday Oct. 31, Minneapolis, Moose Hall, 43 South Fourth street, 8 p. m.

Inform your shopmates, neighbors, and friends about these meetings, bring them to the meeting to hear a presentation of the issues of the election campaign from the standpoint of labor.

* * *

## H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, is now engaged in an election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?"

The rest of his tour follows:

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 26.

NEW KENSINGTON, Thurs., Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 14th St. and 4th Ave.

HARMERVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 29, 7:30, Pythian Hall.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 30, Knights of Malta Hall.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 30, 3 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

## Catalog of Workers School Reveals Its Remarkable Growth

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The Workers' School catalog of courses for the fall term is now printed and ready for distribution. This little 16-page pamphlet, with its 48 classes covering 37 distinct courses, ranging all the way from English and public speaking and journalism to Marxian philosophy, indicates the remarkable growth of the school during the past year.

The catalog begins with a brief discussion of workers' education in the United States, narrates the history of the Workers' School and its growth, takes up the question of scholarship and fees and then gives a detailed description of each course, night, the hour and the instructor. The school is now divided into various departments, such as the department of English, public speaking and journalism; the department of history; the department of trade unions and labor problems; of economics; of imperialism; of Marxian philosophy; of literature and others; various special courses, such as teaching methods in workers' education; research, proletarian writers' workshop, trade union training course; party training courses, and young workers' training course.

This new catalog reveals the Workers' School as the most exciting institution engaged in workers' education in the entire United States.

It may be secured by writing to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School, 108-108 East 14th street, New York City.

Registration is now going on every afternoon and evening at the headquarters of the Workers' School.




Will Appear in December.

## WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

**In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition, while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots. Nominations officially filed:**

### Michigan.

The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the Fall election to be held Tuesday, Nov. 2:

Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 1st Dist., Maurice Hahnor.
Congress, 9th Dist., Daniel C. Holder.
Congress, 15th District, William Nollenhauer.

Secretary of State, Sersh Victor.
State Treasurer, Arnold Zeigler.
Attorney General, Orvil Leighton.
Auditor General, Aaron M. Katz.

### Pennsylvania.

The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, 1st district, Ernest Carasthere and Anna Wiseman.
Second District, Mike Blaskevitz and Celia Peransky.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Susie Kandra and Peter Skrtic.
Ninth District (city of McKeesport), William P. Nikoleff.

For Congress.

Thirty-fourth District, Sam Shore.
State Senator, 42nd District (all northside wards), William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.
United States Senator, James A. Ayers.
Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.
State Treasurer, Leonard Forschler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hattie Dietrich.
State Auditor, O. McSwain.

### Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Merks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Albert Oddis.
U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam.
Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer.
Auditor, Emma P. Hutchins.
Attorney General, Max Lerner.
Secretary of State, Harry J. Cantor.

### Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.
C. Hammarberg, congressman from 7th congressional district.
Rachelle Yarros, congresswoman for 8th congressional district.
Elisabeth Gurley Flynn, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

### New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Frankin T. Fenton. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Justin Kluart Peyntz.

(Manhattan)

Assembly, 8th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly, 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly, 10th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress, 13th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress, 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, Israel Amter. State Senate, 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

Assembly, 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly, 4th District, Isidore Steiner. Assembly, 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly, 6th District, Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress, 23rd District, Moissaye J. Olgin.

(Brooklyn)

Assembly, 8th District, George Primoff. Assembly, 17th District, Nicholas Hrustalsky. Congress, 10th District, Bertram C. Wolfe. Senate, 7th District, Morris Rosen.

### Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Irving Dorfman. State Comptroller, John Gombos. Secretary of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treasurer, H. Wolfsen.

### Ohio.

#### Canton, Stark County

State Senator, 41st District, Carl Guilod. State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Zaritsky.

* * *

#### FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

#### OHIO

#### Allen County

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Shook.
Sheriff, S. E. McCarter. County Auditor, C. E. Thompkins. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Clay. County Recorder, L. L. Bell. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

#### WASHINGTON

J. L. Freeman, candidate for United States Senator of the Farmer-Labor Party.

### Minnesota

Governor, Magnus Johnson.
Secretary of State, Charles Olsen.
State Auditor, S. O. Tjosvold.
State Treasurer, Thos. J. Leighen.
Attorney General, Frank E. McAllister.
R. R. and Warehouse Commissioner, Thos. Vollom.
Clerk of Supreme Court, Minnie Cadenholm.

Congress, 3rd Dist., August Gagen.
Congress, 4th Dist., Thos. V. Sullivan.
Congress, 5th Dist., Albert Pike.
Congress, 8th Dist., Joseph B. Himel.
Congress, 7th Dist., J. J. Ryan.
Congress, 6th Dist., William Cerss.
Congress, 9th Dist., Knud Wefald.
Congress, 10th Dist., Magnus Lundeen.

### Washington

Farmer-Labor Party candidates for the state legislature are:

Skagit County—S. C. Garrison, state senator; G. B. Diver, representative; Hollis Abbott, representative; Minnie Fisher, representative.
King County—J. J. Miller, representative from the 42nd district, Seattle; J. R. Smith, representative from the 41st district, Seattle; Samuel Abrams, representative from the 45th district, Seattle.
Pierce County—J. Singdahl, county assessor, Tacoma.

### North Dakota

State Representatives from District 41: P. J. Barrett, Sanish, N. D.; A. C. Millard, Stanley, N. D.; John Kjerstad, Williston, N. D.

### HARLEM-YORKVILLE TO HOLD BIG DANCE

NEW YORK, Oct. 25. Few affairs this season will surpass in interest the splendid program prepared for the entertainment and dance to be given this coming Saturday night, Oct. 30, at the Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 East 81st Street, under the auspices of Section 4 of the Workers Party.

The mass chorus with fifty people will be big feature.

## LETTERS TO DAILY WORKER FROM WORKERS IN CAMPAIGN SHOW REAL SPIRIT THAT MAKES FOR SUCCESS

A CROSS-SECTION of the spirit of the members and sympathisers of the Workers (Communist) Party in America, which makes the Communist movement a real, vital force in the lives of the workers, can be received from the letters which are pouring into The DAILY WORKER offices daily, accompanying donations for the KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN.

"We must keep The DAILY WORKER," is the gist of letters coming from all parts of the nation, from New York to California. Each letter, sometimes they are painfully written (for not all of the readers of our daily have yet complete mastery of the intricacies of the English language) breathes the spirit that means victory for Communist principles.

Here are some extracts of letters selected at random:

"We mustn't let The DAILY WORKER die," writes Mary Draich, Ohio, in sending in her check for $15 as her part in the campaign "If we do, all of our workers' struggles will partly die with it. All workers must find a way to support The DAILY WORKER—the only shining star in this rich country of ours—rich, but not for us workers. I will do my best among my friends for The DAILY WORKER."

### Whole Family Aids.

Comrade Gus Magnus of Cleveland writes: "I have made a little collection in my house, for we are working for a very small wage, and this is the best we can do. But we cannot see The DAILY WORKER go down." He enclosed subscriptions from every member of his family.

### Like a "Good Stake."

"The DAILY WORKER to me is like eating a good steak, with onions, potatoes, and real beer," says I. Josephson, New York, enclosing his subscription. "And best of all it keeps me informed of what's doing in the World of Labor, of which I am a member thru the Electrical Workers."

"I urge every real Armenian Communist to help in every way to build up a powerful Bolshevik organ in the near future," says Comrade H. Gadarlesian of Detroit, Mich.

### 70 Years Old, Contributes.

Sidney Smith, of Denver, Colo., who is seventy years old, writes: "Enclosed is another one dollar bill for The DAILY WORKER. At 70, I can't do much, having to compete with boys and girls in industry, but you can rely on me doing what I can."

"It is absolutely necessary that The DAILY WORKER keep up the good work of educating the workingclass," wrote Carl Jansen of Long Island City, N. Y. "and I am therefore enclosing money order for $5 as a contribution to the 'fund'."

### "It Must Exist."

"We need The DAILY WORKER and this valuable paper must exist, and prosper," says Francis J. Mach of Toledo, O., enclosing his contribution. "It's only a small amount, but some from a sincere heart and with my best wishes and co-operation."

Shop Nucleus No. 2, Detroit "Enclosed you will find a check that is loaned us by The DAILY WORKER from S. N. No. 2 members. We, the members of Shop Nucleus No. 2, have decided to help The DAILY WORKER as much as we can because we understand what The DAILY WORKER means to the workingclass. Now, and in the future, we are going to do more to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER."

### "We Will Do Our Share."

S. R. Perlman, city agent of Washington, D. C., says, in enclosing some subscriptions: "We shall do our utmost to fulfill our quota, and even try to go over the top. Hoping to meet with success, we shall do our share."

In sending his subscription, Edward K. Field of Detroit also gives a suggestion on increasing the circulation of The DAILY WORKER. He says: "The DAILY WORKER must be saved. But if we would be saved, we must help ourselves. I know of one way that would help the circulation of our best labor daily. For instance, almost every day I purchase two or more copies and distribute them to workers sitting near me in the street cars and other public places. This is very little help, I admit, and you get real pleasure from doing this little to spread your message.

"Now comes my point. There are several downtown street newsstands and cigar stores as there are in other cities. Why not publish that fact in a column of your paper. Many of those who read it may not be able to subscribe and yet would like to read a copy whenever they could do so. Then, too, I have understood that other places where The DAILY WORKER is obtainable in each city placed in a prominent position in the paper. I am sure that it would help your circulation. Certainly, many might eventually become subscribers who happened to get a copy by chance. After buying for awhile at the newsstand, they would like your paper well enough to subscribe for it. Think this over. I think the idea has merit."

### Jewelry Robbers Nabbed.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 25.—Identified as having robbed a New York jewelry salesman in his room at the Palmer House, Chicago, on September 2, of diamonds valued at $150,000 two men giving the names of Geer and McClellan were being held at police headquarters, here today.

## EASY TO SOLICIT FOR OUR DAILY WRITES WORKER

### Workers of All Types Come to Aid

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The following letter has been received by the New York office of The DAILY WORKER.

"Dear Comrade Katterfield: With the $25 I am sending you you must also accept an expression of one that approached the ordinary ones of the great masses of workers, who contributed to The DAILY WORKER fund.

"I am writing of how easy it is to approach them for contributions, regardless of their contrary beliefs.

"At lunch time some of the comrades of the shee workers' nucleI and myself succeeded in collecting the above sum.

"The department in which I am working is composed of elements of various nationalities and beliefs. Altho some of them are right wing socialists and members of the national group, they contributed some sum towards The DAILY WORKER. The slogan of "A Workers' Daily in the English Language" is most appropriate. Let us strive at this time that we are ready to work for a DAILY WORKER in every industrial city in this country.

"I wonder what a response I would get if I was to appeal to them to help maintain a DAILY WORKER in New York.

Comradely yours,
Louis Seador

## The Drive

### For $50,000 to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

DONATIONS—October 20.

CALIFORNIA—
Mrs. Simpsonboy, Riverside ..... $ 2.00

ILLINOIS—
Street Nucleus 23, Chicago ..... 10.00
Street Nucleus 25, Chicago ..... 15.00
Shop Nucleus 20, Chicago ..... 15.00
Ukrainian Workers' Club, Chicago ..... 5.00
Adelson, Chicago ..... 5.00
Mayer Berson, Chicago ..... 5.00
Martha Bilgri, Chicago ..... 5.00
Hugo Oaker, Chicago ..... 2.00
Clara Garfinkel, Chicago ..... 5.00
Lea Greene, Chicago ..... 2.00
Carl Jannsen, Chicago ..... 1.00
Katharine Jurtina, Chicago ..... 5.00
J. L. Chicago ..... 2.00
W. S. Wilson, Chicago ..... 1.00
Peck-Benisi, Chicago ..... 10.00
Sam Pendl, Chicago ..... 2.00
A. Podkin, Chicago ..... 2.00
Rosenzweig, Chicago ..... 2.00
Alex Spalding, Chicago ..... 10.00
Wasyl Takimetz, Chicago ..... 2.00

MARYLAND—
Workers Party, Baltimore ..... 5.00
Comrade, Baltimore ..... 1.00
Peasant, Baltimore ..... 1.00

MICHIGAN—
Shop Unclear 8, Detroit ..... 25.00
M. S. Radevsky, Pontiac ..... 1.00

MINNESOTA—
R. Newsome, Duluth ..... 1.00
International Branch, Gilbert ..... 10.00

NEW YORK—
H. Benjamin, Buffalo ..... 1.00
Carl Berger, Buffalo ..... 1.00
Wm. Berger, Buffalo ..... 1.00
A. Darvellan, Buffalo ..... 1.00
Harry Deuers, Buffalo ..... 2.00
Ches Falke, Buffalo ..... 5.00
Sam Fill, Buffalo ..... 1.00
Gertrude Fox, Buffalo ..... 1.00
Sam Fox, Buffalo ..... 5.00
Louis Franklin, Buffalo ..... 1.00
Hellman, Buffalo ..... 1.00
Esther Hellman, Buffalo ..... 2.00
Sam Hellman, Buffalo ..... 2.00
H. Hudick, Buffalo ..... 2.00
Laurel Johnson, Buffalo ..... 5.00
Sol Kelly, Buffalo ..... 1.00
H. Krasene, Buffalo ..... 2.00
Sam Kudick, Buffalo ..... 1.00
Bella Stern, Buffalo ..... 2.00
Paul Tovkach, Buffalo ..... 1.00
Zena Yubkoff, Buffalo ..... 1.00
James Heuchnagel, New York ..... 2.00

OHIO—
P. Yakim, Akron ..... 2.00
H. Frumobelle, Cleveland ..... 5.00
Geo Karl, Cleveland ..... 5.00
Paul Lubachic, Cleveland ..... 5.00
Otto C. Bredell, Columbus ..... 1.00
Charles Kistler, Feaforia ..... 5.00
Ed. Lalonde & J. A. Behm, Springfield ..... 2.00

PENNSYLVANIA—
Sharon, Chester ..... .50
P. Cudnyi, Chester ..... 1.00
N. Dobrowsky, Chester ..... .50
M. Dratsitsky, Chester ..... 1.00
M. Mandl, Chester ..... .50
M. Martin, Chester ..... 1.00
M. Mugic, Chester ..... 1.00
W. Nawrocky, Chester ..... 1.00
N. Sabol, Chester ..... .50
Fred Altwater, Pittsburgh ..... 2.00

WISCONSIN—
Street Nucleus 1, Milwaukee ..... 15.00

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## YOUNG POCKETBOOK FRAME MAKERS ORGANIZE DRIVE FOR UNIONIZATION

By MATTHEW KUSHNIR,
Young Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK CITY.—The bosses of the Karron and Kerron pocketbook frames are doing their utmost to keep the workers enslaved and unorganized. The workers, the great majority of whom are young boys and girls, are talking about unionism and of bettering their conditions. The young workers feel that to work 50 or 48 hours is very harmful to their health.

They know that working a couple of years in the unsanitary workrooms under a terrific speed-up system means in the end a physically underdeveloped body for the youth. That is why the young workers are out to organize themselves. The boss is trying his hardest to keep the workers away from the union, because better conditions for the workers mean less profits for him usually.

The boss employs many tricks to fool the workers. First he has his foreman spying around. Then he fired the leaders of the workers who wanted a union. Then he announced that the workers will work 48 hours a week instead of 50, and in this way he thinks he will try to bribe the youth.

All these moves of the boss will not do him any good. The young workers, etc., will flock to the meetings called by the committee for the organization of the pocketbook frame workers. There at the meeting they will discuss how best to proceed in order to organize and fight for betterment of conditions. The committee is composed of representatives elected by the workers from the various shops. The committee has shown good work. It organized and led a successful strike in the Triangle Metal Forming Co. The workers in Workers' Every League member an active union member!

## Youth Show Pep in Factory Drives

Section No. 6, Young Workers League of Chicago, has at last begun a real campaign in the various factories we are concentrating on. During the summer months our activity was somewhat lax, as some of the comrades left for the district school, others were on vacation, etc. But now these things are past and the comrades have taken a new attitude towards the work. Even comrades who have hitherto done practically nothing are now visiting factories, union meetings, etc. New members are trained to act as chairmen at meetings and gradually are led into the executive positions in the section.

Educational work has been started with real vigor, and classes will be started in each unit of the league after the pollitbillum course is over. Our meetings have an average attendance of about ten comrades and the meetings last about two hours' time, one hour on business and fact for work and the rest for educational work. The slogans in our section are as follows. Every member a member of the pollitbillum class. Every member a subscriber to the Young Worker! Every League member an active union member!

## HUGE CROWD TO SEE SHOWING OF PASSAIC MOVIE

### Strike Film Here On October 29

Advance sale of tickets for the showing of the Passaic strike motion picture in Chicago on October 29 indicate that capacity crowds will witness this dramatic presentation on the screen of the important struggle between the millionaire textile mill owners and their underpaid workers, now in the ninth month of their historic strike.

#### At Ashland Auditorium.

The picture will be shown in the Ashland Auditorium, corner Ashland and Van Buren, and just a half block from the Marshfield station of the elevated. While originally only one showing was scheduled, the demand for tickets has made it necessary to give two showings here on October 29, one at 7 and the other at 9 o'clock. The picture is of seven reels, with one and a half hour running time.

#### Get Tickets Now.

Tickets for the Chicago presentations of this thrilling picture are obtainable from the Chicago conference at 328 West Van Buren street. It is advisable to get your ticket in advance, in face of the big and growing demand.

The proceeds of the showing will be sent to the general relief committee, textile strikers, 743 Main avenue, Passaic, N. J., which is the relief machinery of Local No. 1903, United Textile Workers of America.

## Passaic Strike Movie Gets Fine Support in Boston and Vicinity

BOSTON, Oct. 25. The Passaic strikers, making their appeals for the benefit performance of "The Passaic Textile Strike," motion picture of their struggle, are meeting with universal sympathy and a most enthusiastic response from organized labor in Boston. Nearly all the orchestra seats have been sold for the Boston performance which will take place at the Aremont Temple, Tuesday evening, October 26.

John DiSanto has reported in about three days, $355.50 of tickets sold. The Jewish Bakers' Union were the first generous purchasers of over $100.00. Carpenters' Local 157 followed with $50 worth, and Local 33 with $37.50. The Photo Engravers, having purchased $50 worth, will re-sell them and turn in whatever money they so collect. The Bill Posters' Union gave $37.50 and voted to do all bill posting desired for the picture, without charge.

The Brockton performance will take place at October 27 at Lithuanian National Home. Admission is 25 cents and tickets are fast going.

Haverhill will also have a showing of the picture on October 27 and 28. The hall will be announced shortly.

*Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.*

## 20 CITIES TO SEE PASSAIC STRIKE MOVIE

### Demands for Exhibition Pouring in

PASSAIC, Oct. 25. So great is the demand for showings of the recently produced motion picture of the Passaic strike that already labor circles in twenty cities have made arrangements for a showing between now and December 3. Nor is this likely to be the maximum number of showings by that date. Every live labor center is exhibiting a desire to show the picture in their territory and requests are pouring in upon the distributing office.

The cities already scheduled for an early showing are Chicago, Illinois, Oct. 29, Ashland Auditorium; Waterbury, Conn., October 29, 30, 31, Boston, October 26, Tremont Temple; Toledo, O., Nov. 2, Ballmore, Md., Nov 7; Canton, O., Nov. 14, Cincinnati, Nov 16; Collinsville, Conn. Nov 8; Haverhill, Mass Oct 27, 28; Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov 16 17; Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 13, 14; Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3, 4, Youngstown O, Nov 19.

## Success Predicted for Passaic Strike Concert at Detroit

DETROIT, Oct 25. All signs point to a huge success for the gala concert being staged by the organized labor of this city on Tuesday evening, October 26, at Majestic Theater, Woodward near Willis, for the milk and bread fund for the heroic Passaic strikers and their families.

A very fine program has been arranged, including the Detroit String Quartette of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra; Stefan Koshevich, baritone; Ukrainian choir, with Ivan Atamanec, director.

The concert is arranged by the Detroit conference for the strike relief, 55 Adelaide street, which numbers most of the local unions among its membership. All proceeds will go for Passaic strike relief.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB

## Radio Broadcasting of Passaic Strike Is Here Tuesday Night

The broadcasting of the Passaic strike over the Chicago Federation of Labor radio station, WCFL, will take place Tuesday, October 26, at o'clock, instead of Wednesday, it announced.

Rebecca Grecht, field organizer the Passaic Strike Relief Committee will tell the story of the strike to the microphone. She is a member of United Textile Workers' union.

The showing of the movie film, "Passaic Strike," will also be broadcast over the radio. It is to be shown in Chicago on October 29 at the Theater.


SEE

"THE PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE"

A Stirring, Thrilling, Thought-Provoking Movie of the Long Battle of the Exploited Textile Workers for a Living Wage and a Union

ON

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1926

TWO PERFORMANCES—Beginning at 7 and 9 P. M.

at the

ASHLAND BOULEVARD AUDITORIUM

Corner Van Buren St. and Ashland Ave.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## TRADE UNIONS MAKE DEMANDS ON MOVIELAND

### Seek Organization of Film Industry

By ESTHER LOWELL,
Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Organized labor is marching on open-shop Hollywood and New York movie studios. Stage hands, motion picture machine operators, carpenters, scenic artists and electrical workers are all demanding recognition of their unions by the big movie producers.

Demands of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Motion Picture Operators; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Scenic Artists' Association of International Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have been presented to Warner Bros., Famous Players, Producers and Distributors' Corporation of America, Universal, Metro-Goldwyn, First National and Fox Films.

**An Open-Shop Industry.**

Threat of a national sympathetic walkout involving 13,500 workers in the trades mentioned is made if the producers do not sign with the unions by December 1. William Canavan, president International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Motion Picture Operators and spokesman for the unions, charges that the producers broke a verbal agreement which they had made last April.

Fred W. Beetson, secretary of the Association of Motion Picture Producers to regulate their affairs, on the movie studios are "operated on the American plan" and are "open shop." Beetson was conferring with Will Hays, called "czar" of the movie industry because he was chosen by producer sto regulate their affairs, on the welfare program to be put into the studios November 1.

**Equity Holds Aloof.**

The affect of the unions' demands for recognition, closed shop, readjustment of wage scales, eight-hour day, pay for six legal holidays and extra pay for Sunday work is a tremendous challange to notoriously open-shop Los Angeles.

Actors' Equity Association, which is attempting to organize the extra players in the movie studios, is not included in the group of unions presenting demands. Equity does not have an agreement permitting sympathetic action by actors with other stage employes. Organization of the 3,500 mechanical workers in Hollywood studios will undoubtedly stimulate unionization of the exploited part-time players.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.


## Good Books

[redacted]

IN GERMAN

We have just received a shipment of the following books in German from the publishers in Berlin:

| | |
|---|---|
| Die Oekonomie des Rentners, Bucherin—Cloth | $1.00 |
| Imperialismus, Lenin—Cloth | .75 |
| Komm. Internationale | |
| Haft 5-6 | .50 |
| Haft 7 | .40 |
| Haft 8 | .40 |
| Haft 1 | .15 |
| Heft 2 | .15 |
| Grundriss der Wirtsschaftsgeografie (Paper) | .75 |
| (Cloth) | 1.00 |
| Vereinigte Staaten des sozialistischen Europe | .15 |
| Die zweite Organisationskonferenz (Paper) | .50 |
| (Cloth) | .75 |

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO
The Source of All Communist Literature
1113 WASHINGTON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILL.


## After the Furriers' Strike

By W. WOLINER,
Sec'y Joint Board Furriers' Union, New York.

AT the time the strike in the fur industry was settled the leadership was confronted with several problems of vital importance to the organization, and we can truthfully say that these problems are now considered a thing of the past. And now let us see how those problems were solved by the leadership with the full co-operation of the great majority of the workers.

The first problem, of restoring the workers back to work, was an immediate one, and it was settled as such, thanks to the apparatus that was built up during the strike, namely, that of the shop chairmen and hall committees.

THIS difficult problem, which sometimes takes weeks, especially after such a bitter struggle as we furriers went thru, was settled within the period of a few days. Workers want back to work in the shops they were striking from with substantial increases in wages and with a promise that the manufacturers felt that the demands they suffered for and won would be kept and cherished.

And here it is well to note that another problem, for which the equal division of work was extremely necessary, and with which the fur workers will have to reckon in the future, is that of the orphans, or those workers who had no shops when they went on strike.

UPON the termination of the 1920 strike conducted by Kaufman, Sam Cohen, Sorkin and the Second avenue gangsters, these workers were left to shift for themselves. Being hungry and eager for work, it was the natural result that these workers would go from shop to shop begging for a job, there lowering the wages and in general creating a chaotic condition which it took some time to overcome, and was never finally remedied until the second half of the year 1925.

Then a left-wing administration took over the Furriers' Union and immediately undertook an aggressive campaign to remedy the evils that had piled up in the organization under the former administration. This problem of the so-called orphans was settled in a way as to prove to the workers that the leadership is heart and soul in the interest of the workers.

THESE orphans were not immediately released to shift for themselves, but they kept up a discipline as even during the strike, until they were all placed on jobs or were called for by various shops in need of additional help at good salaries, and are now assured of their jobs.

The union, upon the termination of the strike, had to deal with a problem that was something new, altho scabbing seems to be something that will continue until all the workers will realize the meaning of the class struggle. Especially in a union where the international body, like ours, did indirectly sanction it by tolerating certain elements, the majority of them of a questionable character.

These elements were not favorable to the strike and sabotaged it in every possible way and manner. Nothing being too low for them to try, their one aim was to break the strike.

WHEN these elements were warned by the workers in the halls that they were found out and should desist from their actions, they left the strike halls and were given a hall in Long Island, close to the international offices, where they conducted themselves, or rather amused themselves, by playing cards, drinking beer and other recreations a la the strike of 1920. For these persons were then at the head of the union.

DUE to a situation of this kind, the natural result was that those of a weaker nature could be more easily enticed by the bosses to scab on their fellow workers. After the strike all the scabs had to leave the shops where they were scabbing and appear before a restoration committee, consisting of three members of the union, with the impartial chairman of the industry, for reinstatement to the union. Heavy fines were imposed upon them by this committee, in some cases totaling $600 than they could have earned during the strike while scabbing.

THESE and other cases of similar nature are being liquidated by the union in a manner satisfactory to the workers, and of course here also the Forward, in conjunction with some of the international officers, raised a cry that honest workers are being distriminated against by the lefts.

It seems that, according to the Forward and his followers amongst our international officers, it is no crime to scab during a strike where there are no gangsters employed and where the leaders of the strike are the most honored and respected of the workers. Of course, among these scabs there were quite a few partisans of the Forward.

ONE former vice-president of the international, not to say former local officer, and the whole former organization committee during Kaufman's administration, were all active scabs and agents, and here the Joint Board acted in a manner that should be a credit to all honest workers, most of all to the left wing movement, of which it is a part.

Workers that were enticed away from the strike, upon their payment of a fine, are being reinstated in the organization, altho it is true a strict watch upon their behavior is kept by the workers in the shops where they are employed. But the professional scabs, gunmen and gangsters, who were all members of Kaufman's organization committee, were given permits to work in the trade.

THE Joint Board at this time again went on record that these individuals would never be reinstated in the union. It is needless to say that this met with the full approval of the workers, and naturally with the disapproval of the Forward and a few vice-presidents of our international, who were very emphatic, demanding reinstatement in the union for these elements. The Joint Board even received a letter from the sub-committee of the international, signed by President Shachtman, to that effect.

The demobilization of the union's war-time forces took place with a will and a gusto unequalled in any union. The general picket committee, or the G. P. C., as it is commonly known, immediately went out of business, the respective shops, and those that had no shops were found places.

ALL went back to work—bench or machine—for they were the advance guard of the workers, and had, as in previous strikes, hired thugs who worked for the union and got paid from the bosses and the union alike.

Proof of the work of the G. P. C. can be judged by the cruelty of the police and unheard-of sentences imposed upon those that were caught in the clutches of capitalist justice.

IT is natural that during this time complaints of workers piled up, but here again is shown the will and determination of left wing leaders, who went to work with a will and succeeded in adjusting those complaints that have arisen in a satisfactory manner to the workers. It is with such work and management in the interest of the workers that has created the confidence and support of the fur workers to the policies and leadership of the left wing militants to the Furriers' Union.

With work such as of this nature on behalf of the workers, and with material for leadership such as the left wing movement has brought out in the Furriers' Union, it is to be hoped that the goal of all progressives—that of amalgamation of the needle trades union—is not far distant.

## Federation Radio Artist Hears Own Program on Ether

That a radio entertainer can improve his or her rendition of a musical number thru hearing exactly what finally goes on the air and watching the indicator of the transmitter, thus regulating the instrument or voice, instead of requiring the central operator to out-guess the artist, has been proven.

Miss Vella Cook, WCFL (Chicago Federation of Labor), staff contralto, who is an experienced radio singer, placed the headphones, tightly clamped over her ears, so that all she could hear of her voice would be the actual projection in the air, exactly what you hear on your receiving set at home.

This experiment was very unusual. She watched the instrument on the transmitter which indicated exactly the degree of modulation affected, and regulated her voice within the limits specified to obtain the best results without danger of over-working the apparatus. In fact, the whole operation of the radio transmitter was turned over to the artist, Miss Cook, at the conclusion of her song, took the earphones off and decided the experience a very wonderful one, stating that if all broadcast stations would adopt the same method, the radio audience would receive the programs much more successfully.

## N. Y. Firemen Demand the Eight-Hour Day

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Endorsement of the demand of New York City fire fighters for the 8-hour day, or three-platoon system, was voted by the International Association of Fire Fighters in its biennial convention just closed. The convention urged the people of New York to give their unqualified support to the campaign the firemen are about to undertake to secure this improvement.

*The best way—subscribe today.*

## START DRIVE TO UNIONIZE ALL GARAGES

### I. A. of M. Makes Pact With Teamsters

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—(FP)—Fortified by a jurisdictional agreement which they signed with the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, during the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor at Detroit, officers of the International Association of Machinists have returned to their Washington headquarters to launch a drive to unionize the commercial garages of the country.

**Sign Agreement.**

This agreement with the Teamsters and Chauffeurs is of considerable importance. Its terms are:

1. Only those two organizations shall hold jurisdiction in garages, and only members of the two organizations shall be recognized there.

2. Members of the Machinists' Union shall have the work of "assembling, dismantling, adjusting and repairing of all mechanical parts and chassis of automobiles, trucks and buses, this to include changing of solid tires.

3 All other work in and around garages—such as washing, polishing, oiling, greasing, changing tires and cleaning up garages—shall go to the Teamsters and Chauffeurs' members.

4 Neither party is bound to protest the other against any "legitimate" claims of any other organization affiliated with the A. F. of L.

This treaty is to endure until either party gives 30 days' notice of a desire for a change.

**Its Meaning.**

Its meaning in the fight to organize the big and little garages thruout the country is this: the Teamsters and Chauffeurs, wherever they have a union agreement with a taxicab, bus or other garage firm, will be under moral pressure to insist that the mechanics who handle their cars and who work with them in the garages belong to the International Association of Machinists. Since the Teamsters and Chauffeurs are organized in many of the garages where the Machinists have not yet gained a foothold, and since the Teamsters and Chauffeurs are, as a rule, vigorous trade unionists, the results of the agreement are expected to help the Machinists in many instances. In their turn the Machinists will insist that men working beside them at jobs allotted to the Teamsters and Chauffeurs shall get into that union.

**B. & O. May Be First.**

Strangely enough, one of the first corporations likely to feel the impact of the new campaign in the garages is the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which is on the best of terms with the union. Recently the B. & O. was shut out of the Pennsylvania terminal in New York City and entered into a contract with the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. to haul its passengers from various stations in the city to its trains on the New Jersey side of the Hudson river. The Fifth Avenue Coach Co. is anti-union in its shop policy. A movement is on foot to organize the garage force, and to declare the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. unfair if it persists in its hostility.

Whether the B. & O. will endeavor to adjust the matter to the satisfaction of the Machinists and the Teamsters and Chauffeurs, by persuading the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. to permit unionization of its garages, is not indicated. If the garages are declared unfair the passenger transfer business of the B. & O. in New York City may be seriously embarrassed, and the dispute may lead to demands for an extension of the boycott to the New Jersey terminal.

## Carpenters Continue Using Hammers, But Hit no Nails on Head

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Carpenters use hammers. This was proved by the fact that four scabs in the carpenters' strike here are in the hospital, one of them not expected to scab any more on this earth. They say they were attacked by six men with hammers who knew how to hit the nail on the head.

NEW YORK—(FP)—Step by step the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is moving forward toward recognition by the Pullman Co., which now refuses to deal with its workers except through its controlled company union. The brotherhood is appealing to the railmediation board, set up by the Watson-Parker act, for aid in obtaining a conference with the Pullman Co.

## COMPANY UNION OF PULLMAN IN FAKE ELECTION

### Ballot Steal Elects Stool Pigeons

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—General dissatisfaction with the elections of the Pullman Porters' Benefit Association of the company union is being reported here from every section. Election contests are being instituted in some western districts for the first time in the history of any district of the benefit association, according to the information received.

**Fake Elections.**

The complete company control of ballot boxes is claimed for the miscarriage of the porters' will in most instances. In some districts where well-known representatives have been elected over and over again they did not receive a single vote in the primary balloting, in spite of having led the ticket for years in previous elections. Company instructors and petty officials were declared to be their successful rivals, and the men were left little choice between one stoolpigeon and another in the final election.

Mr. Ashley L. Totten, assistant general organizer of the brotherhood, whose temporary headquarters are in Kansas City, reports that he has received numerous letters from several districts that the elections were unfair. Despite the determination of the members to elect delegates from each district who have the interests of the porters at heart and who are neither Pullman officials or stools, it is found that the names of the men voted for did not appear on the final ballot.

**Company Union Helps—The Company.**

The Pullman Porters' Benefit Association is supported by the porters, who pay assessments of $26 to $45 per year for its support. Hitherto the Pullman Company paid its porters a half month's salary during illness, but this consideration was removed after the benefit association was formed, in consequence of which the Pullman Company saves several thousands of dollars a year at the expense of the porters.

## Hoboes Will Convene in Omaha, November 9

OMAHA, Oct. 25.—The 21st annual convention, International Brotherhood Welfare Association, will open in Omaha November 9 in the Labor Temple. The organized hoboes invited all other unions and other organizations interested in the problems of the unorganized worker to send fraternal delegates.

Unemployment, oldage pensions, worker education, international peace and industrial justice are among the subjects scheduled for discussion by Secretary Tom Curry.

NEW ORLEANS — (FP) — Union plasterers demanded an increase of 25c an hour in New Orleans, making the rate $1.25 an hour. A strike is expected, as the contractors have rejected the demand.

**WHITHER RUSSIA—**
Toward Capitalism or Socialism—
by Leon Trotsky

An extraordinarily timely discussion of the tendencies in Russia's internal and international policy as affecting its economic development. Trotsky, in his well-known brilliant and incisive style, analyzes a question that has been the outstanding problem before the Soviet government.

Cloth bound—$1.50

**BROKEN EARTH—**
by Maurice Hindus

A splendid account of the Russian village and peasant today.

Cloth bound—$2.00

**RUSSIA TODAY—**
Official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.
Durofiex bound—$1.25

**RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORKSHOPS IN 1926—**
by William Z. Foster
Paper—$ .25

Daily Worker Pub. Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

## "A NEW NOVEL"

(COPYRIGHT, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

IV.

The sun went down, and it was time for Mr. Roscoe to make his getaway. But first he had dinner; and when he was through with his ice cream and coffee, he pushed his plate away, and took his napkin out of his neck, and leaned back in his chair with a sigh of content; and while he was unrolling his cigar from its gold foil, he fixed his shrewd eyes upon Bunny across the table, and said, "Jim Junior, I'll tell you what's the matter with you."

"All right," said Jim Junior, receptively.

"You're a nice kid, but you're too god-damn serious. You take life too hard—you and your old man both. You got to get a little fun as you go along, and I know what you need. You got a girl, kid?"

"Not right now," said Bunny, blushing a trifle.

"I thought so. You need one, to take you out and cheer you up. Mind you, I don't mean one of these jazz-babies—get a girl that's got some sense, like my Annabelle. You know Annabelle Ames?"

"I've never met her. I've seen her, of course."

"Did you see her in "Madame Tee-Zee'? By Jees, that's what I call a picture—only one I ever made money out of, by the way! Well, that girl takes care of me like a mother—if she'd been up here, I wouldn't 'a drunk all that beer, you bet! You come up to my place some time, and Annabelle'll find you a girl—lots of 'em up there, with the ginger in 'em, too, and she's a regular little match-maker—never so happy as when she's pairing 'em off, two little love-birds in a cage. Why don't you drive back with me now?

"I've got to go to college the day after tomorrow," said Bunny.

"Well, you come some time, and bring the old man along. That's what he needs, too, a girl—I've told him so a dozen times. You got a girl yet, Jim? By Jees, look at him blush, the old maid in pants! I could tell the kid some things about you that would bust the rouge-pots in your cheeks—hey, old skeezicks?" And the great man, who had been getting out of his chair as he discoursed, fetched Dad a couple of thumps on the back and burst into a roar of laughter.

It was things like that that made you know Vernon Roscoe had a "big heart." He seemed to have really taken a fancy to Bunny, and was concerned that he should learn to enjoy life. "You come see me some time, kiddo," he said, as he was loading himself into his big limousine. "Don't you forget it now, I mean it. I'll show you what a country place can be like, and you make the old man get one too." And Bunny said all right, he would come; and the engine began to purr, and the car rolled off in the moonlight, and the big laughing voice died away among the hills. "So long, kiddo!"

V.

Bunny came back into the house, and followed Dad into his study and shut the door. "Dad, are you really going to put up that money with Mr. Roscoe?"

"Why, sure, son, I got to; why not?" Dad looked genuinely surprised—as he always did in these cases. You could never be sure how much of it was acting, for he was sly as the devil, and not above using his arts on those he loved.

"Dad, you're proposing to buy the presidency of the United States!"

"Well, son, you can put it that way—"

"But that's what it is, Dad!"

"Well, that's one way to say it. Another is that we're protecting ourselves against rivals that want to put us out of business. If we don't take care of politics, we'll wake up after election and find we're done for. There's a bunch of big fellows in the East have put up a couple of millions to put General Leonard Wood across. Are you rooting for him?"

Bunny understood that this was a rhetorical question, and did not answer it. "It's such a dirty game, Dad!"

"I know, but it's the only game there is. Of course, I can quit, and have enough to live on, but I don't feel like being laid on the shelf, son."

"Couldn't we just run our own business, Dad?" It was, you may remember, a question Bunny had asked before.

"There's no such thing, son—they're just crowding you all the time. They block you at the refineries, they block you at the markets, they block you in the banks—I don't tell you much about it, because it's troubles, but there's jist no place in the business world for the little feller any more. You think I'm a big feller because I got twenty million, and I think Verne is a big feller because he's got fifty; but there's Excelsior Pete—thirty or forty companies, all working as one—that's close to a billion dollars you're up against. And there's Victor, three or four hundred million more, and all the banks and insurance company resources behind them—what chance have we independents got? Look at this slump in the price of gas right now—the newspapers tell you there's a glut, but that's all rot—what makes the glut, but the Big Five dumping onto the market to break the little fellers? Why, they're jist wiping 'em off the slate!"

"But how can public officials prevent that?"

"There's a thousand things that come up, son—we got to land the first wallop—right at the sound of the bell! How do we get pipe-line right-o'-ways? How do we get terminal facilities? You saw how it was when we came into Paradise; would we ever 'a got this development if I hadn't 'a paid Jake Coffey? Where would Verne and me be right now, if we didn't sit down with him and go over the slate, and make sure the fellers he puts on it are right? And now—what's the difference? Jist this, we got bigger, we're playin' the game on a national scale—that's all. If Verne and me and Pete O'Reilly and Fred Orpan can get the tracts we got our eyes on, well, there'll be the Big Six or Big Seven or Big Eight in the oil game, that's all—and you set this down for sure, son, we'll be doin' what the other fellers done, from the day that petroleum came into use, fifty years ago."

(To be continued.)


## WHO IS YOUR NEIGHBOR AT HOME,

at work, in the mine, in the shop, on the farm, or anywhere? Is he a Slovak or Czech worker? Have him, or her, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak working class daily paper in the U. S.

THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU
1610 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.
Subscription rates: By mail, $6.00 a year, for Chicago $8.00 a Year.



## ALBERT WEISBORD

Leader of the Passaic Strike

will speak for the first time under the auspices of the Workers Communist Party at the Final Election Campaign Meeting

***Thursday, October 28th, 1926, at 8 p. m.***

**at CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE**
67th ST. & 3rd AVE.

A BRASS BAND WILL PLAY REVOLUTIONARY MUSIC

***Other Speakers are:***

BEN GITLOW—Candidate for Governor
WM. W. WEINSTONE—Candidate for Congress 20th Dis.
A. TRACHTENBERG—Candidate for Congress 14th Dis.
JACK STACHEL—Chairman.

Admission 25 Cents

Auspices: WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY DISTRICT TWO

# DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1118 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1925, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

206 Advertising rates on application.


## Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

The denial of the appeal for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti by the decision of such a brazen class chalacter, that it removes the last vestige of doubt that these two workers are to be murdered to satisfy the vengeance of the system which they challenged even tho every impartial authority who has examined the evidence holds them innocent, must meet with a thunderous and determined response from the American labor movement.

There were those in the ranks and among the leaders of labor who believed that the Massachusetts courts would not dare to deny the appeal for a new trial in the face of new and conclusive evidence of innocence. But the fact that secret service agents of the national government were found to be involved in framing up Sacco and Vanzetti seems only to have strengthened the determination of the rulers of Massachusetts to glut their taste for the blood of militant workers.

Sacco and Vanzetti face the electric chair. They have faced it for six long years, but now the route to its hot and hungry embrace has been shortened.

Sacco and Vanzetti will be murdered if the labor movement does not act quickly and decisively. If they are murdered without the labor movement throwing its whole weight against the conspiracy and the conspirators we may be sure that other cases involving other workers will develop with startling rapidity.

The decision of Judge Thayer shows that American capitalism looks upon this as a test case.

We can accept this estimate but we do not accept the decision.

Sacco and Vanzetti must not die and that they may not be murdered there must be organized such a protest as this country has never seen before.

Against the open and cynical demand for the lives of these two workers innocent of any crime except a healthy hatred of capitalism and all its works, the labor movement must demand not only a new trial but the speedy punishment of the whole gang of perjurers, prosecutors, spies and other capitalist agents who have made the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti a living hell for six years, and who have the effrontery now to announce to the world their intention to make the blackened corpses of these workers a symbol of the justice capitalism metes out to members of the working class who fight the battle of their class.

With modern improvements, the capitalist class of America and the Massachusetts rulers in particular, are following the ancient customs of gibbeting rebels against tyranny.

We say again, and believe firmly that we voice the purpose of every worker in America, that

Sacco and Vanzetti shall not die!

## The Empire Conference

According to London reports there is a serious split in the British cabinet over the question of Russian policy. Lord Birkenhead, otherwise known as "galloping Smith" who sits in the empire conference now in session in London, is advocating a policy of active hostility to the Soviet Union. The foreign secretary while continuing to organize a European bloc against Russia, desires to proceed in a manner more cautious than the policy proposed by Birkenhead.

It is said that Birkenhead held secret meetings with representatives from Australia, Newfoundland and a Hindoo prince who is attending the conference. A committee consisting of Lord Birkenhead, W. C. Bridgeman, first lord of the admiralty and Commander O. Locker-Sampson, a tory M. P., was appointed to raise a secret service fund for espionage in Russia and for anti-Soviet propaganda in China, Afghanistan, Persia and Turkey.

Ireland, Canada and South Africa are reported not to be in favor of Birkenhead's scheme.

Frankly, we are not very much impressed with the truth of the report that Chamberlain and Birkenhead are in fundamental dis agreement over the Russian policy. Nobody can accuse the present foreign secretary of showing any desire to meet the Russian government half way. As the meetings are secret such information as leaks out may be only misinformation. But it is clear from the rumors that the empire conference is devising ways and means of making war on Russia. The Soviet Union is the greatest standing challenge to imperialism in the world today and England lording it over millions of subject peoples has most to fear at the present from the inspiration that is given to the oppressed peoples of the world by the Soviet Union.

The empire conference has a big job on its hands. It must devise ways and means of keeping the crumbling empire together. It has a disastrous strike on its hands at home. Its trade in China has declined seriously. Three of the dominions are in favor of having as little relations with Downing street as their strength will allow them. For the first time since England became a great power she is unable to dominate continental politics. The great American imperialist octopus is stretching out a greedy hand to grab England's markets in every corner of the world. Italy threatens Britain's road to the east. The revolt of the peoples of India and Egypt is only slumbering. This is a black prospect, but the picture is not overdrawn.

It can be easily imagined that in such a dilemma the situation would develop a fascist leadership that would seek to arouse the bourgeoisie to action against some "popular enemy" like the Soviet Union, which the British rulers hate with a holy hatred. The Birkenhead proposals give further proof that so long as capitalist governments exist the Soviet Union is not safe from attack. Of course, Birkenhead will bite granite if he tries to mobilize the British working class against the workers' republic. And should he succeed in getting any other people crazy enough to march on Russia the bayoneta of the red army are sharp and their eyes can squint over the barrel of a rifle.

**Subscribe!**

# F-L CAMPAIGN UNDER WAY IN SOUTH DAKOTA

## Knutson and Tom Ayres Tour State

By JOHN GABRIEL SALTIS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHESTER, S. D., Oct. 25. — The Farmer-Labor Party campaign in this state is now forging ahead with full steam. Alfred Knutson and Tom Ayres, the Farmer-Labor Party gubernatorial candidate, are holding splendid meetings in all sections of the state, which is divided between the seasoned campaigners of the farmer-labor party. For the first time in many years, Miss Julius Barnette Baily is not on the rostrum, due to a recent illness. This is quite a handicap to the farmer-laborites as she is a great favorite in all parts of the state. However, she is doing considerable directing in the campaign.

As the issues are being hammered home of the farmer-labor platform, and the producers mobilized for the farmer-labor ticket, the capitalist politicians are planning desperately and are resorting to their well-known methods of corrupting certain leaders identified with the farmers, in order to defeat Tom Ayers.

On Monday last, the capitalist politicans pulled one of their "surprises." Mr. Batcheldor, who is president of the Farmers Union of this state, has issued a circular letter to the locals, in which he instructs the rank and file to support Bulow, the democratic candidate for governor. This is now causing a furore among the membership of the Farmers Union, as Bulow is the cat's paw of Senators Norbeck and McMasters, who are in alliance with him to restore their defeated playmate Jan Pierre. It is also recalled that Batcheldor did the same thing for Coolidge two years ago.

The revolt is on against him. It is clear that the capitalists will not stop with Batcheldor. The farmer-labor forces are expecting something to come out from certain labor fakers, as the situation is becoming favorable to the farmer-labor party.

The farmers are evincing an interest in what their brothers in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are doing. They are especially inquisitive here about the Soviet land laws

## Mothers' League to Hold Debs Memorial Meeting in Chicago

The Mothers' League will hold a Debs' Memorial meeting on Tuesday night, Oct. 26, at Hirsch and Rockwell in the Talmud Torah Hall. Comrade Harry Kwait, of International Labor Defense, will pay tribute to Eugene Debs' life as a revolutionary class fighter.

There will also be a talk in Jewish on "What is International Labor Defense." Admission is free and all workers are invited.

## Golden Re-Elected as Head of District No. 9

MT CARMEL, Pa., Oct 25. —(FP)— Chris J. Golden of Shamokin was re-elected president of District 9, United Mine Workers of America, on anthracite district, according to reports from the district convention. All but one of the other district officers were re-elected. John Sirambo of Mahnoy City is vice-president; James J. McTreasurer, J. J. Mathes of Williams-Andrew of Locust Gap, secretary-town, international board member.

## Wicks Hurls Challenge at His G. O. P. Opponent

(Continued from page 1)

day noon, where candidates for various offices addressed a group of active republican supporters. We have complete reports of the speeches made by Messrs. Vare, Fiher, Malone, Armstrong, Mellon and Mackey. In all those speeches there is not one sentence that deals with the pressing problems that confront the working masses of this great industrial state. The question of the right to organize and conduct labor unions, the question of the use of the state constabulary and state militia for strike-breaking purposes, the question of injunctions, the question of the sedition law being used against workers, the shameful blight of child slavery, the brazen corruption of the electorate, all these and other vital problems were evaded.

"Instead, we observe the most cynical attitude toward the expenditure of slush funds in the remarks of Mr. Vare, whose bought and paid for Philadelphia hooligans, who make up his low political machine, were able so to manipulate the primary election that this debauched and bankrupt now runs on your party ticket for United States senator. Furthermore, this man Vare insulted every revolutionary tradition of the American people when he affirmed his determination to uphold, if elected, the shameful suppression of the people of the Philippine Islands, who now groan under the iron heel of American imperialism. No man who desires the support of labor can uphold the viciousness of the Coolidge regime in the Philippines.

"In this election we have a full ticket in the field against you, and we desire to determine whether your party candidates have the courage to meet in public debate our candidates for the purpose of discussing the issues of this campaign. It is useless for us to challenge Vare, as he is totally incapable of defending his political record as an intelligent worker. We do not here refer to his odoriferous record as a corrupter of the electorate, but to his mental limitations, which never let him get capable of presenting the case for anything before an audience.

"But, as candidate for governor on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, I, in the name of the Workers' Party, hereby challenge your candidate for governor, John S. Fisher to meet me in public debate at any time and any place in the state of Pennsylvania and defend the labor record of the Coolidge administration and the platform of the republican party.

"Very truly yours,
(Signed) "H. M. WICKS."

### Will Challenge Democrats.

William B. Wilson, Judge Eugene E. Bonniwell, respectively democratic candidates for U. S. senator and governor of Pennsylvania, will soon be in the western part of the state, where Wicks is winding up his state-wide campaign tour, and they will also be challenged by the Communist candidate.

Preparations for the final week of the campaign include factory gate meetings at noon and in the evening when the workers start for their homes, as well as the regular schedule of evening meetings in the principal industrial centers not yet covered by our candidates and speakers.

## The Francis Gang Is Sticking Together in Massachusetts

(Continued from page 1)

ist candidates in practically every state in the union. Yet in those states, where there are Communist candidates in the field, the stes of the Communist vote will help register labor's demand for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

President Coolidge, as was to be expected, again endorsed the frame-up of these two workers, and the denial by Judge Thayer last Saturday of a new trial, when he issued his statement, was the signal for the assassins sets to re-elect the multi-millionaire mill owner, William Butler, as United States senator. Coolidge also pleads for the re-election of another member of the New England frame-up gang, Governor Alvan T. Fuller, who has repeatedly refused to take action in the Sacco-Vanzetti case in spite of the demands of workers the world over.

"Coolidge declares that Butler is rapidly taking rank as a great senator. This is undoubtedly true from Coolidge's standpoint. Butler is serving his class well. He voices its interests on the floor of the senate.

### Need Communists in Congress.

"What the workers—the factory and mill slaves—of Massachusetts, and of every other state in the nation need, however, is not one but many Communists in congress to convert it into an open forum to spread revolutionary working class views to the nation.

"American labor today, in its fight to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, is sorely handicapped because there are no Communists in congress to raise this issue in the senate and house of representatives of this country, as it has been raised by Communists in the parliaments of other lands. Communists in congress could help dramatize this struggle before the workers of the nation, better exposing the alliance of the department of justice at Washington with the local prosecutors in Massachusetts to deliberately murder, thru the regular legal procedure of the capitalist state, these two courageous spokesmen of the working class.

"Coolidge says that Senator Butler represents Massachusetts ideals. He does. These ideals are typified by the 'open shop' wage cuts, viciously low wages, child labor and the discrete cheer for all militant dissenters from capitalism, the electric chair that is the modern version of the stake used in witch-burning days.

"Butler represents the Massachusetts' ideals of today. Sacco and Vanzetti, with Antun Bimba, the labor editor recently tried at Brockton for heresy and sedition, typify the Massachusetts ideals of the future, which will blend with the ideals of international labor.

"Coolidge says he is going home to Northampton to vote for Butler. Let labor go to the polls next Tuesday and by voting Communist cast their ballots for Sacco and Vanzetti."

Chicago Communists are reporting meeting tonight, Tuesday, at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves., at which C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party and J. Louis Engdahl, senatorial candidate, will speak.

### Probe May Hit Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 25.—Charging that apparently "efforts are under way to gather together a stupendous sum of money" to bring about the re-election of United States Senator Frank B. Willis and the election of Myers Y. Cooper, gubernatorial candidate, both republicans, Thomas E. Dye, chairman of the state democratic campaign committee, requested Senator James A. Reed's investigating committee today to "keep in close touch" with the Ohio situation.

# AIMEE FAINTS WHEN WRITING IS IDENTIFIED

## Claims Pin on Seat Made Her Ill

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 25. — That Aimee Semple McPherson is attempting to use her "evangelical bag of tricks" to create bias in her favor in her trial on the charge of conspiracy is the concensus here, following her sensational demonstration in court yesterday in connection with her alleged illness.

Aimee fainted in court and had to be carried out on a stretcher. Her attorney announced that she is suffering from an abscess on her knee, which is a result of a prick of a pin or tack on a court seat.

### May Not Appear.

It is not known whether she will appear in court today. It being declared that her physicians advised her against it. Her healing powers, some think, evidently are not so potent on herself, as who claims they are on her "disciples of the four-square gospel."

### Collapses at Adversity.

Aimee collapsed just after the state rested its case, following testimony of Milton Carson, handwriting expert that handwriting found on grocery slips in the Carmelby-the-sea cottage was that of Mrs. McPherson.

Carlson swore that the same hand that penned the sermon "Light and Darkness" on May 18, the last one Mrs. McPherson delivered before her disappearance, also penned the daily orders for the groceries for the "mysterious man and woman" at Carmel cottage.

### Identifies Ormiston's Writing.

He also indentified the writing of Ormiston, the radio operator, as being identical with the handwriting of the man who signed an order for electricity to be supplied the cottage, and who signed the hotel register at San Luis Obispo for a room for "Mr. and Mrs. Gibson."

### Says Walk Possible.

The first witness for the defense was W. E. Cross, Arizona mining man, who contended that it was possible for Aimee to have made her desert "trip."

The defense felt that his testimony refuted that of the state that the walk was impossible, considering Mrs. McPherson's condition.

# AUTO EARNINGS DECREASE, MANY ARE LAID OFF

Shrinking of profits in the automobile industry "due to increased competition and slackening of trade" is given as the reason for reports given out by two major factors of the industry, the Yellow Truck and Manufacturing company and the Chrysler corporation.

### Don't Meet Dividend.

The Yellow company reported a net income of $167,946 for the three months ending September 30. This income fell short by $100,000 of the dividend requirement on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred. It is reported. The dividend required on the $15,000,000 preferred stock issue is $262,500.

The net income of the Chrysler company was reported at $3,873,000, which will give to common stock, after preferred, $1.27. This is compared to $1.65 that was received on common prior to this quarter, and with $2.82 on common the same period last year.

### Increase Unemployed.

Unemployment in Detroit was increased by 3,406 persons last week, reports of the manufacturers show. The total number employed now stands at 224,808, or 41,000 below the number employed last year.

These figures seem to show that the manufacturers themselves are giving evidence that Ford's celebrated 5-day week was not philanthropy, after all, inspired by social ideals.

## "ASS KNOWS ITS MASTER'S CRIB"

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 25.—Typical of organized labor's roaction to the Detroit insult by Detroit's kept churches to the American Federation of Labor spokesmen is the comment of the Tacoma Labor Advocate edited by John McGilvray as the official organ of the Central Labor Council:

"The ox knoweth its owner and the ass its master's crib," says accepted authority and that's about the explanation of the action of churches of Detroit and the salnity Y which withdrew the invitation to labor mon to speak on a Sunday in their sacred confines.

They are well aware whence come the sources of their funds and who pays the building bills, and they are not going to act contrary to the will of those who dominate the situation, for with the employers footing the major portion of church revenues, it follows as naturally as the night the day that the reverends, very and near raverends—that is to say the Y—give their particular form of churchianity a respectfully open-shop appearance.

The good clergymen, however, might well remember that according to all their own verified accounts the only open shop in the next world is like that in our own vale of tears, a place of eternal torment. To worship the god of open shop, therefore, would in-

dicate a modern form of idiolism known as Mammon worship.—Tacoma Labor Advocate.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continue from Page 1)

on the lads who were waiting for a chance to hock it to the capitalists.

* * *

A REACTIONARY by the name of William McEwen, editor of a Duluth labor paper, with a capitalist policy, is state campaign manager. It is reported that the reason he gave for the acceptance of the advertisements was financial stringency. When he sells out the rest of the party he can give a similar excuse. Unless the workers of Minnesota take the initiative and reorganize their party, there will be nothing left of it soon, outside of what McEwen and company can carry around on their persons.

* * *

THEY talk big money out in Los Angeles. Aimee Semple McPherson, who is at least as simple as she is pure, is being sued for half a million dollars by a lady who was alleged by the evangelist to have accepted the little cottage by the sea with the radio operator. Mrs. McPherson still insists the trial is a frame-up and develops a boil on her shin whenever things get to look dangerous. Los Angeles is a great place. An earthquake hit the city recently and shook up some of Arthur Brisbane's real estate. Arthur was so mad over the prospect of a decline in the value of his property that he had a wool mitten sue naturo for conspiracy to defraud.

* * *

MEDITERRANEAN sharks must be losing their virility if we are to believe the story told by Mary Garden, the noted songstress, who claims to have come within four feet of a man-eater, while swimming in Mussolini's lake. Mary did not have the protection of a bathing suit and perhaps that's what stopped the shark. Or perhaps he objected to Mary's attyances. However the shark did not get away in time as Mary pursued him with two oars and a gardner with fatal results to the shark.

* * *

THAT Miss Garden is on the war path is evident from her expressed desire to become engaged to Gene Tunney the knuckle artist. Mary is an old if not older, than the queen of Roumania but she has no more license about marrying than she as an ordinary person would have about going to the movies. A good publicity man is worth all the money he gets. Who is the curious public begins to lose interest in the queen of Roumania she may elope with Judge Gary. It's less dangerous than flirting with sharks.

* * *

WHILE on the subject there are reports that the queen's husband is not at all pleased over his wife's doings in America. Ferdy is left home to take care of Marie's rabbits and he does not like it a bit. Ferdy has considerable kinzy dinzy stowed away in his person but we venture to say that if he was hungry and the queen invited him out for the feed, he would not ask her, where, how or for what she got the price.

* * *

IT is also reported that the British royal family is not altogether happy at the spectacle of a royal family peddling themselves for advertising purposes. Marie has sold her signature for almost every kind of commodity from alcohol to hog powder. Naturally this hurts the king business, hence the displeasure of British royalty.

## I. L. G. W. MASS MEETING FOR NEW YORK STRIKE HERE TUESDAY EVENING

**A mass membership meeting of all Chicago locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union will be held Tuesday night, October 26, at Scheonhofen Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee streets. The meeting is called by the joint board for the purpose of considering an immediate contribution to the strike of the New York unions.**

**All members are urged to attend. Representatives from the New York strike area will speak.**

# MOOSE ORDER CANCELS HALL FOR MEETING

## But Money Talks, so They Reconsider

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 25.—That money talks much louder than words has just been clearly demonstrated in Minneapolis. The Workers Party in this city arranged a meeting to be held on Sunday, Oct. 31 at 8 p. m. in Moose Hall, 43 South Fourth street, with I. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist Party as speaker his subject being "Why We Need a Farmer Labor Party."

### Don't Like Purpose.

Advertising went out, tickets were being sold at a lively rate and handbills announcing the meeting were being broadcasted, when the trustees of Moose Hall sent a letter to the Workers (Communist) Party announcing that they were cancelling the meeting because of the purpose for which it was being used."

### Present Bill.

Norman H. Tallentire, Workers (Communist) Party secretary for this Minnesota District immediately requested a reconsideration of this cancellation presenting among other arguments a bill for all money expended on the meeting, whereupon the hall management was induced to reconsider and granted written permission for the meeting to proceed as arranged at the same time with the threat the hall for any future meetings.

The Workers (Communist) Party in Minneapolis has today called upon all its members and sympathizers to redouble their efforts for the success of the meeting, to each sell 20 tickets where they sold but before, to cover the city with announcements of the meeting and to produce the best mass meeting ever arranged in Twin Cities.

# SOVIETS EXPEL Y.M.C.A. LEADER FROM COUNTRY

BERLIN Oct 25. Harry D. Anderson of Los Angeles has arrived in Berlin after a hurried departure from Moscow leaving behind and expelled as the representative of the Y. M. C. A. and his property confiscated.

Anderson was given 24 hours in which to leave Russia.

The expulsion of the young Y virtually ends the work of the Y. M. C. A. in Russia. Miss Edith Gates of Scranton, Pa., who is doing physical work for the Y in Russia under Y. M. C. A. auspices is expected to be forced to leave.

Anderson appealed to the Soviet foreign office against expulsion but was ordered to leave the country by the police. He was forced to leave behind him his office and personal records, which were confiscated by the Soviet authorities. The program of physical education in the higher schools of Moscow is believed to have been expelled is cause of alleged espionage activities.

## Mattress Workers Vote Unanimously to Continue Fight

Members of the International Spring and Mattress Workers' Union, Chicago Local 114, voted unanimously to continue their strike until the union is recognized as a mass meeting Sunday afternoon at 26 North Wells street. The meeting was characterized by enthusiasm.

The mattress workers have been on strike against the Superior Mattress company, 2417 Roosevelt road, for three weeks. They demand recognition of the union and a better wage scale.

The strikers are both colored and white, and the two races are standing together firmly in the battle for the union.

Sunday's meeting was addressed by Robert Fori-Whiteman of the American Labor Congress, Judge Eller of Chicago, Business Agent Braverman, and by an international officer. Some excellent talks were also made by the strikers.

### May Deport Dancer.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 25.—Deportation of Mme. Olga Milanoff on charges of "moral turpitude" is being considered by the department of labor.

## DETROIT MEETING

**C. E. RUTHENBERG**
General Sec'y., Workers (Communist) Party, will speak on

"What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Will Do for the Workers and Farmers"

**WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1926**
at 8 P. M.
*House of The Masses—2101 Gratiot Ave.*

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## TRADE UNIONS MAKE DEMANDS ON MOVIELAND

### Seek Organization of Film Industry

By ESTHER LOWELL,
Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Organized labor is marching on open-shop Hollywood and New York movie studios. Stage hands, motion picture machine operators, carpenters, scenic artists and electrical workers are all demanding recognition of their unions by the big movie producers.

Demands of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Motion Picture Operators; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Scenic Artists' Association of International Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have been presented to Warner Bros., Famous Players, Producers and Distributors' Corporation of America, Universal, Metro-Goldwyn, First National and Fox Films.

**An Open-Shop Industry.**

Threat of a national sympathetic walkout involving 13,500 workers in the trades mentioned is made if the producers do not sign with the unions by December 1. William Canavan, president International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Motion Picture Operators and spokesman for the unions, charges that the producers broke a verbal agreement which they had made last April.

Fred W. Beetson, secretary of the Association of Motion Picture Producers to regulate their affairs, on the movie studios are "operated on the American plan" and are "open shop." Beetson was conferring with Will Hays, called "czar" of the movie industry because he was chosen by producer to regulate their affairs, on the welfare program to be put into the studios November 1.

**Equity Holds Aloof.**

The effect of the unions' demands for recognition, closed shop, readjustment of wage scales, eight-hour day, pay for six legal holidays and extra pay for Sunday work is a tremendous challenge to notoriously open-shop Los Angeles.

Actors' Equity Association, which is attempting to organize the extra players in the movie studios, is not included in the group of unions presenting demands. Equity does not have an agreement permitting sympathetic action by actors with other stage employes. Organization of the 3,500 mechanical workers in Hollywood studios will undoubtedly stimulate unionization of the exploited part-time players.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.


## Good Books

IN GERMAN

We have just received a shipment of the following books in German from the publishers in Berlin:

| | |
|---|---|
| Die Oekonomie des Rentners, Bucharin—Cloth | $1.00 |
| Imperiellismus, Lenin—Cloth | .75 |
| Komm. Internationals | |
| Heft 5-6 | .50 |
| Heft 7 | .40 |
| Heft 8 | .40 |
| Heft 1 | .15 |
| Heft 2 | .15 |
| Grundrisse der Wirtaschaftsgeografie (Paper) | .75 |
| (Cloth) | 1.00 |
| Vereinigte Staaten des sozialistischen Europa | .15 |
| Die zweite Organisationskonferenz (Paper) | .50 |
| (Cloth) | .75 |

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO
The Leading Labor Publishing House in America
1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILL.



## WHO IS YOUR NEIGHBOR AT HOME,

at work, in the mine, in the shop, on the farm, or anywhere? Is he a Slovak or Czech worker? Have him, or her, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak working class daily paper in the U. S.

THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU
1510 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.
Subscription rates: By mail, $6.00 a year, for Chicago $5.00 a Year.


## After the Furriers' Strike

By W. WOLINER,
Sec'y Joint Board Furriers' Union, New York.

AT the time the strike in the fur industry was settled the leadership was confronted with several problems of vital importance to the organization, and we can truthfully say that these problems are now considered a thing of the past. And now let us see how these problems were solved by the leadership with the full co-operation of the great majority of the workers.

The first problem, of restoring the workers back to work, was an immediate one, and it was settled as such, thanks to the apparatus that was built up during the strike, namely, that of the shop chairmen and hall committees.

THIS difficult problem, which sometimes takes weeks, especially after such a bitter struggle as we furriers want thru, was settled within the period of a few days. Workers went back to work in the shops they were striking from with substantial increases in wages and with a promise that the manufacturers felt that the demands they suffered for and won would be kept and cherished.

And here it is well to note that another problem, for which the equal division of work was extremely necessary, and with which the fur workers will have to reckon in the future, is that of the orphans, or those workers who had no shops when they went on strike.

UPON the termination of the 1920 strike conducted by Kaufman, Sam Cohen, Sorkin and the Second avenue gangsters, these workers were left to shift for themselves. Being hungry and eager for work, it was the natural result that these workers would go from shop to shop begging for a job, there lowering the wages and in general creating a chaotic condition which it took some time to overcome, and was never finally remedied until the second half of the year 1926.

Then a left-wing administration took over the Furriers' Union and immediately undertook an aggressive campaign to remedy the evils that had piled up in the organization under the former administration. This problem of the so-called orphans was settled in a way as to prove to the workers that the leadership is heart and soul in the interest of the workers.

THESE workers were not immediately released to shift for themselves, but they kept up a discipline as even during the strike, until they were all placed in the organization under the former administration. This problem of the so-called orphans was settled in a way as to prove to the workers that the leadership is heart and soul in the interest of the workers.

THESE workers were not immediately released to shift for themselves, but they kept up a discipline as even during the strike, until they were all placed in shops or were called for by various firms that were in need of additional help at good salaries, and are now assured of their jobs.

The union, upon the termination of this strike, had to deal with a problem that was something new, since scabbing seems to be something that will continue until all the workers will realize the meaning of the class struggle. Especially in a union where the international body, like ours, did indirectly sanction it by tolerating certain elements, the majority of them of a questionable character.

These elements were not favorable to the strike and sabotaged it in every possible way and manner. Nothing being too low for them to try, their one aim was to break the strike.

WHEN these elements were warned by the workers in the halls that they were found out and should desist from their actions, they left the strike halls and were given a hall in Long Island, close to the international offices, where they conducted themselves, or rather amused themselves, by playing cards, bowling etc. and other recreations a la the strike of 1920. For these persons were then at the head of the union.

DUE to a situation of this kind, the natural result was that those of a weaker nature could be more easily enticed by the bosses to scab on their fellow workers. After the strike all the scabs had to leave the shops where they were scabbing and appear before a restoration committee, consisting of three members of the union, with the impartial chairman of the industry, for reinstatement to the union. Heavy fines were imposed upon them by this committee, in some cases totaling more than they could have earned during the strike while scabbing.

THESE and other cases of similar nature are being liquidated by the union in a manner satisfactory to the workers, and of course here also the Forward, in conjunction with some of the international officers, raised a cry that honest workers are being discriminated against by the lefts.

It seems that, according to the Forward and his followers amongst our international officers, it is no crime to scab during a strike where there are no scargiers employed and where the leaders of the strike are the most honored and respected of the workers. Of course, among these scabs there were quite a few partisans of the Forward.

ONE former vice-president of the International, not to say former local officer, and the whole former organization committee during Kaufman's administration, were all scabs and scab agents, and here the Joint Board acted in a manner that should be a credit to all honest workers, most of all to that left wing movement, of which it is a part.

Workers that were enticed away from the strike, upon their payment of a fine, are being reinstated in the organization, altho it is true a strict watch upon their behavior is kept by the workers in the shops where they are employed. But the professional scabs, gunmen and gangsters, who were all members of Kaufman's organization committee, were given permits to work in the trade.

THE Joint Board at this time again went on record that those individuals would never be reinstated in the union. It is needless to say that this met with the full approval of the workers, and certainly with the disapproval of the Forward and a few vice-presidents of our international, who were very emphatic, demanding reinstatement in the union for these elements. The Joint Board even received a letter from the sub-committee of the international, signed by President Shachtman, to that effect.

The demobilisation of the union's war-time forces took place with a will and a gusto unequalled in any union. The general picket committee, or the G. P. C., as it is commonly known, immediately went to work in their respective shops, and those that had no shops were found places.

ALL went back to work—bench or machine—for they were the advance guard of the workers, and not as in previous strikes, hired thugs who worked for the union and got paid from the bosses and the union alike.

Proof of the work of the G. P. C. can be had by the cruelty of the police and unheard-of sentences imposed upon those that were caught in the clutches of capitalist justice.

IT is natural that during this time complaints of workers piled up, but here again is shown the will and determination of left wing leaders, who went to work with a will and succeeded in adjusting those complaints that have arisen in a satisfactory manner to the workers. It is with such work and management in the interest of the workers that the workers have confidence and support of the fur workers to the policies and leadership of the left wing militants in the Furriers' Union.

With work such as of this nature on behalf of the workers, and with material for leadership such as the left wing movement has brought out in the Furriers' Union, it is hoped that the goal of all progressives —that of amalgamation of the needle trades union—is not far distant.

## Federation Radio Artist Hears Own Program on Ether

That a radio entertainer can improve his or her rendition of a musical number thru hearing exactly what finally goes on the air and watching the indicator of the transmitter, thus regulating the instrument or voice, instead of requiring the central operator to out-guess the artist, has been proven.

Miss Vella Cook, WCFL (Chicago Federation of Labor), staff contralto, who is an experienced radio singer, placed the headphones, tightly clamped over her ears, so that all she could hear of her voice would be the actual production in the air, exactly what you hear on your receiving set at home.

This experiment was very unusual. She watched the instrument on the transmitter which indicates exactly the degree of modulation affected, and regulated her voice within the limits specified to obtain the best results without danger of over-working the apparatus. In fact, the whole operation of the radio transmitter was turned over to the artist. Miss Cook, at the conclusion of her song, took the ear-phones off and declared the experience a very wonderful one, stating that if all broadcast stations would adopt the same method, the radio audience would receive the programs much more successfully.

## N. Y. Firemen Demand the Eight-Hour Day

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Endorsement of the demand of New York City fire fighters for the 8-hour day, or three-platoon system, was voted by the International Association of Fire Fighters in its biennial convention just closed. The convention urged the people of New York to give their unqualified support to the campaign the firemen are about to undertake to secure this improvement.

*The best way—subscribe today.*

## START DRIVE TO UNIONIZE ALL GARAGES

### I. A. of M. Makes Pact With Teamsters

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—(FP)—Fortified by a jurisdictional agreement which they signed with the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, during the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor at Detroit, officers of the International Association of Machinists have returned to their Washington headquarters to launch a drive to unionize the commercial garages of the country.

**Sign Agreement.**

The agreement with the Teamsters and Chauffeurs is of considerable importance. Its terms are:

1. Only those two organizations shall hold jurisdiction in garages, and only members of the two organizations shall be recognized there.

2. Members of the Machinists' Union shall have the work of "assembling, dismantling, adjusting and repairing of all mechanical parts and chassis of automobiles, trucks and busses, this to include changing of solid tires.

3 All other work in and around garages—such as washing, polishing, oiling, greasing, changing tires and cleaning up garages—shall go to the Teamsters and Chauffeurs' members.

4 Neither party is bound to protect the other against any "legitimate" claims of any other organization affiliated with the A. F. of L.

This treaty is to endure until either party gives 30 days' notice of a desire for a change.

**Its Meaning.**

Its meaning in the fight to organize the big and little garages thruout the country is this: the Teamsters and Chauffeurs, wherever they have a union agreement with a taxicab, bus or other garage firm, will be under moral pressure to insist that the mechanics who handle their cars and men who work with them in the garages belong to the International Association of Machinists. Since the Teamsters and Chauffeurs are organized in many of the garages where the Machinists have not yet gained a foothold, and since the Teamsters and Chauffeurs are, as a rule, vigorous trade unionists, the results of this agreement are expected to help the Machinists in many instances. In their turn the Machinists will insist that men working beside them at jobs allotted to the Teamsters and Chauffeurs shall get into that union.

**B. & O. May Be First.**

Strangely enough, one of the first corporations likely to feel the impact of the new campaign in the garages is the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which is on the best of terms with the union. Recently the B & O. was shut out of the Pennsylvania terminal in New York City and entered into a contract with the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. to haul its passengers from various stations in the city to its trains on the New Jersey side of the Hudson river. The Fifth Avenue Coach Co. is anti-union in its shop policy. A movement is on foot to organize the garage force, and to declare the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. unfair if it persists in its hostility.

Whether the B. & O. will endeavor to adjust the matter to the satisfaction of the Machinists and the Teamsters and Chauffeurs, by persuading the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. to permit unionization of its garages, is not indicated. If the garages are declared unfair the passenger transfer business of the B. & O. in New York City may be seriously embarrassed, and the dispute may lead to demands for an extension of the boycott to the New Jersey terminal.

## Carpenters Continue Using Hammers, But Hit no Nails on Head

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Carpenters use hammers. This was proven by the fact that four scabs in the carpenters' strike here are in the hospital, one of them not expected to scab any more on this earth. They say they were attacked by six men with hammers who knew how to hit the nail on the head.

NEW YORK—(FP)—Step by step the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is moving forward toward recognition by the Pullman Co., which now refuses to deal with its workers except through its controlled company union. The brotherhood is appealing to the railymediation board, set up by the Watson-Parker act, for aid in obtaining a conference with the Pullman Co.

## COMPANY UNION OF PULLMAN IN FAKE ELECTION

### Ballot Steal Elects Stool Pigeons

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—General dissatisfaction with the elections of the Pullman Porters' Benefit Association or the company union's ballot is reported here from every section. Election contests are being instituted in some western districts for the first time in the history of any district of the benefit association, according to the information received.

**Fake Elections.**

The complete company control of ballot boxes is claimed for the miscarriage of the porters' will in most instances. In some districts where well-known representatives have been elected over and over again they did not receive a single vote in the primary balloting, in spite of having led the ticket for years in previous elections. Company instructors and petty officials were declared to be their successful rivals, and the man were left little choice between one stoolpigeon and another in the final election.

Mr. Ashley L. Totten, assistant general organizer of the brotherhood, whose temporary headquarters are in Kansas City, reports that he has received numerous letters from several districts that the elections were unfair. Despite the determination of the members to elect delegates from each district who have the interests of the porters at heart and who are neither Pullmen officials or stools, it is found that the names of the men voted for did not appear on the final ballot.

**Company Union Helps—The Company.**

The Pullman Porters' Benefit Association is supported by the porters, who pay assessments of $26 to $45 per year for its support. Hitherto the Pullman Company paid its porters a monthly salary during illness, but this consideration was removed after the benefit association was formed, in consequence of which the Pullman Company saves several thousands of dollars a year at the expense of the porters.

### Hoboes Will Convene in Omaha, November 9

OMAHA, Oct. 25.—The 21st annual convention, International Brotherhood Welfare Association, will open in Omaha November 9 in the Labor Temple. The organized hoboes invited all other unions and other organizations interested in the problems of the unorganized worker to send fraternal delegates.

Unemployment, old-age pensions, worker education, international peace and industrial justice are among the subjects scheduled for discussion by Secretary Tom Curry.

NEW ORLEANS.—(FP)—Union plasterers demanded an increase of 25c an hour in New Orleans, making the new scale $1.50. A strike is expected as the contractors have rejected the demand.

WHITHER RUSSIA—
Toward Capitalism or Socialism—
by Leon Trotsky

An extraordinarily timely discussion of the tendencies in Russia's internal and international policy as affecting its economic development. Trotsky, in his well-known brilliant and incisive style, analyzes a question that has been the outstanding problem before the Soviet government.

Cloth bound—$1.50

BROKEN EARTH—
by Maurice Hindus

A splendid account of the Russian village and peasant today.

Cloth bound—$2.00

RUSSIA TODAY—
Official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.

Dureflex bound—$1.25

RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORKSHOPS IN 1926—
by William Z. Foster

Paper—$ .25

Daily Worker Pub. Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.



## O'Flaherty

A NEW NOVEL
by Liam O'Flaherty

COPYRIGHT, 1926, BY LIAM O'FLAHERTY

IV.

The sun went down, and it was time for Mr. Roscoe to make his get-away. But first he had dinner; and when he was through with his ice cream and coffee, he pushed his plate away, and took his napkin as you go along, and I know what you need. You got a girl, kid?"

"Not right now," said Bunny, blushing a trifle.

"I thought so. You need one, to take you out and cheer you up. Mind you, I don't mean one of these jazz-babies—get a girl that's got some sense, like my Annabelle. You know Annabelle Ames?"

"I've never met her. I've seen her, of course."

"Did you see her in "Madame Tee-Zee'? By Jees, that's what I call a picture—only one I ever made money out of, by the way! Well, that girl takes care of me like a mother—if she'd been up here, I wouldn't 'a drunk all that beer, you bet! You come up to my place some time, and Annabelle'll find you a girl—lots of 'em up there, with the ginger in 'em, too, and she's a regular little match-maker—never so happy as when she's pairing 'em off, two little love-birds in a cage. Why don't you drive back with me now?

"I've got to go to college the day after tomorrow," said Bunny.

"Well, you come some time, and bring the old man along. That's what he needs, too, a girl—I've told him so a dozen times. You got a girl yet, Jim? By Jees, look at him blush, the old maid in pants! I could tell the kid some things about you that would bust the rouge-pots in your cheeks—hey, old skeezicks?" And the great man, who had been getting out of his chair as he discoursed, fetched Dad a couple of thumps on the back and burst into a roar of laughter.

It was things like that that made you know Vernon Roscoe had a "big heart." He seemed to have really taken a fancy to Bunny, and was concerned that he should learn to enjoy life. "You come see me some time, kiddo," he said, as he was loading himself into his big limousine. "Don't you forget it now, I mean it. I'll show you what a country place can be like, and you make the old man get one too." And Bunny said all right, he would come; and the engine began to purr, and the car rolled off in the moonlight, and the big laughing voice died away among the hills. "So long, kiddo!"

V.

Bunny came back into the house, and followed Dad into his study and shut the door. "Dad, are you really going to put up that money with Mr. Roscoe?"

"Why, sure, son, I got to; why not?" Dad looked genuinely surprised—as he always did in these cases. You could never be sure how much of it was acting, for he was sly as the devil, and not above using his arts on those he loved.

"Dad, you're proposing to buy the presidency of the United States!"

"Well, son, you can put it that way—"

"But that's what it is, Dad!"

"Well, that's one way to say it. Another is that we're protecting ourselves against rivals that want to put us out of business. If we don't take care of politics, we'll wake up after election and find we're done for. There's a bunch of big fellows in the East have put up a couple of millions to run General Leonard Wood across. Are you rooting for him?"

Bunny understood that this was a rhetorical question, and did not answer it. "It's such a dirty game, Dad!"

"I know, but it's the only game there is. Of course, I can quit, and have enough to live on, but I don't feel like being laid on the shelf, son."

"Couldn't we just run our own business, Dad?" It was, you may remember, a question Bunny had asked before.

"There's no such thing, son—they're just crowding you all the time. They block you at the refineries, they block you at the markets, they block you in the banks—I don't tell you much about it, because it's troubles, but there's just no place in the business world for the little feller any more. You think I'm a big feller because I got twenty million, and I think Verne is a big feller because he's got fifty; but there's Excelsior Petroleum—forty or forty companies, all working as one—that's close to a billion dollars you're up against. And there's Victor, three or four hundred million more, and all the banks and insurance company resources behind them—what chance have we independents got? Look at this slump in the price of gas right now—the newspapers tell you there's a glut, but that's all rot—what makes the glut, but the Big Five dumping onto the market to break the little fellers? Why, they're just wiping 'em off the slate!"

"But how can public officials prevent that?"

"There's a thousand things that come up, son—we got to land the first wallop—right at the sound of the bell! How do we get pipe-line right-of-ways? How do we get terminal facilities? You saw how it was when we came into Paradise; would we ever 'a got this development if I hadn't 'a paid Jake Coffey? Where would Verne and me be right now, if we didn't sit down with him and go over the slate, and make sure the fellers he puts on it are right? And now—what's the difference? Just this: we got bigger, we're playin' the game on a national scale—that's all. If Verne and me and Pete O'Reilly and Fred Orpan can get the tracts we got our eyes on, well, there'll be the Big Six or Big Seven or Big Eight in the oil game, that's all—and you get this down for sure, son, we'll be doin' what the other fellers done, from the day that petroleum came into use, fifty years ago."

(To be continued.)



## ALBERT WEISBORD

Leader of the Passaic Strike

will speak for the first time under the auspices of the Workers Communist Party at the Final Election Campaign Meeting

***Thursday, October 28th, 1926, at 8 p. m.***

**at CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE**
67th ST. & 3rd AVE.

A BRASS BAND WILL PLAY REVOLUTIONARY MUSIC

***Other Speakers are:***

BEN GITLOW—Candidate for Governor
WM. W. WEINSTONE—Candidate for Congress 20th Dis.
A. TRACHTENBERG—Candidate for Congress 14th Dis.
JACK STACHEL—Chairman.

Admission 25 Cents

Auspices: WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY DISTRICT TWO

# The Present with a Past—What About the Future of Our "DAILY"?

By JAY LOVESTONE

THE DAILY WORKER has distinguished itself in rendering inestimable services to the American workers in all their struggles.

In the past The DAILY WORKER has energetically championed the interests of the packing house workers.

The DAILY WORKER has fought resolutely for the steel workers.

The interests of the coal miners have been voiced fearlessly by The DAILY WORKER—despite severe opposition from the operators and the reactionary Lewis administration.

Ask the railway workers if any paper other than The DAILY WORKER has fought against the strike-breaking Watson-Parker law and and the union-wrecking schemes which have been foisted on many of our railroad labor organizations. Ask the Wall Street-Coolidge administration which paper has exposed the United States government most consistently, scathingly and courageously? Were he to reply, even "Silent Cal" would yell from the house tops: "The DAILY WORKER."

This is for the past. Now for the present.

Take a vote among the thousands of heroic, striking Passaic textile workers. We assure you that there will be one mighty chorus of approval of and devotion to The DAILY WORKER.

Go to the thousands of striking garment workers in New York City. They will tell you—all as one—that The DAILY WORKER is the outstanding, consistent inveterable supporter of their struggle for better conditions and a stronger union.

Sound out the coal miners now fighting to save their union. The overwhelming masses of militant miners will tell you how vigorously The DAILY WORKER is helping them keep their union—build a more powerful organization—save the United Mine Workers of America.

But that's all good and well.

Let's tell you a few words about the future. We mean the immediate future. We mean "the right now of The DAILY WORKER."

We will be unable to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER on the job without more and better support from you in a hurry. The $60,000 drive campaign must be brought to a successful close as soon as possible. The sooner we get the full sum, the better off will you and The DAILY WORKER be. The sooner The DAILY WORKER gets the $60,000, the quicker will there be a more effective DAILY WORKER.

The Lithuanian National Fractian Bureau of the Workers (Communist) Party has just set a splendid example for all of us. The Lithuanian, National Fraction Bureau has just sent us a check for $200 to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

Don't say you can't do the same. Don't say you are broke. There is nothing like trying and doing—GIVING. The Lithuanian comrades have only the other day launched a new Lithuanian Communist daily, The Vilnis. Yet, they have come across.

Why don't you do the same?

The DAILY WORKER cannot live on the past alone.

The DAILY WORKER cannot continue unless you say YES. We need more than words now. We need some very immediate and concrete deeds. We need some money and mighty quickly, too.

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER by rushing your contribution.

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER by getting your friend, your shopmate to send us a contribution today.

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER by getting your labor union, your social, educational and benevolent organization to do its bit—by making an immediate, substantial donation.


The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Vol. III. No. 243. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents


## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THO the Reed slush fund investigation showed that the sum of $500,000 was spent to secure the G. O. P. nomination for Frank L. Smith of Illinois, Frank's report shows that he neither received nor spent a dime in his primary fight. Mr. Vare of Pennsylvania, who spent nearly a million dollars to win the G. O. P. nomination was a little bit more culpable than Smith. Vare admitted that he wasted $133. Is this a mystery to you? If so, here is the solution. The boodle was received and spent by the committees charged with putting Messrs. Vare and Smith over the tape. Any law that cannot be gotten over is a hum law! This is the position of the lawmakers.

• • •

OF course, for the masses the case is different. Laws are not made to bring grief to the lawmakers. Wars are not fought by those who are responsible for them. What hypocrites our rulers are? They pass laws for the ostensible purpose of preventing gigantic expenditures of money in political campaigns, but because they know that without the boodle a candidate stands little chance of getting elected they immediately begin to devise ways and means of getting around the law. Now, no matter how much money a candidate may spend, it is not his fault. The blame rests on his committee.

• • •

HE did his best, even tho he may have been at times mistaken. He was honest, he was good and he loved his fellowman. What more can be asked of any of us in the vale below." This is an excerpt from editorial comment made on the death of Eugene V. Debs by the Tri-County Labor News of Fresno, Cal. So the best that this flunkey can say about Debs is that he loved his "fellowman." And for this Woodrow Wilson sent him to Atlanta! To love everybody may be a virtue when the day comes that sees oppression banished from this earth, but it is no virtue nowadays, when the great majority of the population lives at the mercy of a minority. Debs hated this parasitic good-for-nothing minority and it is because of this hatred and his struggle in behalf of the oppressed, robbed and enslaved majority that his name will be forever enshrined in the hearts of the workingclass.

• • •

ALL that glitters is not gold and everything that is testified to at hearings is not truth. Senator Reed went to Indianapolis to take the testimony of Senator James E. Watson, who was charged with being a member of the K. K. K. or at least with receiving their support. The senator indignantly repudiated all such charges, but not exactly snongh. Now we learn that Watson sat in at a K. K. K. conference in Washington where an Indiana grand dragon was and because he would not support Watson. There you are.

• • •

EVIDENCE continues to pile up in support of the suspicion that the queen of Roumania is having trouble with Ferdy. It appears that the boy who stayed home to take care of the chickens is doing a little worrying because of the company his 51-year-old little girl is keeping, what with chumming around with Elbert H. Gary and such bad boys. It is true

(Continued on page 6)

# SOVIETS RUSH AID TO EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

## *400 Dead, Thousands Homeless*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LENINIKAN, Armenia, Oct. 26.—The central committees of the Armenian, Georgian and Azerbaijan Autonomous Soviet Republics have contributed $500,000 to care for the immediate needs of the homeless refugees from the devastating earthquake that shook the region surrounding Leninikan, Armenia, Friday and Saturday that killed 400 persons outright and fatally injured hundreds more.

Special relief trains, battalions of soldiers, nurses and doctors are being dispatched to the stricken area by the government of the three southern Soviets to assist the wounded and relieve the suffering of the population 100,000 of whom are estimated to be homeless.

**Towns Laid Waste.**

Leninikan and twelve other cities in the neighborhor of this Armenian town of some 100 inhabitants presents a scene of utter ruin. Hardly a human habitation remains standing. The financial loss is inestimable.

Buildings occupied by the Near East relief and housing hundreds of orphans were wrecked, but it is reported that both the children and the attendants of the institution reached safety.

The first shock came Friday during the night, wrecking the gas mains and electric conduits and leaving the inhabitants to face the terrifying earth movements in darkness. The shocks recurred with increasing intensity thruout the night. They were felt as far south as Tiflis, the Armenian capital, but the area suffering the greatest damage was approximately 100 square miles in the vicinity of Leninikan.

**Heavy Economic Loss.**

The economic losses to the Soviet district, an important one, figuring largely in the program of economic development outlined by the workers and peasants' government, are tremendous. A new textile mill and an important canal were among the state institutions to suffer great damage. It will take Soviet Armenia at least five years to recover from the ruination caused by the quake.

**Killed in German Storm.**

FREIBURG, Baden, Germany, Oct. 26.—Three children and one student were killed and seven children were severely injured by a hurricane which swept this town and wrecked a switchback railway at a fair, barring passengers riding on the switchback beneath the debris of the wreckage.

# Comintern Pays Respect to Memory of 'Gene Debs

THE following cablegram has been received from the Communist International addressed to The DAILY WORKER and the Workers (Communist) Party.

The Communist international, thru the Workers (Communist) Party and its organ, The DAILY WORKER sends the American working class its message of respect for the memory of Eugene Victor Debs. Debs played an unforgetable role in the workers' struggles a half century ago which laid the foundation of the American trade union movement and was one of the founders of the American socialist movement from which sprang the revolutionary American Workers (Communist) Party.

During the World War, Debs went to prison with a denunciation of the imperialist war on his lips. On leaving prison in old age and in broken health, Debs supported the defense of the victims of capitalist class terror.

If he was unable to come to the Communist standpoint and finally break the ties with the political party that had already for a number of years betrayed the working class to the enemy, it is nevertheless true that the American working class is going forward under the leadership of the Workers (Communist) Party on the revolutionary path to a socialist society and must cherish the best traditions associated with the name of Debs.

(Signed)
Executive Committee, Communist International,
KUUSINEN, Secretary.

# BEN GITLOW HURLS DEFY TO ALBANY

## *Says State House is Tyrant's Seat*

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 26.—"If Mills has fled to the far side of a political river at milk, as Governor Smith charges, the Tammany Hall chief himself, when he attacks the G. O. P. labor record, is hiding in the bushes," said Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for governor on the Workers' Party ticket, yesterday at the party's headquarters on Fourteenth street.

"Smith's accusations against republican lack of labor aid are the leaves he has hastily thrown up to hide his own very marked lack of clothing," said Gitlow. "Smith says the republicans as defenders of labor are a little lame and blind, but he himself in this respect is hardly more than a paralytic.

"First look at his proposal for putting the state on a sound business efficiency basis, in short, this is a program for centralizing state authority more and more in the hands of the governor and his cabinet and removing them further and further from control of the legislature and the people. How can this help labor? Under this plan of state reorganization all public state officials with administrative functions would be appointed by the governor, and not the legislature. The governor, with the advice of his cabinet, would submit the executive budget instead of the legislature. The legislature may reduce or strike out

(Continued on page 3)

**Will Exhume Body.**

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 26.—A court order authorizing the exhumation of the body of Mrs. Eleanor Mills, one of the victims of the Hall-Mills double murder, for a second autopsy, was signed by supreme court Justice Charles W. Parker, at his home at Morristown, N. J.

# COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY LEADER, GRAND DUKE'S TOOL, SENTENCED TO DEATH BY SOVIET TRIBUNAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KHARKOV, Russia, Oct. 26.—A. Uronyuk, charged with being the leader of a band of counter-revolutionaries who were attempting to conspire for the restoration of Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaievitch, was today sentenced to death by the supreme court. Five other alleged conspirators were given sentences of from five to ten years imprisonment.

# ZINOVIEV REMOVED AS HEAD OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL BY REPRESENTATIVES OF PARTIES

By JOHN PEPPER

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 26.—A declaration presented to the plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on October 23 by a delegation of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, consisting of representatives of the Communist parties of Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Italy, Great Britain, United States, Poland, India, Japan and Finland, referring to Zinoviev's further work in the executive of the Communist international, states:

In view of the anti-Leninist line of the opposition bloc within the All-Union Communist Party, the leading part in carrying out this wrong line played by Zinoviev, the chairman of the Comintern, the disorganizational international activities of the opposition bloc, unprecedented in the history of the Bolshevik Party, the transference of these fractional strategems into the ranks of the Communist international—the delegation, in accordance with the decisions of the most important sections of the Comintern, considers impossible Zinoviev's further continuing his work as the head of the Comintern.

The statement was unanimously approved at today's session of the presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and was signed by all the representatives of the foreign Communist parties, including Duncan, Browder and Pepper.

# OVERFLOW CROWD AT I. L. D. MEMORIAL FOR DEBS IN NEW YORK

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—With Carnegie Hall jammed to the doors by thousands of workers who came to attend the monster Debs memorial meeting under the auspices of International Labor Defense, it was necessary to take care of an overflow crowd by engaging the Central Opera House.

Prominent workingclass speakers paid glowing tributes to Debs' great contributions to the American labor movement, and the huge throng of workers who came to commemorate his memory were plainly impressed by the loss the workingclass movement sustained in the passing of the renowned rebel.

The speakers, who divided their efforts between the two vast crowds were, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, national chairman of International Labor Defense; C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers Party; Albert Weisbord, Passaic strike leader; Ben Gold, manager of the joint board of the Furriers' Union; Sasha Zimmerman, vice-chairman of the cloakmakers' strike committee, and Ben Gitlow, Workers Party candidate for Governor of New York.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

# Senator Reed Scores Coolidge for Support of Sen. W. M. Butler

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 26.—Sen. "Jim" Reed (democrat of Missouri) featured his departure for St. Louis with an attack upon President Coolidge's endorsement of Senator William M. Butler in the Massachusetts senatorial race. Reed charged Butler had always "served the big financial interests of the country" while in the senate.

"I am willing to bet my hat if Senator Butler is re-elected," Reed added, "he will vote to seat Vare from Pennsylvania and Smith from Illinois if they receive majorities, without regard to any evidence which has been or may be produced upon fraud or corruption in those states."

# *Magill, Aghast at Insull's Slush Fund, Is Caught in Morgan's Golden Net as Wall Street Merges the Mail Order Business*

Great capitalism has its hands on all of the senatorial candidates of the two old parties in Illinois. "Sammy" Insull, the public utility magnate, joining hands with J. Pierpont Morgan to put the dollar sign on the capitalist political offerings, Smith, Brennan and Magill, declared J. Louis Engdahl, Communist candidate for United States senate, in a statement issued today. Engdahl pointed out that:

"Hugh S. Magill, the so-called 'independent republican,' who is running on an indignation platform against the slush fund in which Frank L. Smith, regular republican, wallows, has just received his baptism of gold thru revelations showing that the J. P. Morgan-First National Bank group of New York City holds the largest interest in the mail order house at Montgomery, Ward & Co., with which it is now proposed to merge the world's largest mail order house, Sears, Roebuck & Co. The head of the "Sears" concern is Julius Rosenwald, who trotted Magill into the U. S. senatorial race track and has helped very liberally to finance Magill's political campaign.

**Back of Open Shoppers.**

"The Montgomery-Sears merger also brings Magill's political godfather, Rosenwald, into closer alliance, if this is possible, with the John

(Continued on page 6)

# ADMIT AUTOCRAT TO U. S. AND BAN WIFE OF AUSTRIAN LIBERAL COUNT

Countess Michel Karolyi.

Because the state department fears that Madame Karolyi will say something not to the liking of the present monarchist rulers of Hungary, she has been denied admittance to the U. S. for the second time. Her husband, Count Karolyi, was the first president of the Hungarian republic and a bitter enemy of the hangman Horthy, now regent of the Kingdom of Hungary and under the protection of the United States.

**Fear Steamer Lost.**

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 26.—Wreckage drifting ashore at Grand Manan, Bay of Fundy, this afternoon led to fears that the Parrsboro steamer Nelson Y. MacFarland had been lost with all hands in the gale that swept the Nova Scotia coast.

The steamer carried a crew of four men. Captain James H. Card and wife were aboard.

# Workers Resent Ads of Capitalist Party in Farm-Labor Paper

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 26.—There is much indignation here in labor circles against the Farmer-Labor Advocate for publishing advertisements of republican candidates for judge and county commissioner.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union there was much argument and resentment against the paper for accepting the advertisements.

McEwan, state campaign organizer, stated unofficially that the ads were necessitated by the financial condition of the paper.

# U. S. NAVY TO INVADE NICARAGUA

## *Imperialism to Use the Marines' Bayonets*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—Ignoring all international law, the United States is about to land a large naval force to invade and occupy the republic of Nicaragua, it is announced by the State Department. Four cruisers and a large force of marines are already in Nicaraguan waters.

**U. S. Protects its Tool.**

Efforts to trick the liberal revolutionary forces and compel them to accept a diplomatic defeat in a conference engineered by the U. S. charge d'affairs, Lawrence Dennis, has failed, and the liberals declare they will resume hostilities against the self-elected "president" Emiliano Chamorro, one of the most servile lackeys of Yankee imperialism in Latin America.

Dr. Juan Bautista Sacasa, who was elected president of Nicaragua, was ousted by Chamorro's reactionary clique, aided by the United States business interests, and finally deposed by a so-called congress gathered together by Chamorro, who was "appointed" president in his stead. The deal was so raw that the U. S. has never dared give Chamorro official recognition, but the loss it has intervened to save him from being overthrown.

**"Democracy's" Ultimatum.**

The refusal of the liberals to accept the ultimatum of the United States, that they must agree to an election controlled by Chamorro's lieutenant, Adolfo Diaz, acting as provisional president, has led to another ultimatum, the State Department frankly notifying the liberals that if they continue their opposition to Chamorro's clique, the U. S. will invade the country and "restore peace."

Dr. Sacasa, who has taken refuge in Guatemala, is again to lead the effort to oust Chamorro. He is reported on the way to Puerto Cabezas, enroute to the liberal headquarters at Bragman's Bluff.

**U. S. May Clash with Mexico.**

Sacasa will be declared the constitutional president of Nicaragua, and his government will at once be recognized by Guatemala, Mexico and Costa Rica.

American imperialist interests in Nicaragua are behind the intention of the U. S. government to save the Chamorro clique from defeat. Its action in violation of the sovereignty of Nicaragua by armed invasion and occupation, may bring a clash between the U. S. and the Mexican governments.

# Madeiros Granted Further Respite

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—A demand by defense attorney William G. Thompson, supported by Attorney-General Benton and District Attorney Wilbur of Norfolk County, caused Governor Alvin T. Fuller to grant a further respite to Celestino Madeiros, convicted of murder and confessor to participation in the robbery and slaying of which Sacco and Vanzetti have been falsely accused. The respite extends to and including January 27 of next year.

Madeiros had been granted a reprieve prior to the last hearing which resulted in the failure of the defense to succeed in its efforts for a new trial. At this hearing, Madeiros' confession was a prominent part of the evidence submitted by Attorney Thompson showing why Sacco and Vanzetti had been unjustly convicted.

The appeal for the additional respite to Madeiros shows the defense is fighting hard for Sacco and Vanzetti and that it places some hope that in carrying the case to the supreme court Madeiros' confession will carry more weight with the higher body than it did with the trial judge, Thayer. It is significant too that Attorney General Benton supported the appeal for the respite. He said that in doing so he sought "orderly administration of justice."

Coming November 6

A Special 12 Page Issue Celebrating the Ninth Anniversary of the RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

ORDER NOW!

Get a bundle for your meetings at the special price 2 Cents a copy

# PRESIDENT IS STRENGTHENED BY NEW WRIT

## "God Knows" Taft True to Form

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, October 26.—The power of the president to remove a federal officer without the consent of the senate was sustained by the supreme court today, thus ending a dispute as to constitutional rights that has waged between the legislative and executive branches of the government for half a century.

The decision was handed down in the case of Frank S. Myers, now deceased, former postmaster at Portland, Ore. Myers was appointed by President Wilson in 1917, and removed from office three years later, without the consent of the senate. Because his appointment had to be confirmed by the senate his intra coastal removal without the senate's consent was not constitutional.

Chief Justice Taft delivered the opinion.

**Back to 1789.**

Chief Justice Taft found that congress in 1789 discussed the principles involved in the case and held that the president should have broad powers of appointment and removal, but only as the president's power of removal upheld by legislation but also by the very nature of the office the court held.

The check given by the senate in the requirement that the president must submit some appointments for confirmation, does not imply a similar right of a check upon removal.

In its opinion the court held unconstitutional the Tenure of Office Act of 1867 in which restrictions were imposed upon the president.

**Of Basic Importance.**

The decision is considered by legal authorities as among the most important ever decided by the supreme court. Solicitor General James M. Beck, in arguing the right of the president to remove, declared "the principle involved is of the very foundation of our government." "If the president cannot remove officials, however unfit and unworthy they may be," he said, "then he has neither the independence nor the power than has been attributed to the office."

The Myers case has been before the courts for several years. When Myers originally sued for $8,838 back pay, the government merely set up the defense that delay in bringing the suit was fatal to recovery of damages. The court of claims sustained the government, and did not pass upon the legality of the removal.

Justice McReynolds, Holmes and Brandeis dissented.

Justice McReynolds, who wrote the dissenting opinion, called the court's decision revolutionary in character.

* * *

**Court Recesses.**

WASHINGTON, October 26 — The supreme court announced today it would recess from November 1 to November 22.

# Cal's Oregon Senator to Be Defeated, G. O. P. Campaign Head Admits

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—(FP)—Senator Stanfield of Oregon, Coolidge republican defeated by Stelwer in the party primary, will run a poor third in the November election, says Sen. Phipps of Colorado, chairman of the G. O. P. senatorial campaign committee.

Phipps says Stelwer will win, with Heney, democrat, second. He speaks of Stanfield as having been "overwhelmingly defeated" in the primary, and says the independent candidate's effort to enlist support from other republican senators has been "of no avail."

**Trolley Smash Injures 27.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Twenty-seven persons were injured, three perhaps fatally, when a trolley car crashed into a truck here today. The car was crowded with persons on their way to work.

# SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS SENTENCE UNDER KANSAS COMPULSORY LABOR LAW

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The sentence of August Dorchy, Kansas labor leader, for violating the Kansas industrial court law was upheld today by the supreme court in affirming the Kansas supreme court.

Dorchy, alleged to have fomented a coal mine strike, contended that the United States supreme court had declared compulsory features of the law invalid and that the penalty features fell with this decision.

# 'DRY' SOLON SAID TO BE COLLECTOR IN RUM GRAFT

## Over One Million Dollars Paid in Two Years

Vivid stories of how wine flowed freely, the illegally, at a cost of a $1 a gallon graft, to the extent of more than a million gallons in two years, were scheduled to be told in the federal court today at the trial of Maj. Percy B. Owen, former prohibition administrator for the Chicago district, and State Senator Lowell B. Mason, his alleged chief collector.

Former alleged partners, associates and hirelings in what federal officials have called the biggest wine scandal in prohibition times were on the list of government witnesses.

**Charge of Conspiracy.**

Chief of the witnesses are six men who were indicted with Maj. Owen and Senator Mason on charges of conspiracy to violate the prohibition enforcement act.

All have confessed according to government officials.

They were scheduled to tell how more than a hundred alleedly "fake" concregations were organized to obtain "sacramental" wine for religious ceremonies, at a cost plus graft price.

**"Dry" Was Collector.**

Senator Mason, a candidate for reelection and known as a "dry" in legislative circles, is charged with having been the chief collector and "fixer" in the wine ring.

Maj. Owen is alleged to not only have issued permits illegally, but to have accepted various and sundry payments of money therefor, in one instance a tidy bit of $60,000, and other various sums in "box-car" figures.

# ADMINISTRATION TO FIGHT CUTS IN U. S. TARIFF

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The administration has taken the lead in an effort to prevent tariff lowering at the coming session of congress.

**Mellon Makes Statement.**

This was the view Washington took today of Secretary of Treasurer Mellon's reply to the international bankers' manifesto. In a formal statement, he added but little to his oral one of last week.

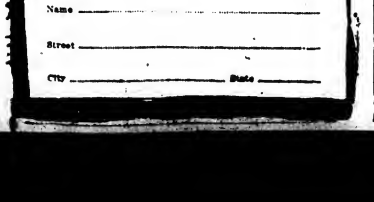
Mellon said, in effect, that lowering of tariff barriers would be fine for Europe, and he wished the plan well, but it would be not so good for the United States, and the administration is going to fight any moves to cut tariffs here.

**"Harm Labor."**

He used the age-old high tariff argument that a reduction of the American tariff would be detrimental to American labor and American prosperity, and, in addition, would adversely affect Europe thru America's decreased buying power. This same argument has been used by republican speakers on the stump in the present campaign.

**Belgian Ship Sinks.**

BORDEAUX, Oct. 26.—The Belgian steamer Caledonier, which left Bordeaux October 12 for Hampton Roads, is reported to have sunk off Portugal following an explosion in her hold. The report, as yet unconfirmed indicates that the crew of 41 was lost.




KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

For Militant Trade Unionism—For a Labor Party—To Help Workers Win Strikes—Organize Unorganized—To Protect Foreign-Born—To Establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government!

I enclose $_____

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____


# FREE TRADE FOR EUROPE, SAYS MELLON

## But U. S. Must Keep Its High Tariff

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury and head of the American aluminum trust will defend the high protective tariff on aluminum and other big industries to the last ditch. That is the meaning of the statement he issued after long consultation with President Coolidge, agreeing with the international bankers that Europe should reorganize itself into one economic unit, but denying that America should lower its tariff wall toward European commerce.

With the traditional air of benevolence which Pennsylvania manufacturers have shown in political campaigns for generations past, he pleads for his high tariff privilege in the name of labor.

**Applies to Europe, Says Mellon.**

Mellon says that the international bankers' "Plea for Removal of Restrictions Upon European Trade" is brought about by the breaking up of old political units such as the Austro-Hungarian empire, and the re-arrangement of the continent along ethnical lines which are hostile to the natural flow of commerce. Big cities like Vienna are left without markets or sources of raw material fur factories.

**Europe Should Emulate U. S.**

"The situation in Europe," he declares, "is different from that in America. The two would only become comparable if we should consider each of the 48 states a separate nation, each having its own tariff, its own railroads, its own currency and its own language. Under such conditions the industrial power of the United States must and would end.

"What the plea of the bankers seeks to accomplish in its final analysis is not a change in the world but to bring about in Europe a condition similar to that in the United States. It is not criticism of us but emulation."

**For Trade War.**

Thus in the closing days of the campaign the Coolidge-Mellon administration gives its approval to the economic soundness of the plan for a United States of (non-Soviet) Europe which shall enter into a fierce race for world markets against the organized business of the United States of America. It rejects the suggestion of a federation of all capitalist nations around the world in the task of eliminating national tariff barriers for a new era in the evolution of private enterprise.

It is American capital against western European capital, with just a hint that the tariff debts of Europe be overboard rather than interfere with the profits of the tariff monopolists.

# ASK CANDIDATES THEIR POSITION ON INJUNCTIONS

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A questionnaire to determine their stand on the question of injunctions in labor disputes has been sent to every candidate in the five boroughs by the Emergency Labor Conference, 130 E. 25th Street, recently formed to help the striking clockmakers and to combat labor injunctions.

Created by 800,000 trades unionists of Greater New York and having the support of the New York State Federation of Labor, the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York, the United Hebrew Trades and other central labor groups, the conference to help the clockmakers is seeking to establish publicly, prior to election day, the attitude of every candidate for office on the injunction issue.

The questionnaire, in the form of a letter, asks whether the candidate is in favor of "checking the evil of injunctions" in industrial disputes" and whether he favors the enactment of an anti-injunction bill by the state legislature limiting the power of the courts to issue injunctions in trade and labor disputes.

The questionnaire is signed by J. M. Budish, secretary of the Emergency Labor Conference.

# Chicago Republicans Shocked when Dawes Denounces Primary

Republican political circles here today were emitting rumblings and roarings in the wake of a speech by Vice-President Charles G. Dawes yesterday in which he denounced the direct primary system, particularly as it applies to United States senators.

Dawes spoke at a gathering of 3,000 Polish Americans.

The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.

# SOUTH SCATTERS ALL PRECEDENT; LYNCHING GANGSTERS ARRESTED

DOUGLAS, Georgia, Oct. 26.—For the first time in the history of the south, the law has stepped in a lynching case and brought action against the mob.

Nine of sixteen members of a mob that shot to death Dave Wright, alleged slayer, after taking him from the jail, have been indicted. They are under arrest. The mob committed the violence August 19.

# MARIE RECEPTION DISGUSTING, SAYS GOTHAM MINISTER

## Another Points to Her As Fine Example

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Gotham's churchmen are considerably at variance concerning Queen Marie's America trip, it was revealed today by a survey of Sunday sermons in New York churches.

**"A Shining Example."**

While the Rev. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Bedford Avenue Presbyterian Church, was praising the Roumanian queen as "another Victoria," and urging American women to follow her example of "service and patriotism," quite another note was being sounded by the Rev. Christian F. Reisner of the Chelsea Methodist Church.

**Disgusting Bootlicking.**

"To what are free-blooded Americans coming?" demanded Dr. Reisner, referring to the adulation that has been heaped upon Marie since her arrival here. "How can any good come to us from such disgusting dust licking and exaltation of a flesh and blood person who does not even represent a pope? Why not rather select an unknown American mother and glorify her than revive a false notion in democratic America that born royalty is better than character? We are cheapening ourselves and exalting wrong ideals by such praise."

# Relief to Stricken Isle of Pines Being Rushed by Airships

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—With Cuban aeroplanes crippled and unable to fly, American warships and aeroplanes from the American naval base at Guantanamo are enroute to the Isle of Pines to aid in the hurricane relief work.

Efforts to send relief to the Isle of Pines from Havana have proved fruitless as the road between this city and Batabono, the port of embarkation for the Isle of Pines, is impassable.

There has been no addition to the list of seventeen Americans who are among the dead on the Isle of Pines.

Havana newspapers this morning reported that estimates of 200 dead and 3,000 injured in Havana were probably exaggerated.

Two national relief organizations—one to raise funds, the other to distribute food—have been organized in Cuba.

At Batabano, south of Havana, 50 were injured. The city is in ruins.

# "What's a Suit Among Friends?" Says Trust in Office Equipment

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Free advertising for the "government sponsored National Management Week" is given in a New York newspaper by the Rand Kardex Service, part of the Rand Kardex Bureau, Inc., which is under suit by the federal government for violations of the Clayton anti-trust act.

Rand Kardex is one of four companies, a trust company, and six individuals in the government court action to block trustification of the office equipment business.

Rand Kardex's efforts to buy Globe Wernicke Co. brought the government action after earlier mergers had gone thru. Management Week is approved by Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover as part of his elimination of waste in industry program.

# To Keep Your Jobs Vote Republican, is Sec. Davis' Warning

STUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 26—James J. Davis, secretary of labor, made an appeal of the workers here to vote the republican ticket in the November election with the argument that his party's tariff program would keep the factories open.

"There is only one road to prosperity," said Davis. "And that the republican party has always stood for. Let's keep our laboring man busy and prosperous. Continuation of the protective tariff will do it."

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.*

# Exploiters' Rule Trods Pathway Bloodstained By Martyrs of Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

EVERY capitalist newspaper in the land printed something about the decision of Judge Webster Thayer denying a new trial to Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. Tens of millions of workers, therefore, are fully aware of the certain death that threatens their comrades, in the shadow of the electric chair, in Massachusetts.

The fact that a great wave of protest does not roll up over the land may be because, for, in part, by the attitude of masses of workers stated in these few words, "They won't put them to death. They don't dare. Something will happen to stop the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti."

* * *

This is, of course, a criminal attitude. The worker who takes that attitude shows that he has been effectively doped by the ruling class under which he suffers. Somehow, this type of worker has come to the suicidal conclusion that the capitalist exploiter today doesn't kill his prey.

Attorney William G. Thompson, counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, not a member of the workingclass, not even a radical, or even a liberal, fought this viewpoint all thru his energetic participation in the five days of argument in the new trial, that has just been rejected by Judge Thayer. Thompson held up the electric chair as offering an immediate danger, waiting at the courtroom door, as it were, with a powerful electric current turned full on, hungry for its victims. Attorney Thompson said:

"If these men are executed, the cry is going around the world that if a man doesn't believe in private property in America, he can be killed."

* * *

Labor must not wait until after Sacco and Vanzetti have been done to death, to learn whether it can be done, or will be done. It will then be too late to turn back and undo the crime that has been committed. The time to make the fight is now, with the full realization that American capitalism, now as ever, worries little about the blood of the workers upon its hands, as long as its dominant position is secure.

* * *

Doubting workers, who question the brutality of American greed, need but to scan thru the November issue of the Labor Defender, the monthly publication of the International Labor Defense, to trace the blood-stained path trod down thru the years by the capitalist overlords in their ruthless pursuit of profits.

In 1887 the gallows in Chicago claimed the Haymarket victims, just as guiltless as Sacco and Vanzetti. In Hill, one of the Industrial Workers of the World, was shot to death by a firing squad in the Utah state penitentiary, Nov. 19, 1915. Thirty years ago, at Everett, Wash., the lumber trust didn't wait for arrests, trials, convictions and executions. Thru its hired assassins under the direction of Sheriff McRea, it launched a veritable massacre against the free speech fighters of the I. W. W., at the Pugat Sound port, taking a toll of 11 workers dead and 23 severely wounded. This list does not include the killing, by hanging, of Frank Little, by an amplaying class mob near Butte, Mont., during the war. It does attempt to revive the bloody record of the owning class in every strike that has taken place.

There are workers who ask, "Will the American ruling class kill?" Here the workers have their answer. The bosses will kill.

None of these victims immediately threatened the existence of the capitalist state. The Haymarket victims had merely declared for the eight-hour workday, launching the campaign for the shorter day of toil. Joe Hill was the poet of the migratory, unskilled workers, putting into song the trials of itinerant labor. The Everett slaughter grew out of an attempt of labor to enjoy the right of free speech in the drive to organize the lumber workers in the western section of Washington. Little had voiced his views against the war. For this they all died.

* * *

In writing about the Haymarket affair, Lucy E. Parsons, widow of one of the victims, says that seven years after the wholesale hanging, Governor John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, reviewed the whole case, and proved from the testimony that the workers hanged were absolutely innocent.

It is a poor time, seven years after workers have been murdered, to learn that they were innocent of the crime charged against them. That happened in the Haymarket case.

This must not happen in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. A great mass of evidence has already been presented, that proves beyond doubt, except in the minds of the New England frame-up gang itself, that Sacco and Vanzetti are guiltless.

* * *

The New York World, Sunday, October 24, in reviewing the contents of the decision of Judge Thayer, denying the new trial, said:

"He (Judge Thayer) also rejects the testimony of Lawrence G. Letherman, for 18 years a member of the secret service forces of the United States, and Albert J. Weyand, also a former secret service man, that attaches of the Boston office of the department of justice had conspired with state officials to convict the two radicals of a murder they did not believe them guilty of as 'one way of disposing of them'."

* * *

What did the prosecution do to wipe out the affect of these affidavits? What did it say in reply to them? Nothing! Absolutely nothing! In the words of the New York World, same issue, we find the following:

"These affidavits (of Letherman and Weyand) the state did not answer. Dudley P. Ranney, the assistant district attorney now in charge of the case, contenting himself with denouncing Letherman and Weyand for revealing secrets of the department of justice."

* * *

Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent! Everyone at all familiar with the case knows it.

But the executioners of the capitalist class are determined to put them to death.

What is the workingclass going to do about it?

* * *

The least that every reader of The DAILY WORKER can do right now is to order a bundle of the November issue of the Labor Defender, 23 S. Lincoln Street, Chicago, and get it distributed among workers who have a wrong viewpoint toward the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

# *NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS OF NEGROES IN U. S. INCREASES, THIRTY-SIX ARE VICTIMS OF MOB SINCE JAN. 1*

"Judge Lynch" seems to be on the uphill climb again in the United States, increasing his toll of lives among the Negro race.

Since January 1, there have been twenty-four lynchings in the country—six more in the ten months of 1926 than there were during the entire 12 months of 1925.

According to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, during the last 38 years there have been 3,553 lynchings, an average of almost 100 a year. There is no comparison between the number of lynchings which have occurred in the south and the number in other sections of the country. Of course there are more Negroes in the south—but there are other reasons, it is pointed out. And among these reasons are disrespect for law, collusion between the law and the mob, ignorance, and sanatical race hatred.

**"Protects Pure Womanhood."**

Whites argue in defense of lynchings—there are some that do—that the only way to "protect the Negro from attacking our pure white womanhood" is to use the punishment of lynching. But the figures show that less than 30 per cent of those who have met the death of the mob were charged with rape, and most of them were falsely so charged. Also, since 1900 a total of 90 Negro women have been lynched.

The only remedy for this travesty, as seen by the N. A. A. C. P., is a federal law against lynching.

A possibility that the senate slush fund inquiry in Washington may be delayed until after the November election was seen today when Senator Charles L. McNary, republican, of Oregon, telegraphed Senator James A. Reed, democrat of Missouri, slush fund chairman, that he would prefer to postpone it.

*Send The DAILY WORKER to your friends for a month. $1 per month.*

**Washington Slush Charges.**

# CHINESE MASSES HAIL CANTONESE AS LIBERATORS

## Strength Runs Beyond Number of Soldiers

PEKING, Oct. 26.—In the present northern expedition of the Cantonese armies the Canton troops have maintained an exemplary conduct quite in contrast to the murderous, plundering tyranny of the reactionary militarists.

These militarists were and are encouraged by the foreign imperialist powers, who used them as tools to keep the Chinese masses terrorized and divided. Even the comparatively wealthy Chinese, robbed by the marauding militarists, have welcomed the Canton troops as liberators.

**Masses Welcome Cantonese.**

How much more welcome have the Cantonese been to the farmers, whose crops and livestock have been stolen and destroyed by the reactionaries, and the coolie workers, who have been conscripted to both military and labor without pay, or slaughtered without pity, may be seen by the wild enthusiasm with which they greet the victorious Canton armies.

This is the strength of the Canton troops, with goes far beyond the number of their rifles and equipment. This sort of "propaganda" takes quick effect on the masses, and so northern general is sure what will happen to him and his army if he dares open an offensive against the Cantonese, or even resist their advance.

**Militarists' Power Crumbles.**

It is very doubtful if the northern generals will be able to hold out against the Cantonese advance. Their power crumbles into dust before the skilful maneuvers of the Cantonese commander, Chiang Kai-shih, as can be seen by the fact that altho the Canton armies are still some 300 or 400 miles from Shanghai their sympathizers have acted and cut off that city from rail communication in all directions.

If the Cantonese win all China thewill surely carry out their demand for the abrogation of all unequal treaties and special privilege granted foreign imperialists. So the imperialists continue to support the reactionary militarists and thereby seal their own fate by antagonizing the masses.

# CAMBRIDGE COPS ARREST WORKERS PARTY SPEAKER

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 26.—Cambridge is the latest to follow in line with the regime of reaction in this state of Massachusetts. Walsh, the district organizer of the Workers' Party, campaign manager for Massachusetts, was arrested on Thursday evening, October 21, as a result of an open air meeting held on Massachusetts avenue and Essex street, on the charge of "disturbing the peace." The district in which the meeting was held is largely Greek, and apparently the "disturbance of the peace" consisted in the attack on Walsh by the speaker as an enemy of labor.

**Expose Walsh.**

Miller showed that Walsh was tied up with the bank interests, that he had supported for president John W. Davis, attorney for J. P. Morgan & Co., and that he had been a supporter of the railroad interests. Taking objection to these remarks, one of the local supporters of Walsh proceeded to make a disturbance at the meeting. Instead of removing the disturber, the police proceeded to arrest the speaker in spite of the fact that the meeting was held with a local permit.

**Wagon Called.**

Without further ado Miller was rushed off in a patrol wagon to a dark cell in the police station and was given no opportunity to call up an attorney or a bondsman.

At the trial the police could only produce as witnesses onlookers who felt that the meeting had interfered with their business. The defendant, however, was able to produce workers from the audience who came to spontaneous protest to the unjust actions of the police officers. In order to protect the police the judge proposed that the defendant enter a plea of nolo or willingness not to prosecute further, and thereupon the case was filed. This is but one more case added to the long list of violations of the constitutional right of freedom of speech and assembly of which Massachusetts can boast.

# Boston Barbers Gain Members in Campaign

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Barbers' Union No. 182 reports 35 more shops organized and 100 new members in the local due to organization efforts in the past few weeks. The American Federation of Labor membership drive in Boston will be continued thru the fall and winter, organizer Frank H. McCarthy states.

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.*

# WAGE POLICY OF A. F. L. EXPOSED BY RUTHENBERG

## Party to Fight Until Victory, He Pledges

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 26.—Making his only public address in the New York district for the election campaign, C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, spoke at the Amalgamated Labor Temple, Brooklyn, Tuesday night where an enthusiastic meeting was held.

A clear analysis of the American Federation of Labor's new wage policy was made by Ruthenberg to the delight of his hearers.

**Explains A. F. of L. Policy.**

"The officials of the A. F. of L. are not living up to their own policy," Ruthenberg declared. "And why not? Because if they did, if they made the slightest attempt to increase the wages of the American workers, to start a real struggle for more money, they would find that arrayed against them would be the whole machinery of the capitalist system.

"The A. F. of L. policy," said Ruthenberg, "is that the workers should share in the greater wealth as the productivity of labor increases by speed-up systems and by the introduction of improved machinery. But as soon as the A. F. of L. attempts to seize its share of the increased wealth it will find itself faced with the same problem as enunciated by the Workers Party—the mass opposition of the employers backed up by the whole government apparatus."

**Party Takes Lead.**

Ruthenberg made a clear analysis of the nature of the class struggle with special reference to America. He pointed out that the Workers Party was the leader of the American labor movement toward the development of a more militant struggle against the exploiters. He pledged the party to continue the struggle until the American trade unions had been made militant, until the basic industries had been organized, until the workingclass had developed a mass political party of its own and received experiences necessary to ensure success in its fight to destroy the capitalist system, to establish a workers' and farmers' government and found a new social order.

Bertram D. Wolfe, Workers Party candidate in the tenth congressional district, made a pointed talk on "Who Owns the Government?"

"For president what have we" asked Comrade Wolfe. "A strikebreaker. We have a crooked banker for vice-president. We have a multimillionaire for secretary of the treasury. This individual pilfers the treasury in his own interests and in the interests of his associates. In our senate we have twenty millionaires and seats are now selling, according to latest quotations, for between one and two million dollars apiece."

Wolfe pointed out that the entire machinery of the government, the courts, police and army is used against the workers. When he made an appeal to the audience to join in the fight against this government of the nine workers joined the Workers Party.

Benjamin Gitlow, Workers Party candidate for governor, denounced Governor Smith's claims as a representative of the people. He detailed the governor's record pointing to injunctions against strikers, his arbitration program always satisfactory to the employers and a blow to the workers, the brutality of the New York police, traceable to the governor as the highest state authority. Gitlow showed that both the republican and democratic parties were controlled by big business and urged the workers to build their own party.

Pascal Cosentino, former organizer of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, also spoke. Sam Nesin, Workers Party candidate in the 14th assembly district, was chairman.

## District of Columbia Denies Trial by Jury Despite Old Decision

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Whether police courts in the District of Columbia can continue to deny jury trials to defendants who demand them is soon to be fought out in the higher court and will probably go to the federal supreme court. The present case involves a violation of traffic regulations, but both of the defense is the sentiment of organized labor, which repeatedly has been denied jury trials in time of strike.

Many years ago Charles A. Dana of the New York Sun was sued for libel and an attempt was made to bring him before a police judge in the district because a copy of the paper containing the alleged libel was delivered in Washington. The federal court refused to honor the writ issued for him, declaring that he could not be made to answer for libel in the first instance unless given trial before a jury.

Afterward the federal supreme court decided in a contempt case that persons charged with that crime are entitled to jury in the district. On still another occasion the local Musicians' Union fought out the issue when charged with illegally fining [illegible]

# FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BACKING THE OPEN SHOP DRIVE TO CRUSH THE OHIO MINE WORKERS' UNION

By HARVEY O'CONNOR

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26.—Crude capital, ultimate authority in America's industrial life, has shown that the Miners' Union must go. Speaking thru George da Camp, chairman of the board of the Cleveland federal reserve bank, the Wall Street interests in control of the federal reserve have ordered the miners to sacrifice the gains of long years of struggle by going back to work underground for approximately the same wage that the unskilled city street laborer gets—$5 a day.

**U. S. Bank Head for Sub Wage.**

Chairman da Camp's ultimatum is published in the Clevelander, official organ of the Cleveland chamber of commerce, one of the most bitter anti-union organizations in the country. Under the title, "Ohio—Dig Coal," da Camp recalls with enthusiasm the $3.98 scale the miners got before the war and urges the adoption in Ohio of the wage now being paid in southern West Virginia.

De Camp and the federal reserve board are now ranged side by side with the Interstate commerce commission, the U. S. chamber of commerce and various agencies, both financial and governmental, which are clamoring for the destruction of the United Mine Workers as the last obstacle in the way of a completely non-union America.

**A Serious Menace.**

De Camp's statement is no empty pronunciamento, for his institution controls the credit facilities of every national bank in Ohio and can easily compel them to deny advances to union operators.

The key position of West Virginia in the national miners' union crisis and the imperative necessity of instituting a more vigorous policy in fighting non-unionism in that state is evidenced by the bureau of mines' final report for Ohio coal operations in 1926.

**Ohio Union Assassinated.**

Due to the low labor costs of West Virginia, unionized Ohio experienced the worst coal year since 1908, when production fell to 28,000,000 tons last year. In comparison with 1923, when West Virginia was partially organized, Ohio coal production has fallen by one-third. The comparison with 1920 is even more startling, for in that year Buckeye miners tossed nearly twice as much coal into their squat little mine cars as last year.

While Ohio has been experiencing a 50 per cent decrease in tonnage output, non-union Kentucky, in the south, has increased from 58,000,000 to 82,000,000 while non-union West Virginia has robot up from 90,000,000 to 125,000,000. As a result 30,000 Ohio miners have been cut completely off the payroll in two short years and another 15,000 given less than five days' work a week. Average employment has been 181 days, altho in Hocking Valley the average was but 109 days.

Governor Donahey, closely in touch with the coal situation, predicts that production for 1926 will be cut to 21,000,000 tons, the lowest in the present century.

**Probe Union Strength.**

Ohio operators, checkmated in their decision to open this fall on the 1917 scale of $5 a day by the iron wall determination of the miners to save their union, are seeking weak spots in the union armor. Already successful in the Pomeroy district of southern Ohio and in the West Virginia panhandle under Ohio jurisdiction—they are probing union strength in Hocking and Belmont fields.

J. A. Paisley, tri-state operator, who left the union in the panhandle tried recently to open his Ohio mine across the Ohio river from his scab properties. Sub-district officers ordered the union day men not to clean up the mine until they had conferred with Paisley at his Cleveland office.

Hard hit by the failure of his non-union panhandle mines to overexpand their coal output in production, due to the employment of unskilled coal diggers, Paisley offered to pay the Jacksonville scale in Ohio. Union officials made it plain that he could not try the old game, worked successfully in other districts, of operating half his mines union and the other half scab. The conference broke up.

# COTTON CRISIS FORCING UNITED STATES TOWARD RECOGNITION OF SOVIET UNION TO GET A MARKET

WASHINGTON — (FP) — Falling prices of cotton in the south may help break the deadlock between Washington and Moscow over American recognition of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Later election day may be beginning of negotiations for settlement of differences between the two governments may appear, and senators from the cotton south are ready in the senate house with arguments favorable to a prompt agreement. The cotton growers of the south want to market their excess crop, and Russia wants to buy 2,000,000 more bales.

• • •

Experts for the department of agriculture have reported that this year's cotton crop will be 14,647,000 bales, while 4,000,000 of last year's crop were held over, prices a year ago averaged about 22c, while today they are 13c. Cost of production this year is estimated at about 20c a pound. Rep. Pou of North Carolina has asked Pres. Coolidge to call congress in special session to deal with the situation, declaring that the farmers will lose from $20 to $25 per bale on their crop. Coolidge declines.

• • •

The soviet government has been buying $45,000,000 of American cotton each year, and would like to buy more. But credit must be arranged if the Russians are to absorb a large part of the American surplus. Credit waits on a settlement of the American debts by Moscow.

White house and state department seem anxious that no official approach be made by Moscow until after Nov. 2 —election day. On the day after the ballots have been cast the administration will be in position to begin negotiations. King Cotton will prevent the southern democratic senators from organizing a counter-offensive in which they would revive the old anti-bolshevik bogey.

Tat even if Russia does buy millions of bales of American cotton in addition to the present trade credit financo, the cotton growers of the south are faced by a bad situation The market will apparently remain low for the present and next year. Acute suffering will be felt from the Carolinas to Oklahoma and Texas This will make easier the job of soviet settlement and recognition.

• • •

Secretary of state Kellogg has instructed the American consul in Canton to protest the laying of an additional tax on imports and exports—above the customs rates permitted by the foreign powers—in these parts of China controlled by the Canton national government.

Other powers have made similar protest, but the new taxes are being collected by the radical government in the ports. Canton takes the position that it is a sovereign Chinese government with which the powers will have to negotiate. Washington is beginning to think it may.

• • •

Concealing its identity behind the name of a professional publicity agent, a group of chemical warfare antiunionists whose names are not disclosed has begun an attack on the Geneve protocol, now awaiting ratification by the senate, abolishing the use of poison gas in war. Inquiry by The Federated Press brought from the publicity office the statement that the American Association for Chemical Defense —declining to say its membership—that among its members are some former officers of the Chemical Warfare Service, but the name of no officer of the association was forthcoming.

## Presence of American Troops and Gunboats In China Denounced

SEATTLE, Oct. 26.—At a meeting in celebration of the 16th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of South China under the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen held by the Labor College here, a resolution was adopted denouncing the presence of American troops and gunboats in China and calling for their withdrawal.

Y. Y. Yeas, graduate student of the University of Washington, in making the principal address, declared that the Cantonese forces would have overcome all opposition and established a united and democratic republic in China before this had it not been for the support furnished by the United States, Great Britain, Japan, Italy and other imperialist governments to the various partisan Chinese generals.

He predicted that victory would come to the revolutionary forces because they had the support of the great mass of the Chinese.

## Officers of Ships in Neptune Association Kick at Low Sea Wage

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Sea wages are too low to hold the skilled men, Both Captain John F. Milliken, secretary-treasurer of the Neptune Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, and Bert L. Todd, secretary-treasurer of the Ocean Association of Marine Engineers, report that their members are leaving the sea for shore jobs in considerable numbers.

There is some strike talk and within a month the two unions are expected either to call a strike or to advise their members to leave the sea unless the companies consent to open negotiations.

Shipping is relative good. The reports of the U. S. shipping board cite an increase of 2,300,000 tons more of waterborne United States commerce for the second quarter of 1926 than in the first, or a total of 24,250,000 tons, as compared with 20,950,000 tons. An increase of 700,000 tons is reported over the second quarter of last year.

# WORKERS SENATE CANDIDATE HITS WALSH'S RECORD

## Green "Informed" as to Real Facts

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—The following letter was sent by John J. Ballam, Workers' Party candidate for the United States senate, to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, on October 16, 1926:

**Walsh is Enemy.**

Dear Sir: In your letter of September 29, 1926, you call upon the wage workers of Massachusetts to support for the U. S. senate David I. Walsh. I have read your communication with considerable surprise. I cannot understand how any labor man acquainted with the record of Walsh could endorse his candidacy. Facts have shown that Walsh cannot be considered as a friend of labor.

Mr. Walsh is opposed to strikes among railroad workers as indicated by the following statement made by him in the U. S. senate on December 18, 1918: "Strikes among certain classes of employes are indeed never justifiable, and among these classes are undeniably our transportation employes." The reason for his opposition to strikes among railroad workers is undoubtedly linked up with Walsh's close connections with the railroad interests of the state, connections which became so evident in the scandalous thet Mr. Martin Lomasney, democratic leader, was forced to remark in the Massachusetts house of representatives on June 4, 1915: "He (Walsh) was a railroad man in 1909 and 1901, when he was in the house, and he has not changed." In fact, Mr. Walsh himself declared in his inaugural address on January 7, 1919 "We would deny the railroads nothing which they really need."

**Always Money Licker.**

Mr. Walsh has been closely associated with powerful money interests during his political career. He supported for president of the United States John W. Davis, lawyer for J. P. Morgan & Co., in return for the support given him by the latter individual in 1912 in Massachusetts, during Walsh's gubernatorial campaign. Mr. Walsh's running mate for governor is William A. Gaston, millionnaire banker and attorney for the Boston Elevated Co. David I. Walsh is a disciplined member of the democratic party, loyal to its policies and platform. Can labor be loyal to itself and to the same time endorse a candidate who supports the policies of Davis and Gaston?

**Injunction Governor.**

Labor has declared time and again its opposition to the use of injunctions in labor disputes. During Walsh's term as governor of this state 18 different injunctions were issued against labor unions without a word of protest on his part or any effort to render this vicious antilabor practice.

At national conventions and state conventions labor has declared time and again for Sacco and Vanzetti, the two innocent Italian workingmen now in the shadow of the electric chair. Recently the most sensational evidence was revealed, giving additional proof of their innocence. Yet Mr. Walsh, a so-called labor man and a progressive, has never lifted one finger to save them.

• • •

**No Alternative.**

In view of the very salient anti-labor character of both Mr. Butler, the millionaire mill owner, and Mr. Walsh, a staunch defender of the interests of business, it seems to me that there is no other lesson to draw than that labor must organize its own political party to protect its interests. The sooner labor awakes to the necessity of such a step the sooner will it cease to be the football of the capitalist interests, which control the two major parties.

Fraternally yours, John J. Ballam, candidate for U. S. senator, Workers' Party of America.

Mr. Ballam is beginning a tour of Massachusetts. He will be in Lawrence October 23, Boston Commons October 24 Lowell October 25, Salem October . , New Bedford October 27, Fall River October 28 and Worcester October 30.

## Plan Militaristic Celebration Here On Navy Day, Oct. 27

Chicago will celebrate the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt, which is now called "Navy Day" on October 27, with appropriate militaristic ceremonies.

The lake front, from Van Buren to Randolph, will be lined with guns which will fire a salute of twenty-one shells at sunrise.

The militarists are also planning parades and a night celebration in the loop district.

**Stenographers Help British Miners.**

SEATTLE — (FP) — The Stenographers, Typists & Assistants union has sent $17.50 to the locked out British miners through the American Federation of Labor. This is the second donation of the union and represents more than $1 per member for the local.

## Ben Gitlow Hurls Defy at Albany

(Continued from page 1)

tions, but may not increase or add new ones. This is autocracy in all starkness. But add to this a four-year term for the governor and meeting of the legislature only once in two years and you have a program that would prevent labor having any influence whatsoever with the actual administration of the state government.

**Smith is Labor Foe.**

"But Smith's pretensions of labor friendship, on being examined, prove him to be really a foe," the Workers' Party candidate went on. "Smith has always stood for arbitration in disputes between the workers and the employers. He has always favored the exaction of pressure to prevent strikes. And what does this mean from the workers' standpoint. It means really the loss of all the demands of the workers. Look at what has happened to Governor Smith named the commission on the garment industry. R. V. Ingersoll was appointed impartial chairman. But he himself is a manufacturer. What happened to the union demands? All important ones, such as the 40-hour week, limitation of the number of sub-manufacturers to each jobber, were rejected.

"Remember the Hicks bill to increase the teachers' salaries. Smith wasn't satisfied to veto this bill once. He killed it twice. First he gave as his excuse that the city should share in it first. It fell. Then it came back from the city and he vetoed it again on the grounds that the legislature had passed no appropriation bill for it. But the governor did not veto the bill to create for Ettinger the position of superintendent emeritus at a salary of $15,000 a year."

**Smith's Smoke Screen.**

Gitlow was sure that when it came to being an adept in the use of the famous smoke screen Smith was the equal of any. He attacked Gitlow continued to detail incidents of what he claimed was antagonism to labor.

"We must increase the appropriations of the labor board," Gitlow quoted Smith as saying, "and yet during 1924 less money was spent in the labor department than in 1915.

"Smith favors the 48-hr.week bill," Gitlow said "But this week reduction is for women and children only No others need apply. Even that bill was defeated by the last legislature.

"Labor certainly cannot back up Smith on his military record. He proposes that the head of the state constabulary have a term of five years instead of four, removing responsibility to the governor and creates an irresponsible distinct body above the population. He has increased the national guard, state police and militia and has approved the policies of Davis and Gitlow.

**Injunction Governor.**

Labor has declared time and again its opposition to the use of injunctions in labor disputes. During Walsh's term as governor of this state 18 different injunctions were issued against labor unions without a word of protest on his part or any effort to render this vicious antilabor practice.

At national conventions and state conventions labor has declared time and again for Sacco and Vanzetti, the two innocent Italian workingmen now in the shadow of the electric chair. Recently the most sensational evidence was revealed, giving additional proof of their innocence. Yet Mr. Walsh, a so-called labor man and a progressive, has never lifted one finger to save them.

• • •

**No Alternative.**

In view of the very salient anti-labor character of both Mr. Butler, the millionaire mill owner, and Mr. Walsh, a staunch defender of the interests of business, it seems to me that there is no other lesson to draw than that labor must organize its own political party to protect its interests. The sooner labor awakes to the necessity of such a step the sooner will it cease to be the football of the capitalist interests, which control the two major parties.

Fraternally yours, John J. Ballam, candidate for U. S. senator, Workers' Party of America.

Mr. Ballam is beginning a tour of Massachusetts. He will be in Lawrence October 23, Boston Commons October 24 Lowell October 25, Salem October . , New Bedford October 27, Fall River October 28 and Worcester October 30.

## Plan Militaristic Celebration Here On Navy Day, Oct. 27

Chicago will celebrate the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt, which is now called "Navy Day" on October 27, with appropriate militaristic ceremonies.

The lake front, from Van Buren to Randolph, will be lined with guns which will fire a salute of twenty-one shells at sunrise.

The militarists are also planning parades and a night celebration in the loop district.

**Stenographers Help British Miners.**

SEATTLE — (FP) — The Stenographers, Typists & Assistants union has sent $17.50 to the locked out British miners through the American Federation of Labor. This is the second donation of the union and represents more than $1 per member for the local.

**Smith's claims credit for the emergency rent legislation of 1924 and the extension thru 1926. This is ridiculous. It was the tremendous agitation by tenants and labor which forced Smith to call a special session of the legislature to enact the laws.**

**"Smith and his legislature put thru a bill taxing banks no longer according to capital, but according to income. This meant a big saving to the banks, as it made all stock dividends exempt.**

**"During the last legislature the Knight resolution was passed. This was done to defeat every measure intended to benefit labor sponsored by the State Federation of Labor. A commission was created and an appropriation passed to investigate all labor bills introduced. It is generally admitted that this was done solely so the legislature could dodge consideration of needed amendments to the state labor law and workers' compensation law. In this way the charge of violation of state party platform pledges was sidestepped. The resolution, besides being an attempt to wipe out what small benefits have already been gained, also serves to throw a monkey wrench into the coming legislature and stall off action on pending bills. The obvious intention of the Knight resolution is to give labor a setback.**

**Defeated Labor Bills.**

**"But look at the labor bills that were defeated in the last legislature. The creation of an exclusive state insurance fund to provide all workmen a compensation insurance at cost was prevented. The bill to include all disabling occupational diseases as compensable under the law was defeated. The attempt to increase the maximum of possible weekly compensation payments from $20 to $25 was lost. Other bills that were defeated provided for: compensation for loss of parts of legs and arms now provided for; extension from 30 to 90 days of the time within which a worker may file notice of injury; prohibition of court injunctions in industrial disputes; payment of the union wage scale on all public works.**

**"No action at all was taken on the bill in regard to the child labor amendment, altho both the republican and democratic state platforms contained planks pledging ratification."**

**Cites Contradiction.**

**Gitlow was very much amused by the report that J. R. O'Hanlon of the New York State Federation of Labor had introduced a resolution before the American Federation convention at Detroit favoring the nomination of Smith as candidate for president. Gitlow pointed out that O'Hanlon, as chairman of the legislative committee, had signed a report to the State Federation of Labor in which it was pointed out that bills advocated by the federation had been vetoed by Governor Smith and which lists the failure of the last legislature to pass favorable labor laws. The report tells of Governor Smith's vetoing the Hicks teachers' salary increase bill. The report also calls attention to the fact that of all the labor bills suggested by the state federation to the governor only one was enacted.**

# AL SMITH—STRIKEBREAKING GOVERNOR

ALFRED E. SMITH is the candidate of Tammany Hall for governor of New York State. He seeks to retain in office by parading as the friend of labor. He wants the support of the workers of the state because he proclaims himself a "labor man."

**Cloakmakers' Injunction.**

The injunction against the cloakmakers, issued by the administration henchman, Judge Guy, gives the lie to the governor's pretensions. That injunction against the 40,000 striking cloakmakers of New York City is the blow aimed by Governor Smith in revenge for their refusal to submit to his shameful scheme to impose company arbitration upon them.

THE Tammany Hall governor now stands revealed as the open enemy of labor, sanctioning the obnoxious injunction weapon in an effort to aid the bosses in their fight against the thousands of strikers who are fighting against the chaotic and onslaving conditions of the women's garment industry.

**Governor's Hand Seen.**

The injunction is a part of the whole infamous scheme to reduce the living standards of the cloakmakers and bring back the hideousness of the sweatshop labor. In this scheme the governor's commission played the role of aids to the employers. This commission gave moral support to the bosses in their attempt to break the union by rejecting the fundamental demands of the workers and trying to befog the real issues.

GOVERNOR SMITH is the boss of the Tammany Hall. He was responsible for the selection of the present mayor and police commissioner of the city of New York, who, in the present strike, have caused wholesale arrests on the merest technical pretexts in order to bleed the treasury of the union, to intimidate the workers and break the strike thru terror.

**Eyes on Washington.**

Governor Smith seeks to get into the White House. He is looking the bankers and industrial lords of the country that he is a man after their own hearts, who can be depended upon to break strikes, suppress union organization, impose fake arbitration conditions, extend company unions and keep workers in subjection to industrial tyranny. Governor Smith knows that Coolidge rode into the White House on the record of his strike-breaking activities in Boston and he seeks to establish his claim to be considered a rival for the presidency by equalling the strikebreaking record of Coolidge.

THE democratic party, like the republican party, is a friend of capital and an enemy of labor. Both parties are responsible for injunctions, suppression of free speech, denial of the right to picket, state constabulary terror and all other devices used against labor.

**Workers Must Fight.**

New York labor must clean the strikebreakers out of office. Workers on strike must not fear to use their mass power and to take up the fight with these strikebreaking officeholders.

**The power of labor is mighty!**

When united, labor can defeat injunction judges, strikebreaking governors and their malicious schemes to destroy organized labor thru breaking strikes.

IN the present elections there should be a united labor ticket in New York to challenge the united capitalist power. This the socialist party turned down flat and left labor on the political field can defeat the strikebreakers and wipe out injunctions against strikers and in general put a stop to the strikebreaking activities of the government.

Support and vote for the candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party, who stand against injunctions, against the strikebreaking officeholders, for the unity of labor and a labor party. **Support the solidarity and unity of labor. Defeat the open-shopper Smith. Defeat the strikebreaker Smith.**

**Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to help to your trade union meeting?**

# DEMOCRACY IN PA. SEEMS TO BE SHOP WO

## Election Campaign L... Attracts Large Audience

By J. O. SENTALL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. ... Bernard Morgenstern, member of ... Young Workers League, was arrested on a charge of "Distribution of ... Literature," and held in $1,000 ... by the police magistrate, who went into a rage using language that would do credit to a gang of hoodlums ... the underworld. So this is Democracy?

The "Red Literature" consists of very innocent announcement of the big election campaign meeting scheduled for tonight, at which the speakers are C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers Party; A. ... Carey, Workers Party candidate for U. S. senate, and J. O. Bentall, ... kenizer District 3.

The reddest part of the announcement is still a riddle unless it is the headline, which reads "What Is Senator Vare?" subheaded, "$3,000,000 Political Pot to Boil the Workers Pennsylvania."

The police magistrate in question is a Vare fan, and he is sore at the reflection made against the chief ... tion chief of this commonwealth.

The last appeal of the magistrate ... compelling Morgenstern to bail is unprintable, so the readers must depend upon their imagination and whatever memory they may have of any profane conversation among cops, ... ers and horse-traders whose vocabulary of the obscene, however, is ... erally more limited than that of ... dignified individual designated as ... lice Judge.

**"Free Country"—?**

Only an hour after this episode the police court the government ... covered that Benjamin Siegel ... selling Daily Worker certificates. ... was promptly arrested, but up to ... time of sending this message ... charge has been preferred against this DAILY WORKER hustler, who simply decorates the jail till the ... and the Vare crew invent one of ... unholy pretexts on which a man ... "free" country may be deprived ... his liberty without any given reason whatsoever.

# WET-DRY ISSUE FACES QUARTER OF U. S. VOTERS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Discounting their reported indifference to ward liquor referendums the dry... have opened a smashing offensive ... win in five states on November ... Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America disclosed today.

The drys have named California, Colorado, Montana, Nevada and Missouri as the battle ground for the wheeler said. He declared prohibition forces are making no fight in New York, Illinois and Wisconsin.

Nearly one-fourth of the voters in the country will face the wet and dry question when they enter the voting booth in the referendum states.

The drys favor holding of a referendum in Missouri, Wheeler said, ... hinted at the possibility of ... action to force the question on the ballot.

The wet and dry fight is particularly bitter in California and Colorado.

Repeal of state enforcement, ... is proposed in California, Colorado and Montana and this question is included with others in Missouri.


A Splendid New Book—

THE PEASANT WAR IN GERMANY—

By Friedrich Engels
Translation by MOISSAYE OLGIN

HERE is a splendid work that is now available for American readers. A study of the peasant revolts and their relation to the reformation. The interesting figures of Thomas Munzer, rebel leader and Martin Luther. Here is history written by a great writer and thinker presented in most interesting form for every worker.

Just Off The Press
Cloth $1.50

Read Also These New Publications

LEFT WING UNIONISM—
By V. I. Lenin Cloth $1.00

SELECTED ESSAYS—
By Karl Marx Cloth $1.75

MARXIAN ECONOMIC HANDBOOK—
By W. F. Emmett Cloth $2.50

# Workers (Communist) Party

## P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

### C. E. Ruthenberg

...Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, is starting off his ...election campaign tour with a ...ss at Buffalo on October 14. The ...ting will be held at Workers' Hall, ...West Huron street. Comrade Ruth... will speak on: "What a Work... and Farmers' Government Will Do for the Workers and Farmers." ...tour will touch the largest and ...important cities of the eastern ...t of the country and the readers of ...DAILY WORKER should make a ...ote of the time and place of the ...eeting in their town and be sure to ...me to the meeting themselves and ...ring their fellow workers. The com... tour follows:

Wednesday, Oct. 27, Detroit, Mich., ...s of the Masses 2105 Gratiot Ave., ...p. m.

Friday, Oct. 29, Pa., Polish Labor ...mple, 616 North Franklin street, 2 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 31, Minneapolis, Moose ...ll, 315 South Fourth street, 8 p. m.

Inform your shopmates, neighbors, ...d friends about these meetings. ...ring them to the meeting to hear a ...esentation of the issues of the elec... campaign from the standpoint of ...bor.

* * *

### H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, labor speaker and can...date for governor of Pennsylvania ...the Workers (Communist) Party ...ield. Is now engaged in an election ...mpaign tour covering a large num... of cities in Pennsylvania. His sub... is: "What Do the Elections Mean ...the Workers?"

The next leg of his tour follows:

NEW KENSINGTON, Thurs., Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m., Christian Hall, 14th St. and 4th Ave.

HARMERVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 29, 7:30, Union Hall.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 30, 8 p. m., Knights of Malta Hall.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 30, 2 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 52 Miller St.

## ...ngdahl to Speak at ...mpaign Meeting of Greek Workers' Club

...Louis Engdahl, Communist can...date for United States senator from ...linois, will be the speaker at a cam...aign mass meeting arranged by the ...Greek Workers' Club, for Sunday ...afternoon, Oct. 31, at 768 W. Van ...uren St., at 3 o'clock.

## Chicago Nuclei 15-16 Sponsor Joint Affair

Chicago Street Nuclei 15 and 16 are the sponsors of a get-to-together ...nsert and dance to be held Saturday evening, Oct. 31 at Freiheit Sing ...ng Society Hall, 3837 W. Roosevelt ...oad. Lots of fun is promised and ...ll young workers are preparing ...much of a rousing entertainment ...the admission is 50c.

## Weisbord to Speak to Newark Workers

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 26.—The "Passaic Strike and the American Workers" will be the subject of a talk to be given by the leader of the Passaic textile workers, Albert Weisbord, at the Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th St., Newark, on Friday, Oct. 29, 8 p. m. The meeting is under the auspices of the Workers Party Essex ...ounty is welcome.

**Don't keep it to yourself, tell it to the world on the worker correspondence page of The DAILY WORKER.**

## Portland Organizes United Front Drive for Daily Worker

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 26.—At a meeting of the party, district organizer, central executive committee and officials here plan was made for a United Front Drive for The DAILY WORKER Campaign of all sympathetic workers' organizations. An important affair that will make possible the raising of the largest sum yet received from this city was also planned.

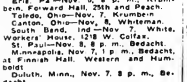
It was decided that from now on migratory workers of the party, such as loggers, must keep in close touch with party officials and report conditions in camps and other places of industry. They must notify the officials of his location and report for activity.

New officers were elected, and a plan for future activities discussed. Street meetings have been addressed by the district organizer, and much literature has been sold.

## Harlem Dance Proceeds Go to Help Our DAILY

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The crowd that is coming to the entertainment and dance given by Section 4 (Harlem-Yorkville) of the Workers Party, New York City, this coming Saturday evening, Oct. 30, at the Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 East 81st St., will be helping The DAILY WORKER as well as getting the grand treat of their lives. All the proceeds are for The DAILY WORKER and for the educational work of the section.

Every one of the numbers on the program is something unique, to mention only the exhibition folk dancing, the mass speaking chorus of 50 people, the quartet, the workers' orchestra, the solo singing as well as chorus singing by the Hungarian Workers' Singing Society. This splendid program is to be followed by dancing. All this for the very low fee of 50 cents for tickets bought in advance, and 65 cents at the door.




Will Appear in December.

## WILL OBSERVE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION'S BIRTHDAY IN MANY U. S. CITIES

The following cities have already planned observances of the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution, Nov. 7. The tentative schedule including date and speakers follows:

Philadelphia—Nov. 5, Gitlow.

Pittsburgh—Nov. 6, Gitlow.

Detroit—Nov. 7, Gitlow, Amtorg.

Rochester, N. Y.—Nov. 5, Wolfe, at Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul.

Akron, Ohio—Nov. 6, Wolfe.

Cleveland, Ohio—Nov. 7, Wolfe.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Nov. 5, Bedacht, Workers' Forum Hall, 36 West Huron St.

Erie, Pa.—Nov. 6, Pavlik, Mrs. Krumbein, Forward Hall, 25th and Peach.

Toledo, Ohio—Nov. 7, Krumbein.

Canton, Ohio—Nov. 8, Whiteman.

South Bend, Ind.—Nov. 8, White, Workers' House, 1218 W. Colfax.

St. Paul—Nov. 8, 8 p. m., Bedacht.

Minneapolis, Nov. 7, 1 p. m., Bedacht, at Finnish Hall, Western and Humboldt.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Bedacht.

Superior, Wis.—Nov. 8, 8 p. m., Bedacht.

Kenosha, Wis.—Nov. 7, 3 p. m., German American Home.

South Chicago—Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Workers' Party Assembly, 9119 Commercial ave., Chicago—Nov. 7, 8 o'clock (speaker and place to be announced).

New York City—(To be announced).

St. Louis, Mo.—Nov. 5, Engdahl.

Kansas City, Mo.—Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Engdahl, Musicians' Hall.

Omaha, Neb.—Nov. 8, Engdahl.

## WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots. Nominations officially filed:

### Michigan.

The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the Fall elections to be held Tuesday, Nov. 2:

Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.
Congress, 15th Dist., Daniel C. Holderness.
Congress, 13th District, William Hollenbauer.
Secretary of State, Sam Gordon.
State Treasurer, Arnold Zeigler.
Attorney General, Cyril Lambkin.
Auditor General, Jacob M. Katz.

### Pennsylvania.

The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Secretary of of Internal Affairs, Max Jankins.
Lieutenant Governor, Parthenia Mills.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, 1st district, Ernest Carathers and Anna Weisman.
Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Peransky.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrtic.
Ninth District (city of McKeesport), William P. Mikadeg.
For Congress.
Thirty-fourth District, Sam Shore.
State Senator, 42nd District (all northside wards), Alex Wermuth.

### Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.
United States Senator, James A. Ayers.
Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.
State Treasurer, Leonard Forschler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.
State Auditor, O. McSwain.

### Massachusetts.

Governor, Jowa Marks.
Lieut. Governor, Albert Oddie
U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam.
Treasurer, Wenfield A. Dwyer.
Auditor, Ernest Hurley.
Attorney General, Max Lerner.
Secretary of State, Harry J. Cantar.

### Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.
S. Hammersmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.
Mathilda Kalousek, congresswoman for 8th congressional district.
Elizabeth Grimm, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

### New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Bull. Attorney General, Arthur Burns. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz. (Manhattan).

Assembly, 5th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly, 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly, 10th District, Julius Codkind. Assembly, 13th District, Abraham Markoff. Assembly, 20th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress, 16th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress, 20th District, William W. Weinstone. Senate, 14th District, Emma Lindgren. (Bronx).

Assembly, 3rd Dist., Max Marks. Assembly, 5th Dist., Isidore Sagen. Assembly, 6th Dist., Charles Zimmerman. Assembly, 7th District, Joseph Borucho vitz. Congress, 23rd District, Manager J. Olgin. (Brooklyn).

Assembly, 6th District, George Primoff. Assembly, 23rd District, Fannie Warshafsky. Congress, 12th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate, 7th District, Morris Rosen.

### Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Edward Mesko. Comptroller, John Gomboss. Secretary of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treasurer, H. Wolfson.

### Ohio.

#### Canton, Stark County

State Senator, 41st District, Carl Gudell. State Senator, 21st District, Peter Pichler.

* * *

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

#### OHIO

#### Allen County

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Joseph Shoaf. Sheriff, B. K. McKercher. County Auditor, C. J. Thompson. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Gilbert. County Recorder, L. L. Landis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

#### WASHINGTON

J. L. Freeman, candidate for United States Senator of the Farmer-Labor Party.

### Minnesota

Governor, Magnus Johnson.
Secretary of State, Charles Olson.
State Auditor, S. T. Harrold.
State Treasurer, Thos. J. Meighen.
Attorney General, Clarence McAllister.
R. R. and Warehouse Commissioner, Thos. Votlom.
Clerk of Supreme Court, Minnie Cederholm.
Congress, 3rd Dist., August Gagen.
Congress, 4th Dist., Thos. V. Olson.
Congress, 5th Dist., Albert G. Bistrup.
Congress, 6th Dist., Joseph Hunsin.
Congress, 7th Dist., O. J. Kvale.
Congress, 8th Dist., William Lee.
Congress, 9th Dist., Knud Wefald.
Congress, 10th Dist., Ernest Lundeen.

### Washington

Farmer-Labor Party candidates for the state legislature are:

Skagit County—S. C. Garrison, state senator. Dist. 8. Dewey McAllister, Hollis Abbott, representative. William Fisher, representative.

King County—M. J. Miller, representative from the 42nd district, Seattle. J. M. Smith, representative from the 41st district, Seattle. Samuel Simon, representative from the 45th district, Seattle. Rogers County J. Sypolski, county assessor, Tacoma.

### North Dakota

State Representatives from District 41: Peter Barsnah, N. D. C. Anderson, Williston, N. D. John Kjorstad, Williston, N. D.

## YOU'LL STAY UP NIGHTS

reading the new LITERATURE CATALOG of the Daily Worker Publishing Co. Hundreds of books are described and indexed and the catalog is sent FREE ON REQUEST.

## CHICAGO WORKERS TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF DEBS NEXT SATURDAY

"A Debs' Memorial meeting under the auspices of the International Labor Defense will be held on Saturday, October 30, 8 p. m., in Temple Hall, Van Buren and Marshfield streets.

The speakers announced so far, are James P. Cannon, executive secretary of the I. L. D.; Ralph Chaplin, poet, class war prisoner and intimate friend of Gene Debs; Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press, and class war prisoner.

Invitations have been extended to the socialist party, Workers (Communist) Party, I. W. W., and the Chicago Federation of Labor to send speakers.

The organizers of the meeting desire to give every section of labor an opportunity to pay a tribute to the great working class fighter.

## *Reflections on a 10,000 Mile Tour*

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

I have just made an enormous swing 'round the circle—from New York to Los Angeles, from Los Angeles to Seattle, from Seattle back to New York. In my tour I covered 10,000 miles and addressed many thousands of American workers and farmers in about 25 cities.

**Only One Force.**

In all this long trip and in all these centers of progressivism or reaction I could find only one active force making for progress and struggle. In a country which is so obviously in the control of big business today that we have a strike-breaker as president of the United States, a shady banker as vice-president, a multi-millionaire as secretary of the treasury pilfering the treasury intrusted to his care, a senate in which are seated 20 millionaires and to which seats are being sold at one, two or three million dollars a throw, and a government whose courts and military forces are used to smash all organization in the basic industries I could find only one force earnestly and energetically combating this, the bosses their control of the government machinery, and that force was the Workers (Communist) Party.

**Scanned City Papers.**

In a vain attempt to find out something about the political and economic situation of each town in which I spoke, I read carefully the endless pages of print paper put out by all of the great capitalist dailies that I could lay hands on. My reading included such dailies as had a reputation for being friendly to labor or labor's enlightenment or such dailies as the Sear... Union Record, which had once been controlled by the labor movement.

But in all my reading I could find only one daily in the entire United States that was presenting any significant information to the workers and farmers of America on any real and in their struggle for the solution of their most immediate problems or for final emancipation; and that daily was The DAILY WORKER.

**Deduces Formula.**

I could almost reduce it to a mathematical formula. The strength of the labor movement varies directly as the circulation of the DAILY WORKER. Where the circulation of The DAILY WORKER is big, there the labor movement is healthy, there the class movement is militant, there it has a friendly alliance with the farmers, and there is some sign of struggle, of understanding and of forward movement. Wherever, on the other hand, the circulation of The DAILY WORKER is small, or the workers depend exclusively upon the great poison press, there the labor movement is weak, befuddled, bewildered, passive, in retreat or disintegrating.

**Has the News.**

If I wanted to know what was going on in the world, even in big cities; at least if I wanted to know more than the results of the Dempsey-Tunney fight, the world series and the kind of pie that Queen Marie had eaten for her dinner, I had to find copies of The DAILY WORKER on my trip. Hark issues soon began to mean as much to me as current numbers, and when I saw the appeals to "Keep the DAILY WORKER," I suddenly that what an arid desert the American labor movement would become if this one oasis of thought, activity and struggle were to suddenly be dried up.

The United States without The DAILY WORKER! The American labor movement in this year of retreat and defeat and class collaboration and betrayal without The DAILY WORKER! No daily, no struggle; no daily, no information from the workers' point of view, no daily, no genuine labor movement. Such were the inevitable conclusions from an attempt to imagine the United States at the present time, when all other progressive forces are so weak and timid and broken and afraid.

**"Keep The DAILY WORKER."**

And so I said to the comrades every where, "Keep The DAILY WORKER." It is not only your paper. Build The DAILY WORKER. It is the only hope of the American labor movement. Circulate The DAILY WORKER. It is the only antidote to the poison being pumped into the air from press and pulpit and into the minds and hearts of men by the great daily, republic and democracy. Make sacrifices? It is worth any sacrifice. All struggle requires sacrifice. The labor movement requires sacrifice. Without The DAILY WORKER there will be nothing left worth sacrificing for.

Rally to its defense. Give to your utmost. Make the entire labor movement realize its importance and give to their paper. Vote till it hurts. Fill it burn the bosses, the false leaders and the most powerful capitalist system in the world.

## *WHY I AM A COMMUNIST*

By JOSEPH BELL.

I AM a dentist practicing for the last several years and I know that the reason workers suffer from bad teeth is because from childhood on they have not been taught to take proper care of them.

The kindergarten and primary school is the place where dentists should be engaged to repair teeth and teach how to keep them in good order.

The schools, the being controlled by the government and municipalities, of the U. S. A., do not do it at all, or do it very poorly. The great majority of the children grow up to be wage workers and can not afford to pay the high fees required by skilled dentists. On the other hand children of the rich and high government officials who serve the rich have their teeth fixed by the best dentists and the latest scientific methods. The result is that workers either walk around their whole life with bad teeth and consequent bad health or the great majority of them receive poor treatment at the hands of unskilled and dishonest doctors.

Why did I join the Workers (Communist) Party? Because I have realized that good health, good teeth, just as all good things in life, will never come thru the Republican, Democratic or any other party which is run in the interest of big business and big politicians.

Only a party of workers, having for its purpose the overthrow of this government of capitalists and the establishment of a United States government of workers and poor farmers, is able to care for the health and prosperity of the worker.

## Labor Defender for November Keeps up Memory of Martyrs

Keeping fresh the memory of some of American labor's brightest and most militant pages is one of the tasks set itself by the Labor Defender, and its November number, just off the press, has accomplished it very successfully. The number contains stories on the Haymarket riot, the Centralia conspiracy, the Everett massacre, the murder of Joe Hill, and a special supplement containing a beautiful picture of the deceased Gene Debs at the height of his powers and an appreciation by James P. Cannon, printed in a form suitable for framing. Among the contributors to this number are such well known names as Lucy E. Parsons, Ralph Chaplin, William F. Dunne, Charles Gray, Voltarine de Cleyre, Charles Ashleigh, James P. Cannon and others.

The price per copy is only ten cents and the magazine is beautifully composed and illustrated. Subscriptions for a year, at one dollar is special offer of 13 months is now offered for one dollar; can be secured by writing to 23 S. Lincoln street, Chicago, Illinois.

## Heretic-Bishop Will Speak at Gary Bazaar

GARY, Ind., Oct. 26.—Bishop William Montgomery Brown, known as the "bishop-heretic," author of "Communism and Christianism," will speak here at the Grand Bazaar to be held November 5 and 25, it is announced by International Labor Defense. This will be Gary's first opportunity to hear the famous bishop.

The bazaar is to be held at Croatian hall, 23rd and Washington streets.

Organizations and individuals are urged to contribute articles and cash to the bazaar to aid in its success. Adams Farrel, 1956 West 24th avenue, Gary, is treasurer and will acknowledge contributions. Admission is 50 cents for both days.

**Transfer "Knicker" Case.**

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Oct. 26.—The now famous "knicker" case, in which Mrs. Frahma Allen seeks to enjoin the Jeffersonville school board from expelling her nine-year-old daughter, Virginia, from attending the Port Fulton school here because she wears knickerbockers instead of dresses, was ordered transferred for trial to the Floyd circuit court at New Albany by Judge James W. Fortune.


# The Drive

*For $50,000 to*

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

Total Including Oct. 21—$9,951.34

DONATIONS—OCTOBER 21.

ILLINOIS—
Shop Nucleus No. 14 (collected from employes in Daily Worker technical departments) ..... $797.92
A. B., Chicago ..... 5.00
Alex Bittelman, St. Nucleus 22, Chicago ..... 5.00
Nils Lapenas, St. N. 22 Chicago 3.00
Waino Kekkonen, St. Nucleus 22, Chicago ..... 5.00
Karl J. Malmstrom, Moline ..... 10.00
J. Martanis, Moline ..... 2.00

MASSACHUSETTS—
Russian Educational Society, Worcester ..... 35.25

MICHIGAN—
Vasil Danchoff, Pontiac ..... 5.00

MINNESOTA—
Leo G. Walswitch, Minneapolis ..... 5.00
A. Anderson, Rochester ..... 1.00
E. W. Kauel, Rochester ..... 1.00
Arthur Mohr, Rochester ..... 1.00

NEW YORK—
New York City ..... 400.00

OHIO—
S. Hartley, Cleveland ..... 5.00
Nucleus No. 11, Toledo ..... 2.00

WISCONSIN—
P. Barbato, Madison ..... .50
J. Bergers, Kenosha ..... .50
Jos. Corona, Madison ..... .50
Jens Hansen, Madison ..... .50
S. Lieberman, Madison ..... 1.00



The Best Place to Buy Your

CARPETS RUGS

LINOLEUM FURNITURE

Is at Comrade

OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 4 STORES

2635 W. North Avenue, Phone Humboldt 4983
2408 W. North Avenue, Phone Seeley 5500
1618 W. Chicago Avenue, Phone Humboldt 6941
1600 W. Roosevelt Road, Phone Monroe 6264

## By Upton Sinclair

(Copyrighted, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

They were on an old familiar trail now, and Bunny knew the landscape by heart.

"It's all very well for a feller to go off in his study and figure out how the world ought to be; but that don't make it that way, son. There has got to be oil, and we fellers that know how to get it out of the ground are the ones that are doing it. You listen to these Socialists and Bolsheviks, but my God, imagine if the government was to start buying oillands and developing them—there'd be more graft than all the wealth of America could pay for. I'm on the inside, where I can watch it, and I know that when you turn over anything to the government, you might just as good bury it ten thousand miles deep in the earth. You talk about laws, but there's economic laws, too, and government can't stand against them, no more than anybody else. When government does fool things, then people find a way to get round it, and business men that do it are no more to blame than any other kind of men. This is an oil age, and when you try to shut oil off from production, it's just like you tried to dam Niagara Falls."

It was a critical moment in their lives. In after years Bunny would look back upon it, and think, oh why had he not put his foot down? He could have broken his father, if he had been determined enough! If he had said, "Dad, I will not stand for buying the presidency; and if you go in with Mr. Roscoe on that deal you've got to know that I renounce any inheritance, I will not touch a cent of your money from this day on. I'll go out and get myself a job, and you can leave your money to Bertie if you want to." Yes, if he had said that, Dad would have given way; he would have been mortally hurt, and Mr. Roscoe would have been hurt but Dad would not have helped to nominate Senator Harding.

Why didn't Bunny do it? It wasn't cowardice; he didn't know enough about life as yet to be afraid of it. He had never earned a dollar in his life, yet he had the serene conviction that he could go out and "get a job," and provide for himself those comforts and luxuries that were a matter of course to him. But the trouble was, he couldn't bear to hurt people. It was what Paul meant when he said that Bunny was "soft." He entered into other people's point of view. He saw too clearly why Dad and Mr. Roscoe wanted to buy the Republican convention; and then, a few hours later, he would go over to the Rascum cabin, and sit down with Paul and "Bud" Stoner and "Jick Duggan and the rest of the "Bolshevik bunch,' and see too clearly why they wanted the oil workers to organize and educate themselves, and take over the oil wells from Dad and Mr. Roscoe.

VI

Bunny went back to Southern Pacific and just as he was finishing his year's work, the convention of the Republican party met in Chicago, a thousand delegates and as many alternates, and as many newspaper correspondents and special writers, to tell the world about this mighty historic event. The convention listened to impressive "Rey-note" speeches and smoked enormous quantities of tobacco and drank enormous quantities of bootleg liquor; and meantime, in a room in the Blackstone Hotel the half-dozen bosses who controlled the votes sat down to make their deals. In the millions of words that went out over the wires concerning the convention the name of Vernon Roscoe was never mentioned; but he had his suite adjoining that hotel room, and he made exactly the right offers, and paid his certified checks to exactly the right men, after a long deadlock and the taking of eight ballots, amid wild excitement on the convention floor, the support of General Leonard Wood began suddenly to crumble, and on the ninth ballot Warren Gamaliel Harding of Ohio became the Republican party's standard-bearer.

College was over; and Gregor Nikolaieff went up to San Francisco to ship on one of the vessels of the "cramming fleet," which went up to Alaska to catch and pack salmon. Rachel Menzies and her brother joined three other Finnish students who had equipped themselves with a battered Ford car, to follow the fruit-picking; moving from place to place, sleeping under the stars, and gathering apricots, peaches, prunes and grapes for the canners and driers. Bunny was the only one of the little group of "reds" who did not have to work all summer; and he was the only one who didn't know what to do with himself.

In the old days, when he and Dad were drilling one well at a time, Bunny would pitch in and help at anything there was to do; he was only a "kid" then, and the men liked it. But now he was of age, and supposed to be dignified; the company was of age, too, a huge machine in which every cog had its place, and must not be interfered with. Bunny could not even cultivate the plants at home without trespassing on the job of the gardener. He had resolved to study some of Paul's books; but he had never heard of anyone studying eight hours a day, and he couldn't take Paul's job for part of the time, because he wasn't a good enough carpenter!

It was a world in which some people worked all the time, and others played all the time. To work all the time was a bore, and no one would do it unless he had to; but to play all the time was equally a bore, and the people who did it never had anything to talk about that Bunny wanted to listen to. They talked about their play, just as solemnly as if it had been work; tennis tournaments, golf tournaments, polo matches—all sorts of complicated ways of hitting a little ball about a field! Now, it was all right when you needed exercise and recreation, to go out and hit a little ball; but to make life work of it, to give all your time and thought to it, to practice it religiously, read and write books about it, discuss it for hours on end—Bunny looked at these fully grown men and women, with their elaborate outfits of "sport clothes," upon themselves, to make themselves believe that they were really enjoying their lives.

(To be continued.)

## *ALBERT WEISBORD*

**Leader of the Passaic Strike**

will speak for the first time under the auspices of the Workers Communist Party at the Final Election Campaign Meeting

***Thursday, October 28th, 1926, at 8 p. m.***

**at CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE**
**67th ST. & 3rd AVE.**

A BRASS BAND WILL PLAY REVOLUTIONARY MUSIC

***Other Speakers are:***

**BEN GITLOW—Candidate for Governor**
**WM. W. WEINSTONE—Candidate for Congress 20th Dis.**
**A. TRACHTENBERG—Candidate for Congress 14th Dis.**
**JACK STACHEL—Chairman.**

Admission 25 Cents

Auspices WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY DISTRICT TWO

# OPEN SHOP MINE GIVES MORE PAY TO WORKERS

## Miners Are Puzzled by 'Philanthropy'

By ROMA,
Worker Correspondent.

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., Oct. 26.—When the coal operators of a non-union mine voluntarily and suddenly increase the wage scale of their employes it certainly gives the poor, underpaid miners food for thought and causes them to arrive at the conclusion that "something must be in the air."

**Raise Wages a Third.**

Yet that is exactly what occurred in Moundsville at the Panama mine, employing 250 men, owned by the Ben Franklin Coal Co., when notices were posted on the morning of October 22 that the company will adopt the Jacksonville wage agreement, or union contract, on November 1, 1926. The mine will continue to operate on an open-shop basis, but will increase its wage scale 33 1-3 per cent.

According to the company officials, an improvement in the bituminous market conditions has justified the increase.

**Miners Wage Fight.**

The Panama miners are only one of the local mines which last year waged a valiant but vain struggle against a reduction in the wage scale. During the bituminous coal strike in April, 1926, this region, which has been a typical West Virginia scab hole for some time, joined the ranks of the union miners and struck when an attempt was made to reduce the wages to the 1917 scale. However, after several months, weak support from President Lewis and strong opposition from the courts and the coal operators, together with the coming winter, had their effect, and the miners were forced to return to work under non-union conditions at the 1917 scale.

**Other Mines Scab.**

There are several mines in this locality, all operated on the non-union basis. However, they do not maintain a uniform wage scale. The Panama mine paid 58 cents per ton for loading, while the rest pay 63 cents per ton. It has not been ascertained as yet whether the remaining mines will proceed to increase their wage scale in line with the Panama mine.

**Action is Puzzling.**

It is certainly puzzling to many what caused the coal company to increase the wage scale at the Panama mine. It was not mere philanthropy, of course, that it was done, as market conditions justify it are true enough—always were in fact. If that were the only reason the wage scale could be increased to a much greater extent. Perhaps the recent call that was issued for another strike in Morgantown may have had some influence. Perhaps the fact that another bituminous coal strike is anticipated next April had some effect, and the wage scale was raised in anticipation of the future, to keep their slaves scabbing during that period and then cut it again.

At any rate the mine is still left operating on a non-union basis, which means that with no union contract to protect the wage scale the wages may be reduced as suddenly as they were increased.

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—Dyers and cleaners in St. Louis have organized as Local 163, Journeymen Tailors Intl. Union.


**Dr. Abraham Markoff**
has returned from
*U. S. S. R.*
and Resumed Dental Practice at
**249 E. 115th St.**
New York Tel. Lehigh 6022



One Industry! All Workers in The One Union!
**Metal, Machine and Manufacturing Industry**
come to the
***OPEN MASS MEETING***
**FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, at 8 o'clock**
**LABOR TEMPLE, FOURTEENTH STREET**
Corner 14th St. and Second Ave., Main Auditorium
(Convenient to New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Long Island)
The workers in the metal and manufacturing industry are the poorest organized. They receive the lowest wages, work the longest hours, and submit to the worst conditions. The Amalgamated has grown rapidly during the past six months; join the swelling ranks. No initiation fee.
Come and Hear
**CHARLES B. ROBERTS**
Internationally Known Speaker and Organizer
Amalgamated Metal Workers of America
31 EAST 10th STREET NEW YORK CITY


## Cold of Farm Relief Front

(By Worker Correspondent.)

AKRON, O., Oct. 26.—At one of the [illegible] this year [illegible] Sick and [illegible] conference of rubber workers [illegible] gave a talk on the necessity of organization of rubber workers. He pointed out that in addition to the greed of the rubber barons, and stressed the rawhide system and wage cuts.

He pointed out that now is the time for all workers, regardless of race, creed or color to drop their prejudices and to organize into one union, showing the bosses a solid front. He finished up by stressing the point that thru organization, and organization only, can the workers ever expect to get shorter hours and higher wages.

SECOND PRIZE WINNER.

# CLOAK MAKERS PLEDGE SUPPORT TO NEW YORKERS

## One Thousand Dollars Raised At Once

By GRAY STONE.
(Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 26.—A conference called by the cloakmakers, Local No. 65, of the I. L. G. W. U. was held Wednesday, October 13, at 224 South Spring street. Twenty-one organizations with 42 delegates responded to the call. Besides the needle trades unions, delegates were present from the carpenters, painters, bakers, Workmen's Circle branches, political parties (working class) and educational groups.

Brother Sacks was elected secretary and Julius Shlamowitz chairman. A committee of fifteen was elected to arrange a big mass meeting and tag day to raise funds.

**Will Send $1,000.**

Many of the organizations who responded to the call have pledged definite sums of money to be sent thru the conference to the New York strikers. One thousand dollars in cash will be forwarded by the conference to the strikers within the next few days.

The conference is asking all sympathetic organizations to send funds to the secretary of the conference, J. Sacks, 224 South Spring street.

**Send Telegram.**

The following telegram was sent by the conference to L. Hyman, New York City: "Please convey to the New York strikers that at conference called by the Los Angeles cloakmakers held Wednesday, October 13, with 21 organizations participating, conference pledges moral and financial support. One thousand dollars to be forwarded at once as immediate help. We are with you in this struggle."

## War Invention Used in Arson Plottings Unearthed in Angeles

By a Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 26.—An "arson trust" is said to exist in this city. District Attorney Asa Keyes arrested eight men for being responsible for many fires in the downtown district during the last few months. A total of 178 arson plots have been planned, crime snoopers declared. The loss to insurance companies is said to be between one and three million dollars.

"To publish in detail the method used by the 'fire bugs' would be against public policy," Charles Reimar of the Keyes detective staff declared. But he said that the fires were started by telephone, and that the invention was made during the world war for the purpose of destroying enemy property. Some of the men, at least, are out on from $25,000 to $50,000 bail.

# DAILY WORKER
1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

## Prizes for Worker Correspondents!

The DAILY WORKER today is giving prizes to the three worker correspondents who have produced what are considered the best articles for this page this week. Every week, from now on, three prizes will be given to worker correspondents whose contributions during the week are considered "prize winners."

Every worker is urged to write up his or her experience in the shop, the factory, the mine and send them to the Worker Correspondents' Department of The DAILY WORKER. Write what happens that will be of general interest so that all of our readers can know what is happening in your industry.

"Write as you fight!" must be the slogan of every worker.

Today's prize winners are:

First prize, "Remenes of New Russia," by Magdalain Marx—"Rama," Moundsville, W. Va.

Second prize, "Awakening of China," by James H. Dolsen—Gray Stone, Los Angeles, California.

Third prize, "My Flight from Siberia," by Leon Trotsky—Rufus P. Heath, Chicago, Ill.

**NEXT WEEK**

The following are the prizes that are offered to the worker correspondents who send in the best stories between today and Nov. 2:

First, "The Peasant War in Germany," by Friedrich Engels. A new book just off the press.

Second, "Red Cartoons." A book of over seventy cartoons by eighteen leading proletarian artists.

Third, Russell-Nearing Debate. The famous debate between Bertrand Russell and Scott Nearing on Russia—in attractive board-bound edition.

We want to hear from every worker!

THIRD PRIZE WINNER.

## A Climpse Into a Chicago Eating House

By RUFUS P. HEATH
(Worker Correspondent)

We find restaurants in Chicago, as in other principal cities of the nation, which are known to the unfortunate workers who are unemployed as the "greasy spoon." The ones I have in mind are tha property of Gus Collinder. One has three coffee houses in Chicago, 654 W. Madison St., 1149 W. Madison St. and 221 S. Halsted St.

**The System.**

The food served is the cheapest that the market affords. The meats are fourth grade, "butchered one year." He has the cheapest coffee on the market. The food supplies are bought in large quantities, to get the lowest market rates and delivered as they are needed.

Gus uses a little schema of his own to draw and hold his trade. His drawing cards are, "Blue Valley Butter," "Bowman Dairy Company's Milk," "Livingston's Rye Bread" and "Harding's Corned Beef." From this the workers can patronize the places are led to believe that the food products are all first class.

Gus does not serve short orders such as ham and eggs, steaks and chops. He specializes in steam table products, such as beef stew, spaghetti, salt pork and boiled beans, soup, rice and oatmeal, ham, cheese and corned beef sandwiches, corned beef and cabbage, and coffee and pastries. The food is all cooked in quantity in the kitchen and placed on the steamtable in the dining room, where the waiters dish up their own orders and collect for all orders as they serve. The customers are required to pay before they eat. Thus, they have no chance to eat and walk out without paying. The system also enables Gus to use only one cook where he would need two or three, by serving short orders. It also eliminates the necessity of having a cashier.

The crew consists of one manager, from two to seven waiters, one porter and one dish washer. The wages are from three dollars a day up to $35 a week for waiters. Porters and dishwashers $2.50 a day. The manager will not let the workers know how much they are getting. The waiters, porters, dishwashers all work the 10-hour day, some working the split shift. The crew must all work seven days a week. You are not allowed to take a day off, when you do, you lose the job.

**The Anti-Union Schema.**

Any employe who mentions the labor movement in any way, is immediately fired and blacklisted. To hold your job, you must play the ponies. While you are playing the ponies, you are not interested in the union or your miserable conditions.

**Sanitary and Safety Measures.**

There is no effort made to operate the joints in a sanitary manner because they run short handed and the small crews do not have sufficient time to keep the places clean and sanitary. The ice boxes and pie cases are cleaned an average of about once a month. The basement is full of rats.

The water faucets are old and worn out and the water is always scalding hot in the hot water faucet. Every time you turn the hot water on you are likely to be scalded.

The writer washed dishes for Gus for about six months, at 654 W. Madison Street, where I received a severe burn from one of the hot water faucets, which resulted in a blistered hand. I showed the burn to the boss, told him how it happened and asked him why he didn't fix the faucets. I also asked to take the day off to see a doctor and have the burn dressed. Gus does not carry employs accident insurance, as the law requires, and he is too cheap to have the faucets fixed. So he fired me in order to save a doctor's bill.

## Prices of Coal to Workers Increase, Wages Stationary

By GEORGE PAPCUN.
(Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 26.—The the wages in the coal industry in the Pittsburgh district are either standing stationary or being pushed down by the employers of coal miners, the coal to the workers in the city is on the increase, and in the last few days the coal has gone up from $4.75 to $6.00 and $6.50 a ton.

The check-up of the local dealers in coal by the newspapers shows that in a few days the bituminous coal dealers will ask as much as $9.50 to $10.00 a ton if not more. H. C. Beyer, vice-president of the Mutual Supply company of Pittsburgh, in a statement to the newspapers explained that these high prices were asked because of the shipping of coal across to England and other countries which have received coal from England before and now because of the general strike they are unable to get coal. The the wages of the city workers are not going up to meet with the high price of coal which now is going on. The local dealers in bituminous coal are having a chance to profiteer galore.

Why don't you write it up?. It may be interesting to other workers.

## Los Angeleus Workers Plan Freiheit Drive; Other Activities On

By S. GLOBERMAN.
(Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 26.—A Freiheit conference was organized here on October 17 for the purpose of having a weekly Freiheit edition for California. Thirty-six delegates attended the conference, representing nearly all Finnish, Workmen's Circle branches and other cultural organizations. In order to reach this goal at least $3,000 will have to be raised. The conference went on record to raise $5,000. One hundred and sixty-two dollars was raised at the meeting to start the drive.

On Thursday, October 28, a general membership meeting is called. Every comrade is urged to be present. Comrade Rose Rubin, who has just returned from the east, will report on political and industrial activities there. The possibility of having a sub-district organizer will also be discussed.

On November 7, Los Angeles labor will celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution at Music Art Hall. The affair will start at 2.30 p. m. Speakers and musical program. Admission is free.

# MANUFACTURERS OF MUSKEGON TO BAR EDDY TALK

## Bring Pressure on "Y" Secretary

By a Worker Correspondent

MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 26.—Concerted efforts are being made here by the Muskegon Employers association, not as an official body but more insidiously, to prevent the visit to this city of G. Sharwood Eddy under the auspices of the local Y. M. C. A. on Nov. 2 and 3.

Activities of Mr Eddy, international secretary for Asia of the Young Men's Christian Association, since his return from a recent visit to Soviet Russia and his admitted favoring of the recognition of Russia by the United States government are causing the opposition on the part of the local manufacturers who are too crafty to take any official action as a body.

**Attempt Crops Out.**

Opposition to Mr. Eddy's visit to Muskegon cropped out Friday in a noon luncheon meeting of local business men when one of the group attempted to get the organization to express their disapproval of the visit of the friend of Russia in a resolution to be sent to the Y. M. C. A.

Secretary Leland S. Westerman, head of the local Y. M. C. A. organization who, with the president, Archie E. McCrea and the members of the board of directors, has approved of Eddy's coming and arranged a full schedule of seven public meetings for Nov. 2 and 3, was called yesterday to the office of Walter Poole, secretary of the Muskegon Employers' association.

**"Y" Man on Carpet.**

What the exact details of that conference were would not be revealed either by Secretary Westerman or Secretary Poole but inquiries about the visit of Eddy and the program were answered reluctantly by the Y. M. C. A. secretary who requested that nothing be published about the proposed assemblies at the Muskegon and Muskegon Heights high schools where plans have been made for Eddy to address more than 2,000 young people.

**Linked with Detroit.**

The local opposition on the part of the employers is linked up directly with that on the part of the manufacturers of Detroit to prevent President William Green of the American Federation of Labor from speaking in Detroit churches where it had been arranged for him to appear.

The speaking engagements arranged for President Green by the Detroit Y. M. C. A. as was customary in cities where the annual convention of the organized workers is held, were cancelled after pressure was brought to bear by the capitalists.

Local manufacturers are attempting to duplicate this kind of pressure to bear in Muskegon to cancel Sherwood Eddy's visit here. The local Y. M. C. A. has just started on a new $400,000 building program here, the money for which was pledged more than a year ago.

That threats of the non-payment of large pledges which are necessary to complete that building may have been used by Secretary Poole of the Employers' association yesterday in his conference with Secretary Westerman was possible for Westerman was fearing for the safety of his building project yesterday following the interview.

This action on the part of the employers shows that Muskegon as with practically all of the industrial cities of Michigan, is almost completely in the clutches of the manufacturers who are do anything to maintain their control here. They have just elected eight of fifteen members of the board of directors of the Greater Muskegon Chamber of Commerce and one of the remaining minority of seven is a banker.

## Coal Company Raises Rent on Old Shacks

By a Worker Correspondent.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 26. — Rents for Lehigh Valley Coal Co. houses for its miners have been raised on Red Row from $6 to $10 a month. Twenty workers' families are affected. The company claims to have kept the $6 rate for 20 years.

Rumors are going around that the coal company intends to get rid of their real estate in the Dupont borough, because of increased taxation, and are trying to show the burden of these old houses on present occupants by offering them first chance to buy.

# WORKER WRITERS! JOIN CLASS IN WORKER CORRESPONDENCE, FRIDAY

INTENSIVE activity to develop and strengthen the worker correspondence movement in the Chicago district will be launched at the first meeting of the class in worker correspondence to be held Friday night, October 29, in the editorial rooms of The DAILY WORKER, third floor, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

The class will meet weekly on Friday nights. The success of this class last year indicates that an excellent response can be expected during the fall, winter and spring terms that lie ahead. All phases of worker correspondence will be developed. The class will not only write for, but help edit The American Worker Correspondent, the publication of the worker writers of The DAILY WORKER.

The class will be under the general direction of J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, assisted by Harry Kisizky, who supervises the Worker Correspondence Section of The DAILY WORKER.

Special features will be given from time to time, on the various phases of worker correspondence and on problems confronting the labor movement. The members of The DAILY WORKER editorial staff, including William F. Dunne, Thomas J. O'Flaherty, Harrison George and Thurber Lewis. Talks will also be given on such subjects as shop papers, wall papers, living newspapers as well as lessons in English by Jay Lovestone, M. A. Stolar and Nancy Markoff.

COME READY FOR WORK FRIDAY NIGHT.

# CATHOLICS SEE 'GOOD' IN WORK OF EVANGELIST

## Recognize Power to Split Churches

By L. P. RINDAL,
Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 26.—It was stated recently that Aimee Semple McPharson has appealed to the K. K. K. for support. True. But it is also true that the forces of the pope are playing, more or less, a game of neutrality concerning the Angeles temple leader. Why? Because the catholics are afraid of protestant unity. Aimee is the splitting wedge which fits the formula. "Divide and rule."

**Protestants Fight Her.**

Rev. R. P. (Bob) Shuler, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, author of "McPherson" and member of the executive committee of the church federation, has at least enemy of the hallelujah actress—not the "children" of the pope of Roma. Catholics have sent "Fighting Bob" many threatening letters.

The evangelist is a good mixer. Her glory is money, power and pleasure. Sha does not care whether it comes thru a flirtation with "Ormie," Jesus, the pope or the knights of the night shirt. And she gets the "dough," too, from millionaires to poor cripples.

Gypsies spent a fortune on her temple. But since she made gypsies out of "Rose" and "Steve" in her "kidnapping" story, not many favors will come from that illustrious tribe.

**la Verastile.**

Besides the regulation uniform of the "temple," this "meek" follower of the lowly Christ dresses up in aviation costume, as honorary fire chief, or as an honorary member of the Los Angeles traffic squad.

Aimee is a member of the chamber of commerce and a politician, reactionary today and liberal tomorrow, as both factions are after the temple's hallelujah votes. Thru Mayor Cryar and three judges, Keetch, Hady and Oatee, the temple leader has, in the past, controlled the actions of the superior coort, the grand jury and the police.

District Attorney Keyes knew months ago that Aimee was a faker, but refused to act until pressed hard. Had to save himself. The recent arrest of all the supervisors, three other high county officials, the chief of detectives and the prosecutor himself, explains a great many rottan social conditions.

## Stereotypers Gain 25c a Day

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—A contract for 3 years with an increase of 25c a day each year and back pay from June 1 has been secured by the New Orleans stereotypes union from the 4 nonunion newspapers in this city, making the daily rate for this year $6.75 for 8 hours, with price and a half for overtime. The composing rooms of the 4 newspapers are still nonunion with a nonunion pressroom in the Times-Picayune, one of the largest papers in the south.

## L. A. Capmakers Hold Strength in Sixth Week of Struggle

(By Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 26.—This is the sixth week since the Capmakers in one of the largest clothing shops in Los Angeles went out for recognition of their union. The Chicago Cap Manufacturing Company, 239 South Los Angeles St. is known as one of the bitterest enemies of the needle trades unions. The above place is the only shop that pays strike as low as nine dolalrs a week, where as the union scale provides strikedollars the first week and an increase every week till it reaches the minimum of twenty-five dollars. This wage is for lining makers and stitchers only.

The strike is being led by a strike committee which reports very enthusiastic response of the union. 95 per cent of the strikers having joined the union. There has been mass picketing every morning and evening.

The Red Squad has been on guard ever since the strike began and has made seven arrests, the charges in each case never been pressed. The industry is organized 85 per cent and there is every sign that the strikers will win their demands. The union manager who number over 100, have taken themselves to help their striking brothers. The International has endorsed the strike.

PORT NEWARK, N. J.—(FP)—One hundred workers employed in the construction of Wyerhaeuser Timber Co. plant are striking with the support of the New Jersey state federation of labor because the contractor is not paying the prevailing union scale of wages throughout.

## Good Books

IN GERMAN

We have just received a shipment of the following books in German from the publishers in Berlin:

| | |
|---|---|
| Die Oekonomie des Rentners, Bucherin—Cloth | $1.00 |
| Imperialismus. Lenin—Cloth | .75 |
| Komm. Internationals | |
| Heft 5-6 | .50 |
| Heft 7 | .40 |
| Heft 8 | .40 |
| Heft 9 | .15 |
| Heft 2 | .15 |
| Grundriss der Wirtszchaftsgeografie (Paper) | .75 |
| (Cloth) | 1.50 |
| Vereinigte Staaten des sozialistischen Europa | .15 |
| Die zweite Organisationskonferens (Paper) | .50 |
| (Cloth) | .75 |

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
The Home of All Communist Literature
1113 WEST WASHINGTON BOULEVARD CHICAGO


BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
**CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY**
**Meat Market** **Restaurant**
IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.
FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(Workers organized as consumers)
4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.



Shield of the Working Class
**INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE**
*Will Hold Its SECOND ANNUAL BALL AND HALLOWEEN PARTY at*
***Labor Institute, 808 Locust St., Philadelphia***
*Friday Evening, October 29, 1926*

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Cook co. only) | By mail (outside of Chicago) |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year | $6.00 per year |
| $3.25 six months | $3.25 six months |
| $1.50 three months | $1.50 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Editor
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

## Debs And The Russian Revolution

The right wing socialist politicians who are now trying to cash in on the splendid revolutionary record of Eugene V. Debs will leave no stone unturned to make it appear that the great rebel's attitude towards Soviet Russia was on a par with their own, that is, one of hostility.

But Debs's love for the Russian revolution burned with a steady glow and he rarely ever took the platform that he did not use the opportunity to say a word in favor of the greatest revolution in human history.

Contrast the following inspiring tribute to the Russian revolution with the sickening cant indulged in by those who assail the workers' republic in one breath and pretend to honor Debs in the next:

"The Russian Revolution is without precedent or a parallel in history. Monumental in its glory, it stands alone. Behold its sublime majesty, catch its holy spirit and join its thrilling, inspiring appeal to the oppressed of every land to rise in their might, shake off their fetters and proclaim their freedom to the world! Russia, domain of darkness impenetrable, transformed in a flash into a land of living light! Russia, the goddess of freedom incarnate, issuing her defiant challenge to the despotism of the world!

"The heart of Russia in this hour of her glorious resurrection is the heart of humanity: the soul of her triumphant revolution is the soul of a new-born world. Verily, the last are now first, and the world's most pitilessly plundered and shamelessly exiled have become the world's revolutionary redeemers and supreme liberators . . .

"The Bolshevikl demanded nothing for themselves they did not demand in the same absolute spirit for the proletariat of all the world, and if history records the failure of their cause it will be to the eternal shame of those for whom these heroes offered up their lives and who suffered them to perish for the lack of sympathy and support . . .

"All the forces of the world's reaction, all its dynasties and despotism, all its monarchies and imperialism, all its ruling and exploiting classes, and their politicians, priests, professors and parasites of every breed—all these are pitted openly or covertly against the Russian Revolution and conspiring together for the overthrow of the victorious Russian proletariat and the destruction of the new-born democracy. But, whatever may be the fate of the revolution, its flaming soul is immortal and will flood the world with light and liberty and love."

## Silent Cal Talks

Calvin Coolidge, who got into the White House thru the grace of poisoned crabmeat and a broken policemen's strike, has issued a call to the voters of Massachusetts urging them to re-elect William M. Butler, mill magnate and republican, to the United States senate.

Senator Butler is as reactionary a flunkey of capitalism as ever stood on the floor of the senate. He has no other virtue to recommend him. Butler is one of the chief cogs in the political machinery of Massachusetts and shares a heavy part of the responsibility for keeping the two Italian workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, in jail.

In Butler's textile mills the spy and the agent provocateur reign supreme. Butler hates unionism bitterly and his slaves are among the lowest paid in the textile industry.

It is not surprising that Coolidge should single out Butler for special favor. In all probability Coolidge's endorsement will not help Butler bring home the bacon. If Coolidge is taken seriously anywhere except in Wall Street, the proof is yet on the way.

The workers of Massachusetts should express their hostility to the system that Butler and Coolidge represent by casting their votes on election day for the candidates running on the ticket of the Workers (Communist) Party. There is little to choose between the mill magnate Butler and David I. Walsh, corporation lawyer, reactionary and agent of the Roman church. Both stand for the same system, the robber system. Only the Communist candidates deserve the support of all workers.

## Magill Caught in Wall Street's Net

(Continued from page 1)

G. Shedd estate, part of the Marshall Field interests that first launched the "open shop" war on a large scale against the workers in Chicago thru support given the Pullman strike in 1893. In fact, Marshall Field, The First, and not George M. Pullman, is credited with being the real initiator of this attack on the railroad workers.

"The golden circle among the democratic and republican candidates is therefore complete. It being shown that Insull financed George Brennan, the democratic candidate, as well as Smith, the republican.

"The proposed merger of these two giant mail order houses will effect a saving of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 in operating expenses alone. It is pointed out that one big saving will be made in eliminating the duplication of catalogues, for the publication of which from $18,000,000 to $20,000,000 is now being spent. No mention is made of raising the starvation wages of the mail order slaves, using part of the savings for this purpose. Roosevelt's senatorial candidate, Magill, has said nothing during his campaign of the intolerable conditions inflicted upon the youth workers in the "Sears" plant, which are duplicated at the so-called "Monkey" Ward slave pens, and in the Woolworth and Retail stores of the Marshall Field estate, in which the estate of John G. Shedd shares.

"Magill is as much the candidate of the great capitalists, and labor elements in Illinois, as either Brennan, Smith or George Brennan. Magill in the United States senate will be under the thumb of the same Morgan interests that organized the United States Steel Corporation and the General Motors Corporation, the auto trust, in addition to myriads of other great financial ventures. Its latest being this frustification of the mail order business, that pays the lowest wages to the workers producing what it sells, and demanding the highest possible prices from the farmers who are their most numerous patrons. It is thru this robbery of both the workers and farmers, that will now be capitalized at $230,000,000 with an annual business of $450,000,000, that Julius Rosenwald has been able to build up a personal fortune of $164,000,000 in this business alone.

"These facts should interest, not only the workers and farmers of Illinois, but of the whole United States."

## Schneid, of A. C. W. of A., Will Also Speak at Debs Memorial Meet Here Saturday

Hyman Schneid, general organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and well-known in the Chicago labor movement, is announced as another of the speakers who will appear at the Debs Memorial meeting to be held Saturday, October 30, at 8 p. m., at the Temple Hall, Marshfield and Van Buren streets.

Together with Schneid, will speak James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense; Ralph Chaplin, the well-known I. W. W. poet and ex-class war prisoner; Carl Haessler, who served a term in Leavenworth and is now editor of the Federated Press, and others.

# U. S. Delivers ULTIMATUM TO NICARAGUANS

## Nobody Else Permitted in Central America

CORINTO, Nicaragua, Oct. 26.—Refusing to accept the dictation of United States imperialism, which had beguiled them into a so-called "peace conference" on board the U. S. cruiser Denver, the delegates representing the liberal revolutionary party quit the conference when their demand that Senor Sacasa be named provisional president was refused, and declared they would renew the armed struggle against President Chamorro, a tool of Wall Street.

Deceived by U. S.

The liberals were deep by resentful of the deceitful part played by the United States charge d'affairs, Lawrence Dennis, who practically deliv-ered the liberals an ultimatum of further Yankee intervention to support the conservative party, headed by Chamorro.

Chamorro was never elected president of Nicaragua, but seized power by force, with the aid of Yankee interests. The U. S., because it has a treaty it cannot ignore with other Latin countries, not to recognize governments so seized, has been unable to recognise Chamorro's administration, but has done everything possible to keep him in power.

U. S. Aids Dictator.

When the liberal revolution occurred, the U. S. permitted arms to be shipped in plain violation of its own laws and the formal decree of President Coolidge, to aid Chamorro. When his forces were about to be decisively whipped, the U. S. interfered in two ways.

(1) It wheedled the revolutionists into entering a peace conference in order to force them into agreeing to replacing Chamorro with one of his lieutenants, Adolfo Diaz.

(2) It landed armed forces in violation of international law and simply took over the territory between the two armed forces, thus checking the advance of the revolution.

U. S. Bosses the Conference.

At the "peace conference," which was held on board a U. S. war vessel the U. S. charge d'affairs, Lawrence Dennis, delivered an ultimatum to the liberals that they must accept Adolfo Diaz to take his place, meanwhile resuming the war against the liberal of the election. If they did not accept he threatened U. S. invasion of the country.

An Ultimatum.

In addition, Dennis read a message from Frank B. Kellogg, U. S. secretary of state sent to the U. S. minister in Guatemala, instructing him to see Senor Sacasa, liberal leader, and tell him the U. S. "does not approve Mexican aid being given to the liberals and that the U. S. government is determined to stop any outside interference (!) in Central America."

Following the bolt of the liberal delegates, it is announced that Chamorro will "resign" and appoint Adolfo Diaz to take his place, meanwhile resuming the war against the liberal troops.

A Fake Election.

Dennis, therefore assured the Chamorro clique that the United States will recognize the administration which wins in the elections, thus controlled by Chamorro with the full support of the U. S. armed forces.

## Chicago Committee for N. Y. Strike Aid Discusses Drive Plan

The executive committee of the Chicago Conference for Relief of the New York Garment Workers met Monday night at the Chicago Federation of Labor headquarters and discussed plans for the campaign to raise funds in Chicago for the strike.

Tentative arrangements were made for a tag day and concert, but nothing definite was acted upon.

## Marine Stationed Here for Guarding of U. S. Mail Trains

One hundred and thirty U. S. marines have been stationed in Chicago for the purpose, it is announced, of guarding the mails. The detachment has already assumed its duties here and will continue until special detachment is sent here from Washington.

This is part of the national program instituted by President Coolidge for protection of the mails.

# World Trade Union Unity vs. Capitalist Unity

### "The United States of Europe"—The Policy of the International Federation of Trade Unions—Its United Front With the Capitalists and Their Governments—The Coming Era of Competition—The Real Motive Behind Drive for European Unity—The Working-class Faces New Dangers—The Threat to the Soviet Union—American Participation—Bringing the Issue Home to the American Labor Movement

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) is worried by the new development towards elimination of trade barriers and the organization of great industrial combinations in Europe.

It expresses the fear, in a statement issued recently, that these new combinations in industry will lead to new "balance of power" arrangements in international politics. In this view it is entirely correct but the remedy it proposes is of so childish a character, reflecting the essentially middle class-reformist attitude of the leadership, that one can scarcely understand how, in this period of world relations, any sane labor officialdom could seriously propose such a policy.

THE statement, after mentioning the gigantic combinations, embracing powerful capitalists of various nations, that are being formed with dizzy speed, says:

"Even if these giant rings should temporarily affect the stabilization of wages in some industries, this would not mean the rational organization of the whole of production, bringing with it the general improvement of wages and working conditions which labor demands and is advocating in its program for the World Economic Conference. In this program the labor group demands that industrial rings SHALL BE CONTROLLED BY THE COMBINED ACTION OF GOVERNMENTS, CONSUMERS' AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. (Emphasis mine.)

WHAT the I. F. T. U. leadership proposes is simply an appeal from Peter drunk to Peter sober or vice versa.

Capitalist governments compose the league of nations, it is in addition in the hands of the most powerful national capitalist groups, and is their instrument. The International Labor Office is a creature of the league of nations. All the I. F. T. U. leaders are asking is an opportunity to be present when their masters make decisions. In other words they want to give some labor color to a robber's scheme and further confuse the European masses.

ANOTHER feature of the statement is its complete failure to point out that the "Pan Europa" which it claims to see developing has as its major objective the organization of capitalist Europe for another offensive against the Soviet Union.

The capitalists of Europe are faced by four dangers.

One, the constantly increasing competition of the highly organized and healthy American industry.

Two, the economic and political rivalries between nations and groups of nations which threatens the very life of European industry and compels enormous expenditures for armaments.

Three, the growing disillusionment, discontent and power of the European workingclass.

Four, the increasing stability, power and influence of the Soviet Union in Europe and Asia.

IT is in an attempt to solve all four of these problems that the tendency towards a closer grouping of the European capitalist states has developed. As workingclass leadership which does not understand that a united front with the capitalists, such as the Amsterdam officialdom proposes, means nothing else than participation in a life-saving expedition for European capitalism, or understanding this and still advocating such a policy, as the Amsterdam leaders are undoubtedly do, is urging the labor movement to weld chains on its own wrists and dig its own grave.

"The United States of Europe," or "Pan-Europa" as Amsterdam puts it, is a purely capitalist slogan. That the Amsterdam international can put forward such a slogan without even mentioning the need for world trade unity—to say nothing of urging an immediate conference for the purpose of bringing it about—is proof of the suspicions long entertained by class-conscious workers that the I. F. T. U. leadership is nothing but an organized agency of capitalism in the ranks of the labor movement.

THE statement of the I. F. T. U. on the British coal strike in connection with the rest of its statement on "Pan-Europa" affords the strongest possible corroboration of the "business unionism" in co-operation with capitalists and capitalist governments which compose so large a part of the stock-in-trade of Amsterdam official dom. I quote:

International labor would not wish to see Britain shut out of a United States of Europe, but the British employers in the present coal struggle are showing very plainly how far they are from grasping even the elementary principles which underlie the idea of a Pan-Europa. In the British coal industry, at least, THE WORKERS HAVE PROVED THAT THEY ARE WILLING AND EAGER TO DO THEIR PART IN MAKING EUROPE AN EFFECTIVE UNIT FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF WORLD COMPETITION, WHILE THE EMPLOYERS PREFER TO RUIN THEIR COUNTRY AND WEAKEN EUROPE IN THE COAL MARKETS OF THE WORLD rather than give up their primitive ways of doing business and their fixed idea of breaking trade union resistance. (Emphasis mine.)

THE chance nature of the sentiments emphasised above becomes apparent at once when we understand that the I. F. T. U. leaders are referring, NOT to the magnificent solidarity of the general strike, or to the heroic struggle of the coal miners, but to the calling off of the general strike, the desertion of the miners and the concessions offered to the government and the coal capitalists by the reactionary British leaders such as an acceptance of a reduction in wages and the denial of any lack of loyalty to the British constitution.

On the other hand, the I. F. T. U. leaders are blaming the ruin the coal barons are doing to their country and Europe by losing coal markets rather than on the war the coal barons and the whole British capitalist apparatus is making on the miners and the entire workingclass.

ALL of the above points to the inevitable conclusion that European capitalism is finding ready and willing tools in the Amsterdam leaders for its scheme of halting the collapse of its system at the expense of the workingclass.

It is little wonder that the agent of American imperialism in the leading strata of the trade unions is able to find a common ground with such an element and are affiliating to various sections of the Amsterdam International.

WHEN each open unity with capitalists and their governments is advocated by a leadership of a trade union international which claims to speak for the majority of the European workers, the necessity of renewed and more intense struggle for world trade union unity is obvious to any intelligent worker.

Trade union unity on the basis of a struggle against a further forcing down of the living standard of the workers, against the new wars which will arise out of the insoluble conflicts of European and world capitalism, against the new offensive against the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union, these are the burning issues not only for the European labor movement but for America as well.

The unity of the workingclass in the struggle against its pressing dangers under the central slogan of "The United States of Socialist Europe" raised by the Communist International and "World Trade Union Unity," the rallying cry of the Red International of Labor Unions, must be achieved if the standard of living of the world's workingclass is not to be beaten down to new low levels in a new struggle for the dwindling capitalist markets if a new world war is not to take toll of millions from the ranks of the workers and reconstruction of industry on a socialist basis in the Soviet Union baired by the necessity of defense against the drive the imperialists are preparing.

"World Trade Union Unity" is a slogan for the American working class.

The manifesto signed by J. P. Morgan and other powerful finance capitalists brings this issue home to us.

## MAY RE-ELECT OBREGON UNDER NEW AMENDMENT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 26.—Most of the legislatures of the 28 states of Mexico have telegraphed to the capital approving of the constitutional amendment allowing a second term and president which has been cut of office for four or more years.

This will allow for the legal candidacy of General Alvaro Obregon in the next election. The senate has yet to pass it, the lower house having acted almost unanimously in favor last week.

A triumphal celebration has been arranged for Obregon when he arrives in Mexico City, where it is rumored he is to assume the post of minister of war in the Calles cabinet, allowing General Amaro, present minister, to conduct the campaign against the Yaqui rebels.

An encircling movement is reported begun against the Yaquis from the south and northwest.

*HALLOWEEN*
*Masquerade Carnival*
Sat. Eve., Oct. 30, 1926
at the
COOPERATIVE CENTER
2706 Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles
Joint Auspices: Y. W. L. Local L. A. and Freiheit Youth Club
50% Proceeds to British Striking Miners
COME ONE! COME ALL!

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

that Ferdy is somewhat consoled with the thot that a little loan, which may keep the home fires burning may result from Marie's visit but it is said that Ferdy is not the kind of a fellow who likes to see his wife go out to work.

RATHER tough on the Minneapolis aldermen who wanted to have the privilege of brushing their teeth in honor of the coming of the queen. A socialist alderman by the name of I. G. Scott suggested that in the interest of general hygiene the monarchist members of the council should take a bath occasionally queen or no queen. But "fair without and foul within" seems to be the motto of the democrats and republicans up there. They would wear silk hats and other fancy rags and depend on the weather for the rest.

ARTHUR "Mushbrain" assumes that the differences of opinion in the Russian Communist Party, which resulted in popping Trotsky and Zinoviev of the political bureau may wind up by leaving the aforesaid comrades headless. This reminds Arthur of the French revolution. He can see heads falling and leaders slaying each other for fun. Take another drink of barley soop Arthur! Arthur Brisbane's head brings him in over $100,000 a year for writing a lot of nonsense for the Hearst press, but his noodle would not net him a dime in Russia. To take Arthur's inanities seriously would be equal to a compliment.

SO far the Chicago police have not been able to apprehend the killers of Hymie Weiss, bootlegger and gangster, who was shot down in front of a cathedral a few weeks ago. It is generally believed in this city that Scarface Al Capone was the perpetrator, but instead of getting after Al, the police are trying to fasten the crime on two of Weiss' companions. Next thing you know they will have Weiss' body exhumed and have a suicide charge preferred against him. A wise gangster does not ignore the ballot, while cherishing the bullet!

## PROMISE HUGE COMMEMORATION OF NOV. 7 HERE

Wm. Z. Foster, W. F. Dunne and Sam Darcy are announced as the speakers at Chicago's commemoration of November 7, the date of the Russian revolution, sponsored by the district organization of the Workers Party. Ashland Auditorium has been retained for the celebration which will begin at 8 o'clock in the evening of Sunday, Nov. 7.

Foster, leading militant trade unionist, and Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER have both been in the Soviet Union within the past year. Darcy, national secretary of the Young Workers' League, will speak on behalf of the communist youth.

Pioneer Pageant.

An impressive pageant staged by members of the Junior Communist organization, the Pioneers, is in preparation and a musical program featuring artists of exceptional ability and note will be announced in a few days.

A committee of the district organization of the Workers Party representing the various party units is busily arranging for the big meeting remembering the great successes that have attended the annual observance in previous years. Members of the committee will meet tonight at the party district office, 19 S. Lincoln street.

## Russian I. L. D. Branch Will Meet Tonight at Workers' House

The Chicago Russian branch of the International Labor Defense will meet tonight at 8 p. m. at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. A report of the last affair of the branch will be given. Other important matters will be discussed. Come on time.

Don't keep it to yourself, tell it to the world on the worker correspondence page of The DAILY WORKER.

## The NEXT ISSUE!

OF THE

## MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

Saturday, October 30

### V. F. CALVERTON

Author of "The Newer Spirit."

Contributes another brilliant article

### The American Jungle

in the unusual series on "Labor and Literature." Serious illness of the author prevented earlier publication. Beginning again with this splendid analysis of American literature and the role of Upton Sinclair in it, our readers will be given the pleasure of other articles to follow. Don't miss these unusual features of great interest and value to every worker!

### The Dream of Debs

A [illegible] reprint [illegible] poem [illegible] by Jack London.

### Curiosities of Nature

[illegible]

### Slush Funds

[illegible]

T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

### "Sure, Sure"

[illegible]

### Green Pretends to Be Offended

[illegible]

### Karl Marx

[illegible]

PAUL LAFARGUE.

### The Week in Cartoons

[illegible]

### MOVIES—SPORTS FARMERS COLUMN

Unusual cartoons by A. Jerger and others

*Subscribe!*
to
THE SUNDAY WORKER
(4 twenty week subs for $1.00)
Send a slogan to win one of seven prizes offered on the Slogan Contest
Ending December 1

## Must Get $15,000 by Election Day To Keep The DAILY WORKER

BY JAY LOVESTONE.

In the last few days the funds to Keep The DAILY WORKER alive have been coming in as rapidly as previously. We are not speaking of the fact that the funds haven't been coming in on the minimum necessary rate to Keep The DAILY WORKER.

Of course, we understand that the same breakneck pace in raising funds cannot be maintained all the time but we must emphasize the fact that we cannot afford to slow down in our efforts. The whole campaign has been planned with the idea of getting maximum results in the shortest possible time. This means that we can afford no postponement, no delay, no hesitation in mobilizing all possible resources and energies to Keep The DAILY WORKER.

Chicago is approaching the $3,000 mark in its collections. New York has collected about $2,500. Philadelphia is rapidly approaching the $1,000 line. California and Boston have to date sent in about $700 each. Detroit has outstripped Philadelphia in the rate of getting funds. Detroit has already collected about 45 per cent of its full quota. This is doing very well. In this respect, Detroit is at present the banner district. New York will have to do some tall hustling to catch up, for at present it has collected only about 16 per cent of its quota of $18,000.

All in all, we have collected to date from eleven to twelve thousand dollars. This means that we have up to October 30, collected 32 per cent of the total of $30,000 which we must have within the next few weeks in order to Keep The DAILY WORKER.

Not every member of the Workers (Communist) Party has yet sent in his minimum $5 contribution. If we succeed in carrying thru only this phase of our plan, then we will have much more than $30,000 collected.

Surely, it is true that not all of us have to date united and solicited the various labor organizations in behalf of Keep The DAILY WORKER Campaign.

There are many local unions thruout the country that are ready to give substantial financial support to The DAILY WORKER. Trade organizations must be approached. It is up to the friends and supporters of The DAILY WORKER to put the case and the needs of the only militant, English, labor daily in the United States before these proletarian organizations.

Our minimum possible budget requires that we have at least $18,000 collected in the campaign by election day. This is not asking too much. There have been days in the campaign which show that the army of DAILY WORKER builders can do better than even this. We have had days on which $2,000 came in. We have had days in which at least $1,000 came to the fund. These were not accidental. These were simply results of organization in the campaign. Such days can be repeated. Such banner days must be repeated with increasing frequency. Otherwise, the campaign will collapse. The collapse of the campaign can mean only the collapse of The DAILY WORKER.

When we speak of the collapse of The DAILY WORKER we are not speculating. There is nothing abstract or pessimistic about our calculations. We have to face the hard facts of the difficult situation. It costs quite some money to run any paper, especially a labor paper and particularly a workers' paper fearlessly defending the interests of the workers as a class.

That means that if you mean business, you must Keep The DAILY WORKER going.

Just now there is one way to Keep The DAILY WORKER. This way is to give, give generously and quickly. Get your local union, get whatever labor organization of which you are a member to fall in line and carry us over the top to Keep The DAILY WORKER.


The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 244. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents


## Lunch Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

SIX Chinese provinces are now in the hands of the Cantonese, according to reports appearing in the capitalist press. Only a few short months ago the same papers gleefully admitted that the Cantonese were licked. So it is not safe to believe everything you read in the capitalist press. Except when they admit something in favor of an enemy. We also learn that the Cantonese are playing more havoc with propaganda than with arms. But the best propaganda is the conduct of the Cantonese troops, which compares so favorably with that of the armies of Wu-Pei-Fu and Chang-Tso-Lin that the people who have experienced both do not stop to ask any more questions.

* * *

THE territory now occupied by the Cantonese covers over 600,000 square miles and has a population of 179,000,000. The Cantonese troops do not make a point of raping and robbing the population as do the armies of the imperialist tuchuns. So that their conduct is even more convincing than their propaganda. Of course the imperialist press is very sorry that the Cantonese are winning, even tho they have to admit that the Chinese masses are not. And they have to admit that Soviet Russia is friendly to the Cantonese.

* * *

THE Cantonese stand for the unity of China. Their program calls for free organizational expression of the needs of the workers and peasants of China. Where Wu-Pei-Fu and Chang-Tso-Lin use the gallows, the Cantonese come with a helping hand. "China for the Chinese!" is their slogan. And the Chinese mean the Chinese masses, not those lickspittles who are in the pay of the foreign imperialists and are living in luxury at the expense of the people.

* * *

WIDE AWAKE labor fakers are having their open political season right now. Locals are endorsing one or the other of the capitalist candidates. We have seen a letter from the secretary of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union urging the local members to support Charles Barrett of the Cross-Barrett faction of the G. O. P. for office. In all probability this labor leader did not consult his membership. And if he did the members would not care. They are concerned with the payments on the piano, the flivver or the cottage. But the time will arrive in America when the rank and file of the labor unions will have to bother about their economic interests on the political and industrial fields.

* * *

THE Y. M. C. A. is not at all sorry that its Moscow representative was expelled. The report of Sherwood Eddy lost many thousands of good dollars in contributions to the "Y." Eddy's speech at the A. F. of L. convention meant the loss of many more thousands. Now the "Y" can go on the big butter and egg men and say that the expulsion of its man Anderson by the Soviet authorities is proof sufficient that the organization is on the right path.

* * *

AFTER listening to Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas and others picture Eugene V. Debs as the "perfect lover" in Terre Haute last Saturday I made up my mind to read everything I could get hold of on Debs, for what has been written about him by senti-

(Continued on page 2.)

## BILL HAYWOOD SENDS MESSAGE OF RESPECT TO GENE DEBS' MEMORY

William D. Haywood, famous American working class leader now in Moscow, sent the following cable to The DAILY WORKER in memory of Eugene V. Debs:

"My respects to the memory of an old fellow fighter in the class struggle. Thru the revolutionary workers (Communist) Party and the proletarian dictatorship alone can the dream of Debs be realized.

"(Signed) HAYWOOD."

## QUAKE VICTIMS FACE WINTER IN THE OPEN FIELDS

### Homeless Thousands of Leninkan Suffer

BULLETIN.

MOSCOW, Oct. 27.—Soviet officials and near east relief workers at Leningrad were still toiling today to save victims of the recent Armanian earthquakes. Official reports reveal that the catastrophe was worse than the first estimates and it is now stated that there are 365 identified dead and 8,000 homeless and the damage amounts to more than $100,000,000.

The succeeding earthquakes over a period of four hours drove many into a frenzy of fear that has resulted in madness. Twenty persons are reported to have died of heart failure.

* * *

Population Homeless.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The entire population of Leninakan is sleeping in the fields and relief measures are urgently necessary in order to prevent widespread suffering in earthquake stricken Armenia, according to a cable received by the Near East relief from Dr. Joseph Beach, director general of the Near East relief in Armenia.

Dr. Beach said that unless the Armenian refugees are housed by early November there will be many deaths from exposure.

The walled city of Kars is reported to have suffered heavy damage and the rural districts continue to report casualties in increasing numbers.

"In the Leninakan district 12 villages were totally destroyed and 22 were partially destroyed," the cable said. "In the city of Leninakan 600 houses were completely destroyed.

"American workers have visited six villages in which not a single house remains habitable. In four of these villages there were 153 dead and 188 injured. All of the peasants' possessions and food supplies were buried under tons of debris from the collapsed houses. There were also heavy casualties among their livestock.

"The dead and injured in the villages include many Near East relief orphans who had been placed in native families under American supervision.

"In the same four villages, 5,560 inhabitants are now camping on the bleak hillsides, anxiously watching the skies for the first winter's snow, which is due within a week. The villagers are without bedding or sufficient clothing.

## Tariff Manifesto Only Applies to European Countries Says Sec'y.

The tariff manifesto urging a break down of the barriers between countries, made last week by International bankers, applies only to European countries and not the United States, Barpard B. Winston, under secretary of the treasury told the Institute of American Packers here yesterday.

The differences in money, language and present difficulty of commerce in Europe because of the national "walls" each has built around itself strangles trade, he said. It was only these "walls" the bankers were seeking to remove when the manifesto was issued, he believed.

Passenger Agent Killed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 27.—Charles Hoffmeister, 41, passenger agent of the Chicago Northwestern Railroad, was killed yesterday when an automobile in which he was riding collided with a truck west of Pewaukee, Wis. James Higgins, theatre manager here, suffered several fractured ribs and one of his lungs is punctured.

## THREE MINERS KILLED AT WORK; TWO IN ONE PIT, ONE IN ANOTHER

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 27.—Two miners were suffocated when caught in a rush of coal at Scott colliery here. They were cutting a hole in the top to place a prop when the coal rush buried them.

* * *

MAYFIELD, Pa., Oct. 27.—One miner, John Banzer, was killed and three others seriously injured in the Powderly mine of the Hudson Coal Company at Mayfield when caught by a fall of roofing. According to the hospital reports, the three injured will recover.

## REED DECIDES TO REOPEN K. K. K. INDIANA QUIZ

### Watson's Evasions Got Missourian's Goat

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27—Senator James A. Reed, chairman and only working member of the senate slush investigation committee, worked up considerable democratic indignation over the denial of Senator Watson, republican, of Indiana, of the story that he sat in at a K. K. K. meeting in Washington at which political questions were discussed and decided insofar as the klan had the power of decision.

Reed is convinced that Watson was present at the meeting and this gives him ground, not only for indignation but it also provides him with an excuse to reopen the quiz into the doings of the Indiana politicians.

Reed Incensed.

The Missouri senator was somewhat incensed at the statement attributed to Watson that tho he was willing to give Reed any kind of an affidavit he was not going "to rush out and hunt him up and stick it under his nose." Later Watson denied that he made such a statement.

The grand jury investigation that is alleged to be investigating K. K. K. irregularities seems to be under klan and republican control. As a counter move to the Reed investigation, Judge James Collins, the presiding officer, urged the jurors to trace klan efforts to control the democratic party.

* * *

Plenty of Slush.

SEATTLE, Oct. 27.—The state of Washington secretarial slush fund investigation had been terminated today, the probe lasting but three days. Immediately after the investigation was adjourned, Senator McNary explained for Portland, where the Oregon slush fund is slated for an investigation.

McNary would not make any comment other than to say, "we have heard all the evidence obtainable, and the public can now draw its own conclusions."

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

## PRESIDENT GREEN OF A. F. OF L. CHAMPIONS "STRONG U. S. NAVY"

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—"The American Federation of Labor favors a strong navy as an instrument to promote the peace of the world," William L. Green, president of this big labor organization, declared in a speech before 4,000 persons in Brooklyn navy yard today.

Green drove the first rivet in the keel plate of the light cruiser Pensacola as part of the national celebration of "Navy Day."

## BIRKENHEAD IS AGITATING FOR SOVIET RUPTURE

### South African Premier Is Making Trouble

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Lord Birkenhead continues his efforts to make opposition to the Soviet Union the main subject of discussion at the empire conference. He has already organized his caucus and is said to have secured the support of Australia, Newfoundland and a Hindoo prince who does not even represent India officially.

However, the cabinet is for going slow as the empire has enough trouble on her hands now without borrowing more from the Soviet Union who is credited with being able to make trouble in proportion to her size, as likes nothing better than to bedevil John Bull's sleeping hours.

General Hertzog, of South Africa, is said to be a disturbing factor in the conference. The old Boer leader is bristling with independence and never misses an opportunity to talk, inside or outside the conference. For a secret conference a considerable amount of information is leaking out and it is said that Scotland Yard is at its wit's end to plug the hole.

Reports and Rumors.

McKenzie King, Canadian liberal premier, is reported to have deserted Hertzog, and it is said that the Free State representatives will remain neutral. How much credence can be given to those reports is a question. The committees of King and the Irish delegates are both anti-British and the political lives of both politicians will be made more or less miserable for them should they participate

(Continued on page 2.)

## PASSAIC COPS TRY CLUBS ON CIGAR WORKERS

### Boss and Police Chief Start Terrorism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 27.—In protest against the failure of their employers to live up to an agreement, the workers of the E. M. Klein Cigar Factory, 230 Second street, are out on strike.

The cigar strikers had their first experience the next morning with the local boss-serving police Cossacks, whose brutal tactics in connection with the big strike of textile workers in this city have made them notorious thruout the world.

Upon the appearance of a picket line, the boss summoned Chief Zober into his presence. Shortly after Zober had been closeted with the boss, he gave orders to his police to break up the picket line, which was done with their customary violence. Whereupon Zober, constituting himself the official strikebreaker of this region, ordered the strikers to appear at his office to meet their employers. This, the strikers refused to do.

Their leaders issued a statement scoring the malicious propaganda of the bosses and declaring that "all the false statements that have been given out by the bosses will not bring the workers back to work, but we stand willing to return to work on the basis of the agreement, as promised by the firm. Our cause is a just one, and what we have done is the only honorable means left us by the agreement-violating bosses. We mean to stand firm, and keep up our picket lines and no intimidation can stop us."

## SOVIET UNION COMMUNIST PARTY OPENS 15TH PARTY CONFERENCE

By JOHN PEPPER.

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, Oct. 27.—The Fifteenth Conference of the Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Republics opened yesterday at Andrew's Hall in the big Kremlin palace, which was filled to capacity. There were present 817 delegates, with 194 decisive and 634 consultative votes, the latter including 38 representatives of sections of the Communist International.

After standing in honor to the memory of Comrade Dzerjinsky, the conference unanimously chose a presidium of 37 members, including Comrades Stalin, Bukharin, Molotoff, Temsky, Kalinin, Voroshiloff, and Kurbysheff.

Bukharin Sees Stabilization.

Bukharin met a tremendous ovation when he reported on the international situation. In the beginning of his report on the question of the stabilization of capitalism, Bukharin dwelt on three signs of this stabilization: the growth in world production of pig-iron and steel, the restoration of the world foreign trade turnover, the improvement of the currencies of the various countries.

THRU an analysis of the pertinent statistics Bukharin showed that capitalism is nearing the end of the restoration period. Another typical feature of stabilization, he pointed out, is a certain overproduction, finding expression on the one hand, in an energetic search for markets and on the other hand in rationalization. As a definite success of capitalism we must also consider the concentration of capital as seen in the growth of trustification whereof the newly organized Continental Steel Trust is a striking example.

Bukharin further pointed out that the events in China confirm Lenin's observation at the Second Congress of the Communist International regarding the possibility of a peculiarly rapid development of the oriental countries. The abnormal burden of taxation aggravated by economic and political oppression on the part of foreign imperialists is leading to the pauperization of huge masses of Chinese people and is driving them towards the revolutionary struggle. The prospects of the Chinese revolution are at present the most favorable.

Following up his analysis, the reporter refutes the social-democratic theory on a supposedly new phase or era of capitalist development. He presented an estimate of the present German imperialism and pointed out the next tasks of the German Communist Party and the Comintern. He touched upon several questions in reference to the international situation of the U. S. S. R.

Before the close of today's session there was read the address of the German Communist Party bringing up some details of the common factional work of the leaders of the opposition within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the ultra-left elements of the German party. The address recorded satisfaction at the victory of Leninism over the opposition.

## WHITE STUDENTS FIGHT ACTION OF N. Y. SCHOOL BOARD ON NEGRO TEACHER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Students at the New York evening high school have vigorously protested the action of the board of education in transferring J. Juggins, Negro teacher, from that school to Jamaica.

The students, most of them white, feel that Huggins was transferred because of his race, and that the board felt he would resign if placed at Jamaica school.

Huggins is a graduate of Columbia and Oxford and is now studying for his doctor of philosophy degree at Fordham University. He teaches civics and modern European and American history.

The student committee in charge of the protest includes Irving Wagner, Max Hoffanbach, A. Lashner and Sol Birts.

### Strike Strategy

By

Wm. Z. Foster

First Article Tomorrow

Watch for it.

## INJUNCTION AND FRAME-UP MARK FRISCO STRIKE

### Carpenters Objects of Boss Conspiracy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—The injunction was the latest weapon to be brought into play against the carpenters' strike in progress here.

Following the arrest of ten men, eight of them charged with murder, Superior Judge Walter Hersinger issued an injunction restraining union officials and members from "interfering with building operations" going on here under the American plan.

New Frame-Up.

Archibald Mooney, pacific coast organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Paul Clifford, business agent of Carpenters' Local 483, and six others have been held without bail on murder charges.

The men were arrested following the death of an open-shop carpenter here several days ago.

## CHICAGO GARMENT WORKERS VOTE DAY'S PAY FOR NEW YORK STRIKE AT HUGE MEMBERSHIP MASS MEET

A full day's wages for immediate relief of the New York garment workers in their present strike was voted, practically unanimously, Tuesday night by members of all of the Chicago locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. What leaders say was the largest mass membership meeting in the history of the Chicago organization was held at Schoenhofen Hall

(Continued on page 2.)

## GERMAN PARTY MOVES TO SAVE SACCO-VANZETTI

### Communist Deputies to Call on U. S. Embassy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—According to the Communist paper Rote Fahne, two Communist deputies today called on the American embassy and on behalf of the Communist Party protested to Councillor Boris of the embassy against the "judicial murder" of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, under sentence of death in Massachusetts.

Call This Yankee's Bluff.

The deputies were told that the United States government was well aware of the German workers' interest in the case. Councillor Poole also assured the deputation that there was no danger of immediate execution of the two men, citing the possibility that they may be pardoned. Reports to the contrary he said were "incorrect."

The newspaper, commenting on the conversation, intimated that the American authorities' assurances were "mere bluff," and urged the German workers to renew their protests of the scheduled executions.

* * *

JUDGE THAYER READY TO KILL SACCO AND VANZETTI

(By Federated Press)

BOSTON, Oct. 27. Judge Webster Thayer is ready to pronounce sentence of death in electrocution on Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. The judge who five times before refused the two Italian workers a new trial has again denied them the opportunity of proving the new evidence their innocence to a jury.

Defense counsel William G. Thompson is taking exceptions from Thayer's denial to the Massachusetts supreme court, which will give the apparently doomed workers life at least until January, unless the supreme court makes a special effort to hear exceptions sooner.

Thayer mainly attacks the character of Celestino Madeiros, whose confession to participation in the South Braintree crime and conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti was the basis of the new trial motion.

"Only Evidence".

The judge surmises that Madeiros was influenced in confessing by knowing that almost $300,000 had been

(Continued on page 2.)

## NOW MORE ARMY OFFICERS IN U. S. THAN DURING WAR

### Hines Reveals Huge Military Horde

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 27.—The reserve corps of the army today contains more officers available for military service than were included in the entire overseas strength at the time of the armistice eight years ago, Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, chief of staff, today told the fifth annual convention of the reserve Officers' Association in session here.

On November 11, 1918, there were in the American expeditionary forces 62 major generals, 197 brigadiers, 778 colonels, 1,349 lieutenant colonels, 4,986 majors, 17,255 captains, 27,313 first lieutenants and 21,669 second lieutenants. A total of 86,004.

The present reserve officer strength totals 128,273, including 62 major generals, 227 brigadiers, 1,814 colonels, 4,241 lieutenant colonels, 18,371 majors, 28,394 captains, 31,269 first lieutenants and 43,397 second lieutenants.

# The Daily Worker

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

## SCHOOL BOARD CANCELS PLAN FOR EDDY TALK

### Muskegon Babbits Are Getting Worried

(Worker Correspondent)

MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 27.—The board of education of the Muskegon public schools has jumped into the fight to prevent G. Sherwood Eddy, international secretary for Asia of the Y. M. C. A., from coming to this city for a series of public meetings November 2 and 3.

As with the members of the Muskegon Employers' Association they fear that Eddy with preach the message of the Russian Soviet government, and no doubt he will say something of the conditions of the workers there and perhaps will reaffirm his stand favoring the recognition of Russia by the United States government.

**Board Meets Especially.**

Governed largely by the words of A. C. Walker, president of the Shaw-Walker Filing Cabinet Company of this city, who is a leading member of the board of education, that body has held a special meeting and notified the superintendent of schools, M. W. Longman, that Mr. Eddy must not speak at the senior high school and junior college, as had been planned.

The board of directors of the local Y. M. C. A., under whose auspices Mr. Eddy is being brought to Muskegon, met this noon and, altho no action was taken, several members, influenced by the stand which has been taken by the employers' association, attempted to show why the Y. M. C. A. should withdraw its invitation to Eddy.

**Hold "Secret Sessions."**

What the final result of the battle will be, submerged as it is behind closed doors and denied upon its secret meetings the results of which are not being given to the prose, is not apparent.

Meetings at the Y. W. C. A., which organization also is co-operating in bringing Eddy to Muskegon, the Occidental Hotel and at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church cannot be stopped by the employers, no matter how hard they try.

Telegrams are being sent to various cities thruout the country in which Eddy has recently talked to get statements as to how he was received by the community and the manufacturers.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes

## MINERS GIVEN SMALL INCREASE AS BARONS CAN RAISE ON USERS

By ROMA,
Worker Carrespondent.

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., Oct. 27.—When the Ben Franklin Coal Co. of this big Ivanhoe its wage scale from the 1917 basis to an equivalent of the Jacksonville agreement much comment was aroused as to the cause of such a move.

The statement of the company officials that their action was due to the favorable bituminous coal market alone was disproved in a day or two, when the price of coal to the consumers was increased 5 cents per bushel.

In line with the Ben Franklin Coal Co., the McKeafrey Coal Co., operating a local non-union mine, announced that their wage scale would be increased from the 1917 basis to that paid the union miners in Ohio. This will be effective November 1, 1926. It is rumored that this increase will be general in the entire county.

Now watch the price of coal rise!


SUBSCRIBE

AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT

and learn where, what, when and how to write.

Only 50 Cents a Year.

The American Worker Correspondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.


## SCORN REQUEST OF NEEDY WIDOW OF FORD WORKER

### Can't Give Her Job, Says Aid Head

By ROSE LOMAK
(Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 27.—In the Special Ford edition of The DAILY WORKER there was an article which stated that Ford pries into the private affairs of his employes. Many readers may doubt this statement. I want to tell them about an experience of this kind which I had acting as an interpreter for a widow of a Ford worker who died after 18 years of faithful service in the Highland Park plant.

The widow had two children and needed help badly. She went to the Ford factory and was referred to the sociological department. She was willing to go to work in the factory and provide for her children that way. The sociological department is in charge of a man named Anderson, who no doubt was picked for the job because of his cold and heartless look which he uses to throw a scare into people who come to see him.

The following interview followed:

Anderson: "What do you want here?"

Widow: "I want help, my man dio, two children hungry, no money, give mo job, I work same as my man."

Anderson: "What have you got left from your husband?"

Widow: "Nothing left."

Anderson walked to a file got the man's record and informed her that she got $1,000 insurance from a certain insurance company.

"What did you do with the money from your husband's insurance?"

Widow: "I gave him a decent burial and the rest went to pay the doctor bills."

Anderson: "I am sorry I can do nothing for you, you have been too extravagant to spend $500 on the burial. You could have gotten him for $200 or less and live on the rest of the money. As for a job we employ 600 women and no more, there are now 40 on the waiting list. If one of the 600 quits or dies then you can get a job. You can fill your application and it will be put on the list and you may get a job about two years from now. Good bye."

This is the way the widows of the Ford workers are treated, the least that can be done for them is a job at $5 per day if they can wait long enough.

## CANNON ON TOUR OF MEETINGS IN MEMORY OF DEBS

### I. L. D. Begins Drive for "Debs Enrollment"

James P. Cannon, national secretary of International Labor Defense, will tour the country to address a series of Debs' Memorial meetings which have been arranged by I. L. D. to pay tribute to the life and work of the old rebel fighter Debs so enthusiastically gave him support.

**Debs' Message.**

In a message sent before his death to International Labor Defense, upon the national committee of which he had served since its inception, Debs wrote:

"We must not for an instant pause in our activities in behalf of the victims of the class struggle. We must remember and never for a moment forget Tom Mooney, Warren Billings, Matthew Schmidt, Anita Whitney, Sacco, Vanzetti, Rangel and Cline, the seventy members of the I. W. W. in the festering black holes of California and all other rebels under capitalist imperialism in prison or on trial, or placed under arrest for their loyalty to the working class. Not only this but all the liberal, radical and progressive forces of the labor movement and all-others who believe in the right of free speech, free assemblage and free press should rally to the support of the International Labor Defense in the campaign to wipe all anti-criminal syndicalism and anti-sedition laws from the statute books of the states which have enacted them for no other purpose than to gag the lips of the working class and strangle all progressive tendencies of the labor movement."

**Schedule.**

The meetings to honor the work of Gene Debs in the movement of the working class have thus far been arranged as follows:

Chicago, on October 30, at Temple Hall, Marshfield and Van Buren, 8 p. m., with James P. Cannon, Ralp Chaplin, the I. W. W. poet and former class war prisoner, Hyman Schneid, general organizer of the Amalgamated Press, who served a term in Leaven worth during the war as a political prisoner, and others.

Detroit, on Oct. 31, at the Detroit Armory, Brush and Larned streets at 8 p. m., with James P. Cannon and other speakers.

Youngstown, on Nov. 1, at the Ukrainian Hall, 525 W. Rayen avenue, 8 p. m., with James P. Cannon and speakers from the local labor movement.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 6, with James P. Cannon and other speakers at the Labor Lyceum.

Boston, Nov. 4, at Tromont Temple, Lorimer Hall, at 8 p. m., with James P. Cannon as main speaker.

Cleveland, Nov. 5, with James P. Cannon.

Akron, Nov. 6, at the Perkins Auditorium, Bowery and W Exchange streets, 7:30 p. m., with James P. Cannon, and Dr. J. N. Simmons as chairmen.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7, with James P. Cannon.

St. Louis, Nov. 13, with James P. Cannon and other speakers.

Kansas City, Nov. 14, with James P. Cannon.

A highly successful overflow meeting has already been held in New York where the Carnegie Hall and the Central Opera House were filled to capacity. In Cleveland a successful meeting was addressed by Charles Cline, Tom Clifford, veteran in the labor movement and an old friend of Debs, and Israel Amter. Carl Hacker was chairman.

**NORTHWEST SIDE PARENTS' LEAGUE MEETS TONIGHT**

The Northwest Side Parents' League announces a membership meeting to be held Thursday, October 28, at 8 p. m., at 3301 Lemoyne street. For almost a year this organization has been carrying on a struggle for better school conditions. All Northwest Side parents interested in the welfare of their children are urged to come to this meeting and apply for membership.

## UKRAINIANS OF TORONTO SPOIL MARIE'S VISIT

### Present Her With Protest Against Tyranny

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 27.—The large Ukrainian colony of Toronto, thru its representatives, pressed into the unwilling hands of Queen Marie of Roumania a "petition" that had rather the tone of a protest against the treatment of the Ukrainian population of Roumania.

An official guest of the city and provincial governments, because, no doubt, Marie is an English duchess and a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, the intended picture of being greeted by an admiring population was worse than spoiled when, much to her annoyance, the royal lady was forced to acknowledge the document at the crowded station as she was departing for Montreal.

**Brands Tyranny.**

Dealing specifically with the tyrannical regime that rules in the name of greater Roumania over the province of Bessarabia, formerly part of the Ukraine, the document drew the queen's attention to the political, educational and economic restrictions exercised upon the population by the new rulers and told of the robbery of the peasants and the jailing of at least 2,500 political prisoners. It ended, "We are convinced that the conditions of our brothren under your government are deplorable and far worse than they were before the war."

**Ill at Ease.**

The resolution was taken from the queen's hands by a retainer. She was obviously ill at ease. She made no comment, and the indignant Ukrainians had to be satisfied with the knowledge that they at least caused the representative of the oppressors of their countrymen some annoyance on a triumphal tour on which she is being landed by the bourgeoisie of two countries.

## Lord Birkenhead Is Agitating for Rupture With Soviet Union

(Continued from page 1)

in the cabinet plot to isolate the South African.

South African spokesmen insist that they have no intention of leaving the empire but the following statement was made to a DAILY WORKER representative by a South African official who is accepted as Hertzog's mouthpiece leaves very little room for consoling nature to the imperialists.

**Our Own Free Will.**

"We have no intention of leaving the British empire or British commonwealth of nations, as I prefer to call it," said the South African delegate. "It is to our interest to remain a member, but we want the world to know we are there of our own free will and can withdraw any moment we decide it is no longer to our interest to remain.

"We believe we are freer inside the British commonwealth of nations than we are outside the league of nations. As members of the league of nations we are obliged to do certain things in certain events, but in the commonwealth we have no obligation to do anything we do not find to our interest.

**Free to Leave.**

"We are members of a great alliance, or partnership, in which each partner is free to leave or remain and in which each partner's responsibilities are limited by articles of association.

"For instance, take the case of our neutrality in case some other unit of the empire is at war. Suppose under the league of nations rules Canada is declared an aggressor. We would not be bound to support her. At the same time I do not believe we will be bound to attack her, because the league of nations accepted us, knowing full well that we are members on the outside and parallel with the league, to which we have certain obligations of friendship and common interest.

**What Did U. S. Want?**

"We want the right to be internationally recognized and to conduct our own business with other nations where we alone are effected. For instance, some time ago America raised the point about preferences in mandate territories in southwest Africa. She raised it thru the British foreign office, which communicated to us thru the dominions office. We replied that if America has anything to say to come and say it directly, but, in the end it was decided that as the British had begun and half carried thru the negotiations, it was proper for her to finish.

**Wants Diplomatic Rank.**

In the dispute with Portugal, who is also our neighbor in Africa, we will conduct the negotiations directly. That does not mean that we want to set up a full-fledged diplomatic service, in most matters we are quite satisfied with the British representation, but we do think, for instance, that our trade representative in Washington should have a diplomatic, or at least consular rank, so that he can communicate directly with your officials."

## United States Supreme Court Decision Reveals Growing Dictatorship

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

THE courts are but the creatures of the capitalist social system that they serve.

This has again been vividly shown in the decision just handed down by capitalism's highest tribunal, the United States supreme court, that has decreed to President Cal Coolidge, or any executive that may follow him, the authority to remove White House appointees without the consent of the senate.

This is just another step making the executive power supreme in the government, centralizing the governmental dictatorship in the hands of the president, making of him a constitutional czar under the merest chimera of fraudulent "democratic" forms.

In order to reach this decision the majority of the supreme court kicked over all precedent until even Justice McReynolds, in a minority dissenting decision, was forced to cry out:

"This goes far beyond any practice heretofore approved or followed; it conflicts with the history of the constitution, with the ordinary rules of interpretation and with the construction approved by congress since the beginning and emphatically sanctioned by this court. To adopt it would be revolutionary."

• • •

This case shows clearly how the judicial system bends to the will of the dominant ruling class. Like the dog in the phonograph advertisement, the United States supreme court hears "His Master's Voice."

If the exploiting class, therefore, can mould the opinions of the highest court in the land, dictating its decisions in its own interests even against a minority of this same court and the outraged parliamentarians in congress, workers may readily realize how much easier it is for this same owning class to get the kind of a decision it desires in the isolated court room of Judge Webster Thayer, in Norfolk County, Mass., against two working men, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

• • •

This latest opinion of the supreme court, that gives extreme tyrannical powers into the hands of the president, is the product of a mind bought by Frank B. Myers, former postmaster of Portland, Ore., who was removed by President Wilson and who sought to get back salary on the ground that his removal was illegal without the consent of the senate, which had ratified his appointment. Wilson, the democrat, initiated this move in the centralization of capitalist government, while it is approved by the supreme court headed by William Howard Taft, the former republican president. Both of the capitalist parties, therefore, stand back of this decision.

It has already been shown how the great army of postmasters is used in support of the dominant political party. This supreme court decision means that any postmaster, if he does not dance to the snap of the White House whip, will lose his job. But it also means that the president will get tyrannical powers over all the numerous members of the multitudes of government commissions that inject themselves into every avenue of human life.

Congress will be helpless. It will be permitted to conduct endless debates. The senators and representatives will be permitted to have their remarks, including the leave to extend, in the congressional record. But when decisions are to be made in the various departments of government, they will be dictated from the White House, because, according to the editorial boading in the Chicago Tribune, "The President Holds the Reins," and it is "common sense." It declares, to give the president the power to "remove those who do not accept his leadership." It urges that this is the road to "discipline," meaning of course, the discipline imposed by a political tyrant nestling in the lap of the Wall Street oligarchy.

In the meantime the school children will continue to be taught the same old hash to the effect that the United States government is one of "checks and balances" between the three branches of the government, the executive, the judicial and the legislative wings of the government.

Nothing can testify more to the disrepute into which the legislative wing of capitalist rule has fallen than the present meaningless congressional campaign where old party candidates are permitted to run wild over the country, making speeches about any and everything, as long as they do not touch vital issues. In the meantime the judicial branch smirkingly does the bidding of the executive department of the government, which dominates over all.

What the children of the working-class, however, are taught in the public schools dominated by the capitalist class, they will later unlearn as workers in the growing class war.

• • •

The United States has developed during these recent years into the mightiest empire on earth. Its political head is the uncrowned emperor, Cal Coolidge, in whom capitalism centralizes its power, knowing that "Silent Cal" is its obedient agent, its ever-ready office boy. In order to give Coolidge new powers, which means strengthening its own position, capitalism thru its own courts, overthrows the accepted precedent of a century and a half. It reiterates, "What is the constitution between friends."

It is this same Cal Coolidge that heads "The New England gang" that is seeking the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti. This gang sneers at labor's demand for a "just trial," "a fair trial," for the enjoyment of constitutional guarantees, for the safeguarding of the civil liberties of speech, press and assemblage.

There is nothing in the form or substance of the United States government today that guarantees any trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, or any of the other class war prisoners, except the certainty that the vicious hatred of the present ruling class of exploiters and profiteers will be invoked against them to the limit.

• • •

It is stating the whole truth to say that labor must achieve its own emancipation. It is equally true that only a growing class, thru its own organized and militant power, can prevent Sacco and Vanzetti from being legally murdered by the judicial assassins who cloak their crimes as the orderly procedure of "the most perfect form of democracy."

The United States supreme court, in its latest decision, has helped tear the shield of mantle of so-called "democracy" off the hideous body of the anti-labor Wall Street dictatorship. The butcher of workers stands revealed before labor thruout the nation. Let labor rise against this horror.

## Workers of Montreal Denounce Queen Marie for Worker Treatment

MONTREAL, Canada, Oct. 25.—Workers of Montreal have been urged to denounce the visit of Queen Marie to the United States and to aid in the fight against the terrible conditions of Roumanian workers by the city central committee of the Canadian Labor Defense League.

A bulletin issued by the league says: "The visit of the queen of Roumania to the United States and Canada has directed attention to the persecution of political prisoners by the Roumanian government.

"The city central committee of the Canadian Labor Defense League calls upon the workers of Montreal to stand by their comrades all over the world in denunciation of the political and capitalist intrigues which constitute the real motives of the visit of the queen of Roumania."


*SEE*

A Stirring, Thrilling, Thought-Provoking Movie of the Long Battle of the Exploited Textile Workers for a Living Wage and a Union

on

**FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29, 1926**

Two Performances beginning with 7 and 9 P. M., at the

*ASHLAND BOULEVARD AUDITORIUM—Van Buren & Ashland*

ADMISSION 50 CENTS


## Chicago Garment Workers Vote Day's Pay to N. Y. Strike

(Continued from page 1

where the action was taken.

Enthusiastic speeches were made by members of the unions, who reiterated their support to the New York cloakmakers, pledged it a similar meeting last week.

**In Additional Donation.**

The day's pay, which will be given this week, is in addition to the weekly assessment of from 50 cents to $2, voted by the members at the former meeting.

Vice-President Julius Portnoy of the International, one of the strike leaders, and Manager J. Levine of the Joint Board of Chicago addressed Tuesday night's meeting, urging the unionists to realise that the fight in New York affects as well as New York's.

More than $30,000 will be sent to the strike relief from the Chicago needle workers. A definite campaign to raise $130,000 from other labor unions of the city is to be launched soon by the Chicago Strike Conference, representing all organized labor here.

## Rockefellers Can't Estimate Valhe of Purloined Jewels

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 27.—Percy A. Rockefeller, nephew of John D. Rockefeller, said today he was unable to estimate the value of the jewels of Mrs. Rockefeller which were stolen from the palatial Rockefeller residence here on Monday night.

Mrs. Rockefeller said that among the valuable jewels was a gold bracelet set with diamonds, a diamond ring and wrist watch as well as other articles not yet enumerated.

• • •

**$60,000 Jewel Theft.**

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—A trunk containing between $55,000 and $60,000 worth of jewelry was stolen from the Hotal Syracuse last night, according to reports to the police today. The trunk was owned by W. S. Chapman of Newark, N. J., a jewelry salesman.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

mental slobberers like David Karsner, but what Debs himself said and wrote. Was Debs a pacifist? He was not. Listen to this: "The most heroic word in all languages is revolution. It thrills and vibrates; cheers and inspires. Tyrants and time-servers fear it, but the oppressed hail it with joy. Let us glorify today the revolution of the past and hail the greater revelation yet to come before emancipation shall make all the days of the year May Days of peace and plenty for the sons and daughters of toil."

BERLIN diplomatic society is all a-flutter because Mme. Kreutinski, wife of the Soviet ambassador, succeeds Viscountess d'Abernon, wife of the British ambassador, as doyenne of the diplomatic corps. The doyan of the diplomatic corps is the papal nuncio Mgr. Pacolli, and, unfortunately, the reverend gentleman is not married. Mme Kreutinski's task will be to introduce new female arrivals in the diplomatic colony to the Mrs. Stresemen. But it is said that Mme. Kreutinski prefers to attend to her self-imposed duty as free doctor at a clinic than to waste her time with parasites.

MOST of the Negro papers published in Chicago have declared for George E. Brennan, democrat, as against Frank L. Smith, republican. Why? Is it because Smith offended the sensibilities of the Negro editors because of his acceptance of a beery slush fund from public utility magnates? Not on your tintype. The Negro editors in their eulogies of George E. Brennan show every indication that they were convinced in private conference that Brennen was the best bet, if not for the Negroes at large, at least for the Negroes who own those newspapers.

**Tourist Club "The Friends of Nature."**

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—This Sunday, Oct. 31, we hike to our camp at Midvale, N. J. The countryside around our camp presents a spectacle of rare beauty, for autumn is here in all its glory. It is a picture no artist can paint. Meeting place: Erie R. R. Ferry, Chambers Street and Hudson River. Time: 4 p. m. Saturday afternoon. Fare: $1.70. Walking time: 3 hours. Leader: Hugo Koch.—Comradely yours, William M. Beck

## German Communists in Move to Help Save Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from page 1)

spent for defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. "Was Mussolini going to undertake that he would receive the same aid if he had the power of this organization behind him?" Thayer asks.

Here the judge goes beyond direct evidence and even beyond the implication offered by assistant district attorney Dudley P. Ranney, altho Thayer declared at the hearing that he would regard "only the evidence."

While Thayer severely rebuked former defense counsel Fred H. Moore in his decisions on other new trial motions, he now attacks counsel Thompson. He becomes somewhat confused in his implication that Thompson suffers from "logo-psychic neurosis" or "hysteria"—a belief in the existence of things which do not exist. Because defense counsel indicted conspiracy between federal and state governments to send Sacco and Vanzetti to the chair not as murderers but as radicals, Thayer thinks Thompson suffers from this disease of his own invention. Assistant district attorney Ranney himself admitted that such co-operation between governments was a part of regular court procedure, virtually granting Thompson's assertions.

Thruout the decision Judge Thayer shows again his prejudice against Sacco and Vanzetti and his determination not to change his original opinion, despite all new evidence to the contrary. He takes the stand that the new evidence must prove conclusively the opposite of the old to make him change his mind and tho the mountain of new evidence since the original trial has changed many minds on this case, it has not yet changed Thayer's. He shows his reliance and confidence in the state supreme court by referring to their upholding his previous denials of new trial.

## Government Asks for Bids for Furnishing of Armored Mail Cars

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—In connection with its war against mail bandits the postoffice department today called for bids for the construction of 100 armored cars for installation on mail truck.

## ...STORM ... STRIKE ... STALEMATE IN COAL SITUATION

...are ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

# Workers (Communist) Party

## ...CTION IS ...C ISSUE IN BOSTON VOTING

### ...achusetts in Need of Enlightment

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—The 1926 ...tion campaign in Massachusetts is ...mentally a fight for free speech, ... the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti, ... the organization of the unorgan... ...thrust the state and for the fas... ...tablishment of a labor party.

The campaign began under very fa... ...rable circumstances. There was ... of all the months of agitation ... Sacco and Vanzetti, all of which ...revealed the hostile attitude of the ...achusetts courts towards labor. ... addition to this, there had been ...merous injunction decisions against ...labor through the past year. In spite ... the talk of prosperity, the year had witnessed severe unemployment in the ...extile, shoe and metal industry, with ...general wage cute. The situation this ...ear was therefore very favorable for ... protest movement on the part of ...abor.

**Extensive Campaign.**

The Workers' Party election cam... ...gn has been carried to every prin... ...ipal industrial center in the state. ...he message carried was, "Organize ...he unorganized," to Gardner, Law... ...nce, Lowell, New Bedford, Worces... ...r, Maynard, Everett, Cambridge, ...which are unorganized.

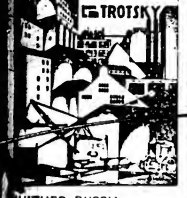
The present campaign has also been ...haracterized by the large number of ...ree speech fights against the black ...ection reigning in Massachusetts to... ...In Lynn the mayor was so en... ...ged with his restrictions on free ... that he even revoked the street ...rileges of the Salvation Army. In ... River the raising of the free ...ech issued by the Workers' Party ...ulted in much publicity for the ...arty, and also in illuminating the dis... ...ction between the democratic mayor ...and the republican chief of police. In ...Worcester, Brockton, Lowell, Chelsea ...and Boston the party had to use the ...most persistent and determined efforts ...to secure the right to speak in behalf ...of its candidates.

For the first time in the history of ...this state the party held shop noon... ...hour meetings before certain factories, ...particularly before the Mason and ...Hamlin piano factory. In the course ...of the election campaign the party ...will have established on a wide ...scale its literature.

**Key Campaign.**

The election campaign in Massachu... ...setts is a key campaign, as far as ...national politics are concerned, be... ...cause a defeat for Butler would mean ...defeat for Coolidge.

*The best way—authentic today*




**WHITHER RUSSIA—**
**Toward Capitalism or Socialism—**
By Leon Trotsky

An extraordinarily timely discussion of the tendencies in Russia's internal and international politics as affecting its economic development. Trotsky in his well-known brilliant and incisive style analyses a question that has been the outstanding problem before the Soviet government.

Cloth bound—$1.50 COME ONE COME ALL!

**KEEP THE DAILY WORKER**

...l Militant Trade Unions—For a Labor Party—To Help Workers Win Strikes—Organize Unorganized—To Protect Foreign-Born. To Establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government!

I enclose $ .....

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

## WILL DISCUSS RUSSIA'S REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY IN MANY CITIES

The following cities have already planned observances of the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution, Nov. 7. The tentative schedule includes date and speaker as follows:

Philadelphia—Nov. 5, Gitlow.
Pittsburgh—Nov. 6, Gitlow.
Detroit—Nov. 7, Gitlow, at Armory.
Rochester, N. Y.—Nov. 6, Waite, at Labor Lyceum, 280 St. Paul.
Akron, Ohio—Nov. 7, Waite.
Cleveland, Ohio—Nov. 6, Wolfe.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Nov. 5, Bellam, Workers' Forum Hall, 69 Genesee St.
Erie, Pa.—Nov. 6, 8 p. m., Krumbein, Forward Hall, 26th and Peach.
Toledo, Ohio—Nov. 7, Krumbein, Canton, Ohio—Nov. 6, Whitaker.
South Bend, Ind.—Nov. 7, White, Workers' House, 1218 W. Colfax.
St. Paul—Nov. 6, 8 p. m., Bedacht.
Minneapolis, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Bedacht, at Finnish Hall, Western and Humboldt.
Duluth, Minn., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Bedacht.
Superior, Wis.—Nov. 8, 8 p. m., Bedacht.
Kenosha, Wis.—Nov. 7, 8 p. m., German-American Home.
South Chicago—Nov. 7, 8 p. m., 9618-22 Commercial avenue.
Chicago—Nov. 7, 8 o'clock (speaker and place to be announced).
New York City—(To be announced).
St. Louis, Mo.—Nov. 6, Engdahl.
Kansas City, Mo.—Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Engdahl, Musicians' Hall.
Omaha, Neb.—Nov. 6, Engdahl.

## W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

### C. E. Ruthenberg

Sunday, Oct. 31, St. Paul, Labor Temple, 416 North Franklin street, 3 p. m.
Sunday, Oct. 31, Minneapolis, Moose Hall, 41 South Fourth street, 8 p. m.
Inform your shopmates, neighbors, and friends about these meetings. Bring them to the meeting to hear a presentation of the issues of the election campaign from the standpoint of labor.

* * *

### H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, is now engaged in a election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?"

The rest of his tour follows:

NEW KENSINGTON, Thurs., Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 8th and 10th Ave.
HARMONVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 29, 7:30 p. m., Town Hall.
NEW CASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 30, 7:30 p. m., Knights of Malta Hall.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 30, 3 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 32 Millar St.

*The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.*

*Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.*

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting state WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor, talks and bulletins.
6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio: Little Joe Warner, Hazel Nyman, accordeon; John Ide, baritone; Anna Boshek.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Augie Entertainers.

## HALLOWEEN
## *Masquerade Carnival*

Sat. Eve., Oct. 30, 1926
at the
## COOPERATIVE CENTER
2706 Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles

Joint Auspices Y. W. L. Local L. A. and Frainat Youth Club

50% Proceeds to British Striking Miners

COME ALL!

## DAILY WORKER'S FORD EDITION WORRIED BOSSES

### Workers Who had Them Were Threatened

(By a Ford Worker.)

HAMILTON, Oct. 27.—On October 8 a local newsdealer, J. Halperin, had two boys pass out some sample copies of The DAILY WORKER dated October 7 at the local plant of the Ford Motor Co., this issue being a special Ford number. It did not suit the local management to have their employes told how Henry was fim-flemming his workers about going to get six days' pay for five days' work.

So the watchman at the gate, apparently acting under instructions, invited the boys to stand inside the gate and pass out the papers, which is against the rules, and then, having gotten the boys on the company's property, the general manager, O. A. Anderson came out and took the papers away from the boys. He was followed out by Mr. McKinney with a bodyguard consisting of one of the hired help, Heffert by name.

**Tries Them from Workers.**

Later on papers were collected from any of the employes at work that were fortunate enough to have received one.

Many of the workers had not paid any attention to the paper at first, but after they saw the action of the management there was a great demand for some.

**Call in Helperin.**

On Monday, October 11, the newsdealer received a phone call to come to the Ford plant and talk the matter over, which he agreed.

On Tuesday, October 12, the newsdealer, having received a new supply of the papers, went to the vicinity of the Ford plant to pass the papers, having police protection to see that he would not be molested.

**Threatens Workers.**

McKinney appeared out on the street to stop the papers being circulated. He and his bodyguard got cold feet and turned their attention to the men, threatening them with the loss of their jobs if they accepted any of the papers, but most of the men took the papers regardless.

Mr. McKinney and his bodyguard followed the men passing the papers for four or five blocks to intimidate them and the workers that accepted the papers.

**Still Waiting.**

The workers here have not as yet received the six days' pay for five days' work, which president Ford promised six days' work for five days' pay for a long time, and to hear them talk they are getting very sore about it.

The Dearborn Independent, which Henry calls the "clearing house of the neglected truth," ought to copy this if they want it to live up to their name.

It looks very much as the Anderson and his associates are afraid of what we are trying to stop the circulation of the DAILY WORKER, because everyone knows now what bulldozers they are and has only increased a demand for the paper.

What fine representatives of free speech, free press, and Henry's so-called industrial justice they are!

## Russians and Ukrainians Will Have Concert and Dance November 14

A concert and dance will be given by the Russian and Ukrainian Workers' Clubs on Sunday, Nov. 14, at Welsh's Hall, corner Milwaukee, Emme and Noble Sts., beginning at 4:30 p. m. Tickets in advance 50 cents, at the doors 65 cents. Tickets are for sale at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. and at the office of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

## WORKER WRITERS! JOIN CLASS IN WORKER CORRESPONDENCE, FRIDAY

INTENSIVE activity to develop and strengthen the worker correspondence movement in the Chicago district will be launched at the first meeting of the class in worker correspondence to be held Friday night, October 29, in the editorial rooms of The DAILY WORKER, third floor, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

The class will meet weekly on Friday nights. The success of this class last year indicates that an excellent response can be expected during the fall, winter and spring terms that it will ahead. All phases of worker correspondence will be developed. The class will not only write for, but help edit The American Worker Correspondent, the publication of the worker writers of The DAILY WORKER.

The class will be under the general direction of J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, assisted by Harry Klatzky, who supervises the Worker Correspondence Section of The DAILY WORKER.

Special lectures will be given from time to time, on the various phases of worker correspondence and on problems confronting the labor movement by the members of The DAILY WORKER editorial staff, including William F. Dunne, Thomas J. O'Flaherty, Harrison George and Thurber Lewis. Talks will also be given on such subjects as shop papers, well papers, living newspapers as well as lessons in English by Joy Lovestone, M. A. Stolar and Nancy Markoff.

COME READY FOR WORK FRIDAY NIGHT.

## HUGE WISCONSIN LABOR TURNOVER SHOWS BAD CONDITIONS AND BIG WASTE IN CAPITALISTIC SYSTEM

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are loaded on the cost of production in Wisconsin industry by high labor turnover. That is the natural conclusion from figures of the state industrial commission showing that Wisconsin employers must each year hire over 100 workers for each 100 on the payrolls in order to maintain their working forces.

The labor turnover is considered a pretty good test of management. If workers are constantly leaving their jobs, voluntarily or by request, it means unsatisfactory working conditions. Careful estimates place the cost of hiring a new worker at $10 to $300, according to the skill required.

**Huge Turnover Shown.**

The Wisconsin report for August covers plants employing about 95,000 workers. At the rate of labor turnover in that month it would be necessary to hire about 30,000 workers during the year to keep this force going. If we figure the cost of hiring these workers at an average of $50 the turnover costs these concerns $1,500,000 a year. This must either be added to prices or subtracted from wages.

The rate of labor turnover, the report shows, varies considerably from industry to industry. But in August it exceeded 100 per 100 workers employed in all except two leading industries. In clothing factories workers were leaving at the annual rate of 233 for each 100 on the payrolls.

The annual turnover rates per 100 employed of eight leading industries figured on the basis of August returns and on the averages of the four months, March, May, July and August, are:

**Wisconsin Labor Turnover Rates.**

| | Based on August | Based on 4 months |
|---|---|---|
| Building & confect'ry | 120.9 | 114.0 |
| Boots & shoes ..... | 141.9 | 127.6 |
| Building construct. | 178.3 | 208.8 |
| Clothing ..... | 232.7 | 101.2 |
| Fd's & mech. shops | 134.1 | 200.9 |
| Hos'y & knit goods | 96.2 | 103.0 |
| Milk products ..... | 120.6 | 99.4 |
| Paper & pulp ..... | 95.8 | 85.3 |

**In Form of Waste.**

High labor turnover is an outstanding form of capitalist waste. It results primarily from the idea that only the profiteering owners have vested rights in industry. Under the existing system it is only tempered when the workers thru organization enforce a vested interest of their own in the job.

To the public labor turnover means high prices. To the worker it means low wages and irregular employment. It means a large floating supply of unorganized workers constantly seeking more satisfactory work, implying potential competition for each employed worker's job.

## Frisco Open Shop in Frame-up of Officers of Carpenters' Union

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27. Eight men, including Archibald J. Meeney, vice-president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and Paul J. Clifford, business manager of the local carpenters' union, are under arrest in what promises to be a new frame-up case against labor in the open-shop drive in San Francisco.

The unionists are charged with assault with intent to murder and with criminal conspiracy.

The open shop movement in San Francisco has been waging the most violent campaign against the building trades unions, particularly the carpenters, and, as usual, resort to sluggers and stool pigeons.

It is alleged that two men arrested have "confessed"—that Mooney and Clifford are to blame for their attack on two scabs, Robert L. Allen and George Wood, Jr., last week.

WASHINGTON — (FP) — Socalled castile soaps made by Armour & Co. of Delaware, owned by Armour & Co. of Chicago, are in fact not castile soaps, because animal fats, including tallow, are used in place of olive oil in their manufacture, says a complaint made public by the Federal Trade Commission, a it quotes their advertisements as false statements.

## AIMEE LEAVES NO FOOTPRINTS ON THE SANDS

### Defense Witness Proved A Boomerang

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27.—Continuing the effort to imprint in the record of the Aimee McPherson hearing the footprints of the evangelist from the hut in which she was held captive, across the Mexican desert to the village of Agua Prieta, the defense will recall Constable D. A. Ash of Douglas as a witness today. Ash will take up his story of finding the pastor's footprints in the desert where he dropped it with adjournment late yesterday. The defense hopes to prove thru Ash, and another witness to be called today, that the tracks described were near a shack that might easily have been the evangelist's prison.

**Witness a Boomerang.**

Detective Lieutenant Ralph Alyea of Long Beach, a defense witness, turned out a boomerang for the evangelist when pieced under cross-examination. Alyea testified that R. A. McKinley, the blind Long Beach attorney, who was approached by two alleged kidnapers of the pastor as their medium for asserted ransom demands upon Angelus Temple, told him that he did not believe Mrs. McPherson was really kidnaped.

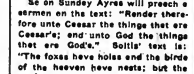
Even while the evangelist was thought drowned in the surf, Alyea testified McKinley said Mrs. McPherson "went away for a reason" and was trying "to stage a big come-back."

## Form Branch of Negro Labor Congress With Live Group at Topeka

TOPEKA, Kans., Oct. 27. A branch of the American Negro Labor Congress was formed in Topeka Sunday afternoon with a dozen members and three live officers. They are Billie, president of the Hodcarriers' Union, delegate to the A. N. L. C. of last year who unanimously elected president; G. Gordon, as secretary and Pioneer Negro and white workers as members.

The mass meeting held a good attendance with representatives from Topeka Industrial Council and other unions present who addressed the meeting. Carl X. Stewart, organizer of the Kansas City A. N. L. C. made the principal address. Dan Richmond, secretary of the A. F. of L. militant fighter and T. B. Garnet, reporter of the Industrial Council of Topeka and H. Gosier from Kansas City spoke.

The officers and members launched into the work at the start with enthusiasm and the second meeting has been called for next Sunday.




## F. L. P. CANDIDATES TURN TO SERMONS WHEN HALL IS DENIED FOR POLITICS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SIOUX FALLS, N. D., Oct. 27.—Tom Ayres, candidate for governor of the farmer-labor party, and John G. Evans, farmer-labor party speaker from Minnesota, will assume the role of preachers here Sunday, Oct. 31.

A meeting was arranged for the Coliseum on that date by Alice Lorraine Daly, but the mayor declared that the Coliseum could be used only for "sermons" on Sunday, and would not give his permission for the meeting. Miss Daly then countered with the offer that Ayres and Soltis would preach sermons instead of "political speeches." The mayor had to give permission then.

So on Sunday Ayres will preach a sermon on the text: "Render therefore unto Cesar the things that are Cesar's; and unto God the things that are God's." Soltis' text is: "The foxes have holes and the birds of the heaven have nests; but the son of man hath nowhere to lay his head." They are selected from Matthew.


No matter what your ailment, for Expert Diagnosis and Quick Results consult

**Dr. J. J. Scholtes, D. C.**

2447 Lorain Ave., Cor. W. 28th St.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO. — Melrose 8170

Free examination if you bring this ad with you.


## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

(COMMUNIST) By THE YOUNG WORKERS (COMMUNIST) LEAGUE

## *PENNSYLVANIA STATE LABOR MUST LIVE UP TO ANTI-MILITARY DECISION*

By GEORGE PAPCUN

PITTSBURGH, Pa., — The American Federation of Labor met last month. The class conscious youth, and the workers in general looked at the Federation of Labor to see what it would do on the matter of the Citizens' Military Training Camps. Especially the workers of Pennsylvania were looking to the American Federation of Labor to see what would happen on this question as the State Federation of Labor condemned the Citizens' Military Training Camps most vigorously and declared that the Citizens Military Training Camps were run by large open shop employers and these open shop employers dominated the policy of these camps, and tried to see that the camps turned out scabs and strike-breakers.

**Workers Disillusioned.**

But if any worker had the illusion that the American Federation of Labor would condemn the Citizens Military Training Camps and would fight against them, well, they have been disillusioned. Not only that but it seems that because the State Federation of Labor demanded "that the convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor condemn the purpose and function of the Citizens Military Training Camps and oppose every move on the part of the employers to secretly connect the American Federation of Labor with the War Department to further aid the bloody plans of the imperialists or to in any way help in the recruiting of young workers expected to serve as cannon fodder in the next war," the reactionaries in the A. F. of L. went out of their way by not only ignoring the resolution as they usually do on such a proposition but actually have taken the first step in connecting the A. F. of L. with the War Department. The executive council did this by visiting the C. M. T. C. before the convention of the A. F. of L. and bringing in a report by which it claimed that the workers benefitted from the training that they received in these camps and that it taught them to become better citizens and that they improved by the discipline and it was claimed by some that they developed good trade union members.

**Open Shopper in Favor C. M. T. C.**

The workers must find out for themselves, they do not even have to go into the Citizens Military Training Camps but only look over the list of the chief backers of the C. M. T. C. the trade union smashing capitalists, to see whether or not these individuals could pursue a policy of making good trade union members Oh! of the young workers who are lured to the camps. A few of them are J. P. Morgan & Co., the Pennsylvania R. R. System, Armour & Co., American Sugar Refining Co., Western Electric Co. These companies contribute in one way or another to the Citizens Military Training Camps. Besides such notorious people as Atterbury, Charles G. Dawes and Gray E. Tripp of the General Electric Co., are on the advisory committee of the C. M. T. C. association. Now could any of the above train good union members for the labor movement when all of them are openly against trade unionism even in the form as expressed at the present time by William Green, the president of the A. F. of L. They will not even except his crawling and picking up the crumbs which they throw to him.

The only way that the A. F. of L. will be forced to fight against the C. M. T. C. and against the connecting of the A. F. of L. with the War Department is if the rank and file puts up a fight in its unions as can be clearly shown that it was not the leadership of the labor movement in Pennsylvania who wanted the resolution passed but it was the rank and file. The resolutions committee which was composed of the following officials: John A. Phillips, Typographical Union; Thomas Kennedy, U. M. W. A.; Peter Bollenbacher, Brewery Workmen; Isaac L. Sharpe, Typographical; Rudolfo Capellini, U. M. W. A., brought in a recommendation that the resolution on the C. M. T. C. be not concurred in, but in spite of the fact, the convention concurred in it by 100 votes in favor and 39 in opposition. It would be well to take into consideration the discussion which went on and who was the one who opposed the recommendations of the resolution committee.

In the whole discussion with the exception of President Maurer who spoke against the resolutions committee we did not have another official in the convention that spoke for the resolution. All others were rank and file. Each one of them condemned militarism, some of them who have been across and have been fighting in the last world war for "democracy," in no uncertain terms condemned militarism in every form.

**A Rank and File Resolution.**

Though the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor has passed the resolution in Pennsylvania as yet the executive council does not seem to be carrying out the decisions of the state federation. The resolution called: "that the incoming executive council of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor be instructed to immediately wage a state-wide agitation and organization campaign against the Citizens Military Training Camps." As yet this has been left undone. It also instructed its delegates as follows: "that we instruct our delegate to the forthcoming convention of the A. F. of L. to present this resolution to work, speak, and lobby for its passage, to commit the American Federation of Labor to a policy of opposing the C. M. T. C." But according to reports which come from the convention about all that the delegate did was present it. He did not speak for it, doubtful if he did very much else to see that it was passed. He meekly stomached the resolution presented by the executive council and did not even vote in opposition to the executive council's report, according to reports. The way that a struggle against militarism must be developed in Pennsylvania is thru the young workers themselves engaging in the struggle to force the State Federation of Labor to live up to its decisions at its last convention. And not only start a fight in Pennsylvania against militarism but in the United States as a whole.

## Jingo Youth Bodies Adopt New Name

Mergers seems to be the order of the day and the "boy misleader" patriotic organizations are no exception to the rule. The United American Legion, an organization formed to inject the jingo brand of Americanism into the foreign-born youth, has merged with the American Sentinels which carried the same operations on the native youth. The merged body is now known as the American Citizenship Foundation. The Executive committee now includes a well-known list of militarists and capitalists among which are, Joseph R. Strauss, president; Admiral William A. Moffett, U. S. N., director-general, John J. Mitchell, treasurer. By its close alliance with such bodies as the American Legion, the C. M. T. C. and R. O. T. C. the organization is organically connected with the war department.

## Oppose Evangelical Child Labor

NEW YORK CITY The American Association for the Advancement of Atheism has accused Dr. John Roach Straton, fundamentalist pastor of Calvary Baptist Church of "religious profiteering" and "in illegally employing a child evangelist."

The letter of the association to the pastor declares in part "Having made your charges against us of being immoral, why not seek to justify them in public? You are quite welcome to address our meetings in Carnegie Hall Sunday evenings. If there are among us any assassins like David, shy cutthroats like Saul, and degenerates like Lot, we want to know it."

The association conducts a regular open forum in Carnegie Hall every Sunday evening and all young workers are invited to hear the arguments of superstition vs the materialistic point of view.

## Continue Military Preps.

WASHINGTON, D. C. The young workers should begin looking towards the next session of congress which convenes in December which will continue the frenzied war preparations. The bill which is alleged to conscript labor and capital during a period of war will come up for quick action. The real intent of the bill is to create a dictatorship with absolute powers to conscript labor power—and the government will co-operate with the big capitalists to regulate production.


OUR MOTTO 3 Q's
Quality - Quantity - Quickness

**U-EAT**
**Restaurant and Lunch Room**
1232 W. MADISON ST.

**Dr. Abraham Markoff**
has returned from
*U. S. S. R.*
and Resumed Dental Practice at
**249 E. 115th St.**
New York Tel. Lehigh 0023

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## STRIKE OF THE BEDMAKERS NOW NEARING A WIN

### "Tough" Dicks Fail to Scare Picket Line

The strike of members of Local 116 of the Mattress, Box Spring and Bedmakers' Union at the Superior Fair and Bedding company's plant at 3447 Roosevelt Road is going strong with excellent prospects of a victory owing to the fine militancy of the strikers, mostly Negro workers, on the picket line.

**Firm Calls for Sluggers.**

The swarm of private detectives who were guarding the scabs, have been changed for another swarm of about 15 "tough guys." The boss went to the agency and demanded harder sluggers, saying, "We have to win this fight by Wednesday or settle. We can't hold out any longer."

The firm has lost two or three big furniture companies as customers because of its fight on the union, and other contracts are pressing.

**Picket Line Strengthened.**

When the "tough guys" showed up Monday, the pickets were not much impressed. In fact the picket line was stronger than before. Four scabs, one equipped with a knife and two with clubs, tried to get by. Two finally got in, one changed his mind and jumped a taxi, and one is visiting the Cook county hospital.

As a result, the police took up four pickets, picking them at random, choosing three colored strikers and one white, and hailed them into court. Asking for jury trials, the case was continued until November 10.

**Bosses Inject Race Prejudice.**

The bosses, in the court, tried to inject race prejudice by complaining that white pickets were speaking to colored girls and colored girls among the pickets speaking to white men—to tell them a strike was on and not to go to work there. The boss never complained about getting white and colored workers to work together for his profits, however. In his view a colored man is a fine fellow if he will scab.

**A Class Question.**

There are only 10 or 12 scabs now, mostly ignorant colored girls, and the Negroes among the strikers know that the strike is a working class question, not a race question, and together with their white union brothers are sticking solidly, not one striker having turned scab and gone back.

Restaurants used to bring lunch into the factory, but the pickets put a stop to that, so the police obligingly act as waiters now, to "tote" sandwiches.

## Augment Strike Aid to Cloakmakers; But Much More Required

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The treasury of the 40,000 striking cloakmakers will be increased this week by at least $100,000 as a result of the unanimous decision of cloakmakers in settled shops to tax themselves another day's pay on behalf of those still on strike. This was learned following a meeting of shop chairmen in Webster Hall.

The union was also able to announce that to date $150,000 cash has been received from trade unions in the United States in response to the appeal for funds issued two weeks ago. With pledges of additional funds soon to materialize, this figure, in response to the appeal, will be greatly augmented.

Other large sums have been realized for the striking cloakmakers, now in their 15th week of struggle with their employers, thru voluntary taxation by groups of needle workers in various parts of the country. But there are 40,000 strikers and much is needed.

The Public Service Workers' Union has adopted resolutions endorsing the strike 100 per cent and calling upon its membership to contribute to the strike fund. Local 43, Millinery Workers' Union, contributed $210 to the fund. The blockers' and sizers' local of millinery workers appropriated $300 for the fund and voted to tax each member $1 per week for the duration of the strike. This is expected to realize $1,000 weekly.

*A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it*

## MT. OLIVE MINERS COMMEMORATE VIRDEN RIOT, WHERE FOUR LOST LIVES, WITH BIG DEMONSTRATION

By ED HARMON

MT. OLIVE, Ill.—(FP)—The 28th annual memorial demonstration of the Virden riot was held by the United Mine Workers here Oct. 17. Large delegations from surrounding mining communities swelled the crowd that filed the streets early in the day for the regular march to the cemetery where the four Mt. Olive miners who lost their lives in the Virden fight 29 years ago are buried.

Tom Tippett, a young miner, now conducting an educational experiment for the Taylorville miners, spoke in the afternoon meeting with Agnes Nestor of the Chicago Woman's Trade Union League.

**Tippett Sketches History.**

Tippett called the Virden memorial the only remaining link between a labor movement that has gone and the new unionism of today. He sketched the present situation in the miners' union, calling it the most serious crisis that has confronted the union since its organization 36 years ago. He said the spirit of devotion to ideals that animated the early movement was lacking in the union today and declared that unless it could be reinvested the organization was bound to fall.

**Organization Is Task.**

Organization of the ever increasing non-union fields was the biggest and most important task ahead of the miners, Tippett said. He further advocated nationalization of the mines and the formation of a labor party to safeguard the workers' interests. With that program, the movement would be given a larger program that would attract new members and revive the old fighting spirit of the once militant coaldiggers.

A hearty response from the crowd greeted Tippett's closing remarks when he said: "If you want to insure and loyalty of the younger men you must give us something to work for, something to fight for, something to live for, and if necessary, as at Virden, give us something to die for."

**Agnes Nestor Talks.**

Agnes Nestor spoke of her work with the industrial women and said that progress must be weighed carefully to see what the actual gains are. Women and little children are mercilessly exploited, she said, and declared that strong trade unions must be organized to guarantee the operation of labor legislation.

The evening meeting was addressed by Wm. Burch, the first Illinois miner to graduate from Brookwood labor college, and Allen Haywood, executive board member of the Illinois district.

## COMPANY UNION AND B. & O. PLAN ABOUT THE SAME

### Workers Force a Three Cent Raise on P. R. R.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Shop crafts union-fighting Pennsylvania Railroad has finally raised pay for their company-unionized shop workers three cents an hour, bringing the rate for some to the 76 cents standard of New York Central, which went into effect Sept. 1. Pennsy's rate increase is retroactive to Oct. 16.

Sometime earlier Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, where the "B. & O. plan" of employe-management, co-operation is in force between American Federation of Labor shop crafts unions and the company, gave two cents on hour increases and time and a half for Sundays and holidays.

These wage increases are the first shop workers have received from eastern trunk lines since early 1923. About 43,000 workers, including helpers and apprentices, are affected by the Pennsy order.

Company union conferences were held in Pittsburgh, where wage demands of the workers broke in despite attempts of the company to have only its own lackeys elected as "employe representatives" under the company union system.

## Building Trades Plan Office Building; Cost May Reach $1,750,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—(FP)—Selection of a site for the finest labor temple in America, designed to furnish international headquarters to most of the building trades organizations as well as their joint activities in the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, is the first step in the building program unanimously indorsed by the departmental convention at Detroit.

Secretary Tracy of the department has returned from the convention to investigate downstate sites in the capital. He will report to the executive council of the department when it meets in January. Offices will be rented to other than labor organizations.

As thus far developed, the plan calls for expenditure of between $600,000 and $760,000 on a site, and the erection of an ornamental and solid structure of about 100x160 feet ground area with a height of 110 feet. Cost of the building would be upwards of $1,000,000.

Financing of the project is thought to be beyond question. A holding company will be formed which will sell stock to the international organizations and to local building trades councils. Most of the internationals could buy at least $100,000 of the stock each. The bricklayers alone have assets of over $2,000,000.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

## Engineers and I. A. M. Sign 'Treaty' Showing Jurisdiction Boundary

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—(FP)—Text of an agreement signed by Arthur M. Huddell, general president of the International Union of Steam and Operative Engineers, and A. O. Wharton, president of the International Association of Machinists, defining the jurisdiction of the two organizations, is being sent out from Machinists' grand lodge headquarters in Washington to all local lodges.

The pact declares its purpose as that of bringing about harmonious understanding between the members of the two unions in order that they may assist each other, secure better industrial conditions and maintain proper trade jurisdiction.

It gives to the Steam and Operating Engineers undisputed control of the building, assembling, erecting, dismantling and repairing of engines and machinery of all descriptions used in any kind of work.

When temporary emergency running repairs are necessary the engineer will make such repairs as will keep the plant in operation. Both organizations agree to assist each other in unionizing all places in which both have jurisdiction.

SAN FRANCISCO — (FP) — Two union carpenters were paid $15 fine apiece or violation of the San Francisco anti-picketing law, in connection with the carpenters' strike that began last April.

## Letters from Our Readers

**From an Akron Rubber Worker.**

Dear Comrades: I am sending you under separate cover four copies of the Rubber Worker, which union is organizing now. It has made a former endeavor to organize, and I hope this time it will be a crowning success, as this is on a much larger scale and besides with the paper, Rubber Worker.

**A Lot Left Unsaid.**

I have been a worker myself the past eight years, and to the best of my knowledge all that these papers say are true. There is a whole lot more also, not printed in them.

There are a great many different languages spoken in the shops here. Perhaps your paper is printed in several languages and sent to workers here, so you are at liberty to take from either or all of the four papers what you want and see fit to use in your paper, if you care to. It may aid a whole lot in enlightening workers of other languages—also strengthen the faith in others of the English language—get more to join also.

**Thousands Laid Off.**

But as conditions are bad in the shops now—work going down, laying off by the thousands, etc.—no one wouldn't seem a very good time to go any further than to just organize at present, but you may see different. Anyway, so many are being laid off, have families, homes to pay on, paying rent and no jobs for them, it does seem quite awful.

From a Rubber Worker of Over Eight Years' Service.

## MACHINES SHOW OFFICE WORKERS MUST UNIONIZE

### Displace Some Labor and Speed up Rest

By ESTHER LOWELL.
Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—All the machines displacing two to 15 office workers are displayed at the Business Show, Madison Square Garden, there is no immediate danger that the thousands of stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, accountants, bank clerks, etc., will lose their jobs to these machines.

Investigating for the New York office workers' union, Leonard Bright found that there were fewer new machines than had been heralded and that the cost of those displacing the most workers was too high for the average office to afford.

**Unionization the Solution.**

The solution of the machine problem, Bright and Union Secretary Ernest Bohm agree, is not opposition to the introduction of the machine but complete organization of office workers. The organized workers can then fight to lower their hours of work and keep their wages rising as they are required to operate more nerve-straining machines.

That office workers are largely dependent on to "sell" the new machines to their employers was indicated by the press director for the show. He said that he had "killed" a story that thousands of office workers would be made jobless by the new machines because the workers' good will is necessary in selling the machines.

**Machine Eliminates Workers.**

An elaborate calculating, bookkeeping device is supposed to eliminate 15 workers. Several mailing devices stamp letters with a mailing permit while sealing them running them thru from 8,000 to 16,000 an hour, depending on the size of the machine, and doing away with about six workers. Much of the improved machinery has been devised to simplify and cheapen the work of wholesale direct mail advertising, a parasitic industry which has been thriving as a method of sales making because of its supposed personal appeal.

## Twenty-Seven New Titles Announced by Vanguard Press

NEW YORK CITY.— Less than twenty-seven titles appear on the list of the just made public by the Vanguard Press. These titles consist of current social studies, social science classics, radical fiction and educational outlines—subjects that are the chosen field of this new publishing house. Among the authors included in the first Vanguard list are Ruskin, Tolstoi, Marx, Lenin, Kropotkin, Haeckel, Lecky and Darwin, and such modern writers as H. G. Wells, Bernard Shaw, Thorstein Veblen, Franz Oppenheimer, Upton Sinclair and Benjamin R. Tucker.

Established as a non-profit publishing house, the Vanguard Press is setting a low price record for a full-size clothbound series—at least for the post-war period. All Vanguard books —running from 18 pages to 416 pages —sell retail at 50 cents per copy.

In the list just announced are such well-known titles as "Looking Backward," by Edward Bellamy, "The Theory of the Leisure Class," by Thorstein Veblen and "Progress and Poverty," by Henry George, and specially prepared compilations of the radical writings of Marx, Shaw, Wells, Tolstoi, etc. Eight titles are devoted to summaries of the classics of science and sociology and to scientific outlines.

The Vanguard Press is located at 80 Fifth Ave., New York City.

**3 Earth Shocks Reported.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.— Three earth shocks, one of unusually severe intensity, were recorded at Georgetown University within the six hours after 1:03 o'clock last night, Father Tondorf, seismographist, announced today. He could not tell in what direction the tremors were, but said they occurred 3,700 miles from Washington.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

## GENERAL FRIES RUNS POISON GAS PROPAGANDA

### Poisoner the Better for U. S. General

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—(FP)—Gen. Amos Fries, head and high propagandist of the chemical warfare service in the army, has run afoul of Secretary of State Kellogg on the issue of American ratification of the Geneva protocol binding the various nations against using poison chemicals or bacteria in warfare.

Fries has been carrying on a campaign against the abolition of gas warfare—sniping at it across teacups, at banquet tables, in conferences and newspaper columns, and more recently in the meetings of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Association of Military Surgeons, and other bodies that might bring pressure to bear upon congress.

**MacNider for Gas.**

Gen. Fries appears to have one friend—a powerful one—in the commander of the Legion and proud of his treat-em-rough record. When the press questioned MacNider as to where the War Department would stand as between the administration's policy and Fries and his Legion backer, MacNider sidestepped.

His manner indicated that he was far from ready to bow to the White House when the legion had gone on record for gentleness in warfare as represented by chemicals.

**Saves on Lead Pencils.**

Secretary of the Interior Work has had himself photographed with the evidence of his latest economy scheme. He gathered in all the pencils, pens and erasers in all bureaus in his department, and issued orders that henceforth on no account shall any high-grade employe have more than two pencils or two pens or one eraser.

The chewed stubs are now being doled out on this basis in response to requisitions from the employes. Stenographers are allowed four pencils each. Inspectors searched all desks to discover any hidden stubs of lead.

After that Work went off to Pennsylvania to urge the election of Varo to the senate. Vare got the nomination for $35,000 or more.

## PALMER, OF 'RED RAIDS,' NOW IS FACING PRISON

### Attorney-Gen. Charged With Big Fraud

BOSTON Mass., Oct 27. A. Mitchell Palmer, former attorney-general of the United States and instigator of the notorious "Palmer red raids" which resulted in the framing of Sacco and Vanzetti, is himself today facing prison.

Palmer is the defendant, along with some other members of his department of justice, in a huge conspiracy case filed by the government.

**Defraud Government.**

They are charged with defrauding the government out of $5,534,564 by misrepresenting the assets of the Bosch Magneto Company, which came under the alien property act.

Others in the conspiracy are Francis P. Garvin, former chief of the bureau of investigation for the alien property custodian (Palmer); Joseph G. Guffery, director of sales of the custodian, and the bankers, Horton and Weeks, Boston, and Chase Securities Company, New York.

**Fake Assets.**

The scheme, it is alleged, was to place John A. McMartin, another defendant in the case, in charge of the books of the company. He was to prepare a fake report on the assets. The sale was made for $4,150,000, when the actual value, it is charged, was $9,685,564.

Much of the stock of the Bosch Company was owned by foreigners, bringing it under the jurisdiction of the alien property custodian.

## Passaic Cigar Men Strike; Feel Czarist Methods of Police

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 27.—In protest against the failure of their employers to live up to an agreement, the workers of the E. M. Klein cigar factory, 220 Second street, went out on strike yesterday.

Saturday morning the cigar strikers had their first experience with the local bosses-serving police cossacks, whose brutal tactics in connection with the big strike of textile workers in this city have made them notorious about the world.

## A NEW NOVEL By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

VII

Bertie came along, making one more effort to drag her brother out into this play world, to which by right of inheritance and natural gifts he belonged. Bertie had broken off her affair with Eldon Burdick. He was a "dud," she told Bunny, and always wanting to have his own way. There was another affair on, a very desperate one, Bunny gathered, since his sister exposed her feelings even to him. It was the only son of the late August Norman, founder of Occidental Steel. The boy's name was Charlie, and he was a little wild, Bertie said, but oh, so fascinating and rich as Croesus. He had nobody to take care of him but a rather silly mother, who was still trying to be young and giddy, dressing like a debutante, and having surgical operations performed on her face to keep it from "sagging." They had a most gorgeous yacht down at the harbor, and had asked Bertie to bring her brother, and why wouldn't he go and help her, as he so easily could, with his good looks and everything?

Bunny thought his sister must indeed be hard hit, if she was counting upon his reluctant social charms! But he went; and as they drove to the harbor Bertie coached and scolded him—he must not talk about his horrible Bolshevik ideas, and if they mentioned his disgrace at Southern Pacific, he must make a joke of it. Bunny had already learned that that was the thing to do; and so he did it, and found that it was very easy, for Charlie Norman was one of those brilliant persons who found something funny about everything that came up; if he couldn't do any better, he would make a bad pun out of your remark.

Here was the "Siren," a floating mansion, all white paint and shining brass, finished in hand-carved mahogany, and upholstered in hand-pained silk. The sailors who shined and polished and the Filipino boys who flitted here and there with trays full of glasses, were spic and span enough for the vaudeville stage. The party of guests would step into a launch and from that into several motor-cars and be transported to a golf-links, and from there to a country club for luncheon; they would dance for an hour or two and then be whirled away to a bathing-beach, and then to a tennis court, and then back to the "Siren" to dress for dinner, which was served with all the style you would have expected at an ambassador's banquet. There would be many-colored electric lights on the deck, and an orchestra, and friends would come out in launches, and dance until dawn, while the waves lapped softly against the sides of the vessel and the tangle of light along the shore made dim the stars.

The people talked about the appearance and peculiarities and adventures of all their acquaintances, and it was hard to follow their conversation unless you were one of their set; they even had slang words of their own, and the less possible it was for an outsider to understand them, the funnier they seemed to themselves. They talked about clothes, and what was going to be the newest "thing." They talked about their bootleggers, and who was reliable. For the rest of the time they talked about the hitting of little balls about a field; the scores they had made that day and previous days, and the relative abilities of various experts in the art. Was the tennis-champion going to hold his own for another year? How were the American golf players making out in England? Was the polo team coming from Philadelphia and would they carry off the cup? There was a beautiful silver and gold-plated trophies with engraved inscriptions, which helped to hypnotize you into thinking that the hitting of little balls about a field was of major importance!

VIII

Sitting on the deck of this floating mansion, Bunny read about the famine on the Volga. The crops had failed, over huge districts, and the peasants were slowly starving; eating grass and roots, eating their dead babies, migrating in hordes and strewing their corpses along the way. It was the last and final proof of the futility of Communism, said the newspaper editors; and if Charlie Norman did not take the occasion to do some "josbing" of Bunny, it was only because Charlie never read a newspaper.

Bunny had talked with Harry Seager, and got a different view of famines in Russia. They were caused by drought, not by Communism; they had been chronic ever since the dawn of history, and their occurrence had never been taken as evidence of the futility of Tsarism. Conditons were bad now, because of the breakdown of the railroads. But people who blamed that on Communism overlooked the fact that the railroads had broken down before the revolution; and that under the Soviet administration they had had to stand the strain of three years of civil war, and of outside invasion on twenty-six fronts. Newspapers which had incited these invasions, and applauded the spending of hundreds of millions of American money to promote them, now blamed the Bolsheviks because they were not ready to cope with a famine!

You can understand how a young man with such thoughts in his mind would not fit altogether into this play party. He tried his best to be like the others, but they found out that he was different; and presently Charlie's mother took to sitting beside him. "Bunny," she said—for you were Bunny or Bertie or Bob or Beaumy to this crowd as soon as you had played nine holes of golf and had one drink out of anybody's hip-pocket flask—"Bunny, you go to the university, don't you? And I'm sure study some."

"Not very much, I fear."

(To be continued.)

## Eugene Debs

The workers of the world have lost a great leader. One who's honesty, sincerity and integrity could never be questioned in the trade union movement. We have suffered a very great loss.

ISRAEL JOSEPHSON
(Member of the Int'l Bro. of Electrical Workers)


Shield of the Working Class

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
Will Hold Its SECOND ANNUAL BALL AND HALLOWEEN PARTY at
Labor Institute, 808 Locust St., Philadelphia

Friday Evening, October 29, 1926

Published by the DAILY WORKER Publishing Co., Inc.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By mail (in Chicago only):
$4.50 for 1 year | $2.50 six months | $1.25 three months

By mail (outside of Chicago):
$6.00 per year | $3.25 six months | $1.65 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

S. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

## American Imperialism Fears A Latin-American Bloc

American workers should welcome, rather than follow the capitalist press and condemn, the activities of Mexico in Nicaragua in support of the revolution there.

The Chamorro government, now succeeded by the Diaz regime, against which the revolution was aimed, is a puppet of American imperialism and under its rule there was more than a suspicion that the American state department and other representatives of Wall Street were preparing to use Nicaragua as a new base of operations against Mexico. They still are.

Representing the nationalist opposition to domination of Latin America by American imperialism, the Mexican government is certainly within its rights in giving all possible aid to the movements in other Latin-American countries which likewise oppose foreign domination.

But the rulers of America arrogate to themselves the privilege of assisting or opposing various political groups in Latin-America even to the extent of armed intervention as was the case recently in Nicaragua where, unless the capitalist press correspondents have lied consistently, the negotiations between the Chamorro government and the revolutionists were conducted on board an American battleship and under American supervision.

The fear of a Latin-American bloc against American imperialism is, of course, the motive behind the virulent attacks on Mexico following disclosures of sympathetic support for the Nicaraguan revolution. Mexico is the natural bulwark to American invasion and also the natural leader of an anti-imperialist movement in Latin-America.

The *Chicago Tribune*, one of the most outspoken baiters of Mexico, is demanding action on the Nicaraguan question. It says:

> Misguided benevolence has prevented the United States from protecting its rights against Mexican aggression and forced on this country a policy of soothing submission. The United States has had chronic provocation in border raids, the murder of American citizens in Mexico, and the seizure of American property. The United States has had to content its indignation with the unsuccessful Villa expedition, the Vera Cruz fiasco, and much letter-writing.
>
> . . . . . It is not expecting too much to hope that the administration will include the Nicaraguan affair in its literary horizon and make the ensuing epistle a strong one and a definite, plainspoken one.

The memory of the *Tribune* is conveniently faulty.

American aggression against Mexico did not begin with the period following the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz and the series of revolutions and counter-revolutions, with counter-revolutions generally fomented and financed by American capital, which ensued.

The whole state of Texas was once Mexican territory as was the state of California. They were taken from Mexico by armed force and it is also a historical fact that the United States once waged a war which is called the "Mexican War" in the school histories.

But these errors in fact which result in picturing the Pershing expedition and the bombardment of Vera Cruz under the Wilson regime as the only armed interventions by the United States, are of little importance compared with what the *Tribune* now advocates, i. e., prevention by any means possible of Mexico establishing such relations as she sees fit with other Latin-American republics.

If the state department takes the action advocated by the *Tribune* it is tantamount to a declaration that only Latin-American blocs which accept the policy of penetration of and conquest by American imperialism will be tolerated.

The attitude of the anti-Mexican American press toward the Nicaraguan incident should be the most powerful argument possible in convincing the Latin-American republics of the necessity of common action for self-defense.

## *Queen Marie Gets a Jolt—More Are Needed*

> In a gold laminated wrap, collared with sable, a weed green felt hat draped with ostrich of the same shade, a matching charmeuse gown and gold brocade pumps and hose of the same shade, Queen Marie stepped from the royal train. Three large pearl necklaces of varied size, single large pearl earrings and several diamonds and pearl rings completed her costume. . . . . .

So the *Chicago Tribune* correspondent describes the get-up in which gaping curiosity seekers beheld the queen of a country whose workers and peasants have the lowest living standard in Europe as she entered the Toronto railway station.

It remained for representatives of Ukrainian societies in Toronto to give the bejewelled royal courtesan a severe jolt and again bring sharply to the attention of Canadians and Americans alike the terrible conditions under which the Roumanian masses live.

The same dispatch from which we quote above goes on to say:

> The incessant flow of laudation with which Queen Marie was greeted in Toronto was rudely interrupted, however, by the presentation to her by the Ontario Ukrainian community of a petition, respectfully but insistently, deploring conditions in Roumania under "your government." It drew her attention to alleged injustices accorded Ukrainians in Roumania in the matter of education, political and economic restrictions, the requisition of horses from peasants for military purposes, and the incarceration of about 2,500 political prisoners in Roumanian jails. . . .
>
> It ended: "In general we are convinced that living conditions of our brethren under your government are deplorable and far worse than they were before the great war."

A few more incidents of this kind and the royal parasite will be glad to believe that King Ferdinand is ill enough to require her return.

In the meantime the frenzied attempts to popularize the ruler of a country which can be used as a base for a new attack on the Soviet Union, in advance of a loan from American bankers, will proceed.

The oil deposits of Roumania will be at least part of the security for the loan and the sickening subservience of the American press will be described in detail in the official Roumanian press so that the prestige of the royal personage whom American imperialism is purchasing will be increased and its power of suppression enhanced.

# How Stalin Repudiated the New Leader-Hearst Version of His Speech

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE editor of the New Leader having challenged the authenticity of the cable received from Comrade Stalin, a copy of which he received, repudiating the wholly untrue version of his criticisms of Comrade Zinoviev, which the New Leader reprinted verbatim from a Hearst hawse dispatch, and a repudiation of which the New Leader publicly promised to publish if Comrade Stalin would make such a repudiation, we published yesterday a cut of a certified copy of the cablegram from Comrade Stalin as received by The DAILY WORKER.

We publish also the statement of Comrade Stalin carried by the International Press Correspondence, Vol. 6, No. 63, its issue for the 7th of October.

THE editor of the New Leader tried to squirm out of the mess he had mixed for himself when he accepted a capitalist press dispatch as a true and accurate account of Comrade Stalin's utterances, and based his case upon the veracity of the Hearst press, by insisting that the words "affirm all July criticism" in the cable as received by us represented an attempt either by us or Comrade Stalin to evade the issue.

We call attention especially to the statement of Comrade Stalin published in the International Press Correspondence, a publication which carries all official statements of the Comintern International and its officials. Our readers will notice that the official version, signed by Stalin does NOT say "affirm all July criticism" but DOES say "affirm or deny" as cabled by the editor of the New Leader.

UNFORTUNATELY for this gentleman, the cut of the cablegram together with the statement of Comrade Stalin published in the number of the International Press Correspondence cited (which is available to all interested persons and the subscription rate of which is only six dollars per year) exposes the pitiful artifice to which he has resorted in an attempt to excuse and explain one of the most despicable attempts to distort the statements of world revolutionary leaders ever made in America.

THE editor of the New Leader, like the leaders of the moribound social patriot labor party and other enemies of the Communist International and the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union, follows what is called an "inside strategy."

Such a strategy is resorted to by leaders of discredited and nearly defunct organizations when they have lost hope of winning new recruits and have to spend all their energy to keeping what they have.

"Inside strategy" of this kind specializes in downright deceptions designed to prove to the still faithful few that had as their decrepit organization may be what is outside of it is infinitely worse.

THE lengths to which leaders following this kind of strategy will go forced by the logic of their situation to indulge in more and more involved and dangerous deceptions, is obvious to every intelligent worker.

The editor of the New Leader, to use a term originating in the Roman arena when gladiators fought sword and shield with net and trident, has been caught in his own net, the net of deception he attempted to weave to show that leaders of the Communist International, the leader of the world revolution, had abandoned all idea of revolutionary struggle against world capitalism—as he, his paper and his party have.

We remind the editor of the New Leader again that he has promised to publish Comrade Stalin's cablegram.

## British Put Limit on Rubber Exports to Bolster Prices

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 27.—From November 1st, for three months, the new government regulations of rubber exports from Ceylon and Malaya provide for a reduction of the exportable allowance from the present 100 per cent to 80 per cent of production. The average price in the last quarter fell below 21 pence.

If the average price of rubber is below 21 pence (about 42 cents), but not under 15 pence (about 30 cents) per pound during any quarter, the exportable percentage of the standard production under the new rules will be cut by 10 per cent.

If, however, the reduction is from the figure of 100 per cent, the reduced percentage for the following quarter will be 80. If the average price for any quarter is between 21 pence and 24 pence there will be no change. If the increase under the regulation is an increase from 80 per cent the export percentage under the following quarter will be 100 per cent.

If the price in any quarter runs over 24 pence a 10 per cent increase in exports is permitted for the following quarter. If it exceeds 26 pence, the export percentage will be 10 per cent.

*We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us some send us addresses.*

Stalin

Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

From International Press Correspondence, Vol. 6, No. 5, Oct. 7.

### Comrade Stalin Exposes Social-Democratic Forgery.

We publish below a telegram which Comrade Stalin has addressed to The DAILY WORKER, the organ of our brother party in America:

"To the Editorial Board of the Central Organ of the Workers Party of America, The DAILY WORKER.

"Dear Comrade Editor:

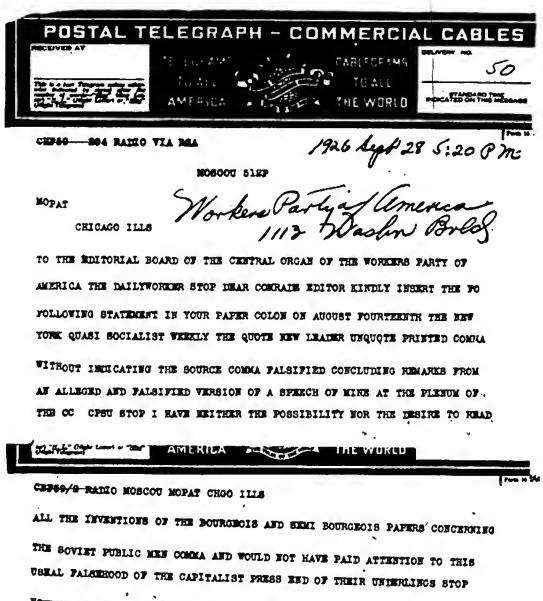
"Kindly insert the following statement in your paper:

"On August 14 the New York quasi socialist weekly, the New Leader, printed, without indicating the source, falsified concluding remarks from an alleged and falsified version of a speech of mine at the plenum of the C. C. of the C. P. S. U.

"I have neither the possibility nor the desire to read all the inventions of the bourgeois and semi-bourgeois papers concerning the Soviet public men, and would not have paid attention to this usual falsehood of the capitalist press and of their underlings. However, a month after printing these falsified remarks, the New Leader sent me a telegram in which it asked me to 'affirm or deny authenticity of severe criticisms of Zinoviev attributed to you in American press reports of the proceedings of the Russian Communist Party Central Committee.' Not considering it possible to enter into correspondence with an organ which itself forged in a swindling manner 'remarks' from my speech and now has the audacity to ask me with an appearance of innocence about the genuineness of these 'remarks,' I ask you to allow me to state thru your paper that the report of the 'remarks of Stalin' published in the New Leader of August 14, 1926, has absolutely nothing in common with my speech at the plenum of the C. C. either in contents or in form or in tone, and that this report is thus a most complete and ignorant forgery.

"With Communist greetings.

September 21. "J. STALIN."


POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

RECEIVED AT

CABLEGRAMS TO ALL AMERICA THE WORLD

DELIVERY NO. 50

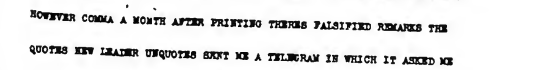
STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

CH240—804 RADIO VIA MEA 1926 Sept 28 5:20 PM

MOSCOU 51SP

MOPAT Workers Party of America
CHICAGO ILLS 1113 Washington Blvd

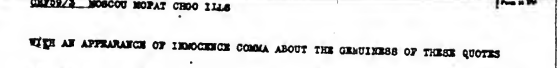
TO THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA THE DAILYWORKER STOP DEAR COMRADE EDITOR KINDLY INSERT THE FO FOLLOWING STATEMENT IN YOUR PAPER COLON ON AUGUST FOURTEENTH THE NEW YONK QUASI SOCIALIST WEEKLY THE QUOTE NEW LEADER UNQUOTE PRINTED COMMA WITHOUT INDICATING THE SOURCE COMMA FALSIFIED CONCLUDING REMARKS FROM AN ALLEGED AND FALSIFIED VERSION OF A SPEECH OF MINE AT THE PLENUM OF THE CC CPSU STOP I HAVE NEITHER THE POSSIBILITY NOR THE DESIRE TO READ


POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

AMERICA THE WORLD

CH259/8 RADIO MOSCOU MOPAT CHGO ILLS

ALL THE INVENTIONS OF THE BOURGEOIS AND SEMI BOURGEOIS PAPERS CONCERNING THE SOVIET PUBLIC MEN COMMA AND WOULD NOT HAVE PAID ATTENTION TO THIS USUAL FALSEHOOD OF THE CAPITALIST PRESS END OF THEIR UNDERLINGS STOP HOWEVER COMMA A MONTH AFTER PRINTING THESES FALSIFIED REMARKS THE QUOTES NEW LEADER UNQUOTES SENT ME A TELEGRAM IN WHICH IT ASKED ME TO QUOTE AFFIRM ALL JULY SEVERE CRITISMS OF ZINOVIEV ATTRIBUTED TO YOU IN AMERICAN PAPERS REPORT PROCEEDINGS CENTRAL COMMITTEE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY UNQUOTE STOP NOT CONSIDERING IT POSSIBLE TO ENTER INTO CORRESPONDENCE WITH AN ORGAN WHICH ITSELF FORGED IN A SWINDLING MANNER QUOTES REMARKS UNQUOTES FROM MY SPEECH COMMA AND NOW HAS THE AUDACITY TO ASK ME.


POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

AMERICA THE WORLD

STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

CH259/2 MOSCOU MOPAT CHGO ILLS

WITH AN APPEARANCE OF INNOCENCE COMMA ABOUT THE GENUINESS OF THESE QUOTES REMARKS UNQUOTES COMMA I ASK YOU TO ALLOW ME TO STATE THROUGH YOUR PAPER THAT THE REPORT ON THE QUOTE REMARKS OF STALIN UNQUOTE PUBLISHED IN QUOTE NEW LEADER UNQUOTE OF AUGUST FOURTEENTH 1926 COMMA HAD ABSOLUTELY NOTHING IN COMMON WITH MY SPEECH AT THE PLENUM OF THE CC NIOTHER IN CONTENT OR IN FORM OR IN TONE COMMA AND THAT THIS REPORT IS THUS A MOST COMPLETE AND IGNORANT FORGERY STOP WITH COMMUNIST GREETINGS COMMA STOP I STALIN SEPTEMBER TWENTYFIRST

Certified Copy as delivered

In the NEXT ISSUE OF THE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT Saturday, October 30

V. F. CALVERTON
Author of "The Newer Spirit,"
Contributes another brilliant article
The American Jungle
in the unusual series on "Labor and Literature." Serious illness of the author prevented earlier publication. Beginning again with this splendid analysis of American literature and the role of Upton Sinclair in it, our readers will be given the pleasure of other articles to follow. Don't miss these unusual features of great interest and value to every worker!

The Dream of Debs
A timely abridged reprint of the famous story written years ago by Jack London

Curiosities of Nature
Beginning the first article in a permanent feature of popular science written by experts and scientists

Slush Funds
A true unusual and startling account of the senatorial primaries from the pen of
T. J. O'FLAHERTY

"Sure, Sure"
A short story of merit as a feature of the Workers page by ROSE PASTOR STOKES with illustration by the author

Green Pretends to Be Offended
A keen insight into Detroit underworld of the A. F. of L. no worker should miss. With the added value of a clever satirical drawing by the noted artist.
WILLIAM GROPPER

Karl Marx
Another generous installment of the personal recollections by
PAUL LAFARGUE

The Week in Cartoons
That delightful pictorial news summary in cartoons by
M. P. (Gus) HALES.

MOVIES—SPORTS
FARMERS COLUMN
Unusual cartoons by A. Jerger and others

Subscribe!
to
THE SUNDAY WORKER
(4 twenty week subs for $1.00)
Send a slogan to win one of seven prizes offered in the Slogan Contest
Ending December 1

# RYKOFF GIVES OPTIMISTIC REPORT TO COMMUNIST PARTY CONFERENCE ON DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET INDUSTRY

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Oct. 28.—An optimistic picture of Soviet industry was painted by Alexis Rykoff, chairman of the All-Soviet Council of Commissars, rendering a report on the economic condition of Soviet Russia before the Communist Party conference. The industries of the Soviet Union made a profit of 500,000,000 roubles ($250,000,000) during the fiscal year just closed, Rykoff declared. The report of Rykoff may have a direct bearing on discussions regarding recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States, if this question is brought up in the party conference. In the light of the optimistic report it is not anticipated that those who favor concessions to secure the recognition of the United States will make a great deal of headway.


The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

Vol. III. No. 245. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents


# NO RIGHT TO STRIKE IN AMERICA!

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

TOO much perfume spoiled the marital relations of the Countess Cowley, formerly an American actress. Perhaps the count rubbed it on thick, as a counter move against halitosis, and perhaps if he forgot his pride sufficiently to make a clean breath of it to the countess he might not be as he is today. On the other hand, e witness stated that the countess' gentleman friend followed a bottle of whiskey as the little lamb used to follow Mary. All in all, the doings of the British aristocracy have not lost anything in pungency with the passing of centuries.

• • •

MUCH excitement and indignation reigned in the house of commons when a labor member charged that drinking facilities in the house were so perfect that honorable members could not resist the temptation to overindulge. Honorable members of all parties were excited and a unanimous vote whitewashed the august assembly. Still none dared "call" the accuser, for the very good reason that he was speaking the truth.

• • •

PERHAPS the house of commons is the only place in Great Britain where bootlegging is indulged in. The liquor laws compel establishments that engage in the sale of spirituous beverages to close between the hours of 3 p. m. and 5 or 5:30 p. m., degending on the district. But in the house of commons an honorable member can have his little nip in a coffee cup during the prohibited hours and nobody seemed to care until this particular member got excited over it. How a revolutionary managed to get elected to the British parliament is one of the mysteries of modern times!

• • •

DONALD DAY, the Chicago Tribune's chief liar on the continent of Europe, had machine guns turned on the delegates to the Russian Communist Party conference in some Moscow theater. Junius Wood, the redbaiter Chicago Daily News reporter, sends a different story. The conference is several times more orderly than any capitalist convention held in the United States and Wood is able to send a story of the congress as he sees it. The Tribune man is in Riga digging in the counter-revolutionary rat holes for his misinformation. Anybody who reads the Chicago Tribune

(Continued on page 2.)

## DENOUNCE ULTRA-LEFT TENDENCIES AS OBSTACLE TO CONTACT WITH THE LEFTWARD MOVING MASSES OF LABOR

By JOHN PEPPER

(Special Cablegram to The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 28.—In the discussion following Nicolai Bukharin's report, in which Manuilsky, Losovsky and Pepper took part, emphasis was laid upon the full agreement with the reporters' fundamental propositions.

Manuilsky pointed out that the main task of the Comintern was the struggle to destroy the pacifist illusions.

Pepper, analysing the ultra-left currents that have arisen within the labor movement since the existence of the Comintern, pointed out that the present

(Continued on page 2.)

## COOLIDGE MAY LOSE HIS GRIP ON U. S. SENATE

### *Booze and Slush Are Main Issues*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—As the day on which the great American voter casts his ballot for his representatives, if he is a capitalist, and for his misrepresentatives if he is a worker, approaches, there is considerable difference of opinion whether Coolidge will have a safe majority in the senate for the remaining two years of his term.

The original issues that differentiated democrats from republicans are fast disappearing so that in this election campaign we find a perfect mulligan with large chunks of democracy in the elephant's stall and equally large chunks of republicanism sustaining the jackass.

Little has been heard of the tariff in this campaign, except that the republicans have rendered lip service to their old standby. Party lines are down more than ever and outside of the solid south it is a wise democrat or republican that can tell his own emhem. In the south the chronic partyites die, but they never surrender their political views. They haven't any.

**The Spiritual Revival.**

But for the liquor issue the present campaign would be as dead as a bar-

(Continued on page 2)

## HAPGOOD MAKES HOT REPLY TO JOHN L. LEWIS

### *Never Received Letter Lewis Stole*

(Federated Press)

GALLITZIN, Pa., Oct. 28.—In a statement issued here and sent to the press, Powers Hapgood, member of Local Union 1058, United Mine Workers of America, candidate for delegate to the American Federation of Labor, replies to the statements made by President Lewis at the A. F. of L. convention during the course of which he read a letter from Albert Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal to Hapgood.

Hapgood's statement cites the fact that he never received such a letter and raises the question of how Lewis secured possession of it. He also deals with the problems of the United Mine Workers' Union and offers to debate any official or member of the union on the questions at issue in the present election campaign in the union.

The letter follows:

Gallitzin, Pa., Oct. 20, 1926

To the Officers and Members of

District 2,

United Mine Workers of America

Dear Brothers

During the past two weeks the capitalist newspapers have been printing long articles pertaining to an alleged "Red Plot" to capture the United Mine Workers of America and the American trade union movement in general. Inasmuch as my name has figured somewhat in this publicity on account of a letter addressed to me which was published in full in certain papers and referred to in others and because this has caused good friends of mine to be severely criticized, I take this opportunity to answer the various charges made against us and to explain the whole situation.

In the first place the letter which has been the cause of all this publicity has never reached me. The first I knew of its existence was when it was made public by President Lewis in Detroit and then I saw it published in full in the New York Times. I do not know whether President Lewis got this letter by theft, or by getting someone else to steal it, or whether he just found it, but I am told that he has openly boasted at Detroit that he has the original copy of this letter which I have never seen and he has made no attempt to turn it over to me.

**Issues in the Union.**

As far as the contents of this letter are concerned, I have nothing to hide. The only harm that can come of having it made public is when President Lewis and the editors of capitalist owned papers talk about certain phrases of it and purposely give an untruthful impression of it. This letter was written to me by Albert Coyle, the editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, because we are personal friends, and, as personal friends usually do, we have always talked frankly about things in which we are interested. His interests are not just confined to the Engineers' Journal but cover a wide range in the co-operative, labor party, and trade union movements, and he was in no way

(Continued on page 5)

## SEN. JIM WATSON PROVEN MEMBER KU KLUX KLAN

### *Hoosier Is Hooked Up With Imperial Office*

BULLETIN.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FEDERAL BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28.—Sponsored by the ku klux klan for the vice-presidential nomination in 1924 and hailed as its potential candidate for the presidency in 1928, Senator James E. Watson, republican of Indiana, was identified this afternoon as a sworn member of the secret Imperial Council of the invisible Empire in a new sensation developing at the slush fund inquiry into Indiana senatorial campaign.

This testimony was given Senator James A. Reed, democrat of Missouri, by Wm. M. Rogers, of Indianapolis, who declared Watson had shown him a card of membership in the klan's highest and most secretive organization. Rogers swore he, too, was a member of the Imperial Council and that Watson's card matched his own.

This came in the fact of Watson's recent denial of membership in the klan, but Rogers explained that this imperial order of the masters' organization was maintained solely for important political personages who desired that their klan membership should be kept secret.

• • •

FEDERAL BUILDING, ST. LOUIS Mo., Oct. 28.—A new story of a political deal by which the ku klux klan of Indiana endorsed Senator James E. Watson, republican of Indiana, for the vice-presidency in 1924 became the Hoosier senator had aided the klan to beat Senator Earle B. Mayfield, democrat of Texas, was told today by George Meyers, former klan organizer, before Senator James A. Reed, democrat of Missouri, at the resumption of the slush fund inquiry into the Indiana senatorial campaign.

**Deeper into the Mire.**

Sweeping Watson deeper than ever into the political machinations of the klan, Meyers said leaders of the hood-

(Continued on page 2)

## American Labor Will Not Surrender Strike Weapon

THE text of the supreme court decision in the Dorchy case shows that the American labor movement has not won the right to strike.

It gives the courts, or such other bodies as may be set up from time to time, the power to determine what strikes are justified and what strikes are criminal offenses.

The far-reaching effects of this decision upon the whole labor movement may be gathered from one of its paragraphs which states:

> The right to carry on a business—be it called liberty or property—has value. To interfere with this right without just cause is unlawful. The fact that the injury was inflicted by a strike is sometimes a justification. But a strike may be illegal because of its purpose, however orderly the manner in which it is conducted.

The question of violence on the part of the strikers does not enter into the matter, says Judge Brandies, the pet of the liberal elements, who wrote the decision. This is, of course, of great value to the enemies of labor who hitherto have generally based their case against strikes and strikers upon alleged acts of violence for which some form of proof had to be submitted.

The capitalists of America have forged a new weapon with which to strike at labor. The right to strike becomes now a matter of "justification" and the capitalist courts are empowered to determine this question.

It is interesting and instructive to note that the workers who made the fight against the Kansas Industrial Court—Alex Howat and August Dorchy—were expelled from the United Mine Workers' Union by President John L. Lewis because he, too, claimed that the strike was "illegal."

President Lewis finds himself in complete agreement with the supreme court and the enemies of labor, whose instrument it is.

What must the answer of the labor movement be to the threat to its elementary rights contained in the Dorchy decision?

It must state in uncompromising terms that it will not recognize such a decision and will not obey any legislation enacted or any special bodies set up to carry out this decision.

The American trade union movement and the whole workingclass must recognize that an attempt is being made to wrest the strike weapon from its grasp and determine resolutely to keep it, use it and broaden its purposes to include such political objectives as the nullification of the Dorchy decision.

## INDICTMENTS CHARGING MURDER MADE AGAINST FRISCO UNIONISTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The grand jury early today returned indictments charging murder against eight men, including Archibald Mooney, vice-president and Pacific coast organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and Paul Clifford, business agent of Local No. 483, Carpenters' Union.

The indictments were the outgrowth of the death of Campbell, scab carpentar. The carpentars' strike in San Francisco has been a long drawn out struggle with the strikers standing firm against armies of scabs and strikebreakers imported by the builders' association.

## U. S. SUPREME COURT HITS AT LABOR UNIONS

### *Industrial Court Law of Kansas Upheld*

By LAURENCE TODD

(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Labor in America has no right to strike, says the federal supreme court. Neither the common law nor the fourteenth amendment to the constitution confers such a right upon the workers. Therefore the courts of Kansas had a right to punish August Dorchy, vice-president of District 14, United Mine Workers of America, for calling an illegal strike against the George H. Mackie Fuel Co.

**"Liberal" Judges Join Reaction.**

Decision to this effect was made by the federal supreme court Oct. 25, Justice Brandeis reading the opinion. Inasmuch as Brandeis and Holmes are the two members of the court who most often take the side of the workers, this opinion has created much surprise.

As set forth by Brandeis in his opinion, the Hawley case was this: Alex Howat and Dorchy, as district president and vice-president respectively, acting under authority of their executive board, called a strike on Feb. 15, 1921, at the Mackie mine in order to force the company to pay to a union member, formerly employed there, the sum of $150 which he claimed to be due him in increased rate of pay.

The wage scale at the mine required an increase of $1.35 a day after a miner passed the age of 19. This, the Mackie Co. claimed, violated the higher rate by producing evidence of his age, while the company offered conflicting evidence that he was a year younger than he claimed.

**Industrial Court Forbids Strike.**

The state industrial court forbade the union to call a strike for collection of the disputed claim. After the strike took place the claim was paid and the union officers were prosecuted and convicted of calling an illegal strike.

**Orderly Strikes Illegal.**

"The right to carry on business—be it called liberty or property—has value," says Brandeis. "To interfere with this right without just cause is unlawful. The fact that the injury was inflicted by a strike is sometimes a justification. But a strike may be illegal because of its purpose, however orderly the manner in which it is conducted.

"To collect a stale claim due to a fellow member of the union who was formerly employed in the business is not a permissible purpose. In the absence of a valid agreement to the contrary, each party to a dispute as to claim may insist that it be determined only by a court. To enforce payment by a strike is certainly coercion.

**Strikes Are Crimes.**

"The legislature may make such action punishable criminally as extortion or otherwise. And it may subject to punishment him who uses the power or influence incident to his office in a union to order the strike."

The walkout in this case was ordered only after the district executive board of the union announced that the Mishnuth claim has been approved by the joint board of miners and operators and that the company had refused to pay. Brandeis states that there was no evidence that the claim had been submitted to arbitration or that any contract existed under which it could be so submitted. It was two years old when the strike occurred.

**A Threat Against All Unions.**

By its latest action the federal supreme court has given a shock to American labor. Decision of Labor officials who helped find the Kansas Industrial Court law was dead. The decision in the Dorchy case not only affirms and legalizes the court but revives the court as a threat to the right of the workers to withhold their labor power.

## MEMORIES OF HOME!

## Stop Deportation of Sormenti!

**The arrest of Ensan Sormenti, secretary of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, for deportation to Italy brings sharply into the foreground again an issue of tremendous and growing importance—the right of asylum for political refugees from the White Terror governments of Europe.**

**Turning its back on the traditional policy of America, the Coolidge administration has been following a systematic policy of rounding up Italian workers who have fled to America from the bloody Mussolini regime and instituting deportation proceedings against them. Acting in partnership with the representatives of the Fascist government, and on information furnished by them, the Department of Justice has been arresting the active workers in the Anti-Fascisti movement amongst the Italian population in America. The American partners of Mussolini hope to deal a death blow to this powerful movement by delivering Comrade Sormenti up to the vengeance of the Italian murder regime.**

**This is no ordinary case of deportation. The deportation of an antagonist of Fascism to Mussolini's Italy means a deliberate sentence to death.**

**International Labor Defense declares full solidarity with Sormenti and the other figures against Fascism in America, and summons all class conscious workers to the fight to preserve for them the right of asylum in America. The issues involved in this case are a matter of particularly great concern to organized labor. The dictatorship of Mussolini has destroyed the organized workers' movement of Italy by violence and murder. The deportation of those who have escaped from Italy to carry on the struggle against Fascism abroad and to expose it before the world, is a direct blow against the right of labor organizations in every country.**

**The organized workers of America must demand that the Coolidge government shall halt these deportation plans and cease to act as the bloodhound of Mussolini. Legal and moral support for Sormenti and his co-workers is support for the elementary rights and principles of the labor movement and should be put on the agenda of all workers' meetings. Effort reinforced by the most wide-spread agitation in this case is the duty of the labor movement.**

**Stop the deportation of Sormenti!**

**Hail the right of asylum for political refugees!**

**INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE**

**James P. Cannon, Secretary.**

## Z. EXPOSES ...N DEAL TO ELECT WATSON

### ...r Senator Goes Deeper Into Soup

(Continued from page 1)
...organization had ordered the ...ent of the Indiana senator be...cause "the klan was under an obligation to him."

Meyers also drew the name of William F. Zumbrunn, general counsel of the klan, into the inquiry. Zumbrunn's duties in Washington, he said, consisted partly of exacting legislation favorable to the klan and "partly in coaxing senators."

To Consult Wizard.

Another amazing story of klan activities was told by James V. Bolen, former klan secretary of the state of Indiana, who declared a delegation of klansmen took the mayors of Indianapolis and Evansville to Washington to get the approval of Imperial Wizard Hiram W. Evans on local appointments. The trip was taken on klan funds, he added, chiefly to get Evans to approve the appointment of Charles J. Orbison, a democrat, as corporation counsel of Indianapolis by Mayor John L. Duvall, a republican. Duvall was one of the party.

The same trip also was described by Meyers, who said the klansman met in the office of Senator Watson while in Washington.

Bolen told of a second visit to Washington by Indiana klan leaders for the purpose of ousting Walter F. Bossert as grand dragon because the latter "would not go down the line for Watson." The witness confirmed the testimony of Ralph B. Bradford, a former Crown Point, Ind., klansman, that Watson had appended a session of klan leaders at Washington, over the ousting of Bradford.

Meyers, now attached to the office of the secretary of state in Indiana, said he worked as an organizer for the klan in Indiana and Minnesota. He was a "knighthawk" and "trouble-shooter" for the klan.

## TWO SHOWINGS OF PASSAIC STRIKE PICTURE TONIGHT

"Coming to Chicago after many showings in eastern cities, the film story of the Passaic textile strike will be shown at Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren Sts., tonight. The exhibition of this graphic and stirring picture of the brave battle of the New Jersey mill workers has attracted much interest among Chicago workers.

The film will be in the city but one day. There will be two showings this evening, one at 7 p. m. and the other at 9 p. m. All the proceeds of the performance will go to the milk and bread fund of the strikers. The admission charge is 50 cents.


DETROIT! DETROIT!

# DEBS

*MEMORIAL MEETING*

at the

# ARMORY

**Brush and Larned Streets**

***SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1926, at 8 P. M.***

WITH

JAMES P. CANNON
Secretary, International Labor Defense

FRANK MARTEL
President, Detroit Federation of Labor

DENNIS BATT
Editor, The Detroit Labor News

MAURICE SUGAR, Chairman

Auspices: INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE



*TONIGHT—SEE—IN CHICAGO*

A Stirring, Thrilling, Thought-Provoking Movie of the Long Battle of the Exploited Textile Workers for a Living Wage and a Union

*Tonight*

# FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29, 1926

Two Performances beginning with 7 and 9 P. M., at the

**...ASHLAND BOULEVARD AUDITORIUM—Van Buren & Ashland**

**ADMISSION 50 CENTS**


## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)
for anthentic foreign news should have his head examined.

THERE was a free tag day in Chicago yesterday. Girls nattily dressed were giving away navy-day tags free. Admirals, rear-admirals (so called because they are usually to be found sitting in swivel chairs), boasted of the strength of the navy before rotary clubs and chambers of commerce. Excessively enthusiastic big-navy men rallied against the Washington conference and pulled the British lion's tail and the Mikado's mustache. The American navy was crippled by British diplomacy, they said.

* * *

AND William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor did his bit to help the big navy popularization plan of the American imperialists. The keel of a new cruiser was laid in honor of "Teddy" Roosevelt yesterday, the anniversary of "terrible Teddy's" birthday. Green agreed to drive the first rivat into the keel. When will the American working class drive a spike into Green's political career? American labor is officially in a united front with the most reactionary section of American capitalism.

THERE are some people, well-intentioned liberals, who believe that the officials of the A. F. of L. formulate national and international policies independently of any consideration of the policies of the government which is the executive committee of the American capitalist class as a whole, with particular regard for the—at the time—dominant wing. The Mexican question is a case in point. Gompers ostentatiously, took the Mexican labor movement under his wing at the same time that American capitalism submitted a policy of cautious diplomacy for the mailed fist.

WALL STREET was out for bigmony ovar South America and the function of the A. F. of L. was to act as an auxiliary to Wall Street. Gompers coddled the Mexican labor leaders, got them to denounce Communists and to expel a few Communists from the federation. But somehow or other Wall Street did not fare as well as it expected. There was trouble over the mineral and land laws. Trouble developed with the church. The U. S. government resumed its threatening attitude and now we find the A. F. of L. looking coldly on the Mexican government and unofficially willing to withdraw from the Pan-American Federation of Labor, of which the Mexican labor movement is the second bigrest chunk.

NOW that our state department is unofficially charging Calles with trying to organize a Latin-American bloc against American imperialism, all those signs are worthy of serious consideration. Intervention in Mexico is not out of the question. And with William Green, driving the first rivet in an American warship there is little hope that the A. F. of L. bureaucracy will raise any serious objection to a southern march of American troops and navies.

## Fight Obstacles to Contact With Masses Moving to Leftward

(Continued from page 1)
day ultra-left is unlike the left of 1921 who, as pointedly put by Lenin, were distinguished by their revolutionary impatience. Today, on the contrary, the ultra-left is distinguished by its defeatism back of both, by its might of the proletarian revolution. These ultra-left tendencies must be crushed since their activity prevents the Communist parties from finding contact with the leftward moving masses of workers.

Losovsky stressed the huge part played by America in the breakdown of European capitalism, remarking upon the role played by Germany as America's agent. In contrast to America the official labor movement in the Pacific countries, for instance in Australia, is being revolutionized. It is no mare chance that the question of calling a Pacific trade union congress was brought up by the Australian trade unions. The new labor movement developing in the semi-colonial countries makes acute the question of the unity of the labor movement and the creation of a new international.

To ensure the stabilization of socialism in the U. S. S. R. he pointed out, it is first of all necessary to ensure the stabilization of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Raskolnikoff pointed to the immense world importance of the events in China.

After Bukharin's concluding speech, emphasizing the importance of carrying on a struggle against bourgeois pacifism, the necessity of carrying on work within the trade unions, and the concentration of energy in the struggle against trust capital, the conference unanimously, with no abstaining votes, passed a resolution approving the principles of the policy of the delegation of the All-Union Communist Party and its work within the Communist International, binding the delegates to continue the resolute ideological struggle against anti-Leninist tendencies within the Comintern whose protagonists, being in a larger or smaller measure at one with the opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, have, in the persons of the more consistent groups, already clearly passed towards the counter-revolutionary camp, instructing the delegation of the All-Union Communist Party to carry on within the Comintern such a line towards the Communist Party of the Communist parties as to preclude the theory and practice of the so-called freedom of fractions and groupings, resolutely condemning the factional anti-Leninist work of the opposition in the All-Union Communist Party within the Comintern, fully adhering to the decisions of the twelfth plenum and the Plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission on reliaving Zinoviev of work in the Communist International.

The Conference also adopted an address in reply to yesterday's address of greeting from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany wherein the conference pointed out that the defeatist ideology that has appeared and taken shape among separate groups of Communists is but a small passing episode in the victorious development of the Communist international.

## Canadian Plutes Bow to Royalty As More Protests Mar Journey

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 28.—Much the same pomp attended Queen Marie's reception in Montreal as has been accorded her in other cities of America, marred, however, by Prince Nicholas' thoughtlessness in becoming preoccupied with the railroad tracks to such an extent as to miss an important function at which he was to have been presented with a gold-headed cane.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 28.—The Ukrainian community of Manitoba has lodged a vigorous protest with the provincial government against official preparations going forward to welcome Queen Marie to Winnipeg.

## Last Hike of Season for N. Y. Young Worker

The last hike of the season arranged by the Young Workers' League will take place Sunday, October 31, at 10 o'clock sharp. All will meet at 108 East 17th street and from there will go to Pelham Bay Park. There a discussion will be had on Frank Little, and the open air will be enjoyed.

## COOLIDGE MAY LOSE HIS GRIP ON U. S. SENATE

### Booze and Slush Are Main Issues

(Continued from page 1)
rel of pickled herring. Booze has supplied the motive power in this battle for "personal liberty" provided liberty is taken to mean only the right of the free American citizen to gussle his booze without the probability of a stool-pigeon holding him up for ransom and confiscating his liquor to boot. Free speech, free press or a free right to strike has nothing to do with liberty)

"Republicanism and Prosperity" is the slogan of the republicans, but the democrats are equally positive that the goddess of plenty is at least as much at home with a democratic administration as with a republican one. The democrats are "viewing with alarm" the rather odoriferous record of the republican party since the election of Harding while Coolidge came out at the tenth hour with a speech in favor of maintaining wages" at the present high level" in an effort to catch the vote of the better paid skilled workers.

G. O. P. Hit Hard.

The republicans have been hit hard by the slush fund investigations. Illinois and Pennsylvania are outstanding political cesspools in the matter of slush funds. The senate slush investigation committee was under the chairmanship of Senator James R. Reed of Missouri and he made good use of his powers, so much so that in all probability he is a likely candidate for the presidential nomination on the democratic ticket, particularly if fortuns favors the democrats next Tuesday. Reed is a wat, middle westerner and almost a southerner, a protestant who is on good terms with the catholic. He is not friendly to labor, yet makes his attacks on "big business" acid and frequant enough to fool the gullible working class into the belief that Reed must be their friend because he attacks the Wall Street demon.

In all probability Frank L. Smith will be elected in Illinois, the entirely unrounded by slush, and is a dry supported by wets. But even insull slush funds are no barriar to election provided tha boys "go down the line" for the regular candidate as the klan boys say. The native sons of southern Illinois will vote for Smith because he is not a catholic and because they believe that the stuff they manufacture in the kitchen has anything that could be gotten out of a regular distillery beaten by several stews.

Two Insull Pals.

George E. Brennan, an Insull pet, will most likely pull the vote in the democratic sections. Brennan is the favorite of big business in Illinois since they know there is no chance of electing Magill, the dry gantleman who is supported by Julius Rosenwald, multimillionaire mail-order magnate. Brennan is a more disciplined tool of big business than Frank L. Smith. The latter is in with the gang of political burglars headed by Len Small that the big fellows have been trying to get rid of for several years.

In all probability Smith will be elected, but it is not at all likey that he will be seated. But bis machine will not lose. Small can appoint another member of the gang to take Smith's place, or he can restore the governorship and take the seat for himself.

Lost by The Wayside.

Parley Parker Christianson's candidacy on some sort of progressive platform has apparently fallen by the wayside. The Christianson had close connection with the labor movement and was once candidate for national president on the Farmer-Labor Party ticket the officials of the Illinois and Chicago Federations of Labor endorsed Frank L. Smith, the insull candidate and ignored Christianson. Then the letter made the mistake of not-raising any working-class issues but undertook to purify politics, a task which Hugh Magill, the mail-order candidate is better fitted for. The working class have no interest in "purifying" the stinking cesspool of capitalism. Let the capitalists hire their own scavengers. And ambitious reformers should not make the mistake of being too respectable.

So much for Illinois, except to say that the labor fakers are either supporting Brennan or Smith.

Slush Without End.

In Pennsylvania Vare is almost certain to be elected but almost certain not to be seated. Vare spent about $600,000 to win in the primaries. Senator Pepper, one of his opponents spent twice as much and the dry hypocritical reformer, Pinchot spent half as much as Vare.

William B. Wilson, scab-mine owner, former secretary of labor and red baiter, is running on the democratic ticket against Vare. Wilson has been endorsed by the officials of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor of which the socialist, James Maurer, is president.

The only workingclass ticket in the field in Pennsylvania are the candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party. The workers of the greatest industrial state in the country will have an opportunity to express their protest against the capitalist system by voting for the Workers (Communist) Party candidates.

Smith and Milla.

In New York, the contest between Al Smith and Ogden Mills for governor holds the center of the stage. In all probability Smith will carry the state by the biggest majority he ever received in any election. William Randolph Hearst, officially a democrat, is supporting the millionaire Republican, Mills. Hearst has sometimes been regarded as a sort of perennial leadar of third party movements on the eastern seaboard, but if leopards don't change their spots politicians sometimes do Hearst is a loyal supporter of Calvin Coolidge, Henry Ford and all that is biggest in capitalism. But so is Al Smith for that matter. A struggle between ambitious politicians, each supported by different groups of capitalist interests but ready to serve capitalism as a whole! Smith is a loyal tool of capitalism and more useful than Mills for the very good reason that Al shouted "fish for sale" in his youth while Mills had his fish served to him by a braided flunkey.

The senatorial race is between Wadsworth and Wagner, republican and democrat respectively. Odds in favor of Wadsworth, the SMith may carry Wagner along with him. All are wet. There is rumor of a deal between Smith and Wadsworth, but this can be discounted. Wagner is a Tammany judge and likes himself fairly well.

Carries Labor Banner.

The workingclass banner in this state is carried by the Workers (Communist) Party, which has a state ticket in the field.

Another contest that is attracting nation-wide attention is the struggle between William M. Butler, republican and mill magnate and David I. Walsh, democrat and corporation lawyer. Butler is the only candidate in the field that Coolidge issued an appeal in his behalf. Butler is an reactionary a candidate as ever stood on the senate floor. Walsh is a conservative catholic and a willing tool of Cardinal O'Connell, the man who was chiefly responsible for defeating the anti-child labor law in Massachusetts. Walsh has a sporting chance but the odds are in favor of Butler.

K. K. K. in Indiana.

In Indiana the odium attached to the Ku Klux Klan may dynamite the two republican senators out of office and give the democrats their chance The Reed investigation may help some. Political veterans are not optimistic. They know that Jim Watson has a goodly crop of ballot counters and feel that he would be an awful fool if he did not advise his help to count right. No section of labor has a ticket in the field in the Hoosier state.

In Minnesota the prospects for the farmer-labor candidate Magnus Johnson are gloomy. The reactionary fakers who gained control of the organization have been busy making deals with the republicans and democrats. The official organ of the party has, accepted advertisements from both capitalist parties. The state campaign manager, William Mc Ewen is a chamber of commerce man and big business booster. Others of like ilk are now running the Farmer Labor Association. They have no more business in a workingclass organization than has Judge Elbert H Gary.

The Minneapolis Tribune carried a sensational story last week of a deal between Congressman O. J. Kvale, of the seventh district and the state democratic committee, which would give democratic support to farmer labor candidates provided they supported the program of the democrats in the house. Kvale is said to have urged his associates on the ticket to follow his example, but only Kvale committed himself in writing, according to the Tribune which publishes have been written by Kvale to C. A. excerpts from a letter alleged to Quist, chairman of the democratic state committee.

Mr. Kvale in his letter to Quist, said in part: "I want in this letter to assure you and the democratic state central committee of my co-operation in every way possible. That co-operation will receive its inspiration from the common cause, which we espouse. You know that for all these years I have fought the republican machine as consistently and persistently as the truest democrat, to say the least. You know that that opposition will continue, and we both know that in the seventh district our joint efforts have been successful against that machine up to this time. I am hoping that it can continue and be strengthened by a closer co-partnership."

Non-Partisans Join Dems.

"Mr. Oldfield has told you," the letter continued, "how closely I have been identified with the democratic organization and its work in Washington. If re-elected, I look to continue that as the most effective protest against the party policies of the republican party. I shall be glad to co-operate in every posible way in the election of anti-republican candidates to congress, who espouse progressive principles, regardless of the technical label under which they ... it in principles that matter."

Replying to Kvale, Quist reminded him that the Non-Partisan league, which has been "mainly responsible for your election to congress, has formally expressed affiliation with the democratic party in Minnesota."

## Officials of Labor Show Their First Concern Is with Old Party Politics

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE present congressional campaign has again revealed many outstanding officials of labor as being old party politicians first, and secondly, or not at all, concerned with the actual problems of the working class.

This is the only explanation for the fact that President William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, shouts democrat, while the heads of the various railroad brotherhoods are yelling republican in the present senatorial struggle in Ohio.

* * *

Under the tutelage of Samual Gompers, the A. F. of L. always trailed the donkey in its political aspirations. The democratic middle class politicians were willing to listen to Gompers at greater length than the politicians of great capitalism in the republican national conventions, that Gompers habitually attended. William Green has the additional incentive, however, of having always been an Ohio democrat. Instead of developing the independent political power of the workers, as he was repeatedly ordered to do by numerous conventions of the United Mine Workers of America, in which he rose to the position of international secretary-treasurer, Green kept ginad to, the donkey's tail, had himself elected democratic state senator from his home town of Coshocton, and no loyal were his services on behalf of the ruling class of the state that he was "lifted" to the presidency of the state senate. Green, therefore, in order to maintain his political alliances in Ohio, issues a letter endorsing the candidacy of Atlee Pomerene, the democratic candidate for United States senator

This Pomerene, who has an anti-labor record already in the United States senate, is denounced by the railroad brotherhoods as "positively dangerous." The railroad officials ask how any worker can vote for a man whose prejudices against the labor movement are so intense and personal as Pomereoe's seem to be. In the senate, Pomerene was just as loyal to the railroad corporation fiefdoms as Kellogg and Poindexter, the former now secretary of state in Coolidge's cabinet.

* * *

But the railroad brotherhoods offer no place of Pomerene, none of less than the senior Senator, Frank B. Willis, candidate for reelection who is attacked by the A. F. of L. officials.

The railroad outfit is closely tied up to the republican crowd. The infamous Watson-Parker bill was sponsored jointly in the house and senate by these two reactionary republicans, Senator Watson and Representative Parker. W. N. Doak, legislative agent in Washington of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, likes Willis, because it is claimed ba is a White House favorite, which means that he stands in wall with the Coolidge gang.

Senator Willis is denounced by the A. F. of L. officials because of his bostility to the Ohio Workmen's Compensation Law. As Ohio govanor ba signed the Gallagher Bill, which repealed the mine run law which the Ohio miners advocated and for which they had fought for 25 years. So that's Willis.

* * *

Thus the nonpartisan policy of the American Federation of Labor, clashing with the nonpartisan policy of the railroad brotherhoods, effactively cancel each other. Labor's vote is thus neutralized on the advice of the old party politicians in leading places in the labor movement. No greater service could be rendered the anti-labor capitalist interests.

But this isn't all. Laurence Todd, the Federated Press correspondent at Washington, reports that the International Association of Machinists has refused to take sides as between the "two bad political eggs in Ohio, and that President Robertson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman was likewise loath to find any difference between them." Yet these same neutrality politicians become highly indignant at the indifferent attitude that workers display toward the electoral struggle. They do not come out for labor's own party. They are just a dead weight in the class fight.

* * *

Great masses of workers in Ohio will not be deceived by this "nonpartisan" spectacle presented to them by the officialdom as workers' political action. They must inevitably come to the conclusion that all so-called "friends" as well as "enemies" in the employers' political organizations are equally black foes of the workingclass.

Evidence of the awakening of Ohio labor is seen in the renewed efforts in that state toward the building of the Labor Party.

The struggle for independent political action in Ohio, developing during this campaign in spite of the betrayal of the officialdom, must be redoubled after the election day has passed, when the so-called "nonpartisanism," no matter which way the election goes, will be thoroly discredited.

Ohio labor, thruout the great industries of that state, can well set an example to the workers of the land in the crystallization of the demand for independent political action of the workers thru their own Labor Party.

## CHICAGO LABOR TO HONOR DEBS' MEMORY OCT. 31

### I. L. D. Holds Memorials Thruout Country

Wide interest is being aroused among the workers of Chicago, who hailed Debs scores of years ago after the great Pullman strike, and who have cheered him at dozens of meetings, in the Debs memorial meeting which will be held at the Temple Hall, Marshfield and Van Buren, on Saturday, October 30, 1926, at 8 p. m., to pay tribute to the departed labor fighter and revolutionary.

At this meeting the role of Eugene V. Debs in the American labor movement, his work in shaping its course and destiny and traditions will be spoken of by the speakers who were his friends and who worked with him in the labor movement when Gene Debs was at the height of his powers.

Cannon and Chaplin to Talk.

James P. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defense, on the national committee of which Debs served since the inception of the organization, will be the main speaker. Ralph Chaplin, who served his term in Leavenworth as a class war prisoner, and is famous as the I. W. W. poet, will also speak. Hyman Schoehl, general organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, will speak, as will Carl Haessler, who is editor of the Federated Press and former class war prisoner. Matilda Kniousek, secretary of the Czecho-Slovak section of I. L. D., will speak in her native tongue.

Admission to this meeting will be free, and it is intended to start off the I. L. D "Debs Enrollment Campaign" of organization at this meeting.

* * *

Boston Pays Tribute.

BOSTON, Oct. 28. — The militant workers of Boston will gather to pay tribute to the rebel life of Eugene V. Debs, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock in Tremont Temple, Lorimer Hall. The meeting is being held under the auspices of International Labor Defense and will be addressed by James P. Cannon, secretary of the I. L. D., who is touring the east in a series of meetings arranged for the memory of Gene Debs. In addition to Cannon, there will be a number of local speakers from various organizations who will join in paying their respects to the deceased warrior. Admission is free.

* * *

Detroit Debs Meeting.

DETROIT, Oct. 28.—The Armory, at Brush and Larned streets, one of the largest assembly halls in the city, will be the scene of an impressive Debs memorial meeting arranged by International Labor Defense. James P Cannon, secretary of I. L. D.; Frank Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor; Dennis Batt, editor of the Detroit Labor News, will speak on the life and work of Debs under the chairmanship of Maurice Sugar the noted labor attorney. The meeting takes place Sunday, October 31, at 8 p. m.

## Halloween Ball Will Be Given in Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 28.—A great Halloween ball is to be held by the Workers' Party local, Buffalo, in Cairo Hall, Teck Theater building, on Saturday, October 30, at 8 p. m.

Spectacular costumes and ... groups, enjoyable dancing ... alo of the best procurable, ... theatre, delicious refreshments ... congenial company all make ... occasion not to be missed by ... worker or radical living within ... distance of Buffalo.

1000 words more than 10 pages of type in 1 issue

# SECRET THREAT TO NICARAGUANS

## Ignores Treaty to Aid Dictator Chamorro

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary of State Kellogg refuses as yet to make public the instructions he sent to Corinto, Nicaragua, to the American minister, who has tried to mediate between the Chamorro military dictatorship and the rebel liberal forces, who demand that Vice-President Sacasa be returned to power in accordance with the decision at the last election in the republic.

Reports from Corinto are that Kellogg warned the liberals that they must not receive shipments of arms from Mexico. The liberals broke up the parley, saying that without supplies of war materials they could not restore constitutional government.

**Ignore Treaty Obligation.a**

Kellogg and President Coolidge are caught between their solemn treaty obligations to refuse recognition to the Chamorro regime—because it is based on a military seizure of power—and their anxiety lest the liberals shall co-operate with Mexico in extending the morel leadership of radical Mexico to the southward.

If Chamorro carries out his scheme of appointing Adolfo Diaz, former dictators, to the presidential office, the liberals and the Mexican adherents of their cause will fight on.

**Restore Constitution With Guns.**

Kellogg cannot fairly refuse recognition of Sacasa's government if it is finally established, because it is the restoration of a constitutional authority which was recognized by the United States before Chamorro's coup.

## Belgium "Stabilizes" Coin by Borrowing a Sum of $150,000,000

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The Belgian franc disappeared from the list of foreign exchange quotations today, and in its place appeared the new form of Belgian currency used exclusively in foreign trade—the belge. This is in accordance with the new stabilization plan, made possible thru the sale in the international markets of $100,000,000 of new thirty-year 7 per cent. Belgian government bonds, of which $50,000,000 is offered in America today at 94.

The Belgian franc, to be used hereafter only in Belgian domestic trade, has been stabilized at 176.3 to the British pound and 26 to the American dollar. This is equivalent to 2.75 cents for the franc, or about one-seventh of its pre-war value.

The new belga, quoted for the first time today at 13.85 cents for demand and 13.90 cents for cables, is equal in value to five paper francs, and with a definite gold equivalent of 209211 grams. Belgium's money, which has been subject to wide fluctuation since the German invasion of the country in 1914, now has the support of the leading banks in Europe and America, making it for the first time in twelve years a proper medium for the transaction of international trad

## BERLIN CONSENTS TO DISCUSTING REVERE CASE OF MONARCHIST PROPERTY

BERLIN, Germany, Oct. 28.—The Communists, who stubbornly fought the Hohenzollern property settlement bill in the Prussian diet, have presented a motion that the bill should be referred back to the diet for reconsideration. They take the ground that it had been debated on incomplete and faulty information.

# MUSSOLINI NOT TO CHANGE THE ITALIAN SENATE

## 300 Fascists to Rule the Chamber of Deputies

ROME, Oct. 28.—Facing opposition by the big industrialists and royalists to the scheme proposed by his old, Rossoni, to abolish the present Italian senate and create a new one by appointing selected members of fascist labor unions and employers' organizations, Mussolini has decided to leave the senate as it is for the present and carry out the idea principally in the lower house—the chamber of deputies.

By this plan 300 members of the chamber of deputies will be chosen from among fascist labor leaders and employers' corporations. The rest of the deputies, below 50 per cent, would, under the dictator's scheme, be elected on a ballot with two lists, the fascist party and the opposition, with the usual terrorism of any who dared run on or vote for the opposition.

Rossoni, a renegade anarcho-syndicalist, is now secretary of corporations, the office binding fascist labor unions to the employers. His plan was not approved by the industrialists and Mussolini knew it was felt that twenty-hundred men could not take over the senate. Mussolini aims to appoint selected ones to the senate after they have shown themselves strongly fascist in the chamber.

## Berlin Coal Famine Shows German Unions as Strike Breakers

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Berlin is threatened with a coal shortage due to the British miners' strike. Because of the large coal shipments to England the great reserves dumped in the Ruhr are entirely gone.

Shipments to Berlin do not exceed the daily demand, and as the mines which are now heavy fall ship ments to the harbors for exports to hold their new markets, there is a car shortage for Berlin shipments.

To relieve the shortage, plans are being made to buy from Poland large quantities of Upper Silesian surplus coal.

The coal famine exposes the falsity of the claims made by the reformist Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions that little coal was going from Germany to England and that German unions were not, therefore, helping to break the British strike.

# DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND FIRST CLASS IN WORKER CORRESPONDENCE, TONIGHT

Chicago workers who want to do some intensive study in the technique of worker correspondence should not fail to attend the first meeting of the Worker Correspondence Class, Friday night, Oct. 29, in the editorial offices of The DAILY WORKER, third floor, 1113 West Washington Boulevard, at 8 o'clock.

The class is open to all workers anxious to receive instruction on preparing shop news for the labor press.

**Take Up All Phases.**

All phases of worker correspondence will be developed, incinding journalism technique, news gathering methods, objective of the labor press, English grammer, shop papers, wall papers, and living newspapers.

The class will be under the general direction of J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER. He will be assisted by Harry Kleiny, who supervises the Worker Correspondence section The DAILY WORKER. Lectures will be given by members of the editorial staff of The DAILY WORKER, including William F. Dunne, T. J. O'Flaherty, Harrison George and Thurber Lewis. Jay Lovestone, M. A. Stolar and Nancy Miriloff are scheduled to give talks from time to time.

**Meet Each Week.**

The classes will meet each week on Friday nights. Students are promised a full year of interesting discussion and study, as the class leaders will be dealing with one of the most vital factors of the labor movement—the labor press and labor publicity.

Practical experience in editing will be given as the students will edit, as well as write for The American Worker Correspondent, the publication of the twenty-five writers of The DAILY WORKER.

COME FRIDAY NIGHT READY FOR WORK.

## THREE PRIZES OFFERED WORKING CLASS WRITERS FOR BEST NEWS STORIES

Three splendid books will be given as prizes to the workers who send in the best worker correspondent stories between now and Nov. 3.

The first prize will be an intensely interesting and important book by Friedrich Eggels, "The Peasant War in Germany." This is just off the press and is a classic in its first American publication. Who will be the worker correspondent to get this fine book?

The second prize will be that famous collection of vivid Red Cartoons. There are over seventy cartoons by seventeen leading proletarian artists.

For the thing prize, the boardbound edition of the famous Russell-Nearing Debate has been selected. Bertrand Russell is known as an intellectual giant of England, and Scott Nearing has one of the keenest minds in America. It is a book worth having.

The prizes will be awarded Thursday, Nov. 3. Send in that story now that you have been thinking about. It may win a prize—and, anyway, your fellow workers want to read it!

# Behind the Scenes in Canada

By F. O. K.
(Worker Correspondent.)

EDMONTON, Alta., Can., Oct. 20.—I read your paper and I enjoy the straightforward manner in which you deal with human problems and I thought that you might be interested to know a bit of the rottenness that is permeating Alberta's affairs. The population here is something around 67,000 people and of town is not near enough work for those that live here, and certainly less for the outsiders, other Canadians, Americans and foreigners.

There is almost no manufacturing here and the town is kept alive by the provincial farmers. There is a large foreign population here and in this province, and as many more are coming. Most of these people are unable to read or write other than their own language.

The Canadian Pacific railroad is of course getting a large sum for transporting these people and with them—the C. P. R.—I suppose the thought is: Why worry about Alberta's troubles, concerning immigration when unfortunate foreigners have been misled by glowing accounts of the wonderful opportunities in Canada, which they find to their worst kind of "bunk" when they reach "Fair Alberta." They are standing around the streets here in destitution.

ONE of them was recently offering his prayer beads to the public for the price of a meal. A large crowd of men have been lured to Alberta to work in the harvest at fabulous prices, and these, too, have been betrayed. There has been much bad weather, so that men could not work and during these delays the farmers—in many cases—have refused to feed their help. These men, then, have been obliged to go to the nearest town and pay $1.00 for a bed and 40 cents per meal. When these harvest hands become absolutely impoverished they the drive out of town or thrown in jail. Only recently two of those harvest workers were passing thru Edmonton and they loitered a bit. Before they had been in town two hours they were arrested for vagrancy and given six weeks at Fort Saskatchewan, a provincial prison twenty miles from Edmonton.

I am told by men that served there that the place is unspeakable. Men are lashed there and then salt is rubbed into their wounds. In fact, I am led to believe that this prison is much like the one known as Peter Paul in Russia in the time of the czar. A judge here, or a police magistrate, is absolute in their decisions under what is known as the British North-American Act. This act is a relic of British tyranny that is being denounced by all progressive people.

One is denied a trial by jury and they are not even allowed to plead their own cases. The merest matter of becoming a British subject is of no earthly use to the foreigner or the American if he fails into the law. He will certainly be insulted by all that has to do with the court and in most cases "treated rough." If the "British subject" becomes old and impoverished and physically broken in Canada he is obliged to ask those in authority for succor. In such case every [illegible] effort will be used to pass [illegible] on. It certainly does [illegible] one has become [illegible] to pay appeal

# PROGRESSIVES IN DISTRICT NINE WORRY J. LEWIS

## Golden Tries to Stop Brennan Meeting

(By Worker Correspondent)

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 28.—The Lewis machine in this locality is worried over the progress made by the propaganda of the progressives who are supporting the national ticket in the United Mine Workers of America behind the candidacy of John Brophy, William Brennan and William Stevenson.

**Golden with Lewis.**

This region is known as District 9 of the U. M. W. of A., of which Christ Golden is president. We decided to hold a meeting on October 23 in order to give the miners an opportunity to hear representatives of the opposition to John L. Lewis present their program. William J. Brennan, of Scranton, candidate for secretary-treasurer, was scheduled to appear, in addition to a speaker in the Polish language. When news of the meeting reached the district office President Golden notified the superintendent of schools that the use of the school hall should be denied the progressives. The superintendent, being a political hack, obeyed Golden's instructions and the meeting could not be held on that day.

**The Meeting Was Held.**

But on the following day the meeting was held in another part of the town and in a public school. Brennan spoke and so did a Polish speaker. The speakers presented the program of the progressive ticket, the high spots of which are the organization of the unorganized, the nationalization of the mining industry, solidarity between the bituminous and anthracite miners, a labor party and the restoration to membership in the union of all those who were expelled illegally by the bureaucracy.

The miners present at the meeting received the speech with enthusiasm and promised to work hard until election day to carry this message to every member of the union in this district.

**To Distribute Papers.**

We are actively working to distribute the "Coal Miner," national organ of the progressives, which we expect here this week, and the Polish weekly, "Trybuna Robotnicza," which is rendering valuable service to the progressive cause.

Under the slogan, "Save the Union," the progressives here aim to line up this section 100 per cent behind the Brophy ticket.

# Denver Dedicates New Lyceum Building With Daily Worker Banquet

By a Worker Correspondent

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 28.—Members of the Workers (Communist) Party, Young Workers League, their friends and families attended a banquet on Sunday evening, October 24, in the banquet hall of the newly erected Labor Lyceum.

A number of the comrades present made speeches urging everyone to do all in their power to help The DAILY WORKER in its present financial difficulty.

Wm. Dietrich, candidate for governor on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, was the toastmaster.

Comrade L. Tuechmann, president of the Labor Lyceum Association, made a stirring plea in Yiddish, urging all the Jewish comrades to come to the rescue of The DAILY WORKER even tho they are continually supporting The Daily Freiheit.

Members of the Young Workers League were of great service in serving the banqueters.

The banquet was started by the audience singing "The International."

At the conclusion of the banquet a number of Jewish and Russian comrades sang Russian songs until a late hour.

The net proceeds which will amount to about $60.00 will ha sent to the national office immediately. One-fourth will go to The Young Worker and the other three-fourths will go to The DAILY WORKER.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting state WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

**TONIGHT.**

8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor, talks and bulletins.

8:15—The Brevoort Concert Trio: Viola Cook, Gerald Crokenberg, Linda Jo Wrona. Soprano, Irene Sherman.

# International Review

## *Italy's Play for Syria and Syria's Revolt*

THE furious pace at which Italian imperialism is developing is again indicated by the report, reliably given in the Journal de Geneve, a paper close to the league of nations' affairs, that the approaching conversations of the French foreign minister, Briand, with Mussolini will take up the question of transferring the mandate over Syria, given to France in 1920, to Italy. In return Italy is to renounce all claims to Morocco and Tunis, the north African reserve of French imperialism.

Whether or not Italy secures the mandate over Syria, it is certain that the Italian-inspired demand of Spain for Tangiers has thrown France into a frenzy of fear at the prospect of a loss of position in the Mediterranean and [illegible] Africa. The tremendous reserve of man power for its army—which is now the largest in Europe, if not in the world—that is afforded by the 25,000,000 inhabitants of French colonies in north Africa, who gave 750,000 colored troops to France in the world war and who compose an ever greater proportion of its armed troops, is not a light matter for France. And, in addition, there is the wealth of mineral resources, especially in [illegible]

It would not, therefore, be improbable that France would think of handing Syria to Italy in return for other assurances. This is all the more possible when the continued development of the revolutionary movement in Syria is held in mind. French policies in Syria have been anything but successful. The rebellion of the Djebel Druses is by no means liquidated. The former high-commissioner, M. de Jouvenel, has been recalled and another French colonial dictator, M. Ponsot, put in his place. And still the rebels continue to harrass the French in the regions of Aleppo, Baalbeck and Djebel Druze, the French have suffered sharp defeats, and the hospitals of Damas and Lihan are filled with the wounded. Near Baalbeck, Fawzik Bey Haidar, reported dead by the French communiques, has reappeared at the head of the insurgents. It is reported further that in the district of Djebel Druze, a number of Moroccan soldiers in the troops commanded by Colonel Kalah, went over to the rebels and presented a united front with them against French imperialism.

Still further, a congress was recently held in El Azra which elected a national government. All the rebel groups pledged themselves to a single leader-ship and the army is being reorganized, trained, improved and augmented daily under the ablo direction of Rashid Bey Falik, who led the Sanjeghis at Arfa. Rashid Bey Falik, the commanding general of the national army is a former governor of Aleppo.

ITALY is quite anxious to secure control over Syria for a number of reasons. The absence of grains, cereals, potatoes and other necessities, the substantial import of which has resulted in a passive trade balance for Italy, can be largely overcome by Syria, which produces these necessities in great quantities. Italy also desires a country where it can dump emigrants. It wants, furthermore, the weakening of its prestige in the Mediterranean and Near East, a blow in Asia Minor for a possible onslaught against Turkey. And in securing Syria it will, paradoxically, get greater support from Great Britain in its imperialist adventures by further threatening Great Britain's domination of the Mediterranean and the route to China and Asia; Syria faces the British base, Cyprus Island, on the east, as the Italian dominated Dodecanese Islands face it on the west.

—Max Shachtman.

# Nov. 6

## SPECIAL 12 PAGE ISSUE

ON Saturday November 6, a special 12 page issue will be issued on the Ninth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. The regular news section will contain six pages—the Magazine Supplement will be enlarged to 12 pages.

### *A SPECIAL PRICE*

Only 2 Cents a copy (for bundle orders) is being made to arrange for the widest possible distribution.

### EVERYWHERE NOV. 6

The printing arrangements made for this number will allow it to reach EVERY PART OF THE COUNTRY ON PUBLICATION DATE! Be sure to get a bundle for your meeting.

**The New Magazine**
Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.

*will contains articles*

ON RUSSIAN
Trade Unions
Culture
Youth
Women
Poetry
Socialist Industry
Communist Party

by
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
SCHACHNO EPSTEIN
(Editor Jewish Daily Freiheit)
V. F. CALVERTON
SOSNOVSKY
MAX BEDACHT
and a feature by a Russian economic expert.

### *Two Letters—A Story—by M. J. Olgin*

These regular and ever more popular, regular features will be included:

**Movies - Sports - Day by Day - Farmers - In the Public Eye - Tiny Worker - Week in Cartoons.**

Art work, cartoons and decorations by
K. A. SUVANTO - JERGER
VOSE - HAY BALES
and
Special Russian Prints and Drawings by Russian artists

**SEND YOUR ORDER TODAY!**

Clip the blank and attach remittance

## The Daily Worker

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed $ ..... for ..... copies of the special NOVEMBER 6 ISSUE of 12 pages.

NAME .....

STREET .....

CITY .....

STATE .....

# Workers (Communist) Party

## ...MUNISTS ASK ...KERS TO QUIT THE OLD PARTIES

### ...se Need of Action by Labor As Class

"It is significant that the Workers (Communist) Party is holding the ...ness meeting in this congres-...l campaign in Chicago, in which ...es are urged to turn against the ...old capitalist parties," declared Louis Engdahl, Communist candi-...for United State senator from ...ois, speaking at Northwest Hall, ...th and Western Ave. "I have not ...rd of a single other gathering be-...g held by any organization even ...aiming to espouse working class ...litical action in this campaign.

"This condition helps emphasize ...he fact that the pre-war organizations ...hat claimed to have a revolutionary ...asis have been practically liquidated. ...hey are quickly disappearing."

**Reviews Role of Debs.**

Engdahl reviewed the role of ...ugene V. Debs in the labor move-...ent during the last half century and ...howed why the Workers (Commu-...ist) Party had fallen heir to the best ...hat Debs had stood for in the pre-...ar labor movement. Engdahl pre-...icted that 1928 will see an effective ...rystallization for independent politi-...al action of the workers in Chicago.

Other speakers were Jay Lovestone, ...ader of the central executive com-...ittee of the Workers (Communist) ...rty and Sam Darcy, secretary of ...he Young Workers (Communist) ...ague.

Lovestone reviewed the role of the ...Workers (Communist) Party in the ...merican labor movement, declaring ...hat workers were coming to know ...he Communists as "the man who is ...t giving the boss hell at the right ...me."

**Blame Trail for 5-Day Week.**

Lovestone showed that the New ...ork furriers, under Communist ...adership, were the trail blazers for ...he five-day week, winning the ...horter work-week thru the power of ...heir own organization, combatting ...ot only the employers but the yellow ...ocialist Forward element and the ...reen officialdom in the American ...ederation of Labor.

"Our Communist Party is the steel ...ame of the American working class," ...aid Lovestone. "The working class ...n this country is slow in getting ...tarted, but once it gets started in the ...ight for its own interests, it can be ...expected to move forward rapidly."

Darcy pointed out the strenuous ...efforts being made by the employing ...interests to win the workingclass ...youth, numbering 11 millions under ...24 years of age.

**Fear Workingclass Youth.**

"The master class knows that the ...youth constitutes the fighting section ...of the working class," said Darcy. ...It therefore exerts every effort to ...train the youth workers against the ...workingclass."

Darcy pointed out that 750,000 members were organized in the Young ...Men's Christian Association. He also ...reviewed the whole list of organiza-...tions brought into existence to lure ...the youth worker away from their ...class interests.

**Engdahl Speaks Sunday.**

Engdahl will speak Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, at the campaign meeting organized by the Greek Workers' Club, to be held at 763 W. Van Buren Street.


**A Splendid New Book—**

**THE PEASANT WAR IN GERMANY—**

By Friedrich Engels

Translation by MOISSAYE OLGIN

HERE is a splendid work that is now available to American readers. A study of the peasant revolts and their relation to the reformation. The contrasting figures of Thomas Muenzer, rebel leader and Martin Luther. Here is history written by a great writer and thinker presented in most interesting form for every worker.

**Just Off The Press**

**Cloth $1.50**

**Read Also These New Publications**

**LEFT WING UNIONISM—**
By D. J. Saposs Cloth $1.50

**SELECTED ESSAYS—**
By Karl Marx Cloth $1.75

**MARXIAN ECONOMIC HANDBOOK—**
By W. H. Emmett Cloth $3.25


## *PERSISTENT WORK BRINGS RESULTS IN ESTABLISHING STRONG NUCLEI*

By Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The 8th of our Factory District Nucleus, the only one located in the Bronx, New York City, in Sub-section 5-B, is a good example of the statement that tireless and persistent work will bring immediate results.

Our F. D. N. was organized about seven months ago. On paper it had sixteen members, but for some reason or other we could not make these members function. We could not manage to get more than three members to a meeting at a time.

Nevertheless, we were not discouraged and kept up the work. The absent members were sent registered letters and visited personally until they were finally impressed that the first duty of every party member is to attend the unit meeting regularly. After that the attendence was very good.

**All Are Union Members.**

All members of our F. D. N. belong to the unions of their trade and also to the fractions. The activity of the comrades in the unions is the major subject for discussion at our unit meetings. Quite often a comrade is reprimanded if his behavior and his activity in his union warrants it.

**Activity Well Planned.**

Our factory work is still in the state of discussion, but a practical plan of proceeding with the work is already mapped out. On all the campaigns conducted by the party, such as aid for the British miners, membership drive, Passaic strike, etc., the comrades were given detailed instructions how to proceed with this work in their shops and also in their respective unions. The comrades at the successive meetings were requested to report how these instructions were carried out, which quite often led to lively discussions.

As a result of the instructions our F. D. N. collected for the f. t. D. $15., obtained subscriptions to the Laher Defender, $14.

**Aid Our Paper.**

Great efforts were stressed to aid and spread The DAILY WORKER. Our nucleus obtained ten subscriptions for it for the sum of $100 and collected about $20 for the campaign.

When the summer encampment was held our nucleus sold tickets for the sum of $50. When the furriers were out on strike, upon the initiative of a member of our unit, the branch of Workmen's Circle, of which he is a member, donated $50 dollars for the striking furriers. Our nucleus collected about $160 for the Passaic strikers and four bundles of clothing.

Individual collections of our unit collected fer the British miners about $30, but the effort to have their respective unions contribute to that worthy cause fell thru, due to the opposition of the reactionary leaders of these unions. How much an individual comrade can accomplish if he puts his heart and soul to it can be seen from the fact that a good deal of the above given figures were collected thru the initiative and effort of a single comrade.

The greatest amount of the given contributions and collections were gathered among the workers of the Mt. Vernon Fur Dressing Co., 3743 Bronxwood avenue, Bronx, N. Y., a shop employing about 80 workers.

At the last meeting we made the first step in the $50,000 campaign conducted by The DAILY WORKER. Our unit collected $40 in cash and the rest pledged to bring the $5, which each member was taxed, to the next meeting.

In general our meetings are interesting and partielpatlens and discussions are not limited to a few so-called leaders. In order to keep up this life and interest and also to exchange information that other party units may profit by our experience, we have decided from time to time to send articles to The DAILY WORKER describing the life and work of our unit. This duty of a worker correspondent was not assigned to one comrade in particular, but it was decided that each member of the unit should have an opportunity to perform this work, and this article is the first attempt to carry the adopted decision thru.

## Wicks Speaks at Last Pittsburgh Election Rally on Oct. 31st.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 28.—The last Pittsburgh election rally in the Pennsylvania campaign will be held on Sunday, Oct. 31 at 8 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller street. H. M. Wicks, Workers' Party candidate for governor, and Parthenia Hills, candidate for lieutenant governor, and Mac Jenkins, candidate for secretary of internal affairs, will be the speakers. A musical program is also in preparation. The meeting is under the auspices of Street Nucleus No. 2 of the Pittsburgh party.

**A Correction.**

The DAILY WORKER Monday, Oct. 25, carried a news item about a Workers' Party city conference to be held in Pittsburgh Oct. 29. Due to unforeseen reasons, a serious error was made in the figures quoted dealing with the attendance of meetings. It should be "out of 148 members on a average 83 members attend meetings," and not 23 as published in The DAILY WORKER.

## WEISBORD TOUR ON PASSAIC IS NOW UNDER WAY

### Strike Leader's Trip A Party Opportunity

Great enthusiasm has been aroked all over the country by the tour of Albert Weisbord, who is speaking on "The Passaic Strike, What it Means to the American Workers."

The national office of the Workers' Party, which is organizing these meetings, is getting the active co-operation of the various local organizations of the party in making the necessary arrangements.

All comrades are agreed that the Weisbord tour presents one of the greatest opportunities the party has ever had of placing its position before the workers and of showing them the part the Communists play in the labor movement. Comrade Weisbord will point out these lessons in telling the story of the great Passaic strike and in answering the attacks of the mill owners and the conservative trade union officials.

The tour started on the 22nd of October in Elizabeth, N. J. It seemed too much for the city officials and the American Legion to allow anybody to tell the workers the truth about Passaic and about the Communists, so the police broke up the meeting without assigning any reasnn whatever.

But Comrade Weisbord is going back to Elizabeth and another meeting, under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union, has been planned for the 27th of October.

The Weisbord dates in the next two weeks follow:

**Newark, N. J.—Friday, Oct. 29.**

**Perth Amhey, N. J.—Saturday, Oct. 30.**

**Union City, N. J.—Sunday afternoon, Oct. 31.**

**Waterbury, Conn.—Wednesday, Nov. 3, Garden Hall, 168 E. Main St.**

**Stamford, Conn.—Thursday, Nov. 4, Carpenter Hall, Gay St.**

**Hartford, Conn.—Friday, Nov. 5, Unity Hall, Prott St.**

**Bridgeport, Conn.—Saturday, Nov. 6, Carpenters' Hall, 170 Elm St.**

**Ansonia, Conn.—Sunday, Nov. 7, 2 p. m.**

**New Haveh, Conn.—Sunday, Nov. 8, 8 p. m., Laher Auditorium, 38 Hewe St.**

## W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

### C. E. Ruthenberg

The meeting of C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, to be held Sunday, Oct. 31, 2 p. m., will be in the Royal Arcanum Hall, Robert St. between 4th and 5th, St. Paul, Minn.

This meeting was originally scheduled to take place at the Labor Temple in St. Paul, but has been changed to the above mentioned hall.

**Sunday Oct. 31, Minneapolis, Moose Hall, 43 South Fourth street, 8 p. m.**

Inform your shopmates, neighbors, and friends about these meetings. Bring them to the meeting to hear a presentation of the issues of the election campaign from the standpoint of labor.

* * *

### H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, is now engaged in an election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pannsylvania. His subject is: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?"

The rest of his tour follows:

NEW KENSINGTON, Thurs., Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 14th St. and 6th Ave.
HARMONVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 29, 7:30, Union Hall.
NEW CASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 30, 7 p. m., Knights of Malta Hall.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 31, 4 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.


THE SUNDAY WORKER

Make it a weekly habit.

**Dr. Abraham Markoff**

has returned from

*U. S. S. R.*

and Resumed Dental Practice at

**249 E. 115th St.**

New York Tel. Lehigh 8022


# The Drive

*For $50,000 to*

## KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

**DONATIONS—October 22.**

**CALIFORNIA—**
James Moran, Darwin ..... 5.00
Jim McCrary, Oakland ..... .50
J. Sturtevant, Oakland ..... 5.00
**ILLINOIS—**
Sam Blain, Chicago ..... 3.00
S. Sjarowetzky, Chicago ..... 1.00
Albert M. Firey, River Forest..... 10.00
**INDIANA—**
So. Slavic Educational Club, East Chicago ..... 10.00
**MICHIGAN—**
Street Nuc. 3, Sec. 2, Detroit.
N. Bolnoff ..... 5.00
J. Gasoff ..... 5.00
G. Gasoff ..... 5.00
J. Hajson ..... 5.00
B. Kiss ..... 5.00
G. Dechaff ..... 5.00
Shop Nuc. 1, Detroit ..... 2.00
P. Carroll, Detroit ..... 2.00
Alma Michelson, Detroit ..... 5.00
J. Mosetko, Detroit ..... 5.00
B. Nonen, Detroit ..... 1.00
John M. Reynolds, Detroit ..... 10.00
**MINNESOTA—**
William Rauck, Minneapolis ..... 1.00
William Carr, Minneapolis ..... 1.00
Ethel Young, Minneapolis ..... 1.00
M. Kimberg, St. Paul ..... 2.00
**NEW HAMPSHIRE—**
C. Nivala, Enfield ..... 5.00
**NEW JERSEY—**
Anton German, Perth Amboy .. 5.00
John Nagy, Perth Amboy ..... 5.00
Charles Reynolds, Perth Amboy 5.00
John Suma, Perth Amboy ..... 5.00
James Kessel, Perth Amboy .... 5.00
Peter Turk, Perth Amboy ..... 5.00
**NEW YORK—**
A. Chudny, Hudson ..... 10.00
**NEW YORK CITY:**
Special collection ..... 500.00
Bl. Nuc. 6ll, Section 9 ..... 10.00
A. Comrade ..... 25.00
Joe Abelovsky ..... 1.00
Bertha Abraham ..... 5.00
V. Abraham ..... 5.00
Hymen Altus ..... 1.00
N. Alferovitch ..... 1.00
Edward Arnold ..... 1.00
Philip Arnsberg ..... 1.00
A. Arronowitz ..... 1.00
George Ashkenudes ..... 1.00
Ilisie Auerbach ..... 1.00
John J. Ballam ..... 1.00
Samuel Barutkin ..... 1.00
Louis Basky ..... 1.00
L. Becker ..... 2.00
Ray E. Bennett ..... 1.00
Sol Benstock ..... 1.00
Pauline Berson ..... 5.00
Julius Besson ..... 2.00
Freida Birnbaum ..... 1.00
Sonia Blume ..... 1.00
Nino Bordonann ..... 1.00
N. Brei ..... 1.00
Chas. Brendel ..... 5.00
D. Brosky ..... 1.00
Samuel Brown ..... 1.00
Antony Capell ..... 1.00
John Carras ..... 1.00
Sonia Chefets ..... 1.00
A. Chorover ..... 2.00
S. Ciprois ..... 5.00
H. Cohinets ..... 1.00
Israel Cohen ..... 5.00
S. Coll ..... 5.00
Leah Cooper ..... 1.00
Mollie Cutler ..... 2.00
Mary Dautch ..... 1.00
W. Doran ..... 1.00
Rolf Dorf ..... 1.00
Sarah Dressman ..... 2.00
Minnie Dressnin ..... 1.00
Anna Dunaif ..... 1.00
Leo Fedevuk ..... 2.00
Joseph Feldman ..... 1.00
— Finnelborg ..... 5.00
Nathan Fishman ..... 1.00
Tillie Flahkoff ..... 1.00
Julius Fleischer ..... 1.00
Irwin Fralkin ..... 10.00
Jack Friedman ..... 1.00
Sam Friedman ..... 1.00
Max Frishkoff ..... 1.00
Esther Gamberg ..... 1.00
Olga Garabin ..... 1.00
Dorothy Garjoy ..... 1.00
Kate Gitlow ..... 5.00
L. A. Gitlow ..... 5.00
Louis Glouberman ..... 5.00
H. Gochenfeld ..... 3.00
H. Gojdich ..... 1.00
Max Goodman ..... 2.00
Celia Goatinsky ..... 1.00
Georgian ..... 5.00
Rose Grossman ..... 1.00
J. Greitzer ..... 1.00
S. Halpern ..... 5.00
Jo Hartmann ..... 2.00
S. Hazahn ..... 5.00
Rosie Helfand ..... 1.00
Mary Helfgot ..... 5.00
M. Herts ..... 5.00
Joseph Highkin ..... 5.00
Leo Hinfuaer ..... 1.00
Rosie Israel ..... 1.00
Alexander Ivanoff ..... 5.00
F. Jacobs ..... 1.00
Ed. Jacobson ..... 1.00
J. Josephson ..... 14.00
St. Krimensky ..... 10.00
B. Katz ..... 1.00
Ida Kats ..... 4.00
Alex Kites ..... 20.00
Pearl Kleiman ..... 2.00
S. Klein ..... 1.00
H. Kolenberg ..... 5.00
Kornoff ..... 4.00
Joseph Kosachkoff ..... 5.00
Gussie Krakofsky ..... 2.00
E. Lebin ..... 1.00
E. Lirsky ..... 25.00
Meyer Loonin ..... 1.00
S. Lukeniuk ..... 30.00
Benjamin Mailman ..... 5.00
Max Manas ..... 1.00
A. R. Martin ..... 1.00
Joe Margart ..... 5.00
Vensel Masenek ..... 5.00
Wensel Masenek ..... 5.00
H. Meinfeld ..... 2.00
Saul Meltzer ..... 3.00
I. Mertins ..... 5.00
Jacob Miller ..... 1.00
J. Mingal ..... 10.00
Algin Mirin ..... 1.00
M. Mlelg ..... 9.00
A. Moses ..... 1.00
Patrice Meyers ..... 1.00
S. Nadler ..... 1.00
J. Nakonechy ..... 3.00
N. H. Nanin ..... 1.00
R. Newman ..... 1.00
Pauline Olshon ..... 5.00
A. P. ..... 10.00
C. Petillis ..... 5.00
Sarah Pooker ..... 2.00
Georga Primoff ..... 1.00
L. Prusetka ..... 1.00
E. R. ..... 5.00
Rabin ..... 1.00
K. Radle ..... 1.00
R. Ragosin ..... 10.00
J. Raport ..... 1.00
Tse Remar ..... 1.00
Mary J. Reuben ..... 1.00
Jol Hosen ..... 1.00
A. Rosenberg ..... 1.00
David Rosenberg ..... 1.00
Anna Rosenblatt ..... 10.00
M. Rosenblum ..... 1.00
Morris Rosenblatt ..... 1.00
D. Rosen ..... 1.00
R. Saperstein ..... 1.00
B. Schaffer ..... 1.00
Rose Schurman ..... 10.00
Mark Schloss ..... 5.00
Pauline Schulman ..... 2.00
Schwartz ..... 1.00
Chas Schwartz ..... 1.00
Louis Shafer ..... 2.00
Leo Schwartz ..... 5.00
S. Seonberman ..... 1.00
Louis Shafer ..... 2.00
H. Shapiro ..... 1.00
Frankie Shavelson ..... 1.00
S. Shoyet ..... 1.00
Abe Siegel ..... 1.00
Hannah Sigel ..... 1.00
Chas Silberman ..... 1.00
Ruth Simmerman ..... 1.00
Harry Skirnick ..... 1.00
S. Smith ..... 22.00
Scrolow ..... 5.00
Bertha Sondon ..... 1.00
Sam Soroff ..... 1.00
S. Sugarman ..... 1.00
Max Spongin ..... 1.00
P. Stern ..... 1.00
F. Stern ..... 1.00
R. E. Steuben ..... 1.00
Martin Suchow ..... 1.00
A. L. Suskin ..... 1.00
M. E. Tafe ..... 1.00
G. Turick ..... 1.00
I. Tuchin ..... 1.00
Margaret Undjus ..... 1.00
A. Urbanis ..... 1.00
Rose Unterman ..... 1.00
J. Virkus ..... 1.00
Alfred Wagenknecht ..... 1.00
Max Weidman ..... 1.00
Frank Waldstein ..... 1.00
Molton Welch ..... 1.00
H. W. Weinstone ..... 5.00
Weleberg ..... 5.00
Albert Welbord ..... 5.00
Frances B. Wildhorn ..... 5.00
Ella Wolfe ..... 1.00
K. Wolowitz ..... 1.00
M. Zahlon ..... 1.00
Zlotz ..... 2.00
Herman Zukowsky ..... 1.00
Unknown ..... 1.00
Ellen Kuleen, Sisten Island ..... 1.00
**OREGON—**
Portland Workers Party ..... 20.00
**PENNSYLVANIA—**
G. Maich, Ambridge ..... 10.00
Workers' Party ..... 6.25
Siegfried Field, Philadelphia ..... 5.00
Shop Nuc. 2, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
M. Bair, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
Shop Nuc. 3, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
J. Gudlin, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
Shop Nuc. 4, Pittsburgh ..... 10.00
L. Langden, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
G. J. Meyer, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
Shop Nuc. 5, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
Wm. Schmidt, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
Shop Nuc. —Pittsburgh ..... 2.00
**WISCONSIN—**
Kasun, West Allis ..... 5.00

**October 23.**

**CALIFORNIA—**
Antilla, Shop Nuc. 11, San Francisco ..... 5.00
Dolghy, San Francisco ..... 5.00
W. Helenius, Shop Nucleus 11, San Francisco ..... 5.00
D. Lampila, San Francisco ..... 5.75
J. Lehto, Shop Nuc. 11, San Francisco ..... 5.00
F. Polk, Shop Nuc. 11, San Francisco ..... 2.25
M. Rermunen, Shop Nuc. 11, San Francisco ..... 5.00
Udlovsky, San Francisco ..... 5.00
Mary R. Dedrick, Santa Barbara 10.00
John Auren, Ukiah, Calif. ..... 1.00
Colgate, Denver ..... 5.00
Byron Andrews, Denver ..... 5.00
E. Schwack, Denver ..... 5.00
**ILLINOIS—**
Joseph Martinson, Chicago ..... 5.00
Millman, Chicago ..... 1.00
K. M. T., Chicago ..... 1.00
Street Nucleus 8, Cicero:
Dlouhy ..... 2.00
F. H. Gruener ..... 10.00
Mrs. Lajecik ..... 2.00
Varek ..... 1.00
Mrs. Parlsen ..... 1.00
Pinta ..... 3.00
Valni ..... 2.00
**NEBRASKA—**
A. Forman, Omaha ..... 2.00
W. Janisch, Chama ..... 2.00
W. Patton, Omaha ..... 5.00
A. Pichler, Omaha ..... 5.00
A. Pinsky, Omaha ..... 1.50
E. Yake, Omaha ..... 1.50
**NEW HAMPSHIRE—**
Finnish Women's Sewing Circle, Enfield ..... 25.00
**NEW JERSEY—**
R. Demetro, Elizabeth ..... 2.00
**NEW YORK—**
Dist. Dirtenovich, Endicott ..... 1.00
Joseph Bulgacy, Endicott ..... 1.00
Antony Kosbel, Endicott ..... 1.00
Lushi, Endicott ..... 1.00
Marko Endicott ..... 1.00
Charles Olleiros, Endicott ..... 1.50
Alfred Pinsaik, Endicott ..... 2.00
Solavnik, Endicott ..... .50
Stepanek, Endicott ..... 1.00
Ed. Rinkalis, Endicott ..... 1.00
**NORTH DAKOTA—**
Edward Treplon, Hanks ..... 2.00
**OHIO—**
D. Kosin, Cleveland ..... 5.00
J. Kosin, Cleveland ..... 5.00
Workers' Party, Cleveland ..... 10.00
**WEST VIRGINIA—**
John Casin, Red Jacket ..... 5.00

**Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.**


**OVERCOATS**

Good, slightly used overcoats (also suits) at

*$10.00*

FOGEL'S - 943 W. MADISON


## Party Units Gather Resources to put Over big Nov. 7 Celebration

At a meeting of representatives of Chicago units of the Workers (Communist) Party held Wednesday night in preparation for the big celebration of November 7, the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, additional features were added to the program of the big event and details of a plan worked out to bring an overflowing crowd to Ashland Auditorium on that date.

The Lithuanian Workers' Chorus, a choir of 80 picked voices, will be on the program at the commemoration meeting. Fraternal organizations and unions have been invited to attend the affair as organizations.

A mass distribution thruout the city of 25,000 leaflets announcing the celebration will be carried on by the party units between now and November 7. Special meetings of nuclei are being called to arrange the distribution, for the day preceding the event, Nov. 6, a big auto parade will be made thru the important parts of the city with banners and posters announcing the meeting. A thousand very attractive posters will flash the news of the celebration from walls, telephone poles and store windows.

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## *SHOW THAT CARELESSNESS DOES NOT CAUSE YOUTH ACCIDENTS IN MINES*

BY A YOUNG MINER.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—In the mines nearly every day somebody gets hurt. And most of these "accidents" occur to young miners. Even tho the youth are in a minority in the mines, they suffer the most accidents. Why? Because they have the most dangerous jobs. Yet the miners and even sometimes the operators claim that most of the accidents that occur are preventable.

I was talking to some coal miners just today and I pointed out this fact. These miners answered me, "Well, that is because the youth is careless and reckless." "Wall," they say, "look at this state of illinois. We have state laws for their protection. One law says that no car shall be coupled or uncoupled without bringing the motor to a stop. But there are damn few cars that are coupled or uncoupled in the state with the motors at a perfect stop and it is on these jobs that most of the accidents occur."

Well that may be so, but anyone who says that these boys deliberately couple and uncouple the "cars on the fly" or haul greater loads than is safe for them, without the company expecting them to work that way, has the facts all "balled up."

Take an instance. In one of the Peabody mines around Taylerville where the boys decided they would live up to state laws on coupling and uncoupling cars. What happened? The first day they brought up 1,200 tons less, the second day 1,800 tons less, until they were bringing up actually 2,200 tons less than they would have in risking their lives and breaking the state laws. What did the company do? Put on more motors and men? Hell no! That costs money. They shut the mine down, threw every man out of work and thru their stool) pigeons spread the news around that the mines would open up if the boys would agree to risk their lives by working as they had done before. that is, to break the state laws. The boys had no other recourse, they agreed, and Peabody opened up the mine again.

Well this is only one instance and I will bet my next week's wages that there are many mens such cases. What the hell do you think the operators care how much we risk our lives, as long as dollars come their way. Safety is alright—and the operators do deliver plenty of lectures on it—but when it costs money and will cause a little shrink in their profits, that's no good. And I have yet to meet a miner that can point to a single benefit that the miners received without putting up a fight for it. That's what the union is for.

The young miners who want to safeguard themselves, who don't want to swell the figures of the killed and crippled miners, should attend their union meetings, bring up these questions. If the young miners don't fight to safeguard their own lives they can wait 'till hell freezes over before the company will.

## Boston Youth to Hold Election Rallies

By a Young Worker Correspondent.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 28.—Great interest is shown by the working youth of Boston at the special propaganda campaign open meetings arranged by the district committee of the league in connection with the state election campaign.

Big crowds of young people are eagerly listening to our speakers for they feel that it's their issue. It is about them that we are talking. The necessity for the working youth to participate in political life and organization is clearly pointed out: the right to vote and hold office for youth of 18 and over; the need for the working youth to help to elect workers' candidates; to organize in the trade unions and to join the Young Workers (Communist) League in order to free the workers from the capitalist yoke, is being explained to the working youth.

The league slogans are accepted with much enthusiasm and favor. At these meetings placards bearing the league slogans such as—the abolition of child labor; a minimum wage for all young workers; the abolition of compulsory military training in the schools and colleges and the liquidation of militaristic institutions; working youth organize politically and economically; join your trade unions; join the Young Workers League; the right to vote and hold office for youth at 18 and over—are being carried, literature sold, leaflets distributed and contact with the American youth made and applications for the Y. W. L. passed out.

The league of this district is holding these meetings everywhere in the city and district. The working youth feels that the Y. W. L. is really the organization that champions their cause.

## Kenosha Will Have Celebration in Honor of Russian Revolution

The workers of Kenosha, Wis., will celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution on Sunday, Nov. 7, at 3 p.m. at the German-American Home, 60th Street and Ave. There will be an interesting program in which the well-known Chicago soprano, Manya Miller, and also the Russian folk dancer, A. Kotoff, the conductor of the Russian Workers' Chorus of Chicago, G. Grigoriev and others will participates. The principal speaker in English will be Alexander Bittelman, member of the C. E. C. of the Workers (Communist) Party. There will also be a Russian speaker. Stereopticon pictures of the revolution will be shown. Dancing will follow the program.

## Russians and Ukrainians Will Have Concert and Dance November 14

A concert and dance will be given by the Russian and Ukrainian Workers' Clubs on Sunday, Nov. 14, at Welsh's Hall, corner Milwaukee, Emma and Noble Sts., beginning at 4:30 p. m. Tickets in advance 50 cents, at the doors 65 cents. Tickets are for sale at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. and at the office of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

## Y. W. L. Halloween Party at Detroit to Be Real Event

DETROIT, Oct. 28.—The annual Hallowe'en masquerade dance given under the auspices of the Young Workers' League will be held Saturday, October 30, at the Jewish Labor Temple, 9179 Delmar.

## WILL OBSERVE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION'S BIRTHDAY IN MANY U. S. CITIES

The following cities have already planned observances of the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution, Nov. 7, by imitative work including date and speakers follows:

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6, Gilloy.
Akron, Ohio—Nov. 6, Wolfe.
Cleveland, Ohio—Nov. 7, Wolfe.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Nov. 5, Ballam, Workers' Forum Hall, 38 West Huron St.
Erie, Pa.—Nov. 6, 8 p. m., Krumbein, Farmers' Hall, 3rd and Peach.
Toledo, Ohio—Nov. 7, Krumbein.
Canton, Ohio—Nov. 4, Whitney.
South Bend, Ind.—Nov. 7, White, Workers' House, 218 W. Jefferson St. Friday, Nov. 6, 8 p. m., Bedecht.
Minneapolis, Nov. 7 p. m., Bedecht, at Finnish Hall, Western and Humboldt.
Duluth, Minn., Nov. 7, 6 p. m., Bedecht.
Superior, Wis.—Nov. 8, 8 p. m., Bedecht.
Kenosha, Wis.—Nov. 7, 3 p. m., German-American Home.
South Chicago—Nov. 7, 8 p. m., 9618-22 Commercial avenue.
Chicago—Nov. 7, 8 o'clock (speaker and place to be announced).
New York City—(To be announced).
St. Louis, Mo.—Nov. 5, Engdahl.
Kansas City, Mo.—Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Engdahl. Musicians' Hall.
Omaha, Neb.—Nov. 8, Engdahl.


Just the NEXT! ISSUE! OF THE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

**V. F. CALVERTON**

Author of "The Newer Spirit."

Contributes another brilliant article

**The American Jungle**

In the unusual series on "Labor and Literature." Serious illness of the author prevented earlier publication. Beginning again with this splendid analysis of American literature and the role of Upton Sinclair in it, our readers will be given the pleasure of other articles to follow. Don't miss these unusual features of great interest and value to every worker!

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

## CAMPAIGN FOR GOTHAM STRIKE STARTS MONDAY

### All Chicago Unions to Aid in Drive

An intensive campaign among all labor organizations in Chicago to raise funds for the aid of the New York clockmakers now on strike will start Monday, it was announced by members of the Chicago conference of the New York strike.

The Chicago Federation of Labor is taking a leading part in the campaign and is urging all affiliated union organizations to contribute to the strike fund.

Each union in the city will be visited by a delegation, it is planned, and asked to contribute funds.

**Endorsed By A. F. of L.**

The Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor unanimously endorsed the fight that the Gotham garment workers are waging and called on all state and local bodies to assist financially.

Forty thousand members of the New York needle trades are engaged in the fight for better working conditions. Their principal demand is the 40-hour week. The injunction has been used mercilessly against the workers, and a fight against this misuse of judicial power is combined with the fight for better conditions.

The strike is now in its fifteenth week.

**Fight Against Sweatshop.**

The cloakmakers are fighting against a threatened revival of the old sweatshop system, declares a statement issued by the international union this week.

"For fifteen weeks, 40,000 workers in the cloak and suit industry of New York have been on strike," the statement reads. "They are fighting against the threatened revival of the notorious sweatshop system which in the past has disgraced the industry and kept the workers in a condition of indescribable misery and oppression."

"In this struggle the organized employers have brought to bear the whole weight of their combined wealth, power and influence to crush the aspirations of the workers toward human existence.

**Arrest Pickets.**

"They have been causing the daily arrest of hundreds of peaceful workers; they are attempting to poison the minds of the public against us by systemetic press publications of lying statements about alleged lawlessness within our ranks, and have not hesitated to hire alleged gangsters with knowe criminal records to beat up and shoot up the strikers on the picket line.

**Drastic injunction.**

"As a climax of their campaign of terror and repression they have secured an injunction against our union so sweeping in scope, drastic in effect, and reckless in its provisions as to make it unique in the history of labor jurisprudence.

"The strike has resolved itself into a finish fight in which the employers base their whole hope on their ability to starve the workers into submission. The workers must be given immediate relief to enable them to continue their heroic fight to victory."

## Good Books

### IN GERMAN

We have just received a shipment of the following books in German from the publishers in Berlin:

| | |
|---|---|
| Die Oekonomie des Rentners, Bucharin—Cloth | $1.00 |
| Imperialismus, Lenin—Cloth | .75 |
| Komm. Internationale | |
| Heft 5-6 | .50 |
| Heft 7 | .40 |
| Heft 8 | .40 |
| Heft 1 | .15 |
| Heft 2 | .15 |
| Grundriss der Wirtsschaftsgeografie (Paper) | .75 |
| (Cloth) | 1.00 |
| Vereinigte Staaten des sozialistischen Europa | .15 |
| Die zweite Organisationskonferenz (Paper) | .50 |
| (Cloth) | .75 |

## "Labor" and the Dempsey-Tunney Fight

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

LABOR," the official organ of the "Associated Recognized Standard Railroad Labor Organizations," in its issue for October 8, devoted its leading editorial to the Dempsey-Tunney fight.

It may occasion surprise to some to know that in an editorial on a subject which on the surface has no class angle, the editors of "Labor" expose their loyalty to the great capitalist interests of America who foment war and for whose interests wars are fought.

YET the following quotation leaves no doubt that the official group whose viewpoint "labor" expresses look upon American participation in the world war in exactly the same manner as do the professional patriots:

"It was a most satisfactory fight. Of the 116,000,000 people in the United States at least 114,900,000 seemed to have wanted Tunney to win. The reason is clear. When Dempsey stayed out of the war he damned himself. The American people will not forgive a slacker, and when the slacker is a professional fighter his absence from the line is infuriating.

"Dempsey posed for his picture as a navy-yard worker—in patent leather shoes—when the marines were stopping the kaiser's finest in the middle of the ring in Chateau Thierry, and other Yanks were disobeying orders to storm back the positions they had lost in an unexpected thrust. Nuff sed.

"There is a reason to believe that Tunney will be a satisfactory champion. He did his bit overseas, like any other marine, and his cool nerve in coming to the fight by airplane is a touch that the world appreciates."

THUS similarity between this sickening "100 per cent Americanism" drool and the praise of Tunney the patriot in the capitalist press is obvious, but its sinister character becomes plainer when it is recalled that Tunney has been commissioned a lieutenant in the marines and is being used to stimulate recruiting in the most useful arm of American imperialism.

WHY is "Labor" for Tunney as against Dempsey?

Principally for the reason that it gives. He was one of those who was fooled by the professional patriots, and whose mind must be included the professional labor leaders who control "Labor" and who urged full and unquestioning support of the most uncalled-for and biggest murderous adventure in which American imperialism has yet engaged—the entry into the world war to "protect" Morgan's millions loaned to the allies.

WE shall be brief for Dempsey, but if it cannot be said of him that he allowed himself to be used by the agents of the warmongers to fool thousands of young workers into believing that modern war is the defense of democracy when waged by the United States or is anything else than a method of continuing the competition inherent in capitalist production and exchange.

What business has "Labor," which is supported by thousands of workers, boosting the game of the war-mongers and the war department by trying to picture Tunney as an ideal type of young manhood simply because he served the lords of finance and industry and is still serving them?

THE duty of a real labor paper is to expose the war schemes of the bosses and their agents, to urge the workers to not allow themselves to be deceived by them and to organize the workers for resistance to all forms of imperialist war—not to fall in and outdo the paid war propagandists of the capitalist press as the editors of "Labor" have succeeded in doing.

**Policies and Programs**
**The Trade Union Press**
**Strikes—Injunctions**
**Labor and Imperialism**

## Compensation Law to Go Before Missouri Voters in November

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—(FP)—Aid of the Workers Health Bureau has been offered the Missouri State Federation of Labor in its campaign for the adoption of an Workmen's Compensation law to voters in the November referendum.

Missouri labor has been fighting for this law for the past 11 years, says the Workers Health Bureau. "Since 1921 a Workmen's Compensation law has been adopted by the Missouri legislature three times.

"Each time the employing interests and damage suit lawyers have succeeded in calling for a referendum and have expended hundreds of thousands of dollars to influence non-industrial voters of the state to defeat the law, thus leaving the workers entirely unprotected when injury or death occurs from accidents or occupational diseases."

## Seattle Fellowship Protests Imperialist Policies of America

SEATTLE, Oct. 28.—The Seattle Fellowship, in a letter to President Coolidge, protests against postponing Filipino independence, against intimidating China with American gunboats, against enslaving Haiti and against refusing to recognize Russia.

The Rev. Sydney Strong is a leading spirit in the fellowship.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB

## Powers Hapgood Replies to John L. Lewis

(Continued from page 1)

concerned in the unfortunate dispute between the brotherhood and the miners' union. For that reason he wrote this personal letter to me, suggesting that miners who are interested in progressive principles, such as a labor party, nationalization of the mines, organization of the unorganized, and in the candidacy of any individuals pledged to those principles, should withdraw their support of their own along the lines of the Illinois Miner, as they are not able to get their views expressed in the United Mine Workers' Journal by its editor Ellis Searles. He also suggested that I should be the editor of this paper and spoke of ways to raise money to start it.

**The "Red Plot."**

As far as I am concerned, I did not want to be the editor of such a paper and would have so replied to the letter had I ever received it and had the opportunity of replying. Even if I had received it I cannot see how the mere receiving of a letter from a friend should cause people to believe I am part of a "Red Plot," even tho that friend may be interested in getting a delegation of trade union leaders to go to Russia to find out the true facts. Had the letter been written by me instead of to me, it might have been different, but I think the fair minded coal miners can see that I am in no way responsible for mail that is stolen from me.

Another thing by which certain people are trying to prove that I am a part of a "Red Plot" is the fact that I have been in Soviet Russia. Yes, I have been there and have earned my living with a pick and shovel underground in a Soviet coal mine. Furthermore I have told the truth about my experiences there since I have been back in this country. That is the thing that hurts the capitalists and those reactionary labor leaders who take their side. If I had told lies about what I had seen and had gone along with them on their band wagon, I would not now be attacked as part of a "Red Plot."

**What He Saw in Russia.**

In order to make this point clear let me tell a few of the things that I saw there with my own eyes. When I was working in the mines of the Soviet government, my fellow workers and I were working six hours a day from bank to bank and we only had to work twenty shifts a month. In wet or otherwise bad places the day was reduced to four or even two hours from bank to bank. The workers enjoyed a month's vacation a year with full pay. In case of sickness or accident, when a worker was unable to work, he was given his full pay and all his medical attention free during the time he was off, unless he was so sick that he had to live in the hospital, in which case he of course had no living expenses and in addition received seventy-five per cent of his regular wage. If he was married and fifty per cent if he was single.

**Wages and Cost of Living.**

Wages were higher in relation to the cost of living than in other [illegible] workers in which I [illegible] my card, in a vain attempt to find some period in which I failed to pay dues. Altho they should know full well that a man of my interest in the labor movement would not fail on such a small thing as dues, they are not discouraged. My mail is intercepted by some unknown criminal. Everything is being done to "get something" on me in order to get rid of me the way they have others who have conscientiously fought for decent conditions for the workers. Just as the firemen and the deputy sheriffs of the coal operators in Somerset county by bullets and arrests failed in their attempt to drive me away from the fight for better conditions in 1922 when I was an organizer, so now I wish to state that I will not be discouraged by any persecution my friends and I may receive at the hands of either the coal operators or our international officials. No matter what happens I expect to lead my entire life in the front lines of the struggle for better living and working conditions for the great mass of people.

**Activities of Lewis Appointees.**

The appointees of President Lewis will probably continue to go from local to local or among the members of our union in this district and very possibly will have more to say about "Red Plots" with which they will attempt to connect my name. It is unfortunate that I am working in the mines at Gallitzin for a living at the present time and that I can't spend all my time at meetings the way they can. I have been invited to speak quite frequently at meetings in various districts of late, however, and the miners have raised money to pay my expenses. In case any local in this district would like to hear both sides and wishes to arrange a debate between me and any representative of the international officers, I will be glad to accept if they can arrange to pay my expenses, as the international union is paying not only the expenses but also wages to the men who have helped create this misunderstanding.

**Who Pays?**

In case the international organizers charge, as some of them no doubt will, that the cost of this communication is being financed by "Bolshevik gold" I wish to state that its cost is approximately fifteen dollars and that I am paying it myself out of my wages earned in the mine at Gallitzin.

I regret exceedingly all this publicity, of the past few weeks, for it takes our minds off our own difficulties and is an attempt on the part of the opponents of the progressive ticket for international offices to raise the red scare and take the minds of the miners off the real issues of how the union can be saved, as explained from time to time in circulars put out by John Brophy, the president of our district. I sincerely hope that the minds of the men will not be confused by the irrelevant publicity caused by the stolen letter.

With every good wish for the welfare of our cause, I remain

Fraternally yours,

—Powers Hapgood.

## FIVE NEW PITS OPEN IN PENN. ON UNION TERMS

MONESSEN, Pa., Oct. 28.—Two of the most important announcements for years in this district were made when it was learned that the Ella mine and the Naomi mine of the Hillman Coal & Coke Company would resume operations this week under the Jacksonville wage agreement, giving employment to approximately 650 men, and also the announcement that increased orders at local industries had necessitated an urgent call for workmen.

**Raquast for Man.**

R. B. Tewrom, in charge of the board of trade employment bureau at Monessen received a request for 100 men to report to work, but he was unable to fill the order at once.

The Naomi mine of the Hillman Coal & Coke Company has been closed for two years. It is located a short distance below Fayette City, and when running full gives employment to 250 men. Workmen have been engaged for the past week getting the mine in shape for the resumption, and it is expected that the first coal will be mined today.

**Closed for Long Time.**

The Ella mine, located about a mile below Webster, has been closed for two years and four months and hopes had been given up that it would ever resume, and the announcement that by the latter part of this week coal would be mined was the most welcome announcement to the residents not only of Webster but the entire upper Monongahela valley. Three hundred men will find employment at this mine.

With the resumption of these two mines the Hillman Coal & Coke Company will have five plants now open under the Jacksonville wage scale. Last week the Ontario and Souden mines reopened and Monday the Gibson mine near Bentleyville resumed operations.

## NOTORIOUS BOSS OF DANBURY FAME IS NOW BANKRUPT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The man who played the part of a pioneer labor union-smasher twenty years ago in Danbury, Conn., when the striking hatters of that city were forced to pay him $240,000 as the result of one of the most notorious of all anti-labor court decisions, is now in his 74th year, blind and all but broke.

Twenty years ago this man, Dietrich E. Loewe was hailed by the bosses of the land as their champion. He pioneered the worst kind of exploitation and labor-busting. Now the irony of fate finds the old slave-driver, 74 years of age, a bankrupt with these same bosses none too willing to give him a helping Buzzini hand.

**Workers Glad.**

It is needless to say that the hatters of Danbury are rejoiced. In 1906 the hatters had a union and were conducting a successful strike for better conditions and more wages. Loewe went to the courts and there secured a judgment against the union and every member of it for $240,000 "damages" to his business because the men refused to work. He collected every cent of it. He attached the houses, bank accounts and personal property of the members of the union and, without regard for their condition or that of their wives and children, exacted the full amount.

**Supreme Court Upholds Him.**

The labor movement was aroused and came to the support of the men. The fight was carried to the supreme court of the United States and those lackeys of the bosses promptly sustained the decision of the lower courts. Now Loewe himself is at the mercy of creditors. This looks very much like "divine justice," but it isn't. It was simply a case of Loewe having the support of his fellow capitalists in his war on the workers while he himself was unable to survive the competitive war between capitalists.

## Chicago I. L. D. Now Planning Xmas Party For Class Prisoners

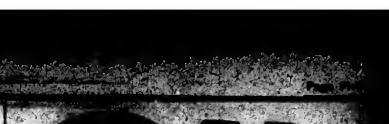
Plans for a Christmas party for class-war prisoners are already being made by the Chicago local of the International Labor Defense.

A hall has already been engaged for the affair, with accommodations for a buffet. A one-act sketch is in preparation, which will depict the contrast between the worker "on the inside" and the worker on the outside during Christmas celebration.

Branches are being visited for contributions toward gift packages for the prisoners. Each branch will be assigned the name of a prisoner and his dependents, if any exist.

**Illinois Mine to Reopen.**

HARRISBURG, Ill., Oct. 28.—The Saline County Coal Corporation will reopen its mine No. 4 Thursday, it was announced here today. The mine, which has been idle eight months, employs 600 men.




(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

"I wish you would tell me how to get Charlie to study some. I can't get him to do anything but play and make love to the girls."

Bunny wanted to say, "Try cutting off his allowance," but he realized that that would be one of those "horrid" things to which Bertie was always rebuking him. So he said, "It's quite a problem"—in the style of a diplomat or politician.

"The young people are too much of a problem for me," said Charlie's mother. "They want to race about all day, and they just insist on dragging you with them, and it's getting to be more than I can stand." So then Bunny was sorry for Charlie's mother—he had supposed that she did all this "gadding" because she enjoyed it. To look at her, she was a nautical maid, plump but shapely, clad in spotless white and blue, with fluffy brown hair that the breeze was always blowing into her bright blue eyes. Bunny stole a glance now and then, and judged that the surgical operations upon her face must have been successes, for he saw no trace of them.

"I've devoted my whole life to that boy," the nautical maid was saying, "and he doesn't appreciate it a bit. The more you do for people the more they take it as a matter of course. This afternoon I think I'll go on strike! Will you back me up?"

So when the golfing expedition was setting out, Charlie announced, in a tone loud enough for the whole company, "Mumsie's not going—she's got a crush on Bunny!" At which they all laughed merrily, and trooped down the ladder, secretly relieved to be rid of one of the old folks, who insisted on "tagging along," and trying to pretend to be one of the crowd, when it was perfectly evident that they were not and could not.

IX

So Bunny and Mrs. Norman sat on the deck of the "Siren," in two big canvas chairs under a striped canvas awning, and sipped fruit juices and chatted about many things. She wanted to know about his life, and his family; Bunny, having heard something about the ways of "mumsies," guessed that she was investigating Bertie as a possible daughter-in-law, so he mentioned all the nice things he could. Assuming that she would not be entirely indifferent to practical matters, he told about the Ross tract, how he and Dad had discovered it, and how the wells continued to flow. And Mrs. Norman said, "Oh, money, money, always money! We all of us have too much, and don't know how to buy happiness with it!"

She went on to reveal that she was Theosophist, and how there was a great mahatma coming, and we were all going to learn to live on a different astral plane. She had noticed that Bunny, when he stood against a dark background at night, had a very decided golden aura—had anyone ever mentioned it to him? It meant that he had a spiritual nature, and was destined for higher things.

Then she began to ask about his ideas; she had heard nothing about his "disgrace" at the university, apparently, and he gave her just a hint as to his conviction that there was something wrong with our social order, the world's distribution of wealth. The nautical maid, leaning back among her silken cushions, replied, "Oh, but that's all material! And it seems to me we're too much slaves to material things already; our happiness lies in learning to rise above them."

That was a large question, and Bunny dodged it, and presently Mrs. Norman was talking about herself. Her life was very unhappy. She had married when she was very young, too young to know what she was doing, except obeying her parents. Her husband had been a bad man, he had kept mistresses and treated her cruelly. She had devoted her life to her son, but it all seemed a disappointment, the more you gave to people the more they would take. Charlie was always in love, but he didn't really know about love, he wasn't capable of unselfishness. What did Bunny think about love?

This was another large question, and again Bunny ducked. He said he didn't know what to think, he saw that people made themselves unhappy, and he was waiting, trying to learn more about the matter. So Mrs. Norman proceeded to tell him more. The dream of love, a really true and great love, never died in the soul of a man or woman; they might become cynical, and say they didn't believe in it, but they were always unhappy, and secretly hoping and waiting, because really, love was the greatest thing in the world. It made Mrs. Norman happy to know that among the loud and noisy generation there was one young man who was not making himself cheap.

The loud and noisy generation came back to the "Siren," and cut off these intimacies. Charlie's "mumsie" went below, and when she reappeared, it was in the dining-saloon, with palm-century ladies reclining to the lascivious pleasing of a lute. The of many charms, a shimmer of pale blue satin, and a gleam of golden hair, and snowy bosom and shoulders, and a double rope of pearls. It was striking transformation, and Bunny, who had watched Aunt Emma at work, ought to have understood but his mind had been on other matters.

Mrs. Norman had the young oil-man next to her at table; and when they danced, she asked him would he dance with her lessly. They danced, and Bunny discovered that she was a good dancer, and she said that he was an exquisite dancer, she just willing; there was no one else he particularly wanted to dance with. She had a faint elusive perfume, and he might have learned sion that women somehow naturally smelled that way, and it was very sweet of them. The steel-widow's bosom was bare most of it, his hand, and the power on the outside during Christmas celebration.

Charlie teased them, and the rest of the company giggled. But next morning, when they took a long walk about the deck, Bunny realized that it took these young people less than twenty-So he sat with Mrs. Norman, and drove with her, and danced with her, and played golf with her, while Charlie did all these things with Bertie, and it suited at least three of them completely.

(To be continued.)

**WHO IS YOUR NEIGHBOR AT HOME**

At work, in the mine, in the shop, on the farm, or anywhere?—is he a Slovak or Czech worker? Have him, or her, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak working class daily paper in the U. S.

THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU
1510 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.
Subscription rates: By mail, $6.00 a year, for Chicago $8.00 a year.

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4822

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (outside of Chicago)
$6.00 per year ... $3.00 six months ... $1.50 three months
By carrier in Chicago and suburbs
$9.00 per year ... $4.50 six months ... $2.50 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

S. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1920, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

## The British Miners Can Win!

What the rulers of Great Britain look upon as the next move against the working class and their organizations if the defeat of the miners can be secured is indicated by proposals contained in a resolution adopted at the Scarborough conference of the tory party.

The resolution urges legislation to:

Make illegal any strike called without a secret ballot of the members of trade union affected.

Make mass picketing and the picketing of a private residence illegal.

Make the audit of the national accounts of all trade unions compulsory under the supervision of a certified accountant.

Such measures, if enacted and enforced—and the manner in which the emergency powers act has been administered during the strike leaves no doubt of the intentions of the government—would make of the unions semi-official instruments of the government and place them in about the same positions as were the Russian trade unions under the czar.

The British labor movement will not stand for such oppressive measures unless its power of resistance has been broken. This is the first requirement for the success of the capitalist scheme.

With the knowledge that the rulers of Britain are getting ready for this kind of an attack, part of the general offensive against the working class, the struggle of the miners becomes for the labor movement a decisive action—truly a life and death struggle.

If the miners can be defeated British capitalism feels sure that the morale of the whole working class will be weakened sufficiently to permit it to consolidate its victory by the enactment of laws and the setting up of special suppressive apparatus which will make concerted action by the trade union movement a crime and which can be dealt with as such by the state.

The miners are holding the first line of defense for the whole British labor movement. More than that, a defeat of the miners will strengthen the capitalist class the world over and certainly will not be without its effect on the struggle which the American coal miners face next spring.

But the stern resistance of the miners has astounded the world and aroused the admiration of the whole working class. For almost six months, suffering the most bitter privation, they have refused to be driven back to the pits.

British industry is at the lowest ebb in its history and the markets of British capitalism are being grabbed by greedy competitors. The miners, alone except for the generous donations of the Russian trade unions and the small contributions from the labor movements in capitalist countries, are beating the British ruling class.

Six months have passed since the leaders of the British labor movement brought about the desertion of the miners, but the miners are still fighting.

They must be given the financial aid that will enable them to make the last effort needed for victory.

There is at present no other cause which should be allowed to come between the British miners and the financial relief they need.

## President Green Wants a Big Navy

From time to time we receive complaint that we are too insistent or emphatic in connecting the leadership of the American Federation of Labor with American imperialism and some of our critics appear to think that we sometimes draw conclusions in this connection which the evidence does not warrant.

It is not necessary for us to answer such criticism because President William Green has done it for us.

On Navy Day, President Green drove a spike in the keel of the new light cruiser Pensacola in Brooklyn navy yard and made a speech, the outstanding point of which was featured by the big capitalist press services. He said:

> The American Federation of Labor is in favor of a strong navy for preserving the peace of the world.

This is exactly the reason all capitalist war-mongers give for big armies and navies. The inference is that all peaceful persons go out and buy a gun when they want to begin a hunt for the dove of peace.

Navies are particularly the instruments of imperialist nations. They are expensive instruments and small nations can rarely afford them. They are also particularly imperialist instruments of aggression against colonial peoples and the "light cruiser" Pensacola still be mentioned one of these days in dispatches relating some act of "pacification" directed against some of the countries of Latin-America.

Imperialistic labor leaders are no figment of the imagination.

# PROBLEMS OF ILLINOIS LABOR

## LEADERS OF STATE LABOR MOVEMENT CONTINUE TO THE RIGHT AT HIGH SPEED

By ARNE SWABECK.

ARTICLE ONE.

TWO great degree has labor shared in the "prosperity" of the last few years and what has its leadership done to take advantage of the favorable situation presented?

These are two very pertinent questions to the workers and as far as the state of Illinois is concerned, presents an interesting picture containing valuable lessons for those willing to learn.

While the leadership of organized labor should be the first to sum up the experiences of the movement and draw the proper conclusions, the various labor gatherings held during these years show an almost persistent evasion of labor's vital problems. The last Illinois State Federation of Labor convention was no exception. It was not only more reactionary than its predecessors, but made no attempts whatever to deal with the actual needs of labor.

The losses suffered in membership, in working conditions, and in organizational positions, particularly in the basic industries, during this "prosperity" period have caused no comment from the labor leadership; not to speak of the failures to bring forward any aggressive measures to change the tide.

### Survey of Conditions.

WHAT are the conditions of labor in the various industries within the state of Illinois? A brief survey without giving detailed statistics will give sufficient food for thought.

The building trades workers are undoubtedly those who have been most favored by the "prosperity" period and its tremendous "building boom." Their unions have gained in membership and they have gained wage increases in rapid succession. The open-shop forces, as particularly represented by the Chicago "citizens' committee," have been temporarily defeated. This may be said, however, to be mainly due to the great demand for skilled building mechanics created by the boom, and also due to the conditions of the industry which despite the centralization of capital yet leaves room for craft unions to function and to deliver the goods for their members. Nevertheless, the building corporations and bankers are merely biding their time waiting for the slack season to renew the attack. The building trades unions, meanwhile, have failed to exert the necessary effort to establish union shop conditions and to unify their ranks. Unless the necessary measures are taken, they will be in no stronger position organizationally than before the boom.

The printing trades, the clothing workers, and various other organized miscellaneous trades have been able to hold their own and in some degree strengthen their positions.

### Transportation Workers.

THE workers in the transportation industry, a very important section of the labor movement in Illinois, have gained some almost invisible wage increases, but, of course, become subject to the provisions of the Watson-Parker bill with its abolishment of strikes and the established anti-labor board of mediation. The shop crafts on the other hand have been almost completely shot to pieces since the 1922 strike. They have suffered wage decreases and the remnants of their unions more or less become subject to the B. & O. plan making the workers more effective objects of exploitation.

The workers in the food industry, taking in the big packing house plants of Chicago and East St. Louis, have lost practically every vestige of organization. The union once existing, embracing all the workers, has collapsed. The company unions now rule supreme in Chicago plants. These company unions were installed to engineer wage cuts and have done so successfully. The company union in the Armour plant recently suggested the restoration of the 12- and 14-hour workday." At present the plant operates on the 10-hour basis, the average wage being $27 a week for male workers. During the last few weeks, a new method has been inaugurated of eliminating all older workers who may have any claims on the so-called compensation institutions of the company, this a new schedule of further wage cutting is starting.

### In the Metal Industry.

IN the metal industry, a few of the more skilled crafts have been able to maintain a degree of organization, however, with loss of many members. Some of them have gained small wage increases; but for the big bulk of the workers in the many great manufacturing plants, organization does not exist save for the company unions operating against the workers. For them "prosperity" has meant wage cuts in various forms, particularly in place work rates. While these are some of the most exploited workers it makes the situation no better to note that in the steel mills of Madison and Granite City, Ill., laborers belonging to the steel workers' union receive only 47 cents an hour.

Many Illinois coal mines have suspended operation for long intervals, some permanently, due to the advance of the open-shop coal mining with no efforts to organize the unorganized territory. As for the union itself, its leadership has become so infested with graft and corruption that there is great danger of its complete paralysis. The sell-out at Parrington to the Peabody Coal Company is by no means accidental. The coal operators are as actively as possible pushing open-shop conditions. If a coal miner leaves his underground job a few minutes ahead of time, an investigation is made and if it is found he could do other work, he is fired. It has become an almost established system, that coal miners are always cheated on weight with the union doing little or nothing to redress the grievances of the miners.

Lately, however, a revival of the progressive movement is taking place within the union, starting thruout the state and bringing some real rays of hope for more militancy in the future. There are, of course, signs of similar activities within the unions in other industries. Some having already brought results in a measure by increasing the ranks of the individual unions and bringing a new and better spirit to the rank and file workers, but that is entirely due to the activities of progressive elements.

(Continued tomorrow.)

# An Upheaval Against KKK Republican Party in the State of Indiana

By S. BORISOFF.

"Crude, vulgar, clownish and brazen is the manner in which the K. K. K.-republican party is conducting its campaign in the state of Indiana.

In Gary the K. K. K.-republican party held two great rallies. One of them in the heart of the Negro settlement, another in the white neighborhood.

I went to the first one, and the impression I received away is set forth in the introductory lines. I wish to add that the manner in which the meeting was run and issues presented was an insult to the intelligence of the audience, composed largely of colored people.

The "Honorable" Was Doing His Best.

The "honorable" Parry W. Howard, special assistant attorney-general, colored, was the main speaker of the evening.

Upon him it fell to swing the vote of the Negro masses in favor of the G. O. P.

His was the keynote speech.

The "honorable" Howard did his best to deliver the goods, but failed completely. He lacks that oratorical talent and personal attraction which sometimes make up for the lack of convincing arguments. He possesses no originality. His speech is stereotyped. At first a few jokes to win the good graces of the audience—than to the main task of eulogizing the republican party and its candidates.

He did not come to land advice to the voters of Lake county, he said. "They need none. They are inherent republican, republican-born, republican-freed."

The Republican Party Passed Good Amendments.

He said the republican party has done everything for the Negro—rendered him public, civic, and every other kind of recognition.

"The republican party gave the Negro the famous amendments to the constitution, the 13th, the 14th, and the 15th.

"Every enactment in favor of the Negro was by the republican party. Every enactment against—by the democratic party.

"Filibustering against the anti-lynching bill, maintaining disfranchisement, segregation, oppression of the Negro—such is the record of the democratic party.

"There is no difference between a southern and a northern democrat. They will all abide by the caucus of the party, and the decisions are always against the Negro.

"Therefore—vote republican."

The K. K. K. Helps tha Nagro, Claims the "Honorable."

Then came the delicate question of the K. K. K. "Honorable" Mr. Howard did not for a moment deny the connection of the republican party with the K. K. K. He did not say a bad word about the K. K. K. In fact, he tried to produce the impression that the existence of the K. K. K. was beneficial to the colored people.

"For what was the K. K. K. after all. It was a result of rivalry between two groups of white people. Let them quarrel among themselves, and let us take advantage of the quarrel in order to bettar our conditions."

And the "honorable" related how nicely the K. K. K. of Mississippi was "standing behind him." Conclusion—"Forget about the K. K. K.! Quit talking about the K. K. K.! It is a division among white people and an opportunity for us to take advantage."

Doesn't Care Whether Watson is a Klansman.

Then came this peerless statement: "I do not care whether Watson is a klansman. I do not care whether Robinson is a klansman. I do not care whether either of them is a klansman. If Watson is a member of the K. K. K., if Robinson is a member of the K. K. K., then that is no more than you would do, if you were candidate for republican party to be elected."

The "honorable" Mr. Howard then attained the climax of his speech when in a loud voice he proclaimed:

Long May Wall Street Reign!

"It will be mighty cold in Gary during the winter time and without a job. For many mills will close if democrats take control.

"They talk about plutocrats—I hope that plutocrats, the rich, will always control this country. Let capital control the land, for we were raised by capital, educated by capital, and kept alive by capital. Long let capital reign over this country!"

The rest of the "honorable's" talk was in the same vein, closing with an appeal to vote republican and thus honor the "mother and the father who were so loyal to the G. O. P."

Enter Clowns.

The next speaker, a Negro woman politician made an appeal to elect ten per cent American citizens who will look out for the interests of the Negro.

She was followed by another "honorable" Mr. W. U. Fuesten, a candidate for a judicial position, and J. Finley, the grand exalted ruler of the Elks. These two acted as clowns and occupied the remaining time of the meeting. None of the white candidates spoke, altho they were all seated on the stage—a beautiful array of klansmen and near-klansmen, including a Jewish politician to complete the picture of "harmony."

What Was the Santiment of the Audiance?

Every time the speaker would denounce lynchings, segregation, disfranchisement and other forms of oppression to which the Negro is subjected, and when the speakers would demand equality, justice and full rights for the race the audience would respond with loud applause.

But the response to the praises of the republican party was luke warm. The Negro of today is not satisfied with the fact that the republican party passes good-sounding amendments to the constitution. He wants the enforcement of these amendments.

They are not satisfied with the denouncing of the democratic party for lynchings, segregation, etc. They want the ruling republican party to stop segregation of the Negro and discrimination against him in Indiana and other northern states, and to give him protection and full rights in the south.

Negroes Are Segregated in Gary and Thruout Indiana.

And when the rule of capital, of Wall Street, and of plutocrats is subsidized, the Negro workers of the Steel City can't become enthusiastic, for they face the brutal exploitation of the steel trust every day of their lives.

A Big Political Upheaval.

The republican party is faced with a great upheaval of the masses, including both workers and farmers in Indiana, and especially the Negroes. It will lose thousands of votes. Thousands will cast their votes for the democratic party as a protest against the disgusting K. K. K.-republican rule. Thousands will not vote at all. But neither action is a right solution of the political problem facing the workers and poor farmers. The right solution is the building of a labor party. We have two years to do it in. Let's do it!

## Scheme to Sell Dawes Plan Bonds Given Up; British Opposed Plan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The plan of European statesmen to market $100,000,000 of Dawes plan bonds in the United States, and to pay France the major share of the proceeds as advance reparations payments to aid her to stabilize the franc, has been dropped, it is reported here.

Opposition from Great Britain was the reason given for the plan falling thru. Germany hoped, by this means, to pay France to withdraw her occupation forces from German territory.

Body Found in Illinois Creek.

ELDORADO, Ill., Oct. 27.—The unidentified body of a man about 30 years old, who, police believe, may be another victim of the Shelton-Berger gang warefare, was found in a creek one mile northeast of Equality on State Highway No. 13.

# PLAN WORK FOR FILIPINO MEET HERE DEC. 17-19

## Many Organizations to Take Part

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—The conference for Filipino Independence which will meet here December 17-19 will have represented eleven kinds of social, labor, racial and national organizations as follows:

1. Organizations of Filipinos thruout the United States.
2. Political parties.
3. Labor unions.
4. Pacifist organizations.
5. Student and other anti-military organizations.
6. Negro organizations.
7. Workmen's benefit societies, and other labor organizations
8. Legislative committees, civil liberties organizations, etc.
9. Labor, liberal and pacifist journals.
10. Prominent individuals who have taken an active part in the struggle for Filipino independence.
11. Filipino Independence Commission at Washington.

Order of Business.

The order of business of the conference as now arranged by the committee in charge is as follows:

ONE—Philippines and American Imperialism.

a) Why is America in the Philippines (trade benefits, rubber, etc.)?

b) History of American rule.

c) Place of Philippines in developing American Empire.

d) Philippines as a source of future conflicts.

TWO—Do the Philippines Want Independence?

a) Official acts of Filipino legislature, results of popular election.

b) Sweep of the organized Filipino independence movement.

THREE—Civil Liberties and the regime of General Wood.

FOUR—Significance of the Thompson Mission.

FIVE—What is to be done?

## Wets Spend Lots of Dough to Restore old Barleycorn to Throne

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Campaign funds of the wets and drys became the subject of controversy today with the filing of the prohibition expense statement of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

The wets' report was denounced by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League as "a camouflage" to cover up widespread operations. G. Bronson Rea, secretary of the wet organization, retorted that Wheeler's organization had failed to comply with the Corrupt Practices Act in accounting for its funds.

Contributions which totalled $275,445.55 on October 16 were reported by the anti-Volstead act body with expenditures of $215,520.29.

## Dinner Pail Epic

By BILL LLOYD, F. P.

The open season now is open when candidates is all a-hopin, that printed ballots by the yard will help 'em find a fat pie-card. Joe Doe and Richard Roe will stage a phoney battle with fake race, and each will be the people's friend and peddle pledges without end.

Now if your principles is dry, you'll get a good Volstead Pa, and if your outlet you would stifle, they'll promise you the booze, you bet.

Then Doe and Roe will tell the rich they'll be their friends thruout every last ditch; and tell the working-class they stand to help in unbottle the land.

One old line party puts up Roe, the other hailyhoos for Hoe

If you can vote no better way, you may as well, election day, just cut the ballot in the booth and with the pencil pick your tooth

# STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

(ARTICLE I.—Foreword.)

The DAILY WORKER is presenting to its readers a series of articles by William Z. Foster on one of the most vital subjects of the labor movement—Strike Strategy. The following article is the foreword and first of this series, which we believe no militant worker can afford to miss. The scarcity of literature on this important subject and the experience of Foster in the labor movement are enough to recommend these articles to any worker. Especially should they be placed in the hands of every progressive trade unionist. The ideas they contain must become the property of the working class, a weapon in their struggle. The DAILY WORKER hopes its readers will aid this by intensified efforts at getting subscriptions and additional distribution.

THE reactionary officialdom of the trade unions travels constantly to the right. In following out its policy of "co-operation" with the employers, through the B. & O. plan, trade union capitalism, etc., it is rapidly casting aside even the last semblance of struggle against the employers. Consequently, the masses of workers, abandoned and betrayed by their old leadership, are being compelled to look more and more to the left wing in the unions for leadership in their inevitable class warfare against the employers' class.

A whole series of strikes (Passaic, Furriers, I. L. G. W. U., etc.,) and of opposition movements in the unions (Machinists, Miners, etc.) indicates this tendency. As a result, the left wing has an urgent need to acquaint itself with the principles and practices of strike strategy, of the science of effective struggle by the trade unions.

The general question of strike strategy has received but little concentrated attention until within the last few years, that is, since the formation of the Red Internationals of Labor Unions. Prior to that time the reformist trade union leaders, whose attention was fastened, not on making an effective fight against the employers, but on coming to agreement with them, gave very little thought to the development of a scientific strike strategy. In fact, the first real discussion ever held on the matter in an international labor gathering took place in the 1921 congress of the R. I. L. U.

The question is highly complex. There is very little literature upon it in this or any other country. This pamphlet, which is a companion volume to my booklet entitled, "Organize the Unorganized," is a modest beginning of such a literature in this country. It should be followed by more elaborate and detailed studies.

At the R. I. L. U. 1924 congress, Losovsky defined the three elements of policy, strategy and tactics as follows:

"Policy lays down within the limits of the program the basic direction which the class must follow in order that its fighting capacity may be enhanced and in order to prepare it for the overthrow of the other class. Strategy determines the direction of the operation and the choice of the point to be attacked as part of the achievement of the chosen aim. Tactics provide the answer as to how to direct the battle at definite sections of the front."

In the present work this distinction is not made. The three elements of the subject are covered under the general head of strike strategy. The pamphlet is somewhat voluminous, dealing with various aspects of the left wing trade union program, but all linked up with the central question of how to wage strikes successfully.

Strike strategy varies widely from country to country and period to period. Its specific character depends upon the degree of economic development and of the sharpness of the class struggle in a given situation. The strike strategy necessary in a country in a full industrial crisis differs very materially from that required in one with a flourishing and expanding capitalism. The strike strategy herein sketched is that best calculated to defend and advance the interests of the working class under present-day conditions in the United States.

Today, capitalism in the United States is strong and growing. It is able to furnish work for the masses; it can concede such conditions to the upper layers of the working class, the skilled workers, as to keep them pretty well contented with the present capitalistic order of society. But this is a passing phase. Just as British capitalism, which was also once powerful and able to still the demands of the skilled workers with concessions, is now on the decline, so will American capitalism, however strong it may be now, go the same way downward because of the contradictions inherent in capitalist production and distribution.

The industries will shut down, great masses of workers will become chronically unemployed, their standards of living will be reduced; the concessions won from or given by the employers in the present period will then prove illusory and be swept away. The workers will be compelled to turn against capitalism, to organize their forces to put an end to the capitalist system and to establish the new proletarian order of society.

In the bitter struggles of that inevitable era the strike strategy will have to be quite different from and will be based upon a far more militant offensive than that possible in the workers' fight today. It is not within the province of this booklet to detail the strategy of those critical times, but to lay out practical lines for the conduct of our strike struggles now.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor and Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## Labor and the Dempsey-Tunney Fight

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

"LABOR," the official organ of the "Associated Recognized Standard Railroad Labor Organizations," in its issue for October 2, devoted its leading editorial to the Dempsey-Tunney fight.

It may occasion surprise to some to know that in an editorial on a subject which on the surface has no class angle, the editors of "Labor" expose their loyalty to the great capitalist interests of America who foment war and for whose interests wars are fought.

THEY the following quotation leaves no doubt that the official group whose viewpoint "labor" expresses look upon American participation in the world war in exactly the same manner as do the professional patriots:

"It was a most satisfactory fight. Of the 116,000,000 people in the United States at least 114,900,000 seemed to have wanted Tunney to win. The reason is clear. When Dempsey stayed out of the war he damned himself. The American people will not forgive a slacker, and when the slacker is a professional fighter his absence from the line is infuriating.

"Dempsey posed for his picture as a navy-yard worker—in patent leather shoes—when the marines were stopping the kaiser's finest in the middle of the ring in Chateau Thierry, and other Yanks were dieobeying orders to storm back the positions they had lost in an unexpected thrust. Nuff sed.

"There is a reason to believe that Tunney will be a satisfactory champion. He did his 'bit' overseas, like any other marine, and his cool nerve in coming to the fight by airplane is a touch that the world appreciates."

THE similarity between this sickening "100 per cent Americanism" drool and the praise of Tunney the patriot in the capitalist press is obvious, but its sinister character becomes plainer when it is recalled that Tunney has been commissioned a lieutenant in the marines and is being used to stimulate recruiting in the most useful arm of American imperialism.

WHY is "Labor" for Tunney as against Dempsey?

Principally for the reason that it gives. He has one of those who was fooled by the professional patriots, among whom must be included the professional labor leaders who control "Labor" and who urged full and unquestioning support of the most ill-called-for and biggest murderous adventure in which American imperialism has yet engaged—the entry into the world war to protect Morgan's millions loaned to the allies.

WE hold no brief for Dempsey, but it cannot be said of him that he allowed himself to be used by the agents of the war-mongers to fool thousands of young workers into believing that modern war is in defense of democracy when waged by the United States or is anything else than a method of continuing the competition inherent in capitalist production and exchange.

What business has "Labor," which is supported by thousands of workers, boosting the game of the war-mongers and the war department by trying to picture Tunney as an ideal type of young manhood simply because he served the lords of finance and industry and is still serving them?

THE duty of a real labor paper is to expose the war schemes of the bosses and their lackeys, to urge the workers to not allow themselves to be deceived by them and to organize the workers for resistance to all forms of imperialist war—not to fall in and outdo the paid war propagandists of the capitalist press as the editors of "Labor" have succeeded in doing.

## Compensation Law to Go Before Missouri Voters in November

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—(FP)—Aid of the Workers Health Bureau has been offered the Missouri State Federation of Labor in its campaign for the adoption of an Workmen's Compensation law to voters in the November referendum.

Missouri labor has been fighting for this law for the past 11 years, says the Workers Health Bureau. "Since 1921 a Workmen's Compensation law has been adopted by the Missouri legislature three times.

"Each time the employing interests and damage suit lawyers have succeeded in calling for a referendum and have expended hundreds of thousands of dollars to influence non-industrial voters of the state to defeat the law, thus leaving the workers entirely unprotected when inquiry or death occurs from accidents or occupational diseases."

## Seattle Fellowship Protests Imperialist Policies of America

SEATTLE, Oct. 28.—The Seattle Fellowship, in a letter to President Coolidge protests against postponing Philippine independence, against intimidating China with American gunboats, against enslaving Haiti and against refusing to recognize Russia.

The Rev. Sydney Strong is a leading spirit in the fellowship.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB

# CAMPAIGN FOR GOTHAM STRIKE STARTS MONDAY

## All Chicago Unions to Aid in Drive

An intensive campaign among all labor organizations in Chicago to raise funds for the aid of the New York cloakmakers now on strike will start Monday, it was announced by members of the Chicago conference of the New York strike.

The Chicago Federation of Labor is taking a leading part in the campaign and is urging all affiliated union organizations to contribute to the strike fund.

Each union in the city will be visited by a delegation, it is planned, and asked to contribute funds.

**Endorsed By A. F. of L.**

The Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor unanimously endorsed the fight that the Gotham garment workers are waging and called on all state and local bodies to assist financially.

Forty thousand members of the New York needle trades are engaged in the fight for better working conditions. Their principal demand is the 40-hour week. The injunction has been used mercilessly against the workers, and a fight against this misuse of judicial power is combined with the fight for better conditions.

The strike is now in its fifteenth week.

**Fight Against Sweatshop.**

The cloakmakers are fighting against a threatened revival of the old sweatshop system, declares a statement issued by the international union this week.

"For fifteen weeks, 40,000 workers in the cloak and suit industry of New York have been on strike," the statement reads. "They are fighting against the threatened revival of the notorious sweatshop system which in the past has disgraced the industry and kept the workers in a condition of indescribable misery and oppression."

"In this struggle the organized employers have brought to bear the whole weight of their combined wealth, power and influence to crush the aspirations of the workers toward human existence.

**Arrest Pickets.**

"They have been causing the daily arrest of hundreds of peaceful workers; they are attempting to poison the minds of the public against us by systematic press publications of lying statements about alleged lawlessness within our ranks, and have not hesitated to hire alleged gangsters with known criminal records to beat up and shoot up the strikers on the picket line.

**Drastic Injunction.**

"As a climax of their campaign of terror and repression they have secured an injunction against our union so sweeping in scope, drastic in effect, and reckless in its provisions as to make it unique in the history of labor jurisprudence.

"The strike has resolved itself into a finish fight in which the employers base their whole hope on their ability to starve the workers into submission. The workers must be given immediate relief to enable them to continue their heroic fight to victory."

## Good Books

IN GERMAN

We have just received a shipment of the following books in German from the publishers in Berlin:

| | |
|---|---|
| Die Oekonomie des Rentners, Bucharin—Cloth | $1.00 |
| Imperialismus, Lenin—Cloth | .75 |
| Komm. Internationale | |
| Heft 5-6 | .50 |
| Heft 7 | .40 |
| Heft 8 | .40 |
| Heft 1 | .15 |
| Heft 2 | .15 |
| Grundriss der Wirtschaftsgeografie (Paper) | .75 |
| (Cloth) | 1.00 |
| Vereinigte Staaten des sozialistischen Europa | .15 |
| Die zweite Organisationskonferenz (Paper) | .50 |
| (Cloth) | .75 |

Workers Party Book Shop
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois

# Powers Hapgood Replies to John L. Lewis

(Continued from page 1)

concerned in the unfortunate dispute between the brotherhood and the miners' union. For that reason he wrote this personal letter to me, suggesting that miners who are interested in progressive principles, such as a labor party, nationalization of the mines, organization of the unorganized, and the candidacy of any individuals pledged to those principles, should start a weekly paper of their own along the lines of the Illinois Miner, as they are not able to get their views presented in the United Mine Workers' Journal by its editor Ellis Searles. He also suggested that I should be the editor of this paper and spoke of ways to raise money to start it.

**The "Red Plot."**

As far as I am concerned, I did not want to be the editor of such a paper and would have written to that effect but I ever received it and had the opportunity of replying. Even if I had received it I cannot see how the mere receiving of a letter from a friend should cause people to believe I am part of a "Red Plot," even tho that friend may be interested in getting a delegation of trade union leaders to go to Russia to find out the true facts. Had the letter been written by me instead of to me, it might have been different, but I think the fair minded coal miners can see that I am in no way responsible for mail that is stolen from me.

Another thing by which certain people are trying to prove that I am a part of a "Red Plot" is the fact that I have been in Soviet Russia. Yes, I have been there and have earned my living with a pick and shovel underground in a Soviet coal mine. Furthermore I have told the truth about my experiences there since I have been back in this country. That is the thing that hurts the capitalists and those reactionary labor leaders who take their side. If I had told lies about what I had seen and had gone along with them on their band wagon, I would now be attacked as part of a "Red Plot."

**What He Saw in Russia.**

In order to make this point clear let me tell a few of the things that I saw there with my own eyes. When I was working in the mines of the Soviet government, my fellow workers and I were working six hours a day from bank to bank and we only had to work twenty shifts a month. In wet or otherwise bad places the day was reduced to five or even four hours from bank to bank. The workers enjoyed a month's vacation a year with full pay, in case of sickness or accident, when a worker was unable to work, he was given his full pay and all his medical attention free during the time he was off, unless he was so sick that he had to live in the hospital, in which case he of course had no living expenses and in addition received twenty-five per cent of his regular wage. If he was married and fifty per cent if he was single.

**Wages and Cost of Living.**

Wages were higher in relation to the cost of living than in other countries in which I [illegible] coal, and the standard of living is about the same in my opinion as the average soft coal miner in America and they are steadily going up. We got a twenty-five per cent increase just before I left under the new agreement between the miners' union and the government. Every miner belonged to the union. Frequently I saw evidences of the independence of the trade union movement, that workers who had been discharged were reinstated by the union in cases that a board member here would have no chance of winning. All this I know from my own actual experience and I saw the same thing being carried out in other parts of Russia that I passed thru. I also observed in various workshops that married women who were working were given two months vacation with full pay before and after child-birth if they were manual workers, while if they were doing lighter work they were allowed six weeks before and after with pay.

**What Are Their Reasons?**

Those are the conditions I experienced and saw when I was living in the Soviet Republic. Why is it that President Lewis and others who have so bitterly and unjustly attacked the Russian economic system have opposed a delegation of American trade union leaders to find out the true facts in that country unless it is because they know in their hearts that conditions there are infinitely better than they have been telling the workers in this country?

Some people have wanted to know why I came back to this country, if conditions were so good in Soviet Russia. One reason I came back is because this is the land of my birth, where all my relatives and friends are. Another reason is because I have long been active in the struggle for better living and working conditions. That struggle to be in the front lines of it, and I can be of more use in the trade union and political labor movements in my own country then in a foreign land.

**Cites Persecution in Union.**

In the struggle for better conditions in this country I have taken part in those progressive movements which are adapted to the conditions in our country. I am not one, and never have been, a member of the Communist Party, because I have not been convinced of the necessity of all their methods. In spite of the fact that I am not a member, however, I can't stand for all the deliberate and malicious lies that have been told not only by the capitalists but also by some of our own leaders about them and the country where they have established remarkably good conditions for the workers. Because I will not be part of this unwarranted persecution on some of the best fighters for good conditions we have in the trade union movement, and because I have criticized the international officers for not having preserve enough policies to prevent the terrific loss of membership in the outlying districts in the past few years, I am now having the axe turned on me. Appointees of President Lewis are going from local to local, wherever I have had my card, in a vain attempt to find some period in which I failed to pay dues. Altho they should know full well that a man of my interest in the labor movement would not fail on such a small thing as dues, they are not discouraged. My mail is intercepted by some unknown criminal. Everything is being done to "get something" on me in order to get rid of me by any means, as have others who have conscientiously fought for decent conditions for the workers. Just as the gunmen and he deputy sheriffs of the coal operators in Somerset county, Pa., and Northern Illinois and Kansas, have been used in the attempt to drive me away from the fight for better conditions in 1922 when I was an organizer, so now I wish to state that I will not be discouraged by any persecution my friends and I may receive at the hands of either the coal operators or our international officials. No matter what the future may hold in store for me, I expect to spend my entire life in the front lines of the struggle for better living and working conditions for the great mass of people.

**Activities of Lewis Appointees.**

The appointees of President Lewis will probably continue to go from local to local or among the members of our union in this district and very possibly will have more to say about "Red Plots" with which they will attempt to connect my name. It is unfortunate that I am working in the mines at Gallitzin for a living at the present time and that I can't spend all my time at meetings the way they can. I have been invited to speak quite frequently at meetings in various districts of late, however, and the miners have raised money to pay my expenses. In case any local in this district would like to hear both sides and wishes to arrange a debate between me and any representative of the international officers, I will be glad to accept if they can arrange to pay my expenses, as the international union is paying not only the expenses but also wages to the men who have helped create this misunderstanding.

**Who Pays?**

In case the international organizers charge, as some of them no doubt will, that the cost of this combination is being financed by "Bolshevik gold" I wish to state that its cost is approximately fifteen dollars and that I am paying it my self out of my wages earned in the mine at Gallitzin.

I regret exceedingly all this publicity of the past few weeks, for it takes our minds off our own difficulties and is an attempt on the part of the opponents of the progressive ticket for international office to raise the red scare and take the minds of the miners off the real issues of how the union can be saved, as explained from time to time in circulars put out by John Brophy, the president of our district. I sincerely hope that the minds of the men will not be confused by the irrelevant publicity caused by the stolen letter.

With every good wish for the welfare of our union, I remain

Fraternally yours,
Powers Hapgood.

# FIVE NEW PITS OPEN IN PENN. ON UNION TERMS

MONESSEN, Pa., Oct. 28.—Two of the most important announcements for years in this district were made when it was learned that the Ellis mine and the Naomi mine of the Hillman Coal & Coke Company would resume operations this week under the Jacksonville wage agreement, giving employment to approximately 450 men, and also the announcement that increased orders at local industries had necessitated an urgent call for workmen.

**Request for Men.**

R. B. Tewrom, in charge of the board of trade employment bureau at Monessen received a request for 100 men to report to work, but he was unable to fill the order at once.

The Naomi mine of the Hillman Coal & Coke Company has been closed for two years. It is located a short distance below Fayette City, and when running full gives employment to 250 men. Workmen have been engaged for the past week getting the mine in shape for the resumption, and it is expected that the first coal will be mined today.

**Closed for Long Time.**

The Ellis mine, located about a mile below Webster, has been closed for two years and four months and hopes had been given up that it would ever reopen until the announcement that by the letter part of this week coal would be mined was the most welcome announcement to the residents not only at Webster but the entire upper Monongahela valley. Three hundred men will find employment at this mine.

With the resumption of these two mines the Hillman Coal & Coke Company will have five plants now open under the Jacksonville wage scale. Last week the Ontario and Soudan mines reopened and tonight the Gibson mine near Bentleyville resumed operations.

# NOTORIOUS BOSS OF DANBURY FAME IS NOW BANKRUPT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 28. The man who played the part of a pioneer labor union smasher twenty years ago in Danbury, Conn., when the striking hatters of that city were forced to pay him $240,000 as the result of one of the most important of all antitrust court decisions, is now in his 74th year, blind and all but broke.

Twenty years ago this man, Dietrich F. Loewe was hailed by the bosses of the land as their champion. He practiced the worst kind of exploitation and labor-baiting. Now the irony of fate finds the old slave-driver, 74 years of age, a bankrupt with these same bosses none too willing to give him a helping financial hand.

**Workers Glad.**

It is needless to say that the hatters of Danbury, Conn., in 1906 the hatters had a union and were conducting a successful strike for better conditions and more wages. Loewe went to the courts and there secured a judgment against the union and every member of it for $240,000 "damages" to his business because the men refused to work. He collected every cent of it. He attached the houses, bank accounts and personal property of the members of the union and, without regard for their condition or that of their wives and children, exacted the full amount.

**Supreme Court Upholds Him.**

The labor movement was aroused and came to the support of the men. The fight was carried to the supreme court of the United States and those lackeys of the bosses promptly sustained the decision of the lower courts. Now Loewe himself is at the mercy of creditors. This looks very much like "divine justice," but it isn't. It was simply a case of Loewe having the support of his fellow capitalists in his war on the workers while he himself was unable to survive the competitive war between capitalists.

## Chicago I. L. D. Now Planning Xmas Party For Class Prisoners

Plans for a Christmas party for class-war prisoners are already being made by the Chicago local of the International Labor Defense.

A hall has already been engaged for the affair, with accommodations for a buffet. A committee has been appointed in charge of preparation, which will depict the contrast between the worker "on the inside" and the worker on the outside during Christmas celebrations.

Branches are being visited for contributions toward gift packages for the prisoners. Each branch will be assigned the name of a prisoner and his dependents, if any exist.

**Illinois Mine to Reopen.**

HARRISBURG, Ill., Oct. 28.—The Saline County Coal Corporation will reopen its mine No. 1 Thursday, it was announced here today. The mine, which has been idle eight months, employs 400 men.

# A NEW NOVEL

## By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

"I wish you would tell me how to get Charlie to study some. I can't get him to do anything but play and make love to the girls."

Bunny wanted to say, "Try cutting off his allowance," but he realized that that would be one of those "horrid" things for which Bertie was always rebuking him. So he said, "It's quite a problem"—in the style of a diplomat or politician.

"The young people are too much of a problem for me,' said Charlie's mother. "They want to race about all day, and they just insist on dragging you with them, and it's getting to be more than I can stand." So then Bunny was sorry for Charlie's mother—he had supposed that she did all this "gadding" because she enjoyed it. To look at her, she was a nautical maid, plump but shapely, clad in spotless white and blue, with fluffy brown hair that the breeze was always blowing into her bright blue eyes. Bunny stole a glance now and then, and judged that the surgical operations upon her face must have been successes, for he saw no trace of them.

"I've devoted my whole life to that boy," the nautical maid was saying, "and he doesn't appreciate it a bit. The more you do for people the more they take it as a matter of course. This afternoon I think I'll go on strike! Will you back me up?"

So when the golfing expedition was setting out, Charlie announced, in a tone loud enough for the whole company, "Mumsie's not going—she's got a crush on Bunny!" At which they all laughed merrily, and trooped down the ladder, secretly relieved to be rid of one of the old folks, who insisted on "tagging along," and trying to pretend to be one of the crowd, when it was perfectly evident that they were not and could not.

IX

So Bunny and Mrs. Norman sat on the deck of the "Siren," in two big canvas chairs under a striped canvas awning, and sipped fruit juices and chatted about many things. She wanted to know about his life, and his family; Bunny, having heard something about the ways of "mumsies," guessed that she was investigating Bertie as a possible daughter-in-law, so he mentioned all the nice things he could. Assuming that she would not be entirely indifferent to practical matters, he told about the Ross tract, how he and Dad had discovered it, and how the wells continued to flow. And Mrs. Norman said, "Oh, money, money, always money! We all of us have too much, and don't know how to buy happiness with it!"

She went on to reveal that she was Theosophist, and how there was a great mahatma coming, and we were all going to learn to live on a different astral plane. She had noticed that Bunny, when he stood against a dark background at night, had a very decided golden aura—had anyone ever mentioned it to him? It meant that he had a spiritual nature, and was destined for higher things.

Then she began to ask about his ideas; she had heard nothing about his "disgrace" at the university, apparently, and he gave her just enough of it as to his conviction that there was something wrong with our social order, the world's distribution of wealth. The nautical maid, leaning back among her silken cushions, replied, "Oh, but that's all material! And it seems to me we're too much slaves to material things already; our happiness lies in learning to rise above them."

That was a large question, and Bunny dodged it, and presently Mrs. Norman was talking about herself. Her life was very unhappy. She had married when she was very young, too young to know what she was doing, except obeying her parents. Her husband had been a bad man, he had kept mistresses and treated her cruelly. She had devoted her life to her son, but it all seemed a disappointment, the more you gave to people the more they would take. Charlie was always in love, but he didn't really know about love, he wasn't capable of unselfishness. What did Bunny think about love?

This was another large question; and again Bunny ducked. He said he didn't know what to think, he saw that people made themselves unhappy, and he was waiting, trying to learn more about the matter. So Mrs. Norman proceeded to tell him more. The dream of love, a really true and great love, never died in the soul of a man or woman; they might become cynical, and say they didn't believe in it, but they were always unhappy, and secretly hoping and wailing, because really, love was the greatest thing in the world. It made Mrs. Norman happy to know that among thi loud and noisy generation there was one young man who was not making himself cheap.

The loud and noisy generation came back to the "Siren," and cut off these intimacies. Charlie's "mumsie" went below, and when she reappeared, it was in the dining-saloon, with painted panels of Watteau nymphs and shepherds, and seventeenth century ladies reclining to the lascivious pleasance of a lute. The hostess was no longer the nautical maid, but instead a great lady, of many charms, a shimmer of pale blue satin, and a gleam of golden hair, and snowy bosom and shoulders, and a double rope of pearls. It was striking transformation, and Bunny, who had watched Aunt Emma at work, ought to have understood but his mind had been on other matters.

Mrs. Norman had the young oil-man next to her at table; and when they danced, she asked him would he dance with her, and he said that he was an exquisite dancer, she just adored it, and would he dance some more with her? Bunny was with. She had a faint elusive perfume, and he might have learned sion that women somehow naturally smelled that way, and it was the way, and her back was bare all the way, down to where he put his hand.

Charlie teased them, and the rest of the company giggled. Bunny realized that it took these young people less than twenty-four hours to get used to anything, and after that it was a bore. So he sat with Mrs. Norman, and drove with her, and danced with her, and played golf with her, while Charlie did all these things with Bertie, and it suited at least three of them completely.

(To be continued.)


**WHO IS YOUR NEIGHBOR AT HOME.**

At work, in the mine, in the shop, on the farm, or anywhere? Is he a Slovak or Czech worker? Have him, or her, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak working class daily paper in the U. S.

THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU
1510 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.
Subscription rates: By mail, $6.00 a year, for Chicago $8.00 a year

Entered as Second-class Matter September 21, 1922, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 246 *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $5.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1926 Published Daily, except Sunday, by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING Co., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 5 Cents

# DRIVE FOR VICTORY IN BRITISH STRIKE

## THE PACE SET BY DEVELOPMENT IN INDUSTRY IN SOVIET UNION NEVER REACHED IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

By JOHN PEPPER
Special to The DAILY WORKER

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 29. — "The Soviet Union is entering upon a new stage of development with the beginning of the new economic year," said Alexis Rykoff, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, in beginning his report to the third day's session of conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet Union is beginning to reconstruct its economy on the basis of a higher technique. While the national economy as a whole has reached the pre-war level, the restoration of industry and agriculture was effected under quite new social conditions than those of the pre-war period."

Summarizing the outstanding characteristics of the new Soviet economy, Rykoff pointed out that: First, the restoration of industry went pa-

(Continued on page 2)

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE depths to which official trade unionism has sunk in the state of Illinois is amply demonstrated by the support given to Frank L. Smith, republican boodle-snatcher, by the State Federation of Labor politicians and their understrappers thruout Illinois. It was expected that Smith's connection with the open-shopper Insull would at least have the effect of keeping those political harpies silent. But no! I have in front of me a copy of the Vermillion County Star, edited by a former socialist and more recently a prominent member of the farmer-labor party of Illinois, now defunct, which is in fact a special issue to boost Smith.

THE only good feature of the issue is the exposure of George E. Brennan, the democratic tool of capitalism. Everything said about Brennan, as far as his anti-labor record is concerned, is true. But why jump from the frying pan into fire? If preference for Smith were due to a naive belief that he is a better man than Brennan, none could keep quite cool about the matter, even tho it would be hard to take such a foolish position calmly. But the pity of it is that those labor leaders who are supporting either Brennan or Smith are doing so for ulterior motives. They are common rascals who are selling their influence among the workers for a consideration of some sort, whether it be hard cash or jobs for themselves or their relatives.

IN England there is possibly not half a dozen labor leaders who would dare endorse a capitalist candidate. Not that the dominant leaders of the British labor movement are any better morally than our Walkers, Greenes and Lewises. J. H. Thomas would gladly permit his body to be used by the king to clean the royal shoes on, and Mrs. Ethel Snowden, the socialist lady, would be willing to perform an equally servile task for the queen. J. R. MacDonald, while premier, laid the keels for five cruisers and allowed British planes to bomb Indian villages, for king and imperialism.

THO our English labor fakers use the lingo of socialism they are no more in favor of the overthrow of capitalism than William Green or Frank Farrington, who uphold capitalism with eloquence and enthusiasm. When why is J. H. Thomas, privy councillor to King George, a member of the labor party, and why is William Green, the small-town Baptist, a democrat? For the very good reason that capitalism in England is on the decline, while there it is still on the upgrade. The British labor fakers find it to the their personal advantage to follow the masses, enriching them-

(Continued on page 4)

## SCAB HERDER HEADS BOARD ON R. R. WAGE

### *Arbitration Hearings Open at New York*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 29.—Edgar E. Clerk of Washington, D. C., has been chosen chairman of the board of arbitration to consider the wage demands of the railway brotherhoods of the conductors and trainmen. The board also chose Clark as the chairman in an organization meeting at the Welder-Astoria hotel.

Open hearings have commenced and will continue until both sides present their arguments, with the unions giving their case first.

Clark has held high office in the Order of Railway Conductors, but there are other things which show how much railway unionists should rely upon such "impartial" arbitrators.

Clark is a lawyer, member of the law firm of Clark and Roe of St. Louis, and was former chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Recently he defended the claims of the railroads for a higher valuation of their property, appearing for the estate of Adolphus Busch.

Clark was made assistant secretary of commerce and labor in 1903. This probably was a reward for his anti-union activities, as in 1902, when an official of the Order of Railway Conductors, he ordered the conductors to scab on striking switchmen.

In 1901, during the switchmen's strike in Denver, Clark made an arrangement with the railroad company, for conductors to take the place of the strikers. In 1894, Clark united with the General Managers' Association to break the strike of the American Railway Union, led by Debs.

**Sheppard Presents Case.**

In the opening of the arbitration hearing, L. M. Sheppard, president of the O. R. C. and advisor of the Trainmen in the case, wherein they ask a 20 per cent raise, declared that the railroads have increased their revenues from 18 to 27 per cent since 1920, yet that since 1921 the trainmen's wages have been cut three and a half cents an hour.

## SACCO-VANZETTI ATTORNEYS FILE BILL OF EXCEPTIONS FOR NEW TRIAL

By S. D. LEVINE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—Attorneys William G. Thompson and Herbert Behrmann, counsel for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, filed a bill of exceptions in the Norfolk county superior court at Dedham today, appealing from the decision of Judge Thayer of the superior court who denied their defendants a new trial. The documents made a volume a half a foot thick and contained a list of more than 80 affidavits as well as evidence and arguments presented six weeks ago at a hearing for a new trial for the two convicted men.

A protest meeting arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party will be held Sunday at 4 p. m. in the Boston Common at Charles St. Mall.

## Lull in Herrin Gang Warfare as one Leader Visits Sick Brother

HERRIN, Ill., Oct. 29.—With one leader shot for vengeance and the other, removed from the immediate scene of recent killings, denying responsibility for the actions of his followers, communities in this and adjoining counties today awaited the next move in Southern Illinois' gang warfare.

## MILL STRIKER DEAD; SUSPECT SCAB ENEMIES

### *Passaic Picket's Body Found on Drawbridge*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 29.—There is one striker less in the Passaic textile mill district this week than there was last. One less in the ranks of the sufferers and one more on the list of victims.

The broken body of John Elekes, an active Hungarian striker reported missing a week ago now lies in the morgue at Union City, N. J. He was found on the Pennsylvania drawbridge over the Hackensack river, near Jersey City, his body wedged into the mechanism of the bridge. According to the autopsy, Elekes was struck by a train probably while still alive. It is the opinion of the police and others who saw the place where the body was found, that he was taken to the railroad track to be hit. Whether or not he was unconscious before he was hit is not known.

**Active Striker.**

Elekes was an active striker and had numerous enemies among the strikebreakers in the nearby mills. Some time ago he was arrested on the complaint of one of them and fined by Judge Wallace Leyden of the Second District Criminal Court, Hackensack. He was paying this fine off in weekly installments.

The striker was last seen alive Monday, Oct. 18, when he left home about four-thirty in the afternoon to visit his friend, Alexander Sipos, 31 Dewey Street, Garfield. The two men had been friends for more then twenty years. Sipos watched Elekes from the front porch, as he started up the street toward his home. From the time he left Sipos' home about eight o'clock Monday evening, until his dead body was found the following Saturday afternoon, what happened to Elekes is a mystery.

**Unfair Play.**

John Sistaro, a private detective who knew Elekes and was friendly toward him, hints that the striker was killed by strike enemies. He says he is familiar with certain particulars regarding the animosity felt toward Elekes which gave him this suspicion. Mrs. Elekes also is convinced that strikebreakers are responsible for her husband's death.

**Widow and 4 Children.**

Elekes was small of stature and had long been in a weak condition because of some malady contracted while he was working in the textile mills. He would have been no match for any assailant.

Mrs. Elekes is left with four small children to support. The eight-year-old son is sick in bed. There is a small insurance policy but undertakers are preparing to take most of that for burial costs.

## Senator Reed Pins Slush Fund Bouquet on President Coolidge

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—"The red line of the circumference of the circle of corruption runs across the White House grounds and passes thru the heart of the Coolidge administration," Senator Reed, democrat, of Missouri, declared in an address in the interest of Representative Harry B. Hawes, democratic senate candidate.

Senator Reed called attention to conditions in Pennsylvania and Illinois as disclosed before the senate campaign funds committee of which he is chairman.

"The Mellon family directly contributed $125,000 which has been exposed," he said.

"With full knowledge of the president, Mellon undertook to tell voters of Pensylvania in the name of the president to vote for the Mellon combination."

## TRADE UNION CONGRESS TRIES TO COMPROMISE BRITISH MINE STRIKE

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The effort of the Trade Union Congress to reopen negotiations between the miners, operators and the government for the settlement of the coal strike attracted wide attention in the press and official circles today, despite Premier Baldwin's refusal to summon a tri-partite conference.

A feeling prevails in responsible circles that the efforts of the Trade Union Congress will succeed in the next few days and will lead to negotiations to end the stoppage.

Failing to get full satisfaction from Premier Baldwin, because they could not guarantee to have the coal-pits backing of the miners, the Trade Union Congress was today in touch with the miners' executive endeavoring to extract definite proposals which can be placed before the government.

## QUEEN'S FRIENDS IN WILD ORGIES AT WASHINGTON

### *Policeman Fined $75 for Joining the Drunks*

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Wild orgies in the Roumanian Legation when Queen Marie visited there, in which pre-Volstead liquor was imbibed freely by every one, altho this is the capital of a prohibition nation, were revealed at the police board trial of a patrolman today. The patrolman, Lafone Starkweather, was as drunk at the legation, it is reported, that he was in a dazed condition when picked up. He was fined $75 after a trial.

**That He Could Stand It.**

Police Lieutenant Michael Ready testified that he knew of the carrousing at the legation and for that reason selected Starkweather to guard the building, as he "was a sober man and could stand the temptations of the legation."

But the "temptations," in which the queen figured, were too much, Sergeant Burlinghome reported, saying he saw Starkweather sitting on a box apparently in a dazed condition," after the party.

"It was a pretty wild night down there," he testified.

**Government Worried.**

BUCHAREST, Oct. 29.—The Roumanian government is worried over reports circulated that "family trouble" and government intervention will interfere with Queen Marie's tour. The foreign office has issued a statement denying rumors that the government is displeased with Marie's welcome and actions.

* * *

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 29.— Labor leaders and war veterans of Ottawa have refused to participate in the functions arranged in the dominion capital to receive Queen Marie of Roumania.

## U. S. STILL MEDDLING IN TACNA-ARICA, THO IT PROMISED TO QUIT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—An informal report on Tacna Arica was presented to President Coolidge by General William Lassiter, who succeeded General Pershing as head of the Tacna Arica plebiscitary commission.

"We are still hopeful of adjustment of the problem by negotiation," said Lassiter.

Altho the state department ordered the commission's work abandoned, Secretary Kellogg said he still was in conference with the representatives here of Chile and Peru.

## 6,000 TRADE UNIONISTS IN LABOR PARTY

### *Pennsylvania County to Form Organization*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BENTLEYVILL, Pa., Oct. 29.—(FP)—Washington county workers began the formation of a Labor Party when 200 delegates representing 6,000 organized trade unionists, mostly miners, met at Bentleyville in western Pennsylvania.

Steve Douglas of Brownsville was elected labor party secretary and all delegates agreed, in a resolution passed, to return to their homes and their local unions advocating strongly the building up of the new party of workers. Nationalization of mines was a principal plank in the platform adopted.

**Unionist Elected Chairman.**

Harry Wedsworth, president Local 2399, United Mine Workers, of Daisytown, was elected chairman. In a short address he stated the purpose of the convention and why a labor party was needed in Washington County. Fred Siders, Avella coal miner candidate for president of Dist. 5, U. M. W., pointed out some of the main situations in which a labor party of workers is most needed.

Paul W. Fuller, educational director of Dist. 2, U. M. W., the main speaker, was received with a great deal of enthusiasm. He first explained workers' adduction and its value to workers in their fundamental problems, including political action as well as industrial organization.

**Expounds Program.**

He paid tribute to John Brophy, president of Dist. 2, U. M. W. and candidate for international president, by declaring him the only district president of the miners who had vision and courage to establish an educational department in his district.

Fuller expounded the nationalization of mines' program in detail. He concluded with the statement that a 100% union and a labor party were essential, with nationalization, if the miners ever expected to get a decent living out of coal.

**Women, Too.**

Unless the women are organized in co-operation with the men, declared Fuller's assistant, Clara Johnson, the labor party would lack the necessary strength to insure ultimate victory. Miss Johnson has been organizing miners' women's auxiliaries in connection with her educational work.

**Wicks Attacks Old Parties.**

H. M. Wicks, Workers Party candidate for governor, spoke on the political situation in Pennsylvania, attacking the control of both republican and democratic parties by big capitalists. His assertion that U. M. W. president John L. Lewis' support of Coolidge in 1924 was "a stab in the back" for the miners was much applauded.

**Two Children Buried.**

ELMWOOD, Ind., Oct. 29. — Two children were burned to death and the mother and two other children received serious burns when fire destroyed the Richard Leakey home here today. The dead were: Richard Leakey, 7 months old, and Philips Jean Leakey, 2 years old.

Mrs. eLakey was badly burned in rescuing aCrolyn, 3, and Mary Margaret, four. The mother had gone to a neighbor's home for a few minutes. On her return she found the house on fire.

## MINERS' LEADER URGES WORKERS TO MAKE 25 WEEKS' FIGHT VICTORIOUS

A. J. COOK.

"Your 25 weeks' struggle must not be in vain," Arthur Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation and outstanding strike leader, said to the battling strikers. "An acceptance of surrender would mean servitude for many years to come. You are entitled to a living wage and decent conditions. Let us fight to secure them."

## INJUNCTION USE IS DENOUNCED BY W. P. CANDIDATES

### Labor Party Is the Only Solution

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Replying to a circular of the Emergency Labor Conference to all candidates in reference to the evil of injunctions and the necessity for enactment of an anti-injunction bill, the candidates of the Workers Party declared themselves emphatically against injunctions and pointed out that only by laber entering its own candidates and forming a Labor Party will it forge an instrument to combat the ever-increasing persecution of workers on strike.

The communication of the candidates of the Workers Party follows:
"J. M. Budish, Secretary.
"Emergency Labor Conference.
"New York City.

"Dear Comrades: In reply to your communication of October 23, asking (1) Do you or do you not favor the checking of the evil of injunctions in industriel disputes; (2) Do you or do you not favor the enactment of an anti-injunction bill by the state legislature limiting the power of the courts to issue injunctions in trade and labor disputes, permit us to reply to these questions:

**Favor Abolition.**

"1. We regard the injunction evil as a menace to the existence of union

(Continued on page 4.)

**Another Herrin Death.**

HERRIN, Ill., Oct. 29.—Another victim of Williamson county's gang feud, William B. "Hizpockets" McQuay, 24, was found riddled with machine-gun bullets about three miles east of here on the Johnston City road.

## FEDERAL COURTS AGAIN AFFIRM AN INJUNCTION AGAINST U. M. W.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 29.—The injunction granted by the federal court in the northern district of West Virginia to prevent the United Mine Workers' Union from "intimidating or interfering" with employees of the West Virginia and Pittsburgh Coal company was affirmed with a modification in the federal court of appeals here today.

## BRITISH MINERS PREPARED FOR A FINISH FIGHT

### *Executive Moves Into Strike Area*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The strike British miners WILL win!

This statement is not based on any side opinion but on the expressed determination of the rank and file who have refused all overtures and turned down all advice that counselled surrender.

The entire executive of the miners' union has moved into Nottinghamshire the weakest spot in the organization, in order to be, as A. J. Cook puts it, "at the seat of war."

The government is pouring police into the mining areas and troops are waiting for orders to entrain for the strike fields.

In the following remarkable interview to a representative of THE DAILY WORKER, A. J. Cook, fighting secretary of the miners, gave out the plans of the miners' general staff to carry on the struggle:

"The Miners' Executive, faced with the decision of the districts, which confirmed the resolutions passed at the conference on May 7 and 8, have set to work in real earnest to carry out these decisions," said A. J. Cook.

"Arrangements are being made to meet the unions of the safety men, outside the Federation, to discuss what action we can take with regard to the withdrawal of their men.

"It has been decided that the executive should form itself into a central general staff, or a council of war.

"It has been further decided that it should utilize the services of all the miners' M. P.'s and the miners' leaders in the coalfields, and of all those who are willing to help in this campaign, to secure rigid adherence to the Federation policy, and to secure the withdrawal of all the men who have resumed work.

**Stop Outcropping.**

"They should secure the ceasing and production of outcrop coal;

and to form once again a 100 per cent fighting army for the terms and conditions existing before the lockout.

"Realizing that Nottingham is one of the blackest areas, the whole executive will meet there to do its business, and to arrange its campaign right at the seat of war, in use a military phrase, to be ever present in the firing line. The executive will meet there on Tuesday.

**Miners Not Beaten.**

"This is to be an intensified, centralized campaign to win victory. The employers have now necessitated that the miners are not beaten, and the general public, who are being exploited by paying high prices for coal, will see clearly the necessity for pressing the government to reconcile the justice of our claims, and demand that the government secure an equitable settlement or resign.

Praising the Russian Workers.

Referring to the return of the miners' delegation from Russia on the previous day, Cook said that all of them, including his wife, were loud in the praises of the Russian workers, and were expressing their disgust at the decisions of the labor party conference, and the refusal of the political and trade union leaders to recommend the workers to have a levy for the miners.

"As my wife said to me," went on Cook, "Mr. Robert Williams has got his just deserts by being defeated in the election for the labor executive."

"The action of Mr. Frank Hodges and his confreres on the International," continued Cook, "in refusing to allow the Russians to join has compelled us to consider the question of immediately forming an Anglo-Russian Miners' Committee. We must cement our friendship in a tangible form so that we can co-operate in the future to carry out the objects we have in view.

"We expect our comrades, the railwaymen and dockers, to refuse to blackleg by handling foreign coal."

**DETROIT WORKERS -**

All DAILY WORKER agents of the party units of District No. 7 are called to attend a meeting, Monday, Nov. 1, 8 p. m., at 1967 Grand River, Detroit. Very important plans for the advancement of The DAILY WORKER will be discussed. Do not fail to be present.—DAILY WORKER City Agent, S. V.

Nov. 5, 1855
Memorial Meeting—Chicago
Temple Hall—Marshfield & Van Buren
TONITE—SATURDAY, OCT. 30,—8:15 p. m.
with
JAMES P. CANNON — RALPH CHAPLIN — CARL HAESSLER — HYMAN SCHNEID
C. E. RUTHENBERG
ADMISSION FREE — Auspices: Int'l. Labor Defense

EUGENE VICTOR DEBS
Memorial Meeting—Detroit
ARMORY—Brush & Larned Sts.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31—at 8 p. m.
with
FRANK MARTEL — JAMES P. CANNON
DENNIS BATT and MAURICE SUGAR
AUSPICES—INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

Oct. 20, 1926
Other Memorial Meetings
BOSTON—Nov. 4. — 8 p. m. — Tremont Temple, Corimer Hall, with J. P. Cannon and others.
BUFFALO—Nov. 5. — J. P. Cannon and others.
PHILADELPHIA—Nov. 7. — J. P. Cannon and others.

# TRUNK SHOWS AIMEE'S TALE IS BUNK

## Evangelist's Hair Is Now on the Air

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29.—The sensational Aimee Semple McPherson case was blown wide open again here today.

On the very day her attorneys rested her case, after the preliminary hearing of the evangelist, her mother, Mrs. Minnie Kennedy, and Mrs. Lorraine Wiseman-Bisleff, all charged with conspiracy to manufacture false evidence, had dragged thru five weeks, the state exploded a bombshell by announcing that Kenneth G. Ormiston's trunk had been discovered in New York and that it was expected to arrive at the district attorney's office at any time.

Ormiston, former radio operator at Angelus Temple, is alleged to have been the companion of Mrs. McPherson on a cottage at Carmel, Cal., while her "four square gospel" followers thought her drowned.

**Trunk Full of Clothing.**

In Ormiston's trunk, according to the district attorney, is sufficient evidence to make a settlement of the case, quickly and conclusively.

It is crammed with women's wearing apparel, dainty frocks, expensive gowns, imported lingerie, silk stockings—and a silk "evangelistic" robe.

Practically every article in the trunk was purchased in Los Angeles.

**Rader's Nose Rag.**

Only one article of masculine use was found in the trunk. This was a large silk handkerchief, on which is engraved the name of Paul Rader, an evangelist. Rev. Rader, it is recalled, occupied the pulpit at Angelus Temple while Mrs. McPherson made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land a year ago.

The trunk also contained a lace boudoir cap. In this cap was a single strand of hair—a hair of decidedly reddish hue.

This single strand of hair was sent to District Attorney Keyes from New York by air mail. That single strand of hair, according to Keyes, is going to have an important bearing on the outcome of the case.

## Phila. Carpenters to Follow up $1,000 for I. L. G. with More Aid

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The Carpenters' Local No. 1073 voted $1,000 for the cloak workers of New York who are now out on strike. In addition a collection was taken at the same meeting which amounted to over $100.

A resolution was passed unanimously to stake the cloak workers as long as the battle between them and the bosses rages. Many of the carpenters are out of work, but they pledged theme lves to help nevertheless, as they deem it very important that the cloak makers should win.

**Honduras Prisoners Revolt.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29. — Three men were killed and several wounded during a revolt of prisoners yesterday in the penitentiary at Celba, Honduras, the state department was advised today.

# BRITISH MINERS WAGE BRAVE FIGHT

British miners' soup kitchen maintained by funds collected from American workers by the International Workers' Aid. Keep soup kitchens going by sending your contributions to I. W. A., 1558 W. Madison St., Chicago.

By JACK BRADON.

IT is now nearly seven months since the British miners left the mines in their effort to spike the ambitions of British capitalism to reconstruct its economy at the immediate expense of the miners and ultimate cost of Britain's entire working class.

The struggle of the miners against a cut in wages, which were already extremely meager, notably bordering on pauperism, is a most strenuous and testing one, and is marked by great heroism and privation, not only of the miners, but of their women and children as well.

**Whole System Questioned.**

Interlocked with the problem of wages and hours of the miners is the question of British economy in its entirety. Having lost its world economic dominance and political prestige to Wall Street, as a result of the world carnage and its subsequent developments, British capitalism is seeking a way out of its desperate plight of chronic unemployment, colonial pressure, general instability and inability to compete on the world market even with its most plentiful commodity, coal.

IT cannot, as a way out of these difficulties, further the exploitation of its colonies or the industrially backward nations, by obtaining from them cheap raw material and labor, and in turn charge them high rates for the finished product. For in those colonies and so-called backward nations, where British formerly held economic sway, industry progressed—it moved forward, and in turn must obtain raw material, labor and a market for its finished product. It is this economic force that is at the bottom of nationalist movements such as in China, India, Morocco, etc., making it highly difficult for Britain to make those colonies and backward nations carry the burden of making her a thriving instead of a decaying capitalist country.

**War is Too Risky.**

To continue her former grip upon the colonies and backward nations, to say nothing of tightening this grip, an extensive and costly war must be carried on against the peoples of these territories. And Britain cannot afford, nor risk such wars, because of her inner instability and "independability" of her working class. For these very same reasons, she cannot enhance a war against a large power even tho the conquest of which may mean a new lease on life for British capitalism, or at least may temporarily save it from its present speedy and unmistakable deterioration.

**Saw Labor Opportunity.**

MINDFUL of these difficulties surrounding her without, Britain has set out to stabilize herself on the basis of lower wages and longer hours of her own working class. She reasons that cheapened labor would produce commodities at a cost low enough as to allow under selling other nations on the world market, and thus recapture her former influence. And, again, the British lion would roar as of old. But to bring this about the trade union movement had to be shattered. Such an undertaking is proving infinitely more difficult than the British bourgeoisie supposed. While it correctly appraised the dependability of the officials of the labor movement, feeling that this element could be counted upon in an emergency, it utterly underrated the aggressiveness and conscientiousness of a proud rank and file, who could force a general strike, contrary to the wishes of its official leaders. It appears that the British bourgeoisie did not anticipate the general strike. Even the labor officials, both within and without the T. U. C., who are supposed to know the temper of the rank and file, did not suspect that a general strike would occur. I am persuaded to credit this point of view in the ground that, had those labor leaders who were opposed to the general strike sensed the probability of it, they would have actively engaged in a campaign beforehand to prevent the occurrence of a situation that was most distasteful to them.

(To be continued.)

# ITALIANS IN U. S. TURNING ANTI-MUSSOLINI

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Italians living in the United States that had previously supported the fascist regime or remained neutral are now going over to the opposition as a result of their conviction that Mussolini intends to fasten a permanent dictatorship on Italy with himself as uncrowned monarch.

This is the declaration of Luigi Criscuolo, an Italian leader of New York, in a statement calling attention to the growth of pro-fascist organizations among Italian people in America.

Instead of restoring Italy to the Italian people, says Criscuolo, "we find Mussolini and fascism firmly entrenched, with no evidence of any desire or plan to relinquish any powers, to the king, to parliament or to the people. Mussolini is the supreme lord of all Italy and no greater despot has ever existed in Italian history."

Many former admirers of Mussolini, carried away by the glamour of his movements, are now seeing that he has destroyed whatever liberties the Italian people had already enjoyed in the interests of big capital.

**Ambassador's Home Burns.**

FALMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 29.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the home of Albert H. Washburn, ambassador to Austria, today, causing damage estimated at $200,000.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor, talks and bulletins.

6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio: Little Joe Warmer, clarinet & saxophone; Hawaiians; Ann Post, Vivian Lawrence, Oscar Haetner.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31.

4:00 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. S. P. Long.

7:45—Belden Ave. Baptist Church, Rev. J. W. Hoyt.

# CHICAGO LABOR TO HONOR DEBS AT MEET TONITE

## Workers Will Pledge "Carrying On"

Eugene V. Debs, the great American rebel and labor leader, will be honored tonight by the workers of Chicago in mass meeting at Temple Hall, Marshfield and Van Buren. Chicago labor will gather not only to mourn the loss of the old warrior but to pledge themselves to carry on. The meeting is being held under the auspices of International Labor Defense.

James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense, upon the national committee of which Debs served since its inception, is one of the speakers. Debs was a ready and enthusiastic supporter of the work of I. L. D. Himself a former class war prisoner, the heart of Debs was constantly with the cause of united working class defense. The last public document of Debs was his appeal to American labor for Sacco and Vanzetti which was spread broadcast throut the country by International Labor Defense.

This picture of Eugene V. Debs was taken at the Ralph Chaplin home near Chicago while Chaplin was still in prison and about a year after Debs had been released. The baby Debs is holding is Eric Haessler, son of another wartime political prisoner. Chaplin and Haessler speak at the meeting tonight.

**I. W. W. Poet Talks.**

Ralph Chaplin, another speaker, is the famous I. W. W. poet, and was one of Debs' co-defendants when Chaplin was prosecuted in the Chicago I. W. W. cases and served his term in Leavenworth penitentiary with scores of others.

Carl Haessler, who will also talk was a militant objector to the imperialist war and served his term in Leavenworth for it. He was one of the leaders of the famous Leavenworth penitentiary strike, in which the prisoners presented a united front to the prison officials and won their demands for better conditions in the "pen."

Hymen Schneid, general organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, a member of organized labor for many years, will also speak.

**Work to Be Reisted.**

Workers are urged to attend this meeting in numbers to pay a solemn tribute to a great working class leader and leader. The story of Debs' activities in the American labor movement, his leadership of the Pullman strike, the organization of the American Railway Union, his aid in founding the Industrial Workers of the World, the Social Democratic Party of America, his fight for progress and militancy in the labor movement and his severe and uncompromising castigation of misleaders and fakirs, his famous Canton speech and the last years of his life—these incidents and milestones in Debs' life and work will be reisted by the speakers. Admission to the meeting is free.

## Seventeen Years a B. A. Gets Elected as General Sec'y-Treas.

Gus. Soderberg of Chicago, has been elected to the office of general secretary-treasurer of the Journeymen Tailors' Union for the ensuing two years.

He takes office January 1. Soderberg has been business agent of Local No. 5 in Chicago for 17 years.

**Get Huge Still.**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 29.—Federal prohibition agents today seized the largest still ever found in New Jersey—a plant valued at half a million dollars and so large they said it would have to be dynamited because it was too huge to be dismantled.

# Labor in Europe Speaks Up in Fight for Lives of Sacco and Vanzetti

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

LABOR in Europe is speaking up in the fight for the lives of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Laurance Todd writes for the Federated Press from Washington that the "state department officials are visibly worried at the storm of protest" which has greeted "the refusal of Judge Thayer of Massachusetts to grant a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti."

The workers of the United States must join in this effort, so that not only the state department, nor the White House alone, but the whole capitalist dictatorship in this country will become seriously worried.

• • •

The realization that European workers are bearing the brunt of the fight for the class war prisoners in this country, should spur American workers to increased activity.

Another Federated Press correspondent, this time in Boston, declares that public opinion "seems to be shifting somewhat from its hostile attitude toward Sacco and Vanzetti toward the position that there must be something in these workers' claims of innocence after all."

This is an inevitable result of Judge Thayer's course handling of the case, his light disposal of the confessions of the two ex-agents of the department of justice, his slighting references to defense counsel, his zealousness in seeking to belittle the testimony of Calestino Madeiros, and especially his reference to "the verdict of a jury approved by the supreme court of this commonwealth." In fact, the supreme court never proved the guilty verdict against Sacco and Vanzetti. All that the supreme court did, in its own words, was to "examine carefully all the exceptions in so far as argued, and finding no error the verdicts are to stand." The high court merely went thru the technical procedure of the trial. It had nothing to do with the question of whether the testimony presented justified the verdict. That is all that it can do when the present appeal from the decision of Judge Thayer denying the new trial demanded comes before it.

If some capitalist were on trial, of course, the court would quickly find an endless procession of errors on which to free him. But it is different when a worker faces the court. Then the judges of the high court blink themselves blind ignoring the fraudulent manner in which labor is declared guilty by, for the bar of the lower capitalist tribunals.

America's dollar diplomats in Europe think they can fool the workers on the other side of the Atlantic. Thus Councillor Poole, of Wall Street's embassy at Berlin, told a visiting delegation of Communist members of the German reichstag that "there was no danger of immediate execution of the two men, citing the possibility that they may be pardoned. Reports to the contrary he said were 'incorrect'."

What a fraud! What a typical bluff of American dollar diplomacy! Practiced on the self-satisfied officialdom of American labor, such tactics usually get satisfactory results. But Poole showed he does not understand European labor. Probably his eyes were opened a little when he read in the next issue of the Rote Fahna (Red Flag), official organ of the German Communist Party, that it considered "the American councillor's assurances were mere bluff" and urged the German workers to renew their protests against the scheduled executions. Labor in Germany has long struggled valiantly for a Soviet republic, that saw its martyrs go to death by the thousands, that saw other tens of thousands imprisoned on the slightest pretext, understands fully every characteristic of the capitalist beast with which it has to deal. It is well trained against the pitfalls that capitalist rule continually prepares for it. The same may be said, perhaps in slightly lesser degree, of the workers of every other west-European capitalist country.

• • •

The same must also be said of the workers of the United States. The Sacco-Vanzetti case should teach American labor its much needed lesson, that there are classes within the social system under which we all live, that there is a continuous war going on between those classes, that the capitalist class seeks with every weapon at its disposal to maintain its supremacy, while the working class struggles for the power that will enable it to achieve its emancipation.

Sacco and Vanzetti will be the victims of this class war if American labor does not use its class power to shield them. European labor, thru its ceaseless fight for Sacco and Vanzetti, should inspire the workers in the United States to enlist in ever greater and irresistible masses in this war against their historic enemy, that must be crowned with labor's triumph over this nation's ruthless ruling class.

# Soviet Union Sets Fast Pace in Development of Its Industries

(Continued from page 1)

rallel with the realization of the electrification plan. The electro-technical industry is now on twice as high a level as in pre-war times. Moreover, industry pursued the course of adaptation to the peasantry. The restoration of the rural economy proceeded on the basis of the new land property relations. The new agricultural tax was followed by a co-operative movement that penetrated into the villages and by the birth of agricultural communes. The complete restoration could have been impossible without an enormous internal accumulation which was used to create a comparatively large floating capital. Industry is now actually yielding five hundred million rubles profits not including the amortization fund.

**Industrialization.**

The further development of the country's economy, he continued, will proceed on the slogan of industrialization. The industrial plan provided for eighteen per cent growth in the current year and twelve per cent next year. In spite of the defeatist affirmations of the opposition such an enormous pace has never been reached by any capitalist country whose yearly growth in industry reaches from one-fifteenth to four per cent.

In the current year one thousand million rubles will be invested for fundamental expenses to be directed primarily towards machine building, fuel, electrification, transport.

**Coal Production.**

Rykoff pointed out particularly the progress in the Don Basin where for the last two years the coal output has increased by fourteen millions tons as well as in the progress of electrification. New electrical stations are starting work this year.

The most important task in respect to industrial readjustment are the necessity to carry out fully the economy regime and the modification of the system of administration of the industrial organizations. Between industry and the rural economy there must exist close harmony as expressed in the party's agricultural policy. The opposition is presenting the situation in the rural districts in a wrong light instead of a dissolution of the middle layer we have in the country a rising of the general welfare of all groups of peasants including the consolidation of middle peasant masses. The percentage of peasant economy with out sowing has fallen from 6.9% in 1922 to 4.3% in 1925. Farming economies up to two dessiatins constituted 46% in 1922 while in 1925-26 they constituted 32%. Over the same period economies over ten dessiatins have increased from 12% to 3.3%. Well-to-do and employing peasants constitute 15% of all peasant farms and pay 47% of the whole agricultural tax, while from 25% to 30% of the peasant economics are altogether exempted from the tax.

**Data Belies Private Capital Legend.**

The legend of the opposition about private capital is belied by the data showing the part played by private capital in commerce: 1923-24, the gross trade in the hands of private capital amounted to 22%, in 1925-26 this percentage has fallen to 9%. A corresponding fall of from 57% (1923-24) to 39% (1925-26) has been observed in the retail trade. The part played by private capital in other parts of the national economy are at a minimum point. The policy of lowering prices must be continued. The demand of the opposition for high industrial prices means the alliance of the rich peasants with the town bourgeoisie and the disruption of the alliance of the workers and peasants, the destruction of the basis of industrialization and the defeat of the revolution.

The party will not permit a defeatist policy. Trotsky, the leader of the opposition, has forgotten that it is a good thing to be a defeatist during imperialist wars but a bad thing to be a defeatist when the proletariat is engaged in a war for the consolidation of its dictatorship.

**Defeat Opposition on All Fronts.**

In the conree of the debate the speakers, mostly provincial workers, emphasized the correctness of the theses on Rykoff's report, pointing out that the party and the Soviet power have, in the work of industrial construction achieved perfect unity of the workers, a fact, which is keenly felt locally where industrial construction is proceeding at a rapid pace.

The opposition suffered defeat on all fronts. Keeping silent at the conferences on economic questions where they most bitterly criticized the party, the opposition only confirm their bankruptcy.

As the economic difficulties that arose in the autumn of 1925 are being outlined, the attitude at first attracted by the opposition has gradually waned. The statements of the opposition have proved to be mistaken because they failed to take into consideration the rapid development of small and big industry. In the next period the attention of the party must center on questions of economic reconstruction, the development of local industry, the consolidation of local finance.

In characterizing the progress of industrial development of the U. S. S. R., the speakers pointed out that the development followed the line of consolidating the union of the proletariat and peasantry and stated that it will be possible to attain the tasks of industrialization only if such a union is maintained and secured

## Trenton Unions Praise.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 29.—Labor union locals here have enthusiastically endorsed the motion picture presentation of the big Passaic textile strike which was shown here last night in the Central Y. M. C. A. Auditorium.

A capacity crowd packed the large auditorium, and hundreds had to be turned away. Wave after wave of enthusiastic applause swept the audience as the scenes of mass picketing were thrown on the screen, and when the long line of pickets appeared in gas masks and steel helmets following the gas bomb attacks by the police, the crowd of working class spectators went wild.

## Cleveland Enthusiastic.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 29.—The Passaic strike picture went over big here last night at the Engineers'- Auditorium, Ontario and St. Clair street.

Local unions show so much enthusiasm over it, that it is extremely probable that it will be shown again in the local theaters. A Polish organization will also have a showing on October 31.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. Oct. 29.—Richard Evans, convicted of the murder of Policeman Edward C. Finegan in Chicago, today was denied a writ of error and supersedeas by the Supreme Court. He is under sentence to hang tomorrow.

# GRAFT DODGES FOOTSTEPS OF RUM SNOOPERS

Ralph W. Stone, who succeeded Major Percy Owen as prohibition administrator in Chicago, today was accused in federal court of continuing the graft of sacramental wine permits which Owen is charged with sharing and for which he and ex-Judge Samuel Lowell B. Mason are now on trial.

Stone's name was brought into the testimony by Irving Friedman, former wine salesman, who swore that Stone had raised the price of illegal wine permits from $300 to $400 and granted them when the money was forthcoming.

Arguments over the admissibility as evidence of lists of spurious "congregations" to which the permits ostensibly were issued resulted in an adjournment of the trial until tomorrow, after Friedman had left the stand.

## Federation of Labor Endorsing 200 Boss Aspirants for Office

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—The A. F. of L. has conducted not campaign in behalf of its favorite capitalist candidates William Green announced in Germany the 300 "friends of labor" among them David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, who opposed the anti child labor bill which was endorsed by the federation.

If a considerable number of those endorsed win, the federation orists will claim the credit.

In Ohio the federation pronounces Senator Willis, republican, unfavorable, while the railroad brotherhoods favor him. Willi is a member of the "Ohio gang" that fed at the public crib during the Harding regime.

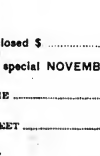
## Bootleggers In South Illinois Fire Each Others' Roadhouses

WEST FRANKFURT, Ill., Oct. 29.—Four roadhouses, all of which are generally regarded as the property of the Birger faction, were laid to waste by fire early today, two miles south of here, just over the Williamson county line.

According to persons residing near the roadhouses, a machine gun barrage preceded the burning of the buildings, which were in a group on the Johnston City-West Frankfort line.

## Bandits Kill Merchants.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.—Otto Zecafosse, merchant, whose store had been robbed twice previously, today shot and killed a self-confessed bandit, who, with a companion, was breaking into the rear of his establishment.

SEND YOUR ORDER TODAY !

For the Special 12 page issue on November 6. There will be articles on every phase of Soviet life by outstanding writers.

SPECIAL PRICE—TWO CENTS A COPY

Printed to reach all parts of the country on November 6.

Clip the blank and attach remittance

The Daily Worker

1113 W. Wash'ington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

★

Enclosed $ ..... for ..... copies of the special NOVEMBER 6 ISSUE of 12 pages.

NAME .....

STREET .....

CITY .....

STATE .....

# GEORGE IS NOW KING OF SEVEN SEPARATE STATES

## But Actually He Has No More Power

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Politicians and constitutional authorities in Britain are debating just what the implications of the new empire charter passed by the imperial conference just concluded in London mean. It is agreed that the sovereign status of the various commonwealths is recognized. The colonies are now bound together on an equal basis with the home government, thru the sole instrument of the king, who finds himself the sovereign head of seven separate state entities.

**Contradictions.**

Aside from the fact that his "state duties" become much larger, there are some obvious contradictions in the arrangement that are now coming under discussion. The expenses of the king's household are now borne by Britain only. They amount to several million dollars a year. It is the opinion of many that the colonies, now that the king is directly their own, should bear some of this expense.

There is also the question of defense. The only considerable military and naval force in the empire is that of Britain. Save for small contingents and a few ships of war, the six colonies depend entirely upon the British armed forces.

**King Against Himself.**

The king may have cause for embarrassment as the workings of the new arrangement comes to be tried. For example, as king of Canada, he may be called to sign a treaty with, say Washington, that is in disagreement with the government of England, of which he is also king.

The governor-generals of the colonies now have the status only of personal representatives of his majesty. In effect, it is the king that performs the duties of a sovereign in the colonies thru his representatives. A movement in England for the abolition of the monarchy would automatically dissolve the empire, since it is thru the king alone that the colonies are bound together.

**The Real Bond.**

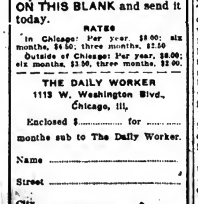
But all these conundrums propounded by brilliant London lawyers entirely leave out of account the real forces that keep the empire, however loosely, still together.

The economic ties between the dominions and the home government are not to be left out of account. Nor is the necessity for united action on the part of the capitalists in all parts of the empire to be ignored. While the tendency towards dissolving the empire is without question growing because of the rapid development of the economics and special interests of the dominions, at the same time, and with particular reference to internal action, the ruling classes of all parts of the empire still have enough interests in common to hold them together.

The new empire arrangement with regard to the king has no more significance than is implied by the well-known powerlessness of the king in home affairs. He is a mere titular head in Van United Kingdom and remains so under the new colonial system.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!


## TALK TURKEY!



Step right up to your shop-mate and speak up. Tell him what The DAILY WORKER is. Show him a sample copy. Talk it over—get his money —put his name and address ON THIS BLANK and send it today.

RATES

In Chicago: Per year $8.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.50

Outside of Chicago: Per year, $8.00; six months, $3.50, three months, $2.00.

Foreign rates on request.

THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill,

Enclosed $..... for ..... months sub to The Daily Worker.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....


## The Queen Is Gone—But Not Forgotten

# GREETINGS TO OUR PIONEERS

ONE of the greatest and most difficult tasks of our movement is the organization of the proletarian youth, and especially the proletarian children. Capitalism is controling all instruments of public education. It uses these instruments to estrange the children of the workers from their class. Instead of knowledge, the schools convey illusions and prejudices. Even the teaching of the elementaries of the so-called three R's, altho seemingly unadaptable to class education, is exploited by the examples and subjects used for the creation of a pro-capitalist ideology. Indeed, if we workers want to retain our own children as ideological parts of our class, if we want them to become militant fighters for the interests of our class, we must struggle with capitalist educational institutions for our children.

The accomplishment of this tremendous task is impossible without organizing the children themselves. It is not only necessary to convay to the children an understanding of their position in society, their duties, their prospects, but we must also teach them to fight and how to fight. It is in struggle that the rebellious spirit grows, that one learns to study the enemy, that one develops his strength and that one establishes class loyalty and self-confidence. The problem of winning the proletarian children for the proletariat in spite of the efforts of capitalism to ideologically kidnap them is, therefore, not only a problem of patient educational endeavors of proletarian parents, but it is also and primarily a problem of organizing the proletarian children.

They must be organized to systematize educational endeavors; they must be organized to be able to fight for their rights in the educational cooseaep institutions of capitalism; they must be organized to be kept away from the capitalist children's movement, which tho' they may not estrange them physically from their proletarian parents but surely lead into an ideological world which makes them enemies to the concepts and aspirations of their parents.

The organization of proletarian children, which fulfills the tasks outlined above, are the Pioneers. The Pioneers are made up of proletarian children, for their education and for their entertainment. The building up of the Pioneers must get much more aid from our party members and from our party than they have gotten heretofore.

Friday, November 26, there takes place two district conventions of Pioneers; one in Berkeley, for the California district, and one in Chicago, for the Illinois district. These conferences aim to establish a centralised organisation and direction of the Pioneer groups and their work in these district. These conferences will make possible systematic work in the field of proletarian children's organization. But these conferences also put up to the party and its members the duty of more energetic and more substantial support of this movement. The ideological growth of our party will guarantee this support.

We welcome these conferances of our Pioneers. We see in them another step forward for the revolutionary proletarian movement in the United States. We greet our Pioneers as comrades in arms.

Long live the Pioneers.

MAX BEDACHT, Director,
Agitprop Department,
Workers (Communist) Party.

## Ulster Worried Over Change in Status of British Dominions

BELFAST, Nov. 24.—The Ulster govarnment will raise objections to the proposed reorganization of the British empire, as suggested by the imperial conference. It was decided at a meeting of the Ulster cabinet.

The Ulster government fears that the change of the title of the king, which would mention Ireland as a unit, may prejudice the status of Ulster, which still considers itself as a part of the United Kingdom.

## Fascists Say Y. M. C. A. Is an Pernicious Bunch

ROME—The fascist party is now directing an attack on the Y. M. C. A., which it brands as a mask for internationalism. A party organ, Il Tevere says, of it: "This pernicious organization is an opponent of the view of fascism." It charges that the people are being politically corrupted by accepting charity of cheap hospitals, cheap meals, and free recreation facilities, a repetition of "the beastly error of the armistice period, when the people of the liberated regions had only the Americans of the Y. M. C. A., with their quantities of Star Spangled Banners, to thank, because of the scandalous lack of Italian organizations for assistance."

It urges that fascism build houses to take the place of the Y. M. C. A. buildings, like the "House of Fascism," in Bologna.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER send to you regular-

## State Attorney Asks Hanging for Inmates Who Tried Jail Break

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 24.—Hanging was demanded for all six convicts accused of slaying Deputy Warden Peter Klein during a jail break from the penitentiary last May.

State's Attorney James Burke of Will county told the jury at the conclusion of the trial that all were equally guilty and should be hanged.

Burke accused the defense of calling Nathan F. Leopold, Jr., slayer of Bobby Franks, to the stand "merely to gain notoriety." He said Leopold had "nothing to do with the case."

## Russian Artist of Silent Stage Gets In

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The Soviet Union has sent to this country not only a notable artist in the motion picture field but its most beautiful woman, in the opinion of a committee of artists, writers and film producers, in the person of Natalia Barrache. She comes under a contract with the First National Pictures and was accompanied by Richard A. Bowland, general manager of the organization.

Being a screen artist and not an actress of the speaking stage, the state department evidently felt that she would be silent enough on Russian affairs to make her entry to this country not an alarming threat to constituted government and established institutions. Anyway, she is in.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the

# CHINA NATURALLY ACCEPTS RUSSIAN IDEAS ON WORLD

## Educator Says People Look to Friend

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Nov. 24.—That the Soviet principles are making headway in China to an extent way beyond the influence of Soviet persons or Soviet money was the statement made by Bishop Albert A. Gilman, president of Boone University at Wuchang, China in an address at the St. Nicholas school here.

**Make Arrests.**

This, he declared, was because the Chinese intelligentsia and students are atheistically inclined and the atheism of the Bolsheviks corresponds with their own point of view. Besides, with all the other nations of the world bent on the exploitation of China the friendly and sympathetic attitude of Soviet Russia stands out so prominently that it is but natural that awakening China should look to her.

Bishop Gilman said that if the leaders of the Cantonese army carry out their ideals there may be a stable government in China but the forsaking of them would simply prolong the chaotic condition.

**Feng is Proletarian.**

The Christian General Feng, he described as a proletarian in his philosophy with something of the attitude of Tolstoy toward poverty. In his eyes no one has any right to wealth while there are others who have nothing.

Dr. Gilman has spent 25 years in China and is not unfriendly to the rising nationalist movement there He might be classified as a pre-war democrat with liberal tendencies.

## Now Orthodox Russian Incense, Like Czars, Will Go Up in Smoke

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—That the old Russian nobility and upper classes are having a hard time of it spiritually as well as materially is shown by the fact that members of the Russian Orthodox Church in this city will hereafter worship in one-half of the old St. Augustine's chapel on East Houston street, in the heart of the East Side. The property belongs to old Trinity parish, the wealth trustees of which have come to the aid of the spiritually homeless Russians by building a sound-proof wall to divide the chapel into two portions, on one side of which the orthodox services will be maintained, while on the other the Episcopal ritual will be observed. The Russians will pay the pauperizing rental of $1 a year, which Trinity can well afford to accept, in view of the fact that it has for decades drawn rentals from slum property, until the legislature at Albany threatened to incorporate the parish in its capacity of landlord.

The Russians are without other place of worship, since the court turned over the cathedral, fashionably located just off Fifth Avenue, to John Kedrovsky, archbishop under appointment of the schismatic Living Church of Russia, which is favorable to the Soviet. This left Metropolitan Platon, like his master, without a place to lay his head or his mitre. This was too realistic a form of christianity for the metropolitan, who has accepted the charity of Trinity in behalf of his congregation, which includes Prince Gegarin and the pianist, Rachmaninoff.

## New Marriage Law Is Passed in Russia to Protect Dependents

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 24 Legal distinction between registered and non-registered marriages have been abolished by a law passed by the All-Russian Soviet executive committee.

The law means that non-registered marriages are on the same footing as registered marriages, and that the duties and responsibilities of man and wife are the same, the object being to protect the women and children.

Legal and material responsibilities are now not lessened by the fact that the marriages are not registered.

## Spain Hits at Labor and Tends to Fascism

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 24.—President Kalinin of the Soviet Republic has informed the colonization committee of the Jewish people that the government will facilitate the formation of a Jewish territorial unit. He announced the formation of the Agrokustbank, with an initial capital of $75,000. It will finance the agricultural operations and divisions of the colonists. The bank will not be a state concern, but a majority of its shares will be held by the State Bank, the Industrial Bank and Peasants' Cooperative Bank, while minority shares may go to private investors and even to foreigners.

**Army Plane Kills Two.**

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A Royal Air Force machine crashed in Sussex at

# AMERICAN TRADE UNIONISTS URGED TO AID BRITISH COAL MINERS IN AN APPEAL FROM WORKERS OF RUSSIA

The following appeal, addressed to all left wing trade unionists in America, for aid for the British mine strikers is sent by the Woodworkers' section of the Red International of Labor Unions, Moscow:

To:

All Workers:

You are all aware of the distress among the miners and their wives and children. All the forces of the government, of the army, justice and of the employers are being directed towards smashing this epic strike and bringing the miners to their knees. The employers refuse to hear of negotiations; they demand a full surrender. In contact with the employers, the government is going to introduce the eight-hour day for the miners and is taking steps to sapply strike funds from unemployment funds, etc., in order to have some chance of confiscating strike funds.

**I. F. T. U. Wants Interest.**

With such difficult conditions to contend with, the British miners cannot even count on the support of their own Amsterdam International and its affiliated bodies. These bodies have demanded high rates of interest for a loan to the General Council, 4½ per cent on the distress of the miners—that is the I. F. T. U.'s brand of international class "solidarity."

**Unionists Scabs.**

Further, neither the council nor the I. F. T. U. has actually done anything to prevent their organisations from handling foreign coal. Millions of tons of coal per week imported into Britain will mean the conscious sabotage and smashing of the miners' strike. But the revolutionary proletariat the world over must not allow any such thing, for the British mine strike is of the most tremendous international significance.

**A General Struggle.**

The miners' struggle represents the general class struggle not only of the British but also of the international proletariat, and if their strike closer with defeat it will be the signal for a fresh and more furious attack of capitalism in all countries, without exception. The workers' class enemies are impatiently awaiting the shattering of the British strike.

The miners of Britain are isolated. Defeat awaits them if the revolutionary proletariat everywhere does not strain every effort to prevent any such thing from happening.

Thruout the strike the trade unions of the U. S. S. R. have given all the assistance they could to the British strikers. Up to date the miners have received 4,740,000, of that sum nearly 4,500,000 has been sent by the Russian unions. In face of the great threat to the strike the workers of Soviet Russia have resolved to levy themselves 1 per cent on their wages in favor of the cions of the strike. On September 5th, 3,000,000 rubles were sent on account of levies and contributions to come in.

**Demand Action.**

Comrades, we are confident that as the revolutionary spearhead of your unions, you will follow the example of the Russian workers and take every measure to carry out the vital slogan of the moment. "One per cent levy for the miners!" We ask you to have this matter discussed at general meetings in the workshop and factory, and to inform us of the results of the campaign you have undertaken.

With comradely greetings.

KARANOV,
Woodworkers' Union, Moscow.

## Dry Agents Apologize for Seizing Steamship Belonging to Germany

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The German steamer Carmen, seized 140 miles at sea by a prohibition destroyer and towed into New York, has been officially released and the coast guard officials at New York who seized her have apologized for it as "all a mistake."

According to a message to the German embassy here the Carmen carried a cargo of Scotch whiskey, bound from Bremen to Halifax, worth $5,000,000.

## Soviet Republic Aids Jewish Colonization

MADRID, Nov. 24.—Spain's trend to fascism is shown by the government's action in setting up legal machinery to prevent strikes in the country. Under the department of labor there will be created joint committees of workers and employers, which will be held responsible for avoiding conflicts and empowered to impose penalties to enforce peace in the industries. The autocratic nature of this move is shown by the fact that the minister of labor not only appoints the committees but can at any time reverse their action. Radicals and liberals are looking for state labor unions as the government's next move in this direction.

## Deny Fraud Charges in Alien Property

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Elihu Root, Jr., and Sharman L. Whipple, counsel for the partners of Hornblower and Weeks, named in the civil suit of the department of justice regarding the sale of the allen-owned Bosch, Magneto company, today filed in federal court an answer to the charges, denying every charge and implication of

# SUPREME COURT SHEARS POWER OF COMMISSION

## Decisions Make Trade Body More Useless

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The supreme court today extracted some more of the teeth of the federal trade commission.

The commission has not the power to require industrial concerne to divest themselves of the property of other companies acquired by them thru purchase where stifled competition is asserted by the commission, the court held in deciding the appeal of the Thatcher Manufacturing company of Philadelphia.

**Commission's Order Squelched.**

The Thatcher company acquired in 1920 the property of three rival companies. The third circuit court of appeals sustained an ordar of the commission requiring the company to divest itself and cease from the ownership of the assets, properties, rights and privileges of the rival concerns.

The decision applies also to another case, in which the Eastman Kodak company purchased other concerns.

**Upholds Meat Combine.**

In another decision the commission was reversed by the court in its order directing complete separation of the Western Meat company and the Nevada Packing company, formerly competitors in the California and Nevada meat market.

The trade commission declared this control was in violation of the Clayton anti-trust law prohibiting monopolies and restraints of interstate commerce, but the court held otherwise.

## International Economic Conference Is to Meet Only for Consultations

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Nov. 24.—The International economic conference will amount to nothing more than a discussion of world economic problems and will have no power to either plan or carry out any agreement between nations, or to make recommendations.

This is revealed by the draft of the agenda just released, and approved by the preparatory committee. The agenda provides only for "consultation" among the delegates and prevents any definite action.

After this conference is held, it is hoped by leaders that another one will be arranged, possibly on May 4, which will have more power.

**Want Russia Represented.**

The place of meeting has not been decided, but it was definitely indicated it would be in some other place other than Geneva, in order that the Soviet Union can be represented. Delegates fully realize that a conference to discuss economic problems cannot be successful without Russian participation.

That each "economically important" nation send five delegates to the conference was recommended by the report to the league council. It further stated that the delegates should be chosen for their personal qualifications, rather than for any official capacity.

**Three Divisions.**

The program of the conference is divided into three divisions considération of present economic problems, consideration of economic factors and tendencies that affect the peace of the world, and factors dealing with commerce, industry, and agriculture

In the original agenda the matter of "inequalities in treatment of foreign nationals" was included but feat that the United States would not participate because of its attitude on immigration caused the wording to be changed to "economic treatment," instead of "inequalities of treatment."

## Report Rebellion in Brazil Federal Army

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov 24.—News of serious rebellion in federal troops of Brazil has reached here The rebel soldiers are reported to have attacked the town of Santa Maria with airplanes and bombs, according to advices. The result of the encounter is not known. Four hundred soldiers took part in the attack.

Federal troops in the town of Bagare also reported to have revolted.

At San Gabriel a seven-hour battle between federal soldiers and the rebels was reported.


## For Sale

1926 Ford Touring Car. A-1 condition. Leaving Chicago. Must sell at once. Inquire 19



The New Masses

Saturday, November

MARCHING MEN—
A Review
By V. F. Calverton

Sherwood Anderson is author of "Marching Men" Calverton's review makes one long to read it. But the view is more than an estimation of the book. It takes back into history and proves that authors have marched well as men. Calverton also that many of the great writers of other days whose names stand out in the history of literature were in the van of battle—that an author and lord or baron made good for meat tickets. This article Calverton will hold your attention.

GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY
IN NICARAGUA
By Harrison Gray

Timely. Interestingly written and instructive. In a short article the writer gives you a picture of the reasons the United States bayonets propped a reactionary Nicaraguan puppet in the presidential chair and why Kellogg threatens Mexico because Mexican progressives have established with the Nicaraguan liberals.

THE FARMER
AS HE IS
By William Bouck

William Bouck is the outstanding figure who will revolt the poor farmers in the great northwest against the unsatisfactory relief, speaker of the organized farmers' grievances. He is now ploughing his political soil in the states of Montana, North and South Dakota.

AFTER BLOODSHED,
FRATERNITY
By George Jerry

This is a story of the evolution of Vera Cruz by United States marines and the building of an important and peaceful people. This happened during the presidency of mountebank Calles and it will make your blood boil.

AMERICAN PLANNING
AT THE WALDORF
By Robert Dunn

Few of our radical writers can insert the special knife of dissection of capitalism with a telling effect than Robert Dunn. What the big fellows were doing at their conference in New York hotel will make interesting reading.

CHINA HAILS THE
PHILIPPINES
By Manuel Gomez

Carmi Thompson, Gardner rubber-stamp special ambassador to the Philippines has arrived to make his report. Does not mean freedom for the Filipinos. About the same as General Chang Kai Shek of victorious Cantonese army made a speech. What is the meaning of Thompson's report? Of Shek's speech? Read Gomez article and find out. The writer is an authority on the subject being secretary of the Anti-section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

IN THE WAKE
OF THE NEWS
By T. J. O'Flaherty

A weekly summary of the outstanding events of the week with suitably editorial comment.

CARTOONS OF
THE WEEK
By Hay

This feature would hold down in a New Magazine by any limited. Hays has become one of the effective cartoonists in the United States. His work is clean-cut and draws plenty of his spare time.

A HYMN OF HATE
By Gorky

The revolutionary poet puts out his scorn on the heads of profiteers who are trying to crush the splendid fighter, Debs, a puny pacifist.

Drawings and Cartoons by Dehn, Vose, Jerger, Boss and Suvanto.

Movie, Theater Critiques

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press.
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## TOOHEY BACK IN U. M. W. AFTER 16 MONTH EXPULSION

### Left Winger Reinstated by Int'l Committee

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 24. — It has been ascertained here that the committee representing the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, composed of John J. Kane, District 9, John Ohlenbill, District No. 2 and Dennis Brislin, District No. 1, appointed at a recent meeting of the International Executive Board to investigate the expulsion and conduct a hearing on the appeal of Pat Toohey, expelled militant miner, has handed down a decision in the case recommending reinstatement of Toohey with all former rights and privileges enjoyed prior to his expulsion.

**First Time.**

This decision has far-reaching political implications, inasmuch as the International has never yet reinstated a member expelled for political reasons.

This expulsion case is a result of the activities of the left wing during the anthracite strike. Cappellini, president of district No. 1, had Toohey and August Valentino, expelled from membership while they were serving a sentence in the Lackawanna county prison for strike activities.

**No Compensation.**

The decision of the International committee also specifies that Toohey be not accorded or permitted any compensation for the sixteen months time of employment and membership in the union, due to his former local union defying the district executive board when the board commanded the local to expel Toohey which the local refused to do.

## 'MUSN'T CONTAMINATE LIBERTY CRADLE WITH RADICAL', PLEADS MIKE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—"The cradle of liberty should not be contaminated by radicals," said Councilman Michael J. Ward of Roxbury in the first and only protest to be received by the mayor against permitting Anthony Bimba, Lithuanian editor, to speak at Faneuil hall, where the Declaration of Independence was signed.

"This man Bimba prides himself on being a Communist," said the outraged Mr. Ward, "and he come to Boston to preach that doctrine. I protest against his speaking there on the ground that it is a dangerous doctrine."

## BALTIMORE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS SCABBED ON CLOAKMAKERS BECAUSE OF CORRUPT OFFICIALDOM

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—Labor conditions here for the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union are so miserable that most of them, instead of working at their own trade, are working on cloaks, scabbing on the striking New York cloakmakers. The deplorable situation in the shops under the corrupt Hillman bureaucracy was described here today by H. Sazor of New York, representative of the national needle trades section of the Trade Union Educational League, who is making a tour of needle trades centers.

**Don't Work at Trade.**

"In the A. C. W. there are about 3,000 members, with at least 10,000 of the trade unorganized," Sazor said. "Most of the 3,000, however, don't work at the trade. They work on cloaks at present. The run to cloaks was so great after the New York strike began that when it was decided to tax the A. C. W. makers with one dollar a week to help the strikers, the workers refused to pay.

"Take the tailors out of the cloak shops, instead of collecting the money from us," they argued."

**Cohen is Responsible.**

Sazor said that Sam Cohen, representative of the A. C. W. joint board, was largely responsible for sending the Baltimore tailors into scabbery. Cohen made the excuse that it was a correct policy to send union men into unorganized shops in order to help unionize the shops. But instead of sending them into the unorganized men's garment shops, he sent them to work on women's cloaks.

"Of course, it wasn't organization work that the A. C. W. did, but scabbing," continued Sazor. "However, it wasn't necessary even for Cohen to send the tailors. Reductions in wages in the A. C. W. organized shops have been so drastic that the tailors rushed into the cloak-making work as soon as the New York strikes brought the opportunity. They will go to work most anywhere in order to make a living!"

**Presents T. U. E. L. Task.**

Sazor emphasized the fact that the wage reductions and general demoralized conditions prevailing in the Amalgamated shops gives the left wing of the union a real opportunity to fight the Hillman-Beckerman-Levine machine. It is the task of the T. U. E. L. to create a militant movement against wage reductions. To clear the way, a strong opposition is being built up nationally against the false union leaders, who are responsible for the debacle into which the A. C. W. have fallen.

## *Organize the Women for Class Struggle*

By VERA BUCH.

THERE need for the organized participation of the women folks in strikes is forcing itself more and more upon labor leaders. The unorganized woman is a millstone. Isolated from her husband's struggle, not understanding, seeing only that the pay envelope does not come in as usual, she sends her husband, with nagging and complaints, back to work. She, nor, on the other hand, a chance to know what the fight is all about, show her bor own place in the working class struggle, and to give him all that will fight to the death to win the union's demands.

All economic and social forces are pushing women more and more to awakened class-consciousness. The world war started an influx of women into the industries. Low wages of the men are driving them constantly in the same direction. This double exploitation of the shop and of the home forces the most backward section of the working class to rebel. But this smouldering discontent and rebellion must be utilized by explaining the issues at stake and by organizing the women for action.

**Passaic Shows the Way.**

The Passaic strike set a splendid example of what can be done on this field. The cloakmakers, inspired by Passaic, have organized their wives. Now the paper box makers on strike are awakened to the need of drawing in the women.

The fight of the women in Passaic merits earnest consideration. Labor leaders may well study the mayel of a strike that is still strong after ten months. The organized participation of the women had much to do with the remarkable vitality of this strike. There, from the beginning, the left wing leadership made special efforts to draw in the women.

They had their own mass meeting, where the issues of the strike and the problems of their own lives were explained to them. Then the Working Women's Councils were organized, which drew in not only the striking women but the wives of strikers and sympathizers. The United Council of Workingclass Housewives opened kitchens for the children, which the women themselves organized. The Women's Councils went in for strike work with scabs and on the picket line. They raised money for relief. The housewives of the strikers' children at Victory Playground. An organization of women has been built up which has not only been a power in the struggle, but which by the women will maintain after the strike is settled.

**Cloakmakers Follow.**

In the fourteenth week of the cloak makers' strike the union called the wives of the men to battle. It organized them into committees and set them to work at visiting scabs and generally stiff-ning up the strike. The women responded eagerly; at once they were a power in a great struggle; their confused, half-conscious yearnings and rebellions were crystallized into a conscious fight to win their husbands' demands. With the strike settled the women will keep their committees. The United Council of Workingclass Housewives is helping everywhere to organize the workers' wives for the workers' struggles.

Movements spread quickly, as the battles of the workers come thick and fast. The 3,000 paper box makers of New York City have been on strike for eight weeks against low wages and conditions of miserable exploitation. Women, most of them young girls, constitute 70 per cent of this union. Shoulder to shoulder with the men they have marched on the picket line, taken the blows of policemen's clubs and gone to jail.

**Housewives Open Kitchen.**

Pinched by the continuation of their strike, the union leaders, Calle, Barkowitz, George Powers and Henrietta Ray, called in the help of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives. Nov. 12 they came to the office of Kate Gitlow, the secretary of the organization, and asked her to help them in establishing a strikers' kitchen. She spoke at a mass meeting the following Saturday afternoon and immediately organized a committee of ten women and five men to conduct the kitchen. That was Saturday afternoon. On Monday the kitchen opened, with three women as managing committee. The strikers flocked into the Church of All Nations on lower Second avenue, New York, where it was housed. They were fed plentifully and well. They enjoyed the satisfaction of eating in their own union kitchen, the funds for which came from organized labor. In keeping up this kitchen, as well as in the other work of the strike, the women will be drawn in more and more.

Yes, the backward slaves, crushed by the century-long exploitation of the home and the new burdens of industry, are at last awakening. The women are learning that only by throwing themselves into the struggle for power which the working class is waging can they free themselves from those bonds which hamper their awakening drive for freedom, for knowledge and life.

## GENERAL TRIES TO GET LIBERAL TEACHER FIRED

### Is Inflamed at Expose of Society

By LAURENCE TODD,
Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Fascist hullying of modern-minded teachers in the high schools of the national capital, attempted by Amos A. Fries, major-general in the army, chief of the chemical warfare service and commander of the American Legion in the District of Columbia, has met a setback.

The board of education, in executive session, has refused to act on a demand by Fries, couched in terms worthy of Mussolini, that Harry Flury, teacher of biology in the Eastern High School, be dismissed. The offense alleged against Flury is his authorship of a definition of socialism, printed in the Forum for October.

**Protested Article.**

Superintendent of Schools Ballou received a letter from Fries, signed "Major General, Commander of the American Legion," etc., calling attention to this definition and protesting against Flury's being retained as a teacher. Fries denied the truth of the indictment drawn by the teacher against American industrial society, which read:

"Socialism is a big question mark. It asks why, with all the wonderfully productive machinery and improved methods of organization, the workers are still slaves. It asks why civilization is so cruel and ugly. It asks why little children still toil in factories. It asks why those who create do not enjoy the advantages of what is created, why those who build automobiles walk, those who build Pullmans ride in boxcars, those who build palaces live in hovels. It asks: Is not this industrial civilization we have created a Frankenstein that has made itself our master?"

**"Un-American Radical."**

Fries wrote Superintendent Ballou that these sentiments were "in only slightly different form the statements of the Communists that our government is bad and should be overthrown, if necessary by force and violence. This is just the type of un-American radical that the American Legion and other patriotic organizations are bitterly opposed to."

He pompously demanded word from Ballou as to what he proposed to do about Flury, and said he would "await your reply before taking it up" with his patriotic crowd.

**Called On the Carpet.**

Ballou tried to serve the fascist cause, but lacked nerve. He called in Flury and asked him to explain his own opinions as to American industrial society. Flury asked Ballou whether he was being questioned by opinion either or by the superintendent of schools. When Ballou said he spoke in his official capacity, Flury smilingly replied that he never discussed political, religious or economic views in his capacity as a public school teacher, since that was clearly improper for a biology teacher. Ballou then told him to write the board of education on the question, since the Fries letter would be sent to the board for action in executive session. Ballou remarked that Flury was confronted by a "serious situation," and asked whether he had read Scott Nearing's book, "What Happens to Teachers Who Think." He was astonished when Flury replied that he had; in fact Scott Nearing had been his instructor in economics at the University of Pennsylvania.

A month passed. No word from Ballou to Flury that he was safe. No word from anyone. Finally a group of press correspondents heard of the fascist antics of Fries, and smoked out the fact that the board in secret session had decided to do nothing—at least for the present. Flury comes up next spring for salary increase; he may hear from the thought-controllers then.

**Fries Notorious.**

Some years ago Fries became notorious, and was reprimanded informally by Secretary Weeks for putting clerks to work at making the "Spiderweb Chart," a libellous document pretending to show that most of the liberal and humane organizations in America were connected with the Third International. Some weeks ago Secretary of State Kellogg denounced Fries for his insubordinate attempts to kill the pending treaty for abolition of the use of poison chemicals and bacteria in war.

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

## CONFERENCE OF PARTY FUNCTIONARIES IN N. Y. TO BE HELD ON SUNDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—On Sunday, Nov. 28 at 10 a. m., at the party office, 108 East 14th street, there will be held a conference of all party functionaries to listen and discuss the report of the last meeting of the Central Executive Committee held in Chicago.

The following must attend the conference:

All officers of all shop and street nuclei (including F. D. nuclei); all members of section and sub-section exaoutives; all organizers and secretaries or trade union fractions; all members of the district executive committee; all members of district sub-committees; all members of the D. E. C. of the Y. W. L.; all editors, assistants, etc., of all party papers (members only).

Other party members are invited to be present.

The reports will deal with the Situation in the U. S., Our Trade Union Work and the Party Reorganization.

All must bring the party membership book with them to gain admission.

A roll call of the functionaries present will be taken.

Please be on time.

## Harlem Section Has Two English Classes Every Tuesday Night

NEW YORK, Nov. 24. — The Harlem Section of the Workers Party announces that the Elementary and Advanced English classes are going on every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m., at 81 East 121st St.

There is also a class in Fundamentals of Communism every Tuesday, at 8:45 p. m.

Comrades and sympathizers are asked to come on time at 81 East 121st St., New York.

* * *

**Harlem, N. Y., Workers to Entertain**

Vetcherinka and dance will be given by the Harlem Workers' Center on Saturday, Nov. 27 at 8:30 p. m., at 81 East 110th Street, New York.

## J. Cannon to Lead Chicago Class in Communist Elements

The Chicago Workers' School class in the Elements of Communism will meet Friday as usual, 8 p. m. sharp at 19 So. Lincoln St. with Comrade J. Cannon as instructor. All members of the class are asked to be present on time. The assignment is in the Elements of Political Education pp. 26-33; 160-181.

## Weisbord Speaks in Many Cities

Rochester, N. Y., November 25.

Buffalo—Meeting at Elwood Hall, Nov. 26. Reception, Nov. 27 at Workers' Center Hall, 36 West Huron St.

Erie, Pa., Nov. 28, Central Labor Union.

Warren, Ohio, Nov. 30, 7:30 p. m., Hoppoms Ave. Mall, High street.

Youngstown, Dec. 5, Ukrainian Hall, 525½ W. Rayen street, 8 p. m.

East Liverpool, Ohio, Dec. 2.

Canton, Ohio, Nov. 3.

Akron, Ohio, Dec. 4, Ziegler Hall, Cleveland, Dec. 8, Moose Auditorium, 1000 Welmot St.

Toledo, Ohio—Isita Hall, 710 Jefferson Ave., Dec. 7.

Detroit, Dec. 8, Majestic Theater, Woodward and Willis.

Flint, Dec. 10.

Muskegon, Dec. 9th.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 12, Workers' Circle Temple, 347 Mt. Vernon Ave., N. W.

South Bend, Dec. 13 and 14.

Gary, Dec. 15.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, Mirror Hall, Western Ave. and Division St.

Kenosha, Dec. 18.

Milwaukee, Dec. 19, Freie Gemeinde-Hall, Eight and Walnut Sts.

## Affair for Novy Mir Given December 25 at Workers' House

The Chicago Novy Mir worker correspondents have arranged a vetcherinka for Saturday, Dec. 25, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., for the benefit of the Novy Mir, Russian Communist weekly.

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that date.

## Detroit Blower Works Blast Kills 3 Workers

DETROIT, Nov. 24.—Three men were killed and several injured in an explosion at the American Blower Works, according to reports to the police.

**Dead Man Tell No Tales.**

NEW YORK CITY—Peddlers of spooks, spirits and messages from dead bodies received another setback here by Mrs. Harry Houdini, wife of the deceased stage magician. She said that the "dozens and dozens of messages" which mediums had given her as coming from her departed husband were all fakes. They were not written in a code which she had arranged with her husband to test whether dead people tell tales. Nov.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

### Young Pioneers Find Work in Calumet Region

By PAUL A. BUCHA.

The Calumet steel district is located in the Calumet region at the head of Lake Michigan. As the name suggests, this region is a steel center. This is where Judge Gary and his like have many of their plants located. And as there are many steel plants many workers are employed, and all of them are unorganized.

However, during the great steel strike in 1919 this region was one that was most affected by it. Many Pioneers saw how the strikers were beat up by the police and militia. Four strikers were killed in this district during the strike, two of them ex-soldiers who fought in the "war for democracy." At the burial of those who were killed the strikers had a large parade. This shows that at that time there was some kind of organization among the strikers or steel workers. Since the strike the steel magnates have got the best of the workers and now the steel workers are unorganized and have no union.

The conditions of the steel workers in the Calumet district are very bad. This was shown by the explosion of one of the large mills in Gary, Ind. Many workers were killed just because the company was too lazy to repair a steam pipe which was leaky. This is only one incident where many workers are killed, but all over the Calumet region workers are being killed or injured not only by explosions, but by the machines where they work. These machines haven't any safety devices.

**Child Labor in Mills.**

In many of the mills there is child labor, where the children work in the same rotten conditions as the older workers. These children should really be at school, but it is impossible for their parents to send them there, because their parents, who are mostly steel workers, are unorganized and they get very low wages.

Even then the child laborer produces just as much, and even the he works in the same place as the older workers, he is given less wages, just because of his size. Many of these children are killed like their parents are.

All these children need to be organized, the Pioneers are here to do it. It is necessary to organize these children because the steel magnates have worked hard trying to stop the organization of the older workers and children and they have succeeded so far. The methods they used were those that most all bosses use the church and the schools for the children.

Many big bosses use the company unions to fool the older workers, while here Judge Gary is even afraid to organize a company union, because a company union would at least give the workers some idea of the need and meaning of organization. So Gary won't even organize a company union.

With all these rotten conditions in the Calumet region great labor struggles are bound to take place here in the future. The Young Pioneers will then be ready to take their places in the struggle. The great steel strike is an example for us. We are striving to better organize than during the strike, and we will do it.

**Children Have Poor Eyes.**

NEW YORK—Examination of public school children reveals that poor eyes is one of the most common physical defects among pupils.


GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

IN PHILADELPHIA
There are only two places to eat—
HOME AND AT
Hartung's Restaurant
610 Spring Garden St.
Home Cooking. Open from 6. a. m. to 7 p. m.


### Labor Leader and Royalty Welcomed By Bankers

At the recent banquet of the chamber of commerce of New York state there were present 700 of the leading big capitalists of this country, such names as John D. Rockefeller, Jr. heading the list. Besides that there was present the head of the labor agents of these gentlemen, Mr Wm. Green.

For the rest of the story we present our readers with two quotations from the pen of R. F. Forbes, financial writer of the Chicago Herald and Examiner.

1—"Time was when the New York chamber of commerce banquets were not addressed by any labor leader, or, for that matter by any representative of our farmers. The chamber used to be humbler of honoring royalty than of honoring trade unionists. It still entertains royalty. But the reception accorded trade unionism's representative was no less cordial than that accorded Queen Marie a few weeks ago."

2—"Mr. Green, by the way, made an address which resounded with vigorous common sense, enlightened tolerance, ringing patriotism."

### Children Help Passaic Strike; See Free Movie

DENVER, Colo. — The Colorado Labor Advocate is lining up the Denver children to collect money for Passaic strike relief. In response to a call issued by the paper Mr. B. Hootan manager of the American Theatre has arranged a contest in which the child that turns in the largest number of "25c meals" before Dec. 13 will secure a pass good for two people which will admit the holder to American Theatre shows for a whole year.

**Big Crowd Sees Picture.**

SEATTLE, Nov. 21 (FP). — The showing of the Passaic strike film here under the auspices of the Labor College and a committee of the Central Labor Council drew out a large crowd of trade unionists and workers sympathizers. All of the proceeds above actual expenses go for the relief of the children of the strikers.

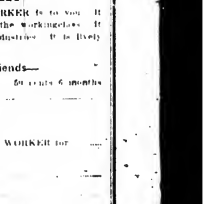
**Death of 100,000 Babes Traced to Low Wages.**

Poverty is an important factor in the annual deaths of 100,000 infants in this country less than one year of age, says Dr. Robert Morse Woodbury in a report issued by the United States children's bureau.

Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.


*All China Is in Revolution*

To Understand the Great Events Taking Place Read




A record of China's past and present which has brought about the upheaval of over four hundred million people and the birth of a great Labor movement. With many maps, illustrations and original documents.

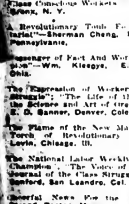
Novel binding—$1.00

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
The Home of Labor Literature
1113 WASHINGTON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILL.


## *Only a Few More Days Remain in* THE SUNDAY WORKER SLOGAN CONTEST

### *Closing November 30*

Hundreds of slogans submitted for The SUNDAY WORKER are almost ready for the judges. To these will be added all slogans REACHING THE OFFICE OF THE DAILY WORKER no later than the last mail on November 30. On December first the judges will begin consideration of slogans submitted for prizes and winners will be announced within a week following.



Sit down for a moment and think up a few slogans. When the idea strikes you forcibly, "like a knock on the head"

SEND IT IN!

Win one of the seven prizes:

FIRST PRIZE: $50 worth of books;
SECOND PRIZE: $25 worth of books;
and $5 worth of books each to the next five best slogans.

All Slogans Must Be In the Office of The DAILY WORKER No Later Than Tuesday, Novemhar 30.

THE SUNDAY WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

My slogan for The Sunday Worker

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....

**Some of the Slogans Submitted**

"A Militant Working Class Paper For All Class Conscious Workers." P. Hoffman, Queens, N. Y.

"A Revolutionary Tools For the Proletariat"—Sherman Cheng, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"Messenger of Fact And Works to Champion"—Wm. Kiesgys, E. Liverpool, Ohio.

"The Chronicle of Workers' Life and Struggle, the Life of the Workers the Science and Art of Organization"—E. G. Sanner, Denver, Colo.

"The Flame of the New Masses"; "The Torch of Revolutionary Spirit"—M. Levin, Chicago, Ill.

"The National Labor Weekly"; "Labor's Champion"; "The Voice of Labor"; "A Journal of the Class Struggle"—Marvin Stanford, San Leandro, Cal.

"Cheerful News For the Masses"—E. Strand, Boston, Mass.

"The Weekly Arsenal of Communist Thought And Action"—N. Raichenthal, Chicago, Ill.

VOTE COMMUNIST AT TOMORROW'S ELECTIONS! FULL LIST OF CANDIDATES AND FARMER-LABOR ENDORSEMENTS ON PAGE FIVE

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 247 *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $5.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday, by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

# COMMUNIST CANDIDATES IN 8 STATES

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

RICHARD EVANS, a young and helpless human derelict, was hanged in the Cook county jail last Friday morning for the killing of a policement, while young Evans was under the influence of moonshine. Evans was hanged because he had no money. Had he belonged to any of the several powerful gangs that operate here in Chicago he would be in no more danger of death than had he merely stolen a banana. This should be a lesso nfor those who might be tempted to imitate their betters in the prohibition enforcement department in the matter of violating law.

* * *

BEFORE a man can commit murder with impunity in this tough town he should first join a capitalist political organization, the Crowe-Barrett wing of the G. O. P. preferred. Having done this he should become a member of a "gang" and salt away some money. In the accumulation of the coin a little slaughter might be indispensable, but with the fruits of his toil and the political pull, nothing but the merest accident should prevent the aspiring citizen from dying in bed. Richard Evans paid the price of unpreparedness. Now, as Arthur Brisbane would say, if he only had a fleet of airplanes—

* * *

THIS is a democracy! Those who had their doubts should prepare to shed them now. Not that the average American—the kind that joins the Klan—has anything to shed. But on with the story. "A pair of pretty hands upon which a good many dollars' have been spent for manicuring, peeled potatoes today in the Campbell soup factory for 30 cents an hour." This is how the International News Service starts the tale about Miss Elinor Dorrance, 18-year-old daughter of John Dorrance, [illegible] Dr. Dorrance, [illegible] is a typical American girl, a typical All-American man. It is quite obvious that if the poor little rich girl must work for 30 measly cents an hour, even the her papa owns the factory, the rest of the help have no reason to kick.

* * *

ELINOR is starting at the bottom, she says, and we think she will enjoy there until the publicity dies out and millions of babies will take many more "drinks of, Campbell's soups. Then Elinor will quietly marry a bankrupt European count. "I'm proud of her," said Dr. Dorrance. "It's something of a relief these days to see a girl of the flapper age think of something else besides toe-ing, dancing, drinking and smoking." And a final paragraph: "Elinor recently returned from a select French finishing school at Sorbonne. She is the only unmarried daughter of Dr. Dorrance, whose wealth is estimated at fifty millions." Now, here is a chance for a soup-juggling factory worker to make fifty million dollars.

* * *

EARL CARROLL, the theatrical producer, could buy a carload of Moroccan girls for the price of one bathtub full of champagne. Since Earl was prohibited by a puritanical city government from expressing his gayety to his heart's content, he went to Europe and flew from Paris to Morocco to witness the marriage of the three sone of the Sultan to three daughters of the desert. Carroll is not wasting his time. What he saw there, in the way of nudity and abandon, should provide him with enough inspiration to rake in a million dollars from the bourgeoisie of New York without having to waste his champagne.

ATTRACTED to a 25-cent movie a few evenings ago by a Mack Sennett comedy, I ran into one of the

(Continued on page 6)

## ANOTHER SECTION OF OPPOSITION IN ALL-UNION COMMUNST PARTY ADMITS ERRORS and PLEDGES SUPPORT TO C. C.

By JOHN PEPPER

(Special cable to The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 31.—After the conclusion of the debate on Tomsky's report on the trade union question and the reporter's reply to the discussion the delegates of the fifteenth conference of the All-Union Communist Party unanimously approved the report.

Molotov, organization secretary of the party, then read a communication from the central committee and the central control commission concerning a declaration presented by Shliapnikoff and Medvedeff, abandoning all harmful fractional work.

It was then announced that all committees would be in session on Sunday afternoon and the conference would adjourn until Monday when Comrade Stalin would make his report on the internal party situation.

**Opposition Statement.**

The communication from the central committee and the central control commission reads:

"The central committee and central control commission with satisfaction inform all party members that Medvedeff and Shliapnikoff submitted statements to central control commission and central committee wherein they not only recognize the harmfulness of their fractional work but they also renounce the profoundly wrong views which they propagated. Accordingly the central committee and the central control commission can record the further decomposition of the opposition bloc which means complete and unqualified victory for the idea of the Leninist unity of the party."

**The Statement.**

The joint statement of Shliapnikoff and Medvedeff was published in the Pravda and was addressed to the Bolshevik Bureau of central committee and to the presidium of the central control commission and was dated October 29. It reads as follows:

"In the interest of the real unity of the party we openly declare: "Firstly, Medvedeff's letter to Bubnoff comrades contains many grossly erroneous views directed against certain party fundamental principles and running counter to Leninism and the principles of the Communist International.

**Kid Themselves.**

"Secondly, an important mistake in the letter is a passage referring to methods of work in the Comintern and an insulting reference to sections of the C. I. as 'boards of petty-bourgeois lackeys supported by Russian gold.' We regard those most important parts of the letter as grossly erroneous and unrepresentative of our true attitude towards the Comintern.

"Thirdly, we likewise regard the demand for the liquidation of the Profintern as mistaken. This formula we consider erroneous.

**Against 2nd International.**

"Fourthly, we resolutely and unqualifiedly support the Comintern and to resolutely oppose the second International. We consider the leaders of the modern social-democratic parties as betrayers of the interests of the workingclass and as agents of the bourgeoisie.

"Fifthly, we recognize that a series of such errors gave grounds for the charges brought against us in the columns of the 'Pravda' and 'Bolshevik.'

"Sixthly, we consider inadmissible the polemical tone and the serious strong expressions of Shliapnikoff's article in 'Bolshevik,' issue seventeen.

"Seventhly, in referring to case of Baku opposition' we addressed central committee and central control commission a whole series of strong statements verbally and in writing. We consider them erroneous.

"Eighthly, we resolutely and unqualifiedly condemn the fractional methods used by us and also condemn all organizational consolidation on the basis of views diverging from party decisions and where our adherents went

(Continued on page 6)

## COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL PREPARES AGENDA FOR NEXT ENLARGED PLENUM

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 31.—The presidium of the executive committee of the Communist international has adopted the following agenda for the forthcoming meeting of the seventh plenum of the enlarged executive:

1. The world situation and the immediate tasks of the Comintern. Reporters Bukharin and Kuusinen.
2. The situation in the All-Union Communist Party. Reporter J. Stalin.
3. Lessons of the British general strike. Reporter T. J. Murphy.
4. The Chinese question. Reporter Tan Ping Shan.
5. Communist work in the trade union movement. (Reporters in committee, Losovsky and one reporter each from the Czech and French delegations).
6. Work among the peasants. Reporters in committee, representative of the peasant committee and one each from the Italian, German, and Chinese delegations.
7. Questions affecting the various sections. Reporter John Pepper.

## PROTEST STORM FROM EUROPE IS WORRYING U. S.

### Labor Demands Sacco-Vanzetti be Freed

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—State department officials are visibly worried at the storm of protest with which European labor has greeted the refusal of Judge Thayer of Massachusetts to grant a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti, whom organized workers throuout the world believe to be victims of Mitchell Palmer's "red raid" terrorism.

In the files of the state department are a dozen or more reports from distant foreign capitals, telling of demonstrations held by Communists and other organizations for the purpose of impressing upon the American government the demand of the workers abroad that the two men be given a new and fair trial.

**Guard Paris Embassy.**

Now comes the news from Paris that a heavy guard of armed police has been placed around the American embassy there, and that a special guard will escort Ambassador Herrick on his return from America.

The Quotidien and L'Oeuvre, two of the leading daily newspapers supporting the liberal political parties, have taken up the fight, along with the trade union organizations and other groups.

In Germany, Holland, Scandinavia and elsewhere the chorus of condemnation of textile-town justice in Massachusetts is growing and will soon

(Continued on page 2)

## JAPAN AND BRITAIN IN CONSPIRACY

### Make Desperate Trial to Stop Cantonese

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 31.—The backing of Japanese imperialism to the mythical Peking government in the new attempt to stop the advance of the Cantonese national revolution, is shown by the appointment of Peng-fu, known as a Japanese tool ever since 1919, when he forced a Japanese loan upon China, as finance minister.

**Imperialists Desperate.**

The imperialists are desperate, and are spurring their subsidized militarist Chinese lackeys into frantic endeavors to stop the northern sweep of the Cantonese.

The announcement that the Canton government would be moved to Wuhang and the making of Feng Yu-hsiang, head of the northern Chinese Kuomintchan armies now marching thru Klanss and Shensi, has impelled what the Cantonese believe to be a secret concord between Britain and Japan to exert all efforts to check the national revolution.

**Kid Themselves.**

Sun Chuan-fang, who recently was driven out of Kiukiang, and Wu Pei-fu, driven northward out of Hankow and Wuchang, are circulating reports that their forces are preparing a counter-attack to recapture these points.

Sun, indeed, claims that his men have retaken Kiangsi province and that the Cantonese are splitting up But this may be mere propaganda.

## U. S. EMBASSY IN BERLIN SCARED BY SOLIDARITY IN BOSTON TRIAL CASE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—The American embassy here is becoming frightened at demonstrations by German workers against the Boston judge's decision denying the American comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti, a new trial.

Orders have been issued, it is announced, to place a guard around the embassy in case news comes here that Sacco and Vanzetti have been executed. American representatives evidently expect that they will be executed and are making preparations accordingly.

Two visits have been made to the embassy by Communist delegations, voicing the protest of the German workers against Judge Thayer's decision.

## MILL WORKERS ON ELECTION BALLOT IN N. J.

### Strikers in Passaic Are Candidates

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A labor ticket has been placed on the ballot in the state of New Jersey for the coming election on November 2. All candidates on this ticket are members of the United Textile Workers of America and are striking members of the Passaic local. The following is the list of candidates:

Passaic county: for congress, 6th district, Gus Deak, chairman of the striking local; for congress, 7th district, Frank Giacomini, member of the executive board of the local; for general assembly, Frances Janicke, Anna Bresnak, Matyas Hadjna, Michael Elasik, and Aaron Zwerin.

Bergen county: for councilmen, Philip Maddalene; for assembly, John Di Santo, Mrs. Frances Ricardo, George Costello.

An intensive campaign has been started for these labor candidates. Many of the candidates of the old parties have withdrawn their names fearing defeat at the hands of the labor ticket. Special programs and state platforms have been printed by the labor campaign committee and are being distributed to the workers in Passaic in behalf of the labor candidates.

**Laborers Saved from Sewer.**

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 31.—Firemen and laborers last Friday rescued John Haer and J. S. Lewis from under eight feet of earth which had buried them in a sewer excavation in which they were working. The men, who were badly injured and nearly smothered, will recover. It took approximately 30 minutes to effect the rescue.

## SOVIET WORKERS CONTRIBUTE ANOTHER HALF MILLION DOLLARS FOR RELIEF OF STRIKING MINERS OF BRITAIN

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 31.—On receipt of an appeal for immediate relief from A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Union, the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions, transferred one million rubles (half a million dollars) to the striking miners' relief fund.

This brings the total raised by the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union for strike relief to about $4,000,000, which is considerebly more than the workers of all the rest of the world have contributed.

In his message to the Russian workers, Cook declared that the British miners are in a desperate plight and are actually starving. Collections are continuing energetically in the U. S. S. R.

## BALDWIN ASKS SURRENDER TO MINE OWNERS

### Demands Miners' Yield to Owners' Terms

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The attempt of the Trade Union Congress to compromise the fight of the British miners, in order to dodge their embassy there, and that a special guard will escort Ambassador Herrick on his return from America.

The Quotidien and L'Oeuvre, two of the leading daily newspapers supporting the liberal political parties, have taken up the fight, along with the trade union organizations and other groups.

In Germany, Holland, Scandinavia and elsewhere the chorus of condemnation of textile-town justice in Massachusetts is growing and will soon

(Continued on page 2)

**Demands Surrender.**

Moreover, Baldwin made clear that the government demands nothing less than complete surrender from the miners. "There can be no return to the terms for settlement based upon the findings of the royal commission," which, indeed, the government has never considered.

Any settlement, said Baldwin, would have to be on the basis of "the events of the past six months." By this, Baldwin meant that the miners would have to admit defeat and accept the terms of the mine owners.

What this would mean, he went on, was that "the whole field, from which neither wages, hours nor district agreements, would be excluded."

Then Baldwin added: "There can be no question of a settlement based on nationalization of the mines."

**Cook Reported Weakening.**

A. J. Cook, in answer to a telegram from the T. U. C., has returned to Lon-

(Continued on page 3)

## WASHINGTON IS SENDING HARSH NOTE TO MEXICO FOR THE OIL INTERESTS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Following a conference between Ambassador Sheffield, Secretary of State Kellogg, former Ambassador Charles Beecher Warren and Assistant Secretary of State Olds, it is learned that the U. S. government is sending a "stiff" note to the Mexican government concerning the Mexican land and oil laws.

This is in reply to Mexico's previous note answering U. S. protests at these laws as "confiscatory." Mexico declared that such was not the case, the laws simply being regulatory provisions for enforcing the Mexican constitution, and that if any injustice were done in enforcing the regulations, the matter would be remedied.

## CHICAGO LABOR PAYS TRIBUTE TO 'GENE DEBS

### Workers Enroll I. L. D. in Honor of Leader

Chicago workers of various political affiliations and beliefs gathered last Saturday night in Temple Hall to pay tribute to Eugene V. Debs, at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the International Labor Defense of which Debs was an executive member and enthusiastic supporter.

Over fifty workers signed up for the Debs Enrollment in the I. L. D. which is the best way to honor the memory of the noble fighter for the workingclass as James P. Cannon, secretary of the organization, stated in making his appeal to those present to carry on the work that Debs devoted a lifetime to.

The speakers were: Ralph Chaplinpoet, member of the I. W. W. and class war prisoner; Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press and class war prisoner; Hyman Schneid, general organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party and class war prisoner whose appeal in connection with the Michigan conviction is now before

(Continued on page 6)

**Bank Bandits Killed.**

DETROIT, Oct. 31.—Two bandits were killed, another was wounded and a policeman was shot in the leg during a holdup at the Bank of Detroit shortly before noon Saturday, according to reports to the police. Twenty shots were fired in the battle.

## Elizabeth, N. J. Backs up From Free Speech Ban Against Weisbord

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 31.—As a result of police interference with a meeting at which Albert Weisbord, former Passaic strike leader, was scheduled to speak, the American Civil Liberties Union staged a free-speech test in Elizabeth, N. J., October 27. In response to a telegram from the union and a letter from Lonie F. Budenz, editor of Labor Age, denouncing the raid and demanding police protection, Mayor John P. Kenah officially authorized the free speech meeting.

Robert Dunn, a national committee member of the union; Lonie Budenz and Bishop Jones spoke on free speech, and Mr. Weisbord gave the address he was prevented from delivering by the raid.

Two police and two detectives, according to reports, entered Turn Hall in Elizabeth on October 22 while Weisbord was in the midst of a talk on "The Passaic Strike and the American Workers." Declaring that they had orders from "higher up" to halt the meeting, the officers cleared the hall. The mayor of Elizabeth, according to press reports, immediately denied any authorization of the raid. Orders to the police are said to have been inspired by the American Legion.

*We still have sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to give away. Send us names and addresses.*

## NINE HARD COAL MINERS DIE IN GAS EXPLOSION

### Others Escape by Hair's Breadth

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 31.—The bodies of nine miners, killed when a gas explosion wrecked a section of number 7 colliery of the Susquehanna Collieries company, at Nanticoke, near here, have been brought to the surface.

**Black Damp Gas.**

The explosion rocked the mine shortly after the nine men entered, six others, on their way into the colliery, fled with the first report, and escaped injury. Eight rescue workers were overcome by black damp in attempting to reach the victims.

The bodies of seven identified were those of Anthony Kominski, 23, and Joseph Novak, 45. The other victims, still inside the mine, are Andrew Novak, 35; Louis Novak, 23; Joseph Bodarks, and Joseph Mikolenski.

Four of the victims were related, three being brothers and the fourth a son-in-law.

Fifteen miners were employed in the section of the mine wrecked by the explosion. The others were on their way in and would have been entombed also had the explosion occurred five minutes later.

## U. S. BOSS OF GERMANY UNDER DAWES PLAN MAY O. K. LOAN TO FRANCE

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—Monday there will take place a discussion in the German cabinet on the plan arranged by Foreign Minister Briand of France, Herr von Hoesch, German ambassador to France, and Seymour Parker Gilbert, agent general for reparations, for an international loan to France with the German railroad bonds as security.

Some Germans fear that a loan big enough to satisfy France, will undermine the stability of German finance. In any case the American Seymour Parker Gilbert, who is practically dictator of Germany, will have the final say as.

## SUPPORT LABOR PARTY TICKETS IN FOUR STATES

### Capitalists Hurl Mud at Each Other

While the capitalist politicians are hurling mud at each other in their mad scramble for the spoils of office and boosting of their love for labor in order to win the votes of the workingclass, the workers in twelve states will have the opportunity today to go to the polls and cast their ballots for candidates who are pledged to represent the interests of labor if elected to office.

The Workers (Communist) Party has a ticket in the field in eight states and is supporting farmer-labor party candidates in four others.

(For list of candidates see page 4)

**Wage Workers to Organize.**

This state of Michigan is dominated by the automobile industry and principally by Henry Ford. This industry is notoriously open shop. The Communists are laying particular stress on the need for organizing the unorganized workers thruout the state into trade unions.

In Pennsylvania, the bomb of the Steel Trust and the greatest industrial state in the union, the Workers (Communist) Party is the only labor ticket in the field. Here, Gary and the coal operators are fastening the fetters of feudalism on the limbs of the workers. On the democratic side the ticket is headed by William B. Wilson, candidate for senate, an owner of scab mines and on the republican side the leader of the gang is the notorious Vare of Philadelphia.

**In Socialist State.**

In Massachusetts, the home of the (Communist) Party a bushy contest between both William G. Butler, the reactionary mill magnate and David I. Walsh, the corporation lawyer.

In the state of Colorado, there is a complete Communist ticket in the field.

In Illinois, now as notorious as Pennsylvania because of the slush fund quia the Communists are contesting the senatorial elections with the "insulated" twins, Brennan and Smith and Hue Magill, the "mail order" candidate of the multimillionaire Julius Rosenwald.

**New York State.**

In New York the Communists have a candidate for governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general and state comptroller in the field and candidate for the assembly in the borough of Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn.

The Workers (Communist) Party has a number of candidates on the ballot in Connecticut and Ohio.

**Candidate for Senator.**

In Ohio the Communists have a candidate for state senator on the ballot in the 41st district and for state assemblyman in the 21st district. In Allen and Washington counties the Communists are supporting the Farmer-Labor Party ticket.

Farmer-Labor candidates in Minnesota, Washington, Montana and North Dakota are receiving the support of the Workers (Communist) Party Unusual interest is aroused by the Farmer-Labor campaign in Sheridan county, eastern Montana where Charles Taylor, manager of the Producers' News is running for state senator. P. J. Wallace and Robert Lafferty are candidates for the Montana house of representatives.

The farmer-laborites have a complete county ticket in the field including Rodney Salisbury for sheriff Arthur Erickson for county attorney and Emma Crone for superintendent of schools.

Sheridan county has been branded by the reactionaries as "little Russia," but this has not bothered the farmers who have been well served by the Farmer-Labor Party officials during their terms of office. The ticket is almost certain to be successful.

C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party will wound up the Communist campaign yesterday in Minneapolis.

**Another Slush Quiz.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29. A request to proceed immediately into Arizona for the purpose of conducting a slush fund hearing there, was forwarded today to Senator William H. King, democrat, of Salt Lake City, Utah, by Senator Reed, democrat of Mo., chairman of the senate slush fund committee.

# POWER TRUSTS JOIN FORCES IN THE CAPITOL

## Super-Lobby Is Created in Washington

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—In an editorial headed "Congress Watch Out," the current issue of the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators calls attention to the fact that the Electric Power club, the Associated Manufacturers of Electrical Supplies and the Electrical Manufacturers' Council have merged into a new superlobbying organization called the National Electrical Manufacturers' association.

**Permanent Lobby.**

"From a brief prospectus of the new organization," says the Journal, "it is evident that formation of a high-powered and permanent lobby at Washington is intended. The president and guiding genius is Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Co. . . . Analyzing the coming issues rightly, Swope and his crowd know that the real fight between them and the public will be fought out in the corridors and cloakrooms of the national capitol. Ostensibly the purpose of the new organization is to appear in behalf of its members before legislative committees, government bureaus and other bodies." We hope this is all.

The prospectus, the National Association of Manufacturers, which maintains expensive offices and a large staff at the capital, has an unsavory reputation as a lobbyist."

## Convention of District 9 U. M. W. Raises Fee for Initiation Up to $50

MT. CARMEL, Pa., Oct. 31.—Increase of the initiation fee for inexperienced workers from $10 to $50 was approved by the District 9, United Mine Workers of America, convention. The anthracite delegates amended their constitution to that effect, providing, however, that members' sons may be admitted free.

The convention adjourned for the delegates to visit St. Mary's cemetery where the union erected a monument over the grave of Daniel Gallagher, father of the miners' certificate law, who died in 1906.

## Business Depression Threatens as Result of Installment Craze

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.— Installment buying has become a national disease and is a menace to sound business, according to an interview with Senator James Couzens.

Many people, he asserted, are buying luxuries and doing without necessities in order to meet payments on purchases they have made. Investigation shows that many are escaping themselves medical and physical attention because of the pressure brought to bear by this disease.

The installment system adds to the cost of the article, not only for the purchaser on installment plans, but to others as well. Credit is costly.

"We are in danger of a business depression because of it," he said.

# THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL DECIDES TO SUPPORT THE BRITISH MINE STRIKE

This is how the MacDonalds, the Vandervelde and their royal friends are putting into practice their expressed desire to help the British miners from falling into defeat.

## Denies Charges of big Wall Street Fund to Beat Insurgents

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 31.—The charges of Clyde A. Welb, republican state chairman of Indiana, that an $8,000,000 fund was pledged by "Wall Street internationalists" to defeat insurgents little band of "irreconcilables" were denied here today by the Rev. Joseph Myers, Jr., former Indiana secretary of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association while testifying at Senator James A. Reed's one-man slush fund inquiry.

The Rev. Myers characterized Welb's charges as "poppycock" and "nonsense." The charges were the product of a "fevered imagination," Myers testified, as the association spent only $14,000 in the last year over the entire country, and did most of its work among school children.

The activities of Mrs. Hiram Tracy Wheel craft, one of Senator James I. Watson's campaign managers in the Indiana primary, organizing a "poison squad" were also presented. F. J. Prince and W. A. S. Douglas, testified Mrs. Wheatcraft, had told them of maintaining a "poison squad" of women in Indiana on a slogan of "victory gossip."

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

# CARPET WORKERS NOT GUILTY BUT MUST GIVE BOND

## Philadelphia Judge no Respecter of Facts

By J. O. BENTALL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—"Who threw that brick?" This is the important question that agitates the court in Kensington.

Four strikers were charged with the crime. They are Russell Gillespie, James McGinnis, Jr., Pat Connon and Charles Edelman. They had been arrested, brought to the hoosegow and jailed before the judge.

**Not Identified.**

Then at the crucial moment the cops who ducked the missile that came like a toss from Ignatz Mouse toward the head of Krazy Kat failed to identify the prisoners as the ones from whose hand the brick had sailed.

Otherwise everything went well for the boss and the scabs of the Philadelphia carpet mill, which has had no of the building strikes in the industry for over five weeks and which is still going strong.

**Not Guilty—But Bonded.**

Besides the eight hands from which said brick was thought to have issued there are over four million other hands in the barg called Philadelphia. Fifteen the witnesses knew that the eight hands belonging to the four arrested strikers did the tossing it would be rather embarrassing to pick on them. So said the attorney for the strikers.

Hitzroer reluctantly agreed to dismiss the case, but—

These four must be put under a peace bond so they will not throw bricks which they never threw. The picket line is solid and stronger than ever.

## Gary Conference for Sacco and Vanzetti Redoubles its Efforts

GARY, Ind., Oct. 31.—At a well attended meeting of the Gary Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Conference the question of the adverse decision rendered in the case was taken up by the delegates. They decided to redouble their efforts in behalf of the two class-war prisoners and planned a mass meeting of protest for the near future.

A resolution was passed that said in part: "Having heard the report as to the present status of the case of our brothers, Sacco and Vanzetti and having carefully considered the new evidence presented by the counsel for the defense, especially the confession of one, Celestino Madeiros, and the affidavits of two former agents of the department of justice,

"We declare that it is impermissible to have two innocent men, as we believe Sacco and Vanzetti to be, murdered as a consequence of a decision by a prejudiced judge, who terms very important evidence as 'unimportant.'"

**U. S. "Saves" Twelve.**

MANILA, Oct. 31.—Twelve Moros were killed in the province of Lanao when they resisted arrest for the murder of Otto Seifert, patrolling American

# SO THIS IS HOW THE SOCIALISTS "WIN" ELECTION!

## Baptize Fascist G. O. P. Democrat as "Comrade"

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—The socialists of Philadelphia and the state of Pennsylvania take no chances when they nominate candidates for office. They mean to have them elected even before the vote is cast and they have discovered an ingenious way to do it.

**A Precedent.**

In the second assembly district the republicans and democrats have decided to throw off the mask and admit that there is no difference between them. So they agreed upon a fusion candidate in the person of Charles C. A. Baldi, Jr., whose father is a leading fascist largely controlling his young son in matters of political opinions and action.

Now the socialists are not to be sneezed at when it comes to ambition to make a noise about the number of members in legislature or city council. Numbers count with them.

**The Trinity.**

So they must be able to boast at least three members of the general assembly this coming season. Can they make good? We say they can. How do they do it? Easy. They simply wave their wand and nominate C. C. A. Baldi, Jr., and the trick is done.

**That's one.**

**How the Trick is Done.**

In the 18th district the republicans are in the saddle and the democrats have not a peep in, so they have separate candidates. The republicans nominate Samuel J. Ferry and the socialists slide in with them for the same man. That is easy. Now the republicans must have one more and so they nominate Harry Greeby. The socialists nominate Harry Greeby. And these are sure of election.

So the republicans elect these two and the fascist Baldi, Jr., and the socialists go out into the wide and innocent world and tell the workers that they have three members in the general assembly who fight the battles of the working class.

This method of getting socialist members elected is considered up-to-date and nifty, whatever else it may be.

# EFFORT TO TAKE "JACK" FROM LEN, CONTINUES

## Neat Egg of A Million Should be More Now

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 31.—Further progress was made today in the check-up before master in chancery Charles G. Briggle to fix the amount Gov. Len Small owes to the state of Illinois for unpaid interest on state funds during his term as state treasurer, when interest totals paid by 19 Illinois banks, totalling $61,000, were agreed upon by attorneys for the governor and Attorney General Oscar Carlstrom and ads. The hearing in the master court was then continued to December, but three conferences at Chicago between opposing counsel were arranged and the first set for Nov. 15.

Attorneys stated that about sixty banks remain to be checked. The state claims the governor is liable for $1,000,000 withheld while Small was state treasurer.

## Fire Chiefs Exposed As Using Men to Get Rake-Off From Movie

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—President Baer and Secretary Richardson of the International Association of Firefighters have returned to Washington headquarters from the biennial convention of their organization at Philadelphia, under instructions to protest a grab which the fire chiefs' organization has made in connection with a fire fighters' moving picture film.

Resolutions adopted by the convention declare that altho the firemen in many cities of the United States and Canada have been called upon to volunteer their services in making this film, which is educational in character, the fire chiefs' organization is to receive 25 per cent of the net proceeds, while the firemen are to get nothing.

The fire chiefs' organization, known as the International Association of Fire Engineers, is about to meet in New Orleans. The fire fighters will deliver to them a message demanding an equal share in the proceeds of the moving picture.

## Two Trainmen Hurt in Derailment.

CANON CITY, Colo., Oct. 31.—Two members of the crew were slightly injured, and a score of passengers shaken up today, when Denver and Rio Grande Western train No. 16, Grand Junction-Pueblo Local, was derailed near here. Two cars left the tracks and a third was partially derailed.

THE DAILY WORKER

# American Federation of Labor Faces Demands of Pan-Pacific Militants

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE labor movements of three countries—the Soviet Union, Great Britain and Mexico—are exerting a growing influence on the American trade unions. This was clearly seen at the Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor. Altho there was not a real left winger at Detroit, nevertheless, left wing issues, such as world trade union unity, recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics and the sending of delegates to the Union of Soviet Republics and to Mexico, to study the local conditions in these two countries, became live issues before the gathering.

During the months ahead, the labor unions in two, if not three additional countries, will exert an increasing influence on American organized labor. Australia and China, with probably Japan, are pushing into the ring of militant labor that now looms in conservative and complacent American labor, East and West.

• • •

Australian labor threw down the gauntlet to the American reaction, at its recent Third All-Australian Trade Union Congress, held at Sidney, in August, when it voted unanimously for a Pan-Pacific Labor Conference to be held at Canton, China, in May, next year.

This action was taken with the declaration that, "For the workers of the Pacific end of the world it is of the utmost importance that unity should be realised, but by perseverance we will win and unity will be achieved, and a basis will be laid for a new advance by the proletariat of the Pacific for victory over the exploiters."

• • •

The move for the Pan-Pacific Conference was started by the Australian trade unions, and it will have been held last July at Sidney. The first effort at sabotage came from the Australian Labor Party, that immediately called a rival conference to be held at Honolulu. Even the Australian Party proposals breathing the spirit of MacDonald labor imperialism, was rebuffed by the American Federation of Labor. The A. F. of L. executive council did not mention this question at the Detroit convention.

• • •

Realistically in developing the Pan-Pacific Conference seems to be lodged, not in the Third All-Australian Trade Union Congress that was not content with merely corresponding with the labor movements of other countries, but also sent its representatives to visit and consult with the workers' organizations in other lands. The declaration of the Third All-Australian Trade Union Congress on this subject takes into consideration:

"The increased competition and struggle for markets and raw materials in the borderlands of the Pacific—the last resort of declining world capitalism.

"The growth of military and naval competitions, which will inevitably lead to a new war, if not prevented by the militant and class conscious workers' movement.

"The split and disruption of international and many national trade union movements and at the same time an unprecedented concentration of capitalist forces against the workers.

"The growth of militant labor movement in the Far East, especially in China, greatly changing the situation on the Pacific resolves:

"1. To take an active part in the struggle towards international trade union unity, and to assist in calling a single world congress of all trade union organizations.

"2. To attend the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference to be called in Canton on the first of May, 1927.

"3. To issue an appeal to all workers of the Pacific pointing out that necessity of unification of their forces against international capitalism and its war preparations.

"4. To send greetings to the awakened Chinese working class and its trade unions.

"To accept the invitation of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions, to send as soon as possible official trade union delegation to the Union of Soviet Republics."

• • •

Thus the Australian labor movement comes into open clash with the present regime in the A. F. of L., that rejects world trade union unity which must of necessity include labor in the Soviet Union, that joins in the promotion of nests of militarism in the shape of so-called Citizens' Military Training Camps and helps drive "the first rivet" in Wall Street's battleships, that adopts a passive attitude toward China's struggle against the world's imperialists, and refuses to send an American delegation to the Soviet Union.

Since the United States is the greatest imperialist country bordering the Pacific, the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference at Canton, China, the seat of the Chinese revolutionary government, will further expose the pro-imperialist and pro-Wall Street policies of the Green-Woll-Duncan regime in the A. F. of L. The apocalyptic phrases of the A. F. of L. toward the Chinese masses will no longer hold water as American gunboats slaughter Chinese workers, its complete side-stepping of the issue raised by the demands of the Filipino workers and peasants for independence will be unmasked, while from the Far East, from the mouths of the English-speaking workers of Australia, will come a new message to the workers of the United States telling of the tremendous advances made by the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, a message that will make a speech by Dr. Sherwood Eddy look tame and inconsequential.

• • •

America's workers must be represented at the Canton Conference on May 1, 1927, with the consent of the A. F. of L. officialdom if possible, if not, then without it.

# BURDEN OF HUGE SUMS SPENT BY VARE TO FALL ON WORKER IF HE WINS, NORRIS, REPUBLICAN, WARNS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 31.—Every dollar spent by the machine for the election of Boss Vare to the United States senate is an investment which the workers must pay with interest, the Vare will be their enemy, Sen. Norris of Nebraska told the people of Pennsylvania here.

Choosing a railroad shop town as the scene for his initial speech in defiance of Mellon, Coolidge and Vare, the republican told his audience that the workers always pay the bosses' bills.

**Workers Must Pay.**

"This investment for Vare must all be repaid with interest," he said. "In fact, the principal is repaid many times, and this payment must come thru some form or other of tribute from the average citizen. The farmer, the laboring man, the business and professional man must bear their share of the expense. Those who must pay for political debauchery in Pennsylvania live all over the United States. The men who works in the street in San Francisco, the man who toils in a shipyard in Maine, the laborer who picks cotton in the south, the farmer who tills the soil in the west, must each pay his share. There is no escape.

**Graft Increases Burden.**

"The burdens of the poor must be increased everywhere because of corruption in the primary in Pennsylvania, the selling of seats in the senate of the United States for cash to the special interests. There is no wonder, even if you put it entirely upon a financial basis, why the people of the country from Maine to Oregon, from Florida to Texas, are interested in the contamination of elections in the Keystone state."

Norris described the coming election of a Pennsylvania senator as the "most important that has ever been held in the state since the Declaration of Independence," because it involved the question of whether the people were determined to perpetuate governmental institutions of freedom.

About $3,000,000,000 was openly expended by the special interests in the recent primary, he said, because they had "a direct financial interest in the result. A seat in the United States senate was placed upon the auction block."

## Chamber of Commerce Wants Troops to Use Against R. R. Strike

SEATTLE, Oct. 31.—(FP)—The Anchorage, Alaska, chamber of commerce has protested against the proposed withdrawal of a company of United States soldiers stationed there on the ground that this would leave the Alaska railroad without protection

# G. O. P. IN GARY FORGETS TO BACK NEGRO 'LEADERS'

## Leave Out Names in Publicity Matter

GARY, Ind., Oct. 31.—Self-appointed political "leaders" of the Negro race here, who have been boot-licking the K. K. K. republican party license they have been offered consideration on the republican ticket, received a shock this week when the republican ticket's posters were distributed. The posters contained the pictures of all the candidates except the Negroes.

**Can't Understand It.**

They can't understand why the republican leaders who have filled them full of nice sounding phrases and promised them backing of the party in their candidacies, in return for the delivery of the Negro vote, should "forget" to include their physiognomies on the official posters.

This is just one of the humorous things that are cropping out in the attempt of the K. K. K. republican party to get the Negro workers' vote here.

**Old "New Day" Club.**

An organization has just been formed called the "New Day Political Club." The DAILY WORKER reporter failed to get any information in regard to its aims from the leaders except the hint that it would support the democratic party. Observers can see nothing "new" in this organization.

Another organization is called the "Universal Negro Improvement Association," which is supporting old-line party candidates, and trying to befuddle the workers with the slogan "Men and Measures." This organization poses in an effort to select candidates friendly to the race, but are really backing its enemies.

# SQUEALER TELLS STORY OF BIG LIQUOR GRAFT

## Five Patriots Shared in the Boodle

What purported to be the inside story of how Major Percy Owen, former prohibition administrator of the Chicago district, was drawn into a gigantic conspiracy whereby thousands of gallons of sacramental wine were distributed for beverage purposes was told from the witness stand in federal court today by Owen and state Senator Lowell B. Mason on charges of conspiracy to violate the prohibition law.

The witness was Harry R. Schlan, a former bathhouse owner who became one of the leading figures in the so-called wine graft. The proposition that Owen be bribed to issue fraudulent permits, Schlan said, came from Louis Abelson, who with Schlan and four other defendants are to be government witnesses.

**How Graft Was Divided.**

"Abelson," Schlan said, "wanted to charge $1,000 for each permit but finally agreed on $300. Half of that was to be divided between Owen and myself, the other half to go to Abelson and the two prohibition agents who were to be named upon his recommendation. They were appointed by Owen after he had shot over the proposition and decided to come in with us."

After that, the witnesses swore sacramental wine dealers were issued permits, with the right to sell wine to any and all, saw Abelson first and after paying him were given permits by Owen.

## Cal Signs Order for Marines and War Guns for U. S. Mail Routes

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Two thousand five hundred U. S. marines are available today for guarding of United States mail trains as the result of the signing by President Coolidge of an order to that effect. The order also provides for the use of 2,000 machine guns, and for the construction of 2nd armored mail cars and motor trucks.

Centers from which the marine guard will work are: Chicago, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Richmond, Cleveland Cincinnati, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Atlanta, New Orleans, Fort Worth, Denver, Salt Lake City Los Angeles, San Francisco, Spokane, Seattle and Portland, Ore.

**Body Causes Short Circuit.**

STONEHAM, Mass., Oct. 31.—Complaints of clients of the Edison Electric Light Co. that their lights had been cut all night led to the discovery today of the dead body of a 14-year-old boy short circuiting the wires.

**Big Blimp Wrecked.**

GLENDALE, Cal., Oct. 31.—Wrecked by heavy winds which swept down from the hills, the skeleton work of the huge state dirigible, under construction at the airport here, was al-


# The Drive

*For $50,000 to*

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

Total Including Oct. 27, $12,162.98

DONATIONS—OCTOBER 26.

CALIFORNIA—
St. Nuc. -A. Soc. D2, Berkeley 10.00
Ed Miller, San Jose 1.00
ILLINOIS—
Street No. 6, Chicago 24.00
Prolhist 337, Chicago 5.00
Bulbs Barber Shop, Chicago 2.00
F. W., Chicago 15.00
Thomas Fischer, Chicago 2.00
S. E. Eglet, Chicago 1.00
E. J., Chicago 5.00
A. Ch., Chicago 19.50
J. H. P., Chicago 37.50
Peterson, Chicago 4.00
Esther Pogliano, Chicago 35.00
M. Tykotski, Chicago 5.00
Ben Swanson, Chicago 5.00
MICHIGAN—
Aid given by Greek and Armenian Fraternal, Detroit 83.80
NEW YORK—
Betchan, Syracuse 5.00
Harry Cohen, Syracuse 5.00
A. Deni, Syracuse 5.00
P. Kesler, Syracuse 5.00
Moskowitz, Syracuse 5.00
Rosenfeld, Syracuse 2.00
Rosenthal, Syracuse 1.00
Sethin, Syracuse 10.00
S. Shapiro, Syracuse 5.00
Thach, Syracuse 2.00
OHIO—
G. P. Gnarsly, Joins 1.00
Nucleus 21, Toledo 10.00
PENNSYLVANIA—
M. Alno, Erie 5.00
M. Lawkowitz, Erie 5.00
S. Lawkowitz, Erie 5.00
M. Peterson, Erie 5.00
W. Sneeman, Erie 1.00
M. Tannenbaum, Erie 2.00
J. Woolhandler, Erie 5.00
SOUTH DAKOTA—
John Charleston, Pennerville 5.00
WASHINGTON—
H. G. Pace, Seattle 1.00
Finnish Section, Winlock 10.00
WISCONSIN—
Zeakery Wallace, Milwaukee .50

DONATIONS—OCTOBER 27.

CALIFORNIA—
C. J. Sulman, New Haven 5.00
INDIANA—
W. P. Local, Gary 25.00
MAINE—
S. S. Club, Temple 25.00
John Hill, Temple .25
Victor Lanie, Temple .25
Merrill Sade, Temple .25
John Salo, Temple 1.00
Jaimar Takala, Temple .25
Frank Tuomi, Temple .25
Ella Yirtanen, Temple .50
Angus Wuori, Temple 1.00
MICHIGAN—
George Carras, Detroit 5.00
Ellwin, Detroit 5.00
P. Galitsis, Detroit 1.00
F. Friend, Grand Rapids 5.00
Anthony Duatsas, Grand Rapids 25.00
Louis Dreker, Grand Rapids 5.00
Louis Dykstra, Grand Rapids 5.00
Andrew Evanoff, Grand Rapids 1.00
Joe Gabert, Grand Rapids 1.00
Carl Hemsalinen, Grand Rapids 2.00
Anthony Karuckas, Grand Rapids 2.00
Anthony Krasnavskas, Grand Rapids 1.00
Anthony Kuleshe, Grand Rapids 1.00
Louis Nedolsky, Grand Rapids 1.00
Gus Opano, Grand Rapids 5.00
Mike Rudik, Grand Rapids 1.00
Harry Singer, Grand Rapids 1.00
Ella Sompsolinsky, Grand Rapids 5.00
Arnold Ziegler, Grand Rapids 2.00
Marquette, Nucleus 10.00
MINNESOTA—
S. A. Nelson, International Falls 1.50
Isaac Karl, Tamarack 5.00
NEW YORK—
M. Slan, Binghampton 5.85
L. P. Wise, Binghampton 2.00
Guy Midolf, Lackawanna 1.00
OHIO—
Simon Tuck, Cleveland 5.00
PENNSYLVANIA—
P. Cinet, Filwood City 5.00
A. Gerdinkis, Filwood City 5.00
P. Hay, McDonald 1.84
Wm. Micadeo, McKeesport 1.00
Wm. Scarville, Pittsburgh 5.00
A. Harmatuk, Whitaberg 5.00
P. Mussolin, Woodlawn 2.50
P. Nardoz, Woodlawn 2.50
P. Nardoz, Woodlawn 2.50

# OBREGON STATES HIS SUPPORT OF CALLES' POLICY

## U. S. Catholics Should Keep Hands Off

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 31.—Arriving in Mexico City for a two-day visit, Ex-President Alvaro Obregon, announced his complete support of the policy of the Calles administration in regard to the church, labor and agrarian problems.

Concerning the interference of catholics in the United States in Mexican affairs and their aid to the catholic rebellion against the Mexican government, Obregon was very definite. "Our catholics are our own problem." He added that catholics in the own affairs and not meddle in Mexico's internal affairs.

Archbishop Francisco Orozco y Jimines of Guadalajara, has issued a statement saying that if the government does not recognize the citizenship of the clergy, the clergy is under no obligation to obey the laws of the government. He then went into bid United States should lend to their ing and is supposed to be trying to raise a rebellion.

## Wintry Blizzards Add to Misery of Armenian Earthquake Survivors

LENINAKEN, Oct. 31.—A wintry blizzard swept over the wrecked houses and thru the rags of the hungry survivors of the devastating earthquake that rocked this region last week. Earth shocks continue intermittantly and, together with the chill blasts and the snow, beat down the already low morale of the homeless refugees.

The situation of the shelterless is very desperate. The most pitiful conditions exists among recent and prospective mothers. The earthquake ushered in seventy-two new babies and many more have been born on the plains where the homeless are encamped. While the Soviet government agencies and the Near East Relief are taxing their energies to bring comfort and food to the quake victims, the hardship they are enduring are of a kind to break the hardiest spirits.

**Wrong United Front.**

MONTREAL.—(FP)—The Canadian railway presidents practice the united front just as the railway unions do not, complains Pres. Tallon of Div. 4, railway employes department of the American Federation of Labor. In The Canadian Federated Railwayman Tallon writes that whenever the unions, whether shop crafts or train and engine service brotherhoods, wanted to negotiate they had to face the solid hostility of the Railway Assn. of Canada. This comprises 50 roads, though two of them, the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific, have 90% of the mileage, and one is publicly owned.

# BRITISH AND GERMAN INDUSTRIAL MAGNATES TO HOLD CONFERENCE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—The Federation of German Industries has received an invitation from the Federation of British Industries to attend a series of business parleys in London, the nature of which are understood to be similar to the meetings of German and British industrialists and financiers at Romsey, England, earlier this month.

It was just after the close of the Romsey meeting that the "international bankers" manifesto was announced, causing a stir thruout Europe and America.

# BALDWIN ASKS SURRENDER TO MINE OWNERS

(Continued from page 1)

don from the Nottingham district, and there are reports that he has received proposals from committees headed by Lord Derby, Lord Londonderry and Montague Norman, governor of the Bank of England. Cook gave evasive reply as to the truth of this, and some anxiety is felt that he and other miners' leaders may be weakening.

**Coal Famine Acute.**

Meanwhile, the coal famine is becoming acute, in spite of last foreign imports. Sir Alfred Mond, head of the big chemical trust, has warned the mine owners that they must settle the strike soon or his firm, one of the largest coal users, and others as well, will place contracts abroad for coal and leave the mine owners of England without this assured market.

No householder can now buy more than 200 pounds of coal each two weeks, and no one with more than 500 pounds on hand can buy any more.

* * *

**European Coal Shortage.**

PARIS, Oct. 31.—A fuel famine is spreading over Europe as a result of the British coal miners' strike. In France the iron and steel interests near the coast have been forced to draw on their emergency stocks.

Instead of the 10,000,000 tons imported from England last year, the flow of coal is now going from France to England in the form of bunker coal for British ships.

**Profit of Scabbing Goes to Bosses.**

German cities are also short from coal shipments to England and Austria reports that passenger traffic on the railways will have to be cut from lack of coal, while Belgium is also suffering a coal famine.

The greed of European coal dealers for spot cash favors can obtain by sending scab coal to England, is thus robbing the home markets of enough to properly supply the demand, and high prices are causing great sufferings among the working class.

# CHAMORRO USES TERROR AGAINST LIBERAL REVOLT

## U. S. Imperialism in Haste to Get Diaz

CORINTO, Nicaragua, Oct. 31.—Following up their declaration that the constitutional government of Nicaragua under Bautista Sacasa be re-established by force of arms against the combined forces of United States imperialism and the usurper, Emiliano Chamorro, the liberal party general, Beltran Sandoval, has landed a force at Porto Corazo on the west coast and called on all liberals to unite against Chamorro.

In the city of Leon Chamorro is arresting hundreds of liberal party supporters, which include most of the population, and carrying on a campaign of white terror, against which the foreign residents find it necessary to protect themselves by flying their national flags.

Lawrence Dennis, United States charge d'Affairs, fearing that the U. S. scheme to give a veneer to its domination by having Chamorro resign and his place taken by a confederate of his, Adolfo Diga, may find this if hasty action is not taken, has called officially on the Chamorro government, demanding that Chamorro resign and his present hand-picked congress be called to name Diaz as successor.

# Mexico Bars Negroes From Entry; Influx From B. W. I. Reason

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 31.—An influx of Negroes from the West Indies, suspected as having been brought in by employers to lower labor standards in the state of Vera Cruz, and ignorance of unionism, has led to an official bar against them by the Mexican government. All will be stopped at ports and border points.

Many of the West Indian Negroes are suffering terrible unemployment, pitifully low wages and brutal oppression of British imperialism, and fro the most part are entirely unacquainted with unionism, even when the strict British rule permits them to exist. In many cases such unions as exist are controlled by traitors of their own race, and do little to advance standards.

# Rumor Wu Pei-Fu Will Try to Recapture the City of Hankow, China

SHANGHAI, Oct. 31.—Resumption of warfare in the central Yangtze provinces appeared imminent today when reports were received from Hankow that Wu Pei-Fu, noted China warlord, was planning a counter-drive against the victorious Cantonese, who two weeks ago captured Hupeh province from Sun Feng-Chang, Wu's principal ally.

# FRENCH WORKERS LOOSE SACCO-VANZETTI PROTEST WITH AMERICAN EMBASSY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Oct. 31.—Headed by the Communist Deputy Andre Berthon, a delegation of French workers called on the United States ambassy and lodged a vigorous protest against the execution of sentence upon Sacco and Vanzetti whom they declared were victims of an insidious frame-up engineered against the two Italian workers because of their working class activities.

# PROTEST STORM FROM EUROPE IS WORRYING U. S.

(Continued from page 1)

sense of realities the accusing finger of responsibility is directed at the government in Washington led by Calvin Coolidge.

Europe knows that Coolidge was governor of Massachusetts when Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested, and that when president of the United States and seeking re-election he chose Butler, chief of the textile barons of Massachusetts, to manage his campaign.

**Harrick Protests in Vain.**

In spite of Ambassador Herrick's insistence that the Washington government has had nothing to do with this case, which Europe has coms to regard as a parallel to the persecution of Captain Alfred Dreyfus of the French army a generation ago, European liberals and workers do not believe him. Recently they have been justified by the disclosure in affidavits by former department of justice agents that they were active in prejudicing the fate of the two prisoners, during the trial.

Attorney general Sargent's failure to permit the defense to look at the files of the Boston office of the department has ripened the suspicion that the federal government was behind the case because these two Italian workmen were radicals and it wanted to get rid of radicals by any convenient means.

* * *

**BAY STATE OPINION SHIFTS.**

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Massachusetts, or at least Boston, opinion seems to be shifting somewhat from its hostile attitude toward Sacco and Vanzetti toward the position that there must be something in the workers' claims of innocence after all.

The conservative republican Boston Herald contributes an editorial entitled, "We Submit ——." It begins "In our opinion Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti ought not to be executed on the warrant of the verdict returned by a jury on July 14, 1921. We do not know whether these men are guilty or not." And it reiterates its lack of sympathy with their political and economic views, continuing: "But as months have merged into years and the great debate over this case has continued, our doubts have solidified slowly into convictions, and reluctantly we have found ourselves compelled to reverse our original judgment. We hope the supreme judicial court will grant a new trial on the basis of new evidence not yet examined in open court. . . .

"We hope, in case our supreme bench finds itself unable legally to authorise a new trial, that our governor will call to his aid a commission of disinterested men of the highest intelligence and charactar to make an independent investigation in his behalf, and that the governor himself at first hand will participate in that examination, if, as a last resort. It shall be undertaken."

# Lloyd George Paints Dark Future in Reply to "Whither England?"

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Lloyd George, speaking at a meeting in Wales, said England was passing thru a crisis and facing ruin, a condition to a realization of which he was "determined to rouse the nation"—to support Lloyd George.

"We are passing, with the coal strike, the greatest crisis since the war," said the former premier, "and one of the most dangerous perhaps in our industrial history."

George said that the trade balance was declining until this year, when it will be entirely vanished. "Then we will be forced to finance ourselves on foreign credit. We who were once the richest country in the world, are walking up to the offices of money lenders."

**Japanese Ship Grounded.**

TOKIO, Oct. 31.—Efforts to float the steamer Tenyo Maru, which grounded two miles off Tsurmi, near Yokahama were unsuccessful, it is not believed the vessel is badly damaged. Passengers have been taken off the ship.

**Bandits Kill New Orleans Man.**

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—Shooting down James Nelson, an employe of the Chef-Mente Bag Company, two bandits were escaped with a $12,000

# SOCIALISTS HEAR GERMAN WOMAN RELATE 'SUCCESS'

## Reich Member Talks to Cleveland 'Old Guard'

By SADIE AMTER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 31.—Miss Tony Sender, woman socialist member of the German Reichstag, spoke in Cleveland, Oct. 7, to the scattered forces and defunct membership of a one time thriving party. An audience of about fifty-four people occupied the first few rows in Moose Hall, all that is left of the socialist party in Cleveland.

**Monarchists Join Hands.**

She said that after the revolution that changed Germany from a monarchy to a republic there was no resistance at all on the part of the war generals and upholders of monarchy but that on the contrary they showed every desire to join hands with the socialists. "The socialists," she said "were against the submarine warfare knowing the that would bring America into the battle and that Germany would thereby lose. And when the war was ended with a defeated Germany, the revolution took place and the great task of the Socialist Germany was to bring work and give employment to millions of men and to do it as quickly as possible in order to avoid the greatest disaster of the world."

Miss Sender did not say what disaster that would have been but from her talk I gathered that the same thing would have happened to the socialist regime that happened to the Kerensky government in November of 1917, and it appears that every move of the Socialist Party of Germany from that time to the present was made for the sole purpose of heading off too much movement toward rebellion of the workingless and an overwhelming turn toward the left.

**Germans Sentimental.**

Speaking of the election of Hindenburg, Miss Sender declared that it was not a triumph for monarchy as many believed but merely a sentimental feeling on the part of the German people "for the old general who had fought so well during the war." Miss Sender went on to say that she did not think it was fair that the families of the princes of Germany should be allowed the enormous incomes when millions of the people are near starvation. She said that 22 families of the nobility use millions of dollars in income and, of course, the socialists are fighting this.

It was astonishingly clear listening to Miss Sender that the socialist party of Germany, where it is in the majority, can hope to be the exploited workingclass and that the so-called social gains of Germany were not worth fighting for. It is clear that what Germany achieved was a revolution changing it from a monarchy to a republic and that it is no nearer to the goal of a victorious workingclass than is America or France or England at the present time.

**Praises Dawes Plan.**

Miss Sender in her last sentence said that the German socialists look forward to a free and happy world but she said not one word of how this is to be brought about. It may be that she believes the Dawes plan is going to lead Germany to her goal for she said, "The Dawes plan is making it possible for Germany to pay reparations and also made a new reparations basis which it is possible for the German people to accept."

# Cleveland Business Is Urged to Resume Trading With Russia

CLEVELAND, Oct. 31.—The chamber of commerce of this city is holding special sessions in order to discuss ways and means of increasing the foreign trade of manufacturers of this section of the country. About 200 manufacturers are attending the sessions and a lively interest is being taken in the question of Russian trade. Is it worth while dealing with Soviet Russia or is that vast country further to be avoided?

H. Parker Willis, professor of banking at Columbia University, who recently returned from a trip to Soviet Russia, is an advocate of trade with Soviet Russia. Mr. Willis pointed out that last year America stood first in the foreign trade of Soviet Russia, but this year has dropped to second place. "Last year we had 30 per cent of their trade and first place in it. This year we shall have second place and there are some who think it will not run higher than 9 per cent." Professor Willis gave as the reason the refusal of American bankers and manufacturers to grant credit. "Under proper conditions and under suitable safeguards the Russian trade field offers one of those new and almost unlimited opportunities for development which are only occasionally presented."

Rev. E. A. Walsh, who spent two years in Hoover's relief expedition, was the second speaker on trade with Soviet Russia. He pointed out that the Soviet government confiscated all private property at the time of the revolution and that therefore "business men who seek to trade with the

# Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of the The DAILY WORKER.

# Co-operation and Trade Unionism

By JOHN HAMILTON.

**Co-operative Disputes.**

"The co-operators of 1860 upheld co-operation as superior to trade unionism altogether. In the co-operative era strikes and lockouts and unions of labor against capital were to be weeped one of the past." But, the conditions dictated by the general economic organization of capitalist society decide otherwise and the dispute and strike of the N. U. D. A. W. with the C. W. S. (May 13 to June 28, 1923) is a striking case in point. The matters in dispute were finally arbitrated upon by the Joint Committee of the T. U. C. and the Co-operative Union, and the result, according to the N. U. D. A. W., was that "the award gives the C. W. S. everything it asked for. Further, the Union believes that this award, which gives, against the weight of evidence, lower rates of wages than are being paid by any decent firm in the country, will convince its members that it is no use looking for justice from the Joint Committee." (Altogether during 1923, the General Council of the T. U. C. had been called upon to deal with sixty-seven disputes affecting Co-operative employes).

However, the whole dispute has not been without its results on Co-operative opinion. The Central Board of the Co-operative Union passed the following resolution on September 22, 1923: "That the time has arrived when the Co-operative Movement should seriously consider the question of how far the worker should have control of industry and what share should be given to the management. And that the matter be referred to the United Board for consideration and report."

held at Nottingham, at Whitsuntide, 1924, took a serious decision on this matter of wages to its employes; the following resolution being endorsed: "Any variation in trade board, industrial council, or interim reconstruction council's rates may be applied unless such variations are the subject of negotiation between the employers and the trade unions concerned but such negotiations shall not prevent the employers from putting into operation such variation at the expiration of fourteen days . . . In the case of any body of workers for whom there is more than one rate available, the societies shall always pay the higher rate unless an agreement has been given authorising a lower rate. Where Trade Union agreements (either national or district) have been made by representative bodies of employers and workers, the same rates should apply to Co-operative employes employed in the area covered by the agreement . . . (This Congress) declares that no scheme (for the settlement of disputes) which fails to conform to this principle will be acceptable to the Co-operative Congress."

This re-affirms the "proviso," one of the chief causes of the 1923 dispute, and one which was vigorously opposed by the Trade Unionist members of the Joint Committee of Trade Unionists and Co-operators.

An even more dangerous move, however, is the stipulation that agreements with private traders and trades shall apply also to Co-operative Societies. This destroys the Trade Union contention that Co-operative wages and conditions should be better than those in private employment. On this last point the Labor Adviser stated that the draft unions concerned were in agreement—thereby implying that the N. U. D. A. W. was not. The C. W. S. had recently been before the courts of arbitration, but this was withdrawn.

**The Attitude of N. U. D. A. W.**

The Easter, 1924, Annual Delegate Conference of N. U. D. A. W. declined to submit disputes to the Joint Committee of Trade Unionists and Co-operators until there is a re-organization of that body so as to provide "direct and equal representation of the Unions involved in the dispute." The Conference refused to accept on any account the principle of compulsory arbitration. There was considerable criticism of the Joint Committee, some sections requesting the T. U. C. to dissolve it, and to negotiate with the Co-operative Movement for more satisfactory machinery. The apparent difficulty being the desire of the C. W. S. to apply any variation in Trade Board and other rates automatically without consultation with the Unions concerned (to the commercial and dividend minded type of Co-operator the minimum rate is the maximum).

The N. U. D. A. W. has put forward new comprehensive wage claims so that altogether the labor problem is assuming very serious dimensions. On the question of wages and conditions of employment, as in the case of the proposed Co-operative daily, the regrettable fact emerges that the Co-operative Movement is tending to draw away from, rather than have a closer connection with Labor. In view of the coming social changes, the Movement will have to face the fact of the determination of the workers to secure a real voice in the control of workshop conditions. The British Movement is sadly lagging behind the continental movement in this connection. The Swiss Consumers' Union has set up workshop committees, and all matters affecting wages, conditions of employment, etc., must be referred to them for consideration before

# SATURDAY Nov. 6

*A Special Russian Revolution Anniversary Number of*

# 12 Pages

On Saturday the regular news section will consist of six full pages. It will be full of not only the livest news of the day, but also with special news of the first workers' republic.

The MAGAZINE Supplement will be enlarged to twelve pages and will include these unusual features:

**The Ninth Year**
"A truly unusual poem by the brilliant proletarian writer and poet,
Michael Gold

**Reflections on Opposite Cultures**
A comparison of culture in Russia and America by the well-known writer and critic
V. F. Calverton

**Alexander Blok—the poet of Destruction and Creation**
An unusual literary treat by the editor of the Jewish Daily Prelist,
Schachno Epstein

**Russian and American Trade Unions**
A splendid and invaluable comparison by
Wm. Z. Foster

**The Russian Woman**
An article that is sure to prove of interest to all readers by the Russian writer
L. S. Sosnovsky

**Building Socialism as a Stage to Communism**
Relating the great progress of Russia in a splendid article by
T. Leon

**ART WORK AND CARTOONS**
by K. A. SUVANTO—VOSE A. JERGER—HAY BALES
and a special feature of Russian art prints and drawings by noted Russian artists.

**OTHER FEATURES**
TWO LETTERS
A short story of Soviet Russia
by
M. J. OLGIN

THE TRACTOR—by Carl Reeve.
RUSSIAN YOUTH—by J. Williamson.
COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION—by Max Bedacht.
THE MAROONED FARMER—by Josi Shomaker.
THE WEEK IN CARTOONS—SPORTS—MOVIES
TINY WORKER
WOMAN'S PAGE
DAY BY DAY
IN THE PUBLIC EYE

## SPECIAL PRICE—2 CENTS A COPY

for Bundle Orders

An additional feature of this special issue of the Daily Worker is in the printing arrangements which will allow reaching every part of the country on or before NOVEMBER 6. You can safely order for your meeting. Attach remittance to this blank and send today!

# The Daily Worker

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed $..... for ..... copies of the special NOVEMBER 6 ISSUE of 12 pages.

NAME .....

STREET .....

CITY .....

STATE .....

# Workers (Communist) Party

## EVERY PARTY ORGANIZATION MUST STAGE DEMONSTRATIONS TO BRING MESSAGE OF RUSSIA TO WORKERS

**The Ninth Anniversary of the Russian revolution has a message of vast significance for the American working class—and there is a growing mass of workers who are ready to listen to this message and to understand and absorb it. It is up to our party, the bearer of the ideas that the Russian revolution and proletarian dictatorship represent to carry these lessons to the American working masses and to rally them in defense and support of the Soviet Union.**

Preparations are being made by party organizations in all large cities for demonstrations in celebration of the Ninth Anniversary of the Russian revolution. But there are yet numbers of smaller party organizations where very little has been done in this direction. There is no excuse for any such situation. The Russian revolution campaign must penetrate every part of the country where we have any sort of party organization, no matter how small. Every single party unit, every single party comrade must get on the job and see that this is carried out.

**Must Arrange Demonstration.**

Every party organization must arrange some sort of Russian revolution demonstration for the early part of November. Wherever it is at all possible public mass meetings should be organized. If this cannot be done because of the lack of forces of the party organizations where there are but one or two units in a city then there must be arranged open meetings of these units and every effort made to attract workers to them. These meetings should be organized of Russian revolution demonstrations and celebrations. There is an opportunity for every party organization to do something and that something must not be left undone.

**Slogans.**

The chief slogans under which the Russian revolution is to be celebrated are:

THE RUSSIAN WORKERS HAVE SHOWN THE WAY TO FREEDOM FOR THE WORKERS!

THE CAPITALIST WORLD IS COLLAPSING! THE SOVIET UNION IS PROCEEDING FULL SPEED TOWARDS SOCIALISM!

FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION UNITY!

FOR A LABOR DELEGATION TO THE SOVIET UNION!

FOR DEFENSE AND RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET UNION!

—Agitprop Department, Workers (Communist) Party of America.

### A Restaurant to Give Proceeds for Daily Worker Fund

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 31.—The Los Angeles Daily Worker Builders' Club has issued a danger call to all hungry sympathizers to have their meals at Ginsburg's Vegetarian Restaurant, Brooklyn and Soto Streets, on Friday, November 5. Arrangements have been made whereby 20% of all receipts on this day will go for The DAILY WORKER. Meals will be served all day and all night on Friday.

If you must eat, eat here and help The DAILY WORKER to live. If you are a meat-eater, it won't hurt you. Come to come to Ginsburg's restaurant and "nibble a carrot" for a change. It will do you good and help The DAILY WORKER. Come good and hungry! Eat all you can and don't forget to bring your family and friends.

Women folks, refuse to cook on Nov. 5! You will not have to wash dishes at Ginsburg's restaurant!


LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Celebration of the Ninth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

SUNDAY
NOVEMBER 7
at 2:30 p. m.

Splendid Musical program and prominent speakers

MUSIC-ART HALL
233 So. Broadway
ADMISSION FREE


### WILL OBSERVE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION'S BIRTHDAY IN MANY U. S. CITIES

The following cities have already planned observances of the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution, Nov. 7. The tentative schedule including date and speakers follows:

Philadelphia—Nov. 5, Gillow.
Pittsburgh—Nov. 5, Gillow.
Detroit—Nov. 7, Gillow, at Armory.
Rochester, N. Y.—Nov. 5, Wolfe, at Labor Lyceum, 560 St. Paul.
Akron, Ohio—Nov. 5, Wolfe.
Cleveland, Ohio—Nov. 7, Wolfe.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Nov. 5, Bedacht, Workers' Forum Hall, 36 West Huron St.
Erie, Pa.—Nov. 5, Bedacht, Humboldt, Forward Hall, 25th and Peach.
Toledo, Ohio—Nov. 7, Krumbein.
Canton, Ohio—Nov. 7, Whitman.
South Bend, Ind.—Nov. 7, Whitman, Workers' House, 1213 W. Colfax.
St. Paul—Nov. 6, 8 p. m., Bedacht.
Minneapolis, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Bedacht, at Finnish Hall, Western and Humboldt.
Duluth, Minn., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Bedacht.
Superior, Wis.—Nov. 6, 8 p. m., Bedacht.
Kenosha, Wis.—Nov. 7, 3 p. m., German-American Labor Temple.
South Chicago—Nov. 7, 8 p. m., 9618-22 Commercial avenue.
Chicago—Nov. 7, 8 o'clock (speaker and place to be announced).
New York City—(To be announced).
St. Louis, Mo.—Nov. 5, Engdahl.
Kansas City, Mo.—Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Ernst Musicians' Hall.
Omaha, Neb.—Nov. 6, Engdahl.

### Detroit Celebration of Revolution to Be Impressive Occasion

DETROIT, Oct. 31.—The Detroit celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution on Nov. 7 at the Armory will start with the entire audience singing the International which will be lead by the Young Pioneers Chorus. The famous Ukrainian Theatrical Chorus of 50 voices and the Lithuanian Workers' Chorus will add to the mighty strain of 3,000 voices in the auditorium of the Armory.

Ben Gitlow who has recently addressed a mass meeting in Detroit will be the principal speaker at the demonstration. Rebecca Grecht, one of the most prominent speakers in the Canadian labor movement, has been secured as a speaker for the meeting.

Recognition of Soviet Russia which was agitated in the recent American Federation of Labor convention held in the city will be the keynote of this huge demonstration of friends and sympathizers of Soviet Russia. Thousands of Detroit workers are being notified of this demonstration thru the six special editions of the shop papers issued in the Detroit automobile plants by the shop nuclei of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Music of the celebration will be furnished by the well-known Finnish Workers' Band of 35 pieces. The musical program will be a demonstration that the workingclass is capable of appreciating and creating its own song and music as well as its own revolutionary movement.

The admission will be 25 cents.

### All Thinking Workers Urged to Attend L. A. Anniversary Affair

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 31.—"Don't be a robot. Think for yourself!" So reads the invitation sent out to all sympathizers and friends of the world's only workers' government, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, to attend the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution Sunday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock, November 7, at Music-Art Hall, 233 S. Broadway.

The program will consist of musical numbers, prominent local speakers, tableau and a surprise number from the pioneers.

The celebration is arranged by the Workers Party Local and Young Workers League. There is no admission charge.

Fifty per cent of net proceeds to go to The DAILY WORKER.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.


Hardly ever has such a great feed been planned for

LOS ANGELES REBELS

There will be music and good fun and there'll be vegetable dishes to tempt the most stubborn meat eater. And part of the proceeds go to the Daily Worker.

GOOD FUN
GOOD MUSIC
SPENDID FOOD

GINSBURG'S
VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT
Brooklyn and Soto St.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1926


### GITLOW REPLIES TO SOCIALISTS' ATTACK ON W. P.

#### Declares S. P. Leaders Were Against Debs

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Upon being shown a statement issued by the Socialist Party, denouncing the Workers (Communist) Party for announcing a meeting to honor the memory of Eugene V. Debs, Benjamin Gitlow, ex-Workers (Communist) Party candidate for governor and for many years associate of Debs in the Socialist Party, issued the following statement:

"The Workers (Communist) Party considers that in the death of Eugene V. Debs one of America's greatest working class leaders has died. His record was one of unflinching struggle against capitalism and on behalf of the working class. He was always on the left wing of the Socialist Party and in sharp disagreement with the policies of the leaders that at present predominate, Berger, Hillquit, Panken, Abe Cahan—these were always his political opponents within the party. Their opposition to Debs even reached to the point of violence.

"Altho he was their one great figure, it is only in the last few years that they permitted him to become a member of their National Executive Committee and in the presidential campaign of 1912, the state committee of the state of California refused to permit their candidate for president, to speak there because he was too "left" and too revolutionary for them. This incident is only one of many instances in which the conservative wing of the party expressed its antagonism and its fear of Debs' revolutionary character.

**Debs Against Hillquit.**

"Since the world war and the treachery of the Socialist Party leadership in the matter of the war and of the Russian revolution, the right wing—the wing of Berger, Hillquit, Panken and Abe Cahan—has been in undisputed control of the Socialist Party. Debs repeatedly denounced their actions and adopted policies contrary to the party's point of view. When they denounced Soviet Russia, Debs expressed his sympathy with Soviet Russia. When he went on trial the last time, he said, 'I am a Bolshevik from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet.'

**Supported T. U. E. L.**

"While the Socialist Party was fighting the Trade Union Educational League, Debs supported it. While the Socialist Party denounced the Friends of Soviet Russia, thus stabbing the victims of the Russian famine in the back, Debs accepted membership in the executive committee of the Friends of Soviet Russia. The Socialist Party attacked the International Labor Defense, Debs accepted a post on its executive committee. The Socialist Party attacked the left wing in the trade unions—Debs supported the left wing. In his last years as in his first, he was in direct contradiction to the Socialist Party's right wing leadership and only his old sentimental attachment to that party prevented his leaving it long after it ceased to fight for the things he represented and indeed became the enemy of causes for which he continued to fight.

**Recognized His Honesty.**

"Since the world war, the Socialist Party, under its present right wing leadership, has played a role antagonistic to the interest of the working class and with the death of Debs, who was used in a pitiful fashion in the last years to still give a revolutionary cloak to a counter revolutionary leadership, the last pretense to be a party such as Debs once tried to make it.

"The Communists, while repeatedly pointing out in open letters to Debs and in leaflets, that he was making a fatal mistake in staying with the Socialist Party, has always recognized his honesty and his revolutionary integrity. We have criticized his lack of political clarity and weakness in not openly breaking with his political opponents, we recognized as we always have the great role that Debs has played in the history of the American working class. He remained revolutionary when the official leaders of the Socialist Party went to the right wing and betrayed the interests of the workers. We had to break with the Socialist Party because of the treachery of its leadership but Debs did not have the strength in his declining years to make that break.

"The Socialist Party is dying but the revolutionary tradition he represented lives on in the Workers (Communist) Party. The Socialist Party will pass away and he forgotten but Debs will live on and the tradition he represented, corrected and developed will be carried on by the Workers (Communist) Party until the victory of the American working class is assured and we have a Workers' and Farmers' government and a Socialist order in the United States."

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the letter correspondent's classes.

### DAILY WORKER BOOSTER AFFAIRS BEING HELD THROUGOUT NATION BY WORKERS WHO ARE BEHIND DRIVE

**Workers throout the nation are answering the call of The DAILY WORKER for assistance in maintaining the only labor daily in the United States, not only by personal contributions, but by planning and holding meetings, dances, and entertainments to raise funds.**

Practically every local and nucleus in the country is holding such affairs, which not only draw party members but also enlist the patronage of party sympathizers and friends.

Reports from leaders in all of the districts tell of the wonderful spirit being displayed by the workers in boosting and staging the affairs. They are realizing the great need of The DAILY WORKER and what it means to the left movement. This realization is being displayed in the enthusiasm with which the affairs are being handled.

**Many Events This Week.**

During the next few days what appears to be an almost simultaneous outburst of DAILY WORKER booster affairs will be held. Many affairs have been planned for Saturday and Sunday, and for the first week of November.

In New York City the Harlem-Yorkville Section 4 will stage a splendid affair on Saturday night, October 30, at the Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 East 81st street. A splendid program has been arranged for the event, and the leaders predict that a huge crowd will attend. All of the proceeds go to the campaign. The DAILY WORKER Boosters' Club is also planning a series of affairs. The first will be held on November 6, when a dance and refreshments will be held.

**Splendid Cleveland Affairs.**

Nucleus 21 at Cleveland, Ohio, has made plans for an unusual entertainment for Sunday evening, October 31, at the Jates Hall, 6004 St. Clair avenue. This affair will include a musical concert, special entertainment feature, and a dance. A number by the Lithuanian chorus will be a feature. The event is being widely advertised and the entire labor movement is planning to attend, it is announced.

**Sunday at Gary.**

Gary, Indiana, nucleus is also planning a DAILY WORKER entertainment for Sunday. This will be given at the workers' hall, 215 West 13th street. A living newspaper will be a feature, besides many novel entertainment features.

The Milwaukee Central Street Nucleus, No. 1, will also be in the fight Sunday as far as DAILY WORKER boosting is concerned, with a social affair and dance. This is to be held Sunday night, October 31, at Miller, Hall, third floor. This affair will be a great success, nucleus leaders feel.

**Plan Banquet.**

A banquet is being planned in Grand Rapids which will be given over to boosting the paper in November. A definite date has not yet been decided upon, but arrangements are going ahead.

The Philadelphia district is planning a series of meetings. They are out to not only reach their goal of $3,000, but the leaders and members are determined to go over the top.

**Boston Affair.**

In Boston the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be made a joint affair. Half of the proceeds at the celebration will go to swell The DAILY WORKER campaign fudd. It will be held on November 7.

The district in Superior, Wisconsin, has formed a booster club, and will hold several affairs, besides conducting a general knitting campaign.

**Banquet in Denver.**

In Denver, Colorado, where the workers have just finished erecting a new Labor Lyceum hall, the first big affair in the new building was a DAILY WORKER booster event. A banquet was held Sunday by members of the party, Young Workers' League, and sympathetic organizations. The main part of the banquet was given over to the "Keep The DAILY WORKER" campaign, and a sum of money was collected here.

Many other affairs will be held by the workers before the $50,000 is raised. And the workers have shown themselves ready to get behind these events, devoting time and energy, so there is no doubt that they will also be successful.

### Big Enrollment in English Classes at N. Y. Workers' School

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Owing to the organization of the Workers (Communist) Party there is an unprecedented demand for English courses at the Workers' School, and as a result of this demand eight courses in English are starting during the current week.

The instructors in charge of these courses include Ray Ovington, Sonia Ginsburg, Eli Jackson, Alli Karlson, Mack Rock, Pauline Rogers and Sonia Waidey. Of these instructors all but Ali Karlson were instructors for the Workers' School last year, and she is a former Rand School instructor.

These new English courses range all the way from elementary classes for those who have taken no previous courses in English and do not speak very much English to advanced courses.

The Workers' School uses its own methods and is creating its own textbooks to meet the needs of workers who wish to learn the English language.

Other courses included in the English department are the course in public speaking, with Carl Brodsky; the course in labor journalism (workers correspondence), with Harvey O'Connor; the instructor; the course in social interpretation of modern literature, with Eli Jacobson as instructor; the social background of Russian literature, J. Carter Instructor; professional writers' workshop, Michael Gold instructor, and additional courses by H. W. L. Dana and Y. F. Calverton are promised.

Another course of especial interest to foreign-born workers is in citizenship and naturalization, to be given on Monday nights, with Joseph Brodsky as the instructor.

Registration is now going on every afternoon and evening at the Workers' School, 108 East 14th street, New York

### Russians and Ukrainians Will Have Concert and Dance November 14

A concert and dance will be given by the Russian and Ukrainian Workers' Clubs on Sunday, Nov. 14, at Walsh's Hall, corner Milwaukee, Emma and Noble Sts., beginning at 4:30 p. m. Tickets in advance 50 cents, at the door 65 cents. Tickets are for sale at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. and at the office of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

**"Slumming Party."**

Chicago workers are invited to attend a "party" Nov. 9, to "explore" the Albany Park district, and the section located around Lawrence and Crawford Avenues. Those that live in other sections are extended an invitation to attend the affair at 4858 North Crawford Avenue. Be there at 8 o'clock. There will be lots of eats.

### N. A. A. C. P. Asked to Attend Conference of World Colonies

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been asked to represent America at a conference for the suppression of violence in the colonies to be held in Brussels, Belgium, in January.

Other organizations are invited from China, Persia, Philippines, Haiti, Arabia, Syria, India, Indo-China, Mexico, South America, Morocco, Madagascar, Egypt, Virgin Islands, and other countries and colonies. William Pickens will represent the N. A. A. C. P.

Arrangements are being made to have Pickens deliver some lectures in Europe before he tour.

Others to go from America include: A. Philip Randolph, editor of the Messenger; James Whcldon Johnson of the N. A. A. C. P.; Eugene Kinkle of the Urban League; Robert S. Abbott of the Chicago Defender, and Hubert H. Harrison of the New York Negro Congress.

It is not known how many of these will go.

**Railroad Superintendent Killed.**

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 31.—Louis S. Kinnard, superintendent of the C. L. E. I. R. R. was struck by an auto today and his brown street crossing. His scalp, face and right leg were injured. The car was driven by George O'Connor, a railroad shop workman.

*The best way—subscribe today.*


When you're thru working—don't stand with arms folded—Get a copy of the

*Young Worker*

and read it—You'll like it.

SUBSCRIBE—so as to have a copy handy for yourself and your friends. —Only $1.00 a year—50c. 6 months.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois.


Send the Young Worker for ..... months to—

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....

We will mail a sample copy to your friends—Send us their addresses.

### DISCUSS MASS. COMPENSATION LAW AT BOSTON

#### Woll Not Enthused at State Insurance

By BERT MILLER.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Under the progressive leadership of John A. Vanderwerwerk, president of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, the labor movement of Massachusetts is making a strenuous effort to place upon the statute books of that state a compensation law which shall include a number of far-reaching and progressive features.

At a hearing begun on Wednesday, October 27, at the Massachusetts state house a membership delegation of labor representatives from all parts of the state and also from the executive council of the A. F. of L. appeared, among the latter being a number of national vice-presidents, such as Woll, Frey and Duffy. Mr. Green was unable to be present. The fact that these prominent labor men are appearing on behalf of senate bill #5 shows what significance the local labor movement attaches to this bill.

**Provides State Insurance.**

The bill which is being advocated by the Massachusetts labor movement centers mainly around the feature of state insurance as against private insurance. The bill raises the minimum from $4 a week to $10 a week, the maximum from $16 to $21 a week, and the total payment from $4,000 to $7,000.

The bill lays out in specific form the compensation to be paid for particular insurance on a far higher basis than the present law. Penalties are provided for employers who fail to comply with the pfevisions of the bill and a bonding feature is also included. The present waiting period is eliminated and compensation is demanded from the date of injury.

**Woll Half-Hearted.**

Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, appeared. In support of the bill he argued that the state feature was a saving to both employer and employe alike, that it cut down the overhead cost of insurance from 40 to 4 per cent, and that it insured the solvency of the insurance fund. Mr. Woll's presentation was weak in comparison with the strength of the case for which he was pleading, and he failed to stand his ground when questioned by members of the insurance commission.

For instance, when questioned as to whether or not he would want the state to be financially liable for the solvency of the fund, he hemmed and hawed and did not answer the question directly. When asked whether he was in favor of self-insurance he again straddled the question, in spite of the fact that self-insurance offers the employes a convenient way out of tieing up with the state fund.

**Would Aid Employers.**

Another question which was put to Mr. Woll was whether he was in favor of physical ratings, whereby the employer determined for himself the basis of insurance on the strength of his past experience. Notwithstanding the fact that the employers would thus have a means of doctoring out their figures and cutting the cost of insurance Mr. Woll refused to come out flatly against this proposition.

Mr. Woll did not even come out flatly against the $16 maximum which at present exists, and stated that he had no opinion as to what the maximum ought to be. He also voiced no opinion on such an elementary question as the length of the waiting period. Mr. Woll's attitude thruout was one of justifying the bill on the basis of the service it would mean for the employers, and he said; "We are just as much concerned about protecting private property and the inviolability of private contracts as anybody else."

**A Fitting Question.**

Mr. Woll had, in fact, to be asked by a member of the commission as to whether or not he was speaking for the employers. The hearing will continue for the rest of Wednesday and Thursday. It is to be hoped that the other representatives of labor will speak more strongly in behalf of the progressive measure which is proposed.

### Kenosha Will Have Celebration in Honor of Russian Revolution

The workers of Kenosha, Wis., will celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution on Sunday, Nov. 7, at 3 p. m. at the German-American Home, 605 Grand Ave. There will be an interesting program in which the well-known Chicago soprano, Manya Maller, and also the Russian folk dancer, A. Kotoff, the conductor of the Russian Workers' Chorus of Chicago, G. Grigoriev and others will participate. The principal speaker in English will be Alexander Bittelman, member of the C. E. C. of the Workers (Communist) Party. There will also be a Russian speaker. Stereopticon pictures of the revolution will be shown. Dancing will follow the program.

*A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good one. Try it.*

### WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots. Nominations officially filed:

#### Michigan.

The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the Fall elections to be held Tuesday, Nov. 2:
Governor, William Reynolds.
Circuit court judge, Harry Fishner.
Congress, 1st Dist., Daniel C. Holder.
Congress, 12th District, William Hollenbeuer.
Secretary of State, Sarah Victor.
State Treasurer, Arnold Zeigler.
Attorney General, Cyril Lambkin.
Auditor General, Aaron M. Katz.

#### Pennsylvania.

The following were the candidates nominated:
Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Mae Jenkins.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Reinhardt.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, 1st district, Ernest Corsethers and Anna Weinman.
Second District, Max Bissovitts and Celia Peronsky.
Eighteenth District, Managers) Yeager.
Eighth District, Susie Hendrix and Peter Burns.
Ninth District (city of McKeesport), William P. Milosich.
Congress, Thirty-fourth District, Sam Shore.
State Senator, 42nd District (all north-side wards), William Schmidt

#### Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.
United States Senator, Charles A. Ayers.
Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.
State Treasurer, Leonard Frieckler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.
State Auditor, O. McSwain.

#### Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks.
Lieut. Governor, Almon Otis.
U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam.
Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer.
Auditor, Emma F. Hyde.
Attorney General, Max Lerner.
Secretary of State, Henry J. Cantar.

#### Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.
E. Hamilton Lee, congressman from 7th congressional district.
Mathilda Karlsson, congresswoman for 8th congressional district.
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

#### New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Charles Krumbein. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Junet Stuart Noyola.
(Manhattan)
Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifshitz. Assembly 11th District, Bernice Grecht. Assembly, 17th District, Julius Gold. 2nd district, Abraham Markoff. Congress, 11th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress, 19th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress, 20th District, Israel Amter. State Senate, 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.
(Brooklyn)
Assembly, 3rd Dist., Elias Merke. Assembly, 5th District, Isidore Steinzer. Assembly, 16th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly, 17th District, Joseph Boruchow. Congress, 23rd District, Moissaye J. Olgin.
(Brooklyn)
Assembly, 6th District, George Primoff. Assembly, 23rd District, Fannie Weinshatsky. Congress, 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate, 7th District, Morris Rosen.

#### Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Charles Krumbein. Comptroller, John Gombos. Secretary of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treasurer, H. Wolfson.

#### Ohio.

Canton, Stark County
State Senate, 29th District, Carl Quilliod. State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Pichler.

* * *

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

OHIO

Allen County

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edgar Blank.
Clerk of Courts, Carl Quilliod.
General Assembly, Cora L. Shank.
Sheriff, B. R. Kercher. County Auditor, C. C. Hoffman. County Commissioner, Karl W. Fiser. County Treasurer, Frank Schaffer. County Coroner, L. Landis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert A. Kelley.

WASHINGTON

J. L. Freeman, candidate for United States Senator of the Farmer-Labor Party.

#### Minnesota

Governor, Magnus Johnson.
Secretary of State, Oscar Olson
State Auditor, S. O. Lee.
State Treasurer, Henry Bahn.
Attorney General, Frank E. McAllister.
R. R. and Warehouse Commissioner, Thos. Vollum.
Clerk of Supreme Court, Minnie Cederholm.
Congress, 3rd Dist., August Gagen.
Congress, 4th Dist., Charles Gullixson.
Congress, 5th Dist., Albert G. Basta.
Congress, 6th Dist., Ole Hanson.
Congress, 7th Dist., O. J. Rysie.
Congress, 8th Dist., William Coss.
Congress, 9th Dist., Frank Wefald.
Congress, 10th Dist., Ernest Lundeen.

#### Washington

Farmer-Labor Party candidates for the state legislature are:
Skagit County, C. E. Garrison, state senator; C. D. Bryer, representative.
Hollis Abbott, representative. William Fisher, representative.
King County, M. J. Miller, representative from the 42nd district, Seattle; J. R. Smith, representative from the 41st district, Seattle; Samuel Anderson, representative from the 45th district, Seattle.
Pierce County, Ingvald, county assessor, Tacoma.

#### North Dakota

State Representative from District 41, P. J. Barrett, Minish, N. D. A. C. Milliston, N. D.; John Kjorsted, Williston, N. D.


THE SUNDAY WORKER

Make it a weekly habit.


### YOU'LL STAY UP NIGHTS


reading the new LITERATURE CATALOG of the Daily Worker Publishing Co. Hundreds of books are described and indexed and the catalog is sent FREE ON REQUEST.

# Labor Correspondents

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

## TAXI DRIVERS ARE VICTIMS OF EXPLOITATION

### Milwaukee Company Is Horrible Example

By a Worker Correspondent

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—Boynton Cab Co. that controls the city's cab system, keeps its employes on the verge of starvation, paying a miserable wage of from $6 to $15 a week.

Drivers are hired on the basis of 37 per cent commission which is so low that in order to make a living, one must work 12 to 14 hours a day and keep right at it for full 7 days, because to lay off a day means only one meal a day, or none.

After working a whole week waiting the pay day, you find in many cases that you have nothing coming, and if you have, it's very little. Always on the back of your check you will find that the company has held out on you for something you know nothing about. This of course is an every day occurrence.

**Graft System.**

The graft system is in full swing, everybody from the lowest strawboss to a manager, always expect something for nothing, and at the end you will find that the poor driver is generally the one to take the consequences. In order to get your 2 per cent raise to which every driver is entitled to after working 3 months, it will first cost you a lot of extra work for some punk who was hired to watch over you, or almost your week's wages.

**Loyalty and Hard Work.**

The main slogha of the company is hard work and loyalty. If you expect any promotion or increase in wages, which very seldom occurs, you must be a loyal and a hard workes.

At every one of the so-called "driver's meetings" you will see all the fat boys delivering slick slick speeches on how the company treats its employes and how it expects to treat them and so on, but never a word is mentioned as to how and where a driver will eat tomorrow, and for what. And never a word about an increase in wages or how the conditions of the drivers would be improved. As a matter of fact, the drivers have no say at all thruout the whole meeting. They just sit there and listen to the slick speeches where one would think that the drivers are making a fortune working for the company.

## Worker Near Death From Carelessness in a Hospital Operation

By L. P. RINDAL.
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 31.—Comrade Sid Bush is near death, it is reported at party headquarters, because of carelessness with which he was operated on at the county hospital for a tonsil operation. A vein was cut ont by mistake. Lack of care caused the wound to bleed all night, and now he is very weak and in a serious condition.

This is not the first time workers have suffered from carelessness at this hospital. During the world war, the misuse of imitation "606" caused the death of six workers. About a year ago, three working women died at the hospital on account of carelessness when they were given too great a dose of some poison before being operated on.

## THREE PRIZES OFFERED WORKING CLASS WRITERS FOR BEST NEWS STORIES

Three splendid books will be given as prizes to the workers who send in the best worker correspondent stories between now and Nov. 2.

The first prize will be an intensely interesting and important book by Friedrich Engels, "The Peasant War in Germany." This is just off the press and is a classic in its first American publication. Who will be the worker correspondent to get this fine book?

The second prize will be that famous collection of vivid Red Cartoons. There are over seventy cartoons by seventeen leading proletarian artists.

For the third prize, the boardbound edition of the famous Russell-Nearing Debate has been selected. Bertrand Russell is known as an "intellectual giant" of England, and Scott Nearing has one of the keanest minds in America. It is a book worth having.

The prizes will be awarded Thursday, Nov. 3. Send in that story now that you have been thinking about. It may win a prize—and, anyway, your fellow workers want to read it!

## RAISES MINERS' WAGES TO KEEP SCABS WORKING

### Coal Demand Forces Concession

By GEORGE PAPCUN.
(Worker Correspondent)

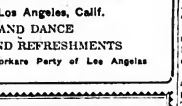
PITTSBURGH Oct. 31.—The Pittsburgh Coal Co., after breaking the agreement with the coal miners in District 5 and using every means in trying to starve and terrorize the coal miners into going back on the 1917 scale, has now announced a raise in wages, in some cases even above the Jacksonville agreement. The notice says that the raise is only temporary, as it seems that the price of coal on the market has risen and that as soon as it will go down the wages will be adjusted accordingly.

**To Keep Scabs.**

Tho this is what the coal company is telling the men, it is not the real reason behind the raising of wages. A lot of miners were actually starved into working on the 1917 scale, but because of the British strike the demand for coal from across tho it is temporary, has opened up a lot of independent mines in the district. With the opening of these mines the Pittsburgh Coal Co. is losing even what scabs it did get to work for it. So, in trying to get the scabs from drifting away and leaving it flat, it has now announced the increase in wages.

**Union's Choice.**

If the district officials at this time would pursue a fighting policy of mass picketing the Pittsburgh Coal Co. would be sure to give in to the union in a very short time, and this is the only way that the district of the U. M. W. A. can put the union on the offensive against the operators.



## MINER LEADERS JOIN DRIVE TO SELL MORE COAL

### But They Neglect to Boost Union

By a Worker Correspondent.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 31.—The local association of commerce, in collaboration with leaders of the Peoria subdistrict of United Mine Workers, is in the midst of a campaign to sell more Peoria Bug coal in order to put more miners to work. The object of the association of commerce is to better business for storekeepers. Three million dollars more per year would be spent by the miners with local merchants if the miners worked full time.

**Don't Mention Union.**

It should be the aim of the local sub-district to put more union miners to work, but the word "union" is never mentioned by the campaign committee, just "Peoria dug coal." W. Warner Rye, president of the Peoria sub-district, really had the union miners at heart he would see to it that "union dug coal" was boosted and not cooperate with the local bankbitz, with the hope that in so doing the campaign would indirectly benefit the union miners he represents.

As one union miner puts it, "It's the little mines like the scab Hilltop mine that are getting the benefit of the campaign. Most of the union dug coal goes to the Rock Island road, which uses about a million tons a year. The railroad uses it because it makes better steam coal, and not because it is dug by union miners. If more union dug coal is sold it's because of the cold snap we are having."

**Coal Dealers in On It.**

A glance at the names of the men on the campaign sub-committee will reveal why the association of commerce is sponsoring this campaign. There is Herold Moffatt, sales manager for Dooley Bros. Coal Co.; Robert Ronk, superintendent for the Hanna City Mining Co., and George Deemy, superintendent for the Crescent Coal Co. What's the use of advertising unless it brings in more profits for yourself? The local operators expect to gain by the campaign. The miners, except for the union miners will be incidental.

As matters stand now, retail dealers report that they have not noticed any marked effects of the campaign so far. Peoria industrialists, long noted for their hatred of union labor, use scab coal because it pays them to do so. And even if scab coal from Kentucky would cost more, they would do it because of cheap labor and low freight rates, they would sooner use it then out union labor to work.

**Still Hate Farrington.**

Expressions of hatred for Frank Farrington are heard on every hand. The militant miners of this district are incensed over his betrayal, more particularly because of his statement that the miners of Illinois should accept a reduction in pay in order that union dug coal might compete with scab coal. A local miner sums up the case like this: "Frank Farrington is where he belongs, with the coal operators. He should take Fishwick and Sneed with him; they are his right-hand men and are as much in the mud now as he was. All this talk about a reduction in pay is bunk. Suppose we get only 50 cents a ton instead of $1.15, coal would be only about 50 cents a ton cheaper. That is not enough of a reduction to compete with scab coal. The only policy to pursue is a real trade unionist one, and that is organize the scab miners. Bring them up to our standard; do not lower ourselves to theirs."

## Baltimore Socialist Candidates Approved By Capitalist Paper

By a Worker Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—The Baltimore Daily Post, the local edition of the Scripps-Howard newspaper syndicate, carried an editorial on Oct. 26 that should serve as a lesson for the American working class as to the true character of the socialist party.

The editorial entitled, "We Report to Our Readers," deals with the coming elections and endorses certain candidates regardless of party.

Some of the candidates endorsed are as follows: Addison E. Mullikin, republican, governor; for comptroller: The Post considers the following candidates equally qualified, one republican, one democrat, and James L. Smiley (preacher), socialist; appeals court clerk, a democrat, a republican, and John A. Baker, socialist; for senator: William A. Toole, socialist; for congress from third district, S. M. Neistat, socialist.

All in all we have in the company of 24 democrats and 22 republicans, 4 socialists.

No comments are necessary. When a capitalist news sheet considers the socialists on an equal plane with democratic and republican politicians and strikebreakers, all we can say is that at least the socialists are in the right company. Is any more proof of what

## CHICAGO WORKER CORRESPONDENCE CLASS GETS DOWN TO WORK THIS FRIDAY, DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND!

Workers who desire to enter the Chicago class in Worker Correspondence, and who did not attend the first meeting last Friday, are urged to attend this Friday night without fail at the editorial rooms of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., third floor. The class starts at 8 o'clock and all are urged to be prompt so that no time will be lost.

Actual work in the class will start this Friday. At the first meeting the program of the class was discussed, but no study was done, so those that did not attend should not feel they have missed out on anything and therefore feel hesitant about coming this Friday. But everyone should come on Friday prepared to do some real work.

**Bring Small Note-Book.**

Members are asked to bring with them a small note-book, the size that will fit conveniently in their pockets. This will aid them in the work that is planned.

The main purpose of this class is to train the workers to write. And for that reason, practical experience will be given the members. The class will be conducted on a question and answer basis. Everyone will take part in the discussion. It is felt that more will be gained in the class in this way, than if lectures alone are given. Examples of work done by worker correspondents will be criticised in the class as a means of emphasizing good points and bad points in writing.

**No Homework.**

There will be no home work for the members to do, so that those who would be unable to find time to do spy work outside the class will not lose out in any of the work.

The class will meet every Friday night. Keep that date open!

## N. Y. BOXMAKERS UNION CARRYING ON GOOD FIGHT

### Police Recruit Scabs and Abuse Pickets

By ROLAND A. GIBSON.
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 31.—The strike of the paper box workers is now in its fourth week. The union is holding enthusiastic mass meetings every afternoon in the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue, and the workers are picketing the shops daily.

The pickets are meeting greater opposition from the police than at any time since the strike began. Monday two pickets were brutally assaulted while they were peacefully picketing. When they were taken to court and testified that they had been molested by the police, the judge added insult to injury by fining each of them $5.

**Police Help Bosses.**

One of them, Morris Wray charges that one officer spit in his face and called him names while he was being detained in the Mercer St. police station. The officers who attacked and arrested them have made a large number of similar arrests since the strike began.

The police are also recruiting workers for the employers. The secretary of the union has observed cops on Wooster street asking workers if they wanted jobs.

**Fail to Get Negroes to Scab.**

The employers are endeavoring to bring in colored scabs to break the strike. A scab agency at 799 Broad way is handling this work for them. This agency has advertised in the papers for colored girls to "learn a well paying trade, $18 and $20 while learning." The victims do not know that if the strike is broken their wages will be forced down to the level that their fellow-workers will get if the union wins.

Very few of these scabs work long, however. When informed that there is a strike on and that the union does not discriminate against Negroes, most of them are willing to quit and look for work elsewhere. Frank Crosswaithe, special organizer for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, addressed the strikers on this matter at Wednesday's mass meeting.

The union is now demonstrating its attack upon the shops that make up the Paper Box Manufacturers Association. This association is bent on breaking the union. The union's answer is a fight to the finish. Support is coming in from other unions, sollidarity is being made every day or two, and the union looks for an early break in the ranks of the employers.

## Milwaukee Council Honors Debs, Lauds Labor Defense Work

By a Worker Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 31.—At the last meeting of the Federated Trades Council here the delegates rose to their feet and stood in silence one minute in tribute to Eugene V. Debs.

At the meeting one of the delegates mentioned the fact that to pay tribute to Debs we would have to keep up his spirit toward saving the political prisoners freed, and that one of the latest activities of Debs was his work in the International Labor Defense, of which he was a committeeman.

EUREKA, Cal., Oct. 31.—A charred hull, fast on a bar 30 miles south of here, was all that remained of the steam schooner Everett today following a spectacular fire at sea yesterday.


**OVERCOATS**

Good, slightly used overcoats (also suits) at

**$10.00**

FOGEL'S - 949 W. MADISON


## INJUNCTION TO FORE IN OPEN SHOP CAMPAIGN

### Cleveland Unions in a Serious Situation

By a Worker Correspondent

CLEVELAND, Oct. 31.—Another step in the fight of the open shoppers against the building trades of this city was taken when non-union painters and glaziers filed a petition for an injunction restraining the union men from interfering with the scabs in fulfilling their agreement with the contractors.

Last week, the contracters sought an injunction preventing the union leaders from calling the men off the job. Cited for contempt, the leaders declared that they had not ordered the men off the job and therefore could not order them back. These cases are pending and will be heard before the court of appeals. It affects the building work on the Ohio Bell Telephone building, on which 600 men are working.

**Import Judges.**

Three judges have been brought in to the city from out of town. The petition of the scab painters and glaziers will be heard by Judge Wenger, a brother of the federal court, the persons cited being the president of the Cleveland Federation of Labor and the officials of thirteen building trades locals.

Things have not stepped there. Men working on the old First National Bank building also went out on strike when two non-union painters were working on the job. At first the police allowed a large number of pickets, but finally they decided that no more than two could be allowed. Deputy sheriffs and police squads are guarding the place.

**Serious Situation.**

This is a serious situation for the building trades. Not by little the open shoppers, the chamber of commerce and the citizens' league are putting the foundation from under the unions. The unions, pretending to have unusual strength, are allowing this process to continue, evidently trusting to the courts to vindicate them.

The situation is very threatening. The open shoppers are clearly preparing for the fight in spring, and are doing everything in their power, both legal and extra-legal, to break down the unions. The unions, on the other hand, continue in their disorganized condition. The two building trades councils still hold away.

The first step, therefore, is for the rank and file not to let any obstacle remain in the way of merging the two councils. Neither persons nor things should be permitted to keep the workers in the two councils apart. There must be unity or the workers will face the fight against the bosses divided. The fight will be sharp, for the Cleveland open shoppers are determined to follow the way of the Detroiters, and obtain and maintain the open shop.

## Company Union In Passaic Denounced by Union President

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 31.—Thomas McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, denounced the company union as it exists in the textile mills of the Passaic district, at a mass meeting of strikers held in Belmont Park. He urged the workers to continue their fight against this menace until they were victorious.

"We have no use for company unions," said Mr. McMahon. "We must win recognition of our own union, the United Textile Workers of America, which has fought the battle of the workers for 41 years.

**3 American Killed in Isle of Pines.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. — The following Americans were killed in the isle of Pines hurricane, Commander Clark H. Woodward, commanding the cruiser Milwaukee, reported to the Navy Department today; Mrs. R. G. Day, Mrs. Eleanor Negley and James

## A NEW NOVEL OIL By Upton Sinclair

[Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair]

X

Then one evening there was something in a magazine that Bunny wanted to read, and towards midnight he slipped away to his own cabin, and settled himself in his gold-plated bed, with hand-embroidered pink silk pillows, and a gold-plated or possibly solid gold lamp-shade at his head, and presently was far away—in Russia seeing the famine stragglers dying by the roadside, or maybe in Hungary, where they were putting down the social revolution by the simple plan of slaughtering everybody who believed in it; using, as always, machine-gun bullets made in American steel mills, and purchased with an American loan. Bunny was so much absorbed in these unhappy far-off things, that he did not hear the door of his cabin very softly opened, nor the key very gently turned on the inside. The first thing he noticed was the faint elusive sweet odor, and he gazed upon a vision standing by his bedside, clad in a purple kimono with huge red hibiscus flowers. The vision looked timorous, and had its two hands clasped in front of it, and it whispered in a voice he could hardly hear, "Bunny, may I talk to you a little?"

Of course Bunny had to say that it might, and the vision sank down on its knees by the bed, and gently one of the soft hands touched his, and the soft voice trembled, "Bunny, I'm so lonely and so unhappy! I don't know if you can understand what it means to a woman to be so lonely, but you are the first man I've wanted to trust for a long, long time. I know I shouldn't come like this but I have to tell you and why shouldn't men and women be frank with each other?"

Bunny didn't know any reason why they shouldn't and so they were. The substance of the frankness was that the dream of love had stirred once more in the soul of a woman who was utterly bewildered about life. He must not think that she was shallow or light, she had never done anything like this before and it was honest—the tears came into her eyes as she said it, and oh, please, please not to despise her, she wanted to be happy and there were so few people you could love. "Bunny, tell me, are you in love with any other woman?"

It might have been a kindness to tell her that he was; but this was his first adventure of the sort, and he told the truth, and it was like sunlight after an April shower, as the smile shone through her tears. There was a little catch in her voice, as she whispered, "I'm being silly, the tears will come, and they make a woman look so ugly, let me put out the light." So she pulled the little golden chain, and was no longer the least bit ugly, but only sweet-smelling, as she clung to his hand with her two hands and whispered, "Bunny, do you think you could love me just a little?"

He had to say it, somehow or other. "Mrs. Norman," he began—but she stopped him: "Thelma." He stammered, "Thelma—I hadn't thought—"

"I know, Bunny, I'm older than you; but look at these flappers, how empty their heads are! And believe me, I really do care for you, I would do anything for you, give you anything you wanted."

Bunny learned something from this incident. He knew that he had only to stretch out his arms and take her; and he knew what to do—Eunice Hoyt had taught him how to love a woman. He could have swept her into ecstacy and from that hour forth she would have been his slave, he could have had everything she owned; he might have mistreated her, used her money to keep other women, but still she would have been his slave. So now he could understand things that went on under his eyes, in this world that was a gambler's paradise. There were men who would not share Bunny's lofty indifference to luxury and power, but would go in deliberately to seduce Dame Fortune, turning their bodily charms and social graces into weapons of prey—there were many dames for them, lounge lizards, parlor snakes, tame cats, Romeos, sheiks. How many years had old August Norman slaved to build a great steel plant and a seagoing mansion in the ocean, and a ten times bigger one on the shore; and here all these treasures were magically incorporated in one feminine body, clad in—well, the kimono had slid off and there was a night dress so flimsy that it was nothing, and a faint sweet odor, and a pair of soft caressing arms, and lips pressing hot, moist kisses. "Bunny," whispered the voice, "I would marry you if you wanted me to. I would give you everything you asked for."

Bunny had learned from Eunice that when you are disposed to love, the lips can be seductive; he now learned from Mrs. Thelma—that when you are not so disposed, they are repellent. "You know," Thelma," he pleaded, "I don't happen to need anything."

"I know, and I'm a horrid vulgar thing. But I'm trying in my poor blundering way to make you understand that I do care for you, and you mustn't think ill of me!"

That gave him his lead, and he explained to her that he would never think ill of her; but he did not love her, he had thought of her as a friend. And so gradually her clasp relaxed, and she be sure to loathe her, he would never want to see her again. If there was no reason to quarrel because you did not happen to love. She was so abject, he was sorry for her, and he put out his hand to comfort her; but he saw at once that this would not do, she had caught his hand and was kissing it, and he was being tempted by his sympathy. Away back in the eighteenth century, one of the English poets had announced the discovery that pity moves the soul to love.

(To be continued.)


U are invited to attend

**THE DAILY WORKER RESCUE PARTY**

to be held

**Saturday Evening, November 13**

*at the COOPERATIVE CENTER*

2706 Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

RUSSIAN TEA AND DANCE

MUSICAL PROGRAM AND REFRESHMENTS

AUSPICES:—Nucleus No. 26, Workers Party of Los Angeles

**CARNIVAL DANCE**

arranged by the

*Scandinavian Clubs of Chicago*

**Saturday, Nov. 6 and Sunday, Nov. 7**

*at VIKING TEMPLE*

Sheffield Ave. and School Street

Music by the well-known

BRODERNA BERGQUIST'S ORCHESTRA

Refreshments Admission 50 Cents

*First Fall Costume Ball*

Arranged by the

**EDUCATIONAL CLUB OF LYNN**

ODD FELLOWS HALL

Corner Summer and Market Sts.

For the benefit of The DAILY WORKER, at

*FRIDAY EVE, NOVEMBER 5, at 7:30*

Prizes to be Given for Best Costumes

BEN RASKIN'S FAMOUS ORCHESTRA

Admission 50 Cents

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 27, 1923, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## "Greeks" Bearing Gifts

It is always wise to look a gift horse in the mouth, the one should not trust his nose to such an animal. Not that a gift horse should be turned down. He might be boiled for glycerine.

According to news reports tucked away in inconspicuous corners of the capitalist press open shop coal operators are boasting of boosting the wages of their employes from 20 to 30 per cent. It seems as if there is a concerted plan on the part of the operators to make a gesture, calculated to convince the miners that a union is supers fluous.

Either the operators granted those wage increases thru fear of a revolt of their employes or they are doing it in order to forestall a campaign to organize their slaves into the United Mine Workers of America. Very likely the latter reason.

Just now there is great demand for American coal, chiefly because of the British coal strike. The operators can make enormous profits provided the coal diggers do not take advantage of the situation and demand a reasonable wage. But just as soon as the rush is over there is nothing to stop the coal barons from reducing the wages to the former level or lower. Nothing, except a union.

The operators are well aware of the fact that there is an election campaign on in the U. M. W. of A. with the Lewis machine fighting for its life. One of the slogans of the opposition to the Lewis machine is the organization of the unorganized. The operators do not fear an organization campaign so long as Lewis is in the saddle. But if the John Brophy ticket wins, an organization campaign is promised that aims to bring every miner in the United States into the union.

This is what the coal magnates are afraid of. And it is chiefly because of this fear that they are making this gesture to their non-union employes.

## CAPTURED YAQUIS TO BE SENT TO ISLANDS AS LIFE PRISONERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NOGALES, Ariz., Oct. 29.—Three hundred and fifty men, women and children of the rebellious Yaqui tribe surrendered unconditionally to troops commanded by Col. Rafael Buelna at Nagoli, Sonora, according to advices reaching here thru Mexican military channels.

The Indian band, according to reports, was surprised by a troop of 75 soldiers and surrendered after only a few shots had been fired.

Due to the fact the Indians surrendered passively, officials declared the prisoners would not be killed, altho they will probably be taken to the felon colony on the Tres Marias Islands, from which no one returns.

The surrendering Yaquis were identified as a portion of the war party of Chief Juan Rivera, which has split into groups since his death in a battle at Oros recently.

Dynamite Frisco Church.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31. A terrific explosion tore away the door of St. Peter and Paul's cathedral here early today. The force of the charge broke many windows in the vicinity. Police believe a charge of dynamite was used to wreck the front of the building.

## Urges More Aid for Passaic Strike In Speech Over Radio

A strong plea for a continued flow of money to Passaic to bolster up the strikers in the fight against the company union, wage cuts, and police clubs was made by Rebecca Grecht, field organizer of the General Relief Committee of Textile Strikers, in a speech broadcast over the Chicago Federation of Labor radio station, WCFL.

Organizer Grecht told her "invisible audience" of the nine-months long struggle of 16,000 heroic striking textile workers against wage cuts, starvation wages, and the stubborn anti-union attitude of the textile bosses. She described the outrages against the workers, and explained the relief activities planned to relieve suffering.

## Fall, Former Secretary of the Interior to Go On Trial Soon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Defense and government counsel agreed today to bring to trial Ex-Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall and Edward L. Doheny, oil magnate, on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the Elk Hills, California, naval oil reserve lease.

Justice Hoehling took the question of date under advisement.

## Pledge Support to All-Union Party

(Continued from page 1)

to the extent of creating fractional undergound groupings we call on them to immediately dissolve same.

"Ninthly, we consider absolutely binding on us, all decisions of party congresses and conferences, its central committee and central control commission and pledge ourselves to fulfill them unconditionally.

"With Communist greetings.

"Shliapnikoff, Medvedieff."

### Cultural Work in Unions.

Twenty-five speakers participated in the debate on Tomsky's report. The main subject discussed was the question of co-operation between those directing state enterprises and trade unionists in directing production and solving labor questions. Speakers also stressed the importance of cultural work in the trade unions.

Losevsky dwelt on the big tasks confronting the Proletkern in tearing away the labor masses from the influence of Amsterdam, to combat the efforts of the capitalists to sell the "American method" to the European workers.

### Won by Soviet Spirit.

The European labor masses must be won by the spirit of the Soviet trade unions rather than by the spirit of the American trade union bureaucracy. In his concluding speech Tomsky declared: "Numerous speakers touched several questions on practical trade union work. These questions will come up at the coming trade union congress. Complex questions of industry and transportation are very difficult the tasks of Soviet administration and Soviet enterprises.

### Trade Union Support.

"I can state that excellent support was given the administration by trade unionists on questions of organization and direction of production. There is an improvement in the standard of living of the workers and their cultural level has been raised. This calls forth a growing aspiration on the part of broad masses of workers to actively participate in socialist economic reconstruction. Organization of such mass initiative will be promoted by proposed workers' control commissions to industry according to Lenin's teaching, that ever broader proletarian masses should be drawn into state and economic reconstruction.

"The interests of young workers should be defended by trade unions and close co-operation should be established with the Communist Youth. Trade unions must increase the attention paid to the general education of the youth." After concluding his speech which was often interrupted by applause, the conference unanimously adopted Tomsky's theses.

### Help For British Miners.

In an appeal to all working class organizations the Presidium points out that the British miners' struggle, which has already lasted six months with great stubbornness and pluck on the part of the strikers, has set a splendid example in the way to fight for working class interests. International organizations, such as the Amsterdam International and the Miners' International with which the miners are affiliated, completely betrayed them. The Red International of Labor Unions, the Miners' International Propaganda Committee and firstly their Soviet sections, named those organizations with which the British miners are not affiliated, fulfilled and are fulfilling to the end their class duty.

Victory for the miners is still possible if relief on a broad scale is intensified. No more important task exists than to help the British miners who the exhausted are yet struggling.

## Union Membership Is Growing Says Tomsky

MOSCOW, Oct. 31.—This morning's session of the fifteenth conference of the All-Union Communist Party ended with the debate on Alexie Rykov's report in which forty-eight delegates took part. After the concluding speech the conference unanimously approved the theses presented by Rykoff.

The conference then heard a report by Tomsky on the activity in the labor unions and the immediate tasks in that field and then proceeded to a discussion. During the evening sessions the debates continued.

In the morning session on October 29 Rykoff, concluding speech pointed out that the practical proposals made by many speakers deserve consideration. Rykov declared that a comparison between the accumulation and expansion of the fundamental industrial capital of the Soviet Union and of the foreign capitalist states leads to the conclusion that our development is twice as rapid as abroad, except America.

A rational direction is necessary to ensure the continuance of such development. The greatest attention must be paid to the industrialization of each separate region of the U. S. S. R. The characteristic feature of the debates was the absence of parallel separate platforms on economic questions.

After their recent activities the opposition should have given here from the tribune the reasons for their separating themselves from the party. This was all the more necessary because the platform of the opposition is not only erroneous and inadmissible on principle but also demagogic and therefore dangerous for the party. The acceptance of the opportunist platform of the opposition would mean the rupture of the alliance between the workers and the peasants. The opposition ought to have declared at the conference if it intends to uphold or to drop that platform. The conference adopted in principle Rykoff's theses and named a committee for final editing.

### Union Membership Grows.

Reporting on work in the trade unions Tomsky, with figures at hand, refuted the assertions of the opposition about the decline in the number of organized workers in the Soviet Union and the immense increase of non-proletarian elements in the Soviet apparatus. The total of organized workers was 8,768,200 as against 6,950,400 last year. The number of shop committees increased during the year from thirty to fifty-six thousand. The figures show in the clearest way the leading role of the proletariat in the trade unions and in the Soviet national economy and belie the assertions of the opposition about the character of the state apparatus of the U. S. S. R.

### Mere Active.

In general, the workers have certainly been more active of late in the unions. The unions are stronger organizationally and financially. In the future the trade unions must pay more attention to the everyday matters in the worker's life. Referring to the Anglo-Russian Committee, Tomsky emphasized that the views of the opposition demanding the rupture of the committee were entirely wrong, pointing out that this would lead to masses of the revolutionary workers leaving the trade unions. The active support of foreign workers who are struggling against capitalism remains as ever one of the main tasks of the Soviet trade unions.

## MEMBERS OF POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF SOVIET UNION COMMUNIST PARTY

The following are the members of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union who are leading the discussions at the conference of the meeting in Moscow and being reported daily in The DAILY WORKER:

Joseph Stalin, secretary of the Communist Party.

Alexie Rykoff, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars.

Nicholas Bukharin, editor of Pravda, official party organ.

I. Kalinin, president of the Soviet Union.

M. Tomsky, secretary of the All-Russian Trade Union Council.

M. Molotov, secretary of the organization department of the C. P.

A. Voroshilov, Commissar of War.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us names and address.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

Barrymores. He grouched and growled this one of the biggest pieces of bukum that ever aroused thru. The only saving grace of the picture was that the scene was laid in Belgium and it was a pleasure to watch the guiltless air with which the simple folks sampled the juice of the grape. It was a story of a big-hearted business man who gave credit until it hurt so badly that the inevitable villain who had loaned him money threatened to squeeze him

* * *

NEVERTHELESS the general business man threw a little party it was a wild night outside. The snow fell and the wind carried thru the trees. As in the shooting of Dan McGrew, the dice rattled, opened and a fur-coated Polish Jew walked in. Christian crowds over him but the good-natured man made him be seated and regaled him with his best wine. I expected there would be dirty work at the crossroads. And there was. While the Jew was putting on his coat about to leave his host noticed a money belt around his waist. The simple-minded Jewish banker told him it was full of shining gold.

* * *

I felt right then that this Jew would never see Warsaw again. And he didn't. The generous man killed him and took the dough. Barrymore can write the thru a picture better than anybody I know of, and he made it quite clear that it does not pay to steal or even to kill. But what got my goat was that this murderer and robber, after carrying his daughter character of the state apparatus of to the altar of the Christ-ers, and nine, finally threw a fit, in the midst of which appeared the shadow of his victim. "I have suffered enough, I have repented," moaned the murderer. "Peace be to you," replied the shade of his victim. That was the end of it. I concluded that it is no safe to commit murder in Russia as in Chicago, provided you get your victim's money.

* * *

A MEXICAN daily contained an inspired article a few days ago attacking the Mexican trade union movement. It must choose between Moscow and Washington, runs the article. The anti-radical, pro-capital policy of the A. F. of L. is praised. This article is no accident. It is part of a concerted policy to prepare the way for a break between the A. F. of L. and the CROM.

## Chicago Labor Pays Tribute to 'Gene Debs

(Continued from page 1)

the supreme court of the United States; James F. Dunne, class war prisoner and executive secretary of the I. L. D. George Maurer, secretary of local Chicago of the I. L. D., was chairman of the meeting.

### Tone of Speeches.

All the speakers dwelt on Debs' great contribution to the workingclass movement in America. The tone of the speeches was in sharp contrast to the sentimental slobbering of the socialist lawyers and ministers that officiated at the burial services in Terre Haute. Each speaker said something of the great battles that Debs fought on the industrial battlefields of America and pointed out that great as his love for the workingclass was, he lacerated the misleaders of labor with as bitter a tongue as ever coiled itself around the English language.

### Challenge to Militarists.

C. E. Ruthenberg, the last speaker, told of Debs' challenge to the warcrazy imperialists of the United States in his historic Canton speech, which was delivered across from the workhouse where Ruthenberg was serving a year's term for mobilizing the workers of Ohio against the war.

Debs went down the line for his principles.

Debs was always on the side of those elements in the socialist party that were in favor of waging the class struggle militantly, as against the reformists. Ruthenberg read several excerpts from Debs' speeches and letters in proof of his contention.

### Visited Debs in Prison.

After Ruthenberg was released from Sing Sing prison he visited Debs in Atlanta and explained to him the differences of opinion over policy that brought about the split in the socialist party. While Debs was in sympathy with the position of the Communists, there was one point that he could not agree to and that was the Communist position that a dictatorship of the workers was necessary during the transition period between capitalism and communism. Debs was always for the overthrow of capitalism, rule and establishment of a Communist society.

After the meeting James P. Cannon left for Detroit where a great Debs Memorial Meeting under the auspices of the I. L. D was to be held yesterday with prominent leaders of the Detroit Federation of Labor scheduled to speak with Comrade Cannon.

* * *

## Debs Memorial Meet In Buffalo to Show Frame-up Protests

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 29.—At the time when the capitalist courts have taken a vicious slap at the cause of the working-class prisoners by denying Sacco and Vanzetti the right to a new trial, it is expected that all workers and sympathizers with the labor movement will take every opportunity to show their opposition to the capitalist frame-up system and their solidarity with International Labor Defense, the organization which fights this menace. When one of the great leaders of the workers dies it becomes doubly necessary to demonstrate.

The workers of Buffalo have arranged such a demonstration in the form of a Gene Debs memorial meeting, which is to be held on Friday, November 2, at 8 p. m. in the Elmwood Music Hall.

Representatives of all elements in the radical and liberal movements are to speak.

The main speaker will be James P. Cannon, national secretary of the International Labor Defense. Eustace Reynolds, well-known radical attorney; Rev. Hahn, liberal pastor of the Salem Evangelical Church, and Herbert Benjamin, of the Workers (Communist) Party, will also speak.

It is expected that all Buffalo workers will attend, not only to pay respect to the memory of a great working-class leader, but also to perpetuate his spirit in the unceasing fight to defend the victims of capitalist frame-ups and class injustice.

* * *

## Two N. Y. Halls Packed at Big Debs Memorial

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—With the meeting scheduled to begin at 8 o'clock, the workers began demanding admission to Carnegie Hall at half past six and by seven-thirty the great hall was filled to the topmost gallery and every available bit of space on the stage as well, for the mass meeting called last Monday by the International Labor Defense in honor of Eugene V. Debs. Long before eight o'clock the crowds turned away from Carnegie Hall had found their way to the hastily prepared overflow meeting at Central Opera House and packed that hall to the last seat in the gallery and additional workers kept trying to secure admission to the two halls thruout the evening.

The speakers for those two meetings included Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Bishop Brown, Robert Dunn, Roger Baldwin, S. E. Rich, labor secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, A. Shapiro of the Furriers' Union, Carlo Tresca, Elsa Sermenti of the Anti-Fascist Alliance, Ben Gitlow, Bert Wolfe, M. J. Cahalin, Clarence Miller of the Young Workers (Communist) League, Alexander Trachtenberg and Albert Weisbord.

Republicans Spend $177,493.

WASHINGTON (U. P.).—Campaign expenditures of the republican congressional committee were brought to $177,493.50 with the filing of a supplemental report by organization today. Total contributions reached $200,150.00 Oct. 25.

## ST. PAUL CAPMAKERS WALK OUT TO THE AGREEMENT STICK

By L. LEVI.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 31.—Local 10 of the Capmakers' Union has declared a strike against the Mc-Kibben, Driscoll & Dorzy Co., of this city. The company refused to renew their agreement with the union, which expired on Oct. 30. General Organizer Roberts has arrived to take charge of the strike.

## Next Lecture of the Proletarian Study Group

on the

## *Illusions of Civilization*

A Critique of Class Ideology

By LEON SAMSON

on Wednesday Evenings at 8:30 P. M.

at

## THE CARLTON

6 WEST 111th ST. (Near Fifth Ave.)

No. 3.—Historical Illusions in the Light of Historical Materialism

QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

Admission 25 Cents

# STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

### ARTICLE III

CRAFT AND INDUSTRIAL STRIKES.

A major consideration of strike strategy is the broadening out of strikes and trade unions from the traditional craft basis to that of industry. Even as the ideological conceptions of the workers must be raised from the purely economic and opportunistic to the political and revolutionary, so must their organizations and struggle be expanded.

Craft unionism and craft strikes can no longer cope with American capitalism. The workers' fighting front must be broadened out to that of the industry or of whole groups of industries. Such a situation as that in the railroad shop mechanics' strike of 1922 when nine of the sixteen railroad craft unions stayed at work and helped to break the strike of the seven which struck, is a crime against the working class.

In the competitive state of industry the workers can and do use the craft strike effectively, at least so far as the skilled trades are concerned. But with the concentration of capital, the centralization of industry, and the elimination of skill, craft strikes become obsolete, even to protect the interests of the skilled workers. The question of organization by industry, which is emphasized by the growing demand of the unskilled unorganized for labor unions, becomes a burning necessity for skilled as well as unskilled. In American industry the craft strike is almost obsolete.

In the clothing trades, which are still competitive, and in localized trades such as building and printing, where the fact that all or most of the work has to be done on the spot gives the unions a special advantage, the craft strike still lingers and has some effect. But even in these industries it is fast becoming useless. In the big, highly organized industries it is almost a thing of the past.

The modern, effective type of strike is the national industrial strike. Even the conservative trade union leaders are forced to recognize this at least partially and they adopt some sort of an industrial organizational front by patching up various types of federation. Recent examples of national industrial strikes are those of the steel workers in 1919, the coal miners in 1920 and 1922, and the packing house workers in 1921. Many of the railroad strikes and wage movements show the same tendency.

Such wide struggles supersede the narrow, localized strikes which were formerly the type in these industries. The tendency is to counter the growing power of the employers in all the industries by involving greater numbers of workers of the most varied trades and callings in single actions against the employers.

The left wing organized in and around the T. U. E. L., must intensify this broadening out tendency, which is now being checked by the reactionary trade union leaders with their program of class collaboration and no fight against the employers. An important point in our strike strategy must be the elimination of the craft strike and the development of the national industrial strike.

This requires a corresponding broadening out of the workers' unions from a craft to an industrial basis and the mobilization of the unorganized millions into the trade unions. The realization of the two left wing slogans, "Amalgamation" and "Organize the Unorganized" is a vital pre-requisite for a successful strike strategy under present day conditions in the United States.

UNITING THE WORKERS' FORCES.

A FIRST consideration in strike strategy is the development of unity and solidarity among the workers involved in a given action against the employers. Potentially the workers constitute a tremendous force. The 26,000,000 or more organizable workers, when once united, will be irresistible. They will eventually sweep away the capitalist system.

But the obstacles to this unity are many and deep seated. It is more than a problem of simply bringing the masses into the unions and strikes. There are fundamental divisions in the ranks of the workers themselves that have to be overcome. The working class is far from being a homogeneous mass. It is divided against itself in regard to race, nationality, color, creed, age, sex, skill, etc.

The differences among the workers in these matters are of themselves great obstacles to the complete unification of the working class in its struggles against the employers. But the problem is still further complicated and rendered more difficult because the employers have learned skillfully to play upon these differences and to split up the workers disastrously on the basis of them.

Moreover, the employers are ably assisted in this policy by the reactionary trade union bureaucracy, who divide the workers' ranks by cultivating craft interests, betraying the unskilled, playing one nationality off against another, excluding from the unions Negroes, young workers, and women, etc. All these tendencies are fatal to success in strikes.

Our strike strategy must be skilled in checking and counteracting all such splitting tendencies and in uniting the workers, in spite of race, creed, color, nationality, skill, etc., into one unbreakable proletarian mass. To do this we must, briefly stated, have a three-phased policy, as follows:

(1) Education; we must carry on an intensive educational propaganda among the strikers or prospective strikers to acquaint and convince them of their common interests and to infuse them with a fighting solidarity against the employers. (2) Organization; we must insist upon a labor organization broad enough to take into its folds all the various working class elements involved in the struggle. (3) We must have a policy in the struggle which protects the interests of all these elements and which does not allow of any of them being sacrificed for the benefit of the others.

SKILLED AND UNSKILLED.

Employers are widely awake to the tremendous advantage to them of playing off the skilled workers against the unskilled. Especially during these days of a flourishing American Imperialism, when they are flush with super profits wrung from exploited peoples all over the world, are they able and willing to bribe the skilled workers with a few concessions in order to have them betray the unskilled.

The reactionary labor leaders are willing tools in furthering this employer strategy. Indeed, their traditional policy is to support the interests of the skilled labor aristocracy at the expense of the great masses of unskilled. This is their program before, during, and after strikes. They refuse to organize the unskilled; they refuse to support their demands in strikes; they systematically sell them out at the settlement conference table to the advantage of the skilled workers. Such an organized system of betrayal is the very essence of craft unionism.

This betrayal of the unskilled by the skilled (and of one group of skilled workers by another) is an ever present and menacing danger at all stages of a strike struggle. It must be combatted by applying the above-stated three phased policy of education, organization, and a defense of common interests.

The skilled workers must be taught the utter folly of their short-sighted policy, for the history of the American labor movement goes to show that this policy in the long run also sacrifices the interests of the skilled workers. They must be shown their identity of interests with the unskilled. The masses of unskilled must be brought into the unions in spite of the opposition of the right wing bureaucrats.

The demands of the strikers must fit the needs of all groups, and they must be adhered to at all costs. Uniting the skilled and unskilled workers, under present conditions in American industry, into an unbreakable unit of strikers is one of the greatest tasks of any strike strategy. But it must and can be accomplished by systematic application of the foregoing principles.

(To be continued.)

DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK EDITION

Entered as Second Class Matter ... at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

... No. 248 Subscription Rates ... WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1926 ... Price 3 C...

# ...EED ROYAL NAVIES U. S. SCAB COA...

## ...VOLUTION NEEDED IN AMERICAN ...HOOL SYSTEM, SAYS DIRECTOR, ...HO BLAMES THOUGHT SUPPRESSION

...e real American educational problem does not concern so much the ... as it does the adults and the teachers, says Joseph M. Hart, edito... of The Survey, writing in The American Teacher, official organ ... American Federation of Teachers, in exposing the weaknesses of the ... public system of education.

... spite of our free public lectures and our enormous army of teachers ... our long attendance at schools, things do not seem to be going right, ... thinks. "We adults stumble about ... world confusedly, with labor wars ... world wars as proof that we do ... understand what we are doing and ... in happening to us. But if we ... understand what we are do... and what is happening to us, how ... we educate our children?

"We build school houses, train teachers, and pass compulsory attendance laws all for the purpose of schooling our children in the modes and mental fashions of a day that is dead, almost everywhere else but in the school houses.

"We have the problem of educating teachers for our schools. But we have tackled that problem narrowly and prejudicially, emphasizing the good old ways under parade under the name of science—such as "administrative efficiency," or "intelligence testing as a basis of instruction. We have trained—and are training—teachers to work in the class rooms, with their eyes on the children. We have not faced hitherto, and even now scarcely

(Continued on page 3)

## Lenin Says

By V. J. CYPLAMETTY

THIS DAILY WORKER continues to warn the American workers with a regularity that may smack of monotony to some people, that the capitalist powers have never abandoned the possibility of a war against the Soviet Union. The three principal reasons why they do not now make a desperate attempt to smash this standing challenge to capitalism are: Firstly, conviction that their working class populations would not stand for a war ... the workers' republic; secondly, ... [illegible] ... thirdly, ... [illegible] ... fourthly, ... [illegible] ... fifthly, ... [illegible] ... sixthly, ... [illegible] ... seventhly, ... [illegible] ... eighthly, ... [illegible] ... ninthly, ... [illegible] ... tenthly, ... [illegible] ... eleventhly, ... [illegible] ... twelfthly, ... [illegible] ... thirteenthly, ... [illegible] ... fourteenthly, ... [illegible] ... fifteenthly, ... [illegible] ... sixteenthly, ... [illegible] ... seventeenthly, ... [illegible] ... eighteenthly, ... [illegible] ... nineteenthly, ... [illegible] ... twentiethly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-firstly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-secondly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... thirtiethly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-firstly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-secondly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... fortiethly, ... [illegible] ... forty-firstly, ... [illegible] ... forty-secondly, ... [illegible] ... forty-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... forty-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... forty-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... fiftiethly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-firstly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-secondly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... sixtiethly, ... [illegible] ... sixty-firstly, ... [illegible] ... sixty-secondly, ... [illegible] ... sixty-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... sixty-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... sixty-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... sixty-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... sixty-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... sixty-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... sixty-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... seventiethly, ... [illegible] ... seventy-firstly, ... [illegible] ... seventy-secondly, ... [illegible] ... seventy-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... seventy-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... seventy-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... seventy-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... seventy-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... seventy-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... seventy-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... eightiethly, ... [illegible] ... eighty-firstly, ... [illegible] ... eighty-secondly, ... [illegible] ... eighty-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... eighty-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... eighty-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... eighty-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... eighty-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... eighty-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... eighty-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... ninetiethly, ... [illegible] ... ninety-firstly, ... [illegible] ... ninety-secondly, ... [illegible] ... ninety-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... ninety-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... ninety-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... ninety-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... ninety-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... ninety-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... ninety-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... hundredthly, ... [illegible] ... hundred-firstly, ... [illegible] ... hundred-secondly, ... [illegible] ... hundred-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... hundred-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... hundred-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... hundred-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... hundred-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... hundred-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... hundred-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... two hundredthly, ... [illegible] ... two hundred-firstly, ... [illegible] ... two hundred-secondly, ... [illegible] ... two hundred-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... two hundred-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... two hundred-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... two hundred-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... two hundred-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... two hundred-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... two hundred-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... three hundredthly, ... [illegible] ... three hundred-firstly, ... [illegible] ... three hundred-secondly, ... [illegible] ... three hundred-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... three hundred-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... three hundred-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... three hundred-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... three hundred-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... three hundred-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... three hundred-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... four hundredthly, ... [illegible] ... four hundred-firstly, ... [illegible] ... four hundred-secondly, ... [illegible] ... four hundred-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... four hundred-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... four hundred-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... four hundred-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... four hundred-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... four hundred-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... four hundred-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... five hundredthly, ... [illegible] ... five hundred-firstly, ... [illegible] ... five hundred-secondly, ... [illegible] ... five hundred-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... five hundred-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... five hundred-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... five hundred-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... five hundred-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... five hundred-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... five hundred-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... six hundredthly, ... [illegible] ... six hundred-firstly, ... [illegible] ... six hundred-secondly, ... [illegible] ... six hundred-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... six hundred-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... six hundred-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... six hundred-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... six hundred-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... six hundred-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... six hundred-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... seven hundredthly, ... [illegible] ... seven hundred-firstly, ... [illegible] ... seven hundred-secondly, ... [illegible] ... seven hundred-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... seven hundred-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... seven hundred-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... seven hundred-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... seven hundred-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... seven hundred-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... seven hundred-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... eight hundredthly, ... [illegible] ... eight hundred-firstly, ... [illegible] ... eight hundred-secondly, ... [illegible] ... eight hundred-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... eight hundred-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... eight hundred-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... eight hundred-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... eight hundred-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... eight hundred-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... eight hundred-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... nine hundredthly, ... [illegible] ... nine hundred-firstly, ... [illegible] ... nine hundred-secondly, ... [illegible] ... nine hundred-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... nine hundred-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... nine hundred-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... nine hundred-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... nine hundred-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... nine hundred-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... nine hundred-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... two thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... two thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... two thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... two thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... two thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... two thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... two thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... two thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... two thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... two thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... three thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... three thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... three thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... three thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... three thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... three thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... three thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... three thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... three thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... three thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... four thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... four thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... four thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... four thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... four thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... four thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... four thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... four thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... four thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... four thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... five thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... five thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... five thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... five thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... five thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... five thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... five thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... five thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... five thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... five thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... six thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... six thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... six thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... six thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... six thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... six thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... six thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... six thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... six thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... six thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... seven thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... seven thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... seven thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... seven thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... seven thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... seven thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... seven thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... seven thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... seven thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... seven thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... eight thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... eight thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... eight thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... eight thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... eight thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... eight thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... eight thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... eight thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... eight thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... eight thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... nine thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... nine thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... nine thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... nine thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... nine thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... nine thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... nine thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... nine thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... nine thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... nine thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... ten thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... ten thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... ten thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... ten thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... ten thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... ten thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... ten thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... ten thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... ten thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... ten thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... eleven thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... eleven thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... eleven thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... eleven thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... eleven thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... eleven thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... eleven thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... eleven thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... eleven thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... eleven thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... twelve thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... twelve thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... twelve thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... twelve thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... twelve thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... twelve thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... twelve thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... twelve thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... twelve thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... twelve thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... thirteen thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... thirteen thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... thirteen thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... thirteen thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... thirteen thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... thirteen thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... thirteen thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... thirteen thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... thirteen thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... thirteen thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... fourteen thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... fourteen thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... fourteen thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... fourteen thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... fourteen thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... fourteen thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... fourteen thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... fourteen thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... fourteen thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... fourteen thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... fifteen thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... fifteen thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... fifteen thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... fifteen thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... fifteen thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... fifteen thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... fifteen thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... fifteen thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... fifteen thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... fifteen thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... sixteen thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... sixteen thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... sixteen thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... sixteen thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... sixteen thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... sixteen thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... sixteen thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... sixteen thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... sixteen thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... sixteen thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... seventeen thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... seventeen thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... seventeen thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... seventeen thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... seventeen thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... seventeen thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... seventeen thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... seventeen thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... seventeen thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... seventeen thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... eighteen thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... eighteen thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... eighteen thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... eighteen thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... eighteen thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... eighteen thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... eighteen thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... eighteen thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... eighteen thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... eighteen thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... nineteen thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... nineteen thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... nineteen thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... nineteen thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... nineteen thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... nineteen thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... nineteen thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... nineteen thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... nineteen thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... nineteen thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... twenty thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... twenty thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... twenty thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... twenty thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-one thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-one thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-one thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-one thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-one thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-one thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-one thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-one thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-one thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-one thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-two thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-two thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-two thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-two thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-two thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-two thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-two thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-two thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-two thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-two thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-three thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-three thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-three thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-three thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-three thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-three thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-three thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-three thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-three thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-three thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-four thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-four thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-four thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-four thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-four thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-four thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-four thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-four thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-four thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-four thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-five thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-five thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-five thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-five thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-five thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-five thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-five thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-five thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-five thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-five thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-six thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-six thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-six thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-six thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-six thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-six thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-six thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-six thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-six thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-six thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-seven thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-seven thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-seven thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-seven thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-seven thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-seven thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-seven thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-seven thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-seven thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-seven thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-eight thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-eight thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-eight thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-eight thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-eight thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-eight thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-eight thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-eight thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-eight thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-eight thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-nine thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-nine thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-nine thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-nine thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-nine thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-nine thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-nine thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-nine thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-nine thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... twenty-nine thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... thirty thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... thirty thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... thirty thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... thirty thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-one thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-one thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-one thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-one thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-one thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-one thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-one thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-one thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-one thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-one thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-two thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-two thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-two thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-two thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-two thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-two thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-two thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-two thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-two thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-two thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-three thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-three thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-three thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-three thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-three thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-three thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-three thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-three thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-three thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-three thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-four thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-four thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-four thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-four thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-four thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-four thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-four thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-four thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-four thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-four thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-five thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-five thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-five thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-five thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-five thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-five thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-five thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-five thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-five thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-five thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-six thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-six thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-six thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-six thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-six thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-six thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-six thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-six thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-six thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-six thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-seven thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-seven thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-seven thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-seven thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-seven thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-seven thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-seven thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-seven thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-seven thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-seven thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-eight thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-eight thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-eight thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-eight thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-eight thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-eight thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-eight thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-eight thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-eight thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-eight thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-nine thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-nine thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-nine thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-nine thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-nine thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-nine thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-nine thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-nine thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-nine thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... thirty-nine thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... forty thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... forty thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... forty thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... forty thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... forty thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... forty thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... forty thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... forty thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... forty thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... forty thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-one thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-one thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... forty-one thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... forty-one thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... forty-one thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-one thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-one thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-one thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... forty-one thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-one thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-two thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-two thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... forty-two thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... forty-two thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... forty-two thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-two thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-two thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-two thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... forty-two thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-two thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-three thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-three thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... forty-three thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... forty-three thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... forty-three thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-three thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-three thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-three thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... forty-three thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-three thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-four thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-four thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... forty-four thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... forty-four thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... forty-four thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-four thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-four thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-four thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... forty-four thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-four thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-five thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-five thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... forty-five thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... forty-five thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... forty-five thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-five thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-five thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-five thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... forty-five thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-five thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-six thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-six thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... forty-six thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... forty-six thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... forty-six thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-six thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-six thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-six thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... forty-six thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-six thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-seven thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-seven thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... forty-seven thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... forty-seven thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... forty-seven thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-seven thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-seven thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-seven thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... forty-seven thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-seven thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-eight thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-eight thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... forty-eight thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... forty-eight thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... forty-eight thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-eight thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-eight thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-eight thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... forty-eight thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-eight thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-nine thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-nine thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... forty-nine thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... forty-nine thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... forty-nine thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-nine thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-nine thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-nine thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... forty-nine thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... forty-nine thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... fifty thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... fifty thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... fifty thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... fifty thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-one thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-one thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-one thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-one thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-one thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-one thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-one thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-one thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-one thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-one thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-two thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-two thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-two thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-two thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-two thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-two thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-two thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-two thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-two thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-two thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-three thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-three thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-three thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-three thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-three thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-three thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-three thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-three thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-three thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-three thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-four thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-four thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-four thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-four thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-four thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-four thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-four thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-four thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-four thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-four thousand-ninthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-five thousandthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-five thousand-firstly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-five thousand-secondly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-five thousand-thirdly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-five thousand-fourthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-five thousand-fifthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-five thousand-sixthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-five thousand-seventhly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-five thousand-eighthly, ... [illegible] ... fifty-five thousand-ninthly, ... [ill

## ...RELIEF

...Thousand Workers Striking to Aid ...

...Federation of Labor ... call for sympathetic ... to aid the striking ... special meeting ... Nov. 6 for the purpose of ... what action shall be taken ... the strike of the New York ...

... meeting will be held at Mid... ...

... of the executive committee ... the Chicago Federation of Labor ... of the strikers will be held Wed... night, it is announced, when ... decision will be made on ... and means of raising funds. ...

... definite program of relief will be ... to coordinate with action ... by the federation unions ... It is announced. ...

**Strike Holding Strong**

... reports from the New York strike ... headquarters indicate that the strike ... is rallying to the aid of the ... workers. The strike is now enter... its eighteenth week and the ranks ... the workers are intact and the spirit ... the strikers undiminished.

The executive council of the A. F. of ... following instructions of its Detroit ... convention last week issued an appeal ... all international and local unions to ... send relief funds to the strike area.

**Many Cities Respond**

Meetings are being held in many ci... with New York and Chicago tak... the lead, to present the problems ... the New Yorkers before the labor ...

Baltimore held a rousing mass meet... on Sunday, October 31, Cleveland ... workers have voted a half ... day's pay immediately to the strike, ... will bring about $6,000, and ano... half day's pay is forthcoming. ... Cleveland federation donated $250 ... its own treasury, and plans are ... made to call a conference of ... unions in the city to raise funds.

The needleworkers in Toronto are ... getting behind the strike, and the com... promises suggested that all unions vote ... day's pay toward the relief fund. ... Workmen's Circle and the Wor... Order there have also promised sub... financial assistance.

Many cities in the far west are rally... to the appeal for funds. Move... are also underway in Seattle, ... Francisco, San Diego, Seattle, Te... Wash., and other cities to raise ...

## ...se No Puppy in ... Love Affair The She ... Pens "Wuff" Epistles

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 1.—Two ... senate associates of Albert B. Fall ... whose first names begin with the ... "B," will be questioned by Dist. Atty. Keyes today, it was reported at ... office this morning. They are ... Holbrook Frazier, alleged "go... between" in the "Miss X" negotia... and Miss Emma Schaffer, per... secretary to the evangelist.

Keyes today reiterated his declar... that the "wuff" love letter, ... in New York, and alleged by him to have been written by the ... attached the case. One sent... in the letter, supposedly writ... to Ormiston, was considered sig... by the district attorney: "I'll ... C. O. unless 'F' breaks"—and God ... what happening."

## Doheny and Fall May Be Petrified Mummies Before They Are Tried

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Two and ... half years after exposure of the "dirty scandal" transactions between ... secretary of the interior Albert Fall ... and Edward L. Doheny, which led to ... Fall giving Doheny the naval oil ... reserve in California, counsel for the ... accused have agreed with the prose... that the trial should soon be ... Government counsel asked that ... start Nov. 29; the defense suggest... Jan. 10. Judge Hoehling of the ... district federal court is to decide the ...


OIL
Send it today and every day in ... DAILY WORKER.



CHICAGO MEETING
Celebrating the Ninth Year of the Russian Revolution
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1926
at 8 p. m.
ASHLAND BLVD. AUDITORIUM
Van Buren St. & Ashland Blvd.
WM. Z. FOSTER — WM. F. DUNNE
Vocal and Instrumental Music—Features by the Young Pioneers—Lithuanian, Workers' Chorus and ...


## ...AN EXTRA MOVE FOR NOTHING

The paper box workers on strike in New York City have had an injunction issued against them.

## Labor Rejects Both Walsh and Nash

(Continued from page 1)

union manager and Wm. Green, president of the A. F. of L., with the endorsement of its executive council, circulating every local and central body in the state, in behalf of Walsh, and in a supposedly anti-Butler campaign.

**Evenly Divided.**

The refusal of the central labor bodies to endorse Walsh was by a line with the action taken by the federated convention of the Massachusetts state branch of the A. F. of L., which refused to endorse either Coolidge's Butler or millionaire Gardner's Walsh.

This refusal was not due to the progressiveness of the convention, but to the fact that both the Butlerites and the Walsh men were pretty evenly divided, with the Butler strength coming from the building trades unions who were fearful of "republican revenge" at the hands of the republican municipal and state politicians who are now in the saddle, and from the street carmens' unions who always have a big delegation at conventions, and who lick the boots of Butler, who besides owning textile mills, is heavily interested in street railway systems.

**Convoy a Progressive.**

The state branch executive committee of the A. F. of L. with the exception of the progressive Tom Conroy of Worcester, is dominated by Walsh men, and despite explicit instructions by the convention and by their own vote of several weeks ago, the resolution stating that the state convention does not endorse either candidate, and urging organized labor to refrain from endorsing either candidate, has not as yet been sent out to all the local unions—and the campaign is almost over. The withholding of the resolution is obviously a piece of work calculated to aid Walsh.

So alarmed are the Walsh labor skates over the rejection of their man, that John Kearney, Walsh's labor manager has decided to tour the state, speaking before the central labor unions that have rejected his candidate. In his talk before the Worcester C. L. U., Kearney cleverly failed to mention that about 15 injunctions were served against labor while Walsh was governor of Massachusetts. He failed to mention Col. Garret's millions behind Walsh, or that Walsh is the president of one bank and director of another and corporation counsel for the Boston and Maine railroad, etc.

Kearney, who is chairman of the Boston C. L. U. non-partisan campaign committee, is himself a democrat and his position as Walsh's manager is sufficient proof that these so-called non-partisan committees are simply auxiliaries to the democratic political machine, who utilized these labor committees like the janitor does a mop which he discards when worn.

Jack Walsh of the Railroad Shop men took the floor to tell of his experience as candidate for mayor on the democratic ticket. The republican democratic boss managed the campaign and had all the saying, while the local labor movement was used as sucker in furnishing the candidate and the money as well as the votes, while the regular democratic voters openly declared they would rather vote for republican candidate for mayor or scratch their ballots rather than vote for a labor man.

**Shameful Ways.**

Despite such shameful betrayals we witness the same treachery going on in this state. John Jerry Hodgson, ex-legislative agent for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, who in the course of his duties, time and again argued, debated and fought against William M. Butler before hearings, in committee rooms and elsewhere at the state house when Butler was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, is now stumping the state in behalf of his erstwhile enemy, Wm. M. Butler. But Kearney and the rest of his tribe who are boosting Walsh, are not doing it for love or in the interests of the labor movement, either.

In a scathing denunciation of Kearney and the rest of the labor fakers who sell themselves and bind the labor movement to the chariots of the capitalist political parties, William Haskings, eulogized Eugene V. Debs and contrasted Debs with the so-called labor leaders who sell themselves for a mess of pottage to the capitalist class. But the most militant and class conscious note was sounded in the speech of Secretary Thomas F. Conroy who finished by demanding that labor cease being the tail to capitalism's political kite and organize a labor party.

**Ignore Organizing Textile Workers.**

With conditions in the textile industry in Massachusetts in a most deplorable state, and the textile workers unorganized and disunited, the United Textile Workers' union, instead of sending an army of organizers into the state for the purpose of organizing the exploited textile workers, sends into Massachusetts five organizers to boost the Walsh campaign. These organizers of the U. T. W. are going to remain here only for campaign purposes and leave the state upon the conclusion of the campaign.

**Violent Earthquake Recorded.**

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—An earthquake of "violent proportions" was recorded on the seismograph at St. Louis University last night, Father McElwane, seismologist, reported today. The tremor lasted 45 minutes, starting at 7:45 p. m. and ending at 8:30 p. m. The distance was estimated at 5,100 miles in a non-westerly direction, which would place its center of the west of British Columbia.

## ...AND IN ... CRIMINAL COURT

## Rev. Norris Up Before ... on Arson Charges

CRIMINAL COURTROOM, Ill., Nov. 1.—Rev. J. Frank Norris, Fort Worth, Texas, Baptist pastor, charged with the murder of Chipps, millionaire oilman and prominent church member here, continued to put on trial "testimony" for his killing of D. E. Chipps, July 21, 1926.

J. Frank Norris, pastor of the First Baptist Church here, completed a bomb in the prosecution's case today by asking for a change of venue. But as a climax to a sensational day, took the prosecution off its feet.

Norris is charged by indictment with having murdered Chipps July 17 in the church study.

**Norris Noted Gunman.**

Today is not the first experience of Rev. Norris in a courtroom, or the Chipps killing not the first time he has been known to use a gun.

In 1913 he was accused of arson in the burning of his home. Later he was indicted on charges of burning his church. He also was accused of perjury in connection before a grand jury which investigated the home burning. He was acquitted on the perjury case on an instructed verdict, and was acquitted on one of the arson charges. The other was dismissed for insufficient evidence.

**Stopped Preacher's Fine.**

Several years ago Rev. Norris had some trouble with the late Bob Poe, veteran Fort Worth constable. Poe met the preacher on the street one day and slapped his face.

Norris pulled a gun and marched the constable to the church, where he kept him prisoner for some time, during which he talked matters over with Poe. At one time, also, he was shot by a castle rustler who attacked his father.

Rev. Norris repeatedly has told of the necessity of, his having to have gunmen to protect him.

## Reports the Story of White Terror Rule in Queen Marie's Land

(Continued from page 1)

hours later, they demanded the addresses of my friends and, when I refused to give them, the beating with the rubber clubs was resumed. My hands were placed in iron clamps and burned with red hot irons and then the clamps were screwed into my hands until I fainted. I was thrown into a dungeon until the following morning."

**Only Part of Story.**

The Daily News correspondent also mentions the case of Pavel Tkatchenko who was assassinated while being transferred from one prison to another, details of which have been previously reported in The DAILY WORKER. These two typical cases mentioned by the Daily News are but an infinitesimal part of the Roumanian terror that has been responsible for the murder of not hundreds, but thousands of workers and peasants and that, at the time Queen Marie is making her triumphal and loan procuring tour of the United States, holds no less than 3,500 political prisoners in the jails of that sorry country.

* * *

**Railroad and Flour Kings Fete Marie.**

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 1.—The railroad and flour magnates of the Twin Cities are having the time of their aristocratic lives being host to a real queen. At a luncheon today in St. Paul at the home of Louis Hill, son of the "Empire Builder," James Hill, the Washburns, Crosbys, Pillsburys and the whole family of northwestern capitalist wheat and railroad kings and queens were duly staggered by the queen's crown jewels displayed at table and drank a toast to King Ferdinand prior to a toast for their own Cal Coolidge.

The queen is officially the guest of Samuel Hill, former president of the Great Northern and a member of the Hill family. It is at his expense that Marie has been furnished with her luxurious special train and due to his influence that the train is carried over the various railroad lines at the nominal cost of $1.00 a road. The royal lady leaves for North Dakota where she will "study the lives of the farmers" by having a couple board her train here and there and talk about chickens and wheat.

## Civil Liberties to Aid Injunction Fight of N. Y. Cloakmakers

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—If improvement is not marked on the picket lines of the striking New York cloakmakers after the mass protest meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union the organization announces it will conduct a picketing demonstration to bring a test case under the injunction into court. Wickoff H. Pitkin, New York attorney with the union, states that police evade the injunction issue by arresting pickets for disorderly conduct, not contempt of court. He charges that the injunction is a strike breaking weapon and has led to slugging. Pitkin is almost outlawed among the employers and Police Commissioner Enright.

## Battle Many Obstacles in Struggle for Labor Unity in the Pacific

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

GREAT obstacles and difficulties confront the militant labor movement which will hold a Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference at Canton, China, May 1, 1927.

With the least of these is the color question, that must be overcome in order to bring together the white, brown and yellow workers of the nations bordering the world's greatest ocean.

That this issue must be fought out before any successful conference can be held was seen in the attitude of some sections of the Japanese labor movement, objecting to the gathering being held at the capital of the revolutionary government of South China.

Delegate J. S. Gordon, of the New South Wales Labor Council, reporting as secretary of the Third All-Australian Trade Union Congress, declared that the majority of invitations forwarded by the Australians to the Japanese workers' organizations had been returned. The Japanese government announced to the Australian labor officials that it refused to deliver them. The invitations were addressed mostly to the Japanese Rodo Kumiai Hyogikai (generally called Hyogikai). The labor organizations affiliated with this central body total 46 unions, having an estimated membership of about 30,000.

It is pointed out that this section of the Japanese working class unites the "left" or revolutionary elements in the trade union movement of Japan. The vicious police regulations, brought into being under labor baiting laws adopted by Mikado rule, are so extreme that trade unions with the merest left wing tendencies, have to work and meet semi-illegally. This section, however, is expected to give its hearty support to the purpose of the Pan-Pacific Conference and every effort will no doubt be made to develop the closest possible contact with it.

The other section of the organized Japanese labor movement, termed the Rodo-to, under the leadership of Suzuki, somehow received the invitation of the Australian workers, but turned it down under the plea that the Australian trade unions believed in the White Australia policy. The trade union officials point out that this is the policy of the Labor Party, that this policy is not supported by the trade unions, and that this issue must not be raised as an obstacle to Pan-Pacific Trade Union Unity. This section of the Japanese labor movement has no doubt raise the same question against the American Federation of Labor, revealing the inevitable clash that will take place when labor elements in different countries acquiesce in the imperialist policies of their own capitalist governments.

Thus the young labor's battles on the battle ground of the Pacific.

It will be an eventful day in international labor history when worker representatives from Japan, Australia, China and the United States sit down in the same conference and talk over their problems as members of the world labor movement. It is hoped that that this day will be May 1, 1927, at Canton, China.

Labor in Java, a subject colony of Holland, has always been known for its militancy. While Holland is heralded as one of Europe's boasted capitalist "democracies," the imperialists of this puppet nation have drowned in blood the workers' movement in Java. It now leads an illegal existence similar to that of the Japanese labor movement.

The story is repeated almost in whole for India, where the ruthless measures adopted by the British government to crush the great strikes that have taken place in this colony of the crown have required the whole attention of India's militant working class.

* * *

Mexico pleads poverty. But it has answered the invitation of the Australian workers. The Mexican Miners' Union has also replied. They pledge co-operation to the full extent of their ability. The workers of Mexico can be depended on to push their officials into active participation in the effort to secure Pan-Pacific Trade Union Unity. The same may be said concerning at least some of the countries of Central and South America.

One of the great inspirations that will help insure the success of the gathering is the rapidly developing trade union movement of China.

* * *

It is recognized that it will be most difficult to get the American Federation of Labor into action. The A. F. of L. officialdom only enters where it hopes to dominate. The imperialist policies of the present A. F. of L. leadership will certainly receive short shrift in the proposed Canton conference. The policies of the Greens, the Wolls and the Duncans of labor, on the carpet and met in the saddle at Canton. This will be true whether regular delegates speaking for the A. F. of L. officialdom are present or not.

The Australian Trade Union Congress has undertaken a tremendous task. Workers everywhere, who seek to advance the interests of their class, will wish them every success in their drive for unity of the workers in the nations bordering the Pacific. This should include an increasing interest by workers in the United States of America anxious to give their support to this ambitious project.

## DEFENDS LEGAL LIMITATION OF LAND HOLDINGS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Refusal of the Filipinos thru their legislature at Manila to repeal the land laws, under which no more than 2,500 acres can be owned by any one individual or corporation, is defended by Vicente G. Bunuan, director of the Philippine Press Bureau in Washington, in a statement on the rubber situation.

He frankly says that the desire of American capitalists to exploit the rubber-producing possibilities of the Philippines is one of the chief obstacles to the granting of independence to his people.

The Filipino, says Bunuan, want to help the Americans to solve their rubber supply problem. But they know, as all other peoples know, that "that country is happiest and most peaceful which has its national wealth evenly distributed."

This policy "reflects the conservation era of America's history, and was implanted in the Philippines by congress itself when it passed the Philippine organic act of 1902, which contained provisions even more restrictive than those in the present law."

He points but that rubber can be grown successfully on tracts smaller than the present law allows, and that there is no reason why a rubber company should not secure supplies of raw material from owners of adjacent tracts, just as the sugar centrals buy millions of dollars' worth from sugar owners, under contract.

Finally, he quotes a resolution delivered to Carmi Thompson, investigator for President Coolidge, by the Philippine legislature, in which the Filipinos declare that only independence will give them the powers necessary to "change our economic position" to make easy the coming to the islands of foreign capital. They refuse to permit the ownership of vast tracts of land by aliens or by corporations in which aliens own a majority of the stock.

## MINING BARON CALLS DEMOCRAT SENATOR CROOK

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 1.—Uneasy stirrings were manifest in the democratic party today following the testimony of James S. Douglas, mining capitalist, that he had spent more than $50,000 in furthering the campaigns of democratic candidates.

The admissions were made by Douglas as he testified before the inquiry being conducted by Senator William King of Utah.

Douglas created a sensation when he called Senator Cameron a crook.

When Cameron protested to Senator King, Douglas advanced toward him, shaking his fist and berating Cameron for championing a copper tariff bill.

Douglas also testified he had spent probably $50,000 in supporting the unsuccessful primary candidacy of R. E. Ellingwood, mining corporation attorney, who was defeated by Governor Hunt for nomination.

**LaFollette Issues Statement.**

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 1.—U. S. Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., and his brother, Philip, issued a statement today that they would not support any of the announced candidates for governor in tomorrow's election, but would write in their choice. Irvin L. Lenroot, campaign manager for the LaFollette ticket in the primary, who announced support for Charles B. Perry for governor, had no authority to speak for the organization, but only for himself, the statement added.

**Another "Investigation."**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Interstate commerce commission today ordered an investigation of the proposal of the railroads for a general readjustment of freight rates on pig iron and articles taking the same rate, between points in Central Freight Association territory and points in Trunk line and New England territory.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

coiling. It seems that those who were most active in putting over the dry amendment found remunerative positions enforcing the law. And they enforced it for a consideration. Our bone-dry senator pulled down the tidy sum of $25,000 for using his influence with the prohibition director to secure permits for wine dealers at so much per gallon. Those wine dealers had to be rabbis with congregations. But some of those rabbis born such Hebrew names as O'Toole and MacFiggis and got away with it because they handed out the coin.

* * *

THE scorn that was once reserved for the liquor dealer is now hurled at the Anti-Saloon League. It has come to the point now where a prohibitionist is looked on with as much suspicion as a Bolshevist in Turkey. At least I once heard a rationalist (who was everything but that) tell a story of a visitor to Turkey who, noticing that the Turks did not look their dirty enemies straight in the face, asked: "Don't you fear robbers?" he asked. "Why no," answered the Turk, "there is no need for taking such precautions. There is not a Christian within one hundred miles of here."

* * *

STILL it is funny to see George E. Brennan, waging his campaign from a hospital cot and waging it very well. George is no Apollo. He is the living personification of a wet barrel. Had George faced the voters, in all probability they would have turned around and voted for the Andy Gumpchinned Frank L. Smith. For men are not in style any more, and Brennan has more chins than you could count on the fingers of both hands. But the funniest thing about the bed sheet campaign is that (according to rumor) it was Brennan's wooden leg that got scratched. If that is the case and George is elected, there may be a plague of wooden-legged candidates in the next elections. Anyhow it is more pleasant to talk to the voters in your nightshirt that climb the front porch to get them.

* * *

THE queen of Roumania is out of luck in Canada. Even the coyotes of Manitoba do not howl for her. The reason is that Canada has seen everything in the aristocratic line from the prince of Wales to Lord Thomas, political secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen. If the queen wants to see human beings doing the snake act in earnest she had better come to Chicago quick. Our four hundred are ready to wiggle down Michigan boulevard on their bellies to show how low they consider themselves in the presence of a queen. Glorious democracy!

* * *

THE three readers of The DAILY WORKER who vowed they would read it no more because they thought we did not do the right thing by our Aimee, should repent of their hasty vows now. If anything ever hung by a hair it is the evangelist's reputation. The religious confidence woman Hed her way brazenly the not successfully thru a lengthy trial and as if her god was nodding when he should be watching over the fortunes of his child, a trunk load of wearing apparel that was toted around the country by her media management was seized. The Hearst press did not have so much fun since it ran the stories of "Peaches," one by and the other against "Daddy" Browning. They dished pictures of peaches and kimonas all over the papers. If there are any evangelists left that have not been caught in some morality actions let them come forward and adore themselves!

* * *

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends.

# ...FOR COAL MINE STRIKE AID

...Table No. 1

...Contributions received from central and provincial trade union organizations, giving names of workers and the sum...

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kursk | 497,000.00 | Nizhni Novgorod | 3,000.00 |
| Leningrad | 1,000,000.00 | Odessa | 20,000.00 |
| Ufa | 20,000.00 | Omsk | 15,000.00 |
| Novgorod | 15,000.00 | Orel | 66,417.00 |
| Tambov | 1,000.00 | Penza | 97,000.00 |
| Kazan | 5,000.00 | Perm | 1,000.00 |
| Orel | 7,207.50 | Petrograd Rail | 7,207.50 |
| Archangel | 12,145.27 | Petrograd | 7,207.51 |
| Tver | 20,027.02 | Petrograd | 5,113.02 |
| Pskov | 7,000.00 | Petrograd Ship | 100.00 |
| Petrozavodsk | 4,207.50 | Riazhsk | 20,027.07 |
| Briansk | 20,027.02 | Rybinsk | 5,000.00 |
| Yaroslavl | 50,068.10 | Saratov | 1,270.00 |
| Inhovsk | 7,000.00 | Siberian Ural | 2,000.00 |
| Rilsan | 5,071.51 | Smolensk | 500.75 |
| Voronesh | 22,758.07 | Tiflis | 21,338.00 |
| Volozda | 5,013.00 | Tsaritsinsk | 14,013.75 |
| Kursk | 12,027.02 | Tsaritsyn | 5,051.29 |
| Ust-Sisolsk | 5,013.50 | Tobolsk | 1,051.25 |
| Shatrapsk | 20,054.05 | Turkpsy | 5,075.25 |
| Ulianovsk | 5,000.00 | Vitebsk | 299.37 |
| Penza | 5,000.51 | Orenburg | 4,222.00 |
| Gomel | 2,254.00 | Far-eastern Region | 96,207.55 |
| Smolensk | 14,547.49 | Kemerovo | 12,000.00 |
| Saratov | 10,530.30 | Northern Caucasia | 168,750.21 |
| Transcro-Voronesch | 22,275.74 | Ural Region | 97,470.75 |
| Kaluga | 7,521.00 | Yakutsk | 1,100.00 |
| Tula | 24,067.74 | Miscellaneous | 28,230.53 |
| Kostroma | 14,996.97 | | |
| Vladimir | 24,096.42 | TOTAL | 2,154,962.20 |

## Table No. 2

Receipts from Central Committees and Central Council of Trade Unions.

| Name of Organization | Contributions from organizations directly affiliated with Central Council | Contributions from provinces transmitted thru C. C. and C. C. T. U. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central Council of Trade Unions | 145,000.00 | | 145,000.00 |
| Central Committees of— | | | |
| Land and Forest Workers | 1,000.00 | 3,139.31 | 4,139.31 |
| Sanitary and Health Workers | 2,000.00 | 4,883.01 | 7,883.01 |
| Water Transport Workers | 5,000.00 | 16,100.00 | 21,100.00 |
| Art Workers | 300.00 | | 300.00 |
| Miners | 30,000.00 | 109,000.31 | 139,000.31 |
| Wood Workers | 2,000.00 | 431.00 | 2,431.00 |
| Railwaymen | 15,000.00 | 8,765.73 | 21,765.73 |
| Municipal Workers | 7,500.00 | 1,840.45 | 9,340.45 |
| Leather Workers | 1,500.00 | 1,737.13 | 3,237.13 |
| Metal Workers | 30,000.00 | 1,362.74 | 29,362.74 |
| Post and Telegraph Workers | 5,000.00 | 33.15 | 5,033.15 |
| Domestic and Hotel Workers | 2,000.00 | 336.97 | 2,336.97 |
| Printers | 5,000.00 | 1,536.44 | 6,536.44 |
| Food Workers | 10,000.00 | 14,102.63 | 24,102.63 |
| Educational Workers | 2,000.00 | 3,102.03 | 5,102.03 |
| Paper Workers | 1,500.00 | 14,314.75 | 15,814.75 |
| State and Commercial Workers | 30,000.00 | 122,962.76 | 145,962.76 |
| Bulletin Workers | 2,000.00 | 79.50 | 2,079.50 |
| Sugar Workers | 10,000.00 | 15,286.05 | 25,286.05 |
| Transport Workers | 2,000.00 | 2,113.04 | 4,113.04 |
| Textile Workers | 15,000.00 | 4,560.17 | 19,560.17 |
| Chemical Workers | 5,000.00 | 5,521.39 | 5,521.39 |
| Clothing Workers | 2,000.00 | 262.72 | 2,762.72 |
| TOTAL | 313,300.00 | 330,464.98 | 648,764.52 |

## Table No. 3

Receipts from newspaper offices, individuals and various institutions.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pravda and Bednota | 66,000.00 |
| Isvestia | 5,300.51 |
| Krasni Dagestan | 4,922.71 |
| Krasnaia Tataria | 2,000.00 |
| Vesha Gazeta Tiflisskaia | 2,000.00 |
| Krasnaia Tcherenomorie | 4,000.00 |
| Baltiaski Rabotchi | 1,700.00 |
| Various newspapers (small contributions) | 7,486.14—95,736.76 |
| Centrocoyuz | 50,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous (persons and institutions) | 99,673.17 |
| TOTAL | 245,409.93 |

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Table No. 1 | Rbl. | 2,154,962.20 |
| Table No. 2 | " | 648,764.52 |
| Table No. 3 | " | 245,409.93 |
| Advanced by COTU against future receipts | " | 573,000.00 |
| GRAND TOTAL | " | 3,720,776.16 |

NOTE—Further statements of receipts by unions, cities, co-operatives, newspapers and individuals will be published by the Accounting Department of the CCTU upon completion.

Signed: Dogadov, Secretary COTU.
Pleitnev, Business Manager.
Tchanyshev, Bookkeeper.

# UNITED STATES PLOTS UPON NICARAGUA

## Bosses Native Puppets and Bulldozes Nation

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 1.—So far as a formal victory goes, United States imperialism is elated at getting Emiliano Chamorro, the unpopular dictator of Nicaragua, to resign. Not because the U. S. didn't want him. On the contrary, he was their willing servant, and his resignation is only another evidence of it.

**Resignation Only a Trick.**

The revolt against Chamorro made his position untenable any longer. The U. S. sought to prevent the seating of the constitutional president, Bautista Sacasa, and "to save their own interests by going thru the pretense of an election to choose a new president."

The U. S. charge d'affaires, Lawrence Dennis, is, however, the one who is to name the new president, and although the election is not held yet, it is rumored that one of Chamorro's lieutenants, Adolfo Diaz, will be the new president.

U. S. Will Recognize Its Lackey.

Dennis also announces that the United States will recognize Diaz as soon as the "election," controlled by Chamorro's oppressive party, will be over. The election is for a second, and short, term of office.

What all this pretty scheme may be used if the liberal party revolution secures a victory in its armed struggle for power against government troops. Moreover, the United States has threatened to land a large force of marines to dominate the situation.

The aim of The DAILY WORKER campaign on you. Send a sub.

# MARS SENDS 84 LIGHT FLASHES BY LONDON GAZERS

## Attempt at Radio Talks With Martians Fails

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The planet of Mars today responded far distant and not much a mystery to the dwellers of the earth as ever. The attempts by professional and amateur astronomers of London to gain telescopic intelligence from the Martian life were successful as were the radio experiments.

Heavy clouds interfered with the activity of astronomical observers upon the roofs of London and other parts of England during the night. Some clearly markings on the surface of the distant planet were distinguished, but all lasting markings were indistinct or almost wholly invisible most of the time.

**Radio Fails.**

All efforts to catch radio signals from Mars apparently were unsuccessful, including those of Doctor Robinson, psychic expert who handed in a message, in what was supposed to be the Martian language, to a radio company for transmission to the planet. It evoked no reply. The message was sent out from the Rugby radio station over a wave length of 10,240 meters.

**Spiritist Tries.**

Doctor Robinson said he was very much disappointed that he had not received a reply from the Martians in answer to his message. "Last year I had radio communication with the planet," he said, "sending and receiving messages while I was in a trance. I understand the Martians' language, which is a language of the brain."

Dr. Robinson's message last night read: "Opseti nipitia secomba."

* * *

**Planet Changed.**

GENEVA, Nov. 1.—Astronomers report that the Mars of today is quite different from the Mars observed two years ago. Professor Schaer of the Jungfrau Joch Observatory reports that, "Mars is a changed planet and now presents a very luminous pale yellow disc with its equatorial continents a dark brown color while the polar cap, which was very small in August, has now nearly disappeared."

# Copper Monopoly in Exports Asks to Be Exempt from U. S. Law

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Papers have been filed by the Copper Exporters, Inc., of 25 Broadway, New York, with the federal trade commission for exemption from the anti-trust laws in the exporting of copper and copper products from the United States. This exemption is permitted under the Webb-Pomerene export trade act.

C. F. Kelley of Anaconda Copper is president of the new trust, whose stockholders or members are: American Smelting and Refining Co., Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co., Mother Lode Coalition Mines Co., Nevada Consolidated Copper Co., New Cornelia Copper Co., Utah Copper Co., Anaconda Copper Mining Co., American Metal Co., Ltd., Nichols Copper Co. and United Verde Copper Co.

This combination was created to maintain the high retail cost of copper in the United States by limiting the domestic supply thru systematic exportation of surplus for dumping on foreign markets.

# Tokyo to Retaliate Against Unfriendly Foreign Countries

TOKIO, Japan, Nov. 1.—The Japanese government has announced that provided the anti-Japanese exclusion acts now in force against Japanese in many lands are not repealed in Japan, will go into effect on Nov. 15, it was decided by the cabinet.

The new law gives the government power to prohibit banking and other activities against Japanese nationals.

# ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SHOWS AN EXCELLENT GAIN

## Rapid Growth Shown in Members and Business

By SCOTT NEARING, Fed. Press.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 1. — Canadian wheat pool farmers have closed another banner season, during which the Central Selling Agency disposed of 190,000,000 bushels of wheat. The last dividend on the 1925 crop, which has just been paid, totaled $5,500,000 or 2¼ cents per bushel.

**Get Good Prices.**

Wheat pool members thus received, for the 1925 crop, an initial payment of $1, two additional payments of 30 cents each per bushel and the final payment, making a total for No. 1 northern wheat of $1.42½ per bushel. This is considered by the farmers an excellent return as the 1924 crop was a large one.

During the three years of their existence, the wheat pools have handled: 1923 crop, 34,000,000 bushels (the Alberta pool alone); 1924 crop, 81,500,000 bushels (Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba), and 190,000,000 bushels of the 1925 crop for the three provinces, or more than double the quantity handled in the previous year. Membership in the pools has increased from 79,700 in July, 1924, to 137,500 members in July, 1926.

**Buy Elevators.**

Last year the pools inaugurated the policy of securing elevators by the simple process of deducting 3 cents per bushel on all grain handled for elevator purposes. This elevator fund has been used to secure 36 local elevators in Manitoba, 53 elevators in Alberta and 575 in Saskatchewan, or a total of 638 for the three pools. These elevators, like the other property of the pools, is paid for in cash; hence there are no bonds or mortgages.

In addition to the local elevators, the pools have terminal elevator facilities for handling 20,020,000 bushels of wheat at a time. With a small enlargement of these terminal facilities and quick turnover the pools will be able to handle their entire product.

# Says U. S. Shipping Strength Inadequate for Present Business

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1.—While other nations are clamoring for shipping strength, America's merchant marine is capable only of carrying 80 per cent of her commerce and not the 50 per cent specified by congress, T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the shipping board declared today at a hearing on merchant marine matters.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

# FASCISTI SEARCH OUT REFUGEES FROM RULE IN FRANCE, EXTRADITE AND MURDER COMMUNIST WORKERS

By LOUIS DE PHILLIPIS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTE CARLO.—(By Mail.)—The fascist terror is not satisfied with its prey, a whole nation at its mercy, thousands of valiant working men and women crowding the regal prisons, numberless martyrs fallen under its fire and daggers. These are considered a trifle by the Italian fascist bourgeoisie. More proletarian blood must be shed and more victims must be added, and therefore they are resolved to operate even outside the national borders, wherever a trace of opposition to their bloody regime is found.

To this purpose, Mussolini, idol of the Italian bourgeoisie and symbol of life for Italian capitalism, has spread a net beyond the Italian frontier for vigilance over the hundreds of thousands of Italian refugees distributed in the greatest part over the French territory.

Fascisti agents are to be found wherever Italian workers are encountered. They receive instructions and orders from Rome thru the intermediary of the Italian consuls. The Italian consulates are regular agencies for espionage as well as for persecution and signalizing of the refugee's conduct and activities.

All that is diplomatically possible is done to obtain the extradition of active revolutionaries. For this purpose they instigate them for crimes simply invented by the Italian authorities. If a follow-up is impossible, and the reprosion of an individual is deemed necessary, a punitive expedition is made across the border.

**Murder Commands.**

Only recently, at Nice, in the proximity to the Italian frontier, a young comrade, Manzoni, was shot down in cold blood by the agents of Mussolini while he was walking quietly in the street. He was wounded by a bullet as she ran for aid.

The comrade was an active militant of the working class and loved by those who knew him. His murder had been ordered in Italy to "form an example."

In accosting him, his assailants asked but a brief question: "Have you finally decided to wear a black shirt?"

"Never," he answered.

It is then that the murderers pulled out their guns and shot him.

**Press Suppresses Slaying.**

The French bourgeois press, under the pretext of not wanting to "disturb the action of the police," does not mention a word about the murder.

But the worker population is indignant and more categorically than ever they demand the expulsion of the fascists from French territory.

On the contrary, the national bloc shuts its eyes in regard to fascists, while, obeying the dictates of the duce, it deports Italian workers incessantly.

This fact points out the necessity of the workers of all countries to unite against the united front of the

# SATURDAY Nov. 6

*A Special Russian Revolution Anniversary Number of*

## 12 Pages

On Saturday the regular news section will consist of six to pages. It will be full of not only the livest news of the day, but also with special news of the first workers' republic.

The MAGAZINE Supplement will be enlarged to twelve pages and will include these unusual features:

**The Ninth Year**
A truly unusual poem by the brilliant proletarian writer and poet,
Michael Gold

**Reflections on Opposite Cultures**
A comparison of culture in Russia and America by the well-known writer and critic
V. F. Calverton

**Alexander Blok—the poet of Destruction and Creation**
An unusual literary treat by the editor of the Jewish Daily Freiht,
Schachno Epstein

**Russian and American Trade Unions**
A splendid and [illegible] Comparison by
Wm. Z. Foste

**The Russian Woman**
An article that is sure prove of interest to all [illegible] by the Russian writer
L. S. Sosnovsk

**Building Socialism as a Stage to Communism**
Relating the great [illegible] of Russian in a simple [illegible] by
T. [illegible]

ART WORK AND CARTOONS
by K. A. SUVANTO—VOSE
A. JERGER—HAY BALES
and a special feature of Russian art prints and drawings by noted Russian artists.

OTHER FEATURES
TWO LETTERS
A short story of Soviet Russia
by
M. J. OLGIN

THE TRACTOR—by Carl Reeve.
RUSSIAN YOUTH—
by J. Williamson.
COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION—by Max Bedacht.
THE MAROONED FARMER—by Joel Shomaker.
THE WEEK IN CARTOONS
SPORTS—MOVIES.
TINY WORKER
WOMAN'S PAGE
DAY BY DAY
IN THE PUBLIC EYE

## SPECIAL PRICE—2 CENTS A COPY

for Bundle Orders

An additional feature of this special issue of the Daily Worker is in the printing arrangements which will allow reaching every part of the country on or before NOVEMBER 6—You can safely order for your meeting. Attach remittance to this blank and send today!

## The Daily Worker

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed $..... for ..... copies of the special NOVEMBER 6 ISSUE of 12 pages.

NAME .....

STREET .....

CITY .....

STATE .....

*First Fall Costume Ball*
Arranged by the
**EDUCATIONAL CLUB OF LYNN**
For the benefit of The DAILY WORKER, at
ODD FELLOWS HALL
Corner Summer and Market Sts.
*FRIDAY EVE., NOVEMBER 5, at 7:30*
Prizes to be Given for Best Costumes
BEN RASKIN'S FAMOUS ORCHESTRA
50c

# Rumors of Ferdinand's Illness Are Persistent

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Reports of the illness of King Ferdinand still persist in Bucharest, notwithstanding official denials and the king's own ambulance to the Queen stating he was in good health, according to dispatches received here today.

The denials were given new impetus by the fact that the King was not present at the cabinet meeting, the occasion of the cabinet's birthday. This ceremony was performed by officials by the cabinet, and thus the king's absence from said function has given a prolonged lease and not participate in public functions.

# ...n (Communist) Party

## ...UNIST PARTY ISSUES ON THE SITUATION IN THE ...IST PARTY OF SOVIET UNION

...dopted by the General Executive Committee of the Work... Party of America on the decision of the Communist Party ... of Soviet Republics and the statement of Comrade Gregory ... Resolution is as follows:

... Committee of the ... (Communist) Party has ... expressed its sup... Central Committee of the ... Party of the Soviet Union ... against the opposition ... Trotsky and Zino... ...endorsed and endorses ... of the general line of ... Central Committee of ... Party of the Soviet ... that of the opposi... development of the Socialist system in the Soviet Union ... condemns the effort of the ... in organizing systematical... opposition within our ... brother party. It considered ... the more destructive ... to condemnation, because ... of Comrade Zinoviev as ... of the Communist Interna... his un-Leninist attitude ... the discipline of the Party ... which can only have a ... influence in all the affiliat... of the Comintern.

...ntral Committee of the Work... (Communist) Party saw in the ac... Comrade Zinoviev a course ... of a disciplined member of ... Party, and certainly ... with the duties of the ... of the Communist Interna...

...the Central Committee of the ... (Communist) Party wel... the fact that the opposition led ... Trotsky and Zinoviev ... recognized the danger of ... and acknowledged their ... so far as the breaches of dis... are concerned, their belated re... of their mistake in this re... cannot serve to excuse their ac...

...Central Committee of the Work... (Communist) Party, therefore, ap... the withdrawal of Comrade Zin... the Communist Party of the ... as a delegate to the ... International. The lead... Communist International ... from the blemish of ... factionalism. The ... Committee of the Com... International must be free of ... and therefore harmful ...

...Central Committee of the Work... (Communist) Party sees in the ac... of the Plenum of the Central ...ee and the Control Commis... the first step toward the ... Union against the leaders of ... opposition, Comrades Zinoviev, ..., and others a well earned con... for their disruptive behaviour. ... sincere hope that these ... will heed the warning and ... the future conduct themselves ... members of the Com... International.

The ... unanimity with which the ECCI ... the action of the Plenum of ... Central Committee and the Con... Committee of the Communist ... Party of the Soviet Union against Comrades Zinoviev, Trotsky and others is an effective challenge to the lies of the capitalist press and the adventurists, the Social Democrats who attempted to picture this struggle of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for unity as a fight of Comrades Stalin and Bucharin for, and Comrades Zinoviev and Trotsky against the liquidation of the Communist International. The procedure of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and of the Executive Committee of the Communist International against the opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is proof of the inner strength and determination of victory of the Communist International.

In view of the failure of the opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to abandon their un-Leninist orientation the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of American feels in duty bound to join the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in an ideological struggle within its own ranks against these deviations, and to help unify the whole Communist International behind the Leninist principles and tactics of its leader, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

## Daily Worker Booster Not Disturbed by Fine

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—The case of Benny Siegal, who was arrested for selling DAILY WORKER certificates, resulted in a fine of $3.50 with a warning that the act be not repealed.

Siegal is one of the active hustlers for The DAILY WORKER and expects to get subs and renewals with the certificates as long as he pleases and predicts that before he puts away his cane for good he will have six bucks in his fist from the judgment's yearly sub to The DAILY WORKER. So some day court will be delayed till nincomer finds out from the pages of The DAILY WORKER how the revolution is jogging in the American cosmopolitan.

## SLAVE FOR LOW WAGES BUT GLORY IN CHANCE TO 'KEEP DAILY WORKER'

Many examples of how workers who are slaving for wages that give them a bare subsistence feel that they are not too poor to help keep The DAILY WORKER in its present campaign are coming in.

Herbert Benjamin reports one example: "I raised $57 in a small meeting in Endicott last night for The DAILY WORKER. The significance of this fact will be realized, as I realize it, when I say that of the eleven members who contributed this amount the nine largest contributors are slaving in the Endicott-Johnson shoe factory at from $12 to $22 a week and must support large families on their wages."

One member of this group, he reports, lost an arm in a machine in the factory, and has nine children to support. But he glories in the privilege to help in the campaign.

This is the spirit that will keep alive the only working class daily in America!

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT

9:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour; Hugh Wills, Security Supplier of the Illinois Industrial Commission. Subject: "Securing the Compensation Risk."

9:30—The Bravecrt Concert Trio; Volle Cook, contralto; Little Joe Warner, Gerald Crelsmith, Estelle White, Mildred Calcelli.

10:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.

11:00—Alamo Entertainers.


## GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant

2224-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.



## Good Books

IN GERMAN

...have just received a ...ment of the following ... in German from the ...shers in Berlin:

| | |
|---|---|
| ...konomie ...des Rentners, ... | |
| ... Cloth | $1.00 |
| ...ismus, 4 Lein—Cloth | .75 |
| ...Internationale | |
| ...54 | .50 |
| ...7 | .40 |
| ...8 | .40 |
| ...1 | .15 |
| ...2 | .15 |
| ...der Wirtschaftsgeo... | |
| ... (Paper) | .75 |
| ... (Cloth) | 1.00 |
| ...Staaten des sozialis... | |
| ...Europa | .15 |
| ... Organisationskonfe... | |
| ... (Paper) | .50 |
| ... (Cloth) | .75 |

...PUBLISHING CO
...Kinzie Street
...ago, Illinois



## WHO IS YOUR NEIGHBOR AT HOME,

... in the mine, in the shop, on the farm, or anywhere? Is he a ... or Czech worker? Have him, or her, subscribe to the only ...lish working class daily paper in the U. S.

THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU

1510 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.

...rms: By mail, $6.00 a year, for Chicago $8.00 a year.


## ...ORKERS SCHOOL PREPARES PARTY FUNCTIONARIES

### Courses Are Designed to Develop Leaders.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The core of the large number of courses offered by the New York Workers School this year is to be found in the group of courses that have been designated, "Elementary Party Training Course," and the group entitled, "Advanced Party Training Course." These are especially designed to train party functionaries; to raise the theoretical level of the party membership and to prepare workers for proper service to the labor movement.

Training Needed.

The Workers Party has entered into a period of increased and intensified activity. After a period of defeat and isolation, it has won several notable successes, is breaking down the isolation from which it suffered and is now actually engaged in organizing workers, leading certain strikes and developing progressive trends in their important unions as well as taking part in various united front movements. All these matters place new responsibilities upon members of the party.

They are called upon to make swift decisions on practical matters of policy—decisions implying both a knowledge of our fundamental doctrine and of the concrete problems is found in a proper theoretical training combined with the requisite practical experience.

Prepare Leaders.

Another cause of the special importance of the combination party training courses is the fact that the party reorganization has created a great need for additional functionaries since the new form of organization requires many more functionaries than did the old. Therefore the school is bending all its energies towards the training of such functionaries.

The Courses.

The party training courses include the following combinations:

Elementary Party Training Course—Marxism-Leninism, B. D. Wolfe, instructor; History of the American Communist Party, William Z. Weinstone, instructor; American Communist Party Organization, Jack Stachel, instructor; Theory and Practice of Work in Trade Unions, Bert Gitlow, instructor; American Economic and Political History, D. Benjamin, instructor; History of the American Working Class, Arthur C. Calhoun, instructor; Elements of the Marxian Economics, instructor to be announced; American Labor Problems, a symposium course.

Advanced Party Training Courses—American Today (Problems of Marxism in America), Bertram D. Wolfe; Theory and Practice of Work in Trade Unions, Benjamin Gitlow; History of the Comintern, W. W. Weinstone; History of the American Working Class, Arthur C. Calhoun; Communist Party Organization, Jack Stachel; Historical Materialism, J. Mindel; Advanced Marxian Economics, Harry Wicks.

Starts in November.

All of these courses are starting during the first two weeks in November and workers should register now during afternoon or evening at the school or send for free catalog to Bertram D. Wolfe, Director of the Workers' School, 108-108 E. 14th Street, New York City.

## MEETING OF CHICAGO PARTY MEMBERSHIP TO BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY

A Chicago Party Membership meeting will be held at Northwest Hall, Western and North avenue, Wednesday, Nov. 2. All party members Wednesday, Nov. 2. All party members.

## Power Company Using Insurance Scheme as Collaboration Bait

SEATTLE, Nov. 1.—(FP)— Manifestation of the spirit of company-unionism is revealed in the recent action of the Puget Sound Power & Light Co. in taking out a group insurance policy involving approximately $5,400,000 covering 3,000 of its 3,600 employes. The company pays part of the premium for each employe. The policies provide for permanent disability and old age pensions. It is stated that no compulsion will be exercised in signing up the workers.

The Puget Sound company is one of the largest electric light and power monopolies in the northwest. It has an agreement with the electricians' union covering linemen and a limited number of skilled workers.

## ...ESTITUTE NO LONGER CREDIT MARTIAN BEINGS

### Astronomer Dismisses old Fantastic Notion

While guessing scientists no longer concern themselves as to the existence of intelligent life on the planet Mars, that Mars may have long since left the "inhabited" list, the connected by pseudo-scientists on Mars with...motely akin to those with which we are familiar; and, third, that Mars is a "dying world," a planet that has had its day and that is now grown cold, losing its power of gravitation and its atmosphere with the general conclusion to be drawn that if animal life ever existed there, it has had its day.

More Closely.

This, by and large, is the result of further investigations made of the intriguing planet in the last few days at Yerkes Observatory in Williams Bay, Wisconsin. At present, Mars is as close to the earth as it will be for fifteen years, 43,000,000 miles, and affords excellent opportunities for astronomers who, however, are far more interested in making calculations as to the physical conditions of the neighbor orb than they are in trying to find further evidence of the kind of life that many people would be eager to hear announced as existing there.

Possible Vegetation.

The astronomers, however, do not dismiss the possibility of the existence of vegetable life on Mars, altho even with regard to this there is considerable dispute. The belief that there is such life is based on color changes observed on the planet and that the so-called "canals" may be strips of vegetation. This is opposed by astronomers who are of the opinion that both the color changes and the markings taken for canals are due to atmospheric shiftings and possible volcanic activity.

## Sociology Professor Tells Strikers They Need Union to Fight

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Leroy Bowman, professor of sociology at Columbia University, characterised conditions in the paper box industry at "rotten" in an address before striking workers of that industry.

Mr. Brown said that as a member of the Teachers' Union he is a part of the labor movement and the struggle to "clean up the glaring evils in the civilization of today."

"You box workers are struggling against sweatshop conditions in New York," declared Professor Bowman. "Your demands for a 44-hour week, extra pay for overtime and union recognition are mere elemental demands which other workers have long enjoyed," the speaker maintained. "Organize, stick together until you have won this strike."

Mr. Bowman told the strikers that "freedom does not pervade the atmosphere of America. Freedom comes to a group of people only after they have come to fruition in the children it improbable that such mind will ever hood and youth, or make it largely organized to advance their interests."

## Lack of Funds Holds up Palmer Probe 'Till After the Elections

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. — Senator Borah's committee which was authorized last June to probe the handling of the alien property in this country by Mitchell Palmer, Garvin, Harry Daugherty, Thos. Miller and other custodians, will be unable to get funds for its work until the regular session of the senate begins in December.

Mitchell Palmer, Joseph F. Tumulty, J. Harry Covington, a number of former democratic congressmen and some former national committeemen are likely to be summoned to testify in connection with big transactions in alien property during the Wilson administration.

## Barber Local Passes Resolution on Debs

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Out of 128 pieces of candy purchased in the open market, 29 were found to contain bacteria from the human intestine, Prof. John W. Kegley of the University of Washington told a group of food and drug experts attending the convention of the public health association.

Prof. Kegley said that sticky candies and those made from uncooked ma... also show the greatest contamination.

## ...UNIONIZATION SHOULD FOLLOW COAL ACTIVITY

### Owners Must Produce At Any Cost Now

By PATRICK

(Worker Correspondent.)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 1.— The price of coal in Pittsburgh as in every place else is mounting higher and higher. The Terminal Coal & Coke company here refuses to sell even at $10.00 a ton. The only way they are willing to sell ahead is at a "blind price," meaning that the buyer will be willing to pay any price that is asked at the time of delivery.

The companies are holding all their coal for foreign buyers who, in foreign cities at not being able to get coal, are outbidding each other. Italy, Norway, Sweden, all of South America and other European countries are entirely dependent on other nations for their coal. Germany cannot furnish enough scab coal to England and still supply home market. England has gone to self because of the British miners' strike, therefore all countries are turning to America, willing to buy at any price just to get the coal.

Admit Price to Raise.

All of the companies claim that the price of coal will not go down, but mount even higher. In the Westmoreland and Connelsville fields an increase in wages will go into effect Nov. 1.

The Keystone Coal & Coke company, the Greensburg Coal company, the Irwin Gas Coal company, and the Berwin White Coal company have posted notices of an increase in wages.

Many of these non-union mines have raised the wages higher than, and some almost as high, as the Jacksonville agreement.

However, W. G. Warden, chairman of the board of directors of the Pittsburgh Coal company, whose mine pays 26 cents more than the Jacksonville agreement, says the company has no intention of again resuming the ass of organised labor. He says that when the demand drops back, the wages will be reduced accordingly.

The cry of all mines is for coal by fair means or foul. They must have coal to carry on their industries. The coal operators know this and are making their prices to suit themselves. The increased wages in the non-union mines are only a sham. They will be lowered again as soon as the supply of coal is disposed off and the demand lessened.

If the miners do not know this, it is time they woke up and looked around them. They cannot let themselves be lulled to sleep by this sudden increase.

Where is Lewis?

Suppose America now joined the British miners with their own demand for a living wage and union organization of unorganized fields, now at the crucial moment when coal is desperately needed. Would not the coal operators be forced to give in to recognize the union and assure the miners of continually receiving the wages they are now getting at this temporary short prosperous period?

Why does not Lewis and his flunkeys use the splendid opportunities offered? Why does Lewis continue to keep quiet? But the miners know that Lewis has never yet done anything for their good. If they want anything, if they want to be assured of a living wage they must go after it themselves, and fight without Lewis.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.

## Desire to Write is Only Qualification Necessary to Enter Correspondence Class

The Chicago class in worker correspondence which gets actively under way this Friday night, is open to all workers, regardless of affiliations. The only qualification a member of the class needs are that he or she be a worker and has the desire to learn how to write news stories.

Any worker in Chicago who has this desire is urged to attend the meeting of the class on Friday in the editorial offices of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd. (third floor), at 8 o'clock.

The object of the class is to develop in the workers the ability to put the things that happen in their industrial life in news story form so that all workers can know what is going on. It is the aim to develop first class news writers out of the class members.

Workers do not have to have the ability to write fine literature to get results. The class is primarily designed for those who want training in writing. The "question and answer" method will be used in the instruction so that everyone will get as much as possible from the course. Actual pieces of work by correspondents will be criticised in order to demonstrate errors and good points in the work.

## CLASS IN LABOR NEWS WRITING AT N. Y. SCHOOL

### Worker Correspondence to be Stressed

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—One of the most important courses offered at the Workers School this year is labor journalism (Workers Correspondence) with Harvey O'Connor as instructor.

The course aims to prepare editors and contributors for our union journals, reporters and correspondents for the Party press, and editors and contributors for the factory newspapers. It trains workers in shop, mill and factory to report the news of the industrial struggle in its everyday phases. The technique of simple, direct newswriting, of organizing, editing and managing shop papers and of preparing material for use in the labor press is its main object.

Labor and shop papers will be studied closely and students will prepare copy for actual publication. Noted labor editors are scheduled to speak on various phases of the labor press. Because this is essentially a laboratory course, knowledge of elementary English composition is required.

The course covers the necessary training not merely for those who wish to contribute occasional articles in the form of workers' correspondence, but also those who are likely to become editors of trade union journals or left wing papers and for the conducting of publicity campaigns for strikes or left wing fights, organizing drives, relief work, etc. One does not have to be a fine writer, an elegant stylist, in order to take this course. Plain working class English for working class readers is the best style that proletarian journalists can develop.

The course begins on Monday, November 8, at 8 P. M. and runs for a period of three months. Registration can be made any afternoon or evening at the headquarters of the Workers School, 108 East 14th St., New York City. Register for the course in Labor Journalism today.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

## MORE MINES INCREASE WAGES, PRICE OF COAL ALSO IS SOARING UP.

By ROMA

(Worker Correspondent)

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., Nov. 1.—Two other non-union mines have followed the policy of the Panama mine of this city, and the McKeefrey mine of McKeefrey, a short distance from here, and increased the wages of the miners to equal the scale of the Jacksonville agreement. These last two mines were the Consolidated Fuel company of Crespo and the Woco Coal company of Woodlawn.

This new wage scale affects about 800 miners.

To date, the three remaining mines in the immediate locality, namely, the Parro Run mine, the Glendale mine, and the First Street mine have not announced any wage increase.

The price of domestic coal soared again at the Panama mine yesterday to 15 cents per bushel. This makes a total rise of seven cents per bushel since the announcement of the wage increase, a rise of five cents a bushel October 23 and an increase of two cents this week.

Needless to say, the coal operators' profits are not going to suffer any because of any increase in wages the underpaid miners might receive.

## DAIRY WORKERS IN BOSTON NEED HELP OF UNIONS

By a Worker Correspondent.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—The Milk Wagon Drivers and Creamery Workers Union, Local 380, of Boston has issued an appeal to all members of organized labor to aid them in their fight against the lockout by the Alden Brothers Creamery company. The union has been fighting the lockout since July 27 and financial assistance is needed to enable the workers to maintain the fight. Workers are also asked to patronize only fair dairies in Boston.

Donations may be sent to Matthew A. Dahn, secretary-treasurer, 1334 Tremont street, Boston. One hundred and twenty-two men are affected.

Broke Its Word.

The lockout occurred when the Alden company broke its word to the union and refused to renew the contract with the organization, announcing the adoption of the open shop.

The company has been delivering milk with the aid of police, who guard the scabs. The police at first even delivered the milk, but this was stopped after vigorous protest of the union.

Fair dealers of Boston and vicinity, include: Brown and Conant, Whiting Milk companies, Francis S. Cummins company, Seven Cake Dairy company, Wm. B. Driscoll and company, J. E. Holden, Cashin Milk company, Herlihy brothers, J. F. McAdams and brothers, Deerfoot Farms, Maple Farms Milk company, Cosgrove dairy, and Curley St. Farms.


Celebrate

*NINTH ANNIVERSARY*

## RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Three Large Meetings

EXPRESS YOUR SOLIDARITY WITH THE RUSSIAN WORKERS AND PEASANTS. DEMAND THE RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA BY THE UNITED STATES

**FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, at 8 p. m.**

MILLERS GRAND ASSEMBLY

Grand and Hoyenmeyer Sts., Brooklyn

LITHUANIAN CHORUSES AND OTHER MUSICAL NUMBERS

Speakers: Jay Lovestone, A. Trachtenberg, Cosgrove, M. Epstein, also Lithuanian and Italian.

**SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, at 2 p. m.**

CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE
67th St., & 3rd Ave.
Freiheit Gesangs Verein

Speakers:
Lovestone, Olgin, Weinstone, S. Epstein, Stachel, Sormenti, Dem.

HUNTS POINT PALACE
163rd St., & 3 Blvd.
Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra

Speakers:
Lovestone, Gold, Olgin, Foyatt, Zimmerman, R. B. Moore.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

(Ticket good for any of above meetings.)

Auspices: WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY—DISTRICT No. 2

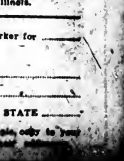
TICKETS ON SALE AT: Workers Party, 108 E. 14th Street; Book shop, 137 Thirteenth Place; Prymis, 30 United Square; Labor, 16 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn; Morg, 21 E. 1st Street; Ukrainian Daily News, 17 E. 3rd Street; Finnish Hall, 15 W. 126th Street; also at all Party Headquarters.



When you're thru working—don't stand with a fist folded—Get a copy of the

*Young Worker*

and read it—You'll like it.



SUBSCRIBE—so as to have a copy handy for yourself and your friends. —Do it now— It's $1.00 a year—50c. 6 months.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois.

Send the Young Worker for ..... months to—

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....

We will mail a sample copy to your friend.

# Our Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Organization
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

## BRICKLAYERS' UNION WINS WAGE RAISES IN NEARLY ALL CENTERS BUT FAILS IN SHORTENING HOURS

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press

(Continued) portion of the bricklayers' union in raising the wage of its organized members is shown in a U. S. department of labor report. In 16 of the 40 cities covered by the report union rates for bricklayers were materially higher May 1, 1926, than in the previous year. No cut in union wages is recorded.

The 1926 report showed an advance over 1925 in bricklayer wages in 12 cities. Taking the two years together, bricklayers have secured wage increases in 25 of the 40 cities. In 25 cities bricklayer wages are today above those in 1920.

**No Shorter Hours Gained.**

The 1926 report shows no gain to record the shorter working week. In fact Charleston, S. C., in which the 44-hour week was established in 1925, fell back to 48 hours. With this exception the 44-hour week is general.

Cities in which bricklayers have secured increases since 1915: Indianapolis, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Cincinnati, Dallas, Jacksonville, Memphis, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence and St. Paul. Two cities have been brought to the $1.75 an hour minimum. These are New York and St. Louis. For both cities this is a gain of 50 per cent over 1920 and 150 per cent over 1915.

Minimum hourly rates for union bricklayers in 15 cities in 1915, 1920 and 1926 were:

| City | 1915 | 1920 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | $0.625 | $1.25 | $1.625 |
| Boston | .65 | 1.00 | 1.40 |
| Chicago | .75 | 1.25 | 1.50 |
| Cleveland | .65 | 1.25 | 1.50 |
| Dallas | .375 | 1.125 | 1.625 |
| Denver | .75 | 1.25 | 1.50 |
| Detroit | .65 | 1.25 | 1.50 |
| Kansas City | .75 | 1.125 | 1.50 |
| Los Angeles | .75 | 1.25 | 1.375 |
| Minneapolis | .65 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| New Orleans | .625 | 1.00 | 1.25 |
| New York | .70 | 1.25 | 1.75 |
| Philadelphia | .625 | 1.20 | 1.625 |
| Pittsburgh | .70 | 1.125 | 1.625 |
| St. Louis | .70 | 1.25 | 1.75 |
| San Francisco | .375 | 1.25 | 1.375 |
| Seattle | .75 | 1.25 | 1.375 |
| Washington | .625 | 1.00 | 1.625 |

**Lowest Rate $1.00 an Hour.**

In 35 of the 40 cities the bricklayers' union has secured minimum rates of $1.00 or more per hour. The lowest rate is $1 an hour in Charleston. In no other city is the union rate below $1.25 and only six cities have this relatively low rate. These are Fall River, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Ohio and Providence.

The average of the 40 cities was $1.468 an hour. This is an increase of 4 per cent over the 1925 average, of 24½ per cent over 1920 and 117 per cent over 1913. Atlanta bricklayers have the record increase over 1913 with an advance from $0.45 to $1.40 or 211 per cent.

## BRICKMAKERS OF NEW YORK NEED HELP IN STRIKE

### 40,000 Workers in Four Months Battle

By ESTHER LOWELL
Federated Press

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—(FP)— The strike of 40,000 clockmakers of New York yields organized labor's strongest and best assistance. The births in its fourth month and has been embraced by the American Federation of Labor convention with requests for full financial aid.

**Workers Hungry.**

Clockmakers have been denied wages to bolster pit chest most other people of workers, but the fact is that many of the strikers and their families are actually hungry and their union cannot give them cent help. Rises and strike costs have depleted the union treasury.

At a press luncheon given by the Manufacturers' Labor Conference Bureau of New York unions to help the clockmakers' fight against the vicious injunction, Louis Hyman — chairman general strike committee—pointed out the trickery by which the union had been led into a conference which it thought would bring peace and which the manufacturers tried to turn into a complete rout of all union demands, which would mean the return of sweatshop production.

**State Federation Backing.**

John Sullivan, president State Federation of Labor and honorary chairman of the conference, told how the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union had grown and how it had always been one of the most generous to contribute to other unions in distress. He told Hyman to remind manufacturers who try to label the strikers' demands as "communistic" that the A. F. of L. had gone out of its regular order of convention business to endorse the strike and that the participation in the conference to mount the state federation was backing the fight for union conditions in the clothing industry.


7th SUNDAY WORKER

Make it a weekly habit.



LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Celebration of the Ninth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

SUNDAY
NOVEMBER 7
at 2:30 p. m.

Splendid Musical program and prominent speakers

MUSIC-ART HALL
233 So. Broadway

ADMISSION FREE


## Weisbord Tests Free Speech in Elizabeth

ELIZABETH, N. J.—(FP)— Elizabeth allowed the American Civil Liberties Union to hold its free speech meeting and then permitted Albert Weisbord, former Passaic strike leader, to give the speech he had been prevented from giving the previous week. American Legion influence is suspected of having stopped the other meeting. Robert Dunn, national committee man of the Civil Liberties; Louis Bundey, editor Labor Age; and Bishop Paul Jones spoke before Weisbord, whose topic was The Passaic Strike and American Workers. Police and detectives entered his other meeting and cleared the hall.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.


U are invited to attend

THE DAILY WORKER RESCUE PARTY

to be held

Saturday Evening, November 13

*at the* COOPERATIVE CENTER

2706 Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

RUSSIAN TEA AND DANCE

MUSICAL PROGRAM AND REFRESHMENTS

AUSPICES:—Nucleus No. 26, Workers Party of Los Angeles



Hardly ever has such a great feed been planned for

LOS ANGELES REBELS

There will be music and good fun and there'll be vegetable dishes to tempt the most stubborn meat eater. And part of the proceeds go to the Daily Worker.

GOOD FUN
GOOD MUSIC
SPENDID FOOD

GINSBURG'S
VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT
Brooklyn and Soto St.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1926


## Tariff Bogey Forces G. O. P. to Move for Ending Mill Strike

PASSAIC, N. J. Nov. 1.—Senator Borah has arranged a conference with Julius Forstmann, president of the Forstmann and Huffmann mills, on the question of settling the nine months' old strike, according to a dispatch from Washington.

The Passaic strike has taken no new aspects with the approach of elections and the political significance of a recent manifesto of international bankers and industrialists condemning protective tariffs.

The situation as it exists today in the woolen mills of the Passaic district is being used as one of the most forceful arguments against a protective tariff. In spite of the high duty on wool, the woolen industry is in a worse shape than any other in the country with the possible exception of the coal industry.

Republicans, it is said, are fearing that they will be kicked on the sore spots of the Passaic strike, when the fight over the reduction of the tariff comes up in congress.

Consequently a renewed effort to get the strike settled before congress meets doubtless will be made.

## Plasterers' Local Aids Passaic Mill Strike With $680

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 1.—The general relief committee, 743 Main Ave., announced today the receipt this morning of a check for $680 from the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association, Local No. 90, as the result of a membership assessment for Passaic strike relief. The check was accompanied by a letter expressing confidence in the ultimate victorious outcome of the strike, and promising financial and moral support to the very end.

## Thrilled by Passaic Movie, Cleveland to Start Clothes Drive

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 1.—Blasted by the tremendous success attending the presentation here of the Passaic strike motion picture, the Conference for Passaic Strike Relief, which includes in its membership most of the local A. F. of L. and independent unions, decided last night to launch a drive for the collection of clothing and staple food, in response to the urgent appeals from the strike zone for immediate relief aid.

## RAILROADS SHOWING BIG PROFIT INCREASE AS MORE WORK IS BEING FORCED OUT OF THEIR EMPLOYES

Railroad profits are again bringing joy to the heart of the investing class. With eight months' profits running more than 12 per cent ahead of last year the entire transportation industry is practically assured of an annual return on the enormous $21,175,000,000 valuation exceeding the maximum 5½ permitted under the transportation act.

Railroad profits thru August totaled $744,944,169 compared with $664,127,658 in the first eight months of 1925. That means a cool $80,000,000 additional profit already in hand. The profit so far this year is reckoned at the annual rate of 4.61 per cent on the rate making valuation.

**August Returns Big.**

The returns for August exceeded those of any previous August on record and lacked only $4,000,000 of being the largest profits reported by the carriers in any month in their history. According to the New York Times: "It is general expected by railroad men that they will be exceeded by both September and October." The August profit was at the annual rate of 6.2 per cent on the rate making valuation.

How railroad workers are co-operating to make these tremendous profits possible is shown in the fact that while railroad receipts have increased by $189,562,410, railroad expenses have increased by only $82,954,132. The ratio of expenses to revenues has fallen from 75.6 per cent to 74.2 per cent.

**Decrease Costs.**

The operating proots of some of the more important carriers for the first eight months of 1926 and 1925 were:

**Railroad Profits.**

| | 1926 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|
| Atl. Coast L.... | $19,597,471 | $18,707,037 |
| Balt. & Ohio.... | 41,527,179 | 34,678,865 |
| Boston & Me.... | 12,043,787 | 11,344,391 |
| Burlington .... | 37,211,683 | 34,718,553 |
| Chi. & N.W.... | 23,534,443 | 19,991,469 |
| Ches. & Ohio.... | 28,690,276 | 21,067,275 |
| D. L. & W.... | 16,667,893 | 15,963,332 |
| Gt. Northern.... | 13,568,044 | 12,286,600 |
| Ill. Central .... | 27,128,614 | 27,420,641 |
| Louis. & Nash.. | 23,463,380 | 20,467,956 |
| Missouri Pac.... | 19,409,670 | 17,396,229 |
| N. Y. Central.... | 67,373,000 | 63,554,198 |
| Nor. & West.... | 30,032,266 | 31,734,134 |
| No. Pacific .... | 15,083,439 | 13,030,589 |
| Pennsylvania .... | 99,553,385 | 90,013,776 |
| St. Paul .... | 16,044,589 | 15,606,369 |
| Santa Fe .... | 41,940,045 | 31,895,062 |
| Southern .... | 41,215,119 | 38,509,072 |
| Sou. Pacific .... | 40,513,322 | 32,517,116 |
| Union Pacific.... | 20,557,616 | 16,961,910 |

**Some Climb High.**

The owners of some of these roads are enjoying increases in profits far above the average. Thus Norfolk & Western 1926 profits are running 55 per cent ahead of 1925. Other roads in which the increases are large include Santa Fe 31 per cent; Northern Pacific, 36 per cent; Chesapeake & Ohio, 32 per cent; Southern Pacific, 21 per cent, and Baltimore & Ohio, 20 per cent.

Several roads are apparently securing larger profits as a result of the increased efficiency of their shop forces. Santa Fe, with an increase of about $8,000,000 in business, has reduced the cost of equipment maintenance by about $1,444,000. Baltimore & Ohio, with an increase of more than $10,000,000 in business, is spending no more for maintenance of equipment than in 1925. And Norfolk & Western, with the largest increase in profits, has handled $10,000,000 or 15 per cent more business with an expenditure for maintenance of equipment reduced 4 per cent or by nearly $1,000,000.

## N. Y. JEWELRY STRIKE WINNING STRIKE DEMANDS

### Novelty Workers Force Big Shops to Sign

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The jewelry novelty workers' strike, which began as a sympathy on Monday, Oct. 25, is practically won. The biggest shop in the trade has signed the union agreement and the other employers are rapidly falling in line.

About 800 workers and 40 shops were involved in the walkout, which was authorized at a meeting of Local 17, International Jewelry Workers' Union, on Oct. 23. Tribert, Kunsman and Fishel, 36 Sixth Ave., was the first to settle with the union. About 100 men from this shop joined the strike and 60 girls also became members of the union automatically because the contract provides that all workers shall be hired thru the union employment bureau.

Anthony Capraro, manager of the union, is signing contracts with the other employers as fast as he can. The contract provides for a 44-hour week, a 10 per cent wage increase, lunch and washit for overtime, no more than one apprentice to 10 workers, six holidays with pay, equal division of work, and the abolition of home work—no work to be given out of the shop.

The workers in this branch of the jewelry industry are engaged in the manufacture of white metal, aluminum and silver imitation jewelry, toilet sets, Spanish combs, celluloid earrings and bracelets, buckles and millinery ornaments.

## Interborough Still Persecuting "Sub" Strike Leadership

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Pending legal argument which is to take place Nov. 6, Supreme Court Justice Mitchell declined to issue an injunction against Edward F. Lavin and other leaders of the Interborough Rapid Transit subway strike, closed some time ago, because there was no "immediate threat of violence."

Counsel for Lavin and the rest, told the court that the application did not purport to prevent a strike as it declared, but sought to stop anybody from inducing employes of the company from joining the Amalgamated Association of Railway Employes.

There was no law, counsel for the subway strike leaders held, to enjoin any man from persuading other engaged in labor that it was to their advantage to join a regularly organized labor body.

## $50 CHAMPAGNE GRACE CAPITOL OF WASHINGTON

### Political Plaroop Shows Great Expenditures

By BERTRAM B. WOLFE

SEATTLE, Wash., (By mail)—With cuspidors costing $47.75 each it will be a pleasure to expectorate within the limits of the state capitol building in Olympia—after the new furnishings here being contracted for by the state capitol commission, and the sandwort which is so proud of having the "largest" and the "greatest" and the "best" in everything will be able to boast of the most luxurious receptacles for saliva and tobacco juice of any public building in the United States.

**$50 for Waste Baskets.**

Waste baskets will make even the chubbiest trash feel genteel, for the new waste baskets are being bought at $46 each. Umbrella stands will be too good to put any but dry umbrellas into them and wet ones with Arctics be parked outside when the new $322 umbrella holders adorn the halls of the $7,000,000 building that houses the dignity of the state government.

Only the best quality hats should be permitted to hang on the hat racks that cost $146 each, $637,000 will be spent by the State last Thursday on new hat racks for Secretaries for the proper carrying on of the government's activities.

**Novel Buying Method.**

Instead of calling for bids for the necessary furnishing on a competitive basis the state officials adopted the novel procedure of (to quote the Governor) "asking these firms how much they would give us for $648,900 . . ." In many cases the unhappy bidders had their necessity and the prices in order to reach the required sum.

For example, if the state asks: How many cuspidors will you give us for $5,000? it would be insulting to offer 1,667 cuspidors at $3.00 each since it would imply an inordinate amount of spitting on the part of those who rule the destinies of the evergreen state. Consequently, the the discreet company that won the contract for cuspidors sold three-dollar cuspidors at what the governor estimates them to be worth) for $47.50 each which would make only 101 cuspidors for $5,000.

**Hartley 'Loses Control.**

Of course Governor Hartley would have to post notices in every car to point these facts out—there is usually honor among those who award public contracts and those who get them — were it not for the fact that there is a bitter fight in the republican party here and Governor Hartley has just lost control of the State machine to the anti-Hertleyites, and is trying to get revenge.

Hartley is one of the lumber barons of this state where lumber is king. Back of the squabble appears to be a scramble for the richly timbered state lands in which Hartley got the short end of the deal. He attacked the land commissioner Clark V. Savidge alleging that he had disposed of public lands too cheaply.

He attacked "extravagant expenditures" on the State University and recalled two of the regents appointing others. With that the battle was on. From the standpoint of issues raised, Hartley seems to have gotten the better of the argument. But all of the Seattle papers have attacked him as an enemy of education and the republican machine has just been captured by his rivals.

**Plan Democratic Combine**

There are rumours that his bunch may combine with the democrats to elect Savidge speaker of the lower house of the State legislature. Be that as it may, the democrats are profiting by the confusion in republican ranks. Martin Flynic of the United Mine Workers supported Hartley, while William B. Short of the State Federation of Labor supported his opponents. The general reaction of the workers and farmers here, particularly the latter, is one of disgust at the whole spectacle and will probably result in the strengthening of the Farmer-Labor Party here, which was considerably weakened in the La-Follette election.

Especially among the farmers the farmer-labor party is making rapid progress. It has the support of the Washington Progressive Farmers under the leadership of William Bouck.

J. F. Freeman, a dirt-farmer of Tonasket, Okanagan County, is the party's nominee for Senator against Wesley Jones, republican running for re-election and Scott Bullitt, democrat.

## Bootleg War Breaks Out in Herrin, Ill.

HERRIN, Ill., Nov. 1.—Four national guard officers were here today surveying the situation and observing the feeling resulting from the two killings yesterday in the Shapethalton gang feud. The guard observers will visit Marion, Harrisburg and Benton later and report to their superiors in Springfield.

A bootlegging feud was said to be responsible for the killings.

## Oil

By Upton Sinclair

One has to think these matters out in advance, and have a standard of conduct. Bunny had made up his mind that at most they be entertained it would be truly lovely and how the child would relish the reason told him that he and how Charlie Norman's mother, it would only be an intrigue and neither of them would be happy very long. So he said gently, that he thought she had better go; and slowly and sadly she gathered up the kimono from the floor, and rose to her feet. "Bunny," she said, "people have nasty minds. If they hear about this, they will make it horrid."

"Don't think of it," he answered. "I shall not tell."

He heard the door softly opened, and softly closed again; and he turned on the light, and locked the door—never again would he fail to take that precaution at a house-party! For a while he paced the floor, thinking over his alarming experience. He told himself, with becoming modesty, that it wasn't because he was irresistibly fascinating; but in this new pagan civilization women were so startled by an encounter with chastity, it struck them as something celestial, superhuman.

Next morning the scantiest maid had her first natural blush in many years when she encountered the young Adonis on deck. But she soon got over it, and they talked about Theosophy, and spiritually as ever, and were perfectly good friends; he called her Thelma and Charlie did not even make a joke. But on the way home Bertie wanted to know all about it, had Mrs. Norman made love to him, and how much? And when Bunny blushed, she laughed at him, and was provoked because he was silly and wouldn't tell. She decided that of course they had had an affair. That was all right, there had been other affairs on board the "Siren"—the lights were dim in the central hall-way, so that you needn't be recognised as you flitted from door to door. "But don't imagine she'll ever marry you," added Bertie sagely. "She talks a lot of rehearsination bunk, but she hangs onto her Occidental Steel bonds for this incarnation!"

### XI

Occidental Steel had a bad slump in the market a few days after this, and Bertie was worried—asking a proprietary interest in the concern. She asked Dad about it, and he said it was "just manipulation." But right away a lot of other stocks went tumbling including Ross Consolidated and then Dad said there were fools who would gamble and bid stocks up, and then they had to come down. But the trouble continued to spread over the country, and there were reports of big concerns, and even banks, in trouble. There was panic in the air, and Dad and "Verne" held anxious consultations, and stopped all their development work, and laid off several hundred men; "pulling in their horns," as Dad phrased it. There was plenty of money in the banks, Dad said, but only the big fellows had the use of it; "Verne" was in a rage with some bankers in Angel City who had "thrown him down." It was the "Big Five," at their old tricks of trying to freeze out the Independents. Wouldn't they just like to get Ross Consolidated in a hole, and buy it up for five or ten millions!

Bunny had a talk with Mr. Irving, who told him that it was the Federal Reserve system at work; a device of the big Wall Street banks, a supposed-to-be government board, but really just a committee of bankers, who had the power to create unlimited new paper money in times of crisis. This money was turned over to the big banks, and in turn loaned by them to the big industries whose securities they held and must protect. So, whenever a panic came, the big fellows were saved, while the little fellows went to the wall.

In this case it was the farmers who were being "deflated." They were unorganized, and had no one to protect them; they had to dump crops onto the market and the prices were tumbling—literally millions of farmers would be bankrupt before this year was by. But the price of manufactured goods would not drop to the same extent because the big trusts, having the Wall Street banks behind them, could hold onto their stocks. Bunny took this explanation to his father, who passed it on to Mr. Roscoe, who said it was exactly right, by Jess; he knew the bunch that had their fingers in the till of the Federal Reserve bank here on the coast, and they were buying up everything in sight, the blankety-blank-blanks, but they weren't going to get the Roscoe-Ross properties.

Money was so scarce, Bertie could not have a new car, despite the fact that she had damaged hers in a collision; and Dad talked economy at meal-times, until Aunt Emma took to feeding them on hash made from yesterday's roast! Shortage everywhere, and worry in people's faces, and hints of bankruptcy and unemployment in the newspapers—they tried their best to hide it, but it leaked out between the lines.

Then a funny thing happened. A big limousine with a chauffeur drove up before the Ross home one summer evening and out stepped a stately personage in snow white flannels; a tall young man with yellow hair and a solemn visage—Eli Watkins, by heck! He shook hands all around—he had developed the manners of an archbishop—and then asked for a private conference with Dad. He was taken into the "den" and half an hour later came out smiling, and bowed himself away; and Dad said nothing until he was alone with Bunny, and then his face expanded into a grin and he chuckled, by Judas Priest, Eli had gone into the real estate business! He had found a block on the outskirts of the city which was exactly the size for the temple which the angel of the Lord had commanded him to build; or rather he had found some real estate snbdividers who had a pull with the city board of supervisors, and had got permission to create a block of this unprecedented size. So the word of the Lord had been vindicated and the golden temple was to arise. But for some reason unknown the Lord had failed to tip off Eli to the panic, and here he was "stuck," just like any common, unholy businessman, with a payment on his hundred and seventy-five thousand dollar tract nearly a month overdue. The collections at the revivals had fallen off, and the Lord had made it manifest that He desired Eli to employ some other method of raising funds.

"What did he want of you, Dad?"

"The Lord had revealed to him that I would take a second mortgage on the property. But I told him the Lord had failed to reveal where I was to get the cash. I gave him five hundred to help him over."

"Good God, Dad! I thought we were economizing!"

"Well, Eli pointed out that he had blessed that first well on the Paradise tract, and that was why we had got all the oil. You can see, it would 'a been sort of blasphemy if I'd denied it."

"But Dad, you know you don't believe in Eli Watkins' bunk!"

"I know, but that fellow has got a tremendous following, and we might need him some day, you can't be sure. If there should come a slack election, here or at Paradise, we might get our money back many times by getting Eli to endorse our tickets."

## The American Sovereign

We are not referring to the "queen of Roumania, to John D. Rockefeller or to Henry Ford. We have in mind the American voter. For he is king, tho he will punch the clock as usual and experience a palpitation of the heart when the boss catches him grinning over the Toiler," while stealing a smoke in the factory rest room. However, we make the distinction between the American voter who votes his election preference from Biarritz, France, or from his mountain lodge in the Pyrnees and the corrugated toiler who remembers when his gas bill was only $1.25 whereas now it is $1.35. We are talking about the working class voter.

Communists and their political ancestors in the revolutionary movement have been pounding sound advice into the head of Mr. Toiler Slave for several decades. On election day we take out the hammer as well as the hammer. With the latter we knock spots out of the capitalists and their political Punch and Judy men, while with the former we call on the workers to go to the polls and mark their ballots for working class candidates. The workers are hard of hearing and the capitalists have heads made of solid rubber. So far, we have not made much of an impression on either. But we are not about as pessimistic as a bunch of college students going to a party.

"Time and tide wait for no man," says the proverb, but we can learn this old saw over to the efficiency magazines. The tide of evolution is always flowing in the direction of revolution and time has been plenty of patience. Bone-heads and gold-lined pockets can no more save the capitalist system than King Canute's broom.

Today the American voter is king. He will go to the polls and record either for the republican highwayman or for the democratic confidence man. Comparatively few will vote for the Communist candidates. But the only candidates in the field that offer the worker a way out of his industrial slavery and economic misery. It is an axiom that "revolutions never take place until the pains of rebellion are less than the pains of obedience." This does not mean to imply that revolutionists will lay low until labor labors in pain and delivers itself of a revolution. On the contrary the very fact that revolutionists are certain of the inevitable collapse of capitalism, is the best reason why they should prepare the workers for the taking over of power. This is where we are in favor of "preparedness." preparedness for and by the working class.

Today the workers of the United States will cast the overwhelming majority of their votes for the candidates of their masters. But tomorrow will follow, and the struggle for existence under capitalism will convince the workers of the soundness of the Communist program that now fails on deaf ears.

The fate of the capitalist system will not be settled at the ballot box, but no other residue than the certainty that the capitalists will get no good cure there it will not.

Workers! Vote for the Communist candidates today, but tomorrow and tomorrow preach the gospel of struggle against the capitalist system, help to organize your fellow workers into trade unions, agitate for a labor party and join the Workers (Communist) Party.

## Need Revolution in School System

(Continued from page 1)

dare to face the thought of training teachers who will have their eyes turned to the living world—to the changing, evolving community that is found about children. We have not been as intelligent or as realistic in our dealing with our children as a production foreman is in dealing with his raw materials.

"Hence, our real American educational problem is that of getting a new mind operative in the whole community; a mind that will not be so hostile to the implications of science; a mind that will welcome rational changes in the basis of facts and honest interpretation of facts. A mind that will permit intelligence to play thru industry, and politics, and morality, thru the processes by which education either develops real mind in children or stultifies instructs."

## Food Royal Hunts U. S. Scab Coal

(Continued from page 1)

need in order to keep the wheels of industry moving in Great Britain, which "fairly" wheels were engaged in strenuous demands.

Mussolini, of course, wants to keep the Italian navy ready to wreak any revolt against the dictatorship any day he has watched developments in the British struggle for he knows full well that a miners' victory would bring his own defeat by Italy's outraged workers nearer.

### Using Italian Ships.

The British and Italian navies placed direct contracts with several of the largest coal companies in the United States. Mussolini also arranged for use of Italian ships to carry coal from these ports to Britain to help deliver a smashing blow to the striking miners.

In July the British admiralty placed a contract for 1,000,000 tons of high volatile coal for the British navy and that order has been repeated at last once since that time.

Early in August the British steamer Minnie de Larringea came to Norfolk for coal for the British admiralty. It was the first time that coal was carried from a foreign country to supply the needs of the British Empire's navy.

### Coal for British Navy.

Norfolk's newspapers featured this striking situation in both their news and editorial columns, the "Ledger-Dispatch," an afternoon newspaper, running this news item:

"The first time that coal was carried from a foreign country to supply the needs of the British Empire's navy.

"The first British navy is coming to America for its coal, a thing unprecedented in its glamorous and glorious past. The British steamer Minnie de Larringea, cleared yesterday for Barry Roads, loaded with a cargo of coal, whose name will receive the proceeds of another cargo purchased to replace that which the British navy obtained from the Italian navy."

### Holds Scrutiny with Coal.

"But this time, however, boat, either British or Italian, has steamed from Norfolk, Newport News or Baltimore, with its holds bursting with "scab" coal to help support British capitalist control of the destinies of one-sixth of the world's people.

"Italy, too, has been vitally affected by the British miners' strike. She depends on other nations for her fuel supply. British miners supplied most of that coal before the strike.

### Coal to Italy and Britain.

So scores of Italian ships are coming to Baltimore and to Hampton Roads to carry coal to Italy and to Britain. Even transports are being pressed into use. Only a few days ago the Italian transport Pianone carried 10,000 tons of "scab" coal from Baltimore to Italy. For a year she had remained inactive at the Italian naval station at Spezia. The government, however, pressed her into service and assigned her to the Cooperativa Garibaldi, of Genoa, which is supposed to represent the "Federation of Italian Seamen."

This "Federation of Italian Seamen," of course, is a federation run by the government and not by the seamen of Italy.

The seamen who brought the Pianone here were refused shore leave for the sailors of Italy are now slaves of Mussolini and not free men.

## Observe the Ninth Birthday of Union of Soviet Republics

(Continued from page 1)

ship in Brooklyn will be the place of a celebration on November 5 at which Jay Lovestone, Alexander Trachtenberg and others will speak. On Sunday, November 7, two halls, the Central Opera House and Hunt's Point Palace, will listen to Jay Lovestone, M. Olgin, Ben Gold, William Weinstone, J. S. Foinis, S. Zimmerman and others. At all three meetings musical numbers will also be featured.

### Cleveland Celebration.

In addition to three choruses and a mandolin orchestra, soloists will be part of the program of the Cleveland celebration on the 7th, at which Bertram D. Wolfe and I. Amater will speak.

At Pittsburgh the meeting will be held the evening of November 7 at Labor Lyceum, 25 Miller street. The Workers' Party, Workmen's Circle and the Progressive Club will jointly sponsor the Cincinnati celebration at Odd Fellows Temple, with Carl Haessler as speaker. On the same date Stamnford, Conn., will observe the anniversary at Workmen's Circle Hall.

### Engdahl Tours.

J. Louis Engdahl will speak at St. Louis on November 5, Kansas City on November 6, at Musician's Hall, and Omaha, Neb., on November 7. The halls in St. Louis and Omaha are yet to be announced.

Ben Gitlow and Juliet Stuart Poyntz will speak in Paterson, N. J., at Carpenters' Helvetia Hall, on Saturday, November 8. Perth Amboy will hold a celebration on November 7.

A partial list of other meetings and speakers from which word has been received follows:

Philadelphia, Nov. 5, Ben Gitlow.
Detroit, Nov. 7, Gitlow, at Armory.
Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 5, Bert Wolfe, at Labor Lyceum.
Akron, O., Nov. 5, Wolfe.
Buffalo, N. Y., John Ballam, Workers' Forum Hall, Nov. 5.
Erie, Pa., Chas. Krumbein, Forward Hall, Nov. 6.
Toledo, O., Chas. Krumbein.
Canton, O., Nov. 6, Lovstone, Fort Whiteman.
South Bend, Ind., Nov. 7, Wm. J. White, Workers' House.
St. Paul, Minn., Max Bedacht, Nov 6.
Minneapolis, Minn., Max Bedacht.
Finnish Hall, Nov. 7, 1 p. m.
Duluth, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Bedacht.
Superior, Wis., Nov. 8, 8 p. m., Bedacht.
Kenosha, Wis., Nov. 7, 3 p. m., German American Home, A. Bittelman.
South Chicago, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., 9618 Commercial Ave
Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Bittelman.
Litchfield, Ill., J. W. Johnstone.
Waukegan, Ill., Nov. 6, Harrison George.

## New Orleans Strike of Boilermakers Still Going; Bosses Weaken

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—(FP)—The boilermakers' strike is still unsettled and at the present time it looks as if the employing interests are weakening. P. S. Dubus, representing a dozen or more iron foundries involved officially attended a meeting of the union and renewed the offer of 80 cents an hour for boilermakers and 48 cents an hour for helpers. The union turned down the proposition by a vote of 53 to 44.

## MORE OPERATORS PAY UNION RATE IN CENTRAL PA.

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Oct. 31.—Defiant of Peabody Coal Co. and the Erie Railroad by the central Pennsylvania miners' ins pat open-shop operators on the defensive. The Bituminous Mining Co., a neighboring concern with 600 workers, has posted notices that the union scale will hereafter be paid—a raise of $1 1-3 per copt over the 1917 scale.

This company, unlike the Peabody, withholds union recognition in favor of a company union, but United Mine Workers' organizers are pressing on it hard and expect to have it in the fold soon. One of its four mines has been on strike since it broke its contract months ago.

### More Operators Hard Pressed.

Another company embarrassed by the union drive that President Brophy has initiated is the Allegheny River Mining Co., with a thousand employes. It devoted much of the last issue of its bi-weekly employes' paper to an attack on the union. But it cannot explain to the men why the Jacksonville scale—that it has attacked since it broke its contract—is so easily paid by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which reopened its mines with 700 employes near hy on the river a week ago.

And so many of its men have quit recently that it is taking men off immediately ships. Forty-two men from Italy were brought in from Ellis Island in the last few days.

### Union Stronger.

Practically all revival of mining operations in the district now are under the union scale. Five to six thousand men are back at work in reopened mines. This revival has strengthened the union for its drive into non-union territories in the district. As men go off the relief lists and begin paying dues the result is obvious.

### Regrets Lack of Control.

President Brophy realises that the revival is temporary, and follows the withdrawing of West Virginia competition into the export channels created by the British strike. He regrets that affairs over which his district has no control bring work to the American mines at the expense of his British brother. The fact within his control is that union wages be paid for all work done in central Pennsylvania and he is having unexpected success at that.

## Big Bankers and Big Business Celebrate Prosperity Claims

Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan and company's bank, speaking at the University of Chicago, declared that before the end of next year he expected the restoration of gold standards in both France and Italy.

At a banquet in the Palmer House, Otto M. Reynolds of the Continental and Commercial National bank, said he used to oppose loans to Europe when he thought they would not be used for "constructive purposes." He thinks there has been a change and now supported loans.

Edward S. Jordan, president of the Jordan Motor company, at the University of Chicago meeting, declared:

"I think that the most impressive fact in the last year's experience in business is the fact that the industry shipped over 700,000 automobiles to foreign countries."

## Fifth Co-operation Congress Meets

(Continued from page 1)

contact on Monday of last week with the educational committee of the Congress, active all day in the affairs of Minnesota.

V. S. ALANNE, executive secretary of the Co-operative Central Exchange, (and formerly educational director of the Co-operative Central Exchange, later of the Franklin Co-operative Creamery Association) to the joint discussed (in the afternoon) and Co-operative Marketing is presented (in the evening). The fact that Iowa has the most successful farmers' elevator movement gives Mr. Reno the right to speak authoritatively on that subject.

ROY E. BERGENGREN, who speaks during the session on Co-operative Banking, is the national secretary of the Credit Union Extension Bureau, with offices in Boston. Mr. Bergengren, more than any other one man in the field, is responsible for the new credit unions, laws now on the statute books of 25 of the states in the Union. His office also maintains a clearing house for information in all phases of the credit union work.

## DRY SENATOR IN ILLINOIS HIT AS GRAFT GATHERER

The plea of Lowell B. Mason, dry, state senator from Oak Park, that the government reveal its evidence against him on a charge of conspiracy to violate the prohibition law before his fight for re-election is decided Tuesday, was granted in federal court.

Mason and Major Percy Owen, one-time prohibition administrator of the Chicago district, are on trial together.

Taxed $300 Each.

Stone testified that his first connection with the alleged conspiracy was made in 1924 when Frank Loveland, a wine dealer whose name has been brought into the trial repeatedly, complained to him that dealers were being taxed $300 for each permit on the pretense that the money was to be used for political purposes. Loveland, Stone said, was willing to do that, but had been disturbed by a demand for $5,000 in a lump sum.

"I advised him to quit paying out his money and told him I thought I could get permits for him in a legal way at a cost of not more than 3 cents a gallon," Stone continued.

The Grafters Agree.

"Not long after that Senator Mason came to my office and told me what connection I had with the prohibition office and what my practice was. The upshot of our conversation was that Mason and I should look after the legal end of things while Mason used his political influence to gain entree to the prohibition office."

Stone said that he then interviewed the dealers and arranged with them to get permits at $300 each, the dealers to get the first shipment before they paid anything.

Dividing Up.

"The first time I went to Mason's office to divide up I carried $3,000," the former administrator went on. "Mason had told me that I should not pay anything out myself, but that we would divide it ourselves. Pay day was to be every Wednesday, and I was to get $50 as my share of each $300 paid.

The latter two are former prohibition agents who also are under indictment in the alleged conspiracy.

# STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

### ARTICLE IV.

### American and Foreign-Born.

To unite the many nationalities employed in American industry, with their mass of different languages, religions, national prejudices, etc., into a solid, rebellious proletarian mass, constitutes a major problem in strike strategy. The most difficult phase of it is to unite the American-born workers with those who are foreign-born. (For practical purposes we will state the problem thus although, to be more accurate, it is to unite the Americans and the foreign-born workers of the earlier immigrations with those workers of the later immigrations),

The Americans are mostly skilled workers. They commonly hold the best jobs and are favored in many ways by the employers. They are hard to organize. They strike badly and they scab easily. Their role in the struggles in the basic unorganized industries has been to shamelessly betray the militant foreign-born workers. This is the history of many great strikes in the textile, rubber, steel, packing, and other industries.

The Americans rationalise their class treason by a nationalistic contempt for the foreign-born, by charges that the latter are maneuvering to get the Americans' jobs, etc. The employers do all possible to intensify this nationalistic snobbery, and the mind-patriotic trade union bureaucrats feed this chauvinistic maw.

This grave problem is a diminishing quantity. The barriers between the foreign-born and native workers are breaking down. Immigration is practically shut off and few new foreign-born workers are coming into the industries. Those there now are learning the language and winning their way to the skilled jobs. In many cases Americans are entering the industries en masse as unskilled workers. Still more important, the children of the immigrants are growing up and going into the industries. Thoroly Americanized, they are a real bridge between the American and foreign-born workers.

But the problem is still an exceedingly difficult one. It must be boldly met and solved. Educational propaganda and a loyal defense of the economic interests of the various language groups are the foundations of a successful policy. While adopting every technical device for meeting the special needs and difficulties of the respective nationalities among the strikers, such as language speakers and publicity, nationalistic demogogy must be ruthlessly eliminated and the whole strike shot through with a true spirit of internationalism capable of shattering all national antipathies and prejudices and of uniting the strikers into an ideological whole so far as the strike aims are concerned.

The splendid international spirit of the Lawrence, Paterson, Passaic, and many other strikes conducted by the left wing show that the language and nationality difficulties can be overcome.

The strike strategist must especially understand the role of the young workers in great struggles in present-day American industry. As stated above, they are the bridges between the American and foreign-born workers. They are destined to play a continually more important role in mass strikes. In the strikes of the Passaic textile workers and the New York furriers they were the deciding factor. A successful strike strategy must include the systematic development of the youth as strike leaders.

### Whites and Blacks.

The unification of the Negroes and white workers into common struggles against their employers is an urgent task of our strike strategy. The Negro workers are a growing factor in the industries. In the packing industry they are a decisive element, and they are fast becoming so in many other industries.

The policy of the employers is to develop the Negroes as a great reserve army of strikebreakers. They refuse to give the Negroes employment in many industries and trades unless they come in as strikebreakers. They force them to accept the lowest wages and the most terrible working conditions. They leave no stone unturned to exploit the deep race antagonism between whites and blacks in order to force the Negro to scab. And in many great strikes, such as for example the 1919 steel strike, where at least 50,000 Negroes were brought into the mills during the strike, they are only too successful.

The Negro intellectuals work hand in hand with the employers in carrying out this policy. So do the reactionary trade union leaders. Their policy of excluding Negroes from the unions, of barring their advance to better jobs in industry, and of generally feeding the race prejudices of the whites, dovetails exactly with the aim of the employers to drive the Negro worker into scabbery.

This program of the employers, the strike strategist must relentlessly combat. At all costs the Negro workers must be united with the whites to make common cause against the exploiters. But this can only be accomplished by complete suppression of race antagonism, and by a loyal defense of the Negro workers' interests. This is easier said than done.

The whites are stubborn in their prejudices, and it is not surprising that, after innumerable betrayals by reactionary trade union leaders and in view of the oppression they suffer from the whites on all sides, the Negro workers are suspicious of even the most sincere white union leaders and slow to hearken to their words. But this is no insuperable obstacle. More and more the Negroe workers are realising the necessity for trade union organisation. The formation recently of the Brotherhood of Railway Porters is only one sign of many. Negroes are splendid strikers, as has been demonstrated time and again in the Miners' and other unions where the whites have given them half a chance to function as unionists.

The problem of uniting them firmly with the white workers will never be accomplished until they are admitted freely to all the unions, until the organised white workers remove every bar against their securing the better grades of work, until they are whole-heartedly received by the white workers as loyal proletarian comrades in the great struggle for working class emancipation. The strike strategist must never lose sight of the problem of the Negro worker in American industry.

### Unemployed and Employed.

The question of the unity of the unemployed with the employed, especially during periods of deep industrial depression, is a matter of the most vital consequence in the working out of a successful strike strategy. The policy of the employers in this respect is simple and brutal. They try to drive a wedge between the unemployed and the employed, to make the unemployed a hunger-driven mass ready to take the jobs of the employed when they venture to strike in defense of their standards of living.

As usual, the reactionary trade union leaders, with their traditional policy of abandoning the unemployed to their own devices, assist the employers in using them as a weapon against the employed workers. Many a strike has been lost from this cause.

A task of the strike strategist is to unite the unemployed and the employed in a common fight against the employers. But as in the case of so many problems of strike strategy, work on the solution of this task must be started long before the outbreak of a particular strike, and even before the development of the industrial crisis, with its vast army of unemployed. It must be a settled policy in the unions to identify the interests of the employed with those of the unemployed. There must be a whole series of measures fought for, such as the shorter work day and work-week, equal division of work, etc., which tends to eliminate the number of unemployed.

The unions must never drop the fight for state relief for the unemployed. And when the industrial crisis comes and mass unemployment develops, the unemployed must be organized to fight for relief. Their organisation must be saturated with a no-scab ideology. The trade unions must stay in the closest co-operation with these organisations of the unemployed, joining in their demonstrations and fighting for their demands.

In Great Britain it has been demonstrated how, by the use of this policy, the fight of the unemployed can be linked up with that of the employed, the army of unemployed made "blacking proof," and the employers thus robbed of this great weapon in the class struggle. American strike strategists must not neglect to learn this valuable lesson.

(To be continued)

...Labor's Weekly Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

The DAILY WORKER

...No. 250. Subscription Rates: ... THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1926 ... Price 3 C...

# COOLIDGE REPUDIATED AT POLLS

## Republican Party Faces Loss of Power in Senate

The talismanic powers of the Coolidge myth were proved as potent for the G. O. P. ... Tuesday as the incantations of a medicine man howling for rain in a desert. "Coolidge and Prosperity," the slogan of the Republican Party sent the voters flishing thru their jeans for the evidence and not finding it they took out their pencils and marked Coolidge off the political map so far as his chances for succeeding himself as president are concerned.

### Exchange of Flunkeys.

It is quite true that the masses did not better themselves by exchanging republicans for democrats. It was another scene in the old see-saw between the "ins" and the "outs" with the latter depending for success on the short memories of the workers who rarely can look back beyond two years.

The only thing the masses recollected was that this boasted prosperity on which the G. O. P. banked was not theirs; that Mellon, Gary, Morgan and Butler had a monopoly on it and that they could not be any worse off under the democrats than under the republicans. They are right but that's all.

Thruout the whole country the army of labor slumbered except in a few spots where either the Workers (Communist) Party had a ticket in the field or a Farmer-Labor movement was on the ballot. At the time of writing there are no reports on either the farmer labor or the Communist vote.

The A. F. of L. bureaucracy everywhere supported either one or the

(Continued on page 6)

## Tossin' Beauts

BY T. J. O'FLAHERTY

...labor is moving to the ... the fact that both the ... Union and Labor Party ... were extremely reactionary ... process by the gains made by ... party in the borough council ... But this condition was due ... strangleheld that the official ... hold on the movement. For ... we had the spectacle of the ... delegation voting with the ... wing against the left while even ... executive of the miners' federation ... has adopted all the proposals of ... Communists on the conduct of the ... with the exception of reservation ... in regard to calling out the ... men, who are members of another union, with which the miners' executive is in negotiation.

* * *

...THE system of bloc voting at British congresses enables the reactionaries to cast the votes of millions ... their program tho the majority of ... millions may be for the left wing. This kind of thing cannot last ... ever and judging by the rapid ... in membership of the Communist Party of Great Britain and the ... circulation of its press ... is reason to believe that the British workers will soon cast aside ... old leadership that is riding on ... back in "Old Man of the Sea" ...

* * *

INCOMPLETE returns show a gain of 130 borough seats for the laborites and a loss of 69 for the tories, 49 for the liberals and 21 for the independents. This result shows that the

## REVIEW GROWTH OF U. S. S. R. AT NOV. 7TH MEETS

### Disappoint Capitalism With Unbroken Unity

On the eve of the Ninth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, the party of the Russian proletariat that made the revolution possible is holding a memorable congress. The capitalist press of the world is attempting to find comfort in this congress because there is a divergence of views in the party. But before November Seventh the organized vanguard of the Russian proletariat will have again proclaimed the invincible unity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and again dash the hopes of world capitalism. In this unity they will celebrate the ninth anniversary of their revolution and the militant workers of the entire world will join with them in a demonstration of international solidarity.

If on the occasion of previous anniversaries of this historic event, working-class orators have had ample reason to point out the huge strides made in the economic strengthening of the workers' and peasants' government, on the occasion of the ninth anniversary it will be possible with all the more emphasis to stress the

(Continued on page 6)

## STAGE TWO NEW YORK AFFAIRS TO HELP THE DAILY WORKER FUND

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Saturday, Nov. 6, will witness two affairs in New York given to aid The DAILY WORKER in its drive for the "Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund." A Lettish ball will be given at the Bohemian National Hall, 321 E. 73rd St., at which a one-act play will be featured together with a splendid musical program including numbers by the Lettish orchestra, a quartette, vocal solos and a violin duet.

On the same day a Veteherinka for The DAILY WORKER will take place at the Workers' House, 108 E. 14th St. Half the proceeds of each affair will go to The DAILY WORKER.

### Gunmen on Trial.

Frank Koneli and Joseph Saltis, charged with the murder of John "Mitters" Foley last August, today went on trial before a second jury.

The first jury was discharged when a juryman was found to be insane.

Special Prosecutor Lloyd Hath said he expected to complete his case by tomorrow afternoon.

### Rum Trial Continues.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Bernard Rumpe was called to the witness stand yesterday to substantiate charges of bribery at the resumption of the trial of former prohibition administrator Percy B. Owen, state Senator Lowell B. Mason and others charged with conspiracy to violate the dry laws.

Send in a sub today!

## BANKERS OPEN WAR ON OHIO COAL DIGGERS

### Reserve Bank Chairman Gives Signal

By HARVEY O'CONNOR,
Federated Press.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—Credit capital, ultimate authority in America's industrial life, has decreed that the miners' union must go. Speaking thru George de Camp, chairman of the board of the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank, the Wall Street interests in control of the federal reserve have ordered the miners to sacrifice the gains of long years of struggle by going back to work underground for approximately the same wage that the unskilled city street laborer gets—$5 a day.

Chairman deCamp's ultimatum is published in the Clevelander, official organ of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, one of the most bitter anti-union organizations in the country. Under the title, Ohio-Dug Coal, de Camp recalls with enthusiasm the $2.56 scale the miners got before the war and urges the adoption in Ohio of the wages now being paid in southern West Virginia.

### Want to Crush U. M. W.

DeCamp and the federal reserve board are now ranged side by side

(Continued on page 6)

## BLAINE ELECTED TO U. S. SENATE; MAGNUS LICKED

### Zimmerman Wins State from LaFollettes

John J. Blaine, LaFollette candidate for United States senate won easily over his opponents in last Tuesday's election, the the LaFollette machine was badly cracked thru the election of Fred Zimmerman, secretary of state, to the governorship.

Unless Blaine changes considerably his presence in the senate will not bring much aid or comfort to Coolidge. And there is no very good reason why Blaine should change now, since the insurgents, of which he is considered one, will hold the balance

(Continued on page 2)

## G. O. P. VICTORY IN ILL., LITTLE GOOD TO CALVIN

### Smith Almost Certain to Be Blocked at Desk

The only silver lining in the dark cloud that hangs over the white house today is an invitation from William Randolph Hearst to Coolidge to spend next summer's vacation on the publisher's ranch in California.

The victory of Frank L. Smith, republican of Illinois, has not put a drop in Calvin's empty cup of joy. Neither did the election of Vare at Pennsylvania.

The last days of election campaigning in Illinois were marked by a bitter attack on the president by Smith, because of Coolidge's remark that Smith

(Continued on page 6)

# The Party Must Mobilize Faster to Keep The DAILY WORKER

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
National Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

THE response to the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign for a period of two or three weeks during October showed that the party had taken up the campaign in earnest. The forward drive raised the total contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund to $14,223.52 on November 2.

The support given The DAILY WORKER in its hour of great need, however, proved too spasmodic. During the last ten days the contributions to Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund have fallen off to such an extent that a new crisis has been created for The DAILY WORKER.

The situation which our paper faces and will face unless the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign is given more systematic and sustained support is as dangerous as when the campaign for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund was started. Unless the whole party can be drawn into the campaign for The DAILY WORKER and a systematic and sustained drive made until the $50,000 fund is completed WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

The contributions received for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund to date represent only $5.00 each for approximately 3,000 party members. THAT MEANS THAT 7,000 MEMBERS WHO ARE ON THE PARTY ROLLS HAVE NOT YET MADE THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE "KEEP THE DAILY WORKER" FUND.

The whole party organization must be mobilized immediately to collect from and thru these members the $5.00 which every member is assessed to raise.

In order to meet obligations which are now overdue and represent a serious danger to The DAILY WORKER the party must raise $5,000 for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund during the present week.

There are unquestionably considerable sums of money for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund in the hands of the party members and the various party units and committees. This money must be remitted to The DAILY WORKER immediately.

We cannot slow down on the work of raising the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund if we are to pull thru The DAILY WORKER. The work must go forward with increasing momentum until the whole $50,000 fund is raised. Only that will Keep The DAILY WORKER as the fighting organ and militant voice of our movement.

THE PARTY HAS THE POTENTIAL STRENGTH TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. IT HAS SHOWN THRU THE WORK WHICH WAS DONE FOR SEVERAL WEEKS OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN THAT IT CAN MAKE GOOD IN RAISING THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND.

THE STRENGTH OF THE PARTY MUST BE BROUGHT INTO PLAY. EVERY RESOURCE MUST BE EXHAUSTED TO MEET THE CRISIS WHICH THE DAILY WORKER IS AGAIN FACING BECAUSE OF THE LETDOWN IN THE COLLECTIONS.

PUSH THE WORK OF SELLING THE DAILY WORKER CERTIFICATES.

EVERY PARTY MEMBER WHO HAS NOT MADE HIS OR HER CONTRIBUTION MUST DO SO IMMEDIATELY.

RUSH ALL FUNDS COLLECTED FOR THE "KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND" TO THE DAILY WORKER IMMEDIATELY.

...class struggle is growing in intensity in England and that, contrary to what the capitalist papers have been telling us, the workers are not experiencing a reaction unfavorable to the general strike, which was made an issue in the elections by the tories and liberals. Should a general parliamentary election take place in England today, in all probability the labor party would poll a majority of the votes despite the many restrictions under which the workers' ticket labors. But with such leaders as MacDonald, Clynes, Thomas and Snowden in the saddle, the workers would only win an imaginary victory. They would be sold again. About the only thing they would have accomplished would be to demonstrate their strength. One of the most important tasks confronting the British workers is to get rid of the reactionary leadership.

* * *

GENERAL Motors broke all records for bringing in the coin by earning $149,217,553 for the nine months of

(Continued on page 4.)

## AMBEE AND COHORTS LOSE IN PRELIMINARY HEARING, MUST FACE COURT TRIAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 3.—Judge Samuel M. Blake today ordered that Aimee Semple McPherson (evangelist); her mother, Mrs. Minnie Kennedy, and Mrs. Loraine ...man-Bellet be held for trial in superior court on the charge of conspiracy. The decision followed a preliminary hearing of the charges against the "four square ..."

It is expected that an appeal will be taken from the decision by the ...

District attorney's office is ... its efforts to obtain more ... to prevent before the trial.

## Gold-Slush Twins Elected to Senate

FRANK L. SMITH WILLIAM SCOTT VARE

In spite of the flood investigation that revealed millions of dollars of corporation boodle money spent in the primaries on Smith of Illinois and Vare of Pennsylvania, additional funds from the same sources spent like water in both states, made possible the election of the two gentlemen who made Newberry look like an amateur. The question of their being seated is, of course, another matter. The fact remains that they were elected by money.

## STALIN REPORTS TO COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS; 14 SPEAKERS DISCUSS INTERNAL SITUATION

By JOHN PEPPER
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 3.—Met with a long and tremendous ovation, Joseph Stalin, secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, made his report to the All-Union Party conference on the internal situation and the Opposition Block on Nov. 1. The delegates listened with rapt attention during the four hours it required Stalin to make his report.

The debate is still progressing and so far fourteen speakers have had the floor following the report. They are as follows: Kamenoff, Trotsky, Yaroslavsky, Larinin, Zinoviev, Sulkharin, Osinsky, Sterisky, Uglanoff, Kosarivish, Gusa (secretary of the Putilov Works workers' Bolshevistic or-

## REBELS OBTAIN NEEDED ARMS IN LIBERTY FIGHT

### Nicaraguans Prepare A Huge Offensive

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 3.—Reinforced with a shipment of 4,000 rifles landed today, the revolutionists headed by Gen. Moncada are preparing an offensive against the reactionary government to liberate the people of Nicaragua. The first attack will probably be at Rama, a stronghold of the Camorroists.

Thousands of revolutionists have been waiting to join the military forces, held back only by lack of arms.

The international situation in Central America is becoming more complicated. Mexico and Guatemala are backing the liberals, with Honduras becoming more sympathetic toward the rebels, while Salvador and Costa Rica are reported backing the reactionaries.

American gunboats continue to patrol the entire east coast in an attempt to intimidate the revolutionists.

In the elections the United States is openly backing the conservative candidate, Adolf Diaz.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.

## GUARDS AND POLICE MOW DOWN SIX IN TOMBS PRISON MUTINY

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Four men were killed and at least two others desperately wounded in a mutiny of prisoners in the Tombs prison this afternoon. Nearly 250 shots were fired before the outbreak was quelled.

Police machine guns mounted on the walls of the prison yard; police sharpshooters firing down from the windows and roofs of over-looking buildings and police and detectives surrounding the block and firing over the structure made the spot a battle scene, with the authorities inflicting severe

## BRITISH LABOR LEVIES DAILY TAX ON ITS MEMBERSHIP FOR MINERS

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Trades Union Congress delegates today decided to give financial support to the striking coal miners, ordering a voluntary levy of two cents a day on each of 5,000,000 members for the aid of the miners. The Trades Union congress voted to give the striking miners $60,000 immediately for relief purposes.

* * *

### Move to Coal Fields.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The executive of the Miners' Federation, its headquarters moved into the Midland coal fields where there had been signs of weakening, are conducting a whirlwind propaganda campaign in company with miner members of parliament to lift the morale of the strikers and their families and nail the defeatist propaganda being spread in that section by the owners.

Fourteen thousand miners in Nottingham who had returned to work under the delusion of false reports rejoined the ranks of their striking brothers after being addressed at various meetings by A. J. Cook, the miners' secretary.

### Threaten Cook.

The Tory press is openly calling for the arrest of Cook. The Daily Mail, in an editorial of several days ago said that Cook should be "laid by the heels" for his speeches and demanded that the Emergency Powers Act be invoked against him and other mine leaders.

### Dies in Fist Fight.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 3.—Felix Klemoruk is dead today and Joe Gatek is held on a charge of manslaughter, following a fist fight over a game of pool.

### Chicago Train Leaves Rails.

Several passengers were shaken up but none injured when a dining car of a Chicago, Aurora and Elgin Electric line train left the rails near Wayne, 35 miles west of here, today.

## Independent Jewelry Shops Sign Contract After 5-Days Strike

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Within five days after the beginning of the jewelry workers' strike, the union has signed agreements with all the independent shops, according to Anthony Capraro, manager of Local No. 17, of the International Jewelry Workers' Union.

Twelve shops employing 375 workers have gone back to work under the union contract, which provides for hiring all workers thru the union employment bureau, a 44-hour week, 10 per cent increase in wages and time and a half for overtime.

The other shops in the trade are tied up in an employers' association, but the union expects a break in the association's ranks within two or three days, which will mean the settlement of all the shops in the industry, which employs 900 workers including the 375 already working

## BROPHY WARNS MINERS BEWARE OF NEW SLUMP

### Advocates Aggressive Policy

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Nov. 3.—(FP)—"Do not be lulled into false security by the present revival of the American coal industry," warns president John Brophy of the central Pennsylvania miners, in a District Bulletin. "It is due to the British strike. While the coal of the world is being shipped into England against the brave British miners, the American industry booms. This winter there will be another temporary boom while the American capitalists are heaping up stocks for use against our own strike that may come in May."

### Towards Nationalization.

Saying that the District union is taking advantage of the present situation to force the restoration of the union contract in non-union mines, Brophy continues: "But hard times will come again in this terribly over-developed industry. Therefore it is important for our union to look beyond the present and work out a permanent solution. We must take steps to carry out the program of nationalization our conventions have ordered and end the state of chaos that prevents you from knowing from one month to another whether there will be a job or not."

### Miner Union Official Given Political Job.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—(FP)—Christ J. Golden, president Dist. 2, United Mine Workers of America, is Public Service Commissioner of Pennsylvania by appointment of Gov. Gifford Pinchot. Golden fills the term expiring July 1, 1929. His new duties are chiefly in reference to regulation of public utilities. He is chairman of Tri-District Board and Anthracite Wage Scale Conference and is on the

## ...CCO JUDGE

...World and Boston ...ald Charge Bias

...ton, Nov. 3. — The socalled ...quisition based on Vanzetti ...ained much a point of sentimen... ...s become an obviously and ...ainey that the democratic ...Herald, which has for years ...to say a good word for the ...has published a sharp edito... ...the conduct of the court ...over by Judge Webster ...who was also the trial judge, ...one of the two Italian agita...

...court has refused to grant ...and Vanzetti a new trial, even ...false of overwhelming evidence ...new testimony which proves their ...innocent which has come to the ...of the defense.

**Charges Bias.**

...editorial of the Herald says ...Judge Thayer returned an opin... ...asserted the case of an ...rather than an arbitrator." ...Herald declares that Thayer over... ...every principle of common sense, ...the fantastic ...e large, ...efforts to maintain the argu... ...of the defense, that, in short, ...whole opinion was hollow and ...to carry conviction.

**World Speaks.**

...of the New York World ...have come here display an edi... ...which adds to this the follow... ...comment:

...Judge Thayer had the strongest ...motives for upholding the ...conviction. He presided at ...which resulted in that con... ...; he was roundly criticised, ...and later, for the manner in ...he conducted that trial; he ..., in effect, went on trial as ...on the recent hearing opened ...under such circumstances it is like to ...k of Judge Thayer's impartial...

...These comments, it is pointed out ...friends of the defense, are signifi... ...not so much because they show ...sympathy with the two workers ...slender of their lives, for in the ...than six long years of struggle ...obtain freedom for two innocent ...neither of these papers, the ...Herald in particular, gave any ...to the defense. Nor does the ...in their recognition of ...facts which lies behind the ...motion of the two radicals. But ...is indicative of the sheer corruption ...rottenness of the prosecution, ...which must be admitted by those ...newspapers only in the face of the ...fact that the truth is now universally ...known among workers.

**Chicago and New York Protests.**

It was announced today that two large protest demonstrations will be held in New York and Chicago in the coming weeks as an expression of determined solidarity with the two workers who are still in danger of legal condemnation. In both cities the meetings will be held under the auspices of Sacco-Vanzetti conferences. Madison Square Garden has been secured in New York for November 18, with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, national chairman of International Labor Defense, as one of the chief speakers. In Chicago preparations are being made for the mass meeting and arrangements are being made to have some of the most prominent labor leaders in the city speak.

**Teapot Dome Case.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Teapot dome oil case reached the supreme court today.

Attorneys for Harry F. Sinclair, Lessee of the Wyoming Naval oil reserve, today filed with the court a petition for a writ of review, of the federal circuit court's decision holding that the lease was fraudulently executed and was invalid.

Eight officials of the Carpenters' Union have been arrested in San Francisco where the carpenters are on strike against the open shop and charged with murder in connection with the death of a scab carpenter. It is the same town where Mooney was railroaded and the case has all the earmarks of a repetition of that notorious conspiracy. Six of those arrested are pictured above. They are: Sam and Albert Moore, top; Christopher O'Sullivan and John J. Cannen, center; Paul J. Clifford and Archibald J. Mooney, bottom.

## Magnus Johnson Is Defeated in Race for Minn. Governor

(Continued from page 1.)

of power and can hold up hustlers unless they get what they want.

The LaFollette brothers did not vote for Zimmermen but declared they would write in the name of their favorite. As the situation stands now the state machine is in the hands of Zimmerman with the senate patronage at the disposal of the so-called progressives.

The only socialist candidate in Wisconsin to pull thru is Victor Berger.

According to incomplete returns Magnus Johnson, farmer-labor candidate suffered defeat in Minnesota. Since the reactionaries got control of the farmer-labor movement in that state it was evident that there was little hope for the ticket, since the leaders were more concerned with stressing their patriotism than with putting up a fight for their candidates.

* * *

**Brookhart Wins in Iowa.**

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 3.—Smith W. Brookhart, former United States Senator, who was ousted from the senate a few months ago, rode back into office on the crest of an Iowa republican wave, incomplete returns showed today.

Brookhart had a lead of more than 50,000 over Claude R. Porter, Democrat.

**Coolidge Disappointed.**

Washington, Nov. 3.—President Coolidge arose early today to get returns from the elections.

He asked particularly for detailed reports to show whether the republicans had lost control either of the senate or house.

It was said at the White House that no statement on the elections would be forthcoming from the president. There was no disguising, however, the keen disappointment felt at the white house over the defeat of Mr. Coolidge's friend and campaign manager, senator William M. Butler, in Massachusetts.

* * *

**Nellie Ross Defeated.**

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 3.—After two years of feminine rule in two states of the union, the nation will be without a woman governor after Jan. 1 next.

"Ma" Ferguson has been eliminated in Texas, and the electorate of Wyoming failed today to return Nellie Taylor Ross to the Chief executiveship of the state.

* * *

**Waterman Beats Sweet**

DENVER, Nov. 3.—Charles W. Waterman, republican, today was apparently elected United States Senator from Colorado over former governor William E. Sweet, democrat. Waterman's margin will approximate 10,000 plurarity.

* * *

**California Anti-Veistead.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Repeal of the California state prohibition amendment appeared assured today as returns from Los Angeles, the supposed "Dry" stronghold showed that 510 precincts complete gave a majority of 710 in favor of the repeal.

## FIGHT WRITS IN HARTFORD

### *Fighting for Union in Openshop Town*

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 3.—Faced with two injunctions and suits for a total of $50,000, upholsterers local union 36 of Hartford, Conn., enters its fourth week of strike for union conditions and recognition. Goldman Bros. has already signed with the union but two of the largest manufacturers —Acme Upholstering Co. and B. Dworkin & Co.—have secured injunctions forbidding picketing and are suing the union for $10,000 apiece.

Eight strikers have been arrested and charged with contempt of court under the injunctions. The union is requesting the dissolution of the injunctions and hearing will be next week in court. Hartford Central Labor Union has promised financial aid and help in securing a favorable settlement, encouraging the strikers to carry on their fight.

**Two Years Activity.**

For two years the upholsterers of Hartford have been trying to build a union. The manufacturers did all they could to smash the organization. Active union men were fired and the employers tried to force yellow-dog contracts on the workers. These attempts all failed and now the entire industry of Hartford is tied up. B. Dworkin & Co. has a shop in Springfield, Mass., which has been pulled out, crippling this firm which has fought the union for years.

The Upholsterers Intl. Union is giving organizational and financial help to the Hartford strikers. Other local unions of the city are showing interest in the strike because Hartford has been one of the cities where openshop interests have tried hardest to keep out unions. The Hartford Courant—Coolidge Republican paper whose editor died recently—runs frequently full page ads of openshop concerns, labeling them as such and runs in addition special openshop news—or propaganda from the Natl. Mfrs. Assn. and similar bodies.

## BOSSES REFUSE TO DEAL WITH DATE STRIKERS

### Negro Women Again on Picket Duty

With the bosses of the Maras and Company-date-stuffing factory refusing to grant any of the demands of the 150 negro women strikers, militant picketing was resumed Wednesday morning.

At the conference between the employes and the strikers the bosses declared they would not make a settlement until the strikers went back to work under old conditions. They intimated then that settlements would be made when the bosses "were ready."

The conference ended in a deadlock. The strikers received the news calmly and evidenced their determination to maintain their fight until the union has won.

Antone Johansen of the Chicago Federation of Labor is directing renewed activities, aided by the Women's Trade Union League.

The strike is now in its fifth week. It was called when the Maras Company posted wage reductions that would bring the workers' scale below a bare subsistence level. The women formed a union and are now fighting for recognition of their organization as well as increased wages and better working conditions.

## Labor Must Glean Some Wisdom From Election for Struggles to Come

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

If Americans voters have decided to vote republican, the greatest graft exposures will not turn them from their course.

This has been shown again by the huge majorities run up by the two republican senators-elect, Frank L. Smith, in Illinois, and William S. Vare, in Pennsylvania.

The voters were not bothered, it seems, by the fact that the public utility multi-millionaire, "Sammy" Insull, dumped hundreds of thousands into the Smith-Republican campaign fund, while the Mellon interests gathered in a total reaching into the millions in its effort not only to elect Vare, but to maintain a stranglehold on the republican state organization in Pennsylvania.

This is but a repetition of the indifference with which the voters generally viewed the "Teapot Dome" oil scandal. The Coolidge administration, from Cal down, wallowed up to its very eyebrows in one of the choicest revelations of political filth this nation has ever seen. But this did not prevent the Coolidge administration from being overwhelmingly re-elected in 1924. To be sure the democrats were caught covered with the same slime, but credit for most of the corruption went to "the Ohio gang," the crew of political bandits gathered about Warren G. Harding while he was president and later attaching itself to Coolidge.

It is clearly to be seen that something more than skimming the slime off the surface of the open sewers of capitalist thievery is necessary to get the masses of the voters, the workers, into action in their own interests. It must go deeper than the so-called "wet and dry" issue that both the old parties use extensively for campaign purposes.

Some inkling of a conscious effort on the part of the workers to strike for their own interests at the ballot box was shown in Massachusetts.

Here the leader of the "open shop" interests in the textile industry, the multi-millionaire, Senator William M. Butler, was defeated for re-election, in spite of every effort of President Coolidge, also of "the New England gang," to put him over.

Butler was the living personification of "wet and cut." When 10 per cent cuts in wages were inaugurated in the mills, Coolidge became frightened and sounded a warning. But the cuts were ordered him to mind his own business, they were satisfying their own hunger for profits as they say fit and they didn't want any interference from Washington.

Discontent in the Massachusetts mills did not flare into apother Passaic. The grip of the ruling class terror was too secure for that. But dissatisfaction did manifest itself at the polls. The first returns coming in from the mill districts of New Bedford, for instance, showed the tide turning against Butler-Coolidge rule in Massachusetts. But it turned only in favor of his democratic opponent, David I. Walsh, equally a tool of the predatory interests, altho he serves better the railroad than the textile interests.

Labor at the polls thought little of Sacco and Vanzetti, its two champions in prison. Altho Butler was booted out of office and Coolidge thereby kicked in the shins, nevertheless, the republican governor Alvan T. Fuller, who refuses to pardon labor's prisoners after knowing full well of the dastardly frameup against them, is kept in office by a majority of 150,000 votes.

In an effort to make political capital for the 1928 campaign and to hide its own crimes, the democrats will raise the cry of "Slush!" in the next congress and fight the seating of Smith and Vare.

It should be an interesting struggle as it it must reveal, not so much the corruption of the electorate in order to put this or that candidate into congress, but instead expose the use of money by the great corporate interests to finance and control the old political parties. The unbeliefs of the capitalist parties is thus shown to be, not merely an incident, but quite the regular thing, in season and out of season, on the theory that the control of the smallest precinct is the beginning of the fight to win a national election.

The republican party can have but one defense in Pennsylvania and Illinois. That defense has already been advanced by Senator-elect Smith and he will no doubt vigorously adhere to it in his effort to retain his seat in case his right to it is challenged. Smith will make an effort to line up the republican party machine in support of his style of defense, even demanding the support of the sanctimonious "Silent Cal" Coolidge.

The Federated Press correspondent at Washington states that Smith says, in effect, to Coolidge:

"You were nominated and promoted and elected by the wool trust, the steel trust, the aluminum trust and a lot of other special interests that fatten on the tariff. You knew they would demand payment thru a tariff gouge of the masses of the people, and you gladly accepted their help. After you were elected you paid the price. That is to say, you made the public pay the price to these trusts. Now when I get $200,000 cash from Sam Insull and Studebaker and other public utility millionaries to buy my nomination to the senate, when I am the head of the state commission that fixes the tariff the people must pay their utility corporations, what moral difference is there between you and me?"

Thus Senator-Elect Smith will argue that it is good farm, in capitalist politics, to collect campaign funds from the interests the old party candidate expects it to serve after election day. Smith asks:

"When the president of the United States is a candidate for re-election does he resign because the steel trust, the sugar interests, the national wool trust and other big financial and industrial companies interested in the protective tariff contribute to the campaign fund of the republican party? You know the president has arbitrary powers to lower or raise the present tariff rates 50 per cent if he thinks the economic conditions warrant such action."

In fact, it is pointed out, this is a sharp reminder that Coolidge did exercise his arbitrary power to help the sugar trust in 1284, and he "got away with it."

The picture should therefore be a little clearer to the workers and farmers of the land. Instead of seeing the pockets of a Vare, Smith, Doheny, Sinclair or Fall, stuffed with loot, and becoming quite calloused to the sight, these same workers and farmers must behold the old parties themselves completely in the pay of the great capitalist interests, to do their bidding every day thruout the year.

Realizing therefore that these capitalist parties are the creatures of the exploiters of labor, the workers and farmers must clearly see that what they need is a party of their own—a Labor Party—to fight in their interests. This should be the beginning made in the campaign that will lead to the exercise of greater wisdom in the struggles ahead.


LENIN

said:

"With the greatest interest and never slackening attention I read John Reed's book Teh Days That Shook The World. Unreservedly do I recommend it to all progress of the world."

Ten Days That Shook the World

by JOHN REED

can now be had in an attractive new edition just off the press—Cloth, $1.50

Other Books On

RUSSIA

RUSSIA TODAY—Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia. $1.25

RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORK SHOPS IN 1926—by Wm. Z. Foster. Paper, $ .35

GLIMPSES OF THE SOVIET REPUBLIC—by Scott Nearing. Paper, $ .10

WHITHER RUSSIA?—by Leon Trotsky. Cloth, $1.25

ROMANCE OF NEW RUSSIA—by Magdaleine Marx. Cloth, $2.00

BROKEN EARTH—The Russian Village Today—by Maurice Hindus. Cloth, $2.00

EDUCATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA—by Scott Nearing. Cloth, $1.50 Paper, .50

LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION—by Leon Trotsky. Cloth, $2.50

RUSSIA TURN EAST—by Scott Nearing. Paper, $ .10

OIL IMPERIALISM—by Louis Fischer. Cloth, $2.00

THE NEW THEATER AND CINEMA OF SOVIET RUSSIA—by Huntley Carter. Cloth, $6.00

COMMERCIAL HANDBOOK OF THE U. S. S. R.— Paper, $ .25

INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA—by A. A. Heller. Cloth, $1.00

A MOSCOW DIARY—by Anna Porter. Cloth, $1.00

MARRIAGE LAWS OF SOVIET RUSSIA— Paper, $ .10

RUSSELL-NEARING DEBATE ON RUSSIA— Board-bound, $ .50

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO. 1113 W. Washington Blvd. CHICAGO, ILL.

A NEW NOVEL OIL By Upton Sinclair

Read it today and every day in The DAILY WORKER.

LETTISH DAILY WORKER BALL AND CONCERT

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 6

Bohemian National Hall

321 EAST 73rd STREET

NEW YORK

Splendid Musical Program LETTISH ORCHESTRA and Quartet SONGS VIOLIN DUET and an unusual


# Democrats Defeat Coolidge Senators for Reelection

WILLIAM M. BUTLER

JAMES W. WADSWORTH

RICHARD P. ERNST

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS

J.W. HERRELD

RALPH H. CAMERON

# ...RADICAL FACES DEPORTING BY U. S. AGENTS

## Anarchist, Now Rich Farmer, Protests

By CARL BRANNIN,
Federated Press.

SEATTLE, Nov. 2.—Pending a hearing on the charge of being alien anarchist and by reason thereof liable to deportation, Carl Lanis, British subject, and Gustava and Leah Lantz, citizens of France, are at liberty on bonds of $2,000 each. The De Lantzes are prosperous chicken ranchers at Home, Wash., and Lantz is a Tacoma contractor.

Like a clap of thunder out of clear sky came the arrest of these parties by an inspector of the department of immigration. He stated that he was acting on orders from the department at Washington, D. C.

### Deny Charge.

All of the arrested parties deny the charge that they are anarchists and claim that the whole affair is nothing more than spite work on the part of a neighbor. They claim that a dispute over the use of their telephone by a neighbor led to the charges being filed.

### Formerly Active Reds.

Several years ago the De Laurens were very active in the radical movement. He was known as an effective soap-boxer in cities from coast to coast. During the war he had a Red Cross assignment, the loss of a leg in the Spanish-American war having unfitted him for active service. In 1920-21 he was state organizer for the Private Soldiers and Sailors Legion, and was candidate for state treasurer on the farmer-labor ticket. During the Palmer deportations in 1919 rumors began to float around that this fellow was a spy in the employ of the government, but nothing damning could be proven and he continued his activity as a radical.

### Deserted Movement.

Of late years he has dropped out of all movements, living at Home, Wash. Home 30 years ago Home was an anarchist colony, but after several years dissolved this form of community life. Now there is a very successful co-operative store and a progressive community life.

De Lauren is said to have held anarchistic views when he came to Home, but is now simply known as one of the most successful chicken raisers there. His reading is chiefly confined to the Hearst Seattle Post-Intelligencer and the Saturday Evening Post.

### Young Wife Dies in Explosion.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Nov. 2—Mrs. Fern Whitright, 21-year-old wife of John Whitright, farmer living near this city, was dead today following a kerosene explosion in their home.

*Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.*

## King and Queen of Belgians Arrive for "Socialist" Ceremony

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 2.—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, accompanied by their younger children, Prince Charles and Princess Marie Jose, arrived here this morning by special train from Gothenburg to attend the civil wedding of their son and heir, Prince Leopold, and Princess Astrid, niece of King Gustav of Sweden. The civil wedding will take place at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Karl Lindhagen, "socialist" mayor of Stockholm, will perform the ceremony.

# N. Y. PAPER BOX STRIKERS TRY A NEW PICKET GAG

## But They Are Arrested All the Same

NEW YORK.—Striking paper box workers of New York are trying out a new picketing manoeuver; autos follow police-protected scab delivery wagons, each auto bearing signs calling attention to the situation. "See the strike breaker. He is protected. But not the pickets," read one auto sign. "The police protect property. How about the workers' standards," exclaimed another. "Watch the police prevent every effort to unionize the strike-breakers," declared a third.

### Arrest Them Anyhow.

One car was stopped by a policeman and the pickets in the car arrested on disorderly conduct charges. They were bailed out by the Paper Box Makers Union, conducting the strike for higher wages, the 44-hour week, union shops and better sanitary conditions. Another car was stopped later and the driver forced to take down the signs. He asked if it were a violation to advertise a strike, asserting: "Every show that comes to town is allowed to advertise itself in a similar manner." The policeman answered that this wasn't "advertising" but "agitation—bolshevism." When the driver asked if the union demands were bolshevism, the cop got sore and threatened arrest.

### $16 to $20 A Week.

A taxi full of colored girl strike-breakers was driven on the picket line by a guard to slash the coats of girl pickets with safety razor blades. One striker was badly cut on the arm and head and had to be taken to the hospital. A strike-breaking detective agency has been advertising: "Wanted—50 Colored Girls—to learn" and offering $16 a week pay. The girls are sent out as strike-breakers under protection of a $10-a day guard—the agent gets the $10—under arrangements made by the so-called detective agency and the paper box manufacturers association. For every girl who stays on the job three days the agent collects $5 in addition to his fee.

# PROMISES HELP OF A. F. L. UNION TO BOX WORKERS

## Scabs Slash Pickets With Razors

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—John P. Burke, president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, addressed a mass meeting of striking paper box makers in Webster Hall here.

He told the workers that if the union had had the present honest and intelligent leadership two years ago the split with the international would never have occurred.

### Promised Aid.

He promised the New York union the wholehearted support of the A. F. of L. international, and urged the workers to show their appreciation for Fred Caiola's leadership by sticking together and giving the bosses such a licking that they will not want another strike for 10 years.

### Ghlow Talks.

Ben Ghlow, Workers' Party candidate for governor, also spoke. Ghlow attacked the capitalist class for subjecting the workers to low wages and long hours of labor at the same time that millions are being spent to wed Crown Queen Merle of Roumania to America.

### Use Razors.

Thursday evening a taxi full of colored girl strike breakers armed with safety razor blades, descended upon a group of pickets at the corner of West Broadway and Grand street, slashed two pickets badly and wounded one girl in the arm and back. The girl was sent to St. Vincent's hospital, but was able to leave yesterday. One of the pickets was arrested and fined $5 in the first magistrate's court, White and Center streets, for disorderly conduct.

Three more pickets were arrested yesterday on the same charge and fined $5 each.

## Cleveland I. L. D. to Give Unique Bazaar to Raise Needed Fund

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—Local Cleveland, of the International Labor Defense, announces the arrangements for an international bazaar to be held at Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut street, on December 4 and 5.

This bazaar will consist of booths arranged by each of the various language branches of the local I. L. D. On Saturday there will be, in addition to the bazaar, a children's program in the late afternoon, and dancing in the evening. On Sunday there will be a bazaar and a grand international concert.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER WITH A SUB

## Many Meetings for "Debs Enrollment" in I. L. D. Held Here

Among the organizations that have held Debs memorial meetings in Chicago are: Northwest Mothers League, speakers Harry Kivact and Manuel Schachter; Chicago local of the International Labor Defense, Latvian Workers Society (I. L. D.); Hungarian Branch of the I. L. D., S. T. Hammermark, speaker; Russian I. L. D. branch, and Greek Workers' Educational League. Other special meetings are in preparation in other parts of the city.

At these meetings the activity of Debs for labor defense was stressed among other things, and workers joined the International Labor Defense in line with the "Debs Enrollment" campaign.

The "Debs Enrollment" will be one feature at the following meetings this week: Karl Marx Scandinavian club, Thursday, Nov. 4, 8 p. m. at 2733 Hirsch boulevard; Billings branch, Friday, Nov. 5, 8 p. m. at 2409 North Halsted street; Harnett branch, Friday, Nov. 5, 8 p. m., at 2733 Hirsch boulevard; Lakeview Scandinavian branch, Thursday, Nov. 4, 8 p. m. at 3206 Wilton, Hirot corner; South Slavic branch, Saturday, Nov. 6, 8 p. m. at 1305 South Racine avenue.

The local committee invites all who want to help all labor prisoners and defendants to attend these meetings.

* * *

## Los Angeles to Have Debs Memorial Meet

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 3.—The workers of Los Angeles will pay tribute to the memory of the life and work of Eugene Victor Debs in the labor and revolutionary movement at a meeting on Nov. 12, at the Music Art Hall, 233 South Broadway. The meeting is being held under the auspices of International Labor Defense, and prominent labor and progressive men will speak. Workers are invited to attend this memorial to the great rebel.

## Preacher who Murdered Lumberman Asks for A Change of Venue

FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 3.—Testimony intended to show that the Rev. J. Frank Norris, pastor of the First Baptist Church here, charged with the murder of D. E. Chipps, lumberman and prominent clubman, July 17, could not have had a fair trial in Tarrant county occupied the second day of the trial.

The testimony was in support of the defense motion yesterday asking for a change of venue.

### Dies Under Car.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Nov. 2—An unidentified man was killed today at East Pembroke when his automobile skidded on a wet pavement and overturned.

# MINERS DO HONOR TO STRIKER WHO DIED IN BATTLE

## Madera Coal Diggers Mourn Endie's Death

MADERA, Pa., Nov. 3—(FP)—While Madera miners seem on the point of winning their year-and-a-half strike against the Pa. R. R. Swoope interests, they are paying tribute to the memory of Andrew Endie, a local leader who gave his life for them the other day.

Endie's death followed a brutal eviction during sickness. He lived in a company house which he had been buying on the monthly payment plan. He had been paying for years and most of the sum was in. But during the strike his payments lapsed and the company threatened to take his home away. This was a tragedy for a man of 57 with seven children. The company offered this alternative: Advise the men to go back to work and you can stay.

Endie was recording secretary of local union 1558 and had been checkweighman before the strike. He was a man of influence in that mining community. He was a key man. He knew what his defection would mean to the fight. He was sick. But he said No.

So they put Endie and his folks into the street. A week later he was dead.

The Presbyterian church was jammed at the funeral service. Paul Fuller, education director of Dist. 2, and a friend of Endie's had been invited by the family to give the funeral sermon.

Rev. West, fearful of offending Swoope, vetoed the plan at the last moment and confined Fuller to prayer. In the prayer Fuller laid the death to the door of the coal corporation, in words like these:

"Our heavenly father, thou knowest and we know, that thou didn't not take the life of Brother Endie. His life was taken by the H. B. Swoope interests who put him out into the street and when he was sick because he stood by his fellow workers."

### Reverend Upset.

The charge created a murmur of assent in the West Rev. rushed madly to quiet in the sermon that followed. West urged the workers to think of heavenly, not earthly things, and get close to God thus. But at the grave, instead of the opportunity for a more sustained message to the hundreds of men there, including some of the scabs.

Soon after the scabs at one of the two mines struck and as this is written the scabs at the other mine are meeting union organizers.

H. B. Swoope was a hard master, instead of scrip he used metal "trading checks," coined to resemble Uncle Sam's dollar, and fifty cent and smaller pieces, and good only at the company store, where prices were high.

## Letters from Our Readers

### An Appeal to Reason.

Editor, THE DAILY WORKER:

I would be very pleased if you will publish this letter in an early issue of your paper.

October 14, 1924, T. A. Barraclough, 559 Irving boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif., made an affidavit of insanity against me, charging that I had a delusion that he had a daughter with whom I claim to be madly in love; that I had been in his house, and his wife was heared to death of me; that he believed he needed police protection against me, but did not care to ask for it, for he really did not think that I knew just what I was doing.

Such affidavit of insanity caused me to be taken from my employment and lodged in the psychopathic ward, General Hospital, 1100 Mission road, Los Angeles, California.

On October 16, 1924, Superior Court Judge Walter Guerin told me that I would be tried before him on the 20th, at which time I was entitled to be represented by legal counsel and to subpoena witnesses, and if I was committed I had five days in which to demand a jury trial.

That afternoon I wrote to Mr. C. L. Thilgren, an attorney-at-law in Los Angeles, but received no reply. On October 20 I was without legal counsel and Judge Guerin put me on probation.

Before the expiration of the five days prescribed by law I had made written application for a jury trial.

I have been told that it is on record as part of my case.

Whether it is or not, I would like to point out that a defendant's statements must be accepted as true unless they can be proved untrue; that a defendant must be given the benefit of the doubt. It is not up to me to prove that, I demanded a jury trial within the time prescribed by law; it is never reasonable to expect the defendant to do so. The defendant is continuously under lock and key and must rely upon others to transmit whatever messages are given. Instead of being granted a jury trial I was kept at the General Hospital in Los Angeles until November 4th, 1924, when I was committed to Highland.

I was committed to this hospital for the insane January 23rd, 1925.

During all this time I have failed to obtain the services of a lawyer. I have written to both the California state and federal supreme courts in my efforts to obtain a writ of habeas corpus, but have received no reply to any of my letters.

If my case is an example of humanitarianism as practiced in California the sooner it is known the better.

I do not believe this is the American ideal of law and justice. If it is, the American ideal is a whole lot lower now than it was at the time this republic was founded.

A. N. Brearley,
California.

**Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.**

# CONFERENCE FOR SACCO-VANZETTI TO MEET IN N.

## Emergency Committee Takes Active Steps

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—As a step in an organized protest against Judge Thayer's denial of a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti, a hurry-up call was issued today by the New York Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee of 80 East 11th street, to its members representing 300 labor organizations in this city, to attend a conference Thursday night in the auditorium of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at 3 West 16th street.

The sending of Thursday's conference was delayed until the Emergency Committee had secured Madison Square Garden for a protest mass meeting on Thursday evening, November 19, 1924.

### Will Start Drive.

Thru the delegates at Thursday night's conference, the Emergency Committee will start a drive among labor unions and labor organizations in support of the continued demand for a new trial for the two condemned workers.

"We never expected anything but a denial of a new trial from Judge Thayer, whose prejudice has been apparent for five years," said Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, secretary of the Emergency Committee which has issued the call. "We know that anyone who has conducted such a trial as he did in the Sacco and Vanzetti were convinced would never consider that any warranted a new trial.

### Workers United.

"But workers all over the world stand united in their determination that these two persecuted workers shall have a new trial. The recently published evidence shows, without a doubt, that they are innocent.

"We will fight with all our power against any possible attempt of the state of Massachusetts to salve its conscience by commuting the sentences of Sacco and Vanzetti to life imprisonment. They must be freed. They are victims of the crime for which they were convicted, and we are certain they would be acquitted by a new jury not under the influence of astute lawyers.

"Sacco and Vanzetti must have a new trial."

## Young LaFollette Talks Here Sunday

Philip LaFollette, younger son of the elder Senator LaFollette, will be the speaker at the Chicago Forum Sunday afternoon, November 7.

LaFollette will speak upon the subject, "A Progressive Looks at His Country."

The meeting will be held at the Harlanger Theater Sunday afternoon at 3:15.

# ...Weekly International Review...

## *Towards Shanghai—And Imperialist Intervention*

The irresistible march of the Cantonese forces towards the capture of Shanghai brings with it the growing fear and hatred of the imperialist powers and an increasing movement for an imperialist allied intervention in China to suppress the Cantonese.

The British, who have always led in this move, have recently been joined by Mussolini, following the Anglo-Italian conversations off the coast of Italy. Now the semi-official Temps of Paris declares that the great danger for western civilization "would be the final success of the army of Canton," and that if Shanghai is occupied by the southern troops "it will perhaps be necessary to visualize the eventuality of a concerted policy of the powers." In diplomatic language "concerted policy" means concerted action.

That such action would only be the continuation of foreign imperialist policy in a more brutally open form can be seen from the publication of an article in the organ of British imperialism the North China Daily News, which relates the story of the sale of aeroplanes to Chinese armies by French companies under the patronage of the French legation at Peking. It is well to remember in this connection that the accord signed by all the big powers in the spring of 1919 specifically pledges them to "prevent their subjects and citizens from exporting or importing into China arms and munitions of war, as well as all material destined for the manufacture, until the establishment of a government whose authority is recognized in all the countries."

Since that period it has been found that the Mercenaries have helped Chang Tso-lin in the manufacture of modern explosives, that there is a British munitions expert located at the arsenal in Mukden, and that German officers have been both newspaper for Tuchul Chen, Japanese officers are employed by the side of Chang Tso-lin, and it is not even necessary to

phesizes the fact that the French aeroplane salesmen are taking no risks, but are engaged in their work with the closest relations to the French legation, at which the contracts and sales are recorded with the same care and regularity as French official business with the Chinese government. During the last three years some 150 aeroplanes have been sold in this manner, most of them to Chang Tso-lin. The French aviator, Poulet, is the chief technical adviser of Chang. Another, the Count de Boigne, is technical adviser to General Chang-Chung Tchiang, who has built the largest aerodrome in China at Paisan-fu.

British, American and French men of war are constantly at hand in China for a concerted interventionist movement. Cruisers steam up and down Chinese waters, doing their best to provoke active indignation of the people, as with the British massacre at Wahnsien.

In addition to the news that Feng Yu Hsiang, just returned from Moscow, is organizing an army in Mongolia to come to the aid of the Kuomintchun, it is known that not only Wu Pei-fu, but also Sun Chuan Fang are almost out of their scene. The troops of the latter become daily more demoralised. It seems only a question of days now until the Cantonese will have taken Shanghai. The moral effect of this victory—the capture by the national revolutionaries of the city in which the massacre of students occurred over a year ago—will bring tremendous strength to the nationalist forces.

It is by no means improbable that the capture of Shanghai will be the signal for a united imperialist drive against the revolutionaries.

## *Russia Breaking Thru The Baltic Cordon*

With a treaty successfully signed between the Soviet Union and Germany comes the news that a Soviet representativa has left Moscow for Riga to conclude a similar treaty with Latvia. Should such a treaty be successfully accomplished, the Soviet Union will have delivered two telling blows against the policy of Intervention which is being inspired by Chamberlain in the Baltic and the Balkans against Russia.

Pilsudski, in the meantime, actively supported by London, continues to fulminate against Lithuania. A very important military conference has just been held in Warsaw, lasting four days, which included all the important army officers and the members of the general staff, presided over by Pilsudski himself. No official explanation of the reason for this conference has been issued, but its intent is quite clear.

Part of the Polish prese is proposing the return of Danzig to Germany in return for German acquiescence and aid in securing for Poland some other outlet to the sea. Danzig is at present the chief port, the only one of real importance, in fact, and it it should be returned to Germany, which would go a long way towards the restoration of the eastern frontier of the old empire, Poland can look for a seaport only in Lithuania. The reactionary Polish imperialism, which is more and more abandoning its "eastern orientation," i. e., a friendly policy towards the Soviet Union, will not be unlikely to support Pilsudski's imperialist ambitions in Lithuania, that is, for the invasion of Memel, the Lithuanian seaport. The prospect of the return of Danzig has undoubtedly heightened the German desire to render aid to Pilsudski.

There is no doubt but that the Soviet Union would firmly oppose this combined attack upon Lithuania, which is another form of an attack upon the Soviet Union itself. The policy of peace which is being pursued by Moscow is wheeling away from each beehive in a Anglo-French imperialism, the Baltic countries which have become the tools of the anti-Soviet forces.

## *Towards a Great Coalition in Germany.*

The appeal made at the Dresden congress of the German industrialists by Dr. Silverberg for a government of the great coalition, from the populists thru the center to the social democracy, is meeting considerable headway. The need for a government of "republicans" representing "all classes," a government directed against the working masses and for their more intensive exploitation, has become more urgent with the progress of capitalist "rationalisation," which has resulted in such sharp suffering of the German toilers.

Germany industry has reached the point where, in order to live and develop, it must be able to compete on the international market and secure for Germany a favorable export balance of trade. Despite all endeavors, accompanied by a tremendous flood of Anglo-Saxon capital into the country, the balance of trade has achieved only a slight gain of exports over imports. The huge debts which are piling up in Germany make it imperative for her to secure a favorable export balance if the structure of stabilization is not to collapse.

A favorable export balance, ability not only to export but to have its exports compete favorably on the world market, necessitate for Germany an industry with low production cost, which mean intensified exploitation of the workers, lower wages and longer hours of labor. The bitter period thru which German labor is passing can only be maintained by German capitalism under relatively peaceful conditions, that is, with a passive working class. In spite of the fact that there are millions of unemployed and part time workers who are a constant threat to these German workers who are on the verge of strikes for improved conditions, the militancy of German labor is on the upgrade. The

this leftward movement.

To check this movement, to maintain that "Locarno spirit in industry" which is so essential for the German bourgeoisie, they are putting forth the proposal for a coalition government, a united rule for the oppression of the workers. The German chancellor, Marx, has already invited the social democrats to participate in the treasonable great coalition. The democratic party, in favor the move, and the party of the center is not opposed. To make it still easier for the social democrats to take once more their dirty place of driver, the most anchist general, Von Seeckt, has been dismissed from the Reichswehr and Severing from the Prussian ministry of the interior. In the national government it is proposed to add the social democrats; in Prussia, where the social democrat, Braun, presides over the Landtag, the populists (Volkische) will enter more responsibility into the government.

The official social democracy officially hesitates. The drift of honest socialist workers away from the party and towards the Communist Party, gives them good cause to hesitate about taking so outrageous a step. And this drift has not been stemmed by the action taken by the social democrats in the Prussian Landtag when they sanctioned the proposal to remunerate the former kaiser to the time of 125,000,000 marks, thus preventing the defeat of the proposal.

But if the official social democracy hesitates, its leaders do not. Already Hilferding and Breitscheid, the former of whom is one of the independent social democratic party, have announced their agreement with the proposal for a great coalition. They have been seconded by the leader of the right wing, Muller. The Gompers of the German trade unions, Leipart, has been carrying on negotiations with Stresemann towards the same end.

The revival of the great coalition in Germany will mean the repetition of capitalist betrayals and the growth of

## *Conversations in Leghorn, and Turkey*

The conversations between Chamberlain and Mussolini on board a yacht off Leghorn are swiftly bearing fruit. Briefly is already making streams of Italy to secure from France the mandate over Syria, which will give Mussolini a strong foothold in Asia Minor and place him in immediate proximity to the Mosul oil district. Dispatch from Constantinople announces that local papers are displaying news that Turkey has mobilized four army corps in the last few days because the country is being menaced.

This report is either a fabrication of the British, in which case it shows that the Anglo-Italian alliance is beginning to work overtime to create the proper atmosphere for an armed attack by Mussolini upon Turkey, or else it is true, which would indicate that the plans for an offensive decided upon at Leghorn are coming to a speedy realization and that Turkey is preparing to defend itself against an imperialist attack. The sharpness of the struggle between the newly-developed alliance in Europe, of France and Germany on the one hand and England and Italy on the other—imperialist, war-instigating alliances which give the lie to the innocuous word Locarno means and peace—is further shown by the fact that England is instigating an attack upon Turkey which is notoriously an ally of France, with which Turkey has only a short time ago concluded a treaty.

The semi-official Angora newspaper, Bakimiatti Millies, carries a sharp attack upon the imperialist ambitions of Italy in Anatolia. The journal points out that the entire armed power of the republic and Turkish people as a whole will prove, if necessary, to any foreign power that Turkey can no more be trifled with than Ismail Pasha made unmistakable attacks, very recently, it is true, upon the Soviet Union. The negotiations between Britain and German industrialists is one of the ways in which Germany is trying to show that it is not dependent upon

## *Thoiry and Romsey*

Great Britain's alarm over the conversations between Britain and Mussolini at Thoiry, where steps were taken towards the conclusion of a Franco-German entente, and over the conclusion of the European security pact (we) which threatens Britain's steel industry, was expressed in more ways than the publication of articles in the press.

A few days ago, at Romsey, in Hampshire, representatives industrialists of Germany and England met to discuss, according to the London Daily News, four points: to examine the question of resuming the negotiations concerning the alliance between the German dye trust and the British Dyestuffs, Ltd.; to study the process of extracting chrysotile in British steel; to discuss the question of an agreement on the delivery and sale of coal; to discuss the attitude of Great Britain in face of the European steel cartel.

No definite steps were taken at Romsey, but provisions were made for the continuation of the negotiations with the likelihood of a meeting in Germany in the near future. It is significant that the latest developments in which Germany has figured have forced England to approach her with the object of weaning Germany away from any entente with France—an alliance which would deal a heavy blow to Britain's influence on the continent, not to speak of other parts of the world. Chamberlain realizes that an alliance with Italy is only a substitute for an alliance with the much more powerful—potentially—Germany. That Germany will not be averse to the continuation of negotiations with Britain is certain. The progress of the Franco-German-alliance has not been so swift and untrammeled that Germany would like to see it. Powerful influence is being exerted upon a section of the French ruling class to prevent the consummation of the pact—and to the best of our knowledge the powers being the United States. Powers are, and numerous lesser lights, have made unmistakable attacks, very recently, it is true, upon the Soviet Union. The negotiations between British and German industrialists is one of the ways in which Germany is trying to show that it is not dependent upon

# ...ers (Communist) Party...

...ers of the Communist Party in the United States and who ... the political structure ... government and what ... legal rights are before ... get such a course under ... in place of anti-labor ... electoral campaign, the ... photographing, finger- ... deporting of unnatural- ... and other questions of ... which require American ... make this course of ... to the workers of New ...

... also be of interest to those ... to study and understand the ... of American government so ... may take a more active part ... political life.

... will begin on Monday, ... 13. Register at the Work- ... School, room 25, 108 East 14th ... any afternoon or evening.

## ...ns and Ukrainians Have Concert and Dance November 14

... and dance will be given ... Russian and Ukrainian Work- ... on Sunday, Nov. 14, at ... Hall, corner Milwaukee, Em- ... Noble Sts., beginning at 4:30 ... Tickets in advance 50 cents, at ... 65 cents. Tickets are for ... the Workers' House, 1902 W. ... St., and at the office of The ... WORKER, 1113 W. Washing- ...

## Books for Women

THE WOMAN WORKER and the TRADE UNIONS

by Theresa Wolfson

... the permanency of women ... remaining Group, their racial, ... and cultural background, the ... of their tasks, and the official ... of trade unions in regard to ... union members. The author ... the extent of their organization ... participation in union life—in ... union meetings, as shop chair- ... organizers.

| | |
|---|---|
| ... Among Women— | Cloth $1.75 |
| ... and Socialism— | Paper $ .35 |
| ... Rebel | Cloth $1.50 |
| ... the Family— ... Frederick Engels | Cloth $ .60 |

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 West Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

## ...NTH ANNUAL CONVENTION ...RESSES A CAMPAIGN

The following list of the meetings in celebration of the Ninth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution to be held on various dates on or contiguous to November Seventh. It will be brief up to date as reports come in:

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 5, Bert Wolfe, Labor Lyceum, 535 S. Paul.

Buffalo, N. Y., John Ballam, Nov. 7, Workers Forum Hall, 36 West Huron street.

Erie, Pa., Nov. 6, 8 p. m., Chas. Krumbein, Forward Hall, 20th and Peach.

Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 7, Krumbein.

Canton, Nov. 6, W. J. White.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 7, Wm. J. White, Workers House, 1218 West Colfax.

Minneapolis, Minn., Max Bedacht, Nov. 7, 1 p. m.—Finnish Hall, Humboldt and Western Ave.

Cleveland, Nov. 7, 3 p. m., Moose Auditorium, 1800 Walnut street, Wolfe I. Amter.

Chicago, Nov. 7, Ashland Auditorium, Foster, Dunne, Dorsey.

St., Louis, Mo., Nov. 6, J. Louis Engdahl.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 7, Swedish Auditorium, 1511 Chicago St. Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl.

St. Paul, Nov. 6, 8 p. m., Bedacht.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Bedacht.

Youngstown, Nov. 7, Elmer Beloh.

Warren, Ohio, Nov. 6, 7 p. m., Elmer Beloh.

Yorkville, Miners' Hall, Sat., Nov. 6, 7 p. m., Beloh.

Neffs, O., Dernash Hall, Nov. 7, 2 p. m., Shaffer.

Columbus, Sat., Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m., Carl Hacker.

Cincinnati, Sun., Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m., Carl Hacker.

Stamford, Conn., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Workmen's Circle Hall, 49 Pacific street.

Yonkers, N. Y., Sun., Nov. 14, 20 Warburton avenue, 8 p. m.

Paterson, N. J., 64 Van Houten St., 8 p. m., Sat. Nov. 6.

Perth Amboy, Sunday, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., 308 Elm St.

Kenosha, Wis., German American Hall, 695 Grand Ave., Nov. 7, 3 p. m., Alex Bittelman.

Rockford, Ill., Workers Hall, 7th Ave., local speaker, Nov. 7, 8 p. m.

Springfield, Ill., J. W. Johnstone.

Zeigler, Ill., Liberty Hall, Johnstone, Nov. 7, 3 p. m.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 8, 8 p. m., Engdahl.

Waukegan, H. George, Nov. 6, 8 p. m.

Hammond, Ind., Nov. 14.

Philadelphia, Nov. 8, Ben Gittow.

Detroit, Nov. 7, Gittow at Armory.

Akron, O., Nov. 6, Wolfe. Liberty Hall, 601 S. Main st., 7:30 p. m.

Superior, Wis., Nov. 8, 8 p. m., Bedacht.

South Chicago, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., 1916 Commercial Ave.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Bittelman.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!


ORIGIN OF THE WORLD
A New Book
By Alphonse Quarten
Origin of Species Presented in a New Light
35 CENTS A COPY
Published by the author at
542 N. State St. Chicago, Ill.


## Recognize Russia, Is Keynote of Huge Detroit Celebration

DETROIT, Nov. 2.—All preparations are completed for the greatest celebration of the Russian Revolution ever held in this city, to be on Sunday, Nov. 7. The famous Ukrainian Workers' Chorus, to be heard on various dates on or contiguous to November Seventh. It will be brot up to date as reports come in:

"Recognize Soviet Russia" will be the keynote of this great demonstration. Rose Gittlow, from New York, will be the principal speaker. Gittlow needs but little introduction to the workers of Detroit, thousands of those who have heard him before will be on hand to hear him again. Rebecca Grecht will be the real attraction being one of the best women speakers in the entire labor movement.

Arrangements are being made to have the Ukrainian Workers' chorus lead the mass singing of the International by the audience at the opening and the close of the mass meeting. The celebration will be held in the Detroit Armory, corner Brush and Larned streets at 3:30 p. m. Admission of 25 cents is being charged.

## Kenosha Will Have Celebration in Honor of Russian Revolution

The workers of Kenosha, Wis., will celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution on Sunday, Nov. 7, at 3 p. m. at the German-American Home, 605 Grand Ave. There will be an interesting program in which the well-known Chicago soprano, Manye Meltzer, and also the Russian toe dancer, A. Kotoff, the copductor of the Russian Workers' Chorus of Chicago, G. Grigorlev and others will participate. The principal speaker in English will be Alexander Bitteiman, member of the C. E. C. of the Workers (Communist) Party. There will also be a Russian speaker. Stereopticon pictures of the revolution will be shown. Danciog will follow the program.

## Tea Party to Raise Funds for Daily Is Planned in Angelet

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 3.—A Russian samovar tea party and dance will be given Saturday evening, Nov. 13, at the Co-operative Center, 2705 Brooklyn Ave.

An elaborate program and refreshments to satisfy the large attendance expected are arranged.

Thos unique affair of the season is belog arranged by Nucleus No. 24, W. P. of A., aod Comrade Rose Spector is in charge of it. All proceeds are to go to The DAILY WORKER.

## Russian Fraction W. P. Will Meet Tonight

The Chicago Russian fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party will meet tooight at 8 p. m. at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. Important questions will come up for discussion. Details of the affair to be given together with the Ukrainian fraction on Sunday, Nov. 14, will be worked out.

## Enlarged Executive of Section 4 Meets Friday

Section 4 of the Workers Party of Chicago will hold an enlarged executive committee meeting on Friday, Nov. 5 at the South Slavic Book Store, 1806 S. Racine at 8 P. M. All Nucleai secretaries must attend this meeting.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT:
5:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour. E. A. Brabandt, Business Representative of Retail Furniture Salesmen's Union No. 272.
5:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Lizzie Joe Warner; Hazel Nyman, accordion; John Udo, baritone; Anne Bodien.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.


GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.


## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

this year. Gary's steel corporation comes next with earnings of $146,562,216 during the same period. It is time Henry Ford should look to his laurels. And it is time the officials of the American Federation of Labor should do something about organizing the workers in order that they may get more of this wealth that is sweated out of their bodies. Green is too busy driving rivets in battleships for his capitalist masters to bother about organizing wage slaves.

• • •

FRANK H. SIMONDS, self-styled political and military expert declares that France is on the verge of bankruptcy. Simonds was a notorious Francophile during the war and one of the loudest shouters for allied victory. But now he finds that victory brought bankruptcy to France and not much less to England while Germany is again approaching the industrial domination of Europe. And to make matters worse, Simonds says that the French believe the United States is the cause of their financial woe. The next time the French go to war, they will not be so anxious to get saved.

• • •

WE warned our readers a few days ago not to swallow everything in the line of news that is broadcasted by the press agents of the British empire conference. The impression was given a few days ago that South Africa was the only dirty little duckling in the imperial brood that wanted to swim its way to freedom. Ireland and Canada are satisfied! But while the conference is going on, Desmond Fitzgerald, Free State minister for foreign affairs is in Geneva depositing with the league of nations treaties that Ireland contracted with other countries, a proceeding which is quite displeasiog to his majesty's government hnt about which his majesty can't do a darned thing.

• • •

AIMEE McPHERSON'S counsel agrees with Arthur Brisbane that a girl should have a perfect right to go where she pleases and return when she is ready. This means that Aimee has just about thrown np the spoge and the great hoax of this champion fraud is riddled. If Aimee was not the head of a nutty religious congregation and wealthy, thru the ignorance of her followers she would have been in jail ong ago as a common confidence woman. But she had money and was able to buy off judges and law enforcement officers until her accomplices squealed because she did not share the graft with them as she promised.

• • •

LEST people might think that religioo has fallen on evil days let me point out that the peddling of indulgences was a lucrative practise in days gone by and still flourishes in the catholic church. If Aimee had not been found ont already she might have continued to get away with the graft for many years to come. In one respect we agree with the rotarians. You cannot run public business with pleasure and do justice to both.

• • •

MEREDITH NICHOLSON, Indiana author, calls his native state, "the Land of the Books." I doubt if there will be one dissenting voice against this little outside of the Hoosier state. But why pick on Indiana? Today's elections prove that bookery is rampant in every state in the Union. It is true that they are not as ludicrously stupid as the klukers of Indiana but they are bad enough.

• • •

AN open shop contractor was killed here some time ago and shortly afterwards a union business agent was arrested and charged with the murder. The inevitable snitch was on hand who agreed to "identify" the union business agent in consideration of $38.50 a week which was paid him by the Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award. A jury took a good look at the stoolpigeon and returned a verdict of, "not guilty" in a few minutes. At the same time we are of the opinion that had the union man been without money the jury would take a longer time to bring in such a verdict.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## Young Workers Stand Solid in Cigar Strike

PASSAIC, N. J. —About 100 workers of the E. A. Klein Cigar Co. here, of which about one-half are young workers, walked out on strike last week and sent in the following demands to the boss:

1—Increase of 10 cents a hundred for the cigarmakers and 5 cents for bunchers.

2—That all tobacco be put in working condition so that the workers do not have to waste their time.

3—That the hours of labor shall not exceed in each week more than the legally required amount of working hours for women, according to the laws of the state of New Jersey.

4—Better sanitary conditions—clean toilets and wash rooms.

5—More civil and courteous treatment be extended to the workers by the foreman.

6—That a shop committee of the workers themselves be recognized.

**Demand Pay Increase.**

The same company had a shop in New York where they paid the workers $3.40 a hundred cigars. Now they pay only $1.60, including the cigarmakers and the bunchers. All that the girls now demand is 10 cents increase a hundred! Klein grew rich on the sweat of the workers in New York, hot moved to Passaic, the town that used to be known as the open shop town, to squeeze even more profit out of the workers.

The workers are compelled to work 10½ hoors a day and 6 hours on Saturday—a total of 60 hours, and often overtime to top it all off with no time for luoch. The "beoevoient" state law of New Jersey prohibits women from working more than 54 hours! And even this law the bosses violate!

As to the conditions in the mill. The work is so noheaithy that people who work at the trade for not many years are soon scrapped on the waste heap, in addition the toilets and wash room are in a terrible condition. And this surely does oot add to the delight of a 10½ hour work day!

**Won't Give Up Organization.**

And the shop committee is the one thing that the workers will not yield. Some months ago, the workers learning the lessons of the Passaic strike, formed a club. And now they won't stand for the meanness of the foreman! And they will come to the boss to settle their problems only thru the shop committee and not individually. The boss won't yell, "You're fired!" every time he gets such a whim.

As usual, the Passaic police were on the job trying to break the picket line. But the attempts of the police failed and all the girls are on the line—an all-day line at that. The young workers especially are determined.

And will they win? With such fine spirit they're sure to.

**A CORRECTION.**

Laurence Todd, Federated Press Washington correspondent under whose name the DAILY WORKER in its issue of Friday Oct. 29 carried a story concerning the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dorchy strike case, calls our attention to the fact that an important seotence in his story was miscoostrued by us and changed the meaning of his report. Our error, Todd points out, coosisted in leaving the word "absolute" out of the sentence reading, "Labor in America has no ABSOLUTE right to strike." Todd claims this distorts the meaning of the story. We are glad to make the correction.

**Start Thinking Now!**

Start thinking now about the Concert and Ball to be celebrate the "Build the League and Pioneer Campaign" in New York City, Dec. 31st at Harlem Casino.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 8 cents.

## Italian Youths Meet Despite Arrests

TARANTO, Italy, (by mail)—In the course of the campaign of the Factory Councils that was carried on thruout the whole country and that are still in progress of preparation, a factory conference took place here during the first days of September, in which members of the Young Communist League and also non-Party youth participated. (There exists no organization of the young workers here). Young workers from the following industries took part: Metal, "building, quarrying, wood working, and also young tailors, barbers and shoemakers. The calling of the conference was made more difficult thru the arrests of June 20th perpetrated by the Mussolini dictatorship. The conference issued a call for active support of the fighting British coal miners.

## And a Little Child Shall Lead Them

Right up to the gala Pioneer Affair in Chicago on Sat. Nov. 6th. It will be a wow too. There will be good music, good eats and a real snappy play acted by the children. The Pioneers suggest that you secure your tickets early in order to avoid being crushed in a last minute rush. Tickets for edmits are 35 cents, children 10 cents. The date is Sat. Nov. 6th. The place is 2722 Hirsh Blvd., he Workers Lyseum. The time is 8 o'clock.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes


SATURDAY
NOVEMBER
6
IN NEW YORK
DAILY WORKER
VETCHERINKA
at the
WORKERS HOUSE
108 EAST 14th STREET

An evening of the jolliest fun with half the proceeds for Our Daily Worker.

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 6



DETROIT DANCE
and
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE

SATURDAY, NOV. 6

"Moonshine Trouble"
One Act Play
Presented by the
RUSSIAN DRAMATIC AND SINGING ASSOCIATION

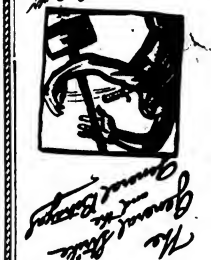
NATIVE COSTUME DANCES
Solo by
Anna Sofesava
SOPRANO

International Workers' Home String Orchestra



DANCING
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6
CROATIAN HALL
1329 E. Kirby Ave. Detroit
ADMISSION 50 CENTS





25 CENTS
THE BRITISH STRIKE
It's Background—It's Lessons
—By Wm. F. Dunne
10 Cents

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA
—By Shapurji Saklatvala
10 Cents

WHITHER ENGLAND
—By Leon Trotsky
Cloth—$1.75



For Every Pioneer Leader!
The first number of
"THE WORKERS' CHILD"
the English language organ of the Leaders of Communist Children's groups
Published by
The Executive Committee of the Young Communist International
HAS JUST ARRIVED!
Resolutions—
Articles on important phases of theory and practice of Pioneer work—
International News—
And lots more!
SEND TEN CENTS FOR YOUR COPY
Every Pioneer leader and every active League member and Pioneer should subscribe to this new magazine!
Send in only FIFTY CENTS for a YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION
Send subscriptions to:
NATIONAL OFFICE, YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE
1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



Celebrate
NINTH ANNIVERSARY
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
Three Large Meetings
EXPRESS YOUR SOLIDARITY WITH THE RUSSIAN WORKERS AND PEASANTS, DEMAND THE RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA BY THE UNITED STATES
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, at 8 p. m.
MILLERS GRAND ASSEMBLY
Grand and Havenmeyer Sts. Brooklyn
LITHUANIAN CHORUSES Speakers: Jay Lovestone, A. Trachtenberg, Cosgrove, M. Epstein, also Lithuanian and Italian.
AND OTHER MUSICAL NUMBERS
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, at 2 p. m.
CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE
67th St. & 3rd Ave.
Freiheit Gesangs Verein
Speakers:
Gitlow, Olgin, Weinstone, S. Stachel, Hormenti, Dos
ADMISSION 50 CENTS
HUNTS POINT PALACE
163rd St. & S. Blvd.
Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra
Speakers:
Lovestone, Gold, Olgin, Poyntz, Zimmerman, R. B. Moore.
(Ticket good for any of above meetings.)
AUSPICES: WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY—DISTRICT No. 2
TICKETS ON SALE AT Workers Party, 108 E. 14th Street; Bookshop, 127 University Place; Freiheit, 30 Union Square; Labiaws, 46 Tre Hoch St. Brooklyn; Shore, 33 E. 1st Street; Ukrainian Daily News, 17 E. 3rd Street; Finnish Hall, 15 W. 126th Street; also at all Party Headquarters.



Chicago Meeting Celebrating the Ninth Year of the
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1926
at 8 p. m.
ASHLAND BLVD. AUDITORIUM
Van Buren St. & Ashland Blvd.
WM. Z. FOSTER — WM. F. DUNNE
Vocal and Instrumental Music—Pantomime by the Young Pioneers—Lithuanian Workers' Chorus and other attractive features.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS



PHILADELPHIA CELEBRATES 9TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, at 8 P. M.
LABOR LYCEUM, 6TH and BROWN STS.

SECOND PRIZE WINNER

# BOSTON PAPERS IGNORE BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT

## Suppress News Because of Advertising

By PHYLLIS FENIGSTON.
(Worker Correspondent)

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 3. — The Massachusetts public employment office at 25 Pearl street, Boston, has issued a report of its September activities, and Boston newspapers. It has been learned ,refuse to print this report because it will interfere with their hundreds of thousands of dollars of advertising from private employment agencies.

Every year a bill is introduced in the legislature appropriating a sum to the bureau for advertising. And every year the pressure used by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association defeats the bill.

**Ignorant of Existence.**

Many workers in Massachusetts do not even know of the existence of the free service furnished by the state, which maintains employment offices at 23 Pearl street and at 25 Tremont, street, Boston, and which also has offices in Worcester, Lawrence and Springfield. These workers continue to give up their hard-earned wages to the blood-sucking private employment agencies.

The Boston newspapers maintain a persistent and discreet silence on the matter of free employment offered by the state bureau, because they do not wish to antagonize the private agencies which subsidize them so generously. The Boston Globe refused to print a single line of this report. The Transcript gave a short squib, and another paper summed it up in one paragraph. They have a good reason to ignore the report: it affords a clear and authoritative insight into unemployment conditions existing among the workers of Boston, and a graphic illustration of "Coolidge prosperity" here!

**Many Jobless.**

In the month of September 20,259 workers were turned away without jobs, out of 21,844 applicants only 1,575 positions were reported filled. Of these 20,000 jobless turned away in one month there are, says the report, "large numbers of men without any trade, looking for inside work for the winter months, but there is practically no demand for their services."

**Want Only Young Girls.**

Factory workers in the women's department, says the report, "the principal demand is for young girls, 16 years of age. There are numbers of experienced help over 20 years, but the employers do not seem to want them." The deliberate purpose of the employers to beat down standards by using younger workers at lower wages is very clear. The same condition is found in the men's department. Here not only do they require boys instead of men, but the boys must have high standards of workmanship—at boys' wages.

The report goes on: "The demand for boys continues good, but some difficulty is experienced in securing the right kind of boy for some of the positions." And why? They have plenty to choose from, for "there is an overabundance of boys seeking factory work, and practically no demand for their services."

**Soldiers Favored.**

The building industry, printing industry and shipyards called for highly-skilled men of various descriptions; the demand for carpenters was very slow. The general trades called for rubber workers, condenser men, hard candy makers, chauffeurs, shippers and packers. The ex-service men, as a matter of course, seemed to receive the best treatment. Of 299 applicants sent out 199 secured jobs—that is over 85 per cent. This is quite a contrast to the 7 per cent of the "soldiers of industry" who received jobs during the month—1,500 out of over 20,000.

The employers of Massachusetts do not like to use the free public employment service, we are told. They prefer to have the long line of employes waiting at their gates, in order that the spirit of the workers may be further crushed by being turned away in large numbers.

Read "OIL" by Upton Sinclair

# Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

# THIS WEEK'S PRIZE WINNERS

Heinz Schroeter of Rock Falls, Wisconsin, is awarded first prize in this week's worker correspondence page for the story he sent in on conditions in lumber camps in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan. Schroeter gives a vivid picture of conditions, and presents it in a well-handled manner. He receives a copy of the interesting and important book by Friedrich Engels, "The Peasant War in Germany."

The second prize is awarded to Phyllis Fenigston, worker correspondent in Boston, Mass., for her story on how Boston newspapers suppress news about the free employment agencies there because of advertising revenue from pay agents. Her story is crammed full of facts and is organized in a splendid "newspaper" manner. She receives a copy of the celebrated collection of Red Cartoons.

Rudolph Harju, worker correspondent of Waukegan, Illinois, is awarded the third prize, the heard bound edition of the Russell-Neering debate. It is unusual to offer a prize for a "publicity" story, such as Harju wrote, but his had such exceptional merit, illustrating how publicity should be handled, that he was awarded the prize. BUT NOW—

**PRIZES TO BE OFFERED NEXT WEEK.**

Three very splendid prizes will be given for stories sent in by worker correspondents between now and next Thursday that are considered the best examples of worker correspondence of the week. Send in these stories, workers. Here are the prizes:

First, "Left Wing Unionism" by D. J. Saposs. A new book that William Z. Foster advises every trade union rebel to read for its valuable information.

Second, "Flying Osip," short stories by nine of Russia's leading new writers.

Third, The Workers Monthly, a six-months' subscription to the best workers' magazine.

FIRST PRIZE WINNER

# LUMBER WORKERS TRICKED INTO ACCEPTING LOWEST WAGES AND FILTHY CONDITIONS IN CAMPS

By HEINZ SCHROETER, Worker Correspondent.

ROCK FALLS, Wis., Nov. 3.—Very little is heard about life in the northern lumber camps of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan. The number of workers employed in the three states probably runs as high as 100,000.

The employment bureaus of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth furnish the great bulk of the lumberjacks who come from the harvest fields, road and construction camps, and general farms.

It is these employment "sharks" that give the necessary information in regard to wages to the employers.

They know the supply of unemployed men and give this information to the employers, with the amount of wages that will bring enough men to work in the camps.

**Wages Low.**

In the latter part of October the range of wages in Minneapolis was $35 to $50 a month for general woods work. There is no organization among the lumber workers. The I. W. W. has not done anything here.

The fee for a job ranges from one to five dollars, according to the supply of men who are in need of a job.

**Trick Offers.**

In order to guarantee that certain wages can be paid, attractive offers are given by the employment bureaus. These are advanced railroad fares and fees. These are later taken out of the wages. As a security, the employment bureaus take all of the extra clothing and valuables and have them checked at the railroad station in the name of the lumber company. The baggage is not released by the company until the advanced fare and fee has been paid. These force the worker to stay several weeks before he has any money coming to him.

When much of the timber already cone, the camps are situated 15 to 20 miles from the nearest towns.

**Filthy Bunk Houses.**

Bunk houses hold as many as 100 men. The steel beds are double-decked and wide enough for two, making four in a bed. These are placed side by side with a space of about two feet between. The same blankets are used the whole winter thru.

A newcomer never knows who has previously slept in his blankets. He doesn't know whether his bed partner is inany or diseased. Camps become quickly lousy and sickness continuously prevails.

**Bad Ventilation.**

One or two huge stoves furnish the heat. Considering the number of men in the bunkhouse, ventilation is far from sufficient. Men with rheumatism have to endure great amounts of heat as possible, making it uncomfortable for the others. Wet and damp shirts, shoes, and socks, are hung all around the stoves, making the air damp and smelly.

The only recreation is card games relating ones experiences and jokes. A few daily papers come in by mail, but these hardly ever circulate around, and most of them are foreign papers. The commissary sells no periodicals.

**Food Is Bad.**

The food is hardly ever satisfactory. The stuff comes mostly canned, canned milk, canned fruit, canned vegetables. Oleomargarine is used instead of creamery butter. Meat is not always of the best quality. Stomach trouble is common on account of this.

The hours of actual work are from sun up to sun down. Wholesale dismissals are common. The work is one of the most dangerous. Semi-skilled labor is mostly employed. There is a general mixture of piece work and day rates.

A few days ago in this camp, the men were working by the day were told to keep account of the number of logs cut.

Organization work is highly favorable, but difficult. The isolation of the camp makes communication very poor. The composition of the lumberjacks is largely foreign, Finns, Russians, Swedes, Poles, Slavs, and Germans make up the majority.

**Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscriber to the American Worker Correspondent. Are you one?**

THIRD PRIZE WINNER

# PROCEEDS FROM CELEBRATION TO GO TO OUR DAILY

## Waukegan Plans A Fine Program

By RUDOLPH HARJU.
(Worker Correspondent)

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Nov. 3.—The ninth anniversary of the establishment of the first workers' republic will be celebrated here the evening of November 6 at the Workers' Hall, 517 Hembolts avenue, under the joint auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party, the Young Workers' League and the Finnish Club. A joint committee has been appointed by the respective organizations, which is exerting every possible effort to make the event the most successful ever held in Waukegan.

**Two-Act Play.**

The program thus far outlined by the committee for the evening includes speeches by prominent leaders in the revolutionary movement and revolutionary musical selections by the well known Waukegan Finnish band and the Young Workers' League orchestra. To cap the climax of the eventful evening, there will be a two act play, which the Young Pioneers will present with their usual enthusiasm and dramatic ability.

**Help DAILY WORKER.**

The committee in charge of the affair fully realizes that a mere "commemoration" of the revolution will not be sufficient, but that whatever enthusiasm can be aroused by such events should be utilized to the full for advantage for the revolutionary movement. This, the committee believes, can be best accomplished by making the future safe for the English Communist press of this country. Thus the meeting will be two-fold in purpose: first, to commemorate and pay tribute in great achievements of the Russian workers and second to "Keep The DAILY WORKER," and the Young Worker, which both are destined to play a very important role in building a mass revolutionary movement which will ultimately lead the American workers in their struggle against their exploiters. The net proceeds of the affair will be turned over to The DAILY WORKER and the Young Worker on an equal basis.

Every wage earner in Waukegan is urged to be present at this most important event of the year. The program will be both educational and entertaining, thus a good time is assured to all.

# BOSTON COMMON SCENE OF HUGE PROTEST MEET

## Workers Voice Sacco-Vanzetti Backing

By a Worker Correspondent

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—In spite of a driving rain, a rousing demonstration of protest against the recent decision of Judge Thayer, was held by a large crowd of Sacco and Vanzetti supporters, Sunday, Oct. 31, on Boston Common.

**Ballam Flays Decision.**

The meeting was called by the Workers Party of America. Among the speakers were William Z. Foster, John J. Ballam, candidate for U. S. Senator on the Workers Party ticket, and V. De Nammo in Italian. Ballam called the decision a contemptible display of prejudice on the part of a judge who is the tool of the employing class". He charged that the activities of the United States Department of Justice agents would render he American government guilty of murder if the accused men were executed.

**Foster Points Way.**

Foster pointed out that the employers are always trying to crucify the leaders of the working class for their activities and that the only way to free Sacco and Vanzetti was for the workers to raise the issue in all their organizations and demand the freedom of these innocent men.

**Denounces Press.**

De Nammo denounced the capitalist press for its part in attempting to prejudice public opinion during the trial against the defendants. The following resolution was adopted unanimously by the crowd, who remained at the meeting in spite of the drenching downpour:

Whereas, Mr. William G. Thompson, a leading attorney of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, has submitted to the Supreme Court of Dedham an array of new and unsossing evidence, which has established in the public mind a deep conviction as to the innocence of the two Italian working men, Sacco and Vanzetti, and

Whereas, the evidence of responsible agents of the department of justice has further tended to prove that Sacco and Vanzetti were the victims of a desperate attempt to persecute them for their ecconomic views in the labor movement, and

Whereas, Judge Thayer in his decision refusing to these working men a new trial, has denied another opportunity to establish their innocence has not only shown an utter contempt for the facts and authoritative testimony presented by the defense, but has demonstrated his unshakable bias and determination to expedite the judicial execution of Sacco and Vanzetti; therefore be it

Resolved by this mass meeting assembled in Boston Common, this 31st day of Oct. 1926, that we protest most strongly against the unjust and unjustifiable decision of Judge Thayer, and be it further

Resolved, that, in behalf of the workers of the city of Boston, we demand of Governor Alvan T. Fuller a complete investigation of the conduct of the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, and the activities of the agents of the district attorney of Norfolk county as well as the Boston agents of the department of justice to determine to what extent there has been a conscious effort to thwart the ends of justice and to convict innocent men for their activities in the labor movement, and be it further

Resolved, that we here demand of the supreme court of Massachusetts in the name of thousands of toilers of this city, who have deeply concerned in the welfare of their fellow workers, Sacco and Vanzetti a speedy decision for a new trial in order that the accused men may establish their innocence and secure the release which they deserve.

# Strike Call Issued to Non-Union Miners

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Nov. 3 —(FP)— A strike call in all non-union miners in the central Pennsylvania bituminous field has been issued by the executive board of Dist. 2, United Mine Workers. Revival of mining, with some more men at work under the union scale has created a shortage of labor.

Two thousand of the men getting jobs this week are the employes of the Peabody Coal Co., which operates eight mines for a subsidiary of the Erie Railroad. The Peabody men returned under the checkoff after the company gave up a futile attempt to scab its property.

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

II

Bunny received a letter from Rachel. "Dear Mr. Rose"—she always addressed him that way, alone of his class-mates. It was her way of maintaining her proletarian dignity, in dealing with a person of great social pretensions. "We are home after picking all the prunes in California, and next week we begin on the grapes. You said you wanted to attend a meeting of the Socialist local, and there is to be an important one tomorrow evening, at the Garment-workers' Hall. My father and brothers will be there, and would be glad to meet you."

Bunny replied by a telegram, inviting one old and four young Jewish Socialists to have dinner with him before the meeting. He took them to an expensive restaurant—thinking to do them honor, and forgetting that they might feel uneasy as to their clothes and their table manners. Verily, it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the feelings of the disinherited.

Bunny found Rachel quite altered from the drab, hard-working girl he had known. She belonged to that oriental type which can pick fruit in the sun for several weeks without worrying about complexions; she had sunset in her cheeks and sunrise in her spirit, and for the first time it occurred to Bunny that she was quite an interesting-looking girl. She told about their adventures, which seemed to him extraordinarily romantic. Most people, when they indulged in day-dreaming, would picture themselves as the son and heir of a great oil-magnate, with millions of dollars pouring in upon them, and a sporty car to drive, and steel widows and other sirens to make love to them. But Bunny's idea of a fairy-story was to go off with a bunch of youngsters in a rattle-trap old Ford that broke down every now and then, and camp out in a tent that the wind blew away, and get a job picking fruit along side of Mexican and Japanese and Hindoos, and send home a post-office order for ten or twelve dollars every week!

Papa Menzies was a stocky, powerful-looking man with curly yellow hair all over his head and a deep chest, though he was bent over by toil. There were certain English letters could never pronounce; he would say, contemptuously, "Dis talk about de vorld revolution." His son, Jacob, the Sue Simpkins, Bunny knew as a stoop-shouldered, pale student, and found him much improved by outdoor life. The other two boys, the young "left wingers," were talkative and egotistical, and repelled the fastidious Bunny, who had not insight enough to guess that they were meeting a young plutocrat for the first time in their lives, and this was their uneasy effort to protect their working-class integrity. Nobody was going to say that they had been overawed! In addition to this, they were hardly on speaking terms with the rest of the family, because of the bitter political disputes going on.

They went to the hall, which was crowded with people, mostly workers, all tense with excitement. There had been a committee appointed to deal with the policy of the "local," and this committee brought in a report in favor of expelling the "left wingers"; also there was a minority report, in favor of expelling everybody else. So then the fat was in the fire, and Bunny listened, and cried valiantly to keep from being disillusioned with the radical movement. They were so noisy, and Bunny had such a prejudice in favor of quiet. He wouldn't expect working people to have perfect manners, he told himself, nor to use perfect English; but did they need to shriek and shake their fists in the air? Couldn't they debate ideas without calling each other "labor fakers" and "yellow skunks" and so on? Bunny had chosen to call upon Local Angel City of the Socialist party at a critical moment, of its history, and decided it was not putting on company manners for him!

Here was Papa Menzies( clambering onto the platform, and shouting at his own sons that they were a bunch of jackasses. Is imagine they could bring about mass revolution in America. "Vy did de revolution come in Russia? Because de whole country had been ruined by de war. But it would take ten years of war to bring de capitalist class in America to such a breakdown, and meanvile, you are you young fools doing? You vant to do ever de Socialist party over to de police? Dey have got spies here—yes, and dose spies is de mainspring of your fool left wing movement!"

That seemed reasonable enough to Bunny. The business men of Angel City would want the radical movement to go to extremes, so that they might have an excuse to smash it and when they wanted something to happen, they did not have to plot to make it happen. But to say this to the young extremists was like waving a red flag before a herd of bulls. "What?" shouted Ikey Menzies at his own father. "Vhou talk about the police? Vhat are your beloved Socialist Democrats doing now in Germany? They have got charge of the police, and they are shooting down Communist workers for the benefit of the capitalist class!"

(To be continued.)

# WORKERS WHO PLAN TO JOIN CLASS IN WRITING SHOULD ATTEND FRIDAY

This is to again remind Chicago workers that the class in worker correspondence here opens this Friday night in the editorial office of The DAILY WORKER 1113 West Washington Blvd.

The meeting is very important and all who intend to join the class in new writing should be there without fail at 8 o'clock. The full course will be outlined at the meeting Friday and suggestions will be asked for from the members of the class, as all are urged to attend in order to express their ideas.

Remember: Friday night, 8 o'clock, 1113 West Washington, Blvd., third floor. Be there, ready to go to work!

# STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE VI

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE RIGHT WING.

The present dominant trade union leaders ideologically and organizationally constitute a definite group, a conservative machine that is controlling the labor movement, are unwilling and incompetent to practice an aggressive and effective strike strategy. They are reactionary, stupid, and ignorant. They refuse to fight the employers. Their conception is not to build the trade unions into fighting organizations, but to reduce them through the B. & O. plan and similar schemes into mere instruments to increase the capitalists' profits by the speeding up of the workers in industry. And the Socialist trade union leaders are hardly one whit better than the old line Gompercites.

More and more this reactionary leadership is proving its incapacity to lead the workers' struggle. It cannot organize the unorganized, it cannot conduct strikes successfully. It betrays and sells out every real fight made against the bosses. Under its control the trade union movement loses strike after strike, its membership falls, its morale declines, and the workers are in retreat before the attacks of the militant employers.

treacherous and incompetent leadership and in replacing it by a militant, fighting left leadership. This means a fight for control all along the line, during, before, and after strikes, by the organized left wing against the organized right wing. This fight manifests itself in a maze of forms and presents the greatest difficulties. Now to conduct it, constitutes a whole section of the general left wing strike strategy. Let us, for brevity sake, confine ourselves to that part of the fight which actually takes place during strikes.

A DANGEROUS ILLUSION

First, let us dispel the illusion that the left wing cannot and must not fight the right wing during strikes. There are some left wingers who, victims of this illusion, claim that "the workers cannot fight on two fronts at the same time;" that is against the employers and the right wing simultaneously. Hence, when they fight the employers they refuse to struggle against the reactionary bureaucracy, and vice versa.

These workers make the serious mistake of not realizing that the employers and the right wing constitute pretty much one front against the rebellious masses of workers and the organized left wing. If there are two fronts, they are two fronts of the employers' forces. In the needle trades, for example, when the left wing gets into a violent clash with the reactionary officialdom the latter never fails to call in the employers to help them. The bureaucracy in the Miners, Machinists, and many other unions use the same tactics. And by the same token, when strikes take place, the employers may always depend upon the active support of the right wing bureaucrats against the "unreasonable" demands of the masses. Indeed, it is during strikes that the right wing is most dangerous in its treachery and it is exactly then that it has to fight most skillfully and resolutely. The treason of Thomas and others in the British general strike demonstrates this fact.

The left wing must always carefully and skillfully expose the machinations of the right wing in strikes. This is strikingly necessary in the present strike of the New York Cloakmakers, when the right wing has carried out the hypocritical policy of going to the masses with revolutionary phrases and more radical demands than the left wing controlling the strike, while at the same time working privately to knife the strike and for a treacherous settlement. The "cannot fight on two fronts theory" is a dangerous illusion which has no place in a militant strike strategy.

RIGHT WING STRATEGY

The strategy of the right wing is to break up all militant attacks against the employers and to reduce the struggle to a class collaboration basis. The strategy of the left wing must be to make the struggle militant in spite of the saint workers.

The strike sabotage of the right wingers manifests itself in various ways. First, let us consider their attitude towards strikes conducted by independent unions under control of the left wing. In such cases no treachery is too extreme for them. Take the I. W. W. strike in Lawrence. In this historic struggle the leaders of the United Textile Workers did not hesitate to furnish strikebreakers to the employers. Or take the more recent case of the Passaic textile strike. This was one of the bitterest ever waged in the history of American labor. But the A. F. of L. leaders openly played the employers' game and denounced it, using the charge of dual unionism as a blind for this attack. They sabotaged the collection of strike relief and they attempted to demoralize the strikers.

In such cases the left wing must maneuver carefully to kill the dual union charge by moving for affiliation with the A. F. of L. In Passaic affiliation was actually brought about in the midst of the struggle and the A. F. of L. was compelled to endorse openly the strike which for seven months it had shamelessly sabotaged. But in carrying through such affiliation maneuvers the left wing must be careful to maintain its theological and organizational control over the striking masses and to prevent it sell out settlement by the right wing, for which the left wing would be held responsible by the workers. This can be accomplished by an intelligent and determined left leadership.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 6712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | | By mail (outside of Chicago): | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $6.00 per year | $3.50 six months | $6.00 per year | $3.00 six months |
| $2.50 three months | | $2.00 three months | |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## The Illinois Scandal

The most disgraceful episode in the history of the Illinois labor movement is the election of Frank L. Smith, candidate of Samuel Insull, open shop millionaire utility magnate, with the active assistance of the leaders of the Illinois Federation of Labor and the somewhat passive support of the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Not that Frank L. Smith would be any more undesirable in practice to labor than George E. Brennan, also an Insull beneficiary, or Hugh Magill, fake reformer and candidate of Julius Rosenwald, fake philanthropist and exploiter of labor. But the candidacy of Frank L. Smith became particularly odious because of the fact that he was chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission which had the power of fixing rates in the public utilities that were controlled by Insull. The assumption was that Smith received $200,000 from Insull because of favorable action taken when the matter of fixing rates for Insull's properties came before his commission.

We do not take much stock in the indignation manifested by capitalist opponents of Smith because of this unethical conduct on his part. His opponents are just as corrupt and unscrupulous as he is. But one would expect that the trade union movement, which should aim to send a clean breeze thru the polluted political atmosphere would at least have the decency not to drag the name of labor in the mud by supporting a man whose name had become synonymous with corruption.

Nor was there any excuse for the labor leaders to support Smith on the ground that there was no alternative candidate, since Brennan was the favorite of big business, excepting that section that favored Magill because of conscientious scruples against good liquor. There was the candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party, J. Louis Engdahl, and for those to whom class consciousness is still in swaddling clothes, but who like to be "decent," there was Farley Parker Christiansen, running on no recognizable platform, it is true, but surely a man a worker could vote for without having to go on a debauch afterwards to forget his shame.

Of course, the labor leaders will say that it is no use voting for a candidate who stands no chance of getting elected. And we say that it is still more futile to vote for a candidate who can, unless he is a candidate who stands for working class interests on a working class ticket. In electing a capitalist candidate the workers always lose. But the defeated when fighting for the election of a representative of labor the workers are always victorious. Every word spoken that will raise the morale of the workers, every move that brings more class consciousness into their heads and solidarity into their ranks is a gain.

What have the workers of Illinois gained by electing Frank L. Smith? What will Smith's presence in the senate accomplish for them even should he be seated? The answer is an emphatic "nothing."

The present elections, not only in Illinois but thruout the nation, show that the class consciousness of the workers is at a very low level. They do not yet seem to realize that they should unite on the political field as they do, or should, on the industrial field. They cannot yet see the connection between the employer they strike against in the shop and the employer who is a cog in the capitalist party they vote for. But they will be forced to see the connection. The policemen's club, the capitalist judge's injunction and the capitalist jail will open their eyes.

THE DAILY WORKER, official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party is in existence solely to point out to the workers the road they must follow in order to free themselves from the misery of capitalism. The first step they must take on the political field is to organize a labor party and wage unceasing war against the two old parties of capitalism and get rid of the crooked labor leaders who sell them to both.

## The Knights of Reaction

An organization known as the Knights of Columbus is raising a million dollar fund to make war on the Mexican republic. This aggregation of inverted khakera is deluging the country with literature calculated to arouse the lowest human passions against the Mexican people who are struggling to emancipate themselves from the heritage of ignorance and superstition which was all that was left to them by the corrupt, immoral and thieving papel agents that had the country in their grasp before the revolution wrenched them loose from their graft.

One of the leaflets put out by the "Knights" is headed: "$1,000,000 for Civilization." How many thumb screws, racks and iron virgins one million dollars would buy? A goodly supply. How those heavy jowled human buzzards would like to have the old inquisition days back again so that they could strangle all those who doubted the papal mummeries!

Those assassins of liberty prate about "right and freedom" tho the smell of the burning flesh of thinkers, who thought differently from some bawdy pope, can be smelled across the centuries.

They are waging war on Mexico as they have waged it on Soviet Russia, but real civilization is on the march and the incantations of the ex-bartenders and capitalist flunkeys that comprises the membership of the Knights of Columbus will be as ineffective today as the curses of the papacy were against woman suffrage. Proletarian civilization will make the organ grinder on the fiber either work or starve. The catholic church, which is one of the main bulwarks of capitalism as it was of feudalism, will go down with the social revolution, because there will no longer be a ruling class based on the private ownership of property that would find it to its advantage to subsidize a religious opium joint for poisoning the minds of its slaves.

The Knights of Columbus are raising one million dollars to wage war on the Mexican people. This scurry gang did not raise a nickel to defend the Irish people against the terrorism of England. On the contrary, they supported the British terror. What have the Irish workers in America, the backbone of the Knights of Columbus, to say to this? Are they so steeped in superstition and so cowardly that they will permit themselves to be used by Wall Street in all

# GENERAL MOTORS AND U. S. STEEL REAP HARVEST

## *Workers Unorganized in Both Industries*

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The country's two largest industrial companies—United States Steel and the General Motors—today announced unusually large earnings for the third quarter, with General Motors still holding the lead both for this period and the first nine months of the year.

All records were broken by General Motors, with earnings of $149,317,553 for the nine months, exceeding those of any previous year. The steel corporation earnings up to September 30 stood at $145,502,216. Relatively the same ratio was manifested in the third quarter figures, which totalled $56,031,870 for General Motors and $52,626,526 for U. S. Steel.

Both companies already have built up profits far in excess of dividend requirements. The General Motors surplus for the three quarters was $17.17 a share, while U. S. Steel's earnings were equal to $13.06 per share.

## FRANCE MAKES OFFICIAL PROTEST AGAINST ACTS OF ITALIAN BLACKSHIRTS

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The French government has instructed its ambassador at Rome to register a vigorous protest with the Italian government against the anti-French demonstrations at the border town of Ventimille, where the French consulate was entered by fascists.

Italy has already offered its regrets to France for events at Tripoli and Bengasi, where fascists invaded the French consulates and attempted to force the consuls to lower the French flags. The Italian government has promised severe actions in these cases.

## Keep The DAILY WORKER.

By ANNA E. DAVID.

By this time we are all acquainted with the call issued by the party for the $50,000 campaign to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. I will not emphasize the need for THE DAILY WORKER. Comrades Ruthenberg, Bedacht, Dunne, Engdahl, Bittelman, Bedacht, Lovestone, Swabeck, and others have impressed you with that.

There is no doubt in the mind of every reader and sympathizer of the importance of The DAILY WORKER as the only revolutionary expression of the workers of America in English. Neither is there any doubt in the minds of our comrades of the critical position in which The DAILY WORKER finds itself at present. We must therefore realize that the DAILY WORKER campaign is the most important campaign which the party is conducting at the present time and that every party member must consider it his duty to be the first to respond. The response must come with joy and pride in the spirit of revolutionary sacrifice.

We must keep the weapon of revolutionary education in the hands of the workers by saving it from the deadly grasp of capitalist debtors. Comrades, we are not compromising ourselves when we appeal to workers and workers' organizations for donations for the continuance of The DAILY WORKER the only newspaper that fights the everyday battles of the oppressed workers and helps to awaken them more fully to class consciousness and a realization of the part they are to play in the revolutionary movement in this country. We have been able in the past to keep The DAILY WORKER with dollar, half dollar, and quarter dollar donations. That fact should give us the courage to go out now and raise tenfold the amount we raised in the past.

We must start today. First, let us send in our own donations. Then let us sell the books of coupons to workers and sympathizers. It must become for us one way of going to the barricades against capitalist society. With the unconquerable weapon of revolutionary education for the workers thru our daily press. We will not surrender that weapon. We will not let our press perish.

## Insurance Denied by U. S. Account Morals, Widow Launches Suit

Selection of a jury to try Mrs. Corinne Hanna's suit for $8,000 war risk insurance against the government was begun before Federal Judge Cliffe here today.

Mrs. Hanna, 29-year-old widow of Major Mark Hanna, killed overseas on Armistice Day, is accused by the government of not having been actually married to Hanna. She already has received $2,000 of the $10,000 policy.

After the first payment had been made Mrs. Hanna was found in company with Edward Wagner, said to be a notorious criminal.

Mrs. Hanna entered suit charging the authorities had no right to deny her the insurance money, regardless of her personal morals.

## New Orleans Boiler Makers Win Increase

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—New Orleans boilermakers on strike for about a month voted October 25 to accept compromise terms of the employers and end the strike. The vote was 58 to 46. The local union, in presenting the new scale, asked for an increase from 75 cents an hour to 90 cents for mechanics and from 45 cents to 60 cents for helpers. The compromise scale is 80 cents for mechanics and 48 cents for helpers, with all former employes reinstated in their positions.

## Preacher-Slayer Case Won't Come up Before January; Judge Hints

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 3.—The trial of the Rev. J. Frank Norris, charged with the murder of D. E. Chipps, a wealthy lumberman of Fort Worth, will come up for setting the first Monday in December, Judge J. R. Hamilton stated today.

The heavy docket here indicates the possibility that the case will not be

## Colorado Remains in Dry Column,- as Wet Referendum Loses Out

DENVER, Nov. 3.—Repeal of the Colorado state prohibition law failed to carry in yesterday's election, according to a statement by Peter Bond, head of the committee of one hundred, who had charge of the "wet" campaign.

With reports from nearly two thirds of the state's 1,591 precincts, the "dry" state showed a majority of approximately 2,600.

# SETTLEMENT IS NEAR, LEADER TELLS WORKERS

## 8,000 Passaic Strikers Cheer Starr's Report

PASSAIC, N. J. Nov. 3.—Eight thousand striking textile workers braved the elements to welcome to Passaic the representatives of three New York committees working for Passaic strike relief, who spoke at Belmont Park Casino, Garfield, and then at James A. Starr, U. T. W. leader of the strike, report on the mayor's conference of last Thursday.

**Settlement Near, Says Starr**

Mr. Starr told the meeting the chances for settlement were better now than at any time since the strike began, as a result of the conference held in Passaic last Thursday upon the call of Mayor McGuire. He also stressed that efforts were being made in several others quarters, mentioning Senator Borah and Governor Moore.

Scoring the mill owners and their agents for the spreading of pessimistic reports on the results of the conference he declared:

**Force Bosses to Confer.**

"I know how active the bosses and their stools have been since last Thursday. Why? Because we have got them now in a position where they cannot longer justify their stubborn refusal to deal with their strike thru workers and will be forced to sit down with us around a conference table to settle the strike."

## 3 N. Y. Union Teachers Barred from Promotion

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK Nov. 3 Three members of the New York Teachers' Union have been barred from justly earned promotion, the union declares, by the Lundy economics department head at Girls' Commercial High. Brooklyn is head of the eligible list for principalship. Jessie Wilkie H ghan has been on the eligible list for first assistant in English for six years and has served as acting head of the department at Textile High for three years. Abraham Lefkowitz, history teacher at Commerce High, is likewise eligible for advancement which has not been given him. The board of examiners say frankly Hughan's "radical tendencies prevent her permanent promotion. She is a Socialist. Hardy's public letter of objection to advancement to a certain school is used against her and no special reason is given in Lefkowitz's case.

## *"Three Internationals" Class Tonight*

All comrades who have registered for and who are ready to join the class on the Theory and Practice of the Three Internationals, conducted by Comrade Shachtman, are urged to attend the next meeting of the class tonight, Thursday, November 4, 1926, at 19 S. Lincoln.

Comrades are requested to be present sharply at 8 p. m.

**Confess Swindle.**

DETROIT, Nov. 3.—George Miles De Bork today confessed, according to Assistant Prosecuter Seward Nichols, that he was the tool of a large band of swindlers in disposing of upwards of $100,000 in forged bonds thruout the country. De Bork's operations extended to Des Moines, Chicago, Davenport and other western and mid-western cities, Nichols said.

# DARROW SCORES INJUNCTION AT N. Y. MEETING

## Call for Volunteers to Aid Cloakmakers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—At a meeting under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union held at Community Church to lay plans to test the injunction against the striking cloakmakers of New York City, Clarence Darrow was one of the speakers and scored injunctions on the ground that there never was an impartial judge.

**Defandad Dabs.**

Darrow told of defending Eugene V. Debs in the railway strike of 1893 when an injunction was issued against Debs. "You can't find a judge who is impartial. There never was an impartial judge except one who is dead," Darrow said.

"At present," he said, "in a money sense and injunctions are a part of it."

**Call For Volunteers.**

At the meeting, volunteers were called for to go out on the picket line with the 40,000 striking garment workers, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and help in the fight against the most sweeping anti-picketing injunction ever issued in New York state.

Arthur Garfield Hays pointed out that while the police were arresting strikers enmasse, they had been busy issuing them on disorderly conduct charges and levying heavy fines instead of charging them with violating the provisions of the injunction.

## "MYSTERY" CARPENTERS BUSY SELVES GETTING READY FOR NOVEMBER 7

This is unusual activity among the carpenter members of the Workers Party. They are often seen these days lugging their tools around the Local Party office. A great deal of lumber has also been seen lying around, at a certain workers hall. The carpenters refuse to give out what they are working on, except to say that they are co-operating with the committee in preparing the program for the November 7th, anniversary meeting commemorating the Russian Revolution at the Ashland Auditorium, this coming Sunday.

## Voters Repudiate Cal Coolidge at Polls

(Continued from page 1.)

other of the parties. In New York they supported Al. Smith, in Massachusetts, David I. Walsh, and in Illinois, the state labor officials supported the Samuel Insull candidate Frank L. Smith. Elsewhere they supported capitalists candidates who were not so well known nationally as the two Smiths and Walsh.

The chief interest in the election was centered on the contests in New York, Massachusetts, Illinois and Indiana.

**Political Death Sentance.**

In the defeat of William M. Butler, millionaire mill magnate and chairman of the Republican National Committee, president Coolidge, in all probability saw his own political death sentence. Butler was Coolidge's "angel", the man who pushed him to the front, the man who put over his presidential campaign. Coolidge refused to risk his own fortune by endorsing the republican (reactionary) candidates but he went to the hat for Butler. Whatever chances Butler had before Coolidge wrote the letter praising him he had none as soon as the voters of Massachusetts got thinking over the matter.

The most important factor in Butler's defeat is the widespread unemployment in the textile industry and the wage cutting policy that has prevailed there for years back and in which Butler played a prominant part. The Volstead law also played an important part, thousands of wet republicans deserting the dry elephant for the wet lonker. The Republican Party in the Bay State was tied up with the anti-saloon league, which did not forgive an asset to Butler.

In New York Al Smith won, with the greatest priority in his political career, carrying Wagner, the Tammany candidate for senator along with him, defeating Ogden L. Mills, his opponent and senator Wadsworth Hearst conducting a violent but ineffective campaign against the governor.

**Brennan Defeated.**

George E. Brennan, democrat, was defeated by Frank L. Smith, republican. Both were supported by Samuel Insull, but Smith got more money from the utility magnate than Brennan. In all probability Smith will not be seated and Governor Small will appoint somebody to fill the term.

Returns from Indiana indicate that the two kian senators, Watson and Robinson were elected tho the issue is yet in doubt. Vare won easily in Pennsylvania, proving that a large slush fund is no handicap, as far as the voters are concerned. Capitalism has the American masses thoroly corrupted. Only the corrupt politicians who have not yet been caught profess indignation over the acceptance of large sums from business—big business.

**Wets Win Victory**

The wets won an overwhelming victory over the drys, New York and Illinois voting five to one for repeal.

As a result of victories at the polls, three men stand out prominently in the democratic party as candidates for the presidency on the democral ticket. They are: Al Smith, of New York, Governor Donahey of Ohio and governor Ritchie of Maryland.

The republicans are now scanning the political horizon for another "wise man from the east" to lead them out of the desert. Coolidge's sun has set forever. Bruce Barton, author of the book: "the Man Nobody Knows," in a famous interview, introduced a Coolidge that nobody knew to the American people.

The public now awaits another book by Mr. Barton, entitled: "The Man Nobody Wants."

**Narrow Margin**

More complete figures from western states made it clear that the republican margin of control in the senate of the seventieth congress will not be larger than one vote—if it is that.

If Frederick Stelwer, the regular republican candidate wins, the republicans will have 48 votes in the new senate as against 47 Democratic, and 1 farmer-labor.

**Considered Doubtful.**

Late returns from states this morning considered doubtful established that the democrats gained seven seats to oats net, exclusive of Oregon. The democrats elected Walsh in Massachusetts, Wagner in New York, Bayley in Kentucky, Tdyings in Maryland, Hawes in Missouri, Hayden in Arizona, and Thomas in Oklahoma.

**Snow in Peoria.**

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 3.—Peoria was covered with its first blanket of snow today. A heavy snow storm struck

## Bankers Open War On Miners

(Continued from page 1.)

with the interstate commerce commission, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and various agencies, both financial and governmental, which are clamoring for the destruction of the United Mine Workers as an obstacle in the way of a completely non-union America. DeCamp's statement is no empty pronouncement, for his institution controls the credit facilities of every national bank in Ohio and can easily compel them to deny advances to union operators.

The extent to which West Virginia is cutting into union production in Ohio and the imperative necessity of instituting a more vigorous policy in fighting non-unionism in that state, appear in the bureau of mines final report for Ohio coal operations in 1925. Due to the low labor costs of West Virginia, unlimited Ohio experienced the worst coal year since 1909. Production last year fell to 28,000,000 tons, a decrease of one-third from 1923, when West Virginia was partially organized. The comparison with 1926 is even more startling, for in that year Buckeye miners tossed nearly twice as much coal into their squat little mine cars as in 1925.

While Ohio has been experiencing a 50 per cent decrease in output, non-union Kentucky, to the south, has increased from 35,000,000 to 82,000,000 tons, while non-union West Virginia has shot up from 80,000,000 to 128,000,000 as a result 18,000 Ohio miners have been cut completely off the pay-

15,000 given less than 5 days' work a month. Average employment has been 151 days, altho in Hocking Valley, the average was but 109 days.

Gov. Donahey, closely in touch with the coal situation, predicts that production for 1926 will be cut to 21,000,000 tons, the lowest in the present century.

**Attack Weak Spots.**

Ohio operators, checkmated in their decisions to open this fall on the 1917 scale of $5 a day by the iron well determination of the miners to save their union, are seeking weak spots in the union armor. Already successful in the Pomeroy district of southern Ohio and in the West Virginia panhandle—under Ohio jurisdiction—they are probing union strength in Hocking and Belmont fields.

J. A. Paisley, tri-state operator who defied the union in the panhandle, tried recently to open his Ohio mines across the Ohio river from his scab properties. Subdistrict officers ordered the union day men not to clean up the mines until they had conferred with Paisley at his Cleveland offices. Hard hit by the failure of his non-union panhandle mines to avorega more than one-third of union production, due to the employment of unskilled coal diggers, Paisley offered to pay the Jacksonville scale in Ohio. Union officials made it plain that he could not try the old game, worked successfully in other districts, of operating half his mines union and the other half scab. The conference broke

## 'LOVELESS WIFE' CAUSED MURDER; ATTORNEY SAYS

## Halls-Mills Scandal Bared in Court

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 3.—In a dramatic presentation of the state's case in the Hall-Mills murder trial today, special prosecutor, Alexandar Simpson promised the jury he would prove to them that the three defendants "are guilty of this amazing crime."

"I will offer you no irrelevant evidence. I will give you the facts. Every piece will fit," he said.

**Accused Unmoved.**

Mrs. Frances Stevens Hall, proud and aristocratic looking, sat unmoved as the prosecutor talked, as did the other two defendants, her brothers, "Willie" and Henry Stevens. They are accused of having murdered the Rev. Dr. Edward Wheeler Hall and pretty Mrs. Eleanor Mills, who were shot and killed on a "lovers' lane" on the night of September 14, 1922.

Simpson said he wanted the jury to reserve judgment on any facts until all the evidence had been presented.

**"Loveless Wife."**

"Dr. Hall married a woman seven years older than himself," said Simpson, "and he got what men usually get when they marry that way—he found himself in a cold, loveless home."

Mrs. Hall's face remained expressionless and very pale as he made this statement.

"And as he turned elsewhere for friendship and love"

## G. O. P. Victory in Illinois Is Good to Calvin Coolidge

(Continued from page 1)

should not have taken any money from Samuel Insull, the utility magnate. Coolidge later on denied that he made such a remark, but Smith hopped onto the president and charged the latter with being just as culpable in the matter of slush funds.

**Two Black Kettles.**

It is just as politically immoral to accept money from the industrial interests for campaign funds as it is for which the president can raise 10 per cent any time he wants to, as it is to accept money from a utility magnate, even when the recipient charges that the latter has the power to regulate rates. That is the kind of language that Smith indulged in during the closing hours of the campaign.

Smith promises to raise the roof of the senate if he is not seated when he walks up to the president's desk to get a certificate. Unless the republicans come across with their votes for him, Smith promises to open his mouth so wide that the noise made by a hungry lion is only a squeak in comparison.

**To Appoint Substitute.**

If Smith is not seated Governor Small will appoint a substitute and Len will have nothing to worry about. Not that he has any love for the thing he Smith, who has suffered much for the machine. Here is a chance for some worthy labor faker to get his reward. Perhaps John H. Walker may be the lucky one.

Should Vare of Pennsylvania be unseated Governor Pinchot will have the privilege of appointing a substitute. Both Len Small of Illinois and Pinchot of Pennsylvania are not particularly friendly to the Coolidge-Mellon administration so no matter how things turn out it looks bad for Cal.

**Chicago and New York.**

Notable among these meetings be the Chicago celebration at Ashland auditorium on Sunday, Nov. 7 at which Wm. Z. Foster, Wm. F. Dunne, Sam Darcy will be the main speakers. New York City will commemorate the day with three meetings, one on Nov. 6th at Webster hall, one on Nov. 6th at Manhattan casino and one on Nov. 7th at Grand Assembly Hall in Brooklyn. Also on Nov. 7th as follows: Cleveland, Ohio, Duluth, Minn., Superior, Wis., Gary, Ind., Cincinnati, Ohio, Akron, Ohio, Toledo, Ohio, Youngstown, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Milwaukee, Wis., Kenosha, Wis., Racine, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., St. Paul, Minn., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore., Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., Oakland, Cal., Berkeley, Cal., San Jose, Cal., Sacramento, Cal., Stockton, Cal., Fresno, Cal., Boston, Mass., Worcester, Mass., Springfield, Mass., Lowell, Mass., Lawrence, Mass., Fall River, Mass., New Bedford, Mass., Lynn, Mass., Haverhill, Mass., Providence, R. I., Pawtucket, R. I., Woonsocket, R. I., Bridgeport, Conn., New Haven, Conn., Hartford, Conn., Waterbury, Conn., New Britain, Conn., Meriden, Conn., Norwich, Conn., Buffalo, N. Y., Rochester, N. Y., Syracuse, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Troy, N. Y., Schenectady, N. Y., Utica, N. Y., Binghamton, N. Y., Yonkers, N. Y., Newburgh, N. Y., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jersey City, N. J., Paterson, N. J., Newark, N. J., Camden, N. J., Trenton, N. J., Elizabeth, N. J., Perth Amboy, N. J., Hoboken, N. J., Passaic, N. J., Bayonne, N. J., Harrison, N. J., Kearny, N. J., Irvington, N. J., Montclair, N. J., Union City, N. J., Orange, N. J., Hudson County, N. J., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Scranton, Pa., Reading, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., Allentown, Pa., Bethlehem, Pa., Easton, Pa., Erie, Pa., Harrisburg, Pa., Lancaster, Pa., Johnstown, Pa., Altoona, Pa., Philadelphia, Pa., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., Norfolk, Va., Portsmouth, Va., Newport News, Va., Charleston, W. Va., Wheeling, W. Va., Huntington, W. Va., Parkersburg, W. Va., Clarksburg, W. Va., Fairmont, W. Va., Morgantown, W. Va., Bluefield, W. Va., Logan, W. Va., Williamson, W. Va., Mingo County, W. Va., Kanawha County, W. Va., Marion County, W. Va., Monongalia County, W. Va., Harrison County, W. Va., Marshall County, W. Va., Ohio County, W. Va., Hancock County, W. Va., Brooke County, W. Va., Weirton, W. Va., Steubenville, Ohio, Portsmouth, Ohio, Zanesville, Ohio, Cambridge, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, Dayton, Ohio, Springfield, Ohio, Hamilton, Ohio, Middletown, Ohio, Lorain, Ohio, Canton, Ohio, Akron, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, Lima, Ohio, Toledo, Ohio, Fostoria, Ohio, Findlay, Ohio, Bowling Green, Ohio, Sandusky, Ohio, Fremont, Ohio, Tiffin, Ohio, Mansfield, Ohio, Marion, Ohio, Bucyrus, Ohio, Galion, Ohio, Crestline, Ohio, Ashland, Ohio, Wooster, Ohio, Elyria, Ohio, Lorain, Ohio, Medina, Ohio, Ashtabula, Ohio, Conneaut, Ohio, Geneva, Ohio, Painesville, Ohio, Madison, Ohio, Fairport, Ohio, Perry, Ohio, Willoughby, Ohio, Mentor, Ohio, Kirtland, Ohio, Chardon, Ohio, Newburgh, Ohio, Bedford, Ohio, Chagrin Falls, Ohio, Aurora, Ohio, Hudson, Ohio, Kent, Ohio, Ravenna, Ohio, Warren, Ohio, Youngstown, Ohio, Niles, Ohio, Girard, Ohio, Sharon, Pa., New Castle, Pa., Beaver Falls, Pa., Ambridge, Pa., Aliquippa, Pa., Monessen, Pa., Charleroi, Pa., Donora, Pa., Washington, Pa., Canonsburg, Pa., Carnegie, Pa., Bridgeville, Pa., Mt. Lebanon, Pa., Duquesne, Pa., Homestead, Pa., Braddock, Pa., Rankin, Pa., Wilkinsburg, Pa., Turtle Creek, Pa., Monroeville, Pa., Verona, Pa., Oakmont, Pa., Aspinwall, Pa., Sharpsburg, Pa., Etna, Pa., Millvale, Pa., Bellevue, Pa., Ben Avon, Pa., Avalon, Pa., Crafton, Pa., Ingram, Pa., Edgewood, Pa., Swissvale, Pa., Forest Hills, Pa., Wilmerding, Pa., Trafford, Pa., Irwin, Pa., Greensburg, Pa., Latrobe, Pa., Connellsville, Pa., Uniontown, Pa., Brownsville, Pa., Monongahela, Pa., Canonsburg, Pa., Washington, Pa., Waynesburg, Pa., Carnegie, Pa., Bridgeville, Pa., Mt. Lebanon, Pa., Duquesne, Pa., Homestead, Pa., Braddock, Pa., Rankin, Pa., Wilkinsburg, Pa., Turtle Creek, Pa., Monroeville, Pa., Verona, Pa., Oakmont, Pa., Aspinwall, Pa., Sharpsburg, Pa., Etna, Pa., Millvale, Pa., Bellevue, Pa., Ben Avon, Pa., Avalon, Pa., Crafton, Pa., Ingram, Pa., Edgewood, Pa., Swissvale, Pa., Forest Hills, Pa., Wilmerding, Pa., Trafford, Pa., Irwin, Pa., Greensburg, Pa., Latrobe, Pa., Connellsville, Pa., Uniontown, Pa., Brownsville, Pa., Monongahela, Pa., Canonsburg, Pa., Washington, Pa., Waynesburg, Pa.

## Review Growth of U. S. S. R. at Many Anniversary Meetings

(Continued from page 1)

stabilization of the economic and social life of the new regime.

**Dozens of Meetings**

At dozens of meetings in the cities of the United States the political aspects of the Russian proletariat and the economic stability of the workers' government in the Soviet Union are expected to be spoken to by the leaders in the larger centers and towns where there is a Workers (Communist) Party sympathizer the observance of the Nov. 7 anniversary.

**Chicago and New York.**

Notable among these meetings will be the Chicago celebration at Ashland auditorium on Sunday, Nov. 7 at which Wm. Z. Foster, Wm. F. Dunne, Sam Darcy will be the main speakers. New York City will commemorate the day with three meetings, one on Nov. 6th at Webster hall, one on Nov. 6th at Manhattan casino and one on Nov. 7th at Grand Assembly Hall in Brooklyn. Also on Nov. 7th as follows: Cleveland, Ohio, Duluth, Minn., Superior, Wis., Gary, Ind., Cincinnati, Ohio, Akron, Ohio, Toledo, Ohio, Youngstown, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Milwaukee, Wis., Kenosha, Wis., Racine, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., St. Paul, Minn., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore., Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., Oakland, Cal., Berkeley, Cal., San Jose, Cal., Sacramento, Cal., Stockton, Cal., Fresno, Cal., Boston, Mass., Worcester, Mass., Springfield, Mass., Lowell, Mass., Lawrence, Mass., Fall River, Mass., New Bedford, Mass., Lynn, Mass., Haverhill, Mass., Providence, R. I., Pawtucket, R. I., Woonsocket, R. I., Bridgeport, Conn., New Haven, Conn., Hartford, Conn., Waterbury, Conn., New Britain, Conn., Meriden, Conn., Norwich, Conn., Buffalo, N. Y., Rochester, N. Y., Syracuse, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Troy, N. Y., Schenectady, N. Y., Utica, N. Y., Binghamton, N. Y., Yonkers, N. Y., Newburgh, N. Y., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jersey City, N. J., Paterson, N. J., Newark, N. J., Camden, N. J., Trenton, N. J., Elizabeth, N. J., Perth Amboy, N. J., Hoboken, N. J., Passaic, N. J., Bayonne, N. J., Harrison, N. J., Kearny, N. J., Irvington, N. J., Montclair, N. J., Union City, N. J., Orange, N. J., Hudson County, N. J., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Scranton, Pa., Reading, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., Allentown, Pa., Bethlehem, Pa., Easton, Pa., Erie, Pa., Harrisburg, Pa., Lancaster, Pa., Johnstown, Pa., Altoona, Pa., Philadelphia, Pa., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., Norfolk, Va., Portsmouth, Va., Newport News, Va., Charleston, W. Va., Wheeling, W. Va., Huntington, W. Va., Parkersburg, W. Va., Clarksburg, W. Va., Fairmont, W. Va., Morgantown, W. Va., Bluefield, W. Va., Logan, W. Va., Williamson, W. Va., Mingo County, W. Va., Kanawha County, W. Va., Marion County, W. Va., Monongalia County, W. Va., Harrison County, W. Va., Marshall County, W. Va., Ohio County, W. Va., Hancock County, W. Va., Brooke County, W. Va., Weirton, W. Va., Steubenville, Ohio, Portsmouth, Ohio, Zanesville, Ohio, Cambridge, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, Dayton, Ohio, Springfield, Ohio, Hamilton, Ohio, Middletown, Ohio, Lorain, Ohio, Canton, Ohio, Akron, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, Lima, Ohio, Toledo, Ohio, Fostoria, Ohio, Findlay, Ohio, Bowling Green, Ohio, Sandusky, Ohio, Fremont, Ohio, Tiffin, Ohio, Mansfield, Ohio, Marion, Ohio, Bucyrus, Ohio, Galion, Ohio, Crestline, Ohio, Ashland, Ohio, Wooster, Ohio, Elyria, Ohio, Lorain, Ohio, Medina, Ohio, Ashtabula, Ohio, Conneaut, Ohio, Geneva, Ohio, Painesville, Ohio, Madison, Ohio, Fairport, Ohio, Perry, Ohio, Willoughby, Ohio, Mentor, Ohio, Kirtland, Ohio, Chardon, Ohio, Newburgh, Ohio, Bedford, Ohio, Chagrin Falls, Ohio, Aurora, Ohio, Hudson, Ohio, Kent, Ohio, Ravenna, Ohio, Warren, Ohio, Youngstown, Ohio, Niles, Ohio, Girard, Ohio, Sharon, Pa., New Castle, Pa., Beaver Falls, Pa., Ambridge, Pa., Aliquippa, Pa., Monessen, Pa., Charleroi, Pa., Donora, Pa., Washington, Pa., Canonsburg, Pa., Carnegie, Pa., Bridgeville, Pa., Mt. Lebanon, Pa., Duquesne, Pa., Homestead, Pa., Braddock, Pa., Rankin, Pa., Wilkinsburg, Pa., Turtle Creek, Pa., Monroeville, Pa., Verona, Pa., Oakmont, Pa., Aspinwall, Pa., Sharpsburg, Pa., Etna, Pa., Millvale, Pa., Bellevue, Pa., Ben Avon, Pa., Avalon, Pa., Crafton, Pa., Ingram, Pa., Edgewood, Pa., Swissvale, Pa., Forest Hills, Pa., Wilmerding, Pa., Trafford, Pa., Irwin, Pa., Greensburg, Pa., Latrobe, Pa., Connellsville, Pa., Uniontown, Pa., Brownsville, Pa., Monongahela, Pa., Canonsburg, Pa., Washington, Pa., Waynesburg, Pa.

**Fatal Shooting.**

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 3 Keaney Illoom was shot and killed early today in the Saukiey who police say, admire the shooting Swalley claims that Illoom and two companions tried to steal his automobile.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1918, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 251. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# 53 IRON MINERS DROWNED IN CAVE-IN

## Who Is Supporting
### The Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund?

### *HOW THE DISTRICTS STAND*

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

THREE districts of the party have raised close to 50% of their quota of the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund. Three other districts are below 20% of the quota assigned to them. Here are the figures showing the quota of the district based upon the members in the districts, the amounts they have collected and the percentage of their quota collected thus far:

DONATIONS TO OCTOBER 30.

| District | Quota | Amount Raised | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| District No. 1 | $ 4,000.00 | $ 715.00 | 17.9 |
| District No. 2 | 15,000.00 | 3,092.90 | 20.6 |
| District No. 3 | 3,000.00 | 1,380.04 | 46 |
| District No. 4 | 1,100.000 | 418.25 | 38 |
| District No. 5 | 2,500.00 | 510.39 | 20.4 |
| District No. 6 | 3,000.00 | 448.83 | 11.8 |
| District No. 7 | 2,500.00 | 1,226.05 | 48 |
| District No. 8 | 7,500.00 | 3,413.06 | 45 |
| District No. 9 | 3,500.00 | 680.10 | 19.4 |
| District No. 10 | 1,000.00 | 493.10 | 49.3 |
| District No. 12 | 2,500.000 | 221.10 | 8.8 |
| District No. 13 | 3,000.00 | 703.26 | 23.4 |
| District No. 15 | 1,000.00 | 151.00 | 15 |
| Agricultural District | 400.00 | 166.00 | 40.3 |
| TOTAL | | $13,644.27 | 27.28 |

This table throws light on who is giving support to Keep The DAILY WORKER. Seattle seems less interested insofar as the work done so far is concerned than any other district of the party. Next in lack of activity to support the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund are the comrades of Cleveland who have only raised 11.6%. The Connecticut membership shewed an equal lack of interest, having thus far raised only 15% of their quota.

Next in line, with a little better showing but still a very poor showing, are the members of the Boston district, the Minneapolis district, the New York district, the Pittsburgh district and San Francisco district, all of whom have only supported The DAILY WORKER to the extent of the strength of 20% of the membership of the district.

**The best district in the country in supporting The DAILY WORKER is the Kansas City district, with 49.2% of its quota already collected. Next [illegible] with 49% collected, Philadelphia is third with 46% collected [illegible] with 35%. The [illegible] districts which are far behind in the list must immediately take steps for better[illegible] which it is facing AND TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.**

If the membership in Kansas City, Detroit, Chicago and Philadelphia could raise nearly 50% of the quota for their district in six week's time, why should not New York, Boston, Cleveland, Minneapolis, New Haven, Seattle and San Francisco do the same thing?

The DAILY WORKER is the fighting, revolutionary organ of our whole party and every section of the party must give it equal support. Those districts which are far behind in the list must immediately take steps for better organizational support of the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign. The membership in these districts must take up more energatically the selling of The DAILY WORKER Certificates.

For Kansas City, Detroit, Philadelphia and Chicago the goal for the month of November must be to raise their total to the 100% mark. If the campaign in these districts is pushed with continued energy and the momentum kept up, there is no reason why these districts should not go over the top by the end of November.

Every party member should study the above table carefully and then make himself a committee of one to stir up action in his district in support of the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign. Every committee in the districts which have fallen below so badly must take up the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign with new energy.

If every district had done what Kansas City, Detroit, Philadelphia and Chicago has done, The DAILY WORKER would be well out of the crisis which it still faces, because the other districts have not given the same support. Instead of still fighting to Keep The DAILY WORKER, we would be carrying on the campaign to put it on a sound foundation for the next year with a better and bigger paper to serve our movement.

The end of the month of November must show a different standing of the situation. Funds must be rushed to The DAILY WORKER by all party poor showing can by energetic action win a better position and show they really want to Keep The DAILY WORKER. The districts which have given the best support must strain every bit of energy to go over the top with 100% quota.

Because of the unavan support which the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign has received The DAILY WORKER is still in a serious critical situation. Funds must be rushed to The DAILY WORKER by all party nucial which have made collections and the work of collecting $5.00 per manbar intensified.

In these districts in which the members are far behind the work of elding The DAILY WORKER to overcome the present difficulties must be taken up with the will of catching up on their quota and thus carrying The DAILY WORKER thru its financial difficulties.

IF THE WHOLE PARTY WILL GET BEHIND THE "KEEP THE DAILY WORKER" DRIVE, WE CAN WIN THE STRUGGLE AND KEEP OUR MOST IMPORTANT WEAPON IN THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE AGAINST CAPITALISM IN THIS COUNTRY.

## *Current Events*

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE tumult and the conntioe (except the recounting) is over and the capitalists here wen, here thru the election of e democrat, there by the election of a republican. The workers lost because they did not fight. Not a single working class candidate was elected to either house of congress in the entire country, unless Victor Berger is placed in that category. The workers who were not too disgusted to go to the polls voted dem-

(Continued on page 3)

## Negro Journal Gives Issue to Discussion of W. Indian Problem

The entire November issue of Opportunity, Journal of Negro life, is devoted to a discussion of problems of the Negro in the West Indies.

Some of the articles are: "The Garvey Movement," by Franklin Frazier; "In Our American Language," by Waldo Frank; "The West Indies," by W. A. Domingo; "Negro Composers and Musicians of the West Indies," by A. M. W. Mellliet, and "West Indian-American Relations," by Rev. Ethelred Brown.

Opportunity is published at 127 East 23rd street, New York City, by the National Urban League.

## ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED FOR 9TH TIME HERE

### *Ninth Year of Soviet Union Celebrated*

For the ninth time, workers of Chicago will gather to observe the anniversary of the Russian revolution of November seventh, 1917. The ninth birthday of the First Workers' and Peasants' Republic will be celebrated at Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren, next Sunday, at 8 p. m.

William Z. Foster, noted militant trade unionist, William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER and Sam Darcy, national secretary of the Young Workers' League will recount the historical achievements of the Russian proletariat and draw the lessons from their struggles by which the still exploited workers of the rest of the world can profit in the fight against capitalism.

**Eye-Witnesses.**

Both Foster and Dunne have made frequent trips to the Soviet Union. It will be their task to tell in the words of eye witnesses the strides forward made by the Soviet Union in the nine short years of workers' rule.

But there will be more than speeches. The Ashland auditorium meeting will be a genuine celebration. A group of Czecho-Slovak dancers will present folk dances from the opera, "The Bartered Bride," in native costume. A fourteen-piece orchestra will play thruout the program. A solo singer of prominence, a radio artist and other numbers will feature the concert. A pageant staged by the Young Pioneers, junior Communists, will open the demonstration.

**[illegible]**

The committee of the Workers (Communist) Party that is in charge of the arrangements has set 8 p. m. sharp for the opening time. The program will begin on the dot without delay. The hall seats only four thousand people. It will be necessary to come early to get a seat. Arne Swabeck, organizer of district 8, of the Workers Party will be the chairman.

On the Saturday preceding, at 5 p. m., an automobile parade advertising the Ashland Auditorium celebration will carry banners thruout the important working class sections of the city. All comrades with automobiles who wish to participate in the parade will report to 19 S. Lincoln St., the district headquarters of the Workers Party.

## Modern Society Only 30% Efficient, Says Professor at Yale U.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—Seventy per cent of the efficncy of workers is lost by the present system, Prof. Hudson B. Hastings of the scientific school of Yale University, said in a speech here.

Of this total, he said, about 20 per cent is due to uoemployment, and the other 50 per cent due to methods in selection, training and supervision of the working force.

**British Sub Stranded.**

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The British submarine R-4 is stranded in the fog off Exmouth. The vessel is not in danger.

## MINERS' SUB-COMMITTEE ON ANTHRACITE QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER TOOHEY CASE

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 4.—The sub-committee appointed by the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, at its recent meeting in Indianapolis, will convene at Scranton, Pa., beginning Nov. 9, on questions affecting the anthracite region. The committee is composed of John J. Matee, Dennis Brislin and John Ghizzoni, members of the International Executive Board from Districts No. 9, No. 1 and No. 2, respectively.

Under instructions of the International Board, the committee will hold a hearing on the appeal for reinstatement of Pat Toohey, expelled member of the union

## N. Y. FASCISTS RAID PLANTS OF ITALIAN PAPERS

### *Pulls Gun on Employes; Smash Machinery*

The plants of two Italian anti-fascist newspapers were raided here early Tuesday morning in retaliation for the attack upon the life of Premier Mussolini in Bologna, Italy.

Just after midnight six armed fascists entered the plant of Il Nuovo Mondo at 85 East Tenth street and drove out the employes at pistol points. They descended to the basement, where Michael Serka, a pressman, was preparing to run off the paper, and after ordering him to leave with the other employes and sealing [illegible] chinery, rendering operation of the press impossible.

A few hours later twenty fascists, most of them armed, went to the plant of Il Martello, of which Carlo Treece, well known Italian Socialist, is the editor, at 77 East Tenth street. They drove the newspaper employes to the street, and then took sledge hammers and wrenches and wrecked the two linotype machines.

Mr. Treaca, who reported the raid to the police, said that whenever an attempt is made upon the life of Mussolini the fascisti here retaliate by attacking members of the Anti-Fascist Party. He declared that the bomb explosion several weeks ago at 116th street and First aveoue, when two men were killed, was caused by the fascisti. The two men, he said, were on their way to an antifascist meeting and had planned to hurl the bomm there but it exploded prematurely.

## Texas Company Plant at Craig, Colorado, Threatened by Fire

CRAIG, Colo., Nov. 4.—A spectacular fire threatened today to destroy the newly completed million dollar Texas Company oil refinery here.

A heroic fight by refinery employes, the Craig fire department and scores of volunteers confined the blaze to the boiler house and office building. The damage has not been estimeted.

Earthen dikes thrown up by the fire fighters prevented spread of the blazing oil to the thousands of barrels of stored gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil.

## *SOVIET PARTY CONFERENCE VOTES UNANIMOUSLY FOR STALIN PROPOSALS*

By JOHN PEPPER.

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 4.—The closing sessions of the conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union unanimously adopted as resolutions the theses on economic problems submitted by Rykoff, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and the theses submitted by Tomsky on trade union work.

Closing the conference, Rykoff, in a lengthy speech, pointed out that the opposition had completely failed to win the endorsement of the party for their position and that the propagation of their wrong ideas was unanimously condemned. In spite of the recognized seriousness of the situation, he said, the party will continue unanmously its work of socialist construction on the principles of Leninism and will struggle against the opposition.

**Stalin's Support Unanimous.**

The debate on Stalin's report on the internal party situation was concluded with [illegible] Maslenikiff and Clara Zetkin, whereupon Stalin, met again with a tremendous ovation, made a two-hour concluding speech. With no one abstaining, the conference unanimously adopted Stalin's resolution with no emendments on the question of the opposition block.

The conference unanimously adhered to the decisions of the central committee and the Central Control Commission, reappointing Ordjonokidze as head of the latter body, and called the fifteenth party congress to

## BRITAIN BUILDS GOLD BARRIER AGAINST U. S.

### *London Banks May Give Loan to Russia*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 4.—England is organizing a European financial bloc to block the progress of world economic domination by the United States. This information was secured from an unquestionable source.

It is worthy of note that when British professions of friendship for the United States are at their height, Downing street is conducting a campaign against Great Britain's foremost commercial rival.

It is now revealed that the reason for Britain's objection to the sale of German railroad bonds in the United States was that the plan would in-

(Continued on page 3)

## *He's For Russia*

DR. W. E. D. DU BOIS.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Dr. Du Bois, Negro leader and editor of "The Crisis," has just returned from a three-months' trip to Europe. Speaking of his Russian trip in the currant issue, Dr. DuBois says,

"I stand in astonishment and wonder at the revelation of Russia that has come to me. I may be partially deceived and half-informed, but if what I have seen with my own eyes and heard with my own ears in Russia, is Bolshevism, I am a Bolshevik."

## DROWNED LIKE RATS AS SWAMP CAVES-IN MINE

### *7 Bodies Float to Surface Badly Mangled*

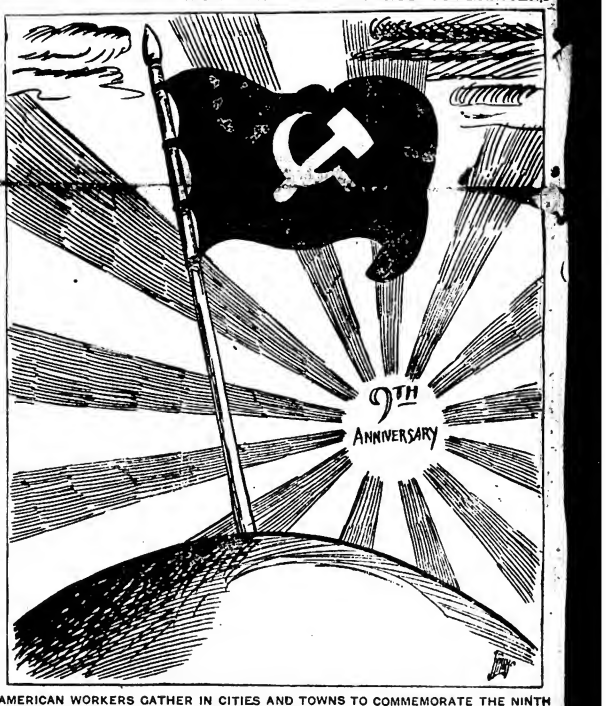
(Special to The Daily Worker)

ISHPHEMING, Mich., Nov. 4.—A strong was the force of the mud and water which surged into the entries and rooms of the Barnes-Hacker iron mine from a cave-in of swamp ground, that the fifty-three miners working on various levels were stripped of their clothing and horribly mangled, as evidenced by the condition of seven bodies so far recovered.

The fifty-three men who met their death in the mine constituted one-third of the population of the mining camp at North Location six miles west of here. Wives, children and relatives of the trapped miners gathered in hysterical groups around the shafts and

(Continued on page 3)

## *CELEBRATE THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' GOVERNMENT*




AMERICAN WORKERS GATHER IN CITIES AND TOWNS TO COMMEMORATE THE NINTH ANNUAL OF THE HISTORIC RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

* * *

The following is a list of the meetings in celebration of the Ninth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution to be held on various dates on or contiguous to Nevember Savanth. It will be bret up to date as reports come in:

Rochaster, N. Y., Nov. 5, Bert Wolfe, Labor Lyceum, 550 S. Paul.

Buffalo, N. Y., John Beliam, Nov. 7, Workers Forum Hall, 36 West Huron street.

Erie, Pa., Nov. 6, 8 p. m., Chas. Krumbein, Forward Hall, 25th and Peach.

Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 7, Krumbein.

Canton, Nov. 6, W. J. White.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 7, Wm. J. White, Workers House, 1216 West Colfax.

Minneapolis, Minn., Max Bedacht, Nov. 7, 1 p. m.—Finnish Hall, Humboldt and Western Ave.

Cleveland, Nov. 7, 3 p. m., Moose Auditorium, 1089 Walnut street.

Chicago, Nov. 7, Ashland Auditorium, Foster, Dunne, Darcy.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5, Odain Building, Finny and Grand, J. Louis Engdahl.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 7, Swedish Auditorium, 1611 Chicago St., Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl.

St. Paul, Nov. 6, 8 p. m., Badacht.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Badacht.

Youngstown, Nov. 7, Elmar Boich.

Warren, Ohio, Nov. 6, 7 p. m., Elmar Bolch.

Yerkville, Miners' Hall, Sat., Nov. 6, 7 p. m., Bolch.

Niaffa, O., Dernach Hall, Nov. 7, 2 p. m., Sheffer.

Columbus, Sat., Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m., Carl Hacker.

Cincinnati, Sun., Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m., Carl Hecker.

Stamford, Coan., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Workmen's Circle Hall, 49 Pacific street.

Yonkers, N. Y., Sun., Nov. 14,

Paterson, N. J., 54 Van Houten St., 8 p. m., Sat. Nov. 6.

Perth Ambey, Sunday, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., 308 Elm St.

Kenosha, Wis., German American Hall, 665 Grand Ave., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Alex Bittelman.

Reakford, Ill., Workers Hall, 7th Ave., local speaker, Nov. 7, 8 p. m.

Springfield, Ill., J. W. Johnstone.

Zeigler, Ill., Liberty Hall, Johnstone, Nov. 7, 3 p. m.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5, 8 p. m., Engdahl.

Waukegen, H. George, Nov. 6, 8 p. m.

Hammond, Ind., Nov. 14.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5, Ben Gitlow.

Detroit, Nov. 7, Gitlow at Armary.

Akron, O., Nov. 6, Wolfe, Liberty Hall, 601 S. Main St., 7:30 p. m.

Superior, Wis., Nov. 5, 8 p. m., Badacht.

South Chicago, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., 1916 Commercial Ave.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 7, 8 p.

# G FIGHT FOR E MAYORALITY 'S NOW OPENED

## William Hale Thompson Lining Up Support

No sooner had the tumult of the congressional elections died down in Illinois, than the capitalist politicians of Chicago began to lay their lines for the next big battle for the mayoral prize of this wealthy city.

Successful candidates on the republican and democrat tickets that led their respective slates were mentioned as aspirants. Among those are Patrick Carr, successful candidate for sheriff and Charles Barrat, who was re-elected president of the board of Review.

**Dexter Got Much Dough.**

Last Wednesday night Dr. John Dill Robertson met with a goodly company of supporters and was handed $300,000 to be used in his mayoral primary fight. Fred Lundin, Swedish boss in Cook county, who testified before the Reed senate slush fund inquiry that he was not a politician, is the prime mover in the Robertson candidacy.

William Hale Thompson, former mayor and rog in the Thompson-Harding-Lundin machine, is seeking 300,000 signatures of citizens who pledge themselves to vote for him. Thompson is now lined up with the Crowe G. O. P. faction.

Labor leaders are passing Thompson cards among the membership of their unions and forcing them to sign.

**Impaired Crowe's Prestige.**

The defeat of Joseph Savage for county judge has considerably impaired the prestige of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe who was looked upon until recently as the most powerful politician in the state. His association with gangsters, however, and the immunity enjoyed by them has rubbed the tinsel off this notorious foe of organized labor.

The Lundin-Robertson faction is in alliance with the notorious Len Small, and is officially dry unless the wet cyclone that hit the state last Tuesday will cause it to "rush the growler."

On the democrat side Mayor Dever is mentioned, but in all probability the mayor has had his last fling at the city hall. Dever was a disappointment to the thirsty folk of which there a goodly number in the democrat ranks. He is a willing tool of big business. Paddy Carr would be a popular candidate and he comes recommends from every pore.

**Some Thinking.**

Chicago be a good time for the to begin preparing for the election. A United Labor Ticket would attract thousands of workers who cannot fail to be doing some thinking over the folly of transferring their support from one capitalist flunkey to the other. Not one of these political grafters take the trouble to mention the needs of the working class. Why should they since the workers themselves seem to have no concern over their own interests!

**Denies Incommunicado.**

A flat denial of charges that Frank Nitti, Chicago gangster, awaiting trial for murder in Porter county, Ind., was being held incommunicado from his attorneys was made today by Walter H. Daly, warden of the Indiana state prison, Michigan City.

**BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB**

## Loom as Democrat White House Aspirants

VIC DONAHEY

With Al Smith carrying New York for Tammany by a huge margin and Vic Donahey winning Ohio for the Democrats there; the two governors will command attention at the next Democratic national convention as possible choices for the presidential run. Al Smith stands in very well with Wall Street and Donahey has done nothing to make the money lords think ill of him.

## Telling Him

Militant workers, gathered in dozens of huge demonstrations thruout the country on November Seventh, are letting the capitalists of America know it is high time to stop their misrepresentations about the workers' and peasants' government.

# MUSSOLINI CALLS EXTRA SESSION TO GET DEATH PENALTY FOR ASSASSINS

ROME, Nov. 4.—Premier Mussolini has decided to convene an extraordinary session of the chamber of deputies on November 9, to enact the proposed bill providing the death penalty for those who make attempts on the life of the premier.

Agitation for the immediate passage of this bill has been great since the attempt made in Bologna on Sunday to shoot the premier.

NICE, France, Nov. 4.— Colonel Ricciotti Garibaldi was summoned before the police here today and subjected to a lengthy examination, with regards to a reported plot against Premier Mussolini by Italy.

# "Socialist" Weds Royal Couple as Four Kings and Two Queen Look on

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 4.—In the presence of four kings and two queens, and scores of lesser royalties, Crown Prince Leopold of Belgium and Princess Astrid of Sweden were this afternoon married in a civil ceremony in the throne room of the royal palace.

The king of Sweden, the king of Belgium, the king of Denmark, the king of Norway, the queen of Belgium and the queen of Norway, were all seated in the throne room when the crown prince and Princess Astrid entered and went thru the ceremony, which is to be followed by a state religious ceremony in Brussels next week, performed by the "socialist," Mayor Carl Lindhagen, of Stockholm.

# BUTLER DEFEAT BRINGS GRIEF TO 'SILENT CAL'

## Voters Have Seen Thru Pasteboard Giant

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.— There is no attempt to conceal administrial chagrin over the loss of the two senatorial seats in New York and Massachusetts. The literary touis who have been gurgling over Coolidge and turning a cardboard politician into a giant, will have to endgel their mental vacuums for, new tricks. Their moral assembly simply will not stand up.

**Blame it on Volstead.**

Republican apologists attribute the repudiation of Coolidgeism to ten revolt against the Volstead law and the snooping of the sour-faced scruffets who run the Anti-Saloon League. That this was a factor is quite obvious.

But this does not explain why the wet Wadsworth of New York was defeated or why William M. Butler, the millionaire magnate lost, while the republican candidate for governor who was not so closely connected with Coolidge won by a tremendous majority in the same state.

Six of the eight states that voted on modification of the prohibition law expressed their disapproval of Volsteadism. Only in Colorado did the drys win a victory, a slim one. Missouri voted down the question and elected a wet senator. The Minnesotans did not like the way the question was framed.

**Prophets Differ.**

Prophets have differences of opinion as to whether Senators Smith and Vare will be allowed to take their seats in the senate. Some believe that the democrats will let them seat but will open fire on them during the winter session of 1927 when both parties are laying their plans for the presidential campaign. They expect that a new airing of the scandal would then wreak the most damage.

The so-called republican insurgents will have the chance of a lifetime to show their stuff in the next congress. With 48 votes at the disposal of the republicans and 47 in the hands of the democrats, one foot-loose farmer-labor senator, the insurgents who are allied as republicans can make things disagreeable for the administration should the insurgents propose any radical legislation. It remains to be seen how the democrats will vote.

Some of the papers are predicting that Senator Shipstead, farmer-laborite of Minnesota, will return to the G. O. P. fold in view of the defeat of Magnus Johnson.

## Communist Elementals Class Meets Tonight

The Chicago Workers' School class in the elements of Communism will meet at its regular time Friday evening at 19 S. Lincoln street. Text books for study are ready for the students.

# FRANCE, ITALY AT ODDS OVER RECENT CLASH

## French Foreign Office Sends Protest

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The French foreign office has delivered an emphatic protest to Rome over Fascist excesses at Ventimiglia, an international town on the Franco-Italian border where the French consulate was raided by black shirts and French railwaymen severely beaten because it was claimed they neglected to raise their hats to the Italian flag.

**Imperialist Demands.**

There is also considered perturbation in official quarters here over the imperialist demands being made by the Fascist press for the Italian squilation of the French Rivera, including Nice and an Italian share in the French North African possession, Tunis.

The Italian press is filled with charges that the various plots on Premier Mussolini's life have been engineered in France with the French officially winking at the manauvers. Fear is expressed of further clashes in the Rivera where there is a large Italian population.

* * *

**Fascisti Slay Opposition Members.**

ROME, Nov. 4.—It is reported here that many persons have been killed and injured in fascist rioting thruout the country following the attamptad assassination of Premier Mussolini at Bologna last Sunday. Newspaper plants of the opposition have been sacked. Homes of known members of the opposition have been entered and damaged. In Naples, the home of the famous philosopher, Bennedetto Croca, was wrecked.

Mussolini returned in triumph to Roma. A meeting of the Fascist Grand Council to meet here soon is expected to take up the following questions: Dissolution of all opposition parties, suppression of all opposition newspapers, a house-cleaning within the party, and the organization of a separate fascist police.

## Fish Dealer Admits He Engineered Delivery Attempt in N. Y. Prison

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—A signed confession was obtained by the police today from Robert Weiner, a 24-year-old fish dealer, that he engineered the daring plot of a Tombs jail delivery which resulted late yesterday in the death of four men and the wounding of two others.

Weiner was the bosom pal of "Hymie" Amberg, one of the prisoners, who blew his brains out when the plot failed and he was ringed around with shooting policemen.

## Two Affairs for Daily Worker in N. Y. Tonite

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—This Saturday night, November 5, every DAILY WORKER reader in New York should enjoy one or both of the following affairs:

At the Workers' House, 108 East 14th street, there will be a Verbinka in celebration of the opening of the building next door. A door has been cut thru the wall, doubling the size of the top floor, making it ideal for a DAILY WORKER builders' social and dance. A good orchestra has been secured and good eats are promised.

The same evening a splendid musical program will be rendered by the Lettish workers in connection with the ball in the Bohemian National Home, 321 East 73rd street. Half the proceeds of each affair will go to The DAILY WORKER.

**GRAND RAPIDS HOLD'S NOV. 7. MEET SUNDAY.**

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 4.— Grand Rapids will hold its anniversary celebration of the Russian revolution on Sunday, Nov. 7, at 7:30 p.m. at the S. & D. Hall, 1057 Hamilton Ave., N. W. Barney Mass of Detroit, will be the principal speaker. The meeting is under the auspices of the Grand Rapids branch of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.

8:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Wells Cook, Gerald Crafsheint, Little Joe Warner, Clarence Sullivan, Mildred Colucia.

9:00—Allyng Cole Dance Orchestra.

11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

# Real World Trade Union Unity Will Come in Spite of Reaction's Opposition

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

ON THE same day that the Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor adjourned recently, the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) issued a declaration refusing to officially recognize the proposed trade union conference to be held at Mexico City at the suggestion of the Mexican Federation of Trade Unions.

There is no doubt considerable significance to this coincidance. The American Federation of Labor officialdom has also refused to recognize the Mexico City conference, altho a little more diplomatically than Amsterdam. Fraaident William Green was given permission by his executive council to go. He did not decline, but merely stated he didn't have the time to make the trip, a threadbare evasion.

The outright rejection of the Amsterdam International and the evasion of the A. F. of L. drive toward the same goal. It is a very evident and joint blow against the militancy of Mexican labor.

* * *

Amsterdam is clearly taking the orders of the A. F. of L., with which it is seeking an anti-Bolshevik alliance. It was therefore to be expected that it would make the most of the excuse that it had heard that Michael Tomsky, secretary of the Russian Trade Union Congress, had also been invited. The officialdom of the International Federation of Trade Unions therefore issued its blanket refusal of participation in the gathering at Mexico City by declaring:

"The executive, in view of the conditions under which the delegation is to go to Mexico, decides that, on its own behalf and on that of the I. F. T. U., it must decline to take any responsibility whatever for it."

There were two votes cast against this declaration, however. It is not stated who cast the two insurgent votes. Thus the gross service of the Amsterdam International coincides with the result is that neither Purcell, altho he is the president of the I. F. T. U., nor Brown, altho he is secretary, have had any instructions to represent the I. F. T. U. in Mexico or in other American countries, any more than do the other members of the delegation."

* * *

It is not known definitely who will go to Mexico City from Europe. It was rumored about the time that Edo Fimmen, former secretary of the I. F. T. U., but now head of the International Transport Workers' Federation, would attend. But he has not been heard from.

It has been reported that Arthur A. Purcell, president of the I. F. T. U, would not attend because of his activity in the British coal miners' strike. Purcell made the trip to Mexico City following his attendance at the A. F. of L. convention at Atlantic City, last year, as fraternal delegate of the British Trades Union Congress.

Among those who originally were invited and planned to come to Mexico were Jouhaux, of France, and Mertens, of Belgium, vice presidents of the I. F. T. U. Evidently heavy pressure was brought to bear upon these two, since it is now announced that neither of them will attend. Thus the I. F. T. U., in common with the A. F. of L., does all in its power to wreck the courageous efforts of the Mexican trade unions, now numbering close to 2,000,000 members, to bring unity into the world trade union movement.

* * *

European trade officials going to Mexico City, therefore, will go on the same basis as the A. F. of L. has forced trade union officials from this country to go to Moscow, merely as individuals. But it will be a beginning.

It was three years ago that the Mexican trade unions expressed a desire to have a delegation from across the Atlantic visit their country, in the hope of establishing closer relations between the trade unions of the old world and the new. The Mexicans were even ready to provide the necessary funds for this purpose. The invitation was originally accepted, but it was claimed that the European situation at that moment prevented the various trade union leaders from leaving their respective countries.

Instead of trying to build upon the Purcell visit to Mexico City last year, the I. F. T. U. executive went out of its way in an effort to belittle its results. This was a prophecy of the repudiation of the Mexico City conference that has now been issued by this same executive.

* * *

Thus the labor reaction in the United States and capitalist Europe tries to place itself as an obstruction in the road that leads to trade union progress and unity. It will be bowled over and left in the dust unnoticed by the forward moving masses. Real world trade union unity, embracing the trade unions of all countries, including those of the Union of Soviet Republics, will blot out the reactionary alliance of the International Federation of Trade Unions with the American Federation of Labor.

# EIGHT MEETINGS ARE ARRANGED BY DIST. 4 FOR 9TH ANNIVERSARY

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 4.—District 4 of the Workers (Communist) Party has arranged the following meetings in commemoration of the ninth year of the Russian revolution:

Buffalo, Nov. 7, Workers' Forum Hall, 36 W. Huron St.; speaker, John Bellem.

Erie, Pa., Nov. 6, Forward Hall, 24th and Peach Sts.; Chas. Krumbein.

Endicott, N. Y., Nov. 10; speakers in Russian and Polish.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 5, 580 St Paul St.; Bert Wolfe.

Niagara Falls, Nov. 7; J. P. Campbell.

Binghampton, Nov. 7, Lithuanian Hall; Randolph Katz.

Jamestown, Nov. 14, Harculas Hall; Herebert Benjamin.

## Marty Durkin Again in Court; This Time For Dyer Act Offense

Martin J. Durkin, under sentance of 35 years for slaying Federal Agent Edward Shanahan, in addition to a five-year federal sentence, was again arraigned in court today, this time charged with violation of the Dyer act in transporting a stolen automobile.

**Banker Hogan Comes Here.**

John H. Hogan, president of the Des Moines national bank and a member of the Iowa State Banking commission has been elected vice-president of the Continental and Commercial National bank of Chicago, it was announced here today.

Hogan will resign from the Des Moines institution.

# MURDER NIGHT DESCRIBED BY HALL WITNESS

## Stevens Collapsed at the Scene Year Later

COURTHOUSE, SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 4.—Ralph Gerstine, tall, thin, veary man in the slain Dr. Edward W. Hall's church, denied on the witness stand today that he had seen or spoken to Henry Stevens on the Phillips farm the night four years to when the Rev Hall and his choir singer, Mrs. Eleanor Mills, were shot to death in De Russey's lane.

He told of going to the scene which was a "Lovers' Lane, at about 10:30 on the night of the double murder. He was accompanied, he testified, by Miss Catherine Rastall. He parked his car near the famous crabapple tree where the murders were committed. Soon he heard the mumbling of voices, a shot, a woman's scream, than three shots and then moans.

**Didn't See Stevens.**

"Didn't you ever tell a man that you were in the lane that night and that you saw there Henry Stevens and that he said to you: 'Get to hell out of here!' and fired two shot into the ground?" Special Prosecutor Alexander Simpson shouted.

"I did not," the witness replied.

He said he met Miss Rastall in front of the Y. M. C. A. in New Brunswick, about 10 o'clock on the night of the murder. He invited her for a ride in his car. They then drove to the lane, about 700 feet from the crabapple tree, and put out the automobile's lights.

"How long were you in the lane when you heard the shots?"

"A few minutes."

The witness then was excused.


# LENIN

said:

"With the greatest interest and never slackening attention I read John Reed's book Ten Days That Shook The World. Unreservedly do I recommend it to the progress of the world."

**Ten Days That Shook the World**

by JOHN REED

can now be had in an attractive new edition just off the press—

Cloth, $1.50

**Other Books On**

## RUSSIA

RUSSIA TODAY—Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia. $1.25

RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORK SHOPS IN 1926— by Wm. Z. Foster. Paper, $ .25

GLIMPSES OF THE SOVIET REPUBLIC— by Scott Nearing. Paper, $ .10

WHITHER RUSSIA— by Leon Trotsky. Cloth, $1.00

ROMANCE OF NEW RUSSIA— by Magdalene Marx Cloth, $2.00

BROKEN EARTH—The Russian Village Today— by Maurice Hindus. Cloth, $2.50

EDUCATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA— by Scott Nearing Cloth, $1.50 Paper, .50

LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION— by Leon Trotsky Cloth, $2.50

RUSSIA TURN EAST— by Scott Nearing. Paper, $ .10

OIL IMPERIALISM— by Louis Fischer. Cloth, $2.50

THE NEW THEATER AND CINEMA OF SOVIET RUSSIA— by Huntley Carter. Cloth, $6.00

COMMERCIAL HANDBOOK OF THE U. S. S. R.— Paper, $ .35

INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA— by A. A. Heller Cloth, $1.00

MARRIAGE LAWS OF SOVIET RUSSIA— Paper, $ .10

RUSSELL-NEARING DEBATE ON RUSSIA— Board-bound, $ .50

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO. 1113 W. Washington Blvd. CHICAGO, ILL.



# LETTISH DAILY WORKER BALL AND CONCERT

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 6

Bohemian National Hall

321 EAST 73rd STREET

NEW YORK

Splendid Musical Program
LETTISH ORCHESTRA and QUARTET
SONGS
VIOLIN DUET
and an unusual
ONE ACT PLAY



DETROIT ARMORY
Brush and Larned Streets
SUNDAY, NOV. 7
at 2:30 p. m.

CELEBRATE THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Speakers:
BENJAMIN GITLOW
REBECCA GRECHT

FINNISH WORKERS ORCHESTRA—UKRAINIAN WORKERS CHORUS—LITHUANIAN WORKERS CHORUS

Tickets 25 Cents

# LABOR 'LEADERS' FEEL HONORED IN DESTROYER RITES

## Green Subscribes to the Warship Program

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and other national and local labor leaders drove the first rivet into the keel of the cruiser Pensacola at the Brooklyn navy yard here.

This ceremony was watched by 5,000 people, including fifty "labor leaders," who were present at the invitation of Rear Admiral Plunkett, who wanted the officials of the American Federation of Labor to have the "honor" of placing the first rivet.

**Costs $10,000,000.**

The Pensacola will be of 10,000 tons and will cost $10,000,000. The building of the ship is expected to take over two years. Within the next few weeks 8,000 men will be at work on the vessel, and if it is decided to make it a rush job 2,000 more will be added.

The labor leaders were assigned official position as follows: Right-hand riveter, William Green; left-hand riveter, John Sullivan, president of the New York State Federation of Labor; holder on, Joseph Ryan, president of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council; rivet feeder, A. A. Canfield, president of the plumbers' union; rivet passer, Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L.; standby, Roy Horn, president of the Blacksmiths' International Union.

**Mentions Armament Treaty.**

Admiral Plunkett, in addressing President Green before the ceremony, cited the provisions of Articles 11 and 12 of the limitations armament treaty, and said:

"There is no limitation on the number of ships of this class which may be built by any of the contracting powers. Since the conclusion of the world war the United States has completed ten cruisers of 7,500 tons. Congress has made appropriations for the construction of five of the Pensacola type. During and since the war nine of the signatories has built, or is building, 50 cruisers, another 25, and we are building ten, for five of which the money has been appropriated. This is the first of the five whose keel is being laid.

"I make this statement in order that you may all clearly understand that we are not only within the limits of the most wording of the treaty, but also within the spirit of the treaty.

"Let us hope the world will have more peace."

**Green Says Labor Honored.**

Green, in replying to Plunkett's speech, said that labor is highly honored to be called upon to lay the keel and promised the organized labor would help to promote understanding and good will among the nations of the world (by building battleships).

**Celebrate Navy Day.**

Crowds thronged the navy yard all day to help celebrate Navy Day. They saw, among other craft, four submarines, the S-12, S-49, S-50 and the P-3, a new type designed to go with the fleet in its maneuvers. Also there were two destroyers, the Brooks and the Barry, and the S-51, which had been raised from the ocean floor off Block Island.

## Daily Worker Agents Meet in N. Y. Tonight

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Every DAILY WORKER agent in Greater New York is called to meet at 108 East Fourteenth street this Saturday evening, Nov. 6. The meeting will start at 7 o'clock sharp and will close promptly at 8 o'clock, so that those attending will also be able to take in the Vetlo-sritnka or the Lettish concert and ball, or any other affair they choose the same evening.


# Eugene V. Debs
## MEMORIAL MEETING
at MUSIC-ART HALL, 233 South Broadway
Los Angeles, California
With Mother Bloor, Tom Lewis and prominent local speakers—Robert Whitaker, Chairman.
**FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, at 8:00 P. M.**
*Auspices: International Labor Defense*
(The Shield of the Working Class.)


## At the Congress of the British Communist Party

To the left is a British artist's impression of Bob Stewart, acting secretary of the British Communist Party reporting on the British General Strike. At the right is Harry Pollitt telling the 800 delegates assembled at Battersea Town Hall of the fight the Communist and left wing delegates made at the Margate conference of the Labor Party for full support to the striking miners. This was a historic congress. The Party has more than doubled its membership in the last year and increased the circulation of the press 50 per cent. The main question before the congress was assistance to the struggle of the British miners in which the Communist Party is playing an important role.

# EIGHT WOMEN HAVE INCOME OVER A MILLION DOLLARS IN U. S.; HOW ABOUT THE WOMEN IN PASSAIC?

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Woman's rise to power in the big money world was graphically illustrated in details of income tax payments for 1925, made public today by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Supremacy in money-grabbing, once dominated by men is slowly being attained by women, according to official figures which showed that in 1924, the last year for which accurate statistics are available, there were eight women with incomes of more than $1,000,000.

Women were officially classed as the heads of 153,278 American families. Returns were filed by 738,814 other women.

Women heading families reported incomes aggregating $408,284,000, while all others—the unmarriageable class—had an earning capacity of $1,883,784,000.

Wives, not classed as family heads, had personal incomes amounting to $956,000,000, 173,325 of this class having made separate income tax returns. Joint returns of husbands and wives numbered 3,951,550, representing net income of $16,695,378,000.

**Big Foreign Income.**

Internal revenue statistics disclosed that 2,653 aliens paid taxes amounting to $5,923,571. Non-resident aliens reported incomes amounting to $39,702,000 and foreigners in the United States of $23,586,000.

The income of American citizens from foreign sources amounted to $46,364,000, with a tax liability of $2,476,000.

**Few Farmers Pay.**

Agricultural returns for 1924 showed the unsettled condition of the farm industry. Approximately 69,600 farmers made returns. Of this number, 49,884 reported net profits of $90,403,000, while 20,017 reported net losses of $45,631,000.

Personal industry accounted for $24,698,873,000, or 73 per cent of the total taxable income. Individual incomes from business totaled $47,854,430,000. Manufacturers reported a profit of $230,057,000 and general trade $1,603,558,000.

Taxes other than federal income assessments amounted to $1,097,607,000 in 1924, an increase of $78,000,000 from the preceding year.

**Half-Million Corporations.**

Reports from corporations showed 417,481 returns, of which 236,389 accounted for had incomes of $7,586,483,000, paying a tax of $881,649,000.

New York, with 16 per cent of all tax returns, reported 30 per cent of the total national income and paid 33 per cent of the tax. The average net taxable income in New York state was $4,332.

New Jersey and Rhode Island tied for second "honors" with average net incomes of $3,325, while Florida was fourth with $3,902.

Per capita net income in New York was $194, Rhode Island $137, Delaware $128 and Hawaii $119.

## 53 Miners Drown in Cave-In

(Continued from page 1)

the great gaping hole left by the cave-in.

**No Warning.**

No warning accompanied the cave-in. Witnesses said that the largest section of the mine surface, 300 feet long and 200 feet wide, was seen to quiver and then, with a dull sucking, dropped into the workings more than 250 feet.

Engineers say the collapse wrecked the first level, 600 feet under and that the water and mud inundated the levels to a depth of 1,000 feet. Most of the men were working in the first level when the disaster struck.

**Exits Blocked.**

All exits were blocked. The only recoveries that have been made are bodies that floated to the surface or were carried out of a side entrance by the rush of muck.

The Barnes-Hecker mine, operated by the Cleveland Bluffs Mining Co., is known in this section as a "wet" mine. Such workings are always considered dangerous.

A like disaster occurred in Minnesota several years ago when an underground lake inundated a mine in a similar manner. Four years ago forty-one men were drowned under the same circumstances in the Milford mine in this district.

**One Survivor.**

There was only one survivor, a boy of 18 who started up the shaft for dinner at the moment the cave-in began and worked his way thru the mud and water to the top. It was his opinion that the men died where they stood, smoking and preparing for dinner.

Send in a sub today!

# CHAMORRO WILL BE RECOGNIZED BY U. S., BELIEF

## Kellogg to Disregard Approved Treaty

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Disclosure that Secretary Kellogg is reconciling his conscience with the possibility of recognizing a Chamorrist regime in Nicaragua, much desired by Wall Street bankers, is made at the state department at the moment of arrival of reinforcements from Mexico for the constitutional party now in rebellion against Chamorro's dictatorship.

**Treaty Signed.**

All Central American republics signed a treaty, approved by the United States in a special letter wherein they agreed to give no recognition to a regime in Central America based on seizure of power by armed force, or upon any other than constitutional title.

Chamorro, former dictator, defeated in an election held during American military occupation two years ago, seized the capital by aid of military revolt and expelled the duly elected liberal administration. Refused recognition, he drove from the Nicaraguan congress most of the liberals, placed his own henchman in their seats, and is now about to have one of his relatives or lieutenants "elected" as president, while he holds command of the army. The liberals are in revolt and have a fair chance of overthrowing his regime within the next few months.

**Kellogg Fears Mexico.**

Secretary Kellogg's apparent change of front is thought to be due to fear of the influence in Latin America of the help which Mexican liberals are giving to the liberal rebels in Nicaragua.

The matter was discussed in the conference on Mexican affairs held recently in the white house between President Coolidge, Kellogg, his assistant, Olds, Ambassador Sheffield and Charles Beecher Warren.

## Many Refugees From Russian and Armenia Are Now Unemployed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—At least 350,000 Armenian and Russian refugees are unemployed, according to statistics gathered by a commission of the league of nations and reported to the state department from Geneva. The total number of refugees from these countries now in Europe is estimated to be 1,5000,000.

At an inter-governmental conference last May a form of refugee passport was adopted in place of the more cumbersome forms previously used, and $500,000 was declared to be necessary as a fund with which to assist in the migration of these people. Self-supporting refugees are to be taxed $1 a year to create this fund. Twenty-two countries signed the pact.

To date 46 governments have ratified it with reference to Russian refugees, and 35 with reference to Armenians.

## Paterson, Near Area of Strike, Agog at Picture of Passaic

PATERSON, Nov. 3.—Interest, bordering on excitement, has been aroused here by the announcement of the intended showing of the seven-reel motion picture of the Passaic textile strike in this city on Wednesday night, November 17. According to present plans, the presentation will be given in the East Side High School.

Because of Paterson's proximity to the city of Passaic, center of the struggle of the workers for a 5% living wage, the entire population is deeply interested in the big strike now in its tenth month in that city. Paterson's leading newspapers and citizens have repeatedly espoused the cause of the strikers, and the picture is sure to have a large and sympathetic audience.

## Britain Builds Gold Barrier Against U. S.

(Continued from page 1)

terfere with Britain's schemes to thwart the United States.

**Brains of Scheme.**

Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, is credited with being the brains of the scheme. The general strike prevented the plan from going into effect already. The movement dates from the Genoa economic conference in 1921, when the Bank of England was handed the leadership in the crusade.

It is reported that British banks are considering favorably the granting of a $150,000,000 thirty-year loan to the Soviet Union.

# THE RUSSIAN WORKERS HAVE GIVEN $4,000,000 TO HELP THE BRITISH MINERS—MORE ON THE W

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

This week the Russian Soviet Union reaches its 9th milestone and the British miners carry on into the 7th month of their great strike to save their union. These two events are united by a bond of interest, although the miners are not revolutionists but trade unionists defending themselves against great odds. Russian trade unionists alone have adequately recognized the importance of supporting the greatest British union against the onslaught of the employing class.

The latest trade union bulletin from Russia reports nearly $4,000,000 sent by Russian workers to fill the depleted war chest of the British union. The flow of fraternal contributions will continue, for the Russian trade union movement is sending 1% of its wages so long as the British coal strike continues.

As a result bankers, coal operators, manufacturers, landlords and press magnates united have failed to starve the British workers into submission. The capitalist offensive to establish slave wages throughout industry has been held up at the start.

Such a demonstration shows that the growing strength of Russian labor

# SYNDICALIST LAW IN CALIFORNIA RAPPED BY I. L. D.

## Palo Alto Times Also for Repeal

PALO ALTO, Cal., Oct. 28.—California's criminal syndicalism law was given a scathing arraignment at a meeting here under the auspices of the Palo Alto Housewives' Union in Russell cafeteria by Edgar Owens, organizer for International Labor Defense.

**Reviews History.**

The speaker reviewed the history of the labor defense organization and summarized the development of suppressive labor legislation during and since the world war, and outlined the program of International Labor Defense in California for the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law and the release of all of the war prisoners.

**Babbit Protests.**

The announcement of the meeting appeared in the Palo Alto Times. One of the Times' readers, signing himself "Law Respecter," sent a communication to the Times forum denouncing the meeting and calling on the good people of Palo Alto to prevent it. In his letter he stated that he "had not read the text of the criminal syndicalism law, but had been told that it was against the radicals and the I. W. W. and therefore must be a good law."

A member of the Housewives' Union took "Law Respecter" to a beautiful cleaning, which led the editor of the Palo Alto Times to devote more than a column editorial in commenting on the criminal syndicalism law and wherein he declared that "the Times shares the view that the criminal syndicalism law of the state should be either repealed or revised in order to prevent injustices that have been committed thru its enforcement."

## Must Work 12 Hours for Construction Co. at Jamestown, N. Y.

By ALBERT ESTES
(Worker Correspondent)

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Building laborers who work for the Warren Construction company here must work 12 hours a day for straight time or lose their job.

A worker who starts at 6 a. m., and who wishes to quit at 3 or 4 p. m., is told by the slave-driver to stay until 6, or "get his time."

A committee from the Laborers' union who went there to get them into the union, was told by some of the workers that they would have to ask the boss before they could join. No doubt, the slave-driver told them not to join a union if they wished to hold their jobs. This is the condition that exists at the Art Metal plant, where they are building an addition.

# CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

secret or republican. Those are happy days for the American ruling classes.

AMERICAN capitalism like the Coolidge myth will have its day. Not so long ago the British empire looked rather stable. Today it is slipping rapidly into the historical abyss. So we see the British working class yearly growing in strength and in militancy. We see a general strike, the biggest of its kind in labor history. A few days ago elections to the borough councils gave labor an increased representation of about 150 over the previous elections. Every social system bears within itself the germs of its own decay. This has been stated hundreds of thousands of times, but it cannot be said too often.

* * *

WHILE the American working class were kidding themselves by voting for capitalist candidates the fifteenth congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was taking place in the Kremlin, one of the many palaces of the czars. Now the czars are no more and all his palaces are at the disposal of the workers and peasants. Yet in 1914 the czar was sitting pretty, in one of the 1,157 rooms in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) and it took faith born of conviction on the part of the Russian revolutionists to persevere in the struggle.

THERE is nothing in life as constant as change. Workers, smoking cigarettes, now saunter thru the gorgeous rooms of the Winter Palace in Leningrad and thru the Kremlin in Moscow, where once the flower of the Russian nobility amused themselves. Today the remnants of this nobility are scattered all over the world, many of them not knowing where the next meal is coming from. And the work and peasants they once trusted like dogs are governing one-sixth of the earth's surface and doing the job well.

WHILE everything is quiet and beautifully peaceful in the Soviet Union, the same cannot be said of Italy, where another but a different kind of dictatorship prevails. We made a mistake in The DAILY WORKER a few days ago when we had it that the last attempt on Mussolini's life was the fifth. It was the sixth, but that does not matter much, in all probability Mussolini will have to hire a special accountant to keep tally if the marksmen continue to miss the mark. Tho many attempts on the dictator's life and the bloodshed which is so normal in the Italy of today show that a cancer is eating at the country's heart, and its name is fascism.

THE latest reports from Italy inform us that severe battles are taking place between the fascists and their opponents. Many were killed, among the dead being several black shirts. Mussolini is now convinced that the fascist ranks are honeycombed with members bent on having his life at all costs. Mussolini has inaugurated a new reign of terror against the masses. Perhaps Mussolini will be able to survive the present crisis, a dictatorship of the few over many is bound to fall.

* * *

AS we expected, the masses were impressed much by the alleged resignation. It is very doubtful if Frank L. Smith was seriously hurt by the adverse publicity he received thru his acceptance of the money. Capitalism is a corruptible game that has reached down to the workers. There are six-month cases going on around them that they have accepted it is a normal condition. "I'll get mine any way I can, if I get away with it." This sentiment often expressed epitomizes the whole standard of life under capitalism. So, when one is caught with the goods on the ground and received graft, there is a general raising of the eyebrows, as much as to say "He's sore because he did not get his."

AS far as Cook county is concerned, there was a tribute to organized graft, personal politics and honest to goodness deals. The alliances were so complicated that an attempt to unravel them almost makes one dizzy for a review. Now for a two-party system, with the Democrats running for president of the United States, won by a two-to-one majority, Patrick Carr, democrat, running for sheriff won by a 117,000 majority. Denison faction of the G. O. P. was for Harrett, but knifed Joseph Savage, another Crowe pet. Thus it goes. Those local leaders compare unfavorably with Chinese tuchuns, whose chances their allegiance with much more reluctance than they change their underwear.

THE leaders of the American labor movement are screaming like frightened hens in a barnyard because the International Labor Defense, of which Eugene V. Debs was an executive member, organized a nation-wide campaign to tell the story of the real facts in the workers and the pacifist caricatures that the labor fakers and the ministers of failures of the socialist party make him out to be. The workers Communist Party statement points out facts was always long-reached with the Hillquit gang. While Hillquit favored the Red Cross and the league of nations, he was bitterly opposed to the enactment of capitalist imperialism.

* * *

OF all the carrion crows that ever made a row croaking over Debs' grave, Rev. Norman Thomas is the most nauseating. Thomas would turn Debs into a democrat. "Gene was a Debs was almost a romantic believer in democracy" says Thomas. It was a pity Debs devoted so much time to democracy as we know, Debs never bothered very much about freedom in general. He was concerned only with the freedom of oppressed peoples. Those being a prerequisite to the natural genius of all classes, and being a socialist preacher he believes that the capitalists to be the greater sinners and starvation could. From such as he may the shades of Marx and Lenin save the memory of Debs.


**ASHLAND BLVD. AUDITORIUM**
**SUNDAY, NOV. 7**
**AT 8 P. M.**

*CELEBRATE THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE* **RUSSIAN REVOLUTION**

Speakers:—WM. Z. FOSTER, WM. F. DUNNE, SAM DARCY, A. SWABECK, Chairman

*PROGRAM*
Lithuanian Workers Chorus
Vocal and Instrumental Music
PIONEER PANTOMIME
SPECIAL FEATURES

# Workers (Communist) Party

## ...KERS' SCHOOL ...ES COURSE IN ...RTY FUNCTIONS

### ...ganization Methods and Problems

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The most ...ant course offered by the New ...Workers' School this year is ... course in "Organization Methods ... problems," with Jack Stachel as ...ructor. This course is regarded ... of prime importance by the school ... it aims to train party func...aries in the technique of organiza... to give them an understanding ... the basic theoretical considerations ... planning for organization methods; and ... raise the general organizational ...vel of the party by the proper train... of its actual and prospective func...aries.

**Party Work For Graduates.**

Those completing this course with satisfactory record and having sufficient general training as well, will be selected by the party for assignment to organizational posts in New York or other parts of the country. No one is admitted to the class who has not already had the equivalent of a Fundamentals of Communism course, unless the two courses are taken simultaneously. Applicants for admission must also demonstrate that they are active members of the Workers (Communist) Party.

**Outline of Course.**

This course will deal with the following problems:

1. Relation between Organization and Politics. 2. Principles of Party organization. 3. Reorganization of the party. 4. Fractions in Non-Party Organizations. 5. Functions of the different organs of the party—C. E. C, D. C. C., Section, Sub-Section, etc. 6. Work of the different offices and departments. 7. Work in the shops, sale of literature, shop committees, shop papers. 8. Recruiting new members and leaders for the party press. 9. How to run meetings, conferences, conventions, etc. 10. How to finance the party. 11. How to keep records, bookkeeping, control of party membership and activity.

**Tuesday Nights.**

The course is offered for Tuesday evenings from 8 to 9:15. It will begin on Tuesday, November 16. All units, fractions, sections and language bureaus are urged to assign their active comrades as functionaries to take the course in "Organization Methods and Problems." Register at the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St., 108 East 14th St., any afternoon or evening. Do it today.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—just send us name and address.

## DUNN TEACHES CLASS IN NEW BOSS TACTICS

### Schemes of Employers to Be Analyzed

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The problems of class collaboration, of company unionism, of employes stock ownership, of industrial group insurance and pension plans, company magazines and clubs, profit-sharing bonuses, speed-up systems, the black list, the open shop and the labor spy—these are the vital problems affecting the American labor movement today and presenting new difficulties to it.

**Dunn Is Instructor.**

The Workers' School of New York is making an important contribution to the solution of these problems and to the training of a new and better leadership for the American labor movement by having secured the man who is probably the foremost authority in America on most of these matters, namely Robert W. Dunn, to give a course entitled "New Tactics of Employers" on Wednesdays from 8 to 9:15 p. m.

This is a course of only six sessions (a month and a half) and a special fee of $2 is charged for the same.

Unions are specially urged to select one or more of their officials and members of their executive board to send them to the Workers' School to take this important course.

**Has the Facts.**

Robert W. Dunn is the author of various studies on the labor spy, the company union and other of the matters taken up in the course. He is also giving a course for the Workers' School dealing with imperialism and the place of the United States in international relations. This course is entitled "American Foreign Investments" It will begin in the spring term. Robert W. Dunn is the author of a book recently published by B. W. Huebach under the same title.

A description of these and other courses offered at the Workers' School can be secured free by sending for the printed catalog to Bertram D. Wolfe, director, 108 E. 14th street, New York City.

**Reconstruction Work.**

MOSCOW, Nov. 4.—The work of reconstruction is going on with persistent energy. At the regional congress of directors and engineers of metallurgic industry in Leningrad it was reported of a project to build in the near future several factories, including two factories of agricultural machinery in Rostov and Kama, railway carriage workshops in Nijni Tagil, tractor factory in Stalingrad, metallurgic workshops in Ekiva Rog and Kursetsk, textile machinery factories in Zlatoust, and others.

**Terrific Great Lakes Gale.**

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 2. The Great Lakes today were being lashed by a 70-mile gale which had caused the wreck of one steamer prevented three others from reaching port here and damaged property along the shores near here.

## Pittsburgh Workers Invited to Attend Anniversary Event

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 4.—The Pittsburgh celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller street, Sunday, Nov. 7, at 8 p. m.

The program will begin with the singing of the International.

The program includes: Violin solo by John Doyle, accompanied by Kato Doyle; piano solo by Kato Doyle; piano selections by Professor Harry Tanashill; recitations by A. Gusakoff in Russian.

Speakers include L. H. Keith of the American Negro Labor Congress, Julius Bucko, D. E. Earley and speakers in other languages.

With every year that passes the importance of the Russian revolution to the workers of other countries is more clearly shown. Russia stands out as the beacon light pointing the way that must be followed by the workers of the entire world.

Every worker in and around Pittsburgh should attend this meeting and join in the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution, which establishes the rule of the workers over one-eighth of the earth.

## Visitors Invited to Street Nucleus Meet

Members of Street Nucleus, No. 25, District 8, invite all readers of The DAILY WORKER in Chicago to attend their social meeting on Tuesday evening, Nov. 9, in order to become acquainted. The meeting is held at 4658 North Crawford avenue.

*The best way—subscribe today. DAILY WORKER.*

## *Communists CAN Do It, and WILL Do It!*

AMERICAN labor stands before a great crisis. From all directions attacks are being launched against the workers, their organizations and institutions.

American capitalism grows daily stronger. With increasing brutality and brasenness the small ruling class holds and wields the power of government to supplement their economic exploitation and oppression of the workers.

**Stands Alone.**

Only the Communist Party stands today in open defiance of the power of capitalism. Pledging and declaring that the rule of the few who possess all wealth and power must go, that the workers must and will secure power.

**Cynics Sneer.**

Some there are who are cynical. Some there are who are made skeptical by their cowardice. "It is too hard. it can't bo done, we might as well be practical and realize that we are biting off more than we can chew."

This is the view of those who, standing outside of the Party, pretend to be better able than we to see the difficulties in our way to the final goal of the Communist Party and to our immediate aims.

**Can't Do It.**

From such as these comes the advice: You can't support The DAILY WORKER—why try?

And indeed they cannot see how we can succeed in keeping the DAILY, for they themselves are too spineless to be capable of the determination and sacrifice necessary if we are to preserve our most valuable weapon, The DAILY WORKER.

Nor has it been the privilege of these impossibilists to witness the meetings where our comrades have come together to consider the ways and means of contributing to the safeguarding of their DAILY.

Had they seen how workers who have difficulty in maintaining themselves on the starvation wages which they are forced to work for, borrow money to be paid up in the coming months from their sacrifices of meals, and other necessities. If some of these "practical" people were to see with what courage these workers give their $5 and $10 contributions to keep The DAILY WORKER for the American working class, they would indeed realize that the Communists cannot indeed do miracles, but those things which can be done by determination, courage and sacrifice.

**Let Them See.**

Let these sceptics come to Syracuse, where in a little meeting of eight workers, forty-seven dollars are raised in a few minutes, where a worker for the first time, unemployed, because he has lost an arm in the struggle to wrest a living from a demon-driven machine, gives $5.

Let them come to Endicott, where a worker who slaves for the honevoleut George F Johnson and $12 per week, starts off the collection for The DAILY with a contribution of $15 and another worker who has to support nine children on $18 a week makes also a contribution to support his paper, and he will see that difficult tho it may be:

The Communists can do it!
The Communists will do it!
We will keep The DAILY WORKER!

## ATHEISTS FIRMER "GAL" TO THANK GOD SOONER THAN HE HAD EXPECTED

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—That the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism scared President Coolidge into issuing his annual religious Thanksgiving proclamation several weeks earlier than he had planned, is the opinion here. On October 30, the association sent a telegram to Coolidge asailing upon him to refrain from issuing such a proclamation. The same day the president received the telegram the proclamation was released. Usually it is not released until after the first week of November, at least.

The telegram, signed by Freemen Hopwood, said in part: "The Atheists in America call on you to return to the precedent of Thomas Jefferson, who, during his eight years' incumbency of office as Chief Executive, refused to issue a single religious proclamation. When asked for his reasons, Jefferson said, 'I consider the president of the United States as interdicted by the constitution from meddling with religious institutions, their doctrinism discipline, or exercises.'"

## British Restrict Rubber Export to Maintain Prices

LONDON, Nov. 4.—British exports of rubber will be reduced one-fifth the amount produced because of the recent slump in price. This action was taken by the government under the Stevenson plan of restriction, because the average price of rubber per pound during the three months ending Oct. 31 was under 42 cents a pound.

If the base price has been equalled rubber growers would have received licenses to export all they produced, but not under existing conditions

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

### *YOUNG MINERS WANT RECOGNITION!*

By AUGUST VALENTINE

THE recent statement of the Ohio Coal Operators Association that its members would reopen their long closed mines under the observance of "a broad labor policy" is but another link in the chain of the open shop drive of the coal barons in their attempt to wreck the United Mine Workers of America.

Thruout the Ohio fields there are countless mines which have been closed down for many months and years. Prior to their closing these mines operated under the terms of the Jacksonville agreement signed between the Operators and the "representatives" of the United Mine Workers of America in 1924. Since that time many Ohio operators have openly repudiated the contract and have attempted to reopen the open shop under the "1917" scale. The bosses have smashed the union completely in the Pomeroy Bend region and in other places thruout southern Ohio coal fields.

**Reactionaries Lose Ground.**

Thruout the nation, in practically every coal producing state and locality, excepts of the anthracite territory, the bosses, in collaboration with the reactionary leaders of the United Mine Workers of America, have waged an onslaught against the union. In the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Colorado, Texas, Washington, the United Mine Workers of America has disappeared entirely in the immense coal producing state of West Virginia, after a two-year "organizing campaign" the U. M. W. of A. boasts of six local unions.

At one time the union had some 50,000 members in this state in western Pennsylvania, which had 50,000 members, today there is no more than about 10,000, and these constantly locked out, on strike or working part time, or in other words, battling for existence. In District 2, central Pennsylvania, some 20,000 members have been lost. In Nova Scotia and Alberta, on the Canadian side, the U. M. W. of A. is practically a thing of the past. In the Illinois district, 100,000 were listed, but for the past several years 50,000 are due paying dues, payments in no way are a barometer for plenty work, etc., for a miner must work only five days per month to be checked union dues.

The foraging proves that the union faces a crisis of no little magnitude. The Jacksonville agreement expires in the spring of 1927. While the operators concede to recognize the skeleton of the once-mighty U. M. W. of A.? The union is in danger that none can deny. The union must be built from the bottom thru the united front of the coal operators and the betraying officialdom of the U. M. W. of A., the kind of Frank Farrington, for years president of the Illinois miners who sold out to the coal companies and Robert Marshall, sub-district president of the Hocking Valley miners (Ohio), exposed as another agent of the operators while in the employ of the union. There are many more Farringtons and Marshalls still in prominent positions in the union, and those must be weeded out before a change in the situation can be brot about.

**Young Miners.**

The first to feel the brunt of this situation in the mining regions are the young miners. Thruout the bituminous area the young miners, together with the old, have fought well, but operator and union official combined whipped them.

The issue comes to a showdown soon. The international elections will soon be held and the miners, young and old, will write their decision if their union is to be wrecked irreparably or to be saved. The youth have nothing to hope for from the Lewis administration. The organized youth in the mines know that the Lewis administration has ruthlessly expelled the leading youth elements in the U. M. W. of A. for no other reason than that the youth opposition challened the right of the administration to wreck the miners' organization. In practically every convention of the United Mine Workers of America there appear youth delegates bent upon fighting in the convention for changes in the organization's law or policies affecting the youth. No attention is paid to the issues of the youth, and their representatives are steam-rollered by the machine in power.

**Reinstate Youth.**

No attention is paid by the machine to the youth miners, this very large section of the miners. It is from this element that the future leadership of the union comes, but the machine hangs on, and on, bent upon smashing anyone who opposes their reticent policies. The union is in danger of extinction. The youth shall not permit this. In the coming election the youth must wreck the Lewis machine and sweep into office the opposition ticket in the election. The opposition ticket, notwithstanding its many differences of opinion, will fight for the organization of the youth in the unorganized regions and the proper recognition of the youth in the organized territory. The opposition is pledged to fight for the reinstatement of all expelled militants, expelled by the Lewis machine, and among those of the expelled are three of the youth leaders.

The United Mine Workers of America must be democratized. The hawkeye censorship maintained over the U. M. W. of A. Journal, official publication of the union, must be eliminated and freedom of expression of the rank and file permitted thru the columns. More than that, the union must provide for a youth section in this Journal.

## Haverhill Workers Enthused Over Film of Passaic Strike

By FRED E. BEAL.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 4.—Workers of this city packed the Lafayette Theater last night and tonight to see the first strike ever filmed, "The Passaic Textile Strike."

The Shoe Workers Protective Union is the dominant union of this city, with a membership of around 10,000 dues-paying members. A committee of Passaic strikers visited every local of this union as well as the A. F. of L. unions and told of the great struggles the Passaic strikers are putting up for the right to organize and gain better living conditions. The strike picture was described to them and every workers urged to attend.

The seven-reel strike picture was shown six times in the two days, along with a stirred picture called "Harry Mary;" two comedys and a "Weekly News." A slide was thrown on the screen asking the workers to donate shoes and clothing.

## Passaic Strike Film Shows Again in Ohio

CLEVELAND, Nov. 4.—The successful showing of the Passaic strike film at the Engineers' Auditorium has induced the showing of the film once more. It will be presented on Sunday, Nov. 7, at 10 a. m. at the Polonia Theater, Broadway and 71st street. Every worker should see it, for he will witness one of the most inspiring events in the labor movement in modern times in this country.

**Build League Concert.**

In celebration of the "Build the League and Pioneer Campaign" there will be held a concert and ball in New York City on Dec. 31, at the Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., arranged by the Young Workers League and Young Pioneers. Get your tickets now.

## Weisbord Is Chief Speaker at Boston Anniversary Affair

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic strike, will be the chief speaker at the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution here on Sunday, Nov. 14. The celebration will be held at Scenic Auditorium, Berkeley and Appleton streets, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Other speakers will talk in Russian, Lithuanian and Yiddish. Every worker is invited to this big event.

A splendid concert will be held in connection, in which well known artists will participate.

## Special Freiheit Youths Meet on Sunday

A special meeting of the Freiheit Youth Club will be held Sunday, 5 p. m. at the Freiheit Hall, 7209 West Roosevelt Road.

This meeting is called to celebrate the first appearance of the Youth Magazine, published by the Young Kuzzle Publishing Group.

Every class cuscious Jewish young worker should attend.

Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscribor to the American Worker Correspondant. Are you one?


**GINSBERG'S**
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.


## DETROIT DANCE

and

*THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE*

SATURDAY, NOV. 6

+++

*"Moonshine Trouble"*

One Act Play

Presented by the
RUSSIAN DRAMATIC AND SINGING ASSOCIATION

+++

NATIVE COSTUME DANCES

Solo by
Anna Sofesava
SOPRANO

International Workers' Home String Orchestra

DANCING

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6
CROATIAN HALL
1329 E. Kirby Ave. Detroit
ADMISSION 50 CENTS

*SATURDAY*
NOVEMBER
**6**
IN NEW YORK
*DAILY WORKER*
VETCHERINKA
at the
*WORKER'S HOUSE*
108 EAST 14th STREET

An evening of the jolliest fun with half the proceeds for Our Daily Worker.

SATURDAY
NOVEMBER 6


ORIGIN OF THE WORLD
A New Book
By Alphonse Querton
Origin of Species Presented in a New Light
35 CENTS A COPY
Published by the author at
542 N. State St. Chicago, Ill.


Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.


*OVERCOATS*
Good, slightly used overcoats (also suits) at
*$10.00*
FOGEL'S - 943 W. MADISON



*WHO IS YOUR NEIGHBOR AT HOME,*
at work, in the mine, in the shop, on the farm, or anywhere? Is he a Slovak or Czech worker? Have him, or her, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak working class daily paper in the U. S
THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU
1510 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.
Subscription rates: By mail, $8.00 a year, for Chicago $9.00 a year.


## Room for Rent

Steam heat, all conviniences, $36 N. Kedzie Ave., Phone Belmont 9282. Rabinovich.

## CHICAGO

The regular meeting of Daily Worker and Literature agents will be held Friday night November 5th. at 8 p. m. at 19 South Lincoln Street.

Please come prepared to give a report on the activities of your nucleus, especially regarding the sale of Keep the Daily Worker books and settlements of tickets for the recent Daily Worker affair.

Celebrate
*NINTH ANNIVERSARY*
## RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Three Large Meetings

EXPRESS YOUR SOLIDARITY WITH THE RUSSIAN WORKERS AND PEASANTS, DEMAND THE RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA BY THE UNITED STATES

**FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, at 8 p. m.**
MILLERS GRAND ASSEMBLY
Grand and Havenmayar Sts. Brooklyn

LITHUANIAN CHORUSES AND OTHER MUSICAL NUMBERS
Speakers: Jay Lovestone, A. Trachtenberg, Cosgrove, M. Epstein, also Lithuanian and Italian.

**SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, at 2 p. m.**

CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE
67th St., & 3rd Ave
Freiheit Gesangs Verein
Speakers:
Lovestone, Olgin, Weinstone, S. Epstein, Stachel, Sermuel, Don

HUNTS POINT PALACE
163rd St., & S. Blvd.
Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra
Speakers:
Lovestone, Gold, Olgin, Poyntz, Zimmerman R. B. Moore

ADMISSION 50 CENTS
The ticket good for any of above meetings

Auspices: WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY DISTRICT No. 2

TICKETS ON SALE AT: Workers Party, 108 E. 14th Street; Bookshop, 127 University Place; Freiheit, 30 Union Square; Lalawa, 49 Ten Eyck St. Brooklyn, Elore, 23 E. 1st Street; Ukrainian Daily News, 17 E. 3rd Street; Finnish Hall, 15 W. 126th Street, also at all Party Headquarters.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE, LOCAL PHILA. Arranges

# DEBS
## Memorial Meeting

*SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1926*
*at Phila. Labor Institute—808 Locust St.*

Speakers
J. P. CANNON, National Sec'y. Labor Defense
J. O. BENTALL, District Organizer W. P.
and others.

BEGINNING AT 8 P. M. ADMISSION FREE
Come To Honor The Great American Revolutionist

*TONIGHT*
## *Workers' House Vetcherinka*
108 East 14th Street—New York
*"The Dance Is The Thing"*

# Worker Correspondence
1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

## ACTION NEEDED IN CLEVELAND ON OPEN SHOP

### Labor Faces Serious Problem

By a Worker Correspondent

CLEVELAND, Nov. 4.—Sixty union leaders, comprising some of the Cleveland Federation of Labor and officials of locals, have been cited for contempt for refusing to order back to work the 600 building workers who have been off the job since Sept. 20.

**Won't Work with Scabs.**

Since the termination of the strike of the painters and glaziers, four non-union glaziers have been doing work on the Ohio Bell Telephone building. The union workers refused to work with the scabs and left their jobs. The court ordered the union officials to return the men to their jobs. Their rejoinder was that they had not ordered the men off and therefore could not order them to return. A meeting, however, was called, where the men overwhelmingly refused to go back to work, regardless of what the union officials might say.

**Imported Judge.**

Thereupon a judge from out of town was brought to Cleveland to hear the charge of the contractors against the union officials. Sixty of the officials were cited for contempt and a date set for the hearing.

A new development has now taken place. The non-union glaziers have brought action in the federal court before the "well-known" Judge Westenhaver on the grounds that they have individual contracts with the contractors and that they are being "molested, intimidated and prevented from working on construction jobs in Cleveland."

The non-union men claim that the union leaders threaten to call other strikes than the one on the Ohio Bell Telephone building.

**Important Issue.**

It is apparent that the non-union glaziers are the means whereby the contractors, the so-called "citizens' league" and the chamber of commerce hope to be able to break the hold of union labor on the building trade of this city. This battle is one of the most important that has taken place in Cleveland. If the court should decide that union men are interfering with the work of non-union men it will foreshadow a desperate attempt of the contractors and chamber of commerce to introduce the open shop and thus destroy the trade union movement.

**Need Action.**

The local leaders will have to wake up. This is a most serious situation for all organized labor in this city. If this case is won by the contractors and the non-union glaziers, a procedure will have been established whereby, by entering into individual written contracts with non-union men and demanding the support of the courts, contractors will be able to bring into the city hordes of scabs. This can and will happen, provided the trade union membership of the city does not immediately taken action to also fight the case outside the court, provided it does not mobilize its forces and build up the trade unions generally.

**Spring Strike Looms.**

The likelihood of a general strike in the spring makes the case more acute. The building trades workers know that the calling off of the painters' and glaziers' strike was not a settlement, but a truce.

The building workers face the probability of a general strike, and yet nothing has been done to get the trade union movement organized and prepared for the struggle.

The rank and file of the trade unions must demand action. This action must be, it is suggested, to form a "committee of action" composed equally of the officialdom and of the rank and file of the unions. This committee must be authorized to take immediate steps to mobilize all resources for the fight. It will not pay to wait till spring. The $5,000,000 of the citizens' league may or may not be a reality yet, but there is no question that it will be a simple matter for the people in the league to raise that amount, or twice that amount.

The open shop is the aim of these people and they will go to any lengths in order to get it.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," so you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes

## A SKTECH IN CUSTOM TAILORING

By M. PERLIN
(Worker Correspondent)

MAX SMUCLER, a young man of about 27, is a custom tailor. He worked seven years for Ben Rosner, 219 South Dearborn street, Room 512. The room is 8 feet wide and 12 feet long. In this small room he worked with four others, three men and one woman. On the sunniest day, they work by electric light. When Max once suggested to his boss that it would be advisable for him to move into a more spacious room, on account of it being too crowded, and that if he was there much longer he would be sick, the boss told him that he would rather lose his best worker than have bigger expenses.

That is an illustration of what unorganized labor does.

In this same place there is a woman, of about 40, whose name is Mrs. Shiden. She always tells the other workers that they should have pity on the boss. Many times she gave a few dollars of her $17 pay back to the boss, remarking that she wasn't like the rest of the workers. She had sympathy with him. And the boss, taking her few dollars, told her with a smile that she was a very good woman.

Later the same Max was working for G. Askerow, 106 Dearborn street. This is also a custom tailoring shop. There are 18 workers employed there, of which 17 are foreigners and one is an American-born. The American is Mr. Arnberg. He is a very loyal slave. He works 58 hours a week for $22. If sometimes he hears the workers talking among themselves about shorter hours and bigger wages, the "wise" Mr. Arnberg begins to tell: "You are socialists, Communists, Bolsheviks, robbers, etc. If a man wants to work up you won't fet him!" The boss likes Arnberg very much.

If the workers ask for a raise, Mr. Askerow tells them that the foreigners aren't of any use, that they are a bunch of trouble-makers, and that the best thing is to have American workers.

## POLICE HELP IN DISTRIBUTION OF "FORD EDITION"

### Kearney Workers Eager to Read Daily

By a Worker Correspondent

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 4.—Last week a comrade of the Young Workers' League and I went over to Kearney to distribute the Ford issue of The DAILY WORKER. At 4 o'clock, just as we were crossing the Passaic river bridge, we saw a stream of workers walking out of the enormous plant.

The factory is in the meadows far away from any houses. We immediately made our headquarters on the bridge (we were half in Newark and half in Kearney) and distributed the papers to the workers as they passed by.

**Workers Interested.**

The name, DAILY WORKER, attracted much attention and the workers stopped in their tracks for the bus to read the article on the front page about their "own shop."

"Good stuff. They know what they are talking about," were some of the comments of the workers. One of them told us to wait, as more workers were to come out.

**Police Help.**

As we waited one of the two cops who were stationed in front of the plant came over to us and asked what we were giving out. He apparently had never heard of The DAILY WORKER, but he took one and soon came back to us.

"There are some workers going the other way," he said. He took a few from us and soon we saw the Kearney police force giving out The DAILY WORKER. When he finished he came to us and spoke about the summer uniforms they still had to wear on the cold days, which are much colder where he stands because of the river.

There were many workers who came out in the last shift, and they expressed their regret at not receiving a copy.

**All Are Read.**

We rode home with some of Henry's slaves and everyone that did not fall asleep from fatigue was reading The DAILY WORKER. Not one was thrown away. Such lifeless people I had never seen, hollow cheeks and expressionless looks in their faded eyes. But we brightened their eyes quickly, for The DAILY WORKER pointed out Henry's scheme to make slaves out of them.

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER /

## PASSAIC IS NOT STRANGE CASE, SAYS WEISBORD

### Conditions Typical All Thru Nation

By a Worker Correspondent

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 4.—An enthusiastic and large crowd heard Comrade Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic strike, at the mass meeting arranged by the party. In introducing Weisbord, the Chairman told how they were refused a permit to issue leaflets if Weisbord was to speak, but later the permit was issued after a fight was threatened. But they were not allowed to distribute the leaflets in the factories.

**Not Single Instance.**

Weisbord emphasized the fact that Passaic is not an isolated instance of poor economic and social conditions, but as a matter of fact, the same conditions of long hours, poor sanitation, and low wages prevail all thru the country. Passaic, he said, was well known because of the strike.

Passaic is a wonderful example of the awakening of the American workingclass masses, he pointed out. No longer will the workers be willing to be slaves. Now at last they are ready to fight.

**W. P. in Front Line.**

It is equally clear, he said, that the Workers (Communist) Party not only talks, but fights in the front line of every struggle. Its leaders are not afraid of the bosses, no matter what terrors are imposed upon them. He closed by calling upon all workers who are ready to fight for their class interests to join the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

One worker asked Weisbord if he would be willing to help them in case of a struggle in Perth Amboy. His answer was characteristic. Not only will he help them in their struggle, but he will also be ready to help them in the preparation for the struggle.

## TRY TO BREAK UP MEETING IN BROWNSVILLE, PA.

### Grafting Cops Trump Up Charge

By a Worker Correspondent.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 4.— An attempt was made to break up the political campaign meeting held here by the Workers (Communist) Party, which was addressed by H. C. Wicks, candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. The chairman of the meeting, A. Rodriguez, was fined $10 and costs. The charge that was trumped up against the workers was that an American flag was not displayed, according to law.

**Cops Unsuccessful.**

The cops were unsuccessful, however, in stopping the meeting, for the crowd waited until the chairman and speaker had come back from police headquarters and the meeting was resumed.

Constable Linn, known as a notorious petty grafter here, led the officers' raid on the hall. Brownsville is notorious for its bootlegging establishments and houses of corruption under the regime of Linn. It seems he is active only in denying rights to the workers.

**Police for Underworld.**

Linn and his gang of deputies, who are recruited from the red light districts and underworlds of other cities were attacked at the meeting by the speakers, and this is one of the reasons the raid was made. Another reason is that Vare, the republican senatorial candidate, was also attacked.

The Brownsville Telegraph came out with its usual lines on the case, in order to antagonize the Brownsville workers against the Workers (Communist) Party.

## HUGE PROFIT REVEALED BY REPORT ISSUED BY DU PONT DE NEMOURS CO.

**Huge profits made by the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and company are revealed in a quarterly statement issued, the first in recent years. The statement shows that the total income for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1926, was $13,674,874. After deducting taxes and interest on funded debt, the net income was $12,497,856.**

**Dividends on debenture stock amounted to $1,183,907, leaving more than $12,000,000 for common stock holders. This is equal to $9.21 a share, compared to $4.74 per share for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1925, and $1.93 per share for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1924.**

**The company has a huge amount of money invested in General Motors. Surplus at the end of the quarter amounts to more than $70,000,000, an increase of $8,000,000 this year.**

## NEGRO WORKERS SHANGHAIED IN STATE OF TEXAS

### Labor Bootleggers Put In Appearance

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 4.—Blackbirding and peonage is being practiced in the handling of cotton pickers in Texas, E. J. Croker, labor commissioner, charged in a statement on Wednesday.

One man has been fined and six others are under heavy bond as a result of the activity of the labor department, which is seeking to end the practice, Commissioner Croker said.

**Held Up Men.**

"The facts are that there are a number of men who own large trucks who await cotton pickers on highways going out of San Antonio and other labor centers and offer the pickers a bonus and free transportation to go with them to some fictitious plantation they own to pick cotton for them, thus evading the private employment agency law. The cotton pickers barter accepted terms, are taken to some distant point outside of a town and there go into camp.

**Auctioning Them Off.**

"The would-be employer leaves them under guard and finds farmers who need cotton pickers. He enters into negotiations for the sale of the cotton pickers at as much a head, often $5, depending, of course, on how bad the farmer wants his cotton picked. Often the labor bootlegger comes back and gets the same bunch of pickers before the cotton picking is completed and by offering further bonuses, takes them on to some other place and sells them again, getting another $5 a head for them.

**Labor Bootleggers.**

"In five days the forces of the labor department have captured nine of these labor bootleggers. One was fined $500 and costs on Tuesday, and five others are under heavy bond awaiting trial before various county courts. If we can get the judges to fine them the maximum, I believe, with the co-operation of the sheriffs in the various counties, we can break up this nefarious practice of bleeding our farmers."—Pittsburgh Courier.

## Want I. W. W. Barred From U. S. Vessels Board Asked to Act

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 4.—M. E. Shay of the Galveston Labor Council and Alex Thrash, business agent of the International Seamen's union local here, appeared at the hearing of the United Shipping Board in Galveston and pleaded that members of the I. W. W be prevented from manning shipping board vessels.

The I. W. W. is a menace of American shipping, the two gentlemen said.

## Oil A NEW NOVEL Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

"Yes, and they will do the same thing in California!" cried the other brother. "You are a bunch of class-collaborators!" That was a new word, and a dreadful one, it appeared. The question was whether the tottering capitalist system could be propped up for another ten years or so; and the "right-wingers" would take office under the capitalists, and help to save them. "You make yourself their agent," proclaimed Joe Menzies, "to bribe the workers by two cents more wages per hour!"

And so there was a bust-up in Local Angel City, as everywhere else in the world; the "reds" withdrew, and presently split into three different Communist groups; and Joe and Ikey Menzies left home, and set up house-keeping with two girl-workers of their own of thinking. So Bunny was more perplexed than ever; life appeared so complicated, and happiness so hard to find!

III

One Saturday the telephone rang, and it was Vernon Roscoe calling Dad. Bunny happened to answer, and heard the jovial voice, "Hello, how's the boy Bolshevik? Say, Jim Junior, I thought you were coming up to my place! Eventually—why not now? Annabelle is resting from 'Pangs of Passion'—she'll be glad to see you. Vee Tracy is there, and Harvey Manning—quite a bunch of people over Sunday. Sure, I'll be up! You go ahead, your old man will tell you the way."

Bunny told Dad he had accepted the invitation, and Dad said that Mr. Roscoe's domestic arrangements were such that Bunny ought to be told about them in advance. Annabelle Ames, the moving picture actress, was what the people called his mistress, but it wasn't really that, because she was devoted to him, and all their friends knew about it, and it was just the same as being married; only, of course, there was Mrs. Roscoe, who lived in the house in the city, with her four sons. Mrs. Roscoe went in for society and all that, and had tried to drag Verne n, but he wasn't cut out for that life. Sometimes Mrs. Roscoe would go out to th emonastery, as the country place was called, but of course not when Miss Ames was there; Dad said they must have some system to keep from running into each other. Miss (A)mes had her own house, near to the studio, and the Monastery was a "show-place," where they took their friends over week-ends.

You drove up behind a chain of mountains that lined the coast: another of those wonderful roads, a magic ribbon of concrete laid out by a giant's hand. The engine purred softly and you raced ahead of the wind, up long slopes and down long slopes, and winding through mazes of hills; there were steep grades and vistas of tumbled mountains, and broad sweeps of valley, and stretches of shore with fishermen's huts, and boats, and nets drying in the sun; then more hills and mountain grades—for hours you flew, as fast as you pleased, for you were twenty-one now, and Dad no longer expected you t oobey the speed-laws.

There was a road that branched off towards the ocean, and after climbing ten miles or so, you came t oa high steel fence, and steel gates, and a sign: "Private: Turn Back Here."—and a wide place in the road, made especially so that you might obey. The gate was open, so Bunny drove on, and climbed another hill, and came over the brow, and then, oh, wonderful—a great bowl of yellow and green, two or three miles across, with one side broken out towards the ocean—and in the center of the bowl the grey stone towers of the Monastery! Mountains on every side, and the oil magnate owned everything in sight, both the land and the landscape; if the public wanted to see his retreat, it would have to get a row-boat or swim.

You came down the winding drive, through tumbled masses of rocks and clumps of live oaks a century or two old, and came to a fork in the road, and one way said "Delivery," and the other said, "Guests." If you were so fortunate as to be a guest, your road led under a porte-cochere big enough for half a dozen double-deckers; a footman appeared, and summoned a chauffeur to take your car to the garage, and you were escorted into a living room—well, it was like going into a cathedral, your eyes would follow the arches overhead, and you might trip yourself on the skin of an aurochs or a gnu or whatever the dickens it was. What grim gothic architect had played this jest of Gothic towers and steeples and crenellations and machicolations—here in the midst of a new pagan empire, and called by such a vrey suggestive name! Assuredly, the onastery would need to be of pre-reformative style, to fit the ways of the monk who occupied it!

The transcept of the cathedral concealed an elevator, Bunny discovered; and out of it tripped suddenly a diminutive vision in lemon-colored chiffon, with lemon-colored stockings and shoes, and a big lemon-colored hat such as shepherdesses used to wear when Mhaving their portraits painted. It was complete and costly, for Bunny was one of that ninety per cent of all males in the civilized world, and perhaps seventy per cent in Madagascar, Paraguay, Nova Zembia, Thibet and New Guinea, who could have told the number of lashes in each of Annabelle Ames's eyelids, or drawn a diagram of her dimples, and the exact course of a tear down her cheek. He had seen her as the "wild" daughter of a Pittsburg steel king, duly chastened and brought to faith in mother, home and heaven; as the mistress of a French king, dying elegantly to expiate elegant sins; as the mistreated and eloping heiress of a Georgian manor-house; as a bare-legged "mountainy-girl" in the Blue Ridge—"Howdy, stranger, be you-all one of them revenooers?" All this fin the "movies"; and now here she was in the "speakies"'

(To be continued.)

## WORKERS WHO PLAN TO JOIN CLASS IN WRITING SHOULD ATTEND TONIGHT

This is to again remind Chicago workers that the class in worker correspondence here opens this Friday night in the editorial office of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd.

The meeting is very important and all who intend to join the class in news writing should be there without fail at 8 o'clock. The full course will be outlined at the meeting Friday and suggestions will be asked for from the members of the class, so all are urged to attend in order to express their ideas.

Remember: Friday night, 8 o'clock, 1113 West Washington, Blvd., third floor. Be there, ready to go to work!

### PRIZES TO BE OFFERED NEXT WEEK.

Three very splendid prizes will be given for stories sent in by worker correspondents between now and next Thursday that are considered the best examples of worker correspondence of the week. Send in these stories, workers! Here are the prizes:

First, "Left Wing Unionism" by D. J. Saposs. A new book that William Z. Foster advises every trade union rebel to read for its valuable information.

Second, "Flying Oslo," short stories by nine of Russia's leading new writers.

Third, The Workers Monthly, a six-months' subscription to the best workers' magazine.

# STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE VII

In established unions, where the left wing is in a minority or where its control of the official machinery is weak, the fight against the right wing takes on other forms. The general policy of the right wing leadership is to use its control of the union to dampen the fighting spirit of the workers and to sell them out over the conference table. Hence, the policy of the left wing in strikes of organized unions must be to spur on the masses to fight and, by mobilizing them against the reactionary leadership, prevent the latter from betraying them in the settlement.

This policy proved successful in Illinois during the 1922 national strike of the bituminous miners. The union was in a desperate struggle, fighting for a national agreement. And just at the most critical moment, when its very life was at stake, President Farrington of the Illinois union, who has since gone openly into the service of the mine operators, declared that he would make a state agreement for the Illinois miners.

If he had been able to accomplish this it would have broken the strike. But the left wing, by holding a series of mass meetings of strikers throughout the state, so aroused the membership that Farrington could not go through with his betrayal. This saved the entire union from disaster. What would have happened had the left wing in the Illinois miners been afflicted with the "cannot fight on two battlefront" theory?

**Mobilizing the Membership**

The recent strike of the New York Furriers was another instance of a successful mobilization of the membership by the left leadership to balk a menacing right wing treachery. The local Joint Board which actually conducted the strike was in the hands of the left wing led by Ben Gold. But the machinery of the International was controlled by the right wing. All through the strike the fight was sabotaged by the head of the International, Schactman. Finally, believing his opportunity had arrived to deal a decisive blow, he, in close combination with President Green of the A. F. of L., made a tentative agreement with the employers, the famous "eight points."

But the left wing leadership rejected this agreement, mobilized the strikers against it and carried on the struggle till a much better settlement was arrived at. This was a major defeat for the arch-reactionary, Green. Powerful enemies of his among the upper bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. are now using it against him, claiming that he compromised the A. F. of L. badly by permitting himself to be so badly out-maneuvered by the Communist trade union leader, Gold.

If treacherous strike settlements are special danger points that the left wing strategists must guard against in their fight against the right wing, so also are those situations when the masses are in a state of great foment and the right wing leaders refuse to mobilize them for the struggle.

Cases in point were the failure of the Brotherhood chiefs to strike their aim in common cause with the railroad shop mechanics in 1922; and the failure of Lewis to call out the bituminous miners in 1925 in conjunction with the strike of the anthracite miners. Both these failures, which amounted to treason to the workers, were disastrous. In one case the great shopmen's strike was lost and the backbone of railroad trade unionism broken, and in the other the very life of the Miners' Union has been threatened by the disintegration of its bituminous section.

**Forcing the Issue**

The left wing strategists must find ways and means to force the hands of the right wing leaders in such critical situations by mobilizing the membership against them. This is a real test of our strike strategy, especially where the left wing has but little organization. In the past, in such instances, there has been too much recourse to the unauthorized, or "outlaw" strike, and, dual unionism.

Sometimes, in especially desperate circumstances, after carefully weighing the situation, the unauthorized mass strike may be used with success, but in American labor experience it has been mostly a failure. In nearly every case where there is sufficient sentiment to call an effective unauthorized strike the same sentiment could be better utilized through the regular union channels to set the organization as such into motion.

A case in point was the so-called outlaw railroad switchmen's strike of 1920, which completely paralyzed the railroads over great sections of the country. There was a tremendous volume of rebellious sentiment behind this ill-fated national struggle. With intelligent left direction the movement could have forced the Brotherhoods officially into action and probably would have driven numbers of the bureaucrats from power. But the leadership of the "outlaws" was afflicted with utopian dual union illusions and the great movement went down in crushing defeat.

In the coming Spring the left wing will have a severe test of its strategy against the right wing in the Miners' Union. Its task will be to force Lewis to call out all the bituminous miners and then to hold them out till a victorious settlement has been secured. At every step in the struggle it will have to defeat the most ruthless and corrupt bureaucracy in the American labor movement, the John L. Lewis machine.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $8.00 per year — $4.00 six months — $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year — $3.00 six months — $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB — Editors — Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## Belated But Welcome

The decision of the special conference of the British Trade Union Congress to impose a voluntary levy of two cents a day on each member affiliated with the congress, in aid of the striking miners, is a welcome tho inadequate and belated move on the part of the reactionary leadership in response to pressure from the masses.

Had even this action been taken from the beginning of the struggle the strike would in all probability be over now because the coal owners and their government would be convinced that the entire trade union movement was with the miners in their struggle. Even at this late date the miners will win because they do not know how to surrender.

The action of the T. U. C. conference fell far short of the demands of the executive of the Miners' Federation, which called for an embargo on imported coal as well as a levy. An embargo would tie up British industry as tight as a drum. It would force the government to put the screws on the operators or risk disaster.

In striking contrast to the failure of the right wing labor leaders of Britain to support the miners financially or otherwise is the splendid response of the workers of the Soviet Union, who have contributed over $4,000,000 already to feed the starving dependents of the heroic miners.

The British miners are not only fighting the battles of the entire British working class but of the workers of the world. American workers should continue their efforts to raise funds. It is to the lasting disgrace of the American trade union movement that only a little over $50,000 has been raised by the A. F. of L. for the British miners. Those capitalist lackeys at the head of the A. F. of L. are too busy laying the keels of battleships and boosting the capitalist military machine to bother with the starving wives and children of the British miners.

All the hysterical anti-red propaganda that may come in the future from the mental cesspools of capitalist scribblers will not be strong enough to convince the British working class that the trade union movement of Soviet Russia, under Communist leadership, is their foe, while that of the United States under capitalist leadership is their friend.

Action has spoken louder than propaganda.

## Fascism In The United States

Armed hoodlums, members of the Italian fascist organization in United States, entered the premises of two anti-fascist papers in New York, shortly after news of the latest attempt on Mussolini's life reached this country, and destroyed the printing machinery in both plants, after threatening those on the premises with immediate death if they moved to protect their property.

Surely this is a sample of violence that should suit the most liberal interpreter of what comes within the meaning of whatever New York law covers such conduct. Yet we have not heard that New York police authorities have shown half as much activity in apprehending the fascist gangsters as they once did in arresting a seven-year-old youth for having some Communist literature in his possession.

This outrage committed by the New York fascists should spur the Anti-Fascist Alliance to renewed activity against the Fascist menace in the United States, and to give whatever aid possible to the victims of the bloody black-shirt reign in Italy. The American fascists are armed and boast of their intention to use the same methods in combatting opposition that Mussolini used in Italy. Yet the government of city, state and nation so far have looked on fascist activities with a benevolent eye, an attitude which is in striking contrast to the persecution of even conservative workers who struggle against the employers for higher wages.

The struggle against fascism takes second place to none that we can think of, among the duties that rest upon the shoulders of the class conscious American workers. In the Anti-Fascisti Alliance of North America the workers have a fighting non-partisan organization that has already given a good account of itself in this light and is deserving of support.

## The Ninth Victory Celebration

On November 7 of every year since 1917 the class conscious workers of all lands gather to celebrate the first victory in the history of labor that established a workers' and peasants' government on the ruins of capitalist rule.

No worker in whose being burns the divine fire of rebellion against oppression can fail to be thrilled by the knowledge that the red flag of social revolution flies over one-sixth of the earth's surface and that, despite the worst that international capitalism could do, the Soviet Union is today so strong, so powerful, that even the most optimistic of the Union's enmies are giving way to despair.

In hundreds of halls thruout the United States American workers will join their voices to the international chorus in celebration of the ninth anniversary of proletarian victory. But mere clapping of hands and rejoicing is not sufficient. The American workers have their work cut out for them. They have yet to get rid of capitalist government. Therefore it behooves them to take advantage of the enthusiasm that this coming celebration will excite among the workers to prepare for the American 7th of November.

THE DAILY WORKER is the most effective weapon in the arsenal of the American working class in their daily struggles against the employing classes. THE DAILY WORKER is in serious financial difficulties. The proceeds of the November 7 celebrations will go to help THE DAILY WORKER. No better way of celebrating the birth of the first workers' republic in history could be devised than to turn the demonstrations into a great drive to smash the financial fetters that now embarrass THE DAILY WORKER and to give it the necessary guarantee that will enable it to continue the work of organizing the workers of this country for final victory.

**KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!**

# Russian Revolution Endured the Fiery Test

### The Western Prophets Failed to Calculate on the Bolsheviks in 1917—Why Finland Failed—the Fiery Test of 1917—Critical Moment Approaches in Europe—The Power and Will Are There, October Will be There—Comrades, are You There?

By W. O. KUUSINEN
Member of the Secretariat of the Communist International.

BEFORE the October revolution the best prophets of the western countries looked across to Russia and declared "Anarchy will soon triumph there."

This prophecy was not fulfilled. Order was victorious: the power of organized labor.

And how often since then has Soviet Russia belied the best prophets of the western countries! By the skill with which it has cut the Gordian knot, whether by the sharply whatted sword of theory or by the sword of Alexander the Great.

The western prophets fall into the same error again and again. There is one factor which they invariably forget: the Bolshevik. The rest of their calculations have been very correct.

It is true that General Ludendorff might have captured Petrograd in 1918. But the Bolsheviki concluded the peace of Brest Litovsk. It is true that the first of General Krasnov's troops, or the Czecho-Slovakian legions, might have occupied Moscow—if the Bolsheviki had not organized the Red Army. And the armies of the peasantry might have followed the prophecy of Karl Kautsky, and transformed the proletarian revolution into a temporary and chaotic peasant insurrection, a mere episode in bourgeois evolution, had the Bolsheviki organized no proletarian class struggle in the country.

**Bolsheviks Upset Calculations.**

THE Bolsheviki, with weapons or tools in their hands, the Bolsheviki with written and spoken word, with diplomatic notes and trade agreements, the Bolsheviki with food taxation and party purges—again and again have arrived on the scene and upset the calculations of the paid prophets of capitalism, from Kautsky to the last Menshevik, from Krasnov to Petlyura and Pilsudski.

This was practically the case in October, 1917.

It has been said that the Bolsheviki had an easy victory at that time. This may be so, but the victory was not so easy that it could have been won without a struggle.

It is true that at that time the objective prerequisites for the proletarian revolution were mature and favorable. No doubt it was easy to see that the Kerensky soap bubble was bound to burst very soon, that the bourgeoisie had more talkers in their constitutional assembly, and no real power, and that every reaction had no more powerful forces at its disposal than a few bandit chiefs of the type of Kornilov.

**The Alternatives.**

THE victory of the proletarian revolution was therefore possible. And yet it might have failed to come about. Without the Bolsheviki it would undoubtedly have failed to come about. Matters might have turned out very differently: anarchy, or the dictatorship of the white generals, or fresh attempts at a coalition with the bourgeois parliament, or the dismemberment of the country into a multitude of conflicting republics and the dissolution of the proletarian class struggle into a chaos of confused separate struggles in town and country. Any one of these eventualities was historically as possible as the victory of the proletarian revolution.

The Bolsheviki stepped in at the decisive moment and directed the course of history. The moment had not yet arrived when the struggle for power was inevitable. Yet the Bolsheviki intervened. Their struggle, and their leadership of the struggle, converted the possibility of victory into actuality.

**The Finnish Example.**

THAT this issue was by no means a matter of course may be seen from the object lesson of events in Finland. The Russian October revolution was immediately followed by a revolutionary situation in Finland. General strike. Value but great expectations among the masses of the working people. Parades and drills of the unarmed Red Guards. Long nights of discussion among the party and trade union leaders. Irresolute vacillation for many days and nights. And then the calling off of the general strike.

In these days the victory of the workers' revolution in Finland would have been possible. But the struggle was not absolutely unavoidable and was avoided. There were no Bolsheviki.

A few months later and the position in Finland was reversed. Now the struggle was inevitable, but victory no longer possible.

**What Were Bolsheviki in 1917?**

WHAT were the Bolsheviki in October, 1917?

An organization. Not such an organization, it need scarcely be said, as they are today. But even at that time they represented a powerful proletarian organization.

A party organization gathered round a central core of tried and tested revolutionists. An organization with the experience of many years of detailed revolutionary work in the factory nuclei, hardened by conspirative party work of every description, schooled by long fractional struggles; trained in the school of revolutionary class war to the natural centralization of a fighting organization, to strictest party discipline and readiness for duty; fired and enlightened by the experience won in the great mass action of 1905 and later; and finally victorious, as leader of the open party struggles of 1917, against the Mensheviki and social revolutionists, in the struggle for the majority in the soldiers' and workers' councils, and for the confidence of the working people and of the army.

**The Fiery Test.**

THE Bolsheviki have formed an efficient revolutionary workers' party, ever prepared, competent, and tactically elastic. Their leaders have been true Marxists, never imagining themselves to be infallible, and yet never paralyzed by an exaggerated fear of committing mistakes, but rather learning the lesson of past errors.

This has been a party able to emerge with honor from the fiery test of the great change of function in the historical "October Days," the transformation of a political party into the leader of an armed revolutionary struggle—this was the ordeal by fire passed thru by the Bolsheviki. It is true that they did not find the change of function in October, 1917, to be any super-human task. The situation did not demand from them the enormous exertions which have doubtless to be faced by our comrades in the west European countries. The preparations for revolutionary war made by the Bolsheviki in October were by no means so perfect as those of our comrades of western Europe will certainly need to be in order to insure victory. It is possible that the degree of revolutionary fighting readiness possessed by the Bolsheviki some years ago will never again suffice in any capitalist country.

But at that time in Russia it sufficed. The Bolsheviki were the historically adequate instruments of the October Revolution. They were competent to cope with their task. The proof of this is still in their hands.

**Europe is Next.**

THE same critical moment is approaching in Europe. Victory is possible. Its prerequisites are fermenting and maturing. To us, indeed, the rate of advance appears slow. But in actual fact great things are taking place, week by week, beneath the husk of capitalist society.

The social traitors are the last allies of the capitalist rulers. But a traitor is not an absolutely reliable armor-bearer to his new master, any more than to his old one.

The mere existence of Soviet Russia renders the situation more hopeless than ever in capitalist continental Europe. Deprived of the foodstuffs and raw materials which they once obtained from Russia, and of the Russian markets for their goods, the European capitalists are hard put to obtain their profits. But the revolutionary labor movement, is all the more roused to enthusiasm by the flag of Soviet Russia.

**Conflicts in Capitalist Camp.**

THE decentralizing nationalism in Europe, supported in part by British imperialism, is forced to defend itself against French efforts at centralization. The greater the progress made by the alliance of extreme sabre-rattlers all over the continent of Europe, the more it calls forth various coalitions among the bourgeois democracy, especially among the oppressed nations. In this way even the rapacity of French capital serves to increase the confusion of capitalist Europe. The devil cannot do otherwise.

With the same necessity by which the earth turns on its axis is the fate of the capitalist countries of Europe hastening towards its next inevitable historical turning point.

Some day the moment will arrive. We shall be at the turning point. The old order totters, the old bonds of society loosen. There will be a cry for the overthrow of the old power, an appeal to the prepared and faithful leaders of the proletarian revolution.

**Be Vanquished or Victor.**

IT may be that then the struggle will be unavoidable, that history will force the party of the proletariat into it. "Here you must fight, be vanquished or victor!"

This position is the easiest to face. Even death may be easier to a slave than to advance to the fight before an irresistible pressure urges him into it.

It may be that when the time comes Destiny with outstretched finger will say: "Here you can gain the victory. Everything is ready. If only you are ready."

This would be more difficult to face. Are our comrades prepared?

Among the masses of the proletariat all over the world there are hearts beating for the revolution, for the social world revolution set rolling by the Russian proletariat.

The will is there. The power is there. October will be there.

But are the Bolsheviki there?

Comrades in Germany, in France, in England, in Poland, in Austria, in Italy, and, in other countries. Comrades, are you there?

**Leonid Krassin Ill.**

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Leonid Krassin, Soviet envoy to Great Britain, is seriously ill at his Chesham house. Blood transfusions may be undertaken to save his life.

## Dinner Pail Epic

By BILL LLOYD, Federated Press.

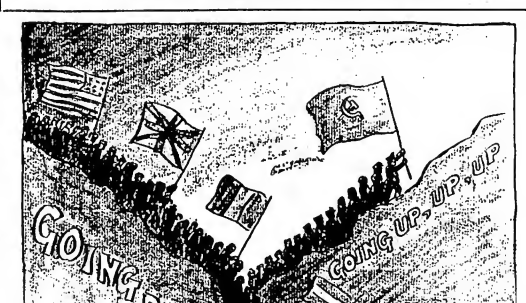
You folks may think that I'm no guy to write a word of fond good-bye to dear old lovin, foldin 'Gene, who in our ranks no more is seen. But I'll appeal to 'Gene's own love, to say if he's too far above the poorest trick that I can turn to lay a tribute at his urn, to add one leaf to his oak crown, and set this song of sorrow down.

'Gene Debs is gone; a man has passed, whose fiery words and deeds will last long after Woodrow's pittie slumps under the fires of hell's worst dumps), whose zeal shall light the way to man to rise to man's own height again, whose vision of a better day shall rise above his mound of clay.

'Gene gave his love, heart, mind and soul to help us workers win our goal.

Lay down the wreaths and shoulder arms! After I hear class war's alarms,

# IT IS THE DIRECTION THAT COUNTS




The living standard of the workers of all Capitalist countries goes downward, in the Soviet Union it goes upward.

## Visits of Commissions from Other Lands Are Real Experiences for Workers and Peasants, Anna Strong Tells

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG.

LIVADIA, Crimea.—When Germans, English, Dutch, French and all the other labor delegations visit the Soviet Union (there has been a continuous flood of them this summer) they go home and report on what they have seen. But nobody ever reports from the other side—from the folks who saw the delegation. To those also—these Russian workers and peasants—it is a much-prized experience, bringing them into personal touch with their fellow workers of the world.

**Visit Sanitarium.**

Our sanitarium—to which the German working women came, is No. 2 of the Central Social Insurance, located at Livadia in the grounds of the czar's summer palace in a former hospital for army officers. To it come workers from all over the Soviet Union, but chiefly from the textile mills of Ivanovof, the coal mines of the Donets, the metal mines of the Ural, the metal works of Leningrad. Workers who have injured their lungs in the dust of badly equipped mills and mines; chiefly from the industrial centers, therefore, the raw and then of railroad worker arrives from the far north, where the six months' night of winter has affected his health; but is the sanitarium for the worst cases? more than half our patients have developed infectious tuberculosis. For we have an X-ray, and a laboratory, an electric cabinet and a surgery; patients who do not need these things are sent to other less equipped sanitoria.

ALL the patients in the sanitarium knew that the delegation was coming. Dinner was half an hour early so as to clear the tables for the fifteen German women and their interpreters and escorts. But the ducks were drying and the ice cream melting in the kitchen and bell had long since rung for the "dead hour" after dinner when all good patients go to bed. Yet still the women did not come. We knew that they were lingering in the Peasants' Sanitarium, ten minutes' walk away, in the famous summer palace of the czar, with its gorgeous park and gardens.

**One Eager to See Them.**

I sat on the driveway among beds of red and golden flowers looking down thru vineyards to the Black Sea. One of the women physicians sat beside me, her eyes wandering alternately down the driveway towards the gate and then back to the balconies of the sleeping rooms. Thru the railings peered multitudinous insubordinate faces, which should have been in bed. "They are like children," said the doctor, smiling. "You wouldn't think they were grown up workers. Yet I can't blame them. This is the first group of foreign women we have seen since the revolution."

SUDDENLY a gaggle rang out from the women's wing of the building, followed by another and another. It was like that at two four rooms were full of laughter. Swiftly the door for went into the sanitarium, returning in a moment with a hardly suppressed mob. The representative of the Lux young patients—prepared her speech. She is scared stiff. She was never met a delegation before."

**Patients Organized.**

You see, we have organized ourselves into a collective here. For a sanitarium like this we have just a dozen or so physicians. With levels, as it is impossible to know all the patients personally. We have a staff of nurses. There is no deficit. If they [illegible] treatment of the food [illegible] to a better place—if they [illegible] in and hear it if they [illegible] out. But here the work [illegible] Socials. It [illegible] and the [illegible] collect- [illegible] arrived [illegible] organ- [illegible] to See [illegible] their com- [illegible] Thereafter, it [illegible] doctors [illegible] [illegible] about it. And if Germans women's delegations [illegible] but you [illegible] received not only by the management, but, above all, by the general assembly of the patients.

IT is worth noting, however, that no one "dressed up" for the delegation. There were not even clean kerchiefs doled out to the women; the white shapeless sanitarium clothing and what passed by wear, and the black woolen cloaks remained in their everyday condition. But the men's section and the women's section and the young people's section each chose four representatives to make speeches—and these workers, some years ago were suppressed, shot, illiterate even, were thinking over the words of welcome for their distinguished guests. Others were preparing for labor delegations in the Soviet Union, but with clothes, but with speech.

**They Come—At Last.**

At last arrived the two large autocars, and the delegation proceeded to the chief dining room to wash up for dinner. The doors of a dozen dining rooms [illegible] and the patients poured into the corridors, filling them with curiosity. Between cheering and clapping flies there passes into the dining room a thin line of tired, pleasant, rather dowdy-looking German working women, smiling back at their hosts. Then the doors were closed and the voices of nurses sound in the hall: "Get back to bed, for heaven's sake. You can get a whole hour of rest before they will finish dinner."

IN the living room I sit next to the president of the delegation, a kindly German working woman, for many years a member of the social democratic party of Germany. The German elderly woman beyond her has belonged to a union for 34 years and to the social democratic party for 37 years. One remembers from this how long the workers' movement is in Germany, how much it has seen and endured. Yet now these veteran members are threatened with expulsion and their party for daring to come on this visit to Soviet Russia. They form one-third of the delegation; another third consists of non-partizans and slightly less than a third Communists.

**Peasants Are Magnets.**

"We couldn't drag ourselves away from peasants' Sanitarium," says the president of the delegation, explaining their interest. "This was our first chance to talk to peasants from all over the Soviet Union, and they were also anxious to talk to us. They wanted us to see what a gorgeous place the czar used to live in, and asked us what we had done with the palaces of our princes. When we told them that we were giving billions of marks to our princes they couldn't understand it. They laughed and hooted joyously. "But what did you have a revolution for, if you gave it all back? As for us, we ourselves sit in the house of Nicholas—"

(To be continued.)

## Two Bakers' Unions Combine for Fight on Baking Monopoly

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Agreeing to refer amalgamation of the two unions to another conference and committee, representatives of locals from the International Bakers and Confectionery Workers' Union and from the Amalgamated Food Workers met in a joint conference and chose a joint committee of five from each side to plan an intensive organization drive and campaign against the bread trust. The committee, chosen in drafting suitable literature, leaflets, etc., and may call a mass meeting to inaugurate a real fight on the growing, powerful bread trust begun by Ward baking interests.

The Independent Amalgamated locals have a somewhat different conception of organization work, tactics, shop control, contracts, jurisdiction, said one of their representatives and would prefer to refer the amalgamation issue raised by the American Federation of Labor union to another conference. This was agreed upon.

**Debt Settlements Settle Nothing.**

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—War debt settlements have settled nothing finally, is the conclusion reached by Dr. Harold G. Moulton and Leo Pasvolsky in a new book, "World War Debt Settlements," just published by the Institute of Economics in Washington.

"With the exception of the Russian debt," say the authors, "practically all of the international obligations bequeathed by the war have been funded and thus formally settled, but the primary economic issues which have been involved from the beginning have not been resolved."

THE SUNDAY WORKER

The New Magazine
Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.
ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.
Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1926

# Demand the Recognition of the Soviet Union

N. Bucharin

S. Ellsarova

J. Stalin.

## The Ninth Year

There was darkness: now there are Comsomols.
There was silence: now there is song.
There were priests: now there is Science.
There were Cossacks: now there are teachers.
LENIN! LENIN! LENIN!

Men beat their wives: now all are comrades.
Men drank vodka: now they read books.
Men died in famine: now there are tractors.
Men feared the Czar: now there are unions.
LENIN! LENIN! LENIN!

Now there is Nep: but wait, there'll be Communism.
Now still is struggle; wait, there'll be plenty.
Now is hard work: rejoice, there'll be holiday.
Now there's Soviet Russia: there grows the Soviet World!
LENIN! LENIN! LENIN! LENIN!

—Michael Gold.

ALEXIS IVANOVITCH RYKOFF

M. Tomsky

WE celebrate the Ninth Year of the Russian Revolution. Nine years of titanic effort by millions of workers and peasants to withstand capitalist aggression. Nine years of creative mass activity to build a new order of society. Nine years of world history of which every inch of space and second of time breathes hope and inspiration to the oppressed and exploited the world over.

Socialism as a step to Communism is taking concrete shape and form in the Soviet Union. The ideal of ages is becoming a reality before our very eyes. We are immeasurably proud of the gigantic achievements of our brothers in the great workers' republic. We are with them. We are for them. And we will continue unceasingly to work for the great day when the workers and poor farmers of the United States will realize their historic task and power and will start out on the great march of struggle which leads to victory, freedom and happiness.

WHAT is the power that stands like a rock behind the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics?

It is the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Lenin's party. The party of several million adult and young workers and peasants. J. Stalin is its general secretary. N. Bucharin is the chief editor of its central organ, the "Pravda." These together with M. Tomsky, head of the Russian trade unions, A. Rykoff, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, M. Kalinin, president of the Soviet Union, and Voroshilov, head of the Red Army, constitute the leading committee of Lenin's party.

Decoration by Jerger.



# Cartoons in the Soviet Union Press

## Оркестр в Женеве

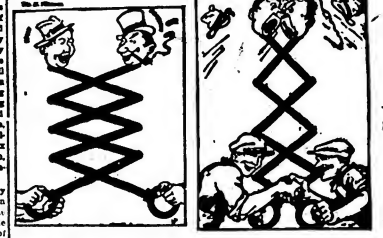
Par Th. FORE

The Famous Geneva Orchestra Playing the Popular Tune, "Disarmament."

The Modern Statue of Liberty

The English Church Wants Peace.

ON THE BRITISH STRIKE.



Mournful Dearest Style for Women.

On the first (from left) picture William Green of the American Federation of Labor and Stanley Baldwin, British prime minister, are certain that American labor will not support the British strikers. On the second picture they know different and feel accordingly.



**Intellectual Vagabondage, By Floyd Dell. Doran, New York. $1.00**

FLOYD DELL is in a state of incipient arterio-sclerosis of the spirit. His book, "Intellectual Vagabondage," subtitled An Apology for the Intelligentsia, contains no hint that its author was not so long ago the world's gayest and sanciest Bolshevik.

In the old Masses-Liberator days Floyd Dell used to show us how to be happy the revolutionary. He was the liveliest, most sensitive, the most readable critic of his day. His criticisms used to move and exhilirate as the they were so many poems. And come to think of it, they practically were poems. The best criticism is always essentially poetry. But the author of "Intellectual Vagabondage" is scarcely apt to write very poetic criticism. He is too old in spirit.

But if his revolutionary nerve is gone, the literary scholarship, the esthetic insight, the social sense are there as of yore. These qualities have made "Intellectual Vagabondage" worth reading despite the weariness of tone and tepidness of thot that characterize the latter part of the book. The first part, entitled "Literature and the Machine Age" is swell. It is literary history of the sort you don't find in the textbooks. It aims not merely to recount what the famous figures of modern literature have written, but to explain why they have written as they have. And that means considering such matters as the literary influences of the reading public; why writers are important when they express what that reading public consciously or subconsciously feels and desires; and how economic conditions and great socio-economic catastrophes like revolutions and wars determine what the reading public and its chosen writers do feel and desire. "Literature and the Machine Age" is incisive, lucid and stimulating. It is well worth reading.

Part Two of "Intellectual Vagabondage" has something of these qualities of Part One. It purports to be "A Spiritual Autobiography of My Own Generation in Its Literary and Social Aspects." As comments on certain literary trends of our time are illuminating. It is particularly effective when Dell strips the Brittling gentlemen, the Ivory-Towerites, the Round Squirmers of their protentious and fine-spun intellectual mantles revealing them in all their fragile and shoddy nakedness.

But all too often one catches the phoney overtones in the voice of the new and "mature" Floyd Dell. And while he throws his bright light on present literary currents, a stray beam flashing back now and then in reflection reveals him canonized high and dry on the safe and comfortable rock of bourgeois conformity.

And yet, if the tale he tells of his intellectual experiences is sound, it is not so hard to understand why as a whole his generation has admittedly been a failure, and why Floyd Dell himself stands where he does. His "vagabonds" were a weak and self-centered tribe of romanticists, insufficiently bookish. Life for them seems to have been a mere concession of literary fetishes. They worshipped at the feet of many idols the they did not stoop for long before any single one of them. Or, to vary the metaphor, the long and strenuous trail they took seems to have been strewn with volcanic, as many stepping stones along which whirled smiling their toes the Yogs fitted and hopped to wisdom and best-sellerdom: Verne, Baudelaire, Omar Khayyam, Heine, Dell Henry, Karl Marx, Carpenter, Max Stirner, Kipling, Walt Whitman, George Moore, Henry James and, inevitably, Wells and Shaw.

Naturally, like true vagabonds, they passed along the way now and then for an hour or two of dalliance—some of them even evangelically took the trouble to expound for the benefit of the ladies the true feminist gospel. A few "waltzed around the soap-box" sang or do tally up the ballots that would vote dear, swollen old capitalism out of existence.

But what impresses this reviewer most is this fact that books seem to have been so decidedly the most important factor in the intellectual growth of Dell's literary generation. Books are important, of course. But profound understanding belongs only to them who can assimilate the lessons of life as well as the wisdom of the printed page.

To us of that still younger generation which was in its adolescence during the war and Russian revolution books did not mean so much. Life was our Great Mentor. Shaw, Wells, Omar Khayyam, and the rest—like Floyd Dell we discovered them too. But they provided the dessert not the meat of our intellectual nourishment. Mr. Britling wasn't a tithe as interesting to us as say Lloyd George or Karl Liebknecht. "Fannie's First Play" could scarcely hold our attention as well as the little mass play staged in and around Smolny Institute, Petrograd, by the Russian Communist Players headed by the great impressarios, Lenin and Trotsky. And a jug of wine and she beside me in the wilderness seemed very mild stuff with the boom almost in our very ears of Big Bertha dropping shells into Paris from placements several-five miles away. The eternal drama on the world-stage had mounted to stupendous climax showing humanity doubled up in vital, tragic agony—the birth-pangs, we hoped of a new age. In the circumstances "Bookes for to reade" could not much "delighte" us.

It never occurred to us to become vagabonds, intellectualor otherwise. We couldn't run away from the echoes of Europe's guns. And we certainly did not want to flee the inspiring strains that came floating out of Red Russia—Young Russia Hail Victorious! The first great conquest of the world's dispossessed, the first government in history to fall from the hands of the insanely selfish. Mighty Ones into those of hard-bited, keen-eyed idealists. Russia was then, as it still is, a source of inspiration to us who saw in the working class the great instrument of destiny to break down the old economic order and build the world anew.

But to the intellectual Vagabonds the Russian revolution was a disappointment apparently because it failed to convert by some Red Magic the wreck of old Russia into a house for Men Like Gods. The revolution has, in fact, made a fetish of the Vagabonds' bugaboo, Duty. As Floyd Dell sees it, they failed as artists because they were derelict to their duty "to explain life in terms of the arts so as to make living more comprehensible and more enjoyable in its widest sense." Failing in this artistic duty, it is no wonder that they suddered at the prospect of infinitely more arduous revolutionary duties.

The world war gave the intellectual Vagabonds intellectual shell-shock. Their liberal-radical movement, Dell further points out, is bankrupt. His literary generation—himself included, I take it—has left a record of "mere pain chagrin, disgust, cynicism, defeat and failure." This from the same Floyd Dell who used to cavort so gracefully, so brightly, so world-hopefully, in the columns of the old Masses and Liberator. Isn't it positively pathetic!

Yet he is not entirely without hope now. There is still the younger generation to be heard from. It may make over "the shattered social, political and economic ideals" inherited from the Vagabonds. These up and coming youngsters may remake the world by beginning "to formulate and direct into socially accepted conventions and where possible into laws some healthy modern ideals of marriage, divorce and the relations of the sexes." My gosh! Won't that be grand? Wot a vision!

"It may not be difficult for them," he goes on, referring to the rising generation of artists, "to find the political terms upon which they can accept, serve, and use a machine civilization." Join the Republican Party and the Authors Club, I suppose. If not, then what?

Once Floyd Dell himself made the discovery that only in and thru the revolutionary labor movement is it possible to "accept, serve, and use a machine civilization." That discovery seems to mean little to him now. It does not occur to him that some, at least, of the rising generation of intellectuals and artists, as well as workers, will make that same discovery, as he himself made it; as the youthful Shaw made it fifty years ago, as old Bishop Brown made it only yesterday; as John Reed made it; as Lenin made it; as Mike Gold, Albert Weisbord and unnumbered millions the world over have made it.

That discovery means courage, power and insight for the artist. Out of touch with the vital social and economic currents, the artist's work is apt to be tenuous, timid, ephemeral. Floyd Dell's own writing exemplify the point. His criticisms, conceived in catalytic contact with the revolutionary movement, will live. Who will read his novels twenty years from now?

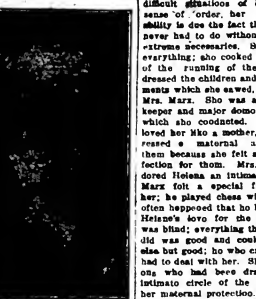
S. S. Adamson.

# Karl Marx

## Personal Recollections

By PAUL LAFARGUE.

V.



Engels

MRS. MARX had had many children. Three of them died at a tender age, in the period of privation thru which the family had to go after the Revolution of 1848, when, having fled to London, they lived in two very small rooms in Dean Street, Soho Square. I only knew the three daughters of the family. When, in 1845, I had been introduced at Marx's, the youngest, the present Mrs. Aveling, was a charming child with the character of a boy. Marx asserted that his wife had been mistaken in the sex when she brought her into the world as a girl. The two other daughters formed a most charming and harmonious contrast at which one could marvel. The oldest, Mme. Longuet, had, like her father, a deep Semitic complexion, black eyes and magnificent hair; the younger one, Mme. Lafargue, was blond and rosy; fine curly, luxuriant hair glistened gold-like if the setting sun had embedded itself in it; she resembled her mother.

In addition to those named, the Marx family consisted of still another important member: Miss Helene Demuth. Born in a peasant family, when quite young, almost a child, she had come to Mme. Marx as a servant girl long before the latter's marriage. After she was married, Helene did not leave her; in fact, she dedicated herself to the Marx family with such devotion that she completely forgot herself. She accompanied Mrs. Marx and her husband on all their trips thru Europe and shared their exiles. She was the practical house-spirit that knows how to get along in the most difficult situations of life. To her sense of order, her economy, her ability it due the fact that the family never had to do without at least the extreme necessaries. She moderated everything; she cooked and took care of the running of the house; she dressed the children and cut their garments which she sewed, together with Mrs. Marx. She was at once housekeeper and major domo of the house which she coodnucted. The children loved her like a mother, and she possessed a maternal authority over them because she felt a motherly affection for them. Mrs. Marx considered Helena an intimate friend and Marx felt a special friendship for her; he played chess with her and it often happened that he lost the game. Helene's love for the Marx family was blind; everything that the Marx's did was good and could be nothing else but good; he who criticised Marx had to deal with her. She took everyone who had been drawn into the intimate circle of the family under her maternal protection. She had, so to speak, adopted the entire family. Miss Helene has survived Marx and his wife; she has now transferred her attention to the house of Engels whom she came to know to her youth and to whom she extended the affection which she felt for the Marx family.

Moreover, Engels was, in a way, a member of the family. Marx's daughters called him their second father; he was the altar ego of Marx. In Germany, for a long time their names were never separated; and they are still always record them together in its pages. Marx and Engels have made a reality in our century of the ideal of friendship which the ancient poets painted. From youth on they had developed together parallelly, lived in an innermost community of ideas and emotions, participated in the same revolutionary agitation, and, as long as they were able to remain united, they also worked together. They probably would have worked together their whole life long, had not events compelled them to live apart for about twenty years. After the breakdown of the Revolution of 1848, Engels had to go to Manchester while Marx was compelled to remain in London. Nevertheless, they continued to carry on their spiritual life in common, communicating almost daily thru letters to one another their opinions on the political and scientific events of the day as well as their own spiritual labors. When a scientific could free himself from his work, he hastened to leave Manchester and set op his home to London, where he settled only a minimum away from his dear Marx. From 1870 on, op to the death of his friend, oot a day went by that the two men did not see each other, now at the place of one, now at the place of the other.

It was a festival for the Marx family when Engels said that he was coming over from Manchester. For a long time before, they spoke of his approaching visit. And on the day of his arrival, Marx was so nervous that he could not work. The two friends then sat smoking and drinking all night long in order to talk over all the events that had taken place since they were last together.

Marx placed Engels' opinion higher than anyone else's, for Engels was the man he considered capable of being his co-worker. Engels was an active public for him; no labor was too great for Marx to convince and win him for one of his ideas. For example, I here recall how Marx read whole volumes in order to find the facts which he needed again to change Engels' opinion on some minor point—which I cannot recall—of the political and religious law of the Abligenses. To win Engels' opinion was for him a triumph. Marx was proud of Engels. He commended for me at great length all of the natural and intellectual qualities of his friend. He himself travelled to Manchester with me in order to show him to me. He admired the extraordinary versatility of his scientific knowledge. He grew enthusiastic over the almost universal knowledge that Engels possessed, suffering thru the vastness, inside house, and taking all obstacles."

Marx was as good a friend as he was a tender husband and father. Nevertheless, in his wife, his daughters, in Helene and Engels, he also found beings who deserved to be loved by a man like himself.


## Contents

THE NINTH YEAR—Michael Gold — Page 1
KARL MARX—Paul LaFargue — Page 2
BUILDING A SOCIALIST ECONOMY—T. Leon — Page 3
THE RED PONT—Adolph Wolf — Page 3
TO EUGENE V. DEBS—David Gordon — Page 4
ALEXANDER BLOK—Schadow Rudolf — Page 4
RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS—Wm. Z. Foster — Page 5
THE TRAITOR—Karl Reeve — Page 5
THE MAROONED FARMER—Joel Shumow — Page 6
REFLECTIONS ON OPPOSITE CULTURE—V. F. Calverton — Page 7
WHEN THE CZAR LISTENED—Tim Wakers — Page 7
SPORTS — Page 7
YOUTH IN SOVIET RUSSIA—J. Wilkinson — Page 8
THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION—Karl Radek — Page 9
THE STORY OF THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION — Page 9
WOMAN IN SOVIET RUSSIA—L. E. Sunday — Page 10
TWO LETTERS—A Story by M. J. Olgin — Page 11
BOOK REVIEW—S. S. Adamson — Page 12
RUSSIAN CARTOONS — Page 12
ART WORK—Ilin, Svetozor, Jorgov, Vess and Russian artists.


## A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

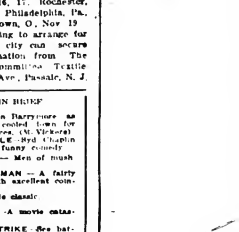
### SUBWAY SADIE

THIS is a clever thing. A fight, wisecracking picture of little account—but clever. You'll find it will well repay a visit to your neighborhood theater if you have no meeting or good book to read. It is extremely well directed, the photography is excellent; the sub-titles snappy and it is spoiled only by the usually stupid (and in this case nonecessary) ending.

The story concerns itself with the love affair of a New York clothing sales girl and a guard on the subway. Dorothy Mackaill plays Subway Sadie and gives an able characterization. Jack Mulhall has risen well in our humble opinion by his work as a subway guard.

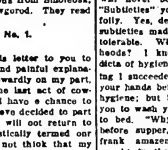
The picture has humor. The director has sensibly concerned himself with giving as hoomor a characterization as the story allows. In fact he did so well he did the author a favor. Subway scenes are splendidly pictured and if the story like a glove a sub-title writer added a number of laughs to help the picture along.

As a whole the picture is mighty thin stuff. Light, in fact, as the foam on the beer you get over. It also has grevious faults. But then nobody looks for a meal in a cream puff in a world of worse pictures Subway Sadie easily gets by.



Corinne Griffith in "Syncopating Sue"

Corinne Griffith essays the role of a sophisticated, slang-slinging, gum-chewing music store piano player in her latest comedy hit, "Syncopating Sue," which will open Monday at the Chicago Theater.



Douglas Fairbanks in a friendly caricature made by a Russian artist on his recent visit to the first workers' government. Both he and Mary Pickford were enthusiastic about the progress made by Russian movies and pronounced the Russian picture, "The Armored Cruiser Potemkin" the greatest film ever made. Fairbank's latest picture, "The Black Pirate," done in natural colors, is now showing at the Roosevelt Theater and will be reviewed in the next issue.

### THE PASSAIC STRIKE IN TWENTY CITIES

SO great is the demand for showings of the recently produced motion picture of the Passaic strike that labor circles in over twenty cities have already made arrangements for a showing before December 3. The following, among others, are listed for an early showing.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 7; Canton, O., Nov. 14; Cincinnati, O., Nov. 16; Collinsville, Conn., Nov. 6; Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 16, 17; Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 13, 14; Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3, 4; Youngstown, O., Nov. 19.

Labor units wishing to arrange for showings in their city can secure terms and information from The General Relief Committee Textile Strikers, 713 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.

### A FROZEN IN BRIEF

DON JUAN—John Barrymore as the great lover excited fires for American audiences. (At Mayfair)

THE BETTER 'OLE—Syd Chaplin in an unusually funny comedy

MEN OF STEEL — Men of mush (Tivoli)

THE STRONG MAN — A fairly good comedy with excellent comedy

VARIETY—A movie classic

MARE NOSTRUM—A movie catastrophe

THE PASSAIC STRIKE—See battling Labor in action. It will do your heart good and quicken your brain.

LA BOHEME—A good picture

ACROSS THE PACIFIC—Another thing the working class has to suffer

ALONA OF THE SOUTH SEAS—Gilda Gray tries to act

TIN GODS—Renee Adoree

THE AMATEUR GENTLEMAN — A mixture of good and bad

Note: Only Chicago theaters show. Inc. in program. Only one week are listed. Pictures of current week changed Monday.

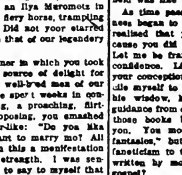
EMIL JANNINGS AND DOROTHY GISH IN NEW YORK

EMIL JANNINGS, star of the widely praised "VARIETY" is the leading feature of last week's performance at the Rivoli Theater. Some of the most forceful moments of his previous picture, such as "The Last Laugh," "Variety," "Passion," etc. were shown, and a first sketch of his forthcoming picture "Faust." This short piece from "Faust" was the throwing a bone to a hungry man. He wants more. Now we cannot await the day of the complete showing of "Faust." (It might come with the opening of the new Paramount Theater, one of the Public Theaters, and advertised as being "at the crossroads of the world").

Aside from the above Dorothy Gish was shown in the British picture "London." (a Paramount Picture). This picture is a story of two social extremes; the poor and their life in the "Limehouse," and the rich and their loose life at the "Mayfair," the extreme sections of two classes in society. Were it not for the conscious desire to keep the trash of class antagonism from the working people, who visit the movie theaters, this picture came close to portraying the life of the idle capitalist and poor workingclass. He shows the two extremes: First a saloon; then, an expensive restaurant. Hunger on one side; and the waste of food, on the other. Opportunities for three-dollar pictures are avoided by those who make the pictures for the present public.

Nevertheless, it was a valuable treat—to see Emil Jannings.

By Smarzko—M. Y.



# TWO LETTERS—A Story - By Moissaye J. Olgin

THE following two letters were simultaneously received at so address in Moscow, one from Smolensk, the other from Novgorod. They read as follows:

Letter No. 1.

Dear Alexandor:

I am writing this letter to you to avoid a personal and painful explanation. It may be cowardly on my part, but this will be the last act of cowardliness you shall have o chance to blame me for, I have decided to part ways with you. I will not return to whet we oophemistically termed our home. Please do not think that my affection for you has decreased. I am fonder of you than ever; in fact, after two years of sharing our lives' I appreciate your qualities with a clear and frank understanding. If it is any comfort to you, I will say that I like yoo very much, Alexander. And please don't think that I am going away from you with o light heart. It simply could not go on any longer. I think we were misamated from the very start.

Was it practical considerations that drew me to you originally, as you seemed to have intimated more than once? In honesty, I cannot say that. It is true that I was destitute, despairing, unable to earn a living. I was oot alone in this plight. There were hundreds of thousands of os starving, physically and spiritually, in those ominous years. Collective sufferios was easier to bear, no matter what you may say about the absence of collectivist feelings on my part. No, it was not the case of no "offspring of the bourgeoisie" clinging to a "powerful croissant." It was not as simple as that, believe me. I wish I were as simple as the inanity of your comrades in thought, presomes os to be. No, it was something strong and beautiful, something that made me dizzy. It was your strength, that masterful assurance with which you and your like bestrode the conquered and half devastated bot by no means pacified territory. That was your irresistible attraction to my eyes. Yoo have been blaming me for having romantic ideas. Yes, I was brought up to seek romance in life. Romance, in my imagination, was never disassociated from a hero, o man. Here you came, fearless, headless, sociology impervious to pain or pleasure, o god of revenge, o forlorn spirit of the revolution, an elemental force that wreeks havoc on people and lands, rushing to its destination which may oot be knowo to any living mae. I, a daughter of the class that was crushed oodor your feet, saw a fierce beauty in your onward march. I was captured by you the very first day you appeared in our town the our meeting took place much later. Do you remember that day when you rode into the main street of the town at the head of your Red cavalry division? Yoo seemed to be towering above the rest of your comrades, you made a sweeping gesture embracing the whole town, and I was thrilled by the metallic sound of your voice when you warned the crowds of inhabitants that acts of resistance would be suppressed with all the austerity of revolutiooary law. It seemed to me that one of the legendary bogatyri had resurrected as in Nieronts in a mail coat on a fiery horse, trampling over our land. Did not your starred helmet resemble that of our legendary heroes?

The very manner in which you took my love was a source of delight for me. Where the well-bred men of our class would have spent weeks in conversing, alluding, a preaching, flirting, wooing, proposing, you smashed right thru, bear-like: "Do you like me? Do you want to marry me? All right." I saw in this a manifestation of superhuman strength. I was sentimental enough to say to myself that a class whose representatives were able to go after a thing they desired in such a direct and supremely frank manner was destined to rule the earth. You see, Sasha, I was not always "hedged in within the walls of bourgeois psychology," as you often said. Why, I was worshipping at the shrine of the class that produced e man like you.

Have I become disappointed in you? I cannot say that. Here I am approaching the most difficult part of my task because there are things you will never be able to understand "Subtleties" you called them disdainfully. Yes, dear, poor freedom from subtleties made my life with you lo tolerable. What is there to clean hoods? I know you recognize the dicta of hygiene; after long maneuvering I succeeded in making yoo wash your hands before a meal. That was hygiene; but I never could persuade you to wash your hacds before going to bed. "Why, I just washed them before supper," you used to say in frank amazement, refusing to be caught in the meshes of what you called "bourgeois eqoeamiahnoss." You were right from your standpoint. Hot this trifle was only a symbol. You didn't understand the finer things to life. Whatever was beyond your heroism, you rejected point-blaok. How often and how persistently did I try to persuade you that your inability to appreciate the symbolist poets does not make them imbeciles or madmen. You scoffed at those highly refined, almost ethereal emotions which, in my judgmeot, are the highest achievements of human spiritual culture. It would not have hurt me so much if you understood what you rejected; that would have meant meotiog me on the same level. What was exasperating was your repudiation of just those things which were beyond your conception. Talking to you in this field was like talking to a deaf-mute.

As time passed your very fearlessness began to be a drag upon me. I realized that you were careless because you did not know many things. Let me be frank: I hated your self-confidence. Life was too straight in your conception. I could preoccupy myself to the fact that one drew his window, his absolute and final guidance from one or two books. Why, those books became catechisms to you. You mocked at my "religious fantasies," but was it not religious fanaticism to take a couple of books written by mortal men as the final gospel?

You see, I could never talk freely to you. You magnificently waved away everything that did not fit into your scheme of thought or life. I therefore had little chance to make myself clear. You see, I find truth dispersed everywhere. History, to me, begins not from a certain revolutionary date, but from times immemorial. Humanity, in my judgment, is not the working class come to power, but all men and women groping thru generations to a higher level of intelligence, to the realization of a common spiritual goal.

I see a sardonic smile playing on your lips as you read these last sentences. In my opinion, it is a smile of ignorance. Dear friend, you are ignorant and conceited, the you have read many books on sociology and economics, and the you never take a step without the decision of the higher bodies. You are ignorant of the higher things in life, and you have not humility enough to acknowledge this very obvious truth.

The absence of humility . . . This is perhaps the key to the understanding of our discord. You were trampling over a field it took generations to cultivate. You destroyed in gay spirits, you tried to build with sheer recklessness. I could not stand the way you were unconcerned. "Nothing like trying," was your beloved expression. We learn by our mistakes." You almost made a fetish of mistakes. You expanded colossal quantities of energy without equivalent returns. Even this waste was sublimated to the state of a virtue. You referred to the "fine, beautiful energy of the working class." To me it was gnerile, superficions errorance.

It would not have mattered had you been your social affairs beyond the confines of the home. I would have made it my business to loquire as lit tle as possible about your activities in your party, in your offices, in department, had you been willing to create something like the privacy of a home. There must be a line of demarcation drawn between social and private affeirs. I wanted a home, a beautiful atmosphere, a nest full of loveliness, untouched by the hideous superstitions of the bigger events outside. You refused. You smashed thru the privacy of our home as a horse would send thru the rarest flower beds. You were so filled to overflowing with your social activities that you split them everywhere, you flooded with them my house, our house, you spouted them at our meals, you took them with you into our bed. There was no escaping them. There was no other Sasha outside of his work.

I know you will not understand this. To you and yoone absorption in public affairs may even be a virtue. But here is one little illustration: our evenings at the theater. Instead of enjoying the beauty of the acting, instead of allowing the aesthetic experience to enrapture the soul, instead of allowing yourself to be stooped in the waters of pure sensuous enjoyment which at the same time is of the highest spiritual quality, you and like a censor called to judge the social content of the plot. Whenever the play ill-fitted your sociological conceptions you cursed under your breath. It was not "proletarian" enough for you. May I divulge a secret now? Theater-going with you was a source of continuous irritation. I have never spent ooo evening at your side without pain.

What was more trying. I could not complain. You would not allow what you called "scenes." You overwhelmed me with good humor, with words of endearment, as if I were a child. You made up your mind once and for all that my objections were emanating from an inferior order of intelligence. You hardly noticed my pain. I don't blame you: public life absorbed all your faculties and attention.

There was something else. You never craved for beauty in your immediate environment. You could afford to have beautiful, artistic things in your rooms. We must surround ourselves with objects of beauty; we must let them influence us consciously and subconsciously, if we want to retain the freshness of our souls. You in your position, could have had beautiful fabrics, inspiring paintings, hundred and one lovely objects which it is a joy to behold or touch. You insisted on making our home as dull and commonplace as that of any day laborer. You called this simplicity. It was hideous, Sasha, hideous!

It would not have been so humiliating had I not known that for the public, for the "proletariat," you do cherish the ideas of beauty. It took my breath away to hear you chastise with Solovyov all the details of decorating the club. Confound it, you had inventiveness, you exhibited extraordinary sensitiveness to color schemes and artistic effects. You gave yourself to your club; you refused to give one-hundredth of your attention to the building up of our own home, our little private world.

I am humiliated, Sasha, humiliated beyond words. I am fond of you, like to hear your gay laughter. I love to watch your white teeth glistening under the curled in a smile. But I feel a peculiar estrangement while I grows with time. I will continue to have most some of my own standards in contact with them. I realize most than ever what strangers we are, you and I. It took me a long time to decide on this step. It hurt me to know that you did not even notice my sufferings and despair. You lived personally in a world away from my own. I do not believe you will miss me much. After all, I am only an "offspring of the bourgeoisie."

Be happy, Alexander, and if you can retain a thankful memory of the things I have tried to give to you, so shall I.

Good-bye.

Yours,
Maria.

(Letter No. 2 will appear next week.)

### TO A PIONEER

See, child . . . ?
sweet, brave little one,
—that valley there
where the men and the women,
the lads and girls,
move hand in hand, looking forward
and above?

And every while another falls
as they march up the slopes of the
mountain;
and see, child of mine,
how the flag is thrown
from this eagar hands to hands
more powerful and young?
—how the flag is slowly relayed
to the summit?

Go then, my little comrade,
into the struggle,
for you are one of us;
you are young blood
to stir and heartan the failing ones.

We have need of you, Pioneer,
My brave Pioneer kid!

—OSCAR RYAN.

# WAR DEFENSE IS EMPHASIZED BY EMPIRE CONFAB

## Ulster and India Recent Slight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The imperial conference of prime ministers from all the British dominions has ended after five weeks of deliberation. The chief results of the conference are two: formal recognition of the autonomous status of the dominions and the laying of plans for "better defense" of the empire.

All of the dominions except India and Ulster are now recognized as separate sovereignties, altho theoretically still a part of the British empire.

**Stress Laid on Suez.**

In the discussions on defense, special stress was laid on the importance of holding and defending Egypt, because of the Suez canal, the maintenance of which is considered extremely important to the "safety" of British trade routes.

A significant resolution is that which provides for the establishment of airplane bases thruout the empire, designed to reinforce the navy and army.

**"Regret" Militarism.**

While making plans for more military defense provisions, the conference passed resolutions "regretting that more progress could not be made toward disarmament."

An immediate result of the conference is the arousing of the ire of both Ulster and India because of the action taken on recognizing dominions as equal powers to England. Ulster and India were both omitted from this provision, and public sentiment is decidedly antagonistic to their treatment.

**Ulster to Investigate.**

The Ulster cabinet has ordered that Sir James Craig, prima minister, should go to London immediately to protest the action in ignoring Ulster and to discover the reason.

The New India of Madras has made this comment: "India will now be subordinate in a household in which there are six mistresses instead of one."

## Bulgarian Communist Killed in Jugoslavia

VIENNA, Nov. 28.—The body of the Bulgarian Communist, Ivan Christov, was found in Morava, Jugo-Slavia, according to a dispatch in the Bulgarian newspaper, Politika. The causes of Christov's murder have not been established.

**Chinese Servants Strike.**

HANKOW, Nov. 28. — Foreigners here were without house boys, and cooks today, as a result of a strike among servants in the foreign settlement. The servants walked out after a demand of higher wages was refused.

*The best way—subscribe today.*

## WHAT THEY THINK OF THE DAILY WORKER IN EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY

**From R. Burns Wilson of Berkeley, California, we get the note:**

"Sending you a donation soon. Keep on with the good work. In my heart I am cheering you."

**From J. M. Haggerd, Longvaw, Texas.**

"I would like to get every working man of all crafts and the farmers interested in The DAILY WORKER. I think it is the best labor paper published."

**From Thomas E. McGrath, Chicago, Ill.**

"I am interested in the efforts of The DAILY WORKER to better the livelihood of the worker.

"There is a place and a positive need today as there always has been in the life of the worker, for a daily newspaper presenting and upholding the cause of the wage-earner.

"So far as I know, if otherwise I would be pleased to be informed, there is no paper of any description today that is fighting the cause of the wage-earner as vigorously and fearlessly as is The DAILY WORKER.

"I would like to see The DAILY WORKER remain a factor in the uplift and betterment of the toiler, the producer of the world's wealth."

**To The DAILY WORKER.**

**Dear Comrades:**

Three additional affairs for The DAILY WORKER have been arranged for early in Dec. If we are short of our quota by the 1st of December we will manage to make a loan to complete it, which loan is to be paid off by the proceede of the December affairs.

Fraternally yours,

R. BAKER.

District Organizer, Detroit, Mich.

**THIS IS THE RIGHT SPIRIT. IT IS THE SPIRIT WHICH WILL PULL THE DAILY WORKER THRU. IT IS THE SPIRIT OF BOLSHEVIK DETERMINATION, WHICH NOTHING CAN CON-**

# CATALONIANS, FAILING IN PAST AND PRESENT METHODS, MUST FALL BACK ON COMMUNIST TACTICS FOR SUCCESS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID.—One of the most serious events occurring since Primo de Rivera's government came into power was the recent Catalonian separatist putsch. In order to understand the great significance of this, it is necessary to know something about the Spanish civil war history.

In the past century, the Carlist army (monarchical absolutists) maintained a constant civil war against the state's army. The Carlist army was not very numerous but was well organized, but their soldiers knew the country perfectly well, as they were fighting on their native ground. This Spanish civil war was very long and bloody. The Carlist strategy was similar to that used by the tribesmen against the Spanish imperialists in the Morocco war.

Francisco Macia, the leader in this late separatist putsch, had organized an army of 3,000 men. Those men, fighting like the Carlists on the mountains of Gerona, could quite easily have kept the government army busy for a long time if they would also have had the real help of the inhabitants of the region, where the separatist cause has many partisans.

**Catalonian Separatism.**

In Catalonia, which has a history, language, literature, and customs entirely apart from the rest of Spain, the feeling for independent administration has existed since long ago. Since the beginning of the present century, this old movement, led by business and industrial men, became an important political issue.

Previous to the coup d'etat of 1923, the Catalonian separatist movement was quite strong. It really was the reflection of the struggle of some other European countries for their independence. Primo de Rivera himself says that one reason for his coup d'etat was the increasing development of this movement. At that time, the Catalonian masses were deserting their leaders, because they could live without trouble in Madrid and even expect to be crown ministers.

**Three Tendencies.**

The Catalonian separatist movement comprises at present three tendencies, represented by the "Lliga Regionalista" (Catalonian League), the "Action Catalana," Catalonian Action, and "L'Etat Catala" (Catalonian State).

The Lliga Regionalista is formed by the big Catalonian bourgeoisie. It really does not have a true separatist or independent sentiment. It is just a political group trying to obtain advantages for their products.

The intellectuals of autonomous feeling make up the Action Catalana. The real separatist nuclei are enlisted in L'Etat Catala, the members of which are mostly from the middle class, peasants and a few industrial workers.

**The Repression.**

In a former article in The DAILY WORKER, we have seen that the dictator's repression was equally intense for the Communists and separatists. The government has closed their club houses, has prohibited the speaking of Catalonian in public, the hanging up of the national flag, and the singing of their hymns.

All of these measures have caused a more violent increase of the separatist movement. The old leaders, the ones who used the movement as an easy way for becoming ministers at Madrid, have been abandoned by the Catalonian masses, who are helping in every way possible the triumph of the cause.

Francisco Macia, ex-colonel of the Spanish army and Catalonian deputy, is at present the idol of the Catalonian peasants. Since 1923, when he crossed the border, he has been organizing from Perpignan the separatist movement, being helped by the Catalonian French.

**The Putsch Tactic.**

Since 1923 the Spanish Communist Party has concentrated itself to propagate the united front of all workers and other forces in order to fight against the dictatorship with success.

This is why it organized in Paris a Committee of Action," former of anarchists, separatists and Communists." The committee was not able to live long, on account of the differences existing from the very first moment between the Communists on the one side, and separatists and anarchists on the other. The Communist Party considered it necessary to organize an agitation campaign all over Spain, while the anarchists and separatists were trying to realize some putsch.

The anarchist putsch in 1924 in Vera Guipuzcoa was a bloody defeat. The government, informed by the Spanish police in Paris, repressed violently this anarchist movement.

**Communist Tactic.**

The failure of the present separatist movement on the border will be a good experience for the Spanish revolutionary movement in the future. A putsch will never bring Primo de Rivera's defeat. The only tactic is the establishment of the united front in a vast revolutionary movement, as has always been proposed by the Communist Party since 1923.

Primo de Rivera has a great number of spies among the Spanish emigrants in France and knows ahead of time of the movements prepared against his dictatorship, and this is why the putsch of 1924 at Vera and the present program at Perignan have been a complete failure.

# N. Y. Cloakmakers Denounce Right Wingers

(Continued from page 1)

makers of the dictatorship of the governor's commission, says the statement.

Following are a few salient paragraphs from the declaration:

After nineteen weeks of bitter struggle, we succeeded in forcing the manufacturers to a settlement, which freed the union entirely of the dictatorship of the governor's commission. The fight against the jobbers—the most important factor in the cloak industry—is still on. And now, when it is absolutely necessary for the union to mobilize all its forces for the fight against the jobbers, the right wing leadership of the labor movement—friends of the governor and his commission—are compiling a list to minimize our gains, misrepresent the facts about the strike and confuse the minds of the workers, so as to demoralize our ranks and hinder the further development of our fight against the jobbers.

Our enemies dare not deny that we have won, thru this strike, a five-day week, which means the first 18 months of the agreement, and a 40-hour week the last year of the agreement—a demand which was entirely ignored by the governor's commission.

The chief attacks directed against us by our enemies are based principally on our inability to defeat the demand of the bosses for a 100% reorganization, recommended by the commission and openly accepted by our international officials. The union, nevertheless, succeeded in limiting the power of the bosses to take advantage of the reorganization fight, due to the courageous struggle conducted by the cloakmakers.

These gains were won by the strikers despite the strong opposition of the bosses, who were supported by Governor Smith, the police, mass arrests, injunction, courts, detectives, paid sluggers, etc. Not only did the strikers have to fight against the attacks of the enemy from without, but also against the sabotage practised by the right wingers who attempted to hinder the strike by spreading rumors amongst the workers that the strike was lost and the fight hopeless. This was done with the object of destroying the fighting spirit of the strikers and thereby strengthening our enemy.

Brothers and sisters! In face of the difficulties and hardships endured in this fight, our gains are a significant to minimize the significance of our gains and to belittle your brave struggle are intended to demoralize our ranks and strengthen the position of the enemy. Our fight must continue. The jobbers are not yet defeated. The attacks of the Forward and our own right wingers must not weaken our fight. You have proven that you can fight courageously and with determination against all enemies under all conditions.

* * *

**26,000 Cloakmakers Affected by Strike.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Twenty-six thousand of the 40,000 New York cloakmakers who struck in July are affected by settlements of their employers, Salvatore Ninfo, chairman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' settlement committee announces. Union representatives are discussing settlement now with the sub-manufacturers, or contractors, who do work solely for jobbers employing no needle workers themselves. Their shops employ nearly 10,000 of the workers. Independent manufacturers make up the bulk of other settled shops. Sub-manufacturers are asking the union to abandon its demand for limitation of contractors per jobber and jobbers refuse to accept responsibility for conditions at work in their contractors' shops—another union demand.

# MILITARISTS OF POLAND WOULD STIR UP TROUBLE OVER VILNA BOUNDARIES

**WARSAW, Nov. 28.—Military jingoists in Poland are attempting to foster anti-Soviet spirit here on account of the reply sent by the Soviet Union to Foreign Minister Zaleski's note on the Vilna border question. The government does not share the feelings of the military and views the Russian note as conciliatory.**

**The Soviet note declared that Russia does not intend to violate the provisions of the peace treaty of 1921, but that Soviet Russia and Lithuania refuse to accept the council of ambassadors' fixation of the Polish-Lithuanian frontier in 1923, ar their right to settle boundary questions.**

**The council of ambassadors gave Vilna to the Poles, and the Lithu-**

# SURFACE LINES, SUBWAYS, PAWN OF BIG FINANCE

## Worker Asks for Strap to Hang On

The traction situation is holding a considerable portion of the spotlight in Chicago. The situation is complicated by the fact that the twenty-year franchise of the Surface Lines expires on Jan. 31. According to the opinion of many lawyers, the holders of the $165,000,000 in bonds will immediately call for a receivership, since by no stretch of the imagination can a traffic solution be arrived at before that date.

In the mayor's office stress is placed on the immediate need of building downtown subways, and Mayor Dever favors considering this matter apart from the general traction muddle. The mayor's plan calls for a north and south subway on State street thru the loop, with another somewhat in the shape of a horseshoe from the Van Buren tunnel, bending to Michigan avenue, and turning west to the Washington street tunnel.

To finance this scheme, Mayor Dever suggests that the cost be met partly from the traction fund and partly from special assessments levied against the property to be benefited. Opposed are those councilmen who object to using any of the fund for work which will benefit so small a section of the city, and who feel that property owners should meet a much larger proportion of the expense.

**Two Ordinances Offered.**

From the office of Corporation Counsel Busch comes word that the city's assistants have been at work for some time preparing two ordinances to be presented to the council a week from today. Engineers and attorneys have been called into consultation in the matter. One ordinance, which has the support of local interests, calls for a consolidation of all lines. The Harland ordinance, on the other hand, provides for another twenty-year franchise for the Surface Lines.

All hopes of unravelling the tangle before the expiration of the Surface Lines' franchise at the end of January disappeared the other day, when Corporation Counsel Busch pointed out to the council transportation committee that a referendum on the question could not be held, under the law, before Feb. 22. Some aldermen suggest a six-months' temporary extension of the Surface Lines' franchise, to ward off a receivership on behalf of bondholders, but the committee was told that the would hardly be settlement, and this is why the putsch of 1923 at Vera and the present program at Perignan have been a complete failure.

# Franc Takes Jump, But Financiers See New Slump Coming Soon

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The franc took a slight climb despite much pessimism in financial circles because of an expected political battle involving finances. Monday the franc was quoted at 27.43 to the dollar. The previous Saturday the quotation was 28.

Some financiers do not believe that the too rapid rise of the franc is a good sign, and predict that ne[w] ay of speculators will cause a s[ud]den decline soon.

# High Spanish Army Officers Convicted in De Rivera Plot

MADRID, Nov. 28.—High army officers were convicted by the supreme war council of Spain for taking part in a plot against Primo De Rivera last June.

Their punishment was not made public.

Among those named are. Colonel Calva La Casa, Major Ecija, Dr. Marañon, special physician to the queen; Jose Albinana, Antonio Correa and Celerino Garcia Pela.

It is thought that the punishment is a fine.

**Fascisti Invade France.**

LONDON, Nov. 28.—New fascist invasions of France are reported today in dispatches to the Daily News.

The Daily News states that 150 fascisti have crossed the Franco-Italian border at Mentone and have cut

The Farmers' Section will appear regularly in every Monday morning's issue of The DAILY WORKER. Watch for it.

# ALBERTA WHEAT POOL OWNS 40 BIG ELEVATORS

## Handle 2,000,000 Bushels This Season

CALGARY, Alberta, Nov. 28.—Forty elevators owned by the Alberta Pool Elevators, Ltd., are now in operation in this province. A number of these, which have been constructed for the pool, have been completed and brought into operation in the past month.

Well over 2,000,000 bushels of wheat have been handled since the season opened, by the total of just over 30 pool elevators which have been in operation since that time. Considering the lateness of the season in several important crop districts, this makes a very creditable showing. Some of the elevators are filled to capacity of 100,000 bushels, and in exceptional cases more than 150,000 has been handled.

Early in the shipping season it was announced that the Cooldale Pool elevator had received over 30,000 bushels and shipped over 20,000 bushels in the first few days of consecutive days. Later figures show that for the fourteen consecutive days the same elevator received approximately 110,000 bushels and shipped approximately 65,000 bushels.

The manager of the pool elevators, C. M. Hall, states that the pool members are patronizing their own elevators apparently to the fullest extent possible, and that only lack of larger facilities has prevented a much greater handling.

While reference has been made to the receipts at Cooldale, there are various other points correspondingly good. As a number of points records will be established for the handling of grain for the season.

Owing to the lateness of the season it will not be possible for the pool to build many additional elevators before the spring.

## Political Program

1. Relief from the evils of the mortgage and tenantry evil thru the adoption of a land tenure system which will secure the land to the users.

2. The nationalization of the railroads, the meat packing plants, grain elevator combines and the control and development of these marketing organizations by the organizations of working farmers in co-operation with the organizations of city industrial workers who are employed in these industries.

3. The control and operation of the farm credit system by the organizations of working farmers, in place of the present capitalist banking institutions which now use this, the farm credit system, for their enrichment.

4. Relief for the farmers from the present burden of taxation thru levying higher income taxes, and increasing taxes on the profits of the present great capitalist exploiters and higher taxes on the profits of the railroads and great industrial combines.

5. Against the expenditures for a big army and navy, which serve no other purpose than to support the imperialist adventures of the great financial magnates of Wall Street in other countries.

6. Fight against Wall Street Dollar Diplomacy" and expenditure of blood and gold produced by the farmer and industrial workers to support the capitalist exploiters in their efforts to make profits out of the people of Cuba, the Latin American countries, China and the Philippines. Freedom for the Philippines. Self-determination for Porto Rico, Hawaii. Withdrawal of all American soldiers and marines from the Central and South American countries. No intervention in China.

7. Against the Dawes plan, thru which the American banking houses are securing control of European industries and paving the way for a new war.

8. Close co-operation with the farmers of other countries and particularly the farmers of Russia, who are an important factor in the world revolutionary movement. The recognition and establishment of economic relations with the first workers' and farmers' government—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

9. The alliance of the working farmers and city industrial workers to establish a workers' and farmers' government of the United States. Only a united struggle of the farmers and workers, together with the city industrial workers, in support of this program will win relief for the farmers from the conditions under which they now suffer.

# JAPANESE LABOR NEWS

By ANNA ROCHESTER, Federated Press.

## Cotton and Silk Wages

TOKIO—(FP)—Cotton and silk textiles still employ more workers than any other industry in Japan, according to a report on industrial conditions and labor legislation in Japan which has just reached Tokio from the Intl. Labor Office in Geneva. Of the 993,366 workers in textiles in 1922, more than 500,000 were women over 16, and $19,221 were children, chiefly girls, under 14 years.

The girls and young women in the city cottonmills are largely recruited from country districts by agents of the companies. Those who come from outside the city are housed in company dormitories which make them inaccessible to labor organizers. They get meals furnished below cost. The Cotton Spinners Assn. of Japan claims that the dormitories, kitchens and other "privileges" increase the earnings of operatives to something over one-third the cash wage.

No exact wage figure for spinners later than 1921 are available. At that time the average cash wage for a woman spinner was 40 cents a day, American money. Women weavers in February, 1924, were reported earning 45 cents American money. In visiting one of the show cottonmills of Japan at Osaka, we were told by the manager that women spinners earned 75 cents a day. American money—but all other information indicates that this must have been the highest wage of the most skilled worker in the factory.

Five years ago a spinners' union conducted a strike in a cotton yarn mill employing more than 1,000 workers. That strike was lost and the union never regained its strength.

Meantime, the latest report from the Japan Cotton Spinners Assn. shows that while 12 of the 50 member firms reported losses during the first 6 months of 1926, the average half-year dividend of cotton spinning firms was 15.3%.

## New Social Legislation

TOKIO—(FP)—The new health insurance act becomes effective throughout Japan, Jan. 1927, for all persons employed in factories, mines, building operations, transportation, loading and unloading goods, but not for shipping workers, farmers, nor domestic workers. It extends compensation to injuries, or death arising out of or in the course of the employment.

A maternity benefit of $10 at time of confinement and a continuing payment of 60% of the daily wage is granted to a wage-earning woman before and after childbirth for a period to be fixed by imperial ordinance. Insurance funds will be set up from payments by the state, the employer, and the worker. The maximum of insur-

## Labor Party Bars Reds

TOKIO—(FP)—Left wing radicals who reject parliamentary action, who believe in dictatorship and who would suppress the minority within the organization have been excluded from the councils of the new Labor-Farmer Party of Japan. The party represents, however, the first attempt to organize a proletarian party to lead the 3,000,000 new voters enfranchised since the last general election.

Toyohiko Kagawa, Motojiro Sugiyama and others active in organizing the tenant farmers took the initiative in creating the party. Various industrial unions are unofficially represented on the executive committee. Many other unions are led by communists and left-wing sympathizers who consider the platform too moderate.

The social and economic demands are: Recognition of the right to strike, collective bargaining, right to cultivate idle land, legal minimum wage, abolition of night work for women and children and their exclusion from dangerous trades, 8-hour day, better factory and mining laws, equality of men and women before the law, abolition of licensed prostitution, insurance for sickness, old age and accident, compensation for those injured or contracted industrial, free text-books and education, limitation of landlord's right to evict tenants from dwellings.

## Wages Way Below U. S.

TOKIO—(FP)— Even the highest paid Japanese factory workers earn less than unskilled workers in the United States, according to two Japanese factory experts reported early. Wages are said to average approximately $1.30 a day in American money. But the average for all male factory workers is just under $1 a day, and for all female factory workers less than 50c a day.

The minimum cost of living for a worker and his family is estimated at $35 per month. The foreign resident in Japan finds that prices are at least as high as in the United States. The increase in wages in Japan since the beginning of the war still leave the regularly employed factory worker unable to support a family even at a decent Japanese standard of living. Japan is still feeling the depression and on every hand one hears of serious unemployment among the building trades workers still engaged in reconstruction in the earthquake area.

TOKIO—(FP)—At least 75,000 of the $10,000 day laborers of Japan are now finding work through the public employment exchanges which have

## Short Session Will Perhaps See Passage of Farm Relief Bi

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The short session of congress, soon to assemble will see a renewed drive for farm relief. Senator McNary of Oregon has completed a new draft of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, which previously was defeated. He had made changes in some features which de merely mitigated against its passage.

The advisory board, a feature of the other bill, is eliminated. Instead, federal farm board on the plan of federal farm loan board, is proposed. There will be twelve farm districts with a representative of each on the board.

The equalization fee feature is retained, but the manner of its collection is simplified. A stabilization fund for grain is set up. Wheat, swine, and rice would be collected not from the farmer directly, but from the grain dealer, the miller, or the packer.

Senator Capper of Kansas will support the new McNary bill. He believes that farmers of the west and south will be stronger then ever with the bill or some similar plan, "to see that the farmers get control and manage excess supplies of crops at their own expense." He believes that the farmers are now doing "more good and thinking this fall than in any former year."

A rumble comes from Representative I. J. Dickinson of Iowa, who says that it seems that a surplus in the United States treasury of three hundred million can cause more excitement than the loss of several times that amount by the producers of our basic commodities." This is a slam at Coolidge's tax refund, the greater portion of which goes to large corporations.

## Eastern Farmer Has to Face Competition of Industrial-Wage

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 29.—That the farmer in the east is being forced to compete in paying his farm help with the wages paid in industrial centers of the eastern states, and on the other hand to compete with the foreign-born farmer who works the whole family, and therefore pays no wages at all, is the basis for a suggestion necessary to keep his consort and offspring alive and working—is the way that goes up from a regional conference held in this city between representatives of agriculture and other industries from Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia.

Montgomery Robinson of the New York State College of Agriculture of Cornell University, after giving some very debatable figures on the increase of industrial wages as compared with the increased cost of living, asserted that, so far as the farmer was concerned, wages in the farming industry had increased 70 per cent over the pre-war level while he received for his products approximately but 18 per cent over the level.

That the farmer cannot hope to compete with his city cousin in the matter of tax-dodging one inferred from the claim of Professor Frad P. Weaver of Pennsylvania State College, who said the farmer pays from 37 to 40 per cent of his net income in taxes, as against the 12 to 14 per cent which the city resident disgorges.

## Farm Federation Meets in Chicago, Dec. 6,7,8

The convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation will meet in Chicago Dec. 6, 7 and 8. Sessions will be held at Hotel Sherman.

Speakers at the convention will include Frank O. Lowden, Magnus W. Alexander, Dr. Carl C. Taylor, Fred B. W. Kilgore, Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Dr. C. H. Lane, Robert F. Pack, J. C. Hedges and Mary Campbell.

A message from Lloyd George, former premier of Great Britain, will be read as a feature of the first day session.

Wm. H. Thompson is president of the federation.

## Irish Workers Party Issues Bright Paper

From Dublin there comes to the editorial offices of The DAILY WORKER a bright, four-page paper, called the Workers' Republic, which as its name implies stands for a workers' republican government to supplant the Irish Free State, which it calls "government of estate owners, bankers, capitalists, and the imperialists." The paper is the official organ of the Workers Party of Ireland, which is now in its seventh month of life.

We extend to this paper and its editorial staff our best wishes for

# Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of the The DAILY WORKER.

## Fifth Co-operative Congress Meets

By GEORGE HALONEN.

When an average American radical hears something about the co-operative movement, the most he does is merely shrug his shoulders contemptuously. A co-operative is to him only some kind of a commercial institution, and what concern is "business" to a radical?

However, in spite of the apathy shown by most of the radicals towards the co-operative movement, it has been growing and is becoming a mass movement. The last co-operative congress is the best proof that it has grown in America become an important, living, working class organization.

The co-operative congress, held in Minneapolis, Nov. 4-6, 1926, was a very representative gathering. Sixty-five regular delegates, representing about 150,000 members, were present. In addition, about 40 fraternal delegates from different labor organizations attended, thereby proving the closeness of the co-operative movement with the general labor movement.

**Democratizing the Movement.**

The American co-operative movement has for the past years been in a nebulous state of formation. Prior to this, there had been four congresses, which were more or less of the nature of mere formalities initiative on the part of the rank and file co-operators was lacking. Various committees of the congresses were simply appointed by the president of the Co-operative League. In the first three congresses there was practically no discussion from the floor.

This fifth congress was historic in breaking those autocratic traditions. Various committees were nominated by the delegates and elected by ballot. Discussion was not limited to certain appointed speakers.

These first signs of the process of democratizing the league had a very healthy effect on the congress. The interest of the rank and file was aroused. Throughout the session such a strong progressive spirit was prevalent that the conservatives did not dare to bring any meritorious opposition, altho many of their pet ideas were killed outright.

Side by side with the democratizing of the league, its policy is of main importance. The previous congresses had not defined the movement. Every one had his own definition according to his own calibre and knowledge of social affairs. Most of these definitions were for class-collaboration and even ignored the working class, picturing the co-operative movement as an abstract "independent" movement outside the social contradictions which had created this movement.

The fifth congress in a very decided manner declared that the co-operative movement is a part of the general labor movement. The congress adopted unanimously the following resolution.

**A Working Class Movement.**

"Whereas, the co-operative movement in its nature is primarily a working class movement against the present system based on profit.

"And whereas a change in the present economic system of society can be accomplished only thru the united action of the whole working class.

"Be it Resolved, That this Fifth National Co-operative Congress, in convention assembled at Minneapolis, Minnesota, Nov. 4, 5, 6, 1926, declares the co-operative movement to be a part of the general labor movement, and therefore the co-operative movement should seek the co-operation of all workers' and farmers' movements for the benefit of the exploited toilers."

In adopting a resolution of this kind, the American co-operative movement made a historic decision which is going to give to the movement new life and energy.

The destruction of the co-operative movement in Italy by the fascists, brought very clearly into the minds of the delegates the necessity for freedom of press, speech and assembly as well as the question of political prisoners. Altho the favorite phrase to many has been that the co-operative movement should disconnect itself from everything not "purely co-operative questions," the realities of life had taught the necessity to co-operate with other working class activities. This was already made clear in the above mentioned resolution on relating to the labor movement; and to emphasize this resolution, the congress unanimously adopted a resolution demanding the immediate repeal of all laws which abridge the fundamental right for freedom of speech, press and assembly, and the immediate release of all political prisoners. Also the congress pledged its support to such organizations as the Civil Liberties Union and the international Labor Defense.

**Action Against Fascism.**

The congress passed unanimously a resolution condemning the fascist government of Italy, because it has completely destroyed the co-operative movement. In addition the congress heartily endorsed the proposal made by the Red International of Labor Unions, that the International Co-operative Alliance take the initiative to call a conference of the Amsterdam International of Trade Unions, the Red International of Labor Unions and the International Co-operative Alliance, to formulate measures to fight International Fascism.

Because the granting of injunctions to the enemies of labor to be used by them against the organized labor movement has been taken recently on an ever increasing rate, and because the injunction has been used to prevent a co-operative society from functioning, the congress protested against their use.

Recently there have been many mining disasters. The co-operative movement is a working class movement and therefore cannot be "neutral" towards such happenings. Therefore, the congress passed a resolution, showing the main cause of many disasters, or be due to criminal negligence on the part of the mining companies, and demanded a federal investigation.

**Important Resolutions.**

The congress recommended to its constituent societies that they recognize the trade mark and emblems of the organized labor movement to the extent of purchasing such articles as are made by union labor, wherever possible, and that organized labor shall be employed in all construction work undertaken by co-operative enterprises.

Co-operative life insurance was favored and a special committee appointed to study this question.

Children should be interested in the co-operative movement. Steps were taken to organize a junior co-operators' movement.

Compulsory military training in the universities and high schools was condemned. Local co-operative societies were urged to take part in the celebration of International Co-operators' Day.

The Co-operative League has not been on a self-supporting basis. Its activities have depended upon the financial assistance of private persons. Naturally this had such an effect on the rank and file, that they did not consider the league as their own movement, but rather as an organization controlled by those private persons who financed its functions.

The question was considered seriously. Finally a budget was adopted which for the first time puts the league on its own feet, but, however, on the condition that the local societies will give serious consideration not only to the question of paying their dues, but also to give financial assistance.

The solving of the financial question thru this budget makes the league more of a democratically controlled organization than the "one man affair" it has so far been to some respect.

For the first time in the history of the league, the congress elected seven delegates to the International Co-operative Congress, which will be held in Stockholm next year.

International relations are becoming more important, because the International Co-operative Alliance has declared the Co-operative League as the only official co-operative organization in America to be recognized by the Alliance.

**Election of the Board.**

The policy for the election of the board of directors formerly was to pick men for their prominence in public life, and not from the rank and file who were active in the co-operative movement. This was merely to get an air of "respectability." Time and time again these figureheads have never met or functioned in any manner.

The progressive and active co-operators fought this policy in the fourth congress. All existing terms were filled by active co-operators. The board of directors was again partly renewed. The basis in electing new members was that active co-operative workers should form the board.

The discussion on the floor and resolutions passed showed the American co-operative movement to have entered a new phase of its development. A definite progressive working class character is shown in the every move in the congress. The rank and file certainly will feel that now the league is developing in the right direction.

However, the resolutions and discussions of the congress are of no value if they only remain on paper. It is the duty of local societies to learn from the congress' proceedings and put these lessons in practice.

The congress paved the way to a future great co-operative organization. The foundation has laid soundly. It is the time for other working class organizations to recognize the fact that here is to have in existence a strong beginning of a co-operative mass organization. The building of this organization needs the help of all workers and poor farmers.

Especially the progressive and radical elements in the American labor movement should learn a lesson from the Fifth Co-operative Congress. This lesson brings to them forcefully the demand to come and help the building and strengthening of this movement. It is only thru every-day practical work in the local societies and thru them in the district and national organizations that the progressive element will get its message to the masses.

## The Drive

**For $50,000 to**

**KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!**

DONATIONS—NOVEMBER 18.

CALIFORNIA—
A. Lastra, Berkeley $ 25
J. Anderson, Berkeley 25
H. Hijar, Berkeley 10
Nels Eriksson, Berkeley 5
John Kemp, Bergeley 5
V. Kuskow, Berkeley 5
E. Salo Berkeley 5
Adolf Seles, Berkeley 50
J. Sarlund, Berkeley 10

ILLINOIS—
Linde Lano Chicago 1.00
Shop No. 3 No. 2, Detroit 4.00
Wm. Rotten, Detroit 1.00
Wm. Dreyer, Detroit 1.00
Andrew Detroit 1.00
O. Radovich, Detroit 1.00
O. Stephen Detroit 1.00
A. Stoll Detroit 1.00
P. Zemperlo, Detroit 3.00

MISSOURI—
Croatian Fraction, Kansas City 3.00

NEW YORK—
Nuc. No. 104, Lackawanna 20.00
OHIO—
School Bloomfield Cleveland 2.00
SNPA LODGE 4, Neffs 1.65
SOUTH DAKOTA—
Nuc. No. 1, Frederick 10.00
WISCONSIN—
Women's Branch, Eagle River 5.00

DONATIONS—NOVEMBER 19.

CALIFORNIA—
N. S. Brighenthal, Los Angeles 1.00
Joseph Krusic, San Francisco 4.00
Sc. Nuc. 1, San Jose 4.25
ILLINOIS—
St. Nuc. 26, Chicago 7.75
H. Gorne, Chicago 1.00
Walter Greenwood, Chicago 10.00
H. Gross, Chicago 5.00
Walter Pelechny, Chicago 1.00
Emil Aalto, Waukegan 5.00
Gust Kuonor Waukegan 5.00
V. Lehati Waukegan 1.00
Mrs. Lehtin Waukegan 1.75
Emil Sihvola, Waukegan 5.00
Skarnets, Waukegan 1.00
W. Wiitala Waukegan 4.50
MASSACHUSETTS—
M. H. Paretchenain, Boston 5.00
J. Kervarnes, Hudson 1.00
Richard H. Kidder, N. Billerica 10.00
MINNESOTA—
E. Jeanvu, Rochester .50
Miner Martin, Rochester .50
Nels M. Nelson, Rochester .50
Gerry Partridge, Rochester 1.00
MISSOURI—
Nuc. 10-4, Kansas City 7.00
NEW JERSEY—
Passaic Workers Party 11.00
Newspaper 7 meeting, Paterson 40.00
NEW YORK—
D. Bentley Astoria 5.00
Nuc. 8A, New York City 21.00
J. C. Archer 5.00
Bellone 5.00
Lily Bentell 5.00
Blatz 5.00
A. Rimba 5.00
Frank Bringaum 5.00
Rieker 3.00
Reisdorm 5.00
Rriadir 5.00
Brown 5.00
D. Brown 5.00
Mike Brown 5.00
Castin 1.25
Chetsky 4.00
Jennie Cheekie 20.00
S. Cohen 5.00
Leah Cengel 5.00
Sam Dress 5.00
H. Davis 5.00
H. Deden 5.00
M. Dieterer 5.00
C. Dirks 5.00
Sania Dropkin 3.00
Evens 5.00
Feibern 9.00
Fasman 10.00
Frdoruk 3.00
Fax 3.00
S. Fresdman 3.00
Frokas 3.50
Al Furman 5.00
G. Grill 5.00
Gidgetta 1.00
Onlos 5.00
Max Goodman 5.00
S. Gostinsky 5.00
Marris Gottfriend 1.00
Greisz 1.00
Gukowsky 3.00
M. H. 5.00
W. Heinich 3.50
M. Herskowitz 5.00
Bessie Jacobs 1.00
Janiska 1.00
Josepheon 1.00
OHIO—
M. Senler, Cincinnati 50.00
TEXAS—
F. H. Lauderdale, Brockenridge. 5.00
WYOMING—
Owen Gammil, Rotlence 4.00

DONATIONS—NOVEMBER 20.

CALIFORNIA—
Rescue Party, Los Angeles 72.00
St. Nuc. 1, San Francisco 8.00
ILLINOIS—
A. L. D. L. D. B-82 Chicago 5.40
Chris Bon Chicago 5.00
Clara Garfinkel, Chicago 8.50
Jennie Gaffney, Chicago 5.00
Pauline Jaffe Chicago 5.40
James Kaminski, Chicago 7.50
Nels Kjar, Chicago 5.00
Minnie Velvet, Chicago 5.00
INDIANA—
Living newspaper given in Gary 14.75
NEW YORK CITY—
S. Kaminsle 2.00
Alex Kobel 3.00
Kutner 5.00
S. Levin 5.00
I. Levine 5.00
Miss Libinsky 5.00
L. Lisson 5.00
Literatein 9.00
Pearl L. Markoff 6.00
A. Markoff 5.00
Jerasen 5.00
M. Martinson 5.00
J. McDonald 5.00
M. Meier 5.00
S. Miller 5.00
L. Morreu 5.00
Nahama 3.25
B. Ginsberg 5.00
J. Olne 5.00
J. Olken 5.00
Osol 5.00
Pearl 5.00
Carl Pinchek 5.00
Ben Polanes 5.00
Anna Pressman 2.00
Rappoport 4.00
L. Rishin 5.00
Anna Rosenblatt 3.00
S. Rosenthal 2.00
E. Rostowsky 8.00
H. Rothstein 8.00
Yeve Rubin 5.00
C. H. Schackrin 2.00
Ida Srchin 1.25
R. Shapiro 1.00
C. Shore 2.00
Shayet 1.00
Harry Silverstein 1.00
S. Singer 30.00
Geo. Spiro 3.00
M. Spongon 3.00
Stutzin .50
Limy 5.00
Sol. Taub 5.00
Jack Turkin 5.00
R. Ulrich 5.00
J. Undjus 5.00
Fannie Unterman 3.00
Vanzant 2.00
J. Weinstone 5.00
Frances Wentz 2.00
Yamak 1.00
S. Yankas .50
Zalon .50
OHIO—
Chas. Mochel, Cincinnati 5.00

## Big Crowd Attends Gary I. L. D. Bazaar, Bishop Brown Speaks

GARY, Ind., Nov. 28.—More than 500 workers attended the International Labor Defense bazaar on Nov. 25. This was one of the biggest crowds that has attended a working class affair in Gary in recent years.

Bishop William Montgomery Brown the "heretic," was present and spoke before a large audience for the first time. His talk was one of the finest ever heard here, the subject being "Evolution and Revolution." There was much clapping and cheering as Comrade Brown brought out point after point proving how rotten the capitalist system is and the great need of a Communist system in which life would be more abundant for all.

Another mass meeting will be held Dec. 18, at which Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic strike, will speak.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28. — One half million dollars will be allotted immediately for development of the Missouri River, under the program planned by the engineers in charge of this work, Edgar Jadwin, chief of the United States army engineers, announced today.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

### French Army and Navy Courts Kept Busy by Anti-Militarist Activity

LE HAVRE, France.—(By Mail)—Here the political situation seems to be clearing. The "Bloc des gauches" (left bloc) has come to an end and the socialist party has officially broken it. The break came at a late anuf time to convince all the socialist workers that they have been played both by the laft petty-bourgeoisie and the officials of their party.

Indeed the best part of the workers in the socialist party are leaving the organisation and now it is composed chiefly by petty-bourgeoisie. That is why the socialist leaders have divorced in words from the liberal bourgeoisie—in order to keep the trust of the workers.

The Communist Party has chosen this occasion to carry on a recruiting campaign for a month. The party met with great success—everywhere thousands of workers and even peasants hasten to applaud the party's words

**Persecute Youth.**

If the strength of the party is growing, the repression is also developing. These last weeks have been marked with several persecutions, especially against the youth who are carrying on anti-militarist propaganda. Eighteen years imprisonment have been stuck on the shoulders of five soldiers and two young Communists, a French comrade and a German, by a military court in Treves, a German town under French occupation. The arrested comrades were charged with distributing anti-militarist papers and tracts. Yesterday we were informed that the trial was to be reviewed—the army heads think the penalty is not severe enuf!

The navy courts are not unemployed in the meantime. Two sailors of the Cruiser "Metiz" have just been sentenced to three and two years imprisonment. Their crime was that they refused, together with the whole crew, to set on a 12-hour day's work when the ship had arrived in port after a very tollsome passage! The whole labor movement is raising its voice against these cruel sentences.

**Remember Debs.**

We have the reports of Eugene Deb's death and tho he was a reformist leader we are moved. We don't forget his courageous attitude during the war and the several years imprisonment he suffered for it, while most of the socialist leaders became devoted to their governments and acted like wolves on the class of each country, one against the other, in the name of democracy and civilization!

In Germany Democracy—the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, performed under a socialist government.

In France Civilization—Morocco war approved by the leaders of the socialist party!

So, when a man like Debs who did not give up his faith dies we must pay honor to his memory, even if he remained blind to the new light which the Russian revolution threw all over the world.

### Passaic Movie for Children's Aid

NEWARK, N. J.—The working people here will have the opportunity of seeing the "Passaic Textile Strike," before them on the screen on Friday night November 26, at the Newark Labor Lyceum, 208 So 14th Street. All who see the picture receive it with enthusiasm.

The history of the strike is given beginning with the causes that led up to it. Following the general walk out of the strikers they are shown picketing the various mills in endless lines, thousands and thousands of them. The water hose, gas bombs, police clubbings, riot guns, the reading of the riot act and the triumph of the American Civil Liberties Union over the Sheriff Nimo, and so on including the big labor parade and demonstration which celebrated the entrance of the strikers into the A. F. of L.

The proceeds of the showing will go to buy food for the strikers and milk for their children.

With the presentation of the picture there will also be strikers and speakers from Passaic.

### Jugoslav Communist Youth Is Sentenced

VIENNA, Oct. 28.—Zatko Shneider, secretary of the Jugo-Slav Communist Youth, has been sentenced by the Belgrade court to one year's imprisonment for distributing Communist propaganda.

Shneider was tried by a Belgrad court in December last for the crime of being secretary of the Communist Youth of Jugo-Slavia. The court at that time, but he was re-arrested shortly afterwards, following a protest by the prosecuting attorney.

**We will send samples copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us names and address.**

**SEND IN A SUB TODAY.**


*Advertise* in The DAILY WORKER!

Every page of The Daily Worker contains 140 inches—or seven 20-inch columns—for display matter.

When measuring an Ad, measure down on single column—and never less than one inch. An Ad is sold in multiple by number of columns wanted. For instance—a 2-inch Ad is sold in multiple of 2 columns, 6 inches 2 columns or 12 single inches, 3 inches.

No Ad should be taken for more than one column if less than 3 inches is wanted.

No cuts are supplied they must be suitable for newspaper work—no fine screen cuts can be used. We can use mats and newspaper cuts.

A special rate of 85 cents an inch has been made on all parts. Fraternal and union advertising. For commercial advertising and for Soft Drinks, Confectionery, Restaurants, Pool Halls, Dancing and Dentists or any legitimate line of merchandise—charge the following rates:

| Times printed | RATES One single column | $ to $ One single column | Over 5 One column inches |
|---|---|---|---|
| One only | $1.00 | 90c | 80c |
| Less than 3 days a week—for 3 months | 95c | 90c | 85c |
| Every day—3 months | 90c | 85c | 80c |

If these instructions are not clear to you or if any prospective advertiser would like to write us direct give them a self-addressed envelope of The DAILY WORKER and we will do the rest. You will receive credit just the same if we get the Ad thru your efforts.

ALL PAYMENTS MUST BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Daily Worker Publishing Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.



*When you are peeved enough to heave the stove out of the window—*

because the local lying capitalist sheet just lies and lies and lies some more

Just Let It Lie!

Instead

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE DAILY WORKER!

RATES

In Chicago: Per year $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25

Outside of Chicago: Per year, $6.00; six months, $3.50; three months, $2.00

THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed $..... for ..... months sub to The Daily Worker.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....



NEW YORK.

**Important Notice!**

Classes for Foreigners in English and Fundamentals of Communism, are given every Wednesday night from 8 to 10:30 o'clock at 1347 Boston Road. All comrades and sympathizers are invited.



*DON'T MISS IT!*

The First

**NEW MASSES**

**Costume Ball**

*Next Friday Evening, December 3*

WEBSTER HALL—119 East 11th Street, New York City.

Dancing at 9 P. M.

Tickets in Advance, $1.50. At the Door, $3.00

Ask your Union to get in touch with us for special club rates.

By mail from NEW MASSES, 39 West 8th Street, New York City. (Tel. Stuyvesant 4445), or Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 137 University Place; Rand School, 7 East 15th St.; Freiheit, 30 Union Square.



WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

NICE, Nov. 28.—Twenty houses were buried in a landslide at Roquebillierre today. It is feared that several persons may have been killed.



*The* SUNDAY WORKER

WILL APPEAR IN DECEMBER.



**GINSBERG'S**

**Vegetarian Restaurant**

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

IN PHILADELPHIA

There are only two places to eat—HOME AND AT

**Hartung's Restaurant**

610 Spring Garden St.

Home Cooking. Open from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m.



**LOST**

at Proletarian Cabaret—a package of papers. Please return to ANNA DAVID, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



**THE YOUNG WORKER—**

is to the younger people what The DAILY WORKER is to you. It fights with them in the everyday struggles of the workingclass. It gives a true picture of the conditions in the industries. It is lively and interesting.

Subscribe for Your Young Friends—

$1.00 a year 50 cents 6 months

The Young Workers (Communist) League,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $..... Send The YOUNG WORKER for ..... months to:

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

# Labor Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15, 1927

## HOCHMAN FIGHTS PLANS FOR AID OF CLOAKMAKERS

### Boston C. L. U. Is Scene of Heated Battle

By a Worker Correspondent.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Boston Central Labor Union has appointed a committee of 10 to study the question of company unions in this jurisdiction, in connection with a national movement started by the A. F. of L. to investigate and collect data and devise ways and means of combatting this menace to labor.

A request for funds from the Passaic textile strikers received favorable action, and affiliated unions which are yet unaware that these workers have been received into the A. F. of L. will be urged to send in their contributions in aid of the strike.

**Commends Cloakmakers.**

In recommending financial support to the striking cloakmakers of New York, ex-President Kearney of the C. L. U. added to the motion a commendation of the manner in which the strike had been conducted.

A heated discussion arose on the reading of a communication from the capmakers of Boston. They had suggested that the C. L. U. and fraternal bodies organize a conference for collecting funds to aid the striking New York cloakmakers.

**Hochman Shows Colors.**

This request was vehemently opposed by Julius Hochman, vice-president of the I. L. G. W. U., who had come before the C. L. U. for the purpose of speaking against the proposal.

Hochman's purpose was rather thinly veiled behind a formal request made by the joint board of sanitary control, thru its secretary, to come before the executive committee of the C. L. U. to explain the "Frosanis" label. The joint board of sanitary control is an auxiliary body of the garment workers' union, and when a delegate asked what it was all about Brother Hochman was "Johnny-on-the-spot" to explain. He remained for further business.

**Opposes Conferance.**

When the question of the capmakers' request came up, Hochman got the floor and gave as his reasons for objecting to such a conference that there were only 7,000 workers now on strike, and that he does not believe in relief conferences. Then he blew off on his favorite theme against "those outside ores" who seek to disrupt the labored trade union movement"—meaning, in this case, the capmakers, the most active and unselfish of all the needle trades unions in Boston.

**Miller Answers.**

I. Miller, of the capmakers, took the floor to answer what he called Hochman's insinuations and false statements. Some of the delegates present took him off, but others objected to this procedure and demanded that he be allowed to give his side of the story. Miller told how the attempted of the capmakers to organize a committee to make a thoro canvass of Boston unions, in order to secure money for the strikers, had been first postponed and then ignored by Hochman, who then proceeded by his own methods, which were deliberately made inefficient, to bring in as little money as possible for the strikers.

**Held Down Contributions.**

"Brother Hochman boasts about the money raised in Boston," said Miller, "but it was not nearly enough, nor what it should have been when, due to the New York strike, the Boston cloakmakers were earning $100 and $150 a week, and were working night and day. Not until the 11th week did the Boston union take any steps to help the New York strikers, and then saved itself inadequately, one day's pay. And now, in the 21st week of the strike, there are still 7,000 workers out, and in need of relief."

He said the conference that they expected to organize would have raised many times more than $13,000 turned in by the Boston garment workers. When Miller stated that cash shops had been opened in Hochman's jurisdiction without his preventing it, and challenged him to deny it, Hochman tried to turn Miller's words into a statement that the Boston cloakmakers were scabbing.

**Would Have It a Failure.**

I do not wish the delegates to leave this meeting with the impression Brother Hochman has tried to create, that the New York cloakmakers' strike has been a failure," Miller continued. "He would have liked to see it a failure, because it was conducted by the left wing leadership. Yes, and he and the Sicilians have done all they could to make it a failure by sabotage and laying down on the job. Hochman accuses the left wing of capitalising failures in strikes for their own purposes. And here he is trying to capitalize the so-called failure of the settlement with inside manufacturers. As a matter of fact, these terms are better than his own right wing wished for."

**"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.**

## PRIZES FOR THIS WEEK.

**Three books that will be an asset to every worker's library are to be given next week for the best worker correspondence story sent to The DAILY WORKER. The prizes are:**

**1—ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION, by A. Bardnikov and A. Svetlov. This is a new book of such great value that every worker should have it in his library.**

**2—POEMS FOR THE NEW AGE, by Simon Felshin. The work of a young revolutionary poet whose verse carries the courageous spirit of the coming new order. Cloth bound.**

**3—RUSSIA TODAY, the report of the British Trade Union Delegation.**

**Every worker correspondent should send in a story this week.**

**Workers in every section of the country are eager to learn of conditions in American industry. The worker knows them. We are counting on you, workers, to tell us about them. Send in that story, today!**

## Striker Approaches Negro Problem with Intelligent Outlook

By RACHEL WEINSTEIN.
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—The question of the Negro as a strikebreaker had become an imminent one. The ranks of the paper box makers were unbroken save for a stray boy or girl who wandered from the line, wavered, but surely came back. Our colored sisters and brothers, however, presented a greater problem.

A solution was sought and, as we thought, found. A committee, composed of two colored girls and two white ones, of which I was one, was selected to visit Harlem and, thru the medium of churches, theaters, dance halls and cabarets, convey the message that was of vital significance in the fight we are waging.

Our success was negative. The churches and similar places of worship were all difficult of access. We were sent away with promises and assurances of further interest in our subjects, etc., but we were not permitted to make our appeals there and then. One church indeed, accepted us and even went so far as to read the message to the congregation.

**See Thru Dark Shadows.**

However, so far as I was concerned, the days' experiences were of totally different significance. For the first time in my life I came in actual contact with the Negro people. I talked, walked and laughed with them, and was delighted with them. I seemed to have been re-awakened. The people were alive, moving, breathing, not dark shadows on the horizon of my life. We visited one home with a view to obtaining a speaker for an evening performance at a theater. I talked with the lady of the house for a few all-too-short minutes and went away a slave to her charms, her vivid personality. I succumbed completely. Her color, her everything was soon forgotten in the pleasure of her conversation, her presence.

The barrier that formerly loomed so large in my eyes has dwindled away to nothing. It no longer exists.

Harlem is a vast, comparatively unexplored area. The boys and girls, ostracized for no other reason but that of difference in color, are unorganized, untaught in the matter of workers' solidarity. Employed by unscrupulous manufacturers to break the ranks of their white sisters and brothers, they are fed on poisonous propaganda which eats their minds and hearts and antagonizes them to the point of slashing blindly, at the smallest provocation, at those who attempt to show them on their way out of the shops simply to talk to them. These, our sisters and brothers, are the innocent victims of a social system so unspeakably vile, so contemptible, that one stands amazed at the realization of its existance.

**Sewing to Wind.**

A party of friends, far superior intellectually to many white people were once forced to leave a well-known restaurant because of their color. "These tables are all reserved," was the reply they met with on requesting accommodations. Similar incidents, occurring daily, hourly in the lives of these people, tend toward uniting them still more strongly in their hatred for the color which took it upon itself to lord it over them and which so cruelly manifests the difference which they presume exists.

Is it any wonder that those lower in the social order and of lesser intelligence are only too eager to take advantage of a strike to come back at us? Is it to be wondered at that our strike is a tool for revenge eagerly sought and unhesitatingly invoked upon those of our boys and girls unfortunate enough to be the victims?

Our organization, far from recognizing color barriers, accepts into its ranks everyone, regardless of race or creed. Our colored boxmakers are as active as the white, as tireless in their efforts to finish this bitter struggle victoriously. Our union plans to organize all boxmakers, regardless of color or creed.

## WORKERS' SCHOOL LARGEST LABOR COLLEGE IN U. S.

### Thousand Students Are Enrolled

By AL SCHAAP.
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—With a fall enrollment of 1,000 students, the Workers' School has become the largest labor college in America. Altho the addition of a new building to school quarters doubled its floor space, enrollment jumped from 300 last year and has severely taxed even the enlarged facilities.

"The workers' response to the school has proved the decisive success of a broad left wing labor college," declared Director Bertram D. Wolfe. "Our enrollment of 1,000 by no means represents the number who want to take courses, more than 100 have already being excluded, due simply to lack of space. Dozens of prospective students are applying daily."

**Draws Non Members.**

The new policy of the school has drawn in students, instructors and even members of the advisory board who are no party members, in an effort to establish an educational center for all militant left wing memberships. Eighty per cent of the students are members of trade unions.

Emphasis has been placed on American working-class problems declared Wolfe. "Altho we are teaching to different classes," he said, "each one is handled in a manner best suited for the needs of students who work in factories and shops and study by night. We are grappling in every class with the pressing, practical problems confronting the labor movement. Even the important theoretical classes keep the application of their theories to American workers' needs ever foremost in mind."

**Unions Interested.**

New York's trade unions are taking an active interest in the progress of the workers' school. Many are sending promising students, with tuition paid, to train themselves in the school. These students, Wolfe pointed out, will return to their unions better equipped to take up their problems and to serve effectively.

"The policy of the Workers' School," the director emphasized, "differs from that of other so-called workers' schools. Our school is interested first, last and all the time in educating the workers for effective service to the working class. Other schools diffy fally in promoting general culture."

**Correspondence Courses Planned.**

Due to the heavy registration and the pressing need for such a school as ours, plans are being formulated to give the school a broader field by initiating correspondence and circuit courses. The circuit courses will bring teachers and lecturers to New Jersey, New England and Connecticut industrial centers.

Interested workers should write to the Workers' School, 108 East 14th street, New York City, for catalog and information.

## Milwaukee Railroad Workers to Demand Substanial Raises

By O'ZIM, Worker Correspondent.
(Worker Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—The Machinist Local No. 234 is issuing invitations to a mass meeting next Friday to initiate what they call a "get the money campaign."

The invitations point to the "heap the hat slogans" of unsavory memory during the war, and recall the promises of the bosses for better wages and conditions, which were, of course, not kept.

This is to be a mass meeting of all crafts, to set up a demand for 85 cents an hour instead of 72 cents. Boilermakers are asking 75 to 80 cents an hour and helpers 65 cents an hour.

The carman are reorganising and things are picking up. Tha men will not be satisfied with the 2 or 3-cent raise, as has been tha case on other roads. They are in a fighting mood and mean business.

**Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.**

**Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.**

## SCULPTOR IS CONVERT TO PROLETARIAN ART; WORKERS AS MODELS

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 28.—The new proletarian art has found an ardent supporter in Max Kallah, a local sculptor. Returning from a trip to Europe, he has exhibited his five latest pieces of sculpture, for which working man posed. He admits that he is now finding his inspiration in ovarails. Working man, he says, are as full of grace and beauty as Greek gods.

"In most of my new groups of figures," Kallah says, "I have attempted to carry out by idea that the modern artist, living in an industrial age, must depend on workman for his subjects.

"The old Greek sculptors found themselves living in an age of sports and games. So it was only natural that they took the athlete for their model.

"Today we are living in an industrial age. Consequently I can find more beauty of form in the laborer than the ancient sculptor discovered in the athlete."

## ALTON SHOPMEN DEMAND UNION RECOGNITION

### Repudiate 'Rump'; May Bring Test Case

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov 28. Railroad shopmen of the Chicago and Alton railroad company have formally repudiated the "company union" forced on them after the 1922 shopmen's strike and have demanded recognition of their affiliation with the Federated Shop Crafts of the American Federation of Labor.

It is expected that the railroad will deny them recognition, and the shopmen are prepared to file a test case with the new U. S. railroad labor board to take advantage of the provisions of the Watson-Parker act that the railway workers may designate any representatives they agree upon.

**Organize System.**

A system has been organized with representatives from Chicago, Joliet, Peoria, Bloomington, Springfield, Roundhouse, Venice, Slater, Mo., and Kansas City.

Immediately after the shopmen's strike the C. & A. railroad organized the company union and forced the men to accept officers chosen by the company.

**Elect Old Officers.**

But when the next election was held the men elected to office all of the former labor union officials. Gradually, then, all of them left the company union and became affiliated with the various bona fide shop crafts.

Their test case will be important, as it may result in a supreme court decision on the constitutionality of the Watson-Parker act.

## Employes in Motion Pictures May Strike

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 28.—Unless motion picture producers discontinue the open shop, 3,500 employes of the Hollywood studios, members of the Big Four, are preparing to strike on Dec. 1. The Big Four includes stage employes, electrical workers, carpenters and joiners, and the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators.

While the producers assert that the effect of the strike will be negligible, as most of their employes are non-union men, the strikers will rely upon a sympathetic strike of the picture-machine operators thruout the country.

Besides demanding a closed shop, the men are asking an eight-hour day, with time and a half for overtime after 5 p. m.

**Get a copy of the American Worker**

## UNIONS APPEAL INJUNCTION IN BOSTON STRIKE

### Court Tells 13 Trades Not to Aid Unskilled

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Thirteen Boston building trades unions are appealing their right to conduct a sympathetic strike. Suffolk County Superior Court Judge Bishop granted the Selig Construction Co. and their sub-contractors an injunction against the building unions forbidding further continuance of the workers' strike on five jobs. The unions have been on strike since Aug. 26 on the buildings of the Pittsburgh Glass Co., Ginn Publishing Co., National Casket Co., Mack Truck Co. and Packard Motor Co.

**Violate Wage Agreement.**

The company claimed that the Building Trades Council business agent demanded pay of $96 per week for men in the gravel pits and on the wharves of the firm handling building materials. The company held that it would not be subjected to paying the agreed rate of wages on non construction work, altho it is a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association, which makes the wage contract with the unions council. The unions demand union wage rates thruout the concern's employment.

**$500,000 Strike.**

The union officials and their members are enjoined from continuing the strike, urging others to continue, interfering with the employment of union men who work whether they be of the defendant unions or others, from pushing or reprimanding such union workers, or from interfering in any way to injure or damage the company's work. Half a million dollars' worth of work is represented in the construction work tied up by the strike.

Hoisting engineers' local No. 4, hod carriers' and building laborers' local 49, and local 71 and local 23 of the same, local 17, sheet metal workers; local 33, roofers; local 7, iron-workers; local 3, bricklayers, local 103, electrical workers; local 12, plumbers, and local 537 also; local 4, elevator constructors, and local 1044, painters, are named in the injunction.

## Paper Box Strikers Set Up Restaurant

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Every striker paper box worker and his family may eat free of charge at the restaurant established by the Paper Box Makers' Union in the Church of All Nations' building, George Powers, chairman strikers' relief committee, is in charge of the restaurant. Bread will be donated by the bakers' union and the United Councils of Working-class Housewives will raise funds to buy other food.

Fred Caiola, manager of the union, finds that the response to the strikers' appeal for funds from other unions will help the fight for the 44-hour week, collective bargaining and minimum scale of wages. Paper box manufacturers, organized in an association, are endeavoring to establish complete open shop conditions. New York police still co-operate with them in this attempt by riding on each strike-breaking delivery wagon leaving paper box factories.

## Autos and Buses Put Electric Line in Junk

MARION, Ill., Nov. 28—Automobiles at midnight brought about the final abandonment of the Coal Belt Electric Railway, which has connected Marion, Herrin and Carterville for 25 years. Passenger receipts have been showing a deficit for four years, but authority for discontinuance was not obtained from the Illinois commerce commission until the first of this month. Concrete highways, individual automobiles and bus lines are given as the cause for the abandonment of the line, which is credited with a great deal of the coal mine development in

## A NEW NOVEL

### By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

XII

Besides completing Bunny's political education, this incident was important to him in another way; it was the cause of Vee Tracy's taking over the management of his life. Ross senior got the moving picture lady on the telephone that very evening, and he said, "Look here, Vee, you're laying down on your job!"

"How do you mean, Mr. Ross?"

"My name is Dad," said the voice, "and what I mean is that you're not taking care of my son like I wanted you to do. He's been a-gettin' into trouble with these Bolsheviks again, and it's all because you don't see enough of him."

"But Mr.—Dad—I've been trying to make him study—I thought that was what you wanted."

"Well, you forget about him studying, that's all bunk, it ain't a-goin' to do him no good, and besides, he don't do it; he just goes off to Socialist meetin's, and he'd better be with you."

"Oh, Dad!" There was a little catch in Vee's voice. "There's nothing I'd like better! I'm just crazy about that boy."

"Well, you take him under your wing and keep him there, and if you can get him loose from these reds, I'll remember you in my will."

So after that Bunny found that he could have a date with her beloved at any hour of the day or night. She never told him the reason—no, her idea of truth-telling did not go that far! She let him think it was because of his overwhelming charms, and his male egotism was satisfied with the explanation. She would make feeble pretenses at resistance. "Oh, Bunny, Dad will think I'm wasting your time, he'll call me a vamp!" And Bunny would answer, "You goose, he knows that if I'm not with you, I may be off at some Socialist meeting!"

They were so happy, so happy! The rapture of fresh young souls and fresh young bodies, eager, quivering in every nerve! Their love suffused their whole beings; everything became touched with magic—the sound of their voices, the gestures of their hands, even the clothing they wore, the cars they drove, the houses they lived in. They flew together—the telephone girls were overworked keeping them in touch. Bunny became chat in the slang of the time was known as a "one-arm driver"; also he studied the arts of cajoling professors and cutting lectures. His conscience was easy, for had he not done his duty by the Socialist movement, with that "one graud" of Dad's? Besides the strike was over, and the clothing workers had won a few concessions; the leaders had been released, and the promised "Moscow revelations" forgotten by the newspapers, and therefore by everybody else.

Vee would still not let Bunny come to the studio where she was working. For the next picture, perhaps, but not this one; he and his Bolsheviks wouldn't like it, and he must put off seeing it as long as possible. But all the rest of her time was his—every precious instant. The elderly housekeeper received a five dollar bill now and then, and was deaf, dumb and blind. Vee's room in the bungalow was upstairs, the only second-story room, open on all four sides, and with ivy wreathing its windows; inside it was all white, a bower of loveliness. Here they belonged to each other; and tears of ecstacy would come into Vee's eyes. "Oh, Bunny, Bunny! I swore I'd never do this; and here I am, worse in love than I ever dreamed! Bunny, if you desert me, I shall die!" He would smother her fears in kisses; it was a crime for the application of another old saying, that actions speak louder than words!

There was no cloud in the sky of their happiness; except just one little cloud, no bigger than a man's hand! Bunny did not see it at all, and the woman saw it for an instant or so, and then looked the other way. Oh, surely the rose will bloom, forever.

XIII

The hands of destiny, turning upon the face of the movie clock, had brought Vee's hour of glory again. The great picture was ready, and once more she was on all the billboards of the city: "Schmunsky-Superba presents Viola Tracy in the twelve reel Supersp ecial, The Devil's Deputy, Million Dollar Heart Drama of the Russian Revolution." The scene which ornamented the billboards disclosed Vee, as usual with her lingerie torn, crouching the arms of the ineffably handsome young American secret service agent, and the agent presenting a revolver to a mass of tangled black whiskers, behind which hideous foreign faces lurked.

Also there was publicity in the newspapers, columns and columns about the picture, the authors of the book, the continuity man and the director and the writer of the titles and the artists and the decorators and the costumers and the musicians; but most of all about the star. Was it to be expected that the publicity man should drop no hint to the reporters about the fascinating romance of his prince who had now become Miss Tracy's most intimate friend? It had been expected by Bunny, and maybe by Dad, but assuredly not by anyone else. The reporters sang songs to the young oil prince, and sweet, sentimental soft-sister ladies sought to lure him into revealing how it felt to be the very, very dearest dear friend of such a brilliantly scintillating star of the movie heavens. One day it was rumored they were engaged to be married, and the next day they were not; and if they said nothing, the reporters knew what they ought to have said. And when Bunny would not give his picture, they snapped him on the street and when he turned his face away, they gave it a jolly caption: "Oil Prince Is Shy."

(Continued Tomorrow)

## Seek Girls to Get Dope on "King" Ben

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Nov. 28. —An intensive search was started for expelled members of the House of David, with a view to bringing additional charges against "King" Benjamin Purnell, head of the House of David.

**SEND IN A SUB TODAY.**

## Meat Cutters Here Get $2.50 Weekly Increase

Approval of the $45 wage scale negotiated by officials of Local 546, Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen, was voted at a membership meeting Nov. 21. The new rate is a $2.50 weekly increase. The demand for 7 p. m. closing on Saturdays instead of the present 9 p. m. closing was referred to a joint committee.

**The SUNDAY WORKER Slogan Contest Ends November 30**

**SEND YOUR SLOGAN**

**TODAY**

**to win one of the 7 prizes of $100 in books**

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $8.00 per year - $4.50 six months - $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year - $3.50 six months - $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## No Time to Lose

There is no time to lose in the fight for the lives of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. This becomes very apparent as the judicial proceedings, that have stretched over the last six and one-half years, now appear to be moving more rapidly. The usual "court's delay" has given way to new energy in pushing these two workers, innocent of the charges against them, into the electric chair and to death.

Three plans of fighting the master class in its determination to commit this murder of workers have been approved as follows:

First: The sending of a mass delegation of trade unionists to visit Governor Fuller, of Massachusetts, and demand his intervention against the perpetration of this frame-up.

Second:—The holding of a National Sacco-Vanzetti Congress in New York City some time in January.

Third:—Urging the demand for a congressional investigation of the activities of the department of justice in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

All of these proposals are good. Workers everywhere should agitate in support of them.

The necessity for haste, however, is shown especially in the efforts to carry out the demand for the congressional investigation.

The Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor voted in favor of this proposal. That was as far as the convention would go in the fight for the prisoners. It must be made to go the limit, however, on this proposition.

Congress meets next week for its short term. It will adjourn early for the holidays. It will reassemble in January and then rush thru its work in order to adjourn March 4, when its term expires. There are only a few weeks, or it would seem days, during which to get results.

The American working class does not yet realize the importance and the significance of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Labor does not feel the threat to its interests involved in this frame-up. An ably presented statement of the case forced upon congress will help warn all labor of the danger. Even the kept press will be compelled to lift its embargo of silence.

The congressional investigation is therefore important. It should be realized, the quicker the better. The time to get to work energetically on this phase of the Sacco-Vanzetti case is today.

## Imperialist Assassins in China

**British imperialism has taken Chinese students and turned them over to their own privately subsidized hangmen to be murdered.**

This news should prove very interesting to United States Senator William E. Borah, who has counselled caution by the profit powers in their dealings with the Chinese situation.

Here is another development proving, contrary to Borah's fond hopes, that the imperialist bandits have no intention of quitting China, allowing the peoples of this great nation to work out their own destiny, as they have shown themselves fully capable of doing, even in the face of every obstruction offered by the invaders. The victories of the Cantonese only drive the imperialists to greater and bloodier excesses.

Young students, members of the Kuomintang, are arrested in the British concession at Tientsin by British police. On instructions of the British embassy at Pekin, that acts on orders from London, these students are turned over to the Chinese militarists, who could not continue their counter revolutionary activities for a day, were it not for the money and arms furnished them, and the military assistance given them by the imperialist powers.

These cold-blooded and deliberate murders must arouse the whole Chinese nation to even greater efforts to drive their enemies into the sea. It must reveal to the workers of Europe and America the real nature of the capitalist class that oppresses labor at home, while it seeks to wield the whip of slavery over nations it would subject to its will. The death cries of the Cantonese students murdered by the imperialist assassins calls for the unity of all workers, thruout the world.

## Tested and Found Wanting

Fourteen hundred coal miners on strike in the anthracite field indicate that the conditions promised by President John L. Lewis under the new agreement with the hard coal barons are not satisfactory to the workers. The test of a wage agreement, in its application to working conditions, comes in the day-to-day relations between the workers and the bosses. The anthracite agreement has thus been tested and found wanting. The DAILY WORKER predicted this when Lewis imposed the agreement on the miners in the tri-district conference at Scranton. Its predictions made nearly one year ago have now been verified.

Every reader should not only carelessly glance over but carefully study the edited reports of the discussions at the very important meeting of the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International now being held at Moscow. This is the most significant news event in the world today. The discussions at Moscow help explain the developments in Mexico, China and other centers of struggle against world imperialism. It is necessary that all work ers understand them.

Count Ludwig Salm von Hoogstraeten, former husband of the oil millionairess, Millicent Rogers, desires to become a citizen of the United States. The count, not having worked in the past, should have a bright future in front of him, since he cannot be accused of wishing to overthrow a system that enables him to live without working. Outside of working the matrimonial pitch.

The Mexican Republic will be able to develop considerable strength in its own defense thru its ability to divide the profiteers of the United States and Great Britain.

# The Achievements of the Party - -

**By C. E. Ruthenberg**
General Secretary,
Workers (Communist) Party.

EDITOR'S NOTE: — This is the second of the series of articles on the November meeting of the central committee, announced in The DAILY WORKER last Saturday.

* * *

IN the first article on the discussions and resolution of the November meeting of the central committee the question whether there were opportunities for the development of the revolutionary movement of the workers and building the Workers (Communist) Party in the period of great imperialist development of American capitalism and capitalist prosperity, was answered in the affirmative by an analysis of the situation of the American workers. The concrete proof that this analysis is correct is to be found in the achievements of the party in broadening its influence among the workers during the past year.

The collapse of the labor party movement, thru its absorption and betrayal by the LaFollette progressive movement, resulted in the temporary isolation of the Workers (Communist) Party, which was the leader of the class movement for independent political action. The problem which the party faced was the formulation of those policies and tactics which would again enable the party to establish contact with the masses of workers and direct them into common struggles with the Communists. The resolution of the central committee establishes the fact that the party has important achievements to its credit in achieving this end. The resolution declares:

"In spite of the period of capitalist prosperity the Party is breaking its isolation and has succeeded in broadening its influence and increasing its prestige among the masses of workers, its position today in the organized labor movement and among the working masses generally, is far in advance of what it was a year ago."

### The Party Leadership in the Workers' Struggles.

In surveying the work of the party during the last year, thru which it has made these advances, its leadership in the struggles of the workers for a higher standard of wages and improved working conditions must be given first place. The outstanding fact of the labor movement during the last year is, that with one exception, every important, mass struggle of the workers during this period has been under Communist leadership.

THE Passaic strike is the most striking example of these struggles. Its importance consists not in the fact of a ten-month struggle of these workers against all the forces which the capitalists could bring to bear against them. The Passaic strike is the first great uprising of unorganized, highly exploited workers in the great machine industry of this country in many years. Since the great industrial struggles of 1912, Lawrence, Patterson, McKees Rock, and similar spontaneous strikes of unorganized workers lead by the I. W. W., there has been no movement of importance among these workers. Passaic is the first new sign of life and readiness to enter into the struggle against the capitalists among these workers, and therefore its importance to the labor movement of this country.

It is no secret that our party initiated the movement among the Passaic workers. The skeleton organization was formed under the leadership of the party. Our party furnished the organizational forces, the program for the struggle and was the dynamic force which supported and lead strike in all its phases.

The Passaic strike has not remained a struggle of the 16,000 workers of Passaic alone. Thru the relief campaign developed thru the support of the party, broad masses of workers were brought to the support of the Passaic strikers. The strikers have fought the strike on the picket lines, but behind them have stood the half million workers who were mobilized in their support thru the relief campaign. Thru this broadening of the struggle Passaic has become a symbol of militant struggle thruout the labor movement of the whole country.

The strike has not remained only an industrial struggle, but thru the party initiative it has been developed as a political issue, which has been raised on a national scale.

THE Furriers' strike, under Communist leadership, is another example of the achievements of the party. The Furriers' strike was won in the face of the efforts at sabotage and betrayal in which the American Federation of Labor participated. It stands out as the first strike involving thousands of workers which has been won in recent years. The I. L. G. W. U. strike in New York City, which has just resulted in a partial settlement and partial victory for the workers belongs to the same category.

What other struggle of a major character, involving thousands of workers has been fought during the last year except these strikes under Communist leadership which have given new hope and courage to the workers because of the militant character of the struggle?

There has been only one such struggle, the anthracite strike, resulting in a debacle for the workers. The party played its part in the anthracite strike, but here it was not yet strong enough to wrest the leadership from the reactionary Lewis machine and secure the adoption of its program for breaking the whole strength of the anthracite miners against the coal barons.

Through its part in the struggles in the province of the party among the workers has increased. There is a growing sentiment, springing out of the record of the party in these struggles, that the only living, virile force in the labor movement today, which dares challenge the great power of the American capitalists, is the Workers (Communist) Party.

### The Fight for Protection of the Foreign Born.

IT was one party which first took up the fight against the exception laws thru which it is proposed to register, photograph, fingerprint, and regulate the movements from place to place of the foreign born workers. Since these laws were first proposed in 1922 the party has repeatedly taking the initiative to mobilize the labor movement against them. It is the fact that a mass movement was organized against these laws which has thus far prevented their enactment into law, with the dire consequences resulting therefrom in crippling the efforts of the foreign born workers for organization in unions and participation in struggles of labor against the capitalists.

The movement for the protection of the foreign born developed in a broader form during the last year than previously. The national conference held in Washington in May showed that workers' organizations with a membership of four hundred thousand had been drawn into this struggle fighting with our party against these laws.

### The Campaign for a Labor Party

THE party thru out the slogan of "A United Labor Ticket in the 1926 Elections" early in the election campaign this year, making the election campaign part of the struggle to again bring to the fore independent political action by the workers thru the formation of a labor party. While the movement for a labor party has not taken on the volume of 1923-24, the party has definite achievements to its credit in this field.

In Pennsylvania and Ohio local labor parties were formed in a number of places. In Massachusetts the party participated in the labor party conference thru which a committee of trade unionists, representatives of the socialist party and the Workers (Communist) Party was set up to carry forward the work of forming a labor party in that state. In Minnesota the party influence in the farmer-labor party is again increasing, because it came to front as the exponent and defender of independent political action by the workers and farmers against the efforts of the petty bourgeoisie leader within the farmer-labor party to betray the farmer-labor party thru a movement back to the democratic party.

### Persistent Work Will Bring Results.

THESE achievements of the party are not spectacular. The influence and leadership of a Communist Party is not build thru spectacular methods, but by steady, persistent work in the labor movement. The gains the party has made show that its policies and tactics are those which are gradually broadening its influence and winning the support of new groups of workers. They show that hard work in support of a correct Communist program will bring results for the party even in a labor movement, which is a period of imperialist development and under its influence is generally moving to the right. They show, that while the official labor movement is developing in the direction of class collaboration, there is at the same time a left development among those workers who are not sharing in the privileges of the aristocracy of labor.

The party achievements in broadening its influence can be made greater by mobilizing more of the strength of the party in support of its campaigns. The central committee resolution correctly declares:

"The party must mobilize for fuller use of its strength in applying the policies and tactics thru which it has made these gains, and in taking up of its immediate program to build the party and extend its influence among the masses. Such a mobilization will bring even greater gains than are to be recorded for the past year.

# Great Britain and United States Fight for Supremacy

(Continued from page 1)

in Saturday's DAILY WORKER. Ed.) stressed the necessity for struggle against capitalist "rationalization" of industry because it consolidates the stabilization of capitalism and results in the bitterest exploitation of the workers. (Rationalization may be briefly explained by comparing it to the methods of Ford in this country. In Germany especially, the "Fordization" of large industry on a huge scale is a big question before the workers—Ed.)

During Friday evening's session, under the chairmanship of Thaelmann of Germany, Remelle (France) on behalf of the credentials committee, reported that there were present 191 members of the enlarged executive of the Comintern, of which 100 had decisive votes, the other 91 being consultative. These delegates represent about fifty different countries.

### Chinese Party on Right Path.

Tan Pin Hsiang (China) pointed out that the national revolution in China indicates the unfirmness of capitalist stabilization. The growing conflicting interests of England and America show the wrongness of the idea that the Anglo-American bloc insures a long period of stabilization.

The Chinese Communist Party, said Tan Tin Hsiang, worked under the most difficult conditions. The anti-imperialist struggle of the revolutionary peasants caused the party to make certain mistakes in this respect, but it is now on the right path and is promoting the peasants' movement, whose prospects in China are enormous. At the same time, the Communist Party is participating in the revolutionary national united front against the imperialists.

The parties of the Communist International, he said, must help the Chinese Communist Party, heeding to it their experience in the revolutionary struggles of the peasants of other countries.

Riese, representative of the Wedding opposition group in Germany, speaking of the internal situation of the German Communist Party, attempted to defend the position of the ultra-lefts and prove what he called the unsatisfactory progress and drift to the right of the party. The speaker was often interrupted with ironical remarks from the German delegates.

### Ovation Greets Thaelmann.

Ernest Thaelmann (candidate of the party against Hindenburg in the last elections), speaking at Friday's session, had been greeted with an ovation. He briefly reviewed the most important events in international politics since the last plenum, the Polish coup of Pilsudski, the British general strike and general strife and development of the revolution in China.

He said the British strike proved the huge fighting forces latent in the western proletariat. He declared that the growth of the Soviet Union was the most important revolutionary factor, as the process of socialist construction going on in the U. S. S. R. is the strongest argument against capitalist stabilization and the social-democrats who support this stabilization.

Turning to the situation in the Communist Party of Germany, Thaelmann declared that the victory over the ultra-lefts in the party was the highest achievement of the past year because the ultra-left seeks to destroy the party which is the sole force capable of preventing the utilization of Germany by the western European powers against the Soviet Union.

### Strong Leadership in Germany.

The German Communist Party, he said, actually has a strong leadership whose policy corresponds to the views of the Comintern. German capitalism has grown stronger since 1923 and has actually again embarked on an imperialist policy.

Under such conditions, the work of the Communist parties in the trade unions is the most important because there they can best fight the stabilization of capitalism, the social-democracy and the trade union bureaucracy.

### Must Win the Masses.

The Communist Party must win the masses, Thaelmann said, thru careful every-day work within the trade unions, at the same time keeping in sight the final aim. The speaker then reviewed the weak points of the German party, pointing out that the party pursued the right line in the struggle against the consequences of capitalist rationalization, achieved big successes in the elections in the metal and other big trade unions and performed excellent work on the questions of unemployment, the compensation of the German princes, and the toilers' congress. The party is actively working in the mass organizations of the workers, in the unions and carries a strict attention to the movements of the "Red Front Soldiers," women and relief.

### The Party of the Revolution.

Concluding amid a stormy ovation, Thaelmann adhered to Bukharin's words with which he opened the plenum: "We remain the party of the revolutionary, proletarian dictatorship." In this sense, Thaelmann said, we are the party of the united proletarian front in the mass work, every-day struggle against the bourgeoisie.

Vereeycke, of Belgium, participating in the debate on Bukharin's report, dwelt on the question of capitalist rationalization which is a desperate attempt to adapt industry to postwar conditions of capitalism and to check the processes of disintegration at work on the system. Communists, he said, stand for nationalization in the interests of the working class not in the interests of the bourgeoisie, namely, the nationalization of industry, workers' control of production and higher wages.

Renaudel, of Germany, spoke of the crisis due to the disproportion between industrial production and the possibilities of finding markets, wherefor the bitter struggle now proceeding. The communist parties must fight the social-democrats who support the full stabilization of capitalism and must find practical measures of struggle, especially within the trade unions.

### Latin-Americas Heard From.

Codaville, of Latin-America, called the plenum's attention to the great importance of South America as a market. Forty per cent of the capital invested belongs to the United States. Twenty-six per cent of the foreign trade of the United States is with the South American countries. Capitalist exploitation to the south of the U. S. is increasing and the dissatisfaction of the toilers constitutes a favorable ground for a national revolutionary movement against foreign imperialism.

Stern, of Czecho-Slovakia, pointed out that the problem of capitalist stabilization must be considered in a perfect light with regard to each separate country. A substantial part of rationalization, he declared, consisted in the capitalist onslaught upon the working class.

### Polish Party Influence Grows.

Prukhniak, of Poland, dwelt on the political situation in that country stating that the short-lived period when the Pilsudski government was actually somewhat successful is nearing its end and that the influence of the Polish Communist Party, growing rapidly, must be consolidated.

The representative of the young Turkish Communist Party, reviewing the economic and political situation in the countries of Asia Minor, pointed out that stock must be taken of the experience of the Turkish nationalist movement by the other countries to the east, especially China.

Given a great ovation, Clara Zetkin, veteran of the German revolutionary movement, also spoke on the question of capitalist stabilization, stressing its temporary and unstable nature. Capitalism is suffering a fatal disease, modern bourgeois civilization is rotten to the core—only the proletarian revolution can save world culture.

Recapitulating the international situation of the German party, Weichey (Germany), refuted Riese's (of the Wedding opposition referred to above) assertion about the weakness of the party and declared that its influence was growing because of the correct leadership of the present central committee.

### Stabilization Reveals Contradictions.

Chilhum, of Sweden, remarked that in the Scandinavian countries, the social-democracy was the most reactionary and dangerous enemy, having a strong influence on the labor masses. Stabilization actually reveals, he said, beginning to show class contradictions. The Scandinavian bourgeoisie is preparing for struggle. The Communist parties must counteract this by more intense work among the masses.

Pointing out that capitalist stabilization in the Balkans varied with different countries, Nikolayovitch (Yugo-Slavia) used as an example the Stabilization Loan of Yugo-Slavia, which is coming more and more under their control. Yugo-Slavia is becoming slowly industrialized. The Balkan parties must take stock of these peculiarities of the separate Balkan countries and must carry on their work on this basis.

Capitalist stabilization was also discussed by Brandt of Poland who pointed out the importance of the technical improvements being made in big industry, especially in Germany and France.

### Youth Movement Has Grown.

Schueller, of the Communist Youth International, stressing the necessity to give a clear definition to the slogans against rationalization declared that the Communists are not against rationalization as scientific, technical improvement, of industrial organization, but against capitalist rationalization whose consequence, especially on the young workers, is nefarious. He stated that the Communist youth International has grown both politically and organizationally.

Ifferta Sturm (International Women's Secretariat of the Comintern) pointed to the considerable progress below made in the work of organization and the growth of influence of the Communist parties among the women masses. In England, for example, the party mobilized women for active strike help, while in Germany the Union of Red Women, and Red Young Women increased in membership from a few hundred to 20,000 during one year.

### More Attention Needed.

The main defects in the leaderships of the various parties of the Comintern is that they fail to realize the great importance of and pay too little adequate attention to the women's movement, said Comrade Sturm. The removal of this defect would make the prospects for organization among the women on a large scale, decidedly favorable, she concluded.

Hilt (Norway) speaking of the Norwegian party, said that some comrades at one time inclined towards "right" tendencies in questions pertaining to a united front with the social-democrats. Such drifts to the right have actually been outlived by the party, he declared, and the party has since been fairly successful in its work in the trade unions.

That the productive forces of capitalism are not surpassing the pre-war levels of production was stressed by Louinadze (Caucasus). Youth interests in coaching in the question of stabilization.

J. T. Murphy of the British Communist party analyzing the internal situation in England portrayed the rapid pace in the differentiation of capital and labor into two opposing camps as illustrated by the decomposition of the liberal party as a political factor.

Podvitsky (Workers' Sport International), speaking on the question of the International workers' sport movement, stated that more attention must be paid to the development of proletarian sports organizations, and recommend that the plenum select a special commission to look into this problem.

### Greet Army Representative.

The speech of the representative of the Red Army School "Tyatel" and the training battalion of the Lenin Rifle Committee of the Russian Soviet Federated Soviet Republic, was greeted in the plenum amidst tremendous applause. Replying on behalf of the plenum Thaelmann greeted the representative of the workers' army.

Wlof (Germany) spoke sharply against the opposition declarations of Reise and declared it was the policy of the ultra-lefts which estranged the social-democratic and non-partisan workers. A united front and successful tactics are possible only if an energetic struggle is carried on against all deviations, he concluded.

## Y. M. C. A. SECRETARY TELLS YOUTH HOW TO WORK IN WALL STREET AND STILL ESCAPE LAKE OF BRIMSTONE

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The temptations, assault and the opportunities that confront the 30,000 boys in their "teens who work in this city's financial district are told by Edward D. Duffield, secretary of the "Wall Street boys' branch of the Y. M. C. A.—that organization with the plaster-of-Paris amilo which aims to mold American youth into the triangular composites of St. Anthony, Apollo, and Andrew Carnegie, all dead ones, by the way.

This small army of youth, according to Gray, make up the force of messengers, clerks, office boys, elevator operators, porters, pages, newsboys, collectors, etc.

That the secretary is not insensitive to the temptations which surround these boys is shown by his reference to "the urge to win success by noble achievement," their contact with "endless vistas studded full of 'filthy lucre,'" their observation of "others who are fast accumulating vast fortunes," their "hearing of money spoken of in large denominations," their listening to talk of "a million dollars as commonly as the such amounts grow on trees."

And then, as tho to appease the men who donate such large sums to the work of making American youth into the Anthony-Apollo-Farnegie triangle, the secretary graciously explains that these 30,000 young fellows do not get any too definite idea of "the economic truths that underlie financial transactions and the business of the Wall Street district. They do not appreciate the great part in industrial advancement and development of human society banks and investment houses accomplish."

The epitome of the secretary's statement is that when these boys dream of easy ways to loot their employers, when they imagine the big business men as casting expensive meals in luxurious clubs, when they have an urge to play the market themselves, they are skirting close to the gates of hell-but, if they realize the sanctity of Wall Street's position in this scheme of things, they will take advantage of the Y's program, "which will help them in their fight for an all-round developed young manhood."

Here's a slogan for Wall Street's army of 30,000 young employes: "Our bosses fight for well-rounded purses we fight for a well-rounded young manhood."

Start the ticker. Let us pray and prey!

SYDNEY (FP).—The Australian federal government has placed a censorship on all working class literature coming in from overseas. Even literature printed in Britain is being seized. Anything in the nature of Communist literature or information on Russia is specially marked down for prohibition.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

EDITION NEW YORK

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 253. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1926 Published Daily, except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

Saturday Nov. 6 1926

# WORKERS HAIL SOVIET REVOLUTION

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

DESPITE repeated proof that responsible executives in the capitalist political household never took Calvin Coolidge seriously, a myth was assiduously built around the "silent man in the white house" with the object of developing a legendary character that the public would have confidence in after they saw practically every other member of the old Harding gang getting caught burying the loot. Since Coolidge succeeded the rotund and pleasure-loving, tho dumb, Harding, press the only accomplishments he can boast of is quibbling elected and playing chum to Mellon, multi-millionaire secretary of the treasury and boss of the administration.

• • •

THE admin, despite the fact that it was republican, took a devilish delight in dropping Cal's recommendations in the waste basket. During the days of the Teapot Dome hurricane, while there was much hysterical clamor for the heads of the unlucky burglars who got caught, Cal kept his head—shut. Only when it looked as if there might be a march on Washington for the purpose of tarooing Harry Daugherty into the Potomac did the president ask Harry to take himself to Courthouse Square, Ohio.

• • •

NEVERTHELESS it was expected that New England would stand by the only tenant that section of the United States contributed to the white house in many moons. But when Coolidge made a personal appeal to the voters of Massachusetts for his friend Butler, the wage-cutting mill magnate of New Bedford, the said voters got out their scalping knives when they were dance and went forth to separate Cal's friend from his political scalp. This scalp is now drying in the democratic wigwam. A strike-breaker had his day.

• • •

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST'S papers in Chicago supported Frank L. Smith, republican. In New York they supported Ogden Mills, republican. The day before yesterday Hearst was a white house guest and invited Coolidge to spend his next vacation at the Hearst ranch in California. Hearst is a democrat and a lover of the "peepul." So is his old man, Arthur Brisbane, who supports Mussolini and Aimee McPherson. Perhaps those celebrities are prospects for some of Arthur's real estate. Some chop suey is this Hearst outfit.

• • •

GOVERNOR LEN SMALL of Illinois sees no reason why Frank L. Smith should not be seated in the United States senate. This is not surprising. If boodle were a millstone around an illinois politician's neck Small would now be scraping the ground with his nose. Small got

(Continued on page 3)

## KELLOGG DENIES ADMITTANCE TO SOVIET ENVOY

### Visa Refused Minister to Mexico

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Secretary of State Kellogg, again demonstrating his puerile fear and hatred of Communists, has ordered that Mme. Alexandra Kollontai, Soviet government minister to Mexico, be denied admittance to the United States. The reasons he gives are the same that he gave for denial of admittance of Comrades Comrades Kenney and Shapiro, Salsavsin, Communist member of the British parliament.

Visa Refused in Berlin.

Mme Kollantai wished to visit in the United States before going to Mexico where she assumed her duties as Russian minister. When she applied for a visa at the American embassy in Berlin her request was refused, with the terse answer that "the secretary of state didn't want her in the United States."

"She's a Communist."

When asked why the Soviet minister was denied admittance Kellogg assent in Germany said: Mme. Kollantai was one of the outstanding members of the Russian Communist Party, and has been actively associated with the international Communist subversive movement."

The law which Kellogg relies upon to maintain his action, was passed during the heat of the war, and prescribed by President Wilson. Kellogg is using this act against all persons desiring to enter the U. S. who show any in-

# Emergency Call

## $5,000 Must Be Raised for the Keep the Daily Worker Fund by Tuesday

### *Celebrate 9th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution by Helping The Daily Worker!*

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

The whole membership of our party and those who sympathize with its program of struggle in the workers' interest must demonstrate their loyalty to The DAILY WORKER by raising $5,000 for the Keep The DAILY WORKER fund by next Tuesday.

The DAILY WORKER has notes, pay rolls of its printing plant, and other obligations falling due on Tuesday aggregating $5,000. These must be paid. There is no possibility of postponing these obligations.

The only way The DAILY WORKER can raise this $5,000 is thru a quick mobilization of its supporters to collect this sum thru an intensification of the drive for the Keep The DAILY WORKER fund.

On Saturday, Sunday and Monday the celebrations of the 9th anniversary of the proletarian revolution in Russia will be held. These meetings will bring together thousands of workers who support the revolutionary struggle for the emancipation of the workers.

There is no better way of demonstrating loyalty and support of the achievements of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union than by supporting the revointionary workers' movement in this country.

At the present moment support of the revointionary workers' movement in this country can best be demonstrated by helping the Workers (Communist) Party KEEP THE DAILY WORKER as the militant daily voice of the revolutionary struggle of the workers.

The questions which the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union ask of the representatives of the Workers (Communist) Party are: How the revolutionary movement growing in the United States? When will you be able to follow in our footsteps?

We ask every member of the party, every friend of the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union, to celebrate the victory of the proletarian revolution in Russia and show their support of the struggles of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union by HELPING TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER BY AIDING IT IN THE PRESENT EMERGENCY.

The $5,000 which The DAILY WORKER must raise by Tuesday can be raised if the party members and supporters of The DAILY WORKER take up this task in the spirit which the Russian workers have shown in their struggles.

Every nucleus secretary must immediately visit the members and collect the money which they have raised through selling Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates.

Every leading committee of the party must exhaust every possibility of securing contributions for the Keep The DAILY WORKER fund.

The situation of The DAILY WORKER must be presented at every celebration of the 9th Anniversary of the Russian revolution and appeal for The DAILY WORKER made.

Every member of the party and sympathizer with its work who does not send a contribution through the above ways should send a contribution direct to The DAILY WORKER.

WE MUST KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FOR OUR MOVEMENT. TO ACHIEVE THAT, WE MUST RAISE $5,000 OF THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND BY TUESDAY.

EVERY MEMBER AND EVERY SYMPATHIZER: TO WORK TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

EVERY LEADING COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY: TO WORK TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

## CHARGE FRAUD IN ELECTIONS BY CHICAGOANS

A series of court contests and charges of fraud followed today in the wake of Tuesday's election in Cook county.

Edward J. Glackin, democrat, former member of the state legislature, prepared to contest the reelection to congress of Ellsworth W. Sprout, republican, by 3,179 votes in the third district.

**Harding Offers Reward.**

With only 247 votes separating him from Martin J. O'Brien, democrat, in the race for county treasurer, George F. Harding, republican, announced he would contest and conduct a campaign to "clean up the ballot box crooks."

Harding charged that 25,000 votes had been stolen from him. He offered rewards totaling $5,000 for information leading to conviction for fraud.

**Oil Tanker Ashore.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 5.—The Associated Oil tanker Solano is on the rocks 100 miles north of San Pedro, according to messages received by the Federal Telegraph Company here today.

## LENIN ON THE PROLETARIAN STATE POWER IN RUSSIA

**The economic forces in the hands of the Russian proletarian state fully suffice to secure the transition to Communism.**

(Speech at the Eleventh Party Conference of the C. P. S. U.)

N. LENIN.

## Big Rubber Companies Merge to Develop New Manufacturing Process

AKRON, O., Nov. 5.—The formation of the American Anode, Inc., e combination of subsidiaries of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., the Eastman Kodak Co. and the Anode Rubber Co., Ltd., Toronto, for the purpose of manufacturing rubber goods by a new method, has been announced.

The new company will manufacture rubber articles under processes patented by Dr. P. Klein of Budapest and Drs. S. E. Shepherd and L. W. Eberlin of the Eastman laboratories. The new processes will revolutionize the methods of compounding, milling and vulcanizing rubber. By the new process rubber bands no thicker then a thread can be made and are so strong that they cannot be broken by the bare hands.

For nine-glorious years the star of the Russian Revolution has guided the workers of the world on the road to freedom.

## DENY ARREST OF MACIA DISCLOSES ATTEMPT AT DESTROYING MUSSOLINI

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Nov. 5.—Italian and Spanish circles today issued vehement denials of reports that the arrest of Colonel Riccotti Garibaldi in Nice and of Colonel Macia in Perpignan have disclosed a plot engineered for the purpose of luring opponents of General de River end Mussolini into their respective countries for the purpose of crushing them.

## FOES TO OPEN WAR ON VARE IN U. S. SENATE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—A two-edged sword was being forged today for the opponents of the claim of William S. Vare of Pennsylvania to a seat in the United States senate.

Vare will not only face a bitter attack upon the huge expenditures for him in the primary, but it will be charged that he was fraudulently elected in Tuesday's balloting, it was indicated today.

**New Tactics Evolved.**

The new tactics being evolved in the battle against the conqueror of George Wharton Pepper and William B Wilson were disclosed in a statement of Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska progressive republican.

Altho Vare came thru the election with a big majority, Norris declared he was repudiated outside of Philadelphia and triumphed there thru manipulation of the ballots.

**Bare Majority Sufficient.**

The real significance behind Norris' move to challenge the legality of Vare's election lies in the fact that only a majority vote is required to pass upon—and possibly oust—a senator where his right to take the oath is questioned. To expel a member after he has been seated, and where there is no question of the legality of his election requires a two-thirds vote.

## THE SOVIET REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS

**Announcements of meetings to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution will be found on page 5.**

## WORKERS PARTY VOTE INCREASES IN NEW YORK

### *Election Officials Fail to Record Vote Correct*

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The parties' report on the vote for Communist candidates, according to the police records, shows an increase in the vote for governor over 1924 in Bronx end Kings counties. Gitlow received a total vote of 4,668 in the counties of Manhattan, Bronx, Kings, Queens and Richmond, showing in the Bronx an increase of 394 end 170 in Brooklyn as against the Workers Party candidate for governor in 1924. The complete report of the vote is not yet in, as the upstate returns have not been published. The report shows a drop in the vote of the Workers Party in Manhattan.

**Felled to Record Vote.**

Numerous complaints received from voters for the Workers Party—notably in the 4th assembly district, Manhattan, as well as in other assembly districts—show the same treatment recorded opposition voters as in previous years. The records of the police department show that the election boards in assembly districts failed to record the vote so that in many instances the names of the Communist candidates do not even appear on the tally sheet.

The increase in the vote in Bronx and Brooklyn, both for the candidate for governor, Gitlow, as well as for United State's senator, Dunne, indicate an increase of from 15 to 25 per cent in the vote which the republican and democratic election boards and ward heelers concealed in Manhattan by failing to count the votes registered for the Workers Party in many assembly districts.

**Tammenyites Sore.**

This treatment was accorded to the Workers Party especially because of the campaign they have made against Smith as a strikebreaker and exposing his responsibility for the treatment accorded to the striking clothmakers of New York. The republicans are equally responsible fur denying to the

(Continued on page 3)

**Three Million for Stadium.**

Army and navy authorities are negotiating for a $3,000,000 joint armory on the Northwestern University campus, it was reported today.

## WORKERS ADVISED TO COME EARLY TO NOV. 7 CHICAGO CELEBRATION

With the promise from the committee in charge that the gevel opening the meeting will drop sherply at 8 p. m. Chicago workers will start filling up the four thousand seats in Ashland Auditorium at an early hour Sunday to participate in the celebration of the Ninth Year of the Russian workers' revolution.

The program of folk dances from the Czech opera, "The Bertered Bride," performed by the Czecho-Slovek dancers, will be but one of a group of excellent entertainment numbers that are part of the performences accompanying the speaking.

William Z. Foster, William F. Dunne and Sem Dercy will be the orators of the dey with Arne Swabeck, district organizer of District 8 of the Workers (Communist) Party, under whose ausplece the celebretion is staged, in the chelr.

## Boston Student Riot Results in Injuries and Property Damage

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Twenty persons were injured, five were arrested and scores of students are today facing suspension or expulsion following a wild riot of 600 Messachusetts Institute of Technology men thru Cambridge and this city, leaving a wake of destruction.

Six of the students are suffering from the effects of tear bombs used by the police to quell the rioters, battling with reserves in a dance hall.

Store signs were torn down, window broke broken, automobiles wrecked, cars of the Boston elevated halted, trolley cords cut and window grills ripped off, while two cars on a train in the tunnel were put out of commission altogether.

## National Grange to Vote on Endorsement of Organized Labor

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 5.—When the National Grange meets here next week, an attempt will be made by the progressive element to have organized labor endorsed by the organization, it is reliably announced.

Endorsement of organized labor has been brought up before at the Grange, and after spirited debates, the resolution was defeated each time. A more determined fight in this direction is expected this year.

## RUSSIA MORE POWERFUL THAN EVER BEFORE

### *Tower of Strength for International Labor*

From hundreds of platforms thruout the United States, the message of Communism will be given to the American workingclass on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the overthrow of capitalist rule and the establishment of a workers' and peasants' government in territory that covers one-sixth of the earth's surface.

Not only is the Soviet Union a star of hope for the industrial proletariat, but all oppressed people, regardless of color find in the workers' and peasants' government a powerful friend and supporter.

**Helped the Chinese.**

While the imperialist powers were crushing the Chinese people under the militaristic heel the Soviet Union was giving aid and encouragement to a people struggling to free themselves from native and foreign oppressors.

The reactionary labor leaders in all countries and particularly in the United States have tried their best to poison the minds of the masses against Russia but the truth is breaking thru the capitalist blockade and the ninth year of proletarian rule finds the Soviet Union stronger than ever internally and rapidly gaining in influence thruout the world.

## 106 ORPHANS LEFT BY MINE CAVE-IN DEAD

### *Mining Camp Bereft of Male Workers*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ISHPEMING, Mich., Nov. 5.—The death of 51 workers in the flooded Barnes-Hecker iron mine has already virtually exterminated the male population of the little mining camp of North Lake and left 160 fatherless children. There are only two men residents left. Practically all the men who died in the mine left families.

**Water Recedes.**

There is no visible sign of water at 495 feet in the Barnes-Hecker mine, rescue workers who reached that level reported.

Finding of the 14 as yet unrecovered bodies of the men trapped at the 1,050 foot level when a hidden lake engulfed the iron mine will be hastened if the water has disappeared, it was said.

**No Chance of Life.**

Leading mine authorities from all sections of the state declared today after a conference there was only one chance in ten million that the surging flood which engulfed the mine, had not killed the entire 51.

The first of seven funerals for victims whose bodies have already been recovered will be held tomorrow when William Hunt will be buried. He left a wife and seven children.

**Large Families.**

Equally large families have been left by other victims. That of Edward Chapman mourns not only the husband and father but also Herman, the eldest of ten children.

Only seven bodies have been recovered of the 51 dead so far. Absently men are working to recover the bodies. A memorial service has been arranged by the mayor of Ishpeming for the victims. The community school closed at North Lake today because only six of the forty pupils attended.

## 'Downtate' Defeats Repeal of Dry Act in California Vote

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 5.—Efforts to repeal the Wright act, the state prohibition enforcement law in California, had failed today. What was then to be a commanding lead calling for a repeal, was wiped out as ballots from southern California and rural districts were tabulated.

Early today the vote stood 496,782 for repeal and 546,126, about

# ...SISTI GO ON ...N FOOTING TO ...EET NEW CRISIS

## ...Deny Pluto Press Tale About Garibaldi

BULLETIN.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The capitalist press story that Colonel Ricciotti Garibaldi, ... under arrest in France, is agent provocateur for Mussolini, was branded by his brother here, General Peppino Garibaldi, as the infamous fascist conspiracy with French police to discredit the leader and organizer of anti-fascists in Europe outside Italy.

He said that he and his brother had always opposed Mussolini and that he is convinced this world-wide campaign against his brother is a malicious fascist invention of the black-shirt brigands who could find no other way to eliminate Garibaldi.

• • •

ROME, Nov. 5.—Amidst great public tension, the fascist grand council met today to consider action to be taken to prevent further attacks upon the premier and anti-fascist plots.

The tension was increased by a report published in the Popolo di Roma, declaring that Colonel Ricciotti Garibaldi's arrest in Nice may be linked with a plot against Mussolini, discovered ten days ago when two alleged would-be assassins were discovered at Monte Carlo, whose they were making arrangements for entering Italy.

Submit Drastic Proposals.

The fascist grand council will submit its proposals to the parliament next week. It is anticipated that the provisions will include these:

1) Provision of the death penalty not only for all those who in the future make attempts on the life of the premier, but for those already held in custody, charged with such attempts.

2) Orders for the expulsion of all fascists who assume the duties of the police and military and who act as agents provocateur in luring anti-fascists to plot against the government.

3) Reorganization of the police force, with possible action to create a strong national police force.

4) More rigid supervision of the press.

5) A weeding out of the membership of the fascist party, expelling those who are not wholehearted in their support.

Adoption of such a program by the grand council is tantamount to its enactment, since the parliament is certain to give any legislative approval desired.

• • •

## Fasciati Decide to Stop All Passports

ROME, Nov. 5.—The Italian cabinet today decided to cancel all passports which have been issued, as a part of the drastic program which is being undertaken to check the plots against the premier and the fascist government. This action, it is understood, is taken to prevent anti-fascists from leaving Italy for foreign lands.

## Member of Polish Sejm to Speak in Cleveland Sunday

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 5.—Andrey Pearchuk, member of the Polish sejm, will speak in Cleveland Sunday, Nov. 21, at 2 p. m. at the Koreny Hall, 3349 W. 11th St., Comrade Pearchuk is a Ukrainian and is a member of the sejm from Ukrainian Poland. He will tell of the horrible persecutions from which the Ukrainians in Poland have suffered. Coming, as he does, at a time, when the "socialist" Pilsudski, is plotting a monarchy in Poland, with himself as the king, Comrade Pearchuk's appearance will be widely greeted.

I. Amter, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, will also speak. Admission is free.

## Two Trainmen Lose Lives When Pennsy Uses Extra Trains

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 5.—Two trainmen were killed and four others severely injured early today when two extra freight trains on the Pennsylvania railroad collided at Millersburg, 30 miles from here, according to reports to the Pennsylvania officials here.

The men killed were Paul T. Bailey, Lykens, Pa., an engineer, and Wilbur J. Sees, Sunbury, a brakeman.

**Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscriber to the American Worker Correspondent. Are you one?**

# ANTHRACITE MINERS STRIKE AGAINST TWO COMPANIES

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 5. — Nearly 2,000 anthracite mine workers quit work as the result of two strikes called in this section today.

At Archbald, near here 1,000 employes at the Gravity Slope of the Hudson Coal Company, quit work over a dispute involving the company's action in replacing a number of old miners with new men.

A dispute at Old Forge resulted in 900 men striking against the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

# POLICE SHOOT DOWN STRIKER WITHOUT CAUSE

## Paper Box Worker Is Ruthlessly Attacked

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Dick Guadino, a paper box striker, was shot by an officer Tuesday night at 11 o'clock while he was picketing the shop of Albert and Salkowitz, 50 Bond street. Guadino was looking thru the window to see if any scab work was being turned out at night, when a policeman drove up in a taxicab and, without provocation, fired several shots at Guadino. One shot hit Guadon's head and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital where he was said to be recovering from the wound.

Police Action Flayed.

Fred Caiola, manager of the Paper Box Makers' Union, issued a statement from strike headquarters attacking the police for their brutality. He said that the action against Guadino was unprovoked and that it demonstrated that the police operating in the strike district are faithful servants of the bosses.

"This shooting," declared Caiola, "adds to the former record of the police for brutality against our pickets and protecting the property of the bosses by riding on every delivery wagon carrying boxes from the paper box shops."

Urge Negroes to Organize.

Ira D. Reid, industrial secretary of the New York Urban League, addressed a mass meeting of the strikers in the Church of All Nations yesterday on the relation of Negro workers to the strike. He said that he himself had been a member of the molders' union and two railway unions during strikes and that his experience had taught him that union organization is necessary for the protection of the Negro in industry.

Accepted in Union.

"If your union did not accept Negroes as members, I could not come before you and say that I was with you in your fight," declared Mr. Reid. "But your union does have more than 50 colored members, many of whom are active in the strike. For that reason I say: I wish you all success, and hope that any colored workers who are scabbing on you will cease doing so and join your ranks. Union and solidarity of action regardless of race or color are indispensable for the progress of the working class as a whole.

Algernon Lee, director of the Rand School of Social Science, Betram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers School, and Clarence Miller of the Young Workers' League, also spoke.

# JUDGE ENGLISH, FACING CHARGES, QUITS HIS POST

## Was Notorious for His Anti-Labor Bias

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Nov. 5.—The first public charges of "high crimes and misdemeanors" against Federal Judge George W. English, who resigned his office today, were made about two years ago. C. B. Thomas, referee in bankruptcy, who was appointed by English and who was also named in the charges, which involved the handling of bankruptcy cases, resigned almost immediately.

The charges first received notice in the house of representatives in Washington when Congressman Harry B. Hawes, senator-elect from Missouri, introduced a resolution in the house asking an investigation of the judge's conduct. A sub-committee of the house judiciary committee had previously obtained evidence against the judge and the full committee recommended impeachment.

Held Stock in Banks.

During the hearing of evidence here and in St. Louis it developed the judge held stock in several banks, which he designated as depositaries for bankruptcy funds.

Judge English, 60 years old, is a native of Vienna, Ill., and was educated in the public schools of Ewing, Ill., and at Wesleyan University. He was a schoolteacher in his early days, was admitted to the bar in 1891 and later served as deputy sheriff, county attorney and member of the Illinois legislature for several terms.

Wilson Appointee.

He was appointed to the federal bench in 1918 by President Wilson when he was an attorney in the in some tax division of the internal revenue department at Washington.

English's resignation came as a surprise to house managers.

"We had called a meeting today of house managers and had no idea that English would resign," said Representative Boies, republican of Iowa.

Boies declared he saw no reason for further action in congress against English.

Got Out From Under.

In the history of the country, five federal judges who were impeached by the house have resigned before their trial by the senate. In each case the senate promptly dropped action against them.

Only six federal judges have faced the impeachment court since the constitution was adopted. Three were convicted and three were acquitted. The last impeachment trial of a member of the judiciary was held in the senate 13 years ago.

# QUEEN'S 'ANGEL' STAGES BATTLE WITH HER 'AID'

## Rail Magnate and Major Scrap at Horse Show

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Nov. 5.—Queen Marie's little western jaunt has been marred by an embarrassing scrap between two members of her royal party. The man who is paying the bills, the railroad magnate Samuel Hill, has begun a little personal war against Maj. Stanley Washburn, the queen's aid. "Obey me, or I'll crush you," is the unsentimental phrase used by the queen's "angel" to her aid which is said to have started the spat.

Shut Out Governor.

The hostilities began in Portland where the queen officiated at a live stock show. Mr. Hill, while in the queen's private box at the animal fair, charged Maj. Washburn with "shutting the door in the face of the governor of Oregon," anbrute to the exhibition in an entomobile in which the governor failed to find a seat because Maj. Washburn thot he was more entitled to sit near the royal lady.

The Man "in Command."

Col. John Caroll, in command of the special train said, "Her majesty selected Mr. Washburn as her personal aid on this trip because she had made his acquaintance in Roumania during the war." He punctured this remarks with the following assertion of authority, "No one is on this train without the consent of her majesty and I am in command of the train." But since Mr. Hill is footing the bills, this assertion is brot into question.

It does not appear that the Portland outbreak is the first to have occurred in the entourage, but it is the first intimation of it to reach the public. Major Washburn has not yet made a statement, but to all appearences he has so far not been crushed by the aged Mr. Hill.

# JAIL SWEDISH WORKERS WHILE ROYALTY WEDS

## Communists Protest Regal Display

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 5.—Police raided Communist headquarters here and arrested many of the comrades in an effort to prevent demonstrations of the workers and unemployed against the ostentatious display of regality at the wedding of Astrid, princess of Sweden, and Leopold, crown prince of Belgium.

Police charged that bomb attacks were planned by the reds against the four kings assembled here for the monarchial ceremony.

News Suppressed.

News of the arrests of the Communists were suppressed by the newspapers, for fear that even greater demonstrations than had been planned would be staged by the aroused workers.

The bourgeoisie here has gone wild over the wedding and the various social events planned. Every manner of obeisance is being resorted to to demonstrate their "love" for royalty. Only the workers here made any attempt to reveal the exploitation and oppression behind the thrones united.

Much Toil in Presents.

Present worth hundreds of thousands of dollars have been heaped on the princess, including a diamond and emerald brooch from her father, a ruby necklace, a diamond necklace from King Gustaf, a diamond tiara from the king and queen of Belgium, and countless other foibles and baubles representing many dollars.

## Dig for Bodies of Four Dead in Blast

HERCULES, Cal., Nov. 5.—Workmen were still digging in the ruins today for the bodies of four men who were killed yesterday by an explosion in the building housing the dynamite machine packer at the Hercules Powder plant here.

The dead are: Harry Tilford, 38; Elmer Lebnhart, 53; John Francis, 25, and Frank Peters, 26.

Two other workmen were injured by the blast.

Severe Shock Registered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—A severe earth shock, 1,800 miles southwest of Washington, was registered on the seismograph at Georgetown University at 3:15 o'clock this morning. The disturbance reached its maximum intensity at 3:15 o'clock, Father Tondorff said.

# Capitalism in America Fears Growing Numbers of the Communist Party

. By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

On the Ninth Anniversary of the Union of Soviet Republics, the United States government thru its secretary of state, Frank B. Kellogg, denies Alexandra Kollontay admission to this country.

Thus the political agents of Wall Street in Washington display their fear of the growing power of Workers' and Peasants' Rule. They have cause for their fears.

Yet the ghosts of the czars that are now what stalk thru the state department's building, across the street from the White House in Washington, and tip off the dollar diplomats on the futility of this method of fighting the people. For the czars, especially the last one, Nicholas, learned too well that such measures as Kellogg invokes now against Kollontay will not avail.

• • •

The czardom in power exiled Kollontay. She was not permitted to live in czarist Russia. She spent her years before the revolution of 1917 in Germany. But she never for a moment hesitated in her support of the revolutionary cause. Before the war she was a familiar figure, with Clara Zetkin, at the congresses of the Second (socialist) international. Not only in the congress itself, but also in separate gatherings of the women delegates, where the development of the revolutionary struggle among working women received special attention, Kollontay was ever active. Her voice was raised against czars and kaisers everywhere. Kollontay in Berlin, was just as much a threat to the czardom as Kollontay, in Moscow or St Petersburg (now Leningrad). This the czardom found out.

Internal conditions within Russia, the struggle of the workers and peasants against oppressive czarism, did not lessen in intensity because Kollontay along with thousands, tens of thousands, even hundreds of thousands, were exiled, imprisoned or put to death.

So the internal conditions in the United States today, the bitter exploitation of the working men, women and children in mills, mines and factories, do not change for the better, they are not rendered less oppressive and brutal because the Coolidge-Kellogg state department forbids Kollontay the right to enter this country.

• • •

Kollontay was among the first of the exiles to re-enter Russia following the March revolution, in 1917, that ended czarism, and she was one of those who struggled valiantly to overcome that revolutionary effort with the Bolshevik triumph that came in the following November. On anniversary that we now celebrate.

On this anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, the workers and farmers of this country may well give some thought to this condition. As they scan the news columns reading of the comical antics of Queen Marie, of Roumania, welcomed to the country by the Coolidge-Kellogg government, let them consider why the queen of Roumania's terror government is permitted entrance to this country, with the whole government grovelling at her feet, while Kollontay, coming from a land where labor for the first time in all human history has finally succeeded in striking off its chains, is barred. If labor considers this problem rightly, it will have made an advance step toward the day when it, too, will rid itself of its czardom, shaking off its kaisers, and make it possible to welcome with open arms as honored guests the spokesmen of the Union of Soviet Republics, and the spokesmen of the workers of other countries who may rid themselves of their capitalist oppressors from time to time until all the world is freed from the profit tyranny.

• • •

Kollontay doesn't want to stay in the United States. She merely wanted to pass thru this dollar land on her way to Mexico City, where she will act as the Soviet ambassador to Mexico. She was formerly the Soviet representative to Norway. Kollontay applied for a visa at Berlin to go thru Wall Street's domains, but was denied this by the American consul general at the German capital, "with the full approval of the state department at Washington."

Let the American workingclass stand in humble respect before labor in Norway and Germany, and especially in Mexico, with all other countries where spokesmen of the Soviet Union may come and go because the capitalist ruling class fears to deny them admission.

• • •

The news reports state openly that the United States government denied the visa to Kollontay because she is "one of the outstanding members of the Russian (All-Union) Communist Party."

This furnishes an excellent suggestion to revolutionary workers in the United States who are not yet members of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, the American Section of the Communist International.

Dollar bills fears the powerful Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Republics. It will also fear a growing Communist Party in the United States, that will lead American labor to its Bolshevik triumph. Join the Workers (Communist) Party and help give American capitalism something to fear.

# GOVERNOR LOSES LIBEL SUIT ON K. C. NEWSPAPER

## Davis, Pardon Seller, Gets Beaten

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 5.—The $5,000,000 libel suit of Jonathen M. Davis, former governor of Kansas, against the Kansas City Journal-Post and its owner, Walter S. Dickey, was ended today by Judge John C. Pollock of the federal court of Kansas City, Kan., who handed a decree in favor of the Journal-Post and assessed the costs of the case against the former governor.

Charged Persecution.

Davis sued the newspaper charging libel and damages on the basis of allegations that the publisher and editors had sought to "persecute" him in a state court.

The Journal-Post sought and obtained a transfer to federal jurisdiction. The newspaper was instrumental in bringing charges against the governor on the last day he was in office that he had sold a pardon.

Davis was acquitted, subsequently brought suit against the publication and ran for governor at the election just past. He was defeated.

Menacing Texas Oil Fire.

PORT ARTHUR, Tex., Nov. 5.—An 18-hour struggle against the most menacing oil well fire in the history of the Spindletop oil field, near here, today was successful when it was announced there was little danger of more damage.

# FORM 'JEWISH CONGREGATIONS, TO GET LIQUOR

## 'Religious' Details Revealed in Case

With the government expected to conclude its case today, details of how wine withdrawal permits were obtained thru supposedly fake Jewish congregations were aired before Federal Judge Carpenter in the trial of State Senator Lowell B. Mason of Oak Park and Major Peroy Owen, former prohibition director here, on charges of conspiracy to violate the dry laws.

Four witnesses told how the machinery of organizing a congregation was put in motion.

Karl Kukuk, janitor, told of renting a hall for religious services to a Charles Koenigsberg.

"The only things resembling religious services I ever saw were small groups around the Jewish holidays."

Koenigsberg, the next witness, said he was a rabbi "for Saturday."

"I got $400 for 400 names for the congregation," he said, "and 40 cents for every gallon of wine withdrawn in the name of the congregation."

Abraham Kessel, junk dealer, testified he received $50 from Koenigsberg for signing his name as president of the congregation.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 5.—John Julius Carr, a child, is dead today of scalds received when he plunged headlong into a pan of scalding water.

# JUDGE ENGLISH, FACING CHARGES, QUITS HIS POST

## Was Notorious for His Anti-Labor Bias

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Nov. 5.—The first public charges of "high crimes and misdemeanors" against Federal Judge George W. English, who resigned his office today, were made about two years ago. C. B. Thomas, referee in bankruptcy, who was appointed by English and who was also named in the charges, which involved the handling of bankruptcy cases, resigned almost immediately.

The charges first received notice in the house of representatives in Washington when Congressman Harry B. Hawes, senator-elect from Missouri, introduced a resolution in the house asking an investigation of the judge's conduct. A sub-committee of the house judiciary committee had previously obtained evidence against the judge and the full committee recommended impeachment.

Held Stock in Banks.

During the hearing of evidence here and in St. Louis it developed the judge held stock in several banks, which he designated as depositaries for bankruptcy funds.

Judge English, 60 years old, is a native of Vienna, Ill., and was educated in the public schools of Ewing, Ill., and at Wesleyan University. He was a schoolteacher in his early days, was admitted to the bar in 1891 and later served as deputy sheriff, county attorney and member of the Illinois legislature for several terms.

Wilson Appointee.

He was appointed to the federal bench in 1918 by President Wilson when he was an attorney in the in some tax division of the internal revenue department at Washington.

English's resignation came as a surprise to house managers.

"We had called a meeting today of house managers and had no idea that English would resign," said Representative Boies, republican of Iowa.

Boies declared he saw no reason for further action in congress against English.

Got Out From Under.

In the history of the country, five federal judges who were impeached by the house have resigned before their trial by the senate. In each case the senate promptly dropped action against them.

Only six federal judges have faced the impeachment court since the constitution was adopted. Three were convicted and three were acquitted. The last impeachment trial of a member of the judiciary was held in the senate 13 years ago.

## Temporary Truce Is Reached in Cleveland Building Trades War

CLEVELAND, Nov. 5.—A truce till November 21 has been signed between the building workers and the six non-union glaziers who have been employed on the Ohio Bell Telephone building. These non-union men have used the union men for interfering with their "freedom" to work when and where they please.

The union leaders have been cited for contempt of court for not ordering the union men back to work when they left their jobs.

The situation is complicated now, for the union men are not in a position to challenge the instructions. The maneuvers that are being made are preparatory to the struggle that must come next May, when the agreements of the building trades workers expire.

Fire Sweeps Alberta Town.

RAYMOND, Alta., Nov. 5.—Fire destroyed five buildings including the Raymond hotel in the business district of this town today, doing damage estimated at $200,000. Several buildings were occupied by sugar concerns, the principal industry of the community. Shortage of water seriously handicapped the fire brigades of this and surrounding towns.

Five Stockman Burned to Death.

COCHRANE, Ont., Nov. 5.—Five stockmen today were burned to death in a collision between a stock train and a freight train which resulted in the burning of the cars near Farlane, Ont. William Moffat of Centralia, Ont., is the only casualty identified.

## Improvement Work on Cook County Highways to Start Immediately

Surveying and grading the 685 miles of Cook county highway improvements will be begun at once, it was announced today by Major George A. Quinlan, county highway superintendent, following approval at the election of the $16,000,000 bond issue.

## Nineteen Indicted for Rum Running in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Nineteen men were indicted today by the federal grand jury on charges of piracy on the high seas and conspiracy to violate the prohibition law.

Twelve are charged with attempting to bring liquor from rum row and seven with turning "hijackers" while the liquor was being brought to shore.

School Teachers Killed.

RAPIDS CITY, Ill., Nov. 5.—An investigation was launched today into the accident in which three girls were instantly killed when their automobile was struck by a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul train at Sycamore Crossing, near here.

The dead: Mildred Schafer, school teacher, Port Byron; Mildred Devinney, 19, teacher, Hampton; Edna Jacobs, 12, Hampton.

Drinking Students Canned.

URBANA, Ill., Nov. 5.—Ten unnamed Illinois University students have been dismissed for the session in the drive of officials to wipe out student drinking, it was officially announced today.

# LENIN

said:

"With the greatest interest and never slackening attention I read John Reed's book Ten Days That Shook The World. Unreservedly do I recommend it to the progress of the world."

## Ten Days That Shook the World

by JOHN REED

can now be had in an attractive new edition just off the press—Cloth, $1.50

## Other Books On RUSSIA

RUSSIA TODAY—Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia. $1.25

RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORK SHOPS IN 1926— by Wm. Z. Foster. Paper, $ .35

GLIMPSES OF THE SOVIET REPUBLIC— by Scott Nearing. Paper, $ .10

WHITHER RUSSIA?— by Leon Trotsky. Cloth, $1.50

ROMANCE OF NEW RUSSIA— by Magdalene Marx. Cloth, $2.00

BROKEN EARTH—The Russian Village Today— by Maurice Hindus. Cloth, $2.00

EDUCATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA— by Scott Nearing. Cloth, $1.50 Paper, .50

LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION— by Leon Trotsky Cloth, $2.50

RUSSIA TURN EAST— by Scott Nearing. Paper, $ .10

OIL IMPERIALISM— by Louis Fischer. Cloth, $3.00

THE NEW THEATER AND CINEMA OF SOVIET RUSSIA— by Huntley Carter. Cloth, $6.00

COMMERCIAL HANDBOOK OF THE U. S. S. R.— Paper, $ .25

INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA— by A. A. Heller Cloth, $1.00

MARRIAGE LAWS OF SOVIET RUSSIA— Paper, $ .50

RUSSELL-NEARING DEBATE ON RUSSIA— Board-bound, $ .50

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO. 1113 W. Washington Blvd. CHICAGO, ILL.


ORIGIN OF THE WORLD
A New Book
By Alphonse Guerten
Origin of Species Presented in a New Light
35 CENTS A COPY
Published by the author at
542 N. State St. Chicago, Ill.

GRIGER & NOVAK
GENTS FURNISHING and MERCHANT TAILORS
Union Merchandise
1934 West Chicago Avenue
(Cor. Winchester)
Phone Humboldt 2707

OUR MOTTO 3 Q's
Quality - Quantity - Quickness
U-EAT
Restaurant and Lunch Room
1232 W. MADISON ST.

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

DETROIT ARMORY
Brush and Larned Streets
SUNDAY, NOV. 7
at 2:30 p. m.
CELEBRATE THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
FINNISH WORKERS ORCHESTRA—UKRAINIAN WORKERS CHORUS—LITHUANIAN WORKERS CHORUS
Speakers:
BENJAMIN GITLOW
REBECCA GRECHT
Tickets 25 Cents

# CHICAGO PLUTES PREPARE FOR HER MAJESTY'S PARTY

## While Workers Get Ready to Demonstrate

While Chicago plutocrats are making extensive social arrangements to greet Queen Marie of Roumania when she arrives here on Nov. 13, International Labor Defense is preparing to greet the royal party with a demonstration of protest against the persecution of workers and peasants in Roumania.

**Gold Coast Committee.**

A committee of Gold Coast aristocrats including Arthur Meeker, Howard Gillette, Chauncey Blair, Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick, and Mrs. Joseph G. Coisman, has engaged the avenue of palms and main dining room of the Drake hotel for a ritzy reception to her majesty and a private dinner will be given by Ira Nelson Morris at the Blackstone on Nov. 14.

**Workers Protest.**

At the same time International Labor Defense is getting resolutions of protest passed in Chicago labor unions preparatory to a protest demonstration against the official welcoming of the queen and will have a delegation on hand at the station when the queen arrives to present her with resolutions in which she will be asked to explain the White Terror raging against the workers of her country.

* * *

**Queen Marie Finishes Maryhill Job.**

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 5.—Queen Marie is enroute here after dedicating the Maryhill Museum of Fine Arts at Maryhill, Washington, a hobby of Samuel Hill, retired rail magnate, who is financing her trip of the West in an impromptu speech that had official members of her party on tenterhooks for fear she would say something that might not be liked in Bucharest, the queen attempted to explain her trip to the United States on the basis of her friendship for Hill and her desire to do him a favor by dedicating his museum. After a stay in Seattle, the party will go to Vancouver from where they will begin the return trip to the East.

## Workers Party Vote Increased in N. Y. at the Last Election

(Continued from page 1)

candidates of the Workers Party a fair count as during the election they committed a forgery of the Workers Party leaflets and propagated for Mills.

**Continuation of Injunctions.**

The victory of Tammany Hall in New York state means the continuation of injunctions, suppression of workers, denial of the rights of workers to strikes and picket and similar suppressive tactics on the part of the democratic henchmen.

The results of the vote also show that, despite a big protest and opposition sentiment, the socialist party—which has been the chief opposition party—failed substantially to secure the protest vote and strengthen its position.

**Socialists Aid Tammany.**

The socialist party, by failing to establish a united front of labor political parties on the political field, has aided Tammany Hall and helped to keep the workers tied to capitalist politics. Labor cannot advance in the direction of working class tactics as long as the illusion of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" remains. The socialist party, by failing to aid in uniting all those opposed to capitalist politics, has contributed to the maintaining of the Smith illusion.

**Need For Labor Party.**

The results of the election indicate again the necessity for labor to establish a political party of its own, independent of the capitalist parties and, by forging a labor party, to attack the strongholds of the two-party system in which capitalism maintains absolute domination while nominally transferring power from one of its parties to the other.

In the coming two years labor will receive ample proof, by the suppressive action of Tammany Hall, of the seed of breaking with the capitalist parties and establishing a party of labor. The Workers Party will continue its agitation for unity of labor on the political field in a labor party.

**Grain and Hay Show.**

Entry books of the eight annual International grain and hay show, to be held here as a part of the International Livestock Exposition the week following Thanksgiving will be closed Nov. 10, it was announced today.

## DAWN OF A NEW WORLD FOR LABOR

AMERICAN WORKERS GATHER IN CITIES AND TOWNS TO COMMEMORATE THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HISTORIC RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

* * *

The following is a list of the meetings in celebration of the Ninth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution to be held on various dates on or contiguous to November Seventh. It will be brot up to date as reports come in:

Buffalo, N. Y., John Ballam, Nov. 7, Workers Forum Hall, 36 West Huron street.

Erie, Pa., Nov. 6, 8 p. m., Chas. Krumbein, Forward Hall, 25th and Peach.

Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 7, Krumbein.

Canton, Nov. 8, W. J. White.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 7, Wm. J. White, Workers House, 1216 West Colfax.

Minneapolis, Minn., Max Badacht, Nov. 7, 1 p. m.—Finnish Hall, Humboldt and Western Ave.

Cleveland, Nov. 7, 3 p. m., Moase Auditorium, 1000 Walnut street, Wolfe I. Amtsr.

Chicago, Nov. 7, Ashland Auditorium, Foster, Dunne, Darcy.

St. Paul, Nov. 6, 8 p. m., Bedacht.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 7, Swedish Auditorium, 1611 Chicago St., Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Bedacht.

Youngstown, Nov. 7, Elmer Bolch.

Warren, Ohio, Nov. 6, 7 p. m., Elmer Bolch.

Yorkville, Miners' Hall, Sat., Nov. 6, 7 p. m., Bolch.

Nefta, O., Osmach Hall, Nov. 7, 2 p. m., Shafer.

Columbus, Sat., Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m., Carl Hacker.

Cincinnati, Sun., Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m., Carl Hacker.

Stamford, Conn., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Workmen's Circle Hall, 49 Pacific street.

Yonkers, N. Y., Sun., Nov. 14, 20 Warburton avenue, 8 p. m.

Paterson, N. J., 54 Van Houten St., 8 p. m., Sat. Nov. 6.

Perth Amboy, Sunday, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., 308 Elm St.

Kenosha, Wis., Garman American Hall, 665 Grand Ave., Nov. 7, 3 p. m., Alex Bittelman.

Roskford, Ill., Workers Hall, 7th Ave., local speaker, Nov. 7, 8 p. m.

Springfield, Ill., J. W. Johnstone.

Zeigler, Ill., Liberty Hall, Johnstone, Nov. 7, 3 p. m.

Waukegan, H. George, Nov. 6, 8 p. m.

Hammond, Ind., Nov. 14.

Detroit, Nov. 7, Gitlow at Armory.

Akron, O., Nov. 6, Wolfe. Liberty Hall, 601 S. Main St., 7:30 p. m.

Superior, Wis., Nov. 8, 8 p. m., Bedacht.

South Chicago, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., 1916 Commercial Ave.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Bittelman.

# PROF. MERRIAM LAUDS PROGRESS MADE IN RUSSIA

## Demonstrates Power of Workers, He Says

Great progress has been made by Soviet Russia since the revolution, Prof. Charles E. Merriam, head of the department of political science at the University of Chicago and former president of the American Political Science Association, told members of the City Club here Tuesday.

Merriam's subject was, "Impressions of Russia." In the informal discussion that followed his speech, Merriam declared he was in favor of United States recognition of Russia.

**All Have Land.**

"The most significant fact in the Russian revolution is that the land is now in the hands of the peasants who constitute 85% of the population," he said. "This democratic change cannot be undone by any government of any color, white or red."

"The democratic spirit in Soviet Russia has come to stay," he declared, stating that "the old caste system and widespread feeling of personal subservience to rulers has been dissolved and cannot be restored."

**Stelin at Helm.**

"There is no group of leaders now on the horizon, who are likely to displace the present group in power, headed by Stalin. The fate of Russia for the next period seems to be in their hands.

# AIMEE ADMITS ORMISTON HAD HER CLOTHING

## But She Claims They Were "Stolen"

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5. — Aimee Semple McPherson has virtually admitted ownership of the beautiful gowns, expensive lingerie and other articles of apparel found in Kenneth G. Ormiston's trunk, seized in New York, it was claimed at the district attorney's office today.

**Says Were "Stolen."**

The claim made by the prosecution was based on Mrs. McPherson's first official utterance to refute or deny that the clothing in Ormiston's trunk belonged to her and her declarations, over the Angelus Temple radio, in which she intimated that the contents of the trunk had been "stolen."

**How Come?**

"What does she mean by 'stolen?'" demanded one of the prosecuting attorneys. "She has no right to intimate that the clothing in Ormiston's trunk was stolen from her." Mrs. McPherson has never denied that the clothing in the trunk belonged to her. We interpret this as an admission that the clothing was hers. If it wasn't, why doesn't she say so."

Both chief defense counsel, Gilbert, and Mrs. McPherson herself absolutely refuse to discuss any phases of the case today.

**Week Venus Change.**

The trial of Mrs. McPherson may be moved to another county it was reported today, as it was considered impossible to find 12 persons here who have not formed an opinion in the case.

# S. D. Legislature Is Rebuked as People Vote for Bank Law

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 5.—The state bank guaranty law, repealed by the legislature, will be retained, it was indicated in late figures from Tuesday's election. The measure would drastically regulate state banks.

Bankers generally predicted that as many state banks as can do so will probably surrender their charter and operate in future under the national banking laws if the final returns show the law has been approved.

# Final Phase in Probe of C. M. & St. P. Road Comes Up in December

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The final phase in the investigation which the interstate commerce commission is making into the financial affairs of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad prior to its being thrown into receivership will be taken on Dec. 9 and 10, when the entire commission will hear oral argument on the merits of the case, it was announced today.

# 25 NICARAGUAN REBELS KILLED DURING AMBUSH BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 5.—Government forces under General Duron ambushed 250 armed revolutionaries at Jicaro near the Honduras frontier yesterday, killing 25 and wounding 35. The rebels carried a Mexican flag.

# Orders Building of Many Radio Stations for Soviet Shipping

MOSCOW, Nov. 5.—The People's Commissariat for Ways of Communication gave an order to Russian factories to build 50 radio stations for all steamers plying on the rivers Volga and Obi and also for ocean steamers which will be built in future.

# New Tremors Shake Leninakan, Armenia, No One Is Injured

MOSCOW, Nov. 5.—Several houses in Leninakan, Armenia, were shaken down by a series of fresh earthquake shocks on Tuesday, according to word received from there today. There were no casualties.

**Post-Election Dynamite.**

The home of Michael Rosenberg, prominent democratic politician, was wrecked by a dynamite bomb early today. Rosenberg and several members of his family were in the building at the time. None was injured. Rosenberg attributed the attack to po-

# Arkansas Legion Now Asks 'Permission' to Investigate College

MENA, Arkansas, Nov. 5.—The Arkansas American Legion has dropped its threat that "regardless of any action taken by the American Civil Liberties Union" it will conduct an investigation of Commonwealth College at Mena, and now respectfully requests" that such an investigation be permitted.

The college was chartered at a recent legion convention with teaching free love, revolutionary doctrines, and receiving support from Soviet Russia.

Duke Frederick, Mena attorney and chairman of this sub-committee, now asks of William E. Zeuch, director of the college, that the legion be furnished with data concerning the teachings and the personnel of the institution. A short life history and the religious affiliations of each faculty member, the course of study prescribed, a list of the text books, past and present sources of income, a list contributors, and permission to spend 30 days inspecting the library, equipment and faculty of the college are asked.

The Department of Justice has officially denied that it issued a statement concerning the college upon which the legion alleges to base its attack.

**"Pete" Put Bunk on Air.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.— Radio proved a great money saver for politicians in the campaign which closed today.

Instead of spending an excess of train fare, the candidates hired radio stations and vied with the bed-time story man, "Ked, Red Robbin" orchestras and Work-Whitehead and Cap-

# Two Workers Burned in Fire That Sweeps Beaumont Oil Field

PORT ARTHUR, Tex., Nov. 5. — Two men were seriously burned and property was damaged to the extent of $750,000 today by a fire which swept the Spindletop oil field south of Beaumont, according to reports here today.

The fire started in a well of the Rio Brazos Oil Company and spread quickly to others. At noon, however, the blaze was reported under control.

# Kresge, Employer of Many Slaves, Backs Out of Divorce Suit

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5. — S. S. Kresge's suit for divorce against his second wife, Doris Mercer Kresge, was withdrawn today by petition of his counsel, Paul W. Voorhies, in circuit court before Judge Adolph F. Maracher.

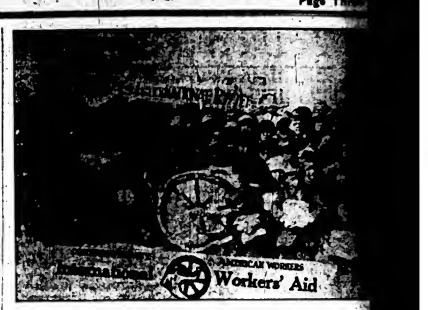
Mrs. Kresge had filed a suppressed answer and cross bill to the suit. Kresge might have taken a decree by default, but he failed to do so.

* * *

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—No petition for the withdrawal of Dora Mercer Kresge's divorce suit against S. S. Kresge had been filed here up to a late hour today. Mrs. Kresge, at her hotel, refused to indicate whether or not a withdrawal was planned.

**Kluxers Elected.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—U. S. senators James E. Watson and Arthur R. Robinson, republicans, were apparently safely elected on the face of returns coming in from the last few




Children of British miners receiving food bought by American workers thru their contributions to the International Workers' Aid. Do not allow these kiddies to go hungry. Send your contribution to the I. W. A., 1553 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

# The Role of the British Miners

Article II.

By JACK BRADON.

THE present British crisis can be justifiably termed a continuation and a form of climax to the unbroken chain of political and industrial unrest since 1911. But it is in the higher and more intense stages of this crisis, 1921-26, that the plan of rebuilding her economy on the backs of her workers was formulated and the attempt made to carry it out. Regular war preparations were made against the working class. While the bourgeoisie was somewhat uncertain as to what the reaction of the working class would be when the miners were attacked, it played safe—it prepared its forces. Directly under the control of its outstanding militarists, it created a volunteer organization for the maintenance of supplies. This organization embraced some 85,000 persons. Two hundred thousand vehicles were registered and subvidized by the government for instant use against the workers. The cabinet was militarized and its members assigned on a war status. The cabinet forces were fully equipped, and were held in readiness in their barracks so as to enable them to take the field against the workers on short notice. With all these preparations the British bourgeoisie and its government were ready to attack the workers to destroy their trade unions, and upon the backs of a beaten and demoralized working class, Britain was again to take her "rightful" place in the sun and play second fiddle to no power.

It is not an accident that the miners were the first to face this general onslaught upon the British working class. Due to the great dependence of British industry upon coal, the principal methods of coal production in use, and the artificially maintained low prices of coal within the country created by the fact that the mine owners, who are also manufacturers, sell coal to themselves very cheaply), the mining industry was the first to feel the full brunt of the cracking of the British empire. Then, again, to smash the British trade unions, which was the hope of the British bourgeoisie and still is, it concentrated upon the miners union, which is the largest, best consolidated and most aggressively and ably led in Britain. Upon the expiration of the governmental subsidy, the bourgeoisie felt itself well enough prepared to attack the very backbone of the trade union movement—the miners' union—feeling that the smaller, weaker and meeker unions could be easily defeated after the burial of the miners' union. It is these circumstances that make the miners face this salvo of the capitalist offensive against the British working class. But the working class will soon come to sense the meaning of this offensive. It knew instinctively that the process of wage cutting concerned not only the miners, but that it would embrace the entire working class. This consciousness is clearingly and irrefutably proven by the fact that the rank and file compelled the calling of the general strike, despite the opposition from the top.

(Continued Tomorrow).

# CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

away with a million dollars that rightfully belonged to the state when he was treasurer. The courts have been trying to take it away from him for several years, but it is as hard to get a dollar out of Len's claws as it is to find life on Mars. In this much, however, we agree with Small. "If large corporation contributions were barred, there would be many persons holding public office who would be barred. Right!"

* * *

LOWELL B. MASON a day after senator from these parts is on trial for accepting bribes to facilitate the granting of permits for the sale of government wine. The senator does not deny that he received the money, but he claims that the $23,000 that went into his bank account in side of a few months time was legally for services rendered. We are not indignant because a capitalist politician accepted graft. That is quite natural and normal. But why a dry senator should help in the distribution of wine, and how he could be re elected with the aid of the Anti-Saloon League, while his trial is taking place, is a little shock even to us.

* * *

HYSTERIA born of fear seems to have taken hold of the Italian fascist party. Leaders of that organization are now bawling for the establishment of a "committee of public safety" in imitation of the dreaded tribunal of the French revolution. The fascists are indeed good imitators, if good for nothing else except murder. All the opposition newspapers in Italy are now silenced. They include socialist, liberal, catholic and syndicalist organs. The Communist press exists illegally, yet has a wide distribution.

* * *

FOURTEEN daily newspapers lost their licenses since the latest attempt on the dictator's life, and many magazines. Tho the pope lauds the prestige of his office to Mussolini, the catholic masses are by no means enthusiastic over the fascisti. The black shirts are not religious. They simply use religious organizations as the American K. K. K. uses the stupid protestants to serve its purpose. Despite all the puffing of Mussolini and fascism that is appearing in the American press, the continuous bloodshed in Italy and the repeated attempts to

# HAMBURG DOCK STRIKE STOPS COAL SHIPPING

## I. P. C. Asks Support to Hamburg Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, (Oct. 5 via Mail) —The International Propaganda Committee of the Revolutionary Transport Workers has addressed the following appeal to the transport workers of all countries:

"In consequence of the refusal of the employers to raise the miserable wages of the dockers, the latter declared a general strike. The dockers commenced on January 1st. The wages are so small for a workman's family to live on even moderately.

"The strike has developed as an action of solidarity with the fighting British miners. In addition to the strike boycott of coal mining. More than 30,000 port workers, transported daily thru the Hamburg docks. The strike struck a blow at the British unemployed, as it hampered the resistance of the British workers and increased the number of strikers.

"The reformist leaders of the German Trade Union Union are prepared to compromise in agreement with the German shipowners against the striking dockers. The seamen and transport workers as well as all countries must remember that they are responsible for the Hamburg strike. The victory of the seamen and dockers in all countries and that defeat for them is correspondingly a defeat for the seamen and transport workers of the world.

Boycott the transport and the loading of coal for Italy!

Long live the international solidarity of the transport workers!

# Macia, Charged with Plot Against Spanish Throne; Is Arrested

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 5.—Colonel Francisco Macia, former Spanish deputy, was arrested here today. It is charged that Colonel Macia is the originator of the plot against the Spanish throne, which has resulted in a general roundup of alleged plotters at Perpignan.

A machine gun and munition de-

Oscar Ryder, Illinois

КРЫМСКИЙ БАЛ
THIRD ANNUAL
ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL
Given by the
First Crimean Brotherhood of America, Inc.
at NEW HARLEM CASINO
116th St. & Lenox Ave., New York City
Saturday Eve, November 20, 1926
at 8 P. M.

Чебурцев, Туркмен. Кос

# Workers (Communist) Party

## THE LIFE OF THE PARTY

By ROBIN DUNBAR.

YOU say, "No! New members are the life of the party. The old ones are dying off, losing interest, dropping out. The Daily doesn't save them from death or decay. But, the go-getters, who add new members: THEY ARE THE LIFE OF THE PARTY!"

To which I respond somewhat acridly, they would have a hell of a time to get in the new ones, if these already hadn't half made up their minds to join thru reading many copies of the Daily. I know. I've just signed up a few myself; and in every case they were already proselyted by much study of our English-speaking paper. They were fertile ground waiting for the seed to be sown and gathered. All I had to do was to say: "Come join our party!" and the trick was done.

Many knew more about the leading articles than I did myself. They had read with more diligence and appreciation than most comrades the serial features of Bukharin, Dunne, Sinclair and others. One new joiner said he told his wife he would rather stay at home and read the Daily than he would to take her to a movie. And this was in or close to the Hollywood district, where to speak disrespectfully of the movies is high treason, punishable by excommunication from the community with the anathemas of the High Priest of the Studios, Will Hays, Chief Kleagle of the Koo Koos.

Not Hays-Kleesen subscribe to The DAILY WORKER, or avon to the Sunday Magazine. More's the pity. If he did he might concern himself with censoring the drapery, or lack of it, of the stars, and permitting more real rebellion in the pictures.

# The Drive

## For $50,000 to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

### Total Including Nov. 1.—$14,023.52

DONATIONS—OCTOBER 28.

COLORADO—
From banquet held in Denver—$ 80.00
A. Judalovits, Denver 10.00
Kammalaer & Pepperman, Denver 8.00
M. Zverner, Denver 1.00

ILLINOIS—
N. Engstrom, Chicago 2.00
Bessie Orensdeler, Chicago 3.00
J. W. Johnstone, Chicago 5.00
L. L., Chicago 5.00
John Pejuvla, Chicago 5.00
A. Perlin, Chicago 5.00
Hilda Read, Chicago 5.00
Sam Rigos, Chicago 1.75
Frank Senior, Chicago 2.00
A. Thompson, Chicago 1.00
Fred Zverlnan, Chicago 1.00

MASSACHUSETTS—
Rescue Party held in Springfield 25.00

MINNESOTA—
P. G. Hundlund, Minnespalis 8.00

NEW JERSEY—
W. Kolowsky, Paterson 5.00

NEW YORK—
Joechlem Ketchmar, Albany 1.50
Finnish Branch, New Rochelle 83.50
J. Ho, New York city 50.00

OHIO—
P. Kuchelnsky, Akron 4.00
S. Fody, Cleveland 5.00
M. Owens, Cleveland 5.00
Syd. Feed, Youngstown 5.00
L. LaPeuvre, Zanesville, Ohio 5.00

PENNSYLVANIA—
I. Spivak, Philadelphia 53.48
Workmen Fraction, Shenandoah 24.55
Thomas Humbar, Woodlawn 10.00

TEXAS—
E. J. Beggs, Portsmouth 6.00

WASHINGTON—
C. Linger, Seattle 5.00

WISCONSIN—
John Fergensen, Alma 5.00

* * *

DONATIONS—OCTOBER 29.

CALIFORNIA—
Nuc. 25, Los Angeles 13.00
Sonya Margolis, Los Angeles 10.00

ILLINOIS—
John Baron, Chicago 5.00
Lydia Bolell, Chicago 5.00
M. Huston, Chicago 5.00
Basil C. Kalfeas, Chicago 5.00
P. Kartsuck, Chicago 5.00
John Panoff, Chicago 5.00
Chris Sulkanen, Chicago 5.00
Wolschkna, Chicago 5.00

MICHIGAN—
Andrew Larson, Detroit 5.00
P. Nuoolet, Detroit 5.00
S. G. Poperne, Chicago 6.00
Philip Kolinoff, Hamtramck 5.00
Jack Letters, Royal Oak 5.00

NEW JERSEY—
Philip Davis, Newark 1.00

NEW YORK—
Geo Bev, Binghampton 2.00
Dude, Binghampton 10.00
Frankfi, Binghampton 5.00
Gevik, Binghampton 5.00
Lavash Binghampton 5.00
Joslanous, Binohampton 5.00
M. Kirek, Binohampton 5.00
Lisa Binghampton 6.00
Frank Pitek, Binghampton 5.00
Lewis Tanquinas, Binghampton 5.00
Stefik Binchampton 2.00
M. Slow, Binghampton 5.00
Rose Tkarhuk, Binohampton 5.00
Jos. Verreckeukas, Bing hampton 5.50
Wizes, Binghampton 10.00
Wolkowitz, Binghampton 3.00
Zemak, Binghampton 2.00
Beana Smitrics, Binghampton 5.50
Victor Zmitrio Binghampton 5.50
Zukis, Binghampton 5.00
Jos Fronto Endicott 5.00
Dalisay, Endicott 5.00
Anthony Krobel, Endicott 15.00
Mike Lisel, Endicott 1.00
John Michis, Endicott 5.00
Chas. Oschena, Endicott 5.00
Arthur Panaak, Endicott 5.00
Stepsnik, Endicott 5.00
Stubbick, Endicott 5.00
Sulvonec, Endicott 1.00
Willie Sumpolec, Endicott 5.00

OHIO—
Frank Miner, Cleveland 4.00

OREGON—
F. Pekman, Portland 1.00

WASHINGTON—
Jacob Petsis, Kirkland 5.00
John W. Wilson, Kirkland 10.00

WASHINGTON—
J. Smith, Seattle 00

WISCONSIN—
Tyomas, Superior 500.00

MEXICO—
Salvador C. Ribarino, Mexico City 1.00

* * *

DONATIONS—OCTOBER 30.

CALIFORNIA—
A. Salzi, San Francisco 8.00

COLORADO—
Sidney Smith, Denver 1.00

ILLINOIS—
J. Brostensky, Chicago 3.00
Jos. Overt, Chicago 5.00
Abrahem Fimoff, Chicago 5.00
Vilnis, Chicago 200.00

MICHIGAN—
Mary Nieminen, Mass. 5.00
Ida Peltonen, Mass. 5.00

NEBRASKA—
W. Brown, Omaha 2.00
A. Jeros, Omaha 8.00
W. Jenlen, Omaha 3.50

NEW YORK—
Marg Stressow, Central Islip 1.00
Freng Ozenski, New York City 5.00

OHIO—
Andy Cerasnitsca, Akron 5.00
Nuc. 20, Cleveland 8.00
Nuc. 205, Cleveland 10.00
Nuc. Proval, St. Clairsville 2.00

OREGON—
Nuc. 4, Astoria 25.00
Emma Mettila, Astoria 2.00

PENNSYLVANIA—
Frank Gosnak, Harmarsville 1.00
Mike Burac, Harmarsville 1.00
Thomas Gonkin, Harmarsville 1.00
Nick Cvitonovich, Harmarsville 50
Frank Blagrenick, Harmarsville 1.00
Mike Medved, Harmarsville 1.00
J. L. Mikovich, Harmarsville 1.00
Jos. Mlinar, Harmarsville 1.00
M. E. Peich, Harmarsville 1.00
Nick Bogdanich, Harmarsville 1.00
G. P. Rukevino, Harmarsville 1.00
Sokol, Harmarsville 1.00

WASHINGTON—
Nuc. Carlson, Grayland 10.00

WISCONSIN—
Workers Club, Brentwood 20.00
F. Bebich, West Allis 10.00

* * *

DONATIONS—NOVEMBER 1.

CALIFORNIA—
Nuc. 78, Los Angeles 8.00
St. Nuc. 1, San Francisco 6.00
Nuc. 5, San Francisco 5.00

CONNECTICUT—
W. V. Sutfin, New Britain 5.00

INDIANA—
Shop Nuc. 6, Hammond 10.00

ILLINOIS—
Wm. Hauser, Chicago 5.00
Jack Reed, Chicago 10.00
J. C. Sulhanen, Chicago 1.00
E. Lee 5.00

MARYLAND—
F. Lee Baltimore 5.00

MASSACHUSETTS—
Massachusetts Finnish District 50.00

MICHIGAN—
Section 2, Detroit 7.00
Martin Holmoty, Detroit 5.00
Paul Pankala, Detroit 3.00
J. S., Detroit 5.00
J. S., Detroit 5.00
Jesse Shikovsky, Detroit 10.00

MINNESOTA—
Fin. Br., Cromwell 8.00

NEW YORK CITY—
Kalis Solo 5.00
Kalis Solo 5.00
Manderuck 5.00
Caroline Draw 3.50
Rose Spiro 5.00
Barr 2.00
M. Horowitz 10.00
Jadson de Paper, U. U. S. Ilm 5.00
Wm. Hamp 5.00
Fregers 5.00
Nathan Mazursky 5.00
Martin Fasman 7.00
Lee 1.00
Rabinovitz 2.00
Sukowsky 1.00
Maelebsy 1.00
Feinberd 1.00
Fraeman 3.00
Frank Schwertz 5.00
E. Vallodes 1.00
E. Rostowsky 8.00
Bessie Stein 5.00
Ann. Rosenblatt 2.25
Jos. Rosen 2.00
J. Anderson 2.00
Oscar Schnurman 5.00
A. Severino 8.00
F. Asaturott 10.00
David Rose 10.00
E. Wolinetz 5.00
Rose 5.00
Rubinstein 5.00
Kaplan 5.00
Paul Silver 2.00
Lee 2.00
J. L. Cooper 5.00
Sam Prussin 5.00
P. Berg 5.00
O. Waxler 1.00
V. Paruss 5.00
C. Pusatzky 2.00
Bella Romanoff 5.00
Rose Chemitz 5.00
Dora Rubenstein 5.00
Bessie Lehmen 5.00
J. Lesnowitz 5.00
Z. Budnick 2.50
Doerum 1.00
Ortzer 1.00
Bert Wolf 5.00
Nerka Pasky 2.00
O. Odezsky 5.00
Chiren 5.00
Heiney 5.00
C. O. Peterson 5.00

OHIO—
Wit Colleh, Williard 3.00

WASHINGTON—
Mary Sanders, Seattle 2.50
Jean Stevel, Seattle 2.50

## NEW SOCIETY MEANS INEVITABLE CONFLICTS

**Only in a state of society where there are no classes and no class antagonisms will social evolutions cease to be political revolutions. Until then, on the eve of every general new formation of societies, the last word of social science will always be: Fight or death, bloody war or oblivion. This is how the inexorable question is put.**

(The Poverty of Philosophy.)

KARL MARX.

# BRENNAN SAYS ANTHRACITE PACT MINERS' DEFEAT

## Dwells on Fighting Record of the Union

OLYPHANT, Pa., Nov. 5—The trophy campaign committee is meeting with much success all thru the anthracite fields. A mass meeting was held here a few evenings ago, with 600 miners in attendance. William J. Brennan, candidate for international secretary-treasurer on the opposition ticket, spoke on the issues involved in the present election. Taking considerable time analyzing the anthracite agreement signed in February of this year, Brennan asserted this was the first defeat ever suffered by the anthracite miners' union, a defeat in glaring contradistinction to the fighting history of the U. M. W. A. in this field.

Stanley Dziengiewski, chairman of the Olyphant general grievance committee of the D. & H. Coal Company, spoke briefly in American and Polish on the question of the true interpretation of the anthracite agreement and covered several of the planks of the opposition program.

B. K. Geberi spoke to the Polish languanan on the conditions of the miners of the anthracite field since the termination of the strike and charged that the lives of the eight Manitoeka miners who died in the explosion the day before were victims of the coal company's negligence. The audience was greatly enthused by Brother Gebert's speech.

Pat Touhey, ex-secretary of the Plains local, was introduced as an expelled member and spoke on the question of organization of the unorganized, the labor party, national agreement, and the formation of more local Brophy election committees and stressed the issue of supporting the Labaron paper, The Coal Miner.

Brother John Chaplin, president of Local Union 1672, presided.

## Cloakmakers of L. A. to Give Masquerade Dance on November 27

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5.—All sympathetic organizations are asked to reserve November 27, as on that date the Cloakmakers' Union, Local 52, is giving a masquerade ball at the Hollenbeck Masonic Temple, First and Chicago streets.

Prizes will be given for the best masks.

Admission is 50 cents.

Come and enjoy the latest jazz music. The cloakmakers are asking your assistance and in return will give you a good time.

## Cleveland Labor Is Aiding Cloakmakers

CLEVELAND, Nov. 5.—The Youth Club of Local 1750 of the Carpenters' Union at a recent meeting donated $100 to the relief fund of the striking cloakmakers of New York; Local Union 1750 a few nights ago voted $500 for the cloakmakers.

The Cleveland Federation of Labor is calling a conference for raising relief for the cloakmakers. It is expected that quite a large sum will be realized.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air until regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.

4:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Lulla Joe Warner; Hickey and Johnson, Hawaiians; Ann Post; Vivian Lawrence; Oscar Heather.

9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.

11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

4:00 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. G. P. Long.

7:45—Belden Ave. Baptist Church, Rev. J. W. Hoyt.

# FURRIERS UNION PLEDGES AID TO N. Y. BOX MAKERS

## Condemns Brutal Acts of Police

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—A resolution protesting the brutal tactics used against the striking paper box makers here, and pledging them support in their fight was passed by the Furriers' Union at their last meeting. The resolution follows:

Whereas, the workers in the paper box makers' industry of New York are among the lowest paid and the hardest worked of any workers in the city; the terrible exploitation existing in that industry and the filthy and unsanitary condition of the shops in which workers are forced to work, 4,000 paper box workers finally revolted against this oppression and declared a general strike, and pledged themselves to stay out of the shops until their demands shall be fully met, and

Whereas, during this strike, which has now lasted a month, the bosses are being heartily assisted by the police department who are being unlimited cooperation in fighting the strikers, the thugs evident passed by, who can see as many as ten policemen in front of one shop, many of them actively assisting the scab drivers in loading and unloading, and delivering of the goods of paper boxes, and

Whereas, when pickets protest against the police scabbery, they are brutally set upon and beaten, and in some cases so badly that they were sent to the hospital, therefore, be it further

Resolved, that we, the Council of Shop Chairmen of the Fur Workers' Union of Greater New York, bitterly protest against the brutal attacks being committed by the police on the paper box strikers, and we further protest against the use of police and strikebreakers engaged by the paper box bosses, and be it further

Resolve that we pledge our undivided support to assure the victory.

## Call Mass Meeting for Photographic Workers in N. Y. C.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—All photographic workers of every branch of the trade are urged to attend a mass meeting called by Local 1750 for Monday evening, Nov. 8 at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2nd Ave. Speakers of prominence will address the workers. It is of the utmost importance that every worker attend.

Among the speakers will be Robert Dunn of the American Civil Liberties Union, Louis Hyman, editor of the Labor Age, and Abram Lefkowitz of the Photographic Workers and Israel Salzber, representing Local 1750.

The meeting will start at 8 o'clock.

# Detroit W. P. Plans Banquet on Sunday to Celebrate Successes

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—Members and sympathizers of the Workers (Communist) Party will have an opportunity of spending an enjoyable evening Sunday, Nov. 7, at 8 p. m. at the Jewish Carpenters' Hall, 938 Algor St. A proletarian banquet with Comrade Gitlow and Rebecca Grecht has been arranged to take place after the greatest demonstration for Soviet Russia ever held in Detroit, namely the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution in the Armory at 2:30 the same day.

The banquet has been arranged on a modest scale with the view of meeting the over-taxed pocket books of party members. It will celebrate the successful election campaign and the successful demonstration for Soviet Russia.

The district committee has passed an iron rule that no collections or money raising of any kind can take place at the banquet outside the minimum charge of 50c which will cover the cost of the refreshments.

Singing, a few short talks and plenty of opportunity to talks things over will be the program of the evening. The banquet was arranged to give the active party comrades an opportunity to spend a pleasant evening after three months of intense activity in the election campaign.

Coffee, cake, fruit and sandwiches will make up the proletarian menu.

# Kenosha Will Have Celebration in Honor of Russian Revolution

The workers of Kenosha, Wis., will celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution on Sunday, Nov. 7, at 3 p. m. at the German-American Home, 605 Grand Ave. There will be an interesting program in which the well-known Chicago soprano, Manya Maller, and also the Russian folk dancer, A. Kotoff, the conductor of the Russian Workers' Chorus of Chicago, G. Grigoriev and others will participate. The principal speaker in English will be Alexander Bittelman, member of the C. E. C. of the Workers (Communist) Party. There will also be a Russian speaker. Stereopticon pictures of the revolution will be shown. Dancing will follow the program.

# Bittelman Speaks at Milwaukee Celebration of Ninth Soviet Year

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 5.—Freie Gemeinde Hall on the corner of 5th and Walnut Sts. has been chosen as the scene of the anniversary celebration of the ninth year of the Russian Workers' Republic. The meeting will be held on Sunday, Nov. 7, beginning at 7.30 p. m. Alexander Bittelman, member of the central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party will be the speaker. Admission is 25c.

# Celebrate Russian Revolution at Neff, Ohio, With Big Event

NEFF, Ohio, Nov. 5. Workers of Neff will be given an opportunity to learn of the workers' government in Soviet Russia and to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution. A big celebration is planned here for November 7 at the Bernar Hall. All workers are invited.

# Russians and Ukrainians Dance November 14

A concert and dance will be given by the Russian and Ukrainian Workers' Clubs on Sunday, Nov. 14, at Walsh's Hall, corner Milwaukee, Emma and Noble Sts., beginning at 4:30 p. m. Tickets in advance 50 cents, at the doors 65 cents. Tickets are for sale at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. and at the office of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

# Bronx Rebels Nite' Planned by Y. W. L. 'Saturday, Nov. 13

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—"Bronx Rebels Nite," arranged by the Young Workers League, Section 4, will be held Saturday night, Nov. 13, at 1347 Union Road.

The famous revolutionary play "Rebels," by Michael Gold, will be presented at the affair. Many other interesting features are planned for the program.

All are urged to spend an interesting evening with the league. Admission will be 50 cents.

# CLEVELAND WILL HAVE BIG EVENT ON NOVEMBER 7

## Weltfish and Amter to Be Speakers

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 5.—The 10th anniversary of the Russian revolution will be celebrated in a splendid fashion in Cleveland on Sunday, Nov. 7, at Moose Auditorium, 1000 Euclid St. The main feature of the program, outside of the speakers, will be some dramatic readings rendered by the well-known Negro artist, Jester Hairston, and plastic tableaux arranged by Comrade Sadie Ainter.

The titles of the four scenes are "The Volga Boatman", "1916—Bullets instead of Bread", "Siberia—Land of Snow and Exile", and "1917—Revolution."

A large number of comrades participate in this performance, which will be another of the striking things that Cleveland has arranged in the past.

The other features of the program will be the Ukrainian Workers' Chorus, the Russian-Ukrainian Mandolin Orchestra, the Freiheit Singing Society and the Hungarian Chorus. Wm. N. Gross will sing some solos.

The speakers will be Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School, New York City; I. Amter, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, and a member of the Young Workers (Communist) League.

The rest of the celebration will be given over to supper and dancing in the evening. No worker should fail to share in this celebration of nine years of the revolution and hear the story of how Soviet Russia has succeeded in building up her forces, despite the entire capitalist world.

The celebration will begin at 3 p. m. sharp.


# GRAND CONCERT AND BALL

given by

Russian and Ukrainian Educational Clubs

*SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1926*

at

# WALSH'S HALL

Cornar Milwaukee, Emma and Noble Streets

Concert Begins at 4:30 P. M.

ADMISSION: 50 Cents in advance—65c. at door.

Tickets for Sale at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., Ukrainian Workers' Club, 1342 W. Chicago Ave., and the Daily Worker Office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.



# *Memorial Meeting*

COMMEMORATING THE

# Haymarket Martyrs

# THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1926

— 8 P. M. —

*at SOCIAL TURNER HALL*

BELMONT AVE. AND PAULINA ST.

**Speakers:** JAMES P. CANNON, Sec'y. International Labor Defense; EMIL ARNOLD, President Painters' Local 275; MATHILDE KALOUSEK, Secretary of Czecho Slovak Section, I. L. D.

ADMISSION 10c. Everybody Welcome



*SEMINARY TAILORS*

CLEANERS & DYERS

Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling

Hats cleaned and blocked—Shoe Shining Parlor—Laundry

All Our Work Guaranteed We Call for and Deliver.

812-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Phone Lincoln 5141


# *SHIFT OF BITUMINOUS SUPREMACY FROM PENNSYLVANIA COAL FIELD TO W. VIRGINIA IS WARNING TO UNION*

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.

PITTSBURGH—(FP)—Shift of coal production from the northern fields to the nonunion mines of West Virginia continues. Latest reports of the U. S. bureau of mines, showing West Virginia's rise and Pennsylvania's decline, are a warning to organized labor.

The great southern producer has now about caught up to its northern neighbor. Pennsylvania, the traditional leader of the bituminous industry, formerly loaded twice as much coal as West Virginia. But the reports for the first 8 months of 1926 show West Virginia with 85,000,000 tons, or only 1,000,000 less than Pennsylvania's 94,000,000.

**Figures Tell Tale.**

Comparative annual reports for the two states tell the story of the shift of tonnage:

| | West Va. Tons mined. | Penna. Tons mined. |
|---|---|---|
| 1917 | 86,000,000 | 172,000,000 |
| 1920 | 99,000,000 | 176,000,000 |
| 1924 | 101,000,000 | 130,000,000 |
| 1926 (8 mos.) | 85,000,000 | 94,000,000 |

**Shift to Non-Union Field.**

The big shift followed the breaking of the West Virginia union. In the war years and till after 1920 half the West Virginia tonnage was union and Pennsylvania was still in a fair competitive position. But with the repudiation of contracts in the southern field and the coming of low scab wage scales the shift took place. Some of the biggest West Virginia operators had mines in Pennsylvania and boomed their southern properties at the low rates while their northern employees were unemployed or on part time.

**Is Open Shop Key.**

Openshop interests of the nation see the key position of West Virginia and hope to use its huge scab production to break the union in the northern districts. In this effort they have the cooperation of the interstate commerce commission, which grants low freight rates to the southern coal that —added to low wages there—give the nonunion fields an undue advantage in the market.

**Nead National Drive.**

The state and federal courts lend further aid with oppressive injunctions against picketing and all forms of persuasion by the union. The basic West Virginia injunctions are founded on the U. S. supreme court decision forbidding interference with the "yellow dog," individual employment contract.

Local strike movements of the last few years have not stemmed the tide. The powerful West Virginia coal companies either have mines in other districts or outside financial connections. The union's hope is in a sweeping national movement next spring.

Send in a sub today!

# DAUGHERTY AND MILLER TO FACE TRIAL AGAIN

## Jury Disagreed in the First Count Tussle

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general of the United States, and Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, must face trial again on a charge of conspiracy, according to an announcement by United States Attorney Emory R. Buckner. The court will be asked to set the trial for next month.

The recent trial of Daugherty and Miller resulted in a disagreement by the jury. They were indicted for conspiracy to defraud the federal government in connection with the payment of $7,000,000 to a Swiss corporation for the alien property claims. The indictment charges a conspiracy was formed by Daugherty, Miller, the late John T. King, Connecticut politician, and the late Jesse W. Smith, Daugherty's friend.


**Room for Rent**

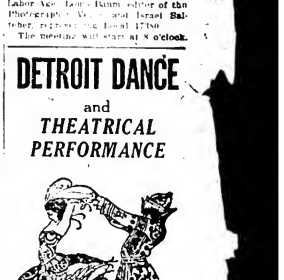
Steam heat, all conviniences. 1336 N. Kedzie Ave., Phone Belmont 9252. Rabinovich.



# DETROIT DANCE

and

*THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE*



SATURDAY, NOV. 6

*"Moonshine Trouble"*

One Act Play

Presented by the

RUSSIAN DRAMATIC AND SINGING ASSOCIATION

NATIVE COSTUME DANCES

Solo by

Anna Sofesava

SOPRANO

International Workers' Home String Orchestra

# DANCING

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6

CROATIAN HALL

1329 E. Kirby Ave. Detroit

ADMISSION 75 CENTS



The Best Place to Buy Your

CARPETS RUGS LINOLEUM FURNITURE

OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 5 STORES

1600 W. Roosevelt Rd. Phone Seeley 7722

1818 W. Chicago Avenue Phone Monroe 6264

2408 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 4043

2635 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 6041

4247 W. Madison Street Phone Nevada 1258

# Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

## DEBS MEETING GIVES PORTERS FIGHTING URGE

### "Company Union Must Go," Is Slogan

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—"The company union must go!" These words, repeated by every speaker at the Eugene V. Debs Memorial meeting, held by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in St. Luke's hall, turned the service into an inspiring meeting of a fighting labor union.—as Gene Debs himself would have wished it.

Tributes to the great friend of the Negro race and the leader of thousands of American workers were mingled with attacks upon the vicious "employee representation plan" of the Pullman Company, and in his name the hundreds of Pullman porters present were urged to refuse to vote in the 'Plan' elections and so abolish it.

**Panken Speaks.**

"Debs would say to us, 'Don't mourn! Be heartened!" declared Judge Jacob Panken, socialist candidate for governor of New York, in a stirring tribute. "He has gone to meet the souls of the world's greatest thinkers and martyrs—he is with John Brown, with Garrison, with Karl Marx."

Judge Panken denounced the company union is "an agent of the bosses, designed to serve their purposes and to fool the workers."

**Randolph Back.**

The Brotherhood welcomed its general organizer, A. Philip Randolph, after an absence of several weeks on a speaker tour of the west. It was Organizer Randolph who officially declared war on the Employee Representation Plan. "You can't be a good Brotherhood man and vote for the 'plan,'" he declared. "The ideals of the Brotherhood are opposed absolutely to the ideals of the company union. The Brotherhood is the only refuge of the Pullman Porter. This is a fighting organization, and we must fight to destroy that octopus, the employee representative plan."

**Talis A. C. W. Fight.**

Joseph Schlossberg, secretary of the amalgamated Clothing Workers, spoke of the fight of that organization for better conditions. He too, condemned the company union and advised the porters to give it a death fight. "The captains if industry have fought and will fight they would arrange a better labor union for you than you could arrange for yourselves, and so they have, except that it is better for the company and worse for you," he said. "Remember that anything that is handed down to you from above can be taken away from you. Your employers respect but one thing and that thing is power. If you show your power you can gain your own union and all your demands."

**Get $10,000 in Jewels.**

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Four bandits today looted the jewelry store of Cohen Brothers in Brooklyn and escaped with $10,000 worth of jewelry. Two employes, James O'Neil, manager, and Henry Bailey, clerk, were held up, bound and gagged.

### PRIZES TO BE OFFERED NEXT WEEK.

**Three very splendid prizes will be given for stories sent in by worker correspondents between now and next Thursday that are considered the best examples of worker correspondence of the week. Send in those stories, workers. Here are the prizes:**

**First, "Left Wing Unionism" by D. J. Saposs. A new book that William Z. Foster advises every trade union rebel to read for its valuable information.**

**Second, "Flying Osip," short stories by nine of Russia's leading new writers.**

**Third, The Workers Monthly, a six-months' subscription to the best workers' magazine.**

## Bishop Brown Gets Ideas Published in Capitalistic Press

By L. P. RINDAL,
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5.—A report to the Los Angeles Evening World from Gallion, Ohio, reads, in part, as follows:

"The prize, if such there be, for mental vigor, energy and courage in pursuit in the face of adverse criticism for men who have passed the three score and ten mark, should be awarded to Bishop Montgomery Brown, gray-haired 'heretic,' who celebrated his 71st birthday this month by announcing that he 'waited to be tried for something.'

**Prosecution Lengthens Life.**

"'I do not suppose it makes much difference for what I am tried, but I want to be tried for something,' he said. 'I was almost dead when the Protestant Episcopal Church brought me to trial for heresy, and look at me now. I have lived more in the past five years than I did in the previous 65. If I could only manage to be brought to trial for my Communism I think I might live to be as old as Methusalah.'"

**Communists Without Knowing It.**

The bishop, in his mild-mannered ways, pointed out that Communism is as natural as evolution, sunrise, summer and winter. His views on war, heresy, jails, police and crimes, etc., were all drawn into the discussion, and so was the case with the present system of capitalist government. Brown "liked to do something" to change the "minds of the people and overthrow the obsolete methods now in use." Therefore he wants a "trial for my Communism" in order to prove that Americans are Communists without knowing it.

"Do you suppose that I could get myself tried for pushing the government over?" asked America's foremost "heretic."

Bishop Brown's ideas are not news to readers of The DAILY WORKER, but there is encouragement in finding that reading of this kind gets into the hands of people less informed.

## MARX ON PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP

**Between the capitalist and the Communist society there lies the period of the revolutionary transformation of the one into the other. Accordingly there will be a political transition period whose state cannot be other than the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat.**

**(Gothe Programma.)**

KARL MARX.

## Denver Assembly to Sponsor Showing of "The Passaic Strike"

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 5.—At the last meeting of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, "Mother" Bloor, representing the textile strikers of Passaic, was given the floor for a short talk.

She gave a short historical sketch of the Passaic strike and said that in order for the struggle to be carried on, the union people thruout the country must furnish the funds.

One of the big things she is doing is arranging to have the film of the Passaic strike shown thruout the country to the trade unionists and their friends. At the conclusion of her remarks the delegates applauded her very enthusiastically and voted to have the film shown under the auspices of the Denver Trades Assembly. A committee of five members was elected to take charge of having the picture shown in the near future. "Mother" Bloor has been speaking here a number of the larger unions of Denver during the past week in the interest of the Passaic strikers and has been received everywhere with great enthusiasm.

## San Quentin Prisoner Talks Before Branch of I. L. D. in Angeles

By GRAY STONE.
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5. A number of comrades of the Tom Mooney branch of the International Labor Defense held an enthusiastic meeting last Monday. Decision was reached to reorganize the branch and begin a membership drive to add new blood and spirit to this branch.

An open meeting for sympathizers and all interested in the I. L. D. work will be held Thursday evening, Nov. 11, at the Needle Trades Hall, 240 South Spring street. Fellow Worker P. Mellman, who has just completed his three and a half year term at San Quentin under the criminal syndicalist law, will speak at this meeting on "Conditions in San Quentin." Mellman has also signed his application to this branch of the I. L. D. and is very enthusiastic about the work.

The regular order of business has been worked out by the committee in charge and will be presented for approval at the meeting. Let every English-speaking worker attend this meeting and thereby help our comrades in the jail.

**"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes**

## POLICE PROTECT SCABS IN STRIKE OF BOX WORKERS

### Pickets Arrested in New York Fight

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Three automobiles followed scab paper box delivery wagons up Broadway and Sixth avenue yesterday afternoon, calling the attention of passersby to the cops riding on each wagon protecting the property of the employers.

Signs displayed from the picketing cars read: "Note police protection for property. The box workers demand equal protection for life." "Sau the strikebreaker on the wagon. He breaks standards. He is protected. Striking box workers raise standards. They are beaten!" "Watch the police prevent every effort to unionise the strikebreakers." "The police protect property. How about the workers' standards?"

**Pickets Arrested.**

A crowd gathered at every crossing where the delivery wagons and picketing automobiles were held up by the traffic. All went well until one of the cars entered the paper box district on Woostar street, when the pickets in the car were promptly arrested by the police and taken to the Mercer street police station, charged with disorderly conduct.

**Workers Released.**

Four cases were dismissed by Judge George W. Simpson in the first magistrate's court. Josephine Chieves, Lawrence Zito and Fanny Trupin had been arrested on charges of disorderly conduct while picketing on Wooster street. Louis Feliel had been framed up on a burglary charge and released on $5,000 bail. William Karlin, attorney for the union, appeared in their behalf and obtained their unconditional release.

**Boss Arrested, Too.**

In another case a boss, as well as a worker, was involved. Mr. Stanley of the Maryland Paper Box Co., 146 Avenue D, assaulted Paul Deitch, a striker, early yesterday morning and cut his right hand so badly with a stiletto knife that five stitches had to be taken in it. Both were arrested and taken to the Fifth street police station, the picket being charged with attempted assault and the boss with felonious assault and carrying dangerous weapons, namely the stiletto and a revolver. Because the cop insisted on pressing charges against the boss the judge dismissed both cases.

**Girl Fined.**

Three girl were arrested in Brooklyn for violating the injunction which the Specialty Paper Box Co. has against the union. The girls were distributing circulars in front of the shop. Two of the cases were dismissed and the third fined $10.

The most influential shop in Brooklyn settled with the union, the Model Paper Box Co., 330 Milrose street. This makes every shop that have settled since the strike began.

## Government Surplus Mounts, Tax Cut Is Predicted by Madden

A tax slash of from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 governing 1927 incomes and effecting in 1928 was predicted here today by Representative Madden, republican, chairman of the house appropriations committee.

## I. L. D. DEBS MEET IN LOS ANGELES ON NOVEMBER 12

### S. P. Attempts to Hurt Other Groups

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5.—The International Labor Defense, Local Los Angeles, is arranging a big Debs memorial meeting Friday, November 12, 8 p. m., at the Music Art Hall, 323 South Broadway. Robert G. Whittaker will preside. Prominent labor speakers are scheduled to speak.

Local I. L. D. had originally planned to arrange a Debs memorial meeting together with the socialist party of Los Angeles. For this purpose a committee was appointed to call upon this organization and present the request for joint auspices.

On Monday noon our committee visited the Forward office, where a meeting of the arrangements committee of the socialist party was taking place. There our delegates learned that the Debs memorial meeting was already scheduled, by the socialists, for November 14.

**S. P. Would Hurt Ieor.**

A delegation from the Ieor had also called on this committee with the plea to postpone the Debs memorial meeting for another date, in view of the fact that their organization has been working for the past three months arranging a concert that will raise money to purchase tractors for the Jewish colonies in Russia. This affair has been long scheduled for November 14, the same date now scheduled by the socialists for the Debs memorial meeting. In spite of the earnest pleas by the Ieor delegates to change the date for the Debs meeting so as not to bring to naught all the efforts and money spent by the Ieor for their concert, the committee has flatly refused, altho admitting that with the exception of paying a deposit on the hall they have not yet begun to advertise their meeting. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Leavitt, had suggested to the Ieor delegates with a cynical sneer that their organization can easily postpone the concert for another date.

**I. L. D. Withdraws.**

The I. L. D. committee had then issued a statement that it withdraws its request for joint arrangement of the Debs memorial with the socialists, as it will not participate in the crime of consciously injuring a workers' organization that had spent energy and money to arrange a benefit for a worthy cause.

**Get Clear Dope.**

In the opinion of the committee, it is much easier for the socialists to postpone for another date the Debs memorial meeting than for the Ieor to postpone their concert. The I. L. D. will endeavor to arrange a Debs memorial meeting under a date that will not do injury to any organization and where all the elements that loved Debs and cherish his memory will be able to gather and honor him upon his death.

## Joliet Inmates Fight, Prisoner Near Death

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 5.—Adam Klein is believed to be dying in the prison hospital from a fractured skull following an altercation over a paint brush with Ernest Wilcox, another convict here today.

## O'L A NEW NOVEL

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

"So this is Mr. Ross!" Her "speakie" was a queer little high treble. 'Papa has told me so much about you!" (Papa was Mr. Roscoe.) "I'm so glad to have you here, and do make yourself at home. Do whatever you please, for this is liberty hall." Bunny recalled the caption—but was it from "Hearts of Steel," or from "The Maid of the Manor?"

"And here is Harve," the mistress of the manor was saying. "Oh, Harve, come here, this is Bunny Ross; Harvey Manning. It's the first time Mr. Ross has been here, and please be nice to him so he'll come back. He's going to college and reads a lot and knows everything, and we're to seem so ignorant and frivolous!"

Harvey Manning was coming in through one of the French windows which took the place of the stations of the cross in this pace; he talked slowly also, a dry sort of drawl—having never cathedral. He was walking slowly, and did not increase his had to hurry, because he came of one of the old families of the state. He had a queer, ugly face, with a great many wrinkles, and Bunny never was clear whether he was old or young. "Hello, Ross," he said, "pleased-to-meecher. I got an uncl ethat's spending a hundred thousand dollars to put you in jail."

"Is that so?" said Bunny, a trifle startled.

"Sure thing! He's nuts on this red-hunting business, and the pinks are worse than the reds, he says. I've been worried about you."

"Never mind," said Bunny, perceiving that this was a "josh," such as helps to make life tolerable for idle men, young and old. "Dad will spend two hundred thousand and get me out again."

"Come to think of it, I guess Verne would chip in—wouldn't he, Annabelle?"

"None of my guests ever stay in jail," replied the star, "They phone to Papa and he phones to the chief of police, who lets them out right away."

She said this without smiling; and Harvey Manning remarked, "You see, Ross, Annabelle has a literal mind."

IV

Yes, that was the truth about this bright luminary of the screen, as Bunny came to observe it; she had a literal mind. All the poetry and romance the public imagined about her—that was in the public's eye, so to say. All that Annabelle had to contribute was a youthful figure and a pliable face; the highly paid directors did the rest. She produced pictures as a matter of business, and her talk was of production costs, and percentages on foreign sales, just as if it had been an oil well. That was why she got along with Vernon Roscoe, who also had a literal mind. A primrose by the river's brim a yellow primrose was to him, and to Annabelle it was a decoration for an interior," or a background on "location."

There was a certain grim honesty about this, as Bunny discovered; it was Annabelle's desire to be an actress rather than a mistress. "By Jees," Verne would proclaim to his guests, "it's cost me eight million dollars to make a movie queen out of this baby." And the thrifty year old baby had a right to be; some day she would achieve a masterpiece, that would earn this eight million and vindicate her honor. Meantime, she paid installments by taking care of Verne—so publicly that it was quite touching, and respectable according to the strictest bourgeois standards. If the oil magnate had ever had the idea that in taking to his bosom a movie star he was going to lead a wild and roystering life, he had made a sad mistake, for he was the most hen-pecked of all "butter and egg men."

"Now, Papa," Annabelle would say, "you've had enough to drink. Put that down." She would say it before a company assembled in their gladdest rags for a dinner party; and Verne would protest, "My God, baby, I ain't got started yet!"

"Well, you stop before you start tonight. Remember what Doctor Wilkins says about your liver."

Verne would bluster, "To hell with livers!" and the answer would be, "Now, Papa, you told me to make you obey! Have I got to make you ashamed before all this company?"

"Well, Papa, you know you'll be ashamed if I tell what you said to me the last time you were drunk."

Verne paused, with his glass half way in the air, trying to remember; and the company burst into clamor, "Oh, tell us! Tell us!"

(To be continued.)

# STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE VIII

ORGANIZING THE UNORGANIZED

THE most fundamental phases of our strike strategy relate to the mass of workers now unorganized. Great battles will be waged by these workers in the future, as a result of and in the process of which they will be mobilized into labor unions. This will have the most profound effects upon the trade union movement. It will proletarianize and revolutionize it. It will shift its leadership radically to the left. It will transfer the center of gravity of the movement from the skilled trades and light industries to the unskilled and semi-skilled in the key and basic industries. Hence the whole question of the organization of the unorganized is of the most vital concern in the development of our strike strategy.**

The left wing must consciously and aggressively take up the task of organizing the unorganized, which is the major work now confronting the labor movement. There is no other group in the unions other than the left wing that has the understanding and initiative to do this basic work. The right wing, which represents the interests of the skilled workers, is opposed to the organizing of the unorganized unskilled masses, and the so-called "progressives," although they do lip service to the necessity of organization, are too spineless and wavering to really do anything about it except under the general leadership and stimulus of the militant left wing.

A FORERUNNER OF BATTLE

The left wing must carry on this work in the keenest realisation that organising campaigns are the preliminary phases of strikes. Such campaigns in American industry under present conditions are not only in themselves more or less open fights against the employers, but they are also efforts of the workers to mobilize their forces and to secure advantageous strategic positions for the bigger strike battles that loom certainly ahead.

Employers in the big industries will not permit their workers to peacefully organize and then negotiate trade union agreements. They will and do fight all along the line, against the organization of the unions, and against conceding their demands. Hence, when the left wing embarks on organization campaigns in the big industries, whether under the auspices of the A. F. of L. or independent unions, it must carry on its organization work as part of its strike strategy based on the strikes that are just ahead.

HOW AND WHEN TO STRIKE

Before going into a major organizing campaign, which means, if it is successful, an eventual hard-fought strike, the left wing strategists must first make a careful survey of (1) the state of the industry, (2) the strength and disposition of the enemy's forces, and (3) the general political situation. In short, they have to make a complete Marxian analysis of the whole problem. This is fundamental. It has to do with the vital strategical questions of how to hit the enemy at his weakest point, and at the time when he is least able to stand the blow.

(1) It is of real importance to the success of strikes that they be waged at periods of the greatest industrial activity. This means that we must always know accurately the state of production and the prospects for the immediate future. It is the policy of the employers, when they foresee unavoidable strikes, to force them to take place in the slack seasons. Their policy in this respect is embodied in the agreement in the bituminous coal fields, which the employers have arranged to end in April, when the demand for coal is light and when they can best stand a strike. By the same token, the employers try to force premature strikes in organising campaigns during slack periods by terrorizing and discharging their workers.

The left wing strike strategists must know how to defeat such tactics and to make strikes occur in the busy seasons. They must learn how to speed up their organizing campaigns, by the adoption of drastic measures of stimulation, when this is necessary to catch the busy season; or to slow them down in order to avoid the struggle at an inopportune time. Often the latter policy demands the greatest courage from the leaders and the greatest sacrifices from the workers who are harrassed and victimized by the employers. But the left wing strategists must try to carry it through. They must avoid fighting at the inopportune times. In this they cannot always succeed. Often the employers, in spite of all, will force the workers into untimely struggles.

(2) The workers must know exactly with whom they are fighting. This involves a close study of the employers' organizations, including the degree of institification, of the given industry, the relation of the various companies to each other and to outside combinations, the financial condition of the companies, etc. This study will enable the working class strike strategists to gauge the strength of the enemy, to know where and when is the best place to hit him, and to learn, in the course of a strike, whether he is being seriously weakened or not.

In organizing campaigns and strikes the workers must carry out many flank attacks against the big capitalist combinations of the industry by the organization of the independents, etc., but they must also know when and how to deliver the real thrust at the heart of the opposition. The employers are careful to protect themselves against such deadly thrusts by splitting up the workers' army and making it waste its forces in isolated engagements, a policy in which they are helped by the craft and localist conceptions of the reactionary craft union leaders.

CONSERVING LABOR'S FORCES

In the steel campaign of 1918-19, for example, the Cambria Steel Company, working no doubt in close understanding with the United States Steel Corporation, tried to force a strike in its big Johnstown plants by ruthlessly discharging some 3,000 of its workers for belonging to the unions. The workers, 22,000 strong, under local leadership (which later proved to be permeated with company agents) voted almost unanimously for a strike.

But the national leadership knew that a strike in Johnstown must fail and that it would ruin the whole national campaign. We realised further that the real enemy to be defeated was the United States Steel Corporation and that the battleground had to be in its mills all over the country. Therefore, we refused to take up the gage of battle offered us at Johnstown. We ordered the Johnstown workers to take the company's blow, to hold their ground at all costs for a few months until we could mobilize the steel workers nationally, who were then rapidly organizing.

This they did heroically in a most difficult situation and in the face of the bitterest opposition from the company. Thus we avoided this threatened serious breach in our ranks, and we were enabled, shortly afterward, to throw our whole army in one grand offensive against our real enemy, the United States Steel Corporation.

TIMING THE BLOW

(3) The working class strike strategist must always bear in mind the existing or prospective general and local political situations. They are often decisive in strikes. In general forward movements of the working class, when the workers are in a deep-going state of political ferment and in an expanding opposition to the employers, the left wing must be keen to take advantage of the favorable situation by militantly pushing its organizing campaigns and strike movements.

Often national election periods present favorable opportunities that must not be neglected. At these times the employers are seeking to mobilize the masses of workers, through various types and shades of political misleaders, into voting them full control of the government. Therefore, the slogan being to soft soap the workers, the capitalist politicians seek to slough off the rough edges of the class struggle by slackening somewhat in the state pressure against the workers.

Movements culminating in such periods, if aggressively handled, have relatively favorable fighting chances. On the other hand, after the elections are over when the politicians no longer have the immediate thought of asking the masses for their votes, the capitalists are especially ruthless against striking workers. There are many complex features of the varying political situations that an intelligent strike strategy must take cognizance of and utilize to further the workers' struggles against capitalism. Here I barely indicate the problem.

*(To be continued.)*

**In my pamphlet, "Organize the Unorganized," published by the Trade Union Educational League, I have dealt in detail with the many phases and problems connected with the organization of the unorganized.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | | By mail (outside of Chicago): | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $8.00 per year | $4.50 six months | $6.00 per year | $3.50 six months |
| $2.50 three months | | $2.00 three months | |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL ..... Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## Happy Labor Misleaders

The officials of the rail labor unions with headquarters in Washington are slapping themselves on the back in their glee over the democrat semi-landslide. As usual, the labor fakers are claiming credit for the G. O. P. defeat.

First of all the influence of the labor leaders in an election is not worth much more to a politician than a ligleaf is to an Esquimaux in lieu of a fur coat. But the labor faker is a clever confidence man and manages to sell his gold brick. A certain labor leader who was also president of a fraternal organization once sold his followers to both parties. The republicans gave him $3,000 for them, but the democrats were a bit skeptical and only forked out "one grand."

But aside from that, what are those boys gloating over? The defeat of William M. Butler in Massachusetts? Well, we shed no tears over Butler's political demise, but what about his victorious opponent David I. Walsh? About the only saving grace David possesses in our eyes is his unquestionable pulchritude. He is an aged-in-the-wood reactionary. He opposed the child labor amendment. He was for the world court until he discovered that the voters were against it. This is the David our labor fakers hail as the hero who will swat the capitalist Goliath.

The labor leaders hail the election of Al Smith of New York as a victory. Now, what about Al? Ask the striking garment workers and they will tell you that hundreds of their members are in jail for exercising their legal right to picket thru the use of injunctions issued by Tammany judges and sanctioned by Al Smith. But what do the rail labor leaders care? Perhaps they were sore on the somewhat aristocratic Mills because he would not drink beer or shoot craps with them!

In Illinois the officials of the State Federation of Labor supported Frank L. Smith, pet of the open shop employer Samuel Insull. And in return Smith is supporting the poor relations of the labor fakers. This is sufficient to show that we agree with the reactionary labor officials inasmuch as we have proven that they support capitalist candidates who are notoriously anti-labor. Their records provide the proof.

It is quite evident that our present crop of labor officials, with few exceptions, are not in the least interested in the trade union movement except in so far as it provides them with a base of operations from which they can sally forth and capture remunerative offices, in addition to what they take from the members of their unions.

The democrat victory suits them down to the ground. They are happy over the result of last Tuesday's election. Why should they favor a Labor Party when the gravy is thicker in the capitalist parties? A Labor Party will come. It must come. But the task of organizing it must be shouldered by the rank and file. Our labor leaders have a stake in the capitalist system and are as enthusiastic about organizing a Labor Party as they would be about committing suicide.

## HUGE PROFITS OF INDUSTRIAL CAPITAL LEADING TO A COMING DEPRESSION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Huge industrial profits which are laying the basis for the next business depression are revealed in a Wall Street Journal compilation of the profits of 20 corporations used in the Dow, Jones & Co. stock market averages. The combined 1922-1925 profits of these concerns, totaling over $2,000,000,000, mean an excessive accumulation of industrial capital at the expense of the purchasing power of consumers.

The profits of these 20 corporations, averaging over half a billion dollars a year, would have given 1,000,000 wage earners each an increase of $500 a year in wages.

**Prosperity a Depression.**

Such an increase would have meant a greater demand for goods with the assurance that the country's enormous productive power would be more consistently employed. Business observers would not now be forecasting a slow recession in business and employment.

**Steel Trust Leads.**

U. S. Steel ranks first in profits with a 4-year total of $421,848,619. American Telephone & Telegraph follows with $417,711,035, and General Motors comes third with $294,405,180. All 3 are closely affiliated with the House of Morgan.

The profits of the 20 corporations with the amount they have paid in cash dividends and interest to their owners in the 4 years 1922-1925 are:

| Corporation | Net Profits (1922-1925) | Interest & Earnings Dividends |
|---|---|---|
| Allied Chemical | $ 73,700,890 | $ 45,971,748 |
| American Can | 30,105,237 | 22,024,197 |
| Am. Car & Fdy. | 24,742,500 | 22,500,000 |
| Am. Locomotive | 14,111,136 | 12,233,520 |
| Am. Smelting | 42,757,372 | 31,408,368 |
| Am. Sugar | 25,756,400 | 20,162,445 |
| Am. Telephone | 417,711,035 | 215,830,372 |
| Am. Tobacco | 91,984,674 | 61,041,666 |
| Famous Players | 19,435,809 | 10,598,858 |
| General Electric | 147,247,160 | 106,078,014 |
| General Motors | 294,405,180 | 120,466,188 |
| Intl. Harvester | 48,923,781 | 34,454,921 |
| Mack Trucks | 26,629,705 | 19,911,252 |
| Rem. Typewriter | 6,710,574 | 3,963,122 |
| Sears-Roebuck | 54,621,847 | 12,781,625 |
| Texas Co. | 101,291,305 | 60,974,900 |
| U. S. Rubber | 96,125,871 | 43,100,625 |
| U. S. Steel | 421,848,619 | 227,441,871 |
| Western Union | 59,502,826 | 27,448,412 |
| F. W. Woolworth | 30,232,141 | 24,700,000 |

**Gat Great Fortunes.**

From these 20 corporations the owning class has received cash income in the last 4 years totaling $1,422,845,721, this being the sum of the interest and dividend payments. Common stockholders have received $915,533,614 of this in cash dividends. The $549,771,270 remainder was reinvested in the business.

**Reinvestments.**

Some of the corporations have reinvested a very large proportion of profits in the business. In the case of Mack Trucks about 61% of the 4-year profits has been retained for this purpose. Woolworth has used 56% of its profits in expanding its business. For General Motors the figure is 39%, for Sears Roebuck 29% and American Can 24%.

A large part of the profits distributed in cash is also invested in expanding the country's productive power. Such figures show the vital necessity of increasing the purchasing power of consumers at the expense of profits if another serious depression is to be avoided.

## C. and N. W. Valued at $477,000,000

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today placed a tentative valuation of $477,000,000, as of June 30, 1917, on the property owned and used by the Chicago and North Western Railroad.

# Eugene V. Debs and the Revolutionary Labor Movement

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
General Secretary,
Workers (Communist) Party.

THE socialist press is very much incensed and alarmed because the Workers (Communist) Party is paying tribute to the work of Eugene V. Debs in the struggle against capitalism by participating in memorial meetings in honor of the passing of Debs.

The socialists do not care to be reminded of the many times that Eugene V. Debs disagreed with the reformist and reactionary position taken by the socialist party. They wish to make the tradition of Debs' work in the revolutionary labor movement part of the background of the utterly bankrupt socialist party and hide it with the mantle of non-class struggle reformism, which is the policy of the socialist party today.

The memory of the work of Eugene V. Debs in the American labor movement is something which every revolutionary worker can cherish. The history of the socialist party in the United States does not begin with 1919. Debs worked in the socialist party for nearly two decades prior to 1919. He supported inside of the socialist party while the struggle was still going on inside of the party between yellow reformism and class conscious revolutionary action, not the Hillquits, Bergers and Oneals, but the "reds," the left wing of the socialist party.

Debs can still speak for himself. His eloquent voice is hushed by his death, but the many flaming words of denunciation he wrote against those who turned the socialist party from a class struggle, revolutionary policy still speaks for him against the Hillquits, Bergers and Oneals.

**Debs on Immigration.**

It is only possible here to cite a few incidents showing how Debs differed with the right wing, reformist leadership of the socialist party. These, however, will suffice to indicate that Debs did not belong to yellow reformism.

In the 1910 convention of the socialist party a report was made by a committee on immigration which adopted an reactionary A. F. of L. position to bar orientals from the United States. Debs could not accept such a version of internationalism. In the July, 1910, number of the International Socialist Review he wrote about this brand of internationalism, which the official leadership of the socialist party was trying to force upon the party, as follows:

"Have just read the majority report of the committee on immigration. It is utterly unworthy of the revolutionary working-class principles and make our fight openly and uncompromisingly against all our enemies."

**The Attempt to Liquidate the Socialist Party.**

In 1910 a movement developed with in the socialist party, led by A. M. Simons, for the merging of the socialist party into a labor party. The proposal was not that a united front organization consisting of delegates from various labor unions and workers' organizations should be organized and the socialist party affiliate with such a party, but rather that the socialist party should cease to exist merging itself completely into a labor party (this, of course, was quite a different proposal than the present day movement supported by the Workers (Communist) Party would affiliate, maintaining at the same time its separate organization and its revolutionary program.

The movement of 1910 would have resulted in the liquidation in the United States of the socialist party as a party having its objective the abolition of capitalism, within which there was the left wing, which stood for a revolutionary class struggle.

Debs wrote about this proposal in the January, 1910, issue of the International Socialist Review as follows:

"The revolutionary character of our party and our movement must be preserved in all its integrity at all costs, for if that be compromised it had better cease to exist."

It would be well for the Hillquits, Bergers and Oneals who have stripped the socialist party of any claim that it has a revolutionary character to again read these words of Eugene V. Debs.

**The Struggle Between the "Yellows" and "Reds."**

In the year 1912 there was a bitter struggle within the socialist party between the right and left wings, termed at that time the "yellows" and the "reds," over the question of how the workers would achieve power. Debs at that time placed himself squarely on record against the idea that the workers could achieve their emancipation by participation in the election campaigns only.

William D. Haywood, together with Frank Bohn, had written a pamphlet in which the following declaration appeared:

"When the worker, either thru experience or study of socialism, comes to know this truth, he acts accordingly. He retains absolutely no respect for the 'property' rights of the profit takers. He will use any weapon which will win his fight."

In the International Socialist Review Debs wrote in regard to this statement:

"I agree with them that in the fight against capitalism the workers have a right to use any weapon that will help them win."

Debs repudiated, as every Marxist must, the idea of the use of sabotage as the means of establishing the workers' power and winning their emancipation, but Debs would not permit himself to be bound by the interpretation of the method of the workers' struggle which the right wing leaders of the socialist party endeavored to make.

The struggle in 1912 had its climax in the national convention of the socialist party of that year, thru which the Hillquits, Bergers, etc., wrote into the constitution of the socialist party a criminal syndicalist law seven years before any of the states thought of putting such a law.

This criminal syndicalist law was in the form of a section of the constitution known as Article 2, Section 6, which sought to define political action as participation in election campaigns and in the work of the capitalist legislative body, and prohibited any person who advocated sabotage or violence as a method of the class struggle from becoming a member of the socialist party.

In March, 1914, Debs wrote to the International Socialist Review in regard to this constitutional provision as follows:

"I want to say that in my opinion Section 6 of Article 2 ought to be stricken from the socialist party constitution.

"I am opposed to restricting free speech under any pretence whatsoever, and quite as decidedly opposed to our party seeking favor in the bourgeois eyes by protesting that it does not countenance violence and is not a criminal organization."

Article 2, Section 2, which Debs also condemned, was aimed at the constitution of the socialist party in the motion of the writer of this article at the St. Louis convention in 1917, where the left wing of the socialist party was in control.

**Debs and the War.**

The manifesto against the entry of the United States into the World War adopted at the St. Louis convention in 1917 was accepted as the statement of principles of the socialist party under the leadership of the left wing of the party, which dominated the St. Louis convention. Hillquit and Lee represented a center group in the convention which, while it wished to declare against the war, did not wish to make an aggressive struggle such as the left wing insisted upon.

The left wing made the mistake at the St. Louis convention of permitting the formal rule that the national executive committee be elected by referendum to stand to its way in securing a national executive committee which stood on the St. Louis platform. The significance of this error soon became apparent in the fact that it was only where the left wing was in control of the socialist party organizations that the actual struggle to carry the St. Louis program into effect was carried on.

By the spring of 1918 a strong movement had developed in the national executive committee of the socialist party for revision of the St. Louis program and its strong denunciation and program of action against the war and for a policy that the socialist party should accommodate itself to the existing situation and if not becoming pro-war, at least carrying on no struggle against the war.

It was under these conditions that Debs made his speech in Nimasilla Park, Canton, Ohio, opposite the State County Workhouse, in which Alfred Wagenknecht, Charles Baker and the writer were confined for actually giving life to the St. Louis manifesto against the war by an intensive struggle against the war in all its forms, carried out in the city of Cleveland and thruout the state of Ohio. Debs thus made his flaming denunciation of the war at a time when the national executive committee of the socialist party, dominated by the present leaders of the socialist party, were ready to take a step backward and make a compromise in regard to the stand in relation to the war.

**Debs and the Russian Revolution.**

Debs' reaction to the Russian revolution, as expressed in the year 1919 before he went to prison, was that of enthusiastic support. In the last speech which Debs made before going to Atlanta prison, which was delivered in the West Side Turner Hall, Cleveland, Ohio, under the auspices of the local of the socialist party, which at that time had already declared itself a supporter of the left wing movement which later developed into the Communist Party, Debs declared:

"I am a Bolshevik from the top of my head to the sole of my feet."

In his statement after the supreme court affirmed his conviction for the Canton speech Debs issued a statement in which he said

"The decision just rendered places the United States where old Russia was under the czar's rule. It is good for at least a million Bolshevik recruits in this country."

Debs was not a Bolshevik in understanding and conscious support of Bolshevist principles that is, Communist principles—but his reaction to the Russian revolution was in the same spirit that he showed in regard to all the workers' struggles, support of a militant, class struggle against capitalism.

**Debs and the Communists.**

Debs was not a Communist. He remained in the socialist party after the split of 1919, when those with whom he had been associated in past struggles within the socialist party were compelled to leave it and form the Communist Party because the socialist party leadership, in spite of the support of the overwhelming membership of the party given to the left wing, betrayed the revolutionary principle which the Russian revolution showed must guide the revolutionary labor movement in the present era.

The issue on which the left wing which formed the Communist Party and Debs parted company was the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Debs was in the Atlanta prison at the time the split took place in the socialist party. Naturally, he was not informed as to the phases of the struggle and could not express himself in relation to the struggle.

In June, 1920, the writer visited Debs in the federal prison at Atlanta to present to him the question of his future affiliation. The point in the program of the Communist Party which Debs did not accept was the declaration that the workers' and farmers' government which would be established as the result of the class struggle must of necessity be a dictatorship of the proletariat.

Debs' conception of the dictatorship of the proletariat was that of a dictatorship exercised by an individual, such a dictatorship as that exercised by the first Napoleon or the czar of Russia during the period of unlimited autocracy or the Mussolini dictatorship in Italy at the present time.

Debs did not understand the dictatorship in the form in which it is supported by the Communists. That is, the dictatorship of a class against class. He did not grasp that in the struggle for power against capitalism the Communist it was necessary that the workers use the governmental power to suppress the capitalists and the remaining vestiges of the capitalist system in the same manner that the capitalists today use the governmental power to suppress the struggles of the workers for a new social order.

**Why the Communists Honor the Memory of Debs.**

Altho Debs did not clearly grasp the fundamentals underlying the class struggle and their implications, he was a revolutionary fighter who instinctively took his stand on the side of the worker in every battle. In every great struggle in American labor history Debs spoke out his flaming words in support of the workers. When Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were in danger of being murdered by the Debs who, in flaming words, called upon the workers to rally to their support. In the struggle at Lawrence, Massachusetts; the massacre at Ludlow, Colorado; the I. W. W. struggle in the West Virginia coal fields more than a decade ago, it was Debs who took his stand always for the workers and called upon the whole working class to fight with them. Even after 1919, when the socialist party held itself aloof and even denounced the struggle in support of workers' fights, Debs still maintained the same position and supported every fight for the workers or in defense of the victims of the class struggle. Thus Debs became a member of the Labor Defense Council for the defense of the Communists arrested at Bridgeman, Michigan. He later joined the International Labor Defense and became a member of its national committee. He also raised his voice to call the working class in defense of the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Supporting the principle of industrial unionism which he had advocated for a quarter of a century, he spoke in favor of the Trade Union Educational League and its policy.

The above discussion of the policy supported by Debs shows that he was continually in opposition to the official leadership of the socialist party, made up in the past, as now, of the Hillquits and Bergers. He stood for and supported a militant class struggle policy under all conditions.

The present day leaders of the decrepit socialist party endeavor to claim Debs as their own, in order to capitalize his name and win the workers for the yellow reformism which the socialist party and its leadership stands for today. The present policies of the socialist party and its present leadership are alien to the whole spirit of Debs' part in the labor movement of this country. Debs and the memory of his work are part of the traditions of the left wing of the socialist party which has become the Communist Party.

It is because Debs' work in the American labor movement was part and parcel of the spirit of a militant class struggle, because Debs denounced injustice, stirred hatred of the system of exploitation and ever stood on the side of the workers, that the Workers (Communist) Party and its members honor the memory of Eugene V. Debs. It is because the spirit in which Debs fought the class struggle is in the spirit of the Workers (Communist) Party today, that it will do honor to him and to such a part of the best traditions of revolutionary American labor movement.

The Workers (Communist) Party bases its work on the work of fighting for the every battles in the spirit that Debs fought them, but translates that spirit into action guided by Leninism, which will lead the workers to victory in the struggle against capitalism.

## German Working Women Thrilled by Wonderful Spirit They Find Among Russian Workers and Peasants

In this article Anna Louise Strong continues telling how the Russian workers and peasants are so much interested in visits of foreign delegations as the delegates themselves are. She describes the visit of the delegation of German working women to the Sanitarium at Livadia.

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG

LIVADIA, Crimea. After dinner the delegation went upstairs to the room under the cupola, which once was a sanitarium church for officials of the old regime, and is now a workers' club. Cheers again, and a round of the sanitarium orchestra, not much of an orchestra, I admit, being dependent on the transient talent of patients bringing strained instruments, but enthusiastic.

The chairman chosen for the day arose, a woman patient in her kimono sanitarium gown, and in real fine the members of the delegation, ing the political and trade union questions of each. Comrades were named last, and the applause grew louder and stormier. A stranger could have assumed that the audience was composed of Communists. Yet only about 10 per cent were party members, the rest, non-party trade unionists, so should accept delegates, knowing that they represent these Communists, but as friends in a special sense, because for their sort of revolution.

**Welcoming Speeches.**

THEN—the welcoming speeches. A small, dark woman, cheeks gaunt with disease, fiery, telling how women at last have equal rights in politics, equal pay in industry, equality in all domestic matters before the law. An apparently husky young man of 30 arose, but with a hoarse voice, appealing to them to get onto the band with the men when "1923 comes" to Germany"—an allusion to the hoped-for revolution that failed to come off.

Last of all, a girl, pale, hollow-eyed, shabby under a determined mien. I was she could not speak. She was a youth of the hospitals, told how she herself had worked in capitalist days as a tiny child, without a chance to learn anything, but now she has to work six hours, but we have our representatives on the shop committees, we have the same rights as grown ups, we also get work to study, and universities, and we wish that the German youth may get for themselves the same rights, thru the power of united organized workers." Then suddenly remembering that either because she had finished or forgot the rest, she hurried to her chair and hid her crimsoning face in her hands, while her comrades patted her on the back and told her she had done it all right.

**Warned Not to Come.**

THE delegation answered. No doubt they had made the same speech in many factories and workers' clubs, but each phrase of their speech gained life and meaning from the tense interest, the applause of the listening workers. They told how they had been warned not to come to Russia, how many lies had been told them, how they had been informed that they would be shown only specially prepared factories, and "show kin villages," alluding to the fake villages especially prepared for the czar's favorite for his majesty's inspection. But they had traveled to hundreds of miles, and seen all sorts of factories, good ones and bad ones, and talked without ingredients to hundreds of Russian workers who knew German from the days of war prisons.

"You Russians do not hide the dark spots. Why should you? Do not your poor factories make us know what a crime against the working class committed when [illegible] the revolution' with [illegible] good factories. Yet [illegible] factories have [illegible] life of the workers [illegible] have such good [illegible]

**Remember England.**

[illegible] of all was what [illegible] at Germany nor [illegible] Russian workers [illegible] German women to [illegible] more, for theirs is [illegible] fight. Two others [illegible] in their final ol[illegible] and to urge [illegible] help organian [illegible] world in protest [illegible] them in the [illegible]

**Questions and Answers.**

[illegible] questions, [illegible] was playing the [illegible] workers motioned [illegible] was playing too [illegible] sing, not listen [illegible] marching rythm [illegible] music of that [illegible] sang thru three [illegible] voices blending [illegible] Under the little [illegible] ceiled the plain [illegible] Greek church, [illegible] officers, wool [illegible] march of the workers [illegible]

**Delegations Useful.**

[illegible] of delegations [illegible] the delegation [illegible] an workers, [illegible] Russian [illegible] time and hospita[illegible] at song and watc[illegible] those face[illegible] that in sp[illegible] the years and [illegible] and both succe[illegible] man workers ha[illegible] his power which s[illegible] spirit greater [illegible] workers. Those [illegible] souls, drawn [illegible] of ironwood, [illegible] of the Urals, the [illegible] were swept by [illegible] them far beyond [illegible] their own disease[illegible] and guilt for the [illegible] down here [illegible] ignorance, [illegible] sunny shore [illegible] rested from [illegible] battle but [illegible] with the [illegible] Brankow, and [illegible] miners the [illegible] and stood on the [illegible] war to the end as [illegible]

## OH MY! GIRLS, HE'S NOT A LORD AFTER ALL—BACK WITH THE WEDDING GIFTS

BELGRADE, Nov. 5.—The latest romance of Miss Mary Landan Baker of Chicago, is all off. It was learned today.

Miss Baker, who figuratively left Alister McCormick waiting at the church, and whose indecision is said to have wrecked several other romances, is reported to have abandoned any plans she may have had to marry M. Pouritch, formerly Sent an consul in Chicago.

The breaking off of the Pouritch-Baker romance is reported to have been due to Miss Baker's recent discovery that M. Pouritch is just M. Pouritch and that he is not a nobleman.

Reports are that Miss Baker is bound back to London, where it has been reported there is a young peer who has long sought her hand.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor if you give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.


ASHLAND BLVD. AUDITORIUM
SUNDAY, NOV. 7
AT 8 P. M.

CELEBRATE THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Speakers:—WM. Z. FOSTER, WM. F. DUNNE, SAM DARCY, A. SWABECK, Chairman

Folk Dancing by Czecho-Slovak "OMLADINA" — From the Opera "Bartered Bride"

PROGRAM
Lithuanian Workers Chorus
Vocal and Instrumental Music
PIONEER PANTOMIME
SPECIAL FEATURES

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Vol. III. No. 253. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, 12.00 per year, Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# MUSSOLINI IS EXPOSED IN BIG PLOT

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

MME. KOLLONTAI, Soviet envoy to Mexico, a brilliant and useful woman, was denied the privilege of visiting the United States on her way to the southern republic. The government that gave free passage to the bloody queen of Roumania and her retinue of parasites does not think Mme. Kollontai worthy of the privilege of entering this country. The Soviet envoy would not lend herself to the disgusting orgy of flunkeyism that is spiritual fodder to the queen of Roumania, and of course our parasites of both sexes would no more kiss Kollontai's hand than they would embrace a leper.

• • •

WE are not surprised that old lady Kellogg instructed his Berlin agent to refuse a visa to the Soviet representative. This same old fossil would not permit the perfectly agreeable Countess Karolyi of Hungary to visit us because she and her husband are enemies of the infamous Horthy and because one of the Vanderbilt girls is married to a Hungarian noble with a name like a head cold who is Hungarian ambassador at Washington. So our indignation at Kellogg's latest proof of subserviency to reaction is somewhat tempered by the thought that an accumulation of such incidents will tend to shorten that gentleman's political life.

• • •

JOHN L. LEWIS is dusting off the old reliable red bogey for use in the election campaign in the miners' union. John Brophy, who stands for a progressive policy in the organization, is running for international president against Lewis. There is every reason to believe that Brophy will get a majority of the votes, provided his watchers are on the job. Unless they are Lewis will count himself in, as any wide-awake labor faker would do. The progressives must watch as well as vote if they are seriously in favor of removing the stoolpigeon Lewis from office.

• • •

THE word "stoolpigeon" is used advisedly here. Four years ago Lewis and that monocled freak, Elliot Searles, who edits the miners' journal, paid a large sum of money to a detective agency in return for spurious information about the Communists. Hoping to be able to put the Communists in jail, Lewis turned over the "evidence" to the department of justice, but it appears that the fink agency that sold the stuff had stolen the dope from the D. of J., so the latter sorely thanked Lewis. Could any private fink descend lower than this?

• • •

ARTHUR BRISBANE has a brand new candidate for president of the United States, and we admit that the discovery is a decided improvement

(Continued on page 3)

### To Make Ishpeming Investigation.

The DAILY WORKER is sending a special correspondent to Ishpeming, Mich., to investigate the terrible mine disaster that took a toll of 51 miners' lives.

*A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it*

## BRITISH MINERS REFUSE TO GRANT CONCESSIONS TO OWNERS; WILL FORM ANGLO-SOVIET BLOC TO AID FIGHT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Miners' Federation remained firm on their demands that hours and wages be subject to revision nationally at the conference of the owners and the government to bring about a settlement of the strike. When the owners refused, the unionists withdrew from the conference, declaring they would fight until their demands were acceded to.

The delegates are now on their way to Berlin where they will meet representatives from the Soviet Russia miners' union for the purpose of forming an Anglo-Russian miners' bloc to strengthen the workers' offensive against the employers.

## QUEEN MARIE SHAKES DOWN HENRY FORD

### *Hill Quits When He Is Treated "Coldly"*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Nov. 7.— Desperate attempts to prevent the public from realizing the hokum that Queen Marie is trying to put over on her "trip of love" thru democratic America have resulted in bodily ejections from her majesty's special train and a series of lying "official" statements that would make Ananias ashamed.

J. A. Ayres, reported to be a representative of Henry Ford, was kicked off the train here on orders of the gentle queen, when Ayres talked too much. The Ford representative made public the announcement that Henry Ford was paying the expenses of Queen Marie in the United States, and that Ford had already put out more than a half a million dollars. When the papers carried the news of how Marie had successfully made Ford a prey of her gold-digging, the Queen was seized by such a rage that she ordered Ayres off the train at once. He was ejected by Col. John H. Carroll, official host to the queen.

**Gets a Headache.**

The royal party spent all day yesterday denying the reports of Ford's generosity. The situation affected Marie so that she had to retire with a fierce headache, it was reported.

Other events of the day added to the disagreeableness of the queen's trip.

**Hill Wants Too Much.**

Samuel Hill, millionaire, who is also reported to be paying heavily for the queen's entertainment, withdrew in a huff from the party when his attentions were received coldly. Hill believed, that since he was paying some of the queen's bills, he ought to be considered as one of the family. He publicly declared himself to be the queen's "host." The queen, however, who is accustomed to younger companions in her Roumanian court, spurned his attentions, it is reported, desiring rather the company of some of the young "war correspondents" of the capitalistic newspapers, including Stanley Washburn.

Hill was informed that the queen "couldn't see him at all," and that he didn't mean a thing to her "gracious majesty." The millionaire then left the party, presumably to seek less royal game.

**Ford Worried.**

At Detroit, Henry Ford is seeking to cover up, and has been busy issuing denials that Queen Marie is trying to put the bite on him for a million dollars.

## MANCHURIAN SOLDIERS DRIVE CIVILIANS OFF PEKING STREET CARS

PEKING, Nov. 7.—(FP)—Because the soldiers of the Manchurian warlord, Chang Tso-lin, fill most of the streetcars and even drive off the passengers who have paid for their rides, the local tramway company has asked the cabinet to buy its stock.

The company is being ruined by free riding.

## CHICAGO LABOR PAYS TRIBUTE TO HAYMARKET

### Condemns Knee-Bending to Queen Marie

The Chicago Federation of Labor at its meeting on last Sunday, unanimously protested against the official reception of Queen Marie and declared that Chicago labor would take no part in the homage to any reigning sovereign, particularly one representing as Queen Marie does, a country in which the workers and peasant are under ground the iron heel of a dictatorship of the capitalists and where 2,500 political prisoners are held in jail. This was the gist of a resolution that passed with no opposition.

The federation also decided to set aside Nov. 11 as the date upon which to commemorate the Chicago martyrs who were hanged following the Haymarket bomb explosion.

Delegate Wright arose to make a 100 per cent speech, saying that Nov. 11 is Armistice Day and that it would not be right to "the boys who fought in France" to celebrate the Haymarket anniversary on that day. Delegate Koop and other speakers attacked Wright for his speech and declared that the Haymarket tradition is of far more importance to labor than Armistice Day.

The resolution to set aside Nov. 11 was carried by an overwhelming majority with only Wright voting against it.

## Explosion in Packing House Injures Twelve When Gas Fumes Burn

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 7.—Twelve men employed in the fertilizer department of Wilson and Company, packers, were injured, seven seriously, today, when a spark from a motor ignited gas fumes from fertilizers and caused an explosion.

The seriously injured were taken to hospitals.

## The Fake Bullets Come Home to Roost

The fatal regularity with which Mussolini has been missed by crack pistol shots and past masters in the art of bombing, while causing some suspicion in the minds of skeptics has only now been revealed as well calculated bogus attempts engineered by the fascisti themselves for the purpose of whipping up national sentiment and enhancing the prestige of the head fascist.

## ARREST WORKERS FOR ADVERTISING 9TH ANNIVERSARY

Chicago police Saturday arrested two workers for distributing posters advertising the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution held here Sunday at Ashland Auditorium.

Using Massachusetts and New Jersey police tactics, the local coppers relied on an ordinance that is never enforced, against placing posters on poles, and took the two workers to jail, placing charges of violating city ordinances against them.

The workers were N. Stevens and D. Plasin. They were arrested in the factory district near Twenty-second and Blue Island. On the same poles that they were placing the posters, were countless others advertising political candidates and bourgeois social affairs.

Fifty dollars bail was imposed on the two. The International Labor Defense came to their aid, and furnished the bail, getting the release of the workers.

## *SOVIET WORKERS SEND ANOTHER LARGE CONTRIBUTION TO MINERS; FORMING ANGLO-RUSSIAN BLOC*

By JOHN PEPPER.

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 7.—The Central Council of the trade unions of the Soviet Union has just transferred another contribution of $290,000 to the striking British miners.

This is a return from the one percent voluntary levy imposed on themselves by the millions of workers that are organized in the Russian trade unions.

M. Schwartz, chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet miners and M. Akuloff, chairman of the All-Ukrainian Miners' Committee left for Berlin to conduct negotiations with a delegation of British miners with a view to organizing an Anglo-Russian miners' bloc.

The meeting between the British and Soviet miners will take place on November 10.

The Soviet miners were compelled to break off negotiations with the Miners' International in view of the latters' scabbing on the striking miners of Great Britain. The Russian workers have contributed over four million dollars to their brothers in Britain, while the American Federation of Labor has only raised a little over $50,000 to date. Naturally the British miners are grateful to the Russian workers who, under Communist leadership, have proven themselves friends in need.

Russian workers are expressing their indignation over the action of Ramsay MacDonald, socialist leader, in leaving for a trip to Africa while the miners are in a desperate struggle against the bosses.

## PLOTS AGAINST MUSSOLINI ARE FASCIST FAKES

### *Huge Conspiracy Is Unearthed in Paris*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Nov. 7. — That plots resulting in curiously unsuccessful attempts to assassinate Premier Mussolini were hatched in France by agents of the fascisti; that Colonel Ricciotti Garibaldi, well known as an anti-fascisti leader was tool of the fascisti themselves; and that the object of these secret fascist maneuvers was the two fold purpose of enhancing the fascist cause at home and delivering a blow to France abroad—these are the charges made by the French press with regard to the police examinations of Ricciotti Garibaldi now going on in Paris.

It is claimed that Garibaldi, arrested last Thursday by French police in Nice, has confessed to being an agent of the fascisti! Specifically it is said he was the paid agent of Signor Federzoni, Italian minister of interior recently resigned and head of the nationalist wing of the fascist party.

**Fake Plot.**

More specifically, Garibaldi is claimed to have confessed to the engineering of a bomb plot upon Mussolini's life in which Mussolini conveniently escaped since, Garibaldi is quoted as saying, the fascist police knew all along of the activities of the so-called conspirators. The incident referred to is the bomb attack against Mussolini in Piazza Porta Pia in Rome on Sept 11.

Garibaldi, the French press reports, was confronted with Sig Sciroli, well-known anti-fascist leader who, upon seeing Garibaldi, was forcibly restrained from attacking him and openly accused the colonel of complicity with the fascisti Sciroli had been working with Garibaldi in the anti-fascists cause.

**Implicated in Spain.**

Garibaldi is also charged with a share in the ill fated Catalonian expedition of Col. Francesco Maria, also under arrest. His interest in the Catalon independence movement is actuated, it is charged, by Italy's desire to stir up discord between France and Spain, the Catalan plot having been engineered from French soil.

There is a tendency in some quarters to believe that Garibaldi himself is the victim of a French maneuver to make him a cat's paw in propaganda against Italy, that Garibaldi is a genuine anti-fascist and that he has been roped in by international intrigue.

But it would appear from the press that official France is genuinely wrought up over the revelations and is preparing to dispatch a strong note to Rome demanding assurances and apologies

• • •

**FRENCH STORY DENIED**

The DAILY WORKER yesterday carried a story from its New York correspondent in which Peppino Garibaldi, brother of Ricciotti Garibaldi is quoted as saying that the alleged confession of his brother is a fraud and a part of a conspiracy between the fascisti and the French police to frame-

(Continued on page 2)

# Every Party Member Must Work to Keep The DAILY WORKER

### A Statement of the Present Situation. By C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

The members of our party are entitled to a frank statement in regard to the situation of The DAILY WORKER and the possibility of KEEPING THE DAILY WORKER AS A VOICE OF THE COMMUNISTS, interpreting the events of the class struggle and giving leadership in the work of moving the workers of this country forward to a revolutionary class struggle against capitalism.

The task of publishing a daily working class newspaper is a big one. The resources producing a regular income which such a paper has to draw upon are limited, particularly in the field of advertising which makes up a large part of the income of the daily newspapers. In spite of these handicaps and difficulties WE HAVE KEPT THE DAILY WORKER ALIVE FOR NEARLY THREE YEARS.

We have achieved this thru raising a sustaining fund each year thru which the deficit of The DAILY WORKER has been met to a large extent.

The present situation of The DAILY WORKER is, that the accumulated deficit of the year 1926 has to be met. The deficit for the year 1925 amounted to $60,000. This was covered in part by the profits of our printing plant which amounted to $25,000 for the year, leaving $35,000 to be raised thru the sustaining fund campaign.

The situation this year is the same. We have a similar deficit to meet, covered in part by the profits of the printing plant. To meet the balance of the accumulated deficit the campaign for the KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND WAS INITIATED. The $50,000 Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund will cover the deficit and leave something over to strengthen our paper and for work in building its support thru subscriptions which will reduce the deficit for the next year.

We have raised approximately $15,000 of the $50,000 Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund. This has improved the financial situation of The DAILY WORKER. We are in a better situation than at the beginning of September. BUT UNLESS WE GO FORWARD WITH THE CAMPAIGN WITH GREATER ENERGY AND RAISE THE BALANCE OF THE $50,000 FUND WE WILL LOSE THE GAINS WE HAVE MADE DURING THE LAST SIX WEEKS.

The financial situation of The DAILY WORKER is still critical. Just at this moment we are facing the worst crisis. What has been done shows that we can overcome this crisis. IF WE MOBILIZE EVERY MEMBER OF THE PARTY IN SUPPORT OF THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN.

We state confidently to the party membership that if we mobilize our whole strength we can Keep The DAILY WORKER. The next $10,000 raised will overcome the crisis and the completion of the $50,000 fund will put The DAILY WORKER in a sound condition to meet the coming year.

WE RAISED $90,000 TO ESTABLISH THE DAILY WORKER IN THE YEAR 1924. WE CAN RAISE $50,000 TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER IN THE YEAR 1926.

But immediate, energetic and enthusiastic work is necessary to meet the situation. The task of the party members has been made easy. They have been asked to BUY A $5.00 BOOK OF KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CERTIFICATES, OR, IF THEY CANNOT PAY FOR IT IMMEDIATELY TO TAKE A BOOK AND SELL THE 25c, 50c and $1.00 COUPONS AMONG THEIR FRIENDS, SHOPMATES, ETC., UNTIL THEY RAISE THEIR $5.00.

EVERY PARTY MEMBER CAN RAISE $5.00 FOR THE DAILY WORKER FUND IN THREE MONTHS. SUCH A MOBILIZATION AND WORK BY THE PARTY MEMBERS WILL COMPLETE THE $50,000 FUND.

About 3,000 party members have thus far responded. It is now the duty of the other 7,000 to come to the aid of The DAILY WORKER.

THEY MUST ACT QUICKLY TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

The month of November must add at least $15,000 to the Keep The DAILY WORKER FUND. In the next few days The DAILY WORKER must have $5,000.

WE MAKE THIS STATEMENT TO URGE EVERY MEMBER OF THE PARTY TO THROW HIMSELF INTO THE WORK OF DOING HIS PART TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER IMMEDIATELY. THE MONEY MUST BE RUSHED TO THE DAILY WORKER AS FAST AS COLLECTED.

EVERY PARTY MEMBER MUST WORK TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

IF WE CAN ACHIEVE SUCH AN IMMEDIATE MOBILIZATION OF THE PARTY, THE MEMBERS OF THE PARTY MAY GO FORWARD WITH THEIR WORK CONFIDENT THAT WE WILL KEEP THE DAILY WORKER, THE POWERFUL VOICE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

# ompany Negligence Caused Death

## Daily Worker Correspondent Gives Facts of Pabst Mine Entombment and Charges Disastrous Cave-In to Company Neglect — The Daily Worker Asks If the Same Is Not the Case In Ishpeming Where 51 Miners Met Their Doom?

The death of 51 miners in the Barnes–Hecker iron mine near Ishpeming, Mich., last Wednesday, following so closely on the heels of the Oliver mine disaster in which three men were killed and 40 miners entombed for 131 hours, raises the question of the fatal regularity with which these catastrophes occur in the iron mines of Minnesota and Michigan, killing miners by the score each year and leaving hundreds of widows and orphans without support.

There is ample reason to think that "natural causes" are not altogether to blame for the frequently recurring cave-ins that entomb miners in the depths of the shafts or drown them in the entries as happened at Ishpeming. The DAILY WORKER here reprints a letter received from a reliable observer of the Oliver mine disaster and subsequent events which proves that the company was responsible for the entombment of the 20 men and the death of the three who did not come out alive.

The proofs submitted in this letter of company negligence in the case of the Oliver mine can, the author of the letter believes, be found to apply to most mines on the iron range. The DAILY WORKER, having reason to put implicit faith in the word of its correspondent, raises this question also in connection with the Ishpeming cave-in—one of the worst in the history of iron mining.

The letter follows:

Already, five years ago, the Oliver Mining company in Ironwood, Mich., made estimates of rebuilding the caved-in shaft of the Pabst mine. They ran from $160,00 to $280,000. When the local officers of the company stated clearly that the shaft was not safe. But in its eagerness for profits, company headquarters did not, until after the disaster, designate any funds to be used for that purpose.

### 30 Years Old.

This shaft had been constructed some thirty years ago. Its timbers have never been changed. They are rotten to the extent, that as the entombed miners claim, any one could with his bare hand drive a 12-inch spike 10 inches into these timbers.

Minor accidents and cave-ins happened frequently. The railings of the hoisting outfit were frequently out of order on account of being pressed in by the tremendous pressure of the surrounding mass. The skip flew off its railings once in a while and knocked loose timber, bracing and dirt from the walls of the shaft. Such things happened a couple of times just before the disaster. The very same morning the skip was cleared by hewing with axes a few inches off the railings just in the place were the cave-in happened a couple of hours later.

### Men Not Warned.

The pressure which had pressed in the railings, making the skip impassable, had made the electric wires grind together. The big rock which a little later on caved in, was moving. The situation was threatening. But then working in the drifts below were not warned about this, the it was known to every one that this shaft was the only way out of the mine. (Law provides there shall be two shafts in each mine.)

The superintendent was down 20 minutes prior to the cave-in. He barely had time to ascend and send down the electric repair crew, when the cave-in occurred, killing instantly this crew of three.

This happened about 11 o'clock a. m. But the company did not give any alarm for help. Cave-ins were so usual, that it was left to the men to clear themselves out. Another and greater cave-in occurred at 2 p. m. Then the first alarm was given. But the Oliver Mining company had practically no rescue equipment. It took hours before any could be brought from near-by Newport Location by borrowing from another mining company. To illustrate how completely the Oliver Mining company was unprepared, it serves to mention that in the company storehouse there were not more than two axes, not to speak of drills, diamond drills, or other more expensive equipment.

### Don't Know Mining.

The leadership of the mining operations of the Oliver Mining company is distributed by relationship and not according to capacity and knowledge of mining. The result is, that the officials do not know anything of mining. And in this instance when the Newport Location rescue crew came, they had to drive off the Oliver company officials and the Aurore mining officials took charge of the rescuing work.

One of the drift bosses of the Oliver Mining company was among the entombed ones. He did not know what to do down below. When the men proposed to close the shaft to prevent down-coming dirt and rocks from breaking the shaft down below their level, he tried to prevent it. Instead he tried to telephone up for advice. The wires were cut off by the cave-in. Dirt came down constantly threatening to cut off all possible means of rescue. The entombed miners took it upon themselves to block the shaft. And by doing this they not only saved the road for their rescue, but 800 feet of the shaft from destruction. This meant in the repair work a saving of some $70,000 to the company.

I do not here go into the details of how the rescue was accomplished. It suffices to say that the men were entombed 131 hours. The nerves of many of them were broken. The agony was great, not to speak of being without food five days and nights.

### Robbed of Compensation.

According to those who know about mining laws, the identity of which I cannot for the present reveal, the men are, each one of them, entitled to a compensation from $4,000 to $6,000. But there is in Ironwood, Mich., no organization of the workers to press for this. The coroner, who held the post mortem of the killed ones, freed the Oliver Mining company practically from the responsibility. And what else could be expected from the brother-in-law of the superintendent of the company in a surrounding, which is practically run by the dictatorship of the steel trust.

This does not, however, remove the responsibility. The company knows it, but tried to work each entombed miner individually to sign a quitclaim deed. It proposed to each one who was 131 hours entombed, eight hours straight time for each twenty-four hours spent behind the cave-in and twelve hours for the Sunday. This means in cash about $30 to each one concerned.

Some of the miners have been stupid enough to accept this "offer" after being given vague promises of "steady, easy jobs." Every one knows that this does not mean anything. Twenty-seven of those who were entombed have decided to fight for their rights.

### Local People Help.

The editor of the Ashland Daily Press, a federal mast inspector, one senator of the state of Michigan, and some other local people have promised assistance to these workers in preparing for a federal grand jury investigation. The affidavits are sworn, but that is not enough pressure to bring the investigation, nor to force the officials to enforce the law. More pressure must be brought to play in circumstances where the almighty steel trust controls the grand jury, the government of the county and to a large extent the government of the state.

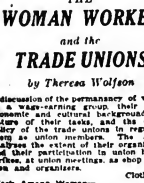
To force justice for these workers the voice of the organized workers is necessary and a lot of publicity. And for creating this, the matter should be taken up in central labor assemblies, state federations of labor, and so on. Resolutions should be passed condemning the injustice practiced upon these workers, and the matter should be drawn to the attention of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor with the request of moral support to this demand of investigation and justice and publicity in the cause of these miners of Ironwood, Mich., who are living under the ruthless heel of the steel trust.

### Need Organization.

All this is so much more important due to the fact this disaster and its aftermath has driven home to the iron miners of the state of Michigan the lesson of the necessity of organizing. There is an ever-growing sentiment for it, but the ruthlessness of the Oliver Mining company prevents it from coming out in the open.

Sympathy of organized workers from outside would encourage this sentiment into materializing in actual organization work, and should the American Federation of Labor extend its hand for giving at least moral support, that would help the awakening of these workers to the idea and necessity of organization. That would be of great value to the A. F. of L. in creating friendly relations with these elements and strengthening the influence of the A. F. of L.

## Books for Women



THE
## WOMAN WORKER
and the
## TRADE UNIONS

*by Theresa Wolfson*

A discussion of the permanency of women as a wage-earning group, their racial, economic and cultural background, the nature of their tasks, and the official policy of the trade unions in regard to them as union members. The author analyses the extent of their organization and their participation in union life—in strikes, at union meetings, as shop chairmen and organizers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Work Among Woman— | Cloth $1.75 |
| | Paper $ .35 |
| Women and Socialism— by August Bebel | Cloth $1.50 |
| Origin of the Family— by Frederick Engels | Cloth $ .60 |

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.

## CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR SPEAKS WELL BUT WHAT ABOUT THE WORKERS IN HIS PRISONS?

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 7.—Asserting that all visitors are welcome to California without special invitation "regardless of whether they are kings or queens or just plain citizens," Governor Richardson today refused formally to invite Queen Marie of Roumania to visit this state.

## Will Bring Great Writers Closer to People of Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—In order to popularize among the people the works of the best masters of the past there was formed at the State Publishing House a special "editorial commission" for the purpose of publishing the Russian and world classics. Among the members of the commission are Lunatcharsky, Prof. Pitsanov and Prof. Grossman.

In an effort to facilitate the study of the classics it was decided by the commission to publish in the first place an edition of the selected works of the classics, accompanied by commentaries and critico-biographical notes.

Among the first works to be published will be those of the following authors: Tolstoy, Dribeydov, Gorky, Garshin, Tchekhov, Hauptmann, Flaubert, Maupassant, Zola, Victor Hugo, Heine, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Whitman, Poe, Longfellow, Lowell, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Jack London, Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sinclair Lewis, Cooper, Irving, Hawthorne, Howells, Thoreau, Emerson, Lincoln, Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, Paine, Thomas Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge.

## Religious Education for Schools Endorsed by Birmingham Board

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 7.—The board of education here has succumbed to the designs of the ministerial association in allowing the preachers to give religious "education" to school children one hour each week. At a recent meeting of the board, a resolution was passed accepting the proposals of the Birmingham Sunday School association for a religious school for public school children.

"We recognise the value of religious training," says the school board resolution, and in another part is carefull to state, "the board assumes no responsibility for what is taught in the school."

We will send sample copies of The

## DISCUSS UNITY WITH LABOR AT CO-OP CONGRESS

### A Strong Progressive Bloc Is at Work

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 7. — Recognition of the fact that the co-operative movement is part of the labor movement and must support labor in both its economic and political movements is the central issue at the congress of the Co-operative League of America in session at the Franklin Co-operative Creamery Auditorium here.

The resolutions committee reported favorably for such action by a vote of six to one. A heated discussion followed the committee report and final action was to have been taken in Saturday's session. There is large support for the resolution recommending union with the labor movement.

### Big Progressive Bloc.

A large progressive delegation present in the convention seems to be in the majority. The progressives have a big representation on most committees and is in the majority on the resolutions committee.

The pure and simple co-operators under the leadership of Doctor Warbasse here been completely out-maneuvered so far. The leadership of the progressive wing has been assumed by the delegation of the Co-operative Central Exchange with Hallonen, Hann Nurmi and Carlson leading the discussion for the progressive bloc.

There are about a hundred delegates present at the congress representing the major consumers' co-operatives of the country.

## WHY PAYMENT OF TAXES WAS POPULAR SPORT

### But There's Many a Slip Twixt Hip and Lip

Increased business in the tax evasion department of County Collector Sweitzer's office that has been reported lately is apparently explained by the visit of federal prohibition agents there Saturday. Wonderment as to what caused the warm popularity of the office, whose geniality seemed to "pervade" the entire atmosphere of the county building with an "aroma" of Hennessy, was laid at rest when it made a call on Sweitzer. A bar room that lacked nothing except free sandwiches was found there in the basement, that presumably houses important government documents.

It is reported that while the agents were listening thru the key-hole before making the raid, the following conversations were heard:

"I want to extend my tax payments two months," said one public spirited taxpayer.

"How'll you have it, straight or mixed?" answered the clerk.

"Can you give me six month's time?" another hundred porcenter (up to the neck).

"Will you take it here or on the hip?"

"Cancel my extension."

"Scotch or rye?"

### Typewriter's Tinkle.

Hearing this, and smelling the "friendly air" in the building, coupled with a clinking sound of glasses (that of course, might have been typewriter, or belle), the agents swooped into the office.

After the raid County Clerk Sweitzer declared he "couldn't understand where all the liquor came from." He immediately fired Anthony Mc-Grady, a deputy clerk, to prove his purity.

### Drank Too Many Extensions.

Other men taken in the raid were William Decow, clerk in the board of local improvements ,and Fred Haverkamp, recently discharged from the tax extension department. Haverkamp, it is reported, lost his job, because he took it too seriously and imbibed too much "tax extensions."

The county building is now all in an uproar, because their handiest source of booting is now gone, and they will probably have to patronize the bootlegger across the street—which is such a bother!

## Trade Commission Kills Rule Against Creamery Unfairness

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Announcement is made by the Humphrey majority in the federal trade commission that it has rescinded the "fair trade" rule of 1919, enacted by that commission, in a conference for dealing with the creamery industry.

That rule declared "unfair" the purchase or offering to purchase dairy products at prices that were discriminatory or higher in the place than in

## Masses of Workers in Action Must Be Turned in the Right Direction

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE White House spokesman has spoken. That is, "Silent Cal" has found his voice sufficiently to give his views on the recent elections. If Cal Coolidge believes his own words, a doubt raised by the fact that even "strikebreaker" presidents do not always permit themselves to say what they think, but taking it for granted that "The Silent One" is not committing perjury, then we are to take it for granted that he is very much satisfied with last week's results.

In fact, Coolidge is convinced, according to the best Washington reports at hand, that the republican party actually won a big nation-wide victory by again capturing a safe majority of the seats in the house of representatives which, in his opinion, furnished the only national test of party sentiment in Tuesday's elections. It does not seem to matter much with Coolidge that the "safe majority" was very much diminished in the house and completely wiped out in the senate.

* * *

There can be only one basis for Coolidge's brave display of optimism. It can only be based on Coolidge's hope that he can continue to line up the democrats in sufficient numbers to assure a majority, even in the senate, for reactionary measures. The question then becomes not a matter of the hegemony of the republican party in congress but the holding of power in congress for the most reactionary elements within both the republican and democratic parties. Coolidge has put his measures thru the United States senate with donkey votes before and he will not be backward about accepting the same assistance again for his somewhat dilapidated elephant in Wall Street's political zoo.

Just as the democratic senator, Claude Swanson, from Virginia, led the fight for the world court in the last congressional session, so the interests of the international financiers will be well taken care of in the days ahead, as long as the working class voters content themselves with displacing republican standpatters with the stone age relics labelled "democrats."

Far above pompous Senator Heflin, democrat, from Alabama, may become apoplectic in his heated denunciation of the huge republican slush funds in Pennsylvania and Illinois, but the Muscle Shoals debate showed Heflin the agent of the power and public utility profiteers at least on a par with Senator-Elect Frank L. Smith. There being less of a struggle within the democratic party in Alabama than there is within the Illinois republican ranks, Heflin can afford to sell himself much cheaper than his counterpart in the north. But that does not make either of them any the less supporters of things as they are.

* * *

The mere fact, however, that seven republican senators were defeated, is in itself proof of the repudiation of the Coolidge administration by large masses of voters, mostly workers. The fact that they merely turned to democratic candidates is only proof of the political immaturity of these workers, not yet conscious of their own class interests.

Coolidge claims to be little worried over the defeat of his "personal friend," Senator William Butler, in Massachusetts. That will give the ex-senator more time, says Cal, to devote to his pressing duties as chairman of the republican national committee. Coolidge contends that David I. Walsh won the senatorship in Massachusetts merely as the result of his personal popularity. This merely bears out, of course, the charge of the Workers (Communist) Party that there are no differences between Butler and Walsh, insofar as they concern the working class, that they are both hostile to the interests of labor.

* * *

There would have been a different outlook from the White House to be sure if the seven defeated republican senators had been replaced by the elected spokesmen of a powerful Labor Party, with a few Communists among them. Speaker Nicholas Longworth, of the house of representatives, wouldn't join Cal Coolidge in talking so glibly of the election results if the missing republicans in the lower house of congress were being replaced by class conscious spokesmen of labor. The fact that this is not taking place alone gives comfort to both democrats and republicans alike, and especially to their masters, the American buccaneers of big business.

* * *

This is being written at Kansas City, Missouri. The local Kansas City Star reports that the latest returns indicate that the next state legislature will consist of a democratic senate (31 to 13) and of a republican house of representatives (77 to 73). The capitalists are not worried. Missouri is safe. There isn't one penny of the capitalist social order in the whole state legislature.

* * *

The last election, with its repudiation of Coolidgism, merely shows that the working class masses are in action, that they are moving, aimlessly and ignorantly to be sure, but nevertheless, moving. It is the duty of Labor's Communist vanguard, the Workers (Communist) Party to see that labor moves in the right direction, into the labor party and not into the blind alley of the Jackson democracy.

## Communists Repudiate Slander of British Trade Union Leader

The New York Times and the Jewish Daily Forward have recently printed a statement by Joseph Jones, secretary of the Yorkshire Miners' Association, and one of the right wing leaders of the British trade unions, charging the Communists in the United States have collected funds for relief of the British miners and not remitted them to the Miners' Association.

A few days ago, the Workers (Communist) Party received the following cablegram from the secretariat of the Communist Party of Great Britain, dealing with this question:

Workers Party of America,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

Jones Secretary Yorkshire Miners and Miners delegation United States during attack on Communists yesterday said hundreds thousands dollars collected America by Communists but only one thousand reached Miners Federation. When we demanded explanation told money used by Communist agents to relieve distress. We issued repudiation reminding workers your efforts for relief and real responsibility of A. F. of L. leaders, but suggest you cable us statement.

Signed: Secretariat Communist Party of Great Britain.

The Workers (Communist) Party sent the following reply to this cablegram:

Secretariat Communist Party, London.

Workers (Communist) Party collected no money directly for miners' strike and statement of Jones is an outrageous slander. We forced the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to issue appeal thru campaign in unions and then carried on extensive and continuous campaign in unions and aided in securing donations of tens of thousands of dollars all of which was sent thru unions to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. If money has not reached miners, they should make demands upon Executive Council of A. F. of L. for immediate remittance. Attack seems intended to distract attention from the failure of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats to make real campaign in support of heroic striking miners who have earnest support of our party in their splendid struggle.

C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary.

## State Officers of Montana Withdraw Volstead Support

roat exclusively with federal officials and courts within the next 30 days, the majority rolled up in favor of repeal of the state prohibition law today being so decisive that rotirns

## TWO MONTANA COUNTIES ARE WON BY F.-L. P.

### Farmer-Labor Carries Despite Wheeler

By C. E. TAYLOR
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PLENTYWOOD, Mont., Nov. 7. — The Farmer-Labor Party won two Montana counties, Sheridan and Daniels, by substantial majority after one of the fiercest political battles fought in Northeastern Montana in a decade.

Senator Chas. E. Taylor was re-elected to the state upper house and Robert Larson was returned to the state house of representatives for Sheridan county. In Daniels county, Sparling, Farmer-Labor, was elected to the house.

### Stoner Wins for Congress.

Clair Stoner, Farmer-Labor candidate for congress carried Sheridan county by a good majority in spite of a personal letter written by Senator Burton K. Wheeler paying a compliment to Stoner but urging the voters to support Mitchell, democrat of Great Falls. The final county result showed that Stoner ran first, Lindbergh second and Mitchell third. Stoner getting a majority.

### Defeat for Wheeler.

Sheriff Salisbury was re-elected as the Farmer-Labor chief executive of Sheridan county for the third time by a huge majority. The rest of the Farmer-Labor county ticket also went over with the exception of two school superintendents and county commissioners.

Adams and Wix, Farmer-Labor candidates for state legislature were defeated by small majorities in Roosevelt county.

## CLEVELAND S. P. REFUSES TO AID SACCO-VANZETTI

### Spurns Conference of Labor Groups

By a Worker Correspondent

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7. — The Ohio State Socialist Party has refused to cooperate with the Cleveland Sacco-Vanzetti Defense conference, which is composed of forty organizations for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear for the freedom of the two Massachusetts frame-up victims.

Communications have been sent to all of the labor organizations in Cleveland, including the Socialist Party. When the S. P. failed to respond to the communications, the secretary of the conference, Carl Haessler, went to the office of the party to inquire the reasons. John G. Willert, the secretary, promptly responded to the inquiry by declaring it was the policy of the "Socialist Party not to affiliate with any organizations for the purpose of carrying on protest work, no matter what the cause was, but that the Socialist Party would rather decide for itself on the particular question and carry on the work, if they think it necessary, in their own way and by themselves without cooperation from any outside forces." Thus the Socialist Party attempts to remain "pure."

In this manner, two men who have virtually given their lives for the workers are being slowly stepped by a movement that claims to be a movement of the working class.

## NEGOTIATIONS TOWARD U. S. RECOGNITION OF SOVIET LOOM, REPORT

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Daily Observer prints a dispatch from Moscow stating that a reopening of relations between the United States and Russia is probable. Confidence prevails in influential quarters regarding the opening of negotiations leading to restoration of normal political and economic relations between the two countries, the dispatch says.

It is believed that internal conditions in the United States, such as over-production of cotton and a surplus of accumulated gold, impel American business to seek an adjustment that would enable the arranging of suitable credit with Russia in order to open the Soviet market.

## $25 Fine for Picket 'Talking' with His Handa

NEW YORK —(FP)— Twenty-five dollars fine was imposed on Joseph Murdkowitz for "talking" with his hands to a girl strikebreaker in the paper box workers' fight for union conditions. Murkowitz is a union striker. The judge thought the girl strikebreaker was scared and fined the striker, altho he protested he couldn't help using his hands when he talked.

# THE CAPITALIST OPPOSITION VOTE NOT YET COUNTED

## The Socialist Candidates Make Poor Showing

By CARL HAESSLER,
Federated Press.

While the republican and democratic parties are speculating entirely on the control of the U. S. senate and in their various localities are busy doling out the patronage that goes with their respective victories, headquarters of the so-called third parties are still without accurate information as to the showing of their candidates Nov. 2 except that they were almost uniformly defeated. But the number of votes attracted to each candidate, the location of party electoral strength or the occurrence of close contests with the old party nominees remains a closed book at present.

**Berger Re-elected.**

"We have no reliable data on the performance at the polls of the socialist candidates," it was declared at the national headquarters of the socialist party in Chicago. It is known that Victor L. Berger was re-elected representative from Milwaukee north side and that he will again be the only socialist in congress. It is also known that the socialist candidates for U. S. senator from Wisconsin and for governor made unexpectedly poor showings. No figures were available on Illinois socialist candidates. Secretary William Henry was too busy to talk over the situation.

**Purity Candidate Ignored.**

"The progressive candidates in Illinois drew so few votes that no attempt has been made to tabulate them," was the statement at progressive party headquarters in Chicago. Parley Parker Christensen was the candidate for U. S. senator, running on a purity platform against Frank Smith, republican, and George Brennan, democrat, both of whom financed the greater part of their campaign thru the benevolences of Sam Insull, the public utility king.

"No returns will be available on our candidates for several days," says Secretary C. E. Ruthenberg of the Workers' Party, which also maintains national headquarters in Chicago. "But we have heard of no victories for our ticket." J. Louis Engdahl, Workers' Party candidate for U. S. senator from Illinois, is reported to have been credited with 300 votes in Chicago by the old party election officials.

**Headquarters Abandoned.**

Farmer-labor national headquarters have been abandoned and Minnesota is the only state where the party functions effectively on a state-wide basis. There unofficial returns indicate the defeat of Wefald, a farmer-labor congressman, and possibly of Carss, another. The candidates for state office on its ticket, led by Magnus Johnson for governor, were defeated by the republican slate.

**Control Evenly Divided.**

Control of the U. S. senate will be so evenly divided between the democrats, who claim to have 47 senators, and the republicans, who will have 48 by counting in all the insurgents, that the balance of power will rest with Senator Shipstead, farmer-labor from Minnesota, and the so-called LaFollette bloc. In the new senate this bloc is expected to consist of LaFollette and Blaine from Wisconsin, Brookhart from Iowa, Nye from North Dakota and occasionally Norris from Nebraska. Among the more or less progressive democrats elected to the senate Nov. 2 are classed Barkley of Kentucky, Walsh of Massachusetts and Hayden of Arizona.

The balance of power in progressive hands gives the advocates of a national labor party encouragement in their plans to detach the progressive democrats and republicans from their old party ties to join with the labor elements that are ready for a new political alignment.

Thousands of British miners are receiving help collected from the "world's workers by the Workers International Relief of which the International Workers Aid in the American Section. Send your contribution to the I. W. A., 1553 W. Madison St., Chicago.

# The Role of the British Miners

By JACK BRADON
ARTICLE III.

The reason for the collapse of the general strike are quite well known, and so will not occupy any space here. It is the desperate struggle of these staunch-hearted miners, who are facing the consolidated attack of British capital and government, that must claim our attention and immediate aid. Let it be understood that thus far we, here in America, have fallen down on the job of aiding the miners most miserably. Very little, next to nothing, has been done by us to aid the miners in their fight, which in fact is our fight. Surely it is not difficult to understand that if the British miners are defeated, the entire British working class will be defeated, which in turn will mean reduced wages and longer hours for them. And it will not be long before the forces of competition, influenced by cheapened British labor, will force down our wages here in America. To help the miners is indeed to help ourselves.

At this writing a report comes that a sum of $6,360,000 has been received by the miners since the beginning of the strike, and that $4,360,000 of this amount was contributed by the Russian workers. The American Federation of Labor is listed as having contributed thus far only $46,535.

The magnitude of the miners' struggle, the disastrous potentialities to the working class, in the event of a miners' defeat, demands that we at least do as well as the Russian workers, who as yet are much poorer than we are.

Since the beginning of the strike, only about $8.75 was received by the average miner and his family for relief. It does not take much speculation to know that this sum stretched over a period of seven months did not go very far. Terrible privation of the miners, their women and children has characterized this strike from the very beginning. For many months before this strike, the miners worked on a short time basis. Their earnings were insufficient to provide even the most pressing necessities of life. The saving of funds for a strike eventually was out of the question. The union fund, not only of the miners, but the other trades, were drained as a result of chronic unemployment. During the general strike the treasuries of those unions were completely depleted; and so, when the miners were left on strike alone, they had no funds in their pockets nor in their union treasury. The other trade union treasuries in Britain were not in a position to render quick and substantial financial assistance. This meant suffering for the miners and their families from the very outset of the strike. Tho this heart-rippling adversity of the miners has lasted seven long months, they have not flinched—they have carried on the battle in a manner that has won the applause and admiration of the intelligent worker the world over. The indications are, as shown by the recent plan to withdraw the safety men from the mines, that the miners mean to carry o nthe struggle until the arrogancy of their exploiters has been broken. But to do this, they must be fed, and the workers of America must not shirk their responsibility.

British capitalism has set out to rehabilitate its empire upon increased exploitation of its workers, by attacking their trade unions and standard of living. We already are even in the midst of the battle irreconcilable breaches, based upon contradictory interests of the various groups of the bourgeoisie, are occurring, threatening their unified front against the workers. Britain cannot hold out against the miners much longer. Already her exports have fallen alarmingly and its imports have risen to a staggering height. It is true that among its imports a great tonnage of coal can be counted, which is aimed to break the strike, but the coal is poor and costly. It cannot be used extensively and profitably by British industry. As a result of the miners' strike, industry is closing down, foreign trade is being undermined, markets are being permanently lost, and instead of rebuilding itself thru the attack upon the miners, British capitalism is actually hastening its own doom.

A mighty effort must be made by the American workers to come to help the British miners. We must make it possible for them to fight on to victory. Let us follow the example of the Russian workers.

## Many Tractors for Russia Bought Here

MOSCOW, Nov. 7. — The Gosttrg (State Trade Administration) has finished its task of purchasing agricultural machines abroad for the U. S. S. R. in 1925-26 operative year. More than half of the machines were bought in America. Tractors have been purchased for the sum of over eight million rubles. The conditions of credit abroad were quite acceptable and satisfactory.

## THOMAS CALLS ON BALDWIN TO TALK MINE STRIKE SETTLEMENT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A delegation from the Trade Union Congress headed by J. H. Thomas called upon the government at Downing Street to discuss the question of the mine strike. No statement was made regarding the results of the conversation. A rumor current in Whitehall has it that Thomas and the right wing leaders of the T. U. C. are working towards a settlement and to accomplish this are bringing pressure to bear on the officials of the British Miners' Federation.

# RAISE LEVEL OF WAGES AND TO SOVIET WORKERS

## Backward Industries to Be Developed

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—The People's Commissariat for Labor has submitted to the government a project of normalization of workers' wages. Accordingly, the Council of People's Commissaries has decided to increase the salaries in mining, metallic, chemical and other industries, especially for backward categories of workmen, whose wakes were behind the general level of prices.

In connection with this People's Commissary of Labor, Mr. Schmidt said to a Tass correspondent:

"The decision of the government has a great importance, especially if one takes into consideration that wages were, in fact, increasing all the time. The average level of salaries in all industries increased, beginning from 1922, by 67 per cent. However, qualified workmen received much more than unskilled laborers, owing to the system of piece payment. Until now it was impossible to improve it.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

on any mentioned for the office so far. It is no other than the desert pack rat. Brisbane is looking over real estate in the Mojave Desert of California, and got to like the ways of this 100 per cent American rodent. What endeared the rat to Arthur was the little animal's addition to preparedness. "...rattlesnakes, ground owls and gophers are mortal enemies of the pack rat, so he protects his hole with them. (Too bad Arthur does not take the hole in his head with a ball of glue.)

* * *

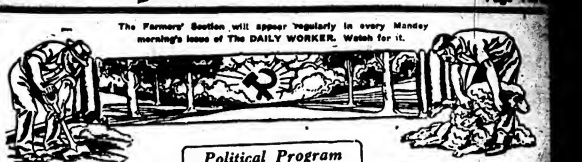
THIS gives Arthur an idea. So he develops it thusly. "So the desert rat prepares and does his little best, with thorns and cactus. If he were president of the United States he would build flying machines, and make this nation independent of the flying rattlesnakes of Europe and Asia." It requires quite a lively imagination, tho, to picture a president whose favorite abode is a hole in the ground going up in the air immediately after his election. But we have known presidents to change their opinions after they hit the white house.

* * *

IF Brisbane nominates his pack rat I suggest that a committee of reliable citizens interview a healthy polecat with a view to getting him to run also on a ticket. The polecat could represent the republican party and the pack rat the democratic party. Indeed, the election of the polecat would make a fleet of ballots superfluous. We could organize an army of polecats and have them use the radio against a foreign foe. Loyal Americans could be forewarned to have their gas masks handy and the full force of the polecat attack could be used to repulse the enemy. This idea is hereby released without any rights reserved. Our militarists should take note of it. But, then, perhaps they don't care for competition!

* * *

DON'T overeat or over-exercise advises Dr. Carl Meyer of the Cook County Hospital. On the other hand, says. In other words, a person should sleep. In other words, a person should simply eat and exercise when he feels like it. You never can tell. A friend of mine who used to look like a graveyard deserter now has the appearance of a well-to-do janitor. He was recently cautioned against drinking a milk by a lady who is not enamored of dieticians. She felicitated him upon his glowing health. He replied: "No wonder, I am on a milk diet." Not in the slightest degree daunted, she came back: "Oh, well, I do not think that a fat, red face is always a sign of health." So what can you do about it except eat, drink (milk) and be merry?



The Farmers' Section will appear regularly in every Monday morning's issue of THE DAILY WORKER. Watch for it.

## Russian Grain Much Improved Since Czar Regime Is Overthrown

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—Representatives of a German firm in Odessa, who are controlling grain exported from the U. S. S. R., declared that the quality of the grain has been greatly improved during the last few years in comparison with what it was before the war, because the peasants now obtain better sorts of seeds.

Lately there was not a single case of grain being rejected on account of bad quality.

## Farm Price Level Has Another Sinking Spell

WASHINGTON—(FP) — American farmers are falling lower in the economic scale month by month, according to the latest figures issued by the Department of Agriculture. The general level of farm prices dropped from 134 per cent of pre-war level on Sept. 15 to only 130 per cent on Oct. 15. The level this October was 13 points lower than on Oct. 15 a year ago.

"Cotton is now at about the same relative position when compared with pre-war prices as corn, oats and barley during the past year and apples this fall", says the report. Farm products this year buy only 83 per cent (in September) as much as in the years 1909-14, averaged.

**Bergdoll Case Again.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The District of Columbia supreme court for the sixth time today continued until the January term of court the suit of Grover C. Bergdoll, draft dodger, for recovery of $1,000,000 worth of property from the alien property custodian.

### Political Program

1. Relief from the evils of the mortgage and tenantry evil thru the adoption of a land tenure system which will secure the land to the users.

2. The nationalization of the railroads, the meat packing plants, grain elevator combines and the control and management of these marketing organizations by the organizations of workingmen farmers in co-operation with the organizations of city industrial workers who are employed in these industries.

3. The control and operation of the farm credit system by the co-operative banks of the farmers, in place of those now existing, thru the farm credit system, for their enrichment.

4. Relief for the farmers from the excessive burden of taxation thru levying higher income taxes, and inheritance taxes on the swollen fortunes of great capitalist exploiters and higher taxes on the profits of the railroads and great industrial combines.

5. Against the expenditure for a big army and navy, which serve no other purpose than to support the imperialist adventures of the great financial houses of Wall Street in other countries.

6. Fight against Wall Street's Dollar Diplomacy and expenditure of the wealth produced by the farmers and workers to support the imperialist exploiters in their effort to make profitable colonies of the peoples of the South American countries, China and the Philippines. Freedom for the Philippines. Self-determination for Porto Rico, Hawaii. Withdrawal of all American soldiers and marines from the Central and South American countries. No intervention in China.

7. Against the Dawes plan, thru which the American banking houses are securing control of European industries and paving the way for a new war.

8. Close co-operation with the farmers of other countries and particularly the farmers of Russia, who are so important a factor in the world market; for the recognition and establishment of economic relations with the first workers' and farmers' government—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

9. The alliance of the working farmers and industrial workers to establish a workers' and farmers' government of the United States. Only a united struggle of all working farmers, together with the city industrial workers, in support of this program will win relief for the farmers from the conditions under which they now suffer.

## Canadian Farmer Pool Sells 190,000,000 Bu

WINNIPEG—(FP)—Canadian wheat pool farmers have closed another banner year, season during which the Central Selling agency disposed of 190,000,000 bushels of wheat. The last dividend on the 1925 crop, which has just been paid, totaled $4,500,000 or 2½c per bushel.

Wheat pool members thus received for the 1925 crop, an initial payment of $1, two additional payments of 50c each per bushel and the final payment making a total for No. 1 wheat of $1.42½ per bushel. This is considered by the farmers an excellent return as the 1925 crop was a large one.

During the 3 years of their existence the wheat pools have handled: 1923 crop, 34,000,000 bushels, (the Alberta pool alone); 1924 crop, 81,500,000 bushels Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitobai, and 190,000,00 bushels of the 1925 crop for the three provinces, or more than double the quantity handled in the previous year. Membership in the pools has increased from 79,700 in July 1924 to 127,300 members in July 1926.

Last year the pools inaugurated the policy of securing elevators by the simple process of deducting 3c per bushel on all grain handled for elevator purposes. This elevator fund has been used to secure 30 local elevators in Manitoba, 33 elevators in Alberta and 575 in Saskatchewan, or a total of 638 for the three pools. These elevators, like the other property of the grain, is paid for in result, hence there are no bonds or mortgages.

In addition to the local elevators, the pools have terminal elevator facilities for handling 2,750,000 bushels of wheat at a time. With the small enlargement of these terminal facilities and a quick turnover the pools will be able to handle their entire product.

# The Farmer Is On His Way

SIXTEEN million people toured the United States in private cars during the summer of 1926. They used more than three million automobiles. They were classed as tourists, home seekers or investors. The machines just went rolling along carrying passengers from somewhere to nowhere. Some returned to their homes. Others found temporary employment. Many are roaming in strange lands. Where the money came from to finance the summer vacation for approximately one-seventh of the people of this nation is an open question. Some families used the savings of years to pay expenses. Others borrowed funds from interest collecting money-changers. Many just fitted up for the occasion, with the least cash possible, and lived off the country. They saw the farmers of the west and were disappointed. Other caravans of mixed vehicles lined the highways of the northwest. It was the procession of the homeless farmers on the way to reputed cities of refuge.

**Farming Fails.**

The farms ceased to pay interest on investments, taxation for cost of government and the demands of local merchants and transportation agencies. The families were loaded into ancient wagons, dilapidated trucks or carts and taken on a pilgrimage for life's necessities. The highway travelers saw the stories about the rich western farmers rolling in wealth were mythical. They had their eyes opened to the false propaganda carried on by capitalistic politicians. They saw the marks of poverty. They counted the abandoned farms. They read the faces of dying women, observed the starving children. They asked questions and learned why those conditions prevail.

Farmers and their families were running away from their homes. They gathered together a few personal belongings and set out for the cities were they expected to find work. They had set employment in order to keep away the reaper of death.

If the father and mother could not make enough money to meet the daily needs the children would be compelled to be called and put in the harness of slavery. Nature has not deserted the farmers. The soil remains fertile. The sun continues to shine. The rains fall as well as seasons. This old earth is not a failure. The grass grows green. There are some fruits that mature and are plentiful. The fields yield fairly good crops of corn and wheat, and potatoes in abundance. The gardens produce splendid crops of vegetables. The lawns and walks are still ornamented with flowers. What is the matter? "

**Middle Men Thrive.**

Man is the power that drives the farmers from their homes. He is not one of the farmers. He is one of the many engaged in the work of farming the farmers. He lives and thrives on the profits made by handling the products of the farm. He may be a local merchant, general buyer, money lender, transportation agent or professional man. He may be a town builder or a city booster. He prospers because the farmers produce things on which he collects profits. The western farmers are face to face with real conditions. They are not dealing with theories. They have long ago cast aside the old proverbs about farming. They know that the long worn tales about the law of supply and demand are mere fables. They are not repeating the warning story about the rolling stone that ratches no moss to their children. They know that the farms do not pay for the reason that the non-producers take too much toll. Farmers are rolling away from the cuties of the country. They cannot stand against the injustices of their class-driven incomes. United States in private cars during They are tired of working 12 to 18 hours a day seven days a week, for those who toil not neither do they spin, but depend on the farmers for the necessities and luxuries of life. The present movement of farmers from the land in the cities is merely a beginning.

**Future Dark.**

What of the future of agriculture in the United States? It is full of shadows. There are dark spots on the sun of prosperity and visible wrinkles on the face of the moon of progress. The farmers cannot exist on the proceeds of the land with everyone attaching a profit to it that which he does not produce. And so will it remain until we produce for use instead of profit. Dr. Sherwood Eddy, international secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, who spoke before the American Federation of Labor convention in Detroit on October Speaks: "Russia is the only country on earth where a man no more exploits man. I have traveled thru England, France, Germany, Italy and Russia with a fact finding commission consisting of editors, social workers, bankers, doctors and business men and I can say don't you go to Russia and find out for yourselves." Great Labor Topics.

**Find Rare Pearl.**

MOSCOW Nov. 7. On the lakes and rivers of the Karelia and Murmansk region there has been discovered a rare kind of blue pearl which is very highly appraised on the foreign markets.

THE SUNDAY WORKER
Will Appear in December.

# STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE IX

THE QUESTION OF DEMANDS

Organization campaigns and strikes must center around basic demands of the workers. Only the more advanced elements of the workers fully appreciate the value of organization as such. As for the great unorganized mass, they are interested in unions primarily for what they can get out of them immediately in the shape of real gains from the employers. They want to strike immediately they organize. Conservative labor organizations fail to accept this fact. There is too much light involved in it to suit them. Hence their organizing campaigns are mostly abstract and lifeless because they oversitress mere organization and understress the thing that labor organization is built for, the fight to defend the workers' interests. To quote from my pamphlet, "Organize the Unorganized:"

**The future trade unions of the great unorganized industries will be born in the heat of the struggle against the employers over the demands of the workers. The organization campaign which does not voice the** demands of the workers, the degree of their ideological development, etc. In time of industrial activity the workers ordinarily go into a more or less general offensive, demanding more wages, shorter hours, better working conditions, and the right of organization. But in slack periods they usually have to face an employers' offensive, and their chief fight is to preserve existing standards: to defeat wage cuts, to prevent lengthening the working day, and to maintain their unions.

Under present conditions in the United States, with the final capitalist crisis still far off, the workers make their hardest fights when they are defending standards that are already in existence. The most desperate strikes in American labor history have been against sweeping wage cuts and other attacks upon the workers' standards. Strikes for higher standards are ordinarily much less militant in character.

DEMANDS UPON THE BUREAUCRACY

In organizing campaigns and strikes the workers should make demands not only upon the employers but also upon the reactionary bureaucrats where these control the unions. This is a very important consideration for the strike strategist to bear in mind. When unions are about to plunge into a great struggle or are already in the midst of it, their

Programs of demands for organization campaigns and strikes must be concise, expressed in simple, understandable slogans, and must touch the burning grievances and necessities of the workers' life in the industries. There is enormous organizational and inspirational power, for example, in such graphic and vital slogans as the 8-hour day and the 5-day week. As stated above in our discussion of the general strike, the workers, especially the backward American working class, will not fight militantly for far-fetched demands that they do not understand or do not consider practical.

REALIZABLE DEMANDS

The workers have a sense of realism which must always be taken into consideration. While they must be taught the necessity for the eventual complete expropriation of the capitalists, and although they will accept this idea readily, it is no sign of good leadership to put forth as immediate demands propositious outside of the realms of possible achievement under existing conditions. The workers will give no serious support to a group, whether it be in control of the union or a minority fighting for control, which makes its appeal for their backing on the basis of immediate demands that are manifestly unrealizable under the given conditions.

the unskilled, by demoralization, or by the elimination of corruption, are especially forceful.

For example, just on the eve of the great national strike of the railroad shop mechanics in 1922, the T. U. E. L. raised the demand for amalgamation of all 16 railroad unions. The need for such a consolidation of forces in the face of the bitter attack from the companies was manifest. The rank and file understood it at once. The sentiment for amalgamation swept the ranks of the railroad workers like a prairie fire and it also became a great living issue in the whole labor movement. Only the autocratic control of the unions by the bureaucrats defeated the movement.

Another example, when the 21 unions were embarking upon the big campaign to organize the steel workers in 1918, it was easy to get them to join hands in a gigantic federation and to adopt many measures undoubtedly leading in the direction of an industrial union of metal workers. In such cases the demand for the strengthening of the unions is linked up so closely with the actual struggle that it becomes very powerful. The present struggles in the needle trades, for example, should be utilized to bring about the amalgamation of those unions.

In times of great struggle the real strike strategist will not fail to press home demands upon the bureaucrats

# EVIDENCE LYNCHING IS GIVEN Ggovernor

### ...tails of Aiken Mob Murder Unearthed

...YORK, Nov. 7.—Names of ...ers and full details of the lynch-...g of one colored woman, Bertha ...ston, and her brother and cousin ...Aiken, S. Car., in the early morn-...g of October 3, have been obtained ...the spot by Walter White, assist-...t secretary of the National Asso-...tion for the Advance of Colored Peo-...e. All facts have been submitted in ...letter to Governor McLeod.

White says: "This makes the 41st ...ching I have investigated, besides ...ht race riots. In none of them ...ve I seen the depravity, barbarity ...d terrorism which exists in and ...ut Aiken."

He was urged by a ...ite man who helped him to say he ...e "sent by god," because a group ...met at this man's house praying ...someone from outside the state to ...me in and show up the terrible sit-...tion there.

K. K. K. Job

The lynching was planned and exe-...ted by ku klux klan members. ...ficers found, Officers of the law took ...rt in the lynching and some acted ...s "official executioners." The sheriff ...d his assistants were parties to the ...me, turning over the victims to the ...ob. Reputable white citizens of the ...mmunity go armed in fear of klan ...d lawlessness. "The predicament ...f colored people can easily be imag-...ned," says White.

In 1924 the Lowman family moved ...to a farm near Aiken. The white farm ...wner and another white man quar-...elled and the other man, to embarrass ...rmer Hartley, told the sheriff that ...rmane made whiskey on his ...rm. White says that white people ...ith whom he talked gave the Low-...man a good character as law-abiding, ...dustrious workers.

Anonymous Letter.

An anonymous letter to the sheriff ...rought an attempted raid, where the ...ficers did not show badges and be-...an the shooting. One Lowman ...oman was killed, Bertha was wound-...d and her brother, Clarence, was ...urt. At the trial it was brought out ...hat Sheriff Howard, a participant in ...he raid, was killed by pistol shots, ...nd the sheriff's had pistols, not the ...owmans. The trial was farcical, with ...eeling running high, and the three ...owmans were found guilty of mur-...er. A colored attorney voluntarily ...led an appeal which was so ably ...ut the Supreme court reversed the ...onvictions and the defendants were ...n second trial and expected to be ...reed of the charges when lynched.

## Workers' School Has Course in Study of World Imperialism

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Workers' ...chool has not only added many new ...nstructors to its staff this year, but ...as also gotten back some of the for-...er instructors who had temporarily ...een occupied elsewhere. Among ...hese is Juliet Stuart Poyntz, the for-...er director of the Workers' School, ...nd instructor in labor schools for ...any years in history and sociology.

The course that she will give at the ...chool this year is entitled "Back-...round of World Imperialism," to be ...iven on Friday night from 8 to 9:15 ...p. m. This course is one of the special ...olds in which Miss Poyntz has done ...reat deal of previous teaching, for ...eals with modern European his-...ory as a background to an under-...tanding of the development of world ...mperialism, covering the political and ...conomic development of Europe since ...he French revolution.

Register any afternoon or evening ...t the Workers' School, room 35, 108 ...ast 14th street, New York City.

Missouri Man Slain.

TRENTON, Mo., Nov. 7. — Jack ...reeman, 38, restaurant proprietor, ...as slain today by an assailant who ...scaped without leaving tangible ...lews. The finding of Freeman's body ...ith jewelry and money left un-...ouched, discarded robbery as a pos-...ible motive.

## WORKER, HELD IN PRISON, HAD NO MONEY, BUT HE FINDS A WAY TO HELP KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

Comrades Leonard Farnell, miner, held in the state penitentiary of Montana, had no money.

But that did not keep him from wanting to aid The DAILY WORKER in its present campaign to raise enough funds to maintain its existence.

Leonard made a horse hair belt in prison and is sending it to The DAILY WORKER with the hope that it will be raffled off in Chicago and enough gotten from the raffle to bring a good sum to the campaign.

Leonard sent the belt thru Luke Pasalich of Kilen, Montana. Pasalich writes:

Must be Kept.

"Realizing that our DAILY WORKER must be kept by workers and sympathizers, because it is the best weapon we have against our enemies and if the workers lose it we will lose our fighting strength. Comrade Leonard Farnell, while at the state penitentiary made one horse hair belt, and instructed me to send it to The DAILY WORKER. He asked that it be raffled off by the comrades in Chicago for the interest of the paper. I notice that the comrades are holding a ball or dance in Chicago, and this would come in handy for that.

International Branch Aids.

Another letter from S. R. Pearlman of Washington, D. C., asks that it be stated that the $300 raised by the comrades there, and sent in by Comrade Zaliman, was raised not by the Jewish section of the city alone, but by all of the members of the international branch. "In fact," writes Pearlman, "those who are interested in the Jewish section gave very little." The members pledged $300 and sent the money in immediately, by making a loan, and are now paying off the loan in weekly payments.

Italian Comrades Help.

Proceeds from an affair held by section 1, Philadelphia, for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER amounted to $53.48. "Full credit for the successful affair is due to the sincere and untiring efforts of our Italian comrades," writes I. Spivak, agent there.

## New Branch of I. L. D. Organized at Sacco and Vanzetti Meeting

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7 — A Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting held by a group of Hungarian workers at the Hungarian National Home, 8811 Buckeye "Road, was addressed by Carl Hacker, local secretary of the I. L. D.

The meeting was attended by a group of about 40 who listened attentively to the story of the latest developments in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, and a general outline of the work which is being carried on by International Labor Defense.

A number of copies of the November issue of the Labor Defender were sold, a collection of $20.65 was taken, and as a fitting climax, an expression of approval on the part of those at the meeting of the work being conducted by the L. D. branch was organized with twenty members.

This is only a beginning in the direction toward a branch of 100 members which these comrades have pledged themselves to organize.

Members of the I. L. D. are reminded that the place and date of the Bazaar have been changed to Grdina Hall, 6021 St. Clair Ave., Dec. 18 and 19. Material for this bazaar is now being received at the local office, 911 West Superior Ave., Room 606.

## Daily Worker Builder Group to Have Booth for Passaic Relief

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 — DAILY WORKER builders of New York will conduct a booth at the bazaar arranged for the Passaic textile strikers by the Polish relief committee November 18, 19 and 20 in the Polish National Home, 261 Driggs avenue, Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

Every reader of The DAILY WORKER is urged to help make this bazaar a great success for the Passaic strikers. Donations and articles will be received by The DAILY WORKER ... agency, 108 East 14th street. Ask L. E. Katterfeld for credentials with which to collect goods.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the workar correspondent's classes

## PLOTS AGAINST MUSSOLINI ARE FASCIST FAKES

(Continued from page 1)

up and crush the anti-fascist movement abroad.

* * *

Fascism Cracking

ROME, Nov. 7. — The further strengthening of the iron laws and decrees for the "safety of the state" and the assumption by Mussolini of another portfolio, that of Minister of Interior abandoned by Sig. Federzoni, is further indication of the weakening position of fascism in Italy. The fascist party is not only confronted with an ever-growing opposition that, operating illegally has become all the more dangerous, but is in opposition in the party itself discord that can easily develop into a real crisis.

Unprecedented power has been given the police to use their discretion in deporting persons for political offenses, either, as in Czarist Russia, to exile in isolated localities or imprisonment in one of the half dozen Italian penal colonies.

Oparate Abread.

The laws not only operate against persons in Italy but include both Italians and foreigners known to be guilty of political acts against fascism. These, the law provides can be prosecuted when they set foot on Italian soil. Foreigners residing in Italy are not exempt and the new regulations make newspaper correspondents subject to five to fifteen years imprisonment for the sending out of reports in which fascism is attacked.

## Queen Marie Shakes Down Henry Ford; Hill Quits When Ignored

(Continued from page 1)

ing denials of Ayre's statements, fearing perhaps domestic troubles of his own. Ford claims that he doesn't even know Ayres, but he has failed to explain how Ayres has the authority to arrange for Ford automobiles in which to transport her majesty in every town the queen stops.

With Ayres and Hill gone, Marie prepared to settle down again and proceed with the revelry on the train, but the word received from California that Governor Richardson didn't give a darn who she was, sent her off in hed, gnashing her teeth. After the queen sent her "beautiful," but illiterate message to California, she felt certain that the governor there would bow down to her like the others and join the happy party.

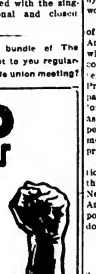
## Engdahl Urges St. Louis Workers to Build for American Revolution

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 7.—Workers of the St. Louis district were urged by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, to commemorate the Ninth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 by building their own powar thru the Workers (Communist) Party and thru the trade unions.

It was not enuf, declared Engdahl, to celebrate the victory of our comrades in the Union of Soviet Republics. We must struggle harder in the United States, he said, to accomplish our Bolshevik Revolution here in America.

There were speakers for the Young Workers League and the Pioneers. The celebration opened with the singing of the International and closed with the Red Flag.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

RED CARTOONS

The DAILY WORKER Cartoon Book

Over 70 cartoons by 17 leading artists. Size half on heavy paper—bound in attractive brown board covers.


## ANNIE [illegible] CAPT. ESCAPE FROM PRISON, BUT ANNIE [illegible] WALKS OUT

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Three men, heavily armed, [illegible] this morning in an unsuccessful attempt to escape from Tombs prison, but today one woman, unarmed, succeeded with ease.

"Light-Fingered Annie" Brown, who has been arrested ten times and served at least two prison terms, used the simplest method of escape yet devised. She simply walked out.

Annie was being taken thru the building with several other prisoners by a guard. She started to run, and the guard dared not follow for fear the others would escape.

Just how Annie reached the street has not yet been discovered.

## Hungarian Workers Pass Resolution on Sacco and Vanzetti

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 7. — Hungarian workers have passed the following resolution demanding that the state of Massachusetts give justice to Sacco and Vanzetti:

Whereas, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, two champions of labor, have had their appeal for a new trial from an unjust mass of conviction denied by the trial judge and the men will automatically be sentenced to the electric chair unless this action is reversed, and

Whereas, the attorneys for Sacco and Vanzetti have asked the supreme court for a rehearing on the basis of still further proof of a frame-up in the murder conviction, and

Whereas, the American Federation of Labor at the Cincinnati, El Paso and Detroit conventions has gone on record demanding a new trial and has branded their conviction as a "ghastly miscarriage of justice," therefore be it

Resolved, that this meeting of Hungarian workers, assembled in the Hungarian National Home, 8811 Buckeye road, Cleveland, Ohio, on October 31, demand that the state of Massachusetts give justice to our two persecuted fellow-workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, who have dedicated their lives to this cause, and grant them the new trial common justice demands, and be it further

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to Governor Alvan T. Fuller, State House, Boston, Mass., and to the press.

## N. Y. Fur Workers Pass Resolution on Sacco-Vanzetti

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The following resolution protesting the denial of a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti by Judge Thayer of Massachusetts was passed at a recent meeting of the Furriers' Union here:

Whereas, Sacco and Vanzetti have been kept in jail for over five years on a charge of which all evidence prove they have not committed, and

Whereas, the superior court of the state of Massachusetts has refused to grant a new trial to these two workers in spite of the fact that evidence has been submitted which proved beyond a shadow of doubt that Sacco and Vanzetti have been framed up by the department of justice and the state authorities because they are radicals, and

Whereas, the sole crime of Sacco and Vanzetti is their loyalty and unselfish service to the working class, be it therefore

Resolved, that we vehemently protest against any further imprisonment of Sacco and Vanzetti and against the decision of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, and be it further

Resolved that we pledge our wholehearted support to the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, and urge the entire labor movement of the United States to protest against the injustice done to these two workers, and demand the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

## Drive for Organizing of an Anti-Imperialist League Branch in N. Y.

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A campaign to organize an active functioning unit of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League in New York is being started by those who are in charge of the work of that organization here.

With the question of the freedom of the Philippines from the rule of American imperialism, an issue which will come before the next session of congress, together with the coming report of the Thompson mission to President Coolidge, an energetic campaign of all forces who desire to work for Philippine independence, as well as against all manifestations of imperialism by the American government, is of utmost importance at the present time.

All individuals, as well as organizations, who realize the importance of this work should affiliate with the New York branch of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League and make it possible for this important work to be done at once.

Exact Radio Station.

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—The erection of a radio station has been started in Yakutsk. The far-away district will be thus connected with Irkutsk and Moscow.

Your neighbor will appreciate favor—give him this copy

## SACCO, VANZETTI CASE IS ONE OF "CLASS JUSTICE"

### Workers Must Watch Judge Thayer

By EUGENE LYONS.
Federated Press.

(Federated Press offers here the first of several articles on the development of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, written by a newspaper man formerly intimately connected with the case.

Judge Webster Thayer's denial of the latest of many motions for a new trial of Sacco and Vanzetti will probably be sustained by the Massachusetts supreme court, as it upheld Thayer in the past. The last motion was on a certain amount of support for the case in so-called "respectable" circles. These circles are shocked by Thayer's long-winded refusal of the new trial motion. They are shocked by his prejudicial attack on Attorney Thompsen. They are altogether unflustered as tho this were happening for the first time.

Tries to Justify Self.

But those who have been closest to the case and have therefore watched Thayer's behavior most persistently are neither shocked nor surprised. They refused to give Sacco and Vanzetti the benefit of any doubt in a six-year-old story. His "opinions" are just nervous attempts to justify his conduct during the trial. His conduct of the original trial was criticized all over the world Thayer has behaved like a man anxious at all costs to prove his own fairness. To grant a new trial might throw doubt on his part in the judicial farce which ended in Sacco's and Vanzetti's conviction.

It seems to me that the labor movement, which has given generously of its energy and resources in the last six years, ought to bear several things in mind as the fight for justice continues and intensifies.

First. That the persecution of Sacco and Vanzetti is a class persecution. Their case is not an exception to the rule of justice, but an example of capitalist justice. The defense must therefore be conducted as a class defense.

Evidence in Old Cast.

Second. That the evidence on which working class demands a new trial not limited to the affidavits just armed down by Thayer. It is in the record of the first trial itself, and the atmosphere of prejudice and hatred in which it took place. It includes the proofs of prejudice on Thayer's part, obvious in his insinuations to the jury and his statements to ...dey of the Boston Globe and othe... newspaper men.

It includes above all, the mass of ...idence brought to light by Former Defense Counsel Fred H. Moore and ...ade the basis of previous motions for a new trial — evidence which carries important government witnesses, ...poses of other witnesses as thieves ...d persons of bad character, testimony ...t eye witnesses found by the defense since the trial, admissions that ...e gun claimed as Sacco's could not ...ave fired the death bullets, etc. The attention paid to the last motion has ...ecured the previous motions, which are just as important.

Massachusetts "Justice."

Third. That the whole machinery of Massachusetts "justice" is absurd when it leaves it to Thayer—himself accused of responsibility in bringing about the verdict—to prevent a new trial. The fact that his action can be appealed to no protection because the higher courts rule on law and not on fact; but it is on facts, on new evidence, that the new trial is demanded.

The common sense of the thing matters I mentioned is Thayer. His attacks on defense attorneys—at the trial and in each of his decisions since—must not be overlooked. Nor the manner in which his own reputation would be damaged by a new trial for the two men. I believe it essential for the working class of the whole world to pay special attention to this phase—and to call it to the attention of the governor of Massachusetts.

There is ample ground on which the governor can take whatever steps are necessary to remove Thayer from his judicial office, so that this judge at least will not continue to be a menace to all workers, particularly foreign born and those with opinions contrary to his, when they come before him for judgment.

## Result of Auto Slump Is Felt in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7.—The decrease in the output of autos is the cause of a serious cut in employment in this city. The payroll cut in the automotive field alone amounted to 16.8 per cent. The lumber, soap, paint, metals, woodworking and electrical plants also had a cut, with iron and steel about balancing. The total labor reduction in Cleveland amounted to 4.4 per cent during October.


OVERCOATS

Good, slightly used overcoats (also suits) at

$10.00

FOGEL'S 943 W. MADISON



Memorial Meeting

COMMEMORATING THE

Haymarket Martyrs

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1926

— 8 P. M. —

at SOCIAL TURNER HALL

BELMONT AVE. AND PAULINA ST.

Speakers: JAMES P. CANNON, Sec'y. International Labor Defense; EMIL ARNOLD, President Painters' Local 275; MATHILDE KALOUSEK, Secretary of Czecho Slovak Section, I. L. D.

## By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

"What I tell them, Papa?" It was bluff, for Annabelle was very prim, and never indulged in vulgarity. But the bluff went, and the great man set down his glass. "I surrender! Take the stuff away." Whereat everybody applauded, and it gave the party a merry start.

Strange as it might seem, Annabelle was a pious Catholic. Just how she managed to fix things up with her priests Bunny never knew, but she gave freely to charity, and you would find her featured at benefits for Catholic orphan asylums and things of that sort. At the same time her little head was as full of superstitions as an old Negro mammy. She would not have started a picture on a Friday for the whole of Vernon's eight million dollar endowment. When you spilled the salt, she not merely advised you to throw some of it over your shoulder, she did it for you, if necessary. Once, at luncheon, she made a girl friend eat at a side table, because otherwise there would have been thirteen, and this girl, being the youngest, would have fallen the victim.

At the same time she was very good. She really liked you, and liked to have you around, and when she begged you to come back, she meant it. Nor would she make unkind remarks about you after you were gone. Along with the ecstacies of the artistic temperament, she had escaped its gnawing jealousies; she was one of the few lady-stars before whom it was safe to praise the work of other lady-stars, Bunny found. Also, she had an abiding respect for him, because he had read books, and had ideas about front pages of the newspapers as a dangerous "pink," served to lend him that same halo of mystery and romance, which the public assigned to Annabelle as a luminary of the screen world, and the mistress of a monastery!

o

V

"Harve," said Annabelle, "there's time for you to show Mr. Ross over the place before dinner." And so Bunny got to see what a country place could be like, so that he could make his father give him one. But Harvey Manning did not make a very good escort. To show off a show-place you need some one of an admiring disposition, whereas "Harve" had seen too many places and was inclined to patronize them all.

There were almost as many buildings on this estate as there were tanks at the Paradise refinery; only these were Gothic tanks with miniature towers and steeples and crenellations and machicolations. There was no chapel or place of worship, nor tombs of ancient abbots; but there was a gymnasium, with a swimming pool of green marble, and a bowling alley, and squash courts and tennis courts, and a nine hole golf course, and a pole field—everything you would find at the most elaborate country club. There was a stable with saddle horses ridden mostly by grooms, and a library real only by motion picture directors looking up local color—or at any rate that was Harvey's take about it.

Also there was a regular menagerie of local creatures. The hired men and their youngsters had discovered that such gifts pleased the master, so they brought in everything they could capture. There was an enclosed park with deer and mountain sheep, and heavily barred dens with grizzly bears shambling over the rocks, and wild cats and coyotes and mountain lions dozing in the shade. There was a giant dome covered with netting, with a big dead tree inside, and eagles seated thereon. An eagle in his native state, sailing with supreme dominion through the azure deep of air, has been a thrilling theme for poets; but sitting in a cage he is a melancholy object. "Some of your red friends in jail!" Harvey Manning remarked in passing.

But even the most blase man of the world has something in which he is interested, so Bunny found. Presently his guide took out his watch and remarked that it was nearly six-thirty, and they must get back to the house. He was "on the water wagon" until that hour of each day, and when it drew near, he was about ready to jump out of his skin. So they strolled back, and a Chinese boy clad in white duck had evidently learned to expect him, and was on hand with a tray. Harvey took two drinks, to make up for last time, and then he sighed contentedly, and revealed that he could talk without a drawl.

When Bunny came down for dinner there was quite a company assembled—some in evening dress and some in golf clothes and some in plain business suits like the host. It was "liberty hall," according to the caption. Roscoe was talking politics to Fred Orpan—the drubbing they were going to give the Democratic party. Roscoe did the talking, for the other was a queer silent creature, tall and lean, with a tall, lean face, like a horse and the strangest grey-green eyes, that somehow looked absolutely empty; you would decide that his head was empty too, when he would listen and say nothing for an hour—but this would be a mistake, for he was the directing head of a great chain of oil enterprises, and Dad said he was sharp as a steel trap.

Also there was Bessie Barrie, because good form required that she be invited wherever Orpan went. He had backed her in several pictures, and she was "paying the price," as the current phrase ran; but it wasn't quite the same respectable arrangement as in the case of Roscoe and his Annabelle, because Bessie had been in love with her director, and he was still in love with her, and the attitude of the two men was far from cordial. This was explained to Bunny by Harvey Manning, gossip-in-chief, who had now had several more drinks, and got his tongue entirely loosened. Bunny noted that the hostess had tactfully placed the rival males at opposite ends of the table.

They were in a smaller cathedral now, known as the "refectory"; and Bunny was in the seat of honor, at the right of the charming Annabelle, transformed from a lemon-colored shepherdess to a duchess in white satin. On her left sat Perry Duchane, her director, telling about the cuts in the first two reels, which he had brought along for a showing. Next to him was a vacant seat; some lady was late, and Bunny was too young in the ways of the world to know that this is how great personages secure importance to themselves. It was his first meeting with actresses, and how should he know that they sometimes act off-stage?

(Continued Tomorrow.)


Русская Бубен, Шашлык

КРЫМСКИЙ БАЛ

THIRD ANNUAL

ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

Given by the

First Crimean Brotherhood of America, Inc.

at NEW HARLEM CASINO

116th St. & Lenox Ave., New York City

Saturday Eve, November 20, 1926

at 8 P. M.

Чебурек, Турецк. Кофе

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## SEASONAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS ADD TO NUMBER OF WORKERS IN ILLINOIS AND NEW YORK PLANTS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Factory employment in Illinois rose 3.3 per cent during September and reached the highest point since May, 1924, according to the monthly report of the state department of labor. With the winter just a little way off, says the report, 17,000 more persons are drawing pay at the factories than at this time in 1925.

The employment level in Illinois factories is now about 3 per cent above the average of the year 1922, which is used as a base in computing the index numbers. It is between 5 per cent and 6 per cent above the September figure in either 1924 or 1925, but is still 5½ per cent below September, 1923.

The free employment offices placed more applicants in September than in any other month since the service was inaugurated. In spite of this there were still more workers looking for jobs than jobs available. The official ration for the month was 123 applicants for each 100 jobs.

**Big Gains Seasonal.**

Changes in a majority of the industries were small, the big gains being seasonal. Among these the canneries increased their forces by 28.1 per cent, candy factories by 43.7 per cent, firms making miscellaneous leather goods by 137.5 and manufacturers of fur goods by 46.5 per cent.

The iron and steel industry added 1.3 per cent to the number of its employes, but car building plants laid off 4.9 per cent and automobile factories 2 per cent of their workers. The textile industry showed a gain of 1.3 per cent.

**Garment Trades Lower.**

The garment trades alone of the nine major industrial groups show employment below the level of September, 1925. Altogether there are about 6¼% fewer workers with jobs than a year ago. During September, men's clothing firms laid off 5.2 per cent of their employes but the decline in employment in woman's clothing halted with a gain of 8.3 per cent over August.

Reports from the coal mines indicate continued improvement. According to the statement: "Announcements came to the department of 11 mines to resume operations within a short time. Current reports of the U. S. bureau of mines show that during the weeks of August 28 and September 4, Illinois ranked third in the production of soft coal and lost this place to Kentucky in the week of September 11 by a bare 4,000 tons. Mines reporting regularly to the department showed an increase of 2 per cent in the number of men employed. While this increase is not as great as in August when 12.7 per cent more men were taken on, it yet denotes an increasing activity at the mines that were opened some time ago. Corroboration of this fact is seen in the increase of 12.8 per cent in wage payments to miners during the month."

* * *

**New York Employment Gains.**

Factories in New York state added 2½ per cent to the number of employes on their payrolls in September, according to the monthly report of the state industrial commissioner. Employment is now at the same level as in September, 1925. Between March and the low point of the year New York factories laid off approximately 43,000 workers. Since July about 40,000 have resigned their jobs.

The September report features the unusually large gain in the clothing industry, in part seasonal and in part due to settlements by individual shops involved in the strike of the ladies' clothing workers. Altogether the needle trades added about 10 per cent to the number of workers employed. Other important changes were gains of 4 per cent in the steel mills and 2 per cent in automobile factories, and an 8 per cent layoff by railroad equipment shops.

## COAL BARONS DO NOT WANT INVESTIGATION

### The Less Interference the Better, They Say

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON—Protest against a proposal that the federal government investigate the facts as to investment, operating costs, marketing efficiency and profits of the coal industry is made in a long editorial in the American Mining Congress Journal, published by the American Mining Congress in Washington.

The investigation is suggested in the Journal's own pages in an article by Samuel A. Taylor, president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. He asks that a governmental fact-finding agency be set up under the direction of the Department of Commerce, "clothed with authority to secure coal information."

**Denies Coal Monopoly.**

In substance, the Journal denies that there is a coal monopoly, and urges that the coal industry be given "the same privilege now given in agriculture and labor—such an exemption from the Sherman anti-trust laws as will permit them to regulate and stabilize their own business."

## Postal Workers Want Five-Day Week Put in Effect on U. S. Mails

BOSTON, Nov. 7—(FP)—Since the five-day week is proving a success in private industry, Massachusetts postal clerks want it tried in postal service, the state branch of the National Federation of Pnatoffice Clerks meeting in convention passed a resolution to that effect.

Weekly pay is asked instead of twice-monthly payment.

The letter carriers want to retain their seniority ranking when transferred to clerical duty in postoffices. They will be too many lame ducks in the next session of congress for postal workers to expect any wage increases or improvements in their working conditions, national secretary-treasurer Thomas F. Flaherty told the convention. He said he expected more lame ducks than for many years in this congress and that they would be so busy asking favors for themselves that they would have no time to look after the interests of anybody else.

## Navy Yard Machinists Demand Dollar Rate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. — (FP)— Navy yard machinists, 5,000 in all, are asking that $1 an hour be established this year as the uniform minimum rate for their work. At the Washington, Boston and Portsmouth yards the commandants have recommended that the existing rate of 84c be raised to 86c. At Philadelphia a raise from 84c to 88c has been recommended. At New York the recommendation of the commandant is that the rate of 90c be raised to 93c, while at Mare Island and Bremerton on the Pacific coast the proposed rate is that the 91c rate be increased to 92c an hour.

Negotiations of a new agreement for the coming year will follow hearings which will open within two weeks. The total navy yard force is about 25,000, divided into more than sixty trades and occupations.

## Milk Producers' Co-Ops to Meet in Conference

WASHINGTON— (FP)— Announcement that over 700 delegates representing 300,000 dairy farmers belonging to dairy co-operative associations in 30 states are to meet in convention in Cleveland, Nov. 10-11, is made by the Natl Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, in the capital.

This federation is now 10 years old. It has secured legislation in nearly all of the states, based on the California act of 1909 and the Wisconsin law of 1911, exempting co-operatives from the provisions of state anti-trust laws and giving assistance to the movement. Milk producers now claim to be the most secure of any class of agricultural producers in the power of bargaining in the market.

**New Bedford Mill Workers Still Strike.**

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—(FP)— Dartmouth Mill workers are still striking under direction of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, independent union. Workers who did not join the strike have now been laid off indefinitely, except weavers who are finishing up work left on the looms. The workers dis-

# Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of the Daily WORKER.

## International Co-operation

By JOHN HAMILTON

CO-OPERATION has not developed on exactly similar lines abroad as in Britain. There are three general classes of Co-operative Association:

(1) Societies of consumption, where Britain stands at the head.

(2) Societies of production, where France is pre-eminent.

(3) Societies of credit or banking, which have developed most successfully in Germany.

The most prominent fact abroad has been the tremendous growth of agricultural co-operation, notably in Denmark. We must note that this form is supplementary to individual cultivation, and seeks chiefly to give the farmer a better profit. Also it tends to give the peasant proprietor some of the advantages of large-scale production.

Irish co-operation is mainly agricultural and has shown a steady advance, to receive a temporary set-back by the British government's terrorist tactics by the "black and tans," and the subsequent Civil War.

**Russia.**

In Russia the modern movement dates from about 1870, and had the usual burden to bear of bureaucratic obstruction and police espionage. Centralization was inaugurated in 1898 by about 300 societies being formed into the Moscow Union of Consumers' Societies, later known as the Central Union of Co-operative Consumers' Societies (Centrosoyus). There was a rapid growth up to the beginning of the war, the societies numbering 13,500 with a membership of 1,500,000 in 1914. During the war the national economic organization completely broke down, and this resulted in a rapid growth of the co-operative movement, expressing a revolt against profiteering and the inability of private trading interests to solve the problem of supplying the necessities of existence. Up to the time of the Revolution in 1917, the numbers of societies had increased to 35,000 with a membership of 11,500,000. The turnover was increased 50-fold.

In the Soviet struggle to "preserve the revolution" the co-operative movement was taken over in order to give a liberal interpretation of "each according to his need" and also on account of counter-revolutionary tendencies in the leadership of the movement. When the acute rationing period of military communism was over, the government (1922) restored the movement to its previous voluntary basis. Encouragement is given by substantial reduction in taxation, and the State Bank gives credit at low interest rates.

The C. W. S. has given considerable financial assistance in the restoration of the Russian co-operatives, this year taking half of the co-operative produced Siberian butter (see below.)

In Russia they do not pay dividends on purchases. Goods are sold at prices usually below the current market prices, with a percentage added to cover expenses of organization. Any surplus is used to extend the movement. There is a close contact between the Trade Union and the Co-operative Society, dual membership securing important advantages to the worker in obtaining his necessaries. Any friction is dealt with by the "Economic Board," or by the Council of Labor and Defense.

**Italy.**

The co-operative movement in Italy has suffered a severe setback by fascist violence. The International Co-operative Alliance reports that fascist outrages, with the complicity of the police, had meant "brutality, violence and devastation against co-operative institutions and also against co-operators." A strong resolution of protest was sent to the Italian government but so far no reply was received. Dr. A Suter (Switzerland) reported: "It is impossible to form any idea of the systematic destruction of the Italian co-operative societies by the fascists unless it has been actually witnessed. I could have spent many weeks and even months in Italy paying visits to societies which had either been pillaged or set on fire . . . Approximately one-third of the societies belonging to the league have been destroyed."

La Co-operazione Italiana gives a damning report of fascist administration of the great Milan co-operative movement which had been seized on the pretext of carrying out reforms. The whole of the staff were discharged and replaced by black-shirts. The fascist directorate has increased its fees from £120 per month, drawn by the preceding directore, to £300. Creditors have been forced to accept a composition of 10 shillings in the pound. Property and securities have been mortgaged up to the hilt, and to cover the ruin of the society a cooked balance sheet has been issued.

A similar persecution of the Bulgarian co-operative organization has been carried out by the hirelings of, and directly by, the reactionary government. The disastrous earthquake in Japan has given a tremendous blow to the developing movement there. At the end of 1923 there were 14,259 co-operative societies with 2,070,000 members.

**Germany.**

German co-operation which operates through many forms, some of which are unfamiliar to British co-operators, has suffered by the terrific fall in German currency, accelerated by the military occupation of the Ruhr. Credit balances, reserves, and members' deposits were now practically worthless as the result of the depreciated currency. Of course, "real" properties are still secure. Hundreds of small societies have gone out of existence. A notable feature is that rural societies are much more stable than urban ones.

There is generally a closer coordination on the spirit between the three sections of the labor movement (industrial, political and co-operative) than is the case in Britain. Especially is this so in Belgium, the movement is very weak in the United States.

**The I. C. A.**

The International Co-operative Alliance works for intercourse between co-operators in different countries, and for knowledge of their movements, but, as in the educational side of the movement, the preponderating distributive stores' influence is a retarding one.

The C W S has done a considerable amount of international trading and transactions in pre-war days, and an interesting possibility is that of an international C W S. A recent development of interest is that of the formation of the Anglo - Russian Wheat Exporting Company composed on the Russian side of the Soviet government, Arcos, limited, and Centrosoyus, and on the English side of the C W S, and two independent brokers. Arrangements have been made with the C. W. S. Bank and various leading London banks for financial facilities, viz., credits up to £1,000,000. The nominal capital of the company, £100,000, is being deposited in London and will not leave the country, the deal, confined in the first instance to the purchase of wheat, being in the nature of barter wheat against the manufactured articles of the C W S

## British Unions Urge Worker Co-operation

A resolution urging all trade unionists to become active and purchasing members of their local co-operative societies was enthusiastically adopted by the recent British Trade Union Congress at Bournemouth, the aim being to bring about a fuller development of working-class organization of industry and effective unity of purpose and action between the co-operative and trade union movements. It was pointed out by speakers that industrial disputes have to be fought on the workers' stomachs, and that the co-operatives should be used more and more to feed people during such disputes.

The new machinery for settling disputes between the co-operatives and their employes, which had been approved by the co-operative congress at Belfast this year, was accepted by the Trades Union Congress. All co-operative stores and enterprises, incidentally, demand that their employes belong to their respective trade unions.—Co-op. Pyramid Builder.

## Michigan Has Million Dollar Farmer Co-op

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—The Farmers' Co-operative Grain Company of Kinde, Michigan, has won its place in the ranks of million-dollar farmers' co-operative societies, according to the 1926 annual Co-operative Commission, by virtue of its sales record for the past year.

This flourishing farmers' marketing co-operative, organized in 1911 on a modest basis, now has 425 active members who market their crops of beans, wheat, rye, oats and barley thru their co-operative grain company. The company in turn is linked up closely with the Michigan Elevator Exchange. While the original capital of the company is but $26,000, a net earning of $16,580, or approximately 65 per cent, was made on last year's million-dollar business. One-third this amount was refunded to the members in a co-operative dividend and the balance kept in the company's treasury as additional working capital.

**Workers Hurt Constructing Government Radio Tower.**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—(FP) — Five men were severely injured when they fell 100 feet as the chains of the line hoisting them to the top of the government radio tower snapped. The men are working on the construction of the tower.

**Scranton Plumbers Get Fifty Cents More.**

SCRANTON, Pa.—(FP)— Scranton union plumbers have accepted a new agreement running to May 31, 1928 making their pay $10 a day, an increase of 50 cents over the former

## HELP BRITISH STRIKERS SAY CO-OPERATORS

### Central Exchange in Appeal to Members

The Co-operative Central Exchange, an organization of midwestern consumers' co-operatives with headquarters at Superior, Wis., has sent the following appeal to its units to aid the brave miners' struggle in Great Britain:

The British coal miners are fighting against a 10 per cent wage reduction and a one-hour increase in the working day. Since May 1 they have fought with courage and self-sacrifice.

This struggle is of great importance to the workers of all countries. A defeat would mean an increase of exploitation in every capitalist country. The profiteer would use this defeat as a club against the workers and farmers in their respective countries. This struggle must therefore call forth the aid and solidarity of the workers of all countries.

In England, Germany, Soviet Russia and other European countries the labor and co-operative organizations are already giving aid. Organized labor in America has taken steps to help the British miners. American co-operatives should follow the example of the co-operatives in other countries and translate the great idea of co-operative solidarity into action and hasten to the financial and moral aid of their British class brothers.

Co-operators! Organize immediately a relief campaign in your co-operatives. Jlave a collection box in your stores. Circulate collection lists. Arrange dances and entertainments for this purpose. Ask your membership meetings and board of directors to donate.

These heroic miners with their families are facing starvation. The co-operative movement should stand with the miners.

You may send your donations thru the Co-operative Central Exchange, or thru the International Workers' Aid, 1553 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill. Yours for co-operation,

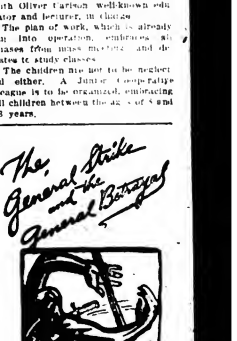
**Co-operative Central Exchange.**

## Waukegan Co-op Plans Educational Program

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Nov. 7 — The Co-operative Trading Co. of Waukegan, Ill., has launched a great educational drive. The work is being carried on by a special department of education and research which has been created with Oliver Carlson well-known editor and lecturer, in charge.

The plan of work, which is already put into operation, embraces all phases from mass meeting and debates to study classes.

The children are not to be neglected either. A Junior Co-operative League is to be organized, embracing all children between the ages of 8 and 13 years.





25 CENTS
THE BRITISH STRIKE
Its Background and Lessons
By Wm. F. Dunne
10 Cents

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA
By Shapurji Saklatvala
10 Cents

WHITHER ENGLAND
—By Leon Trotsky
Cloth—$1.75

ORIGIN OF THE WORLD
A New Book
By Alphonse Guerten
Origin of Species Presented in a New Light
35 CENTS A COPY
Published by the author at


## FIVE HUNDRED MINERS ATTEND BROPHY MEETING

### Vote to Support the Opposition Slate

LUZERNE, Pa., Nov. 7.—Five hundred miners of Old Forge were in attendance at the meeting of the Brophy election campaign committee here a few days ago. As many more would have been present if the weather were not as bad as it was. The meeting was spirited thruout, and for once the U. M. W. A. field workers failed to break up an opposition meeting. Tony Panne, district organizer of the U. M. W. A. with several others benchmen of Cappellini conferred with the Burgess and sought to have the meeting stopped.

The burgess, on the other hand, remembered that Panne did everything he possibly could to defeat him (the burgess) at the last election and so did not seem very receptive to Mr. Panne's proposals and refused to interfere with the meeting. Failing to have the burgess stop the meeting, Mr. Panne thought he would do it himself by taking into the meeting a group of paid sluggers.

The speakers were Patrick Toohey, A. Orzanti (in Italian), a Polish speaker, and Alex Campbell, ex-International board member of District No. 1, who was reelected at the last election, but counted out by the Cappellini tellers in favor of Brislin, the machine man.

**Toohey Chief Speaker.**

Toohey spoke in detail on the program of the opposition, being the principal speaker of the meeting. Reviewing the tremendous loss of membership, the rise in the averages of the non-union production over the union production, he stated it was necessary that every coal miner in America be organized before the salaries of the United Mine Workers of America could be assured. Speaking in detail, the program of the opposition, organization of the unorganized, nationalization of mines, a labor party, reinstatement of all expelled members, national agreements covering the anthracite and soft coal regions in order to eliminate the scabbery now prevalent, the election of all organizers, field workers and other employes of the union which would eliminate the present machine building and political gumshoeing in the organization, were some of the important points covered.

**Where is Checkoff?**

The speaker took up the anthracite situation, the demands of the tri-district convention, and the results of the six-months' strike. The question was raised where is the checkoff which the administration assured the miners was won? Where was the 10 per cent increase for contract miners and the $100 day increase for all day men employed in and around the mines? Where was the two-year contract with the recognition of the union, the tonnage issue, the question of increase in prices for rock and deadwork, and many other things the miners fought for?

Quoting from the anthracite agreement it was shown explicitly where the anthracite mine workers, thru their leaders, are working under a contract saturated and reeking with arbitration, despite the many and emphatic assertions of the administration that no arbitration would be tolerated.

It was brought out that the only thing which will save the miners' union from complete extinction is the repudiation of the Lewis leadership and the election of the opposition slate who are pledged to the program which will solve the ills of the industry and of the organization.

**Threatened Violence.**

Mr. Panne, who was present, appeared to resent the remarks of the speaker. He was given the floor to chew the rag as long as he wanted and he did it to perfection. The longer he spoke the more of an ass he made of himself. Stating openly to the audience that he would stand for no criticism, he turned to Toohey and said, "If you criticize me, and I am an organizer, I'll riddle you." Upon being invited by Toohey to start "riddling," Mr. Panne changed his mind and thereupon proceeded to make a fool of himself by attempting to defend Cappellini and Lewis. Under discussion, Panne was "panned" by the rank and filers for his conduct in the Pennsylvania final strike, the Pittsburgh strike, and his accepting a job as organizer from Cappellini after he had fought Cappellini as a "betrayer" for months. A motion was adopted and unanimously carried to support the opposition ticket, Mr. Panne voting "No" alone, but we don't consider him.


GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,


## ACCIDENTS TO CHILDREN SPUR INVESTIGATION

### Compensation Laws Do Not Deter Injuries

NEW YORK—(FP) — A national survey of accidents to child workers has been started by the National Consumers league in the belief that this is one of the most important pieces of work the organization has undertaken.

The Eastern Pennsylvania league studied accidents to working children in 1924-25, with co-operation of the Pennsylvania state labor department. It was found that in one year 8,746 children were disabled in industrial accidents; 56 of these children were killed; 152 injuries resulted in amputation.

Many injuries, technically called temporary disabilities, did in fact, the league declares, weaken the child permanently, on his very entrance in to industry.

From a preliminary survey of recent publications of the federal Children's bureau, New York Bureau of Women and Children in Industry, and official reports of Wisconsin and Illinois, it is all too evident, says the league, that children in industry are not really compensated and that the cost of compensation is not assuring such greatly increased safety for them as generally assumed.

**Lack Information.**

There is a dearth of information of accidents to working children, the league finds. It is the purpose of the league's national survey to dig out the facts. Pennsylvania's labor department revised its record keeping methods after the 1924-25 study. Now the nature and cause of all accidents, especially those to minors will be accessible.

The Ohio Consumers League, co-operating with the State Industrial Commission, is working on a similar study to the one done in Pennsylvania.

## Open Workers' Home in Passaic, Nov. 13

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 7.—The new Workers' Home in Passaic will have its official opening Saturday night, Nov. 13. A building in 27 Dayton Ave. with a large hall and several meeting rooms, it will be a real home for all class-conscious workers. It will house the Workers' School, the I. L. D. branches, the Women's Councils, the youth and children organizations, a place where workers of all nationalities will meet.

*A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good*

## TEACHERS HELD FROM PROMOTION ACCOUNT IDEAS

### Committee of 100 Faces New York Board

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—To fight action of the board of superintendents of the public schools in denying promotion to three members of the teachers' union because of their ideas, a "citizens' committee of 100 has been formed. The teachers who are discriminated against are Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, teacher in history in the High School of Commerce; Dr. Jesse Wallace Hughan, teacher of English in Textile High School, and Ruth Gillette Hardy, head of the department of cosmetics in the Girls' High School, Brooklyn.

**Called Reds.**

All had qualifications for promotion, but this was denied them. It is charged that Dr. Lefkowitz was kept from promotion because he was to be a Communist. Dr. Hughan was prevented from being promoted formally to head of the department and receiving proportionate pay, altho she was acting head, because she was identified with the socialist party, it is said.

Miss Hardy, it was revealed, was held back because of a letter she wrote to a newspaper which did not meet with the "approval" of the board.

Included on the committee are: Dr. George A. Coe, director of religious education, Teachers' College; Prof. G. Bonser, Prof. John Dewey, Dr. John Elliot, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Rev. Percey Stickney Grant, Arthur Garfield Hays, Rev. John H. Holmes, Christopher Morley, Joseph P. Ryan, president Central Trades and Labor Council; John Sullivan, president New York Federation of Labor; Mrs. Maud Swartz, vice-president Women's Trade Union Label League; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and L. Hollingsworth Wood.

## Barbers' Local 657 Honors 'Gene Debs

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 7. — The Journeymen Barbers' International Union, Local 657, of Brownsville, at its special meeting Tuesday, Oct. 26, passed the following resolution upon the death of Eugene V. Debs:

Whereas, Mr. Debs inspired and educated workers all over the world with his courage and militant stand against war and all other evils, and

Whereas, Mr. Debs served, for a half century, our labor and socialist movement with the best that was in him, therefore be it

Resolved, that we mourn our great loss and we promise to follow the footsteps of our late beloved leader.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## Fascism in a Barrel

The French secret police have unearthed a plot that is typical of the theatrical Mussolini and the bizzare efforts of the fascisti to maintain precarious existence by pulling off stunts that are calculated to keep the population in a state of constant excitement.

It appears from the information at our service that the recent alleged attempt on the dictator's life was sponsored by Mussolini and that the assassination of a young Italian worker was by way of providing the necessary realism. What of it if a young lad must be strangled in order to provide the ego-maniac Mussolini with an Italian holiday?

What the French police have turned loose on the public puts fascism in a perforated barrel, provided the French are not pulling the world's leg. We believe they are not, for good and sufficient reason that will be elucidated later on in THE DAILY WORKER. For the present we shall confine ourselves to stating that Italy and France are at loggerheads because the Italian imperialists want what the French imperialists have already succeeded in stealing from the natives of northern Africa.

An Italian with the honored name of Garibaldi is charged by the French with being an agent provocateur in the pay of Mussolini, whose chief business it was to foment plots against the fascist dictatorship, to engage men to carry out his schemes and then to turn those men over to the fascist police. Press dispatches from Europe state that Garibaldi's brother has confessed all this, but a brother of Garibaldi who lives in New York denies the accusation and declares that his brother and himself have always been bitter enemies of fascism. We do not want to do anybody an injustice, tho we confess that things look black for Garibaldi.

The political aim of Mussolini, it seems, was to create the impression in Italy that France was conspiring to overthrow the Italian government. In order to strengthen the Spanish dictator understanding recently contracted by Mussolini and Primo de Rivera, and with the object of increasing the bitterness between France and Spain, Mussolini, then Garibaldi—so runs the tale—organized a plot to wrench the rebellious province of Catalonia from Spain, thru insurrection. Half of those participating in the alleged conspiracy are said to be fascist spies. The head of an honest Catalanian revolutionist is said to be hanging by a hair, as a result of Mussolini's plot. But as the hair is held by the French police it is likely that the Spanish rebel will keep his head for the time being.

Mussolini wanted to get the Italian populace excited against France and when the excitement was at fever heat to start a war, probably against Turkey to ward off a revolt against the tyranny of fascism at home.

The latest exposure of fascist intrigue shows up this spurious Mussolini as a political lunatic. It proves that the fascist dictatorship in Italy is sitting on a volcano. It proves that the eulogistic puffs of the Mussolini regime written by wandering scribblers are entirely composed of hokum and that the Italian workers and peasants, yes, even the middle and intellectual classes, are just about ready to dynamite this political monstrosity into eternity.

## UNITING OF CHINESE FARMERS AND PEASANTS WITH WORKERS WILL MEAN CERTAIN VICTORY FOR REVOLUTION

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Underestimation of the farmers-peasants in the struggle for power, particularly in agrarian countries, is one of the greatest mistakes, the Presidium of the Farmers-Peasants International declared in an open letter to the Peasants' and Farmers' International to the peasants' section of the Kuomintang party in China, the liberation movement there.

"An active participation of the Chinese farmers and peasants in the struggle for freedom and the land with the workers, petty and middle strata, and the advanced intellectuals is a guarantee of the success of the revolutionary movement," the letter says.

**Task is to Exploit.**

"Your task is to exploit to the farmers-peasants masses the connection between the cumpradore, the local exploiter, the local military cliques and foreign imperialism. The explanation of this radical evil of Chinese life, the organization of the farmers-peasants and increase of work for the formation of mass farmers-peasants organizations in all provinces of China on the basis of a platform comprehensible for the farmers-peasants masses, including all the basic demands put forward by the farmers-peasants themselves—that is what we consider the immediate and most important task of the national revolutionary party, Kuomintang, in its struggle for the emancipation of the Chinese people.

"Support of the farmers-peasants demands on the part of the working class, intellectuals, petty and middle strata of the urban population, will lead to a rapid rising of the activity of the wide farmers-peasants masses and the formation of a united front of the toilers of all China for the struggle against military cliques and imperialists."

**Cites Russia.**

The letter urged the Kuomintang to take a lesson from the experience of the Russian revolution. The Red Army, it pointed out, won the support of the peasants and farmers by defending their right for land and by fighting for them. In the same way the Chinese revolutionists can win the support of the peasants and farmers by defending their right to land.

**Must Win Confidence.**

"The primary task of the Chinese revolutionaries of the working class and of the Kuomintang party is to win the confidence of the farmers-peasants, to form farmers-peasants organizations thruout the whole country, to defend the every-day interests of the farmers-peasants and to direct their invincible stream into the channel of the national revolutionary movement. At the same time it is necessary to explain to the farmer and peasant masses that just as it is impossible to liberate China without the participation of the farmers-peasants, so it is impossible to obtain satisfaction of their vital demands without a true ally in the towns.

**Victory Sure.**

"If you really unite the widest farmer-peasant masses of all China under your banners, if you are able to lead the farmers and peasants into the struggle in alliance with the working class and national revolutionary elements of Chinese society, the Kuomintang party will not only ward off the blows of the imperialists and counter-revolutionary forces directed against China, but will also be able to attach a powerful mass to the movement, which, like a whirlwind, will sweep away the enemies of the Chinese people that are beginning now to show their heads."

## Transportation Means in Soviet Russia Are Developed with Speed

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—The total number of lines of interurban, suburban and city motor transport within the borders of the U. S. S. R. amounts to 183, of a total distance of 7,096 kilometers, the work of Moscow motor busses amounting to 75 per-cent of all regular motor connections in the U. S. S. R. The next place in motor transport is occupied by Transcaucasia, where 36 lines are working.

# The Rights of the Trade Unions in the U. S. S. R.

### Trade Unions a Real Power in the Soviet Union—Sole Lawful Representatives of the Workers, They Play An Important Part in Production—Code of Labor Laws Recognized Trade Union Power—Participate In All Phases of Social Activity

By V. YAROTSKY.

THE history of the working class thruout the whole world has demonstrated that the workers have secured the right of organization only as the result of the most fierce and stubborn struggle. There is no need to recall that the first quarter of the 19th century was an epoch of the struggle of the British workers for the right to combine. Up to the '80s the French workers had to suffer the most intense persecutions for the slightest attempt to unite against their masters, nor need we recall the well-known fact of the complete prohibition of any workers' organizations whatsoever in former Russia prior to the first revolution of 1905. The subsequent law on societies (March 4, 1906), however, had for its object the stemming of the stormy growth of the trade unions, which, as it fulfilled successfully.

All these historic facts are now well-known to every educated worker. More important, however, is the fact that after the formal recognition on the part of the bourgeoisie of the rights of the workers to form their own organizations, the working class was compelled by bitter experience to admit the truth of Lassalle's conception that every "constitution" (including the law on trade unions) is nothing more nor less than an "expression of the real correlation of forces." The offensive of capitalism against labor in present-day England quite definitely confirms this conception, in view of the power of the conservative government of Great Britain, which is most definitely based on restricting the rights of the trade unions. And since under bourgeois rule the real correlation of forces always has the sharp end of the wedge directed against the working class, the precariousness of the entire system of legal norms which determine the framework of activity and the rights of the trade unions in capitalist countries becomes evident.

**U. S. S. R. Presents Different Case.**

WE find quite a different state of affairs under the conditions of the proletarian dictatorship established in the U. S. S. R. after the October revolution. The result of the revolution was a radical shifting in the entire system of correlation of social forces. The rule of the bourgeoisie was replaced by the rule of the working class. This, in the first place, was bound to be reflected by a change in the very nature of the legislation on trade unions. Instead of the laws and legal standards which regulate the rights of trade unions being "scraps of paper" scrapped at every step by the organs of the bourgeois state and the employers, these standards in the U. S. S. R. are a part of the fundamental laws of the workers' and peasants' country in which the government is constructed on the basis of working class rule. Article 49 of the Constitution of the U. S. S. R establishes on the one hand the social and not state legal status of the trade unions, as it presupposes the support of state organs to the trade unions as workers' organizations constructed on the basis of independent activity. On the other hand, this article definitely brings the trade unions into the system of social relations, enjoying particular privileges in the workers' state. It implies the grant of premises as "labor palaces," "workers' houses," etc., rent free, reduction in fees for utilizing the post, telegraph, telephone, railway and water transport, etc.

Already from the mere fact of the inclusion of support of the trade unions being amongst the fundamental tasks of the state it arises that the rights and position of the trade unions in the U. S. S. R. must be regarded as something quite different from those in bourgeois countries. Under conditions of proletarian dictatorship these rights are a system of social relations which strengthen the proletarian dictatorship itself.

This is the reason why the legislation on trade unions in the U. S. S. R. has a very broad structure and grants these unions rights unknown in the legislation of western Europe or America.

**Sole Lawful Body of Workers.**

FIRST of all, according to the labor legislation of the U. S. S. R., the trade unions are the only lawful representatives of the workers in social, political and economic life. This conception is formulated in the "code of labor laws" in the following manner: The trade unions, which comprise citizens working for wages in state, social and private enterprises, institutions and businesses have the right to approach various organs on behalf of the wage earners as a party concluding collective agreements and also act as representatives on their behalf on all labor and social questions (article 153).

In the system of the state structure this representative nature of the unions finds it expression in two factors; in the factor of elections to the Soviets, and in the factor of representation on the Soviets. In the elections to the Soviet from the factories the participation of the trade unions in which the workers are given enterprises are organized is obligatory. At the same time for those categories of workers for whom voting cannot be conducted in enterprises (commercial workers, Soviet employes, educational and art workers) the electors' meetings are summoned by electoral commissions in agreement with the unions and must take place under the chairmanship of a representative of the trade unions. Besides this, irrespective of this participation of the union in the election, there is a representation on the Soviets themselves, not only of the trade union masses, but also of the trade union apparatus in each electoral district (town, province, uyezd); two from every union and a definite number from the inter-union organizations.

**Trade Unions Always Represented.**

IN the supreme state organs (C. E. C. of the U. S. S. R., C. E. C. of the R. S. F. S. R. and other republics) we find a definite representation of the trade unions, altho the elections are conducted by the congress of Soviets, personally, and not according to representation of the separate organizations. The significance and role of the unions is so considerable that in all lists of candidates adopted by congresses there is included a definite number of trade union workers in order that the opinion of the workers may also be expressed thru the apparatus of the unions in the supreme organs of the state and economic structure (such, for instance, as the Council of Labor and Defense) there is a representative of the All-Union Trade Union Center (the A. U. C. T. U.) with full voting powers, in appointing members of the supreme economic council of the U. S. S. R. the representative nature of the trade unions is also taken into account and a definite number of members appointed from amongst trade union workers, whose appointment constitutes working in the trade union movement.

**Active Part in Production.**

IN the economic field the trade unions are invested with no less, if not more, rights than in connection with the state structure. We have already pointed out that among the members of the Supreme Economic Council the trade union movement is well represented. Generally speaking, representation of the unions in the organ regulating economic life and establishing economic policy constitutes a substantial part of the work of the trade unions in the U. S. S. R. While interfering in the direct administration of production, the trade unions take active part in the work of the administrative organs of administration and construction in the national economic system. There is not a single union in the U. S. S. R. which does not devote a considerable amount of this time and energy to working out and testing the plans and projects of economic construction in the respective branch of national economy. One may cite as an example the metal workers' union, which takes active part in elaborating plans for the entire metal industry of the U. S. S. R.

**Labor Code.**

THEREFORE the code of labor laws establishes for the lower organs of the trade union movement extremely wide powers for participation in the construction of national economy. Article 131 of the code formulates these rights in this field in the following manner:

"The object or activity of the committee (factory or local committee) is, in accordance with the law and the defense of the interests of the workers and employers which it comprises, before the administration of the enterprise or institution and all labor and social questions concerning the workers.

"(b) Representation before governmental and social organizations.

"(c) Supervision of the accurate fulfillment by the administration of the enterprise or institution of the established laws on labor protection. Social insurance, wages, rules of organization and technical safeguards, etc., also co-operation with the state labor protection organs.

"(d) Measures for improving the cultural and material life of the workers and employes.

"(e) Help in the normal process of production in state enterprises and participation thru the respective trade unions in the regulation and organization of the national economy."

**Important in Other Fields.**

IN the various forms of economic organizations of a social nature (consumers' societies, housing co-operatives) in the insurance offices created on the basis of social legislation—the trade unions have no less important rights. In the field of consumers' co-operation, for instance, organized within the U. S. S. R. by the cooperatives, the leadership of the unions in the inter-union organizations, and not by state organs, and finally exists such trade union (article 154 of the code) with the rights of "acquiring property and owning same; including all kinds of agreements, transactions, etc., on the basis of the existing legislation".

Thus in the labor legislation of the U. S. S. R. the nature of trade unions as social organizations is emphasized.

**Organs of a Class.**

THE investment of extensive rights to such a free social independent organization, absolutely outside the control of state organs and, on the contrary, controlling the work of the said apparatus arises from the fact that the legislation understands the nature of the trade unions as organs upon which the social opinion of the working class, i. e., that social opinion on the support of which the entire state order of the U. S. S. R. is based. The workers' state based upon proletarian dictatorship cannot fail to see in the system of extensive rights of the trade unions a guarantee of its mass stability and subsequent endurance. As we have pointed out above, the real correlation of social forces in the U. S. S. R. makes the trade unions a powerful social-political and economic factor and therefore pre-determines the wide scale and many-sided nature of the norms regulating the activities of the trade unions in this country.

[illegible] is also need to state here that [illegible] a so-called "reservoir" [illegible] of economic and state work. What is more, the overwhelming majority of posts in the U. S. S. R. are occupied by those who have passed thru the school of the trade union movement.

## Company Unionists Worried

By ROBERT W. DUNN
(Federated Press)

WHERE will the A. F. of L. strike first? This is the question asked by labor managers and personnel experts of certain corporations as news comes of the stiff resolution against company unionism at the Detroit convention backed up by an assessment on nearly a million workers, to finance the fight against this menace to genuine trade unionism.

**The Passaic.**

PASSAIC—this word comes first to mind. Company unionism is the issue there. As "Law and Labor," organ of the militant Labor League for Industrial Rights, put it in a recent headline on the textile strike: "Its Major Aspect is Now That of a War on Employes Representation." The mill owners, generally speaking, regard the policy of Forstmann, who, in defending his bankrupt company association, says: "No outside agency can interfere in a bona fide way in the conduct of the Forstmann & Huffmann Co. I am absolutely convinced that the type of employe representation I propose is superior to any organization controlled by outsiders," meaning the A. F. of L.

The Botany Mills echo the Forstmann slogan, and the textile strike becomes in the main a fight around

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Vol. III. No. 254. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

# FASCISTI MOB AND MURDER OPPOSITION

## Current Events

By Y. J. O'FLAHERTY

FOR those who like light reading I recommend the reports of the queen of Roumania's triumphal tour over the continent. Anybody with a little bit of experience can easily read between the lines and safely conclude that a gentleman by the name of Volstead is being hooted on the royal train. And when wine is in, even the most respectable of babbits part company with discretion. Read the story on the front page of the next Saturday issue dealing with an incident in Roumania during the war, in which the queen figured. You may not be surprised that confusion should reign on the royal train.

• • •

THE flunkeyism displayed by the American parasitic class towards this bawdy queen is the butt of facetious comment in the London papers. Over there, the bourgeoisie treat their royalties as fetish catholics treat their priests. They like to see them fat. But it must be solidified that they get something for their money. It is not a head show to watch the king review the guards regiments. And consider table bettins indulged in, on the quiet, as to whether the king is sober or not. The he never is, the possibility that his majesty may not have his whiskey is good for a mild thrill.

• • •

BUT the queen of Roumania! What is in the name of heaven can this lady provide in the way of thrills? She is on the wrong side of fifty and the country on which she lives would not make the state of Rhode Island blush for size. And yet we suppose that Sam Hill, the great road builder of Stanley Washburn the famous war correspondent might like to be able to tell their grand children that they had been guests to a queen's boudoir. In rich country like this tastes are apt to be anything but puritanical.

• • •

IN the meantime the indignation of the American masses is beginning to register against the kowtowing of the government to this parasite queen while foreigners who have devoted their lives to useful pursuits are barred from the country. Women of the type of Countess Karolyi of Hungary, a liberal but an intelligent woman and Mme Kollontai, the noted Soviet educator and diplomat are barred by the Coolidge administration, while a fewd queen who has not the intelligence of a middle grade moron is feted and honored. This shows how plenty republicanism sits on the shoulders of our rulers. And it also shows what little difference there is.

(Continued on page 6)

## German Cabinet Crash Looms as Nationalists Join with the Socialists

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The German cabinet is in a precarious state as the result of several defeats which have been administered to the government in the reichstag.

The nationalists have joined with the socialists in voting against several government measures.

In many quarters it is believed that the cabinet is tottering.

## MAGNUS JOHNSON SAYS THE FIGHT MUST CONTINUE

### *Problems Before Party Still Unsolved*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 8. — Capitalist politicians are circulating rumore that Senator Shipstead, farmer-laborite may return to the republican fold in view of the defeat of Magnus Johnson and the majority of the farmer-labor candidates in the recent elections.

Staunch members of the Farmer Labor Association, those who believe in the class struggle, do not think that the recent defeat was anything but a temporary setback which can be remedied by a return to the militancy of the early days of the farmer-labor movement and the defeat within the movement of the reactionaries like McEwen of Duluth who have done everything possible to destroy the movement while pretending to support it.

**Magnus Not Disheartened.**

Magnus Johnson, defeated senatorial candidate on the farmer-labor ticket, is disappointed but not disheartened he says and declares that he will continue in the fight for the workers and farmers. If Magnus depended more on the support of the workers and poor farmers and less on the "bankers and merchants," his chances of making Washington again would be rosier. This is what Johnson had to say after the votes were counted.

**Causes Still With Us.**

"The result of the election, while disappointing, is not disheartening. The causes which led to the formation of the farmer labor party are still with us. The problems before the people eight years ago, when the party was launched, are still unsolved.

"Our program is economic. It provides a solution of the problems of the farmer, wage earner and small business man. The existence of the farmer-labor party can be justified only on the ground that it is fundamentally different from the old parties.

**Common Phenomena.**

"A defeat at the polls such as we just suffered is common to liberal political organizations. We expect it

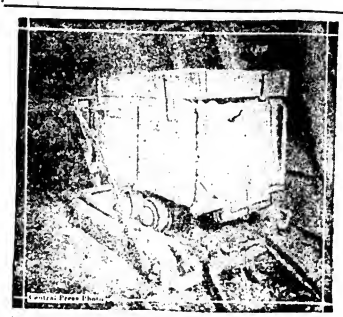
(Continued on page 4)

## Gangsters Accused in Latest Williamson Co. Killings Deny Charge

MARION, Ill., Nov. 8.—Gangsters, upon whom suspicion was directed in the killing of Mayor Joe Stone, 51, and J. Milroy, 27, of Colp, in the latest outbreak of gun warfare in Williamson county, today set forth stout denials as a coroner's investigation was settling under way.

Charles Birger, gang leader, denied any knowledge of the affair or that he had known Stone. Allegations had been made that Birger had planned vengeance upon Stone because the town of Colp had failed to support Oren Coleman, republican sheriff-elect,

## *Where Mine Flood Killed 51*



View of fatal sixth level of Barnes-Hecker iron mine, Ishpeming, Mich., where 53 men were entombed. Photo was taken after water and quicksand had receded. Around this dump car seven bodies were found. The disaster was unusual. A hidden pocket of quicksand broke thru the mine shaft wall, pouring down on the workers on the third level 1,600 feet below the surface. Tons of sand and water engulfed the men, snuffing out their lives. Halted by stub ends, the flood rose to within 175 feet of the surface.

## MANN TELLS OF MINERS' SOLID BATTLE FRONT

### *Veteran English Rebel Writes About Strike*

By TOM MANN, London.

LONDON, Oct. 23 (By Mail)—The 1,160,000 miners locked out on the 1st of May, 25 weeks ago, have exhibited unexampled pluck and loyalty to principle, and now, at the beginning of the 26th week, are showing more militancy and general determination to carry on the fight than ever.

Two per cent showed signs of wavering till their comrades of the rank and file and of the executive of the Miners' Federation made unmistakable clear the spirit of comradeship and militant solidarity. To understand why the miners' executive did not take full charge and direct affairs over the entire coal fields of the country it must be realized that the federation consists of county associations, and when a national delegate conference arrives at a decision it goes to the members of each county association to be considered and voted on. This takes considerable time and necessarily delays developments.

**Call Out Safety Men.**

Trade union organization is far from perfect or we should not be troubled with mechanics and engine drivers in the mines belonging to separate unions not amenable to decisions of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, but showing a willingness to act in response to the mine owners instead of showing solidarity with their fellow-workers, the miners.

As is well known to the readers of The DAILY WORKER who are watching events in connection with this struggle, the Miners' Federation at the outset gave authorization to such of its members as were needed for safety

(Continued on page 3)

**14 Injured in Wreck.**

THURMONT, Md., Nov. 8.—Fourteen persons were injured today when a Washington & Maryland passenger train ran into an open switch here and crashed head-on into a string of freight cars.

## Ohio State Prisoners Shoot Way to Liberty; Five Reported Hurt

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 8.—Eleven prisoners in the Ohio state penitentiary shot their way to liberty through a corridor wounding at least five guards and causing a crowd of 2,000 visitors who were just entering the prison for a tour of the institution.

Harold Bennett, chieftain and fourteen were either shot or clubbed. Thomas Payne, secretary to Warden Thomas, was also reported as having been shot.

Harold Nierergarten, of Lima, a prisoner, was shot thru the head by Warden Thomas as he fled.

## BALDWIN STILL PLAYS OWNERS' GAME IN STRIKE

### Seeks to Divide Miners on District Basis

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The British government today awaits replies from the striking coal miners and the operators on proposals which it has drawn as a possible basis for settling the coal strike which has been dragging out since May 1.

The Baldwin cabinet drew up its proposals and presented them to both sides in the dispute late Saturday night. The mining association, comprising the operators, being powerless to act as a negotiating body, telegraphed the proposals to the districts to determine the attitude of the local associations of operators.

The executive of the miners' federation met this morning to consider the proposal, prior to going to ten Downing Street this afternoon to resume conversations.

The principles laid down by the government provide for a division of net proceeds from the mines between profits and wages, the ratio between profits and wages to be fixed according to the economic position of each district. The government plan does not mention working hours which would have to be adjusted later by district negotiations.

**Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?**

## N. Y. WORKERS DEMAND A NEW SACCO TRIAL

### *Labor Editors Send a Protest to Fuller*

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Already a battery of prominent speakers has accepted the invitation of the Sacco-Vanzetti-Emergency Committee to address the great protest mass meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 8 p. m.

The committee announced that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will be chairman of the meeting, and the speakers will include Arthur Garfield Hays, Elsa Sorrenti, Carlo Tresca, Leonard Abbott, Frank Bellanca, Richard Brosier, Pietro Allegra, Ben Gold, and Norman Thomas. Several important speakers are still to be heard from.

**Unions Visited.**

At the meeting of the Emergency Committee, held on Thursday night, each delegate took a quantity of tickets to sell among his union members and plans were laid for reaching each local by mail and by individual speakers in order to rouse their interest and gain their enthusiastic support for the mass meeting.

The Emergency Committee also decided at its meeting that plans should be laid for a nation wide Sacco-Vanzetti Conference and a proposal that such a conference be held in New York city in the near future will be introduced to the workers at Madison Square Garden on November 17.

**No Stone Left Unturned.**

No stone is to be left unturned in the continued effort to get a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti. Their friends are determined that they shall not suffer the fate of Tom Mooney and be doomed to a life in jail because a state refuses the justice of a retrial.

• • •

**Governor Will Consider Labor Editors' Request.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 8. The request of New York labor paper editors that Governor Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts take steps to remove Judge Webster Thayer of the superior court from the Sacco-Vanzetti case and from the bench of the bay state was given an almost immediate reply by the governor. Just before sailing on the Berengar France with his family for a rest in Europe, Fuller wrote the acting secretary of the labor editors' group.

"Miss Esther Lowell:

"This is to acknowledge your communication, and you may rest as-

(Continued on page 4)

## Bakery Workers May Extend Charter to Negro Date Strikers

The announcement made by Mr Fannie Ward, president of the profiteering Bakery Workers in Chicago Sunday that the Bakery Workers who have now been out for nearly a charter installed great enthusiasm into the Negro women strikers who have now been out for nearly 10 weeks against the Maras and company.

Mrs. Ward addressed the Bakery Workers Sunday and received a pledge that the invitation would be extended. The union also donated $100 to the striking women.

Militant picket activity has again started, following the collapse of settlement negotiations. Monday morning saw many of the new workers at the factory joining the ranks of the strikers.

A meeting will be held by the strikers at 3355 South Michigan, Tuesday night.

## JUDGE DAVID REFUSES TO TAKE PART IN KOW TOWING TO QUEEN MARIE

Superior court Judge Joseph B. David today refused to participate in welcoming ceremonies for Queen Marie of Roumania, due to arrive here Nov. 14, because of what he termed the "intolerance and persecution" with which Jews are treated by her government.

Judge David had been asked to be a member of the reception committee of the United Roumanian Jews of Illinois.

"As an American citizen," said Judge David, "I pay no deference to a crowned head of any country. In accord with the resolution recently passed by the Chicago Federation of Labor regarding the visit of this royal person and the obeisance and kowtowing of alleged Americans, I refuse to accept any invitation to receive any royal lady."

## LABOR BOARD HEARING PLEA FOR R. R. WAGE

### *Evidence Is Piling Up for Workers*

By ESTHER LOWELL,
Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Conductors and trainmen on eastern railroads are keenly interested in arbitration board hearings on their demands for higher wages.

Local and division officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors pack the hall. Rank and file workers from runs out of New York come in with uniforms on to listen between work periods.

Many of the rail workers have been called to the witness stand to tell in detail of working conditions and pay on their respective roads and divisions. All of them listen intently and comment on the effectiveness of their fellow workers' replies.

**Evidence Piles Up.**

From the many witnesses the evidence develops for the main contentions given by the unions in support of their demands for average 20 per cent wage increases. The workers tell how the work has increased in the last few years, while the number of workers has decreased, how parcel post has grown, filling baggage cars where formerly such matter went express, how tonnage handled and cars per train have increased, how they often have to put in long hours overtime sometimes to earn enough for

(Continued on page 6)

**Limbless Body Found.**

FLESHING, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The armless and legless body of a woman was found in a coal bin in the cellar of the Sanford Arms Apartments in the fashionable Murray Hill section here today. Police believe the woman was murdered.

## TERROR KILLS 100 IN ITALY, HERALD CLAIMS

### *London Labor Daily Makes Charge*

LONDON, Nov. 8. — Sensational charges that a reign of terror existed in Italy following the attack upon Premier Mussolini a week ago, were made today in The Daily Harald in special dispatches from Lugano, Switzerland.

The Daily Herald correspondent charges that nearly 100 persons were killed and 1,000 or more injured in raids on anti-fascist quarters and attacks on persons suspected of not being in sympathy with the fascist movement.

Homes of anti-fascists were entered and sacked and families were driven into the streets, according to the Herald Dispatch.

• • •

The Daily Herald is the organ of the British party and is bitterly anti-fascist.

The Rome correspondent of The Daily Herald was expelled from Italy many months ago, and since that time the Daily Herald has published many dispatches from along the Swiss Italian border concerning the state of affairs in Italy.

George Slocombe, Paris correspondent of The Daily Herald, now enroute to the United States, attracted international attention when he entered into a personal exchange of barbed words with Premier Mussolini during one of the international conferences in Switzerland.

• • •

**Sensational Disclosure Promised.**

PARIS, Nov. 8.—With Italy promising an explanation of the alleged activities of Ricciotti Garibaldi as an alleged fascist agent provocateur in France and with Santos Garibaldi declaring that his brother will have a sensational announcement to make later, the French government was today still digging deeper into the charges that Garibaldi has been engaged in building up anti-fascist and anti-Spanish plots in France in an effort to embroil France with both of these nations.

From evidence thus far secured, it is generally believed that Garibaldi was subsidized by some person in Italy to create plots which were always disclosed to the fascist officials before they could be brought to fruition.

**Defends Ricciotti**

Santos Garibaldi, after a dramatic meeting with his brother yesterday, stated that a sensational statement would be made later and intimated that it might disclose that Ricciotti had not been as unfaithful to the anti-fascist cause as it would now seem.

Santos declared that Ricciotti is not under arrest but is being detained by the French police for his own protection.

**Peppino Safe**

Santos further announced that he has received a cable from his brother Peppino Garibaldi in South Africa.

(Continued on page 2)

## SCAB COAL COMPANY SERVES EVICTION NOTICES ON MINERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONESSEN, Pa., Nov. 8.—Eviction notices were issued on union miners and their families of Arnold City and in the vicinity of Pricedale last week by the Pittsburgh Coal Co. This same open shop company is importing scabs for the mine which it is trying to open on a non-union scale and wants the houses for them.

Nearly thirty families were notified that they must give up their shelter, and they have only 10 days to do it in. These families are up against a hard winter unless the union gets busy and supplies them with a roof and necessaries.

## *FEDERATION TO OBSERVE HAYMARKET ANNIVERSARY; MEMBERS ASSESSED FOR NEW YORK STRIKE; QUEEN MARIE HIT*

Announcement that the executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor requests every affiliated union to levy an assessment of five cents a week on each member for relief of the New York cloakmakers' strike was made at the federation meeting Sunday by John Fitzpatrick, president. The assessment was specified to be for 10 weeks. Each union is allowed the

(Continued on page 2)

# Five Thousand a Week for the Next Six Weeks to Keep The DAILY WORKER

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

The contributions for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund by weeks for the past eight weeks have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| September 18 | $ 339.50 |
| September 25 | 512.10 |
| October 2 | 1,021.03 |
| October 9 | 1,967.30 |
| October 16 | 3,830.29 |
| October 23 | 3,460.37 |
| October 30 | 2,514.64 |
| November 6 | 1,348.43 |
| Total | $14,992.70 |

The above figures tell a graphic story of the activities of the party and the sympathizers of our movement in support of the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign.

During the first six weeks of the campaign the funds raised rose from week to week. The party members and sympathizers intensified their work and the campaign was going forward at a pace which would have quickly put The DAILY WORKER out of danger and completed the total of the $50,000 fund, which would have guaranteed the appearance of The DAILY WORKER for another year.

During the past two weeks there has been a let-down in the work to Keep The DAILY WORKER, with a consequent recurrence of a sharp financial crisis for our paper.

In order to put The DAILY WORKER out of danger and to successfully carry thru the campaign for the $50,000 fund, as well as to meet the immediate crisis, the spirit of enthusiastic support which marked the weeks of October 16 and 23 must be renewed and intensified. The work done during these weeks shows that our party has the strength to triumphantly pull The DAILY WORKER thru its difficulties and to keep this most important weapon in the class struggle for our movement.

Every party member and every committee of the party must immediately take up the work of securing contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund in the spirit which will enable us to win the struggle we are making to keep our paper.

With the help of the contributions raised at the celebrations of the anniversary of the Russian Revolution this week's quota of the $50,000 fund should be raised to $5,000.

WE MUST KEEP THIS PACE FOR THE NEXT SIX WEEKS AND THUS BRING THE TOTAL CLOSE TO THE $50,000 GOAL.

Our party with its sympathizers has the strength to raise $5,000 weekly if we mobilize our strength for this work.

To do that is the task before the party.

Every member, every resource must be thrown into the campaign.

$5,000 WEEKLY FOR SIX WEEKS IS THE GOAL.

RUSH THE FUNDS COLLECTED TO THE DAILY WORKER AS FAST AS THEY COME IN.

MAKE THE SLOGAN, "KEEP THE DAILY WORKER" RESOUND AT EVERY PARTY MEETING, AT EVERY GATHERING OF WORKERS.

LET US SHOW OUR STRENGTH AND ABILITY TO ACHIEVE A VICTORY FOR OUR MOVEMENT.

# KOLLONTAI BAN BY KELLOGG IS SLAP AT MEXICO

## *Taken as "Warning" to Calles Government*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8. — (F.P.)—Mexico's progressive government, which is gaining much influence in Central and South America, is the real target of the order from Sec'y. Kellogg that Mme. Kollontai, the new Soviet minister to Mexico, shall not be permitted to land in the United States on her wey to Mexico City.

That is the conclusion drawn by diplomats in tha capital from the statement issued 'at the department, which reads:

"Mexico. — Mme Kollontai, who it is understood has been appointed Soviet minister to Mexico, has been denied, by the consul general at Berlin with tha approval of the department of state, a visa to enable her to enter the United States in transit to her post of duty in Mexico. The action has been taken because Mme. Kollontai is deemed inadmissable into the United States under the law since, as one of the outstanding members of the Russian Communist Party, a member of the third congress of the Communist international and a member of the Soviet diplomatic service, she has been actively associated with the International Communist subversive movement."

**Against Mexico.**

This is looked upon as a suggestion to the Latin-American republics that Mexico is receiving with opeh arms a dangerous "subversive" Communist leader, and that the state department looks upon any diplomatic relations between Mexico and the Soviet Union as being hostile to American interests. It is so worded as to drive, if possible, a wedge between the Mexican government and the American Federation of Labor, and to brand as Bolshevistic all pro-Mexican developments in Nicaragua, Guatemala and Honduras, where struggles between reactionaries backed by Wall Street and liberals encouraged by the Mexican revolutionists are now in progress.

* * *

**Civil Liberties Union Kicks.**

NEW YORK, Nov 8 — (FP) — The repeal of the passport control law under which Mme. Alexandra Kollontai, Soviet minister to Mexico, has been denied permission to pass thru the United States, is demanded by the American Civil Liberties Union in a telegram sent to Senator William E. Borah, chairman foreign relations committee, and in a statement issued by Morris L. Ernst, union attorney. Ernst aided the fight against the exclusion last year of count and countess Karolyi of Hungary and Soburji Shativala, British parliament member. Ernst charges Secretary of State Kellogg with partiality in the application of the law.

"The issue raised by the barring of Mme. Kollantai is whether the secretary of state should have the right to pass arbitrarily on who shall or shall not enter the United States. His decision in four cases proved that he applies the law with prejudice. The American Civil Liberties Union fought the law in the last session of congress and will fight it harder this year to prevent more Karolyi, Sahlatvala and Kollontai cases."

**Rob Birmingham Bank.**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 8.—Entering the Security Trust and Savings Bank of North Birmingham today, four bandits locked employes and customers in the vault and escaped with all the cash in sight, according to police reports. The amount of loot is estimated at $20,000.

*The best way—subscribe today. DAILY WORKER.*

READ
the most daring and damning exposure of Queen Marie of Roumania
that has yet been published in the United States
*Saturday, Nov. 13*
The DAILY WORKER will present facts in an original article which has just been received from Europe:
"Cotzofanesti"
Exposes tha bloody queen of Roumania in a true light for the world to judge her on facts!
Get the issue of Saturday, November 13!
Order a bundle—3½c a copy

# *FEDERATION TO OBSERVE HAYMARKET ANNIVERSARY; MEMBERS ASSESSED FOR NEW YORK STRIKE; QUEEN MARIE HIT*

(Continued from page 1.)

discretion to apply the levy according to their particular procedure.

This announcement followed a speech by Julius Hochman, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, of New York, in which he delivered a stirring plea for assistance.

**Tells of Importance.**

Hochman told the delegates that the outcome of the strike would determine the possibility of the return of sweat-shop conditions in the needle trades. Tha jobber system which is now in vogue in the industry is attempting to bring back the conditions that existed before 1910. Thru this system the manufacturers are seeking to evade responsibility for wages and conditions. Tha strike is to force the jobbers to assume this responsibility, he pointed out. Labor must not permit the mean, contemptible bosses of New York to crush one of its strongest organizations, he declared.

**Federation Co-operates.**

Fitzpatrick declared that the federation was co-operating with the Conference for Relief here and would do everything in its power to give assistance. Credentials from the A. F. of L. and from the C. F. of L. would be furnished solicitors for funds, he said.

**Resolutions Passed.**

Two significant resolutions were passed at the meeting. One protested against the knee-bending of American officials to Queen Marie of Roumania and the other called on labor to set aside November 11 as a day of memory and respect to the workers who were murdered in the Haymarket massacre of 1887.

**Calls it "Insult."**

The first resolution was passed unanimously. The resolution on Haymarket was passed by all the delegates with the exception of Delegate Wright from the Brick and Clay Makers, who declared that setting aside Nov. 11 to honor Haymarket martyrs was an "insult to our boys who fought in the great war to make the world safe for democracy." Wright declared that the Haymarket episode should be commemorated on November 12. Wright's motion was completely overwhelmed.

**Haymarket.**

The resolution on Haymarket, which was introduced by Mat Berner, of the Machinists, said in part: "Whereas, on Nov. 11, 1887, the state of Illinois murdered four men who had for some time been leaders in the ranks of organized labor, and whose crime had been to lead the workers in their bitter struggle for the 8-hour day, that the Chicago Federation of Labor recognizes the services of these men, our brothers in the labor movement, and on this thirty-ninth anniversary of their death, pay tribute to them in recognition of their valiant services in the struggle for the 8-hour day for labor."

**Queen Marie.**

The resolution on Queen Marie, introduced by Mat Berner and Emil Arnold, of Painters' Local 275, declared: "That the Chicago Federation of Labor protests against the subservience of American officials to Queen Marie, the "royal" symbol of oppression and terrorism of workers, peasants, and racial minorities within the borders of that country; and that we declare that organized labor will do no homage to any potentate, particularly when in this case the potentate represents a government which persecutes and imprisons workers for belonging to a trade union and for their struggles for better conditions of living. The sympathy of our labor movement is with those who now suffer under the iron heel of Roumanian capitalism."

**Aid Data Workers.**

A plea for more assistance to the Negro women date workers who are on strike against the Mcrss and Company date-stuffing factory was made by Anton Johannesen. Johannsen reprimanded unions, who not only had not given aid to the women when they were called on by committees, but had not even received them in their union meetings.

**Distributs Appeals.**

Cards were distributed at the meeting, signed by the Chicago Federation of Labor, and which will be distributed to all members of organized labor, asking for support of the strike. The cards read:

"The strike against the Maras Importing company was caused by an arbitrary wage reduction. All the employes are called on by committees, supporting children, earned from eight to fourteen dollars per week.

"This company handles figs and dates in a most unsanitary manner; one lavatory for one hundred women, and one small sink to wash their hands and work rags.

"The tables upon which figs and dates are handled are always in a filthy condition.

"The public and friends of organized labor are urged to refuse to use Maras importing company's products, on account of the above unfair and unsanitary conditions."

**B. T. C. Member Speaks.**

Ernest Bevins, a member of the British Industrial Mission to the United States, who was the fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress to the A. F. of L. in 1915, was at the meeting and spoke on conditions in Great Britain and Europe. Bevins declared that the world's problems would not be solved until the workers united into one bond, and caused the world to rise above nationalism and racial hatreds. Bevins declared that the British labor party was growing in strength and would continue to grow. The British labor movement is now moving toward solidarity of all factions he said, and was not going to split, as some predict.

# Terror Kills 100 in Italy, Herald Shows

(Continued from page 1.)

nouncing that he is sailing for France on the Mauretania this week and asking that all possible be done to stay the situation until he can arrive.

Thus far, it is learned, Riccitotti has admitted that he advised the fascist government of plots organized in France, but he has not admitted that he himself organized these plots.

Inquiry is also proceeding into the Spanish separatist plot frustrated at Perpignan, which may be connected with the plots allegedly organized by Garibaldi.

**Separatists Hopsful.**

Colonel Macia, who is to be held as the leader of the Perpignan plot, may confront Garibaldi. Meanwhile his son has issued a statement declaring that he is "no prophet" but he does not believe the "separatist idea has been killed," and he exhibited a cable from Buenos Ayres stating that support for the separatist movement may be counted upon from that quarter.

* * *

**New Powers Bill up Tuesday.**

ROME, Nov. 8.—Premier Mussolini today ordered the new defence of the state bill, approved by the meeting of the council of ministers last week, introduced, discussed and passed at a single sitting of the chamber of deputies tomorrow. It is expected that the bill will become a law by Tuesday evening.

The bill, in addition to providing for the death penalty for plotters against the life of the premier, the king, queen or crown prince, grants Mussolini extraordinary military powers.

* * *

**Float New Loan.**

ROME, Nov. 8.—A hint of Italy's severe economic crisis is seen in the fact that financial is the means being mobilised today to aid in the funding of approximately $375,500,000 of the nation's floating debt, one of the greatest financial operations ever undertaken by any government.

The king has signed a decree, effective on Thursday, whereby a new loan of 10,500,000,000 lire will be issued bearing interest at 5 per cent, which holders of the ordinary treasury bonds, maturing in five or seven years, will be obliged to take in exchange for their bonds. The exchange will be made on the basis of 116 lire 50 centisimi of the new loan for every 100 lire of ordinary treasury bonds; 113 lire of the new loan for every 100 lire of the five year treasury bonds; 112 lire of the new loan for every 100 lire of the seven year treasury bonds.

**Serious Tidal Wave.**

ROME, Nov. 8. — Thirty persons were drowned and 7,000 are homeless in Bari as a result of the tidal wave which on Friday flooded the entire city to a depth of seven feet within a few minutes.

A serious food shortage has resulted from the flooding of all bakery ovens. All the wells of the city were flooded with sea water, rendering the water unfit for drinking. Relief trains rushed toward the flooded area have been held up by wash-outs.

Dozens of other towns on the Adriatic coast were flooded to a lesser degree by the big wave.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

**TONIGHT.**

5:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour; Miss Herrnet Reid, secretary-woman arbitrator under the industrial Commission, Subject: "Wearing of Contested Compensation Cases in Illinois."

6:00—Os Bravoort Concert Trio; Vella Cook, contralto; Little Joe Warner, Gerald Crolesmint, Charles White, Millered Calcella.

9:00—Aimee Cafe Dance Orchestra.

11:00—Alcove Entertainers.

# PEKING TEACHERS STRIKE WHEN IMPERIALIST ARMY TAKES SCHOOL FINANCES

PEKING, China, Nov. 8.—Several hundred teachers in the government primary and secondary schools have gone on strike to force the government to pay them back wages due. Wages of all the teachers are many months in arrears, and in some cases are two years behind.

The teachers demonstrated in front of the ministry until they received assurance that the government would make a drastic attempt to raise funds.

Imperialist military projects have drained the treasury, it is reported.

# POLICE FAIL IN ATTEMPT TO BAN WEISBORD TALK

## Mayor Forced to Leave Hall in Derby, Conn.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8. — At a meeting in Derby, Conn., on Saturday addressed by Albert Weisbord, well known for his leadership of the Passaic strike, the mayor of the city invaded the hall with police and demanded that the meeting be closed because of Weisbord's alleged, "seditious utterances."

**Forced Out of Hall.**

Weisbord remonstrated with the official making it clear to them that he was speaking on the Passaic strike and had a perfect right to do so. The large audience assembled shouted their derision of the mayor's action and let it be loudly known that they were with the speaker in his demand for the rights of free speech.

The mayor and the coppers were eventually forced to leave the hall an Weisbord continued speaking. The workers applauded the leadership of the Workers' (Communist) Party in fighting the battles of the workers for the first time in Derby where big brass mills and silk factories are the controlling influences of the city and every official in it, including the mayor who had to make an embarrassed withdrawal from the hall.

# 4,000 WORKERS ATTEND NINTH ANNIVERSARY

Four thousand workers crowded in to the main hall of Ashland Auditorium Sunday, Nov. 7, to celebrate the Ninth Anniversary of the Russian revolution and the establishment of the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union.

In addition to the speeches of William Z. Foster, William F. Dunne, Sam Darcy and Max Schachtman, the Young Workers League with Anne Sedwick as chairman, there were beautifully rendered folk dances by a troupe of Czecho-Slovakian workers, an impressive pageant representing the oppressed workers of the world looking towards Soviet Russia, and a drill by the Young Pioneers which was the hit of the evening.

The Proletarian Singing Society gave its services and sang with more than its usual revolutionary fire and melody.

A collection of $342 dollars was taken for The DAILY WORKER and the meeting ended with the enthusiastic singing of the International.

Altho smaller in numbers than the other Ninth Anniversary meetings, was exceptionally well organized and full of spirit.

* * *

# Detroit Workers Hold Memorable Celebration

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8 — Workers Party members and sympathizers filled the floor and balcony of the Armory to hear Ben Gitlow, member of the party central executive committee, speak at the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution today.

It was the most spirited meeting held in Detroit in the last few years. The collection ammunted to more than $500. The ticket sale netted more than that.

Rebecca Grecht, of New York relief organizer for the Passaic textile strikers, R. Baker, district organizer of the party, Ruth Reynolds, of Detroit, speaking for the Young Workers (Communist) League, and A. Borlsoff, of Chicago, speaking in Russian, also talked. All speakers emphasized the stability of the Russian government and the preparedness and ealization of Russian industry and agriculture.

* * *

**Celebrate in Kansas City, Mo.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Showing that the world imperialists are planning new attacks against the Union of Soviet Republics, plans that include the financial support of American capitalism, J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, speaking here at the celebration of the Ninth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, declared that the American workers and farmers must organize and build their power to help combat, jointly with workers of other lands, these sinister designs against the First Workers' Republic.

Engdahl exposed the real purpose of the visit to this country of Queen Marie, of Roumania, telling of the loan of $10,000,000 that is being extended to the Roumanian reaction by Wall Street's international bankers. Queen Marie is coming to Kansas City this week and the local parasites are falling over each other paying $100 a seat for the doings at the "Liberty Auditorium" that will be dedicated to American militarism on armistice day with President Calvin Coolidge, himself, as the main attraction.

The anniversary celebration was held here under the direction of the Workers (Communist) Party at Musicians' Hall. William Browde, acted as

# Republicans Aim to Win Over Hendrik Shipsted, Farmer-Labor Senator

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE struggle of the workers and farmers toward independent political action is uphill and difficult. Eternal vigilance is but a small part of the price that must be paid in order to achieve every advance, no matter how small.

Thus labor in Minnesota, for instance, must be on guard now more than ever if it would hold the advantages already gained by its Farmer-Labor Party.

* * *

The betrayal led by Quigley and other traitor elements of the defunct Non-Partisan League before the election will find its replica among other deserters, now that the election is over, and especially since it did not terminate as happily as one could wish.

Already the danger signals has flared. No less an organ of the great plunder interests than the New York Herald Tribune, announces that "It is expected Senator Shipstead, Farmer-Labor member, will vote with the republicans on organization." This may be only a rumor, but even rumors usually have some basis of truth. In fact the hope of the republicans that Shipstead's support is advanced by the New York capitalist daily sounds too plausible to permit of any comfort for the valiant labor fighters shouldering the responsibility for the maintenance and the building of the Farmer-Labor movement.

* * *

The Quigley theory, supported by some non-partisan leaguers, was that all farmer-laborites should retreat to the democratic party, also elect in Minnesota, recently it, and then promote the policies and ambitions of these adventurers who seek only immediate election success and not the building of a political and ever-growing class power of the exploited on the land and in the cities. The primary was to be thus an open road for the capture of the democratic party.

In North Dakota the non-partisan leaders claimed that they had successfully captured the republican party thru the use of the primaries. But the final proof of the pudding is the eating. And the North Dakota non-partisan league senators, Frazier and Nye, are now planning to help the republican bosses organize the anti-senate bloc all the other republican office boys of Wall Street. Nye is said to be true of La Follette and Blaine, the "progressives" in Wisconsin. Brookhart in Iowa and Norris and Howell in Nebraska. The republican bosses may have to pay a price to get the support of these so-called "insurgents." But they will pay it and gladly because they need the votes with the senate membership score standing at 47 republicans, 47 democrats and one farmer-laborite, with a special election yet to be held in Maine that may go G. O. P.

Labor has no control over the republican insurgents, but it has some power over the farmer-labor senator, Hendrik Shipsted. It must use that influence to prevent steps that Shipsted might take to consummate an unholy alliance between the farmer-labor power he represents in the United States senate and the republican party of the worst enemies of the producing masses.

* * *

The republicans expect to win the seat in Maine, giving them 48 in all. But the democrats may refuse to allow Vare and Smith, the slush fund twins from Pennsylvania and Illinois, to be sworn in immediately and take their seats. This means the republican total will be cut by two to 46. This is where the vote of the farmer-laborite, Shipsted, comes in. He can lift the G. O. P. total to 47, making a tie with the democrats, that can be broken in favor of the republicans by Vice-President Dawes, republican, who is president of the senate. What a picture! The farmer-labor senator, Shipsted, standing side by side with the Chicago banker, of Lorimer infamy, the author of the Morgan-Dawes plan, to make it possible for Wall Street's party to hold onto the senate and control all the committee appointments. Thus Shipsted becomes the Paul Revere who must ride the elephant in order to save the republican party

* * *

The danger of this black betrayal on the part of Shipsted is imminent. Wherever possible Shipsted has been flirting with the republican party forces and not with Quigley's democratic friends. Shipsted came to Chicago not long ago to speak at an affair that promoted the mayoralty aspirations of the republican, William Hale Thompson. During the campaign just over, William McKean, the Farmer-Labor campaign manager, invited Thompson to come to Minnesota for a "few meetings." And Thompson responded. Shipsted is also close to Frazier, Nye, LaFollette, Blaine and Brookhart, in fact, finds himself one of them, in spite of the fact that they are all still within the republican party that wars vicious-ly upon the farmer-labor party in Minnesota. Shipsted would neverless find it easy going to trail along with this political group that refuses to break with Wall Street.

* * *

It is not too early for the farmer-labor forces to prepare against a desertion. The demand must be made upon Shipsted that he organize with the Farmer-Labor members of the house of representatives against both the old parties and for the unity of labor in support of independent political action. "Forewarned is forearmed."

# JAILED PASSAIC STRIKER ELECTED PEACE OFFICER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 8 — Textile striker who has been held prisoner for more than a month in the Bergen county jail was elected a justice of the peace in Garfield, N. J. this week Adolph Wisnefski, a member of the local union of the United Textile Workers, arrested September 25 on charges arising out of the textile strike, was elected to office from the fourth ward, Garfield, on the democratic ticket.

**Won't Let Press in.**

The strangeness of a man in prison being elected a police official appealed to the taste of the New York tabloid press and attempts were made by them to get a picture of Wisnafski in his cell. Sheriff Nimmo of Bergen county refused permission, however, saying openly that he was afraid the picture might be used against him. A reporter from the New York Daily News called his attention that such permission was often granted the papers by the New York police authorities. But Nimmo persisted in his refusal.

**Framed Up.**

Wisnefski and four other men have been held prisoners in the Bergen county jail at Hackensack for nearly six weeks, on suspicion of being implicated in bomb fire of Globe bomb-ings. They are held under $50,000 bail. In the Passaic county jail at Paterson are six more strikers held on similar charges, under $216,000 bail. Nobody was hurt in the alleged bombings.

Gustave Deak, president of local 1603 of the United Textile Workers, who ran for congress on the labor party ticket, polled 516 votes in the city of Garfield.

# FOSTER SPEAKS AT HAYMARKET MEMORIAL MEET

William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, has been added to the list of speakers who will address the thirty-ninth anniversary meeting for the Haymarket martyrs of 1887. The meeting will take place at the Social Turner Hall, Paulina and Belmont, on Thursday, Nov. 11, 8 p. m.

**Federation Assists.**

The last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, by an overwhelming majority, adopted a resolution to set aside November 11, as the day to commemorate the Haymarket martyrs. Delegates from the floor pointed out that the Haymarket tradition is a working class tradition, that the labor leaders who were hanged two score years ago were the pioneers of the eight-hour day which must still be achieved by millions of workers.

The meeting on the eleventh is being held under the auspices of the International Labor Defense and the Pioneer Aid and Support society which has kept up the memory of the Haymarket martyrs for numerous years up to now and has kept fresh and clean the grave of the workers at Waldheim cemetery.

**Other Speakers.**

In addition to Foster, James P. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defense, Emil Arnold, president of Painters' Local Union No. 275; Mathilda Kalousek, secretary of the Czecho-Slovak section of the I. L. D. who will speak in her native tongue, will address the meeting.

All workers are urged to attend and pay tribute to the memory of the brave fighters of the last century. Admission is 10 cents.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB

# Ready!

*Just Off the Press!*

## *ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION*

By
A. BERDNIKOV
and
F. SVETLOF

Under the general editorship o
N. I. BUCHARIN

With explanatory notes to the American edition by Alexander. Bittelman.

This new book which is being used as a textbook in the schools of Soviet Russia, offers to every worker a complete course in the elements of political education.

It is written in the form of questions and answers—splendid for self-study and for class-work.

Following each chapter a list of books in three languages leads to further reading on each subject dealt with.

## *Do You Know ?*

*What is capital? Industrial capital? Finance capital?,*

*What is a capitalist trust?*

*What is modern imperialism?*

*How did the primitive tribal commune develop?*

*What sort of Socialism is called Utopian?*

These questions and hundreds of others are answered in simple language in brief paragraphs to enable every worker to understand.

*Send for a Copy Today!*

Attractive, durable duroflex edition

*$1.00*

In cloth binding

*$1.50*

"A Source Book of Communist Literature"

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd,
CHICAGO, ILL.

# WORKERS HERE TO "WELCOME" BLOODY QUEEN

## "Reception" Is Planned for November 13

When Queen Marie of Roumania steps out of the railroad station in Chicago on Nov. 13 she will be greeted with a reception unlike that with which she has been met in any other city. The queen of the bloody anti-labor monarchy of Roumania will be confronted by a large delegation of Chicago workers, organized by the local International Labor Defense, who will hear banners demanding the cessation of the regime of terrorism against workers and peasants that exists today under the queen's rule.

**Arrives Next Saturday.**

The date of her arrival, Saturday, Nov. 13, International Labor Defense will hold a protest mass meeting at 8:30 p. m. at Redder Hall, 30 North Wells street. At the meeting in Redder Hall William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER; Max Shachtman, editor of the Labor Defender; George Maurer, secretary of Chicago I. L. D.; George Neder, well known Roumanian labor organizer, and others will speak on the real mission of the queen in America and the conditions of the workers and peasants in Roumania.

From the mass meeting a delegation of workers will proceed to the station where the queen's train is to arrive, the Illinois Central station. She is slated to arrive between 4:30 p. m. and 5:30 p. m. and an unusual welcome will await her there.

**Goes to Consulate.**

If, as has been the case in other cities where the queen has stopped, she proceeds from the station to the consulate of the Roumanian government, at 360 North Michigan, the delegation will follow her there to demonstrate their protest against the frightful conditions existing in her country. The queen is slated to dine that evening at the Drake Hotel, Michigan and Oak street beach, and she will be followed there as a reminder of the demand of American workers in solidarity with the demand of the oppressed toilers of Roumania. Workers are urged to be at Redder Hall at 3:30 p. m. on Saturday, Nov. 13, in large numbers.

## Mine Workers Protest Control of Railroads by New York Central

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The plan of the New York Central Railroad to acquire control under lease of the Big Four, Michigan Central and Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw railroads will be vigorously protested before the interstate commerce commission. It was indicated when the commission permitted various organizations to intervene in the case.

Those authorized to intervene include the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, Ohio Farm Bureau Service Company, Ohio public utilities commission, the stockholders' protective committee of the Big Four, Athens, Ohio, Chamber of Commerce and District No. 6 of the United Mine Workers.

## BRAZIL REVOLUTIONARIES GAIN IN STRENGTH; LARGE FORCES OF REBELS JOIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A reported Brazilian revolutionary movement is now assuming serious proportions and large forces of rebels are reported moving against the town of Bella Vista, according to a Central News dispatch from Buenos Ayres.

## IMPERIALIST POWERS AID SUN TO CAPTURE KUKIANG; U. S. MARINES GIVE HELP

PEKIN, Nov. 8.—Troops at Marshal Sun Chuan Fank were again in possession of Kukiang today after a detachment of Cantonese soldiers had made a surprise attack and occupied the city for a short time, according to reports received here.

A number of marines from American, French, British and Japanese vessels landed during the engagement and their presence encouraged the Sun forces.

# ILEANA PLEADS FOR 'SWEETIE' MARIE CHASED

## Princess Royal Fights for Ford Fast Worker

ABOARD QUEEN MARIE'S SPECIAL TRAIN—(In Montana)—Nov. 8.—Princess Ileana of Roumania today pleaded the cause of an exiled friend, a youthful American automobile salesman, "Hunny" Ayres, known as J. B. Ayres of the Ford Automobile company payroll, who wears a raccoon coat and has a breezy way.

**Fired For Talking.**

He was fired from the royal train for "making statements," but the princess believes it was because he took her out motoring and to the Washington-California football game in Seattle.

"It is a shame," declared her highness today, "He was a nice boy and it was I who asked him to go out driving with me."

The princess has taken the matter to Col. H. Carroll, acting for the railroads as host to her majesty, and there is every reason to believe that Ayres will rejoin the party at Denver.

Ayres, who is not bewared about putting forward the merits of the make of car he is supplying the royal party along their transcontinental route, told newspaper men it was costing Henry Ford $250,000. A press association quoted Ayres as saying Ford was paying the incidental expenses of Queen Marie's trip to the extent of $500,000.

This all happened Saturday, the same day "Hunny" Ayres with Princess Ileana at the wheel, had a mile a minute ride over 100 miles of the scenic lunch at the side of the road.

## Circulation of Soviet Press Three Times the Pre-War Figure

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Newspapers in the Soviet Union had a total circulation of 8,281,820 on Feb. 1, 1926, as compared with a total newspaper circulation in the same territory before the war of only 2,760,000 copies. These figures are published by the Russian Information Bureau in Washington in the current Russian Review.

Circulation of all papers on Jan. 1, 1925, was 6,956,098. The gain in 12 months from that date was 1,325,722. The number of paper increased during the same period from 579 to 598.

Last February's press census showed 131 peasant papers with 1,913,000 circulation; 58 workers' papers with 1,276,810 circulation; 8 "leading" papers with 1,209,223 circulation; 17 trade union papers with 870,500 circulation; 190 non-Russian papers with 928,843 circulation; 53 Communist youth papers with 471,453 circulation; 15 army papers with 85,880 circulation; 21 economic papers with 189,400 circulation, and 106 "other" papers, including co-operative, departmental and mixed worker and peasant papers, with 1,226,502 circulation.

# MANN TELLS OF MINERS' SOLID BATTLE FRONT

## Veteran English Rebel Writes About Strike

(Continued from page 1.)

work and to the members of other unions who were pump men, mechanics or specialists in any way to continue work to keep the mines in order ready for a start when a settlement should be arrived at, but as the fight grew in intensity the South Wales men at the delegate conference urged that all safety men should be drawn out, and all outcrop work stopped, too. They called also for an embargo on the handling of coal, and a special conference of all unions to give a national decision in favor of this.

**Conference Called.**

The new General Council of the Trade Union Congress, which is very little different from the old council, has been approached by the miners' executive asking them to take definite action, and they have agreed to call a national conference of union executives on Nov. 3 (about the time this should appear). The DAILY WORKER). It is not too late even now to take action against touching coal, to obtain a levy from all at work equal to £150,000 a week, to resort to effective picketing, to clear the mines of safety men and conduct the fight with the necessary militancy.

**Minority Movement.**

We of the minority movement are putting every available man in the field to help the miners, well knowing that government as well as the mine owners and capitalists generally are intending to make an one-sided on other sections of workers should they drive the miners to submission. If they did, they expect to find the leaders after six months' fight to be as finally resolved to continue, full of confidence that they can last out and come out on top at the finish.

The Miners' International Federation has made a paltry show and with the ex-secretary of the British miners as ex-secretary of the Miners' International we have the pitiable spectacle of this same person leading the international in hostility to the British miners, himself using arguments entirely favorable to the case of the owners. Not withstanding all this, plus very little financial help coming from the United States, the miners and their wives are fighting powerfully and splendidly. There is very little meaning even where there is serious poverty.

**Miners Enter Elections.**

In some districts the miners have shown the good sense to get returned to the public bodies, such as the county councils, the boards of guardians, the education committees, and as members of parliament, and so they not only check the mischievous behavior of the boss class but effectively control the public institutions in the workers' interests.

This struggle will serve and is now serving to educate millions of workers economically and politically, the latter especially in the sense that, as in this fight is, it is only one in connection with the great class war, and any settlement made cannot be of a permanent character, it must be made with a consciousness that every country is going thru similar struggles and must continue so to do until we have finally wiped out capitalism and established communal ownership and control of all industry. May that day come quickly for the workers of all lands!

The "Bloody Queen" of Roumania knows what "COTZOFANESTI" means. Read The DAILY WORKER on Saturday, November 13!

## China Enters the League of Nations

—German Exchange.

# FIRING POWER OF PRESIDENT TO BE FOUGHT

## Constitutional Change Will Be Attempted

Los Angeles Nov. 8 Asserting that the present supreme court decision giving the president power to dismiss such federal office holders was not in harmony with the principles of representational government, Senator William H. King of Utah declared here today that a constitutional amendment curtailing this decision will be submitted at the next session of congress.

**Parties Allied**

King, who is here to conduct the Calvin Coolidge "front porch" campaign, declared that in a nonpartisan campaign, democrat and progressive republican and democratic members of the senate will support the proposed amendment.

"I feel that the majority opinion of the supreme court is erroneous and should be overruled," King explained.

"The president needs no such unlimited power and the constitution does not confer it upon him. The ruling gives the chief executive the arbitrary right to get rid of federal office holders, and it is absolutely at variance with the fundamental principles of our government."

## Trades Union Congress Scores British Bombardment in China

LONDON—(FP)—Condemnation of British imperialist policy in China the general council of the British Trades Union Congress adopted the following resolution:

"That the general council of the Trades Union Congress has noted with regret the provocative attitude adopted by the British government in Chinese affairs, and feels compelled to register a strong protest against such acts as the bombardment of the defenseless city of Wahnsien on the 8th of September."

## Cook of Miners Sees Long Struggle Ahead

By BILL ROSS, Federated Press.

GLASGOW — (FP) — Though exhausted by his almost superhuman efforts during the 6 months of the miners' lockout, Secy. A. J. Cook found time to spend a day in the Clyde district to address three Keir Hardie memorial meetings. Only two days previous he was attending the Miners' International in Brussels. He returned to England by airplane, spent a busy day in London and made the long journey to Scotland to keep his engagements.

Such incessant agitation to hold the battle lines have worn him out. His voice almost gone, he tortures himself to make his huge audience hear him. He ignores his doctor's advice to give up speaking and goes on with the oil heal and enthusiasm.

Lines formed before the halls hours before he was due. The crowds which had not got in crowded them seeing by greeting Cook on his arrival. Only the determined efforts of the ushers kept Cook from addressing these meetings.

In the overwhelmingly rose handkerchiefs and red flags were waved as Cook got a chance to speak through the hours-long roles. Like one of the thousands murmured, surprised and sympathetic, but soon subsided into a dead silence.

Reminding that we have been in the front line trenches described by those who should have stood with us," he said, "If the labor movement could catch with the miners it will create the heart of the most valiant resistance the movement ever had."

He explained that while the miners will accept wage reductions they will stick to the principle of the 7-hour day and national agreements. Legislating the hall for the taxi which was to take him to another meetings, Cook found a crowd waiting to give him an ovation.

"We have a lot of fight left in us," Cook assured The Federated Press in the taxi. "They still have a long way to go to beat the miners."

## MOVEMENT TO BRING ABOUT PEACE IN WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DEMANDS TOLERATION OF ALL TENDENCIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—On Sunday, Oct. 31, over 240 delegates, representing 156 Workmen's Circle branches gathered at the peace conference called by the National Initiative Committee for Peace in the Workmen's Circle here in New York.

Besides the regular 241 delegates representing 156 branches there were also delegates from four dissolved branches and communications of greetings from about 40 branches that could not send in delegates on account of technical reasons, but which were whole-heartedly with the peace movement started recently in the W. C.

**Panetrates Membership.**

The conference proved that the peace movement has penetrated the broad membership of the W. C. branches. About one third of the entire W. C. was actually represented at the conference either thru delegates or communications.

The delegates represented at the conference were of various political tendencies. There were many of the non-partisan elements, many of the left wing and even many of the right wing elements who are interested in peace in the W. C. At the beginning of the conference, the right wing delegates, who were influenced by the various insinuations and statements of the "Forward," that the conference is only a scheme of the left wing elements in the W. C., were actually afraid that the left wing elements would capture the conference. But after a while they convinced themselves that the left wing elements are not interested in splitting or breaking the W. C., as the Forward often insinuated, but on the contrary, are interested in building up the W. C. and turning it into a strong working class organization.

**Left Committee Thers.**

At the conference was also present the committee of the left wing, that appeared before the National Executive Committee of the W. C. on July 11, and demanded that peace be created in the W. C. and that all the tendencies in the working class movement be tolerated in the W. C. They were invited to the conference by the National Initiative committee for peace in the W. C.

The National Peace committee has also sent an invitation to the N. E. C. of the W. C. but it failed to come to the conference.

**Zaltzman Explains**

Comrade Zaltzman of the left wing committee explained the entire struggle between the right and left wing in the W. C. He pointed out that the left wing does not want to split or break the W. C. but on the contrary, wants to build it stronger and make it a more powerful red cross auxiliary of the class struggle. But it was the right wing machine, that was determined to wipe out the left wing by all means and went as far as dissolving over sixty branches and driving away from the W. C. ranks thousands of members. He also pointed out that the policy of the N. E. C. has led to a weakening of the organization, and that it is necessary to create peace in order to strengthen and enliven the W. C. Only in this peace must not be a Versailles treaty, but a peace in which all the tendencies in the working class be tolerated and recognized.

**Radi Talks.**

Radi, an active worker of the non-partisan Workmen's Circle schools also spoke. In a brilliant speech he pointed out, that the fight of the schools against the N. E. C. of the W. C. was not a result of the feud between the left wing and the right wing in the W. C. but a result of the attitude of the N. E. C. of the W. C. towards the Workmen's Circle schools.

He pointed out that in spite of all the attacks of the N. E. C. upon the schools, the active school members tried to avoid a split. But all their efforts were in vain.

**The Charges.**

The N. E. C. has been maneuvering to expel the school workers. All kinds of hardships and restrictions were placed on the active school members. They were often not even allowed to express their opinion. But they have been keeping quite, because they did not want to have a split in the W. C. schools. The national office went further and further with its attacks. Till it attempted to remove all active schools workers and replace them by others, not capable to do the work. This brought about a resistance, and the national office expelled 6 schools.

"But in spite of the fact," he pointed out, "that at present the schools are functioning much better than under the previous supervision of the N. E. C. educational committee, we are willing to drive the schools back if there will only be a guarantee for actual peace in the W. C. because we are also interested in peace."

The conference has adopted the following resolution and elected a committee of 15 to carry out the plans of the conference and the resolution adopted.

1. The conference expressed the desire and demands of the W. C. non-partisan schools, that they should pledge themselves to re-unite with the official W. C. schools. The conference is also of the opinion that during the process of performing unity, The Harlem House and Camp Kinderland be taken in.

2. The peace committee pledges itself to bring a promise from the N. E. C. and from the National Board of Directors, that the Workmen's Circle School will be managed upon the strictly non-partisan basis on which they were organized.

3. The National Executive Committee must give all school workers and parents of the children in the schools a proper opportunity to proceed with their work for the schools.

4. Reinstate all branches that were dissolved in the U. S. and Canada without any discriminations.

5. Reinstate all members at large and allow them to join those branches of their desire.

6. To reinstate all expelled members of branch 24 and Jacob Levin Branch 306.

7. All groups and members that were separated from their branches by force be allowed to come back.

8. All tendencies existing from the right to the extremely left be tolerated within the W. C. provided they recognize the class struggle and are for the abolition of private property.

## New York to Seize Funds of Insurance Companies of Czs

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Attorney General Ottinger has filed a claim with the superintendent of insurance to have surplus funds of five liquidated Russian insurance companies surrendered to the state of New York. The companies are the N. E. C. of the Czar's realms and eight of the state holders came to Seattle as they fled Russia.

Ottinger claims that according to Russian and Baltic common law [illegible] and funds cannot be found the funds become property of the state. Ottinger says Ottinger, "the companies represent a wealth to the people of the state." Three million dollars is involved.

The companies are: [illegible] Russian Insurance company, [illegible] Insurance company, Moscow Fire Insurance Society, Second Russian Insurance Company, Northern [illegible] Moscow.

# STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE X.

PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION

An important question of strike strategy is that relating to the matter of preliminary organization of the workers in the now unorganized industries before the precipitation of strikes. This raises the problems of how far we can depend upon the spontaneity of the workers and how far we can and must stimulate and organize them before they can go effectively into action against the employers.

Less and less can the strike strategist depend upon the spontaneity of the masses to bring them into revolt against their exploiters, more and more he has to figure on substantial preliminary organization, conceived planfully and carried through almost like a military strategy. Within the past 15 years American employers have become very able and skillful in checking spontaneous mass revolts amongst their workers. To this end they have developed a whole arsenal of means which may be summed up under the general concessions of duplicity, and terrorism.

Today the powerful employers, when they see a threatening discontent among their workers, which manifests itself by a spreading spontaneous strike or an active organising campaign, commonly seek to check the agitation by granting concessions to their workers in wage increases, welfare systems, etc. This they are able to do because of the enormous super-profits of imperialism which they are employers were financially unable to bribe such movements into stillness and they usually developed into big struggles.

**How Employers Fight Strikes**

The way the Steel Trust combatted the big campaign of 1918-19 was typical of the new tendency. This gigantic corporation, seeing that the organizing work was succeeding, granted four large increases in wages and the basic 8-hour day to its workers in the course of the campaign in order to block it. The "independents" followed suit. This materially made the work of organizing incomparably more difficult. The spontaneity of the workers was weakened.

When the strike came it followed closely the lines where intense organization work had been done. In those mills, such as the Duluth plant of the U. S. Steel and the Aliquipa plant of the Jones & Laughlin Co., where it had been impossible to carry on any agitation or organization, no strike whatever took place in spite of the gigantic character of the national movement.

Duplicity and terrorism. In the old days when an employer proceeded to cut labor costs radically he did it openly and brusquely, usually in the form of a sweeping wage cut to go into effect on a certain date. Result, always a universal protest and indignation on the part of the workers and often a bitter strike. But now the employers cut their labor costs in much more and subtle ways. Often they accomplish the same ends as a wage cut by speeding up their workers, which is easy for them to do in present-day industry. And where they actually do put a money wage cut into effect they commonly do it piecemeal, instead of sweepingly as before. They cut department after department, spreading the wage cutting campaign over months. Or else they discharge a steady stream of workers and then

Such methods dissolve the opposition of the workers. They prevent the sudden outbursts of discontent and the rapid intensification of working class solidarity that used to be caused by the sweeping wage cuts of pre-war times. And in addition to these methods of duplicity and concessions the employers carry on a stark terrorism against all workers who dare to make a protest, discharging and blacklisting them in a way unknown in previous times.

**Using All Advantages**

This policy of concessions, duplicity, and terrorism, coupled with the fact that the industries in general have been active for the past few years and have provided at least a medium of work for the workers, weakens the factor of spontaneity. Determined, organized effort becomes increasingly more necessary, altho an occasional spontaneous strike still occurs. Hence our strike strategy must contemplate the carrying on of militant and aggressive organizing campaigns, carefully planned and skillfully executed.

In my pamphlet "Organize the Unorganized" I have described in detail the manner of conducting these campaigns by "open" methods in those industries where it is possible for the unions to function publicly; and in "closed" industries (by utilization of workers' clubs, shop committees, Workers Party shop nuclei, company unions, etc.) where the militant "open shop" attitude of the employers prohibits preliminary open union organization.

Advantage must be taken of the company unions. The employers have established these organizations to increase the workers' efficiency and to check the growth of class consciousness and trade unionism among them. Nevertheless the workers' impulse to organize and struggle often must be to stimulate these trade unions to participating the demands of the workers in the company union committees by putting up in the company union elections lists of candidates who are committed to the formation of trade unions, etc.

Our ultimate aim must be to set movements on foot both inside and outside of the company unions, which will shatter these organizations and result in the establishment of trade unions. A skilled leadership will often be able to utilize the company unions for the launching of effective strikes.

**How Much Organization**

The question of how to secure preliminary organization of the workers in the great unorganized industries and to determine just how much organization is necessary in a given situation before the strike should begin constitutes one of the real problems of strike strategy.

In impending strikes of unorganized workers, conservative labor leaders habitually overestimate the importance of organization and underestimate the spontaneity of the workers. They smother the fighting spirit of the workers by a dry-as-dust campaign for excessive organization. On the other hand, a common tendency of left wing leaders is to underestimate the necessity for a certain degree of preliminary organization and to depend too much upon the spontaneity of the workers. The result is abortive strikes. The history of the L. W. W. is full of such mistakes.

Our problem is to know just how to combine the two—spontaneity and organization; to learn to strike the blow when the workers' spirits are at their highest and when they have enough organization to at least mobilize them into the strike.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## PITTSBURGH DISTRICT PUTS INTO MOTION PLAN FOR RECRUITING OF NEW MEMBERS AND MORE ACTIVITY

By ABRAM JAKIRA.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 8.—The Workers (Communist) Party is at present, as admitted even by its enemies, the only militant, live working class organization in the country. It is the motive power that pushes the entire labor movement of this country into action, that directs the labor movement along progressive lines. It has a large number of sympathizers without the country as evidenced, for example, by the number of workers who read its press and by its influence in the numerous trade unions and other workers' organizations. Yet the membership of the party is limited. In fact, in proportion to its influence in the labor movement and to the work it generally plays in this country, the party membership must be considered abnormally low.

One can easily find an explanation for this condition in the objective economic and political situation in this country. But we must not close our eyes to the fact that we ourselves are to a large extent responsible for the small membership of the party. Communists are like busy bees engaged for in and year out in various combinations of a political nature and taking active part in various labor organizations. This applies to both the leading party committees and to the rank and file.

**Busy in Other Fields.**

The result is that we fail to pay sufficient attention to the organizational side of the party work, fail to utilize the various favorable situations for bringing the party membership and to pay sufficient attention to the numerous workers who are in agreement with the Communist movement in order to take them in as members.

**Pittsburgh Makes Plans.**

The party in Pittsburgh has realized this fact and decided to immediately take steps to remedy the situation. A special small organization committee was appointed, which meets regularly and quite frequently to consider nothing but problems dealing with activization of the party units and with recruiting of new members.

**Conference Held.**

For the purpose of considering these problems a city conference was held in Pittsburgh, at which delegates of every nucleus of the city were present and which took up a number of problems dealing with organization, agitprop and trade union work. After a detailed analysis of the results of the party reorganization the conference adopted a number of motions which could help to place each and every nucleus on a functioning basis. These motions follow:

**Motions Passed.**

1. That special meetings of the nuclei be called where the election of officers and committees shall take place and where the new form of organization shall be explained by a representative of the district organization committee.

2. Each department head and functionary of the nuclei shall be requested to submit a report of activities at each nucleus meeting.

3. Minutes of all nuclei meetings be submitted to the district office.

4. An organization campaign for new members and for getting back the old members be started in cooperation with the district organization committee and that a communication be sent to all nuclei explaining how to proceed with this organization campaign.

5. Each nucleus is to take steps to establish more discipline and order in the organization.

6. That at the special meetings which will be called a new registration of membership be taken in all units.

7. That city conferences be held regularly at least once each three months and that functionaries of the nuclei be invited to attend the conferences in addition to the regularly elected delegates.

**Work in Unions.**

Considerable time was devoted by the conference to the trade union work which is so closely linked up with the success of all the party activities. The nuclei stand instructed to take a roll call at their meetings with a view of getting the nonunion members into unions. The district trade union committee is preparing detailed instruction on how one can join the union and on work of the trade union fractions.

**Agitprop Development.**

Several important measures are to be taken by the Agitprop department which would help to improve the organization machinery for the agitprop work and for providing training for both the old and the new party members. These decisions are:

1. That in the immediate future steps be taken to establish a live Agitprop committee in every unit.

2 That a committee be set up to arrange the affairs and meetings, the committee to consist of one delegate from every unit in Pittsburgh. The committee to elect its own secretary.

3. All party members must assist in the building of a live Daily Worker Builders Club, same to draw in as many non-party members as possible.

4. Development of the class line in real Workers school. Attendance at the class on the part of comrades selected to be made compulsory.

5. Agitprop department to work out a program for discussion in the nuclei on the important questions of the day.

6 Special organization course of 3 lectures to be given by D. G.

7. Special training for new members entering the party. Course of 3 lectures to be given.

The conference turned a new leaf in the history of the party in this city and every party member is called upon to co-operate with the organization department in putting the decisions of the conference into effect.

## Celebrate Revolution at Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, November 14

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 8. — The Ninth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be celebrated here on Sunday, November 14, with a splendid program. The affair will be held at the hall at 517 Court street. All workers are invited. Among the speakers will be Ben Gitlow of the Workers (Communist) Party. The program will include a Mandolin Orchestra, "Lyray," and Jewish chorus.

The program starts at 7:30 o'clock Admission will be 25 cents.

## Russians and Ukrainians Will Have Concert and Dance November 14

A concert and dance will be given by the Russian and Ukrainian Workers' Clubs on Sunday, Nov. 14, at Walsh's Hall, corner Milwaukee, Emma and Noble Sts., beginning at 4:30 p. m. Tickets in advance 50 cents, at the doors 65 cents. Tickets are for sale at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., and at the office of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

## Youngstown Affair for Anniversary Is Postponed to Sunday

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 8 — The celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution here has been postponed until Sunday, Nov 14, it is announced, to accommodate more workers.

The affair will be held at Ukrainian Hall, 625 W. Rayon St. All workers are invited.

THE SUNDAY WORKER
WILL APPEAR IN DECEMBER.
SEND IN A SUB TODAY.

## POLITICAL DEBATE BECOMES COMEDY IN NEW YORK AS COMMUNIST GIVES WORKERS FACTS ON OTHER PARTIES

NEW YORK, Nov. 8. — The fur-cornered debate arranged for the night before election in Hopkinson Mansion, Brooklyn, between the republican, democratic, socialist and Workers Party candidates for the Brownsville district proved to be an uproarious farce comedy in which the audience changed from one-third Communist to 98 per cent Communist before the debate was over. Judging from the early applause and the final response in a request to show their colors by raising their hands, Senator Hastings represented the democratic cause; Mr. Mandel, a republican attorney, the republican cause; Shiplakoff, the socialist candidate, failed to put in an appearance, and Bert Wolfe, the Workers' Party candidate for congress in the 10th district, defended the Communist point of view.

**Wolfe Speaks First.**

The Communist speaker was the first to take the platform and painted a picture of our present government with a strikebreaker as president, a crooked banker as vice-president, a multi-millionaire looting the treasury department in his care and a governmental machinery in which the courts, the army and the police were used to smash strikes and destroy the workers' organizations. Up to this point, the democratic party representatives present, and conspicuous by their big election worker badges, applauded along with the rest of the audience because the whole attack was on the republican administration. But when Wolfe pointed out that while both old parties might be as black as Wolfe had painted them, yet there were some good men in them, and among these good men was himself, Senator Hastings and Al Smith. He also attempted to discuss the differences between evolution and revolution and invited the workers present to come in mass into the ranks of the democratic party and capture it for peaceful evolution towards a new social order. But by this time the audience was in no mood to listen to him, and the evening ended with a prolonged demonstration for the Workers (Communist) Party. For The DAILY WORKER, for the Program for Gitlow and for Wolfe.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Non Partisan Workers' Club, one of the many working class organizations affiliated with the Brownsville Workers' Center which meets at 61 Liberty avenue, Brooklyn.

**Comedy Begins.**

Then the comedy element of the evening began. Mr. Mandel, republican speaker, declared: "These things that Mr. Wolfe has been telling you, I do not know whether they are true or not. I do not know anything about such things. I only know that Mr. Rubin is a good man and loves the people, and whether you like it or not, I ask you to vote for Mr. Rubin. If you cannot find it in your heart to vote for Mr Rubin, then please vote for Mr Shiplakoff." By this time the audience was in an uproar. Mr Mandel went from one stupidity to another until the walls of the jammed hall rocked with the laughter of the audience.

**" Democrat is Wiser.**

The democratic candidate, Senator Hastings, was a little less stupid and put up a good fighting argument as to Al Smith having pardoned Gitlow and restored civil liberty to the state of New York (he discreetly forgot the injunctions and wholesale arrests) and he argued that while both old parties might be as black as Wolfe had painted them, yet there were some good men in them, and among these good men was himself. Senator Hastings and Al Smith. He also attempted to discuss the differences between evolution and revolution and invited the workers present to come in mass into the ranks of the democratic party and capture it for peaceful evolution towards a new social order. But by this time the audience was in no mood to listen to him, and the evening ended with a prolonged demonstration for the Workers (Communist) Party, for The DAILY WORKER, for the Program for Gitlow and for Wolfe.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Non Partisan Workers' Club, one of the many working class organizations affiliated with the Brownsville Workers' Center which meets at 61 Liberty avenue, Brooklyn.

## New York Workers Demand New Trial for Sacco, Vanzetti

(Continued from page 1)

sured this matter is to have my careful consideration

"Very truly yours,
"Alvan T. Fuller.

"P. S. I shall be back in Boston about Dec. 20."

The reply was written in his own hand by the governor, answering the plea of the labor editors that he "take such steps as are within your power to remove Judge Thayer from the Sacco-Vanzetti case and from the judiciary establishment—the bench—of Massachusetts." Gov. Fuller was also asked "to use the powers of your high office to secure an impersonal and judicial consideration of all the evidence, old and new, in this case," thru an investigating commission of experts as suggested by a conservative Boston newspaper, if there be no other recourse.

**Thayer Attacked.**

Judge Thayer's denial of the last new trial motion made for Sacco and Vanzetti, Italian workers convicted of murder on trumped up evidence, was attacked in the letter to Fuller. The labor editors—about 30 signing, including those of several international union organs—say that they consider Thayer's decision "especial pleading and nervous self-justification" and "of a piece with his previous conduct of this case."

The judge is scored for his heligerent attitude toward defense attorneys, the present one William G. Thompson and the first one, Fred H. Moore, who built up the case. Governor Fuller is asked to remove Thayer as a "menace and danger" to other workers, especially if foreigners and holding opinions disagreeable to Thayer, who may be brought before him.

American Federation of Labor and the Massachusetts State Fodaration of Labor resolutions for Sacco and Vanzetti are recalled to Fuller by the labor editors.

* * *

**Judge Thayer Has "Nothing to Say."**

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 8. — Judge Webster Thayer, who, by his decision against a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, showed that he was willing to pronounce sentence of death on these workers had "nothing to say" when told of the letter New York labor paper editors had given Gov. Fuller calling for Thayers' removal from the bench. Judge Thayer's opinions in the Sacco-Vanzetti case have been severely attacked, particularly the last one. All his decisions have been verbose and contentious, showing strong personal feelings against the defense.

## Magnus Johnson Says the Struggle Must Be Continued

(Continued from page 1)

and are prepared for it. We will not lie down. We will carry on. We are in the movement to educate, build and ultimately win. Our purpose is to redeem Minnesota for the people.

"We don't say we are a third party. We have been the second party in Minnesota from the beginning. We are morally certain the great mass of the people will swing into our fold when they understand better the principles of our party and what we are trying to do for the people. Between now and the next election we shall carry our message to them. We shall begin at once to organize in every county in the state. We shall aim to establish public confidence in the things we stand for.

**Sees Need for Party.**

"There will be need for a farmer-labor party so long as the farmers, wage earners and small business men have economic-political questions to solve. Experience has shown that they can get no relief from either of the old parties.

"The bankers and merchants in the small towns and villages of the state, who are suffering great business losses from the unfortunate condition of the farmers, must sooner or later learn that hope for their future success and prosperity is in the farmer-labor party. Time will remove the prejudices that have been built up around our movement and when that is done and the truth prevails, we expect to triumph over all our enemies.

**Can Abide Time.**

"We can afford to abide our time. We appeal to all men and women who have common cause with us to remain firm in their devotion to the farmer-labor party and its principles. We urge them to begin now to prepare for the next election. We ask them to join with us in building up a strong and militant organization everywhere thruout the state.

"Speaking for myself, let me say I have no political ambitions. I am grateful to the voters of Minnesota for what they have done for me, and to show my appreciation I shall be content to work with the rank and file to aid in completing the great work we have begun under such trying auspices."

COTZOFANESTI
?
READ next Saturday's issue of The Daily Worker!

A NEW NOVEL
By Upton Sinclair
(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

VI

You remember in that colossal production, "The Emperor of Etruria," the Scythian slave girl who is brought in from the wilds to serve the pleasures of a pampered sybarite and the scene where the fat eunuchs lay hands upon her? With what splendid fury she claws them and knucks their heads together! Her clothing is torn to shreds in the struggle, and you have glimpses of a lithe sinewy body—the extent of the glimpses depending upon the censorship laws of the state in which you see the picture. The scene made a hit with the public, and many producers competed for Viola Tracy's presence. If Vee-old, please, with the accent on the first syllable. She displayed her magnificent fighting qualities next in "The Virgin Vamp," and thereafter escaped dishonor by a hair's breadth in many palpitating scenes. Of late she had acquired dignity, and was now regal on all the bill-boards of Angel City in "The Bride of Tulankhamen," an alluring figure, with deep-set mysterious black eyes and a smile fathomless as four thousand years of history.

Well, here she was, stepping out of the billboards and into the refectory of the monastery; her Egyptian costume changed for a daring one of black velvet, fresh from Paris, and with black pearls to match. The footman drew out her chair, and she rested one hand upon it, but did not take her seat, her hostess said. "Miss Tracy, Mr. Ross"—and still she paused, smiling at Bunny, and he smiling at her. It was a striking pose, and Tommy Paley, her director, who had taught her the stunt and watched it now from the other end of the table, suddenly called "shoot!" Everybody laughed, and "Vee" most gaily of all, revealing two rows of white pearls, more regular than the black ones, and worth many times as much to a movie star.

Annabelle Ames got along in the world without ever saying anything unkind about anybody, but that was not "Vee" Tracy's style; she had a fighting tongue, as well as fighting fists, and her conversation gave Bunny the shock of his innocent young life. They happened first to be discussing a lady vamp recently imported from abroad with much clashing of advertising cymbals, "She dresses in very good taste," said Annabelle mildly, "Oh, perfect!" said Vee. "Absolutely perfect! She selected her dog to match her face!" And then presently they were talking about that million dollar production, "The Old Oaken Bucket," which was just then waking home memories and wringing tears from the eyes of millions of hardened sinners. Holly Deane, who played the innocent country maiden seduced by a travelling salesman, was so charmingly simple, said Annabelle. "Oh, yes!" replied Vee. "For the chance to be that simple, she slept with her producers, and two angels and the director and a scenario and all five of them told her how an innocent virgin says her prayers!"

Bunny, who was a rebel in his own line sat up and took notice of this conversation; and you may be sure that Vee did not fail to take notice of the young oil prince flashing him mischief with her sparkling black eyes. The footmen brought her a plate of soup in a golden bowl, and she took one glance and cried, "Oh, my Dad, take it away, it's got starch in it!" Annabelle, are you trying to drive me out of the profession?" Then to Bunny, "They say that nobody can eat a spud a day for thirty days; but Mr. Ross, what would you say of I told you I have eaten two lamb chops and three slices of pineapple every day for seven years?"

"I would ask, is that an Egyptian rite or maybe Scythian?"

"It is the prescription of a Hollywood doctor who specializes in reducing actresses. We public idols are supposed to be rioting in luxury, but really we have only one dream: to buy enough Hollywood real estate so that we can retire and eat a square meal."

"Don't you really ever steal one?" asked Bunny, sympathetically.

She answered, "Ours are the kind of figures that never lie. You can ask Tommy Paley what would happen if they were to see any fat on me when the gentleman heavy tears my clothes off. They would put me into the comics, and I'd earn my living being rolled down hill in a barrel!"

VII

Conversation at this dinner-party, as at most dinner-parties in America at that time, resembled a walk along the edge of a slippery ditch. Sooner or later you were bound to slip in and after that you could not get out, but finished your walk in the ditch. "Mr. Ross," said Annabelle, in her capacity as hostess, "I notice you aren't drinking your wine. You can trust what we have — it's all pre-war stuff." And so they were in the ditch, and talking about Prohibition.

The law was two years and a half old, and the boot-leggers were just realizing the full extent of the indignity which had been inflicted upon them. It wasn't the high prices. They were all of them seeking ways to spend money rapidly; but it was inconvenience, and the difficulties of being sure what you were getting. People escaped the trouble by joining clubs to fight to some particular bootlegger; Bunny noticed it as an outside but universal phenomenon that persons otherwise the most cynical, who made it the rule of their lives to trust nobody, would repeat the wildest stories which men of the underworld had told them, about how this particular "case of Scotch" had just been smuggled in from Mexico, or maybe stolen from the personal stock of a visiting duke in Canada.

(Continued Tomorrow)

## KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

THE history of the DAILY WORKER is such as should convince every one of its readers of the importance of such a paper. In spite of all the financial difficulties of the past, the DAILY WORKER has stood in the forefront of the class struggle, fighting for the interests of the workers against their masters.

The capitalist class would be only too glad to see the end of the DAILY WORKER. The readers of the DAILY WORKER are called upon to give everything they can and encourage their fellowworkers to do likewise.

In the trade unions it is the DAILY WORKER that is holding high the banner of solidarity and educating the membership to a militant fighting spirit for the purpose of developing the American trade unions into fighting organizations against the capitalist class. Therefore, comrades, it is necessary that we take up the slogan KEEP THE DAILY WORKER in our trade unions, work out ways and means whereby we can get the members in the union interested and convince them to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

Also in the campaign for a labor party, it is the DAILY WORKER more than anything else that is our organizer and which educates the workers and farmers for independent political action, and finally for a workers' and farmers' government.

Comrades, let's ask every worker and farmer with whom we come in contact, whether organized or unorganized, to help us along in this campaign for the fifty thousand dollar KEEP THE DAILY WORKER fund.

Again, it is the DAILY WORKER, our organizer, our educator, that so militantly assists the foreign-born worker in the fight against capitalist exploitation. Here too, we have all who reason in the world to go before these foreign-speaking workers and their organizations and ask them to help us along in our KEEP THE DAILY WORKER campaign.

The DAILY WORKER is the only revolutionary English daily in America. The campaign to raise fifty thousand dollars will insure the revolutionary working class movement its daily fighting organ to voice its program of class struggle. Comrades let us make this campaign a real one now which will insure the DAILY WORKER for a long time to come.

Books for Women

THE WOMAN WORKER and the TRADE UNIONS
by Theresa Wolfson
Discussion of the part women play in wage-earning in their racial, nationality and craft background, the nature of their tasks, and the official policy of the trade unions in regard to their women members. The author explains the extent of their organization and their participation in union life, in all union meetings as shop chairmen and organizers
Cloth $1 25
Among Women—
Paper $ 35
and Socialism—
August Bebel
Cloth $1 50
of the Family—
Frederick Engels
Cloth $ 60
THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 West Washington Blvd.

RED CARTOONS

Over 70 cartoons by 17 leading artists 9x12 on heavy paper—bound in attractive brown board covers
PRICE ONE DOLLAR

U are invited to attend
THE DAILY WORKER RESCUE PARTY
to be held
Saturday Evening, November 13
at the COOPERATIVE CENTER
2706 Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
RUSSIAN TEA AND DANCE
MUSICAL PROGRAM AND REFRESHMENTS
AUSPICES:—Nucleus No. 26, Workers Party of Los Angeles

Русская Бубен, Шашлык
КРЫМСКИЙ БАЛ
THIRD ANNUAL
ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL
Given by the
First Crimean Brotherhood of America, Inc.
at NEW HARLEM CASINO
116th St. & Lenox Ave., New York City
Saturday Eve, November 20, 1926
at 8 P. M.
Чебурек, Турецк. Кофе

Write as you Fight!
AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT
A Magazine By and For Workers in the Factories, the Mines, the Mills and on the Land.
Price 5 cents
AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT,
1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILL.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## JEWELRY BOSSES ENDEAVORING TO BREAK UNION

### Eleven Shops Settle with the Union

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The Novelty Jewelry Employers Association is endeavoring to break the union and drive the small manufacturers out of business by prolonging the present strike, according to Anthony Capraro, manager of Local 17 which has been conducting a strike for union recognition since October 25th.

**Small Fellows Doomed.**

"This association is not being built to serve the interests of the industry," Capraro declares. "The leaders of the association know that the small fellows cannot last long. If they can prolong the strike three or four weeks more, they think they can break both the small manufacturers and the union. By that time all of the trade will have gone to the big shops and the little fellows will be left out in the cold.

"Mr. Fishel, of Fishel Nessler Company, 184 Fifth avenue, is one of the moving spirits in the association. He has been paying the initiation fees for small manufacturers who have joined and has advanced them money to carry on. He has not told them, however, that his real intention is to double-cross them.

**Changing Tactics.**

"We have learned that Mr. Fishel is changing his tactics. Last Monday when his workers went to get their back pay, they were told that if they did not return to work they must come and take their tools away. When one worker went after his tools to take them and get a job in one of the settled shops, Fishel said to him: 'Well, leave them here a few days more.' He is evidently not so sure that he has the situation in hand. He sees that the union means business and he is weakening."

**Eleven Shops Settle.**

The union announces that H. Munger, Inc., 32 West 33rd street, has settled with the union, making a total of 11 shops settled in ten days. In addition, H. Smith, 34 West 36th St., has just broken away from the association, the union having pulled out his most skilled mechanic on Wednesday.

The employers have been hiring thugs to intimidate and beat up pickets and the police department has rendered assistance in the same work, but the union has continued its daily picketing and has the situation well in hand.

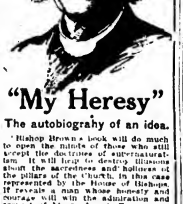
## Los Angeles to Hold Debs Memorial Meet

By GRAY STONE.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 8.—A Debs Memorial Meeting under the auspices of the International Labor Defense will be held on Friday evening, Nov. 12, at Music Art Hall, 233 South Broadway. The speakers announced so far are: Mother Bloor and Tom Lewis. Robert Whitaker will be chairman for the evening. Invitation has been extended to all workingclass organizations to participate.

**Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.**


BISHOP BROWN'S
NEW BOOK



"My Heresy"
The autobiography of an idea.

Bishop Brown's book will do much to open the minds of those who still accept the doctrines of supernaturalism. It will help to destroy illusions about the sacredness and holiness of the pillars of the Church, in this case represented by the House of Bishops. If reveals a man whose honesty and courage will win the admiration and respect of his readers.—From a review of "My Heresy" by C. E. Ruthenberg, which will appear in the October issue of the Workers Monthly.

$2.00 Clothbound

## AVELLA MINERS CHEER BROPHY AT BIG MEETING; HISS LEWIS POLICY

By PHILIP DI GIANBITTISTI.

AVELLA, Pa., Nov. 8.—A big Brophy victory was won in Avella, Pa., by Powers Hapgood of District No. 2, U. M. W. of A.

During the time since John Brophy, president of District No. 2, U. M. W. of A., came out with his open letter for the "Save the Union Policy," the Avella locals, which consist of about 2,500 members, having strolled Brophy's "Save the Union Policy," wanted to hear more because it sounded good to them. They concluded that here was a man who was going to show the miners the right road. An invitation was extended to Powers Hapgood and also to P. T. Fagan, president of District No. 5, U. M. W. of A. to address the Avella miners.

**Fagan's Opposition.**

The meeting was called to order and a chairman was elected. Fred Siders, president of Local Union 2881, U. M. W. of A., of Avella, Pa., running against Fagan for the president of District No. 5, U. M. W. of A., and who stands 100 per cent for the "Save the Union Policy," was elected chairman of the meeting. Introducing Powers Hapgood as the first speaker, he also stated that Pat Fagan had been invited to speak in order to give him a chance to defend the Lewis policy.

At this moment Fagan arose to his feet waving a telegram and yelling that he had only received the invitation the day before and did not know know he was to debate with Powers Hapgood, and that he did not know that Hapgood would be there. Fagan read the telegram twice and tried to prove that he was the only speaker invited. At this moment a point of order was raised, and after the chairman asked what the point of order was, the delegate stating that his point of order was that Powers Hapgood had been invited first and should have the floor first. The point of order was well taken and Hapgood took the floor.

Hapgood explained that he had come to Avella with no malice and that he was fighting policy and not personality. Hapgood pointed out the necessity of organizing and showed where we had lost 200,000 of our membership in the last few years, and that we had lost whole districts that were organized 100 per cent before, and all because our leaders do not show the people why it is necessary that we should have a 100 per cent organization. The speaker pointed out that the miners wanted a godi to look forward to, and that goal could only be reached by nationalization.

**Labor Party Question.**

Hapgood took up the question of a labor party, stating that our present leader, John L. Lewis, was supposed to be fighting for a labor party, he helped put Straubreaker Hardiger in office. Hapgood mentioned many other points which would take up too much time and paper, but nevertheless the meeting was cheering for Brophy at the end of his talk.

**Fagan Takes Floor.**

The chairman introduced P. T. Fagan, president District No. 5, U. M. W. of A. Fagan, on taking the floor, sarcastically referred to my good friend Hapgood, "a graduate from college," coming away over here from District No. 2, U. M. W. of A., to talk on organization and nationalization. He asked Hapgood which college he graduated from and Hapgood told him Yale. Then Fagan yelled that he (Fagan) got his education in the coal mines, but he did not state whether in union or scab mines. Fagan then went back to his weak point by saying "I am your president, I have been fighting night and day for you brothers. There is not a moment that I am not thinking of some way to better the conditions of your district, and our great leader, John L. Lewis, has been doing the same."

At this moment there was an uproar in the hall—the men were hissing Fagan, calling him liar and faschist, friend of Benito Mussolini, and some of them left the hall. Fagan tried to talk on, but could get no order. At last a little order was gotten, after Fagan stopped talking, and someone proposed that the chairman appoint a sergeant at arms to keep order, the motion carried by the majority and the chairman appointed Philip Di Gianbattista, Frank Marino and Martin Kavelch in he sergeants at arms, with instructions that in case anyone became unruly they were to put him out.

Fagan started his talk again by saying he guessed that the story would be in The DAILY WORKER about the chairman having to give him protection so he could present his side of the present policy of the U. M. W. of A.

Hapgood took the floor again to reply to Fagan's attack on his college training, "I want to say that I worked in the mines before I got my education, and I am working in the mine now after I have gotten it," said Hapgood. "My education is at the service of the workers. I am not like some of our brothers, who gained their education thru the U. M. W. of A. and then used it against the workers." Hapgood told about his trip to Russia and stated that our present leaders were against a delegation in the Soviet Union to find out the true facts about the Soviet government.

After some more questions and answers, the meeting adjourned.

A collection was taken to pay Hapgood's expenses.


Subscribe!
to
The Sunday Worker
(4 twenty week subs for $1.00)
Send a slogan to win one of seven prizes offered in the Slogan Contest
Ending December 1



GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.


## WORKERS WILL FIGHT FOR NEW TRIAL—FLYNN

### Sacco and Vanzetti Are Guiltless

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Announcing a giant mass meeting of protest for Sacco and Vanzetti, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, secretary of the emargency committee which is arranging the meeting, said:

"We never expected anything but a denial of a new trial from Judge Thayer, whose prejudice has been apparent for five years. We know that anyone who had conducted such a trial as he did when Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted would never consider that anything warranted a retrial.

"But workers all over the world stand united in their determination that these two persecuted workers shall have a new trial. The recently published evidence shows, without a doubt, that they are innocent.

**Will Fight.**

"We will fight with all our power against any possible attempt of the State of Massachusetts to salve its conscience by commuting the sentence of Sacco and Vanzetti to life imprisonment. They must be freed. They are guiltless of the crime for which they were convicted, and we are certain they would be acquitted by a new jury not under the influence of anti-red hysteria.

"Sacco and Vanzetti must have a new trial."

## Scott Nearing Gives Economics Lectures in Los Angeles Soon

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8.—Scott Nearing is giving two courses of lectures of great interest to the workers. His subjects will be "Whither Europe?" and "Post-War Economics." The series will be given during the week of Nov. 22 at the Lincoln Hall Theater Auditorium, 726 South Grand avenue.

Nearing will give lectures in the evening on the first subject and in the afternoon on the second. Course tickets for the evening are $2 and for the afternoon $1.

The lectures are given under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union, southern California branch.

## Labor Board Hearing Plea for R. R. Wage

(Continued from page 1)

support of their families how much time they spend away from home and what their expenses are for such periods and for uniforms, how long it takes to get promotion, how they have lost rules protecting them on the job, particularly in order to get their last wage increase in 1924, how great their hazards and responsibilities are.

N. J. Fitzgerald, interchangeable freight and passenger brakeman on New York Central lines west, told of the crack Twentieth Century Limited between New York and Chicago earning $5,000,000 in 1925.

**Claim Better Methods.**

Cross-examination by J. G. Walber, chairman of the managers' conference, tries to bring out that the roads have increased efficiency by improved equipment, elimination of curves, and better methods. The attempt of the chairman having to give him protection so he could present his side of the present policy of the U. M. W. of A.

Hapgood took the floor again to reply to Fagan's attack on his college training. "I want to say that I worked in the mines before I got my education, and I am working in the mine now after I have gotten it," said Hapgood. "My education is at the service of the workers. I am not like some of our brothers, who gained their education thru the U. M. W. of A. and then used it against the workers." Hapgood told about his trip to Russia and stated that our present leaders were against a delegation in the Soviet Union to find out the true facts about the Soviet government.

After some more questions and answers, the meeting adjourned.

A collection was taken to pay Hapgood's expenses.

**Want Price Arbitration Too**

SYDNEY—(FP)—The New South Wales Labor government is about to amend the industrial arbitration act to give power to the industrial commissioner to prevent unreasonable increases in the cost of living as well as to prevent unreasonable reductions in wages.

## Another 'Forward' Bluff Is Called

The Jewish Daily Forward, in its issue of October 4th, carried a scurrilous attack on the activities of International Labor Defense, a non-partisan workers' organization formed for the defense of all victims of the class war. The Forward charged that I. L. D. used funds it had collected for propaganda purposes, campaigns and speaking tours instead of spending its entire proceeds for the relief of class-war prisoners. The Forward was not interested enough in the organization to look into the mandates given by two annual conventions of the members of I. L. D. to carry on campaigns and propaganda work for the defense and release of class-war prisoners both at home and abroad. The Forward was interested in the financial statement of International Labor Defense only for the purpose of fixing the basis for an attack upon the activity of a genuine working class organization with which the yellow socialist adltors of the Forward have time and again found themselves out of sympathy with. The Forward charged "Communist control" of I. L. D. and that the I. L. D. campaigns were in the interests of purely Communist propaganda. Below is a letter written by three individuals well-known to the labor movement who are not Communists and are members and supporters of International Labor Defense. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, chairman of I. L. D., Robert W. Dunn, well-known labor author and investigator and A. W. L. Dana, for years prominent in worker education, have sent the following letter to the Forward with regard to its attack on I. L. D.

• • •

Editors
Jewish Daily Forward,
175 East Broadway,
New York City.
Dear Sirs:

WE note that in your issue of October 4th, you severely criticise the International Labor Defense at which occasion the undersigned are members of the national committee, hasing your attack on the financial statement for the first fiscal year ended June 30, 1926.

YOU point out that the International Labor Defense collected $50,672.63 during that period, and after expenditures for publicity, organization and administrative expenses ("expenses in connection with collecting the money" as you interpret it) there was left for the political prisoners $22,120.50. From which statement you conclude "In other words, out of every dollar the Communists collected to help political prisoners, they squandered on salaries for their people, on trips, and on other aimless expenses, more than 55 cents."

As persons who went on some of these trips and shared in some of these "aimless expenses" particularly in connection with the mass meetings and conferences held on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, we feel compelled to call the attention of the Forward to certain errors in your bookkeeping reasoning. Suppose you apply the same test to another well known defense and free speech organization, the American Civil Liberties Union, with which we are also connected, what would you find upon examination of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending January 31, 1926? Possibly the Forward is not as critical of Liberals as it appears to be of "Communists." But your analysis of the balance sheet of the A. C. L. U. would have to run as follows:

THE following is the substance of the receipts and disbursements of the Liberal organization

| | |
|---|---|
| Collected | $34,106.44 |
| Expenses in connection with collecting the money | 15,769.18 |
| Amount left for political prisoners | 15,337.26 |

"In other words out of every dollar the Liberals collected to help the political prisoners, they squandered on salaries for their people, on trips, and on other aimless expenses, more than 53 cents".

Now it is sufficient that the public knows that when a Liberal collects a dollar to help an unfortunate political prisoner, only 47 cents reaches him, and the rest remains in the Liberal's pocket."

WE are not suggesting that the Forward engage in any such attack on the American Civil Liberties Union, of which we are active members. Mr. Fred Marvin of the New York Commercial and other superpatriotic papers have radicals, communists, liberals and other subversive movements and movers, (including no doubt the Daily Forward!) can tend to that. But we do consider such an attack no more and no less justifiable than the attack you are now directing at the International Labor Defense. Indeed, the Forward might find even more alarming facts in the report of the American Civil Liberties Union. For with a total gross income of $34,106.44 (including $2,000.02 from the American Fund for Public Service for special cases) it expended for executive and office salaries $10,648.61 while the International Labor Defense spent only $12,231.61 for the same item. Again, the A. C. L. U. had office rent and care for the year amounting to $1,714.46 while the I. L. D. raising larger amounts of money, had only $1,664.81 for expenditure for the same item. This, in our opinion, is no reflection on the A. C. L. U. but it certainly lays this organization open to the same type of "charges" you have launched against the I. L. D.

Certain facts, perhaps will clear up the essential aim and purpose of the I. L. D. as well as its relation to the A. C. L. U.

1. NEITHER organization is a relief organization devoted primarily to raising money for the care of the families of political prisoners or the prisoners. The I. L. D. has, however, devoted a considerable portion of its funds to this task—some $6,000 last year, a very creditable showing indeed. It was administered on a non-partisan basis to all prisoners, regardless of their political views. But the main item of the defense work of I. L. D. is agitation for the release of class war prisoners, publicity, speaking trips, organization of branches, are a necessary and legitimate part of its activity and its expenditures, especially during the first year of its existence.

2. THE publicity work of the I. L. D. has been a very important item particularly in connection with the Sacco and Vanzetti case. Thousands of the Debs' appeal were distributed. Hundreds of posters placed in labor halls, Hundreds of petitions were circulated, resolutions and telegrams sent to Massachusetts, etc.

3. THE relations between the I. L. D. and the A. C. L. U. are entirely harmonious. The two organizations co-operate on many cases. They have worked side by side as in the fields in which each can serve best. Many persons serve on both organizations.

4. THE agitation work of the I. L. D. deals not only with class war cases in this country but in many foreign countries as in Hungary, Roumania and Poland. The work done in this field has been expensive but fruitful. It has helped to save the lives of many workers abroad.

5. THE main purposes of the I. L. D. is well described in the language of Secretary Cannon writing on the Second Annual Conference in the October "Labor Defender":

"We must not get the idea that we are merely 'defense workers' collecting money for lawyers. That is only a part of what we are doing. We are organizing workers on issues which are directly related to the class struggle. The workers who take part in the work of the I. L. D. are drawn on a step into the main stream of the class struggle."

THE International Labor Defense is a non-partisan, non-political body for the defense of workingclass victims of capitalist injustice and frame-up. It is made up of workers of all shades of political opinion. Its National Committee includes trades unionists, Socialists, Communists, I. W. W.'s and non-party women of no affiliation, the majority of whom are non-Communists. One of the signers of this letter is now the National Chairman of the I. L. D. It concerns itself with all workers arrested because of their activity on behalf of the workingclass. It handles individual cases as well as group cases, such as Passaic.

THE need of such an organization is self-evident and will increase with the militancy of the class struggle in America. We feel that you have done a great injustice to an efficient organization carrying on an essential work in a splendid manner for the cause of labor and ask you therefore to print this letter in full.

Sincerely yours,
H. W. L. Dana.
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.
Robert W. Dunn.

## Pullman Company Is Attempting to Force Unionists to Ballot

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Protests are voiced by members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters that they are being forced to vote in the company union elections by threats and attempts to withhold their pay checks. The brotherhood plans an official protest. Its counsel, Donald Richberg, advises the porters' union that its members are "justified legally as well as morally" in refusing to vote in the Pullman Co. "employe representation plan."

The brotherhood claims over 6,000 of the 10,000 porters in its ranks and is appealing to the rail mediation board set up by the Watson-Parker act for recognition in place of the company union and for aid in securing a conference with Pullman Co. officials toward a new wage and working condition agreement.

## Congress Won't Give States Power to Set Dry Standard—Lenroot

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Congress will never delegate to the states the right to define the alcoholic content of beverages, as proposed by the prohibition referendums overwhelmingly approved in New York and Illinois, Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, declared today.

"Congress itself has the right, if it desires, to raise the alcoholic content to 2.75 per cent, but I am sure it never would pass that power over to the states," he said.

## LEGAL RED-TAPE IS REFUGE FOR TEAPOT DOMERS

### Stave Off Justice by Court "Appeals"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—After a week of skirmishing by lawyers, the end of the famous oil scandal cases appeared today to be far off.

The intention of the principals to fight virtually every move of the government to the last technical refuge in the supreme court was indicated by their legal maneuvers.

Harry F. Sinclair, millionaire oil magnate, who was indicted with Former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall on charges of conspiring to defraud the government in the Teapot Dome deal, has taken the second of three cases involving him to the supreme court.

**Squirm Out.**

Despite the fact that Fall and Edward B. Doheny, head of the Pan-American Petroleum Company, are scheduled to face trial in the criminal court here on November 22 on another conspiracy charge growing out of the Elk Hills reserve lease, there also was a possibility that this case will be delayed by a new move.

Attorneys for Fall may seek delay thru a challenge to the authority of congress to name special prosecutors.

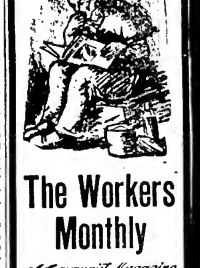
**Civil Cases Now Up.**

The supreme court now has before it a civil suit involving the legality of Doheny's lease on the Elk Hills reserve. A similar suit to cancel the lease of Harry F. Sinclair's Mammoth Oil Company on Teapot Dome has just reached the high court on a petition for review.

Another case which the oil magnate is fighting is a citation for contempt in refusing to answer questions of a senate committee. This case has been virtually in suspension for many months awaiting a high court ruling in the Mal S. Daugherty case.

The civil suits have already run the gauntlet of the federal district courts and circuit courts of appeals.

**Send in a sub today!**

The Workers Monthly
A Communist Magazine
Has instituted a special section of great interest for every worker:
WITH MARX AND ENGELS
A monthly feature presenting original and unpublished material by the two great mind of the revolutionary labor movement.
In addition, a bibliography of recent literature on Marx, Engels and Marxism will prove an invaluable guide to every worker and student.
This feature of unusual interest is especially of great value to every member, sympathizer and student of the Communist movement.
Subscribe Now!
$2 a year
$1.25 six months
THE WORKERS MONTHLY
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Enclosed d ..... for ..... months subscription.
Name .....
Street .....
City .....

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## Trouble Ahead for Coolidge

From now on we can expect troubles to pile up thick and fast for the Coolidge administration. The threats of Senator Borah in connection with the seating of Vare from Pennsylvania and Smith from Illinois constitute in reality an announcement of intention of Borah to begin his campaign for the presidential nomination in 1928.

And he has plenty of issues.

The denial of the right of transit across American territory to Alexandra Kollontai, Soviet Union ambassador to Mexico, by Secretary of State Kellogg, has not been taken with good grace by large sections of the American press and in his pose of the defender of the principles of capitalist democracy, Senator Borah has been able to strike a responsive chord among millions of people who are weary of the grotesque caperings of the Coolidge official household.

An officialdom which not only allows a royal debauchee like the Rumanian queen to enter the country but goes to unheard of lengths to extend a welcome to her, and then bars the representative of a workers' and peasants' government on an official mission to a friendly nation, while at the same time condoning the most outrageous and flagrant violations of the capitalist moral code in the elections, cannot appeal successfully forever to prejudices which it has fostered carefully, but which the iron march of history are liquidating.

The Coolidge myth is being wiped out. Not so much by Borah but by a constant succession of stupidities which have brought great disgust and disappointment to his capitalist masters.

The next few months will witness many interesting encounters in Washington and unless we are entirely mistaken Coolidge will be on the losing end of all of them.

As yet the issues are more of a popular than of a fundamental character, but as the struggle progresses the cleavage between the finance and industrial capital upper and lower sections of the middle class and the big banking interests will become clearer.

In the meantime, the fight for advantage in the preliminary heats for the republican nomination, will be of a guerilla nature, but in some ways will be all the more deadly.

In the next two years, as the struggle between conflicting sections of the capitalist class sharpens, every effort must be made to point out to the working and farming masses the class issues which the rulers raise a smoke screen to hide.

## Governor Moore's Aid to Passaic Strikers

Governor Moore of New Jersey has completed his tour of the Passaic strike region. He is back at his desk. In a statement issued from the executive offices, it is pointed out that the governor found that the employers "did not object to their employes joining the union, but that they would not subscribe to the principle of the closed shop"; that, further, the textile barons do not intend, in the event of the settlement of the strike, to re-employ all the workers that were formerly employed; thirdly, that they "had never refused to treat with their own employes and were still willing to do so."

The Passaic workers have had sufficient experience with the officials of the cities and state of New Jersey not to put very much reliance upon the "good offices" of Governor Moore. In the bitterest days of the strike, when the reign of police bestiality against the Passaic workers, their wives and children, was at its height, Moore did not lift his little finger to call a halt to the conditions which were arousing the mild protest even of conservative capitalist sheets. When men and children were being brutally clubbed by the police, when the fire hose was turned on pickets and sympathizers in zero weather, Moore and his tribe were conspicuously and blithely unaware that anything was wrong.

Moore's efforts to "settle the strike" are not being made in the interests of the strikers whose unswerving courage has brought them the admiration and solidarity of the international labor movement. The desperate condition of the mill bosses, whose profits have been sadly cut into by the long months of the struggle, dictates the sudden interest that is being taken in the strike by the governor. His solicitude is inspired not by the sufferings of workers but by the sufferings of his masters, the textile capitalists.

The assurance of a successful outcome of the strike is the continued and unbroken solidarity of the strikers, and the determination of the whole American labor movement to keep up their support to Passaic. The Moores offer the strikers no guarantee of an honorable settlement.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1.)

between republicanism and monarchism under capitalism.

* * *

EVEN the capitalists are beginning to protest against the outrage perpetrated against Sacco and Vanzetti, who have already spent six years behind prison bars for a crime they have not committed. Those two workers would be now feeding the worms but for the protests of the international labor movement. The slogan of the working class was, "Sacco and Vanzetti shall not die." This is still the slogan of labor. At this late date the capitalist press, realizing that the state of Massachusetts blundered, and that this blunder tends to sharpen the class antagonisms comes out in support of so-called "friends of labor." In Montana, this fake labor paper came out for a democratic candidate for congress against a Farmer-Labor party candidate. But the farmer-laborite won despite the treachery of Labor.

* * *

IN a recent issue of Labor there appeared on article on the British empire conference that is now taking place in London. The article would do justice to King George's head potboy. It boasts of the power of the British empire and declares that the main business of the empire is peace. It is hard to use restrained language in dealing with this flunkeyism. It helps to prove that our labor leaders have hit the bottom of reaction and that the most reactionary of reactionaries are those who had been considered "radical."

THERE is a labor paper published in Washington D. C. called "Labor." It is the official organ of the standard railroad labor organizations. It is edited by a democrat named Edward Keating. There is very little in the paper to justify its name. During the recent election campaign it boosted capitalist candidates and spent thousands of dollars putting out special editions in the various states in support of so-called "friends of labor." In Montana, this fake labor paper came out for a democratic candidate for congress against a Farmer-Labor party candidate. But the farmer-laborite won despite the treachery of Labor.

* * *

IN a recent issue of Labor there appeared on article on the British empire conference that is now taking place in London. The article would do justice to King George's head potboy. It boasts of the power of the British empire and declares that the main business of the empire is peace. It is hard to use restrained language in dealing with this flunkeyism. It helps to prove that our labor leaders have hit the bottom of reaction and that the most reactionary of reactionaries are those who had been considered "radical."

# Two Supreme Court Decisions

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

The role of the capitalist government in the class struggle is to strengthen the position of the capitalist class economically and politically and to weaken the exploited workers and suppress their struggles.

Congress and the president during the last session, gave striking proof of this use of the governmental powers. In the revision of the income tax law and the funding of the war debts, the power of the government was used to strengthen the capitalists economically, and thru the adoption of the Watson-Parker bill, which for all practical purposes takes from the railroad workers the right to strike, the workers lost a powerful weapon in the class struggle.

On October 25th, the supreme court of the United States handed down two decisions which are equally striking examples proving that the judicial power of the government is used in the same manner. One of these decisions strengthens the capitalist government and the other is another step to wrest from the workers the right to strike.

**New Powers for the President.**

The first decision referred to deals with the right of the president to remove federal appointees from office.

During the more than a century and a quarter of the existence of the U. S. government, congress has repeatedly passed laws limiting the power of the president in removing appointees of the government from office. All these limitations of the president's power are swept away by the supreme court decision. Altho under the constitution the president can make appointments to certain offices only, "by and with the advice and consent of the senate," the supreme court gives the president the right to remove any appointed federal office holder irrespective of the opinion of the senate and without correction of the action of the senate.

Until the decision of the supreme court the great army of appointed office holders of the federal government is under the complete control of the president so far as their continuance in office is concerned. Also the President has not only the right to hire but it will in fact have the right under this supreme court decision to "fire" any federal appointee as he may deem fit.

The supreme court has established an autocracy so far as the tenure in office of federal appointees is concerned. The president of the United States will hereafter wield a power so far as the federal appointees are concerned which even the Czar during his darkest days of Russia might have envied.

The effect of this decision is to carry further the centralization of the governmental powers, which has been developing at a rapid pace in the U. S. in recent years and which gained new impetus during the period of the war. Congress cannot always be depended upon to quickly do the will of the capitalist class. There are numerous instances in congress representing groups within the capitalist class which sometimes obstruct the will of the big capitalists of this country. There are also the so-called progressives largely representing the middle-to-do but dissatisfied farmer of the West.

The dominant great capitalists of this country chafe under the obstruction which these groups sometimes put in their way. The centralization of the governmental power, with greater power in the hands of the president whom they are certain of, means more expedition in carrying out of their program. The supreme court decision is a step in this direction. It is another blow at the much-boasted "American democracy" which has received so many blows so that little of it remains as a result of most congressional and supreme court actions during recent years.

**Limiting the Right to Strike.**

The dominant capitalist oligarchy in the country is determined to rob the workers of their most powerful weapon in the day to day struggle for higher wages and better working conditions. American capitalism today is the ruler of the world. The only fly in the ointment so far as its program of unlimited exploitation and the amassing of greater and greater fortunes for the favorite few is concerned, is the danger that labor may become dissatisfied and begin to fight for a larger share in the enormous product of American industry.

The strikes of the workers interfere with the smooth development of the capitalist program. Just as the vestiges of democracy which still remain so far as the government is concerned are being step by step whittled away, so the workers' right to strike is to be first limited and then abolished completely.

The attack on the right to strike and thus to carry on a struggle for higher wages and better working conditions is being made in three forms. First thru the development of the company unions and employees' representation plan thru which the capitalists are trying to befuddle the workers and make them believe that there is no necessity of their being organized on a class basis to fight for their interests. Second, thru legislative action limiting and practically abolishing the right to strike, as in the case of the Watson-Parker bill, controlling the railroad workers under which these workers must first submit their demands to the railroad owners thru a board of mediation, then to a board of arbitration and finally to a board of conciliation before they can take steps to enforce them thru a strike. After the workers have mediated, arbitrated and "conciliated" such a period will have elapsed that they still have to make new demands in order to fight for anything worth while.

The third form of attack is thru the supreme court decision which has now made it the highest law of the land that under certain conditions the workers do not have the right to strike at all.

The case decided by the supreme court rests under the anti-trust laws of the State of Kansas. The United Mine Workers of America made an agreement which provides for increase in the wages of apprentices at certain periods and at certain ages of the workers. The owners of a mine in Kansas refused to abide by the decision of the union in reference to the wages entitled by one of the miners under their agreement and rules. The United Mine Workers local called a strike to enforce its agreement with the mine owners and the rule of the union.

The supreme court decided that the strike to collect back wages which the mine owners refused to pay to the miner involved, altho it was proven that he was entitled to a higher rate of wages for a period before it was granted by the mine owners, was illegal.

The basis of the decision was in the words of Justice Brandeis, that "the right to carry on business—he it called liberty of property—has value. To interfere with this right without just cause is unlawful. The fact that the injury was inflicted by a strike becomes a justification, but a strike may be illegal because of its purpose, however orderly the manner in which it is conducted. To collect a stale claim due to a penitentiary member of the union who was formerly employed in the business is not a permissible purpose."

This decision of the supreme court is bound to have a far reaching effect on the organized labor movement. Since it now has been established that strikes may be illegal under certain circumstances, it will be easy for the capitalists to establish many kinds of circumstances which make strikes illegal. Just as the use of the injunction against strikers has been gradually extended to decrease more and more the rights of the workers to use their organized power during strikes, so we will have this decision of the supreme court as a club to be used to establish more and more limitations in which strikes are "legal."

**The Government Against the Workers.**

These decisions of the supreme court show more and more clearly how the whole power of the government is mobilized against the workers. Congress makes law against the workers. The courts interpret these laws and issue injunctions against the workers when they dare to go on strike.

The supreme court decisions above discussed are another warning to the American labor movement that it must organize its political power for its independent political action and carry on a political struggle on its own account as a class. It will find that the class interpretation of laws which weaken and limit the workers' right to strike. The executive power, the police power and the soldiers can be used by the workers when they dare go on strike.

The supreme court decisions above discussed are another warning to the American labor movement that it must organize its political power for its independent political action and carry on a political struggle on its own account as a class. It will find that the class interpretation of laws which weaken and limit the workers' right to strike. The executive power, the police power and the soldiers can be used by the workers when they dare go on strike.

The supreme court decisions above discussed are another warning to the American labor movement that it must organize its political power for its independent political action and carry on a political struggle on its own account as a class. It will find that the class interpretation of laws which weaken and limit the workers' right to strike. The executive power, the police power and the soldiers can be used by the workers when they dare go on strike.

The supreme court decisions above discussed are another warning to the American labor movement that it must organize its political power for its independent political action and carry on a political struggle on its own account as a class. It will find that the class interpretation of laws which weaken and limit the workers' right to strike. The executive power, the police power and the soldiers can be used by the workers when they dare go on strike.

These supreme court decisions are another urgent reason for the organization of a labor party based upon the political rule of the capitalists and carry on a fight for the government power for the workers of this country.

# The Class Issue in the Case of Sacco and Vanzetti

(The following letter has been sent to the Nation, New York liberal weekly. Eugene Lyons, writer and publicist, states that the earlier stages of the Sacco-Vanzetti defense were handled by the writer in a manner of importance to warrant the publication of the letter in full. Particularly since the denial of a new trial by Judge Thayer in spite of the proof of the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti brought forward by the defense, leaves sharply open the issues involved.—Editors Note.)

EDITOR The Nation:

Dear Sir:

The Sacco-Vanzetti case [illegible] much bona fide [illegible] Sacco and Vanzetti [illegible] the grip of [illegible] from clearing [illegible] Oklahoma. Or [illegible] in the Sau Diego [illegible] is a journal [illegible] Thompson [illegible] assistance at that [illegible]

[illegible] to minimise [illegible] or usefulness [illegible] upon [illegible] being Thompson [illegible] Supreme court argu [illegible] essary to pro [illegible] ment memory of the [illegible] Moore's [illegible] the case to the New York newspaper man [illegible] Everett, Wash. [illegible] Thompson is not only a [illegible] lawyer, but excellent [illegible] for an unpopular popular cause. [illegible] perfectly natural for the World to [illegible] with a shrug the five years [illegible] Tolmpson's [illegible] case [illegible] to the case. Back in 1921 the World showed how little it was equipped to understand a case of class persecution in a series of smart-aleck [illegible] editorials [illegible] the Sacco-Vanzetti case as the work of three super-propagandists." The attitude of those new friends implies [illegible] that now at last the affair is in safe and sane hands. . . .

THAT the labor and liberal press should follow this lead so readily is pathetic. They gave enough space during those years to recording every step in the exposure of the [illegible] to knowledge. It was during those five years that the essential character of the persecution was laid bare. Witness after witness was exposed as thief, prostitute, perjurer. The methods of the district attorney's staff and the Boston offices of the Department of Justice were revealed mercilessly. The prejudice of judge and jury and the black atmosphere of hatred and ignorance in which the conviction was staged were made manifest to the world.

It was slow, uphill work. Fred H. Moore doing the bulk of it, with the enthusiastic support [illegible] of the class-conscious elements.

IN those years, particularly the earlier, the working class all over the world was made to realize that it was a working class case. Without that the whole affair would be incomprehensible. The recent developments are pale by comparison and less significant. Without the background of class-conscious defense they would scarcely be noticed.

THE glorification of a capitalist attorney by the labor and liberal press is, of course, just thoughtless yielding to the power of suggestion ex-

# Letters From Our Readers

**WHY THE DELAY?**

To The DAILY WORKER: G. Bromley Oxnam's audience at the Los Angeles open forum was one of the largest and most enthusiastic of recent months there. When he spoke of the determination of the Bolsheviks to counteract religious superstition, while at the same time guaranteeing all communistic full religious liberty as distinguished from anti-government activities, he was drowned in applause. His impression of Russia agree regularly with those of other delegations and even with reports in Communist papers and of returned Communist visitors. But he put the average production of industries 50 to 75 per cent of pre-war, while Russian official reports say many industries are above and the average approximately equal to pre-war. Many questions were asked and answered, but as raised hands grew more numerous he asked if the meeting was to last till midnight, which put an end to it, after which he was surrounded on the stage by additional questioners. Among them, I wanted to know if it was fair to say that requisitioning farmers' products is an inherent part of Communism. "May be I am wrong," he replied. I suggested that Communism is voluntary exchange of commodities thru store houses conveniently located. "Yes, if you speak of the future," was the substance of his reply.

**But Why Delay?**

In his speech he estimated that America would not be ready for Communism for fifty years, which is not unlike Edward Bellamy's estimate. But why delay? It is beginning to be quite generally admitted that the Communists at the head of the Soviet government, despite all the difficulties left them by Tsarism, despite the savage attempts of capitalist governments to defeat them and despite the famine are performing a service to the workers and peasants of Russia that is marvelous.

On taking possession of their country—assuming responsibilities and asks requiring almost superhuman ath, courage and intelligence—they hoped the workers of the world would follow their example and make the "final conflict" brief, but their revolution startled the capitalist governments and parasites, and those immediately deluged their dominions with lies about Russia and killed and arrested Reds, and thereby, aided by reformatory labor officials, Thomases, MacDonalds, Scheidemanns, etc., succeeded in preventing the world revolution and prolonging the agony. If the proletarian revolution can succeed in Russia, why could it not have succeeded everywhere at the same time? Why so many liberal people aiding the parasites in prolonging the agony of the birth of the new society? Why delay?

S. SOORBORG.
Los Angeles.

**Drop Capitalistic Papers.**

To The DAILY WORKER:

Please find $1 to help keep The DAILY WORKER. Now, the way I look at things, it would be very easy to keep The DAILY WORKER if the workers would drop their masters' papers and put the money into their own paper.

But I have lost all respect for the average slave. He will not do anything for himself. Look back over past history; go back to Christ's time. Buck White writes in his book, "The Trail of the Carpenter," that Christ was an industrial worker of his day. I can name only a few. We read of Spartacus leading the slaves. They got him. Rosa Luxemburg, Nehmek Liebknecht, Frank Little and many others that are behind bars, like Mooney. I wonder at times that I am not with him, as I was helping him. Hand out strike leaflets at the Union Iron works at the time of the car strike, and the police took him and his wife, and they told me that they had a notion to take me. But I did not try to run away.

There was one more fellow-worker with us, and he skipped and did not come back for months.

Well, I will state again, as long as we have a money system we will have slavery. Money has to be made valueless and place all value on labor and reckon by labor's time hours and minutes, in place of dollars and cents. Then everyone would have to have a time check or everything would have a time stamped on it, and everyone would have to be a useful member of society. Then crime would disappear and the great workers would again have had a good plan. They did not handle any money. Everyone had a brass check showing he was a member of the state.

Now, hoping the workers will keep up The DAILY WORKER, as it is the only way to keep posted. I have not touch a capitalist paper for years.

With my best thoughts for the party members, I remain, a worker.

W. H. Flood,
Jannsville.

**On Kellogg.**

The Editor: Enclosed is a check for $5.00 being a contribution to keep The DAILY WORKER fund. Assure you of some more in the near future. I like your DAILY WORKER and fully believe it strives to live up to the principles it is fighting for.

Specially do I want to thank you for the editorial appearing in last Thursday's issue entitled: "We Stand By Our Guns." It is sharp and to the point and I bet the capitalist servant Secretary of State Kellogg has not had the epistle read to him any plainer than that; it is worthy of being put in frame and hung up in his private office.

There are few of Kellogg's type who hate the Communists any more than he. Personally did I hear him last summer at the Norwegian-American centennial demounce the radicals and tell us, if we did not like this country and his "institutions" to get out and go where they had such government that would suit better.

Kellogg may, for some time, suppress radical "organ," but he will never be able to suppress the cause and the principles for which it is fighting.

J. F.—Alma, Wis.


The SUNDAY WORKER
Make It a weekly habit.



Your neighbor will appreciate the favor give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER

ORIGIN OF THE WORLD
A New Book
By Alphonse Quertan
Origin of Species Presented in a New Light
35 CENTS A COPY
Published by the author at
542 N. State St. Chicago, Ill.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 255. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday, by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

## How to Complete the $50,000 Keep The Daily Worker Fund

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

THE Party Nucleus 10-3 at Kansas City has shown the whole Party how to raise $5,000 weekly for the next six weeks and complete the $50,000 Keep the DAILY WORKER Fund.

This nucleus has eleven members. Its quota for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund was $55.00.

THE NUCLEUS HAS RAISED $82.00 AND REMITTED THIS AMOUNT TO THE DAILY WORKER. THIS IS AN AVERAGE OF $7.50 FOR EACH MEMBER IN PLACE OF THE QUOTA OF $6.00 PER MEMBER WHICH THE NUCLEUS WAS ASKED TO RAISE.

Every nucleus of the party must follow the example of the Kansas City Nucleus 10-3. What the eleven comrades of this nucleus have done to Keep The DAILY WORKER can be done by every other nucleus of the party.

The Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates can be sold. Those members who can pay the $5.00 for a book of Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates must do so. The other members much each take a book of certificates and sell them among their friends and shopmates. The 25c, 50c and $1.00 coupons can be sold if the work of The DAILY WORKER in the labor movement in the interest of the workers is explained.

A unified campaign of the whole party membership in support of The DAILY WORKER, carried on in the spirit in which the Kansas City nucleus has done its work will quickly raise the contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund to $5,000 per week.

The work of the ten thousand members of the party, united to achieve the goal of Keeping The DAILY WORKER for our movement is a powerful force which can achieve even greater things than raising $5,000.

The whole party machinery must be set to work to arouse the party members to action. The whole organization strength of the party must be centered on the work of placing The DAILY WORKER beyond the reach of the forces which are trying to destroy it.

WE MUST BE ABLE TO COUNT A VICTORY FOR OUR PARTY IN THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN.

To work for The DAILY WORKER.

TO WORK TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FOR THE REVOLUTIONARY CLASS STRUGGLE IN THE UNITED STATES.

BOOST THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND TO THE $50,000 MARK!

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

HAVING gotten a black eye at the polls last week Calvin Coolidge is looking around for some ointment that will heal his damaged reputation. So he pulled down from the shelf the old reliable remedy, labelled, "tax reduction." We wish to state that this reduction will chiefly benefit the big fellow and not the little lad, little, not physically but financially. It is not right however to ignore the exigencies of Coolidge's political existence. This is a factor that the politician never ignores. Only a dogmatist will leave it out of his calculations.

* * *

IT might not be out of place here to call attention to a tip offered by Lenin to dogmatic radicals shortly after the Russian revolution. They were British radicals and are now outside the Communist movement. They were more radical than Lenin if phrasemongering and frothing at the mouth were the only criterion of radicalism. Lloyd George was at this time on the top of the heap, much to the discomfort of the British bourgeoisie who looked on the wily Welshman as a sort of human polecat who was useful as long as the enemy was around but made a disagreeable guest at a garden party where the ladies were delicate raiment.

* * *

PEOPLE like Sylvia Pankhurst held that all capitalist politicians at all times were the servants of the capitalists. But Lenin hit this theory with a well directed shot of logic and proved that at times a good demagogue may have the capitalists by the small of the back, and tho this demagogue is undoubtedly loyal to the system on which he bottens, nevertheless he is research of all he surveys for the moment. Since he has the necessary mass following, he formulates policies that have as their first consideration his own political fortunes. The capitalists do not like to have such a person fastened on them permanently and they take the first opportunity that presents itself to get rid of him. That's just what they did to Lloyd George.

* * *

CALVIN COOLIDGE is no Lloyd George, but he's nobody's sap. Calvin has no ambition to bike back to Vermont and collect bills on a 25% commission as he did in the old days before he became a famous strike-breaker. So after he gets slammed at the polls he dusts up the old tax reduction headgear and throws it into the ring. Those who pay much taxes, and even those who pay only little, translate the Coolidge gesture into a ticket to the movies or a chicken dinner. And it works, tho perhaps not enough to compensate for the lack of an eloquent tongue or a face that would decorate a banqueting board. But, in this country there are people who take their fun rough as it is—in

## CHICAGO LABOR GETS READY TO "GREET" QUEEN

### Big Demonstration the Day Marie Arrives

Preparations are now being completed for a working class greeting to Queen Marie of Roumania when she arrives in Chicago on Saturday, November 13, 1926. The demonstration being planned by the local International Labor Defense in behalf of the oppressed workers and peasants in the bloody country of Roumania has just received added impetus from the resolution of the last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor which roundly condemned the capitalist dictatorship in Roumania and the kow-towing to the queen which is being practiced by local governmental officials.

**Big Demonstration.**

The I. L. D. will carry this resolution further by its protest demonstration at the Illinois Central station, where the queen will arrive at 5:30 p. m. on Saturday, November 13.

Previous to the protest at the train station, a mass meeting is being held on the same day at Redfern's Hall, 30 N. Wells, at which William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, Max Shachtman, editor of the Labor Defender, George Maurer, local secretary of I. L. D., George Neder, well known Roumanian labor organizer, and other well known speakers will describe the conditions of the workers of Roumania and expose the real purpose of the visit of Roumania's bloody queen.

**Send Delegation.**

From this meeting it is intended to send a delegation of protest to the station when the train arrives. It is possible that the delegation will proceed to the city hall, where, according to schedule, it is intended to give the queen an official welcome from the mayor and his official staff.

The I. L. D. is urging all labor organizations, unions and other bodies, to send letters of protest against the presecution of Roumanian workers and peasants to Mayor Dever of Chicago, Governor Small of Illinois, the C. S. State Department at Washington and the Roumanian legation at the same city.

## Five Killed When Train Hits Truck Carrying Workers

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 9.—Four Negroes and one Mexican were killed and many others injured when a Southern Pacific passenger train struck a truck filled with thirty laborers on their way to work here today.

The driver, a white man, escaped

## ENGLISH QUITS RATHER THAN MAKE DEFENSE

### *Anti-Labor Judge Thus Cheats Justice*

By LAURENCE TODD,
Federated Press.

WASHINGTON — (FP) — Federal District Judge George W. English, of East St. Louis, Ill., has resigned from the bench rather than face trial under impeachment charges before the senate. Trial was set for Nov. 10, and senators were enroute to the capital from all parts of the country to hear the evidence when English announced that he would make no defense and would leave his judicial post.

While the senate in its capacity as a court could try the accused, in order to fix upon him the penalty of being barred henceforth from holding any federal office, sentiment among leaders in that body was all against such action. It is likely that the senate will meet, hear the announcement of the resignation and possibly the reading of the articles of impeachment, and then take a recess until the date of the opening of the regular session of congress in December. At that time, unless the house offers objection, the senate will probably vote to adjourn as a court, thereby putting an end to the case.

**Wilson Appointee.**

English was appointed to the federal bench by President Wilson, and at that time claimed to be a friend of organized labor. (Wilson appointed English on the recommendation of Samuel Gompers.—Ed.) When the railroad shopmen's strike began in the summer of 1922 he became very active in seeking to assist Harry Daugherty, then federal attorney general, in breaking the strike. He summoned into his court, in violation of law, the sheriffs and prosecuting attorneys of two counties of Illinois in which were located o big terminal railroad yard, and threatened them with martial law unless they should suppress "disorder" among strikers and their sympathizers.

With violent and vulgar language he discussed the possibility that "some wives will be widows" unless his orders were obeyed.

**Osborne Worker Attorney.**

When one of the lawyers for the federated shop crafts demanded a jury trial in English's court for a striker accused of violating one of the injunctions, English flew into a rage and drove him from the courtroom. He then called him back and told the lawyer that he was barred from practicing in that court. He disbarred another lawyer in similar irregular fashion.

During the long hearings and argument before the house judiciary committee and before the house, leading to the formal impeachment of Judge English, the fact that the judge had intervened against strikers was borne emphasized, but the fact that he robbed lawyers of their ordinary rights was pointed out with much eloquence

(Continued on page 2)

## JUDGE ENGLISH QUITS BEFORE HE IS FIRED; WAS GOMPERS' FRIEND

The American Federation of Labor, thru its late President Gompers endorsed the appointment of Judge George E. English of the federal district of Eastern Illinois. He was to have appeared before the senate on charges of usurpation and high misdemeanor but resigned beforehand. After his "endorsement" by labor, he proved himself one of the worst offenders in passing anti-labor decisions. Such is the result of "rewarding your

### *Speaking of Tax Reduction*

Cal Coolidge, Wall Street's president, has begun the usual annual talk about reducing expenses, economy, tax reduction and disarmament. But while he lulls the workers to sleep with these noble sentiments—the militarists get away with their share of the swag.

## *ANGLO-RUSSIAN MINERS' CONFERENCE POSTPONED BECAUSE OF STRIKE CRISIS*

By JOHN PEPPER.
(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 9.—Representatives of the Miners' Union of Soviet Republics have postponed their departure for Berlin where they were to have met the executive of the British Miners' Federation on the basis of last minute information reaching here that the acute stage of the coal crisis in Great Britain now transpiring will not permit them to leave England.

Accordingly the conference that was to have effected Anglo-Russian unity between the two miners' unions is postponed to a date to be chosen by agreement later. The meeting of the two executives was planned to thwart the sabotaging tactics followed by the Amsterdam Miners' International in its attitude towards the British mine strike.

## POLICE BREAK UP MEETING OF LABOR DEFENSE

### Organizer Is Fined for Lack of Flag

SHARON, Pa., Nov. 9.—Local police today broke up a meeting held under auspices of the International Labor Defense of this city and arrested Martin Krsaic, secretary of the South Slav section of the I. L. D., who is on a tour to organize the South Slavic workers into the labor defense movement. Comrade Krsaic was held under a $100 cash bond. At the hearing he was fined the $100 on the pretense that the meeting he had addressed did not display an American flag.

**Sentiment Strong.**

The sentiment of the local workers is very strongly in favor of the I. L. D. This is not the first time working class meetings have been brazenly broken up and labor men arrested by Pennsylvania's corrupt police, and the appeal of I. L. D. has been finding a good response from the workers of Pennsylvania who are realizing the need for concerted action on this field to struggle for the rights they are being deprived of.

**Will Forget Case.**

The international Labor Defense does not intend to permit this outrageous arrest, break up of the meeting, and unheard of fine to go unchallenged. Further action will shortly be taken to establish the right of the I. L. D. or any other working class organization to hold a public meeting in Sharon.

## Sacco-Vanzetti Issue

In conjunction with the big mass meeting to be held in New York City at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 17th protesting against the denial of a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, The DAILY WORKER of that date will carry special features devoted to the Sacco and Vanzetti case.

## *ANOTHER CITY FALLS TO CANTONESE IN RAPID ADVANCE AGAINST ALLIES*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Nov. 9.—Cantonese troops pushing toward Wuhuss have captured the city of Hukow, according to reports received here today from Kukiang.

With Cantonese troops in control of Kukiang, American, British and

## GREET QUEEN WITH 'GOTZOFANESTI' WHEN SHE ARRIVES HERE

When Queen Marie lands in Chicago Saturday at 5:30 p. m. at the Illinois Central station, workers will shout, "Gotzofanesti" and the royal lady will turn pale.

What does it mean? Watch for Saturday's DAILY WORKER.

## Prison Reformer Gets Away with $8,000, Is Sought by Chi. Police

Chicago police were searching today for Chauncey J. Stillson, treasurer of the Illinois Prison Problem League, who disappeared a week ago with $8,000 collected for "charity work."

Stillson, said to be a former convict, is sought on warrants charging operation of a confidence game.

## SOVIET THRONGS HAIL 9TH YEAR OF REVOLUTION

### *One Million Take Part in Moscow Parade*

By JOHN PEPPER.
(Special Cable to The Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 8.—With the early hours of the morning great crowds of workers began filling Moscow streets in preparation for the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution of Nov. 7, 1917. At nine o'clock in the morning the troops of the Moscow garrison took up their positions in Red Square for the huge parade.

Near the Revolutionaries' Tomb innumerable workers' delegations stood with red flags flying, members of the government, the Central Committee of the Communist Party and representatives of the Communist International took their places on the tribunes along the line of march.

After the review of the troops by Voroshiloff, peoples commissar for war and navy, endless columns of manifestants marched until dusk in the evening, labor quarters, mills and barracks were the scenes of festive gatherings and speeches.

Over one million participated in the celebrations in Moscow alone. In Leningrad, five hundred thousand workers, peasants and soldiers participated in the celebration there. Thousands gathered in the square before the Finland railroad station and solemnly inaugurated a new monument to Lenin.

Thruout the entire Soviet Union, similar demonstrations took place with unprecedented enthusiasm. A feature of the day in the province was the inauguration of new works, electric power stations and wireless plants.

From the top of Lenin's tomb in Moscow, orators spoke to the workers assembled in the vast Red Square. Voroshilov said that the present red

(Continued on page 8)

## ATTEMPT TO RAILROAD TWO MEMBERS OF AMALGAMATED IN WAUKEGAN, ILL.

By MAUD McCREERY
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Nov. 9.—Indications of an attempt to railroad two members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to the penitentiary, for the alleged crime of conspiracy to commit burglary, larceny and malicious mischief against the Goldstein Clothing Co. of Waukegan in August 1925 was the feature last Friday in the case of the "People of Illinois" against Oscar Novak and Louis Cece which opened in circuit court here on that day after 110 men had been examined in the selection of the jury. Novak and Cece are charged with having destroyed $18,000 worth of cloth with acid.

William Kessle, star witness for the prosecution, in his testimony positively identifying Novak as the man who entered the cutting room where the damage was done, swore that he saw not only Novak's back as he went by him, but also the right side of his face. This was 14 months after the crime was committed. In September, 1926, five weeks after the date of the crime, Kessle testified that he was ex-

ANDY AND CAL SPLIT ON TAX REBATE PLAN

### *Divisions Occur Over Treasury Surplus*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9. — There were increasing signs today of republican differences over President Coolidge's proposal for a 10 to 12½ per cent tax rebate on 1925 incomes, made possible thru the large treasury surplus.

On the heels of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's statement last night suggesting that instead of a rebate on 1925 incomes the most feasible plan would be to allow a "credit" on 1926 incomes, the presidential spokesman told callers at the White House today that Mr. Coolidge still considered the rebate plan as offering the best solution of what to do with the treasury surplus. Thus the difference of opinion between Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Mellon became apparent.

**G. O. P. Split on Issue.**

Presidential Coolidge's proposal for a 10 or 12½ per cent rebate of the year's federal income taxes faces a stiffer fight to enactment today because opposition has developed within the administration's own ranks in congress as well as from the republican insurgent group.

The White House plan was attacked by Senator George W. Norris, R., of Nebraska, leader of the senate progressives, who declared it would be "poor business management" to refund taxes already paid while the nation was deep in debt. A similar view was expressed by Senator Charles L. McNary, R., of Oregon, a western administration leader.

**Debt Retirement Plan.**

Norris, who will head the little band of insurgents who hold a "balance of power" in the senate of the seventeenth congress, proposed that the $250,000,000 surplus, expected in the treasury by the end of the year, should be used to retire the public debt.

The republican organization meanwhile took steps to initiate action on a new tax bill, whether the legislation ultimately conforms to the president's rebate proposal or to the democratic demands for a downward slash of all federal taxes. The house ways and means committee will meet here next Monday and reports have it that tax legislation will be the first consideration.

**Play Politics.**

Altho democratic leaders continued to declare in favor of attaining wholesale reductions in federal taxes at the December session, little came out against such a move. His opposition to the minority proposals came as a surprise to the democrats as they had rather counted on extensive republican support for their tax program. If the views of Norris are supported by other progressives it was pointed out, the democratic plan may be defeated even if the minority is able to block enactment of Coolidge's rebate.

Both the republicans and democrats are trying to fool the people on a proposition that ought to be handled on a business basis. Norris said. Leaders on both sides are playing politics. The surplus ought to be used to retire some of our government bonds because the people already have spared the money and such a course would reduce future taxation. Let's see what is in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year next June. If there is a surplus then well and good. we can reduce taxes at the following session of congress.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

as he saw only his back as he went thru the door, according to the court reporter's transcript of Kessle's testimony before the grand jury investigation of the crime, as read to Kessle and the jury by Ben Short, noted Chicago criminal lawyer and chief counsel for the defense.

In cross-examination Attorney Short forced Kessle's admission that

# Stalin Upholds Views of Central Committee of the Soviet Union Communist Party Against the Opposition Bloc

## *Summary of Speeches by Stalin, Trotsky, Kamenev and Zinoviev*

By JOHN PEPPER
(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 9.—The special conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has been concluded with the Central Committee of the party unanimously endorsed by the delegates in its position against the views of the opposition bloc led by Trotsky, Zinoviev and Kamenev.

Following are digests of the speeches made by Stalin, for the central committee, and Trotsky, Kamenev and Zinoviev for the opposition bloc:

### Stalin's Speech

Reporting on the question of the opposition and the situation within the party, Stalin laid bare the history of the formation of the opposition bloc. The underlying ideas of that bloc were brought forth for the first time by Zinoviev at the 14th Party Congress and carried into effect in the July Plenum. The first attempts at preparatory underground work were blocked, whereupon the opposition started its activities at the end of September and the beginning of October in the factory groups in Leningrad and Moscow.

Having suffered a decisive defeat, the opposition then on the 16th of October presented the Central Committee with the well-known statement admitting errors. The Central Committee agreed to accept this statement altho it did not believe in the sincerity of the signers. The refusal of the opposition to recognize the incorrectness of their views forced the Central Committee to call upon the party to continue the ideological struggle against the opposition.

**Lack of Principle.**

Stalin pointed out the utter lack of principles of the opposition bloc, whose participants, Zinoviev and Kamenev, only very recently looked upon Trotskyism as a variety of menshevism, while Trotsky, on the other hand, looked upon his present allies as opportunist. Stalin emphasized that such lack of principles must inevitably lead to the decomposition and the final break-up of the opposition bloc.

The statement of Medvedev and Shlapnikov, wherein they recognize their mistakes, is evidence of further differences within the bloc and adds another factor for its eventual decomposition.

The opposition is now merely awaiting a favorable moment to again act against the party. The main question of difference between the party and the opposition bloc is the question of the possibility of a victory of socialism in the U. S. S. R. Stalin quoted Lenin's works proving that there existed for a long time a divergence of concepts between Leninism and Trotskyism.

**Leninism vs. Trotskyism.**

Unlike Trotskyism, Leninism believes in the possibility of the victory of socialism in one country. It is convinced that the proletariat in Russia, having seized power, cannot only hold it, but can use it to organize socialist economy. On the question of the possibility of the victory of socialism in the U. S. S. R., Trotskyism is approaching the views of social democracy. For this reason, Trotsky's and the opposition bloc's views are characterized in the theses of the Central Committee as a drift toward social democratic views.

Leninism also rejects the theory of Trotskyism which maintains that there exists an inevitability of conflict between the workers and the peasantry. Leninism, on the contrary, admits the possibility of socialist construction in alliance with the peasantry, and under direction of the working class. Stalin emphasizes the possibility of a victory of socialist construction in the U. S. S. R., but pointed to the dangers of military interference of the capitalist countries with a view to liquidate by force the internal socialist progress of the country.

**Weakens Determination.**

Trotskyism weakens the revolutionary determination of the proletariat. Without confidence in the possibility of the construction of socialism, the workers cannot consciously take part in this construction. Any slowing up of revolutionary construction in the U. S. S. R. by the loss of revolutionary confidence of the workers will also retard the development of international revolution.

[illegible] stabilization.

The opposition also denies the partial stabilization of capitalism, and puts forth the slogan that the Communists in the western countries must ignore or even quit the trade unions. They demand the dissolution of the Anglo-Russian committee. They also demand the industrialization of the U. S. S. R. within six months. From this originates the adventurous policy of the opposition bloc.

**Wage Ideological Struggle.**

Stalin drew a clear picture of the difference between the socialist method of industrialization of the U. S. S. R., which is pursued by the party, and the methods proposed by the opposition, which are not socialist, but capitalist methods, because they proceed on the basis of opposition of industrial toward rural economy.

The thesis of the Central Committee on the opposition do not aim at the exclusion of the leaders of the opposition from the party as Trotsky declared in the last plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee, but rather aim at an ideological struggle which is absolutely necessary in the interests of full party unity.

### Trotsky's Speech

Trotsky declared that the opposition considers the tempo of industrialization as insufficient. He maintained that a different tax policy from the one pursued by the party toward the peasantry is necessary, which is undergoing rapid differentiation. He insisted that the raising of wages must precede the raising of the productivity of labor. On the question of the stabilization of capital, the opposition disagrees with what it alleges to be an underestimation by the party, and therefore demands the dissolution of the Anglo-Russian committee, not desiring to solidarize itself with Purcell because stabilization hinges upon the Parcells and not on the Baldwins and Thomases.

**Defended Old Theory.**

Trotsky defended his old theory of the impossibility of victory of socialism in one country and declared that he has neither a theoretical nor a political reason to believe that it would be easier for the Russian proletariat together with the Russian peasantry, to build up socialism, than it is for the rest of the European proletariat to take power.

Considering these fundamental points of difference, Trotsky maintains that one cannot come to the conclusion of a drift towards social-democratic ideas. Trotsky declared that the adoption of the resolution maintaining that a drift towards social-democratic ideas is contained in the opposition program, will undo the work of the declaration of the opposition made on the 16th of October.

The opposition does not renounce its views, but at the same time does not intend to aggravate the differences so that a recurrence of the factional strife may become possible.

### Kamenev's Speech

Kamenev agreed with the possibility of victory of socialism in the U. S. S. R. but declared that besides thru military intervention this victory can also be prevented or wrecked by an insufficiently rapid progress in industrialization and by the backwardness of the economic development of the U. S. S. R. as against capitalist states. The fundamental difference between the party and the opposition consists in the different estimation of the correlation of classes within the country. The opposition points out the rapid growth of private capitalistic accumulation in the towns and villages and demands the extraction of these sums thru a whole series of measures which would help to speed up the industrialization.

### Zinoviev's Speech

Zinoviev stated that the declaration of the opposition on the 16th of October was called forth by the mass and sentiment of the rank and file proletarian members of the party who demanded above all security of the party's unity. Socialism in the U. S. S. R. can be built only with the help of the international proletariat and in alliance with the majority of the mass of soviet peasantry.

# COLD WAVE HITS CENTRAL STATES, CHICAGO FREEZES

### Coal Barons Announce Price Increases

Chicago's Indian summer weather gave way to the grip of icy winter Tuesday, when the central states were visited by snowstorms and biting cold. With the temperature taking a sudden drop, from 50 degrees above to freezing, Chicago was in the midst of a howling snow storm. Prediction of a temperature of about 25 degrees above zero by nightfall is made by the weather bureau.

**Indiana Is Hit Hard.**

Indiana is directly in the path of the storm that is swooping down on the district from the Medicine Hat region in the far frozen northwest. The coldest weather in 47 years for this time of the year is predicted for the state. Temperature around Indianapolis was falling rapidly this morning. Snow began falling about noon.

St. Louis and Omaha were also in the wintry path. It was St. Louis' first taste of winter, when the thermometer crashed down to 32 degrees.

**Raise Coal Prices.**

Reports are already coming in that the coal barons are taking advantage of the cold snap and are preparing to announce an increase in the price of coal. It is reported that an increase of 50 cents a ton in the standard district will be made. All Illinois coal will go higher, it is predicted. The coal barons are taking advantage of two situations to gouge the public—the increased market caused by the British strike, and the cold wave.

* * *

**One Dead in Omaha.**

OMAHA, Nov. 9.—One dead and several slightly injured is the toll here today from the season's first touch of winter.

Mrs. Leslie Arlington, 48, was killed when she slipped on the ice and fell off a porch at her home.

* * *

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A disturbance of wide extent over central Indiana is moving northeastward with increasing intensity and will be attended by strong southeast and south winds, probably reaching gale force, and shifting to west and northwest tonight or Wednesday morning, the weather bureau announced today.

### Seiberling Fights Reorganization of Goodyear Rubber Co.

AKRON, Nov. 9.—Frank A. Seiberling, once president of the Goodyear Rubber Company, which he developed from a $12,000 to a $100,000,000 concern, is now fighting for the control of the concern.

In 1921, the Goodyear Rubber company was reorganized, 10,000 shares of stock in the hands of Dillon, Read Co., Wall Street bankers, controlling the company. It is alleged by Seiberling that the reorganization was illegal and that it must be invalidated.

There are said to be two plans of settling litigation: (1) for the court to declare the reorganization illegal, or (2) for Seiberling to accept the reorganization plan readily proposed, whereby $64,000,000 worth of preferred securities would be issued to take the place of the 8 per cent securities issued in the reorganization. Combined with this latter proposal is the elimination of the voting trusts controlling the common and preferred stock and the management stock, and return of control to common stockholders. This will be a big fight and will be fought out to the end.

### Government Refuses Insurance to Common Law Wife of Veteran

Mrs. Corinne Hanna today lost her fight to recover $8,000 war risk insurance from the government for the death of Major Mark Hanna overseas.

A jury before Judge Cliffe in Chicago federal court returned a verdict in favor of Major Hanna's father, Thomas M. Hanna of Ruthven, Ia.

The verdict contained two findings of fact.

1. That Mrs. Hallie Schroeder of San Antonio, Tex., is Major Hanna's lawful widow and that Mrs. Corinne Hanna was therefore never legally his wife.

2. That the government's charges linking the name of Mrs. Hanna with that of "Joe" Wagner, a reputed notorious Kansas City gangster, are unfounded.

Mrs. Hanna, who claimed to be the widow of the late officer, collected $2,000 of an $10,000 policy before the government stepped in and asserted she had no right to the money because o ffer personal right.

Mr. Hanna is to receive $1,552 back insurance and $57.50 a month.

Because Mrs. Schroeder later obtained a divorce, she is not entitled to the insurance money, which, the court found, should go to the elder Hanna as the next kin.

**Raise Train Fare.**

Fares will be boosted approximately 15 per cent on the Chicago, Aurora

# Anti-Communists Are Real Destroyers of the Fighting Spirit of Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

ELECTION figures from Minnesota, as well as other sections of the country, show that there was a heavy falling off of the total vote cast in working class districts. The percentage of votes cast in non-labor territory, on the other hand, held up well or showed actual increase.

The straddling labor officialdom, that plays in both the old parties, comes to the front attacking the workers for this lack of interest. They never point the finger of blame at themselves, as they should. In Ohio, the American Federation of Labor called for the election of Pomerene to the United States senate. The railroad brotherhoods damanded that Willis be elected. In the resultant confusion it was only natural that workers should become disgusted and remain at home.

In Illinois the condition was somewhat similar. Hordes of labor officials flocked to the dollar standards of Frank L. Smith and stuck close even after the disclosure of wholesale subsidies from the Insull public utility interests. But George Brennan, the democrat, also boasted "labor" support, and was likewise able to display a host of "names" of "labor" officials endorsing his senate candidacy.

* * *

It was John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, who declared at the Detroit convention of the A. F. of L. that, "We are going to continue to follow the nonpartisan policy of the American Federation of Labor. We are going to give it a tryout."

That means that Walker is going to continue dividing, dissipating and discouraging the labor vote according to the bitter Ohio and Illinois experiences thru which the workers in these two typical states have just passed. And Walker is merely an example of the whole breed of "nonpartisan" labor politicians to be found crawling about the republican and democratic political tents.

* * *

It is this breed also that periodically works itself into an hysterical frenzy denouncing the Communists as destroyers of the organized labor movement. Such are Walker, Balander, Fitzpatrick and Nockels, yes, and Farrington, in Illinois, some of these having actively participated in the local, state and national leadership of the farmer-labor movement. The elections thru which the nation has just passed, however, reveal the labor officialdom, clinging to the political organizations of the master class, as the real destroyers of the unity of the labor, and the actual opponents of its development. They cry "wolf!" to drive the blame from their own doors.

This situation presents itself in another form even in those states where we have the farmer-labor party. Thus the Minnesota Union Advocate, in its issue of Nov. 4, giving some of the results of the recent election in that state, declares:

"There are more than 100,000 voters registered in St. Paul. Less than one fifth of them voted Tuesday. About 5,000 less votes were cast then in the city election.

"An analysis of the vote shows that the greatest decline occurred in the so-called labor wards, while in the non-labor wards there was an increase."

This is regrettable condition. It must be remedied. But how? This can only be done by developing the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, and all other labor party movements into unified, aggressive, fighting class organizations of the workers. This can only be accomplished by accepting the Workers (Communist) Party as an active, integral part of the movement, and accepting the re-

[illegible] recognizing that the Communists are a vital factor in building the class power of labor.

* * *

Those officials who denounce the rank and file the severest for their so-called lack of interest, are the same officials who have been so loud in the past, in Minnesota, in denouncing the Communists both as obstructionists and destructionists. Yet this same anti-Communist element is the same crowd that now stands revealed as the would-be destroyers of the Farmer-Labor movement. Take a look at Van Lear, Townley, Gilbert, Quigley and others of their ilk. They have have completely deserted the farmer-labor cause and sold out, body and soul, to the enemy. When they were attacking the Communists, they were doing loyal service to the capitalist oppressors of the city and land workers. The same holds for the whole strata of the petty trade union officialdom in Minnesota, that jumped to obey the orders of the late Sam Gompers to drive the Communists out of the trade unions in that state.

* * *

It was inevitable in Minnesota, as elsewhere, that the war waged against the Communists should have a paralyzing influence upon the Farmer-Labor Party as well as the trade unions movement. When the so-called "leaders" spend more time fighting the Communists, the militant vanguard of the labor movement, than they do in organizing and developing the struggle against the exploiters' interests, then it is inevitable that the aggressive spirit of the rank and file workers should be seriously chilled. This is exactly what has happened.

The workers and farmers must be won for a spirited forward march against their class foes. This will not be brought about thru a continued attack on the Communists and a winking at the continued surrender of those lamenting these attacks, to the ranks of the capitalist parties.

Hendrik Shipsted, the farmer-labor senator, exposed himself as an enemy of labor's cause when he did not enter actively into the recent farmer-labor campaign on behalf of the whole farmer-labor ticket. Instead he sulked. Reports say he addressed but one campaign meeting.

He became a burden and an obstacle to the movement when he refused to make it known clearly and decisively that he would continue to fight as a farmer-laborite in 1928, when his present term expires. Instead of desert to the republican camp, as is rumored. Even now Shipsted does not deny that he will give his support to the republican bosses in congress during the two remaining years of his senate term. Thus Shipsted acts in the role of destructionists like Van Lear, Townley, Gilbert, Quigley and the others who have gone before him.

* * *

The greatest safeguard insuring the growth of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, and of the labor party movement generally, is the admission of Communists to full rights in the Farmer-Labor Party, and the affiliation of the Workers (Communist) Party as an integral part of the Farmer-Labor Party.

It is the duty of the rank and file of labor in Minnesota to secure this action as part of the struggle to build the national labor party movement. Around this issue, uniting all labor for an aggressive fight against capitalism and its lapdogs, the republican and democratic parties.

### Judge English Quits; Won't Offer Defense

(Continued from page 1)

as being a blow at the foundations of government.

**Formed Graft Ring.**

Other charges against English were that he conducted a bankruptcy receivership ring in this court, and receivership ring in his court, and that he manipulated the deposit of funds held by his court in order to secure employment in a bank for his son.

The last previous impeachment of a federal judge was that of Judge Archibald in Eastern Pennsylvania, in 1912. He was convicted of having accepted bribes from coal companies that had litigation in his court. Shortly before that, a federal judge at Seattle was forced to resign to escape impeachment in connection with the Alaska coal land scandals of the Taft administration.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.


# Ready!

*Just Off the Press!*

## *ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION*

By
A. BERDNIKOV
and
F. SVETLOF

Under the general editorship of N. I. BUCHARIN

With explanatory notes to the American edition by Alexander Bittelman.

This new book which is being used as a textbook in the schools of Soviet Russia, offers to every worker a complete course in the elements of political education.

It is written in the form of questions and answers—splendid for self-study and for class-work.

Following each chapter a list of books in three languages leads to further reading on each subject dealt with.

## Do You Know ?

*What is capital? Industrial capital? Finance capital?*

*What is a capitalist trust?*

*What is modern imperialism?*

*How did the primitive tribal commune develop?*

*What sort of Socialism is called Utopian?*

These questions and hundreds of others are answered in simple language in brief paragraphs to enable every worker to understand.

*Send for a Copy Today!*

Attractive, durable durofles edition

**$1.00**

In cloth binding

**$1.50**

"A Source Book of Communist Literature"

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.


### Forest Fires Rage in Southern California

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 9.—Fourteen brush and forest fires are raging uncontrolled in widely separated sections of San Diego county today and six other fires are reported in Lower California near the international border.

Burning so fiercely that cities along the coast are dark with a pall of smoke, and ashes, the fires have defied efforts of country and federal fire wardens and more than 500 men to bring them under control.

**Bandits Get $6,700.**

Right after he had drawn $6,700 in cash from a Chicago bank, Joseph [illegible] was robbed today by three [illegible] from an [illegible]

### RECOVER TWO MORE OF 51 BODIES OF MINERS AT ISHPEMING; 10 IN ALL

ISHPEMING, Mich., Nov. 9.—Bodies of Thomas Kirby, Jr., and Jack J. Hanna, recovered from the debris-clogged shaft of the Barnes-Hecker iron mine where 51 lives were lost in a monster cave-in, were awaiting burial today.

The men were behind Joe Menkee, whose body was found late yesterday on a ladder 450 feet below the surface. All were following Rathford Willis, sole survivor when they were killed. Ten bodies have been recovered.

### Southern Pacific R. R. Shows Huge Profit, in September, $7,000,000

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Profits for September of $7,785,063 were reported by the Southern Pacific Railroad in its report here. The railroad in September made more profits than in any other previous month since federal control. It is an increase of $606,674 over September, 1925.

Total profits made by the road for the first nine months of this year were $58,699,299, which is more than $7,000,000 increase over the same period for last year.

It is predicted that earnings on Southern Pacific shares this year


BRONX JEWISH WORKERS' CLUB OF NEW YORK
has arranged a
*Concert and Literary Eve.*
at 1347 Boston Road—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12 1926
SAM SIBULSKY (Student Damrosch Institute) and well-known pianist, will entertain.
COMRADE B. LIPTZIN (Uncle Sam) will read some of his best "Route Feferisch".
ADMISSION 35 CENTS
No collections taken up! No tags collected!

# UNEMPLOYED COAL MINERS NOW AT WORK

## British Strike Booms Bituminous Field

By ART SHIELDS
(Federated Press)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 8—The miners' action in three hard-pressed bituminous districts is getting a breathing spell at the expense of the British strikers. In Ohio, western and central Pennsylvania, it is estimated that more than 50,000 unemployed union men are back in the pits in answer to the demand of the former customers of the British mine owners.

In fairness to the local miners it should be said that they have no control over the coal after it is loaded on the "railroad flats."

**Some Stays Here.**

And not all of this coal goes to Hoboken to be shipped as "black" coal to the British isles and colonies, the good part of it does. Some of the coal remains in north-state American markets that West Virginia and Kentucky captured two and three years ago. Now that the southern coal is finding higher prices at Hampton Roads the northern mines are getting back their old trade for the duration of the strike.

**Second Strike Boom.**

This is the second strike boom of the year. Last winter the anthracite strike caused part-time bituminous mines to go on full and idle mines to open to take advantage of the high prices for anthracite substitutes. Next winter there may be another short-time boom when industrialists and coal operators begin stocking up for the bituminous strike generally expected here in April when the Jacksonville contract expires.

Nothing worse could be said of the bituminous industry than this: that it booms only at the expense of strikers. Otherwise "too many mines and too many miners" for more than half time work on the basis of an eight-hour day.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?


READ
the most daring and damning exposure of Queen Marie of Roumania

that has yet been published in the United States

*Saturday, Nov. 13*

The DAILY WORKER will present facts in an original article which has just been received from Europe:

"Cotzofanesti"

Exposes the bloody queen of Roumania in a true light for the world to judge her on facts!

Get the issue of Saturday, November 13!

Order a bundle—$1½ a copy


## "I'll Die a Natural Death!"—Mussolini

—By Wm. Gropper.

The truly remarkable manner in which Mussolini flirts with bombs has now been explained. He always knows when they are going off.

# WAX FIGURE OF MRS. MILLS TO 'TEST NERVES'

## Evidence Tightens on Willie Stevens

COURT HOUSE, SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 8—A wax effigy of the late Mrs. Eleanor Mills will be dragged into the courtroom in the Hall-Mills murder trial before the eyes of the complacent defendants, Mrs. Frances Stevens Hall and her two brothers, Henry and Willie Stevens, it was learned today as the defense lawyers were centering a savage cross-examination on two fingerprint experts.

It is to be the ever-spectacular Prosecutor Alexander Simpson's newest "surprise move."

**To Show Wound.**

The effigy purports to show how the choir singer's throat was cut.

In a glass case the throat of the dead woman will be exhibited to the jury in wax form.

It will be one of the strangest exhibits ever shown at a murder trial.

**Will Test Nerves.**

It is expected to afford a severe test to the nerves of the defendants, particularly Mrs. Hall, whose view was blocked by her lawyers the other day when they brought in the effects of her slain husband and his quaramour.

**Detroit to Show Passaic Film Dec. 1.**

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—"The Passaic Textile Strike" motion picture story of the struggle of the 16,000 textile workers of Passaic and vicinity, will be shown in Detroit, Wednesday evening, Dec. 1, at Majestic Theater, Woodward near Willis. Musical entertainment is also being arranged.

All friendly organizations are urged not to arrange conflicting affairs for that date. Tickets are now available at 1967 Grand River avenue.

# MILLION DOLLAR SLANDER SUIT IS FILED AGAINST AIMEE BY WRONG 'MRS. X'

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 9—Process servers will meet Aimee Sample McPherson as she steps from the platform at Angelus Temple tonight to serve her with legal papers in the million dollar damage suit filed against her by Mrs. Myra Kimball, attorney S. S. Hahn announced today.

Hahn said process servers had thus far been unable to reach the evangelist and her mother, Mrs. Minnie Kennedy.

Mrs. Kimball, sister of Mrs. Lorraine Wiseman-Salisff, confessed perpetrator of the alleged "Miss X" hoax, filed the suit against the pastor, because of Mrs. McPherson's alleged efforts to have her identified as the woman who spent ten days with Kenneth Ormiston in the Benedict cottage at Carmel.

# Youngstown Sheet Co. to Build Huge Coke Plant in So. Chicago

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 9.—The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. will build a by-product coke plant at an estimated cost of $5,000,000 at its South Chicago works, it was announced today by James A. Campbell, president of the company. It will include 120 ovens.

The plant will be built along the lake front and contracts have been let to fill 15 acres for the site.

**Express to Take the Air.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The American Railway Express is going to take to the air, according to Robert Cowie, president of the company. Cowie announced a contract has been made with the National Air Transport, Inc., to carry packages over the New York-Chicago and Chicago-Dallas air routes, which will be service to intermediate points on both lines.

# CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1.)

privats and swat the rosy visage at the police.

* * *

NOW then, why did Calvin dust off the old political *Mayflower*? Was he thinking first of Morgan, or first of little silent Cal? It doesn't matter much but it is always to order to avail a delusion. Of course if Calvin did not consider the interests of Morgan, the latter would devise ways and means of giving him a free ride to Vermont. But the animation between the presidential pairs on this occasion was engendered by the desire on the part of Calvin to keep away from bill-collecting, rather than to drop $360,000 into the pockets of the already rich.

* * *

SUN CHUAN FANG, one of the Chinese tuchuns, is not seeing the world thru rose-colored glasses and his prospects are anything but bright, despite the suggestion of warmth in the name. The trouble is that the Cantonese are making it rather hot for Sun. There is nothing now between the Cantonese and Wu Pei Fu except a few provinces but at the rate Wu is travelling, by the time the Cantonese catch up with him he will have doubled back on his original burrow. The fact that the Cantonese troops are "red" does not seem to hurt their eyes.

* * *

THINGS are serious in Italy for the Fascist regime. Mussolini made a serious mistake in tickling the French military soul. Italy wants the French colonies in north Africa and Benito was going about it nicely, developing an excuse for inciting the Italian people against France so that he could grab some colonies, and kill off a few hundred thousand superfluous Italians. Sometimes it is not well to be too clever. Mussolini read Machiavelli but the French intelligence service also had a copy. So Mussolini was caught with the goods, organizing plots against his ally Spain on French soil, in order to embroil Spain with France and secure the former's assistance such as it is worth—in a war with France

* * *

THE return of the Condylis supporters to the recent Greek elections is another slap in the face to Mussolini and a victory for French imperialism against the British brand. The monarchists were snowed under heavily. The capitalist news agencies failed to report the labor vote, the labor candidates in the field. The Greek trade unions are revolutionary and under the influence of the Communists

# Big Profits of Penn Railroad Raise Rate of Stock Dividends

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Increased profits of the Pennsylvania Railroad has prompted the directors to increase the dividend rate from 6 per cent to 7 per cent, it is announced.

It is expected that 17 or 17½ per cent will be earned on the road's stock this year, which is $600,000,000. Last year the road earned 12 per cent.

The new dividend rate is the highest paid by the road since 1907.

**Army Pilots Killed.**

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Nov. 9.—Army officials were expected here today to take charge of the bodies of Lieut. Kenyon M. Hegardt and Lieut. H. W. Downing, army aviators, who were killed 15 miles west of here yesterday when their plane crashed in the mountains.

**New Coal Company.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 9.—The French Coal company, route 5, Streator, was granted a charter here today, $5,000 incorporators: John Fink, Julius O. Remy, John McNeil mine and deal in coal.

# Struggle to Free Political Prisoners in Poland

By EMIL STAWSKI.

WARSAW.—Poland responds with the call for the liberation of the political prisoners. For a long time there had been no mass demonstration of love and solidarity for the best fighters of the class struggle who suffer in chains in the prisons.

When in parliament the land owners and bourgeois representatives elected their president, from those benches, from where the struggle for the Polish workers and peasants is led, sounded the call: "Lazuzkis!"

**Moscicki Interrupted.**

When under the clumsy pillars of the royal palace in Warsaw the new clown of the Polish bourgeoisie, President Moscicki, gave his oath of allegiance to the people, his words were interrupted by the calls for amnesty. The representatives of the workers were attacked, were dragged from the hall, among them also Comrade Varski, but their voices became awakening call for tens of thousands of people in the country.

TODAY there is not a single village in Poland where one does not hear the slogans of the amnesty campaign. Recently not a single meeting of the workers of Warsaw, Lods, Dombrowa and Lublin was held without an approval of the amnesty campaign.

We participated in a social democratic meeting in the country. The usual agenda of the social-democratic party. The local party bureaucracy repeated again and again its program. This was done with the typical "precaution" and "reserve," and in a way as if nothing had happened, as if everything was in the best order in the Poland of the capitalists and landowners, as if no blood had been shed in the streets of Kalish, Strij and Warsaw. But suddenly, to the greatest surprise of the chairman and the secretary, voices made themselves heard:

"We demand the liberation of the prisoners!"

HANDS were lifted, hundreds of voices called. It was a surprise also for the "Robitnik," the organ of the P. P. S., which published not a word about the resolution for amnesty which was adopted.

**"Amnesty!" in Slupca.**

In Upper Silesia—in all large shops the same picture, even in the meetings of the so-called National Workers' Party, whose leader organized in 1926 the notorious murders against the Warsaw and Lods workers, the slogan of amnesty is raised. From a bench in the background somewhere the magic word sounds:

"Amnesty!"

And immediately life comes into the meeting. The leaders would like to disappear, they would like to establish silence again. Perhaps they succeed for a moment. But after an hour the call sounds again, and the question is raised from all parts of the hall:

"And what about the amnesty?" The resolution is adopted: "We demand the release of the political prisoners." But the yellow leaders are in a hurry with their new resolution "Long live Pilsudsky!" Also their resolution is adopted.

The masses are already conscious of the powerful idea of class solidarity, but they are not yet ripe for revolutionary thinking and action against the party bureaucracy.

**Police Perjury.**

THE police have lost their heads. They arrest right and left. They imprison popular trade union officials (among them the famous leader of the building workers, Sypula), disband workers' organizations, undertake searches during the night in the suburbs of the towns in the houses of the workers, and—despite all the bones and doorways are covered with innumerable posters and appeals, one here and one there—and on the telegraph poles red flags and posters are fastened.

One morning Warsaw awoke and found that all governmental and "patriotic" posters in the town were covered by the following little slip of paper:

"Freedom for the political prisoners!"

"Unknown persons" had the insolence to cover with this damned slogan all publications of the ministry of the interior on the extension of the work of the court martials.

Warsaw was followed by the provinces.

AND the governmental decrees in the whole country, in hundreds of thousands of copies in all villages and towns received the "visum" of the Polish working class: Appeal "for the struggle to liberate the prisoners of capital.

Some days ago the police were again surprised. The relations of the political prisoners formed a special committee and addressed themselves in a long appeal to the workers. In the appeal they described the situation of the prisoners. The committee was a perfectly legal undertaking, but hardly had the first news about its organization been published in the press when the police searched the house of the five organizers of the committee, all wives of political prisoners. A gang of brutal policemen forced their way into the houses and insulted the defenseless women and children.

**Holds Good Meeting.**

IN this spirit, Siedlenki, M. P., held a magnificent meeting for amnesty in Poland.

This is the answer of Polagal, the Poland of the workers and peasants, to the conquest of power by Pilsudsky and his clique. The illusions on "democracy" in Poland, which gained ground among the masses during the overthrow, was gradually followed by deep depression. They began to realize the true situation. Behind the back of Pilsudsky they begin to see the grimace of capitalist and agrarian dictatorship. Instead of bread, freedom and work the masses receive bullets, as this was the case in Stanislau, Ivanowitze and other towns.

The economic crises intensifies daily, and the sad truth, the fact, convince the masses that everything remains as before or that it even gets worse.

The masses challenge the bloody rulers of reactionary Poland, and the first steps the first sound of this struggle is destined to the bravest of the brave fighters of the Polish working class, the imprisoned fighters for the Polish Soviet Republic.

# Soviet Throngs Hail Bolshevik Revolution

(Continued from page 1.)

army is 560,000 strong, a reduction of 90% since 1919

"Even this small army," he said, "constitutes a heavy financial drain on the country. But with the ever-present danger of intervention, we cannot afford to reduce it further. So long as we are surrounded by enemy capitalist countries who give us no time to work quietly to peaceful pursuits, this is impossible."

* * *

**Omaha Has Big Celebration.**

OMAHA, Neb.—Strengthen the Workers (Communist) Party, keep The DAILY WORKER, build the power of the workers and farmers against the forces of capitalism, was the message that J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, brought to Omaha to the spirited gathering of labor that turned out to celebrate the Ninth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.

"The Bolshevik Revolution is the revolution of the workers and farmers of Omaha and Nebraska, just as much as it is the revolution of the workers and farmers of the Union of Soviet Republics," said Engdahl. "It is your revolution, part of the world-wide struggle in the transition from capitalism to Communism. You must study it, learn its lessons, profit by its experiences, so that you, in common with all oppressed labor in the United States, may achieve the American Bolshevik Revolution."

Engdahl explained the role of the Communist Party in the Russian revolution and showed the necessity of building the American section of the Communist International and its press.

## How Easy It Is to Forget!

It is only eight short years since the last shot was fired in the great "war for democracy." Here we see U. S. Vice Admiral Wells, reviewing German sailors in the battleship "Elsass" in Kiel harbor. The sudden friendly spirit shown by the naval machinery and personal of the two former enemies is explained in a large part by the Dawes Plan—the fact that Wall Street bankers have so much money invested and have loaned so much gold to Germany that friendship is the better part of discretion for both, for the time being, at least.

# STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE XI

THE STRIKE STRUGGLE

UNDER present conditions in the United States strikes are the very heart of the class struggle. They are brutal and open fights between exploiters and exploited. It is in strikes that the conflicting interests of the two classes are most manifest. The employer in his limitless greed and desire to exploit the workers even more intensely than the present unexampled rate, seeks to break their spirit and to force them to work upon his terms. To this end he employs a formidable array of weapons: hunger, terrorism, duplicity, illusory concessions.

On their side, the workers have as their great weapon the cutting off of the employer's supply of labor power. They seek to keep his plants shut down until his greed for profits, or the pressure from other capitalists who need his products, compels him to come to terms. But in order to do this they must be able to maintain an unbroken solidarity in the face of all the employer's many attacks, open and insidious. This is the chief objective of strike strategy during the heat of the open struggle.

THE QUESTION OF MORALE

In all situations where the fighting qualities of human beings are called into play the question of morale assumes great importance. Military leaders understand this thoroly. They know that the strength of an army is not to be measured simply by numbers or arms, by its favorable strategic position, but that among the troops, their morale, is a factor of decisive weight. Hence, during wars, strategists devote the closest attention to this matter.

Never was this better illustrated than during the world war when, not to mention the oceans of propaganda that were poured out, whole military campaigns were carried through with the special plan of improving the morale of the respective armies and home populations and of weakening that of the enemy. The leaders knew that if the fighting morale was gone the war would be lost.

Strike strategy, no less than military strategy, must give close concern to the question of morale. This is because strikes, like military campaigns though in a lesser degree, are tests of the courage and endurance of their participants. The tenacity, durability, discipline, and general effectiveness of a strike largely depend upon the morale of the workers involved. The power of resistance of a body of strikers, like that of an army in the field, can be measured pretty much by the state of their morale.

The question of morale is especially important among inexperienced, unorganized workers where the discipline bred of trade union experience is weak. "Soulless" strikes such as conservative leaders conduct among the organized crafts, when morale is at a low ebb and chiefly the organization sense of the workers holds them together, would be absolutely fatal among the great masses of unskilled now unorganized.

The question of morale is, therefore, a fundamental one in strike strategy. Our problem is how to create and maintain it. This determines the whole character of our strike strategy. Propaganda is not enough. True it is a understanding. But more is necessary. The whole strike strategy must be so calculated as to infuse the strikers with courage and an indomitable fighting spirit. Everything that tends to make the strike effective tends also to raise the spirits of the strikers. A good morale is not a thing by itself; it is the product of a generally successful strike strategy.

FIGHTING ON THE DEFENSIVE

For the building of a strong strike morale we must base our strike strategy upon the theory of fighting upon the offensive. We must attack always, or at the worst be preparing to attack. This theory is just as applicable to the class war in industry as it is to military war on the battlefield. The workers, like soldiers, (and they are the same human beings and subject to the same psychological laws) fight best on the offensive. They are then fired with a sense of power and victory; defensive fighting demoralizes them and fills them with defeatism. Every good general and strike leader must take this basic fact into consideration.

This contention that workers fight best on the offensive is no contradiction to the statement previously made that most of the desperate strikes in American labor history have been to ward off attacks of the employers. The aim of the war or strike as a whole may be defensive, such as a defense of the homeland or against a wage reduction (when soldiers and workers both fight the best) but the tactics in the struggle itself must be based upon the theory of the offensive.

Conservative labor leaders habitually follow the wrong of backing up before their attacks. They fight on the defensive. Their cowardly retreat in the British general strike was a classical example of this false strategy. A real strike strategy must pursue the policy of the offensive. When the employers take the initiative from us we must take it back with a counter-offensive. If they force a lockout upon us we must turn it into a strike, placing counter-demands and involving more workers.

TEMPO OF COUNTER-ATTACK

The offensive does not mean a reckless attack, but a calculated increase in our fighting tempo and a sharp assault upon the enemy's weakest point. It may take many forms, such as a strike of additional workers, and intensification of picketing, a greater stimulation of support from the labor movement at large, aggressive publicity maneuvers, calling out of maintenance men in coal strikes, etc., based upon whatever means are in hand and what opportunities are present.

The nature of the offensive will change with the varying conditions in the strike. An offensive by the workers in Passaic now, after nine months of bitter struggle and when they are so much weakened, is a very different thing than it was in the opening months of the historic struggle when they had their full resources in hand. But the theory of the offensive is just as valid now in Passaic as it ever was.

From time to time our forces will be so defeated that we will be confronted with little Brest Litovsks. But we must understand them as Lenin did his, as offering breathing spells during which we shall rally our shattered battalions for the next offensive.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## PULLMAN CZARS CHANGE FRONT IN FAKE UNION

### Militant Porters' Union Forces Fight

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Pullman company officials, czars in their tactics, have been forced to back down in their campaigns to intimidate porters into voting in the Employee Representation Plan, according to reports received in the national headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

**Change Tactics.**

Superintendent Mitchell of the Pennsylvania district, and Superintendent Burr of the St. Louis district noted for brow-beating and threatening porters who have refused to vote in the company union elections, have been forced to change their tactics by the militant campaign of the Brotherhood, exposing their Simon Legree methods.

At the beginning of the elections now in progress many porters were sent to the offices of Superintendent Mitchell with a notice "See Mitchell in regard to refusing to vote." The Brotherhood is in possession of several of these notices.

**Fake Elections.**

The Pullman company has made the forcing of the vote a definite policy, both in the Employee Representation Plan and in its cousin, the Pullman Porters' Benefit Association. Elections for the latter were held in October, and were marked by all varieties of coercion and intimidation. Pay checks were held up and men held off their runs, in an attempt to force the men, who were disgusted by an open company steal of the primary, to register a vote.

Only the fighting spirit displayed by the Brotherhood and the power of honest workers banded together for their own protection check many similar abuses in the plan elections. There is ample proof that check withholding has been practiced in previous elections.

**An Example.**

An example of this kind of illegal pressure is in the offices of the Brotherhood, in the shape of a notation from the Second Assistant District Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Terminal District to F. R. McGuire, the receiving clasher. It is as follows: "The following P. T. (Penn Terminal) porters have not as yet voted. In order to secure every possible vote, please withhold their pay checks until O. K.'d by the chairman of the election committee, R. Lancaster."

**Company Union Must Go.**

Against tactics like these, Brotherhood instituted its successful campaign. "The company union must go" is its slogan, and it will continue to defend the rights of the men who wish to join an honest labor union that will protect their interests, against the Pullman officials who wish to force them to remain in powerless, non-representative, company controlled "plan."

**Will Erect Hospital for Negroes.**

NEW ORLEANS.—(FP)—Negro citizens will erect a hospital devoted exclusively to their race at an estimated cost of $300,000 to serve 120,000 Negroes in New Orleans and 400,000 in Louisiana. It is said that the various state hospitals for which the Negroes are taxed for upkeep, discriminate against all but white patients.

It's no good crying for the moon. The sun is rising!

## Attempt to Railroad Two Workers

(Continued from page 1)

related to Goldstein by marriage to the latter's wife's sister.

**Defense Plea.**

In his opening statement to the jury, Defense Counsel J. A. Miller, Wankelman, declared the defense would prove not only the innocence of the defendants with proof of their activities miles away from the scene of the crime, but also would present evidence indicating that Goldstein himself might have had the crime committed with the intention of profiting from it financially.

"We will show that just 60 days before the commission of the crime Mr. Goldstein took out an insurance policy for $20,000 covering possible damage to his property and is now suing the insurance company to recover on that policy," Miller said. He pointed out to the jury that there was a chain of circumstances there that warranted consideration on their part. Goldstein is scheduled to go on the witness stand Monday, when he will be questioned regarding the insurance policy for only $2,000 over the amount of damage he claims was done by the alleged acid throwing crime.

**New Witness.**

When the case was adjourned on Friday to permit the cleaning up of other cases in Judge Claire C. Edward's court, State's Attorney A. V. Smith announced to the press that Goldstein would be the only other witness called by the state. The counsel for defense immediately had a subpoena issued for Frank Cawwarsinski, an employe of the Goldstein Co., whose name was on the list of witnesses for the state and who was expected to corroborate the testimony of Kessele in identification of Cece and Novak. He will be put upon the stand by the defense, and it is rumored he will refil of attempts by Kessle to force him to back up the latter's testimony.

**Chamber of Commerce's Hand.**

Waukegonites who have been following the efforts of Frank T. Fowler, secretary of the Waukegan-North Chicago Chamber of Commerce, during the past few weeks to discount the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America were amazed when on Friday Fowler "blew up" as an important witness for the prosecution. For weeks Fowler had been preparing for his part in the case, when he was to tell, as he has thru the press on several occasions, of being in a Chicago court a year ago when 62 officers and members of the union were brought in from a raid on their headquarters during a strike in that city and of their being bound over under heavy bail, and also of brass knuckles, iron bars and other weapons of warfare that he says were found in the union headquarters. (At no time has Fowler been honest enough to inform the public that in cases against all of the 62 union members arrested at that time were later dismissed for lack of prosecution.)

Fowler's name was published in the list of witnesses to be called in the case now on trial here. He should have followed the examination of jurors and was seen by the Federated Press correspondent conferring with the sheriff when the latter was starting out after new prospective jurors when the regular panel was exhausted.

He was quoted in the press as saying that "the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union is on trial in this case." All of this, linked up with his repeated press statements during the strike at the Grauert-Rothschild clothing shop recently, which resulted in recognition of the Amalgamated by the firm, that the Amalgamated was an "un-American organization and a menace to any community," created unusual interest in his part in the trial. Great was our disappointment, however, when his testimony was limited by objections by defense counsel, sustained by the court, to his knowledge of the alleged crime as it affected the defendants. This meant that, instead of boasting again of arousing the community against the Amalgamated and having a reward of $1,000 offered for the arrest and conviction of the offenders by the local chamber of commerce, his testimony dealt merely with having seen several bolts of cloth ruined by acid burns. The fact of the damage had been previously proved by testimony of police officers, and so Fowler's testimony failed to create the sensation for which he had prepared the community.

**Toy Balloon.**

To the writer, the picture of Fowler preening himself for a grandstand play on the witness stand and his deflation when, after only a few sentences, the state's attorney turned him over for cross-examination and Defense Attorney Short released him without a question, as too unimportant to bother with, reminded her of a toy balloon blown up tight, from which one expects to hear a loud and shrill whistle as the air is released, and then, because of some defect, the balloon flattens with merely a little squeak. Frank Fowler's day in court "has came and went" and his promises to "settle the Amalgamated in the eyes of Waukegans" fivvered—as did his efforts to frustrate the organization of the Grauert-Rothschild clothing shop by this union.

State's Attorney Smith is assisted by Assistant State's Attorney Block in the trial. Attorney George Field is the third lawyer in the brilliant counsel.

## Memorial Meeting

COMMEMORATING THE

## Haymarket Martyrs

of the Chicago Labor Movement, Spies, Parsons, Fischer, Engel and Lingg, pioneers of the 8-hour day

## THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1926

— 8 P. M.

*at* SOCIAL TURNER HALL

BELMONT AVE. AND PAULINA ST.

Speakers: William Z. Foster, of the T. U. E. L.; James P. Cannon, nat'l. sec'y., Intl. Labor Defense; Emil Arnold, Pres. Painters' Union No. 275, and others in German and English.

Fine Selection of Musical Numbers.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

Auspices: Pioneer Aid and Support Ass'n. and I. L. D.

## REVERE MEMORY OF CHICAGO'S 5 LABOR MARTYRS

### Observe the Memorable Day: Nov. 11, 1886.

Albert R. Parsons, one of the most active spirits in the labor movement of the '80s of the last century, was a leader in the eight-hour day campaign of that period. An excellent speaker, agitator and organizer, he was one of the most popular working class figures in Chicago.

**Framed-Up.**

After the famous Haymarket riot, when a number of his comrades were arrested and charged with having thrown a bomb at the meeting, he voluntarily surrendered himself in court to be tried with his colleagues. He was sentenced together with Louis Lingg, Engel, Spies and Adolph Fisher to be hung, after a thoroughly shameful trial, with a prejudiced jury, and a judge whose reactionary class instincte were shown at every stage of the proceedings. Lingg was either murdered, or committed suicide on the eve of his proposed execution. The other martyrs went bravely and unflinchingly to their death.

Just as the trap was sprung Spies called out from beneath the hood which enveloped his head:

**Last Words.**

"There will come a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you are throttling today!"

Parsons' last words: "Let the voice of the people be heard," were choked at the signal of the executioner when the noose tightened about his throat and strangled him.

**At Turner Hall.**

Since that day, November 11, 1887, workers everywhere have gathered every year to commemorate the Haymarket martyrs. The Pioneer Aid Association, an organization which has kept alive their memory for two score years, and has maintained their graves and monument in Waldheim Cemetery, together with the International Labor Defense, will hold a Haymarket memorial meeting at Social Turner Hall, Paulina and Belmont, on Thursday, November 11th, with Emil Arnold, president of Painters' Union, Local 275, James P. Cannon, national secretary of International Labor Defense, and Matilda Kalousek who will speak in Czecho-Slovak. All workers are urged to attend. Admission is free.

*A subscription to* THE DAILY WORKER *for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.*

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.

6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Vivian Lawrence, popular songs; Little Joe Warner, character songs; Mickey & Johnson, Hawaiians; Ray FF. Parls, ballads.

9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.

11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

## CITIES TO BE VISITED BY ALBERT WEISBORD ON LENGTHY SPEAKING TOUR

The following is the schedule of the speaking tour to be made by Comrade Albert Welsbord, leader of the great Passaic textile strike:

Worcester, November 12.
Boston, Nov. 13 and 14, Scenic Auditorium, Berkeley and Appleton Sts.
Brockton, Mass., Nov. 15, Eagle Hall, Ward street.
Lynn, Mass., Nov. 16.
Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 17.
Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 18.
Albany, N. Y., Nov. 19.
Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 20, Trade Assembly Hall, 271 State street.
Utica, N. Y., Nov. 21, Labor Temple, 716 Charlotte street, 2:30 p. m.
Binghamton, N. Y., Nov. 23, Central Labor Union Hall, 53 State St.
Syracuse, N. Y., November 24.
Rochester, N. Y., November 25.
Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 27, Elmwood Music Hall, mass meeting. Nov. 28, at 36 W. Huron street, reception for Weisbord.
Erie, Pa., Nov. 23, Central Labor Union Hall.
Warren, Ohio, Nov. 30.
Youngstown, Dec. 5, Ukrainian Hall, 525½ W. Rayen street, 8 p. m.
East Liverpool, Ohio, Dec. 2.
Canton, Ohio, Nov. 3.
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 4, Ziegler Hall, Miami and Vorse street, 7:30 p. m.
Toledo, Dec. 6.
Toledo, December 7.
Detroit, Dec. 8, Majestic Theater, Woodard and Willis.
Flint, Dec. 10.
Muskegon, Dec. 11.
Grand Rapids, Dec. 12.
South Bend, Ind., Dec. 13 and 14.
Gary, Dec. 18.
Chicago, Dec. 15 and 17.
Racine, Dec. 18.
Milwaukee, Dec. 19, Freie Gemeinde Hall, Eight and Walnut Sts.

## State Insurance Cut May Choke Exploiters

SYDNEY—(FP)—So successful has been the state insurance office in New South Wales that the labor government has ordered a reduction of one-third in the premium rates for worker compensation. The private insurance companies are fighting the government's action, since they will have to reduce their rates also. Many are going out of the worker compensation business.

The government is about to launch out on a home-building scheme for the workers. The government will follow the Queensland example of advancing to the workers nearly the full pur chase money, repayable by instalments, and hold no security a life in surnsoe policy of the worker.

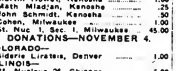
**Bosses Seek Child Workers.**

NEW YORK.—(FP)—More child workers are wanted by the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers. The association is charged by the Natl. Child Labor committee with pushing a drive to campaign with its committee report advocating that children be allowed to quit school and go to work at 14. The manufacturers claim that modern educational research sanctions such a move.

The Natl. Child Labor committee, fighting for a quarter century for child protection, says on the contrary that recent scientific investigation justifies their stand that children should remain in school at least until 16.

**High School Teachers' Strike**

WILLOWS, Cal.—(FP)—All high school teachers in Glenn County have gone on strike because the county treasurer has refused to make a transfer of funds to pay their overdue warrants. More than 40 teachers in Willows, Orland and Hamilton City, and 500 grammar students, have voted an "extended vacation" until the depleted school treasury is supplied with county money to pay the teachers. The strike has the approval of the boards of education and the county superintendent of schools.




WILL APPEAR IN DECEMBER.

# The Drive

*For $50,000 to*

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

| DONATIONS—NOVEMBER 3. | |
|---|---|
| CALIFORNIA— | |
| Gus Oaubnesch, Casper | $ 5.00 |
| M. E. Hellman, Fort Bragg | 5.00 |
| Matt Runaks, Fort Bragg | 5.00 |
| Anti Treskatin, Fort Bragg | 2.00 |
| Nuchima 26, Los Angeles | 10.00 |
| Louis Lagomarsino, Santa Rosa | 2.00 |
| CONNECTICUT— | |
| S. Apetoff, Hartford | 5.00 |
| S. Chasin, Hartford | 5.00 |
| N. Gotkis, Hartford | 5.00 |
| ILLINOIS— | |
| Chris Oateman, Chicago | 10.00 |
| Nick Larsenin, Granite City | 1.00 |
| Karl J. Malmstrom, Moline | 1.00 |
| J. Mertens, Moline | 2.00 |
| INDIANA— | |
| W. P. Locet, Gary | 5.00 |
| KANSAS— | |
| I. H. Cotty, Parsons | 2.00 |
| MICHIGAN— | |
| Wm. W. Adams, Detroit | 1.00 |
| Local Ebat Junction | 50.00 |
| Local, Ironwood | 11.73 |
| Finnish Working Women's Council, Marquette | 25.00 |
| NEW JERSEY— | |
| Andrew Oitrich, Paterson | 5.00 |
| NEW YORK— | |
| Andrew Strapes, Ramsen | 1.50 |
| OHIO— | |
| Nuc. 206, Cleveland | 5.00 |
| Harry Offner, Cleveland | 5.00 |
| Harry Rayonen, Cleveland | 5.00 |
| Bishop & Mrs. Wm. H. Brown, Galion | 5.00 |
| Scott Wilkins, Lima | 5.00 |
| PENNSYLVANIA— | |
| Joe Sabolcik, McKeesrocks | 5.00 |
| P. Homen, Pittsburgh | 5.00 |
| Geo. Pushkarich, Pittsburgh | 5.00 |
| Sam. Pittsburgh | 5.00 |
| P. Vlachos, Pittsburgh | 5.00 |
| Jos. Vucic, Pittsburgh | 5.00 |
| WASHINGTON— | |
| W. P. Local, Spokane | 10.00 |
| WISCONSIN— | |
| M. Feresa, Kenosha | .25 |
| Martin Howell, Kenosha | 1.00 |
| Math Mladjan, Kenosha | .25 |
| John Schmidt, Kenosha | 5.00 |
| Cohen, Milwaukee | 1.00 |
| St. Nuc. 1, Sec. 1, Milwaukee | 45.00 |
| DONATIONS—NOVEMBER 4. | |
| COLORADO— | |
| Sierra Lirates, Denver | 1.00 |
| ILLINOIS— | |
| St. Nucleus 26, Chicago | 5.00 |
| G. Pasha, Chicago | 5.00 |
| MICHIGAN— | |
| P. Eges, Detroit | 5.00 |
| M. Elnarestat, Detroit | 5.00 |
| O. Kurkjian, Detroit | 5.00 |
| I. Minster, Detroit | 1.50 |
| Nichole, Detroit | 3.00 |
| R. Nonan, Detroit | 1.00 |
| S. Nersesian, Detroit | 5.00 |
| D. Patermiani, Detroit | 3.00 |
| A. Segalian, Detroit | 4.00 |
| A. Sebastian, Detroit | 5.00 |
| Phil Sker, Detroit | 1.00 |
| Vrakonis, Detroit | 5.00 |
| NEW YORK— | |
| F. Hehnal, New York City | 2.00 |
| OHIO— | |
| M. H. E., Cleveland | 5.00 |
| Wm. Schmidt, Swanton | 2.00 |
| WASHINGTON— | |
| F. Butorac, Seattle | 5.00 |
| WISCONSIN— | |

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## Young Upholsterers Enter Fourth Strike Week in Hartford

HARTFORD, Conn.—Faced with two injunctions, with eight strikers arrested and with the union being fined for $20,000.00 the strike of the Upholsterers Local Union No. 35 enters in its fourth week of bitter struggle.

One of the firms, Goldman Bros has already signed an agreement with the union, but two largest manufacturers, the Acme Upholstering Co. and B. Dworkin & Co. have secured injunctions forbidding picketing and suing the union for $10,000.00 apiece. The union's request to dissolve the injunction will be heard by the superior court on Wednesday, November 3, 1926. The case of several strikers charged with contempt of court will also be tried at that time.

**Entire Industry Tied Up.**

For two years the Upholsterers of Hartford have been trying to build a union. Active union men were fired and the bosses tried to force yellow dog contracts upon the workers. These attempt however all failed and now the entire industry in Hartford is tied up. The other shop of the B. Dworkin Co. in Springfield, Mass has also been pulled out and this concern that has been fighting the union for years is crippled.

The Upholsterers International Union is giving a great deal of organizational and financial aid to these strikers in fact all the local unions in this industry are taking a great interest in this strike, as because thru long hours, low wages and brutal exploitation of young workers, the Hartford manufacturers were able to compete with the organized centers.

**C. L. U. Promise Aid.**

The Central Labor Union of Hartford has also promised financial aid and help in securing a favorable settlement. With all these things in their favor the strikers expect a speedy victory.

In organized centers the union permits only one apprentice to five journeymen, but in Hartford and other non union centers the manufacturers have forced down their manufacturing costs thru the intense exploitation of four or five apprentices to one journeyman. They thought that thru the use of young workers they would be safe from the union. In fact the bosses raise the wages of the journeymen in an effort to separate them from the apprentices who due to low wages and unhealthy conditions were beginning to think of organizing a union. But all this proved useless for the young upholsterers of Hartford learned the value of the union and when they went on strike they were able to take the majority of the adult workers with them on strike.

The young upholsterers of Hartford as the young textile workers of Passaic have proven themselves good strikers as well as local union men.

## Anti-Militarist Conference to Hold Meet

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Following upon a successful mass meeting held several months ago, at which three student speakers of the University of California delivered anti-militaristic speeches, and an anti-militarist resolution was unanimously adopted by over 300 who were present in the Music-Arts Hall, the provisional committee to launch the "Anti-Militarist Conference of Southern California" was formed, with labor and student representatives.

The broad form of the movement is indicated by the committee sponsoring the conference. Reverend Robert Whitaker is a member of the national committee of the International Labor Defense; Fanny Bixby Spencer, of Costa Mesa, Cal., is a prominent pacifist leader in the state, well known thru her anti-war activities in 1917 and after; Judge J. H. Ryckman is editor of the Open Forum, weekly paper. Kate Crane-Gartz, of Pasadena, well-known pacifist and anti-militarist leader, and Rev. Clinton J. Taft, Southern California director of the American Civil Liberties Union and chairman of the Los Angeles Open Forum weekly meetings.

The secretary of the students' committee is J. Nelson Frank of the League for Industrial Democracy. The secretary of the labor committee is Sam Adel, business agent of the Painters' Union. The purpose of the conference to be called is "to conduct a campaign against military training for young workers and students." Although the student and liberal youth will participate an effort will be made to make the chief appeal to the labor organizations of southern California to take up the fight against the militarization of the American youth.

## Youth Won in Philly Membership Drive

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Our league is awakening. The period of inactivity inevitable thru it was after the reorganization is past. We may well say that our comrades realize their tasks now, and with real revolutionary fervor have thrown themselves into our various activities.

It is understood that our main task at the present are the membership drive and the Young Worker sub campaign.

We started the membership drive officially on International Youth Day. Altho we did not take in any new members then, but we succeeded in lining up our membership on the drive, and with some sympathizers.

The campaign is conducted with a view of reaching the real American working class youth, and the heavy industries are concentrated on mostly. Special leaflets are distributed at the shops and factories, and affairs in which the young workers are invited, are being arranged. Individual recruiting is carried a great deal, as well as mass meetings.

**Win Negro Youth.**

Our comrades seem to have fully understood the significance of the campaign, for already we have good results. First we have succeeded in winning back a number of old league members who fell out during the reorganization and we get them busy in all our activities. We have also taken in some new members, for whom the most important are 6 Negro Young Workers. Thru them we hope to reach many more young Negro workers, and get them into our movement. The campaign has just started, and we have outlined full details of work for the entire campaign of great importance is a mass meeting of Oct. 26, with Trumbull and Bentall as the principal speakers.

The meeting will be closed with a grand ball, which in itself will serve as recruiting means. We expect to have a much greater membership by the end of the campaign, but what is more important, we will have an active membership.

**Push Sub Drive.**

Not less important in our work is the Young Worker sub drive. To begin with we expect to exceed our quota of 300 subs. Already a number of renewals and new subs have been sent in to the N. O. just at the outset of the drive.

The first step taken by the D. E. C. to insure a successful drive, was to organize a special Young Worker committee including in it all Y. W. agents, and that committee is now functioning immediately. Roosters clubs are being organized thruout the district. A general affair for financial aid is arranged for the near future. The slogan is "The Young Worker must exist!"

Although we concentrate mostly on those two campaigns, other activities are not neglected. We are doing good organizational work in the anthracite. We carry on anti-militaristic activity, sports and other work.

Our aim is to make the league bigger and stronger, and therefore we must make every campaign a success. We are doing it! Yes we are doing it!

A. Sokolov.

GET READY! GET READY!

## Bronx Rebels' Nite

Saturday Eve., November 13, 1926

Extraordinary Program:

*"STRIKE", by Michael Gold*

performed by Pioneers

CONCERTINO SELECTIONS by Sam Baron

RECITATIONS and DANCING

Young and old are invited.

Arranged by

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE, BRONX SECTION
1347 BOSTON ROAD, BRONX.

# Worker Correspondent

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

## PENNA. MINERS REPUDIATE THE LEWIS POLICY

### Strike in Defiance of Slavery Pact

By A Worker Correspondent

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Nov. 9.—The miners here are beginning to take their affairs into their own hands. The five-year contract signed by the Lewis machine, deprives the miners of the right to strike for the period of five years. The bosses took advantage of this contract and did everything possible to exploit the miners and discharge those that did not obey their orders. But soon the bosses found out that altho Lewis might sign a contract not to strike for five years, the miners are going to strike.

**Miners Discharged.**

The miners of the Peach Orchard Colliery of Glen Alden Coal Co. of Parsons, Pa., went on strike when four miners were unjustly discharged. Capellini did everything to force the miners to go back to work. The miners went, under protest, and served notice that if the discharged men would not get their jobs, the miners would go on strike again. This did the trick. The discharged miners were taken back to work, with pay for the days they lost because of being discharged. The bosses learned that it does not pay to discharge men. The miners learned that solidarity is the secret of their success and found out that the strike is a mighty power, which the officials of the union have sold out to the operators for five years.

The miners in Peach Orchard are not the only ones that are fighting. At present the miners of Randolf Colliery of South Penn Colliery Coal Co., in Port Carbon, near Pottsville, Pa., are also on strike. One of the men was discharged because he refused to work after quitting time. The next day the miners did not work but gathered in the hall and decided not to go to work until the discharged brother got his job back.

**Bosses' Man Was Fined.**

At this meeting, one of the men, who was under the influence of the bosses, made a motion to go back to work. But the matter of the discharged man laid aside, to go to the grievance committee which would settle with the bosses. No one seconded the motion. However, a collection was made to fine the man who made the previous motion $100. He was fined $25 only on account of his family.

The miners of the Randolph Colliery are under the leadership of Thomas Powell, the well-known militant leader, and the bosses, thru saloon keepers and other agencies, are spreading news to discredit him. The bosses call Howell a Bolshevik, a Communist, a Red. But the miners do not listen to them because they know that Howell is one of them and fighting with them, and if he is a "RED" so much the better.

### Concert for New York Cloakmakers Arranged By Los Angeles Labor

By GRAY STONE
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 9. — Grand concert with the best available talent in the city is being arranged by the conference of all local unions to aid the striking cloakmakers in New York City, Nov. 17, at 8:15 p. m., at the Gamut Club Theater, 1044 South Hope Street.

Max Anasterdam, the first violinist of the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and Abraham Branson, one of the best known cellists on the western coast, have offered their services. Tickets are for sale at 224 South Spring St. Phone for reservation. Metropolitan 3000. All organizations and individuals wishing to help the struggling New York cloakmakers are asked to forward funds to local secretary of the conference, J. Sacks, 224 South Spring St.

What is this famous "COTZOFANESTI"? Read Nov. 13 issue of The DAILY WORKER!

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

### Prizes to Be Offered This Week.

**Three very splendid prizes will be given for stories sent in by worker correspondents between now and next Thursday that are considered the best examples of worker correspondence of the week. Send in these stories, workers! Here are the prizes:**

**First, "Left Wing Unionism" by D. J. Saposs. A new book that William Z. Foster advises every trade union rebel to read for its valuable information.**

**Second, "Flying Oslo," short stories by nine of Russia's leading new writers.**

**Third, The Workers Monthly, a six-months' subscription to the best workers' magazine.**

## WORKERS WHO WANT TO LEARN HOW TO WRITE NEWS STORIES SHOULD ATTEND CLASS ON FRIDAY NIGHT

Every worker in Chicago who wants to get a grasp of the fundamentals of news writing in order that he can contribute to the workers' press should attend the class in worker correspondence to be held Friday in the editorial offices of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd.

Friday's meeting of the class is the actual beginning of the season's course in training workers in the rudiments of writing stories, gathering news, and preparing news for publication.

The class is in charge of J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, who will be assisted by Harry Kletsky, supervisor of the worker correspondence of The DAILY WORKER.

**Will Develop Writers.**

Work in the class will be directed along one line: to develop news writers out of the workers, in order that they can more effectively "write as they fight." Practical work will be given the class, and the question and answer method of discussion will be followed in order that as much as possible can be gotten out of the work.

It is not necessary for members of the class to have had much experience in writing or to be masters of a "literary style." The class is not for the purpose of developing great authors, but to aid workers to express their ideas on paper in plain, ordinary working class English, according to newspaper style.

A full and interesting program is being outlined for the course, so that each class night will be crammed full of information and interest.

The class will meet each Friday night at 8 o'clock. Members are urged to come on time as that no time will be wasted.

## CLEANERS-DYERS OF LONG BEACH OUT ON STRIKE

### Cops Break Up Parade of Workers

By L. P. RINDAL.
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 9.—Dyers and cleaners of Long Beach are on strike on election day, Nov. 2, the owners declared for the open shop and refused to meet the wage increase demanded by the workers. A shorter week is also one of the strike demands.

Riot calls and some violence are reported. A truck belonging to the Campbell cleaners, 1325 West First street, was overturned. Windows were reported broken in the Globe Dye House, 1154 West Broadway. Garments are said to have been trampled on at the latter establishment. Women strikers are reported to be the most active.

Fourteen cleaning houses are affected.

The police did not break up a parade of protest in which 200 strike sympathizers participated. No arrests were made.

The cleaners and dyers of Los Angeles won their strike a few months ago, a victory labeled the "greatest" in many years in this community. Help is expected from Los Angeles.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY
Meat Market Restaurant
IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.
FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(Workers organized as consumers)
4301 4th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

## WORKERS EAGER TO OBTAIN AUTO SHOP BULLETINS

### Ford and Dodge Worker Sold Rapidly

(By Workar Correspondent)

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—The Ford shop nucleus of the Workers (Communist) Party has just issued No. 5 of the Ford Worker, which deals with the problems of the workers employed by the Ford plant in Detroit. The organizer in Detroit reports that an edition of 12,000 copies of the Ford Worker was painted and that 6,000 of these were sold at 1 cent each during the first three days after the paper was issued.

**Deals with 40-Hour Week.**

The leading article in the Ford Worker deals with the new 40-hour week and Ford's declaration that the wages of the workers would only be raised on merit; that is, only those who would show greater productivity would receive the same pay for the 40-hour week as heretofore.

In addition to many items dealing with the Ford plant, the Ford Worker contains an announcement of the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution and a call to the foreign workers to support the Workers (Communist) Party ticket in the election campaign.

**Dodge Worker Out.**

At the same time the Dodge Workers (Communist) Party shop nucleus issued No. 4 of the Dodge Worker, of which 3,000 were printed and 1,000 sold at 1 cent each during the first two days of distribution.

The bulletins of the Workers (Communist) Party nuclei in the Dodge and Ford plants are winning a broad influence among the workers in these plants by dealing with the concrete problems of the industry. At the same time they translate these problems into propaganda in relation to the broader struggles of the workers, by relating them to the political and industrial campaigns.

### Denver Workers Plan Anniversary Affair on Sunday, Nov. 14

By OTIS MURPHY.
(Worker Correspondent)

DENVER, Col., Nov. 9.—Denver comrades and sympathisers will celebrate the Russian revolution on Sunday, November 14. The lagging behind of one week, was caused on account of the Debs memorial meeting, which was held Sunday, Nov. 7, called by the International Labor Defense.

The program will be chock full of good speakers, including the "would-be" governor, William Distich, in the last election, and he'll explain why he lost the election by one vote—almost.

The young workers will be represented, as well as the Pioneers. Music we'll have galore, and Russian music at that.

The celebration will be held at the New Labor Lyceum, Julian and Conejos streets, at 3 p. m. At least come and see the beautiful new building that the Denver workers built for worker celebrations, and a good time is assured for all, not to mention the "Russia tea," which will be served, and the admission will be a proletarian admission—only 10 cents.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

Get a copy of the American Worker

## DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGRO WORKERS MUST BE STOPPED

IT is stupid as well as disgraceful conduct on the part of organized labor to show discrimination to fellow unionists of the Negro race. If the following editorial taken from the Pittsburgh Courier is based on authentic information it is the duty of the American Federation of Musicians to look into the matter:

**Music Hath Charms**

MUSIC hath charms to soothe the savage breast, it is said, but evidently this does not apply to the members of the American Federation of Musicians. These union workers constitute one of the strongest and richest groups within the American Federation of Labor. They live by making music but are reluctant to see Negro musicians have the same privilege. The music dispensed by the Negro union members hath no charms for the white members when dollars are involved. The breast of the white savage refuses to be soothed by the seductive means of jazz orchestras when Negroes are producing the music.

AT least that is what we gather from recent news reports. It seems that white union musicians playing in theaters on the Columbia burlesque circuit have refused to play with colored musicians who are members of colored shows on the circuit. Both white and black musicians belong to the union but the growing number of Negro musicians with Negro shows has alarmed the white musicians. Already there are sixty Negro musicians on the circuit. Consequently, the Federation of Musicians recently passed a ruling that a local union must give its consent before a band with a show can play both in the pit and on the stage. And since the white members do not care to play with the black members, this means that the black unionists will ultimately be eliminated if the ruling continues in force and race prejudice does not abate.

ONLY a few weeks ago high officials of the American Federation of Labor were denouncing the prejudiced attitude of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce, the Detroit Y. M. C. A. and some of the Detroit churches toward them. Yet, here is a great organization belonging to the American Federation of Labor discriminating against its own members! Of course the other unions in the A. F. of L. cannot be blamed for the action of the Musicians' Federation, but they can be blamed if they keep silent in the face of this rank exhibition of colorphobia, which is even worse than the case of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers hiring non-union miners in its coal mines. The American Federation of Labor, with its steadily declining membership, cannot afford to allow such discrimination within its ranks. It offers their enemies an excellent bit of propaganda to use against them at a time when their position in American life is none too secure.

THE Pittsburgh Courier believes firmly in the organization of all working people, especially Negro workers, in trade union unions. In a society so organized as the present one, it is criminal negligence of one's interests NOT to be organized with those of similar interests. In no other way can the worker hope to get proper pay and humane working conditions. Thousands of Negro workers have recognized this truth and hold membership cards in various trade and industrial unions affiliated with the the American Federation of Labor. Curiously enough, however, it is in the unions presumably composed of workers possessing higher intelligence that the Negro unionist encounters discrimination and prejudice. We warn organized American labor that this discrimination because of color must cease within its ranks. Otherwise it will become a means for destroying the organizations they have so laboriously built up. Some of the most loyal and militant workers in organized labor are Negroes. They have walked the picket lines and starved in order that the right to bargain collectively with the employers might be established and maintained. The Negro worker demands the right to join every union, and having joined, he demands equal treatment with all other union workers regardless of race, creed, color or nationality. Otherwise organized labor cannot hope to retain his allegiance.

## CHICAGO STAGES SACCO PROTEST NOVEMBER 26TH

### Fitzpatrick, Johannsen, Flynn to Speak

Chicago labor will express its protest against the decision of Judge Webster Thayer in refusing to grant Sacco and Vanzetti a new trial, at a mass meeting which will be held at Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren, on Friday, Nov. 26th, at 8 p. m.

**Fitzpatrick to Speak.**

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, a staunch supporter of the cause of the two Italian workers, Anton Johannsen, prominent in Chicago labor circles; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, national chairman of International Labor Defense, and other noted labor speakers will address the meeting. Special efforts are being made to secure a well-known Italian labor leader to speak at the meeting also.

The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Chicago Sacco-Vanzetti conference, which is composed of some 80 labor unions and other workers' organizations. Prominent among the leaders of the conference are J. J. Uhlmann, of the district council of the International Association of Machinists, who is chairman of the conference; Anton Johannsen of the Carpenters' union, Albert Wechsler, of Local 144 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Chicago, vice-chairman conference secretary, George Maurer, local secretary of International Labor Defense, Hyman Schnaid, of Local 39, A. C. W. of Chicago; John Wherfet, of the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, the Reverend Rhys Williams, Deane Swift of the Chicago Liberal Club and numerous others.

**Theyar Decision a Menace.**

The Chicago Sacco-Vanzetti conference, which expects an overflow demonstration at Ashland Auditorium, points out that the decision of Judge Thayer presents a great menace to the two Italian labor fighters who have been in the shadow of the electrocution chair for the last six years. The demand of workers everywhere for a new and fair trial and for freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti. The conference has appealed to all labor organizations to send a demand to Governor Alvan T. Fuller, state house, Boston, Mass., urging a new trial and the appointment of a state investigation commission, and demanding justice and freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Chicago conference will hold a delegate meeting on Monday, November 15th, at Redifer's Hall, 30 N. Wells street, Room 301, at 8 p. m., where new affiliations are expected and plans for the November 26th meeting will be completed. Attendance by the meeting at Ashland

## GOVERNOR MOORE VISITS PASSAIC TEXTILE OWNERS

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 9.—Governor A. Harry Moore of New Jersey made a visit, which he attempted to keep secret, to Passaic wool textile mill owners to learn more about their position in the nine months' strike of 16,000 textile workers. Moore avoided headquarters of Local 1603, United Textile Workers' Union, into which the strikers are now organized.

He consulted with Robert M. Reinhardt of Forstmann & Huffmann Co., Col. Charles F. H. Johnson and Henry W. R. Scheel of Botany Worsted Mills and Garfield Woolen Mills; Theodore Boettger and Joseph Probst of United Piece Dye Works, Lodi; Henry Halterman of Gera Mills and New Jersey Worsted Mills, and William Gaunt of Passaic Worsted Spinning Co.

**Stand as Before.**

It is understood that the mill managers reiterated to Governor Moore their previously asserted stand that they would deal only with their own employes" and with no union, whether affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or not. When Col. Johnson of Botany Mills was earlier in the strike, shouted as saying that the mill owners would not deal with Albert Weisbord, then leader of the strike, but would with the United Textile Workers. The beginning of the U. T. W. local was made. Johnson has since attempted to retract his statement.

**Citizens Busy.**

The committee of five appointed by the citizens' meeting called by Mayor John McGuire is at work trying to bring the mill managements into conference with the local union officials toward settlement of the long strike.

• • •

### Buffalo Sees Picture on Passaic, Nov. 29-30

BUFFALO, Nov. 9.—The organized labor movement of this city has completed plans for two showing of the seven-reel labor thriller, "The Passaic Strike," on November 29 and 30, at Eagles' Hall, Tupper and Pearl streets.

A third showing is contemplated for December 1 in another location of the city in order to meet the tremendous demand of Buffalo's toilers to see the splendid struggle of the heroic Passaic textile strikers as it is depicted on the screen.

Tickets for the two November showings are already moving rapidly and success of these showings can confidently be predicted.

THE SUNDAY WORKER

A NEW NOVEL
By Upton Sinclair
(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

They discussed the latest developments in the tragedy which had befallen Koski, one of the emperors of their screen-world, who had had a priceless stock in the cellar of his country place, and had taken the precaution to have it walled in with two feet of brick, and guarded by doors such as you would find on a bank vault; but thieves had come during the owner's absence, and bound and gagged the caretaker and cut through the floor of the drawing room, above the cellar, and hauled out everything with rope and tackle, and carted it away in trucks. Since then Koski had been raising a row with the authorities; he charged that they were standing in with the thieves, and he had brought in an outside detective agency, and threatened a scandal that would shake the pants off the police department. By this means he had got back the greater part of his casks and bottles; but alas, the real stuff was gone, they had all been emptied and refilled with synthetic. And so, after that, there was a convincing story of your bootlegger to tell you; this was some of the original Koski stuff! Millions of gallons of original Koski stuff were being drunk in California, and even in adjoining states.

Suddenly Vee Tracy clapped her hands. "Oh, listen! I have one on Koski! Him and some others! Has anybody heard The Movie's Prayer?"

There was a silence. No one had.

"This is something for all of us to teach our children to recite every night and morning. It is serious, and you mustn't joke."

"Let us pray," said the voice of Bessie Barrie.

"Fold your hands, like good little children," ordered Vee, "and bow your heads." And then with slow and solemn intonation she began:

"Our Movie, which art Heaven, Hollywood be Thy Name. Let Koski come. His will be done, in studio as in bed."

There was a gasp, and then a roar of laughter swept the table; no explanations were needed, they all knew their emperor, master of the destiny of hundreds of screen actresses. "Go on!" shouted voices; and the girl continued to intone an invocation, which echoed in outline and rythm the Lord's prayer, and brought in the names of other rulers of their shadow world, always with an obscene implication. It was a kind of Black Mass, and performed the magic feat of lifting the conversation out of the ditch of Prohibition. They talked for a while about the sexual habits of their rulers; who was living with whom, and what scandals were threatened, and what shootings and attempted poisonings had resulted. There were thrilling crime mysteries, which would provide a topic of conversation for hours in any Hollywood gathering; you might hear half a dozen different solutions, each one positive and no two alike.

VIII

They adjourned to the larger cathedral, where the lights were dim, and there appeared, very appropriately in place of the altar, a large white screen. At the far end of the room was a projecting machine, and the guests distributed themselves in lounging chairs, prepared to pay for their entertainment by watching the first two reels of Annabelle's new picture, and giving their professional judgements on the "cutting." "Pangs of Passion," you may recall as a soul-shaking story about a society bud whose handsome young husband is led astray by a divorcee, and who in order to make him jealous, begins a flirtation with a bootlegger, and is carried off in a rum-running vessel, and made the victim of the customary pulling and hauling and tearing of feminine costumes. "My God," said Vee Tracy, in an aside to Bunny, "Annabelle has been playing these society flappers since before they were born, and in all that time she's never had a story above the intelligence of a twelve year old child! You'll think it's a joke, but I know it for a fact that Perry Duchane gets a bunch of school children together and tells them the scenario, and if there's anything they don't like, he cuts it out."

And then to Annabelle she said, "It's up to standard, my dear; it will sell alright." And to Bunny, "That's one good thing about Annabelle, you can say that and she's satisfied she doesn't ask you if it's a work of art. But others do, and I've made mortal enemies because I won't lie to them. I say, 'Leave art out of it, dearie; we all know our stuff is trash.'"

There was technical discussion, and Bunny had an opportunity to learn about the tricks of "cutting." Also he learned what had been the gross business on a number of Annabelle Ames' pictures, and the inside figures on other successes. Tommy Paley had recently indulged in the luxury of making an artistic and beautiful picture which the papers had called a "classic"; he and a group of friends had come out something over a hundred thousand in the hole, and he had charged it up to education, and said, "Let the Germans do the art stuff after this!"

All this time there had been a silent spectral figure flitting about the cathedral, clad in white duck coat and trousers and padded purple slippers; the Chinese boy, bearing a tray with little glasses full of pink and yellow and purple and green liquid. He would move from guest to guest, offering his tray, and they would put down empty glasses and take up full ones, and during the entire course of the evening the spectre never made no sound, nor did anyone make a sound to it. Some three hundred years ago an English poet, long since forgotten by the movie world, had asked the question why a man should put an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains; but here at the Monastery, the anxiety appeared to be that some one might forget to put the enemy into his mouth—hence this Chinese spectre to save the need of recollecting.

(Continued Tomorrow)

ORIGIN of the WORLD
A New Book
By Alphonse Querton
Origin of Species Presented in a New Light
35 CENTS A COPY
Published by the author at
542 N. State St. Chicago, Ill.

OUR MOTTO 3 Q's
Quality - Quantity - Quickness
U-EAT
Restaurant and Lunch Room
1232 W. MADISON ST.

The Best Place to Buy Your
CARPETS LINOLEUM
RUGS FURNITURE
OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 5 STORES
1600 W. Roosevelt Rd. Phone Seeley 7722
1618 W. Chicago Avenue Phone Monroe 6264
2408 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 4983
2535 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 6941
4247 W. Madison Street Phone Nevada 1256

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. - Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year | $6.00 per year |
| $3.50 three months | $3.50 three months |
| $2.50 six months | $3.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## *The Critical Situation in the British Coal Strike*

The struggle of the British miners has entered a critical phase. So critical is the situation that the miners' executive has had to postpone the scheduled meeting of the Anglo-Russian miners' union meeting in Berlin and remain in Britain to take up the negotiations with the mine owners and their government.

The struggle now, in the light of the basis for the negotiations laid down by the government, appears directly as a fight for life of the miners' union.

The government is pressing for district settlement thinly camouflaged as a national settlement with provisions for district agreements. Acceptance of these proposals by the miners' officials means practically complete surrender and a terrible blow to the whole labor movement.

Time and again the striking miners, in spite of more than six months of semi-starvation and the intimidation practiced by all government agencies, in spite of the desertion of the miners by the leadership of the Trades Union Congress, the failure of the labor movement to support the strike by an embargo on coal and the scanty relief coming from all quarters except the trade unions of Soviet Russia whose generous donations have alleviated the misery in the coal fields, have voted against district settlements.

Will the miners' executive disregard the emphatic mandate from the membership and yield to the government proposals?

Will the leadership of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain pay more attention to the pressure for an immediate settlement on almost any terms from the officialdom of the Trades Union Congress than they will to the splendidly indomitable spirit of the rank and file of the strikers?

These are the questions which every militant worker will be asking as the negotiations proceed.

We have the greatest hope that the miners' leaders, now that British industry is at a standstill as a result of the great fight of the miners, will not take the backward step of district settlements no matter in what smooth guise they are put forward.

One thing is certain: It is that British labor as a whole faces a most drastic test. The leaders have failed already, but from below is coming a great movement which will be steeled in the new struggles of which the settlement of the miners' strike marks the beginning and not the end.

Victory for the miners, the victory which is possible if there is no further defection from above, will give a great impetus to the new labor movement which is in the making in Great Britain.

# The Intellectuals and the Soviet Union

### AT FIRST OPPOSED THE REVOLUTION—THE LENIN COMMISSION TO CARE FOR INTELLECTUALS —THEIR MATERIAL CONDITIONS IMPROVED—THE MOBILIZATION OF SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES

By N. SEMASHKO, Commissar of Health in the Soviet Union.

THE intellectuals in the U. S. S. R. did not at once come over to the side of the Soviet regime after the October revolution. Those groups of intellectuals whose work was more closely bound up with the working and peasant masses, specially the village intelligentsia, adhered more to the new order; those groups, however, who stood nearer the old czarist regime or the order established by the Kerensky provisional government, resisted the Soviet regime during almost a whole year, either actively (by means of boycott and sabotage), or passively (striking on the job). The particularly irreconcilable section of the intellectuals—the active workers of the anti-Soviet parties—emigrated abroad.

**Now Support Socialist State.**

It can now be quite definitely asserted that not a single intellectual profession has remained, the workers of which have not recognized the Soviet regime, exception being extremely rare. Not a single congress of professional workers takes place (teachers, doctors, engineers, agronomists, etc.) at which there are not resolutions in which the participants express their readiness to devote all their strength and knowledge to the cause of the new socialist construction.

The difficult years experienced by our country during the period of war, blockade and famine was naturally reflected in the position of the intellectuals. During those times the life of the rural intelligentsia was relatively easier, as the village workers (doctors, teachers, agronomists) were nearer to the food stocks than the town workers. Therefore on those days the task of the Soviet regime was to give main support to the town workers and specially the most highly qualified scientific forces. In the towns special rations were instituted, a little more nutritive than those of the ordinary population, for doctors, engineers and technicians and for those serving in Soviet institutions. But particular care was taken to improve the position of scientific workers.

**Intellectual Commission.**

IN 1921, on the initiative of V. I. Lenin, a commission was formed for improving the life of scientists. The members of this commission were: M. Gorkyi, Khalatov (Food Commissariat), Semashko (Commissar of health), Pokrovsky (education commissariat) and the late Prof. Karpov (supreme economic council). At the time of formation the tasks of this commission included: alleviating the material position of scientists (supply of clothing, footwear, and also increased rations, fairly high for those days), as well as improving the living conditions of the scientists (defense of their housing rights, reductions and privileges in accommodation, supply of articles for scientific work, etc.). Besides this the central commission for improving the life of scientists gave every scientist a supplementary monetary grant in addition to his salary, the dimensions of this monetary grant depended upon the qualifications of the scientists.

It is remarkably recognized that this commission rendered invaluable services to the scientists during those difficult years. It will remain a historic fact that the workers' and peasants' regime, at a moment when the population was starving, displayed exceptional solicitude in respect to the scientists, the workers and peasants, who themselves starving, paid special attention to the material and spiritual needs of scientific workers.

**After Civil War.**

WHEN the civil war came to an end and the economic and cultural life of the country began to revive, the central commission for improving the position of scientists was not dissolved. It still functions to this very day, having changed, of course, the methods of its work in accordance with the changed conditions.

The direct supply of food and clothing materials stopped, but actively in operation the material and monetary needs of the scientists were brought to the forefront.

**Mobilize Mental Resources.**

FOR this purpose the commission had, above all, to commence investigating the existing scientific forces in the U. S. S. R. A special qualification commission was formed from among the most prominent specialists in various branches of learning, which examined the personal qualifications of every scientific worker and distributed them according to categories: first two categories, scientific beginners, third category, professors and teachers of the usual kind, fourth category, scientific specialists and teachers who have already formed their own school and become prominent by their scientific work, and finally, the fifth category, scientists having world fame. The central commission has performed tremendous services in that it has made known and established an accurate list of the qualifications of all scientific forces of which the U. S. S. R. disposes. In accordance with the qualification, scientists continued to receive supplementary monetary grants. The commission also grants relief for illnesses, accidents, etc., both to the scientists themselves and to the members of their families.

**Pass Helpful Laws.**

THE commission has got a number of laws passed tending to improve the position of scientists in respect to accommodation (right to supplementary floor space, reductions in rent, prohibition of evictions, etc.). The commission has a free legal consultation for scientists.

The central commission has paid special attention to the position of invalid and aged scientists. For invalids, beside the usual institutions, special rest homes have been organised near Moscow, Leningrad and to certain other places, and also sanatoria in the Crimea (the former Gaspra) and in the Caucasus. A total number of 5,000 scientists undergo cures every year in the rest homes and sanatoria of the commission. Two hostels have been instituted for aged scientists—one in Moscow and the other in Leningrad.

**For scientists arriving in Moscow** on scientific missions a special hostel has been organised where they may get complete board for a modest price.

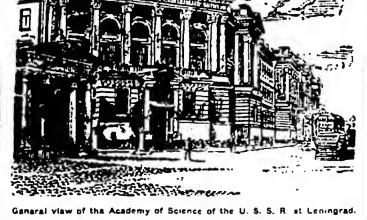
**Scientists' Houses.**

OF extreme interest are the "scientists' houses" in Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkoff and many other university towns. In these houses clubs are organised and there are extensive libraries and reading rooms. At the yearly meetings reports are given on various scientific themes, and concerts, readings of compositions, evenings, etc., given. The scientists' houses are centers where the scientific workers of various specialties come into contact with those of other professions and thus diminish the uncivilizedness of their own specialty. These scientists' houses conduct extensive cultural-educational work amongst the toiling population the scientists give lectures in workers' clubs, and broadcast lectures by radio, etc.

Thus up to the present the Soviet regime is continuing to display special care towards the scientific workers in the U. S. S. R., alleviating their material and spiritual position.

**Wages Rise.**

ALONG with the economic and cultural revival of the country an improvement in the position of the intellectuals is also to be noticed. Wages in all professions, without exception, are rising. There is a rapid growth in the cultural demands of the population and consequently also in the demand for intellectual labor. There are very few countries anywhere else in the world where scientific work is developed so extensively as in the U. S. S. R.



General view of the Academy of Science of the U. S. S. R. at Leningrad.

# *Letters From Our Readers*

**On Venezuela.**

Editor, The DAILY WORKER

Dear Comrade: In an interview secured recently by the New York Evening Enquirer, W. P. Bruce, a geologist of Boston, spills the beans. Mr. Bruce has been seeing the world, or rather that part of it which is permitted to be located in Venezuela, and what he has seen puts Mr. Bruce fearfully in the dumps. What do you suppose brings the brine to his dear eyes? Is it the sight of a martyred proletariat? Has his heart been touched by some revolutionary cry from the shambles of liberty, where ghosts rattle their chains? Has he been moved by the sardonic mischief-making of those who put up immortelles monuments to Simon Bolivar and put down with iron heels the consequences of Bolivar's passion? Was he stirred by the realization that Venezuela, thru all the days of Gomez's dictatorship, has been suffering an unending Santa Maria?

No, not at all. Those things somehow, didn't occur to Mr. Bruce. What then? Well it is all that afflicts Mr. Bruce so profoundly—oil and the bad state of health of that humanitarian, Juan Vicente Gomez. Incredible! But here are Mr. Bruce's own words for it:

"As general Gomez is failing in health, and I fear is failing fast. It is said that he has Bright's disease, or nephritis, and you know what that means. However, the credit must be given to him for the way he has developed Venezuela's natural resources, especially her oil fields. What will happen down there if he should happen to pass out the future only knows. I rather dread to think about it, because there is no one qualified at the present time to step into his shoes. Just how capital views the situation I am really at a loss to understand, because all the oil concessions have been granted to the chief executive himself, and therefore are illegal under the laws of Venezuela and will necessarily be subject to future revision. Here is a real problem confronting not only American capital invested there, but British as well. I really see nothing but chaos ahead."

It is perhaps bad manners on our part, but what makes Mr. Bruce sad gives us uncommon joy. The clouds of high finance and the oil bogs are disdressed, their putrid play is under the spotlight, and they squirm and squeal at the unwonted interruption. "Why can't those damned scoundrels mind their own business?" they want to know. Well, we simply can't. The stench of their gluttony is too powerful in our nostrils.

Imperialistic capital in Venezuela is coming to an impasse, and it is aware of the fact. It is confused, and brought to confession. "All the oil concessions have been granted by the chief executive, and therefore are illegal under the laws of Venezuela, and will necessarily be subject to future revision." Indeed, they will be, Mr. Bruce. And other things will be subject to revision, so drastic a change that afterwards as to logs and no mess will remain. And on that purgative day Simon Bolivar will return to Caracas to a new birth!

Fraternally,
Martin Feinstein,
English Secretary.
The Venezuelan Labor Union

**For The Children.**

To the Editor:—There is no doubt that money is essential to The DAILY WORKER at the present time. But there is another essential which The DAILY WORKER and all other revolutionist newspapers need, and that is a children's column.

Those who will fight in the coming American workers' revolution are probably the present stock of children. It is this growing generation which must be taught. If they do not take the lead in the struggle against capitalism, it will be the fault of the present adult workers and Communists.

The best way to teach the children of the workers is thru a medium with which they will come into contact every day, and which will serve as a reaction to the rotten capitalistic teachings that are handed out to the children in the first few grades. The present media for this work is inadequate. Allow me to suggest for The DAILY WORKER a children's column in which stories that stress worker's conditions and the coming revolution will be written in such a vein as to be understood by the child ten or twelve years of age. It would not be a bad idea to have the children themselves contribute to this column. Hoping that you react to this suggestion favorably, I remain,

William Albertano, Pittsburgh

**A Comic Strip?**

Dear Editor: We read The DAILY WORKER and find it very interesting, but we think that it would be more interesting to us and others if there would be a weekly comic in The DAILY WORKER. For example a poor little girl whose father is a worker, in a factory and how he strikes, etc.

We hope you publish this with success and without fail.

From two Young Pioneers of America, Bernard Epstein, Ethel Jaffe, Chicago.

# New Translation of 18th Brumaire

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

A new translation of the great classic The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte, which will hearten all English speaking Marxists, has just been issued by the International Publishers, New York. There has long been wanted a new and careful translation of this famous book which saw first light in the United States in 1852.

Joseph Weydemeyer, a personal friend of Karl Marx, who participated in the German revolution of 1848 and emigrated to America three years later, published this great piece of historical writing in his monthly magazine "Die Revolution." It wasn't until 1869 that the book was republished in Germany, and since then it has gone through several editions in the original language and has been translated in many other languages. All the translations, including previously available English translations, were made from the published German editions. The present translation, made by the well-known translators, Eden and Cedar Paul, has been compared with the original text of the 1852 American edition of The Eighteenth Brumaire, which is available at the Marx-Engels Institute. In fact, the Institute is in possession of photostats of a copy of the manuscript of "The Eighteenth Brumaire," which is now in the Sorge collection at the New York library, and from which Weydemeyer published the original edition of the book in German.

**Introduction by Marx.**

Besides the text of "The Eighteenth Brumaire," the edition just brought out by the International Publishers contains Karl Marx's introduction to the first German edition of 1869 and Engels' preface to the Third German edition in 1885. Following the text Eden and Cedar Paul have appended a chronological table of events of the important periods of the French revolutionary history from the great French Revolution of 1789 down to the Paris Commune of 1871. A tremendously valuable addition is a Glossary of terms, events, etc., used by Marx in his book. Eden and Cedar Paul explain every important item which is not generally known thereby helping the reader to thoroughly appreciate Marx's argument. The Glossary also includes biographical and other notes about important characters mentioned by Marx.

**He Ravished It.**

The appendix to the book gives several paragraphs which were omitted by Marx from the first European edition of the book. Marx re-read the book as it was published in America before the Hamburg publishers put it into print, and found that some of the statements made were not applicable any longer. The present edition has therefore these portions of a book which are not available in any of the later editions of the book. The book also contains an index.

"The Eighteenth Brumaire," considered one of the most brilliant monographs penned by Marx, and which Engels declared to be "the work of a genius," should be in the library of every Marxian student. The written

seventy-five years ago, the observations and deductions contained in the book are as true today as they were then. Only after reading Marx's analysis of the coup d'etat of Napoleon the Little one can understand the early background and the meaning of revolutions and counter-revolutions.

**How it Came.**

Eden and Cedar Paul give the following account of how "The Eighteenth Brumaire" came to be published in America:

"This magnificent work was composed under the most amazing conditions. The feast of Marx's troubles was that Weydemeyer's scheme for a weekly issue of 'Revolution' fell thru for lack of funds. A more serious matter was that Marx was far from well. Worst of all, he was suffering from the direst poverty. Writing on February 27, 1852, he said:

"'For a week I have been unable to leave the house because my coat is in pawn; and we can no longer get any meat, for the butcher has refused further credit.' Nevertheless, he was able to send off the last pages of the MS. on March 25. But even now, there seemed little likelihood that 'The Eighteenth Brumaire' would even be published and news to this effect reached Marx when one of his children had just died, and when he was extremely anxious about his wife's health, black, indeed, was the horizon.' A few days later, however, better news was to come from Weydemeyer, who had been able to write from New York, under date of April 9, 1852. 'The expected aid has at length removed the obstacles in the way of printing your booklet. Just after I last wrote to you, I chanced to meet one of our Frankfort workers, a tailor by trade, who, like myself, crossed the Atlantic last summer. When I told him of my pirates, he promptly pieced all his savings, a sum of $40, at my disposal.' To this unknown man (Weydemeyer does not even mention his name) we owe it that 'The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte' saw the light. Truly a class-conscious worker!"

**First in America.**

A great deal of original writing by Marx was first published in America. Those, however, were in the main contributions to the New York Tribune during the 50's, dealing with current political events in Europe. The American revolutionary movement should take particular pride in the fact that so great a work as "The Eighteenth Brumaire," which will live as long as workers will struggle for their complete emancipation, saw first light in America and that it was an American worker who gave his task sufficient to see it published.

# The Other Side— of the Question

By VERA BLACKER.

THAT the bosses and the workers do have something in common has been manifested thruout the shops and factories in Los Angeles on the day the Dempsey-Tunney bout took place.

The "haves" and the "have-nots" joined hands together and all participated on equal basis in the "sports." In some instances the workers standing from the bosses. Such a strong "good will towards all mankind" prevailed that the bosses actually tolerated workers slacking on the job and full freedom was given to talk and discuss the fight. Now, if the workers would only not talk "organizing the unorganized" and advocating "independent political action," there would be no need for revolution and the "world would be safe for democracy"—for the bosses.


# Read the most daring exposure of Queen Marie

The bloody queen of Roumania

in Saturday's

November 13th ISSUE

of

The DAILY WORKER

COTZOFANESTI

is a remarkable document just reaching us and presenting the queen in her true character.

*Distribute*

this issue far and wide—in your neighborhood, shop and trade union.

*RUSH your order TODAY!*

Bundles 3½c a copy.

Including the Magazine Supplement with its special features on the Haymarket martyrs.

THE DAILY WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Enclosed $ ..... for ..... copies of the Nov. 13th issue.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....

THE SUNDAY WORKER

Will Appear in December.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Vol. III. No. 256. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, 12.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, 10.00 per year

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

CHICAGO is located on the eastern outskirts of the great open spaces and is a city of beans, with more callouses on their hands than on their heads. The mayor of Chicago comes from Massachusetts, but his ancasters did not come over on the Mayflower. In fact it is rumored that the mayor, at one time in his life worked in a tannery. Which does not explain why he is mayor of this wealthy city. History does not record the story of a tanner who could afford to quit politics and sojourn for a period in the alleged Holy Land merely because he was a tanner. Whether Dever is going to Palestine to cater to his Irish or Hebrew constituants is not stated.

* * *

BE that as it may, as the professional humorists say, the queen of all the Rumanians that are not in jail, is coming to Chicago this week and our capitalist politicians have been listening at the ward keyholes recently to gauge the intensity of the animation inside the political cerebrum of their reason for existence. French scholars use more polite language, particularly those who have patronized a Berlitz academy. What the politicians have heard in this proletarian city has convinced them that they may lose nothing in the way of popularity by being out of town next Saturday, when the queen gets here.

* * *

A NEW YORK mayor never stopped to think what Gotham citizens might do to him in the next election because he gargled his throat before receiving a queen. Jimmy Walker spends more money in Manhattan cabarets in one month than would keep the queen of Rumania's husband in chewing gum for a year. And it appears that the natives of our metropolis are more surfeited with republicanism than the Irish, Polish, Lithuanian and Bohemian Americans that make the Windy City the most American berg in the United States. Therefore Jimmy Walker, mayor of New York can ignore his constituents while Mayor Dever must receive the queen with finger nails unmanicured unless he wants to spend the rest of his life in a political limbo.

* * *

Last Sunday the Chicago Federation of labor took a crack at royalty and the reverberations reached City Hall. The Mayor Dever worked in a tannery he is not hidebound, or politically muscle bound. I fear that the democratic soul of our mayor might be sufficiently corrupted to allow him to kiss the queen's hand unless fear of losing votes acts as a deterrent. The mayor compromised with the "south of the yards" folks and decided to appear before the queen in an English walking suit. The tall mayor is of Irish descent he does not carry a blackthorn stick or smoke an underslung pipe.

* * *

SO Chicago alderman will receive the queen or receive her not as the case may be, with the reception depending on the political precocity of the ward inhabitants, plus, what is left of the original honesty of the politicians and their ability to follow the orgina of their inner selves without being compelled to send their wives and daughters to work in the stockyards as retribution. No doubt the average wife of an American politician (perhaps it should read "the wife of the average American politician" as this is a meritocratic country) would rather osculate the queen's mitt than accept a cake of ice from "Red Grange" net because the queen's patchtitude is superior to that of the famous football player, but because queens are rarer than athletes, even in America. And we know from our study of economics that the value of any article is determined by the so-

(Continued on page 2)

# BORAH ISSUES CHALLENGE TO SLUSH SOLONS

## *Ready to Lead Fight on Smith and Vare*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Sen. Borah has thrown down a challenge to Boss Vare in Pennsylvania, Sam Insull in Illinois and all other purchasers of seats in the United States senate, by asserting that congress today has constitutional power to regulate all primaries leading up to the election of the membership of the federal legislature. He proposes that congress clean out the corruptionists from the primaries, and unseat all members who come to Washington as a result of primary election frauds.

This doctrine is contrary to all previous assertions by the organization republicans and democrats. They have looked upon the primaries as an invention to which the constitution does not threw a protecting shadow, and in which the only curb upon bribery and theft is state law. Borah as a defender of the direct primary system has dug into the Federalist papers, studied court decisions, consulted the old and new authorities, and is convinced that he can show that a crooked election is just as crooked if held in July as if held in November. Therefore he is going to get up in the senate and solemly and warningly till Dawes and Coolidge and Smoot and all of their standpat adherents that he is against them. He is against Vare and against Frank Smith of Illinois, and he is going to ask congress to take charge of primary elections of House and Senate members in future by the passage of a primary law to be enforced by the federal government and its courts.

### Invoks Rights.

Borah's argument is that there no logic in the clause in the constitution which gives congress supervision over the election of its members, if that supervision is not to include the process by which men are elected. The first part of that process is the placing of names on the ballot. How do they get there? Why? Obviously because they have a political right there, determined by legal machinery. The primary is that machinery. Then the federal government, thru congress, must have the right to see that that machinery is not tampered with.

### Cal Will Resist.

Coolidge, Mellon, Vare, and the other machine politicians, will resist this blow to the intrenchments. They are demanding the repeal of direct primary laws. They had hopes of securing a compromise, if not complete success, with few years. But Borah has counter-attacked in a way that worries them. To advance his plan Borah will now be inclined to investigate every slush fund reported in any primary contest, and to so advertise the factor of corruption in republican politics as to endanger the hold of the machine on large blocks of quiescent voters. They do not anticipate that Borah will stick to his own fight long, but they know that Walsh of Montana, Reed of Missouri, Johnson of California and others will take up his argument in one way or another and use it against the old guard and its interests.

No one need be surprised, therefore, if the old guard now drops its fight against direct primaries.

### Break Flying Records.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 9.—New speed records are in prospect here on Thursday when the pilots and planes of the United States army and Italy meet in a resumption of the Schneider cup races.

On Armistice Day—a couple of minues for thanksgiving and prayer.

## GET THE FACTS ABOUT MARIE AND HER REGIME AT I. L. D. MASS MEETING

Hear a most daring and damning exposure of Queen Marie and startling facts of the bloody regime of oppression and murder of workers in Roumania at the I. L. D. protest mass meeting, Saturday, Nov. 13, 3:30 o'clock, at Redifer Hall, 30 N. Wells street.

What is "Cotzofenesti"?

Come and find out, even if you have to put off something else. Bring others. You may join the I. L. D. protest delogation at the Illinois Central station as late as 5 or 5:30 p. m., if you cannot possibly be at the mass meeting.

The I. L. D. will maintain headquarters at 30 N. Wells until 8:30, Saturday, where late-comers will at least be able to get the leaflet on Roumania, which will be issued and released on Saturday for distribution.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.

## *PARSONS, HAYMARKET MARTYR, GAVE SELF UP WILLINGLY TO DIE FOR THE WORKERS; REVERE MEMORY NOV. 11*

Albert R. Parsons, one of the most active spirits in the labor movement of the '80s of the last century, was a leader in the eight hour day campaign of that period. An excellent speaker, agitator and organizer, he was one of the most popular working class figures in Chicago.

### Volunteered for Death.

After the fameus Haymarket riot, when a number of his comrades were arrested and charged with having thrown a bomb at the meeting, he voluntarily surrendered himself in court to be tried with his colleagues. He was sentenced, together with Louis Lingg, Engel, Spies and Adolph Fischer, to be hung, after a thorofy shameful trial, with a prejudiced jury and a judge whose reactionary class instincts were shown at every stage of the proceedings. Lingg was either murdered or committed suicide on the eve of his propdsed execution. The other martyrs went bravely and unflinchingly to their death. Just as the trap was sprung Spies called out from beneath the hood which enveloped his head:

### Silence Mere Powerful.

"There will come a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you are strangling today!"

Parsons' last words were: "Let the voice of the people be heard . . ."

Were choked at the signal of the executioner when the noose tightened about his throat and strangled him.

Since that day, November 11, 1887, workers everywhere have gathered every year to commemorate the Haymarket martyrs. The Pioneer Aid Association, an organization which has kept alive their memory for two-score years, and has maintained their graves and monument in Waldheim cemetery, together with the International Labor Defense, will hold a Haymarket memorial meeting at the Social Turner Tall, Paulina and Belmont, on Thursday, November 11, with Emil Arnold, president of Painters' Union, Local 275; James P. Cannon, national secretary of International Labor Defense, and Mathilda Kalonsek, who will speak in Czecho-Slovak.

All workers are urged to attend. Admission is free.

### Gas Death Accident.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Nov. 9.—Attorney Raymond B. Hall, 31, found dead in his gas-filled kitchen, met an accidental death, a coroner's jury held today.

## BANKS DISTRUST CITY CONTROL OF TRANSPORTATION

### Want State to Come in for Solution

Distrust of local authorities to deal with the Chicago transportation problem was expressed by presidents of four large Chicago banks—who will have a lot to do with the final solution—at the hearing before the state transportation commission Monday.

The bankers, John J. Mitchell, Illinois Merchants Bank; George M. Reynolds, Continental and Commercial; George Woodruf, National Bank of Republic, and Ralph Van Vechten, State Bank of Chicago, declared they were in favor of state control of the transportation system.

### Couldn't Be Worse.

Mitchell declared that state control could not be any worse than the present city management, and that it has possibilities of being much better. He declared that Chicago has had some mayors who couldn't be trusted to handle the situation honestly, and would perhaps have more of that kind.

The granting of indeterminate franchises to the system was also urged by the bankers. They insisted that 20-year franchins would not attract sufficient capital.

### Predict Receivership.

Receivership for the surface lines was predicted after Feb. 1, as then all bonds will be due, amounting to $150,000,000. With the present uncertain situation existing, receivership is inevitable, it was stated.

## The Haymarket Martyrs

On November 11, 1887, four labor leaders were strung from the gallows in Chicago, and millions of American workers are now enjoying an eight-hour day because of the struggle for a shorter workday initiated by the four who were hanged and their associates, thirty-nine years ago.

The names of Adolph Fischer, Albert R. Parsons, August Spies and George Engel, those heroes of the infancy of the American trade union movement, will be enshrined in the hearts of the workers when the memories of the Gompers, Greens, Lewises and other traitors will be only mentioned to draw hisses and curses from proletarian generations yet unborn.

And yet today our reactionary labor leaders are cheek by jowl with the militarists in the celebration of the ending of the greatest mass slaughter in history—Armistice Day.

The bosses hanged the Haymarket martyrs in 1887. They did, and got away with it. The bosses would have more trouble in springing the death trap today. They have been trying to murder Sacco and Vanzetti for six years, and the mighty protest of world labor has blocked them. To the sacrifice of the Haymarket martyrs and the hosts of others who have immolated themselves on labor's altar can be attributed the steeling of the moral backbone of the working class movement, a backbone that neither bends nor breaks when it sees the capitalists determined to snuff out the life of a labor leader who stands by the cause regardless of consequences to himself.

Let the workers of the United States, at least those of them who are not with the divine fire of revolt, determine on this day, sacred to the working class, to pay tribute to the martyred dead, by redoubling their efforts to place upon the brow of labor the crown of victory that Fischer, Parsons, Spies, Engel and their comrades designed with their hearts' blood.

## British Coal Strike Has Cost One and One Half Billion Dollars

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The British coal strike, which has been in progress since May 1, has cost Great Britain in excess of $1,500,000,000 according to estimates presented to the house of commons this afternoon by Sir Phillip Cunliffe-Lister, chairman of the board of trade.

Sir Phillip estimated that reduced industrial activity and increased unemployment had alone cost the nation between 250,000,000 and 300,000,000 pound sterling.

The estimates which Sir Phillip presented do not include disturbances to trade and losses due to contracts which might have been secured had the nation been industrially capable of filling orders.

Furthermore the cost of government intervention in the strike and the enforcement of emergency regulations is not estimated by Sir Phillip.

## Senate Meets to Try English But Adjourns to Allow Dismissal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—For the first time in American history, the senate met today as a court of impachment to try former federal Judge George W. English, of Illinois, on charges of high crimes and misdemeanors in office—but without a prisoner at the bar.

As Judge English resigned from the federal bench a week ago, administration leaders agreed to adjourn the court until December 13, to allow the house time in which to recommend dismissal of the charges.

This procedure would follow a precedent established in 1798 when impeachment charges against William Blount, a senator from Tennessee, were dismissed after he resigned from the senate.

## Fall and Doheny Plead Not Guilty

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Arraigned before a court after nearly five years of contentious litigation, Albert Fall, secretary of the interior, and Edward L. Doheny, multi-millionaire oil magnate, entered formal pleas of not guilty today to indictments charging them with conspiracy to defraud the government in the leasing of naval oil reserves in California.

The central figures in the oil scandal were arraigned in district supreme court on the first of four indictments growing out of the leasing of the naval oil reserves by Fall to Doheny and to Harry F. Sinclair. Today's pleadings concerned only Fall and Doheny and the Elk Hills reserve in California.

## 15 CLOAKMAKERS ARRESTED IN N. Y. INJUNCTION WAR

### 47 Are Jailed in Post-Election Battle

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Fifteen striking cloakmakers yesterday chose a day in jail rather than pay $1 fines for alleged disorderly conduct while picketing when brought before Magistrate Corrigan in Jefferson Market court. Thirty-two cloak pickets were freed of similar charges.

The 47 arrests were the first mass arrests in the garment zone, according to union officials, since the before-the-election period. The renewed activity of the police is considered especially significant now that the elections are over.

Wednesday a number of mass meetings for striking garment workers were held thruout the city at various halls. Local Arrington Hall, John Coughlin, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council; J. M. Budish, of the Cappmakers' Union and others spoke.

At Hennington Hall the speakers included Louis Hyman, chairman of the General Strike Committee; Salvatore Ninfo, vice president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and Alexander Trachtenberg, Augusi Claessens was principal speaker at Stuyvesant Casino Hog Gold, manager of the Furriers' Joint Board and David Dubinsky were among the speakers at Bryant Hall. Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, J. Boruchson, a vice president of the same organization and Rose Wortis addressed a gathering of strikers at Manhattan Lyceum.

Municipal Court Justice Jacob Panken, recent socialist candidate for governor, in addition to his work here, says Paris candidate for the same office and others will speak to strikers at Webster Hall.

## Labor's Reward

SPOKANE, Wash.—(FP)—"It is either the poor farm or the grave yard for me. I prefer the grave-yard." So wrote James R. Scott, 83, before taking poison at his home near Spokane. Scott was an old timer who had nothing to show for his years of hard labor.

DELAWARE, Ohio, Nov. 9.—Judge L. Porterfield federal prohibition commissioner for Ohio and Michigan died suddenly at the Jane M. Case Hospital here this afternoon. He had been ill of goitre for one week.

## *CHANG KAI SHEK, CANTONESE GENERAL, RECOVERS FROM WOUNDS AND DIRECTS ATTACK ON NANKING, SUN STRONGHOLD*

SHANGHAI, Nov. 10.—Cantonese troops are massing in the vicinity of Kiukiang, preparatory to launching an attack from five directions on the city of Nanking, according to word received here today. The movement towards Nanking will begin immediately, advices said.

Recovering from wounds, the young General Chang Kai Shek, leader of the Cantonese, today at Kiukiang predicted that his armies would be in possession of their objective before December.

The Cantonese general declared that all troops of General Sun Chuan Fank had been driven from the provinces of Kiangsi and that the Antwei armies were in disordered flight.

# Thirty-Nine Years Ago the Haymarket Victims Gave their Lives for Labor—What Are You Giving?

On Nov. 11, 1887, thirty-nine years ago, five of the bravest fighters the American labor movement has ever known, died on the gallows in the city of Chicago. Lingg, Parsons, Engel, Spies and Fischer, the pioneers in the movement for the eight-hour day, GAVE THEIR LIVES, uncomplainingly, so that the toilers of the future might enjoy the fruits of their noble sacrifice. They gave willingly all they had to give.

Today we honor the memory of their glorious martyrdom. Thousands upon thousands of workers, the country over, will assemble to pay tribute to the brave victims of capitalist ruthlessness and oppression. But their sacrifice has not been in vain. Their glorious example will be followed by thousands of militant workers who will take up the struggle for labor's interests.

In this battle against the iron heel of American capitalism, The DAILY WORKER has been established as labor's standard bearer. In the struggle for a labor party, for the organization of the unorganized, for the protection of the foreign-born, for the recognition and defense of Soviet Russia, for world trade union unity and for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' republic in the United States, The DAILY WORKER stands foremost as the workers' most powerful and effective weapon.

What more fitting means of tribute can there be to labor's honored dead, than the support of The DAILY WORKER, which is carrying forward the cause for which they gave their all? GIVE AS LINGG, PARSONS, ENGEL, SPIES AND FISCHER GAVE. GIVE YOUR DOLLARS AS THEY GAVE THEIR LIVES.

Send your checks and money orders to The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

# A. F. OF L. HEADS RAP INJUNCTION IN N. Y. STRIKE

## New York Cloakmakers Continue Struggle

NEW YORK, Nov. 10. — (FP) — Condemnation of the injunction issued against New York striking cloakmakers is contained in protests to the Emergency Labor Conference of unions received from Frank Morrison, secretary, and Daniel J. Tobin, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor. The emergency labor conference represents the support of 800,000 trade unionists of Greater New York to the strikers' fight against the injunction denying the right of peaceful picketing.

**Dangerous"—Tobin.**

Tobin writes of the injunction that "it is so dangerous that the masses of our people should rise up against it. It is continually creeping in and destroying the fundamental principles of liberty." Morrison says "The resistance of the New York cloakmakers against the threatened revival of the sweat shop system is an inspiration to the organized workers of North America. The cloakmakers must also combat the labor injunction that has swept aside their fundamental rights. If these workers permit themselves, if they fail to increase the agitation for their cause they accept a defeat in public. They must redouble their efforts to acquaint the public with the employers' purpose and with the effect it is why that is a reproach to American Judiciary. The labor injunction and the sweatshop go hand in hand."

Referring to the cloakmakers' injunction Tobin says: "The latitude of the injunction depends entirely upon the prejudice of the judge, and judges being human are very often decided and prejudiced. Every trick known to the legal fraternity hired by the employers' press for the cloakmakers was called into practice in order to prejudice the court when the application for an injunction was made, and all honesty, decency and truthfulness set aside. Insinuations were made that the cloakmakers are foreigners, not in sympathy with the desire to destroy Anarchistic tendencies, with not the best interest of our country in mind, and many other dangerous, far-reaching, unprincipled, hidden charges were conveyed to the plea for the injunction, with the result that, as stated above, a most sweeping injunction was granted the employers against the striking but determined cloakmakers."

**Fifth Month of Strike.**

John Sullivan, president New York State Federation of Labor, is honorary chairman; M. Feinstone of the United Hebrew Trades, is chairman, and J. M. Budish of the capmakers' union, is secretary of the emergency labor conference. The cloakmakers, organized in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, are in their fifth month of strike. Their main demands are for jobbers' responsibility for conditions in their contractors' shops, limitation of contractors, guarantee of 36 weeks' work per year, 40-hour week and wage increases.

**Confessor Attacks.**

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 10. — Walter H. Cantield, 57, a prominent business man and owner of apartment houses here, today made a written confession to authorities, the latter announced, admitting attacking four little girls, all under years of age.


## *Passaic Film Returns*

The marvelous film drama of the Passaic textile strike will be shown once again in Chicago on Friday, Nov. 12, at Schoenhoffan Hall, Ashland Ave. and Division St., under the auspices of the Polish Relief Committee for Passaic Strikers. Many workers did not have a chance to see this historical picture when it was shown at Ashland Auditorium on October 29 and where four thousand workers came to see it. They will have a chance to see it on Nov. 12. Admission is 50 cents. Two showings, at 7 p. m. and 9 p. m.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND A LIMITED NUMBER OF

## Communist Work in the Factories

The Work of Factory Groups

An indispensible little booklet to every member of the American Communist movement.

5 Cents a Copy

(4 cents in bundle lots)

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.


# VISIT OF QUEEN HERE WON'T BE A 'ROYAL' SUCCESS AS I. L. D. EXPOSES REGIME AND CITY OFFICERS BALK

With the International Labor Defense local carrying on an extensive campaign against her welcome and exposing the treatment of Roumanian workers to the world, the refusal of many city officials to indulge in any knee-bending, and general disgust being demonstrated thruout the city, the Chicago visit of Queen Marie isn't going to be such a "success" as her "royal highness" is probably planning.

Queen Marie arrives in Chicago Saturday, and it is predicted that what this symbol of workers' oppression and persecution will find here will cause her to wish she hadn't come at all.

**Workers to Meet Her.**

The I. L. D., which represents some 20,000 workers of Chicago, will stage a mass meeting just prior to the queen's arrival, when the workers will be enlightened as to the real reason for her coming and what she really stands for. The meaning of "Cotzofanesti," which is the most damning evidence ever brought against any monarch, will be revealed then.

**Display Banners.**

A huge delegation of workers under the direction of the I. L. D. will form an "unofficial welcoming committee to the queen at the train station. "Appropriate" banners are being prepared for her coming.

The I. L. D. has sent a letter to all city officials, the United States department of state, the Roumanian legation, and Roumanian consulate here, telling that that the organization is carrying on a vigorous campaign against the official welcoming of the queen, which is termed an insult against the American workers and against America, which itself fought a revolution against the tyranny that Marie represents. The letter pointed out that Countess Karolyi, who opposed the Horthy government in Hungary, Sakiatvala, British parliamant members and friend of the worker, and Mme. Kollontai, representing the Soviet government, had been denied admittance, and-yet Queen Marie, who represents the worst oppression and tyranny in the world, is welcomed.

**Alderman Balk.**

City aldermen are not taking kindly to Marie's coming here. A good number of them have absolutely refused to attend the reception for her at the city hall. Alderman Wiley W. Mills, 37th ward, has declared that he won't be there. "I refuse to do any bowing to Queen Marie," he said.

Says Alderman Terrence F. Moran "I'm against the form of government that Queen Marie represents. I lived in Ireland and the tyranny of kings and queens is one of the reasons why I left. There's hundreds of thousands who hold the same views that I do. I won't be at the reception."

Frank Ringa, 39th ward, also refuses to bow down to the queen. "I won't be at the reception. I don't like this royalty hunk. I don't see why Queen Marie is doing over here, anyway, but I guess she is trying to create some favorable sentiment for a big loan," he said.

**Doesn't Mean a Thing.**

Alderman Thomas Bowler, 41st ward, told the secretary of the local I. L. D. that he "wouldn't walk across the street to see the queen. She doesn't mean a thing to me."

# BILLION DOLLAR RAIL MERGER BEING PLANNED

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Financiers are watching with keen interest negotiations leading to the most important railroad merger in the western half of the United States. It involves the "Hill roads"—the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—whose combined capital is more than $1,600,000,000.

Arthur Curtiss James, director of the Great Northern and the largest individual holder of railroad securities in the country, indicated that merger plans were under way in dispatches received in the financial district.

**28,000 Miles.**

He was quoted as saying that the eventual extension of the northwest lines into California was James Jim Hill's dream, and that the great railroad builder's vision generally came true.

The three carriers total more than 28,000 miles of lines which tap one of the richest sections of the United States.

From the viewpoint of mileage alone, the consolidation of these three important railroads will make for the largest system in the country. The Burlington operates more than 9,000 miles, and the Northern Pacific about 8,200 miles, altho this covers only the main lines. Should the Western Pacific finally be included in the unification plan of the managers of these properties the total would be increased by more than 1,000 miles.

**Await New Laws.**

That any immediate announcement will be made of the perfection of the plan under which the consolidation will be brought about is not considered probable, but with several other leading mergers this one probably will await the enactment of laws which will permit such action.

**Col. Thompson on Way Back.**

TOKIO, Nov. 9.—Colonel Carmi Thompson, who has just completed a swing around the Orient as President Coolidge's special envoy, sailed for the United States today aboard the

# *CURRENT EVENTS*

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1.)

cially necessary labor power embodied in its production.

* * *

THE British aristocracy are having a lot of fun with "us Americans" because, of our kowtowing to a queen. But if they only knew why we act like this! The reason is the same that urges a Gloria Swanson to marry a marquis after she has divorced half a dozen plebian millionaires. The average American business man, who has made his money in anything from millinery to moonshine, feels the same way about meeting a queen as a waiter would about going in to a Ritz Hotel and getting waited on by a waiter. It's the kick that counts with that kind of a person. Hoi, the politicians love royalty any better than "democracy." They know very little about anything but enough to know that it does not mean a darn thing whether you have democracy or the reverse provided somebody owns the factory in which you work and can say whether you shall be allowed to earn a living or not. That is the point.

* * *

EVERY tale should serve as a peg to hang a moral on, and so is the old queen. Marie gets more attention in the United States than she did in Europe, and for very good reason. Monarchism, absolutism, imperialism go hand in hand. In all probability a monarch will be as scarce in Europe in a few years as teeth are in a chicken's mouth. But American capitalism, is sitting more comfortably than British capitalism was some years ago, and the American workers for the time being, are not obliged to disturb the roots of their hairs thinking of the whereabouts of tomorrow's breakfast. So when the wives of their rulers wait on regals themselves crawling before a queen, the masses who have something to eat don't get excited, even tho there are thousands of Roumanian workers serving to enable this female parasite to live in luxury. And as Elks travel to where the salt tastes best, kings and queens will move to this republic where the sun shines best for them and the moon for those who cannot afford smuggled champagne.

* * *

RADICALS of little faith are liable to get pessimistic under those conditions. But pessimism is a disease that must be combatted by knowledge. That is the medicine. History is not a collection of fables agreed on, as Napoleon is alleged to have said. Even tho we agree that most of the historians were excellent liars, each one striving to justify his own angle on life. But the student of history can afford to be objective. And there is nothing that history makes clearer than that one economic system follows another. Capitalism is the prevailing system at this period. It is on the down-grade, everywhere except here in America. America "The Last Mohican" of the capitalist system, cannot survive in a Communist world. With the downfall of capitalism will go the kings, queens and other parasites that now eat, drink and revel in luxury at the expense of the masses.

## Suit to Admit Girl to School Wearing Knickers in Court

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Nov. 10.—The now famous "Knickers" case will probably be placed on the docket of Judge John M. Parla of the Floyd circuit court tomorrow, it was indicated today following the receipt of the transcript of the suit of Mrs. Pauline Allon, of Port Fulton, who is seeking to mandate the Jeffersonville school authorities to admit her daughter, Virginia, aged 9, to school in knickerbockers.

The case came here on a change of venue from the Clark circuit court, the school authorities claiming they could not procure a fair trial at Jeffersonville owing to prejudice against them.

While the case is pending disposition, Mrs. Allan continues to send her daughter to school twice daily dressed in knickers and the child is refused admittance by the teacher each time.

## Sacco-Vanzetti Issue

In conjunction with the big mass meeting to be held in New York City at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 17th protesting against the denial of a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, The DAILY WORKER of that date will carry special features devoted to the Sacco and Vanzetti case.

# A. C. W. LEADER JOINS EDITORS' SACCO PROTEST

## Fuller Appointe Sacco 'Cutor to Bench

NEW YORK, Nov. 10. — Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and editor of the union's official organ, Advance, wired that his name might be included among the New York labor paper editors signing the letter to Gov. Alvan Fuller of Massachusetts asking the removal of Judge Webster Thayer from the Sacco-Vanzetti case and from the bench of the bay state. Schlossberg was sent off town when the letter was being signed but telegraphed its approval as soon as he saw a copy of the letter.

**Attack Thayer.**

The labor editors attacked Judge Thayer severely for his prejudice in this frame-up of two radical Italian workers and urged his ousting as a menace and danger to other workers who may have to come before him for judgment. The New York editors, in addressing their letter to Gov. Fuller a he departed for a vacation in Europe, hoped that editors of labor papers throout the country would join their protest and plea for Thayer's removal.

* * *

**Fuller Appoints Former Sacco Prosecutor to Bench.**

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The Massachusetts executive council is considering the appointment of United States Attorney Harold P. Williams to the superior court bench. Governor Alvan T. Fuller made the appointment just prior to his departure for a vacation abroad after being reelected republican governor of the state. Williams was assistant district attorney in Norfolk county in 1920-21 and aided in the prosecution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, the two Italian workers who were framed up on a murder charge when the United States government failed to secure their deportation as radicals in the last motion for new trial filed by these workers, their attorney bot out strong evidence indicating a conspiracy between state and federal governments to convict Sacco and Vanzetti. Williams, sometime after the conviction of these workers in 1921, was made U. S. attorney in this district.

## Painters 275, Chicago, Acts on Sacco, Vanzetti, Queen and Cloakmakers

At the meeting of Painters' Union 275 at 220 Oak St. last night three important actions were taken, one on the Queen of Roumania, one on Sacco and Vanzetti and on the cloakmakers' strike in New York. A strong condemnation of protest against the Roumanian queen was passed in which stress was laid on the fact that there are 2,500 political prisoners in the jails of her country.

A telegram was voted sent to Gov. Fuller of Massachusetts demanding a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti. Three hundred dollars was unanimously voted to help the struggle of the striking cloakmakers of New York against a vicious anti-labor injunction made against them. More money will be raised for the cloakmakers in the near future.

## Durkin Begins Time in State Pen, Must Serve Fifty Years

Martin J. Durkin, convicted slayer of Federal Officer Edward Shanahan was today ordered taken to the Illinois penitentiary at Stateville to serve a 35 year sentence for the crime.

Judge Harry B. Miller issued a mittimus for Durkin's transfer and indications were that before the end of the week the "bible" slayer would begin serving a total of 50 years and 5 days.

Sentences totalling 15 years and 5 days have been already imposed, following Durkin's conviction under the federal anti-auto theft law.

## 'THE PASSAIC STRIKE' TO BE SHOWN IN N. Y. AT NEW CASINO FRIDAY

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Passaic strike will come to New York Friday night, Nov. 12, when the thrilling seven reel film of that historic struggle is shown at the New Star Casino, 107 Street and Park avenue, continuously from 8 o'clock.

New York workers will have an opportunity of seeing before their very eyes the actual scenes of the big struggle of which they have heard so much thru the newspapers.

A musical program will be included with each showing during the evening, thru the co-operation of the following well-known artists: Anna Shatlen, famous coloratura soprano; Laningrad Operal N. Dontzoff, Russian accordion player; and George Rightling, who will perform on a carpenter's saw.

The entire proceeds of the pres-

# Austrian Socialists Aid Capitalists Strengthen Tyranny Against Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

IN the days when Communists were making their exodus en masse from the American socialist party, its theoretical leader, Morris Hillquit, argued frantically that the Communists were not Marxians, declaring especially that Karl Marx had never mentioned the dictatorship of the proletariat in any of his writings, and here the Communists, even in the United States of America, were demanding the dictatorship in the form of soviets during the transition period from capitalism to Communism. Arguing thus, Hillquit claimed the socialists were the only real Marxians, the only true disciples of Karl Marx.

Of course, Hillquit had to close his eyes to everything that Marx had ever written in order to cling to his untenable position. It is sufficient here to quote what Marx said in the Gotha program:

"Between the capitalist and the Communist society there lies the period of the revolutionary transformation of the one into the other. Corresponding to this is a political transition period whose state cannot be other than the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat."

Messrs. Bauer, Renner & Co., in the best Hillquitian sense, have now put their Austrian Social-Democratic party thru the motions of adopting a new program which they claim is entirely Marxist. The bold claim is made that "the entire trend of ideas in the draft is Marxist." Such hypocrites are not uncommon among the Austrian socialists who offered themselves as the vanguard in the attack on the Communist International thru the organization of the Vienna (Two and a half) International, with their own Fritz Adler as one of its chief heroes.

Like many European socialists who gave lip service to the revolution in the days following the world war, American socialists were not backward in claiming they were in favor of affiliation with the Communist International "with reservations."

When it became clear that the position of the Communist International was for affiliation without reservations, then American socialists drifted toward the Vienna International, they declared for no international affiliation. Now they strike the Austrian socialists back in the Second (Socialist) International, helping as best they can, according to their special abilities, in serving the interests of capitalism.

* * *

The New York Times spends a good deal of space in its 1,200 words cabled to this country reviewing the new Austrian program adopted in the congress just adjourned at Linz. It is good news for the American imperialist interests that have adopted Austria as a foster child.

The whole aim of the new program is to ignore the social revolution entirely, even forgetting to give the slightest mention to the existence of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, while stressing every pet issue that will capture a few more votes "to win power, not in the next generation, but in the national elections next year." The New York Times hails the fact that the Austrian socialists have gone thru a "decided break with several of the most traditional Socialist revolutionary doctrines."

* * *

Like American socialists, the Austrians fondly embrace the imperialist league of nations, urge "the defense of the republic," refuse to combat the deadening influences of religion because it might alienate some of the backward peasantry, avoid entirely a class analysis of the present Austrian state and therefore blot out all traces of Marx's courageous theory of the development of the internal contradictions of capitalism and of the inevitable growth in class antagonism. The Austrian socialists try to forget the lessons of the world war that has just passed and they ignore completely the forces bearing toward the world social revolution in the future. Thus the Austro-Marxists, in their task of helping to strengthen and "perfect" the present Austrian capitalist state, turn traitor to all the principles of Marxism.

* * *

Thus the social traitors of Austria follow in the trail of McDonaldism in Great Britain that gave the British capitalists "one of the best administrations they ever had" when J. Ramsay MacDonald, as "labor premier," entered the service of the king. The Austrians, for instance, join MacDonald, in his support of imperialistic oppression in its colonies. Thus Nikolai Bukharin, in analyzing the Austrian program, points out that instead of recognizing the right of oppressed peoples to rebel and pledging themselves to support the national revolutions against imperialism (it is characteristic that the program does not even call these revolutions by their name) the leaders of the Austrian Socialist-Democratic party speak of these colonial movements as the main reason "for the danger of war!"

* * *

American socialists will hail the Austrian program as an endorsement of all their treasons to the working class in this country. But that labels them as traitors, too, and the Austrian program should give to America's workers a clear view of the pro-capitalistic role of the social-democracy in Europe at this hour.

# *RADICALS WIN VICTORY WHEN CO-OP LEAGUE UNANIMOUSLY ALLIES SELF WITH U. S. WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT*

By DOROTHY GARY, Federated Press.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 10.—After a 3-day struggle behind the scenes between the radicals and the more conservative wings, the 5th biennial congress of the Co-operative League of America meeting in Minneapolis voted unanimously that the co-operative movement must be a definite part of the working class movement.

It further declared that it must co-operate with all organised workor and farmer organizations. The radicals had wanted a still more outspoken declaration while the conservatives wanted the movement to remain neutral, fearing identification in working class activity to the individual members.

**Second Victory.**

The forward note was sharply sounded by George Halonen of the Superior, Wis., co-operatives when he declared, "The aim of our movement is to replace capitalism by the co-operative commonwealth. Capitalism is highly centralised and uses the state for its own purposes. In Great Britain the co-operatives sided with the workers against the state in the general strike. In Italy the co-operatives remained neutral in the class struggle. The italian co-operatives are dead, the British ones are working out still greater unity with the trade unions and strike committees.

"In Russia the co-operative movement with 11,000,000 members is the biggest in the world, and no wonder, for there the workers and peasants have taken the state away from the capitalists and are building a worker social structure."

**Meeting in U. S.**

In his opening address Pres. J. P. Warbasse of the league said co-operative progress in the United States is slow because the majority of the people are satisfied with the capitalist system, which is regarded as the natural thing in the schools, churches, business enterprises, legislatures and courts.

The congress seated 64 delegates from 32 co-operative societies, having in the United States. Trade unions and other organizations sent 28 fraternal delegates. From 13 European countries, including Russia, came cables of fraternal greeting.

**Condemn Fascisti.**

"The fascists of Italy under Mussolini have destroyed, looted and burned 8,000 co-operative stores," Pres. Warbasse reported. A resolution condemning fascism was passed.

## Man Dead, Woman Missing as Fire Razes Apartment

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 10 One man was fatally injured, a woman was reported missing, and a three story building was destroyed by fire here early today.

Robert Freed, 35, tenant on the third floor of the old Newmayer Opera House here, was overcome by smoke and died an hour after being removed from the blazing building by firemen.

A Miss Gullar, who recently rented an apartment in the building, was missing following a checkup of the list of 36 tenants.

* * *

ROCKFORD, Ills., Nov. 10.—Fire swept the village of Roscoe early today, destroying three buildings in the business section, with a loss of $50,000.

Firemen from Rockford and Beloit kept the blaze from wiping out the

# PEACE BANQUET IS HELD ABOARD MARIE SPECIAL

## But Royal War Goes on Unabated

Aboard Queen Marie's special train, (in Colorado), Nov. 10.—Despite an attempted "peace banquet," the internal strife aboard the Roumanian special continued today as the royal party was arriving in Denver.

**Severe Strain.**

Strained relations bordering on an open rupture existed between the royal entourage and the official in charge of the train following the imposing of a virtual censorship over news emanating from her majesty by Professor Nicholas Petrosco, representing Premier Athanesco of Roumania.

A special car today was at the disposal of Lois Fuller, danseuse friend of Queen Marie and indirect cause of the storm center. This car, furnished by Col. John H. Carroll, official host to her majesty, was ready to take Mme. Fuller to New York or any other place she desired.

**Birkhead Bounced.**

In addition, Col. Carroll announced that May Birkhead, press agent for Mme. Fuller, would leave the train at Denver. Miss Birkhead, charged with intrigue by Carroll, was reported improved in health since her recent nervous collapse.

In the contact of the newspaper correspondents aboard with the queen, Maj. Stanley Washburn, aid to her majesty, has previously acted as liason officer. Professor Petrpsco's announcement that hereafter he would control the press interviews and would be the one to give forth official information hid fair to lead to another conflict even more bitter than when Sam Hill, eccentric millionaire of Washington, was expelled from the train.

**So It Goes.**

Mme. Fuller is Hill's friend and she indignantly protested his elimination. Professor Petresco at first announced that her majesty was annoyed with the controversy caused by the presence of Mme. Fuller, and would not be sorry to see her leave in Chicago.

Col. Carroll, learning of the statement of Petresco, immediately declared Mme. Fuller was his guest and would be ordered off by no one but him.


# Read the most daring exposure of Queen Marie

The bloody queen of Roumania

in Saturday's

## November 13th ISSUE

# 'Cotzofanesti'

*Distribute*

this issue far and wide—in your neighborhood, shop and trade union.

*RUSH your order TODAY!*

Bundles 3½c a copy.

Including the Magazine Supplement with its special features on the Haymarket martyrs.

# HURRY TO GET RID OF ALIEN PROPERTY NOW

## Investigation Causes Change in Mind

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. —(FP)— "Why so sudden?" was Sen. Borah's caustic inquiry when told of Speaker Longworth's post-election announcement that the first thing the regular republican organization in congress will do is to pass a bill restoring all property taken from Germany or German citizens during the war.

Borah has been urging for the past six years that this property be given back to its owners, but Longworth and Coolidge and their organization seemed unwilling to let go the rich perquisities of the alien property custodian's office.

**Senate Investigates**

When Borah was asked whether he meant to imply that the administration was now in a hurry to wind up the business because Borah's special senate committee is about to investigate the graft in the alien property custodian's office, he smiled and said he did not.

But Longworth's discovery of the need for haste comes just after the narrow escape of his friends Harry Daugherty and Thomas W. Miller from conviction in the federal court in New York on charges of conspiracy in one alien property case.

And it comes rather soon after a visit by Miller to powerful friends in the administration. It does not technically interfere with the federal prosecution promised for Daugherty and Miller, on their second trial, but with the promised prosecution of A. Mitchell Palmer and Hornblower and Weeks and others in the case of the Bosch Magneto Co., whose assets were sold for about $5,600,000 less than they were worth. But it does raise a question of motive.

If the administration is ready to leave the well-picked bones of this property, someone must be afraid of the coming investigation.

# Street-Car Employes in Worcester Strike for Union Standing

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 10—Worcester street railroad workers in the freight and transportation department of Boston & Worcester Railway are striking for recognition of their union.

About 30 workers are involved.

The workers say in a public statement that they have tried for a year to get the ear of the railroad's receiver on their demands but have failed, altho their union was organized 18 years on this property. The company officials declare that motor buses will be used to break the strike.

# COMMUNISTS MAKE GAINS IN GREEK ELECTIONS, REPORTS HERE INDICATE

Information received from Athens by Empros, Greek proletarian newspaper here, indicates that the Communists made great gains in the Voule, Grecian parliament, elections held Monday.

Full returns have not been received, but it is believed that at least 20 Communists were elected to the Voule. In the last election three Communists were elected.

The party is especially strong in northern Greece, Thesally, Macedonia, and Peirseus, the information indicates.

# SPANISH UNREST IS GREAT WORRY FOR GOVERNMENT

## Reds Arrested, Army Officers Ousted

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, Nov. 10.—Persistent rumors of unrest thruout the country, especially in the ranks of the army, is driving the government almost hysterical. About 75 arrests were made in Madrid, principally of Communists, by police under orders of the government, altho no charges have been placed against them except "suspicion."

**Army officers Ousted.**

Seventeen army officers have been demoted and placed in remote stations as precaution, it is announced, against possible mutiny. Resentment in the army is being expressed because of the government's delay in granting amnesty to those involved in the September "plot." Army officials no longer trust their own subordinates, attaching suspicion upon everyone.

**Censor Everything.**

Everything is being censored thruout Spain. Innocent telegrams are held up for days while the intelligence department inspects their contents. Telephone conversations between Spanish cities and France is almost impossible because the lines are tapped and government censors are continually interrupting.

Police in every city have been reinforced by army rifles for patrol duty.

# Elizabeth Will Have Great Celebration on Sunday, November 14

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 10.—This industrial town will celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution Sunday, 7:30 p. m., November 14, at Labor Lyceum, 517 Court St., with elaborate program.

# CAPITALISTS CHANGE MINDS ABOUT BENITO

## Disclosures Justify All Labor's Charges

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 —(FP) — Disclosure of the shameful treachery of Ricciotti Garibaldi, grandson of the Italian liberator, to the million Italian exiles in France whom he had pretended to lead, and the realization that Mussolini has drawn pertiously near to a break with France by his plottings on French soil, has brought home to Washington the meaning of fascism.

**Highly Praised.**

Judge Gary had praised Mussolini; returning diplomats had prondly related their acquaintance with the dictator; Dawes was envious of his power. Suddenly he was revealed as an international criminal, who bribed the leaders of the liberal refugees abroad to foment plots against himself and to deliver the plotters into his pitiless hands.

**Lehor Justified.**

At the same time Mussolini justifies the worst fears expressed by organized labor as to his purpose of enslaving the italian nation. Having made strike crime and regular labor unions illegal, he decrees death or long terms of imprisonment for anyone who seeks to impair his iron rule, directly or indirectly.

# To Discuss Plans for Better Trans-Europe Transportation Soon

MOSCOW, Nov. 10— The People's Commissariat for Ways of Communications intends to call in Moscow a conference for establishing a thru passengers' and goods' traffic between the U. S. S. R., Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria and Italy, via Poland.

This conference will be in fact a continuation of the conference which took place lately in Warsaw. It will have to consider and approve a project of tariffs prepared by the Commissariat as well as rules on settling accounts between these countries.

The tariffs will be calculated in terms of American dollars paid in local currency at the rate of exchange of the day.

**Held for Murder.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Because he answers the general description of one of three bandits who killed a Chicago policeman during a payroll holdup there July 18, 1924, George Dempsey, of Union City, N. J., was held at police headquarters here today.

Dempsey, who said he was a real estate man, admitted being a resident of Chicago at the time of the holdup but denied any knowledge of the robbery or murder.

## Profits of the War

Millions of working class lives were ground into dollars in the last war.

# Filipinos Bury Their Scores of Dead; Storm, Tidal Wave Victims

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, P. I., Nov 10 —Batangas was burying its dead today, victims of the typhoon and tidal wave. Heads of municipal officials and teachers in the province schools, natives were clearing the debris of the storm and burying the 136 identified victims of the storm. Sixty-five persons were still listed among the missing

It is estimated today that 3,000 homes had been destroyed in the typhoon belt.

# Attempt to Withhold Evidence in Case of Lake Diversion Fails

WASHINGTON, Nov 10. An attempt by the defense to confine the Chicago-Great Lakes Diversion case to narrow limits failed today.

Special Master Charles E. Hughes who is taking evidence for the supreme court, ruled that all official documents hearing on the effect of the water diversion on the level of the Great Lakes and the Illinois waterway system would be received in evidence.

# British Mission to Investigate Labor in America Arrives Here

The special mission of the British government to investigate industrial conditions in the United States arrived in Chicago Monday. A visit was made to the plants of Swift and Co., Hart, Schaffner and Marx, and Goss Printing Press company by the delegation.

The purpose of the mission is said to be to study the reasons for high wages paid American workers in comparison with the workers in Europe.

Members of the commission include: W. W. Mackenzie, chairman, Ernest Bevin, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union; J. Kaylor, member of the executive council of the Amalgamated Engineering Union; F. W. Leggett of the ministry of labor, Helg Mitchell, conciliation officer of the ministry of labor; C. Randolph Smith, director of Barclay, Curtis and Co., shipbuilders, and H. C. Emerson, secretary.

Bevin arrived in Chicago Sunday and addressed the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

# FASCIST DEPUTIES PASS BILL EXPELLING MEMBERS OF OPPOSITION PARTIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Nov. 10.—The Italian chamber of deputies today voted a measure which in effect will mean the expulsion of some 130 opposition members.

The motion declares all members of the Aventine opposition and Communist deputies who absent themselves from the chamber shall be expelled.

# Leavenworth Warden Suddenly Resigns, Reasons Not Given

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 10.—Warden W. I. Biddle, of the federal penitentiary here, has resigned.

The prison official said today he had learned his resignation, which he submitted to the department of Justice last July 17, had been accepted. His retirement will come probably November 15, Biddle said.

It is understood Deputy Warden Thomas White, who has been here some time from Atlanta, will be acting warden pending appointment of a successor.

Biddle refused to discuss his resignation.

# Say Nicaragua Will Elect Diaz President

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 10.—The Nicaraguan congress meets on Wednesday and the reactionaries are preparing to elect Adolfo Diaz, bolwar of Chamorro and backed by the United States capitalists, as president.

It is reliably reported that Diaz will be recognized immediately by Secretary of State Kellogg, who will couple the recognition with the landing of American marines in Nicaragua.

**U. S. Marines to Land.**

Diaz will ask that American militarists take complete charge of the country in order to crush the liberals. Reconstruction of the national guard and increase in its numbers will be urged on the United States. It is announced. The present national guard is in command of Brooks Carter, former major of the Philadelphia Boy Scouts. Other officers are Americans.

With the conservatives preparing for the election, the rebels, meanwhile, are making military gains. They are now approaching Matagelpa. Matagelpa is a center of American coffee planters, all of them wealthy.

The Americans, it is reported, are panicky over the approach of the rebel troops and have appealed to the United States consul to ask the rebels to refrain from "bombarding" the city. Charge d'Affaire Dennis has complied, and sent a note to Gen Moncada declaring "he would be held personally responsible to the United States for any lives taken."

# 10 KILLED WHE SCHOOL BUILDI IS HIT BY WI

## Homes Also Demolish Near Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A t wind and electrical storm s Charles county, Maryland, this noon, demolishing a county n house and a number of residence La Plata, the county seat.

The roof of the frame school ha a two story structure, collapsed more then 50 pupils, hurving s of them in the wreckage and ca numerous injuries.

At 4:15 o'clock, a physician at t scene reported that at least th children had been killed in the e Frantic efforts were being made t remove the debris covering some the children.

A report to the Red Cross at 6 said that between four and ten ch dren were killed. Fear was expresse that other persons may have died t the buildings and homes which we demolished in the town.

The wind attained a velocity of tween 60 and 65 miles and hour, cording to telephone reports from L Plata.

The crash of the school house was heard over the village above the roa of the storm, and frantic parents were soon on the scene. Some of the chi dren emerged unscathed, but othe were not so fortunate. So much co fusion attended the parents' efforts to extricate their children from the wreckage that the local authorities had difficulty in obtaining an accurate check on the injured.

# Reports Show Some Candidates Comply with Spending Law

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 — A be batch of campaign expenditure report were filed with the secretary of state today meeting candidates in six di ferent states had complied with the $10,000 slush fund limit.

Senator George E. William, repub lican of Missouri, reported that h spent $5,600, of which $500 was con tributed.

In Wisconsin, Thomas M. Kearney democrat, reported he spent $3,869.0 while Charles W. Rose, Independen progressive, told of spending $3,164. ty with unpaid bills amounting t $1,367.85.

Extradite McCon

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 10— Bonahey today honored a requ from the governor of Illinois asking for the extradition of Bruce McConnell, now held at Akron. McConnell, according to the requisition, is wanted for "rob bery while armed with dangerous weapons."

# Weekly International Review

## *The British Empire Conference*

It is difficult to get any detailed and authoritative news from the British empire conference which is being held behind closed doors in London, but it can be said with certainty that even less than the previous conference of 1923 will it result in a strengthening of the empire hammered out by Disraeli and Joseph Chamberlain. So clear is this that it has become a commonplace to hear of the disintegration of the once mighty British imperial domain.

The opening of the conference was marked by the fear of the demand of the Union of South Africa, represented by the old General Hertzog for a more independent status than is afforded it with the present relationship. Nor did the general's absence from the empire press banquet serve to dispel this fear.

Another delegate, Cosgrove, from the Irish free state, declined to attend the memorial services for British world war workers because of his participation in the eastern rebellion of 1916 in Dublin. This is only a small indication that the anti-imperialist bitterness in Ireland has by no means been liquidated. During the very course of the conference Ireland filed with the league of nations three conventions which it had signed with other sections of the British empire. This was done in the face of the president of opposition created by London, when the British government protested to the league of nations in December, 1924, on the occasion of Ireland's filing of the Anglo-Irish convention. England maintained that the league had not the right to interfere in affairs concerning members of the British "commonwealth of nations."

Australia now demands the right to appoint a representative to Japan, and so have its governors chosen from their own land. The fact that Australia looks to London to the extent that it does is due to the fear of Japanese aggression against the former and its need of the British navy. The recent visit of the American navy to Australian shores was a hint that the United States could just as easily give the inhabitants any necessary protection and obviate the need of relying upon the British navy. The negotiations between Britain and Japan for joint intervention in action against the

the attempt to build up the British base at Singapore (a point of security for Australia and New Zealand)—have not resulted in increased love of Australia for the motherland.

Canada, which is honeycombed with American capital investments, in which the victory of McKenzie-King over Meighan was a blow against the empire and towards an orientation to the United States, has demanded and been granted a diplomatic representative in Washington. The anti-British sentiment is growing steadily in Canada.

These are not the blackest pictures. In the other colonies of British imperialism, not the "white ones," the anti-imperialist movement is sharper and more decisive. India, Egypt and Irak are cauldrons of rebellion. Abyssinia, recently divided between the two bandits, Chamberlain and Mussolini, burns with hatred. In China Britain has no friend but the treacherous ones whom it purchases. None of these "colored colonists" have even a voice at the empire conference.

Not one of the decisions arrived at by the 1923 empire conference have materialized. The hope of the British to liquidate the omnipresent unemployment situation by giving governmental aid to emigrants to the dominions and colonies has practically vanished. None of the dominions wants a greater population in that manner, for it will aggravate their own labor problem. Despite the state-subsidised emigration movement, fewer persons are emigrating from England today than did in 1913, without a government subsidy.

The other 1923 conference decision, to increase the British market possibilities in the colonies and dominions, has not only failed of realization, but has suffered a decisive setback. By 1924 British exports had fallen 10 per cent, while American exports had increased by 20 per cent, without counting finished products. And country by country, the decay of Britain's imperial strength is shown by the gain everywhere of American capital over Britain—and in Britain's own territories.

Between the period of 1913-14 in from 20 per cent to 17.2 per cent, while American exports to Canada in the same period rose from 65 per cent to 67.3 per cent. In the same period British exports to Australia declined from 52.4 per cent to 45.2 per cent; American exports rose from 13.9 to 26.4 per cent. In the same period, British exports to New Zealand dropped from 51.5 to 47.8 per cent; American exports increased from 9.5 to 18.9 per cent. Even in India, white British exports fell from 64.2 to 60.2 per cent in that ten-year period. American export went up from 2.6 to 5.6 per cent. (Figures given are percentages of total imports of respective countries.) Nor is this the whole story, for since 1924 the situation has become worse for England, and in inverse proportion better for the United States. Even in the face of Union of South Africa, American investments in enterprises are constantly increasing. A couple of months ago the organization of the first large American company in British South Africa, the Rantjes New Reef Company, with a registered capital of $1,250,000, marked the beginning of the process of financial infiltration which has reached its highest point in Canada.

This is only a part of the story of the disintegration of a once powerful empire. The British lion still roars, but no longer with triumph and the feeling of strength, only with pain. The empire conference can only mark the public opening of all the gaping wounds.

## *New British Attacks on the Soviet Union*

One concrete result of the British imperial conference, according to a special report in the Chicago Tribune, has been the formation of a committee to organize anti-Soviet propaganda in such countries as China, Afghanistan, Persia and Turkey. The committee is headed by such gentlemen as the secretary of state for India, Lord Birkenhead; the first lord of the admiralty, W. C. Bridgman, and O. Locker-Sampson, a tory M. P.

British imperialists know too well that the persistent policy of friendship of the Soviet Union has served to increase the influence of the workers' republic at the expense of the British, especially in the Near and Far East. England has done its utmost to destroy this influence, and in accordance with the best imperialist traditions no means have been too scrupulously to be utilized. The Moscow investie recently exposed the plot against the shah of Persia planned by the formed deputies of the Medjilis (parliament), Sardschi, Zade and Hahm, well-known British imperialist tools. The British had aided in the election of Riza Kahn, but the shah inclined towards co-operation with the U. S. S. R. The conspiracy which, stated by the British to "disarm" him from these inclinations.

It is no secret, furthermore, that Poincaré's ambitions to conquer new worlds, now directed towards placing a fight with Russia, are inspired from the general direction of 10 Downing street. If this "socialist" bloodhound would only come to read the story of the fate that attended similar attempts by Judenich, Denikin, Wrangel, Kolchak, Mahkno and their kin, his unbelievable ardor might be considerably dampened.

## *The Ramek Regime Falls in Austria*

FOLLOWING upon the bank scandals in Austria and the demands of the government employes, the Ramek cabinet has resigned and the catholic Mgr. Seipel, the delegate from Austria to the recent Eucharistic congress, has formed a new government.

The bank scandal investigation disclosed the shameless corruption that existed in the christian-socialist party of Ramek. The Zentralbank had advanced millions of crowns to other banks controlled by members of the christian-socialist party, without any guarantees. There followed the losses by those banks of millions of crowns to a sum the total of which was more than the capital of the Zentralbank. To cover up these shady transactions, Ramek, who had been responsible for the [illegible] development of the state-owned industries, especially the Zentralbank, had the national bank turn over to the former some millions of crowns, also without guarantees.

Combined with this and the fever of speculation that exists today in Austria were the demands of the harassed and miserable government employes. To meet the inexorable demands of the league of nations financial dictator, Zimmermen, so as to stay off the Anglo-Saxon bankers, the wages of these employes have been cut. Recently their salary union decided upon a strike unless their demand for a 23 per cent increase in wages was granted. Ramek attempted to compromise at an 11 per cent increase, which the union bureaucrats dared not accept. A strike was inevitable and might have become general. The Ramek cabinet fell. Seipel, who had been minister in 1924 and whose cabinet had fallen under similar circumstances (after the railway strike) formed the new cabinet. Seipel is the "strong" man of Austria; his strength is directed chiefly against the workers of the country.

The hopeless conditions of Austria, with its housing crisis, its unemployment problem, is all the sharper when it is considered that the international bankers will not permit it to accomplish the ethnic unity of Germany and Austria, demands for which increase with every recurring crisis. For all his "strength," Seipel will not be able to liquidate the crisis. Neither will the Austrian social-democracy, which at its recent congress formulated a program with the probability of forming the next Austrian government in view. The social democracy of Austria, in particular, which favors a coalition in any way except by basing it struggle against the Austrian bourgeoisie, is led by two accommodating and solicitous foe the established capitalist leaders to be able to solve the Austrian problem, which can be solved only by revolution and unity with the U. S. S. R.

## *A New Phenomenon in Czecho-Slovakia*

THE latest development of the struggle of the Zentralbank had the national bank turn over to the former some millions of crowns, also without guarantees.

Combined with this and the fever of speculation that exists today in Austria were the demands of the harassed and miserable government employes. To meet the inexorable demands of the league of nations financial dictator, Zimmermen, so as to stay off the Anglo-Saxon bankers, the wages of these employes have been cut. Recently their salary union decided upon a strike unless their demand for a 23 per cent increase in wages was granted. Ramek attempted to compromise at an 11 per cent increase, which the union bureaucrats dared not accept. A strike was inevitable and might have become general. The Ramek cabinet fell. Seipel, who had been minister in 1924 and whose cabinet had fallen under similar circumstances (after the railway strike) formed the new cabinet. Seipel is the "strong" man of Austria; his strength is directed chiefly against the workers of the country.

The hopeless conditions of Austria, with its housing crisis, its unemployment problem, is all the sharper when it is considered that the international bankers will not permit it to accomplish the ethnic unity of Germany and Austria, demands for which increase with every recurring crisis. For all his "strength," Seipel will not be able to liquidate the crisis. Neither will the Austrian social-democracy, which at its recent congress formulated a program with the probability of forming the next Austrian government in view. The social democracy of Austria, in particular, which favors a coalition in any way except by basing its struggle against the Austrian bourgeoisie, is led by two accommodating and solicitous foe the established capitalist leaders to be able to solve the Austrian problem, which can be solved only by revolution and unity with the U. S. S. R.

## *A New Phenomenon in Czecho-Slovakia*

THE latest development of the struggle of the [illegible] against the [illegible] bolized by the new government of the Svehla cabinet. For the first time the Czech bourgeoisie has united with the German bourgeoisie into one government. The German bourgeoisie, in the form of the agrarians of the revolutionary forces has repudiated the struggle of the national German minority. Two members of the German party are included in the Svehla government. A temporary unity of the bourgeoisie has been accomplished in the vain hope of finding a solution for the Czech crisis.

Czecho-Slovakia has been "stabilized" with a vengeance. It has gone thru an intensified period of industrialization, but has conquered no foreign markets, and it cannot compete with Germany. The result has been a passive balance of trade. The home market has been hardly cut into because of the decreased buying capacity of the workers and the peasants. The latter, on the latter, the mass unemployment and lowered wages (wages have fallen 40 to 60 per cent) have aggravated this condition. The tax-reform policy of the government, which threw the burden of the budget onto the shoulders of the workers and the peasantry, and the constantly mounting unemployment have brought the masses of workers into the streets in tremendous demonstrations against the government.

In addition, the steady growth of the Communist Party—which not only leads the struggle of the workers and peasants, but also of the oppressed Hungarian, Slovak and German national minorities—has put the fear of revolution into the hearts of the bourgeoisie. The last election showed that the Czecho-Slovak Communist Party was the strongest single party in the whole country, and its influence has been increased by the inability of the bourgeoisie to find a way out of the crisis of "stabilization." The unity of the formerly "irreconcilable" German and Czech bourgeoisie is the answer of the black forces of the country to the growing revolutionary movement.

The social democrats of Czecho-Slovakia, never distinguished by any opposition to the bourgeoisie, have allthusiasm. The German social democrats in Czecho-Slovakia will follow suit and it is expected that a common basis of unity between the two will soon be found. Like master, like man

## *M. Vandervelde and the Chinese Revolution*

AT a time when the Chinese revolutionary forces are on the point of assuming control of all the southern Chinese provinces, and are on the verge of taking Shanghai; when the revolutionary feelings and pressure of the masses is such that even the Peking government is obliged to make a protest at the league of nations sessions against the British massacre at Wanhsien; when the British imperialists are seeking to unite all other powers for a concerted intervention to move their armies to their old advantageous position; when his Belgian majesty's most loyal minister, M. Vandervelde, the socialist minister of foreign affairs, in a conference with Belgian business men with interests in China confesses quite after the fashion of his imperial Nun-socialist" neighbors Vandervelde's stand on the Sino-Belgian trade treaty, negotiated in 1865-66 was approved. The Peking government declares that this treaty unconnected with numerous others in the early days of European imperialism's capital on October 27, 1926. The principal point of the Chinese minister according to Vandervelde, women mean that Belgian nationals residing in China would be subject to Chinese courts. Nevertheless, like a good social democrat and lover of freedom and equality, is horrified at such a prospect. That would be like having French men, or Britishers or Americans, who live in Belgium be subject to Belgian courts . . .

It would not be amiss to suggest that, in the event that British secures sufficient support in Parliament in the coming revolutionary struggles against the Chinese rebels, Comrade Vandervelde who is now minister of labor and Second International, and in a brigade with Sir Austen Chamberlain and his comrades, MacDonald, Brenschaal, Bauer, Renaudel, Aramovitch and a few picked Belgian trusty warriors as a volunteer infantry company to help bring christian freedom and enlightenment to the stubborn heathen Chinese.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## THE PROGRESSIVE CARPENTERS MUST DOUBLE THEIR ACTIVITY

By B. GOLDBERG.

The progressive and class-conscious carpenters have realised for a long time that in order that their appeal should not be a voice in the wilderness and in order to spread and have their ideas permeate deeply into the minds of the broad masses of carpenters, it is necessary first of all for all progressive carpenters to organize themselves. It is especially necessary to guard against carrying on work in a haphazard manner; each with his personal plans and his own tactics. All plans and tactics must be utilised in an organized way and on a broad scale.

When this idea became ripe in the minds of the carpenters about seven months ago, they organized the Progressive Carpenters' Club. This club aroused the sympathy of many non-partisan workers and did not disappoint its organisers with its activity.

In the meantime, the disorganising summer months arrived, and in spite of the fact that these were the busy months for the carpenters they were not favorable for organization work. It also had its effect on the activity of the club which did not utilize the opportunity of the busy period in order to organize the passive and disinterested carpenters, to strengthen the union and combat the reactionary forces in our union

**Work For the Winter Months.**

Now the winter months are coming. The Progressive Carpenters' Club was able to outline the crisis of the summer months. It did not lose the root of its existence. It has even now its organisation apparatus which is able to arouse all progressive carpenters to intensive organisation activity. Therefore the time has come to address a few words to the progressive carpenters.

Every progressive carpenter is more or less acquainted with the conditions under which the carpenters are working and what effect these conditions have on their jobs. How they rush the life out of each other and there is no one to complain to. The carpenters can't complain to their union officials, who claim to be their "friends." They notify the bosses and fine one who complains is immediately laid off. And since we have no job control, because Hutcheson says it's unconstitutional, therefore the bosses can do what they like with the carpenter and he must keep quiet.

**The Remedy.**

What's to be done? Can we remain passive and allow our union to turn into a private business for a handful of politicians and grafters? Can we permit a situation where our leaders can do what they please with the progressive carpenters? They suspend members and expel entire locals only because they don't agree with their corrupt policies. Can we afford to stand by and keep silent? Can we look on with indifference when they are leading us back to the old days when a worker required the O. K. of the employer before getting a job? We still remember the "security tickets" we used to bring to the boss. And there was no job without it.

**No Passivity.**

Can we remain passive while we know that such a situation is inevitable because the present prosperity cannot remain forever. The leaders surely don't care about us. They are well taken care of. If $125 a week was not enough, they raised our dues and their wages to $200 a week. We can expect nothing from them. Therefore, it is our duty the duty of all progressive carpenters not to allow such a situation. We must unite our forces to spread progressive ideas among the carpenters. We must make every carpenter understand that the union is for the workers and not for a clique of politicians. They should help us get rid of the corrupt gang whose place is surely not among the workers.

## UNIONISTS AID IN FIGHT FOR N. Y. TEACHERS

### On Committee to Hit Discrimination

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Besides William J. O'Shea, superintendent of New York city schools, counsel, other school officials, there appeared representatives of various patriotic organizations at the appeal of the American Civil Liberties Union against the ban on its members speaking in New York schools.

Eugene C. Gibney and Julius T. Cashman appeared for Women Builders, Dwight Braman for Allied Patriotic Societies, Inc., Maj. Richard A. Charles for American Defense Society, Mrs. George E. Olds for Government Club and Federated Woman's Clubs, Capt. George L. Darte, Military Order of the World War, and Rev. Harry E. Rowlby, Lord's Day Alliance. For the Civil Liberties appeared Samuel Untermeyer, Arthur Garfield Hays and Roger Baldwin, protesting that the organization was unfairly judged as "un-American and unpatriotic" in its being on the schools speakers' blacklist.

The state department of education is expected to give an early decision on the fight of the Civil Liberties speakers to use New York schools. Members of the union tried to hold a free speech meeting in Stuyvesant High School last June and were denied the privilege.

## Baggage Worker Is Killed When Struck by Newspaper Bundle

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 10.—Arthur Butler, 24-year-old assistant baggage master for Central Railroad of New Jersey was killed at the Somerville station when a bundle of newspapers struck him, hurling him against a telegraph pole.

He had been loading the bundles on a train, which had just started to move.

The car door caught one side of the bundle sticking out from the truck on which Butler had been loading and threw the newspapers against the worker with sufficient force to knock him thru the air to the pole. His neck was broken.

## Crane Operator Is Drowned When Cab Falls in Chicago

Alex Donovan, 23, crane operator of Hammond, was drowned Tuesday afternoon when the cab of the crane in which he was working fell into the river at La Salle street, in the loop.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Harry Persson, Swedish contender for the heavyweight crown, today was indefinitely suspended by the New York state boxing commission.

The action was taken as a result of Persson's fouling of Bud Gorman of Kenosha, Wis., in their bout at Madison Square Garden two weeks ago.

## CROUCH REFUSES OFFER OF PAROLE FROM ALCATRAZ

### Will Not Accept "Conditions"

Information which has been received here gives the report that Paul Crouch, arrested and convicted for revolutionary activity among the American soldiers stationed at Hawaii, who is now serving his three year term in Alcatraz military prison, has refused to accept a parole if it means that he must forsake all activities in the labor and radical movement in the future. It is known that the war department has considered the question of paroling Paul Crouch if he would consent to sign statements to the effect that he repudiated his activities for the working class and that he would retire to his home in North Carolina, where his father is at present residing. Despite the fact that Mr. I. M. Crouch, his father, is in very poor physical condition and has suffered a great deal because of the inability of Paul Crouch to lend financial support to his aged parents, his son, serving "time" in one of the worst prisons in the United States, refuses to give up the principles and ideals for which he stands for the sake of a parole.

**History of Case.**

Crouch was arrested with his comrade, Walter Trumbull, and a number of other privates and non-commissioned officers in the army after they had formed a legal organization known as the Hawaiian Communist League. They were convicted under a Hawaiian statute which provides penalties for the formation of secret organizations, but the Communist League was not a secret organization, hold its initial meeting in the barracks and secret meeting thereafter. Its official stationery was printed by the regiment printing plant and approved by the officer in charge. The league was broken up and Crouch and Trumbull sentenced because the league stood for freedom from oppression of the Hawaiian sugar plantation slaves and better conditions for labor and the soldiers stationed on the island.

**Got 40 Years.**

Crouch was sentenced to 40 years and Trumbull to 37 years. These monstrous sentences aroused such a storm of indignation in American labor and progressive circles that the courts were forced to revise the sentences, giving Crouch a three-year term and Trumbull only one year.

**Trumbull's Tour.**

Upon Trumbull's release he made a nation-wide tour for International Labor Defense, which had taken up the cases and conducted a big propaganda campaign in behalf of the two radical soldiers

The last report concerning Crouch is an indication that he intends to stand as firmly as ever for his principles, even if it means the continuation of his prison term.

## Detroit Yeomans to Give Dance Saturday

DETROIT, Nov. 10.—The Yeomans Athletic club, Hamtramck Local of Labor Sports Union, is giving an informal dance and Vetcharuka, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 5779 Grandy Ave., Hamtramck. The Russian Workers' Club. Admission will be 25 cents. The affair starts at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Everyone is welcome.

**"Rad" Danies Engagement.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Reports from Los Angeles that he is engaged to wed Miss Maray McAllister, motion picture actress who played opposite him in a film, were denied, here by Harold E. (Red) Grange, football star.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## LENINISM AND NAT'L LEAGUE SCHOOL

By ISRAEL PELTZ.

One of the subjects of the curriculum of our National League Training School is Leninism. It would be quite important to take this phase of our school's program and see what significance there is in teaching the students the fundamentals of Leninism.

"Leninism is the application of Marxism in the period of imperialism expressed in the activity of the party," says I. Stalin in his pamphlet on Leninism. This drives home the practice of Leninism among the members of the Young Workers League.

The most essential factor necessary to make the activities of the Y. W. L. more effective is that at least, the leading comrades of the league should look into the economic and political situation of the world, particularly the home country, from a correct angle, that is, the Leninist method. The comrades must clearly see that we live in the period of imperialism, which is the "final stage of capitalism." Our activities must always line up with this principal fact.

Thus, for instance, the importance of carrying on anti-imperialist and anti-militarist work on a larger scale, must be understood by every active comrade of the league.

The comrades must clearly understand that the stage of imperialism is a period of brutal capitalist wars, which will bring about the social revolution, the emancipation of the proletariat. We must necessarily apply our daily activities to this factor, as Lenin has taught us.

Knowing the Leninist theory without its methods of practice is not Leninism.

The Leninist method is a method of flexability. This means that we use the method as designed by Lenin as a sort of magnifying glass, and apply his teachings in practice to the given situation, keeping the approaching social revolution in front of us as the guiding star on our path.

Yet, this league school would be a total waste of time and resources if the students of it would consider all this a matter of mere generalities. When the school is over we must go back to the districts and practically put into practice what Leninism teaches the party.

The most important element of Leninism is practical activity. We must broaden our work amongst the masses. This means every detail of our work. We, the students, comin home must broaden the activities of our respective locals in the trade unions, shops, clubs and all the other different organizations where working youth can be found, schools, colleges, etc.

In short, we must see that the N. L. T. S. gives a great push to the league towards building a mass Young Workers League of America. The aims of the school is not to produce some new "theoreticians" for the league, but to prepare more practical "professional" Communists for the labor movement, in accordance with the requirements of the epoch of imperialism.

We are not Leninists until we put the theory into practice. Not with words, but with deeds!

## Buffalo Plenum Is Forward Step for League

BUFFALO, N. Y.—On November 7, simultaneously with the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution, there was held a plenum of the district committee of the Young Workers League here. Besides the Buffalo members of the district committee, Comrade Esther Drawsky was present from the Syracuse League.

The plenum opened with Comrade I. Greenberg, district organizer, in the chair and Comrade Drawsky as secretary. A report on the political and economical situation and the consequent activities of the Workers (Communist) Party on the basis of this situation was outlined by Comrade H. Benjamin, the party district organizer. In the course of his talk, Benjamin pointed out the need for a better co-operation between the league and the party, that the league should make greater use of the party apparatus for its work, etc.

Comrade Nat Kaplan, representing the national committee of the league, then reported. He pointed out how the situation in the country is affecting the young workers. Progress has been made by the American young workers, particularly in the heavy industries, etc. This has been made possible because of the successes in the unification of our own forces on a correct line. For the Buffalo district, the most elementary problems faces us which shall result in doubling our present membership.

These elementary problems were than tackled in the reports of Comrade Greenberg, Aliquist, Laine and Drawsky. On the economic-trade union field some work can be done in the form of propaganda in at least one factory employing youth labor in Buffalo, Syracuse and Rochester. The comrades must join the union, take up the youth problems in the party fractions, etc. A course in the political minimum with either party or league instructors will be undertaken. In Buffalo the league will help the Open Forum run by the various working class elements and try to attract new league members thru this work. Every member must win over at least one other member for the league and the educational work and the introduction of lighter features must be instituted to keep these members in the league. These questions were all discussed in great detail.

The possibilities for sports work was discussed for Buffalo and Rochester. For both these leagues the immediate steps to carry on this work was decided on in detail. The immediate steps to perfect the functioning of the league apparatus, the relationship with the national office, individual responsability, more collective work, financial problems, etc., were all discussed. Altho little had been done for the 4th campaign of the Young Worker the plenum laid the basis for the doubling of the quota assigned this district.

Comrades from Rochester and Syracuse were co-optated to the district committee and a secretariat consisting of Comrades Greenberg, Aliquist and Laine was elected. The district committee will meet once every month and the secretariat will handle technical matters in between meetings of the D. E. C. for both the district and


What is this famous "COTZOFANESTI"? Read Nov. 13 issue of The DAILY WORKER!

Get a copy of its American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

The Workers Monthly

A Communist Magazine

Has Instituted a special section of great interest for every worker:

WITH MARX AND ENGELS

A monthly feature presenting original and unpublished material by the two great minds of the revolutionary labor movement.

In addition a bibliography of recent literature on Marx, Engels and Marxism will prove an invaluable guide to every worker and student.

This feature of unusual interest is especially of great value to every member, sympathizer and student of the Communist movement.

Subscribe Now!

$2 a year

$1.25 six months

THE WORKERS MONTHLY
1113 W. Washington Blvd
CHICAGO, ILL.

Enclosed $ ____ for ____ subscription.

Name ____

Street ____

City ____


## JUDGE TAKES SPITE OUT ON BOX WORKERS

### Fines Pickets Despite Contrary Evidence

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.— Judge Well imposed $45 in fines upon four strikers paper box workers yesterday in Tombs Court. The judge was evidently sore at William Karlin, attorney for the union, and took his spite out on the pickets who were brought before him charged with disorderly conduct. Last Monday Karlin had a tiff with the judge in regard to another case and yesterday the judge had his revenge.

**Diaboliaves Girl.**

One girl, Eva Solansky, testified that she had been hit in the face by a scab and exhibited a bloody handkerchief as evidence. The officer who arrested her testified that she had interfered with scabs when they were leaving work at the Unique Paper Box Co., 109 Spring Street. The Judge believed the officer, rather than the girl herself, and even tried to confuse the girl's testimony. Finding himself mistaken about the testimony given by Miss Solansky, the judge fined her extra heavily to the tune of $25.

**Rabukas Attorney**

Another girl was fined $10 altho a witness testified in her behalf that she had not used vile language against the scabs nor had she accused the officer of taking graft from the employers, as had been charged. The judge refused to credit the testimony of the witness as the one who complains is immediately laid off. And since we have no job

**Loves Workers.**

Mr. Karlin then asked him if he loved the workers" in his shop which had gone on strike. The employer said he did, to the amusement of the audience in the court room.

Fred Calola, manager of the union, announced last night that scabs working in the Florida Paper Box Co., 207 East 12th Street, had quit work because the employer refused to pay them the wages that he had promised them for strike-breaking work. He also announced that I. Isenberg and Sons, 139 Alabama Ave., Brooklyn, employing 21 workers, had settled with the union. Twenty-two firms have settled with the union to date


CHICAGO

Entertainment and BALL

SUNDAY, NOV. 28

given by

The Ukrainian Workers' Club

for The DAILY WORKER and The UKRAINIAN DAILY NEWS at

WALSH'S HALL

Milwaukee, Emme & Noble Avenues

Tickets 65 Cents

DOORS OPEN AT 5:30 P. M.

JOIN OF THE WORLD

A New Book

By Alphonse Guerten

Epoch of Species Presented in a New Light

35 CENTS A COPY

Published by the author at N. State St. Chicago, Ill.

GINSBERG'S

Ukrainian Restaurant

Brooklyn Avenue, [illegible]


## 800 STRIKE IN McKEESPORT, PA. PLATING WORKS

### Tin Platers Walk Out Against Extra Toil

By GEORGE PAPCUN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 10.—Over 800 workers in the McKeesport Tin Plate Company of McKeesport, Pa., walked out on strike on Nov. 8. The night shift came on and supported the day workers who had laid down their tools

**100 Per Cent.**

The workers are striking in protest against the addition of extra work to their tasks that, in effect, represents a reduction to wages of 15 to 20 per cent.

More than 3,000 workers are prevented from work by the walkout. Those who have downed tools are sticking together 100 per cent. They have held no meetings thus far, but a leaflet calling for solidarity has been issued and signed by a group of workers.

## N. Y. Jewish Workers' Club Doing Good Work

NEW YORK, Nov. 10. — The Bronx Jewish Workers' Club has, since its organization, succeeded in gathering quite a following

It can best be illustrated by the money collected for the Passaic relief—over $500 and by the 200 clothing bundles for the strike

It has held a series of open air meetings to arouse sympathy and gather relief for the British miners. Finally it has pledged itself to raise $1,000 for the Freiheit in its present campaign

The lectures the club has arranged recently with Comrades Marmour and Mellech Epstein have been a huge success.

The next thing about to be staged will be the literary evening and concert, with Uncle Sam Liptzin and Sam Zibulsky, that pleasing tenor, who is one of the prite students at the Dam rosch Institute

This will take place Friday, November 12, at 1347 Boston road. After the affair we will have a get-together for the active members and those of the sympathizers who wish to join us

**McKinley Near Death.**

MARTINSVILLE Ind., Nov. 10.— Senator William B. McKinley, republican of Illinois, continued to sink today and fear was felt he might not survive the five relapses which followed an attack of neuritis and pulmonary congestion last August.

McKinley's condition is becoming weaker daily, said Dr. Robert H. Egbert. A milk diet has replaced solid food.

## LABOR COUNCIL OF N. Y. SENDS PASSAIC APPEAL

### Deak and Wagenknecht Make Plea

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Central Trades and Labor Council of this city voted last night to appeal to its members to lend to render assistance to the heroic Passaic textile strikers and also voted credentials to representatives of the strikers allowing them to visit the locals to present and further their appeal. As an example to the locals, the central body donated $15 to the cause. This is the maximum allowed under its constitution.

**Told of Eviction.**

The action followed addresses by Gustave Deak and Ellen Dawson, respectively president and secretary of Local 1603, United Textile Workers, and Alfred Wagenknecht, relief chairman. They pointed out that Governor Moore of New Jersey, Senator Borah and a committee of New Jersey public men had recently taken steps to bring the mill owners into settlement negotiations. Also, they said, landlords had shown sudden severity in evicting families of strikers, and the gas company was denying to strikers the ordinary extensions given to other customers.

**Crisis in Relief.**

"The crisis has come in Passaic," said Wagenknecht, "and organized labor in New York can do much to bring us thru. Incidents indicate that mill owners are in collusion with landlords and the gas company to force us to quit and that the political parties see an approaching end to the strike and want credit for ending it. Whether we return with the right to organize or are starved out is to be decided by funds. The mills are producing little and they want us back. Our surplus of $100,000 put aside from contributions in the early days of the strike has been used since June. The textile industry all over the country is watching Passaic to see whether the workers will win and the mills be forced to raise wages and recognise the human rights of their workers.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

**TONIGHT.**

8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour; E. A. Brabandt, Business Representative of the Retail Furniture Salesman's Union No. 272.

8:30—The Brevort Concert Trio; Little Joe Carmen; Hazel Hyman, accordion; John Ude, baritone; Anna Boston, [illegible]

Andrew Cole Piano Orchestra.

## The Drive

*For $50,000 to*

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

### Totals Including Nov. 6—$14,992.70

**DONATIONS—NOVEMBER 6.**

CALIFORNIA—
A. K. & San Francisco ..... $ 5.00
Charles Beyless, San Jose ..... 5.00
ILLINOIS—
Herman Hepps, Chicago ..... 5.00
A. W. Johnstons, Chicago ..... 5.00
MASSACHUSETTS—
Anna Halonin, Worcester ..... 5.00
Valma Jarvi, Worcester ..... 10.00
Arvid Lake, Worcester ..... 5.00
Paul Shara, Worcester ..... 5.00
NEBRASKA—
Packing House Nuc., Omeha ..... 18.00
OHIO—
Nuc. 2E, Cleveland ..... 4.00
Roy Hall, Coshocton ..... 1.00
OKLAHOMA—
A. Merson, Oklahama City ..... 5.00
WISCONSIN—
Finnish Workers Club, Kenosha ..... 15.75

**DONATIONS—NOVEMBER 8.**

CALIFORNIA—
J. L. Crego, Los Angeles ..... .50
L. Jervis, Los Angeles ..... 5.00
P. R. Shafer, Oakland ..... 1.00
ILLINOIS—
Lillian Selman, Chicago ..... 10.00
John Ronstrom, Chicago ..... 5.00
Nels Engstrom, Chicago ..... 5.00
Emi Nedel, Chicago ..... 5.00
A. Persilia, Chicago ..... 5.00
Vanis Sihhi, Chicago ..... 5.00
MASSACHUSETTS—
Section 5, Boston ..... 19.00
Section 6, Boston ..... 10.00
A. Alonen, Boston ..... 1.00
Bimsh, Boston ..... 1.00
Gantry, Berton ..... 1.00
Gantry, Boston ..... 1.00
Century Press, Boston ..... 2.00
Freedmen, Boston ..... 1.00
N. Kalets, Boston ..... 1.00
Korcun, Boston ..... 1.00
Lubin, Boston ..... 1.00
Marsch, Boston ..... 1.00
Merlin, Boston ..... 1.00
Mesolanka, Boston ..... 4.00
Mesolanka, Boston ..... 1.00
Sol Miller, Boston ..... 2.25
Saxon Peter, Boston ..... 5.00
Puhpal, Boston ..... 1.00
Reilly, Boston ..... 1.00
Babkin, Boston ..... .75
Rachet, Boston ..... 1.00
Taurenti, Boston ..... 1.00
Marsch, Malden ..... 1.00
Mamanian, Malden ..... 1.00
Sulleman, Boston ..... 1.00
Bloom, Springfield ..... 5.50
MICHIGAN—
Cyril Lambkin ..... 100.00
T. Masinelt, Pontiac ..... 5.00
Garos Zelchey, Pontiac ..... .50
MONTANA—
No. W. W. of A., Local 3574, Klein ..... 5.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE—
W. Peonan, W. Concard ..... 1
NEW YORK—
Geo. Smolich, Long Island City ..... 5.00
OHIO—
Peter Bellult, Barton ..... 2.50
L. Breyer, Cleveland ..... 5.00
Frank Schmiley, Cleveland ..... 5.00
E. Leurile, Warren ..... 5.00
RHODE ISLAND—
Margella, Providence ..... 2.00
WASHINGTON—
Workers Club of Wilkeson ..... 5.00

# Labor Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

## CLEANERS AND DYERS OF LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA, STAGE 100% WALKOUT

By L. P. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent)

LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 10. — A few months ago, members of Cleaners' and Dyers' Union No. 174, Los Angeles, went on strike—1,000 to 1,500 strong—in protest against short pay, long hours and all around unbearable scab conditions for workers of both sexes. The leadership was in the hand and hands of General Organizer A. S. Glassman of Journeymen Tailors. The blunderhand in the paradise of the open shop did what it could to scatter the forces of organized labor by the usual formula: Divide and Rule. But the spirit of solidarity in the ranks of the workers triumphed into "the greatest victory for years" in this part of an exploiting master class world.

**Unionism Spreading.**

Organizer Glassman and his lieutenants extended the cleaners' and dyers' organization to the Pacific ocean, Long Beach and Wilmington—workers for oil, tourists and bathing beauties, etc. Sub-Local No. 2, branch of 174 L. A., was formed. According to The Citizen, organ of the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, and brother Glassman—the membership is approximately 400; 250 in Long Beach and the rest in Wilmington. These communities are small, but the character of the population explains the great amount of fine suits and dresses, etc., sent to the shops for cleaning and dying.

**Trouble in The Air.**

The work was piling up very heavy, and the discontent increased with the victory in the cleaning and dyeing industry of Los Angeles. To some extent, the black-suited open-shopper of that "white spot" promised employers of other cities from granting better conditions to their overworked and underpaid wage slaves.

Brother Glassman speaking: "Many cases have been called to my attention where workers in the cleaning and dyeing industry have been forced to work 60, 70, yes even 105 hours per week for a period of more than a month. . . Some of our members have been working for as little as $16 per week and a great number of the men working in the industry receive $30 and less per week and work from 60 hours per week for such wages."

**Workers' Demands Rejected.**

Monday, Nov. 1, a committee of nine, a delegation representing the plant owners. The demands in the form of an "agreement," presented to the agents of the bosses were, in part, as follows: Rights of collective bargaining; a minimum wage scale, i. e., $32.50 for women (unskilled), and $60 per week for first class mechanics; a 44-hour week; no discharge without the consent of the union; work to be divided in slack seasons; 6 major holidays in the year, and other reasonable treatments and conditions—necessary in order to create and maintain a decent standard of living for the workers.

It took the bosses one hour and a half to reject these demands, no counter proposal of any kind was offered the workers, and the conference was "adjourned by the plant owners."

In the evening, same day, a mass meeting was held, a strike ballot taken: "almost 150 ballots" in favor of a walk-out and no opposition.

**Strike.**

Tuesday, Nov. 2 (election day), the strike call went out. The workers responded wonderfully. Every plant (119) but one in the city, the Sunset Dye Works, was affected. The management of this plant turned in a riot call. The riot squad, led by Chief Taney, "responded to find a large and most orderly gathering of men, women and girls staging a peaceful demonstration." The strikers, however, have been accused of violence by the forces of reaction. A parade in the streets of Long Beach was broken up by the police, and 61 men and women were arrested because of mass picketing. The strikers were questioned and released.

When the writer reached the Sunset Dye Works in the afternoon of Nov. 5, he found that plant shut down also. The only activity in evidence were two big "bulls," substituting for watch dogs. So the dyeing and cleaning business is at a complete standstill in Long Beach and Wilmington today, and the shops evidently will remain closed until an agreement is reached, Glassman said.

**Sad Surroundings.**

The Sunset plant is located in the factory section of the city; it is a shack-like and unhealthy-looking slave driving affair. With its dangerous fumes of high volatile gasoline, and other "spotting" chemicals, it is a plant turning out business for the undertaker and the grave digger.

A few hundred feet from the Sunset Dye Works, a branch of the Hammon Lumber Co. of San Pedro, California, can be seen. Mr. Hammon was the most notorious character back of the persecution and prosecution of workers in San Pedro and Los Angeles during the year 1923. The presence of labor-baiters like that is enough to poison the air in any community. As a matter of fact, the workers struggling for a living under this environment were the last to listen to reason, the last to walk out with the rest of class conscious men, women and girls.

**Victory in Sight.**

Owners of forty-four out of sixty-five of the small cleaning shops have organized the Retail Shop Owners' Association. The main object of the new organization is mediation between the strikers and the plant owners. The strikers consider this to be a good sign for an early settlement.

## KUOMINTANG OF BOSTON MOVES INTO NEW HOME

By FRED DOUGLAS
(Worker Correspondent)

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 10. — The Kuo Min Tang, Chinese Nationalist Party, celebrated the occasion of moving into new headquarters at 17 Hudson Street, Boston with a program crowded with activity. A house-warming ceremony was followed by an elaborate banquet which in turn was followed by a reception to new members in the spacious meeting room.

**Tribute to Sun Yet Sen.**

An impressive tribute was paid to the memory of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and Mr. W. Hong reviewed the life struggle of the beloved Chinese emancipator. Brief appeals were made by the various officers of the Boston Branch for unity and increased support of the advancing liberation forces in China.

The spirit of the Russian revolution was voiced by two new members, Dr. Lerner and Dr. Weinrebe, both Russian born, who described the situation existent during the Czarist regime and the subsequent overthrow of the vicious imperialism which is making a last stand in China at the present time, and pledged their support to the Kuo Min Tang movement.

**Present Play.**

A play by Chinese actors augmented by Chinese music rounded out the day and a midnight banquet for those who were unable to attend earlier was prepared.

As usual the kept press of Boston carefully avoided mentioning the celebration in pious consideration, no doubt, of the feelings of the ultra-conservative element who have long since lost all vestige of the revolutionary spirit which characterized Boston, in days gone by, as the Cradle of Liberty.

## SHERIFF STOPS CELEBRATION IN YORKVILLE, OHIO

### But Event Is Held in Home, Anyway

By a Worker Correspondent

YORKVILLE, O., Nov. 10. — Before the meeting that was arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party started, several deputy sheriffs, heavily armed, appeared and stated that the meeting would not take place on order of the county authorities.

The speaker, Comrade N. Shafer, had not yet arrived, but when he came and demanded the reason of stopping the meeting, the deputies merely responded that those were their orders.

The meeting took place just the same, but at the home of a comrade. If the county authorities think that they will be able to arrest the resentment of the miners by openly allying themselves with the coal operators—and with the reactionary machine of the nation—they are sadly mistaken. The miners are waking up again, and the 300 who were present to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution will have learned more by the stopping of the meeting than by anything else.

A meeting the next day at Nelfa was successful.

## Time He Served Is Not Recorded; Almost Jailed Again

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 10.—Fearful that he might be kept in Los Angeles county jail for life on a minor offense, Edward O'Neil vowed the other day that he would never again run any risk to be arrested.

O'Neil speaks from experience. He was recently convicted of a liquor violation and was sentenced to serve 30 days in the county jail by Judge Forbes. The sentence was passed two months ago and O'Neil served it. In fact, O'Neil served 54 days—four more than the court asked for.

A few days ago O'Neil was brought into Judge Turney's court on a liquor charge, which proved to be the same one for which he had already served four days overtime.

"Guilty or not guilty?" asked the judge.

"Well, if your honor please," O'Neil hesitatingly opined, "I've already served time for that charge—with four days addition. I sort of thought it had all been settled. I guess I'm guilty, but . . ."

Judge Turney at once launched an investigation, which revealed that O'Neil had been sentenced 60 days ago and had served the term. The sentence had not been recorded. The judge then apologized to the defendant, adding:

"If you are ever brought in here again I'll see that the four days go to your credit."

## Milwaukee Celebrated the Ninth Anniversary of Russian Revolution

By Z. BEGALOW
(Worker Correspondent.)

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution was celebrated here with a big mass meeting. The hall was overcrowded with workers who eagerly listened to the speakers. The robbin work of the Russian workers and peasants inspired the audience. Many workers learned the truth about Russia and the Russian revolution.

## PROGRESSIVE FARMERS ISSUE CALL FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION MEET AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., ON DEC. 6

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 10.—The following call for a national convention of the Progressive Farmers of America has been sent out by the headquarters of that body and is of interest to farmers and workers alike who are aware of the critical situation with which the land workers of the United States are confronted:

### CALL FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE PROGRESSIVE FARMERS OF AMERICA

BROTHERS:

Conditions on the farms of America are becoming steadily worse as time goes by. Farmers as a class are descending in the economic scale. The mortgage holders have taken the place of the feudal barons of Europe and great numbers of free born citizens have been reduced to the level of peasantry.

The mortgage indebtedness of the farmers of the country increased from $1,736,172,861 in 1910 to $4,003,787,192 in 1920 while farm taxes increased 140 per cent between the years 1914 and 1925. All this time the net income of the farmer has been steadily decreasing.

Thousands of farmers have been forced to leave the land and enter into competition with the unorganized workers in the cities thereby reducing the wages both receive to the starvation point.

While these conditions obtain in the country's greatest industry—agriculture—politicians and business men are making confusion worse confounded by talking about farm relief from congress.

People presuming to speak for the farmers are frequently those whose principal occupation it has been to exploit the tillers of the oil.

But the true voice of the farmers has not been heard because there is no proper organizational vehicle to give expression thereto. To find such a vehicle and to force a powerful weapon for the emancipation of millions who make their living out of the soil, a national conference of the Progressive Farmers of America is considered necessary and desirable.

We, the undersigned, therefore, give notice to the members of the Progressive Farmers of America and the local and state councils thereof, that a national convention of said organization will be held in the city of Minneapolis beginning at 10 00 a. m on the 6th day of December 1926. That until further notice the delegates will gather at the Vendome Hotel in that city on the date mentioned.

The purpose of such a conference is to create a National Council of the Progressive Farmers of America and to formulate a constitution and program of action for its guidance.

The basis of representation shall be as follows:

Each local council of the Progressive Farmers of America in any state shall be allowed five delegates for the local, duly accredited by such local. Above the five delegates the local shall one delegate shall be allowed for each one hundred members. Each unorganized group of twenty five members shall be allowed one delegate. No county council of action shall be allowed five delegates at large, and one more for each 100 members. Each state council shall have five members at large. No double representation. Any member of the Western Progressives Farmers duly accredited, with dues up to date shall be allowed the privilege of the floor with no vote. The provisions of the call are such that all representatives of councils to be seated must show that their council is paid up to date on the state books, and that they personally are paid up to date. Those present who are unattached to Councils must show that they are in good standing in order to be admitted or take part in the procedure.

(Signed):

ELIHU B. BOWLES, Director of Wash. State Council.
P. J. WALLACE, Chairman Executive Committee, Mont.
A. M. WANKEL, Sec. State Council, Montana.
D. D. LAMPSON, Sec. of the Nat'l. Com. of W. P. A.
WM. BOUCK, Nat'l. Representative of W. P. F. of A.
RALPH INGERSON, Chairman Ex. Com. P. F. of N. D.
ELMER W. CART, Ex. Com. N. D. P. F.
W. J. HUSA, Secretary P. F. of N. D.
C. A. JOHNSON, Chairman Board of Directors, Wash. P. F.
RODNEY SALISBURY, Plentywood Co'l. W. P. F.
DAN OLSON, Plentywood Council, W. P. F.
ALFRED KNUTSON, Bismarck, N. Dakota.
F. H. SCHUMAKER, Greenbay, Wisconsin.
INLINGFELT, Greenleaf, Wis.
C. H. HORN, Secretary Washington State Council.
JOHN WRAGE, Field Manager, Washington State Council.
MARJORIE RING, B. of D. Washington State Council.
ISABEL PAYNTON, B. of D., Washington State Council.
C. H. PETERSON, B. of D. Washington State Council.
F. J. HAYNES, B. of D., Washington State Council.
W. J. FORTSON, member Snohomish County, Washington.
ART C. YOUNG, Sec. Skagit, Washington State Council.
J. P. Douglas, B. of D., Washington State Council.
J. F. FEIDLER, N. Nat'l Committee, Washington Council.
H. H. YOUNT, Director Tonasket Council P. F.
SENATOR C. E. TAYLOR, Plentywood C., M. P. F.
JAS. OSTBY, D. Enterprise Council, Montana P. F.
J. H. WALKER, Tuecs, N. D.
GEO. F. CUMMINGS, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.
CHRISTOPHER SCHOENNIVK, Weyauwega, Wisconsin.
JAMES VINT, Union Grove, Wis.
DUNKAN McFARLANE Delavin, Wisconsin.
P. A PALMER, Cambelsport, Wisc.
JOS LaSEE, DePere, Wisconsin.
ADOLPH STOVE, Francis Creek, Wisconsin
O. E. GREEN, Braham, Minnesota
GEO. H. CHURCHILL, Milaca, Minnesota
WM. MIHAYCHUK, Hallock, Minn.
ERICK ECKSTROM, Hallock, Minn
C. G. SKOAN, Hallock, Minnesota.
FRED MUSCHLER, Perham, Minn.
FAY CRAVENS, Milaca, Minnesota.
ADOLPH GUSTAFSON, Braham, Minnesota.

**Wise to School.**

LIBERTY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Charlie Wise, 16-year-old orphan, acquitted in Monticello jail evening of the murder of Miss Nina Vilona, said today he planned to go to school in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Vilona, 50, a pianist in a Mount Vernon, N. Y., motion picture theater, was slain near Bitter Sweet on July 9 while on her vacation.

**Held Maid in Theft.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Margaret McConnachin, 52, a pantry maid, was being held today on a charge of suspicion of grand larceny in connection with the theft of $360,000 worth of jewels from the home of Myron C. Taylor, wealthy steel man.

The jewels have not been recovered. The maid was employed by the Taylors 10 days before the robbery occurred.

## A NEW NOVEL OIL By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

There were a few who did not drink; Annabelle was one, and Vee Tracy another. The spectre had apparently been instructed not to go near Vernon Roscle, and if Vernon tried to approach the spectre, there would be a sharp warning, "No Verne!" But others drank, and tongues were loosened, and came to life, and revealed a tongue! It was Vernon Roscoe's habit to "josh" everybody, and now he got paid back, as the one-time rancher from Texas sat up in his chair and opened his long, horse's face and demanded, in a falsetto voice which sounded as if it came from a ventriloquist: "Anybody here know how this old shyster got his start in life?"

Apparently nobody did know; and Orpan put another question: "Anybody ever seen him in swimming? I bet you never! When it's out-doors, he'll tell you the water is too cold, and when it's indoors he'll tell you it's dirty or something. The reason is, he's got one too missing, and he's afraid to have it proved on him. When he was drilling his first well, he ran out of money and was clean done for; so he went and took out an accident insurance policy, and then went rabbit hunting and shot off one of his big toes. So he got the cash to finish the well! Is that true, old socks, or ain't it?"

The company laughed gleefully and clamored for an answer; and Vernon laughed as much as anyone. He didn't mind the story, but you could never get him to tell. Instead, he countered on his assailant, "You ought to hear about this old skeezicks, how he got rich leasing oil lands from Indians. They tell this about a dozen oil men, but Fred was the real one that done it, I know because I was there. It was Old Chief Leatherneck, of the Shawnees, and Fred offered him one-eight royalty, and the old codger screwed up his eyes and said, 'No take one-eighth, got to have one-sixteenth.' Fred said he couldn't afford that, and begged him to take one-twelfth, but he said, 'One-sixteenth or no lease.' So they signed up for a sixteenth, and now it's the Hellfire Dome, by Jess! It that so, old skeezicks, or ain't it?"

Said Fred Orpan, "You might complete the story by telling what the old chief does with his royalties. He's got a different colored automobile for each day of the week, and he figures to get drunk three times a day."

"Oh, take me to the Hellfire Dome!" wailed the voice of Harvey Manning. "They don't let me get drunk but one time in a night, and none at all in the day-time!"

IX

There was a large organ in this cathedral, a magic organ of the modern style, which played itself when you put in a roll of paper and pressed an electric switch. It played the very latest jazz tunes from Broadway, and the company danced, and Vee Tracy came to Bunny and said, "My doctor allows me only one drink in an evening and I want a sober partner. Bunny was glad to oblige, and so the time passed pleasantly. He danced with his hostess, and with the blonde fairy, Bessie Barrie. In between dances they chatted, and the Chinese spectre continued to flit about, and the deeps of the human spirit were more and more unveiled.

In front of Bunny stood Tommy Paley, super-director, handsome, immaculate if slightly ruffled, flushed ... face, and steady upon his legs if not in his thoughts. "Look here, Ross," he said. "I want you to tell me something."

"What is it?"

"I want to know what it's all about."

"What, Mr. Paley?"

"Life! What the hell are we here for, and where do we go when we get through?"

"If I knew," said Bunny, "I would surely tell you."

"But, lookit, man, I thought you went to college. I never got any education, I was a newsboy and all that. But I thought when a fellow's read a lotta books and goes to college—"

"We haven't got to it yet," said Bunny. "Maybe it comes in the last two years."

"Well, by God, if they tell you, you come tell me. And find out, old son, what the hell we going to do about sex? You can't live with 'em and you can't live without 'em, and what sort of a mess is it?"

"It's very puzzling," admitted Bunny.

"It's the devil!" said the other. "I'd pay anybody ten year's salary if they'd teach me to forget the whole damn business."

"Yes," said Bunny; "but then, what would you direct?"

And the super-director looked at him, bewildered, and suddenly burst out laughing. "By God, that's so! That's a good one! Ho, ho, ho!" And he went off, presumably to pass the good one on.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

# STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE XII

### An Effective First Blow

Especially must the strike strategist understand how to apply the theory of the offensive in the early stages of a struggle that has the earmarks of becoming far-reaching and bitter. We must learn how to start strikes successfully. In strikes, as in many other things, "Well begun is half done." In all kinds of fights an effective first blow is often decisive. Hence, an initial shattering attack must be a fundamental part of our strike strategy.

When workers are about to strike in a plant, a sort of strike fever runs among them from department to department. They are carried away with this overmastering spirit of revolt and class solidarity. They strike enthusiastically in a body. In the early stages of great struggles (such as those of the railroad shopmen, Lawrence and Passaic textile workers, etc.), something of this same burning wave of solidarity sweeps through vast categories of workers not directly in the fight. The dramatic struggles going on in their industry inspires them with a sense of their own wrongs, fires them to fight to redress their own grievances and those of their class brothers already in the fight. It is a strike contagion, a spreading revolt of the workers.

### Spreading the Revolt

Once on strike they will fight loyally. But if they are not mobilized immediately and led into the struggle they grow cold. Their desire for action evaporates. They finally refuse to strike. Time and again in great upheavals amongst the unorganized in a given industry the left wing leaders (and of course the reactionaries) have failed to take advantage of it by organizing these masses into the first shattering offensive against the employers. Consequently their strikes have paid for it in their later stages.

### The Element of Surprise

A strike strategy based on the theory of the offensive often gives the workers the advantage of the element of surprise. Military strategists are keenly aware of the value of surprising their enemies. They are constantly seeking to catch them napping, and to deliver attacks against them when they are unprepared. Strike strategists must bear the same principle in mind, for the class struggle offers many opportunities to the workers to strike unexpected blows against the employers. For example, the rapid extension of a strike along the lines above indicated often produces social conflagrations entirely unlooked for by the employers.

A good illustration of how the employers can be taken by surprise was seen in the campaign to organize the steel workers in 1918-19. From long experience Gary had gained a justified contempt for the organising ability of the A. F. of L. leaders so far as the steel industry was concerned. Hence, when another campaign was announced in 1918 he laid out no new lines, the effect of which he completely underestimated.

The original plan of the campaign was to make a swift organizing drive simultaneously in all steel centers. The situation was such that, with just a few weeks of work as proposed, such a grip could have been secured on the mass of steel workers that Gary, taken by surprise, would have been unable, when he did realize the effectiveness of the new tactics, to take any counter measure sufficient to defeat the campaign.

But the trade union leaders, partly through ignorance and partly because they were opposed to organizing the steel workers anyway, refused to support such a swift national offensive against the Steel Trust, which they had every means in hand to carry out. They confined the opening of the campaign to the Chicago district. There it proved highly successful. In two weeks of actual work the masses were either in the unions or under their direct influence. The same thing that was done in the Chicago district could have easily been done all over the country, had it not been for the reactionary leadership of the unions.

Gary quickly woke up after he saw what had happened in the Chicago district. His company gave the workers the basic 8-hour day and checked the movement. Thus we lost the advantage of surprise in this case where it would have been decisively favorable for the workers. The real working class strike strategist will always keep this question of surprise in his mind when working out his policies.

**Strikes of related groups of unions present many difficult problems which must be studied and borne in mind in our strike strategy. For example, the I. L. G. W. strike in New York weakened the Passaic strike in that respect by shutting off the market for those goods, thus relieving somewhat the pressure on the Passaic

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## Armistice Day

Eight years ago today the capitalist powers that were fighting for civilization by proxy—the proxies being workers—decided to gag their guns and park their gas bombs until some other worthy cause demanded their use. Several million men were killed and three times the number maimed, not to count the sorrow that came to millions of homes thru the loss of their nearest and dearest. The total loss in life and suffering brought about by the war cannot be computed.

It was a "glorious war" while it lasted and afterwards profitable for those who pulled the strings. For those who did the fighting it meant toes pointed towards the skies, provided the toes could be located, or for those who survived, the wounded, a life-time in a lonely hospital. And for those who came out of it with more or less sound bodies, needed sound feet to pound the bricks in search of masters. Of course, there were those who survived physically and economically. They are now officers in the American Legion and are going to Paris for a drunk on the occasion of the next legion convention.

This is the day we do not celebrate. The capitalists do and have reason to. The American capitalists because the war left them sitting on the top of the world; the European capitalists, because it left them with a place to sit.

We do not celebrate armistice day; we merely draw a lesson from it and we try to get this lesson to the working class thru THE DAILY WORKER.

We ask the workers some pertinent questions. Those who had one experience fighting for "democracy" have had enough of it, we feel sure. But a young generation is growing up that did not feel the bite of a trench louse and did not hear the whistle of a shell that might as well as not have a familiar name on it. Those workers may be easy prey for the recruiting sergeants who are after cannon fodder. It is those we address ourselves to in particular.

The late war grew two millionaires where there was only one before. It cost the lives of 100,000 American lads, but it was worth it to the capitalists. The wounded—ask them what Mr. Forbes did with the money that was intended to salve their misery! What did the war accomplish? It fastened the yoke of British imperialism around the necks of millions of human beings in the undeveloped sections of the world, it sent the kaiser to Holland where he draws a fat pay check from a grateful capitalist republic and dreams of a come-back. The queen of Roumania is having the time of her life in America, being feted by our patriotic rich while almost every day some paper or other tells of a war hero's suicide, because he could not get a job. France grabbed off another slice of northern Africa and all of Syria and the Italian workers got Mussolini and murder. The rest of Europe, with few exceptions, got a reign of terror such as never shocked that portion of humanity that still has any humanity left. We got strike-breaking injunctions, proposals to finger-print workers and criminal syndicalist laws.

It was a glorious victory! It is true that we got the Russian Revolution out of it in spite of the efforts of the capitalist powers to restore the robber system in that country. But the Russian workers and peasants paid dearly for their victory. Still, it did not cost them as much in human life as fighting for the capitalists cost the rest of the world's working class.

Today our ruling classes and their servants will tell you what a glorious thing it is to die for your country. But they take good care that they live to honor the dead. You, sons and daughters of the working class, have no interest in fighting any war except the class war. Turn a deaf ear to the pleadings of the bloody militarists and make up your mind that the only war that is worthy of your steel is the class war, whether you fight it on the industrial field, in election campaigns, or somewhere else.

## Changing Sweethearts

By Wm. Gropper

The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union are combatting the encircling ring of capitalist imperialism by building a strong socialist industry in their own country and making it an outpost of the struggling workers of the world.

# The Soviet Union and the Imperialists

### *British Imperialism Is Attempting to Build a Strangling Ring of Alliances Around the Soviet Union—Complications of Bourgeois Rivalries Prevent United Imperialist Front—the Soviet Is Gaining Ground in the East—the U. S. S. R. Has Its Allies in Every Land: The Workers and Peasants of all Countries*

By S. YAVORSKY

GERMANY'S entry into the league of nations formally concludes the work of those English diplomats who have been aiming at opposing to the Soviet Union a bloc of capitalist states subservient to England thru the agency of the league of nations, and of a number of greater and lesser Locarnos. But the British statesmen as is usual with bourgeois politicians have laid their plans without reckoning with the antagonisms existing among the capitalist states and have not taken into account the development of national and class struggles in the bourgeois states. This by the time Germany was really initiated into the mysteries of the league of nations and made a knight of the "Order of the Geneva Virtues" those processes of development had already led to a radical change in the conditions obtaining in Europe, and Chamberlain had every reason to refrain from making festive speeches at the moment when Stresemann and Briand were exchanging expressions of cordial friendship.

The European Steel Trust, this first economic expression of the political cooperation being prepared between France and Germany, at the same time denotes the liquidation of the first move in the crusade planned by British diplomacy against the Soviet Union. Germany had already endeavored to secure itself by means of a neutrality agreement with the Soviet Union against the danger of serving as a cockpit in the case of an attack against the Soviet Union. And now Germany's foreign policy is to seek in France a counter-weight against the demands of England. British diplomacy must now turn its attention to creating a united front against the Soviet Union by means of a rapprochement not, to Germany, but to France.

**France-British Rapprochement.**

TWO all outward appearance conditions appear to favor British efforts in this direction. The Poincare government, the containing the "pacifists" Herriot and Briand, bears the sharp stamp of its aggressive leader. During the two years which have elapsed since the defeat of the national bloc, nothing has occurred to change the attitude of the obstinate reactionary and convinced imperialist Poincare towards the Soviet Union. France has pursued a more active foreign policy of late, and it has been inevitable that in leading circles in England there has been a revival of plans for encircling and strangling the Soviet Union with the aid of France.

But can France take any important position in the ranks of the bourgeois states against the Soviet Union? France and England are at loggerheads along the whole line of foreign policy, and there is not a single spot in all the world where these two states have mutual interests. Germany's rapprochement to France, and the impending combination of German coal with French ore, threaten the prosperity and even the existence of English heavy industry. In the Mediterranean the aggressive anti-French policy of the Italian fascisti imitates the endeavors of British diplomacy, which is exerting no inconsiderable effort for the firm establishment of the Italo-Spanish alliance, which is again directed against France. In the South East of Europe, and in the Balkans, [illegible] struggle with France, [illegible] be decisive for her own [illegible] deadlock with Turkey is a great obstacle in the way of British policy in the Near East. Under these circumstances it is extremely doubtful whether France will allow herself to be drawn in the wake of England's anti-Soviet plans unless she can see some prospect of advantage to herself.

**France Steps Lightly**

IT is true that between the Soviet Union and the French bourgeois there still stand the questions of the [illegible] of the czarist debts and of the nationalization of French capital; but undertakings in Russia, in order to accelerate the solution of these questions, the Poincare government can afford itself the luxury of a trading swindle, and can, for instance, support the doubtful pretentions of the Russian Asiatic Bank in the East China railway question. But should it attempt to carry on an active policy against the Soviet Union, it would find itself entirely without the support of not only the French peasantry and working people, but of the bourgeoisie, for these have learned how expensive wars are, even for the victors. And the government itself will scarcely, risk an advanture which would inevitably place France in an even more dependent position with respect to Anglo-American capital.

Mussolini may be doing his best to march shoulder to shoulder with British diplomacy, but as possesses sufficient acumen to avoid being accorded the task of fetching the chestnuts out of the Russian fire for the benefit of England. Fascist Italy hopes to gain some colonial possession with the aid of England. But she is none the less perfectly aware that she is not going to receive naptha concessions in the Caucasus, or coal from the Donetz basin, from the hands of British imperialism. A clear understanding for her own economic interests, should induce Italy to live on friendly terms with Soviet Russia. Viewed externally, a tendency in this direction may be seen, for instance, in Italy's refusal to include, in the agreement recently concluded with Roumania, guarantees for the "inviolableness" of Bessarabia, that is, for the rule over Bessarabia.

**Poland Britain's Lackey.**

THE "great idea" of the British diplomats at the present time is to create a united front of neighboring states "from sea to sea" against the Soviet Union. The main axis of this combination is Poland, where the hero of the Kiev campaign, Marshall Pilsudski, holds complete sway since the May upheaval. The present rulers in Poland do not even try to conceal their intentions with regard to the Soviet Union, and a series of quite openly unfriendly acts reveal their perfect readiness to serve the plans of English imperialism, which coincide for the most part with the aims of Polish imperialism. Poland's refusal to conclude the agreement of neutrality [illegible] Soviet Union, [illegible] Poland does not care to [illegible] Soviet Union, [illegible] quite [illegible] substantiated by the [illegible] Poland does not care [illegible] have to [illegible] cool since a third power might [illegible] war with the Soviet Union.

The [illegible] Rumanian [illegible] Bessarabia to Poland and to England [illegible] Rumania [illegible] relations with [illegible] Rumania [illegible] Poland [illegible] Rumania [illegible] Poland [illegible] Rumania [illegible] Poland

**WORKERS OF CHICAGO!**

***Rally to the meeting of International Labor Defense today at Redifer Hall, 30 N. Wells Street, at 3:30 p. m. to show your solidarity with Roumania's oppressed toilers.***

***Come to the I. L. D. demonstration at the Illinois Central Station, 12th and Michigan, on the same day, at 5:30 p. m. to express the feelings of Chicago's workers when the bloody queen of Roumania arrives in the city.***

**Demonstrate!**

***LET CHICAGO'S THOUSANDS OF TOILERS DEMONSTRATE THEIR SOLIDARITY AGAINST ROUMANIAN TERRORISM!***


The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

This Issue Consists of Two Sections. SECTION ONE.

Vol. III. No. 258. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $9.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 5 Cents


# MARIE—WHAT OF 'COTZOFANESTI'?

## *Roumanian Writes of Royal Orgy Behind Lines During War*

## *Ranks of Pasaaic Bosses Broken As Big Mill Gives In*

### *Passaic Worsted Mill Company, Employing 600 Workers, Is First to Recognize Union and Agree to Terms; Toilers Endorse Settlement*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

Cracking under the unprecedented endurance and the determined fighting qualities shown by the sixteen thousand striking workers of Passaic, N. J., the ranks of the mill owners, for months solid against even the smallest recognition of the workers, have broken. The break was made by the Passaic Worstad Co., which came to an agreement with United Textile Workers' Local No. 1603.

The terms are as follows:

One.—The right of the workers to organize in their legitimate organizations.

Two.—If a grievance arises, the workers have the right of collective bargaining.

Three.—The closed shop is not demanded.

Four.—If no agreement can be reached between the workers and the company over demands raised, the dispute shall be left to a third party for arbitration.

Five.—All old workers go back to the mill without discrimination.

Six.—No outside help is to be employed from the date of the agreement until all old workers are back at work.

The agreement was signed by James Starr, international vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, and W. W. Gannt, for the Worsted Company.

Thus the first victory in the ten months' fight of the textile workers of New Jersey has been won over the

(Continued on page 2)

**Current Events**

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

This is the day that this city is honored by the arrival of the queen of Roumania and the we hate like the devil to keep nagging at a girl, we consider it our duty to let the world know what we think about a queen who lives in luxury while millions of Roumanian workers and peasants are starving. While this royal parasite is drinking smuggled champagne that costs at least $25 a bottle, Roumanian children can only eat bread once a week

* * *

THAT democracy is only skin deep in the United States is amply proven by the reception given to Marie by our democrat and republican politicians. Politicians have no scruples about anything that brings grist to their political mill. If we had a trade union movement that was not corrupted by capitalism this female would be chilled to stay at home. But only the radicals protest against a queen's presence here, and most of those radicals are Communists or sympathetic to the

(Continued on page 3)

## Case of Sen. Mason in Booze Scandal to Go to Jurors Soon

Closing arguments were begun Friday in the trial of State Senator Lowell B. Mason and Major Percy Owen, former prohibition director, accused in a $1,000,000 alleged sacramental wine withdrawal conspiracy.

Eight codefendants, granted separate trials, await the verdict, which, it is expected, may forecast their fates.

## *Workers Are Murdered and Imprisoned by the Thousands in the Land of the Queen Marie*

**A Statement by the International Labor Defense.**

Queen Marie von Hohenzollern, the monarch of Roumania, is being greeted by American governmental officials wherever she goes. In every city imposing welcomes are arranged to meet her.

Who is Queen Marie? What is she doing in the United States? What does she represent in Roumania?

The American department of state does not permit the entry into this country of Countess Karolyi, who opposes Hungarian autocracy, or Shapurji Saklatvala, member of British parliament, who is a labor representative, or Alexandra Kollontai, who represents workers' Russia, but it permits the entry of the reactionary queen of Roumania.

Queen Marie is the representative of an autocracy which bounds to death and prisons the best workers and poor farmers of Roumania. Under the government she represents, no trade unions are permitted to exist and fight for the rights of the working man and woman. Under her government, no workers' papers are permitted to be published, to give en-

(Continued on page 3)

## MINNEAPOLIS CAP MAKERS STRIKE TO AID UNION IN ST. PAUL WIN IN STRUGGLE

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 12.—Locals 10 and 12 of the Cap Makers Union have declared a strike against the Stevenson Cap company here. The strike was called when it was learned that the Stevenson company has been making caps for the McKibben Cap company of St. Paul, where the cap makers are also striking.

The McKibben company told the strikers in St. Paul that they were going out of business. This bluff was called by the union with the strike against the Stevenson company. The union is doing its utmost now to win both struggles.

## *THE DAILY WORKER HELPED AT PASSAIC*

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE ranks of the textile barons at Passaic have been broken. The owners of the Passaic Worstad company have surrendered to the workers. Other surrenders must follow.

This is the greatest labor victory of the year, a triumph of unorganized workers against strongly entrenched exploiters.

The DAILY WORKER helped at Passaic. It gave its support to the strike by keeping workers everywhere thruout the land informed as to every development on the New Jersey battle front. The DAILY WORKER helped to force the break in the exploiters' ranks and therefore became a factor in winning the strike.

But The DAILY WORKER could have done better. It must do better in the next "Passaic," the next big battle of the workers. In order to be able to do better, it must be strengthened now. It must be made financially secure against the pressing demands now facing it. Its circle of readers must be widened everywhere.

The victory at Passaic should hearten every reader and sympathizer of The DAILY WORKER to press forward rapidly and raise the $50,000 "Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund." Build now for the greater struggles tomorrow. Build The DAILY WORKER, the fighter for the whole working class. Use this blank:

# International Red Aid Gets the Facts of "Cotzofanesti" Scandal

## Story Carried By Vienna Daily Rote Fahne and Other European Papers; For Many Years Knowledge of This Incident and Threat of This Exposure Has Saved Oppositionists From Extinction

## Queen Marie and High Born Ladies of Court Discovered By Enraged Soldiers In Wild Orgy

## BURN BUILDING WHICH HOUSED BACCHANALE

Thru the courtesy of International Red Aid, a world-wide organization formed to give assistance and defense to victims of the class war, The DAILY WORKER is today, on the occasion of the arrival of Queen Marie in this city, able to release a story that, tan times over, bares out the attitude of this paper, well known to its readers, towards the Hohenzollern Queen of Roumania.

International Red Aid is interested in Roumania because of the thousands of workers and peasants who are the victims of the Roumanian White Terror. It was this organization that encouraged Henri Barbusse, the famous French novelist to visit both Roumania and Bulgaria and to investigate the facts of the oppression and white terror for which these two countries had become notorious. Barbusse wrote a book on the basis of his investigations there called "The Executioners," chapters from which have been already carried by certain papers in this country.

The exposure printed below was sent to The DAILY WORKER by the Berlin office of this organization. A letter accompanying the story said that the facts had just been secured by its Roumanian Section and were forwarded to Berlin. A translation into English from Roumanien was made there and a copy sent to this paper.

In the meantime, copies of the Vienna Rota Fahne of October 17 reached us, containing the story in German. In order that we may not be open to the charge of manufacturing a story out of thin air, elsewhere in this issue we reproduce a photograph of this report as it appeared in the Vienna paper.

### *Reproduction of the story as it appeared in the Vienna Rote Fahne*

DIE ROTE FAHNE — Seite 7.

## „Cotzofanesti!"

**Warum die Königin von Rumänien den Krieg verabscheut.**

Feindesland. Cotzofanesti lag damals im Rücken der rumänischen Armee und diente als Unterkunft für einen Armeestab, einen Teil des Kriegsprosequartiers und ein Barackenlazarett.

In diesem Lazarett waren die Königin Maria und ihre Töchter Elisabeth und Maria, sowie eine Reihe von Hofdamen als Pflegerinnen aufopferungsvolle tätig. Tag und Nacht widmeten sie diesem Liebeswerk.

Insbesondere aber die Nacht und mag raunte sich gar wunderliche Geschichten über

das „Liebeswerk" der Königin an den verschiedenen französischen Offizieren.

Da begab es sich eines Nachts, daß die soeben von der Front eingelieferten Verwundeten eines Bataillons, das abends abgelöst werden sollte, sich nicht zum Abmarsch bereitmachten. Der Zugführer lief daraufhin in die Baracke, in der sie sich befanden, und sah zu seinem Erstaunen, daß sie alle, schon wieder ein Teil derselben, in tiefen Schlaf gesunken waren. Auch dem dumpfen Lärm des Anrückens feindlicher Kanonen, dem Klange einer Tanzmusik herausgemischt, vermochten sie nicht zu wecken. Und während wir an der Front und in Bukarest verbluteten, schlich [illegible] Offiziere und ihrer Damen [illegible] Lazarette und suchte sich dem Irrsinn [illegible] hinzugeben. Alles [illegible] sich fand [illegible] und Weinen. Hinter einem Vorhang spielte eine Musikkapelle.

Seinen Auftrag vergessend, lief der Soldat einige Kameraden herbei, die aus Wut über diesen Anblick eine Kanne Petroleum ergriffen, sie auf das trockene Holz der Baracke gossen und sie in Brand steckten.

**Ihre Majestät im Nachthemd.**

Als Offiziere und Mannschaft aus den umliegenden Quartieren zum Brandplatze eilten, fanden sie dort noch teilweise und torkelnd von Bacchus und Amors vielfältigen Gaben eine Gruppe höchst mangelhaft bekleideter französischer Offiziere und Damen des Hofes, darunter

Ihre Majestät, die Königin von Rumänien, Maria von Hohenzollern, in einem spitzenbesetzten Rosa-Nachthemd,

die Prinzessinnen Maria, gegenwärtig Gemahlin des Königs von Jugoslawien, Alexander und Elisabeth, gegenwärtig Gemahlin des griechischen Exkönigs Georg. Weitere zwei Töchter des nachmaligen Ministerpräsidenten Voitoanu (eine dieser Damen ist heute die Frau des gegenwärtigen Innenministers Franasovici), die Töchter des Konservativen Ministers Delavrancea usw. usw.

Auf den Brandplatz kamen auch Mitglieder des Kriegsprosequartiers und im Schreien der Flammen gelangte

einige Munitionsladungen

dieses rötenden Gebäudes. Die Königin, ihre Töchter und die Hofdamen, sie fanden Asyl und Arznei wie ebenfalls halbnackten französischen Generalstabsoffizieren.

Ein Teil dieser Ärmsten wurde von der Signaranza beschlagnahmt und andere. Teil aber befindet sich an sicheren Hinderte, Plätzen hier, in Gefangenschaft [illegible] in den Händen einer Reihe rumänischer Politiker hier. [illegible] Zeitverlust — ein zweites [illegible] in Rumänien.

[illegible] Schicksal [illegible] der Königin Maria [illegible] Leben [illegible] Schande [illegible] Volkes [illegible] Schicksal [illegible] Rumänien.

## *If one speaks of vice or orgies in Roumania and wishes to make these conceptions vivid, one simply makes the necessary gesture and lets drop the one word: "Cotzofanesti!" Everyone understands and nothing more need be said.*

The fate of Roumania, which is on paper a constitutional monarchy, governed by parliament, is actually in the hands of a court junta which is economically and politically closely bound to the dominant fascist-feudal bank oligarchy. Neither European public opinion nor the will of the Roumanian parliament has any effect upon this junta. There is only one word which is capable of producing a magical effect upon it and its members, and that word is: "Cotzofanesti!"

## TWELVE PENNSYLVANIA WORKERS ARRESTED IN 'RED RAID' ON HOMES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 12.—Twelve workers were arrested at Woodland, Pennsylvania, in a "red raid" staged by steel company police, and state and local officers, according to word received here.

Three homes were raided by the police between 10 o'clock in the evening and 2 o'clock in the morning. The houses were ransacked by the officers who were in search for "red literature," it is reported. Seven workers were arrested at one home where they were attending a birthday party.

All of the workers are held at police headquarters.

The Pittsburgh International Labor Defense has sat in motion machinery for their release.

## Social-Democrats Save German Cabinet Again

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The Marx government has again been saved from the possibility of an upset in the near future by the social democrats pledging their support to the government.

The "socialist" pledge virtually reestablishes the so-called grand coalition, including the middle parties and the social-democrats.

In 1920, the governmental majority of the general Voitoanu refused to recognize the validity of the mandate of a Bessarabian member of parliament. The latter rose in his seat and shouted the one word, "Cotzofanesti!" In less than half an hour the validity of his mandate had been formally recognized.

A peasant delegation under the guidance of a lawyer is interviewing the minister of the interior, Franasovici. The latter is unwilling to grant the request of the delegation. The lawyer of the peasants loses his temper and shouts into the face of the minister: "Cotzofanesti!" The minister turns white as a sheet and writes the one word, "admis" (granted), on to the document.

What on earth is "Cotzofanesti?" What does it mean? It is the name of a village near the Moldavian town, Barn, and further, a collective expression often heard on Roumanian tongues.

Here is the story connected with this village:

It was in 1917, the hostile German army of Von Mackensen had penetrated far into the country. Cotzofanesti lay to the rear of the Roumanian army and served as the headquarters of the staff, and of the war correspondents. It also held a clearing station for the wounded.

Queen Marie of Roumania, her two daughters, Elizabeth and Maria, and a number of ladies of the court, were "sacrificing" themselves on the altar of patriotism and tending the wounded. They devoted day and night to their work of mercy, particularly the night, and many wonderful stories of their devotion were recounted, stories in which the officers of the French General Staff played no mean part. . .

One night it came to pass that a wounded soldier who had been brought in, suffered a sudden hemorrhage. The sergeant-major who was on duty immediately sent for the doctor who should also have been on duty. The doctor, however, was not

(Continued on page 2)

# FF, BUSINESS AGENT OF JOINT BOARD, ARRESTED

## Jailed in Connection with Strike Here

Harry Seff, business agent of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was arrested Friday, morning for merely being in the neighborhood of a small garment making shop here, where a strike is in progress. Seff was released on $50 bail, after being booked by police for disorderly conduct.

**Discharge Union Girl.**

The strike was called on the Weiss, Turner and Ross Company, 826 W. Adams street, when a member of the union was discharged Tuesday because the employers learned of her activity in the 1924 strike. The discharged girl had been arrested in 1924 for picketing and jailed for violation of the state law against picketing.

The employers gave as their excuse for firing her that "they didn't want no agitation in the shop."

Seff appeared near the shop Friday morning to see how the strike was progressing. He was recognized by the employers, who swarmed on Seff and then were "guarding" the place to arrest him.

# Marshall and Boich Speak at Youngstown Anniversary Event

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 12. — The ninth anniversary celebration of the Russian revolution will be held at the Ukrainian Hall, 625 West Rayen ave., Sunday, Nov. 14, at 8 p. m. John Marshall and Elmer Boich will be the speakers in English. A selection of vocal and violin solos will be rendered by prominent local artists.

**Steel Orders Increase.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 — Unfilled orders of the United States Steel corporation increased 90,152 tons in October, according to the monthly statement of the corporation issued at noon today.

Forward orders on October 31 were 3,662,661 tons, against 3,293,509 tons on September 30 and 4,140,935 tons on the last day of October 1924.

# WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.

8:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Little Jon Waymer, violinist & Johnson, Hawaiians; Ann Post, Vivian Lawrence. 9:05—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra. 11:30—Dance Entertainers.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

4:00 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. R. W. Long.

7:45—Belden Ave. Baptist Church, Rev. J. W. Hoyt.

Send in a sub today!


Industrial Co-operative IN-CO

Electro Motors & Machine Works, MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.

The factory of the above co-operative is situated in Moscow, with a floor space of over 50 ft. This co-operative was organized for the purpose of manufacturing electro-motors, parts for automobiles and tractors.

After organizing an additional group of 15 American mechanics and with the permission of the soviet government, the co-operative is proceeding with the organization of a second addition, consisting of American specialists with the following specialties:

1 electrical engineer who has had experience of construction of electric lift & hoists.
2 electrical mechanics.
2 machinists with some experience of pattern work.
3 helpers.
5 stenographers.

For all information apply to A. Barkinsky, Secretary of IN-CO, 110 East 59th Street, 700 Hearst Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

GRIGER & NOVAK

GENTS FURNISHING and MERCHANT TAILORS

Union Merchandise

1934 West Chicago Avenue

(Cor. Winchester)

Phone Humboldt 2702

GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

OUR MOTTO 3 Q's

Quality - Quantity - Quickness

U-EAT

Restaurant and Lunch Room

3232 W. MADISON ST.


# Cotzofanesti

(Continued from page 1.)

to be found. The messenger was a gypsy with three years service. Directed by the guard, his search led to a building where some sort of celebration was going on. Something which happened very often.

The messenger tried to enter, but found that the doors were locked. He could hear muffled noise and the sound of dance music from the inside of the building. He thought bitterly of his comrades killing and being killed at the front, and in particular of that comrade vomiting up his heart's blood in the clearing station. He crept to one of the windows and tried to get a look at the goings on of the officers and their ladies. Nothing to be done. The windows were all carefully curtained. Finally he found a window at the back of the building where the curtain left a small, narrow space which enabled him to look thru into the hall. The sight which met his eyes filled him with fury and indignation.

**Naked and half-naked officers and "nurses" were rolling in various attitudes on the floor which was covered with costly rugs. Although the banquet seemed to be at an end, the tables were still groaning with great quantities of the most expensive and rare foods and wines. In a alcove an orchestra was playing.**

**Forgetting his message, the soldier called as many of his fellows as he could find to the window. Their anger at the sight was so great that they took a can of oil, poured its contents over the dry wood of the building and put a match to it.**

When the officers and men of the neighboring barracks arrived at the scene of the conflagration they found a society of sparsely clothed French staff officers and high born ladies of the Roumanian court still reeling from the combined gifts of Venus and Bacchus.

***Amongst the company were: HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA, MARIA HOHENZOLLERN; in a pink diaphanous night dress trimmed with lace; the Princess Maria, the present consort of the king of Yugoslavia, Alexander; the Princess Elizabeth, the present consort of the ex-king of Greece, George; two daughters of General Voitoanu, who later became the prime minister of Roumania (one of these ladies is now the wife of the minister of interior, Franasovici), the daughter of the conservative Minister Delavrancea, etc., etc., etc.***

Naturally, war correspondents were also on the scene and quickly made a number of instantaneous snaps of the idyllic picture: "The Queen of Roumania, her daughters and her ladies in waiting, intoxicated, clad only in thin night dresses and clinging to the arms of half-naked officers of the French General Staff!!

A number of the photographic plates were confiscated by the Siguranza (Roumanian secret police), but the rest of them are still in safe hands. These pictures work like charms in the hands of a number of Roumanian politicians. The magic formula is: "Cotzofanesti!" A second "Open Sesame!" in Roumania.

Not long ago a proposal was mooted to build the queen a palace of glass on the shore of the Black Sea, near Manaya, in the neighborhood of Constanza. But the pleasantry of one malicious newspaper, the "Facla," was sufficient to spoil it all. It wrote helpfully, "Build anything, but not exactly a glass palace! Cotzofanesti!"

* * *

To this our correspondent adds:

On the 10th of October the Queen of Roumania left on board the liner "Leviathan" for the hospitable shores of America. She has arrived. Her landing was not prevented on the score of moral turpitude; she was greeted as befits a downright regular royal queen: she has visited President Coolidge in the White House. Society heads, cultural institutions, universities, etc., fought and are still fighting for the honor of calling the queen their guest, who by the way is also something of a poetess. And so on. . . . COTZOFANESTI!

## *Some Members of the Bloody Roumanian Monarchy*

# AGREEMENT WITH MANUFACTURERS REACHED, REPORT

## Part of Cloakmakers Win Settlement

According to information received indirectly here by the joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, a settlement with the manufacturers, involving some 6,000 strikers of the New York union, has been reached. Local officials are waiting verification of this.

However, the strike against the jobbers, which is the most important factor in the New York struggle, is not settled. The jobbers are the most bitter opponents of the union.

**Set Hour Agreement.**

The terms of the reported settlement include, it is said: a three-year agreement on hours, which provides a basis of 43 hours a week for the first two years, and a 40-hour week for the third year; a guarantee of 32 weeks' work a year; and an increase in wages.

No information as to what the wage scale is, except that it is substantial and more than the amount suggested by the governor's commission, was included in the report.

In the matter of reorganization of the personnel of the manufacturer's shop, which involves the rights of the bosses to discharge workers, the union also won a victory, according to the information. The governor's commission allowed the bosses to discharge 10 per cent a year, but did not specify a time. The union incorporated in the agreement that the discharging should take place only in slack months, so that the workers would not lose out and could find another job before the season opened.

**Main Strike Still On.**

The capitalist press has been hailing this reported settlement as the ending of the strike. This is seen as an attempt to bewilder the workers as the jobbers are not affected by the manufacturers' settlement.

# ARRANGE TAG DAY FOR PAPER BOX STRIKERS

NEW YORK CITY—The following call has been issued for all members of the Young Workers' League here:

Dear Comrades:

For six weeks the paper box makers in New York City have been out on strike fighting for the establishment of a union that will guarantee them better conditions. Some 60 per cent of these are young workers. The bosses at the present time are doing their best to try and starve these workers back to slavery without a union. We must defeat the schemes of the bosses. We must mobilize our forces to help raise relief for these workers. For the present the union is arranging a tag day to raise funds for the strikers. Every member of the Young Workers' League must go out with a collection box on Saturday and Sunday, November 13 and 14, beginning at 9 a. m. You are to report to the district and from there you will be assigned to a station.

You must raise the question of the paper box makers in the unions and other organizations to which you belong and get them to come to the support of these striking workers.

Fraternally yours,

C. Miller,
Dist. Ind. Organizer.
Sam Don,
Dist. Organizer.

# Radio War Now Raging As Soviet Rule Sends the Truth to Roumania

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE capitalist press of the United States dares not tell the truth about the present murder regime in terrorised Roumania.

The press of the American profiteers hides the facts and groans in the dust as it joins in servile greetings to Queen Marie today, in Chicago, because to do otherwise would would be an indictment of the robber social system for which it speaks.

* * *

Queen Marie and Cal Coolidge clobber over each other, and the slaverings have continued these past few weeks over the United States and Canada, because of the identity of interest between the ruling class on this North American continent and the ruling class of Roumania. Maria and Cal, with "Jimmie" Walker, mayor of New York; Dever, mayor of Chicago, and all the little kept political puppets everywhere, and the old, senile King Ferdinand, back in Bucharest, are all of the same capitalist family that hangs together more tenaciously than any ruling class family in all history.

* * *

The subsidized press is anxious to hide the actual conditions in Roumania because, to reveal them, means to unveil the horrible slave American capitalism that gives millions of dollars, stolen from the wealth produced by American labor, to bolster the tottering Roumanian tyranny, capitalist outpost against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Millions of discontented and thinking workers and farmers would get a clearer picture of the nature of the Wall Street government that rules in Washington if they received a truthful view of the present Roumanian regime, petted and pampered by America's international bankers.

* * *

It is interesting to note, therefore, that in hiding the truth about the vicious oppression of Roumanian labor under the befeweled heel of American finance capital's darling queen in Roumania, the subsidized press in this country merely echoes the sore straits facing the Bucharest regime at home in suppressing the truth.

Roumania, however, suffers the great disadvantage of bordering on the Union of Soviet Republics, where workers and peasants, after having freed themselves from the tyranny of the centuries imposed on them by czarism.

The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union are anxious and eager to tell labor in Roumania, especially in the bordering province of Bessarabia, the truth as they see it, and thus make it impossible for the wily Bratianu gang to do it. This is revealed by the reports telling of the so-called radio war between the Roumania of Queen Marie and the international bankers, and the Soviet Union of workers and peasants.

The Roumanian assassins of labor complain bitterly that the offensive was taken by the Soviet broadcasting stations at Moscow, Odessa and other cities near the frontier of Bessarabia, the annexation of which by Roumania, supported by the Versailles peace bandits, has never been recognized by the workers' government. The Soviet Union, that is building a new social order—Communism—and ending profit rule, is accused by the Roumanian ruling class with attempting to lecture the Roumanians on the deficiencies of their government and of trying to broadcast revolutionary propaganda.

* * *

These charges are probably true. And why not? Why shouldn't labor in the Workers' Republic, having freed itself, be anxious to lift the workers of other countries along the road to their emancipation. Soviet labor is to be congratulated on using the radio, most modern method of transmitting information, as a weapon to combat the subversive propaganda of the enemy capitalist class, poisoning the minds of labor in all countries against its own class interests.

Does the Roumanian tyranny reply to the charges of labor in the Soviet Union. Not at all. It merely tries to silence them.

In Queen Marie's land today, in order to prevent Roumanian labor from getting the message of the emancipated working class of the Soviet Union, drastic methods have been adopted against the use of the radio. In Roumania, the radio is a state monopoly and the importation of all foreign apparatus is prohibited. "For the security of the state," which means, for the maintenance of the bloody tyranny of Queen Marie and the class for which she speaks, no radio receiving sets are allowed near frontiers and to install a set anywhere in the country, one must secure a special permit from the hostile government.

Nevertheless, when the Roumanian owner of a radio permit has succeeded in tuning in the grand opera or cabaret jazz at Vienna, Berlin or Paris, he is sure to have some Soviet broadcasting station come in with the working class viewpoint of the latest brutality against Roumanian labor. It is declared that the only defense of the Roumanian tyranny, in such straits, is to have its military broadcasting stations cut loose with all power so that it becomes impossible for the radio listenersto hear anything at all.

That is duplicated in part by the American capitalist press that hombards its readers with comics, sports, scandals of all kinds, murder, graft stuff, all nauseum, to the total exclusion of everything of any vital interest to the working class. As in Roumania, so in the United States, only thru different methods is the truth barred from all of the class struggle on this side of the Atlantic.

The DAILY WORKER alone among all English-language dailies in this country, gives the truth about anti-labor rule, not only in Roumania and the United States but in all lands. It is labor's broadcaster, serving the interests of the working class. That is why American labor will be gradually won to its support.

# *PASSAIC STRIKERS WIN VICTORY*

(Continued from page 1)

mill barons. Union leaders say the battle will continue until all the owners are lined up and the union is a recognized defender of the workers' interests in Passaic.

But the settlement was not made until the strikers themselves had met in mass meeting at Dudas' Hall, Eighth and South Sts., and ratified the agreement. The agreement was discussed by the workers and some objection was voiced from the floor that the agreement did not contain the precise word, "recognition." But the extent of the concessions made by the company and the importance of the settlement to the entire 16,000 strikers was apparent to all of the 600 workers involved.

**First Time.**

This constitutes the first time in the history of Passaic in which a textile mill has given recognition to a union. Its immediate importance is the fact that while the workers' ranks are still strong, the mill owners' front is disintegrating. It is known that the Worsted Mills have many orders ahead and it is expected that 700 workers will be back to work in a short time. There are many indications that other mills will follow the lead of the Worsted.

**Started on Friday.**

The agreement ratified at the strikers' mass meeting had been negotiated by the citizens' committee. President Gaunt of the Worsted Company sent his manager to the citizens' committee last Friday to sue for peace. Several conferences were held in which Gustav Deak, president of the new local union, No. 1603 of the U. T. W., participated. Later came the formal document by Vice-President Starr of the U. T. W. and President Gaunt of the Worsted Mills.

**New Local.**

A local of the United Textile Workers' Union, with a special charter will now be formed in the Worsted plant, probably with the number 1604.

The strike at the Worsted Mills began on January 28, three days after the big walkout of 1,500 from the Botany mills. The workers set up strike headquarters near the plant and picketed constantly. The plant has been crippled, operating but very little since the first day of the strike.

**Served 36 Prison Years—In Again**

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—John Murray, 77, who, since 1883 has served 36 years in prison was today sentenced to five years in Leavenworth federal penitentiary when he pleaded guilty to counterfeiting five and ten cent pieces. "I guess I better go again," he told Judge Wilkerson. "It kind of seems I belong there."

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.

# STATEMENT BY I. L. D. ON THE QUEEN'S VISIT

(Continued from page 1.)

pression to the demands of the people. Under her government, workers and poor farmers are not permitted to hold public meetings, to organize into labor organizations of any kind. Under her government hundreds of workers have been murdered in cold blood by the bestial secret police called the "Siguranza." Hundreds of workers, men and women, are rotting in prison only because they defended the interests of workers. While the queen and her royal court riot away in extravagant orgies, the workers and farmers of Roumania live under the most miserable conditions. While the queen and part of her family come to make triumphant America, spending hundreds of thousands of dollars for expensive clothes and banquets, workers and their children are starving for want of food in Roumania.

Workers are imprisoned, and tortured there in the most unspeakable manner. Their conditions in prison are so frightful that they are forced to go on hunger strikes in an attempt to get even slight consideration. Neither woman nor children are spared by the blood-thirsty rulers of Roumania. Children are murdered in the military expeditions against workers and peasants; mothers and sweethearts are ravished and shot before the eyes of the helpless men.

The huts of the peasants are frequently burned down by the drunken soldiers and officers. The homes of workers are never safe from invasion by the "Siguranza." The oppressed nationalities in Roumania, which are fighting for that independence from tyranny and monarchy that our ancestors fought for in 1776, are mercilessly persecuted and suppressed.

**A reign of terror exists in the land of Queen Maria! Her hands are red with the blood of workers and peasants! Under her fine clothes she wears the garments of an executioner of the people!**

Queen Marie has come to the United States with lies on her lips about her country. She wants a loan from Wall Street so as to help maintain her bloody rule in Roumania. Those American governmental officials who are now toeing to her, are insulting the entire great, anti-monarchist tradition of the great revolutionary war of independence in 1776.

American labor looks upon the queen of Roumania only with horror and disgust. We want no part of all welcomes to her and her family. We want only a demonstration of our solidarity with the oppressed peoples of Roumania, who suffer under the iron heel of Queen Marie's despotism. We want no loans to be given by American bankers to bolster up her hideous government. We demand the end of the murdering of workers and peasants in Roumania, and the freedom of all workers from their rotten prisons!

The private life of "this queen" and her court has been for many years an open scandal. Not until a few weeks the story of Cotzofanesti has come to light. A big Vienna workers' daily has recently exposed the wartime "Cotzofanesti" affair. Facts regarding which have been suppressed all these years and are now made public and vouched for by reliable Roumanian sources in the town of Cotzofanesti, on the Moldavian battlefront during the war, the queen and others members of the royal family and the court, were found participating in a disgusting orgy with French officers, while Roumanian soldiers were dying in nearby hospitals. A soldier who discovered the orgy was so enraged that he set fire to the building in which royalty was exposing its degeneracy. When the participants ran out of the burning building, the "blue-blooded ladies" were seen in a half drunken and half unclothed condition. Every Roumanian knows the meaning of "Cotzofanesti" in her bloody regime in Roumania, her reign of terror against workers and peasants, is a stench in the nostrils of all honest people!

Protest against the visit of Queen Marie! Demand freedom for Roumania's imprisoned working class! Send your protests in messages to the department of State, to the Roumanian Legation, to Mayor Dever of Chicago; and to Governor Small of Illinois.

International Labor Defense calls upon American workers to join with it in this great protest and to express their solidarity with the Roumanian fighters for freedom. Follow the example of the Chicago workers, who have, thru the Chicago Federation of Labor, condemned the queen, her welcome here and her rulership in Roumania!


BANQUET

given by the Workers (Communist) Party City Committee

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, 1926

SOUTH SIDE TURNER HALL, 471 National Avenue

Dinner served at 6:30 p. m.

MUSIC, SINGING, ETC. WM. F. DUNNE WILL SPEAK

Dance and Program After Dinner

ADMISSION $1.00 VALUABLE PRIZES

# Raw Material

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

## THE PRIZES NEXT WEEK

are even more attractive and we want to receive stories from every worker correspondent in the country. Send in those stories, workers! We want them. Your fellow workers want them.

These are the prizes offered for next week:

1ST PRIZE—"The Eighteenth Brumaire" by Karl Marx. This is a new cloth-bound library edition of this work that Engels called "the work of a genius."

2ND PRIZE—"The Awakening of China" by James Dolsen. A splendid new book that will help you understand the great events now taking place in China.

3RD PRIZE—"Industrial Revival in Soviet Russia" by A. A. Heller. A record of the events in Russia after Lenin's introduction of the NEP in 1921. Cloth-bound.

## POWERS HAPGOOD ARRESTED WHILE ON SPEECH TOUR

### Suspect Plotting of the Lewis Machine

By a Worker Correspondent.

DAISYTOWN, Pa., Nov. 12.—Police, controlled by the Vesta Coal company here arrested Powers Hapgood, speaker on the progressive ticket of the United Mine Workers of America election, when he arrived at the station here to speak to Local Union 3399, Sunday, Nov. 7. Hapgood, who is a coal miner and member of District Two, rank and file, was invited to speak at the meeting, as was P. T. Fagan, president of District Five.

It is known that Fagan had been booted in an argument recently with Hapgood, and had been angry with him. Workers are wondering whether there is any connection with this fact and the arrest.

**Is Released.**

Hapgood was taken to the Vesta Coal company police station and searched. When the cops discovered that all he carried in his brief case was a towel and shaving equipment, he was released twenty minutes later.

It is evident that the police had thought they were arresting the man what John L. Lewis had said was taking part "in a plot to capture the U. M. W. of A." Hapgood is a progressive candidate as delegate to the A. F. of L., and is the victim of many "Red plot lies" manufactured by the Lewis machine.

## L. A. TO HOLD AN OPEN AIR MASS MEETING FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI ON SUNDAY

By a Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 12. — A monster open air international mass meeting in behalf of the class-war prisoners, Sacco and Vanzetti, will be held Sunday, Nov. 14, 2:00 p. m., at the Mexican Plaza.

English, Italian, and Spanish speakers will address the meeting. Workers are urged to help Sacco and Vanzetti in their struggle for life by being present. The meeting is held under the auspices of the United Front Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Conference.

Bull fights, it is remarked are staged very often at such places as the Plaza, International mass action by the awakening working class is the only method whereby "bully horns" of any description can be pulled and made harmless—except for the exploiting master class.

It is pointed out here in connection with Sacco-Vanzetti case, that six innocent prisoners sent to San Quantin by District Attorney Asa Keyes, Los Angeles, have been pardoned in the last few months by Governor Friend W. Richardson, after the real criminals had been found. As these were not radicals, the question is asked, "When so many innocent bourgeois-minded workers are sent to prison, is it not reasonable to believe that the danger is much greater for class-conscious workers like Sacco and Vanzetti.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## *Organization of National League School*

By NAT KAY

THE National Young Workers League school for the opening of which many comrades of the various district have looked forward for many months is a reality, over which we can be really proud.

**School Attendance.**

The school is attended by 15 students of many states in the union, such as: Mass., New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Washington, D. C., Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, who are the leading comrades of their respective districts. Each student is provided by the N. E. C. with board, room, car fares and the necessary study books.

The school opens at 9:15 a. m. and ends at 5 p. m. The day is divided in the following order: 9:15 we have our class still 12:00 noon, 12:00 to 1:00 p. m. we have a reading period 1:00 to 2:00 p. m. we have our lunch, 2:00 to 3:00 we have our discussion circle where the previous lesson is reviewed and discussed. From 3:00 to 5:00 we again have class. The evenings is take up with recreation, work in the Chicago League and study. The school is managed and directed by Comrade Wicks who are the leading comrades of their respective districts. Each student is provided by the N. E. C. with board, room, car fares and the necessary study books.

The school is only 15 students at the school we found it important and necessary to organize ourselves in various committees, and groups. And what do you think we did? We certainly didn't hesitate to elect at the meeting of the students' body a students school committee which consists of comrades—Walter Burke, Detroit; Nat Kay, Boston; Philip Frankfeld, N. Y. C.; Valeria Meltz, Chicago and M. Horowitz, of Rochester, N. Y. This committee has as its function the supervision of the work in the school between the meetings of students' body. We also felt that the National Young Workers League school should have its own publication and sure enough, we elected a committee that will issue our red students' paper, which we hope will reflect the work and accomplishments of the national school.

Do you think we forgot about recreation and social activities? Of course not! We made sure to elect 5 comrades who will tackle the recreational activities problem.

Discipline is another thing we will teach our student comrades. Comrades Burke and Trumbull see to it that all the regulations and time schedule is carried out 100 per cent.

For press and publicity we have Comrade P. H. Frankfeld who will with the assistance and cooperation of the students' committee see to it that the world knows about our school and its achievements. At the school we also have a library which is taken care by 2 comrades and which contains the books for reference on the subjects we are to study.

This gives you an idea how our school is organized.


BOSTON
International
PRESS
BALL

Friday, Nov. 26, '26

JACQUES RENARD'S ORCHESTRA

STATE BALL ROOM
Mass Ave., Boston

Gents 75c Ladies 40c
At Door: Gents $1; Ladies 50c

International Press Ball
for the benefit of the following papers:

The Daily Worker ..... English Daily
The Young Worker ..... Youth Bi-weekly
The Young Comrade ..... Pioneer Monthly
Proletar ..... Armenian Weekly
Eteenpain ..... Finnish Daily
Il Lavoratore ..... Italian Weekly
Freiheit ..... Jewish Daily
Vilnis ..... Lithuanian Daily
Laisve ..... Lithuanian Daily
Nory Mir ..... Russian Weekly
Ny Tid ..... Scandinavian Weekly
Daily News ..... Ukrainian Daily

NOVEMBER 26


## L. A. HOLDS HUGE CELEBRATION OF 9TH ANNIVERSARY

### Workers Told Progress of Russia

By L. P. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13. — Soviet Russia was in the minds and on the lips and tongues of many people in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, a capacity house—and then some—of workers held a splendid celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution. The subject in the evening was, "Recent Developments in Russia," by Abraham Pistkin. The Pioneers opened the afternoon celebration by the singing of the International.

"The Scarlet Banner," "Bank Upon the Corner," "The Red Flag Unites Us," and "The Builder" were other songs given by the youngsters. Junior M. Ruhin made a brilliant speech. So did a member of the Y. W. L. "Pioneers," recitation, by May Globerman was likewise fine. The musical program consisted of: A. R. Mandolin Orchestra; violin, Helen Alroff; piano, Anna Rosenfeld. "Our Leader" and "Sickle and Hammer," impressive songs by A. R. Freiheit Gesang Verein played strongly on proletarian heartstrings. So did the 9th Year tableau, "Building Russia."

**Help Daily Worker.**

Tom Lewis divided his speech between showing the significance of the Russian revolution and the necessity of carrying out the slogan: KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. The collection for OUR DAILY was $93.08

On a background of red, "Revolution Comes" and the pictures of Karl Marx, Lenin and Trotsky played an important part in the decoration of the Music-Art Hall. The celebration ended as it started—everybody on their feet singing the International.

**Russia Leads Reconstruction.**

At the evening meeting of the open forum, A. Plotkin proved—by figures and other facts—that the First Workers' Republic is nearer the pre-war level today than any other country in Europe. And the source of his information came from where?—Moscow? —No!—From journals issued by Wall Street.

**Russia Jells Bosses—Not Strikers**

"Are there any strikes in Soviet Russia?" someone asked the speaker. "Yes, sometimes," Plotkin answered. "But when the workers do strike in Soviet land," he continued, "they have the full support of the government. The employers go to jail, if any,—not the strikers."

Russian songs were on the program, also a demonstration of "Revolutionary Rhythm," by John Hovington.

The collection of $30 went to the striking cloakmakers of New York.

## Weisbord Outwits Mayor Who Tries to Stop Mass Meeting

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13. — Sunday Nov. 7, Albert Weisbord spoke in Derby, Conn. The audience was made up of textile and metal workers from the towns of Derby, Shelton, and Ansonia. The number of people present was about 140, which is very good for the locality.

**Police Enter Hall.**

Before Comrade Weisbord began to speak, three policemen entered the hall, and when he was introduced by the chairman, these three "cops" moved up so that they were right behind the audience.

Then Weisbord began to talk. When he came to where he showed how one of the factors influencing the success of the Passaic strike was the fact that many of the strikers were returned soldiers and therefore hardened fighters, the mayor of Derby interrupted with cries of "sedition." He then forbade him to say anymore about the war, threatening to close the meeting.

When, however, Comrade Weisbord hinted very strongly that, as an attorney and an American citizen, he would defend the rights granted him by the constitution, the mayor made a weak reply and the "opposition" subsided. The mayor left, the three policemen remained in the hall, and the meeting went on peacefully. But behind the stolid face of the Italian, Polish, Hungarian, and Slavish workers, there was a hot resentment against such proceedings in this land of "free speech."

Afterwards a collection" was taken up, a few questions were asked and clearly and definitely answered by Comrade Weisbord.

## *CURRENT EVENTS*

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1.)

Communist movement. It is characteristic of the degeneration of the socialist movement in the United States that socialists have not raised a voice against the official welcome given by the American government to Marx while the same government has barred intellectual women like Madame Karoiyi and Madame Kollontai.

* * *

THE decision of Canada to appoint her own ambassador to Washington proves that THE DAILY WORKER was right in warning its readers not to take seriously the tales of peace and harmony that emanated from the press room of the British empire conference. And that is not all. The South African premier, Premier Hertzog, insists on freedom for his dominion in everything but the name. The Irish Free State delegates demand the right to make treaties without having to consult Downing Street. The fact that such a conference is in session proves that things are not moving to the satisfaction of the imperialists. The British empire is booked for the down train.

* * *

YOUVE got to hand it to the Japanese. A premier is reported to have switched the red light district in Osaka, after first taking the precaution to buy real estate in the vicinity of the new location. But the truth leaked out and lots of fellows got stung. It so happens in America, occasionally. The premier is now very much in the same position that Daugherty and Fall were during the Teapot Dome scandal. In fact Fall is not yet out of the woods. But while the American democrats confined themselves to pushing Daugherty and other hirlers out of offices, the Japanese went a step further. They bought a nice little coffin wrapped around three nice little daggers and sent the stiff to the premier with the suggestion that e short life and e merry one has its advantages.

* * *

THERE are rumors of an attempt to re establish the monarchy in Portugal. The week that fails to produce a rebellion in Portugal is a week that is too busy with an attempt on the life of Mussolini, by Mussolini and for Mussolini. The various factions in the Portuguese ruling class are somewhat comparable to the gangs of gunmen that shoot each other over the profits of the beer and alcohol business in Chicago. Not that we would insult a high class bootlegger by putting him on the same level with a Portuguese politician. We hope that our local gentry will see the point and will not squint the evil eye over a ride with a view to liquidating an insult.

* * *

IT has come to pass ther even Salvation army officers are demanding more pay. The job of fighting the devil is no cinch and his foes find that they are obliged to pay as much for their pork chops as citizens following a less godly occupation. The salvation army is a world wide organization. It has a force in Korea where British and American officers of the "army" stationed in Korea receive $5 a day for their onslaughts on the devil. But Korean devil-fighters receive only fifty cents for the same kind of work. The it is logical to assume that a Korean can slay a native devil with more effectiveness than a stranger can.

* * *

THERE was a little excitement when a Korean officer (Salvation Army) threw a little party in the street because he did not think fifty cents would last as long in a grog shop as a five dollar bill. He encountered opposition in the persons of some aristocrats of salvation army labor, namely those who were pulling down the five smackers per day. It was the old story of the hot dog jumping on the fried chicken. When the tarnished stars were separated from the blood of the christian fighters, General Booth, who owns the Salvation Army, came on the scene and promised that he would give the Korean's demands his "earnest consideration. And no doubt he will provided the Korean keeps his knuckles polished and doesn't fire until he is ready.

## Woodmen Organization May Have to Quit on Account Bad Finances

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 12.—Consel and officers of the Woodmen of America, national fraternal organisation with headquarters in Rock Island, Ill., were present at a hearing before state insurance commissioner, Einar Barfod, here to show cause why the organization should be permitted to continue in business in Pennsylvania.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

## START SPEAKING TOUR AGAINST LEWIS MACHINE

### Howat and Keeney to Visit Locals

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 12.—Alexander Howat, leader of the Kansas miners and outstanding progressive leader of the opposition forces in the United Mine Workers of America, is on a national tour in behalf of the Brophy-Stephenson-Brennan ticket in the forthcoming elections in the U. M. W. of A.

Howat will start his tour in the anthracite region this week. Howat is a nationally known figure among the miners because of his brilliant fight against the infamous "Kansas industrial relations" law, which he succeeded in breaking.

He will speak in the following towns:

Nov. 14, Sunday, three large mass meetings will be held in the following towns, with Howat as the chief speaker: Scranton, Pa., St. Mary's Hall, Providence, 3 p. m.; Old Forge, Columbia Hall, 8 p. m.; Pittston, Pa., Pittston Armory, at 7 p. m.

Monday, Nov. 15, Edwardsville, Pa.

Tuesday, Nov. 16, Shamokin.

Wednesday, Nov. 17, Shenandoah.

Thursday, Nov. 18, Hazleton.

Friday, Nov. 19, 7 p. m., Wilkes-Barre; 8 p. m., Nanticoke, Pa.

Speakers in Italian, Polish, Russian, Ukrainian and other languages at all meetings. Admission is free. Auspices of Brophy election committee.

**Keaney Tours.**

Frank Keaney, ex-district president of District 17, United Mine Workers of America (West Virginia) and central figure in the famous trial of the West Virginia miners who went to trial for their lives as an aftermath of the famous "march of the miners" on Mingo and Logan counties, and acquitted, is also now on a national tour in behalf of the candidacy of the progressive forces opposing the bureaucracy of the U. M. W. of A. in the forthcoming election.

Keaney is editor of the Coal Miner, official organ of the Brophy election committee, and is a splendid speaker. He will address mass meetings in the following towns. Every miner should attend these meetings. There will be speakers in Italian, Polish, Ukrainian, Lithuenian and other languages at all meetings. His schedule is:

Nov. 15, Italian Hall, Luserne, Pa., at 7 p. m.

Nov. 17, Olyphent, Pa., 7 p. m.

Nov. 18, Old Forge, Pa., Columbia Hall, 7 p. m.

Nov. 19, Pittston, Pa., St. Aloysius Hall, 7 p. m

Nov. 21, Shamokin, Pa., afternoon and evening.

Nov. 22, Shenandoah, Pa., 7 p. m., Eagles Hall, Main and Lloyd.

Nov. 23, Minersville, Pa., 7 p. m.

Nov. 24, Hazleton, Pa., 7 p. m.

## Russians and Ukrainians Will Have Concert and Dance This Sunday

A concert and dance will be given this Sunday, Nov. 14, by the Russian and Ukrainian Workers' Clubs at Walsh's Hall, corner Milwaukee Ave. and Noble St. The following will participate in the program: Russian folk dancer, A. Kotov; Russian String Orchestra, Ukrainian Singing Society, Russian Ballet, youthful dancer Minnie Brodsky, Russian actress Vera Mazer, and others.

Beginning at 4:30 p. m. Tickets in advance 50 cents, at the doors 65 cts.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.


SEMINARY TAILORS

CLEANERS & DYERS
Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling
Hats cleaned and blocked—Shoe Shining Parlor—Laundry
All Our Work Guaranteed. We Call for and Deliver.
812-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Phone Lincoln 3141



The Best Place to Buy Your
CARPETS RUGS LINOLEUM FURNITURE
OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 5 STORES

1600 W. Roosevelt Rd. Phone Seeley 7722
1618 W. Chicago Avenue Phone Monroe 6264
2408 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 4083
2638 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 6941
4247 W. Madison Street Phone Nevada 1258


## CITIES TO BE VISITED BY ALBERT WEISBORD ON LENGTHY SPEAKING TOUR

The following is the schedule of the speaking tour to be made by Comrade Albert Weisbord, leader of the great Passaic textile strike:

Worcester, November 12.
Boston, Nov. 13 and 14, Scenic Auditorium, Berkeley and Appleton Sts.
Brockton, Mass., Nov. 15, Eagle Hall, Ward street.
Lynn, Mass., Nov. 16.
Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 17.
Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 18.
Albany, Nov. 19, Italian Hall, corner Madison Ave. and Pearl St. 8 p. m.
Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 20, Trade Assembly Hall, 271 State street.
Utica, N. Y., Nov. 21, Labor Temple, 714 Charlotte street, 2:30 p. m.
Binghampton, N. Y., Nov. 22, Central Labor Union Hall, 83 State St.
Syracuse, N. Y., November 24.
Rochester, N. Y., November 26.
Buffalo—Meeting at Elwood Hall, Genesee St. Reception, Nov. 27 at Workers' Forum Hall, 36 West Huron St.
Erie, Pa., Nov. 28, Central Labor Union Hall.
Warren, Ohio, Nov. 30.
Youngstown, Dec. 1, Ukrainian Hall, 525½ W. Rayen street, 8 p. m.
East Liverpool, Ohio, Dec. 2.
Canton, Ohio, Nov. 3.
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 4, Ziegler Hall, Miami and Voris street, 7:30 p. m.
Cleveland, Dec. 1, Dec. 5.
Toledo, December 7.
Detroit, Dec. 8, Majestic Theater, Woodard and Willis.
Flint, Dec. 9.
Muskegon, Dec. 11
Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 12, Workers' Circle Temple, 347 Mt. Vernon Ave., N. W.
South Bend, Dec. 13 and 14.
Gary, Dec. 15.
Chicago, Dec. 16 and 17.
Racine, Dec. 19.
Milwaukee, Dec. 18, Freie Gemeinde-Hall, Eight and Walnut Sts.

## BISHOP BROWN IS ON TOUR FOR WORKERS' AID

### Covers Middle West Under I. W. A. Auspices

Bishop Wm. Montgomery Brown, whose book "Christianism and Communism" violently convulsed the Orthodox world and in turn won the applause of radical and liberal circles, finally causing his ousting from the House of Bishops after a long and sensational trial, will speak in the following cities under the auspices of International Workers' Aid of which he is national chairman.

Saturday, Nov. 13, St. Paul, Minn., 8 p. m.

Sunday, Nov. 14, Unitarian Church, Minneapolis, Minn., 8 p. m.

Tuesday, Nov. 16, Liberty Hall, 415 Jennings St., Sioux City, Iowa, 8 p. m.

Wednesday, Nov. 17, Moose Hall, Crouse Block, 117 N. 16th St., Omaha, Nebr., 8 p. m.

Saturday, Nov. 20, Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8 and Walnut St., Milwaukee, Wis., 8 p. m.

Sunday, Nov. 21, Lyzan Hall, 4th Ave., Rockford, Ill., 2:30 p. m.

Tuesday, Nov. 23, Madison, Wis., 8 p. m.

In addition to the Bishop, prominent speakers of the labor world will speak in the cities above. In Milwaukee and Rockford, Jack Bradon, former National President of the World War Veterans and present organizer of the International Workers' Aid, will be the bishop's co-speaker.

To hear the bishop is an unusual privilege. It is rarely that one of his age and environment so sharply changes one's views on life. The over seventy years old, Bishop Brown is a most vigorous and militant proponent of his views which fundamentally conflict with the prevalent consent of churchianity and economics.

**A Lawyer's Friend.**

Michael Nell, 19, confessed to police today he had turned stickupman to secure funds to fight criminal court charges.


The *Leader* of the Great Passaic Strike *Tells the Story of*

# Passaic

A new pamphlet just off the press.

Albert Weisbord

# "Passaic"

*—the story of a struggle against starvation wages and for the right to organize*

is an epic of one of the great struggles in American labor history told by the man who led it.

PRICE
15 CENTS

You can buy it In—

NEW YORK
JIMMIE HIGGINS BOOK SHOP
127 UNIVERSITY PLACE

CHICAGO
WORKERS' BOOK SHOP
19 S. LINCOLN ST

LOS ANGELES
WORKERS' BOOK SHOP
322 WEST SECOND ST

BOSTON
WORKERS' BOOK SHOP
38 CAUSEWAY ST

PITTSBURGH
DAILY WORKER AGENCY
808 JAMES ST.

OR

FROM ANY DAILY WORKER AGENT IN ALL CITIES.

Dealers rates on bundles of 5 copies or more.

Order from your agent
or
*The Daily Worker Pub. Co.*
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

ORDER BLANK.

Enclosed $..... for ..... copies of "Passaic" by Albert Weisbord.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....



Russian Folk Dances
by A. KOTOV

Russian Mandolin Orchestra
Ukrainian Singing Society

Youthful Dancer
MINNIE BRODSKY

# CONCERT and BALL

## *Sunday---November 14, 1926*

*Walsh's Hall, Corner Milwaukee, Emma and Noble*

Russian Ballet
VERA MAZAR
and others.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS
(65c at door)

GIVEN BY UKRAINIAN AND RUSSIAN EDUCATIONAL CLUBS

Concert Begins at 4:30 P. M.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only)! | By mail (outside of Chicago)! |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year | $6.00 per year |
| $3.50 six months | $3.25 six months |
| $2.00 three months | $1.50 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1118 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE — Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB — Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## Let Her Suffer—and Let Her Remember

THE DAILY WORKER feels that the story appearing on page one of this issue entirely vindicates the stand it has taken with regard to Queen Marie. Certain of our readers complained that the opprobrious terms we applied to the royal personage on several occasions in this column might have been chosen with better discretion.

We ask you—after you have read the account of the shameful behavior of this queen and her court at Cotzofanesti—whether or not, far from being too inconsiderate in our terminology, we succeeded in finding a phrase suited to the central figure in the events described.

Is the story true? We vouch for it. The source from which it came leaves no doubt in our minds as to its veracity. The International Red Aid, a working class organization for the defense and protection of class-war prisoners, we consider to be a reliable source. The integrity of this movement, that has sections in all lands, is attested to by the splendid record of assistance and succor to persecuted and terrorized workers in many lands. In every country the national sections of the movement count upon their executives, men of unquestioned reputation. Labor leaders of long standing in the workers' movement, prominent lawyers (the greatest lawyer of Roumania, Costa-Foru, is associated with the I. R. A. in its defense of political victims in the queen's own country), famous authors of the type of Henri Barbusse, publicists such as George Lansbury and Maximilian Harden—these are but a few of the names that bear witness to the responsibility of this international movement.

When the Berlin bureau of this organization forwarded to us the story that we print today, it did not for a moment think of the sensational and lurid nature of the story as of the greatest importance. No more do we. What they considered important was to expose the real character of a monarch who parades as a model of virtue and patriotism, while at the same time she stands as a symbol of a regime whose excesses on a national scale are quite as brutal and obscene as the individual behavior of its queen. So do we.

We have repeated many times that what is important for us, in our attitude towards Queen Marie is the fact that she represents an oligarchy whose unrestrained thirst for profit and privilege, enhanced by a fatal mixture of the worst elements of feudalism and capitalism, has resulted in the murder of thousands of workers and peasants and the imprisonment of many thousands more.

If we seem in this instance to make a concession to sensational journalism in publishing as we do a story under other circumstances and with different principles we would ignore, we call upon you to turn your mind's eye to the bastilles of Bucharest and Kishenev where 2,500 workers lay in chains, we ask you to visualize the soil of Bessarabia and Bukovina dyed with the blood of workers and peasants and then we ask you to note the assumption of piety and democracy which the queen has posed for her American audience.

The story that we publish today is a blow at the Roumanian autocrats upon whose heads rest the guilt of mass murder and whose queen is Marie. If, as an individual, her majesty suffers—let her. And let her at the same time remember the untold suffering she and her fellow oligarchs have caused the exploited masses of Roumania.

## The McKeesport Strike

The strike of 700 skilled workers in the plant of the McKeesport Tin Plate company, the largest plant outside of the trust, is of much significance because of the practical absence of strikes in this industry—a subsidiary of the steel industry—for the last four years in McKeesport there is also the tradition of struggle.

The present strike, resulting from an attempt to speed up the workers, amounting in effect to a reduction in wages, may tie up the whole finishing department and involve 3,400 workers.

The union in the steel industry, which, as its name implies—Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—has jurisdiction over this branch of work, is very weak. Its total membership is given as 11,400. It is likewise very conservative and Mike Tighe, its president, has waged war on the left wing ever since the union, under his direction, deserted the steel workers in the great strike of 1919-1920.

Like all such strikes the present one shows the possibility of organization in the industry. The excuses of the officialdom, to the effect that the workers are not willing to organize, are shown up in their full falsity by such occurrences.

## WHY ARE PRINCES, KINGS AND QUEENS INVITED TO GARY, IND.?

THE prince of Greece paid his visit to Gary, Ind.; the prince of Sweden was recently in Gary and went thru the mills; now the Roumanian queen is going to come here and will be taken thru the mills.

Who and why invites the royalties to Gary? The workers? No, the workers were never asked whether they would like to have the princes, kings or queens come to Gary. There is nothing in common between workers and royalty. The kings are the rulers, the workers are slaves, royalty is rich, the workers are poor, royalty waste days in idle pleasure, the workers are compelled to work long hours and live in misery.

Who is it that is interested in inviting the princes, kings and queens, the parasites, who live and feed upon the misery of the people, to Gary? It is THE STEEL KING, GARY.

And why does he invite them? He wants to show them, that he too has a great power and a great kingdom, that he too has thousands of slaves who work for him, who fear and obey him, and who would lay down their lives for him. But this is not the only reason why princes, kings and queens are invited to Gary. The most important reason is that the steel king Gary knows that there are thousands of workers who still believe that kings and queens are put on earth by god and that the common people must obey them and give their lives for them. And Judge Gary wants that the workers keep up this faith so that they will always obey him and keep on working for miserable wages and under the most terrible conditions.

But is it true that the kings and queens rule by the divine power? No, it is the force of bayonets that keep them in power just as Judge Gary keeps his power over the workers by the force of arms.

Therefore intelligent workers will not be fooled into believing that they are honored by the visit of Queen Mary of Roumania. Queen Marie will go thru the mills the same as she would go thru a zoo. She will look upon the workers as she would look upon the animals, for she considers the workers and farmers as nothing but animals good only to work and produce wealth for crowned royalty and uncrowned kings of industry.

In Queen Marie's kingdom millions of workers and peasants are brutally oppressed and starved, thousands are kept in jail because they dared to rise against oppression, thousands of others are brutally tortured and murdered for the same reason. Their blood is on the queen.

To them is due our sympathy and support and honor. Their struggle for liberty against the bloody reign of lewd kings and queens is ours also. Our struggle against the brutal oppression of King Gary is their struggle. To them we stretch our hand of brotherhood!

DOWN WITH THE BLOODY RULE OF THE ROUMANIAN OPPRESSORS OF THE ROUMANIAN WORKERS AND PEASANTS!

DOWN WITH THE BRUTAL OPPRESSION OF THE STEEL WORKERS BY KING GARY AND HIS ILK!

WORK FOR THE SOLIDARITY OF THE WORKERS OF ALL LANDS, RACES, NATIONALITIES!

Workers (Communist) Party of America,
Local Lake County, Gary, Ind.

## RESOLUTION OF THE BUKOVINIAN AND BESSARABIAN COMMITTEE OF CHICAGO

THE national minorities in Roumania have been left completely without any rights under the present government. All of these peoples are bitterly oppressed. Some 800,000 people suffer under the heel of Roumanian tyranny.

This oppression is directed most sharply against the 800,000 Ukrainian workers and peasants in those districts which are occupied by the Roumanian military forces—Bessarabia and Bukovina.

In the course of the last three years all Ukrainian schools were either closed or transformed into Roumanian schools. By a brutal policy of colonization, Ukrainian peasants have been deprived of their land which was turned over to Roumanian settlers, not peasants, but former officers, sergeants and gendermerie. The Ukrainian peasants who protested against these measures are suppressed by means of punitive military expeditions.

Every day these districts are subjected to new waves of horrible terror, with mass arrests and mass executions.

The suppression of the trade union movement demases not only the economic rights of the workingclass but also has a terrible effect upon their cultural life, for it completely prevents the cultrnrl work which is conducted as much as possible by the trade unions.

The Roumanian political prisons, which are notorious for their inquisition-methods, their torture chambers, their cells of herror, hold scores of Ukrainian peopies. For weeks prisoners are held under the most bestial pressure and subjected to torture until they make "statements" satisfactory to the police. Many of them are tortured to death.

The Bukovinian and Bessarabian Committee of Chicago, speaking in the name of the nationals in this city, demands the cessation of the terror against the national minorities in Roumania.

We demand the right to the re-establishing of our schools, and the right to have our labor organizations, our trade unions exist and function.

We demand the right to independence or autitation with our own country, Ukrainia Republic.

We present this resolution to the representative of the city of Chicago, Mayor Dever.

Yours very truly,
The Bukovinian and Bessarabian Committee of Chicago.
TOM TKACHUK, Chairman.
NICHOLAS WELECHKO, Secretary.

### Earthquakes Recorded.

SANTA ANA, Cal., Nov. 10.—Three distinct earthquake tremors, occurring within a minute, rattled lights and windows here today. No damage was reported. The first tremor came at 9:29 a. m., followed almost immediately by the second and third shocks.

### Certify Cotton.

Seeking to improve the cotton situation for both the growers and mills, a delegation representing the premium cotton guild is to leave here for Oklahoma and Texas to make arrangements for gathering and certifying all-ripe staple for eastern mills.

## SOUTH SLAVIC WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST ROYAL SYMBOL OF TERRORISM

RESOLUTION ON ROUMANIA

WHEREAS, there are at present more than 2,500 workers held in Roumania jails for political offenses, and,

WHEREAS, these workers have suffered the most brutal persecution by the Roumanian authorities, and many of their brothers have been tortured and murdered, and,

WHEREAS, Queen Marie of Roumania, now visits our country in an effort to get help for a government that orually oppresses the workers and peasants within its borders, and denies them of freedom of press, assemblage and organization, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the South Slavic branch of International Labor Defense protests against the subservience of American officials to Queen Marie, the "royal" symbol of the terrorism, and the oppression of workers, peasants and racial minorities that exists in the militarist dictatorship of Roumania. We demand the release of the 2,500 workers in the prisons of Roumania for political "offenses" and the cessation of brutal persecution, torture and murder of workers and SUPPRESSION OF WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' ORGANIZATIONS. We protest against the action of the state department in keeping out of the United States both Countess Karolyi, because she is opposed to the terror regime in Hungary, and Sakitavla, a friend of the British workers and Indian peasants, while at the same time permitting the entry of Queen Marie of Roumania, and new also refusing admittance to Alexandra Kalienta, Soviet envoy to Mexico who represents the workers of her land.

## 'Lucia de Lammermoor' Starts Second Week of Chicago Civic Opera

The schedule of splendor marking the premiere of the Chicago Civic Opera company will characterize with brilliance the second week of Chicago's initial lyric season, opening next Monday evening, Nov. 16, with "Lucia de Lammermoor," in which the distinguished Italian coloratura soprano, Toti dal Monte, will make her first appearance of the season.

The first Sunday matinee offers an all-star cast in the most popular of operas "Carmen." Mary Garden, Edith Mason, Fernand Ansseau, Edward Cotreuil, and Giacomo Rimini will have the leading roles, surrounded by Anna Hamlin, Lorna Doone Jackson, Jose Mojica, Ernesto Torti, Pasquale Ardente, Eugenio Cotreuil, and others. There will be incidental dances by Serge Oukrainsky, assisted by Miles. Sherman, Nemeroff, Samuels and Chapman, and the entire ballet of the opera will be seen in the fourth act. Massimo Polacco will conduct.

"Lucia" starts off the second week on Monday evening, as stated, with Toti Dal Monte, Giuseppe Cortis, Mojica, Bonelli, Lazzari in the cast. St. Leger conducting.

Tuesday ushers in the first repeat performance of the season, "Aida," but the cast will not be the same heard on the premiere. Instead, the standard familiar "Aida" group—Raisa, Van Gordon, Marshall, Formichi, Kipnis and Lazzari, Serge Oukrainsky and Miles. Sherman and Samuels, and the corps de ballet will be seen to advantage in new costuming. Polacco will conduct.

Wednesday evening brings "The Love of Three Kings" back to the repertoire after a considerable absence. The great tragic work will be sung by a great cast—Garden, Ansseau, Rimini and Lazzari. Roberto Moranzoni, who conducted the first performance in this country, will be at the desk.

Thursday evening brings a feast of novelty, the first performance of Donizetti's "The Daughter of the Regiment," heard in Chicago in two generations and the first performance ever given by Chicago's resident company.

## By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1924, by Upton Sinclair)

California water is alway cold, but California sunshine is always warm; so Bunny would swim for a while, and then approach a cluster of rocks, and watch the silent company hump themselves into the water. Whatever he wanted, they would yield to him, the superior being, and content themselves with the places he had left. The green-white seas spla-shed over him, and underneath their surface was a garden of strange plants, with anemones and abalones clinging, too tightly to be pried off by fingers. White clouds drifted by, making swift shadows over the water, and far out at sea a streak of smoke showed where a steamer was passing.

The world was so beautiful, and at the same time strange, and interesting to be alive in! What must it be like to be a seal? What did they think concerning the arrogant being who commandeered their resting places? Did they see the Rhine castle on the shore, or did they see only fish to eat, and how did they understand so clearly that they must not eat a man? Embarrassing if one of them should be a "red," and rebel against the genial customs of the pinedale! Thus Bunny—just the same at the age of twenty-one as when first we met him, driving over the Guadalupe grade and speculating about the feelings of ground-squirrels and butcher birds. He had completed in the meantime a full course at the Beach City High School, and half a course at Southern Pacific University, but neither institution had told him what he wanted to know!

XI

The young philosopher decided that he had had enough, and started to swim in; but he noticed someone on horseback, galloping down the beach towards him. The figure was bareheaded and clad in knickerbockers, and appeared to be a man; but you never could be sure these days, so he swam and waited, and presently made out that it was Vee Tracy. She saw him, and waved her hand, and when she was opposite, reined up her horse. "Good morning, Mr. Rose."

"Good morning," he called. "Is this part of the doctor's prescription?"

"Yes, and it also includes swimming." There was laughter in her face, as if she guessed his plight. "Why don't you invite me to join you?"

"It would embarrass the seals." He swam in slowly, and stood with the waves tumbling about his shoulders.

"It is the morning of the world," said Vee. "Come out, and let us enjoy it."

"Look here, Miss Tracy," he explained, "it so happens that I wasn't expecting company. I am the way the Lord made me."

"O, you sons of men," she chanted, "how long will ye turn my glory into shame?" And she explained, "I once acted in King Solomon" a religious pageant. We had three real camels, and I was Alisbaz the Shamanite, the damsel who cherished the king and administered unto him; and he sang to me. Rise up my love, my fair one, and come away. For lo, the winter is past, and the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth, the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land. The fig-tree putteth forth her green figs, and the vines with the tender grape give a good smell. Arise, my love, my fair one, and come away. Oh my dove, that art in the clefts of the rocks..."

He was near enough to see the imp of mischief dancing in her black eyes. "Young woman," he said, "I give you fair notice I have been in this water an hour, and I am cold. I was on my way out."

She continues, "Thy neck is like the tower of David builded for an armory, whereon there hang a thousand bucklers, all shields of mighty men."

He took a few steps, until the breakers barely reached his waist. "I am on the way," he said.

"Who is this that cometh out of the water? My beloved is white and ruddy, the chiefest among ten thousand. His head is as the most fine gold, his locks are bushy—"

"Fair warning!" he announced. "One—two—three!" And when she gave no sign of yielding, he strode out from the waves, a figure of manly beauty, set upon sockets of fine gold; his countenance is as Lebanon, excellent as the cedars."

He stood confronting her, the water playing about his feet.

"Thou are beautiful, O my love, as Tirzah, comely as Jerusalem, terrible as an army with banners. Turn away thine eyes from me, for they have overcome me!"

"If that's in the Bible, I suppose it's all right," said Bunny.

"'King Solomon' lost a fortune," said the lady on horseback, "so it's the only pageant I was ever in, and it's the only poetry I can recite. But I dare say if I had been in a Greek pageant I could quote something appropriate, for I read they used to run naked in the games, and it did not embarrass them. Is that true?"

"So the books say," said Bunny.

"Well then, let's be Greek! You are a runner, I have heard. Are you in training?"

"Partly so."

"My beloved's lips are blue and he's got goose-flesh, so let's have a race, you and my horse, and it'll be a Greek pageant."

"Anything to oblige a lady."

(Continued Tomorrow)

# STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

### ARTICLE XIV

MOBILIZATION OF THE RESERVES

The strike strategist, in an important strike, must look upon labor's forces pretty much as a military strategist does his army; that is, as active fighting troops and various classes of reserves. It must be his aim at all times to maintain his active fighting force at its maximum strength and to utilize his wide variety of reserves to the utmost.

Considered from this angle, strike reserves are of several classifications. First, there are those active reserves, the workers who are economically most closely related to the strikers and who can often be drawn directly into the struggle. In previous pages we have said much about the mobilization and activization of this class of reserves, so nothing further is necessary here. Then, there is another great class of reserves, less fluid and less available, the broad masses of organized and unorganized workers, economically not closely related to the strikers, who cannot be got to actually take part in the struggle, but who, nevertheless, can be made to help in various ways.

The strike strategist must know how to draw fully upon these important strike reserves. This he can do through financial contributions, protest meetings, the boycott, etc. If the strike is of especially great importance or is of the highly international type, such as of seamen, miners, etc., he must undertake to draw similarly upon the strength of the world labor movement. The left wing must understand always to utilize these demands on the labor movement at large for the purpose of establishing itself ideologically and organizationally among the masses.

ENLISTING THE WOMEN

An important class of strike reserves which must be utilized to the utmost are the womenfolk of the strikers. Ordinarily conservative leaders pay little or no attention to this element. But the left wing must enlist the women. The womenfolk in a strike can be either a great help or a great hindrance. Strikers' wives out of sympathy with the struggle and ignorant of its significance can destroy it. Or, militant supporters of it, they can be its very soul.

Hence, in all strikes our strike strategy must aim at enlisting the co-operation and active participation of the women. They must be inducted into the strike machinery and the general strike activities; they must be organized into housewives' unions. Thoroly aroused women possess an indomitable spirit. They make strikers unconquerable. Innumerable strikes among the miners and textile workers testify to their splendid fighting qualities. No strike can afford to dispense with this important reserve.

The co-operatives must also be considered and utilized as strike reserves. In European countries the co-operatives are many and large and powerful. They are often important depots of supplies for strikers. In this country, however, the co-operative movement is very weak and conservative. Nevertheless it must be utilized in support of strikes wherever the opportunity presents. Likewise, the labor banks, although not real co-operatives, should also be called upon to assist in strikes by making loans to the embattled unions.

PUBLIC OPINION—ITS LIMITATIONS

Finally, there is a certain element of strike reserve in the lower middle class elements; farmers, professionals, petty business men, etc., which must not be neglected. Ordinarily these elements, under present conditions in the United States, look rather askance at the organized workers and their struggles. Often they are frank supporters of the "open shop" campaigns of the employers. But in cases of bitter and spectacular conflicts, especially where the striking workers are desperately poor, where the employers ruthlessly violate the so-called civic liberties, or where a gigantic and hated trust is involved, they are often moved somewhat in sympathy for the strikers. Their petty bourgeois sentiments of humanitarianism, legalism, and competition, are touched. But even in such strikes they give little or no active support. Their chief contribution is to help create a "public opinion" favorable to the strike.

Right wing trade union leaders enormously overestimate the value of such a sympathetic public opinion. In order to secure it they always cut the heart out of their strikes, catering to every petit bourgeois conception. The left wing will make no such mistake. While realizing that a favorable public opinion is a valuable asset and while maneuvering skilfully to create it, the left wing must never forget that the strike can only be won by a successful fighting policy. It will not sacrifice the substance, a real fight, for the shadow, a favorable public opinion.

In their anxiety to pursue this shadow of "public opinion" right wing leaders make a fetish of legalism, and at every militant action of the workers cringe before this fetish, apologetic and timid, often even joining the employers and their controlled press in attacking the workers' disregard of the property rights of the employers. The workers, however, when aroused to struggle in strikes, often take little account of capitalistic-made legal "rights," and American labor history is filled with instances of militant action of strikers. More than in any other country, perhaps, has sabotage been used by American strikers in their bitter battles with employers.

(To be continued)

## SPORTS

AN APOLOGY is due our revolutionary forefathers, but "we hold this truth to be self-evident": Our colleges with their grand array of professors in science, history, sociology, economics, china painting and kindred subjects, do succeed in turning out fine football players. After which philosophic spasm we come to Capt. Marty Karow of Ohio State. This perfect product of modern education has a total of sixty points scored this season. He has done some handsome line backing and general ground gaining, and if he isn't on the All-American this year the football critics should go back to fish peddling.

TODAY Ohio State hooks up with Michigan. The game presents an Ohio that has not been beaten this year, Michigan has only one defeat, at the hands of the navy, which they did not suffer for patriotic reasons. But they have Benny Friedman, a football player for whom a college education has done wonders. He's a passer, kicker and ball carrier of some reputa. Benny will match wits with Marty Karow, the Ohio whiz. It's a shame that such a fine paper as The DAILY WORKER can't send this bug to Columbus to report the game. It's true the state penitentiary is there, but we'd put on whiskers and take a chance. We've got the whiskers, all we need is the price.

Where are all the Workers' Sports Clubs, and what are they doing? We have space reserved in this column for their activities. Shoot 'em in!

TY COBB is thru. We rave and rant and hold but little regard for professional baseball, but—Ty Cobb is thru! Years ago we satisfied the "Cat Stands" that stood high above the fence at the Detroit ball park (seats were cheaper than in the park) and strained our lungs with cheers for this man. Never lived so spectacular a performer. We bowled for his batting, fielding and his circus base-running. And in the backyard of our home we practiced the "hook slide" he made famous until the side of our seat was so sore we couldn't sit at school. For years afterwards we watched this shrewd, quick-thinking athletic marvel, and he never failed us. If you show surprise at the rant of this bug on the passing of the greatest ball player who ever wore spiked shoes, remember this bug is especially a baseball bug. And nothing in all fields of sport is so pretty to watch as to see a fast man go from first to third on an infield out. We've seen Ty Cobb do this often. Sure, brother, bugs are bugs—whether Red or not. Particularly baseball bugs.

SPORTS writer's opinions are just like those of a politician in one respect; they are sure to provoke a fight. If by chance you'd like to exchange wordy blows on opinions casually aired in this column, or you just want to speak a word or two on matters of sport—brother, you're welcome! Whether brick or posey, just send it to the Magazine Section of The DAILY WORKER in care of

The Bug

# Genesis of the Farmer---His Ideals

By WILLIAM BOUCK.

We have been asked to write a short article on the farmer as he is in America, and we have also been asked to write on the "united front" of the farmer and industrial worker. It seems to me that in order to get to the latter situation, and bring an intelligent picture of the farmer's attempts to better himself economically and politically, we must first show the readers the farmer as he is.

The story of the American farmer is the old story—in new setting of shrewd, clever and dishonest schemers and innocent, childlike faith and trust of the unsophisticated countryman. America was discovered in a critical time, for Europe was becoming crowded and America's vast plains relieved that congestion and took these poverty-stricken, ignorant peasants and placed them upon land—land all their own, their very own—and thru this self-same propaganda they developed.

**A Capitalist Psychology.**

The exploiting classes for 100 years have seen to it that the farmer was well trained in his belief that he was a property owner—a business man—one of the real "rulers of America, until the farmer's capitalist ideas have become deep-rooted. His belief is a part of him. He is the champion patriot of the century. Any criticism of the fathers who caused the revolution—and incidentally developed our exploitation system—is more or less resented.

Then the farmer is a very religious man. Unlike the business man, who universally makes his religion a part of his business, or rather, determines his religious affiliations as his business may need, the farmer's religion is a part of him. It's as ideal. He is close to nature, and that brings him into close contact with the infinite, with nature, with the miracle of growth and development. He is not a great mixer. His faith is childlike, and he resents any criticism or reflection upon his ideals of religion, or so-called patriotism. And the business elements are not slow to recognize this characteristic, and they defer and play up to this one great ideal of the mature man—the farmer.

They speak to him in terms of endearment. They call him the "backbone" of the country, the great moral, law-abiding middle class, the richest farmer in the world, and getting richer, etc.

Now, there is one other factor that should not be overlooked in the American farmer movement. When he settled these broad plains there were no towns, and towns grew up after he came. So his son started a little store, his nephew started a little mill, his grandson started a bank. And so it was that the second and third generation of farmers in America are all tied up with the business men in the towns, and hence what Cousin Charlie, the banker, said about some farmer movement had great weight with him.

Now, one other matter that looms large on the farmer movement in the United States is that farmers here are descendants of every group and race in Europe, each having its own ideals and each for centuries having been prejudiced thru racial and national-istic feelings to hate the other fellow from the other country across a somewhat mythical border. Now you have a little picture of the American farmer.

First, very religious; second, very patriotic when it comes to upholding our institutions, and he is carefully taught that our present ones are about perfect. Banking, real estate sharks, watering stock of railroads, tax robbery and many other grafts he looks at as regular American institutions, and resents, to begin with, any reflection upon any of these institutions which he believes to be a regular integral part of the greatest and best country in the world.

Now, it takes many graft scandals, the loss of countless farms by mortgage and many attempts to organize before this trusting religious farmer can and will see enough to cause him to get together and become a unit in any movement for his betterment.

# A WEEK IN CARTOONS By M. P. Bales

# The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.

ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1925


# The Lash and the Dagger

Stanley Baldwin, British premier, uses the lash on the British miners. Benito Mussolini, Italian premier, uses the dagger on the Italian workers. One is a democracy; the other is a dictatorship. That's the only difference.

# IN THE WAKE OF THE NEWS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE queen of Roumania arrives today in Chicago and our "best people" are ready to do "the right thing" by this female parasite who lives at the expense of the most exploited people in Europe. The shallowness of our democracy was never better exemplified than thru the flunkyism displayed in extending a welcome to this heavy queen. Marie is infamous, even among the aristocratic circles of Europe, because of her debauchery. Yet our ruling classes that make a profession of puritanism refuse entrance to useful foreigners while they crawl on their bellies to Queen Marie. The beneficiaries of the sweat of the packing industry slaves can afford to spend thousands of dollars on gowns considered suitable to exhibit to the queen, but if their slaves asked for a trifling raise those bloodsuckers would spill more blood in resisting the modest demand than would fill the empty champagne bottles that strew the path of the royal train from Seattle to Chicago.

• • •

IN all probability, Frank L. Smith, senator-elect from Illinois, the benefactor of the Insull millions, will not sit in the senate. Neither will Mr. William Vare of Pennsylvania. The both are members of the republican party, otherwise known as the G. O. P. (grand old party) but the fight to unseat them will be initiated by such prominent republicans as Senator Borah of Idaho and Norris of Nebraska. Which proves that inside of the G. O. P. there is a cleavage born out of the diverging interests of the elements that originally provided the party with an economic base.

• • •

THERE is plenty of hypocrisy involved in this matter. Borah says that the senate has a right to purge itself of undesirable elements. And right in taking this position, is rendering a service to the capitalist system. The capitalist class as a whole is not in favor of selecting political servants that will spend most of their time picking the pockets of their masters, which picking they regard as a bonus for allowing their masters to pick the pockets of the workers. The capitalists have no ethical objection against the picking of pockets, provided it is not their own. So Frank L. Smith, who was elected thru the generosity of the sole shop mutt-and-Jeanire utility magnate, Samuel Insull, will probably get the gate because he got caught. The voting class of Illinois should not forget that Smith, despite his support by the open-shop Insull, was endorsed by the labor officialdom of the Illinois Federation of Labor.

• • •

BETWEEN William S. Vare, who was elected senator from Pennsylvania, and William B. Wilson, his democratic opponent, there is no choice for the workers. Both are servants of capitalism, and the democrat, Wilson, is a particularly scabby specimen. Wilson owns scab coal mines, and openly labor publications supportof him, not caring a particle whether he was an employer of scab labor or not, because he was a democrat. William B. Wilson was secretary of labor in Woodrow Wilson's cabinet. A former coal miner, he degenerated into a red baiter and strike breaker. It does not make the slightest difference to the workers of Illinois and Pennsylvania whether Messrs. Vare and Smith are elected or not. Until they organize a labor party in alliance with the farmers they will be at the mercy of political grafters and crooks of both parties.

• • •

THE Briton, Gibbons, who wrote "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," might be urged to perform a similar service for the human race with regard to the British empire, were he alive today. The British empire conference which is holding forth in London is an infallible indication that the pirate empire is on the wane. During the late war a French banker remarked that Britain would pull thru that debacle, but would never win another war. It seems that the banker knew what he was talking about. The appointment of a Canadian ambassador to Washington shows that the northern dominion has practically broken with the "mother country." South Africa is out for practical independence and the Irish Free State has had an envoy in Washington for the past few years. With a disastrous strike at home, the dominions kicking up their heels, the Chinese boycotting British trade and the United States grabbing all that is left, it does not look so bright for the old empire. All those who have tears to shed can do so, but this writer remains dry.

• • •

BENITO MUSSOLINI has often been pictured as a valiant man. He is the kind of a lunatic that might be resemble to danger under certain subjective conditions. But note how he crawled to France. The latest incident in the life of this bloody montebank did not add any laurels to his crown. Apparently he engaged a press sea with the honored name of Garibaldi to act as an agent provocateur n France and entice anti-fascists into activities only for the purpose of getting them into the hands of the fascist police. Mussolini's tools also got busy in Spain and insinuated themselves into the Spanish revolutionary movement with a view to embroiling Spain with France, so that Italy could use Spain's antipathy to France to advantage in her aim to win colonies from France or from France's colonies. Tuesday. However, the French police got the goods on Mussolini and now the erstwhile brave dictator is crawling to the French foreign office.

• • •

EVERY vestige of freedom of expression is abolished in Italy. The fact that the fascist dictatorship is obliged to intensify the reign of terror after four years of power, proves that the masses are still in revolt against fascism and that the Mussolini regime has failed to satisfy the needs of the masses. The Daily Herald of London reports that hundreds of Italian workers were killed in a bloody orgy of terror following the latest attempt on Mussolini's life. The investigations of the French police have shown that most of the attempts on Mussolini's life have been instigated by Mussolini himself to provide him with an excuse to slaughter more progressives.

• • •

ALL opposition papers are now suppressed in Italy. All opposition parties are suppressed. Foreign correspondents are threatened with arrest if they send out any information that is unfavorable to the fascist regime. The death penalty for homicide has been re-established, but only for attempts on the lives of Mussolini and members of the royal family. Heavy prison penalties for the mildest criticism of the fascist regime are provided by laws recently passed under the lash of the black shirt dictatorship. There are reports that even inside the fascist party there is a nucleus of revolutionaries waiting for an opportunity to dynamite the hated regime. Uneasy rests the crown that sits on the head of a dictatorship that rests on a minority of the dictated. And yet it is not strange that the American capitalist class should smile on the fascist dictatorship in Italy while they frown on the rule of the workers and peasants in Russia.

• • •

WHEN Mussolini discovers opposition in the ranks of the fascist party in Italy he hires an efficient dagger and dispenses of his trouble. How different in the Soviet Union? Recently there was quite a sharp discussion in the ranks of the Russian Communist Party, now called the All-Union Communist Party. What happened? A conference of delegates of the party from all sections of the Soviet Union was held in Kremlin—in the palace of the late czar—and there

## Unite!

Ye workers in fields and in orchards,
Ye toilers in factory and mill,
Ye workers of wealth, pulling turbines
With your brain, and your brawn, and your skill,
Do you love so the shackles that bind ye,
That ye kiss the fetters that bind?
Do you hate so the sunlight of freedom
That ye'd rather wear blinkers, walk blind?

Now by the mills that grind slowly
The grinding has ground up the meal,
The sacks are filled to o'erflowing—
And yet you still sweat at the wheel.
For what? . . . that your masters may rule you;
For what? . . . that they treed you in scorn;
For what? . . . that your children may hunger
And curse the dark day they were born.

For God's sake awake and arouse ye!
A Moses is walking the land
With the scythe of the field and the hammer
Of labor aloft in his hand:
The day and the hour approaches
For the slaves to arise in their might;—
Farmers and Workers join forces,
Form your own party—and fight!

—Henry Georgs Weiss.

who held views in opposition to the central committee of the party present to them. The opposition position did not prevail, but it is quite probable that any worth-while suggestions they had to make were accepted. While this hot discussion was going on there was no necessity for one extra policeman thruout the tremendous territory that is covered by the Soviet Union. And the reason is that the dictatorship of the workers and peasants in Russia is based on 95 per cent of the population and is therefore the nearest thing to complete democracy that the world has ever seen. In Italy the black shirt dictatorship is based on the needs of the big capitalists and is at loggerheads with the great majority of the population.

• • •

WE see a picture of President Hindenburg of Germany reviewing monarchist army leaders in Bremen. Hindenburg, the monarchist, occupies the anamolous position of being president of a republic. The German socialists, whose leaders murdered the revolutionists, Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, in 1920, look with a benign eye on the preparations being made by the extreme reactionaries to restore the kaiser to the throne. In the meantime "Me Und Gott" is in Holland living like a Chicago bootlegger, while families of German workers are unemployed. And only recently the Prussian parliament, with the aid of the socialists, gave Wilhelm enough money to keep half a dozen kings in champagne for a lifetime. Socialism still means that the serfs and the products thereof must belong to the workers." But socialists all over the world are supporters of capitalism.

• • •

PRINCESS ASTRID of Swedan married Prince Leopold of Belgium and the marriage ceremony was performed in Sweden by the socialist mayor of Stockholm. Socialists do not even seem to be good republicans. The princess is a protestant of some brand and the prince is a catholic, so before the royal pair can share the royal couch the pope must sprinkle holy water on them, and incidentally get a rakeoff. Representatives of all the ancient European monarchies were present at the wedding ceremony, including Mrs. William Phillips, wife of the American ambassador, who, we are told, "wore only pearls." Now that their princelings are married off the workers of Sweden and Belgium should sleep easy.

• • •

WITH the Cantonese troops sweeping up from the south and the armies of Gen. Feng moving in from the west it looks as if there would be nothing left of the old imperialist armies of China in a few weeks except whatever Chang Tso-lin can snatch from the blaze. The Kuomintan, founded by Sun Yat Sen, the great Chinese liberator, which was reorted smashed several times during the past few years by the capitalist press, now stands in a fair way of getting complete control of China. When that day comes the imperialists of the world will not rejoice. America and Japan have already given indications that they will not stand in the way of Chinese unity. They better not. England is in the soup and cannot undo the blunders committed by her bloodthirsty rulers. It was good fun shooting the Chinese while they were armed only with bamboo sticks. But a Chinaman with a gun is about as deadly as anything we can think of.

• • •

THE government that has made itself the laughing stock of the world thru its disgraceful kowtowing to the Queen of Roumanie refused Mme. Kollontai, Soviet ambassadress to Mexico, permission to visit this country on her way to her post. This is not surprising. Our ruling classes are so conscious of their thievery that they fear the presence of the representative of a country where the workers have thrown off the yoke of slavery might inspire their own slaves to go and do likewise. Nevertheless, the United States will be obliged to recognize the Soviet Union and our bourgeoisie must stand the humiliation of seeing the red flag over the Soviet embassy in Washington one of these days.

• • •

THIRTY-NINE years ago last Thursday four labor leaders were hanged in Chicago because of their activity in pushing the eight-hour day movement. An excellent story about this tragedy appears on another page. The two men who were murdered in 1887 had nothing in common with the labor fakers of today, who spend more time helping the employers rob the workers than they spend organizing the working class. There is nothing in common between the Haymarket martyrs and men like William Green, John L. Lewis and their kind.

• • •

A PICTURE of two old people left in front of me. Harry J. Kaes, 61, and his wife, 60, were thrown out on the cold streets because they could not pay rent. No doubt they produced plenty of surplus value in their lifetime, but evidently they did not know enough to get others to work for them. Our masters tell us that we should never look at the clock or bother about the pay envelope; that these things take care of themselves. But we know from experience that the more the workers produce the quicker they work themselves out of a job, unless they live in a workers' republic where the increased production redounds to the benefit of the producers.

## A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

### THE BLACK PIRATE.

Yo-ho-ho, what a bunch of athletic pirates sit on a dead man's chest in this picture! Never did a more villainous crew board the peaceful merchantman than that headed by Douglas Fairbanks, the Black Pirate. Never was the crew such carbon copies of their leader as this one. They raid ships, swear blue streaks, fight, gamble and carouse in fashion fitting the most blood-thirsty novel of the buccaneers. Douglas Fairbanks does all the flashy unbelievable things that little boys dream of—and that buccaneers no doubt wished that they could have done. And his crew of Black Pirates does them like their leader. It is a pirate picture all right, but in Fairbanks' style.

Here's the romantic Spanish Maine of the boys' adventure stories—treasure chests in secret hiding, raiding ships, climbing the riggieg, duels, villains, heroes, lovely heroine—yo-ho-ho, what a bunch of hokum!

The spirit of the picture (showing at the Roosevelt) is a gay one. No pretense at honesty, of course. It claims none. It asks you to believe the things you believed when you were a kid. And Douglas Fairbanks adds a touch or two to romance with sparkling athletic feats that will thrill a small boy down to his shoe tops. He makes a handsome, swash-buckling hero. He moves the picture along in jolly, if unreal, fashion. The story itself is really punk. Too cheap, in fact, for a Fairbanks picture. We expect more from this fellow.

So there you are! The whole thing is done in natural colors and heightens the effect of romantic adventure. There are scenes of pirates swarming on a ship from deck to rigging that are quite splendid. There are many features that put "The Black Pirate" somewhat above the average. The story itself, however, gets the picture nowhere. We don't like it. You may, if you don't go expecting very much.

Douglas Fairbanks in "The Black Pirate."

The story is rotten. The acting is worse (yes, brother, European acting, too!). The preachy moralistic tone of the whole thing will make you sick to your stomach.

A few scenes of the slum proletariat (actual scenes, so they say) are not bad. The make-up and acting of an old wash woman was splendidly done. To offset these two things were all the bad features we mentioned, and the business of telling us that because God so ordained it such conditions exist. The conclusions of the film are to the effect that love, brotherliness(?), kindness and charity would do away with this blight on humanity! Such is the fertilizer they dish out in this film. As a disgusted fellow-viewer pointedly characterized it: "Horses!"

### A DOZEN IN BRIEF

"Eagle of the Sea"—J. C. says: "Not bad."

Don Juan—John Barrymore gives a synthetic version of the well-known ancient pimp. (At Orpheum with the Vitaphone).

The Strong Man—Fairly funny, thanks to Harry Langdon. (Northern).

The Better 'Ole—According to S. P. Eyd Chaplin keeps up the family reputation in a funny one. Variety—Sure—go!

London—Smaxtra wasn't particularly impressed with this one.

Subway Sadie — This stuff — but clever.

Man of Steel—Made to make you love your home.

Mare Nostrum—Remember we warned you? You'll waste your money.

The Gods—Yes and no and maybe.

Across the Pacific — Over there they'd never stand for this stuff.

The Peanic Strike—It will stiffen your spine and quicken your blood. Don't miss it!

### THE BLUMS OF BERLIN.

After seeing such splendid films as "Passion," "Cabinet of Doctor Caligari" and "Variety" you may have come to the conclusion the Germans can turn out no bad pictures. If you are under this impression by all means avoid seeing "The Slums of Berlin" (Die Verrufenen). This picture (showing at the Randolph) has all the worst features of the worst American films plus a few American bad films never thought of. The photography is bad.

## THE THEATER

### LE MAIRE'S AFFAIRS

I DID not make this show my affair because it had its premiere in Chicago. But the blurbs claimed the run for four months and I got curious. I wanted to see what makes these things go.

There are reasons. Sophie Tucker is the main one. This roaring lady who was a star when Sophie was a prairie, is still good enough to make youngsters anxious. Here's a rough sort of humor—a low-down, off-color Sue-making. It is reminiscent of old burlesque shows and (maybe mine is a perverted preference!) it is worth having. And brother, this lady can put over a jazz song as nobody else can.

Ted Lewis, the ancient jazz king is also in it. So's his old orchestra. The orchestra is better. But the crowd seemed to like his ancient hokum and maybe my reactions are due to having seen this fellow so often since childhood. He doesn't seem to have changed since then either. Lester Allen, the third star on the bill is even less my idea of a clever comic.

But the music is lively. The dancing is above the average. The Albertina Rasch girls are an able troupe and add much to the evening's performance. The whole production is lavish one on which much money has been expended. The scenery and costumes are not only pretentious but at times really splendid. The humor is quite often beyond Sunday school bounds. There's a burlesque skit on "The Dove" that will get your face slapped if repeated in mixed company. But they pay to hear this stuff when it's in the theater. The humor as a whole is ancient hokum.

There are a good many good things, in "Le Maire's Affairs." There are also a good many worse. It is tuneful, lavishly presented, includes shapely ladies and—Sophie Tucker. Altho it is now in its fifth month at the Woods Theatre it is likely to be there a few more months before New York will see it. Chicago likes it. Maybe you will also . . . but we warn you not to break a leg rushing to get there. It is fest another, the slightly better, musical show.

THE SUNDAY WORKER
WILL APPEAR IN DECEMBER.

# Hurrah! "The Country Is Prosperous"

By PAULINE SCHULMAN.

JULIUS ROSENWALD, head of a big mail order house, says the "country is splendidly prosperous." Do I agree with him? Of course I do.

Why, for twelve long years I have been working in the factories of the cities of New York sewing dresses for those ladies who spend their winters in Miami, Florida, and their summers surely not in New York City, as is my fate. And yet whenever spring comes and birds begin their old and new songs familiar to me from the old country days my heart begins to weep within me. Many a time did I attempt to leave the city and the factory and get away, away somewhere in the forests and fields. But dresses were to be made and I never had enough money saved up to leave. But how different it is today! Not only is the country, according to Julius Rosenwald, "prosperous," but I, too, am similarly prosperous. No longer am I in the city for the summer sweating away in the factory, as was the case for many years, for now am I tucked away in the country, disporting myself among the beautiful fruit orchards. I think Marlboro is a "dandy" place.

I was in need of a little change, for my savings of even twelve years of constant work were not sufficient to maintain me for the summer at Marlboro, for my expenses were less than $3 a week, so rent troubles are obviated by my pitched tent. Yet when even small change is needed one nevertheless must go and get it, for in the land of equal opportunities those willing to work can always earn a livelihood. Hence I turned to cherry picking and earned as high as 90 cents a day. My boss considered me the "champion" in this profession, or this is a piecework profession. But no matter how intense the rush the 90 cents a day could not be, and has not as yet been, broken.

You are probably anxious to learn wherein lies this here prosperity. But wait a minute, to be sure the cherries are gone. But a new crop has arisen —peaches. My boss gave me the opportunity to advance. I am pulling weeds now and am paid by the hour at a rate of 50 cents. Well, here is where prosperity, together with $3.60 a day comes in. Isn't this sufficient to indicate that not only is the "country splendidly prosperous," but that I also am somehow sharing this prosperity?

Pulling weeds is very good exercise, particularly for the spinal column. One must remain all the time in a stooping posture, one arm, or the elbow rather, supported by the knee, and with the other hand one must do the weeding and hand over the heavy uprooted parasites to the supported hand, until a sizable bunch is accumulated, whence it goes to the heap. The throwing of this bunch of weeds to the rising heap is an excellent substitute for ball playing.

Had I known about this splendid exercise when I worked as governess I surely would have advised the lady of the house to indulge in it, for she always endeavored to work up an appetite, but without success.

Those who can benefit by my latest discovery are 200-pound women who patronize the "swell" boarding houses, especially those who are busily engaged in playing cards and sitting in the rockers worrying about both the quality of the next meal and the manner they will consume same. They console themselves by cursing those "damn cloakmakers out on strike," who "never have enough, no matter how much money you give them, they always want more and more."

Of course these "damn" workers spoil the vacation of such ladies as well as their appetites. But I am willing to help them, let them head come to Marlboro and pull weeds, and they surely will benefit by it a great deal. As for the strikers, if they would but read the New York Times and their consequent enlightenment about the prevalent prosperity in this country would convince them that they are not starving.

It seems that Mr. Rosenwald, the birds and myself are the only ones who know of this remarkable "prosperity." But why did not the manufacturer try to discover whether this is true? When I was told that girls cannot do any work on a farm I convinced myself that this was a fallacy. "Why shouldn't a girl be able to work on a farm," I asked, "when she can in the factory and work as men do; when on strike be clubbed by the police or men are, and be beaten by the hired gangsters as men are? Then, if that is the case," said I, "she will be able to do farm work as well."

The birds surely know of the existing "prosperity." They do not have to wait for Mr. Rosenwald to tell it to them via the New York Tribune, for they know how to help themselves. As only the masses do not know how and what to do, they have to touch their stale fruit. Rosenwald, who came to inform President Coolidge about the wave of "splendid prosperity" sweeping the country.

**THE TINY WORKER**

A Weekly.

Honorary Editors, The Young Pioneers of Grand Rapids
Johnny Red, Assistant.

Vol. 1. Saturday, November 12, 1926 No. 85

EXTRA!

GOOD ADVICE
from
Abraham Rampoolinsky.

My teacher always tells us that George Washington never told a lie or did any disobedient, but even our history books say that George was a great strategist, which is a polite word for liar. They are also a good many words. It is tuneful, lavishly presented, includes shapely ladies and—Sophie Tucker. Altho it is now in its fifth month at the Woods Theatre it is likely to be there a few more months before New York will see it. Chicago likes it. Maybe you will also . . . but we warn you not to break a leg rushing to get there. It is fest another, the slightly better, musical show.

Special!



Steve raved all over the place. "Get to work—quit drawing!" he shouted. "Pipe down—pipe down!" Johnny Red advised. "This issue is written for me by the little Reds of Grand Rapids. Read it boy—read it. It's the berries! I don't have to write a single line."

EXTRA!

HERE IS THE STORY

EVERY LETTER IN THE CLASS STRUGGLE
By NYDIA BARKEN

F is for Pioneers, a bunch of young Reds,
I is for I. L. D. to protect workers' heads,
G is for grands, the right thing to be,
R is for "route" who should think so too,
P is for "editor," and all like to be,
K also for electric, for which no good we owe,
R is for Rich, that all workers need,
S is for sucker that all capitalists breed.

By Anna Kuusela,
Newly elected Rapids Pioneers.

Our Pioneers were organized last January. Now we have 45 members and we're not satisfied either. Watch us grow. We're going to put ourselves on the map yet.

How I Become A Pioneer

By Peter Kelley

One of the Pioneers took me to one of the meetings. I thought it was good. Next time they had a circle meeting and we had a good time. I should like to be an organizer or some other kind of officer. The Pioneers teach things as they really are.

Keep it up Peter. You will surely be a fine organizer some day!

# TWO LETTERS - - - A Story

By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN.

(Letter No. 1 was published in the November 9 issue of this magazine.)

LETTER No. 2.

Dear Marie:

To the avoid scenes and voluminous talks, I have decided to let you know of my decision thru a letter. I have learned to part with you forever. I do not intend to return from this trip to what we fraudulently termed our home.

Frankly speaking, I do not see the need for explanations. We are free people, a man and a woman, equal in rights and responsibilities. It would have suffered if I declared: "Life with you is no more acceptable to me." Decisions it would have been more simplified. You know I never believed in "explanations." One of the sources of satisfaction in our mutual life was your unwavering desire to weave a fable of reasons to attend every occurrence. We first refused for you unless you equipped it with wrapping upon wrapping of old pretenses. You will not be at home would you have put into well polished words the "meaning" of our parting. So be it.

I spoke about fraudulently calling our life a home. I mean what I say. We have never had a home. In your conception, a home was something sweet, soft, pink, lacy and atmospheric. You wished every breath of real life, every experience which always smacked with it strong currents and powerful smells, to be kept outside of that vacuum which you choose to call home. To me it was a waste of time, to say the least. But it was more than that. It was degrading.

When centered me in your mental pattern more than anything else was the reminiscences that always spoke of your disposal. Here was public life, here was privacy; here the world, here we; here, experience, here safety, religion, morality. You never made it clear to me when you unconsciously assumed that I was another problem. You will be shocked if I say that I suspected real nobleness in you when you chided your friends for their worldliness, a fastidious yearning for things beyond your reach, a clear understanding of one's personality and a supreme objective power, why, even to be beautiful, but this was not your religion. There was something profound, something evanescent, a thought dimmed down almost to nothingness, as gentle as the perfume of distant lilac in the evening. The shadowy of a shadow, the reminiscence of a sound that is no more. You, my dear Marie, were the product of thousand generations playing with fatalities where real experiences are too strong to stomach. This I cannot respect. Decadence is surrounded by retching, to decomposed then. You do not expect me to respect the suppleness of life.

You called it beauty. You consider this the greatest value in life. I may as well confess that it was that ready made, pretty something, that fragrance of refined spirituality, that captivated me when I first met you. At that time it seemed to me you embodied all the many soul was craving for from early boyhood.

You know my biography. The son of a day laborer, raised in squalor first, an apprentice in a blacksmith's shop, then a youthful factory worker with a devilish hunger for the higher things in life. A self-taught intellectual parvenu, who, thru long and weary evenings of poring over books, thru great audacity in trying to take as large a bite of knowledge as his intellectual digestion permitted, was trying to patch up the spalling holes in his edifice of knowledge, only to discover that these confounded holes were growing in size and number. A starving man full of corroding envy of those who had the leisure and the facilities to acquire knowledge. How I idealized the college students, striding dandyish moving in an atmosphere of power, of spirituality, they were to my fervid imagination. How I longed to cast off the crudities, the awkwardness, the humiliating consciousness of inferiority that I had brought with me from my environment! I early became involved in the class struggle, and I was not the last among the comrades of my age, but into my revolutionary ardor I perseveringly brought in this added envy for the cultural possibilities open before the bourgeoisie—an envy akin to pain. My class consciousness surely was not limited to the problems of bread and butter, as you chose to characterize it again and again.

The revolution was for me a step towards the realization of this spiritual yearning of the working class, of which I considered myself only a more advanced member. What was conficated bourgeois houses, nobody knew with what awe I entered places which I almost intuitively considered temples of beauty. I will never forget two hours spent in the library of Ryabkov's mansion, of which I was assigned to take inventory. What a wealth of taste, what a blending of colors! What a mollifying combination of lights, what an atmosphere of peace, delightful thought, and what books! What a number of well-bound, beautifully printed volumes! Never did my heart throb in the presence of a woman as violently as it did that evening when I opened one bookcase after another.

When I met you I thought the most exquisite flower of culture had come into my path. I never believed in saints—not since I was five—but you, Marie, actually seemed to exude a certain radiance. With you and thru you I thought to reach those heights of woman as violently as it did that evening when I opened one bookcase after another.

When I met you I thought the most exquisite flower of culture had come into my path. I never believed in saints—not since I was five—but you, Marie, actually seemed to exude a certain radiance. With you and thru you I thought to reach those heights of "real" culture, the vision of which tormented my soul for years.

You may not have noted what an infernal amount to labor it cost me to adapt myself, at least outwardly, to your ways, to your standards of behavior. I am a working man with strong arms and a powerful body. I am used to wield a hammer, a shovel, a ladle of molten metal, a machine gun. You demanded gentlemanly manners. I molded myself according to your requirements. My comrades often mocked at my "excess of refinement," calling me derogatory names in perfectly friendly good humor. I took the pain of breaking myself. I thought it worth while. Only on common ground could I meet with you to share that which you were to offer me, I thought.

It took me some time to discover that you had nothing to offer. True, you were a fair representative of the culture of your class, but I had not known that that culture was shallow. It was a thin, glittering skin covering a very selfish, self-centered substance. All your beauty, all your refinement, was, as the English say, skin deep. You had manners, you had ready-made patterns of conduct, you had ready-made patterns of opinion, but it was all on the surface. You never knew what it was to be storm-shaken to the very last vestige of your being.

Since I have allowed myself to indulge in this futile frankness I may just as well tell you that your compliance was repelling to me. You were opposed to the revolution. Why didn't you fight? I was an enemy of your class, a destroyer of the existences of those dear to you; how could you seek peace in my arms? Why did you not kill me in my sleep? You consider yourself a romantic lady, you love to carry this sign of high emotionalism. Let me tell you that for months after we became lovers I still anticipated an act of violence on your part. I hardly went to sleep without a lingering idea that you might kill me, after all. You had not the strength to do it. You never thought of that. You found shelter and devotion in the enemy's camp, and you gradually learned to talk his jargon. Is that romantic?

Here I touch upon something fundamental, perhaps the most fundamental, of all things. You are concerned with yourself alone. You think of the world only as a source wherefrom to draw convenience and pleasure. It is always you and the world. You are a veritable enemy of mankind; never for a moment do you forget your own self. I know this is not a personal peculiarity of yours. It is a characteristic of your class. But what value is there in culture, beauty, refinement, spirituality, when it is all for oneself, all so to speak, for individual consumption? Theoretically, I had none of the individualistic propensities of the bourgeoisie. A live experience it became to me only thru association with you.

Ah! you blamed me for coldness! You never knew that flame of exultation when a man loses the consciousness of his self, when a man is capable of throwing away his self as one throws away a discarded rag, because he does not think of himself, because the bigger universal thing had capitated him with such power that it became his own life, his very substance. No, with all your refinement you never lived the life of the universe. You recited your spiritualist poets, who, you said, were groping by sheer intuition for the things experience can never achieve. What did they know, what did you know, about merging with things supreme. I am fully cognizant of the fact that you will not be able to understand what I have just written down.

And then something else. Your avarice. You did not realize that you became somewhat like an ant dragging things into its nest. It was hideous, Maria, hideous! You seemed to think that the revolution was made for the express purpose of furnishing a beautiful apartment for you, of securing you box seats at the opera. You even took it for granted that, being the wife of a state official, you had to wear jewels. I could not dissuade you. It was too humiliating to argue such things. You thought it your privilege to shine in a lodge with a diamond ring flashing all sorts of colors in front of my comrades. You never thought of that, ah? To you it was beauty; to me . . . The least said, the better.

Dear Maria, I do not want to be untrue to myself and to you. I cared for you a great deal. I wish I had not become so much attached to you. You are lovely underneath and beyond your shell of bourgeois culture. I often thought you would be able to cast off the old Adam and Eve. I saw, I thought I saw, seeds of a future loveliness that would overshadow the past. My hopes have not materialized. I waited long and labored patiently. I hate to give up a task. As things stand, I must admit my defeat. Better let us part, peacefully if we can.

You will think of another woman. I assure you there is none. This much you have done to me, that the women of my own class all seem crude and primitive to me. The theoreticians of our movement would say that association with the bourgeoisie has placed me in between the two classes—a white raven, as it were. I wish I had a sense of humor strong enough to laugh at my own plight. But let's not talk of this.

Good-bye, Maria, and be happy, if you can. If I am not mistaken, you will find some peace of mind in association with people of your own class.

Be well.

Yours,
Alexander.

## Cotzofanesti

The shades of night were falling fast
When through the Balkan darkness passed
The Reaper grim. . . . A soldier died
Without his nurse, his queen, and cried—
"Cotzofanesti!"

While peasants starved and workers went
To prison for their discontent,
The tyrant queen of all this hell
Was nursing soldiers who were well
At Cotzofanesti.

This nurse, this queen, the gay Marie,
Had other business, as you'll see,
With officers of greater vigor
Than the poor boob who pulled a trigger
At Cotzofanesti.

Like Messalina on a tear
With nymphs and satyrs gathered there,
The royal dame who ruled the nation
Left little to imagination
At Cotzofanesti.

So when you're asked why Queen Marie
Has mobilised a huge army
Of soldiers strong and broad and tall,
You have, therefore, but to recall—
Cotzofanesti!

# Personal Recollections of Karl Marx

By PAUL LAFARGUE.

VI.

Marx (who had begun by being one of the radical leaders of the bourgeoisie, saw himself deserted as soon as his opposition had become too decided; and he was treated as an enemy when he became a socialist. Hunted and driven out of Germany after being insulted and calumniated, they organized a deadly conspiracy of silence against his person and his works. They completely ignored "The Eighteenth Brumaire" which proves that of all the historians and statesman of the year 1848, Marx was the only one who understood, and clearly revealed the true character of the causes and results of the coup d'etat of December 2, 1851. Not a single bourgeois journal mentioned the work in spite of its actuality. "The Poverty of Philosophy," an answer to the "Philosophy of Poverty," as well as "A Critique of Political Economy," were equally ignored. But the "International" grew and filled the world with the report of its deeds. Altho Marx held himself in the background and let others act, they soon discovered who the director was; in Germany, the Social Democratic Party had been founded and raised to a power which Bismarck wooed before he attacked The Lassalleas, Schweitzer, published a series of articles which Marx found very noteworthy and which acquainted the working class public with "Capital." On the motion of J. Ph. Becker, the congress of the International decided to draw the attention of international socialists to this work as to the Bible of the Working Class.

After the uprising of March 18, 1871, in which they saw the hand of the International, and after the defeat of the Commune, the defense of which the general council of the International took up against the unleashed bourgeois press of all countries, the name of Marx became world-famous. Marx was then recognized as the undisputed theoretician of scientific socialism and as the organizer of the first International Labor Movement. "Capital" became the text book of the socialists of all countries; all the socialist and labor papers popularized its learned theories; and in America, during a large strike which took place in New York, they published passages out of it in the form of pamphlets in order to inspire the workers to hold out and to prove to them the justification of their demands. "Capital" was translated into the principal languages of Europe, into Russian, French, English; excerpts from it appeared in German, Italian, French, Spanish and Dutch. And as often as opposed as in Europe or America attempted to refute his theories, the economists immediately found a socialist answer which silenced them. In truth, "Capital" has today become what the congress of the International has called it, the Bible of the Working Class.

Marx's active part in the international socialist movement was carried on at the expense of his scientific labors. The death of his wife and oldest daughter, Mme. Longuet, was supposed to have been absolutely fatal for him.

Marx was closely bound to his wife by a feeling of deep attachment. Her fraternal bond between his joy and his pride; her tender-heartedness and devotion of character had helped him to bear more easily the misery unavoidably bound up with his agitated life as a revolutionary socialist. The suffering which brought Mrs. Marx to her grave undoubtedly also shortened her husband's life. During her long and painful illness, Marx, spiritually fatigued as a result of the excitement and bodily exhaustion as a result of sleeplessness, lack of movement and fresh air, contracted pneumonia which threatened to carry him off.

On December 2, 1881, Mrs. Marx died as she lived, a Communist and materialist. Death had no terror for her. When she felt that the last moment had come she called out: "Karl, my strength is broken." These were her last clearly audible words. On December 5th, she was buried in the Highgate cemetery in the section of the "damned" (unconsecrated ground). In accordance with the habits of her whole life and those of Marx, they had carefully avoided making the burial a public one; only a few intimate friends accompanied the dead person to her last resting place. Before they dispersed, Marx's old friend, Frederick Engels, spoke the following words at the edge of the grave:

"My friends! The noble-minded woman whom we are burying was born at Salzwedel in 1814. Her father, the Baron of Westphalen, was soon thereafter stationed at Trier as government counsellor and made close friends with the Marx family. The children grew up together. The two highly talented natures found one another. When Marx entered the university, the community of their future fates was already decided.

"In 1843, after the suppression of the first Rheinische Zeitung which was edited by Marx for a time, the wedding took place. From then on, Jenny Marx not only shared the fate, the labors and the struggles of her husband, but she also took part in them with the greatest understanding, the most glowing passion.

"The young couple went to Paris in voluntary exile which all too soon became a real one. The Prussian government persecuted Marx even there. I must add with regret that a man like Alexander Humboldt was active in effecting a deportation order. The family was driven to Brussels. The February revolution came. During unrest which broke out in Brussels, too, not only Marx was arrested; the Belgian government did not fail to also throw his wife into prison without any cause.

"The revolutionary revival of 1848 had already collapsed by the next year. New exile, first in Paris, then, as a result of renewed interference of the French government, in London. And this time, in fact, it was for Jenny Marx's exile with all its terrors. Nevertheless, she had overcome the material pressure under which she saw her two boys and one little girl sink into the grave. But the fact that governmental and bourgeois opposition, vulgar liberal and democrat, combined in one large conspiracy against her husband, the fact that they overwhelmed him with the most miserable and vile calumnies, that the entire press closed itself to him, cutting off all defense on his part, so that momentarily he stood defenseless before opponents which he and she scorned—that struck her profoundly. And that lasted very long.

"But not forever. The European proletariat came into a position where it could once more move independently to some extent. The International was founded. The class struggle of the proletariat pressed from country to country. And among the foremost fought her husband, himself the foremost. Then began a period of severe suffering for her. She lived to see the calumnies, which rained down upon Marx as thick as hail, dispersed like chaff before the wind. His teachings, which all reactionary parties, feudal as well as democratic, tried to suppress, were now preached from every roof-top in every civilized country and in every educated language. She lived to see the proletarian movement, with which her whole being was fused, shake the foundation of the old world from Russia to America and, despite all resistance, press forward ever more certain of victory. And the striking proof of an indestructible life force which our German workers gave in the last Reichstag elections, was also one of her last joys.

"That which has been contributed by such a woman with such keen and critical understanding, with such devotion to the comrades of battle in the movement during almost forty years—that has never forced its way into publicity, that is not written in the annals of the contemporary press; that, one must experience himself. But this I know: Just as the wives of the Communist fugitives will often remember her, so others will often enough miss her bold and wise advice—bold without ostentation, wise without the honor of ever forgiving anything.

"I do not need to speak of her personal characteristics. Her friends knew her and will not forget her. If ever there was a woman who found her greatest happiness in making others happy, it was this woman."

After the death of his wife, Marx's life was nothing more than a series of steadily borne moral and physical sufferings which were only lessened when a year later Mme. Longuet, his oldest daughter, also suddenly died. He was broken and he never recovered again. He expired, sitting before his study table, on March 14, 1883, in his sixty-seventh year.

While Coolidge Tells the World About Economy.

# The Four That Were Hanged - - - -

## By Amy Shechter

Thirty-nine years ago, Nov. 11th, 1887, the murder of the Chicago Anarchists by the capitalist state deprived the American working-class movement of revolutionary leadership that might have immeasurably strengthened the cause of the American proletariat in the last decades. Spies and Parsons, the two leading figures among the men condemned, were of Debs' generation. They would probably have lived to render as great services to the working class as Debs has done.

They both had real qualities of leadership, and as editors of revolutionary papers—Spies of the German Arbeiter-Zeitung, Parsons of the English Alarm—as eloquent speakers and energetic organizers, they wielded a powerful revolutionary influence on the American labor movement. Of the others, Engel, a man forced into the revolutionary movement by the bitter logic of a life of hardship, the oldest, a man of fifty, had done a great deal of effective organization work among the German workers of Chicago; he was a speaker of rugged force. Fischer, a 24-year-old compositor, and the son of socialist parents, was also a thorough-going revolutionist and a man in whom his fellow-workers had confidence. The fifth, Louis Lingg, a strange, brilliant figure, was only 22 years old, and some nine months out of Germany, but he had a name in anarchist circles in his native land and was already doing effective work in Chicago. It is difficult to tell what his line of development in relation to the labor movement might have been: he was the stuff of which the Russian terrorists were made. His extraordinary mental capacity and cold courage would probably have made him a force to be reckoned with.

Capitalism carried out its purpose efficiently. With the hanging of these men and the breaking up of the Chicago Anarchist group, it left the revolutionary movement in the United States practically leaderless for the time being, and desperately crippled. Capitalism had planned to strike a double blow at the revolutionary movement, first by depriving it of leadership, and secondly by "making an example" of the

A. R. Parsons — August Vincent Theodar Spies

foremost to trial that should strike such terror into the hearts of labor that not only the revolutionary movement but militancy of any sort, and especially the labor movement, then gaining tremendous impetus, would be utterly destroyed. It was as deliberate a move on the part of the capitalist dictatorship to stem the onward surge of the proletariat by violence, as Kornilov's manifestation of the white terror, as any of the deeds perpetrated in Czarist Russia, as the killing of Liebknecht and Luxemburg in Germany, or the long roll of murders of Communists in "our Marie's" Roumania, and the whole Balkan shambles of today. In fact a certain Russian prince, Shastakov, minister of the czarist navy, arriving in the United States at the time of the trial feeling the homelike atmosphere of our democracy, politely inquired of the reporters, "Have you hanged your Nihilists yet?"

### Anarchism on Trial.

There was never any question but that it was anarchism (used indiscriminately at that time by capital for all radical doctrines, as Bolshevism is today) that was on trial. It was openly stated and reiterated by press, prosecuting attorneys, and the judge upon the bench, Elbert H. Gary, who, with his victims four decades in their graves, still lives today to invoke violence against his slaves in the steel mills at the first sign of discontent.

"The state intends," wrote the Chicago Tribune during the trial "to try the men for anarchism, not murder. A jury avowedly opposed to such doctrines has been secured." "Anarchy is on trial" declared Ingham, special counsel for the state. "Hang these eight men and save our institutions" shouted States Attorney Grinnell during the trial. "These are the leaders; make examples of them" demanded the prosecution addressing the jury. "Those eight defendants," said the state attorney to the jury "were picked out and indicted by the grand jury. They are no more guilty than the thousands who follow them. They were picked out because they were leaders." Again the prosecution: "Convict them and our society is safe." Every one of the 1120 men summoned as jurors by the state's attorney was asked: "Are you a member of a trade and labor union? Are you a member of the Knights of Labor? Have you any sympathy with communists, anarchists and socialists?" Only those answering 100 per cent in the negative were passed.

### The Upheaval of the '80s.

In a previous article a sketch was given of the great upheaval of the eighties, the rapid increase of class-conscious feeling among the workers, and the violent methods with which capitalism sought to check it. Briefly the main causes of unrest were: the ruthless [illegible] of man power by machinery, [illegible] sale, by which hundreds of thousands of workers were thrown from the class of skilled into that of unskilled labor; the final expropriation of the free public lands by railroad and land companies, [illegible] for the first time in this wave systematic began to awaken the consciousness of "capitalistic democracy" which it [illegible] escape. However vaguely the "free lands" had served to keep alive the immense immigration to the west, with its attendant increase in unemployment, as it did in the acute suffering of the workers during the great crisis of 1854-1886.

With all the cards stacked against labor, capital expected to have a submissive lot of wage slaves that would suffer themselves to be used as purely passive and uncomplaining adjuncts to that marvelous new machinery that seemed to promise such unlimited profits. Instead it found itself confronted with a militant spirit that not only fought bitterly against the constant wage cuts that capital tried to put over, but actually dared to demand a share in the benefits of the infinitely more productive new machinery constantly being installed, in the form of an eight-hour day in place of one of anywhere from ten to twenty hours.

The struggle of the classes was openly recognized by both sides. Not only the press, but also the official spokesmen of government and army talked class war "with cannon and powder, not votes" and recommended violence in answer to the demands of the working class. This was not merely abstract talk in strike after strike: on Gould's railroad lines, in the coalfields of Ohio and Pennsylvania, in the lumber mills of the Saginaw valley, in the stockyards of Chicago workers were shot down by mine guards, Pinkertons and militia. In answer the workers organized unions and militia, in answer to the demands of the working class. This was not merely abstract talk in strike after strike: on Gould's railroad lines, in the coalfields of Ohio and Pennsylvania, in the lumber mills of the Saginaw valley, in the stockyards of Chicago workers were shot down by mine guards, Pinkertons and militia. In answer the workers organized unions and militia, to meet force with force and armed detachments were formed in connection with unions and other workers' organizations.

The leading forces in the workers' movement capitalism especially feared and was determined to destroy. Firstly, the Knights of Labor, into which the workers were flocking by the hundreds of thousands and which was essentially an organization of the unskilled worker who previously had been absolutely at the mercy of their employers, and tended in the solidarity of all labor, sweeping aside barriers of race, and color and craft. Secondly, the International Working Peoples' Association—centering in Chicago, which represented revolutionary organization among the workers and was increasingly successful in spreading its revolutionary propaganda. The destruction of the Knights of Labor was to be accomplished by widespread blacklisting of K. of L. members, by shutting down factories in which the organization was influential and then offering to take back simply those who would renounce their membership, by violently breaking up K of L. strikes, and in not a small measure, by winning over certain of its leaders to become capital's own lieutenants. The rounding-up and banning of the anarchist leaders was the method capital employed to exterminate the other force that it considered a menace to its supremacy.

### The International Working People's Association.

The International Working People's Association of which the Chicago anarchists were leading members had been organized three years earlier at a Pittsburgh convention attended by social revolutionaries as they called themselves, and anarchist groups from a number of cities. It was not very clear in its principles, combining a good deal of anarchism with some socialism and syndicalism. But it was definitely militant in outlook in contradistinction to the declining S. L. P. and rallied to itself the most earnest and revolutionary elements in the labor movement. These elements had become disgusted with the S. L. P. which at this period definitely repudiated the idea of class war and put its faith in education and above all the ballot box. The waning confidence of militant workers in the S. L. P. had received a bad blow when the national executive committee ordered all its sections, then Pittsburgh from the Lehr-und Wehr Verein (Education and Defense societies) and the ground that affiliation to these societies gave the public the impression that the socialists were determined to accomplish by force what they could not obtain by the ballot."

The Chicago groups of the international which Spies and Parsons founded leaned strongly toward Marxian socialism. Speaking of the program adopted by the organization at Pittsburgh Spies, perhaps the clearest of the leaders theoretically, declared: "The Pittsburgh program is of secondary importance. Our platform is the Communist Manifesto." And in his writings we find socialism mostly used to denote the seizure of the means of production by the proletariat, and the social system built upon their social possession; and anarchism, the ethical system obtaining under socialism, allowing free development to the individual.

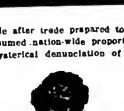
The influence of the International grew at a tremendous rate. It provided just that energetic revolutionary leadership that men felt increasing need of in this time of economic upheaval. Capital inveighed against [illegible] press and pulpit [illegible] for its destruction. [illegible] Railway Magnates [illegible] made a state [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] The fact that the [illegible] workingmen [illegible] for the [illegible] was [illegible] for their native countries [illegible] Men [illegible] in Germany or Russia would be [illegible] with their [illegible] within prison walls are heroes here. They are leaders and the blatant outcry of their shameful ideas wins applause. Man

who were born of patriotic parents—reared where fear of God was inculcated—such men have been befogged by the shouts and imprecations and fiendish teachings of these imported Communists who preach in the name of suffering humanity doctrines that no man could declare who was not mad with the fumes of the meanest dregs of nihilism."

"Mr. Gould," the awed reporter writes with fervor that he quickly added with a brighter look: "The day for this sort of thing is nearly at an end. There is a great awakening at hand. The spirit that filled the streets of Paris with blood and that developed murder and outrage to a Russian science has been flaunting itself freely along our lines in Missouri, in Kansas and Illinois, but America is not France, and the Commune has failed. America is not Russia, and nihilism has not deposed those in authority "nor been able to ruin the property of those who presume to disobey."

### The Eight-hour Movement and Anarchist Leadership.

The venom against the internationalists doubled when they gave their support to the eight-hour movement in Chicago, and gave it revolutionary leadership. For over 20 years the question of the eight-hour day had been "locally" agitated. Then, in 1884, a number of unions declared that May 1, 1886 should be set for its consummation. At the beginning, so long as the idea seemed a plaything to be dangled just out of labor's reach and keep it contented, it received the enthusiastic support of the bosses. As the day set approached, however, and it became evident that labor was in dead earnest, no longer humbly beseeching for the passage of laws that would never be put into effect, but ready to take what it wanted by its own organized strength, then capital completely changed its tone. As trade after trade prepared to strike and the movement assumed nation-wide proportions, the press broke into hysterical denunciation of the movement



Louis Lingg

as an anarchist plot.

In Chicago, the center of the movement, the eight-hour plan took tremendous hold on the workers' imaginations. Unions tripled their membership. New unions were organized. Altho Powderly, chief of the Knights of Labor, sent out a secret circular hinting the

George Engel

Adolph Fischer

belter-Zeitung, Neebe, and Lingg. Parsons was not to be found at the time but came and gave himself up to the police preferring to stand trial with his comrades.

### The Anarchist Trial

The trial was the wildest of wild travesties of justice. To start with, instead of the jury being drawn in the usual manner, by lot, Judge Gary appointed a special bailiff to go out and get together a jury of his own choosing. When this bailiff's method of procedure was questioned he replied: (Altgeld vouches for this) "I am managing this case and know what I am about. These fellows are going to be hanged as certain as death."

The prosecutors constantly harped upon the fact that most of the men were "foreigners." Spies wrote, no criticism could be made of "such wise and intelligent men as Mr. Grinnell and his jury for hanging miscreants who have shown so little discrimination in the selection of their birthplace. Society must protect itself against offenses of this kind."

Altgeld showed in his review of the case that first of all the jury had been packed, then wholesale bribery and intimidation of witnesses resorted to, that the "defendants were not proven guilty of the crime charged in the indictment," those of the defendants could be at all connected with the bomb throwing, and that the trial judge was either so prejudiced against the defendant or else so determined to win the applause of a certain class in the community that he could not or did not grant a fair trial."

The actual bomb-thrower was never found. Every indication pointed to the fact that it was provocateur's frame up and later a number of facts came to light that tended to show that the secret service had previous knowledge of the whole affair. A number of such bomb scares, but with less tragic consequences had come to light in various cities at the period. Czarist methods had been taken over wholesale by the republic.

The conduct of the accused in court made a deep impression among the workers both of America and Europe. They used the court-room as a rostrum from which to proclaim the principles or revolution. Parsons went into a lengthy analysis of conditions in the United States under the capitalist system and the need for revolutionary change. Engel described the long and bitter road of proletarian life that had made him a revolutionist. Lingg's brief speech was a cry of defiance to his capitalist hangmen, typical of his bitter and passionate youth:

"I repeat" he ended, "that I am the enemy of the order of today, and I repeat that with all my powers, so long as breath remains in me, I shall combat it. I declare again, openly and frankly, that I am in favor of using force . . . I despise you. I despise your order, your force-propped authority. Hang me for it!"

a number of laboring people guilty of no one save been shot down in cold blood . . and none of the murderers were brought to justice. Peaceable meetings were broken up and rabbled." Citing a number of cases of police violence in strikes in 1885 he says that the police under the leadership of Capt. John Bonfield "indulged in brutality never equalled before," and that in the spring of the following year, 1886, "the police brutalities of the previous year were even exceeded."

### The Haymarket Meeting.

The day following the McCormick shooting, May 4th, a number of unions called a protest meeting to be held that evening at Haymarket Square "for branding the murder of our fellow workmen." It was a stormy evening and the meeting was not very well attended. The mayor of Chicago, Carter H. Harrison, attended the meeting and left at ten o'clock concluding that it was a peaceable assembly. He told Capt. Bondfield that he could issue orders to his reserves to go home. A downpour was threatening and only a couple of hundred remained at the meeting. Suddenly some 200 policemen marched down on the crowd which Fielden, the English anarchist was addressing and began viciously clubbing them right and left, and firing. Suddenly a bomb burst among the crowd, wild excitement ensued and a number of workers were killed (the actual number was never established), scores wounded, and seven policemen killed and sixty wounded.

And now the capitalist organs were easily able to work up a mad wave of hysteria against every militant in the country. The eight hour movement was smashed. Hundreds of arrests were made and finally eight selected to stand trial in Chicago: Spies, Parsons, Fielden, Fischer, Schwab, Spies' assistant on the Ar-

The DAILY WORKER, Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Vol. III. No. 259. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $5.00 per year. MONDAY, NOV[illegible] 15, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# Chicago Police Club Workers for Queen Marie; Monarch Shudders at Cries of "Cotzofanesti"

## DIVIDE SPOILS AT EXPENSE OF BRITISH LABOR

### *Coal Shippers in U. S. Break All Records*

By GORDON CASCADEN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 14.—Hampton Roads and Baltimore, the world's two largest centers for shipment of "scab" coal to smash the British miners' strike, passed their own previous high monthly records in this strike-breaking business during October.

They beat all expectations despite the entrance of still more North American seaports into the profitable export of "scab" fuel.

**Divide Spoils.**

When Norfolk and Newport News, the twin ports of Hampton Roads, and Baltimore, several months ago, found it hard to fill all orders, announcement was made that Charleston, So. Carolina; Philadelphia and New York would get a share of these spoils.

Another section of the country, however, joined the list of coal exporting centers during October. It was the Gulf of Mexico.

But still another North American Pacific Coast is jealous of its rapidly-gained is now in the business. The Nation. So that coal firms in far off British Columbia, Canada's Pacific province, are preparing to send coal to help their British brothers in their war on British labor.

**Pacific Coast, Too.**

For the first time in the history of carry coal to the British Isles. A Pacific coast shipping a boat will yesterday steamer has the unenviable distinction of starting this trade, thereby showing the internationalism of capital in this capitalist onslaught on labor. The Japanese ship was chartered in San Francisco, United States, to carry coal from Comox, British Columbia, Canada, to a port in the British isles. She leaves with a full cargo next week and sails for England by way of the Panama Canal.

**Peace Won't Have Effect.**

A temporary peace in Britain's coal regions before her arrival will make no difference for months must ensue before the British trade can reach a normal condition.

This use of every section of the continent to aid British capital does not mean an easing up in the shipment of coal from this port.

**96,000 Tons a Day.**

Hampton Roads exported 96,000 tons of "scab" coal one day last week. The average daily shipment does not run far behind that mark.

But Hampton Roads is filled with ships waiting berths. So is the port of Baltimore. Often they find it necessary to wait for a week or ten days for turns at loading piers.

Railroads had to place embargoes on shipments of coal to these two ports. Their yards in Norfolk, Newport News and Baltimore were filled with long trains of loaded coal cars waiting discharge.

During October Hampton Roads coal piers dumped 3,047,333 tons, thereby breaking all previous records.

The dumpings in August, which set the previous high record, reached 2,763,013 tons.

**Break All Records.**

The dumpings from piers last month were as follows: Norfolk and Western, 1,159,152 tons; Chesapeake and Ohio, 1,100,035 tons, and Virginian, 788,116 tons. The Norfolk and Western and the Chesapeake and Ohio both broke their own previous high marks.

Baltimore exported more than 1,000,000 tons during the same month, the export loadings for the period being officially placed at 1,046,123 tons on 170 vessels. One hundred and twenty-one of these ships carried 803,455 tons to English ports. Ireland got 87,698 tons and Wales 4,699 tons.

**Active in Gulf.**

The coal trade in the gulf is more active than ever before. It is handicapped only by a limit on the traffic from the Alabama and Kentucky coal mines.

Altho most of the boats that usually carry other commodities such as grain and cotton, have been pressed into the coal carrying trade; shippers of coal have found it necessary to fall back on small vessels of from 400 to 1,500 tons net.

Even sailing ships are being used to transport coal from the gulf to the Indies and South American

## *THEY WERE ARRESTED BECAUSE THEY RAISED THEIR VOICES AGAINST THE ROUMANIAN TERROR*

(Courtesy Herald and Examiner)

LEFT to right are, George Maurer, secretary of Chicago local of International Labor Defense, the organization that staged the protest against the queen; Margarite Miller and A. Zuris, members of the organization. They were arrested by Capt. Keillher and his men in front of City Hall when the police charged several hundred workers carrying banners such as the one in the above picture. Maurer was roughly handled. The Tkatchenko mentioned in the slogan was a Roumanian worker who was murdered in the Doftana prison in Bucharest by the Roumanian secret police (siguranza).

## BLUECOATS CHARGE WORKERS' PARADE; MAKE 3 ARRESTS

By THURBER LEWIS.

**Policemen's clubs were used on the heads of American workers to save a ruling monarch from the embarrassment of being reminded of the brutal and tyranneous reign of her royal house; Chicago is buzzing with wonder and amazement over the word "Cotzofanesti" with which the queen was greeted from the throats of hundreds of workers; and for the first time in her triumphant procession over the continent, her royal highness was made vividly to understand that the workers and peasants of Roumania who have been murdered and imprisoned by her regime have champions in this country who can make their voices heard.**

These are the outstanding facts of the arrival of Maria von-Hohenzollern in this city, the workers of which can sympathize all the more readily with the martyrs of Roumania because they have in their tradition martyrs of their own, the Haymarket victims of 1887.

Her face blanched with fear, shuddering and drawing back into the cushions of her limousine, Queen Marie heard the word that has haunted her from that shameful day on the Moldavian battlefront in 1917. COTZOFANESTI! the word that has held the whip of the terrorist suspended in mid air, that has caused crime ministers to turn sudden-ly pale and that has a magic effect in the fascist-controlled parliament of Roumania—this word the queen heard and read from banners held aloft in the driving rain. — And she was afraid.

The crowds of curious thousands who stood in the puddles in Michigan Blvd. and the Illinois Central depot approach Saturday night to get a fleeing glimpse of a real queen felt the tenseness created by the shouting of this word. Their curiosity gave way to a sense of tragedy in the air as the brave band of one thousand or more workers carried their slogans high and voiced their convictions on royalty and rule by terror.

**Four Police Charges.**

But it was the drawn batons of the police that completed the picture. Four seperate charges of the bluecoats upon the manifestants, all workers and most of them citizens of "the land of the free," gave the finishing touch to the comparison between the royal life guards of Bucharest tearing with their clubs into peaceful meetings of workers and peasants weary of absolutism and the tightening of the blue cordon around workers voicing the same protests against the same queen in the "cradle of liberty."

Three arrests were made. George Maurer, secretary of International Labor Defense, the organization which staged the demonstration, Margarite Miller and A. Zuris, both members of the organization, were taken to Central Station by Capt. Keillher of the first district, who explained his action by saying he "feared they would go to the Drake Hotel (where the queen stopped) and cause a disturbance." Many workers were hit by clubs as the bluecoats rushed the crowd, swinging their clubs right and left.

**I. L. D. Leads Workers.**

The first police charge was at the depot. Two parades of members and sympathizers of International Labor Defense had marched thru the loop and arrived at the depot a few minutes before the royal special pulled into the shed. One of these parades was broken up and the banners confiscated. But the manifestants pushed across Michigan Boulevard and into the front lines nearest the queen to speak their minds and let the queen and her escort of Chicago plutocrats know that they were not sharing in

(Continued on page 6)

## Seamen Don't Thank Rockefeller for His Donations to Church

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—(FP)—No thanks are due by American seamen to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for donating $250,000 to the Seamen Church Institute in New York, says the Seamen's Journal, organ of the International Seaman's Union of America.

"A charitable concern which attempts to mix religion with doles," is the Journal's definition of the institute. It points out that in feudal times and in slavery days the master was bound to feed his workers, so it is not surprising that young Rockefeller, whose family built its fortune on oil, should give something to keep some of the workers in that industry from starving."

## SEE PEACE IN BRITISH MINE STRIKE SOON

### *Government Now More "Friendly"*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Possibility of peace in the mine strike loomed here as much headway is reported made by the negotiations between the government's coal committee and the executive committee of the Miners' Federation. Long sessions have been held and both sides are reported to be intensely satisfied with progress made.

Obstinacy of the coal mine owners toward making even slight concessions to the miners is reported the only obstacle toward reaching an agreement.

The Miners' Delegate Conference has passed a resolution giving the executive committee a free hand in negotiating an agreement. This action will tend to expedite negotiations greatly, it is believed.

**Favors National Tribunal.**

The government, it is understood, will meet the miners' demands for national consideration of wage and hours agreements by establishing a national tribunal with the power to review all district agreements to force co-ordination with the national principle.

The national tribunal will be established by an act of parliament, if a definite agreement on this is reached. It was indicated that the government would "take the bull by the horns" and force the establishment of the tribunal despite the highly probable objections of the owners.

**Demand Peace Guarantee.**

In return for this, it is understood, the government will ask for a guarantee that there will be no other strike for a period of some years. It is highly improbable that the miners will give such a far-reaching guarantee, but a compromise may be reached on this, it is indicated.

The cancellation of a speaking trip, by Premier Baldwin and Steel-Maitland, minister of labor, to remain in London for the negotiations is seen as an indication that the government seriously expects an agreement soon.

**Talk With Baldwin.**

A conference between the Miners' Executive with Baldwin and Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, was held in Baldwin's private room in the House of Commons just prior to the meeting with the coal committee of the government.

Another proposal of the government is the creation of a "board of experts" to be in existence six months to act as a board of adjustment on immediate agreements. This is an attempt, however, to side-step the miners' demands for a permanent national commission. The government is not insistant on this, it is indicated.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.

## ANOTHER 'NOTE' SENT BY U. S. TO MEXICO ON OIL

### Domineering Attitude Is Maintained

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 14.— Another note, more domineering than any previous one, attacking Mexico's enforcement of the constitutional provision on oil lands and concessions, has been sent to the Mexican government by the United States department of state.

The note demands that the Calles government settle the controversy before Dec. 31. This is the date set for the limit on applications for concession rights to exploit oil land that was acquired prior to April, 1917. After Dec. 1 the lands will be thrown open to the first applicants.

It is understood that the U. S. government charges the Mexican government specifically with violating the agreement signed by Charles Beecher Warren and John Barton Payne for the U. S., and Fernand Gonsalas Roa and Ramon Rose, for Mexico, in passing the oil acts last year. This agreement, which was signed when the Obregon government was in power, provided, according to the note, that Mexico was not to make its oil act retroactive.

The U. S. indicated that it will not accept the view that the agreement was merely a "gentlemen's contract," and that the Calles government is not bound by it.

**Explosives Went Off in Pocket.**

Death of "three fingered" Peto Kasinski when explosives went off in his pocket, today stood branded by a coroner's jury as "accidental." Kasinski was said to be a lieutenant of Joe Saltis, acquitted of the murder of John "Milturs" Foley. The jury found however, that Kasinski had been carrying the explosives for an "unlawful purpose."

## Fight Ford Control of Toledo Railroads Before Commerce Body

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14. — Henry Ford's plan to merge his railroad properties will be argued orally before the interstate commerce commission on November 27, it was announced today. The Ford plan involves the acquisition of control of the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton and the Toledo-Detroit by the Detroit and Ironton.

Majority stockholders who hold about 2 per cent of the stock of the Toledo and Ironton are fighting the proposed merger on the grounds that Ford has not allowed them a sufficient amount per share for their stock.

## *MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION HEAD JOINS FIGHT FOR SACCO-VANZETTI*

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The following telegram has been received by the New York Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee:

"Elizabeth Gurley Flynn,
"80 E. 11th St., New York City.

"Say for me that everything should be done to save Sacco and Vanzetti. From my knowledge of case, as one who secured confession of state's star witness as to her perjury in the case, I am convinced that both of these boys are innocent of the crime charges against them.

"John Vanvaernwyck, President, Massachusetts State Federation of Labor."

## Intensive Work Must Be Continued

### *KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND GOES UPWARD AGAIN*

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

THE Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund on Saturday, November 6, stood at $14,692.75. In the five days to November 12 the contributions made totaled $2,592.55, bringing the total to $17,485.23.

With one day's receipts still to be added, the total for the week ending November 13, is already twice that of the previous week. The total will still fall short of the $6,000 weekly which we have asked the supporters of The DAILY WORKER to raise each week, but it shows that the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign is going forward with new spirit and energy.

The work of intensifying the campaign must be continued and all the energy of the party mobilized to raise the weekly contribution to $5,000. Six weeks of $5,000 each week for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund will carry The DAILY WORKER thru the present situation victoriously and insure the appearance of our paper for another year.

To raise $5,000 weekly for the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign the actual strength of the party must be mobilized for the campaign. This can only be done thru organization. We must have a Keep The DAILY WORKER Campaign Committee organized immediately in every unit of the party, from the district committee to the nuclei.

The Keep The DAILY WORKER committees of the leading committees must canvass every nucleus and every member in support of the sale of the Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates.

It is only if we draw the whole party membership into the fight for The DAILY WORKER that the $50,000 fund can be completed. The whole-hearted and enthusiastic support of the party organization is essential to really mobilize the party to win the fight for The DAILY WORKER.

The $3,000 raised during the last week for the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign must increase to $5,000 during the present week. The raising of $5,000 weekly is necessary to meet the obligation of The DAILY WORKER during the next two weeks. With $5,000 raised for the two weeks The DAILY WORKER will be in a position to set aside part of the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund as a reserve to safeguard the future of our paper.

**TO WORK TO BUILD THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND.**

**INTENSIFY THE CAMPAIGN.**

**RAISE THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND TO THE $5,000 MARK.**

**MOBILIZE THE PARTY IN A FORWARD DRIVE FOR VICTORY IN THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE DAILY WORKER.**

# LONDON VIEWS CAL'S SPEECH WITH RESERVE

## Geneva Sees Entrance to Court Doomed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 12. — Despite its nationalistic and jingoistic tone the speech of President Coolidge at the dedication of the liberty war memorial at Kansas City has met with general approval and comparatively little criticism in British government circles.

One prominent government official who preferred that his name be not used, characterized the speech as follows:

"President Coolidge's address is essentially an extremely sensible utterance made by a patriotic American. There is nothing in the speech to which we could legitimately object as a government."

The British press took varying views of the President's speech. The London Chronicle thought the speech was not happily inspired, but was sure that Mr. Coolidge's intention was pacific."

"The president has a perfect right to be firm regarding the payment of the war debts," the journal said. "But nothing is to be gained by debating the ethics of the matter. We know, and many Americans agree with us, that the mere statement make speeches upon the subject, the more the creditors are apt to look like dunners and the debtors like defaulting scamps. The sooner these business matters can be settled and the talk concerning them dropped, the sooner will mutual respect between nations be restored."

Consider Court Ended.

The only comment made by the Times was on the fact that the Coolidge speech destroyed Europe's expectation that the United States would eventually adhere to the world court tribunal.

League Despairs

GENEVA, Nov. 12 — In authoritative league of nations circles here President Coolidge's armistice day speech at Kansas City yesterday is interpreted as definitel. barring the United States from membership in the world court.

It was declared that the present members of the world court can not sanctibly make more concessions to the United States than those made at the Geneva signatory conference in September.

Paris Silent.

PARIS, Nov. 12. — The French newspapers printed President Coolidge's Kansas City speech freely on the front pages, but had no editorial interpretations or comment to offer on it.

Manly Roasts Coolidge Tax Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Basil M. Manly of the People's Legislative Service denounces the Coolidge tax remedial scheme announced just after election day as "peanut politics" and a wasteful method of tax revision.


SCOTT NEARING

speaks in

Los Angeles

November 22 to 27

LINCOLN HALL,

Walker Auditorium Bldg.,

730 South Grand Ave.

8 O'Clock Each Evening

on

Monday, Nov. 22, "Rise of Capitalist Imperialism."

Tuesday, Nov. 24, "Russian Reconstruction."

Thursday, Nov. 25, "League of Nations or Soviet Union?"

Friday, Nov. 26, "Trade Union Unity."

Course tickets will be sold for $2.00 each; they will be limited to 600, the seating capacity of the hall. Single admission fifty cents provided there are any seats left.

Each afternoon at 4:15 o'clock Mr. Nearing will speak in the same hall on "Post-War Economics," treating the subject after this manner:

Monday, Nov. 22, "Wealth Concentration—Wages, Income and Debts."

Tuesday, Nov. 24, "World Struggle for Raw Materials."

Wednesday, Nov. 26, "Unemployment and the Return of Hard Times."

Thursday, Nov. 26, "The Rise of Organized Labor."

Friday, Nov. 26, "Labor Parties and the Labor State."

Ticket for Whole Series of Lectures $1.00

WORKERS' BOOK SHOP

322 West Second St.,

Los Angeles, Cal.

Call Metropolitan 3200


# LABOR REVOLTS IN JAVA; CAPTURES THE TELEPHONE AND RAILROAD SERVICES

LONDON, Nov. 14—Labor demonstrations occurred in Western Java last night, which were suppressed by authorities only after serious fighting, according to a Central News dispatch from Batavia.

Governor Wedana was killed in an attack on a government house, and several policemen on guard were also killed. At the Welvereden one policemen was killed and two were injured in dispersing a meeting.

The demonstrators made an attack on the Tangerin barracks, and succeeded in occupying the Batavian telephone office, after a furious fight.

The railroad tracks near Negrak were torn up and telephones were disconnected. Train service had to be suspended.

# C. L. U. TO FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH IN PENNSYLVANIA

## Disturbances in State Multiplying

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Wholesale interference with meetings and ban on speakers in the mining territory around Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., will be fought by the American Civil Liberties Union. An investigator for the union is now surveying the region and union officials announce that they propose to form a Pennsylvania emergency committee of prominent liberals to start a campaign of test meetings.

Meetings Halted.

Word has reached the union that in the first ten days of November three meetings were halted or broken up by police in Wilkes-Barre. Hall owners are being intimidated by reactionary forces, according to the report, to bar Alexander Hewat and C. Frank Keeney, progressive miners' union leaders, scheduled to speak in this region during the middle of November.

Police are accused of denying permits to all radical groups. Sacco-Vanzetti protest meetings, anti-fascist meetings of various Italian groups are said to have been stopped or forbidden during the last month in Scranton.

Bar John Brophy.

In Dunsmore and Plymouth all radical gatherings are outlawed. Detectives prevented speakers from speaking in Edwardsville. Hall owners were ordered to withhold halls from John Brophy, mine leader, scheduled to speak in and near Wilkes-Barre early in November.

On November 7 the police and fascist of Wilkes-Barre broke up a meeting of 400 Ukrainians and Russians gathered to hear a Communist member of the Ukrainian parliament on conditions in Europe.

"No god-damned bolshevik meetings will be held in Wilkes-Barre," was given as the reason by police.

# Unique Program at Crimean Ball in Brooklyn, Nov. 20

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 12. — A unique and interesting program will be presented at the Crimean Ball here on Nov. 20 at the New Harlem Casino, 116th end, Lenox Ave., given by the First Crimean Brotherhood of Americas, Inc. The following will be the program:

The great Rajoh, the magician, will present "Salomao Alekoom."

The great opera tenor, J. Schiff, will sing Russian songs.

Miss Leitmans, well-known piano player, will give a recital.

Jashe Tahorni and Miss Abrashowa will dance.

A prize will be given for the best Russian waltz.

# Will Fight Bankers' Suggestion of State Utilities Control

Chicago would go overwhelmingly in favor of home rule of public utilities said Alderman Joseph McDonough, who today advocated a referendum in answer to Chicago bankers who favor state control of all utilities.

At the next session of the state commission to investigate terminable permits for public utilities, Nov. 26, Mayor Dever, corporation counsel Francis X. Busch and several aldermen were expected to advocate city rule of utilities.

## Sacco-Vanzetti Issue

In conjunction with the big mass meeting to be held in New York City at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 17th protesting against the denial of a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, The DAILY WORKER of that date will carry special features devoted to the Sacco and Vanzetti case.

# ASIATIC LEAGUE DISTURBING TO LEAGUE POWERS

## Fear Russia, Turkey and China in Compact

LONDON, Nov. 14.— News of the formation of an "Asiatic League of Nations," including the Soviet Union, Turkey, China, Persia and Afghanistan, is causing much consternation in high government circles here. London sees the combine of the eastern nations as a formidable opponent of the League of Nations, the existence of which is greatly dependent upon Great Britain.

The reported direct alliance of China with the Soviet Union in all the more disturbing to Great Britain because of recent occurrences in China which threaten Great Britain's imperialistic interests in the orient. At a time when Britain's grip in the East is becoming visibly weakened, this reported alliance is a staggering blow to the foreign office.

Reply to British Intrigue.

Formation of the "Asiatic League" is seen in some high quarters, as the answer of the Eastern powers to the reported "understanding" between Italy and Great Britain, which resulted from the recent secret meeting of Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign secretary, and Premier Mussolini.

Turkey Friendly.

British government officials view with unsuppressed feelings of alarm the meeting between Tchitcherin, Soviet foreign minister, and Rushdi Bey, Turkish foreign minister. It is said that at this meeting Soviet-Turkish understanding will be signed. This report follows closely the speech in the opening of the Turkish parliament by Mustapha Kemel Pasha who stressed the desirability of friendship between Turkey, Soviet Union, Persia and Afghanistan.

A meeting between Dr. Alfred Sao, the Chinese ambassador to the United States, with Soviet officials at Astova intensifies the feeling here that a definite agreement has been reached between those nations.

* * *

Turkish Minister Impressed.

ODESSA, Nov. 14. — After many hours of close conversation with Tchitcherin, Russian foreign minister, the Turkish foreign minister Bey, was today preparing for his departure, stating that he was greatly impressed by the warmth of his reception in the Soviet Union.

Odessa declared a general holiday during the visit of Bey. The entire population celebrated this event which is interpreted as a most important step on the reestablishing of the Soviet program of rapprochement with Eastern nations.

Tchitcherin, in commenting on the visit of Bey, said that the personal contact which had been established was of tremendous importance.

* * *

Discount "Alliance" Reports.

MOSCOW, Nov. 14. — That the meeting between Foreign Ministers Tchitcherin and Rushdi Bey will result in no more than a new commercial treaty and strengthening of certain clauses in the neutrality treaty signed in Paris last year was indicated by official Soviet newspapers.

"The conference does not mean the forming of a political bloc against other nations, but is merely a settlement of questions concerning Russia and Turkey," says one newspaper, commenting on reports of an "Asiatic League of Nations" being formed.

Turkey's friendship with the Soviet Union is a result of the feeling in Turkey that the league of nations is merely a mask hiding the hostile attitude of the western nations toward the east, it is indicated.

# Decide Against Labor Banking for Holland

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—Establishment of a labor bank is "not desirable for Holland" was the decision voted by the recent congress of the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions at Utrecht. This vote upholds the report of a joint commission representing the trade unions and the social democratic party, which studied the matter.

Another important action of the congress was the changing of its rules governing the national strike fund, so that 10 per cent of that fund may be paid out for strikes in other international labor movement to aid a labor struggle abroad, without waiting for approval by the congress. Not more than half of the annual income of the fund may be thus sent abroad in any one year.

The congress discussed plans for organizing the young workers, promoting workers' education, and the work and organization of women.

Motorboat Hapless.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 12. — Battling mountainous seas, coast guards were fighting their way to the rescue today of three men aboard the 55-foot motorboat Ora Indreas of Racine, bound from Benton Harbor to Milwaukee, reported helpless 14 miles off the Milwaukee harbor.

# EVIDENCE FOUND EVANGELIST DISCOVERED IN MINISTER'S TRUNK

Mrs. Paul Rader, wife of the Chicago evangelist, flatly refused to permit him to explain to newspapermen how her handkerchief got into Kenneth Ormiston's trunk along with a collection of feminine wearing apparel, said to fit Aimee Semple McPherson.

Rader arrived today from an evangelistic tour of the east. Closeted in his home, the evangelist was closely guarded from questioners by Mrs. Rader, who also declined to discuss the handkerchief.

# ISSUE CALL FOR SACCO-VANZETTI MEETING TONIGHT

## Chicago Labor Urged to Send Delegates

As the demand thruout the country rapidly grows for a new and fair trial for the "framed-up" Sacco and Vanzetti, for a state commission of Massachusetts to review the evidence before allowing sentence, even for the removal of the prejudiced and unfair Judge Thayer, the Chicago Sacco-Vanzetti conference had broadcasted the call for all unions, other workers' organizations, and interested groups, to send delegates to the conference which will meet Monday at 8 p. m. November 15, at 80 North Wells street, Redifer Hall, room 801.

Mass Meeting Nov. 29.

The executive committee of the conference, with the backing of the Chicago Federation of Labor and many other bodies, has arranged for a great protest mass meeting on November 29 at Ashland Auditorium, with John Fitzpatrick, president of Chicago Federation of Labor; Anton Johannsen, well-known Chicago labor organizer, Vincenzo Vacirca, prominent New York speaker and editor, who, once a labor member of parliament, is now a political exile from Italy, and who will speak in Italian; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of New York, chairman of the International Labor Defense, and Rev. Charles Clayton Morrison of Chicago, who is editor of the Christian Century, will speak on behalf of the life of America.

Workers' Interests at Stake.

The letter which the committee has sent out to the hundreds of Chicago labor organizations warns that labor's interests, as menaced by capitalist-controlled courts, is at stake, as well as the lives of these two workers, and urges every organization, small or large, to elect a delegate to the conference November 15 and to send its protest and demands to Governor Alvin T. Fuller, Boston, Mass.

# Members of Grower Associations Must Abide by Contracts

CADILLAC, Mich., Nov. 7.—Circuit Judge Gilbert here has ruled that farmers who have signed contracts with an exchange thru its locals cannot sell thru any other medium.

The decision was made in the case of the Cedar Produce Exchange, one of the locals of the Michigan Potato Growers' Association against Louis Oversby of Prove Monte. The court ordered Oversby, who violated his contract, to pay the exchange 25 cents per hundredweight for potatoes sold outside the association.

# Borah Favors Repeal of Law Kellogg Used to Bar Mme. Kollontai

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The repeal of the passport control law under which Mme. Alexandra Kollontai, Soviet minister to Mexico, has been denied permission to pass thru the United States, will be supported by Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the foreign relations committee, according to a letter received by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The letter from Senator Borah is in reply to a telegram urging repeal and a statement by Morris L. Ernst, New York attorney for the union, condemning the ban on Mme. Kollantai and charging Secretary of State Kellogg with partiality in the application of the law.

"The state department gives as its reason for barring Mme. Kollantai that she would spread Communist propaganda," declared Mr. Ernst. "Communist business men are in New York this minute dealing with big bankers and prominent merchants. They had no difficulty getting their passports visaed.

"Secretary Kellogg has no fear of Communist propaganda when it is accompanied by the taste of dollars and business. But when Mme. Kollantai asks the courtesy of a visa to pass thru this country on the way to her post in Mexico he invokes the law to exclude her as 'contrary to public safety.'"

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

# Carl Sandburg, Poet, Is Given His Baptismal As Ally of Parasite Class

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

CARL SANDBURG autographed a copy of his book, "Abraham Lincoln," the Illinois Manufacturers' Association adopted resolutions of eulogistic greetings, while the police beat up and clubbed workers—all for Queen Marie of Roumania on her arrival in Chicago.

* * *

The brutalities of the police, of course, were to be expected. The club of oppression swings in Chicago as Bucharest in support of the same ruling class tyranny.

Also, the views of open shoppers leagued against labor in the manufacturers' association lived up to expectations. In their resolutions, solemnly adopted, they join with the high officers of the French command at Cotsofanesti during the world war, in declaring Queen Marie "a woman of great amiability."

But the outegreghing stunt by the poet and author, Carl Sandburg, adds an incongruous touch to this picture, describing the memory of Abraham Lincoln and marring Sandburg's official baptism as an obedient and petted poodle of the dollar aristocracy. It reveals his complete acceptance by the dictators of American capitalist "culture."

* * *

Sandburg has been a little different from other renegades. It is therefore necessary to give his case special attention.

Sandburg was always accepted as a "rebel," even when he continued and still does write sloppy movie reviews for the Daily News, now the property of LaSalle Street's great financial interests. The excuse was offered that it was the needed "pie card" while doing more serious work. Evidently Sandburg has found that the crumbs from the overflowing tables of capitalist recognition tasted good. So he intends to get a larger slice of the luscious fruit of master class appreciation.

* * *

Sandburg was a rebel in the socialist party even tho he found himself early surrounded by the debasing influence of the reformist brand of socialism that Victor L. Berger developed in Milwaukee and Wisconsin. He was at least touched by the revolution in spite of the fact that Bergerism sought to swathe the whole Wisconsin labor movement in the confining bandages of opportunism.

Altho he became private secretary of Emil Seidel, the first socialist mayor of Milwaukee, and the first socialist to be elected as an executive of any large American city, Sandburg did not succumb to the radiant promises of a brilliant political career, at that time (1910) tho most treasured gem among all of the promises held forth by the American socialist movement. This was the period when a whole army of place seekers poured into the socialist ranks making it easy for the Berger-Hillquit machine to write the infamous "Article 2, Section 6" into the party constitution in 1912, practically outlawing revolutionaries with the party's ranks. Sandburg shrank from these methods.

In 1912, Sandburg joined others in the rebellion of editorial workers on the Milwaukee Leader against the Victor Berger editorship and management. He came to Chicago and joined the editorial department of The Daily World (The Chicago Daily Socialist renamed) during the newspaper strike in 1912, probably the most bitterly fought struggle in the whole history of the American printing trades unions.

When The Daily World fell into the hands of the sharrit and the bankruptcy courts, Sandburg later drifted to The Day Book, a small daily publication in pamphlet form, that tried to survive without advertising. This publication was a protest against domination of the daily press by advertisers. It did not long survive. But it was while writing for this struggling publication that Sandburg began to write also about the workers in the stockyards, the steel mills and other great industries, using a loose poetic style that helped develop his appeal. He became in his own way a poet of labor.

Sandburg disappeared from the socialist ranks. The failure of The Day Book, that sought to cater to the trade unions, cut off Sandburg's last contact with the labor movement. For a time he faced severe financial difficulties. But these quickly disappeared with the success that greeted his "Rutabaga Stories," harmless tales for children, also intended for grownups.

Sandburg took no part during the war, but he did show considerable sympathy for the Bolshevik Revolution in its early years. But that, too, quickly disappeared.

* * *

Sandburg gradually developed a vogue all his own, going about the country giving readings and lectures to petit bourgeois and "artistic" audiences. His latest and most voluminous effort is his "Life of Abraham Lincoln," a copy of which is now being used as Queen Marie's official souvenir of Chicago.

It is claimed that Queen Marie has frequently expressed her interest in Lincoln. This is probably another one of those press agent yarns that try to surround royal personages with heroic and popular myths. If the truth were known, it would probably be discovered that the Police Gazette is Queen Marie's favorite American publication while Evan Will Rogers, in literature, is "too heavy" for her.

In the great struggle of rival economic interests that resulted in the American Civil War (1861-65), Lincoln was against the established order. He was the rebel of his time. Queen Marie and the American parasites with her pay their way about before her, are on the side of things as they are today. Queen Marie is the embodiment of the anti-labor traditions of the chattel-slave owning South of the early half of the last century. To link her up with Lincoln is not only to insult the memory of the Civil War president, but a deliberate perversion of history.

* * *

But the capitalists and their literary lackeys stop at nothing. As ghouls of history they are unsurpassed. This instance is no exception.

Sandburg's "Life of Lincoln" is to be handed the terror queen as a handsomely leather-covered volume embossed with the Roumanian coat of arms of the reigning house of terrorland. Sandburg will bave his autograph in the book. The signatures of the Chicago committee, including some of the worst open shop exploiters in the city, will appear on the fly leaf.

* * *

One of Sandburg's poems is entitled, "Chicago—Hog Butcher for the World." Like Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Morris and the rest, in common with the exploiters in all industry, Sandburg has learned to breathe as sweet perfume the scent of warm animal blood mingling with the sweat and agony of human toil in the production of profits. Now this is mingled with the scent of blood, the suffering, the misery of the Roumanian toiling masses. Thus Sandburg's baptism into the realms of parasitism is complete.

# Trial of Prisoners Who Escaped from Stateville Begins

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 14.—Clarence Rogers, draftsman, was the first witness today as the trial of six of the seven convicts who clubbed their way out of the New Statesville penitentiary last May 4, killing Deputy Warden Peter N. Klein, got under way.

Defendants are Walter Stalecki, Charles Duchowski, Charles Shader, Bernardo Rios, Gregario Rizzo and Robert Torres.

State's Attorney Hjalmar Rhen introduced in evidence drawings of the prison to show the scene of the slaying and the escape route of the prisoners.

The jury was completed last night.

Arrest Station Robber.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Eugene Wyatt, 26, Terre Haute, Ind., and William Jerome were arrested here today in connection with the attempted railway station robbery at Cook, Ind., last Sunday, at which a gun duel was staged with detectives.

# Leaders of Shelton Gang of Williamson County Are Arrested

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BENTON, Ill., Nov. 14.—Carl and Bernie Shelton, brothers, and leaders of the Shelton gang which has figured in recent gun warfare in southern Illinois, were arrested on the main street here Friday by U. S. postoffice inspectors and hurried out of the city aboard a train.

The exact nature of the charge against the men was not disclosed. The men were taken aboard a Chicago and Eastern Illinois train which left in the direction of Danville, Ill.

Wanted in Rochester Too.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 14. — Judson Wordan, 28, of the this city, said to be wanted as the slayer of a Chicago policeman, was under indictment today as a second offender for assault first degree and burglary third degree. Both charges are based on the alleged robbery of a New York Central freight car at Wayneo Port, N. Y.

# FILIPINOS ARE MADE SLAVES TO U. S. IMPERIALISM

## Bereft of Last Remnant of Independence

By Laurence Todd,
Fadarated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—No sooner have the senatorial and congressional elections passed than the Washington administration has struck at the existing rights of the Filipinos. Governer General Wood has issued an executive order dissolving the board of control which until now has manned the directors of the public utility corporations owned by the Filipino government. His action is seen as the first step toward the sale of these government enterprises to private American capital.

Vigorous Protest.

Vigorous protest is made by Osevera, the Philippine commissioner in Congress, and by friends of the cause of Philippine independence. General Wood was sent to the islands by President Harding to balk the hopes of the people for national sovereignty, and he has worked hard at the task. From the beginning of his rule he has tried to force the legislature of the islands to consent to the sale of the Manila Railroad Co., with its valuable terminal property in Luzon. He has tried to force the sale of the Philippine National Bank, the National Coal Co. and the National Development Co., as well as other public enterprises. But the Filipinos, led by Osmena don Quezon, have steadfastly refused to permit the nation's properties to be disposed of.

Early this year Wood appealed to the war department for a legal ruling as to whether the board of control, created by act of the Philippine legislature in 1916 and amended in 1921, to control these public corporations, should be recognized. The legislature had ordered that this board be comprised of the governor general, the president of the senate and the speaker of the lower house of the legislature. Thus the Filipinos had a two-to-one majority against Wood, and overrode his suggestions as to policy.

Gives "Opinion."

On April 16 General Hull, judge advocate general of the army, gave an opinion that the board created by an act of the legislature could not be changed under the organic act passed by congress for the islands. This opinion went to the department of justice, and on Sept. 20 an opinion was given by acting Attorney General Donovan, who is a protege of Senator Wadsworth of New York, likewise upholding Wood. Donovan ruled that under the terms of the organic act all executive functions must be performed by the governor-general or by departments controlled by him. Also, that members of the legislature are forbidden to hold any other public office. And, finally, that the basic concept of American constitutional government is the separation of the executive from the legislative branch. Donovan closed his decision by declaring that until the legislature should create a board which gave to the governor-general the power to name its members Wood had the right to exercise personally the functions claimed by the board.

Filipinos' Repentment.

The Filipinos and their friends look upon this as a raid upon publicly owned properties of the Filipino people, and as an act of suppression which calls for new efforts to secure complete national independence. Agitation for independence will, accordingly, be stimulated in the coming session of congress, while bills will be introduced with the object of annulling the organic act so as to give to the Filipinos the absolute control of their public utilities. If Wood should now force the sale of the bank, the railroad and the coal mines, he may provoke a real storm in congress and make Philippine independence once more a national issue.

# Dolly Sisters Win Suit Against Paris Vaudeville Company

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The Dolly Sisters won a court verdict today and also had their injured pride considerably assuaged.

The Seine tribunal ordered the Moulin Rouge, a music hall in Montmartre, to pay the Dolly Sisters 550,000 francs (approximately $18,000) for breach of contract.

The Dolly Sisters left the Moulin Rouge when when the management displayed hill-board advertisements of the appearance there of mistinguatte, in a manner which the Dolly thought was too prominent. The Dollys maintained that their contract provided that they should be the leading attraction.

Seek Wordon.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 14.—Gov. Len Small today issued a requisition on the governor of New York for the return from Rochester, N. Y., where he is under arrest, of Judson Wordon to Chicago, where he is charged with killing John Byrnes, a policeman, Sept. 20, last. Wordon is alleged to have shot Byrnes when the officer stopped him in an alley for questioning.

# Daily Correspondence

1,000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

## Prizes to Be Offered This Week.

are even more attractive and we want to receive stories from every worker correspondent in the country. Send in those stories, workers! We want them. Your fellow workers want them.

These are the prizes offered for next week:

1ST PRIZE—"The Eighteenth Brumaire" by Karl Marx. This is a new cloth-bound library edition of this work that Engels called "the work of a genius.

2ND PRIZE—"The Awakening of China" by James Dolsen. A splendid new book that will help you understand the great events now taking place in China.

3RD PRIZE—"Industrial Revival in Soviet Russia" by A. A. Heller. A record of the events in Russia after Lenin's introduction of the NEP in 1921. Cloth-bound.

## WORKERS' SCHOOL WRITING CLASS TOO POPULAR, NEED TWO SESSIONS

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—When 35 workers crowded into the first session of the labor journalism course given by the Workers' School, Assistant Director D. Benjamin first threw up his hands in despair and then grabbed for the axe, cutting the class into two sections.

"Thirty-five workers in a laboratory course on workers correspondence and journalism is a mob, and not a class," declared Benjamin, "as he performed the major surgical operation. Students participated in the operation by proposing, discussing and finally adopting the method to be pursued in dividing the class, which is to meet in two sections, one beginning at 7 p. m. Monday and the other at 8:30.

**College Men Join.**

Graduates of California, Columbia, Kansas and Oberlin rub shoulders with workers whose formal education was confined to a few years in primary schools of Poland, Hungary, Germany and Russia. Members of the painters', printing pressmen's, office workers' and teachers' unions are joining with members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, furriers, ladies' garment workers, capmakers and leather goods workers in seeking the key to service in the workers' movement thru developing the technique of labor journalism.

The imperative need of organizing shop and trade papers, of strengthening official union magazines and of organizing workers correspondence to The DAILY WORKER and other workers' newspapers was stressed in the opening session. Plans were laid to effect the closest co-operation in speedy, accurate and proficient reporting of news events in New York City and neighboring cities to The DAILY WORKER and other workers' papers. Members of the class also intend to start a Workers' School paper.

Classes during the remainder of November will study the organization of simple news stories and workers correspondence and will examine carefully the growth of the shop and trade paper movement with special attention directed to speedy co-operation with existing papers in the New York metropolitan area. Because the class has been cut into two sections, registration is still open, with the assurance that new students will receive individual attention in their problems.

## Employers Donate to Community Chest by Docking Workers' Pay

By MOLLY TALLENTIRE
(Worker Correspondent)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 14.—This is the final week of the Community food drive being run in Minneapolis for the purpose, ostensibly, of relieving distress among the poor. In reality, this fund will establish a bureaucracy of charities which will keep tab on the paupers. The snooping activities of the charities are already known to many wage-slaves who are from time to time forced to appeal to these charity crooks to save themselves and their families from death by starvation.

Among the firms donating for this fund is the Maurice Rothschild company, which donated the sum of $3,000. This was not contributed out of the profits of this company, but was made up of "voluntary" contributions from the workers, whose share in the contribution was taken out of their pay envelopes without even the formality of asking their consent. On Saturday the workers got their pay, with the Community Fund donation already deducted.

It is interesting to note that the symbol appearing on all advertising matter in connection with this drive, is a heart. Rothschild company has demonstrated that it has a heart, by cutting a large slice out of the heart of each worker's pay envelope.

# The Workers Monthly

*A Communist Magazine*

Has instituted a special section of great interest for every worker:

WITH MARX AND ENGELS

A monthly feature presenting original and unpublished material by the two great minds of the revolutionary labor movement.

In addition, a bibliography of recent literature on Marx, Engels and Marxism will prove an invaluable guide to every worker and student.

This feature of unusual interest is especially of great value to every member, sympathizer and student of the Communist movement.

Subscribe Now!

$2 a year

$1.25 six months

THE WORKERS MONTHLY
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Enclosed $_____ for _____ mos. subscription.

Name _____

Address _____


## YOUTHS GIVEN LEADING PART IN CELEBRATION

### Cops Try to Stop Big Philadelphia Event

By a Worker Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The Workers (Communist) Party of Philadelphia celebrated the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution on Friday, November 5, at the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets.

The Young Pioneers were out in full force, clad in their red kerchiefs and white blouses. The first rows of seats were occupied by them.

Comrade J. O. Bentall, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party in District 3, was chairman of the meeting. In his opening address Comrade Bentall explained the purpose of the meeting and introduced as the first speaker of the evening Morris Trachtenberg of the Young Pioneer League.

**Young Pioneer Talks.**

Trachtenburg delivered a stirring speech, in which he spoke about the Russian revolution and American Education Week. His voice reached out into every corner of the hall, holding his audience spellbound. His flaming red kerchief around his neck was outstanding. Even the cops and detectives of whom there were many, were quiet and listened to the words of our youthful comrade. During his speech the reporters were not idle and reports appeared in all the Saturday morning papers. Comrade Trachtenberg's picture appeared in the Daily News, as compelled by a report of the meeting. At the close of Comrade Trachtenberg's speech the Pioneers started singing "Over There," a peppy revolutionary song, which was followed by a great applause from the audience.

**Musical Program.**

The Ukrainian Singing Society and the Young Workers' Mandolin Orchestra furnished the musical numbers on the program.

Comrade Bentall introduced as speaker for the Young Workers (Communist) League Barney Herman. He spoke about the young workers and their connections with the revolution. He spoke of the capitalistic wars and urged the workers to resort to revolutionary tactics. At this point Superintendent of Police Mr. H. Mills ordered a cop to the platform and silenced the speakers. Comrade Herman stopped and a police captain ordered the meeting closed. Comrade Bentall then announced that the meeting would go on, but Herman would not speak.

A Pioneer, Ruthe Kitty, then gave a recitation entitled a "Converted Yankee Speaks."

Bentall then introduced Comrade Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for governor of New York and well-known Communist. Comrade Gitlow spoke about the campaign in New York, of our own Sesqui-Centennial held here, of the United States constitution, and the Russian revolution.

The police sitting near the stage listened to him, watching for a chance to interfere, but Comrade Gitlow finished his speech amidst applause and cheers from the Pioneers.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

# Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!

Come to demand a new trial at a

# Protest Mass Meeting

in

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
50th St. and 8th Ave., NEW YORK CITY

Speakers: William W. Weinstone, Ben Gold, Enea Sormenti, Arthur Garfield Hays, Norman Thomas, Carlo Tresca, Richard Brazier, Pietro Allegra, and others.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, chairman.

COME IN MASSES! DEMAND JUSTICE!


## 8-DAY BAZAAR TO BE HELD FOR PASSAIC RELIEF

### Labor Asked to Send Donations

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 14. — Alfred Wagenknecht, relief chairman, announced this morning that plans had been perfected for the staging of a monster eight-day bazaar in this city December 8 to 11, inclusive, for strike relief.

**Under Joint Auspices.**

The bazaar will be held under the joint auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Passaic, the general relief committee and the strikers' local, Local 1603, United Textile Workers, A. F. of L. The endorsement of the State Federation of Labor is being sought, with every expectation of success.

At a meeting last night of the committee in charge of arrangements, William Johnson, of the musicians' union and president of the Passaic Central Trades and Labor Council, was elected chairman of the committee. This committee will be augmented to include sympathetic bodies, as well.

**Furriers Pledge $3,000.**

Responding to the appeal of the committee for contributions of articles from labor unions, the New York furriers' union, which has stood steadfastly by the textile strikers, pledged $3,000 worth of furs for the bazaar. The furriers will operate a booth at the bazaar. Other labor unions are taking under advisement the question of contributing articles, and the indications are that the bazaar will be as much a national event as the Passaic textile strike is of national importance.

**To Show Strike Picture.**

The bazaar will be open every evening and Saturday and Sunday afternoons, as well, during the eight-day period. Musical programs will be given nightly, and the strike motion picture will be shown one night of the eight. Tickets will be sold at 25 cents in order to make a wide mass appeal.

It is felt here that the bazaar, with the showing of the strike picture, will greatly help the cause of organized labor as well as the relief needs of the textile strikers.

## N. J. Electrical Union Pledges Passaic $1,200

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 14.—(FP)—Electrical Workers Local 52, Newark, N. J., has pledged its membership to give $1 apiece to the Passaic strikers' relief. A total of $1,200 will be raised by this means, of which $200 has been sent on account at once to the General Relief Committee. Relief field organizer Sara Sherman made the appeal to Newark electricians.

The New Jersey state secretary of the International Bakery & Confectionary Workers' Union is calling a special conference of local unions to make arrangements for the regular supply of bread to Passaic wool textile strikers. Local 86 of Newark has pledged 500 loaves weekly for 11 weeks. Union bakers have been generous to Passaic's hungry strikers since the beginning of the fight.

**Half of Australian Workers in Unions.**

MELBOURNE, Nov. 12.—Out of a total of 2,632,000 wage workers in Australia—men and women—a total of 1,368,800 belong to labor organizations. This percentage—slightly over 50 per cent—nevertheless gives to organized labor in the island continent a firm control over industrial situations in time of test of strength. In Denmark the trade union strength is 30 per cent. In the United States it is between 12 and 13 per cent, as the Australian labor press points out.

## CITIES TO BE VISITED BY ALBERT WEISBORD ON LENGTHY SPEAKING TOUR

The following is the schedule of the speaking tour to be made by Comrade Albert Weisbord, leader of the great Passaic textile strike:

Brockton, Mass., Nov. 18, Eagle Hall, Ward street.
Lynn, Mass., Nov. 16.
Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 17.
Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 18.
Albany, Nov. 19, Italian Hall, corner Madison Ave. and Pearl St. 8 p. m.
Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 20, Trade Assembly Hall, 271 State street.
Utica, N. Y., Nov. 21, Labor Temple, 714 Charlotte street, 8:30 p. m.
Binghampton, N. Y., Nov. 23, Central Labor Union Hall, 58 State St.
Syracuse, N. Y., November 24.
Rochester, N. Y., November 25.
Buffalo—Meeting Ahead of Hall, Nov. 26, Reception, Nov. 27 at Workers' Forum Hall, 36 West Huron St.
Erie, Pa., Nov. 28, Central Labor Union Hall.
Warren, Ohio, Nov. 29.
Youngstown, Dec. 5, Ukrainian Hall, 522½ W. Rayon street, 8 p. m.
East Liverpool, Ohio, Dec. 2.
Canton, Ohio, Nov. 3.
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 4, Ziegler Hall, Miami and Verle streets, 7:30 p. m.
Cleveland, Dec. 1, Dec. 6.
Toledo, December 7.
Detroit, Dec. 8, Majestic Theater, Woodard and Wilkins.
Flint, Dec. 10.
Muskegon, Dec. 11.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 12, Workers' Circle Temple, 347 Mt. Vernon Ave.
South Bend, Dec. 13 and 14.
Gary, Dec. 15 and 16.
Chicago, Dec. 17.

# Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of the The DAILY WORKER.

## The Co-operative Movement

By OLIVER CARLSON.

**Pros and Cons.**

On the one hand we have the claim that "co-operation, in the social sense of the word, is a new power of industry, constituted by the equitable combination of the worker, capitalist and consumer, and a new means of commercial morality, by which honesty is rendered reproductive" (Holyoake); and on the other the extreme view that "as we are organized to abolish wage slavery we are opposed to the co-operative movement" (Socialist Standard).

Another socialist criticism was voiced years ago by the late Henry Quelch, who said: "Its very success as a commercial concern demonstrates the failure of co-operation as a means of emancipating the workers. Nevertheless, this was the hope of many of the original advocates of co-operation. They imagined that, starting as a small store, or a small workshop or factory, the Co-operative Society would grow and grow until we had universal co-operation."

The main difference between the outlook of the modern movement and that of the pioneers is that the pioneers' trading, etc., was considered to be merely the necessary prelude to revolutionary social ends, whereas the trading and productive aids today is generally looked upon as an end in itself.

**Points in Favor.**

Enthusiastic friends of co-operation claim that the movement has been the means of giving the workers more self-reliance, increased their powers of self-government, and given them a better knowledge of business and trading (an understanding of the workings of the capitalist system being a necessary preliminary to the substitution of a better social system). Further, they assert that it has promoted a spirit of free realisation of strikes and lock-outs, notably in Dublin in 1913, and in the miners' struggle, 1921.

**How the Organized Worker Can Contribute His Quota.**

Any development in this latter direction necessitates, however, greater support from trade unionists. Of the many millions of money (to be sure very inadequate) received in wages by the workers, only ¾d in the pound finds its way over co-operative counters. A few years ago, of the estimated accumulated funds (£18,000,000), of the trade unions, no less than £10,000,00 was invested in joint stock banks and capitalist concerns. Of late years an increasing number of the unions are banking with C. W. S. as experience had shown that joint stock banks might suspend payment when the money was urgently needed.

**Limitations.**

Can the co-operative movement in itself achieve the co-operative commonwealth? The answer lies in a comparison of the capital represented by the Federation of British Industries and that of the co-operative movement: £5,000,000 against £128,000,000. Capital is accumulating in private hands at an ever-increasing rate. Of £16,000,000,000, the estimated capitalized wealth of the country, no less than £13,000,000,000 is owned by fewer than 250,000 people. The C. W. S. is more an agent than a producer; acts as distributing agent, with the stores as distributing machinery, for capitalist enterprise, and is mainly dependent on private sources for raw materials. Its business," so far, is not seriously disturbed and can afford to look on the movement with complacency.

Every student of economics is conversant with the gigantic role the modern banks play in the control of credits—these "banking gods who ordained our lives even unto the fixing of the bloody rate."

We can therefore see that co-operation has no control over general economic conditions. On minor points of criticism we know co-operation stands mainly on the insecure foundation of dividends; dividends must be paid, whether they can be legitimately obtained or not. There is considerable carping and rivalry of the 1,321, loosely associated, but essentially independent, retail distributive societies. Tests for ascertaining the real capacity of members of management committees are non-existent, that the movement is largely controlled by its permanent paid officials. There is very little contact with management and the scattered membership, particularly in big societies. The movement helps the thrifty person, but generally neglects the very poor. On the educational side its main purpose fails, because the enormous majority of co-operators have not the slightest conception of co-operative principles.

**Voluntaryism vs. Collectivism.**

Within the movement today there is a controversy between "voluntaryism and collectivism." Where should the line be drawn between co-operative enterprise and state and municipal services? The most urgent social need today imperatively demand that the railways and miners should be community owned, and that the financial machinery of credit should be under state control, during the transitional stage between capitalism and complete socialism. It should be quite clear that no great advance of social reconstruction is possible until these services are wrenched from private interests. Therefore, the whole of the people organized as a community, and not those organized in a voluntary association like the co-operative movement, should own them for the common good.

We must learn to see each section of the workers' movement in true perspective. There is great need for unification of all our forces. Conflicts of interest are inevitable, but they are capable of being subordinated to the common purpose. There is no room today for that contradictory trinity—the worker who separates himself into three separate individuals, socialist, trade unionist and co-operator—each pulling in opposite directions.

Arising from the same need, socialism, trade unionism and co-operation are related in time, circumstance and purpose. All sprang out of the social anarchy attendant on the industrial revolution, all should be aimed at delivering the workers from the bondage of capitalism. And they can only achieve that aim if they work together consciously for its realization.

## The Co-operative Congress Moves to the Left

By OLIVER CARLSON.

THE Co-operative League of America has been largely the personal plaything of Dr. J. P. Warbasse, a millionaire who has interested himself in co-operation, ever since its inception a decade ago. To be sure, this does not mean that the local co-operatives have been under his control or supervision, but the national organization, which is largely financed, has borne the ideological stamp of Warbasse and his followers. At the national congresses which took place it was Warbasse who appointed committees, recommended the persons to be on the national executive committee, etc., etc. It was Warbasse who laid down the policies to be pursued. And it was Warbasse who was lauded to the skies by almost every delegate.

Now all this has changed. The signs of the onslaught were already discernable at the fourth congress, which took place in New York in 1924. But the left wing was not yet thoroughly organized at that time, nor did it know how to proceed. Its spokesmen came largely from co-operatives run by the Finns, and most of them of view as effective in English as they would have liked to do.

**Left Wing Bloc, 40%.**

IN the fifth congress, which has just closed, the left wing proletarian section of the co-operative movement, under the direct leadership of the Communists, had a solid bloc which numerically was about 40 per cent of the congress, while it rallied to its support additional delegations, making its strength a majority of the congress.

From the moment the first session began the power of the old machine was challenged. The first blow to the prestige of Dr. Warbasse and his henchmen came with the motion to have all committees nominated and elected from the floor of the convention, instead of having them handpicked by the president. This motion was carried by an overwhelming vote. In the election of committees which followed the left wing dominees in each case received the biggest votes. Had they so decided they could have had a complete majority on each committee, but this was considered unwise. A majority was secured on the resolutions committee, while substantial minorities were placed on all other committees.

**Win Important Resolutions.**

NEUTRALITY, that favorite concept of all middle-class and reactionary elements within the co-operative movement received a setback at the congress. The first resolution adopted by a vote of 6 to 1) was bitterly fought on the floor. Saveri Alanne, renegade Communist, who delighted in licking the boots of the reactionaries at the congress, made a motion to table the resolution. When he saw that this was defeated, he made a motion to refer the resolution back to the

# Workers (Communist) Party

# Hospital for Pseudo-Marxists

By BERT WOLFE.

YORK, Nov. 14.—The Work-ool is attempting to revolu-he teaching of economics as a class subject. The school s long felt that economics has een properly taught in the States. The methods gener-l consist of a formal mamoris-n definitions of Marx, a study ict laws which seem to be in-t of time and space and a stem and prodnce "mechani-xists," people who come to that these laws are imminant capitalist system and work ess out with or without the of individuals.

erage course in economics, is lics for economics sake" Marx studied economics for sake. As taught to workers, ally has no connection with lly economic problems, and ey have mastered it cannot ed by them to now problems arise.

It is pracisely the "trained " who have taken a course in economics that develop such heories as the one that, "the do not pay taxes" or "the labor power cannot be raised trade unions, no matter what e of organization of the work-s" or that "imperialism must ouraged because it develops m in the colonies, which is a wards socialism" or that "the lan revolution must come first industrially most advanced " or any other of the queer ulties that have been propa-the name of Marx and Marx-

**A New Method.**

repeated conferences of the ors in economics with the di-f the Workers' School, a new of presentation of the subject n worked out, designed to em-the social nature of economic es; the political significance of ic laws; the possibility of ap-n to every-day life in the and in the class struggle of ve, and the possibility of pre-economics in such a way that rained worker can grasp all of amental principals and in such hat it does not become a forbi-r and closet Marxists, but more e fighters in the class struggle.

**Two Courses.**

two courses in economics in hese methods will be applied e experiment undertaken are: ed Marxian Economics, H. M. instructor, given on Thursday from 8 to 9:15 p. m., and Ele-of Marxian Economics, Ray Ru-instructor, given on Wednesday at 9:15.

course in Advanced Marxian Economics is intended only for those who already have a basic knowledge of the subject or for those who have studied economics for some length of time under the "old system." In other words, this course should be useful to people who have gone thru the schools of the S. L. P. or the proletarian party or the S. P. of Canada or the classes of Waten and other such "psendo Marxists." Those wishing to be admitted to the course must show the equivalent of a course in the Elements of Marxian Economics.

**The Three Volumes.**

Another one of the old errors generally made in teaching Advanced Marxian Economics, which Mr. Wicks will avoid, is that of basing the work exclusively on a study of Volume I of Capital. A thero knowledge of Volumo I of Capital without its relation to Volumos II and III is responsible for many of the stupidities of so-called Marxists, and therefore Wicks will base his course on the entire three volumes. He will include also an analysis of the official university or orthodox economics; of the vulgar economists; of the marginal utility school; as well as a study of revisionism and its errors. His course also includes a study of the economics of class collaboration; of "rationalisation"; Fordism and other now economic tendencies.

**Basic Prologue.**

The course in the Elements of Marxian Economics will devote itself to the basic problems of the field, but instead of going from value to wages, it will use proper teaching principles and go from that which the worker knows to that which he does not know. The subjects to be covered are: Wages, value, surplus value, capital, rate of profit, accumulation and concentration of capital in industry and agriculture, banks, finance capital, etc. It also will take as its field, altho in a much more elementary fashion, not only the matter contained in the first volume of capital, but will draw its material from all three volumes, thus not teaching things that have to be untaught or "corrected" later on.

Teachers of economics of all schools are invited to attend and observe these courses find to offar suggestions on the method used and the content. It is expected that they will oventually ho productive of textbooks in the field. A description of these and other courses offered at the Workers' School may be secured by writing to Bertram D. Wolfe, director Workers' School, 108-108 East 14th street, New York City.

Register for these courses any afternoon or evening at the office of the school, room 35, 108 East 14th street, New York City.


**...ISTS FOR DAILY WORKER BAZAAR IN PITTSBURGH, DEC. 10-11**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 14.—Arrangements are completed for The DAILY WORKER Bazaar to be held Friday and Saturday, December 10 and 11 at the Labor Lyceum, 83 Miller St. This will be one of the big events of the season, and one that merits the support of every worker in and around Pittsburgh.

Subscription lists have been sent out and every one should get busy and collect everything possible to be sold.

The DAILY WORKER needs the money and this is an easy way for it to be raised, if every one will get on the job and put it over. Each language section will have their booths and compete with each other to see which can raise the most cash. There will be a program of recitations and music.


## Huge Generator to Be Installed Here

The world's largest turbo-generator, supplying power equal to the labor of 5,000,000 men, will be installed on Lake Michigan, just south of the Indiana state line, it was announced today following a conference of General Electric and State Line Generating Co. officials.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.

*News and View of*

# The Drive

*For $50,000 to*

## KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

### In Detroit

You'll find no buckets full of tears in Detroit! Our local comrades refuse to weep all over the place. When they want to get money for "Our Daily"—they get it! Here's one way they show in which it can be done:

Section 2 decided on "an affair" with good fun, good food and good cheer (prohibition style). To help them they asked The DAILY WORKER for "just a little ad." They got it! The DAILY WORKER in return asked them for just a little money. WE GOT IT! They sent The DAILY WORKER the tidy sum of three hundred dollars!

Comrade Lena Rosenberg, Daily Worker agent for Section 2, who was keeping a careful eye on the whole business writes this beside her check:

"We had about six hundred people present. It was the most crowded affair that I have ever seen and certainly an inspiration to these who were present. This affair shewed that workers of Detroit are interested in The DAILY WORKER and when given an opportunity ARE READY TO SUPPORT IT. This ought to be good encouragement for other cities."

We agree! It ought to be good encouragement for other cities. Come on comrades—WHO HOLDS THE NEXT AFFAIR FOR THE DAILY WORKER?

### More Encouragement from Boston.

Comrade Shohan, Daily Worker agent for Boston, is so very busy he is getting short-winded. He writes very briefly but just look how much he says:

"We have a package party arranged by Section 1 for Nov. 24. This week there will be a dance at Wilton, N. H. The Italian section has arranged a dance for Dec. 31., Brockton is preparing for an affair in a week or two. Worcester is arranging a dance."

With all these arrangements for The DAILY WORKER no wonder this comrade can't write.

Who holds the next affair for The DAILY WORKER?

# Donations

## November 9-10

| DONATIONS—NOVEMBER 9. | |
|---|---|
| CALIFORNIA— | |
| R. B. Wilson, Berkley | $ 1.00 |
| Geo. Kelly, Oakland | 5.00 |
| ILLINOIS— | |
| C. Chriss, Chicago | 5.00 |
| Jewish Fraction, Chicago | 50.00 |
| Harry Grasswood, Chicago | 7.50 |
| Julius Kunkler, Chicago | 5.00 |
| Mike March, Chicago | 2.00 |
| Street Nucleus No. 32, Chicago | 5.80 |
| C. Person, Chicago | 3.00 |
| Joe Schlesinger, Chicago | 5.00 |
| INDIANA— | |
| Workers Party Local, Gary | 4.00 |
| MICHIGAN— | |
| R. Baker, Detroit, Mich. | 300.00 |
| Joe Richter, Forston | 5.00 |
| Walter Johnson, Muskegon | 5.00 |
| H. Christoff, Pontiac | 3.00 |
| Roy Anola, Rock | 5.00 |
| MINNESOTA— | |
| Women's Section of Palisade | 5.55 |
| NEW YORK— | |
| J. Katchner, Albany | 5.00 |
| Workmen's Circle 637 (S. J. Dorresent | 25.00 |
| Jack Bionnen, Schenectady | 10.00 |
| OHIO— | |
| Joseph O'Hagen, Ashtabula | 5.00 |
| I. Amter, D. O. No. 6, Cleveland | 100.95 |
| PENNSYLVANIA— | |
| A. Hoffman, Allentown | 10.00 |
| Geo. Kwitach, Philadelphia | 2.00 |
| WISCONSIN— | |
| O. Zimmerman, Milwaukee | 60.00 |
| Proceeds of meetings held in St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha | 19.38 |

| DONATIONS—NOVEMBER 10. | |
|---|---|
| ILLINOIS— | |
| E. Newmark, St. N. No. 23, Chicago | 8.00 |
| Albert Weckster, Chicago | 5.00 |
| L. Takeff, Chicago | 8.50 |
| Alfred Bachman, Waukegan | 16.62 |
| MASSACHUSETTS— | |
| John Heck, I. L. D. Hungarian Branch, Detroit | 10.00 |
| Cyril Lambkin, Detroit | 315.00 |
| J. Vaichas, Grand Rapids | 5.00 |
| T. Girmighian, Pontiac | 5.00 |
| S. Marinoff, Pontiac | 5.00 |
| MISSOURI— | |
| K. L. Bovos, Kansas City | 2.00 |
| M. Kurtz, Kansas City | 1.00 |
| Nucleus 10-3, Kansas City | 9.00 |
| J. A. Naker, 1521 Warren St. St. Louis | 5.00 |
| NEW YORK, N. Y.— | |
| Workers Party, New York Dist. 412 53 | |
| OHIO— | |
| T. H. Mitsos, Cleveland | 5.00 |
| Nucleus No. 101, Cleveland | 15.00 |
| CANADA— | |
| John Staples, Saturna Island, B. C., Canada | 1.00 |

### Jap Steamer Lost.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Japanese steamer Shinzan Maru is reported missing and vessels sent in search of her have reported they have been unable to find any traces of her, according to a Yokohoma dispatch received here.

* * *

Lloyds register deos not record a Shinzan Maru, but the Shinzi Maru of Yokohoma is listed as a vessel of 2910 tons.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

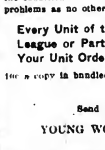
### Andy Mellon Looks Soviets Over.

TIFLIS, Nov. 14. — Rich layers of aluminum ores have been discovered in the Gandjinak district of Azerbaid jan by the expedition of the American Aluminum Co., says a Tass prass agency dispach. The expedition has gone to the Batum region and the northern coast of the Black Sea to make further explorations.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classe

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.


# The Challenge of Youth



Why Every Young Worker Should Join the Young Workers (Communist) League

By SAM DARCY

**IS JUST OFF THE PRESS!**

It's something new and vitally necessary in the work of revolutionary youth. This pamphlet tells in simple language what the Young Workers League is and why young workers should join it. It analyzes the condition of the working youth of this country and deals with their problems as no other book or pamphlet has done up to now.

Every Unit of the League and Party and Every Active League or Party Worker Should Have a Copy. Have Your Unit Order a Bundle Now.

10c a copy in bnndlee of 5 or more. 15c a copy for single copies.

ORDER NOW!

Send your order and remittance to the

YOUNG WORKERS (COMMUNIST) LEAGUE OF AMERICA

1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Illinois


The *Leader* of the Great Passaic Strike *Tells the Story of*

# Passaic

A new pamphlet just off the press.

Albert Weisbord

# "Passaic"

*—the story of a struggle against starvation wages and for the right to organize*

is an epic of one of the great struggles in American labor history told by the man who led it.

PRICE 15 CENTS

You can buy it in—

NEW YORK
JIMMIE HIGGINS BOOK SHOP
127 UNIVERSITY PLACE

CHICAGO
WORKERS' BOOK SHOP
19 S. LINCOLN ST.

LOS ANGELES
WORKERS' BOOK SHOP
322 WEST SECOND ST.

BOSTON
WORKERS' BOOK SHOP
36 CAUSEWAY ST.

PITTSBURGH
DAILY WORKER AGENCY
805 JAMES ST.

OR

FROM ANY DAILY WORKER AGENT IN ALL CITIES.

Dealers rates on bundles of 5 copies or more.

Order from your agent

or

*The Daily Worker Pub. Co.*

1113 W. Washington Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

ORDER BLANK.

Enclosed $ ..... for ..... copies of "Passaic" By Albert Weisbord

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

# DIFFERENCES IN PHILOSOPHIES TO BE POINTED OUT

## Workers' School Class Is Basic Study

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—At the end of a lecture given last year on the nature of the Communist movement the following question was asked: "Aren't the Communist Party and socialist party fighting for the same end? Isn't the difference between them only one on methods?" This question is not unusual. In fact, thousands of workers over the country wish to know the difference between the movement typified by the Communist Party and socialist party. This is only one question that will be raised and answered in the course on "Rival Social Philosophies," to be given at the New York Workers' School by H. Bourgin, starting on Thursday night, Nov. 25, at 8 p. m.

**Analyze Philosophies.**

This course will analyze socialism, anarchism, syndicalism and Communism their aims, philosophies, tactics and policies toward pressing problems of the present. Their attitudes toward political action, toward the state, toward the institution of parliament, toward property—will be differentiated. These are not mere abstract principles of thought—these affect the very life of the working class today. These determine policies as regards the British general strike, the Russian revolution, imperialist wars, colonial oppressions, league of nations. This subject is, therefore, of immediate and practical importance.

It may well be said that the course in "Rival Social Philosophies" with Comrade Bourgin on Thursday nights is one in which every thoro student of the American labor movement is interested. To some it will be a means of clarifications, enabling them to determine how to act in the working class struggle. For others it will serve as a theoretical basis from which concrete policies can be formulated to develop and strengthen the working class.

All interested should register immediately any afternoon or evening at the Workers' School, room 35, 108 East 14th street, New York City.


A Treat of a Lifetime!

IN NEW YORK

**Freiheit Gesangs Verein**

with the assistance of members of

**New York Symphony Orchestra**

will sing

***"Messiah, Son of Joseph"***

Dramatic poem by Balnnah Steinman. Music by our own Jacob Shafer.

SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1926

CARNEGIE HALL,

57th St. and 7th Ave., New York City

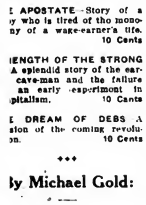
Tickets 75c to $2.00

at the Freiheit, 30 Union Square.



**...tories**

by



**E APOSTATE**—Story of a ...y who is tired of the mono-...ny of a wage-earner's life. 10 Cents

**IENGTH OF THE STRONG** A splendid story of the ear-...ca-vation and the failure ...n early experiment in ...pitalism. 10 Cents

**E DREAM OF DEBS** A ...sion of the coming revolu-...on. 10 Cents

+++

**...y Michael Gold:**

**E DAMNED AGITATOR** and ...ther Stories—Brilliant and ...spiring stories for a worker ...read and pass on to his ...oop-mate. 10 Cents

+++

**...y Upton Sinclair:**

**K**—The Story of a Patriot ...A story of a read-blooded, ...aristic he-man who turns ...at to be a spy. 25 Cents

**...G COAL**—A splendid story ...f the coal mines. Paper, $1.00 Cloth, $1.50

...WORKER PUBLISHING CO ...ers of All Communist Literature ...NGTON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILL.


# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## *PROBLEMS OF YOUNG WORKERS GET ATTENTION IN N. Y. WORKERS' SCHOOL*

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The young workers of this country play a most important role in production. At present 15,000,000 under the age of 24 years are working in American industry. This process, due to extension of machinery and mechanization of industry is increasing rather than decreasing. These young workers are usually unorganized and therefore subject to worse exploitation than adult workers.

**Special Problem.**

The doors of most unions in the A. F. of L. are closed to them. They, therefore, not only have the same problem that every worker is confronted with, but special problems in addition as young, unorganized workers. This situation must be understood by young workers, otherwise they will not know how to act to improve their conditions or status.

This is but one problem treated in "Problems of Working Class Youth," given every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. at the New York Workers' School, with Sam Doa, New York district organizer of the Young Workers (Communist) League as instructor.

**Imperialism Study.**

Then there is the important question of growing militarism and increased dangers of war. The great war of 1914 has taught all youth that it must understand thoroly the nature of imperialism and know how to act, otherwise the youth will suffer as it did in 1914-1918 and it is youth that suffers first in imperialist wars.

The course in "Problems of Working Class Youth," therefore, is not an abstract, academic subject but one of immediate, practical and life importance.

Child labor, propaganda in the schools, the young Negro workers—these two will be taken up in the course. All who wish to lead young workers into organization, militancy and class consciousness should have clarfiy on these important problems and should therefore register for the course in "Problems of Working Class Youth." Register any afternoon or evening in Room 35, at 108 East 14th St., New York City.

## *Young Paper Box Makers in Battle Front*

By C. MILLER

SOME three thousand paper box makers of whom about 60 per cent are young workers were forced to go on strike against the most miserable conditions existing in their shops. It is not the first time that paper box makers went out on strike, but never before have they put up such a wonderful fight. The labor movement of New York City is surprised at the young workers under a militant leadership and with methods similar to those used in Passaic can do.

This strike is interesting from several points. First it has a large percentage of young workers who have been drawn into activity. Experience in this strike, as well as in others, has shown that it is very hard to involve the young workers in a strike, but once they are out they form the backbone of the movement.

Secondly, the mass picket lines, the daily mass meetings, the spirit and character of the leadership, marks a new step in the labor movement.

Thirdly, we must remember that even though there was a union in existence its influence was almost nothing. But today we find them putting up a splendid fight.

The militant struggle that these workers have put up is due considerably to the misery with which they had to put up while working. Long hours in many cases 55 hours and more, wages even in the so-called union shops amounted on the average to about $23 per week. The work in a paper box factory required their standing up all day with a short rest during the half hour rest. The dust in the air hurt the lungs of the workers especially the young ones.

The bosses are doing everything possible to try and break the strike. Police, courts, injunctions, gangsters, strikebreakers, spies and stool pigeons are some of the means used in the attempt to crush the strike. These methods failed. Their attempt to subdivide the colored workers from the white workers also failed. The union has issued a leaflet to the colored young workers.

The problem before the union at the present time is to raise relief. The young Workers League is mobilizing its members to start active work in the trade unions and in other organizations to come to the support of the striking paper box makers. Every class conscious worker young or old will do all in his power to help these workers win a union.

Paper box makers fight on to victory! The organized labor movement is with you.

## Proletariat Ball, With Unique Plans, to Be in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 14. — The New Masses Workers and Peasants' Ball to be held Dec. 3 in Webster Hall, New York City, will present for the first time in New York a Russian proletarian entertainment and scheme of decoration. Decorations have been designed by distinguished New Masses cartoonists and artists, including Bill Gropper, Hugo Gellert and Louis Lozwick.

The ball will follow the tradition of the Old Masses and Liberator balls which became rendevous for New York bohemians, liberals, and radicals. A Russian orchestra will provide the music. On the entertainment program are listed Russian singers, dancers, artists, and writers. Prominent labor leaders, playwrights, authors, and painters will be among the guests of honor.

### Red Stars Score Victory.

The Red Star Soccer team beat the Roosevelt 2nd, 2 to 1 Sunday, Nov. 7th, at the Roosevelt 2nd. Grounds.


**GINSBERG'S**

**Vegetarian Restaurant**

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—International
Labor and Imperialism

## WORKERS' TESTIMONY GIVES LIFE TO DRY STATISTICS BEFORE MEET ON NEW WAGES FOR RAILROADERS

By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Stacks of statistics and tabulations are making the case of eastern railroads physically pulky in the arbitration board hearings on conductor's and trainmen's demands for average 30% wage increases. W. G. Lee, president Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and L. E. Sheppard, president Order of Railway Conductors, occasionally attack the figures presented but mostly are content to wait their turn in rebuttal.

The main contentions of the railroads against the workers' demands are: that while the roads' profits grow from year to year they still do not reach the 5½% earnings allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission; that the roads have invested heavily in new property and equipment; that passenger traffic is declining; that freight traffic is increasingly manufactured goods which are expensive to haul; that stockholders are not getting a proper proportion to bondholders from the roads' earnings and cannot if wage demands are granted; that conductors' and trainers' wages are "favorable proportions" of railroads' earnings.

### New High Earnings.

Meanwhile financial reports indicate that 1926 railroad earnings will set a new high record. J. G. Walber, New York Central vice-president conducting the roads' case, submits total earnings of workers which are challenged by workers' testimony and their claim that basic rates and earnings should be the ones considered, not totals.

### $4.24 Per Day.

One good witness for the rail workers was Eugene Badger, head freight brakeman on the Big Four. He worked six years as an extra and intermittently for another four years before getting regular assignment. His basic pay is $4.84 per eight hour day. He has to make 150 miles or 12 hours a day and his job works eight out of nine days. He told that one yardmaster would not allow the crew to line up its freight train in his terminal while the yardmaster to whose terminal they went required that the train be classified by arrival. The switching of cars had to be done enroute at the men's delay. Badger said he had to work practically all the time" to earn enough for his wife and three children and that he would not have a chance to enjoy an auto even if he could afford one. He said he had to be familiar with four or five rule books and had no pay for preparatory time reading them and special orders.

### Can't Save.

Local freight conductor J. H. Seidel on the Baltimore & Ohio told that he has been in service 24 years of his 41. He said: "I'd certainly like to have a wage on which I could save." He said he can't save. He is away from home two-thirds of the time. He said that the monthly pay guarantee for regularly assigned men is 26 days a month but doesn't count if the workers lay off voluntarily for sickness or other reasons and doesn't cover holidays voluntarily taken off.

### Dangerous Work.

William J. Heyworth, New York Central brakeman, told how his monthly wage of $204 was reduced to $151.50 by his away-from-home expenses. He said special rates in company restaurants were no lower than outside. He told of deadheading on his own time when assigned from a terminal other than home. Ernest W. Burch, B. & O. bump conductor in Brunswick yards, gave detailed data on his work. He said he considered it particularly dangerous work because the car riders had to jump on and off freight cars as they "cut" up the trains that came in and assigned cars to respective classifications. Brakes had to be put on quickly and sometimes the bar flew off and struck the worker, often doing serious injury.

The men complain of sore feet and broken arches from work, Burch said. With speeders now in use the workers rush from delivering a cut of cars to begin work on an waiting train. The few minutes formerly spent in walking to the next train are reduced to almost none so that the workers have scarcely a breathing spell. The network of tracks increases the hazards. Men with long standing in service choose seven-day assignments because they need the higher rate of pay.

H. O. Barr, Nickel Plate brakeman, told of the workers' grievance on that line over the "pick up and drop" rule. Thru freight trains are given up to four stops each, increasing the workers' work without higher pay, as the local freight rate does not begin to apply until five stops are made.

## DISSENSION IN JEWELRY BOSSES' RANKS REPORTED

### Many Shops Settle with Union

NEW YORK, Nov. 14. — About half the workers in the novelty jewelry industry are now back at work under union agreement. Fourteen shops involving 450 workers have settled with the union. The rest of the workers are on strike and the union is picketing the unsettled shops daily.

### Dissension Among Bosses.

There is dissension in the manufacturers ranks already, according to Anthony Capraro, manager of the union. Some of the manufacturers are sorry that they ever joined the Novelty Jewelers Association which is now out to prolong the strike and break the union.

The employers are using the same strikebreaking agency to assist in breaking the strike that the paper box manufacturers association has been using in their situation.

A few days ago they sent a man from this agency to negotiate with the union, altho the real purpose was to find out as many of the union's plans as possible. This agent provocateur even suggested certain tactics to the workers' representatives, which were not accepted.

### Come Back to Work.

Yesterday the association distributed a circular among the striking workers asking them to disregard the counsel of the union "agitators" and return to work.

"Call up your boss, tell him you are coming back to work," read the statement, "and the association will see that you will not be molested by these agitators."

None of the strikers acceded to the call, however.

## Tough on Strikers in New York City

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Police Commissioner McLaughlin's announcement that the gangsters' squad and industrial squad of the New York police department have been merged is hard news for striking trades unionists. Police have interfered in the current cloakmakers' strike, paper box makers and novelty jewelry workers' strikes and in the fur workers' fight earlier in the year. Detective Sergeant John Broderick about 27 and sometimes called a "beau brummel," is head of the combined squad, which keeps the best members—from a police view "beat"—in its ranks. The gangsters' squad was specially chosen of big burly men who could handle the roughest sorts of criminals. It came into existence when Mayor Gaynor ruled against uniformed police hitting citizens with night sticks. The gangsters' squad has previously aided the industrial squad in strike-breaking activities.

### Save Two From River.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 14.—Two Chicago men and a boy were rescued from the Illinois river today, when their motorboat, enroute to New Orleans, struck a submerged cofferdam and sank in midstream. They were Frank Klein, 24, Grant Wands and his son Leroy, 6.

## STILL PRESSING WRIT ISSUED IN SUBWAY STRIKE

### Interborough Does Not Like Union Work

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 — Echoing from the July subway strike in New York city is the attempt of Interborough Rapid Transit Co. to secure an injunction against the former strike leaders and the organization they started at the time—Consolidated Railroad Workers. Judge Francis Delehanty reserved decision in the suit, which had been thot dismissed. Nathan D. Perlman, counsel for the strikers, argued that the interborough brotherhood — company union — was not a voluntary organization and that no contracts existed between the workers and the company.

The agreements were made between the company and company paid agents in the brotherhood's official positions, Perlman said. An injunction against the strike leaders—now no longer employed by interborough—could not be obtained on the grounds that the men violated any voluntary contract with the company.

The only thing the men are now doing is to solicit members for the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employes among subway workers. The court could not grant an injunction against peaceful persuasion, counsel held.

Edward P. Lavin, Harry Bark, Joseph Phelan and James Walsh were the strike leaders named. Their beginnings of an independent Consolidated Railroad Workers' Union have been merged in the Amalgamated Association, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

### Domestics Organized in Argentina.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 14.—Among the many labor organizations that have joined the new national federation of labor affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions is the Domestic Servants' Union in Buenos Aires.

## MADISON SQUARE SCENE OF GREAT SACCO PROTEST

### Nov. 17th Date for Big Defense Rally

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The workers of New York City are planning to come by thousands to Madison Square Garden on November 17th to show that they are solidly behind the demand for a new trial and freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Bartolomeo Vanzetti himself writes in the October Bulletin of the Defense a denunciation of the capitalist press and its conspiracy of silence during the years they have been fighting for their lives, and it must be the workers and their papers now, as it has always been during the past six years, who will raise the cry for justice and a fair trial.

### Unions Aid.

Unions in New York City are planning to come to Madison Square on the 17th in delegations, with banners and slogans which will decorate the huge auditorium. Preparations for making these banners, and all other arrangements in connection with the demonstration were completed Thursday evening, the 11th, at a meeting in Manhattan Lyceum at which Elizabeth Gurley Flynn spoke.

The Defense Committee Bulletin says, "Will the working people of America allow these two fellow-workers to burn in the chair in Charlestown jail? There's not much time. By January the state Supreme court will have given its decision. Remember this may happen to you. Sacco and Vanzetti stand for your right to live. If sane people of this country want them saved, THEY WILL BE SAVED!"

Workers, remember Madison Square Garden on November 17th.

## Passaic Picture to Be Shown in Detroit on Wednesday, Dec. 1

DETROIT, Nov. 14. — The motion picture "The Passaic Textile Strike" will be shown in this city at the Majestic Theatre, Woodward and Willis avenues, on Wednesday, December 1, at 8 p. m.

This 7-reel picture is a vivid portrayal of the heroic struggle of the textile workers for living conditions and the right to organize into a union.

All sympathetic organizations are requested to hold open this date and come to see the movie that has been acclaimed with approval and interest by the workers of Chicago, New York and many other cities.

### First Victim of Hunt Season.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 14. — The first victim of the quail and rabbit shooting period which began Wednesday morning, was Lawrence E. Lemmons, a machinist at the C. & I. plant, who today had the thumb and forefinger of his right hand shot away.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14. — Ten thousand dollars reward was offered by the government today for the arrest of Dave Berman, William Kannar, Charles P. Clouse and Reuben D. Lilly, indicted for the $75,000 Superior, Wis. post-office robbery.

## ANTI-FASCIST TO SPEAK HERE FOR SACCO-VANZETTI

### Chicago Conference to Meet Monday

Vincenzo Vacirca, widely known Italian anti-fascist, publicist and lecturer, will be one of the speakers at the huge mass meeting here Friday, Nov. 26, arranged by the Chicago Sacco-Vanzetti conference to demand a new trial for the two Massachusetts frame-up victims.

Vacirca, who edits an anti-fascist paper in New York, is a former workers' deputy in the Italian parliament and was forced into political exile because of his opposition to Mussolini. He is a member of the executive board of the Anti-Fascist Alliance and of the League of Political Refugees. He is rated as one of the best Italian speakers in America.

### Try to Get Morrison.

Attempts are being made to have Rev. Charles Clayton Morrison, editor of the Christian Century, liberal religious magazine of Chicago, to also address the meeting, it is announced by officials of the conference. It is believed that Dr. Morrison will accept the invitation.

### Fitzpatrick to Talk.

Other speakers at the mass meeting will include John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Anton Johannsen, vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, widely known lecturer and member of the Sacco-Vanzetti emergency committee. The Chicago Federation of Labor is co-operating with the conference in the work to secure freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti, and will broadcast the mass meeting announcements over the federation radio station, WCFL.

### Conference Meets Monday.

On Monday night, Nov. 15, the delegate body of the conference will meet at Redifer Hall, 30 North Wells St., to lay plans for the intensive campaign to be undertaken by Chicago workers in behalf of the two workers. Every labor body, workers' society, and workers' political organization is urged to send delegates to this meeting.

Many union locals of Chicago have already sent strong messages to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts protesting the denial of a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti, as part of the campaign.

## Pseudo-Economist, Babson, Predicts Decrease in Wages

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 — Announcement by Roger Babson, professional economic adviser to employers, that the upward wage movement has definitely stopped is contradicted by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

Babson's suggestion that the next general movement will be "downward," and that employers who want to cut wages with the least expense should "establish a sense of confidence on the part of labor," made Morrison laugh. He said he would like to see the employer who could now cut wages and make his workers like it.

Reports reaching the A. F. of L. from all corners of the continent show that wages are being forced up by local movements in most of the industries, from time to time, while wage cuts are not reported from any industry. Labor officials do not believe any wage cut can be forced by the employers over any considerable field, because living costs have more than kept pace with wages.

There has been no halt in the rise of living costs.

**Send in a sub today!**

## A NEW NOVEL By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

"Ready! Set!" she called sharply—and then, to his great surprise, pulled a little revolver from under her jacket and fired it into the air. It was to be a real race!

He started at the rate of twenty miles an hour, or a little better, and heard the horse loping on the sand behind him. He did not know how long the race was to last, so presently he settled down to a long distance gait. He was warm again, and willing to investigate being a Greek. The sky was blue, and the colds white, and the sea green, and the sand sparkling cold; truly, as the girl had said, it was the morning of the world!

They came to a place where wagon-tracks came down to the beach, and there were fishermen's boats, and three men had just shoved out through the breakers. They rested on their oars, to stare at this amazing spectacle, an entirely naked youth running a race on the beach with a woman on horse-back. Their swarthy Italian or Portuguese faces wore broad grins, with white teeth showing. They knew about the Monastery, and this was the latest freak of the idle rich!

But then came a place where the highway came near to the beach. There were tents ahead, and automobiles parked, with canvas covers to protect them from the sun. There were people on the beach; and these, Bunny knew, would not be primitive foreigners, but ranchmen from the interior, having brought their families to spend Sunday away from the baking heat. They would have no toleration for the freaks of the idle rich, neither would they know about the customs of the ancient Greeks; they were sober, churchgoing people, the sort who formed the Ku Klux Klan, and punished fornications and adulteries by tarring and feathering and riding on a rail. But Vee had challenged Bunny, and he said to himself that it was up to her. Did she really want to be pagan and take the consequences?

He ran on and on. The tents came near, and he saw women stare, and then dive into shelter; he saw the men, not running away, or turning their heads, but glaring menace in their faces. What would they do? Seize the obscene intruder, and wrap him perforce in a blanket, and deliver him over to the police? Bunny's quick mind leaped to the outcome—a streamer-head across the front page of the "Angel City Evening Howler"—

STAR RACES NUDE OIL RED!

Then suddenly he heard a voice behind him: "I give up! I'm going black!" So he whirled and the horse whirled and away they went, even faster than they had come, and both of them shaking with laughter in the morning of the world!

XII

The Greeks had never worn either trousers or shirts, and the process of getting into these garments didn't lend itself to romantic or esthetic interpretations. Therefore Vee Tracy rode down the beach while Bunny dressed; and when he rejoined her, she was no longer Greek, but an American young lady upon her dignity, and it would have been bad taste to have referred to her crazy prank.

She was leading the horse, with the bridle over its head, and Bunny walked by her side. "Did you notice that nightmare?" she said, as they passed the thirty-two Lorelels in their grave-clothes. "That was one of the dreams of old Hank Thatcher. You've heard of 'Happy Hank,' the California Grapeking?"

"So that's his place!" exclaimed Bunny.

"He dreamed of orgies, and kept half a dozen harems; his wife refused him a divorce to punish him, and when he died she covered up his dream as a kind of public penance."

"Nobody seems to see it but the seals."

"Oh, the papers were full of it; they would never pass up any news about the Thatchers. They send out a reporter once in a while. One time they had a scream of a story—the reporter had worn a suit of chain mail under his trousers, and the dogs had torn at him in vain!"

"She sets dogs on them?"

"That's why nobody dares go up there to peek at the statues."

"Good Lord!" exclaimed Bunny. "I peeked at half a dozen of them."

"Well, you were lucky. That's why I carried this revolver along; they sometimes come onto the beach, and the neighbors make war on them."

"Why doesn't she put up a fence?"

"She's in a dispute with the county. She claims to own the beach, and every now and then she puts a barrier across it, and the county sends men at night to tear it down. They've been fighting it out for the past ten years. Also the state is trying to put a highway through the tract—it would save several miles of the coast route—but she has spent a fortune fighting them; she lives in that castle like a beleaguered princess in the old days—all the shades drawn, and she steals about from room to room with a gun in her hand, looking for burglars and spies. Ask Harve about it—he knows her."

(Continued Tomorrow)

# STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

## ARTICLE XV

### The Fight Against Hunger

The most powerful of all the weapons employed by the capitalists in ordinary strikes is that of hunger. They seek to starve the workers, their women and their children; to shut off their supply of life necessities until their courage is broken and they come back to work upon the employers' terms, defeated. It is a cold and brutal business, but it is one of the many barbaric ways the employers use to maintain their power to rob and exploit the workers. Starvation in all its forms in strikes is a morale breaker, a scab breeder.

There are many kinds of scabs, each of which has to be combatted in its own way. There are professional scabs, there are good-job scabs who fear the loss of their preferred positions, and there are weakling scabs who simply have not the courage or intelligence to fight. But the most menacing and terrible scabs are hunger scabs, those sincere workers who are driven back to work because they lack the physical necessities of life to continue the fight.

It is this form of scabbery that loses strikes, especially among the unorganized and unskilled, and this danger the strike strategist must find ways and means to prevent. To do so confronts us with a whole mass of very difficult practical problems. Here only a bare outline of a general solution of the problem can be given.

### The Question of Funds

This problem raises the general question of the role and defect them? The right wing leaders' policy constitutes practically an affirmative answer to this. They place great reliance on huge strike funds and large strike benefits. The ultra-leftists, typified by the I. W. W., give a negative answer. They scorn the power of the workers to finance their own strikes. They will have nothing to do with strike funds or regular benefits.

Both these policies are wrong. Ample experience teaches us that by depending on money alone we cannot win, except in the case of a few highly skilled and thoroly organized trades, especially in these days of an enormously enriched and strengthened capitalism. It is altogether impossible to win in such a manner when great masses of the unorganized are on strike. Take for example, the strike of 400,000 steel workers. What chance was there to pay benefits in such a situation? Millions would have had to be poured into the strike weekly. Or, consider a national strike of coal miners or railroad workers. Manifestly such strikes must depend for winning chiefly upon their shattering effects on the industrial system and upon their profound political consequences. Nevertheless, the ultra-leftists, I. W. W.'s, by rejecting the strike benefit system altogether and by generally minimizing the importance of money in the fight, make a mistake in the other extreme.

The issue is not money (as the right wing proposes) versus militancy (as the ultra-leftists advocate). The solution of the problem comes from a correct combination of the two, militancy and money. Extra high dues, such as exist in many unions of skilled workers, and great strike fees, such as the $75 assessment levied in the Passaic strike, are out of the question in the case of the unorganized, and spread a general spirit of conservatism through the unions. Besides, they are no specific protection in far-reaching struggles against the employers.

On the other hand, the low dues and cheap financial systems of the I. W. W. and other radical independent unions keep these organizations so impoverished that they are virtually helpless. Militancy alone is not sufficient to meet all the needs of a labor movement under capitalism. The left wing must stand for relatively high dues, based on the ability of the various categories to pay it. It must also make provision for strike funds in established unions, especially by strike assessments levied in the months prior to an expected strike.

### Practical Financing

Financing of strikes of long organized workers presents considerably different problems from those in the financing of unorganized workers' strikes. If the former strikes are not too large, in all probability some form of regular benefits must be paid, particularly if the groups of workers have been accustomed to such a benefit system. Failure to do this may result in the collapse of the strikes. On the other hand, when large masses of unskilled are on strike they cannot be paid benefits, nor are they accustomed to look very hard for them.

The policy must be to take care of the most needy cases with cash and to establish commissary systems to furnish food supplies to the rest. Where the workers are strong enough they should enforce the "pay-no-rent" of the workers' funds in strikes. The question has often been put thus: Can the workers win strikes with money? rule until the strike ends. Skilled workers and others who have been long organized do not take kindly to the commissary system under present conditions, unless they are driven against the wall by a desperately fought strike, such as those that often take place among the miners. The skilled nearly always demand and insist upon cash. Always we should fight for the pooling of funds and benefits where several unions are engaged in a joint struggle against the employers. Nothing is so demoralizing to a strike as to have certain categories of workers receive regular and large strike benefits while others get few or none.

In any event, whether a given left wing strike be of organized or unorganized workers, it is certain that there will be a most urgent need of money in large quantities. Hence, the strike strategy must develop the most effective ways and means of mobilizing the financial reserves of the workers in support of strikes. This involves problems of publicity, of dramatizing the strike, of spreading a network of relief committees throughout the local and national labor movement, of insisting that other unions regularly assess themselves for the strike.

This relief work, which offers a splendid means for the left wing to establish its organization and prestige in the unions, must be accompanied by a penetrating propaganda carefully calculated to drive home to the workers the real economic and political significance of the struggle and to awaken their class consciousness. Ordinarily these strike relief committees can best be organized under the auspices of either the strikers' unions or of the section of the labor movement being appealed to. In several strike situations in this country the International Workers' Aid had done good service.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1925, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## They Did Themselves Proud

THE DAILY WORKER congratulates the Chicago workers who participated in the splendid demonstration against the Roumanian terror symbolized by Queen Marie.

The workers who, on Sunday morning, nursed the bruised heads they carried bravely and defiantly under the violent attacks of Mayor Dever's bluecoats the night before, were probably not fully aware of the far-reaching significance of the effort they made. They knew what their duty was to their persecuted fellow workers in Roumania. They knew that it was necessary to make a protest against the adulation and belly-crawling of Chicago's owning class and their official henchmen, the politicians. They knew that they would be doing a service to the working-class of Chicago and the entire world by raising under the queen's nose, while she is the center of public attention, the question of the unrestrained brutality of her Roumanian oligarchy.

In congratulating these workers, THE DAILY WORKER wants to tell them what their demonstration signified and feels that they will consider the results of their work on Saturday more than enough reward for the violence of which they were the victims.

The wires of all the news services are buzzing with the events of Saturday. The story of the brave demonstration will be read by millions of workers in this country. We know that the workers of the United States do not share the obeisances to royalty being made by the ruling class of this country. We know also that when workers learn of the white terror in Roumania and the shameful occurrences at Cotzofanesti that they, too, will join in the indignation of those workers familiar with these things. And now they know.

But most important of all is the fact that over in Roumania the workers and peasants will hear of the championing of their cause by the workers of Chicago. This show of international solidarity will hearten them in their struggle against absolutism and steel them for the final and fast approaching fight for the abolition of their oligarchs and task masters, of whom Queen Marie is a living symbol, at present in this country.

The workers who carried high the banners disclosing the excesses of the Roumanian autocracy against the workers of Roumania and exposing the hand of the owning class which now tows to monarchy out of a feeling of emulation, had the backing of the labor movement. The workers of Chicago were united on this question, as shown by the fact that the Chicago Federation of Labor passed unanimously a resolution condemning the homage paid to the terror queen and calling for release of the 2,500 political prisoners held in the prisons of her country. Many of the slogans carried on the banners of the demonstrators were taken bodily out of the resolution of the federation. This unity on an issue with regard to which the sentiments of the entire working class are being expressed privately or publicly is a real contribution to the movement. The workers who gave the queen her unexpected "greeting" in Chicago made this issue a living reality.

The queen has not yet left the country. Altho it is becoming more uncomfortable for her every day she stays, her itinerary will probably be continued until she sails out of New York harbor some time next month.

These demonstrations of solidarity must continue. The workers of Chicago have shown the way.

# Police Charge Workers Who Hail Marie With Cries of "Down With All Royalty"

(Continued from page 1)

the abasement before royalty that the whole official show constituted.

The second police charge came at the City Hall after the "greeting" of her highness when the two parades reformed and with recovered banners paraded back into the loop to the municipal building. While the queen had left the City Hall by the time the demonstration got there, the march around the building had progressed only half way when Capt. Kelliher led his men into the crowd. It was here that Maurer and the other two were arrested.

**Much Violence.**

A third police charge was made at Central station where the crowd followed the officers who had Maurer in custody. All the attacks were marked by the usual violence accompanying a police movement against demonstrations of workers.

**4 Police Charges.**

Four separate charges of the blue-

Another attack was made on the first parade coming down Roosevelt Rd. and half of the banners smashed, but the workers reformed their lines and later joined their fellow manifestants in the march to the City Hall.

The street around City Hall was strewn with broken banners. But they had done their work and done it well. Thousands upon thousands of persons stopped to read the slogans: "Down With Queen Marie." "Only in America Does Royalty Get Support." "We Fought Royalty In 1776, Why Do We Pay Homage to a Queen?" "Remember Cotzofanesti." "Down With the Bloody White Terror of the Roumanian Monarchy." "We Stand With the Persecuted Workers and Peasants of Roumania." "Release the 2,500 Political Prisoners in Queen Marie's Country." and many more.

**Flat Welcome.**

Amid the booming of camera flashes and the glare of magnesium flares fired by the movie men Queen Marie made her unpleasant way thru lines of soldiers standing at attention in the corridors of the Illinois Central Station where her train pulled in at 5:30 A. M. Saturday.

Two hundred soldiers from Fort Sheridan and two hundred disgruntled policeman were the "guard of honor" in the depot approach a squadron of U. S. cavalry sat their mounts with drawn sabers at attention. As the Queen's party marched thru the waiting room curious bystanders looked merely curious and that was all. There was a noticeable absence of cheering and enthusiasm. The only noise was made by the booming of the camera men, the hissing of their flares and the Roumanian national anthem being played by a sailor band from Great Lakes naval station.

**Arrangements Flivver.**

Everything was done to give the royal entry a touch of real European pomp and circumstance. The arrangements flivvered from the very start. The plug hatted dignitaries, army generals and major generals who were on the station platform to hand her royal highness down from the steps of her luxurious car had to run the length of the platform in obvious disorder to get to the unappointed place at which the special train really stopped.

**Lieutenants Balled Up**

Young army lieutenants, many of them not without a pre-Volstead area in their paunching breaths, flew hither and yon about the station trying to get some sort of order in the proceedings. It was plain that few of them had forgotten their instructions and that the other half didn't care much. The only thing the young military men cared for was a chance to drive away the detegation of costumed Roumanians who were to meet their royal lady as she stepped from the train and to walk all over the feet of the rear admirals and major generals.

**Roumanians Sore.**

The Roumanians were sore. They had their Greek orthodox protopopp with them in red lined robes of black. They had banners flaunting the nationalist ambitions of "Greater Roumania," as they call it, and the women folks were dressed to kill, fourteen petticoats, beads and all.

"Get back where you belong," and "Go on upstairs, the queen is going to make a speech is you on the steps as she comes up," the top lieutenant, the least amber of them all, said to the disappointed nationalists. And with choice Roumanian cuss words and much gritting of sharp teeth, the Moldavian contingent of royalists and royalists "got back." But the queen didn't speak to them. They were pushed aside and very much bewildered by the camera bombardment—and the queen didn't speak to her children. One of them pronounced a Balkan word that would no doubt pass in English for "frame-up." Some of the women folks and children crashed thru the lines in the confusion and tried to kiss the queen's hand—but they all felt very much snubbed.

**Top Hatters Ignored.**

And the innumerable top hatters, members of the mayor's committee, local plutes, consuls of various lands (the little Japanese Consul was notice-

able), the camera men, some of them on top of the train, tore loose. It was bedlam. Her Royal Highness was surrounded with secret service men (some of them acted poor red porter in true Burns style) and the queen marched along the platform, attempting to smile.

**Wet Reception.**

Outside was a driving rain. When the procession reached the street the queen was pushed into the limousine that Henry Ford donated and it began creeping thru the wgon room made for it by the mounted police. The way led along a sort of abeitmen raised ten or so feet above the car as they went forward in low gear. It was here that the royal lady shudder ed. From the bank above her came great shouts of "Cotzofanesti." She was seen to turn pale. Editions of the DAILY WORKER containing the exposé were flashed from the abutment where the Queen could see. She read the headline: "Marie—What of Cotzofanesti?" The car put up speed and proceeded down Michigan boulevard to the City Hall, where a very brief and unimpressive "greetieg" to the lity was given her by Mayor Dever

**Parade Loop.**

It was so brief that the demonstrators, having recovered their banners from the police, got to the City Hall on late, altho they lost no time in marching directly there thru the loop The baenars attracted great attention as the manifestants walked the mile from the Illinois Central Depot to the City Hall.

Groups of policemen stationed in the loop and the traffic cops took a delight in reading the banners and stepped out of the way as the parade came along thru the crowded loop district Traffic was held up at the crossings and State street was filled with cries of "Down with Marie" and "Stop the bloody terror in Roumania"

**Police Strike.**

It wasn't until the parade had proceeded half way around City Hall that the police phalanx attack It was only a half block from Central Police station and the captain of the squad had led his men into the crowd with shouts of "break 'em up," and "get the guys with the banners" A number of heads were bashed and the banners effectively destroyed or confiscated. George Maurer, Margerite Miller and A. Zurn, all carrying banners, were thus taken in tow.

**Follow Cops.**

But the crowd reformed and followed the officers to the Central Station. They stood outside and demanded the release of the three. More reserves were called out and rushed into the crowd for the second time with drawn clubs

**Propagandize Cops.**

The three workers were held in the station for a half hour, where they explained the purposes of the demonstration while the waiting room what the demonstration was all about. After the photographers took pictures of the group they were let go.

**Cops Wet and Annoyed.**

Several hours before the train arrived, the station was barren of anyone but passengers and the policemen who were reporting to their lieutenants and formiey their lines. It was drizzling. They were uncomfortable. They were duy men drawn in from the districts after a day's work. As your reporter made his way thru the ranks he heard many unkeelingly remarks about a queen for whom "We have to come out on a day like this."

The damenstration against the queen began at 3:30 in the afternoon at 30 N. Wells St. where International Labor Defense had called a mass meeting of its members. Speeches were made by William F. Dunne, Max Schactman and George Maurer. The object of the meeting was to prepare the crowd for the parade and manifestation thru the loop and at the Illinois central station.

Thousands of leaflets were given to the assembled workers to be passed out along the line of march. One leaflet was a reproduction of a cartoon shewing the queen receiving the adulations of the plutocrats on one side and on the other, a terror scene in Roumania. Still another leaflet, signed by International Labor Defense asked why Countess Karolyi and Sekiatvala were kept out of the country while Queen Marie, the queen of Cotzofanesti, was accorded official welcome.

At the hall also, the banners were given out and the crowd formed into two groups to march in different directions to the depot. One group went South on Wella St. to Roosavelt Road and then over te the station. The other went directly East to Michigan blvd., and south on the broad thoroughfare to the deppt.

**Daily Worker Sells Heavily.**

On the march, there was no interference. DAILY WORKER containing the story of Cotsofanesti were sold by hundreds as the parades moved along. A great deal of interest was manifested in the crowded loop district. It was not until the demonstrailon had reached the depot and began to parade over the entrance that the first battalion of police under Lieutenant Freeman moved to attack the parade that had come down the boulevard. The banners were seized and kept in custody in front of a building north of 11th Street.

**Other Section Pulls Up.**

George Maurer completed to the lieutenant about the confiscation of the banners. The lieutenant said he was holding them "for a while on his own responsibility." After the Queen's car passed by the workers grabbed the banners again and started for the City Hall.

In the meantime, however, the parade that had gone directly South to Roosevelt Road and thee east pulled up while the police were busy taking the banners from their comrades of the other column. It was too much for the cops and Her Majesty had the privilege of reading a great streamer which spoke in no uncertain terms about the white terror in Roumanie and the connection with it of the fur coated lady in the Lincoln car.

**Queen's Aids Alarmed.**

In the Queen's car on the drizzling east to City Hall were Ira Nelson Morris Roumanian Consul General and Charles Vopicka, wertime minister to Roumenta from the United States.

They seemed every bit as alarmed as the queen over the shouts of "Cotzofanesti" that penetrated the windows of the limousine and Morris was seen to shout heated but unheeded instructions to a mounted patrol

**Aldermen Missing.**

The welcome in the city at the county building was a flat failure. Here too the arrangements were hopelessly tangled. There was a noticeable lack of alderman to greet her majesty. There were only seven Forty-three stayed away. The reasons were various. Many of the aldermen had "good reliable" statements saying they would have no share in the "flow ewing." Others feared that if they took part in the royal business, it would injure them at the polls next November

The business was gotten over with quickly. Mayor Dever mumbled a few words of bon mot meaningless compliments ary terms in which he showed a marked lack of knowledge about Roumania and the Queen thanked him in the same stereotyped way that she has thanked dozens of other mayors.

**Wine Served at Dinner.**

At a private dinner sponsored by Arthur Meeker, Chicago millionaire, at the Drake Hotel, at nine o'clock she was treated to the guests to such unpronounceable foods with fancy French names The excuse for the wine was that diplomatic immunity has followed the official journey of the queen and created the rum smatchers who can do nothing but gnash their teeth.

It was a very select crowd that sat at the table. Only the most exclusive families of the Gold Coast were admitted Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick filled upon the former Meister Vopicka for a speech He spoke of the Queen's "heroism" during the war. He was careful not to mention "Cotzofanesti" about which he certainly knows. When he had finished the queen leaned over to him and said gravely. "Those were the most solemn days of lives."

"Where were you" asked Mr. Meeker.

"We were nearest the Bolsheviks, Ally" answered her majesty, lighting a cigarette.

## Chinese Treaty Crisis with Powers Imminent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—(FP)—Under pressure of nationwide demaen he "government" in Peking, which consists of Wellington Koo, formei minister at Washington, has terminated the Belgian treaty which gives Belgians in China the right to be tried before their own courts. This is the first of the extra-territorial privileges of foreign powers in China to be cancelled. But the Cantonese program calls for cancellation of the British American, Japanese and French treaties as well, in order that China shall be master of her own house. A crisis over the American treaty is apparently near, despite the fact that Secretary Kellogg insists that it cannot be terminated until 1934 without the consent of Washington.

## LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED 24 ROOM SUITE IS USED HERE BY ROYALTY

Queen Marie is sleeping in an early American four poster mahogany bed during her four-day visit in Chicago. It is covered with a three-layer spread of organdie, Deep ruffine of the old fashioned variety hang from the sides to the floor.

A picture of Queen Marie's grandmother is the last thing she sees upon

## "Their Sacrifice Will Not Be in Vain", Says Lucy Parsons, Widow of Haymarket Martyr, as Chicago Labor Honors Memory

By CARL HAESSLER, Fadarated Press.

SHE sat in the second row of the big meeting and looked around with sad pride. The place of honor on the platform was occupied by a bust of her dead husband. Strands of red and black were draped around it. Over 40 years ago she had attended an open air mass meeting where her husband was the leading speaker. She had taken her two little children. Exactly 39 years ago on Nov. 11, 1887, her husband had been executed by hanging in the Cook county jail. Since then both children had died. And here she sat, sole survivor of her little family, in the ascend row of the memorial meeting for the Haymarket martyrs, the pioneer workers in America and in the world of the agitation for the 8-hour working day.

**Eyes Still Flame.**

Lucy Parsons' dark eager eyes still flame as they must have when Albert H. Parsons, her innocent husband, had his neck broken by the noose on the Chicago gallows and 20,000 workers followed him to his grave. He had been the most successful trade union agitator in the country. Her dark hair still shows some of its onetime youthful color. She spoke gladly of Parsons and of the three trade unionists who had been hanged with him. Spies, Engel and Fischer, of Linex who died in his cell just before the executions, and of their three comrades, Neebe, Schwab and Fielden who were given long terms of imprisonment but were pardoned some years later by Gov. Altgeld.

**Mamory Will Live.**

"The mamery of their sacrifices for labor will not die," she told the interviewar. "I can see it growing as the years go by. This year the Chicago Federation of Labor voted to commemerate Nov. 11 not as simple tics day, but as the anniversary of the martyrdom of Parsons and his comrades. The 8-hour day has been largely achieved and labor is advancing to further reductions of the working day."

**Hall Filled.**

The meeting in the well-filled hall was called this year as in the past by the Pioneer Aid Association, composed of survivors of the splendid labor movement of Parsons' day and

Arnold, president of Painters' Local No. 275, and William Z. Foster, organizer of the steel strike of 1919 and now the leadieg radical trade union figure in the country, were the principal speakers. An effective chorus of 50 women's voices and a small orchestra furnished music.

Foster praised the excellent organizating work and the militant spirit of the martyrs.

"In 1879 there men drew 60,000 workers to a demonstration in Chicago in honor of the Paris Commune of 1871," Foster said. "Can you conceive of such an outpouring of labor in any American city for any similar purpose today? In 1877 they had been leaders of the widespread railroad strike. In 1886 they organized the first great nation-wide general strike in the world history of labor. No wonder the masters of industry and finance wanted to bring such men to the scaffold. The capitalist aim is always to destroy the effective leaders of the working class. Than they hang ed them. Now they fall them, and hang or electrocute if they can. The best way to honor the Haymarket heroes is to struggle as valiantly and spiritedly as they did."

Or, as Lucy Parsons exclaims, "As you look upon the awful murdar of our comrades, swear within your heart never to cease your work until this accursed system of capitalism is overthrown."

## Join in Cry "Cotzofanesti!"

MANY bystanders, hearing the word "Cotzofanesti" and not yet having read of the expose in THE DAILY WORKER thought the word was a Roumanian greeting and joined in the yelling as well as their American version of its pronounciation would permit. All of which, of course, added to the queen's dismay.

## Take Your Choice of These Two Resolutions on Roumanian Queen

Two resolutions that greeted Queen Marie of Roumania when she arrived in Chicago show whose queen she is and whose interests she represents. The Chicago Federation of Labor points to her record of white terrorism, and the 2,500 workers and peasants in her dungeons. The Illinois Manufacturers' Association hails this terror queen as "amiable and progressive."

Here are the two resolutions. Take your choice

### Chicago Federation of Labor

"Whereas, There are at present more then 2,500 workers and trade unionists in the jails of Roumania for political offenses, accounts of which have been given in the Chicago daily papers submitted by their foreign correspondents, and

"Whereas, These workers have suffered the most brutal persecution by the Roumanian authorities, many of them having been tortured and murdered, and

"Whereas, Queen Marie of Roumania now visits our country to solicit help for a government that cruelly oppresses the workers, peasants and trade unionists within its borders, destroys their legitimate trade unions and peasants' organizations and denies them the right of free speech, free press and freedom of assamblage, therefore be it

"Rasolved, That the Chicago Federation of Labor protests against the subservience of American officials to Queen Marie, the 'royal' symbol of oppression, and terrorism of workers and peasants and racial minorities within the borders of that country, and be it further

"Resolved, That we declare that organized labor will do no homage to any potentate, particularly as when in this case the potentate represents a government which persecutes and imprisons workers for belonging to a trade union and for their struggles for better conditions of living. Tha sympathy of our labor movement is with those who now suffer under the iron heel of Roumanian capitalism." — Introduced by Lodge No. 337, International Association of Mechinists.

### Manufacturers' Association

Whereas, Her Majesty during her visit and journey thru our country has demonstrated herself a woman of great amiability and progressiveness, thereby winning the hearts of the American people, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the board of directors of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, that we express our high regard for Queen Marie of Raumania, and hope her impressions of Illinois and the American commonwealth may form the basis of a permanent friendship between the United States and Roumania.

## FIVE WORKERS ARRESTED AT QUEEN SERVICES

### Were Distributing Anti-Terror Leaflets

Five workers were arrested by Chicago police Sunday afternoon for distributing leaflets denouncing the Roumanian terror in a Jewish synagogue. Five persons were being held in Oliver Marcus' home here. Warrants, in connection with the distribution, he the police took the workers in hail because the leaflets were being read with avidity by the assembled crowd

I. Greenspoon, Mrs. L. Greenspoon S. Podolsky and two others were taken to the station house.

A large crowd of workers gathered in front of the synagogue to see the excitement of a social crisis in the life of the Jewish people as the world worship in a Jewish temple.

The services were arranged by reactionary elements who organized a fake body known as the Society of Roumanian Jews of Illinois," headed by Abram Harry Fisher

Judge Mechelin, County Trustee Rosenberg and others. The ceremonies were held at Sharatin Komesh Synagogue, Douglas and Millard streets, which means "door to heaven" in English

Many copies of Saturday's issue of the DAILY WORKER containing the story of Cotzofanesti were sold to the crowd.

A demonstration by the workers greeted the queen when she came out of the church after 4 o'clock.

### Radio Man Clipped Tags from Clothing to Protect Woman

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11 — To protect the woman who was with him at Carmel-by-the-Sea, Kenneth Dranson will o' the wisp radio man, clipped store tags and other identifying marks from the feminine clothing found in his little blue trunk, Deputy District Attorneys Forrest Murrey and E. J. Dennison declared today.

The district attorney's investigators also checked a report that the radio man's trunk had been shipped over the Sante Fe from the Dearborn station in Chicago on the train that Aimee McPherson rode on when she returned to Los Angeles from the holy land early this year.

Ben Cohn, chief of detectives, believes that Dranston himself may have ridden on the train from Chicago to Pasadena.

### Lectures on Prison Life in Second of A. C. W. Series Here

Ralph Chaplin will deliver the second lecture in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers educational series here Tuesday, Nov. 16, at Douglas Park auditorium, Kedzie and Ogden avenues.

Chaplin's subject is "Prison Life in America."

The lectures are held by Local 39 All members of the A. C. W. of A are urged to attend. Lectures start at 8 o'clock.

### Hall-Mills Jury Will Inspect Murder Scene

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 12 — Reports were current early today that the Hall-Mills murder jury was planning to slip out of Somerville as secretly as possible this morning to pay a visit to De Ruasey's lane where the Rev. Edward Wheeler Hall and Mrs Eleaner Mills, his choir singer, were slain on the night of Sept 14, 1922.

**Suspension Leopold.**

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 14.—Nathen Leopold, serving a life term with Richard Loeb for the murder of little Robert Franks, will be summoned as a witness for six convicts now on trial for the murder of Deputy Warden Peter N. Klein during a jail-break, Attorney Francis Laughris announced

### French Resent Jingo Pershing Statement on Who Won the War

PARIS Nov 12 The statement of General Pershing, made in an Armistice Day speech at Chicago, that America's entry into the war saved the allied cause, attracted almost as much attention here as did the speech of President Coolidge

"I have always had the most friendly relations with General Pershing and I can't believe that he made the bald statement attributed to him that America won the war," said Marshal Foch.

### School Children Are Attacked by Maniac

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Nov. 14.—A man hunt was in progress today in the countryside between here and Owen county jail for a man believed to be Charles Irwin, who according to the complaint of Miss Leona Boyer, pretty school teacher of Owen township school invaded the school house and screaming and cursing began attacking the pupils.

**Typhoid at School.**

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov 10 Typhoid fever today had virtually destroyed the chances of Westville High School for the championship of the Little Eight Football Association

Frank Rzavich, star halfback, was in St. Elizabeth's Hospital with the ailment today, joining Leo Lucas John Starkey, two other

Workers Should be Organized for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 24, 1924, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Vol. III. No. 260. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# QUEEN GETS $100,000,000 LOAN

## AMERICAN LABOR! ON YOUR GUARD! SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST NOT DIE!

### Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

MAYOR DEVER of Chicago shook hands twice with the queen of Roumania last Saturday but that important incident did not get the big headline in a Chicago newspaper that honor was reserved for the demonstration staged by the Chicago Inferno of the International Labor Defense. The seven column line read: "Police quell riot over queen." Due regard must be given to these requirements of finding the proper words to fit in a limited space so headlines do not always mean what they say. As a matter of fact the Chicago police did not quell anything and the demonstration of the I. L. D. wes very popular and the most effective demonstration of its kind carried out since this royal parasite set foot on these shores.

• • •

THE banners carried by the workers in the I. L. D. demonstration called attention to the reign of terror that now prevails in Roumania. Thousands of workers and peasants are being subjected to torture in Roumanian jails while this useless female, once referred to as a lady of very unusual virtue, is wined and dined by the American capitalist class and their hirelings. And the unusualness of her virtue is exactly the kind that is not considered proper in polite American society. The reception accorded to Marie proves how lightly this spurious democracy sits on the shoulders of our politicians.

• • •

THERE are many ways of getting a message to the public. But there is no better way than the sensational method, provided the message itself is not sensational. Of course it must be remembered that the opportunity such as was presented by the queen of Roumania's visit does not occur every day. Nevertheless the Chicago I. L. D. must be complimented for taking advantage of the opportunity when it presented itself. A mass meeting held in New York that was attended by thousands of workers was not nearly as effective as a parade of a few hundred people carrying banners. The banner-carrying demonstrators created news and the papers are concerned with peddling news to the public. While the comparatively few demonstrators made the loud headline in the capitalist press, the mass meeting held for the same purpose in New York reached only a very narrow circle. The art of using sensational methods to convey quite unsensational, but very important ideas, should be studied seriously.

• • •

THE queen of Roumania may be an interesting woman. In fact I have

(Continued on page 6)

## RENEW SPIRIT OF FIGHT TO SAVE SACCO, VANZETTI

### *Big New York Meeting Leads National Protest*

EDITOR'S NOTE—Thousands of extra copies of this issue of The DAILY WORKER will be distributed in the renewed drive for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti. There will be a general distribution at the great demonstration at Madison Square Garden, New York City, Wednesday night that should launch the new campaign for the whole country. Raise the slogan everywhere: "American Labor! On Your Guard! Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!"

• • •

A renewed demonstration of the protest of American labor against the threatened legal execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, and in expression of unending solidarity will be given in the mass meetings which are being organized in various parts of the country, to be led off by a large gathering in the biggest hall in New York City, Madison Square Garden.

The lessons of the Sacco-Vanzetti case which have been hammered home to workers everywhere in the course of the six years of struggle for their liberation, are bearing fruit in the form of ever more determined opposition, by labor as the executioners of the Massachusetts bourbons to railroad the two innocent Italian radicals

(Continued on page 3.)

### Demand New Trial

Editor's Note: — An increasing number of capitalist newspapers are joining the demand for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, declaring this is the only escape for the government, now that the frame-up has been exposed. Some of these editorial expressions are as follows:

### Hartford (Conn.) Times

WHATEVER bearing the affidavits, introduced into the hearing, on the Sacco-Vanzetti application for a new trial for the murder of a Braintree paymaster, have upon the guilt or innocence of the accused, they are too sadly reminiscent of the frenzy which swept over

(Continued on page 3.)

### Sacco and Vanzetti in the Dock

HERE is a court room picture of the two workers who are victims of one of the most brazen legal conspiracies in the history of the labor movement. Left to right are Vanzetti, Sacco and Mrs. Sacco. The great protest meeting being held in Madison Square Gardan on Nov. 17 will be the signal for a nation-wide demonstration of solidarity with two framed-up victims of "capitalist justice".

### *Massachusetts Governor Who Refuses to Act in the Sacco-Vanzetti Case Is Guarded in Paris Like Queen Marie in the U. S. A.*

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Governor Fuller of Massachusetts today stated the fact that he is being guarded in Paris, due to fears of demonstrations by sympathizers of the condemned workers, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. He claims the action was prompted by the American embassy.

"The American embassy, under instructions from Washington, is taking these precautions in view of the recent demonstrations in Paris on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti," said Governor Fuller.

The Comunist newspaper L'Humanite has published a warning to the governor that his refusal to intervene in the Sacco and Vanzetti case may have serious consequences.

### *Keep the Daily Worker—Prize Offer*

A COPY of "ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION" by A. Bardnikov and F. Svetlof, just off the press, will be given to the comrade who sends in a donation with the best story on how the donation was obtained. One copy will be given out each week, until the close of the campaign. Send in your story, or letter with your contribution to The Daily Worker Publishing Company, 1113 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

## REACTIONARIES OF I. L. G. W. IN NEW DISRUPTION

### *Ex-Officials in Chicago Union Try Splitting*

Over technical issue of but little importance to the life of the union generally a handful of right wingers led by ex-officials of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have opened war upon the left wing joint board and called a mass meeting, scheduled to meet at Labor Lyceum, Kedzie and Ogden Aves. Monday night at 8 p. m.

The issue is the question of the abolition of the office of the secretary-treasurer, a purely technical job of

(Continued on page 6)

## How to Keep the Daily Worker

### Contributions { Week ending Nov. 6, $1,348.43 / Week ending Nov. 13, 2,832.32

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

THE contributions for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund for the week ending November 13,-were double those of the previous week, as shown above.

That shows that the party members and the sympathizers of the party who are helping The DAILY WORKER have thrown double the strength into the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign.

Even last week's showing, however, does not show a full mobilization of the party forces to Keep The DAILY WORKER. For two weeks during the month of October the contributions for Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates reached close to the $5,500 mark. The contributions for last week were still $800 under this showing and $1,500 short of the $5,000 per week which must be raised during the remainder of the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign.

There are still thousands of members of the party who should have contributed for Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates. With these thousands giving their support of the campaign we can drive up the weekly contributions to the $5,000 mark.

We ask these members to join their strength to that of the party members and sympathizers who have given splendid support in the fight to Keep The DAILY WORKER for our movement. Their failure to respond to the campaign is keeping The DAILY WORKER in constant financial difficulties which are dangerous to the existence of our paper in place of their helping to Keep The DAILY WORKER for the revolutionary struggle against capitalism in the United States.

It is the work of the section committees, the city committees and the district committees to see that these members are drawn into the campaign and give their full support.

It is only by making a thoro and systematic canvass of what the members of each nucleus have done to help Keep The DAILY WORKER and securing a 100 per cent support that the campaign can be carried to a successful close.

The immediate task is to raise the contributions to $5,000 per week. This week The DAILY WORKER must have $5,000 weak in order to weather the difficulties which have again accumulated.

Make the figures at the top of this appeal grow.

Make them grow so as to reach the $5,000 mark this week.

Next week put still greater energy into the campaign and make up the amount we fell short of the $5,000 mark last week.

There is sufficient energy and strength in our party to achieve this if the will to do it is developed.

We must develop this will to win the struggle for the DAILY WORKER.

It is the only way to Keep The DAILY WORKER and keep for our party the strength which gains thru its daily paper.

## Marie Wins What She Came for and Cuts Trip Short

By THURBER LEWIS.

**Queen Marie has gotten what she came for. Wall Street has consented to grant the Roumanian oligarchy a loan of large proportions. Reports from Bucharest, where parliament was opened on Monday, state that a group of New York financiers has agreed to advance credit amounting to $100,000,000 to the queen's country.**

Coincident with this news, the queen's lady-in-waiting, Madame Lahovary, told reporters that the queen's itinerary had been re-arranged so the royal party could depart for home at an earlier date than originally scheduled. Various reasons were given. One was the king's health, another was the queen's desire to be "home for her children's birthdays."

But the fact of the matter is plainly that the queen is departing for her Bucharest palace because she has done the job she came to do. The whole time she has been in the country, it is known that her so-called "social retinue" was far out-numbered by a busy band of Roumanian diplomats and financiers who were here for the sole purpose of utilizing the queen's journey to talk and negotiate with the men who hold the purse strings.

Ira Nelson Morris, the Roumanian consul general for the eastern half of the United States, has not once left the queen's side. At the famous banquet given for her at the Bank of'a Club in New York several days after her arrival, reporters were not allowed to be present and an attache of the Roumanian embassy was known to have spoken in plain terms about Roumanian finances.

### Demonstration Counts.

Some significance no doubt also attaches to the fact that the announcement of the shortened stay in the country was issued the morning after the hot reception given to the queen on her arrival in Chicago. The Chicago demonstration has had a strong reverberation thruout the country. The broadcasting of The DAILY WORKER'S expose concerning Cotzo-tenesti has also doubtless had its influence on the plans of the royal auditors.

The "King's speech" to the Roumanian Dobrudja, (parliament) casts a revealing light on the financial aspects of the queen's trip to the United States. The speech, written by the prime minister, General Avarescu, announced that a "solution had been found for the difficult problem of re

(Continued on page 3)

## 'ROYAL HONOR' GIVEN TO MARIE ON WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY VISIT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 15.—When Queen Marie visited the United States Military Academy here on her way west the school commanders conferred a privilege upon her which is extended only to "royal visitors." With a wave of the hand she caused to be wiped off the academy records all minor offenses and penalties against the students. The same honor was conferred upon the Swedish prince when he attended last summer.

Needless to say, this custom, which is reserved for royalty only, hardly fits in with the democratic traditions of the country. The value of the practice seems to lay in the fact that the students feel a sense of gratefulness for the visitors who thus make it easy for them—in this case, royalty.

## EIGHT WORKERS ARRESTED FOR ANTI-ROYALISM

### *Shameful Servility Is Shown at Synagogue*

A disgusting display of shameless servility was shown in Chicago when the portals of the "Doors of Heaven" synagogue, a Roumanian-Jewish institution, were thrown open to receive Queen Marie of Roumania with lavish display on Sunday afternoon. Special services were held honoring the monarch of Roumania, which has outdone any other European nation in anti-semitism, the lot of the Jewish minority there being incredibly frightful. And more workers were arrested for continuing the work of protest that began on Saturday.

A protest, organized by International Labor Defense, circled around the synagogue, distributing leaflets in the Jewish language and an English leaflet, calling upon the workers to express their resentment of the terrorist regime of the queen and to demonstrate their solidarity with the Roumanian workers, peasants and national minorities.

### 8 Arrested.

As a result of this distribution, eight men and women were arrested by the police, upon orders from their democratic officials who were anxious to avoid causing embarrassment to the representative of decrowned royalty. Eleanor Sadlowski, who has already served sixty days in Cook county jail in connection with the notorious injunction case against the local International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Sophie Greenspoon, Sarah Fertin, Sidney Petovsky, Joseph Krieberger, Paul Wasserman, I. Ellingon and Louis Greenspoon all members of I. L. D. were held by the police, having been arrested in the neighborhood of Douglas Boulevard and Millard St.

### $400 Bail.

The station captain was at first inclined to book the prisoners on a charge of inciting to riot, but after a conference with local politicians and plain clothes men, the eight were booked on charges of distributing leaflets and disorderly conduct. Each was held on bail of $25 for each charge, making $50 each, a total of $400. Attorney Mendel Shuchter, member of the national committee of International Labor Defense, who was called in to represent the prisoners, put up the bail together with the local organization of I. L. D.

## MORE MINE STRIKES PREDICTED BY BRENNAN BECAUSE OF DISCONTENT; FAVORS MILITANT UNION POLICIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—More discontent among the miners and more strikes were predicted by William J. Brennan, former president of the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, district of the United Mine Workers, and now candidate for international secretary-treasurer against Thomas Kennedy of Hazleton.

"The strike just unsatisfactorily ended at Old Forge against the Pennsylvania Coal Co., and the strike still in progress at the Cravity Slope mine of the Hudson Coal Co. are the outcome of the bad agreement accepted at

(Continued on page 2)

### Envoy Discusses Soviet Conditions

Boris E. Skvirsky, director of the Russian bureau of information, has just returned to Washington as unofficial representative of his country following a four-months' visit home. He is shown discussing present economical conditions with Harold Kellock, statistical director of the bureau, as Soviet Russia enters upon the tenth year since the revolution.

Send Your Donation Today!

For the Fighting Revolutionary Movement
Keep the Daily Worker!

Subscribe!

# CHINESE LABOR FORCES MAKING SHOW OF POWER

## Growth of Cantonese Strength Feared

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—(FP)—China's workers, savagely repressed by the northern alliance of Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu, have so thrown their weight to the side of the nationalist government at Canton that Washington, London, Paris and Tokio are feeling the direct consequences. News from Peking that the shadow government in Peking has torn up the expired treaty with Belgium is followed by news that Japan has notified the Peking officials that she is ready to discuss a new treaty in which China will be, perhaps, treated as an equal rather than as an inferior. It seems likely that the turn of London end of Washington is near.

**Washington Worried.**

At the State Department all inquiries are met with the assurance that no foreign nation has offered China more than has the United States. On Sept. 3, 1925, the nine powers that took part in the Washington conference of 1922 sent identical notes of Peking, offering to discuss the demands made by China in the matters of tariff revision and the abolition of foreign courts in China. They said that if, after getting full information thru conferences on these subjects, they could agree with China on new arrangements, they would be glad to discuss the situation.

The tariff conference and the extra-territoriality or foreign lawcourt conference were duly launched in Peking last winter. A report was agreed upon by the conference dealing with foreign courts. It has not yet been made public, but is known to be unfavorable to abolishing these courts at present. The tariff conference was indefinitely suspended because no Chinese delegate could be persuaded to remain in it. Chinese public feeling was strongly against any further debate of Chinese customs control with foreigners.

**Fear Boycott.**

The United States does not ask the Japanese to wait and discuss jointly with the other foreign powers the terms of the treaty by which it may surrender its courts in China. It is watching carefully, however, to see how far it must give up its own special privileges in China in order to retain its share of the trade of the country. China has no military power that western nation need fear, but its power of boycott, as practiced upon the British in the past two years, is as effective as a blockade.

Washington and London know that the shadow government in Peking is seeking annulment of the old unequal treaties. Even the workers' government in the south is steadily increasing its sway to the northward, and may reach Peking within a few months. With every advance of the Canton or Kuomintang troops the trade unions are revived, the militarist reactionaries are driven out, and the new China, based on co-operation of worker and peasant and small merchant classes, is given political organization to maintain the new regime. Washington may within a year be negotiating with a Chinese workers' republic, which will have the sympathy of the trade unions around the world.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.


SCOTT NEARING
speaks in
Los Angeles
November 22 to 27

LINCOLN HALL,
Walker Auditorium Bldg.,
730 South Grand Ave.
8 O'Clock Each Evening

on

Monday, Nov. 22, "Rise of Capitalist Imperialism."
Tuesday, Nov. 24, "Russian Reconstruction."
Thursday, Nov. 26, "League of Nations or Soviet Union?"
Friday, Nov. 26, "Trade Union Unity."

Course tickets will be sold for $2.00 each; they will be limited to 500, the seating capacity of the hall. Single admissions fifty cents—provided there are any seats left.

Each afternoon at 5:15 o'clock Mr. Nearing will speak in the same hall on "Post-War Economics," treating the subject after the manner.

Monday, Nov. 22, "Wealth Concentration—Wages, Income and Debt."
Tuesday, Nov. 23, World Struggle for Raw Materials.
Wednesday, Nov. 24, "Unemployment and the Return of Hard Times."
Thursday, Nov. 25, "The Rise of Organized Labor."
Friday, Nov. 26, "Labor Parties and the Labor State."

Ticket for Whole Series of Lectures $1.00

WORKERS' BOOK SHOP
322 West Second St.,
Los Angeles, Cal.
Call Metropolitan 3886


# NEARLY ALL OF NATION'S WEALTH IS MORTGAGED TO BANKERS, THEIR OWN SPOKESMAN SHOWS; SLUMP DUE

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

A burden of debt which has already passed the $190,000,000,000 mark is engulfing not only the freedom but also the prosperity of the American people. It is enslaving them to the money-lending class—chiefly the bankers who are constantly inducing the people to mortgage themselves more heavily.

These are the conclusions not of radical theorists but of a conservative financial writer, who reflects views held by many business men. In a series on "What We Owe" in the Chicago Journal of Commerce W. P. Helm says:

**One Third of All Wealth.**

"The American people are in debt to the extent of not less than $123,000,000,000 or more than one-third of the value of everything they own. On this great indebtedness they are paying annual interest of about $7,500,000,000, a sum sufficient in give steady, full-time employment to nearly 5,000,000 workmen, or about one person out of every nine gainfully employed at the present time. To discharge the debt the entire nation would have to apply its full earnings without deduction for living or other expenses for nearly two years."

**Interest Grows.**

The huge indebtedness includes corporate debt $50,000,000,000 to $55,000,000; national, state and municipal debt $23,500,000,000; individual debts $35,000,000,000; farm mortgages about $8,000,000,000; and about $8,000,000,000 outstanding on installment sales. Interest on the individual indebtedness alone absorbs the energies of 1,000,000 men working full time.

"Thus, the moneylenders appear to have the entire nation, corporate and individual, thoroly and completely mortgaged," says Helm. "With national wealth estimated by the federal trade commission at about $353,000,000,000, apparently the moneylenders have loans amounting to the extent of about 35 per cent of our present worth."

**Debt Menacing.**

This debt is increasing by more than $7,000,000,000 a year. In the last three years it increased from $100,000,000 to $122,000,000,000.

"The American people," Helm continues, "are going into debt so fast, latest figures indicate, that they are rapidly approaching the day when they can no longer pay interest on what they owe and gradually retire the principal. We have seemingly reached the point where we are working on the average one day a week to meet interest payments on the principal."

Helm refers to estimates of national income running from $65,000,000,000 to $75,000,000,000 and shows that interest on the debt is today absorbing more than half or what remains after paying essential living expenses and taxes. We are paying, he says, more than six times as much for borrowed money and for debt retirement as we are putting into savings funds and the rate of saving is declining. All of which indicates the rapidity with which the country is going into debt and living beyond its means.

**Blames Bankers.**

The most important cause of this situation Helm finds in the fact that the money lending class has too many dollars available for lending. He says, "Thus our present heavy debt is undoubtedly due in some measure to the bankers and others who want us to go in debt in order that new outlets may be found for putting their idle funds safely to work."

This mad rush to profitably oppress the country's workers for it can be met only by a very material increase in prosperity and spending power or by lowering the American standard of living. The bankers have brought things to the point where they can exact a day's work a week as interest tribute from every worker in the country. If they go much further there won't be enough of the working week left to produce the goods and services essential to the American plane of living.

# Brennan Predicts More Mine Strikes

(Continued from page 1),

the close of the anthracite strike.

**Condemns Bosses.**

"Since the strike ended prices for rock removal have been cut; again day men are laid off after only five, six and seven hours' work and compelled to speed-up next morning to catch up. Men are arbitrarily discharged. And what is worse, the open shop is being established. The Hudson Coal Co. says it is under the agreement it has the right to keep organizers away.

**No Square Dealing.**

"If President Coppellini and the international officers are right those interpretations the men would have a chance. Not getting relief thru their higher union officer the men resort to innumerable local strikes. Since the men get a new deal in their union these strikes will get much worse.

**Need Aggressive Policy.**

"The only hope of the miners lies in a more aggressive policy by the district and national union. Our ticket stands for that policy. If the men are protected in their rights these local strikes will become unnecessary. We stand also for the abolition of the contract system that plays one set of miners off against the rest. We stand for organization of the non-union bituminous fields and for a labor party and nationalization of the coal industry and for the reinstatement of men unjustly expelled or suspended such as Alexander Howat."

**Howat Speaks.**

Howat comes to the anthracite this week to champion the causes of John Brophy, president of the central Pennsylvania miners, and candidate for international president against John Lewis, of William Stevenson, international board member for Michigan, who is opposing Philip Murrey for international vice-president, of Brennan, candidate for international secretary-treasurer against Thomas Kennedy of Hazleton.

**Played Dramatic Role.**

Brennan is helping to arrange the Howat meetings. Howat has played a dramatic role among the miners. Twenty years president of the Kansas district he won national attention by the strike against Governor Allen's Industrial Court law outlawing strikes. President Lewis, opposing Howat's methods, fought the strike and had Howat expelled. He is again a member of the union and candidate for president in District 14 in the coming elections.

Monday he speaks in Edwardsville. Tuesday he goes to Shamokin where he speaks in the large Moose Auditorium at 7:00 p. m., Shenandoah the 17th and Hazleton at the Standard Hall, 134 N. Pine St. at 7.00 p. m.

At all these meetings speakers in Polish, Italian, Slavic, Lithuanian and other languages will speak with Howat, additional to Brennan and other well known anthracite figures.

Immediately following Howat, C. Frank Keeney of Charleston, West Virginia, for years leader of the West Virginia miners and at present editor of the "Coal Miner," official Brophy organ will tour the region.


WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND A LIMITED NUMBER OF

Communist Work in the Factories

The Work of Factory Groups

An indispensable little booklet to every member of the American Communist movement.

5 Cents a Copy
(3 cents in bundle lots)

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.


# Investigate Graft of U. S. Officials Among Indian Tribes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—A survey of the educational, social and medical activities maintained among the American Indians, as well as their personal rights, and their present economic conditions, is to be made by the Institute for Government Research, at the request of the secretary of the interior, Hubert Work. This institute for Government Research is a private organization financed by Robert Brookings of St. Louis, and is directed by Prof. W. F. Willoughby. The latter has organized a special staff for the investigation, which will require a year to make the study and report.

Secretary Work has been persuaded to invite this study of his Indian administration because of the vigorous criticism raised against his handling of the properties and the civil rights of the Indians in recent years. Last spring there was formed in Washington a federation of many Indian tribes for the purpose of joint action in resisting graft and oppression from Work's subordinates and their favored friends.

# Two Banks Close In Minnesota During Week

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 15.—The closing of the Security State Bank marks the second bank failure here within a week. The First National Bank, the largest in Becker county, closed its doors on Monday. The Security, which closed following a run, had deposits of $750,000.

L. J. Norby, president of the Security, is a brother of W. J. Norby of Lake Park, one of the two bankers found shot in the State Bank of Callaway, Tuesday. It is not known whether there is a connection between the failures and the shooting.

# CANTON SUCCESS CAUSE OF WORRY TO NORTHERNERS

## Fear Invasion of the North Soon

PEKING, Nov. 15.—Recent victories of the Cantonese armies are causing much uneasiness in the north.

The defeat of Marshal Sun Chuang-fang in Kiangsi and the inability of Marshal Wu Pei-fu to make any progress, coupled with the ability of the Cantonese to cause the soldiers of the northern militarists to mutiny and join the nationalists are the source of worry.

**Soon in Yangtze.**

The Cantonese have made such headway that they are expected to be in command of the entire lower Yangtze basin. This is a strategic position, as from here the southerners can press their campaign toward the north.

**Nanking is Cool.**

Nanking, junction for two important railway lines, is the goal of the Cantonese. Occupation of Nanking will give the nationalists virtual control of the situation in the north.

Much of the strength that the Canton armies have is the solidarity of the ranks, something that the militarists armies lack sadly. The northern armies are continually disturbed by dissension and mutiny.

**Cheng in Tientsin.**

The arrival of Marshall Chang Tso-lin in Tientsin has caused some excitement here. It is believed that this Manchurian war lord intends to come to Peking and make a clean sweep of the politicians, reform the government and set up himself as head.

# Judges Decide Who Will Preside at the McPherson Trial

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 15.—Either presiding Judge Albert Stephens or superior Judge McLucas will hear the Aimee McPherson conspiracy trial, it was learned today.

If the trial begins before the first of the year, Judge Stephens declared that Judge McLucas would handle the case; if after Jan. 1, then Stephens will preside.

Death seems ready to strike for the fifth time among the ranks of persons connected with the case.

Today H. C. Benedict, owner of the Carmel cottage where Mrs. McPherson and Kenneth Ormiston are alleged by the prosecution to have spent ten days, is said to be near death from illness.

# Mystery Surrounds Slaying of Chicago High School Girl

Authorities today were seeking to fathom the mystery surrounding the death of Victorie Delemata, pretty 16-year-old high school girl, who was shot last night within two blocks of her home in Chicago Heights.

The girl was returning home from the studio of her violin instructor, F. J. Schneider. A single shot, fired from the rear, penetrated her head, killing her instantly.

A women neighbor, who heard the shot, found the body a few minutes later. The girl's violin case was clasped tightly in her arms.

# Illinois Power Co. Wants to Cut Peoria Trolley Car Service

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 15.—The Illinois Power and Light company filed application with the Illinois Commerce Commission today for permission to discontinue certain street railway service, and to remove its tracks and trolley wire from certain streets known as the Glendale line in Peoria.

Concurrently with the discontinuance of street railway service the petition asks permission to establish or operate certain motor bus service in the city.


*Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.*


# Every Worker Must Join In Swelling the Protest for Sacco and Vanzetti

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee in New York City received a telegram from John Vanvaernwyck, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, declaring that our two comrades facing the electric chair in Massachusetts are "innocent of the crime charged against them."

Copies of the telegram were immediately rushed out as important publicity to all the labor press. It was displayed yesterday on the first page of The DAILY WORKER in a two-column box, in big bold-faced type.

* * *

Nothing could better reveal the lack of support of the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti from being murdered in cold blood by America's ruling class than this incident. It shows that organized labor, especially its officialdom, is not in this struggle.

When the president of one state federation of labor is won for this court battle against the predatory shoe and textile interests of New England, it is heralded as a great achievement. And it no doubt is. But that is not, of course, as it should be.

* * *

No greater indictment could be returned against the whole officialdom of the American organized labor movement, then the fact that this endorsement by one official is accepted as something unusual. Such support should be so common that only those labor officials exercising extraordinary energy in this life-and-death struggle would stand out from the crowd. Since this aid is not forthcoming at this moment, one of the big efforts to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the government's legalized assassination must be the awakening of the American working class on a broad scale.

The case of John Vanvaernwyck, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, must become the rule and not remain the exception.

* * *

This task will not be an easy one. The huge obstacles raised against the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti have all seemed insurmountable. But the high precipices of capitalist opposition have been scaled one by one until today it is the American ruling class' tyranny that is on the defensive. Capitalism that oppresses labor has been forced on trial. It must be declared guilty before the whole American working class, in order to achieve this result all who toil must be stirred by the employers' deliberate, carefully planned frame-up to send Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti to death. Labor must be stirred to action, to struggle.

The American Federation of Labor has not led this fight as it should. It has been literally dragged into it. Insofar as it is involved at the present time. Its annual conventions have adopted week-kneed resolutions calling for a new trial. These resolutions have been introduced by progressive elements but watered down by the official resolutions committee. Instead of helping to intensify and broaden the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign, the A. F. of L. has tended to cripple and hemstring it.

Instead of stimulating all labor to an appreciation of its class interest, the A. F. of L. has, as it did in its convention at El Paso, Texas, November 1924, reiterated its demand for a new trial "for these defenseless victims of race and national prejudice and class hatred, to the end that the honor and fairness of the American people may be preserved untarnished before the eyes of the civilized world."

Defenseless indeed! They surely are without labor supporting them. Defenseless indeed! Especially when the A. F. of L. officialdom raises its hypocritical plea, not to the working class, but to the mythical "honor and fairness of the American people" that does not exist. It is the capitalist class justice of the greatest exploiters of labor that is hungry for the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti. The profit takers do not fear "the American people." They do fear the American working class, dreading the day of its awakening.

* * *

It was in the A. F. of L. convention at Atlantic City the following year (1926) that Vice-President Metthew Woll, reporting for the resolutions committee, declared that the officialdom resented having the Sacco-Vanzetti issue injected into every recurring annual convention. Woll declared the A. F. of L. was on record for a new trial and it was not necessary to reiterate this stand each year.

This year, however, at Detroit, the labor reaction was faced with the avalanche of affidavits poured in to Judge Webster Thayer's court room at Dedham, Mass., especially the affidavit of Celestino Madeiros, absolutely absolving Sacco and Vanzetti from any part in the South Braintree crime, and the confessions of the department of justice agents admitting the government's frame-up. Instead of seizing this opportunity to arouse all labor, however, the A. F. of L. convention meekly accepted the recommendation of the officialdom that congress be asked to conduct an investigation of this judicial outrage. Congress is not in session. There is no opportunity to press this demand. In the meantime no other action is taken.

* * *

This failure of organized labor to rally for Sacco and Vanzetti is the concern of all workers. There can be no exceptions.

The least that any worker can do is to get literature for distribution in his own locality. This can be secured from the International Labor Defense, 23 South Lincoln street, Chicago, Illinois, or from the various Sacco-Vanzetti committees.

Thousands of workers can join in the local committees. Organized workers can bring this issue up for action in their trade unions. They can write about the case to their union journals and continually bombard the officialdom with demands for effective action.

All workers can help raise the issue even in their local capitalist press. Mass meetings can be and must be held. No effort is so small that it does not help add to the growing protest over the land and over the world. Sacco and Vanzetti must not die. Only labor can stop this murder.

# Slovenese Aroused by Persecution of Their Peoples by Fascists

BELGRADE, Nov. 15.—News of persecution of Italian-Slovenes in Italy by the fascisti is causing much excitement in parliamentary circles. Statements against the fascists were cheered frequently by members of the Skupshtina.

Reports of the arrest of Signor Wilfan, Italian-Slovene deputy in Rome, and fascist threats to kill Signor Besednajak, another Italian-Slovene deputy, have aroused intense feeling.

**McKinley Sinking.**

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 15.—The condition of Senator William B. McKinley, republican, of Illinois, remained unchanged today. He passed a restless night and his breathing difficulties have increased, said Dr. Robert H. Egbert.

He has been confined with neuritis and pulmonary congestion since Aug. 18.

# EVEN REGULAR G. O. P.'S FIGHT NEW TAX PLAN

## Coolidge to Have Hard Sledding This Time

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Troubles multiplied today for the Coolidge-Mellon plan for a tax rebate at the approaching short session of congress.

So formidable has the opposition now become, and so widespread the criticism, not only among the democrats and insurgents in congress, but among administration regulars as well, that it seemed certain that unless some heroic compromising is done the whole project will have some extremely rough sailing.

**Can Be Killed Easily.**

It won't take many squalls to effectually kill it, either thru outright defeat or negation, because the congress that convenes here three weeks hence has but ten weeks to live. There are few who believe a controversial measure of this sort can be jammed thru a recalcitrant congress in anything like that time.

Representative Green, republican of Iowa, chairman of the powerful ways and means committee, which has a life-and-death control of all revenue legislation, is the latest administration wheelhorse to question the advisability of what President Coolidge has proposed and Secretary Mellon has qualifiedly endorsed.

"Unsatisfactory," in many respects is Green's summery of the scheme. "The plan of making a reduction in payments for next year, either on the personal income tax or that of corporations, is workable."

# Claims Court Denies Farmers Reimbursement for State Destruction

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 15.—Joe. Mate and 95 other Madison county farmers, seeking $7,589 reimbursement from the state for straw destroyed several years ago by the department of agriculture in the fight to eradicate flag smut near Edwardsville, have been denied a rehearing by the state court of claims.

The case was dismissed by the court originally on the grounds that these farmers had been reimbursed previously for money spent personally in the campaign.

A claim of $10,000 was denied by J. B. Neighbors, administrator of the estate of Elsie Neighbors, who died in her home in Galatia, Saline county, after she had contracted tuberculosis at the state hospital at Peoria. Granting of such a claim, the court held, would create a precedent almost equal to state health insurance.

The court will hold its next regular session in this city next January.

# Anti-Vivisectionist Urges Music as Cows Are Slaughtered Here

Soft violin music should be played for the benefit of Mrs. Cow and Mr Bull while they await their fate before slaughtering time, the Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon declared today.

Cattle endure great anguish worrying over their destiny in the strange quarters of the Chicago stockyards and this fretting causes a form of physical poisonfng, the duchess said Lady Hamilton is touring America, speaking against vivisection.

# Family of Eight Is Poisoned by Placing of Arsenic in Flour

BALLINGER, Tex., Nov. 15.—Officers here today searched for a man believed to have attempted to poison the eight members of the W. H. Ash ton family, three miles north of here by mixing arsenic powder with wheat flour.

Five members of the family are in a critical condition from eating bread made from the poisoned flour.

A chemist here analyzed the flour and said the poison was similar to that used to spray cotton.

# Royalty Meets The Daily Worker

"BLOODY MARIE," Queen of Roumania, has made the acquaintance of THE DAILY WORKER. No frock-coated flunkies made the introduction. No silk-hatted plutocrats performed the ceremony. No, indeed. The queen met THE DAILY WORKER as all representatives of the ruling class, will some day meet those whom they enslave. *The queen met* THE DAILY WORKER *and turned pale.* The queen met THE DAILY WORKER with fear and trembling, for there amid the gold-braided, bejewelled sycophants of American capitalism, it stood out as the single challenging voice. There it was, borne by the willing hands of thousands of workers, flinging its fearless message in the face of this powerful monarch. "What of Cozofanescii?" it cried and the Queen's face blanched. "What of our murdered brother Trachenko?" and her terror stricken Highness shrank abashed into the soft cushions of her limousine.

**Shall this fearless voice of challenge now be crushed? Shall tyrants and exploiters have their way and** THE DAILY WORKER **be silent? No! Never!** THE DAILY WORKER **must be kept and strengthened for the day when it will be powerful enough to strike fear in the hearts of all tyrants, when it will be powerful enough to rally all the exploited and oppressed for the abolition of the entire system of exploitation and the establishment of a new system of society—and a workers' and farmers' republic. To that end** THE DAILY WORKER **needs help at once—needs it urgently—needs it NOW. Send in your donations toward the $50,000 fund and help to Keep** THE DAILY WORKER.

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed you will find .....dollars and.....cents to Keep THE DAILY WORKER.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

# American Labor! On Your Guard! Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!

## 22,000 MINERS MAY WALK OUT IN ANTHRACITE

### Challenge Hudson Coal Co. on Grievances

By ART SHIELDS,
Federated Press.

SCRANTON, Nov. 15. —(FP)—Hudson Coal Co., whose breakers spot the Lackawanna anthracite field for many miles, is threatened with a strike of its 22,000 employes. The general grievance committee of the 22 local unions involved, says that unless the management remedies one of the many grievances that have been hanging fire so long it will call a strike in the latter half of November.

Hudson Coal — a subsidiary of Lorse's Delaware & Hudson R. R. — has the worst labor record in the hard coal region. The particular grievance that brings the threat of war is only a last straw on the camel's back. Yet the facts of this local grievance are worth telling because they well illustrate the company's methods.

In the Grasey Island Colliery the payment of, the lonnege miners for rock removal has been slashed more than two thirds. This rock is a strata in the middle of the coal vein. Removing this rork took up so much time of the place workers that they were formerly alloted a substantial time allowance. Every bi-weekly pay they were credited with 40 hours or five shifts at the day-time rate of $6.95 a shift, totalling more then forty dollars for this form of "dead work."

**Slashes 2 Years Ago.**

Three years ago the management slashed this forty-odd dollars to a flat five, six and seven dollars, depending on the man and the work place. The union protested that the company, under the system and from, time to time change a rate until the agreement expired. The case went to the conciliation board representing operators and union for the hard coal region. It went on to Umpire Neill. The umpire agreed in principle with the union but failed to fix a rate. He asked the union and the company to get together and do this. And this weary round, through the conciliation board and back again to Neil, who has had the case three months. The company argues—falsely the union says—that part of the forty-odd dollars formerly went for other kinds of "dead work" now compensated for under other headings. But no records are shown to prove this assertion.

**Cut Rock Rates.**

Encouraged by the delay the company recently cut rock rates again to $3 a bi-weekly pay, allowing $5 to exceptionally hard kickers. And as aggravated by the delay the grievance committee threatens strike at a time when the coal trade is booming.

There are a host of other grievances: numerous arbitrary discharges; unfair dockage of piece workers; general speed-up of day men and in some cases laying men off after five and six and seven hours, to make them speed up in the morning to catch up with lost time.

Overshadowing other grievances—with those who suffer from it—is the contract system that is being extended, making one miner the profiteer over many others. The union has traditionally been opposed to the contract system and from, time to time has rebelled against it and either wiped it out or curtailed it. But in the last three years Hudson Coal, among other operators in the northern field, has been extending it.

Perhaps most serious of all to the union's present welfare is Hudson Coal's latest move, forbidding organizers the right to come on the property and backing this up with a declaration that the union does not have the right to a closed shop.

## Post Office to Give Air Mail Business to Private Corporations

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The first step of the post office department in turning over to private concerns the transcontinental air mail service, as well as the supplemental over night service between New York and Chicago, was taken today when Second Assistant Postmaster General Glover issued a call for bids on the two routes to supersede the present government-operated air mail service. The bids will be opened on January 15, 1927.

## BALKAN POLICE ARREST WORKERS IN SOFIA RAID ON ORGANIZATION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SOFIA, Nov. 15.—An alleged secret Communist organization with a thousand members has been "discovered" by the Sofia police, it was announced today following the arrest of many workers presumed to be leaders of the [illegible] raid on their headquarters.

## AFFIDAVIT SHOWS ROLE PLAYED BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IN TRIAL

From the affidavit of William G. Thompson, defense attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti, the following extract showing the part played by the Department of Justice in the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti is illuminating:

"I further state that on July 8, 1926, I wrote to the Hon. John G. Sargent, attorney general of the United States, stating that I had obtained an affidavit from Fred J. Weyand, a former special agent of the Department of Justice in Boston, which seemed to indicate cooperation between the Boston special agents and the district attorney in the prosecuting of Sacco and Vanzetti for murder, and asking him to instruct Mr. William J. West, now a special agent of the Department in Boston, to give me whatever information he possessed about this matter, and to show me whatever documents and correspondence were on file in his office dealing with the investigation made by the Department agents in Boston before, during and after the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti. I received no reply to this letter.

## Queen Marie Wins What She Came for and Cuts Trip Short

(Continued from page 1.)

conditioning the petroleum industry destroyed by the war."

This statement, made simultaneously with the consummation of large foreign loans, signifies that an arrangement has been made to virtually mortgage the oil industry of Roumania for foreign credit. It means that the advance of $100,000,000 made by Wall Street was done to insure an American foothold in the large petrol resources of Roumania.

There are also reports of a loan of 20,000,000 pounds ($150,000,000) being granted by an Anglo-American consortium in London. Advices from Berlin state that the German firm of Krupps is considering a project which would result in the granting of a loan of 500,000,000 marks to Roumania. But it is patent that Wall Street, the center of world banking, has the last word in the matter and that Queen Marie's journey here was intimately bound up with these international financial negotiations.

**Sees Gary Thru Glass.**

On Monday morning the queen and her party went to Gary, Ind. where they "inspected" the mills. Her majesty expressed a desire to see part of "America's workshop."

Of the nature of her visit to the Indiana slave pens of the United States Steel Corporation, it is easy to say that her majesty and party were conducted thru the mills in specially constructed cars entirely covered by glass.

From these protected cages the queen viewed the huge smelters, the great piles of ore and saw the molten steel being poured into the molds. None of the tantalizing ore dust entered her royal lungs. The murderous heat of the open hearth furnaces before which the workers toil did not burn her aristocratic cheeks. She got only superficial glimpses of the sweating toilers, making profits for Judge Gary and his fellow profiteers. From her glass cage she was impressed only by the "efficiency" and the "greatness" of these huge mills.

**Slavery Familiar.**

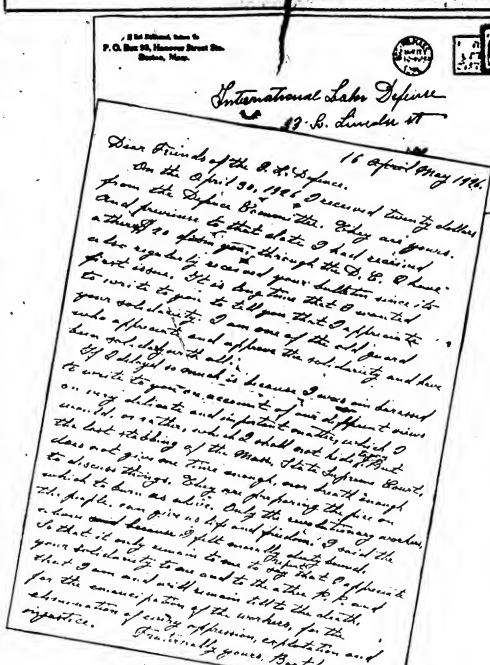
Not that slavery is an unfamiliar sight to Maria von Hohenzollern. The driven workers of Bucharest and Constanza, the toiling peasants of Bessarabia and the exploited oil field workers in Wallachia are no uncommon objects of her royal vision at home.

## Six Drown Trying to Evade Police in Raid on Mississippi Boat

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 15.—Six persons are known to have been drowned, one is missing, and three others were rescued from the icy waters of the Mississippi river here early today. All were in a houseboat anchored in the Mississippi and, according to occupants of other houseboats, were staging a wild drinking party.

When police attempted to raid the houseboat ten of the party made their way out thru a back door, jammed themselves into a small boat tied to the houseboat. Immediately after shoving off in the dark their small boat overturned. Police succeeded in rescuing three of the ten.

## A Letter of Bartolomeo Vanzetti to International Labor Defense




## For the Abolition of All Oppression

DEAR Friends of the International Labor Defense:

On April 30, 1926 I received $20 from the Defense committee. They are yours. And previous to that date I had received a third $20 from you, through the D. C. I have also regularly received your bulletin since its first issue. It is a long time that I wanted to write to you to tell you that I appreciate your solidarity. I am one of the old guard who appreciate and approve the solidarity and have been solidly with all.

If I delayed so much it is because I was embarrassed to write to you on account of our different views on very delicate and important matters, which I would, or rather which I shall not hide to you. But the last ebullig of the Massachusetts Supreme Court does not give one time enough, nor breath enough to discuss things. They are preparing the fire on which to burn us alive. Only the revolutionary workers, the people, can give us life and freedom. I said the above because I felt morally duty-bound. So that I only remains to me to say and repeat that I appreciate your solidarity to me and to the other P. P. and that I am and will remain till to the death, for the emancipation of the workers, for the elimination of every oppression, exploitation and injustice.

Fraternally yours,
Bartolemo Vanzetti.

## RENEW SPIRIT OF FIGHT TO SAVE SACCO, VANZETTI

### Big New York Meeting Leads National Protest

(Continued from page 1)

to the electrocution chair. The workers of the entire world who have on more than one occasion shown their fraternal spirit are becoming convinced that in the united power of the workers themselves lies the hope of Sacco and Vanzetti.

**On November 17.**

The New York mass meeting, which will be held on Wednesday, November 17, 1926, will take place in the Madison Square Garden, Eighth avenue and 50th street, at 8 p. m. Among the speakers will be Ben Gold, of the Furriers' Joint Board, Enea Sormenti, of the Anti-Fascisti Alliance, Richard Brazier of the I. W. W., Norman Thomas of the socialist party, and William W. Weinstone of the Workers (Commun ist) Party. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, national chairman of International Labor Defense, will act as chairman of the meeting.

In Chicago, also, a huge mass protest meeting is being arranged. At the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium, Ashland Boulevard and Van Buren, on Friday, Nov. 26, the Chicago Sacco-Vanzetti conference will hold a meeting with John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Vincso Vacirca, well known Italian labor editor of New York who was recently saved from deportation to Italy, the Reverend Charles Clayton Morrison, editor of the Christian Century, Elisabeth Gurley Flynn, national chairman of I. L. D., and Anton Johannsen, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who will act as chairman.

Admission to both meetings is free and workers are urged to attend in masses to show their solidarity with the two victims of the frame-up in Massachusetts.

## MORE THAN SIX YEARS OF GROWING STRUGGLE TO HALT JUDICIAL MURDER OF TWO WORKERS IN MASSACHUSETTS

ON May 5, 1920, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, two Italian radical workers, were arrested at Brockton, Massachusetts, and charged with the murder of the paymaster and his guard of the Slater & Merrill Shoe company of South Braintree. The arrests took place amid the anti-Red hysteria that followed the "red raids" of former Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer.

Sacco and Vanzetti had been active in arousing sentiment against the imprisonment and torture of two of their friends and comrades, Robert Elia and Andrea Salsedo. Salsedo was found dead on a pavement of New York City below the offices of the department of justice in Park Row, where he had been held and alleged to have been tortured by "D. of J." agents in an attempt to force a confession, from them. Elia was deported.

After a trial in which the courtroom was charged with an atmosphere of anti-radical and anti-alien prejudice, and in which the judge, Webster Thayer, was so obviously partial as to call forth protests from even capitalist newspapers, both Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted and sentenced to death July 14, 1921.

Stay of execution was granted while five motions for a new trial were argued on October 1923. In this period, and in the months that followed, the entire labor movement of America and of the world was aroused by what assumed even greater international proportions than the Mooney-Billings case. One after another, the witnesses produced by the prosecution were uncovered as perjurers and otherwise dubious characters. Experts had already testified that the charge of murder and robbery against the two Italian workers were manifestly absurd. The conclusive alibis which were proved by the defense did not, however, carry any weight with the perjudged and [illegible]

A hearing before the supreme court of Massachusetts was finally set for January 11, 1926. On May 12, 1926, the supreme court rendered its decision denying the radicals a new trial. It went left to the superior court to sentence them.

The imminent threat of execution to the two workers, for whom the workers thruout the world had already demonstrated their solidarity and conviction of innocence, renewed the spirit of protest in the labor movement, generally. International Labor Defense organized a huge campaign of protest thruout the land and took initial measures to systematize and centralize the protest movement in calling for Sacco-Vanzetti conferences, which were organized in all the centers of America with hundreds of labor unions, fraternal organizations and representatives of labor political organizations.

On July 16, 1926, a date was set for a hearing on a new motion for a retrial, based upon additional information secured by the defense. The judge before whom the arguments were heard was Judge Webster Thayer, the trial judge who had convicted and sentenced Sacco and Vanzetti!

The new evidence consisted largely of sensational confessions of Celestino Madeiros, himself under conviction of murder, in which he completely exonerated Sacco and Vanzetti of the charges originally placed against them. Madeiros indicated that the notorious Morelli gang of Providence, R. I., were the real instigators of the South Braintree holdup and were actually guilty of having committed the robbery and subsequent murder.

Despite this evidence, which also included numerous affidavits from police officials, Judge Thayer, on October 24, 1926, announced his decision refusing to grant Sacco and Vanzetti a new trial.

## They Are Innocent!

By FRED J. WEYAND,
Former Agent of the Department of Justice.

I am thoroly convinced, and always have been, and I believe that is and always has been the opinion of such Boston agents of the Department of Justice as had any knowledge on the subject, that these men (Sacco and Vanzetti) had nothing whatever to do with the South Braintree murders, and that their conviction was a result of co-operation between the Boston agents of the Department of Justice and the District Attorney. It was the general opinion of the Boston agents of the Department of Justice having knowledge of the affair that the South Braintree crime was committed by a gang of professional highwaymen.—(Signed) FRED J. WEYAND.

## The Chances Are Desperate for Sacco and Vanzetti, Review of the Case Shows

ON October 23rd Judge Webster Thayer handed down his decision on the motions for a new trial heard the week of September 13th. Here are some words!

"In conclusion, as far as the Madeiros affidavit is concerned it would have been an easy task for this court to transfer the responsibility upon another jury, but if this were done it would be the shirking of a solemn duty that the law places upon the trial court. Guided by this solemn duty I have examined and studied for several weeks without interruption the record of the testimony upon this motion and the Madeiros deposition; and, being controlled only by judgment, reason and conscience, and after giving as favorable consideration to these defendants as may be consistent with a due regard for the rights of the public and sound principles of laws, I am forced to the conclusion that the affidavit of Madeiros is unreliable, untrustworthy and untrue. To set aside the verdict of a jury affirmed by the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth on such an affidavit would be a mockery upon truth and justice. Therefore, exercising every right vested in this court in the granting of motions for new trials by the law of his commonwealth, the motion for a new trial is hereby denied."

That means that in spite of the confession of Madeiros, in spite of the affidavits of the department of justice agents, Lethermen and Weyand and Weise's letter and the great mass of testimony that has been piled up refuting the evidence on which they were convicted, Sacco and Vanzetti must die.

The chances of a reversal by Judge Thayer's decision by the supreme Court of Massachusetts are desperately small. An appeal to the United States supreme court on "due process of law" is a forlorn hope either. It is one of the guarantees set down in the constitution. The opinion of one man, backed up by the huge cumbersome power of the judicial system, is going to prevent the reversal of a verdict gotten from a jury in a time of hatred and hysteria, is going to brand forever on our minds the fact that a foreigner and a holder of an unpopular creed cannot expect justice in this country, and is going to murder two innocent men, already tortured beyond human endurance by the suspense of six years in jail.

Yet this long decision of thirty thousand words, that denies the possibility of a gunman and murderer telling the truth, that attacks personally the counsel for the defense and makes light of the new general[illegible] admitted accusations against Attorney General Palmer's anti-Red crusade, seems to anyone not up in the technicalities of the law, rather a personal defense of himself and of his conduct of the trial, than the impartial statement of a judge. It is Judge Thayer and the courts of Massachusetts that are on trial.

Will the working people of America allow these two fellow workers to burn in the chair in Chalestown jail?

There's not much time.

By January the supreme court will have given its decision.

Join in the growing nation-wide protest for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

These workers must not die!
They must be freed!

## Even Kept Press Seeks New Trial

(Continued from page 1)

the country in 1919 and 1920 when Mr. Palmer went on his hunt for "reds" and the democratic nomination. The fact that agents of the department of justice who did not believe that Sacco or Vanzetti were guilty of the crime, had seized a means of disposing of them, suggests how about the methods employed by the agents provocateurs at that time which are at the least disquieting.

So far as the present hearing is concerned, it is sufficient to say that if the Massachusetts courts wish to avoid lasting stigma, they will hear the evidence de novo . . . that counsel has presented a confession of the crime by another man and various affidavits which cast a sickening reflection upon the motives of some of those who were active in bringing about their conviction. In rebuttal the state is expected to introduce testimony for the state.

What any friend of justice asks is that these affidavits be weighed upon their merits and without reference to attitudes already formed upon the case. It is difficult for most people to approach a problem they regard as settled without regard to the previous answer. But a judge ought to be able to accomplish this.

* * *

**Baltimore Sun**

THAT the last word is by no means said in the Sacco-Vanzetti case is indicated by the startling nature of testimony given at the first hearing on motion for a new trial. Two former agents of the department of justice, one of them a man who spent thirty-eight years in government service before resigning to go into commercial work, made affidavit that the federal government was out "to get" these two Italian radicals at all costs. Failing evidence for deportation, it was asserted, they were convicted of murder "as one way of disposing of them."

There are other affidavits to be placed in opposition to these, and doubtless they will be just as circumstantial in supporting evidence of guilt. Nevertheless, the eager interest of the department of justice in securing a conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti is now established beyond a doubt. One of the many curious features of this important case. The whole business is bashed over closer and more it appears that other considerations played an important part in the original trial.

* * *

**Providence (R. I.) Tribune**

THE Sacco-Vanzetti case has received world-wide attention, and demonstrations protesting against the execution of the two Italians have been held in the far-flung quarters of the globe. . . . The conduct of the trial was such that there is ground for the belief that Sacco and Vanzetti were "railroaded" because of their radical affiliations rather than found guilty thru a preponderance of evidence. Their trial was held in the period when the United States was going thru the "Red" hysteria, and the two Italians, it is claimed, were the victims of a sadistic popular desire to vent its feelings upon radicalism.

Since the restoration of normality, however, new anglers appear in the case. Witnesses have admitted perjury, affidavits upholding the innocence of the men have appeared, and a man convicted of murder in another case has testified that he was a member of the gang which put the Braintree paymaster to death. A mass of evidence has been produced to show that state officials and department of justice agents conspired to send the two men to the chair upon doubtful stories which they had dug up. Dean Pound of the Harvard Law School has interested himself in the case and has given his opinion that, from the nature of the courts' records, a new trial is only fair.

**Revolutionary Dies.**

MOSCOW, Nov. 15. Michael Asbrenner, one of the most active revolutionary leaders of the early 90s, is dead. He was 84 years old. Asbrenner was sentenced to death by the czarist government in 1884 for his activities, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. He was released in 1917.

# Workers Correspondent

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

## ...ssian Worker Tells ... of Oil Field Progress

...is a second letter of a series being published by THE DAILY WORKER ...further the program of the International Conference of Worker Cor...ents, sponsored by the Communist International, to establish direct ...unication between the workers of Soviet Russia and of the United ... It is felt that by establishing such communication between the work... closer bond will be formed, and better understanding of conditions of ... in both countries will be maintained.
Workers interested in the oil situation are urged to reply to the writer and him about conditions in the United States. The letters should be ... to V. Kouznetov, care: "The Dept. of Worker Correspondents, Rabotehala ..., Tverskaia, Moscow, U. S. S. R."
... letter follows:

* * *

... the Editorial Office of the Com...unist Newspaper, The DAILY ...WORKER:

...ing you to hand over this letter ...me of the worker correspondents ...our newspaper with whom I should ...ished to start an interchange of ...espondence if he desires to main... it with the oil district of U. S. ... Baku.

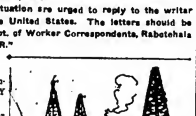
... all section of Balahani bears ... the name, the first group of the ...ki's region. Beforehand it was ...ped of a series of independent ... places, strictly separated each ... another and belonged to the ...ger oil producers.

**Lands Consolidated.**

...om the moment when the oil in... was taken over by the work... the small land pieces were amal...ated into large oil fields. Such ...amalgamation allowed to clear the ...industrial fields from useless ...es, namely the wooden huts, dif... small reservoirs and other ...dings which besides their use... for as were very dangerous ...connection with fire.
...is not important that the workers ...the industrial oil fields in the ... of an absolute destruction. The ...kers were able to restore them ... at present all the pits, even those ...h were neglected by the former ...ers, are in activity, thus supply... the Soviet Union with the heating ... namely with oil.
...t not only by restoring the old ...terial oil fields have the workers ...egulated themselves.

Two Fields.

...the Leuis region there are two ...terial oil fields which were ...ed in the time under the Soviets ...re of purely Soviet origin. These ...Sabountchi, bearing the name ...Sergo Kiror and in Balahani un... the name of Comrade Pistakov. ...e equipment of the Soviet oil ...is many times more perfect than ...t of the former owners like Nobel's, ...ashey's and others. The old in... oil fields mostly were equip... with the steam engines whilst on



the now ones the electric power is in use now.

But it would have been wrong to think that only our new oil fields are well equipped and that the old ones remain in the previous state.

All Well Equipped.

All the oil fields are getting their equipment according to the request of the modern terhoics. From the old method of the shock boring we are already getting on to the turning boring, tross boring and to the combloed boring.

Instead of previous methods of getting oil by means of "jelonka," we are beginning to use the deep pumps.

It is true that for us who are residing here all this became a usual thing and we do not notice all the alterations which took place in our oil fields, but if one is leaving for six months or so then he can see the progress when he comes back.

A friend of mine, after being eight months in Leningrad, returned in Baku with a Leningrad citizen.

"Jalonkes Zena."

When they came to see how we are getting the oil out of the pits in our region, my friend wanted to prove to his Leningrad friend the fact of the superiority of the deep pumping in comparison with the "jelonka."

But, alas! They were unable to find any "jelonka." There were in existence only the deep pumps. In order to find one "jelonka" they wasted almost a half a day.

In order to shorten the time of the work of exploring the old forgotten oil pits, we recently started to use tractors and to build the moving towers, etc.

Thanks to all innovations the production of our oil fields is increasing with every coming year and lowers the price of the oil products. For example: in taking the oil out of the pit thru "jelonka" in our region 29 kopek a pood, while a pood of oil being taken out from a pit by means of a deep pump cost us 18 kopek (this was during the first quarter of 1925-1926). But the workers are watching not only upon the gain of oil, but also upon its expenditure.

Electric Motors.

The steam machines and the oil motors used by the former owners were rather expensive moving power and very uneconomical from the point of view of expenditure of the burning stuff.

Therefore our oil fields began to be equipped with the electric motors.

For heating purposes in the houses we began to use the gas which we have in sufficient quantity.

Such a change of the heating stuff produced a favorable effect upon the common health of our region.

During the past time the residents of Balahani complained about smoke and smoke duel. They said: "We cannot see the sun; it looks like the eternal night here." But now the sun is warmly and gently shining over the Soviet oil fields and looks like glad to see the achievement of the workers' hands.

V. Kouznetsov.

Balahani, August 31, 1926.

P. S. I beg the comrade worker correspondent of the communistic newspaper, The DAILY WORKER, who will read this letter to explain to me to writing how his fellow comrades are working in the industrial establishments where they have to work. Our workers are very anxious to hear about them.

In my own turn I am ready to answer on all questions referring to the life of our workers which may be of interest to the American workers.

Please mail the letters per address: The Dpt. of the Worker Correspondents, Rabotchaia Gazeta, Tverskaia 3 Moscow, U. S. S. R.

Expecting your letters, with fraternal greetings, I remain, V. Kouznetsov,

* * *

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes


Get Your Copy!

Just Off the Press!

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION

...A. BERDNIKOV and F. ...VETLOF, Under the general ...terial direction of N. ...UCHARIN.

...ith notes on the American ...edition by ALEXANDER ...BITTELMAN.

...A COMPLETE COURSE in ... form of questions and an... swers; simply stated in brief ...agraphs. Ideal for self-study ... class use.

$1.00 Duroflex Covers
$1.50 Cloth Bound

...ILY WORKER PUB. CO., ...113 W. Washington Blvd., ... Chicago, Ill.

...end a Pleasant Evening ...in the Reading Room ...of the

WORKERS
(Los Angeles, Cal.)
...OOK SHOP
...22 WEST SECOND ST.

...ber library is here for your ...nvenience. There is also a ...olid selection of books for ... your purchase.

...Hours—9 A. M. to 10 P. M. ...Sundays—1 P. M. to 6 P. M. ...Tel. Metropolitan 8365


## Workers of Denver Pay Respect to Debs at I. L. D. Mass Meet

By a Worker Correspondent.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 15.—Workers of Denver and their friends gathered under the auspices of the International Labor Defense here to pay their last tribute to Eugene V. Debs. Speakers of various shades of opinion paid their tribute to Debs.

The I. L. D. and the Workers' Party both had speakers. A member of the I. W. W., as well as former members of the socialist party, also paid their respects.

After the regular scheduled speakers finished their talks the meeting was thrown open for remarks from member of the audience and a number of union men and others made short talks on the work Debs did in organizing his fellow-workers in the rause of emancipating themselves from capitalism. At the conclusion a collection was taken for the benefit of class-war prisoners.

At the conclusion of the meeting a large number of the audience signed up for membership in the I. L. D.

## Workers of Houston Demand Recognition of Soviet Republic

By a Worker Correspondent.

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 15.—More than 100 persons celebrated the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution in this city. A resolution was adopted demanding immediate recognition of the Soviet Union. Attention was drawn to the fact that Houston, world's second greatest cotton port, ships more cotton to the Soviet Union than to any other country. The resolution was sent to all representatives in congress from Texas.

Principal speakers eulogizing and drawing lessons from the revolution, were Comrade Nathan Bell, formerly of Russia, and Comrade Stanley a Clark, organizer of District 10. Voluntary donations amounted to $52.

## Perth Amboy Greets Passaic Strike Film with Much Enthusiasm

(By Worker Correspondent)

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 15.—"The Passaic Strike," picture story of the great Passaic strike was shown in Perth Amboy at Washington Hall, and an enthusiastic crowd of 500 workers packed the hall eager to see this picture.

Workers from the cable works, copper works, young workers from the pocket-book and hat factories, and many local trade unionists applauded the picture as scene after scene was thrown on the screen.

When the piano played "Solidarity Forever" and other workers' songs, all joined in singing with enthusiasm. Profits from the show amounted to $248.93.


ПРОЛЕТАРСКАЯ ПРАВДА
Устная газета-журнал Чикагского отдела газ. „НОВЫЙ МИР"

The next meeting of the Chicago Novy Mir worker correspondents will be held Wednesday, Nov. 17, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. All must be present to get ready for the next issue of Prolet-Tribuna which will be out next Saturday night at the Workers' House.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.
The American Worker Correspondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

A Treat of a Lifetime!
IN NEW YORK
Freiheit Gesangs Verein
with the assistance of members of
New York Symphony Orchestra
will sing
"Messiah, Son of Joseph"
Dramatic poem by Baloush Stolsman.
Music by our own Jacob Shaefer.
SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1926
CARNEGIE HALL,
57th St and 7th Ave., New York City
Tickets 75c to $2.00
at the Freiheit, 30 Union Square, New York City

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.


## INDUSTRIALIZATION OF SOUTH IS PRODUCING MANY SOCIAL CHANGES; DEMOCRATS RAPIDLY LOSE CONTROL

New York, Nov. 15.—Before the Civil War the southern regions of the United States were almost entirely agricultural, dominated by large landowners exploiting Negro slaves. Industrial development began after the Civil War and the freeing of the slaves, but for many years proceeded only slowly. The conquered states of the south remained under the domination of the republican party of the northern manufacturers.

Since the World War, however, industrialization has progressed rapidly in the southern states. Increased cost of labor in the north gave southern manufacturers an opportunity for profitable exploitation of the southern population which was unorganized industrially and which lacked protective legislation. Northern capital, especially in textiles, began to move south in search of cheap labor.

The state of North Carolina affords an example of this process. In 1914 there were 5,507 manufacturing establishments in North Carolina, employing about 127,000 workers. In 1923 the entrance of large capital and the consequent centralization of industry had reduced the number of establishments to 2,670; but the number of workers employed had increased to 174,000.

**Figure Show Growth.**

Total wages paid by manufacturers in 1914 were $46,000,000; in 1923, $127,000,000. In 1914 the cost of materials consumed in manufactures was $170,000,000; in 1923, $416,000,000, while in the same period the value of the products increased from $289,000 to $951,000,000, and further increased in 1925 to $2,045,000,000.

**Factory Over Farm.**

In 1910 the value of all farm products in the state of North Carolina was nearly equal to the value of manufactured products. In 1925 the value of manufactures was twice as great as the value of farm products.

North Carolina now ranks second only to the northern state of Massachusetts in the textile industry. The value of its cotton goods rose from $72,680,000 in 1910 to an estimated $400,000,000 in 1925.

**Florida Development.**

A similar development, to a greater or less degree, took place in the other southern states. Even before the recent speculative land boom the state of Florida showed considerable economic development. The National City Bank has published the following table showing the development in Florida from 1900 to 1920 as compared with the same figures for the United States as a whole:

| Increase of: | Pop. | R.R. mileage | Products |
|---|---|---|---|
| Florida | 82% | 58% | 524% |
| U. S. | 30 | 21 | 447 |

The increase of industrial capital and the increase of population by migration from the north both have profound political effects in the south and, in fact, upon the whole country.

**Split in Party Support.**

Traditionally, thruout the so-called "solid south" the democratic party has been supreme in local politics. This supremacy was the result of the Civil War and the antagonism to the northern republican party. It was perpetrated partly out of fear of the newly enfranchised Negroes who naturally support the party of their liberators. Investment of northern and industrial capital is gradually breaking into the solidity of the southern democrats representing ancient sectionalism and the traditions of the old land owners.

The migration of northern businessmen, land speculators and petty bourgeois settlers from the northern states has contributed another weakening influence. Most of the great numbers migrating into Florida, for instance, come from the republican regions of Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The democratic party continues to control the south, except for a few border states, where the control shifts from one party to the other; but in maintaining the control the party has been compelled to compromise on all important issues (tariff, etc.) and the control is seriously threatened in the future.

## Mellon Will Settle Chicago Railroad's Debt to Government

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. — Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has indicated to the reorganization committee of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad his willingness to accept a plan considered for settlement of the corporation's $55,000,000 obligation to the government it was learned at the treasury today.

The railroad, it was understood, proposes to pay $35,000,000 in cash of liquidate the debt to the treasury, $17,000,000 to liquidate the debt to the director general's account and $3,000,000 in preferred stock of the reorganized railroad.

**$50,000 Conspiracy Charge.**

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Auer were charged today with conspiracy in true bills voted by the grand jury for the alleged sale of approximately $50,000 worth of Florida land they claimed was near Daytona Beach, but which in reality was in the wilderness.

**Drunken Driving—Hurt.**

Two were injured and an unidentified man with whom they had been riding was dead today following an automobile crash against a viaduct. The injured, Miss Dorothy Sansen, 23 and Louis Parker, 24, were said

## ART IS USED AS WEAPON, NEGRO WORKERS LEARN

### Interesting Discussion at Open Forum

That the negroes are not only waking up to the understanding of the "finer things of life," but are also understanding the connection between those "finer things" and their everyday life—are realizing that everything, beauty, art, truth is connected with the "endless filthy struggle" was proven Sunday, Nov. 7, in the open forum meeting at 3358 Michigan under the auspices of the American Negro Labor Congress. Brother Isbell, the president of the local branch of the American Negro Labor Congress was chairman of the meeting.

**Whitaman Voices Opinion.**

Lovett Fort-Whiteman, the national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, spoke of the purpose of the open forum meetings. He mentioned the facts: That the forums are established as centers of enlightment in order that the Negro may find out the political, social and economic forces affecting them. The Negro, as all other oppressed races, try to "get away from themselves." The American Negro Labor Congress open forum meetings wish to bring them to view; the imaginative, the emotional and artistic sides of the Negro.

**Wentworth and Ferro Speak.**

Mr. Ferro, connected with the Art institute and Mr. Wentworth, novelist spoke on the subject "The Negro and Art." Mr. Wentworth, in a thrilling shaking voice, told us how art was a revelation of truth to him. "We learn things thru tragedies. For example, the Hay-market slaughter is one of a number of the kind of events that took me out of my religious govrement and led me to have a radical view on industrial life" concluded Mr. Wentworth.

Mr. Ferro, a timid artistic type of a person, spoke in a low effective voice. He stated that due to oppression the artistic ability the Negro turned into himself his finer emotions and ideas. To give an instance: The inhabitants of Egypt and Central Africa are remembered for their artistic contributions to the world. The Negro is a descendent of these two, yet the great majority of them do not appreciate art. In earlier years there was no distinction between white and colored artists. It is only in recent years that this difference is current it is probably due to our economic system.

**CONCLUSION.**

The discussions "On Negro and Art" that followed showed that all those present not only followed the lecture attentively, but also had thoughts of their own to offer. The general conclusions they came to ran be summed up in the following statements: That art is a link of all the chain of life. That, under the present system, even art is not a free field. The great artists are subsidized by the capitalists and, therefore, have to paint what pleases big finance. That is, even artists are tools of capitalism. Someday, however, art will be left a field free for originality and freedom.

Before adjourning the chairman announced that anyone can suggest topics for discussion. That it is their forum and they could do what they please. It meets every first and third Sunday.

## Mrs. Dawes Condemns 'Peace Societies', Are 'Communistic', She Says

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 15.—Club women were discussing today the strong criticism of Miss Jane Addams of Chicago and the activities of the Women's International Society for Peace and Freedom during an Armistice Day address by Mrs. Rufos A. Dawes, of Evanston, official of the National Federation of Women's Clubs.

Warning her audience against peace societies with "Communistic tendencies," Mrs. Dawes said she spoke freely "because Miss Addams herself does not conceal the fact she does not believe in our ideas of American loyalty."

**Injured Motorman a Suicide.**

STERLING, Ill., Nov. 15. — F. M. Smith, 58, veteran city and interurban motorman, committed suicide today sending a 38 caliber bullet into his forehead. Three years ago he lost a leg in a crash between two interurbans, one of which he was driving, between Sterling and Dixon. Continued pain from leg, together with poor business was given as a cause of the act.

## WIN THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

### Young Miners! Fight for Your Union!

By YOUNG COAL MINER

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., — In the coal mines there are thousands of young fellows employed. These young miners are members of the union, have the same privileges as the adult miners, etc. But when it comes to taking interest in the work of the union, or attend local meetings, they are not there. To them the union is merely something that they have to belong to in order to hold their jobs. When their local meets they are to be found in the poolrooms, anywhere but at the meetings. And up until now the large majority of them are a lot of deadwood taking no part to the work of the union. Worse then that they take no interest in the union.

This is very dangerous to the future existence of the U. M. W. A., if it is to exist as a fighting organization that it has been in the interests of the coal miners. There are many struggles ahead of us, some that threaten the very existence of our union. In order to exist, and fight the operators it will take every man in the union to remain loyal to what the union stands for. Yet we find a very important section of our membership, the youth taking very little interest in our union, going farther and farther away from us and that is very very danger ous.

That is why wherever there is a Save the Union ticket out in this election, you will find them paying special attention to the young miners and wherever possible you will find young miners on the Save the Union tickets, running for important and responsible offices in the union. That is one way of getting the young miners back into the work of the union.

And it is because the Save the Union committees recognize the fact that if the union of the miners is going to go on and fight for the interests of the coal miners the young miners will have to do their share.

Miners! you too will have to help to bring the young miners back into the work of the union. Tell every young miner that you work with every young miner that you know, what I. M. W. of A. stands for, the struggles that it has gone thru, the struggles that are ahead of us if our union is to be saved for the miners' interests. And if you do that you will be bringing into the union—new life a new fighting spirit that will greatly assist us in being able to withstand the attacks of the operators, and help us to go forward in our fight for more wages and better conditions for all miners.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.


# The Drive

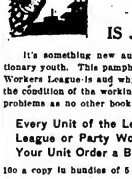
For $50,000 to
KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

DONATIONS—NOVEMBER 12.

CONNECTICUT—
Isador Wolfy Stamford ..... $17.52
ILLINOIS—
Bessie Grenadier, Chicago ..... 2.00
F. Daschampas, Chicago ..... 2.00
Finnish Workers Club, Chicago ..... 100.00
K. Harris, Chicago ..... 3.00
M. Kenyon, Chicago ..... 5.00
F. A. Maki, Chicago ..... 5.00
F. Mordan, Chicago ..... 1.00
P. Sharalenko, Chicago ..... 1.00
A. Valentina, Chicago ..... .50
F. Visconta, Chicago ..... 5.00
KANSAS—
M. O. Sullivan, Kansas City ..... 1.00
MICHIGAN—
B. Marchatt, Detroit ..... 27.00
Ike Sinikin, Detroit ..... 5.00
MINNESOTA—
Hjalmar Alta, Chisholm ..... .25
T. Bamugh, Chisholm ..... .25
Carl Dasen, Chisholm ..... .50
Mrs. Garvis ..... .50
Elsa Kangas ..... .25
F. Havana, Chisholm ..... .50
E. Hiskinen, Chisholm ..... .25
Mrs. Harral, Chisholm ..... .25
F. Hendrickson, Chisholm ..... .50
J. Kateula, Chisholm ..... .25
Fannia Kangas, Chisholm ..... .25
Oscar Kangas, Chisholm ..... .25
Jack Korpi, Chisholm ..... .25
Mary Korsem, Chisholm ..... .50
H. Kuljanpaa, Chisholm ..... .25
Lasken, Chisholm ..... .50
R. Lanaji, Chisholm ..... .25
J. Lauppa, Chisholm ..... .50
H. Lehtinan, Chisholm ..... .50
F. Lahtola, Chisholm ..... .25
A. Martan, Chisholm ..... .25
Ida Mattson, Chisholm ..... .25
Mrs. Muttunan, Chisholm ..... .25
M. Niemi, Chisholm ..... .25
A. Norton, Chisholm ..... .25
S. Oja, Chisholm ..... .15
N. Ostolta, Chisholm ..... 5.75
O. Ovaska, Chisholm ..... .50
John Salo, Chisholm ..... .50
Ida Wahlnes, Chisholm ..... .50
Mary Warla, Chisholm ..... .25
J. Wuotat, Chisholm ..... .25
Joseph Nugar, St. Paul ..... 5.00
NEW YORK—
Ray Mayer, Jamaica ..... 5.00
L. E. Katterfeld, New York ..... 100.00
OHIO—
Eshaschius, Cleveland ..... 2.00
J. Mazeika, Cleveland ..... 150.00
Wm. G. Schultz, Napoleon ..... 2.00
PENNSYLVANIA—
John Brakus, Etna ..... 5.00
Joe Mavsovich, Etna ..... 5.00
Spark, Etna ..... 6.00
Shop Nucleus, E. Pittsburgh ..... 6.00
Shop Nucleus, E. Pittsburgh ..... 6.00
Lee Kaupila, Monessen ..... 5.35
Scott, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
N. Du Barardik, Scranton ..... .50
Joe Barg, Scranton ..... .50
A. C. Du Blasus, Scranton ..... 1.50
M. Ciconia, Scranton ..... 1.50
Scranton Prashet Group ..... 80.00
A. C. Du Blasus, Scranton ..... 2.50
Frank Lahtola, Scranton ..... 1.50
N. Malenicky, Scranton ..... 1.00
J. L. Pierra, Scranton ..... 1.00
UTAH—
R. S. Kimball, Salt Lake City ..... 5.00
WISCONSIN—
Kanonka, Anniversary ..... 57.11
CANADA—
J. Lasboblitz, Montreal ..... 5.00

THE SUNDAY WORKER

# The Challenge of Youth



Why Every Young Worker Should Join the Young Workers (Communist) League

By SAM DARCY

IS JUST OFF THE PRESS!

It's something new and vitally necessary in the work of revolutionary youth. This pamphlet tells in simple language what the Young Workers League is and why young workers should join it. It analyzes the condition of the working youth of this country and deals with their problems as no other book or pamphlet has done up to now.

Every Unit of the League and Party and Every Active League or Party Worker Should Have a Copy. Have Your Unit Order a Bundle Now.

10c a copy in bundles of 5 or more. 15c a copy for single copies.

ORDER NOW!

Send your order and remittance to the

YOUNG WORKERS (COMMUNIST) LEAGUE OF AMERICA
1113 W. Washington Blvd, Chicago, Illinois

Subscribe!
to
THE SUNDAY WORKER
(4 twenty week subs for $1.00)
Send a slogan to win one of seven prizes offered in the Slogan Contest
Ending December 1
Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regular to be sold by your trade union delegate?

ETHEL AND JOS.
VAVAK
Teachers of Violin and Piano
Telephone
SUNNYSIDE 8472
Address
1146 MONTROSE AVE.,
CHICAGO

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## WORKERS AIDED IN PURCHASING OF OWN HOMES

### Wales Labor Government Forms Plan

By W. RANCIS AHERN
Federated Press.

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 15. — The labor government of the state of New South Wales is about to launch out on a home-building scheme for the workers. The government will follow the Queensland example of advancing to the workers almost the full amount of the purchase money of the homes, repayable by instalments, and hold as security a life policy of the worker covering the amount owing to the state. In this way the government will be secured and the dependents of the worker assured of a home free of all encumbrance in the event of his death.

**Arranga Payments.**

It is proposed that a deposit shall be paid on a sliding scale in accordance with the amount earned yearly by the workers, as follows: Yearly earnings to $1,250, no deposit; yearly earnings from $1,250 to $2,000, 5 per cent deposit; yearly earnings from $2,000 to $2,500, 10 per cent deposit; $2,500 to $3,750, 15 per cent deposit; $3,750 to $5,000, 20 per cent deposit; over $5,000, 25 per cent deposit.

It is also proposed that government lands shall be utilised as far as possible to carry out the scheme, and, so that the purchaser shall not be overloaded by heavy commitments, he shall have the option of leasehold tenure, with the right to convert into freehold at any time.

## New York I. L. D. to Give Reception for Political Prisoner

NEW YORK, Nov. 15. — Charles Cline, a member of the I. W. W., whose release from 13 years of imprisonment in a Texas prison for participating in a Mexican rebel expedition to aid in the overthrow of the despotic rule in Mexico, will speak at a reception and dance to be given in his honor by the New York section of the International Labor Defense on Friday evening, November 19 at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street.

Everyone who attends this affair is assured of a good time. Dancing and refreshments until morning. Tickets at 50 cents are on sale at the I. L. D. office, 799 Broadway, Room 422, DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th St., Room 32, and at the Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 127 University Place.

**Fireman Gassed.**

Four firemen were rushed to the hospital in a serious condition today from illuminating gas fumes following a fire.

They were: Battalion Chief Chris Peterman, Capt. George Gubbins and Firemen John Sullivan and Adward Halper. All are expected to recover.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.

## PORTER RISKS PENSION TO TELL TRUTH ABOUT P. R. COMPANY UNION

By ROBERT W. DUNN, Federated Press.

Si Taylor, born a slave in Virginia near where Lee surrendered to Grant, a porter for the Pullman Co. for nearly 40 years, has just been retired from service. He is one of the oldest and most militant members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. His joined after he failed to secure justice for Pullman porters within the company's plan of "employe representation."

Since the plan began in 1920, Si has served in the local committee of Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal District in New York City. He has also served three years on the higher or Zone General Committee. His knows Pullman company unionism inside out, for he has served on company union committees longer than any other porter.

White-haired but vigorous, Si Taylor tells of his experiences with the Pullman plan as interpreted and administered by superintendent, Jimmie Mitchell, whom the porters call the "Mussolini of the Pullman Co. in the Penn. Terminal District."

Mitchell, according to a Brotherhood pamphlet, has long been known to "bulldose, intimidate and punish unoffending and defenseless porters and maids." He once remarked that his ambition in life is "to keep the porters under his thumb."

"The company union committee meetings were controlled by Mitchell and associates," says Taylor. "If he didn't like the conduct of a porter he would hammer on the table with his fist and tell the cringing committeemen the man couldn't work for him any longer." Alone among the committeemen Si Taylor would speak up. Many times he saved the porters their jobs. Many times he stated on the thin edge of discharge for his action. But being a veteran porter and popular with the men, the company hesitated to fire him. On one occasion the $12,000 a year head of the company's Bureau of Industrial Relations called him into his office and remarked threateningly:

"Some of our old men have turned damn fool and joined the union. It won't do them any good, I'll warn them." Once when Taylor circulated a petition signed by some 200 porters asking for a wage increase, Mitchell told him: "You should have been retired long ago, instead of coming around asking for more wages." Mitchell failed to send the petition to the Pullman office in Chicago, but Taylor took it there himself on his next run.

"Were the ballots ever tampered with in company union elections?" I asked Taylor. "Well, we never got convincing legal proof, but we know that in one election where Roy Lancaster (then company union committee secretary, now Brotherhood secretary-treasurer) was running, 50 ballots bearing his name were erased and the name of his opponent—a company man —written in and counted. We also know that after the ballots are cast in Pennsylvania Terminal District, the ballot box is supposed to be put away in the locker of the assistant superintendent while the key to the box resides in his desk. The company bosses could change as many ballots as they cared to."

As an active member of the Zone General committee, Taylor fought hard for the porters but in the minutes of this company union committee his remarks in their behalf were always deleted. Company union committees never thought of holding a session unless the local company boss was present to open with prayer and steer decisions for the company. Taylor quickly learned that "superintendents don't like plain talk, especially from colored porters" and hence the company union was a farce.

Taylor fought hard against the discharge of Roy Lancaster when he was dropped from service on a frame-up charge after 17 years without a blot on his card. "I told the company then it was cutting off its nose to spite its face" in firing such in influential and respected porter. The company didn't listen. Lancaster was fired and a few weeks later the Pullman Porters Brotherhood got under way.

When Si Taylor was retired this month before his full 40 years' service were in, he told the company officials he expected it. "I've been here 39 years, 3 months and 3 weeks—24 years without a mark on my service card. He was informed that "the company has something against you," and told that company executives could withhold his pension of about $20 a month. In addition to this veiled threat, he was asked what he had to say about the charge that he had played close to A. Philip Randolph, general organizer for the Brotherhood. His reply was: "Don't say Randolph. Say all the officers of the Brotherhood. I'm a member of the union and proud of it." Whether his pension comes or not, Si Taylor declares he will stand by the new union till death."

## N. Y. Paper Box Strikers Appeal to Negro Scabs

NEW YORK, Nov. 15. —(FP)— A special circular entitled An Appeal to All Colored Workers has been put out by the Paper Box Makers' Union under Manager Fred Caiola. The union is striking for recognition in all shops and improved conditions. Colored strike-breakers have been brought in in some cases and even made to assault white and colored pickets.

The union declares that it does not discriminate against colored workers in any way and protects them in their jobs in peace times when employers urge the union to remove colored workers from shops. Colored members of the union have been staunchly fighting with the rest for union conditions. The union circular appeals to non-union colored workers to consider that the employers will cast them aside when the strike is over, because they have no union to protect them, and urges all to join the union fight.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

**TONIGHT.**

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour; Hugh Willis, Security Supervisor of the Illinois Industrial Commission, Subject: "Securing the Campaneation Risks."

9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
Vocal Duet, entertainers, Lloyd Jon Warner, Gerald Croissaint, Charlie Waltz, Mildred Calicia, Harry Dream Daddy Davis.
11:30—Alamo Entertainers.

## WORKER THEATER ANNOUNCES FIRST PLAY IN GOTHAM

### "Biggest Boob" to Be Shown December 4

NEW YORK, Nov. 15. — The first English language proletarian theater in America, the Workers' Theater, announced today that the opening date of its first production, "The Biggest Boob in the World," a fantastic labor comedy translated from the German by Upton Sinclair, will be December 4.

The play will be given in the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave. The author is Karl Wittvogel, whose play, "The Seven Telephone Calls" was prepared for production by the Greenvich Village Theater last year and dropped at the eleventh hour.

**Destar Directs.**

Jasper Deeter, actor and producer of the Provincetown Players, is directing the cast of workers. The scenery, designed by Hugo Gellert, Louis Lozowick, and William Gropper, will be in the modern Russian style, broad, simple and grotesque.

Florence Rauh, executive secretary of the Workers' Dramatic League, announced that 100 seats a night will be given to the strikers of New York and vicinity. The play will be repeated in the Church of All Nations on Dec. 5 and 10, and will then be taken to the halls of various labor organizations in Greater New York.

**Started by Gold.**

The Workers' Theater was organized last spring with Michael Gold of the New Masses, as the guiding spirit. A group of workers, actors, and stage technicians was assembled, and a studio at 64 Washington Square South secured for holding dancing and acting classes, as well as lectures by such celebrated critics, writers, and artists as John Howard, J. P. McEvoy, Mossaiye Olgin, Louis Lozowick, Hugo Gellert and John Dos Passos.

**Spirit of Labor.**

The aim of the theater, according to Michael Gold, is to present to American audiences the spirit of labor in drama that will touch closely the life of the workers. Gold contends that the American and European stage is decadent, that it panders to the taste of a small wealthy and effete audience, and therefore has no significance in the life of the nation. He plans to model the Workers' Theater here after some of the newer theaters of Russia, which, according to Huntley Carter, noted British critic, are now the most vigorous and alive in the world.

Among the plays which the workers' group plans to produce shortly in New York are Upton Sinclair's "Singing Jailbirds," George Kaiser's "Gas," Ernst Toller's "Machine Wreckers," Meierhold's "China Roar," and Schofield's "Men at War."

**Denied New "Plot" on Benito.**

ROME, Nov. 15. — The government today denied absolutely that there was any grounds for reports circulated in the United States yesterday that a new attempt had been made to assassinate Premier Mussolini.

## KELLOGG DOESN'T GET RISE OUT OF AMERICAN LABOR

### Tried to Bring About Mexican Break

By LAURENCE TODD
Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. — (FP) — Secretary of State Kellogg appears to have made no progress in alienating the support of the American Federation of Labor from the Mexican Regional Federation of Labor by his announcement that Mme. Kollontai, new Soviet minister to Mexico, was too dangerous a Communist to be permitted to pass thru this country. Relations between the A. F. of L. and the labor movement beyond the Rio Grande are undisturbed. Reports that a new and threatening note has been delivered by Kellogg to President Calles have served only to renew the friendly cooperation between the labor movements in the two republics. Such is the opinion at the office of the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

**No Investigation Yet.**

It is true that the recent convention of the A. F. of L., striving to ever any discussion of the struggle between church and state in Mexico, did adopt a resolution calling for investigation into the facts as to any financial backing of the Mexican labor movement by the Mexican government. But that resolution did not specify any machinery for making the inquiry, and up to date no step has been taken to send an American inquiry committee to Mexico to scan the moral record of the "from."

**Parallel an A. F. of L.**

Possible reasons—aside from common sense and courtesy—for forbearing this proposed investigation might include the record of the A. F. of L. itself during the world war. At that time its policies became so intertwined with those of the Wilson administration, and so many of its leaders became members of government boards and commissions, that anti-labor employers on the one hand and anti-war radicals on the other became alarmed at the extent of this alliance. There was even established an American Alliance for labor and democracy, headed by Samuel Gompers, which secured with the president's secret warfund thru the committee on public information. The organization furnished speakers from among labor union officials, for all kinds of war-time efforts to mobilize public sentiment. It was especially active against the People's Council of America, which sought to secure from the American government, upon its entrance into the war, a definite statement of war aims in order to hasten peace discussions.

**Sass Strategy.**

The A. F. of L. is accordingly inclined to regard the relations of the Mexican labor movement as strictly and purely a domestic affair, to be considered as local strategy, in the same way that the pro-war actions of the A. F. of L. in 1917-18 served its own interests and the current sentiment of its membership. In the same way, the presence in Mexico of a Soviet envoy will not drive the A. F. of L. chiefs to any break with Mexican labor, but will be viewed as a necessary evil, under Mexico's political circumstances. The A. F. of L. remains anti-Soviet, but will continue to point out that the Communists have no influence in Mexico despite the presence of a Soviet envoy there for the past two years.

THE SUNDAY WORKER

## CRIB A NEW NOVEL by Charles Yale Harrison

(Copyright, 1928, by Daily Worker)

"Is she insane?"

"It's a reaction from her life with her husband; he was a profligate, and so she's a miser. They tell a story about him, he used to pay his hands in cash, and would drive about the country in a buckboard with little canvas bags, each containing a thousand dollars in gold. One time he dropped one bag and didn't miss it; one of his hands brought it to him, and old Hank looked at the man with contempt, and put his hand into his pocket and pulled out a half dollar. 'Here,' he said, 'here's the price of a rope; go buy one and hang yourself!'"

"So now she's taking care of the money!"

"Exactly. She pays all her bills by registered mail, and preserves the receipts and insists on having a return receipt from the post office, and when that comes she files the two together, and when the receipted bill comes back, she files and indexes that. She won't let a book-keeper do it, because you can't find any employes who can be trusted to attend to this properly. She spends hours poring over her business papers, and discovering people's carelessness and incompetence. She employs lawyers, and then she employs other lawyers to check them up, and then a detective agency to find out how the lawyers are selling her out. She's convinced the county authorities are persecuting her, and that they're all a lot of crooks—she mayn't be so wrong in that. She won't let a book-keeper do it, because you can't find anything about the house; dusting the furniture and nagging at the servants because they won't take care of things."

The two walked on down the beach. "Up over that hill," said Vee, "lives old Hank's sister; he left her part of the estate, and the two women have quarrelled about the boundary line and he water-rights. Tessie Thatcher's an old rake—hires men to work for her, and makes them her lovers, and writes them tooth-some letters, and then they try to blackmail her, and she sells them to go to hell, and they bring suit for unpaid salaries, and sell the letters to the newspapers, and they're all published; but Tessie doesn't care, she knows that nothing can hurt her social position, she's too rich; and besides, she's an old booze-fighter, and knows how to forget troubles."

"My God!" exclaimed Bunny. "What property does to people!"

"To women especially," said Vee. "It's too much for their nerves. I look at the old women I meet, and think, which of them do I want to be? And I say, Oh, my God! and jump into my car and drive fifty miles an hour to get away from my troubles, and from the people who want to tell me theirs!"

"Is that what you were doing when the judge sent you to jail for a week?" laughed Bunny.

"No," she answered, "that was a publicity stunt, the bright idea of my advertising man."

### CHAPTER XIV
### The Star
### I

Bunny went back to Angel City and discovered that if he wanted to follow Vee Tracy's program of dodging other people's troubles, he had made a fatal mistake to get interested in a labor college. He went to see Mr. Irving, and found the young instructor up to his ears in the growing pains and disputes of the labor movement. All Summer long his job had been interviewing leaders and sympathizers, and trying to get them together on a program. He had managed to get the college started, with three teachers and about fifty pupils, mostly coming at night; but it was all precarious—the difficulties seemed overwhelming.

There were a handful of progressive and clear-minded men and women in the labor movement; and then there was the great mass of the bureaucracy, dead from the ears up; also a little bunch of reckless radicals, who would rather have no bread at all than half a loaf. The old line leaders would have nothing to do with the college if these "reds" got in; on the other hand, if you excluded the "reds," they would set up a clamor, and a lot of genuine liberals would say, what was the use of a new college that was so much like the old one?

The labor movement had its traditions, having to do with getting shorter hours and more pay for the workers; and the old officials were bound by that point of view. The average union official was a workingman who had escaped from day labor by the help of a political machine inside the union. Anything new meant to him the danger of losing his desk job, and having to go back to hard work. He had learned to negotiate with the employers and smoke their cigars, and in a large percentage of cases he was spending more money than his salary. Here in Angel City, the unions had a weekly paper, that lived by soliciting advertising from business men—and what was that but a respectable form of graft? When you took any fighting news to an editor of that sort, he would say the dread work, "Bolshevism," and throw your copy into the trash-basket.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

# STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

### ARTICLE XVI

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE TERROR

The employers use many weapons to crush strikes; starvation, demoralizing propaganda, playing off one section of workers against another, bribing of leaders, etc., and to all these methods and interspersed with them they add sheer terrorism. With plain force they seek to break the workers' ranks and drive them back to work. They always have their own private armies of plug-uglies and provocateurs who systematically terrorize strikers. But their great reliance is on the state.

The state is the strong right arm of the capitalist class, the great guardian of their class interests. They control and dominate it from top to bottom. It is ever at their service, with its hostile, anti-labor legislation, its injunction breeding courts, its army, its state police, its deputy sheriffs, etc. The degree to which the employers use this great instrument of legalized violence against the workers depends upon the urgency of their need.

If the strike is a small one they may confine their violence to the thuggery of their private plug-uglies and local police. If the strike is more important they will call in the courts, with their train of injunctions, jails, and the rest of it. And if the strike is a great one of far-reaching political significance they will use the troops if need be to crush it. Ever and always when they want it they use the state against the workers. Their use of its armed force is limited only by the degree of their necessity.

The question of fully meeting the use of the state power of the capitalists against the workers in strikes and other struggles raises the central problem of the whole movement, the problem of the overthrow of the capitalist system. So long as the capitalists control the state just that long will they use its forces militantly against the workers and in defense of their profit-making system. Hence, the workers, to finally solve the problem, must get control of the state themselves. This will inevitably involve a bitter struggle for power between the two classes. But a fundamental discussion of this basic problem lies beyond the scope of this booklet, which is to elaborate a system of strike strategy applicable under present conditions.*

COURAGE AND INTELLIGENCE

Although the complete solution of the use of the state and the employers' private forces against the workers awaits the achievements of power by the latter, nevertheless much can be done under present conditions to ward off, counter, prevent, and weaken such attacks by the employers. The strike strategist must learn to move courageously and intelligently in this more crucial matter. The history of the American labor movement is replete with the militant defense made by workers driven desperate by fierce employers' attacks, such as in Homestead, Colorado, West Virginia, McKees Rocks, Herrin, etc.

When confronted with such open ruptures, the left wing must stir the whole labor movement to its depths to land its maximum support, moral, financial, industrial, and political to the attacked workers. If this is done the capitalists will often not consider the game worth the candle, to provoke a costly upheaval among the broad masses for the sake of brutally oppressing one small section. A skillfully cultivated "public opinion" will, under existing American conditions, help to meet such situations. Liberal organizations will help to create this. The employers in Passaic, for example, learned that their tear bombs and police clubbings, in the face of a thoroughly exposure, and a determined strike leadership, were not breaking the strike but putting life into it.

STRIKE INJUNCTIONS AND NO-STRIKE-LAWS

Arbitrary restrictions upon the right to strike, such as the issuance of injunctions, adoption of Industrial Court no-strike laws, etc., the workers can break down by a display of militancy. These are nettles. Touch them lightly and they scorch you, but grasp them firmly and they lose their virulence.

The hesitating way the conservatives handle these issues only strengthens the evils. Mass violation of such anti-strike legislation and abuses is the way to deal with them. No injunction deprives the right of picketing can stand in the face of a rigid determination of strikers to picket notwithstanding. The collapse of the Kansas Industrial Court when Howat's miners struck in spite of it was typical of what happens to such tyrannical laws generally when confronted by a militant labor movement.

The time was when the A. F. of L. advocated officially the application of such aggressive tactics in cases of injunctions. But in these days of intensified class collaboration the bureaucratic policy grows weak and insipid. Now its fight against injunctions amounts to little more than sentimental protests and fruitless attempts to line up "Labor's friends" in the two old parties to vote against the right of the courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes.

FREE SPEECHES

Similar militant tactics can be used with good effect when the companies, through their city government agencies, attempt to prohibit free speech and the holding of public meetings during strikes or organizing campaigns. The thing to do is to hold them anyhow and to go to jail if necessary. A well-waged free speech fight is never lost. Not even in the black steel districts of Pennsylvania, officials or stockholders, could they prevent us from having meetings in the campaign of 1918-19. They prohibited them in Homestead, Braddock, Rankin, McKeesport, Duquesne, and other cities, but in each case we defeated them by taking to the streets in spite of their official ukases.

Free speech fights are an excellent means to unite and inspire the workers in such situations, provided the campaigns are conducted so that the workers realize their direct connection with the wage struggle. Care must be taken not to precipitate such free speech fights prematurely, before the workers realize what is at stake, else they will not support them.

The employers have a keen sense of the importance of militant working class leaders in the struggle. Hence, a settled policy of theirs is to arbitrarily remove these militants wherever they get a chance. The railroading to jail of such labor fighters has long since been a favorite weapon of American employers. The frame-up and the hired jury are their means to this end. The cases of Tom Mooney, W. K. Billings, Sacco, Vanzetti, Cline, and Rangel are only a few of scores who have paid the penalty.

This line of attack, the crippling of our leadership, is one that must not be allowed to go on unchecked. Under existing circumstances the best protection that can be thrown around them is a wide and bitter fight to arouse the working class in their defense, when any are taken. This agitation must not flag until they are finally released. These outrageous arrests and imprisonments can be made the occasions of such great upheavals and protests among the workers, that the capitalists will often be compelled to slow up if not abandon altogether their persecution plans. The labor movement must militantly defend its fighting leaders. It must be organized definitely to this end. The organization best fitted for such purpose is the International Labor Defense.

*Worker students, to learn the role of the state in the class struggle, should read "The State and Revolution," by Lenin.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $8.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL — Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE — Business Manager
MORITZ J. LOEB

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## Brewing a New War

Italy, France, Turkey and Jugo-Slavia are mobilising, according to dispatches.

Relations between France and Italy are extremely strained. Mussolini's plot to create friction between France and Spain by organizing so-called uprisings in Catalonia and then exposing them thru the medium of fascist secret service men has resulted in France withdrawing its tentative agreement to surrender the Syrian mandate to Italy.

Unable to display the promised colonial concession before the Italian people as an achievement Mussolini takes up the sword against Turkey once more.

Jugo-Slavia, alarmed at the war-like preparations in neighboring countries, and having an ax of her own to grind in the shape of a desire for unrestricted outlet to the sea, puts her war machinery into motion and Greece also will not remain inactive in the face of hostile demonstrations.

The Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean area are boiling again with fascist Italy as the center of the disturbance.

Even the capitalist press is speculating now on how long the Mussolini regime can last. John Steele, writing for the *Chicago Tribune* from Rome, says:

*After Benito Mussolini, what?*

*This is the question all Italy and most of the rest of the world is asking more persistently since the last attempt on the duce's life . . .*

*Premier Mussolini's death is an event that must be envisaged as possible any moment. . . . It must be remembered that there is no other form of protest possible in Italy against the fascist regime . . . . since the establishment of fascism thousands of socialists, liberals and other dissidents have lost their lives, property and health at the hands of fascist mobs. . . . . THERE ARE HUNDREDS, PERHAPS THOUSANDS, OF YOUNG MEN WHO WOULD CONSIDER IT NOT ONLY AN ACT OF FILIAL PIETY, BUT A PATRIOTIC DUTY TO KILL PREMIER MUSSOLINI.* (Emphasis ours.)

Typical of the expressions in other capitalist organs, the above shows that it is no longer possible to conceal the fact that all of Italy is a Mount Aetna likely to burst forth at any moment.

The history of dictators of the Mussolini type afflicted with a combination of the Napoleon and Ceasar complexes, shows that they have always resorted to attempts at foreign conquest as their power waned in order to make themselves symbolical of the nationalist pride of the country.

Mussolini will be no exception.

His death or dethronement will be sudden or else the fascist organization will provoke a war which will be quite in line with its imperialist policy.

It is quite likely that war would have broken out before this if it were not for the fact that the impoverished European nations have not the financial strength to wage a major struggle without putting themselves more completely at the mercy of American imperialism. But even with this negative factor given its full importance no one reading the news from Europe can avoid the conclusions that war is nearer than at any time since the signing of the armistice.

And an armistice it was—a temporary cessation of hostilities until new forces could be rallied and new alignments made.

But in the welter of darkness which envelops western and southeastern Europe there is at least one ray of light. It is the league of peoples which seems to be making substantial progress under the leadership of the Soviet Union and which at least tentatively includes Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan and the new and powerful China which is rising steadily on the ruins of feudal reaction and imperialist oppression.

The spokesmen of capitalism would have us believe that the question must be put on Asia versus Europe and in the event of an important offensive started by Mussolini or some other representative of reaction will try to raise the bugaboo of Asiatic domination.

But class conscious workers know and the rest of the working class will learn that the question must be put in the form of a struggle of the working class and the colonial peoples against world imperialism which is led now by the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union.

## GERMAN NATIONALISTS INDIGNANT AS EMBASSY CELEBRATES ARMISTICE

BERLIN, Nov. 15 — Nationalists were aroused today over the fact that the German embassy in Washington displayed German flags on Armistice Day, and the local Anzeiger is bitterly attacking the government and Ambassador von Maltzan.

"If it is true, it is a most ignominous self-humiliation," declared the Local Anzeiger. "Our former enemies were commemorating Armistice Day not only because it marked the end of the war, but equally because it meant the defeat of the reich, unconditional surrender to arrogant victors and humiliation by the most spiteful and criminal peace treaty in the world's history. The outrage of Nov. 11 is burning the hearts of Germans today as it did eight years ago."

The Local Anzeiger has urged the foreign office to take action against the embassy in Washington but it is understood that the foreign office supports the embassy, taking the attitude that the display of the German flags was merely an act of courtesy.

"Trade [illegible] [illegible] Provide [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## Filipino Legislature Fights Dictatorship Established by Wood

MANILA, Nov. 15.—Altho the legislature is officially adjourned, all the members were still in Manila today and were casting about for a method of checkmating Governor General Wood's move of abolishing the board of control.

Representative Isaac Lacson proposed that the legislature refuse to meet in the future.

Wood indicated there would be no radical changes at the present time in administering to the government-owned properties.

Before the board of control was abolished Wood and Quezon had already decided to dispose of the government-owned cement plant and had agreed not to sink additional money in the government coal mines, which have already lost more than $8,000,000.

It was disclosed that Wood cannot dispose of the government railroad or close the national bank without the consent of the legislature.

### Expect Demonstrations

MADRID, Nov. 15. — Republican demonstrations were expected here today at the funeral of Jose Nackens, 24 year old journalist and republican leader who died Thursday [illegible]

# FIVE MINERS DIE IN GAS BLAST IN W. VIRGINIA

## Ten Escape as Others Are Injured

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., Nov. 15—Five miners were killed and two others seriously injured in an explosion of gas at the Mound shaft of the Glendale Gas Coal company at Glendale, near here today. The bodies of three men were recovered.

Two Rushed to Hospitals.

Seventeen men were in the mine at the time of the explosion. Ten escaped when the blast shook the shaft, and two others were found, badly injured, by the first rescue crew. They were rushed to a Moundsville hospital.

The dead: Walter Fogle; Rueben Kirkhart; Mike Kovack; Thomas Rozarsen and J. E. Stefel. The bodies of Regerson and Stefel have not been recovered.

James Lemasters and H. M. Cumberlidge were seriously injured.

Claim "Ignerance of Cause."

Preliminary investigation failed to determine the cause of the explosion, officials stating that the mine had been "rock dusted" to prevent explosions of coal dust, shortly before the disaster.

# RYAN ATTACKS REPORT OF N. Y. SCHOOL BOARD

## Demands Promotion of Radical Teacher

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 15. The report of the board of superintendents to the board of education, which attempted to explain why Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, high school teacher accused of being a radical, was not promoted, was vigorously attacked by Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council.

Ryan is a member of the Committee of One Hundred on Intellectual Freedom for Teachers, which was formed when the school board denied promotion to three teachers, including Dr. Lefkowitz, because of their "radical ideas."

Ryan declared that "if Dr. Lefkowitz is capable of holding a position in the public school system as a teacher he is capable of being a first assistant.

"Associate Superintendent Mandel in his report charged Dr. Lefkowitz with certain acts of activities back in 1919. Why should he be denied promotion now because of things that happened seven years ago?" Ryan asked.

The committee of one hundred, which includes other labor officials besides Ryan, intends to carry on the fight against the board's ruling.

## Says Peace Depends Upon Amity Between Britain and America

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 15.—World peace can only result from close friendship between Great Britain and the United States, declared Premier Bruce of Australia at the imperial conference here. He said he meant by Great Britain, not just England, but all of the dominions.

"With that mutual understanding and respect which I am convinced can be brought about between the peoples of the great American nation and the British empire the world's peace can be assured in the future and the way paved for progressive alleviation of the hideous burden of armaments which today is pressing so heavily on all nations," he said.

Bruce's comments were received rather coldly by the press. The Morning Post remarked that "nothing seemed to result from co-operation with the United States." It cited the United States' gain in trade in China at the expense of Britain, and the recent rubber reprisals.

## Reveals That Court of Arbitration Robs Workers of Huge Sums

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 15—(FP)—A sensational announcement was made in the federal arbitration court at Melbourne by Deputy-President Judge Webb. He said the formula on which the court based the basic wage from time to time was wrong and that as a result the workers were being penalized. It was almost impossible to estimate the sum lost to the workers in wages, but it was stupendous.

The announcement has caused a protest from industrial leaders, who bitterly complain that it shows that for years past the workers have been systematically robbed by the juggling of the cost of living figures prepared

## Everyone Must Bow to Fascist Emblems Is Latest Decree

ROME, Nov. 15—An order making it compulsory to lift the hat as a token of respect when processions carrying the fascist legion or standards of fascist organizations pass thru the streets has been issued by Secretary General Turati. The order is applicable to foreigners as well as natives. Ignorance of the law will not serve as an excuse from punishment, it was declared.

### 110 Years Old, Still Serving.

KREMENCHUG, Ukraine, Nov. 15.—One hundred and ten years old, and having served under five czars, Ivan Shtcharbin is now appointed chairman of the permanent congress of building workers. He has been on the job for the past 97 years, and it is declared, never missed a day. Schtcharbin has been married four times and has 26 living children.

# SHAW 'SUCCUMBS' TO OFFERS FOR MOVIE RIGHTS

## Changes His Mind on Commercialism

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The American films have finally captured George Bernard Shaw. For a fee of $100,000 the veteran writer is about to sign a contract for the filming of "Cashel Byron's Profession," a novel of prize fighting written more than 40 years ago. Shaw says he never thinks of the book "without a shudder at the narrowness of my escape from being a successful novelist at the age of 26."

### Tunney to Star.

Gene Tunney, world's heavyweight champion, may be the hero, with Jack Dempsey, the man he dethroned, as the villain. "Cashel Byron's Profession" was Shaw's fourth novel. It was written in 1882 but was not published for six years, because no publisher would accept it.

### Razzes World.

The story first saw the light of day in the now defunct socialist weekly "Today," running serially because Shaw, being connected with the periodical, furnished the copy free of charge.

It has since been published in book form, but without profit to Shaw until the present opportunity arose to sell it, now in the movies.

In the preface to a recent edition Shaw wrote:

"Blame me not if these exercises of a raw apprentice break loose again and insist on their right to live. The world never did know chalk from cheese in matters of art, and never will since it is only the young and the old who have time to read, the real being too busy living. My exercises may be more fit for the market than my masterpieces."

## Introduce Diary and Love Letters in Case of Hall-Mills Murder

COURT HOUSE, Somerville N. J., Nov. 15—The Rev. Edward Wheeler Hall's diary and several love letters in which he told of his great love for Mrs. Eleanor Mills, his choir singer, were admitted as evidence in the Hall-Mills murder trial today over vigorous objections by the defense counsel.

Mrs. Mills' scarf was also entered as evidence, the scarf, the diary and the letters were found in the Mills' house several weeks after Rev. Hall and Mrs. Mills were shot to death in Dreammere's lane four years ago.

The defense objected to their introduction on the ground that they were not found at the scene of the crime.

The diary is a little brown notebook. The letters were scrawled on many loose pages, all of which were entered as evidence.

Judge Charles W. Parker ruled that the jury should be given an opportunity to see the letters and the diary. He thought it was "competent" evidence. The letters showed "motive" and were competent on that point, he ruled.

## Community Chests to Raise $57,000,000 in 1926 for Charity Work

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The American Association for community organization today announced that final reports from 29 cities participating in the community chest campaign, indicated a general increase in community giving over last year. The 29 cities this year raised $11,468,000 against $10,481,000 in 1925.

Thirty other cities which have completed their campaigns but have not yet reported are expected to add about $2,700,000. November community chests, beginning this week, will aim at a total of $25,000,000, bringing the autumn campaign total for 156 cities to about $40,000,000. Spring campaigns will be held in about 160 other cities to raise an additional $17,000,000, which would bring this year's total for 310 cities to $57,000,000.

*The best way—subscribe today.*

# REACTIONARIES OF I. L. G. W. IN NEW DISRUPTION

## Ex-Officials in Chicago Union Try Splitting

(Continued from page 1.)

so large importance to the union and its progress. The majority of the joint board is in favor of the abolition on the ground of economy. It is a book-keepers' job and the joint board feels that a book-keeper can do it much better than a cloak-maker.

### False Issue.

But because a right-wing member happens to hold the position, this false issue is made into a major one and an occasion for the calling of an unauthorized "mass meeting." The call for the meeting was signed by five right-wing members of the joint board and made to appear as if it were an official circular issued by the joint board.

Long before the last election, when the right-wing leadership was swept from office by an overwhelming vote of the membership, the left-wingers, at that time not represented on the joint board, advocated the abolition of the office of secretary-treasurer on the same ground of economy that they make now.

### Referendum.

But feeling that the membership might misunderstand its intentions, the joint board decided to submit the matter to a referendum vote of the members of the union. This vote will be taken on Tuesday. But in spite of the fact that this referendum vote is to be launched, the right wing officials call a meeting in the nature of a protest against the "high-handed" manner in which they claim the joint board is acting in the matter. It is quite plain that these discredited officials have the sole object in mind of regaining the posts that they mismanaged and were ousted from by a big membership vote.

### Issue Circular.

In order that a misunderstanding may not arise in the minds of the membership concerning the question now before the union, the joint board has issued the following circular to the members of the union in Chicago which follows in part and which significantly opens with an appeal for unity against the bosses, a thing which, quite characteristically, the right-wing overlooks.

"Your joint boards calls upon you to unite against your common enemy, the bosses.

"For the first time in the history of our union a matter of this sort is being presented to the membership for a referendum vote. This is in line with the general policies of the present administration and in contrast to the former administration who had imposed upon the membership its will by way of force.

### Deciding Final.

Your decision will be carried out to the last letter whether it is for our proposal or against it. We are making this proposal because we believe it is for the best interest of our union and membership.

### Attack Administration.

"Yet some of our members, mostly composed of former officials of the union, who by overwhelming majority of the membership have been voted out of leadership, find it necessary to launch an attack against the present administration.

"And the Jewish Daily Forward has issued the slogan of 'Save the Union.' The very same people who carried thru the expulsion policy, they who spent hundreds and thousands of dollars without the consent of the membership, dare to raise the issue of 'capturing the treasury.'

### Joint Board United.

"Tho they try their utmost to create the impression that there is friction in the joint board, nevertheless it is a fact that the joint board is united in all the major problems confronting it and doing all in its power to better the conditions of the membership. Those who sign the leaflet have always handicapped the activities of the union in every way possible, and their present call is issued against the joint board and consequently against the union."

The circular was signed for the joint board by E. Nadle, Secretary and B. Soll, Chairman.

## Kansas City Bank Closes Its Doors, Head Blames Run

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 15.—The Federal Trust Company here, with deposits of $2,000,000, has been closed by order of the board of governors. The bank is now in the hands of the state finance commissioners.

President F. E. Laughlin blamed heavy runs of depositors during the past two weeks for the action. A general banking business was done by the company.

## Give Big Reward for Bank Bandits' Capture

LA PORTE, Ind., Nov. 14.— Egged on by rewards totaling $5,500, police today were seeking the five bank bandit gang which secured currency and securities totaling $140,000 in a sensational daylight robbery of the

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1.)

heard complimentary remarks on her appearance from people who understand why she is here and why she is anywhere. Politicians—particularly aldermen—who expect to get re-elected are a bit nervous about appearing before Marie with teeth untarnished by tobacco juice. It is sometimes more profitable for a politician—a capitalist politician—to be seen squirting a stream of Virginia mixture into the gutter than to be photographed endangering the usefulness of his suspenders bowing to a queen. Capitalist politicians are utilitarians.

* * *

WHY did Marie come to the United States? Some say to prepare the ground for a loan. I would not be surprised. And if that is true, what American capitalist or capitalist group is or are liable to benefit from the loan? And why is it that a country like the United States that led the world in conferring the order of the iron-nailed boot on monarchism, is today the only country in the world that receives a representative of monarchism with as much enthusiasm as it would receive a first class pugilist?

* * *

THIS is a very interesting question. I think questions are usually as conducive to achieving results as explanations. In Berlin, a crowd unites in the hissing of the crown prince that is that yell in front of a department store. So they hand out the old raspberry and give it to the prince. Because they have come to the conclusion that kings and princes are a lot of hums and worse. Here in America it happens that most people either have some kind of a job or else live on somebody else who has.

* * *

IT is very hard to believe that the American masses should be indifferent to an incident that brings out in bold relief the difference between the way a royal parasite lives and the standard of living of those who produce the worlds' wealth. Yet, only Communists and their followers make any attempt to bring this lesson home to the masses. I believe that it has already been amply proven that the American people are not sympathetic to Marie's visit, yet but for the protests of the Communists the American masses would not know that this bawdy queen is partly responsible for the misery of the Roumanian people.

## Use Bombing Plane in Williamson Co. Gang Warfare Now

HARRISBURG, Ill., Nov. 15.—An innovation in Williamson county's gang warfare occurred when an airplane flew over Charley Birger's roadhouse, situated on the hard road between here and Marion, three bombs being dropped. One of the bombs exploded in the roadhouse rushed out, set up machine guns and began firing at the plane which was flying low. The plane rose quickly and got out of range. The exploded bomb fell about 100 feet from the house.

After making one circle of the building the plane disappeared. The two unexploded bombs are being preserved by Birger's men. Birger at his home this afternoon showed considerable excitement and uneasiness over this method of his enemies.

## Use Machine Guns to Guard Alleged Slayer of Mellett

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 15. — Two machine guns, manned by expert gunners, were guarding the entrances of the Stark County Workhouse today, following the receipt of a tip from an "official source" that a plot has been hatched to "get" McDermott, dead or alive.

The guards has been increased over the institution, where McDermott, alleged keyman in the Don R. Mellett murder, is to go on trial here December 6 on a charge of first degree murder, is locked up.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.

## The Story of a Great Struggle of American Labor—

# Passaic

by Albert Weisbord

## Told by the Leader of the Strike.

THE Passaic Strike is one of the great struggles of American labor. Its history, its lessons make interesting reading to inspire every worker and point the road for future struggles.

The leader of the strike, present at every turn of this great demonstration of labor, tells the story in vivid and authoritative fashion.

This pamphlet should be read, placed in EVERY worker's library and by all means—

Give a Copy to Your Shopmate.

**15¢**

Dealer's rates on ordars of five copies or more.

*The Daily Worker Pub. Co.*
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

ORDER BLANK.

Enclosed $ ..... for ..... copies of "Passaic" by Albert Weisbord.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....


Friday, Dec. 3 at 9 p. m.
Webster Hall 119 E. 11th St.

NEW MASSES
Workers' and Peasants'
Costume Ball

Tickets in Advance $1.50 At the Door $3.00

Send Check New Masses 39 W. 8th St., Stuy. 4

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Vol. III. No. 261. Subscription Rates: In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside of Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# WORKERS AT GARY COLD SHOULDER QUEEN

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

HENRY FORD is not going to worry about a wolf at the door because he has decided to give some of his employes six days' pay for five days' work. When the announcement was first made by Henry's press agent there was considerable chuckling in certain sections of the trade union movement and equally vigorous furrowing of brows in certain capitalist quarters. But Henry knew his onions and even tho he does not encourage the odor of garlic in his factory, when he computes his yearly earnings he is quite satisfied that anything he has given away for nothing can be pawned for little money.

• • •

IN an interview with Carrol Binder of the Chicago Daily News, Ford frankly admitted that before any of his workers receives his pay check that worker must line Henry's pocket, so that Henry can afford to spend half a million dollars on the queen of Roumania or enjoy the luxury of proving that most of the ills that American flesh is heir to can be attributed to the Hebrews. Which is equal to saying that Henry is giving nothing of his own away. On the contrary, the workers are giving of their sweat and riches to Henry, Henry being wise enough to knew how to pull off the trick.

• • •

THERE is quite a strong movement on in England to convince the working classes that the cause of their trouble is the shortsightedness of the British workers. There is a so-called labor mission in this country right now from England, with the object of finding out how the American capitalists manage to manage their wage slaves. One member of the mission is no other than Ernest Bevin, who was the "Napoleon" of the British general strike. Bevin is hobnobbing with a couple of "airs", and those "airs" are using Bevin as a fig-leaf to cover their capitalist nakedness. They believe that Bevin will be able to convince the British workers that hard work will mean prosperity for them.

• • •

IS it surprising that the British miners are flocking to anti-labor banks to be supported to any appreciable extent only by the Russian workers? Ernest Bevin was the outstanding leader of the British general strike.

(Continued on page 2)

# MINERS TO ACT ON NEW TERMS OF GOVERNMENT

## Delegate Conference in Close Vote

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 16. — "They are the most abominable terms ever put before a body of men. They could not possibly be worse," A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain told the members of the delegate conference of the union meeting in London to consider the last government proposals.

With the Welsh and Yorkshire districts talking and voting against the government proposals under the leadership of Cook, a vote of 432,000 against 352,000 carried a motion referring the question to a vote of the districts with a recommendation to accept the government's basis of settlement.

The government proposals are briefly:

District settlements involving longer hours.

Standard district agreements for three years.

A national tribune to accept and decide on appeals from either side.

The owners' portion of mine profits to be not more then 15 per cent and net less than 13 per cent.

**Close Division.**

The delegates who spoke in favor of referring the matter to the miners argued that they were doubtless the best terms possible under the circumstances and that the miners are growing weaker all the time.

The South Wales and Yorkshire delegates were in favor of continuing the fight. They pointed out that the acceptance of this settlement would mean the surrender of the national unions and the complete defeat of the miners in the struggle, and would force the union to divide its forces in a struggle against the nationally united owners, backed by the government.

**Last Word With Miners**

It is of importance that the vote was not taken on an individual basis, but by districts, thus eliminating a very large minority in the bigger districts.

(Continued on page 3)

# SCIENTISTS PROPOSE MAKING OLD NEPTUNE SCAB ON COAL BARONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Nov. 16.—(tns) — The tireless energy of the ocean may be harnessed and made to produce motive power, by the utilization of the difference in temperature between the surface of the sea and the lower depths, according to an announcement made before the Academy of Sciences here by Georges Claude, inventor of liquid air, and Paul Boucheret, a well-known scientist.

The theory of these men is that the tepid surface water of the ocean might be boiled in a vacuum and the cooler water of the depths used for condensation, thus producing steam. They claim that the sea could be made to produce 400,000 kilowatts of electrical energy per 1,000 cubic metars of water per second.

# CUBA SEVERS ITS RELATIONS WITH URUGUAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HAVANA, Cuba, Nov. 16.—Diplomatic relations between Cuba and Uruguay have been broken at the command of President Machado of Cuba, who has ordered the Cuban minister to Uruguay to return to Havana and the legation at Montevideo closed.

The break was said to have been caused by the refusal of Uruguay to accept the remarks made by its delegate to the league of nations in objecting to Cuba becoming a member.

The delegate declared before the league that Cuba was a dependency of the United States under the existing Platt amendment. President Machado issued an ultimatum to Uruguay and when there was no reply he recalled his minister to Montevideo and closed the legation.

**Seek Murderer of Two.**

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Nov. 16.—Authorities today were searching the countryside ten miles north of Scotland, S. D, 70 miles northwest of here, for the person or persons who last night murdered two and wounded three people at a farm near Scotland.

# GARIBALDI GOES TO PRISON WITH COLONEL MACIA

## French Fear Results of Open Trial

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Nov. 16. — Colonel Ricciotti Garibaldi, nephew of the great Italian liberator, and accused of being an agent of fascism fomenting false plots against Italy on French soil while posing as a leader of the anti-fascist movement, has been sent to Santé prison to await trial for secreting arms and ammunition in France.

With him and on the same charge goes Colonel Macia, leader of the Catalan revolutionary movement against the Spanish directorate of Primo de Rivera. The two met in the office of the French secret police Garibaldi was absahed as he confronted Colonel Macia. The latter calmly smoked a cigarette and refused to speak to the Italian, who looked at the floor.

**Macia's Denial.**

Macia denies any connection with Garibaldi and states that the plot against the Spanish directorate that was nipped by French police was of his own making. But the police seem to have gathered sufficient evidence to show that the Italians who were involved in the Catalan attempt, were inspired by Garibaldi, himself alleged to be acting under orders of Italian fascisti.

**Serious Affairs.**

The French cabinet looks upon the trial of Garibaldi as a very serious affair of state. The fascisti have failed to satisfactorily prove that Garibaldi was not inspired by the fascisti in hatching so-called plots against the life of Mussolini from French soil. The French government is fearful lest Garibaldi was in the pay of the fascisti and fomented the plots, the details of which were known to Italian police, for the purpose of stirring up discord between France and Italy. This attempt is explained on the ground that Mussolini and his fascisti party are anxious to foment a war spirit to save themselves from a political debacle in their own country by

(Continues on page 2)

# Monday $299.43

## 106 Members Failed to Help Keep The Daily Worker

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, Gen. Sec'y. Workers (Communist) Party

One hundred and sixty-six party members must complete their sale of Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates deily in order to raise the weekly contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund to $5,000.

On Monday the contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund were $299.43, which is $5.00 from sixty Party members, 106 less than required to raise the $5,000 weekly during the remainder of the campaign.

Each Party member has received a $5.00 book of the Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates. Each Party member has been asked to pay for these certificates, if he can do so and thus give the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund a big boost, or to sell the coupons and turn in the $5.00 thus raised.

The Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates have now been in circulation for more then six weeks. Every Party member has had the opportunity to secure contributions among his friends and shopmates for that length of time. Those members who have made earnest efforts have had sufficient time to raise the $5,000 which is the quote they have been assessed to raise for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund.

About three thousand members have turned in $5.00 to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund, THERE ARE STILL SEVEN THOUSAND TO BE HEARD FROM.

The question we have to face in relation to the completion of the $50,000 fund, is WHETHER WE CAN STIR THESE SEVEN THOUSAND MEMBERS INTO ACTION TO RAISE $5.00 EACH DURING THE NEXT FIVE WEEKS.

Is The DAILY WORKER important enough in the eyes of these members as a weapon of our movement in the class struggle to induce them to make a real effort to raise the quota for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund?

We have told these members frankly the situation of The DAILY WORKER, the importance of completing the 50,000 fund, if we are to Keep The DAILY WORKER. Will these seven thousand members join with the three thousand who have already loyally supported The DAILY WORKER and push the campaign forward to victory?

CAN WE DEPEND UPON ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX PARTY MEMBERS TO SEND IN FIVE DOLLARS EACH DAY TO RAISE FIVE THDUSAND DOLLARS A WEEK?

We ask those members who have not supported the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund to answer these question by sending in their contributions.

WE ASK EVERY ONE OF THESE SEVEN THDUSAND MEMBERS TO IMMEDIATELY RALLY TO THE SUPPORT OF THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND.

WE ASK ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX MEMBERS TO RESPOND TO THIS CALL EACH DAY.

We will record the answer in The DAILY WORKER each day.

# Chicago Tribune Says Marie's Visit Aid to Huge Loan

## Marie Is Worried

In her palatial 24 room suite at the Lake Shore Drive Hotel, Queen Marie was getting her face massaged by Miss Nancy Sawyer, masseuse. While the cream was being rubbed into the royal pores, the queen chatted of this and that, of the terrific heat of Chicago's buildings AND ABOUT THE "RED" DEMONSTRATION THAT GREETED HER WHEN SHE ARRIVED IN CHICAGO.

## Gets Flat Welcome by Slaves of Steel

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., Nov. 16.—The nervous enthusiasm with which the salons of Chicago's Gold Coast waited their turn in line to be "presented" to Marie von Hohanzellarn at the fashionable Drake Hotel was entirely lacking in the toilers of Gary's steel mills when her majesty rode thru the yards and shops in a special white observation car covered with glass.

It wasn't that the workers didn't want to know who was there to look at them. Roumanian flags flew from the tops of the buildings and they were told in advance of the coming of the queen to "inspect" them. They looked up from their heavy toil and saw the narrow-gauge royal special go slowly by. They saw the queen. And they gave her the cold shoulder.

**Flat Welcome.**

There was no show of enthusiasm, hardly one of recognition. There was no cheering and waving of greasy work caps as the Steel Corporation flirka in the Gleb-covered cars anticipated. Aboard the car in which the queen sat thora was a feeling of flat failure. The president of the Illinois Steel Co. shifted nervously in his seat. A high lord of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern showed that he felt the tenseness created by the damp welcome. The queen felt it.

As the little white cars crept between the smelters past the furnaces and thru the yards, thousands of workers saw. Many of them, perhaps a majority, came from the Balkans, where Marie is known as the "mother-in-law of kings." There, too, were

(Continued on page 6)

## Money Bags Busy at All Royal Functions

"It is certain that Queen Marie, by her tour, has substantially aided any negotiations which may be in progress for a $100,000,000 loan to Roumania from the U. S. A."

This is a leading article in Tuesday's Chicago Tribune. No other metropolitan newspaper has permitted itself to indulge in such plain speaking, with regard to the financial implications of Marie's visit. The Tribune goes further. It's well known statistician, Oscar Hewitt was given the job of computing the amount of money that the queen came in contact with in her social engagements with money bags in a score of wealthy American cities.

**Tribune Opposes Loan.**

Incidentally, it may be pointed out that the Tribune is against the loan to Roumania because it is against foreign loans in general. The paper, specifically the mouth organ of McCormack's International Harvester Co., is, generally, the spokesman of large midwest industrial capital that finds itself in disagreement with the international money transactions of Wall Street. That is why it can speak so plainly.

Once on the job, Oscar Hewitt made a complete analysis that led off with the sentence quoted above. After saying the queen has made many friends, Hewitt goes on: "A large percentage of these friends who have come in closest contact with her have good American dollars in large quantities."

**Wealth Galore.**

Then the figures. At one affair in New York there was 13 men and women present whose wealth aggregated $1,551,000,000. When the queen was feted by the Bankers' Club in New York all the major financial institutions of Wall Street were well represented. The resources of these banks is $7,350,000,000.

That same day she dined with Chas. M. Schwab and Judge E. H. Gary, who, between them, more or less control the Bethlehem Steel Co. and the United States Steel Corporation. In Philadelphia the lady was the house guest of Edward Stotesbury, a Morgan partner, who controls rich Drexel & Co.

**The Packers.**

The royal entertainers in Chicago were the big beef and iron families. The Roumanian consul general, Ira Nelson Morris, is a son of the original Morris, whose company is one of the big five. The head of the reception committee in Chicago was Arthur Meeker, vice-president of Armour & Co., with resources of over $231,000,000.

In Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City and Seattle her majesty came into the closest contact with all the big flour, lumber and railroad families, whose fortunes run into many millions.

**The real money was in New York.**

And it was from New York that the negotiations for the loan were conducted. But Oscar Hewitt's figures on the rest of the country are none the less enlightening, because New York is the financial capital of the nation and the provincial millionaires have their fingers in the Wall Street pie in devious ways.

**A Little Irony.**

The Tribune statistician indulges in the irony that the freedom of his paper on this question allows him by finishing his study in the following manner:

"If, following her tour of this country, it develops that Roumania actually has applied for a loan, it is certain that she—perhaps without any thought of the loan—has made friendly acquaintances in a fertile field."

**Worker Killed.**

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 16.—John D'Angelo, 35, was killed instantly today when the boom of a huge crane used in a scrap iron yard, collapsed and fell directly on him. Two other

# Program of Work for Our Party Outlined

## Central Committee Makes "Organization of Unorganized!" "A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections!" and "Work in the Trade Unions!" the Major Tasks of the Party.

THE Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party held a three days' session here last week to consider the situation in the United States economically and politically and draw a program for the party work for the coming six months.

The conclusions the committee came to in regard to the general situation was that in spite of the capitalist "prosperity" and the effects of concessions to certain sections of the aristocracy of labor by American imperialism, there were great opportunities for the growth and development of the Workers (Communist) Party thru work among the highly exploited, unorganized workers in the great machine industry of this country.

The sessions of the central committee opened on Wednesday, Nov. 11. There were present at the meeting the members of the committee, the heads of the party organization in Chicago, members of the Chicago district committee and the students at the national school of the Young Workers' League, the latter being invited to be present in order to add to their theoretical studies the knowledge to be gained thru listening to the reports and debates on the actual work of the party.

The first day and a half session of the central committee was devoted to the report of the political committee made by C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the party and the resolution on the estimate of the present situation and the immediate program of work submitted in the name of the political committee.

The discussion of the report and resolution centered about the possibilities which had made itself apparent in certain sections of the party in regard to the opportunities for building the party and its influence among the masses in the present period of upward development of American imperialism. The report of Comrade Ruthenberg and the resolution of the political committee correctly reportdicated that there was any basis for such a pessimistic outlook. The resolution recognized the developments towards the right of the American Federation of Labor, but at the same time stressed the great opportunities for building the party influence by work among the unorganized workers in the great machine industries, as illustrated in the Passaic strike, and that the party could by active work among these workers, while not neglecting the struggle among the organized workers, strengthen itself and extend its influence. The resolution makes the following declaration on this question:

"With correct tactics the party can stimulate and lead struggles of the workers against the capitalists and become a popular party of the workers in these of 'capitalist prosperity' and 'stabilization' as well as during periods of 'hard times' and crisis. In these struggles the party can hasten the process of revolutionization of the working class."

Summarising the achievements of the party during the last year the resolution, has this to say:

"In spite of a period of capitalist prosperity, the party is breaking its isolation and succeeded in broadening its influence and increasing its prestige among the masses of the workers.

"The party must mobilize for fuller use of its strength in applying the policies and tactics there which it has made these gains and in taking up of its immediate program to build the party and extend its influence among the masses. Such a mobilization will bring even greater gains than recorded for the past year."

**"A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections."**

THE resolution of the Central Committee places the work of organizing the unorganized workers in the forefront of the party work, to which major attention must be devoted. It throws out the slogan of "A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections" and gives the party a concrete program for the realization of this program. These two campaigns with the work in the trade unions representing the most important work before the party.

While some shadings of opinion in regard to the present situation developed during the discussion the Central Committee unanimously adopted the resolution and the viewpoint it expressed.

**The Organization Question.**

The situation of the party organizationally after the reorganization was dealt with in detail in the resolution and was discussed at length. The resolution established the great gains for the party as a result of the reorganization, and categorically rejected the idea that the reorganization was a mistake, while at the same time recognizing the weaknesses which existed in the constitution of the unreorganized party.

The resolution demands of the party that at least half of the energies of the party must go into organization work for the next six months and outlines a concrete program to strengthen the party organization. This program calls for a "Party Mobilization Campaign" to include a campaign to draw back members who dropped out of the party during the reorganization, a recruiting campaign, classes for party functionaries, reorganizing the shop nuclei and street nuclei how to function, agenda for discussion at the meetings of the shop and street nuclei to draw the members closer to the party leadership and mobilize greater strength in the party campaigns. The language problem was discussed in detail and measures taken to enable those comrades who do not understand English to function in the reorganized party.

The proposals in the resolution, particularly the need of directing the party attention to the organizational problems were approved by all the speakers and this phase of the resolution was also approved unanimously.

**Trade Union Work.**

W. Z. Foster reported on the trade union work of the party, pointing out that the political committee has succeeded in liquidating the difference in regard to party policy in this field and that the party had a united policy for its work. He discussed in detail the party work in the various industries and the achievements of the past six months. The report and the policies outlined were discussed during a day's session and the report adopted unanimously.

Other questions taken up in the sessions of the Central Committee were, the situation in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on which Comrade Max Bedacht reported, the Anti-Imperialist work of the party, reported on by Comrade Gomez, The DAILY WORKER, reported on by Comrade

(Continued on page 6)

## Resolutions Adopted by the Central Committee.

THE main resolution of the plenum of the Central Committee is printed on page four of this issue of The DAILY WORKER, and should be carefully studied by all members of the party. Other resolutions will appear from day to day in The DAILY WORKER.

## Rumor Hindenburg to Resign Next October; Term Expires in 1930

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Nov. 16. — President Hindenburg plans to offer his resignation as head of the German republic on the occasion of his eightieth birthday next October, according to the newspaper "Die Welt."

The newspaper states, however, that it is believed that his friends will persuade him to remain in office.

President Hindenburg was elected president of the German republic in 1925, his five-year term expiring in April, 1930.

# STALIN'S SPEECH AT CONFERENCE OF THE C. P. OF THE SOVIET UNION

## Assails Opposition as Anti-Leninists

By JOHN PEPPER

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 16.—Joseph Stalin, secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, was the last speaker as the special party conference came to a close after voting unanimous support to the Central Committee and setting the time for the regular party congress next autumn.

Following is a summary of Stalin's speech on the question of the opposition bloc led by Trotsky, Zinoviev and Kamenev whose proposals were beaten overwhelmingly by the assembled delegates:

### STALIN'S SPEECH

Stalin pointed out that the well-known thesis of Engels, given out in 1840, in the last century, declaring that the proletariat is unable to triumph in a single country, was true at that time, but owing to the present development of imperialism, this must be replaced by Lenin's formula stating that the victory of socialism in single countries is quite possible, and probable under the new conditions of developing capitalism and proletarian class struggle.

The social-democrats are holding to the old formula of Engels precisely for the purpose of [illegible]

Zinoviev is in this case following in the path of the social-democrats. A similar case is the problem of the proletarian dictatorship in the impor-

# KLAN-KLAN-CRAFT EXTENDS TO UTILITIES

## Appointed Commissioners "Favoring" Insull

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 16.—Out of this city's heated opposition to the proposed $55,000,000 merger of local public utilities, there came today another blast of scandal involving D. C. Stephenson, former grand dragon of the Indiana K. K. K., now serving a life sentence in the state penitentiary for murder, and a number of prominent state officials and financiers.

**Asks injunction.**

Asking for a restraining order preventing the Indiana public service commission from hearing the merger petition of the Indianapolis Light and Heat, the Merchents' Heat and Light and the Indianapolis Power and Light companies on November 18, Corporation Counsel Alva J. Rucker, in his petition filed in circuit court today, charged that Stephenson, Governor Ed Jackson, John W. Hazelrigg, chairman of the Indiana public service commission; Samuel Insull, Chicago utilities magnate, and other prominent financiers, conspired for a consideration of $19,000 to appoint to the public service commission persons favorable to the Insull interests.

The $19,000 was alleged to have been paid for use in political campaigns.

• • •

**Asks information.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 16.—In an open statement to the people of Indiana, thru the press, Attorney General Arthur L. Gilliom today called upon anyone in the state having any testimony of fact relating to any alleged illegal activities of the Klan in Indiana, to submit to the proper, constituted authorities immediately.

Gilliom strongly criticized the Klan in his statement.

**Condemns Klan.**

It read in part: "In asking for testimony of facts I refer not to the already generally known activities of this always ill-advised and now happily disintegrating organization or of its leaders, but I ask for testimony of facts, if such there is, which would show that anyone in public life had contact with them and who in such contact may have violated the criminal code of the state."

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!


**FOR RENT**

Well furnished, attractive front bedroom. All modern conveniences. Rudman, 3940 W. 15th St., Chicago.


# CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from page 1)

Here he is now, a member of a British capitalist "labor mission," busying himself about the interests of British capitalism while more than a million miners are fighting for their very existence. With such leadership the workers cannot expect to win.

• • •

THE ability of the capitalist press to suppress news was never demonstrated to better advantage than during the visit of Marie of the bloody Roumanian government to Chicago. With the exception of an inadequate story of the demonstration staged by the Intl. Labor Defense on the day of the parasite's arrival, only a few lines appeared since. Efforts have been made by the wealthy flunkeys who are in charge of the queen's entertainment, thru their newspapers, to create the impression that Marie's panhandling excursion has a popular appeal. They have not succeeded.

• • •

REPORTERS that have any respect for themselves subtly express their contempt for the disgraceful conduct of our parasite class who scratch each other's eyes out in a mad competition for the privilege of going on their hands and knees to the wife of a moron king. A woman, too, even tho she may be a successful panhandler and passing to the sye, who has given no indication that her mental development is higher than a child of ten.

• • •

THE steel magnates and meat packing kings that would turn the guns on their employes if they baptized on mere wages are spending thousands of dollars entertaining Marie and her useless brood. When Marie wants a radio in her suite she gets it. The prince's valet spends half an hour fetching the prince's cigarette lighter into shape. While Marie was getting her face massaged in her room, she expressed her perturbation over the demonstrations made against her by the "reds." How this expression of royal discontent got by the city editors is more of a mystery then less.

• • •

SO much for the queen. Other items of interest that happened recently are: The revolt in Dutch Batavia. Holland is a small country with a very prosperous ruling class. Their prosperity can be attributed to the misery of their colonial slaves. The Communists led the revolt. The crown prince of Germany was seen by a group of workers going into a department store on Friedenckstrasse. This wester had a fine automobile with his coat of arms on it and a couple of flunkeys to open and shut the doors for him. The workers demonstrated against him and the Communists followed it up by raising the issue in the Reichstag. They charged the prince with inciting the population to riot and the next thing we know is that the prince made himself scarce.

• • •

THE biggest news of the week, however, is the conference between the foreign ministers of Turkey and the Soviet Union at Odessa. Both are view to maintaining peace as far as possible despite the warlike preparations of that mad-dog of fascism, Mussolini. It was reported that Persia, China and Afghanistan were ready to join a league to preserve peace in the Orient or rather to defend themselves against the imperialist robbers. The Soviet Union is the guiding spirit in this peace move. And yet we are told that Communists are crazy for blood, arson and their byproducts!

• • •

OWING to the failure of the working class of the world—outside of Russia—to aid the British miners, the strikers are facing defeat. British industry has lost, directly, enough money since the strike started to subsidize the coal industry for the next ten years at least. But the British capitalists were determined to come to grips at this time with the most militant and most exploited section of its working class and the right wing labor leaders very neatly enabled the British capitalists to inflict a defeat on the miners. Now, the other sections of British labor will get in the sack. Of course the defeat is only temporary. The long struggle is not over yet, and class bitterness has been increased by several thousand per cent.

• • •

ITALY and France are watching each other suspiciously. One press agency put out a story that France mobilized troops on the Italian frontier and that Turkey took similar precautions with a view to be prepared for a move by Mussolini. In all probability the capitalists will hold their dogs in leash for the time being. But there is nothing more inevitable than a war before long.

• • •

THIS is more or less of a digression, or a random thot. There is a story told of Mussolini's threat to invade Turkey, a few years back. Benito expressed the opinion that his fascists could go thru Turkey like a dip thru a purse. Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish premier wired back saying that he had no objection to the fascists coming in, as Turkish farmers needed fertiliser for their land but some consideration should be given to the law of supply otherwise there might be some trouble in finding proportionate jackets for dead blackshirts. The brave Mussolini took refuge in silence and organised another plot against himself.

## Gang Warfare Has Quieted Down Again in Williamson County

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HERRIN, Ill., Nov. 16.—The threatened continuance of gang warfare in Southern Illinois failed to materialize and the week-end passed in Williamson and adjoining counties with but little to indicate the existing factional hatred.

One man, Claude Craig, 35, was shot and killed near a roadhouse Monday night, but authorities today said he was not connected with either the Sheltons or Birgers and did not connect the incident with the feud.

Craig was shot three times, twice with a revolver through the region of the heart and e charge of buckshot in the right side. No one has been arrested and no witnesses have been found.

The airplane which last Friday injected e new method of waging gang warfare, has not been seen since it disappeared from the region of the Birger roadhouse after dropping three home-made bombs. The Birgers who Saturday threatened in reprisal to "wipe out the Sheltons" failed to carry out the threat.

## Garibaldi Goes to Prison with Macia

(Continued from page 1.)

raising a militant nationalist spirit thruout Italy.

**Fear Open Trial.**

The cabinet has instructed the minister of justice to take charge of the trial. He in turn has decided to press e charge of secreting ammunition and arms only. There is much temerity about the staging of an open trial for Garibaldi. It is feared that the testimony necessary to such a public hearing will further fan the flames that have flared up between Italy and France over this affair, combined with the border incidents of few weeks ago.

Twenty-three other Italians and Spaniards are to be tried with Garibaldi and Macia as accomplices in the two cases.

**Forfeit $60,000 Bonds.**

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 16.—Bonds of five Chicagoans totaling more than $50,000 were declared forfeited in the circuit court today by Judge Augustus Partlow when five Italians, indicted on the charge of assault to kill, assault to rob, and violating the state prohibition law, failed to appear in court when their cases were called for trial. The five men are Mike Carbiloco, Joe Desmarado, Tudy Giordano, Fred Mancuso and Tony Rossi.

# STALIN SPEAKS AT ALL-UNION PARTY CONGRESS

## Assails Opposition as Anti-Leninist

(Continued from page 1)

ialist surroundings. At that time Marx admitted the possibility of an exception for England and America, where, owing to feebly developed militarism and bureaucratism, the proletariat had some chance of obtaining political power "by peaceful means."

**Lenin's Thesis.**

According to Lenin this exception is inadmissible under the present conditions of the development of imperialism, when militarism and bureaucratism are thriving in England and America as well as in other countries. Lenin, having established the law of the unequal economic and political development of capitalism, adopted in consequence the idea that it is possible to have a victory of socialism in one single country. The Communist Party acknowledges that victory of the socialist elements over the capitalists is possible in a single country, but a complete triumph of socialism or the elimination of the contradiction existing between a Soviet country and the capitalist world would be possible only in the case of the victory of the revolution in several countries.

**Divergence of Opposition.**

Unlike the opposition, one must make a difference between the victory of socialism in one country and its final and complete construction. The declaration that the party underestimated the international efforts of the working classes to secure the victory of the revolution in our country is sheer calumny. The Comintern policies, such as the united front policy to help the British miners, etc., are united efforts of the international proletariat tending to world revolution, and also the development of our reconstruction.

The opposition is disorganizing and discrediting the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., which is the vanguard of the Comintern; is supporting all sorts of Maslovs and Souvarines and is trying to disintegrate the Comintern. The oppositionists in declaring war on the Comintern ceased to be revolutionists and internationalists and became bablbers giving vent to some vous phrases only.

**Assails Trotsky's Theory.**

Referring to Trotsky's theory of the permanent revolution, Stalin reminds us that according to Lenin this theory is a semi-menshevist theory, ignoring the revolutionary role of the peasantry in the Russian revolution and dooming the proletariat of the U. S. S. R. to a fatalistic passivity. The Trotskyist point of view is nearer to Otto Bauer than to Lenin.

The party will not tolerate any longer that the opposition, though remaining a minority, should abuse the party group, that all dissatisfied elements slander the leading party apparatus and break the iron discipline of the party, that it should organize all condemned groups, preparing accordingly a new party under the banner of factional liberty.

**Will Not Stand Attacks.**

The party will not allow attempts of the opposition to use the difficulties standing in the way of socialist construction for the purpose of attacking the party, making demagogical appeals to the masses about the urgency of increasing wages 30 to 40 per cent, knowing that industry is unable at the present moment to stand such an increase.

The opposition is pursuing solely demagogic aims, using the dissatisfaction of the backward labor groups against the party. The party cannot allow defeatism to be encouraged, cannot allow it to be won nor attacks made on the Comintern and the disorganization of its sections. The opposition will either fulfill these conditions necessary for party unity or the party, having beaten the opposition yesterday, will beat it finally tomorrow.

Referring to the results of the international party struggles, Stalin made ironical comments on Trotsky's letter, written to the oppositionists last September, in which he predicted the future consolidation of the opposition bloc. Stalin emphasized the disorganization of the bloc, its best elements, like Comrade Krupskaya, having forsaken it. The results are quite contrary to those predicted in Trotsky's letter. The party long ago turned its back on the opposition, whose complete failure is obvious.

The conference, standing, cheered Stalin long and loud.

**Athletic Commission Ruling.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 16.—Attorney General Carlstrom in an opinion today told the state civil service commission that the secretary of state athletic commission is not subject to the rules of civil service, being an official of the commission. Other clerical employes of the commission are subject and should be classified accordingly, the opinion says.

# Workers Will Slap Last In Their Struggle With the Capitalist Politicians

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

THE Federated Press correspondent at Washington reports that Senator Curtis, of Kansas, Coolidge-Mellon republican leader in the upper house of congress, upon meeting Senator Lynn Frazier, of North Dakota, a week following the recent election, jovially slapped the western solon on the back and addressed him as follows:

"Hello, Lynn! How are you? I'm coming in to see you and have a talk before long."

This should be important news for the workers and farmers, especially labor and farmers in Minnesota and the Dakotas, where the Fraziers and nonpartisan political action constitute an employing class antidote for the Hoover-Jones party and independent political action.

• • •

Frazier was elected on teh republican ticket in North Dakota. He was supported by what remains of the nonpartisan league.

In Minnesota some remnants of the repudiated nonpartisan league leadership in that state are trying to lure the workers and farmers back into the democratic party. At the same time there are rumors that Hendrik Shipstead, the farmer-labor senator from Minnesota, is being urged to run as a republican in 1928, when his term expires.

When Curtis slapped Frazier on the back at Washington, it was, to some extent, a verification of every charge that the Coolidge administration is seeking to embrace all the so-called insurgents in its all-inclusive political net. There are indications that the Coolidge cry for "Help!" will not go unheeded.

• • •

The republican "old guard" put Frazier out on the back doorstep in 1924 when the North Dakota senator supported LaFollette. Not only Frazier, but the whole LaFollette outfit, stayed around that same back doorstep making the worst kind of a racket asking to be let back in.

The door has been gradually opening. The republicans need the votes to keep the democrats from coming in the front door.

The negotiations between the "old guard" and the "insurgents" are not kept a secret. It is merely a matter of jobs. If Frazier can be prevailed on to accept some committee chairmanship, then it is felt that he can be hogtied to the machine of the G. O. P. sufficiently to maintain a working republican majority. All this will take place next year when the assembling of the new congress.

• • •

Efforts to win over the "insurgents" however, will be made even at the rapidly approaching short session of congress. First attempts at mollification will be made in the case of Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, who is in line for the chairmanship of the senate judiciary committee as a result of the death of Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa. There were threats against Norris, contending that he be barred from this committee appointment because he went into Pennsylvania during the recent campaign and urged the election of the democrat, William B. Wilson, to the United States senate. The predicament of the republican "old guard" may be judged from the fact that it was even willing to overlook this breach of party regularity. It is expected that the republican committee on committees will meet in a few days and make its position clear.

It is also declared that Senator Charles L. McNary, of Oregon, one of the authors of the McNary-Haugen farm relief measure that was rejected by the Coolidge cabinet with Mellon as chief opposition spokesman, will be promoted to the chairmanship of the senate committee on agriculture.

Senator James Couzens, of Michigan, who is somewhat "irregular" at times, may become chairman of the committee on education and labor, thus helping to spike his guns.

• • •

Norris, Frazier, McNary, Couzens, and perhaps Shipstead, will hail these appointments as "victories" for the progressives in congress. They are nothing of the kind. They are merely maneuvers to bring insurgency under the wing of the old guard.

The "old guard" maneuver will help destroy the influence of these politicians even as spokesman of the middle class.

It should also help unmask them as political agents of the great capitalists and therefore the worst enemies of the workers.

In the days ahead the LaFollette group will be drawn, more and more, into the regular republican machine. This is inevitable. But this should act as a stimulus toward the development of the Farmer-Labor movement, not only in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana and Washington, but in Iowa, Nebraska and other states as well.

The LaFollette politicians have been slapped on the back by the "old guard" in loving approval of what may be expected of them in the future.

In the next election struggle these LaFollette politicians will again come among the workers and farmers, with their back slapping stump speechin campaign, seeking the votes of these they have betrayed.

The time for the workers and farmers to repudiate that backslopping, vote-seeking campaign is now. The method is thru the building of the independent political action of the workers and farmers thru the Labor Party. That will be a slap in the face for both the big and little capitalist class politicians. But he who slaps last slaps best.

# VARE AND SMITH WILL BE OUSTED SURVEY REVEALS

## Senate Alignment Now Against Seating

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—William S. Vare of Pennsylvania and Frank L. Smith of Illinois, whose senatorial campaigns were featured by huge expenditures, will be ousted from the senate in the seventieth congress by an overwhelming vote, a partial poll has revealed.

**G. O. P.'s Join Dems.**

The poll revealed that at least 17 republican senators will vote along with virtually the entire democratic membership of the new senate to nullify their election. Such a lineup would result in the ousting of Vare and Smith by a two-to-one vote, as the republican organisation will have but a single vote plurality after next March 4.

The republican senators who are known to oppose the seating of Vare and Smith are Jones, Washington; McNary and Steiwer, Oregon; Johnson, California; Borah and Gooding, Idaho; Norris and Howell, Nebraska; Frazier and Nye, North Dakota; McMaster and Norbeck, South Dakota; Brookhart, Iowa, Capper, Kansas; LaFollette and Blaine, Wisconsin, and Couzens, Michigan.

**Won't Condone Graft.**

Not all these senators have come out publicly in denunciation of the Vare and Smith campaign funds, but those who are not as yet on record either voted to oust Tyrnan H. Newberry in 1922 for spending $195,000 or have told friends privately they would not condone the Pennsylvania and Illinois primaries. This poll, incidentally, does not represent the maximum anti-Vare or maximum anti-Smith strength in the senate. A half dozen more republican senators were reported ready to vote against both men, altho not yet committed.

**Democrats Nearly Solid.**

To date the democratic ranks have remained almost solid against the two senators elect. The lone break came when Senator Cole Blease, of South Carolina, announced he would vote to seat both Vare and Smith. But all around the senate had no control over primaries in the states.

The attitude of several prominent republicans in denouncing slush funds has done much to turn sentiment against Vare and Smith. "Old guardsmen" were shaken first when Theodore Roosevelt took to the stump to attack slush funds and big money. A far greater shock came only a few days ago, when General John J. Pershing criticized lavish use of funds in campaigns.

**Pershing Backs Norris.**

The Pershing statement, incidentally, has given fuel to Senator George W. Norris, insurgent leader, who campaigned against Vare in Pennsylvania. Norris declared Pershing's utterance was an endorsement of his own doctrine that use of slush funds meant auctioning off of public offices.

## British Coal Mine Strikers to Act on New Terms Proposed

(Continued from page 1)

tricts from registering their votes against the motion.

But the matter is as yet far from settled. On a previous occasion the vote of the miners rejected an important recommendation of the delegate conference. It is possible that the same thing will occur again in regard to the present recommendation, which without question, spells defeat for the union.

**Fighting Alone.**

But the miners are fighting a lone battle. The government has mobilized its entire force against them and they have been derived of support from the rest of the British movement by the right wing leaders of the Trade Union Congress.

It will be at least a week before the result of the voting in the districts is shown. And there is the other question, of the owners not yet having fully agreed to the proposals set forth by Baldwin as outlined above.

## Rev. Hall Planned to Elope with Mrs. Mills Trial Witness Relates

COURTHOUSE, SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 16.—Mrs. Eleanor Mills, slain choir singer, and the Rev. Edward Wheeler Hall, were planning to elope four years ago, shortly before they were shot to death, the murdered woman's sister, Mrs. Elsie Barnhardt, an attractive dark-eyed woman, testified at the Hall-Mills murder trial yesterday.

"They were going to Japan as soon as Charlotte (Mrs. Mills daughter) was ont of school," said Mrs. Barnhardt.

"She told me she thought more of Rev. Hall's little finger than she did of Jimmy Mills' (her husband) whole head."


LOS ANGELES

International

**Grand Concert**

of the International Labor Defense

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, at 8 P. M.

CALMON LUBOVSKY, Violin Virtuoso

Hungarian Beethoven Junior Orchestra

FREIHEIT GESANGS VEREIN CHORUS

One Act Russian Comedy

*"DENSCHTIK PODVIOL"*

and other attractions.

Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Avenue

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

(Children 25 Cents)

Proceeds to American Political Prisoners.



**Reception and Dance**

to greet CHARLES CLINE

famous class-war prisoner just released after serving 13 years in prison for trying to help the oppressed workers of Mexico

on

Friday, November 19, 1926, 8 p. m.

at

MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66 East 4th Street

NEW YORK CITY

Under Auspices of International Labor Defense, New York Section

TICKETS $0 CENTS—For sale at 799 Broadway, Room 422; Daily Worker, 108 E. 14th St., Room 33; Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 127 University Place.


# Who Will Carry the Message of Passaic to the Unorganized?

Sixteen thousand textile workers of Passaic are on the brink of victory after a hard-fought nine months' struggle. 16,000 unorganized textile workers are establishing their right to organize and bargain collectively in defense of their own interests. Their brave struggle has been a shining example to the millions of workers who, unorganized and unprepared, face the prospect of the coming onslaughts of the American employers.

These unorganized workers need the message of Passaic—need it urgently and energetically until they learn to follow the textile workers' example. The rubber workers, the auto workers, the food workers, the steel workers, the miners, must some into the ranks of the organized labor movement, must build up a bulwark of defense against the attacks of the employers. The kept press will surely not carry this message. Even the labor press, which in many instances is in the control of the labor bureaucrats, who are more anxious to maintain their soft berths, than to tread the stormy path of organization among the unorganized workers, has not yet taken up this urgent duty.

It therefore falls to the Communist daily—The DAILY WORKER—to take up this task, energetically and with vigor, as it has done consistently in the past. From The DAILY WORKER will come the stimulus toward organization in new fields and toward the mobilization of new forces inside the labor movement, against the forces of American capitalism.

Should The DAILY WORKER succumb at this critical time, when the Passaic strikers are on the verge of victory, the task of organizing Passaic thruout the United States, the task, of organizing the unorganized, would receive a serious setback. The present financial crisis in The DAILY WORKER must not be permitted to halt its work. THE DAILY WORKER MUST CARRY ON. The DAILY WORKER must be kept alive. The DAILY WORKER must reach an ever increasing number of organized workers. The DAILY WORKER must help to make Passaic a reality in every field of industry. You must do your share by securing donations among your fellow workers. Turn your book in at once. If you have not received one, we shall be glad to send it upon request. Act NOW. Help at once. Keep The DAILY WORKER.

Daily Worker Publishing Company,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find ..... dollars ..... cents to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

11-16-26

# U. S. BATTLESHIPS SUPPORT DIAZ AS NICARAGUA HEAD

## Attempt Intimidation on Liberals

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 16.—While official congratulations from the United States were being extended to Adolfo Diaz, newly inaugurated reactionary president of Nicaragua, United States battleships are patrolling the harbors as a warning to liberals to "keep hands off."

The long arm of Washington was plainly visible in the election of Diaz, henchman of Chamorro.

**Would intimidate Mexico.**

Yesterday the American cruiser California left Corinto for the Gulf of Fonseca, primarily to let Mexico, who also has ships in the district, know that the United States is backing the present regime. The U. S. S. Rochester is patrolling the east coast.

At the inauguration dinner Lawrence Dennis, charge d'affaires for the United States, proposed a toast to Diaz, assuring him of the support of the United States.

Little enthusiasm was shown by the people by Diaz' inauguration, despite the fact that those that witnessed the ceremony were supposed to be his supporters.

**Declare Huge Dividends.**

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 16.—Directors of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company here have declared a dividend on common stock totaling $16,801,715, said to be the largest ever declared by the company.


BOSTON

International

PRESS BALL

Friday, Nov. 26, '26

JACQUES RENARD'S ORCHESTRA

STATE BALL ROOM

Mass. Ave., Boston

Gents 75c Ladies 40c

At Door: Gents $1; Ladies 50c

International Press Ball

for the benefit of the following papers:

The Daily Worker

The Young Worker

.....English Daily

.....Youth Bi-weekly

The Young Comrade

.....Pioneer Monthly

Proletar ..... Armenian Weekly

Eteenpain ..... Finnish Daily

Il Lavoratore ..... Italian Weekly

Freiheit ..... Jewish Daily

Vilnia ..... Lithuanian Daily

Laisve ..... Lithuanian Daily

Novy Mir .....Russian Weekly

Ny Tid ... Scandinavian Weekly

Daily News ... Ukrainian Daily

+++

NOVEMBER 26


# WORKER WHO ACCEPTED CHALLENGE OF LADY ASTOR TO GO TO RUSSIA WRITES OF EXPERIENCES HE FINDS

The following is a letter from James Morton, London worker, who accepted the challenge of Lady Astor to take his family to Russia to live for a period. Lady Astor didn't think any one would accept her "daring challenge," but Morton did. This letter was sent to a worker in Los Angeles.

Dear Comrades: I have so many to write so that I will be compelled to organise my friends into groups. No. 1 Group consists of London comrades, who will pass all correspondence on to Liverpool. From Liverpool, letters can be sent to the comrades in the United States. So, now then, comrades altho I address you all in the aggregate I am thinking of you all individually and will be very pleased to have letters from you all.

We landed in Leningrad on Friday, August 27, and were met at the boat by a deputation from the Supreme Economic Council, who whisked us away in an auto to the Hotel Europa. We were asked to stay on their guests for a few days, but just arranged to stay long enough to allow Alan, who had been sick during the whole sea voyage, to recover a bit.

We left on Saturday night at 11, had a bed each in a sleeping car, had a good night's sleep and reached Moscow at 10:30 on Sunday morning. Here we were met by another delegation, which took us into a car and drove us to the Bolshoi Hotel. Surrounded by eastern luxury, we had a good time. We met a few old comrades and had very soon decided that we had reached the promised land.

On Monday I had an interview with Comrade Lepsi, the chairman of the Metal Workers' Union, who advised us to return to Leningrad, as it was a much better place for engineering workers, and also because it was much easier to get housing accommodation.

**Meets Metal Workers.**

After spending two days in Moscow, we returned to Leningrad, where we were met by a delegation of the Metal Workers' Union and taken to the Hotel D'Angleterre. We are still there and likely to be for a few weeks, until we get a permanent address.

**Lots of Work.**

To find work in Leningrad at engineering trades is very easy, but it is difficult to find work in a place where English workers can be understood. There is a tremendous activity here. Ship building, ship repairs, engineering, building, street repairs and other activities too numerous to mention. The place is agog with work. Reconstruction on a grand scale. It is a real eye-opener to a foreign worker. It seems almost impossible.

**Sees Big Factories.**

I was taken to the Metallicheskiy works, a huge plant employing many thousands of workers. There they were making boilers, building cranes, Deisel engines and turbine machinery. Everything on a big scale. It was like being at Armstrong-Whitworth's.

The workers here are all Russians, and the works committee, altho they welcomed me, and the director offered me work if I liked to start, thought it advisable that I should not be in a hurry and perhaps in a few days a job could be found for me where one worker at least spoke English. The next day I was taken to the great Putilov Engine Works—Red Putilov it is called now.

**Gate Job.**

Here my luck was in. The assistant superintendent in the foundry speaks a little English and is anxious to learn more. He was delighted at the idea of me starting there, but no more than I was. He said I would teach him English and he would learn me Russian. Everything was fixed up and I start to work tomorrow, Sept. 6, at the biggest plant in all Russia. There are over 5,000 members of the Communist Party working at the Red Putilov Fabrik.

Down the road from where I work is the Marti ship yard, called after the French Communist. All the works are called after working-class leaders.

We have had a great reception here. Everyone is greatly amused at the Astor affair. We have been chased by photographers and story writers.

Today, Sept. 5, great demonstrations have been held all over Russia to collect funds for the English miners. North, south, east and west the children, youths, soldiers, sailors, workers and peasants have been marching and collecting. What enthusiasm! What a display of working-class solidarity! It would be worth while living on dry bread to be here.

Leningrad from an early hour this morning has been a blaze of color and gaiety. Thousands of people of all ages marching. The police, military, naval sections, all marching with the workers and singing revolutionary songs. (I'm afraid my poor pen can not give justice to it all.) On they march, column after column. Mary and Alan beaming with joy, marching with the Young Pioneers. Tableaux in galore. Here a huge wooden figure (bust and head) representing a capitalist, top hat, eye-glasses and cigar complete, and a young Communist (very much alive) knocking hell out of him with an axe.

It is estimated that in Leningrad alone over $25,000 would be collected today. The activities here on behalf of the English miners make one ashamed and disgusted with that section of labor who run the labor movement in England.

I have met Mrs. Cook and the other miners' wives, also the other delegates. I attended a great meeting in the Uritsky Palace (formerly the Winter Palace) where they were met by the workers' delegates of Leningrad at a meeting organised by the trades council of this city. They got a magnificent reception. I wrote a report of the meeting and sent it to the Daily Herald.

It is getting late and I have been writing a number of letters today, so I will now conclude this one with fraternal greetings.

James Morton.

## Pan-Pacific Workers' Conference Given Up Because of No Interest

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 16. The Pan-Pacific Labor Conference which was to have been held at Honolulu last July and was then postponed till November is now to be abandoned altogether. The reason for this is the lack of support given by the workers of Australia and the fact that other nations surrounding the Pacific signified they would not put in an appearance. The money collected in Australia to finance the conference is being returned to the unions concerned.

Labor councils in Australia feel very sore at the abandonment of the conference and characterize the lack of interest taken in the matter as a disgrace to the labor movement of Australia.

A resolution has been carried by the labor councils deploring the abandonment of the conference and urging the workers of Australia to try and arranga a conference at some future date.

* * *

NOTE:—This item refers to the Pan-Pacific Conference called by the Australian Labor Party in opposition to the conference of the All-Australian Trade Union Congress. The latter conference is being energetically pushed. It will be held at Canton, China, May, 1; 1927.


Friday, Dec. 3 at 9 p. m.

Webster Hall 119 E. 11th St.

NEW MASSES

Workers' and Peasants'

Costume Ball

Tickets in Advance, $1.50 At the Door $3.00

Send Check New Masses 39 W. 8th St. Stuy. 4445 .

The Best Place to Buy Your

CARPETS RUGS

LINOLEUM FURNITURE

OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 5 STORES

1600 W. Roosevelt Rd. Phone Seeley 7722

1618 W. Chicago Avenue Phone Monroe 6264

2408 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 4983

2636 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 6941

4307 W. Madison Street Phone Nevada 1208


# EXPLODE BOSS PROPERTY BUNK IN AUSTRALIA

## Workers Short of Food and Clothing

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.

SYDNEY—(FP)—According to Napier Thompson, ex-president of the Australian Metal Trade Employers Assn., Australia is "a nation of capitalists," where wealth is widely distributed, where everybody is prosperous and where there are no poor.

A clipping of this statement from the N. Y. Times of July 30 reached the Australian bureau of The Federated Press when a commission was hearing evidence for higher minimum wage. Some of the evidence was heart-moving, telling of the grim struggle to make ends meet.

The evidence by various witnesses is typical of thousands of workers in the city of Sydney alone, and is a striking answer to the allegations that in Australia all are prosperous and none are poor.

A family of 5 was forced to live on $21 weekly, of which $8 had to be paid for rent. They were short of food and clothing. There was no milk for the three young children. Christmas toys for the children were unknown.

A mother with 7 children, eldest aged 12, said her husband earned $23.50 weekly, out of which she paid $5.50 for rent for a 3-room house. They went short of food and clothing.

Many similar stories were told—all showing that the minimum wage was not sufficient to provide a decent living. The majority of the Australian people (85% of whom are workers) are worse off than before the war.

## Soviet Delegation to Study Oil Industry Goes Back to Russia

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 — Delegates sent here by the Soviet oil trust, Iskonft, to investigate American methods of producing and refining oil, have sailed back to Russia, after spending several months in the United States.

Revival of Russian petroleum industry will not mean an oil price war, declared S. M. Ganshin, vice president of the trust and a member of the delegation. The consumption of Europe and the rest of the world is more than sufficient to absorb the Russian and American output, he said.

Orders for a million dollars worth of oil equipment will be placed in the United States thru the Amtorg Trading Corporation, buying agency for the Soviet government.

## Machado Threatens Dictatorship Over Cuba, "If Necessary"

HAVANA, Cuba, Nov. 16.—President Machado threatened in an Armistice Day speech here that if he did not get the co-operation of congress he would establish a dictatorship, if necessary.

"If a dictatorship is necessary to keep alive the memory of those heroes who died on the battlefield, I, with those who are willing to follow me, will go enough to attain that end," he said.

## Mine Strike Cripples Many British Industries

LONDON, Nov. 16. — Absolute ruin is faced by British industries dependent upon a cheap fuel supply, says a review of recent developments in the coal lockout by the British correspondent of the International Federation of Trade Unions. In every part of the kingdom there are idle shipyards, damped furnaces, or closed textile mills.

The Daily Herald, organ of labor, finds that of the 85 blast furnaces which were in operation in the west of Scotland last April all have been closed down. The Scottish iron and steel trade has been paralyzed for months past. In the Middlesborough district only 5,000 men are working, of the normal force of 25,000 men. Arthur Pugh, secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Federation, says that only five of the 470 blast furnaces of the metal industry are still working.

Lack of coal is likewise forcing some of the French furnaces to shut down, while there is arising in Germany a demand that coal exports be curtailed in order to reduce the rising cost of fuel to German manufacturers. German mine owners are working to secure long-term contracts to supply coal to former buyers of British coal. Belgian manufacturers are suffering from the fuel famine, and in the heavy industries the condition is described as alarming.

## Russian Women Will Give Affair Dec. 5

A performance concert and dance will be given by the Russian Progressive Women's Mutual Aid Society, Sunday, Dec. 5, at Shoesholers Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.

All friendly organizations are re-


Come Loaded!

to the merry

Boston Package Party

arranged for The Daily Worker and for a joyous lot of fun for everyone attending.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24

at

93 STANFORD ST.

BOSTON

Section 1 of the Workers (Communist) Party is in charge of the festivities.

DON'T MISS THE FUN or the opportunity to do The Daily Worker a good turn while enjoying it!


# Labor Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

## JOURNALISM CLASS NOW MEETS AT 6:30 P. M. TO ENABLE WORKERS WITH MEETINGS ON SAME NIGHT TO JOIN

To comply with the request of many workers who want to become members of the Chicago class in worker correspondence the hour of the class meeting has been changed to 6:30 p. m. from 8 p. m. This change is made to enable workers who have other meetings on Friday night to attend the class in workers' journalism from 6:30 to 8 o'clock and thus be able to go to their other meetings after class.

The change will take effect this Friday night. All members of the class and those who have not yet joined, but intend to this week, are requested to be in the editorial rooms of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., at 6:30 sharp, so that no time will be lost.

**Registration Still Open.**

Registration for the class is still open and all workers who are interested in learning how to write news stories are invited to join. A course of study has been outlined this year which is designed to develop real labor journalists out of the members. Every phase of journalism will be taken up, from the writing of a single news story to the more complicated features of journalism.

Special lecturers will give instruction on special phases of labor journalism.

**Class is Popular.**

The class is becoming more popular each week, and new students are registering at each session. It is expected that with the change in the hour more workers will be able to join than before. Members of the class are requested to bring with them on Friday night a short story of some happening that they have seen or heard about, as these specimen stories form the basis for class criticism.

# MOVIE WORKERS PRESENT DEMAND FOR RECOGNITION

## Los Angeles Unions Are Ready to Strike

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN,
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16.—The four unions making up the Studio Employes' Alliance have presented demands to the Los Angeles film executives for recognition of union conditions, failing which a general strike will be called here Dec. 1, as well as in the New York section of the industry.

Delegates in the Central Labor Council report hundreds of applications are coming into the union offices for membership since the opening of the organization drive in preparation for the strike.

**C. L. C. Backs Move.**

The Central Labor Council assures complete support to the strike if it takes place. They are anxious to make some kind of a showing before the next convention of the A. F. of L., which takes place in this city in 1927.

**Other Drives Loom.**

Organization drives in other industries may soon get under way for the same reason. It is interesting to note that most of the officials of the council were against inviting the next A. F. of L. convention here because of the issue of organization campaign raised by progressive delegates in this connection.

However, the opinion of Frank L. Johnston, reactionary president was overwhelmingly defeated by a vote of the delegates, who will be spurred on to organization drive in labor movement now in this open shop city.


SCOTT NEARING

speaks in

Los Angeles

November 22 to 27

LINCOLN HALL,

Walkar Auditorium Bldg.,

730 South Grand Ave.

8 O'Clock Each Evening

on

Monday, Nov. 22, "Rise of Capitalist Imperialism."

Tuesday, Nov. 24, "Russian Reconstruction."

Thursday, Nov. 25, "League of Nations or Soviet Union?"

Friday, Nov. 26, "Trade Union Unity."

Course tickets will be sold for $2.00 each; they will be limited to 500, the seating capacity of the hall. Single admissions fifty cents—provided there are any seats left.

Each afternoon at 2:45 o'clock Mr. Nearing will speak in the same hall on "Post-War Economics," treating the subject after this manner:

Monday, Nov. 22, "Wealth Concentration—Wages, Income and Debts."

Tuesday, Nov. 23, "World Struggle for Raw Materials."

Wednesday, Nov. 24, "Unemployment and the Return of Hard Times."

Thursday, Nov. 25, "The Rise of Organized Labor."

Friday, Nov. 26, "Labor Parties and the Labor State."

Ticket for Whole Series of Lectures $1.00

WORKERS' BOOK SHOP

322 West Second St.,

Los Angeles, Cal.

Call Metropolitan 3266

GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,


## IRON MOULDERS STRIKE AGAINST WAGE SLASHES, Y.W.L. INSPIRES WORKERS

By a Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16.—In the midst of an organization campaign carried on by the Young Workers' League at the O'Keefe & Marrit stove factory, fifty moulders in the foundry rooms walked out against a wage cut, and are now under the direction of the moulders' union.

Two strike issues of the "Stove Worker," bulletin of the Young Workers' League, have already been distributed. Attempts have been made to use scabs, but five workers who were transferred to the foundry refused to scab, and were fired.

The league bulletin urges the young stove workers to refuse to scab on their fellow-workers who are striking, and warns of a threatened lockout, for which they must be prepared.

The bosses are attempting to scare the workers by spreading rumors of laying off the entire force and closing down the factory because of the "slack season."


ПРОЛЕТАРСКАЯ ТРИБУНА

Устная газета-журнал Чикагского отдела газ. „НОВЫЙ МИР"

The next meeting of the Chicago Novy Mir worker correspondents will be held Wednesday, Nov. 17, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. All must be present to get ready for the next issue of Proiet-Tribuna which will be out next Saturday night at the Workers' House.

OUR MOTTO 3 Q's

Quality - Quantity - Quickness

U-EAT

Restaurant and Lunch Room

1232 W. MADISON ST.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!


# GIRL, 12, JAILED FOR AIDING IN PASSAIC RELIEF

## Jersey Police Threaten Young Pioneers

By a Worker Correspondent.

ROSSELLE, N. J., Nov. 16.—Anna Kortnowsky, 12-year-old member of the Young Pioneers, was arrested today for selling bread cards for the relief of the Passaic textile strikers' children. The little girl was dragged from the house where she was trying to sell a card by a member of the local police and thrown into a foul cell in police headquarters. She was held there for over six hours before her parents were able to get her release.

**Given Rough Treatment.**

During the six hours she was held in jail the child was subjected to the most brutal treatment and questioning. The police questioned her at length regarding the Young Pioneers and Mary told them what the Pioneers were—an organization of workers' class children fighting for the workers' class.

The police told her parents that they would certainly have detectives on hand at the next meeting of the Pioneers. They intimated that the Pioneer group in Rosselle would be broken up by force if it were found as radical as Mary's reply indicated.

**Another Pioneer Grilled.**

This is not the first occurrence of this kind in Rosselle. A few weeks ago Herbie Axel, an 11-year-old Pioneer, showed his teacher a copy of the Young Comrade. The teacher was horrified. She took Herbie to the principal of the school, who, after questioning him, evidently found it needed help to curb this infant "menace," and called the police department. A detective was sent over to the school and Herbie's mother was also called into conference. Mrs. Axel said that she knew Herbie belonged to the Pioneers and that she entirely approved of their program. The principal then threatened to expel Herbie from school unless he left the Pioneers. His mother replied that her son would continue to be a member of the Pioneers at all costs, as she thought something was needed to counteract the poisonous capitalistic propaganda of the public schools.


A Treat of a Lifetime!

IN NEW YORK

Freiheit Gesangs Verein

with the assistance of members of

New York Symphony Orchestra

will sing

"Messiah, Son of Joseph"

Dramatic poem by Batnush Steinman. Music by our own Jacob Shaefer.

SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1926

CARNEGIE HALL,

57th St. and 7th Ave., New York City

Tickets 75c to $2.00

at the Freiheit, 30 Union Square, New York City.

The Challenge of Youth

Why Every Young Worker Should Join the Young Workers (Communist) League

By SAM DARCY

IS JUST OFF THE PRESS!

It's something new and vitally necessary in the work of revolutionary youth. This pamphlet tells in simple language what the Young Workers League is and why young workers should join it. It analyses the condition of the working youth of this country and deals with their problems as no other book or pamphlet has done up to now.

Distribute 25,000! Order a Bundle Now!

15c a copy; 10c a copy in bundles of 5 or more.

Send your order with a cash remittance

USE THIS BLANK

The Young Workers (Communist) League of America
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $ ..... Send ..... copies of "The Challenge of Youth" to

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

# The Immediate Program for the Work of the Party

## RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

### I. The General Situation.

**1. The Economic Situation.**

THE industries of this country are still operating at a high rate of production, with on indication of an immediate sharp trend toward depression. The figures showing the trend of production during the last few months still show a general upward tendency. Even such industries as textile and mining, which have been in a partial state of crisis, show some improvement, the latter as the result of the export of coal to Great Britain and the Continent to fill the shortage caused by the strike of the British miners. There are in the background, factors indicating the instability and weakness of the present situation such as the decrease of exports, the recession in building operations, the downward trend of the automobile industry, the dangers in the credit system resulting from inflated installment sales, but it is very likely that the present scale of production and employment will hold good for at least another six months. It is upon this basis that the party must formulate its program of work for the immediate future.

The fact that the workers are not sharing as a class in the general prosperity of capitalist industry is shown by the course of production and wages. Certain sections of the workers, the organized, skilled workers, who make the aristocracy of the labor movement, have made gains as a result of the concessions made by the capitalists to make them allies of American imperialism, but this is not true of the masses of workers. During the six years from 1919 to 1925 wages show a decrease of 9% and the cost of living a decrease of 11% indicating only a very slight gain in the real wages of the workers. During this period, however, the production per worker in American industry has increased 43% which has enormously increased the profits of the capitalists and given them the benefits of the increased production of wealth by American industry.

At the present time there are movements for wage increases among sections of the workers. The furriers won a wage increase, the garment workers are fighting for an increase and the railroad workers are pressing demands under the Watson-Parker Bill. On the other hand, wage cuts have taken place in the textile industry and in the mining industry through opening of many mines on the open shop basis with wages under the Jacksonville agreement. A general effort to reduce the wages of the miners will undoubtedly take place with the expiration of the Jacksonville agreement next spring.

The agricultural crisis continues in a sharp form among certain sections of the farmers, notably in the corn belt and cotton, while the general situation in the agricultural field is that the farmers are not sharing in the favorable economic situation which the capitalists are enjoying.

**2. The Political Situation.**

POLITICALLY, the situation in the United States can be best characterised as a growing conflict between that part of finance capital with growing investments and interests in European and especially in foreign fields, and industrial capital supported by the petty bourgeois, which is primarily interested in American industries. This line is not always clear, being blurred by interests running in both directions, but the main line of the struggle between the capitalist groups is the conflicting interests of these two groups. The affiliation of the United States with the World Court, the funding of the debts of European countries to the United States growing out of the war on terms which granted partial cancellation were victories for the international bankers, won in the face of the opposition of industrial capital. The need of creating the means of repayment of the enormous loans and investments in Europe by the international bankers, is developing a movement having their support for the revision of the tariff to enable foreign goods to enter the American market on a more favorable basis. This movement is resisted by the industrial capital which profits from the high tariff. The general results of the election was a partial defeat for international banking capital, which will lead to sharper struggles between the two contending groups.

While this internal struggle goes on between the two groups of capitalist interests, the capitalist class as a whole is united in its struggle against the workers and farmers. The income tax revision by the last congress, the proposal of Coolidge to grant the capitalists a reduction of from $150,000,000 to $250,000,000 on most years income tax payments, show how the capitalists use the government power to strengthen their position economically. At the same time, the attack upon the workers thru the use of governmental power against them grows more dangerous. The passage of the Watson-Parker Bill, which practically robs the railroad workers of the right to strike, the threatened extension of this law to the miners, the proposals for registration of the foreign-born workers, the Supreme Court decision in the Marion case, establishing as the highest law of the land that strikes may be illegal, all forge new weapons for the capitalists in the struggle against the workers. The capitalists also united against the farmers to defeat all proposals for relief of the farmers from the crisis which continues in agriculture.

No effective resistance to these attacks among the workers and farmers developed during the election campaign. The movement for a labor party made some strides forward and in certain agricultural states the farmer-labor parties carried on widespread campaigns, but no mass movement of the workers and farmers against this use of the governmental power against them developed.

It remains the major task of our party to carry on a widespread campaign of agitation to unite the workers, in alliance with the farmers, for independent political action, to resist these attacks, using the concrete governmental action against them as the basis of our campaign.

**3. The Labor Movement.**

THE reactionary bureaucrats who compose the leadership of the organized labor movement continue to elaborate and intensify their policy of cooperation with the capitalist employers which tends to degenerate the trade unions toward company unions and to make the organized labor movement an adjunct of American capitalism, rather than an organization for militant class struggle in the workers' interests. This is manifested among other things, by their support of the Watson-Parker law, the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio plan, the elaboration of the so-called Monroe Doctrine of Labor, the establishment of a Trade Union Life Insurance company, the extension of labor banking, and other forms of trade union capitalism. With the exception of the paper resolutions against company unions and for a shorter workday, the convention of the American Federation of Labor maintained its position of opposition to every progressive proposal to strengthen and build the organized labor movement and to carry on a militant fight for the class interests of the workers.

There is thus being created an upper stratum of the aristocracy of labor, which shares somewhat in the immediate profits of American capitalism and has a high standard of life itself. Because of the favorable situation of this section of the workers, it does not give support to the struggles of highly exploited, unorganized workers in the great machine industry of this country, leaving them to shift for themselves. These highly exploited, unorganized workers are not sharing in the profits of American imperialism, and movements of struggle against the capitalists are developing among them. Our party, as the only organization which fights for the interests of these workers while at the same time not neglecting the work to stimulate the skilled organized workers into militant struggle, is becoming the leaders of these struggles. This has been shown in the Passaic strike. Despite the wishes of the reactionary leaders of the aristocracy of labor, widespread support was given to the Passaic strikers and these leaders were finally compelled to give lip service to the struggles of these workers.

The achievements of the party in the Passaic strike shows the possibilities of the development of a movement against the reactionary class collaboration policies of the official leaders of the labor movement and represent a victory for the left wing.

The militant class struggle in the workers' interests by the Furriers' Union under leadership of the left wing, resulting in a victory for the workers against the right wing supported by President Green, also represents a new achievement for the left wing. The fight of the New York Joint Board of the International Garment Workers' Union is a movement in the same direction. The development of a broad progressive bloc with the slogan, "Save the Miners' Union" against the reactionary leadership of John L. Lewis in the United Mine Workers is an especially important indication of the growth of the sentiment to make the union organs of militant class struggle, especially since the mining industry is one of the basic industries toward which the party must direct its attention.

**4. The Party and the General Situation.**

THE above analysis of the existing situation shows, that while there are difficulties in the way of the party in developing a revolutionary movement of the workers and building the party in the favorable economic situation of American capitalism, which has enormously strengthened it, and the trend toward the formation of the skilled, organized workers and the class collaboration policies which the official leaders of the labor movement follow, there are also favorable conditions in the movements for wage increases and struggles against wage cuts by the great mass of highly exploited unorganized workers in the machine industry, as well as left wing developments in sections of the organized labor movement. The party can, by carefully formulated tactics, take full advantage of the favorable situation, develop the revolutionary movement of the workers, increase its influence and leadership and strengthen and build the party.

### II. Immediate Program of Work of the Party.

**1. Achievements of the Party.**

THE facts recited in the foregoing analysis prove that the party still stands before the elementary task of uniting the workers into motion against their class enemy and of developing a class ideology. The orientation of the party must founded on a clear comprehension of these facts.

The great strength and resources of American imperialism coupled with the relatively undeveloped strength of the workers, the capitalist offensive and victories over the workers in many industries in recent times, have produced a spirit of pessimism in certain sections of the labor movement which is manifested in some sections of the party. While it is true that the favorable economic position of American imperialism, which enables it to provide general employment and to corrupt certain sections of the working class, puts great objective difficulties in the path of a revolutionary workers' party, nevertheless a sober estimate of the situation and the problems presented by it, upon which a practical program is based, will enable the party to overcome these difficulties and to increase its influence and increase its strength. Pessimism in the labor and revolutionary movements is objectively an aid to the bourgeoisie and their agents in the labor movement. The rejection of all pessimistic moods is a prerequisite to the successful accomplishment of the revolutionary tasks.

The class struggle continues even under the most favorable conditions of capitalist production. Such conditions inevitably produce movements of the workers demanding a greater share of the wealth they produce. With correct tactics the party can stimulate and lead struggles of the workers against the capitalists and become a popular party of the workers in time of "capitalist prosperity" and "stabilization" as well as during periods of "hard times" and crisis. In these struggles the party by the employment of correct tactics can hasten the process of revolutionization of the working class.

In the present period, the party must particularly direct its attention to those highly exploited, unorganised workers in the great machine industry, who under all conditions are the great reservoir from which the revolutionary movement draws its strength by initiating movements for the organization of these workers, developing programs for their struggles and giving leadership to their fights, the party can increase its strength and build its influence. At the same time it must initiate movements among the organized and skilled workers, seizing every opportunity to stimulate the movement against the class collaboration policies of the reactionary bureaucrats and to develop militant movement of class struggle. The Passaic strike and the movement in the miners' union are typical exemples of the possibilities for great achievement by the party in applying such a policy.

The record of the achievements of our party during the past year also show that there is no basis for this pessimism, and that the party has been able to develop those tactics which have widened its influence and strengthened its leadership among the working masses. The organization of the 16,000 Passaic strikers represents the first broad movement among the unorganised workers in the highly developed, unorganised machine industry for many years. The organization of these workers, the leadership of their strike during nine months, the development of wide support to their struggle in the relief organization for their support, stands as a major achievement of the party.

The part the party has played in the Furriers' strike, the first big strike resulting in a victory which has developed for many years, increased the influence and prestige of the party. The party leadership in the movement for the protection of the foreign-born workers established its influence, and brought it into a common struggle with four hundred thousand organized workers. Thru throwing out the slogan of a united labor ticket in the election campaign, the party was able to stimulate the movement for a labor party in a number of places and to actually aid in the organizing of labor parties in some localities.

All of these gains of the party were made thru application of the united front tactics thru which it drew masses of workers into common struggle with it.

In spite of the period of capitalist prosperity, the party is breaking its isolation and succeeded in broadening its influence and increasing its prestige among the masses of workers. Its position today is the organized labor movement and among the working masses generally, is far in advance of what it was a year ago.

The party must mobilize for fuller use of its strength in applying the policies and tactics thru which it has developed for the gains got in taking up of its immediate program to build the party and extend its influence among the masses. Such a mobilization will bring even greater gains than are to be recorded for the past year.

The immediate program which the party must make the centre of its work is the following:

**A—Organization of the Unorganized.**

THE work of organizing the unorganized into labor unions must take first place in the work of the party. The conditions for organising the unorganized are most favorable during a period of high scale production by capitalist industry. Movement for the organization of the unorganized are developing in various parts of the country. It is the duty of the party nuclei in the factories to take the initiative in developing such movements and to give them the greatest possible support. The party already has established achievements in this field, but there must be a greater mobilization of the party forces for this work and its extension on a much greater scale. This movement must also be initiated and stimulated in the trade unions, central bodies, and local unions of the trade unions generally.

It is the workers in the highly developed machine industry of the United States who are largely unorganized. It is exactly these workers who should first respond to Communist agitation and be the backbone of the Communist movement. The party must take the leadership in the fight to organize these workers and thus extend its influence among them. The party must mobilize its strength to create scores of Passaics and to increase the number of workers organized under its leadership to hundreds of thousands.

**B—Work in the Existing Trade Unions.**

DESPITE the emphasis which the party has placed upon the necessity of organizing every party member for work in the existing trade unions, only a small part of the party strength is brought to bear in this field. The raising of the number of party members who belong to the union, the organization of the party fractions, the development of a broad left wing in the trade unions are prerequisites to the growth of our party influence in every field of work. The conditions for the development of a broad left wing in the trade unions are becoming more favorable and the party must take the necessary steps, thru the entry of the members into the unions, the organization of party fractions and systematic work in the unions to hasten this development and to create a broad movement of the rank and file workers which will challenge the influence of the reactionary bureaucrats and win the trade unions for a policy of militant class struggle against capitalism. The present struggle in the Miners' Union must have the full support of the party.

**C—A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections.**

THE party must now raise the slogan, "A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections" and set to work systematically to build up the movement to realize this slogan. The attack of the capitalist government on the rights of the workers to strike must be made a central point in our agitation for the labor party. The sending of the president's message to congress setting forth the capitalist program, will create a favorable opportunity for issuance of the slogan and initiation of the campaign on the basis of a labor program opposed to the capitalist program. The steps to be taken immediately in this campaign are the following:

1. During the year 1927 municipal elections will take place in a large number of states. Our party has not learned to connect its general agitation with the local questions affecting the lives of the workers. The party organization in each city must study the local political questions, formulate a program on the basis of the workers' issues and raise the slogan of "A United Labor Ticket in the City Elections—A Labor Party for the 1928 Elections" in connection with these municipal elections. The aim which the party must set itself is to organise local labor parties, or, if this objective cannot be achieved, to organize committees for the formation of a labor party, in the elections this year, the party organisations in many places did not prepare early enough for the election campaign and consequently failed in placing a ticket in the field. This must not happen in the municipal elections. Steps must be taken immediately to see that a united labor ticket is placed on the ballot in every city in which the municipal elections take place, or if this cannot be achieved, a party ticket.

a—In connection with this mobilization of the party for the election campaigns next year, it is necessary to carry on an ideological campaign in the party to bring to the party members an understanding of the necessity of the party participating in the election campaigns to the fullest possible extent. Our party still responds too little to the possibilities for development of a movement of the workers and extending the party influence thru election campaigns. These campaigns constitute a major opportunity for agitation among the workers and the party must utilize them to the fullest extent. Election campaigns as a means of political propaganda and agitation have especially great significance for our party. Active participation in election campaigns will be the means of our first approach to many American workers.

2. The party must take up in earnest the work of forming trade union committees for the formation of a labor party in every local union, in the central labor bodies of each city, and on a state scale, as outlined in the resolution of the last convention. The formation of a network of trade union committees for the formation of a labor party thruout the whole country will create a solid basis for the realization of the slogan, "A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections."

3. The party should endeavor to initiate under trade union auspices if this can be achieved, if not, under party auspices, a referendum of workers in the factories thru a petition addressed to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor requesting that body to call a national conference of trade unions, cooperatives, labor fraternal organizations and labor political parties for the formation of a labor party to represent labor in the 1928 elections.

* * * *

**D—Councils for Protection of the Foreign-Born.**

WITH the reconvening of congress, the bills for the registration, photographing and finger printing of the foreign-born workers will again come, to the fore. The party must give full support to the National Council for the Protection of the Foreign-Born in the fight against these laws. The campaign of the party must be directed to draw the native-born workers into this struggle by agitation showing that the registration law is directed against the right to organize and the standard of life of the whole working class. The fight against the registration laws must be coupled with the campaign for the labor party.

**E—The Struggle Against American Imperialism.**

THE determining factor in the present period is the dominant and still rising character and influence of American imperialism. This necessitates that our party, in conformity with the emphasis laid down in the decisions of the Fifth American section of the last plenum of the Comintern, pay the utmost attention to this important field for Communist activity. The domination of the two American continents by U. S. imperialism, its steady penetration into European economy and politics, and its increasing interest in the Far East, makes it possible for our party, by paying strict attention and devoting the necessary energy to anti-imperialist work, to greatly aid the struggles of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples and assist in the progress of the world revolution, more directly perhaps than in many other fields.

**F—Agricultural Work.**

THE continuance of the crisis among sections of the farmers with difficult conditions generally in the agricultural field, create a favorable situation for the extension of the work of the party. The program of the party for work among the farmers must be taken up with greater energy and full advantage taken of the possibilities in this field.

**G—Other Party Campaigns.**

ALL of the above campaigns of the party can be strengthened by intensification of the special forms of party activities, such as the building of the youth movement and realization of the slogan, "A Young Workers League Unit wherever there is a party unit," the work among the Negroes, the systematic organization and greater support of the work among women. The political committee must take the necessary steps to furnish concrete programs for these activities and secure more energetic support from the whole party.

Non-party organizations, formed to unite broad masses of workers on specific issues of the class struggle are of extraordinary importance for the party in the present period as a means of broadening the working class fighting front, as a source of contact with non-party workers and as a recruiting ground for the party. Active participation in such organizations is an essential part of the united front tactics and remains as before one of the primary duties of all party members.

All of these campaigns must be so directed that new strength and influence develops FOR THE PARTY from them. The various forms of the party activities must not be conducted so as to create separate organizations competing with the party, but as various forms of one whole, the party, which is the leading and directing influence, and all of which result in building the party and the revolutionary movement in the United States.

### III. Inner Party Problems.

**1. Factionalism in the Party.**

THE party has made a considerable degree of progress in eliminating factionalism in the party during the past year, particularly since the last plenum of the Central Committee in May. Here and there remnants of the whole condition still exist in the party and further efforts to liquidate these situations must be made. The line of the Central Committee for complete unification of the party and abolishing of all its forces, both in the membership and leadership must be followed until all remnants of factionalism are ended and the party carries on its work as a united whole.

**2. Right and Ultra-Left Deviations.**

THE party is following a line which rejects both right wing deviations and ultra-left sectarianism. Wherever manifestations of either appear in the party, they must be exposed and repudiated. Neither of these deviations from Leninism appear in the party in a crystallised form extending thru the party.

However, right wing manifestations have appeared in a number of instances in our trade union work, particularly in the city of New York. The right wing manifestations here referred to have become outstanding in the conduct of some of our comrades leading the strike of the cloakmakers. Permeated by a craft union ideology, these comrades not only resisted the party policy on amalgamation, but failed also to carry out the decisions of the party that a militant struggle be waged against the Sigman right wing machine which consciously worked for the defeat of the strike in order to use the defeat to eliminate the left wing from control of the union. The failure to pursue a militant policy in this and many other matters demanded by the party has weakened the party influence among the masses in the cloakmakers' strike.

The party must therefore resolutely resist all these manifestations, endeavoring to convince the comrades of their mistakes and bring them to the party line. If these measures do not result in the correction of these right wing deviations, the party will be obliged to take stronger measures.

**3. Party Education.**

THE New York Workers' School represents a big achievement for the party. Hundreds of comrades are receiving a training in Marxism and Leninism thru the classes of this school. Similar schools on a smaller scale are being developed in other cities. This work is of the utmost importance to the party and must be given the fullest support and extended. A training in the theoretical basis of Communism is the best guarantee that our party will remain true to the correct Communist policies and reject all deviations to the right or left. Such training will also strengthen the party for every phase of its work.

**4. The Daily Worker.**

THE maintaining of The DAILY WORKER, the extension of its influence by increasing its circulation, is one of the major tasks of the party. The DAILY WORKER plays a great part in the life of the party. It is a centralizing influence, which gives the party membership the line of the party from day to day on the events of the class struggle. In a special resolution, the Central Committee has pointed out in detail the importance of The DAILY WORKER to the party and must give careful attention to this resolution and take up in earnest the work which it sets for the party in relation to The DAILY WORKER.

### IV. The Party Reorganization.

**1. The Results of the Party Reorganization.**

THE party took up the work of reorganizing the party on the basis of street and shop nuclei approximately one year ago. The party now has sufficient experience with the new form of organization to establish the fact that the party policy of centralizing the party and organizing shop and street nuclei in place of the language and territorial branches was correct. The reorganization has turned the face of the party toward the workers in the factories. The work of the party in the Passaic strike, and in other places where similar work is now under way, the formation of such factory nuclei as that in the Ford plant, issuing a factory paper reaching from ten to fifteen thousand workers each month, an achievement which is duplicated on a lesser scale in two score other great industries, shows the possibilities of the new form of organization in building the party influence and establishing contact between the party and the masses of workers. The Central Committee emphatically rejects any suggestion that the reorganization was a mistake. What is needed is not a backward step, but more careful, systematic work to build more functioning shop nuclei and to teach the street nuclei how to carry on their work effectively.

**2. More Attention to the Organization Problems.**

IN establishing the gains for the party thru the reorganization, the Central Committee does not ignore the many manifest weaknesses of the party organization at the present time. The party has many organizational problems to solve. The teaching of shop nuclei how to become really living, functioning organizations, the instruction of the street nuclei in their work, the meeting of the language difficulties which exist, the making of the inner life of the shop and street nuclei of the party interesting to the members, the mobilization of all the members in the party work, must be all given earnest attention in order to solve these problems. Many of the weaknesses of the party organization are due to the fact that the party has not given sufficient attention to the organization side of its work. The party organization is the basis of all the party work. Unless we build a strong, efficient organization all our work will suffer. The party must turn its attention to this work. The Central Committee instructs that for the immediate future, at least half of the energies of the leading committees of the party must be devoted to the work of strengthening the party organization. Where the district organizers have taken up this problem in earnest, immediate far-reaching results have been attained, as for instance, Comrade Tallentire in Minnesota, where the dues payments have increased from 385 three months ago to 1,000 in the month of October, with the cor-

Continued on page 6)

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## CLOAKMAKERS CONTINUE WAR ON JOB SHOPS

### Ten of Forty Thousand Still on Strike

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Settlement by striking cloakmakers of their four and a half month struggle with the Industrial Council of Cloak & Suit Mfgrs. — "inside" manufacturers, — leaves about 10,000 strikers still out in the fight against the cloak jobbers. The Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers' Union estimates in addition that about 7,000 unemployed cloakmakers are added to the strikers; 15,000 are back in settled shops of "independent" manufacturers. If the terms of settlement reached between the union representatives and inside manufacturers are approved by the membership of each side, the same terms will apply in all settled shops of independents.

Wage increases of $4 to $9, about 10 per cent over those recommended by the governor's advisory commission which spent two years investigating the industry, have been granted. Likewise the 44-hour week recommended by the governor's commission has been changed to a 42-hour week for the first two years of the agreement and 40-hours for the last year. The joint labor bureau recommended is to be established and the provisions of the old agreement dealing with unemployment insurance, Prosanis label and joint board of sanitary control are to be continued.

**Discharge Terms.**

The most important concession of the union is granting the manufacturers the right to discharge 10 per cent of their working forces annually, provided that the employer has 35 or more working and that he dismisses no worker who has not been given 52 weeks' pay for the year. Inside manufacturers employing less than 35 may only exercise the discharge right if they do not let out any work, employ no contractors. What the union will gain from the jobbers in the way of recognition of responsibility for conditions in contractors' shops depends on the settlement made. Also the question of limitation of contractors depends on this. The guarantee of 26 weeks work a year is sacrificed, altho inside manufacturers in the association average about 37 weeks' work a year. Contractors shops get an average of only 26.23 weeks work a year.

**Cost $2,000,000.**

The spring sample season begins in a week or two so that there will be employment for the most skilled workers fairly quickly. But the bulk of the cloakmakers are not expected to be at work until January when the spring manufacturing season begins in earnest. The fall season has been lost to those not returned to settled shops. The strike is said to have cost the union about $2,000,000.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.

## "INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM" SLOGAN USED BY OPEN SHOP TO RALLY CONFERENCE AGAINST UNIONISM

By ROBERT DUNN, Federated Press.

"WE must build our redoubts" is the slogan under which the American plan-open shop conference is rallying its members to its 10th semi-annual session in Dallas, Tex., Nov. 16-17. The words are from an address by Charles Evans Hughes warning against "destructive forces now operating thruout the world"—which the open shop conference interprets as bolshevism and labor unionism.

The American plan-open shop conference is a loose association of employers' associations established in 1922. Its headquarters are in Salt Lake City, Kansas City, San Francisco and Detroit.

IN urging business executives to attend the Dallas convention the invitation committee promises "It's the place where you meet the men who are on the firing line. . . . You will be in an open shop city, you will be among your friends, we need you, we want you and we expect you to come."

Attending the conference will be "men who are making real progress in handling the biggest problem now before the American public—the labor problem."

UNDER the caption, "Held High the Torch of Industrial Freedom," an inviting booklet tells of American Federation of Labor efforts to war on the open shop. "Day and night without surcease, these enemies of American institutions are striking at the very foundations of our industrial peace, social unity and economic development. How futile, then, for any man even to attempt to cope with these perilous situations unaided, isolated, aloof."

THE invitation committee contains representatives of the Associated Building Employers of Detroit, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles—already mirrored to action by the decision of the A. F. of L. to convene there next autumn; the Open Shop Association of San Antonio, Texas; Florida Employers' Association; Employers' Association of Fort Wayne; Associated Industries of Seattle; Milwaukee Employers' Council, and the local American Plan-Open Shop Association of Little Rock, Ark.

These and representatives of some 200 militant anti-union American plan bodies will gather in Dallas to confer on bigger and better tactics for fighting trade unions.

IN its advice to local "industrial associations" the open shop conference is all for militancy and disciplined organization among employers. It says:

"The industrial association must be found fighting where the war is on and not confine itself to some odd quarter of its own selection and predilection." "The industrial association should not consider the community secure as long as there exists a single closed shop industry in that community."

THE same aggressive note, which may well serve as a battle challenge to the A. F. of L., is sounded in the observation that "closed shop conditions must be looked upon as a form of industrial pestilence which must be immediately cleaned up."

Instructions given in the minutes of the May Detroit convention tell how pressure may be brought against employers reluctant to break with unions: "Financial and building interests should be brought to the point that they will confine their awards to open shop contractors."

REMINISCENT of the A. F. of L. tilt with the Detroit churches are the instructions under presenting the open shop to churches: "Furnish your pastors with literature on the open shop. Meet with your ministerial association."

Finally the conferences defines its own function as that of a correlation agency helping local and state employers' associations in their struggle with unions. "The American plan-open shop conference must be known as a voice of industry for the open shop—as the militant, determined, intelligent group that is equipped to fight for, ably represent, the cause."

THE organization is committed to company unions, if necessary to head off real trade unions, and is especially interested in preventing organization of workers in the automobile and motion picture industries. Concerning the latter it says: "Every industrial association (including its affiliated bodies) should work to keep the motion picture industry in the open shop ranks."

The Dallas convention will undoubtedly take up methods for combatting the announced purpose of four big A. F. of L. unions to cut the closed union shop in their sections of the movie industry. The convention will also discuss new means of meeting the A. F. of L. campaign in the anto industry and in organization of the unorganized.

## Plays for Workers, Is Aim of New Group

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—(FP)—The Biggest Boob in the World, a fantastic labor comedy translated from the German by Upton Sinclair is the first production announced by the Workers' Theatre. Karl Wittvegat is author of the play. The play will be given Dec. 6 in the Church of All Nations, New York, and repeated there Dec. 8 and 10 before being taken to various labor halls thruout the city.

The aim of the Workers' Theatre, according to Michael Gold—editor New Masses and organiser of the group, is to present to American audiences the spirit of labor in drama that will touch closely the life of workers. Gold contends that the American and European stage is decadent, that it panders to the tasts of a small wealthy and effete audience, and therefore has no great influence in the life of the nation. He plans to model the Workers Theatre somewhat after the newer theatres of Russia, which, according to the noted British critic Huntley Carter, are now the most vigorous and alive in the world.

**Wants Whiskay for Medicine.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—L. C. Andrews, dry chief, is going to ask congress to permit the manufacture of whiskey in the United States. The whiskey is to be made for medicinal purposes, to replenish the present stock that will be exhausted within five years.

## WOLL COMMENDS COOLIDGE FOR SOVIET POLICY

### A. F. of L. Reactionary Is In Accord

Pretending to speak for the workers, Matthew Woll, reactionary vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, has sent a letter to President Coolidge commending him on his stand against recognition of the Soviet Union, as expressed in his Kansas City Armistice Day speech.

**Chambere Prova It.**

That the workers are in accord with Coolidge's policy is shown by the actions of the New York and United States chambers of commerce and the A. F. of L. against Russian recognition, Woll said to Coolidge.

**Gives an Earfull.**

Woll devoted 7,000 words, or about seven newspaper columns, to explain to Calvin the reasons the workers were opposed to recognizing Russia.

A large part of the letter was devoted to attacking Sherwood Eddy, who addressed the A. F. of L. convention at Detroit on Russia. He declared that Eddy was "in league with the Communists" to spread Soviet propaganda in the United States.

**"Folly," Says Mr. Woll.**

Mr. Woll informed Coolidge that future revolutions and internal turmoil in Russia are certain, and until the time when the Russian government is firmly established upon a program of international justice, America would be committing the greatest folly to offer recognition.

## Asks for Fair Play from Police in Box Makers' Union Strike

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Fair play to striking paper box workers and the removal of policemen from delivery wagons was requested of the police department in a letter sent yesterday to Police Commissioner McLaughlin by Fred Caiola, manager of the Paper Box Makers' Union.

The police commissioner's attention was called to a recent statement by the manufacturers' association to the effect that "through concerted action efforts the full co-operation of the police department has been secured." The union maintains that every manufacturer has been furnished with officers who ride on every delivery wagon and prevent the striking union drivers from approaching the strikebreakers "with a view to convincing them that they are doing an injustice to the strikers."

"We beg of you to maintain a neutral position," concludes Mr. Caiola, "giving our boys the right and opportunity to do their lawful picketing. This can only be achieved by removing the policemen from the wagons."

*Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.*

## 2ND CONFERENCE OF NEW ENGLAND I. L. D. IS CALLED

### Meeting to Be Held in Boston, Nov. 28

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—The second annual conference of the International Labor Defense, New England district, will be held here, Nov. 28, at Franklin Union Hall, 41 Berkeley St. Delegates will attend from labor unions, working class organizations, and I. L. D. branches from Massachusetts, Rhoda Island, Maine, Varment and New Hampshire.

**All Urged to Attend.**

All affiliated and sympathetic organizations are urged to send delegates to the conference. The representation will be as follows: two delegates each for all trade unions, co-operatives, fraternal societies, and clubs; two delegates for each I. L. D. branch; each I. L. D. branch secretary can come as a delegate; former class war prisoners are invited as fraternal delegates.

**Demonstration of Unity.**

The aim of the I. L. D. is to make this conference an imposing demonstration of the unity of all progressive elements in the labor movement for the defense and support of persecuted workers and their families, and for organized resistance to capitalist persecution in America and thruout the world.

**Suppression in New England.**

That action is needed in New England is pointed out by the call for the conference, which says:

"The suppression of the civil rights of the workers has assumed such alarming proportions in New England, particularly in Massachusetts, that it demands the immediate consideration of every progressive workers' organization and of every forward looking individual interested in the progress and development of the labor movement. Facts show that labor speakers have been barred from using public meeting places by specific orders from local officials. Cities and towns have shut their doors tight to those who work to speak in the interests of labor.

"The constitutional right of workers to freedom of speech and assembly has been boldly violated by police and city officials in Boston, Lawrence, Fall River, Lynn, and other places where labor meetings have been interfered with or prohibited. Government departments are being used, not to serve the ends of justice, but rather as a means of establishing a widespread system of espionage over those who are active in the labor movement. Workers active in the struggle against the employers are prosecuted on trumped-up charges and given long jail sentences. Foreign-born workers are deported on pretexts dear to the hearts of the white terror. The fundamental rights of the workers to freedom of speech and assembly, to organize to better their conditions—these rights are being ruthlessly assailed and trampled under foot."

## N. W. Parents' League to Meet Thursday Night

An important meeting of the Parents' League of the Northwest Side will be held Thursday, Nov. 18, at 3301 Le Moyne St. There will be election of officers. Carl Haessler, chief editor of the Federated Press will speak on "Who controls the schools and why."

## OIL! A NEW NOVEL By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

And the same thing applied to the movement in its national aspects. The American Federation of Labor was maintaining a bureau in Washington, for the purpose of combatting the radicals, and this bureau was for practical purposes the same as any patriotic society; its function was to collect false statements about Russia from all over the world, and feed them to the American labor press. And of course, if any labor man was defiant, and insisted upon telling the other side, he would incur the bitter enmity of this machine, and they would throw him to the wolves. There would be a scare story in the capitalist press, telling how the Communists had got possession of the plasterers' union, or maybe the button workers, and the grand jury was preparing action against a nest of conspirators. The average labor leader, no matter how honest and sincere, shivered in his boots when such a club was swung over his head.

II

Also there was Harry Seager and his troubles. The Seager Business College had turned out a class of young men and women, thoroughly trained to typewrite. "All men are created free and equal," and also, "Give me liberty or give me death." And now these young people were going about in the business offices of Angel City, and discovering that nobody wanted employes to typewrite anything of that sort! In plain words these young people were being told that the Seager Business College was a Bolshevik institution, and the business men of the city had been warned not to employ its graduates. Th boycott was illegal n Angel City, and if any labor men tried to apply it, they would be whisked into jail in a jiffy. But imagine Harry Seager asking the district attorney to prosecute the heads of the "Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, whose campaign contributions had put the district attorney into office!

Bunny went up to Paradise, and there was another bunch of grief. In preparation for the coming struggle over the wage scale, the oil operators were weeding out the "trouble-makers," which meant the active union men. And now for the first time, Koss Consolidated was following the policy of the rest. Ben Riley, one of the fellows who met in the Rascum cabin, had been told that he was no longer needed. They had too many men, the foreman had said, but that was a plain lie, because he had taken on half a dozen new men since. No, Ben was a Socialist, and had talked at meetings in Paradise, and distributed Socialist papers that showed the monstrous wastes in the oil industry, and the world-rivalry for oil which was to cause the next and great war.

It was Ruth who told Bunny about this; very seriously, with distress in her gentle eyes. "It's a shame, Bunny, because Ben has got no place to go. And here he's got a home, and a wife and two little girls."

Bunny was worried too; Dad had promised this kind of thing should not happen!

"Can't you do something about it?" pleaded Ruth.

"Well, Ruth, but Ben was a pumper, and that's in the department of operation, and Dad has only to do with the development work. He wouldn't butt in on the superintendent of operation."

"But then, ask him to give Ben a job on development work."

"I'll ask him, Ruth, but I know what he'll say. If he undertook to make that for men that other departments want to get rid of, he'd make bad feeling. You know what a lot of fuss he makes about good feeling inside the organization."

"Yes, Bunny, but then, what about Ben's feelings, and all the men?" Ruth persisted, with that surprising force that gentle people sometimes display. Ruth did not understand abstract questions, she had not theories about the "class struggle"; but when it came to a human fact, a grievance, then she was possessed by it, and as determined as Paul. These men who came to the cabin to argue and discuss, they were all her friends, and if they did not get a square deal, something must be done!

So here was Bunny in his old tormenting position watching a fight which he was powerless to stop, or even to mitigate! Ben Riley managed to get work on a ranch; he had to put in twelve hours a day, but all the same, he would come onto the tract at night and distribute his Socialist literature—and of course with a burning sense of bitterness, shared by his friends.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

# STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

### ARTICLE XVII

**Under-Cover Men**

American employers make more extensive use of under-cover men than any capitalists in the world. They plant large numbers of detectives and stool pigeons among the workers to betray and defeat them. Those under-cover men constitute a real problem in all important organizing campaigns and strikes. Strike strategy must include ways and means to uncover these traitors and to defeat their treacherous activities.

In all sections of the labor movement the under-cover men are a deadly influence, but nowhere so much as in newly-formed organizations of the unskilled. In established unions the employers, to control the masses, depend largely upon the corrupt and conservative bureaucracy. But in new unions and movements of the unorganized, the employers have to depend upon the under-cover men. Hence, employers flood such new unions with their detectives and try to capture them entire.

In about all the great movements of the unorganized in American industries under-cover men work their way into the leading committees. Often the leadership is saturated with spies and detectives. In some cases, as in the I. W. W. a dozen years ago, the rubber strike in Akron, under-cover men actually made up a majority of the leading union committees.

Under-cover men are obstructionists, provocateurs, spies, and disrupters. When many of them are working together in a new union they may engage in all these activities, simultaneously, but generally they are to be found performing one particular, organized role, the character of which is dependent on the state of the movement. The employers carefully fit their policies in the shops to barStrangling a Strike

Under-cover men appear as obstructionists especially when an organizing campaign is just beginning, or is just weakly going ahead. Then the employers may find it more advisable to try to choke out the movement quietly than to smash it in open struggle. Therefore, they set their stool-pigeons, well-organized and strategically situated, at a policy of systematic obstructionism. These worthies oppose the best leaders, spread defeatism among the workers, and block every effort to build or vitalize the movement. In this way many a promising movement has been killed.

The employers, to facilitate the slow strangulation of the movement, do not discharge or otherwise victimize leading workers, fearing thus to galvanize the whole body of workers into action. Under these circumstances, the left wing must militantly expose the harmful tactics of the detectives. It must fight for the democratization of the leading committees, and upon every possible occasion force these doubtful characters before mass meetings of the rank and file to defend their reactionary policies. When the leading union committee is controlled by under-cover men, ways must be found to crystallize the honest forces in the union and to gradually build a substitute leading body.

**Provoking Premature Strikes**

Where a movement is going ahead effectively and the choking process can not succeed, then the employers may decide to kill the union by a premature strike. Then the under-cover men become provocateurs, demanding a strike to adjust some discharge case or other grievance carefully rigged up by the employers. As strike provocateurs, the under-cover men are especially dangerous. They pretend to be the defenders of the rank and file. But the left wing must learn to keep its head and not allow the workers to be stampeded into hopeless strikes.

In flourishing organization campaigns, such as those in the packing and steel industries in 1917-19, the role of the under-cover men is reduced pretty much to that of the spy and informer. Then the under-cover man must pretend to go along with the movement in order to secure strategic assistance from the reactionary policies of the present trade union bureaucracy.

Consequently, in the packing and steel industry campaigns, some of the most effective organizers later were discovered to be detectives.

In strikes, notably of the unorganized, the under-cover men blossom forth primarily as disrupters and betrayers. Especially is this the case in the later, more difficult stages of these struggles. They then spread defeatism among the workers.

**Spreading Defeatism**

They head "back-to-work" movements, frame up acts of violence to jail the leaders or discredit the strike, and in numerous other ways seek to break the ranks of the workers. The policy of organized under-cover men in an organization of the workers may vary from time to time. But it is based in the methods most likely to break up the movement in the given circumstances.

Left wing leaders must learn how to combat the menace of the under-cover man. This is not to be done by inaugurating alarmist spy hunts such as have occurred in some unions. The best way to approach the problem is by a careful study of the given situation, and to systematically isolate those doubtful individuals who are manifestly carrying out the under-cover policy of the employers. This much can be done to neutralise these traitors and often they can be exposed and driven from the unions.

**The Fight for Unity**

The essence of good leadership in strike situations is to conduct a successful fight to establish and maintain the unity of the strikers in the face of innumerable splitting and disintegrating tendencies. The fighting policy of the employers against the workers is well-expressed by the time-honored axiom of all strategists, "Divide and Conquer." And their ways to divide and weaken the workers are many, devious, and difficult to defeat.

In the foregoing we have indicated some of the more important of these ways and how to checkmate them. The employers play skilled against unskilled, native workers against foreign-born, whites against blacks, unemployed against employed, adults against youth, men against

**Methods of Division**

The employers seek to demoralize the workers intellectually by injecting the poison of patriotism in their ranks and by cultivating religious prejudices among them. They starve the strikers and their women and children, they terrorize them with the courts, the army, the police, and various kinds of private thugs. To all these methods they add bribery, in the shape of cash payments to leaders, and of illusory concessions to the workers, such as company unions, welfare systems, temporary wage increases, etc.

They plant their provocateurs and detectives in the ranks of the workers to mislead and betray them. They try to force them back into the mills or shops with "Citizens' Committees" and "Back-to-Work" organizations. Their nondescript politicians and go-betweens try to poison the strikers' spirit in a hundred insidious ways. In fact quiver the employers have many deadly arrows of disruption to shoot into the ranks of the workers.

**Unite the Primary Task**

To defeat the employers' many phased policy of driving wedges between the different categories of workers, of starving, terrorizing, demoralizing, and bribing them; to maintain a solid, unbreakable unity of the strikers in spite of all these attacks, is the prime task of working class strike strategy. It is the *sine qua non* for winning strikes. And this can be accomplished by intelligent and loyal application of the general line of strategy above outlined.

American capitalism is strong but the workers can thwart it with correct policies and proletarian determination. The pressure of capitalist exploitation forces the workers to unite regardless of all obstacles. They tend to forget their differences and to see clearly the powerful enemy, who can be defeated only by united action. It is our task to speed up these unifying tendencies, to help the workers to rise superior to every difference and weakness among them. It is a battle for unity and it will be won

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only) | By mail (outside of Chicago) |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year | $6.00 per year |
| $3.25 six months | $3.00 six months |
| $1.65 three months | $1.50 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL ... Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ... Managing Editor
MORITZ J. LOEB ... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## Royalism in the United States

It has often been stated that the capitalists are only patriotic to the profit system; that the particular country which they profess love is only a base of operations for them. This is true. When they have a quarrel with the capitalists of other countries they pull out the flag and dig up the necessary patriotic hokum in order to encourage the fighting spirit of their cannon fodder. They talk glibly on national holidays about "American traditions" and denounce the Communists who would introduce Marxism and Leninism instead of the "ideals of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln."

The flunkeyism displayed by our parasitic class towards the royal bums from Roumania—about as dissolute and bawdy an outfit as ever sprung from the sewers of monarchism—shows that there is no essential difference between the republicanism of our ruling classes and the monarchism, of what is left of the European aristocracy.

The bourgeoisie no longer have any quarrel with the aristocracy. They can afford to put them on the payroll. They get a kick out of it. The glamor of royalty is used to good advantage by the British ruling classes to hold the shaky empire together and to dazzle the masses. It is quite evident that our bourgeoisie would give much to have a royal family in the White House instead of a president, provided they could get away with it. Kings nowadays mind their own business and it would be much cheaper to keep a royal family in champagne than to shoulder the cost of electing a couple of senators.

In Chicago Communists and radicals of other working class organizations organized demonstrations to bring the terror imposed on the people of Roumania to the attention of the masses. They succeeded and got arrested for their pains. Knowing that the working class have no illusions about royalty politicians who expect to be re-elected held aloof from the queenly kowtowing. But only the revolutionists upheld the best traditions of the American struggle against royalism and aristocracy. In the days when the rising American capitalist class were the instruments of evolution in giving the wheel of progress a forward turn.

## International Labor to the Defense of Sacco and Vanzetti

Governor Fuller of Massachusetts is under strong guard in Paris because of the demonstrations carried out there by the French workers as a protest against the threatened death of Sacco and Vanzetti at the hands of the ruling classes in Massachusetts.

Every fresh attempt on the part of the ruling classes to feed those two Italian workers to the electric chair has been met by the workers with renewed efforts to block the executioner's hand.

Not only in the United States is this determination shown. The workers of every country in the world have expressed their indignation against the conspiracy aimed at those labor leaders. A conspiracy designed to make a horrible example of Sacco and Vanzetti and drive fear into the hearts of other members of the labor movement who are shouldering the responsibility of giving a forward lead to the working class movement.

That the capitalists have failed so far is a tribute to the growing class solidarity of the workers. But we must not rest on our oars. The late blow in the face to the Sacco and Vanzetti defense was given by Judge Thayer when he refused the victims of capitalist government a new trial despite the introduction of new evidence that justified another trial. Even many conservative capitalist papers admitted this.

The series of mass meetings and demonstrations now being organized in the United States to mobilize working class opinion behind the defense of our comrades should receive the enthusiastic support of every worker in the country.

## Marx on Fordism

Workers are thinking about Ford's 5-day week. They are wondering if there is a catch to it. Beginning in Friday's issue The DAILY WORKER will run a series of articles telling in a simple way the economics of the Ford system as Karl Marx would have analyzed it. Most workers don't know that the greatest economist that ever lived, the economist of the workingclass, figured out the mechanics of Ford's system of exploitation before Henry was born. "Karl Marx on Fordism" will run in four daily articles. They are written by Thurber Lewis.

# STRIKERS HAIL SETTLEMENT AS VICTORY SIGN

## Toilers Enthused Over Breach in Passaic Mills

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 16.—"The ranks of the mills are broken. The strikers are more determined today than ever before to fight the battle to a finish. If it takes another winter of suffering, we'll stand firm until the union is recognized." It was with this challenge that Gustav Deak, young president of the Passaic local of the United Textile Workers Union, leading the long fight against the mill barons, greeted the news of the surrender of the Worsted Mills to union demands, before a huge mass meeting of strikers.

The enthusiasm in the ranks of the strikers was never higher. Their morale has been lifted to an indomitable pitch by the victory in a large mill employing 700 workers. Mass meetings were held thruout the strike area and the Worsted settlement hailed as the first step to victory.

**Messgar Talks.**

A special meeting of the strikers affected by the Worsted Mill agreement was called at their strike headquarters. Gustav Deak and International Vice-president James Starr spoke to the workers. They introduced Manager Middy of the Worsted Co., who told the strikers that everything would be done to put them back to work at the earliest possible moment and to create harmonious application of the agreement signed.

While the other mills have not officially recognized the move of the Worsted officials, the strikers are confident that the first break will mean more are settling down to fight it out until the ranks of the mill owners weaken. There are rumors of the Botta and Botany mills taking steps looking towards negotiations with the union.

**"Get a Card."**

Vice-president Starr told the Worsted workers that when they reported at the gates to take up their jobs again that they must take their union cards with them. "If you haven't got one get it," he said.

President MacMahon of the U. T. W. called the Worsted settlement the first stride in the direction of the New Jersey textile industry.

## Queen Gets Flat Welcome in Gary

(Continued from page 1.)

mony Roumanions. But one would not know it.

**Queen Tries to Break Ice.**

The situation was becoming unbearable. The train came to a halt before a group of some 300 workers. It was the queen herself that made the effort to break the ice. She called out: "Are there any Roumanians here?" No answer. She called again. One man stepped forth. He went up to her majesty, and inclined his head as she did hers. He spoke to her in Roumanian for several minutes.

Taking advantage of the break in the ranks, a photographer, who was waiting impatiently for some movement that would afford a printable picture, called out: "How about a cheer for the queen?" The big steel men in the car looked daggers at the men. There was a tone of intimidation to their looks.

**He Got Pictures.**

A half-hearted cheer arose, a meaningless, unmeant cheer. And the photographer got his picture. The white car moved on. The hopes of dampness was only partially liquidated. Such was the welcome that the representative of Balkan oppressins got from the Gary steel workers.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

Send in a sub today!

# 25 WORKERS ARE SLAIN BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN NEW JAVA FIGHTING

LONDON, Nov. 16.—New uprisings have occurred in Java, according to a Central News dispatch from Batavia.

Five hundred workers attacked troops at Labocan. They were repulsed after heavy fighting. Twenty-five were killed, it is claimed.

Communications between Labocan and Batavia have been interrupted. The government is sending reinforcements to aid the troops in putting down the workers.

The number of casualties in the fighting, which has been intermittent since last week, now runs into the hundreds, it is reported here.

## Will Seek Amendment to Nullify Decision of U. S. Supreme Court

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 15.—Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin today announced he would introduce a constitutional amendment at the coming session of congress to nullify the supreme court decision, upholding the right of the president to remove civil service officials without the consent of the state.

The decision approving the dismissal of Postmaster Myers of Portland, Ore., "tends to nullify the constitutional limitation on the president's appointive power afforded by the clause 'by and with the advice and consent of the senate,'" said LaFollette.

## Corn Crop Yield of Illinois Is Far From Good, Survey Reveals

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 14.—Illinois corn yield is only slightly below the average but extra work and care, due to the varying quality, will be required in handling it, according to the November 1 joint report of the Illinois and federal departments of agriculture.

The state yield per acre is estimated at 35 bushels compared with an average of 36 bushels and 42 bushels last year. State production totals 326,820,000 bushels.

Frosts, rains and storm have caused grade corn loss thruout the state, the report states.

## Sheffield, Anti-Calles Minister to Mexico, Has Coolidge Backing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—James R. Sheffield, American ambassador to Mexico, who is returning to his post next week, has the full confidence and support of President Coolidge, it was declared at the white house today.

Sheffield favors a "vigorously policy" in dealing with Mexico on the oil and land laws controversy.

The presidential spokesman said Secretary of State Kellogg declined to comment on Mexico's reported suggestion that the differences between the two governments be referred to the Hague court for adjustment.

## John Haynes Holmes to Speak on Passaic at Forum Here Sunday

John Haynes Holmes of New York will speak at the meeting of the Chicago Forum next Sunday afternoon, Nov. 21, discussing the significance of "The Passaic Strike."

Mr. Holmes has had active contact with the situation in several ways, particularly in the effort to maintain the rights of free speech in Passaic. He will deal with the strike as an episode in the progress toward industrial democracy in America.

**Third Kansas City Bank Fails.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 15.—The Waldo State Bank, in the suburb of Waldo, did not open for business today. It was the third Kansas City bank to close within the past four days.

# New Leader and the Amalgamated Left Wing

## Ten Important Facts The New Leader Ignored in Its Slanderous Attack Upon the Left Wing in the Trade Unions

By BEN GITLOW

THE New Leader of November 13 contains an editorial on the meeting held by the Amalgamated Section of the Trade Union Educational League on Saturday November 6 at the Central Opera House, New York City.

Ignoring entirely the issues raised at the meeting, the editorial concludes as follows:

"At any rate we are unable to tell where the spy ends and the Communist begins and there is reason for believing that in some cases both are employed by the same paymaster."

The editorial also charges that the meeting was a mask for the Communist Party.

**One.** The meeting was called by the Amalgamated Section of the Trade Union Educational League, not by the Communist Party.

**Two.** The meeting was called in order to explain how the reactionary machine in the Amalgamated was helping the Cloakmakers who were out on strike for 19 weeks.

**Three.** The direct cause for the calling of the meeting was the fact that a number of workers were deprived of their jobs upon the order of Beckerman, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated, because they dared to take up in their shops collections for the striking cloakmakers. Some of those discharged for this reason were Sam Liptzen, A. Nelson, Philip Aronberg.

**Facts of Meeting.**

THE following facts were brought out at the meeting:

1—That Beckerman, the manager of the New York Joint Board, during the Cloakmakers' strike, with the approval of Hillman, closed a most shameful agreement with the New York clothing manufacturers. In the agreement not a single demand was won by the union. At a time when other needle trades unions had won or were fighting for the 40-hour week, and other demands, the Amalgamated accepted a 44-hour week, and gave further concessions to the manufacturers. The announcement of the Amalgamated agreement brought forth a statement by Mr. Finder, representing the cloak bosses, who were most bitterly fighting the union, praising the agreement and the leaders of the Amalgamated. This agreement accepted during the early stages of the cloakmakers' strike, and after the furriers had won a notable victory and were on the point of a blow at the cloakmakers and a great aid to the cloak bosses.

**A. C. W. Delays.**

2—That in spite of the fact that Sidney Hillman as president of the Amalgamated at the meeting called at Madison Square Garden to vote in favor of the strike, pledged the whole hearted support of the Amalgamated in the struggle, the Amalgamated failed until very late in the struggle to assist the cloakmakers, and than in driblets, the total sums amounting to only $27,500, an insignificant amount for an organization like the Amalgamated. That the Amalgamated is the one union in the needle trades that is in a very good position to financially assist the cloakmakers.

3—That Abraham Beckerman, the New York Joint Board manager, without the interference of Hillman and the general Executive board during the course of the strike worked closely with the opposition forces in the cloakmakers and carried on a vicious campaign against the strike and its left wing leaders.

4—That the decision to fax the members of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated for cloakmakers relief was made after Beckerman had given strict orders that there must be no collections taken for the striking cloakmakers in the shops, after a number of workers were discharged for doing so upon the orders of Beckarman, and deprived of a livelihood and a few days after the Amalgamation Section of the Trade Union Educational League had announced publicly that it would hold the Central Opera House meeting.

**Scab Work Done.**

5—That in Amalgamated shops in Newark, with the knowledge of the business agents, scab work has being done.

6—That the Beckerman Hillman right wing administration of the Amalgamated was working hand in glove with the reactionery right wing forces lead by Sigman in the International to sabotage the strike and create difficulties for the left wing leadership.

7—That when the omalgamation issue was raised during the strike by the General Strike Committee of the cloakmakers, Hillman who has always been taking credit for being in favor of amalgamation remained as silent as a clam.

8—That when delegates representing the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated appeared at the conference of New York unions rallied to organize relief, they stated that they came as observers and had no power to commit their organization.

**Opposed Picket Demonstration.**

9—That when a decision was made by the conference to march to City Hall to protest before Mayor Walker against the unjustifiable mass arrests, the breaking up of picket lines and police brutality, Beckerman declared that the Amalgamated was not officially a part of the conference, that it had made no decision to participate in the march and therefore would not take part in the demonstration.

10—That when Philip Orlofsky, manager of the Cutters' Local No. 4 endorsed Smith for governor after the cloakmakers were bitterly fighting the strikebreaking atrocities of this Tammany governor, who tried to force arbitration, whose commissioner granted a decision in favor of the bosses, and whose judges granted the most severe injunction. Beckerman and Hillman remained absolutely silent and did not criticize Orlofsky for his treacherous endorsement.

**New Leader Ignores Them.**

THESE facts and many more raised at the meeting, the New Leader ignores and instead it raises a bogy-man about spies and agents of the bosses. If anything is proved by these facts, it is that the whole right wing machine in the needle trades together with the Jewish Daily Forward and its envious understudy The New Leader, are the agents of the bosses. That their role is one of treachery to the workers, one of substage against the workers militant struggles for better conditions.

The meeting held in Central Opera House was of great significance to the workers in the needle trades. Upon the platform were gathered the militant leaders of all the needle trades unions. It was a demonstration of the need of greater unification of the militant forces in the industry to meet the difficulties that have now become very clear to all workers in the needle trades, as a result of the furriers and cloakmakers' strike. The resolution of the meeting sounded a new note for the needle trades in addition to protesting against the substage of the cloakmakers on strike by the Amalgamated officials and pledging full support to the cloakmakers' strike.

It raised the issue of amalgamation and the defeat of the right wing by the compromising treacherous policy and for the militant fighting policy of the left wing.

The New Leader had never rare. It can offer no constructive proposals against the program of the left wing it can, like in its editorial, deal only in lies, insinuations and calumny.

## The Program of Work for the Party

Continued from Page 1)

Loeb. The statements of the political Committee on the situation in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union were unanimously approved, as were the resolutions on the other questions mentioned above.

The resolution on The DAILY WORKER calls for energetic support of the Keep The DAILY WORKER Campaign and a campaign to extend its influence by boosting up the circulation of the paper.

**Inner Party Unity.**

The resolution of the Central Committee establishes clearly that great progress had been made in uniting the membership and leadership of the party. While there still there remnants of factionalism remained it was agreed that there was less factionalism in the party work than at any time in its history.

## Seek Appropriation for Paying Claims of Americans on Germany

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—A definite plan for the payment of $200,000,000 of claims of American citizens against Germany and the return of German property seized by the United States during the war was presented to the house ways and means committee by Under Secretary of the Treasury Winston.

An appropriation by congress of $100,000,000, the value of German ships and radio stations seized by the United States, was the first step proposed.

## Police See Shooting of Former Ball Star

WEST PALM BEACH, Nov. 12.—John B. "Sook" Robinson, former ball player with the Rochester Internationals and Birmingham in the Southern League, now a deputy sheriff, was shot and probably fatally injured here early today, by J. V. Landes, meat clerk at the Pennsylvania Hotel, as two policemen looked on.

Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.

## Klan Claims Right to Operate Despite Contrary State Laws

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The right of the ku klux klan of Georgia to operate in all states of the Union regardless of state laws was claimed before the supreme court today by attorneys for the secret order.

Appealing from an ouster order of the Kansas supreme court, the klan counsel invoked the constitutional privileges of free speech and free press to support the claim.

The Kansas court held that the klan had not complied with the state charter act for foreign corporations.

## Fruit Growers Talk About Farm Relief

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16.—The annual convention of the California Fruit Growers and Farmers' Association opened this week in Fullerton. The most vital problem facing them was raised in an opening speech by a representative of the state department of agriculture on the problem of relief for the difficult economic problem facing the farmer.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.

# The Immediate Program for the Work of the Party

(Continued from page 4)

responding increase in the effectiveness of the work of the party units.

**3. Party Mobilization Campaign.**

IN order to turn the attention of the party to the work of strengthening the party organization and the training of the new party units in their work, a party mobilization campaign must be initiated immediately and during the next six months a large part of the party energies must be directed to the organizational problems. This party mobilization shall include the following:

A. The drawing back into the party of members who did not come into the reorganized party. Many members were dropped from the party thru lack of persistent propaganda to win them for the reorganized party and thru a too mechanical cutting off of these members from the reorganized party. These members can be drawn back into the party.

B. A recruiting campaign to win new members. Our nuclei must be developed the necessary organizational methods to draw into the party those workers it wins thru its activities in the class struggle. The party must learn that constant recruiting of new members must accompany the political and industrial campaigns of the party.

C. The training of efficient party officials for the shop and street nuclei. For this purpose, training schools for party officials must be established in every large city and comrades must be brought in for week-end lectures from the smaller centers.

D. Closer contact must be established between the sub-section, section and city committees with the nuclei, with representatives of these committees attending the meetings to give instructions on how to carry out the party campaigns and to train the shop nuclei how to carry on their work in the factories.

E. The shop and street nuclei must be furnished with agendas for discussion of the party problems, and work under the leadership of representatives of the committee having charge of the territory in which they are organized.

F. One of the weaknesses of the party organization is that the whole membership is not drawn into the party campaigns. The nuclei must be trained in the assignment of work to every member with regular reports on the carrying out of the work assigned.

G. In connection with this campaign, there must be a campaign for systematic payment of dues by all party members so as to register the whole strength of the party monthly dues.

H. The organization department and agitprop department shall work out concrete instructions for the carrying out of the above phases of the party mobilization campaign. The campaign to draw back the old members and recruit new members shall be so developed, as to make the Lenin memorial meetings the climax of these campaigns.

**4. The Language Difficulty.**

CAREFUL study must be made of the question of lack of understanding of English by the party members and their consequent difficulty in participating in the work of the new party units, and organization readjustments made to meet this problem. One step to solve this problem can be made by concentrating larger numbers of members of one language group in a street nucleus and having regular translations made. This shall not, however, be permitted to interfere with the development of the shop nuclei nor shall street nuclei composed of one language group be formed. The establishment of English classes for those members who do not understand or speak English shall be systematically undertaken.

The strengthening and more regular functioning of the language fractions will also help to solve this problem. Each language fraction must undertake a campaign to place the language fractions on a more efficient basis, with regular meetings and discussions. At these language fraction meetings representatives designated by the leading party committees should also give reports and instructions on the party campaigns in the language of the fraction or thru translated speeches. Such discussions of party questions in the language sections shall, however, only take place under the leadership of a representative of the leading committee of the territory in which the fraction is located.

**5. Workers' National Language Federations Sympathetic to the Party.**

THE system of national language federations within the party cannot be rebuilt. The party must be one centralized organization with the shop and street nuclei as its basic units. The organization of the national language federations sympathetic to the party in which the party fractions work may be a necessary step in the case of those language groups in which no mass organizations of workers exist. The party is supporting the organization of such a federation consisting of the Finnish workers' clubs. The political committee must study the question whether there are other language groups in relation to which a similar step is necessary and give instructions to the party fraction of such language groups to take the initiative in organizing such a national federation sympathetic to the party and its program.

**6. Party Dues.**

IN order to draw into the party a larger number of the exploited farmers the Central Committee finds it necessary to reduce the dues of the party in the agricultural sections to 25 cents a month. This reduction shall also apply in cases where husband and wife are both members of the party and the wife is not employed and earning an independent livelihood. In such cases the husband shall pay the regular fifty cents dues and the wife, 25 cents monthly.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK EDITION

Entered as Second-class matter Dec. 31, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 262. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# WORKERS AT GARY COLD SHOULDER QUEEN

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

HENRY FORD is not going to worry about a wolf at the door because he has decided to give some of his employes six days' pay for five days' work. When the announcement was first made by Henry's press agent there was considerable chuckling in certain sections of the trade union movement and equally vigorous furrowing of brows in certain capitalist quarters. But Henry knew his onions and even tho he does not encourage the odor of garlic in his factory, when he computes his yearly earnings he is quite satisfied that anything he has given away for nothing can be pawned for little money.

* * *

IN an interview with Carrol Bindar of the Chicago Daily News, Ford frankly admitted that before any of this workers receives his pay check that worker must line Henry's pocket, so that Henry can afford to spend half a million dollars on the queen of Roumania or enjoy the luxury of posing that most of the ills that American flesh is heir to can be attributed to the Hahrews. Which is equal to saying that Henry is giving nothing of his own away. On the contrary, the workers are giving of their sweat and straw to Henry. Henry being wise enough to know how to pull off the trick.

* * *

THERE is quite a strong movement on in England to convince the working classes that the cause of their trouble is the shortsightedness of the British workers. There is a so-called labor mission in this country right now from England, with the object of finding out how the American capitalists manage to manage their wage slaves. One member of the mission is no other than Ernest Bevin, who was the "No-poison" of the British general strike. Bevin is beknobbing with a couple of "stars", and those "stars" are using Bevin as a fig-leaf to cover their capitalist nakedness. They believe that Bevin will be able to convince the British workers that hard work will mean prosperity for them.

* * *

IT is surprising that the British miners are fighting an almost lone battle, supported to any appreciable extent only by the Russian workers. Ernest Bevin was the outstanding leader of the British general strike.

(Continued on page 2)

## MINERS TO ACT ON NEW TERMS OF GOVERNMENT

### *Delegate Conference in Close Vote*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 18. — "They are the most abominable tarma avar put before a body of man. They could not possibly be worse," A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain told the members of the delegate conference of the union meeting in London to consider the last government proposals.

With the Welsh and Yorkshire districts talking and voting against the government proposals under the leadership of Cook, a vote of 432,000 against 252,000 carried a motion referring the question to a vote of the districts and a recommendation to accept the government's basis of settlement.

The government proposals are briefly:

District settlements involving longer hours.

Standard district agreements for three years.

A national tribuna to accept and decide on appeals from either side.

The owners' portion of mine profits to be not more than 15 per cent and not less than 13 per cent.

**Close Division.**

The delegates who spoke in favor of referring the matter to the miners urged that they were doubtless the best terms possible under the circumstances and that the miners are growing weaker all the time.

The South Wales and Yorkshire delegates were in favor of continuing the fight. They pointed out that the acceptance of this settlement would mean the surrender of the national agreement, one of the central issues of the struggle, and would force the union to divide its forces in a struggle against the nationally united owners, backed by the government.

**Last Word With Miners**

It is of importance that the vote was not taken on an individual basis, but by districts, thus eliminating a very large minority in the bigger districts.

(Continued on page 2)

## SCIENTISTS PROPOSE MAKING OLD NEPTUNE SCAB ON COAL BARONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Nov. 18.—(Ins) — The tireless energy of the ocean may be harnessed and made to produce motive power, by the utilization of the difference in temperature between the surface of the sea and the lower depths, according to an announcement made before the Academy of Sciences here by Georges Claude, inventor of liquid air, and Paul Bousharet, a well-known scientist.

The theory of these men is that the tepid surface water of the ocean might be boiled in a vacuum and the cooler water of the depths used for condensation, thus producing steam. They claim that the sea could be made to produce 400,000 kilowatts of electrical energy per 1,000 cubic meters of water per second.

## CUBA SEVERS ITS RELATIONS WITH URUGUAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HAVANA, Cuba, Nov. 16.—Diplomatic relations between Cuba and Uruguay have been broken at the command of President Machado of Cuba, who has ordered the Cuban minister to Uruguay to return to Havana and the legation at Montevideo closed.

The break was said to have been caused by the refusal of Uruguay to explain the remarks made by its delegate to the league of nations in objecting to Cuba becoming a member.

The delegate declared before the league that Cuba was a dependency of the United States under the existing Platt amendment. President Machado issued an ultimatum to Uruguay and when there was no reply forthcoming, he recalled Cuba's minister to that country and closed the legation.

**Seek Murderer of Twa.**

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Nov. 16.—Authorities today were searching the countryside ten miles north of Scotland, S. D., 70 miles northwest of here, for the person or persons who last night murdered two and wounded three people at a farm near Scotland.

## GARIBALDI GOES TO PRISON WITH COLONEL MACIA

### *French Fear Results of Open Trial*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Nov. 18. — Colonel Ricciotti Garibaldi, nephew of the great Italian liberator, and accused of being an agent of fascism fomenting false plots against Italy on French soil while posing as a leader of the anti-fascist movement, has been sent to Santa prison to await trial for secreting arms and ammunition in France.

With him and on the same charge goes Colonel Macia, leader of the Catalan revolutionary movement against the Spanish directorate of Primo de Rivera. It was learned in the office of the French secret police Garibaldi was sheshed as he confronted Colonel Macia. The latter calmly smoked a cigarette and refused to speak to the Italian, who looked at the floor.

**Macia's Denial.**

Macia denies any connection with Garibaldi and states that the plot against the Spanish directorate that was nipped by French police was of his own making. But the police seem to have gathered sufficient evidence to show that the Italians who were involved in the Catalan attempt, were inspired by Garibaldi, himself alleged to be acting under orders of Italian fascisti.

**Serious Affairs.**

The French cabinet looks upon the trial of Garibaldi as a very serious affair of state. The fascisti have failed to satisfactorily prove that Garibaldi was not inspired by the fascisti in hatching so-called plots against the life of Mussolini from French soil. The French press continues to declare that Garibaldi represents the spy of the fascisti and foresaw the plots, the details of which were known to Italian police, for the purpose of stirring up discord between France and Italy. This attempt is explained on the ground that Mussolini and his fascisti are anxious to foment a war spirit to save themselves from a political debacle in their own country by

(Continued on page 2)

## Monday $299.43

106 Members Failed to Help Keep The Daily Worker

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, Gen. Sec'y. Workers (Communist) Party

One hundred and sixty-six party members must complete their sale of Kasp The DAILY WORKER certificates daily in order to raise the weekly contributions to the Kasp The DAILY WORKER Fund to $5,000.

On Monday the contributions to the Kasp The DAILY WORKER Fund were $299.43, which is $5.00 from sixty Party members, 106 less than required to raise the $5,000 weekly during the remainder of the campaign.

Each Party member has received a $5.00 book of the Kasp The DAILY WORKER certificates. Each Party member has been asked to pay for these certificates, if he can do so and thus give the Kasp The DAILY WORKER Fund a big boost, or to sell the coupons and turn in the $5.00 thus raised.

The Kasp The DAILY WORKER certificates have now been in circulation for more than six weeks. Every Party member has had the opportunity to secure contributions among his friends and shopmates for that length of time. Those members who have made earnest efforts have had sufficient time to raise the $5,000 which is the quota they have been assessed to raise for the Kasp The DAILY WORKER Fund.

About three thousand members have turned in $5.00 to the Kasp The DAILY WORKER Fund. THERE ARE STILL SEVEN THOUSAND TO BE HEARD FROM.

The question we have to face in relation to the exemplation of the $50,000 fund, is WHETHER WE CAN STIR THESE SEVEN THOUSAND MEMBERS INTO ACTION TO RAISE $5.00 EACH DURING THE NEXT FIVE WEEKS.

Is The DAILY WORKER important enough in the eyes of these members as a weapon of our movement in the class struggle to induce them to make a real effort to raise their quota for the Kasp This DAILY WORKER Fund?

We have told these members frankly the situation of The DAILY WORKER, the importance of completing the $50,000 fund, if we are to Kasp The DAILY WORKER. Will these seven thousand members join with the three thousand who have already loyally supported The DAILY WORKER and push the campaign forward to victory?

CAN WE DEPEND UPON ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX PARTY MEMBERS TO SEND IN FIVE DOLLARS EACH DAY TO RAISE FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS A WEEK?

We ask those members who have not supported the Kasp The DAILY WORKER Fund to answer these question by sending in their contributions.

WE ASK EVERY ONE OF THESE SEVEN THOUSAND MEMBERS TO IMMEDIATELY RALLY TO THE SUPPORT OF THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND.

WE ASK ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX MEMBERS TO RESPOND TO THIS CALL EACH DAY.

We will record the answer in The DAILY WORKER each day.

## Chicago Tribune Says Marie's Visit Aid to Huge Loan

### *Marie Is Worried*

In her palatial 24 room suite at the Lake Shore Drive Hotel, Queen Marie was getting her face massaged by Miss Nancy Sawyer, masseuse. While the cream was being rubbed into the royal pores, the queen chatted of this and that, of the terrific heat of Chicago's buildings AND ABOUT THE "REO" DEMONSTRATION THAT GREETED HER WHEN SHE ARRIVED IN CHICAGO.

## Gets Flat Welcome by Slaves of Steel

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., Nov. 16.—The nervous enthusiasm with which the scions of Chicago's Gold Coast waited their turn in line to be "presented" to Maria von Hohanzollern at the fashionable Drake Hotel was entirely lacking in the toilers of Gary's steel mills when her majesty rode thru the yards and shops in a special white observation car covered with glass.

It wasn't that the workers didn't want to know who was there to look at them. Roumanian flags flew from the tops of the buildings and they were told in advance of the coming of the queen to "inspect" them. They looked up from their heavy toil and saw the narrow-gauge royal special go slowly by. They saw the queen. And they gave her the cold shoulder.

**Flat Welcome.**

There was no show of enthusiasm, hardly one of recognition. There was no cheering and waving of greasy work caps as the Steel Corporation hicks in the glass-covered cars anticipated. Aboard the car in which the queen sat there was a feeling of flat failure. The president of the Illinois Steel Co. shifted nervously in his seat. A high lord of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern showed that he felt the tenseness created by the damp welcome. The queen felt it.

As the little white cars crept between the smelters past the furnaces and thru the yards thousands of workers saw. Many of them, perhaps a majority, came from the Balkans, where Marie is known as the "mother-in-law of kings." There, too, were

(Continued on page 6)

## Money Bags Busy at All Royal Functions

"It is certain that Queen Marie by her tour, has substantially aided any negotiations which may be in progress for a $100,000,000 loan to Roumania from the U. S. A."

This is a leading sentence in Tuesday's Chicago Tribune. No other metropolitan newspaper has permitted itself to indulge in such plain speaking with regard to the financial implications of Marie's visit. The Tribune goes further. It's well known statistician, Oscar Hewitt was given the job of computing the amount of money that the queen came in contact with in her social engagements with money bags in a score of wealthy American cities.

**Tribune Opposes Loan.**

Incidentally, it may be pointed out that the Tribune is against a loan to Roumania because it is against foreign loans in general. The paper, specifically the mouth organ of McCormick's International Harvester Co., is generally the spokesman of large industrial capital that finds itself in disagreement with the international money institutions of Wall Street. That is why it can speak so plainly.

Once on the job, Oscar Hewitt made a complete analysis that led off with the sentence quoted above. After saying the queen has made many friends, Hewitt goes on "A large percentage of these friends who have come in closest contact with her have good American dollars in large quantities."

**Wealth Galore.**

Then the figures. At one affair in New York there was 43 men and women present whose wealth aggregated $1,551,000,000. When the queen was feted by the Bankers' Club in New York all the major financial institutions of Wall Street were well represented. The presidents of these banks in $[illegible] aggregate.

The same day she dined with Chas. H. Sabin and Judge E. H. Gary, who, between them more or less control the Bethlehem Steel Co. and the United States Steel Corporation. In Philadelphia the lady was the honor guest of Edward Stotesbury, a Morgan partner, who controls with Drexel & Co.

**The Packers.**

The royal entertainers in Chicago were the big beef packing families. The Rumanian queen is a scion of the original Armours, whose company is one of the five. The head of the reception committee in Chicago was Arthur Meeker, vice president of Armour & Co., with resources of over $231,000,000.

In Minneapolis St. Paul, Kansas City and Seattle her majesty came into the closest contact with all the big flour, lumber and railroad families, whose fortunes run into many millions.

The real money was in New York. And it was from New York that the negotiations for the loan were conducted. But Oscar Hewitt's figures on the rest of the country are none the less enlightening, because New York is the financial capital of the nation and the provincial millionaires have their fingers in the Wall Street pie in various ways.

**A Little Irony.**

The Tribune statistician indulges in the irony that the freedom of his paper in this question allows him by finishing his study in the following manner:

"If, following her tour of this country, it develops that Roumania actually has applied for a loan, it is certain that she—perhaps without any thought of the loan—has made friendly acquaintances in a fertile field."

**Worker Killed.**

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 15.—John D'Angelo, 35, was killed instantly today when the boom of a huge crane used in a scrap iron yard, collapsed and fell directly on him. Two other

## Program of Work for Our Party Outlined

### Central Committee Makes "Organization of Unorganized!" "A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections!" and "Work in the Trade Unions!" the Major Tasks of the Party.

THE Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party held a three days' session here last week to consider the situation in the United States economically and politically and draw a program for the party work for the coming six months.

The conclusions the committee came to in regard to the general situations was that in spite of the capitalist "prosperity" and the affects of con-

[illegible] of the party organization in Chicago, members of the Chicago district committee and the students of the national school of the Young Workers' League, the latter being invited to be present in order to add to their theoretical studies the knowledge to be gained thru listening to the reports and debates on the actual work of the party.

The first day and a half session of the central committee was devoted to the report of the political committee made by C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the party and the resolution on the tactics of the present situation and the immediate program of work submitted in the name of the committee.

The discussion of the report and resolution centered about the peculiar [illegible] which had made itself apparent in certain sections of the party in regard to the opportunities for building of the party and its influence among the masses in the present period of [illegible] development of American industry. The report of Comrade [illegible] and the resolution of the [illegible] were unanimously approved.

dicted that there was any basis for such a pessimistic outlook. The resolution recognized the developments towards the right of the American Federation of Labor, but at the same time stressed the great opportunities for building the party influence by work among the unorganized workers in the great machine industries, as illustrated in the Passaic strike, and that the party could by active work among these workers, while not neglecting the struggle among the organized workers, strengthen itself and increase its influence. The resolution makes the following declaration on this question:

"With correct tactics the party can stimulate and lead struggles of the workers against the capitalists and become a popular party of the workers in times of 'capitalist prosperity' and 'stabilization' as well as during periods of 'hard times' and crisis. In these struggles the party can hasten the process of revolutionization of the working class."

Summarizing the achievements of the party during the last year the resolution, has this to say:

"In spite of the period of capitalist prosperity, the party is breaking its isolation and succeeded in broadening its influence and increasing its prestige among the masses of the workers.

"The party great machine for fuller use of its strength in applying the policies and tactics thru which it has made these gains and in taking up of its immediate program to build the party and extend its influence among the masses. Such a mobilization will bring even greater gains than recorded for the past year."

**"A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections."**

THE resolution of the Central Committee places the work of organizing the organized workers in the forefront of the party work, to which major attention must be devoted. It throws out the slogan of "A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections" and gives the party a concrete program for the realization of this program. These two campaigns with the work in the trade unions represent the most important work before the party.

While some shadings of opinion in regard to the present situation developed during the discussion the Central Committee unanimously adopted the resolution and the viewpoint it expressed.

**The Organization Question.**

The attention of the party organizationally after the reorganization was dealt with in detail in the resolution and was discussed at length. The resolution established the great gains for the party as a result of the reorganization, and categorically rejected the idea that the reorganization was a mistake, while at the same time recognizing the weaknesses which existed in the functioning of the reorganized party.

The resolution demands of the party that at least half of the energies of the party must go into organization work for the next six months and outlines a concrete program to strengthen the party organization. This program calls for a "Party Mobilization Campaign" to include a campaign to draw back members who dropped out of the party during the reorganization, a recruiting campaign, classes for party functionaries, training the shop nuclei and street nuclei how to function, agenda for discussion at the meetings of the shop and street nuclei to draw the members closer to the party leadership and mobilize greater strength in the party campaigns. The language problem was discussed in detail and measures taken to enable those comrades who do not understand English to function in the reorganized party.

The proposals in the resolution, particularly the need of directing the party attention to the organizational problems were approved by all the speakers and this phase of the resolution was also approved unanimously.

**Trade Union Work.**

W. Z. Foster reported on the trade union work of the party, pointing out that the political committee has succeeded in liquidating the differences in regard to party policy in this field and that the party had a united policy for its work. He discussed in detail the party work in the various industries and the achievements of the past six months. The report and the policies outlined were discussed during a day's session and the report adopted unanimously.

Other questions taken up in the sessions of the Central Committee were, the situation in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on which Comrade Max Bedacht reported, the Anti-Imperialist work of the party, reported on by Comrade Gomez, The DAILY WORKER, reported on by Comrade

(Continued on page 3)

## Resolutions Adopted by the Central Committee.

THE main resolution of the plenum of the Central Committee is printed on page four of this issue of The DAILY WORKER, and should be carefully studied by all members of the party. Other resolutions will appear from day to day in The DAILY WORKER.

## Rumor Hindenburg to Resign Next October; Term Expires in 1930

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Nov. 16. — President Hindenburg plans to offer his resignation as head of the German republic on the occasion of his eightieth birthday next October, according to the newspaper "Die Welt."

The newspaper states, however, that it is believed that his friends will persuade him to remain in office.

President Hindenburg was elected president of the German republic in 1925, his five-year term expiring in April, 1930.

## STALIN'S SPEECH AT CONFERENCE OF THE C. P. OF THE SOVIET UNION

### Assails Opposition as Anti-Leninists

By JOHN PEPPER

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 16.—Joseph Stalin, secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, was the last speaker in the special party conference came to a close after voting unanimous support to the Central Committee and setting the time for the regular party congress next autumn.

Following is a summary of Stalin's speech on the question of the opposition bloc led by Trotsky, Zinoviev and Kamenev whose proposals were beaten overwhelmingly by the assembled delegates:

### STALIN'S SPEECH

Stalin pointed out that the well-known thesis of Engels, given out in 1840, in the last century, declaring that the proletariat is unable to triumph in a single country, was true at that time, but owing to the present development of imperialism, this must be replaced by Lenin's formula stating that the victory of socialism in single countries is quite possible, and probable under the new conditions of developing capitalism and proletarian class struggle.

The social-democrats are holding to the old formula of Engels precisely for the purpose of making easier their struggle against the Communists.

Zinoviev is in this case following in the path of the social-democrats. A similar case is the problem of the proletarian dictatorship in the impe-

(Continued on page 3)

# INDIANA KLAN GRAFT EXTENDS TO UTILITIES

## Appointed Commissioners "Favoring" Insull

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 16.—Out of this city's heated opposition to the proposed $55,000,000 merger of local public utilities, there came today another blast of scandal involving D. C. Stephanson, former grand dragon of the Indiana K. K. K., now serving a life sentence in the state penitentiary for murder, and a number of prominent state officials and financiers.

**Asks Injunction.**

Asking for a restraining order preventing the Indiana public service commission from hearing the merger petition of the Indianapolis Light and Heat, the Merchants' Heat and Light and the Indianapolis Power and Light companies on November 18, Corporation Counsel Alfa J. Rucker, in his petition filed in circuit court today, charged that Stephenson, Governor Ed Jackson, John W. McCardle, chairman of the Indiana public service commission; Samuel Insull, Chicago utilities magnate, and other prominent financiers, conspired for a consideration of $15,000 to appoint to the public service commission persons favorable to the Insull interests.

The $15,000 was alleged to have been paid for use in political campaigns.

* * *

**Asks Information.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 16.—In an open statement to the people of Indiana, thru the press, Attorney General Arthur L. Gilliom today called upon anyone in the state having any testimony of fact relating to any alleged illegal activities of the klan in Indiana, to submit to the proper, constituted authorities immediately.

Gilliom strongly criticised the klan in his statement.

**Condemns Klan.**

It read in part: "In asking for testimony of facts I refer not to the already generally known activities of this always ill-advised and now happily disintegrating organization or of its leaders, but I ask for testimony of facts, if such facts be, which would show, that anyone in public life had contact with them and who in such contact may have violated the criminal code of the state."

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!


**FOR RENT**

Well furnished, attractive front bedroom. All modern conveniences. Radman, 3310 W. 18th St., Chicago.


# CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from page 1)

Here he is now, a member of a British capitalist "labor mission," busying himself about the interests of British capitalism while more than a million miners are looking for their very existence. With such leadership the workers cannot expect to win.

* * *

THE ability of the capitalist press to suppress news was never demonstrated to better advantage than during the visit of Marie of the bloody Romanian government to Chicago. With the exception of an inadequate story of the demonstration staged by the Intl. Labor Defense on the day of the parasite's arrival, only a few lines appeared since. Efforts have been made by the wealthy flunkeys who are in charge of the queen's entertainment, thru their newspapers, to create the impression that Marie's panhandling excursion has a popular appeal They have not succeeded.

* * *

REPORTERS that have any respect for themselves snbily express their contempt for the disgraceful conduct of our parasite class who scratch each other's eyes out in a mad competition for the privilege of going on their hands and knees to the wife of a moron king. A woman, too, even tho she may be a successful panhandler and pessing to the eye, who has given no indication that her mental development is higher than a child of ten.

* * *

THE steel magnates and meat packing kings that would turn the guns on their employes if they insisted on more wages are spending thousands of dollars entertaining Marie and her useless brood. When Marie wants a radio in her suite she gets it. The prince's valet spends half an hour getting the prince's cigarette lighter into shape. While Marie was getting her face massaged in her room, she expressed her perturbation over the demonstrations made against her by the "reds." How this expression of royal discontent got by the city editors is mere of a mystery than less.

* * *

SO much for the queen. Other items of interest that happened recently are: The revolt in Dutch Batavia Holland is a small country with a very prosperous native class. Their prosperity can be attributed to the misery of their colonial slaves. The Communists led the revolt. The crown prince of Germany was seen by a group of workers going into a department store on Friedenckstrasse. This waster had a fine automobile with his coat of arms on it and a couple of flunkeys to open and shut the doors for him. The workers demonstrated against him and the Communists followed it up by raising the issue in the Reichstag. They charged the prince with inciting the population to riot and the next thing we know is that the prince made himself scarce.

* * *

THE biggest news of the week, however, is the conference between the foreign ministers of Turkey and the Soviet Union at Odessa, with a view to maintaining peace as far as possible despite the warlike preparations of the mad-dog of fascism, Mussolini. It was reported too, that Persia, China and Afghanistan were ready to join a league to preserve peace in the Orient or rather to defend themselves against the imperialist robbers. The Soviet Union is the guiding spirit in the peace move. And yet we are told that Communists are crazy for blood, arson and their byproducts!

* * *

OWING to the failure of the working class of the world—outside of Russia—to aid the British miners, the strikers are facing defeat. Starving industry has lost, directly, enough money since the strike started to subsidize the coal industry for the next ten years at least. But the British capitalists were determined to come to grips at this time with the most militant and most exploited section of its working class and the right wing labor leaders very easily enabled the British capitalists to inflict a defeat on the miners. Now, the other sections of British labor will get it in the neck. Of course the defeat is only temporary. The long struggle is not over yet, and class bitterness has been increased by several thousand per cent.

* * *

ITALY and France are watching each other suspiciously. One press agency put out a story that France mobilized troops on the Italian frontier and that labor leaders very easily enabled the British capitalists to inflict a defeat on the miners. Now, the other sections of British labor will get it in the neck. Of course the defeat is only temporary. The long struggle is not over yet, and class bitterness has been increased by several thousand per cent.

* * *

THIS is more or less of a digression, or a random shot. There is a story told of Mussolini's threat to invade Turkey, a few years back. Benito expressed the opinion that his fascists could go thru Turkey like a dip thru a puree. Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish premier wired back saying that he had no objection to the fascists coming in, as Turkish farmers needed fertilizer for their land but some consideration should be given to the law of supply otherwise there might be some trouble in finding appropriate clay jobs for the fascist blackshirts. Mussolini took refuge in silence and organized another plot against himself.

## Gang Warfare Has Quieted Down Again in Williamson County

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HERRIN, Ill., Nov. 16.—The threatened continuance of gang warfare in Southern Illinois failed to materialize and the week-end passed in Williamson and adjoining counties with but little to indicate the existing factional hatred.

One man, Claude Craig, 35, was shot and killed near a roadhouse late Saturday night, but authorities today said he was not connected with either the Sheltons or Birgers and did not connect the incident with the feud.

Craig was shot three times, twice with a revolver through the region of the heart and a charge of buckshot in the right side. No one has been arrested and no witnesses have been found.

The airplane which last Friday injected a new method of waging gang warfare, has not been seen since it disappeared from the region of the Birger roadhouse after dropping three home-made bombs. The Birgers who Saturday threatened in reprisal to "wipe out the Sheltons" failed to carry out the threat.

## Garibaldi Goes to Prison with Macia

(Continued from page 1.)

raising a militant nationalist spirit thruout Italy.

**Fear Open Trial.**

The cabinet has instructed the minister of justice to take charge of the trial. He in turn has decided to press a charge of secreting ammunition and arms only. There is much lamenting about the staging of an open trial for Garibaldi. It is feared that the testimony necessary to such a public hearing will further fan the flames that have flared up between Italy and France over this affair, combined with the border incidents of few weeks ago.

Twenty-three others, Italians and Spaniards are to be tried with Garibaldi and Macia as accomplices in the two cases.

**Forfeit $50000 Bonds.**

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 16.—Bonds of five Chicagoans totalling more than $50,000 were declared forfeited in the circuit court today by Judge Augustus Partlow when five Italians, indicted on the charge of assault to kill, assault to rob, and violating the state prohibition law, failed to appear in court when their cases were called for trial. The five men are Mile Capralone, Joe Decasardo, Tony Giordano, Fred Mancuso and Tony Fenni.


LOS ANGELES

**International**

# Grand Concert

of the International Labor Defense

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, at 8 P. M.

CALMON LUBOVSKY Violin Virtuoso

Hungarian Beethoven Junior Orchestra

FREIHEIT GESANGS VEREIN CHORUS

One Act R[illegible] Comedy

*"DENSCHT[illegible]PODVIOL"*

and oth[illegible]ractions.

Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Avenue

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

(Children 25 Cents)

Proceeds to American Political Prisoners.



# Reception and Dance

to greet CHARLES CLINE

famous class-war prisoner just released after serving 13 years in prison for trying to help the oppressed workers of Mexico

on

Friday, Nov[illegible]ber 19, 1926, 8 p. m.

at

MANHATTAN LY[illegible]CEUM, 66 East 4th Street NEW YORK CITY

Under Auspices of Int[illegible]nal Labor Defense, New York Section

TICKETS 50 CENTS—[illegible] at 799 Broadway, Room 422; Daily Worker, 108 E. Mo[illegible] Room 23; Jimmie Higgins Book Sto[illegible] University Place.


# STALIN SPEAKS AT ALL-UNION PARTY CONGRESS

## Assails Opposition as Anti-Leninist

(Continued from page 1)

ialist surroundings. At that time Marx admitted the possibility of an exception for England and America, where, owing to feebly developed militarism and bureaucratism, the proletariat had some chance of obtaining political power "by peaceful means."

**Lenin's Thesis.**

According to Lenin this exception is inadmissible under the present conditions of the development of imperialism, when militarism and bureaucratism are thriving in England and America as well as in other countries. Lenin, having established the law of the unequal economic and political development of capitalism, adopted in consequence the idea that it is possible to have a victory of socialism in one single country. The Communist Party acknowledges that victory of the socialist elements over the capitalists is possible in a single country, but a complete triumph of socialism or the elimination of the contradiction existing between a Soviet country and the capitalist world would be possible only in the case of the victory of the revolution in several countries.

**Divergence of Opposition.**

Unlike the opposition, one must make a difference between the victory of socialism in one country and its final and complete construction. The declaration that the party underestimated the international efforts of the working classes to secure the victory of the revolution" in our country is sheer calumny. The Comintern policies, such as the united front policy to help the British miners, etc., are united efforts of the international proletariat tending to world revolution, and also the development of our revolution.

The opposition is disorganizing and discrediting the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., which is the vanguard of the Comintern; is supporting all sorts of Menlove and Snowdenites and is trying to disinterrate the Comintern. The oppositionists in declaring war on the Comintern ceased to be revolutionaries and internationalists and became bourgeois giving vent to sonorous phrases only.

**Assails Trotsky's Theory.**

Referring to Trotzky's theory of the complete victory of socialism reminds us that according to Lenin this theory is a semi-menshevist theory, ignoring the revolutionary role of the peasantry in the Russian revolution and considering the proletariat of the U. S. S. R. to a fatalistic passivity. The Trotzkyist point of view is nearer to Otto Bauer than to Lenin.

The party will not tolerate any longer that the opposition, though remaining a minority, should abuse the party group, that all dissatisfied elements slander its leading party apparatus and break the iron discipline of the party, that it should organize all condemned groups, preparing accordingly a new party under the banner of factional liberty.

**Will Not Stand Attacks.**

The party will not allow attempts of the opposition to use the difficulties standing in the way of socialist construction for the purpose of attacking the party, making demagogical appeals to the masses about the urgency of increasing wages 30 to 40 per cent, knowing that industry is unable at the present moment to stand such an increase.

The opposition is pursuing solely demagogic aims, using the dissatisfaction of the backward labor groups against the party. The party cannot allow defeatism to be encouraged, cannot allow it to be sewn on the attacks made on the Comintern and the disorganisation of its sections. The opposition will either fulfill these conditions necessary for party unity or the party, having beaten the opposition yesterday, will beat it finally tomorrow.

Referring to the results of the International party struggles, Stalin made ironical comments on Trotzky's letter, written to the oppositionists last September, in which he predicted the future consolidation of the opposition bloc. Stalin emphasizes the disorganization of the bloc, its best elements, like Comrade Krupskaya, having forseken it. The results are quite contrary to those predicted in Trotzky's letter. The party long ago turned its back on the opposition, whose complete failure is obvious.

The conference, standing, cheered Stalin long and loud.

**Athletic Commission Ruling.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 16.—Attorney General Carlstrom in an opinion today told the state civil service commission that the secretary of state athletic commission is not subject to the rules of civil service, being an official of the commission. Other clerical employes of the commission are subject and should be classified accordingly, the opinion says.

# Workers Will Slap Last In Their Struggle With the Capitalist Politicians

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE Federated Press correspondent at Washington reports that Senator Curtis, of Kansas, Coolidge-Mellon republican leader in the upper house of congress, upon meeting Senator Lynn Frazier, of North Dakota, a week following the recent elections, jovially slapped the western colon on the back and address ed him as follows:

"Hello, Lynn! How are you? I'm coming in to see you and have a talk, before I go."

This should be important news for the workers and farmers, especially labor ont in Minnesota and the Dakotas, where the Frasiers and nonpartisan political action constitute an employing class antidote for the Farmer-Labor Party and Independent political action.

* * *

Frasier was elected on teh republican ticket in North Dakota. He was supported by what remains of the nonpartisan league.

In Minnesota some remnants of the repudiated nonpartisan league leadership in that state are trying to lure the farmers and farmers back into the democratic party. At the same time there are rumors that Hendrik Shipstad, the farmer-labor senator from Minnesota, is being urged to run as a republican in 1928, when his term expires.

When Curtiss slapped Frazier on the back at Washington, it was, to some extent, a verification of every charge that the Coolidge administration is seeking to enmesh all the so-called insurgents in the all-inclusive political net. There are indications that the Coolidge cry for "Help!" will not go unheeded.

* * *

The republican "old guard" put Frazier out on the back doorstep in 1924, when the North Dakota senator supported LaFollette. Not only Frazier but the whole LaFollette outfit, stayed around that same back doorstep making the worst kind of a racket asking to be let back in.

The door has been gradually opening. The republicans need the votes to keep the democrats from coming in the front door.

The negotiations between the "old guard" and the "insurgents" are not based on principle. It is merely a matter of price. If Frazier can be prevailed on to accept some committee chairmanship, then it is felt that he will be hogtied to the machine of the G. O. P. sufficiently to maintain a working republican majority. All this will take place next year with the assembling of the new congress.

* * *

Efforts to win over the "insurgents" however, will be made even at the rapidly approaching short session of congress. First attempts at mollification will be made in the case of Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, who is in line for the chairmanship of the senate judiciary committee as a result of the death of Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa. There were threats against Norris, demanding that he be barred from this committee appointment because he went into Pennsylvania during the recent campaign and urged the election of the democrat, William B. Wilson, to the United States senate. The predicament of the republican "old guard" may be judged from the fact that it is even willing to overlook this breach of party regularity. It is expected that the republican committee on committees will meet in a few days and make its position clear.

It is also declared that Senator Charles L. McNarty, of Oregon, one of the authors of the McNary-Haugen farm relief measure that was rejected by the Coolidge cabinet with Mellon as chief opposition spokesman, will be promoted to the chairmanship of the senate committee on agriculture.

Senator James Consens, of Michigan, who is somewhat "irregular" at times, may become chairman of the committee on education and labor, thus helping to spike his guns.

* * *

Norris, Frazier, McNary, Cenzens, and perhaps Shipstead, will hail these appointments as "victories" for the progressives in congress. They are nothing of the sort. They are merely maneuvers to bring insurgency under the wing of the old guard.

The "old guard" maneuver will help destroy the influence of these politicians even as spokesman of the middle class.

It should also help unmask them as political agents of the great capitalists and therefore the worst enemies of the workers.

In the days ahead the LaFollette group will be drawn, more and more, into the regular republican machine. This is inevitable. But this should act as a stimulus toward the development of the Farmer-Labor movement, not only in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana and Washington, but in Iowa, Nebraska and other states as well.

The LaFollette politicians have been slapped on the back by the "old guard" in giving a foretaste of what may be expected of them in the future.

When the next election struggle comes the LaFollette politicians will again come among the workers and farmers, in their back slapping stump speeching campaigns, seeking the votes of those they have betrayed.

The time for the workers and farmers to repudiate that back-slapping, vote-seeking campaign is now. The method is thru the building of the independent political action of the workers and farmers thru the Labor Party. That will be a slap in the face for both the big and little capitalist class politicians. But he who slaps last slaps best.

## Rev. Hall Planned to Elope with Mrs. Mills Trial Witness Relates

COURTHOUSE, SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 16.—Eleanor Mills, slain choir singer, and the Rev. Edward Wheeler Hall, were planning to elope four years ago, shortly before they were shot to death, the murdered woman's sister, Mrs. Elsie Barnhardt, an attractive dark-eyed woman, testified at the Hall-Mills murder trial yesterday.

"They were going to Japan as soon as Charlotte (Mrs. Mills daughter) was out of school," said Mrs. Barnhardt.

"She told me she thought more of Rev. Hall's little finger than she did of Jimmy Mills' (her husband) whole hand."

# VARE AND SMITH WILL BE OUSTED SURVEY REVEALS

## Senate Alignment Now Against Seating

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—William S. Vare of Pennsylvania and Frank L. Smith of Illinois, whose senatorial campaigns were featured by huge expenditures, will be ousted from the senate in the seventieth congress by an overwhelming vote, a partial poll has revealed.

**G. O. P.'s Join Dems.**

The poll revealed that at least 17 republican senators will vote along with virtually the entire democratic membership of the new senate to nullify their election. Such a lineup would result in the ousting of Vare and Smith by a two-to-one vote, as the republican organization will have but a single vote plurality after next March 4.

The republican senators who are known to oppose the seating of Vare and Smith are Jones, Washington; McNary and Steiwer, Oregon; Johnson, California; Borah and Gooding, Idaho; Norris and Howell, Nebraska; Frazier and Nye, North Dakota; McMaster and Norbeck, South Dakota, Brookhart, Iowa, Capper, Kansas, La Follette and Blaine, Wisconsin, and Couzens, Michigan.

**Won't Condone Graft.**

Not all these senators have come out publicly in denunciation of the Vare and Smith campaign funds, but those who are not as yet on record either voted to oust Tryman H. Newberry in 1922 for spending $195,000 or have told friends privately they would not condone the Pennsylvania and Illinois primaries. This poll, incidentally, does not represent the maximum anti-Vare and anti-Smith strength in the senate. A half dozen more republican senators were reported ready to vote against both men, altho not yet committed.

**Democrats Nearly Solid.**

To date the democratic ranks have remained almost solid against the two senators-elect. The lone break came when Senator Cole Blease, of South Carolina, announced he would vote to seat both Vare and Smith on the ground the senate had no control over primaries in the states.

The attitude of several prominent republicans in denouncing slush funds has done much to turn sentiment against Vare and Smith. "Old gentlemen" were shaken first when Theodore Roosevelt took to the stump to attack slush funds and their users A far greater shock came only a few days ago, when General John J. Pershing criticized lavish use of funds in campaigns.

**Pershing Backs Norris.**

The Pershing statement, incidentally, has given fuel to Senator George W. Norris, insurgent leader, who campaigned against Vare in Pennsylvania. Norris declared Pershing's utterance was an endorsement of his own doctrine that the use of slush funds meant auctioning off of public offices.

## British Coal Mine Strikers to Act on New Terms Proposed

(Continued from page 1)

tricts from registering their votes against the motion.

But the matter is as yet far from settled. On a previous occasion the vote of the miners rejected an important recommendation of the delegate conference. It is possible that the same thing will occur with regard to the present recommendation, which, without question, spells defeat for the union.

**Fighting Alone.**

But the miners are fighting a lone battle. The government has mobilized its entire force against them and they have been derived of support from the rest of the British movement by the right wing leaders of the Trade Union Congress.

It will be at least a week before the result of the voting in the districts is shown. And there is the other question, of the owners and as yet have fully agreed to the proposals set forth by Baldwin as outlined above.

# Who Will Carry the Message of Passaic to the Unorganized?

Sixteen thousand textile workers of Passaic are on the brink of victory after a hard-fought nine months' struggle. 16,000 unorganized textile workers are establishing their right to organize and bargain collectively in defense of their own interests. Their brave struggle has been a shining example to the millions of workers who, unorganized and unprepared, face the prospect of the coming onslaughts of the American employers.

These unorganized workers need the message of Passaic—need it urgently and energetically. Until they learn to follow the textile workers' example. The rubber workers, the auto workers, the food workers, the steel workers, the miners, must come into the ranks of the organized labor movement, must build up a bulwark of defense against the attacks of the employers. The kept press will surely not carry this message. Even the labor press, which in many instances is in the control of the labor bureaucrats, who are more anxious to maintain their soft berths, than to tread the stormy path of organization among the unorganized workers, has not yet taken up this urgent duty.

It therefore falls to the Communist daily—The DAILY WORKER—to take up this task, energetically and with vigor, as it has done consistently in the past. From The DAILY WORKER will come the stimulus toward organization in new fields and toward the mobilisation of new forces inside the labor movement, against the forces of American capitalism.

Should The DAILY WORKER succeed at this critical time, when the Passaic strikers are on the verge of victory, the task of organizing Passaic throuout the United States, the task of organizing the unorganized, receive a serious setback. The present financial crisis in The DAILY WORKER must not be permitted to halt its work. THE DAILY WORKER MUST CARRY ON. The DAILY WORKER must be kept alive. The DAILY WORKER must reach an ever increasing number of organized workers. The DAILY WORKER must help to make Passaic a reality in every field of industry. You must do your share by securing donations among your friends and workers. Turn your book in at once. If you have not received one, it shall be glad to send it upon request. Act NOW. Help at once. Keep The DAILY WORKER.


Daily Worker Publishing Company,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find ..... dollars ..... cents

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

Name .....

Address .....

11-16-26 City .....

# U. S. BATTLESHIPS SUPPORT DIAZ AS NICARAGUA HEAD

## Attempt Intimidation on Liberals

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 16.—While official congratulations from the United States were being extended to Adolfo Diaz, newly inaugurated reactionary president of Nicaragua, United States battleships are patrolling the harbors as a warning to liberals to "keep hands off."

The long arm of Washington was plainly visible in the election of Diaz, henchman of Chamorro.

**Would Intimidate Mexico.**

Yesterday the American cruiser California left Corinto for the Gulf of Fonseca, primarily to let Mexico, who also has ships in the district, know that the United States is backing the present regime. The U. S. S. Rochester is patrolling the east coast.

At the inauguration dinner Lawrence Dennis, charge d'affaires for the United States, proposed a toast to Diaz, assuring him of the support of the United States.

Little enthusiasm was shown by the people by Diaz' inauguration, despite the fact that those that witnessed the ceremony were supposed to be his supporters.

**Declare Huge Dividends.**

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 16.—Directors of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company here have declared a dividend on common stock totaling $16,301,715, said to be the largest ever declared by the company.


BOSTON

International

PRESS BALL

Friday, Nov. 26, '26

JACQUES RENARD'S ORCHESTRA

STATE BALL ROOM

Mass. Ave., Boston

Gents 75c Ladies 40c

At Door: Gents $1; Ladies 50c

International Press Ball

for the benefit of the following papers:

Tha Daily Worker

.....English Daily

The Young Worker

.....Youth Bi-weekly

The Young Comrade

.....Pioneer Monthly

Proletar ..... Armenian Weekly

Eteenpain ..... Finnish Daily

Il Lavoratore .... Italian Weekly

Freiheit ..... Jewish Daily

Vilnis ..... Lithuanian Daily

Laisve ..... Lithuanian Daily

Nowy Mir .....Russian Weekly

Ny Tid .... Scandinavian Weekly

Daily News .... Ukrainian Daily

+++

NOVEMBER 26



Friday, Dec. 3 at 9 p. m.

Webster Hall 119 E. 11th St.

NEW MASSES

Workers' and Peasants'

Costume Ball

Tickets in Advance $1.50 At the Door $3.00

Send Check New Masses 39 W. 8th St. Stuy. 4445



The Best Place to Buy Your

CARPETS RUGS

LINOLEUM FURNITURE

OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 5 STORES

1466 W. Roosevelt Rd. Phone Seeley 7722

1618 W. Chicago Avenue Phone Monroe 8264

2468 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 4861

2606 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 4861

[illegible] Phone Nevada 1888


# WORKER WHO ACCEPTED CHALLENGE OF LADY ASTOR TO GO TO RUSSIA WRITES OF EXPERIENCES HE FINDS

The following is a letter from James Morton, London worker, who accepted the challenge of Lady Astor to take his family to Russia to live for a period. Lady Astor didn't think any one would accept her "daring challenge," but Morton did. This letter was sent to a worker in Los Angeles.

Dear Comrades: I have so many to write to that I will be compelled to organise my friends into groups. No. 1 Group consists of London comrades, who will pass all correspondence on to Liverpool. From Liverpool, letters can be sent to the comrades in the United States. So, now then, comrades altho I address you all in the aggregate I am thinking of you all individually and will be very pleased to have letters from you all.

We landed in Leningrad on Friday, August 27, and were met at the boat by a deputation from the Supreme Economic Council, who whisked us away in an auto to the Hotel Europa. We were asked to stay as their guests for a few days, but just arranged to stay long enough to allow Alan, who had been sick during the whole sea voyage, to recover a bit.

We left on Saturday night at 11, had a bed each in a sleeping car, had a good night's sleep and reached Moscow at 10:30 on Sunday morning. Here we were met by another delegation, which took us into a car and drove us to the Bolshoi Hotel. Surrounded by eastern luxury, we had a good time. We met a few old comrades and had very soon decided that we had reached the promised land.

On Monday I had an interview with Comrade Lepsi, the chairman of the Metal Workers' Union, who advised us to return to Leningrad, as it was a much better place for engineering workers, and also because it was much easier to get housing accommodation.

**Meets Metal Workers.**

After spending two days in Moscow, we returned to Leningrad, where we were met by a delegation of the Metal Workers' Union and taken to the Hotel D'Angleterra. We are still there and likely to be for a few weeks, until we get a permanent address.

**Lots of Work.**

To find work in Leningrad at engineering trades is very easy, but it is difficult to find work in a place where English workers can be understood. There is a tremendous activity here. Ship building, ship repairs, engineering, building, street repairs and other activities too numerous to mention. The place is agog with work. Reconstruction on a grand scale. It is a real eye-opener to a foreign worker. It seems almost impossible.

**Sees Big Factories.**

I was taken to the Metallicheaky works, a huge plant employing many thousands of workers. There they were making boilers, building cranes, Deisel engines and turbine machinery. Everything on a big scale. It was like, being at Armstrong-Whitworth's.

The workers here are all Russians, and the works committee, altho they welcomed me, and the director offered me work if I liked to start, thought it advisable that I should not be in a hurry and perhaps in a few days a job could be found for me where one worker at least spoke English. The next day I was taken to the great Putilov Engine Works—Rad Putilov it is called now.

**Gets Job.**

Here my luck was in. The assistant superintendent in the foundry speaks a little English and is anxious to learn more. He was delighted at the idea of me starting there, but no more than I was. He said I would teach him English and he would learn Russian. Everything was fixed up and I start to work tomorrow, Sept. 6, at the biggest plant in all Russia. There are over 8,000 members of the Communist Party working at the Red Putilov Fabrik.

Down the road from where I work is the Marti ship yard, called after the French Communist. All the works are called after working-class leaders.

We have had a great reception here. Everyone is greatly amazed at the Astor affair. We have been chased by photographers and story writers.

Today, Sept. 5, great demonstrations have been held all over Russia to collect funds for the English miners. North, south, east and west the children, youths, soldiers, sailors, workers and peasants have been marching and collecting. What enthusiasm! What a display of working-class solidarity! It would be worth while living on dry bread to be here.

Leningrad from an early hour this morning has been a blaze of color and gaiety. Thousands of people of all ages marching. The police, military, naval sections, all marching with the workers and singing revolutionary songs. (I'm afraid my poor pen cannot give justice to it all.) On they march, column after column. Mary and Alan beaming with joy, marching with the Young Pioneers. Tableaux in galore. Here a huge wooden figure (hust and head) representing a capitalist, top hat, eye-glasses and cigar complete, and a young Communist (very much alive) knocking hell out of him with an axe.

It is estimated that in Leningrad alone over $25,000 would be collected today. The activities here on behalf of the English miners make one ashamed and disgusted with that bunch of fakers who run the labor movement in England.

I have met Mrs. Cook and the other miners' wives, also the other delegates. I attended a great meeting in the United Soviet (Parliament of the Dumas) where they were met by the workers' delegates of Leningrad at a meeting organized by the trades council of this city. They got a magnificent reception. I wrote a report of the meeting and sent it to the Daily Herald.

I is getting late and I have been writing a number of letters today, so I will now conclude this one with fraternal greetings. James Morton.

# Pan-Pacific Workers' Conference Given Up Because of No Interest

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 16.—The Pan-Pacific Labor Conference which was to have been held at Honolulu in July and was then postponed till November is now to be abandoned altogether. The reason for this is the lack of support given by the workers of Australia and the fact that other nations surrounding the Pacific satisfied they would not put in an appearance. The money collected in Australia to finance the conference is being returned to the unions concerned.

Labor-councils in Australia feel very sore at the abandonment of the conference and characterize the lack of interest taken in the mattar as a disgrace to the labor movement of Australia.

A resolution has been carried by the labor councils daploring the abandonment of the conference and urging the workers of Australia to elect and arrange a conference at some future date.

* * *

NOTE:—This item refers to the Pan-Pacific Conference called by the Australian Labor Party in opposition to the conference of the All-Australian Trade Union Congress. The latter conference is being energetically pushed. It will be held at Canton, China, May, 1, 1927.


Come Loaded!

to the merry

Boston Package Party

arranged for The Daily Worker and for a joyous lot of fun for everyone attending.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24

at

93 STANFORD ST.

BOSTON

Section 1 of the Workers (Communist) Party is in charge of the festivities.

DON'T MISS THE FUN or the opportunity to do The Daily Worker a good turn while enjoying it!


# EXPLODE BOSS PROPERTY BUNK IN AUSTRALIA

## Workers Short of Food and Clothing

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.

SYDNEY—(FP)—According to Naplar Thompson, ex-president of the Australian Metal Trade Employers Assn., Australia is "a nation of capitalists," where wealth is widely distributed, where everybody is prosperous and where there are no poor.

A clipping of this statement from the N. Y. Times of July 29 reached the Australian bureau of The Federated Press when a commission was hearing evidence for a higher minimum wage. Some of the evidence was heart-moving, telling of the grim struggle to make ends meet.

The evidence by various witnesses is typical of thousands of workers in the city of Sydney alone, and is a striking answer to the allegations that in Australia all are prosperous and none are poor.

A family of 5 was forced to live on $21 weekly, of which $8 had to be paid for rant. They were short of food and clothing. There was no milk for the three young children. Christmas toys for the children were unknown.

A mother with 7 children, eldest aged 12, said her husband earned $22.50 weekly, out of which she paid $6.50 for rent for a 3-room house. They went short of food and clothing.

Many similar stories were told—all showing that the minimum wage was not sufficient to provide a decent living. The majority of the Australian people (85% of whom are workers) are worse off than before the war.

# Soviet Delegation to Study Oil Industry Goes Back to Russia

NEW YORK, Nov. 16. — Delegates sent here by the Soviet oil trust, Grosneft, to investigate American methods of producing and refining oil, have sailed back to Russia, after spending four months in the United States.

Revival of Russian petroleum industry will not mean an oil price war, declared S. M. Ganshin, vice-president of the trust and a member of the delegation. The consumption of Europe and the rest of the world is more than sufficient to absorb the Russian and American output, he said.

Orders for a million dollars worth of oil equipment will be placed in the United States thru the Amtorg Trading Corporation, buying agency for the Soviet government.

# Machado Threatens Dictatorship Over Cuba, "If Necessary"

HAVANA, Cuba, Nov. 16.—President Machado threatened in an Armistice Day speech here that if he did not get the co-operation of congress he would establish a dictatorship, if necessary.

"If a dictatorship is necessary to keep alive the memory of those heroes who died on the battlefield, I, with those who are willing to follow me, will be enough to attain that end," he said.

# Mine Strike Cripples Many British Industries

LONDON, Nov. 16. — Absolute ruin is faced by British industries dependent upon a cheap fuel supply, says a review of recent developments in the coal lockout by the British correspondent of the International Federation of Trade Unions. In every part of the kingdom there are idle shipyards, damped furnaces, or closed textile mills.

The Daily Herald, organ of labor, finds that of the 85 blast furnaces which were in operation in the west of Scotland last April all have been closed down. The Scottish iron and steel trade has been paralyzed for months past. In the Middlesbrough district only 2,000 men are working of the normal force of 25,000 men. Arthur Pugh, secretary of the iron and Steel Trades Federation, says that only five of the 470 blast furnaces of the metal industry are still working.

Lack of coal is likewise forcing some of the French furnaces to shut down, while there is arising in Germany a demand that coal exports be curtailed in order to reduce the rising cost of fuel to German manufacturers. German mine owners are working to secure long-term contracts to supply coal to former buyers of British coal. Belgian manufacturers are suffering from the fuel famine, and in the heavy industries the condition is described as alarming.

# Russian Women Will Give Affair Dec. 5

A performance concert and dance will be given by the Russian Progressive Women's Mutual Aid Society, Sunday, Dec. 5, at Sheasholoffas Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Ave.

All friendly organizations are re- [illegible] other affairs

# Labor Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

## JOURNALISM CLASS NOW MEETS AT 6:30 P. M. TO ENABLE WORKERS WITH MEETINGS ON SAME NIGHT TO JOIN

To comply with the request of many workers who want to become members of the Chicago class in worker correspondence the hour of the class meeting has been changed to 6:30 p. m. from 8 p. m. This change is made to enable workers who have other meetings on Friday night to attend the class in workers' journalism from 6:30 to 8 o'clock and thus be able to go to their other meetings after class.

The change will take effect this Friday night. All members of the class and those who have not yet joined, but intend to this week, are requested to be in the editorial rooms of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., at 6:30 sharp, so that no time will be lost.

**Registration Still Open.**

Registration for the class is still open and all workers who are interested in learning how to write news stories are invited to join. A course of study has been outlined this year which is designed to develop real labor journalists out of the members. Every phase of journalism will be taken up, from the writing of a single news story to the more complicated features of journalism.

Special lecturers will give instruction on special phases of labor journalism.

**Class is Popular.**

The class is becoming more popular each week, and new students are registering at each session. It is expected that with the change in the hour more workers will be able to join than before. Members of the class are requested to bring with them each night a short story of some thing that they have seen or heard about, as these specimen stories form the basis for class criticism.

# MOVIE WORKERS PRESENT DEMAND FOR RECOGNITION

## Los Angeles Unions Are Ready to Strike

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN,
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16.—The four unions making up the Studio Employes' Alliance have presented demands to the Los Angeles film executives for recognition of union conditions, failing which a general strike will be called here Dec. 1, as well as in the New York section of the industry.

Delegates to the Central Labor Council report hundreds of applications are coming into the union offices for membership since the opening of the organization drive in preparation for the strike.

**C. L. C. Backs Move.**

The Central Labor Council assures complete support to the strike if it takes place. They are anxious to make some kind of a showing before the next convention of the A. F. of L. which takes place in this city in 1927.

**Other Drives Loom.**

Organization drives in other industries may soon get under way for the same reason. It is interesting to note that most of the officials of the council were against inviting the next A. F. of L. convention here, because of the issue of organization campaign raised by progressive delegates in this connection.

However, the opinion of Frank L. Johnston, reactionary president was overwhelmingly defeated by a vote of the delegates, who will be spurred on to strengthen the labor movement now in this open-shop city.

# IRON MOULDERS STRIKE AGAINST WAGE SLASHES, Y.W.L. INSPIRES WORKERS

By a Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16.—In the midst of an organization campaign carried on by the Young Workers' League at the O'Keefe & Merritt stove factory, fifty moulders in the foundry rooms walked out against a wage cut, and are now under the direction of the moulders' union.

Two strike issues of the "Steve Werkar," bulletin of the Young Workers' League, have already been distributed. Attempts have been made to use scabs, but five workers who were transferred to the foundry refused to scab, and were fired.

The league bulletin urges the young steve workers to refuse to scab on their fellow-workers who are striking, and warns of a threatened lockout, for which they must be prepared.

The bosses are attempting to scare the workers by spreading rumors of laying off the entire force and closing down the factory because of the "slack season."


SCOTT NEARING

speaks in

Los Angeles

November 22 to 27

LINCOLN HALL,

Walkar Auditorium Bldg.,

730 South Grand Ave.

8 O'Clock Each Evening

on

Monday, Nov. 22, "Rise of Capitalist Imperialism."

Tuesday, Nov. 24, "Russian Reconstruction."

Thursday, Nov. 25, "League of Nations or Soviet Union?"

Friday, Nov. 26, "Trade Union Unity."

Course tickets will be sold for $2.00 each; they will be limited to 500, the seating capacity of the hall. Single admission fifty cents —provided there are any seats left.

Each afternoon at 5:15 o'clock Mr. Nearing will speak in the same hall on "Post-War Economics," treating the subject after this manner:

Monday, Nov. 22, "Wealth Concentration—Wages, Income and Leisure."

Tuesday, Nov. 23, "World Struggle for Raw Materials."

Wednesday, Nov. 24, "Unemployment and the Return of Hard Times."

Thursday, Nov. 25, "The Rise of Organized Labor."

Friday, Nov. 26, "Labor Parties and the Labor State."

Ticket for Whole Series of Lectures $1.00

WORKERS' BOOK SHOP

322 West Second St.,

Los Angeles, Cal.

Call Metropolitan 3265



GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.



OUR MOTTO S Q's

Quality - Quantity - Quickness

U-EAT

Restaurant and Lunch Room

1232 W. MADISON ST.



"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!


# GIRL, 12, JAILED FOR AIDING IN PASSAIC RELIEF

## Jersey Police Threaten Young Pioneers

By a Worker Correspondent.

ROSSELLE, N. J., Nov. 16.—Mary Kortnowsky, 12-year-old member of the Young Pioneers, was arrested here for selling bread cards for the relief of the Passaic textile strikers' children. The little girl was dragged from the house where she was trying to sell a card by a member of the local police and thrown into a foul cell in police headquarters. She was held there for over six hours before her parents were able to get her release.

**Given Rough Treatment.**

During the six hours she was held in jail the little child was subjected to the most brutal treatment and questioning. The police questioned her as to her attitude regarding the Young Pioneers, and Mary told them what the Pioneers were—an organization of workingclass children fighting for the workingclass.

The police told her parents that they would certainly have detectives employed in the next meeting of the Pioneers. They intimated that the Pioneer group in Rosselle would be broken up by force if it were found as radical as Mary's reply indicated.

**Another Pioneer Grilled.**

This is not the first occurrence of this kind in Rosselle. A few weeks ago Herbie Axel, an 11-year-old Pioneer, showed his teacher a copy of the Young Comrade. The teacher was horrified. She took Herbie to the principal of the school, who, after questioning him, evidently found he needed help to curb this infant "red menace," and called the police department. A detective was sent over to the school and Herbie's mother was also called into conference. Mrs. Axel said that she knew Herbie belonged to the Pioneers and that she entirely approved of their program. The principal then threatened to expel Herbie from school unless he left the Pioneers. His mother replied that her son would continue to be a member of the Pioneers at all costs, as she thought something was needed to counteract the poisonous capitalist propaganda of the public schools.


ПРОЛЕТАРСКАЯ ТРИБУНА

Устная газета-журнал Чикагского отдела газ. „НОВЫЙ МИР"

The next meeting of the Chicago Novy Mir worker correspondents will be held Wednesday, Nov. 17, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. All must be present to get ready for the next issue of Prolet-Tribune which will be out next Saturday night at the Workers' House.



A Treat of a Lifetime!

IN NEW YORK

Freiheit Gesangs Verein

with the assistance of members of

New York Symphony Orchestra

will sing

"Messiah, Son of Joseph"

Dramatic poem by Itzhush Stefanski. Music by our own Jacob Shaefer.

SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1926

CARNEGIE HALL,

57th St. and 7th Ave., New York City

Tickets 75c to $2.00

at the Freiheit, 30 Union Square, New York City

The Challenge of Youth

Why Every Young Worker Should Join the Young Workers (Communist) League

By SAM DARCY

IS JUST OFF THE PRESS!

It's something new and vitally necessary in the work of revolutionary youth. This pamphlet tells in simple language what the Young Workers League is and why young workers should join it. It analyzes the condition of the working youth of this country and deals with their problems as no other book or pamphlet has done up to now.

Distribute 25,000! Order a Bundle Now!

15c a copy, 10c a copy in bundles of 5 or more

Send your order with cash remittance

USE THIS BLANK

The Young Workers (Communist) League of America,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $..... Send ..... copies of "The Challenge of Youth" to

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

# The Immediate Program for the Work of the Party

## RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

### I. The General Situation.

#### 1. The Economic Situation.

THE industries of this country are still operating at a high rate of production, with an indication of an immediate sharp trend toward depression. The figures showing the trend of production during the past few months still show a general upward tendency. Even such industries as textile and mining, which have been in a partial state of crisis, show some improvement, the latter as the result of the export of scab coal to Great Britain and the Continent to fill the shortage caused by the strike of the British miners. There are in the background, factors indicating the instability and weakness of the present situation such as the decrease of exports, the recession in building operations, the downward trend of the automobile industry, the dangers to the credit system resulting from inflated installment sales, but it is very likely that the present scale of production and employment will hold good for at least another six months. It is upon this basis that the party must formulate its program of work for the immediate future.

The fact that the workers are not sharing as a class in the general prosperity of capitalist industry is shown by the course of production and wages. Certain sections of the workers, the organized, skilled workers, who make the aristocracy of the labor movement, have made gains as a result of the concessions made by the capitalists to make them allies of American imperialism, but this is not true of the masses of workers. During the six years from 1919 to 1925 wages show a decrease of 9% and the cost of living a decrease of 11% indicating only a very slight gain in the real wages of the workers. During this period, however, the production per worker in American industry has increased 45% which has enormously increased the profits of the capitalists and given them the benefits of the increased production of wealth by American industry.

At the present time there are movements for wage increases among sections of the workers. The furriers won a wage increase, the garment workers are fighting for an increase and the railroad workers are pressing demands under the Watson-Parker Bill. On the other hand, wage cuts have taken place in the textile industry and in the mining industry through opening of many mines on the open shop basis with wages under the Jacksonville agreement. A general effort to reduce the wages of the miners will undoubtedly take place with the expiration of the Jacksonville agreement next spring.

The agricultural crisis continues in a sharp form among certain sections of the farmers, notably in the corn belt and cotton, while the general situation in the agricultural field is that the farmers are not sharing in the favorable economic situation which the capitalists are enjoying.

#### 2. The Political Situation.

POLITICALLY, the situation in the United States can be best characterized as a growing conflict between that part of finance capital with growing investments and interests in Europe and generally in foreign fields, and industrial capital, supported by the petty bourgeois, which is primarily interested in American industries. This line is not always clear, being blurred by interests running in both directions, but the main line of the struggle between the capitalist groups is the conflicting interests of these two groups. The affiliation of the United States with the World Court, the funding of the debts of European countries to the United States growing out of the war on terms which granted partial cancellation were victories for the international bankers, won in the face of the opposition of industrial capital. The need of creating the means of repayment of the enormous loans and investments in Europe by the international bankers, is developing a movement having their support for the revision of the tariff to enable foreign goods to enter the American market on a more favorable basis. This movement is resisted by the industrial capital which profits from the high tariff. The general results of the election was a partial defeat for international banking capital, which will lead to sharper struggles between the two contending groups.

While this internal struggle goes on between the two groups of capitalist interests, the capitalist class as a whole is united in its struggle against the workers and farmers. The income tax revision by the last congress, the proposal of the Mellon plan for the capitalists a reduction of from $150,000,000 to $250,000,000 on next year's income tax payments, show how the capitalists use the governmental power to strengthen their position economically. At the same time, the attack upon the workers thru the use of governmental power against them grows more dangerous. The passage of the Watson-Parker Bill, which practically robs the railroad workers of the right to strike, the threatened extension of this law to the miners, the proposals for registration of the foreign-born workers, the Supreme Court decision in the Dorchy case, establishing as the highest law of the land that strikes may be illegal, all forge new weapons for the capitalists in the struggle against the workers. The capitalists also united against the farmers to defeat all proposals for relief of the farmers from the crisis which continues in agriculture.

No effective resistance to these attacks among the workers and farmers developed during the election campaign. The movement for a labor party made some strides forward and in certain agricultural states the farmer-labor parties carried on widespread campaigns, but no mass movement of the workers and farmers against this use of the governmental power against them developed.

It remains the major task of our party to carry on a widespread campaign of agitation to unite the workers, in alliance with the farmers, for independent political action, to resist these attacks, using the concrete governmental action against them as the basis of our campaign.

#### 3. The Labor Movement.

THE reactionary bureaucrats who compose the leadership of the organized labor movement continue to elaborate and intensify their policy of cooperation with the capitalist employers which tends to degenerate the trade unions toward company unions and to make the organized labor movement an adjunct of American capitalism, rather than an organization for militant class struggle in the workers' interests. This is manifested among other things, by their support of the Watson-Parker law, the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio plan, the elaboration of the so-called Monroe Doctrine of Labor, the establishment of a Trade Union Life Insurance company, the extension of labor banking, and other forms of trade union capitalism. With the exception of the paper resolutions against company unions and for a shorter workday, the convention of the American Federation of Labor maintained its position of opposition to every progressive proposal to strengthen and build the organized labor movement and to carry on a militant fight for the class interests of the workers.

There is now being created an upper stratum of the aristocracy of labor, which shares somewhat in the imperialist profits of American capitalism and has a high standard of life, itself. Because of the favorable situation of this section of the workers, it does not give support to the struggles of highly exploited, unorganized workers in the great machine industry of the country, leaving them to shift for themselves. These highly exploited, unorganized workers are not sharing in the profits of American imperialism, and movements of struggle against the capitalists are developing among them. Our party, as the only organization which fights for the interests of these workers while at the same time not neglecting the work to stimulate the skilled organized workers into militant struggle, is becoming the leaders of these struggles. This has been shown in the Passaic strike. Despite the wishes of the reactionary leaders of the aristocracy of labor, widespread support was given to the Passaic strikers and these leaders were finally compelled to give lip service to the struggles of these workers.

The achievements of the party in the Passaic strike shows the possibilities of the development of a movement against the reactionary class collaboration policies of the official leaders of the labor movement and represent a victory for the left wing.

The militant class struggle in the workers' interests by the Farmers' Union under leadership of the left wing, resulting in a victory for the workers against the right wing supported by President Green, also represents a new achievement for the left wing. The fight of the New York Joint Board of the International Garment Workers' Union is a movement in the same direction. The development of a broad progressive bloc with the slogan, "Save the Miners' Union" against the reactionary leadership of John L. Lewis in the United Mine Workers is an especially important indication of the growth of the resistance to make the union organs of militant class struggle, especially since the mining industry is one of the basic industries, toward which the party must direct its attention.

#### 4. The Party and the General Situation.

THE above analysis of the existing situation shows, that while there are difficulties in the way of the party in developing a revolutionary consciousness of the workers and building the party in the favorable economic situation of American capitalism, which has enormously strengthened it, and the trend toward the right of the skilled, organized workers and the class collaboration policies of the official leaders of the labor movement follow, there are also favorable conditions in the movements for wage increases and struggles against wage cuts by the great mass of highly exploited unorganized workers in the machine industry, as well as in left wing developments in sections of the organized labor movement. The party can, by carefully formulated tactics, take full advantage of the favorable situation, develop the revolutionary movement of the workers, increase its influence and leadership and strengthen and build the party.

### II. Immediate Program of Work of the Party.

#### 1. Achievements of the Party.

THE facts recited in the foregoing analysis prove that the party still stands before the elementary task of setting the workers into motion against their class enemy and of developing a class ideology. The orientation of the party must be formed on a clear comprehension of these facts.

The great strength and resources of American imperialism coupled with the relatively underdeveloped strength of the workers, the capitalist offensive and victories over the workers in many industries in recent times, have produced a spirit of pessimism in certain sections of the labor movement which is also reflected in some sections of the party. While it is true that the temporary stabilization of American imperialism, which enables it to provide general employment and to corrupt certain sections of the working class, puts great objective difficulties in the path of a revolutionary workers' party, nevertheless a higher estimate of the situation and the problems presented by it, upon which a practical program is based, will enable the party to cope with all difficulties and to extend its influence and increase its strength. Pessimism in the labor and revolutionary movements is given rise to an aid to the bourgeoisie and their agents in the labor movement. The rejection of all pessimistic moods is a prerequisite to the successful accomplishment of the revolutionary task.

The class struggle continues even under the most favorable conditions of capitalist production. Such conditions inevitably produce movements of the workers demanding a greater share of the wealth they produce. With correct tactics the party can stimulate and lead struggles of the workers against the capitalists and become a powerful party of the workers in time of capitalist prosperity and "stabilization" as well as during periods of "hard times" and crisis in these struggles the party has the employment of correct tactics can hasten the process of revolutionization of the working class.

In the present period, the party must particularly direct its attention to the highly exploited, unorganized workers in the great machine industry, who under all conditions are the great reservoir from which the revolutionary movement draws its strength by initiating movements for the organization of these workers, developing programs for their struggles and giving leadership to their fights, the party can increase its strength and build its influence. At the same time it must initiate movements among the organized and skilled workers, seizing every opportunity to stimulate the movement against the class collaboration policies of the reactionary bureaucrats and to develop militant movement of class struggle. The Passaic strike and the movement in the miners' union are typical examples of the possibilities for great achievement by the party in applying such a policy.

The record of the achievements of our party during the past year also show that there is no basis for this pessimism, and that the party has been able to develop those tactics which have widened its influence and strengthened its leadership among the working masses. The organization of the 16,000 Passaic strikers represents the first broad movement among the unorganized workers in the highly developed, unorganized machine industry for many years. The organization of these workers, the leadership of their strike during nine months, the development of wide support to their struggle in the relief organization for their support, stands as a major achievement of the party.

The part the party has played in the Furriers' strike, the first big strike resulting in a victory which has developed for many years, increased the influence and prestige of the party. The party leadership in the movement for the protection of the foreign-born workers established its influence, and brought it into a common struggle with four hundred thousand organized workers. Thru throwing out the slogan of a united labor ticket in the election campaign, the party was able to stimulate the movement for a labor party in a number of places and to actually aid in the organizing of labor parties in some localities.

All of these gains of the party were made thru application of the united front tactics thru which it drew masses of workers into common struggle with it.

In spite of the period of capitalist prosperity, the party is breaking its isolation and succeeded in broadening its influence and increasing its prestige among the masses of workers. Its position today in the organized labor movement and among the working masses generally, is far in advance of what it was a year ago.

The party must mobilize for fuller use of its strength in applying the policies and tactics thru which it has made these gains and in taking up of its immediate problems to build the party and increase its influence among the masses. Such a mobilization will bring even greater gains than are to be recorded for the past year.

The immediate program which the party must make the centre of its work is the following

#### A—Organization of the Unorganized.

THE work of organizing the unorganized into labor unions must take first place in the work of the party. The conditions for organizing the unorganized are most favorable during a period of high scale production by capitalist industry. Movement for the organization of the unorganized are developing in many parts of the country. It is the duty of the party to build the party and to take the initiative in developing such movements and to give them the greatest possible support. The party already has creditable achievements in this field, but there must be a greater mobilization of the party for this work and its extension on a much greater scale. This movement must also be initiated and stimulated in the trade unions, central bodies, and organs of the trade unions generally.

It is the workers in the highly developed machine industry of the United States who are largely unorganized. It is exactly these workers who should first respond to Communist agitation and be the backbone of the Communist movement. The party must take the leadership in the fight to organize these workers and thus extend its influence among them. The party must mobilize its strength to create scores of Passaics and to increase the number of workers organized under its leadership to hundreds of thousands.

#### B—Work in the Existing Trade Unions.

DESPITE the emphasis which the party has placed upon the necessity of organizing every party member for work in the existing trade unions, only a small part of the party strength is brought to bear in this field. The raising of the number of party members who belong to the union, the organization of the party fractions, the development of a broad left wing in the trade unions are prerequisites to the growth of our party influence in every field of work. The conditions for the development of a broad left wing in the trade unions are becoming more favorable and the party must take the necessary steps, thru the entry of the members into the unions, the organization of party fractions and systematic work in the unions to hasten this development and to create a broad movement of the organized workers which will challenge the influence of the reactionary bureaucrats and win the trade unions for a policy of militant class struggle against capitalism. The present struggle in the Miners' Union must have the full support of the party.

#### C—A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections.

THE party must now raise the slogan, "A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections" and set to work systematically to build up the movement to realize this slogan. The attack of the capitalist government on the rights of the workers to strike must be made a central point in our agitation for the labor party. The sending of the president's message to congress setting forth the capitalist program, will create a favorable opportunity for issuance of the slogan and initiation of the campaign on the basis of a labor program opposed to the capitalist program. The steps to be taken immediately in this campaign are the following:

1. During the year 1927 municipal elections will take place in a large number of states. Our party has not learned to connect its general agitation with the local questions affecting the lives of the workers. The party organization in each city must study the local political situations, formulate a program on the basis of the workers' issues and raise the slogan of "A United Labor Ticket in the City Elections—A Labor Party for the 1928 Elections," in connection with these municipal elections. The aim which the party must set itself is to organize local labor parties. If this objective cannot be achieved, to organize committees for the formation of a labor party. In the elections this year, the party organizations in many places did not prepare early enough for the election campaign and consequently failed in placing a ticket in the field. This must not happen in the municipal elections. Steps must be taken immediately to see that a united labor ticket is placed on the ballot in every city in which the municipal elections take place, or if this cannot be achieved, a party ticket.

a—In connection with this mobilization of the party for the election campaigns next year, it is necessary to carry on an ideological campaign in the party to bring to the party members an understanding of the necessity of the party participating in the election campaigns to the fullest possible extent. Our party still responds too little to the possibilities for development of a movement of the workers and extending the party influence thru election campaigns. These campaigns constitute a major opportunity for agitation among the workers and the party must utilize them to the fullest extent. Election campaigns as a means of political propaganda and agitation have especially great significance for our party. Active participation in election campaigns will be the means of our first approach to many American workers.

2. The party must take up in earnest the work of forming trade union committees for the formation of a labor party, in every local union, in the central labor bodies of each city, and on a state scale, as outlined in the resolution of the last convention. The formation of a network of trade union committees for the formation of a labor party thruout the whole country will create a solid basis for the realization of the slogan, "A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections."

3. The party should endeavor to initiate under trade union auspices if this can be achieved, if not, under party auspices, a referendum of workers in the factories thru a petition addressed to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor requesting that body to call a national conference of trade unions, cooperatives, labor fraternal organizations and labor political parties for the formation of a labor party to represent labor in the 1928 elections.

* * * *

#### D—Councils for Protection of the Foreign-Born.

WITH the reconvening of congress, the bills for the registration, photographing and finger printing of the foreign-born workers will again come to the fore. The party must give full support to the National Council for the Protection of the Foreign-born in the fight against these laws. The campaign of the party must be directed to draw the native-born workers into this struggle by agitation showing that the registration law is directed against the right to organize and the standard of life of the whole working class. The fight against the registration laws must be coupled with the campaign for the labor party.

#### E—The Struggle Against American Imperialism.

THE determining factor in the present period is the dominant and still rising character and influence of American imperialism. This necessitates that our party, in conformity with the emphasis laid upon this in the decision on the American question of the last plenum of the Comintern, pay the utmost attention to this important field for Communist activity. The domination of the two American continents by U. S. imperialism, its steady penetration into European economy and politics, and its increasing interests in the Far East, makes it possible for our party, by paying strict attention and devoting the necessary energy to anti-imperialist work, to greatly aid the struggles of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples and assist in the progress of the world revolution, more directly perhaps than in many other fields.

#### F—Agricultural Work.

THE continuance of the crisis among sections of the farmers with difficult conditions generally in the agricultural field, create a favorable situation for the extension of the work of the party. The program of the party for work among the farmers must be taken up with greater energy and full advantage taken of the possibilities in this field.

#### G—Other Party Campaigns.

ALL of the above campaigns of the party can be greatly strengthened by intensification of many forms of party activities, such as the building of the youth movement and realization of the slogan, "A Young Workers League Unit wherever there is a party unit," the work among the Negroes, the systematic organization and greater support of the work among women. The political committee must take the necessary steps to furnish concrete programs for these activities and secure more energetic support from the whole party.

Non-party organizations, formed to unite broad masses of workers on specific issues of the class struggle are of extraordinary importance for the party in the present period as a means of broadening the working class fighting front, as a source of contact with non-party workers and as a recruiting ground for the party. Active participation in such organizations is an essential part of the united front tactics and remains as before one of the primary duties of all party members.

All of these campaigns must be so directed that new strength and influence develops FOR THE PARTY from them. The various forms of the party activities must not be conducted so as to create separate organizations competing with the party, but as various forms of one whole, the party, which is the leading and directing influence, and all of which result in building the party and the revolutionary movement in the United States.

### III. Inner Party Problems.

#### 1. Factionalism in the Party.

THE party has made a considerable degree of progress in eliminating factionalism in the party during the past year, particularly since the last plenum of the Central Committee in May. Here and there remnants of the whole condition still exist in the party and further efforts to liquidate these situations must be made. The line of the Central Committee for complete unification of the party and mobilizing of all its forces, both in the membership and leadership must be followed until all remnants of factionalism are ended and the party carries on its work as a united whole.

#### 2. Right and Ultra-Left Deviations.

THE party is following a line which rejects both right wing deviations and ultra-left sectarianism. Wherever manifestations of either appear in the party, they must be exposed and repudiated. Neither of these deviations from Leninism appear in the party in a crystallized form attending thru the party.

However, right wing manifestations have appeared in a number of instances in our trade union work, particularly in the city of New York. The right wing manifestations here referred to have become outstanding in the conduct of some of our comrades leading the strike of the cloakmakers. Permeated by a craft union ideology, these comrades not only resisted the party policy on amalgamation, but failed also to carry out the decisions of the party that a militant struggle be waged against the Sigman right wing machine which consciously worked for the defeat of the strike in order to use the defeat to eliminate the left wing from control of the union. The failure to pursue a militant policy in this and many other matters demanded by the party has weakened the party influence among the masses in the cloakmakers' strike.

The party must therefore resolutely resist all these manifestations, endeavoring to convince the comrades of their mistakes and bring them to the party line. If these measures do not result in the correction of these right wing deviations, the party will be obliged to take stronger measures.

#### 3. Party Education.

THE New York Workers' School represents a big achievement for the party. Hundreds of comrades are receiving a training in Marxism and Leninism thru the classes of this school. Similar schools on a smaller scale are being developed in other cities. This work is of the utmost importance to the party and must be given the fullest support and extended. A training in the theoretical basis of Communism is the best guarantee that our party will remain true to the correct Communist policies and reject all deviations to the right or left. Such training will also strengthen the party for every phase of its work.

#### 4. The Daily Worker.

THE maintaining of The DAILY WORKER the extension of its influence by increasing its circulation, is one of the major tasks of the party. The DAILY WORKER plays a great part in the life of the party. It is a centralizing influence, which gives the party membership the line of the party from day to day on the events of the class struggle. In a special resolution, the Central Committee has pointed out in detail the importance of The DAILY WORKER. The party must give special attention to this resolution and take up in earnest the work which it sets for the party in relation to The DAILY WORKER.

### IV. The Party Reorganization.

#### 1. The Results of the Party Reorganization.

THE party took up the work of reorganizing the party on the basis of street and shop nuclei approximately one year ago. The party now has sufficient experience with the new form of organization to establish the fact that the party policy of centralizing the party and organizing shop and street nuclei in place of the language and territorial branches was correct. The reorganization has turned the face of the party toward the workers in the factories. The work of the party in the Passaic strike, and in other places where similar work is now under way, the formation of such factory nuclei as that in the Ford plant, issuing a factory paper reaching from ten to fifteen thousand workers each month, an achievement which is duplicated on a lesser scale in two score other great industries shows the possibilities of the new form of organization in building the party influence and establishing contact between the party and the masses of workers. The Central Committee repudiates emphatically any suggestion that the reorganization was a mistake. What is needed is not a backward step, but more careful, systematic work to build more functioning shop nuclei and to teach the street nuclei how to carry on their work effectively.

#### 2. More Attention to the Organization Problems.

IN establishing the gains for the party thru the reorganization, the Central Committee does not ignore the many manifest weaknesses of the party organization at the present time. The party has many organizational problems to solve. The teaching of shop nuclei how to become really living, functioning organizations, the instruction of the street nuclei in their work, the meeting of the language difficulties which exist, the making of the inner life of the shop and street nuclei of the party interesting to the members, the mobilization of all the members in the party work, must be all given earnest attention in order to solve these problems. Many of the weaknesses of the party organization are due to the fact that the party has not given sufficient attention to the organization side of its work. The party organization is the basis of all the party work. Unless we build a strong, efficient organization all our work will suffer. The party must turn its attention to this work. The Central Committee instructs that for the immediate future, at least half of the energies of the leading committees of the party must be devoted to the work of strengthening the party organization. Where the district organizers have taken up this problem in earnest immediate far-reaching results have been attained, as for instance, Comrade Tallentire in Minnesota, where the dues payments have increased from 385 three months ago to 1,000 in the month of October, with the cor-

(Continued on page 6)

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

## "INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM" SLOGAN USED BY OPEN SHOP TO RALLY CONFERENCE AGAINST UNIONISM

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## CLOAKMAKERS CONTINUE WAR ON JOB SHOPS

### Ten of Forty Thousand Still on Strike

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Settlement by striking cloakmakers of their four and a half month struggle with the Industrial Council of Cloak & Suit Mfgrs. — "inside" manufacturers, — leaves about 10,000 strikers still out in the fight against the cloak jobbers. The Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers' Union estimates in addition that about 7,000 unemployed cloakmakers are added to the strikers; 15,000 are back in settled shops of "independent" manufacturers. If the terms of settlement reached between the union representatives and inside manufacturers are approved by the membership of each side, the same terms will apply in all settled shops of independents.

Wage increases of $4 to $9, about 10 per cent over those recommended by the governor's advisory commission which spent two years investigating the industry, have been granted. Likewise the 44-hour week recommended by the governor's commission has been changed to a 42-hour week for the first two years of the agreement and 40-hours for the last year. The joint labor bureau recommended is to be established and the provisions of the old agreement dealing with unemployment insurance, Prosanis label and joint board of sanitary control are to be continued.

**Discharge Terms.**

The most important concession of the union is granting the manufacturers the right to discharge 10 per cent of their working forces annually, provided that the employer has 25 or more working and that he dismisses no worker who has not been given 52 weeks' pay for the year. Inside manufacturers employing less than 25 may only exercise the discharge right if they do not let out any work, employ no contractors. What the union will gain from the jobbers in the way of recognition of responsibility for conditions in contractors' shops depends on the settlement made. Also the question of limitation of contractors depends on this. The guarantee of 36 weeks work a year is sacrificed, altho inside manufacturers in the association average about 37 weeks' work a year. Contractors shops get an average of only 26-28 weeks work a year.

**Cost $2,000,000.**

The spring sample season begins in a week or two so that there will be employment for the most skilled workers fairly quickly. But the bulk of the cloakmakers are not expected to be at work until January when the spring manufacturing season begins in earnest. The full season has been lost to those not returned to settled shops. The strike is said to have cost the union about $2,000,000.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.

By ROBERT DUNN, Federated Press.

"We must build our redoubts" is the slogan under which the American plan-open shop conference is rallying its members to its 10th semi-annual session in Dallas, Tex., Nov. 15-17. The words are from an address by Charles Evans Hughes warning against "destructive forces now operating thruout the world"—which the open shop conference interprets as bolshevism and labor unionism.

The American plan-open shop conference is a loose association of employers' associations established in 1921. Its headquarters are in Salt Lake City, Kansas City, San Francisco and Detroit.

In urging business executives to attend the Dallas convention the invitation committee promises "it is the place where you meet the men who are on the firing line. . . . You will be in an open shop city, you will be among your friends, we need you, we want you and we expect you to come."

Attending the conference will be "men who are making real progress in handling the biggest problem now before the American public—the labor problem."

Under the caption, "Hold High the Torch of Industrial Freedom," an inviting booklet tells of American Federation of Labor efforts to war on the open shop. "Day and night without ceasease, these enemies of American institutions are striking at the very foundations of our industrial peace, social unity and economic development. How futile, then, for any man even to attempt to cope with these perilous situations unaided, isolated, alone."

The invitation committee contains representatives of the Associated Building Employers of Detroit, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles—already stirred to action by the decision of the A. F. of L. to convene there next autmn; the Open Shop Association of San Antonio, Texas; Florida Employers' Association; Employers' Association of Fort Wayne; Associated Industries of Seattle; Milwaukee Employers' Council, and the local American Plan-Open Shop Association of Little Rock, Ark.

These and representatives of some 200 militant anti-union American plan bodies will gather in Dallas to confer on bigger and better tactics for fighting trade unions.

In its advice to local "industrial associations" the open shop conference is all for militancy and disciplined organization among employers. It says:

"The industrial association must be found fighting where tha war is on and not confine itself to some sort of quarter of its own selection and prediection." "The industrial association should not consider the community secure as long as there exists a single closed shop industry in that community."

The same aggressive note, which may well serve as a battle challenge to the A. F of L., is sounded in the observation that "closed shop conditions must be looked upon as a form of industrial pestilence which must be immediately cleaned up."

Instructions given in the minutes of the May Detroit convention tell how pressure may be brought against employers reluctant to break with unions: "Financial and building interests should be brought to the point that they will confine their awards to open shop contractors."

Reminiscent of the A. F. of L. tilt with the Detroit churches are the instructions under presenting the open shop to churches: "Furnish your pastors with literature on the open shop. Meet with your ministerial association."

Finally the conferences defines its own function as that of a correlation agency helping local and state employers' associations in their struggle with unions. "The American plan-open shop conference must be known as a voice of industry for the open shop—as the militant, determined, intelligent group that is equipped to fight for, why represent, the cause."

The organization is committed to company unions, if necessary to head off real trade unions, and is especially interested in preventing organization of workers in the automobile and motion picture industries. Concerning the latter it says: "Every industrial association (meaning its affiliated bodies) should work to keep the motion picture industry in the open shop ranks."

The Dallas convention will undoubtedly take up methods for combatting the announced purpose of four big A. F. of L. unions to get the closed union shop in their sections of the movie industry. The convention will also discuss new means of mauling the A. F. of L. campaign in the auto industry and in organization of the unorganized.

## Plays for Workers, Is Aim of New Group

NEW YORK, Nov. 16. (FP)—The Biggest Boob in the World, a fantastic labor comedy translated from the German by Upton Sinclair is the first production announced by the Workers' Theatre. Karl Wittvogel is author of the play. The play will be given Dec. 4 in the Church of All Nations, New York, and repeated there Dec. 8 and 9 before being taken to various labor halls thruout the city.

The aim of the Workers' Theatre, according to Michael Gold—editor New Masses and organizer of the group, is to present to American audiences the spirit of labor in drama that will touch closely the life of the workers. Gold contends that the American and European stage is decadent, that it pandere to the taste of a small wealthy and effete audience, and therefore has no great influence in the life of the nation. He plans to model the Workers Theatre somewhat after the newer theatres of Russia, which, according to the noted British critic Hunter Carter, are now the most vigorous and alive to the world.

**Wants Whiskey for Medicine.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—L. C. Andrews, dry chief, is going to ask congress to permit the manufacture of whiskey in the United States. The whiskey is to be made for medicinal purposes, to replenish the present stock that will be exhausted within five years.

## WOLL COMMENDS COOLIDGE FOR SOVIET POLICY

### A. F. of L. Reactionary Is In Accord

**Pretending to speak for the workers, Matthew Woll, reactionary vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, has sent a letter to President Coolidge commending him on his stand against recognition of the Soviet Union, as expressed in his Kansas City Armistice Day speech.**

**Chambers Proves It.**

**That the workers are in accord with Coolidge's policy is shown by the actions of the New York and United States chambers of commerce and the A. F. of L. against Russian recognition, Woll said to Coolidge.**

**Gives an Earful.**

**Woll devoted 7,000 words, or about seven newspaper columns, to explain to Calvin the reasons the workers are opposed to recognizing Russia.**

A large part of the letter was devoted to attacking Sherwood Eddy, who addressed the A. F of L. convention at Detroit on Russia. He declared that Eddy was "in league with the Communists" to spread Soviet propaganda in the United States.

**"Folly," Says Mr. Woll.**

Mr. Woll informed Coolidge that future revolutions and internal turmoil in Russia are certain and until the time when the Russian government is firmly established upon a program of international justice, America would be committing the greatest folly to offer recognition.

## Asks for Fair Play from Police in Box Makers' Union Strike

NEW YORK, Nov 16 – Fair play to striking paper box workers and the removal of policemen from delivery wagons was requested of the police department in a letter sent yesterday to Police Commissioner McLaughlin by Fred Caiola, manager of the Paper Box Makers' Union.

The police commissioner's attention was called to a recent statement by the manufacturers' association to the effect that "through concerted association efforts the full co-operation of the police department has been secured." The union maintains that every manufacturer has been furnished with officers who ride on every delivery wagon and prevent the striking union drivers from approaching the strike-breakers "with a view to convincing them that they are doing an injustice to the strikers."

We beg of you to maintain a neutral position," concludes Mr. Caiola, "giving our boys the right and opportunity to do their lawful picketing. This can only be achieved by removing the policemen from the wagons."

*Send The DAILY WORKER for one mon to your shop-mate and why*

## 2ND CONFERENCE OF NEW ENGLAND I. L. D. IS CALLED

### Meeting to Be Held in Boston, Nov. 28

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—The second annual conference of the International Labor Defense, New England district, will be held here, Nov. 28, at Franklin Union Hall, 41 Berkeley St. Delegates will attend from labor unions, working class organizations, and I. L. D. branches from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire.

**All Urged to Attend.**

All affiliated and sympathetic organizations are urged to send delegates to the conference. The representation will be as follows: two delegates each for all trade unions, co-operatives, fraternal societies, and clubs; two delegates for each I. L. D. branch; each I. L. D. branch secretary can come as a delegate; former class war prisoners are invited as fraternal delegates.

**Demonstration of Unity.**

The aim of the I. L. D. is to make this conference an imposing demonstration of the unity of all progres sive forces in the labor movement for the defense and support of persecuted workers and their families, and for organized resistance to capitalist persecution in America and thruout the world.

**Suppression in New England.**

That action is needed in New England is pointed out by the call for the conference, which says:

"The suppression of the civil rights of the workers has assumed such alarming proportions in New England, particularly in Massachusetts, that it demands the immediate consideration of every progressive workers' organization and of every forward looking individual interested in the progress and development of the labor movement. Facts show that labor speakers have been barred from using public meeting places by specific orders from local officials cities and towns have shut their doors tight to those who seek to speak in the interests of labor.

"The constitutional right of workers to freedom of speech and assembly has been boldly violated by police and city officials in Boston, Lawrence, Fall River, Lynn, and other places where labor meetings have been interfered with or prohibited. Government departments are being used, not to serve the ends of justice, but rather as a means of establishing a widespread system of espionage over those who are active in the labor movement. Workers active in the struggle against the employers are prosecuted on trumped-up charges and given long jail sentences. Foreign-born workers are deported to certain death in the lands of the white terror. The fundamental rights of the workers to freedom of speech and assembly, to organize to better their conditions—these rights are being ruthlessly assailed and trampled under foot."

## N. W. Parents' League to Meet Thursday Night

An important meeting of the Parents' League of the Northwest Side will be held Thursday, Nov. 18, at 2301 L. Monroe St. There will be election of officers. Carl Haessler, chief editor of the Federated Press will speak on "Who controls the schools & why."

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

And the same thing applied to the movement in its national aspects. The American Federation of Labor was maintaining a bureau in Washington, for the purpose of combatting the radicals, and this bureau was for practical purposes the same as any patriotic society; its function was to collect false statements about Russia from all over the world, and feed them to the American labor press. And of course, if any labor man was defiant, and insisted upon telling the other side, he would incur the bitter enmity of this machine, and they would throw him to the wolves. There would be a scare story in the capitalist press, telling how the Communists had got possession of the plasterers' union, or maybe the button workers, and the grand jury was preparing action against a nest of conspirators. The average labor leader, no matter how honest and sincere, shivered in his boots when such a club was swung over his head.

II

Also there was Harry Seager and his troubles. The Seager Business College had turned out a class of young men and women, thoroughly trained to typewrite, "All men are created free and equal," and also, "Give me liberty or give me death." And now these young people were going about in the business offices of Angel City, and discovering that nobody wanted employes to typewrite anything of that sort! In plain words these young people were being told that the Seager Business College was a Bolshevik institution, and the business men of the city had been warned not to employ its graduates. To boycott was illegal in Angel City; and if any labor men tried to apply it, they would be whisked into jail in a jiffy. But imagine Harry Seager asking the district attorney to prosecute the heads of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, whose campaign contributions had put the district attorney into office!

Bunny went up to Paradise, and there was another bunch of grief. In preparation for the coming struggle over the wage scale, the oil operators were weeding out the "trouble-makers," which meant the active union men. And now for the first time, Ross Consolidated was following the policy of the rest. Ben Riley, one of the fellows who met in the Rascum cabin, had been told that he was no longer needed. They had too many men, the foreman had said, but that was a plain lie, because he had taken on half a dozen new men since. No, Ben was a Socialist, and had talked at meetings in Paradise, and distributed Socialist papers that showed the monstrous wastes in the oil industry, and the world-rivalry for oil which was to cause the next and great war.

It was Ruth who told Bunny about this; very seriously, with distress in her gentle eyes. "It's a shame, Bunny, because Ben has got no place to go. And here he's got a home, and a wife and two little girls."

Bunny was worried too; Dad had promised this kind of thing should not happen!

"Can't you do something about it?" pleaded Ruth.

"Well, Ruth, but Ben was a pumper, and that's in the department of operation, and Dad has only to do with the development work. He wouldn't butt in on the superintendent of operation."

"But then, ask him to give Ben a job on development work."

"I'll ask him, Ruth, but I know what he'll say. If he undertook to make jobs for men that other departments want to get rid of, he'd make bad feeling. You know what a lot of fuss he makes about good feeling inside the organization."

"Yes, Bunny, but then, what about Ben's feelings, and all the men?" Ruth persisted, with that surprising force that gentle people sometimes display. Ruth did not understand class-war questions, she had not theories about the "class struggle"; but when it came to a human fact, a grievance, then she was possessed by it, and as determined as Paul. These men who came to the cabin to argue and discuss, they were all her friends, and if they did not get a square deal, something must be done!

So here was Bunny in his old tormenting position, watching a fight which he was powerless to stop, or even to influence. Ben Riley managed to get work on a ranch; he had to put in twelve hours a day, but all the same, he would come over to the tract at night and distribute his Socialist literature, and of course with a burning sense of bitterness, shared by his friends

(Continued Tomorrow)

# STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

### ARTICLE XVII

### Under-Cover Men

American employers make more extensive use of under-cover men than any capitalists in the world. They plant large numbers of detectives and stool pigeons among the workers to betray and defeat them. Those under-cover men constitute a real problem in all important organizing campaigns and strikes. Strike strategy must include ways and means to uncover these traitors and to defeat their treacherous activities.

In all sections of the labor movement the under-cover men are a deadly influence, but nowhere so much as in newly-formed organizations of the unskilled. In established unions the employers, to control the masses, depend largely upon the corrupt and conservative bureaucracy. But in new unions and movements of the unorganized, the employers have to depend upon the under-cover men. Hence, employers flood such new unions with their detectives and try to capture them entire.

In about all the great movements of the unorganized in American industries under-cover men work their way into the leading committees. Often the leadership is saturated with spies and detectives. In some cases, as in the I. W. W. a dozen years ago, the rubber strike in Akron, under-cover men actually made up a majority of the leading union committees.

Under-cover men are obstructionists, provocateurs, spies, and disrupters. When many of them are working together in a new union they may engage in all these activities, simultaneously, but generally they are to be found performing one particular, organised role, the character of which is dependent on the state of the movement. The employers carefully fit their policies in the shops to har-

### Strangling a Strike

Under-cover men appear as obstructionists especially when an organizing campaign is just beginning, or is just weekly going ahead. Then the employers may find it more advisable to try to choke out the movement quietly than to smash it in open struggle. Therefore, they set their stool-pigeons, well-organized and strategically situated, at a policy of systematic obstructionism. These worthies oppose the honest leaders, spread defeatism among the workers, and block every effort to build or vitalize the movement. In this way many a promising movement has been killed.

The employers, to facilitate the slow strangulation of the movement, do not discharge or otherwise victimize leading workers, fearing thus to galvanize the whole body of workers into action. Under these circumstances, the left wing must militantly expose the harmful tactics of the detectives. It must fight for the democratization of the leading committees, and upon every possible occasion force these doubtful characters before mass meetings of the rank and file to defend their reactionary policies. When the leading union committee is controlled by under-cover men, ways must be found to crystallize the honest forces in the union and to gradually build a substitute leading body.

### Provoking Premature Strikes

Where a movement is going ahead effectively and the choking process can not succeed, then the employers may decide to kill the union by a premature strike. Then the under-cover men become provocateurs, demanding a strike to adjust some discharge case or other grievance carefully rigged up by the employers. As strike provocateurs, the under-cover men are especially dangerous. They pretend to be the defenders of the rank and file. But the left wing must learn to keep its head and not allow the workers to be stampeded into hopeless strikes.

In flourishing organisation campaigns, such as those in the packing and steel industries in 1917-19, the role of the under-cover men is reduced pretty much to that of the spy and informer. Then the under-cover man must pretend to go along with the movement in order to secure strategic

Consequently, in the packing and steel industry campaigns, some of the most effective organizers later were discovered to be detectives.

In strikes, notably of the unorganized, the under-cover men blossom forth primarily as disrupters and betrayers. Especially is this the case in the later, more difficult stages of these struggles. They then spread defeatism among the workers.

### Spreading Defeatism

They head "back to work" movements, frame up acts of violence to jail the leaders or discredit the strike, and in numerous other ways seek to break the ranks of the workers. The policy of organized under-cover men in an organization of the workers may vary from time to time. But it is based in the methods most likely to break up the movement in the given circumstances.

Left wing leaders must learn how to combat the menace of the under-cover man. This is not to be done by inaugurating alarmist spy hunts such as have occurred in some unions. The best way to approach the problem is by a careful study of the given situation, and to systematically isolate those doubtful individuals who are manifestly carrying out the under-cover policy of the employers. This much can be done to neutralize these traitors and often they can be exposed and driven from the unions.

### The Fight for Unity

The essence of good leadership in strike situations is to conduct a successful fight to establish and maintain the unity of the strikers in the face of innumerable splitting and disintegrating tendencies. The fighting policy of the employers against the workers is well-expressed by the time-honored axiom of all strategists, "Divide and Conquer." And their ways to divide and weaken the workers are many, devious, and difficult to defeat.

In the foregoing we have indicated some of the more important of these ways and how to checkmate them. The employers play skilled against unskilled, native workers against foreign-born, whites against blacks, unemployed against employed, adults against youth, men against

assistance from the reactionary policies of the present trade union bureaucracy.

### Methods of Division

The employers seek to demoralize the workers intellectually by injecting the poison of patriotism in their ranks and by cultivating religious prejudices among them. They starve the strikers by [illegible] their women and children; they terrorize them with [illegible] courts, the army, the police, and various kinds of pri[illegible] things. To all these methods they add bribery, in the [illegible] of cash payments to leaders and of illusory concessions to the workers, such as company unions, welfare systems, temporary wage increases, etc.

They plant their provocateurs and detectives in the ranks of the workers to mislead and betray them. They try to force them back into the mills or shops with "Citizens' Committees" and "Back to Work" organizations. Their nondescript politicians and go-betweens try to poison the strikers' spirit in a hundred insidious ways. In the quiver the employers have many deadly arrows of disruption to shoot into the ranks of the workers.

### Unity the Primary Task

To defeat the employers' many-phased policy of driving wedges between the different categories of workers, of starving, terrorizing, demoralizing, and bribing them; to maintain a solid, unbreakable unity of the strikers in spite of all these attacks, is the prime task of working class strike strategy. It is the *sine qua non* for winning strikes. And this can be accomplished by intelligent and loyal application of the general line of strategy above outlined.

American capitalism is strong but the workers can thwart it with correct policies and proletarian determination. The pressure of capitalist exploitation forces the workers to unite regardless of all obstacles. They tend to forget their differences and to see clearly the powerful enemy, who can be defeated only by united action. It is our task to speed up these unifying tendencies, to help the workers to rise superior to every difference and weakness among them. It is a battle for unity and it will be w[illegible]

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only) | By mail (outside of Chicago) |
|---|---|
| $8.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL ..... Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1922, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

200 Advertising rates on application.


## Royalism in the United States

It has often been stated that the capitalists are only patriotic to the profit system; that the particular country which they profess love is only a base of operations for them. This is true. When they have a quarrel with the capitalists of other countries they pull out the flag and dig up the necessary patriotic hokum in order to encourage the fighting spirit of their cannon fodder. They talk glibly on national holidays about "American traditions" and denounce the Communists who would introduce Marxism and Leninism instead of the ideals of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln."

The flunkeyism displayed by our parasitic class towards the royal huns from Roumania about as dissolute and bawdy an outfit as ever sprang from the sewers of monarchism shows that there is no essential difference between the republicanism of our ruling classes and the monarchism, of what is left of the European aristocracy.

The bourgeoisie no longer have any quarrel with the aristocracy. They can afford to put them on the payroll. They get a kick out of it. The glamor of royalty is used to good advantage by the British ruling classes to hold the shaky empire together and to dazzle the masses. It is quite evident that our bourgeoisie would give much to have a royal family in the White House instead of a president provided they could get away with it. Kings nowadays mind their provided they could get away with it. Kings nowadays mind their own business and it would be much cheaper to keep a royal family in champagne than to shoulder the cost of electing a couple of senators.

In Chicago Communists and radicals of other working class organizations organized demonstrations to bring the terror imposed on the people of Roumania to the attention of the masses. They succeeded and got arrested for their pains. Knowing that the working class have no illusions about royalty politicians who expect to be re-elected hold aloof from the queenly kowtowing. Not only the revolutionists uphold the best traditions of the American struggle against royalism and aristocracy, in the days when the rising American capitalist class were the instruments of evolution in giving the wheel of progress a forward turn.

## International Labor to the Defense of Sacco and Vanzetti

Governor Fuller of Massachusetts is under strong guard in Paris because of the demonstrations carried out there by the French workers as a protest against the threatened death of Sacco and Vanzetti at the hands of the ruling classes in Massachusetts.

Every fresh attempt on the part of the ruling classes to feed those two Italian workers to the electric chair has been met by the workers with renewed efforts to block the executioner's hand.

Not only in the United States is this determination shown. The workers of every country in the world have expressed their indignation against the sentiments aimed at those labor leaders, a conspiracy designed to make a horrible example of Sacco and Vanzetti and drive fear into the hearts of other members of the labor movement who are shouldering the responsibility of giving a forward lead to the working class movement.

That the capitalists have failed so far is a tribute to the growing class solidarity of the workers. But we must not rest on our oars. The late blow in the face to the Sacco and Vanzetti defense was given by Judge Thayer when he refused the victims of capitalist government a new trial despite the introduction of new evidence that justified another trial. Even many conservative capitalist papers admitted this.

The series of mass meetings and demonstrations now being organized in the United States to mobilize working class opinion behind the defense of our comrades should receive the enthusiastic support of every worker in the country.

## Marx on Fordism

Workers are thinking about Ford's 5-day week. They are wondering if there is a catch to it. Beginning in Friday's issue The DAILY WORKER will run a series of articles telling in e-simple way the economics of the Ford system as Karl Marx would have analyzed it. Most workers don't know that the greatest economist that ever lived, the economist of the workingclass, figured out the mechanics of Ford's system of exploitation before Henry was born. "Karl Marx on Fordism" will run in four daily articles. •They are written by Thurber Lewis.

# STRIKERS HAIL SETTLEMENT AS VICTORY SIGN

## Toilers Enthused Over Breach in Passaic Mills

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 16.—"The ranks of the mills are broken. The strikers are more determined today then ever before to fight the battle to a finish. If it takes another winter of suffering, we'll stand firm until the union is recognized." • It was with this challenge that Gustev Desk, young president of the Passaic local of the United Textile Workers Union, leading the long fight against the mill barons, greated the news of the surrender of the Worsted Mills to union demands, before a huge mass meeting of strikers.

The enthusiasm in the ranks of the strikers was never higher. Their morale has been lifted to an indomitable pitch by the victory in a large mill employing 700 workers. Mass meetings were held almost the strike area and the Worsted settlement fanned as the first step to victory.

**Manager Talks.**

A special meeting of the striker affected by the Botany Mill agreement was called at their strike headquarters Dastiny Hook and International Vice-president Julius Stark spoke to the workers. Then introduced Manager Mills of the Worsted Co. who told the strikers that every thing would be done to put them back to work at the earliest possible moment and to create harmonious application of the agreement signed

While the other mills have not officially recognized the move of the Worsted officials, the strikers are confident that the first break will mean more are willing down to full and not until the ranks of the mill owners weaken There are rumors of the Botany and Forstmann mills looking towards negotiations with the union.

**"Get a Card."**

Vice-president Stark told the Worsted workers that when they reported at the gates to take up their jobs again that they must take their union cards with them "If you haven't got one—get it," he said

President Max Mallom of the U. T. W. called the Worsted settlement the first stride [illegible] of the New Jersey textile industry.

## Queen Gets Flat Welcome in Gary

(Continued from Page 1)

many Roumanians But are would not show it

**Queen Tries to Break Ice**

The situation was becoming unbearable. The train came to a halt before a crowd of some 300 workers. It was then upon herself that made an effort to break the ice. She called out "Is there any Roumanians here?" No answer. She called again. One man stepped forth. He went up to her majesty and inclined his head as she did here. He spoke to her in Roumanian for several minutes.

Taking advantage of the break in the ranks, a photographer, who was waiting impatiently for some movement that would afford a printable picture, called out "How about a cheer for the queen?" The big steel men in the car looked daggers at the men. There was a tone of intimidation to their looks

**He Get Picture.**

A half-hearted cheer arose, a meaningless, unmusical cheer. And the photographer got his picture. The white car moved on. The sense of dampness was only partially liquidated. Such was the welcome that the representative of Balkan oppression got from the Gary steel workers.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

Send in a sub today!

# 25 WORKERS ARE SLAIN BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN NEW JAVA FIGHTING

LONDON, Nov. 16.—New uprisings have occurred in Java, according to a Central News dispatch from Batavia.

Five hundred workers attacked troops at Labocan. They were repulsed after heavy fighting. Twenty-five were killed, it is claimed.

Communications between Labocan and Batavia have been interrupted. The government is sending reinforcements to aid the troops in putting down the workers.

The number of casualties in the fighting, which has been intermittant since last week, now runs into the hundreds, it is reported here.

## Will Seek Amendment to Nullify Decision of U. S. Supreme Court

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 15. Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin today announced he would introduce a constitutional amendment at the coming session of congress to nullify the supreme court decision, upholding the right of the president to remove civil service officials without the consent of the state.

The decision approving the dismissal of Postmaster Myers of Portland, Ore., "tends to nullify the constitutional limitation on the president's appointive power afforded by the clause by and with the advice and consent of the senate," said LaFollette.

## Corn Crop Yield of Illinois Is Far From Good, Survey Reveals

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 14 Illinois corn yield is only slightly below the average but extra work and care, due to the varying quality will be required in handling it, according to the November 1 joint report of the Illinois and Federal departments of agriculture

The state yield per acre is estimated at 35 bushels, compared with an average of 36 bushels and 42 bushels last year. State production totals 326,625,000 bushels

Floods, rains and storms have caused great corn loss through the state, the report states.

## Sheffield, Anti-Calles Minister to Mexico, Has Coolidge Backing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 - James R Sheffield, American ambassador to Mexico, who is returning to his post next week, has the full confidence and support of President Coolidge. It was declared at the white house today

Sheffield favors a vigorously policy in dealing with Mexico on the oil and land law controversy.

The presidential spokesman said Secretary of State Kellogg declined to comment on Mexico's reported suggestion that the differences between the two governments be referred to the Hague court for adjustment.

## John Haynes Holmes to Speak on Passaic at Forum Here Sunday

John Haynes Holmes of New York will speak at the meeting of the Chicago Forum next Sunday afternoon, Nov. 21, discussing the significance of "The Passaic Strike."

Mr Holmes has had active contact with the situation in several ways, particularly in the effort to maintain the rights of free speech in Passaic. He will deal with the strike as an episode in the progress toward industrial democracy in America.

**Third Kansas City Bank Fails.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 15. — The Wabbi State Bank, in the suburb of Waldo, did not open for business today. It was the third Kansas City bank to close within the past four days.

# New Leader and the Amalgamated Left Wing

## Ten Important Facts The New Leader Ignored in Its Slanderous Attack Upon the Left Wing in the Trade Unions

By BEN GITLOW

THE New Leader of November 13 contains an editorial on the meeting held by the Amalgamated Section of the Trade Union Educational League on Saturday November 8 at the Central Opere House, New York City.

Ignoring entirely the issues raised at the meeting, the editorial concludes as follows:

"At any rate we are unable to tell where the spy ends and the Communist begins and there is reason for believing that in some cases both are employed by the same paymaster."

The editorial also charges that the meeting was a mask for the Communist Party.

One. The meeting was called by the Amalgamated Section of the Trade Union Educational League, not by the Communist Party

Two. The meeting was called in order to explain how the reactionary machine in the Amalgamated was helping the Cloakmakers who were on an strike for 10 weeks.

Three. The direct cause for the calling of the meeting was the fact that a number of workers were described their jobs upon the order of Beckerman, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated, because they dared to take up in their shops collections for the striking cloakmakers. Some of those discharged for this reason were Sam Liptzen, A. Netzkin, Philip Aronberg

**Facts of Meeting.**

THE following facts were brought out at the meeting

1—That the action the manager of the New York Joint Board, during the Cloakmakers' strike with the approval of Hillman closed a most shameful agreement with the New York cloaking manufacturers. In this agreement not a single demand was won by the cloakmakers. At a time when other needle trades unions had won or were fighting for the 40-hour week, and other demands, the Amalgamated accepted a 44-hour week and gave further concessions to the manufacturers. The announcement of the Amalgamated agreement brought forth a statement by Mr Finder representing the cloak bosses, who were most utterly fighting the union, praising the agreement and the leaders of the Amalgamated. This agreement accepted during the early stages of the cloakmakers' strike, and after the furriers had won a notable victory and the 40 hours, was a blow at the cloakmakers and a great aid to the cloak bosses!

**A. C. W. Delays.**

2—That in spite of the fact that Sidney Hillman as president of the Amalgamated at the meeting raid at Madison Square Garden in favor of the strike, pledged the whole hearted support of the Amalgamated to the impending struggle, the Amalgamated failed until very late in the struggle to assist the cloakmakers, and then in driblets, the total sums amounting to only $27,500, an insignificant amount for an organization like the Amalgamated. That the Amalgamated is the one union in the needle trades that is in a very good position to financially assist the cloakmakers.

3—That Abraham Beckerman, the New York Joint Board manager, without the interference of Hillman and the general Executive board during the course of the strike worked closely with the opposition forces in the cloakmakers and carried on a vicious campaign against the strike and its left wing leaders.

4—That the decision to tax the members of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated for cloakmakers relief was made after Beckerman had given strict orders that there must be no collections taken for the striking cloakmakers in the shops, after a number of workers were discharged for doing so upon the orders of Beckerman, and deprived of a livelihood and a few days after the Amalgamation Section of the Trade Union Educational League had announced publicly that it would hold the Central Opere House meeting.

**Scab Work Dens.**

5—That in Amalgamated shops in Newark, with the knowledge of the business agents, scab work has being done.

6—That the Beckerman Hillman right wing administration of the Amalgamated was working hand in glove with the reactionary right wing forces lead by Sigman in the International to sabotage the strike and create difficulties for the left wing leadership.

7—That when the amalgamation issue was raised during the strike by the General Strike Committee of the cloakmakers, Hillman who has always been taking credit for being in favor of amalgamation remained silent as a clam.

8—That when delegates representing the New York Joint board of the Amalgamated appeared at the conference of New York unions called to organize relief, they stated that they came as observers and had no power to commit their organizations

**Opposed Picket Demonstration.**

9—That when a decision was made by the conference to march to City Hall to protest before Mayor Walker against the unjustifiable mass arrests, the breaking up of picket lines and police brutality, Beckerman declared that the Amalgamated was not officially a part of the conference that it had made no decision to participate in the march and therefore would not take part in the demonstration

10—That when Philip Orlofsky, manager of the Cutters' Local No 4 endorsed Smith for governor after the cloakmakers were bitterly hitting the strikebreaking atrocities of this Tammany governor, who tried to force arbitration, whose commission granted a decision in favor of the bosses, and whose judges granted a most severe injunction. Beckerman and Hillman remained absolutely silent and did not criticise Orlofsky for his treacherous endorsement.

**New Leader Ignores Them.**

THESE facts and many more raised at the meeting the New Leader ignores and instead it raises a huge hue about spies and agents of the bosses if anything is proven by these facts it is that the whole right wing machine in the needle trades together with the Jewish Daily forward and its unions undemocratically. The New Leader, are the agents of the bosses. That their role is one of treachery to the workers, one of sabotage against the workers militant struggles for better conditions.

The meeting held in Central Opera House was a great success from the audience in the needle trades. Upon its plate was were gathered the militant leaders of all the needle trades unions. It was a demonstration of the need of creating an relation of the mil tant forces in the industry to meet the conditions that have now become the lot of the real workers in the needle trades as a result of the furriers and cloakmakers' strike. The resolution of the meeting sounded a new note for the needle trades in addition to protests against the attacks of the bosses on the cloakmakers' strike by the Amalgamated officials and pledging full support to the cloakmakers' strike

It raised the issue of amalgamation and the defeat of the right wing for its corresponding treacheries during and for the militant fighting policy of the left wing

The New Leader had better rave. It can offer no constructive proposals against the program of the left wing it can, like in its editorial, deal only in lies, insinuations and calumny.

## The Program of Work for the Party

Continued from Page 1)

Loeb. The statements of the political Committee on the situation in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union were unanimously approved, as were the resolutions on the other questions mentioned above.

The resolution on The DAILY WORKER calls for energetic support of the Keep The DAILY WORKER Campaign and a campaign to extend its influence by building up the circulation of the paper

**Inner Party Unity.**

The resolution of the Central Committee recalls the fact that great progress had been made in uniting the membership and leadership of the party While here and there remnants of factionalism remained it was agreed that there was less factionalism in the party work than at any time in its history.

## Seek Appropriation for Paying Claims of Americans on Germany

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — A definite plan for the payment of $200,000,000 of claims of American citizens against Germany and the return of German property seized by the United States during the war was presented to the house ways and means committee by Under Secretary of the Treasury Winston.

An appropriation by congress of $100,000,000, the value of German ships and radio stations seized by the United States, was the first step proposed

## Police See Shooting of Former Ball Star

WEST PALM BEACH, Nov. 12 — John B. "Sook" Robinson, former ball player with the Rochester International and Birmingham in the Southern League, now a deputy sheriff, was shot and probably fatally injured here early today, by J. V. Landes, night clerk at the Pennsylvania Hotel, as two policemen looked on.

Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.

## Klan Claims Right to Operate Despite Contrary State Laws

WASHINGTON Nov 16. The right of the Ku Klux Klan of Georgia to operate in all states of the Union regardless of state laws was claimed before the supreme court today by attorneys for the secret order

Appearing from an ouster order of the Kansas supreme court, the klan counsel invoked the constitutional privilege of free speech and free press to argue in the cases.

The Kansas court held that the klan had not complied with the state charter act for foreign corporations

## Fruit Growers Talk About Farm Relief

LOS ANGELES Nov. 16 - The annual convention of the California Fruit Growers and Farmers' Association opened this week in Fullerton The most vital problems facing them was discussed in an opening speech by a representative of the state department of agriculture on the problem of relief for the difficult economic problem facing its farmers.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.

# The Immediate Program for the Work of the Party

(Continued from page 4)

responding increase in the effectiveness of the work of the party units.

**3. Party Mobilization Campaign.**

IN order to turn the attention of the party to the work of strengthening the party organization and the training of the new party units in their work, a party mobilization campaign must be initiated immediately and during the next six months a large part of the party energies must be directed to the organizational problems. This party mobilization shall include the following:

A. The drawing back into the party of members who did not come into the reorganized party. Many members were dropped from the party thru lack of persistant propaganda to win them for the reorganized party and thru a too mechanical cutting off of these members from the reorganized party. These members can be drawn back into the party.

B. A recruiting campaign to win new members. Our party has never developed the necessary organization measures to draw into the party those workers it wins thru its activities in the class struggle The party must learn that constant recruiting of new members must accompany the political and industrial campaigns of the party.

C. The training of efficient party officials for the shop and street nuclei. For this purpose, training schools for party officials must be established in every large city and comrades must be brought in for week-end lectures from the smaller centers.

D. Closer contact must be established between the sub-section, section and city committees with the nuclei, with representatives of these committees attending the meetings to give instructions on how to carry out the party campaigns and to train the shop nuclei how to carry on their work in the factories.

E. The shop and street nuclei must be furnished with agendas for discussion of the party problems, and work under the leadership of representativos of the committee having charge of the territory in which they are organized.

F. One of the weaknesses of the party organization is that the whole membership is not drawn into the party campaigns. The nuclei must be trained in the assignment of work to every member with regular reports on the carrying out of the work assigned.

G. In connection with this campaign, there must be a campaign for systematic payment of dues by all party members so as to register the whole strength of the party monthly dues.

H. The organization department and agitprop department shall work out concrete instructions for the carrying out of the above phases of the party mobilization campaign. The campaign to draw back the old members and recruit new members shall be so developed, as to make the Lenin memorial meetings the climax of these campaigns.

**4. The Language Difficulty.**

CAREFUL study must be made of the question of lack of understanding of English by the party members and their consequent difficulty in participating in the work of the new party units, and organization readjustments made to meet this problem. One step to solve this problem can be made by concentrating larger numbers of members of one language group in a street nucleus and having regular translations made. This, shall not, however, be the one centralized organization with the shop and street nuclei as its basic units. The organization of the national language federations sympathetic to the party in which the party fractions work may be a necessary step in the case of those language groups in which no mass organizations of workers exist. The party in supporting the organization of such a federation consisting of the Finnish workers' clubs. The political committee must study the question whether there are other language groups in relation to which a similar step is necessary and give instructions to the party fraction of such language groups to take the initiative in organizing such a national federation sympathetic to the party and its program.

**5. Party Dues.**

IN order to draw into the party a larger number of the exploited farmers the Central Committee finds it necessary to reduce the dues of the party in the agricultural sections to 25 cents a month. This reduction shall also apply in cases where husband and wife are both members of the party and the wife is not employed and earning an independent livelihood. In such cases the husband shall pay the regular fifty cents dues and the wife, 25 cents monthly.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Vol. III. No. 263. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1926 Published daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# U. S. PLANS TO TAKE NICARAGUA

## Keep The DAILY WORKER

### *Build It Into a Powerful Weapon of the Revolutionary Workers*

**Resolution Adopted by the Central Committee in Plenary Session November 12.**

The party is still confronted with the first steps in the task of placing The DAILY WORKER on a firm and secure footing and of making it a necessary and powerful weapon of the party, as well as the chief moulder of opinion and policy in the labor movement.

The repeated financial crises, which have occurred, have not only taken away valuable energy from other important mass work, developing to some extent a sense of insecurity and impending disaster, most detrimental to the party, have revealed the fact that The DAILY WORKER has not yet established for itself a broad and stable body of supporters.

The party has not yet successfully mobilized all its resources behind our daily organ. The machinery for the support of The DAILY WORKER has been given too little care and attention from the leading committees and comrades of the party as well as the lower units. The DAILY WORKER is not yet the collective product or the combined concern of the entire party.

The party has not yet learned to use The DAILY WORKER as its collective organizer. It is not yet sufficiently used to mobilize our party for quick response to our campaigns, both national and local. The party must immediately mobilize its forces for support ing the paper. The broadest possible supporting machinery should be organized, including party and non-party elements which will give serious and continuous attention to the upkeeping of The DAILY WORKER. The building of such a machine should be the immediate concern of every unit of the party.

The foreign language sections of our party must realize more and more deeply the overwhelming importance of an English Communist daily as the leading organ of the revolutionary movement and should, while not minimizing the support of the foreign language press, stimulate and encourage to an increasing extent the support of The DAILY WORKER.

The immediate task for the party at the present time is the raising of the $50,000 Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund, to place the paper firmly on its feet for the coming period. Upon the completion of this campaign, the party must engage in an intensive effort to build up its circulation, by a subscription campaign on a broad scale.

With the firm co-operation and the united efforts of our entire party in this period of great advances of our party on many fronts, there is every reason to believe that we will be able to build a powerful Communist daily with ever increasing support and influence.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY,
C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary.

## *Current Events*

By T. O'FLAHERTY

IT was rather considerate of the United States district attorney not to indict our whole police force and a big chunk of our judiciary while the queen of Roumania was among us. Now that the lady has departed, Chicago can return to normalcy as our late President Harding would say. For the benefit of those who live in the wide open spaces where news is as scarce as hen's teeth, let it be said that an honorable judge and a police captain, who is secretary to the chief of police, and divers other policemen and citizens, and saloonkeepers, beer peddlers, etc., have been indicted for alleged violations of the Volstead act.

• • •

WE hasten to agree with our honored mayor, that a person should be considered innocent until proven guilty. The reverse attitude is taken by the capitalists where the workers are concerned. It must be particularly trying on our mayor to be shocked with such a reflection on his administration after a hard week's work straining his mayoral suspenders bowing to the queen. Unless I am mistaken, the judge involved—his name is Harry Walker—is the same individual who sat in judgement on Communists who were arrested last year for holding street meetings. The honorable judge was sorry he could not send them to jail for expressing such views. Now others may be sorry if a jury finds the honorable judge innocent.

• • •

NO doubt the interests of state will be invoked to prevent the imprisonment of our police force as it would be difficult to train a new force in time to guard the queen of Spain's champagne supply, who is said to be borrowing money for a visit to the U. S. Also there is a little strike on down in the loop—at least one. And I saw by the papers as Dooley would say that an officer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was arrested the other day for daring to be in the vicinity of a struck shop. What would the scab clothing manufacturers do without our police force, I ask to ask? And what would happen to the morale of the police force

## Soviet-Turkish Amity Forced by Imperialist Acts, Says Chicherin

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 18. — Russia and Turkey have been pressed into international mutuality and friendship by the crushing force of imperialistic nations alone, declared Georges Chicherin, Soviet commissar of foreign affairs in a speech at a Turko-Russian banquet at Odessa, following his conference with Bushdi Bey, Turkish foreign minister.

M. Chicherin pointed out that both Russia and Turkey had suffered destruction of property because of the onslaughts of the imperialistic nations, and were now rebuilding on a new basis.

## PAPER BOX STRIKER IS BEATEN BY SCABS UNDER POLICE NOSES

Daniel Iuin, a member of the paper box makers' union of New York on strike against the boss association in that city was severely beaten by scabs and thugs hired for that purpose. While police have taken the trouble to interfere violently with the strikers, it has so far not occurred to them to arrest said

## 'CODE' CABLES ARE DODGE TO COVER RETREAT

### *Marie Fears Further Manifestations*

Queen Marie is going home in a hurry. Reports from Louisville, Ky. state that her entire eastern return trip will be cancelled and that she will depart immediately for New York, arriving there on Saturday and awaiting the Wednesday sailing of the Berengaria with no further public appearances. Her attendants announce that the queen is alarmed over the condition of her husband's health following the receipt of two coded messages from Bucharest.

At the same time, a press dispatch from Bucharest advises that Premier Varaesa, reporting on the condition of his majesty Ferdinand, assured the members of parliament that there was no need for fear over the king's illness, that he suffered from an ailment long standing and that ours was one.

**Got Her Loan.**

On top of this is the fact that the royal itinerary was previously curtailed at the time the $100,000,000 loan to Roumania was announced and following the Chicago demonstrations of workers against the queen.

It was well known to the queen's hosts that in both Cleveland and Detroit, where she was to make appearances, there was strong opposition to the official welcomes arranged by the two cities.

**Cleveland Afire.**

In Cleveland, the city council was thrown into an uproar and one member threatened with expulsion for trying to read a resolution of protest. In Detroit, the Federation of Labor passed a vigorous resolution against the queen and her government. In both places, the International Labor Defense was making extensive plans to record her majesty a reception similar to the one she received in Chicago.

The Hungarian community in Cleveland had constituted itself the nucleus around which sentiment was crystallized against the queen. The opposition became so strong that Mayor Marshal said, "Certain elements here were outspoken in their antagonism against the queen" and added that "it might be advisable to cancel the visit."

The chief of police of Cleveland has made arrangement for an armed guard of 1,000 police and firemen to act as a guard.

**Why The Hurry.**

In view of these facts, it becomes decidedly problematical whether it is King Ferdinand's illness or the fear of further demonstrations against her, that has prompted the queen to cancel her engagement.

The fact that the messages received from Bucharest that have been made the basis for the postponement were written in code and have not been made public, would indicate that these messages might offer the much needed excuse to cancel engagements that can result only in further embarrassment to the royal travellers.

**N. Y. Demonstration.**

Reports from New York state that International Labor Defense is preparing to give the queen a send off in the form of a rousing demonstration against her white terror government. While the cancellations so far made have saved the royal lady this ordeal in both Cleveland and Detroit, it will be difficult to avoid the wrath of the New York workers since, to get to Europe, it is necessary to sail on an ocean liner. It will be very difficult to get aboard the Berengaria secretly.

The DAILY WORKER will run again, for the benefit of the New York demonstration, the story of "Cotopaxenesti" that caused her majesty and her retainers to shudder in genuine fear when they arrived in Chicago and learned that the story was out.

## Irish Republicans Seized in Barracks

BELFAST, Ireland, Nov. 18 — More than 100 arrests have been made in the Irish Free State, as the result of the raids made on the civic guard barracks in County Cork during the week-end, according to reports received here.

Reports received here are to the effect that the arrests are for the most part in the republican ranks, the Free State alleging that the attacks were

## NEGOTIATIONS ON FOR EVACUATION OF RHINE BY FRENCH AND ENGLISH

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 18. — Complete evacuation of German territory by troops of Great Britain and France is seen soon as the result of negotiations now being conducted between the British and French foreign departments.

It is believed that the evacuation will be effected by Jan. 1, if the obstacles in the way can be ironed out.

The desire of French and English army officers to keep their soft jobs on the Rhine, and thus causing them to make unfavorable reports on German militaristic activities is one of the main obstacles, it is said. Another is the activity of the German nationalists in fostering hatred between Germany and France.

## 100 WORKERS ENTER PASSAIC WORSTED MILL

### *First Mill in History of Region to Sign Up*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 18.—So far approximately one hundred strikers have gone back to work at the New Jersey Worsted Spinning company, the first of the textile mills in the district to sign up with the union. This mill recognized the United Textile Workers last week, signing an agreement with them thru James Starr, vice-president of the union.

There are still eight mills on strike, including the two plants owned by the Forstmann and Huffmann interests in Clifton and Garfield. The mill which has settled is owned by W. Gaunt, a young man of Enghish parentage, whose father owns cotton mills in England. It employs about 700 workers normally.

Norman Midgley, the new superintendent of the mills, has introduced some improvements in the mills, according to the workers who went back this week. The place has been cleaned up and conditions made more sanitary.

**Cheer Workers.**

When the first workers to go back to this mill arrived Monday, they found a large crowd of strikers outside waiting to cheer them. Inside the mill they discovered that less than fifty of the hundred or more employes who had been working there during the strike had stuck to their jobs in face of the return of the victorious strikers.

The Passaic Worsted Spinning company is the first mill in the Passaic district which has ever signed an agreement with a labor union, according to Mr. Starr. Which means that a very important landmark in the stormy labor history of this region has been passed.

**Mills Still Struck.**

The mills which are still on strike are the Botany Worsted, employing in normal times about 5,500 workers, and the Garfield Worsted, with 1,200 to 1,500 workers, both owned by the same interests; the two Forstmann and Huffmann mills with capacity for 4,500 to 5,000 workers; the Gera mills and the New Jersey Worsted, run by the same company and employing between 1,200 and 1,500 workers each; the United Piece end Dye Works in Lodi, with 4,500 workers, and the Dundee Textile mills with 500 workers. All these mills are still badly crippled by the strike. Such workers as they have now are for the most part recruits from the outside. The strikers themselves are still holding out firmly.

## Can Extract Gas and Oil from Poor Grade of Coal, Says German

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18. — Gasoline and lubricating oils may be extracted from the poorest grade of bituminous coal, Dr. Frederich Bergius, noted German fuel technologist, told the international conference on bituminous coal, in session here today.

Faced with a shortage of petroleum, Germany already has developed a process for distilling soft coal which is commercially practicable, Dr. Bergius informed the 900 scientists from all parts of the world assembled here to

## KUOMINTANG OF U. S. MEETS ON CANTON ISSUE

### *Conference Will Hinge on Canton Question*

(Anti-Imperialist News Service)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 18. — Chinese from all over the United States are arriving in this city to engage in a bitter convention struggle which will be waged around the demand of unqualified support of the Canton government in its fight against imperialism and for the unification of China under nationalist rule. The occasion will be the special conference of the Kuomintang of China in America, which opens its sessions here Saturday, Nov. 20.

The convention will determine whether or not the Kuomintang branches in this country are to be dominated by the business and other right wing elements.

Left wing ferment has been increasing in the organization since the national American headquarters, at San Francisco, began openly to desert the cause of the anti-imperialist movement in China last year. Yu Yau Yen and Tang Sen, who were appointed delegates from the United States to last year's general convention of the Kuomintang at Canton, did not go to Canton at all. Instead, they proceeded to Shanghai, where they ranged themselves with the group of traitors led by Chen Lu. When the San Francisco office refused to take disciplinary action against its delegates for this betrayal, the general headquarters of the Kuomintang withdrew all authority from it.

Upon the demand of the Seattle branch of the Kuomintang in America, the present special conference was called, to consider: (1) election of new officers for the Kuomintang of China in America; (2) disciplinary action against the traitor delegates Yu and Tang.

The All-American Anti-Imperialist League, 166 N. La Salle street, Chicago, is sending a special representative to the convention. The representative, who is a Chinese, will present the invitation in the name of the All-America Anti-Imperialists' League and will extend a formal invitation to the Kuomintang of China in America to participate in the world congress against imperialism which is to meet at Brussels, Belgium, next January.

## South Americans to Give Encouragement to Soviet Recognition

ODESSA, Nov. 18. — Three hundred South American tourists are expected here in a few days according to an announcement, by the Soviet fleet. The South Americans will be guests of the government and after seeing the chief cities of Russia will re-embark at Leningrad.

The visit has awakened hopes here of speedy recognition of Russia by South American countries.

## Mason Freed in Wine Conspiracy, Stone Is Held for Same Charge

Ralph W. Stone, former prohibition director, will probably be placed on trial for complicity in the alleged $1,000,000 wine withdrawal conspiracy before the first of the year, it was learned today.

State Senator Lowell B. Mason and Percy Owen, Stone's predecessor in office, were freed by a jury on virtually the same charge. Stone then was one of the main prosecution witnesses. The jury was out little more than an hour.

Mason had previously been re-elected to the state legislature on a dry platform.

## 250 MORE WORKERS JOIN McKEESPORT, PA., TIN PLATE STRIKERS

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18. —(FP)— Joining the 700 hot mill workers who walked out as strike against doing extra work without extra pay, 250 more workers of the McKeesport Tin Plate Co. walked out. Several thousand finishing workers will here to stop work for lack of mate-

## REFERENDUM STRIKE VOTE OF CLOAKMAKERS ENDORSES SETTLEMENT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Voting upon the question of a settlement with the "inside" manufacturers already ratified by mass meetings of the 40,000 workers on strike in the New York cloak industry, a referendum resulted in 9,946 for the agreement and 2,533 against. This allows the majority of the strikers to return to work and lays the basis for further negotiations to settle with the as yet unsigned bosses.

## GRANGE MAKES MOVE TOWARDS CO-OPERATION

### *Urges Government Protection*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 18.— Following in the footsteps of the St. Louis conference between cotton growers and cornbelt farmers, the National Grenge, meeting here in national convention, endorsed the movement for farm relief which has been opposed by the Coolidge administration and elected a committee to investigate the advantages of the Canadian wheat pool looking towards the application to the farmers of the United States.

A resolution urging the setting up of an export debenture plan which would guarantee farmers protection for their surplus crops was passed with only one dissenting vote.

**Foot e Success.**

The Canadian wheat pool in the province of Alberta a co-operative method of marketing the crop and thus spoiling the speculations of the gamblers, has proved a notable success. One of the keynotes of the Grange meeting is a demand for a farm co-operative movement initiated and conducted by the farmers themselves for their own protection.

Twenty seven states of the union are represented in the Grenge convention.

• • •

**St. Louis Conference Continues.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 18.— Continuing the discussion of the opening day in which the Coolidge administration was vigorously attacked by both representatives of the cotton growers of the south and the farmers of the north, the special farm conference meeting here, evolved two methods of meeting the serious crisis confronting the cotton planters.

One view was for immediate government relief thru measures passed by congress combined with a curtailment of cotton acreage to lower the crop surplus and another view being was a plan for co-operative supervision of crops thru the organizations of the farmers that could afford relief with adequate government assistance.

**Political Significance.**

The political significance of the conference is that it is a meeting ground for the farmers of both the north and the south coming together for the first time on a common platform that has as its basis the crisis that is operating in both sections of the country.

## "Breaking Chains" Soviet Wonder Film

The Chicago censors have just passed, with only a few minor changes, one of the most artistic of the new Russian films, "Breaking Chains." This film, which has been shown in Moscow, Leningrad and Berlin, is to be shown on Friday, December 3, at the Douglas Park Auditorium, Ogden and Keddie avenues. There will be two shows, one starting at 7:30 and one at 9:00 p. m.

Here is what a correspondent, who saw the film as its showing in Moscow, has to say about it:

**An Epic Film.**

The picture deals with revolution and counter-revolution, with the death of Lenin and the tremendous increases in party membership during the Lenin Memorial Enrollment. This film was reviewed very favorably in the New York Times by Walter Duranty, and likewise praised by a correspondent on the Chicago Daily News. Well it is on a par with all except the highest super-features of the American studies, the camera work is skillful, the suspense and continuity well sustained by good direction, and the acting vibrant with universal human sympathy.

**Stars Are Workers.**

"The two 'leads,' hero and heroine were only recently factory workers, and their charming naturalness is seldom marred by that over-acting that robs so many European products of all chance of success on the American screen. There is no camera consciousness, no apelliatt grabbing. Just a smooth, delightful development of a story packed with human interest, thrilling action, and entirely plausible behavior of plain folks who find upon their shoulders the pioneering duty of a new social order.

**Human Plot.**

"Katje, a girl of ten or twelve, is orphaned by the struggle on the bar-

## PAVE WAY FOR PERMANENT U. S. INTERVENTION

### *American Navy to Rule in Nicaragua*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—An avenue apparently was opened today for the United States to maintain a permanent naval force in Nicaraguan waters to combat what the state department considers the active encroachment of "Mexican radicalism" into the countries of the Caribbean.

Such a policy would amount to a virtual American protectorate over Nicaragua, and will not be at all displeasing to American concerns that have large interests in the country.

**Diaz Makes Request.**

The advance has been opened by the request of Adolfo Diaz, the new puppet president of Nicaragua, for permanent intervention by the American government into the affairs of the Latin republic.

Diaz has stated that this intervention is necessary for the protection of neighboring countries, principally Mexico, from aiding and fomenting revolutionary activities" in his country. The state department has, of course, received his request sympathetically and is considering it.

**Give Diaz Quick Recognition.**

Diaz was elevated to the presidency of Nicaragua a few days ago and was promptly accorded recognition by the state department, which for a year prior had refused to recognize the government headed by Gen. Emilio Chamorro. The American government's opposition to Chamorro ultimately forced his withdrawal, and, under the guiding influence of the American charge at Managua Diaz was chosen to succeed him.

The state department has been "concerned" for some time over evidences of what it considers Mexican "interference" in the affairs of Nicaragua, and also of Guatemala.

• • •

**Kellogg Will Recognize Chamorro Puppet.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. In violation of the spirit of the many declarations of policy he has made as to recognition of Central American governments based on seizure of power by military force Secretary Kellogg has unofficially announced his decision to recognize Adolfo Diaz as the constitutional president of Nicaragua. Diaz was made dictator a dozen years ago at the instance of the American bankers firms, Seligman & Co. and Brown Brothers, when American marines were occupying the country. He has been restored to power by Gen. Chamorro, after the latter had failed to get recognition for himself upon the

(Continued on page 6.)

## ATTACK DOLLAR DIPLOMACY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—An attack upon this government's action in recognizing the Diaz regime was made by Dr. T. S. Vaca, representing the liberal revolutionists.

He said: "The recognition of the Diaz government in Nicaragua and the proposed armed intervention is nothing but dollar diplomacy in its worst shape and a mere repetition of the events of 1912."

# MINERS REJECT COMPROMISE IN UNION VOTING

## Scotland and So. Wales Decide to Stick

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Indications on Thursday were that the miners had rejected the terms of the government in the union ballot taken in the mine fields. Reports from the big districts in Scotland and South Wales were that the men had voted down the compromise proposals recommended by the delegate conference of the British Miners' Federation that met in London last week.

**Final Result Friday.**

The final results of the referendum will not be known until Friday. The terms of the government that were voted on were district settlements involving longer hours, these to run three years, and a national tribunal to be set up to consider appeals from the owners and the union. An arrangement as to distribution of profits would guarantee the owners from 13 to 15 per cent.

**Cook Opposes.**

A. J. Cook, the miners' secretary, took a sharp stand against recommending these terms to the miners when the matter was voted on at the delegate conference and the recommendation carried by narrow margin.

If the results of the vote are as the early returns indicate, for the second time the miners from the pits will have turned down compromise recommendations made by the delegate body, which corresponds to a special national convention.

## Holmes Speaks Sunday at West Side Forum

The West Town Forum will give the first lecture of the season at the Mid-City Oddfellow Temple 3350 West Jackson Blvd., on Sunday evening, November 21st.

Dr. John Haynes Holmes, minister of the Community Church in New York will speak on the subject of "Race Prejudice, Its Cause and Cure."

At the conclusion of the lecture, there will be open discussion from the floor.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL, is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio: Valia Cook, Gerald Crossland, Little Joe Warner, Mildred Gelucia, Will Rossiter.
8:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:30—Alamo Entertainers.

# BRITISH MINERS "STICK IT OUT" DESPITE UNTOLD HARDSHIPS THEY AND FAMILIES SUFFER IN STRIKE

By GORDON CASGADEN
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Untold suffering prevails in the mining districts of England, Scotland and Wales, according to a well-known newspaper man who has just returned from the British Isles, where he was employed by one of the largest American newspaper syndicates.

"The half has not been told," he declared. "Despite the low standard of living prevailing before the strike these miners were determined to see it thru. It was not the wish of the men alone. They received splendid backing from their wives and families who saw that organized capital was making a class war on the working class

**Papers Suppress Truth.**

"We could not send the whole truth to our papers, for they would not tell the whole story of this valiant struggle against organized greed by hundreds of thousands of members of the British working class.

"But British newspaper men who represent Glasgow, Cardiff and other 'provincial' dailies paint dark pictures of conditions in those sections.

"Poor law guardians, officials charged with relief of the poor, have been urged to refuse aid to strikers. But this effort to coerce has failed. In reality it proved a boomerang, for it gave courage to miners on the verge of faltering. In many districts these poor law guardians actually refuse relief to wives and children of strikers, except where they are sick abed.

**Intense Suffering.**

"From every mining district comes the same story—intense suffering. Old-time miners, who for 40 and 50 years have stood the brunt of many fights with the coal barons, say that the present situation is worse than ever before. These toil-worn workers, bent with rheumatism, fractured lives or pneumonia, and other scars of the miners' struggle for a living, curse the mine owners as they watch their loved ones suffer from want of food and clothing in England's penetrating climate.

**No School for Children.**

"Tens of thousands of little children actually are absent from schools because they have not got shoes in which to walk. Expectant mothers are without proper bedclothes, while warm underclothing is lacking for both mothers and their babies. In many cases these families have pawned their all for food.

"The brutality of the mine owners is apparent to all, for they have had their henchmen stop miners and their families from picking coal to combat the cold, wet weather."

## "Breaking Chains" Soviet Wonder Film

(Continued from page 1)

ricades, and is taken by her grandmother to the little village that had formerly been her home. Side by side with them in the hard boarded train rides another fugitive, a young counter-revolutionist, the man who had shot down Katje's father. He is the 'villian of the play,' but even in his delineation there is a fine restraint. As he enters his father's mansion he finds a committee of workers demanding the keys to the factory. The servants have already told their former master that henceforth he must cook his own dinner. The old parasite wants to end it all right there but the son has hopes for the future. So they take some of their jewels, bury the rest under the kitchen floor, and flee the country for three months until the czar will be restored.

**White Officer Returns as Spy.**

"One sees their high jinks in foreign capitals as the 'three months' drag out into three years, and then five years. Impoverished grand dukes bestow decorations in return for cash and other favors, as a coy courtesan proves when she shows the 'Cross of St. Anthony' on her garters, and thereby brings to earth the newly decorated financier. As their cash dwindles so do their boastings over military maps, and finally nothing remains but for the young 'White' to re-enter Russia as a spy and endeavor to dig up the hidden booty.

**Factories Rebuilt.**

"In the meantime, the Russian workers have rebuilt the factory. Katje, now five years older, stands at her father's loom and does the work he used to do. The perfect resemblance between the child that first plays the part and the charming Russian girl star is the art of effect many American directors have tried unsuccessfully to achieve. In the village school military maps are also studied but the arrows point the opposite way, toward the driving out of the White Guardists who would rob the workers of their victory, and an argument between two ten-year-old strategists winds up in a free-for-all fight.

"The intensity and high spirit of the free workers is shown in their efforts to electrify the whole local industry, an effort about to be crowned with success just as the spy returns to the village. His early successes, even to the extent of wining Katje away from her young engineer sweetheart, keep suspense at a high pitch. Time after time the villain almost sets the jewels flying but every time there is an interruption, often to the grave peril of the unsuspecting interrupter. Finally one slip arouses suspicion, and a second almost convicts, so in desperation to get the swag he blazes a trail of assault and murder that ends in his own death as he runs away.

"This would mark the end of an American film, but not so here. Katje feels deeply her own part in unwittingly contributing to the progress of the spy as she avoids her young lover and tries to forget in doubly hard work. Then a cloud settles up on the whole community as it anxiously follow the reports on the illness of the beloved leader, Vladimir Ilyitch (Lenin). Even the children show the deep psychic response, and, as in other Russian films, the child actors contribute heavily to the artistic success. The heights of pathos are reached when a five-year-old bravely asks that her most cherished possession, a doll, be also given to Lenin as her gift of love.

**Ride Thru Storm for News of Lenin.**

"Finally, as the villages are making ready, despite a raging blizzard, for the anniversary celebration of the 1905 Revolution, a fragmentary phone message indicates that Lenin may have died. Then the wires are down, and the suspense, which communicates itself clearly to the audience as it watches the film, will allow no other solution than that someone must ride to the city for definite word. A thrilling ride thru the blizzard, one borne after another is ridden down. The news is found to be true, and is finally relayed to the crowd that has waited in silence for six hours. It darkens all with a mantle of poignant grief. But soon comes the answer, a call to the masses to fill up the vacant place of Lenin with thousands of the best elements of the proletariat.

**Heroine Joins Party.**

"Katje hesitates. Should she ask for this treasured membership after she had unwittingly helped the spy? But the meeting decides for her, she shall be admitted, and her tremendous joy capped by her reconciliation with the over-ready engineer brings a lump and a cheer to the throats of those who watch.

"There is nothing trivial or trite in the whole film. Not a dull moment, not a hackneyed sentiment. As it unfolds it shows us the effect of the revolution on the inside of the Russian people, it reveals their strength and courage, their never failing humor, and their unquenchable will to freedom. . . . The picture will Russia

# SACCO-VANZETTI CONFERENCE IN INTENSIVE DRIVE

## Big Mass Meeting to Lead Off Protest

Some seventy-five earnest delegates from Chicago unions and other workers' bodies attended the Sacco-Vanzetti conference Monday night at Radtke Hall, Brother J. J. Wnerfel of the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly presided. The executive committee report, given by the secretary, Brother A. Wechsler, covered all preparations to date for the great protest meeting to be held at Ashland Auditorium on November 26.

A special report was made on the status of the case and a plan made for all possible energies of the delegates, and all Chicago workers, to be turned toward building a great public protest and demand for a new and fair trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, in Chicago.

**Warn of Commutation.**

A warning was sounded against the danger of a mere commutation to life imprisonment (such as happened to Mooney and Billings); and an appeal made for all labor to be awake to the need for a powerful mass protest, not only to save Sacco and Vanzetti, but also to defend the interests of labor.

The secretary announced that 20,000 admission tickets had been printed and thousands of posters, which can be obtained at the Machinists' Building, 113 South Ashland Blvd., and at other offices of labor bodies and papers. The conference deemed it advisable to charge a small admission of ten cents. Prominent Chicagoans are being invited to "add their voices" at the mass meeting, otherwise to send messages, according to the conference decision. These include Jane Addams, Dr. J. A. Lapp, Clarence Darrow, Prof. P. Douglas, Victor Orlansler, Wm. Cunnea, Wm. Z. Foster, Fred Moore, Judges Harass and Allegretti, Samuel Levine and A. Marimpietri, Mrs. G. E. Plumb, Agnes Nester, etc.

**Notable Speakers.**

The principal speakers so far arranged for are Vincenzo Vacirca, noted Italian speaker of New York; a labor senator exiled by Mussolini; John Fitzpatrick, president Chicago Federation of Labor; Rev. Clayton Morrison, editor of the widely circulated "Christian Century," Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, famous labor orator and national chairman of the International Labor Defense, and Anton Johannsen, popular labor organizer, chairman.

The conference has called upon all labor bodies and all workers to support this meeting and to overflow the Ashland Auditorium in a great demand for the life and freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

## Display Portrait of Yellowley So Social Lions Will Know Him

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 11.—A large portrait of E. C. Yellowley, prohibition enforcement officer for Illinois and vicinity, found hanging on the walls of the Vista Grove Social Club when dry agents from the Springfield office raided the place, will be shipped to Mr. Yellowly at Chicago with the raiders' compliments.

Yellowley's portrait was hung there for the benefit of club members who did not know the gentleman. Underneath the picture was the caption, "Look Out For This Man."

Club officials overlooked the fact that Yellowley usually left his sleuthing to his subordinates.

## Drug-Crazed Worker Runs Amuck, Killed

Crazed by drugs, according to police, Frank Swanson, 50, a laborer, was shot and killed today after he had run amuck, struck down one fellow roomer with a club and attacked another in his room.

Abraham Squance, the second man attacked, killed Swanson with a single bullet from a revolver.


Come Loaded!
to the merry
**Boston Package Party**
arranged for The Daily Worker and for a joyous bit of fun for everyone attending.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24
at
93 STANFORD ST.
BOSTON
Section 1 of the Workers (Communist) Party is in charge of the festivities.
DON'T MISS THE FUN or the opportunity to do The Daily Worker a good turn while enjoying it!


# Cleveland Writer Sees Queen Marie Here Like "Alice in Wonderland"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

WILLIAM E. McDERMOTT, feature writer for the Cleveland Plain Dealer, takes the prize for literary pap fed to the readers of this exploitars' publication concerning the visit to that city of Queen Marie of Roumania.

This no doubt results from the fact that the two great neighboring industrial centers, Cleveland and Detroit, are each more than ever with protest against Marie's coming. The prostitute press is ever at its job of trying to smoothe out the rough spots for its owners and their retinue of parasites.

* * *

Peter Witt, member of the Cleveland city council, for instance, is no Bashevik. He leads the protest against difficulties.

Socialist members of the Cleveland city council were ousted during the war. Eugene V. Debs got his ten-year sentence to prison from a Cleveland judge. C. E. Ruthenburg, Alfred Wagenknecht and Charles Baker got jail sentences in Cleveland during the war. The status that stands in the public square dedicated to Tom Johnson and "free speech" is a relic of the past, a curiosity for sightseers.

Short shrift was therefore made of the effort of Councilman Witt to read to his fellow council members a statement prepared, not by Russians, but a committee of Cleveland Hungarians against the belly-crawling subservience of American officialdom to the visiting Roumanian monarch.

It was the Hessian army of Queen Marie that was sent into Hungary to help destroy the Hungarian Soviet Republic and erect the tyranny of the dictator, Horthy, with the blessing of the Paris peace conference, and Herbert Hoover, American food administrator in Europe. The Hungarians like other national minorities, groaning under the Roumanian heel, protest and suffer the usual punishment, death or imprisonment.

Cleveland's city mayor, city manager and the council's clark decided that the document proposed by Witt contained sactions that would offend the delicately attuned ears of Cleveland's do-nothings and their guest, "Romeny Marie." Reference to the beating of stripped women was held to be especially indelicate. Mind you, there was no denying that Queen Marie's jailers and soldiers had stripped and beaten helpless women, one of the direst tortures applied to the victims of the Roumanian terror, but it was not the "nice thing" to mention it. It might upset the nerves of the Euclid avenue idlers, who point with pride to the palace of John R. Rockefeller in their midst. So the sergeant-at-arms was even called in to put the gag on Witt. If Marie had come to town next Monday as planned, she would probably have given the local agents of big business some lessons on how to deal with obstreperous parliamentarians like Peter Witt.

* * *

The Cleveland Plain Dealer's scribbler, McDermott, however, offers the correct thing, in polley and manners. This "Brass Check" press eunuch writes the following:

". . . . I am grieved to hear the Roumanian government accused of dealing cruelly with the Hungarian people.

"But I cannot be made to believe that the beautiful Marie has had the slightest thing to do with the beating of halpless women. Even Mr. Witt admits she is a charming woman, and charming women are not usually bloodthirsty.

"Why should Marie be made to answer for either the good or the ills of her state, or for the conduct, noble or ignoble, of her individual subjects?

"She is not a policy or government, but a woman, a queen and a guest. We ought to try to be nice to her.

"By the way, speaking of this amiable rough house as to who shall be invited to the queen's party, has anybody thought to ask the queen whom she'd like to have? After all, it's her party, isn't it?"

* * *

Only the finished product of a capitalist newspaper editorial brothel could turn out such an "Alice in Wonderland" attitude toward life. Yet it is the pap that daily newspaper readers are supposed to feed on, not only on the occasion of Queen Marie's visit, but every day thruout the year.

It is true that General Averescu or the Bratiano brothers in turn become the power in Roumania's terror government. But the queen can escape no blame for the crime committed in her name and in the name of Ferdinand, the doddering king. The active part that the Bloody Marie plays in determining the policies of her government is revealed by the fact that she is now in this country developing those contacts that will result in huge loans being advanced to bulwark her crumbling throne.

* * *

To be sure, bit-wits of the kept press, who quickly pass away from the gaze both to an idea of their own, believe that Marie is here on a friendly visit having "parties" in all the principal cities, wading around in the rain and snow, just for the fun of it. The price that Marie has put on her visit is a $100,000,000 loan. She has no doubt already received pledges for this amount. Not for gin money. Not for cigarettes. Not cosmetics. Not to decorate herself as queen. But to maintain the tyranny she heads over the peoples of many tongues thrown together under Roumanian rule by the Versailles peace pact.

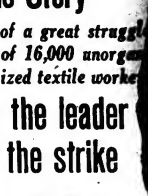
That is why she hasn't had much time to worry about the king's royal bellyache at home. She has not been in a position until now to rush back to the royal palace at Bucharest to see that Ferdinand does not overeat. It is only now that she is able to cut short her tour at Louisville and rush to New York preparatory to sailing home with her Christmas gift from American finance secretly pocketted.

Marie has attended to the growing ailments of her royal government, that needs continuous applications of precious gold in order to keep it alive. That gold will be supplied by Wall Street's international bankers because world finance must plug up the leaks in its sinking imperialist ship of state.


# The Story

*of a great struggle of 16,000 unorganized textile workers*

by the leader of the strike



Passaic
by Albert Weisbord

THE Passaic Strike is one of the great struggles of American labor. Its history, its lessons make interesting reading to inspire every worker and point the road for future struggles.

The leader of the strike, present at every turn of this great demonstration of labor, tells the story in vivid and authoritative fashion.

This pamphlet should be read, placed in EVERY worker's library and by all means—

Give a Copy to Your Shopmate.

15c

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO
The Source of All Communist Literature
1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILL.

## SLOGAN CONTEST CLOSES DECEMBER 1

ONLY TEN DAYS REMAIN

Thousands of slogans for The Sunday Worker have been received. In many instances the whole family has joined to give the coming Sunday Worker a good battle-cry. In some instances father, mother and all the children have entered the contest. Slogans have come in prose and in verse and from all parts of the country.

### Some of the Slogans Submitted

"Something of Vital Interest Every Week"—H. Palmer, Saskatoon, Canada.

"Weekly Revolutionary Inspiration"—N. Ralchanthal, Los Angeles.

"The Workers' Compass"—Felix Ustiel.

"It Hurts Only Bosses"; "The Workers' Life in Black and White"—Leo Walewich, Monticello, Minn.

"A Magazine for Education of Class-Conscious Workers"—Salvador Ribelro, Manica City.

"A Weekly Protest Against the Daily Struggle"—E. Strand, Boston, Mass.

"Read, Think And Fight For the Ideas of the Sunday Worker"—J. Marcus.

"The Announcer of the Workers' Emancipation"—H. T. Ahrens, Spokane.

"The Left Wing Militant"—Ella Chrysoe, Denver.

"The Seventh Day Hoeyman of the Bourgeoisie"—Walter Lane, San Francisco.

"For Reading Matter Full of Meat, The Sunday Worker Can't Be Beat"

### SEND YOUR SLOGAN TODAY!

Make it short, snappy and suggestive of the contents and character of The Sunday Worker or urging interest in it.

**Seven Prizes Totalling One Hundred Dollars Will Be Offered**

In books chosen from the new descriptive catalogue.

FIRST PRIZE: $50 worth of books;
SECOND PRIZE: $25 worth of books;
and $5 worth of books each to the next five best slogans.

**All Slogans Must Be in the Office of The DAILY WORKER No Later Than Tuesday, November 30.**

THE SUNDAY WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

My slogan for The Sunday Worker:

Name

Street

City


## *Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!*

They must have a NEW and FAIR trial, Life and Freedom.
If enough people DEMAND that they live, they WILL LIVE.

Their lives and freedom, in a sense, means OUR lives and freedom. Therefore come to the

# Protest Mass Meeting

AT

**Ashland Auditorium, Van Buren and Ashland**

**Friday, November 26, 1926, 8:15 p. m.**

An aroused labor movement and public must DEMAND A STATE INVESTIGATION, MUST MAKE A GIGANTIC PROTEST.

Nationally known speakers will expose the frame-up and the "Ghastly Miscarriage of Justice."

John Fitzpatrick
Pres. Chicago Federation of Labor

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
National Secretary, International Labor Defense

Rev. Clayton Morrison
Editor "Christian Century"

Vincenzo Vacirca
Noted Italian speaker of New York; an exiled labor senator

Anton Johannsen, chairman
Well-known labor organizer

Other Noted Speakers.

"Now great a percentage of our readers will reply to the meeting and make this DEMAND A POWERFUL ONE? A very large percentage, we hope and urge. Set aside Friday evening, Nov. 26, for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Tickets (admission is 10c) from Machinists' District Office, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. (Tel. Uhlmann, Monroe 0256) and from many unions' headquarters and from The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd. If absolutely impossible for your organization or you to come in for tickets and posters, phone for them to be sent to you.

Come in Tens of Thousands. Come Early. Bring Others.



**OVERCOATS**
Good, slightly used overcoats (also suits) at
$10.00
FOGEL'S - 943 W. MADISON

IN PHILADELPHIA
There are only two places to eat—HOME AND AT
**Hartung's Restaurant**
610 Spring Garden St.
Home Cooking. Open from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m.

**FOR RENT**
Well furnished, attractive front bed room. All modern conveniences Rudman, 3940 W. 18th St. Chicago.

**GINSBERG'S**
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

# FINDS NO RACE DISCRIMINATION IN SOVIET UNION

## Negro Student Tells of Equality

By THOMAS L. DABNEY,
Federated Press.

(Dabney is a member of the Teachers' Union, a former Brookwood Labor College student who went with the spontaneously formed American student delegation to Russia during the summer.—Ed.)

* * *

There is no discrimination against a worker in Russia because of his race or nationality. Every worker has the same economic and political rights and advantages, whether he be the member of the largest social group—the Great Russians—or a minority race like the Volga Germans or an undeveloped race like the Tartars. I was convinced of this during my travels in Russia the past summer. I talked with the heads of shop committees in Nijni Novgorod, Saratov and other cities where different nationalities were employed. I found no evidences of discrimination in any factory on account of race.

**No Negro Discrimination.**

In Moscow I met five Negro students from the Communist University of the Minorities of the East. In my conversation with one of them he said: "We are treated well by the Russians. We have suffered no discrimination on account of color. On the contrary, we are accorded absolute equality and freedom everywhere. Some Russians, of course, have seen no Negroes, so they eye us curiously and seem a little shy at first. But they lose this after they come to know us."

**Council of Nationalities.**

The Soviet government has made the greatest contribution to democratic government in modern times in its handling of the problems of race and nationality. This unique achievement was accomplished by the Soviet system of representation in the legislative body of the republic. The Soviet legislative organ—the central executive committee—is composed of two bodies, the Union Council and the Council of Nationalities.

The Union Council is composed of members elected by the Union Congress from among delegates of all the republics, in proportion to the population of the respective republics. This body represents the workers. The races and nationalities are represented in the Council of Nationalities, which is composed of five representatives from each autonomous and allied republic and one representative from each autonomous territory. The function of this body is to protect and further the interests and rights of the various races and minorities in the Soviet Union.

**All Are Satisfied.**

The races and minorities seem to be satisfied with this system. The commissar of education of the Volga German Commune assured our delegation that the Germans were enjoying all the rights and advantages granted by the Soviet authorities to other races. Before the revolution they were denied the privilege of studying German; now both German and Russian are taught in the schools.

In Kasan, capital of the Tartar republic, the commissar of education reiterated the story told us in the German Volga Commune. At the hills of the Caucasus we visited a village inhabited by a branch of the Turkish race where the tribes were without a written language during the days of the czar. Since the revolution the Soviet authorities have worked out a written language for these people and it is taught in their schools.

Every race and minority group is free to develop its own culture and to worship as it pleases. As a result of this policy racial conflicts have ceased and all peoples are loyal to the Soviet government.

# AUSTRALIAN WORKERS MUST FIGHT BUREAUCRACY OF LEADERS AS WELL AS CORRUPTION OF STATE OFFICERS

SYDNEY, Australia.—(By Mail)—The Australian Workers' Union is the largest industrial organization in Australia, having about 125,000 members. However, its numerical strength is not used to the fullest advantage. The official policy is constitutional methods and arbitration. This has made the rank and file of the union very apathetic, and has as a consequence allowed a bureaucracy of unscrupulous officials to maintain control. It is absolutely unknown for a rank and file member of the union to be a delegate on their congresses; officials look after that part of the business.

On account of its army of organizers and officials, the A. W. U. was able to dominate the New South Wales branch of the Australian Labor Party for many years. They were not particular about their methods of keeping control of the political machine, and as a consequence they went too far, and were caught with a number of ballot boxes with sliding panels. As a result of this exposure A. W. U. officials lost their hold on the A. L. P., and their leader, J. Bailey, was expelled from the political party.

**Try to Get Seek.**

That was in 1923. Since that time Bailey and his followers have been trying every method of re-establishing their control, but without success.

Just recently they made a big effort by trying to oust the labor premier of N. S. W. (Mr. Lang). Mr. Loughlin was the Bailey nominee. When the vote was taken in the parliamentary caucus the figures were 23 each. As this was not decisive, the premier retained his position. The Communists do not like either Loughlin or Lang, but of the two, Lang is a thousand times better than Loughlin, and the Communists expressed themselves accordingly.

**Call Special Conference.**

The result of the battle is that the executive of the A. L. P. have convened a special conference to be held on November 12. This conference is of immense importance to us, as it looks likely to be a step forward for the Communist Party.

We hope to achieve the right to represent our unions on the A. L. P. conference, even tho we are members of the Communist Party. Every indication points to us winning this right at the special conference. The A. W. U. is engaged in a fierce campaign to defeat us.

**South Australia.**

There is a free speech fight being carried on in South Australia by the I. W. W. and other militants. There is a labor government in office in South Australia, but it appears that the authorities in charge of the park have refused to let the I. W. W. hold meetings there, altho it is a recognized meeting place. It is thought that if the government was sincere it could easily fix the matter up. All sections of the movement are rallying to the campaign. It is understood that the matter will be discussed at the A. L. P. conference which is being held in that state at the present time.

**Queensland.**

The political situation is very torrid in that state also. The A. W. U. officials have complete control over the Australian Labor Party of Queensland but they have not used that control in the best interests of the working class. The labor party has been in office for ten years in that state, and their record is very unsatisfactory.

**Increase Own Salary.**

At the beginning of the present session of parliament the politicians increased their own salary by $25 per week. A few weeks later the labor party nominees refused to grant a rise from £4 5s. 0d. to £4 15s. 0d. in the basic wage for Queensland workers.

This was resented very much by the workers. The Brisbane Trades and Labor Council asked the premier to meet a deputation. This the premier refused to do. The council was very angry about the matter and decided to call a conference of all unions on November 12 to consider the advisability of forming a new industrial party. Thus the industrial conference in Queensland, and the A. L. P. conference in N. S. W. will begin on the same day. Both of them are likely to have far-reaching results. Another thing that roused the resentment of the Queensland workers was the government's refusal to grant the basic wage to blind workers in institutions.

The customs department has stopped "The Communist International," "On the Road to Insurrection," "Ten Days that Shook the World," and other publications from entering Sydney.

Many Labor Councils and Unions have protested against this unwarrantable action of the authorities.

# The Soviet Union's Cinema Industry

AN infant industry worth watching is the Russian motion picture industry. For the present its capital is "infinitesimal" compared with the mountain of gold with which Mr. Hayes' protegee operate, his chances of getting more money thru film export seems as tho it were impossible, considering the firm hold the American movies have on the public and picture-house owners the world over.

**The Sovkino (Soviet Kino),** the united distributing trust of the seven producing companies new making pictures, news, educational, spectacular and dramatic, is worth watching.

**Great Interest in Movies.**

The interest in kino in Russia today—like all the Russian interests—is very great. Nobody is content to take a quiet, dilletante interests. The Russian studies are full of workers, who talk dreams of expansion and production that make Hollywood seem unambitious.

"Well, for one thing," said a reporter, on one of the many Russian kine magazines, "the we may not be able to sell our Russian-made pictures for a while, certainly we are the coming market for pictures. Before the revolution we had only five or six hundred cinema theaters in all Russia. But we are the nation with the audience. Millions of eyes! Since the revolution we have built upwards of 1,000 small cinemas in the workmen's and peasants' clubs, in army headquarters, and in schools. We will continue the practice that was part of our propaganda in the early days of the revolution, of having motion pictures in boxcars that educate the peasants in the most remote railway points about the new way of life."

**Russia's Natural Advantages.**

When asked if Russia had any natural advantages for picture making that would offset the lack of capital, he replied: "Certainly, for our theater has the most magnificent tradition in the world of repertory and character acting. We are not bound to the American wheel, the pretty girl. We have the material for vast spectacles. Our producing companies are not overburdened with the vested interests of star salaries. The plan and the whole company can be the thing."

Though Russian films so far shown in the United States are Politkuns portions of reels made of Lenin's funeral and of Third International congresses and of American news reels, and a few badly made propaganda reels sold to labor organizations. Pictures of the Moscow Tokin flight are shortly to be released by Pathe. Mr. Leon Zandanow, who has been in New York for some time with the Amkino Corporation, making a report on American films for Russian purchase has returned to Moscow. He will be one of the chief participants in the reception which the Russian cinema industry plans to extend Douglas Fairbank and Mary Pickford, who are being shown in the biggest motion picture house on the Tverskaia in "The Thief of Bagdad."

Charlie Chaplin, who was adored as a friend of the Soviets during the early days of the revolution, has died down, and is not much in demand. His newer films have not been shown. The Chaplin interests demanded too large a price and the lasting myth of "Charlie of the masses" has given way to an impression that the hero of other days is a merchant no more generous than the rest of the outside world.

**Work on Many Films.**

The Soviet producing companies are working on many films, dramatic and comic. Two companies are in the far north taking pictures of life among the White Sea, with native reindeer, Lapplanders, etc., and one is in Siberia with a polar exploration expedition.

Of the many films made in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the 1905 revolution there are several showing the historical events which took place in St Petersburg, Moscow and other centers. It is shown to the music of new compositions, "The Red Engine Driver," "The Siren of Revolution," "The Last Months of the Czar," "The Fall of the Romanoffs," "The Life of Lenin," "The Year of Revolution," "The Days of October," "The Battleship Potemkin," "The Mutiny," "The Red Army," "The Red Cavalry," "The Red Fleet," "The Red Partisans," "The Red Guards," "The Red Cossacks," "The Red Sailors," "The Red Soldiers," "The Red Workers," "The Red Peasants," "The Red Women," "The Red Children," "The Red Youth," "The Red Students," "The Red Intellectuals," "The Red Artists," "The Red Writers," "The Red Scientists," "The Red Inventors," "The Red Explorers," "The Red Pioneers," "The Red Scouts," "The Red Guards," "The Red Cossacks," "The Red Sailors," "The Red Soldiers," "The Red Workers," "The Red Peasants," "The Red Women," "The Red Children," "The Red Youth," "The Red Students," "The Red Intellectuals," "The Red Artists," "The Red Writers," "The Red Scientists," "The Red Inventors," "The Red Explorers," "The Red Pioneers," "The Red Scouts."

**Cinemas and Children.**

The various cinema journals constantly present articles on the subject of cinema stories for children, and one Moscow producing company has already begun a series of old Russian folk stories for the kine, with "The Tale of the Ice King" which has been exported to England with some success, because of the beautiful photography and the simple and romantic story.

**Hindu Wins Court Decision**

SAN FRANCISCO.—(FP)—Naturalization officials are at sea following the decision of the U. S. circuit court of appeals, sitting in San Francisco that S. G. Pandit, Hindu lawyer, cannot be deprived of his citizenship. This will probably be a test case for other Hindus claiming to have been naturalized before Hindus were declared ineligible.

*What Makes a Girl Beautiful?*

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—(FP)—Natalie Saracho, Russian movie actress who has been employed by the Soviet film concerne, said upon her arrival inNew York on her way to picture making for American producers in Hollywood: "I believe that the Russian girls are the most beautiful in the world. It is a revolution and not a beauty shop which makes for real beauty and gives character to a girl's face."

# With Mussolini at Helm, Italy Cannot Avoid War, Sage Says

Italy cannot avoid war, Ralph Dennis, Northwestern University professor and former vice-consul in Russia, told the Chicago Association of Commerce today in an address.

"While Mussolini has brought about great economic benefits for his people," said Dennis, "he has at the same time inflated the national spirit of Italy so that war cannot be avoided. The spirit of Mussolini is the spirit of war."

# Pump Crushes Worker as Overcoat Catches

BEDFORD, Ind., Nov. 18.—William Beyers, 65, was instantly killed today when his long overcoat was caught in a pump line shaft at the Peerless quarry, north of here. Beyers was wound about the pump and crushed.

# Missouri Bank Closes Doors After Slow Run

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 18.—The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Hunnewell, Shelby county, with total resources of $101,654, closed its doors today as a result of a slow run, the department was notified by A. L. Vaughn, president of the bank.

# Twelve Arrested in Alleged Counterfeit Ring, Seek 20 Others

DETROIT, Nov. 18. Three new arrests were made here today in connection with a $1,000,000-a-year national counterfeit ring, uncovered by United States secret service agents.

A total of twelve persons have been arrested, eight here, three in Boston, where the counterfeiting plant was located, and one in Pittsburgh. Twenty others are under surveillance, including women, and other arrests are expected.

**Bombing Charge Fails.**

After deliberating fifteen minutes, a jury acquitted nine officials of the Italian Cleaners' and Dyers' Association who were under trial as a result of the bombing of the establishment of the M. Becker Cleaning Co., 2506 South Parkway. The state's witnesses were unable to connect the defendants in any way with the occurrence. The defendants called no witnesses. The jury did the rest.

**150-Year-Old Russian Dies.**

TIFLIS, Nov. 18.—Nikolajlowitch Andruszenko, who claimed to be 150 years old and who graphically described the retreat of Napoleon from Moscow, died here after walking several miles to purchase some tobacco.

# Spain Issues Denial of Wholesale Arrests to Suppress Revolts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, Nov. 18.—The government today issued a communique denying reports that the De Rivera government has imprisoned thousands of Spaniards to suppress revolts.

The communique stated that there are 3,468 fewer prisoners now than in 1919. It states that the number of prisoners in Spain is now 12,151.

Reports of military reverses in Morocco were also denied.

# U. S. Gobs Scab on Chinese

SHANGHAI (FP).—The depths to which the imperialists stoop to strangle the rising labor movement of China is illustrated by the confession of the editor of The Orient, that at his suggestion during the general strike last year, navy printers from the Huron, Black Hawk and Canopus (American warships in Asiatic waters) were brought to Shanghai. "Thru the efforts of this loyal band of foreigners the daily papers were published on schedule time," he concludes.

The Chinese printers had gone out in sympathy with the general strike proclaimed as a protest against the massacre of students on May 30, 1925. American sailors did the dirty work of breaking the printers' strike, not only on the local papers in which American capital was interested, but on those published by their British competitors as well.

Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.

# GURLEY FLYNN TO BE HONOR GUEST AT GAY CABARET

## Unique Function Offered by Chicago I. L. D.

Just two days before the great mass meeting, which will be held Nov. 26th, by the Sacco-Vanzetti conference of Chicago, that is, on Thanksgiving Eve, November 24th, the I. L. D. of Chicago will offer a unique and gay "Workers' Cabaret" where there will be excellent entertainment, refreshments, dancing, etc.

**Flynn to Be Guest.**

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, national chairman of I. L. D., will be the guest of honor. She is secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti committee of New York, and well-known for her work in the Patterson and Passaic strikes and as a powerful speaker.

The entertainment features on Thanksgiving Eve are to be most colorful and in variety. Mirror Hall, Western avenue and Division street, will be the scene of this affair and it will be "all set" for the occasion.

**Only 1000.**

As the hall is not unlimited in size, and since only 1,000 tickets will be sold, either in advance or at the door, the committee in charge has sent out word that all who want to be "in" on this event should buy their tickets early, and come early.

Admission is 75c. Wardrobe free. Tables for all. No collection.

# I. L. D. and Arbeiter-Bund Give N. Y. Concert

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Coming this Saturday, Nov. 20, there will be a concert and ball held at the New York Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street, Room No. 10 under the auspices of the G. A. Uthmann Male Chorus, branch 43, International Labor Defense and the Arbeiter Bund of Manhatten and Bronx for the benefit of class war prisoners.

A splendid program has been prepared by the committee in charge. "G. A. Uthmann Male Chorus," the only German revolutionary singing society will give several numbers. The Handonium Orchestra whose members are becoming well-known for their artistic and good cooperation here in New York and vicinity, will let us enjoy several selections and the "Deutsche Polytarische Buehne" will produce a scene from Wilhelm Poland and a recitation by one of its members.

Alois Bolsano's orchestra will give several numbers and furnish the dance music. The admission is 50 cents.

# New York Workers Greet Class-War Prisoner Friday

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The reception arranged by the International Labor Defense, New York, in honor of Charles Cline, who spent 13 years in prison for trying to help the workers in Mexico, promises to be one of the finest worker affairs of the season.

Comrade Cline will give an account of his experiences in prison. In addition there will be good music, dancing, refreshments—all for 50c only. The proceeds of this affair will be used to defend workers who are thrown into prisons for participating in the class struggle and to help their families.

The reception will take place Friday, Nov. 19, 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th street. Come and bring your friends.

*Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.*

# STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

## ARTICLE XIX

### Partial Settlements

An important question in connection with strike settlements is whether or not partial settlements shall be made; that is, whether it is a good policy in strikes to make settlements with those employers who are willing to "sign up." For many years the left wing gave a categorical "no" answer to this question. It advocated the policy that all employers must settle at once or none can be signed up. It declared that partial settlements are organized scabbery.

In arriving at these conclusions the left wing was moved principally by (1) the disastrous effects of the policy of craft treachery of the reactionary labor leaders, (2) the fact that the left wing based its policies chiefly on the big trustified industries where partial settlements are manifestly impossible.

But the general conclusion that there shall be no partial settlements under any circumstances is wrong. It is ultra-leftist. In certain situations the workers find it advantageous to make such partial settlements. The problem is to find out when and under what circumstances they may

### Judging Partial Settlements

When partial settlements serve the general strategical aim of splitting the ranks of the employers and enable the workers to play off one section of them against the others they are tactically advisable. Then it is a case of making one group of capitalists scab on the rest. But when such settlements weaken or divide the workers' ranks, or compromise the political purposes of a great strike they must be rigidly avoided.

Industries still in a highly competitive state, such as clothing, building, printing, etc., are the ones in which the method of the partial settlement is applicable. Often in such industries, by signing up individual employers, independent associations, or split-offs from the main employers' organization, the balance are so fearful of losing their present trade and permanent markets that they abandon their resistance.

Partial settlements at critical moments in competitive industries also sometimes stampede the main bodies of employers and break their associations. And by the same token, often the workers involved, seeing the employers' ranks thus crumbling and receiving financial aid from the workers who have settled, are encouraged to fight the harder.

But even in the competitive industries, because of the dangers which must be carefully guarded against. There are dangers of scab work being done in the settled shops in spite of all precautions; of lockouts of settled shops when the main association remains undefeated; of so much pressure is taken off the employers generally; of weakening the picket committees by making it difficult to tell which are really settled employers and which not; of robbing the strike of its mass character and thus its throbbing solidarity spirit; of creating an antagonism of interest between those workers who have gone back to work and those who remain on strike.

But even in the competitive industries, because of the generally growing strength of the employers, the value of the partial settlement is a diminishing quantity. More and more it is becoming necessary to defeat the employers en bloc, and to do this must ever be the left wing's chief aim.

### In Trustified Industries

In industries which are thoroly trustified or in which a few large combinations of capital dominate, such as steel, packing, rubber, textile, automobile, etc., the value of the partial settlement has vanished. It is virtually out of the question to play off one set of employers against the others. They are too firmly united together, financially and industrially, for this. The workers must win against them as a whole, either upon a local or national scale, mostly the latter.

An impermissible form of partial settlement is that often practiced in the coal industry, where the reactionaries sign up some of the mines of certain companies and let the rest remain nonunion. This puts a premium upon nonunionism and gives the employers in question a terrible weapon to use against the organization. All they have to do in the slack seasons or other periods of active offensive transfer production from their union to nonunion plants. This they have done many times.

### A Confession of Weakness

Likewise, in great strikes of workers in basic and key industries, such as the railroads, coal mining, etc., partial settlements are usually unwise and often disastrous. They destroy the political effect of such strikes. They are a confession of weakness, of failure to achieve the original aim of the strike, which was to defeat the government, or, the whole body of employers.

Had Farrington succeeded in his previously mentioned plan of signing up a state agreement for Illinois in the midst of the 1922 strike it would have ruined that great struggle, not merely because of the flood of Illinois coal thrown on the market, but especially because the settlement would have signalized the failure of the union to get control of the whole central competitive district. The employers very much favored Farrington's treacherous manuever. As a rule, in strikes of a broad and marked political character partial settlements are only justifiable in case of bad defeats, when it is a case of merely trying to save the pieces.

A form of partial settlement that the employers often favor is that along craft lines. Such settlements enable them to pit the skilled workers against each other and against the unskilled. Right wing leaders habitually make partial settlements of this character. The left wing must resolutely oppose them. They are fatal to the growth and progress of the labor movement.

# FINDS NO RACE DISCRIMINATION IN SOVIET UNION

## Negro Student Tells of Equality

By THOMAS L. DABNEY,
Federated Press.

(Dabney is a member of the Teachers' Union, a former Brookwood Labor College student who went with the spontaneously formed American student delegation to Russia during the summer.—Ed.)

* * *

There is no discrimination against a worker in Russia because of his race or nationality. Every worker has the same economic and political rights and advantages, whether he be the member of the largest social group—the Great Russians—or a minority race like the Volga Germans or an undeveloped race like the Tartars. I was convinced of this during my travels in Russia the past summer. I talked with the heads of shop committees in Nizni Novgorod, Saratov and other cities where different nationalities were employed. I found no evidences of discrimination in any factory on account of race.

**No Negro Discrimination.**

In Moscow I met five Negro students from the Communist University of the Minorities of the East. In my conversation with one of them he said: "We are treated well by the Russians. We have suffered no discrimination on account of color. On the contrary, we are accorded absolute equality and freedom everywhere. Some Russians, of course, have seen no Negroes, so they are us curiously and seem a little shy at first. But they lose this after they come to know us."

**Council of Nationalities.**

The Soviet government has made the greatest contribution to democratic government in modern times in its handling of the problems of race and nationality. This unique achievement was accomplished by the Soviet system of representation in the legislative body of the republic. The Soviet legislative organ—the central executive committee—is composed of two bodies, the Union Council and the Council of Nationalities.

The Union Council is composed of members elected by the Union Congress from among delegates of all the republics, in proportion to the population of the respective republics. This body represents the workers. The races and nationalities are represented in the Council of Nationalities, which is composed of five representatives from each autonomous and allied republic and one representative from each autonomous territory. The function of this body is to protect and further the interests and rights of the various races and minorities in the Soviet Union.

**All Are Satisfied.**

The races and minorities seem to be satisfied with this system. The commissar of education of the Volga German Communa assured our delegation that the Germans were enjoying all the rights and advantages granted by the Soviet authorities to other races. Before the revolution they were denied the privilege of studying German; now both German and Russian are taught in the schools.

In Kasan, capital of the Tartar republic, the commissar of education reiterated the story told us in the German Volga Commune. At the hills of the Caucasus we visited a village inhabited by a branch of the Turkish race where the tribes were without a written language during the days of the czar. Since the revolution the Soviet authorities have worked out a written language for these people and it is taught in their schools.

Every race and minority group is free to develop its own culture and to worship as it pleases. As a result of this policy racial conflicts have ceased and all peoples are loyal to the Soviet government.

# AUSTRALIAN WORKERS MUST FIGHT "BUREAUCRACY OF LEADERS AS WELL AS CORRUPTION OF STATE OFFICERS

SYDNEY, Australia.—(By Mail)—The Australian Workers' Union is the largest industrial organization in Australia, having about 185,000 members. However, its numerical strength is not used to the fullest advantage. The official policy is constitutional methods and arbitration. This has made the rank and file of the union very apathetic, and has as a consequence allowed a bureaucracy of unscrupulous officials to maintain control. It is absolutely unknown for a rank and file member of the union to be a delegate on their congresses; officials look after that part of the business.

On account of its army of organisers and officials, the A. W. U. was able to dominate the New South Wales branch of the Australian Labor Party for many years. They were not particular about their methods of keeping control of the political machine, and as a consequence they went too far, and were caught with a number of ballot boxes with stidding panels. As a result of this exposure A. W. U. officials lost their hold on the A. L. P., and their leader, J. Bailey, was expelled from the political party.

**Try to Get Back.**

That was in 1923. Since that time Bailey and his followers have been trying every method of re-establishing their control, but without success.

Just recently they made a big effort by trying to oust the labor premier of N. S. W. (Mr. Lang). Mr. Loughlin was the Bailey nominee. When the vote was taken in the parliamentary caucus the figures were 23 each. As this was not decisive, the premier retained his position. The Communists do not like either Loughlin or Lang, but of the two, Lang is a thousand times better than Loughlin, and the Communists expressed themselves accordingly.

**Call Special Conference.**

The result of the battle is that the executive of the A. L. P. have convened a special conference to be held on November 12. This conference is of immense importance to us, as it looks likely to be a step forward for the Communist Party.

We hope to achieve the right to represent our unions on the A. L. P. conference, even tho we are members of the Communist Party. Every indication points to us winning this right at the special conference. The A. W. U. is engaged in a fierce campaign to defeat us.

**South Australia.**

There is a free speech fight being carried on in South Australia by the I. W. W. and other militants. There is a labor government in office in South Australia, but it appears that the authorities in charge of the park have refused to let the I. W. W. hold meetings there, altho it is a recognized meeting place. It is thought that if the government was sincere it could easily fix the matter up. All sections of the movement are rallying to the campaign. It is understood that the matter will be discussed at the A. L. P. conference which is being held in that state at the present time.

**Queensland.**

The political situation is very torrid in that state also. The A. W. U. officials have complete control over the Australian Labor Party of Queensland but they have not used that control in the best interests of the working class. The labor party has been in office for ten years in that state, and their record is very unsatisfactory.

**Increase Own Salary.**

At the beginning of the present session of parliament the politicians increased their own salary by £26 per week. A few weeks later the labor party nominees refused to grant a rise from £4 5s. 0d. to £4 15s. 0d. in the basic wage for Queensland workers.

This was resented very much by the workers. The Brisbane Trades and Labor Council asked the premier to meet a deputation. This the premier refused to do. The council was very angry about the matter and decided to call a conference of all unions on November 12 to consider the advisability of forming a new industrial party. Thus the industrial conference in Queensland, and the A. L. P. conference in N. S. W. will begin on the same day. Both of them are likely to have far-reaching results. Another thing that roused the resentment of the Queensland workers was the government's refusal to grant the basic wage to blind workers in institutions.

The customs department has stopped "The Communist International," "On the Road in Insurrection," "Ten Days that Shook the World," and other publications from entering Sydney.

Many Labor Councils and Unions have protested against this unwarrantable action of the authorities.

# The Soviet Union's Cinema Industry

AN infant industry worth watching is the Russian motion picture industry. For the present its capital is "a shoestring," compared with the mountain of gold with which Mr. Hayes' protégés operate. Its chances of getting more money thru film export seems as tho it were impossible, considering the firm hold the American movies have on the public and picture-house owners the world over.

The Sovkino (Soviet Kino), the united distributing trust of the seven producing companies now making pictures, news, educational, spectacular and dramatic, is worth watching.

**Great Interest in Movies.**

The interest in kino in Russia today—like all the Russian interests—is very great. Nobody is content to take a quiet, dilletante interests. The Russian studios are full of workers, who talk dreams of expansion and production that make Hollywood seem unambitious.

"Well, for one thing," said a reporter on one of the many Russian kino magazines, "tho we may not be able to sell our Russian-made pictures for a while, certainly we are the coming market for pictures. Before the revolution we had only five or six hundred cinema theaters in all Russia. Now we are the nation with the audience. Millions of eyes! Since the revolution we have built upwards of 1,000 small cinemas in the workmen's and peasants' clubs, in army headquarters, and in schools. We will continue the practice that was part of our propaganda in the early days of the revolution, of having motion pictures in barracks that educate the peasants in the most remote railway points about the new way of life."

**Russia's Natural Advantages.**

When asked if Russia had any natural advantages for picture making that would offset the lack of capital, he replied: "Certainly, for our theater has the most magnificent tradition in the world of repertory and character acting. We are not bound to the American wheel, the pretty girl. We have the material for vast spectacles. Our producing companies are not overburdened with the crushed interests of star salaries. The play and the whole company can be the thing."

The only Russian films so far shown in the United States are Pollikoff's portions of reels made of Lenin's funeral and of Third International congresses sold to American news reels, and a few badly made propaganda reels sold to labor organizations. Pictures of the Moscow-Tokio flight are shortly to be released by Pathe. Mr. Leon Zamkavoy, who has been in New York for some time with the Amkino corporation, making a report on American films for Russian purchase, has returned to Moscow. He will be one of the chief participants in the deception which the Russian cinema industry plans to extend Douglas Fairbank and Mary Pickford, who are being shown in the biggest motion photo-drome on the Tverskaia in "The Thief of Bagdad."

Charlie Chaplin, who was adored as a friend of the Soviets during the early days of the revolution, has died down, and is not much in demand. His newer films have not been shown. The Chaplin interests demanded too large a price and the loving spirit of "Charlie of the masses" has given way to an impression that the hero of other days is a merchant no more generous than the rest of the outside world.

**Work on Many Films.**

The Soviet producing companies are working on many films, dramatic and scenic. Two companies are in the far north taking pictures of life along the White Sea, with tundra, reindeer, boatlanders, etc., and one is in Siberia with a polar exploration expedition.

Of the many films made in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the 1905 revolution there are several showing the historical events which took place in St. Petersburg, Moscow and other centers. It is shown to the music of new compositions, "The Red Engine Driver," "The Siren of Revolution," "The Last Miracle" the Russian version of "The Miracle."

In Yalta one company from the Ukrain are also working is making a film "The War of Giants." Tolstoi's play "The Plot of an Empress," which has had a sort of Alice's Irish Rose success all over the Soviet Union, is still running and is being handed over to the cinema for filming. It deals with Rasputin and the last czarina. Other titles are "The Bubbling East," "The Land of Blue Foxes," "The Struggle for the North," "Marek Zauer," "The Ice Buttress," "The Vagabond Sportsman," "The Wind," "The Black Heart," "The Day of Death." Scenarios have been made and are in process of production from the works of Gogol, Tolstoi, Pushkin and the Georgian novelists of the nineteenth century and from Russian history.

**Cinemas and Children.**

The various cinema journals constantly present articles on the subject of cinema stories for children, and one Moscow producing company has already begun a series of old Russian folk stories for the kino, with "The Tale of the Ice King," which has been exported to England with some success, because of the beautiful photography and the simple and romantic story.

## Hindu Wins Court Decision

SAN FRANCISCO.—(FP)—Naturalization officials are at sea following the decision of the U. S. circuit court of appeals, sitting in San Francisco, that S. G. Pandit, Hindu lawyer, cannot be deprived of his citizenship. This will probably be a test case for other Hindus claiming to have been naturalized before Hindus were declared ineligible.

## What Makes a Girl Beautiful?

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—(FP)—Natalia Sarache, Russian movie actress who has been employed by the Soviet film concerns, said upon her arrival on New York on her way to picture making for American producers in Hollywood: "I believe that the Russian girls are the most beautiful in the world. It is a revolution and not a beauty shop which makes for real beauty and gives character to a girl's face."

# With Mussolini at Helm, Italy Cannot Avoid War, Sage Says

Italy cannot avoid war, Ralph Dennis, Northwestern University professor and former vice-consul in Russia, told the Chicago Association of Commerce today in an address.

"While Mussolini has brought about great economic benefits for his people," said Dennis, "he has at the same time inflated the militaristic spirit of Italy so that war cannot be avoided. The spirit of Mussolini is the spirit of war."

# Pump Crushes Worker as Overcoat Catches

BEDFORD, Ind., Nov. 18.—William Beyers, 65, was instantly killed today when his long overcoat was caught in a pump line shaft at the Peerless quarry, north of here. Beyers was wound about the pump and crushed.

# Missouri Bank Closes Doors After Slow Run

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 18.—The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Bunnewell, Shelby county, with total resources of $101,854, closed its doors today as a result of a slow run, the department was notified by A. L. Vaughn, president of the bank.

# Twelve Arrested in Alleged Counterfeit Ring, Seek 20 Others

DETROIT, Nov. 18.—Three new arrests were made here today in connection with a $1,000,000-a-year national counterfeit ring, uncovered by United States secret service agents.

A total of twelve persons have been seized, eight here, three in Boston, where the counterfeiting plant was located, and one in Pittsburgh. Twenty others are under surveillance, including women, and other arrests are expected.

**Bombing Charge Fails.**

After deliberating fifteen minues, a jury acquitted nine officials of the Italian Cleaners' and Dyers' Association who were under trial as a result of the bombing of the establishment of the M. Becker Cleaning Co. 2508 South Parkway. The state's witnesses were unable to connect the defendants in any way with the occurrence. The defendants called no witnesses. The jury did the rest.

**150-Year-Old Russian Dies.**

TIFLIS, Nov. 18. — Nikolajowitch Andruszenko, who claimed to be 150 years old and who graphically described the retreat of Napoleon from Moscow, died here after walking several miles to purchase some tobacco.

# Spain Issues Denial of Wholesale Arrests to Suppress Revolts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, Nov. 18.—The government today issued a communique denying reports that the De Rivera government has imprisoned thousands of Spaniards to suppress revolts.

The communique stated that there are 3,468 fewer prisoners now than in 1919. It states that the number of prisoners in Spain is now 12,151.

Reports of military reverses in Morocco were also denied.

## U. S. Gobs Scab on Chinese

SHANGHAI (FP)—The depths to which the imperialists stoop to strangle the rising labor movement of China is illustrated by the confession of the editor of The Orient, that at his suggestion during the general strike last year, navy printers from the Huron, Black Hawk and Canopus (American warships in Asiatic waters) were brought to Shanghai. "Thru the efforts of this loyal band of foreigners the daily papers were published on schedule time," he concludes.

The Chinese printers had gone out in sympathy with the general strike proclaimed as a protest against the massacre of students on May 30, 1925. American sailors did the dirty work of breaking the printers' strike, not only on the local papers in which American capital was interested, but on those published by their British competitors as well.

Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.

# GURLEY FLYNN TO BE HONOR GUEST AT GAY CABARET

## Unique Function Offered by Chicago I. L. D.

Just two days before the great protest meeting, which will be held [illegible] 26th, by the Sacco-Vanzetti conference of Chicago, that [illegible], on Thanksgiving Eve, November 24th, the I. L. D. of Chicago will offer a unique and gay "Workers' Cabaret" where there will be excellent entertainment, refreshments, dancing, etc.

**Flynn to Be Guest.**

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, national chairman of I. L. D., will be the guest of honor. She is secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti committee of New York, and well known for her work in the Patterson and Passaic strikes as a powerful speaker.

The entertainment features will be Thanksgiving Eve as to be most colorful and in variety. Mirror Hall, Western avenue off Division street, will be the scene of this affair and it will be "all set" for the occasion.

Only 1000.

As the hall is not unlimited in size and since only 1,000 tickets will be sold, either in advance or at the door, the committee in charge has sent out word that all who want to be "in on" this event should buy their tickets early, and come early.

Admission is 75c. Wardrobe free. Tables for all. No collection.

## I. L. D. and Arbeiter-Bund Give N. Y. Concert

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Coming this Saturday, Nov. 20, there will be a concert and ball held at the New York Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street, Room No. 10, under the auspices of the G. A. Uthmann Male Chorus, branch 43, International Labor Defense and the Arbeiter Bund of Manhattan and Bronx for the benefit of class war prisoners.

A splendid program has been prepared by the committee in charge. "G. A. Uthmann Male Chorus," the only German revolutionary singing society will give several numbers. The Mandolinite Orchestra whose members are becoming well-known for their art and kind cooperation, here in New York and vicinity, will let us enjoy several selections and the "Deutsche Polefarische Buehne" will produce a scene from White Poland and a recitation by one of its members.

Alois Bolsunin's orchestra will give several numbers and furnish the dance music. The admission is 50 cents.

## New York Workers Greet Class-War Prisoner Friday

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The reception arranged by the International Labor Defense, New York section, for Charles Cline who spent 14 years in prison for trying to help the workers in Mexico, promises to be one of the finest worker affairs of the season.

Comrade Cline will give an account of his experiences in prison. In addition there will be good music, dancing, refreshments—all for 50c only. The proceeds of this affair will be used to defend workers who are thrown into prisons for participating in the class struggle and to help their families.

The reception will take place Friday, Nov. 19, 8 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th street. Come and bring your friends.

*Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.*

# STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE XIX

PARTIAL SETTLEMENTS

An important question in connection with strike settlements is whether or not partial settlements shall be made; that is, whether it is a good policy in strikes to make settlements with those employers who are willing to "sign up." For many years the left wing gave a categorical "no" answer to this question. It advocated the policy that all employers must settle at once or none can be signed up. It declared that partial settlements are organized scabbery.

In arriving at these conclusions the left wing was moved principally by (1) the disastrous effects of the policy of craft treachery of the reactionary labor leaders, (2) the fact that the left wing based its policies chiefly on the big trustified industries where partial settlements are manifestly impossible.

But the general conclusion that there shall be no partial settlements under any circumstances is wrong. It is ultra-leftist. In certain situations the workers find it advantageous to make such partial settlements. The problem is to find out when and under what circumstances they may.

JUDGING PARTIAL SETTLEMENTS

When partial settlements serve the general strategical aim of splitting the ranks of the employers and enable the workers to play off one section of them against the others they are tactically advisable. Then it is a case of making one group of capitalists scab on the rest. But when such settlements weaken or divide the workers' ranks, or compromise the political purposes of a great strike they must be rigidly avoided.

Industries still in a highly competitive state, such as clothing, building, printing, etc., are the ones in which the method of the partial settlement is applicable. Often in such industries, by signing up individual employers, independent associations, or split-offs from the main employers' organization, the balance are so fearful of losing their present trade and permanent markets that they abandon their resistance.

Partial settlements at critical moments in competitive industries also sometimes stampede the main bodies of employers and break their associations. And by the same token, often the workers involved, seeing the employers' ranks thus crumbling and receiving financial aid from the workers who have settled, are encouraged to fight the harder.

But even in the competitive industries, because of the dangers which must be carefully guarded against. There are dangers of scab work being done in the settled shops in spite of all precautions; of lockouts of settled shops when the main association remains undefeated; of so suppressure is taken off the employers generally; of weakening the picket committees by making it difficult to tell which are really settled employers and which not; of robbing the strike of its mass character and thus its throbbing solidarity spirit; of creating an antagonism of interest between those workers who have gone back to work and those who remain on strike.

But even in the competitive industries, because of the generally growing strength of the employers, the value of the partial settlement is a diminishing quantity. More and more it is becoming necessary to defeat the employers en bloc, and to do this must ever be the left wing's chief aim.

IN TRUSTIFIED INDUSTRIES

In industries which are thoroly trustified or in which a few large combinations of capital dominate, such as steel, packing, rubber, textile, automobile, etc., the value of the partial settlement has vanished. It is virtually out of the question to play off one set of employers against the others. They are too firmly united together, financially and industrially, for this. The workers must win against them as a whole, either upon a local or national scale, mostly the latter.

An impermissible form of partial settlement is that often practiced in the coal industry, where the reactionaries sign up some of the mines of certain companies and let the rest remain nonunion. This puts a premium upon nonunionism and gives the employers in question a terrible weapon to use against the organization. All they have to do in the slack seasons or other periods of active offensive transfer production from their union to nonunion plants. This they have done many times.

A CONFESSION OF WEAKNESS

Likewise, in great strikes of workers in basic and key industries, such as the railroads, coal mining, etc., partial settlements are usually unwise and often disastrous. They destroy the political effect of such strikes. They are a confession of weakness, of failure to achieve the original aim of the strike, which was to defeat the government, or, of the whole body of employers.

Had Farrington succeeded in his previously mentioned plan of signing up a state agreement for Illinois in the midst of the 1922 strike it would have ruined that great struggle, not merely because of the flood of Illinois coal thrown on the market, but especially because the settlement would have signalized the failure of the union to get control of the whole central competitive district. The employers very much favored Farrington's treacherous manoeuver. As a rule, in strikes of a broad and marked political character partial settlements are only justifiable in case of bad defeats, when it is a case of merely trying to save the pieces.

A form of partial settlement that the employers often favor is that along craft lines. Such settlements enable them to pit the skilled workers against each other and against the unskilled. Right wing leaders habitually make partial settlements of this character. The left wing must resolutely oppose them. They are fatal to the growth and progress of the labor movement.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## Our New Business Manager Takes Charge of The DAILY WORKER

COMRADE BERT MILLER, recently district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party in the Boston district, has been appointed business manager of the Daily Workar Publishing Co., to succeed Comrade Moritz J. Loeb, who resigned, by the Central Committee of the party.

Comrade Miller, in addition to his experience as district organizer, was trade union organizer in the New York district and the New York secretary of the Labor Defense Council. His experience has been in the work of organizing campaigns and building up organization support, which will now be put into the work of strengthening The DAILY WORKER.

All the units of the party and supporters of The DAILY WORKER are requested to give Comrade Miller their earnest support in building up the organization of The DAILY WORKER so that the daily organ of the party will be placed in an impregnable position and thus the financial difficulties against which The DAILY WORKER has had to struggle will be overcome.

## Resolution on Anti-Imperialist Work

### Adopted at the Plenum of the Central Executive Committee Held November 10-12 Incl.

THE tasks of our party at the present time, as set forth in the resolution of the political committee, are those presented by the conditions of imperialism. American imperialism is able to win over large sections of the American workers by sharing with them a small part of super-profits and continues to extend its hegemony in foreign fields. However, the steady expansion of American capitalism upon an imperialist basis is accompanied by the enormous extension of the vulnerable surface which it presents to attack. Recent months have furnished striking evidence of the widespread movement for Latin-American unity against Wall Street. We cite particularly the present attitude of the Calles government in Mexico its general Latin-Americanism, its policy in Central America, its tendency toward cooperation with the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, and the decision of President Calles to send a personal representative to the Brussels world conference against imperialism.

Significant also are the developments of the Chinese national revolutionary movement, with its undoubted revolutionizing influence upon the Philippine independence movement, and the growth of the tendency towards an inter-capitalist front, with signs of a European dictator bloc coming into being against the United States.

The comintern has repeatedly indicated that a basic task of any party situated in an imperialist country is to stimulate and give aid to the national and national revolutionary movements in the colonial and semi-colonial countries under the heel of imperialism. This, together with the work among the American masses, forms the basis of our party work. While our party has made considerable progress in anti-imperialist work, it is still far from a proper realization of the importance of this work. A far greater proportion of the party's resources must be utilized in anti-imperialist activities. District executive committees must have standing sub-committees on anti-imperialist activity, and these must be directed by capable comrades. The party machinery on a district as well as a national scale must be drawn into this work.

THE anti-imperialist work has been greatly hampered by lack of sufficient comrades. The party must take measures to create and train a corps of comrades organized directly in anti-imperialist work.

In spite of many handicaps, we have done much to build the All-American Anti-Imperialist League into an organization engaged in actual struggle against imperialism. We have carried on systematic work inside of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and have achieved some valuable results there. We have participated in work against United States imperialism in a number of Latin-American countries, notably Mexico, Porto Rico, Cuba, Panama and Peru. We have also established some contact with the Philippine independence movement, although we have yet to establish our own nucleus there.

The main task for the period immediately ahead is the building of a strong section of the AAAAIL in the United States itself. This will be accomplished thru the affiliation of groups organized around specific issues, such as hands-off-Mexico committees, etc. The Workers (Communist) Party must remain the central factor in the United States section of the AAAIL, grouping around itself as many as possible other working-class organizations.

NO effort must be spared to make successful the conference for Filipino independence which is to meet at Washington, D. C., in accordance with the call sent out by the AAAIL in collaboration with other groups. With the cause of Filipino independence face to face with a serious crisis, and the Communists appearing for the first time as the leaders of the whole movement in the United States for unqualified independence of the Philippines, the conference presents a valuable opportunity which, if followed up, will lead to direct results for us in the Philippine Islands.

The importance for our party of contact with the world-wide movement against imperialism cannot be overestimated. Our party must make every effort to insure the sending of an appreciable delegation from the United States to the World Congress Against Imperialism which is to meet in Brussels in January of 1927.

## RESOLUTION ON THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

THE full meeting of the central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party notes with great satisfaction the organizational liquidation of the opposition in the C. P. S. U. by the last full meeting in the central committee and central control committee and by the 15th conference of that party.

The central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party endorses the resolutions of its political committee passed unanimously by that committee in July and again in October.

WITH the political committee, the central committee is of the opinion that on account of the deviations of Comrade Zinoviev from the path of Leninism, with his acceptance of Trotskyism and his misuse of his official position as president of the E. C. C. I. for factional purposes, his further leadership of the E. C. C. I. had become impossible.

It also holds that our party can and must help in the liquidation of the anti-Leninist theories of the opposition which exist not only in the C. P. S. U. but in the whole international and therefore endorses the steps decided upon by the Political Committee for the ideological mobilization of our party for the Leninist line of the Comintern and the C. P. S. U.

### U. S. Has Olympic Rivals.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—America faces a Herculean task in seeking the Olympic championships at Amsterdam in 1928 and Germany will offer the strongest rivalry, General Charles E. Sherrill told the American Olympic committee at a meeting here today.

## Wolfe to Speak at Workers' Forum in Philadelphia, Nov. 21

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18. — Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers school, will speak at the Workers' Forum here Sunday, Nov. 21. Wolfe's subject will be "Who Won the Election?"

The workers' forum is an organization for workers whose purpose is to deal with economic, political, and social problems affecting the welfare of the working class.

Meetings are held every Sunday.

Next Sunday, Nov. 28, C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party will speak on "The A. F. of L. from Portland to Detroit."

## Affair for Novy Mir Given December 25 at Workers' House

The Chicago Novy Mir worker correspondents have arranged a vecherinka for Saturday, Dec. 25, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., for the benefit of the Novy Mir, Russian Communist weekly.

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that date.

**Chicago Daily Worker Agents' Meeting**

**FRIDAY NIGHT, NOV. 19**

**at 19 S. Lincoln Street**

# TELL SAD LOT OF NON-UNION HOSE WORKERS IN PA.

## Ten-Hour Day and Low Wages

By ALFRED HOFFMAN,
Federated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—(FP)—Ten hours and 10½ a day with day and night work, wages ranging from $25 to $50 lower than in union mills, the knitters employed at the Dexdale Hosiery Co. in Lansdale, Pa., have the ideal non-union conditions existant in the fashioned hosiery industry. The knitters, most of them from the farms, are not properly trained and show their lack of training in the damage done to the delicate and complicated machines.

### Pay For Needles.

The firm follows out a policy of giving individual piece rates. In interviewing 20 men, each was found to have a different rate on the same style of work. The workers are also required to pay for the upkeep of machines, in other words for the needles used in the machines. This practice can be compared to a truck driver paying for tires on the truck he drives for someone else.

Double machines are operated by the men, turning out work that should pay them about 150% more than they are receiving. The average wages in the mill for doing twice the work per man done in union mills, vary from $10 to $40 lower than union wages on single jobs. On some styles the difference is even greater.

### Low Wages.

This condition doesn't mean that the firm gets all the advantage, for it is evident that the material wasted and depreciation of machinery offsets low wages. Good workers leave the firm because of the low pay, despite the attempt of the company to give a higher wage guarantee to the better men.

# The Drive

## For $50,000 to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

DONATIONS—NOVEMBER 13.

CALIFORNIA—
Workers Party, Cotati ..... $ 10.00
November 7 meeting, Fort Bragg ..... 11.75
Ernest Grigan, Los Angeles ..... 10.00
Charles Bayles, San Jose ..... 5.00

CONNECTICUT—
Medi Polcari & Buffere Local 35, Hartford ..... 5.00
W. C. Br. 94, Stamford ..... 5.00
American Lithuanian Workers' Literature Ass'n., Br. 81 Torrington ..... 5.00

FLORIDA—
Isabella Gauld, Nakomis ..... 100.00

ILLINOIS—
E. M. T., Chicago ..... 1.00
S. Zolinger, Chicago ..... 3.00

NEW YORK—
Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, New York City ..... 25.00
November 7 meeting, Utica ..... 18.42

OHIO—
Henry Carlier, Connorville ..... 2.00
E. R. Ishler, Toledo ..... 6.00
Joe Wollnecker, Toledo ..... 5.00
E. M. Pijugs, Warren ..... 5.00

OREGON—
S. W. Syvanen, Astoria ..... 10.00

PENNSYLVANIA—
Street Nucleus 1, Verona ..... 8.75

WISCONSIN—
Bulgarian Fraction, Milwaukee ..... 5.85

DONATIONS—NOVEMBER 15.

CALIFORNIA—
A. Aina, Berkeley ..... 1.50
Eva Alto, Berkeley ..... 1.00
M. Keskinin, Berkeley ..... 1.00
H. Lehtonin, Berkeley ..... 1.25
A. Salminen, Berkeley ..... 5.00
Hilda Soderlund, Berkeley ..... 2.00
Los Angeles Local ..... 29.76
November 7 meeting, Los Angeles ..... 30.61
Street Nucleus, Palo Alto ..... 2.50
Street Nucleus 7, San Francisco ..... 2.00
Street Nucleus 7, San Francisco ..... 5.00

COLORADO—
Jake Aronow, Durango ..... 1.00
L. A. Hall, Durango ..... 1.00

CONNECTICUT—
Dore Albert, Hartford ..... 8.00

ILLINOIS—
F. D. T. J. Omiagina, Chicago ..... 5.00
Ebergerdh, Chicago ..... 5.00
Lee Orean, Chicago ..... 5.00
Kratterfeld, Chicago ..... 5.00
Edith Peters, Chicago ..... .50
Clara Rodin, Chicago ..... 3.00
Nele Rosendale, Chicago ..... 3.00
Sevratnin, Chicago ..... .50
Siegel, Chicago ..... 7.50
Pearl Stein, Chicago ..... 10.00
Barney Youskauce, W. Frankfort ..... 5.00

MASSACHUSETTS—
Maria Kolehmainen, Amesbury ..... 8.25
Mothers League of New England ..... 14.18
Wan Nasi, Lowell ..... 2.00
Harry A. Battle, Orange ..... 2.00

MICHIGAN—
Finnish Workers Society, Herman ..... 12.35
Ishpaming Nucleus ..... 15.00
Mayor Aujala, Lansing ..... 2.00
Joseph Heinonen, Lansing ..... 2.00
Hugo Johnson, Lansing ..... 1.00
Enok Kallman, Lansing ..... 3.00
John Koponen, Lansing ..... 2.00
Nels Peterson, Lansing ..... 1.00
Otto Peterson, Lansing ..... 3.00
Alhus Rasanen, Lansing ..... 3.00
Hugo Wilson, Lansing ..... 1.00

NEW YORK—
Bayonne, Jersey City ..... 1.00
Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W., New York City ..... 5.00

RHODE ISLAND—
E. W. Tremont, Valley Falls ..... 5.00

WASHINGTON—
Geo. Kunnap, Anacortes ..... 2.50
Jim Achieff, Seattle ..... 2.50
E. J. Battle ..... 5.00
Fred Dandson, Seattle ..... 5.00
Aaron Fielarman, Seattle ..... 5.00
Mrs. Jones, Saattla ..... 5.00
George Margoff, Seattle ..... 7.00
Mike Mihich, Seattle ..... 5.00
Jos. Revaseff, Seattle ..... 2.50
John Wiirros, Seattle ..... 5.00
T. Athena, Spokane ..... 5.00

WISCONSIN—
Don Maravelas, Milwaukee ..... 5.00
Peter Ordenoff, Milwaukee ..... 5.00

### RECEIPTS OF MEETINGS.

The receipts from some of the November 7 meetings toward the "1926 DAILY WORKER" Fund are as follows:

Cleveland, Ohio ..... $100.95
St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha ..... 19.34
Stamford, Conn. ..... 17.52
Detroit, Mich. ..... 300.00
Chicago, Ill. ..... 100.00
New York, N. Y. ..... 412.53
Los Angeles, Cal. ..... 30.63

Cities and units which have not already settled up on the proceeds of the November 7 meetings should do so at once. It is a party decision that 75 per cent of all profits from these meetings is to go to The DAILY WORKER.—Bert Miller, Manager.

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## WAR MONGERS AND PEACE MAKERS HOLD CONFABS IN PITTSBURGH

By GEORGE PAPCUN.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The industrial conference of the Pittsburgh ordnance district was held at the Garve building, 302 Pann avenue, of representative of 90 industries located in the Pittsburgh district. The main theme of the discussion was how to change from peace-time to war-time status and turn to the manufacture of war materials within the shortest period of time. Also how new and better ways of making ammunition and other war materials can be developed.

The main speaker was Brig. Gen C. L. H. Ruggles of Washington, assistant chief of the United States ordnance department, who pointed out the government's objective in the industrial preparedness movement, and he paid particular attention to what would be expected from the Pittsburgh district industries in the event of a declaration of war. The discussion was participated in by some of the most vicious open shoppers and flunkers of organized labor in Pennsylvania, such as Homer Williams, president of the Union Steel Company; Taylor Allderdice, vice-president of the National Tube Company; Lieut. Col. G. T. McNiff, of the National Tube Co.; Major H. Kildin Knable, of the Carnegie Steel Co.

The conference was in charge of Ralph M. Drayo, chief of the Pittsburgh procurement district, who is in charge of the Pittsburgh district, which is one of the 14 permanent divisions mapped out by the government in its program of industrial preparedness, which the capitalist government would want us to think is a prepared-ness for a peace, when, in fact, it is a mobilization of industry for the slaughter of the youth.

At the same time we have the International Goodwill Congress under the direction of the World Alliance for International Friendship meeting in Pittsburgh, and speeches are being made galore on how we can prevent war by these wonderful "saviors" and representatives of god. At the same time that they have preachers and rabbis speaking and declaring against war and deploring the war, we find that the conference meeting in the Drayo is organizing and discussing new ways of making war. The speeches are lengthy, with all kinds of excuses, such as racial, nationality, etc., given why war is carried on. The only way to which they expect to abolish war is thru forgetting that 1,926 years have passed, and that, especially in the last few years, which are supposed to be the peak of christianity, we have had the worse slaughters that the human race ever saw.

What must happen if the dream of the priests, rabbis and preachers would come true. That is what is not likely to happen—that everybody should become a christian. Then we would expect the complete wiping out of the human race by the wars which would take place.

The working class is still being filled with the dope of the capitalists who are ready for war, and also by the parishes. But the youth must remember that in the last war each and every one of the priests, preachers and rabbis lined up on the side of the capitalists and was helping the capitalists in fooling the youth to go to slaughter under the pretense of democracy and freedom.

The working class must see that it will throw off this poison which is spread by the priests, preachers and rabbis and the rest of the capitalist mongers, and that if we must have a war it must be a war against the capitalist class.

## COMMUNIST VOTES IN HIGH SCHOOL MOCK ELECTION CAUSE UPROAR

WHEN nearly 50 students, most of whom are Finnish, at the Waukegan County High School wrote in the name of the Workers (Communist) Party candidate for U. S. senator, J. Louis Engdahl, in the mock election which was held by the students on November 2, it so roused the wrath of the teachers, and particularly the principal, that a violent campaign of violent abuse was started against those students while many of them were forced to stand in front of their classmates and recant their pledge of allegiance to the American flag.

Mr. John W. Thalman, principal of the high school, is well known in local circles for his reactionary views. He is a hide-bound catholic, who carries with him not only the distorted concepts of that organization into the school, but who likewise has learned how to apply methods of terrorism to the students and teachers who try to think for themselves.

Thanks to the subtle brain of this tool of reaction, the regular sample ballots (which contained the names of the Communist candidates) were used, altho this is what is usually done. Instead, there had been prepared special mimeographed ballots which contained only the lists of the republican, democratic, and independent parties.

This ruse failed completely. Many of the students come from parents who have long records of active service in the revolutionary movement. In addition to this, the Young Workers' League has been carrying on active work for a long time and has won a number of new supporters. All of these young students wrote in the names of the Communist candidates. When the results became known the principal, in a rabid speech made to the assembly of students, declared, among other things, that "dirty suckers can go back to Russia, where they came from." His vile and abusive language certainly did not help to impress the students with the constitutional demagogy which they are otherwise taught about in their classrooms. The teachers were also instructed to begin an intensive campaign of "Americanization" among their pupils to counteract the pernicious ideas of Communism. Several students were forced to salute the flag and repeat their oath of allegiance to it. This action has not helped to turn the students away from their ideas, but seems to have made them more determined than ever before to support and fight for them.

## First District Meet of Young Pioneers to Be Held Here, Nov. 26-28

A little over three years have passed since the Young Workers (Communist) League of District No. 8 undertook the building of a children's movement in the district.

Today after strenuous work, groups have been build up in a number of cities thruout the district.

To review, centralize and strengthen the work the first district Pioneer convention has been called to take place in Chicago, Nov. 26, 27 and 28.

The convention is being opened with a welcoming affair for the out of town delegates, by the Chicago Young Pioneers. A splendid program is being arranged. Plays, tableaux, recitations and music.

Do you want your child brought closer to the working class movement? Do you want to see what working class children can do when organized and directed properly? Do you want to see what working class education does for working class children—then come!

Every worker and every workers' child should attend the Young Pioneer Review, given on Friday, Nov. 26, at 8:00 p. m., at 2733 Hirsch Boulevard, Admittance 35c. Children 10c.

**New Y. W. L. Unit Dance Nov. 20.**

The new nucelus of the Young Workers' League, unit 4, is holding a dance and entertainment. In this way the league hopes to bring into its ranks more and more class-conscious young workers and extends a hearty invitation to all to be present. The dance and entertainment will be held at the Omadina Hall, 30th and Trumbull, at 8 o'clock, Saturday, November 20.

**COME AND LAUGH.**

A side-splitting, humorous play will be given by Section 6 of the Young Workers' League 2733 Hirsch boulevard, Chicago, on November 27, at 7 o'clock sharp. Come and laugh. The play will be followed by a dance.

# The New Masses

Saturday, November 20

**BERNARD SHAW—THE "FOOL" OF THE BOURGEOISIE.**

By K. A. Wittfogel

A study of the world-famous satirist that goes right to the heart. It reveals Shaw as an stark realist, exposing the lewd with damning effect the rotten moral pretense of bourgeois society and again hurling literary thunderbolts at the revolutionary class that are organizing the downfall of that society. The article with which this remarkable study ends.

* * *

**THE STUDENTS IN REVOLT.**

By Harry Kletzky

Kletzky does not suggest that the college student of today is ready to march on the Chicago stockyards with fountain pens clattering in the van and inkpots prepared to smear the landscape. He tries to show that college students are at last suffering from the ills of society and indicates that a college student might be good for something besides getting a drunk periodical the resultant pure movement gets bitter and puts callouses between his ears.

* * *

**IN THE WAKE OF THE NEWS.**

By T. J. O'Flaherty

This feature intends to be a summary of the outstanding news of the week, interpreted from the Communist point of view. It is the kind of a feature that the "liberal workers" will gobble up. It does not fit the same kind of the vacuum that the liberal business man. It does not want to. It appeals to the brain. Facts and conclusions are given. Also enough reasoning to make the whole thing palatable without going in the direction of making confusion worse confounded.

* * *

**A GLIMPSE OF THE YOUTH MOVEMENT OF RUSSIA.**

By Rose Katz

* * *

**ANATOLE FRANCE.**

By A. V. Lunacharsky

* * *

Drawings and Cartoons by Bales, Jerger and Vose—and other unusual features.

# Coming!

## In the December Issue of

# The WORKERS MONTHLY

* * *

**EUGENE V. DEBS**
What he means to the workers—By C. E. Ruthenberg

**THE STORY OF THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION IN DETROIT.**
Told by one who was there—By J. Louis Engdahl

**LESSONS FROM PASSAIC**
A complete and vivid story of the textile strike, by its leader, Albert Weisbord.

**A QUEEN SERENADES WALL STREET**
Thurber Lewis explains the furore over Queen Merie of Roumania.

**THE 1926 ELECTIONS**
An analysis of their significance to the workers—By Max Bedacht.

**THE RUBBER WORKER**
The story of one of the most ex-

**THE COAL STOPPAGE IN GREAT BRITAIN**
Louis Zooback tells what affect the miners' strike had on British industry.

**THE ENGLISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS**
Its meaning—By an eye-witness, Earl R. Browder.

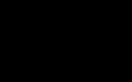
**WITH MARX AND ENGELS**
A series of letters prepared by Avrom Landy.

**THE NEW GERMAN IMPERIALISM**
What German imperialism is doing to prepare for new conquest—By Max Shachtman.

**APPRENTICESHIP IN THE SOVIET UNION**
C. H. Hathaway tells how the young workers of Russia are prepared for the factories.

**WHAT ARE THE TACTICS**

**CLIP IT TODAY!**



**THE WORKERS MONTHLY**
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Enclosed $ ..... for ..... mos. subscription.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

RATES:

$2 a year

$1.25 six months

# The Challenge of Youth

Why Every Young Worker Should Join the Young Workers (Communist) League

By SAM DARCY

With 13 Illustrations.

**IS JUST OFF THE PRESS!**

It's something new and vitally necessary in the work of revolutionary youth. This pamphlet tells in simple language what the Young Workers League is and why young workers should join it. It analyzes the condition of the working youth of this country and deals with their problems as no other book or pamphlet has done up to now.

**Distribute 25,000!** **Order a Bundle Now!**

15c a copy; 10c a copy in bundles of 5 or more
Send your order with a cash remittance.

USE THIS BLANK

The Young Workers (Communist) League of America
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $ ..... Send ..... copies of "The Challenge of Youth" to

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

FIRST PRIZE WINNER.

# DESCRIBES FORD SPEED-UP PLAN AS IT OPERATES

## Work Faster and Get Less Pay

By a Worker Correspondent.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 18.—Henry Ford, in an interview, considers five days a week as a cold business proposition. Studied in cold cash, it works out splendidly for frugal Henry.

In the final assembly of the Kearney plant, where a moving conveyor whips the men into increasing action, efficient production was made this week in three days and seven and one-half hours' work. They were sent home Friday at 4 o'clock, which explains the missing half hour. At the present scale of wages, which includes the much-advertised raises of 2½ to 5 cents an hour, the men will draw from $25 to $27 pay. Before going home Friday, Nov. 12, they were told not to report for work until the following Tuesday morning.

**Speeded Up.**

Recently Superintendent Gartha went around the plant looking for more action. As he passed thru the final assembly he demanded that the men working alongside the line should work directly on the moving conveyor, thereby adding to operations already loaded to capacity, in this way men are constantly tested by having their operations added to or doubled.

Statistics and records are also brought into play, the operations, number of men employed and costs being matched with other plants.

**Worker's Weeded Out.**

A definite weeding-out process is under way. One man, John Merris, was removed by the superintendent to the salvage department after 10 years of faithful service as a small boss. He had under his control the wiring of all outgoing cars, but was unfortunate to get beyond the years favored by Ford's speed and efficiency and was replaced by a younger men of 25.

John Morris is now working in the open Kearney meadows with about 40 other men. There is no shelter while salvaging old wood from rain or snow and they are open to stiff breezes from the Passaic River. In this way old employes are eliminated thru additional pressure and disagreeable jobs.

## Prolet-Tribune Will Be Out Tomorrow 'at Workers' House

The next issue of Prolet-Tribuna, the Russian living newspaper of the Novy Mir worker correspondents will be out Saturday, Nov. 20, at 8 p. m., in the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. Admission will be 25 cents

All workers who understand the Russian language are invited to attend.

BOSTON

International

# PRESS BALL

Friday, Nov. 26, '26

JACQUES RENARD'S ORCHESTRA

STATE BALL ROOM

Mass Ave., Boston

Gents 75c Ladies 40c

At Door: Gents $1; Ladies 50c

International Press Ball

for the benefit of the following papers:

The Daily Worker

.....English Daily

The Young Worker

.....Youth Bi-weekly

The Young Comrade

.....Pioneer Monthly

Proletar .... Armenian Weekly

Kheepain ..... Finnish Daily

Il Lavoratore ..... Italian Weekly

Freiheit ..... Jewish Daily

Vilnis ..... Lithuanian Daily

Laisve ..... Lithuanian Daily

Novy Mir .....Russian Weekly

Ny Tid .. Scandinavian Weekly

Daily News ... Ukrainian Daily

+++

NOVEMBER 26

# Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 1 1927

## THIS WEEK'S PRIZE WINNERS

Three more prizes are given this week to workers who have submitted best exemples of worker correspondence articles for the week.

A Ford automobile plant worker in Jersey City is awarded the first prize for his story telling how Ford's "five-day week" plan really works. He is given a copy of "The Eighteenth Brumaire" by Karl Marx.

The second prize winner for this week is William Albertson of Pittsburgh, Pa., who wrote the story telling of exploitation of drug-store "soda-jerks" and apprentices. He is awarded "The Awakening of China" by James Dolsen.

The third prize is awerdad Joe Pietkin of Gary, Indiana. He is given a copy of "The Industrial Revival in Soviet Russia" by A. A. Heller.

### PRIZES FOR NEXT WEEK.

Three attractive prizes for worker correspondence stories next week will be given to those who send in the best stories. Send in thet story you have been thinking about new, workers! You can have one of these books in your worker library:

1ST PRIZE—"Remence of New Russia," by Megdeleine Marx, a splendid account of the new Russia, in a cloth-bound edition.

2ND PRIZE—"Bars and Shadows," by Relph Cheplin, beautiful poems by a preisterian poet, written in Leavenworth penitentiery when a classwer prisoner.

3RO PRIZE—"Government-Strikebreaker," by Jay Levestene. How the present government fights egainst the workers.

EVERY WORKER SHOULO SENO IN A STORY THIS WEEK! REMEMBER: WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

SECOND PRIZE WINNER.

## ORGANIZATION IS NEED AMONG EXPLOITED DRUG APPRENTICES

By WILLIAM ALBERTSON
(Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURG, Nov. 18. — Prehably the most exploited young worker in Pittsburgh is the "soda-jerker" or pharmacist's apprentice. Before obtaining the job, the worker must first get an apprentice's license from the state which entitles him to work in the drug store, and which costs him two dollars. We must even pay for allowing ourselves to be exploited.

**Does Everything.**

He is then given the work of shining the fountain, sweeping and mopping the store, washing the windows, etc. When this work is finished, he makes the syrups; and, if the store happens to sell sandwiches, he makes them also. If the store does not have a fricidaire fountain, the ice naturally makes a very wet floor which is a great aid to colds and rheumetism. If he has any time left over—the boss usually sees that he has—he must work in the stock room which means lifting heavy loads and marking prices. While he is performing all this work, he is naturally expected to wait on trade.

According to the bosses, all this work will eventually make a full fledged pharmacist of the apprentice

**Long Heure.**

The average working day is from eight o'clock in the morning until twelve at night. This day is divided into three shifts: from 8 to 12, 12 to 6, and 6 to 12. The worker is supposed to work two shifts per day. One day he works from eight to six, the next day, from 12 to 12. One Sunday he works from 8 to 12; the following Sunday, from 12 to 12. This averages seventy-four heurs per week! And what do you think the wages are—from $15 to $25 per week! In the chain stores like Mays and McCullocks, the wages are about 25 per cent better, but the work and discipline is about 25 per cent worse.

**Student Compete.**

During the summer months, the regular workers are sometimes dropped in favor of the students who are having no school, and who will work for less money. During the school term, some students work after school from six to ten almost every night. Their wages average about $1.35 an evening.

A remedy is needed for this pitiful condition. There are hundreds of such "soda-jerkers" in Pittsburgh, but the spirit of organization, which is the only remedy, is lacking.

## BE AT CLASS IN WORKERS' JOURNALISM TONIGHT AT 6:30 P. M., DAILY OFFICE

The Chicago class in worker correspondence meets tonight at 6:30 o'clock in the editorial offices of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd. The class hour has been changed to 6:30 from 8 o'clock to accommodate workers who have other meetings on the same night.

Once more all workers in Chicago who went to receive training in worker journalism to aneble them to prepare articles for the press are urged to attend the class tonight. Every worker who wants to learn to write, or whose position in an organization demands that he write stories and news articles should become a member of the class at once.

The class is held every Friday night. Members are urged to be on time tonight in order that no time will be lost because of the new class hour. Sample stories should be brought to the class as a basis of criticism.

## Paper Box Strikers Set Up Restaurant

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—At a mass meeting of the Paper Box Makers' Union held Nov. 9 Brother Markovitch pointed out the tricks which the bosses are using to break the strike.

After this a fellow striker, Deuch spoke. He said in spite of the fact that the bosses are using the police and every possible method to break the strike and the union, "we are going to stick together, and even tho my wife and children haven't enough to eat I am going to fight and stick to the end."

Comrade Powers spoke next, and said that he had heard that the bosses were asking for an injunction against picketing. He pointed out that this was a healthy sign and means that our picketing is really hurting.

Caiola, manager of the union, said that the workers were starving while they were working, that families of five were living in $11 rooms, and that the bosses were living on Riverside Drive. He asked the workers if they were ready to fight.

The workers rose and answered that they would fight till the end, and they all left the hall and went to the

## MEXICANS IN U. S. ARE NOW AWAKE TO ORGANIZATION

### Union Already Formed In San Diego

By a Worker Correspondent.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 18.—The organization of the Mexican worker has been thought impossible by many organizers, for two reasons. First, because of the race prejudice that barred the Mexican from the A. F. of L. unions, and, second, that the majority of the Mexican workers were ignorant of the fact that they are being organized for their own good and against their enemies.

**New Awakening.**

Now that the workers in Mexico are being organized, they are awakening to the fact in the United States that they need organization.

The Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana (CROM) is already taking steps in combination with the American Federation of Labor toward the organization of the vast masses of unorganized Mexican workers.

But the workers want mass organization, instead of being hog-tied into trade unions. They want their own organization. They already have their own organization here, La Union de Trabajadores Mexicanos (Mexican Workers' Union), but it is only a local of the Hod Carriers' and Laborers' Union. Therefore, they can only bring in laborers while there are Mexicans in every kind of work here. And that is the reason they want an organization where they can take in any Mexican worker, regardless of class of craft.

**Help Passaic.**

To prove their willingness and their spirit of solidarity, we have only to take into account what they are doing.

A motion was passed at the last meeting of this union to send $5 to the Passaic strikers' relief fund. They are just starting to organize now and hope to have a good organization soon.

THIRD PRIZE WINNER.

## COMPANY TRIES TO DENY WORKER COMPENSATION

### Testifies Falsely Before Commission

By JOE PLOTKIN.
(Worker Correspondent)

HAMMOND, Ind., Nov. 18.—Seven months ago W. C. Crawford while working as a pipefitter helper, was injured in an accident. Because of a weak cable, a crane pulley block weighing over 300 pounds fell on the man's shoulder and injured him permanently.

The case was tried before the industriel board of Heimmond.

**Couldn't Work.**

Crawford said he is 45 years of age and is a car builder. At the time of the accident he was hit by the pulley block on the left shoulder and on the right foot. He lost much sleep because of pain. Altho he still suffered, he went back to work, but had to quit in a few days because he could not stand the pain. Crawford went to work many times after that. He had many different kinds of work. But he always had to quit after a few days because of the pain in the shoulder. Crawford received only $200 since the accident. He has a wife and four children to support.

Dr. Heck showed the commission that Crawford could not move the arm effectively. Crawford closed with pain during the demonstration.

**Company Doctor Lies.**

The company doctor as a witness was like a man lost at sea. At first he said that in order for Crawford to get his arm in good shape he should go back to work. After some hot questioning by Mr Dorsey, Crawford's attorney, the doctor admitted that the arm was in a very bad condition and disabled and should be treated by a doctor. The company doctor tried to keep himself in the good graces of his bosses which payed him by testifying that Crawford is able to work.

The decision on the case will be rendered at the next meeting of the industriel commission of Indiana.

## Form Shoe Workers' Co-operative to Aid Industry in Russia

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18. A shoe workers' co-operative to manufacture ladies' and men's welt shoes in Soviet Russia on the American system has been organized here under the supervision of the Technical Aid to the Soviet Union. A group of members of the co-operative met on Nov. 6, and decided to organize a group of 75 shoe workers.

All shoe workers who are interested should apply to the secretary of the Technical Aid, 799 Broadway, Room 402, New York City, or to the secretary of the co-operative, Harry Capell, 236 McDougal street, Brooklyn.

The next meeting of the co-operative will be held on Saturday, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock at the offices of the Technical Aid.

## WORKER DIES BECAUSE N. Y. CENTRAL FAILS TO PROVIDE ILLUMINATION

By FREDDA GARDNER,
(Worker Correspondent)

EAST SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Inadequate light of the New York Central OeWitt yards caused the death of another humprider, Roy A. Brownell, 22, of East Syracuse, was fatelly injured Friday Comstock when on the night shift last saw Brownell swinging on the rear end of the boxcar which he was to ascend before applying brakes as the car reached the proper place in the yards.

When the lad failed to return his fellow-workers started a search down the slope.

Near the bottom of the incline they found Brownell lying unconscious, a leg and arm badly severed.

Altho the brakeman's unconscious state made it impossible to learn full details of the accident, fellow-workers ascribe the cause directly to lack of sufficient illumination.

Only five weeks ago Edward Ryan, 25, died under the same circumstances.

Over one of the largest railroads yards in the country, nine miles long and fully a half mile wide, practically all of the lighting apparatus consists of two flood lights.

A short time ago the demand of the brotherhood for increased illumination resulted in inspection by safety men.

No attempt to provide additional lighting facilities followed their reports.

Meanwhile the greed of the N. Y. C. R. R. and the lack of direct action by the brotherhood will make possible a continued toll of the lives of

## 4 MINERS LOSE LIVES IN SCAB MINE EXPLOSION

### W. Va. Disaster Was Avoidable, Charge

By ROMA.
(Worker Correspondent)

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., Nov. 18.—Once again labor has paid a toll of death to the grim monster of capitalism, when four miners were killed and two injured; and another one killed or seriously injured in a non-union mine in this city.

Early on the morning November 15 an explosion occurred at the First Street mine, owned by the Ohendale Gas Coal Company. Twenty miners were in the mine at the moment of the blast, working night shift. Thirteen of these, working in a locality a short distance from the place where the blast occurred were led to safety by the night foreman, while seven were in the midst of the explosion.

Rescue workers recovered six of the miners, three dead, two seriously injured, and one in a serious condition, who died shortly after he was rushed to the hospital. One of the miners cannot be located.

Those dead are:

Welter Fagle, 19, single, motorman

Reuben Kirkhert, 23, single, brakeman.

Mike Kavesack, 44, married, loader

Joseph E. Stifel, 50, married, loader.

The injured are H. F. Cumberledge, loader; J. W. Lemaster, loader.

**Disaster Avoidable.**

This disaster was eveidable, as any miner will state. All the mines in this section are non-union, with all the hazards of non-existing conditions. Each mine is full of gas ready to blow up at the least ignition. Miners complain that the air circulation in the mines is bad, the pumps are poor, and the air is not circulated even thruout the mine to prevent dangerous pockets of gas from forming or accumulating.

Supposedly safety lamps were installed on the pay of the miners. The coal barons, however, have not followed their part of the bargain.

In all probability, and as all miners firmly believe, this explosion was caused by the sparks of the motor coming in contact with a dangerous body of gas. Many of the miners stated that the motors are unsafe, and that the sparks issuing forth are exceedingly large and sure to cause an explosion if there is gas.

These mines are not examined as rigidly as they should be. The mine inspector, when inspecting, goes only thru the main part of the mine, but does not go to the side-to-the-way places where miners toil, and which are dangerous gas traps. The mine is then pronounced safe, when, as a fact, it is not in local places.

## CONVICT THREE WORKERS IN N. J. FRAME-UP CASE

### Court Upholds Scab's Testimony

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 18.—Harry Fox, Mickey Teloman and Antonio Pientari, former employes of the Raritan Copper Works, Perth Amboy, N. J., have been convicted on an assault and battery charge here. The three men were accused by Frank Lovel, a worker at the copper works, of assaulting him with a six-foot iron pipe the night of August 15. A strike was conducted by the International Union Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, of which the three defendants were members, against the Raritan Copper Workers, at the time the assault took place. Lovel was a scab working at the copper works.

The case was manifestly a frame-up engineered by the company to get rid of these three militant workers. Each of the accused proved by several witnesses that they were miles away when the scab was beaten up. No one saw the attack take place. Lovel testified that he was alone when assaulted, that three men approached him from behind; that he was on an unlighted street. He also admitted that he previously knew only one of the men. Despite this, he swore that he was positively sure that these three men beat him up.

The defense brought out the fact that the complaint on which the warrant was issued had been made by an official of the company and that Lovel was brought to the jail after the men were arrested by a company official and asked to identify them. Of course he promptly said these were the men.

New Brunswick is a notorious open-shop town and the prosecutor played cleverly on the manifest prejudice of the jury against labor. In his summing up he was forced to admit that Fox in all probability was not at the scene of assault, but he asked for his conviction on the ground that Fox was an official of the Perth Amboy local of the union, and was the brains behind the other two innocent workers.

The International Labor Defense, which conducted the defense, immediately announced that the case will be carried to the higher courts.

# Oil

A NEW NOVEL
by Upton Sinclair

Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.

## IV

Sitting on the beach, half dug into the sand, and staring out over the blue water, Vee told him something about her life. "I'm no spring chicken, Bunny, don't imagine it. When I came into this game, I had my own way to make, and I paid the price, like every other girl. You'll hear them lie about it, but don't be fooled; there are no women producers, and no saints among the men."

Bunny thought it over. "Can't they be satisfied with finding a good actress?"

"She can be a good actress in the daytime, and a good mistress at night; the man can have both, and he takes them."

"It sounds rather ghastly," said the other.

"I'll tell you how it is, there's such fierce competition in this game, if you're going to get ahead, nothing else matters, nothing else is real. I know it was that way with me; I hung round the doors of the studios—I was only fifteen—and I starved and yearned, till I'd have slept with the devil to get inside."

She sat, staring before her, and Bunny, watching her out of the corner of his eye, saw that her face was grim.

"There's this to remember too," she added; "a girl meets a man that has a wad of money, and can take her out in a big car, buy her a good meal, and a lot of pretty clothes, and get her up on a bungalow, and he's a mighty big man to her. It's easy to think he's something wonderful. It's all right for moralists to sniff, that don't know anything about it; but the plain truth is, the men that came with the cash and offered me a start in a picture—he was just about the same as a god to me, and it was only decent to give him what he wanted. I had to live with him a few months, before I knew he was a fat-headed fool."

There was a silence. "I suppose," said Vee, "you're wondering why I tell you this. I'm safe now, I've got some money in the bank, and I might set up for a lady—put on a swank and forget the ugly past. If I'd told you I was an innocent virgin, how would you have known? But I said to myself, 'By God, if having money means anything to me, it means I don't have to lie any more.'"

Said Bunny: "I know a man that says that. It made a great impression on me. I'd never known anybody like it before."

"Well, it makes you into a kind of savage. I've got an awful reputation in the picture world—has anybody told you?"

"Not very much," he answered.

She looked at him sharply. "What have they told you? All about Robbie Warden, I suppose?"

"Hardly all," he smiled. "I heard you'd been in love with him, and that you'd sort of been in mourning ever since."

"I made a fool of myself twice over a man; Robbie was the last time, and believe me, it's going to stay the last, its put-up job. The money for the best picture I ever made, and he was handsome as a god, and he begged me to marry him, and I really meant to do it; but all the time he was fooling with two or three other women, and one of them shot him, so that was the end of my young dream. No, I'm not in mourning, I'm in rejoicing because I missed a lot of trouble. But if I'm a bit cynical about love, and a bit unrefined in my language, you can figure it out."

And Vee shook the mountain of sand off her bare legs and stood up. "Here's how I keep off the fact," she said, and put her hands down on the sand where it was wet and firm, and stood the rest of herself upon them, her slender white limbs going straight up, and her face, upside down, laughing at Bunny; in that position she walked by slow handsteps down to the water, and then threw herself over in the other half of a handspring, and lighted on her feet and dashed into the breakers. "Come on in! The water's fine!"

Bunny thought over this conversation, and learned from it his usual lesson of humility. Vee had had to fight for her success; whereas he had never had to fight for anything. If he wanted a moving picture career Dad would arrange it for him, the studio doors would fly open! And the same thing applied to any sort of career he could think of. How could he afford to pass judgment on anybody?

Also, while he listened to Vee Tracy, he had the memory of Eunice Hoyt to keep him humble. No, people didn't know what was right about sex; or at any rate, if they did, they didn't make it clear. It was disagreeable to have to think about so many other men; but then, too, it helped to clear the atmosphere. She wouldn't expect to marry him right off; there were marriages among the screen people, but apparently not until they had made sure they were happy. Also, it enabled Bunny to be certain that Vee would not be shocked by the knowledge that she was hauling his dreams.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

ETHEL AND JOS.
VAVAK
Teachers of Violin and Piano
Telephone
SUNNYSIDE 8472
Address
1146 MONTROSE AVE.,
CHICAGO

Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.

Spend a Pleasant Evening in the Reading Room of the
WORKERS
(Los Angeles, Cal.)
BOOK SHOP
322 WEST SECOND ST.
A labor library is here for your convenience. There is also a splendid selection of books for your purchase.
Hours—9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Sundays—1 P. M. to 8 P. M.
Tel. Metropolitan 3366

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone, Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year | $6.00 per year |
| $3.50 six months | $3.00 six months |
| $2.50 three months | $1.50 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Managing Editor
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## "Dollar Diplomacy" in Nicaragua

Dollar diplomacy at Washington feels very much outraged because of what it terms "bolshevistic activities" south of the Rio Grande stretching all the way to the Panama Canal.

It professes especially to stand aghast at every show of sympathy displayed by the Mexican government for its sister republics in Central America, including Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.

It is charged that Mexico is interfering in the internal affairs of Nicaragua. That privilege dollar diplomacy reserves for itself. Adolfo Diaz has been hurriedly recognized by Washington and warships with the inevitable marines, the vanguard of American imperialism, are on the job to suppress all opposition. Washington establishes its "protectorate" over Nicaragua, seeking to make it another colony of American finance.

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press, in referring to alleged activities of Mexico in Nicaragua, says that, "Presumably, the chief purpose of this interference is the fostering of radical propaganda and Bolshevist philosophy." This is the usual charge of "Nervous Nellie" Kellogg, secretary of state, who always has half an eye on Moscow. Now Kellogg has greater need to be nervous. His department sees the long pending oil and land law issues and claim controversies, with the religious question thrown in for good measure in Mexico, overshadowed by the mutual relations developing between Mexico and Central America.

It is inevitable that Mexico, oppressed by American imperialism should seek its affiliations among others similarly oppressed. Such affiliations will be found not only as far as the Panama Canal, but even to the southernmost tip of South America as far as the Straits of Magellan.

Only yesterday Senator Borah warned the imperialists against armed intervention in China. But today Washington is sending marines to shoot down the Diaz opposition in Nicaragua. It is boldly claimed that if any Mexican or other outside influence is discovered during this process of terrorization and subjugation, then those countries involved, will suffer the wrath of the American government. Washington wishes to isolate the problem in Nicaragua from the other problems involved in dealing with the Central and South American republics. Instead Washington will find these countries making common cause against its imperialist aggressions.

Most workers in the United States look upon "Nicaragua" as only an inconsequential spot on the sketchy map of Central America. It doesn't mean much to them. The result is that they concern themselves very little with the grievances of this republic so far away.

But Nicaragua or Guatemala, or some other Central American republic, may be the tinder box that will set aflame the nations now subject to American profit rule. The ensuing war would be fought by American workers conscripted for the purposes of murder. The best time for labor to prepare against an American "Morocco" is now. The interests of the workers in this country are identical with the interests of all oppressed thruout both the Americas.

## U. S. Plans to Take Nicaragua

(Continued from page 1)

success of his military coup of October 1925.

**Kellogg's Trick.**

Kellogg bases his grant of recognition of the reactionary Diaz on the pretense that the Nicaraguan congress, which "elected" Diaz was the one in office when Chamorro drove out the elected government of Salorzano a year ago. The fact that the liberals who controlled that congress are now in open revolt, and hence would not dare come within the Chamorrist military zone to vote in the congress, makes no impression on Kellogg when he is anxious to prevent the Nicaraguan liberals from getting back what they won in the last election.

**Rich Stakes.**

The stakes of this bold game are possession of the Nicaraguan bank, the national railway, and rich concessions. The liberals had repurchased from the Wall Street bankers their national bank and railroad, and were refusing to give away the national wealth in concessions. The bankers backed Chamorro. When he seized the government he began offering these properties for sale in New York. Kellogg was unwilling at first to permit the sale of stolen national property. President Green of the Pan-American Federation of Labor protested against this proposed sale of loot. Now, the formal recognition, Kellogg gives his approval for the disposal of the Nicaraguan nation's railroad and bank.

* * *

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—A formal accusation against the Mexican government of having aided Nicaraguan revolutionists, and an equally formal request for American intervention to make Mexico stop such activities, was filed with the state department today by President Diaz of Nicaragua, puppet of United States interests.


**ANOTHER SUCCESS FOR THE DAILY WORKER**

We have just received a check for $28.70 as the proceeds from a DAILY WORKER supper held at Ignaburg Restaurant in Los Angeles. Why not similar affairs in your city?


## MEMBERS OF FLAT JANITORS' UNION HELD AT INQUEST

### Face Trial in Shooting of Edward Dunn

Michael Sexton, organizer and business agent of the Chicago Flat Janitors' Union; Albert Crean, also a business agent, and Thomas H. Conner, a picket, of the same organization, were yesterday bound over to the grand jury at an inquest held at the morgue, charged with the murder of Edward Dunn, vice-president and organizer of the Afro-American Janitors' Union, who was shot and killed at the corner of Fillmore and Francisco Aves., last Tuesday.

The accused men were represented at the inquest by Attorney William Scott Stewart, who defended William D. Shepherd on trial for the murder of his foster son, "Billie" McClintock. On the advice of their counsel, all three of the accused refused to testify at the inquest.

Stewart's line of questioning of the witnesses, who were chiefly police officers and members of the detective bureau, indicated the line of defense being that, after the accused had called Dunn over to their parked car, to talk with him, two other Negroes appeared at the entrance to the alley, and at the same time, they saw Dunn reach toward his pocket, whereupon Sexton drew his gun and fired.

**Find No Revolver.**

In his examination of Capt. William Kennedy, of the 17th precinct, Attorney Stewart brought out the fact that cartridges had been found in the pocket of the deceased. Thereupon, the clothing was put in evidence and a search of the pockets revealed a pocket knife with a three-inch blade, six loaded cartridges, but no revolver.

Neither Dunn's wife nor any member of the family appeared at the inquest, altho officers were sent out to find and bring in Mrs. Dunn if possible. Identification of the body was made thru the testimony of friends

# Karl Marx on Fordism

### Ford's 5-Day Week Is a Capitalist Fraud That Karl Marx Exposed Before Henry Was Born—Some Lessons in Marxism with Relation to the Ford Method of Slave Driving.

By THURBER LEWIS

ARTICLE I

Karl Marx

FROM the manner in which the particular star flashed across the sky and then died suddenly out, it would appear that Henry Ford's famous five-day week did not exactly have the enduring qualities of a planet. We refer to the sensational manner in which the announcement of this great boon, like a meteor, was catapulted across the innumerable front pages that constitute the firmament of American publicity only to die in the whining and whirring of the machinery in Highland Park and Fordson.

But there is a reason why the vaunted five-day week was but a flash in the pan. There is a reason why it was startling for only the moment, its novelty has been eaten up in the realization by the workers themselves that it is just another capitalist fraud. It is a capitalist fraud that Karl Marx exposed in print before 1867.

Ford, and when we say Ford we mean, not the man, but the Ford administrative machine, has learned in the process of an advanced type of capitalist production what Karl Marx analyzed on the basis of his study of the capitalist system about the time that Henry was being born.

**Ford on "Labor Cost."**

READ the books that have been written for Henry by men who know how to write and who have translated the Ford experience in production to the printed page. Upon what is laid the chief stress? What is the determining factor in the Ford system? The central feature of Ford's industrial program is what he calls labor cost. The phenomenal profits made in the Ford industries have been created on the basis of "labor saving" machinery. The entire Ford system works toward the one end: devising means to cut down on the labor used in production and intensifying that labor to a maximum. No one disputes this least of all Ford.

What does Karl Marx, the greatest of all economists, the economist of the workers, have to say about it? What Ford technicians call labor, Marx calls labor power. Why? He calls it labor power because he wants to make clear the socialaspect of it and also to separate LABOR POWER, as such, from the laborer who gives it because LABOR POWER is what the worker sells to the capitalist. As soon as a Ford worker enters the Highland Park plant he is parted from something that has been brought from him. Ford has leased his brain, his muscle and his energy for eight hours, in a word, Ford has bought his labor power. "As soon as his labor really begins," says Marx, "it no longer belongs to him."

**Ford's Eight Hours.**

THE worker sleeves away for eight hours and Ford's specialists are busy devising means to make him produce as much in eight hours as possible. Why? Because the biggest profits are derived when, by employing less labor, more products are created.

But Ford pays his men $6.00 a day. He only works them eight hours. Other capitalists pay less money and work their men more hours. At the same time Ford's profits are bigger, as a rule, than theirs. How come?

Ford's economists would analyze it in the following way. Very simple. The labor cost is the big cost. The payroll at Highland Park is the biggest daily item of expense. Compared to this the cost of the raw materials is small. We can sell Ford cars at a low price and thus swell our sales on the market only if we can manage to cut down the biggest cost of production, that is, the labor cost. So the conveyor system came into use. So the division of labor was worked out in detail. So constantly improved machinery requiring the application of less and less labor was installed. And so more cars were produced with less expenditure of labor to produce them and profits were consequently greater.

All of this is quite true. But it is only half the story. As is usually the case with capitalist experts they leave the social implications of their calculations entirely out of account. They see only the matters directly pertaining to their particular business.

**Marx Goes Deeper.**

BUT Marx saw much more deeply. He was not not satisfied with a simple accounting such as that. He not only wanted to know HOW these things could be done, but, more important to the exploited worker, WHY they were done and what conditions made it possible.

In this case, for example, Marx was more interested in determining the process of making bigger profits by working four men eight hours a day and paying them six dollars for it, than in the fact that big profits resulted—the chief interest for Henry.

Well, let us begin. When the Ford worker lets Henry use his labor, or as we prefer to call it, labor power, he gets six dollars in return for eight hours work. It is as plain as the nose on your face that Henry has purchased something when he spends six dollars. And it is as equally plain that the worker has sold something.

**What Are Commodities?**

THINGS that satisfy a human demand or a want and are bought and sold are called commodities. Well, that makes the labor power that the worker sold to Ford a commodity, doesn't it? Henry Ford and William Green would be the last persons to agree with this opinion. It is a very vulgar way of expressing it. But is so obvious that the vulgarity has to be excused. Labor power is a commodity as surely as tin lizzies.

**Why Six a Day?**

NOW, why is it that Ford pays SIX DOLLARS for the use of it? Why doesn't he pay two dollars or fifty? There must be some basis upon which this is calculated. What could be more logical than to assume that the basis for such a calculation would be how much the worker needs to live on and to keep his family going? Let us assume that the minimum upon which a person can get along according to the standard of living in the United States is four dollars. The facts are that Judge Gary pays his men in the steel plants as low as three dollars, other employers pay four and Ford pays six. From this it is very easy to see that the daily wage is fixed upon the basis of what the worker requires to get along on from day to day and keep on working.

We saw that labor power was plainly a commodity. It satisfies a demand and is exchanged on the market. Now, what is common to all commodities? Upon what basis are they exchanged? Well, all commodities are useful. That is common to them all. But are they exchanged on that basis? Let us say Ford decided to exchange ten Ford automobiles for a ton point of radium to be used in his hospital. Wouldn't it require a round table of philosophers to decide upon the relative usefulness of the two? There must be something else common to commodities that determine the basis upon which they are exchanged. It is plain. They have all been made by labor. Upon all things that are bought and sold labor power is expended. So that labor power is the thing common to all commodities.

(Continued tomorrow)

## Big Business Revolts in Massachusetts

By BERT MILLER.

DAVID I. WALSH elected by 40,000 votes!

So runs the news in tal Coolidge's home state. Walsh has decisively defeated Butler in Massachusetts, which only two years ago rolled up a majority for Coolidge of 432,645. The Bay State has produced Butler in spite of the fact that the republicans harped upon the plea thruout the campaign that a vote for Butler is a vote for Coolidge, in spite of the fact that the usually Silent Cal came out on the shell to send a moving personal appeal for the support of his right-hand man, and in spite of the fact that our parsimonious president and his wife even went so far as to make the trip all the way from Washington to Massachusetts to vote for his favorite Coolidge was repudiated! How come?

**Victory Looked Sure.**

WHEN the campaign opened it looked like a Butler runaway. The early operations of his well-oiled machine gave promise of an easy victory. Huge clam bakes and outings were arranged during the late summer, at which as many as 10,000 of the faithful gathered to hear the republican spellbinders. In a "Pollyannic" biography of Butler in the Boston Herald he was painted as the epitome of all virtues. The Boston labor fakers turned the Labor Day parade into a republican rally after they had successfully knifed the movement for a labor ticket.

The textile mills picked up slightly. "Coolidge, the tariff, and prosperity" became the stirring slogan which was to carry the mill-owner candidate to victory.

**Walsh Silent.**

DURING this Uma Walsh was strangely silent. Altho a movement for Walsh had been started among the former LaFollette group as early as the spring, the democrats tried to create the impression that Walsh was reluctant to accept the nomination. This is a time-worn trick of capitalist politicians. But apparently the bashful swain was persuaded. Walsh submitted to the over whelming pressure of the masses(?) He accepted the nomination.

In the course of a few weeks the entire picture changed. With a few decisive strokes the accepted flutter victory was turned into an ignominious defeat.

**"Labor" Supports Walsh.**

IT was not until the democratic state convention that the democrats broke their silence, and then they proclaimed as their major plank—prohibition. The campaign drew into its last two weeks the democrats brought up their heavy guns. Disregarding the fact that Walsh was the running mate of William A. Gaston, banker and traction attorney; that he had not come out squarely for a single labor issue; that he refused to raise a finger in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti; that by his statements and his record he was clearly shown to be the smooth-tongued spokesman of big business and the enemy of labor, the official machine of the A. F. of L. endorsed Walsh. The state was literally plastered with letters and handbills and posters to show labor's esteem for Walsh. One poster in particular was most powerful, especially in the mill towns. It was entitled, "Butler's Prosperity," and portrayed a mill town with factories closed, unemployed workers walking about, and the legend "Vota for David I. Walsh."

**Effect of Bankers.**

ABOUT a week before election day the international bankers, headed by J. P. Morgan, issued their notorious manifesto demanding the abolition of tariff walls in the interests of their investments abroad. This was a direct challenge to the republican party and to Coolidge. Coolidge accepted the challenge and denounced the proposal, adhering firmly to the principles of the high protective tariff. By that act he sealed his doom, and the Massachusetts election was decided. The prohibition plank furnished an easy bridge for the Lodge faction of the republican party to cross over to the Walsh camp. This group, headed by Mrs. Lodge, Jr., and representing the banking interests, opposed to the manufacturing group (Butler et al.) came out openly for the wet plank and for Walsh. Neither the frantic appeals from the white house, nor the attempted terrorization of mill workers could counteract the disastrous division in the republican party. His business—the international bankers—has revolted from Butler and Coolidge, to Walsh and

Will it be Al Smith?

FOR the workers of Massachusetts the election marks a turning point from the recent period of unemployment, wage cuts and speed-up to a period of more intense and militant attack upon the workers. Walsh and the democrats, in whom many workers have blindly placed their trust will be the willing tools of the bankers' interests to lower the present tariff walls, and to seek to reduce the standards of the workers of Massachusetts to the starvation level of Germany. Better experience will teach them the lesson which the campaign has failed to do—organize a strong trade union movement—International trade union unity against the international [illegible] of the bankers—a labor party of the workers against the parties of capitalism.

Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.

## "REVELRY", NEW BOOK EXPOSING "OHIO GANG", STARTLES CAPITAL

By LAURENCE TODD,
Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Washington is seething with discussion—chiefly cynical in tone—of the scandals that attended the Harding regime and the period when Calvin Coolidge was trying to stave off the investigation of the graft and corruption which marked the return of the republican party to power in the capital. For "Revelry," a sordid historical novel of that time, has appeared. Samuel Hopkins Adams has thrown into a book a hodgepodge of veiled reference to all the chief characters in the amazing drama of the Ohio gang and Teapot Dome and the department of justice. The effect is as nauseating as the most disillusioned citizen could expect. The white house is shivering in disgust.

**Harding Period Story.**

Willis Markham is the handsome, easy-going, stand-by-my-friends politician whom a crooked bourgeoisie has shoved into the presidency by the United States. He plays poker, drinks hard, finds congenial company among criminal characters who love him as a friend and make use of him as a tool with which to rob the government and the public. Their private morals are on a par with their gutter vocabulary, and in the mysterious little house on Blue street they gamble and quarrel and fight. There is the "soubrette," the oil stock deal, the cabinet member who last year was unable to pay his taxes, but who suddenly is able to buy a great ranch. There is the senator who is on their political relanslaes in his pursuit of fame, on which to prosecute them for robbing the government. There is the little government stenographer who has incriminating documents which the gang must buy. And there is the cabinet officer whose manner is that of private monopoly of the goodness in the world. He is secretary of state. Finally there comes the collapse of the house of cards. Willis Markham is not the first victim of the tragedy that was implied in the reckless arrogance of the gang. But when he dies of poison taken by mistake, but which he deliberately refuses to have counteracted, his friends conspire to hush the fact that he was poisoned. He becomes a martyr, and because he is so represented to the country the trail of the grafters who were his pals is covered.

**Not a Novel.**

"Revelry" is not a novel in the literary sense, nor is it historical in the sense of truth of events. But it is a performance which turns up to the reminiscent novelists of the American people all of the rotting relics of the Harding-Coolidge term. Whether it is published in order to annoy the white house and its satellites or to stimulate further research into the doings in the Little Green House on K street and in the McLean house on H street, as described before senate committees two years ago, the author does not explain.

"There came, too," he says in the death-bed scene, "the vice-president so soon to be president, who looked inscrutably at the dying man out of his fishy eyes and assured him that the Markham policies would be faithfully adhered to. Vice-President Elliot did not knew what the Markham policies were. Nor did Markham. Nor anyone else. But it made a lift when sent out over the news association wires."

**Coincides with Trial.**

On the day when a hundred press correspondents were hastily scanning their advance copies of "Revelry," Albert W. Fall came back to Washington to be arraigned in the federal district court on charges of conspiracy in the Teapot Dome frauds. His trial is soon to begin, but he has lost none of the assurance which was his when he helped to dominate Warren Harding. He announced that he was confident he would be acquitted.

## Letters From Our Readers

**Honor in Boston.**

Dear Comrades: There is an irony about the late election in the state of Massachusetts that deserves the attention of your cartoonist.

The Coolidge slogan, "I need thee, Butler," was broadcasted, and it even entered the religious services of the churches at the Back Bay.

Just let your imagination take it up and behold a very large congregation of some 5,000 people standing and joining in the song of six verses:

"I need thee every hour, every hour I need thee.
Stand thou near by.
Temptations lose their power when thou art nigh.
I need thee, O I need thee, how much, how much I need thee."

Chorus, ad. libitum.

In a big, big church with spires and domes and steeples and towers. Make it fanny, for it was rich in humor to the party who has a bit of humor about them. The congregation poured here are all of the faithful. Fraternally yours,

A Comrade,
Boston.

**Spirit in Florida.**

Dear Editor: I was in a very good, and also uplifting, conversation with one of the I. W. W. brothers concerning the uplift of the laboring class. I am a member of the carpenters' local union. I am a colored man and stand for right and honesty. My determination is to help build and educate my race as much as I possibly can, so I am asking you to please send me about 500 copies of your paper that I can distribute among my people. And very soon we will establish a firm foundation. My aim is to distribute the paper, and after I can show them the necessity for you to help us organize as a body of workers.

My motto is: Together we stand; divided we fall. I will close, with devoted aims. I beg to be your friend, also brother.

Fraternally yours,

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

assigned to protect scabs if a supply of liquid encouragement were not on hand? And if all our police are imprisoned where can a reliable distributing agency be found? Those are serious questions, Mr. Mayor, almost as serious as "When are you going to start digging that subway?"

* * *

ONE of the funniest bits of news that happened this week was the action of the Cuban government in sending his papers to the Uruguayan minister after an incident very likely in a cafe when the Uruguayan said to the Cuban that Cuba was not a self-governing country but "merely a dependency of the United States." Small men in brass as well as playing-cards usually more conceited than those of heavier proportions, and the same applies to countries, particularly of their independence is in such a deplorable position as Cuba's is.

* * *

AFTER the Cuban used all his diplomacy to seduce the Uruguayan into impaling himself on his (the Cuban) sword he disappointedly resorted to some civilized methods of warfare. It refused the Cuban government to break off relations with Uruguay. But as soon as Washington ordered away the Kellogg threw a fit and Cuba resumed diplomatic relations. Uncle Sam is not going to have the cat-and-dog puppies disturb the secrets of the imperialist kennel.

* * *

IT is said that doctors differ and patients die—but death is rather seldom when they agree. And yet compared to some medical methods of warfare, it is said

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

This Issue Consists of Two Sections. SECTION ONE.

Vol. III. No. 264. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 5 Cents

# OBREGON HITS NEW U. S. WAR MOVE

## We Must Raise $3,000 by Tuesday to Keep Our Daily

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary Workers (Communist) Party.

THE DAILY WORKER must raise $3,000 by Tuesday, November 23, thru contribution to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund.

In order to meet notes falling due, which were given in payment for supplies, payrolls of our printing plant and paper bills, which involve the life of our paper, $3,000 must be secured in addition to the regular income of The DAILY WORKER.

These obligations cannot be postponed. We must pay them not later than Tuesday in order to Keep The DAILY WORKER.

The only way the money can be raised is thru the party members and sympathizers intensifying their work for The DAILY WORKER and raising and sending in the contributions to The DAILY WORKER by Tuesday of at least $3,000.

Every resource of the party and party members must be drawn upon to raise this $3,000. Every party unit which has money in its treasury must send the funds to The DAILY WORKER, whether these funds are contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund or not, and then raise the money to replace it thru the sale of the Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates.

There are resources far in excess of the $3,000 required to carry The DAILY WORKER thru the crisis in the party. They must be drawn upon in full in order to pull The DAILY WORKER out of its present dangerous situation.

We emphasize the seriousness of the situation and the need of prompt action. The Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign has been dragging too much, the total reached being still below the $20,000 mark in place of the campaign nearing its close with completion of the $50,000 fund. The consequence is that unless we can put new spirit in the campaign, immediately raising the $3,000 to meet the crisis Tuesday and then go forward with the campaign with greater interest, that we are in danger of not winning the struggle for The DAILY WORKER.

This statement should be sufficient to stir every member of the party and supporter of The DAILY WORKER into action.

We must have Quick Action TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

EVERY MEMBER OF THE PARTY AND THE SUPPORTERS OF THE DAILY WORKER SHOULD IMMEDIATELY RUSH IN ALL THE FUNDS THEY CAN RAISE.

EVERY UNIT OF THE PARTY SHOULD SEND ALL THE MONEY THEY HAVE ON HAND.

EVERY PARTY MEMBER SHOULD BE MOBILIZED TO COLLECT ALL THE MONEY POSSIBLE OVER SUNDAY AND RUSH IT TO THE DAILY WORKER.

THIS IS AN EMERGENCY CALL FOR ACTION WHICH WILL TEST THE SUPPORT THE PARTY CAN GIVE TO THE DAILY WORKER.

THE RESPONSE IN THE FORM OF RAISING THE $3,000 NEEDED BY TUESDAY WILL TELL WHETHER WE ARE ABLE TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

### Released After 16 Years in Jail, She Is Thrown Back Again

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LIMA, Mo., Nov. 19. — After a sixteen-year absence spent behind prison bars, Mrs. Hettie Daugherty returned to her home town here today, and within an hour was thrown in jail again.

Ostensibly, Mrs. Daugherty, now 41 years old, is held for trial on a burglary charge kept in file during her absence. Many believe, however, she is in jail because she defied a warning never to return here and because it is feared she came back for vengeance on those who caused her to be sentenced to the Missouri penitentiary.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

### Powdered Coal May Be Used Instead of Gas for Autos, Says Trent

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 19. — Automobiles in the future may use pulverized coal instead of gasoline, Walter E. Trent, New York consulting engineer, told the International Conference on Bituminous Coal, in session here today.

### CANTONESE ARMIES MOVE IN FULL FORCE ON MILITARIST STRONGHOLD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A large body of Cantonese troops, under General Chiang Kai Shek, equipped with artillery and aeroplanes, is reported to be moving against Nanking in full force. Nanking is a base for the combined allied militarist forces under Wu Pei-fu.

## WOOD'S ACTION IS ATTEMPT TO ROB FILIPINOS

### *U. S. Capitalists Will Get Huge Holdings*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—"Governor General Wood's action in abolishing the board of control of corporations owned by the Philippine government constitutes one of the most regrettable chapters in the history of the American occupation of the Philippines," V. G. Bunuan, director of the Washington office of the Philippine Commission of Independence, declared in a statement issued here today.

"Wood's action is part of a plot to sell large corporations, belonging to the Philippine people, to American capitalists, Bunuan pointed out, declaring that the Filipine members of the board have successfully blocked this attempt and for that reason the board was abolished.

The Philippine government has invested $28,000,000 in enterprises. These enterprises were controlled by the board of control, consisting of the governor general, representing the United States, and the speaker of the house and president of the senate, representing the people.

Is New Dictator.

"By abolishing the board Wood now becomes dictator over these corporations and may do with them now as he pleases," said Bunuan.

"His action is unwarranted by law and constitutes usurpation of the legislative and judicial functions. Statutes creating the board have been in force and acted upon by government executives for more than ten years, the last five during the administration of Governor Wood. These statutes have neither been repealed by the legislature, declared void by the courts nor annulled by congress, notwithstanding such reports have been made.

Violates Constitution Principles.

"The governor general, with one stroke of the pen, thru a mere executive order, has set aside a law, disregarding the well-established principles of constitutional government, which the United States itself is trying to impress in the Philippines.

"But the most unfortunate phase of Governor Wood's conduct in this matter is his transmitting to the legislature the opinions of the acting attorney general of the United States and judge advocate general, upon which he based his action, immediately after, and not before, the closing session of the legislature, which, according to the farmers' ruling, may create another board thru which the Filipine people could, as heretofore, be represented.

### EDGERTON, ARCH-ENEMY OF LABOR, LAUNCHES AN ATTACK ON FORD'S PLAN

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 19. — John G. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers and arch-enemy of organized labor, played the role of "Judge" here in a speech before the chamber of commerce, attacking Henry Ford, another enemy of organized labor.

Edgerton "exposed" Ford's five-day week plan. He said that "Ford shows the five-day week plan as a cute method of advertising when he found he had to cut down production."

"Ultimately the Ford workers won't make as much money as they have been making," said Edgerton.

Then, after attacking Ford's plan, pretending to do so on behalf of the workers, Edgerton relapsed into his usual stats, and attacked the workers. "Workers who do six days in five, cheat their employers when they work six days and are paid for six," he said.

## BRITISH MINERS VOTE TO FIGHT TO THE FINISH

### *147,000 Majority for Standing Pat*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The British miners have rejected the government's proposals for ending the coal strike which has been in effect since May 1. Official announcement was made today that the miners voted 460,806 to 313,200 against acceptance of the government's proposals, despite the fact that their delegate conference had recommended the acceptance of the government's plan.

The delegate conference of the miners' federation which met here today decided to adjourn to permit the executive to formulate new recommendations for peace.

The announcement of the miners' rejection came as a considerable shock to government circles, where it had been confidently expected that the proposals would be accepted.

The government proposals created a national tribunal to adjust differences, but it provided for decreases in wages and longer working hours and was generally characterized by the miners as an "abject surrender," which they refused to accept.

The rejection of the proposals may now stiffen the policy of the executive of the miners' federation and induce them to hold out for terms which they would not have dared to ask for heretofore.

Three Hurt in Wreck.

BLUFFTON, Ind., Nov. 19.—Three men were dangerously injured here today when two interurban Indiana union traction freight trains collided head-on seven miles south of here, and burst into flames.

William Robbins, Bluffton; Ernest Griffin, and John Hutchinson, of Muncie, the injured, were dragged to safety just before the blaze started.

## FERDIE NOT SO ILL; BUT MARIE CHOOSES HOME

### *To Be in Seclusion 'Till Boat Sails*

BULLETIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 19.—An atmosphere of mystery as to the exact reasons for Queen Marie's abandonment of her American tour was created this afternoon when the following telegram was received here from the foreign ministry of the Roumanian government:

"His majesty's state of health is satisfactory. New York reports false."

* * *

BERLIN, Nov. 19.— The condition of King Ferdinand of Roumania, is improved, according to reports received from Bucherest today. The king's illness which has been previously diagnosed as intestinal infection has been diagnosed as tumor of the intestines by Dr. Baudot, a French specialist who has been summoned to Bucharest, according to reports here. King Ferdinand has been able to participate in official functions.

* * *

Leaves Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.— Queen Marie left here on her special train Thursday midnight for the east. The party will arrive in Jersey City at 9 a. m. Saturday and will motor to the home of Charles E. Mitchell, New York banker, where Queen Marie will stay in seclusion until the departure of the Berengaria on Wednesday.

* * *

Mayor Relieved.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 19—Mayor Marshall of Cleveland has given a sigh of relief. The announcement that Queen Marie will not visit the Ohio city, whose workers' organizations were preparing to greet her with a demonstration of protest is taken here as an indication that the queen feared the consequences of what would certainly have been an inglorious entry in the city.

The resolution of the Hungarian societies that caused a storm in the city council when a member attempted to read it has found its protest echoed by enthusiastic preparations, led by International Labor Defense, to give Queen Marie the "welcome" of her trip.

If reports that Prince Nicholas will act as the queen's proxy in visiting Detroit and Cleveland are true, arrangements will be altered to greet him as the representative of Roumanian suppression and absolutism instead of his mother.

A mass meeting of protest, in which American representatives of

(Continued on page 6)

### DIAZ WOULD GIVE U. S. BANKERS CONTROL OF NICARAGUAN FINANCES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 19.—As if he is anxious to demonstrate his servility to American capitalists as soon as possible after they engineered his election as president, President Diaz has offered to sell to the Guaranty Trust company of New York controlling interest on the Nicaraguan National bank.

The bank is owned by the Nicaraguan government.

Diaz, it is announced, has made a definite offer to the New York capitalists to sell them 51 per cent of the bank's stock. The bank has paid 16 2-3 per cent dividends on the stock.

Diaz excuse for the sale is that it will "prevent revolutions," and increase the bank's capital.

The terms are not announced.

## 18,000 WORKERS JAM GARDEN FOR SACCO PROTEST

### *Foster, Panken, Flynn Speak*

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 19.—Eighteen thousand workers assembled at Madison Square Gardan at the call of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, passed unanimously resolutions demanding a congressional investigation of the case and authorized the committee to arrange within a month a mass delegation of trade unionists to wait upon Gov. Fuller of Massachusetts, to demand a new trial. Also a plan for a national congress in New York City within two months to continue the demand for a new trial.

Many trade unions attended the meeting in a body bringing their own banners with them. It was a real united front demonstration, official representatives of both the Workers (Communist) Party and the Socialist Party speaking from the same platform. William Z. Foster represented the Communists and Judge Jacob Panken the socialist party.

Read Messages.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who presided, read communications from Clarence Darrow; John Vanvoren wek, president of the State Federation of Labor and Congressman F. H. La Guardia, who were not able

(Continued on page 6)

### 17 KILLED, 60 INJURED IN OIL TANKER BLAST NEAR BALTIMORE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 19.—A terrific explosion aboard the Norwegian oil tanker Mantilla, docked at Sparrow's Point, this afternoon is reported to have killed seventeen men and injured more than fifty others.

A call was received in Baltimore for aid and doctors and ambulances sent.

## U. S. VIOLATES SOVEREIGNTY OF LATIN COUNTRY

### *Land Marines for War in Republic*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 19.—Declaring that the United States has no more right to intervene in Nicaragua than any other country, General Obregon, perhaps the most powerful political figure in Mexico said: "The conflict there is domestic. Any intervention is in violation of Nicaragua's sovereignty."

This was Obregon's answer to charges made by the State Department of the U. S. that Mexico was "interfering" in Nicaraguan affairs. At the same time that reports from that country said U. S. marines were being landed in force, the morning Excelsior carried Washington advices saying that the State Department resented Mexican influence in Nicaragua.

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, Nov. 19. —Rear Admiral Julian Latimer, aboard the flagship on harbor here, has delivered an ultimatum on behalf of the United States department of state to the rebel leader Moncada in which he delivered an open threat of military action in behalf of the Diaz government unless the rebels laid down their arms.

United States marines have occupied Bluefields and are equipped to war. It is not yet known what stand the rebels will take in the face of the military intervention of the United States backed by the presence of a fleet in Nicaragua waters and a strong force of marines.

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Using the "red menace of Mexico" as its excuse and the Diaz hand-made government of Nicaragua as its tool, the state department, with the able assistance of the department of war is making full preparations for the occupation of Nicaragua by United States troops and the subjection of the Central American republic to unbridled rule.

The role of U. S. diplomacy in fostering enmity for former President Chamorro, while at the same time it was in league with him for the setting up of the Diaz government that has become a mere branch of the state department, is feeling its way in Central America. The rebels under Moncada who took up the interference of the United States and declare that the hand-picked Diaz government has no right to office have the unquestioned sympathy not only of the population of Nicaragua but of the bulk of Latin-America familiar for many years with American and British intrigue, a broken sample of which is to be seen in the recent Nicaraguan events.

Smoke Screen.

The charge that the Calles government has given arms and ammunition to the Nicaraguan rebels is plainly a smoke screen raised by state department propaganda to cover fire for the invasion of Nicaragua and, second,

(Continued on page 2)

## Call for the Fourth National Conference of the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League

TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK CITY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, JANUARY 1 AND 2, 1927.

IN the last two years the left wing in the needle trades industry has become a power to be reckoned with, not only by the bureaucracy, but by the entire employing class of our industry. We have seen, year by year, the bureaucracy of the needle trades unions, once considered amongst the most progressive in the labor movement, degenerate into aides and labor specialists of the employers, as exemplified by Hillmanism in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, by Schachtman's role in the recent furriers' strike, and by the understanded fight against and sabotage of the cloakmakers' strike by the right wing officialdom.

But, while in the rest of the American labor movement the decadence caused by the corrupt class-collaborationist bureaucracy is still dominant, causing the loss of nearly two million members in the ranks of organized labor, among the garment workers strong sections under the leadership of the left wing are once more emerging in fighting array to give battle to the employers in order to regain control over labor conditions in the industry and to secure improvements.

THUS, fighting unionism once more makes its appearance in the needle industry. The struggle in the last summer in the I. L. G. W. U., headed by Locals 2, 9 and 22, combined in the joint action committee, shows that the left wing has learned to fight the reactionary bureaucracy successfully. The splendid struggle of the furriers proves that the left wing has learned a great deal as to how not only to fight, but to win against both the employers and the bureaucracy combined.

However, our experiences in these big struggles in the fur and cloak industries have also demonstrated that the employers have grown far too strong for the unions to gain real improvements for the workers when each trade fights separately. It should be clear to everyone that if the unions want to make the necessary progress in improving the conditions of the workers and re-establishing their control, they must amalgamate into one industrial union with separate departments for the various trades. Only with such additional strength can they meet the strong position of the employers.

IT has also become clear in these struggles that the right wing, in one form or another, acts as the ally and adviser of the bosses in the course of the struggle. And, added to the difficulties that the militant union faces during a strike under conditions above referred to, all the more dangerous are the traitors within the union's ranks, who, by giving the employers exact information and by playing into their hands, are capable of taking advantage of the weak points of the workers for the benefit of our enemies.

It must be emphasized, therefore, that the struggle against the right wing must continue even sharper than ever. Amalgamation of the needle trades unions into one industrial union and complete elimination of right wing policies and right wing control must be the watchword of the left wing in the present struggle to strengthen the unions and improve conditions for the workers in our industry.

THE strongest point of the right wing in the needle trades is to be found in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. There the bureaucracy has made a united front with the employers against the left wing and used methods unheard of in our struggle in the rest of the industry. Complete surrender to the employer, disregard for the workers' demands and needs, and dictatorship against the membership—expulsions, graft, corruption—hold sway in that organization. Amalgamation and militant struggle for better conditions will be seriously handicapped as long as the corrupt fascist bureaucracy remains in control of the Amalgamated. The entire strength of the left wing therefore, must be concentrated to fight this bureaucracy and to fight them on a national scale.

Considerable support of the Amalgamated bureaucracy and also the packing of conventions in the other trades is realized thru control of locals outside of the big cities and the left wing must learn how to use its strength in the big centers for the purpose of assisting in organizing our movement nationally thruout the needle industry. In all the years of reactionary control of our unions the workers have been demoralised, the unions have been put asleep with the policy of class-collaboration to such an extent that they are not only neglecting to organize the growing number of new workers in the industry, but are even losing heavily in membership.

The coming struggle in the dress industry, with the large number of big unorganized markets outside of New York, will be the first one that will bring the problem of organizing the unorganized, big organization drives, the country-wide methods to the fore. The conference will have to serve as a rallying point in order to make this big struggle, in an industry that is so largely unorganized, a success.

THE complicated problems of our industry that could not be solved as a result of the recent struggles in our industry, such as the jobber-contractor problem, the ever-increasing drift of production outside of the big unionised centers, the drive on the part of the employers for increased production, the role of the right wing as seen in the new light of our experiences in the recent strikes—all these are matters of such vital concern to the needle trades workers that our national conference must find the proper definition for all of them, if militant unionism as embodied by the left wing is to continue to make progress.

The role of the capitalist government, local, state and national, as demonstrated particularly in the cloakmakers' strike in the forced arbitration proposals of the governor of the state of New York, combined with the support of these proposals by the right wing machine, and the wholesale injunctions issued subsequently as a result of the refusal of the union to accept this arbitration, the interference with picketing, the use of the so-called industrial squads (gangsters) by the city government against strikers—the whole line of collaboration of the bureaucracy with the capitalist parties to defeat the left wing in internal union and economic struggles, raises before us not only the question of tactics and methods to minimise these dangers but the political problem of developing working-class solidarity on the political field and its organised expression into a labor party, instead of the unions remaining a kite to the capitalist political machines.

THE needle trades section of the Trade Union Educational League, which has acquired tremendous moral influence among the needle trades workers, has to set its house in order also internally. We have not yet by far succeeded in organizing all our adherents, particularly in the centers outside of New York City. Among many of the workers the impression has been spread by the right wing that the league is only for Workers' Party members. We must make clear that the Trade Union Educational League is an organization based upon an elementary progressive trade union program and that all workers who agree with this simple program are welcome in the ranks of the league.

ON the basis of the foregoing, the following agenda, subject to amendments by the conference is submitted for consideration and adoption by all groups: (1) The cloakmakers' settlement, (2) the furriers' settlements; (3) the coming dressmakers' strike; (4) amalgamation as an immediate task; (5) to struggle against the A. C. W. bureaucracy, our struggle against the right wing, (6) political action against gangsterism, industrial squads, injunctions, police etc. (7) Jobber-contractor problem, (8) 40 hour week; (10) strike strategy and settlement policy in present period, (11) shop delegate system, (12) labor banking and insurance, (13) broadening the T. U. E. L., (14) means to finance left wing activities, (15) the "Needle Worker."

National Committee,
Needle Trades Section, T. U. E. L.

# MARINES IN BLUEFIELDS AGAINST REBELS

## Obregon Defends Latin America

(Continued from page 1.)
contemplated moves against Mexico itself. The oil and land law legislation that the Calles government maintains to enforce despite great pressure from the United States, constitutes a problem for the state department that it seems to be prepared to meet with drastic measures.

**Raw Piece of Work.**

The last occupation of Nicaragua has had its prelude in many previous landings of U. S. troops and the perennial presence of U. S. ships of war in Central American waters. The election fraud and terrorism by which the Diaz government was set up and then made to "appeal" to Washington for "assistance" in suppressing rebellion," is the rawest piece of diplomatic adventure the state department has embarked on in some years.

There are a number of reasons for the anxiety of the United States to acquire control of Nicaragua, Mexico, Ore. is the necessity for protecting the huge amount of invested Wall Street money in Nicaragua and to complete the financial strangling of the national bank and railways of Nicaragua. A previous liberal administration had acquired for the government the railway line connecting Managua, Atlantic Coast port, now office in 1925 with the help of United States money and guns, he is an "exiling" both the railway and the bank to American capitalists.

A very important reason for the desire of the United States for a "pacific ocean" canal in Nicaragua, is the plan that has been fermenting for many years for the building of a new Isthmian canal across that country.

The Panama Canal is no longer adequate to handle the huge amount of tonnage passing from Atlantic to Pacific. The U. S. Panama Canal commission at its meeting of the century ago attended Nicaragua as against Panama for the building of the canal. While the United States has a treaty with Nicaragua guaranteeing U. S. control of the canal route, a definite U. S. "protectorate" over the country would be a further guarantee.

Nicaragua has several advantages in this respect. In the center of the country is the huge Lake Nicaragua connected with the Atlantic by a waterway and with the Pacific by a partial water route to Salinas Bay. While the distance is greater than in Panama, these advantages of inland water are to be favored. Furthermore, the distances from San Francisco to eastern ports thru the more northerly Nicaragua project would be less by several hundred miles than the Panama route.

The advantages of the Nicaragua interoceanic canal from both a naval and commercial point of view have been in the eyes of the United States diplomatic force for many years and undoubtedly one of the chief considerations in the present offensive for control of that country.

* * *

**Obregon Defends Nicaragua.**

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 19. — While the Calles government is fully aware of the fact it is being made a dupe of U. S. imperialism in the undisguised occupation of Nicaragua, neither the president nor the foreign Minister Saenz has issued a statement regarding the charges that Mexico has supplied arms to the Nicaraguan rebels.

But former President Obregon, who will doubtless also be the next president of Mexico, was outspoken in his defense of Mexico and evinced a decided sympathy with the Nicaraguan nationalists who are fighting against Wall Street control.

Answering the accusation that Mexico is "interfering," Obregon said that Mexico had the same right to interfere as the United States.

"It was shameless on the part of anyone to ask for American intervention," he said.

Concerning the U. S. state department's contention that Mexico is spreading radical doctrines thruout Latin-America, the general said, "It would give me great satisfaction if the ideas propagated by Mexico for the benefit of millions of human beings would spread thruout these countries, even tho the directors of Wall Street would have a few sleepless nights."

He denied that the Nicaraguan revolutionists were receiving aid from the Mexican government tho he admitted that individual Mexicans in sympathy with their brothers to the south might have given some help.

## Maurer Will Address Greek Workers' Forum

George Maurer, secratary of the International Labor Defense, will speak Sunday, Nov. 21, at 3:30 p. m. under the auspices of the Greek Workers' Educational League, at their Open Forum, 768 West Van Buren street. The address will be in English, on the subject: "White Terror in Roumania in Relation to the Queen's Visit." All are invited. Admission is 10 cents.

# This Union Appreciates Power of Daily Worker

The following letter has been received by The DAILY WORKER from the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local No. 3, New York City, expressing the union's appreciation for the aid given it toward winning their recent struggle:

New York, November 11, 1926.

The Daily Worker,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades:—Permit us with deep workers' sincerity to express our gratitude and appreciation for all the publicity that you have given us in The DAILY WORKER during our struggle with the bosses.

We are proud to state that with your extended help we have successful in organizing and solidifying our ranks and finally have won our battle with the bosses, notwithstanding, that our bosses have used all the available corrupt means against us: police brutality, gangsters, industrial spuads and finally "the injunctions."

The injunctions against our union did not help the bosses break our ranks. The bosses, therefore, had to give up and submit to our demands.

At present we continue to clean windows under better union conditions.

In presenting to you a check for the sum of $25.00 we feel that we are merely discharging our obligations in helping "The Daily" continue pursuing its course of organizing the working class and helping them by publicity during the struggle.

Fraternally yours,
WINDOW CLEANERS' PROTECTIVE UNION, LOCAL 3.
(Signed) Peter Derek.

# CARPET WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST BIG WAGE SLASH

## Bosses in Attempt to Wreck Union

By J. O. BENTALL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 19.—Two hundred workers in the John Bay's Sons carpet factory walked out on strike this morning when they received the notice of a 15 per cent cut in wages, tying up the shop completely.

Not a scab was available, so the company closed its doors and declared that it was not able to replace the strikers with scabs, as all the scabs that will condescend to take the jobs of strikers are now spoiling goods in the Philadelphia Carpet Company mill that has been on strike for over six weeks.

**Boss Blames Market.**

The John Gay's Sons declare that there has been an auction in New York where old carpets sold for less than usual and therefore they make the claim that the workers should be willing to take a cut. The company then asserts that Axminster carpets have gone up in price, but that this does not help this particular concern.

**Workers Picket.**

The workers, who are 100 per cent organized, recognized that the argument put forth for the cut, namely the rummy sale in New York, cannot fool them. So they are prepared to stay out and also to keep the scabs if any should turn up, from bungling up the job in the mill. Hence they have prepared for a mass picket line which will carry on till the strike is won.

It may be that the next rummy sale of carpets in New York will be more lucrative and thus ruin the argument of the Gay guys. But no matter what may be the turn of the rummy sales in New York and London and Hoboken, the strikers feel that they cannot take this uncalled-for cut.

**Would Destroy Unions.**

Under this superficial argument put forth by the Gays for the cut is the concerted action of the carpet manufacturers to destroy the Tapestry Carpet Union. The trick was expected to be done by the Philadelphia Carpet Company when it came with its 15 per cent cut over six weeks ago. But instead of accepting the cut, the workers went on strike and are out to the last man, woman, girl and boy, picketing faithfully and making every one of the straggling scabs feel like a boil on Job's neck.

The two struck shops are close together, so the picket lines now frantize and show bigger than ever. This is affecting the Philadelphia shop in a marked way. This morning several of the old scabs turned away when they saw the reinforcements, spitting at the telephone poles and swearing, "What the hell is the use?"

By noon the Gays had already made overtures expressing a willingness to recognize the union if the workers would go back. There is only one hitch—the workers refuse to recognize the 15 per cent cut.

# Secret Orders Sent to English Fascists by Mussolini, Report

LONDON, Nov. 19. — Secret orders have been sent to fascisti and fascisti sympathisers here, who have formed a "volintaar" organization for the support of fascism, it is learned, to hold themselves in readiness for duty in behalf of Mussolini. They may be required to come to Italy on a moment's notice, it is reported, to do Mussolini's bidding.

# AIR IS NO LONGER FREE IN ILLINOIS, TRIBUNE IS GIVEN ETHER OWNERSHIP

The declaration "as free as the air" doesn't apply anymore in the state of Illinois as the result of a decision given by Judge Frances S. Wilson of the state circuit court in the radio case brought by the Chicago Tribune company.

Judge Wilson ruled that property rights can be established in the air in the same manner they are established on the land.

The Chicago Tribune asked for a writ of injunction against the Oak Leaves broadcasting station to restrain it from using a broadcasting wave length near those used by the Tribune. The writ was granted. The Oak Leaves station asked for a temporary writ to restrain the application of the injunction until the case could be tried in a superior court. Judge Wilson denied their plea for restraining the injunction.

The court held that the Tribune possessed property rights in the air as the result of its priority in using a particular wave length, and because it had built property on the basis of having this right and advertised it to the public, it had a superior claim to the use of the air.

# Fix Shelton Bonds at $60,000 Each, Friends Property Not Accepted

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19. — Despite their statements that upon their arrival in Springfield they would easily secure bond for their release, Cecil and Bernie Shelton, Williamson county gunmen, under arrest for alleged participation in a mail robbery at Collinsville, today had failed to secure their freedom.

Bonds of the pair had been fixed at $60,000 each and friends from Williamson county, who offered to come to their aid, were thwarted by their property being outside this federal district.

The Sheltons were brought here from Danville late yesterday.

# Members of Janitors' Union Are Indicted

Following closely on the verdict of the coroner's jury in the inquest over the death of Edward Dunn, vice-president and organizer of the Afro-American Janitors' Union, the grand jury returned true bills against Michael Sexton, Albert Cross and Thomas H. Conner, all of the Chicago Flat Janitors' Union.

Sexton, who admits the shooting, but claims that it was in self-defense, was held without bonds, while the other two defendants were released in bail of $20,000 each.

# Scranton Upholsterers Win 3 Weeks' Strike

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 18.—(FP)—A three weeks' strike of 60 union upholsterers, employes of the S. G. Smith and Brown Products companies, ends with an agreement guaranteeing the 44-hour week in place of the 48-hour schedule, and a 10 percent wage raise on the basis of production standards to be established. Scranton central labor union had endorsed the fight. Federal and state department of labor mediators took part in the peace negotiations.

* * *

**Quake in Morocco.**

MELILLA, Morocco, Nov. 19.—An earthquake shook Melilla today with such violence that the population abandoned all buildings and fled into the streets in panic. No casualties were reported.

# HOLD MEETING IN N. Y. TO PROTECT ANTI-FASCISTS

## Evidence of Violence in U. S. to Be Given

NEW YORK, Nov. 19. — A conference of various labor organizations is to be held here Sunday in order to devise ways and means of defending the thousands of Italian political exiles who are in this country in an effort to escape from the monstrous regime of Mussolini and his fascist brigands.

The conference is scheduled to be held at 2 p. m. at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St.

Already trade unions, cooperative societies, workers' political parties, mutual aid societies and labor institutions representing many thousands of citizens of the United States have responded to the invitation and will send delegates to the conference for Italian political exiles.

**Opponents in Danger.**

These exiles number not only those who escaped the wrath of the tyrannical government of Italy since the beginning of the fascist regime, but many who were here long before the rise to power of the murderer, Mussolini, and who have been outlawed in their own country because they dared in this country to voice sentiments in favor of democratic institutions as opposed to the monstrous dictatorship of the black-shirted minority of Italy that rode to power over the bleeding and broken bodies of the very flower of Italy's population.

Evidence is at hand and will be presented at the conference to prove that agents of Mussolini, plentifully supplied with money, are constantly instigating and perpetrating most frightful acts of violence against political exiles in this country.

**Kidnap Anti-Fascists.**

The deadly claws of Mussolini extend even to America. The opponents of the monster are not safe in their places of labor, they are not even safe in their homes.

Men have been kidnapped in broad daylight on the streets of New York and Brooklyn, taken prisoners on board flying the Italian flag, unmercifully tortured and occasionally murdered. The malignant character of the agents of Mussolini was exposed a few weeks ago when a bomb these creatures were ready to throw at a mass meeting on the streets of New York, exploded in their car before it could be used for its murderous purpose.

The object of the conference is to perfect plans that will enable the labor movement to defend the Italian political exiles and at the same time scourge from this country the depraved black-shirt cowards, criminals that swarm the Italian sections of our cities doing the murderous bidding of Mussolini.

# WILKES-BARRE COPS BREAK UP WORKERS' MEET

## Fascisti and Reactionaries Join Police

By a Worker Correspondent.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 19.—A battery of police, about 15 in number, in league with the fascisti and Ukrainian reactionaries, succeeded in dispersing a peaceful meeting of over 600 Ukrainian workers which was being held in the Sterling Theater in North Wilkes-Barre.

Running true to form, the Wilkes-Barre police, whose boast is "no god damn radical meetings will ever be held in Wilkes-Barre," succeeded in keeping their record straight.

**Police Issue "Permit."**

The meeting was being held under the auspices of nine Ukrainian social, political and fraternal organizations and was to be addressed by Andrew Paschuk, Communist deputy in the Polish department. Altho a "permit" was issued by the police department, permits always being required before any kind of a meeting will be allowed, the mob of police was conveniently near when their allies, the hoodlumers and reactionaries, invaded the meeting and started a fight, heckled and caused general disorder.

**Preserve Law and Order.**

At this point the police gallantly arrived to "preserve law'n order" by asking no questions, demanding no explanations or information as to who was creating the disturbance, but summarily ejecting every person from the theater.

**Leader is Bootlegger.**

The ring leader of the disrupters was later arrested by the police for selling booze and keeping a disorderly house. It was this chap who announced that "his reverence," the local Ukrainian priest, was against the holding of the meeting, and to all intents and purposes represented "his eminance."

Another meeting will be held next Sunday, to be addressed by the same speaker, and the committee this time announces a "committee for the preservation of order," in other words, a bouncing committee will be ready to handle excited people.

# Wall Street Is Trying to Hold Nicaragua As Its Private Property

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE American bully is on the job in Nicaragua. Naked, brute force, utilising the fist of the United States navy, energetically builds its tyranny over the natives.

The Chicago Tribune declares editorially regarding Nicaragua that, "the method of armed intervention is not one we can afford to condone." But that applies to other countries, not to American armed interference.

This is proved in the news columns, that contain this very interesting dispatch (Chicago Tribune Press Service, Nov. 18) from Bluefields, Nicaragua:

"Rear Admiral Julian Latimer called the rebel leader Gen. Moncada aboard the U. S. S. Rochester this afternoon and read to him the dispatch from Washington requesting the rebel leader to lay down his arms and enter into an agreement with the new Nicaraguan government, headed by Adolph Diaz.

"Otherwise, the United States will be obliged to take action not to permit fighting. General Moncada is consulting with former vice president Sacasa, the rebel's choice for president, and his supporters."

Thus Washington announces its intention to hold a beyonet support for its Diaz government in Nicaragua, demanding that all opposition, even tho it speaks in the name of the Nicaraguan people, must meekly and humbly submit. That is merely another one of the hypocrisies of dollar diplomacy. It must be combatted by the American working class.

* * *

If the United States has the right to intervene in Nicaragua, then every other country, whether it be Mexico, the Union of Soviet Republics, or some nation of South America has that same right. The only difference would be that any of these interventions would be on behalf of the Nicaraguan people and not in support of their oppressors, the type of intervention that originates in Washington. Obregon, former president of Mexico, declares truly that Mexico has the same right to interfere as the United States.

* * *

Washington fears the United States of Central America. While building a powerful centralized government for itself, Wall Street rails at its every possible effort to maintain the divisions between the Latin-American peoples.

It is not the ambition of Mexico to annex the Central American republics, including Guatamala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama, as the Washington statesmen would have the world believe. It is to the interests of these republics, however, to unite and protect their own interests against the foreign aggressor. These people have one language and culture, they are racially very much alike, and have many interests in common.

Washington would have a very difficult time to show that there is less reason for the Latin-American peoples to unite, consolidating their interests under a common government, than it was for the original 13 American colonies to get together, not only to fight the British king but also to create a consolidated nation.

This issue helped provoke the American Civil War, and in spite of the fact that the advocates of states' rights have been loud in their arguments, every development has been against them. The recent decision of the United States supreme court giving new powers to the White House and of the government was another step in the direction. Every precedent that is needed for the creation of the United States of Central America, including Mexico, is to be found in the growth of the United States north of the Rio Grande since its revolutionary war of 1776, the sesqui-centennial of which it celebrates this year.

* * *

The whole attitude of the United States toward Nicaragua shows that, in spite of the use of cleverly concocted phrases, Washington looks upon the Central American republic as the private property of Wall Street imperialism.

The Mexican masses will be quick to discern the meaning of this imperialist aggression and join in even more stubborn resistance to the oil, land and rubber interests seeking to more firmly establish themselves in Mexico.

* * *

Washington's policy clearly shows that it doesn't feel itself safe in Central America as long as Mexico is not completely subdued and enslaved.

It is, therefore, to be expected that the full wrath of American imperialism, in this crisis, will be turned against Mexico. Already the war propagandists are busy with their beastly concocted fictions about "upstart" against the present Mexican government, paralleling the propaganda so long directed against the Soviet Union.

The Chicago Daily News displays a first page cartoon showing a bullfighter, with the inevitable whiskers, labelled "Bolshevism," waving a red cloth.—"Mexico Red Outbreak"—before a burly bull supposed to represent "World Patience."

It is clear that definite attempts are being made to stir up the war hysteria that is necessary to support the march of Wall Street's armies against foreign peoples. It is more necessary now that ever for American labor to declare against all attacks on Mexico, Nicaragua, or any other Central or South American countries.

# Russian Women Will Give Affair Dec. 5

A performance concert and dance will be given by the Russian Progressive Women's Mutual Aid Society, Sunday, Dec. 5, at Shoenhoffen Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that date.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!


**PROLETARIAN CABARET**

given by
Chicago Local, Interproletarian Labor Defense

Wed., Nov. 24, 8:15 p. m.
(Thanksgiving Eve.)

MIRROR HALL
Western, just south of Division

*A "swell" entertainment and "blow-out" of Quality and Jollity!*

Dancing with best music.
Dickerson's Southern Orchestra

Tables for All.

Finest of refreshments.
Hot supper between 8 and 1.

Only 1,000 admissions can be sold. TICKETS 75 CENTS.

Guest of the Evening
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
Nat'l Chairman of I. L. D.


# DOMINION'S BALK AT PAYING FOR "BRITAIN'S NAVY

## Refuse to Bear Burden of Imperialism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The imperial conference of prime ministers from all of the British dominions struck a snag when the ministers flatly refused to "chip in" to defray expenses of Great Britain's imperialistic navy.

Something like an "acute controversy" has occurred over the matter. It is reliably reported. Premier Baldwin insists that the dominions must pay part of the expenses of the navy but all of the prime ministers refuse.

**Singapore is Crux.**

The crux of the controversy centers around the British base at Singapore, which is important to Great Britain's holdings in the Pacific. Baldwin declares that Australia, because it is most interested, should pay for expenses of maintaining the naval station there. Prime Minister Bruce is adamant.

Britain also felt that Canada would chip in for Singapore for protection on its Pacific coast, but Prime Minister King coolly informed Baldwin that it didn't need the protection, as it received enough from the United States. The situation is now in a deadlock.

It is possible that at the last moment some dominions may vote a small contribution, just as a "gesture to preserve peace," but the outlook for John Bull to shift any of the burden of imperialism on to the dominions is dark.

**Want Own Say.**

Another point of controversy came up which indicates to some that Great Britain's hold on her dominions is weakening. The ministers are opposed to Great Britain signing treaties and conducting other relations with foreign powers as representing the dominions. They want to have to do their own treaty making, and insist that envoys from Great Britain must represent only that government.

That the control of Egypt is absolutely necessary to the protection of the empire was shown to the ministers at secret meeting that was attended by Lord Lloyd, high commissioner to Egypt. Egypt is necessary for the protection of the Suez canal and trade and strategic routes between the home country and dominions, it was pointed out.


**INVOICES ARE OUT!**

Help The Daily Worker by promptness and accuracy in your payments.

BERT MILLER,
Manager.



GET OUT YOUR SMOCKS AND BOOTS FOR THE

**NEW MASSES**

**Workers' and Peasants' Costume Ball**

Friday Evening, December 3rd, at 9.

WEBSTER HALL—19 East 11th Street, New York City.

Jazz, Sing, Riot, Hell, Fun, Dance, Dance—If You Like to Blow off Steam—If you need something Red-hot to make you forget prohibition—If you're tired of being good. If you're sick of your job. If you want to meet pretty Artists, Bohemians, Red Dovils, Anarchists, Nuts, Writers, Ronghnecks, Wage Slaves, Cops, Katbetes, and Art Young. COME! COME! COME!

Tickets in Advance, $1.50. At the Door, $3.00

Ask your Union to get in touch with us for special club rates.

By mail from NEW MASSES BALL, 39 West 8th Street, New York. (Tel. 4445 Stuyvesant), or Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 127 University Place; Rand School, 7 East 15th St., Freiheit, 30 Union Square



SIXTH ANNUAL

**Masquerade and Ball**

given by the

CLOAKMAKERS' UNION LOCAL No. 52

SATURDAY EVE., NOVEMBER 27, 1926

at the Hollenbeck Masonic Temple,
1st and Chicago Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

PRIZES FOR BEST MASKS.

Admission 50 Cents. Jazz Orchestra.

# Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

## IS MACHINE DISTRICT 5 TRIES TRICKERY

### iners Spoil Rule of Officials

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Nov. 19. A mass meeting was arranged by the "Brophy for President Committee" of Sub-District 7, District 5, United Mine Workers of, America, for last Sunday, Nov. 14., at 2 p. m. The Imperial Theater of this city was rented and a deposit given. The Burgess promised a representative of the arrangements committee not to interfere with the meeting, adding that no written permit is needed for a Sunday meeting, but that his promise is sufficient. Brother Frank Keeney, former president of District 17, U. M. W. of A., was advertised to speak on the coming elections in the miners' union. Keeney is supporting the Save-the-Union ticket headed by John Brophy.

**Officials Capture Hall.**

Much to the surprise of the arrangements committee, they found the hall occupied by district officers headed by Pat Fagan when they arrived to open the hall. Asking what they meant, they were told that officials rented the hall and paid for it. They also claim that they secured a written permit from the Burgess to hold a meeting. The committee took the matter up with the manager of the Imperial Theater, who promised that the hall would be vacated by the district officials at 2 p. m. This, however, was not done

He again promised to have the hall vacated at 20 minutes to 3 sharp. At this time the question was raised that a meeting cannot be held by the progressives because they failed to produce a written permit. Two representatives of the "Brophy for President Committee," together with Jack Nasseo, one of the district officers, and two policemen, proceeded to the Burgess in regards to a permit. The Burgess, as expected, could not be located.

**Powers Happed Gets Floor.**

Meanwhile large numbers of miners began pouring into the hall, coming from all parts of the Allegheny Valley. Keeney was unable to be there, and Powers Hapgood came to take his place. The miners began to demand of the district officials that Powers Hapgood be given the floor. The officials were finally compelled to give in to this demand and Powers Hapgood was given the floor. He spoke for about one hour and a half.

**Officers Indulged in Personal Attacks.**

Powers Hapgood, in a brilliant speech, pointed out how the strikes of 1919-1922 were betrayed by the present leadership of the U. M. W. of A. and gave a detailed explanation of the advantages of the Brophy program to Save the Union. He was greeted with

An extraordinarily timely discussion of the tendencies in Russia's internal and international policy as affecting its economic development. Trotsky, in his well-known brilliant and incisive style, analyzes a question that has been the outstanding problem before the Soviet government.

Cloth bound—$1.50

WORKERS PUBLISHING CO
1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILL.

OUR MOTTO 3 Q's
Quality · Quantity · Quickness

U-EAT
Restaurant and Lunch Room
1232 W. MADISON ST.

GRIGER & NOVAK
JENTS FURNISHING and MERCHANT TAILORS
Union Merchandise
1934 West Chicago Avenue
(Cor. Winchester)
Phone Humboldt 3707

## PRIZES FOR NEXT WEEK.

**Three attractive prizes for worker correspondence stories next week will be given to those who send in the best stories. Send in that story you have been thinking about now, workers! You can have one of these books in your worker library:**

**1ST PRIZE—"Romance of New Russia," by Magdeleine Marx, a splendid account of the new Russia, in a cloth-bound edition.**

**2ND PRIZE—"Bars and Shadows," by Ralph Chaplin, beautiful poems by a proletarian poet, written in Leavenworth penitentiary when a class-war prisoner.**

**3RD PRIZE—"Government-Strikebreaker," by Jay Lovestone. How the present government fights against the workers.**

**EVERY WORKER SHOULD SEND IN A STORY THIS WEEK! REMEMBER: WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!**

continuous applause. The district officials failed to reply to the points mentioned by Hapgood, but, instead, indulged in a bitter attack against individual candidates and supporters of the John Brophy ticket. The applause received by Powers Hapgood showed that at least 95 per cent of the meeting was in favor of the Save the Union program and candidates.

**Try to Start Fist Fight.**

At one point, when David Fowler of Scranton indulged in personal attacks against the progressives, one of the miners asked why he didn't speak about the policies of John L. Lewis, instead of attacking certain individuals. This was too much for this official and he jumped down half the steps, threatening to beat up the man who dared to ask him such a question. He changed his mind, however, and returned to his original place to continue his speech.

The rank and file compelled him to sit down and the meeting was adjourned amid a stormy uproar against the district hireaucracy.

## Old Forge Miners Greet Alex Howat with Enthusiasm

By a Worker Correspondent.

OLD FORGE, Pa., Nov. 19. — Alex Howat spoke to a large miners' mass meeting here Sunday in behalf of Brophy campaign. Other speakers were Brennan, Argoti in Italian, Yourish in Polish and Toohey.

The crowd of 400 miners waited two hours overtime for Howat and the party to arrive from the Scranton meeting but not a single man broke ranks.

As Howat stepped from the auto in front of Columbia Hall the hundreds of miners gathered outside cheered again and again. The miners of this town remembered Alex when he was here three or four years ago. Brennan closely analysed and interpreted the anthracite contract and conclusively proved to the satisfaction of all present the treachery of Lewis and refreshing with arbitration of the worst kind. He called for support of Brophy and Stephenson and to fight for the "Save the Union" program.

## Expose Rum Graft in Cleveland Higherups

By a Worker Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 19. — After a long period of graft in enforcing the dry law, an exposure is promised. Justices of the peace here hevn getting so much for each case, which has been one of their main sources of income, especially when it was not possible to arrest a man for any other offense.

Without warrant, homes have been invaded, cases have been fixed, accusers, crooks and vicious characters have been employed as dry agents, exorbitant and unreasonable fines have been fixed by justices and mayors and various other methods are being searched to the officialdom.

An investigation is being made by the federal government, and it is expected that the smell will reach to heaven.

## Prolet-Tribune Will Be Out Tonight at Workers' House

The next issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living howspaper of the Novy Mir worker correspondents will be out Saturday, Nov. 20, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. Admission will be 25 cents.

All workers who understand the Russian language are invited to attend.

**Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.**

*The book of the year—*

Red Cartoons

Including the work of seventeen leading American artists.

Over seventy cartoons size 9x12—bound in attractive brown board covers

**$1.00**

## DAILY WORKER ONLY RELIABLE PAPER, HE FINDS

### Urges Exploited Workers to Realize It

By JOHN L. SNYDER.
(Worker Correspondent)

FORDSON, Mich., Nov. 19.—At one time I was a subscriber to the Weekly People, organ of the now dead socialist labor party. My last donation to the support of that organization was about two years ago—flowers for its grave. It was dead to me then, and more so now, so far as the class struggle and the revolutionary labor movement is concerned.

I started to read The DAILY WORKER, as I was always interested in the labor movement thruout the world, and I found it to be the only reliable paper for the exploited workers and farmers in the United States.

**Bought it at Stands.**

But all this time I had to depend on getting it from the newsstand, as I was unable to be a regular subscriber for the economic reason most of us are up against in searching for steady work. With me, as with most of us rebels, it was the old saying that if I didn't like it here, I could quit and go somewhere else.

**"Good" Job.**

I am a baker by trade, and people must eat, so I was not long out of a job, if have a good job now, it pays $60 for a week of nine days. But again here is the joker—I only work four days a week, so I don't make that $40, so you can see what I mean by a good job.

I work for the Schaeffer Box Lunch Co., as second baker. We put up lunchas for the slaves in the Ford River Rouge plant in Fordson. There are about four bakers in this place, two bakers, two cooks, a few wagon boys, and about fifteen girls who wrap lunches. The girls or women (most of them are kids) are getting $15 a week for a ten-hour day. Of course they, too, are working only four days a week.

**A Boss' Trick.**

A few weeks ago the company cut out giving the pies in with the lunches, thus saving themselves about $300 a week. And that enabled them to sell about $300 worth of extra pies each week. We thought it would be a good time to ask the boss for a raise, so I got busy and had the bunch all worked up for a raise in wages. But they are pinch, and winter is coming on. They kept quiet, so I told them I was going to ask the boss myself.

The boss, Mr. John Schaeffar, is one of those political bosses in Fordson, known to be a good fellow—to his class. Most of his sobs hold public office.

**Hard Luck Tale.**

When I asked him for the raise he told me a sad story. Since they stopped putting the pies in the lunches, they were selling fewer lunches to the tune of about $100 a week. He was losing money and couldn't see how he could give us more money now, but he would see that we got a raise after Christmas—if things picked up.

I would probably have cried over his plight, if I had not known something about economics. We are not organized yet and I am the only comrade in the shop at this writing. Christmas is only a short time away, and then we will get a bonus or a raise, maybe!

This is the situation in my place, with lots of hard work ahead of me to get slaves into a movement that will bring them out of their slumbers.

I hope that you will publish this in the worker correspondence column, so that I can show them that The DAILY WORKER is their paper.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

**TONIGHT.**

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio: Little Joe Warner, Ann Peet, Vivien Lawrence, Nora, Norine & Lou Sievers.
8:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:30—Alamo Entertainers.

**SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14.**

4:00 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. S. P. Long.
7:45—Seldon Ave. Baptist Church, Rev. A. W. Hoyt.

## IF YOU COME TO BUY, O. K.; IF YOU ARE NOT TONGUE-TIED, KEEP OUT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. — How well an applicant for admission to the United States is tongue-tied to the present criterion in the rulings of the state department. If a Communist comes to trade or to study, he apparently gets in, for, according to Charles Recht, counsel for the Soviet government, there are already 1,000 non-quota Russians in this land of the free. But Madam Kollantai, the Russian minister to Mexico, cannot even cross the country on her way from Europe to her mission. She might say something en route.

On the one hand is Senator Borah, threatening to bring before the foreign relations committee of the senate the question of defining the authority of the secretary of state in such cases. Then there is Mary G. Hilworth (an apt name for a silencer), president of the Woman Patriot Publishing Co., shouting that under acts of congress, which she cites by dates, the secretary has no discretion at all—is must exclude anything that looks at all like a Communist. "The President himself," she argues, "has no legal power or right to suspend or nullify the mandatory provisions of the alien exclusion act."

Meanwhile, Doctor Kellogg asks the applicant for admission to stick out his tongue. If it is red, it is a sign of intellectual bad health and a malnutrition of capitalistic psychology—and the door slams.

## CLEVELAND 'DADS' REFUSE TO HEAR REPORT ON MARIE

### Protest Meeting Held on Action

By a Worker Correspondent

CLEVELAND, Nov. 19. — The city council went into an uproar, when Councilman Peter Witt, independent, tried to read a memorandum prepared by a committee of Hungarians of this city, protesting against the subservience of American citizens to the Roumanian queen. The Hungarian committee had tried to get the clerk of the chamber to accept the memorandum, but he refused.

As it seemed impossible to get the memorandum before the council in a regular manner, the committee called upon one of the independents, and what the latter was refused the right to read the document Witt read it, and the fight began.

The city mayor and city manager together with the clerk decided that there were things in the document that would offend the ears, references to the heating of stripped women, etc. Hence they decided that the document should not be read. Despite the protests of Witt, and his repeated efforts to get the document before the body in order to determine whether it was acceptable or not, he was stopped and threatened with violence by the sergeant-at-arms.

**Hold Protest Meeting.**

As a result of this little bit of Roumanian method in the city council, a protest meeting was held tonight, at which several liberals and i. Amter, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, spoke. After a report of the fracas was made, the independent councilman made "an election" speech, in which he declared he would not make a speech and succeeded in doing it.

**Expose Movie.**

Amter exposed the whole situation in Roumania, the losses during the war, the present condition of the workers and peasants, the persecution of the national minorities, the desire of Bessarabia to be attached to the Soviet Union. At the mention of the name "Ostrofanesti," the audience went into an uproar of applause. Amter showed what the loan of $100,000,000 would be used for—for war and repressive purposes.

"If war comes, the United States will be responsible, for had the American government not guaranteed the loan Roumania would be in no position to arm. Back of it all is oil. The United States needs oil, the Standard Oil Co. has procured what it wants and the $100,000,000 has been advanced."

Among the other speakers were: Comrades E. Kovacs and J. E. Takacs.

## Alex Howat to Hold Forth in District 2

PORTAGE, Pa., Nov. 19. — Alex Howat, former president of District 14, United Mine Workers of America, who broke the infamous Kansas industrial court, will speak on the coming elections in the miners' union in Portage, Pa., at the Miners' Hall Sunday, November 21, 2:30 p. m. The meeting is arranged by Local Union 570.

He is also expected to address a meeting in Barnesboro, Pa., while visiting this district. Howat is well known in this district and large crowds are expected to attend the meeting.

**Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.**

**WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!**

## HOW U. S. YOUTH IS TARGET FOR 100% BUNCOMBE

### "Education Week" Is Sign for Unloading

By L. P. RINDAL.
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 19.—November 11 was Armistice Day. Last week was Education Week, which was, as well as the week of the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution.

Armistice Day is the most glorious day of days for Wall Street, international bankers, ammunition makers, poison-gas artists, army and navy officers, "greenish" labor "leaders," militaristic teachers, the "Brisbunk"-lied reactionary press, bible-pounders, K. K. K., and other patriotic profits.

The creation of a war spirit—from a capitalistic point of view—in the untrained minds of school children and youth in general is the principal object of the militarists in this "peaceful" land of the free.

When this is done the youngsters are fit to become cannon fodder, strikebreakers, murderous gun-runners during labor conflicts, war profiteers, one-dollar-a-year grafters, policemen and stoolpigeons.

**Anti-Laber Poison.**

The November issue of The Young Comrade explained the real meaning of American Education Week. Some of its slogans are: "Liberty is not the right of one, but of all;" "make democracy the same for the world," "equal opportunity for all," etc. The sum of all this is that because the teachers collect all their forces and start a campaign to dope the children with anti-labor poison so as to make them good slaves of the bosses. Of course they do this all year round, but during American Education Week they have a special drive or campaign for doping the workers' children."

**Dictation In Saviatland.**

The same article also pointed out the significance of the Russian revolution. It said, in effect, that in America the fat of the land goes to the parasites—only the crumbs, if any, reach the workers. Only in Soviet land, with workers' rule and where the master class bosses have been voted out, is there liberty, democracy, opportunity and justice for the workers.

**Sky-Pilots Went Bible in Schools.**

A proposition, the blue in public schools, carried in Los Angeles county, was voted down, however, as a state law. So the Almeettes, "Fighting Bobs," popery, fellows, yellow-pine knights, mission stiffs and other hallelujah screamers, did not succeed this time—to Bryanize Russkiteed California into an anti-Darwin-monkey-evolution Tennessee.

But the danger of next time is still with us, the danger of hyperitical godliness, sheoplish ignorance and slavish submissiveness in the ranks of the so-called workers' children. Holy rollers, hallelujah actresses and silver tongued fundamentalists in the form of Florida real estate sharks are welcome to their feasts in gilded castles, if any, in the skies. But disbelievers shall inhabit the earth and—some day—inherit all its fullness. They are pulling one-sixth part of this globe now—Sovietland.

**Almee Rides for Fall.**

Even the evangelist herself may have an accident some of these days. Mules may be demoractic, but rather than bend their knees before celebrities they kick. The writer is not perticularly interested in fundamentalists, broken necks, but why don't the workers throw their masters off their bended backs and the bible-pounders out of public schools? They ought to have as much sense as a mule, anyway.

## 'Indiscretion' Caused School Board to Stop Promotion of Teacher

NEW YORK, Nov. 19. — "Indiscretion is the ne ins of language" was given as the reason for the refusal of the New York board of superintendents to promote Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz by Dr. William O'Shea, member of the board. O'Shea said that he voted to promote Lefkowitz, but believed the other members also had a right to vote against promotion because they thought he was a radical.

The "indiscretion" charge against the teacher were that in referring to the republican party and democratic party he used the terms 'Gyp, the blood' and 'Tony, the-man-who-killed-Josephes,' and in speaking of the United States as 'the so-called greatest republic in the world,' said O'Shea. Theas were "committed" five years ago.

**Danish Ship on Rocks.**

SANTANDER, Spain, Nov. 19.—The Danish sailing vessel Viking, which was making a trip around the world, went on the rocks near San Pedro de[l] Mar. Henniel Vestegot, owner of the vessel, was saved but his companion Ean Hansen was drowned.

## Oil A NEW NOVEL

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

They were at the Monastery, and had been dancing, and went out upon one of the loggias, or platforms, or terraces, or whatever you call the outside of a cathedral. There was a moon shining down—the same that had shone on Bunny and Eunice, and on Bunny and Ethel Goodrich. There was organ music inside, and the scent of flowers outside, and Bunny was thinking to himself, "What am I going to do about this?" It couldn't go on, that was certain; he had got so that he was trembling all over. And yet, somehow, he seemed to be tongue-tied. So far, all the girls had had to propose to him, and it was quite absurd. What the dickens was the matter with him?

In a faltering voice he suggested, "Let's dance." Vee stood up, and he stood up; they had danced out onto this loggia, or terrace or platform, and now they would dance back, and he would be, literally, just where he had been before. No, that wouldn't do! He had a sudden fit of desperation; and instead of the particular kind of embrace which has to do with dancing, he put his arms about her in a way that made it impossible for her to dance. This was a crude procedure, no credit to a junior classman and leader of fashion in a high-toned university. Bunny knew it, and was in a panic. She would not understand—she would be angry, and send him away!

But no, she was not angry; and somehow, she was able to understand. There is an old saying, that fingers were made before forks, and in the same way it is true that embraces were made a long time before words. Bunny became aware that his clasp was being returned—and by a pair of capable arms, that were able to hold a girl upside down in the air and carry her down a beach! It was all right! "Oh, Vee! he whispered. "Then you do care for me!" Her lips met his, and they stood there in the moonlight, locked together, while the organ music rose to a shout.

"Vee, I was so scared!" And she laughed. "You silly boy!" But suddenly she drew back her head.

"Bunny, I want to talk to you. There's something I must say. Let me go, and sit down, please—no, in that chair over there! I want us to talk quietly."

There was fear in her voice, and he did what she asked. "What is it, Vee?"

"I want us to be sensible, and know what we're doing. It seems to me hardly anybody I know can be happy in love, and I I'm saying. I want us to decide in cold blood."

"You'll have to get a new God!" Bunny had managed to recover the use of his tongue.

"I want us to promise to be happy. Any time we can't be happy, let's quit, and not have any fuss! Let's be sensible, and not go crazy with jealousy, and torment each other."

"You'll be a plenty for me," declared Bunny. "I surely won't make you jealous!"

"You don't know what you'll do! Nobody ever knows! It's the devil's own business—oh, you've no idea what I've seen, Bunny! You're nothing but a babe in arms."

"You'll be good to me, Vee, and raise me up?"

"How do you know what I'll do? How do you know anything about me? You want me, without really knowing what I am or what I'll do! I could have told you a million lies, and how would you have known? The next woman that comes along will tell you a million and one, and how will you know about her?"

"That's too easy, Vee—you'll tell me!"

He sank down on his knees before her, and took one of her hands, intending to comfort her; but she pushed it away. "No, I don't want you to do that. I want you to think about what I'm saying. I want us to decide in cold blood."

"Bunny, a man and a woman ought to tell each other the truth—all the time. They ought to trust each other that much no matter how much it hurts. Isn't that so?"

"You bet it's so."

"If that means they give each other up, all right—but they have no business holding each other by lies. Will you make that bargain, Bunny?"

"I will."

"And I want you to know, I don't want any of your money."

"I haven't got any money, Vee—it's all Dad's. That is the first painful truth."

"Well, I don't want it. I've got my own, and I'll take care of myself. I've got a job, and you'll have yours, and we'll let each other alone, and meet when it makes both of us happy."

"That's too easy for a man, Vee!"

"It'll be a game, and those are the rules and if we keep the rules, it's cheating."

Bunny could assure her that he had never cheated at game, and would not cheat in this one. So he overcame her fo and she was in his arms again, and they were exchanging the ravishing kisses, of which for a time it seems impossible ever have enough. Presently she whispered, "Someone will come ob here, Bunny. Let me go in, and I'll dance a bit, and then make my excuses and get away, and you come up to my room."

(Continued Tomorrow)

The Best Place to Buy Your
CARPETS RUGS LINOLEUM FURNITURE
OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 5 STORES
1600 W. Roosevelt Rd. Phone Seeley 7722
1618 W. Chicago Avenue Phone Monroe 6264
2408 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 4983
2636 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 6941
4247 W. Madison Street Phone Nevada 1258

*SEMINARY TAILORS*
CLEANERS & DYERS
Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling
Hats cleaned and blocked—Shoe Shining Parlor—Laundry
All Our Work Guaranteed. We Call for and Deliver.
812-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Phone Lincoln 8141

IN PHILADELPHIA
There are only two places to eat—HOME AND AT
Hartung's Restaurant
610 Spring Garden St.
Home Cooking. Open from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m.

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL ..... Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE .....
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application


## *Crawling Before the Queen*

Organized labor, as represented by its officialdom, has steered fairly clear of the skirts of Queen Marie, of Roumania, during her visit in this country.

The exception, however, is to be found in J. W. Hayes, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind.

Hayes was not only anxious to befoul the union headquarters, called Typographical Terrace, by inviting the presence of the symbol of labor murder in Roumania, but in order to gain royal favor attacks the labor movement in other sections of the country.

In news dispatches from Indianapolis, Hayes is reported as denouncing the Chicago Federation of Labor for referring to the queen as "Bloody Marie," saying that the members of organized labor in Chicago were "credulous" and intimating that they had taken orders from "the propaganda bureau of the Third International."

President John Fitzpatrick, Secretary Edward N. Nockels, and especially Vice President Oscar F. Nelson will be stunned to learn that they are "radicals." Have they not viciously fought radicalism everywhere that it appeared, and many places that it didn't? They must all confess that they get orders from old party politicians and from the labor reaction higher up than themselves, but never from "the Third International," which Hayes understands to mean everything that exists over the one-sixth of the world's land surface now under the red flag of the Union of Soviet Republics. But Hayes was evidently willing to say anything if only permitted to kiss Marie's boots during her stay in the Indiana "open shop" metropolis.

It is to the credit of great sections of the American working class that it spontaneously resented the presence in this country of the spokesman of the Roumanian tyranny. Resolutions were not only adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor, but by other labor organizations, including the Detroit Federation of Labor, headed by Frank X. Martel, host to the recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in that city.

*The Illinois Miner*, official organ of what is left of the Farrington regime in the Illinois Mine Workers' Union, gives space to the item spreading Hayes' attack. This gives rise to the question whether John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, might not have collaborated with Hayes in his redbaiting. The international headquarters of the U. M. W. A. is also located in Indianapolis. Lewis would certainly be jealous of Hayes if he knew that the latter had belly-crawled before the queen without being able to join him.

## Worker Loses Thumb, Can't Work, Gets Small Compensation

HAMMOND, Ind., Nov. 19.—Because of an accident at the Standard Steel Car Company, Carrol lost half of his thumb.

For the loss the company gave him only $200, altho Carrol has not been able to work for weeks. The case was brought up before the Indiana industrial commission. Mr. Perkins ruled that that is all Carrol can receive according to law. Carrol said: "If the industrial board says that I can only get $200 I guess I have to take it, because that's the law. But I sure would like to see those fellows that made that rotten law in jail."

The Standard Steel Car Company is well known as the worst factory in the district from which to collect accident compensation.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 19—A drop of 25 cents to 30 cents in crude oil prices on the Pittsburgh market was announced by the Joseph Seep Agency, purchasing medium for the Standard Oil Company.

## WORKERS URGED TO HEAR DISCUSSION ON ROLE OF PRESS AT SUNDAY MEET

All Chicago workers are invited to attend a meet Sunday afternoon at Croatian Home, 1903 South Racine avenue, where "The Role of the Communist Press" will be discussed. Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, and Nat Kaplan, editor of The Young Worker, will be the main speakers. A thoro discussion on the importance of the press to the movement will be had at the meeting.

The meeting starts at 2:30 o'clock.

### Cabinet Crisis in Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 19.—The political crisis which has been extant in Chile for several weeks took a new turn today when the minister of war asked the president to demand the resignation of the cabinet, stating that only in this way could the crisis be settled.

# Karl Marx on Fordism

## The Value of All Commodities, Including Ford Cars, Is Determined by the Labor Power the Workers Put Into Them —Ford Makes a Profit by Giving His Workers the FULL VALUE of Their Labor Power.

By THURBER LEWIS

ARTICLE II

ASIDE from their mere use values, commodities have another value. They have the value that they take on when it comes to the point where they are exchanged for some other commodity. If they are not exchanged and made especially for that purpose, they are not commodities. They are mere use values. It is necessary to know how this exchange value is determined.

The best way to begin to do this is to think about what is common to them. We saw that labor power is common to all commodities. We begin to suspect, therefore, that labor power has something to do with determining the value of these commodities when they go on the market for exchange.

### How Marx Put It.

LET us state the case as Marx stated it. The value of a commodity is determined by the socially necessary labor power required to reproduce it. That sounds very involved. Why must Marx talk about "socially necessary" and reproduction. Ford's experts don't figure that way, and they make profits. The reason for this is that Marx was satisfied only by going to the root of the question. Ford is interested only in profits.

When Marx speaks of "socially necessary," he means, simply, the AVERAGE labor power be-stowed on commodities IN GENERAL. He wasn't interested in tin lizzies or pig iron. He was interested in ALL commodities. He was after a common denominator so that he could analyze his subject in its largest, its SOCIAL aspect.

If another plant made Ford cars by hand, without the use of machinery the way they are made in Highland Park, Ford cars would not sell for more because in one plant it took more labor to make them. No. The price of Ford cars would be determined by the cheapest method of production, the one most prevalent, the SOCIALLY NECESSARY amount of labor. So, with anything that is made for sale, it is clear that the value of it is set not on the basis of the most out of date and inadequate ways of making it—but on the most efficient and cheapest means of producing it.

### The Value of Labor Power.

BUT we said that LABOR POWER was also a commodity. Every bit as much as Ford cars. This has value too. How can the value of labor power be determined? By exactly the same rule. The value of labor power is determined by the socially necessary amount of labor power required to reproduce IT.

How does this work out in fact? Take a Ford worker. He has labor power that he sells to Ford for eight hours a day. What is the socially necessary labor power required to reproduce this.

Every commodity, as we say, has labor power, concealed or hidden in it. The bread and meat the Ford worker eats, represents certain amounts of labor power. The clothes he wears represent more labor power. The education he might have had. The things required to care for his wife and raise his children (labor power) in the mass dollars representing in money the social VALUE ting)—in a word, the necessaries of life that he consumes are commodities that represent, also-

HENRY FORD.

There are hundreds of thousands of workers directly or indirectly a part of the Ford industrial machine. Over this great social institution one man has undisputed direction solely because he invokes the right of OWNERSHIP. Why should one man be a few men control the destinies of millions of workers? Why haven't they something to say? Karl Marx answers these questions. The accompanying article explains briefly the mechanics of capitalist exploitation according to Marx with particular reference to the Ford industries.

gether socially necessary labor power, that is labor power necessary to produce the needed things of life not only for the particular Ford worker, but for all Ford workers and all workers in the country.

### Ford Pays Full VALUE.

FORD pays, like all employers, what are called wages. The average wage happens to be six dollars a day. We will explain later why Ford pays six dollars while all it may require the worker to actually reproduce his labor power is four dollars. For the moment we are interested in but the one fact, that the value of the labor power of the Ford worker is determined by the socially necessary labor power required to make it possible for him to continue to work in the way we have explained.

Let us continue to assume that four dollars represents the necessary amount of subsistence required by the worker, Ford pays all his workers at least four dollars, that we know. Socially speaking then we come to this: that four dollars represents in money the social VALUE of the labor power given by the worker. Ford, in paying his workers more than four dollars, pays them at least the VALUE of their labor power. And yet the makes a profit, and a big one at that. How does this happen?

### Labor Power Has a Special Quality.

LET us compare labor power, as a commodity, with all other commodities. What is there about it that is different? A pound of sugar, for example is a commodity. But, until it is bought and eaten, it continues to be a mere pound of sugar. After it is eaten, it ceases, of course, to be a commodity.

But what about labor power? Labor power is good only when it is at work. When it works, or applies that power in turning a screw, IT CREATES SOMETHING. When a Ford worker on a motor as it comes along on a conveyor, he has changed something, he has contributed his share towards the CREATION of a complete motor. The motor, complete and assembled, has more value, is worth more on the market, than it was when it was mere pig iron or a bunch of parts. It is obvious then that labor power, as a commodity, has something that other commodities lack. It has the power to create additional value.

NOW, armed with this wonder working commodity, the Ford worker enters the factory under contract to the management. What does this contract say? It says that the worker will devote eight hours of his time applying his labor power in the production of Ford cars, adding, as we have seen, new value to the particular part of the machine that comes to his hand. With every operation he makes the part that comes along to him on the conveyor more valuable than it was before it got to him.

And for these hours of VALUE CREATING work, Ford pays him at least four dollars which we decided was the amount he required to exist on, or the VALUE of the labor power he sold to Ford. The worker has no kick coming. He is getting full value for his work. But how does Ford make his profit if he pays the worker the VALUE of his labor power?

### Four Hours For Me—4 Hours for Henry.

WELL, it so happens that the worker, going into the Ford plant with all the efficiency devices with which he has to work can, in eight hours' work, produce much more than the mere four dollars that he requires to live on. He can produce much more than the six dollars that Ford actually pays him. Let us assume that in four hours of work, the labor power of the worker adds to the Ford car in process of production, six dollars. That is the value of the labor power that Henry bought from him. But when his four hours work is over, he doesn't wash up and go home. Oh No! Henry has hired him for eight and eight he works. It stands to reason that in the eight hours' work he would produce twelve dollars in value, that the value of the labor power he gives to the commodity, Ford automobile, is represented by twelve dollars. That's where the profit comes in. That's why Henry can have a bank balance of tens of millions of dollars. That's why Henry can build new plants

(Continued tomorrow)

## Ferdie Is Not So Ill But Queen Marie Hurries Back Home

(Continued from page 1.)

the suppressed Roumanian minorities, combined with International Labor Defense news, are the police protest against the Roumanian terror, was scheduled for Friday evening.

* * *

### Illness an Excuse.

The above dispatches rather bear out The DAILY WORKER'S statement of yesterday that the queen cancelled her trip because of her fear of further manifestations against her, using King Ferdinand's illness as an excuse. The Berlin message, corroborated by reports from Bucharest direct, indicates that Ferdinand's illness is simply a continuation of an ailment that was with him long before the queen departed for America.

The fact that the queen aided in the raising of huge loans by reason of the widespread favorable publicity she received and by building up a personal following among the wealthy banking and industrial families, is an added reason for cancelling the trip at a time when her popularity is distinctly on the wane and she is headed for nonentity instead of popularity.

### Why Cancellation?

It is of some significance also that while she still has four or five days to stay in the country the queen chooses seclusion instead of keeping her social obligations. Present plans call for Prince Nicholas to make these cancelled engagements instead, taking the boat with the queen when it sails on Wednesday. Her majesty is not unwell and the condition of her husband does not exactly call for complete retirement.

Her seeking refuge at the home of one of the bankers who no doubt is participating in the big loan is not without its implications.

* * *

BEATTYVILLE, Ky., Nov. 19 — Efforts were being made today to tap the oil gusher which has been flowing more than 300 barrels an hour since it came in Tuesday, with a loss of more than $100,000.

## I. W. W. Branch Will Hold Mass Meeting for Worker-Martyrs

A mass protest meeting will be held for Sacco and Vanzetti and the Hay market martyrs by the Chicago branch, No. 1, G. E. B., of the I. W. W. Sunday, November 21, 2 p. m. at Schnabils Hall, 3422 Grace street. One half of the proceeds from the meeting will go to the Sacco and Vanzetti defense, and one half will go to the defense of class war prisoners.

Speakers will be: Phil Engle, I. W. W. organizer, C. M. O'Brien, organizer, Ralph Chaplin, poet, artist and lecturer, Paul Miller, Finnish organizer, I. W. W. and others.

### FOLSOM PRISON, Cal., Nov. 19.—

Three desperate characters, Leo Brennan, William O'Brien and Thomas Griffin, all serving terms on burglary charges, were still missing today. The trio disappeared Monday afternoon and so far no trace of them has been found.

## Would Show Pictures of Hall-Mills Murder Scene at Court Trial

COURTHOUSE SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 19.—Alexander Simpson, the spectacular prosecutor in the Hall-Mills murder trial, today went into court that he be allowed to project on a screen pictures of Detective Lane so that the jurors could obtain not an erratic idea of the scene where the Rev. Edward Wheeler Hall and Mrs. Eleanor Mills were shot to death on the night of Sept. 14, 1922.

This unprecedented proposal from the prosecutor provoked a vigorous objection from the defense.

### Missing Bank President Located.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 19 — Lawrence B. Travers, president of the State bank of Bath, Ill., for whose arrest a warrant was issued Friday charging embezzlement of $30,000 and who has been missing for about a week, was located today at the home of his brother in Phoenix, Ariz. it was learned here.

## 18,000 Workers Out at New York Protest for Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from page 1)

to attend, pledging their support to the sponsors of the meeting.

Flynnsaid that "we want not only a new trial, but the liberation and vindication of Sacco and Vanzetti. Nothing less than that will satisfy them or satisfy us.

"We must not allow their case to become another Mooney and Billings. They want no communism of any sence. They want liberty or death."

### Giovannitti Speaks.

Arturo Giovannitti one of the victims of the famous Lawrence frame-up, which also took place in the state of Massachusetts, said that even if Sacco and Vanzetti were released from jail now they would be only half-way out of the clutches of justice. That the capitalist system of society must be held responsible for that state of affairs. Also that "stupid, brutal section of society, which we call democracy."

Judge Jacob Panken pointed out that the district attorney was bent on getting conviction so he could display another scalp on his girdle.

"I want to split my voice," continued Panken "with the decent people of this country to take off this spot on the American people."

### Foster Greeted with Cheers.

The next speaker was William Z. Foster, who was greeted with prolonged cheers. He said in part as follows: "Sacco and Vanzetti have become the symbol for a simple murder case? It is because Sacco and Vanzetti have become the symbol of a class struggle in the case of working class vs. capitalism, that they are trying to make an example of them.

"What was their crime? They are fighting a blow to that which is the source of the bosses their profits. They are fighting the workers into struggle unitedly.

The other speakers were Richard Brazier of the I. W. W. Molinaya Dilana editor of the Hammer, Arthur Garfield Hays of the American Civil Liberties Union, Ella Seiger, editor of Il Lavoratore, Angelo D. Pace of Il Nuovo Mondo Norman Thomas of the League for Industrial Democracy, Pietro Allegra of the American Federation of Labor and D. Abbate.

## Chicago I. L. D. to Give Workers' Cabaret with Unique Features

Members and friends of International Labor Defense in Chicago will celebrate Thanksgiving eve, November 27, at a most unique affair. It will be a proletarian cabaret, or workers' entertainment with a continuous round of dancing, with Dakeosian Southern Jazz orchestra, and excellent refreshments. All this will be in profusion, a full variety guarantees the success of the affair which has been arranged about entertaining the entertainers, artists and artistes.

Those with talent from the national office of the I. L. D. will be the guest and they say that they have their best to demonstrate that Queen Marie's not one of the commonest in charge of the affair.

With Sacco-Vanzetti case still unsolved, with new complications of note, and a trial in what is preparing the special number asked for by the committee the class session here on the face of things away the blues. Other amusement features include Miss Mailer Ricky Lewis in proletarian and folk dances, Al Pollock in song and dance and a special entertainer, and still more and more.

The I. L. D. cabaret will be held at Mirror Hall Western Ave., just south of Division street. Come ahead!

Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.
WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

# STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE XX

### Trade Union Agreements

Strike strategy under present conditions in the United States must include definite policies regarding the making of trade union agreements. For many years the ultra-leftists, best typified by the I. W. W., have emphatically opposed in principle the signing of any trade union agreements whatsoever. They maintain that such documents constitute agreements of the workers to abandon the class struggle for the terms they are in force. They advocate merely oral agreements.

This incorrect attitude, which is one of the many forms of the ultra-leftism which has prevented the I. W. W. from expanding, is a reaction against the wrong policies of the right wing trade union leaders in making trade union agreements. The latter, with their class collaboration conceptions, believe that such agreements actually end the struggle for their terms. They hold agreements to be sacredly inviolable. By signing up their various craft contracts to expire at different dates they use them as a justification for one union to scab upon another.

### Written Agreements Necessary

But the strike strategy must not be determined by such flimsy arguments as those of the I. W. W. Trade union agreements do not and cannot put an end to the class struggle, not even temporarily. The struggle between workers and employers goes on under such agreements, although it takes different forms than strikes. We must realize this fact and learn to fight effectively under these agreements. Under present conditions trade union agreements are technically necessary to the maintenance of organized relations with the employers.

It is idle to speak of mere oral agreements in connection with such vast and complicated industries as railroads, coal mines, and many others. What the left wing must learn is how to prevent the many evils often connected with trade union agreements and how to fight the employers successfully even while in contractural relations with them.

The A. F. of L. upper bureaucrats make a fetish of the sacredness of trade union agreements. They never cease harping upon the solemn obligations of the workers to live up to their contracts scrupulously. Nor do they stop at open strikebreaking where the workers goaded by the employers, strike before the official expiration of their agreements. Some of the worst betrayals in American labor history have taken place this way. Recent cases in point were Berry's furnishing men to take the place of the striking New York union pressmen, and Lewis' treachery in driving the Nova Scotia coal miners back to work to scab on the striking steel workers of the British Empire Steel Corporation.

### The Employers' Realistic View

The contract policy of the reactionary trade union leaders plays directly into the hands of the employers. It keeps the workers bound hand and foot by the union agreements, while the employers violate them whenever the opportunity presents itself. The employers consider trade union agreements cold-bloodedly from the sole standpoint of expediency. They are not swayed by the sentimental rubbish about the sacredness of contracts, which our conservative leaders eternally make so much of.

When the employers find it profitable to fulfill the terms of such agreements they do so. If not, they break them and the union too, if they can. Their present widespread violation of the so-called Jacksonville agreement in the bituminous regions is typical. In the deepening coal crisis of the past couple of years the operators have seen an opportunity to get rid of both the Jacksonville agreement and the miners' union, and they are doing so brazenly and unashamed. They are entirely unmoved by Lewis' intermittable and impotent pleas that they live up to their promises solemnly made to the union.

The workers must become equally "practical" in their attitude towards trade union agreements, and realize that such agreements are not worth more than the paper they are written on unless the workers have powerful organizations to enforce their fulfillment. As for the "sacredness" of these documents, the workers, taking a leaf out of the book of the employers, should never let them stand in the way of the advancement of their own interests. Agreements must never be allowed to keep workers on their jobs to scab upon strikers; they must never be used to drive strikers back to work.

### Providing Elbow Room

The left wing must always fight for elbow room in trade union agreements by insisting upon "no scab" clauses of various kinds. Wherever several unions are involved, we must demand joint agreements or, at the least, the expiration of all agreements at the same time. The experience in the British general strike, when vast groups of workers struck in spite of their agreements, proves that a militant working class will never allow such faint treaties with the enemy stand in the way of fighting this enemy effectively when the opportune time arrives.

In the question of whether there should be long or short term agreements the workers and employers have different interests. Ordinarily employers propose long term agreements three to five years or more when they are dealing with strong unions, except when there is a near prospect of a rapid fall in wages because of industrial depression.

### Long Term Agreements

Such long term agreements favor the employers in several ways. They make for "peace" in the industry, and the checking of the workers developing offensive and growing class consciousness, which are vital considerations. Moreover, they enable the employers to figure further ahead about their costs, and give them an opportunity to make better preparations to defeat their workers in the next wage movement. For the workers short term agreements (one of two years in length) are the best. They make for struggle, for the development of the workers' consciousness, the strengthening of their unions. They also result in winning more concessions from the employers.

Reactionary labor leaders, who always want to avoid the struggle, support the employers in demanding long term agreements. The abandonment by the United Mine Workers of its old time militant policy of yearly agreements and the acceptance of long term agreements in both the anthracite and bituminous fields was a surrender to the operators. It was a menacing symptom of the deep crisis in which the U. M. W. of A. now finds itself.

The left wing must always fight for the best terms possible in its agreement with employers but it must never rely upon these pieces of paper. It must ever and always place its reliance in powerful trade unions, clear seeing and militantly led. These are the workers' only guarantee for the fulfillment of the employers' contracts.

*(To be continued.)*

## SPORTS

LAST week we offered to sacrifice ourselves to go to Columbus to witness the Ohio-Michigan game (in disguise if anyone thought the presence of the state penitentiary there made it necessary). And what a game it turned out to be! When two teams get together on whom all the resources of modern education have been squandered to produce football wisdom—they play a worthy game. Ohio and Michigan were so evenly matched the close score of 17-14 could not have been otherwise.

But no one volunteered railroad fare and as a result one Bug we know was missing from the game and only some few odd ninety thousand attended. The gate receipts will help you understand why our centers of culture pay fancy prices for professors of football and call a professor of anything else a Bolshevik if he asks for a dollar-a-week raise. Red Grange must still get a laugh when they call college football "an amateur sport."

• • •

Carl Rubin of Boston is a different kind of a Bug. He spied the Sports column and writes: "I wish to congratulate the Bug. I am one myself. Swimming is my hobby, and tho I am interested in other sports I think swimming is the greatest of them all. (Aha—a water Bug!) I note you fail to mention it when referring to the sports of 'New Russia.' Certainly a country cannot be even 'half awake' as to physical culture if they forget their swimming."

But they don't, Brother Bug! We said nothing about it simply because we knew nothing about it. But they swim, all right! Just how much of it as a competitive sport we are going to find out for you.

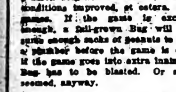
We do know that every place there is water in Russia (and there's lots of it!) you will find many Russian swimming Bugs of both sexes. Russian sports magazines carry a good deal on swimming and the next copy that comes along you will get, Friend Bug.

But Carl asks: "Do any of the Workers' Sports Clubs here in this country take swimming as a competitive sport? If so, please name them." We know of Workers' Sports Clubs with gym classes, basketball, football and other sports, but those with swimming teams. If there is a Workers' Sports Club that has them, speak right up!

• • •

We revere off peanuts at ball games a couple of years ago. Baseball Bugs, as you may know (especially this one) feed on the lowly peanut during ball games. The vendors (forced threaten to form a union with advanced scale, working conditions improved, et cetera. The games. If the game is exciting enough, a ball-crazed Bug will consume enough sacks of peanuts to need a plumber before the game is over. If the game goes into extra innings a Bug has to be blasted. Or so it seemed, anyway.

But next season we're going to reconsider. A sports rumor has it that "peanuts may be smaller or prices higher" at the ball parks next season.




AN INDOOR SPORT

BEING a Bug on all sports gives me also an interest in the manly art of mop-massaging. Next Monday Tiger Flowers, middleweight champion of the world (including the Scandinavian) will push over a set-up named Eddie Huffman. There's no reason for going.

But the champion with the fancy name happens to be just as fancy with his fists. We take a lively interest in his beauty business of lifting faces because he is a Negro athlete. Negroes have no clinch in sports. This fellow was so unusually good he literally fought his way up. On December 3 he fights Mickey Walker, former title-holder also in Chicago. That outfit to be a bout worth seeing. The Tiger is a paraon. But in the ring he doesn't use a bible. He wisely depends on his fists. If you enjoy seeing two excellent boxers exchanging compliments with both hands, here's your opportunity. If you look around the hall you might find

The Bug.

plan is said to be well under way."

A common peanut is good "as is." But a common peanut sold by organized labor at a good ball game—ah, brother, that's something else again!

## A WEEK IN CARTOONS — By M. P. Bales

# The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER. ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

Second Section. This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1926

Coal Miners Stealing Coal.

# IN THE WAKE OF THE NEWS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

SECRETARY KELLOGG, as dumb a secretary of state and as obedient, as ever conducted the foreign affairs of the United States, is shaking the mailed fist at Mexico. The danger of intervention in Mexico is by no means over. The Knights of Columbus are discreetly singing low for the good reason that their yelling for war on Mexico might arouse the anger of the anti-Catholic elements and make things hot for the administration, if it could be proven that Coolidge was incited to action by papal pressure. American diplomacy is not as slick as the European brand. Kellogg usually speaks frankly. This is not a virtue. It is only stupidity.

• • •

THE reason for the latest threat against Mexico is as follows: There is a revolution in Nicaragua and Mexico was charged with supporting the progressive elements against the reactionaries that had the support of the United States. Washington made a bluff at not recognizing the reactionary Chamorra regime on the ground that it came into existence thru a coup d'etat. Yet this virtuous government of ours did not repudiate Mussolini of Italy, Horthy of Hungary, Primo de Rivera of Spain or Pilsudski of Poland tho all these brigands seized power by force of arms. But he who expects honesty from a capitalist government is liable to be found wanting.

• • •

THE reason for Washington's refusal to recognize Chamorro was other than that. In all probability Chamorro did not see the necessity for complying with the demands of American capital, or he held out for a better price than was originally offered. Then the progressive elements attacked, and his government did not look like ten cents for a while. The United States got busy and sent cruisers to cheer up the reactionary forces. It was reported that Mexico sent arms to the progressives. The latest news is to the effect that a fellow by the name of Diaz has been seated in the presidential chair with the backing of the United States. So Kellogg warns Calles to keep his hands off South America since that is the stamping ground of American imperialism. It should also be noted that the American agent in Nicaragua, Lawrence Dennis, suggested to Diaz that he buy off the liberal opposition with a few cabinet seats.

• • •

IN connection with the threat against Mexico in the latest Kellogg note on the Nicaraguan question if might be well to notice that an obscure paragraph appeared in the capitalist press a few days ago to the effect that the secretary of war sent out a notice to draft boards that functioned in the world war to hold themselves in readiness. The war department did not deny the report point blank but suggested that the story was based on indefinite instructions. It looks very much as if American cannon fodder might be soon asked to add more oil fields to the domain of American imperialism.

• • •

WHY did the queen of Roumania decide to leave for home so suddenly? This question is on every tongue. The queen says it is because her husband "Ferdy" is ill. But the queen would not quit a dog fight for that reason. What we think is this: The queen has her $150,000,000 loan tucked away in her royal stocking. And the storm of protest against her mission, which was initiated by the Communists in reaching such proportions that the wise lady believes discretion is the better part of valor and decents it a good time to make herself scarce. There may be interesting developments in Roumania also. Ferdinand's illness may only be diplomatic. But he is sitting on a lock and those that have the say in that oppressed country, those that own the real estate can make "Ferdy" dance any way they want. Perhaps they are afraid the queen may get her $150,000,000 and leave them little in the nails. There are many surmises. But just now it is on the cards that

• • •

THE capitalist class, it is said, intends by an overwhelming majority to accept the government peace proposals which were submitted by the federation leaders with more or less benevolent suggestions for acceptance. This is the only case we can recollect where the rank and file have persistently and successfully resisted the counsels of their leaders to surrender. A. J. Cook and Herbert Smith are honest trade union leaders, but they made serious errors during the severe crisis. And the most serious was Cook's failure to back up the demand for a complete discussion on the question of the betrayal of the general strike at the Bournemouth meeting of the British Trade Union Congress.

• • •

THE South Wales miners, the Lancashire miners and the Scotch miners have refused the terms of surrender. Those terms meant longer hours and less pay. On the other hand British industry is in dire straits owing to the strike. It has lost $6,000,000,000 directly so far because of the tie-up and its loss in trade is enormous. British is now importing 4,000,000 tons of coal per month at a cost of more than $25,000,000, while in the same period last year she was importing hardly anything but was exporting $18,000,000 worth a month. Only five of her 470 blast furnaces are in operation. All this taken in conjunction with her $40,000,000,000 war debt shows what a sorry plight the old empire is in.

• • •

THE heroic struggle of the British miners is a glorious page in labor history. But for the aid rendered them by the Russian workers they would have been obliged to return to the pits long ago, because of sheer hunger. It is to the everlasting discredit of the American workers that they have neither given financial nor moral support to their comrades in Great Britain outside of the contributions made by the radicals, those workers that the pampered labor fakers never tire of branding as enemies of labor. The A. F. of L. bureaucracy "received" a delegation of British trade unionists, who came here for money, gave them nice speeches and sent them home with their pockets empty. On the other hand the workers of the Soviet Union have already contributed over $5,000,000. Who are the friends of labor?

# Bernard Shaw---Fool of the Bourgeoisie

By K. A. WITTFOGEL.

Bernard Shaw, the English dramatist and writer, is no revolutionary Marxist. Co-founder and member for a long number of years of the reformist-socialist union of the Fabians (so-called after a Roman general who is supposed to have crushed his opponents not by open attack, but by caution and hesitation*), Shaw has just recently rejected the revolutionary methods of Communism as a deplorable tactical error. Even for Marxism, the theoretical expression of the Communist movement, Shaw—quite logically—is unable to muster up any enthusiasm. Once before, in his literary youth, Shaw was an adherent of the Marxian theory of value. But that was a long time ago. Today he obviously has only quite a hazy idea of the basic thoughts of Marxism. That does not prevent him from disapproving these thoughts most energetically.

Like many social reformers who have no objection to socialism "coming" some day—a hundred years after their death—Shaw, too, calls himself a socialist. What is the nature of this socialism of his? In his dramatic cycle, "Back to Methusala," the poet presents a socialist to us who, in spite of his alleged socialist sentiments holds fast to the good old manners and virtues of the bourgeoisie. "Bourgeois manners may be snobbish manners, they may offer no kind of pleasure . . . but they are better than no manners at all. Many bourgeois virtues may be false, but at least they still exist." Hence bourgeois socialism, "virtuous" or "honorable" socialism. This is undoubtedly one of the sides of the artistic-political personality of the English poet. In contradictory union with this, however, there is another side to Shaw's nature. Shaw is not only a last bourgeois; he is also a last bourgeois. In his manner he recognizes and hastens the decline of capitalistic bourgeois society. Herein lies not only his literary but also his political, world-historical significance.

**Bernard Shaw's Other Side.**

Nonetheless, Lenin, who knew Shaw's Fabian attitude very well, described the Englishman (more exactly the English-Irishman) as "an honest fellow among our and out hypocrites," as a reformist who stands much farther to the left than the rest. In fact, no reformist has recognized and published, like Shaw, the contradictions and the weak points of bourgeois society. Altho himself bound to the existing capitalist world by a thousand ties, Shaw still sees with outright revolutionary acuteness that the culture and the ideals of the bourgeoisie have run their course, that they are devoid of their meaning. Each single truth of the bourgeoisie is a lie. Bourgeois ideology, which once had its historic force, has today become rotten and weak with age. This ideology must be demolished; its emptiness must be exposed! Shaw, standing within the camp of the bourgeoisie, is one of the most persistent, one of the most clever and successful destroyers of the ideals of the bourgeois era. By means of the social comedy, he, playfully attacks the structure of bourgeois ideology from all sides.

The bourgeoisie would very much like to make capitalistic wage-labor palatable to the workers by sentimental phrases. In Shaw's "Man and Superman" a young bourgeois "idealist" watches his chauffeur repair the damaged car with the sweat of his brow and says, while looking on: "I find very much in the dignity of labor." This remark did not make the slightest impression on Shaw's chauffeur. He answered calmly: "That's because you have never worked yourself, sir. . . . My aim is to do away with work."

According to Shaw, then, there is nothing to the "dignity of labor," as capital proclaims it. Nor does the "dignity" of the bourgeois fare any better. The latter is nothing but a legally protected robber. The Spanish robber-captain, Mendoza (in "Man and Superman"), faces the wealthy English Tanner and introduces himself to him with the words: "Allow me to introduce myself: Mendoza, president of the League of the Sierra. I am a robber. I live by robbing the rich." Whereupon Tanner replies: "I am a gentleman, I live by robbing the poor. Let us shake hands!" The essence of bourgeois society is here drastically concentrated in a single sentence.

But the gentleman is not only a robber; he is also a hypocrite, a lying fellow who, in the face of the ugliest and aspects of his world, buries his head deep in the sand. "I have the scruples of a gentleman," declares Edstaston in "Katherine the Great." The Russian gentleman, his partner, does not understand this. "In Russia a gentleman has no scruples. In Russia we look facts in the face." Thereupon Edstaston makes the reply, magnificent in a twofold sense: "In England, prince, a gentleman never looks a fact in the face, if it is an unpleasant fact. . . ."

Measured by this standard, to be sure, Shaw himself is no gentleman, either; for, as we have already seen, he has an outspoken predilection for the "unpleasant facts" of bourgeois society. Here everything has become a commodity. But then the essential content of things and accomplishments is distorted in a twofold manner. Let us take the doctor. Under capitalism he is compelled to sell his medical services the greatest number of times and in the most remunerative form. Shaw formulates it thus: "I cannot seriously injure my skin without forcing upon a surgeon the difficult self-directed question: 'Would not a handful of gold pieces be more useful to me than this man's leg to him? Could he not write just as well or even better, with one leg than with two? And the gold pieces would be so extraordinarily useful to me just now. My wife—my dear little ones—the leg may become gangrenous—it is always safer to operate—he will be well in two weeks—artificial legs are made so well now that they are really better than natural ones. . . ." This schism, which arises from the innermost nature of capitalist society, can only be done away with, concludes Shaw quite correctly, thru the socialization of the medical profession. Until then the medical profession will necessarily remain what it is at present, "a conspiracy for the exploitation or the general credulity and human suffering."**

What Shaw says otherwise about bourgeois culture with its normal hours, its air & sunshine and hundred other graft, is at a glance which can be required by every poor devil in a shoe time it only one takes the trouble to "Pigs along to the etc. . . . and read in Shaw's different writings themselves, or it can be heard from off the stage. Only two of Shaw's "successes" because of their highly pointed social-democratic character, are excluded upon Shaw's mandate, the role of fashion in bourgeois society and his discussion of the problem of force. Both are found in the Salvation Army drama, "Major Barbara," that comedy in which the poet, in certain sentences, comes closest to a revolutionary concept of things.

The cannon king, Undershaft, declares serenely: "All religious organizations exist because they sell themselves to the rich." The defender of the Salvation Army exclaims indignantly "Not the Army! It is the church of the poor." Whereupon the capitalist replies cynically: "One more reason for buying it." Now the Salvation Army man becomes angry. "I don't believe that you know exactly what the Salvation Army is doing for the poor." Answer: "Oh yes, I know it pulls their teeth. That is enough for me—as a business man. . . ." "How so? Why, religion makes the workers altruistic!" "Indifferent to their own interests, that suits me to a T. It directs their thoughts towards heavenly things . . . And not towards trade unions or socialism. Splendid!" We see, the social role of religion is clearly grasped and, indeed—may Shaw not be offended—entirely in the sense of the accursed Marxism.

At the end the problem of power is then cut into. "Spiritual" power alone, about which the reformist friends of Bernard Shaw rave so soulfully, is in no way adequate; material power must lie at the basis of it. The head master, Cusins, converted from his Salvation Army craze, declares: "I gave the educated man weapons against the common man in that I taught the former Greek. Now I shall give the common man weapons against the educated man." His bride says: "Is there no higher power than this?" She points to a bomb. "Yes," answers Cusins, "but this power can destroy the higher powers, just as a tiger can destroy a human being. Therefore man must first learn to control that power. I had to admit that in the last war between the Turks and the Greeks my best pupil left to fight for Hellas. I did not give him a copy of Plato's Republic as a parting gift but a revolver and hundred Undershaft cartridges."

All social pacifists who wish to see socialism brought about by purely spiritual means may confidently accept the conclusions of Shaw in these axioms.

**The "Fool" of the Bourgeoisie.**

How, then, is it possible, many will perhaps ask themselves, that a poet who utters such truths can be an author esteemed by the bourgeoisie and played in bourgeois theaters? The riddle is solved if we recall that Shaw is a comedy writer, that he utters all of his unpleasant remarks in the form of apparently unobligatory jests. One recalls the fool in Shakespeare's plays. This fool, under the protection of his cap and bells, could say things not openly the mere hint of which would have cost the head of anyone speaking seriously. It is just the same with Charlie Chaplin's social satire. And the both artists have certain bourgeois evils, ambiguities and deviations in common, the destructive, anti-bourgeois effect of their best work remains untouched.

To conclude. Shaw is the Shakespearean fool of later bourgeois culture. But, said Lenin in connection with the remark reproduced above, may Shaw be a buffoon for the bourgeoisie, for the revolution he is something entirely different. We may make this sentence of Lenin's more concrete. Shaw is an enemy of the bourgeoisie living in the camp of the bourgeois. By his demolition of bourgeois ideology he lets the moral authority of the ruling class works into the hands of the revolutionary proletariat struggling to overthrow this class.

In doing this it is relatively unimportant whether Shaw "wants" the proletarian revolution or whether he does not want it. Neither did the great philosophers of enlightenment of the eighteenth century want the revolution. Nevertheless they have become important spiritual well breakers of the coming social upheaval.

---

*is supposed to. The Fabians, in choosing their name, fell a victim to an historical legend. More recent historical writings judge the accomplishments of Mr Quintus Fabius Maximus essentially less favorably.

**Preface to "The Doctor at the Crossroads."

## To Webster-Thayer-Judge-Hangman.

You have given your decision
You have dealed their appeal
Their last appeal
Not for freedom
Not for mercy,
But for justice
For a chance to prove
Their innocence
Their innocence believed in
By millions of workers
The world over.
Carry down in your soul
(If such as you have a soul)
You know damned well
That Sacco and Vanzetti
Are innocent
Innocent of robbery and murder
But guilty
For you and your kind
Of a far greater crime
A thousand times greater crime
The crime of being radical
Sacco and Vanzetti
Are guilty of despising
Capitalism
Militarism
Imperialism
And all the institutions
Sacred to the grafters.

You denied them a new trial
You want to cover up
With the martyred corpses
Of two innocent workers
The cesspool of iniquity
That is Massachusetts' justice
That is capitalistic justice
But the stench of your guilt
And the guilt of your gang
Shall rise to the heavens
And liberated posterity
Will curse your memory.

—By ADOLF WOLFF.



## A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

### "BREAKING CHAINS."

You are going to be shown a better picture than the best picture you ever saw. "Breaking Chains" is about to start on a tour of the country. Here is a Russian-made movie acted entirely by workers who never faced the camera before and the result is the equal of any acting we have ever seen in the most praised picture. You can't realize how really good it is until you see it for yourself—and you simply MUST see it.

The photography is fine. The story is a thrilling one. It moves fast and comes to a thrilling climax that will send you away with a happy smile on your face, a little tear in your eye and determination in your heart. It begins on the barricades of Petrograd in 1917. The following events take place in the village. The story then takes you to the factories, meeting halls, educational clubs, the homes—and Lenin. It's a thrilling story of your young workers of this new revolutionary Russia. In the telling of the story you are given an intimate picture of the life in Russia—so intimate and personal you will feel and see it as no written word could ever inspire you.

A girl whose name is not given acts the leading role of a peasant girl. It is a splendid characterization. The girl herself is a chubby, healthy, round-faced typically Russian little comrade who will win your heart quicker than you could. Children act remarkably—they would surely prove a sensation in any American movie. One little fellow with a thousand or more freckles you will never forget. The men in the picture are fine, energetic types of workers and unusually good actors.

There is an inspiring atmosphere about the whole production that will astonish you. Technically, it is the equal of the very best American-made movie. In acting it is far superior. It is a picture that will hold you from the very first moment. There are moments of excellent comedy. There are dramatic spots that will bring a tear to your eye—as they did even to the unsentimental eyes of editors and others who were given the privilege of seeing it.

The International Workers' Aid has arranged the showing of the picture in this country. The first showing will be held in Chicago on Friday, December 3, at the Douglas Park Auditorium. Go to see it, comrade and fellow-worker! We promise you that you will thank us for the advice. You comrades in other cities thruout the country need not be without it. Begin today to make arrangements to have it shown in your city. Ten thousand books and ten barrels of leaflets will never do you one-half as much good as one showing of "Breaking Chains."

Drawing from poster advertising "Breaking Chains" by the noted proletarian artist, Fred Ellis.

### DOZEN IN BRIEF

The Black Pirate—"Is Hell on a dead man's chest!" with Douglas Fairbanks (Disneyell).
Eagle of the Sea—Ricardo Cortez also takes to piracy.
Don Juan — The famous lover becomes cooler in our climate if we can believe John Barrymore's interpretation (With the Vitaphone at the McVickers).
The Strong Man—Funny.
The Better 'Ole—Very Funny (They tell me).
Variety—We repeat—splendid!
London—Only Gish's gushes.
Subway Sadie—Clever and well done (Uptown).
Man of Steel—It takes men of steel to stand this.
Mare Nostrum — That's Latin for "Have your money."
Slums of Berlin—Only so many bad pictures here there was no reason for importing this.
Parasite Strike—Real stuff. Go—and take the family.

## - THE THEATER -

### "IN THIS ROOM."

The first word in review condemns this play to the category of those you should not take the time or trouble to see. The same can be said for the good that is "In This Room" (showing at the Princess Theater), while much can be said for what is bad. In a few words we can say that very good acting is being wasted on a terrible play.

Louis Wolheim does very well as Gustav Bruno, called such because "his mother did not know his father's name," but, try as he did, he could not "put over" the show. Wolheim plays a double role, as do Olive Tell and Donald Gallaher. This, however, is not a great feat, as the incidental introduction to the main part of the play at the beginning of each act and the epilogue are inconsequential.

The plot itself is not worthy of a long review. It is of hackneyed type, being the story of a playwright who writes a play which is enacted as he writes. His wife is the heroine, he is the hero and a friend is the villain. There is also a son, butler and housekeeper. Our playwright gets his inspiration from a diary which he finds in the room and some "Hennessy—1860" which probably was not as good as it was supposed to be. That may account for the result.

Adding a note of warning, if you want to have a good time, don't go to see "In This Room."

P. E. B.

### "SEED OF THE BRUTE."

A drama of America, which Eugene O'Neil could be proud of, had he written it, but which undoubtedly in certain ways is bigger and more far-reaching than anything he has ever given us, is now playing at the Little Theater, New York City. It is called, "Seed of the Brute," and the playwright is Konovlev Emrikin.

It is stark realism, yet interesting from the prologue to the end of the third act. There is no attempt made to play to the gallery or to insert comedy relief. In this reviewer's opinion, it is the most significant play by an American since "What Price Glory?" several years ago. But its field is different. It shows passion in all of its nakedness, letting us see the petty-bourgeoisie of America as they actually are. Rough and coarse language is uttered, not to make the play more attractive, but because it fits into the situations wherever used. A spade is called a spade on every occasion.

To describe the story would take up too much space. Suffice to say: "Go and see it before our 100 per cent saints close it up."

Sylvan A. Pollack.

### NOTICE

The next article on the former question by William Bouck, will appear next week.

# The Workers in Iron and Steel

By W. J. WHITE.

WITH the single exception of those in the textile industry, I know of no union so weak in membership as the union of iron and steel workers. The steel union, like the textile, is faced by a giant combination of industrial and finpermalistic capital which will stop at nothing in its endeavor to keep its slaves from organizing. As an outstanding and glaring example of the lengths the steel trust will go, we have the testimony of Gary that the steel trust spent fifty millions in the 1909 strike of the tin plate workers to break up their branch of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

The result of this merciless smashing and the unlimited millions which is appropriated to keep the workers from organizing is summed up in the testimony of Gary before the "Industrial Relations Committee," when questioned, in his answer. "Yes, we spent a lot of money, but we made a lot of tin workers." So merciless is the combination in its hatred of the union that they will not even tolerate that panacea of the business world for its numerous ills, the company union.

**Company Union Needed.**

PERHAPS in this they are wise, for In the present weak Amalgamated Association, whose membership is largely composed of the highly skilled and fairly paid upper strata of workers who remain silent and refrain from resistance to the encroachments of the trust, they have a splendid substitute for the company union. They thus get rid of the trouble which they must incur in controlling a union run on the B. & O. plan, while in officers such as M. F. Tighe and D. J. Davis they have the ideal officials of a union which is the best possible substitute for the company class-collaboration union. The policy of this official-dom seems to be to keep the organization at a membership that will pay their salaries, align a few scales, which the companies are willing to sign, and thus keep the rank and file hypnotized into the belief that they are members of a bona fide union. The strength of the union at the present time, as reported to the last convention, was a fraction over eleven thousand out of a possible six hundred thousand. D. J. Davis, the secretary-treasurer, reported at the convention held in Pittsburgh last April that they had lost 321 members during the year.

**Spent $60,000 for New Members.**

M. F. TIGHE reported they had spent $60,000 and had had 20 organizers in the field and had only brought into the association 100 members, at a cost of over $600 dollars per member. Needless to say, this is a pleasing condition of things in the steel industry to Gary and the officers of the trust. This does not include the wages and expenses of the special organizers of the association, whose wages and expenses will run close to $10,000 for the year.

That there is a growing unrest within the membership of the Association and also among the great mass of unorganized goes without saying. Many of the workers are ready to rebel, and all that is needed is the courageous, the right men at the head and a militant left wing is an assured fact. This leadership cannot and will not come from the present officials, nor will it come out of the so-called progressives, which include such workers as A. M. Jennings of Granite City, John Stose of Cannonsburg, who are honest and fearless, but whose hands are tied by the weak and vacillating membership who continue to confine their work within their own organized membership, and who refuse or who cannot or will not see the splendid opportunity for a militant organization of workers amongst the hundreds of thousands of unorganized who compose the great mass of workers in this most basic industry, and who are robbed and fleeced by the most ruthless band of industrial and imperialistic capitalists the world has ever seen.

**Foster Did it once.**

"BILL" FOSTER started such a movement in 1919, but he was hamstrung by Gompers and Tighe, who could see the rising tide of revolt of the steel slaves overwhelming them. This they did not wish, hence they did everything to kill the movement, with the result that it fell a victim to the machinations of Tighe and Davis, who, if they are not being paid by the capitalists at the head of the trust, are doing the kind of work the trust officials want done.

A militant left wing will come out of the steel industry when the time is ripe, but when it comes it must be led by men who have been trained in leadership and in the class struggle. Personally, I see no future for organization outside of the workers who have had such training, and there is no greater work the Communist Party can do than prepare men to lead these workers when the hour strikes, as strike it will in the not far distant future.

# THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly. Editor, Freddie Norris, Columbus, O.

Vol. 1. Saturday, November 20, 1926 No. 26


A WISE BIRD
By Freddie Norris,
Columbus, O.

A WISE OLD KID
IS JOHN JOHNNY RED
HE READS A LOT
BEFORE HE GOES TO
BED

Oh, Boy—Here's A Good One!

NOW YOU TELL ONE
By Henry Rampolinsky
Grand Rapids, Mich.

A Pioneer once asked a big so many good things at this rich man with a fat belly fair the Young Pioneers gave. to give some money for Better take some Castor Oil. the 5,000 Campaign and "Aw, shee, don't tacks his heart," the man took ten dollars Johnny said. from his pocket and "No it doesn't," his mother said, said. "This money I give "Look, I'll take some too!" And she for the Young Comrade did. But when she looked around Johnny was gone

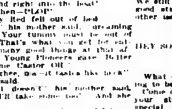
Johnny Red could hardly believe his eyes. He was watching a fisherman's line coming up the river. Suddenly the fish began jumping out of the water and right into the boat!

And then—PLOP!

Johnny Red fell out of bed

"Aha," his mother said, dreaming again! Your tummy must be out of order. That's what you get for eating

Castor Oil



HEY, KIDS!

Is Hoot did you Not like the last poem written by the Little Bolsh-evik of Grand Rapids?

Kinda snappy now, huh? Those Pioneers are fine. We still have some good stuff left for other issues.

HEY SOME MORE

What city is going to be next?

Come on, send in your stuff for a special issue of the TINY WORKER!

NEXT WEEK!

Oh, Boy—we have a dandy story by Margaret Johnson of Ashland, Wis. for next week. It's called "The Tale of a Cat."

PERCY CHESTERFIELD CLARENCE McPHUM REGRETS NOTHING AT ALL SO HE'S AWFULLY DUMB

# The Communist Movement in Iceland

By GUNNLAUGUR BJORNSON

In order to throw some light on the progress of the Communist Party in Iceland, it would be desirable to note the historic development of the country and its relationship to the outside world. This, however, is no mean task; starting to it could not be accomplished in a short article of this kind. But there are some main factors we must touch upon if there is to be any comparison drawn between the Communist movement in Iceland and the rest of the world. One might say that this is "much ado" about an insignificant country. The answer is that nothing is too small for a Communist point of view if it widens our knowledge.

In Iceland there is no industrial proletariat to speak of. Industries are few and have no possibilities of development beyond a certain amount of home production, excepting the fishing industry and dairy farming, which form the principal exports of the country. The population of approximately 120,000 is scattered over an area larger than that of Scotland or Ireland, an area of which probably four-fifths is uninhabitable.

Transportation is mainly by horseback riding, automobiles and small coastal steamers, under municipal or government ownership. Roads are good, but costly of building and upkeep.

Since 1906 a network of telephone lines connect the remotest villages in the country, and about the same time a cable communication between the Shetland Islands and Iceland brought it in daily contact with the whole world.

As already mentioned, the majority of the population is engaged in the fishing industry and dairy farming, the conditions of which as a whole strangling, hard-to-meet both ends, weather-beaten and frost-bitten individuals, with back and there an "aristocrat" who pulls down his fat, without working for it himself—usually the municipal representative of the community. Not so with the sea man. He is the big brother of the "land proletariat" wage worker, and, like him, is organized into one of the strongest unions. These union men have a score or two marked on the butt of their arms, indicating victories over the bosses. The building trades, common laborers and harbor workers form another main section of the working class part of which is comprised of migrating wage laborers, shifting according to seasons from the towns to the agricultural districts in the summer, and back again to the towns in the fall and winter.

Common education in the inland persists of any comparison. The language is one. And illiteracy is unknown.

Early in the year 1916 the workers of Iceland created their own political party for the first time in history. This is now a mass party, capable of a real opposition to the old parties and, in fact, the only adversary to be reckoned with by the conservative party in power. Unlike other labor parties, or perhaps it is the only one of a kind that serves the double purpose of a federation of labor and a political party at the same time. The unions are members by affiliation, and are the backbone of the party.

An auxiliary committee to the general party apparatus heads the affiliated unions in a capacity of a federation committee, which has the power to call and terminate strikes, formulate the general policy, etc. At the present time one-third of the votes on this committee are Communist.

The general executive committee of the labor party is dominated by the social democrats. There is only one Communist on the G. E. C., Comrade Olafur Fridriksson, one of the foremost Communist leaders in Iceland. He was Iceland's representative in Moscow, 1923.

Some time after his return from Russia his home was stormed by the entire police force of the capital. Fridriksson and some other comrades were taken prisoners, with arms in their hands defending the place. Special citizens' militia was established and guards were thrown around the state prison. For months the papers gave their front pages to anti-Communist propaganda.

The labor union "Dawn" in Reykjavik is the oldest union in the land. It is over 30 years old. It has a membership of about 700 to 800, of mostly unskilled laborers. In the beginning this union was not what the name implied, having in its ranks many contractors and employers, who in later years have gradually been weeded out of it. The union published a weekly called "Dawn," which at the foundation of the labor party was taken over by it. In 1919 the name of the paper was changed to "Workers News." It is a daily.

Everything went smoothly with the party policy until 1921, when differences between the Communists and the social democrats took a sharp turn, and in the fall of 1922, when Comrade Fridriksson, editor of the Workers News, was to be sent to Russia, the general executive committee immediately threatened him with the loss of the editorship, and while he was away in Moscow a new editor was appointed. But in spite of all this there has always existed a unity of action in election campaigns, and in strikes.

The labor party holds biennial conventions, to which are elected one delegate from each affiliated organization, and one delegate for every 100 members or a major fraction thereof. The convention elects a general executive committee of nine members for a term of two years.

The party is sprinkled with bourgeois intellectuals, professionals and middle of the trading classes. These elements, with the social democrats, have the upper hand in the leadership. But on real issues the Communists lead the rank and file workers. The policy of the social democrats is and has been to look for an opportunity to force a split in the party and try to isolate the Communists from all contact with the movement, but all signs indicate that they will fail in their aims.

The Communist movement in Iceland is older than it is in the United States. On a miniature scale (compared with the great nations), this Communist group is going thru the same internal struggles that seem to be a necessary process in cleansing and steeling all Communist parties for the great struggles ahead. The problems facing the Icelandic Communist Party are in a measure the same as in all the other parts of the world, but on the Pacific coast and Canada with its mass movement there are opportunist tendencies forming a minority faction, willing to make petit bourgeois deals with the social democrats for a few crumbs in the leadership, who have just faith in their own ability to fight and to lead. And on the other hand, the group that fights on policy and believes it will win the masses for that policy in the end.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

Please address all matter intended for publication in the New Magazine to:

The Editor, New Magazine,
Daily Worker Publishing Co.,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

THE SUNDAY WORKER

Will Appear in December.

# A Glimpse of the Youth Movement in Soviet Russia

By ROSE KATZ.

I was invited to address a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Moscow Health Workers' Club in celebration of International Women's day on March 8th. They were eager to know about the activities of the women workers of America. At the end of my address many questions were asked of me about the women's movement as well as about the women's activities in America. I was obliged to, promise the large group of Young Communists and Pioneers who were present that I would attend another meeting with them and endeavor to answer all they wanted to know about the Youth Movement of America.

Two weeks later I attended a meeting of the Young Communists. I told them of the difficult task confronting the Young Workers League of America in building up their organization, in combatting the capitalist propaganda in the schools, the churches, the movies and many other agencies of the capitalists which mold the mind of the youth of America.

Slowly but surely the Young Workers League was learning how to work, within the masses, how to build up shop nuclei, how to organize workers' sport clubs as opposed to capitalists' sport clubs, how to build up the Young Pioneers, to combat the activities of the Boy and Girl Scouts and how to counteract the militarist propaganda and overcome the religious and racial prejudices that keep the workers divided.

I told them that the Young Workers League of America was playing a significant part in the task now confronting the Communist movement in America in building up the unions. In the textile centers, in the mine fields and steel districts members of the Young Workers League are often found playing an heroic and leading part in these epic struggles of the American workers. I mentioned the beginnings that have been made in building up of Communist educational institutions.

I did not try to paint too rosy a picture. I spoke of the many blunders and mistakes that have been made, of the many times rebuilding was necessary because of faulty construction. But the Young Workers League of America was Communist in spirit, able to profit from their mistakes and unafraid to face difficulties. It would surely be a worthy part of the Young Communist International to whom they look for inspiration and guidance in the task confronting them in the United States.

They listened to me with the closest attention and from the many questions that were asked of me it was evident that they were by no means uninformed of what was going on in America. The following are some of the many questions that were asked: What were the American workers doing to help the British miners? Was the Young Workers League now organized on the shop nuclei basis? How about Mexico, Haiti and other victims of American imperialism? Would Mooney and Billings soon be freed? Would the workers succeed in saving the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti? Do the unions still prevent colored workers from joining? What was being done to protect the interests of young workers?

At the end of the meeting a resolution was passed conveying the greetings of those assembled to the workers of America and expressing confidence that the American movement would succeed in breaking the capitalist shackles and building up a workers and farmers' government in America.

Through my work with the Moscow Health Department I came in constant contact with the Young Communists and Pioneers. Children born since the October revolution are known as octobrists. They are organized and participate in parades under their own banners. Their ages are from five to eight and are under the guidance of the Pioneers.

From ages of eight to fifteen the children belong to the Pioneers. Though it is not compulsory to belong, most children are eager to join its ranks. Branches of the Pioneers are in every school. Besides their regular school work the Pioneers themselves conduct classes in economics. The school period is about seven years, at the end of which time they have completed the prescribed courses in economics and are now eligible to join the Young Communists. The Pioneers also conduct summer camps and participate in all kinds of outdoor and athletic activities. They have their own periodicals and periodicals. Their motto is, "always ready." The young Communist League is responsible for the welfare of the Pioneers.

Not all the Pioneers become members of the Young Communist League. Membership in the Young Communist League means obligations that all are not ready to undertake. Before I join disciplinary workers from the shop must first go through a period of six months probation, and office and professional workers must go through a probation of two years.

The Young Communist League is responsible for a good deal of serious work for the Communist movement in Russia. They conduct much of the organization work amongst the masses. It is expected of them to at all times guard the interest of the young workers and peasants. Besides themselves carrying on an intensive study of political and economic subjects they conduct classes to raise the political level of the masses. Their main tasks are in the nuclei of the unions and the factories. Non-party workers look to them for any redress of grievances and for improvements in conditions. They are also concerned in the raising of productivity. Their daily organ is the Young Communist Pravda, but they also have innumerable magazines, periodicals and wallpaper bulletins. They have organized many cultural and athletic activities amongst the masses. The fact is that in every undertaking of the Communist Party the Young Communist League plays an important and effective role.



# THE STUDENTS IN REVOLT

By HARRY KLETZKY.

The Russian Revolt is sending cold shivers down the backs of the American capitalists. And the capitalists are not nearly as disturbed over the alleged moral lapses of the younger generation as they are over their discarding of all the props that have been erected to support the present economic system.

This revolt of the present day youth against the indigestible fodderies which are being stuffed down their throats is making itself evident strongly in one of the most powerful units of the capitalistic system—the college campus.

Because the college students are at the age where even their youthful powers of rationality, such as they may be, are able to penetrate the imbecilic fetishes that are thrust at them in the guise of mental and spiritual nourishment, the Y. M. C. A., the Rotary Club and all its ilk of prepathic bally-hooers, the commerce clubs and "big business" men, ostensibly spurred on by a neurotic sense of philanthropy, but more truly by a remarkably intelligent insight as to what is happening are taking keen interest in what the youngsters are doing in the colleges and churches.

Hence every college student body in the country is hopelessly bored and made the helpless victims of barrages of words by alleged "success" lecturers and fawning ministers who swarm to the college platforms, at the behest of the "big boys," to instill in the hearts of the "great American youth" the fear of god and the virtues of capitalism. True, once in a great while, when the college trustees are napping or busy chipping bond coupons or pay envelopes, a speaker gets by the "chapel committee" and tells the students some of the things they are clamoring to know. But these times are so rare and cause so much furore in America Legion, W. C. T. U. and Rotary meetings, ending with the dismissal of at least three social science professors (suspected of a tinge of pinkness) that the students barely have their intellectual appetites whetted, and are given a worse dose of capitalistic virtue than before.

How the students manage to survive is both a puzzle and a compliment to their power of endurance. But they are surviving and each year despite these attempts of the capitalists, the colleges are producing young men and women who are thinking, or, at least, who are beginning to realize that there is something to think about. Not much credit for this, however, can be given to the average college. Most of them are thinking, not because of the colleges, but despite them. Many a bearded professor of economics looks back with horror on the memory of students who received his instruction and kept him awake nights trying to think of "theories" which would stand the bombardment of the renegades who refused to accept his textbook dribblings.

Back in the former years a teacher of economics in college had a fairly easy time. His theories in support of the present system were accepted as readily as the bible. But not so to-day. The economics professor is the most punished member of the college faculty—that is, if he is the kind that handshakes with the university president every morning, is a member of the Rotary Club, and his wife has social aspirations. Of course, there are some professors who delight in the new spirit of the collegians and even foster it. But these are rare, and when their popularity becomes too great are soon slated for the "can."

The modern college president is being driven frantic by the awakening. Perhaps both Nicholas Murray Butler's and Mayo brothers' nervous prostration because of an "outbreak" on the campus that caused the donor to believe that he was contributing to a university that was developing "reds" rather than the promised "safe and sound" 100 per cent citizens.

His main job is not to supervise education, but to raise money and endowments for "good old College," usually for the purpose of constructing football stadiums. And as he sticks out one mit to the meat packers, oil magnates, big corset manufacturers and mail-order millionaires, he has to use the other to place over the mouths of his students. Many a big gift has been withdrawn and many a college president has been sent to the rescue of those who had betrayed the miners, calling upon the congress in the name of a million striking miners not to open the question of the betrayal. Without Cook's active support on the floor, the general council would never have succeeded in shutting off all discussion as they did, even tho they maintained control of the machinery of the congress. Cook, after all the magnificent fight he has done for the miners, had again allowed him self to be trapped and used as an instrument against the miners by their betrayers in the general council. Never was there forcibly brought forth the importance of a clear leadership, and the disastrous effects of muddle-headedness which cannot be remedied by the best of intentions.

The observer is especially struck by the enormous weight of tradition carried by the British delegates in their higher organizations. And it was the most promising thug seen for years in the British movement.

The so-called left leaders made a miserable showing. Purcell spoke on international unity; the substance of it was to show that unity is impossible, and that the Russians are making the bulk, each delegate knowing that the Russians were difficult. Another him, the speech of Brown, delegate of the Amsterdam International, sounded like a very left-wing speech; Brown proposed a platform of 11 practical tasks upon which he that united action could be achieved; these included international financial assistance for strikes, prevention of international blacklegging, and other things. He did not explain why Amsterdam refuses all offers of joint action along these lines in concrete cases. That erstwhile "left," Hicks, appeared before the congress principally as the defendant to the charge of having split the Building Workers' Federation, of which the congress seemed to believe him guilty, for his motion was rejected after opposition by the other building unions.

From beginning to end of the congress a constant fight was made by the little group of militant delegates, members of the minority movement, to bring to congress to face its tasks, unloosening their way thru the wire entanglements of legalism thrown up by the general council, they continually hammered away. Every motion that touched real problems, every discussion on the report of the general council, was initiated and led by this little group of revolutionary unionists. The others had nothing to offer but frantic defense and appeals for "toleration." Outstanding figures of the revolutionary minority on the floor of the congress, who made life uncomfortable for the general council, were Jack Tanner, of the Engineers' Union; Horner, of the Miners' Union; Elsbery, of the German Workers; Chandler, of the Railway Clerks, Looker, of the National Union of Railwaymen; Strain, of the Wood Workers; Mrs. Bradshaw, of the Textile Workers; and McLoughlin, of the Iron Fitters. This little group, with a few other faithful ones, stood in this congress as the herald of the new leadership to come, the only sign of hope today in the British labor movement.

# Impressions of the Bournemouth Congress

By EARL BROWDER.

After sitting thru a week of meetings of the Trade Union Congress at Bournemouth, England, I came away with one impression dominating all the others, anxious as to how it was possible for a great national body of labor, with delegates from every section and every industry, to meet for six days without a serious word being spoken by its leaders on the tremendous struggle which is shaking the British economic system to its foundations. And that these leaders should also be able to so effectively muzzle the opposition is astonishing to one from outside of Britain. A few impressions of an eye-witness of the congress may help to an understanding of the extraordinary events of Bournemouth.

Arthur Cook, leader of the miners, bears a large share of the responsibility for the failure of the congress to meet its responsibilities. Even the congress dominated by officials bitterly hostile to him, responded to Cook and the miners very deeply; Cook's appearance on the floor was the occasion of the first demonstration of enthusiasm in the congress. This was but a faint reflection of the deep feelings among the masses outside the congress. Cook occupied a position of tremendous potentialities. But he failed completely to make use of them. When the small group of minority movement delegates launched their main attack upon the general council, it was Cook who came to the rescue of the council, and who, by his "courtesy" required that these things should not be talked about. Tradition and precedent united with "courtesy," to give the president, Mr. Pugh, power to interrupt and close the speech of any delegate who said anything about the crimes of the general council, while the council members themselves must be listened to with gravity. Never have expressions of any development of the Bournemouth congress was when an elemental outburst of resentment against the insult of Bromley speaking as supporter of a motion for the miners' relief, developed to such an extent that Bromley, after standing for 25 minutes waiting for silence, had to give up and the general council adjourned. Such a thing never happened before in the 58 years of the T. U. C.; it called the general council members and the capitalist press. This was the first time the workers had ever broken thru the maze of precedent, tradition, and "gentlemanly conduct," which are the fetters which forge the activity of their higher organizations. And it was the most promising thing seen for years in the British movement.

The so-called left leaders made a miserable showing. Purcell spoke on international unity; the substance of it was to show that unity is impossible, and that the Russians are making the bulk, each delegate knowing that the Russians were difficult. Another him, the speech of Brown, delegate of the Amsterdam International, sounded like a very left-wing speech; Brown proposed a platform of 11 practical tasks upon which he that united action could be achieved; these included international financial assistance for strikes, prevention of international blacklegging, and other things. He did not explain why Amsterdam refuses all offers of joint action along these lines in concrete cases. That erstwhile "left," Hicks, appeared before the congress principally as the defendant to the charge of having split the Building Workers' Federation, of which the congress seemed to believe him guilty, for his motion was rejected after opposition by the other building unions.

From beginning to end of the congress a constant fight was made by the little group of militant delegates, members of the minority movement, to bring to congress to face its tasks, unloosening their way thru the wire entanglements of legalism thrown up by the general council, they continually hammered away. Every motion that touched real problems, every discussion on the report of the general council, was initiated and led by this little group of revolutionary unionists. The others had nothing to offer but frantic defense and appeals for "toleration." Outstanding figures of the revolutionary minority on the floor of the congress, who made life uncomfortable for the general council, were Jack Tanner, of the Engineers' Union; Horner, of the Miners' Union; Elsbery, of the German Workers; Chandler, of the Railway Clerks, Looker, of the National Union of Railwaymen; Strain, of the Wood Workers; Mrs. Bradshaw, of the Textile Workers; and McLoughlin, of the Iron Fitters. This little group, with a few other faithful ones, stood in this congress as the herald of the new leadership to come, the only sign of hope today in the British labor movement.

# Anatole France - - By A. V. Lunacharsky

**The newspapers brought the sad news of the death of Anatole France, one of the most significant writers of our time.**

**Anatole France is such a unique figure in modern European culture that to judge and evaluate him is a very difficult thing and one which can be done from the most diverse points of view. I shall attempt to give a short sketch of his development and a few touches of his social-cultural growth.**

Anatole France was born in 1845; his life may be divided into three parts. From his first work written in 1875—to the Dreyfus Affair; from the latter to the World War; and the last period from the war up to the present. Anatole France began as a Parnassien. The Parnasse was an extraordinary refined school of bourgeois culture. Up to the time of the Commune, the intellectuals of the bourgeoisie were permeated with a certain bitter pessimism. The ruin of the regime of the big bourgeoisie called forth a certain nausea in the best part of the French intelligentsia. The intellectuals tried to separate themselves from the spirit of the merchants and the inhumanity which found an especially raw expression under the regime of Napoleon III and of the bourse. At the same time, this intelligentsia had not the slightest intention of organizing any kind of effective, political protest. Among the gifted poets and writers, there were only very few who had an inclination towards politics. The politics of the government seemed impure, the revolutionary politics—fantastic; all that lay between—petty and useless. Hence the striving of the artists after formal content, hence their philosophic reflections on the imperfections of life and their heightened pessimism. These were the features with which the leaders of those days, the leaders of the Parnasse, were endowed: Lecomte de l'Isle, the romanticist akin to him, Alfred de Vigny, such masters as Heredia, Gautier and others. The same spirit also dominated the great romanticist Flaubert.

The young Anatole France did not exactly incline towards pessimism, but he likewise felt himself to be a pure esthete, far from the hideous chaos of life, filled with the plastic wisdom common to the chosen strata of the refined bourgeois intelligentsia. Skepticism predominated in Anatole France already then. In his eyes, all truths were uncertain and vacillating. Towards Christianity he maintained a mocking attitude; he liked to oppose to it epicurean, heathen moods. In the eyes of Anatole France, the world had nothing serious to exhibit, and even this world seemed to him the product of chance. If life were worth living, then solely for the sake of the esthetic enjoyment, the esthetic working-up of experiences, and still more—its esthetic reproduction.

Already then, Anatole France stood out as a prominent stylist. At the bottom, that which constituted Anatole France's unique charm, was the union of his eclectic style, of his immense knowledge of all epochs from which he chose his themes, with his fine skeptical smile, which shone forth from all of his pictures and characters (as if he were smiling a little at his own marionettes, as if he wanted to say that he no less than anything else belonged to this marionette world).

With his "Abbe Coignard"—a wise toper and skeptic whom he had set in the midst of the middle ages—Anatole France had brought himself fame not only in France, but thruout the whole world. At the same time he also stepped to the foreground as a critic. It is very characteristic that Anatole France, in this his last quality, adhered exclusively at the time to the formal artistic performance. Zola, who at that time began to draw the serious furrow of his deep-reaching naturalism, inspired him with horror, and France wrote an article on him at that time, which is more like an exasperated pamphlet than a critical essay. Kurdjin, the not unknown Russian publicist of social-revolutionary tendency, dedicated an article to Anatole France and Jules Lemaitre, a similar gourmet in the field of esthetic culture, in which he does not differentiate the one from the other at all.

Anatole France, from all appearances a representative of the skeptical literature of decadence of the seventies and eighties, differed nevertheless very essentially from Jules Lemaitre, which was sufficiently demonstrated by the Dreyfus affair. The skeptic, Jules Lemaitre, as a true bourgeois, was joined by the monarchic-catholic reaction. How was this possible? Why could Jules Lemaitre and other representatives akin to him, as for example Barres, believe that gross fraud of the general staff and sink down to the most naive religiosity, to the most reactionary repudiation of all freedom? Could this all really be due to the Jewish captain and his involved guilt?

No, the matter is otherwise.

To a certain extent, the French bourgeoisie drew the writers near to itself, those writers who up till then had occupied themselves with cultivating hothouse flowers. The French bourgeoisie was preparing itself for a new struggle. Socialism was maturing, a whole cloud of proletarian organizations, parties, parasols pressed for the time being isolated over Paris. In the air, as in every social period, there gathered strong conflicts. The French bourgeoisie decided to [illegible] its state. [illegible] classic representative of the radical republic seemed the whole [illegible] Clemenceau, [illegible] thing the entire book of explanation even caused the ok plus [illegible] for [illegible] to be [illegible] the most extraordinary duplicity. But Anatole France, just because of the fineness of his culture, proved himself proof against these aberrations. His trained healthy mind could not stand that unbearable nonsense with its hypocritic savour which sounded from the right. His skepticism turned against the black expanding reaction.

Confused by its sudden onslaught, Anatole France searched after people who would be fit to defend that highest culture of freedom, of polished scientific analysis, of luminous humanity which he considered as the sole possible atmosphere for the thriving of a culture. And then it appeared that the same unsouth writer whom he considered a doughbottle wallowing in the dirt, Emile Zola, suddenly became the heroic bearer of a protest of the best part of the petty bourgeois intellectuals in the struggle against the military clerical counter-revolution. Thus was consummated the drawing-nearer of all fragments of all those who struggled against France sinking into a churchly, barrack-like night. Zola, Anatole France and Jaures became friends. It is pleasant and touching when, after the abuse of the young Anatole France directed against Zola, one reads the enthusiastic essays which the older Anatole France later dedicated to him after he had understood how much warm, upright, truthfulness, how much true love-of-man was hidden in this heavy genre-painter. Anatole France began to examine anew the latter's artistic aspects too, and a whole series of beauties hitherto hidden to him, revealed themselves to his enthusiastic esthete-eye. From that time on, he becomes the best friend and co-worker of Jaures. He participates most warmly in the Dreyfus Campaign, and remains even later a faithful ally of the socialism of the time, certainly a quite feeble and compromising socialism, but still far more noble than anything that the France of that time could present. His political labor, at times, gives one an odd, I should like to say, absolutely touching impression. I remember, for example, an enormous meeting at Trocadero, where from 4,000 to 5,000 citizens gathered in order to protest against the first assault upon China, against that notorious campaign of the European Robber-Knights which one of its leaders, William II himself, called a march of the Huns. Jaures spoke first; his voice rang out like a blare of trumpets; it rolled to the most distant corners of the immense hall. Following him, came the fine elegant old man, Anatole France, and, in a weak voice, read his venomous remarks directed against the imperialists. And the entire hall, packed full of workers, seemed to die away; the buzzing of the flies was heard; all leaned forward, almost all put their hands up to their ears in order not to lose a single word of what this noble artist, this aristocrat from the far heights of the elegant Parnasse was saying. With a mocking smile, the speaker said: "Are you know, the unexpressed international arrangement allows the Chinese to defend themselves against modern artillery, at any rate, with porcelain cannons. And now these Chinese seriously begin to defend themselves. Such an attack of primitive civilized is simply unforgivable. The fellows manifest—patriotism! They are inclined to defend their barbarous homeland from the claws of our dear fatherlanders who manifest the natural lust for nourishing themselves with the flesh and blood of these low beings. This haughty people must be shown that civilization deprives it of the right of resistance."

These words in essence Anatole France said with his soft voice, but which was loud enough to be heard by the entire civilized world; it was then that he called out the words so real now: "Hands off China!"

In this period of the Dreyfus affair up to the World War, the brilliant literary activity of Anatole France unfolded itself. The "Histoire contemporaine" belongs here first of all. In his time the mighty Balzac wrote an enormous series of novels under the title of "La Comedie Humaine." In this series of novels, the extraordinarily interesting history of a society is portrayed in which capitalism developed and intrenched itself. Balzac was the favorite author of Marx. Something similar must have been in Anatole France's mind too. He too wanted to portray his time in a series of novels. But how great is the difference! His colors are pale and polished, all events cross the brain of a clever painter of a hesitating pessimist, insufficiently [illegible] In this favor [illegible] the Anti-[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Vol. III. No. 265. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# ASK SENATE PROBE OF WAR ON NICARAGUA

## Finnish Workers' Clubs Endorse Slogan

### KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Week Ending Nov. 6.....$1,348.43
Week Ending Nov. 13.....$2,832.32
Week Ending Nov. 20.....$2,707.92
TOTAL TO DATE.....$19,570.70

The Dist rict Convention of the Finnish Workers' Clubs, held in Superior, Wis., on November 14, adopted a resolution emphasizing the need of The DAILY WORKER for the Communist movement, which should be read by all revolutionary workers. The resolution, which pledges the support of the Finnish Workers' Clubs to The DAILY WORKER, reads as follows:

This convention is fully aware that all efforts to build the Communist movement in America amongst English-speaking people would be in vain without a daily organ in the English language.

We realize that to bring in and to preserve the class movement of thousands of Finnish-American youths in middle states is an impossibility without a daily organ in English, and therefore, to our regret, our lifelong work for the revolutionary movement would ha in vain.

We also realize that the publishing of a daily paper in a big city with a small circulation and without advertisement revenue is too hig of a burden for the small group of English-speaking workers who at present are in the Communist movement.

Therefore, this convention calls upon Finnish workers to rally their forces to assist The DAILY WORKER and ask that all Finnish workers' societies and clubs would energetically support The DAILY WORKER in its present financial campaign. We ask them to donate money from their treasurics, arrange entertainments and make collections, etc., and thereby demonstrate that we are willing to bear our shara in the work of building up an active Communist movement in America.

At the same time as we ask Finnish workers' clubs to rally around the present financial campaign of The DAILY WORKER, we particularly emphasize the fact, that The DAILY WORKER'S financial position in the future can be best safeguarded and best guaranteed by enlarging the circulation of The DAILY WORKER and its litarature and by so doing, we can guarantee The DAILY WORKER without special appeals.

Let us therefore adopt the slogan: 25,000 Subscribers for The DAILY WORKER During the Yeer 1927. Let us make The DAILY WORKER'S circulation work in all workers' clubs an honorary duty and make sure of that by electing comrades who know the English language, for that work.

Long live The DAILY WORKER!
Le - live the Communist movement of America!
Lo. .e the workers' and farmers' government!

This .esolution brings out strongly what The DAILY WORKER means to all revolutionary workers. It should be the signal for intensification of the support given The DAILY WORKER in raising the $50,000 Keep the Daily Worker Fund, nc. only among the Finnish workers, but among all workers who support the principles and program which The DAILY WORKER is fighting for.

The figures above show that we have raised 40% of the $50,000 fund thus far. During the last two weeks, in place of raising $5,000 each week, only a little over $5,000 has been raised during these two weeks.

Raise the contributions for Keep the Daily Worker certificates to $5,000 weekly.

Complete the $50,000 Keep the Daily Worker Fund thru united support of The DAILY WORKER.

THIS MUST BE THE ANSWER TO THE APPEAL OF THE FINNISH WORKERS' CLUBS AS STATED IN THEIR RESOLUTION.

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE Republican stalwarts in the United States senate hope that they can organize the next congress with the aid of the so-called insurgents. While this is quite possible it might be wise to wait a few days before jumping to conclusions. The LaFollette group in the senate were not born yesterday and any flies that may have tickled their noses in the past are a long time dead. If they find it to their advantage to make peace with the G. O. P. devil, they will do so, if not, they will continue to harass the elephant by throwing an occasional carrot to the democratic jackass.

* * *

THAT the leaders of the G. O. P. should entertain hopes of being permitted to kill the fatted calf for the recalcitrants, shows how little fundamental difference there is between the position of the "progressive republicans" and the standpatters. Indeed, old "fighting Bob" himself was the bosom friend of Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, as reactionary a tool of capitalism as ever sat in the senate. The so-called progressives are now in a favorable position to make a good bargain with the old gang. They use up some time haggling for a better price but they belong in the fold of the G. O. P.

* * *

SAMUEL INSULL did not spend all his money electing Frank L. Smith to the senate from Illinois or the two K. K. K. senators from Indiana. He still has a few dollars left.

(Continued on page 6)

## School Board Voids Flag Salute Ruling to Avoid Test Case

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 21. — The school board of this city has caved in and has waived the compulsory saluting of the flag on the part of 50 children from the families of Jehovites, a religious sect. The Jehovites, while professing their patriotism, objected on religious grounds to a salute to a symbol of temporal power. Their children were barred from school last year under the ruling of the board.

While also opposed religiously to litigation, the sect finally consented to the action of the American Civil Liberties Union in bringing a test case. The board forestalled this action by readmitting the offending youngsters.

### Andrews Asks Medicinal Liquor.

WASHINGTON —The request of Gen. L. C. Andrews, dry "czar," for legislative authority to reopen distilleries for making liquor for medicinal purposes has stirred up both wet and dry members of congress. The request has provoked enthusiasm among the wets, while none of the dry leaders are willing to give it unqualified approval.

## JUDGE PRESCRIBES THANKSGIVING IN JAIL FOR STRIKERS ON PICKET DUTY

BELLEVILLE, Ill. Nov. 21.—Twenty-nine striking union workers, employes of the Belleville Enameling & Stamping Co. and the Roesch Enamel Range Co. will spend Thanksgiving in jail and be called on to pay fines as well, as a result of Circuit Judge Crow sentencing them for contempt of court in an alleged violation of an injunction against picketing.

## EMPIRE'S END SEEN IN NEW COLONY PACT

### *Dominions Guaranteed Full Autonomy*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 21.—As the price for holding together the British empire for yet awhile, the representatives of His Majesty's government here have been forced to make concessions to the British dominions of a nature that in themselves are sure indications of the disintegration of the once closely knit empire upon which the sun never set.

The debate at the British empire conference now concluded in London on the question of the status of the dominions, that began with the independence declaration made by Premier Hertzog of South Africa and seconded by Mackenzie King of Canada, has resulted in the drawing of a document with far-reaching historical significance. The pact agreed upon by the British foreign office and the dominion premiers is a sure sign of the fast approaching dissolution of the empire that, however, has been temporarily halted by the granting of unprecedented concessions by the home government.

**Big Guarantees.**

The premiers insisted upon, and received in writing, guarantees of complete autonomy in handling their national affairs and also exacted definite guarantees of power in the conduct of international affairs. While the diplomatic document on the subject makes large of the "voluntarism" upon which the empire is presumed to have been based, the open acknowledgement of the equal status between the home government and the dominions hereafter, makes it plain that the closed debates which were held at the conference were marked by many dominion ultimatums that Chamberlain and Balfour were forced to concede.

Among the particular acts of the conference making the dominions entirely self-governing are the following:

**Governor Generals Stripped.**

Hereafter, the governor generals in the colonies will have the status merely of a king and he the personal representative of George V, but will in no sense represent the home government. A new system of communications is worked out to reconcile this with future practice. The colonies will have "direct access" to the king and will themselves have high commissioners in London to deal directly with the home government instead of thru the governor-general as heretofore.

Whenever the king acts in dominion matters, he will be required to act on advice of the dominion government. Especially in the matter of mercantile regulations, the dominions are granted

(Continued on page 2.)

## BRITISH CAPITALISTS WILL HELP FRANCE IF FRANC IS STABILIZED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Nov. 21.—What was carefully announced as a "courtesy visit of Reginald McKenna, former British chancellor of the exchequer, and now one of the largest bankers of the United Kingdom, to Premier Poincare has given rise to reliable reports that Great Britain bankers are planning help to France in its present financial predicament.

Help from the bankers, however, is contingent on Poincare's ability to stabilize the franc.

When questioned on the visit, Poincare stubbornly insisted it was merely "friendly" and had no significance, but he later admitted that France's finances were "discussed."

## "Coolidge and Prosperity"

## KELLOGG SHOWS HIS HOSTILITY TOWARD MEXICO

### *Openly Insinuates Plot Against U. S.*

By LAURENCE TODD,
Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Secretary of State Kellogg, whipped up by Ambassador Sheffield and the "war party" to a state of fury against the working-class government in Mexico, has come into the open with insinuations that the Mexican republic and the liberal party of Nicaragua, which recently was in power, are engaged in a "bolshevist" conspiracy against the United States.

That is the dangerous feature in his recent scrapping of the Central American treaty for refusal of recognition of regimes in that group of states that are not based on legal elections. It is the ominous threat behind his talk of the possibility of armed intervention in Nicaragua.

**A. P. Propaganda.**

The Associated Press sent out from Washington on the night of Nov. 17 a dispatch which began with this sentence. "The spectre of a Mexican-fostered bolshevist hegemony intervening between the United States and the Panama Canal has thrust itself into American-Mexican relations, already strained."

That sentence was inspired by state department officials who hate the Calles government at Mexico City, and who fear its radical influence in Nicaragua, Guatemala and other states to the southward. These officials know that the president of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, William Green, sent to the department some months ago a protest against recognition of the militarist Chamorro in Nicaragua, because he had seized power by a military coup against the liberal regime that had been elected by the help of the Nicaraguan labor unions.

**Kellogg Wobbly.**

When Secretary Kellogg was asked, on Nov. 18, whether, in view of this Associated Press dispatch, he would say whether the department regards Mexico and the Nicaraguan liberals as being bolshevistic, he replied that the press had carried accounts of Mexi-

(Continued on page 2)

## YALE PROFESSOR SAYS U. S. HAS NO CASE FOR NOT RECOGNIZING RUSSIA

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—"It is difficult to see how America has a valid case to nonrecognition of Russia," declared Prof. Jerome K. Davis of Yale in an address here. Prof. Davis recently returned from a trip to Russia, where he carried credentials from Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the senate foreign affairs committee to interview Soviet officials.

Davis said that he learned that Russia is willing to send a debt commission to Washington to discuss terms of settlement for the claims of American citizens against the Russian government.

"Every other leading nation in the world has found it wise to recognize the Soviet government," he said. "Sooner or later the United States will recognize the Soviet government."

## MARIE SECLUDED GUEST OF N. Y. 'FOUR HUNDRED'

### Admits That King Is Quite Well

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—As the exclusive guest of Charles E. Mitchell, president of the Standard Oil National City Bank of New York, Queen Marie is spending the time she was supposed to have put in at Cleveland and Detroit being entertained by members of the Four Hundred.

The queen and what is left of her quarrelsome party are no longer concerned over King Ferdinand's health. Confronted with the barrage of reports from Europe that the king was quite well, the tale about the king's illness being the reason for the cancellation of the tour at Cincinnati no longer holds water and so add has very obligingly let the world in on the secret that the queen has lately been informed that her husband is in fairly good health.

**Entourage Weary.**

The queen's cross-country entourage has almost to a man, made application at rest hotels and sanitariums to recover from the gruelling experience of the special train warfare

(Continued on page 2)

## NEW AGREEMENT SETS ASIDE THE 'LANDIS AWARD'

### *Building Trades Pact Gives Strike Right*

The building trades council of Chicago has unanimously ratified an agreement with Chicago building employers thru the medium of the Building Construction Employers' Association which eliminates and takes the place of the poisonous "Landis Award" over which a major struggle has been raging in the Chicago building industry since 1921.

The chief feature of the agreement, which is to run for three years, is the inclusion of a clause which upholds the rights of the unions to strike and makes certain closed shop guarantees not to be found in the Landis pact. While certain objectionable features of the Landis Award are retained, the importance of the elimination of the "No strike clause" cannot be underestimated.

**"Paragraph 14" Notorious.**

The clause was notorious as "Paragraph 14." It forbids strikes and provided for an arbitration board pro-

(Continued on page 2)

## CHARGE NAVY ACTS FOR U. S. MONEY POWER

### *Seek Control of Banks and Railways*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.— Following upon sweeping charges made by T. S. Vaca, Mexican representative of the liberal party of Nicaragua, it is reported here that the senate will be asked by one of its members to investigate the manner in which the United States is imposing itself on that republic.

Vaca makes [illegible] and the state dep[illegible] arms destined to [illegible] bank and the [illegible] of Nicaragua. He also said that congress that [illegible] Diaz. Insert Nicaragua [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] ing the [illegible] chief executive [illegible] ancy [illegible] magic.

**Accuse Charge**

[illegible] Bolles, the American [illegible] of Managua is [illegible] of manufacturing Diaz into office and acting agent of the U. S. interests that used to [illegible] a puppet administration. He and Admiral Latimer, in charge of the armed forces now in Nicaragua are attempting to persuade the liberals to revolt against Diaz to make an agreement whereby Diaz shall remain in office. But in case this fails, Knox charges, there is no telling of the [illegible] that marines will be landed in sufficient force to bring the rebels to time.

**"Dollar Diplomacy."**

Some senators are interesting themselves in the charges that come under the general head of "dollar diplomacy" and it is thru these sympathetic sources that friends of Central America are attempting to get the matter on the floor of the upper house.

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 21.—The first move of arms that puts the United States in the position of direct military intervention and control of Nicaraguan affairs came when the U. S. destroyer Norton steamed to Cape Gracias and overhauled the schooner R. S. Albert on board which was Gen Sacasa, liberal leader opposed to the Diaz government.

Gen. Sacasa was bound for the Nicaraguan mainland and would have disembarked a couple of hours later if his ship had not been forced to retreat by threat of cannon from the American man-of-war.

**U. S. Control Complete**

Thus the United States [illegible] put its fingers into Nicaraguan affairs, that it takes to [illegible] keeping politically prominent Nicaraguans out of their own country. The entire military [illegible] of the United States [illegible] in the Caribbean sea has been placed at the disposal of the Diaz government, which is now completely in the diplomatic pay-envelope of and secured by the United States Department of State.

* * *

**Mexico Chooses to Wait.**

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 21. No official pronouncement has been made in official quarters here concerning the charges of the United States Department of State that Mexico is giving assistance to Nicaraguan rebels and is pursuing a policy of "spreading its

(Continued on page 2)

## CAPITAL'S MILITARY MEN MAKE FLANK RAID ON CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT; LOSE

WASHINGTON—Civilians and military men are at loggerheads here over the intrusion of the latter element in civic affairs. The civilians are asking: "Who's running this country, anyhow?"

When Gen. John J. Pershing recently visited the White House, in company with a retired admiral, another general, a member of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and the president of George Washington University, to tell the president whom he ought to appoint as district commissioner, it stirred up quite a bombardment from the civilian ranks. "I think they had a nerve," exclaimed Fred S. Welter, a member of the Citizens' Advisory Council, who felt it was their privilege to do the advising. "Two generals, an admiral, and a representative of big business. All they needed was a flag!"

As if this were not enough, Maj. Amos A. Fries, chief of chemical warfare service, attempted to turn Lewisite gas on to Henry Flury, a teacher in the Eastern High School, who had turned an honest penny by winning a magazine's $5,00 prize by framing a definition of, naturalism, which Fries, who is also commander of the American legion in the District of Columbia, decided was "unpatriotic."

The gas attack was a military failure. The grand board failed to see any harm in the definition of socialism and asserted that Flury had served in the world war and had never propagated socialism in the class room. They refused to fire him.

To enhance the remedy, Fries found he had not even the backing of the American legion in his chemical warfare!

# U. S. DESTROYER MOVES AGAINST DIAZ OPPONENTS

## Military Control by the U. S. Complete

(Continued from page 1.)

Bolshevist ideas thruout Latin America."

Gen. Calles and Foreign Minister Saenz are quoted as saying that the situation is not serious enough to warrant official action altho they privately express themselves in sympathy with the views of Gen. Obregon, who, not being in an official position at present can speak with more freedom.

**Obregon a Power.**

While Obregon is temporarily retired from public life because of Mexico's constitutional provision requiring presidents not to immediately succeed themselves in office, it is generally agreed that he will be Calles' successor and it is accepted that Obregon is perhaps the greatest single political force in Mexico.

He defended the Calles government stand on the catholic controversy and his statements of Friday in which he championed Latin America against Wall Street can be taken as consonant with the views of Chapultapec Castle.

**False Rumors.**

The rumors that have been spread in the United States, especially emphatically at a time when propaganda is put out concerning Mexico's role in Nicaraguan affairs, with regard to uprisings in various provinces of Mexico are branded as wholly inspired in Washington and Los Angeles dispatches have been telling news of large bands of de la Huerta's followers rebelling in Sonora, Durango and Jalisco. This is not true. De la Huerta's following in Mexico is negligible if it is known that the former presidential president, an enemy of both Calles and Obregon now living in the United States, is offering himself for sale to American interests who want profit by a revolution in Mexico. But his influence in the republic is entirely vitiated and all political faction is negligible in Mexican affairs.

## Counterfeit Money Valued at a Half Million Destroyed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Counterfeit money of over $500,000 face value captured by the United States secret service in the last year, has been destroyed by the treasury, it was announced today.

More than two tons of printing presses, paper, vats and other miscellaneous paraphernalia confiscated by government agents in all parts of the country went under the official axe.

## Marie Is Secluded Guest of New Yorks "400"

(Continued from page 1.)

that raged during the whole of the ten thousand mile junket trip.

Preparations are, under way in New York under the direction of International Labor Defense, to give the queen a send-off demonstration before she sails on the Berengaria Wednesday, and thus make up in some degree for the disappointment caused workers in Detroit and Cleveland when the queen suddenly announced her intention of abandoning these two important points of her tour.

* * *

**Henry Entertains Prince.**

DETROIT, Nov. 21.— Henry Ford, arm in arm with Prince Nicholas, conducted the royal lad about the big Fordson plant of the Ford Motor company on Saturday. The prince makes a poor substitute for his much more theatrical mother and a note of disappointment was detected in Henry Ford, who supplied Lincoln cars for Maria from New York to Portland, that the lady herself did not arrive.

## DEATH PENALTY, DUCE SAYS, WILL SAVE ITALY FROM SPIRITUAL AGONY

By a Worker Correspondent.

ROME, Nov. 21.—Some cornars of Mussolini's mind are revealed in his comments on the law which provides the death penalty for those who try to kill the premier, the royal family or the premier. While asserting that he is completely indifferent to attempts on his life or his mom in a vain effort to turn him from "the chosen path" and his "mission," he asserts that these attempts cause "profound spiritual suffering to the people," and are followed by days of savage disturbance —which is trespassing on the premier's own preserves. To try these offenders, he says, special tribunals will serve, composed of persons chosen by himself, who will be, he naively adds, "above suspicion."

# "It Hurts That We Cannot Do More for Our Daily"

## A LETTER FROM A COMRADE.

Dear Comrades:

Am enclosing the amount for three monthly renawals and one dollar for sustaining fund. It is more than the commonplace when I say that I sencerely wish that I could make it a hundred times that much. IT HURTS VERY MUCH THAT WE CANNOT DO MORE FOR THE DAILY WORKER WHAT ONE'S MIND, HEART AND ENTHUSIASM PROMPTS.

But what is the matter with the Communists and revolutionary socialists? I mean the unaffiliated particularly? Old timers, have they all really retired, retired to the extent of allowing THE MOST GLORIOUS, THE MOST AGGRESSIVE AND FEARLESS, MOST INSPIRATIONAL ORGAN OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM—or Communism—in this or any other country to be in constant danger of liquidation for lack of support, for want of the necessary funds?

**IT MOST BE PURE.**

Do you want The DAILY WORKER to become a prostitute? Like the New York Call get to be in the end? Or like tha yellow unspeekable low Jewish Daily Forward, selling its "socialism" at so much per inch? You knew that no newspaper can exist even, much less prosper, without being subsidized, controlled by capitalist advertisers, and that a paper like The DAILY WORKER espsecially the way it is conducted and edited now, cannot hope to get or hold even when desiring to obtain or obtaining sufficient advertising to make it financially self-supporting or secure.

**IT CAN BE DONE.**

It must and ought to be sustained without the whole staff and the whole apperatus of the party being compelled to inaugurate periodical moneygetting campaigns when they could and should invest their time and talents to make the paper still better and the party of the American revolutionary forces more influential, more powerful and nearer to the masses. And this could be done if all sincere revolutionaries would do their duty only to a limited, a very modest extent.

We may differ in some things, we may be able to pick flaws here and there with some errors, some imperfections which no doubt exist both in The DAILY WORKER and the party it stands for, but on it (or they one) it is the only real revolutionary voice and power (I mean in the English language) and all left wing socialists, independent Communists, and sympathizers should read it, support it, keep it afloat, always with flying banners.

Yours for the cause.

N. S. REICHENTHAL, Los Angeles.

# C. F. L. DEMANDS UNION TEACHER ON SCHOOL BODY

## City Doctors' Union Is Seated

The Chicago Federation of Labor at its regular bi-monthly meeting Sunday afternoon, voted unanimously to place a member of the Teachers' Federation on the school board. The motion was introduced by a member of the teachers' union who pointed to the fact that the teachers in Chicago schools were entirely davoid of any avenue of appeal for their many grievances.

**Recommend Miss Harrison.**

Florence Curtis Harrison, secretary of the American Federation of Teachers was the union member recommended for the post. Right now teachers to make complaints concerning school conditions has been entirely abolished. For example, it was shown, classes are overcrowded, for the capacity of the teachers and the teachers have no way of bringing this grievance to the attention of school authorities. The sitting of a union member on the board would open means of appeal and constitute a way of making the teachers' demands felt.

One hundred and thirty doctors employed by the board of health as diagnosticians were represented as a union for the first time on Sunday last Saturday, Dec. 31, and President Groen of the American Federation of Labor has been invited to speak.

In reporting on organization activities, Anton Johnson said there were as many local unions in Chicago unaffiliated to the C. F. of L. as there were affiliated and that this condition required redoubled activity in the organization field of work.

**$30,000 Sent to N. Y.**

Delegates of the joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union reported that $30,000 had been forwarded from Chicago to the striking cloakmakers of New York and that more funds are to follow the next week.

A grievance committee from the Chicago Federation that was sent to visit the Superior Mattress Co. whose workers are on strike, were told to leave the premises. The company has gotten out an injunction against the strikers

**Lynchings on Increase.**

The number of lynchings in this country so far in 1926, as compared with 1925, show a disheartening increase of 31 over 18, according to the figures sent out by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Florida leads the country with eight; Texas has five; Mississippi, four; South Carolina and Arkansas, three each; Tennessee, two; Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, New Mexico and Virginia, each one. Two Negro women are in the number.

The association has appealed to President Coolidge to urge congress to

# HOW VANDERBILT 'SOLD' DAUGHTER TO DUKE SHOWN

## Title-Holder Gets Big "Dowry"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Nov. 21.— The 31 year old contract by which William K. Vanderbilt "sold" his daughter Consuelo for a British ducal title for his 19-year-old daughter, Consuelo, was revealed today.

The contract, a voluminous indenture between the "Most noble Charles Richard John, Duke of Marlborough, party of the first part, and William Kissam Vanderbilt, party of the second part, was found in the musty file of an obscure courthouse here. It was as formal, as cautious and as self-regarding thruout its lengthy provisions as tho the able financier was transferring a valuable piece of real estate or a valuable block of railroad bonds instead of securing a beautiful heiress into the nobility.

**Distrusted Each Other.**

The hitherto unpublished document revealed the shrewd bargaining by which the Duke of Marlborough shared his title right with Consuelo Vanderbilt after having wrung concession after concession from her wealthy father. It was also disclosed that the Duke and William K. Vanderbilt were mutually distrustful of one another.

The discovery of the marriage contract comes on the heels of the recent annulment of the marriage by the tribunal of the Rota at Rome.

**By Gives Duke Income.**

By the terms of the contract Vanderbilt settled, outright, on the Duke of Marlborough the proceeds of a trust fund of $2,500,000. From the duke was despite the fact that the couple has been divorced for several years, the Duke of Marlborough has already collected $3,100,000, and continued to receive an income of $100,000 a year from it.

In addition, Vanderbilt agreed to furnish Consuelo with an annual income of $100,000.

**Provided "Sefe-Guards."**

To make doubly sure that the duke got his "pile," the contract provided that in case the first trust fund in the duke's favor was voided by Consuelo's Vanderbilt relatives, on the ground that she was not of age, the duke was to receive a second trust fund of $2,500,000 which was left by William Henry Vanderbilt to William K. Vanderbilt, and which the latter promised to turn over to Consuelo.

In event of Vanderbilt's death Consuelo was to receive that second trust fund, thus insuring her an annuel income of $100,000.

Vanderbilt's distrust of his titled son-in-law was evidenced in the provision that Consuelo should not be allowed to draw in advance a single dollar of her annual income.

But this was matched by a stipulation in favor of the duke that if Consuelo should draw in excess of ten thousand pounds sterling, or $50,000 in any one year, all such funds in excess of the ten thousand pounds sterling should be paid into the ducal trust fund.

**Coal Conference Announces Event.**

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21.—The international conference on bituminous coal, just concluded here, is to be made an annual event, according to plans announced by Thomas D. Baker, president of Carnegie Institute of

# NEW AGREEMENT SETS ASIDE THE 'LANDIS AWARD'

## Building Trades Pact Gives Strike Right

(Continued from page 1)

cided over by an umpire whose decision was final.

The building trades unions split on this question in 1921. Thirteen small crafts accepted the Landis Award. The big trades, notably the carpenters and painters, refused to abide by it. A "Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award" was created to assist the scab contractors and the struggle has been on for the past five years over this question. The Landis agreement expired this year.

**Considered Victory.**

Building trades union officials claim the employers were brought to time chiefly because of the huge expense involved in scab labor and the unceasing controversy over the Landis Award.

But while officials of the Builders' Association who drew up the agreement are in full accord with it, the employers' association has not yet ratified it. They meet this week to consider it. Already some employers are diffident and have expressed themselves as determined not to go along with the new agreement. There is talk of creating a new building contractors' association to continue on an open shop basis.

**Wages Not Included.**

The new agreement makes no provision for wages or working conditions. These matters will continue to be settled each year as heretofore. The important paragraph in the agreement follows

"This agreement shall not be construed to require members of the party of the second part to work with nonunion workmen engaged in building construction, nor to work for members of the party of the first part on any building or job for any firm or person having construction done in Cook county by nonunion workmen, provided the union of the trade in which such nonunion men are working is a member of the Building Trades council which has a similar agreement with the recognized association of employers."

While it is somewhat vaguely put its superiority over the corresponding clause laid down by Paragraph 14 of the Landis award is obvious.

**Other Provisions.**

The other provisions, which were also contained in the Landis document, are:

1. There shall be no limitations as to the amount of work a man shall perform during his working day.

2. There shall be no restriction of the use of machinery, tools or appliances.

3. There shall be no restriction of the use of any raw or manufactured material, except prison made.

4. No person shall have the right to interfere with workmen during working hours.

5. The use of apprentices shall not be prohibited.

6. The foreman shall be the agent of the employer.

7. The workman is at liberty to work for whomever he sees fit, but he shall demand and receive the wages agreed upon by the joint arbitration board in this trade under all circumstances.

8. The employer is at liberty to employ and discharge whomsoever he sees fit.

**Back in Fold.**

The constitution of the building trades unions say explicitly that no agreements shall be made signing away the right to strike. The thirteen small crafts that signed the Landis award in 1921 therefore, violated their own constitutions. But the present agreement brings these crafts back into the fold again and will probably contribute to more unity of action than has been the case since the Landis controversy.

The concession, a hang-over from the Landis award that will stand criticism is the provision concerning the handling of nonunion material by the trades. The agreement is lacking in point of establishing uniformity of contract for the various trades.

But the agreement proves, as nothing has since, the disastrous and devitalizing split in 1921, the necessity for united action on the part of all building trades workers in their struggle with the employers.

## Trial of Doheny and Fall on Oil Steals Opens in Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The curtain will again ring up Monday on the oil leases scandal when, in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, will begin the trial on the charge of criminal conspiracy of Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, and Edward L. Doheny, the millionaire oil men of California. Fall is distinguished as being the second of Harding's cabinet to face a criminal charge, the first being Harry M. Daugherty, whose escape from conviction in New York by a hung jury was anything but a vindication of the acts of the Harding administration and the Ohio gang.

Get a copy of the American Worker

# Unmasking of Traitors Must Aid the Drive for Labor Party of Masses

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE North Dakota Nonpartisan, "official newspaper of the North Dakota Nonpartisan League," in its issue of Nov. 17, removes all doubt as to the intentions of the members of the so-called LaFollette group in the United States senate to return to the "old guard" republican fold. It openly states:

"If Senator Frazier is asked to return to the party, there is no doubt that he will do so."

This sentence appears in an editorial. There is no doubt that Frazier will be asked to return. In common with the other members of this insurgent group. The first page of the same issue of the North Dakota Nonpartisan carries a big streamer headline: "Republicans Want Frazier Back in the Fold."

In editorial and news article, therefore, the full trend of the LaFollette group, as pointed out in these columns, is clearly revealed. The retreat of the once self-styled third partyites has become a rout.

* * *

The complete surrender of the LaFollette group is called a "peace agreement." It is pointed out that

"A peace agreement with insurgents is planned. The argument was that the socialist party should remain the propaganda organization while the Nonpartisan League should wage the actual parliamentary struggle and take the jobs. The result was that the socialist party was effectively destroyed in the "league" state, "the league" rose to power for a time, but its officialdom gradually slipped back into the republican party from whence they had come.

The same thing happened in Minnesota, except here the workers and farmers broke away from "league" politics sufficiently to organize completely independent of the old parties in the Farmer-Labor Party. Yet at the first opportunity, when the struggle becomes difficult, the leadership scatters both ways, back into the democratic and the republican parties. Shipstead's hesitancy in coming straightout for the Farmer-Labor Party only means that he has always been a republican, loving Wall Street's fresh pots, and that only his having been riding the farmer-labor protest in Minnesota to find a soft place for himself in the capitalist congress in Washington.

* * *

While the leadership thus exposes its treason, great numbers of the workers and farmers will go ahead their own way building their own party. The basis for the Farmer-Labor Party is strong in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington and Oklahoma. It will sprout and grow in Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska, now that the halo above the heads of "prominent leaders" has crashed to the ground. There should also be an awakening of the millions of workers who cast their ballots for LaFollette in 1924 in the great industrial states, especially of the east. The treason of the leaders must develop the loyalty of the masses for the struggle for independent political action thru the Labor Party.

## *Kellogg Shows Anti-Mexican Bias*

(Continued from page 1.)

can abhorrence of arms reaching the liberals in Nicaragua, and whether that was evidence of bolshevism he did not care to say.

**Won't Deny Statements.**

Other propaganda statements which he refused to "discuss," and hance did not care to deny, were the assertions that the Mexican government is helping the Nicaragnan liberals, and that the United States will stop these shipments by blockade of Nicaraguan ports. He said the United States had never intervened with arms between warring factions in Central America, but he would not care to say now whether it would or would not do so in this case. He left the impression that President Coolidge might decide to crush the liberal revolt by force of arms.

At the same hour were made public the president's proclemation of an embargo against shipment of arms to Nicaragua from the United States, and the text of the appeal for help sent to Washington by Adolfo Diaz, the Chamorrist dummy who had been "elected" as president by the militarists. Kellogg's statement of recognition of Diaz was also made public.

**Hopes Liberals Give In.**

Kellogg declares that he hopes the liberals will accept amnesty and a share in the cabinet, offered them by Diaz. He claims that 45 votes were cast for Diaz in the congress out of a total membership of 64, and ignores the fact that the voting took place under the noses of Chamorro's machine-gun squads, which would scarcely have permitted any other result of the balloting.

## Plan National War on Company Unions

A joint attack on company unionism by all 16 of what are known as the standard railroad labor unions is proposed by the international committee for amalgamation in the railroad industry, located at 702 E. 62rd street, Chicago. The committee is circularizing the 10,000 local railroad lodges in the United States and distributing a series of leaflets with the slogan, Destroy the Company Unions! Build the Standard Railway Organizations! Increase Wages!

Locals in various sections of the country have responded with orders for additional leaflets and endorsement of the campaign against the company unions, which now cover about half of the American railroad mileage.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—

# WILL PUBLISH 'STRONG' NOTES SENT MEXICO

## *Pope Urges Catholics to Resist Calles*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Gloating that the recent note sent to the Mexican government is the "strongest" ever framed by the United States government, to that republic, the state department has announced that it will make public the correspondence between the two countries Wednesday.

The notes concern the United States attitude toward Mexico on the enforcement of the constitutional provision on disposition of oil lands and rights in Mexico.

**Mexican Government Firm**

The Calles government has replied in equally firm terms, it is indicated, maintaining its sovereign right of dealing with the oil question as the Mexican government sees fit.

The return of Ambassador Sheffield to Mexico by the department of state is seen as an indication that the Coolidge administration fully approves of Sheffield's jingo tactics toward the Calles government.

* * *

**Rome Attacks Mexico.**

ROME, Nov. 21 — Denunciation of the Mexican government and application of the tactics of Mexican and American catholics in plotting against the Calles administration is contained in an encyclical by Pope Pius, just published, to the entire hierarchy of the Roman catholic church.

**Commends K. of C.**

The papal decree commended the activities of the American Knights of Columbus, the catholic organization that has conducted a vicious campaign of abuse against Mexico in the United States and which engineered plots against the government in Mexico.

The pope called upon the faithful to continue their war on the government indefinitely until the "persecution" of the church ceases.

**"Have Faith in Our Lady."**

After calling upon his followers to continue their active war on the government, the pope exhorts his flock "to always hope and confide in the protection of Our Lady of Guadalupe, patroness of Mexico" to conduct them safely from the present situation.

"No wisdom, no prudence, and no counsel against God, and hell will ever prevail against the church, immaculate bride of Jesus Christ," says the encyclical.

It is significant that this encyclical on Mexico is addressed to the entire church, and not only to the Mexican episcopate.

## British Empire's End Seen in New Pact with the Colonies

(Continued from page 1.)

full power to settle their affairs in their own way.

**Intrenational Power.**

In international matters, the dominions are guaranteed representative-with full power to act for the particular dominion. The conference condoned the appointment of ministers to foreign states by the dominions. This was a question upon which both the Irish Free State and Canada had quarrelled when the problem of representation from these countries to Washington was a topic of discussion between them and the home government.

The colonial charter drawn up by this historical conference marks the period of decline of the British empire and lays the basis for the complete separation of the colonies in the not too distant future, is the view of working class observers in London. While certain mutual considerations still hold the dominions together, the degree of autonomy granted by the charter entirely changes the status of the empire from federation under control of London to federation by mutual consent.

**Net So Much Harmony.**

While the London foreign office began to greet the results of the conference as of harmony in the conference, it is well known that the charter was finally drafted only by long and acrimonious debate in which the colonies made unprecedented challenges.

The concessions apply to Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Irish Free State.

**Tough, Maid, Has Tough Memory.**

COURTHOUSE, SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 21.—Barbara Tough, maid in the home of the Rev. Edward W. Hall, murdered minister, four years ago, was recalled to the stand today in the Hall-Mills murder trial.

Prosecutor Alexander Simpson asked her if after the murder of the Rev. Hall and Mrs. Eleanor Mills she had seen in the home the razor which he introduced in evidence a few days ago.

"I don't remember," said the maid.

# COOLIDGE ASKS BUTLER TO STAY AS G. O. P. HEAD

## Think It Means He Will Run Again in 1928

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Senator Wm. M. Butler's acquiescence to the wishes of President Coolidge that he retain the chairmenship of the republican national committee renewed in Washington today a wave of discussion among politicians as to Coolidge's political intentions for 1928.

**Think It Means 1928.**

A canvass among prominent republicans now gathering for the opening of congress revealed a considerable divergence of opinion as to what algnificance should be attached to Butler's retention.

Some republican leaders who here always believed that the president plans to be a candidate to succeed himself in 1928 accepted the announcement that Butler would continue as confirming their belief.

Still others expressed the opinion privately that the president desired to keep Senator Butler in his post in order that he might be secure in control of the organization until such time as he (Mr. Coolidge) must make up his mind about his candidacy for another term.

**Colonel Harvey Again.**

All this week there has been considerable politics discussed at the White House, for the president has had as his guests Colonel George Harvey and Senator Butler. Their presence at the executive mansion together is not regarded as accidental.

## Australia Can't Have Five-Day Week, Says Ruling of Government

QUEENSLAND, Australia, Nov. 21.—The board of trade and arbitration of the government here has ruled against the adoption of the five-day week in industry here. A case was brought by workers in an industry where the 44-hour week prevails. The board held that industrial conditions did not warrant the 40-hour week.

At the same time the federal high court has ruled that the New South Wales act providing for a 44-hour week thruout the nation was unconstitutional. It declared that the act could not supersede the federal arbitration court's decision that the 48-hour week shall prevail.

## Germany Can't Be Held for Claims, Umpire Tells House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Claims of American holders of German war bonds and war time marks for losses thru depreciated values have been disallowed by the German-American debt claims commission, Judge Edwin B. Parker, umpire, told the house ways and means committee today.

Germany, he said, should not be held liable for every property injury arising from the war, and the treaty of Berlin has been construed by the commission to exclude bonds and marks claims.


BOSTON

International

PRESS BALL

Friday, Nov. 26, '26

JACQUES RENARD'S ORCHESTRA

STATE BALL ROOM

Mass. Ave., Boston

Gents 75c Ladies 40c

At Door: Gents $1; Ladies 50c

International Press Ball

for the benefit of the following papers:

The Daily Worker ... English Daily

The Young Worker ... Youth Bi-weekly

The Young Comrade ... Pioneer Monthly

Proletar ... Armenian Weekly

Eteenpain ... Finnish Daily

Il Lavoratore ... Italian Weekly

Freiheit ... Jewish Daily

Vilnis ... Lithuanian Daily

Laisve ... Lithuanian Daily

Nowy Mir ... Russian Weekly

Ny Tid ... Scandinavian Weekly

Daily News ... Ukrainian Daily

NOVEMBER 26


# FORMER PHILIPPINE RULER MAY TAKE WOOD'S JOB WHEN HE VISITS U. S.

When Governor General Wood takes a vacation from his arduous duties as ruler of the Philippines for American rubber and sugar interests, W. Cameron Forbes, above, may take his place. The latter was governor general from 1909 to 1913 and is skilled in the imperialist art of exploiting the Filipinos for American capital.

## Russian Farmers Pay Taxes According to Amount of Incomes

MOSCOW, Nov. 21.—(FP)—Twenty four million families or breadwinners who make up the peasant mass of the Soviet Union will pay about 300,000,000 roubles in taxation next year, as compared with 240,000,000 in 1925-26 and 310,000,000 in 1924-25. The new agricultural tax law is based on the principle of graduated burden according to income.

Six million families are to be exempt from the tax. Another 40 to 45 per cent will pay less than last year—namely, 7 roubles average tax. About 14 per cent will pay 20 roubles, the same as last year, on the average. The richer peasants—3,500,000 families—will pay an average of 50 to 55 roubles each. The new maximum tax will be 25 per cent while in the old law the maximum was only 15 per cent.

## Britain Urges U. S. Navy to Protect Her Chinese Trade Ships

SHANGHAI, China, Nov. 21.—The British government and British capitalists are making a determined attempt to have the United States navy become involved in Chinese affairs. Following an attack on the British steamer Sunning this week, by Chinese "pirates," the United States has been appealed to by Great Britain to aid in exterminating what is said to be a pirate nest in South China. Japan has also been appealed to.

It is reported that 12 ships have been pirated since 1923, and many passengers kidnapped. The loss to British, French, and Portuguese shipping is said to amount to many millions of dollars.

## Paris City Council to Accept Communist Demand on War Toys

PARIS, Nov. 21 — The municipal council is expected to act favorably on the proposal of the Communist councillor asking that all toys given to children at Christmas of the nature of rifles, cannons, lead soldiers, cap pistols, and army caps be suppressed.

This is urged so that the minds of the French children will not be directed toward war.

A second part of the proposal urges that these war toys be replaced with hammers and sickles.

Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.


Come Loaded!

to the merry

Boston Package Party

arranged for The Daily Worker and for a joyous lot of fun for everyone attending.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24

at

93 STANFORD ST.

BOSTON

Section 1 of the Workers (Communist) Party is in charge of the festivities

DON'T MISS THE FUN or the opportunity to do The Daily Worker a good turn while enjoying it!


# TREATMENT OF SOVIET WORKER DRAWS STUDENT

## Visitor Impressed By Human Element

By THOMAS L. DABNEY,
(Federated Press)

Dabney is a member of the Teachers Union, one of the first two colored students at Brookwood Labor College, and went to Russia with the summer student delegation from the United States. This delegation was a spontaneous one, having nothing to do with any radical organization in this country and making its own arrangements directly with Russian authorities.—Editor).

* * *

During my stay of eight weeks in Russia with the American delegation of students, I visited factories in Moscow, Nijhni Novgorod, Saratov, Kharkhov, Goriovka and other places. In all, inquiries were made in regard to the social benefits provided for workers in the various factories. I found that a certain percent of the returns of each factory was paid to the state to cover the social insurance for the workers. Trade unions, likewise, set aside a sum of money for social benefits.

**Workers Come First.**

In Russia one is impressed with the fact that the workers are considered to be of more importance than the expansion of industry or the making of profits. The human element comes first. Wages are the smallest item in the workers' reward for labor. Needs such as recreation, travel, sick and insurance benefits, medical attention, housing, the education of their children, the yearly holiday and rest are supplied by the state. The trade unions also grant certain benefits.

The care of workers' health is emphasized everywhere in the Soviet Union. I saw rest homes, resorts and hospitals for workers in several cities and in the Crimea. At Samara, for example, our delegation had dinner at a rest home for workers. There were well kept flower gardens and provisions were made for recreation and games.

**Vacation System.**

Our delegation visited a tuberculiar hospital near Samara where 1,000 patients were receiving medical attention. While there we were informed that trade unions were allotted a certain number of beds in such hospitals according to their membership. On the recommendation of a physician a member of the trade union who is in the most urgent need of medical attention is sent to the hospital. All workers receive an annual vacation with pay. The length of vacation varies from two weeks to a month according to the kind and danger of the work to health in which one is engaged. Coal miners get a month's vacation.

I saw what is being done for workers in Don Basin coal fields at Lugovka. Already 112 new homes have been built. These homes are built of stone and some of lumber in house families of four, six and eight members. Electricity is being installed and modern equipment for the service and comfort of the miners and their families. A new hospital and a palace of labor are in the process of construction. Practically all homes built before the revolution are still occupied. The new homes are much larger and more sanitary. They surpass any of the homes for the miners in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania.

When our delegation visited the Secretary of State Planning Commission (Gosplan) in Moscow, we met one of the enthusiastic workers of Russia. He had been to America for over eight years and was imprisoned in 1919 for radical activities. He explained his preference for Soviet Russia in this way:

"In America there was nothing but work and work. After one has finished working, one is too tired to go anywhere. And there is little amusement or recreation for the workers. Here it is different. I can go to the theater, visit friends or read, and I am not too tired to enjoy my leisure. If I feel bad or sick I go to my comrade and say I want to go home, and it's all right. I do not have any boss here. I am my own boss."

This idea of being one's own boss, of being free to quit work when one is sick, seems to permeate the whole working class. One works for one's self and for the common good. It is this idea that furnishes the motive power for increasing production and social reconstruction in the Soviet Union.

## Ormiston to Chicago Police: "It's Bunk"

Evidence said by Chicago police to link him with Aimee Semple McPherson, Los Angeles evangelist, was branded today in a letter said to have been signed by Kenneth G. Ormiston, missing radio operator, as the "bunk."

With this comprehensive expression, Ormiston, according to Edward H. S. Martin, his Chicago attorney, dismissed the "dear darling man" letter, said to have been written to him by Aimee herself, and also the trunkful

# CHINESE STUDENTS ARE BEHIND PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT IN CHINA

By C. F. WU
(Chinese Student in U. S.)

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 21.—The following two resolutions were unanimously adopted in a special meeting on Chinese affairs by the local Chinese Students' Club at Madison, Wisconsin.

1. We oppose any armed intervention in China by the powers.

2. We accept the people's government (the southern revolutionary government) as the legal government of the Chinese Republic and urge the peoples of the other nations to recognize our people's government as the same.

These two resolutions represent not only the sentiments of the thirty-three Chinese students at the University of Wisconsin, but the sentiments of the Chinese people as a whole, especially the toiling classes.

**Southerners Chine's Hope.**

For years our people's government (the southern revolutionary government, whose seat has been at Canton, but is now ready to be moved to Wuchang in central China) has been the center of revolution, the inspiring banner which all the revolutionary minds of China have been looking toward as in contrast with the nominal Peking government, a den of corruption and bribery.

The people's government, founded by the late Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, has been led by Kuomintang, the followers of Dr. Sun or the people's party, as in contrast with the reactionary Peking government, which has always been played among the hands of the militarists, lackeys of the imperialistic powers and terrorists of the Chinese masses.

The people's government, forgerly only two provinces behind it, has defied the British lion at Hongkong for nearly two years, while the Peking government, under the arch-militarist of China, Yuan Shih-Kai, and with practically the whole of China under his control, made the concession to the notorious and shameful 21 demands of Japan in 1915. At present the people's government, under the joint leadership of the Nationalist Party or Kuomintang and the Communist Party of China, has control of over half of China as one solid unity, and the people's armies are victorious wherever they go, while the phantom Peking government, without a president, without a cabinet, has an influence not beyond the city.

**Powers Recognize Phantom**

And the powers are still holding diplomatic relationship with this non-existing Peking government while ignoring the people's government.

It seems almost ridiculous at the first thought. But no! The powers are not out of their senses, they are not foolish. They have tried their best to keep the Peking government paralyzed, but existing. They have tried their best to maintain our reactionary militarists in power, they have tried their best to help put down all revolutions in China, and they have tried their best to check the advance of the people's government. They have done these all for their own good. Thy have been using the puppet Peking government and the reactionary militarists as tools to exploit the Chinese people, to maintain their powerlize. They know that they will loss all their prestige and will no longer be able to exploit the Chinese people when our people's government comes into full power.

**Becoming Desperate.**

The imperialist powers, particularly the British have done their best in supporting Wu Pei-Fu, and they are doing their best in supporting Sun Chuan-Fang. But Wu has been completely defeated and Sun is approaching his downfall. The people's armies are victorious and welcome everywhere, and are now approaching Shanghai. Now the imperialistic powers are more desperate than ever. They have failed in supporting their puppet Chinese militarists. They are now ready to resort to open intervention. The British warships, the American warships, the Japanese warships and the warships of the other imperialistic powers are crowding into Shanghai harbor. They are showing their maddening teeth. The negotiation between Great Britain and Italy and that between Britain and Japan reveal that they are going to take joint action. At present the British are trying to induce America to participate in the same.

But you must know workers of America and elsewhere the Chinese toilers' cause is your cause. That is how I come to appeal to you. You can help us. In case America should join hands with Great Britain, you must demand that the troops of China must not, but active resistance such a movement. You can help us in influencing other people to do the same. You can force your government to recognize the people's government as the legal government of the Chinese republic.

## Dutch Government Is Hard Pressed by Javanese Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 21.—All Java, in its three geographical subdivisions, is aflame with revolutionary activities and wholesale arrests are being made by the alarmed authorities.

The Communists in western Java are charged by the government with having a base for arms and ammunition at Singapore, British India. Twenty-five were killed and 29 taken prisoners when 500 people attacked the garrison at Labuen early in the week.

In Central Java, where 10,000 revolutionary circulars were recently distributed, 30 agitators, including two leaders, Moeradilla and Mohammed Ali, were arrested.

Houses have been searched in eastern Java and the Communist leader, Hardjong, is under arrest.

The papers attribute the discontent to "outside influences" and are clamoring for drastic action to prevent the spread of the revolutionary movement.

* * *

## Kill, Wound, Arrest Java Revolutionists

BATAVIA, Java — Revolutionary disturbances have been resumed in many parts of the country. At Bandoeng the Communist executive committee was arrested, while over 400 persons were taken into custody at Welterveden. Several Communists have been killed and many more wounded in attacks in several parts of Java. The home government at Amsterdam, Holland, is keeping itself closely informed as to the revolutionary movement and is feeling considerable alarm at the persistency shown by the rebels and the widespread sympathy which they are gaining.

**John Bull Picks Two Plums.**

LONDON, Nov. 21.—British industry has just secured two large contracts. One is a little "home industry," the building of a naval base at Singapore on 2,500 acres of land which the municipality of Singapore has "donated" to the imperial government. As Great Britain is building this to curb the "yellow peril," she asked the dominions, at the imperial conference, to contribute to the cost of $52,000,000. Australia and New Zealand were agreeable, Ireland and Canada give it a cold shoulder, while South Africa is opposed.

The second contract is for the building and equipping of a 36-mile subway in Buenos Aires, Argentine. This is

## American Airships to Tour Latin-America as "Friendship" Show

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. Latin American diplomats in Washington have met the commander and four pilots of the American army air mission which will start next month on an aerial tour of the 21 Latin-American republics.

The meeting took place around the table at the Pan-American Union, with Secretary of State Kellogg as the host. Guests, in addition to the diplomats, included Secretary of Navy Wilbur and Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

Kellogg, in introducing the flyers, characterized their forthcoming journey as a "great historic voyage" that will "force another tie in the bonds of friendship which already bind together the United States and these nations."

## Post Labels Calles "Red Conspirator"

WASHINGTON (FP) The Washington Post, published by Edward B. McLean, of the famous "peaches and cream and apricots" code messages disclosed in the Teapot Dome investigation, is glad that Secretary Kellogg barred Mme. Kollontai from landing in this country on her way to be Soviet minister to Mexico.

"The communist disturbances in Central America," it says editorially, "are directed from the city of Mexico with the knowledge and consent of the Mexican government, which itself under the influence of Russian communism. Mme. Kollontai in her self a devoted and expert propagandist whose duty it is to break down popular government and substitute the despotic rule of the soviet. In Mexico, Guatemala and other countries where communism has obtained a foothold in this hemisphere, converts are obtained by representing to them that they are enlisting in a movement to benefit labor. They are persuaded to forsake the republican system of government in favor of communism under the guise of organized labor."

**"Die-Hard" Road Finally Gives Raises.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Delaware and Hudson railroad has finally fallen into line behind most of the eastern railways, giving its shop workers 2 and 3-cent an hour wages increases Leonor F. Loree, head of the road, is called one of the "die-hards" because of his antagonism to the American Federation of Labor shopcrafts unions from the 1922 strike.

Use your brains and your pen to aid

## Russian Potash Will Give Franco-German Trust Hard Bump

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 21.—The Soviet government has allotted 5,000,000 rubles for the next two years' work in exploiting the vast deposits of potash which have been discovered in the Western Urals. Already forty square kilometers are known to be rich in this deposit, with a probability that it extends under a surface of 2,000 square kilometers, a much greater source of supply than that of Alsace, at a much shallower depth, and with no trouble from water and gypsum. The government is confident that it can deliver potash at the port of Leningrad at one-half the price charged by the Franco-German trust.

Shipments of machinery and stores for the development of the region have begun. The work includes the building of a branch railroad forty kilometers in length. The present undertaking will ha completed by March, 1929.

## Allies Will Force Germany to Abide By Arms Restriction

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Neither France nor its former allies will allow Germany to evade complying with the disarmament measures demanded by the conference of ambassadors, it is indicated here. If Germany refuses to comply, control of the matter will not be surrendered to the league of nations commission, as intended, General Welch, president of the inter-allied military control commission, has been ordered to go to Germany and investigate military conditions there.

Reports that Foreign Minister Stresemann will refuse to attend the league council next month, unless the matter is negotiated beforehand have reached here, but the government discounts them. It is felt that the German premier is not strong enough in the reich to force the issue.

## All Foreigners Are Examined by French Police for Mussolini

PARIS, Nov. 21.—French police have been given orders to subject all foreigners moving toward the Italian border to strict examination. This is done it is announced, to prevent plotters against the life of Mussolini to use France as a jumping-off place.

Police here arrested a number of suspected anarchists in Toulin and Nice and are holding them for investigation. The authorities feel that anarchists from Spain and France are plotting against Mussolini.

## Report 100 Mexican Soldiers Are Slain in Yaqui Indian Battle

NOGALES, Nov. 21.—Meager reports reaching here tell of more than 100 Mexican soldiers killed in a battle with the insurgent Yaqui Indians at Las Arenas, near the entrance to the Sierra de Bacatete mountains, a Yaqui stronghold. The report states also that many of the federal troops were wounded. Fifty Indians were killed.

The Yaqui Indians were inspired to revolt by the anti-Calles catholics in Mexico.

## France Deports Rebels in Catalonian Plot

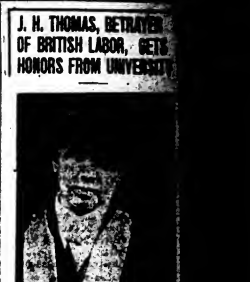
PARIS, Nov. 21.—Deportation by the French government of the Spanish rebels charged with attempting to invade Spain from France and set up a government in Catalonia has started.

A dozen of the men have been sent to Belgium. The remainder of the 86 arrested will be sent there in groups of 12 daily.

They are sent to Belgium to protect them from violence by the Spanish government supporters.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.

## J. H. THOMAS, BETRAYER OF BRITISH LABOR, GETS HONORS FROM UNIVERSITY



The Tory Oxford University has conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon J. H. Thomas, head of the Trade Union Congress General Council, that surrendered to the British owning class when victory was in sight for the recent general strike. This is one of the presents made by the ruling class of England for Thomas' services in their behalf.

## British Statesmen Aghast at New Book

LONDON, Nov. 21. — "Ridiculous fabrication," gasped Lord Balfour. Lord Oxford, Lord Reading, Lord Cecil and Winston Churchill all in unison today.

"Ridiculous fabrication" echoed most of the rest of official London.

This sweeping condemnation was directed at a book "The Whispering Gallery" which has created a considerable furore here in the first 24 hours of its publication.

"The Whispering Gallery" by an anonymous author who claims that his name is "an household word among diplomats of Europe" purports to give spicy and intimate details of life behind the scene in high quarters.


IN PHILADELPHIA

There are only two places to eat—

HOME AND AT

Hartung's Restaurant

610 Spring Garden St.

Home Cooking. Open from 6. a. m. to 7 p. m.

GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

INVOICES ARE OUT!

Help The Daily Worker by promptness and accuracy in your payments.

BERT MILLER,
Manager.

GET OUT YOUR SMOCKS AND BOOTS FOR THE

NEW MASSES

Workers' and Peasants' Costume Ball

Friday Evening, December 3rd, at 9.

WEBSTER HALL—19 East 11th Street, New York City.

Jazz, Sing, Riot, Hell, Fun, Dance, Dance—If You Like to Blow Off Steam—If you need something Red-hot to make you forget prohibition—If you're tired of being good—If you're sick of your job—If you want to meet pretty girls, Bohemians, Red Devils, Anarchists, Nuts, Writers, Roughnecks, Wage Slaves, Cops, Esthetes, and Art Young—COME! COME! COME!

Tickets in Advance, $1.50. At the Door, $3.00

Ask your Union to get in touch with us for special club rates.

By mail from NEW MASSES BALL, 39 West 8th Street, New York, (Tel. 8445 Stuyvesant), or Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 127 University Place; Rand School, 7 East 15th St.; Freiheit, 30 Union Square.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## DISTRICT NINE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION, IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS ARE ADOPTED BY FULL COMMITTEE

The District Committee of District Nine, Minneapolis, of the Workers (Communist) Party recently held a plenary session. This was practically the first full meeting of the committee, since its election. The meeting did much to clarify the situation, to create a better understanding of the political and organizational problems of the party and to unite on methods to solve these problems.

The meeting considered the general policy of our party and its application to conditions in District Nine. It gave serious consideration to the campaign to build the party and was an effective factor in the completa unification of the party.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

**Partias Policies.**

"The plenary session of the district committee of District No. 9 declares its full accord with the policies of the party and of the central executive committee.

"In the endorsement by the C. E. C. of the measures of the central committee of our Russian brother party against the opposition in the C. P. S. U. the plenum of the district committee sees a very necessary measure against the pessimism which develops of its international, and, to a degree also in our party. This pessimism, often clothed in radical phrases as evidenced by the propaganda of Comrades Trotsky and Zinoviev, and often outright opportunism, as evidenced in the letter of Medvedeff and Shlapnikoff, is really a liquidatory tendency. In our party this pessimism proposes to overcome the difficulties of our movement in this period of lull in the revolutionary surge of the proletariat by leaving the field of revolutionary action and taking a position of mere propaganda.

"In the extended activities of our party in the struggles of the workers on the economic field, especially the achievements in the textile strike in Passaic, the plenum of the D. E. C. welcomes a sign that our party designs its policy with a view to establishing it as a real mass party, attaching to it the masses of exploited who can find leadership only in our party, in the Communists.

"In this period, the party must continue the policy applied in Passaic, namely the transformation of the slogan "Organise the Unorganized" into a concrete activity of the party.

"The plenum of the district committee considers the activities in the field of organising the unorganized, and in the field of forming a labor party movement for the campaign of 1928 the most effective means of making our party a real revolutionary party of action.

"To make these campaigns successful the organization work must be intensified and our energy must be mobilized in the near future for the inner strengthening of our party. As one important measure to do this, the district committee calls upon all members of the party to support the present drive of the party to Keep The DAILY WORKER.

"In united work of our party the plenum of the district committee of District 9 sees the necessary prerequisites for a successful onward march of our party and the establishment of our party as the leader of the American proletariat."

**District Organization Work.**

"The district committee in plenary session notes with great satisfaction the excellent results of the organizational efforts of Comrade Tallentire as district organiser. We pledge our wholehearted support in the continuation of this work and in cooperation with the central executive committee promise to carry on these activities for the building of a stronger Communist Party in District No. 9."

"The plenum of the district committee of the Workers Communist Party, District No. 9, learns with indignation that the murderous negligence of the profit-hungry mine operators in the Michigan Iron Range has again decoyed the lives of fifty-one workers. Near Ishpeming, Mich., in the mines of the Cleveland Cliff company, a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel corporation, because of the neglect of preventive measures, a swamp broke through into the shafts and buried and drowned in the mine these fifty-one workers.

"A score of these man were members and close sympathisers of our party. Always ready in a struggle against the men-devouring capitalism these men themselves became victims of the profit-hunger of the operators.

"The plenum stands up in honor to the memory of these victims of capitalism. It calls upon the whole district of the party for the fight against the unbearable conditions in the mines on the range. It pledges the strength of the whole party for this fight.

"As a first step, the plenum calls upon the party organisation in Ishpeming to organise at once a meeting in memory of these victims and in protest against the murderers.

"Down with capitalism

"Its victims are our heroes. To their memory is devoted our struggle against capitalism."

## Pittsburgh Units to Give Dance on Thanksgiving Eve.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. Nov. 21. — All workers are invited to attend the Thanksgiving Eve dance to be given by all units of Pittsburgh on Wednesday, Nov. 24, at the International Socialist Labor Lyceum, 805 James Street N. S. The dance is under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Good music has been provided for, and the hall has a new dancing floor, making for an enjoyable affair.

Admission is 50 cents for men and 25 cents for women.

## Affair for Novy Mir Given December 25 at Workers' House

The Chicago Novy Mir worker correspondents have arranged a vecherinka for Saturday, Dec. 25, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., for the benefit of the Novy Mir, Russian Communist weekly.

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that date.

## Jolly Time Planned by Cleveland Party on Thanksgiving Eve.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 21. — Cleveland expects to have a grand old-fashioned good time at the cantetti ball to be given November 24 at the Lithuanian Society Hall, 6835 Superior Ave. This affair is being arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party, District 6.

There will be a polka waltz, a first class union orchestra and refreshments.

The Cleveland entertainment committee is making plans to make this affair the jolliest of the season. No one who likes dancing and a good time should miss this ball.

Remember the day and hour, come and bring your friends, and waltz and "Valencia," Charleston and fox-trot while showers of bright colored confetti fall in rainbow showers about you and good music is in the air. Admission is 50c.

## Dance and Play Are Features of Detroit Party Entertainment

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 21. Detroit comrades and sympathizers will invade Hamtramck Sunday afternoon and evening, November 26. Section 6 of the Workers (Communist) Party has arranged for the showing of the "Great Communard," and will have a dance in the afternoon beginning at 4 p. m. for the benefit of the district.

All those who want to have a good time are invited to this dance which takes place in the International Workmen's Home, 2011 Yeamans St., Hamtramck. The famous proletarian play "The Great Communard" will be given in the evening in the Russian language.

## WE MUST KEEP THE DAILY WORKER TO COMBAT THE CAPITALIST PRESS

THE American working class consumes daily a terrible amount of mental poison. No working class in the world is deluged with so monstrously huge an amount of the written word. Thirty-three million copies of the capitalist press circulated daily throut the United States in 1925. Over 2,200 capitalist dailies circulated in the United States in 1924.

The American press is based on the basis of mass production on a scale in harmony with the whole character of American industry. Its products are standardized, as is everything else, drugs, and other articles of daily consumption. What the American workers read is like what they eat, produced by millions in a similar shoddy manner. The American newspaper is a tremendous industry controlled by the capitalist class and, in the last analysis, by a small oligarchy, which uses this power to divide the workers, cripple their thinking and paralyze their action.

**Special Propaganda.**

The bourgeois press pandering to the lowest prejudices, is able to succeed in this task of poisoning and enslaving the workers by cunningly spreading their dope manufactured by the skilled cartoonists and journalists whose products are dictated by their masters. It is against this influence and power that **The DAILY WORKER must struggle along on short rations, hard-pressed by the paper manufacturers and the whole industry of newspaper production.** Yet, if the competition is difficult, the task of The DAILY WORKER in leading the struggle of the enslaved is, on the other hand, great.

**Need Is Now Great.**

At no time was there greater need for The DAILY WORKER than at this time. In New York City 40,000 cloakmakers are on strike, thousands have been arrested, hundreds are herded into jail and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for exercising their right to strike and picket. The brutality of the police knows no limit and yet, despite a demonstration of 20,000 workers in New Madison Square Garden against these arrests and against the injunction, the capitalist press maintains a conspiracy of silence, boycotts the news of the heroic struggle of the cloakmakers and uses its power to intimidate and crush these workers struggling against the most brutal conditions of sweat shop.

This press, serving the political fortunes of Al Smith, who is playing the role of a strike-breaker in this struggle, shows what a vicious power it is in the hands of the capitalist class.

**Need Own Press.**

The American workers need a press of their own to break the blockade maintained by the capitalist class. They need a powerful English daily, which can lead in their struggles, give them unity, organization, discipline, and give aim and a common goal a Communist English daily that speaks fearlessly, that gives voice to the grief, the pain, the indignation of the masses of American workers against their exploiters and misleaders.

The DAILY WORKER is performing this role. It is watched by the special agencies of the capitalist class. It is read and slipped by all the labor bureaucrats. It is the only voice that labor has in the country daily speaking in the interests of the millions of exploited workers.

**No Effort Too Great.**

**No effort is too great to keep The DAILY WORKER.** No contribution is too large to maintain a labor daily, speaking in the English language. While the entire working class of America must regard the paper as their own, the burden of maintaining it falls heaviest at this time upon the Communists and left wingers. The task of maintaining and broadening the influence of The DAILY WORKER, the revolutionary-minded workers must not shirk. Let the $50,000 campaign speedily go over the top! New York will do its share.

# The Drive

## For $50,000 to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

**DONATIONS—NOVEMBER 16.**

CALIFORNIA—
P. C. Reics, Las Angeles ..... $10.00

FLORIDA—
Geo. Hiss, Hollywood ..... 1.00

IOAHO—
A Friend, Nampa ..... 10.00

ILLINOIS—
Slov. Workers' Society, Lodge No. 22, Chicago ..... 10.00
J. W. Johnstone, St. Nucleus No. 23, Chicago ..... 3.00

MASSACHUSETTS—
J. Oelkauskas, Norwood ..... 40.60

MICHIGAN—
E. K. Field, Detroit ..... 2.00

MINNESOTA—
R. M. Johnson, St. Paul ..... 5.00

NEW YORK CITY—
Saimutz ..... 1.00
Louis Bogett ..... 2.00
O. Brown ..... 2.00
O. Grohman ..... 2.00
J. Codkin ..... 4.00
J. Casper ..... 5.25
Sam Desse ..... 4.50
Yetta Davis ..... 3.50
M. C. Endswood ..... 1.00
J. Freadman ..... 2.00
F. Grumberg ..... 3.00
J. Gold ..... 1.00
I. L. O. W. U., Local 38 ..... 5.00
J. Kaplan ..... 4.50
Max Kitzas ..... 1.00
May Kelmansky ..... 5.00
S. Konowaloff ..... 5.00
Progress ..... 2.00
Harry Laff ..... 10.00
N. Lisenstein ..... 10.00
J. G. Lackman ..... 5.00
S. Mirsky ..... 5.00
Lisa Peddisky ..... 5.00
Paul Reitman ..... 5.00
W. Risener ..... 5.00
Max Rosen ..... 5.00
M. Rosenberg ..... 1.00
A. Rosenblatt ..... 3.00
S. Rosenthal ..... 5.00
Gabriel Reubin ..... 5.00
M. Rubinstein ..... 5.00
Sala Sameman ..... 5.00
S. Sloman ..... 10.40
S. Stonemasar ..... 5.00
Fannie Untermen ..... 7.00
W. Weiss ..... 10.00
O. Walsh ..... 5.00
Fred Witte ..... 2.50

PENNSYLVANIA—
W. by W. Brownsville, by J. Dasmond Local No. 1447, U. G. Krupar, Fayette City ..... 5.00

WASHINGTON—
Geo. Bloxam, Spokane ..... 11.50

WISCONSIN—
Glen Meravelen, Milwaukee ..... 5.00
Nov. 14 meeting, Milwaukee ..... 48.00
Oscar Cargill, Superior ..... 5.00
E. Pesonen, Superior ..... 5.00
Mike Rutanen, Superior ..... 5.00

**DONATIONS—NOVEMBER 17.**

ALASKA—
J. L. Lund, Nanana ..... 5.00
Peter Ousel, Nenana ..... 3.00

CALIFORNIA—
Jack Mattson, Fort Bragg ..... 5.00

MISSOURI—
Jack Michelangelo, St. Louis ..... 1.00

MICHIGAN—
Dacho Bachaff, Pontiac ..... 5.00
Nick Dimitroff, Pontiac ..... 2.00
T. Sencoff, Pontiac ..... 5.00

MINNESOTA—
Fuel Dist. Committee, Gilbert ..... 25.00
Collected at Workers' Club Conference, Superior, Wis., Nov. 14 ..... 41.42
Matt Hill, Mentowe ..... 5.00

NEW JERSEY—
Ocho Zeber, Passaic ..... 2.00

NEW YORK—
Progressive Teiler & Umgegend New York, G. Lansky, Sec'y ..... 3.00
Zone Conf. Reg. No. 1975, Workmen's Circle, New York ..... 3.00
Frank Zegmaster, Gasport ..... 2.00

OHIO—
M. Estark-n, Cincinnat ..... 13.47
Chas. Coy, Cleveland ..... 1.00

PENNSYLVANIA—
Gus Dimos, Philadelphia ..... 1.00
Peter Dimos, Philadelphia ..... 2.00
Frank Kuttuk, Philadelphia ..... 5.00
Lithuanian Progressive Organisation, at social, Philadelphia ..... 44.00
Harry Sila, Philadelphia ..... 2.00
Nick Tremaine, Philadelphia ..... 1.00
Young Thamelis, Philadelphia ..... 1.00
Young Workers' Mandolin Orchestra, Philadelphia ..... 25.00

WISCONSIN—
Karl Hintzake, Superior ..... 10.25
Oscar Hirvie, Commonwealth ..... 50
Matt Kuljanpaa, Commonwealth ..... 50
Martin Paponen, Commonwealth ..... 50
Edward Pajunen, Commonwealth ..... 50
Laure Pajunen, Commonwealth ..... 50
C. Partenen, Commonwealth ..... 50
K. Petaranta, Commonwealth ..... 50
Jacob Ponte, Commonwealth ..... 50
Otto Sukkanen, Commonwealth ..... 50
English Class, Milwaukee ..... 4.25

## PROLETARIAN CABARET

given by
Chicago Local, International Labor Defense

Wed., Nov. 24th 8:15 p. m.
(Thanksgiving Eve.)

MIRROR HALL
Western, just south of Division

*A "swell" entertainment and "kiss out" of Quality and Jollity!*

Dancing with best music
Dickerson's Southern Orchestra

Tables for All.

Finest of refreshments
Hot supper between 8 and 1

Only 1,000 admissions can be sold. TICKETS 75 CENTS

Guest of the Evening
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
Nat'l Chairman of I. L. D.

## Coming!

### In the December Issue of

EUGENE V. OESS
What he means to the workers—By C. E. Ruthenberg.

THE STORY OF THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION IN DETROIT.
Told by one who was there—By J. Louis Engdahl.

LESSONS FROM PASSAIC
A complete and vivid story of the textile strike, by its leader, Albert Weisbord.

A QUEEN BERENADES WALL STREET
Thurber Lewis explains the furore over Queen Marie of Roumania.

THE 1926 ELECTIONS
An analysis of their significance to the workers—By Max Bedacht.

THE RUBBER WORKER
The story of one of the most exploited sections of the workers—By Israel Amter.

THE COAL STOPPAGE IN GREAT BRITAIN
Louis Zosback tells what affect the miners' strike had on British industry.

THE ENGLISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS
Its meaning—By an eye-witness, Earl R. Browder.

WITH MARX AND ENGELS
A series of letters prepared by Avrom Landy.

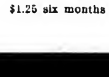
THE NEW GERMAN IMPERIALISM
What German imperialism is doing to prepare for new conquest—By Max Shachtman.

APPRENTICESHIP IN THE SOVIET UNION
C. H. Hathaway tells how the young workers of Russia are prepared for the factories.

WHAT AND HOW TO STUDY
By Solon de Leon.

# THE WORKERS MONTHLY

CLIP IT TODAY!



RATES:

$2 a year

$1.25 six months

THE WORKERS MONTHLY
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Enclosed $..... for..... mos. subscription.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....

## CHICAGO Y. W. L. NOTES

**Coming Events.**

Saturday, November 26. Entertainment and Dance given by the new unit of the league at Umladma Hall, 30th and Trumbull Ave. Admission 25c.

Friday, Nov. 26, "Young Pioneer Review" Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., 8 p. m. Admission admits 25c. Dancing to 10

Saturday, November 27, entertainment and dance given by Section No. 6 of the Y. W. L. at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Admission 35c. A short play will be staged.

## W. W. Weinstone to Speak at Y. W. L. Member Meet

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 21 - The district executive committee is calling a membership meeting of the New York league for Tuesday Nov. 23rd at 6:30 p. m. at the Freiheit Gesangs Farein 133 Second Ave.

This membership meeting is called for the purpose of acquainting the league membership with the activities of the Workers Party.

Comrade Weinstone the general secretary of the party in District No. 2 will give the report of the party activities in District No. 2.

Every member of the league must be present at the membership meeting and get acquainted with the party activities.

**Bunco Party in Hammond.**

The newly organized Young Workers League of Hammond, Ind. will run their first social affair Sat. Dec. 4 at the Workers' Hall, 518 Fields Ave. The affair will be a bunco party and dance to start at 8 p. m. and will end at anytime in the morning. Tickets will only be two bits including wardrobe.

**Dance and Entertainment.**

Section No. 6 of the Young Workers (Communist) League is giving an entertainment and dance on Saturday, November 27th at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Admission is 35c. Proceeds, 50 per cent to the district office and 50 per cent to the Young Worker.

## Federation of Russian Schools Will Give Concert-Dance Nov. 28

The Federation of Russian Children's Schools of Chicago and vicinity will give a concert and dance Sunday, Nov. 28, at Schoenhofen Hall, corner Ashland and Milwaukee avenues. The following will participate in the program: Russian Singing Society, Freiheit String Orchestra of 45 people, Russian folk dancer, A. Kotov; Manya Moller, soprano; Ivan Polkne, baritone, and many others. Beginning at 3:30 p. m. Tickets in advance, 30 cents; at the doors, 65 cents.

**Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting!**

## A NEW NOVEL By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

### VI

Had anybody seen them in the moonlight? Or had Vee whispered the secret to Annabelle? Or was it just the light of happiness radiating from the eyes of the young couple? Anyhow, it was evident next day that the truth was out, and there was an atmosphere of festivity about the Monastery. Nobody went so far as to sprinkle rice on the pair, or to throw old shoes at them, or tie white ribbons to their cars; but there were friendly smiles, and sly jests, enough to keep the play spirit alive. Annabelle, of course, was enraptured; she had planned this from the beginning, she had picked this young oil prince for her friend from the day that Verne had told her about him. And Verne—well, you can imagine that when he started to make jokes on such a subject, nobody was left in doubt as to what had happened!

Strangely enough, when Bunny got home, he found this spirit of orange-blossoms and white ribbons in some mysterious way communicated to Dad. Could it be that Verne, the old rascal, had taken the trouble to telephone the news? Here was Dad, shining with satisfaction, and Bunny could read his every thought. Dad had met Vee Tracy, and liked her fine. A motion picture star—by golly, that was something to brag about! That was the right sort of career for a young oil prince—quite in the aristocratic tradition! Bunny would have something else in his mind now but this fool Bolshevik business.'

Presently here was Dad trying to drop hints—with about as much tact as you would expect from a full grown rhinoceros' Had Vee Tracy been up at the Monastery this time? Say, that was a live wire, that girl! Verne said she got as high as seven hundred a week; and that was no press agent money either. She had more brains than all the male dolls put together; she had money salted away, owned lots all over Hollywood. She'd come to Verne to ask his advice about Ross Consolidated, and he had told her to go the limit, and by golly, she had brought him a cashier's check for fifty thousand dollars, and had got a block of the stock at the opening price, and now it was worth three times that, and Vee said that Verne had saved her from six rapings. Then the old rhinoceros went on and explained what Vee had meant—that she wouldn't have to act in six pictures!

And then there was Bertie, who got the news at once because it happened that Charlie Norman's bootlegger was in love with Annabelle Ame's sister. Right away Bertie was curious to meet Vee Tracy, and ordered Bunny to bring her to lunch. Vee was uneasy about this—declaring that sisters always poisoned men against sweethearts. But Bunny laughed and said he had plenty of antitoxins against Bertie. So they met, and everything went off beautifully; Vee was humble, and anxious to please, and Bertie was the great lady, supremely gracious. That was according to the proprieties, for Vee was only an actress, while Bertie was in real "society," her doings appearing in a sanctified part of the paper, where the screen people seldom broke in. After the luncheon, Bertie told her brother that Vee was all right, and maybe she would teach him a little sense; which, from a sister was the limit of cordiality.

So there they were, everything hunkydory. Bunny's sleep was no longer disturbed by dreams; the dream had become a reality, and it was his. When they visited the Monastery, they were placed in connecting rooms; and when he went to visit Vee at her bungalow, the discreet elderly lady who kept house for her would quietly disappear. As for the moving picture colony, it said nothing more—having already said everything there was to say.

Bunny would call Vee on the telephone, and if it was a Saturday or holiday, they would make a date; but if it was a weekday, Vee would say, "No, Bunny, you ought to stay home and study."

He would answer, "Oh, bosh, Vee. I'm a whole week ahead of my classes."

"But Bunny, if I make you neglect your work, your father will get down on me!"

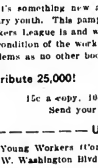
"Dad's more in love with you than I am! He thinks you're the brightest star in the movie zodiac."

"We just must not overdo it, Bunny! Your conscience will get to troubling you, and you'll blame it on me."

"Dog-gone-it, Vee, you boss me worse than if we were Annabelle and Roscoe."

"Well, let me tell you, if I manage to keep my oil prince as long as Annabelle has kept her's, I'll count myself a lucky woman!"

(To Be Continued.)



## The Challenge of Youth

Why Every Young Worker Should Join the Young Workers (Communist) League

By SAM DARCY

With 13 Illustrations.

### IS JUST OFF THE PRESS!

It's something new and vitally necessary in the work of revolutionary youth. This pamphlet tells in simple language what the Young Workers League is and why young workers should join it. It analyses the condition of the working youth of this country and deals with their problems as no other book or pamphlet has done up to now.

**Distribute 25,000!** **Order a Bundle Now!**

15c a copy. 10c a copy in bundles of 5 or more.
Send your order with a cash remittance.

USE THIS BLANK

The Young Workers (Communist) League of America,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $..... Send ..... copies of "The Challenge of Youth" to

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

# DISEASE CAUSES IN INDUSTRY CAN BE STAMPED OUT

## Director of Women's Bureau Says

NEW YORK, Nov. 21. — (FP) — Practically all the causes for industrial and occupational diseases can be stamped out, Nelle Swarts, director bureau of women in industry New York state labor department, told her radio audience in the regular state health department broadcast. The task of eliminating industrial diseases needs study and "the cooperation of all interested groups," said Swarts. Lead, arsenic, mercury, benzol and carbon monoxide are the most common industrial poisons to which workers are exposed, she stated.

**Lead Poison.**

Printers, painters and plumbers are exposed to lead poison. Workers in gold and silver refineries, copper and brass foundries, dye works and glass factories are exposed to arsenic. Mercury exposure comes to workers on thermometers, hats and explosives. Benzol effects workers in pasting rubber and leather and sealing tin cans. Chronic carbon monoxide poisoning is one of the commonest types of industrial disease occurring often where furnaces, gas-heating devices and improperly maintained heating arrangements exist. Industrial poisons are controlled by the substitution of some other substances or removal of poisonous fumes from workshops by exhausts and ventilating hoods.

Occupational disease develops from "dust in many industries, Swarts stated. But industrial dusts can be controlled by eliminating processes a sing dust; altering process to reduce dust; use of exhausts, hoods and respirators; through supplying workers "ith pure air by means of helmets. Headaches from glaring lights, backaches from standing all day at machines; colds from overheated or underheated and badly ventilated rooms also could be called occupational diseases when incurred at work. "Bad or faulty working conditions play a large part in the amount of sickness among industrial workers," concluded Nelle Swarts.

## Charleroi, Pa., to Hear Howat in Election Speech

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 21. — Alex Howat, well-known leader of the United Mine Workers of America, who recently returned from a European trip, will address a huge mass meeting at Turner Hall, 7th and McKean Ave., Charleroi, Pa., on Tuesday, Nov. 23, at 6:30 p. m.

He is coming to Charleroi to speak on the election in the U. M. W. A. Howat, who is perhaps the most liked and the most hated man in the union and well known among the miners throughout the world, is supporting the progressive candidates headed by John Brophy. It is expected that this will be one of the biggest mass meetings ever held in this district.

On Wednesday, Nov. 24, he will address another meeting in this district in New Kensington, Pa. Both meetings are arranged under the auspices of the "Brophy for President Committee."

# FRED SIDERS HEADS ANTI-LEWIS TICKET IN U. M. W. DISTRICT FIVE

AVELLA, Pa., Nov. 21.—Fred Siders, candidate for president of District Five of the United Mine Workers of America and head of a list of progressive candidates for all district offices, has issued the following appeal to the Western Pennsylvania miners in support of John Brophy, candidate against John L. Lewis and has endorsed the platform upon which the Brophy forces are rallying against the Indianapolis machine:

**To the Officers and Members of U. M. W. A. District Five.**

**Fellow Trade Union Brothers:**

I am accepting the nomination for district president of District No. 5, U. M. W. A. given me by the numerous local unions for the following outstanding reasons:

First, I accept the program of Brophy to "Save the Union" and will fight most vigorously to put it into effect.

Second, it is no secret today that our union in district five has lost several thousand members in the past few years. In spite of the fact that we have been losing members, the district officials still refuse to pursue a vigorous fighting policy against the coal operators of this district, and are still following the same policy as the international officials, of local strikes, which is costing us thousands of members. They still refuse to pursue the principle of mass picketing.

**Lost Big Mines.**

Third, The policy of not fighting the coal operators vigorously enough has cost us some of the mines such as the mines in the Kiski Valley of the Hicks Coal Co., and if we do not change the policy, we stand a chance of losing completely the union in the mines of the Pittsburgh Coal Co.

Fourth, The Jacksonville agreement is not being enforced by the district officials who were partly instrumental in drawing it up and having it adopted. The district officials wherever they get a chance try to avoid taking the necessary steps to put it into effect. Hundreds of local grievances are pending thruout the district, yet we find that the district is not doing anything about them. District board members whenever they are called to settle these grievances usually do not come around.

**Favor Companies.**

In cases where they do show up, nine times out of ten the local dispute is settled in behalf of the coal operators. The the district board members do not show up very often at local meetings they do come around when nominations, elections, district and national conventions take place. It seems that they can bump into organizers and board members practically everywhere you go, losing valuable time that could be used in the interest of the miners, and creating expense to keep themselves in power.

Fifth, During the last few weeks a number of mines have opened for many months and even years have been reopened. This was due to two main reasons. One, the British coal strike which has created a demand for American coal, and which we, the miners of the United States, are unconsciously helping to break. Two, the preparations of the coal operators of this country for a strike in April, 1927, which seems sure to come. But no matter what the reasons may be the situation presented a splendid opportunity to the United Mine Workers to strengthen the organization, to place the operators on the defensive, to force them to live up to the Jacksonville agreement.

But the present leadership of our district not only fails to realize the causes of the present so-called boom in the coal industry, but fails completely to take advantage of the situation to build and to save the union. While the operators are organized and are preparing for the coming strike not a thing is being done by our district officials to prepare for the coming onslaught of the open shoppers. The watchword of the miners against the coal operators must be "No Wage Cuts."

Sixth, All the above conditions must be remedied by immediately preparing the miners for the next strugsle in April, 1927, and when the policy of mass picketing, organizing the unorganized in the non-union fields of Pennsylvania, Kentucky and West Virginia, and the southern coal fields of United States, nationalization of mines under union management, a labor party in Pennsylvania which will represent the interests of labor. Immediate reinstatement in his district and in the international such members as Alex Howat, who have been unjustly expelled, with full right and privileges in the organization.

**For Vigorous Policy.**

I believe that in fighting for the above policies and remedies vigorously, the union can be saved and can be built up to where it will extend its banner to include the non-union fields such as the Latrobe, Irwin and the Connellsville coke region coal fields in this district, West Virginia, Kentucky and other districts in the international.

In this way we will be able to regain our influence and make the banner of the United Mine Workers fly in the districts for whose welfare hundreds of members of the United Mine Workers died, and which the policies of our officials would now destroy.

**Accepts Brophy Policy.**

On the above platform I accept the nomination for the office of district president. I am glad to say that the undersigned candidates for various offices in the district, accept the policy as enunciated by John Brophy and the program set forth above. We are conducting our campaign on the basis of the above program to save the union and to increase its power in this district as well as on an international scale.

Hoping to receive your support for the undersigned candidates who have pledged to save the union and to make it better and stronger.

Fraternally yours,

**Candidates.**

**District Candidates.**

Fred Siders, president, Avella, L. U. 2851.

John Seessky, vice-president, Daisytown, L. U. 2299.

Tony Caffini, secretary-treasurer, Dunbo, L. U. 2223.

Charles Fulp, teller, Primrose, L. U. 2012.

James Collaccia, district teller, Monongahela, L. U. 280.

Elva McKinney, district teller, Avella, L. U. 2255.

Steve Kurapke, district auditor, Harwick, L. U. 856.

Albert Garner, district auditor, Whitsett, L. U. 104.

Barney Lomagno, International board member, Whitsett, L. U. 104.

Wm. Hallam, Sub-district 1, board member, Penova, L. U. 2210.

James Douglas, Sub-district 2, board member, Honston, L. U. 2126.

Alfred Philpsill, Sub-district 3, board member, Monongahela, L. U. 280.

Andy Horvath, Sub-district 4, board member, California, L. U. 1787.

William Robinson, Sub-district 5, board member, Osterville, L. U. 1349.

William Citerosi, Sub-district 7, board member, Russelton, L. U. 2506.

**International Candidates.**

These are candidates for international office pledged to carry out the "Save the Union" program.

John Brophy, International President.

William Stevenson, International Vice-President.

William J. Brennan, International Secretary-Treasurer.

Charles Aksomet, International Auditor.

Gilbert Roger, International Auditor.

H. Wadsworth, International Auditor.

Tom Morey, International Teller.

E. B. Hawlet, International Teller.

John Wilcoxa, International Teller.

John Brophy, delegate to A. F. L. convention.

William Stevenson, delegate to A. F. L. convention.

Wm. J. Brennan, delegate to A. F. L. convention.

Alex Howat, delegate to A. F. L. convention.

Joe Tumulty, delegate to A. F. L. convention.

Powers Hapgood, delegate to A. F. L. convention.

Frank A. Morris, delegate to A. F. L. convention.

Walter Harris, delegate to A. F. L. convention.

# CAPITALISM IS FAILURE, ADMITS HOOVER IN FAVORING GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN U. S. BUSINESS

Private property fails as a basis for efficient organization of the country's economic life and government initiative is required. This is the outstanding lesson in secretary of commerce Hoover's report on Progress in Elimination of Waste. Though he goes over all his way to voice the propaganda of big business, Hoover shows how the government has been forced to step in to protect American living standards from capitalist waste.

"While various divisions of the department have been actively aiding in the campaign," he says, "it must be borne in mind that the whole program is one fundamentally to stimulate action among the industries, trades and consumers themselves. It is obviously not the function of the government to manage business, but for it to recruit and distribute economic information; to investigate economic and scientific problems; to point out the remedy for economic failure; the road to progress; to inspire and assist in cooperative action in reduction of waste."

# CANCER CURE IS INVESTIGATED BY U. S. SCIENTISTS

## Electric Current Use May Be Success

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. — Cancer cure by exposure of the patient to extremely high frequency electrical currents is under investigation by the United States public Health service, Dr. C. O. Pierce acting surgeon general, announced today.

The method, while not officially approved by Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming, is believed by medical scientists to offer real possibilities and may be the method for which surgeons have searched for years.

Referring to the reported anti-toxin cure evolved by Dr. T. J. Glover, of New York, who announced isolation of the germ and accepted by some leading authorities, Pierce declared that surgery, radium and x-rays are the only forms of treatment so far justified by experience and observation. The Glover method has been investigated but, according to Pierce, does not yet have the sanction of the public health service.

**Experiment With Animals.**

Pioneering in a virtually unexplored field, Scheraschewsky is exposing white mice and other small animals, afflicted with cancer, to frequency currents from 20,000,000 to 60,000,000 cycles per second.

Symptoms, which produced death after exposure, were discovered, but with proper application of the current, material results were obtained in killing cancerous conditions.

**Will Attempt Cures.**

A long series of tests will be concluded with animals and later human beings, the method would not be approved unless actual human cures in a high percentage of the tests made were accomplished.

"Should this or any other method of cancer cure be discovered in the Scheraschewsky investigation the results would be made public for the general good," he said.

High frequency currents have been applied to geranium plants afflicted by tumors caused by inoculation. In a report on these tests it was shown that the diseased plants were exposed to radiations omitted by a vacuum tube oscillator at a frequency of about 150,000 cycles per second.

**Tested on Plants.**

After an intermittent exposure lasting over 16 days the plant tumors died and were easily removed, effecting, apparently, a permanent cure. Where similar treatments were discontinued the tumors recurred and grew to enormous sizes.

If the same success can be accomplished in applying the method to animal life, medical scientists believe that an actual cure for cancer may be obtained.

**Is Trust Menace**

"Reports show that the death rate from cancer is from 25 to 30 per cent greater than 21 years ago," Pierce said. "Census figures indicate that one out of every six adults living in the United States is destined to die of cancer. Between the ages of 45 and 65 one out of every five deaths among women, is due to this disease, which is a greater menace to adult life than tuberculosis."

# WEALTH OF NATION BECOMING MORE CONCENTRATED INTO SMALL OWNING CLASS' HANDS, INCOME TAX SHOWS

The tremendous concentration of wealth in the hands of the country's tiny owning class is again shown by the report of the commissioner of internal revenue covering income tax returns for 1924. This shows 75 multi-millionaires at the top of the pyramid revelling in annual income sufficient to support 135,000 worker families at the scale considered adequate by the National (employers) Industrial Conference board.

These 75 individuals with net incomes in excess of $1,000,000 apiece have a combined gross income of $190,357,268 and a net income after large deductions for gifts, etc., of $156,974,475. The average gross income of this group was $2,538,000. Each of these profit glutions could have supported 1000 worker families in accordance with the U. S. department of labor health and comfort standard and still have more than $300,000 income left for his own luxurious living.

**$11,000,000 Incomes.**

The 3 richest men in this upper crust of society had a combined gross income of $34,186,629. The number of persons reporting 1924 income and the combined total of their incomes arranged by income group are:

| Net income classes | Number of incomes | Combined net income |
|---|---|---|
| $1,000,000 — $2,000,000 | 2,851 | $3,654,000 |
| 2,000,000 — 3,000,000 | 2,112,552 | 4,272,147,000 |
| 3,000,000 — 4,000,000 | 1,606,000 | 3,847,000,000 |
| 5,000 — 10,000 | 437,320 | 2,991,197,000 |
| 10,000 — 25,000 | 191,516 | 2,953,396,000 |
| 25,000 — 50,000 | 47,501 | 1,509,000,000 |
| 50,000 — 100,000 | 15,814 | 1,046,788,000 |
| 100,000 — 200,000 | 3,945 | 477,844,000 |
| 150,000 — 200,000 | 1,875 | 274,000,000 |
| 200,000 — 500,000 | 447 | 127,248,000 |
| 500,000 — 1,000,000 | 142 | 134,467,000 |
| 1,000,000 — 1,500,000 | 39 | 44,444,000 |
| 1,500,000 — 2,000,000 | 12 | 22,310,000 |
| 2,000,000 — 3,000,000 | 12 | 34,672,000 |
| 3,000,000 — 4,000,000 | 6 | 18,446,000 |
| 4,000,000 — 5,000,000 | 3 | 13,219,000 |
| 5,000,000 and over | 3 | 27,386,000 |

**Small Group.**

In 1924 the country paid 5715 individuals incomes so large that after deductions for net incomes amounted to $100,000 or more apiece. The group of millionaires was less than 1-10 of 1% of all those reporting incomes, yet they reported nearly 2% of the total net income for the year. Altogether their net income totaled $1,327,929,830.

The 21,531 who reported net incomes of $50,000 or more had a combined net income of $2,304,723,127. They represented less than 3-10 of 1% of all those reporting their incomes, but received 5% of the income. Similarly the 68,592 persons reporting net incomes of more than $25,000 are less than 1% of those making returns, but their 904,571,695 total is more than 18% of all the net income reported.

The report shows that less than 10% of all these making returns are less than 2% of all carefully scrupulous persons in the country have incomes amounting to as much as $5,000.

## O'Connell Urges U. S. Adopt Five-Day Week for Navys Yard Workers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. — James O'Connell, head of the Metal Trades division of the American Federation of Labor, today urged the navy wage board to consider the advisability of establishing the five-day working week in all navy yards.

"The shorter week has proved beneficial to many large corporations, he said. He asked for more money for navy yard workers.

## Twin Cities Liberal Book Shop Sells Out

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 21. — An announcement of indeed unusual interest has just come to the attention of the book-loving public. The Liberal Book Shop, 210 S. Third street, Minneapolis, which is the only store of its kind in the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and which specialized in labor, radical and Communist literature of all kind, is selling its entire stock at prices over heard of before, and which will probably never again be duplicated.

Who ever heard of buying Trotsky's book, "Literature and Revolution," at $1.25 before? Yet that is the price at which it can now be purchased. Who ever could buy a copy in two volumes of Ibsen's "An American Tragedy" for $2.50 at any other time? The sale now going on in the Book Shop will continue until Friday, November 27. Everything is being sold at half price and less than half price. If orders of $7.50 or more are purchased.

Every liberal and radical should immediately take advantage of this event, and provide himself with all the books he has always wanted to own, that are now within reach of everybody's purse.

## Workers Pay Respects to Debs in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 21 — In spite of a rainy evening some 600 workers gathered in the auditorium at Hall Park to honor the memory of Eugene V. Debs.

Robert G. Whitaker of the Civil Liberties' Union presided. Rudolph Schaffner Liebiach had rendered the Russian funeral march The Friedrich Gerame chorus sang appropriate songs. Mother Bloor, James Fisher and Frank Spector spoke.

The speaker had portrayed the life work of Eugene Debs as a shining example of unswerving devotion to the working class. The meeting closed upon his fighting aggressiveness in this half-century struggle on the class war front.

An appeal for "Debs Enrollment" into International Labor Defense brought many responses from the gathering.

## Electric Linemen Strike for Union

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 21. — Thirty deputy sheriffs and all police that can be spared are on guard in Westchester county power plants in Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, White Plains, Mount Kisco, Tarrytown, Yonkers and other New York city suburbs. Several hundred electric linemen employed by the Westchester Lighting Co. are on strike for recognition of their right to organize independently of the company.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.

# "Let Us Call A Spade A Spade"

## The Advance Publishes a Full Page Editorial Attacking the Left Wing

By BEN GITLOW.

IN the November 12 issue of The Advance, the official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, appears a full-page editorial entitled, "Let Us Call a Spade—a Spade." This editorial, which is full of invective, is a vicious attack upon the left wing. The niceties of polite expression that usually characterizes the editorial style of The Advance is in this editorial abandoned. Evidently the administration in control of the Amalgamated is very much excited.

The occasion for the abusive editorial is the holding of a meeting by the Amalgamated section of the National committee of the Needle Trades section of the T. U. E. L. in Central Opera House, New York City, Nov. 6. The meeting was called on behalf of the striking cloakmakers and to protest against the Amalgamated officialdom, who were neglecting to mobilize sufficiently the Amalgamated for the relief of the striking cloakmakers.

**Three Issues.**

At this meeting, at which representatives of the militant and progressive forces of all the needle trades unions spoke, three outstanding issues of importance for all workers to the needle trades were raised. These issues, ignored in The Advance editorial, were the following.

1. The full support of the needle trades unions, to the cloakmakers' strike until victory is assured.

2. The rallying of the rank and file of all the needle trades unions to wage a war against strike-breaking activities of the right wing.

3. The amalgamation of all the existing needle trades unions into one powerful needle trades union.

In addition, the meeting exposed the conduct of the Amalgamated in failing to come to the support of the striking cloakmakers as soon as relief was urgently needed and as generously as it was able to.

THIS editorial, if it indicates anything indicates that President Sidney Hillman is not interested in maintaining a high reputation of progressiveness for the Amalgamated, but is intent upon continuing a policy that in a short period of years has transformed the Amalgamated into one of the blackest and most reactionary unions in the United States. The Advance editorial reminds one of the tactics used by the bosses to meet the issues raised by the workers. The bosses always begin by ignoring the workers' demands by raising the cry of reds and Communist control. The Advance editorial ignores the issues of the meeting by hurling invectives against the Trade Union Educational League and making statements and charges that have not a tissue of truth to them.

**Yes, Call it a Spade.**

I AGREE with the editorial to let us call a spade a spade, without mincing words. The Amalgamated is enraged because the Amalgamated left wing, in spite of the boasting threats of A. Beckerman, manager of the New York Joint Board, did hold a very successful mass meeting that was well attended by the rank and file. When Hillman first foisted Beckerman upon the New York organization against the will of the membership, Beckerman, the appointed dictator, boasted that as long as he was manager the meetings called by the left wing of the Amalgamated would be broken up by him. The Advance roared with delight when Beckerman, with the aid of strong-arm squads and police, smashed a number of left wing meetings. It was declared that the left wing was dead and peace and order once more restored in New York. The Central Opera House meeting showed that the left wing in the Amalgamated is far from being dead; that it still has the confidence and support of the rank and file. Beckerman did not dare to break up the Central Opera House meeting because he know that the left wing was able to prevent him from doing so. The left wing, with the Central Opera House meeting, pricked the Beckerman bubble and paved the way to the overcoming of the ruthless terrorism instituted against the rank and file in order to prevent them from expressing their opposition to the methods and policies of the administration.

The Advance wants to discredit the meeting by stating that a regulation New York Workers Party crowd attended the meeting. It takes the genius and logic of a Salutsky to make such a convincing argument."

**Workers Party Influence.**

THAT the Workers Party has influence among the workers in New York, especially the tailors, cannot be denied. The Workers Party is proud that The Advance has to admit that workers from the shops attend its meetings. If a gathering of workers is synocomous with a Workers Party meeting, what has that to do with the Central Opera House meeting and the role of the Amalgamated in the cloakmakers' strike. The Workers Party does not boast of meetings with the assistance of Jacob Panken, Rose Pastor and of banquets attended by manufacturers and contractors. Beckerman and Hillman are proud of attending such gatherings. The left wing is opposed to such fraternization between the officials of the union and the bosses. The left wing of the Amalgamated, unlike the reactionary officials, is not afraid to face its face before the masses, and particularly before the rank and file of the union.

The Amalgamated rank and file is not frightened by such asinine arguments. Furthermore, The Advance should know that the rank and file of the Amalgamated, and especially the supporters of the left wing, know that the Communist Party is the most loyal champions of the working class and the workers' staunchest supporters in their struggles against the bosses.

**Left Wing Builds.**

THE ADVANCE screams, "They would rather make the Amalgamated what they thought it ought to be or break it." What tommyrot! Why doesn't The Advance take stock of the disruptive activities that are carried on by the reactionary officialism, activities that are undermining and destroying the organization. No one knows better than The Advance that the left wing is interested in building and strengthening the union, not destroying it.

The Advance, being on the inside, could give more facts about the destructive activities of the reactionary officialdom than I can, nevertheless I will numerate a number that will be sufficient to convince anyone.

The Amalgamated officials have been carrying on an expulsion policy. The most active and loyal members have been expelled from the union. Local unions have been reorganized and the duly elected officials either expelled or suspended from the organization.

**Policy of Terror.**

A FASCIST regime of terror against the membership has been instituted. Workers are brutally beaten up for expressing an opinion in opposition to the policies of the administration. Workers who do not obey the orders of the officials are deprived of their jobs. For maintaining a political view distasteful to the officials, members have been expelled from the union.

The union officials in league with the bosses have agreed to the speeding up of production, reductions in wages and the firing of hundreds of workers from their jobs.

When other needle trades unions ware fighting for better conditions for their workers the Amalgamated in New York closed a most shameful agreement with the manufacturers, making no demands upon them, an agreement that paves the way for speeding up and peacework in the New York market. That when this agreement was emphatically rejected by the masses the administration ignored the will of the masses and hailed the agreement as a great victory.

**Constitution Flouted.**

THE constitution no longer is being lived up to in New York. Elections are not held as provided for. Meetings of local unions are a farce, the meetings being packed with gangsters and the membership not permitted to talk. When a vote is taken and it is against the officialdom it is registered in their favor. Elections when they are held, are a farce. Thousands of votes that have never been cast are recorded, as, for example, the vote for Beckerman for member of the G. E. B., while votes cast for the left wing are not counted.

These are some of the things that are undermining the union. It is against these evils that the left wing is fighting. But the left wing does not stop there. It is not a mere opposition. It has a constructive program and lavors policies that will build and strengthen the union, not break it.

The left wing fights for democracy and constitutional conduct of the union. The left wing proposes a militant fighting policy to better the conditions for the workers. The left wing stands for the elimination of the speed-up system. The left wing is for the 40-hour five-day week and is ready to help it. The left wing is for organization of the unorganized. The left wing is for greater unity of all needle workers thru amalgamation, the building of one powerful union for all needle workers. The left wing is for a labor party to unify and obtain political power for workers. I would like to know by what stretch of the imagination The Advance can maintain that such proposals will end in the breaking up of the Amalgamated. The left wing is a constructive force; it doesn't try to build up the organization like Hillman, by bringing back into power corruptionists who have besmirched the name of the Amalgamated and who are still dragging it in the mire for their own selfish purposes.

**About Contribution.**

THE ADVANCE is particularly indignant over a statement that Ben Gitlow, the writer of this article, made to the effect that the Amalgamated contributed only $10,000 to the cloakmakers' strike. It is a lie, declares The Advance, the Amalgamated contributed more. It gave $27,500. Splendid! A credit to the Beckerman-Hillman administration. Twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars from a large national needle trades union that has over 100,000 members, while a small union like the furriers, with only 10,000 members, has already given over $50,000. And how was the money given? Relief was withheld until very late in the strike, at a time when the workers were desperate from starvation and on their last legs. The first payment—Mr. Hillman cannot deny it—was not more than a miserable $10,000 dollars from an organization with two prosperous labor banks.

The payments were made in dribbles until a total of $27,500 was reached. The whole matter is an indictment against the neglect, conscious withholding of the relief so urgently needed by the striking cloakmakers who were putting up a magnificent struggle, not only for themselves, but for all workers. In the needle trades. The same cannot be said of the cloakmakers' officials. As we says hitherto, they showed little or no of the Amalgamated in their struggles with rank and file class conscious spirit.

**Made a Bad Job.**

The facts are very clear. The Advance has made a bad job in trying to impugn all kinds of foreign motives to the Central Opera House meeting. The rank and file, which has suffered too much from the destructive activities of Beckerman, Hillman and Co., will call a spade a spade. It will continue to condemn the criminal role played by the Amalgamated in the cloakmakers' strike.

About the other issues raised in the editorial, the question of the T. U. E. L. receivership and that the union under the left wing has not functioned well, will be dealt with in another article.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Editor
BERT MILLER, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## A Roumania in the East

Dutch Java in the East Indies has become the Roumania of the Orient thru the bloody campaign of extermination launched against the revolutionary workers on the island.

Many slain and wounded, hundreds imprisoned and now the announced exile of the Communist leaders of the struggle indicates deep-rooted discontent among the workers and the most brutal methods on the part of the reigning tyranny to maintain itself in power.

Details leading up to the present events are lacking. But they show an increasing militancy among the workers of Java in common with those of neighboring countries, especially in Australia, India, the Philippines and China.

Boasting of its alleged "democracy" at home, Holland, nevertheless, employs all the torture instruments of imperialism in order to subdue the coffee, sugar and rubber workers on its treasured colonial possessions, even as Belgium in its Congo.

The socialist sentiment on the island was strong even before the world war. Since the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, the revolutionary movement on the island has developed into a strong Communist Party wielding great influence in the trade unions. Owing to the oppressive measures of the government, the unions have been forced to lead a semi-illegal existence, but this does not seem to have isolated them from the masses of workers. The failure of the exploiters to crush the organized workers no doubt brought on this latest assault with its killings and jailings, as a result of which the governor general reports to the Dutch colonial ministry that the situation thruout West Java is "satisfactory." Just as "satisfactory" as Mussolini sirting on his Italian "Vesuvius."

The attack on the Javanese workers is merely another argument in favor of greater unity, not only between the workers of the Orient, but of the Pacific nations and of the world. American labor can help by sending delegates to the proposed Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference to be held at Canton, China, starting May 1, 1927.

## Investigate the War on Nicaragua

Dispatches from Washington indicate that sentiment is growing in favor of a senate investigation of the war openly launched against Nicaragua by the United States government.

This is an opportunity for Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, to translate into action some of the many altruistic words he utters on behalf of oppressed peoples.

Congress has not formally declared war on Nicaragua, as it is supposed to do, according to the constitution, before actual hostilities can be started. But the constitution was adopted nearly a century and a half ago, and is therefore considered an antique document. Congress never declared war on the Union of Soviet Republics, but armies were sent in, nevertheless, thru Archangel and Murmansk, on the north, and thru Vladivostok, in the Far East, in an effort to destroy the workers' republic. The crushing defeat suffered by American troops, in common with other imperialist Hessians, at the hands of the Soviet red army, will not be mentioned in histories for use in American schools.

Similarly, American workers and farmers are asked to turn their faces while Wall Street's chosen butchers, the marines, do their bloody work in Hayti, yesterday, in Nicaragua, today, and somewhere else, tomorrow. In the words of the *Chicago Tribune*:

> "That famous emissary of peace and order, the American marine, tho he carries a rifle in place of an olive branch, continues to be the good angel of feverish and distraught little republics of the banana belt."

Let no one be deceived. A senate investigation will not stop imperialist aggressions in Central and South America. It will, however, help throw the limelight of publicity on the cutthroat rule of the financial bandits, hailed by the American flag, and partially blessed by the Roman pope, thru his attack on Mexican labor, at our own front alley of the Nicaraguan people. The war on Nicaragua gives Senator Borah an opportunity to apply himself to a concrete example of American bullying tactics of "dollar diplomacy" near home. Let him go to it.

*Subscribe!*

# Karl Marx on Fordism

## Henry Piles Up His Big Profits on the Time the Worker Works for Him and for Which He Is Not Paid—An Explanation of RELATIVE and ABSOLUTE Surplus Value

By THURBER LEWIS
ARTICLE THREE

MARX calls this difference between the value that the worker adds to the commodity to pay for his labor power and the value of the total eight hours of application, SURPLUS VALUE. It is the time over and above the VALUE of his labor power that the worker works and for which he is not paid, his unpaid labor time.

It is in this surplus value that Henry is interested altho he doesn't call it that. This is the source of his profits as it is the source of the profits of all capitalists. What they do is to own the means of work. Henry OWNS the Highland Park plant in which thousands of workers slave eight hours a day EVERY ONE OF THEM contributing his share of UNPAID LABOR TIME or SURPLUS VALUE from which Henry reaps his big bank balances and his ability to reinvest in the industry and make bigger profits. And all this time Henry pays them at their value. What protest have the workers got coming?

### What About 5-Day Week.

NOW that we have cleared up these things, we come to the main question: Why, if he gets his profit from the unpaid labor time of the workers, does Henry shorten the work-time of the workers? Doesn't he reduce his profits accordingly?

Let us go back to Marx again. There are two kinds of surplus value. One kind Marx calls ABSOLUTE surplus value and the other RELATIVE surplus value.

Absolute surplus value is derived by the employer by LENGTHENING the hours of work so that, the period required by the worker to work out the value of his labor power remaining the same, the extra hours tacked on in his day means extra profits to the boss. This is the method used in some industries. When the open shoppers make a drive for the abolition of the eight-hour day and the substitution of a nine or ten-hour day, it means they are increasing the ABSOLUTE surplus value by one or two hours and swelling their profits that much.

### The New Method.

IN other industries, and this is the rule in the present highly competitive and efficient period of industrial development, instead of lengthening the working day, the bosses make the worker produce more in the same or less amount of time than he did before. The intensify the amount of labor power that he expends in, say, eight hours.

One way of doing this is to speed up the work.

Another way of doing it is to introduce better and more efficient machinery and by systematizing and dividing the work to create an ever greater amount of saleable material in the same period of time. This type of surplus value Marx designates as RELATIVE surplus value. This is the kind of surplus value that has become endeared to the hearts of Henry and some other capitalists that use his methods, and that has made them rich.

In the Ford auto plants, the extraction of relative surplus value has become a science. As we saw, the Ford economists explain their profits on an altogether different ground. They speak in a superficial way of Henry getting rich because he had the foresight and the industrial science to "save on labor" and to introduce "efficiency methods" and install "time saving machinery." But boiled down, all these things mean that Ford is getting exorbitantly rich by extracting the maximum amount of RELATIVE SURPLUS VALUE from his workers.

So how do you account for the much vaunted eight-hour day and six dollar minimum and five-day week? Upon this very fact of Ford's ability to arrange his production in such a way as to intensify and increase the expenditure of labor power to a point where the very extraction of relative surplus value in a large measure depends upon his shortening the work day and paying his men more wages.

### Limit to Endurance.

THIS points is that there is a limit to human endurance. An employer can make a big profit when his workers are able to give their utmost to production. The well-known intensification and systematization of production in the Ford plants have been carried to the point where, taking all his workers together, it would be physically impossible for them to work more than eight hours per day. Then six dollars a day because, by his getting such a large amount of relative surplus value out of his workers, he can afford to pay them a little above the value of their labor power so they will have more comforts, be stronger physically and be able to work with greater intensity as a consequence.

### Ford Benefits by 5-Day Week.

THE same thing applies to the five-day week. With two days a week rest, Ford's workers come to the shops on Monday morning fresh and strong. The forty hours of intensive and monotonous labor that his plants require to keep them going under his system make an eight-hour day and a two-day rest an ABSOLUTE DISADVANTAGE for Ford by enabling the workers to keep up the pace and Ford to extract the maximum of surplus value

(Continued tomorrow)

HENRY IN HIS FIRST CAR.

In these days Henry didn't amount to much. Even horseless carriages were a scarcity. Large scale production had not begun to blossom. He himself could not foresee the phenomenal development of American capitalism that was to come. Swept along with the rise of capitalism in this country Henry Ford got into the main swim of large scale production and built an industrial machine upon which millions of people are in one way or another dependant. This is not merely to be attributed to Ford. The Ford machine, like all big industrial machines, is a social instrument. But because Henry and his family are the OWNERS, these millions must allow themselves to be exploited by one little family which gets richer every year by millions of dollars. It is this social aspect of capitalism that Ford so conveniently overlooks and that Marx explains so well.

# Americanizing Europe and Coolieizing America - By Bert Miller

SLOWLY but surely the tide of business activity is turning from America toward Europe. The much vaunted American standard of production, which was to safeguard the American workers from the economic ills of Europe—is beginning to feel the brain of the world's economic crisis and of Europe's adoption of American methods, under the benevolent tutelage of American capitalists.

The industrial workers of New England, the cotton textiles of the south and the farmers of the West are already feeling the heavy weight of "Coolidge prosperity." European industry is being reorganized in the gigantic cartels, on the American plan, under the leadership of American finance. The stream of cheap foreign products has begun to flow to our shores and it will soon turn into a mighty flood under the magic touch of the international bankers. The isolation and security of the American workers is being battered down just as surely as the walls of the feudal lords were battered down by the cannons of a rising capitalist class.

### Germany Adopts American Methods.

In this connection it is interesting to note the comment of Dr. David Friday before the American Association of Security Analysts in New York. The New York Times makes the following report on the meeting.

> "An industrial revolution, based upon the widespread adoption of American industrial and technical methods, largely financed by American capital, has taken place within Germany in the last eighteen months. This move has proved so effective and profitable that Germany is now paying reparations with ease, is rapidly accumulating capital and in recent months has begun to report an excess of exports over imports."

Even the American monopoly of company unionism is being destroyed. The October 15 issue of the Communist International gives an instance of this from England.

> "A certain John Dickinson owner of a large paper firm, declared after the strike that in view of the disloyalty displayed by certain of the trade unions of which his workers were members he, Dickinson, had decided not to recognize the trade unions in the future, but to form a 'Union of the House of Dickinson,' instead. In the 'manifesto' which the owner of the House of Dickinson presented to his 'subjects' for them to carry out and be guided by, he expounds the principles and regulation on which the 'company union' is to be based. In accordance with these statutes all the directors, employes and workers are members of the 'union of the House of Dickinson' and needed side by side with the trade unions in order to maintain competition with America on the world market. It is necessary to come up to the level of America in all respects. The German capitalists are 'levelling up!'

The American workers must awaken to the dangers in the situation and prepare themselves to meet them by an intensive campaign of organization into the trade unions as well as in concerted move toward world trade union unity to establish a firm line of resistance on an international scale against the efforts of international finance to reduce the workers of the United States to the level of the coolie.

## Gov. Pinchot Defends Raids on Reds' Homes

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WOODLAWN, Pa., Nov. 21.—Gov. Amos Pinchot is apparently disposed to whitewash the police of this city in the matter of raiding three homes on Nov. 11. The accused, according to the governor's report, have been for six months holding seditious meetings and forming a society "avowedly for the overthrow of the government." He maintains that the bosses were searched with proper warrants and that the state police, the cossacks, were called in to reduce the "chance of bloodshed and disorder." The raids resulted in the arrest of eight men and one woman, seven of who were said to have been attending a birthday party at the time.

The American Civil Liberties Union protested in a telegram to the mayor of this city against the "unlawful activities of local police," and dispatched messages to the governor and to James Maurer, president of the State Federation of Labor.

## AMAZING BOOK MAKES ALL ENGLAND GASP, CHUCKLE, OR RUN TO SHELTER

LONDON (All England is gasping, chuckling or swearing all because of the appearance of one book "The Whispering Gallery" by an anonymous author known in fact to only one person—somewhere in the publishing house of world renowned fame. The John Lane Co. While experienders are busy sounding the book as a rank fake and an unmitigated slander, while the John Lane Co. is asserting that, after the most careful investigation they believe the author to be what he represents himself, a man well known in diplomatic circles, the book is having an enormous sale.

The author, if he is to be believed, has talked with almost all the celebrities of the last few decades and if he is largely the words about things and about each other that he puts into the mouths of these celebrities that he has met are all fictional.

Of Woodrow Wilson he says "He mustn't be judged too harshly for he

# CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

So he is going to build a palatial building to house his grand opera which he expects to be the best in the world. And no doubt he will, since ditras will dive for money with as much enthusiasm as a cormorant will dive for a fish. This investment may also be worth while to him in the way of winning back that "public" favor which was considerably outraged by his expenditure of funds to debauch the electorate in the recent elections.

* * *

THE Chicago Tribune is angry because several members of a labor union were acquitted of bombing charges by a jury after a few moment's reflection. Our esteemed anti-labor contemporary is always hot up when such acquittal happens. We admit that had the defendants been radicals instead of followers of old party politicians things might not have gone so well with them, but whether or not the capitalist press never likes to see a trade unionist escape the pen, unless the frameup is so obvious that the masses might begin to doubt capitalist "justice."

* * *

BUT frame-ups are in the habit of escaping the attention of the capitalist press until the masses get dangerously aroused—dangerously for the capitalists. An example of this kind is the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Here are two Italian labor leaders who were hooked for the electric chair. But for the intervention of the working class the worms that figure on juries on Sacco and Vanzetti for a few years, would now be begging for their fodder. And not until repeated attempts on the part of the ruling clique of Massachusetts to hang those workers were thwarted by labor did a few of the capitalist papers decide that the enormities of their execution-departments called for a change of heart.

* * *

THE charge made by Joseph Jonas, an official of the Yorkshire Miners' Federation, that American Communism held back money they had collected for the relief of the British miners has been indignantly repudiated by the Workers (Communist) Party and Jones has been taken severely to task by A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation, who pointed out to Jones that, while the reactionary unions affiliated with the Amsterdam lousied money like mayors to the starving miners, the unions of the Soviet Russia, under Communist leadership contributed over $5,000,000 in a true spirit of class solidarity.

* * *

JONES'S bitterness against the Communists can be attributed to the defeat at the hands of A. J. Cook, for the secretaryship of the federation. Cook was supported by the Communists and won because of that support. Now Jones declares that he will devote all his time to defeating the Communists out of the coal fields and ignore the fight against the operators. Cook writes him that dis action is the best part of valor. The British miners call Jone's attention to the fact that only the miserable sum of $50,000 came from the American Federation of Labor, while the Russian trade unions that are alleged to be under the iron rule of the Communist Party sent over a million rubles to say the least of traitors like Jones has little effect on the miners.

* * *

MARRYING American heiresses has developed into a heavy industry among the aristocracy of Europe nevertheless it was somewhat of a shock to us to learn that the illustrious Duke of Marlborough has already collected $3,100,000 in return for marrying Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. Originally Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt Mrs. Belmont admits that she coerced her daughter into marrying the duke who is donating a $100,000 a year as part of the bargain. Now talked about the nationalization of women.

*The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.*

# STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE XXI

### Arbitration

Strike strategy must deal with the question of arbitration. Arbitration in strikes is almost always a weapon of the employers against the workers. Only in rare cases can the workers make effective use of it. Arbitration is a cornerstone in the general structure of class collaboration. It is based upon the anti-working class principles of class peace and a harmony of interest between exploited and exploiters. It kills the spirit of struggle among the workers. This is to the employers' advantage. It also saves the employers from making concessions which they would otherwise have to give up in open strike struggle.

Employers capture the "odd" or decisive men on arbitration boards with almost uncanny regularity. Conservative labor leaders are nonplussed by this, to them an inexplicable phenomenon. Time after time they place "friends" of labor on arbitration boards, only to have them turn tail and support the employers. The reason for this is simple. These "friends" are always members of either the middle or capitalist classes (for the employers will not accept workers) and they have class and personal interests more closely allied to those of the capitalists than to those of the workers. Hence, when the test comes they simply support the interests of their closest class affiliates, the employers.

### That Impartial Third Party

This process goes on continuously, with the reactionary trade union leaders being constantly disillusioned by their "friends" on arbitration boards. Yet their hope springs eternal. A typical situation exists on the railroads, where the workers' leaders have accepted Edgar C. Clark as one of the two "odd" men (the other "odd" man is a capitalist) on the board to arbitrate the demands of the conductors and trainmen on the eastern railroads. Clark was formerly Grand Senior Conductor of the Order of Railroad Conductors, but now he is a railroad corporation lawyer. The railroad union leaders believe Clark is their "friend," but the railroad company officials know he is in their service.

A favorable outcome of this arbitration is already assured for the companies. And so it is always. This certainty of controlling the "odd" men, whether selected by agreement with conservative union leaders or appointed by the government, makes the employers ardent advocates of arbitration, voluntary and compulsory.

Employers usually offer arbitration to strong unions in key and basic industries, and refuse it to unions that they believe they can defeat in strikes. An offer of arbitration from the employers is always a compliment to the power of the union involved.

Employers are anxious to establish arbitration in such industries as coal mining, railroads, etc., especially when the workers have secured good unions. Such strategically placed unions are capable of delivering heavy blows. These the employers are keen to ward off. Besides, it is exactly in such situations that the "odd" men on the arbitration boards are most reliably active in protecting the interests of society as a whole.

### The Right Wing and Arbitration

The right wing trade union leaders commonly support the employers' policy of foisting arbitration upon the workers. They accept it as a vital part of their general class collaboration program. But the experience of the American labor movement with arbitration has been so bad and there is such a widespread opposition to it among the workers that these leaders are careful about too openly endorsing it.

In industries such as printing, building trades, etc., where the unions are strong and where their strikes usually have no sharp political character, the reactionaries often make a show of opposing arbitration, but wind up by accepting it. But in key industries they actively advocate arbitration, and for pretty much the same reasons as the employers. Typically, Lewis co-operated with the coal operators in forcing the anthracite miners to accept arbitration in their present agreement.

The latest act of treason of the bureaucrats in this respect was the passage of the Watson-Parker railroad law, brought about by them in open alliance with the great railroad magnates. This law, which practically saddles compulsory arbitration upon the railroad workers, is a menace to the progress of the entire American labor movement.

### Left Wing Policy

The left wing opposes arbitration in principle as well as in practice. It stands for a policy of open negotiations with the employers. This makes for the best clarification of the issues involved, for securing the most material concessions from the employers, for the greatest stimulation of the workers to struggle and generally for the best development of the trade union movement.

In some cases, however, even the left wing will find it expedient to arbitrate. This is when the workers are especially poverty stricken (which sometimes favorably affects "odd" men) or when their weak unions, hopelessly outmatched by the employers' organizations, must grasp at any straw. Thus it is correct to advocate that the left might refuse arbitration offers from the employers at the begin ning of a strike when the union is strong and get accept arbitration at the end of the same strike, when the union is practically defeated. In such desperate circumstances something may sometimes be saved by arbitration.

When going into arbitration it is of great importance to try to have basic points in controversy, such as recognition of the union, etc., agreed to beforehand, and only points of lesser importance referred to arbitration.

*(To be continued)*

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Vol. III. No 266. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# CANTONESE DEFY IMPERIALISTS

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

IT would not be technically correct to say that the British empire conferences and the results of that conference mark the beginning of the dissolution of the empire, because nothing is absolutely right or absolutely wrong. It can be stated, however, with ample proof that the concessions forced from the "mother country" by the dominions mark the OBVIOUS beginning of British imperial dissolution. Fine phrases are used by the British foreign office in an endeavor to prove that the empire has been strengthened rather than weakened by those concessions. But this is the hunk and every intelligent person knows it.

* * *

EACH one of the dominions will now have its own ambassadorial and consular service, can make commercial and diplomatic treaties and in full enjoy as much independence as any comparatively weak country can have under imperialism, outside of the formality of recognising the British king as head of the "commonwealth of nations." The dignity of this much freedom was not extended to India which is populated by "inferior people" and which is furthermore the most precious jewel in the imperial crown. The empire is retiring to the old arm-chair, while our imperialistic democracy is polishing up its armor ready for real work.

* * *

WE do not mean to imply that Great Britain is going to stop looting, murdering and lying in time-honored fashion, tomorrow or the day after. In fact its activities in that line are today as much in evidence as ever. But the "right little tale" is no longer the workshop of the world and her dominions are not only managing to supply a goodly portion of their own needs for manufactured products but are competing with Britain in the markets of the world. And as for the "blood is thicker than water" nonsense, we might retort that so is molasses. And we should not forget that England's chief competitor today is the United States, a former colony of John Bull.

* * *

IN my opinion the empire conference is the biggest story of the day despite the fact that the news of the world is throbbing with life. Imperialism is on the warpath but meeting with resistance. It is becoming clearer every day that a clash between the United States is inevitable with the United States trying to provoke Mexico into giving our imperialists some excuse to whip up popular emotion for a war with our southern neighbor.

* * *

AND it must be confessed that our imperialists have played their cards well. The Kellogg is stupid and his diplomatic notes have about as little refinement and finesse as the ribald inscriptions one finds scratched on the walls of a smoking room, the psychological preparation of the public for intervention in Mexico has been effective. It is quite evident now that the vatican and the American government are working hand in hand against Mexico and that Coolidge's refusal to comply with the demands of the Knights of Columbus to intervene in Mexico at that time, was a political move calculated to prevent anti-catholic hostility to the administration in the recent elections.

* * *

NOW that the elections are over, the administration is getting truculent towards Mexico, openly seizes Nicaragua and establishes a conservative puppet on the presidential throne, dictates its policy to that fake government, advises Diaz (the aforesaid puppet) to buy off the liberals with money, furnished by the Wall Street bankers and compels Diaz to accuse Mexico of aiding the liberal revolutionists. At the same time the pope issues another one of his spook-inspired encyclicals to the powers of the world and declares that the fight against the Mexican government will continue until the Mexican government is defeated, which means overthrows.

(Continued on page 6)

## NINE KILLED WHEN BOILERS OF TUG EXPLODE; SEARCH FOR BODIES

ANACORTES, Wash., Nov. 22.—Search for the bodies of nine men who were thought to have been killed when the tug Bahada blew up, was under way in Puget Sound waters, near Samish Island, today.

When the tug, when was towing a log raft from this city to Bellingham, failed to reach its berth a vessel was sent to investigate the delay. The raft was found and also fragments of the tug's pilot house and life boats, indicating the blitzes of the Bahada had exploded.

## BUTLER WILL NOT QUIT AS G. O. P. HEAD

### *Morgan and Mellon Want Him to Stay*

By LAURENCE TODD,
(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON— (FP)— William Butler, Massachusetts textile mill baron, will remain chairman of the republican national committee until after the party convention in 1928, regardless of the fact that the voters of his state have retired him from his appointive place in the senate.

That is the word passed out by Butler thru one of his closest friends. President Coolidge confirms it to the extent of indicating surprise that anyone should imagine that his friend will quit.

**Keep Tight Hold.**

Butler is going to keep a tight hold on the central machinery of the party for two reasons. The first is that the biggest business and banking magnates in the country want him to watch the political fences against any progressive insurgency. The second is that Butler is trusted by Coolidge to manipulate the national committeemen and state chairmen into a Coolidge renomination corral for 1928.

Rifts of the Norris-Frazier-LaFollette-Brookhart group in the senate to the position of balance of power between the block of job-hungry democrats and the block of regular job-holding republicans has lent new importance to the national chairmanship of the G. O. P. This Norris group is pro-labor and pro-farmer, and is likely to propose a series of measures in congress this winter and next year that will give them to Wall Street and Pittsburgh. Butler will stand ready at the long-distance telephone to direct the attacks by editors, party leaders and chambers of commerce in all parts of the country. He is as ugly-tempered in personal defeat as was Alexander Hamilton, and his assaults upon the pro-labor and pro-farmer group will lack nothing in vigor and virulence.

**Borah Menace.**

Then there is the Borah menace to be met. Borah stays just inside the party lines, denouncing many of the privilege-serving acts of the administration and remaining silent on others. Nobody can safely predict, in advance, whether the republican machine can count on his opposition when a new raid on the public interest is to be carried out. Butler is trusted by Coolidge to resist all the suggestions of compromise that Borah may offer. Less hard-holies will owner that the New Bedford man might yield, occasionally, to the Borah argument that the party should stand with Lincoln on this or that issue. Butler is Lincoln-proof.

**Morgan Wants Butler.**

Fundamentally, the Morgan-Mellon-Gary interests want Butler to stay on the party quarterdeck because he will steer clear of any suggestion of public ownership or social legislation. Butler will not favor the keeping of government-owned merchant ships. He will oppose all plans for government operation of power plants, either at Muscle Shoals, Boulder Canyon or elsewhere. He approves the sale of the government's air mail planes to private companies. The only public ownership deal that meets his favor is the sale to Uncle Sam of the Cape Cod ship canal which has lost so much money to the Belmont crowd that built it.

As for old age pensions, sickness insurance, federal mediation for industrial disputes, and all other measures for making modern industry safe for wage-workers, Butler regards them all as bolshevism and sedition. This is the final and sufficient evidence of his suitability to manage the renomination of Coolidge.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

## *Safety in the Iron Mines of Michigan*

Mine inspector: "Well, this mine seems to be quite safe in every respect, if you just wrap some cotton on the head of that nail, as that no one will hurt their head on it."

## Raise Keep The Daily Worker Fund to $25,000 by Nov. 30th

*Total contributed to November 20th..* $19,570.70
*Balance needed to reach* $25,000..... 5,429.30

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary Workers (Communist) Party.

WE must raise the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund to the $25,000 mark by the end of November. That will mean that we have reached the half way mark in raising the total of the $50,000 fund.

There remain nine days in which The DAILY WORKER will receive contributions during the balance of the month. Can our party and its sympathizers raise $5,429.30 during these nine days?

Six of the districts of the party have already passed 50 per cent of their quota. If the other districts of the party mobilize their forces as they have been mobilized in these districts, it should be easy not only to reach the $25,000 mark by November 30, but to greatly exceed this quota.

MOBILIZATION of the party in these districts mean the actual establishment of functioning Keep The DAILY WORKER committees thruout the party organization in these districts. It means sending speakers to every nucleus, checking up on the work done for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund by each member of the nucleus, and organizing the membership to each raise the $5.00 which is the quota of every party member.

The party members in the Detroit district have shown that it is possible thru systematic work to raise the quota assigned to the district. The party members in the Agricultural District have demonstrated the same fact. The Buffalo district is going forward at a good pace to the 100 per cent mark.

ALL the other districts have been assessed on the same basis. It is not more difficult to complete the quota in these districts than in Detroit, the Agricultural Territory or Buffalo. WHAT IS NEEDED IS THE SAME KIND OF ORGANIZED WORK.

The driving of the total of the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund to the $25,000 mark by the end of the month will just about enable The DAILY WORKER to meet its obligations for the month. On Monday, November 29, The DAILY WORKER will have to meet a bill of close to $2,000 for a car load of paper, without which The DAILY WORKER cannot appear regularly.

This and other obligations makes it imperative that all the forces of the party be concentrated on raising the $5,429.30 to raise the total of contributions to $25,000 by November 30.

The last two weeks' contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund have shown an upward tendency, after the bad slump of the weeks before.

We must develop the movement in the Keep The DAILY WORKER Campaign that will increase the returns from week to week until the total of $50,000 is raised. The future of The DAILY WORKER depends upon the raising of the whole $50,000.

INCREASE THE WORK FOR THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND!

DRIVE UP THE TOTAL TO $25,000 BY THE END OF NOVEMBER!
COMPLETE THE $50,000 FUND AND REGISTER A VICTORY FOR THE PARTY AND KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

## BANKER STRAUS AND HENRY FORD TO FIGHT IT OUT

### Attacks Against Jews Bring Challenge

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Charging that Henry Ford has been duped into attacking the Jewish race by the "sycophants who surround him," Nathan Straus, New York financier, has issued a challenge to the Detroit automobile manufacturer to submit his allegations against Hebrews to a committee of ten men, clergymen and laymen. Ford to pick eight and Straus to pick two Christians.

**Ford Misinformed.**

The Ford attacks, which appeared in the Dearborn Independent, a paper owned by the manufacturer, resulted from the ministrations of those who "for their own reasons have misinformed and deceived him," Straus stated.

"If he submitted the facts to such a committee," Straus added, "he would be fully convinced of the justice of my claim. Is not this a fair proposition?"

The challenge was issued before the national conference on Palestine.

## BARON IN U. S., CLAIMS WIFE, SERBIAN PRINCESS, KIDNAPPED BY ROYALISTS

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Court intrigue reaching here from the stormy Balkans was blamed today by Captain Baron Alfred J. V. Hartenau, Austrian nobleman, for the disappearance of his wife, by birth princess of the house of Obrenowitch, former ruling house of Serbia. The baron told police he believes his wife had been kidnapped by agents of the present ruling family at Jugo-Slavia. She disappeared last Friday.

The baron and his wife have been in New York for three months. He is an automotive engineer, here to study American methods.

## *Youthful Chinese Leader Proclaims Revolution's Aim*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NANCHANG, Kiangsi, Nov. 22.—The consolidation of the revolutionary forces in China; their program for the reconstruction of the country under people's rule; the defeat of the northern war lords; and the expulsion of the imperialist powers from their position of control in China—these were features of the historical pronouncement made in an interview with the press by the youthful General Chang Kai Shek of the Cantonese people's army now pushing northward against the combined armies of Marshal Sun and the Manchurian war-lord, Chang Tso-lin.

The thirty-year-old generalissimo of the revolutionary armies addressed the press in his modest semi-European dress that gave no hint of his high command. He spoke mildly and with no show of bragadaccio. But he bespoke the power of millions of liberated Chinese who have dumped their tuchuns and broken the chains of imperialist bondage.

**Challenges Powers.**

Throwing down the challenge to the Western powers whose constant intervention and intrigue in China has made for the enslavement and disunity of its peoples, Gen. Chang said:

"The present revolution, will not and until extra-territoriality rights and concessions and unequal treaties have all been abolished. After the success of the present revolution in China, all treaties with all powers will be abrogated instantly, and China will refuse to recognize any treaties whatsoever made with any powers by former governments of China.

"Conquering of the northern militarists but a step in the revolutionary army program. We must instantly remove extra-territorial foreign concessions, put an end to the foreign supervision of customs, and to the foreign postoffices."

But the Cantonese are not only opposed to imperialism in their own country, they are opposed to it everywhere as shown in the words of their young spokesman:

"This revolution purposes the downfall of imperialism, not as it is confined to China alone, but our opposition to it must spread to other countries under imperialist yoke.

"Denunciation of the Belgian treaty by Wellington Koo, minister of finance in the Pekin government, meets our approval. We are willing now to enter into treaties with the powers on an absolutely equal basis, considering at present no treaties exist as all are unequal.

**Attitude Towards U. S.**

Speaking briefly of the attitude of the Chinese revolutionary movement towards the United States, Gen. Chang lumped America in as of a piece with other imperialist powers whose activities in China are resented by its people:

"Our attitude toward America is friendly, but we consider America an imperialist because she has not given the Philippines freedom. Any country holding territory outside its natural boundaries has an imperialist nature and must relinquish claims to such territory.

But while the first objective of the people's government is the abolition of militarism and the conquering of the feudal lords, the reconstruction on that part of China now in their control is not forgotten.

**More Capital.**

"Within this month," said Chang, "we will have established the capital of China at Wuchang, removing the government bureaus there from Canton." The object of this is to put the seat of power in the center of the industrial section of China. Wuchang is known as the Pittsburgh of the Far East. It is on the great Yangtze river and was recently captured by the Cantonese from Wu Pei Fu after a long seige. He spoke also of building a bridge across this huge stream, as a step towards unification.

**Committee Government.**

As to the form of government being set up by the revolutionists with the purpose of spreading it to every section of China, Chang said briefly: "China will have a committee form of government."

As to the immediate military program of the Cantonese against the war lords, the general announced:

"Co-operation has been established with Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang for a drive against Pekin soon, Gen. Feng having joined under our command.

"It is our intention to continue the revolution immediately over the entire country—not limited to any particular territory."

## POWERS ACT TO MAINTAIN HOLD ON THE CHINESE

### *Chang Foretells Latest Ultimatum*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The declarations of the Cantonese, General Chang-Kai Shek that the revolutionary forces in China would demand the abrogation of all foreign extra-territorial and judicial rights was a well-timed shot that takes the wind out of the sails of the foreign powers who are about to announce their intention of maintaining their present positions in China.

There is unconcealed alarm in Washington over the presentation of the demands of the revolutionary forces of Southern China and there is some disappointment in that Pekin, not the leader of the Cantonese forces called the powers in that, before their ultimatum is delivered—he has told the world what the new China is going to do.

**Commission Reports.**

The United States government and eleven other powers whose capitalists have money invested in China are on the verge of making public their decision to retain the extra-territorial rights that have been part of the machinery of exploiting the Chinese people.

The commission of representatives of the powers headed by Miles Sherwin of the United States has prepared a 20,000 word report that purports to show cause why the powers should not abandon the extra-territorial privileges they have imposed by force of arms on China.

**Based on North**

Strangely enough, the report bases its reasons for extra-territoriality on the semi-barbaric and unsound administration of the Chinese war lords and tuchuns that the powers are supporting against the Cantonese. The report tells of the depletion of the government treasury at Pekin; it details statistics concerning the lack of judges and law enforcement machinery in the north. It is on the fact that the Pekin government is only a shadow. And it on arguments that Pekin is now in control of the militarists Cheng Tso Lin and Wu Pei Fu.

**Ignores Canton.**

A summary of the report now available scarcely mentions the facts of the people's administration in Southern China. It seems to ignore the growing power of the revolutionary movement and the fact that Peking itself is about to fall to the revolutionary forces under Chang Kai Shek.

It is obvious that, far from being directed against the militarists of the north, the report is in actuality a statement of the aims of the powers with regard to the whole of China and foresees the inevitable growth of the revolutionary movement and the end of foreign domination.

**Fear Canton.**

It is precisely because of the great successes of the anti-imperialist forces of Southern China that the powers will insist upon the privileges they have bribed from the very tuchuns that the report condemns or have secured by marines and gunboats.

The revolutionary pronouncements of the Cantonese puts the report in an entirely different light than had been supposed by its writers it would be.

# CONTRACTING BREAKS DOWN UNION FRONT

## *Practice Extending in Anthracite Mines*

By ART SHIELDS.
Federated Press.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 22. —(FP)— Extension of the contractor system this summer and fall in the big railroad company mines in the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre district is breaking down union standards and undermining the United Mine Workers of America. Worst offenders are the Hudson Coal, Pennsylvania Coal, Glen Alden Coal and Scranton Coal companies.

More and more of the tonnage is being taken away from the individual miner and laborer and turned over to these contractors who hire and fire at their own sweet will. All of the new mechanical loaders that began to be introduced this year are adopted by contractors. And a considerable minority of the old fashioned kind of mining is now done then contractors employing from eight to a hundred and fifty men. The contractor takes over several working places and sometimes several whole sections of a vein on a tonnage and yardage basis and hires his labor on a day rate. Some of the contractors are such big operators that they employ straw bosses known as "pusher men" to speed the men up.

### Tony Ross.

Tony Ross, one of the biggest Pennsylvania coal contractors, operates several collieries of the No. 6 Big Vein on an open shop basis. Any of his miners and his miners and laborers heard to favor unionism face discharge. Richetto Matteucci, another big Pennsylvania coal contractor, with nearly a hundred men, is more tolerant. He permits his employes to belong to the United Mine Workers as long as they do not agitate" for union standards. But those tolerant contractors expect their men to support the contractors' interests at local union meetings and the "contractor gang" are often a powerful political machine in the union.

Contractors have every reason to seek control of the union and thus stifle protests. The contractors got special privileges in the collieries for which they are reputed to grease the palms of superintendents. They have worn individual miner and laborer can't get them. They get favored places to work in where the money is big. Sometimes they make as much as $760 net for a two weeks' pay.

### Ravelt in Union.

Revolt against the contractors breaks out in union meetings. Earlier in November Stanley Klimchak, a miner and six mine laborer at the Mayfield colliery (Pennsylvania Coal) was shot dead at his local meeting. The victim was a co-worker in the mine with Joseph Dzwonczyk, a miner, president of the local union. Dzwonczyk was fighting the contractors' privileges. The contractor gang host charges against him in the local but failed to press them the evening they were to be heard. Instead guns blazed out, the shots missing the president but slaying his laborer. Many women and girls were present in the hall at the time and there was wild confusion. Later the police arrested Louis Consagra, a mine contractor and his two nephews "Santo" Consagra and Joseph Tuzzi for the shooting. Louis Consagra had been suspected six years years ago of a killing in the 1920 strike against the contractors.

That 1920 strike, led by Alex Campbell, lasted three months. At the end the contractor gang of 33 who ruled the Pennsylvania collaries was broken. Some contractors were driven out of the Pennsylvania coal towns. Others had to become individual miners. All coal contracting was abolished the system continued for rock work. In the last three years the system has come back, and has been gaining speed in the last few months.

# Pullman Co. Disturbed as Workers Flock to Porters Brotherhood

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 22. — Pullman Co. officials are disturbed by the number of men old in service who are joining the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, declares W. H. DesVerney, organizer, who has been working in the middle west.

The resignation from service of E. J. Bradley, one of the most popular and influential men in the district, to take charge of the St. Louis union office was a bomb shell to the company, says DesVerney.

Bradley had seen 17 years service. DesVorney is one of the old timers himself. He reports over 70% organization in St. Louis terminal.

# DOHENY, FALL GO ON TRIAL IN OIL CONSPIRACY CASE

## Battalion of Lawyers Defend Couple

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—A fourteen-roll trial of legal fencing ended in the small, drab courtroom of Justice Hoehling as Albert B. Fall and Edward L. Doheny, both grey haired, both nationally known, went on trial on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government out of its naval oil reserves.

### Many Lawyers.

Fall and Doheny, central figures in the famous case, sat alone, together, flanked on either side by one of the greatest arrays of legal talent ever gathered in a Washington court. Two tables, running half the length of the room, were necessary for the lawyers.

# Corporations Are at Least Frank in Their Demand for Tax Cuts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. — That there is little demand for further reduction of the normal income tax rate on individuals, but that corporations need an immediate cut in tax rates, is the plea of the American mining congress, thru its official journal, on the eve of its annual meeting in the capital.

It pleads for a cut from 13½ per cent to 10 per cent in the corporation tax.

"It has been the opinion of many authorities on federal taxation that no few individuals pay taxes to the federal government," says the mine owners' statement; "that it would be a good thing for the country, particularly in respect of the attitude of the people toward their franchise responsibilities, if more individuals had to pay some tax . . . Congress should be impressed with this, that because of the diffusion of stock ownership in corporations, a reduction in the corporation rate will afford relief to a larger number of individuals than would a further reduction in individual rates."

No proof of this claim is offered.

# Polish Paper Gets Out Special Issue for Union Miners

Tryiuna Robotnicza, Polish weekly newspaper published in Chicago, makes the following announcement:

To the comrades who are working in coal mines Tryiuna Robotnicza of November 27 will be a special miners' issue. This issue will contain articles about the conditions existing in the mining fields, in the miners' union, about the Jacksonville agreement, the treachery of the John L. Lewis machine, the list of progressive candidates in the forthcoming union elections, and John Brophy's election program; also many pictures and cartoons.

We call upon readers of The DAILY WORKER to send bundle orders and distribute this paper among the Polish miners as widely as possible. The price is 2 cents per copy. Those comrades who are not able to pay for it may send an order and we will gladly send a few copies without charge. Send orders to Tryhuna Robotnicza, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

*The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.*


GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.


Workers, help build the movement that will fight to improve the conditions of the young workers and children of the workingclass!

COME TO THE

# CONCERT AND BALL

to celebrate the "Build the League and Pioneer Campaign"

FRIDAY, NEW YEAR'S EVE., DECEMBER 31, 1926

HARLEM CASINO
116th Street and Lenox Avenue.

Tickets in Advance 50 Cents; At the Door, 75 Cents.

Arranged by the Young Workers League and the Pioneers of America.

# BLANK SHELLS, HARMLESS BOMB USED ON DUCE

## *Confession Reveals Fascist Tricks*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Nov. 22.—There can no longer be any doubt about the status of Col. Ricciotti Garibaldi. By his own confession, the grandson of the great Italian liberator now held by the French police in conjunction with fascist plots hatched on French soil, has revealed that he was working in league with the fascisti in framing up bogus attempts upon the life of Premier Mussolini.

When confronted with documentary evidence showing that he was known to have received thousands of dollars from Rome, Garibaldi confessed. But he protested that his motives were misunderstood. He claims it was his purpose to use the funds given him by the fascisti against the fascisti themselves and said he remains loyal to the anti-fascist cause.

The examining inspector, however, showed that all of Garibaldi's acts were plainly in the service of the fascisti and that he could produce no evidence to show that any of his activities were a help to the anti-fascist movement, altho he said Ricciotti Garibaldi is the victim of his own muddle headedness.

### Blank Shells.

Garibaldi said he knew all the details of the attempted "assassination" of Mussolini by the English woman, Violet Gibson. He claimed that blank cartridges were used in her gun and that Mussolini's wound was feigned. The fascisti themselves put Gibson up to the attempt, he said.

With regard to the so-called bombing in September, when Sino Locatti threw a "bomb" at Premier Mussolini, Garibaldi disclosed the following facts: Locatti's movements were closely watched by the Italian police from the time he left France to perform the "deed." The "bomb" that was placed in his hands was of a similar kind. Mussolini himself knew about the would-be assassination.

### Boy "Assassin" Trained.

Garibaldi also claimed that his fascist fellow conspirator, Locatti, the eighteen-year-old boy that fired at Mussolini recently, for many weeks. "The revolver that was put into the boy's hand was loaded with blank shot" the colonel said.

• • •

### Italy in Grip of Terror.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 18. — All Italy is in the grip of a "reign of terror" instituted by Benito Mussolini in an hysterical attempt to crush all opposition to fascism, according to reports leaking past the strict fascist censor.

Murders have been committed with official sanction, wholesale arrests have been made, opposition papers flogged, private homes invaded, and other outrages have occurred thruout the nation.

### Arrest Deputies.

Opposition members in the chamber of deputies have been expelled, and following expulsion were ordered arrested by Mussolini. Many are already thrown into jail, awaiting "fascist justice."

At Vittorio, 30 republicans were ejected from their homes in the middle of the night, seized by mobs of fascisti, beaten and forged. At Cone, republicans were forced to march thru the streets, amid hootings of the mobs, with their faces painted.

### Murder Former Minister.

Cavazoni, a former cabinet member, was murdered by a mob in Bergamo. Cavazoni was taken from his home and beaten mercilessly. A rope was placed around his neck and he was dragged to a gallows. Their intention of lynching him was not carried out, but Cavazoni succumbed to the severe blows he received.

The Rome residence of Count Sforza, former foreign minister, was raided by mobs of fascists and destroyed.

News of other outrages continue to pour in, but details are lacking.

### Dissolve Societies.

All societies and organizations in Italy, suspected of anti-fascist tendencies, have been ordered dissolved by official decree.

In Paris, fascisti invaded the offices of the royalist newspaper, L'Action Francaise because of confriendly statements published in the paper. Shots were fired and one fascist was wounded. The mob attempted to destroy the newspaper building.

# Congress Urged for Big Military Appropriation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—A large appropriation by congress to make United States harbors "safe from naval attacks" was urged by the annual report of Maj. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, chief of army engineers.

Jadwin declared that "piecemeal" appropriations were inadequate and expensive to the government and favored a huge appropriation not at one time to take care of all the wants

# GOVERNMENT SUES ARMS MANUFACTURER WHO SOLD DEFECTIVE WAR WEAPONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 22.—Suit for $129,444.81 was filed by the government here today against the National Malleable and Steel Castings company of Cleveland, it being alleged that the government paid that sum for a shipment of trench mortar shells during the war which later were found defective.

The defendant company, which also has branches in Chicago, Toledo and Indianapolis, is alleged to have made a delivery at Indianapolis on December 31, 1917, of 183,161 of the stokes castings on a contract calling for 1,150,000 of the shells. They were found, it was cited, to be improperly annealed.

# Complete Plans for Sacco-Vanzetti Meet in Chicago, Friday

Plans for one of the largest meetings held in Chicago for a long time are being completed by the Chicago Sacco-Vanzetti committee. The meeting will take place at the Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren on Friday, Nov. 26, 8 p. m., and from the advance sale of tickets it is planned to accomodate the overflow audiences which will undoubtedly come thars in nearby assembly rooms.

Unions thruout the city have already purchased large amounts of tickets in bloc, some unions of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Chicago having already bought upwards of 7,000 tickets. Thousands of other tickets are being bought by other labor bodies. The entire Chicago labor movement is backing this protest meeting to prove the unbroken solidarity of the workers of this city with the cause of the two innocent Italian workers who are being menaced with legal assassination in Massachusetts.

Besides the speakers, the local conference committee has secured the support of prominent liberal and labor men of the city who will cooperate in the meeting. These will either attend the meeting and occupy special seats on the platform or send special messages of greeting and solidarity. Among them are the Reverend Dr. Normsn R Berr, of Olivet Institute, Dr. John A Haigh, of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Chicago Liberal Club, Fred A. Moore, of the Chicago Forum Council, Miss Jane Addams, of the Hull House, Clarence Darrow, William H. Henry, national secretary of the Socialist Party, and William Z. Foster. Others who have been invited include Graham Taylor, Mary McDowell, Professor Ernest Burgess, Professor Paul Douglas, Professor Thomas D. Elliott, Sheilar Mathews, Prestown Bradley and others.

Over 30,000 tickets are already out and it is expected that a record crowd will turn out to hear the speakers. John Fitzpatrick president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Vincenzo Vacirca, editor of the New York Italian labor daily, Il Nuovo Mondo; Elizsheth Gurley Flynn, national chairman of International Labor Defense; Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, of the Christian Century will be the speakers under the chairmanship of Anton Johannsen, of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

# Wrangle of Farmers Winds Up in Murder

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 21. — Homer Driscoll, 29, farmer, was held today for the murder of Andrew Podjunas, 44, whose shot-riddled body was found in a corn field by his wife.

An argument over the use of a driveway which led into the two farm yards is believed to have been the cause of the shooting.

### Legal Fight Outlives Rooster.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Nov. 21. — Six years of legal fighting was ended here today when Lenora Kingsley, 12, was given $1,200 for the loss of an eye pecked out by a rooster on the farm of Emil Wsinechi, a distant relative, near Barrington.

The settlement was made out of circuit court where Leonard Kingsley, Lenora's father, was suing Weinecki for $20,000. The Kingsley were guests at the time of the accident.

### Conspirators Must Stand Trial.

Federal Judge Fitzhenry yesterday overruled demurrers in the Druggan-Lake jail liberty conspiracy case and ordered the defendants to enter pleas. Two of the defendants, Sheriff Hoffman and Warden Westbrook, have already served jail sentences for contempt of court in the same case, which involved permitting Druggan and Lake, two millionaire beer barons, to walk in and out of jail at their pleasure.

### Renews Muscle Shoals Lease.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. — Secretary of War Davis today approved the renewal for one year of the lease to the Alabama Power company of the steam power plant at Nitrate Plant No. 2, Muscle Shoals.

**Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?**

# China's Revolutionary Army Struggles for the Downfall of Imperialism

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

REVOLUTION rumbles on in the Orient. Ever forward!

Out of the thunder of the northward moving revolutionary armies of the South Chinese Republic a voice speaks clearly and confidantly.

It is the voice of the youthful general, Cheng Kai Shek, and he declares with a note of defiance to world imperialism, clear and unmistakable, that all treaties hitherto imposed on China must be scrapped, that all extraterritorial foreign concessions must be wiped out, foreign judicial jurisdiction must be abolished and then adds:

"This revolution proposes the downfall of imperialism, not as it is confined to China alone, but our opposition to it must spread to other countries under the imperialist yoke."

That is encouragement for all the victims of imperialism in the Far East. It will help steel the mild protestings of the Filipinos, it will inspire the growing militancy of Australian labor, it will be a more brightly burning beacon light for India's suffering millions, it will hearten the victims of Dutch oppression in Java and thruout the East Indies, it will nerve for new struggles the people of Afghanistan, of Persia, of Syria and on into Egypt and the other countries of Africa. American labor, too, must learn where its interests lie.

• • •

The declaration just issued by General Chang Kai Shak shows conclusively that the Chinese revolution feels the earth solid beneath its feet, that it is confident of quickly terminating the struggle to drive the last pro-imperialist "war lord" into the Pacific, and, most important, that there is inherent in the revolution sufficient strength to combat and overcome any armed force that the foreign imperialists may hurl against it.

I think national revolution speaks out with all the self-assurance today that was shown by the Bolshevik Revolution of the Russian workers and peasants in November 7, 1917, that launched the world social revolution.

The declaration by General Chang Kai Shek, that the American capitalist news agency, the Associated Press, carries as the day's most important news to great number of the newspapers of this country, is not the individual opinion of this revolutionary leader. It is the expression of the revolutionary movement itself. This is clearly shown by a comparison of this statement with the official proclamations issued by the Kuomintang, the party of the revolution. In a recent proclamation to the Hang-Kong strikers, the central executive committee of the Kuomintang, declares:

"Fifteen years ago the Manchu Dynasty was overthrown and a republic was established. But during those 15 years our country was a republic in name only, in reality it was under the domination of imperialism, militarism and reaction. The militarists carried on incessant civil wars which devastated and impoverished our people, while the imperialists kept us in the state of a subjected race, dividing us thru our own reactionaries and dominating us economically and politically. The chief enemy of our country . . .

"Today, two and a half years after the first congress of the Kuomintang, the central executive committee of the party solemnly proclaims before the revolutionary world that in entering the banners of the national revolution to the masses of the people, our expectations have been fully justified. Today the National Revolutional Movement rests upon the firm foundation of the people and in proportion as this foundation deepens, widens and grows stronger we get nearer and nearer to our goal.

"The power of the National Revolution is no longer confined to the province of Kwangtung. Every day brings us the gladsome news that our armies together with the revolutionary forces of the people are gaining more and more ground against militarism, imperialism and reaction. While the goal of the National Revolution is still far we have many reasons to rejoice at the progress we are making.

"The new policy means that much effort must be used in the re-establishment and strengthening of the people's organizations thruout the country, and in securing revolutionary provincial and district government in the places which have already been occupied or will be occupied in the future. When all this is done, then the anti-imperialist front will become unshakable and its final victory assured. Then the independence and liberty of China, the welfare of the suffering masses will be secured.

"Comrades! Today, we are reorganizing to prepare ourselves and the whole country for a new advance against imperialism, militarism and reaction.

"Long live the Hongkong-Canton strikers!

"Long live the Revolutionary Patriots, who have loyally supported the anti-imperialist boycott and strike!

"Long live the National Revolution."

• • •

It is on the basis of such Kuomintang policies that General Chang Kai Shek speaks declaring that:

"The present revolution will not end until extraterritoriality rights and concessions and unequal treaties have all been abolished. After the success of the present revolution in China, all treaties with all powers will be abrogated instantly, and China will refuse to recognize any treaties whatsoever made with any powers by former governments of China.

"Conquering of the northern militarists is but a step in the revolutionary advance.

"Within a month we will have established the capital of China at Wuchang, removing the government hereue there from Canton."

• • •

China thus rises to demand her place in the sun. To do so shakes the pillars of the world imperialist structure, challenging its very existence. This includes the United States and that is why every word that General Chang Kai Shek utters should be of tremendous interest to the whole American working class. The Chinese revolutionary general says:

"We consider America an imperialist, because she has not given the Philippines freedom. Any country holding territory outside its natural boundaries has an imperialist nature and must relinquish claims to such territory."

That draws the whole American working class into the orientel situation, because American workers will be called to arms, to fight for Wall Street, to retain the Philippines under its imperialist flag. American labor, however, must instead join the Chinese workers in their struggle "for the downfall of imperialism."

### Police Catch Somebody.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Nov. 18. — A highwayman, killed by a police bullet, was identified as a hospital here today as Kenneth Koshl of Indianapolis. Koski's companion, who was captured by police after a chase, gave the name of Thomas Hanley, 28, of Toledo. Both were sought in a street holdup.

**SEND IN A SUB TODAY.**


*PRINTING ORDERS SOLICITED*
to Help The Daily Worker
*Reasonable Rates*
HIGH GRADE COMMERCIAL PRINTING OF ALL KINDS
Newspaper, Magazine and Book Printing a Specialty.
PRICES QUOTED ON REQUEST.
DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY
1113 West Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.


# GUATEMALA IS NEW CAUSE OF U. S. CONCERN

## *Nicaragua Quelled by Force; Guatemala Next*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—With rebel forces in Nicaragua intimidated by the presence of a large naval fleet and that country well under the dominion of United States interests, the eyes of Washington are now roving to Guatemala, where elections are to be held shortly.

While the two contestants for the Guatemalan presidency are both of a type to cause American fruit and banking interests no particular concern the fact that the country is bounded on the north and west by "bolshevik" Mexico is considered reason for watching events with great care.

### Harmless Candidates.

The two candidates for the presidency are General Chocon and General Ubico. Both are susceptible to the power of the New York financiers whose money is a big factor in Guatemala, and neither is likely to take any steps that could be looked upon as hostile to the United States. Diplomacy has already seen to that.

But the Guatemalan labor movement is decidedly sympathetic to the anti imperialist declarations of Mexico The fact that a large portion of the population works directly or indirectly for American investors in the banana forests and mines of the country and that these workers are beginning, under the lead of the Mexican labor movement, to resent the presence of foreign exploiters is reason enough for Washington to be on the alert.

### Fleet Ready.

At the state department it was said that Admiral Latimer's Carribean fleet was cruising in Central American waters and is prepared to "protect American interests" at any point required. One of these points is Guatemala.

Mexico's reply to the note of the United States with regard to the land and oil laws is said to be of a sharp nature and entirely upholds the previous stand of the Calles government that the laws are to be vigorously enforced and their retroactive clauses observed. There is some hint of an ultimatum being forwarded to Mexico on this question.

The state department is still working in Nicaragua with a view towards the building of a proposed new canal thru that country. No small part made of the fact that one of the reasons for the drive against Mexico over the question of the latter country's influence in Nicaragua hinges on the canal project. The United States many years ago bought complete rights to the canal. But official Washington is resentful of Mexico because it is desired to secure unrestrained United States control in Nicaragua as a protection for the important canal project.

• • •

U. S. Hypocrisy Assailed

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 23—The official government organ, Excelsior, takes occasion in its issue of Sunday to rap what it calls United States hypocrisy with regard to Nicaragua. The paper says:

"The present exhibition of dollar diplomacy is even more vulgar than previous amazing performances. The White House's recognition of the spurious Diaz government of Nicaragua is so inconsistent as morally to become an absurdity irritating farce. Secretary Kellogg's assumption of concern at imaginary Mexican interference in Nicaragua is a rabid exhibition of hypocrisy, because Diaz, the White House's Nicaraguan president, has been the puppet of American capital ism in Nicaragua."


The SUNDAY WORKER


# HELP SEND THE DAILY WORKER TO STRIKERS

The best time to interest workers in the message of The DAILY WORKER is while they are on strike. Yet they seldom have the money to pay for it, and The DAILY WORKER isn't flush enough with cash to send it free.

The Eastern Agency of The DAILY WORKER is therefore raising a special fund with which to pay for The DAILY WORKER to be sent to all strikers that ask for it. Help reach as many as possible by sending a donation.

USE THIS BLANK

DAILY WORKER EASTERN AGENCY,
108 East 14th Street, New York City.

Herewith I contribute $..... to pay for The DAILY WORKER to be sent to workers on strike.

Name .....

Street and Number .....

City ..... State .....

# U. S. WILL SPEND $800,000,000 IN '27 FOR MILITARY

## Budget Bureau Announces Appropriations

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. — Appropriations totaling nearly $800,000,000 for the army and navy for the next fiscal year have been recommended by the budget bureau, the army and navy journal declared today.

This represents an increase of about $3,000,000 for the army.

The budget estimates are: War department, $364,346,000 of which $283,- 345,000 are strictly for military purposes, and $85,000,000 for "non-military," including the Panama canal.

Navy, $323,061,000.

Aviation, $89,000,000 (approximate).

* * *

## Navy Men Clamor for Big Merchant Marine

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The United States shipping board, having just completed a tour of the country to get "public opinion" on the subject, was fully informed recently by officers of the navy. Captain J. K. Robinson, retired, of the third naval district, was one of those who voiced his views, when he asserted that if America is to keep abreast of its competitors we "must build 400,000 tons of shipping a year." Other officers declared that an adequate merchant marine was necessary to protect our shores from a possible foreign invasion. As to what became of all the shipping we built at such tremendous expense during the war, to protect against an earlier mythical invasion, silence reigned. It seems we must do the thing all over again.

Captain Robinson doesn't "care who builds them—private enterprise or the government itself—but this country must have ships." The government itself, he probably feels, can be trusted to see that it falls to private enterprise.

**Woman Killed by Train.**

The body of Miss Jennie E. Jackson, 56, Lake Bluff, apparently struck by a train, was found on the Chicago and Northwestern tracks near the Lake Forest station today.

# New York Workers Endorse Plan for National Sacco-Vanzetti Conference

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 22—The great mass meeting that jammed Madison Square Garden, New York City, with 15,000 workers last Wednesday for the purpose of demanding a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, unanimously passed the following two resolutions concerning the case:

Whereas, that the efforts of their outraged fellow-workers this sentence has so far been averted and a continuous fight has been waged to keep them from going to their graves as common felons; and

Whereas, there has recently been discovered evidence which proves conclusively the innocence of these workers, and yet the courts of Massachusetts maintain their stony-hearted indifference to the accumulated evidence of the base frame-up of these workers; be it therefore

Resolved, that we, workers of New York City, gathered in Madison Square Garden, November 17, 1926, to protest the recent denial of a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti, pledge ourselves to carry on, without ceasing, the battle for the lives of our class-conscious brothers;

That we call on the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee to arrange, within one month, a mass delegation of trade unionists to wait upon Governor Fuller of Massachusetts to demand a new trial;

That we endorse the plan for a national congress in New York City within two months, to continue this demand for a new trial; and be it further

Resolved, that we hereby broadcast a call to all workers of the country to send representatives to this congress and by their support help to gain a new trial and freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Whereas, from recent affidavits made by former agents of the United States department of justice, it appears that the department of justice took an active part in, and perhaps even instigated the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti; and

Whereas, Sacco and Vanzetti were charged with and were tried for an offense against the state of Massachusetts and legally the department of justice had no concern with this case; and

Whereas, the present officials of the department of justice have refused to open their files in order to furnish evidence in connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti case; be it further

Resolved, that we, demand a congressional investigation of the department of justice's activities in relation to the Sacco and Vanzetti case, and we urge the senators and congressmen from New York state to do all in their power to hasten the freeing of these two persecuted workers.

## *Vanzetti Is Calm in Prison Cell from Which He May Never Be Freed; the Law Hates Him Because of Innocence, He Says*

By JOHN DOS PASSOS,
Federated Press.

BOSTON, Nov. 22. — (FP) — The Charlestown House of Correction is built like a church in the shape of a cross. Visitors wait in the chancel and are ushered into the crossing where the high altar would be in a catholic church. There, facing a warden at a desk, is a semicircle of benches. On all the benches are couples of people talking a little breathlessly.

**Visitors Are Ashamed.**

Of each of these couples one is a convict, the other is a friend, a brother, a wife. The visitors from the outside sit uneasily; they feel ashamed of the freshness of their cheeks, of the smell of freedom on their clothes; like visitors in a hospital they wish they were out again and feel ashamed of themselves for wishing it. The prisoners have only one wish; they keep glancing to the right and left over their shoulders as if there is for fear of something that they keep glancing over their shoulders as they talk to the people from the outside.

**Vanzetti Is Calm.**

Vanzetti sits on the bench, thick chested and calm. If you didn't know him you would not feel he was different. He has a look of broadbrowed calm about him. His lips don't tremble when he smiles under his thick moustache. But it is the calm of a man with his back to the wall. He too glances from time to time over his shoulders as if to make sure that there is nobody creeping up behind him.

"Well what do you think?" we ask each other. The case is something apparent, far away, like a principal heard over the radio, "Pretty bad," says Vanzetti, "I have to write a very hard now. There are many things I want to write and maybe I have not much time." He has about three hours a day to read the papers and write letters and articles. The rest of the time he works in the shop making automobile license plates. "But it is so difficult to write in jail. Before I could work hard nine hours, eleven hours a day, and then sit down and write. It poured out, straight from the heart. Often I would not have to make a single correction in an article. . . But now, word by word. It is so difficult to write in a cell."

**Clergy Hate Him!.**

Somehow we got talking about the clergy. Both the catholic priest and the protestant chaplain had written articles and made public statements against him. It was demoralizing to the other prisoners to have a convicted murderer escape the chair year after year like this. "They hate me because I am atheist," said Vanzetti. "If I went to them and made myself bumble and said 'Father I am sorry, please give me absolution,' they would help me." They feel as bitterly towards him as doctors towards a sick man who won't buy their medicine.

"At last I ask to see Father Murphy. He trembled like a leaf. I ask to see him to say to him, 'What have I done to him that he plot against me that way?' He trembled like a leaf and said nothing, only smooth words. If I would be a criminal he would want to save my soul. Maybe even the cardinal would intercede for me. They hate me because I am not a criminal." In jail, once you're caught in the trapnet of the law, the worst crime of all is to be innocent.

**Doesn't Want Pardon.**

Time was getting short. The hour would soon be up. And what about a compromise? What if as a result of the change of front of many respectable people in Boston, of the Boston Herald's advocacy of an impartial investigation of the case, he should be offered a commuted sentence or a pardon? Since the Mooney case, it's getting fashionable to imprison a man for life if you can't fasten any crime on him except that of being a radical.

"Tell them," said Vanzetti quietly, without a quiver in his voice, "that I shall refuse to accept a pardon or commutation or anything. Why should I when I am innocent?"

**Lake Boat Is Safe.**

MUSKEGON, Mich., Nov. 22. — The freighter Andesite reported missing with a crew of 21 on board in a heavy gale on Lake Michigan is safe, owners of the boat said today.


# Thanksgiving Dance

## THURSDAY EVE., NOVEMBER 25

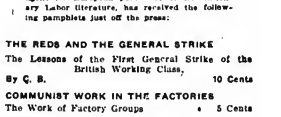
HARLEM CASINO
116th Street and Lenox Avenue.

**Admission 50 Cents**

Auspices: Paperbox Makers' Union.

**ALL PROCEEDS FOR STRIKERS' RELIEF**





New Books Just Received From
ENGLAND

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., as agent for European publishers of Revolutionary Labor literature, has received the following pamphlets just off the press:

**THE REDS AND THE GENERAL STRIKE**
The Lessons of the First General Strike of the British Working Class,
By C. B. — 10 Cents

**COMMUNIST WORK IN THE FACTORIES**
The Work of Factory Groups — 5 Cents

**RUSSIA'S PATH TO COMMUNISM**
By Gregory Zinoviev — 40 Cents

**LENIN AS A MARXIST**
By N. Bucherin — 40 Cents

**ON THE ROAD TO INSURRECTION**
By V. I. Lenin — 60 Cents

**SIXTH SESSION OF THE ENLARGED EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL (Feb.-Mar., 1926)** — 60 Cents


# RELIEF WORK LAUNCHED FOR BOX STRIKERS

## Kitchen to Feed Workers Is Opened

By GEORGE E. POWERS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Relief work for the striking paper box workers has recently been started. With the advice and active assistance of members of the Council of Working Class Housewives, a well equipped kitchen and dining-room have been opened at the meeting hall, 2 Second Ave., where more than two thousand strikers and some of their families are fed daily. This is the union's answer to the bosses' despicable game of trying to starve the strikers into submission.

The results of a double Tag Day, Nov. 13-14, are encouraging, being well beyond expectations. Added to this, the Bakers' Local No. 149 are donating 200 pounds of bread daily to the kitchen, while the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, despite their recent hard-fought strike, pledged $100 per week for the duration of the strike.

Much assistance is being received from other unions. But much more yet remains to be done, as thousands of strikers' dependants, women and children must be cared for.

A Thanksgiving dance will be given for paper box strikers' relief on Thursday evening, Nov. 25, at Harlem Casino, 110th St. and Lenox Ave. Tickets at 50 cents each can be secured at the union headquarters, 701 Broadway, New York City.

Police interference and brutality still continue unabated, girl pickets receiving rought treatment as well as the men. Nevertheless, picketing is also continuous with as much spirit as when the general strike first started, Oct. 5. The paper box workers are out to stay until their demands of a 44 hour week and a minimum wage scale are met.

# Calumet Region Shows Great Shortage of Jobs

By a Worker Correspondent.

Editor DAILY WORKER:

Throughout the Calumet region there is a shortage of work in practically all industries. The steel workers have been the hardest hit by the slack period. The steel mills are operating at only 75 per cent of their capacity. In the Gary mills today after day hundreds of men are looking for work, but day after day they are sent away jobless from the employment offices. There is much suffering among the wives and children of these men.

The Studebaker Co., the largest automobile plant in South Bend, after making numerous were cuts during the summer months, has now made a grand slash by laying off many of their workers, and now this plant is operating on a four-day schedule.

The furniture plants of Evansville are operating with reduced forces also. Many factories in the Calumet region were visited and not a single one is looking for any kind of labor. Some of the plants have not been hiring any workers for months.

And Cal Coolidge says there is prosperity!

Joe Plotkin,
Gary, Ind.

**Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers. WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!**


**NEW YORK.**

**Important Notice!**

Classes for Foreigners in English and Fundamentals of Communism, are given every Wednesday night from 8—10:30 o'clock, at 1347 Boston Road. All comrades and sympathizers are invited.


# Class Collaboration Doesn't Work, the Shoe Workers Discover

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—Combining workers and bosses in the interest of the bosses was demonstrated once more by Benson of Benson and Kimlers, a shoe manufacturing concern of 1 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn. This shop was organized in June, 1926, by P. P. Cosgrove, organizer of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and signed by agreement to March, 1927. Benson engaged a loft in the same building and fitted it up for the manufacture of shoes. His first move was to persuade some of the workers from the firm of Benson and Kimler to put money into his business which he called the Arms Shoe Corporation, with the promise of steady work to all those investing.

District Council 2 of the Shoe Workers Protective Union conferred with Kimler regarding his relation with the new company, but he denied any connection. Since then, however, the dealings between the two firms have been of such a nature that the Council felt convinced that they were one and the same. Consequently a strike was declared and the shop is being picketed with strike headquarters at 132 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. P. Cosgrove, who is in charge, reports that strike meetings are held every morning at ten with a full attendance. The strikers are determined to win.

# Denver Workers Hold Good Celebration of the 9th Anniversary

By a Worker Correspondent.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 22 — Members of the Workers Party, Young Workers League, Young Pioneers and friends gathered at the New Denver Ludlow to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution on Sunday evening, Nov. 14.

The program consisted of speeches, songs, recitation and music. Jas A. Ayres, secretary of Denver Local of the I. L. D. acted as chairman and gave a short outline of the work being done by the Russian workers and made it very interesting by showing a number of illustrated charts showing the comparison in production between the years of 1922-23 and 1925-26.

Wm. Dietrich, secretary of the Workers Party, made the principal speech of the evening. He presented a brief history of the movement which led up to the revolution and also told how the Russian workers sacrificed their very lives to put over the revolution and for nine long years have steadfastly worked to keep the fruits of their victory.

One of the women members of the Workers Party danced a cake which had nine burning candles on it and the proceeds from the cake and that taken in at the door will go to The DAILY WORKER.

**"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.**


**INVOICES ARE OUT!**

Help The Daily Worker by promptness and accuracy in your payments.

BERT MILLER,
Manager.



**ATTENTION, CHICAGO!**

Everybody will be at Mirror Hall, Wednesday night. The next day is a holiday, so let nothing keep you away.

# PROLETARIAN CABARET

given by Chicago Local,
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

**WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 8:15 P. M.**
(Thanksgiving Eve.)

at MIRROR HALL
Western, just south of Division

*A "swell" entertainment and "blow-out" of quality and jollity.*

Dancing with best music.
DICKERSON'S SOUTHERN ORCHESTRA.
Tables for All—Finest of Refreshments.
Hot Supper Between 8 and 1.

Only 1,000 admissions can be sold—TICKETS 75c

Guest of the Evening: ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, Nat'l Chairman of I. L. D.


# Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

# PAPER BOX STRIKER GIVES PICTURE OF WORK CONDITIONS IN INDUSTR

By H. ZALKIN
(A Paper Box Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The present strike of the paper box workers brought to my mind the time when there was yet no union in that trade, the unhealthy, very unsanitary conditions in which we were compelled to work and how unhumanly we were exploited. I am told that in many places these conditions are still in existence.

Once I was quite for some time out of work and was looking hard for a job. I saw in a paper an ad of the Kovner Paper Box Co.—they wanted an experienced cutter of tops and bottoms. I immediately went over to the place, but had to wait until about 9 o'clock, when the boss at last came.

**Describes Boss.**

The boss was a stock, quite young and phlegmatic looking man. I squeesed myself in right after him into the tiny, untidy cage-like office, which was very crowded with rolls of paper and other stock, and told him I was a cutter. He eazed at me with his big eyes for a few moments, and then slowly commenced to ask where I previously worked, how long, and how much I wanted.

**Shop Is Dirty.**

While I was waiting for the boss I had a chance to have a glance at the place. It was a very small, crowded, dirty and dark shop. And, tho I was badly in need of a job, I was not too eager to work in such a place, altho I was already used to the unsanitary and filthy conditions of the paper box shops. I was almost sure the boss would not pay me the price and my conscience would not bother me for not getting the job.

As I expected, the boss said he couldn't pay for this particular job such a big sum, but he promised a better job later on, and meanwhile I should work for less. And he started to tell me how his workers liked to work for him, as his place has steady work and he pays them for holidays. But I was impatient and wanted to leave, so I told him that I would not work under the price I asked. He kept on for a little while more, telling me all kinds of stories and of indicements, but finally gravely said that I am a hard fellow to deal with, and took me downstairs where the cutting room was. It seems he needed a man badly.

**Dirty Hole.**

I disliked the place right from the beginning. Every evening after work I was glad the day was over, and in the morning I would hate to think of going back to the place. I could not get used to tha extremely dirty and dark hole we had to work in, and I developed the cruel system under which the work had to be done.

The work hours at that time in the paper box trade were 59 hours a week. Besides during the busy seasons, the workers were compelled to work all kinds of hours overtime, mostly without any pay at all. And they had to work Sundays, too.

In our shop we worked overtime during the week on four days, two hours each, and Sunday until 4 o'clock. At the end of the week I got my pay, but did not get even a cent for the extra eight hours. I right away, went over to the boss and told him that I worked eight hours overtime and demanded pay for those extra hours. He looked at me curiously and said with a sly smile, that he does not pay for overtime, as he pays for holidays. But I insisted on getting paid for the overtime, telling him that I would not leave the place without being paid. He got angry and said I should never mind him at the next pay, because he has not any cash as present.

**Is Victim of Injury.**

Monday I did not go to work. My right wrist got swollen during the night and was quite painful. Instead I went to a physician, who told me it was a strain of the joint and it must be rested, that's all. The next morning my wrist was quite well, so I went to work. But the foreman met me at the door and told me to wait for the boss. Of course I knew immediately that the rush was over already and I was not wanted any more. But the boss said he would keep me if I were willing to work for $10. I did not answer, but asked to be paid off for the overtime and the Sunday work, and was told to come for it at the end of the week.

Strange as it may be, no matter how I disliked to go around and look for a job, I was not a bit sorry I had so soon lost my job at the Kovner Paper Box Co.

**Worker Killed by Switch Engine**

GARY, Ind., Nov. 22, — Pulling to see an oncoming switch engine, Youngstown street and Tube company plant in Indiana Harbor today, Louis Fernando, workman, was run down and killed instantly by the locomotive.


## *Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!*

They must have a NEW and FAIR trial, Life and Freedom.
If enough people DEMAND that they live, they WILL LIVE.

Their lives and freedom, in a sense, means OUR lives and freedom. Therefore come to the

# Protest Mass Meeting

AT

**Ashland Auditorium,** Van Buren and Ashland

**Friday, November 26, 1926, 8:15 p. m.**

An aroused labor movement and public must DEMAND A STATE INVESTIGATION. MUST MAKE A GIGANTIC PROTEST.

Nationally known speakers will expose the frame up and the "Ghastly Miscarriage of Justice"

John Fitzpatrick
Pres. Chicago Federation of Labor

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
National Secretary International Labor Defense

Rev. Clayton Morrison
Editor "Christian Century"

Vincenzo Vacirca
Noted Italian speaker of New York, an exiled labor leader

Anton Johannsen, chairman
Well-known labor organizer

Other Noted Speakers.

How great a percentage of our readers will rally to the meeting and make this DEMAND A POWERFUL ONE! A very large percentage, we hope and urge. Set aside Friday evening, Nov. 26, for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Tickets (admission 10c) from Machinists' District Office, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. (Tel. Unionamn, Monroe 4235) and from many union headquarters and from The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd. If absolutely impossible for your organization or you to send in for tickets and posters, phone for them to be sent to you.

Come in Tens of Thousands. Come Early. Bring Others.



BISHOP BROWN'S New Book

**"MY HERESY"**

The Autobiography of an Idea

"Bishop Brown's book will do much to open the minds of those who still accept the doctrines of supernaturalism. It will help to destroy illusions about the sacredness and holiness of the pillars of the church. It reveals a man whose honesty and courage will win the admiration and respect of his readers."—From a review of "My Heresy," by C. E. Ruthenberg, in the Workers Monthly.

$2.00
CLOTHBOUND

# Workers (Communist) Party

## ASS TO TAKE P PROBLEMS OF CHILD IN LABOR

### portant Course at Workers' School

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The weak- ss of the American labor movement ust be truly appreciated. If one con- ders how little influence it has on the coming generation, on the very ildren of the workers. The working ass children receive capitalist and ationalistic propaganda in the schools; ther physically because of the poor ture of their parents; are subjected the stunting effect of child labor; and the demoralizing effect of the reet corner—yet the American work- g class does nothing on the matter. he real fight has been put up against child labor. Either the working class does not realize what is being done to its children or it lacks leaders among the young workers who will be able to rally the children behind their working parents.

**Class at Workers' School.**

The course in "Problems of Work- ing Class Children" to be given at the New York Workers' School, 108-108 East 14th St., on Monday nights at 8 p. m. commencing Nov. 22, is the first attempt by the American labor move- ment to rasily tackle and solve the problem of the working class child. The course will be treated in a sym- posium manner with authorities on various phases of working class chil- d's problems leading the discussion their particular subjects. Among instructors will be Scott Nearing, ur C. Calhoun, Bertram D. Wolfe, enjamin, Slava Petrovska, Ernes- Evans, Clarence Miller, Miriam bert, Solon De Leon, Sarah Davis nd Eve Dorf.

**Present Day Problems.**

After the introduction on Changing Economic Conditions in this Country and the Changing Status of the Working Class Child, the course will take up present-day problems of the child such as the child in relation to the home, to the street, to the school, o the working class struggle, to chil- dren's organizations, to children's courts, etc. Then the various influ- nces to which the child is subjected are taken up, such as the movies, the Scouts, the Y. M. C. A., children's ps, schools, etc. This will be fol- wed by a study of the nature of the ild, child psychology, the abnormal ild, physical and mental hygiene, etc. The course will then conclude ith the question of how to work with hildren and win them over to the working class struggle, how to teach hem the class struggle, the role of he Pioneers, what books working lass children should read, and what s being done in Soviet Russia for the hildren.

**Pioneers Urged to Enroll.**

All Pioneer leaders, teachers in pub- lic and private schools, working class arents and social workers should take his course. Pioneers leaders are be- ng charged only a nominal fee.


BOSTON
International
PRESS BALL

Friday, Nov. 26, '26

JACQUES RENARD'S ORCHESTRA

STATE BALL ROOM
Mass. Ave. Boston

Gents 75c Ladies 40c
At Door: Gents $1. Ladies 50c

International Press Ball
for the benefit of the following papers:

The Daily Worker ..... English Daily
The Young Worker ..... Youth Bi-weekly
The Young Comrade ..... Pioneer Monthly
Proletar ..... Armenian Weekly
Eteenpain ..... Finnish Daily
Il Lavoratore ..... Italian Weekly
Freiheit ..... Jewish Daily
Vilnis ..... Lithuanian Daily
Laisva ..... Lithuanian Daily
Nowy Mir ..... Russian Weekly
My Tid ..... Scandinavian Weekly
Daily News ..... Ukrainian Daily

NOVEMBER 26


## SUCCESS-SPELLING CONTRIBUTIONS!

These are the kind of let- ters that spell success for the "Keep the Daily Worker" campaign:

Nakomis, Fla., Nov. 10, 1926.

Daily Worker Pub. Co., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades: Enclosed please find check for $100.00 for the Daily Worker Fund.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) Isabella Gauld.

## FROM PHILADELPHIA, PA., TO CALIFORNIA, HELP CHEERS DAILY WORKER

In a letter received from E. Paterson, secretary of Nucleus 10-3 of Kansas City, Mo., enclosing a check for $8.00, he calls attention to the fact that his unit has almost doubled its quota and that they expect to to run up their collectione to $175. This is a fine record and a challenge to every unit in the party.

**Foreign Comrades Break Records.**

A report has just been received of a fine social gathering arranged by the Lithuanian Progressive Organization of Philadelphia at which $46.00 was raised for The DAILY WORKER.

Comrades A. Galkus, J. Bendor and A. Rsumanaskens were in charge of all arrangements and de- serve a great deal of credit for their fine achievement.

**Y. W. L. Mandolin Orchestra Helps**

Philadelphia also reports that the Young Workers' Mandolin Orchestra of that city raised twenty-five dol- lars for The DAILY WORKER at a banquet given thars recently.

**Fort Bragg on the Map.**

From the town of Fort Bragg, California, we hear the wonderful news that they have already raised $166.75 for The DAILY WORKER. Fort Bragg has turned in more than many of the largest towns in the country and has placed itself on the map politically if not otherwise. This splendid record of the Fort Bragg C. E. C. under the leadership of Comrade J. W. Antille, is a chal- lenge to all other units. Who can surpass this splendid record?

WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA,
Cincinnati Local.
Nov. 18, 1926.

The DAILY WORKER.
Comrades:

Enclosed please find check for $50 which I collected from Max Savior for The DAILY WORKER. He promised more after the first of the year.

This is the second shot. Look out for the third.

We have in our nucleus nine com- rades and we have already sent $63.47. Watch our percentage.

Fraternally yours, M. Esterkin.

Meeting of Section 6, W. P.

Section 6, Workers Party, will mee- gle Tuesday evening in Mirror Hall, 1136 North Western Avenue. Manuel Gomez, of the All-American Anti-Im- perialist League, will speak on the Philippine question.

Why not a small hundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regular- ly to take to your trade union meeting?


ETHEL AND JOS.
VAVAK

Teachers of Violin and Piano

Telephone
SUNNYSIDE 8472

Address
1146 MONTROSE AVE.,
CHICAGO



Spend a Pleasant Evening in the Reading Room of the
WORKERS
(Los Angeles, Cal.)
BOOK SHOP
322 WEST SECOND ST.

A labor library is here for your convenience. There is also a splendid selection of books for your purchase.

Hours 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Sundays—1 P. M. to 8 P. M.
Tel. Metropolitan 3265


## Weisbord Delivers Stirring Speech at Anniversary Affair

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Boston celebrat- ed the Ninth Anniversary of the Rus- sian Revolution Sunday, November 14, at the Scenic Auditorium. The large hall was filled with members of the Workers Party and sympathizers of the cause of workers' emancipation.

Great excitement pervaded the au- dience, anxious to hear the main speaker and former Boston comrade, Albert Weisbord, who had su recently come from the great scene of battle in Passaic, where he led the fighting textile workers. He was greeted with long applause, and the singing of mili- tant songs sung by the Passaic strik- ers on their magnificent picket de- monstrations and in their strike Jails.

Comrade Weisbord's speech was a paen of praise to the Russian revolu- tion, which has accomplished in nine short years, what the czars in all their hundreds of years of domination, were not able to bring about.

## Pittsburgh District to Hold Grand Ball on Thanksgiving Eve.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 22. — The Workers Party of this city will hold a grand ball and dance on Wednesday, Nov. 24, Thanksgiving Eve at the In- ternational Socialist Lyceum, 505 James St. N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Union music and a new dance floor will make the ball attractive. Admis- sion is 50 cents for men and 25 cents for women.

This dance is one of a series of dances arranged by the Workers Party in District 5. All the proceeds of these dances will go for district work.

## New York Gives Talks to Aid Working Class

NEW YORK, Nov. 22. The Ameri can working class has yet to learn that Karl Marx not only made great theoretical contributions to the work- ing class movement but that in his own life he showed the concrete steps and actions that must be taken to build up a strong labor movement. Marx was not concerned with ab- stract ideas, but with fighting against and changing capitalism. He devoted a great part of his life to that end. A study of Marx's work in the First In- ternational would furnish a mine of material and understanding for an ap- proach to present-day labor problems. For this reason a study of the First International, Marx's fight against the Utopians, against Bakunin, his ar- gument toward the role of unions, his conception of the problem of oppress- ed people are a prerequisite with out which no working class leader can afford to be. William Weinstone, di- rector organizer of the Workers (Com- munist) Party and Instructor for sev- eral years in the Workers' School, will develop those points in his course "History of the Three Internationals" to be given every Wednesday night at the Workers School, 108 East 14th street, at 9:15.

This course will also take up the contribution of the Second Interna- tional to the working class movement as well as its weaknesses. This part of the course is very necessary today as millions of workers the world over still follow the Socialist (Second) In- ternational and do not understand the opportunism and chauvinism that per- vades that organization. Was the be- trayal of the Second International in 1914 a mistake, an accident, or was it inevitable and something that will occur when a similar crisis arises? This is a fundamental question that will be answered in the course.

Lastly, the Communist (Third) In- ternational—its principles, strategy and tactics will be studied. This in- ternational, which aims to carry out the work started by Marx and the First International, not only makes de- cisions for the world movement of the proletariat, but for the workers of the various countries, enabling them to meet their specific problems. The study, therefore, should be of double interest to the American working class students who aim to help lead the American workers.

This course starts on Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 9:15 p. m. Registration is open now at the office of the Work- ers' School, 108 East 14th street, New York City, room 35.

## Fourth Congress of U.S.S.R. Meets in 1927

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 22.—In response to a call which has been is- sued the world's largest governing body will assemble in this old-time capital of the czars on April 15, 1927. It will be the Fourth Congress of the soviets of the workers, peasants and Red Army deputies of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The pre- vious congress was held in May, 1925.

About 2,000 representatives will meet, equally divided between city and country, altho the ratio of representa- tion is one delegate to each 25,000 of the urban population and one to each 125,000 in the country districts.

## WHERE YOU CAN GET YOUR TICKETS FOR THE GREAT FILM 'BREAKING CHAINS'

Tickets for the moving picture "Breaking Chains," to be shown here on December 3 at Douglass Park Auditorium can be obtained at the following places, it is an- nounced by the International Work- ers Aid.

1806 South Racine avenue.
3209 W. Roosevelt road.
2009 North Halsted street.
2733 Hirsch boulevard
3116 South Halsted street.
19 South Lincoln street.
1902 W. Division street.
3451 Michigan avenue.
1532 W. Chicago evenue.

## I. L. D. Cabaret Best Thing Since Hec Was a Pup or Czar Kicked Off

"Where shall I be Wednesday night?" At the I. L. D. cabaret at Mir- ror Hall, it's for the class prisoners' benefit, for the Christmas relief fund—and besides I don't want to miss the features and jolly entertain- ment. Then, too, the next day's a holiday and the alarm clock will be on a sympathetic strike."

This is what a worker who helped to organize the I. L. D. demonstration against Queen Marie told a reporter of The DAILY WORKER, over a fif- teen-cent lunch—fifteen cents each, understand; it was a feast day.

The committee in charge has ar- ranged many interesting features. Be- sides those we have mentioned ear- lier, there will be folk dances, includ- ing a Spanish trio and the "Bohemian Dozen." A more than first-class chef is in charge of the food. In strict confidence, he refused an offer to be hash-slinger to Queen Marie, on class- conscious grounds. You can eat what the Mooching Queen is thereby de- prived of.

Only a thousand people can be ac- commodated, so buy tickets early for the blow-out. They will set you back but six bits, known in Wall Street as 75 cents, which includes wardrobe. Tables for all. Bald-headed row for the theoretikans of the party. And sandy ginger to pep you up, donated by the Sun Yet Sen branch.

## Gurley Flynn Speaks in Pittsburgh, Will Expose Queen Marie

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 22 - Eliza- beth Gurley Flynn the well-known la- bor leader and orator will address an international Labor Defense mass meeting at the Labor Lyceum 36 Miller St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Tuesday, Nov. 23, at 8 p. m.

The meeting was arranged as a protest against the Queen Marie of Rumania. Comrade Flynn is also ex- pected to tell the story of the Passaic strike in which she took an active part.

The speaker is well known in Pitts- burgh where her meetings have al- ways attracted large audiences of workers.

Admission is free, and everyone is invited

## Famous "Heretic" to Speak in Gary, Ind.

The famous "Heretic" Bishop Wil- liam M. Brown, who was thrown out of the church because he wants to banish gods from the skies and capi- talists from the earth, will be the guest of Gary workers Nov. 24 and 25.

This is the first time the bishop has been to Gary and it will be a treat to hear him speak at the Thanksgiving bazaar, which will be held at the Croa- tian Hall, 23rd avenue and Washing- ton street.

The affair is being run by the local international Labor Defense and five prizes will be given away, the first being a $200 Zenith radio. There will also be music, dancing and refresh- ments. All Gary workers are invited to attend. Admission 50 cents, good for both days of the bazaar.

## Servants Invited to Join Bay State Union

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Servants in Bay State homes of the wealthy are invited to join a domestic workers' union which George W. Palmer, a butler, has announced he is organizing. Palmer asserts that the union should seek the five-day week, beginning with changes in the 48-hour week, nine- hour day law for women. He has called a mass meeting of servants and hopes the 5,000 serving Massachusetts "codfish aristocracy" will join the union. He plans establishing a union employment depot to supplant private agencies, which charge workers so ex- orbitantly.

**Count Karolyi Wins Duel.**

BUDAPEST, Nov. 22. — Count Paul Teleki, former premier and foreign minister, has been wounded in the right hand in a sabre duel with Count Emmerich Karolyi, according to the newspaper Pastinapolo.

The newspaper states that Count Teleki challenged Count Karolyi, be- cause he accused him of being im- plicated in the recent franc forgery plot.

## JUNIOR ATHEIST LEAGUE CAUSES SCHOOLS WORRY

### Bible-Mongers Are Get- ting Scared

By L. P. RINDAL,
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 22.—Commu- nist children, the Pioneers and the Young Workers' League, have caused school principals some worry in the past, and now the Junior Atheist League has invaded the high schools of the Holy City of Angels.

The grown-ups have also organized. The "Devil's Angels," 75 members, is a branch of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism.

William George Henry, 5933 Arroyo Drive, has been appointed the Los An- geles representative of the A. A. A. A. Henry is also president of the local branch. Queen Silver, publisher and editor of Queen Silver Magazine, is secretary-treasurer.

Lectures an atheism are held every second Friday in Lincoln Hall, and every other Friday in Cleveland Hall, both halls in Walkers' Andtorium, 729 S. Grand evenue.

**School Students Interested.**

Previous to the election a number of high school students paid the "Dev- il's Angels" a most welcome visit dur- ing a discussion of the bible-in-the- school issue. The youngsters got a kick out of it, as the bible question was before the student bodies at the time.

Parents of six sorority girls sus- pended from the Los Angeles high school, are threatening to take the case to court. The girls violated the school laws concerning secret sorori- ties, school authorities claim. This is very serious. Respect for laws of god, Moses and hypocritical christians is breaking down, and with it goes disrespect for laws made to glorify capitalism and enslave labor.

**Officials Fight Atheism.**

Well, a Billy Sunday Aimee McPher- son revival is about to be started at once and the Los Angeles Times will probably stage another oratorical con- test on the constitution. In the mean time school principals and officials are fighting to prevent atheist organiza- tions from being formed among Los Angeles students.

**Significant Combination.**

The Junior Atheist League and the "Devil's Angels" will probably also be fought with money derived from the "fight the devil fund" created by Aimee Semple McPherson. Altho not fundamentalists, Aimee and Rev. R. P. (Bob) Shuler, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, member of the ex- ecutive committee of the Church Fed- eration and author of "McPherson- ism," are deadly enemies, on the bible- in-the-school issue they are hanging together like Siamese twins—a union as binding as the "Ormie"-"Aimee" connections.

## Aimee's Tricks Don't Compare with Those of Sunday, Says Mencken

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22. Look- ing like an ambulating advertisement of what the well-dressed man should wear, H. L. Mencken, the sage of Bal- timore and editor of the American Mercury, was in San Francisco today for a short visit.

The best show in the world is at Aimee Semple McPherson's temple in Los Angeles, he said.

Her tricks, however, according to Mencken, do not compare with those of two fallow evangelists, Gypsy Smith and Billy Sunday.

"Her methods are old-fashioned," he declared, "and would not be accepted by anybody else except the citizens of Los Angeles, most of whom come from the Hinterlands."

## Gags Press as Step to Throne of Poland

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, Poland, Nov. 22.—Re- cently there assembled at the palace of Prince Junusz Radziwill leading members of the old Polish aristocracy, some of them relatives of the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns. While fear of radical criticism makes them secre- tive as to their purpose, all political Poland knows that they are united under the slogan, "The king of Po- land." It is said that Marshal Pil- sudski is the man they have picked to assume the crown.

As a possible preparation for this event, Pilsudski threatened to dissolve parliament if the radicals forced a vote to kill the present gag which the dictator has placed on the press. By dissolving the diet Pilsudski could gov- ern by decree until the next election.

**Raids Blamed to MacSwiney Faction.**

DUBLIN.—The authorities of the Irish Free State are disposed to view the recent raids on police barracks as an activity of the extreme section of the republicans under Mary Mac- Swiney. It is an easy way of annoying the government, as the civic guards are unarmed. The trouble is thought to be embarrassing to the faction of Da Valera, who has been agitating for a radnction of what he maintained was too large an army and police force.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## Youth Committee for British Relief Will Give Dance December 4

Workers are urged to have a good time and serve a good cause at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Buivd. on Saturday, Dec. 4 where a dance will be given for the benefit of the British striking miners, by the Youth Committee for Relief of British Min- ers.

Many good things will be staged so come.

Workers are advised to ask any- body for tickets for this affair which will entitle you to win a gold wrist watch.

Don't miss it for your own good and for the good of the miners on strike now for the seventh month.

## Youth Dance for British Miners

We will count the days for you, if you only wish to have a good time and serve a good cause at the Work- ers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., on Saturday, December the 4th where a dance will be given for the benefit of the British striking miners.

Many good things will be done for you and by you, if you come.

You are advised to ask anybody for tickets for this affair which will en- title you to win a gold wrist watch. If you can't possibly get them before that day, we will save some for you this evening.

Don't miss it for your own good and for the good of the miners on strike now for the seventh month.

Youth Committee for Relief of Brit- ish Miners.

## Liberal University Students Will Send Delegates to Russia

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22. — Student Council of New York which is com posed of 16 liberal organizations in universities and colleges here, has launched its nation-wide campaign to send a student delegation to Soviet Russia next summer "to study the so cial and political experiment in So- viet Russia." The delegation will also enlighten both student and pub- lic opinion by an unbiased, impartial report of what has been done, on its return from Russia.

Last summer eight students went to Russia, from Columbia, Harvard Indiana, Michigan, Pittsburgh, Brook lyn and New York School of Social Work. They reported that "the So- viet government is anxious to have American students visit their coun try and bring back an unbiased ac count of existing conditions there."

**Bunco Party at Hammond.**

A bunco party and dance will be given by the Hammond, Ind. Young Workers (Communist) League Satur day, Dec. 4, p. m., at the Workers' Hall, 518 Fields avenue. Admission is 25 cents.

This is the first social affair by this newly organized unit. A group of Chicago comrades are making ar- rangements to attend. Those wishing to go with this group, call Valeria Meltz, Seeley 3563.

DENVER, Nov. 22. — An alleged $2,000,000 swindle by forging bonds was uncovered here today, according to police, with the arrest of C. A. Coe, 39, believed to have come here from Chicago.

## Y. W. Sport Alliance of Detroit to Give Dance on November 27

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 22.—The Young Workers' Sport Alliance of De troit affiliated with the Labor Sports Union, is holding a dance Saturday Nov. 27, 8 p. m. at Landarrom Temple Leland and Moran Aves.

Music will be furnished by the "So ciety Syncopators," one of the boy girls' orchestras in Detroit. All kinds of refreshments will be on hand for the dancers.

The Young Workers' Sport Alliance is one of the most active workers' sport organizations in this city hav ing a soccer team in the Detroit American Soccer League and will play Sunday afternoon, 2:30 p. m. at the Northwestern Field on Grand River and West Grand Blvd., against the Holland United. Besides the soccer team, the Young Workers' Sport Al liance has a basket ball team in train ing at the gym the club has for its members once a week.

## Young Workers' League Plans Registration

It is almost a year now since the last registration of the Young Work ers League membership. The last registration was taken prior to the reorganization of the League. Since that time the League has undergone many changes. The doing away with the language units, concentrating up on factory work, participation in strikes has made us progress in the right direction.

It is for this reason that the na tional industrial committee of the League is taking a new nation-wide registration of the membership in or der that more than ever before they can be drawn into mass activity. Reg istration blanks are being sent to the district organizers. The blanks come in three colors. One for the unit, one for the district industrial organizer and one for the national office. By January 1st the complete registration must be completed. Get busy.

## Fall of Top Kills Two Young Miners

SHAMOKIN, Pa.—Two young miners met death under similar conditions in mines near Shamokin, within a period of two days.

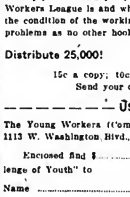
Joseph Miller, a mine laborer, re- siding at 316 Clay street, Bredy, was killed at 9:50 o'clock this morning, when a fall of top hit him on the head. He was aged 22 years and unmarried.

The other victim was Anthony Broskie, of 45 Sherman street, Sha mokin, who was killed Saturday at noon at the Henry Clay colliery. A rock breaking from the top hit him on the head. It was just two months ago that he received his miner's cer tificate.


THE SUNDAY WORKER
WILL BE OUT IN JANUARY



IN PHILADELPHIA
There are only two places to eat
HOME AND AT
Hartung's Restaurant
610 Spring Garden St.
Home Cooking
Open from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m.

## The Challenge of Youth

Why Every Young Worker Should Join the Young Workers (Communist) League

By SAM DARCY

With 13 illustrations.

### IS JUST OFF THE PRESS!

It's something new and vitally necessary in the work of revolu- tionary youth. This pamphlet tells in simple language what the Young Workers League is and why young workers should join it. It analyzes the condition of the working youth of this country and deals with their problems as no other book or pamphlet has done up to now.

Distribute 25,000! Order a Bundle Now!

15c a copy; 10c a copy in bundles of 5 or more
Send your order with a cash remittance

USE THIS BLANK

The Young Workers (Communist) League of America,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $..... Send ..... copies of "The Chal- lenge of Youth" to

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

# DROPS CAMPAIGN FOR ORGANIZING STEEL WORKERS

## Minnesota Federation Head Back Down

By JOHN GABRIEL SOLTIS.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 22.—At the Minnesota State Federation of Labor convention held in Hibbing, September last, a resolution introduced to the convention by Delegate Walter Frank of the Lathers, Minneapolis, to the effect that the state federation commence an organization campaign among the miners of the Iron Range, was referred to the executive council of the federation for recommendation.

The council has just issued its recommendations thru E. O. Hall, president of the state federation.

**Sees No Encouragement.**

Mr. Hall in his report given to the capitalist press declares that "he inquired at numerous points, including Boray, Hibbing, Chisholm, Buhl, Virginia, Ely and Tower, and found little encouragement at this time to inaugurate an organization campaign."

It is significant that Mr. Hall's report has received very favorable comment and display in the press of the steel trust here and on the Iron Range.

**Gets "Ads" From Steel Trust.**

It is recalled that during the last decade Mr. Hall has collected many thousands of dollars from the steel trust in the form of paid "ads" in the Green Book of the state federation. No one is aware of any serious attempt made on the part of Mr. Hall during the last 13 years to organize the thousands of steel trust workers on this way.

## Chicago Teachers in Ring for Kids versus Illinois Corporations

The teachers are again fighting the battle of the school kiddies against the great corporations. And once again tax-dodging is the point of attack.

The Chicago Federation of Women High School Teachers and the Federation of Men Teachers have filed a petition at Springfield before the Illinois state tax commission, attacking the arbitrary rule known as "Number 11." The rule governs the manner in which the cash value of stocks is now arrived at for purposes of taxation. The petition demands abolishment of the rule under threat of mandamus proceedings.

In the opinion of some of the attorneys for the teachers' federations, there is little likelihood of the petition being granted by the commission, and a further fight will then be undertaken.

**Keep the Veice Down.**

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 22.—The secret of keeping one's temper is to prevent the voice from rising in anger, Joseph Jastrow, professor of psychology, University of Wisconsin, told Northwestern University students in an address here.

# LEFT-WING MEMBERS OF THE A. C. W. WHO WERE PUT OFF THEIR JOBS BY UNION OFFICIALS WRITE OPEN LETTER

**A group of New York left wing members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, thru the efforts of the right wing leadership of the union, were deprived of their jobs in the various union-controlled shops in which they were working.**

**The following open letter, which they address to the officials of the A. C. W., tells why they were put out of their jobs and explains the purposes of the left wing of which some of the signers are well known leaders:**

**A Few Words to the Leaders of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.**

You, who are parading before the public as radical leaders!

You, who are the first to join the Civil Liberties Union, the anti-fascist movement, and every other organization that fights for freedom of speech and press,

You, who have constantly agitated for industrial unionism, for amalgamation, and for a militant organization to serve the interests of the workers.

At present, heads of the Amalgamated, we find you engaged in the task of breaking up the finest traditions of the Amalgamated, denouncing every radical thought that you yourselves have propagated.

How do you justify, Brother Schlossberg, the fact that in the name of the Civil Liberties Union you demand freedom of speech of the ku klux klan at a time when in your own union the heads are split of those who dared voice their opinions?

By what right, Brother Hillman, do you come to a sister union urging the necessity of mutual assistance in time of struggle and promising them help when in your own union, President Hillman, you have deprived members of their daily bread for the mere fact that they collected funds for the cloakmakers' strikers or because they dared to differ with you, most worthy president?

By what right, Brothers Biancos, do you address a meeting of the anti-fascist organization demanding justice of Mussolini, freedom for Italy, condemning the castor oil methods of the fascisti—when in your own little sovereign, there is more than one Mussolini? Your methods toward defeating an ideological opponent are more dishonorable than those of the fascisti.

At one time you fought against the open shops for their insurgention of the blacklist system. And today, leaders of the Amalgamated have inaugurated their own blacklist system against the most active union members.

Leaders of the Amalgamated, do you think you are pursuing the proper policy? You have no doubt familiar with the history of the class struggle, you are well aware of the fact that terroristic methods will not suppress a revolutionary spirit. Such methods will only serve as fuel to the fire. These methods that you are employing are in themselves an admission of your powerlessness.

Worthy leaders, Hillman, Schlossberg, Beckerman and Harry Cohen, can you deny the fact that had not the left wing movement raised the issue last year against throwing workers from their shops, against the plot or plague of reductions and productions, you would find yourselves totally helpless?

Deep in your hearts you are aware of it and yet you seek vengeance against individual left wing workers. We have paid the price, yet hundreds of workers were spared because the bosses, as well as some union leaders, were compelled to head the demands of the masses that we represented. No sooner did we cease our agitation, accepting your promise at the general executive board meeting that you will do something for the tailors, than the lgnese reopened their offensive with more vigor then ever, to which you stood by indifferently.

And at present, in order to satisfy the greedy appetites of the bosses, you are conducting a campaign to inaugurate piece work in New York. We therefore ask you, worthy leaders of the Amalgamated, are we to be condemned because we want a good union for our members? Are we to be condemned because we want to help the striking cloakmakers? Are we to be condemned because we are against piece work? Are we to be condemned because we want a 40-hour labor week? Are we to be condemned because we differ from you ideologically? Are we to be condemned because we believe that amalgamation can strengthen the working-class movement?

Worthy leaders of the Amalgamated, consider carefully where your action may lead you. The recent destroyers of the garment workers are at present employing fascist methods against those that helped to build the Amalgamated.

Remember that the left wing movement was sponsored as a result of the indifference of the professional leaders to the sufferings and needs of the workers. You are making a mistake when you think that you can destroy the left wing movement by depriving the class-conscious workers of their bread.

Our program has implanted deep roots in the hearts of thousands of workers. Thru your committed methods you may succeed in driving a few into submission, but you will not be able to destroy the movement.

Remember, leaders of the Amalgamated, that the only means we have of supporting and maintaining our families is the shop. We will do everything at our command that our families should not be deprived of their piece of bread.

Fraternally,

The Workers Who Were Thrown Out of their Jobs.

(Signed) Ph. Aronberg, S. Liptzin, L. Nelson, S. Sentner, B. Lipshitz, A. Hurowitz, P. Carlio.

**WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!**

# WORKER KILLED BY SUBWAY CAR IN LOS ANLELES

## International Sung At Funeral

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 22.—Ferdinand Velarde, American-born Mexican, 52, is dead. The death was declared accidental by a coroner's jury. It occurred in a subway on Armistice Day, when Velarde was crushed beneath the wheels of a Pacific Electric train. Fellow-worker Velarde attempted to board the first car of the train, but slipped, falling beneath the wheels of the second, according to company witnesses. The other side has not yet been presented, however.

**I. W. W. Funeral.**

The funeral was a beautiful one. It was, in a way, a united front affair. The ceremonies took place at the Inglewood Cemetery. George Speed, the well-known former class-war prisoner at Leavenworth, delivered the main speech. Fellow-worker C. Erwin, a victim of the syndicalist law, also spoke. Other speeches were made in English and Spanish. Fellow-worker Sinclair, another war-time victim of Judge Landis, was seen in the sizable crowd. The Red Flag was sung, in Spanish and English at the same time, and lead by members of the Young Workers (Communist) League. Velarde was laid to rest while the strains of the International were sung.

**Daughter Died "Mysteriously."**

Velarde leaves a wife and five grown children, all rebels, they say. One daughter, married to a navy man (without the consent of her parents) died "mysteriously" a couple of years ago. But, according to a statement made by the father to some of his friends and myself at the time, this tragedy was not a mystery at all. The navy authorities blocked investigation, he said.

**Robbed of Life By Corporation.**

Velarde was not a migratory worker. Born in San Diego, he was a native son—but not of the Hoover or oily McAdoo variety. He had a blacksmith shop of his own, a large, nice family and, above all, ability to defend himself—a gift the C. of C., M. & M., B. A. F., K. K. K., the shipping and lumber trusts and cowardly stool pigeons are afraid of. So San Quentin did not rob Velarde of his freedom. But a master robber-corporation robbed him of his life.

## Escaping Youths Pull Mean One on Reformer

RAHWAY, N. J., Nov. 22 — J. F. Geyer, a reformer of Plainfield, N. J. addressed the inmates of Rahway Reformatory last evening on citizenship and conduct, but four of the prisoners who probably needed the lecture most, didn't hear it.

While Geyer was delivering the lecture, the four youths sawed the bars of a window and rode off in the reformer's automobile, parked on the grounds. A search for them was under way today.

## Chicago Case Shows Co-operation Between Press and Employers

By CARL HAESSLER, Fed. Press.

How labor men suffer from the close alliance between the big corporations and the big newspapers is demonstrated once more in the case of Louis J. Smith of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who piloted the Chicago & Northwestern passenger train that crashed into a Labor Day excursion train at an uptown Chicago station. The railroad immediately blamed him for the seven deaths and many injuries to passengers and the papers tried him in their columns, playing up the news to make it appear that he and not the road's greed for excursion profits was to blame.

That the brakes did not work properly, that the line was overcrowded with excursion traffic and that the flimsiest wooden coaches had been pressed into use was not emphasized in the newspaper accounts. But here the grand jury has dropped all the charges of manslaughter against Engineer Smith, holding that the evidence did not warrant prosecution. This opens the way to damage suits against the road by injured passengers and relatives of the dead. The news of the grand jury action was quietly pocketed by the press into an inside page surrounded by advertising shrubbery. The newspaper cherges against the worker had previously been spread thick on page one.

## Miners' Union Board Orders Special Tax for Whole Membership

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22.—(FP)—Every dues-paying member of the United Mine Workers of America will pay an extra $1 assessment for December and another for January, by decision of the international executive board.

## Free Speech Wins in Massachusetts Court

SALEM, Mass.—The right of free speech and free assemblage in the streets of Lawrence, Mass., was upheld when the conviction of Fred Beal, secretary of the United Front Committee, for alleged violation of a city ordinance by holding a street meeting, was reversed. Beal was fined $20 in July, when he was arrested for making a speech at an open air meeting in Lawrence under the auspices of the Civil Liberties Union, to test the ban placed on radical meetings by City Marshall O'Brien and Director of Safety Fred Cook. The attorney for the union states that althou prosecutions have occurred under his ordinance for 14 years, he anticipates that the decision of the highier court will put a stop to them.

**Transfer Chicago Gangster.**

GARY, Ind., Nov. 22. — Frank McErlane, Chicago gangster awaiting trial for the murder of Theddeus Fanning, was transferred to the Porter county jail at Crown Point from Indiana state prison at Michigan City today.

# Oil! A NEW NOVEL by Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

## VIII

Gregor Nikolaeff was back from his trip to Alaska, with more troubles for the conscience of a young idealist. Gregor was gaunt and hollow-eyed, like Paul returned from Siberia. Poor unsuspecting foreign youth—he had shipped on what the sailors call "the hell fleet of the Pacific," and had found himself trapped in a desolate bay, walled in by mountains on one side and ocean on the other, housed in barracks whose floors were wet by the tides, sleeping in vermin-ridden hunks, and eating food like that fed to the inmates of county jails. No way of escape, save on ships that would not take you! While Bunny had been romping in the Pacific with Vee and the seals, Gregor had been near to drowning himself in the same ocean.

Also Rachel Menzies had come home, with more troubles; there was a strike of the clothing workers! Quite unforeseen and spontaneous—hundreds of workers, driven beyond endurance by petty oppressions, had walked out in the middle of a job; the movement had spread all over this Angel City, paradise of the "open shop." The workers were crowding into the union offices and signing up, and a regular mass-struggle was under way! But Papa Menzies, one of the intellectuals among the strikers, a man of force and insight—Papa Menzies was sitting at home, with his frantic Hebrew wife clinging to his coat-tails, and wailing that if he went out and took part in the strike, the police would get him and ship him off to Poland to be shot, and never to see his family again!

As a result of this, Rachel was not going to be able to come to college. Bunny, elegant young gentleman of leisure, who had never known what it was to need money in his life, could not understand this, and had to be told in plain words that Rachel's family had been making sacrifices to get her an education, and all these plans were knocked out. Then of course Bunny wanted to get Dad to help; what was the use of having a rich father if you couldn't serve your friends in a pinch? But Rachel answered, no, they had always been independent, and she would not think of such a thing; she would have to skip a term in the university.

"Until then you won't be in my class!" exclaimed Bunny—realizing suddenly how much he needed an antidote for the dullness of Southern Pacific culture!

"It's very kind of you, Mr. Ross," she answered, sedately. "But perhaps you will come to the meetings of the Socialist local."

"But see here, really, I can get the money without the least trouble; and you don't have to consider it a gift, you can pay it back when you want to. Won't it be easier to earn money if you have a college degree?"

Rachel admitted that; she had meant to get a position as social worker—she had come to this university because there were special courses which would make such a career possible. Bunny pleaded, why not take Dad's money, with no strings to it whatever, and pay him back ten or twenty dollars a month out of her future salary. But Rachel was stubborn—some strange impulse born of her "class-consciousness," which Bunny was powerless to fathom.

He felt so keenly about it that without saying anything to her he got into his car and drove to the home of the Menzies family. He had the address in his note-book, and it did not occur to him that she or her family might be embarrassed to have him see the way they lived—in a wretched little cottage, converted into a little three-room house on the back of a lot, without a shred of a green thing in sight. It was a rented place, Papa Menzies having put his money into Socialism, instead of into real estate and shrubbery. Bunny found him in a crowded front room, with furniture and books, and a job of sewing, and the remains of a meal—of bread and herring, and the proofs of an article which he was getting ready for a striken district, and a fat old Jewish lady rushing about in a panic, trying to put things away from the sight of this alarmingly fashionable visitor.

(To Be Continued.)

# The Trade Union Educational League Receivership - By Ben Gitlow

THE ADVANCE, the official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in its editorial, "Let Us Call a Spade—a Spade," charges that the T. U. E. L. dislikes the Amalgamated and that the T. U. E. L. would see the Amalgamated out of business if it cannot force it to do business in the T. U. E. L.

**Fael a Conspiracy.**

The Advance would like the workers to look upon the left wing sentiment that is so strong in the Amalgamated as the work of a few men organized in the T. U. E. L. who dislike the Amalgamated and want to impose their will upon the organization. In other words, that the T. U. E. L. is conspiring against the Amelgamated. It is the same argument the capitalists use against the labor movement. That the labor leaders here formed a conspiracy to stir up discontent among the workers, and thus for selfish motives foment strikes.

If Brother Hillman would be confronted with such an argument he would declare that the labor leaders are not responsible for the discontent. That at the bottom of the discontent and directly responsible for the strikes are the bad conditions prevailing for the workers and their mistreatment in the shops.

**Reasons for Left Wing.**

The existence of a left wing movement cannot be brushed aside by such arguments. There are basic reasons for the existence of the left wing. They are the following:

1. That conditions for the members of the Amalgamated in the shops in recent years, instead of improving, have continually become worse.

2. That the administration pursues a policy that is opposed to militant struggles on the part of the workers to improve conditions.

3. That the administration supports a bureaucracy that disregards the will of the rank and file and uses its position to make agreements with the bosses at the expense of the workers.

4. That instead of pursuing a policy of class struggle, the administration pursues a policy of co-operating with and assisting the bosses.

**Has No Better Friend.**

The charge that the T. U. E. L. dislikes the Amalgamated is unworthy of any serious labor journal that is expected to give serious consideration to real problems that arise in the organization. The T. U. E. L. doesn't dislike the Amalgamated, it by the Amalgamated is meant the rank and file, the members of the organization.

The Amalgamated has no better and more loyal friend than the T. U. E. L. But The Advance cannot expect the T. U. E. L. to fall upon its knees and worship the reactionary officials who dominate the organization and who pursue policies that are wrong and very harmful to the interests of the workers and the organization as such.

**Officials Responsible.**

THE revolt of the rank and file against the Amalgamated bureaucracy is due to the realization on their part that the policies of their officials and the methods used by them in the organization are responsible for the prevailing bad conditions. The revolt is the left wing: Organizing it and giving it constructive direction, so that it shall not go up a blind alley and result in disarm or the complete destruction of the union, is the T. U. E. L.—the decisive force for all the militant and progressive workers in the unions.

**Against Bureaucrats.**

The T. U. E. L. in the Amalgamated is composed of the best and most loyal members of that organization. It is too much concerned about the welfare and reputation of that organization to desire its destruction. Its activities are directed against the bureaucrats whose destructive and treacherous policies are threatening the ruination of the union. The T. U. E. L. has never declared war upon the Amalgamated, who have changed the Amelgamated from the most progressive union in the United States to one of the most reactionary.

**Fire Class-Conscious Workers.**

Says The Advance: "The officers of the cloakmakers' union of New York, who are the political dummies of the T. U. E. L., do not want the Amalgamated to raise money for the striking cloakmakers." A very poor argument by which The Advance tries to excuse the unwillingness on the part of the Amalgamated administration to give as generously as they can and should to the relief of the striking cloakmakers. A very poor struggle against the actions of Manager Beckerman of the New York Joint Board in ordering the firing of six workers from their jobs because they insisted upon taking shop collections for the striking cloakmakers. In the most reactionary union a deed of equal dastardliness cannot be recorded. Six workers and their families deprived of a livelihood because in the eyes of the arch-reactionary dictator, Beckerman, they dared to collect funds to help feed the starving striking cloakmakers.

**Approve Beckerman.**

HAS Hillman ordered Beckerman to have these workers reinstated? Has the general office condemned Beckerman for his dastardly act? Did The Advance, which can print pages of denunciation on a left wing, print a word in condamnation of Beckerman? The whole administrative machine is quiet. Such silence and inaction must be interpreted as full endorsement of Beckerman's act. The members of the officers of the cloakmakers' union being political dummies of the T. U. E. L. will be dealt with later in the article.

**Corkscrew Brains.**

Listen to the window of a Mossel It takes a man with a corkscrew brain to make such a twisted argument. Says The Advance: "Patiently, they (the officials of the cloakmakers' union) are interested in negative results of what they profess to wish to achieve." Suppose they were, is that any reason why the Amalgamated should have given them the argument they desired by withholding the necessary aid and expected relief? Nonsense, however, knows that its argument is sheer sophistry. The Advance knows that the leaders of the cloak makers' union are friendly to the Amalgamated for relief. Had the Amalgamated given, as it should, the relief in time and in the amounts it really could, there would have been no occasion for the officials of the cloakmakers protesting against the Amalgamated.

**Vicious Demagogy.**

The following paragraph is taken from the editorial:

"There is a possibility of a favorable season ahead in the men's clothing industry. With the union in good shape and the likelihood of a favorable industrial situation the chances of that 'opposition' are mightily slim. So what is Mr. Gitlow to do if he has a desire to run the Amalgamated? He cannot undo a favorable outlook, but by 'proper' tactics he thinks he may put the union out of working condition and thus supply the desired thrust in the coming encounter. So the W. P. and the T. U. E. L. puppets in the cloakmakers' and furriers' unions are put to the job of wrecking the Amalgamated in New York."

THIS paragraph is a very vicious piece of demagogy. It contains an attack upon the writer of this article, Mr. Gitlow, as he is termed. Mr. Gitlow, in his desire to run the Amalgamated, has put on the job to wreck the union the Workers' Party, the T. U. E. L. and the puppets in the cloakmakers' and furriers' unions.

**How They Justify Action.**

Let us examine this piece of demagogy carefully. By so doing we will be able to discover the treacherous role played by the Amalgamated administration. The paragraph states but it has declared war upon the reactionary officials.

The Advance charges that the cloakmakers' and furriers' union went into a T. U. E. L. receivership.

That these two unions new under left wing control have not fared so well.

It is better to be in the receivership of the T. U. E. L. than in the receivership of the bosses. But why examine facts. Facts, facts, facts is what has to be impressed upon The Advance. It would also benefit all the workers in the Amalgamated that the facts that will be here stated be given fullest publicity in The Advance.

**What Furriers Won.**

THE furriers' union, under the leadership of the left wing, with the Communist Ben Gold leader of the strike, did win a 17 weeks general strike, and won the following main demands:

Forty-hour, five-day week.
Increase in wages.
Elimination of overtime work as such as possible.
No subcontracting.

**Cleakmakers' Gains.**

THE cloakmakers, in spite of the sabotage of the right wing, their criminal attempts to bring about a defeat, in spite of an injunction, accomplished the following in their settlement with the industrial council.

Forty-hour, five-day week.
Materially increased wages.
Limitation of contractors.
Thirty-two weeks' work guarantee for your established principle of time guaranteed employment.

Defeated with mass picketing the injunction issued against them.

Defeated Governor Smith's compulsory arbitration.

Defeated governor's commission award inverting the lockout.

In the vernacular of the street: "What do ya mean," "Didn't do so well?"

**Should Get Facts.**

I challenge the Beckerman-Hillman administration to show a record equally as good as the record of the workers in the left wing and the Advance charges that the cloakmakers and furriers union are dummies, who are called puppets and political dummies by The Advance.

Facts, Brother Hillman and Brother Beckerman, is what The Advance should demand from both of you.

When and where has Beckerman-Hillman administration established the forty-hour, five-day week.

When and where has the Amalgamated ever conducted a general struggle to materially better the conditions of the workers?

Why did the Beckerman-Hillman administration fail to present demands for better conditions to the New York clothing manufacturers, at the time the furriers had won better conditions and the cloakmakers and shoemakers were fighting a bitter war for improved conditions?

**Workers Stabbed in Back.**

BROTHER HILLMAN and Brother Beckerman should be condemned for the failure to back up the needle trades workers. The statement that no shamefully and speedy guarantees no increased labor cost to the manufacturers and increased production, that they concluded with the manufacturers at a time when other workers in the needle trades were out on strike for 40 hours and other progressive demands, was a treacherous stabbing in the back of these fighting militant workers. It is no wonder that Mr. Finder, leader of the cloak bosses, arch enemy of organized labor, congratulated the Amalgamated leaders and expressed himself that if the cloakmakers had such constructive and good leaders as Beckerman and Hillman the bosses would be no labor difficulty in the dress industry.

**Call a Spade a Spade.**

I agree with The Advance. Let us call a spade a spade. Let us expose the real role of the Beckerman and Hillman administration. By so doing the T. U. E. L. is vindicated. It becomes clear why there is discontent among the Amalgamated members. By examining the facts one must come to the conclusion that for the benefit of the workers the left wing and the

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.00 six months | $6.00 per year. $3.50 six months |
| $2.50 three months | $3.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL ..... Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## Thanksgiving in Jail

The president of the United States of Morgan and company, the governors of the various states and the mayors of all American cities are exuding hymns of joy over the prosperity of the country and urging the alleged beneficiaries of this prosperity to thank "providence" for it. Needless to say the lion's share of this country's prosperity goes to capitalism and the workers who comprise the overwhelming majority of the population get very little.

Now, it has come to pass that in the town of Belleville, Illinois, twenty nine employes of the Belleville Enamelling & Stamping company and the Roesch Enamel Range company will drink their sugar-less coffee in jail on Thanksgiving Day, because they refused to recognize a court skase against legal picketing. So the company's judge put the workers in jail while the bosses are free to gobble their gobblers and perhaps wash down the delicacy with the cup that cheers.

Another instance of class government.

By the way, do you remember a case of an employer being sent to jail during a strike? If you do, send in the fakie and we will publish it.

A tale without a moral would be moral so we call our readers' attention to the folly of the working class electing capitalist officials, whether they be judges, mayors, governors or presidents, while they refuse to organize a labor party, under their control whose elected representatives would be pledged to serve the interests of labor and not those of the capitalists?

Why not make a start?

## Patriotism and Religion

All the well to do and respectable religions walk arm in arm with patriotism. God and government are synonymous terms with organized superstitution. But some of the lesser and weaker cults do not seem to be able to conform to the requirements of the capitalist state and get into trouble. This was the case with a group of Jehovites in Denver, Colorado.

Fifty Jehovite children in the public schools of Denver refused to salute the American flag. It was against their religion, they said. The school board, while believing that religion is one of the bulwarks of society, nevertheless has little use for any brand that does not serve the purpose of American capitalism. So it made things tough for the Jehovites.

The Jehovites stressed their patriotism, but insisted they could not recognize a symbol of temporal power. Because their children could not recognize the flag the young Jehovites were barred from school by the school board.

Then the Civil Liberties Union decided to make a test case of the school board ruling. And the board gracefully surrendered. So far the fight is a draw. But if the Jehovites refused to salute the flag on the ground that it was a symbol of imperialism, we hate to think what would happen to them.

Religion is a splendid institution so long as it serves capitalism but when a few freaks take it seriously and owe allegiance only to some heavenly spook, there is trouble and sometimes jail for the divine worshippers.

## Paper Box Workers Fight Valiantly

The valiant struggle of the paper box workers in New York City offers a lesson in unionism. For years, the New York workers were bound to an organization that paraded as a union and was in fact, thru the instrument of officials who were bought off, a mere appendage of the paper box manufacturers' associations. Tiring of Brindellism, the members of the union threw out the officials who were in the pay of the companies and reorganized as a genuine union prepared to ask for and demand concessions from the bosses.

After the change in leadership, the bosses suddenly decided that they could get along without a union. They declared war because they could no longer dictate the policies of the workers' organization thru the medium of tools within.

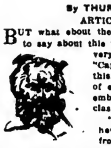
When the workers fought back, thugs were employed against them, police violence was the order of the day and scabs were imported in large numbers. The battle is still on. The paper box workers are putting up a stiff fight not only for better conditions but for their union.

# Karl Marx on Fordism

### Marx Proves with Cold Logic How the Worker Is Robbed—The Mere Fact of OWNERSHIP Permits Henry Ford and Other Capitalists to Control the Destinies of Millions—There Is Only One Answer the Workers Can Give to Henry and His Pals.

By THURBER LEWIS

ARTICLE FOUR



KARL MARX

BUT what about the worker? Has he nothing to say about this robbery of his vitality, his very life? In his great work, "Capital," Karl Marx refers to this. Speaking thru the words of a worker who he means to embody the entire working-class, Marx says:

"The commodity that I have sold to you differs from the crowd of other commodities in that its use creates value and a value greater than its own. That is why you bought it. That which, on your side appears spontaneous expansion of capital, is on mine, extra expenditure of labor power. You and I knew on the market only one law, that of the exchange of commodities. And the consumption of the commodity belongs not to the seller who parts with it but to the buyer who acquires it. To you therefore belongs the use of my daily labor power. But by means of the price you pay for it each day I must be able to reproduce it daily and sell it again.

"Apart from natural exhaustion thru age, etc., I must on the morrow, be able to work with the same normal amount of force, health and freshness as today. You preach to me constantly the gospel of "Saving" and "Abstinence," Good! I will, like a sensible saving owner, husband my sole wealth, labor power, and abstain from all foolish waste of it. I will each day spend, set in motion, put into action, only as much of it as is compatible with its normal duration and healthy development . . .

What you gain in labor, I lose in substance.

"The use of my labor power and spoliation of it are quite different things. If the average time that (doing a reasonable amount of work) an average laborer can live is thirty years, the value of my labor power which you pay me from day to day is one 365 times 30 or one 10950 thousandths of its total value. But if you consume it in ten years, you pay me daily one 10950 thousandths instead of one 3650 thousandths of its total value, that is, only one-third of its daily value and you rob me, therefore, every day of two-thirds of the value of my commodity. You pay me for one day's labor whilst you use that of three days. That is against our contract and the law of exchanges. You may be a model citizen, perhaps a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and in the order of sanctity to boot; but the thing that you represent before me face to face with me has no heart in its breast. That which seems to throb there, is my own heart beating. I demand the normal working day because I, like every other seller, demand the value of my commodity."

This Applies to Ford Only Too Well.

SO might the Ford worker speak to Henry Ford, insofar as Ford extracts as much and more in five days as other employers do in six. the above accusation applies equally well. The mist in which it does to the "hard-boiled" boss who makes his surplus value, his profits, by working his slaves longer hours. When Marx made his worker speak the above lines to the capitalist he visualized this worker as, not a slave, but a man, who, banded together with other workers, puts the case up to the capitalist in cold logic and enforces his logic by the power of organization, by reason of being a member of a union which is strong enough to protect and conserve the lives and happiness of its workers.

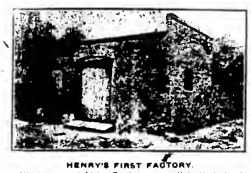
Robbing Value of the Workers.

THATS the way that Karl Marx figured it out in 1873 and earlier. It is the way that not only Ford, but, to an increasing extent, other big employers of labor are getting richer and more powerful every day. It is the only logical way in which the amassing of the huge Ford fortune can be explained. It is the only basis upon which the ROBBERY of the working class can be explained.

For what else is it by ROBBERY? All Ford and his family have done is to START the industry and, by virtue of the nature of our society and the laws governing it, TO OWN IT and all the huge ramifications of it that have developed as the result of the growth and development of society at large.

THE thousands of workers in the Ford plant own little more than the labor power they bring with them to work every morning and leave work without every evening. The mere fact that they get six instead of four dollars is of no very great consequences in view of the terrific strain they work under and in view of the fact that six dollars is hismed little anyhow, compared with the cost of living. They are automatons. Ford does with them as he pleases.

Why should a single individual, and that one not a very great individual, rule the destinies of the thousands of workers slaving indirectly or dependent on the Ford industries? The Ford industries, like other great industries, have ceased long since to become Ford's. They have become part of society. Their management is only in a small way directed by Henry Ford or his son, the two owners. It is far too large and complicated. The Ford plants are run by a system administered by a huge body of bosses and functionaries that are but cogs in a machine like the six dollar a day worker. Every one of the thousands of workers in the Ford plant are indispensable to the machine. Henry and his son could die or be gone for many years and the plants would go on just the same. But if a plague struck Detroit and decimated the workers, there would be a different story to tell.



HENRY'S FIRST FACTORY

Workers are told by Ford propagandists that it was due to Henry's unusual ability and his great foresight that made this tumbled down shack grow into the great auto plants at Highland Park and Fordson. For them the important thing is that Ford is the OWNER of these great industrial institutions. They entirely overlook the fact that billions of hours of exhaustive labor has gone into the building of the huge Ford machine. But workers who think about it easily see that from those billions of hours of labor time that they put into production coms not only the gigantic auto industry but the millions of dollars of profit that Henry now is sole master of. By what right?

The Same With All Industry.

IT is the same with all the great industries of this land and other lands in which this system works. The mere OWNERSHIP and the outland ish RIGHT to extract surplus value, both absolute and relative gives these few industrial barons and the bankers that control their finances, the privilege to amass fortunes of untold wealth while the thousands and millions of wealth producing workers have to be satisfied with the mere necessities of life or little better, with no word in the direction of their destinies.

They are pawns that are pushed here and there as the capitalist wills it. Henry can make them work a six day week and produce a certain amount of surplus value for Henry, or he can, if his interests require it, make the workers toil a five-day week and produce as much, or more, as they did in six.

The Essence of Marxism.

NOW that we have drawn with special reference to the Ford industries and their operation, some of the lessons that Marx taught, we can conclude in no better way than by repeating the very essence of all Marx's teachings:

"Workers of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains—you have a world to gain."

Which, in the case of the workers in the Ford industries means, unite with your fellow slaves in all the other industries in this and every other capitalist land and relieve the Fords of the burden of building up great fortune and achieve for themselves their destinies. The Ford plants belong not to Ford but to society, the workers. For a start they should therefore make it their business to take their own destinies, set the work the and work week time for themselves, turn the rewards of surplus value to the common good and direct their own destinies on the path of progress.

(The End)

## Du Bois Visits the Soviet Union

**The following editorial by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois appeared in "The Crisis," November, 1926. Dr. DuBois is head of the research department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and editor of the Crisis, its official organ.**

Moscow, U. S. S. R., 1926.
By Dr. W. E. D. DuBois.

I AM writing this in Russia. I am sitting in Revolution Square opposite the Second House of the Moscow Soviets, and in a hotel run by the Soviet Government. Yonder the sun pours into my window over the domes and eagles and pointed towers of the Kremlin. Here is the old Chinese wall of the inner city; there is the gilded glory of the Cathedral of Christ, the Savior. Thru yonder gate on the vast Red Square, Lenin sleeps his last sleep, with long lines of people peering each day into his dead and speaking face. Around me roars a city of two millions—Holy Moscow.

* * * * *

I HAVE been in Russia something less than two months. I did not see the Russia of war and blood and rapine. I know nothing of political prisoners, secret police and underground propaganda. My knowledge of the Russian language is sketchy and of this vast land, the largest single country on earth, I have traveled over two thousand miles and visited four of its largest cities, many of its towns, the Neva, the Dnieper, Moscow and Volga of its rivers, and stretches of land and village. I have looked into the faces of its races—Jews, Tartars, Gypsies, Caucasians, Armenians and Chinese. To help my lack of language I have had personal friends, whom I knew before I came to Russia, as interpreters. They were born in Russia and speak English, French and German. This, with my English, German and French, has helped the language difficulty, but did not, of course, solve it.

* * * * *

I HAVE not done my eight seeing and investigation in gangs and crowds nor according to the program of the official Foreign Bureau; but have in nearly all cases gone alone with one Russian-speaking friend. In this way I have seen schools, universities, factories, stores, printing establishments, government offices, palaces, museums, summer colonies of children, libraries, churches, monasteries, boyar houses, theaters, moving-picture houses, day nurseries and co-operatives. I have seen some celebrations—self-governing children in a school house of an evening and 200,000 children and youths marching on Youth Day. I have talked with peasants and laborers, Commissars of the Republic, teachers and children.

* * * * *

ALONE and unaccompanied I have walked the miles of streets in Leningrad, Moscow, Nijni Novgorod and Kiev at morning, noon and night. I have trafficked on the curb and in the stores. I have watched crowds and audiences and groups. I have gathered some documents and figures, piled officials and teachers with questions, sat and gazed at this Russia, that the spirit of its life and people might enter my veins.

I STAND in astonishment and wonder at the revolution of Russia that has come to me. I may be partially deceived and half-informed. But if what I have seen with my eyes and heard with my ears in Russia is Bolshevism, I am a Bolshevik.

## New York Jewelers Buy Crown Gems of Ex-Russian Royalty

MOSCOW, Nov 21 — A collection of the jewels of the banished prince has been purchased by the New York diamond merchant, Norman Weiss from the Soviet government, and is now on their way to New York. The amount involved in the purchase has not been made public.

The money from the sales is to be used by the Soviet government to purchase tractors, ploughs, locomotives, and other practical needs of the Russian people.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour; Herbert Battles, State Supervisor of Vocational Rehabilitation, Subject: "Rehabilitating the Civilians' Hands—Eyes in Hands."

8:30—The Bravoort Concert Trio; Valls Cash, contralto; Lotta Joe Wagner, Oarald Croissant, Charlie White, Mildred Colucio, Harry Dream Daddy Davis

9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.

11:30—Alamo Entertainers.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

RECENTLY the grand council of the Knights of Columbus held a session in Chicago to devise ways and means of expending the $1,000,000 fund collected for "educational" purposes in Mexico. It is reported on good authority that the knights have been smuggling arms into Mexico and there is no doubt but the Jesuits are active in Nicaragua. Those who have read Eugene Sue's famous novel, "The Wandering Jew," will have a good idea of the way in which the political section of the Roman church works.

* * *

THE United States is out frankly to gobble up South America. Mexico is trying to organize a Latin American nationalist bloc against Wall Street. Therefore our imperialists have determined that Mexico must be crushed and it is only a question of time when bayonets will take the place of [illegible]. can be manufactured with ease and a series of minor "outrages" will precede what will be called the "last straw."

* * *

THRU the influence of the catholic "Militia of Christ" in the American Federation of Labor and the fealty of the officialdom protestant, catholic and atheist to Wall Street the A. F. of L. has enhanced its policy towards Mexico from one of friendship to a policy of neutrality at its worst. Just as soon as Wall Street thinks the time is ripe it will make Green and Woll and the other puppets in the other councils of the A. F. of L. fall in to the imperialist tune.

* * *

EIGHT years after the last shot was fired on the battlefields of the world war [illegible] the world is sitting on a keg of powder with war a certainty and a question of the near future. What a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] All [illegible] powers have spent [illegible] [illegible] during the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CHICAGO WORKERS! COME TO ASHLAND AUDITORIUM, ASHLAND AND VAN BUREN, FRIDAY NIGHT FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Worker Correspondents of Join the Growing Ranks of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 268. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail $6.00 per year. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# U. S. THREATENS BREAK WITH MEXICO

## Going Upward to the $25,000 Mark to Keep OUR DAILY

| | |
|---|---|
| Contributions to Nov. 20 | $19,570.70 |
| Contributions Nov. 22 (Monday) | 598.00 |
| Contributions Nov. 23 (Tuesday) | 409.00 |
| TOTAL | $20,577.70 |

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party

THE returns for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund must be increased thru intensified work if we are to reach the $25,000 mark—the first half of the $50,000 fund—by November 30.

Tuesday's contribution, in place of showing an increase, represents a falling off of nearly $200 as against Monday. There remain only Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday in this month in which The DAILY WORKER will receive contributions.

To reach the $25,000 mark by next Tuesday means that we must raise $1,000 each day during these five days.

Based upon the present percentage of their quota for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund the districts of the party should raise the following amounts during the next five days in order to complete the first half of the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund:

| | |
|---|---|
| New York | $1,000 |
| Chicago | 500 |
| Boston | 500 |
| New Haven | 250 |
| Philadelphia | 250 |
| Buffalo | 150 |
| Pittsburgh | 300 |
| Cleveland | 400 |
| Detroit | 200 |
| Minneapolis | 300 |
| Kansas City | 100 |
| Seattle | 250 |
| San Francisco | 250 |
| | $4,500 |

The completion of the $25,000 half way goal of the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund is not only necessary in order that November make a good showing in the campaign but it is essential to meet the maturing obligations of The DAILY WORKER.

On Monday The DAILY WORKER must meet a bill for $2,000 to cover a portion of paper without which The DAILY WORKER cannot appear. Other obligations of the same character make the raising of the $4,500 which will raise the fund to $25,000, a matter of urgent necessity to Keep The DAILY WORKER.

We call upon the party organizations in the various districts to mobilize all their forces for the drive for The DAILY WORKER during the next few days and to raise as a minimum the amounts assigned to them in the above tables.

These amounts can be raised if the work is taken up in earnest—in spirit that this is work which must be done in order to Keep The DAILY WORKER. This issue of The DAILY WORKER will reach every section of the country by Friday. The DAILY WORKER Committees should be called into session on Friday and Saturday and organize to make Sunday a DAILY WORKER Day, on which thru organizing as many party members as possible for systematic collection of funds, the total assigned to the district is raised.

An organized push forward of this character will result in the collection of the $4,500 needed to reach the $25,000 mark.

We call upon every party committee and every party unit for immediate action to raise this $4,500 and the $25,000 goal.

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THAT there is danger of war between France and Italy is indicated by the presence of a section of the French naval forces on the coast of Morocco within [illegible] distance [illegible] ands are [illegible] French [illegible]ormant [illegible]e in the [illegible]as a de- [illegible]round of [illegible] [illegible]and to take [illegible]lan popula- [illegible]stem of so- [illegible]o difficulty about making the necessary arrangements to find the needed space. But as long as capitalism exists, wars will be the rule and the first consideration will be profit and not utility. So we have France and Italy making warlike gestures at each other with the possibility that thousands of French and Italian workers will be killed before the imperialists of both countries settle their differences.

* * *

THIS mad dog Mussolini is drawing perilously near the rocks. The ludicrous figure he cuts as the originator of plots against his own life has made him the laughing stock of Europe. And when people begin to laugh at a bully, his end is near. People are inclined to attach too much importance to Mussolini's personality. They seem to think that but for Mussolini fascism would fall to the ground. It cannot be denied that Mussolini's personality is an important factor. But the real power behind fascism is composed of the industrial capitalists, the bankers and big land-owners of Italy, supported by

(Continued on page 2)

## PRESIDENT OF CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR TO SPEAK AT PROTEST MEET

John Fitzpatrick

President of the Chicago Federation of Labor will speak with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Vincent Vacirca and Rev. Clayton Morrison at Ashland auditorium Friday night, at a huge demonstration under the auspices of International Labor Defense to demand a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti.

### Fireman Shoots Mechanic.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 22.—William Bushar, general master mechanic at the Soo Line shops here, was wounded twice when shot at three times today by James B. Lavalle, a locomotive fireman released from service last May.

## WILL COME TO GRIPS IN JANUARY OVER THE MEXICAN LAND LAWS

Gen. Calles
President of Mexico

A. James R. Sheffield
U. S. Ambassador to Mexico.

## 50,000 TROOPS DESERT WU FOR CANTON CAUSE

### *Gen. Yang-Sen Deserts War Lord to Cantonese*

HANKOW, China, Nov. 24.—Reports from Ichang in the upper Yangtze valley state that General Yang-sen, former ally of General Wu Pei-fu, who controls the eastern part of Szechwan province and the western portion of Hupeh province, has gone over to the Cantonese forces with his 50,000 troops. He is also reported to have 12,000 more men stationed in the south of Shansi province, a Wu strongheld.

This new defection is of great strategic importance to the southern armies now driving north and east against the combined forces of General Chao Tse Lin and Marshal Sun. It adds one more province, that of Szechwan, to the territory now under the control of Canton and gives freedom of military movement for the Cantonese in the eastward drive into Hunan province against Wu Pei Fu.

The consolidation of the Cantonese control in the central Yangtze valley began with the capture of the important industrial centers of Wuchang and Hankow by the forces under the youthful general Chiang Kai Shek. With the acquisition of General Yang-Sen's province of Szechwan, the march of the Cantonese armies north towards Shanghai has been greatly facilitate. The moving of the seat of the revolutionary government from Canton to Wuchang puts the base of operations further north to make easier the objective of controlling the whole of China and conquering the militarists still in control of the large northern end eastern provinces.

### LaFollette Ill in Bed.

MADISON, Wis., Senator R. M. LaFollette, Jr., may not be able to attend the next session of Congress, his physician says. He has for ten weeks suffered from an inflammation of the veins, which may lay him up for two more weeks.

## 'THEY MUST NOT DIE', IS SLOGAN OF BIG MEETING

### *Sacco-Vanzetti Protest Friday Night*

"Sacco and Vanzatti must not die!" will be the slogan under which Chicago workers will perform their share of the nation-wide protest against the frame-up of the two Italian-American workers whose only crime is their loyalty to the labor movement.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will head the list of speakers which includes, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, national chairman of International Labor Defense, under whose auspices the protest is staged; Vincenzo Vacirca, noted anti-fascist leader, and the Rev. Clayton Morrison, editor of the Christian Century.

At Ashland Auditorium.

Anton Johannsen, prominent member of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will preside at the big mass meeting in Ashland Auditorium, Van Buren St. and Ashland Ave., on Friday, Nov. 26 at 8 p. m. Tickets, which sell for 10 cents, are being distributed from the office of the Machinists' District Council and other union headquarters.

The Chicago Federation of Labor at its regular meeting before last passed a vigorous resolution calling for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti. The present mass meeting is one of a series of meetings thruout the country under the auspices of International Labor Defense to save Sacco and Vanzetti. New York led off the new protest with a meeting in Madison Square Garden attended by 18,000 workers.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

## Lenin and Krassin

THE following statement made by Leonid Krassin concerning the difficulties of Soviet trade abroad at the time the Soviet Union was deprived of the guiding hand of Lenin, gives an idea, in his own words, of the obstacles that confronted Krassin himself when he was sent first to Paris and then to London as the outposts of the workers' and peasants' government in the uphill struggle for economic reconstruction of the New Russia:

LEONID KRASSIN

"It is a great misfortune for all of us that Lenin had to cease active leadership of the state just when our foreign trade was beginning to get going. At the outset, in 1920, Lenin was somewhat skeptical of the possibility of developing foreign trade. After the blockade of Soviet Russia was nominally lifted by the order of the Allied Supreme Council in 1920, it was still maintained in fact, and Lenin half-jokingly questioned whether it was even possible to use our gold reserve to obtain indispensable goods from abroad. And, as a matter of fact, our first attempts at foreign purchases were met by a "gold blockade," for, at the instigation of their governments, not a single bank or firm would accept our gold in payment for goods. This blockade only came to an end with the conclusion of the trade agreement with Great Britain in March, 1921."

* * *

Altho in ill health for many months, Krassin carried on in London, applying Lenin's policies in his dealings with British imperialism and being constantly victimized by the enmity and intrigues of the British Foreign Office, headed by the lamented Austan Chamberlain.

### *Leonid Krassin Dies in London*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Leonid Krassin is dead. The famous Soviet diplomat passed away during Tuesday night of pernicious anaemia, despite blood transfusions made over a period of several months in a vain effort to save him. The death of Comrade Krassin marks the passing of

(Continued on page 2)

## CALLES IS FIRM FOR ENFORCING OIL, LAND LAWS

### *Anti-Wall Street Act to Apply in January*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The state department is preparing the way to break off relations with Mexico. The publication of the exchange of notes dealing with the Mexican oil and land laws is itself a move in this direction. Secretary of States Kellogg is assuming an ever sharper tone towards Mexico City. It is in anticipation of January 1 when the first of Mexico's laws affecting the property rights of foreigners will go into effect.

At the same time word from Mexico has it that the congress will support the stand of the Calles government to the limit and will enact no legislation according to the American demands.

### The Real Stake.

While principals of international law and fundamental problems of ownership are discussed in Kellogg's notes with much harmlessness, the stakes about which the game is being played by the state department can be tangibly put in the following figures showing the value of American interests in Mexico:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mining and smelting | $300,000,000 |
| Oil lands and refineries | $478,000,000 |
| Agricultural and timber | $700,000,000 |

Including this total of American investments in Mexico also embracing railroad, mercantile and bank capital, is estimated at $1,500,000,000.

The best part of these investments is controlled by New York financiers, for whom Kellogg is speaking when he assumes the ultimatum tone towards the Mexican government that his notes signify.

### Laws 9 Years Old.

The Mexican land and oil laws were passed in 1917. They provide for the dissolution of alien ownership of productive oil, mineral and agricultural

(Continued on page 2)

## American Imperialism Shows Its Teeth

### *Workers Must Support Mexico Against Attacks of Government in Interest of Wall Street*

Statement by the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.

THE government, acting for the imperialist American, capitalist exploiters of Latin America, is preparing for a new attack upon Mexico.

The workers of this country face the danger of being called upon to fight a war for the investments and profits of the American capitalists in Mexico, Central and South America.

Last week the capitalist press floodad the country with propaganda against Mexico because of alleged interference with the imperialist schemes of the American capitalist and government to maintain Central America as the backyard for imperialist adventures and profits of Wall Street. Yesterday Secretary of State Kellogg, under orders from Wall Street's president, Coolidge, threatens Mexico because it dares to assert its right to control the natural resources within its territory.

From threats of withdrawal of recognition of Mexico to armed intervention to protect the investments and profits of the American imperialists is only a step, but a step which will involve the sacrifice of the lives of thousands of American workers. Thus it is becoming clear where the imperialist exploitation and domination is leading this country and the dangers which lay ahead for the workers.

American imperialism—Wall Street—backed by the American government and its marines has for a decade or more been engaged in the business of overthrowing governments opposed to its schemes of exploitation in the West Indies and Central America. Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua have all felt the weight of the iron fist of American imperialism, when resistance developed against the unchecked exploitation of these countries by the Wall Street bankers. The governments of these countries set up by the will of the people were ruthlessly driven out with the help of American marines and puppet governments, ready to do the will of Wall Street set up in their place and upheld with the support of American bayonets.

The Nicaraguan affair is a striking example of how Wall Street and the Washington government, maintain spheres of exploitation and make of the Latin American countries colonies dominated by American imperialism. Adolfo Diaz, the president elected for Nicaragua thru machinary rigged by Wall Street and the representative of the American governments, is a puppet president representing the American capitalists. The effort of the Nicaraguan people to throw out this agent of Wall Street and establish a government of their own which will protect their interests, is met by the beyonets of the marines from the American warships.

WHAT has happened in Nicaragua has happened and will happen in all of the Central and South American countries in which the American imperialists are investing the billions wrung from the exploitation of the American workers. Under one form or another these countries are being brought under the sway of American imperialism, backed by American warships and American marines. The status which the American imperialists have decided upon for Latin America is that of a vast colony whose people must submit to bitter exploitation and swell the profits of the American capitalists. In this work of subjugating Latin America the American capitalists have the unlimited support of the American government and all its military and naval power.

Mexico stands in the way of this great scheme of imperialist agrandizement. Mexico has shown resistance to the American imperialist and their Washington government. It has declared that the resources of that country belong to the Mexican people and not to the Wall Street bankers. It has adopted provisions in its constitution which seek to return to the Mexican people the natural resources which previous Mexican governments, amenable to the influence of the American imperialists have turned over to these freebooters.

It is because Mexico insists upon enforcing these provisions of its constitution and laws that Secretary of State Kellogg is threatening the Mexican government. Kellogg, who issued a warning intended for Mexico that it must not interfere in Nicaragua in support of the effort of the people of Nicaragua to gain control of their own government, brazenly interferes in Mexico to compel Mexico to revise its laws to suit the American imperialist exploiters of Mexico.

Kellogg declares in his note against the effort of the Mexican government to enforce the provisions of the constitution of Mexico.

"It strikes at the very root of the system of property rights which lies at the basis of all civilized society."

HERE we have the same reason given for American imperialist intervention in Mexico that Kellogg has given for the refusal to recognize the Soviet Union—the property rights of the capitalists are endangered.

It is to protect these property rights of the American capitalists that the American workers will be called upon to fight, to give their lives, to sacrifice upon the bloody battlefields if American imperialism goes its way unchacked by the power of the workers.

Mexico, because of its resistance to American imperialism, is today the rallying point for the struggle of all Latin America in the fight against American imperialist domination. The countries of Central and South America see ahead of them the same fate which has befallen Haiti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua unless they unite in the struggle against American imperialism.

The American workers must ally themselves with the peoples of these countries in the fight against American imperialism and its Washington government. They must show the people of Mexico and Latin America that they have an ally in the United States in the fight against imperialist subjugation. They must show now that the American workers will not pay in blood and suffering to make Latin America an American colony. They must unite with the Latin American people to fight the exploiters who wrung profits from their labor and use those profits of the labor of the American workers for imperialist exploitation of Latin America.

HANDS OFF MEXICO MUST BE THE SLOGAN OF AMERICAN LABOR.

FIGHT THE AMERICAN IMPERIALIST EXPLOITERS IN ALLIANCE WITH THE OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF LATIN AMERICA

These slogans must be raised in the entire American labor movement now if American labor is not to have a blood bath in a fight for "vested rights" of the American imperialists to exploit Latin America and backed by the organized force of American labor.

Central Committee, Workers (Communist) Party.

C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary.

# LEONID KRASSIN, SOVIET LEADER, DIES IN LONDON

## *Ambassador to Britain Succumbs to Illness*

(Continued from page 1.)

one of the leaders of the new school of diplomacy that came into existence with the revolution of the Russian workers and peasants and that was founded by Lenin.

Chicherin, Rakowsky, Krassin, these three names were pronounced in all capitalist chancelleries with misgiving. The plain-speaking foreign policy of the Soviet state was put into practice in London by Krassin who was hated and feared by the labor-baiting officials of the British Foreign Office. As ambassador to the Court of St. James, Krassin's conduct was marked by the firm convictions of a member of a revolutionary state whose faith in the power of the great liberated Russian masses more than overcame the obstacles placed in his path by the cunning diplomats of British imperialism.

But his actions were also tempered by the realization of the needs of Soviet reconstruction. Firm in all matters of principle, standing always on the solid ground of the revolutionary future of the workers' and peasants' state, Krassin met the intrigues of foreign capital with the skillfulness of strategy that was Lenin's heritage to proletarian state leaders.

Concessions he made. His haste to recognize was the wonder and amazement of the French bourgeoisie when first he went to Paris to take over the quarters of the old czarist representatives. But British gentlemen of diplomacy were likewise disappointed to find a representative of the Russian workers able to meet their precision of procedure with an intelligence far surpassing their own.

**Victimized by Tories.**

Since he exchanged places with Christian Rakovsky, who went to Paris while Krassin came to London, he has been constantly beset by Chamberlain and his aids who charged the Soviet Union with "subversive propaganda" in England. The great working-class fermentation that has been going on in England and the set-backs that British imperialism has received in the far east, caused the venom of the British Foreign Office to be unloaded on the Russian embassy and Krassin. That short-sighted and rabid tories blamed all their troubles on the quiet Krassin who was doing about the business of looking after the economic interests of the Soviet Union in the imperial capital.

Leonid Krassin was born in the Ural region of Russia in 1870. His father was a commercial man. He was educated at the university. He graduated as a technical engineer. He joined the Social Democratic Party of Russia in 1891 and was a follower of Lenin when the Bolsheviks split from the Mensheviks in 1903. In 1907 he was a delegate to the congress held in London. He played an important part in the revolution of 1917 and accompanied Trotsky to Brest-Litovsk during the peace negotiations. He was food commissar for the Red Army during the days of the counter-revolution and later became commissar of foreign trade. He was a member of the Central Committee of the Union of Soviet Republics. During 1925 he was Soviet ambassador to France. Early in 1926 he was transferred to London


*Advertise*
in
The DAILY WORKER!

Every page of The Daily Worker contains 119 inches in seven 20-inch columns of printed matter.

When your copy and ad measure down on single column and if more than one column Ad is wanted multiply by number of columns wanted. For instance—A 10-inch Ad may be either 4 inches 2 columns—5 inches 2 columns or 12 single column inches.

No Ad should be taken for more than one column if less than 3 inches is wanted.

Do not require proof unless plenty of time is given.

If cuts are supplied they must be suitable for newspaper work—no fine screen cuts can be used. We can use mats and newspaper cuts.

A special rate of 6 cents an inch has been made on all party, fraternal and union advertising. For commercial advertising such as clothing, Furniture, Hardware, Restaurants, Pool Halls, Doctors and Dentists or any legitimate line of merchandise charge the following rates:

| | RATES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | One single column inch | 2 to 5 times single column inches | 6 to 25 times single column inches | 26 times or more single column inches |
| Times printed | | | | |
| Once only | $1.00 | .90c | .80c | .70c |
| Less than 1 day a week—for 3 months | .95c | .90c | .85c | .80c |
| Every day for 3 mos. or more | .90c | .85c | .80c | .75c |

If these instructions are not clear to you or if any prospective advertiser would like to write us direct give them a self-addressed envelope of The DAILY WORKER and we will do the rest. You will receive credit just the same if we get the Ad thru your efforts.

ALL PAYMENTS MUST BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Daily Worker Publishing Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

# CALLES IS FIRM FOR ENFORCING OIL, LAND LAWS

## Anti-Wall Street Act to Apply in January

(Continued from page 1)

lands and for these lands to pass into the hands of Mexican nationals by means of compensation determined by laws.

Ever since their passage, they have been a source of constant protest by the United States government.

Recognition was entirely withdrawn by the United States for some years before it was resumed with the Obregon government in 1923. The Calles administration has been preparing to administer the laws for the past two years and the decrees are to go into effect on Jan. 1. The Kellogg notes now made public forecast the withdrawal of recognition again at that time.

**Kellogg Threat.**

Briefly, the Kellogg notes warn the Mexican government that a crisis will exist between the two countries if the latter does not put its position of freeing Americans to give up the property they acquired prior to 1917 under the retroactive clauses of the legislation. The laws provide that alien holders of titles shall be required to sell them to Mexicans over a period of ten years at which time no aliens are to hold land in Mexico.

The correspondence between the two countries on this question has extended over a period of two years. The state department has made varied and sundry threats during this time and the Calles government has stood firm in its position.

**All Latin America Involved.**

But the controversy over the land laws is only one of the contributing factors to the dispute between the two countries. United States marines are in control of Nicaragua. The American fleet is cruising in Central American waters with a sharp eye on Guatemala. Foreign Minister Saenz declared from Mexico City that his country will not recognize the puppet Diaz regime just given recognition by Kellogg. The Mexican government has declared that it is giving aid to the Nicaraguan liberals who are in rebellion against the Wall Street tool, Diaz.

So that the question assumes a much larger importance due to these complications. It really embraces the whole question of the imperialist attitude of the United States, not only to Mexico, but to all of Latin America. There are indications to the southward that sentiment is piling up throout the Latin republics against the domination of the United States in Central America and the Caribbean.

**Mexico's Answer.**

The wordy and high toned protestations of Secretary Kellogg to Mexico, in which he speaks of certain violations of international law involved in the land laws is answered by Foreign Minister Saenz with a curt reply: "My government on its part will expect your excellency to indicate the concrete cases in which recognized principles of international law may have been violated or may be violated in disregard of legitimate interests of United States citizens, since, in such cases, it will be disposed to repair such violations."

The position of the Mexican government is that the United States has no cause to make complaint, according to the best practices of international law, until the violations charged by Kellogg have actually taken place. The laws will not be operative until January, at which time Mexico anticipates that the United States will interest itself in the status of its nationals and their property. But until that time, Calles thinks Kellogg should hold his peace.

**Dollar Diplomacy.**

But Kellogg is playing the dollar diplomatic game. It is his intention, if possible, to bring enough pressure to bear before the laws become operative, to have the teeth taken out of them so that Wall Street will not suffer in January. Failing this, no secret is made of the fact that the government will resort to stern measures at that time to try to force Mexico to abandon its plan of turning over alien wealth to Mexicans.

What forms the dispute will take when the crisis comes during January cannot be predicted. But with the Calles administration unshakable in its determination to enforce Mexico's laws and Kellogg assuming a more belligerent attitude, serious consequences can easily result.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.

# LAUNCH DRIVE FOR FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS

## *National Organization Opens Headquarters*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—In order to organize public sentiment thruout the country and focus attention upon the various congressional bills which propose to register, fingerprint, jail or deport foreign-born residents of the United States, the National Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers has opened headquarters at 41 Union Square, New York, under the direction of Nina Semorodin, the national secretary-treasurer.

Three years ago, when the first of the series of bills calling for registration of the foreign-born was introduced in Washington, gropps in a number of the large cities banded together in the interest of foreign-born workers to oppose these bills. Some of these organisations have continued to exist inactively, and they are now being amalgamated to form the nucleus of a nation-wide organization to begin active work against all such proposed legislation.

**Dean is President.**

The president of the national council is Joseph Ducca, of the Motion Picture Operators' union; vice-presidents, Max Orlowsky of the local council in Chicago, and P. Pascal Cosgrove of the Shoe Workers' Protective union. Henry T. Hunt is legal adviser and the executive committee consists of Timothy Healy, international president of the Stationary Firemen and Oilers' union; Max S. Hayes of the typographical union; James Maurer, president Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; William Cowan, international president of the upholsterers' union; Fred Suiter, international secretary Quarry workers' union; Percy Thomas of the commercial telegraphers' union; J. L. Spidler of the United Mine Workers; M. Ullman of the upholsterers' union, Carl Appel of the Boston council, Rebecca Grecht of the New York council; A. W. Bourman of the United Mine Workers, John Brahtin of the Cleveland council, J. R. Brodsky of the United Workers' Cooperative, Anagen Berkowitz of the Amalgamated Food Workers, E. G. Hallock of the western Pennsylvania council, J. Lewandowsky of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, J. Peda of the New Haven council; John Lecesky of the Connelsville coke region council, Anna Lewcik of the Association of Benevolent Sisters, Morris Sugar of the Detroit council, Paul J. Zoretich of the Holy Heart of Jesus N. 194, N. H. IZ

**Immediate Danger.**

In announcing today the plans of the newly-created National Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers, Miss Nina Semorodin, secretary-treasurer, said:

"In view of the fact that the Holaday bill, H. R. 12444 has already been passed by the house and is to be taken up by the senate at the next session, we feel that there is immediate need of bringing this matter of discrimination against the foreign-born directly before the people of the United States.

**Threatens Refugees.**

"The Holaday bill permits the deportation of any foreign-born resident of the country, whether or not he is a naturalized citizen, if during the past eight years he has served a year's sentence for any cause whatsoever. It also would allow the deportation of any foreign-born resident if he had knowledge of the illegal entrance of anyone into the United States. The special injustice of this latter clause can be appreciated when you realize that in order to escape persecution and death thousands of political exiles have fled to this country during the past few years from Italy and Spain. Of course no guarantees that the United States shall give refuge to political exiles, but the Holaday bill intends to nullify this.

**Will Fight Such Bills.**

"The Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers intends to fight all such legislation, including the five or six other bills now in congressional committees which would have us fingerprint, register, tax, conscript for industrial service, or deport foreign-born workers at our pleasure—even when they have complied with all our requirements and become naturalized citizens.

**Naturalization Bureau.**

"In addition to fighting such legislation and giving it the widest possible publicity, we shall establish naturalization bureaus in hundreds of smaller cities thruout the country so that those who are unacquainted with the demands for citizenship may be informed just as soon as they reach this country, and may be protected when they gain the rights of citizenship."

**Ford as Dry Enforcer.**

DETROIT, Nov. 24.—Henry Ford today was to direct personally an invasion into aerial bootlegging at his Dearborn airport. State police last night seized an airplane, loaded with 11 cases of whisky, in the airport's hangars. Henry Ford arrived at the airport about the time of the raid.

# CARPET WORKERS TO GIVE DANCE IN PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY FOR STRIKE AID

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 24.—The twenty-carpet workers of Philadelphia, who have been involved in a bitter struggle with the bosses for the last 8 weeks, are now planning a Stella Dance and Bazaar at the New Traymore Hall, Franklin and Columbia Avenue on Saturday, November 27, beginning at 2 p. m.

It is the duty of all class conscious workers of Philadelphia to support this affair.

Besides the good cause for this affair, there is also a good time assured for one and all.

# APOSTACY OF AGUINALDO IS NOW COMPLETE

## Organizes Fake Party in Support of Wood

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, P. I., Nov. 24. — Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, at one time revolutionary leader against the United States for a Philippine Republic, and in fact first president of such a provisional republic, has so far fallen from the first principles for which he struggled, gun in hand, in the Island hills, that he has completed his sell-out to U. S. imperialism by forming a political party whose object is support to the Wall Street satrapy represented by the Governor-General Wood

**Sold Out Long Ago.**

Aguinaldo's fall began many years ago. Not long after the occupation of the Philippines by American troops, after a secret conference with American officials, decided to recant and pledged allegiance to American control of the Islands.

Since that time, Aguinaldo, by reason of his revolutionary past, something of an idol, has been used by various governor-generals as a tool to use against the Filipino nationalistic movement. When the break between the Philippine legislature and General Wood came three years ago, Aguinaldo supported Wood as against the stand of his countrymen.

**Deadlock.**

The Philippines legislature, under the leadership of Manuel Quezon and Manuel Roxas, is deadlocked with the office of the Governor-General. This is a veteran's organization composed of old fighters for the Philippines. To stay with Aguinaldo because he left their hero, the general attempted to create the impression that all the Philippine people was not with Roxas and Quezon exalnst Wood.

Now, with the secret connivance of the governor-general's staff, Aguinaldo has announced the formation of a new political party, the object of which will be to support General Wood in the legislature.

But Aguinaldo has but a small following. Quezon and his supporters have already won large numbers of Aguinaldo's veterans' organization. The creation of the party is recognized throut the Islands as a deal maneuvered by Governor-General Wood to create dissension in the ranks of the nationalist movement

# Show Passaic Strike Picture in Newark This Friday Night

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 24. — "The Passaic Strike," gripping motion picture depicting the struggles of the Passaic mill strikers will be shown here Friday night, Nov. 26, at Newark Labor Lyceum. Proceeds from the picture will go to buy food for the strikers and their children. With the presentation of the picture there will also be strikers and speakers from Passaic.

It is the most inspiring labor picture ever produced.

**Children's Showing.**

NEW YORK—"The Passaic Strike" will be shown in New York City, December 4, under the auspices of the Young Pioneers' League of America. All workers' children are invited. Admission is only 10 cents. It will be shown at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave.

# Start Drive to Aid Victims of Illinois Floods in October

A drive for a $175,000 relief fund for 2,500 families rendered homeless by last month's disastrous Illinois valley flood was launched today by the Red Cross, county welfare bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Another flood was feared should the weather moderate, melting recent heavy snows.

More than 140,000 of 225,320 acres flooded were still under water today.

**Canadian Miners Caught in Blast**

COLEMAN, Alberta — A blast in the mine of the McGillivray Coal & Coke Co. caught seventeen men, of whom seven meda their way to safety. The bodies of two have been brought to the surface. The fate of the remaining eight is uncertain. Rescue teams from Blairmore are working frantically to reach the entombed

# The N. Y. Times Views Situation in China and Whistles for Courage

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

IMPERIALIST diplomacy is losing no touch sleep over the situation in China, with the Cantonese armies bringing new sections of the republic almost daily under the standards of the revolution.

The definition issued by General Chang Kai Shek forces the next move upon the diplomats of Washington, London and Paris.

The New York Times tries to discuss what that move shall be. It indicates that it ought to be very conciliatory. That is, of course, to be expected of imperialist diplomacy when it is on the defensive. But the Chinese, under the leadership of Canton, will not be fooled by imperialism's soft words that always have a spiked club in reserve.

* * *

The moving of the revolutionary capital from Canton to Wuchang isn't considered so bad, by The Times. It admits the political and geographical reasons for the change saying "Wuchang is the heart of China," but it is rather skeptical about how "the outside world" will accept it. This doesn't seem to be troubling the Chinese. Peking has been the capital of the nation in name only. It remains in the eyes of the imperialist diplomats the symbol of "the imperial splendor of China" that passed with the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty 15 years ago. It is in Peking that the geographical reasons for the change saying "Wuchang is the heart of China," but it is rather skeptical about how "the outside world" will accept it. This doesn't seem to be troubling the Chinese. Peking has been the capital of the nation in name only. It remains in the eyes of the imperialist diplomats the symbol of "the imperial splendor of China" that passed with the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty 15 years ago. It is in Peking that the unpatriotic invaders maintain their hostile establishments, for which millions of Chinese labor has been forced to pay, over and over.

It is better indeed for the bandit armies of foreign greed to give up all its show of power and move to Wuchang, railroad center, heshive of young Chinese industry, where the rising and clenched fist of New China battles its way forward in counter-intention to the dead hand of things past loosening its grip forever on progress in Pekin.

Foreign diplomats were compelled to forget the glories, as they viewed them, of the czars in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) and Constantinople (now Istanbul) to workers' and peasants' rule in Red Moscow, capital city of the Soviet Union.

But that does not mean that the imperialists quit their attack on the Chinese National Revolution any more than that they have given up hope that they will be able in time to achieve the crushing of the Workers' Republic.

It is to their interests, therefore, to mislead the world before the world, as they are able thru their own press, the actual situation in China.

* * *

It is here that The New York Times is at its best. It now raises the question:

"Has the government of Canton the right to move the capital from one city to another without assume the international obligations imposed by gun and bayonet upon the Chinese people by the financial responsibilities to world imperialism. The Chinese might instead demand the return of the Boxer indemnity from us to our imperialism to dictate its terms. That time is gone. General Chiang has clearly stated the intention to denounce all existing treaties with the imperialist powers, that extra-territorial privileges will be abolished and that the struggle against imperialism will be continued everywhere, because the Chinese national revolution is part of the world revolution, in the words of the Chinese spokesman at the opening of the Seventh Enlarged Plenum of the executive committee of the Communist International at Moscow, on Monday.

The New York Times is trying to "laugh that off." It says that General Chiang's "pronunciamentos need not be taken too seriously, as these are somewhat on a par with our own party convention platform resolutions. They are useful for home consumption."

The big point is that the Chinese people take the program seriously, whether Wall Street openly professes to or not. They are rallying in support of it. All are being educated to understand it. A revolutionary army, continually growing in strength, has been built in support of it. It is said that old party programs are built for capitalist politicians to ride into office on. The program of the Chinese revolution is similar in this respect; it is built as a unifying instrument for the Chinese masses to go into power.

Whereas the American capitalist party programs are constituted of a flood of words, the Chinese revolutionary program calls for a flood of deeds that moves ever onward engulfing all its enemies. No comfort here for the enemies of the people.

The Times whistles another tune on the question of Bolshevik influence in China. It now declares that the Cantonese movement is neither "Red" nor "pro-Bolshevik," stating that:

"As a matter of fact it suited the interests of the Cantonese to accept the Russians for a time. Later they gave the Russian leader their walking papers."

It was quite unfortunate for The New York Times that on the same day this editorial appeared, Shau Li Tze, representative of the Kuomintang party of China, was addressing the gathering of the Communist International in Moscow declaring that the Kuomintang is acting unitedly with the Communist Party of China in the struggle for the emancipation of the Chinese people.

* * *

With some of the other confessions of The Times it is easier to agree, especially that, "of all the warring groups in China today the Cantonese have what most nearly approximates a constructive program." The only other groups of any consequence are those headed by Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin, and they have no program except to play the role of satrapas for native and alien profiteers. The forces of the former are especially strong thru a process of rapid disintegration. One of his most powerful allies, General Yang Sen, has just deserted to the Canton cause, taking with him 30,000 troops in a most important sector.

Considering all this, in speaking of the Cantonese, The New York Times exclaims:

"If their military successes continue, they may soon command the attention of the world."

The Times is wrong again. The Chinese Nationalist Revolution is now commanding the attention of the world. It is the duty of every American worker and farmer to study and understand it, for therein they may soon be drawn into the very center of the vortex of struggle at any moment.

# *CURRENT EVENTS*

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from page 1.)

international capitalism. Disposing of Mussolini without probably incurring the wrath of the Italian people in such a flood that the fascist system would be swept away, but Mussolini would not hold out for a week but for the support of the ruling classes.

* * *

BLUENOSE reformers had better not get too fresh with Chicago politicians. The law must be enforced, but with discretion. This is what we gather from the little speech delivered a few days ago by a federal judge when instructing a grand jury. The judge advised the jurors to be careful and not bring in indictments indiscriminately. Only last week several policemen, one municipal judge and the chief of police's secretary were indicted on charges of violating the dry law. This was a terrible wallop to the democrats so they got busy.

* * *

THE federal district attorney secured the assistence of an attorney who is alleged to be connected with the Anti-Saloon League, in his war against "grafting officials." His assistant in turn hired a professional snooper by the name of Williams to assist him. The Rev. Williams is in jumped on city hall with both feet and produced a fina collection of catholics and foreigners who are alleged to have violated the prohibition law. It would not be so bad if the snoopers confined their activities to having humble saloon keepers indicted. But they reached up to the church as well as behind the bar. Hence the judge's little speech. The moral is that laws are made to be enforced against those who do not make them.

* * *

HOW is your Florida real estate getting along? Perhaps after all you would be better off if you took Artemus Ward's advice and put your money in Los Angeles. Be that as it may one of the biggest real estate promoters in Chicago is in difficulties. Several investors had their investments swept away by the cyclone and they are blaming the operator for the damage. The operator thinks it is not fair to blame him for "an act of god" and promises to reimburse his disconsolate clients provided he is given a chance. This particular real estate man is a noted local patriot and is always there with the herrin when a collection is taken up for liberty and better wars. Patriotism is the first as well as the last refuge of

# SAYS U. S. COURT WILL KNOCK OUT RADIO DECISION

## Tribune Case Cannot Stand, Lesh Asserts

Claims to prior rights in radio wavelengths, made by the Chicago Tribune station WGN, will be knocked out by the federal courts in spite of a decision by an Illinois state court in the Tribune's favor, it is confidently predicted by L. J. Lesh, radio engineer of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Lesh is the man who built WCFL, the labor broadcast station on the municipal pier, and developed the commercial radio telegraph business of the federation to a profitable basis. He has had wide experience in many cities on the engineering side of radio and is deeply read on its legal and social aspects.

**Is Federal Power.**

"The entire question of radio rights and radio regulation belongs to the federal government," Lesh says. "The Tribune in its suit against the Commercial school station WGES claimed that the WGES wave-length interfered with the WGN wave length and therefore infringed on it. The property right to the air based on prior use efficient service and established good will among radio listeners.

A state and not a federal court on Nov. 17 ordered the interfering station to adopt a different wave-length, thus seeming to acknowledge the Tribune's property claim.

**No Basis for Decision.**

"There is nothing whatever in radio law to confirm such alleged ownership. The broadcast licenses are issued for three months only by the federal department of commerce and renewal must be made regularly at their expiration. The licenses are not patents but temporary permits, although certain radio interests have tried recently to set up vested rights over them."

The question is vital to the labor station as it is operating on a wave length to which a New York station has prior claim. The license was granted automatically by the Department of Commerce after its arbitrary assignment by the Supreme court had been declared a federal decision in the Zenith case.

**Tourist Club Hike**

NEW YORK, Nov. 24. This Sunday, Nov. 28, the Tourist club, "the pride of nature," will hike to High Mountain Preakin Lake and Indian Gorge—the highest peak in the mountains of New Jersey, it is well-known for beautiful hemlocks, red cedars and winding brooks. From the summit of High Mountain can be seen the skyline of New York City together with a view of the surrounding country for a distance of 15 miles. Meeting place for the hike is easier to Ambers St. and Hudson river; time 8 a. m. More than 40 miles to be covered by automobiles and buses provided they are patronizing proletarian lines.


All the Working Masses will be at the greatest

Freiheit Mask Ball

at the new

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

49th St. and 8th Ave.,
New York City

*Saturday, Dec. 18, 1926*

Special Attraction

BALLET OF 100

Tickets at The FREIHEIT, 30 Union Square.

# GEORGE IS NOW KING OF SEVEN SEPARATE STATES

## But Actually He Has No More Power

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Politicians and constitutional authorities in Britain are debating just what the implications of the new empire charter passed by the imperial conference just concluded in London mean. It is agreed that the sovereign status of the various commonwealths is recognised. The colonies are now bound together on an equal basis with the home government, thru the sole instrument of the king, who finds himself the sovereign head of seven separate state entities.

**Contradictions.**

Aside from the fact that his "state duties" become much larger, there are some obvious contradictions in the arrangement that are now coming under discussion. The expenses of the king's household are now borne by Britain only. They amount to several million dollars a year. It is the opinion of many that the colonies, now that the king is directly their own, should bear some of this expense.

There is also the question of defense. The only considerable military and naval force in the empire is that of Britain. Save for small contingents and a few ships of war, the six colonies depend entirely upon the British armed forces.

**King Against Himself.**

The king may have cause for embarrassment as the workings of the new arrangement comes to be tried. For example, as king of Canada, he may be called to sign a treaty with, say Washington, that is in disagreement with the government of England, of which he is also king.

The governor-generals of the colonies now have the status only of personal representatives of his majesty. In effect, it is the king that performs the duties of a sovereign in the colonies thru his representatives. A movement in England for the abolition of the monarchy would automatically dissolve the empire, since it is thru the king alone that the colonies are bound together.

**The Real Bond.**

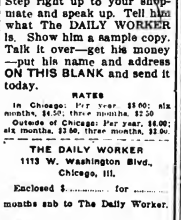
But all these conundrums propounded by brilliant London lawyers entirely leave out of account the real forces that keep the empire, however loosely, still together.

The economic ties between the dominions and the home government are not to be left out of account. Nor is the necessity for united action on the part of the capitalists in all parts of the empire to be ignored. While the tendency towards dissolving the empire is without question growing because of the rapid development of the economics and special interests of the dominions, at the same time, and with particular reference to international action, the ruling classes of all parts of the empire still have enough interests in common to hold them together.

The new empire arrangement with regard to the king has no more significance than is implied by the well-known powerlessness of the king in home affairs. He is a mere titular head in the United Kingdom and remains so under the new colonial system.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!


## TALK TURKEY!



Step right up to your shopmate and speak up. Tell him what The DAILY WORKER is. Show him a sample copy. Talk it over—get his money—put his name and address ON THIS BLANK and send it today.

RATES

In Chicago: By year $8.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.50

Outside of Chicago: By year, $6.00; six months, $3.50; three months, $2.00.

THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed $..... for ..... months and to The Daily Worker.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....


## The Queen Is Gone—But Not Forgotten

# GREETINGS TO OUR PIONEERS

ONE of the greatest and most difficult tasks of our movement is the organization of the proletarian youth, and especially the proletarian children. Capitalism is controling all instruments of public education. It uses it as instruments to estrange the children of the workers from their class. Instead of knowledge, the schools convey illusions and prejudices. Even the teaching of the elementaries of the so-called three R's, altho seemingly unadeptable to class education, is exploited by the examples and subjects used for the creation of a pro-capitalist ideology. Indeed, if we workers want to retain our own children as ideological parts of our class, if we want them to become militant fighters for the interests of our class, we must struggle with capitalist educational institutions for our children.

The accomplishment of this tremendous task is impossible without organising the children themselves. It is not only necessary to convey to the children an understanding of their position in society, their duties, their prospects, but we must also teach them to fight and how to fight. It is in struggle that the rebellious spirit grows. We have learns to study the enemy, that one develops his strength and that one establishes class loyalty and self-confidence. The problem of winning the proletarian children for the proletariat in spite of the efforts of capitalism to ideologically kidnap them is, therefore, not only a problem of patient educational endeavors of proletarian parents, but it is also and primarily a problem of organizing the proletarian children.

They must be organized to systematize educational endeavors; they must be organized to be able to fight for their rights in the educational concentrate institutions of capitalism; they must be organised to be kept away from the capitalist children's movement, which the they may not estrange them physically from their proletarian parents but surely lead into an ideological world which makes them enemies to the concepts and aspirations of their parents.

The organization of proletarian children, which fulfills the tasks outlined above, are the Pioneers. The Pioneers are made up of proletarian children, for their education and for their entertainment. The building up of the Pioneers must get much more aid from our party members and from our party than they have gotten heretofore.

Friday, November 26, there takes place two district conventions of Pioneers; one in Berkeley, for the California district, and one in Chicago, for the Illinois district. These conferences aim to establish a centralized organization and direction of the Pioneer groups and their work in these district. The conferences will make possible systematic work in the field of proletarian children's organization. But these conferences also put up to the party and its members the duty of more energetic and more substantial support of this movement. The ideological growth of our party will guarantee this support.

We welcome these conferences of our Pioneers. We see in them another step forward for the revolutionary proletarian movement in the United States. We greet our Pioneers as comrades in arms.

Long live the Pioneers.

MAX BEDACHT, Director.
Agitprop Department,
Workers (Communist) Party.

## Ulster Worried Over Change in Status of British Dominions

BELFAST, Nov. 24.—The Ulster government will raise objections to the proposed reorganization of the British empire, as suggested by the imperial conference. It was decided at a meeting of the Ulster cabinet.

The Ulster government fears that the change of the title of the king, which would mention Ireland as a unit, may prejudice the status of Ulster, which still considers itself as a part of the United Kingdom.

## Fascists Say Y. M. C. A. Is an Pernicious Bunch

ROME—The fascist party is now directing an attack on the Y. M. C. A., which it brands as a mask for internationalism. A party organ, Il Tevere says of it: "This pernicious organization is an opponent of the view of fascism." It charges that the people are being politically corrupted by accepting charity of cheap hospitals, cheap meals, and free recreation facilities, in regard to the "the beastly error of the armistice period, when the people of the liberated regions had only the Americans of the Y. M. C. A., with their quantities of Star Spangled Banners, to thank, because of the scandalous lack of Italian organizations for assistance." It urges that fascism build houses to take the place of the Y. M. C. A. buildings, like the "House of Fascism," in Bologna.

**Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly?**

## State Attorney Asks Hanging for Inmates Who Tried Jail Break

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 24.—Hanging was demanded for all six convicts accused of slaying Deputy Warden Peter Klein during a jail break from the penitentiary last May.

State's Attorney James Burke of Will county told the jury at the conclusion of the trial that all were equally guilty and should be hanged.

Burke accused the defense of calling Nathan F. Leopold, Jr., slayer of Bobby Franks, to the stand "merely to gain notoriety." He said Leopold had "nothing to do with the case."

## Russian Artist of Silent Stage Gets In

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The Soviet Union has sent to this country not only a notable artist in the motion picture field but its most beautiful woman, in the opinion of a committee of artists, writers and film producers, in the person of Natalia Barrache. She comes under a contract with the First National Pictures and was accompanied by Richard A. Bowland, general manager of the organization.

Being a screen artist and not an actress of the speaking stage, the state department evidently felt that she would be silent enough on Russian affairs to make her entry to this country not an alarming threat to constituted government and established institutions. Anyway, she is in.

**"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the**

# CHINA NATURALLY ACCEPTS RUSSIAN IDEAS ON WORLD

## Educator Says People Look to Friend

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Nov. 24.—That the Soviet principles are making headway in China to an extent way beyond the influence of Soviet persons or Soviet money was the statement made by Bishop Albert A. Gilman, president of Boone University at Wuchang, China in an address at the St. Nicholas school here.

**Make Arrests.**

This, he declared, was because the Chinese intelligentsia and student are atheistically inclined and the atheism of the Bolsheviks corresponds with their own point of view. Besides, with all the other nations of the world bent on the exploitation of China the friendly and sympathetic attitude of Soviet Russia stands out so prominently that it is but natural that awakening China should look to her.

Bishop Gilman said that if the leaders of the Cantonese army carry out their ideals there may be a stable government in China but the forseeing of them would simply prolong the chaotic condition.

**Feng is Proletarian.**

The Christian general Feng, he described as a proletarian in his philosophy with something of the attitude of Tolstoy toward poverty. In his eyes no one has any right to wealth while there are others who have nothing.

Dr. Gilman has spent 25 years in China and is not unfriendly to the rising nationalist movement there He might be classified as a pro-war democrat with liberal tendencies.

## Now Orthodox Russian Incense, Like Czars, Will Go Up in Smoke

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—That the old Russian nobility and upper classes are having a hard time of it spiritually as well as materially is shown by the fact that members of the Russian Orthodox church in this city will hereafter worship in one-half of the old St Augustine's chapel on East Houston street in the heart of the East Side. The property belongs to old Trinity parish, the wealth trustees of which have come to the aid of the spiritually homeless Russians by building a sound-proof wall to divide the chapel into two portions, on one side of which the orthodox services will be maintained, while on the other the Episcopal ritual will be observed. The Russians will pay the pauperizing rental of $1 a year, which Trinity can well afford to accept, in view of the fact that it nets for decades such rentals from slum property, until the legislature at Albany threatened to investigate the parish in its capacity as landlord.

The Russians are without other place of worship, since the court turned over the cathedral fashionably located just off Fifth Avenue to John Kedrovsky, archbishop under appointment of the schismatic Living Church of Russia which is favorable to the Soviet. This left Metropolitan Platon, like his master, without a place to lay his head or his mitre. This was too realistic a form of christianity for the metropolitan, who has accepted the charity of Trinity in behalf of his congregation, which includes Prince Gegerin and the pianist Rachmaninoff.

## New Marriage Law Is Passed in Russia to Protect Dependents

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 24.—Legal distinction between registered and non-registered marriages has been abolished by a law passed by the All-Russian Soviet executive committee.

The law means that non-registered marriages are on the same footing as registered marriages, and that the duties and responsibilities of man and wife are the same, the object being to protect the women and children.

Legal and material responsibilities are now not lessened by the fact that the marriages are not registered.

## Spain Hits at Labor and Tends to Fascism

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 24.—President Kalinin of the Soviet Republic has informed the colonization committee of the Jewish people that the government will facilitate the formation of a Jewish territorial unit. He announced the formation of the Agrokustbank, with an initial capital of $75,000. It will finance the agricultural operations and industries of the colonists. The bank will not be a state concern, but a majority of its shares will be held by the State Bank, the Industrial Bank and Peasants Cooperative Bank, while minority shares may go to private investors and even to foreigners.

**Army Plane Kills Two.**

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A Royal Air Force aeroplane crashed in flames at the Kenley aerodrome today, killing

# AMERICAN TRADE UNIONISTS URGED TO AID BRITISH COAL MINERS IN AN APPEAL FROM WORKERS OF RUSSIA

**The following appeal, addressed to all left wing trade unionists in America, for aid for the British mine strikers is sent by the Woodworkers' section of the Red International of Labor Unions, Moscow:**

Dear Comrades: You are all aware of the distress among the miners and their wives and children. All the forces of the government, of the army, justice and of the employers, are being directed towards smashing this epic strike and bringing the miners to their knees. The employers refuse to hear of negotiations; they demand a full surrender. In contact with the employers, the government is going to introduce the eight-hour day for the miners and is taking steps to separate strike funds from unemployment funds, etc., in order to have some chance of smashing strike funds.

**I. F. T. U. Wants Interest.**

With such difficult conditions to contend with, the British miners cannot even count on the support of their own International. Amsterdam and its affiliated bodies. These bodies have demanded high rates of interest for a loan to the General Council, 4½ per cent on the deficits of the miners' strike. But the revolutionary proletariat the world over must not allow any such thing, for the British mine strike is one of the most tremendous international significance.

**Is General Struggle.**

The miners' struggle represents the general class struggle not only of the British, but also of the international proletariat, and if their strike closes with defeat it will be the signal for a fresh and more furious attack of capitalism in all countries, without exception. The workers' class enemies are impatiently waiting the shattering of the British strike.

The miners of Britain are isolated. Defeat awaits them if the revolutionary proletariat everywhere does not strain every effort to prevent any such disaster from happening.

Thruout the strike the trade unions of the U. S. S. R. have given all the assistance they could to the British workers. Up to date the miners have received £740,000, of that sum nearly a fourth has been sent by the Russian unions. In face of the great threat to the strike the workers of Russia have readily declared themselves 1 per cent on their wages right to the close of the strike. On September 5th 3,000,000 rubles were sent on account of levies and contributions to come in.

**Urges Action.**

Comrades, we are confident that as before the revolutionary proletariat of Russia, you will follow the example of the Russian workers and take every measure to carry out the vital slogan of the moment: "One per cent levy for the miners". We ask you to have this matter discussed at general meetings, in the workshop and factory, and to inform us of the results of the campaign you have undertaken.

With comradely greetings.

KABANOV,
Woodworkers' Union, Moscow.

## Dry Agents Apologize for Seizing Steamship Belonging to Germany

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The German steamer Carmen, seized 140 miles at sea by a prohibition destroyer and towed into New York, has been officially released and the coast guard cutter at New York who seized her have apologized for it as "all a mistake."

According to a message to the German embassy here the Carman carried a cargo of Scotch whiskey, bound from Bremen to Halifax, worth $5,000,000.

## Soviet Republic Aids Jewish Colonization

MADRID, Nov. 24.—Spain's trend to fascism is shown by the government's action in setting up legal machinery to prevent strikes in the country. Under the department of labor there will be created joint committees of workers and employers, which will be held responsible for avoiding conflicts and empowered to impose penalties to enforce peace in the industries. The autocratic nature of this move is shown by the fact that the minister of labor not only appoints the committees but can at any time reverse their action. Radicals and liberals are looking for state labor unions as the government's next move in this direction.

## Deny Fraud Charges in Alien Property

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Elihu Root, Jr., and Sherman L. Whipple, counsel for the partners of Hornblower and Weeks, named in the civil suit of the department of justice regarding the sale of the alien-owned Bosch Magneto company, today filed in federal court an answer to the charges, denying every charge and implication of

# SUPREME COURT SHEARS POWER OF COMMISSION

## Decisions Make Trade Body More Useless

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The supreme court today extracted some more of the teeth of the federal trade commission.

The commission has not the power to require industrial concerns to divest themselves of the property of other companies acquired by them thru purchase where stifled competition is asserted by the commission, the court held in deciding the appeal of the Thatcher Manufacturing company of Philadelphia.

**Commission's Order Squelched.**

The Thatcher company acquired in 1920 the property of three rival companies. The third circuit court of appeals sustained an order of the commission requiring the company to divest itself and ceaso from the ownership of the assets, properties, rights and privileges of the rival concerns.

The decision applies also to another case, in which the Eastman Kodak company purchased other concerns.

**Upholds Most Combine.**

In another decision the commission was reversed by the court in its order directing complete separation of the Western Meat company and the Nevada Packing company, formerly competitors in the California and Nevada meat market.

The trade commission declared this control was in violation of the Clayton anti-trust law prohibiting monopolies and restraints of interstate commerce, but the court held otherwise.

## International Economic Conference Is to Meet Only for Consultations

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Nov. 24.—The International Economic conference will amount to nothing more than a discussion of world economic problems and will have no power to either plan tentative agreement between nations, or to make recommendations.

This is revealed by the draft of the agenda just released and approved by the preparatory committee. The agenda provides only for "consultation" among the delegates and prevents any definite action.

After this conference is held, it is hoped by leaders that another one will be arranged, possibly on May 4 which will have more power.

**Want Russia Represented.**

The place of meeting has not been decided, but it was definitely indicated it would be in some other place other than Geneva, in order that the Soviet Union can be represented. Delegates fully realise that a conference to discuss economic problems cannot be successful without Russian participation.

That each "economically important" nation send five delegates to the conference was recommended by the report to the league council. It further stated that the delegates should be chosen for their personal qualifications, rather than for any official capacity.

**Three Divisions.**

The program of the conference is divided into three divisions: consideration of present economic problems, consideration of economic factors and conditions that affect the peace of the world, and factors dealing with commerce, industry, and agriculture.

In the original agenda the matter of "inequalities in treatment of foreign nationals" was included, but fear that the United States would not participate because of its attitude on immigration caused the wording to be changed to "economic treatment," instead of "inequalities of treatment."

## Report Rebellion in Brazil Federal Army

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 24.—News of serious rebellion in federal troops of Brazil has reached here. The rebel soldiers are reported to have attacked the town of Santa Maria with airplanes and bombs, according to advices. The result of the encounter is not known. Four hundred soldiers took part in the attack.

Federal troops in the town of Bage are also reported to have revolted.

At San Gabriel a seven-hour battle between federal soldiers and the rebels was reported.


## For Sale

1926 Ford Touring Car. A-1 condition. Leaving Chicago. Must sell at once. Inquire 19


## The New Magazine

Saturday, November

MARCHING MEN—
A Review

By V. F. Calverton

Sherwood Anderson is the author of "Marching Men." Calverton's review makes us anxious to read it. But the review is more than an evaluation of the book. It takes us back into history and proves that authors have marched as well as men. Calverton claims that many of the American writers are marching days, and names stand out in the ranks of literature were in the front of Bunkerhill. Anderson is the latest lord or baron made good for the mass tickets. This article by Calverton will hold your attention.

GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY
IN NICARAGUA

By Harrison George

Timely, interestingly written and instructive. In a short article the writer gives you a picture of the reasons the United States bayonets present a reactionary Nicaraguan puppet in the presidential chair and why Kellogg threatens comparisons on Mexico because Mexican progressives have sympathized with the Nicaraguan liberals.

THE FARMER
AS HE IS

By William Bouck

William Bouck is the outstanding leader of the fight of the poor farmers in the great northwest. He is an indefatigable writer, speaker and organizer and the right person to do this job. His is now ploughing the political soil in the state of Montana, North and South Dakota.

AFTER BLOODSHED,
FRATERNITY

By George Jerrbo

This is a story of the occupation of Nicaragua by United States marines and the butchery of an independent people. This happened during the presidency of Coolidge, the mountebank Wonder. What it will make your blood boil.

AMERICAN PLANNING
AT THE WALDORF

By Robert Dunn

Few of our radical writers can insert the scalpel under the dome of capitalism with more telling effect than Robert Dunn. What the big fellows are doing at their conference in the New York hotel will make interesting reading.

CHINA HAILS THE
PHILIPPINES

By Manuel Gomez

Carmi Thompson, Gamble rubber-stamp special ambassador in the Philippines has arrived to make his report. It does not mean freedom for the Filipinos. About the same as General Chang Kai Shek of the victorious Cantonese army made a speech. What is the meaning of Thompson's report? Of Shek's speech? Read these articles and find out. The writer is an authority on the subject, being secretary of the American section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

IN THE WAKE
OF THE NEWS

By T. J. O'Flaherty

A weekly summary of the outstanding events of the week with suitable editorial comment.

CARTOONS OF
THE WEEK

By Hay Sales

This feature would hold its own in a New Magazine popularity contest. Sales has taken to the front as one of the most effective revolutionary artists in the United States. He works for a living and draws pictures in his spare time.

A HYMN OF HATE

By Covent

The revolutionary poet pours out his scorn on the politicians who are trying to hide the splendid fighter, Debs, in a puny pantheon.

Drawings and Cartoons by Dahn, Vose, Jerger, Becker and Suvanto.

Movie, Theater Criticisms and

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## TOOHEY BACK IN U. M. W. AFTER 16 MONTH EXPULSION

### Left Winger Reinstated by Int'l Committee

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 24. — It has been ascertained here that the committee representing the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, composed of John J. Mates, District 9, John Ghizzoni, District No. 2 and Dennis Brislin, District No. 1, appointed at a recent meeting of the International Executive Board to investigate the expulsion and conduct a hearing on the appeal of Pat Toohey, expelled militant miner, has handed down a decision in the case recommending reinstatement of Toohey with all former rights and privileges enjoyed prior to his expulsion.

**First Time.**

The decision has far-reaching political implications, inasmuch as the International has never yet reinstated a member expelled for political reasons.

This expulsion case is a result of the activities of the left wing during the anthracite strike. Cappellini, president of district No. 1, had Toohey and August Valentine, expelled from membership while they were serving sentences in the Lackawanna county prison for strike activities.

**No Compensation.**

The decision of the international committee also specifies that Toohey be not accorded or permitted any compensation for the thirteen months loss of employment and membership in the union, due to his former local union defying the district executive board when the board commanded the local to expel Toohey which the local refused to do.

## 'MUSTN'T CONTAMINATE LIBERTY CRADLE WITH 'RADICAL', PLEADS MIKE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—"The cradle of liberty should not be contaminated by radicals," said Councilman Michael J. Ward of Roxbury in the first and only protest to be received by the mayor against permitting Anthony Bimba, Lithuanian editor, to speak at Fanauil hall, where the Declaration of Independence was signed.

"This man Bimba prides himself on being a Communist," said the outraged Mr. Ward, "and he comes to Boston to preach that doctrine. I protest against his speaking there on the ground that it is a dangerous doctrine."

## BALTIMORE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS SCABBED ON CLOAKMAKERS BECAUSE OF CORRUPT OFFICIALDOM

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—Labor conditions here for the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union are so miserable that most of them, instead of working at their own trade, are working on cloaks, scabbing on the striking New York cloakmakers. The deplorable situation in the A. C. W. under the corrupt Hillman bureaucracy was described here today by H. Sazor of New York, representative of the national needle trades section of the Trade Union Educational League, who is making a tour of needle trades centers.

**Don't Work at Trade.**

"In the A. C. W. there are about 3,000 members, with at least 10,000 of the trade unorganized," Sazor said. "Most of the 3,000, however, don't work at the trade. They work on cloaks at present. The run to cloaks was so great after the New York strike began that when it was decided to tax the A. C. W. meners with one dollar a week to help the strikers, the workers refused to pay.

"'Take the tailors out of the cloak shops, instead of collecting the money from us,' they argued."

**Cohen Is Responsible.**

Sazor said that Sam Cohen, representative of the A. C. W. joint board, was largely responsible for sending the Baltimore tailors into scabbery. Cohen made the excuse that it was a correct policy to send union men into unorganized shops in order to help unionize the shops. But instead of sending them into the unorganized men's garment shops, he sent them to work on women's cloaks.

"Of course, it wasn't organization work that the A. C. W. did, but scabbing," continued Sazor. "However, it wasn't necessary even for Cohen to send the tailors. Reductions in wages in the A. C. W. organized shops have been so drastic that the tailors rushed into the cloak-making work as soon as the New York strike brought the opportunity. They will go to work most anywhere in order to make a living!"

**Presents T. U. E. L. Task.**

Sazor emphasized the fact that the wage reductions and general demoralized conditions prevailing in the Amalgamated shops gave the left wing of the union a real opportunity to fight the Hillman-Beckerman-Levine machine. It is the task of the T. U. E. L. to create a big movement against wage reductions. To clear the way, a strong opposition is being built up nationally against the rotten union leaders, who are responsible for the debacle into which the A. C. W. have fallen.

## Organize the Women for Class Struggle

By VERA BUCH.

THE need for the organized participation of the women folks in strikes is forcing itself more and more upon labor leaders. The unorganized woman is a millstone. Isolated from her husband's struggle, not understanding, seeing only that the pay envelope does not come in as usual, she sends her husband, with nagging and complaints, back to work. Give her, on the other hand, a chance to know what the fight is all about, show her her role in the struggle in the working class struggle, and you have an ally that will fight to the death to win the union's demands.

All economic and social forces are pushing women more and more to an awakened class-consciousness. The world war started an influx of women into the industries. Low wages of the men are driving them constantly in the same direction. This double exploitation of the shop and of the home forces this most backward section of the working class to rebel. But this smouldering discontent and rebellion must be utilized by explaining the issues at stake and by organizing the women for action.

**Passaic Shows the Way.**

The Passaic strike set a splendid example of what can be done on this field. The cloakmakers, inspired by Passaic, have organized their wives. Now the paper box makers on strike are awakened to the need of drawing in the women.

The fight of the women in Passaic merits earnest consideration. Labor leaders may well study the marvel of a strike that is still strong after ten months. The organized participation of the women had much to do with the remarkable vitality of this strike. There, from the beginning, the left wing leadership made special efforts to draw in the women.

They had their own mass meetings, where the issues of the strike and the problems of their own lives were explained to them. Then the Working Women's Councils were organized, which drew in not only the striking women but the wives of strikers and sympathizers. The United Council of Workingclass Housewives opened kitchens for the children, which the women themselves conducted. The Women's Councils went in for strike work with senks and on the picket line. They raised money for relief. The housewives for the strikers' children at Victory Playground. An organization of women has been built up which is not only been a powerful support of the strike, but which the women will maintain after the strike is settled.

**Cloakmakers Follow.**

In the fourteenth week of the cloakmakers' strike, the union called the wives of the men to battle. It organized them into committees and set them to work at visiting scabs and generally stirring up the strike. The women responded eagerly: they knew that they were a power in a great struggle; their confused, half-conscious yearnings and rebellions were crystallized into a conscious fight to win their husbands' demands. With the strike settled the women will keep their committees. The United Council of Workingclass Housewives is helping everywhere to organize the workers' wives for the workers' struggles.

Movements spread quickly, as the battles of the workers come thick and fast. The 3,000 paper box makers of New York City have been on strike for eight weeks against low wages and conditions of miserable exploitation. Women, most of them young girls, constitute 70 per cent of this union. Shoulder to shoulder with the men they have marched on the picket line, taken the blows of policemen's clubs and gone to jail.

**Housewives Open Kitchen.**

Pinched by the continuation of them strike, the union leaders, Calle, Markowitz, George Powers and Henrietta Ray, called in the help of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives. Nov. 12 they came to the office of Kate Gitlow, the secretary of the organization, and asked her to help them in establishing a strikers' kitchen. She spoke at a mass meeting the following Saturday afternoon and immediately organized a committee of ten women and five men to conduct the kitchen. That was Saturday afternoon. On Monday the kitchen opened, with three women as managing committee. The strikers flocked into the Church of All Nations on Second avenue, New York, where it was housed. They were fed plentifully and well. They enjoyed the satisfaction of eating in their own union kitchen, the funds for which came from organized labor. In keeping up this kitchen, as well as in the other work of the strike, the women will be drawn in more and more.

Yes, the backward sleeves, crushed by the century-long exploitation of the home and the new burdens of industry, are at last awakening. The women are learning that only by throwing themselves into the struggle for power which the working class is waging can they free themselves from those bonds which hamper their awakening thirst for freedom, for knowledge, for life.

## GENERAL TRIES TO GET LIBERAL TEACHER FIRED

### Is Inflamed at Expose of Society

By LAURENCE TODD,
Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.— Fascist bullying of modern-minded teachers in the high schools of the national capital, attempted by Amos A. Fries, major-general in the army, chief of the chemical warfare service and commandar of the American Legion in the District of Columbia, has met a setback.

The board of education, in executive session, has refused to act on a demand by Fries, couched in terms worthy of Mussolini, that Harry Flury, teacher of biology in the Eastern High School, be dismissed. The offense alleged against Flury is his authorship of a definition of socialism printed in the Forum by October

**Protested Article.**

Superintendent of Schools Ballou received a letter from Fries, signed "Major General, Commander of the American Legion," etc., calling attention to this definition and protesting against Flury's being retained as a teacher. Fries denied the truth of the indictment drawn by the teacher against American industrial society, which read:

"Socialism is a big question mark. It asks why, with all the wonderfully productive machinery and improved methods of organization, the workers are still slaves. It asks why civilization is so cruel and ugly. It asks why little children still toil in factories. It asks why those who create do not enjoy the advantages of what is created, why those who build automobiles walk, those who build Pullmans ride in boxcars, those who build palaces live in hovels. It asks is not the industrial civilization we have created a Frankenstein that has made itself our master?"

**"Un-American Radical."**

Fries wrote Superintendent Ballou that these sentiments were "in only slightly disguised form the statement of the Communists that our government is bad and should be overthrown, if necessary by force and violence. This is just the type of un-American radical that the American Legion and other patriotic organizations are bitterly opposed to."

He pompously demanded word from Ballou as to what he proposed to do about Flury, and said he would "await your reply before taking it up" with his patriotic crowd.

**Called On the Carpet.**

Ballou tried to serve the fascist cause, but lacked nerve. He called in Flury and asked him to explain his own opinions as to American industrial society. Flury asked Ballou whether he was being questioned by a plain citizen or by the superintendent of schools. When Ballou said he spoke in his official capacity, Flury amiliingly replied that he never discussed his political, religious or economic views in his capacity as a public school teacher, since that was clearly improper for a biology teacher. Ballou then told him to write the board of education on the question, since the Fries letter would be sent to the board for action in executive session. Ballou remarked that Flury was confronted by a "serious situation," and asked whether he had read Scott Nearing's book, "What Happens to Teachers Who Think." He was astonished when Flury replied that he had; in fact Nearing had been his instructor in economics at the University of Pennsylvania.

A month passed. No word from Ballou to Flury that he was safe. No word from anyone. Finally a group of press correspondents heard of the fascist antics of Fries, and smoked out the fact that the board in secret session had decided to do nothing—at least for the present. Flury comes the next spring for salary increase; he may hear from the thought-controllers then.

**Fries Notorious.**

Some years ago Fries became notorious, and was reprimanded informally by Secretary Weeks for putting clerks to work at making the "Spiderweb Chart," a libellous document pretending to show that most of the liberal and humane organizations in America were connected with the Third International. Some weeks ago Secretary of State Kellogg denounced Fries for his insubordinate attempts to kill the pending treaty for abolition of the use of poison chemicals and bacteria in war.

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER /

## CONFERENCE OF PARTY FUNCTIONARIES IN N. Y. TO BE HELD ON SUNDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—On Sunday, Nov. 28 at 10 a. m. at the party office, 108 East 14th street, there will be held a conference of all party functionaries to listen and discuss the report of the last meeting of the Central Executive Committee held in Chicago.

The following must attend the conference:

All officers of all shop and street nuclei (including F. D. nuclei); all members of section and sub-section executives; all organizers and secretaries or trade union fractions; all members of the district executive committee; all members of district sub-committees; all members of the D. E. C. of the Y. W. L.; all editors, assistants, etc., of all party papers (members only).

Other party members are invited to be present.

The reports will deal with the Situation in the U. S., Our Trade Union Work and the Party Reorganization.

All must bring the party membership book with them to gain admission.

A roll call of the functionaries present will be taken.

Please be on time.

## Harlem Section Has Two English Classes Every Tuesday Night

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 — The Harlem Section of the Workers Party announces the Elementary and Advanced English classes are going on every Tuesday at 7.30 p. m., at 81 East 121st St.

There is also a class in Fundamentals of Communism every Tuesday, at 8.45 p. m.

Comrades and sympathizers are asked to come on time at 81 East 121st St., New York.

* * *

Harlem, N. Y., Workers to Entertain

Verchernika and dance will be given by the Harlem Workers' Center on Saturday, Nov. 27 at 8.30 p. m. at 81 East 110th Street, New York.

## J. Cannon to Lead Chicago Class in Communist Elements

The Chicago Workers' School class in the Elements of Communism will meet Friday at 8 p. m. sharp, Nov. at 19 So. Lincoln St. with Comrade J. Cannon as instructor. All members of the class are asked to be present, and on time. The assignment is in the Elements of Political Education pp 26-33; 149-151.

## Weisbord Speaks in Many Cities

Rochester, N. Y., November 25, Bethelsteering at Elwood Hall, Nov. 26, Recention, Nov. 27 at Workers' Forum Hall, 38 West Hurst St.
Erie, Pa., Nov. 28, Central Labor Union Hall.
Warren, Ohio, Nov. 30, 7:30 p. m., Hippodrome Hall, High street.
Youngstown, Dec. 3, Ukrainian Hall, 525½ W. Rayon street, 8 p. m.
East Liverpool, Ohio, Dec. 2, Canton, Ohio, Nov. 3.
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 4, Ziegler Hall, Cleveland, Dec. 6, Moose Auditorium, 1000 Walnut St.
Toledo, Ohio—Iota Hall, 716 Jefferson Ave., Dec. 7.
Detroit, Dec. 8, Majestic Theater, Woodard and Willis.
Flint, Dec. 10.
Muskegon, Dec. 11.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 12, Workers' Circle Temple, 347 Mt. Vernon Ave., N. W.
South Bend, Dec. 13 and 14.
Gary, Dec. 16.
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, Mirror Hall, Western Ave. and Division St.
Kenosha, Dec. 17.
Milwaukee, Dec. 18, Frais Gemeinde-Hall, Eight and Walnut Sts.

## Affair for Novy Mir Given December 25 at Workers' House

The Chicago Novy Mir worker correspondents have arranged a vetcherinka for Saturday, Dec. 25, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., for the benefit of the Novy Mir, Russian Communist weekly.

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that date.

## Detroit Blower Works Blast Kills 3 Workers

DETROIT, Nov. 24.—Three men were killed and several injured in an explosion at the American Blower Works, according to reports to the police.

**Dead Man Tell No Tales.**

NEW YORK CITY—Peddlers of spooks, spirits and messages from dead bodies received another setback here by Mrs. Harry Houdini, wife of the deceased stage magician. She said that the "moans and dooeny of messages" which mediums had given her as coming from her departed husband were all fakes. They were not written in a code which she had arranged with her husband to test whether dead people tell tales.

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## Young Pioneers Find Work in Calumet Region

By PAUL A. BUCHA.

The Calumet steel district is located in the Calumet region at the head of Lake Michigan. As the name suggests, this region is a steel center. This is where Judge Gary and his like have many of their plants located. And as there are many steel plants many workers are employed, and all of them are unorganized.

Howavar, during the great steel strike in 1919 this region was one that was most affected by it. Many Pioneers saw how the strikers were beat up by the police and militia. Four strikers were killed in this district during the strike, two of them ex-soldiers who fought in the "war for democracy." At the burial of those who were killed the strikers had a large parade. This shows that at that time there was some kind of organization among the strikers or steel workers. Since the strike the steel magnates have got the best of the workers and now the steel workers are unorganized and have no union.

The conditions of the steel workers in the Calumet district are very bad. This was shown by the explosion of one of the large mills in Gary, Ind. Many workers were killed just because the company was too lazy to repair a steam pipe which was leaky. This is only one incident where many workers are killed, but all over the Calumet region workers are being killed or injured not only by explosions, but by the machines where they work. These machines haven't any safety devices.

**Child Labor in Mills.**

In many of the mills there is child labor, where the children work in the same rotten conditions as the older workers. These children should really be at school, but it is impossible for their parents to send them there, because their parents, who are mostly steel workers, are unorganized and they get very low wages.

Even tho the child laborer produces just as much as the adult, he is not in the same place as the older workers, he is given less wages, just because of his size. Many of these children are killed like their parents are.

All these children need to be organized; the Pioneers are here to do it. It is not easy to organize these children because the steel magnates have worked hard trying to stop the organization of the older workers and children and they have succeeded so far. The methods they used were those that made workers use the church and, the schools for the children.

Many big bosses use the company unions to fool the older workers, while here Judge Gary is even afraid to organize a company union, because a company union would at least give the workers some idea of the need and meaning of organization. So Gary won't even organize a company union.

With all these rotten conditions in the Calumet region great labor struggles are bound to take place here in the future. The Young Pioneers will then be ready to take their places in the struggle. The great steel strike is an example for us. We are striving to better organize them during the strike, and we will do it.

**Children Have Poor Eyes.**

NEW YORK—Examination of public school children reveals that poor eyes is one of the most common physical defects among pupils.


GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

IN PHILADELPHIA
There are only two places to eat—
HOME AND AT
Hartung's Restaurant
610 Spring Garden St.
Home Cooking. Open from 6. a. m. to 7 p. m.


## Labor Leader and Royalty Welcomed By Bankers

At the recent banquet of the chamber of commerce of New York state there were present 700 of the leading big capitalists of this country, such names as John D. Rockefeller, Jr., heading the list. Besides that there was present the head of the labor agents of these gentlemen, Mr. William Green.

For the rest of the story we present our readers with two quotations from the pen of B. C. Forbes, financial writer of the Chicago Herald and Examiner.

1—"Time was when the New York chamber of commerce banquets were not addressed by any labor leader—or, for that matter, by any representative of our farmers. The chamber used to be fonder of honoring royalty than of honoring trade unionists. It still entertains royalty. But the reception accorded trade unionism's representative was no less cordial than that accorded Queen Marie a few weeks ago."

2—"Mr. Green, by the way, made an address which resounded with virtuous common sense, enlightened tolerance, ringing patriotism."

## Children Help Passaic Strike; See Free Movie

DENVER, Colo. The Colorado Labor Advocate is lining up the Denver children to collect money for Passaic strike relief. In response to a call issued by the paper Mr. B. Hooton manager of the American Theater has arranged a contest in which the child that turns in the largest number of "25c meals" before Dec 15 will secure a pass good for two people, which will admit the holder to American Theater shows for a whole year.

**Big Crowd Sees Picture.**

SEATTLE Nov. 21 (FP)— The showing of the Passaic strike film here under the auspices of the Labor College and a committee of the Central Labor Council brought out a large crowd of trade unionists and worker sympathizers. All of the proceeds above actual expenses go for the relief of the children of the strikers.

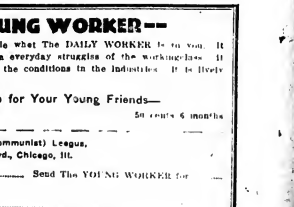
**Death of 100,000 Babes Traced to Low Wages.**

Poverty is an important factor in the annual deaths of 100,000 infants in this country less than one year of age, says Dr. Robert Morse Woodbury in a report issued by the United States children's bureau.

Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.


All China Is in Revolution

To Understand the Great Events Taking Place Read




A record of China's past and present which has brought about the upheaval of over four hundred million people and the birth of a great Labor movement. With many maps, illustrations and original documents.

Novel binding—$1.00

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO
The Source of All Communist Literature
1113 W. WASHINGTON BOU. CHICAGO, ILL.



THE YOUNG WORKER—

Is to the younger people what The DAILY WORKER is to you. It fights with them in the everyday struggles of the workingclass. It gives a true picture of the conditions in the industries. It is lively and interesting.

Subscribe for Your Young Friends—

$1.00 a year — 50 cents 6 months

The Young Workers (Communist) League,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $..... Send The YOUNG WORKER for ..... months to:

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

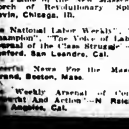


Only a Few More Days Remain in

THE SUNDAY WORKER SLOGAN CONTEST

Closing November 30,

Hundreds of slogans submitted for The SUNDAY WORKER are almost ready for the judges. To these will be added all slogans REACHING THE OFFICE OF THE DAILY WORKER no later than the last mail on November 30. On December first the judges will begin consideration of slogans submitted for prizes and winners will be announced within a week following.



Sit down for a moment and think up a few slogans. When the idea strikes you forcibly, "like a knock on the head"

SEND IT IN!

Win one of the seven prizes:

FIRST PRIZE: $50 worth of books;
SECOND PRIZE: $25 worth of books and $5 worth of books each to the next five best slogans.

All Slogans Must Be in the Office of The DAILY WORKER No Later Than Tuesday, November 30.

Some of the Slogans Submitted

"A Militant Working Class Paper For All Class Conscious Workers" —P. Hoffman, Bronx, N.-Y.

"A Revolutionary Tonic For the Proletariat"—Sherman Chang, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"Mouthpiece of Fact And Workers' Champion"—Wm. Klasgys, E. Liverpool, Ohio.

"The Expression of Workers' Life and Struggle"; "The Life of the Workers the Science and Art of Organization" —W. D. Benner, Denver, Colo.

"The Flame of the New Masses" "The Torch of Revolutionary Spirit"—M. Levin, Chicago, Ill.

"The National Labor Weekly"; "Labor's Champion"; "The Voice of Labor"; "A Journal of the Class Struggle"—Marvin Bonford, San Leandro, Cal.

"Fearless News For the Masses"—E. Strand, Boston, Mass.

"The Weekly Arsenal of Communist Thought And Action"—N. Reichenthal, Angeles, Cal.

THE SUNDAY WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

My slogan for The Sunday Worker

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....

# Key Contest

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

THIRD PRIZE WINNER.

## PITTSBURGH CO. EVICTS WORKERS OUT OF HOUSES

### Will Reopen Mine With Imported Scabs

By a Worker Correspondent.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 24.—It is widely known that the Crescent mine property of the reputable Pittsburgh Coal company in western Pennsylvania will reamme work on a non-union basis. This mine has been idle for 18 months.

**Order Families Out.**

Superintendent Hajkers has ordered all families out of the company-owned houses on Red Hill. There are 30 families living in these houses. He has given them 10 days' notice to move. The reason for the order is that the Pittsburgh company will use the huts to house imported scabs and gunmen.

**Police Picket Mine.**

A picket of a dozen coal-iron police is already on duty at the Crescent mine, and has already carried on the instructions of the Pittsburgh company to terrorize the residents of Red Hill by patrolling the roads leading to the mine.

It is very likely that the United Mine Workers of America will take steps to fight the evicion of the miners and their families.

## DON'T FORGET CLASS IN WORKER CORRESPONDENCE FRIDAY NIGHT AT 6:30

Don't forget to attend the class in worker correspondence tonight at 6:30 o'clock, editorial rooms of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd.

All workers who have not yet registered for the class are urged to do so tonight. Students who registar now will get the benefit of the remaining classes of this semester, as well as be prepared to take up the advanced work of the second semester.

Don't forget the time, 6:30 o'clock. The class meets at this time to enable workers who have other meetinge to attend them after 8:30.

"The pan is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes

## Step Over

### We Need Help!

The campaign for funds for The DAILY WORKER —shortage of help in the office makes us cry for help. Some over and volunteer your services if you can spare a few moments during the day.

Any time from nine to five-thirty you're welcome!

Step over to 1113 West Washington Blvd. Call Monroe 4712 if you want to talk it over!

## THIS WEEK'S PRIZE WINNERS!

A worker in the Eastman Kodak company factory at Rochester, N. Y., is awarded the first prize this week for his story describing the effects on the workers of the speed-up system in that plant. He will receive a copy of "Romance of New Russia" by Magdeleine Marx, cloth bound edition.

The second prize for this week, "Bars and Shadows" by Ralph Chaplin is awarded to George E. Powers, who has admirably "covered" the present strike of the Paper Box Makers' Union in New York. Powers' prize-winning story appeared in an earlier issue.

The third prize goes to a coal miner in Brownsville, Pa., who gives the news of the activity of the Pittsburgh Coal company against the unionists. He receives a copy of "Government—Strikebreaker" by Jay Lovestone.

WHO WILL BE PRIZE-WINNERS NEXT WEEK? You know, worker correspondents, no one else does! So far in that story you have been thinking of writing. Write it today and send it in!

(FIRST PRIZE WINNER)

## SPEED-UP SYSTEM IN KODAK PLANT MEANS DEATH AND INJURY, COMPANY FORCES WORKERS TO BE CARELESS

By a Worker Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 24. — In a previous article on working conditions in the plants of the Eastman Kodak Co. assertion was made that the institution of the Dedaux point system was in a large part responsible for the tremendous increase in the number of accidents in which workers were injured, crippled and killed. That this is so in spite of the continuous accident prevention campaigns which are carried on by the company and the installation of the best in the line of safety appliances by them is proved by concrete evidence.

**Forced Carelessness.**

While on the one hand the workers are urged to exercise care at all times in their work the very nature of the speed up system under which they are compelled to work forbids their being careful. Their weekly base wage is sufficiently low to induce them to work carelessly under the most hazardous conditions in order to make some extra money in the shape of a bonus.

**Cut Down Times.**

The yard department, for example, of the plant at which I work, in which department the work is heavy and hazardous, requires of its employes that they do the jobs in half and even less than half the time that it formerly took them. For instance formerly five men were expected to load a freight car load of paper which weights up to seven hundred pounds per bale, within three hours. Since the insauguration of the bonus system a twin brother to the Bedaux system, four men are expected to do the same amount of work in one and one half hours. If they do it in less time than this they are rewarded (or should I say insulted) with a miserably small bonus. If they don't do it within the allotted time, well . . . "We're terribly sorry, but we can't use you any longer." On other jobs done by this department the time has been reduced proportionately.

**Crushed By Beams.**

Thus, some time ago, one of the workers of this department, while leading some 12 inch I-beams about 15 feet in length upon an auto truck, being in a great hurry, failed to fasten the beams securely with the result that when the truck started to move the beams tipped over, pinning him beneath the load and crushing the bones in both legs. He is now a watchman on one of the company's railroad crossings, being unfit for any other kind of labor.

Another worker, employed in the cotton nitrating department also as a result of the hurry up system caught his hand in one of the wringers with the result that his hand is about 75% useless now.

**Three Workers Killed.**

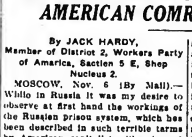
Recently, three workers were killed within six weeks of one another. One of them, a youth about 18, who had contemplated leaving the employ of the company about two or three days later, was killed while dismantling rigging which had been used to hoist heavy materials. It seems that he too was in a great hurry, so much so that he failed to provide himself with a firm footing with the result that the weight of the chain hoist, which he was unhooking overbalanced him, causing him to fall some twenty feet to instant death. The other two workers lost their lives in building construction work.

**Lose Fingers.**

Any number of cases could be cited where, owing to the Bedaux system, workers become impatient with the slow motion of the punch press or cutting machine upon which they happen to work, try to rush it along with the result that they lose from one to four fingers. Only within the past two weeks a girl had the best part of three fingers cut off.

Adding insult to injury, the company, in it's monthly accident reports, which are posted thruout the plant, places the responsibility for 90 per cent or more of these accidents upon the injured workers.

The writer sincerely hopes to see the day, before he too gets killed, when the workers of the Kodak plants become organized into a union where by they will be enabled to demand a decent living wage without the necessity of risking the loss of life or limb in the acquisition of it.



## S. P. TAKES UP RELIGION WHEN LEADER PASSES

### So It Seems at Meeting in Los Angeles

By L. P. RINDAL.
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 24.—Friday evening, Nov. 12, the International Labor Defense held a successful Debs memorial meeting at Music-Art Hall. This event, at which 600 workers were present, was a noteworthy one. Comrades "Mother" Bloor and Fishar, both able, forceful speakers, described wonderfully well the importance of Debs as a leader in the ranks of labor. Debs is not really dead, his spirit in behalf of the working class will live forever, it was pointed out.

**S. P. Sprung on Religion.**

The socialist party Debs memorial at Trinity Auditorium Nov. 14 was a religious affair. The godly expressions connected with it all suddenly caused Eugene to turn in his grave. Wright, socialist party ex-candidate for congress, was chairman. His speech, read from a book, dealt with leaders—from Abraham to Jerusalem Slim. Tha Nazarena also figured prominantly in a recitation given by a female soloist engal.

**Back to Earth.**

Rev. Clinten J. Taft, director of A. C. L. U., also spoke. Altho not a radical of any sort, he seemed to have more fighting spirit in him than the socialists themselves.

Upton Sinclair, author of "Profits of Religion," etc., did not seem to like the holy atmosphere in the auditorium very much. He cut his speech short. "Los Angeles is like Russia," he bexan, "the way it was during the regime of the czar," he continued. At this point he stopped and looked around.

**S. P. Suppress Literature Sale.**

When Sinclair regained his breath he spoke for the press and against the proposed Debs monument—"the stone," as he termed it. "Increase the power of the press," he shouted. The socialists themselves had no literature for sale, and they stopped everybody else from selling closer than 100 feet from the building. In other words, they tried to drive the Communists, I. W. W., anarchists, etc., into the clutches of the police. The Jewish Daily Forward likes that kind of "freedom of the press," but the author of the "Brass Check" does not.

**Collection Sheet.**

The chairman, Wright, interfered with Sinclair's collection speech. Result, $200 short of expenses. Sinclair, seemingly disgusted, left the speakers stand. At this point Rev. Taft took charge of a second collection. Being a preacher, he ought to know how to keep the "dear people" went into their pockets the second time, as well known. It is reasonable to believe, however, that the socialists are forced to follow Sinclair's advice: "Let the stone wait . . ."

**Russian Tractor Fund Enriched.**

On the same evening as the Debs memorial took place the "Icor" held its meeting, as scheduled previous to the break with the socialist party. The collection for tractors to be sent to a Jewish colony in Soviet Russia was $348.

## INMATES IN SOVIET PRISONS DO NOT LOSE IDENTITY AS MEN; AN AMERICAN COMRADE TELLS OF LIFE

By JACK HARDY,
Member of District 2, Workers Party of America, Section 5 E, Shop Nucleus 2.

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (By Mail).—While in Russia it was my desire to observe at first hand the workings of the Russian prison system, which has been described in such terrible terms by American capitalistic liberals and anarchists. Comrade Anna Rothman, another America, and myself, therefore, went to one of the largest of the prisons in the vicinity of Moscow. The "Isolator" prison, which we visited, is known to be one of the severest institutions in central Russia. To it are sent only those convicted of murder, armed robbery or other severe crimes. There are also confined in it a few counter-revolutionists whose actions were of a particularly vicious nature.

The exterior of this institution was not beautiful to behold. Russia is still poor and cannot devote her scant resources upon the decoration of exteriors. The inside, however, presented a different picture entirely.

**Learn Trades.**

The institution contains 360 inmates. All who so desire may learn a trade. No compulsion is used in the matter of work, but all, save the old and feable, choose to be gainfully employed. The bulk of them work in either the textile factory attached to the prison, the clothing shop where the textiles are made into garments, and a few work in the small prison machine shop. Those who work receive wages ranging from 20 to 75 rubles per month, the average wage being between 55 and 60 rubles. One-third of this wage is given to the prisoner; the other two-thirds go to his family. Those having no families receive the balance when their terms expire. Many of those men were never before gainfully employed. Many of them told us that they were glad to be thus confined and to learn a useful occupation for the first time in their lives. Several of the instructors who taught them their trades had been confined in the prison and, having become attached to the institution, expressed a desire to remain as employes of the institution. The director told us that they were among his best men.

**Have Freedom.**

At work the prisoners are allowed to talk, smoke and leave their places without asking permission. Within the grounds of the institution they are allowed to go about at will and without any guards. Their work is on a piecework basis and they might leave at will. In such operations as require the co-operation of several men other arrangements are made.

We were allowed to visit any portion of the buildings that we chose, as the director was anxious not to give us the impressiolof that we were being led about by him. Comrade Rothman speaks Russian and we were able to talk with any of the prisoners that we wished. We did not encounter one expression of resentment among the fifteen or twenty with whom we conversed.

**Good Meals.**

We visited the kitchen, where dinner was being prepared. They asked us if we would like to sample their prison fare, and as we answered in the affirmative they gave us a sample of a prison dinner. It consisted of first-rate cabbage soup and good meat and vegetables.

Solitary confinement and binding have been abolished in the Soviet Union. The director showed us the dungeon where men had been confined in solitary confinement during the regime of the czar. It is now the drug department of the prison, where medicine is prepared for those in the prison who become sick.

tures of the institution with which we were greatly impressed. The outstanding of these were a prison theater (in the former prison church) under the direction of a special cultural director who devotes full time to cultural work; an orchestra of 25 pieces, all prisoners; a prison library of 2,500 volumes, which the inmates may take to their rooms; a wall newspaper written entirely by those confined in the institution. The prisoners may write and receive as many letters as they please, altho their mail is taken out only twice each week. Other features were the co-operative bookstore and general store, where the men may make purchases with the money they earn, at stated hours.

**Members Punished.**

We asked one man what he had done. He was under a ten-year sentence. We expressed astonishment to the director that for a crime of his nature so severa a sentence should have been imposed. The director informed us that the man had been a Communist. Sentences as a rule are not severe in the Soviet Union. But when a Communist commits a crime punishment is many times greater than for other individuals.

**Preserve Identity.**

Talking in the office after our survey, the director attempted to impress upon us that this was one of the most strict prisons in the Soviet Union. He also impressed upon us that in Russia reform, not punishment, is the aim of the prison system. And after what we had seen we could very well believe it. The man confined within this institution preserved their identity as men. They did not have a number; they wore their own clothes, not a prison garb. All of them were happy. They talked to us without hesitation, and we did not encounter one bitter note in more than half a day that we spent there.

## Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!

They must have a NEW and FAIR trial, Life and Freedom.
If enough people DEMAND that they live, they WILL LIVE.

Their lives and freedom in a sense, means OUR lives and freedom. Therefore, Chicago workers, come to the

# Protest Mass Meeting

AT

## ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

Van Buren and Ashland

## FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 8 P. M.

Nationally known speakers will expose the frame-up and the "Ghastly Miscarriage of Justice."

| | |
|---|---|
| John Fitzpatrick | Elizabeth Gurley Flynn |
| Rev. Clayton Morrison | Vincenzo Vacirca |
| Anton Johannsen, chairman | Other Noted Speakers. |

Now greet a percentage of our readers will rally to the meeting and make this DEMAND A POWERFUL ONE! A very large percentage, we hope and urge. Set aside Friday evening, Nov. 26, for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Tickets (admission is 10c) from Machinists' District Office, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. (Tel. Uhlmann, Monroe 6230) and from many union headquarters and from The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd. If absolutely impossible for your organization or you to send in for tickets and posters, phone for them to be sent to you.

Come in Tens of Thousands. Come Early. Bring Others.

Auspices: Sacco-Vanzetti Conference of Chicago.

## WHERE YOU CAN GET YOUR TICKETS FOR THE GREAT FILM 'BREAKING CHAINS'

Tickets for the moving picture "Breaking Chains," to be shown here on December 3 at Douglass Park Auditorium can be obtained at the following places. It is announced by the International Workers Aid.

1806 South Racine avenue.
3209 W. Roosevelt road.
2409 North Halsted street.
2733 Hirsch boulevard
5116 South Halsted street.
19 South Lincoln street.
1902 W. Division street.
3451 Michigan avenue.
1532 W. Chicago avenue.
North Side Book Store.

## Joliet Pen Guard Tells How Warden Was Made to Hand Over the Keys

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 24.—How six convicts now on trial for the murder of Deputy Warden Peter M. Klein forced him to hand over the keys to solitary confinement cells was told in court by Leon Judnich, a guard at the Illinois state prison.

"Sam Odan, a trusty, and I were in the solitary row outside Klein's office," Judnich told the court, "when we heard a noise and went to investigate. We saw Klein lying on the floor, blood streaming down his face, and several of the convicts in the room.

"Sam Odan ordered me to give him the keys. When I refused he struck me with an iron bar, while another prisoner stabbed Oden. I managed to escape but Oden was tied and locked myself in the solitary row."

The witness then told how Klein was dragged from his office and shaken until he semi-consciously nodded to him as a sign that it was all right to hand over the keys.

## Hall-Mills Witness Is Offered Bribe for "Keeping Mouth Shut"

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 24.—Mrs. Maria Demarest testified on the witness stand in the Hall-Mills murder case that shortly after the murder of Rev. Dr. W. Hall and Eleanor Mills Detective Felix Dimartini came to her home and offered her $2,500 if she would "keep her mouth shut."

Di Martini is the private detective who was employed by Mrs. Frances Stevens Hall, one of the defendants, shortly after the murder.

The offer was made to Mrs. Demarest, she said, if she would forget about seeing Henry Stevens and Ralph Gordon and Minnie Clark.

As Mrs. Demarest spoke of being offered $2,500 by Felix De Martini to "keep her mouth shut," Mrs. Hall's face turned crimson and she clenched nervously. Her face, however, remained expressionless. Henry Stevens squirmed in his seat. Willie twiddled his mustache nervously.

**Lay Special $2 Assessment on Miners.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 24. — Every dues-paying member of the United Mine Workers of America will pay an extra $1 assessment for December and another for January, by decision of the international executive board.

## A NEW NOVEL

### By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)

The next afternoon, coming out from his classes, Bunny saw on a news-stand the familiar green color of the "Evening Booster," and his eye was caught—as it was meant to be caught—by flaring headlines:

POLICE RAID RED CENTER

So Bunny purchased a paper—as it was meant that he should do—and read how that morning a squad from police headquarters had invaded the rooms of the clothing workers' union, and taken off nearly a truck-load of documents which were expected to prove that the disturbance in the city's industry was being directed and financed by the red revolutionists of Moscow. The officials of the union were under arrest, one of those apprehended being Chaim Menzies, "self-confessed socialistic agitator."

X

So there was another job for Bunny. He didn't know quite how to set about it, and Dad was on the way to Paradise, and could not be consulted. Bunny went to see Dad's lawyer, Mr. Dolliver, a keen-witted, soft-spoken gentleman who had no sympathy with reds, but, like all lawyers, was prepared for any weird trouble his wealthy clients might bring along. He called up police headquarters and ascertained that the self-confessed socialistic agitator was to be arraigned the following day; bail would be set at that time, and it would be up to Bunny to have the cash on hand, or real estate to twice the amount. Bunny said he wanted to see the prisoner, and Mr. Dolliver said he knew the chief of police, and might be able to arrange it.

He wrote a note, and Bunny went over to the dingy old building which had been erected to serve a city of fifty thousand, and was now serving one of a million. The chief proved to be a burly person in civilian clothing, smelling strongly of civilian whiskey; he requested Bunny to sit down, and summoned a couple of detectives, and began an obvious effort to find out all that Bunny knew about Chaim Menzies, and Bunny's ideas, and Chaim's ideas. And Bunny, who was growing up fast in an ugly world, gave a carefully phrased exposition of the difference between the right and left wings of the Socialist movement. Finding that he could not be trapped into indiscretions and knowing that he was a millionaire's son, and could not be thrown into a cell, the chief gave him up, and told one of the detectives to take him in to see the prisoner.

So Bunny got a glimpse of his city's jail. The old building was cracked, and had been condemned as a menace to life by half a dozen successive commissions; nevertheless, here it was, a monument to the greed of real estate speculators, who cared nothing about a city's good name, provided only its tax-rate were low. The mouldy old place stank, and if you looked carefully, you might see vermin crawling on the walls. The prisoners were confined in a number of "tanks," which were steel barred cages holding thirty or forty men each, with no ray of daylight, and not enough artificial light to enable anyone to read. This city, so oddly named "Angel," appeared anxious to cultivate all possible vices in its victims, for it provided them no reading matter, and no exercises or recreation, but permitted them to have cards, dice and cigarettes—and the jailers secretly smuggled in whiskey and cocaine to such as had money for bribes.

In one of these tanks sat Papa Menzies on the floor, since there was no other place to sit. He appeared quite contented, having gathered round him the entire company of prisoners to hear about the struggle of the clothing workers, and how it was up to the toilers of the world to organize and abolish the capitalist system. When Bunny appeared, the old man jumped up and grabbed him by the hand, and Bunny said quickly, "Mr. Menzies, you should know that this gentleman with me is a detective."

Papa Menzies grinned. "Sure, I got nothing to hide. I been a member of de Socialist party for twenty years. I believe in de ballot box—dey vill find nothing to de contrary, unless dey make it. I have been telling dese boys vat Socialism is, and I will tell dis gentleman, if he vants to listen. I have been helping de cloding vorkers stand together for decent conditions, and I am going on vid it de day I git out again." So that was that!

And in the evening Bunny phoned to his father and told him the situation. Bunny had been accustomed to such little father's game to checks of any size, and had been careful not to abuse the privilege; but now he was proposing to draw fifteen thousand dollars, because they would probably fix the bail very high, in the hope of keeping the old man in jail until the strike had been broken. There was no risk involved, Bunny declared, for Menzies was the soul of honor, and would not run away.

Dad made a wry face over the telephone, but what could he do? His dearly beloved son was ablaze with indignation, and insisted that he knew all about it, there was no possibility whatever that this old clothing-worker might be a secret agent of the Soviet government, deliberately planted in Angel City to destroy American institutions. How Bunny could know such things Dad couldn't imagine, but he had never known his boy to be all wrought up, and finally he said all right, but to have Mr. Dolliver send somebody to court with the money so that Bunny would not get his name into the newspapers again.

(Continued Tomorrow)


Everybody You Know and Everybody Else will be at the

## NEW MASSES

## Workers' and Peasants' Costume Ball

Friday Evening, December 3rd, at 9.

WEBSTER HALL—19 East 11th Street, New York City.

Everybody! Ukrainians, Chuvash, Khirgiz, Bolsheviks, Mensheviks, Georgians, Cossacks, Hussars, Redguards . . .

Everybody! Manya, Tanya, Masha, Sasha . . . . . Ivan Ivanoviteh, Stepan Stepanovitch . . . . . .

Tickets in Advance, $1.50. At the Door, $3.00

Ask your Union to get in touch with us for special club rates.

By mail from NEW MASSES BALL, 39 West 8th Street, New York. (Tel. 4445 Stuyvesant), or Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 127 University Place; Rand School, 7 East 15th St.; Freiheit, 30 Union Square.


THE SUNDAY WORKER

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year | $6.00 per year |
| $3.50 six months | $3.50 six months |
| $2.00 three months | $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1922, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## A New Threat Against Mexico

"Nervous Nell" Kellogg, our unlettered secretary of state, in the language of a bar-room bully, serves notice on Mexico that relations between that republic and the United States will be severed unless Mexico refrains from putting into effect the laws relating to oil and landed property passed by the Mexican congress.

Mexico refuses to be bullied and emphatically states that the government will not modify its laws to suit the interests of American exploiters. It is reported that Mexico's firm stand has rallied most of the Latin American republics behind the Calles government with the exception of a few puppet governments like that of Nicaragua which is on Wall Street's payroll.

While Kellogg is penning hinstering notes to Mexico, American marines are protecting the Diaz dictatorship in Nicaragua and United States warships are patrolling the Mexican coast ostensibly looking for Mexican filibustering expeditions in aid of the Nicaraguan revolutionists, but more likely looking for an excuse that would give Kellogg the pretext to break relations with our southern neighbor.

It is not necessary to stress the fact that Mexico is entirely right in her decision not to surrender her sovereignty to the Wall Street government of the United States. The stand taken by the Mexican government is a brave one and cannot fail but call forth the admiration of every worker, and indeed every American who has yet escaped the contaminating influence of imperialism.

No doubt the catholic church will take advantage of the fresh attack on Mexico to open its mad guns and to arouse popular opinion in behalf of military intervention. That the church is secretly working hand in hand with the government is almost a certainty.

If, as reported, the Latin American countries back up Mexico in this crisis our Wall Street statesmen might think twice before they risk the loss of their American markets by buckling on the sword for a war in behalf of the oil and land robbers of this country.

The voice of the American working class must be heard in Washington in protest against the threatened war against a friendly nation. And it must say to Wall Street: "Hands Off Mexico!"

## Why Thompson Did Not Speak

Colonel Carmi Thompson, presidential investigator in the Philippines was scheduled to deliver a speech on the situation in America's potential rubber Klondyke, before the reactionary members of the Hamilton Club of Chicago, last Tuesday night.

Thompson did not talk about the Philippines. The subject was too warm. Why?

The reason can be found in Thompson's undiplomatic utterances on his arrival in Seattle. Thompson went to the islands with the conclusion already formed that the United States must stay in the Philippines, for the benefit of the Filipinos, of course. What imperialist power ever admitted having any ulterior motive in stealing something?

Despite this inelastic conclusion, however, Thompson found so many flaws in the regime of General (Ivory Soap) Wood, the governor-general, that he could not refrain from commenting unfavorably on his administration. Wood's rule must be bad indeed when such a loyal servant of imperialism as Colonel Thompson is forced to speak out in public and condemn it.

Thompson gave the impression that Wood is administering the affairs of the islands with a gatling gun. The general has surrounded himself with a "cavalry cabinet." The resentment of the Filipinos was brought home forcibly more than once to Thompson. The president's investigator thinks that the best interests of American imperialism will be served by a more diplomatic tool than Wood.

The expression of those ideas accounts for Thompson's failure to mention the Philippine question at the Hamilton Club. Thompson claimed that American imperialism is a good thing for the Filipinos. But the administration of the same imperialism is bad! This is just the end of the imperialist stick that touches the Filipino head. How can this contradiction be reconciled? It would never do for the Hamilton Club to sponsor such a presentation of the Philippine problem.

Thompson's recommendation to the president will undoubtedly suggest that General Wood be advised to develop malaria and that some college professor who is not accustomed to drinking brandy for breakfast should replace him. But whether the Filipinos get tickled under the chin by a saccharine professor or prodded by the bayonet of a swashbuckling militarist, Firestone will squeeze his rubber out of them and that is the object of imperialism.

## Reaching the Youth

The capitalists, thru numerous organizations, social, athletic and religious, are assiduously poisoning the minds of the youth of the country with capitalist dope. Boy scouts and girl scouts, camp fire girls and similar organizations have for their object the creation of an ideology in the minds of the youth that will turn them into convinced supporters of capitalism.

Hundreds of capitalist papers cater to the youth. Every capitalist daily has its children's page. In comic strip, in poetry and in story, the ruling classes cleverly turn the youthful mind into the channel that will be most conducive to the interests of capitalism, whether it be in the factory during times of peace or on the battle field in time of war.

Against this barrage of propaganda the working class have been able to present only a feeble opposition. But feeble as it is at present, it contains the germ of a mighty educational weapon in the future.

The foremost expression of the working class youth in this country is the Young Worker, organ of the Young Workers League. Every adult worker should see that a copy of this live weekly comes into his home. Workers who do not want to see their sons brought up only to be mowed down by machine guns in a capitalist war should subscribe to the Young Worker.

# Signs of Crisis in Italian Fascism

### Fascism Carries Out the Work of Italian Finance—The Petit-Bourgeois Founders of the Party Are Kept Alive Only by Nationalist Phrases—The Workers Are Enslaved and Face an Economic Crisis of Serious Proportions—The Fascist Party Is Breaking Up from Conflicting Class Interests.

By ERCOLI (Rome).

THE introduction of the death penalty in Italy is an act of fear which is determined by the constant succession of attempts on Mussolini's life. In the course of nine months three attempts have been made to assassinate the "Duce." The first attempt has not yet been explained and there still exists some doubt as to whether it was not a case of provocation. On the second and third occasions Mussolini had an extremely narrow escape. Since the attempts are beginning to show one another in such regular succession it is difficult to say that any one of them will be the last. On the contrary, we may assume with considerable certainty that the first three attempts will be followed by others. Anyone who knows what fascism in Italy has been and what it has on its conscience, can easily understand the grounds for this certainty. Fascism has sown so much abhorrence and hatred that it is quite natural if "avengers" arise from the masses of the embittered people. Italian people anyhow tend to act individually. The introduction of the death penalty is thus a kind of "legal terror" with the purpose of counteracting this danger. It is, however, extremely doubtful whether these measures will have the desired effect.

After the third attempt on his life Mussolini spoke for the first time, in addresses to the black shirts, on dangers threatening the fascist regime. Never before had he made use of such words. Always, and especially after the attempts on his life, he had made a point of proclaiming loudly that the regime was "secure," "firmly established," "most firmly established," "indestructible," etc. As a matter of fact, however, there are today unmistakable signs that the situation, not only in Italy in general, but also in fascism, is becoming more and more acute.

### Sarves Finanziara.

SINCE fascism came into power, but especially in the last two years, it has carried on a policy exclusively in the interest of a block which financial capital, the great industrialists and the agrarians, have formed round fascism. The policy of fascism has been not only a policy of class but a policy in the service of the most greedy and parasitic strata of the bourgeoisie. The consequence of this policy seemed at first to be a development of production. Capital, freed from all fetters, threw itself into industrial undertakings, hoping to achieve profits far beyond the usual rate. The investment of capital increased in an extraordinary measure.

It was, however, only a case of deceitful bloom and of a purely external growth. As a matter of fact, there were to a certain extent a consequence of the progressive depreciation of the currency, and moreover, if they had to be effective, demanded large markets. The home market of Italy, however, has been brought to the brink of ruin by the action of fascism itself—which, in order to stabilize state finances and to achieve a redistribution of wealth in favor of the plutocratic groups, has brought distress on the middle classes and thrust the poorer classes into a condition of despair by giving the industrialists a free hand to reduce wages and lengthen hours of work. Foreign markets, on the other hand, have yet to be won by Italy.

THE chief branches of industry are forced by a crisis. It is anticipated that within a few months enormous masses of workers will be turned on to the streets. Bankruptcies are multiplying at a catastrophic rate. The process of expropriating the middle classes for the benefit of the plutocracy is continuing systematically. The masses of the people are forced to restrict their consumption more and more and have to eat black bread as in war time. What is left of the reconstruction which fascism has tried to effect?

Two things remain on the one hand the system of blackmail and terrorism which was introduced in order to suppress all freedom of movement among the working class and, on the other hand, the phrases and plans of imperialist expansion. Both of these are indispensable to fascism.

A MATTER of absolute necessity is the enslavement of the working class and the peasants by suppressing their organizations by prohibiting strikes, by abolishing the independence of the municipalities, the freedom of the press, the right of assembly, etc. Methods but the enslavement of the working class enables the large industrialists and the large agrarians to develop their policy of stabilization. But this is not all proceeding smoothly. The pressure which is exercised on the masses calls forth a reaction from them, a very perceptible trend towards the left. For the moment there is certainly no immediate prospect of movements on a large scale, but nevertheless the outlook for fascism is anything but promising.

It need necessitly is that of making use of pompous nationalist phraseology and of proclaiming great plans of expansion. Imperialistic bragging is necessary, which has been forced on fascism by its petty bourgeois origin and by the precarious situation in which it finds itself at present, when carrying on activities which are entirely for the benefit of the large bourgeoisie it must keep the social strata from which it originated attached to itself by duping them with high-sounding phrases. How long will the nationalist intoxication be able to prevent the petty bourgeoisie realizing a policy which deprives it at the same time of comfort and of the illusion of power?

### Fascist Party Divided.

THUS brings us to one of the most delicate questions, the crisis in the fascist party itself, a crisis which continues incessantly in spite of Mussolini's efforts. Fascism, having made it impossible for any opposition group to express itself, and having made itself the only political organization in the country, is now experiencing the revival of opposition within its own bosom. On the one side is the large bourgeoisie, on the other the petty bourgeoisie. On the one side are the fascist bands in the service of the agrarians and the plutocracy, on the other side are the old fascist programs and the old fascist groups with their old fascist tendencies. On the one side are the industrialists and on the other side the so-called corporations of workers. On the one side is a group of bankers, on the other side the group of their opponents.

The crisis has developed so far that within the fascist party itself all system of democracy has had to be abolished. Even in its local bodies the party is directed by functionaries who are nominated by the government. The meetings of members have been deprived of all right of action. The party has ceased, in assuming various forms. At the time of the last attempt on Mussolini's life the two branches of fascism came to an armed conflict with one another in Genoa, which lasted for two whole days and made it necessary to proclaim martial law. In Rome the fascist bands of opposition made an attack on the premises of the police administration.

THERE are in brief outline, some of the factors in the Italian situation, which undoubtedly prompted Mussolini to announce that the fascist regime is threatened by dangers. Has Mussolini any plan for removing these dangers. There can be no doubt that he has one, and this plan is being carried out. It consists in embittered intensification of the regime of terror, of oppression, of the systematic application of force against the masses in order to prevent them taking active action for the purpose of altering the situation. The reintroduction of capital punishment is part of this plan. It is characterized the terror which is assuming legal forms.

The proletariat and the peasants of Italy are becoming more and more convinced of the fact that the death penalty must be executed on the present regime and that they have received a call to execute it. The vanguard of the working class, the Communist Party of Italy, is steeled and working class front, then it need never hope to get into the international the Amsterdamers have set up, since at bottom such a front will be contrary to the tasks of the said international.

### Boring from Within.

Cautious voices speaking at the conferences (which was, it ought to be noted, attended by Amsterdam's "own folks"), thought that some danger might attend the setting up of the new international: the Communists might charge them with splitting the movement, and perhaps it might be better to join the Paris E. W. I., where they again might have the majority with them.

It was suggested that the Belgians and Luxemburgers should not meantime leave the E. W. I., it being recognized as permissible for a union to belong to two internationals. Observing the hesitancy of the delegates and anxious to mask this plainly disruptive step, Sassenbach moved an elastic formula to the effect that "the conference recognized the necessity for establishing international connections between workers organized un affiliated to the E. W. I. F.," the form these connections are to take to be decided on in the autumn when the conference meets again.

Little consideration of this criminal plan being hatched by Sassenbach is enough to make one realize what fatal calculable harm it is likely to cause the work of establishing unity and of welding the ranks of the men and women engaged in the teaching profession, who, to an even greater extent than is the case among the workers in capitalist countries, are divided into different crafts and corporations. This fresh affort on the part of the Amstadam International Federation of Trade Unions to smash the already existing international teachers' body constitutes a direct attack on the united proletarian front. This small but clear example demonstrates fully the true nature of the Amsterdam International with its limited outlook and fanatical attitude towards any display of real working class solidarity

# Amsterdam Splitters at Work Among the Teachers

Information was given in the press that Amsterdam was to convene a conference of teachers' organisations in Paris on August 1, for the purpose of creating a new international to cater for educational workers. Later the press stated that the conference had met, but what it had decided on remained in the dark. Only quite recently have we obtained the minutes of the conference proceedings which throw some light on this fresh dismpitive plan of Amsterdam directed immediately against the existing educational workers' international with headquarters in Paris

At present the teaching profession is organized as follows, internationally:

### Trade Union Internats.

To the first group belong various pedagogic internationals of a pacifist and clerical nature, closely linked up in one way or another with the league of nations and in dependence on the ruling classes of the bourgeois states (such as the San Francisco International subsidized by American millionaires). These internationals do not aim at defending the trade union interests of the teaching profession, nor do they in any way fight to better their members' material position and status. They are mere tools in the hands of the ruling classes, deprived of any chances of conducting an independent policy.

The only genuine international trade union body standing on the class proletarian viewpoint and, effectively working for the improvement of the position of the teaching profession is the Educational Workers' International. The E. W. I. is affiliated to neither Amsterdam nor the Red International of Labor Unions, altho it contains in its ranks teachers' organisations belonging to both internationals as well as organisations without other international affiliation.

### Establishing Unity.

The E. W. I. has, during the course of some years, demonstrated the practical possibility of establishing trade union unity among the various teachers' organizations, and it would seem that it has fully justified itself as a real and growing force.

The Amsterdam regards the present state of the international as far as the teachers are concerned, somewhat differently. The Education-al Workers' International's success in obtaining the practical realization of the unified front among the teachers it regards not as a virtue, but as a vice, and is trying to fight the E. W. I. by setting up its own teachers' international.

Amsterdam's present attempt to split international organisation among the teachers is by no means the first, as far back as 1922 it floodoned a special commission to call together a teachers' international, a step that was put off again and again.

### Ms. Teachers' Organization.

Finally, two years ago, the Amsterdamlies set up a civil servants' and teachers' international to which, as the same Sessenbach admits, not a single teachers' organization is affiliated.

It can thus be seen that this last Amsterdam plan is merely a continuation of its old policy of sabotaging the united front the teachers may throw up.

The Paris conference of August 1, presided over by Sassenbach, was attended by the Nationale Syndicat of France, the Vienna Teachers' Alliance, the Austrian Teachers' Alliance and the Elementary Teachers' Union of Germany.

Both the British and Garman teachers' unions declined to participate.

### Adoptad Resolution.

The conference adopted a draft constitution of the future international, the clauses of which places obstacles in the way of entry for bodies not sharing like views, reading: "The International may be joined by all educational workers' organisations from all branches of educational activities, providing they recognize the principles and methods of the educational workers' international federation." Of course, the international is prepared to cooperate with other organizations. . . . If and provided they do not adhere to principles contrary to those held by the E. W. I. F.

If, for instance, any teachers' organization does not share the principles of collaboration with the bourgeoisie and is in favor of a genuine united

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Little Joe Warner; Hazel Nyman, accompanist; Carolyn Olds, baritone; Anna Boshm; Lucky Wilson; Great Lakes Entertainers.
8:30—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:30—Alamo Entertainers.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Little Joe Warner; Mildred Colucia, Will Rossiter, John Miller.
8:30—Alamo Cafe Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

## Mexican Trouble Not Religious, Involves Politics and Schools

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The present struggle in Mexico is not religious, but political and educational, declared Carlos Barres, Mexican author and dramatist, speaking in Town Hall here, under the auspices of the League for Political Education. The constitution of Mexico, he said, merely did the same thing that the constitution of the United States does—providing for separation of church and state.

"In 1910 90 per cent of the population was illiterate. Today the percentage is only 62 per cent—surely a good record of progress in 16 years. Before the revolution public education was in the hands of the catholic church, which in 800 years failed in its task," he said.

## OUR MEXICAN LETTER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

THE religious question is a thing of the past so far as the Mexican people is concerned. It was only a good many years under which Wall Street could arouse the anger of the Knights of Columbus, the catholic church representatives in the United States, against the oil and land laws enacted by the Calles government.

No one that knows Mexico, its inhabitants' religious feelings, doubted that the so-called regulation of the 130 constitutional article would bring some trouble, but at the same time it was understood that the trouble would be more likely to come from across the Rio Grande than from the Mexican clergy.

ALSO that it would be a fine mess for the government, which was preparing almost at the same time to fill out the national chamber of deputies with a large majority of the "socialist alliance" allied with the Morones "labor party," while the true representatives of labor and agrarian parties, considered more radical, were left out, in spite of the fact that some of the new congressional representatives allowed to get in had not even presented themselves as candidates and a good many of them neither knew the places or districts for which they were "elected" in Mexico City.

Otherwise it was a good stunt to be displayed as the achievements catholic church had failed miserably, got but the strength enough to obstruct the labor movement from its activities for betterment as a class.

THUS the action of the government to enforce the church regulation could not bring difficulties from inside, from the Mexican people, for it is well known that religion is strong only in Central Mexico, being so on the coasts, north and south border states, and the government is powerful enough, as proven in the limited few cases of fanatics stirred up against the law by the priests in Puebla, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacan and Mexico City, to "placate" them one way or another.

* * *

THE political situation as outlined above is completely in the hands of the government. Calles is planning wisely with the political forces at present. The so-called alliance of socialist regional parties is an hybrid amalgamation of reactionaries and social reformers a la U. S. fashion in core is made up of the former Obregon and co-operatista parties that essplace to the delahuertista lost counterrevolutionary party and uprising of 1923-1924.

And these gentlemen have close understanding with the laborista party —Morones party—the political expression of the C. R. O. M., the biggest organized labor party in Mexico, but a mere government department and nothing else.

NOW, with more than two years from this date to election time for president of Mexico, these political forces are moving fast already in order to get ahead on the political field, to fight successfully against the array of Obregonista forces which everybody knows in Mexico by this time.

The incoming new national bourgeoisie, big and small, the thousands of army officers and government employes discharged by the Calles regime following his plan of economy to pay the foreign national debts, the bigger part of the army, the peasant masses and the defeated Partidos Confiagdos Reclonales in the last electoral campaign

THERE is a third party which will play the villain role in the whole Mexican political film. That is the fully reactionary party with its forces already in line—the catholic church, the big old national land and industrial capitalism and foreign oil, mines and transportation, part of the mercenary officers of the army, at whose head will be General Arnulfo R. Gomaz, the fascist militarist candidate of all these powerful reactionary forces for presidency of Mexico, now commander in chief of the federal army in the state of Vera Cruz.

The most dangerous part of the camp would be the case of an alliance of the fascist party with the socialist alliance—combination against the clerical party—this very doubtful and will not have the support of the masses. More likely the fascists would be left to fight it out between themselves.

The conservatives who are in Mexico now relate that they are ready for a revolution against Calles if Gomaz is not president. They have already as candidate of the conservative party Ing. Francisco R. Serrano, secretary of the federal department of communications.

It is doubtful that Gomaz can count on a serious following through the army. Calles has many friends among the officers, and the government has been careful to see that the garrisons are composed in the most democratic way possible, so that the army will not be used against the people.

The conservatives' "alliance" will have a tough time to select one candidate to get support from both fascists and Calles people. Campillo, leader of Morones, are out of the question.

It is also doubtful if the fascists will be able to get support from both the Calles interests and the conservatives' interests combined in the Obregon government, with a Mexican presidential candidate on their ticket.

THEN there is the candidate of the whole conservative forces in Mexico for president, General Arnulfo R. Gomez, and what will lead the revolt against Calles under the assumption that he, Calles, will try to impose another candidate to succeed him against the wishes of the Mexican people.

It is too early as I said before that all this is playing at a game.

But if the worst does not be the whole conservative and farmers' political organization proposed to the ones described above, a clerical beginning of such a ten dency is to be noted in some parts of the country, but not without any definite relation among them.

The stronger local parties in some states as Yucatan (Gomalla, Puebla, Mexico and others are under the rule of one of the named national politica movement.

THE old national agrarian party is dead. Its chief leader, Soto y Lama, had to compromise to enter as a congress representative with the victorious socialist laborites, and yet he entered as the substitute of a laborite representative, that is Soto y Lama did not enter as an agrarian leader.

It is to be hoped that the stirring events that will take place within the next two years will be fully taken advantage of by creating a real strong workers' and peasants' political party under the guidance of the Mexican Communist Party.

A Mexican Communist.

## Will Block Returning of Alien Property to Expose Custodian Deal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—No German property will be returned to its owners until a report is had on the investigation into the conduct of the alien property custodian's office, Representative Wm. A. Oldfield, democrath whip of the house, told the ways and means committee at a hearing to determine legislation on the project.

Oldfield declared Comptroller McCarl has made an exhaustive investigation of the office, which, it has been hinted, might contain sensational disclosures. He said that report is available Oldfield indicated the clamor-ers will not permit the property to be returned.

### Electric Companies in Hook-up Test.

Electric power from Chicago was used in Boston in a test of the possibility of linking up lighting systems. More than a dozen light and power companies were linked up in the 1000-mile hook-up. All of the towns and cities on the line of this test were for a short time served with electricity from this gigantic joint supply.

FORWARD TO THE $25,000 MARK BY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK EDITION

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 269. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# U. S. THREATENS BREAK WITH MEXICO

## Going Upward to the $25,000 Mark to Keep OUR DAILY

| | |
|---|---|
| Contributions to Nov. 20 | $19,570.70 |
| Contributions Nov. 22 (Monday) | 598.00 |
| Contributions Nov. 23 (Tuesday) | 409.00 |
| TOTAL | $20,577.70 |

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party

THE returns for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund must be increased thru intensified work if we are to reach the $25,000 mark—the first half of the $50,000 fund—by November 30.

Tuesday's contribution, in place of showing an increase, represents a falling off of nearly $200 as against Monday. There remain only Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday in this month in which The DAILY WORKER will receive contributions.

To reach the $25,000 mark by next Tuesday means that we must raise $1,000 each day during these five days.

Based upon the present percentage of their quota for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund the districts of the party should raise the following amounts during the next five days in order to complete the first half of the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund:

| | |
|---|---|
| New York | $1,000 |
| Chicago | 500 |
| Boston | 500 |
| New Haven | 250 |
| Philadelphia | 250 |
| Buffalo | 150 |
| Pittsburgh | 300 |
| Cleveland | 400 |
| Detroit | 200 |
| Minneapolis | 100 |
| Kansas City | 100 |
| Seattle | 250 |
| San Francisco | 250 |
| | $4,500 |

The compilation of the $25,000 half way goal of the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund is not only necessary in order that November make a good showing in the campaign but it is essential to meet the maturing obligations of The DAILY WORKER.

On Monday The DAILY WORKER must mail a bill for $2,000 to cover a supply of paper without which The DAILY WORKER cannot appear. Other obligations of the same character make the raising of the $4,000 which will raise the fund to $25,000, a matter of urgent necessity to Keep The DAILY WORKER.

We call upon the party organizations in the various districts to mobilize all their forces for the drive for The DAILY WORKER during the next few days and to raise as a minimum the amounts assigned to them in the above tables.

These amounts can be raised if the work is taken up in earnest—in spirit that this is work which must be done in order to Keep The DAILY WORKER. This issue of The DAILY WORKER will reach every section of the country by Friday. The DAILY WORKER Committees should be called into session on Friday and Saturday and organize to make Sunday a DAILY WORKER Day, on which thru organizing as many party members as possible for systematic collection of funds, the total assigned to the district is raised.

An organized push forward of this character will result in the collection of the $4,500 needed to reach the $25,000 mark.

We call upon every party committee and every party unit for immediate action to raise this $4,500 and the $25,000 goal.

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THAT there is danger of war between France and Italy is indicated by the presence of a section of the French naval forces on the coast of Morocco withing striking distance of Italy. Mussolini's brigands are threatening to grab off the French Riviera. The fascist government openly boasts of the increase in the Italian population and justifies a demand for colonies on the ground of extraordinary fecundity.

* * *

THERE is plenty of idle land to take care of the surplus Italian population, and under a sane system of society there would be no difficulty about making the necessary arrangements to find the needed space. But as long as capitalism exists, waste will be the rule and the first consideration will be profit and not utility. So we have France and Italy making warlike gestures at each other with the possibility that thousands of French and Italian workers will be killed before the imperialists of both countries settle their differences.

* * *

THIS mad dog Mussolini is drawing perilously near the rocks. The ludicrous figure he cuts as the originator of plots against his own life has made him the laughing stock of Europe. And when people begin to laugh at a bully, his end is near. People are inclined to attach too much importance to Mussolini's personality. They seem to think that but for Mussolini fascism would fall to the ground. It cannot be denied that Mussolini's personality is an important factor. But the real power behind fascism is composed of the industrial capitalists, the bankers and big land-owners of Italy, supported by

(Continued on page 3)

## PRESIDENT OF CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR TO SPEAK AT PROTEST MEET

John Fitzpatrick

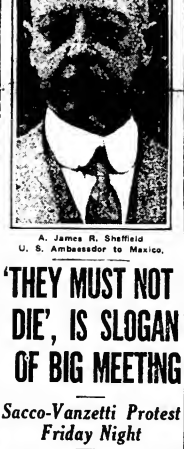
President of the Chicago Federation of Labor will speak with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Vincent Vacirca and Rev. Clayton Morrison at Ashland auditorium Friday night, at a huge demonstration under the auspices of International Labor Defense to demand a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti.

**Fireman Shoots Machanic.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 22.—William Bueher, general master mechanic at the Soo Line shops here, was wounded twice when shot at three times today by James B. Lavalle, a locomotive fireman released from service last May.

## WILL COME TO GRIPS IN JANUARY OVER THE MEXICAN LAND LAWS

Gen. Calles
President of Mexico



A. James R. Sheffield
U. S. Ambassador to Mexico.

## 'THEY MUST NOT DIE', IS SLOGAN OF BIG MEETING

### *Sacco-Vanzetti Protest Friday Night*

"Sacco and Vanzetti must not die!" will be the slogan under which Chicago workers will perform their share of the nation-wide protest against the frame-up of the two Italian-American workers whose only crime is their loyalty to the labor movement.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will head the list of speakers which includes, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, national chairman of International Labor Defense, under whose auspices the protest is staged; Vincenz Vacirca, noted anti-fascist leader, and the Rev. Clayton Morrison, editor of the Christian Century.

**At Ashland Auditorium.**

Anton Johannsen, prominent member of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will preside at the big mass meeting in Ashland Auditorium, Van Buren St. and Ashland Ave., on Friday, Nov. 26 at 8 p. m. Tickets, which sell for 10 cents, are being distributed from the office of the Machinists' District Council and other union headquarters.

The Chicago Federation of Labor at its regular meeting before last passed a vigorous resolution calling for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti. The present mass meeting is one of a series, of meetings thruout the country under the auspices of International Labor Defense to save Sacco and Vanzetti. New York led off the new protest with a meeting in Madison Square Garden attended by 18,000 workers.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

## 50,000 TROOPS DESERT WU FOR CANTON CAUSE

### *Gen. Yang-Sen Deserts War Lord to Cantonese*

HANKOW, China, Nov. 24.—Reports from Ichang in the upper Yangtze valley state that General Yang-sen, former ally of General Wu Pei-fu, who controls the eastern part of Szechwan provinces and the western portion of Hupeh province, has gone over to the Cantonese forces with his 50,000 troops. He is also reported to have 12,000 more man stationed in the south of Shansi province, a Wu stronghold.

This new defection is of great strategic importance to the southern armies now driving north and east against the combined forces of General Chan Tso Lin and Marshal Sun It adds one more province, that of Szechwan, to the territory now under the control of Canton and gives free dom of military movement for the Cantonese in the eastward drive into Honan province against Wu Pei Fu.

The consolidation of the Cantonese control in the central Yangtze valley began with the capture of the important industrial centers of Wuchang and Hankow by the forces under the youthful General Chiang Kai Shek. With the acquisition of General Yang-Sen's province of Szechwan, the march of the Cantonese armies north towards Shanghai has been greatly facilitate. The moving of the seat of the revolutionary government from Canton to Wuchang puts the base of operations farther north to make easier the objective of controlling the whole of China and conquering the militarists still in control of the far northern and eastern provinces.

**LaFollette Ill in Bed.**

MADISON, Wis., Senator R. M. LaFollette, Jr., may not be able to attend the next session of Congress, his physician says. He has for ten weeks suffered from an inflammation of the veins, which may lay him up for two more weeks.

## Lenin and Krassin

THE following statement made by Leonid Krassin concerning the difficulties of Soviet trade abroad at the time the Soviet Union was deprived of the guiding hand of Lenin, gives an idea, in his own words, of the obstacles that confronted Krassin himself when he was sent first to Paris and then to London as the outposts of the workers' and peasants' government in the uphill struggle for economic reconstruction of the New Russia:

"It is a great misfortune for all of us that Lenin had to cease active leadership of the state just when our foreign trade was beginning to get going. At the outset, in 1920, Lenin was somewhat skeptical of the possibility of developing foreign trade. Although the blockade of Soviet Russia was nominally lifted by the order of the Allied Supreme Council in 1920, it was still maintained in fact, and Lenin half-jokingly questioned whether it was even possible to use our gold reserve to obtain indispensable goods from abroad. And, as a matter of fact, our first attempts at foreign purchases were met by a "gold blockade," for, at the instigation of their governments, not a single bank or firm would accept our gold in payment for goods. This blockade only came to an end with the conclusion of the trade agreement with Great Britain in March, 1921."

LEONID KRASSIN

Altho in ill health for many months, Krassin carried on in London, applying Lenin's policies in his dealings with British imperialism and being constantly victimized by the enmity and intrigues of the British Foreign Office, headed by the labor-hating Austen Chamberlain.

## *Leonid-Krassin Dies in London*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Leonid Krassin is dead. The famous Soviet diplomat passed away during Tuesday night of pernicious enaemia, despite blood transfusions made over a period of several months in a vein of fort to save him. The death of Comrade Krassin marks the passing of

(Continued on page 2)

## CALLES IS FIRM FOR ENFORCING OIL, LAND LAWS

### *Anti-Wall Street Act to Apply in January*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The state department is preparing the way to break off relations with Mexico. The publication of the exchange of notes dealing with the Mexican oil and land laws is itself a move in this direction. Secretary of States Kellogg is assuming an ever sharper tone towards Mexico City. It is in anticipation of January 1 when the first of Mexico's laws affecting the property rights of foreigners will go into effect.

At the same time word from Mexico has it that the congress will support the stand of the Calles government to the limit and will enact no legislation according to the American demands

**The Real Stake.**

While principals of international law and of fundamental problems of ownership are discussed in Kellogg's notes with much learnedness, the stakes about which the game is being played by the state department can be tangibly put in the following figures showing the value of American interests in Mexico:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mining and smelting | $300,000,000 |
| Oil lands and refineries | $478,000,000 |
| Agricultural and timber | $200,000,000 |

Including this the total of American investments in Mexico also embracing railroad, mercantile and bank capital, is estimated at $1,500,000,000.

The best part of these investments is controlled by New York financiers, for whom Kellogg is speaking when he assumes the ultimatum tone towards the Mexican government that his notes signify.

**Laws 9 Years Old**

The Mexican land and oil laws were passed in 1917. They provide for the dissolution of alien ownership of productive oil, mineral and agricultural

(Continued on page 2)

## American Imperialism Shows Its Teeth

### *Workers Must Support Mexico Against Attacks of Government in Interest of Wall Street*

Statement by the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.

THE government, acting for the imperialist American, capitalist exploiters of Latin America, is preparing for a new attack upon Mexico.

The workers of this country face the danger of being called upon to fight a war for the investments and profits of the American capitalists in Mexico, Central and South America.

Last week the capitalist press flooded the country with propoganda against Mexico because of alleged interference with the imperialist schemes of the American capitalist and government to maintain Central America as the backyard for imperialist adventures and profits of Wall Street. Yesterday Secretary of State Kellogg, under orders from Wall Street's president, Coolidge, threatens Mexico because it dares to assert its right to control the natural resources within its territory.

From threats of withdrawal of recognition of Mexico to armed intervention to protect the investments and profits of the American imperialists is only a step, but a step which will involve the sacrifice of the lives of thousands of American workers. Thus it is becoming clear where the imperialist exploitation and domination is leading this country and the dangers which ley ahead for the workers.

American imperialism—Wall Street—backed by the American government and its marines has for a decade or more been engaged in the business of overthrowing governments opposed to its schemes of exploitation in the West Indies and Central America. Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua have all felt the weight of the iron fist of American imperialism, when resistance developed against the unchecked exploitation of these countries by the Wall Street bankers. The governments of these countries set up by the will of the people were ruthlessly driven out with the help of American marines and puppet governments, ready to do the will of Wall Street set up in their place and upheld with the support of American bayonets.

The Nicaraguan affair is a striking example of how Wall Street and the Washington government, maintain spheres of exploitation and make of the Latin American countries colonies dominated by American imperialism. Adolfo Diaz, the president elected for Nicaragua thru machinery rigged by Wall Street and the representative of the American government, is a puppet president representing the American capitalists. The effort of the Nicaraguan people to throw out this agent of Wall Street and establish a government of their own which will protect their interests, is met by the bayonets of the marines from the American warships.

WHAT has happened in Nicaragua has happened and will happen in all of the Central and South American countries in which the American imperialists are investing the billions wrung from the exploitation of the American workers. Under one form or another these countries are being brought under the sway of American imperialism, backed by American warships and American marines. The status which the American imperialists have decided upon for Latin America is that of a vast colony whose people must submit to bitter exploitation and swell the profits of the American capitalists. In the work of subjugating Latin America the American capitalists have the unlimited support of the American government and all its military

Mexico stands in the way of this great scheme of imperialist agrandizement. Mexico has shown resistance to the American imperialist and their Washington government. It has declared that the resources of that country belong to the Mexican people and not to the Wall Street bankers. It has adopted provisions in its constitution which seek to return to the Mexican people the natural resources which previous Mexican governments, amenable to the influence of the American imperialists have turned over to these freebooters.

It is because Mexico insists upon enforcing these provisions of its constitution and laws that Secretary of State Kellogg is threatening the Mexican government. Kellogg, who issued a warning intended for Mexico that it must not interfere in Nicaragua in support of the effort of the people of Nicaragua to gain control of their own government, brazenly interferes in Mexico to compel Mexico to revise its laws to suit the American imperialist exploiters of Mexico.

Kellogg declares in his note against the effort of the Mexican government to enforce the provisions of the constitution of Mexico:

"It strikes at the very root of the system of property rights which lies at the basis of all civilized society."

HERE we have the same reason given for American imperialist intervention in Mexico that Kellogg has given for the refusal to recognize the Soviet Union—the property rights of the capitalists are endangered.

It is to protect these property rights of the American capitalists that the American workers will be called upon to fight, to give their lives, to sacrifice upon the bloody battlefields if American imperialism goes its way unchecked by the power of the workers.

Mexico, because of its resistance to American imperialism, is today the rallying point for the struggle of all Latin America in the fight against American imperialist domination. The countries of Central and South America see ahead of them the same fate which has befallen Haiti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua unless they unite in the struggle against American imperialism.

The American workers must ally themselves with the peoples of these countries in the fight against American imperialism and its Washington government. They must show the people of Mexico and Latin America that they have an ally in the United States in the fight against imperialist subjugation. They must show now that the American workers will not pay in blood and suffering to make Latin America an American colony. They must unite with the Latin American people to fight the exploiters who wrung profits from their labor and use these profits of the labor of the American workers for imperialist exploitation of Latin America.

**HANDS OFF MEXICO MUST BE THE SLOGAN OF AMERICAN LABOR.**

**FIGHT THE AMERICAN IMPERIALIST EXPLOITERS IN ALLIANCE WITH THE OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF LATIN AMERICA.**

These slogans must be raised in the entire American labor movement now if American labor is not to have a blood bath in a fight for "vested rights" of the American imperialists to exploit Latin America and backed by the organized force of American labor.

Central Committee, Workers (Communist) Party.

C. E. RUTHENBERG, Secretary.

# LEONID KRASSIN, SOVIET LEADER, DIES IN LONDON

## *Ambassador to Britain Succumbs to Illness*

(Continued from page 1.)

one of the leaders of the new school of diplomacy that came into existence with the revolution of the Russian workers and peasants and that was created by Lenin.

Chicherin, Rakowsky, Krassin, these three names were pronounced in all capitalist chancelleries with misgiving. The plain-speaking foreign policy of the Soviet state was put into practice in London by Krassin who was hated and feared by the lobby-hating officials of the British Foreign Office. As ambassador to the Court of St. James, Krassin's conduct was marked by the firm conviction of a member of a revolutionary state whose faith in the power of the great liberated Russian masses more than overcame the obstacles placed in his path by the astounding diplomats of British imperialism.

But his actions were also tempered by the realization of the needs of peaceful reconstruction. Firm in all questions of principle, standing always on the solid ground of the revolutionary future of the workers and peasants of Russia, Lenin put the initiative of foreign capital with the skillful system of strategy that was Lenin's heritage to proletarian state leaders.

Concessions to be made. His innate reasonableness was the wonder and amazement of the French bourgeoisie when first he went to Paris to take over the quarters of the old czarist embassy. The British gentlemen of diplomacy were likewise disappointed to find a representative of the Russian workers able to meet their pretensions of culture with an intelligence far surpassing their own.

**Victimized by Tories.**

Since he exchanged places with Christian Rakowsky, Krassin went to Paris while Krassin came to London, he has been constantly beset by Chamberlain and his aids who charged the Soviet Union with "subversive propaganda" in England. The great working-class fermentation that has been going on in England and the set-back to that British gentleman has received in the far east, caused the venom of the British Foreign Office to be unloaded on the Russian embassy in London. The short-sighted and rabid tories blamed all their troubles on the great Krassin who was going about the business of looking after the economic interests of the Soviet Union in the imperial capital.

Leonid Krassin was born in the Ural region of Russia in 1870. His father was a conductor and he was educated at the university. He graduated as a technical engineer. He joined the Social Democratic Party of Russia in 1894 and was a follower of Lenin when the Bolshevik split from the Mensheviks in 1903. In 1905 he was a delegate to the congress held in London. He played an important part in the revolution of 1917 and accompanied Trotsky to Brest-Litovsk during the peace negotiations. He was food commissar for the Red Army during the days of the counter-revolution and later became commissar of foreign trade. He was a member of the Central Committee of the Union of Soviet Republics. During 1925 he was Soviet ambassador to France. Early in 1926 he was transferred to London.


*Advertise*
in
**The DAILY WORKER!**

Every page of The Daily Worker contains 140 inches — or about 20-inch columns of printed matter.

When measuring an Ad, measure down on single columns—and if more than one column Ad is wanted multiply by number of columns wanted. For instance—A 15-inch Ad may be either 1 inches—2 columns 7 inches—or 12 single column inches.

No Ad should be taken for more than one column if less than 3 inches is wanted.

Do not promise proof unless plenty of time is given.

If cuts are supplied they must be suitable for newspaper work—no fine screen cuts can be used. We can use mats and newspaper cuts.

A special rate of 85 cents an inch has been made on all party, fraternal and union advertising. For commercial advertising such as Clothing, Furniture, Hardware, Restaurants, Pool Halls, Doctors and Dentists or any legitimate line of merchandise charge the following rates:

| | RATES | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Times printed | One single column inch | 2 to 5 inches in single column | over 5 inches in single column |
| Once only | $1.00 | 90c | 80c |
| Less than 3 days a week—for 3 months | 95c | 90c | 85c |
| Every day—3 mos. or more. | 90c | 85c | 80c |

If these instructions are not clear to you or if any prospective advertiser would like to write us direct give them a self-addressed envelope of The DAILY WORKER and we will do the rest. You will receive credit just the same if we get the Ad thru your efforts.

ALL PAYMENTS MUST BE MADE IN ADVANCE

**Daily Worker Publishing Co.**
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

# CALLES IS FIRM FOR ENFORCING OIL, LAND LAWS

## Anti-Wall Street Act to Apply in January

(Continued from page 1)

lands and for these lands to pass into the hands of Mexican nationals by means of compensation determined by laws.

Ever since their passage, they have been a source of constant protest by the United States government.

Recognition was entirely withdrawn by the United States for some years before it was resumed with the Obregon government in 1923. The Calles administration has been preparing to administer the laws for the past two years and the decrees are to go into effect on Jan. 1. The Kellogg notes now made public forecast the withdrawal of recognition again at that time.

**Kellogg Threat.**

Briefly, the Kellogg notes warn the Mexican government that a crisis will exist between the two countries if the latter follows out the intention of forcing Americans to give up the property they acquired prior to 1917 under the retroactive clauses of the legislation. The laws provide that alien holders of titles shall be required to sell them to Mexicans over a period of ten years at which time no aliens are to hold land in Mexico.

The correspondence between the two countries on this question has extended over a period of two years. The state department has made varied and sundry threats during that time and the Calles government has stood firm in its position.

**All Latin America Involved.**

But the controversy over the land laws is only one of the constituting factors to the dispute between the two countries. United States marines are in control of Nicaragua. The American fleet is cruising in Central American waters with a show of force. Mexican Foreign Minister Saenz declared from Mexico City that his country will not recognize the puppet Diaz regime just given recognition by Kellogg. The United States is charging that Mexico is giving aid to the Nicaraguan liberals who are in rebellion against the Wall Street tool, Diaz.

So that the question assumes a much larger importance due to these complications. It really embraces the whole question of the imperialist attitude of the United States, not only to Mexico, but to all of Latin America. There are indications to the southward that sentiment is piling up thruout the Latin republics against the domination of the United States in Central America and the Caribbean.

**Mexico's Answer.**

The wordy and hihi toned protestations of Secretary Kellogg to Mexico, in which he speaks of certain violations of international law involved in the land laws is answered by Foreign Minister Saenz with a curt reply: "My government on its part will expect your excellency to indicate the concrete cases in which recognized principles of international law may have been violated or may be violated in disregard of legitimate interests of United States citizens, since, in such cases, it will be disposed to repair such violations."

The position of the Mexican government is that the United States has no cause to make complaint, according to the best practices of international law, until the violations charged by Kellogg have actually taken place. The laws will not be operative until January, at which time Mexico anticipates that the United States will interest itself in the status of its nationals and their property. Until that time, Calles thinks Kellogg should hold his peace.

**Dollar Diplomacy.**

But Kellogg is playing the dollar diplomatic game. It is his intention, if possible, to bring enough pressure to bear before the laws become operative, to have the teeth taken out of them so that Wall Street will not suffer in January. Failing this, no secret is made of the fact that the government will resort to stern measures at that time to try to force Mexico to abandon its plan of turning over alien wealth to Mexicans.

What forms the dispute will take when the crisis comes during January cannot be predicted. But with the Calles administration unshakable in its determination to enforce Mexico's laws and Kellogg assuming a more belligerent attitude, serious consequences can easily result.

# LAUNCH DRIVE FOR FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS

## *National Organization Opens Headquarters*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—In order to organize public sentiment thruout the country and focus attention upon the various congressional investigations proposed to register, fingerprint, tax or deport foreign-born residents of the United States, the National Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers has opened headquarters at 41 Union Square, New York, under the direction of Nina Samorodin, the national secretary-treasurer.

Three years ago, when the first of the series of bills calling for registration of the foreign-born was introduced in Washington, groups in a number of the large cities banded together in the interest of foreign-born workers to oppose these bills. Some of these organizations have continued to exist inactively and they are now being amalgamated to form the nucleus of a nation-wide organization to begin active work against all such proposed legislation.

**Death to President.**

The president of the national council is Joseph Dean of the Motion Picture Operators' union; vice-presidents, Max Orlowsky of the local council in Chicago, and P. Pascal Cosgrove of the Shoe Workers' Protective union. Henry T. Hunt is legal adviser and the executive committee consists of Timothy Healy, international president of the Firemen and Oilers' union; Max S. Hayes of the typographical union; James Maurer, president Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; William Cohen, international president of the upholsterers' union, Fred Suiter, international secretary quarry workers' union, Percy Thomas of the commercial telegraphers' union; J. L. Studder of the United Mine Workers; M. Tillman of the upholsterers' union, Carl Appel of the Boston council, Rebecca Grecht of the New York council; A. C. Boorman of the United Mine Workers, John Brahtin of the Cleveland council, J. B. Brodie of the United Mine Workers, Cooperative; August Burkhardt of the Amalgamated Food Workers, R. G. Horacek of the western Pennsylvania council; J. J. Zwandowsky of the Polish Roman Catholic union; Max Pede of the Y. M. Haven council; John Lesesky of the Comelia Polke Region council; Anna Levchk of the Connecticut Conference council; Morris Sugar of the Detroit council; Paul J. Zorelich of the Holy Heart Jesus N. 194, N. H. Z.

**Immediate Danger.**

In announcing the plans of the newly-created National Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers, Miss Nina Samorodin, secretary-treasurer, said:

"In view of the fact that the Holiday bill, H. R. 12444, has already been passed by the house and is to be taken up by the senate at the next session, we feel that there is immediate need of bringing this matter of discrimination against the foreign-born directly before the people of the United States.

**Threatens Refugees.**

"The Holiday bill permits the deportation of any foreign-born resident of the country, whether or not he is a naturalized citizen, if during the past eight years he has served a year's sentence for any cause whatsoever. It also would allow the deportation of any foreign-born citizen if he had knowledge of the illegal entrance of anyone into the United States. The special injustice of this latter clause is also appreciated when we realize that in order to escape persecution and death thousands of political exiles have fled to this country during the last few years from the fascisti of Spain. Of course the constitution guarantees that the United States shall give refuge to political exiles, but the Holiday bill intends to nullify this.

**Will Fight Such Bills.**

"The Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers intends to fight all such legislation, including the five or six other bills now in congressional committees which would have us fingerprint, register, tax, conscript for industrial service, or deport foreign-born workers at our pleasure—even when they have complied with all our requirements and become naturalized citizens.

**Naturalization Bureau.**

"In addition to fighting such legislation and giving it the widest possible publicity, we shall establish naturalization bureaus in hundreds of smaller cities thruout the country so that those who are unacquainted with the demands for citizenship may be informed just as soon as they reach this country, and may be protected even before they gain the rights of citizenship."

**Ford as Dry Enforcer.**

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—Henry Ford today was to direct personally an investigation into aerial bootlegging at his Dearborn airport. State police last night seized an airplane, loaded with 14 cases of whisky, in the airport's hangars. Henry Ford arrived at the

# CARPET WORKERS TO GIVE DANCE IN PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY FOR STRIKE AID

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 24.—The tapestry carpet workers of Philadelphia, who have been involved in a bitter struggle with the bosses for the last 9 weeks, are now planning a Strike Dance and Bazaar at the New Traymore Hall, Franklin and Columbia avenue on Saturday, November 27, beginning at 2 p. m. It is the duty of all class conscious workers of Philadelphia to support this affair.

Beside the good cause for this affair, there is also a good time assured for one and all."

# APOSTACY OF AGUINALDO IS NOW COMPLETE

## Organizes Fake Party in Support of Wood

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, P. I., Nov. 24. — Gen Emilio Aguinaldo, at one time revolutionary leader against the United States for a Philippine Republic, and in fact first president of such a provisional republic, has so far fallen from the first pedestal for which he fought, gun in hand, in the island hills, that he has completed his sellout to U. S. imperialism by forming a political party whose object is support to the Wall Street satrapy represented by Governor-General Wood.

**Sold Out Long Ago.**

Aguinaldo's fall began many years ago, when long after the occupation of the Philippines by American troops he, after a secret conference with American officials, decided to accept and pledged allegiance to American control of the Islands.

Since that time, Aguinaldo, by reason of his revolutionary past, something of an idol, has been used by various governor-generals as a cat's paw against the Philippine independence movement. When the break between the Philippine legislature and General Wood came three years ago, Aguinaldo supported Wood as against the stand of his countrymen.

**Deadlock.**

The Philippines legislature, under the leadership of Manuel Quezon and Manuel Roxas, is deadlocked with the office of the Governor-General. This is the organization composed of old fighters for the Philippines who stay with Aguinaldo because he is their hero, the general attempted to create an imperialist bloc. All the Philippine population was not with "Quezon and Quezon against Wood.

"Now, with the secret connivance of the governor-general, Aguinaldo has announced the formation of a new political party, the object of which will be to support General Wood in the legislature.

But Aguinaldo has but a small following. Quezon and his supporters have already won large numbers of Aguinaldo's veterans' organization by the creation of the party is recognized thruout the islands as a dodge maneuvered by Governor-General Wood to create discussion in the ranks of the nationalist movement.

# Show Passaic Strike Picture in Newark This Friday Night

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 24. — "The Passaic Strike," gripping motion picture depicting the struggles of the Passaic mill strikers, will be shown next Friday night, Nov. 26, at Newark Labor Lyceum. Proceeds from the picture will go to buy food for the strikers and their children. With the presentation of the picture there will also be strikers and speakers from Passaic.

It is the most inspiring labor picture ever produced.

**Children's Showing.**

NEW YORK—"The Passaic Strike" will be shown in New York City, December 4, under the auspices of the Young Pioneers League of America. All workers' children are invited. Admission is only 10 cents. It will be shown at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave.

# Start Drive to Aid Victims of Illinois Floods in October

A drive for a $175,000 relief fund for 2,500 families rendered homeless by last month's disastrous Illinois valley flood was launched today by the Red Cross, county farm bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Another flood was feared should the weather moderate, melting recent heavy snows.

More than 140,000 of 235,330 acres flooded were still under water today.

**Canadian Miners Caught in Blast**

COLEMAN, Alberta — A blast in the mine of the McGillivray Coal & Coke Co. caught seventeen men, of whom seven made their way to safety. The bodies of two have been brought to the surface. The fate of the remaining eight is uncertain. Rescue teams from Blairmore are working frantically to reach the entombed

# The N. Y. Times Views Situation in China and Whistles for Courage

By J. LOUIS ENODAHL

IMPERIALIST diplomacy is losing much sleep over the situation in China, with the Cantonese armies bringing new sections of the republic almost daily under the standards of the revolution.

The dirt issued by General Chang Kai Shek forces the next move upon the diplomats of Washington, London and Paris.

The New York Times tries to discuss what that move shall be. It indicates that it ought to be very cautious. That is, of course, to be expected of imperialist diplomacy when it is on the defensive. But the Chinese, under the leadership of Canton, will not be fooled by imperialism's soft words that always have a spiked club in reserve.

• • •

The moving of the revolutionary capital from Canton to Wuchang isn't considered so bad, by The Times. It admits the political and geographical reasons for the change saying: "Wuchang is the heart of China," but it is rather skeptical about how "the outside world" will accept it. This doesn't seem to be troubling the Chinese. Peking has been a capital city in the north in name only. It remains in the eyes of the imperialist diplomats the symbol of the imperial splendor of China" that passed with the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty 15 years ago. It is in Peking that the reputed "friendly" foreign and their "treaty establishments," for which enslaved Chinese labor has been forced to pay over and over.

It is bitter indeed for the bandit agents of foreign greed to give up all this show of power and move to Wuchang, railroad center, heshiva of rising Chinese industry, where the living and clenched fist of New China hattles its way forward in conjunction to the dead hand of things past becoming its grip forever on progress in Pekin.

Even the diplomats were compelled to forget the stories, as they viewed them, of the Czars in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) and accommodate themselves to workers' and peasants' rule in Red Moscow, capital city of the Soviet Union.

But that does not mean that the imperialists quit their attack on the Chinese National Revolution any more than that they have given up hope that they will be able in time to achieve the crushing of the Workers Republic.

It is to their interests, therefore, to misrepresent before the world, as they are able thru their own press, the actual situation in China.

• • •

It is here that The New York Times is at its best. It now raises the question:

"Has the government of Canton the right to move the capital from Pekin? Will it not the same time assume the international obligations of the Pekin government? Will it take over the latter's financial responsibilities?"

Revolutions have a way of assuming rights distasteful to the remnants of the interests of things that have been overthrown. It also has an uncomfortable way of repudiating all connections with the past.

The question then is the right to establish its capital at Wuchang because it has the power to do so. It certainly is not compelled to assume the loans and obligations imposed by gun and bayonet upon the Chinese people. It has no financial responsibilities to world imperialism. The Chinese might indeed demand the return of the loot taken from them. It is not for imperialism to dictate its terms. That time is gone. General Chiang has clearly stated the intention to denounce all existing treaties with the imperialist powers, that extra-territorial privileges will be abolished and that the struggle against imperialism will be continued everywhere, because the Chinese national revolution is part of the world revolution, in the words of the Chinese spokesman at the opening of the Seventh Enlarged Plenum of the executive committee of the Communist International at Moscow, on Monday.

• • •

The New York Times is trying to "laugh that off." It says that General Chiang's "pronunciamento need not be taken too seriously, as they are somewhat on a par with our own party convention platform resolutions. They are useful for bona consumption."

The big point is that the Chinese people take the program seriously, whether Wall Street openly professes to or not. They are rallying in support of it. All are being educated to understand it. A revolutionary army, continually growing in strength, has been built in support of it. It is out that old party programs are built for capitalist politicians to ride into office on. The program of the Chinese revolution is similar in this respect: it is built as a unifying instrument for the Chinese masses to go into power.

Whereas the American capitalist party programs are constituted of a flood of words, the Chinese revolutionary program calls for a flood of deeds that moves ever onward engulfing all enemies. No comfort here for the enemies of the people.

The Times whistles another tune on the question of Bolshevik influence in China. It now declares that the Cantonese movement is neither "Red" nor "pro-Bolshevik," stating that:

"As a matter of fact it suited the interests of the Cantonese to use the Russians for a time. Later they gave it the Russian leaders their 'walking papers.'"

It was rather unfortunate for The New York Times that on the same day this editorial appeared, Shou Li Tse, representative of the Kuomintang party of China, was addressing the gathering of the Communist International in Moscow declaring that the Kuomintang is acting unitedly with the Communist Party of China in the struggle for the emancipation of the Chinese people.

• • •

With some of the other conclusions of The Times it is easier to agree, especially that, "of all the warring groups in China today the Cantonese have what most nearly approximates a constructive program." The only other groups of any consequence are those headed by Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso-lin, and they have no program except to play the role of cats-paw for native and alien profiteers. The forces of the former are especially going thru a process of rapid disintegration. One of his most powerful allies, General Yang Sen, has just deserted to the Canton cause, taking with him 50,000 troops in a most important sector.

Considering all this, in speaking of the Cantonese, The New York Times exclaims:

"If their military successes continue, they may soon command the attention of the world."

The Times is wrong again. The Chinese Nationalist Revolution is now commanding the attention of the world. It is the duty of every American worker and farmer to study and understand it, because they may soon be drawn into the very center of the vortex of struggle at any moment.

# *CURRENT EVENTS*

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from page 1.)

international capitalism. Disposing of Mussolini would probably unleash the wrath of the Italian people in such a flood that the fascist system would be swept away. Mussolini would not hold out for a week but for the support of the ruling classes.

• • •

BLUE-NOSE *reformers* had better not get too fresh with Chicago politicians. The law must be enforced, but with discretion. This is what we gather from the little speech delivered a few days ago by a federal judge when instructing a grand jury. The judge advised the jurors to be careful and not bring in indictments indiscriminately. Only last week several policemen, one municipal judge and the chief of police's secretary were indicted on charges of violating the dry law. This was a terrible wallop to the democrats so they got busy.

• • •

THE federal district attorney secured the assistance of an attorney who is alleged to be connected with the Anti-Saloon League, in his war against "grafting officials." His assistant in turn hired a professional snooper by the name of Williams to assist him. The Rev. Williams is to jumped on city hall with both feet and produced a fine collection of catholics and foreigners who are alleged to have violated the prohibition law. It would not be so bad if the snoopers confined their activities to having bubble saloon keepers indicted. But they reached up to the bench as well as behind the bar. Hence the judge's little speech. The moral is that laws are made to be enforced against those who do not make them.

• • •

HOW is your Florida real estate getting along? Perhaps after all you would be better off if you took Arthur Brisbane's advice and put your money in Los Angeles. Be that as it may one of the biggest real estate promoters in Chicago is in difficulties. Several investors had their investments swept away by the cyclone and they are blaming the operator for the damage. The operator thinks it is not fair to blame him for "an act of god" and promises to reimburse his disconsolate clients provided he is given a chance. This particular real estate man is a noted local patriot and is always there with the berries when a collection is taken up for big or bad better wars. Patriotism is the first as well as the last refuge of

# SAYS U. S. COURT WILL KNOCK OUT RADIO DECISION

## Tribune Case Cannot Stand, Lesh Asserts

Claims to prior rights in radio wavelengths, made by the Chicago Tribune station WGN, will be knocked out by the federal courts in spite of a decision by an Illinois state court in the Tribune's favor, it is confidently predicted by L. J. Lesh, radio engineer of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Lesh is the man who built WCFL, the labor broadcast station on the municipal pier, and developed the commercial radio telegraph business of the federation to a profitable basis. He has had wide experience in many cities on the engineering side of radio and is deeply read on its legal and social aspects.

**Is Federal Power.**

"The entire question of radio rights and radio regulation belongs to the federal government," Lesh says. "The Tribune in its suit against the Coyne electrical school station WCBS claimed that the WCBS wave-length interfered with the WGN wave-length and therefore infringed on a property right to the air based on prior use. efficient-service and established goodwill among radio listeners.

A state and not a federal court on Nov. 17 ordered the interfering station to accept a different wave-length, thus seeming to acknowledge the Tribune's property claim.

**No Basis for Decision.**

"There is nothing whatever in radio law to confirm such alleged ownership. The broadcast licenses are issued for three months only by the federal department of commerce and renewal must be made regularly at their expiration. The licenses are not patents but temporary permits. the certain radio interests have tried persistently to set up vested rights thru them."

The question is vital to the labor station, as it is operating on a wave-length to which a New York station has prior claim. The license was granted automatically by the Department of Commerce after its arbitrary control over radio was severely criticised by a federal decision in the Zenith case.

**Tourist Club Hike**

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—This Sunday, Nov. 28, the Tourist Club, the friends of nature," will hike to High Mountain, Franklin Lake and Indian Gorge. Situated in the Preakness mountains of New Jersey, it is well known for beautiful lookouts, the cedars and winding brooks. From the Summit of High mountain can be seen the skyline of New York City together with a view of the surrounding country for a distance of 15 miles.

Meeting place, Erie R. R. Ferry Chambers St. and Hudson river, time 9 a. m. fare 41 cents round trip. Leaders, Emil Pfarre. Non-members are welcome at all times, provided they are nature-loving proletarians.


The Sunday Worker

All the Working Masses will be at the greatest

**Freiheit Mask Ball**

at the new

**MADISON SQUARE GARDEN**

49th St. and 8th Ave., New York City

*Saturday, Dec. 18, 1926*

Special Attraction

**BALLET OF 100.**

Tickets at The FREIHEIT, 30 Union Square.

FORWARD TO THE $25,000 MARK BY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as second-class matter September 21, 1925, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

This issue Consists of Two Sections. SECTION ONE.

Vol. III. No. 269. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 5 Cents

# SEES FINANCIAL BLOCKADE OF MEXICO

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THERE is quite a lively tempest in spiritual circles over the action of the catholic church in annulling the marriage of Consuelo Vanderbilt with the Duke of Marlborough. According to church dogma, the marriage tie is indissoluble, but the church is never at a loss for an excuse for whatever action it sees fit to take in the interests of its political aims or its treasury. So the Vatican discovered that Miss Vanderbilt was hitched to the duke by force and violence and other unlawful means, as a criminal syndicalist law might read.

• • •

BECAUSE the ducal marriage was originally celebrated in the church of Bishop Manning, caplscopal clergyman, the latter felt quite peeved over the papal action and expressed his displeasure at length in a radio message. And logic seems to be on the bishop's side. But what has logic to do with spirituality? It took the vatican 31 years to learn that Consuelo's marriage to the duke was the result of coorsion, so for thirty-one years those two were living in sin and it will take a lot of money to purge them. Just a wave of the papal handkerchief and make even the devil take a back seat!

• • •

SEVERAL hundred hungry Americans were lined up by the Mills Hotel in Chicago last Thanksgiving evening waiting for a free meal. A semi-religious organization was throwing the party. As usual the camera was on the job. Two of the oldest and hungriest men in the crowd were taken inside before the banquet was on. They were placed in opposition to two pieces of pie and coffee. Then the camera clicked and no doubt you will see the picture in the papers with a story of how such and such organization is contributing joy to the hearts of several hundred hungry persons.

• • •

THE hungry men looked thru the window at the two whose pictures were taken. "A meal once a year and we may starve the rest of the time," remarked one waiter. "This is a good advertisement for the outfit that is giving the feed," said another. And one wondered how those people managed to get along for the rest of the year. What a fake this business of charity is! As if a piece of pie and a cup of coffee would keep life in a body for 365 days.

• • •

THE government is about to prosecute 20 fertilizer firms, we are told. More of the same commodity. The companies are charged with having entered into agreements to fix prices. The government did a little thing like that to Standard Oil several years ago with the result that John D. Rockefeller got richer. The government of the capitalists can be depended on not to take any action calculated to injure its own system.

• • •

BECAUSE American flags can be produced cheaper in Japan than in the United States, oriental symbols of American patriotism are now sold in our best stores. This is not novel. During the late war shells made in Germany were shot out of British guns and British investors earned a nickel a very time a German cannon roared its cargo of death into the British trenches. Nevertheless, it would be rather amusing to see an organized parade of children, young and old, marching down the street, waving little American flags made in Japan and eloquently cursing the country that produced the flags. This may actually happen if our ruling classes feel that they must have a war with the Mikado.

• • •

MUSSOLINI wants the French Syrian mandate and threatens to quit the league of nations unless he gets what he wants. Mussolini knows England's weak spots and does not hesitate to throw a scare into the old lion. The italian dictator is trying to force England bring the necessary pressure to bear on France, so that the latter may be willing in couch up the Syrian mandate. Unless Mussolini can produce some tangible galu in the near future his position will ha about as secure as that of a can of oil on the summit of Vesuvius.

### Deaf Mute Gets Divorce.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 24 — James H. Hambly, a deaf mute, is free from matrimonial ties. He was divorced from Josephine Hambly, also deaf, who, Hambly alleged, cussed him in the sign language.

# DEBATE CRISIS IN CAPITALISM, GROWING TIDE OF REVOLUTION, AT MEETING OF WORLD PARTIES

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 26.—"We estimate the actual international situation as a situation between two revolutionary waves," said Nikolai Bukharin in his report on the international situation to the delegates of the Communist parties of the world in attendance at the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International meeting here. Bukharin's speech may be summarized as follows:

### SUMMARY OF SPEECH BY BUKHARIN

While the social-democrats assert that the present is actually a period of normal capitalistic development and world peace, we affirm the contrary because such important facts as the existence of the Soviet Union, with a proletarian dictatorship and revolution, and the signs of England's decline, prove the absence of the former basis of capitalism.

**Social-Democracy's Apostacy.**

On the fundamental question facing the workers' parties, namely, the question of capitalistic stabilization, the social-democrats are worse enemies and traitors to labor than even in 1914. They do everything to consolidate the partial capitalist stabilization, defending the world capitalist system, being against the U. S. S. R., against the Chinese revolution, against the miners' strike, advocating on the one hand the league of nations as an allieed instrument of peace, and on the other hand cancealing the fact that the revolutionary movement of struggle and strikes as well as the socialistic construction of the U. S. S. R. and the activity of the Comintern are the best guarantee of true world peace. Thus they play a direct counter-revolutionary role on all occasions when capitalism is in a difficult position.

Comrade Bukharin further analyzed the role of the Communist parties, which varies in different countries. The U. S. S. R. in the constructive work of building socialism, the main task in China is to defeat imperialism. The Comintern considers the possible non-capitalist development of China and believes that a united China and the union of China with the U. S. S. R. and the western European proletariat will modify the correlation of world forces.

**American Party Tasks.**

The American Communist Party is faced with rather moderate tasks, to conquer the masses and to create a basis for their struggle. A different and more favorable situation exists in western Europe where the Communist parties are conquering the masses and are leading the class struggle. There the parties are serious obstacles in capitalist stabilization which causes over growing sharp conflicts of interest. Political influence of the Communist parties among the masses is growing. The confidence of the masses in the Communist parties is exemplified by the campaign against the compensation of the princes in Germany.

**Britain Most Rapid.**

As regards the pace of the growth of influence, the most rapid success has been reached by the British Communist Party which, tho numerically still small, developed rapidly because it still paid attention to the work within the trade unions.

In Germany, capital is attacking la-

(Continued on page 2)

# MINERS' UNION OFFICIALS USE POLICE IN PA.

## *Cops Sent to Break Up Howat Meeting*

By A. JAKIRA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 26.—Police under influence of district and sub-district officials of the miners' union of District Five stopped a mass meeting arranged for Alex Howat by the Brophy For President committee at Ukrainian Hall, New Kensington on Wednesday.

Police officers openly boasted that the police acted on orders from union officials who threatened a riot if the meeting was allowed to go on. Several hundred pickets gathered from [illegible] parts of [illegible] to hear the veteran of the miners' union were bitterly aroused against this action of their district officials and decided to hold the meeting despite the police. More than 300 proceeded to Harmarville, a mining town eight miles away, and packed Miners' Hall where Howat was given a most enthusiastic reception.

**Cheer Brophy.**

Mention of Brophy's name caused prolonged cheers. For three hours Howat, in stirring speech, explained why Lewis must go and Brophy be elected if the union is to be saved.

Two weeks ago the district officials thru trickery succeeded in taking possession of a hall in New Kensington previously rented by the Brophy For President committee but were compelled the rank and file to grant Powers flapgood the floor for nearly two hours.

**Big Meet Tuesday.**

On Tuesday Nov. 23, Howat addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of miners in Turner Hell, Charleroi. Miners came from all over the district, mostly on special trucks, traveling in some cases for more than two hours to greet Howat.

Here also the district officials tried to stop the meeting but were unable to induce the town burgess to do it.

**Theaten Men.**

Attempts were also made to intimidate the men from coming to Howat's meetings under threat of being discharged from the job. But despite all this Turner Hall was crowded to the doors, the crowds enthusiastically cheering the speaker and pledging support to Brophy.

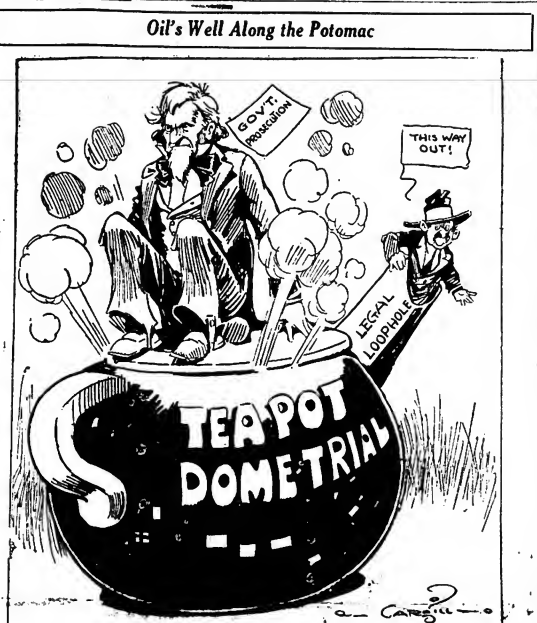
Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

## *The November Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party*

In today's issue of The DAILY WORKER we begin publication of a series of articles by C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party on the resolution and discussions of the Central Committee during its sessions November 10, 11, and 12. These articles should be read by every member of the Workers (Communist) Party and those who are sympathetic to the building of a revolutionary workers' movement in the United States. The articles by Comrade Ruthenberg will be as follows:

1. The Opportunities for Building the Revolutionary Movement.
2. The Achievements of the Workers (Communist) Party.
3. Organization of the Unorganized and the Work in the Trade Unions.
4. A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections.
5. The Reorganization of the Party—A New Weapon for the Revolutionary Movement.
6. How to Strengthen the Party.

## *Oil's Well Along the Potomac*




# CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SECRETARY FIRED FOR INVITATION TO LABOR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 26.—C. M. Murphy was out today as secretary of the Bloomington Chamber of Commerce, because of his "pro-labor" inclinations.

Murphy resigned last night under fire of members who resented his invitation, extended in the name of the organization, to the Federation of Labor convention at Evansville, to hold the next state convention of the Labor Federation in this city.

Murphy came here from Champaign, Ill., where he served as secretary of the Champaign Chamber of Commerce.

# SOVIET UNION MOURNS DEATH OF L. KRASSIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 26.—Moscow was shocked by news from London telling of the passing of Leonid Krassin, Soviet ambassador to Great Britain.

The revolutionary leader who had done so much for economic construction in the Soviet Union and had so creditably carried on its policies abroad, was highly revered by the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

Official announcement was made that Krassin's body would be brought to Moscow to lie in state before burial and that fourteen days of mourning would be set aside by the All-Russian Soviet.

## Rescuers Find Five of Six Miners Alive

HAZELTON, Pa., Nov. 26.—Five of the six men who have been trapped in the Tomhicken mine since the 16th, when Black Creek broke its bank and flooded the mine, have been found alive. The sixth, Charles Smith, had died.

# DETROIT STILL IN FIRST PLACE; BUFFALO FORGING AHEAD IN THE RACE TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

IN the race to raise $25,000 by Tuesday, Detroit is still holding first place with 86.02 per cent of its quota already raised. Buffalo is making tremendous strides to gain the lead, having increased her quota by 18 per cent in ten days. THERE ARE NO GOLD NINES IN EITHER DETROIT OR BUFFALO. This remarkable showing is the result, not of any fortuitous set of circumstances, but it is solely the result of determined and systematic follow-up work from city to city and from comrade to comrade. The Detroit and Buffalo comrades have taken the task of keeping The DAILY WORKER seriously. They do not just talk about it. They go out and tackle all comrades and sympathizers in a persistent, organized manner and THEY DELIVER THE GOODS.

For Monday morning we ordered a carload of newsprint paper. Unless we pay for this paper The DAILY WORKER cannot be issued. The paper company demands immediate payment of $2,000 for this consignment. This is the reason we are emphasizing the necessity of greater efforts at this time. If two districts can make such a splendid record there is no reason why other districts cannot equal it. Every comrade, every supporter of The DAILY WORKER must take immediate action to keep our paper—call in all contribution books, visit comrades and sympathizers personally. FOLLOW-UP—that's the secret. That's the way to keep The DAILY WORKER.

## *John Dos Passos Reviews How the Sacco-Vanzetti Frame-up Started*

(The following article is one of a series written by John Dos Passos, well-known writer who is author of "Three Soldiers," "Manhattan Transfer" and other works. He has finished a new pamphlet on the Sacco and Vanzetti case by using its history up to date. The stories are released thru the Federated Press.)

By JOHN DOS PASSOS,
Federated Press.

Sacco and Vanzetti have been six and a half years in jail. For six and a half years they have been caught in the deadlock between the state of Massachusetts and the sense of justice of a large part of mankind. So much has been said and written about this case that it has grown as important in world history as the Mooney case, the Affaire Dreyfus in France, and the Affaire Calas in Voltaire's

(Continued on page 2)

# MEXICAN DEPUTY EXPOSES WEAPON OF WALL STREET

## *Calls for Unity of Latin America*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 26.— Antonio Diaz Soto y Gama, agrarian leader and supporter of the Calles administration, said in a speech before the Mexican chamber of deputies that the United States was preparing a financial blokade to be put into effect in January when the Mexican oil and land laws become operative.

This action will be by way of supplementing the break in relations threatened by the state department at Washington, he predicted.

"The United States idea of relations with Mexico is that all rights pertain to the United States and all obligations pertain to Mexico," said Soto y Gama. He also took occasion to express the hope that the whole of Central and South America would come to the aid of Mexico in its fight against American imperialism.

**Deputies Respond.**

There was a general response from the deputies, when, in a dramatic conclusion, Gama called upon them to rise and declare their willingness to die for their country.

The discussion was prompted by the passage of a new bill for an amendment to the constitution for the regulation of labor and included, in addition to attacks upon Wall Street, severe censure of the catholic elements in Mexico who are acting in unison with American capitalists in the present crisis.

**Oil Men Act.**

Representatives of American oil companies with holdings in Mexico will meet this week to decide what action they will take when the Mexican oil and land laws go into effect on Jan. 1. The larger companies, notably Standard Oil, are relying upon Washington to interfere and prevent the laws from going into effect.

A number of smaller firms, however, fearing that failure to comply with the new laws will mean the forfeiture of their properties have filed for concessions as provided in the legislation.

**Must Register.**

The laws call for the registration of all alien property prior to Jan. 1. The foreign owner is required to state the value and extent of his holdings and to apply for concessions for a period not exceeding fifty years. After the half century mark has been reached, it is the intent of the laws to see all alien property in the hands of Mexicans. Compensation for the transfer, which will be gradual is provided for.

Standard Oil and several other large companies have decided not to file their applications, and to depend on the power of the United States to force Mexico to render her own laws inoperative. In political circles here, the publication of the exchange of notes between Washington and Mexico on this question is preparation for a break in relations precipitated by the United States in January.

• • •

**Borah Opposes Kellogg.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Sen. Borah has taken issue with Secretary Kellogg's interpretation of the Mexican land laws and declares himself opposed to the contemplated step of the state department to break off relations with Mexico.

## *EDITOR PRINTS NEWS OF VICTORY IN CONTEMPT AND IS FINED AGAIN*

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Nov. 26.—For criticising a native policeman and then charging that he had been "railroaded" into a libel sentence by a political enemy on the bench, Rothschild Francis, Negro editor and legislator of the Virgin Islands, is now serving 30 days in jail and must pay $100 fine.

Francis was sentenced to 30 days and $100 fine for criminal libel on January 10, 1925, by George Washington Williams, district judge of the Islands. On March 16, 1926, he was found guilty of contempt of court because of an editorial in his weekly, "The Emancipator," and again sentenced to 30 days and $100 fine.

Both decisions were carried to the Philadelphia Court of Appeals by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The Court of Appeals on February 28, 1926, sustained the contempt sentence and reversed the libel sentence. The U. S. Supreme Court refused to review the contempt case.

Francis has appealed a second contempt of court sentence based on his publishing in "The Emancipator" the Civil Liberties Union's account of the first appeal verdict.

# Communists Debate Crisis in Capitalism

(Continued from page 1.)

ion which means backwards ...ed begins ...e resistance.

**Tremendous Ovation.**

In concluding, Comrade ... Bukharin ...ed the importance ... of ... ...ndations ... and of ... ...e trade ..., the consolidation of the Communist parties and finally, ... the unions ... the struggle ... the western European proletariat.

The report ended amidst a tremendous ovation and the singing of the Internationale.

A message of welcome was ... ...ts read by Comrade Felix Kohn on ... ... ... of a society of former political ... ...oners and exiles. The presiding ... Comrade Engdahl thereto on behalf of ... ... C. P.

**Sorrow at Krassin Death.**

Skrypnyk communicated the ... ...s of Krassin's death, which is a ... ...loss to the Communist Party ... ... U. S. S. R. and the Comintern. ... ...in was one of the oldest Bolshevik Marxians, and the oldest colleague of Lenin. He worked over forty years among the proletarians, and participated in the leadership of the party ... ever since the second party conference. ... took an active part in the armed ... ...lution of 1905. He worked in exile ... ...one of the best exponents of western ... ...ropean thought. After the October revolution he acted as people's commissar of ... ...munication, as commissar for foreign ... ...trade, and as plenipotentiary ... ...resentative in London.

**Kuusinen Reports.**

Kuusinen of Finland, making his ... ...second part of the report on the international situation, and the tasks of the Comintern, pointed to the white terror raging around the U. S. S. R. In comparison with the pre-war time, the counter-revolutionary nature of the capitalist regime is coming ever more into the foreground. Violence is becoming systematic in all capitalist countries. The torrents passing from illegal into legal forms. But, in spite of all, it become daily clearer that state violence is no longer sufficient to keep up the supremacy of the bourgeoisie.

Therefore, the latter seeks allies in the peasantry and petty-bourgeoisie, whereof fascism is a typical example. In all countries except Italy, the bourgeoisie seeks the support also of the former social-democracy, which is much more dangerous than sheer force. The actual machinery of the counter-revolution consists in the organization of violence plus the white terror of the social-democracy, plus most countries. "Our task is to promote the revolutionary process, to the reformism which is still strong in it, to the revolutionary experience, into the workers' consciousness, and thus to raise the revolutionary level."

**Labor Delegations.**

The labor delegation to the U. S. S. R. received an object lesson in the possibility of socialist construction. The most important task is to explain this to the workers to counteract the social-democratic lies. To achieve the fundamental task of freeing the masses from the second international it is necessary to have organizations among the social-democratic and non-partisan masses. Among these there are many revolutionary and semi-revolutionary elements who are ...ready to support openly the Communist Party. "Our task is to demolish the wall separating our masses and the social-democratic masses and to ...ntermine with the social-democratic workers, but not with the leaders."

**In the Trade Unions.**

The defect in the work of our Communist parties within the trade unions consists in certain mixing up of the party and the trade unions. The latter must not be turned into a party. The energy of trade union officials will be needed in the economic struggles of the immediate future. The movement towards unity must be carried on further in a practical way for which special trade union strategy is necessary. We are not against rationalization such as but against capitalist rationalization at the cost of the workers' standard of living. The Communists must fight for the rights of the factory committees.

**Preserve Identity.**

Our work in the co-operative movement and among women and youth must be improved. More attention must be paid to this while pursuing more energetically our tactics in united front committees. Our Communist identity must be preserved. The Comintern methods of struggle against the white terror are somewhat superannuated in spite of the existence of such individual heroism. The task of the Communists is to mobilise the masses against fascism and the white terror, using the tactics of partial demands. An example is the money collections in Italy for the British miners. The campaign of the German Communist Party against the compensation of the princes was above reproach and can serve as a good example to other sections.

Reviewing the position and the activities of the Communist parties in various countries, Comrade Kuusinen points out: the growing influence of the German party on the masses, the party energy and initiative, the big fighting experience, and the Bolshevization. The Czechoslovakian Communist Party has grown into a real mass party, the influence of the French Communist Party has also increased, but the party has not enough fighting experience. It must energetically utilize the strike movements. The Italian Communist Party is passing through a hard school of struggle. It is actually the second strongest party in Italy after the fascists.

**British Successes.**

Comrade Kuusinen pointed to the big successes of the British Communist Party, especially in the miners' strike; declared that the trade union work of the Swedish and Norwegian Communist parties has been somewhat slow.

**Utilize All Fields.**

Referring to the illegal Communist parties, Comrade Kuusinen pointed out that they must utilize more energetically all legal possibilities and legal forms of organisation. The party leadership must pay more attention to the active connections of the party press and literature with the masses. It must utilize the films for the purpose of propaganda. Speaking on the inner party crises, Kuusinen declared that they are too costly. The Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. gives an example of what a Communist Party must be. "After this example we ought to advance."

In concluding, Comrade Kuusinen recommended and stressed Lenin's teaching of the movement of the masses and mass work. The official decisions must be not only adopted but carried in fulfillment. The results must be controlled and checked.

The first speaker opened the debate which followed Bukharin's and Kuusinen's reports on the international situation. Treint, representing the French Party, pointed out that everybody recognises the development of an antagonism between the European and the capitalists as well as between the U. S. A. and capitalist Europe, especially Britain. He declared that the question is which of these two processes is developing more rapidly. Either there will be revolutions in Europe in the very near future resulting in a coalition of all the capitalist world against revolution, or there will be a slow revolutionary development of Europe, resulting in an antagonism in between America and an alliance of the Anglo-European imperialists, leading to a new imperialistic war, the alliance of the Anglo-European imperialists constituting a terrible danger to the proletariat of the U. S. S. R. and to colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

To understand this danger is to play the game of the social-democrats, who represent the projects as such an alliance as a move towards peace, the Leag ue of Nations veiling the European imperialist policy under pacifist phrases, and must be ruthlessly unmasked and fought by all Communists. The project of an alliance of the big European capitalists must be opposed by the union of the U. S. S. R., the Chinese revolution, and the European and American labor movements.

**Some Wrong Theories.**

The next speaker, Comrade Pepper, stressing the growth of conflicts between Europe and America, pointed out the existence of several wrong theories on the relations between Europe and America. Trotsky's theory that Europe's economy is only a part of America's economy is erroneous because it considers only America's world hegemony, not perceiving the resistance offered by Europe. Radek's theory of Anglo-American co-operation with Anglo-American capitalism as an indigral entity is also incorrect because it underestimates the conflicting interests of the imperialist states. Treint is wrong in cherishing illusions. After Geneva's failure to create a European anti-American bloc. Treint spoke of the growing influence of the League of Nations and the unification tendancies in Europe after Thoiry. He overlooked the indisputable fact of Franco-German and Anglo-Italian blocs within the European bloc. He drew erroneous conclusions of the possibility of a Pan-European bloc not only political but also economic.

**Tekse Issue.**

Treint's viewpoint that the actual situation differs entirely from the elimination report, is also adopted when he comes to a revision of Leninism. The main source of mistaken theories is the fact that the phenomena are only partially considered. The efforts of imperialism towards stabilisation are studied ab-tractly, independently of the practical forms of such efforts, which are the only decisive shots in the struggle against imperialist conflicting interests.

Comrade Pepper declares that a United States of capitalist Europe can exist only temporarily in a period between inner-European wars Trotzky's and Zinoviev's theories disseminate pacifist illusions among the masses of labor, therefore they are dangerous. The realization of these theories would correspond in the bourgeois "pacifist ideal."

**Intensive Exploitation.**

Comrade Jaklen, representative of the Czecho-Slovakian Communist Parties, pointed out that recently there began a crisis in the partial stabilization, Czech industry lost markets and contracts, resulting in a crisis of the main industries. The futile attempts of the bourgeois rationalization are resulting in a more intensive exploitation of labor, a heavier tax burden pressing upon the poorest classes. The Czech Communist Party has grown as a mass party, is numerically quite powerful, its influence has increased. The United Front tactics were successful.

**Movement in East.**

Comrade Sen Katayama, of the Japanese Communist Party, pointed out the unprecedented amplitude of the revolutionary movement in the East, which was caused and is actually in the period of Chinese revolution. Naturally, the most important revolution is in China, in which different classes and layers are participating, in spite of the very varied class composition of the huge country. The movement towards national liberation pursues the common aspiration for emancipation from foreign imperialism. Therefore, the immense task of the Chinese Communist Party is to secure hegemony of the proletariat and its own leadership over the movement. The struggle of the actual fighting masses of China has responded in nearly all far-Eastern countries, local revolts and insurrections in Java and in the Philippines have exploited colonies tending to become movements national in scope.

**Echoes of Revolution.**

The revolutionary Pacific situation conference is proof of the strong echoes of the Chinese revolution. Japan has the same revolutionary stabilization of capitalism as western countries. Chinese events show the weakness of the Japanese stabilisation: Japanese capitalism is exploiting China and is most interested in the victories of the Chinese revolution. The labor movement of Japan has recently made big progress. It has created a so-called workers' and farmers' party, uniting two million peasants and workers under our ideological influence. The Japanese Communist Party must lead the masses in the revolutionary struggle and help the Chinese revolution.

**Relative Stabilization.**

Comrade Mc Pherbiakoff, of the U. S. S. R. stressed the relative nature of the capitalist stabilization in capitalist economy, due mainly to the very unequal process of the restoration of agriculture in various countries. While the level of the world's crops, cereals and cotton, reached in 1925-6 the pre-war level and even surpassed it in the U. S. A. and Canada (130-140 per cent) in Europe it reached only 80 to 90 per cent. At the same time the consumption has been reduced owing to the low working wages, therefore a crisis of overproduction is inevitable in the near future.

The partial stabilization of agricultural production has affected the cost of living of the toiling masses. Increasing unemployment and dissatisfaction of the peasant by stimulate these masses towards a revolutionary struggle. Financial capital is enslaving the farmers. The work of the Communists among the peasants is more necessary and important.

**Chinese Contradictions.**

Comrade Pepper, of the U. S. S. R. dwelt on the growth of class contradictions and rural economy in the eastern and western countries. An example of this is the American paradox. One of the fundamental tasks of our Communist Parties is to secure the hegemony of the proletariat in the coming workers' movements, making the revolution in rural economy a part of the general revolutionary struggle.

Comrade Gallagher of the British Communist Party, referring to the problem of capitalist rationalization, declared that the Communist Parties must make it clear that they stand for rationalization and technical progress, but only such as is not done at a cost to the working class. The coal conflict in England was due to attempts of the bourgeoisie at purely capitalist rationalization.

**Revolutionary Peasants.**

Comrade Dombel of Poland declared that the revolutionary peasants' movement is a fundamental and very important phenomenon in the sphere of the modern revolutionary movement. The Communist Parties must realise this and carefully their work among the peasant masses. The social peasants' movement in the East is the first stage of the international socialist revolution. The peasant masses are being revolutionised in all countries, whether agrarian or industrial. Important political shifts of the farmers are noticeable everywhere, even overseas in the countries of Canada and the U. S. A.

**Win the Farmers.**

Comrade Hoshkovitch of Yugoslavia briefly reviewed the work of the Communist Parties among the peasants in different countries. He stated that the American Workers' Party is carrying on considerable work penetrating the non-partisan farmers' organisations and influencing the former masses. The organs of the party are attentive to the farmers, displaying winning views over their leaders. He pointed out the efforts of the Japanese and Chinese Communist Parties to find an approach to the peasants and influence the latter. The Communist Party endeavors to put into Lenin's teachings to win the peasant masses to a platform of a world anti-capitalist alliance of the workers and peasants.

**British Experience.**

Comrade Smith dwelt on the experiment of the British Communist Party in their tactics of a united front for the last eighteen months, pointing out the application of new methods. He especially emphasized the intensification of the work of the Communist fractions in the trade unions, which, binding the general political slogans to the practical everyday demands of the workers, yielded favorable results. The party is steadily winning the masses.

**World Crisis.**

Comrade Varga, dwelling on the crisis in world capitalist economy, declared that in spite of the boom in the economies it is impossible to find a way out of the blind alley. The only issue is world revolution. The speaker analyzed the variations in the structure of decaying capitalism. He pointed out three main factors. The U. S. S. R. has made a breach in the structure, greatly influencing the working class, the struggle of the colonial peoples for liberation destroying super-profits and wrecking the alliance of the bourgeoisie with the labor aristocracy based on such super-profits, the waning of the economic hegemony, of the West European countries, depriving the capitalists of their former profits. Capitalism is unable to outlive the disproportion between the buying capacity of the markets, hence the inevitable conflict leading to new wars.

Comrade Kurella (executive of the Comintern), refuting Treint, pointed out that the conflict of interests of the European states is tending to increase, not decrease.

**Work in France.**

Comrade Semard (France), in analysing the internal situation in France and the work of the Communist Party, recalled a number of successful strikes led by the Communists. He affirmed that the party does not neglect the mass work, which is developing, and the party influence is growing.

**Refuta Trosky Theory.**

Comrade Birch (America), speaking in the International role of American capitalism, refuted Trotsky's theses concerning the entire dependence of European economy on the American, pointing out that Trotsky loses sight of the resistance offered against America by separate European countries.

Comrade Kolaroff of Bulgaria dwelt on the questions of stabilization of capitalism in the Balkans entirely with the help of foreign capital. The conflicting Balkan interests with the big capitalist countries may cause a new Balken war.

**Two Kinds of Rationalization.**

Comrade Bell of Canada, Communist Party, speaking on the international position of British capitalism, pointed out that the Anglo-American struggle for industrial markets calls for the necessity of rationalization of the methods of production in both countries. "Our position is for socialistic against capitalist rationalization."

Comrade Bittelman (America), briefly reviewing the tasks of the American Communist Party, pointed out the interference of the new processes in the economic development of America, and declared that the most important tasks is the organizational consolidation of the political influence thus far conquered.

# Take Up the Discussion of Immediate Need for the Farmer-Labor Party

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE Minnesota Union Advocate is rightly taken up the discussion of the need for a national farmer-labor party.

This is the reply of the official organ of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor and the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly to the poisonous propaganda spread by the capitalist press to the effect that the farmer-labor party in Minnesota had been liquidated following the defeat of Magnus Johnson, candidate for governor, in the recent elections.

The state farmer-labor ticket polled more than a quarter million votes out of the 700,000 total cast, which is no cause for weeping. It is a strong basis on which to build for the future, especially with the debris left by the disappearance of the democratic party practically cleaned away.

Neither can the reported desertion of Senator Hendrik Shipstead, heralded as an ally of the republican "old guard" in congress, have much effect on the growth of the farmer-labor movement, in Minnesota or nationally, which has been steeled against the passing of renegades.

These are the two incidents upon which the crepe hangers of the enemy class have seized in an effort to convince city and land labor over the nation that the farmer-labor movement in the middle northern states has disappeared. Nothing can be further from the truth.

* * *

An editorial in the current issue of the Minnesota Union Advocate summarizes the present situation there as follows:

"The dire predictions of the plutocratic press that the farmer-labor party would be wiped out of existence in the recent election did not materialize. While the vote fell considerably, the decline was relatively less than the decline of the republican vote. When the extraordinary and insidious methods employed to belittle and demoralize the farmer-labor movement are considered and the face of the extravagant claims of the republican party boosters, there is much to claim for the farmer-labor movement. The result is by no means final in any other light than one of victory.

"The election demonstrated one point beyond peradventure; that the mass of the farmer-labor supporters are fresh from conviction and cannot be discouraged nor diverted by enemy propaganda or internal treachery. This one point alone is the vital factor pregnant on the future."

* * *

It is argued, therefore, and correctly, that there is a strong base on which to build more powerfully of independent political action in Minnesota. This movement will certainly gain in strength thru linking up with similar efforts to unite the workers and farmers against the old parties in other states. Minnesota has been of great assistance in such efforts in the past. It must play the same role again.

The question of how best to proceed is open to discussion. There is much to be said in favor of holding regional conferences as a starter. Representatives of the farmer-labor parties of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, that have just some thru a strenuous campaign, have much in common, and as the result of common discussions could issue a ringing call to the nation. Or Washington might be the center around which to rally the forces for independent action on the coast, just as Oklahoma, where a farmer-labor party is in the field, could serve the same mission in the south, reaching into Texas and Kansas. The movement shows some promise in western Pennsylvania, western New York and in sections of Ohio and Michigan. In Wisconsin the Berger socialists block the real unity of the workers in the political arena, while in Illinois the labor of Scialdom plays the same obstructionist role. There are some healthy beginnings in New England, while New York City offers another center of struggle. Here are opportunities for sectional gatherings to iron out many difficulties and pave the way for the national conference.

In all of these districts the movement has sufficient vitality to move forward aggressively at the present time.

* * *

Within a few days now President Coolidge will again challenge the workers and farmers of the nation with another reactionary message to be submitted to the short session of the present congress. Coolidge's declarations will, in a sense, be the planks with which the republican party intends to fight to retain and strengthen its control of the capitalist government at the 1928 national elections. Already Coolidge has raised the issue of new tax cuts and of balking at entrance into the world court, in the hope that he will thus win favor for his administration in the next congress and at the polls two years hence.

* * *

The capitalist class is farsighted. It plans ahead, not only for weeks or months, but for many years.

Labor must do the same. Repeated attacks by the exploiters against the workers and farmers have met with no effective counter-attacks. The American working class is on the defensive.

All the so-called relief conferences, called to protect the interests of the cotton and grain growers, have been dominated by middle class interests — lawyer-politicians, small bankers, great landlords and others who feed off the working farmers.

The decision of the United States supreme court in the Dorchy case is only another step toward completely robbing the workers of their right to strike. The growing and vicious use of the injunction in labor disputes also tends in the same direction.

Labor must strengthen its power economically and politically. In addition to other important efforts, it must rally now in support of the slogan, "A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections!" and assume the offensive against its oppressors.

## Tells How the Frame-up Started

(Continued from page 1.)

day, that most people have forgotten how it started.

On the evening of May 3, 1920, two Italian workmen, Nicola Sacco, an edge trimmer in a shoe factory, and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, a fish peddlar, were arrested in a Brockton streetcar. Radical literature was found on them by the police, notably a draft of an announcement of a meeting of protest called against the illegal deeds in New York of Salsedo and Elia, printers, and against Salsedo's murder.

Two days before, the smashed body of Salsedo had been found on Park Row under the windows of the offices of the department of justice where he had been held without warrant and daily put to the third degree for eight weeks. Whether he jumped out or was pushed out will never be known. In any case the responsibility for his death lies squarely on the department of justice.

When they were arrested, Sacco and Vanzetti were found to have revolvers on them. Vanzetti happened to have some shotgun shells in his pocket. They were expecting a police raid. They had gone to Brockton in a panic to get a car belonging to a man named Boda. With this car they were going to collect all the radical literature in the possession of their friends in the ring of mill towns round Boston to bury it out in the woods somewhere. When they were arrested and cross-examined they were scared to death. They thought they were going to be deported. They had just enough presence of mind left to shield their friends and comrades of the radical groups. They remembered the smashed body of Salsedo.

Deported. The word still has a familiar sound. In the winter of 1920 it was on every one's lips. With the signing of the peace the great flood of hatred let loose on the Germans by press and pulpit swashed back into civil life. The man on the street had got used to hatred. All over the country politicians and flag-wavers who had saved democracy in Washington and in training camps saw a chance to ride to fame and fortune in office.

Who must be hated next? Aliens, naturally; every good patriot must hate aliens. Reds. Every working man who had a hope for a saner organization of society, who had public spirit enough to work for his ideal, was a marked man. If he was an alien he was to be deported. If he was a citizen he was to be framed and jailed.

Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer had got a great scare the year before when some lunatic set off a bomb in front of his house in Washington. Then too he had hopes of a presidential boom in his direction. He and the leaders of various anti-labor detective agencies fabricated the great Red plot. By agents provocateure he tried to stimulate labor groups to commit illegal acts, by floods of publicity he tried to put a scare into the general public. He saw himself the savior of the country from radicalism, socialism and anarchy.

This was just the moment that Sacco and Vanzetti, virtually the last anarchist leaders around Boston as yet undeported, were arrested. The Brockton police picked them up by accident looking for the owners of a car they thought might have been used in a holdup two weeks before.

The steel trap of the law closed on these two men. Six and a half years of worldwide agitation have not yet made it let go.

# SMALL HOPE HELD OUT THAT TUNNEL MEN ARE LIVING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OAKLAND, Nov. 26.—A forlorn hope existed today that the ten men trapped in the Claremont tunnel, 15 miles from here late yesterday, might still be alive.

The percentage against them, however, is tremendous.

"One chance in a million."

Officials of the East Bay municipal utility district, in charge of the tunnel project which was a unit being constructed to carry water here from the Mokelumne river, announced that ratio.

The men had two meager chances of escaping drowning, the officials said. In the event the rush of water compressed the air sufficiently to cause a landslide, the earth may have formed a barricade against the torrent. On the other hand, it was pointed out, the tunnel is irregular in contour and the men may have found a haven in an air pocket.

Meanwhile frantic efforts are being made to reach the men. The flood gates will be opened today in an effort to drain the tunnel.

Ted Chambers, a boatsman, has volunteered to lower himself into the shaft to open the gates.

A steady rain which continued thruout the night was hampering rescue efforts.

After holding a meeting today, 80 workmen employed on the tunnel project in addition of quitting work. Fifteen of the group asked to be paid off and the rest of the group said they would lay down their tools later in the day. They declared the tunnel was unsafe and feared another disaster.

## FRIDAY'S SACCO AND VANZETTI MEETING IS UNDER JOINT AUSPICES

The meeting scheduled for Friday night at Ashland Auditorium at which John L. Fitzpatrick and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn are the main speakers is under the auspices of the Chicago Sacco and Vanzetti committee, a joint organization representative of various sections of the local labor movement. In its edition of Thursday, The DAILY WORKER stated the meeting was being staged by International Labor Defense. The meeting is, of course, under the former's auspices, altho I. L. D. was the initiator of the committee and is actively participating in its work.

Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT

8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
8:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Lottie Joe Warner; Ann Post; Vivian Livingston Mora; Morone and Lou Sievers.
9:30—Alamo Cafe Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Enterta ners.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

11:00 a. m.—Grace Methodist Church, Rev. C. Copeland Smith.
4:30 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. S. Long.
7:45—Golden Ave Baptist Church, Rev. W. Hoyt.


"THE PASSAIC STRIKE" ON BROADWAY!

Last Time in New York!

The picture of the Passaic strike will be played to the tune of the famous RUSSIAN BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA

at the

NEW WALDORF THEATER

50th St. and Broadway

With an additional excellent classical program

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 28

Continuous performance from 2 p. m. to 11 p. m.

No worker can afford to miss this picture!

GRIGER & NOVAK
GENTS FURNISHING and MERCHANT TAILORS
Union Merchandise
1934 West Chicago Avenue
(Cor. Winchester)
Phone Humboldt 2707

OUR MOTTO 3 Q's
Quality - Quantity - Quickness

U-EAT
Restaurant and Lunch Room
1232 W. MADISON ST.

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

IN PHILADELPHIA
There are only two places to eat—
HOME AND AT
Hartung's Restaurant
610 Spring Garden St.
Home Cooking — Open from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m.

For Sale
1926 Ford Touring Car. A-1 condition. Leaving Chicago. Must sell at once. Inquire 19 So. Lincoln St.

# INDIAN MASSES PROTEST STATUS UNDER NEW PLAN

## Empire "Equality" Does Not Include Them

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Advices from Calcutta say that Indian national opinion has been deeply stirred by the announcement of the new Colonial Charter giving equal status to the seven dominions and entirely ignoring the question of Indian independence. India will continue to be ruled from the India office in London.

**India Not Represented.**

The protest, in fact, was begun before the imperial conference met. The Indian nationalists were resentful at the beginning that India was "represented" only by Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India and the Maharaja of Burdwar, a rich landowner entirely under British influence and without any power in Indian affairs.

Indian residents in London are preparing a protest meeting and say that a nation-wide protest is in preparation in their home country.

**Ulster Protests.**

Another complication has arisen with regard to the Ulster government in Northern Ireland. The new charter recommends to commons the changing of the king's title to include, King of Ireland, thus ignoring the separate existence of the Ulster government. Sir James Craig, prime minister of Northern Ireland is rushing to London with several other state officials to register a protest and fight the passage of the titles bill in parliament.

They are reported to claim that the conference, in making the change envisaged the union of the Irish Free State and Ulster at some future time. They also hinted that possible pressure might be used to force Ulster to join the Free State which she [illegible] in the concessions made by Britain to the colonies at the imperial conference.

# Soviet Union Will Aid Colonization Project for Jews

MOSCOW, Nov. 26.—The Soviet Union will aid the Jewish colonization project to establish a Jewish territorial unit, even if other foreign countries do not, Kalinin, president of the Soviet Republic, told the colonization committee.

He also announced the establishment of the Agrokushank, with an initial capital of $750,000 for this purpose. The bank will finance the agriculture and handicraft of these colonists. It is not a state project, but stock is held by the state banks, as well as by private holders.

**Kirby Page Will Speak.**

The West Town Forum will give the second lecture of the season at the Mid-City Odd Fellow Temple, 3350 West Jackson boulevard, on Sunday morning, Nov. 28, at 8 p. m. Kirby Page of New York is the speaker and his subject is "Current Trends in Europe." He is well known as the editor of the World Tomorrow.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

# INDIAN, WHO THUMBMARKED AWAY HIS $550,000 TO WILLING BAPTISTS, JARS COURT BY VIEWS OF WEALTH

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—He didn't know what it was all about, this 75-year-old millionaire Indian, Jackson Barnett, fullblooded Creek, of Oklahoma and Los Angeles, Cal., as they heralded him verbally today on the witness stand in an equity suit involving $550,000.

It is charged that by means of a thumbmark on a document Jackson gave the money to the American Baptist Home Mission Society for the Sequoyah Indian school. Elmer S. Bailey, Jackson's guardian, of Tulsa, Okla., seeks to prove him incompetent.

But Jackson didn't appear interested in all this excitement about money. He said he didn't know how much he was worth or how fast his oil wells near Muskogee, Okla., were gushing for him.

**Ask Us, Judge; We know.**

"What ren you buy with a million dollars?" Federal Judge John C. Knox asked.

"I dunno," grinned Jackson.

"Have you any idea what a million dollars is?"

"No."

"What do you like to spend money for?"

"To ride on trains."

"Do you like to have people wait on you or like to get it yourself?"

"I like to get it myself," Jackson declared loudly.

"Do you like New York?"

"No, no, no," the elderly Indian shouted.

Jackson revealed in answer to further questioning that he didn't know he was in court, nor that a judge was talking to him.

Before Jackson became a millionaire he "worked for other people."

"Sometimes I got 50 cents or 75 cents a day," he asserted promptly.

"How long have you been married?"

"I dunno."

Jackson said he was married in Missouri and in Coffeyville, Kan. Apparently he meant he had gone thru two marriage ceremonies. His white wife was excused from the courtroom during Jackson's interrogation.

**Cow Ponies and Gasoline.**

The elderly Indian told of what he did in his home at Los Angeles. He owned a number of cow ponies and loved to ride them. He also rode in one of his automobiles to the doctor every day because he had been a sick man. He slept and ate and had a good time. He wished he was back home.

"Would you rather go to your home in Oklahoma or in California?"

"Both," Jackson answered.

The millionaire Indian said he liked Bacone school and was fond of children.

"Would you like to do something for that school?"

"Yes, when I died."

"You mean let them have money when you die?"

"If I not eat it all up by that time, maybe I give it."

# McAdoo Will Again Try for Nomination Meredith Predicts

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—William G. McAdoo, who was defeated for the democratic presidential nomination in 1924, will be the standard-bearer of the democrats in 1928, Edwin T. Meredith, secretary of agriculture under Wilson, predicted in an interview here.

Meredith declared the "progressive" democrats of the west and south will rally behind McAdoo. They will dictate a dry platform, on which Al Smith could not consistently run.

McAdoo's strength in 1928 will be about the same as in 1924 Meredith admitted. When asked if that wouldn't result in a deadlock again he said he hopes not.

The convention won't be held in New York—stronghold of Smith. Of this Meredith was confident. He said it will be held in the west.

# High Prices for Art Paid by English Rich; Chromos for the Miners

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A new record price for a picture sale at a public auction was set up when Sir Joseph Duveen paid $366,945 for Sir Thomas Lawrence's "Pinkie" at the sale of the art treasures of the late Lord Michelham.

Fifteen famous pictures in the Michelham collection brought a total of $2,189,775.

Sir Joseph Duveen also purchased Gainsborough's "Miss Tatton" for $224,670.

Two Boucher panels sold together for $263,250, which was a record price for an English sale.

# NEW YORK LEGISLATORS INVESTIGATE CHARGES AGAINST LABOR UNIONS

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Investigation into the charges of C. G. Norman, chairman of the board of governors of the building trades employers' association, that New York labor unions are restricting membership and denying the right of union men from other cities to work on union jobs, is being started by the industrial survey commission of the New York legislature.

Steamfitters, electrical workers, plumbers and carpenters are involved in the charges, it is reported.

It is said that legislation will follow the inquiry should the investigating committee advise it.

# Case of Lefkowitz, Radical Teacher, Is Still Booted Around

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The appeal of the Teachers' Union to the board of education on behalf of Abraham Lefkowitz, who was refused promotion because of alleged radical opinions, has been turned down. The board holds that it is without authority in the matter, as the board of superintendents were empowered by law to take the action they did. The board of education suggests that Lefkowitz, if he still feels aggrieved, should make his appeal to the state commissioner of education.

What further action the Teachers' Union will take in the matter has not yet been announced. The case is one which has excited the attention of radicals and liberals thruout the country, as involving a teacher's right to opinion and freedom of speech.

**Friend of Lincoln Dies.**

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 26.—Leslie Robison, mayor of Peoria in 1876 and 1877, who was introduced to the supreme court by Abraham Lincoln, died here today in his ninety-third year. Robison was the oldest settler in Peoria, having resided here since 1860.

# PENN. COUNCIL FOR FOREIGN BORN TO MEET

## Will Outline Campaign Against Alien Laws

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 26.—The western Pennsylvania Council for the Protection of Foreign Born will hold a very important conference on Sunday, Dec. 12, at 3 p. m. at Walton Hall, 320 Stanwix street, Pittsburgh.

This conference is being called to renew and enlarge the movement against the vicious bills to gag foreign-born workmen. At the last session of congress the forces behind these czarist bills were not successful in their attempt to rush them thru on the quiet.

**Council Successful.**

It was largely due to the efforts of the National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born, to which the western Pennsylvania council is affiliated and which is one of its most important sections, that a storm of protest was raised thruout the country which resulted in these bills not being pushed at the last session of congress.

**Danger Still Exists.**

This year, however, there is grave danger that these bills will be passed unless the movement against them is renewed with ever greater vigor. The passage of these bills will mean a great blow not only to the foreign-born workers but to the whole working class movement and to organized labor.

All organizations which have affiliated with the council are urged to see that their delegates attend this conference. A call was also sent out to all local labor and fraternal organizations that are not yet affiliated inviting them to send delegates. It is urged that this call be acted upon favorably and delegates be sent.

# Dressed "Fit to Kill", Cleveland Police Raid Criminal Rendezvous

CLEVELAND, Nov. 26 — Armed with riot guns and tear gas bombs and protected with bullet-proof armor, 33 Cleveland detectives early today wiped out what police believed to have been the rendezvous of one of the most vicious crime groups in the state.

The officers descended on the house, located near Berea, after a careful rehearsal. They captured 28 men and 10 women.

Twelve stolen automobiles and thousands of dollars worth of loot was recovered, police said.

# Jilted Wife of Rich Magazine Publisher Files Damages Suit

NEW YORK, Nov. 26. — Eugene V. Brewster, millionaire movie magazine publisher, and Corliss Palmer, Georgia beauty, whom he married last month in Ensenada, Mexico, today were defendants in a $200,000 damage suit brought by Mrs. Eleanor V. V. Brewster.

Mrs Brewster charges she still is the legal wife of the publisher, claiming the Mexican divorce and subsequent marriage were part of a conspiracy to injure her marital rights.

# Fascists Would Have "Intellectual Snobs" Trained for Dictating

ROME, Nov. 26.—Proposal for the establishment of a school to develop an "educated aristocracy of fascism" has been presented to Premier Mussolini by a group of fascist intellectuals. Their idea is to educate young fascists in the principles of government so they would be able to act as national leaders.

The plan is that Mussolini would select the members of the school. Courses would be taught to conform with the principles of fascism.

**Goodyear Stockholders Bring Suit.**

AKRON, O., Nov. 26.—The extent to which profits may be stretched in rubber is shown by an internal fight in the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., this city. A trifling amount of $15,000,000 is what a group of stockholders assert, in a suit that has been filed, was "wrongfully removed" from the assets of the company into those who reorganized it in 1921. The suit is brought against Clarence Dillon of Dillon, Read & Co. and John Sherwin, a Cleveland banker.

# Step Over

## We Need Help!

The campaign for funds for The DAILY WORKER—shortage of help in the office—makes us cry for help. Step over and volunteer your services if you can spare a few moments during the day.

Any time from nine to five-thirty you're welcome!

Step over to 1113 West Washington Blvd. Call Monroe 4712 if you want to talk it over!

The SUNDAY WORKER Slogan Contest Ends November 30

SEND YOUR SLOGAN

TODAY

to win one of the 7 prizes of $100 in books

# Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

# PRIZES TO BE OFFERED NEXT WEEK

Three books that will be an asset to every worker's library are to be given next week for the best worker correspondence story sent to The DAILY WORKER. The prizes are:

1—ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION, by A. Bardnikov and A. Svatiev. This is a new book of such great value that every worker should have it in his library.

2—POEMS FOR THE NEW AGE, by Simon Felshin. The work of a young revolutionary poet whose verse carries the courageous spirit of the coming new order. Cloth bound.

3—RUSSIA TODAY, the report of the British Trade Union Delegation.

Every worker correspondant should send in a story this week.

Workers in every section of the country are eager to learn of conditions in American industry. The worker knows them. We are counting on you, workers, to tell us about them. Send in that story, today!

# SEND FOR 650 MOVIE EXTRAS; WHEN THEY ARRIVE ARE TOLD THEY ARE NOT NEEDED; FORCE LASKY TO PAY

By L. L. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 26.—Six hundred fifty movie stars, mostly riders, were called to Lasky Studio at 8 a. m. to go on location at San Juan Capistrano, Cal. They were to be paid $7.50 per day, and to have several days' work. When they arrived at the studio, 350 were told they were cancelled. The studio had found out that some could be hired at San Juan Capistrano for $5.00.

**Rioting—Police.**

The men, most of whom came from the Veterans' Bureau, refused to accept the cancellation of their jobs. There was some rioting. Police were called, and about 25 cops arrived.

Colonel Wyman, head of the Central Casting Agency, was sent for. He spoke to the men and offered them a quarter check if they would go home. They refused. Half a check was turned down also. Finally they were taken to the place of work, 75 miles away.

They were told after arriving that there were no uniforms for them, and the company wanted to send them back to Los Angeles before lunch time. The men protested, demanded their lunch and got it. They finally arrived in Los Angeles about 15½ hours after leaving, and got one day's pay for their time.

**Overtime Refused.**

The next day they demanded pay for their overtime. After being refused, the case went to the labor commissioner. At first the gentleman refused to do anything for them, but later was induced to listen to reason by representatives of the A. F. of L., who are interested in organizing all labor in the studios.

**Sailors, Soldiers Replace Extras.**

Several hundred sailors from U. S. warships worked in this Roosevelt picture without pay, thus depriving hundreds of extras of jobs. Previously this same company was on location in Texas, and while there had the free use of U. S. troops and aviators. At least one U. S. aviator is said to have been killed while working in this same picture, the "Rough Riders."

# AFTER TEN MONTHS OF SILENCE, WHIR OF MILLS IS AT PASSAIC WORSTED AS COMPANY SIGNS UP

By VERA BUCH.
(Worker Correspondent)

On Eighth Street, in Passaic, street of many struggles, there stand side by side two textile mills. There are other factories on this street, here where it crosses the river, but these two great woolen mills dominate, stretching for blocks, reaching backward as far as the eyes can see, their huge red brick walls loom above the street.

For ten months these towering walls have looked down upon the battles of their workers who were on strike. Mass picket lines singing and shouting, picket lines of twelve, tramping steadfastly and silent; furious onslaughts of police, broken heads of workers, screams of women and terror of children. These things the walls have seen for ten months as the textile strikers fought for freedom. Now at last there has come a change.

**Life Stirs Now.**

The Passaic Worsted Spinning mill has settled its strike. Now from behind its once silent walls comes an unwonted stir of life. The clicking of wheels, the steady whir of machinery is heard where shortly before there was desolation. Machinery unused for ten months, clogged with dust, is being brought to life again.

**Union Recognized.**

The workers are back with their union recognized. They are cleaning the machinery and setting to work. And as one department after another gets into working order, the boss calls up the union office and asks for the number of workers he needs. Yes, the workers have fought their bitter struggle to the end they desired: the union is recognized. And the whirring machinery now booms forth a triumphant message to the rest of the city: "Keep it up, fellow workers! Keep it up! Fight on, fellow workers! Fight on! You will win! You will win!"

At first sight small and pitiful, as one watch this picket line pass and think of all it stands for, it grips your heart. It is the symbol of a grim and mighty struggle. Behind the walls of Gera Mills the entrenched wealth and power of courts, judges, police, reserves, all that a class in power can command are there. Behind the pickets line are the strength of the awakening workers. The solidarity of the working class, the will to live of the exploited who produce all wealth; the hope of the class that is rising to power, all this is behind that slowmoving picket line of twelve. The picket line must not lose. It cannot, it will not lose. March on, fellow workers! March on! And as you march, listen to the victorious message of the whirring machinery of Passaic Worsted: "Keep it up, fellow workers! Fight on! You will win!"

# CARPENTERS VOTE STRIKE ASSESSMENT FOR N. Y. IN SPITE OF HARRY JENSEN

By a Worker Correspondent.

At its regular meeting last Monday night, Carpenters' Local No. 181, with a membership of about 2,000 assessed each member 5 cents apiece to aid the striking cloakmakers in New York City in accordence with a recommendation made by tha Chicago Federation of Labor.

At the same time, the members of tha local refused to raise the salary of their business agent from $75 to $87.50. It is significant that a prominent member of this local is Harry Jensen, president of the Chicago Carpenters' District Council. Jensen and his supporters fought hard against the assessment for the New York strikers and fought just as hard to raise the salary of the union official. Jensen was beaten by a two to one vota on both propositions.

# Queen Marie Missed Hot Time in Cleveland

By CARL HACKER.
(Worker Correspondent)

Local Cleveland, International Labor Defense, held a protest meeting in the West Side Turn Hall recently protesting against the proposed visit of the queen of Roumania to this city. Even the the tour of the queen has been abruptly terminated and the announcement made that she would not visit this city, a large number of workers turned out to the meeting to voice their protest against the manner in which the queen has been received by the financial interests since her arrival in this country.

Cooperating with the I. L. D were such organizations as the United Hungarian Societies, the Russian Workers' Club, the Roumanian Workers' Club, the Workers' Communist Party and others, all denouncing the bloody rule of the queen in her land.

Quite contrary to the reports the queen may have been ill the day she was expressed by all speakers that the real reason for the queen making such a hasty exit from the country was the storm of protest which was raised in various parts of the land.

Beginning in Chicago, the queen was met with a demonstration arranged by the I. L. D., which she will no doubt remember for a long time to come. She would have been greeted in a similar fashion in Detroit, but in Cleveland she could have counted on a greater demonstration of anger on her entire tour. Proof of this lies in the fact that for days the papers of this city had been apparently with headlines such as "Loyal Guards to Protect Queen," "1919 Red Rioters Organized to Meet Queen." "Hungarians Indignant Over Queen's Visit."

Under these headlines the newspapers told of mass meetings which were being held in various parts of the city almost nightly, in which the workers were told about the atrocities many of which the government of fascism Roumania is treating the workers.

We regret very much that the queen did not come to this city, as we were prepared to greet her.


Концерт и БАЛ
IN CHICAGO!
CONCERT
and
DANCE
given by the Federation of Russian Children's Schools
Schoenhofen Hall
Cor. Ashland and Milwaukee
Saturday, November 28
Beginning at 3:30 p. m.
Tickets 40 cents in advance, 65 cents at door.

Program:
Russian Singing Society
Freiheit String Orchestra of 45 people
A. KOTOV
Russian Folk Dancer
MANYA MALLER
Soprano
IVAN POLKOV
Baritone
AND MANY OTHER SPLENDID FEATURES

The Best Place to Buy Your
CARPETS
RUGS
LINOLEUM
FURNITURE
OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 5 STORES
1600 W. Roosevelt Rd. Phone Seeley 7722
1618 W. Chicago Avenue Phone Monroe 6264
2408 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 4983
2635 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 6941
4247 W. Madison Street Phone Nevada 1258

SEMINARY TAILORS
CLEANERS & DYERS
Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling
Hats cleaned and blocked—Shoe Shining Parlor—Laundry
All Our Work Guaranteed. We Call for and Deliver.
812-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Phone Lincoln 8141

BIG ENTERTAINMERNT AND DANCE
given by CHICAGO BR. No. 1, G. R. U. OF THE I. W. W.
SATURDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 27, 1926
WEST SIDE TURNER HALL
2431 W. Roosevelt Road, near Western Ave.
Entertainment at 7:30—New Songs, Dances and Vaudeville
Music by the Ambassador Syncopators' International Orchestra.
DOORS OPEN AT 7. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Everybody You Know and Everybody Else will be at the
NEW MASSES
Workers' and Peasants' Costume Ball
Friday Evening, December 3rd, at 9.
WEBSTER HALL—19 East 11th Street, New York City.
Everybody! Ukrainians, Chuvash, Khirgiz, Bolsheviks, Mensheviks, Georgians, Cossacks, Hussars, Redguards . . .
Everybody! Manya, Tanya, Masha, Sasha . . . . . Ivan Ivanovitch, Stepan Stepanovitch . . . . . .
Tickets in Advance, $1.50. At the Door, $3.00
Ask your Union to get in touch with us for special club rates.
By mail from NEW MASSES BALL, 39 West 8th Street, New York, (Tel. 4445 Stuyvesant), or Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 137 University Place; Rand School, 7 East 15th St.; Freiheit, 30 Union Square.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## Two Opium Joints

Thirty one years ago a child of American wealth was sold to a British duke and the sale was solemnized by a marriage ritual in an episcopalian church.

The girl was a Vanderbilt and the duke was a Marlborough. She was rich but titleless. He was poor but honorable.

Years passed and order ensued. The duke was growing old faster than the Vanderbilt. The latter cast covetous eyes on a person with a name like cough medicine. He was a catholic. She married him after going thru formalities not recognized by the pope, but necessary if one does not care to get pinched.

Hankering for respectability, the Vanderbilt girl wanted to have her history fumigated so she sought papal sanction for her burst with Marlborough, and the pope in a fit of generosity did the right thing by the little Vanderbilt.

Hence the uproar. Episcopalian bishops are howling. What right has the pope to step in on their territory? In Chicago, when one bootlegger invades another's preserves the rattle of machine gun fire is heard and dead bodies litter the highways. But churchmen are a little less deadly in their technique. They simply page the devil and advise him to get his toasting irons ready.

An episcopal clergyman married a Vanderbilt to a Marlborough. What a nerve the pope must have to undo it, on the ground that methods not sanctioned by the declaration of independence were used in the transaction?

It seems to us that the vatican is not acting regularly. Business is business. The pope should have consulted the episcopal church prior to the annullment decision and suggest that whatever commission was drawn out of the proceedings could be shared between the leaders of the two opium joints.

## It Was a Nice Meal

If there is nothing wrong with the digestive organs of the Kuhn, Loeb and company banking firm, the gobbling of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad by this aggregation of money sharks for one-fifth the value of the road should prove to be the cheapest meal those boys ever parked in their innards.

What a fatty old squeezing the "little fellows" got? Is it surprising that Mr. Kuhn could afford to patronize art when he can grab a few thousand hardy Americans by the throat, and shake several hundred million dollars out of their jeans?

If Federal Judge Wilkerson approves the steal, the skids will be greased for another killing. New stock will be issued and a new crop of suckers rounded up, only to be cleaned later on when Kuhn Loeb put into his head to either finance a little war or put a couple of divas on his payroll.

It's a great system, fellow workers, for those who have learned to live on the labor of others and who have learned the knack of robbing those who are vainly trying to live without producing. It is perfectly moral and not wicked or unethical like socialism, under which such highwaymen would be stood up against the nearest wall and turned into a bullet warehouse.

## Terror in Italy

News dispatches from Italy tell us that thousands of anti fascists have been arrested and jailed since the last fake attempt on Mussolini's life. Others are condemned to live in certain prescribed areas, perhaps because of lack of jail space.

This news shows that the fascist government is sitting on a tack. A stable regime would not have to resort to such extreme measures. In Russia where the government is based on the interests of the workers and peasants there is no necessity for coersion. The masses feel that the government is theirs and that they have the right to influence its policy. In Italy the masses have no such right. They are completely at the mercy of the fascist tyrants and can only express their views at the risk of their lives.

The capitalist press has sung the praises of fascism deliberately and with malice aforethought, as the lawyers say. They have told us that Italy was prospering under black shirt rule. The people were contented. Business was booming.

But the stories of rioting and terrorism do not jibe with the fascist propaganda. Happy and contented people do not revolt.

It is quite evident that the fascist regime is tottering. Mussolini's eloquence is a poor substitute for bread, butter and spaghetti.

Because the name sounded too much like breakfast food, Mary Landon Baker, much advertised matrimonial impossibility, left Jugo-Slavia and a possible husband by the name of Pouritch. Mary is a nice girl and so are the American wage slaves who get up at six in the morning and toil until five or six in the evening so that Mary can have the wherewithall to enjoy herself kidding European bachelors.

Thanksgiving is over and we are duly thankful that the queen of Roumania is gone. But coming to think it over, the worst is yet upon us. There is the Salvation Army Christmas dinner advertising.

## SKVIRSKY, OF RUSSIAN INFORMATION BUREAU, EULOGIZES LEONID KRASSIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Boris Skvirsky, head of the Russian Information Bureau here, has issued the following statement on the death of Leonid Krassin, at London, Nov. 23:

"Krassin's death will be deeply felt, both personally and in a professional sense, by his associates. He served thru the revolution and was a valuable personality in the Soviet government from the beginning. He filled various high diplomatic posts with honor and distinction, and invariably won the regard and respect of foreign diplomats with whom he came in contact in various negotiations.

"Death has taken a heavy toll of the Soviet leaders who served thru the lean and dangerous years. Krassin, like Djarzhinsky, died after a long period of impaired health. Fortunately, as I recently observed in Moscow, a capable younger generation is springing up, including many young men and women prepared for high administrative and diplomatic posts."

# Many Opportunities for Building the Revolutionary Movement

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
General Secretary,
Workers (Communist) Party

Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of articles by Comrade Ruthenberg on the resolutions and discussions of the recent meeting of the central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.

THE main discussion of the meeting of the central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party held November 10th, 11th and 12th was on the question of the opportunities for developing the revolutionary workers' movement and building the Workers (Communist) Party in the present period of American imperialist domination of the world.

The central committee squarely faced the question whether there was any basis in the existing situation for pessimism in regard to the possibilities of progress in drawing the American workers into a militant class struggle against the capitalists and in the process of that struggle building the revolutionary movement and our party as the leader of that movement.

* * *

SOME pessimism has manifested itself in the ranks of our party, reflecting a similar state of mind in the ranks of workers. The question which the central committee set itself to answer was, whether there is an actual basis for this pessimism in the developments of American capitalism and the reactions of the workers to this development.

The answer which the central committee gave to this question in its resolution was an emphatic "No."

In giving this answer it did not hide from itself or from the party the actual conditions which exist. It frankly acknowledged the fact that the organized labor movement in this country has been steadily moving to the right during the last four years and considered the developments of the capitalist system which is the basis of this movement.

American imperialism is today the dominant factor in the capitalist world. American capitalism has enormously strengthened itself thru the favorable position it won as a result of the war. The forces of disintegration and decay which are at work in the capitalist system in the European countries have left American capitalism untouched, except insofar as the general weakness of world capitalism is a potential danger to American capitalism.

While the power of production of European capitalism has been weakened, American capitalism has greatly increased its productive capacity. The enormous profits which the American capitalists made during the period of the war and since have created a reservoir of new capital which it is investing throughout the world thus drawing imperialist profits from every quarter of the globe.

The great profits of American imperialism have enabled the American capitalists to make concessions in the form of higher wages to sections of the working class. The skilled, organized workers have obtained these concessions, giving them a higher standard of life. It is these workers who comprise the bulk of the organized labor movement and who furnish the leadership of the organized labor movement in this country. It is because these skilled, organized workers are sharing to a degree in the imperialist profits of American capitalism that we find a steady movement to the right, toward collaboration with and support of capitalism and away from militant class struggle among them.

* * *

**The Mass of Proletarian Workers**

WHILE thus, in its estimate of the situation, the central committee frankly admitted that a section of the American workers were moving away from the militant class struggle against capitalism, these workers comprise only a small section of the working class. It we accept the estimate of 26,000,000 workers as composing the workers employed in the industries of this country, we have at best approximately 5,000,000 organized workers, and not all of these even have stood firm during a bitter struggle of nearly ten months indicates the unbearable conditions which exist among these workers. There are a thousand Passaics in existance in the United States. There are twenty million workers, receiving wages which give them a bear existence, suppressed, oppressed and exploited under the whip of American capitalists.

It is toward these workers that our party must turn its face. It is these workers to which it must give hope by giving leadership and organization to their struggles. It must do for them what it has done for the workers at Passaic—give them aid in organizing their strength, a program for their fights and leadership in their struggles.

It is these proletarian workers in the great machine industry who will be the backbone of the revolutionary movement. It is among these workers that the party must intrench itself. Today, in the heyday of American imperialism, it can mobilize these workers for action against the capitalist class, develop the spirit of militant class struggle among them, strengthen the revolutionary movement of the workers and in the process build and strengthen the workers (Communist) Party.

**No Desertion of the Struggle Among the Organized.**

WHILE emphasizing the opportunities for revolutionary work among these unorganized workers in the great machine industries, the central committee emphatically warns against abandoning the work among the organized, skilled workers. Not all of these workers even are sharing in the profits of American imperialism. The demand of the anthracite miners and the six month strike to enforce them, is the movement among the railroad workers for higher wages, show the possibilities in this field of developing fights against the capitalists.

The movement toward the right in the official, organized labor movement must be the signal to the party for more careful, developed program and more persistent work to find the issues upon which these workers can be won away from the class collaboration programs of their official leaders and drawn into the class struggle with the mass of unorganized, unskilled workers.

As the next article in the discussion and resolutions of the central committee will show, in spite of the concessions which the skilled, organized workers have gained from American imperialism, the party has made progress in its work among these workers. Its achievement in this field can be increased by more work. The intensification of the party work among these workers remains a central point in its program.

**Forward in the Struggle.**

THE conclusion drawn by the central committee after a day and a half of discussion in which the situation in this country was realistically examined from the standpoint of the work of developing the revolutionary movement was, that not only is there no basis for pessimism in regard to the growth of the movement, but that the party stands before opportunities which, if it mobilizes its strength to take full advantage of them, will enable us to make great strides forward in our work.

The task before the party is not to find opportunities for revolutionary work they which we can build the party, but to mobilize the strength of the party to take full advantage of the opportunities.

The central committee has laid down the issues which must guide our work. It has formulated a program of work which, if transformed into life with the strength of the party behind it, will enable us to set ourselves definite aims toward the work of developing a revolutionary movement, and build a more powerful Communist Party, the leader in the revolutionary struggles which are in American imperialism.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## District No. 4 Organizer Tells How Daily Worker Campaign Is Conducted

Following is a letter from Comrade Herbert Benjamin, organiser of Dist No. 4, who tells how he is conducting the drive to Keep The DAILY WORKER. The letter will undoubtedly contain suggestions for other districts. The suggestions are valuable for other districts.

Dear Comrade:—I have yours of recent date inquiring as to the manner in which we have conducted The DAILY WORKER campaign, in this district.

In the first place, we have taken literally the decision of the C. E. C. to regard this as a major campaign until its successful conclusion. There can be no question about the justification of this decision.

**Make Every Sacrifice.**

I have found that the membership is prepared to make every necessary sacrifice in order that we may keep The DAILY WORKER. By visiting the membership and showing them that only by substantial contributions that may in many instances represent a sacrifice, can we successfully conduct the present campaign, our comrades are induced to contribute more liberally than otherwise.

**Comrades Inspired.**

Many of the comrades who feared that we might lose members by appealing for substantial contributions, have found that on the contrary all are inspired by the evidence of loyalty that has been manifested in the meetings where the collections for The DAILY WORKER have taken place. So much so that the comrades not only are induced to contribute more liberally themselves but are also encouraged in their work of collecting from among friends, fellow-workers and members in their trade union locals.

**Just Beginning.**

The amount raised in this district thus far represents almost entirely the contributions of party members. But even of these only about 150 have so far contributed. We are therefore just beginning the work of systematic collections among sympathizers. The arrangements of benefit affairs are also are continuing at the same time the collection within the party so that by the end of the campaign every member in the district will have made a contribution representing a real manifestation of determination to Keep The DAILY WORKER, and will have also sold every worker of his acquaintance a certificate.

Regular reports are being sent to the various units in the district showing their standing. To these reports are accompanied by letters directed to the section organizers who are also the chairmen of the local DAILY WORKER campaign committees, analyzing the results of their work to date and indicating what further should be done.

**Means Hard Work.**

After all the success of the campaign is not dependent upon novel methods or schemes but only upon the hard work of every member of the party individually and collectively.

Hoping this will have answered your question satisfactorily and with best wishes to you in the new work which you have undertaken, I am,

Fraternally yours,
Herbert Benjamin
District Organizer.

P. S. — You may put it down that the caption of the next report of the standing of the districts in the campaign will read: FOLLOW THE LEAD OF THE BUFFALO DISTRICT.

## Workers' School to Hold Open Forum in Bronx Every Sunday

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The Workers' School of New York announces the opening of an open forum conducted by the Bronx section every Sunday evening at 8 p. m. at the Workers' Hall, 1347 Boston road.

Sunday, Nov. 28, will be the opening and Comrade Pat Devine of England will discuss the last general strike of the English workers and the minority (left) movement in the British trade unions. Questions and general discussion will follow. Admission, 15 cents. All workers are welcome.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.

## IT CAN BE DONE!

At a meeting of DAILY WORKER agents held in Chicago, a number of interesting and profitable experiences were given ex for instance the following:

Shop Nucleus 8 of Section 3 has raised $118.00 already in the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign. This unit has only 36 members which means that each member has raised over three dollars on the average. How many units of the party can equal this splendid record?

**$16 PER MEMBER.**

Shop Nucleus 5 of Section 4 has only six members. They are all needle trades workers and they have succeeded in raising $98.00 which means more than sixteen dollars per member. In addition they report that sympathizers have not only contributed to Keep The DAILY WORKER but that thru the propaganda of the comrades they have been inspired to read the paper itself and subscribe for it. One sympathizer who refused to give his name contributed twenty-five dollars for the support of the paper. WHY NOT FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF SHOP NUCLEUS 5?

**$30 PER MEMBER.**

Shop Nucleus 14 of Section 4 with thirteen members has raised $390 and has donated over $635.00 from other sources. This means that this active unit has raised almost thirty dollars per member in addition to the donations the comrades have made themselves. What do you think about this record?

The Greek comrades of Chicago are running an affair for the benefit of both The DAILY WORKER and The EMPROS. This schema can be tried with other foreign language papers.

Have you ever tried a Bunco Party for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER? Watch this column for particulars.

## Workers Invited to Dance of Detroit Y. W. Sport Alliance

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 26. — All workers are invited to the dance of the Young Workers' Sport Alliance to be given Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, Nov. 27, at Lansdorm Temple, Leland and Moran

Music will be furnished by the Snappy Society Syncopators. This will be a pay affair and a good time is assured.

**PIONEERS ENTERTAIN STRIKING BOX MAKERS**

NEW YORK, Nov. 26. — Twelve hundred striking paper box makers of New York City at a mass meeting in Webster Hall were very enthusiastic about the play "Strike" which was staged by the Young Pioneers.

One of the Pioneers gave a talk about the Pioneer League pointing out the necessity for working class children becoming members of the Pioneer league. He was very well applauded, and it is hoped that the paper box makers will send their children and also influence their friends and fellow strikers' children to join the Pioneers.

**Will Dance for Our Benefit**

GLASPORT, Pa. — The Finnish Workingmen's Association will give a dance on the evening of Saturday, Nov. 27, for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER. Several out of town organizations are expected to be present and preparations are under way for a big time at Finnish Hall, on Vermont Ave., on that night.

## By Upton Sinclair

COPYRIGHT, 1926, BY UPTON SINCLAIR.

XI

The matter was handled as Dad ordered; the lawyer's clerk went to court, and came back and reported that the prisoners had appeared, but Chaim Menzies had not been among them. His case had been taken over by the Federal authorities, because it had been discovered that he was born in Russian Poland, and it was proposed to cancel his naturalization papers and deport him. Chaim had been transferred to the county jail, another condemned structure, fully as dingy and filthy as the city jail. There was no longer anything you could do about it, because in these deportation cases the courts were refusing to intervene, holding them to be administrative matters. The Democratic attorney-general had failed in his effort to get the nomination for president by his campaign against the reds, but the machinery he had set going was still grinding out misery for guilty and innocent alike.

So here was some real trouble for Bunny! Over at the Menzies' home was Rachel, white-faced and pacing the floor, and Mamma Menzies wailing and tearing her clothing. It was impossible even to get word to poor Chaim—he was "incommunicado"; indeed, he might already have been put onto a train for the East. After that there would be no chance for him whatever—he would be dumped onto a steamer for Dantzig, and there turned over to the Polish "white terror."

Bunny insisted that something must be tried, and so Mr. Dolliver called in a couple of still more expensive lawyers—at Dad's expense—and they debated habeas corpuses and injunctions and other mystical formulas, and made out a lot of papers and tried this court and that, all in vain. Meantime, in response to frantic commands from his son, Dad broke the speed-laws from Paradise; and when he arrived, there were Bunny and his Jewish girl-friend waiting on his front porch. They dragged him into his den and made him listen to a disquisition on the difference between the right and left wings of the Socialist movement, with a complete description of the activities of a literature agent of the Socialist party. In the middle of it Rachel burst into tears and sank upon the sofa; and Dad, who was really no more able to stand a woman weeping than was Bunny, went over and patted her on the shoulder, and said, "There, there, little girl, never mind! I'll get him out, even if I have to send a man to New York!"

So Dad stepped out and sped away in his car. That was about lunch-time—and a little before three o'clock of that same day, who should emerge from a taxi-cab in front of the Menzies' tenement but Chaim himself, dirty and unshaven, but smiling and serene, and ready to continue his labors for his "cloding workers!" He hadn't the least idea how it had happened; the keepers of the county jail had volunteered no information as they turned him loose, and Chaim had not stopped for questions. He never did know, and neither did his daughter, for what Dad told Bunny was strictly confidential, a bit of oil men's secret lore.

"What did I do?" I called in an oil friend of ours, Ben Skutt."

"Ben Skutt!" Bunny had not thought of their "lease hound" for years.

"Yes, Ben is high up in this defense business, and he did it for me."

"What did you tell him?"

"Tell him? I told him one grand."

"One what?"

"That's bootlegger's slang. I gave him five hundred dollars, and said, 'Ben, go and see the man that's got that old kike in jail and tell him to turn him loose, and then come back to me and I'll give you another five hundred.'"

"My God!" said Bunny.

And Dad took a couple of puffs at his big cigar. "Now you see why we oil men have to be in politics!"

## SPORTS

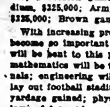
BUSINESS is business—meaning college football business. For the last few weeks this Hog insisted that our modern brain amporiums spent more money to educate feet than heads. Now the Yale Athletic Association comes along with soma data to show why.

They report $800,000 as the estimated income of the football season just concluded Saturday with the Harvard game. The figure is based upon an appropriation of the gate receipts as follows:

Harvard game in Yale bowl, $300,000; Princeton game in Palmer stadium, $225,000; Army game in bowl, $335,000; Brown game $50,000.

With increasing profits football may become so important that all learning will be bent to this purpose. Enough mathematics will be taught to call signals; engineering will come handy to lay out football stadiums and measure yardage gained; physics to teach the laws of forward passing (here's where the Einstein theory will come handy); music and poetry will train cheer leaders; economics will be taught to the boys in the ticket office and finance courses will be given to the school board.

* * *



I WONDER how many fight Bugs know that Negroes were the pioneers of the noble art of knocking noses? The first heavyweight champ was Tom Molineaux, a slave of Richmond, Va. He won a $100,000 purse for his master, Algernon Molineaux—and that much money bought more than one steak in those days. In fact, with all that money you could even get onions with the steak then. Molineaux lost his title to Tom Cribb in England in 1810, after knocking all "Superior whites" loose from their necks in America.

Since then there have followed a succession of brilliant Negro boxers: Peter Jackson, Joe Gans, Joe Walcott, Sam Langford, Jack Johnson and a host of others who could also hit so hard they could knock the smile off a cigar store Indian.

* * *

JUST have to mention it again Brother Bugs. You might have missed it. The bird who raised such holy hell about the odoriferous circumstance surrounding the Army-Navy game in Chicago today is a fish—our friend the poor (Hamilton) Fish Jr. Brother fish complains that other fish among senators and congressmen besides himself want an investigation.

It seems that wiser congressional fish secured tickets for the game at a trifling $3.50 and sold them for $50. Members of congress seemed nearly $12,000 richer which they peddled for a profit. Evidently poor (Hamilton) Fish and a few other fish were overlooked.

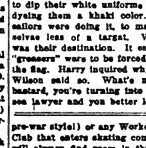
Meanwhile the poor Chicago fish who pay taxes will pay the $30,000 deficit on the game. The expenses including transportation and housing of cadet and middy corps, printing, erecting temporary seats "and incidentals" will total $630,000. The ticket sale brought $600,000.

The Army and Navy will play today. The flag will be flown and saluted; the vice-president promises to be there; army and navy drills will show the dear public to what noble manliness we owe the safety of our country; and to the tune of Yankee Doodle [illegible] and Nina, the poor [illegible] for [illegible] and (Hamilton) Fish, sr.; the poor (tax-paying) fish in Chicago can complain till hell freezes over.

* * *

The skating season is here. Any Bugs who like to get a shine on (not pee-wee style) or any Workers Sports Club that enters skating competitions, will always find room in this column for any victories they "put on ice." As usual, send the skating news to the skate who signs himself

The Bug.



A well known Chicago outdoor sport.

# After Bloodshed---Fraternity

By GEORGE JARRBOE.

"Brothers, brothers!" chanted Klein monotonously. "All Mexicans are my brothers!"

"Why do you keep it up?" inquired Harry politely.

The Jewish gob hesitated. Then he spoke in a low, trembly voice. "I am from the working class! The time is coming when I must remember I belong to that class! And I will not kill!"

Harry shook his head and thought it best to walk away. As he pretended to watch the lazy gulf waves he was upset himself. Life as seaman, second class, on a dreadnaught seemed hardly worth while. But for his faith in the flag he would have jumped ship. Harry reflected: the soft-soaping enlisting officer had chatted briskly of broadside to broadside, than hand-to-hand combat, overcoming strong man for the honor of a stainless flag.

Stainless? Shipmates boasted of recent clubbings and stabbings of civilians in Nicaragua! Harry could not believe such cruel things were done; firmly he looked to the flag, symbol of justice and mercy. The others also adored the banner, but when Harry asked why, they shut up and just whispered about him. All were patriots except Klein; because he scowled at the flag nobody but Harry would talk to him. There was Klein now, all alone as usual, leaning over the rail, in spite of himself, Harry loped over and rested a hand on the Jew's shoulder.

"Come out of it, you! Get below while the gettin's good!" The petty officer pushed them along. They were to dip their white uniforms in coffee, dyeing them a khaki color. All the sailors were doing it, to make themselves less of a target. Vera Cruz was their destination. It seemed the "greasers" were to be forced to salute the flag. Harry inquired why. "Wall, Wilson said so. What's more, you bastard, you're turning into a regular sea lawyer and you better look out!"

To keep his head the boy had let out his emotions into bright dreams. He went off by himself and pictured a strongly walled city filled with soldiers and cannon, the heroes and Old Glory charging into battle smoke, the old man-to-man conflict. . . .

The dreadnaught dropped anchor in Vera Cruz harbor. Harry was puzzled when no shot was fired at them. The town seemed asleep in the trembling sunshine; no cannon; no soldiers. Just then a bosun's mate poked him and told him to go below and get ready. A landing party! Bloodshed! But where was the enemy? Harry could not understand the situation at all. Klein tiptoed over and whispered: "America is in the wrong. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo after 1848 provided that all disputes should be submitted to arbitration." Harry stole a glance at his precious flag, more puzzled than ever.

Hatred for the enemy was whipped up. The catholic chaplain rubbed his fat pink hands. "The greasers are turning against our holy church. Makes me more anxious to clean 'em up." The pious fellow was very happy. The landing party fell in along the ship's rail. Mostly young fellows with faces vacant of intelligence, standing stiffly, rather excited. "Growl as you charge, men!" snapped a natty officer. At the kind of snarls a drunken man gives to his dog the boats filled with imperialist shock troops.

As the invaders raced across the bay in their fast motorboats, faintly, in alarm, they heard the beautiful Mexican bugle call. Straining his eyes, Harry could see no sign of soldiers. Only a pedestrian or two was ducking for cover. And well they might! Over the heads of the boys in the boats the "San Francisco, "Chester" and "Prairie" let drive a rapid fire. From then on events moved distastefully fast for Harry. He remembers landing, slipping in a pool of blood. He looked. It was oozing from a woman's wounded side. He felt for his first-aid package. "Oh!" bellowed a petty officer.

He looked around, motivated by the fear of court-martial and the desire to inflict hurt on helpless people, the young fellows licked their dry lips and sibilated like wolves. Only Harry and the Jew kept their heads. A rage gripped the boy who had dreamed of glory. He sneered at the flag, stained with the crime of it all. So Klein was right! Nothing up to his pal. Harry pressed his hand in understanding. "You are my brother; all men are my brothers," said the Jew bashfully. With sad eyes Klein paddled by Harry. Neither fired at an object. Those poor devils in the rags of their exploited country were brothers, brothers! "Brothers, brothers!" chanted Harry and Klein.

The boys had by now [illegible] big, once-handsome naval academy they stopped short. The cruisers had slapped in shells thru the windows so that the front of the building was intact except for broken glass and bedcovings hanging from their fastenings, while the rear wall was nearly shot out. Harry and Klein thought it best to rush around, yelling like the other fiends, letting off their rifles, pretending to bayonet prostrate enemies. No plunder in the schoolrooms, just books, maps, globes and desks overthrown among masses of mortar. To shouts of joy the bedrooms were being rifled. Helpless against the big shells, the Mexican boys had been shocked about by the hurricanes of explosions. Blood stank everywhere, on sheets, pillows, books, broken furniture, on the money and trinkets being lifted by the invaders. Everywhere things like bloody worms seemed to crawl over things; the cadets had taken mattresses from their beds and stuffed them into the broad windows; the shells had blown boys and bedding into feathery wriggling bits. Klein and Harry stood in a corner. They took a moment in which to breathe, and decided to smile as they saw two satin slippers borne away as a gift to the captain of an English warship.

A pious gangster from New York, whose loud voice and brutal fist had earned him rapid promotion to bosun's mate routed out the boys. "Into the street with ye!" he shouted. As he was poking his bayonet their way they scuffled out. The pious catholic was now real bloodthirsty, religious fury agitating him against the helpless people. Crazed with fear, bleeding about the head, a child skidded up and clutched his legs. "Padre!" wailed the small shrill voice. The petty officer raised his rifle and was bringing down the butt on the little one's head when he paused and plowed the kid to one side. "I can't do it!" he wolfed, and squatted on a door step.

The boys slogged on. The street was filled with panic-stricken citizens. Three nuns on the run, showing their fat calves, were not molested. Harry passed rippling hanks of morning glories and secretly marveled at the rich color of the hibiscus. Dark alleys. Prostitutes in silk tights killed by shells. An old beggar sitting on steps, very quiet. Breast lifted white hair from forehead and there was a fragment of bet iron sticking in his forehead. Harry sobbed. "On! On!" bellowed the Annapolis masters and their overseers, the petty officers.

The imperialist shock troops drove on. To a smashed-up school. Shells had burst within. A slaughterhouse. Tough sailors cried out when they saw the federation to enter into negotiations with the operators on the basis of district agreements. Thus the operators have won a victory despite the heroic struggle waged by the miners. But the operators' victory will prove Pyrrhic. It was won thru the treachery of the reactionary leadership of the British trade union movement and the failure of world labor, outside of the Soviet Union, to come to the miners' assistance. It is very doubtful if there is recorded in the annals of labor history a more shocking instance of betrayal than the story of how the miners were let down by the officials of the Trade Union Congress and of the Labor Party.

* * * * *

THERE is a deep-rooted belief that the action of Thomas, MacDonald, Bevin and Pugh was not due to objection to a general strike on principle, but that those men are conscious agents of the British government and that they considered their duty to the crown higher than their duty to the trade union movement. It is significant that J. H. Thomas, who he sued the official organ of the British Communist Party for libel a few years ago, admitted on the witness stand that when he took the oath as member of the privy council that he bound himself to advise the government of any information that might come into his possession of movements that in his opinion might be prejudicial to the interests of the royal family.

* * * * *

THERE is no doubt that the general strike was a strike against the government and was a decided menace to British capitalism which is the essence of British rule, the royal family being merely the figleaf. The government correctly estimated the strike as a threat and acted accordingly. The labor [illegible] observed. Klein [illegible] and children to the [illegible] that it was [illegible] streets!" put in Harry.

"Brothers, brothers!" chanted both Harry and Klein.

What Mexico is Fighting.


# The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER. ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1926

# In the Wake of the News

By T. J. O'Flaherty

ACCORDING to press dispatches, the British miners' strike has been officially called off. The miners have been instructed by the executive of the federation to enter into negotiations with the operators on the basis of district agreements. Thus the operators have won a victory despite the heroic struggle waged by the miners. But the operators' victory will prove Pyrrhic. It was won thru the treachery of the reactionary leadership of the British trade union movement and the failure of world labor, outside of the Soviet Union, to come to the miners' assistance. It is very doubtful if there is recorded in the annals of labor history a more shocking instance of betrayal than the story of how the miners were let down by the officials of the Trade Union Congress and of the Labor Party.

* * * * *

THERE is a deep-rooted belief that the action of Thomas, MacDonald, Bevin and Pugh was not due to objection to a general strike on principle, but that those men are conscious agents of the British government and that they considered their duty to the crown higher than their duty to the trade union movement. It is significant that J. H. Thomas, who he sued the official organ of the British Communist Party for libel a few years ago, admitted on the witness stand that when he took the oath as member of the privy council that he bound himself to advise the government of any information that might come into his possession of movements that in his opinion might be prejudicial to the interests of the royal family.

* * * * *

THERE is no doubt that the general strike was a strike against the government and was a decided menace to British capitalism which is the essence of British rule, the royal family being merely the figleaf. The government correctly estimated the strike as a threat and acted accordingly. The labor [illegible] observed. Klein [illegible] and children to the [illegible] that it was [illegible] streets!" put in Harry.

"Brothers, brothers!" chanted both Harry and Klein.

A VICTORY for the miners was a certainty when the general strike was called off. The government would be obliged to declare general martial law or else quit office. This would seem to be MacDonald's long-awaited opportunity to walk into office again with his Labor Party. But at this moment the right wingers were not thinking about anything else but the preservation of the empire. Instead of rallying the masses nationally and internationally to the aid of the miners they opened a guerilla war on Cook and Smith, the miners' leaders, and finally pulled the underpinning from beneath them. When the work of betrayal was finished and the miners were left fighting a rear-guard action, alone, J. H. Thomas went to cheer up the drooping spirit of the imperialists in Canada. Ramsay MacDonald went for a trip to Africa for his health and Ernest Bevin, generalissimo of the general strike, accompanied a delegation of British manufacturers to the United States to learn how our bosses' manage to keep their slaves contented.

* * * * *

DURING the entire struggle only the Communist Party proved to be the steadfast friend of the miners, always taking the blows in front and giving encouragement and direction to the strikers. The right wing leaders noting the gains made by the Communists in recruiting members as a result of their conduct during the strike, opened a new war on the revolutionary elements. One faker who spent a few weeks in the United States collecting money [illegible] did not collect enough to pay his passage—[illegible] chair. The American Communists with withhold[illegible] money [illegible] had collected for the miners. This was [illegible] communists. He did not [illegible] the $5,000,000 [illegible] the strike fund while wealthy [illegible] under Communist leader[illegible] agents on the inside, namely Thomas [illegible] Ismaid. [illegible] only $1 about $50,000. As a result of the strike the British workingclass are clearly that the government, supposed to be of all the people, is but a tool of the master-class. Millions of them now see that the reactionary leaders are agents of the government and of the capitalists. This is a gain from the struggle. The miners will rise again with better leadership and greater experience. The miners have been defeated. But the class hatred that has been engendered during the long battle will steel them to victory in the future.

* * * * *

HOW did the capitalists fare? What have they gained from the war? The president of the British Board of Trade estimated the losses at from $1,250,000,000 to $1,500,000,000. But those are only the direct losses he was careful to emphasize. The indirect losses, such as dislocation of trade and loss of markets are enormous. The total income of Great Britain is estimated at $15,000,000,000 yearly. At last a sum equal to one-fourth of this was what the luxury of defeating the miners cost the British ruling classes. In addition to other troubles the strike delivered a blow to British imperialism from which few believe it will ever recover.

* * * * *

THAT Benito Mussolini has been the author of most of the attempts on his life that have occurred with such monotonous regularity during the past years is no longer in doubt. The arrest of a member of the Garibaldi family, who was in the pay of the fascisti while posing as an anti-fascist, revealed a story of intrigue and duplicity unequalled in the annals of provocation. The French police, for reasons of their own, saw fit to expose Mussolini's conspiracies. It appears that the Italian police, with Mussolini's knowledge pulled off fake plots against the dictator's life in order to keep the popular mind inflamed against the enemies of fascism.

* * * * *

THE neurotic Violet Gibson, sister of the eccentric Lord Ashbourne, was given a toy pistol with blank cartridges and told by a fascist spy to let it

(Continued on page 3)

# Marching Men -- A Review

By V. L. Calverton

Several centuries ago, in the time of Shakespeare and Bacon, authors lived upon their patrons. The system of patronage was a European institution. There were few other ways whereby an author could earn a living. John Wolfe offered the opportunity of translation, an experience in hack-work, to a limited number of the craft. Ballad-scribbling presented a simple medium for literary prostitution. University fellowships demanded too many qualifications and were encumbered with too many entailments to be an important source of assistance to any but the dedicated scholar. Samuel Daniel and William Browne supported themselves by private tutoring. Cadman, Ocland and Shirley were regular teachers. The life of the author in general, however, was dismal, insufferable, hopeless without the aid of a patron.

The practice of a patronage, deeply rooted in the economic basis of feudal society, injured poet and dramatist. Monastic patronage has disappeared with the predatory English reformation, and it was to the feudal lord that the artist had to appeal. The Earl of Southampton, for instance, was Shakespeare's patron; Leicester, not with untained purity, was Spencer's; Herbert was Daniel's. It was the economic element involved in the relationship of the author to his patron that bred danger. Spontaneity was often transformed into sycophancy, and servility became a literary virtue. The author too often looked to his superiors for favor and commendation. This tendency speedily became a habit. Even so acute a mind as that of Francis Bacon solicited the king for "a theme for treatment" in this fashion:

"I should with more alacrity embrace your Majesty's direction than my own choice."

Stultifying as Bacon's solicitation was, it is surpassed by that of Mathesen, a composer, who in his dedication to Landgraf Ernst Ludwig of Hessen declared:

"If god did not exist, who could more fittingly take His place than Your Supreme Highness."

What a contrast is to be discovered today, then, in Sherwood Anderson's dedication of his second novel to "American Workingmen."

The wide gulf of years that separated the two dedications is disclosed in their antithetical sentiments. The literature of the one age scorned the proletariat, the literature of the other age has begun to exalt it.

Marching Men is a romantic, proletarian novel. It is one of the few novels in American literature that is devoted to the toiler. While it may not visualize the class struggle as a historical process determined by social conflict and economic destiny, it does project the cause of the worker as an issue revolutionary and significant. There is, it is true, a noticeable sentimentality of description in the advance of the protagonist, Beaut McGregor, from the position of menial to that of master. The sense of social awareness that he develops, however, counterbalances something of this sentimentality. Beaut McGregor is harrassed by the unsightly chaos of human thought and activity, the wild clash of individual impulse and purpose. He is obsessed with a desire for orderliness, for design amid confusion. This craving becomes a mania, demanding active not contemplative expression. Sheer intellectual speculation, dreamlet theorizing in historical abstraction, are an abomination to one of his temperament. He is in vital revolt against the cabinet retreat of the student and philosopher. His life is a cry for vigorous organized force, perpetually in motion, ceaselessly advancing, defiant and invincible.

As a symphony of impulse, a drama of the grandiose, Marching Men is a moving and picturesque novel; as a piece of realism, which it pur-

Sherwood Anderson.

ports to be, it falls of solidity and conviction. We marvel at the ghost-ish McGregor heading his countless ranks of marching men. He is another giant, an apotheosis of an ideal rather than the crystallization of an idea, a personification of a movement, not an individuality. His achievements are illogical—melodramatic. They belong to another civilization than ours, a civilization constructed upon a different ethic. Men could not have been made to march in the fashion of McGregor's squads if they were employed and lived at the time and under the social conditions in which they were placed. There is something exceedingly romantic about the drilling and chanting of the proletarian groups, marching unarmed in endless procession in town and city over all the country.

"And then the movement of the Marching Men began to come to the surface. It got into the blood of men. That harsh drumming voice began to shake their hearts and legs.

"Everywhere men began to see and hear of the Marchers. From lip to lip ran the question, 'What's going on?'

"'What's going on?' How that cry ran over Chicago. Every newspaper man in town got assignments on the story. The papers were loaded with it every day. All over the city they appeared, everywhere—the Marching Men . . . . .

"Of course, the police tried to stop the marchers. Into a street they would run crying 'Disperse!' The men did disperse only to appear again on some vacant lot working away at the perfection of the marching. Only an excited squad of police captured a company of them. The same men were back in line the next evening. The police could not arrest a hundred thousand men because they marched shoulder to shoulder along the streets and chanted a weird march song as they went."

To anyone the least acquainted with our social system such description is palpably absurd. Our recent experience has proved that without chance of doubt. If the police could not arrest the marching hordes, and the very sentence implies that such was (and had to be) the wish and object of the upper class, the militia would have been summoned to conclude the demonstrations. A dozen pretexts could have been invented. Agent provocateurs could have been employed, as may have been the case in the Haymarket riot of '86, if not other means could have been devised. Further, the disaffiliance of the movement with any political or economic policy or any method of definite reform taxes our credulity beyond endurance. Men do not march for the rhythm of marching, nor involve themselves in movements without knowledge of their purpose and fluality—nor without promise of reward!

"We do not think and banter words. We march"

These two verses of their song express their movement. There is no clean, steady plan that directs their enthusiasm, no orderliness of design, except the orderliness of marching. "We will not talk or listen to talk—but march . . . . on and on forever." This is romantic psychology and sociology—it is not fidelity to reality.

David Ormsby, "the quiet efficient representative of wealth," is an exaggerated type of antithesis. His psychology, an embodiment of the attitude of the capitalist, is softened by a strange and grasping affection for his daughter Margaret, who, despite her vacillation of sentiment, is in love with McGregor. His opposition to McGregor, anemic and pulseless. His opposition to McGregor, pallid and feeble though it is, is easily comprehensible, but his attempt to discourage his daughter's admiration for the leader of the Marching Men and convert her to his philosophy, his platitudinizing explanations and defense are the actions of a puppet, a man without vigor or vitality. He is another plant, lost winning and magnetic, however, than the stalwart, flaming McGregor.

Nevertheless, with all of its inconsistencies of character and situation, Marching Men possesses unique significance in American literature. It is radiantly and romantically symbolic of the rise of the proletariat. The tragic cry of the working man finds passionate echo in the voice of McGregor.

"I am going to fight the comfortable well-to-do acceptance of a disorderly world. The smug men who see nothing wrong in a world like this. I would like to fight them so that they throw their cigars away and run about like ants when you kick over ant-hills in the fields."

The effect of the organization of the proletariat, a result of industrial limitation and oppression, obtains vivid and unmistakable reflection in this furious novel. The decay of an old and the synthesis of a new civilization are implicit in the substance of the narrative.

## In the Wake of the News

(Continued from page 1)

By at Benito's nose. After the revolver spoke, Mussolini could afford to remain calm. His handkerchief was able to undo the damage which consisted of a smudge. The latest "attempt" on his life was also framed by the police. The incident cost a youth his life and hundreds of people were murdered by the fascisti in a mad orgy of revenge. How long will the Italian people have to suffer under this mad tool of imperialism? Perhaps he will be mad enough to tackle Mustapha Kemal Pasha in order to provide a thrill for his brigands. And what can we think of our democratic bankers whose money has kept this murderer in power?

* * * * *

WE are minus a queen and we are not sorry. Our big butter and egg man can go back to their counters, our packers can return to their swine and our gold coast poodle-dogs can dry their tears for their dear ones will be able to give them more attention, at least until the next queen hoves in sight. Marie is leaving in tears. One of her sons is hestarigising Europe and half a dozen concubines are on his trail. The a famous English monarch once said that "a king's bastard is a hosar's pride" modern royalty has to be more careful and the conduct of Marie's brood has clapped a gas mask on more than one royal snout. Her boy Carol is reported returning to Roumania and divers other burglars are making the royal seat uncomfortable for Marie. The queen is harrying home, perhaps to exchange a tack for the cushioned seats of American royal trains.

* * * * *

THE queen came to the United States to get money. Whether she got it or not remains to be seen. Some say her technique was good, but the heroine of Cotsofanesti could not be good, even for a little while. She surrounded herself with a bunch of

drunken bums that could not keep from brawling. It was a common sight to see a hat, expelled from the royal train, only to be followed by a pair of pajamas and a millionaire. The masses liked this, it was more entertaining than the romance of Mr. Edward Browning and his baby bride. But the bankers like their fun in its native state they favor dignity in public. The money they loan comes out of the pockets of depositors and out of the hides of the workers. That's where it all comes from. If there is anything a small depositor likes better than his life it is his money. So it might not look well for our bankers to supply a bawdy queen with enough money for a five years' debauch while hordes of thousands of American children are going hungry.

* * * * *

BUT our ruling classes care little for public opinion, since it means little unless organized. What is usually called "public opinion" is about as influential as a hog-tied flea. Were the American workers, class-conscious and organized industrially and politically, not only would they be in a position to prevent this pig-in-an queen from entering New York harbor, but there would be no bankers left to lick her boots. As it is only the Communists and those who sympathize with their program protested [illegible] before the royal harlot was able to [illegible] the ominous ruin of the Roumanian [illegible] of considerable poisonous propaganda. Bottle, Hessa.

## A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

### "THE TEMPTRESS"

Greta Garbo, Antonio Moreno and a first rate director have made a success of this picture despite Blasco Ibanez. The sing of the story (and it's a story of sins) are many. So many in fact, that the whole business is hardly worth recounting. If you have read any Blasco Ibanez drivel, you are acquainted with the theme a story of "unrestrained passion," a beautiful woman who plays hell with the lives of more than one man, whose nature "god given or by the devil" (that stuff still goes!) is such that she drives men to a passion of some hundreds degrees Fahrenheit. In addition to the high temperature of the story, the plot moves fast tho in devious ways. That's what that is.

Greta Garbo is something else again. This beautiful woman is also an actress. Tho only in her second American picture she seems sure of a gold-lined future. Antonio Moreno is fully as deserving. He gives a characterization which like that of Greta Garbo's, helps to get conviction despite the unconvincing hokum of the plot.

Lionel Barrymore is also in the cast—as are one or two other movie notables. The supporting cast is one that lifts the whole production far above the average. The direction is a first rate job. The picture as a whole has both brains and bank account and all the resources of motion pictures given an honest story to tell. We would have had something very much more worthy.

Motion picture art has made no progress with the making of this film But motion picture profits are sure to be swollen "The Temptress" with its many worth-while features, plus the highly-headed hokum should prove a first-rate box office attraction. It has color, movement, adventure and passion—glorified with a mention or two of God himself and some beautiful photography. All the romantic advances of the motion picture are included in "The Temptress."

The picture (showing at the Roosevelt) is well worth seeing. It is not one of the truly good pictures. But in comparison with the great majority of the super-heated holy hallelujia we are usually asked to swallow, and unconvincing as the "Temptress" is, you will find it entertainment worth the modest price of admission.

W. C.

Greta Nissen, Scandinavian beauty, in a new film, "The Popular Sin," now showing at The Oriental, where Paul Ash, Jazz King, presides.

### A DOZEN IN BRIEF

Breaking Chains—A Russian made movie masterpiece to be shown at the Douglas Park Auditorium Friday, December 3.

The Black Pirate—Fairbanks, the gymnastic pirate.

Eagle of the Sea—Piracy not so gymnastic.

Don Juan — Barrymore bares his passion. It's incurable. With the Vitaphone (McVickre's).

The Strong Man—A fairly good comic.

The Better 'Ole—Syd Chaplin makes warfare a laughing matter. With the second Vitaphone performence (Woods). Dec. 2).

Variety—One of the best ever made. London—Should have stayed there.

Subway Sadie—The kid's clever (Tivoli)

Man of Steel—Molasses

Slums of Berlin—Slumgullion.

Passaic Strike—A striking picture. Don't miss it.

## THE THEATER

### A NEW THEATER IN NEW YORK

Like the "Dog Bites Man" story, the inauguration of a new theater in New York is not news. But a new theater has been inaugurated in New York—in America. And it is news.

It is not a commercial theater. It is not an "art" theater. It is not a "little" theater. It is something more vital than any of these. It is a workers' theater. The first true workers' theater on this side of the Atlantic. It is called (at present) The Workers' Drama League.

America, thank god, has no Gordon Craig to tell it its need for a national theater. America had no Romain Rolland to tell it its need for a "peoples" theater. But America has workers. And these workers found the need of a theater to link their struggle in shop and field and mine.

I say this is a true workers' theater because theaters or rather dramatic societies in the past and even in the present were and are "doing shows" for workers. Shows which generally depirt the virtues of the poor and lowly workingman. The proletarian artist has gotten rid of the paper-cap working man. The proletarian theater must get rid of the sentimental weaver. The workingman in the arts, like in the economic field, must become a conscious power.

I predict the day when there will be not one, but a hundred workers' theaters in America. The theater must become the vital power that it is in Russia. For the theater is the greatest power in which to express the emotions of the workers.

What has the worker to gain from the present commercial or art theater! In one he sees a false presentation of life: the poor mechanic finally reaches sucress and marries the boss' daughter.

The other theater is too cerebral, pickthrow, as he calls it. And he calls it so justly. What has the worker to do with one suffering from an exaggerated wellschmerts? The other theaters that are left to him are the vaudeville and burlesque shows which act like an opiate upon him.

Yes! I say the workers of America have need of a workers' theater. The workers of America need hundreds of workers' theaters. But this is only a start. A small but very significant start in the forming the country over of American proletcult theaters.

May this theater, The Workers Drama League, be supported by those for whom it was conceived.

—Max Geltman.

Note: The first production of the Workers Drama League will be "The Biggest Boob in the World." A play by a young German Communist, Karl Wittfogal. The play has been translated into English by Upton Sinclair. It will be shown on the evenings of Dec. 4, 8 and 10 at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave. N. Y.

## The Farmer—As He Is

ARTICLE II

By WILLIAM BOUCK

Now let us take a glance at the farmers' efforts to organize.

First he was herded into an organization by officers of the agricultural department in Washington. This afterward grew, and was called the Grange. Its co-operative efforts availed for several years. Then under the exploiting policy of this country these farmers fell victims to their own legislation, viz, that a producer could live and prosper under a system which pyramided all his vast surplus which his poor marketing conditions gave to the other fellow upon his shoulders, as dividends and rent and interest which he had to pay the other fellow for taking it away from him.

Then came other organizations, all with the same holy belief in the sanctity of American exploiting methods, and they with the Grange have passed into that state which means no return.

Then in the early 90's of the last century an organization, more virile and more aggressive, came about on the western plains called the Farmers Alliance, and afterward merged into the Populist party. It had a program and an aggressive policy. It succeeded in electing numerous senators and congressmen, carried several states and governed them for several years. But instead of going on clearly to a workers' government it became befogged with success and quick achievement and "fused" with the aristocratic democratic party in 1896—and lost what independent policy it had. It too became a memory.

Not, however, until it had left as a legacy in several western states the principle of direct legislation, which is the direct outgrowth of populist teachings, and has in one way and another got into the constitutions of many of our states.

Passed away! Yes, it did not see the condition, or its cause clearly and made no great effort to fundamentally change the basic law of our country a capitalist character to a co-operative commonwealth of which it talked a great deal.

Yet the Peoples' Party was a real effort of American farmers to take control of government for the producers.

Then about 1914-15, the North Dakota farmers led by A. C. Townley. Lemke and others came back with a new and aggressive force in the republican party—for let it be known the Non-Partisan League was not an independent economic organization. It was an effort to capture the republican party by one faction—and did for the time sneered in doing so with the North Dakota republican party.

Mr. Townley's whole program was to keep away from being radical, from forganizing a new party, from being anything but regular, dyed-in-the-wool capitalists, and his teaching was at the beginning. "Don't try to scare the farmers by organsing new parties, it can't be done. Steal their party and make it do what we farmers want to be done." Time and time again their organizers reiterated that principle.

Again here was an aggressive, newly built, up-to-date party, teaching farmers that they could gain their ends and still not disturb those dividends—rent-interest-surplus, pyramided upon their backs and ever becoming heavier.

And the Non-Partisan league wasted tons of ink and carloads of paper defending their loyalty and urging others to buy Liberty bonds and so forth, and again and again defended their loyalty to this present capitalist regime.

It must not be understood, however, that it was a mossy-foot organization. They DID start out with a state socialist program. They did get as far as erecting a state mill and elevator. They did force state bell insurance. They did establish a state bank, and several minor functions. They did stay with the republican party. They did endorse Coolidge by their state campaign committee of the republican party which they controlled four to one, or state central committee properly speaking. They have this year degenerated into endorsing the whole state republican ticket, altho half of them are I. V. A.'s—old guard republicans. And this same republican administration which they elected two years ago is now sabotaging their mills and elevators at every turn.

The governor whom they elected says there is no cause for any disagreement between the farmers and the business interests. Everything is now harmonious, and any insinuation to the contrary is made by some person knows what that means. The same administration has also curtailed the functions of their state bank until it is now merely a farm-loan bank. Altho the purpose when established was to make it a general bank and establish branches in every county.

Such is capitalism in the United States.

You tell me, dear reader, if the producer can beat its game of surplus pyramiding upon the farmers' backs?

And the fundamental teaching of the Non-Partisan League was that a farmer could still be under that load and win. That was its fatal defect, and that's why it's where it is to-day, an asset to capitalist politicians, like Governor Sorlie.

* * *

Another article by William Bouck will appear in next week's New Masses.


## THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly.

Editor, Margaret Johnson, Ashland, Wis.

Johnny Red, Assistant Editor.

Vol. 1. Saturday, November 27, 1926. No. 27


### HET—WHAT'S THAT

By Johnny Allard, San Diego, Cal.

1.
He works and works to beat heck.
He simply loves his boss
He's solid above his neck,
To labor he's a toss.

2.
He snitches on others,
He's not a big gob,
He hates his brotherers,
He's a dirty . . . !

That's good, Johnny — welcome to the TINY WORKER. Come again and often!

By MARGARET JOHNSON

Ashland, Wis.

"Aw, c'mon and stay before I go to bed, won't you, mother?" Rosie Red asked.

"No, Rosie, I'll tell you a story instead," her mother answered

"Did you notice our bounty cat doesn't look so nice because she hasn't time to wash her face? The beautiful cat makes the other cat get all the food for her—all the rats and mice and mices.

"The homely cat is so humble, she just works and works for the fat cat and the fat cat is so fat—and the homely cat is thin and hungry all the time.

"Now, that's the same way with the capitalists and the workers

workers don't know

[illegible] there will be a different story to tell."

"Now Rosie, you'd better get to bed, Johnny is sleeping already and probably dreaming about bosses and other pirates."

### A FUNNYBIRD

By Rose Kaminsky Cleveland, O.

I hate the bird
Who hates the Red
He has a head.
That's almost dead.

He sure has
Rose: Herd of
other FUNNYBIRDS
that's true is by
ALEC BUYD.
Tucson, Arizona.

DON'T MISS IT!
A FUNNYBIRD
Perry Jinks.
She never made
and never thinks!

WHO'S NEXT?

Johnny Red
still waiting for
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
enough of one
we will print
SPECIAL EDI-
TION OF
TINY WORK-
FOR THEM.
you ready?

# A Pan-Asiatic Congress in Japan

By TANG SHIN SHE.

THE imperialists of Europe wish to convoke a Pan-European Congress; those of America intend to create a Pan-American league of nations, while those of Asia have convened for August 1 of this year a Pan-Asiatic Congress.

These movements did not originate exclusively among the imperialists; the Second International and the Amsterdam International have also played their part in the matter. Several months ago the newspapers of the Second International and the Amsterdam International reported that a Pan-Asiatic Labor Congress was to be convened in Shanghai, and now it appears that a Pan-Asiatic Congress is to meet on August 1 in Nagasaki (Japan).

As regards the anti-Japanese movement in China, in the political sense as well as the economic, which has arisen on account of the 21 demands of Japan, the Japanese assume that the antagonism had been produced by American agitation, and for this reason they have long desired to call a Pan-Asiatic Congress. The murderous shootings in Shanghai on May 30, 1925, which in reality were caused by the Japanese, are being used by them to ingratiate themselves with the Chinese, whose indignation is directed against the international imperialists. Japanese politicians sent repeated delegations to express to the Chinese their "sympathy" with them in their fight against the "whites." With clever and cunning words they endeavored to stir up racial hatred on the part of the yellow peoples against the whites. They immediately found adherents for this idea among the Chinese bourgeoisie, and committees were promptly formed in Shanghai and Pekin to prepare for the Pan-Asiatic Congress.

The original plan was to hold the congress in Shanghai, but as the revolutionary wave in China continued to increase from day to day, and because until a congress would meet with great confusion, it was decided to hold it in Nagasaki in Japan. In all there were to be 100 delegates at the congress, Japan and China each sending 35 representatives, while the remaining 30 should come from India, Persia, Turkey and other countries. Under no circumstances is English to be spoken at the congress; French may be used when necessity arises.

It was, however, not satisfactory to the Japanese that, after all the trouble they had gone thru to prepare the congress, only those politicians who live on Japanese money and the expelled members of the Kuomintang party—all persons of but little significance in China—were willing to attend. They, therefore, towards the end of May of this year, sent a delegation of parliamentarians to Shanghai to

invite the chamber of commerce of that city. But as a portion of the small traders displayed an anti-imperialist tendency, while, on the other hand, some of the bigger merchants were under English-American influence, there was little to be done in regard to the chamber of commerce beyond inviting a hundred members to visit Japan for the purpose of fostering friendlier relations between Japan and China, which invitation was accepted.

What is the purpose of the Pan-Asiatic Labor Congress?

Last year the Japanese government sent the reformist labor leader, Bunji Suzuki, the secretary of the Japanese Federation of Labor, to the congress of the internationale labor office at Geneva. Shortly afterwards American newspapers published the report that a Pan-Asiatic Congress was to be held in France under the presidency of Suzuki. This plan, naturally, emanated from the Geneva labor office and the Amsterdam Trade-Union International, and with no other object that the disruption of the Asiatic labor movement, for it had long been a source of great dissatisfaction to those

bodies that the Asiatic labor organizations all incline towards the Red International of Labor Unions or are actually affiliated to it.

After his return to Japan—after the shooting in Shanghai—Suzuki stated in the course of an interview with a representative of the Japanese press that the Pan-Asiatic Labor Congress would take place in Shanghai and that its chief aim would be the inveigling up of the wages of Asiatic workers with those of western workers. The reason for the sudden shifting of the scene of the congress from France to Shanghai may be attributed to the fact that the Japanese imperialists needed their reformist leaders for their own purposes and were not disposed to have them exploited by any other imperialists. At the beginning of this year it appeared as tho the congress would really take place in Shanghai. In consequence, the general secretary of the Shanghai Trades Council, Li Li San, wrote an article on this subject in April this year in the Guide Weekly:

". . . What attitude should the workers adopt in regard to a congress of this kind?

"1. We have observed how the western working class have been deceived by their reformist leaders, and that as a result they are still today under the yoke of capitalist domination. The reformist leaders are nothing but the jackels of the bourgeoisie, and no matter what fine words they may utter we cannot afford to trust them.

"2. During the recent imperialist world war eight million of our fellow workers were slaughtered under the slogan of defense of home and country, while many millions were crippled for life. Now the Japanese imperialists want to deceive the working class of the Far East with the same slogan of defense of home and country. We must not tolerate this.

"3. The large majority of the peoples of the East suffer under imperialistic oppression. There is only one way for us: a united front against imperialists! The workers in particular must line up in this front. It must also be their task to see that the Pan-Asiatic Labor Congress, which is merely a maneuver of the imperialists and a campaign of lies on the part of the reformists, is prevented . . ."

This single attack served to bury the magnificent Pan-Asiatic Labor Congress.

The extension of the British naval base at Singapore, the maneuvers of the American fleet in the Pacific Ocean and the strong revolutionary tendency in China forced the Japanese imperialists to try to bring about a Pan-Asiatic Congress for the bourgeoisie and for the workers, in order to smash the revolutionary united front in Asia and to defend their conflicting interests against foreign imperialists. Such action signifies nothing less than preparation on the part of Japanese imperialism for a war in the Pacific Ocean.

NEXT WEEK.

Manuel Gomez's article, "China Hails the Philippines," is held over until next week because of technical difficulties.

# American Planning at the Waldorf

By ROBERT DUNN.

WHILE the American Federation of Labor was worrying the allied, associated and associated automobile manufacturers in Detroit, the National Association of Manufacturers, the One Big Union of the employers, was convening under the gilded ceilings of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, and worrying no one.

The N. A. of M. is a brilliant, strident, he-mannish aggregation of business evangels. The delegates at one of their annual pow-wows are said to represent an invested capital of something like $4,000,000,000. The organization talks big at its conventions (this was its thirty-first), but its activities during the year are confined pretty much to lobbying and propaganda. Its reports are impressive. Its "open shop department" last year had over "1,000 college and university teachers of economics and sociology on its mailing list," and its publications, it says, "are widely used and quoted by industrial associations and it is constantly supplying material upon request to industrial organizations, college professors, debators and others."

### For the Open Shop.

The open shop department of the N. A. of M. is particularly interesting. This year, in addition to the representatives of the manufacturers, those who spoke for education, finance, religion, "men who stand for big constructive things," were on the program. They added their hosannahs to the open shop American plan of employment.

First, education. In the person of Dr. George B. Cutten, president of Colgate University. Dr. Cutten quoted from Oscar Wilde and the scriptures, deplored the English coal strike and predicted that there may be just a union or two left in America when the American plan boys get through cleaning them up. He asserted that every worker has a right "God-given," were his words—to work and that his remuneration, like that of university presidents, should be based on accomplishment. Bricklayers, especially, should lay more bricks. This point seems to have become an obsession with some folk who are not bricklayers. They cannot see—at least from the Waldorf gallery—why bricklayers don't splash the old mortar just a little quicker.

Then Dr. Cutten referred to workers as morons who ought not to ask for a share in management through collective bargaining. He smote the arming less than preparation on the part sympathetic strike idea and deprecated the late Brother Gompers for gumshoeing the courts. Gompers, you will recall once asked Jehovah to save labor from said courts. This, the doctor thought, was very bad.

### Hammond Praises Coolidge.

Second, finance. Mr. John H. Hammond of Brown Bros. & Co. started his audience with the statement that the country is prosperous, "thanks to the economical administration at Washington," and added that the workers should be encouraged to purchase shares of stock in the companies hiring them and thus get in on the prosperity via the dividend route. He advocated treating labor "as well as possible," but claimed that Herrin was a blot on our escutcheon. With something resembling a shiver the cozy little group of business men heard his words: "Had it not been for the non-union miners many of us would have frozen to death last winter."

Out of his own personal experience Mr. Hammond cited the fruits of conscientious open shopping. He is the chairman of the Bangor and Aroostook Railway (if that means anything to you). Well, a few years ago he smashed a walk-out of engineers and in 1922 he beat the union shopmen led by "sinister outsiders." Result: all his "hands" are now faithful and amenable. They have group insurance and "slackers have been eliminated."

Third, religion: In the bluff and bulky form of the Rt. Rev. Mons. John L. Bedford, D. D., who a few years ago declared that every socialist should be shot. Mons. Bedford didn't repeat his stuff, but confined himself to stating that the church is impartial and that Leo XIII had penned an encyclical epistle on labor in order to dispose of the socialists. That was in 1891. "Mons." also said, "the right to private property is absolutely sacred," and that crafty agitators are stirring up the people to sedition. They should be dealt with firmly. The manufacturers, he thought, should make the open shop "attractive." However, if William Green wants to talk in Detroit or elsewhere, "let him go hire a hall." Only an "accredited minister of the gospel" should be permitted to shoot off his face in god's temple.

### Big Man With Puny Voice.

Finally the manufacturer himself: Mr. John Lester Dryden, president of the Employers' Association of Detroit, reading his paper in a hurried, scarcely audible, school-boyish voice. Informing us that there are so many people in Detroit. There are so many employes there. Some of them are "free"—to be exact 97 per cent. They work in open shops. Only 20,000 are still "enslaved." They work in union shops. Labor conditions, in fact "are almost ideal." Why? Because the employers got together and—organized into an association with a "free employment bureau" to break strikes and maintain blacklist. And now Detroit is no longer under the domination of the filthy union hod carriers and milk wagon drivers' in fact, the visiting delegation of "labor union men" sent over by the London Daily Mail says all sorts of nice things about the town. In short, everything is lovely because employers are organized, and workers are not.

It should be added that the chairman of the meeting who introduced the above worthy men of weight, insisted that the N. A. of M. is not opposed to organized labor. It is merely opposed to having labor organizations act like labor organizations after they get organized.

## A Hymn to Hate

By COVAMI.

O thou, twin-born with Love from Beauty's line,
Her alter ego and, like her, divine!
To thee I lift my voice in feeble praise!
To thee, admiring, my eyes I raise!
To thee whose fructifying kiss, O Hate,
So oft hath 'couraged men to challenge fate!

Thou art not evil,—thou art good and fair!
To thee we owe the strength of our despair;
To thee alone, when all around is night,
When Hope is dead and Love herself in flight,—
To thee we owe the iron strength and will
To battle for emancipation still.

'Tis not till slav'ry's hated by the slaves,—
'Tis only then Truth rises from her graves,—
'Tis only then that Freedom comes to birth.—
'Tis only then Love glorifies the Earth.
'Tis only then, O Hate, 'tis only then,—
After thou hast cleansed the hearts of men!

It is because Toil's legions know thee not,
Theirs is the burden and the bitter lot;
Theirs is the robot task, the servile name,
The peon's and the tenant's wage and shame:—
Because of this, O Hate, because of this,—
They have not felt thy fructifying kiss!

## A WEEK IN CARTOONS By M. P. Bales

# Lenin and Art - - By A. V. Lunacharsky

Translated from the German by Sophia Schmidt.

LENIN had very little time in his life to give close attention to art; and in that respect he usually considered himself totally incompetent. For that reason, as all dilettantism was foreign and hateful to him, he did not like to give an opinion on questions of art. His tastes, however, were nonetheless definite. He loved the Russian classics, and he liked realism in literature, painting, etc.

Once, in the year 1905, the time of the first revolution, he had the opportunity to spend a night at the home of Comrade D. I. Leshtchenko, which contained a whole series of Knackfuss monographs of the world's greatest artists. On the next morning Vladimir Ilyitch said to me, "How wonderful is the realm of the history of art! How much work it offers for the Communist! Last night I could not go to sleep till morning—I examined one book after another. And it vexed me that I had no time to occupy myself with art, and that I never shall have!"

Several times I had the opportunity—it was after the revolution—to confer with Lenin at various occasions about matters of art. I remember, for example, that he once asked me over the telephone to go with him and Kemenev to see an exhibit of models for a statue which was to be set up on the magnificent pedestal next to the Christ Cathedral in the Kremi, from which the figure of Alexander III had just been removed. Vladimir Ilyitch examined all these models with a critical eye. Not one pleased him. For a long time he contemplated a monument in a futuristic style, and when asked for his opinion, he answered, "Here I comprehend nothing; ask Lunatcharsky." Upon my remark that I saw no design worthy of execution, he was very happy and said, "And I thought you would set up some futuristic scare-crow!"

At another time a memorial of Karl Marx was under consideration. The well-known sculptor, M. manifested a particular obstinacy. He exhibited a large project for a statue called, "Karl Marx on the Four Elephants." This unexpected conception appeared very curious to us, and also to Vladimir Ilyitch. The artist began to alter his design, and he did this three times; under no circumstances did he wish to forego the victory over his competitors. Then under my chairmanship the jury definitely accepted his model and gave preference to a common design of a group of artists under the direction of Aryoshin; the sculptor M. rushed into the study of Vladimir Ilyitch and complained to him about the matter. Vladimir Ilyitch took his grievance to heart and asked me over the telephone to call in a new jury. He declared that he would inspect the model of Aryoshin and that of the sculptor M. himself. He actually came, and approved Aryoshin's design; but that of the sculptor M. he also rejected.

In the same year the group of Aryoshin erected for the May celebration a miniature of Karl Marx on the spot where the memorial was to be placed. Vladimir Ilyitch walked several times around the statue, asked suddenly how large it was going to be, finally declared himself satisfied, added, however, turning to me, "Anatoly Vasilyevitch, remind the artist to see that the hair of the head be more fine, so as to give the same good impression as does a portrait of Marx; it seems as if it were a little coarse."

Already in the year 1918, Vladimir Ilyitch called me to him and told me that art ought to be used for agitation purposes; at the same time he presented two projects to me. First, according to his opinion, buildings, walls, etc., where bills are usually posted, should be furnished with large revolutionary inscriptions, several of which he at once suggested.

Gen. Brichichtchen took up this project later, when he was director of the branch for mass-education in Homel. When I came to Homel, I found the city literally covered with these inscriptions, which really would not have been bad, had they been true to the original conception. Even the mirrors in a large restaurant, where an enlightenment committee was quartered, were written over with proverbs and citations.

In Moscow and Leningrad this idea was never realized, neither in the exaggerated form of Homel nor in one resembling the conception of Ilyitch.

The second project dealt with the erection of memorials for the great revolutionists, and on a very large scale. Provisional statues of plaster of Paris were to be set up in Leningrad as well as in Moscow. Both cities responded with enthusiasm to my suggestion that Lenin's plan be carried out. It was intended that every monument be solemnly inaugurated with a speech on the particular revolutionist; the rest was to be left to enlightening inscriptions. Vladimir Ilyitch referred to this as "Monument-propaganda."

In Leningrad this propaganda was very successful. The first of the memorials was by Sherwood and represented Radltchev. A copy of this monument was set up in Moscow. Unfortunately the original in Leningrad was broken and has not been replaced. On the whole, because of their frailty, most good memorials in Leningrad did not last long. Among them I remember very good ones, for example, busts of Garibaldi, Shevtchenko, Dobrolutov, Herzen, and several others. The statues in a left-radical vein proved less successful. When, for example, the cubistically styled head of Peryovskaya was unveiled, some of the spectators were quite appalled, and S. Lilina made the positive demand that the statue be removed immediately. The memorial of Tchernishevsky also, was deemed too artificial by many. Most satisfactory was the monument of Lassalle by Seilt. This statue, placed in front of the former city duma, is still intact. I believe it is of bronze. The monument of Marx by Matveyev, representing him standing, also turned out well. Unfortunately it was soon broken, and a bronze-head of Marx in the usual style, without the original plastic conception of Matveyev, took its place at the Smolny.

The Moscow monuments were less successful. Marx and Engels were represented in a sort of basin and received the designation, "The Bearded Barbers." The sculptor K. surpassed all others. For a long time men and horses coming through Myasnitskaya street cast furtive, uneasy glances at a queer, spooky figure, covered by way of caution, with boards. It was Bakunin in the conception of the worthy artist. If I am not mistaken, the monument was destroyed immediately after its inauguration by anarchists, who, in spite of their advanced point of view, could not tolerate such sculptural derision of their leader's memory.

In general, there were few satisfactory monuments in Moscow. A better than the others is perhaps the monument of Nikitin. I do not know whether Ilyitch has given close attention to these memorials; at any rate, he told me once with a certain dissatisfaction, that the monument propaganda had turned to no account. By way of an answer, I pointed out the experience in Leningrad and the testimony of Zinoviev. Vladimir Ilyitch shook his head doubtfully and said, "Should all talent be concentrated in Petrograd, and in Moscow—only amateurs?" I was not in a position to explain to him this extraordinary phenomenon.

He also had certain skepticisms concerning the "Memorial-Tablet" of the sculptor, Konenkov. Not without humor Konenkov named his work "The Pseudo-Real Tablet.". I also recollect how the first bas-relief, Ilyitch's bas-relief representing Chaliurin. Vladimir Ilyitch was greatly pleased with the bas-relief, but asked me whether it was not a futuristic work. He was altogether adverse to futurism. I was not present when Lenin once visited a home of artists which, if I am not mistaken, had been inhabited by a young relative of his. Later I was informed of a discussion between him and the artists of this group, who were all of the radical turn of mind. Vladimir Ilyitch avoided serious discussion, jested and ridiculed a little; but here, too, he declared that he did not consider himself sufficiently competent to talk seriously about the matter. Youth itself he loved, and rejoiced over its Communistic spirit.

In the last period of his life, Vladimir Ilyitch seldom had the opportunity to enjoy art. He was several times at the theater; I believe, without exception at the Art theater which he esteemed very highly. This theater always made an excellent impression on him.

Vladimir Ilyitch loved music exceedingly, but its effect on him was too strong. For some time good concerts took place at my home. Schaliapin sang occasionally, Meltchik played, or Romanovsky, the quartet of Stradivarius, Kussvisky and others. I often asked Vladimir Ilyitch to come, but he always was busy. Once he told me frankly, "Certainly it is a great pleasure to hear music, but you see, it affects me too much, I cannot stand it very well." I recollect that Gen Tchurupa who succeeded several times in bringing Vladimir Ilyitch to attend a concert at his home at which the same Romanovsky played, also told me that Lenin enjoyed the music, but that he was obviously very agitated.

I will add that Vladimir Ilyitch was very critical about the government theater. I pointed out to him several times that we enjoyed the theater at relatively moderate cost, but he insisted that state subsidies for this theater be abolished. In this matter Vladimir Ilyitch was guided by two considerations. On one he named forthwith: "It is not fair to spend large sums on a magnificent theater, when we have no means to maintain the most primitive schools in the villages." The other consideration he brought out at a meeting, where I refuted his attacks on the great theater. I emphasized the unquestionably great cultural value of this institute. Vladimir Ilyitch screwed up his eyes sardonically and said, "And yet, no one can deny that it is a piece of the purest "feudal-culture."

It does not necessarily follow that Vladimir Ilyitch was hostile to all culture of the past. Specifically, he considered "seignorial" the entire ostentatious courtly tone of the opera. Art of the past in general, and especially Russian realism (including also the tendencies of the Peredvishen ki's), was rated very highly by Vladimir Ilyitch.

These are the facts which I can present out of my reminiscenses of Ilyitch. I repeat that to Lenin his esthetic sympathies and antipathies never became principles.

Comrades interested in art remember the declaration of the central committee, concerning questions of art and directed severely against futurism. I have no further information on the matter, but I am inclined to think that Vladimir Ilyitch was in some way connected with it. Lenin at that time quite erroneously considered me a follower of futurism and a man who supported that view exclusively; and therefore, perhaps, he did not consult me before the publication of this noscript of the committee - apparently endeavoring to correct my behavior

A difference of opinion, and a very acute one, existed between Vladimir Ilyitch and myself on the subject of the "Proletcult." Once, in fact, he upbraided me very harshly. I will observe, first of all, that Vladimir Ilyitch by no means denied the importance of workers' groups for the purpose of developing authors and artists out of proletarian ranks; he even considered an all-Russian federation of such groups advisable. But he feared the pretentions of the proletcult—the endeavor to take over the entire development of proletarian science and culture. This seemed to him in the first place entirely premature and a task surpassing the resources at hand, secondly, he was of the opinion that the proletarian would, by such a system, be caused to neglect the study and the acquisition of the already existing science and culture; thirdly, Vladimir Ilyitch obviously feared also the possibility of political dissentions growing up in the proletcult. He was quite annoyed, for example, by the important role played by A. A. Bogdanov in the proletcult.

In the year 1920, when the conference of the proletcult was in session, Vladimir Ilyitch asked me to go there and to point out definitely that the proletcult must work under the leadership of the people's commissariat for enlightenment, that it must consider itself part of that institution, etc. In a word, Vladimir Ilyitch desired that the proletcult be drawn closer to the state, while he at the same time took measures calculated to intensify the relationship between the proletcult and the party. The speech I then made at the conference was fairly evasive and conciliatory. To me it seemed wrong to injure the assembled workers with a violent attack. Vladimir Ilyitch learned about the speech in a form still milder. He called me to him and there was an explosion. Later the proletcult was reconstructed according to the directions of Vladimir Ilyitch. I repeat, he never intended to dissolve the proletcult; on the contrary, he was sympathetic with its purely artistic pursuits.

The new artistic literary formations which grew up during the revolution received little attention from Vladimir Ilyitch. He had no time to occupy himself with them. At any rate, I know that the "Hundred and Fifty Millions" of Mayakovsky did not please Vladimir Ilyitch in the least. He considered this book to be affected and superficial." It is to be deplored that Lenin could not pronounce judgment on the later and more mature development of literature in the revolutionary direction.

The enormous interest of Vladimir Ilyitch in the photoplay is well known to everybody.

"On the other hand, a little poem of Mayakovsky, treating of a bobo, made Vladimir Ilyitch laugh, and occasionally he even repeated several lines of it.

# Gunboat Diplomacy In Nicaragua

By HARRISON GEORGE.

GUNBOAT diplomacy, sometimes going under the more pacific alias of "dollar diplomacy," is going ahead under full steam in Central America. The object is complete control of Nicaragua. This follows up Wall Street imperialism's forceful domination in Porto Rico and Haiti, its extension of actual control of Cuba and Venezuela, and is but one more step in making the Caribbean an American lake.

To understand the situation we must first see what interest has brought on the present situation, with the Coolidge government proceeding with brass face to thrust its armed forces against the majority of the Nicaraguan people, using the bugaboo of "Mexican Bolshevism" to convince the Yankee bourgeoisie as a whole that an enemy of power and malevolence justifies the "energetic action" taken by the U. S. navy against the weak and small republic lying just north of the Republic of Panama through which U. S. imperialism constructed its famous canal also by act of violence.

### Desire to Grab All.

FRUIT companies, mining, railway and banking interests make up the major part of Yankee capital interested in Nicaragua. But there are other larger imperialist interests, such as Washington's desire to control all territory anywhere near the Panama canal and to dominate Nicaragua directly with a view to building another canal through Nicaragua, joining the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by another big ditch from the east coast to Lake Nicaragua and another through the shorter land area from the lake to the Pacific. United States also has a naval base in the Bay of Fonseca, on the northwest coast of Nicaragua.

The United Fruit company had in 1912 an investment interest of $8,253,826, including interest in some 276 miles of railway, and undoubtedly has greatly extended this investment as have other companies cited in Robert W. Dunn's book on American Foreign Investments.

### Controlled by Wall Street.

THE National Bank of Nicaragua up to 1924 was openly controlled by Brown Brothers and company and W. Seligman and company of New York. It was formally in that year bought back by the Nicaraguan government under the rule of the dictator and U. S. lackey, Emiliano Chamorro, but three Americans still remain in the directorate and Wall Street unquestionably rules Nicaraguan finance.

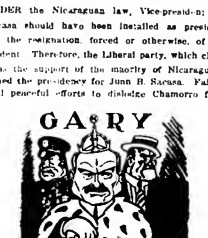
Over 70 per cent of the foreign trade of Nicaragua is conducted with the United States, and a host of corporations have concessions in the fruit, mining, lumber, public utilities, sugar, power and other industries, while the smell of petroleum has given a flock of oil vultures concessions for development of this basic cause for imperialist aggression. The National Railway of Nicaragua is formally owned by the government, but is managed by J. G. White and company of New York. The list of lesser interests is quite lengthy.

WITH each concession and loan, it must be remembered, Wall Street insists on such guarantees as having control of the government financial machinery, the right to share in the government directing body, to examine customs receipts and generally to boss things through a host of agents and "advisors."

The present revolution came about as follows: Some years ago an election was held under which a so-called "progressive alliance" was placed in power, with Carlo Solorsano, a Conservative, as president, and Juan Bautista Sacasa, a Liberal, as vice-president. Solorzano, however, was merely a figurehead for the active tool of U. S. imperialism, one Emiliano Chamorro, who in 1923 and with the help of Solorsano, overthrew the constitutional government and by the grossest fraud had himself "elected" as president.

### Resorted to Arms.

UNDER the Nicaraguan law, Vice-president Sacasa should have been installed as president upon the resignation, forced or otherwise, of the president. Therefore, the Liberal party, which clearly has the support of the majority of Nicaraguans, claimed the presidency for Juan B. Sacasa. Failing in all peaceful efforts to dislodge Chamorro from




power the Liberals have resorted to arms

Chamorro, after seizing power, well knew that Sacasa, backed by the population, would strive to depose him. Hence, he calmly proceeded to summon his clique in a "congress" and had a decree issued against Sacasa, charging him with "conspiracy against the peace and security of the state." This forced Sacasa to flee to the neighboring government of Guatemala for refuge, while the Liberal party continued to re-establish the constitutional regime and place the fugitive vice-president in power.

### Must Save Its Face.

THE United States, which welcomed the rule of Chamorro as a servile instrument for imperialist ventures, was placed in an advantageous position, with the exception that it could not very well give the Chamorro government official recognition. This was because the Washington government had signed a treaty with other Latin American countries pledging not to recognize any government which seized power by force and not by being regularly elected. Wall Street needed the formality of an elected government.

The last few months developed a crisis in which the United States could no longer just let things drift, while maintaining its rule through Chamorro unofficially, although it must be said that the ubiquitous U. S. Marines were ever present to aid the ever-present "American investors." But the Liberals began a serious revolt and recently seemed on the point of pushing Senor Chamorro and his followers into the briny ocean. Secretary Kellogg immediately became "excited" at the "menace to peace and order"—and Yankee imperialism.

ABOUT the time the Liberal army was seizing the town of Bluefields on the east coast, the U. S navy was ordered to land marines and take over that territory. Although Coolidge had decreed an embargo on arms to Nicaragua, a whole shipload was allowed to leave New York harbor to aid Chamorro

—a flat violation by the United States of its own rules.

### Dennis Get Busy.

To save itself, American imperialism was forced to save its tool, Chamorro. The U. S charge d'affaires, Lawrence Dennis, got busy on one hand "negotiating" between Chamorro and the Liberals, and on the other hand brazenly threatening the Liberals with American occupation and open war if they did not "accept" peace.

DENNIS forced the Liberals to meet Chamorro on board a U. S. warship in a "conference" during which Dennis openly acted as Chamorro's protector and read the Liberals' an ultimatum from the Washington government demanding a stop to their attempt to reestablish constitutional government by force of arms. Dennis demanded that the Liberals accept one Adolfo Dias, a Chamorro follower, as president, and threatened the Liberals with more warships and more marines if they did not cease fighting for the government.

The Liberals naturally resented this bull-dozing and bolted the conference with a promise to resume fighting, come what may. About this time the United States suddenly found a need to raise the image of some vague "peril" which would give grace to the intended crushing of little Nicaragua under the heel of the "Colossus of the North." A scare was quickly spread on the front pages of U. S. newspapers of "Mexican Bolshevism" and its "interference" in Nicaragua.

### Mexican Progressives Sympathetic.

IT is undoubtedly true that progressive elements in Mexico, which have long been terrorized by American imperialism, sympathize with the Liberal attempt to oust Chamorro. But it is questionable if Mexico has intervened in their support officially if at all. The arms supplied to the Liberals have probably been sold by the same New York munitions corporation as that sell the mio Chamorro. Such are the ethics of munitioners.

But Secretary Kellogg has recently waxed indignant at this supposed Mexican "interference," in such self-righteous way as to be amusing in view of his own clear aggression against the Nicaraguan people with warships, diplomatic threats and marines landed to "protect" American interests.

UNITED STATES Charge d'Affaire Lawrence Dennis has actively bossed the Chamorro regime. Following the collapse of the "conference," Dennis ordered Chamorro to summon his hand-picked "congress" and brazenly nominated Adolfo Dias as Chamorro's successor, promising in advance that the U. S. would recognize Dias as soon as he was "elected."

This was carried out, and the moment Dias was "chosen" president, the U. S. government recognized his government, while Diaz replied in kind by asking the U. S. to send a force of U. S. army officers to take over his army and help crush the Liberal revolt. Another immediate effect was the arranging of a loan with Wall Street bankers, $300,000 being given to Diaz as once on a loan which is to total $6,000,000.

Yet the Washington government has the audacity to propagandize the American people with indignant protests at Mexican "interference" in Nicaragua!

Gunboat diplomacy is not expected to show any signs of conscience at its violation of sovereignty of weak little nations of Latin America, but under Coolidge it seems to have lost its sense of humor as well

## In Answer to a Sky Pilot

And must I never dare, again
That binds me heiot-like unto
Loosen the dark, the deep cor
That crouchas in my bosom lik
Forever must I bow, a wilin
Humbia and mack, becaus
Prattles of rich rewards beyo
Far thoas who are good sheep,

No, never! Cursed be the sa
Be lost to manhood who would
That brands him with the sha
Who to a man-mada God his ha
In futile prayar, while falls tha
I hate, and know my hate, and

—Henry

FORWARD TO THE $25,000 MARK BY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Vol. III, No. 270. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

# CANTONESE SWEEP TOWARDS SHANGHAI

## $3,365 MUST BE RAISED MONDAY AND TUESDAY TO REACH THE $25,000 MARK

*FOR THE*

## KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND!

| | |
|---|---|
| Contributions to Nov. 20 | $19,570.70 |
| Contributions Nov. 22 (Monday) | 598.00 |
| Contributions Nov. 23 (Tuesday) | 409.00 |
| Contributions Nov. 24 (Wednesday) | 505.78 |
| Contributions Nov. 26 (Friday) | 151.51 |
| Contributions Nov. 27 (Saturday) | 300.90 |
| TOTAL to Nov. 27 | $21,635.89 |

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary Workers (Communist) Party.

THE contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund must be boosted by $3,365 on Monday and Tuesday in order to reach the half-way mark in raising the $50,000 fund to Keep The DAILY WORKER.

The contributions received by The DAILY WORKER during the latter part of last week show a falling off in the work for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund. $1,500 was received during the first three days of the week and only $500 for the last three days.

IT seems that the supporters of The DAILY WORKER wished to give The DAILY WORKER something to be thankful for before Thanksgiving Day, and let up in their effort to boost the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund. The DAILY WORKER would have been more thankful if the returns for the week-end had kept up to the pace during the first three days of the week.

The DAILY WORKER is still in danger. The work of raising the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund has not gone forward fast enough to overcome the crisis against which The DAILY WORKER is struggling. The Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign has been under way for ten weeks. If the fund had been completed during these ten weeks The DAILY WORKER would have overcome the dangerous financial situation and had a reserve for the future. The fact that only $21,635.89 was raised during these ten weeks has left The DAILY WORKER little better off than at the beginning of the campaign for the deficit during these ten weeks has used up the funds raised.

[illegible] poll The DAILY WORKER out of this situation the work of raising the balance of the $50,000 fund must be taken up with greater energy. It is only if all the party members and supporters of The DAILY WORKER are mobilized for an intensive drive to raise the balance of the fund during the next months, that we can win the struggle to Keep The DAILY WORKER.

THUS far the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign has been without organized support, except in two or three districts of the party. The prompt organization of Keep The DAILY WORKER committees in every unit of the party and the greatest activities of these committees to organize support for and collect the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund is the requirement of the hour.

WE MUST COMPLETE THE $50,000 FUND TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

WE MUST IMMEDIATELY ORGANIZE THE FULL STRENGTH OF THE PARTY FOR THE WORK OF RAISING THE BALANCE OF THE FUND.

WE MUST SEE THAT EVERY MEMBER OF THE PARTY RAISES THE $5.00 QUOTA HE HAS BEEN ASSESSED TO RAISE FOR THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND.

THESE ARE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER AS THE VOICE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS' MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

## HUGE MEETING LAUDS FIGHT ON FRAME-UP

### *"Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!"*

A slender figure speaking in the monotonous singsong which is the Chinese language to the American ear, brought to the 3,000 workers assembled in Ashland Auditorium Friday night under auspices of the Chicago conference to protest the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, the greeting and pledge of support of 250,000,000 workers and peasants organized behind the Canton (Kuomintang) government.

Sze Toa Chan, minister of education of the Cantoo government, in the United States on an official mission, personifying at this great working class meeting the second greatest mass force in the world today, speaking in the name of a government which is the mighty arm of the Chinese liberation movement that already has restored three-fifths of China to its people after wresting it from the world's imperialists, was living proof, given in a dramatic form that the labor movement experiences too seldom, of the globe-encircling sweep of the movement represented by the International Labor Defense.

Perfect quiet, in which one could hear only the words of the speaker and the breathing of one's neighbor, broken finally by the stormiest burst of applause of the evening, was evidence furnished by the audience that without anything other than the simple sentences of Sze Toa Chan it had sensed the tremendous importance to labor of the things he said—and represented.

**Flynn Outlines Program.**

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, national chairman of the International Labor Defense, probably the most brilliant and convincing woman speaker in America, following Sze Toa Chan, took the enthusiastic audience and gave it concrete expression. She brought greetings from the meeting of 13,000 workers in Madison Square Garden, organized by the New York Sacco-Vanzetti conference as well as greetings from Sacco and Vanzetti

**"Liberty or Death!"**

"Sacco and Vanzetti," she said, "have refused to appeal for a commutation of their death sentence to life imprisonment. They realize that they are no longer individuals but that they have come to symbolize the martyrdom of the masses. They have now after six and one-half years of incredible suffering, always in the shadow of the electric chair, 'give as liberty or give us death!'

"They know that their deaths at the hands of the state of Massachusetts will be something of far more importance than the death of two Italian workers. It will be the American labor movement that will go to the electric chair together with Sacco and Vanzetti."

**National Conference Endorsed.**

Elisabeth Gurley Flynn outlined the plans for a national Sacco-Vanzetti conference to coincide with the ruling of the Massachusetts supreme court on the new appeal which, she said, "we know now will simply uphold the decision of Judge Thayer so that the face of the state courts can be saved."

"Sacco and Vanzetti must not die but only labor can save them," the speaker concluded, and the applause

(Continued on page 2)

## JAPANESE WHO KILLED SOCIALIST, WOMAN AND CHILD, IS OUT OF JAIL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKYO, Nov. 28.—After serving but three years of the very lenient sentence of seven and a half years, Captain Amakasu is free. His crime was that of strangling to death, just after the earthquake of 1923, a socialist, his woman companion, and the women's ten-year-old nephew. He left the prison in disguise, fearing vengeance. His plea in defense at the time of his trial was that he felt it his duty to kill the socialist and his companion, and that he then killed the child as being a witness to the first crime. Captain Amakasu, it is reliably reported, has never heard of the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

## 1,400 MINERS ON STRIKE IN WILKES-BARRE

### *Company Refuses to Adjust Grievances*

By a Worker Correspondent.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 28.—Fourteen hundred miners at the Prospect and Henry mines of the Lehigh Valley Coal company have gone on strike following refusal of the company to adjust grievances arising out of the leading of coal cars. The workers have been docked from two to three cars of coal a week because of the method of loading required by the company.

The miners demand that topping of loaded cars be six inches from the face, instead of at the breaker, a practice which now allows much coal to fall off the cars, for which the workers receive no pay.

**Refuse to Meet Committee.**

When the company refused to meet the local union's grievance committee the strike was called. The company officials declared they would meet only with Rinaldo Cappellini, President of District No. 1, United Mine Workers. Cappellini was invited by the local union to attend the special meeting, and after promising to attend failed to show up.

**Cappellini Denounced.**

Cappellini's action and the declaration of the company that they would meet Cappellini in ceasing feeling to run high here against the district president. He is charged with being more friendly to the company than to the unionists.

The local union officials declare the men will remain on strike until their demands are met and the local committee recognized.

## FINNISH GOVERNMENT IS FORCED TO RESIGN OVER MILITARY IRREGULARITIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Premier Kallio and the Finnish government have resigned, following a defeat in the diet on a no-confidence motion concerning alleged irregularities in the Finnish army, according to a Central News dispatch from Stockholm.

## *The November Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party*

In today's issue of The DAILY WORKER we publish the second of a series of articles by C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party on the resolution and discussions of the Central Committee during its sessions November 10, 11, and 12. These articles should be read by every member of the Workers (Communist) Party and those who are sympathetic to the building of a revolutionary workers' movement in the United States. The articles by Comrade Ruthenberg which started in last Saturday's issue are as follows:

1. The Opportunities for Building the Revolutionary Movement.
2. The Achievements of the Workers (Communist) Party.
3. Organization of the Unorganized and the Work in the Trade Unions.
4. A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections.
5. The Reorganization of the Party—A New Weapon for the Revolutionary Movement.
6. How to Strengthen the Party.

(Continued on page 3)

## The Passaic Textile Mill Owners Can Be Beaten

THE mill owners of Passaic, undoubtedly with the advice and aid of their agents in the labor movement, are making strenuous efforts to settle the strike without conceding the right to organize to the great majority of the workers.

We are in possession of information that today the Botany mill will post notices of a ten per cent increase in wages.

Other information which is in line with recent attempts to make a settlement on the basis of organization of skilled workers such as loomfixers and spinners in the Botany mills, leaving the unskilled workers who are the majority of the strikers out of consideration, points conclusively to an extremely unhealthy condition in the official conduct of the strike.

This policy, which would amount in practice to the creation of a separate local union of the United Textile Workers, composed of skilled strikebreakers now in the mills, means to demoralize the strike completely, drive a wedge between skilled and unskilled and to sacrifice the unskilled workers who have been the backbone of the strike, for a union which could be nothing more than a company union from the start.

The offer of a ten per cent increase by the Botany (whose advertisement, by the way, is still carried by the official organ of the U. T. W. and the American Federationist) is an indication that the mill owners have weakened and with the improvement in business conditions in the textile industry, they want their working forces back in the mills.

But they are not yet willing to concede the right to organize and guarantee no discrimination against strikers.

The task of the U. T. W. officials in charge of the strike is to explain this to the workers, start a new offensive against the millowners by intensifying and extending the strike, and put forward the demands mentioned above.

It is necessary to strengthen the strike lines, see that no stampede into the mills takes place on the part of workers who after ten months of struggle may be fooled by the ten per cent increase into believing in the good intentions of the textile capitalists.

The Passaic strike can be won if the U. T. W. leadership will put forward a militant program and set in motion energetically in the whole labor movement the relief machinery which can bring in the money and supplies necessary if it is used to its capacity with full official support.

Above all there must be no desertion of the mass of unskilled textile workers whose struggle has made a new and glorious chapter in American labor history.

Let there be an end to the playing of politics in the ranks of the two capitalist parties in Washington, let President Green of the American Federation of Labor and President McMahon of the United Textile Workers come to the Passaic battlefield, pledge the full support of the trade union movement to a mass meeting of the strikers, carry out this pledge in letter and spirit, and the strike will be won.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN FIGHT FOR SUPREMACY BALK CAPITALIST STABILIZATION

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 28.—"Two important obstacles to the stabilization of world capitalism are the antagonistic fight for world supremacy between the United States and Great Britain and the decomposition of the British Empire," said M. N. Roy, delegate from the Communist Party of India to the enlarged session of the executive committee of the Communist International.

Roy declared that the imperial conference just concluded in London was unable to solve the difficulties attendant upon the adjustment of internal imperial relations and that the English bourgeoisie were forced to make concessions to the dominions on the question of their independence. In the colonies, India and Egypt, other new conflicts of interest are looming.

The essential element, said Roy, of the revolutionary situation is the world fact that the growth of these imperialist weaknesses and rivalries between imperialist nations result in international wars that force civil war in all capitalist countries.

## EIGHT WORKERS ARE ON JURY THAT WILL DECIDE TEAPOT DOME OIL CASE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Eight of the "twelve good men and true" who will decide the fate of Albert B. Fall and Edward Doheny in the Teapot Dome case are workers. Half of the jurors are less than 30 years old.

The jurors are: Clinton Carver, 25, electrician; Henry D. Byers, 24, express man; George B. Cobb, 29, railway clerk; Herbert A. Vja, 41, cigar store clerk; Wingfield Merrihill, 23, clerk; Steven Varmillion, 23, clerk; Christian Vogel, 44, restaurant steward; Chester F. Parker, 40, salesman; Henry J. Briggs, 36, architect; Vernan Snow, 30, artist; Alfonso E. Parker, 42, merchant.

Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.

## REVOLUTIONISTS IN DRIVE DOWN YANGTZE VALLEY

### *Anwhei Province Fled by Sun's Troops*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HANKOW, Nov. 28.—Another victory has been added to the achievements of the Canton revolutionary army in its march down the Yangtze Kian river valley toward Shanghai, the present military objective of the young General Chiang Kai Shek. Anking, capital of Anwhei Province, was abandoned by Marshal Sun Chuan Fang and adds another large stretch of former militarist-controlled territory to the increasing jurisdiction of the Canton republican government, soon to be moved to Wuchang.

After weeks of effort to halt the advance of the Cantonese down the Yangtze between Kiukiang and Anking, Sun's troops duplicated the route which was the lot of Wu Pei Fu when he was forced to abandon the great centers of Hankow and Wuchang. Shanghai is now in the range of operation of the Cantonese armies and its fall is confidently expected by the revolutionary general staff.

* * *

**Food Problem for Foreigners.**

HANKOW, Nov. 28. The long continued strike of workers in Shanghai directed against foreign domination and which has seriously handicapped the activities of foreigners in cities along the sea coast, have spread up the Yangtze Valley to Hankow and Wuchang and now perilously threaten the foreign communities in both these latter cities with having to [illegible] The chief difficulty of maintaining these concessions in the face of the strikes is the problem of food and servants.

**Commerce Chamber Meets.**

In Hankow, the executive committee of the American Chamber of Commerce met with the United States Consul General Frank P. Lockhart and Rear-Admiral Henry H. Hough, commander of the Yangtze patrol to devise means of continuing the food supply to the foreign concessions cut off by the strike of food-handlers and servants. A meeting of British business men expressed doubt as to their ability to hold out against the inability to procure supplies.

The British decided upon sending appeals to Shanghai for food and to establish a community food store. But even these plans are rendered doubtful of execution by the military campaign of the Cantonese down the

(Continued on page 2)

## Duluth Labor Acts for Iron Miners, Victims of Disaster

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 28.—The frequently recurring disasters in the iron mines of Minnesota and Michigan has moved the Duluth Trades and Labor Assembly to action. A resolution passed by the head of the lakes city labor body condemns the innumerable mine accidents as preventable and charges the death of hundreds of miners to the negligence of the iron companies, most of them subsidiary to the United States Steel Corporation.

The resolution makes particular reference to the unjust settlement made by the Oliver Mine Co. to the men who were entombed for 121 hours in the Pabst mine in Ironwood, Mich. It supports the move made by a group of Ironwood sympathizers, among whom are lawyers and newspaper men for a federal investigation, and petitions Minnesota senators and congressmen to bring the matter to the attention of Washington authorities.

## *NINETEEN BANKS IN TWO COUNTIES OF IOWA CLOSE DOORS IN ONE DAY; DEPOSITORS WILL LOSE MILLIONS*

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 28.—Nineteen banks in Kossuth and Polo Alto counties did not open for business Friday, the state banking department announced.

The closed institutions include state, national and private institutions.

No official estimate of the amount of money on deposit in the closed institutions was available today, but unofficial estimates placed the amount in the millions.

The closing of the banks, according to reports to the state banking department, was the result of a concerted action on the part of bankers in two counties. It is stated that the action is purely local.

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

AN Anglo-German coal war is prophesied by the Westminster Gazette in fact the war is on now. While the British capitalists were burning up money to defeat the miners the German coal owners were busy capturing British coal markets. They intend to keep them. This is how wars are bred. The British capitalists will soon learn that the luxury of defeating the miners was a costly one.

* * *

HAD the workers of other countries supported the British miners as the Soviet workers did, the British mine strike would have smashed the coal owners and world labor would be immensely strengthened. As it is the miners suffered defeat and capitalists all over the world will take the defeat as a suggestion to cut wages. Already in the non-union mine fields of the United States the employers have announced that the finish of the British strike forces them to reduce wages. There you are! Even from the pure bread and butter standpoint international solidarity is a paying proposition.

* * *

A BRITISH publishing firm got out a book alleged to be written by a retired diplomat. It contained intimate pictures of prominent statesmen and also of British royalty. The author states that while British armies were being pushed to the chennel by the Germans, British statesmen were indulging in debaucheries in

(Continued on page 3)

## CLOAKMAKERS OF N. Y. DENOUNCE RIGHT WINGERS

### *General Strike Committee Issues Defy*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The general strike committee of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Union of New York has issued an official statement which answers the attacks of the right wing Jewish Daily Forward and its satellites in the needle trade unions with regard to the settlement just concluded by the cloakmakers after 19 weeks of struggle with the bosses.

The statement begins by pointing to the chains that were forged on the membership by the former right wing administration of the New York Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the international officials of that union by allowing a stain body, known as the governor's commission, to decide on wage and condition terms for the cloakmakers.

The struggle of the 40,000 strikers in New York was as much a fight against compulsory arbitration as represented by the governor's commission as it was for better working conditions and higher wages. The strike, in addition to other gains referred to in the statement, freed the cloak-

(Continued on page 3)

# SHEFFIELD GOES TO STAGE BREAK, MEXICAN CHARGE

## Wall St. Envoy Lands in Capital

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 28.—Ambassador James Sheffield has returned to Mexico for the purpose of being able to stage a dramatic diplomatic departure when the crisis between the United States and Mexico is precipitated by the operation of the oil and land laws for the first time on January 1, is the opinion in political circles here.

Only a minor attache of the Mexican foreign office was at the train to greet the ambassador when he arrived here and went, accompanied by the U. S. American staff, directly to the U. S. embassy building. He announced he would make the usual formal call at the Mexican foreign office and would ask for an audience with President Calles.

### Fights For Bosses.

Aside from the questions of the oil laws and the Nicaraguan situation, Sheffield is expected to bring up the matter of new labor regulations contained in a bill before the senate. American contractors and employers have protested against the "preference to labor" shown by the bill which has already passed the chamber of deputies and now waits confirmation in the senate.

Sheffield announced that he brot no new notes with him from Washington. But it is expected he will enter into immediate conversations with the Calles government concerning the oil and land laws. He is faced with a complicated situation with regard to the stand of the United States on the oil laws due to the fact that some large foreign oil companies have already registered their willingness to take out concessions in place of their title deeds as provided for in the legislation on the subject.

### British Companies Sign.

Two big companies controlled by the Royal Dutch Shell group, El Aguila and La Corona, are reliably reported to have applied for the fifty-year concessions demanded by Mexican law to replace the fee simple titles of ownership now held. This is expected to make the situation of the large American companies, notably Standard Oil, somewhat embarrassing. They have declared their intention of not applying for concessions. According to the law, companies not registering their willingness to take the 50-year concession arrangement in place of the titles they now hold, run the risk of having their properties denounced and taken over by the state.

### London Plays Game.

The move of the British companies is taken as a thrust at their American competitors whose operations are likely to be suspended after December 31, because of the stand they have taken. British interests in Mexico, it must be understood, are no more friendly to the oil laws than are Wall Street interests. But the rivalry between them is sharp and the American companies' holdings are much larger and have offered keen competition to the British. British diplomacy appears to be playing a game of its own while Wall Street is forcing an open fight which is expected to find its echo in the recall of Sheffield when the first denouncement takes place subsequent to Jan. first.

# MAINE MESS IS WORRISOME TO G. O. P. LEADERS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Charges of corruption against Arthur R. Gould, republican candidate for the United States senate to be elected Monday in Maine, normally a republican state, are worrying republican leaders here.

If Gould is defeated it will be a severe blow to the republicans as Maine is always declared to be the "barometer state." And if Gould is elected, it will mean a slush fund investigation by the senate, which is equally as displeasing. So the G. O. P. leaders here see no relief in the situation.

### Effects Senate Vote.

The election in Maine is doubly important because of the present alignment in the senate of parties, that the voting strength of the two old line parties is about equal.

Gould is charged with spending too much money for campaign expenses. He was cleared of the charge by the Maine election commission, but the stigma remains and may contribute to his defeat. However, he must still face a senate investigation. Fulton J. Redman, is his democratic opponent. He is known to have the support of the ku klux klan.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—(FP)—Twelve members were added to the Bakery Worker local in Santa Barbara when it signed the Diehl and National bakeries.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## Italian Strikers Are Fined

GALLARATE, Italy, Nov. 28.—The dictator's new law against strikes was applied here for the first time when eighty-one clothing workers who had stopped work were fined 66.25 each.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from page 1.)

London. King George was pictured as a good-natured drunk who hated his job but preferred the king business to digging potatoes. The reference to royalty angered the British ruling classes with the result that the publisher was forced to withdraw the book from circulation and the author is lucky if he does not go to jail. This is democratic Britain for you!

• • •

THE battle over the annulment of the Duke of Marlborough's marriage to Consuelo Vanderbilt continues. It looks like a first class fictional fight. The pope seems to think that title is the sixteenth century and does not recognize the legality of any marriage that is not solemnized to the tune of holy water and a goodly check. Since the Vanderbilt-Marlborough marriage was cinched in an episcopal church, episcopal clergymen are angry with the pope for having intervened. This hurts business. If an episcopal clergyman cannot give a satisfactory guarantee that a marriage solemnized to that church can stand up in court, business is liable to fall off and the old feed bag is liable to get slack.

• • •

BRITISH and Dutch oil companies operating in Mexico have decided to comply with the laws of that country governing such properties. This leaves "Nervous Nell" Kellogg, our sappy secretary of state, holding the sack. "Nell" was quite saucy last week, but it is quite likely that he will soon be mussified and put in a case unless our rulers are gone crazy. Mexico did not seem to be terribly frightened at Kellogg's threats. And the fact that practically all of Latin America showed sympathy for Mexico's position does not remove the suspicion that there is nothing back of Kellogg's eyes except a vacant lot.

• • •

KING FERDINAND of Roumania is doomed, we hear, and so is the capitalist system in that country. The queen is hurrying back to save some thing out of the wreckage. Marie is now completely forgotten and the American nobles that were scratching each others' eyes out for the privilege of waiting on her are back at their counters selling their butter and eggs, over their melt and bops or whatever they make a living on. It was a good show while it lasted, but the next time Marie comes here if she ever comes again it may be to solicit a job slinging hash in a hot dog factory.

• • •

SIX Joliet convicts must swing on the gallows for killing a deputy warden. The boys had no money and were foolish to take chances iliad they plenty of dough they could hire clever lawyers that could make a jury develop spinal shivers and deliver a "not guilty" verdict. Here is still more proof that poverty is the greatest crime in the world.

• • •

FLORIDA real estate companies are going down like plummets. They are falling for millions of dollars. Those who expected to get rich got ruined in less time. The real estate burglers will aara something out of the wreckage. Gona are the full-page advertisements tooting the beauties of Florida. Even Arthur Brisbane is devoting his column almost completely to boosting airplanes. Los Angeles and Calvin Coolidge. America is the land of opportunity as thousands of suckers find out to their cost every year.

• • •

REPRESENTATIVE BOYLAN of New York, Tammany ignoramus, feels that Mexico is drifting towards Communism and wants the government to break off diplomatic relations with our southern neighbor, "until Mexico amends her constitution of 1917." What happened to the theory of "self-determination" formulated by Woodrow Wilson? And Mr. Boylan is allered to have expressed sympathy with the Irish struggle for independence, tho the Irish also were accused of being inclined towards Bolshevism. Mr. Boylan is simply angling for a good Wall Street job by proving his loyalty to the House of Morgan.

# SOVIET UNION MAKES CHANGES IN STATE POSTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 28.—The death of Leonid Krassin is expected to be the occasion for considerable reshifting of domestic and foreign posts in the Soviet Union. It is believed that George Sokolnikov, former commissar of finance and a leader in the opposition in the Communist Party, will succeed Krassin.

Others mentioned in this connection are Maxim Litvinov, acting commissar of foreign affairs; Simeon Aralov, and Boris Stomonjakov, both members of the foreign affairs presidium.

### Zinoviav Placad.

Gregory Zinoviev, whose resignation as chairman of the Communist International, has recently been accepted, is in line for the post of member of the presidium of the state planning commission, replacing Adolf Joffe. Leo Kamenev, associated with Zinoviev in the opposition group that was defeated at the last congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, will be appointed ambassador to Italy in place of Platon Kerjenzev, the present incumbent.

M. Lashevitch, formerly assistant commissar of war and navy has been made assistant manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, while G. Piatakov, former vice-chairman of the supreme economic council is slated for work in Amerca, the Soviet state trading organization in the United States. Pavel Ankeev is to replace Yakov Ganson as trade commissioner to Japan and Joseph Friedrich is to take Akim Nikolaev's place as commissar to Norway.

## Passaic Strike Shows Autocracy in America, Holmes Tells Forum

John Haynes Holmes, in speaking on the Passaic strike at the Chicago Forum Sunday, declared that the strike revealed that America is endangered by an autocracy of industrialists just as the old world suffered from autocrats.

Holmes declared that the workers of the United States should form a labor Party of their own, similar to that of Great Britain, in order that social evils be eradicated.

The speaker gave a vivid picture of the strike, presenting facts which led up to it. He praised Albart Wainbord, the leader, highly. He also severely condemned the American Federation of Labor for its attitude on the strike and for its failure to organize the textile workers.

# DE VALERA HINTS AT REVOLUTION IN IRELAND IF PEACEFUL MEANS FAIL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DUBLIN, Nov. 28.—Eamon De Valera, leader of the Republican party, broke out in a defiant speech here this afternoon, which many interpreted as threatening a new revolution.

"Ireland is in a dilemma," said De Valera. "If the road of national evolution is barred, then the road of revolution will reopen. The question of majority rule and minority right will again be fought out in blood."

## Huge Meeting Gives Support to Fight for Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from page 1.)

was an eloquent testimonial, that in endorsing the resolution read by Anton Johannsen, chairman of the meeting, pledging full support to the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign, the audience had meant what it said.

### John Fitzpatrick Pledges Support

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, read the various actions of the American Federation of Labor in support of a new trial for Sacco and Vanzatti, welcomed the united support of which the meeting was evidence and pledged the Chicago trade union movement to the campaign.

Clayton Morrison, editor of the Christian Century, made an eloquent and scholarly address in which he reviewed the legal history of the case. He stated that he regretted the failure of the churches to take a more active part in the campaign to secure justice for Sacco and Vanzetti and congratulated the workers on their determined efforts to prevent their murder without a new trial.

Vincenzo Vacirca, representing the Anti-Fascist Alliance, made an able address in Italian, comparing the persecution of Sacco and Vanzetti with the tactics of Mussolini.

### Ovation for Communist Message.

Letters pledging support for the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign were read from many labor, fraternal and political organizations among them being one from C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party which evoked tremendous applause from the audience.

A collection was taken up to finance the work of the Chicago Sacco-Vanzetti conference and a generous response was made.

Elizabath Gurley Flynn, routed under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, left Chicago after the meeting for a two months' tour during which she will make a very large city in America, hold mass meetings and do organization work for the Sacco-Vanzetti defense conference.

# THIRD DEGREE OF NEW JERSEY STRIKERS TOLD

## Defense Organizations Set Forth the Facts

By HOLLACE RANDSELL,
Federated Press

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 28.—(FP)—Accusations against the police of the Passaic textile district, startling to anyone not familiar with the labor history of this country, are contained in a pamphlet soon to be issued by the joint committee for Passaic defense.

This committee, organized jointly by the American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense, has just announced the beginning of a national campaign for the defense of the prisoners of the Passaic strike.

Since the week of September 21 there have been held in the Passaic and Bergen county jails eleven men arrested on charges arising out of the strike. Six of the men, all married and under 26 years of age, are in the Passaic county jail in bail aggregaton under $210,000 hail. The other five, two of them boys 18 and 21, are in Hackensack jail, of Bergen county, under $80,000.

### Rough Handling.

Statements of these eleven men, made in jail to their counsel and to officials from union headquarters, and gathered by the committee's pamphlet describe the third degree treatment given to the men by the police.

Paul Oznik, an active member of the union and a leader on the Forstmann and Huffman mills picket line, before his arrest, is quoted as saying:

"The detectives jumped on me, kicked me any place they could punched, blackjacked and pummelled me until I was weak and dizzy. Then they gave me a paper to sign. They told me if I would not sign they would beat me up worse. I signed, but I cannot read or write English, so I do not know what I signed."

William Sabora, the shy, inoffensive father of five children related his experience in these words:

"They took me into the police station and started to ask questions, and every time I answered they said I lied, and struck me in the face, knocking out two of my teeth and bruising my face and body with blows and kicks. After a few minutes of this treatment, I don't remember anything."

### Cripple Striker.

The story of how young Tony Picchino, once jolly and good-looking, had his nose smashed and his hearing impaired by Paterson police while companions in jail. He, himself, they say, has been a little "queer" ever since. The beatings Picchino was used by the police as a ample for the other prisoners of what would be done to them, if they didn't say yes when the police demanded.

Charles Curran, not a striker himself, but unlucky enough to have a cousin who is, gives this account:

"In the police station, detectives punched and kicked me anywhere they could. They did not care what they did. I was beaten up three times. I do not remember anything after that. I don't know why this happened then. I did not care what happened to me. I was in this dazed condition for four days."

### 80 Cases Pending.

The campaign started by the joint committee for Passaic Defense will raise funds not only for these 11 prisoners, but also for the 80 other cases now pending on appeal, among them the case of Albert Weisbord, former strike leader, now out on $10,000 bail. It will also care for the cases which come up daily and which are a big drain on the union treasury. To date there have been 80 arrests, and $27,063 paid out in fines.

Contributions for the defense of the 11 prisoners, and others arrested in the textile strike, should be sent to the headquarters of the joint committee for Passaic Defense, Room 14, 743 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J., Hollace Ransdell secretary.

## Denies Federal Power to Control Production of Oil and Gas in U. S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—John H. Brennan, chief counsel for the Barnedall Oil corporation, denies the power of the federal government to exercise control over the production of oil and gas under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution. Brennan made this statement following the announcement by Secretary of Commerce Hoover that the anti-trust laws should be amended to allow oil companies to combine in order to "preserve" resources in times of overproduction.

Brennan says such an amendment is not necessary, as the government has nothing to say in the matter, anyway. He contends that the states alone have jurisdiction, and oil production is not a matter for interstate commerce.

**Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to be sold in your trade union meeting?**

# Leonid Krassin, Soviet Diplomat, Able Soldier of Social Revolution

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

LEONID Borisovitch Krassin is dead. Fourteen days of harrowing have been declared thruout the Union of Soviet Republics. Thus does the revolution do honer to one of its Bolshevik soldiers.

Krassin died in London, on the field of battle of Soviet diplomacy, where he had helped achieve one of the big "peace" triumphs of the Workers' Republic, the forcing of the proud British empire into the Anglo-Russian trade treaty and the recognition of the Soviet Union.

When the social revolution, born in Russia, failed to spread immediately to other lands, the workers' victory had need of such men as Krassin to meet with the diplomatic agents of the capitalist nations. Soviet diplomacy has been charged by the profit world with trying to compromise Communism, with trying to pave the way for the return of capitalism to Russia. This will no doubt be the thema of the capitalist editorial writers in commenting on Krassin's death. It is well, therefore, to quote Krassin's own views on this subject. He said:

"As we recede from wartime conditions and advance towards reconstruction and peace, we proceed toward a business-like adaptation of our methods to those of real life. WE CALL IT NEITHER GOING TO THE RIGHT NOR TO THE LEFT. Whatever reports we may receive here, I am sure that Lenin will never abandon his Communist principles, but as he is a practical man with a practical mind, he may decide in one matter or another to take a practical course with regard to present-day conditions."

Thus Krassin set forth the task of the Soviet diplomat, who, thru carrying on relations with capitalist nations abroad, does everything possible to strengthen workers' rule at home.

• • •

It was the late Samuel Gompers, as head of the American Federation of Labor, who led his attack against the Soviet Union, who united Krassin, and thus paid tribute to him, to show that the Soviet Union was not being swerved away from the path toward Communism in its dealings with enemy capitalist countries. Gompers, loyal defender of capitalism, issued his "warning" to the Wall Street government at Washington, in his ceaseless struggle to prevent American recognition of the Soviet Union. President William Green, his successor, continues the campaign.

• • •

Krassin was always close to Lenin. It was in an article published in May, 1924, in the "Russia Pictorial" that Krassin pointed out Lenin's attitude on the foreign trade monopoly and concessions under the new economic policy. Krassin wrote:

"With the extension of the new economic policy and the growth of Russian exports of raw materials, a new danger arose. During private enterprise in Russia clamored for removal of the state monopoly of foreign trade. The pressure of capitalist interests, issued in the same direction. The position became very dangerous, and to whom would one turn if not to Vladimir Ilyitch.

"Vladimir Ilyitch resumed the chairmanship of the Council of People's Commissars in October, 1922, but he was still ill. Altho he was confined to his room, he insisted on seeing me, and when I had discussed the whole dangerous position, he said in a serious tone, 'We must act.' From that moment I felt that the foreign trade monopoly was saved. He himself studied all the material and wrota a letter giving his views, in the course of which he said:

"'The question is this—is the foreign trade commissariat to work in the interests of the 'Nepman,' or is it to work in the interests of the proletarian State? This is the important question which must be considered by the party congress.'

"We foresaw that if export of raw materials was permitted, there would appear in the villages the worst of exploiters, the speculative purchaser acting as an agent of foreign capital. Our opponents pointed out that we allowed the entrance of foreign capital in the form of concessions. Lenin answered:

"'No such results follow from the concessions, where we not only control the territory but also hold in our hands the trade in the articles which are the subject of the concessions.'"

• • •

It is necessary to emphasize the adamant attitude of Soviet rule toward world capitalism, on the occasion of Krassin's death, since the whole propaganda of the enemy press has been directed toward spreading the poison that Soviet diplomacy is some form of Machiavellian deception that really works against the revolution and in favor of capitalism. Krassin's whole career as a Soviet diplomat gives the lie to this propaganda. Soviet diplomacy is revealed instead as one of the necessary factors in developing the social revolution and strengthening it in that part of the world, where it has already gained a foothold, while capitalism prevails as an enemy force elsewhere.

• • •

Krassin joined the revolution in 1891 while still a student. He was arrested while an undergraduate at the St Petersburg Technical School and was sent to Siberia. Much of his time thereafter was spent between jail and exile. The triumph of the Bolshevik revolution in 1917 found him in Moscow as engineer for a large concern. He immediately associated himself with Lenin in helping to create the Soviet government.

• • •

He accompanied Lenin and Trotsky when they went to Brest-Litovsk to negotiate the peace treaty with Germany. He became food commissar for the Red Army.

As early as May, 1918, the Swedish legation at Petrograd knew Leningrad began looking for trade with Russia. Later, in 1920, Krassin signed a private treaty with a Swedish Exporters' Association. Similarly the Danish government was active in seeking trade in 1918, and in April, 1920, a private agreement was drawn up at Copenhagen between Krassin and Danish banking and industrial elements. In 1922 Krassin was elected a member of the central executive committee of the All-Russian Soviet Congress.

• • •

Krassin was a member of the Soviet delegation at the Genoa conference, in April, 1922, during which the important Rapello treaty was concluded with Germany. Other members of the delegation were Chicherin, Litvinov, Joffe, Vorovsky and Rakovsky. Chicherin is now commissar of foreign affairs, with Litvinov closely associated with him. Joffe is in Japan and Rakovsky in Paris. Vorovsky was assassinated in Switzerland during the Geneva conference, in which the Soviet Union had been invited to participate.

It was also as Soviet commissar of foreign trade and commerce that Krassin worked to break down the capitalist blockade against the Soviet Union. He visited the various capitals of Europe opening trade negotiations. He became the Soviet ambassador to Paris and later changed places with Rakovsky at London.

• • •

The role of a Soviet diplomat in London has been a difficult one. Forged copies of Communist newspapers in the Soviet Union and forged "Zinoviev letters" as instruments of anti-Soviet propaganda, continuous complaints against "Bolshevik propaganda" in India and other treasured British colonial possessions, and lastly the bitter complaint of the British ruling class against the millions of dollars of strike relief sent by the workers of the Soviet Union in aid of the British miners' struggle, have kept the relations of Moscow and London continuously before the workers of the world.

Concerning the results of this clash of rieing Communism with disintegrating capitalism, we have but to quote again from an attack by Gompers on Krassin, in which the American "labor lieutenant of capitalism" declared:

"There can be no doubt that the Soviet-British trade agreement was a tremendous victory for Soviet prestige, both in Russia and in every country of the world."

• • •

Soviet diplomacy is a strong weapon in the armory of the social revolution. Krassin knew how to wield that weapon as an able soldier of the social revolution.

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

# 14 ARRESTED BY BRITISH, HANDED TO MILITARISTS

## Chinese Students Face Murder by War Lords

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)
From Intl. Press Correspondence

BERLIN, Nov. 28. — The Berlin bureau of international Press Correspondence has just received the following telegram from Pekin:

"The People's Tribune carries a front page story in its issue of Saturday telling of the arrest by British police in the British concession at Tientsin of fourteen young students all members of the Kuomintang. Following instructions from the British Embassy in Pekin, the students were handed over to the Chinese militarists. This, the Pekin paper points out, is in the present situation cold-blooded murder by British authorities because they know only too well the fatesof Communists after they fall into the hands of Chang Tso Lin and Wu Pei Fu's officers.

"This deed, the Tribune continues, exposes British real policy in China and is decidedly unhelpful to the hopes of better relations between Nationalist China and England. The British ambassador has handed over Kuomintangers to the militarist hangmen altho their only crime was membership in the Kuomintang party and devotion to the fight for a united, independent China, observes the paper.

"The Tribune declares that the only conclusion to be drawn from the incident is that an agreement exists between the militarists and the British for delivery of Chinese revolutionaries into the former's hands.

"Revolutionary China will neither forget nor forgive this deed of Englands," says the nationalist organ.

It also asks the following questions: Does England want to destroy the last possibility of an understanding with the new nationalist China? Must Chinese reactionaries have found safe refuge in the British concessions in Hankow Kiukiang and other cities what does England say of this? And how will the British government explain its infamous deeds to the British workers?

• • •

## Revolutionaries in Drive Down Yangtze Valley

(Continued from page 1.)

Yangtze and the possibility of connection with Shanghai being cut off.

Nature is to some extent with the Chinese insofar as the recession of the Yangtze river at this time of the year will not allow the British and American ships to proceed farther up the river as Wuchang. The last American destroyer, the Pillsbury has departed from Wuchang to escape the low water. Hereafter there will be no destroyers sent above Wuhu near the top of the Yangtze delta, the farthest point inland they will be able to reach until the water rises again next year.

While the river gunboats of the powers may still operate, they are unwieldy and are confined for more stationary service to ports in which there are foreign concessions. All of which makes the problem of easing for the foreign representatives of European and American capitalists extremely difficult. The present situation indicates that many of the inland concessions will have to be abandoned.

• • •

### Hits "Waste Basket" News.

SHANGHAI—That America is supporting, as well as consuming locality into news is implied in remarks made here by the former governor of Kansas, Henry J. Allen. He says the Chinese are being fed with "waste basket" news from the United States consisting largely of crime, movie or sport items, and the outpourings of cheap politicians, giving the Chinese a distorted view of Americanism, disregarding the fact that the service on news from America is a sample of what this country consumes in large quantities. The fault he attributes largely to the prevailing cable rate of 40 cents a word.

He also charged that America is prevented from having radio connection with China by a diplomatic blocking by Britain and Japan.

# Pauline Tomljanovich

CROSBY, Minn., Nov. 28.—Pauline Tomljanovich, wife of Anton Tomljanavich and a mother of three young children, died of consumption Oct. 18, when 28 years old, in the prime of life.

Comrade Pauline Tomljanovich was an enthusiastic reader of The RADNIK, The DAILY WORKER and The WORKERS MONTHLY. She educated her children in the spirit of Communism. Long live Communism among us!

Thanks to all who were present at the burial! To her sister and brother-in-law Udovich, from Chisholm, Minn.; to Mr. and Mrs. Korach; to her sister V. Karaoh, and all her friends. Thanks to comrades Mr. and Mrs. Prpich, who were visiting her to the last minute of her life.

We mourn you, dear wife, mother and comrade of the workingclass!

Your work remains with us! We do not forget you!

In grief remain your husband; your daughter Helen, 7 years old; your son, Edward John, 5 years old; and daughter, Virginia May, 3 years old.

MATT, TOMLJANOVICH.

# BORAH TO TALK TO OWNERS ON PASSAIC STRIKE

## Rumor He Will Hold Them to Pledge

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Senator Wm. E. Borah, republican of Idaho, is expected to stop in New York City on Friday to confer with owners of New Jersey textile mills concerning a settlement of the Passaic strike. It is said that while Senator Borah is for the moment devoting his time chiefly to the duties of the present election campaign, he is still very much interested in the New Jersey strike. It will be while he is on his way to campaign for Senator Moses of New Hampshire that Borah will talk to the mill owners.

**Made Pledges.**

It is understood that the textile manufacturers made certain pledges to the senator on condition that Albert Weisbord withdraw as a leader of the strike and allow the United Textile Workers' Union to come upon the scene. As is well known, this has been done. In some quarters here it is held that Borah, unless these pledges are made good, will carry out his threat of a senatorial investigation into the conditions surrounding the struggle of the textile workers.

Borah has not ceased to be very interested in the Passaic fight and is expected, at the end of the campaign, to devote fuller attention towards effecting a settlement. There is word from New Jersey that the textile manufacturers are themselves divided into two factions on the question of terminating the dispute.

## Federal Courts have no Jurisdiction Over Radio, Is Ruling Here

The federal courts have no authority to regulate radio broadcasting or to take action to clear the air of conflicting wave lengths, Judge James H. Wilkerson indicated here today when he remanded to the state courts an injunction proceeding brought by station WGES on the grounds of lack of jurisdiction.

Station WGES sought the dissolution of a temporary injunction granted against it to prevent it from interfering with the programs broadcast by station WGN. Both stations are broadcasting on the same wavelength.

## Chicagoan Submits Low Bid for Dam in Illinois Waterway

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 29.—Thomas Leroy Warner, Chicago, today submitted the apparently low bid to the state department of purchases and construction for building of the retaining wall at Joliet in the Illinois waterway. The bid, which was for $1,892,170 includes excavation and construction work. Next lowest bidder was H. E. Culbertson Co., Cleveland, O., $1,950,000.

This is the third time bids have been received for this work by the state, the previous bids being unsatisfactory.

# STIRS BRITISH EMPIRE MEET WITH GESTURE FOR AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE

J. B. M. HERTZOG

Prime Minister of South Africa who, at the meeting of the British Empire Conference, caused the home government no little uneasiness by his talk of independence for the African dominion.

# OREGON SENATE CAMPAIGN UNDER REED SPOTLIGHT

## Senator Orders Probe of G. O. P. Funds

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.—A slush fund investigation of the Oregon senatorial campaign was ordered today by Senator James A. Reed, democrat of Missouri, chairman of the senatorial campaign fund committee.

Reed instructed Senators McNary, republican of Oregon, and King, democrat of Utah, to conduct the inquiry as soon as they complete present investigation into the Washington senatorial campaign.

**Probe G. O. P. Nominee.**

Senator Reed asked them to investigate specifically the campaign of Fred Steiwer, the republican nominee

"I have it on good authority," said Reed, "that Franklin K. Griffith of the Portland Electric Power Company gave the Portland, Oregonian, $15,000 for opposition to Senator Stanfield, who was defeated by Steiwer in the republican primary, of which $25,000 was sent from the headquarters in Philadelphia. Only a senate inquiry can establish the fact, as no report was made of this contribution to the state."

**Two Drowned in River.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.—Two persons were drowned today when a Missouri river steamboat, the Elisha Woods, used in river improvement worker, capsized in striking a retard near Atherton, Mo.

Forest Bridges, 17, Atherton, and Ruby Ann Maude, cook, of Kansas City, were the victims.

Fourteen others on the boat escaped.

# N. Y. JEWELRY WORKERS CALL 700 ON STRIKE

## Police Recruit Scabs in Paper Box Strike

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 29.—Forty shops involving nearly 700 workers have responded to the strike call of the Amalgamated Jewelry Novelty Workers. Negotiations began at once between Anthony Capraro, manager of the union, and the employers. Capraro announced that the following shops had petitioned the union for settlement:

**Large Shops Ask Settlement.**

Tyfari, Krussman and Fishel, 35 Sixth Ave., the largest shop in the trade with 150 workers out and 60 girls who will automatically become members of the union when the contract is signed; S. Friedman, 269 W. 35th St. (30 employes); Rhinestone Novelty Manufacturing Co., 19 W. 35th St. (26 workers); Berkshire Jewelry Co., 41 W. 26th St. (15); Green Engraving and Decorating Co., 140 W. 32rd St. (80); and Grand and Douglas, 105 Fulton St. (10 employes.)

The contract which these employers will sign with the union calls for the hiring of all workers thru the union employment bureau, a 10 per cent wage increase, a 44-hour week and time and a half for overtime. The strike will be continued in the other shops until the employers sign this contract, according to Manager Capraro.

• • •

**Police Recruit Scabs.**

Two paper box strikers, Morris Wray and James Loresco, were arrested yesterday in the paper box district, Wooster and Grand streets, taken to the First Magistrate Court, White and Center streets, and fined $5 each by Magistrate MacAndrews. These workers declare that they were brutally assaulted by the police before being arrested. Wray charges that one officer spit in his face when he was inside the Mercer street police station. They maintain that the officers who attacked and arrested them have made the great majority of similar arrests since the beginning of the box strike three weeks ago.

Florence Geller, secretary of the union, charges that she witnessed officers approaching workers on Wooster street yesterday and asking them if they wanted jobs. "In addition to riding on the paper box delivery wagons, protecting the property of the employers," Miss Geller said, "the police are evidently recruiting workers for the bosses to help break the strike."

**Try to Terrorize Pickets.**

Late yesterday afternoon, Harry Tick, shop chairman of the Unique Paper Box Co., 109 Spring St., was arrested for attempting to get the number of an officer from he had seen shake a girl picket for calling one scabs "strikebreakers." Tick was taken to the Mercar street police station charged with disorderly conduct, and released on $500 bail.

The union announced last night that the Park Paper Box Co., 24 Norton St., Brooklyn, and the Cantor Paper Box Co., 1001 Broadway, Manhattan, had settled with the union. This makes a total of 19 shops settled to date, involving over 200 workers.

## Germans Sore at U. S. Kick at Steel Trust; Kellogg Denies Story

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The German press was greatly excited over London and Paris reports that the United States government is "amazed and irritated" over the proposed formation of a Franco-German steel combine.

The reports declared that the United States department of state has warned the German ambassador, Baron von Maltzan, in sharp terms against Herr Stresemann venturing upon any European policy which displeased the United States.

• • •

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary of State Kellogg has branded as untrue reports that the United States has interposed objections, directly or indirectly, to the formation of a Franco-German steel combine. An equally forceful disclaimer came from high officials of the treasury.

The German embassy also formally denied that Baron von Maltzan, or any of the embassy officials, had discussed with Kellogg the steel combine.

## Ponzi Loses Battle Against Extradition

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 29.—Charles Ponzi, financial wizard, today lost his appeal to avoid extradition to Massachusetts.

The state court of criminal appeals overruled the motion made by Ponzi's attorneys and sustained Governor Miriam A. Ferguson's order for Ponzi to be extradited to Massachusetts, where Ponzi is under sentence of from seven to nine years for alleged illegal financial operations.

**Aged Man Dies Under Train.**

HARRISBURG, Ill., Oct. 29.—James Edward Cummins, 68, was killed at Eason, near here, at noon yesterday when struck by a Big Four train. Cummins was picking up coal along the tracks.

## Schools Force Bible Worship on Children of Muskegon, Mich

MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 29.—Two thousand Muskegon schoolchildren are having a "love and faith" religion stuffed to them by what is known as the "Muskegon plan" of religious education. The pupils are dismissed from the school one hour a week to attend church classes which are under the direction of a central organization.

Those in support of the system say "it is divorced completely from the school system," but they admit openly that it is an auxiliary to the schools.

The central theme of the bible teachings are, it is announced, to teach the children "obedience, faith, trust, and love for god."

# AMBITIONS OF DOMINIONS IRK DOWNING STREET

## Empire Opposes Their Ambassadorial Aims

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The British diplomats are nothing if not clever. They are now using all their tricks on the delegates to the imperial conference, particularly those who are chafing under the collar because of the imperial restrictions imposed on them by the so-called "mother country."

As we pointed out yesterday, it is not wise to believe British news stories to-the effect that Downing Street has Premier Hertzog of South Africa isolated from Canada and the Irish Free State representatives. As a matter of fact, the British are at least as worried about Canada as they are about South Africa. And today we learn that the intention of Canada to send a representative to Washington who would speak directly to the state departam for Canada has created a very uneasy feeling in London.

**British Jesuitism.**

This is where British trickery comes in. The foreign office circulated the report that Washington would rather deal with the imperial ambassador, speaking for all the dominions rather than with a dozen representatives. As a matter of fact, Washington has already had direct conferences with South Africa over trade matters and one of Hertzog's grievances is that the British ambassador in Washington allowed imperial displeasure over the conversations to reach the white house.

## Labor Must Support Filipino Demand, Say Anti-Imperialists

"The Filipinos want their independence," reads a statement by the U. S. section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, issued from its Chicago headquarters.

"American labor has nothing to gain from American imperialism. For the great masses of the American people continual domination of the Philippine islands means only new dangers, new sacrifices, new hardships. Abraham Lincoln once said: No nation that enslaves another can be itself free."

The league is joining with the Emergency Foreign Policy Association, the League for Democratic Control and the Filipino Association of Chicago in a call for a Filipino freedom conference to be held in Washington December 17-19.

## D. of J. Empoye Got "Honorarium" for Tip to Fertilizer Trust

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 29.—Thru the U. S. district attorney in Baltimore, Amos W. W. Woodstock, it is revealed that a trusted employe of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, has received "honorariums"—in plain English bribes,—for providing information to corporations against which the department was considering anti-trust action.

The case over which the revelation took place, was the $200,000,000 merger of seven Maryland fertilizer concerns. But the district attorney refuses to reveal any details, and it is supposed the case will be hushed up.

## Voting Compulsory in Mexico City Election

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 29.—You vote in the municipal elections now coming on in Mexico City or you go to jail if you do not or cannot pay a fine.

This rule was made by General Serrano, governor of the federal district, who is going to enforce the law which obligates all eligible citizens to cast their votes.

**Hog Cholera in Illinois.**

Hog cholera is raging in more than sixty counties of the state, the Illinois Agricultural Association reported today. From 59 of these counties have come requests for serum with which to vaccinate pigs and unfilled orders for serum total 3,000.

*Send The DAILY WORKER for your friends to read.*

# NEGOTIATIONS START TOWARD ENDING STRIKE

## Date Factory Bosses to Meet Workers

Negotiations toward the ending of the strike of the Negro woman workers against the Marsa and Company date stuffing factory, 214 West Kinzie street, are being conducted, it is announced. Conferences have been arranged by the Chicago Federation of Labor with the employers.

Monday has been set as the date when a definite settlement will be made. A committee from the strikers and a representative of the C. F. of L. is meeting with the bosses.

**Picketing Ceases.**

During the conferences militant activities of the women have been suspended and picketing has been stopped temporarily until an agreement is reached.

Among the demands insisted upon by the workers are recognition of the Date and Fig Workers' Union, a wage increase of one-half a cent pound over the old scale, improvement in working conditions and sanitation provisions, shorter working hours.

Under no condition will the workers back down on their demand for recognition of the union, declare strike leaders. This is their prime demand. The half cent a pound increase will increase the weekly wages from about $14 to $16. The company desired to decrease the wages to $12, and the announcement of this resulted in the strike.

There are at present no sanitation provisions in the factory, the workers charge, making for much discomfort among the workers.

A business and social meeting will be held by the strikers Saturday night at 8 o'clock at 3537 Indiana avenue. Friends are invited to attend. Donations for strike relief are expected.

## Boston Capmakers Pass Resolution, Regretting Death of 'Gene Debs

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—Local No. 7 of the Cloth, Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union passed the following resolution on the death of Eugene V. Debs

Whereas, Eugene V. Debs has just passed away, and

Whereas, Eugene V. Debs has been a militant leader in the struggle of the American workers against the autocratic rule of the American capitalist class, fearing no sacrifice for the right of the workers to organize, against the use of injunctions in labor disputes, against the participation by the United States in the last World War and for the establishing of a political party that shall represent the workers of the nation, and

Whereas, by his untiring activity in behalf of the workers of the nation Eugene V. Debs has spent years of his life in the cause of labor, being released only after years of confinement which broke his health and caused his untimely death.

Whereafore Be it Resolved by Capmakers Union, Local 7, that he express our sincere sorrow at the loss of Eugene V. Debs, from the ranks of the labor movement, and

Be It Further Resolved, that we call upon all labor organizations in the city of Boston to unite and honor his memory.

Local 37 of the Upholsterers Union adopted a similar resolution.

## Pullman Porters Join in Memorial to Debs

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—(FP)—One of the most interested groups in holding a memorial meeting for Eugene V. Debs is the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which has taken St. Lukes Hall for Thursday night. Debs, leader of the 1894 Pullman strike, had a special place in his heart for the Negro Pullman porters and was a personal friend of their leaders.

He sent messages of commendation during the last year to the Brotherhood as it grew, always hoping that it would attain more success than the great fight of Pullman car workers in which he participated.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.


GRIGER & NOVAK
GENTS FURNISHING and
MERCHANT TAILORS
Union Merchandise
1934 West Chicago Avenue
(Cor., Winchester)
Phone Humboldt 3707

OUR MOTTO 3 Q's
Quality - Quantity - Quickness

U-EAT
Restaurant and Lunch Room
1232 W. MADISON ST.

Dr. Abraham Markoff
has returned from
U. S. S. R.
and Resumed Dental Practice at
249 E. 115th St.
New York 7th Labor Call


# SUNDAY WORKER SLOGAN CONTEST

HUNDREDS of slogans have been received to give the coming Sunday Worker a battle-cry. Slogans have come from all parts of the country and Canada. To offer greater opportunity to contestants the closing date has been postponed until December 15th. All slogans submitted before this date are eligible for the seven prizes totalling a hundred dollars in books. Remember the prizes: 1—A choice of fifty dollars worth of books; 2—Twenty-five dollars worth; and five dollars worth of books to each of the NEXT FIVE BEST slogans submitted. Here are some of the slogans submitted and being considered for prizes:

"A militant Labor's Weekly"—M. Weiner, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Workers' Weekly Mirror"; "Labor's Opinion"—G. Turiek, New York.

"The Workers' Church"—J. B. C. Woods, New York.

"Young Proletaire at the Throttle"—R. Weinberger, Ceredo, W. Va.

"Sunday Worker For Week-Day Worker"—Allan Clark, Medicine Hat, Canada.

"Light For All Who Work"—J. Shomaker, Seattle.

"A Weekly Review of the Class Struggle"—Chas. Schwartz, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Hope With a Fist in It"—J. B. Chapple, Ashland, Wis.

"The Workers' Sunday School"—E. G. Kalfder, Chicago.

"The Workers' March"; "The Flame"—Dora Dow, Mendham, N. J.

"An Adviser of the Discontented"—A. Sevlin, Nimrod, Mont.

"A Magazine of Proletarian Thought And Action"—Jim Waters, Chicago.

"Read The Sunday Worker While You Rest"—M. Kitzes, New York.

"The University of Thought"—B. Pomesant, New York.

"Read And Enjoy The Best While You Rest"—E. Guy, Kansas City, Mo.

"The Magazine With Everything Worth-While"—Irene Chapple, Ashland, Wis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 29.—D. C. Stephenson's appeal from the life sentance imposed on him by the Madison circuit court, following his conviction on a murder charge, was in the hands of the clerk of the supreme court today.

## Letters from Our Readers

**Ukrainian Workers Help!**

To The DAILY WORKER:

The Ukrainian Working Women's Organization in Boston recently celebrated their fourth anniversary. The fifth year has begun and we are striving to make this year even more fruitful and beneficial then these four years have been. This small branch of the Alliance of Ukrainian Workers' Organizations has made a progress that is quite creditable. Our class conscious members have worked, and are still working, very energetically and wholeheartedly to aid strikers, working people's newspapers and other journals, political prisoners, and to patronize entertainments given for the benefit of the labor movement. Besides this our members take part in plays, concerts, lectures, and the study circle, English, etc.

Hearing of your need for financial support we informed our audience attending and participating in our celebration of your need and then took up a collection which amounted to $12.85. It is with great pleasure that we enclose a money order for this amount.

Ukrainian Working Women's Organization. By M. Kalcta.

**Pup Comes Home.**

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 29.—A small fox terrier dog lost by Charles Corner, local butcher, while he was touring thru New Jersey in August 1925 romped back home today.


# The Drive

*For $50,000 to*

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

| ARIZONA— | October 26 |
|---|---|
| J. J. Green, Clifton | $ 5.00 |
| CALIFORNIA— | |
| J. W. Bonstein, Fort Bragg | 6.00 |
| Emil Carlson, Fort Bragg | 5.00 |
| Mari Eiki, Fort Bragg | 5.00 |
| A. Erickson, Fort Bragg | 5.00 |
| Jack Kiss, Fort Bragg | 5.00 |
| Julius Leive, Fort Bragg | 5.00 |
| Arte Makela, Fort Bragg | 5.00 |
| John Makela, Fort Bragg | 5.00 |
| Antti Sirik, Fort Bragg | 5.00 |
| F. Sola, Fort Bragg | 5.00 |
| Christ Unger, Fort Bragg | 5.00 |
| Anton Lala, Bradley | 5.00 |
| John Heinonen, Bradley | 2.50 |
| J. W. Peterson, San Francisco | 10.00 |
| Angelo Lachruss, Taft | 5.00 |
| ILLINOIS— | |
| Daily Worker banquet, Dist. 8 | 60.00 |
| Antonio Puray, Chicago | 1.00 |
| Dr. J. M. Rolf, Chicago | 5.00 |
| M. H. H., Evanston | 1.00 |
| Tomasso, Melrose Park | 2.00 |
| A. Lahtaski, Roseland | 1.50 |

| MICHIGAN— | |
|---|---|
| Carpenters Union Local Unit, Detroit | 10.00 |
| Finnish Section, W. P. Detroit | 5.00 |
| J. Bartchinen, St. Nazi, Detroit | 3.00 |
| Frank Kinner, Detroit | 2.00 |
| A. Ketunen, St. Nar. 1, Detroit | 2.50 |
| Martin Lahti, St. Nar. 1, Detroit | 2.00 |
| O. Kovasc, St. Nar. 1, Detroit | 2.50 |
| Alex Mahlstrom, Detroit | 2.00 |
| Matt Mattson, Detroit | 1.00 |
| Mayo, St. Nar. 1, Detroit | 2.00 |
| Nina Pajunen, Detroit | 5.00 |
| Alex Pelkonen, St. Nar. 1, Detroit | 5.00 |
| Karl Rosenberg, St. Nar. 1, Detroit | 5.00 |
| NEW YORK— | |
| I. H. Baeme | 2.00 |
| Louis Nedrich, Brooklyn | 10.00 |
| Louis Pincus, Brooklyn | 1.00 |
| Local 66 I. L. G. W. New York | |
| City | 10.00 |
| S. Sussman, Nar. 37 Rochester | 5.00 |
| OHIO— | |
| Sam Jansen, St. Nar. 24, Cleveland | 5.00 |



CHICAGO MEETING
Celebrating the Ninth Year of the Russian Revolution

*SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1926*
at 8 p. m.

ASHLAND BLVD. AUDITORIUM
Van Buren St. & Ashland Blvd.

WM. Z. FOSTER — WM. F. DUNNE
Vocal and Instrumental Music—Pantomime by the Young Pioneers—Lithuanian Workers' Chorus and other attractive features.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS



*Help Labor Prisoners and Defendants*

Busy Season for I. L. D. in Chicago

Come over and put in an hour, or 2 or 3, on Friday afternoon and evening before 6:15. Saturday afternoon before 6:15 and all next week.

All who will help I. L. D.,—all "Builders" come at 6:30 Saturday to TEMPLE HALL, Marshfield Ave. and Van Buren St. for a boosters' meeting.



*SEMINARY TAILORS*

CLEANERS & DYERS
Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling
Hats cleaned and blocked—Shoe Shining Parlor—Laundry
All Our Work Guaranteed. We Call for and Deliver.
812-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Phone Lincoln 8141



GRAND CONCERT AND BALL
given by
Russian and Ukrainian Educational Clubs.
*SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1926*
at
WALSH'S HALL
Corner Milwaukee, Emma and Noble Streets
Concert Begins at 4:30 P. M.
ADMISSION: 50 Cents in advance—65c. at door.
Tickets for Sale at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., Ukrainian Workers' Club, 1532 W. Chicago Ave., and the Daily Worker Office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.



*First Fall Costume Ball*
Arranged by the
EDUCATIONAL CLUB OF LYNN
ODD FELLOWS HALL
Corner Summer and Market Sts.

For the benefit of The DAILY WORKER, at
*FRIDAY EVE, NOVEMBER 5, at 7:30*

Prizes to be Given for Best Costumes
BEN RASKIN'S FAMOUS ORCHESTRA
Admission 50 Cents



The Best Place to Buy Your
CARPETS — LINOLEUM
RUGS — FURNITURE
OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 4 STORES

2635 W. North Avenue, Phone Humboldt 4983
2408 W. North Avenue, Phone Seeley 5600
1618 W. Chicago Avenue, Phone Humboldt 6941
1600 W. Roosevelt Road, Phone Monroe 6264

Published by the DAILY WORKER Publishing Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

| By mail (in Chicago only) | By mail (outside of Chicago) |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year | $6.00 per year |
| $3.25 three months | $3.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Business Manager
MORITZ J. LOEB,

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1922, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

## The Progress of Dictatorship in America

The steady progress of government controllation is drawn again to our attention by the recent decision of the supreme court upholding the right of the president to remove federal appointees without "the advice and consent of the senate."

One step more has been made in making a president elected for four years a dictator without check or hindrance. Able to hire and fire at will, in an immense country such as this, with its veritable army of employes, themselves wielding tremendous power since the extension of centralized government control to almost every phase of social, industrial and political activity, the president now symbolizes the concentrated force of the strongest sections of American capitalism.

It is significant that the decision was written by Judge Taft, that fat and faithful friend of big capital and that Justices Holmes, Brandeis, McReynolds, who cling to the traditions of the competitive period of American capitalism, dissented.

The capitalist press is practically a unit in welcoming this decision. It assures them of a curtailment of the restrictions which the franchise places upon big capitalism and places them in a more favorable position in relation to the profession politicians of the capitalist parties.

For the workers the decision is one more significant sign that American capitalism is strengthening its hold on the suppressive machinery of the state, organizing it so that in the hands of its henchmen it can be mobilized against the masses with the least possible difficulty.

This increase of the power in the hands of the executive is the more dangerous for the American working class in that it comes at a time when the labor movement has made but the barest beginnings in building a labor party to fight for its interests against the centralized power of capitalism.

The Worker (Communist) Party of America alone is carrying on the struggle for a labor party with its base in trade unions and other organizations of the workers. The decision of the supreme court confirms with an accuracy characteristic of reaction all we have said about the necessity for American centralising all its struggles in a powerful party of its own.

## MANY INDUSTRIES SHOW BIGGER OUTPUT WITH FEWER MEN EMPLOYED

The remarkable increase in productivity per man-hour in American industry since 1914 is again emphasized in a U. S. department of labor study of the cement, leather, flour and sugar-refining industries.

"Of the 8 industries studied so far," says the department, "one—the automobile industry—has shown an increase in man-hour output for the period 1914-1925 of over 200%; 6 industries have shown increases ranging from 25% to 80%, while in the boot and shoe industry the increase has been 16.8%, which is somewhat below the average.

**Cement industry.**

"Workers in the cement industry in 1925, the report shows, produced 57.8% more per man-hour of work than in 1914. It says: "This industry has been favored by a tremendous increase in the demand for its product during the past 4 years, so that it has undergone considerable expansion, a situation which is usually favorable to increasing output per man-hour. Conditions in the leather industry are practically the reverse of this, for there has been a steady decline in leather production since 1923 and not very much of an increase in recent years over 1914. Yet in spite of this situation the output per man-hour in the leather industry in 1925 was 28.2% greater than in 1924, while a 5-year average, 1921-1925, shows an even larger increase—34%."

In flour milling the output per man-hour was 39% greater in 1925. In sugar refining the 1925 output per man-hour was 27.3% above 1914, but in the postwar years 1919 to 1920 it was 20% below that level.

In the leather industry 1925 production stood 13.6% above 1914, but the industry employed 11.4% fewer workers. In 1924, with 14% fewer workers, there was produced 15.2% more leather than in 1914, an increase of 34% in labor productivity. The average working week in the industry has declined from about 57 hours in 1914 to 51½ in 1923.

# PROBLEMS OF ILLINOIS LABOR

## LEADERS OF STATE LABOR MOVEMENT CONTINUE TO THE RIGHT AT HIGH SPEED

SECOND ARTICLE.

IN his report to the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention, held at Streator, Ill., recently, President Walker painted a rather dismal picture of the future of labor while at the same time stating, which he undoubtedly thought rather gratifying, that there had been fewer labor disputes in the state during the last year than previously—only 94 strikes throughout the state, whereas in 1917 there were 363, in 1917 there were 267 and in 1920 there were 256. He said nothing of the fact that fewer labor disputes in this instance signify a failure by organized labor to utilize the favorable situation for aggressive organization activities. The losses sustained by the various unions, both in membership and organized positions, during this period were completely ignored by him. President Walker predicted a period of decline in the industrial activities for the future, but without suggesting any measures whereby labor could fortify itself or giving the slightest lead for militant fight against the open shop, which is again threatening the unions.

**Injunctions.**

IN this same report President Walker also claimed that there had been less injunctions during the past year because of the injunction limitation bill. Yet injunctions have been issued against the Chicago Retails Clerks' Union by the notorious Dennis E. Sullivan, who also imposed fines and prison penalty upon members of that union for picketing and declared the injunction limitation act unconstitutional. An injunction has been issued against the culinary crafts, covering some 150 Chicago restaurants, prohibiting any efforts of organization. An injunction has been issued against the machinists on strike in Chicago not to mention the fact that some fifty members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were thrown into prison to serve various terms for maintaining their union rights against an injunction in 1924. While many resolutions have been adopted against such usurpation of power by the courts, the labor leadership of Illinois did nothing to keep these labor prisoners out of jail save to beg the good friend of capital, Governor Small, for a pardon. Governor Small, of course, lived up to his oath and his service to the republican party program and this back-door politics gained nothing for the workers, while it certainly strengthened the employers.

ON the question of the injunction the Illinois State Federation of labor convention resolved, "That the campaign of education shall be continued to enlighten our membership and the decent citizens of our state as to its dire possibilities." These possibilities are well recognized by the organized capitalists and their tools, the injunction judges. They are taking advantage of it, while the labor leaders completely fail to measure up to the requirements of the situation.

**Free books.**

THE convention further voted for free text books for schools, better salary for factory inspectors, better and more compensation laws. It voted support for the retail clerks, attempted to terrify the employers with their unfair lists, and voted to support the new tax amendment to the constitution, which has already been adopted by both houses of the state and will be submitted to a referendum at the elections November 2. Support was expressed for these quite worthy, and quite harmless objects, while speeches were made every day for the union label.

One real issue, that of organizing unorganized workers, came up and was slightly discussed, but the net result was merely the adoption of a resolution relative to the automobile industry resolving to "look for the union garage shop card."

In its attitude inwards relations with or the sending of a labor delegation to the Soviet Republics, the reactionary leadership became particularly revealed. It attempted to place the Soviet Republic on a parallel with the fascist dictatorship, which exists by the foul murder of thousands of workers and destruction of their organizations.

**Drift to Right.**

STEP by step, the Illinois State Federation of Labor has during recent years gone completely to the right. It has made a considerable swing since 1919, when Duncan McDonald became its president for one year. Subsequently, John Walker stumped the state as candidate for governor on the farmer-labor party ticket at the same time that Len Small was put on the anti-ticket by the Central Labor Council at Kankakee. Now the turn is completed and the union leadership has forged a solid alliance with the stinking, corrupt Len Small machine.

This leadership gave full endorsement to Frank L. Smith, so-called friend of labor, prior to the exposure of the hundreds of thousands of dollars contributed for his campaign by the utilities corporations. The exposure proved a concrete example of the outright buying of political candidates of the old parties by the big capitalist corporations. Incidentally, it also laid bare one of the greatest combinations of big business, dirty politics, and

# Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

THIRD PRIZE WINNER.

## PITTSBURGH CO. EVICTS WORKERS OUT OF HOUSES

### Will Reopen Mine With Imported Scabs

By a Worker Correspondent.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 24. It is widely known that the Crescent mine property of the reputable Pittsburgh Coal company in western Pennsylvania will resume work on a non-union basis. This mine has been idle for 18 months.

**Order Families Out.**

Superintendent Harkers has ordered all families out of the company-owned houses on Red Hill. There are 36 families living in these houses. He has given them 10 days' notice to move. The reason for the order is that the Pittsburgh company will use the huts to house imported scabs and gunmen.

**Police Picket Mine.**

A picket of a dozen coal-iron police is already on duty at the Crescent mine, and has already carried on the instructions of the Pittsburgh company to terrorize the residents of Red Hill by patrolling the roads leading to the mine.

It is very likely that the United Mine Workers of America will take steps to fight the eviction of the miners and their families.

## DON'T FORGET CLASS IN WORKER CORRESPONDENCE FRIDAY NIGHT AT 6:30

Don't forget to attend the class in worker correspondence tonight at 6:30 o'clock, editorial rooms of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd.

All workers who have not yet registered for the class are urged to do so tonight. Students who register now will get the benefit of the remaining classes of this semester, as well as be prepared to take up the advanced work of the second semester.

Don't forget the time, 6:30 o'clock. The class meets at this time to enable workers who have other meetings to attend them after 8:30.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

## Step Over

### We Need Help!

The campaign for funds for The DAILY WORKER—shortage of help in the office—makes us cry for help. Step over and volunteer your services if you can spare a few moments during the day.

Any time from nine to five-thirty you're welcome!

Step over to 1113 West Washington Blvd. Call Monroe 4712 if you want to talk it over!

## THIS WEEK'S PRIZE WINNERS!

A worker in the Eastman Kodak company factory at Rochester, N. Y., is awarded the first prize this week for his story describing the effects on the workers of the speed-up system in that plant. He will receive a copy of "Romance of New Russia" by Magdeleine Marx, cloth bound edition.

The second prize for this week, "Bars and Shadows" by Ralph Chaplin is awarded to George E. Powers, who has admirably "covered" the present strike of the Paper Box Makers' Union in New York. Powers' prize-winning story appeared in an earlier issue.

The third prize goes to a coal miner in Brownsville, Pa., who gives the news of the activity of the Pittsburgh Coal company against the unionists. He receives a copy of "Government—Strikebreaker" by Jay Lovestone.

WHO WILL BE PRIZE-WINNERS NEXT WEEK? You know, worker correspondents, no one else does! Send in that story you have been thinking of writing. Write it today and send it in!

(FIRST PRIZE WINNER)

## SPEED-UP SYSTEM IN KODAK PLANT MEANS DEATH AND INJURY, COMPANY FORCES WORKERS TO BE CARELESS

By a Worker Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 24. — In a previous article on working conditions in the plants of the Eastman Kodak Co. assertion was made that the institution of the Dedeux point system was in a large part responsible for the tremendous increase in the number of accidents in which workers were injured, crippled and killed. That this is so in spite of the continuous accident prevention campaigns which are carried on by the company and the installation of the best in the line of safety appliances by them is proved by concrete evidence.

**Forced Carelessness.**

While on the one hand the workers are urged to exercise care at all times in their work the very nature of the speed up system under which they are compelled to work forbids their being careful. Their weekly base wage is sufficiently low to induce them to work carelessly under the most hazardous conditions in order to make some extra money in the shape of a bonus.

**Cut Down Times.**

The yard department, for example, of the plant at which I work, in which department the work is heavy and hazardous, requires of its employes that they do the jobs in half and even less than half the time that it formerly took them. For instance formerly five men were expected to load a freight car load of paper which weights up to seven hundred pounds per hale, within three hours. Since the inauguration of the bonus system, a twin from the Dedeux system, four men are expected to do the same amount of work in one and one half hours. If they do it in less time than this they are rewarded (or should I say insulted) with a miserably small bonus. If they don't do it within the allotted time, well . . . We're terribly sorry, but we can't use you any longer." Other jobs done by this department the time has been reduced proportionately.

**Crushed by Beams.**

Thus, some time ago, one of the workers of this department, while leading some 12 inch I-beams about 15 feet in length upon an auto truck, being in a great hurry, failed to fasten the beams securely with the result that when the truck started to move the beams tipped over, pinning him beneath the load and crushing the bones in both legs. He is now a watchman on one of the company's railroad crossings, being unfit for any other kind of labor.

Another worker, employed in the cotton slitting department also as a result of the hurry up system caught his hand in one of the wringers with the result that his hand is about 75% useless now.

**Three Workers Killed.**

Recently, three workers were killed within six weeks of one another. One of them, a youth about 18, who had contemplated leaving the employ of the company about two or three days later, was killed while dismantling rigging which had been used to hoist some materials. It seems that he too was in a great hurry, so much so that he failed to provide himself with a firm footing with the result that the weight of the chain hoist, which he was unhooking overbalanced him, causing him to fall some twenty feet to instant death. The other two workers lost their lives in building construction work.

**Lose Fingers.**

Any number of cases could be cited where, owing to the Bedaux system, workers become impatient with the slow motion of the punch press or cutting machine upon which they happen to work, try to rush it along with the result that they lose from one to four fingers. Only within the past two weeks a girl had the best part of three fingers cut off.

Adding insult to injury, the company, in it's monthly accident reports which are posted throuout the plant, places the responsibility for 90 per cent or more of these accidents upon the injured workers.

The writer sincerely hopes to see the day, before he too gets killed, when the workers of the Kodak plants become organized into a union whereby they will be able to demand a decent living wage without the necessity of risking the loss of life or limb in the acquisition of it.

## S. P. FAKES UP RELIGION WHEN LEADER PASSES

### So It Seems at Meeting in Los Angeles

By L. P. RINDAL.
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 24.—Friday evening, Nov. 12, the International Labor Defense held a successful Debs memorial meeting at Music-Art Hall. This event, which 400 workers were present, was a noteworthy one. Comrades "Mother" Bloor and Fisher, both able, forceful speakers, described wonderfully well the importance of Debs as a leader in the ranks of labor. Debs is not really dead, his spirit in behalf of the working class will live forever, it was pointed out.

**S. P. Strong on Religion.**

The socialist party Debs memorial at Trinity Auditorium Nov. 14 was a religious affair. The godly expressions connected with it all undoubtedly caused Eugene to turn in his grave. Wright, socialist party ex-candidate for congress, was chairman. His speech, read from a book, dealt with leader, from Abraham to Jerusalem Slim. The Naserene also figured prominently in a recitation given by a female soloist angel.

**Speech Is Short.**

Rev. Clinton J. Taft, director of A. C. L. U., also spoke. Altho not a radical of any sort, he seemed to have more fighting spirit in him than the socialists themselves.

Upton Sinclair, author of "Profits of Religion," etc., did not seem to like the holy atmosphere in the auditorium very much. He cut his speech short. "Los Angeles is like Russia," he began, "the way it was during the regime of the czar," he continued. At this point he stopped and looked around.

**S. P. Suppress Literature Sale.**

When Sinclair regained his breath he spoke for the press and against the proposed Debs monument—"the stone," as he termed it. "Increase the power of the press," he shouted. The socialists themselves had no literature for sale, and they stopped everybody else from selling closer than 100 feet from the building. In other words they tried to drive the Communists, I. W. W., anarchists, etc. into the clutches of the police. The Jewish Daily Forward likes that kind of "freedom of the press," but the author of the "Brass Check" does not.

**Collection Short.**

The chairman, Wright, interfared with Sinclair's collection speech. Result, $200 short of expenses. Sinclair, seemingly disgusted, left the speakers' stand. At this point Rev. Taft took charge of a second collection. Being a preacher, he ought to know how to "separate the 'dear people' from their pockets the second time is not known. It is reasonable to believe, however, that the socialists are forced to follow Sinclair's advice: "Let the stones wait . . ."

**Russian Tractor Fund Enriched.**

On the same evening as the Debs memorial took place the "iron" held its meeting, as scheduled previous to the break with the socialist party. The collection for tractors to be sent to a Jewish colony in Soviet Russia was $343.

## INMATES IN SOVIET PRISONS DO NOT LOSE IDENTITY AS MEN; AN AMERICAN COMRADE TELLS OF LIFE

By JACK HARDY,
Member of District 2, Workers Party of America, Section 5 E, Shop Nucleus 2.

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (By Mail).—While in Russia it was my desire to observe at first hand the workings of the Russian prison system, which has been described in such terrible terms by American capitalists, liberals and anarchists. Comrade Anna Richman, another America, and myself, therefore, went to one of the largest of the prisons in the vicinity of Moscow. The "isolator" prison, which we visited, is known to be one of the severest institutions in central Russia. To it are sent only those convicted of murder, armed robbery or other severe crimes. There are also confined in it a few counter-revolutionists whose actions were of a particularly vicious nature.

The exterior of this institution was not beautiful to behold. Russia is still poor and cannot devote her scant resources upon the decoration of exteriors. The inside, however, presented a different picture entirely.

**Learn Trades.**

The institution contains 360 inmates. All who so desire may learn a trade. No compulsion is used in the matter of work, but all, save the old and feeble, choose to be gainfully employed. The bulk of them work in either the textile factory attached to the prison, the clothing shop where the textiles are made into garments, and a few work in the small prison machine shop. All who work receive wages ranging from 20 to 75 rubles per month, the average wage being between 55 and 60 rubles. One-third of this wage is given to the prisoner; the other two-thirds go to his family. Those having no families receive the balance when their terms expire. Many of these men were never before gainfully employed.

Richman and myself were conducted through the various departments of the institution with which we were greatly impressed. The outstanding of these were a prison theater (in the former prison church) under the direction of a special cultural director who devotes full time to cultural work; an orchestra of 25 pieces, all prisoners; a prison library of 2,500 volumes, which the inmate may take to their rooms; a wall newspaper, written entirely by those confined in the institution. The prisoners may write and receive as many letters as they please, altho their mail is taken out only twice each week. Other features were the co-operative bookstore and general store, where the men may make purchases with the money they earn, at stated hours.

**Members Punished.**

We asked one man what he had done. He was under a ten-year sentance. We expressed astonishment to the director that for a crime of his nature so severe a sentence should have been imposed. The director informed us that the man had been a Communist. Sentences as a rule are not severe in the Soviet Union. But when a Communist commits a crime punishment is many times greater than for other individuals.

**Preserve Identity.**

Talking in the office after our survey, the director attempted to impress upon us that this was one of the most strict prisons in the Soviet Union. He also impressed upon us that in Russia reform, not punishment, is the aim of the prison system. And after what we had seen we could very well believe it. The men confined within this institution preserved their identity as men. They did not have a number; they wore their own clothes, not a prison garb. All of them were happy. They talked to us without hesitation, and we did not encounter one bitter note in more than half a day that we spent there.

Those confined in solitary confinement have been abolished in the Soviet Union. The director showed us the dungeon where men had been confined in solitary confinement during the regime of the czar. It is now the drug department of the prison, where medicine is prepared for those in the prison who become sick.


## WHERE YOU CAN GET YOUR TICKETS FOR THE GREAT FILM 'BREAKING CHAINS'

Tickets for the moving picture "Breaking Chains," to be shown here on December 3 at Douglass Park Auditorium can be obtained at the following places, it is announced by the International Workers Aid.

1806 South Racine avenue.
3209 W. Roosevelt road.
2409 North Halsted street.
2733 Hirsch boulevard
5116 South Halsted street.
19 South Lincoln street.
1902 W. Division street.
3461 Michigan avenue.
1832 W. Chicago avenue.
North Side Book Store.


## Joliet Pen Guard Tells How Warden Was Made to Hand Over the Keys

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 24.—How six convicts now on trial for the murder of Deputy Warden Peter M. Klein forced him to hand over the keys to solitary confinement cells was told in court today by Jacob Judnich, a guard at the Illinois state prison.

"Sam Oden, a trusty, and I were in the solitary row outside Klein's office," Judnich told the court, "when we heard a noise and went to investigate. We saw Klein lying on the floor, blood streaming down his face, and several of the convicts in the room.

"Sam Price ordered me to give him the keys. When I refused he struck me with an iron bar, while another prisoner slashed Oden. I managed to stagger out of the office and locked myself in the solitary row."

The witness then told how Klein was dragged from his office and shaken until he semi-consciously nodded to him as a sign that it was all right to hand over the keys.

## Hall-Mills Witness Is Offered Bribe for "Keeping Mouth Shut"

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 24.—Mrs. Mary Demarest testified on the witness stand in the Hall-Mills murder case that shortly after the murder of Rev. Dr. W. Hall and Eleanor Mill, Peter Pelle Binartini came to her house and offered $2,500 if she would "keep her mouth shut."

Di Martini is the private detective who was employed by Mrs. Frances Stevens Hall, one of the defendants, shortly after the murder.

The offer was made to Mrs. Demarest, she said, if she would forget "seeing" Mrs. Stevens and Ralph Gorshine and Minna Clark.

As Mrs. Demarest spoke of being offered $2,500 by Pelle De Martini to "keep her mouth shut" her right hand clenched and unclenched nervously. Her face, however, remained expressionless. Henry Stevens squirmed in his seat. Willie twiddled his mustache nervously.


**Lay Special $2 Assessment on Miners.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 21 — Every delegate present at the United Mine Workers of America will pay an extra $1 assessment for December and another for January, by decision of the international executive board.



## A NEW NOVEL OIL! By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)


The next afternoon, coming out from his classes, Bunny saw on a news-stand the familiar green color of the "Evening Boost-er," and his eye was caught—as it was meant to be caught—by flaring headlines:

POLICE RAID RED CENTER

So Bunny purchased a paper—as it was meant that he should do—and read how that morning a squad from police headquarters had invaded the rooms of the clothing workers' union, and taken off nearly a truck-load of documents which were expected to prove that the disturbance in the city's industry was being directed and financed by the red revolutionists of Moscow. The officials of the union were under arrest, one of those apprehended being Chaim Menzies, "self-confessed socialistic agitator."

X

So there was another job for Bunny. He didn't know quite how to set about it, and Dad was on the way to Paradise, and could not be consulted. Bunny went to see Dad's lawyer, Mr. Dolliver, a keen-witted, soft-spoken gentleman who had no sympathy with reds, but, like all lawyers, was prepared for any weird trouble his wealthy clients might bring along. He called up police headquarters and ascertained that the self-confessed socialistic agitator was to be arraigned the following day; he would be seen at that time, and it would be up to Bunny to have the cash on hand, or real estate to twice the amount. Bunny said he wanted to see the prisoner, and Mr. Dolliver said he knew the chief of police, and might be able to arrange it.

He wrote a note, and Bunny went over to the dingy old building which had been erected to serve a city of fifty thousand, and was now serving one of a million. The chief proved to be a burly person in civilian clothing, smelling strongly of civilian whiskey; he requested Bunny to sit down and summoned a couple of detectives, and began an obvious effort to find out what Bunny knew about Chaim Menzies, and Bunny's ideas, and Chaim's ideas. And Bunny, who was growing up fast in an ugly world, gave a carefully phrased exposition of the difference between the right and left wings of the Socialist movement. Plainly that he could not be trapped into indiscretions and knowing that he was a millionaire's son, and could not be thrown into jail, the chief gave him up, and told one of the detectives to take him in to see the prisoner.

So Bunny got a glimpse of his city's jail. The old building was cracked, and had been condemned as a menace to life by half a dozen successive commissions; nevertheless, here it was a monument to the greed of real estate speculators, who care nothing about a city's good name, provided only its tax-rate was low. The moldy old place stank, and if you looked carefully you might see vermin crawling on the walls. The prisoners were confined in a number of "tanks," which were steel barred cages, holding thirty or forty men each, with no ray of daylight, and not enough artificial light to enable anyone to read. This city, proudly named "Angel," appeared anxious to cultivate all possible vices in its victims, for it provided them no reading matter and no exercises or recreation, but permitted them to have cards, dice and cigarettes—and the jailers secretly smuggled in whiskey and cocaine to such as had money for bribes.

In one of these tanks sat Papa Menzies on the floor, since there was no other place to sit. He appeared quite contented, having gathered round him the entire congregation of the cell, to hear about the struggle of the clothing workers, and how it was up to the toilers of the world to organize and abolish the capitalist system. When Bunny appeared, the old man jumped up and grabbed him by the hand, and Bunny said quickly, "Mr. Menzies, you should know that this gentleman with me is a detective."

Papa Menzies grinned. "Sure, I got nothing to hide. I been a member of de Socialist party for twenty years. I believe in de ballot box—dey vill find nothing to de contrary, unless dey make it. I have been telling dese boys vat Socialism is, and I vill tell dis gentleman, if he vants to listen. I have been helping de clothing workers stand together for decent conditions and I am going on vid it de day I git out again." So that was that.

And in the evening Bunny phoned to his father and told him the situation. Bunny had been accustomed to sign his father's name to checks of any size, and had been careful not to abuse the privilege; but now he was proposing to draw fifteen thousand dollars, because they would probably fix the bail very high, in the hope of keeping the old man in jail until the strike had been broken. There was no risk involved, Bunny declared, for Menzies was the soul of honor, and would not run away.

Dad made a wry face over the telephone, but what could he do? His dearly beloved son was ablaze with indignation, and insisted that he knew all about it, there was no possibility whatever that this old clothing worker could be a secret agent of the Soviet government, deliberately planted in Angel City to destroy American institutions. How Bunny could know such things Dad couldn't imagine, but he had never known him to be so wrought up, and finally he said all right, but to have Mr. Dolliver send somebody to court with the money so that Bunny would not get his name into the newspapers again

(Continued Tomorrow)


## Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!

They must have a NEW and FAIR trial, Life and Freedom.
If enough people DEMAND that they live, they WILL LIVE.

Their lives and freedom, in a sense, means OUR lives and freedom. Therefore, Chicago workers, come to the

## Protest Mass Meeting

AT

## ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

Van Buren and Ashland

## FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 8 P. M.

Nationally known speakers will expose the frame-up and the "Ghastly Miscarriage of Justice."

John Fitzpatrick — Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
Rev. Clayton Morrison — Vincenzo Vacirca
Anton Johannsen, chairman — Other Noted Speakers.

Now great a percentage of our readers will rally to the meeting and make this DEMAND A POWERFUL ONE? A very large percentage, we hope and urge. Set aside Friday evening, Nov. 26, for Sacco and Vanzetti!

Tickets (admission is 10c) from Machinists' District Office, 118 S. Ashland Blvd. (Tel. Uhlmann, Monroe 4238) and from many union headquarters and from The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd. If absolutely impossible for your organization or you to send in for tickets and posters, phone for them to be sent to you.

Come in Tens of Thousands. Come Early. Bring Others.

Auspices: Sacco-Vanzetti Conference of Chicago.



Everybody You Know and Everybody Else will be at the

## NEW MASSES

## Workers' and Peasants' Costume Ball

Friday Evening, December 3rd, at 9.

WEBSTER HALL—19 East 11th Street, New York City.

Everybody! Ukrainians, Chuvash, Khirgiz, Bolsheviks, Mensheviks, Georgians, Cossacks, Russars, Redguards . . .

Everybody! Manya, Tanya, Masha, Sasha . . . . . Ivan Ivanovitch, Stepan Stepanovitch . . . . . .

Tickets in Advance, $1.50. At the Door, $3.00

Ask your Union to get in touch with us for special club rates.

By mail from NEW MASSES BALL, 39 West 8th Street, New York (Tel. 4445 Stuyvesant), or Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 137 University Place; Rand School, 7 East 15th St.; Frolheit, 30 Union Square.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $8.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } .....Editors
BERT MILLER .....Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application


## A New Threat Against Mexico

"Nervous Nell" Kellogg, our unlettered secretary of state, in the language of a bar-room bully, serves notice on Mexico that relations between that republic and the United States will be severed unless Mexico refrains from putting into effect the laws relating to oil and landed property passed by the Mexican congress.

Mexico refuses to be hullied and emphatically states that the government will not modify its laws to suit the interests of American exploiters. It is reported that Mexico's firm stand has rallied most of the Latin American republics behind the Calles government with the exception of a few puppet governments like that of Nicaragua which is on Wall Street's payroll.

While Kellogg is penning blustering notes to Mexico, American marines are protecting the Diaz dictatorship in Nicaragua and United States warships are patrolling the Mexican coast ostensibly looking for Mexican filibustering expeditions in aid of the Nicaraguan revolutionists, but more likely looking for an excuse that would give Kellogg the pretext to break relations with our southern neighbor.

It is not necessary to stress the fact that Mexico is entirely right in her decision not to surrender her sovereignty to the Wall Street government of the United States. The stand taken by the Mexican government is a brave one and cannot fail but challenge the admiration of every worker, and indeed every American who has yet escaped the contaminating influence of imperialism.

No doubt the catholic church will take advantage of the fresh attack on Mexico to open its mad guns and to arouse popular opinion in behalf of military intervention. That the church is secretly working hand in hand with the government is almost a certainty.

If, as reported, the Latin American countries back up Mexico in this crisis our Wall Street statesmen might think twice before they risk the loss of their American markets by buckling on the sword for a war in behalf of the oil and land robbers of this country.

The voice of the American working class must be heard in Washington in protest against the threatened war against a friendly nation. And it must say to Wall Street: "Hands Off Mexico!"

## Why Thompson Did Not Speak

Colonel Carmi Thompson, presidential investigator in the Philippines was scheduled to deliver a speech on the situation in Wood's potential rubber Klondyke, before the reactionary members of the Hamilton Club of Chicago, last Tuesday night.

Thompson did not talk about the Philippines. The subject was too warm. Why?

The reason can be found in Thompson's undiplomatic utterances on his arrival in Seattle. Thompson went to the islands with the conclusion already formed that the United States must stay in the Philippines, for the benefit of the Filipinos, of course. What imperialist power ever admitted having any ulterior motive in stealing something?

Despite this inelastic conclusion, however, Thompson found so many flaws in the regime of General (Ivory Soap) Wood, the governor-general, that he could not refrain from commenting unfavorably on his administration. Wood's rule must be bad indeed when such a loyal servant of imperialism as Colonel Thompson is forced to speak out in public and condemn it.

Thompson gave the impression that Wood is administering the affairs of the islands with a gatling gun. The general has surrounded himself with a "cavalry cabinet." The resentment of the Filipinos was brought home forcibly more than once to Thompson. The president's investigator thinks that the best interests of American imperialism will be served by a more diplomatic tool than Wood.

The expression of those ideas accounts for Thompson's failure to mention the Philippine question at the Hamilton Club. Thompson claimed that American imperialism is a good thing for the Filipinos. But the administration of the same imperialism is bad. This is just the end of the imperialist stick that touches the Filipino head. How can this contradiction be reconciled? It would never do for the Hamilton Club to sponsor such a presentation of the Philippine problem.

Thompson's recommendation to the president will undoubtedly suggest that General Wood be advised to develop malaria and that some college professor who is not accustomed to drinking brandy for breakfast should replace him. But whether the Filipinos get tickled under the chin by a saccharine professor or prodded by the bayonet of a swashbuckling militarist, Firestone will squeeze his rubber out of them and that is the object of imperialism.

## Reaching the Youth

The capitalists, thru numerous organizations, social, athletic and religious, are assiduously poisoning the minds of the youth of the country with capitalist dope. Boy scouts and girl scouts, camp fire girls and similar organizations have for their object the creation of an ideology in the minds of the youth that will turn them into convinced supporters of capitalism.

Hundreds of capitalist papers cater to the youth. Every capitalist daily has its children's page. In comic strip, in poetry and in story, the ruling classes cleverly turn the youthful mind into the channel that will be most remunerative to the interests of capitalism, whether it be in the factory during times of peace or on the battle field in time of war.

Against this barrage of propaganda the working class have been able to present only a feeble opposition. But feeble as it is at present, it contains the germ of a mighty educational weapon in the future.

The foremost expression of the working class youth in this country is the Young Worker, organ of the Young Workers League. Every adult worker should see that a copy of this live weekly comes into his home. Workers who do not want to see their sons brought up only to be mowed down by machine guns in a capitalist war should support the Young Worker.

# Signs of Crisis in Italian Fascism

### Fascism Carries Out the Work of Italian Finance—The Petit-Bourgeois Founders of the Party Are Kept Alive Only by Nationalist Phrases—The Workers Are Enslaved and Face an Economic Crisis of Serious Proportions—The Fascist Party Is Breaking Up from Conflicting Class Interests.

By ERCOLI (Roma).

THE introduction of the death penalty in Italy is as act of fear which is determined by the constant succession of attempts on Mussolini's life. In the course of nine months three attempts have been made to assassinate the "Duce." The first attempt has not yet been explained and there still exists some doubt as to whether it was not a case of provocation. On the second and third occasions Mussolini had an extremely narrow escape. Since the attempts are beginning to follow one another in such regular succession it is difficult to say that any one of them will be the last. On the contrary, we may assume with considerable certainty that the first three attempts will be followed by others. Anyone who knows what fascism in Italy has been and what it has on its conscience will easily understand the grounds for this certainty. Fascism has sown so much abhorrence and hatred that it is quite natural if "avengers" arise from the masses of the embittered people. Italian people anyhow look to act individually. The introduction of the death penalty is thus a kind of "legal terror" with the purpose of counteracting this danger. It is, however, extremely doubtful whether these measures will have the desired effect.

After the third attempt on his life Mussolini spoke for the first time, in an address to the black shirts, on dangers threatening the fascist regime. Never before had he spoken of such words. Always, and especially after the attempts on his life, he had made a point of proclaiming loudly that the regime was secure, "more than established," "most firmly established," "indestructible," etc. As a matter of fact, however, there are today unmistakable signs that the situation, not only in Italy in general, but also in fascism, is becoming more and more acute.

**Serves Financiers.**

SINCE fascism came into power, but especially in the last two years, it has carried on a policy exclusively in the interest of a block which financial capital, the great industrialists and the agrarians, have formed round fascism. The policy of fascism has been not only a policy of class but a policy in the interest of the most greedy and parasitic strata of the bourgeoisie. The consequence of this policy seemed at first to be a development of production. Capital, freed from all barriers, threw itself into industrial undertakings, hoping to achieve profits far beyond the usual rate. The investment of capital increased in an extraordinary measure.

It was, however, only a case of delusive bloom and of a purely external growth. As a matter of fact, both were to a certain extent a consequence of the progressive depreciation of the currency, and moreover, if they were to be effective, demanded large contracts. The home market of Italy, however, has been brought to the brink of ruin by the action of fascism itself—which, in order to stabilize state finances and to achieve a redistribution of wealth in favor of the plutocratic groups, has brought distress on the middle classes and thrust the poorer classes into a condition of despair by giving the industrialists a free hand to reduce wages and lengthen hours of work. Foreign markets, on the other hand, have yet to be won by Italy.

THE chief branches of industry are faced by a crisis. It is anticipated that within a few months enormous masses of workers will be turned on to the streets. Bankruptcies are multiplying at a catastrophic rate. The process of expropriating the middle classes for the benefit of the plutocracy is continually systematically. The masses of the people are compelled to restrict their consumption more and more and have to eat black bread as in war time. What is left of the reconstruction which fascism has tried to effect?

Nothing remains on the one hand but the system of blackmail and intimidation which was introduced in order to suppress all freedom of movement among the working class and, on the other hand, the phrases and plans of imperialist expansion. Both of these are indispensable to fascism.

A MATTER of absolute necessity is the enslavement of the working class and the peasants by suppressing class organizations, by prohibiting strikes, by abolishing the independence of the municipalities, the freedom of the press, the right of assembly, etc. Nothing but the enslavement of the working class enables the large industrialists and the large agrarians to develop their policy of stabilization. But this is not all proceeding smoothly. The pressure which is exercised on the masses calls forth a reaction from them, a very perceptible trend towards the left. For the moment there is certainly no immediate danger of movements on a large scale, but nevertheless the outlook for fascism is anything but promising.

A second necessity is that of making use of pompous nationalist phraseology and of proclaiming great plans of expansion. Imperialistic braggadocio is a necessity which has been forced on fascism by the petty bourgeois origin and by the precarious situation in which it finds itself at present. While carrying on activities which are entirely for the benefit of the large bourgeoisie it must keep the masses from which it originated attached to itself by deping them with high-sounding phrases. How long will the nationalist intoxication be able to prevent the petty bourgeoisie resisting a policy which deprives it at the same time of comfort and of the illusion of power?

**Fascist Party Divided.**

THIS brings us to one of the most delicate questions, the crisis in the fascist party itself, a crisis which continues incessantly in spite of Mussolini's efforts. Fascism, having made it impossible for any opposition group to express itself, and having made itself the only political organization in the country, is now experiencing the revival of opposition within its own ranks. On the one side is the large industrialists, on the other the petty bourgeoisie. On the one side are the fascist heads in the service of the agrarians and the plutocracy, on the other side are the old fascist groups with their old fascist tendencies. On the one side are the industrialists and on the other side the so-called corporations of workers. On the one side is a group of bankers, on the other side the group of their opponents.

The first clash developed so far that within the fascist party itself all system of democracy has had to be abolished. Even in its local bodies the party officials remain on the one hand are nominated by the government. The meetings of members have been deprived of all right of action. The opposition, however, is assuming new forms. At the time of the last attempt on Mussolini's life the two branches of fascism came to an armed conflict with one another in Trieste which lested for two whole days and made it necessary to proclaim martial law in Rome the fascist heads of the opposition made an attack on the premises of the police administration.

THESE are in brief outline some of the factors in the Italian situation, which undoubtedly prompted Mussolini to announce that the fascist regime is threatened by dangers. Has Mussolini any plan for removing these dangers? There can be no doubt that he has one and this plan is being carried out. It consists in reinforcement of the regime of terror, of suppression of the systematic application of force against the masses in order to prevent them taking decisive action for the purpose of altering the situation. The reintroduction of capital punishment is part of this plan. It is characterized by the terror which is assuming legal forms.

The proletariat and the peasants of Italy are becoming more and more convinced of the fact that the death penalty must be executed on the fascist regime and that they have received a call to energetic action. The vanguard of the working class, the Communist Party of Italy is steeled and strong enough to pursue its path resolutely even in the face of the new threats.

# Amsterdam Splitters at Work Among the Teachers

Information was given in the press that Amsterdam was to convene a conference of teachers' organizations in Paris on August 1, for the purpose of creating a new international to cater for educational workers. Later the press stated that the conference had met, but what it had decided on remained in the dark. Only quite recently have we obtained news of the conference proceedings which throw some light on this fresh disruptive plan of Amsterdam directed immediately against the existing federation of workers' international with headquarters in Paris.

At present the teaching profession is organized as follows, internationally:

**Trade Union Interests.**

To the first group belong various pedagogic internationals of a pacifist and clerical nature, closely linked up one way or another with the league of nations and in dependence on the ruling classes of the bourgeois states such as the San Francisco International subsidized by American millionaires). These internationals do not aim at defending the trade union interests of the teaching profession, nor do they in any way fight to better their members' material position and status. They are mere tools in the hands of the ruling classes, deprived of any chances of conducting an independent policy.

The only genuine international trade union body standing on the class proletarian viewpoint and effectively working for the improvement of the position of the teaching profession is the Educational Workers' International. The E. W. I. is affiliated to neither Amsterdam nor the Red International of Labor Unions, since it contains in its ranks teachers' organizations belonging to both internationals as well as organizations without other international affiliation.

**Establishing Unity.**

The E. W. I. has, during the course of years, demonstrated the practical possibility of establishing trade union unity among the various teachers' organizations, and it would seem that it has fully justified itself as a real and growing force.

However, Amsterdam regards the present state of the international as far as the teachers are concerned, somewhat differently. The Educational Workers' International's success in obtaining the practical realization of the united front among the teachers it regards not as a virtue, but as a vice, and is trying to fight the E. W. I. by setting up its own teachers' international.

Amsterdam's present attempt to split international organisation among the teachers is by no means the first; as far back as 1922 it appointed a special commission to call together a teachers' international, a step that was put off again and again.

**No Teachers' Organization.**

Finally, two years ago, the Amsterdamites set up a civil servants' and teachers' international to which, as the same Seasenbach admits, not a single teachers' organization is affiliated.

It can thus be seen that this last Amsterdam plan is merely a continuation of its old policy of sabotaging any united front the teachers may form.

The Paris conference of August 1, presided over by Sassenbach, was attended by the Nationale Syndicat of France, the Vienna Teachers' Alliance, the Austrian Teachers' Alliance and the Elementary Teachers' Union of Germany.

Both the British and German teachers' unions declined to participate.

**Adopted Resolution.**

The conference adopted a draft constitution of the future international, the first clauses of, which places obstacles in the way of entry for bodies not sharing like views, reading: "The international may be joined by all educational workers' organizations from all branches of educational activities, providing they recognise the principles and methods of the educational workers' international federation." Of course, the international is prepared to enter into relations with organizations, " . . . if and provided they do not adhere to principles contrary to those held by the E. W. I. F."

If, for instance, any teachers' organization does not share the principles of collaboration with the bourgeoisie and is in favor of a genuine united working class front, then it need never hope to get into the international the Amsterdamers have set up, since at bottom such views will be contrary to the tasks of the said international.

**Baring from Within.**

Cautious voices speaking at the conferences (which was, it ought to be noted, attended by Amsterdam's "own folks"), thought that some danger might attend the setting up of the new international: the Communists might charge them with splitting the movement, and perhaps it might be better to join the Paris E. W. I., where they again might have the majority with them.

It was suggested that the Belgians and Luxemburgers should not meanwhile leave the E. W. I. it being recognized as permissible for a union to belong to two internationals. Observing the hesitancy of the delegates and anxious to mask this plainly disruptive step, Sassenbach moved an elastic formula to the effect that "the conference recognized the necessity for establishing international connections between teachers' organizations affiliated to the E. W. I. F." the form these connections are to take to be decided on in the autumn when the conference is to meet again.

Little consideration of this criminal plan being hatched by Sassenbach is enough to make one realize what incalculable harm it is likely to cause the work of establishing unity and of welding the ranks of the men and women engaged in the teaching profession, who, to an even greater extent than is the case among the workers in capitalistic industries, are divided into different crafts and corporations. This fresh effort on the part of the Amsterdam international Federation of Trade Unions to smash the already existing international teachers' body constitutes a direct attack on the united proletarian front. This small but clear example demonstrates fully the true nature of the Amsterdam international with its limited outlook and fanatical attitude towards any display of real working class solidarity.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

**TONIGHT.**

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
8:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Little Joe Warner; Hazel Nyman, accordion; John Uss, baritone; Anna Boehm; Lucky Wilbur; Great Lakes Entertainers.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:30—Alamo Entertainers.

**FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28.**

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
8:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Vella Cook, Gerald Crabsaint, Little Joe Warner, Mildred Celusia, Will Rossiter, John Miller.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Orchestra.
11:30—Alamo Entertainers.

# OUR MEXICAN LETTER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

THE religious question is a thing of the past so far as the Mexican people is concerned. It was only a good contender when Wall Street could arouse the anger of the Knights of Columbus, the catholic church representatives in the United States, against the laws and laws enacted by the Calles government.

No one that knows Mexico, its inhabitants', religious feelings, doubted that the so-called regulation of the 130 constitutional article would bring some trouble, but at the same time it was understood that the trouble would be more likely to come from across the Rio Grande than from the Mexican church-goers.

ALSO that it would be a fine mask for the government, which was preparing almost at the same time to fill out the national chamber of deputies with a large majority of the "Socialist alliance" allied with the Morones "labor party," while the true representatives of labor and agrarian parties, conducted more political merit out, in spite of the fact that some of the new (nor)ressional representatives, allowed to get in had not even presented themselves as candidates and a good many of them might have the places or districts for which they were "elected" in Mexico City.

Otherwise it was a good stunt to be displayed as the schismatic catholic church had failed miserably, not having strength enough to distract the labor movement from its activities for betterment as a class.

THAT'S the action of the government to enforce the church regulation could not bring difficulties from inside, from the Mexican people for it is well known that religious feeling, strong only in Central Mexico, is being so on the coasts near and south border states, and the government is powerful enough as proved by the isolated few cases of fanatics stirred up against the law by the priests in Puebla, Jalisco, Coahuila, Michoacan and Mexico City to "placate" them one way or another

• • •

THE political situation as outlined above is completely in the hands of the government. Calles is playing wisely with the political forces at present. The so-called alliance of labor-agrarian parties is an hybrid amalgamation of reactionaries and social reformers a la U. S. Bolshevism. Its core is made up of the former peonista and cooperatista parties that gave place to the delahuertista last counter-revolutionary party and uprising of 1923-1924.

And these gentlemen have a close understanding with the laborista party —Morones party—the political expression of the C. R. O. M., the biggest organized labor party in Mexico, but a mere government department and nothing else.

NOW, with more than two years from this date to election time for president of Mexico, these political forces are moving fast ahead in order to get a firm hold on the political field, to fight successfully against the army of Obregonista forces which everybody knows in Mexico by this time.

The incoming new national bourgeoisie, big and small, the thousands of army officers and government employes discharged by the Calles regime following his plan of economy to pay the foreign national debts, the bigger part of the army, the peasant masses, and the defeated Partidos Conlignides Regionales in the last electoral campaign

THERE is a third party which will play the villain role in the whole Mexican political film. That is the fully reactionary party with its forces already in line, the catholic church, the big old national land and industrial capitalists and foreigners, mines and transports part of the mercenary officers of the army, at whose head will be General Arnulfo R. Gomez, the fascist militarist candidate of all these powerful reactionary forces for president of Mexico, now commander in chief of the tenth army zone, with headquarters in the city of Vera Cruz.

The most dangerous part of the game could be the case of an alliance of the laborista party with the social-democratic combination against the (Obregonista) party, no very doubtful combination will not have the support of the masses. More over Calles, not Gomez, an ace fascist, is the man who will be able to make an alliance unless he is chosen as candidate for president, and that would be a hard job to fill for the laborista party.

The possibility for everyone who knows the political position in Mexico nowadays that there will be a revolution to elect the next Mexican president. Any one already as candidate of the anti-government party is supported by General Francisco R. Serrano, secretary of the federal district.

The most remarkable thing he is only known for a political historian who has taken part in the movement that the nation needs his services to regain peace and consequently he will be the government seat for the second time in the 1917 constitutional period or not.

The so-called laborista "alliance" will make a united effort to name a candidate to get support from both the fascist leaders, Campillo Seyde and Flores, are out of the question.

Here are some of the names mentioned that cannot be included: Treinda the crafty Calles intimate friend, and Delnegri. The former Obregon minister in the Calles government is a Mexican diplomatic representative at this time.

THEN there is the remainder of the whole conservative forces in Mexico, grouped around Arnulfo R. Gomez, and who will head the revolt against Calles under the assumption that he cannot be strong to impose another candidate to succeed him under the will of the Mexican people.

I can now say what I said before that "Politics in Mexico is the same game"

BUT the worst part of the whole thing is the way what is to happen next must probably among the Mexican people as a result of a real work in and farmers' political organization opposed to the ones described. Just a slowly beginning of such a tendency is to be noted in some parts of the country, but yet without any definite relation among them.

The strongest local parties in some states as Yucatan, Coahuila, Puebla, Mexico and others are under the rule of one of the named national political movement.

THE old national agrarian party is dead. Its chief leader, Soto y Gama, had to compromise to enter as a congress representative with the victorious socialist laborites, and yet he entered the socialistic as a laborite representative that is. Soto y Gama did not enter as an agrarian leader.

It is to be hoped that the stirring events that will take place within the next two years will be full of advantage of by creating a real strong workers' and peasants' political party under the guidance of the Mexican Communist Party.

A Mexican Communist.

## Will Block Returning of Alien Property to Expose Custodian Deal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—No German property will be returned to its owners until a report is had on the investigation into the conduct of the alien property custodian's office, Representative Wm. A. Oldfield, democratic whip of the house, told the ways and means committee at a hearing to determine legislation on the project.

Oldfield declared Comptroller McCarl has made an exhaustive investigation of the office, which, it has been hinted, might contain sensational disclosures. Until that report is available Oldfield indicated the democrats will not permit the property to be returned.

## Mexican Trouble Not Religious, Involves Politics and Schools

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The present struggle in Mexico is not religious, but political and educational, declared Carlos Barren, Mexican author and dramatist, speaking in Town hall here under the auspices of the League for Political Education. "The constitution of Mexico, he said, merely did the same thing that the constitution of the United States does—provide for separation of church and state.

"In 1910 80 per cent of the population was illiterate. Today the percentage is only 62 per cent—surely a good record of progress in 16 years. Before the revolution public education was in the hands of the catholic church, which in 300 years failed in its task," he said.

## Electric Companies in Hook-up Test.

Electric power from Chicago was used in Boston in a test of the possibility of linking up lighting systems. More than a dozen light and power companies were linked up in the 1000-mile hook-up. All of the towns and cities on the line of this test were for a short time served with electricity from the Chicago load center.

Entered as second class matter Oct. 6, 1921, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Vol. III. No. 271. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1926 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 C

Join the Growing Red Worker Correspondents The DAILY WORKER!

# G. O. P. TIGHTENS GRIP ON SHIPSTED

## Harder and Faster Work Necessary to Keep The Daily Worker!

The contributions to the KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND week by week have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| September 18 | $ 339.50 |
| September 25 | 512.10 |
| October 2 | 1,021.03 |
| October 9 | 1,966.30 |
| October 16 | 3,830.29 |
| October 23 | 3,460.37 |
| October 30 | 2,514.64 |
| November 6 | 1,348.43 |
| November 13 | 2,659.03 |
| November 20 | 1,916.97 |
| November 27 | 2,076.19 |
| TOTAL | $21,644.85 |

The total is equal to $5 from 4,327 members.

We must mobilize the remaining 5,673 members to raise their $5 quota for The DAILY WORKER.

## WE *MUST* COMPLETE THE $50,000 FUND TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

### *Quick Action Is Needed!*

Daily Worker Committees: Visit every nucleus and check the contributions raised by each member.

Party Nuclei: Examine the record of each member in raising his quota to keep The DAILY WORKER.

Every Party Member, Every Supporter of The DAILY WORKER: *Start December with harder, faster work to complete the $50,000 fund without which we cannot keep The DAILY WORKER for 1927.*

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

H. L. MENCKEN tells us in his "Americana" how a bevy of Nordics in a Maine village cut loose and spit the air with sounds of bawdy revelry in honor of a cow that was given a free trip to the town by the local chamber of commerce, presumably for the encouragement of bovine pulchritude. But the politicians from the odoriferous stockyards of Chicago vied with the perfumed citizens of Lake Forest last Saturday in putting on their best babbitarian big and tucker to hail a combat between two arms of American imperialism's war machine, on the gridiron, the object of the struggle being to kick, push, throw, or by any other legal means to advance a piece of inflated pigskin from one side of a designated area to another.

• • •

AS many otherwise quite normal and partly intelligent persons of my acquaintance show unusual cerebral animation on the occasion of such a conflict I am not trying to convey the impression that athletic events are to be sneered or sneezed at. What I would like to succeed in doing is to draw the analogy between the Nordic orgy and her utilization by a chamber of commerce for the encouragement of cattle breeding among the farmers and the transportation of West Point cadets and Annapolis midshipmen for the encouragement of cannon-fodder breeding among the inhabitants of the middle west.

• • •

UNDOUBTEDLY both efforts were successful. The cow had a good time and so had the gridiron warriors, the had others if we are to give credence to stories of wild times in the big hotels. No honest lover of football—if there yet breathes such an individual—could consider last Saturday's game a sporting contest between

(Continued on page 3)

## GET FINES FOR POSTING BILLS ON CELEBRATION

### Workers Made Victims of Dead Law

Arrested on Nov. 6 charged with violating a city ordinance, which is never enforced, against posting leaflets on city poles, two workers were fined $10 each in police court Monday morning. The posters they put on the poles were those advertising the Chicago celebration of the Russian revolution anniversary.

In spite of the fact that on the same poles the workers used to advertise the workers' affair, there were posters advertising political candidates, the two were arrested by police.

The workers fined were Denois Piarino and Nick Stevens, International Labor Defense, thru Attorney David J. Bentall, handled the defense.

The judge fined the two the minimum and remitted court costs, declaring that was the "best" he could do. When Attorney Bentall pointed out that the law is never enforced, the judge said that he could not consider that, but must assess the fine when the law is enforced.

## O, BE JUBILANT! POPE GRANTS WAGE INCREASE TO HARD-UP CARDINALS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Nov. 29.—Due to the increased cost of living the pope has doubled the salary of cardinals, from 20,000 to 40,000 lire a year, approximately $960.

It has been maintained that many of the cardinals were unable to secure more than a bare existence upon their salaries.

## BRITISH FIRMS SIGN MEXICAN LAND DEMANDS

### *Play Own Game in the U. S.-Mexican Fight*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Mexican embassy has made public telegrame from its government announcing that all British oil concerns in Mexico have agreed to apply for concessions in compliance with the oil and land laws which go into effect Jan. 1. The total acreage upon which confirmation was asked by the British companies is 200,000,000 acres. Some of the smaller American companies are included.

This fact is going to make the pressing of the State Department for a suspension of the Mexican laws, which it calls "confiscatory," extremely embarrassing. The action of the British companies is plainly a strategem being employed by them in the world-wide struggle for oil that exists between that country and the United States.

**British Strategy.**

Britain does not stand to lose much it has applied for the 50-year concessions from Mexico and will be able to operate after Jan. 1. The United States, on the other hand, has made known its intention of breaking off relations with Mexico over this question. In all probability, American oil operations will come to a stop if this course is pursued.

While the United States will be fighting strictly for Wall Street interests by using state pressure to force Mexico to suspend the oil laws or its penalty them, if the state department succeeds, and this is doubtful, the British companies will also benefit by having their titles maintained under the "American" if the fight continues between Mexico and the United States over a long period of time, the British companies will benefit by having the U. S. companies eliminated from competition with them in Mexico.

• • •

**Boylan Bill to Come Up.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Representative John J. Boylan of New York made the announcement today that he would demand action by the foreign affairs committee in the house on a bill he submitted and which simply include the present situation, with regard to Mexico.

The bill advocates the breaking of relations with Mexico over the question of "religious liberty," with reference to the catholic controversy. Boylno said he would enlarge the bill to give as additional reasons for the proposed break, the enforcement of the oil and land laws by Mexico.

Boylan charges the Mexican government with being "bolshevik" and under the control of Communists.

## Congress May Limit Doctor, But Who Will Control Bootlegger?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Congress has the right to declare how much medicinal liquor a doctor can prescribe for his patient, the supreme court held, in effect, today.

The court declared valid that part of the Volstead law which places a limitation on the prescription of liquor for patients.

The decision was handed down to an appeal case brought by Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, New York, who contended congress exceeded its powers in limiting doctors to one pint every ten days.

## Foster to Speak to T. U. E. L. Wednesday

William Z. Foster will be the principal speaker at the regular meeting of the Chicago Trade Union Educational League at Mirror Hall, 1140 N. Western Ave., next Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 8 p. m. The meeting will also elect a city executive committee for the coming year and make arrangements for the annual T. U. E. L. New Year's ball.

## Bodies of Workers Taken from Tunnel

OAKLAND, Nov. 29.—All ten bodies of the men who were trapped and drowned in the Claremont tunnel, 15 miles from here, on Thursday had been recovered today. The last five bodies were taken from the tunnel yesterday.

## POLISH PARLIAMENT IS SHORN OF ALL POWERS BY PILSUDSKI REGIME

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, Nov. 29.—Marshal Pilsudski's dictatorship over Poland is now so complete that the Sejm, Polish parliament, is nothing more than a name. Pilsudski is now riding rough-shod over the wishes of the representatives and is completely ignoring parliament.

Realizing its position the Sejm attempted to dissolve itself on motion of the left parties, but even this was prevented. Pilsudski does not want the parliament to dissolve now, since he feels he has complete control.

The government's efforts are being conducted secretly, and the Sejm learns nothing except about budgetary and routine matters.

## STRIKERS BALK RUSE OF BOTANY MILL OFFICIALS

### *Ask Green to Support Stand for Union*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 29.—Countering the attempt of the Botany Mills to break the ranks of the textile strikers by announcing a ten per cent increase in wages to workers in its mills, fifteen hundred strikers who walked out of the same mill ten months ago, met in mass meeting and adopted a public letter to William Green of the American Federation of Labor, declaring that their ranks were solid when and asking the wholehearted support of the labor movement.

The workers immediately saw the move of the Botany bosses for what it is. The ten per cent increase was to have been a bait to lure the workers back into the mills individually as a method to do on recognition of the union. The letter to Green, adopted by the workers with great enthusiasm, exposed the bosses' ruse and reiterated the determination of the strikers to fight for recognition of their union.

**To Send Committee.**

Another meeting is to be held Monday night at which the strikers will elect a committee to visit the bosses and lay the demands of the strikers before them. The demands are that the ten per cent increase be granted with no discrimination to all workers and that the strikers be allowed freely to elect a grievance committee from their union to negotiate with the Botany officials.

Gustave Deek, president of Local No. 1603, United Textile Workers of America, issued the following formal statement:

**Must Have Recognition.**

"The union considers the restoration of the wage cut as a concession forced upon Botany management by the splendid fight of the strikers. The major demand of the strikers, however, is the recognition of the union and no satisfactory cessation of the struggle can be had until this demand is met.

"The executive committee of the union has already had this matter under advisement and a special sub-committee was elected to visit the office of the United Textile Workers of America and there confer with President McMahon."

**The December issue of the American Worker Correspondent will be out this week. Get a copy, subscribe!**

## ALBANIAN REVOLUTION IS NOT ENDED; ITALIAN WARSHIPS MAKE THREAT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

VIENNA.—The revolution in Albania is far from an end, according to reports of travelers. All communication with Scutari is cut off and it is believed that the city has been taken by the rebels.

Five Italian destroyers and one cruiser have arrived at Brindisi, Italy and others are expected. Without official announcement on the subject from Mussolini's government, it is believed their presence is due to the Albanian situation.

## FALL DEFEATED IN IMPORTANT LEGAL BATTLE

### *Senate Testimony Will Be Admitted*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The government scored a decisive victory today in its first big test of strength with the "million dollar" legal defense of ex-Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall and Edward L. Doheny, on trial for alleged conspiracy to defraud the government out of naval oil reserves.

Justice A. A. Hoehling, in a lengthy opinion read at the opening of the trial this morning, held that Doheny's testimony before the special investigating committee three years ago concerning the $100,000 he "loaned" to Fall was admissible as evidence in this present trial.

Doheny testified before the senate committee that he had let Fall have the $100,000, instead of E. B. McLean, the Washington and Cincinnati publisher, whom Fall had said loaned him the money.

**Defense Fights Evidence.**

Defense counsel bitterly contested the admissibility of this evidence before the jury that is now trying Fall and Doheny on criminal charges. They contended that to allow Doheny's story to go before the jury constituted grounds for "a reversible error" when and if the case is appealed. Their argument was based on that part of the federal code which says that the testimony of a witness before a committee of congress shall not be used against him in a subsequent criminal proceeding.

**Was Voluntary Witness.**

Government counsel contended the statute did not cover this particular case, as Doheny had been a voluntary witness before the senate committee, and had given the story to the committee by his own volition.

**Is Blew to Defense.**

Had Judge Hoehling ruled in favor of Fall and Doheny the government's hands would have been tied by a legal technicality preventing it from submitting any direct evidence showing that Doheny bribed Fall. Without submitting Fall's testimony before the senate committee two years ago there would be no way of bringing into the trial the story of the "little black bag." The defense is now considerably

(Continued on page 2)

## UNEMPLOYMENT SPECTER IS NEW FRENCH MENACE

### Lay Workers Off in the Metal Industry

PARIS, Nov. 29. — The specter of unemployment is beginning to raise its head in France following a long period of inflation in which industrial activity has managed to keep out only French, but many additional foreign workers on the job. Beginning to appear several weeks ago in an alarming manner in the Paris region, unemployment is now showing rapid growth.

It is in the metal industries, particularly the automobile that lay-offs are occurring in large numbers. The reason for it is lack of orders. There are no prospects in sight of a recovery of business in heavy metals and the menace of unemployment that accompanies a recession is becoming greater day by day.

A bill for unemployment relief has been pending before the French chamber for two years but has been allowed to hang. Very few firms have unemployment insurance or funds and the reaction, as the crisis grows, is bound to be sharp.

The foreign workers, of whom large numbers are at work in France, are likely to receive the brunt of the blow. It will doubtless be the policy of the French bosses to lay off these workers first.

There is much alarm over the balance of trade in France which is just one more indication of the speed with which the crisis is approaching. Germany, in the past year, has more than doubled her exports to France while export of French goods to Germany are proportionally much smaller. The same applies to the foreign trade with the U. S.

## SOVIETS AND TURKEY MADE NO AGREEMENT FOR PAN-ASIATIC LEAGUE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 29. — "We made no agreements against any third power. We have no time to threaten anybody," declared foreign minister, Chicherin, today in a statement recapitulating the results obtained from his recent meeting at Odessa with the Turkish foreign minister, Tewfik Rusdi Bey.

"We created no Pan-Asiatic or any other leagues," the foreign minister added.

## PEKING CABINET, WAR LORD TOOL, GIVES UP GHOST

### *Canton Power Grows as Militarists Weaken*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, Nov. 29.—The Peking government is broke and has resigned. The resignations have been forwarded to the five northern war lords, the most important of whom are Chang Tso Lin and Wu Pei Fu, the real powers in the direction of Peking affairs whose troops are in control of the capitol.

It is well known that the Peking "shadow" government has been operating for many months on the slenderest resources. Government revenues are actually in the hands of the militarist chiefs and the Peking cabinet has been progressively starved until it could carry on no longer.

**Kao Ting Orders Out.**

Wellington Koo, former Chinese ambassador to the U. S., and two other ministers are the only ones left to carry on the so-called government. The powers have been aware for a long time of the extreme weakness of the Peking cabinet and have, while observing certain formalities, negotiated directly with the war lords of the provinces.

But mere is not the only reason for the resignation. The march of the Cantonese down the Yangtze valley has much to do with the governmental panic that reigns in Peking. Reports from Amoy tell of another important city falling to the revolutionaries. Foo Chow, an important treaty port of 700,000 population, has been captured from Marshal Sun Chuang Fang, who continues to retreat.

The Cantonese are new in control of seven large provinces with a population of over 200,000,000. Their activities extend to all parts of China and the sympathies of the masses are unquestionably with Canton. There seems to be no prospect of stopping the revolutionary determination of the Southerners, who have set as their goal the conquering of the whole of China for the republic on anti-imperialist and anti-militarist platform.

• • •

**Powers to Stay in China.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The report of thirteen large nations, whose representatives met under the chairmanship of Silas Strawn, of the United States consulted in China for many months on the question of extra-territorial rights, has been made public and declares that the powers have decided not to relinquish their hold in the various parts of China to which they have established concessions.

The commission report gives as the chief reason for the refusal of the powers to withdraw the extraordinary powers they have assumed on Chinese territory, the inability of the Chinese

(Continued on page 3)

## FIRST COMMUNIST TO BE ELECTED ON CONTINENT WINS IN WINNIPEG RACE

By LESLIE MORRIS.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 29.—For the first time in North America a Communist, running on a straight Communist platform has won an election. W. M. Kolyanik, candidate for alderman in ward three, was elected to the municipal council by a majority of 287 votes.

Durward, candidate of the Independent Labor Party was eliminated when Kolyanik, running as a Communist, polled 3,979 ballots.

## F.-L. P. SENATOR AT WHITE HOUSE WITH OLD GUARD

### *Accepts Cal Coolidge Invite to Breakfast*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—The "old guard" in the republican party le happy here today over being lured Hendrik Shipsted, the nasete farmer-labor senator, to breakfast conference held at the vitation of President Coolidge at White House.

The charges of bribery and corruption hurled at the republican forces in Maine, where an election is held today, created a situation w Shipsted's vote may be the deciding factor between the democrats and republicans when the senate convenes a week from today.

**Seek G. O. P. Unity**

The ostensible purpose of the breakfast table was to afford the executive an opportunity to confer with the republican leaders of the senate the legislative program for the short session, beginning next Monday.

Actually it was regarded as another administration step toward the elimination of the liberal factions ism, and the establishment of party harmony against the time in the fortieth senate when republican supremacy will be sorely needed.

Shipsted's inclusion among the breakfast guests caused considerable comment in political quarters. It was said to be the first time the farmer-laborite has ever sat at the White House table. Recently he was invited by republican leaders of the senate, informally, to become affiliated with the republicans of the

(Continued on page 2)

**The Gang's All Here.**

Others at the table this morning included Curtis of Kansas, the republican leader; Capper of Kansas, Dale of Vermont, Bingham of Connecticut, Goff of West Virginia, Shortridge of California, Goodhue of Idaho, Couzens of Michigan, Ransdell of Kentucky, and Stewart of Iowa, who is to occupy the seat of the late Senator Cummins for the short session.

Senator Couzens declined to offer any comment as he frequently has been on the "outs" with the administration, and has many times sensational battles with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. He has been in

(Continued on page 2)

## NAVY ACTS PART OF 'ARBITRATOR' IN NICARAGUA

### Rebel Leader Boards U. S. Flagship

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 29.—For the second time during the period of the United States occupation of Nicaragua, the presidential election and the consequent rebellion of the liberal forces in the interior has called upon the American navy to act as arbitrator. Benjamin Mongada has been called aboard the flagship of Rear Admiral Julian Latimer with a view to forcing Jose Bilbao to lay down their arms and accept the Diaz regime.

**Navy Lands.**

Just after the fake election of Diaz by the machine-controlled chamber of deputies and the arrival of the United States naval forces off Bluefields, Mongada and a number of liberal leaders were brought aboard the cruiser Rochester. They refused to accede to Rear Admiral Latimer's request that they support Diaz and left the warship with the declaration that they would fight.

In the meantime, more troops were landed from the U. S. ships and U. S. naval authorities issued statements in which they implied their determination to wipe out the rebels. They blockaded the coast and on several occasions held up boats being used by the liberals in their campaign against Diaz.

**Rebels Overwhelmed.**

The appearance of Mongada on board the Rochester again is evidence of the fact that the liberals are realizing the hopelessness of their fight against Diaz because it means as well a fight against the United States navy which is the real power here.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

# ...ENSIFY FIGHT ...R JOHN BROPHY ...N DISTRICT ONE

## ...ssacs and Brennan Rap Lewis Machine

PITTSTON, Pa., Nov. 29. — The ...ndidate-for-President" committee of the Pittston United Mine Workers' Union held another large and spirited ...ass meeting in the Pittston district in St. Aloysius Hall. At least 400 miners attended.

Asserts Lewis.

George Isaacs, for many years vice-...esident of District No. 1, spoke in ...olish and Lithuanian. He reviewed the gradual worsening of the working ...onditions of the anthracite miners since the termination of the strike and predicted more drastic losses in the present wage scale. His urged the ...iners present to preserve their or-...anization, save it and build it to its ...ormer place of power and influence. ...r. Isaacs explained, could only be ...chieved by driving J. L. Lewis and ...is official henchmen from office and ...ecting the "Save the Union" slate ...ad by Brophy.

...J. Brennan; ex-president of the ...ocal, spoke quite at length on the ...onditions of the present boom in the ...al industry, carefully analyzed ...nterpreted the anthracite agree-...ent and said this agreement was ...ade over and over enforced by the ...nthracite mine workers. He particu-...rly attacked Sections Nos. 2, 3 and 4 ...f the 1926 agreement and character-...ed it as a sell-out by the officials ...f the Lewis clique in the Italian tan-...ard.

### Toohey Speaks.

Pat Toohey, recently reinstated into ...e organization by a decision of the ...ternational executive board, after ...ing expelled for more than 16 ...onths, spoke quite in detail relative ...o the significance of the many on-...aw strikes and the cut in wages suf-...ered by the miners of the Hudson Coal company which may result in a ...eneral strike of the 22,000 miners of ...his company.

### Five Miners Struck.

Yesterday five large collieries went ...n strike. He stated that in the course ...f a very few weeks scores of other ...ocal unions would declare strike as ...ell, apparently, is the only method in ...ompelling the coal companies to rec-...gnize the grievance committees of ...he miners. He called attention to the ...xceptionally serious situation prevail-...ng in the soft coal territory, where ...he union is practically extinct, and ...oncluded when the time for "adjust-...ments" in the anthracite contract ...omes which is once yearly, the bosses ...ould insist upon a big cut in the ...ages and worsened working condi-...ions of the miners, using as a basis ...or their argument the soft coal situa-...tion.

Several hundred copies of the "Coal Miner" were sold. Two hundred copies ...f the pamphlet recently written by ...John Brophy, entitled, "A Larger Pro-...gram For the Miners' Union," were ...old also.

### Brophy to Speak Dec. 5.

It was announced that John Brophy ...would speak in the Pittston Armory ...on Sunday evening, Dec. 5, at 7 p. m., ...his first appearance in the hard coal ...fields.

Alexander Campbell, ex-international board member, acted as chairman ...of the meeting. Hirolings of Cappel-...lini made three attempts to break up ...the meeting by starting a fight in ...which chairs, tables, umbrellas, etc., ...were freely used. The reactionaries ...found to their sorrow that the friends ...of Brophy could swing chairs just as ...well as they. The meeting went thru ...despite these attempts.

# Plane Can't Carry . Enough Gas, Forced to Abandon Flight

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 29.—The Brazilian aeroplane flight from Genoa to Rio Janeiro may have to be abandoned at Porto Praia, according to advices received here. The plane has not sufficient gasoline carrying capacity to make the flight from Porto Praia to Fernanfo Norenha, it is reported.

# Jobs in St. Louis— Yes, 30 Cents an Hour

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—A few of St. Louis' unemployed can get jobs if they have mastered the art of refraining from eating. A large local soap factory advertises: "Men wantad; 30 cents an hour; open shop."

ETHEL AND JOS.
VAVAK
Teachers of Violin and Piano
Telephone
SUNNYSIDE 8472
Address
1146 MONTROSE AVE.,
CHICAGO

# CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from page 1.)

rival teams. It was a splendid advertising campaign, as obvious as the Eucharistic Congress was a piece of political ballyhooing on the part of the catholic church. Of course the masses did not take it that way. The politicians who peddled tickets at a premium and the ticket brokers who were caught in a snowstorm knew what it was all about. They tried to make money out of the game and the politicians succeeded.

• • •

A BAKERY wagon driver who served over in France with the artillery, under a captain who before the war was a saloon-keeper and still is for that matter, leased over the marble counter in a neighborhood drug store and inquired how the game was going. When informed that the army was ahead he cut a merry caper and swore that the navy did not have a chance. Arthur Brisbane would suspect him of being a Jap in disguise had he seen the unholy glee with which he received news of the navy's discomfiture. He was loyal to the army but what he was worrying about was how Notre Dame would coma out in its tussle with Carnegie. "I am rooting for Notre Dame" he said "that's what I am rooting for, because if Notre Dame wins today. . . ." He was a catholic.

• • •

OUR cartoonists, capitalist cartoonists, whose employers can afford to pay them for their work, pictured Uncle Sam, with a neatly trimmed board gazing benevolently at "our country's future admirals and generals." Note that Uncle Sam is no longer the hungry-looking chick he used to be pictured. He gained weight since 1914. He takes on another pound every time he wins a new market from England or when his marines establish another president on some Latin-American throne. How many of the thousands who watched the cadets and middies marching thru the streets of Chicago thot of the other middies who were at that moment robbing the people of Nicaragua of their liberty by bostering up a reactionary hanger on-president of that country?

• • •

THERE is as much speculation rife about the condition of King Ferdinand of Roumania as there is about the whereabouts of Aimee Somple McPerson during those hectic days when her followers were diving for the coin on the theory that she was being turned into lobster food instead of living dangerously with her radio operator in a cottage by the sea. "Perdi" is reported ill. Then he is well. Next he is recovering and so on. The queen is returning home and there is a possibility that she had to pay her way back. In fact better girls than Marie are known to have walked home after joyriding in automobiles.

• • •

OUR big butter and egg men are no longer quarreling over the privilege of serving the queen of Roumania. She may be eaten alive by court intriguers for all they care. Two hundred million dollars would enable her to buy up every capitalist politician in Roumania and have enough left over to throw a few "Ostoschesnia." But beneath the intrigues of rival reactionary politicians and the illness, real or alleged, of her imbecile husband, there is reason to believe that the oppressed masses of that unfortunate country are straining at their fetters.

• • •

IT is quite possible that the $100,000,000 loan which the queen wanted to jimmy out of the safes of the American bankers was specifically needed to purchase poison gas for the next revolt of the Roumanian workers and peasants. But much the our bankers hate the working class, they love their money more and will not lend it even for such a worthy cause without a reasonable assurance that it will come back like the scriptural bread cast upon the waters.

• • •

THIRTY one Iowa banks have closed their doors during the last three weeks. This is written on flunday, and it is reasonable to assume that half a dozen more scalps are now hanging in the wigwams of the Iowa bankers. We have often stated in this column that the most dangerous bank robbers in the country are the bank officials None of those institutions were broken into by liberal robbers. Yet several combinations of bankers are always howling for armed vigilantes to stop bank robberies. It is well for them that their pleas remain unheeded—provided the vigilantes would shoot the chief culprits.

• • •

BANKERS are a favored species. The state banking commission of Iowa conducted an investigation into the closings, and heavy shipments of reserve funds being rushed to the stricken banks. And in view of the financial epidemic this statement issued by the commission makes one like to know how many Iowa banks closed their doors during the past six years. Here is the gem "Banking conditions in Iowa are far better than they have been for six years and there is no occasion for any extended comment generally, for conditions are good." Perhaps, for the bankers!

# MAKE MUSSOLINI REMOVE BANS ON SPEECH FREEDOM

## Threat of Disruption Forces Action

ROME, Nov. 29.—Realization that his grip on the fascist party is weakening has forced Premier Mussolini, who is avowedly opposed to everything smacking of "democracy," to repeal his orders of the governor.

Vice Governor D'Ardesia and 10 rectors are said to have joined in the battle, and all have presented their resignations which have been accepted.

# ROME GOVERNOR BREAKS WITH MUSSOLINI OVER GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY

ROME, Nov. 29.—Premier Mussolini has "accepted" the resignation of Senator Filippo Cremonesi as governor of Rome and will probably appoint Prince Boncompagni to the office.

The resignation of the governor follows a free-for-all rumpus in the capital, which is said to have grown out of a dispute as to the authority of the governor.

### Victory for Opposition.

This is seen as a victory for the "fascist-democrats," who have proved troublesome to Mussolini. It came because complete disruption of the party was imminent as a result of Mussolini's denial of the right of members of the party to express their ideas freely.

### Coercion Failed.

Mussolini tried to curb the democratic first by abolishing all discussion of policies and second by abolishing local elections. But party ante chafed so much under the prohibitions that the premier was forced to retract to avoid a collapse of the black-shirt movement.

The new action does not give the party members any more actual control, however, all of it remaining with Mussolini.

# Attempts Suicide Over Husband, But Now She Wants Him Out of Jail

Fully recovered from her attempt to commit suicide by taking poison when she discovered the alleged infidelity of her husband, Stanley, Mrs. Patricia Werner, 21, is now seeking to secure his release from jail in Chicago where he is held in $65,000 bonds on a dozen charges of robbery.

# Two Million Square Miles of Land Is Goal

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Two million square miles of unexplored land in the Antarctic is the next goal of Commander Richard E. Byrd, whose flight to the North Pole last May was one of the most important achievements yet made in the northern ex-

# Fall Is Defeated in Legal Battle

(Continued from page 1.)

weakened by the judge's ruling, as it decided greatly on keeping out of the trial all evidence gleaned by the senate investigation.

• • •

### Letters Confound Defense.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. — Two phanton witnesses stepped out of the past to confound the defense in the conspiracy trial of Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, and E. L. Doheny, millionaire oil operator.

The first of these came in the form of a letter written by Fall on Dec. 20, 1921, in which he told a senate investigating committee he had borrowed the $100,000 with which he had acquired a new Mexico ranch from E. B. McLean, Washington and Cincinnati publisher, and had never sought money from Doheny or any other oil man.

The second came in a baby doctaphone transcript of the testimony of Doheny on Jan. 24, and before the same committee in which he repudiated Fall's statement and admitted it was he who made the loan—and made it without security and minus any interest charge.

# Light Occupation for Hungarian Noblemen

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—Count Andres Bethlan, son of the Hungarian premier, who has recently returned to Budapest from an apprenticeship in a New York bank, will engage in a deal tomorrow with Count Almassy, it is reported here. The deal is said to have been occasioned by differences over a

# PEKING CABINET WAR LORD TOOL, GIVES UP GHOST

## Canton Power Grows as Militarists Weaken

(Continued from page 1.)

to grant adequate protection to foreigners. It outlines the weaknesses in the judicial and enforcement branches of Chinese government and declares that the administration of justice in China is non-existent for both the Chinese and foreign nationals.

### Based On Worth.

The fact that extra-territorial rights have been achieved by foreign nations by armed power is not mentioned in the report. It is also confined to the northern part of China and bases its complaint upon the maladministration of the governments of the north by the militarist generals. It makes no mention of the situation with regard to the Canton government, now in control of half of the country and likely to be in control of it all.

The contradiction of basing the report on the bad actions of the militarists when the larger powers are openly supporting against the Cantonese, whose system of government is not referred to, does not seem to trouble the commissioners. Summed up, the decision to retain extra-territorial rights, is tantamount to a decision to extend the growing imperialist domination of foreign capital. In view of the collaboration between the foreign powers and the militarists on the one hand and the enmity between the powers and the Cantonese on the other—with the Cantonese leading the militarists—the upshot of the report can only be that it is directed against the nationalist movement represented by Canton.

• • •

### Strike Against British.

WUCHANG, Nov. 29. The strike of Chinese labor unions against the British concession in Wuchang is having the effect upon the British whose panic has caused them to dispatch a radio appeal to London for 500 marines to be dispatched up the Yangtze to their aid. They are in no danger of physical harm as the Canotonese government has efforts well in hand But the British are faced with great inconvenience due to their inability to get food and service.

Servants, washermen, shop assistants, rice dealers and railwaymen have already struck and British business men are in a quandery. The strike is spreading to Kinkiang and other cities where the British have concessions.

# U. S. Supreme Court Lets Enginemen Freeze and Firemen Parboil

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Wisconsin "cab curtain law" to be held invalid by the United States supreme court today in deciding the appeal of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway company and the C. M. & St. P. Railway against the railroad commission of that state. The Wisconsin supreme court had upheld the law, which requires railroads to provide enclosures for engineer cabs on their trains in winter, which are approved by the railroad commission

• • •

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The supreme court today held invalid the Georgia law requiring steam locomotives to be equipped with automatic firebox doors, sustaining lower courts, which decided the law was in conflict with the interstate commerce acts.

The defense contended the field had been occupied by the interstate commerce commission thru the boiler inspection act. Many states have laws which are affected by the decision.

### Herd Deal For Creditors.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 29.—Creditors of Frank Wyncopp, a real estate dealer of Monenca, who filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States court here alleging debts of $26,000, will have to be satisfied with what they can get out of an automobile estimated to be worth $250, Wyncopp said today.

### Credit Union.

SEATTLE, Nov. 29.—Members of the Workmen's Circle here have organized a credit union for the purpose of assisting themselves with small loans. A member my purchase as many shares as he chooses, but will be limited to one vote.

Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.

# BRITISH HOSTILE, JAPAN STILL FRIENDLY, SAYS CHICHERIN TO WORKERS

MOSCOW, Nov. 29.—"The British government is bitterly fighting the Soviets and is forming an hostile bloc, but Japan remains friendly to Russia," declared M. George Chicherin, Russian foreign minister, in an address before the Leningrad Soviet prior to his departure for a

# The Liberty Magazine Is Caught Faking Pictures In Its Attack on Mexico

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

NEVER let an item favorable to the Union of Soviet Republics get into our columns."

This is reliably reported to be one of the many editorial regulations under which the Chicago Tribune, that styles itself "The World's Greatest Newspaper," is issued.

But this isn't all. Instead its columns are filled with the worst political propaganda against the workers' republic, falsehoods that parade as the truth and are accepted as such by hundreds of thousands of readers.

All the indications are that The Tribune has adopted the same policy against the Mexican republic, especially since the war against the oil and rubber profiteers and the landlords has developed into a struggle with the catholic church.

• • •

Arturo M Elias, consul general of Mexico at New York City, has just exposed two of the most flagrant instances of the carrying out of this Tribune policy.

In the November 6 issue of The Tribune's weekly magazine, "Liberty," edited by Joseph Medill Patterson, there appears a picture with this caption: "Catholics withdrawing deposits from the Bank of Mexico in protest against the seizure of church property." The picture is part of the anti-Mexican propaganda contained in a series of articles by Carleton Sutherland entitled, "The Machete Versus the Cross." The nature of the rest of the material appearing in these articles may be judged from the facts concerning this faked illustration.

The picture does not show catholics withdrawing deposits from the Bank of Mexico. Instead it is a picture "taken in front of the Bank of Mexico on its opening, Sept. 1, 1925, ELEVEN MONTHS BEFORE THE ATTEMPTED BOYCOTT."

Consul General Elias presents the picture of the bank's opening, more than a year ago, containing no line back the official stamp of the bank and the data, "Sept. 1, 1925." It is identical with the picture that appeared in Liberty Magazine. Mr. Elias points out:

"The pictures are the same. In reality, in place of being a picture as claimed by 'Liberty' of persons taking funds OUT of the Bank of Mexico, it is a picture of persons waiting to put funds IN the new bank after it had been officially declared open by President Calles who and the government officials were present within.

"On Sept. 2, 1925, the morning of the day following the opening of the Bank of Mexico, "El Democrata," a paper then publishing in Mexico City, published the same picture of the inauguration of the new bank that 'Liberty' the magazine owned by the Chicago Tribune, tricked a portion of the American public into believing was a picture of something entirely different."

• • •

It is pointed out that there was another faked picture in this series of articles A United States engineer operating mines in Mexico, Mr. E. R. Torsler of Cleveland, Ohio, had a letter in the New York Times of Nov. 14, charging that a picture which 'Liberty' claimed depicted the hanging of peons in Nayarit as a result of a religious riot was in reality a hanging of bandits two years before and that he had in his possession for over a year the identical photograph that 'Liberty' had claimed was a picture of a recent happening."

• • •

This is merely a repetition of pictures faked in an effort to stir up prejudice against the Bolshevik revolution and the Soviet Union. Thus, in 1921, the Chicago Tribune published a picture that purported to show soldiers shooting down breadless rioters in Leningrad. The fraud perpetrated by The Tribune was clearly evident, since other American newspapers had published the picture two years before, pointing out that it actually depicted the czarist soldiery shooting down workers before the Bolshevik revolution was triumphant. This is the kind of stuff the workers and farmers jam into their brains, when they go far forzet themselves as to spend their money buying capitalist sheets like The Tribune, and its foul offspring, the so-called Liberty Magazine.

• • •

The Mexican consul general, Elias, exposing this condition, appeals to "Americans who cherish the ethics of his profession to protest against such a deliberate attempt to deceive the public of North America as to happenings in Mexico."

"As the consul general of Mexico, I take the only means open to me," he says, "to reach the people of this country in an attempt to expose such sinister methods to place Mexico in a false light before the great American people And I know that the vast majority of editors will resent this outrageous violation of fair play as strongly as myself."

• • •

The Mexican consul general, however, will learn thru bitter experiences, often repeated, that he is wrong about the editors of the American capitalist press Practically all of them, almost daily, perpetrate similar fakes. That is part of their business of injecting fraud and hoax into the news, in support of the propertied interests and against the working class.

Mexico seeks to retrieve its natural resources, to some extent, from the grabbers and the Calles regime. That is a crime in the eyes of Washington and London. The frightened imperialists cry that Mexico is going Soviet. Even the lackeys of great business, who have wormed their way to the top in the councils of the labor movement in this country, shout "Bolshevists!" against the workers of Mexico. Thus the drum fire of the whole capitalist attack draws in every ally of the exploiters, with the press and the pulpit most active.

• • •

One hundred per cent of the kept editors of the American capitalist press will fail to resent in the least the fake perpetrated by The Tribune. The guilt of The Tribune merely consists in getting caught at it. That cannot be forgiven. If the bought press is caught in too many frauds then the readers may get suspicious.

Consul General Elias can help the workers of the United States, and the workers and peasants of Mexico by exposing the frauds of The Tribune and also pointing out that this grows out of its subservience to the American dollar, and that this practice is inherent in the whole capitalist press. That will help exploited toil in both countries, a little, in more ably fighting the enemy capitalist class.

# KIRBY PAGE, WHEN QUESTIONED BY HIS AUDIENCE, BRINGS OUT POINTS FAVORABLE TO SOVIET GOVERNMENT

What started out to be the drawing of a deadly parallel between the two "dictatorships" of Italy and Russia, on the part of Kirby Page, editor of The World Tomorrow, before the Chicago Forum at Erlanger Theater, softened off at the end and brought a round of hearty applause, when the speaker said: "Balancing the evils of the Bolshevist government against the good, I feel that the good far outweighs the evil. I believe that the present government of the Soviets is far better than that of any of the czars and that the great majority of the Russian people would say so."

Than in the question period which followed, much that the speaker had omitted in his comparative analysis of the two countries was brought out. He said that the national minorities under the Soviets had more freedom than anywhere else on earth. He said that the new regime had done much to improve the position of women. He said most decidedly that the United States should recognize the Soviet government.

Page, in reply to other questions, spoke of the new spirit that has sprung up in the workers and peasants since the revolution, of the prodigious worship of science, which exceeded that in any other part of the world.

Very frankly, in reply to a question as to why the United States recognized Italy and not the Soviets, he said it hinged entirely on the relative attitudes toward private property.

Asked if the Bolsheviks had a standard of morality, he replied: "Most decidedly they have. It is to work for the common good. It does not, as in this country, concern so much the sex relations. It concerns itself more with honesty, corrupt officials have been shot in Russia."

When at five o'clock the flood of questions was stopped by the chairman, Fred Atkins Moore, who called time, the affair had evolved into quite a pro-Soviet gathering.

# Russian I. L. D. Branch Will Meet Wednesday at Workers' House

The Russian branch of the International Labor Defense meets Wednesday night, Dec. 1, at Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. There will be election of officers. Other important matters will come up for fi-

# F.-L. P. SENATOR AT WHITE HOUSE WITH OLD GUARD

## Accepts Cal Coolidge' Invite to Breakfast

(Continued from page 1.)

regular enough to be classified on some occasions as an insurgent.

• • •

### Teigan Issues Statement.

Note:—The DAILY WORKER publishes the accompanying statement by H. G. Teigan, secretary of the Minnesota Farmar-Labor Party, sent out by the Federated Press. Teigan declared that Shipstead will not desert to the republicans. This is more than Shipstead has said for himself, in fact, he sabotaged the recent campaign in Minnesota before the elections, and has been flirting with the republicans ever since. Participation by Shipstead in the socalled "breakfaste" at the White House, an invitation of Coolidge, with only republicans present, indicate that Shipstead is developing a strong republican appetite. The DAILY WORKER endorses everything that Teigan has to say about maintaining and strengthening the Farmar-Labor Party in Minnesota. Its statement follows

• • •

By H. G. TEIGAN, Secretary, State Central Committee, Farmar-Labor Party of Minnesota.

A few years ago when the non-partisan league was attempting to capture the machinery of the old parties, he politicians and the newspapers cried out "Why do you socialists try to steal the republican party? Why don't you organize a party of your own and sail under your own colors."

In Minnesota the non-partisans and organized labor did that very thing, and contrary to the expectations of the enemy the party of the non-partisans and organized labor proved quite successful.

In spite of the apathy of the rotters, lack of campaign funds, the pressure of economy and efficiency on the part of the present republican state administration, the Farmer-Labor party candidate for governor of Minnesota polled more than 225,000 votes Nov 2. This represents nearly 40 per cent of the total vote cast

### Party Stronger Than Ever.

Moreover, the farmer-labor folks elected two congressmen by large majorities, more than twice as many senators and approximately twice as many representatives. Judged by the vote for legislators the party is stronger than ever.

Notwithstanding these facts, the cry of the politicians now is that the party cannot weather another election. Arthur Sewall Henning, the highly paid dopester of the Chicago Tribune Press service predicts Sen Shipstead's return to the republican party. Now that his party has been "resolved". The wish is father to the thought.

The farmer-labor party will win in Minnesota in 1928. Shipstead will be returned to the United States senate as a farmer-laborite, not as a republican. What is more, the law of Minnesota prevents any farmer-laborite now holding public office from filing for reelection as a member of another party. Shipstead could not legally file as a republican and it is equally certain he would not be displayed to do so.

The progressives of Minnesota have achieved far more success thru the farmer-labor party than they ever achieved thru the old parties. In the short period of four years, the party has elected two United States senators and three congressmen

That the progressives of Minnesota cannot hope for success thru the republican party can be shown by the results of 1922. In that year a straight candidate filed for the republican nomination in opposition to U. S. Sen. Frank B. Kellogg. The farmer-labor slate was nominated in its primary without opposition. There was plenty of opportunity offered the progressive voters to participate in the republican primary. Notwithstanding this fact, Kellogg won the nomination by 23,000 plurality.

But at the general election of that year, Hearik Shipstead, farmer-labor, defeated Kellogg by more than 53,000 plurality, and Kvale and Wefald were elected to the house as third-party men.

The farmer-labor party of Minnesota has not dissolved. It does not expect to accommodate the politicians or the interests by doing anything of the sort.

Except for a few immature-minded folks in the party, there is no disposition on the part of the farmer-labor party people to resort to a form of political opportunism that has been repeatedly proven inopportune.

# CHICAGO AUTOS SLAY 800 THIS YEAR, THREE ARE KILLED EACH DAY

The death toll from automobile accidents in Cook county this year passed the 800 mark.

The figures, made public at the coroner's office, mean that an average of almost three persons a day are being run over and killed in the

# Workers (Communist) Party

## WORKERS' SCHOOL STUDENTS PLAN 'HOUSE WARMING'

### Jolly Affair to Be Held December 4

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The Workers' School will have a house-warming in which the student body, faculty and friends of the school will participate, on Saturday night, Dec. 4, to celebrate the opening of the new headquarters at 106 E. East 14th street, and the opening of the school year. Both the new and old school halls will be used for this affair. It will be the first of a series of student dances to be held on the first Saturday of each month during the school year and at which the students and teachers can get better acquainted with each other than the class room atmosphere permits.

**Varied Program.**

The program of the house warming includes an entertainment and dance. The entertainment features will be supplied by the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, members of the Hungarian Workers' Symphony Orchestra, which will furnish the dance music, and a talk on "Workers' Education and the Workers' School" by Bertram D. Wolfe, the school director.

**Student Council Officiates.**

The Saturday night affairs will be under the auspices of the student council which is the representative organization of the student body. The student body has grown so rapidly in numbers that the only way that everybody can get to know everybody else is thru such affairs. Admission to the house warming will be 35 cents. All friends of the Workers' School are invited to attend. The entrance to the twin halls at 106 and 108 East 14th street is the entrance to the old building at 108.

### Affair for Novy Mir Given December 25 at Workers' House

The Chicago Novy Mir worker correspondents have arranged a vetcherinka for Saturday, Dec. 25, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., for the benefit of the Novy Mir, Russian Communist weekly.

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that date.

## DISTRICT FIVE CONFERENCE TAKES UP IMPORTANT PROBLEMS; BUILDING OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP IS STRESSED

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 28.—A successful district conference of the Workers (Communist) Party, District Five, was held in Pittsburgh on Sunday, Nov. 21. The objective conditions in the district, which is many respects differ from the conditions in other districts, and the results of the organization were thoroly analysed. A brief review of the work of the party in this district during the last year was made, various shortcomings pointed out and a number of concrete organizational measures outlined for future work.

**Stress Organization.**

Questions of organization received most of the attention and the problem of forming functioning fractions in the trade unions and fraternal societies was discussed at length. All resolutions and decisions were adopted unanimously, showing the progress the party made in unifying its ranks.

The conference adjourned determined to take full advantage of the present favorable situation in the district in order to build the party and the Young Workers' League.

Comrade Gitlow's report on the last meeting of the plenum of the central executive committee was most interesting and instructive and was approved unanimously by the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolution on C. E. C. Report.

"The conference adopts the report of Comrade Gitlow on the deliberations of the last plenum of the C. E. C. of our party and expresses full confidence in the C. E. C. that is leading our party to success. The conference pledges its full support to the leadership of our party in building up a mass Communist Party in America.

"The conference calls upon the membership to do all in their power to see to it that the work outlined by the plenum is put into life."

**Organizational Problems.**

"The report of the district organizer establishes the following facts:

"1. The objective conditions in this district are favorable for Communist work. This is seen by the general discontent among the workers with existing conditions, from the response to the various united front campaigns initiated and directed by the Workers Party, from the intensive struggle between the progressives and reactionaries in the miners' union, from the influence of the party in various labor organizations.

"2. Against these favorable objective conditions stand the persecutions against the Communists and their sympathisers on the part of the government, followed by blacklists and discharges from jobs of the workers suspected of being radicals and intimidation of workers by company gunmen and spies. Also the shutting down of a number of large mines, which enrolled many workers to remain idle for months and months and to move to other more favorable districts. The conditions amongst the miners have temporarily changed during the last several weeks.

"3. The Workers (Communist) Party is at present the only labor organization that is leading the workers and their organizations along militant and progressive lines. The party in this district has during the last year carried on an enormous amount of work thru a number of united front campaigns; by participating in the elections and by carrying on various other activities of a political nature. The party is at present in close contact with larger masses of workers than ever before.

"4. While the party is engaged in numerous activities its membership shows a serious decline. That is due to numerous reasons—closing of mines where we had functioning units, expulsion policy carried on by the miners' and steel workers' unions, government prosecutions, and partly because of the reorganization. The decline in membership and failure to get in a number of new members was also partly due to the failure of the party machinery to devote sufficient attention to organization work.

"5. The reorganization of the party, while partly responsible for the loss of a certain number of members, has improved considerably the character of the party work and increased the efficiency and militancy of the party. While the first steps of the reorganization were carried thru it is now necessary to make an effort to overcome the difficulties with which many nuclei are confronted and to build a better and stronger party on the basis of shop and street nuclei.

"In order to achieve this the conference recommends that the following steps be taken by the D. E. C.:

"1. That a well functioning organization department be established in all units of the district beginning with the D. E. C. and ending with the street and shop nuclei.

"2. That sub-district conferences be held thruout the district within one month's time where new sub-district committees will be elected.

"3. That each sub-district organizer be instructed to submit regular monthly reports to the district organizer. These reports to be carefully examined by the district organizations' committees.

"4. The district organizer or other representative of the D. E. C. shall regularly attend the meetings of the sub-district committees and help them to direct their work.

"5. That in the immediate future the district organizer shall make a tour over the district, visiting at least the leading party committees and the most important shop and street nuclei, with a view of making a thoro study of district situation and of instructing the comrades of the work of the party.

"6. That the street and shop nuclei be responsible for the work of their membership and that all important activities be carried on thru the nuclei and not thru individual members.

"7. That the work of the party be so organized as to make it possible for each and every member of the party to take active part in it.

"8. That a serious effort be made to have the shop nuclei of important shops, mills and mines to issue shop bulletins, the district office to assist in this work as much as possible.

"9. That a drive for new members be initiated in the shops and a special campaign be started to organize new party units, especially in places where there are a number of readers of party papers and where good connections were established thru the miners' campaign. A group of leading comrades be mobilized for this work in addition to the regular field organizer.

"10. Serious steps to be taken to revive the party organization in the non-union territory, such as West Virginia, coke region and western and mid-western Pennsylvania.

**Resolution on DAILY WORKER.**

"Keep The DAILY WORKER and build it into a powerful fighting weapon of the working class. This is one of the most outstanding problems confronting our party in this district at the present time.

"Every comrade in the party must take immediate steps to overcome the present situation.

"The following organizational measures must be taken:

"1. Every comrade must sell The DAILY WORKER coupon books and turn in $5.00 for same.

"2. Every unit should visit workers and workers' organizations outside the party and by this means secure a wider support for Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund.

"3. Every unit must select a live DAILY WORKER agent who shall be responsible for building up the machinery for the support of the daily and for increasing its circulation.

"4. The comrades must keep The DAILY WORKER with news and then use the news and stories as a means of increasing the circulation of The DAILY WORKER.

"The comrades must be made to realize that The DAILY WORKER is one of the strongest weapons in the workers' struggles and must do every-

Subscribe Now!


## Step Over

**We Need Help!**

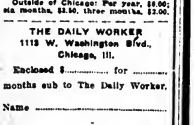
The campaign for funds for The DAILY WORKER—shortage of help in the office—makes us cry for help. Step over and volunteer your services if you can spare a few moments during the day.

Any time from nine to five-thirty you're welcome!

Step over to 1113 West Washington Blvd. Call Monroe 4712 if you want to talk it over!



*When you are peeved enough to heave the stove out of the window—*



because the local lying capitalist sheet just lies and lies and lies some more—

**Just Let It Lie!**

Instead

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE DAILY WORKER!

RATES

In Chicago: Per year, $8.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $3.50

Outside of Chicago: Per year, $6.00; six months, $3.50; three months, $2.00.

THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

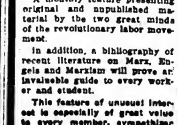
Enclosed $..... for .....
months sub to The Daily Worker.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....





## The Workers Monthly

*A Communist Magazine*

Has instituted a special section of great interest for every worker:

WITH MARX AND ENGELS

A monthly feature presenting original and unpublished material by the two great minds of the revolutionary labor movement.

In addition, a bibliography of recent literature on Marx, Engels and Marxism will prove an invaluable guide to every worker and student.

This feature of unusual interest is especially of great value to every member, sympathizer and student of the Communist movement.


## CITIZENS' UNION JOINS FIGHT ON SCHOOL ACTION

### Flays Barring of Civil Liberties Union

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The Citizens' Union has joined the fight of the American Civil Liberties Union against the action of the New York City board of education denying permission for the holding of a meeting in the Stuyvesant high school building for the purpose of discussing "Old-Fashioned Free Speech." The school board refused permission for the meeting on the grounds that the Civil Liberties Union was a "radical organization." The board claimed that it reserved the right of censorship "to insure definite support of American institutions and truthful and moral teaching."

**Brands Action Bigotry.**

In a letter to the state commissioner of education, the Citizens' Union declared that "the board's action smacks of personal antipathy and bigotry."

"Public property should be open to the use of all persons desiring to use it on equal terms. If speakers and organizations are permitted to speak in the schools on certain points of view, the expression of the opposite views cannot in fairness be banned," the letter stated.

**Hypersensitive Imagination.**

"Nothing could be more consonant with American institutions and truthful and moral teaching than a discussion of the subject, 'Old-Fashioned Free Speech,' and it is equally obvious that it was only an inflamed and hypersensitive imagination that could conclude that Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Arthur Garfield Hayes, John Nevin Sayre and James Weldon Johnson, in discussing the subject of 'Old Fashioned Free Speech,' intended to be or would be guilty of violating the criminal law.

"The organization in question, the American Civil Liberties Union, is a reputable organization whose member ship includes many of our leading citizens and whose purpose and work receive commendation from a large number of the highest type. Indeed, many of them are among our very best citizens, who are active in public matters from all over the country."

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## "GREATEST MOVING PICTURE EVER PRODUCED", IS DESCRIPTION OF "BREAKING CHAINS", BY CRITICS

"The greatest moving picture I have ever seen," was the unanimous comment of the press representatives who saw "Breaking Chains," to be shown in Chicago on Dec. 3, at a special showing arranged for them a few days ago. The acting, light effects, setting and general technique is a good if not better than any picture that Hollywood has ever been able to turn out.

**Child Actress Good.**

The child actress in "Breaking Chains" is a feature by herself. She is called upon to do high-pitched emotional stuff when her father, after having been killed on the barricades, is brought into the house. And this child of not more then 10 years plays her part in a manner that puts her high above a Jackie Coogen or any other juvenile actor that is known to us. Douglas Fairbanks, who recently returned from a lengthy visit to Russia declares that the Russian pictures are the best in the world, and when you see "Breaking Chains" you will agree with him.

**Romance.**

"Breaking Chains" is a picture of a romance coupled with the revolution and reconstruction. In it one sees the soul of the Russian worker and peasant; their hopes, aspirations and determination to rise not only in the realm of economics but art as well.

The demand for "Breaking Chains" in other cities is great. In all probability those who fail to see it in Chicago on December 3 at the Douglas Park Auditorium Ogden and Kedzie Aves. will forfeit their opportunity of seeing it at all. The tickets should be bought early at the places listed below and to be sure of a seat come early. Tickets are procurable at the following addresses:

1806 South Racine
3209 West Roosevelt Road
2408 North Halsted street
2733 Hirsch Blvd.
3116 South Halsted street
19 South Lincoln.
1902 West Division street
2451 Michigan avenue.
1532 West Chicago avenue.

## Ravinia Musicians to Get Increased Wage

The Chicago Federation of Musicians announce that an agreement has been signed with the company which produces summer grand opera at Ravinia, covering the next two summers, under the terms of which the symphony players are given a $7.50 raise over the present rate of $80 a week, for the first summer, and an additional increase of $7.50 for the following season. The weekly scale provides that nine performances shall be played. The rate of $6 for four rehearsals remains unchanged. The agreement affects about fifty members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra who accept

## '99 TO THOSE WHO HAVE GOT IT, AND GET IT' TO HELP THE DAILY WORKER

Dear Comrade! I am sending herewith $100, the mount expected of District No. 10 by the first. You may rest assured that the entire $1,000 expected of this district will be raised. While we were fortunate enuf to get this $100 thru the kindness of Comrade Hollman, we are getting our forces in action for a drive that will put us over the top.

In a letter that I received from you some days ago you requested that I write a brief statement as to the methods used to raise this money. In justice to Comrade Oehler, our district secretary, it is correct to state that he has done the lions share of the work. Others, of course, are supporting him, but to him should go the greater credit. We organized our work along the lines submitted in a letter from Comrade Levzstone and followed that work by personal contact with all friends of the cause. There is only one way to get money, JUST GO TO THOSE WHO HAVE IT and get it.

I am yours for the cause,

STANLEY J. CLARKE,
Kansas City, Mo.

## Young Workers Will Hear Lecture on Life of Leonid Krassin

"The Life and Work of Krassin" will be the subject of a lecture to be given by Max Schechtman at the headquarters of the Young Workers (Communist) League, Section 4, at 1239 S. Sawyer avenue, on Friday, Dec. 3, at 8 p. m. There will be a musical program. All out to memory and honor of our comrade, Krassin.

## Y. W. L. in Hammond Plans First Affair

HAMMOND, Ind., Nov. 29. — The newly organized Hammond Young Workers league will stage their first affair on Saturday, December 4, at 518 Fields avenue. Tickets will sell at twenty-five cents, but workers are told that "if you are broke, see the doorkeeper—he may have a soft heart."

All young workers are invited. The fun will start at 8 o'clock and will continue until everyone is exhausted.

## Technical Aid Society to Sovet Russia Now in Increased Activity

NEW YORK, Nov. 29. — After a comparative lapse of activity in the New York branch of Technical Aid Society for a short time, the branch has again renewed its activity, particularly in helping to organize industrial co-operatives for Soviet Russia.

In the past the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia concerned itself only with organizing agricultural communes, but as a result of the industrial development in Soviet Russia, there has arisen an urgent need in industrial co-operatives organized by the workers themselves, for all necessary equipment and machinery; this will enhance the development of industries in Soviet Russia.

Workers and sympathizers of Soviet Russia that wish to come to the aid of Soviet Russia, have now the opportunity to do so. They will not only help the Soviet government, but they will themselves get the full benefit from their own labor.

Join the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia. Everyone can become a member even tho he may not belong to any of the co-operatives.

Apply to the Central Bureau, 799 Broadway, New York.

## Weisbord Speaks in Many Cities

Warren, Ohio, Nov. 30, 7:30 p. m., Hippodrama Hall, High street.
Youngstown, Dec. 1, Ukrainian Hall, 520½ W. Rayen street, 8 p. m.
East Liverpool, Ohio, Dec. 2.
Canton, Ohio, Dec. 3.
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 4, Ziegler Hall, Cleveland, Dec. 5, Odeon Auditorium, 1000 Walnut St.
Detroit, Dec. 6, Workers Party Hall, 716 Jefferson Ave., Dec. 7.
Detroit, Dec. 8, Majestic Theater, Woodard and Willis.
Flint, Dec. 9, Dan's Hall.
Muskegon, Dec. 11.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 12, Workers' Circle Temple, 347 Mt. Vernon Ave., N. W.
South Bend, Dec. 13 and 14.
Gary, Dec. 15.
Milwaukee, Dec. 16, Mirror Hall, Western Ave. and Division St.
Kenosha, Dec. 18.
Milwaukee, Dec. 19, Freie Gemeinde Hall, Eight and Walnut Sts.
St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 20.
Minneapolis, Dec. 21
Superior, Wis., Dec. 22.
Duluth, Minn., Dec. 23.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!


## A NEW NOVEL

### By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

"The Devil's Deputy" was to have its "world premiere" at Gloobry's Million Dollar Melanesian Theater; and these "world premieres" are, as you may know, the great social events of Southern California. Searchlights search the clouds and bombs boom in the sky; red fire make an imitation Hades in the streets and klieg lights make day in the arcade which the million dollar Melanesians hold upright upon their naked shoulders. The crowds pack the streets, and swarms of burglars invade the city because all the police department is required to make a path for the movie stars as they move in their appointed courses, for their shining ten thousand dollar limousines, across the walk and through the arcade and under the million dollar palm tails. The klieg glare upon them, and a dozen moving picture cameras grind, and flashlights boom, and the crowd surges and quivers and murmurs with ecstacy.

Never in all human history has there been such glory; never have the eyes of mortals beheld such royal pageantry! Traders and hunters have perished in the icy wastes of the arctic to bring the ermines and sables in which these queens are robed; divers have been torn by sharks to bring up their pearls from the depths of tropic seas, and miners have been crushed in the deep earth as they dig their blazing diamonds; chemists have blown themselves to bits in search for their cosmetics and dyes, and seamstresses have grown blind embroidering the elaborate designs which twinkle upon their silken ankles. All this concentrated in one last glory-march—do you wonder that heads are high and glances regal? Or that the crowd surges, and rushes wildly, and weeps and faints, and ambulances come clanging?

Inside the theater, over the head of one of the million dollar Melanesians, is a huge megaphone; and as the great ones descend from their cars, a radiant's voice acquaints the audience with their progress. "Mr. Abraham Schmolsky is coming through the arcade. Mr. Schmolsky is accompanied by Mrs. Schmolsky. Mrs. Schmolsky wears a blue satin opera cloak trimmed with chinchilla, made by Voisin, just brought by Mrs. Schmolsky from Paris. Mrs. Schmolsky wears her famous tiara of diamonds. And Mrs. Schmolsky are now entering the theater. Mr. and Mrs. Schmolsky have stopped to talk with Mr. and Mrs. Peach Glory."

And so on and on, thrill after thrill—until at last, exactly the sacred hour of eight-thirty, the supreme, the superthrill of the evening:

"Miss Viola Tracy is descending from her car. Miss Tracy is accompanied by her friend, Mr. J. Arnold Ross, junior, discoverer and heir-apparent of the Ross Junior oil field, of Paradise, California. Miss Tracy and Mr. Ross are now entering the arcade. Miss Tracy wears a cloak of gorgeous ermine from her slippers are of white satin, trimmed with pearls. She wears a collar of pearls and a pearl head-dress, presented to her by Mr. J. Arnold Ross, senior. Miss Tracy and Mr. Ross, junior, are in the lobby, shaking hands with Mr. and Mrs. Schmolsky and Mr. and Mrs. Glooby"—and so on, until Miss Tracy and Mr. Ross, junior, are in their seats, and history is at liberty to [illegible]

XIV

So Bunny saw the Russian picture. His beloved was the beautiful bride of a grand duke; and he watched all the gestures, the kisses, the raptures of love, to which had been rehearsed upon himself, were now lavished upon a magnificent, sharp-whiskered personage in military uniform with many stars and orders. This personage was a haughty man hide-minded, and his grand duchess was the soul of charity; and oh, sweet to see! gentle peasants as she had to exercise her charity upon! How sweetly they courtesied, how charmingly they danced, and gathered to cheer and throw flowers after the grand ducal carriage! It was a beautiful, almost idyllic world—one was tempted really to doubt whether any world so perfect ever had existed on earth.

There was only one thing wrong with it, and that was a secret band of villains with twisted, degenerate faces, some of them with wild hair and big spectacles, others with ferocious black whiskers and knives in their boots. They met to conceive anarchist manifestoes, intended to seduce the sweet innocent peasants; and to make dynamite bombs to blow up noble-minded grand dukes. They drank in booze-dens and grabbed women by the arms and man-handled them, right out before one another. There was no wickedness these creatures did not do, and their leader, with the face of a rat and the arms of a gorilla, made evident to the dullest mind why the picture was called "The Devil's Deputy."

Then came the young secret service man, clean-cut, smooth-shaven, quick on the trigger. His job was to get messages from the American embassy to the American fleet, and later on to save the treasure of the embassy from the Bolsheviks. For of course you know what happened in Russia! How this band of villains with twisted faces rose up and overthrew the government, and killed the haughty but just grand duke with cruel tortures. It was, of course, the grand duchess that the Devil's Deputy especially wanted; and first he chased her about the castle, and battered in the doors, and the young secret service hero dashed with her from room to room. Blood ran down his face from a bullet wound, but he carried her out of a window of the castle, and away they flew on horseback, over hills and dales covered with the familiar Russian eucalyptus trees.

And then presently they were trapped in St. Petersburg, and the Devil's Deputy laid his foul hands on Vee, and tore her lingerie to shreds, as the billboards had promised you he would. But here came the hero with his automatic, and he held the mob at bay, while Vee behind her back made signals to a friend of the hero who was preparing one of the villain's own bombs to throw at them—could you imagine more poetic justice than that? Vee and her savior fled, this time in a motor-car, over roads of the well-known Russian concrete, through the well-known mosaic tiles of the suburbs of St. Petersburg, and came to the River Neva with its eucalyptus groves concealing a speed-boat. There was another mad chase, which ended in the capture of the appetized pair, and more tearing of Vee's lingerie by the Devil's Deputy.

But—don't be worried—at the most critical instant came the American Navy, that whole glorious flotilla which we kept in the River Neva during the war. Old Glory floated in the breeze, and the band played "The Stars and Stripes Forever," and the million dollar audience burst into enraptured cheering. A launch from a battleship came dashing up, the Devil's Deputy leaped into the water with one of his own bombs in his mouth, and Viola Tracy and the secret service man stood clasped in an attitude which was familiar to Bunny, and hardly less so to the million dollar audience.

All the time this story was unfolding, Bunny was perhaps to sit and hold the heroine's hand. Once she leaped to him and whispered, "Is it so very bad?" His answer was, "It is up to standard. It will sell." It was the formula she had used on Annabelle Ames; and Bunny felt a tight pressure of his [illegible]

# ...HE IS DEAD ...NOW HE ISN'T ...WS OF KING

## Manner of Reports About Ferdinand

...ONDON, Nov. 29. — With Queen ...ie and her party still on the high ...sea, reports from various centers on ...e continent place the condition of ...e Ferdinand as in no sense dan...rous, that he is ailing badly, that ...e is about to die and that he is dead. ...ese conflicting reports make im...ssible a correct estimate of the ...ews, also of a conflicting nature, ...at are surrounding the exiled Prince ...now in Paris.

...m Paris comes the news that ...e Carol was called upon by an ...e Roumanian delegation in diplo... delivery and was given an im...ant message. It is thought that ...y have something to do with hi...return to Roumania, from which he ...s been barred since he was deposed ...crown prince

The theory is that King Ferdinand, ...a serious condition, has expressed ...s desire to reconcile himself with ...s and for his eldest son to suc...e him to the throne. Along with ...s comes the story that the power...l Bratianu brothers are opposed to ...s and threaten an upheaval if it ...s to pass.

...m the Berengaria, upon which ...e Marie is homeward bound, ...s the report that she has re...d assurances of her husband's ...e health. Berlin advices indicate ...e King is dead and that his ...th is being veiled for reasons of ...e. Vienna writers see Stalkan ...plications looming out of the con...ion of the king and predict trouble ...r the selection of his successor.

...om Bucharest itself comes con...dent dispatches in which the official ...rt pronounces the king very much ...proved. It is confidently expected ...London that within the next few ...years it will be definitely known ...ether the king is thriving or has ...n gathered in by his Hohenzollern ...ders.

## ...od Sent Benito to World to Bring Peace, Says Catholic Prelate

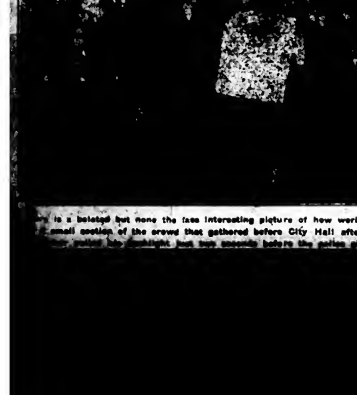
...ORTIA, Italy, Nov. 29. — Mussolini ...s been sent to the world by divine ...ovidence to bring peace and social ...stice on earth, said Cardinal Ven...ti of the catholic church in a ...ech made here at the dedication ...the church of "Queen of Peace."

"We must pray for the success in ...r Italy of the sanguinous work of our ...reat son, Mussolini, who is manifest...y designed by divine providence in ...o operate toward re-establishment of ...cial and religious peace in the ...orld," he said.

## CLOWN ACADEMY OPENED IN MOSCOW TO DEVELOP REVOLUTIONARY HUMOR

MOSCOW, Nov. 29.—The Clowns' academy has opened here to train students in proletarian humor. The courses outlined include: elocution, declamation, and patter; topical presentation of literary, political, and scientific subjects; humorous musical effects; physical culture and comic acrobatic stunts; instruction in contemporary politics and political "wise cracks."

Students will be trained in the art of mockery and satirization to bring home to the people the absurdities of bourgeoisie life and ideas.




...is a belated but none the less interesting picture of how workers of Chicago greeted Queen Maria. It ...small section of the crowd that gathered before City Hall after the demonstration at the depot. The ...

## GRANTS CONCESSION FOR AIRSHIP ROUTE, SPAIN TO ARGENTINE

MADRID, Nov. 29.—The first transoceanic air company is now an actuality.

The state council today gave its approval to a concession for a regular line of dirigibles to operate between Sevilla and Buenos Aires, with the provision that the company establish a regular monthly service within three years.

Under the terms of the concession the company is obliged to supply airships with a minimum capacity of forty passengers and ten tons of general freight. Two passenger reservations are to be made on each trip for the Spanish government.

The company announces that it will build three dirigibles to operate the service, at an estimated cost of $1,000,000 each.

Concessions were also granted to the company to operate a dirigible line between Spain and the Canaries, with dirigibles of a capacity of sixteen passengers and one ton of freight.

The Spanish government will advance 30,000,000 pesetas to aid the company in its project.

# ENGLAND, FRANCE TO CLASH OVER GERMAN CONTROL

## Britain to Inject China Into Arms Parley

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 29 — Discussion of disarmament restrictions on Germany, with England and France at near sword points on the issue, will form the main business of the meeting of the league of nations council at Geneva in December.

The matter directly affects France's desires to place the power of restricting Germany in the hands of the league. France objects strenuously, insisting that first Germany must comply with the minimum provisions of the Versailles treaty.

**China Policy Enters.**

Great Britain's Chinese policy will have a direct bearing on the negotiations. Among the demands to be submitted in Germany by Great Britain is one designed to prevent Germany exporting arms and munitions to the military forces in China. Great Britain will insist on this, it is understood, while France is inclined to view the demand as "insignificant."

**Would Control Army.**

Great Britain will also demand that legislation be passed subordinating the commander of the reichswehr to the minister of war, who is responsible to parliament. It these two demands are won Britain is willing to surrender all other control to the league.

**Hold Secret Sessions.**

The league principle of "open secrecy" is to be discarded, it is definitely understood, in dealing with the matter. Plans are now being made for a secret session between Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign secretary, Aristide Briand, French foreign minister, and Gustav Stresemann, German foreign minister.

Great Britain is extremely anxious that the matter be settled quickly so that English capitalists can feel "secure" in German investments

**$40,000 Fire.**

ISHPEMING, Mich., Nov. 29. A loss exceeding $40,000 resulted from the fire which destroyed five buildings in Northland, Marquette county, officials declared today following a survey.

# $35,000,000 OF IMPORTS TO U. S. ARE FROM RUSSIA

## Exports to Soviet Union Are More.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29. — American imports from the Soviet Union for the Soviet fiscal year ending Sept. 30, were about $35,000,000, according to reports of the American Soviet trading organizations in this country made public here today by the Russian Information Bureau. During the previous year exports reported by the trading organizations were about $20,700,000, and in 1913 they were $7,200,000.

**$55,000,000 Exports.**

Exports to the Soviet Union were close to $55,000,000, exclusive of exports by the Harrimen Georgian Manganese company and other concessionaries. The figure compares with exports of $87,088,022 reported by the trading companies in 1924-25 and $40,730,000 in 1913. The American imports increased nearly 70 percent and exports decreased about 37 per cent, as compared with 1924-25.

The trade turnover of $90,000,000 compares with $108,000,000 in 1924-25. This difference is accounted for by a decrease in 25 per cent in the cotton purchases here and by the fact that during 1924-25 American exports were increased by Soviet purchases of flour worth $21,000,000, necessitated by the poor harvest of 1924.

Cotton valued at $33,486,000 led the list of American exports to the Soviet Union, followed by agricultural machinery $8,038,000 (including tractors worth $6,099,328), industrial machinery $6,819,300, materials for transport, including trucks and motor buses, $2,295,400, non-ferrous metals $2,034,400, American typewriters to the value of $558,432 were exported.

**Fur Imports Heavy.**

Furs valued at $15,379,000 led the import list. Manganese (not handled by the trading organizations) is estimated at $15,000,000 as compared with $4,000,000 the previous year. Imports of flax and tow jumped to $1,175,904, as compared with $335,000 the previous year. Other imports included sheep casings $1,020,547, licorice root $590,725, bristles $539,396, hides and skins $467,334, mushrooms $154,763.

## Chitcherin May Talk With Herrick in Paris Looking to Recognition

PARIS—Word comes from Moscow to the effect that M. Chitcherin, commissar of foreign affairs of the U. S. S. R., will on his visit to this city in December, approach the American ambassador to France, Herrick, with tentative proposals for the recognition by the United States of the Soviet government, either as de facto or de jure in power. The American embassy denies all knowledge of this intention.

It is understood that the basis on which Chitcherin would deal would be a recognition by the Soviet of Russia's pre-war debt to the United States, on condition that the amount is reduced to the minimum and a long moratorium granted. Indemnity to Americans for losses suffered by reason of the revolution, advantageous concessions to be granted to Americans

**Jail no Place for Birth**

Mrs. Frances Kowalkowski, 36, charged with murdering her husband Alex, last May, was released on her own recognizance today, that her expected child may be born outside of jail.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## STRIKE THREAT BRINGS ACTION ON GRIEVANCES

### Anthracite Miners Put Issue Squarely

By ART SHIELDS,
(Federated Press)

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 29. — The strike threat by the general grievance committee of Hudson Coal Co. employes, representing 23,000 workers in 22 local unions, will not be put into execution at present. Umpire Neill, who had been given a week to take up the grievance of the Grassy Island colliery workers about the cut in their rock prices, came to the bat in the scheduled time and a final investigation into the case has been ordered.

This case is three years old. The affair is interesting as showing how mine grievances can drag on indefinitely until the companies are faced with a little unpleasant action.

Three years ago the Grassy Island miners used to be allowed a time pay allowance for the labor of removing rock from the middle of the vein. They were allowed pay for 40 hours or five shifts, every semi-monthly pay, in addition to the payment per ton for the coal loaded. Five shifts at $6.90 per shift, the day rate, put more than $40 into their envelopes as an extra, above their tonnage pay. But three years ago Hudson Coal decided to cut down the rate and the men found themselves getting $5, $6 and $7 for the rock work, instead of the forty-odd.

It was a big slash and the union took the case before the conciliation board representing miners and operators on the grounds that the company had no right to change a rate during the term of an agreement. It went on in the umpire, who decided in principle in favor of the men, but failed to fix the rate. Again back to the local union and the superintendent it climbed up thru the conciliation board to the umpire. The custom calls for an umpire's decision in a month, but Neill had the case three years with out action. So the grievance committee speeded things up by the strike threat.

It came to Scranton and after scolding the grievance committee for its strike ultimatum, took up the case. Then his arrangige the management agreed to have a union committee go into the mine and measure the rock that has to be removed, for the purpose of agreeing again on a rate for this "dead work."

The strike threat did not have the sympathy of the district union executives. The Hudson Coal grievance committee, like all the anthracite company grievance committees, is made up of the combined local union grievance committees.

## Detroit Auto Workers to Hear of Strategy of Strike at Passaic

DETROIT, Nov. 29.—Albert Wolsbord, the leader of the great Passaic strike, will make his first visit to the city of Detroit when he addresses a mass meeting on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 8 p. m. at the Majestic Theater, Woodward near Willis.

The automobile workers of Detroit will get some first-hand information on strike strategy and the organization of a powerful union when Wolsbord relates the story of the Passaic strike and the tactics used to weld the 16,000 unorganized workers into the union which has already won one victory for the workers in Passaic.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 9, Wolsbord will be given a welcome banquet by the Workers Party and its friends and sympathizers.

Admission to the mass meeting will be 15 cents and to the banquet 50 cents.

## Call Joint Meeting of Millinery Workers Here on November 30

Millinery workers, operators, trimmers, cutters, blockers and hat frame makers are invited to a joint mass meeting Tuesday evening, Nov. 30, at 6:30 at Jefferson Hall, 19 West Adams street, Chicago.

The speakers are Miss Agnes Nestor, president Women's Trade Union League, Chicago; Mr. Anton Johannsen of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Mrs. Mathilda Kalousek, Czecho-Slovakian speaker.

**Radio Mix-up.**

Radio broadcasting was thrown into further chaos today when circuit court Judge Francis S. Wilson of Chicago, modified an injunction to permit station WGHS to operate on a wave length approximating that of WGN, pending the outcome of a civil

## *WORKERS' COMPENSATION WINS HEARING BEFORE BOSS-OWNED COMMISSION AFTER HARD FIGHT*

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—(FP)—After officers of New York building trades unions had been grilled for two days' sessions of the New York Industrial Survey Commission at the Bar Association, and employers had been given a friendly hearing in their complaints about union rules, the labor movement finally swung into the offensive, Harriet Silverman, director of the Workers' Health Bureau, representing many New York labor unions, attacked the proceedings as an anti-labor show and a waste of the people's money—$25,000 having been appropriated for the survey.

Miss Silverman said the commission had been appointed by the legislature for the purpose of holding up important reforms in the state labor law and the Workmen's Compensation law, demanded by the New York State Federation of Labor. She denounced the commission for giving first consideration to employers' attacks on the labor movement, when the workers were being so shamefully neglected by the state's labor and compensation laws.

**Interruption Fails.**

Henry D. Sayre, former state industrial commissioner, and executive secretary of the Industrial Survey Commission, constantly interrupted the witness and attempted to defend the state's compensation law, but he was partly silenced as her recital of the gaps in the law proceeded. Sayre is connected with an insurance firm that represents employers in compensation cases.

Miss Silverman's statement dwelt on the lack of a blanket occupational disease law in the state—a reform that Connecticut, California, Wisconsin, the federal government, Porto Rico and Hawaii have already enacted. Only a few occupational diseases are compensated in the Empire State. Workers crippled or blinded by certain widely used poisons, dusts and gases are given no protection. Her statement cited the following among scores of basic occupational diseases ignored by the present law.

**Deadly Poisons**

**Carbon Monoxide Poisoning**, pronounced by Professor C. E. A. Winslow of Yale as the first of all industrial poisons is not covered, except in cases of outright death where the accident provisions may be invoked. But there is no compensation for chronic poisoning leading to paralysis, blindness and other forms of total disability. Garage workers are most liable to carbon monoxide, but employes in factories where gas is used as a fuel are widely affected also.

**Silicosis**, a widely prevalent and disastrous occupational disease, is not compensated. Silicosis is an injury to the lung tissue from quartz cutting dust and affects polishers and buffers, pottery and glass workers, stone cutters and men and women in many other industries cited by the witness.

**Benzol Poisoning**, affecting workers in 57 industries, is not included in the provisions of the present law owing to faulty wording of the statute.

**Only a Beginning.**

These three well-known causes are only a beginning. The witness named numerous other chemical poisons affecting the workers in scores of industries, in the laundries and bakeshops, in garages and print shops, in tanneries and machine shops, among fur workers, painters, hatters, stonecutters, textile workers, in metals, wood manufacturing, leather and rubber goods, in the food and tobacco industries, in light and power plants, in clothing and millinery, in paper goods, chemicals, oil and the manufacture of paints. In all representative New York industries, workers are now deprived of compensation for some occupational diseases.

As Miss Silverman talked on the small audience grouped about the biz committee table, forgot the complaints of the preceding witnesses, a former boss plumber, that the unions "ruin his business, and they saw, in steadi pictures of air hammer men with atrophied wrists, poisoned painters, bricklayers with lungs ruined by silicosis, dye house workers half dead from anemia.

**Agents Commission.**

Dr. Sayre attempted to have Miss Silverman ruled out of order when she protested against the appointment of the commission as a waste of funds, and against the present investigation as a method for attacking the unions, but the witness cut him short by reminding him that she had just been compelled to listen for two hours to an employers' attack on the labor movement, and that it was time now for a little plain speaking on the side of labor. She protested further in the name of the bureau's affiliated unions against the red tape that delays compensation payments when such are allowed, against the low $20 maximum for injured workers. She demanded the establishment of an exclusive state insurance fund to take the place of the private profiteering insurance enterprises that feed on workers' compensation today. She demanded that the profits of the large employing interests in the state fund for compensation insurance companies be investigated to the end that the public might have the facts on the ability of the industries in safeguard health and life.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

## Imitate Militancy of Debs, Not "Kindness," Seattle Workers Told

SEATTLE, Nov. 29 — Workers of all political beliefs attended the Eugene V. Debs memorial meeting here Nov. 21, arranged by the International Labor Defense.

Aaron Finterman, member of the Workers (Communist) Party, was the "keynote" speaker. "I should like to see Debs imitated not in 'goodness and kindness,' but in his militancy," he said. "Only by militancy can we progress. The mythical cloak of kindness in which the true character of Debs has been shrouded since his death is pernicious propaganda of the capitalistic press. We revere Debs because he was a militant revolutionist. Progress is not attained by kindness but by aftruzale and right."

Jean Stovel, secretary of the I. L. D. local, presided at the meeting.

## Help Farmer First With Muscle Shoals, Coolidge Is Urged

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 —The chief objective of operation at Muscle Shoals should be to produce cheap fertilizer in the interests of farm relief, O. E. Bradfute, former president of the American Farm Federation, told President Coolidge today.

Power production should be considered secondary, Bradfute contended. He urged that congress take immediate action along this course when it convenes.

The quickest way to farm relief, Bradfute told the president, is to lower production and transportation costs. Fertilizer is one of the biggest items in the farmer's production costs, he said, and if its cost were lowered, farm overhead costs would come down proportionately.

SYDNEY —(FP)— Under a new order by the industrial court, employes in Australian bakery establishments fight: night work is prohibited, are to work a 44-hour week in daytirely and wages range from $30.60 to $32.10 per week. The weekly hours are reduced where double or triple

## PAINT COMPANY ADMITS DANGER OF OWN PRODUCT

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 29.— When P. E. Calpin, Scranton painter, wrote the Glidden Co. of Ohio that he had been poisoned by a wond stnin produced by that concern, a company official admitted in his answer that the firm had had similar poison cases among its employes. Calpin is suing the Glidden Co. for $50,000 damages, claiming permanent impairment of his health.

The painter charges that the quart of oak stain contained toxic and poisonous chemicals, which caused him to suffer eruptions of the flesh, swelling of certain glands, pain in the eyes and other distressing symptoms. Calpin says he breathed the fumes of the paint and got some stain on his skin. Great itching resulted and he could not sleep for a long time.

**Gets Answer.**

Calpin wrote the Glidden Co. of his troubles and received an answer from Dwight P. Joyce, manager of specialties department. Joyce's letter says in part:

"We have found from our experience in our own factories that there are a few people who occasionally are affected in this same manner by the solvents. These solvents have a tendency to dry up the natural fats in skin, causing the eruptions you speak of. The stain ingriients themselves, if not removed from the hands after use, also have a tendency to irritate."

The painter resented the implication that he had not used proper precaution in handling the paint and filed suit for damages, requesting trial by jury.

**Hits at Irish Republicans.**

DUBLIN—Due to the recent activities of the Republicans, displayed mainly in raids on police barracks, the Irish Free State has practically declared war on them, by issuing a proclamation in which it is stated that a state of national emergency exists. The latest raid was on the barracks at Crumlin, a town three miles from

## LEWIS' TOOL IN DISTRICT ONE OUSTS UNIONIST

### Will Not Recognize New Checkweighman

By a Worker Correspondent

PITTSTON, Pa., Nov. 29. — At a recent meeting of No. 6 colliery miners of Pittston, they unanimously elected Alex Campbell, ex-member of the international executive board of District No. 1, as check-weighman, to take office December 1, 1926, for a period of two years.

Campbell has long been known as an enemy of Cappellini and Lewis, and has been very active amongst the miners of Pittston recently in behalf of the Brophy organization.

**Notify Union.**

The local union has been notified by Cappellini that he refuses Campbell permission to act as checkweighman at No. 6 colliery and that the election was illegal."

The men of Pittston have the sole say as to who shall serve them as checkweighman, and Cappellini has nothing to say, according to union law. It is generally understood that Cappellini is working hand in hand with the Pennsylvania Coal Co. to keep Alex Campbell off the tipple as the company hates him and so does Cappellini. Alex asserts he will be on hand December 1 to take over the job at the tipple regardless of Cappellini.

## Headgear Workers to Get Bigger Unemployed Benefits from Union

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 — Two changes in the unemployment fund of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union have been decided upon by the committee in charge. The changes will be recommended to the membership as constitutional changes. One provides that unemployment benefits be increased from $10 to $15 for men and from $7 to $9 for women. The other is that lost time of laid-off or part-time workers shall be counted when it amounts to 22 hours or more during the respective week. The old provision was the time did not count for such workers until after 22 hours. Workers employed only a half hour or weeks during the slack season benefit by the latter change.

Chairman J. M. Budish of the unemployment committee reported on the fund activities to the union's joint council. The entire period of the fund's existence was covered by Budish, including the financial report of the certified public accountant. Payments by manufacturers to the fund started Sept. 12, 1924. A reserve was allowed to accumulate in the first 16 months of the fund. First payment of benefits began July 1, 1925. The reserve was then $56,601.80. The total income of the fund in the 22 months of existence amounted to $160,364.95, 3 per cent of payrolls from employers, plus interest on the reserve.

Total benefits paid out during the year July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926, came to $65,383. Total administration expenses were $7,158.55 for the whole 22 months. The administrative expenses, slightly over 4 per cent of the total income, are remarkably small, the Headgear Worker, official union organ, points out. The net balance of the fund in the bank July 1, 1926, was $96,823.43.

## Bax, English Socialist Leader, Dies, Age 72

LONDON, Nov. 29. Ernest Belfort Bax, leader of the socialist movement in England, is dead here. He was 72 years old. Bax was a co-worker of George Bernard Shaw.


*OVERCOATS*
Good, slightly used overcoats (also suits) at
*$10.00*
FOGEL'S - 943 W. MADISON

IN PHILADELPHIA
There are only two places to eat—HOME AND AT
Hartung's Restaurant
610 Spring Garden St.
Home Cooking — Open from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m.

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

# New Campaign

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

## PRIZES TO BE OFFERED THIS WEEK

Three books that will be an asset to every worker's library are to be given next week for the best worker correspondence story sent to The DAILY WORKER. The prizes are:

1—ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION, by A. Serdnikov and A. Svetlov. This is a new book of such great value that every worker should have it in his library.

2—POEMS FOR THE NEW AGE, by Simon Felshin. The work of a young revolutionary poet whose verse carries the courageous spirit of the coming new order. Cloth bound.

3—RUSSIA TODAY, the report of the British Trade Union Delegation.

Every worker correspondent should send in a story this week.

Workers in every section of the country are eager to learn of conditions in American industry. The worker knows them. We are counting on you, workers, to tell us about them. Send in that story, today!

## WILL TAKE PICTURE OF WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE CLASS HERE TO SEND TO GROUPS IN SOVIET UNION

Worker correspondents in Russia and other countries are clamoring for pictures of worker correspondents in America. Russian worker correspondents have already sent group pictures to the United States and want the American workers to reciprocate. Because of this the Chicago class in worker correspondence at the last meeting decided that a picture should be taken of the class and sent to the foreign workers.

**Join Class Now.**

It is the desire of the class that as many worker correspondents as possible should be represented in the picture. So a call is sent out now to all Chicago workers who have delayed joining the class to do so at once to be represented in the group. The picture will be taken either this Friday night or next Friday night. But every worker who wants to join the class should come this Friday.

The class meets at 8:30 in the editorial offices of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd. It lasts until 8:30 o'clock, which leaves enough time to members who have other meetings on that night to attend them also.

The purpose of the class is to train workers in writing for newspapers. Every worker who wants to receive this training should become a member.

## HOW THE WORKERS ARE 'BENEFITTED' BY HOSPITAL IN GARMENT FACTORY

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The National Cloak and Suit Co. has a hospital. Here is an example of how much good it is to the workers.

Two girls are filing the order sheets; the section head is there every five minutes to drive them ahead of time. In the afternoon one of them took sick. She called the section head and asked permission to leave for the hospital. The reply was that she has to ask the floor head.

The floor head was not in. At the same time the section head did not forget his usual order, "Go on, girls, do not get behind time."

The sick girl could not work. She kept on asking permission to go to the hospital. The head did not reply.

"He is one of hearing," another girl remarked, "leave the work and go down, now there is a hospital, let us make use of it."

The sick girl kept on asking the head. Instead of answering, he kept speeding her up. She sprang up, "I am going down, I cannot work," she cried.

In a few minutes the girl was back. When asked whether she felt better, she answered, "I could not take a proper rest, thinking how he would rush me afterward."

This is how we get to the hospital and the treatment they give us.

## "Prosperity" of L. A. Seems to Be All Bunk, After All, Drives Show

By L. P. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 29. — The "prosperity" of Los Angeles is so great that 154 charitable, relief and welfare agencies have been created here. The Community Chest drive, now going on, is so far a failure.

The mayor's proclamation for "Community Chest Day" says "It is a great humanitarian campaign to relieve the suffering of the sick and the crippled, to bring sunshine into the lives of thousands upon thousands of orphans, homeless old men and woman, working mothers, thus mending many a shattered hope and broken spirit."

At the Shriners' convention, a year or so ago, Mayor Cryer told the visitors that this city was an "oasis of abundance."

## New York Workers Welcome Cline With Reception and Dance

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29. — Charles Cline, class-war prisoner, just released after serving time in a Texas penitentiary for 12 years on a frame up because of his labor activities, was welcomed by New York workers at a reception and dance given in his honor by the New York section of the International Labor Defense at Manhattan Lyceum.

Richard Brasler, a member of the New York district I. L. D. executive committee, was chairman and Cline himself was the main speaker.

Every Worker should read The American Worker Correspondent. The latest issue will be off the press this week. Send in your subscription now. 50 cents a year.

### *Introducing Comrade Shears!*

MEET this comrade. He's the fellow who sends us clippings from all parts of the country—on all topics of interest to the labor and radical movement: articles, editorials, photographs and cartoons—from newspapers and magazines, conservative and radical.

**MEET COMRADE SHEARS AND BECOME A COMRADE SHEARS YOURSELF!**

Clip and ship and help to make The DAILY WORKER a better workingclass daily.

### *Here's Another Job for Comrade Shears!*

Every day there are articles, news stories and cartoons that your shop-mates will enjoy. Whenever you see something you think they will like—get out your shears! Cut it out and PASTE IT UP IN THE SHOP (and in the trade union hall)—mark it "From the Daily Worker". Every once in a while Comrade Shears will appear above good things to clip. When you see [illegible]

## EDISON WORKERS ARE VICTIMS OF COMPANY SPIES

### Are Afraid to Commit Selves on Union

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Angel Morra, organiser for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, says he is handicapped in organising the New York Edison electrical workers. He claims it is due to two reasons, an efficient spy system and workers' fear of their jobs.

All means of organizational work, even when carried on under cover, are exposed by the spy system. Any worker who has even an indication in the union is found out by the company and discharged.

The spy system causes distrust between the workers, as they are afraid to commit themselves on the union.

This factor alone has restricted organization work. Morra also states that some of the workers, in addition to fear for this work, payable at their residence by a messenger.

## Seattle Kuomintang Celebrates Birthday of Dr. Sun Yat Sen

By a Worker Correspondent.

SEATTLE, Nov. 29.—The birthday of Dr. Sun Yat Sen was celebrated here by the local branch of the Kon minchang party. Addresses were made by several students of the University of Washington, who are here under the provisions of the Boxer indemnity fund. Carl Brahnin of the Seattle Labor College extended greetings for American supporters of the Chinese nationalist movement. A program of Chinese music, pantomime and amateur dramatics followed.

Earlier in the evening a local radio broadcasting station put on an hour's program covering the life and work of Sun Yat Sen.

## Denver Workers Open New Lyceum Building

By a Worker Correspondent.

DENVER, Nov. 29. — Sunday, the 21st, was a red letter day for the workers and their friends, especially the Jewish portion, in that they assembled to the number of 1,000 in their beautiful new lyceum building in West Denver.

A few years ago the Lyceum Association was organized by a handful of Jewish workers on the west side, and they soon purchased a lot on which an old church was standing. It was converted into a meeting hall. Then, about a year ago, the members decided that a new structure must replace the old and delapidated building, which had grown too small for the crowds that had been gathered there. Thru picnics, bazaars and various meetings money was collected for the purpose.

Most of the new building was erected by the members of the Lyceum themselves, who have worked day and night at the task. The structure, in completed, is valued at $30,000. After applying the $2,500 which was collected at the celebration on the 21st, the debt remaining on the property will be but $10,000, which the enthusiastic members claim will be paid off within the next few years.

The dedicatory celebration lasted from 2 p. m. until midnight and included a banquet, dancing and speeches.

Earl R. Hoage, president of the Colorado Federation of Labor, congratulated the members in the name of the 35,000 organized workers in his organization. He was followed in his talk by Wm. Dietrich, secretary of the Workers' Party, representatives of several unions, and Mr. Duboff of the Workmen's Circle. Wm. L. Tuschmann, president of the Lyceum Association, made the principal address of the evening.

**WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!**

The American Worker Correspondent is the worker correspondents' own magazine. It will be off the press this week. Every worker should send in his subscription today. 50 cents a year.

Spend a Pleasant Evening in the Reading Room of the

WORKERS
(Loe Angeles, Cal.)
BOOK SHOP
322 WEST SECOND ST.

A labor library is here for your convenience. There is also a splendid selection of books for your purchase.

Hours—9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Sundays—1 P. M. to 6 P. M.
Tel. Metropolitan 3365

## *CHICAGO LABOR, IN GREAT MEETING, PASSES RESOLUTION OF PROTEST AT LEGAL MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI*

At the meeting at Ashland Auditorium, held under the auspices of the Sacco-Vanzetti Conference of Chicago, the following resolution was adopted unanimously by a rising vote:

Whereas, the Sacco and Vanzetti case that has held the attention of the world for the past six years is about to come to a close with imminent danger of two innocent men having their lives snuffed out, and we believe this is a conspiracy to feed the appetites of labor baiters, and

Whereas, the American labor movement from coast to coast and millions of sympathizers throughout the world are not only convinced of Sacco and Vanzetti's innocence, but honestly believe that agents of the department of justice in Washington have lent themselves to help carry out this diabolical plot, and

Whereas, the attorneys for the defense have presented to the court new evidence upon which they base their demand for a new trial, to wit: One affidavit from Celestino Madeiros who in substance testifies that the Morelli gang of bandits committed the crime charged to the defendants; two affidavits from former department of justice agents—Latherman in the service of the department of justice thirty-six years, and Mr. Moyand, in the same service eight years. Both of these former agents testify in their affidavits that they made every effort to obtain evidence that would warrant the deportation of Sacco and Vanzetti. Failing to get this evidence, they were instructed to assist the frame-up to railroad Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair; therefore be it

Resolved, that the organized trade unionists and other Chicago friends in mass meeting assembled, pledge their individual support to the Sacco and Vanzetti defense and demand that a new trial be granted to these defendants. We further demand an immediate thoro investigation by congress into the part played by the department of justice. We believe the investigation will disclose a criminal plot against labor that has all the earmarks of a repetition of the Mooney case, and be it further

Resolved that we are in full accord with the program as outlined by our fellow workers in New York City at their mass meeting held in Madison Square Garden, November 17, 1926, and urge the organization of a representative delegation to present this protest fully to the governor of Massachusetts and endorse the plan to hold a national congress in New York City to further the ends of justice and early release of the defendants.

We further pledge ourselves to urge the congressmen and senators of Illinois to present resolutions in congress to investigate the participation of the department of justice in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. We are of the firm conviction that such an investigation will expose the conspiracy and hasten the freeing and release of these two defendants.

## WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY GREETS WORKERS' SACCO-VANZETTI PROTEST

Great enthusiasm greeted the reading of the accompanying message of the Workers (Communist) Party to the Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting held in Chicago:

To the Workers of Chicago assembled in support of the movement to save Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Workers (Communist) Party extends its greetings to the workers of Chicago assembled in support of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Sacco and Vanzetti are in danger of losing their lives because they dared support the revolutionary movement of the workers against the capitalist system. They are to be murdered by the lackeys of capitalism because they raised their voices in protest and organized the workers against the exploitation and oppression of the workers by the capitalists.

The Workers (Communist) Party has from the beginning supported the movement of labor to fight for the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti. It has used all its strength to bring before the workers the truth about their persecution and to mobilize the vast strength of labor in their defense.

The Workers (Communist) Party pledges itself anew to the struggle to save these revolutionary fighters. It calls upon all workers to rally to their defense. It calls upon all workers to demand their freedom with such a mighty voice, backed by the organized strength of the workers, that the capitalists and their lackeys will not dare to carry thru their purpose to judicially murder Sacco and Vanzetti.

Free Sacco and Vanzetti!
Save Sacco and Vanzetti! by mobilizing the whole strength of labor in the fight for their lives.

Fraternally yours,
Central Committee,
Workers (Communist) Party.
C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary.

## *'I Don't Care How It Ends, If It Only Ends,' Says Sacco After Spending Six and Half Years in the Old Dedham Jail*

By JOHN DOS PASSOS, Federated Press.

DEDHAM, Mass., Nov. 29.—It was mealtime when I went to see Sacco. The other prisoners filed by us as we sat on the bench talking: young men mostly, walking heavily with their hands in their armpits. Dedham jail is a model jail, a bright clean polished bird cage. Thru the bars you can see trees and the sky and clouds.

**Six and a Half Years There.**

Sacco has been six and a half years in Dedham jail, six and a half years in a cell twenty-three hours of the day and six and a half years of walking in a pile with his hands in his armpits.

A prisoner awaiting sentence is given no work to do. The only break was when he was sent to the state hospital for the insane, when he collapsed after a 31-day hunger strike.

"I don't care how it ends, if it would only end," he says.

They had told me that Sacco was broken by the ordeal; but not at all. He is still able to laugh and joke and tell stories. There is still an occasional flush of color in his waxy prison cheeks. We talked about how amazing was the amount of agony a man could stand. A dog under the same conditions would have been dead long ago. But he didn't say much about the case. He was sick of talking about the case, of thinking about the case. He told me about when he'd been a kid in a little town in southern Italy before he'd come to America. His life before he had fallen into the ghastly trap in Brockton that May evening six and a half years ago had been pretty happy on the whole. He liked to talk about it.

**Tells Background.**

His father was a wine and oil merchant. Sacco worked for him when he was little in the vineyards and the dry sunny olive orchards. But more than school or work in the fields he liked machinery. When he was 15 he got a job stoking the donkey engine that was the big thresher that threshed all the wheat in the region. It was about that time he began to dream of coming to America, the land of machinery. When he was 17 he came to America with his brother. His first job was as water boy with a road gang. When they let him work on the steam roller he was absolutely happy. He loved the land of machinery. When winter came on he got a job in the Hopedale mills, and eventually, finding that an unskilled laborer was everybody's doormat, learned to run an edging machine in a shoe factory.

**Drifted to Anarchists.**

From then on he was pretty prosperous. He was married and had a [illegible] began to think about the people who weren't so well off as he was. He had been brought up in an atmosphere of political talk. His father, back in Torremaggiore, had been a republican; his brother, later mayor of the town, a socialist. When Sacco lived in Milford he went to socialist meetings. But he found more intelligent men among the anarchists. They were more awake, more anxious to improve themselves, he said.

**Arrested for Speech.**

So little by little he found himself allied with the local Italian anarchist groups, meeting Sundays and evenings at the Circolo de' Studia Sociale. He was active in the Hopedale strike, was arrested for making a speech during the agitation in sympathy with the Minnesota strike in 1916. So it was inevitable that he should have been one of the first to agitate for a protest against the arrest of Salsedo and Elia in the red raids of 1920. He had a draft of a handbill for a meeting of protest against Salsedo's murder when he was arrested with Vanzetti that May night in a Boston streetcar.

Since then[illegible]. . . six and a half years of jail. Twenty-three hours a day alone in a cell.

"I don't care how it all ends, if it only ends," he says.

"Commutation." Pardon? I didn't dare mention them to him.

"If we had been convicted of radical—in it would have been all right," he said. "But why convict us of murder!"

## Lloyd George to Send Speech to Farm Bureau

David Lloyd George, war-time premier of Great Britain, will deliver a special message at the eighth annual American Farm Bureau Federation convention Dec. 5, 7 and 8 in Chicago.

Invited to deliver the main convention address, Lloyd George said he was unable to come in person, but

## DETROIT SKY-PILOTS ARE DISTURBED AS GOVERNOR 'FORGETS' GOD IN THANKS

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—What is thanksgiving with God left out?

This was the disturbing reaction of Detroit clergy to Governor Alex J. Grosebeck's omission of the word "God" from the annual Thanksgiving proclamation.

The proclamation is said to be the first in which a governor has not asked the people of his state to thank God for the various blessings enjoyed during the past year.

The Rev. Chester B. Emerson of the North Woodward Avenue Congregational church declared the resolution "the most arrogant message ever penned."

The Rev. Mark F. Sanborn of the First Baptist church and the Rev. Edgar DeWitt Jones of the Central Christian church were other "men of the cloth" who criticized the proclamation.

"The recognition of God in Thanksgiving is historical," the Rev. Mr. Jones said. "Without thanks to God the holiday is meaningless."

The Rev. Mr. Sanborn said: "If the omission was intentional the proclamation is pathetic."

## Reed Drops Probe in Reported Kansas City Slush Fund Exposure

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 29. — Senator Reed's one-man "slush fund" investigating committee failed to bring out evidence of charges that a $250,000 to $750,000 fund had operated in Kansas City during the recent election on behalf of the candidacy of Harry S. Jaxon Bemgrad, for the United States senate.

Harry R. Walmsley, republican precinct worker, who wrote to Senator Norris of Nebraska declaring it was "common gossip" in Kansas City that the Street Railways company had pledged such a fund in return for extension of franchise, was unable to give Senator Reed any definite information about the alleged fund upon which his letter was based.

After 45 minutes of questioning, divulging no tangible evidence, Senator Reed dismissed his "witness" and declared he would "wash his hands of the whole affair."

## Illinois River Again at Flood Stage, Low Ground Families Flee

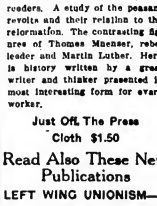
BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Nov. 29.—Families on low ground here were forced from their homes Tuesday morning as the waters of the rising Illinois river crept up around the foundations. The river was at a stage of 19.3 feet and is expected to reach 21 feet, which will flood many streets and cause many more residents to evacuate their homes.

Workmen were blocking sewer inlets in an effort to prevent flooding of streets.

Backing up of water on the state herd road thru the city is imminent.

The American Worker Correspondent will be out this week! Send in your subscription now. 50 cents a year.

A Splendid New Book—



THE PEASANT WAR IN GERMANY—
By Friedrich Engels
Translation by MOISSAYE OLGIN

HERE is a splendid work that is now available to American readers. A study of the peasant revolts and their relation to the reformation. The contrasting figures of Thomas Muenser, rebel leader and Martin Luther. Here is history written by a great writer and thinker presented in most interesting form for every worker.

Just Off The Press
Cloth $1.50

Read Also These New Publications

LEFT WING UNIONISM—
By D. J. Saposs Cloth $1.00

SELECTED ESSAYS—
By Karl Marx Cloth $1.75

MARXIAN ECONOMIC HANDBOOK—
By W. H. Emmott Cloth $2.25

## TORNADOES TAKE HEAVY TOLLS IN SOUTHWEST AREA

### Life and Property Take in Many States

Blizzard in Iowa.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Nov. 29. — Eastern Iowa was literally buried under a blizzard this morning as heavy rain turned to snow.

* * *

Headed Northeastward.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. — The storm now hovering over the Mississippi valley is moving northeastward, tended by rains which will be followed by snow flurries in the Ohio valley and lower lake region, the weather bureau announced today.

Minnesota was expected to have zero weather. Indiana, Illinois, parts of Michigan, parts of Wisconsin, and Eastern Iowa will have temperatures below 32 above zero. It was predicted by government forecaster C. A. Bonnell.

**Boston Streetcar Men Get Uniforms**

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—First free uniforms supplied under the new agreement made by the streetcar men's union and the Boston Elevated Railway Co. are going out to the 4,500 workers involved. The free uniform is a gain from the directly negotiated agreement reached in July—the first contract made without arbitration in years.

The Story
*of a great struggle of 16,000 unorganized textile workers*
by the leader of the strike

Passaic
by
Albert Weisbord

THE Passaic Strike is one of the great struggles of American labor. Its history, its lessons make interesting reading to inspire every worker and point the road for future struggles.

The leader of the strike, present at every turn of this great demonstration of labor, tells the story in vivid and authoritative fashion.

This pamphlet should be read, placed in EVERY worker's library and by all means—

Give a Copy to Your Shopmate.

15c

# E DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIB ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

tered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## A Lawyer Speaks

Charles S. Whiteman, president of the American Bar Associa- and former governor of the Empire State, urged the appoint- of judges in an address delivered before the Illinois Bar ciation.

In modern times lawyers play the part of the roving knight rant of feudalism, as the chief protectors of private property. gal acumen and despicability have, however, taken the place of e cruder battle ax and lance, while the necessary dirty work of gsical compulsion is done by hired servants—the police. Consid- ing the important part the legal profession plays as the chief kesman and apologists for modern capitalism, one must attach e significance to the statement of the president of the Bar sociation.

The plea for the abolition of the election of judges made by r. Whitman indicates a definite trend in the political thought of erica's ruling class. It indicates that the present limitations of pitalist democracy, great as they are, are still not sufficient to fectively check the growing power of the American working class. se contradictions within society are so intense that capitalist statesmen are now proposing to withdraw even that little "form thout substance" of democracy which they have reluctantly sided.

Mr. Whitman speaks with admiration of the federal governent, where "We've done very well so far with judges named for e, answerable to no one so long as their conduct is good. Never as there a better body in the world than the United States preme Court and this can be carried down into the lower federal orts."

Speaking in the same strain Chief Justice Clyde E. Stone, of Illinois Supreme Court said, "No court should lend itself to a ction of law or a refusal to enforce it as it exists, in order please public sentiment."

Here we find clearly expressed the political philosophy of the ling class of this country, its firm determination to enforce and tend its dictatorship and its utter contempt for the will of the sses of the workers. Under these circumstances labor must rn to place no faith or hope for justice in the capitalist courts. e fight for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti, and the fight ainst the use of the injunctions in labor disputes will not be won appeals to the fairness of the courts, no matter how convincing y evidence on how strong the tide of public sentiment. The ittler cases care not a fig for either. It will be won solely m the pressure of labor's own political power and strength. As pitalism prepares to tighten still further its fetters about the rking class, let us mobilize more energetically labor's political ght to break them.

## The Lesson of Ware, Mass.

Again we are reminded of the transformation taking place in w England. The textile mills of Ware, Mass., have shut down remove to the South nearer the sources of raw material and ap unorganized labor. The 1,500 textile workers are thus left thout employment. This is but one of many such removals during last dozen years. Yet the significance of the change going on. s not yet been brought home to the workers of that region.

The official labor movement of New England concerns itself ely with the welfare of the skilled organized workers, the build- trades and the like. The fact remains that the dumping of usands of unemployed workers in the textile industry and the e industry (which is similarly affected) on the labor market a result of the steady shifting of industry from New England to South, will inevitably affect the skilled workers of that section the country. The building industry, which depends chiefly upon al demand, is already on the downgrade. Other industries will forced to follow to an ever-increasing degree. The entire labor vement of New England will suffer the consequences of its lack foresight and preparedness.

The New York Times offers a sorry consolation to these rkers. The "back-to-the-farm" movement is held forth as a pana . The New England farmer has already shared in the general icultural crisis. The prospect of future unemployment and linking home markets offers little guarantee of any improvement.

The development of small manufacturing concerns and the em- yment of skilled labor on articles of luxury is the next offering the Times' economic expert. To give the impression that New gland can now build up a new group of industries of this kind compete with Japan, Germany and France, who are specialists these fields and who have the advantage of better access to aper labor than even the South can boast of, is to propose to workers of New England that they descend one step lower in scale of the world's labor. This is the future which capitalism do out to the workers of New England. It is for them to say ether they will meekly accept it, or whether they will bestir mselves to action.

The chief task before the workers of the New England states that of organization into powerful trade unions to meet the ing onslaughts of the employers. The prospect of a coming iod of unemployment, which would make it more difficult to ry out this task, makes it necessary that labor take up at once question of building a political weapon as well—a labor party. will serve as a powerful right arm in the struggles of these kers against the employers, that will raise the cry of unemploy- t relief when it is needed and go even further for the socializa of the industries of New England as a remedy for the present asing chaos. Ware, Mass., should offer food for much thought.


Subscribe!


# Organization of the Unorganized and Work in the Trade Unions

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Workers (Communist) Party.

[Editorial Note! This is the third of a series of articles on the discussions and resolution of the meeting of the central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party announced in The DAILY WORKER a few days ago.]

THE summary of the discussions and resolutions of the central committee in regard to the opportunities for developing the revolutionary movement and building the Workers (Communist) Party made in the previous articles, shows clearly that the greatest opportunity for Communist, work in the present period of imperialist development and "capitalist prosperity" is among the unorganized, semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the mighty developed machine industry.

The most favorable basis for approach and contact with these workers is thru the program of struggle for higher wages and better working conditions—the winning of such demands thru organization of these workers. This makes the work of organizing the unorganized workers one of the major tasks of the party at the present time.

The importance of the work among the unorganized in relation to the Communist work to make the trade unions organs of militant struggle against capitalism, was emphasized in the resolution on trade union work of the last convention of the party which declares:

"The condition existing in the United States, so far as the trade unions are concerned, is to a considerable degree, parallel to the conditions which existed in Great Britain a quarter of a century ago. There, too, a highly reactionary trade union bureaucracy was in control of the trade unions and opposed all progressive measures in the struggle against the employers. It was only the advent of "new unionism" which came into existence thru the organization of the great masses of previously unorganized workers that the trade unions changed their policy and the labor party was formed and industrial unionism developed.

"The organization of millions of workers in such industries as the steel industry, the rubber industry, the automobile industry will bring into the American trade union movement, new and more militant spirit and will greatly increase the influence of our party and aid materially in achieving that end of winning the organized masses for the revolutionary Communist struggle."

The organization of the Passaic workers and their entry into the American Federation of Textile Workers, in affiliation to the United Textile Workers, thus creating a strong left wing within the latter organization, is a concrete example of the working out of the policy formulated in the above quotation from the convention resolution.

• • •

### How to Carry on the Work of Organizing the Unorganized.

The work, in the field of organization of the unorganized must be carried on by the party in two ways. First, thru direct work in the shops and factories for organization of the unorganized workers and second, thru stimulation of the existing trade unions to take up the work and carry on the campaign for the organization of the unorganized.

The reorganization of the party on the basis of the shop nuclei has given us the instrument for direct contact with the workers in the factories thru which we can initiate the campaign for organization of the unorganized workers.

The party now has direct contact with the workers between two and three hundred factories thruout the country. It is already publishing shop papers in some twenty-five to thirty of these factories.

While the shop nucleus is a political unit of the party, and must carry on the work in support of all of the party activities in the factory, it is a particularly strong weapon of our party in the work of organization of the unorganized.

It is the task of every shop nucleus which exists in an industry in which the workers are not organized to begin systematic agitation for organization as part of their work. This agitation must be based upon the grievances and grievances of the workers in the factories, thru taking up the demands for higher wages, the grievances of the workers in regard to their working conditions, that a movement for organization can be developed.

The first step toward organization is the crystallization of the demands of the workers, their presentation to the factories. Where shop papers are published by the party nuclei, these papers must make this their first task. The development of a greater number of shop papers is one of the steps necessary to strengthen the campaign for organization of the unorganized.

Following this campaign of agitation, the shop nucleus must endeavor to establish contact with the more militant workers outside of the party in the shop and endeavor to form a shop committee. In large industries this shop committee must extend itself by organizing similar committees in all departments of the industry.

The creation of such a skeleton organization in the unorganized industries, which at the moment when the workers' grievances reach a boiling point, can call a strike and during the strike, organize the mass of the workers into a union, must be undertaken by the party shop nuclei in all the unorganized industries.

It will require careful persistent work on the part of the shop nuclei to carry out this program but if the work is undertaken in earnest with a determination to secure results, the party can develop scores of "Passaics" on the basis of its present strength in the unorganized industries.

• • •

### The Work in the Trade Unions to Organize the Unorganized.

Simultaneously with the work of the party nuclei in the factories, the party must, thru its trade union fractions, initiate campaigns thru the trade unions for organization of the unorganized.

There is a broad field of activity in carrying on this work. Resolutions supporting the program for organization of the unorganized can be introduced in the trade union bodies all the way from the local trade unions to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. The party trade union fractions should carry on the struggle to have committees for the organization of the unorganized and for conduct of campaigns to achieve this end, set up by the local unions, by the district councils, the central labor bodies, state federations of labor, thru the conventions of the international unions and carry the struggle to the A. F. of L. convention.

• • •

### Favorable Opportunities for Organization of the Unorganized.

During the period of the world war, the American Federation of Labor increased its membership to over four million. It was easy then to organize large masses of the workers during the period of the war when the labor power of the class was in demand. The capitalists needed the workers' services and consequently the position of the workers was strengthened. The upward wave which industry was running encouraged the workers to make greater demands for increased wages and a higher standard of life and to organize in order to achieve these demands.

While not to the same degree, the present situation of capitalist prosperity presents a similar opportunity for organization of the workers. The fact that there is generally employment is encouraging the workers to make new demands and to enter into struggle for these demands. The boasts about the great profits of the capitalists are stirring the demand for a higher standard of life among the workers who are producing these profits.

It is now, during this period of capitalist prosperity that the movement for the organization of the unorganized can make headway. The labor movement as a whole has not taken advantage of the situation thus far. Valuable time has been lost in developing the movement for organization. By taking up this movement energetically and taking the leadership in it, the party can greatly extend its influence among the workers and at the same time build the party.

• • •

### Work Among the Unorganized Workers.

As pointed out in the resolution of the last convention, the work of organizing the unorganized is of the most importance in winning the trade union movement for the militant class struggle against capitalism. The workers who come into the organized labor movement from the great machine industry will be a source of new strength for the left wing in its struggle for a militant class struggle policy by organized labor.

The central committee resolution, however, emphatically points out that there must be no let-up in the work in the existing trade unions because of the throwing of the party energy into the work of organizing the unorganized.

The party thus far has not brought to bear in the trade unions all of the campaigns of the party to emphasize the need of the struggle to win the organized workers in the trade unions have resulted in approximately 50 per cent of the party membership becoming members of the trade unions, and probably less than half of these members actually carry on systematic work in their unions.

There is, therefore, still far more of energetic steps to have the party members who are eligible for trade union membership to join a union. At least 90 per cent of the party membership is eligible for union membership and should become members of a trade union.

Further work to convince the party of the importance of the work in the trade unions is necessary and together with this the development of the trade union fractions in the party in a more systematic form. All of the United front campaigns of the party on issues in the workers' interests have their basis in the trade unions. These campaigns cannot take on greater volume unless the organized forces of the party in the trade unions are increased and thus, the ability of the party to draw these organized masses into common struggle with itself broadened.

The importance of the work in the trade unions and the opportunities for achievements of the party in this field are illustrated by the broad Save the Union campaign which has developed in the United Mine Workers of America. The United Mine Workers of America is the proletarian backbone of the American Federation of Labor. The present policies and leadership of the union are resulting in its disintegration. The program of the Save the Union blue ouse he put into effect. The loss of the United Mine Workers or its being weakened so that it will be ineffective in its struggle against the coal barons would be a blow to the whole labor movement of this country. The fight to save the miners' union therefore, becomes of the greatest importance to the whole labor movement.

By proving that it stands for those policies which strengthen and build the organized labor movement, thru the supporting the Save the Union movement in the United Mine Workers of America, the party is winning new influence and increasing its prestige among the miners and its work in this field will ultimately crystallize in the form of new recruits for the party.

There are hundreds of similar opportunities for the party to take the leadership in to strengthen the labor movement. The party can only take full advantage of these opportunities if its members are in the unions and organized into fractions carrying on a campaign to build a broad left wing movement which will fight to make the trade unions the organs of militant class struggle in the workers' interests.

• • •

The work in the field of organization of the unorganized and the work in the organized labor movement still must be in the forefront of the party tasks. The need of the present situation is greater mobilization of the party strength for this work in order to take advantage of the opportunities which lie before us.

# THE BRITISH IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

The following study of the British empire was written by Comrade Roy while the Imperial Conference in London was still going on. It will, however, be noted that Roy's analysis of the conflicting interests at work in the British empire is substantiated by the results of the empire meet. Roy correctly predicts in this article the setting up of the loose federation that has come to pass. The information he offers here with relarance to South Africa and Canada explains the stand of these two countries in the conference and in a large measure accounts for the retreat of the home government that the new charter represents. Roy is a well-known leader of the Indian liberation movement and a careful student of the British empire.

By M. N. ROY.

THE drama which is being enacted behind closed doors in Downing street could be characterized as a comedy had it not been so tragic for the British empire. It is a comedy because of the hypocritical speeches made for publication. They are talking of imperial unity and loyalty to the crown while the conflict of interests becomes ever sharper. Baldwin recently concluded the inaugural speech with a quotation from St. Augustine: "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things charity." But the Boer general Herzog, who lacks Anglo-Saxon politeness, hrusquely turned the tables and demanded that the basis of the imperial federation should be "liberty in essentials; unity where self-interest permit, charity—to none." The frankly separatist views of Herzog are shared, if not as openly, by Canada and Ireland.

Evidently inter-imperial relations have become so critical that a determined effort must be made to find a modus vivendi, in political and constitutional issues. London seems to be prepared to make concessions, provided that economic supremacy remains unimpaired. That is, if the dominions would sincerely accept the principle of imperial preference and effectively apply it in practice, their demands as regards internal autonomy and international status could be reluctantly granted. Altho Chamberlain's long report on foreign affairs is not published, it is reported that he even did not raise the question of ratification of the Locarno treaties by the dominions. That is a great concession. It places the dominion governments outside the jurisdiction of the British foreign office.

### Decides to Retreat.

IN view of the acuteness of the situation the British government decided to beat a timely retreat as the best strategy. Three important dominion delegations (Canada, South Africa and Ireland) came to the conference determined to raise the constitutional question and the question of international status. The delegates are fully supported by public opinion at home.

Hertzog, who bore arms against the British during the Boer war and who even after reconciliation with Britain stood for an independent South African republic, completely defeated the loyalist South African party of Smuts in the last election and became the head of the government. Ever since he came to power Hertzog has repeatedly put forward the separatist program of Boer nationalism. The agitation for a South African flag was the acute manifestation of the separatist sentiment. A few days before the imperial conference an open air London a great mass meeting was held in Johannesburg to celebrate the "Afrikaaner Day." Four ministers of the Hertzog cabinet, including the acting premier, were present. In that meeting Malan (one of the ministers) declared that the government had decided unanimously to pass the flag bill next year. Malan accused the South African press of defending imperial interests as against national interests and declared that the press was owned by people overseas and that the editors are foreigners.

Undoubtedly this demonstration of nationalism was to strengthen the hand of Hertzog in the imperial conference. And Hertzog did not disappoint his followers at home. He took the first opportunity to state his case, and in doing so did not mince words. He demanded: "1. In principle, unrestricted freedom of action to each individual member of the commonwealth; 2. In practice, consultation with a view to co-operative action wherever possible."

This conception of imperial unity, if accepted, would reduce the empire to a loose entente likely to drift apart under the growing pressure of economic interests.

### Canada's Position.

CANADA has not come with any friendlier mood. Mackenzie King may be a better diplomat than the Boer general from Transvaal, but his diplomatic words are pronounced on the background of formidable facts. He has swept the country in the recent election, which was fought with clear nationalist slogans. The country has supported him in his challenge to the authority of the British governor general. He has defeated his opponents who were backed by the governor general because of their imperial orientation. The conservative party, behind which stand the financial interests closely connected with London banks, has been vanquished at the polls. The liberal progressive combination, led by King, came to power with the following program: 1. Canada is de facto independent, but de jure still subordinated to the sixty-year-old British-North America act passed by the British parliament. This should be changed. 2. Canadian parliament should have the same sovereign right to manage domestic and foreign affairs as the British parliament. 3. Canada should not be reduced to the status of a colony by the interference of the British governor general.

These are very clear issues, and the government of Mackenzie King is committed to them. When King showed reluctance to attend the imperial conference to press these vital constitutional issues, he was urged by the nationalist politicians, who wanted him to back up Hertzog in the conference.

### Irish Problem.

THEN there is Ireland. The Irish delegate, Fitzgerald, expressed his intention to raise the questions of war and of the functions of the governor generals. His views are that the dominions should not be considered to be technically or legally in a state of war simply by virtue of the fact that Britain was at war.

The conference will have to sit much more than a month if such grave conflicts of interests are to be composed. But in this critical period of its economic existence British imperialism can hardly afford to sharpen the issues of inter-imperial relations by stubbornly opposing the points of view of the dominions or by insisting upon London's hegemony over foreign affairs. Diplomacy is considered to be the best way out of the crisis.

But neither diplomacy nor concessions in questions of foreign relations would touch the background of the conflicts. Rifts in the background of the relations between the dominions and the metropolis cause the discord in the political and constitutional superstructures. The basic relation is the economic relation.

Britain is losing her economic, financial and political hegemony over the countries which formally are, and will be for some time, still parts of the British empire.

### Capitalist Decline.

THE growth of a separatist tendency in the dominions is closely connected with the decline of British capitalism. It is the cause and the effect at the same time. Industrialization of the dominions makes them progressively independent of the metropolis, but increases their need for capital. If it were possible to keep up a constant and increasing flow of capital from England to the dominions on the most favorable conditions the process of rupture in inter-imperial relations would not be so pronounced. The dominions (with the exception of South Africa developed largely with capital and labor exported from Britain. On the other hand, the large part of the raw materials produced in the dominions found market in England.

Now both these basic relations between the dominions and the mother country have changed. England is not able to supply the growing capital elsewhere on more favorable conditions. For example, no British capital has penetrated deeply into Canada. At the same time, chronic industrial depression has caused a shrinkage of market in Britain for the raw materials from the dominions. Since the latter are obliged to sell out of the empire, they must also buy outside the empire. Consequently, the program of imperial preference in which Britain capitulates seeks a way out of the present crisis becomes unrealizable.

### Britain Weak.

SPEAKING outside the conference Stanley Baldwin and Mackenzie King succinctly but clearly formulated the basic conditions for the relations between Canada and England to these words: "We want capital. We would take it from Britain, but if we cannot get it here we must find it elsewhere." In his opening speech Baldwin did not fail to touch this foundation of inter-imperial relationship. He endeavored to justify the present inability of London to supply the dominions with capital on favorable terms by reference to what the mother country had done in the past. He reminded the dominion representatives that down to the end of 1925 London had lent to the dominions £850,000,000. But he was considerably silent about the liquidation of wealth and accumulated savings of this country (Britain) resulting from the world war." When Baldwin referred to the total investment of £350,000,000 (of which about £350,000,000 went to Canada) Mackenzie King must have taken a mental note of the £400,000,000 of American capital invested in Canada mostly since the war.

Recently the South African trade commissioner in London stated that every year his country was sending more raw materials abroad. Last year's balance was £17,000,000. He said that South Africa must increase her export because she must have capital in return.

Similar difficulties underlie the economic relations with all the dominions which possess the autonomy to determine the direction of their trade and protect their industries by raising tariff walls. These difficulties frustrate all the efforts to enforce the principle of imperial preference. And it is around this basic question of economic relations that the main battles of the conference will be fought.

### Preferance.

IN his speech to the conference the president of the board of trade stated that in the first half of the current year one-third of the British imports came from the empire and half of the exports went to the empire. This fact shows that imperial preference operates against the interests of the dominions and in favor of England. British manufacturers gain by the preferential tariff, whereas the producers of raw materials and partly finished commodities in the dominions lose. Consequently it is natural that the dominions possessing the autonomy to determine the direction of trade and in fiscal matters do not take kindly to the scheme of imperial preference. An effective operation of the scheme may be hindered by British capitalists' all sentimental considerations of racial and language affinity taken together cannot induce the dominions to sacrifice their economic interests on the altar of the empire.

Then there is the question of empire settlement. Most of the dominions need labor. Britain is suffering from the intolerable misery of unemployment. Why not settle the dominions with the British unemployed? It is a very simple proposition on the face of it, but here also arise serious complications. At this time, when the dominions are drifting farther and farther from the control of metropolitan finance, emigration of British workers means an irrecoverable loss of so much labor power for British capitalism. Their inability to export sufficient capital to the dominions makes the British bourgeoisie very reluctant to encourage emigration to the dominions. Thus the empire settlement scheme remains a paper scheme.

### British Power Gone.

IN spite of the frantic attempts to stabilize British capitalism on the basis of a self-contained imperial unit, the process of disruption goes on. The empire will continue still for some time as a loosely bound federation or, rather, entente working in co-operation whenever and wherever possible without prejudice to self-interest. But the hegemony of Britain is gone forever. This is being demonstrated in the imperial conference.


SEND IN A SUB TODAY.

# The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

ALEX. BITTELMAN Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1927


## SPORTS

Phoole! What an odoriferous business this professional baseball. Two of the game's greatest players, Cobb and Speaker, managers of ball clubs, are now being given an airing after being given the air. It develops their "resignation" was by request—of the notoriously labor-hating Judge Landis. They just raised this old bird's salary to $65,000 a year to do the disinfecting. There is hardly any need for this bug to be lifting the lid any more. The odor of it all pervades the country. As a local sports writer scrappily put it: "What was baseball's breath of scandal in 1919 becomes devastating halitosis in 1926."

You tell 'em! And knowing pro ball for what it is we know the old judge is going to be kept busy enough to earn his salary in the future. Do we need workers' sports? Like an egg needs salt and pepper!

• • • •

This is a special Scotch item. Proving again that golf is a great Scotch game (golf—not gulp!). We bring to your attention the fact that Charles Chung, Chinese, has been made the golf professional at the Redlands (Cal.) Club, after winning many golf honors thruout the state. Our Scotch comrades will note that there are now two Scotch Itams assuming international interest.

• • • •

After the last Olympic games, "Flying Finns" sought the sporting world's attention. Nurmi and other white guard athletes of Finland copped all running honors. Other good Finnish runners who were Reds would not participate or the sporting world would have been even more startled. Nurmi's trip to this country, like Queen Marie's, helped draw attention to Finland for the purpose of a loan. At that time, sports writers—no joking—printed a lot of fish stories for suckers showing why Finns made good runners.

Now Willie Ritola, another really splendid distance man, speaks some sound sense on the matter: "All the talk of eating fried fish or any other Finnish dish is foolish. We Finns eat what we like, but we eat sensibly. That, coupled with the fact that we are conscientious and consistent with our training, makes us good distance runners." Ritola is a carpenter, and after a day's work makes it a point to run six miles to his home."

• • • •

Workers' sports organizations might be developing many fine athletes. We hear they are. This drug, however, is convinced that among them there are none that can wrestle with a little English or throw a couple paragraphs far enough for our readers to see them. We know they exist. But don't keep it a secret, comrades!

• • • •

Mickey Walker's manager only wants $200,000 for a championship bout for a championship he won by the grace of God and the gamblers. He religiously also refrains from mentioning the Tigerish Parson who knocked Walker for a row of Irish shamrocks the last time they fought.

Phoole—such champs, and phoole some more such a business! We'll have to disinfect our typewriter ribbon after talking about professional sports.

The Bug

## With the Authors

Man in War, by Andreas Latzko. Boni and Livaright, New York. $.95.

Dubliners, by James Joyce. Boni and Livaright, New York. $.95.

Man in War will never be recommended to the young manhood of America by the American Legion or the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor. It is a blasting, damning picture of the horrors of war. It is one of the most powerful pictures of war ever painted in words. Oibbering human wrecks drag themselves thru its pages. Fractured legs in plastar casts while their owners worry that the limbs will pitch up too soon. The great Pooh Bah, the military genius who won a big battle, this military genius who spent the previous 38 years in a state of chronic semi-bankruptcy. Here he was now, far away from the bursting shells with a

nation at his feet. While heads are being blown off in the trenches, on the Austro-Italian front, and uniforms, rifles and torn bodies are mixed up in an infernal stew on the battlefields, the great general delivers himself thus on the glories and joys of war:

"Just look! I should like to show this picture to our pacifists, who always act as though war was nothing but a hideous carnage. You should have seen this hole in peace times. It was enough to put you to sleep. Why, the porter at the corner is earning more today than the biggest merchant used to earn before the war. And have you noticed the young fellows who come back from the front? Sunburnt, healthy and happy! Most of them before the war were employed in offices. They held themselves badly and were dissipated and looked cheesy. I assure you, the world has never been so healthy as it is now. But if you look at your newspapers, you read about a world catastrophe, about a blood-drained Europe, and a whole lot of other stuff."

Like what the Chicago Tribune would turn out! This is a GREAT book. You will read and damn the system that breeds wars as inevitably as a swamp will breed mosquitoes.

Those who were unable to wade thru James Joyce's Ulysses, despite the verbal appetizers sprinkled thru its pages and the advertising value of bookleggling, may hesitate to diminish their financial resources in the acquisition of a Joyce book. Dubliners, which is a collection of short stories of Dublin life written in 1906 makes delightful reading. Joyce is a good story teller. He winds up when he has painted his picture and lets it go at that. He does not have to walk the floor at night wondering what he is going to do with characters that have outlived their usefulness.

There are fifteen stories in the book with an introduction by Padraic Colum who is a general favorite with American publishers and literary reviews, tho Colum is chiefly interested in fairies, tinkers, priests and nuns, and modern Irish writers have little good to say of those types with the possible exception of the tinkers.

The gods have been kind to Joyce in the matter of publicity. For some unknown reason his publisher refused to bring out Dubliners for seven years. The moralists pinned the verboten sign on Ulysses. So Joyce can afford to live in Paris while the moralists cannot.

A book you will enjoy.

### The City That Sobbed.

By and by your ear becomes
Accustomed to confusion,
Immune to all the mutter,
To the grumble and the thunder
Of the torrent flowing traffic
Roaring through the sluice-like streets.
Uproar blends again to silence
Through the sum of all its sounds
Silence that in turn is shaken
By a subterranean sobbing
Rising from the roof of things.

City of aspiring steeples,
City of sky seeking buildings,
Broadly based and heaven-heaving
Can it be that all you weight
Rests upon the stricken shoulders
Of the workers, whose reward
For the blood and sweat they spend
In your planning and erection,
In your dreaming and perfection,
Is to squirm beneath your feet?

• • •

### The City That Shouted

The foundations stir.
A broad fist shoots through a ballroom floor.
That schoolgirl complexion
Flakes from the enamelled ugliness
Of the frightened Four Hundred.

Smoke ceases in chimneys.
Smoke issues through gateways.
Smoke surges into the streets.
Strengthens, and shapes itself,
Shouts—and is marching machinery.
Shouts—and is marching men.
Marching Tomorrows.

• • • •

### The City That Sang.

Skyscrapers turn somersaults.
Tenements tumble
And disappear in the dust
Where street meets street and dances.

Forever out of the cellars,
Forever out of the subways,
Tha forgers of the future
Gather, and gaily
Sing at the common task,
The lova and the learning

Ah, to be ona of the chorus,
Sainting the coming creation!
But ah, still more, to contribute
My all to its realization!

—J. S. Wallace.

### *Portrait of a Comrade.*

(Continued from page 2)

age, he would have been too early rotten with its cowardice. Watched all night? More women than I have watched all night. Glad and proud I am that I do not watch for those who come ashamed, because they come too soon."

She faced my father, blazing. "You spoke a word of blame for this night's work" You? Then I shall tell him. If he had done anything else at all he would not have been his father's son. And all I ever asked for my life was to bear his father's son."

My father and I had been held dumb. But as she fell silent, the excitement of the last few days boiled in my veins.

"Mother!" I stammered, "Mother!" Then a memory of a night long ago swept across me.

"Comrade!" I cried.

She turned and for a flash a veil lifted. I think it was given me to see that once, the girl my father found in prison.

Then the shyness of her unusual outburst engulfed her, and the embarrassment between mother and son. We should both have sought refuge in the commonplace, but that my father spoke gravely.

"If that is your word, then you have come into your own. For because it is not refused to the least it is a title for the greatest. Because it is given you freely you shall spend your life earning it. Go, my son. I was wrong. This is not a night to know what that is, look nowhere but into your own soul."

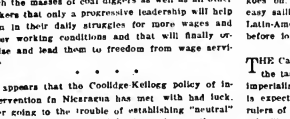
My mother and father talked late together that night. I never knew what they said. But the day before yesterday, in the street fighting, my own young son was wounded. Now I can guess what my father and mother talked of that night.

Years later I went one night alone to say goodbye to my mother lying covered with white flowers.

My father came out of the room, his face carved with sorrow and passed me, without seeing. I must have known in any case that he had just gone from her. For only the hand she loved best in the world would have laid among the white flowers over her heart one blood-red rose.

Her son's voice went to silence. He looked off thru the dark at the new earth the grave which the people that day had laureled.

Down the street came the sound of men singing together.



## A WEEK IN CARTOONS By M. P. Bales

## In the Wake of the News

By T. J. O'Flaher

JUDGING by returns from local unions of the United Mine Workers of America, John Brophy, progressive leader from the anthracite district, carried the election by a large majority. Of course, this does not mean that Brophy's election will be conceded by Lewis. Our cartoonist, Hay Bales, pictures Lewis advising his tally men to ignore the Brophy vote. This is exactly what will happen. We do not know of any bureaucracy in the A. F. of L. that has yet surrendered to the will of the majority, unless in a case where the switch was made from one reactionary group to another, as when Grable of the Maintenance of Way Employes was dumped and another faker installed in his place. This is not a suggestion to the members of the miners' union to drop the policy of staying inside the union and agitating and educating the membership. The job is to teach the masses of coal diggers as well as all other workers that only a progressive leadership will help them in their daily struggles for more wages and better working conditions and that will finally organize and lead them to freedom from wage servitude.

• • • •

IT appears that the Coolidge-Kellogg policy of intervention in Nicaragua has met with bad luck. After going to the trouble of establishing "neutral" zones for the benefit of Adolfo Diaz, the reactionary puppet-president of the republic, the United States Admiral Latimer found that the revolutionists had no more difficulty in chasing the reactionary forces than they had before the intervention of United States marines. The more help that was given to Diaz the more he needed help. The landing of American armed forces on Nicaraguan soil not only incensed the Nicaraguans, but a wave of protest swept all over Latin-America, protest against the brutal disregard of American imperialism for the rights of weaker nations, despite the fact that an American president was the inventor of the once popular phrase, self-determination.

• • • •

AT home the state department is under fire. While Coolidge passed compliments to Calles thru the medium of an aviation captain on an exploring trip thru South America, Senator Borah was asking Kellogg embarrassing questions about the diplomatic intrigues in Central America. It is true that Borah does not seem to be inclined to go very far, but his raising of the question in the senate will smoke out the tools of American imperialism in the state department and the White House. Borah declares that the Nicaraguan interference is part of a plan to wage a "cowardly war against Mexico." Fortunately for the South Americans, they are becoming increasingly able to take care of themselves as time goes on. If this government thinks it will have easy sailing in a war against Mexico or any other Latin-American country it will find out its mistake before long.

• • • •

THE Cantonese are still advancing northwards and the task of consolidating China and expelling the imperialist powers is progressing rapidly. Shanghai is expected to fall soon. In fact the reactionary rulers of that great city are sitting on a powder barrel. The population is sympathetic to the Cantonese and are awaiting an opportunity to set fire to the powder. In the meantime we read that Chang-Tso-Lin has arrived in Peking and is planning to organize the reactionary elements for a concerted attack on the revolutionists. The reports state that the emperor, whoever the devil he is, gave Chang a reception on the latter's arrival. Mr. Lin promises to stabilize the government. That's a man's job. He appeals to the foreign powers to save China from the Bolshevik infection. The Chinese had their experience with the imperialists and with the Soviet government and it looks as if they prefer the latter. So, Chang's head may be hanging on a nail soon, if he takes care.

• • • •

THE British having failed with the strong arm method are now resorting to a form of bribery in China. The perpetrators of the Wanhien outrage now take the lead in urging the powers to allow the Chinese to dispose of the customs taxes as they see fit. The Cantonese are turning a deaf ear on these proposals. The guns of the Chinese have forced the British to talk peace. The Chinese are of the opinion that as long as they stick to their guns the British will play the role of gentlemen. The other powers are still following the policy of England fry on the Chinese pan, is shown by the cool the polite manner with which France, Japan and the United States received the British proposal. France went to the trouble of telling the world that the French government had no intention of interfering in the domestic affairs of China.

• • • •

GOVERNOR FRIENDLY RICHARDSON of California will neither grant nor refuse a pardon to Tom Mooney, on the ground that his term of office will run out in too short a time to permit him to study the 343-page document which accompanied Mooney's application for freedom. The Mooney frame-up is one of the most brazen and outrageous crimes ever perpetrated on an American working class leader. That he has not already paid for his services in behalf of the working class with his life is a tribute to the great fight put up by the left wing of the American labor movement in his behalf. Unless the workers renew their efforts to free Mooney it is highly probable that he will spend the rest of his days behind the high walls of San Quentin. Capitalist politicians are long on promises but short on action.

# A Portrait of a Comrade

By Gertrude Nafe

It was the day of the great victory. The people had won. On every face was radiance and quiet. Far down the street I heard the sound of men singing together.

The great leader sat quietly in his own room. The [illegible] that had made him happiest had not been his [illegible]. But all day long a line of people had heaped [illegible] and laurel upon his father's grave, murmuring: "You died and the Great Cause seemed to die with you but The Day of the Dawn of Justice has [illegible]."

The leader himself sat in the great quietness of [illegible] and watched the fire on his own hearth. [illegible] man he was with eyes that burned and [illegible].

"If one might know all of the graves that should [illegible] roses today," he said, at last, "the graves of [illegible] that served as all well, who laid their lives on [illegible] altar day by day as Fate sent the days. For all [illegible] to see this dawn is enough. But those who [illegible] not live to see it—Yet I think the very earth [illegible] around them as they rest and makes them [illegible] of Peace and Brotherhood. You have not [illegible] me speak of my mother."

[illegible] a long time he was silent.

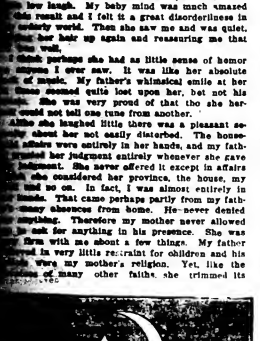
"It is hard to put so quiet a life into words. A flowing steadily to the sea, how shall one talk of it? And she used so few words herself. I [illegible] her mainly going quietly about her house. [illegible] plaited closely about her serene face. She [illegible] to market every morning, buying very shrewd. Then she cooked our dinner. We were always [illegible] and she had very little help. Often our meal [illegible] bread and cabbage soup. She made very good [illegible] soup.

"In the intervals of housekeeping she taught me [illegible] and my multiplication tables. We were [illegible] to move about so much that I should [illegible] had little learning otherwise. She impressed [illegible] me firmly that I must grow up to be a learned [illegible] like my father. She had no sense of humor at [illegible] and took my father's jokes as she would have [illegible] his dropping into a foreign language. She her[illegible] never laughed. No, I remember once.

"One of my first recollections is a lovely April [illegible] when I was playing around her feet in [illegible] of apple blossoms falling. Suddenly my father [illegible] me, made all her lovely fair hair come [illegible] over her neck and shoulders, falling down to [illegible] waist. She looked up at him and laughed a [illegible] low laugh. My baby mind was much amazed [illegible] this result and I felt it a great disorderliness in [illegible] orderly world. Then she saw me and was quiet. [illegible] her hair up again and reassuring me that [illegible] well.

"I think perhaps she had as little sense of humor [illegible] anyone I ever saw. It was like her absolute [illegible] of music. My father's whimsical smile at her [illegible] seemed quite lost upon her, but not his [illegible]. She was very proud of that too she herself could not tell one tune from another.

"Also she laughed little there was a pleasant sor[illegible] about her not easily disturbed. The household affairs were entirely in her hands, and my father [illegible] her judgment entirely whenever she gave [illegible] judgment. She never offered it except in affairs [illegible] she considered her province, the house, my [illegible] and so on. In fact, I was almost entirely in [illegible] hands. That came perhaps partly from my father's [illegible] absences from home. He never denied [illegible] anything. Therefore my mother never allowed [illegible] to ask for anything in his presence. She was [illegible] firm with me about a few things. My father [illegible] in very little restraint for children and his [illegible] were my mother's religion. Yet, like the [illegible] of many other faiths, she trimmed its [illegible] to



[illegible] and Turkish representative meeting at [illegible] to cement friendly relations between two [illegible]

[illegible] She edges a bit to make them fit into **everyday life.** In some things I was very obedient. [illegible] more I was consumed. I knew that to disturb my father at his work comprised the Seven Deadly Sins all rolled into one. The laws of the Medes and the Persians were as water to that.

I might have resented this later except that he was himself so entirely innocent of any plot to put him on a pedestal. I knew that that had been my mother's work entirely.

"Then he was busy he could go into abstraction so profound that he forgot us as one forgets the shadows on the wall.

"When I was eleven or twelve perhaps, at the age when children knock at the very portals of the gods to ask "why?" I tried to get into his study one day past my mother.

"He said that he would hear this history lesson when I was ready," I urged, for he was a wonderful teacher. But he had time to teach me.

"He would do it, if he promised you," she agreed, "but you will manage not to be ready until he is finished with his work."

"Why must I always wait for his work?" I sulked, "he is my father."

"Your father," she said with cold scorn, "what talk to me! Your father's work is not with one child alone. It is the care of many children, little and helpless, for all the world of those who suffer and who often cry for bread. Some of them are children, too, smaller than you, helpless. If you could push in to take his time from them it would be better for me and mine not to have been born." I was awed at her cold anger and I never forgot.

We lived in one place and another. Sometimes my father was with us sometimes he was away months at a time. I did not understand. But one time when he had been living peacefully with us for many months, I woke to find my mother sitting up very late looking into the fire. Her face was very white and cold and the reflection of other times that I had seen her sitting so, stirred sick terror in me. Back, at intervals of years, in my childhood, came memories of her sitting all night in front of the fire her face white and the terrible quiet in her eyes.

At dawn my father came, and with the sound of his step at the door she was her composed self again. Neither knew that I was awake.

"They have me," said my father, "they are waiting outside the door. Goodbye, my love."

She lifted her face to him.

"What will become of you and the little one here in a strange country?" he asked. "I will send for help for you when I can But it will not be soon."

"Send for nothing," she said, "and let nothing fret you. I am a woman of the people I am not so helpless that I cannot take care of myself and one child."

"This is not home" He still looked anxious.

"That is not for you to think of," she said. "Better that I and mine were dead than to be a stone around the neck of one who has toward the end of the helpless It is for you to look out for those who long ago lost hope."

My father looked at her. "Still the little girl I saw in the prison" he said, and bent to kiss her Then he used the word which so many years afterwards reechoed for me.

"Goodbye, Comrade."

It was many months before we saw him again, but his words echoed strangely in my ears.

The next day my mother drove me to the station, "Were you ever in prison mother?"

For a moment my mother looked at me a little startled. Then she answered quite calmly.

"For two days only. There was a raid. The police put many of us in prison for a little while My people came and got me out on the second day but your father was kept a long time with the other leaders. That was the first time he had seen me who, of course, I had seen him often. When he came out, he married me."

She spoke Semele-like as the she herself had had nothing to do with It. The god had descended. That was all. Still I wonder if Semele had to make the cabbage soup, day after day—

"Great men have odd notions, at times," she went on.

She must have forgotten that she was speaking to me. I have tried all my life to decide what she meant. Surely she was not referring to herself as the odd notion of a great man

When my father next came from prison we went back to our own country, and life went along very quietly for us until I was nearly fifteen. I studied very hard and was ready to enter college.

Then hard times came, much hunger, rioting on the streets. One day I saw a woman in the breadline get into a dispute with a soldier on riot duty. Like a young fool, I attacked him and was locked up over night for my folly. In the morning my father came and got me out.

I shall never forget my father's talk to me on the road home. For the first time in his life he really set himself to show me that I had been wrong. My mother had often blamed me, my father never

"They who wish to make a great and vital change, must take a long and weary road," he said, "and they must gather strength and wisdom for a long journey before ever they set out. Control yourself, know what you are fighting and what you are fighting for. Know what is the best way and how you will begin and how end It is the greatest work in the world. Do not throw yourself into it unprepared and so ruin the service you wish to give Know, that is the great word, know"

I was silent I felt very young and much ashamed.

Your mother," he added quietly, "had sat all night watching the fire."

I looked up at him, astonished. Had he never seen her so before? Then I remembered. It was always when he was away, when he was in trouble. Many as were the times I could remember, he knew nothing of any of them. Then a strange little grade began to creep into my heart For me, for me too, she would do that

As we reached home my mother stood in the doorway. As I looked in her face I read, "What has happened to my father?" Then I remembered. It was not my father. The terrible quiet in her eyes was for me and again with my sorrow came that astonished little pride.

My father felt that I had been blamed enough and said, before either of us could speak

"I have told him, dear child, that there are wiser ways of going about such things and that he should have that of you, and not begun so young and so hotly."

My mother looked up at him questioningly interrupting herself so that she failed to greet me at all until we were in the sitting room

Then she stood before us

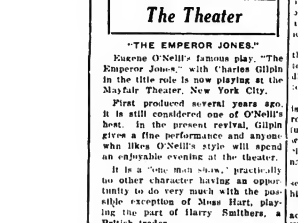
"You told him that he should think of me?" she repeated. "What should he think of me?"

She folded her hands in front of her and her very garments spoke authority

"You told him that my night was anxious What of that? I have watched the fire before this" She looked back grimly into her life. "I have been anxious many times and shall be again, for two years Have I ever begrudged it"

"There was a woman, you say, standing in the bread line. It was but one of the many she should have cried then. You told him that he was young? But you were going to have seen brutal injustice. If it had been ripe with all the wisdom of old

(Continued on Page 8.)



FAT the boss and SLUM, the slave, praying to same god.



## A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

### THE BETTER 'OLE.

Cheerio, old top! Bill is 'ere in Chicago. And 'ell make you larf 'till your sides ache! Blime if 'e won't! Syd Chaplin hiding behind the walrus mustache of the famous character developed by the artist Bruce Bairnsfather, gives us a characterisation that is as good a bit of burlesque as ever given us by his brother Charlie.

We call this burlesque. War is a laughing matter and a minimum of patriotic molasses is stuck to it. The story opens with old Bill and his halfpint partner Alf (well played by Jack Ackroyd) in a shell hole under fire. Little Alf complains the hole is a poor one. Bill tells him: "If you knows of a better 'ole go to it!" and from this bright sally to the absurd end the whole picture is a scream.

Old Bill as portrayed by Syd Chaplin is a shrewd, stodgy, likable old duffer. With pipe always present under the bushy mustache his escapades in the war become classic. It's true we are given the usual stuff in the plot where Old Bill saves half the army from the Germans. That is to be expected. However, there are remarkably funny situations to offset the hokum.

In a theatrical performance the soldiers give at the front, Old Bill refuses to become the 'orses 'ind end and becomes the 'orses neck. He and his partner Alf are sewed into the hide of a horse and from then on and for an hour it seems their escapades are as funny as any ever screened.

The directing of "Chuck" Reisner (who collaborated also in writing the scenario) is a splendid job. The photography is of a high order. The subtitles are in humorous harmony with the picture which ranks with the very best comedies ever made. Syd Chaplin is a great clown and this picture puts him second only to the masterly comedian, his brother.

Blime if the Woods Theatre isn't the Better 'Ole to go to right now. Go to it!

• • •

### ALSO THE VITAPHONE.

A few weeks ago our New York critic gave us a review of the second performance of the VITAPHONE and only a brief mention of "The Better 'Ole." Because the order we have reviewed "The Better 'Ole" and make brief mention of the VITAPHONE, forced also to repeat the enthusiasm of the first review. In the program of this remarkable invention George Jessel gives a clever monologue. A quartette, the Howard brothers and Reginald Werrenrath contribute song and humor. Al Jolson, best known "mammy" singer, is interesting to watch as he does his stuff. As a whole the program, doubled in interest with the addition of "The Better 'Ole," makes an evening's theatricel pleasure you will find it hard to equal.

W. C.

Flamma Ardens (kinda warnish name, isn't it?) most famous of all Italy's film stars.

### A DOZEN IN BRIEF

WHAT PRICE GLORY—Excellent," says J. H. (Garrick)

THE SCARLET LETTER—Passed by our slightly bored censor.

THE BLONDE SAINT—Heap much hokum.—T. J.

PARADISE—It isn't.

FAUST — "Jannings acting redeems many things"—J. B.

THE WINNING OF BARBARA WORTH—Duh!

THE TEMPTRESS—Greta Garbo vamps a few

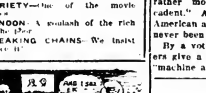
THE BLACK PIRATE—Fairbanks makes him fun as black as he has been painful (Belmont)

DON JUAN—Barrymore no, Vitaphone yes

VARIETY—one of the movie classics

LONDON—A goulash of the rich and the poor

BREAKING CHAINS—We insist you see it!



He manages to secure large amounts of money by various methods from the unsuspecting Negroes and hopes to continue to do so as long as they are willing to be fooled.

When the play opens we find that the natives are beginning to awaken to the fact that they are being swindled and Jones attempts to escape to the coast.

The rest of the play shows him he is trying to escape, the fears and terror that overcome him as he goes further and further into the forest and without knowing it, turns around in a circle into the waiting arms of the natives who kill him.

Most of the latter scenes are in semi-darkness and Gilpin her[illegible] his remarkable acting ability.

A note in the program states: "The action of the play takes place on a West Indian Island not yet self-determined by white marines . . ."

As the "Emperor Jones" is a short play, it is preceded by a one-act curtain raiser by William DeMille, called "In 1919." It is stupid and not worth mentioning. If you come late and miss it, no much harm will be done

—Sylvan A. Pollack.

## The Theater

### "THE EMPEROR JONES."

Eugene O'Neill's famous play, "The Emperor Jones," with Charles Gilpin in the title role is now playing at the Mayfair Theater, New York City.

First produced several years ago, it is still considered one of O'Neill's best. In the present revival, Gilpin gives a fine performance and anyone who likes O'Neill's style will spend an enjoyable evening at the theater.

It is a "one man show," practically no other character having an opportunity to do very much with the possible exception of Jean Hart, playing the part of Harry Smithers, a British trader.

The story concerns Brutus Jones, a Negro pullman porter, who having been sent in jail as a result of committing murder during a crap game, escapes after killing the keeper and finds his way to a West Indian island, where by trickery he sets himself up as emperor over the ignorant and superstitious natives.

# WHY AUTHORS WRITE AND LIONS HUNT

### Old Or New Culture?

WHY do authors write? Whom do they write for? Is American culture dead? Is the "machine age" fatal to art and culture? Should artists form their own trade unions? It is true that writers and artists are Bolshevike?

These and other questions on society and art are answered by fourteen poets, novelists, newspaper men, and critics in the January issue of the New Masses. Under the title, "Are Artists People?" are grouped answers on a questionnaire sent to Harbor Allen, Bruce Barton, Van Wyck Brooks, Heywood Broun, Stuart Chase, Babette Deutsch, Waldo Frank, Robinson Jeffers, Joseph Wood, Krutch, Llewellyn Powys, Edwin Seaver, Upton Sinclair, Genevieve Taggard, and Edmund Wilson.

THE answers prove that the majority of these writers have faith in American culture, hail the advent of the machine age, want an artist's union, and believe that artists should take an active part in the material fights of life like their more substantial neighbors. They express doubt about the "hope for a new world culture thru the rise of the working class to power," but barring a few exceptions, they are "sympathetic" towards economic and social revolution.

The charge of egoism hurled against artists since the beginning of time is verified in answers to the first two questions, "Why do you write?" and "For what audience do you produce?" Bruce Barton, sole altruistic exception, writes to "make his family comfortable" and intimates that it isn't hard to find "an appreciative and profitable audience." The rest write frankly for themselves because they like to write, and are rather choice about their audiences. They all hope to get audiences, of course, but several confess that they write for audiences of people like themselves or for other writers.

ALL of the writers high-hat "literary prostitution," which they define as writing solely for money or fame. Edmund Wilson points out, however, that Shakespeare's plays were often "made to order." On the query, "Do you believe contemporary American culture decadent?" the says have it by a vote of six to four. Van Wyck Brooks comes out with a flat accusation of decadence, while Genevieve Taggard thinks it is "dormant and rather more commercial than decadent." A few take side wallops at American art by stating that what has never been can't decay.

By a vote of six to three the writers give a clean bill of health to the "machine age." They believe the machine will change culture and art but not kill it. Exception is taken by Upton Sinclair who fears that if machine-made ware continue there will be neither old or new culture; by Joseph Wood Krutch who "gets little aesthetic satisfaction out of machinery," and by Brooks who believes "the tendency to worship the machine, or even reflect it passively but admiringly in pictorial art, is destructive of life."

THE question "How should the artist adapt himself to the machine age?" finds the writers dying in all directions. Robinson Jeffers is for "adaptation without excitement." Harbor Allen is for "epic conquest" Sinclair and Stuart Chase advocate using the new power offered by machinery. Robin Seaver says "accept it." Babette Deutsch says "understand it," and Heywood Broun asks to "claim exemption." Opposite viewpoints are taken by Krutch who doesn't want to "spend any more time on machinery than he has to" by Llewellyn Powys who advises the artist to beat a retreat, by Brooks who says "the artist must not adapt himself to the machine age," and by Miss Deutsch who is sure he can't, unless he "is of it, born deep in it" She knows only one artist able to do this, but lets who are trying.

The hope of getting bigger royalties and a chance to exchange ideas urges seven out of ten writers to vote for artists' unions. Heywood Broun, however, doesn't see how "unskilled is going to help them." Miss Deutsch is doubtful, and Krutch is sure some of them want to be left alone.

ONLY three, Upton Sinclair, Genevieve Taggard, and Harbor Allen risk a definite "yes" to the question: "Is there any hope for a new world culture through the rise of the workers to power." The rest, though "sympathetic," have doubts. Jeffers thinks a new culture after a proletarian revolution "could rise only beyond the Lethe of a new dark age." "It might! Who knows?" speculates Broun. "Is there hope? Yes," comes from Stuart Chase. Krutch feels also that there is "hope but not certainty," and Miss Deutsch declares that if working class culture comes it will be like the culture of the middle ages. She advises workers to have their revolution first before speculating about the resultant art. Edmund Wilson temporizes with "I depends." Brooks alone says that there will be no new culture, or at best, a "worse culture than we already have." Waldo Frank states that since an artist gets his values not "from the air, but from facts, he cannot be spiritually allied to the revolutionary working class movement."


# THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly.

Editor, Charmien Oliver. San Francisco, Cal.

Johnny Red, Assistant Editor.

Vol. 1. Saturday, January 1, 1927 No. 31


TO KLEANDTAN

By Charmien Oliver, S. San Francisco, Cal

The world is [illegible] Rose Bush that [illegible] Thorn Cactus

They [illegible] and can't very [illegible] that they [illegible]

Oh, girl [illegible] and [illegible] Santa Claus [illegible] Johnny [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

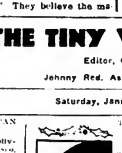
[illegible] CHARMIEN

That was good stuff. So were the other things you sent

HEY KIDS!

Charmien sent in some dandy little [illegible] [illegible] stories and [illegible] Just watch them in the next issues But don't let her crowd you out! Come on—and in your [illegible] too!

THE CANE OF SANTA CLAUS



[illegible] Santa Claus [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# The Case of Max Holz

By Felix Halle (Berlin)

MAX Holz did not spring from the proletariat of the big towns but of the country. After leaving school he first worked as a farm hand. The intelligent youth, however, made the acquaintance of an engineer, who took him to England with him and thus he gained a wider horizon. Strictly educated as a Catholic, Holz, right through his youth had petty bourgeois ideals. He was desirous of obtaining a better position in life for himself in order to be able to recompense his parents in their old age for the trouble and sacrifice they had had to undergo to rear and educate their children.

It was not until the world war that Max Holz began to concern himself with social problems. He was first drawn into the economic and political struggles of the working class in the post-war period. In the year 1919 one-third of the population of the little town nin Falkenstein, in Vogtland, was unemployed. Max Holz was elected to the Unemployed Council. As he very energetically championed the interests of the unemployed he soon came into conflict with the laws of the bourgeois state. Persecuted for having caused disturbances, he had to flee.

It was in this period of illegality that he made his first attempt to obtain a fundamental knowledge regarding the proletarian class struggle. His teacher was the former social-democratic member of the reichstag, Otahle, who at that time had become a typical ultra-left supporter of the K. A. P. D. (Communist Labor Party). Holz very rapidly grasped the world outlook and the aims of Marxism, but as regards the methods of the class struggle he never obtained a Leninist training. Dominated by a passionate temperament, he exerted a suggestive force upon the masses.

In 1920, on the occasion of the Kapp Putsch, Holz immediately emerged from his illegality and with his few hundred armed proletarians, who nevertheless yielded him unquestioning obedience, succeeded in exercising such a power in Vogtland that the government saw itself compelled to dispatch a greater force of reichswehr troops against him. The Vogtland proletariat was unable to stand against this superior force. After his band of followers had been broken up Holz fled to Czecho-Slovakia.

The German government demanded his arrest and extradition as a common robber and as incendiary. The Czech courts, however, were compelled, owing to the proofs brought before by the defense, to recognise that the actions of Holz did not constitute common crimes, but military measures in civil war, and therefore Holz was able to claim right of asylum as a political fugitive. The Czech government thereupon refused to extradite Max Holz. In the proceedings connected with the demand for his extradition the lying assertions of the bourgeois press that Marx Holz was a common criminal were officially refuted.

Holz did not, however, remain for long in secure asylum abroad, but like a true revolutionary and in spite of the fact that over a dozen warrants were out for his arrest, returned secretly to Germany and carried on agitation for the proletarian revolution. The solidarity of his class comrades, shielded him for over a year from his persecutors. The intensification of the situation in Central Germany in March 1921, the act of provocation by Severing and Horsing in calling in the Schupo (Defensive Police), again summoned Holz to the scene of struggle. He immediately appeared as the recognised military leader at the head of the fighting proletariat of Central Germany. After the defeat of the working class Holz again went into hiding. Owing to treachery he finally fell into the hands of the authorities.

The trial of Max Holz before the special court was dominated by the demand of the bourgeoisie for vengeance for his having attempted to call into question their rule. It was demanded that Holz should not be tried and sentenced as a political prisoner, but that he should be branded as a common criminal. A reward of over 50,000 marks was offered merely for evidence that should serve to "convict" Max Holz. All this hounding down did not fail to achieve its result. While Holz's troops were crossing the Manor of Roitz an estate owner named Hess was shot. The prosecuting authorities now endeavored to make Holz out to be the murderer of this estate owner. Altho at the preliminary proceedings the widow of the deceased, at repeated examinations, had not recognised Holz as the perpetrator, at the main proceedings and under the pressure of the whole atmosphere of suggestion prevailing, she indicated Max Holz as the one who had fired the shot. A member of Holz's band was also found who declared that he had seen Holz shoot the estate owner. Another man of his band, who had previously been given three years imprisonment for fraud, who claimed to be a writer and journalist and had joined the "Red army" as reporter (in reality as a spy), stated that he had heard Holz say that the man among with his followers had shot the estate owner.

These statements did not suffice even the bourgeois court to condemn Holz as a murderer as the prosecution desired. The court found a way out by bringing in a verdict of an unpremeditated killing that is, manslaughter. The sentencing of Holz to 15 years imprisonment for manslaughter with loss of civil rights enabled the court also in other cases to represent him as a man who did not have much consideration for the lives of his fellow-men.

At his trial Holz admitted all his revolutionary acts and only emphatically denied the charge of murder and manslaughter of the estate owner and two other alleged attempts to kill. After being sentenced Holz consistently characterized the sentence on account of manslaughter as an error of justice, and took up the fight against this. Holz spoke the truth. Now, after five and a half years, the one who actually committed the deed for which Holz was condemned has made a confession before a notary and will give himself up within the next few days. Following on this confession the chief witness for the prosecution has now declared that his statement at the trial was due to mistaken identity. Even the widow of the deceased, Frau Hess, has admitted in a written declaration that she may have been mistaken in her accusation of Holz.

Max Holz has been condemned to a total sentence of life long imprisonment and permanent loss of all rights. With the fresh evidence the Hess case completely falls to the ground. As no person found guilty of high treason is to be found in prison—at least so far as members of the right parties are concerned—the crime of high treason for which Holz can now only be held guilty, must, after five and a half years' imprisonment, be pronounced as having been expiated. Even according to bourgeois law there no longer exists any reason for keeping Max Holz in prison. The working class must therefore demand his release all the more energetically

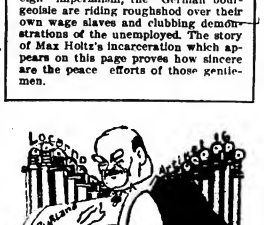
Briand: Thru my vigorous action in the PACIFICATION action in Morocco.

Chamberlain: Thru my participation in the PEACEFUL occupation of China.

Dawes: Thru my plan to get twice as much PEACEFULLY out of the German railroads.

## The Peace Prize Farce

The four drawings surrounding this note is a German Communist artist's portrayal of the farcical action of the Nobel Peace Prize committee in bestowing the honor and the money connected with it on four such notorious capitalist butchers as Chamberlain, Stresemann, Dawes and Briand. Each brigand tells why he was awarded the peace prize. While the armies and navies of England, France and the United States are shooting down colonial peoples who are trying to free themselves from foreign imperialism, the German bourgeoisie are riding roughshod over their own wage slaves and clubbing demonstrations of the unemployed. The story of Max Holtz's incarceration which appears on this page proves how sincere are the peace efforts of those gentlemen.




Stresemann: Apparently thru my agreement to article 16 of the covenant of the league of nations; whenever one country of this league feels threatened by Russia the other states must support it by all means against peace.

## The Cruiser Potemkin.

By EUGENE KREININ.

The shadow of Potemkin,
And the enemy crawls back into a nook of defense.

Fear in the heart,
As black as its decks;
It turns the face from the danger
Which hangs like a sword
Over the heads of the guilty.

Potemkin—the soul of 1905,
Nourishing the body of the proletariat,
To its final manhood—
The broad-shouldered, sinewy October . . .

The memory of revolutionary splendor,
The message of a victorious army,
Brought to the very portals of the foe.

And the foe sickens at the sight,
And with the power in its hands,
It tries to shut the light of Potemkin,
From those, it fears;
For the memory and realization are cruel—
October—The vanguard for its destruction,
all means against peace.

—Eugene Kreinin.

# The Story of Okanogan Apples

By Joel Shomaker

LONG while ago men found the land of the Okanogan. It was a wild section of the Great North West. It was a land of wonders. The Columbia river drained the country and entered the United States with the Canadian border. Pioneers entered the new land. Some sought gold and silver. Others were interested in hunting, fishing and trapping. Many settlers located on the land and planted orchards.

Fort Okanogan is one of the historical spots in romance. It marks the place where the first white settlement was made in the state of Washington. It was where the native indians met their paleface foes and signed a treaty of peace. A large portion of the Okanogan country is still included in an Indian Reservation. But the white man has made Okanogan famous because of the superior quality of big red apples grown in the orchards.

One time I made a tour of the land of the Okanogan. I had spent many years in the Northwest and written many stories about the apple growing sections of different states. The Okanogan country appealed to me for recognition. I desired to know it as an open book. So I climbed into an auto stage, at Wenatchee, and journeyed into the irrigated vale of Okanogan. A dust storm forced the stage driver to make a detour.

The noise from a moving wagon attracted our attention. The shifting sands lifted and the atmosphere cleared. A strong wagon of the plains hove in sight. It was drawn by four big western horses. The driver pulled on the lines and the horses stopped. The wagon was loaded with apples in boxes. The teamster said he was hauling the apples to the river, to be shipped, by steamer, to the nearest railroad station.

There was a story in that caravan for me so I talked. With a note book in hand, I walked round the wagon and tried to count the boxes. The man who owned the team and its cargo had something to say. He opened one of the boxes and gave a nice red apple. He asked a question. I did not reply. There came a moment of suspense. Both men were wondering just what thoughts were chasing through the brains of the other fellow.

"What are you getting for those apples?" I asked, in a very quiet tone of voice.

One dollar per box delivered at Wenatchee," the man replied, without showing any signs of flinching.

"You cannot produce apples like these, for that money." I ventured to suggest, as the nice fruits were examined. "It costs you more than one dollar per box to grow, pick, pack and market the apples."

"Yes, you are right. They cost me one dollar and five cents per box to grow, harvest and deliver to the buyer," the man confessed, after a little figuring in his own mind.

"You farmers beat the world at figuring profit and loss." I hurried out not thinking what effect my words might have on the rancher. "Just how you

expect to break even on apples, that cost you five cents more per box to market than you get out of the deal is a problem in mental arithmetic I cannot solve."

"I reckon you are one of them city guys that figures on paper," the farmer retorted, as his eyes twinkled. "I'll bet a dime against a nickel cigar, that you never farmed and don't know a darned thing about apples."

"There is where you are wrong." I replied. "I was brought up on a farm. I have had much to do with apples—from the tree to the consumer. You have been reading my articles and editorials on farming for a long time."

"Excuse me, sir," the man begged, "you must be one of the farm editors of the state. I took you for a politician out here in the sagebrush, telling the rangers how to vote."

"Right you are on the score of me being a newspaper editor. Wrong you are on the political idea. I am out here trying to find out what we need for better conditions on the farms."

"Well, since you want to know how I could do on apples, I am going to tell you. It might be a service to you, in getting a railroad and better transportation for the farmers.

"If I pick my apples, box them and haul them to the river and ship by steamer, to the buyer, the one dollar per box, I lose only five cents on each box. If I let the apples stay on the trees and do not pick, pack and haul them to market, I lose the whole crop."

The man filled his pipe, struck a match and began to puff out tobacco smoke. The team moved on to the south. The stars went to the north. I did a lot of thinking about the possibilities of apple growing in the Okanogan country. I presume the rancher smoked his pipe and wondered why the newspaper man from the city was meddling so much about producing and selling apples.

Moral—When you see a big red apple from the Okanogan country, do not conclude that it has pockets of yellow gold owned by the rich old farmers, for it may represent the giving of an extra year in producing the crop and a donation of a few cents for every box, of one hundred or more apples just to help along the trade of the world.

# The Crisis In Liberalism

By Bert Wolf

UNDER the same title as this article, John Maynard Keynes some time ago wrote an article in which he indicated that British liberalism was in a critical state and the old theory of laissez faire was yielding to the ideas developed by the present-day order of monopolistic imperialism and fascism on the one hand and the proletarian revolution on the other. That this crisis is a deep-going one is proved by the fact that in England, the classic land of liberalism, the liberal party has been relegated to the position of third party and the labor party has forged ahead of it. In addition to that, there is an internal crisis within the liberal party which indicates a further polarisation of liberalism towards the labor party on the one hand and towards the conservative party on the other. This inner crisis takes the form of a fractional fight between Lloyd George and Asquith and then between Lloyd George and Earl Gray.

LIBERALISM was long bankrupt in fact in England before it received its theoretical death sentence in the post war period, for in the practice of liberal laissez faire England was increasingly becoming one of regulation of industry by law, of unemployment insurance, and other forms of social legislation, of imperialism (which begets a theory that is directly opposed to liberalism) and of other practices which directly contradict the whole liberal theory.

Now comes Harold J. Laski and in a quiet book review of a not too important book announces his apostasy from liberalism and goes over in his own special field of political theory to the Communist position. To those worried liberals who have been trying to hold onto their philosophy in an age which no longer gives it any color of truth and validity; to those few liberals who were not either going over to the position of sympathisers with the labor movement or the contrary position of defenders of imperialism, the apostasy of Harold J. Laski will prove a fatal blow for he commands considerable prestige among them as one of the few apostles of liberalism in the field of politics that is still capable of writing books that have an air of having something to contribute to a philosophy that is going into bankruptcy.

LASKI was not as sensational as Keynes in his choice of a method of announcing the bankruptcy of liberalism; he has written no leading article expressing his new views nor given any such dramatic title as Keynes' "The Crisis in Liberalism," but he is obviously a more thorough-going thinker and has followed his thoughts to their logical conclusions which land him, as indicated above, in the field of Communist theory in his own special subject.

Laski's declaration appears in the review of Professor R. M. MacIver's book, "The Modern State," a book which, judging from Laski's review is of not very much importance. It serves, however, as a foil for an expression of Laski's new conclusions. Although his conclusions are expressed in the complicated language of academic writing, yet they are clear, sharp and decisive. Laski writes:

"I CANNOT, in the first place, understand what he means by words and phrases like 'solidarity' or 'common interest;' I see no unity of any kind in society except what is put there by men, and I see none possible of achievement except by a complete reconstruction of the foundations of the present order.

"Professor MacIver seems to me to write as though there is somehow a unity in society which a force called 'progress' or 'evolution' is unfolding; I cannot see that this is so . . . And, as a corollary view, he seems to lay far too little emphasis upon the importance in the social order of the system of property. (Emphasis mine throughout the citation—B. D. W.) It is, in fact, from the rights annexed to property that a social order takes its color. Society may make its impact upon the state; but the state also makes society, and the whole process of life is set in the context of what its property system implies. Rights, for instance, which Professor MacIver admits the state exists to obtain are always, in fact, relative to property, whether it is freedom of discussion, equality before the courts, or a living wage that is involved. The result of unequal property is, accordingly, that the state exists actually to protect unequal rights and in 'maintaining the universal conditions of social order' it is, again in fact, maintaining unequal rights. This is the great truth in the Communist answer to the classical political philosophy. There is a reason in which the modern state is substantially the 'executive committee of the capitalist class.' To those of us who believe that the present system involves the class-war as its inherent logic, this aspect of the problem is urgent, and needs more discussion than Professor MacIver had devoted to it."

## Shadow of Death on Them.

Shadow of death on them, the dauntless brave,
Shadow of death on them because they stood
Amid the press of battle for the slave,
And organized their class to fight for food.
Shadow of death on them because the tears
Of little children wrung their taut heartstrings;
Shadow of death on them because the years
Had made them foes to Profit Butcheringe.

Shadow of death on them because they cried
Their murdered brother's blood aloud to Cain;
Shadow of death on them, their lives denied,
Because they pointed to the martyred slain.
Shadow of death on them, the grisly chair
Waiting beyond their barred cells in the gloom;
Shadow of death on them, the strangled fear,
The mouthing monstare and the ghastly room.

Shadow and death on them. And must they die,
In that they felt too much the misery
Embodied in a starving baby's cry,
In women driven on to harlotry?
Shadow of death on them. And must they pass,
Spared and consumed, because we are too meek,
Too spiritless in courage as a class,
To dare the Bosses' might—to rise and speak?

Henry George Weiss

# Power and Superpower - By N. Sparks

Article II.

saw in the first article that a hydro-electric station is operated by the power of a stream. acquires speed and power because it is down hill. It is gravity that makes it flow. the grade of the river bed, the quicker and the, greater the power developed. all kinds of streams in nature, from the river, hardly moving along, its level drop- few inches in the mile, to the rapid tor- its swift current and a drop in level of per mile; best of all the waterfall, with drop of hundreds of feet—power for the asking.

of the waterfall is, of course, the east- The station which houses the gene- is built just below the falls. Then all that is to bring the water from above the fall- there a pipe into the station, where it will the blades of the turbine wheels. In- over the precipice like the rest of the water that enters the pipe falls thru The intake of the pipe is a short distance falls and sufficiently below the surface of to insure that the pipe will always be full. water in the pipe falls thru the same it first goes over the falls, its speed and when it arrives at the turbines are also the if it had gone over the falls. After the passed thru the turbine pit it is of course into the river again.

development of a waterfall for hydro-electric does seem to be a comparatively simple and engineering task. Next to a waterfall advantageous power source is a rapid river called "gradient"—as the drop in water level length is called. Here again the situation similar to that at the waterfall. The dam located at the lower level, and the intake is at the higher level. Of course, a place course of the river is straight for a long would not be a favorable location for the the pipe might have to go back a great in search of a point where the river level is very above the level at the station. But a the river makes a curve like a loop or a is a very favorable spot. For the river to go fifty miles around the curve while may be laid across the neck of the curve a portion only five or ten miles; yet difference in level between the intake at the and the station at the end of the curve considerable.

all cases except the waterfall and the type of described, a dam must be built. The pur- of the dam is to create an artificial difference also to regulate the water flow. A dam only a stone wall built straight across the river. sunded deep in the river bed and rises from to several hundred feet above the river ends are set firmly against the steep banks side of the river valley. The water com- reaches and striking against the dam can- around it, under it or thru it. It must pile it until the level of the accumulated water the dam. We can at once see that the of the water will flood the whole con- above the dam, creating a great reservoir. extends from the top of the dam, every- ground level will be under water. The is level between the surface of the reser- the river below is available to drive the and the reservoir serves to regularize the acts as a storage system for the seasons of

now in a position to understand why some are available for hydro-electric development are not. We might summarize the pos- as follows: 1. All waterfalls of sufficient volume. 2. All locations on rivers very steep gradient and other conditions power in sufficient quantities available with construction of a dam. 3. Locations on where dams can be built.

these, only those locations can be consi- where the river has a sufficiently steep gradi- where the river bed is of material that will firm foundation for the dam. Furthermore, valley must not be wide at the chosen If it were, the dam might have to be miles before it could reach the hills which close in either on each side of the river; and the dam- river would inundate a tremendous area of as it would be hemmed in by the hills. Also (or river banks) must be fairly high since height limits that of the dam, and a lower course means less power. The canyons of for example, make possible dams hun- feet in height, while a 25-foot dam has to considered acceptable on the Ohio River.

comes an extremely important economic con- What is the nature of the land above proposed spot, and can we afford to flood it? A location which is [illegible] would involve flooding for example, the city of Fair Heights. It could hardly be carried out. And if the river is much used for navigation, a dam cannot be built without providing a lock-canal at the same time thru which the ships can get by the dam.

Totaling up the potential power development of all available sites, Stetsmet fixed on 230,000,000 kilowatts as the water power resources of the U. S. Of this huge sum only 7,000,000 kilowatts—just 3 per cent—has been developed and is in use at the present time. Water power formed only 5.3 per cent of the total power used in the U. S. in 1924.

Why has the development of water power lagged so badly? Because despite its promise for the fu- ture, it has until recently been unable to gain ground on its chief present competitor—steam. The strug- gle has been taking place in two parts—steam versus electricity in general, and steam-electric ver- sus hydro-electric power.

We mentioned once before that an electric gener- ator can be driven by either a steam turbine or a water turbine. The initial investment for a hydro- electric plant is just about double the investment for a steam-electric plant of the same power. The steam electric plant requires only boilers, acces- sories and generating units to commence operation. But the hydro-electric plant involves the exceed- ly expensive construction of the dam, the purchase (whether from the state or from the politicians who run it) of the water power rights and the purchase of the territory that is to be flooded in case this is privately owned. Furthermore, the favorable hydro- electric sites are generally up in the mountains, in remote places. The material and machinery for the construction of the dam must often be brought long distances and to places which are accessible only with difficulty. Worst of all, the fact that the power sites are far from the districts where the power is going to be used means that long transmission lines must be built—copper wire almost unto its tons, car- ried on posts for hundreds of miles over hills and valleys. All this must be completed before any of the power can be used. The daily and seasonal vari- ations both in the output of hydro-electric plants and in the consumption of power have acted as another, and possibly greater, hindrance to development.

But now the talk is not of power but of "Super- power." The Superpower project is a recognition of the changed economics of steam-electricity—water power.

The Superpower project recognizes the wasteful- ness of the small individual steam power plant, the need for a great increase in electrical power, and the impossibility of haphazard hydro-electric de- velopment without an organized plan. It advocates new construction, and the inter-connection of all pos- sible stations into one giant network of power.

The engineers' report to the government that has become known as the "Superpower Project" con- [illegible] itself with a program for organized genera- [illegible] and inter-connection only in the dis- [illegible] comprising the Eastern States of Ontario and [illegible] regions. The greatest concentration of the [illegible] W. We must bear in mind, however, no per cent [illegible] present hydro-electric plants in the country is located [illegible] Rock Mountains and the Pacific area pos- [illegible] only 20 per cent of the potential water pow- er. Partly in view of fair, the report recommends that 80 per cent of the power requirements be sup- plied by steam-electric stations.

Between the anthracite and bituminous regions as the basic source of the power required, the report favors the anthracite. Economical power generation in the bituminous region would require that coal plants be built at the mines so as to conserve all the by products of the coal. Furthermore, the claim is made that the bituminous region does not provide sufficient water for steam condensation—tho this may be remedied in the future by a system of reser- voirs. The anthracite is considered as the most favorable source of power, but it is recommended that the mines be electrified.

Cheap energy, however, cannot be obtained from steam alone, and the development of water power is essential to conserve coal. The hydro-electric plants included in the Superpower scheme are divided in- to three classes: 1. Plants depending on uniform stream flow e. g. on the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers. These can be relied on for the basic pro duction. 2. Plants with a variable stream flow e. g. on the Susquehanna where storage to cover the seasons of low water is [illegible]. These can be developed for as much as can be gotten from them. 3. Plants on streams that would require storage reservoirs e. g. the Connecticut, Hudson Delaware and Potomac. These could be developed for production of the extra power required at the peak of the demand.

The economies expected from inter-connection are these: It would permit the basic plants to be op- erated at their full basic capacity all the time, a necessary condition for high efficiency. It would permit the development of the less favorable water power projects that could not maintain themselves if they had to operate alone. It would save fuel by permitting the less efficient of the steam-electric plants to be shut down at times when the power con- sumption is light. It would vastly increase the dis- tribution capacity.

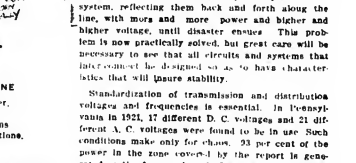
Two technical problems stand out in the consider- ation of Superpower. One is transmission, the other is standardization. Inter-connecting lines must be capable of carrying the full power load so that if one station has to shut down, another may take its place. Many existing transmission systems are in- adequate for this requirement of Superpower. Ade- quate protective devices and selective schemes for disconnecting defective circuits are essential. These we are assured, are available.

In addition to this, the unprecedented length of the transmission lines involved in the project pre- sents new difficulties or at least difficulties that were negligible or easily met in the case of the shorter lines. Foremost among these is "Instability"—the tendency of an exceedingly long line to rein- force any power surges that may take place in the system, reflecting them back and forth along the line, with more and more power and higher and higher voltage, until disaster ensues. This prob- lem is now practically solved, but great care will be necessary to see that all circuits and systems that inter-connect be designed so as to have character- istics that will insure stability.

Standardization of transmission and distribution voltages and frequencies is essential. In Pennsyl- vania in 1921, 17 different D. C. voltages and 21 dif- ferent A. C. voltages were found to be in use. Such conditions make only for chaos. 93 per cent of the power in the zone covered by the report is gene- rated at the frequencies of 25 and 60 cycles. It is calculated that the adoption of 60 cycles as a stand- ard frequency would save 17½ per cent of the total investment in motors and power. For main line, long-distance transmission 220,000 volts has been suggested as the standard. The economic capacity of the lines at 220,000 volts is more than double that at 150,000 volts.

It is estimated that by 1930, the investment in Superpower will be $163,000,000. The coal saved will be 19,000,000 tons per year. And the total annual savings $229,000,000.

The development of Superpower will give the wid- est possible selection of the most economical sources of energy at any time of the day or year. Power in any quantity will be available in almost any locality. Factories need no longer be tied to their boilers. The tendency will be for industry to distribute it- self more, to spread away from the sources of fuel (the coal regions), and to locate close to its mar- kets.



## Proletarian Odes.

By C. A. MOSELEY

IV

CALENDAR FOR YEAR NINE

According to the swells' best steer,
I wish you all a Glad New Year.
With just a few short reservations
And now and then some explanations.

The calendar, I surely hope
We'll change from that made by the Pope,
And give a chance to be alive
By cutting workies' days to five.
And bring it further up to date
By keeping working hours to eight,
And not make minutes go so fast,
By speed-work for the time you last.

But why bid one a Glad New Year
When new is like the old, I fear?
Same system here to run the show,
Same financiers to cop the dough,
Tha same old boss with pockets deep,
Same banks with gold plied in a heap,
Same foremen and the same straw-bosses,
Owners' profit, workers' losses.

I think this time I'll switch the gear,
Instead of wishing Glad New Year,
I'll start this rhyme on some fresh page
And wish you all a Glad New Age.
As hint, I'll date this in conclusion,
The Ninth Year of the Revolution.

# They Were Only "Greasers" - By C. A. Moseley

IN the early morning of December 7th soon after midnight, a telephone call to the police station in Melrose Park reported that a woman was being as- saulted at two strings of box cars inhabited by Mex- ican laborers in the Provino yards of the C. & N. W. The police do not know to this day who sent in the call, they didn't ask when they took it over the 'phone. But here, to start with, was something explosive. A woman, presumably an American, was being ravished by a bunch of "greasers."

But she wasn't; there was no woman in the case.

Not knowing that the woman was non-existent, Policeman Stahl started for the scene on his motor- cycle. Sergeant Bohl, and Officers Kolwitz, Win- ters, and Malecky went too. According to the testi- mony of three of these men, all who were able to testify at all, only dim nightlights burned in the two of the 36 box-cars which were the quarters of the unmarried men. No cries were heard from any woman—not until the shooting started and the wo- man in the camp acted out in fear and alarm.

Stahl and Kolwitz were on one side of the string of cars; the other three were on the other side. Most likely they shot at each other; it wouldn't be the first time that officers have done that in the dark. They saw no one about the cars. But 40 to 70 feet away from the cars, Stahl and perhaps Kolwitz met a drunken Mexican, Jose Sanchez.

AFTER the shooting was over, Stahl and Sanchez were dead, one lying almost across the body of the other. And Kolwitz called to the other officers, who had by that time come to his side of the cars, that he was badly wounded in the arm.

The bewildered officers were willing to assert, even under oath, that a volley of from 30 to 50 shots had come from the two cars. They got offic- ers from Chicago with tear bombs and raided the box cars. At the longest, the three officers who were alive and not wounded, testified that no gun or weapon was found in either car. Where the "volley" had come from, they did not attempt to ex- plain. That the officers had shot at each other was not suggested.

Now we will say that Officer Stahl shot at Sanchez first. What justification he had for shooting at a drunken man, we do not know. Perhaps none. But he got four bullets into Sanchez from the front, one at least made a mortal wound, but not instantly fatal. Sanchez still had time, before he dropped, to pump four bullets into Stahl's brain. We say that Stahl shot first, for he could not have fired after the first of the four shots penetrated his skull.

The coroner's physician made a careful examina- tion of both bodies. He sent out for a new hack-saw blade during the autopsy. Yet at the inquest, not a bullet was put in evidence, to show from what gun or guns they came. Did they know in their own minds that Stahl and Sanchez killed each other? In fact, the inquest seemed to concern itself entirely with who killed Policeman Stahl. It was either as- sumed that he killed Sanchez, or they didn't care who killed a Mexican.

BUT the man who sat at the inquest as the "de- fendant" in the case was another young Mexi- can, Agustin Morales. He was picked up after the shooting by two officers at Oak Park, where he was trudging toward Chicago on a streetcar. He had on him when arrested a revolver with no charges in it, not even blank cartridges. And he had two quart bottles full of moonshine, but they were full, not empty. They were still full when shown at the inquest. The officers testified that he was perfectly

Some of the 36 Mexicans, standing by their box-car homes, after being routed out by tear-bombs.

sober when arrested no smell of liquor on him.

And they beat up Morales unmercifully, laid open his scalp, pounded him with the butt and side of their revolvers and mauled him with brass knuckles. They injured him internally. Then they took him to Melrose Park. There the officers of that barg added their blows for good measure. Morales was unable to speak English. But they did not withhold their brutality till they had called an interpreter and found what he might have to say for himself.

WE will accept Morales' story, for it rings true. He did not live in the string of cars, as proved fact. He says he was knocking at one of the cars to get in to make a call, when he heard the shoot- ing. Later he found the body of his friend, Sanchez, lying close to that of Stahl. Foolishly, perhaps, he took from the body the revolver and the moon- shine. Then he went to where his dead friend had lived and notified Sanches' two brothers and uncle of the death. Then, fearing that he would be impli- cated, he, a stranger in a strange land, started for Chicago. And the moonshine was still in the bottle when he was arrested.

Now Morales lies in the Cook county jail, waiting the action of the coroner's jury at an adjourned inquest. He is held as the probable murderer of Stahl. But who killed Sanchez? Why bother with that? He was only a Mexican. They are willing to grant that Stahl killed Sanchez; Stahl is dead and cannot answer for it. But Sanchez too being dead, Morales is expected to bear Sanchez' guilt, if guilt it be to shoot probably in self-defense, and is accused of the murder of Stahl.

BUT this isn't all of the tragedy. Perhaps not even the worst part of it. There is this. Of- ficer Stahl was a popular young man. He left a widow and two little children. Rage arose in the minds of the police at the death of one of their number. The townspeople took their cue from the police. They too raged. Altho they found no guns in the two box-cars, they marched the 36 men who were in the cars from there to the police station. A mob of policemen, now numbering fifty, went with them. As the Mexicans were marched along, blows were rained upon them. Some had their scalps cut, some had teeth knocked out, some were beaten on face and body. They were thrown into jail with Morales.

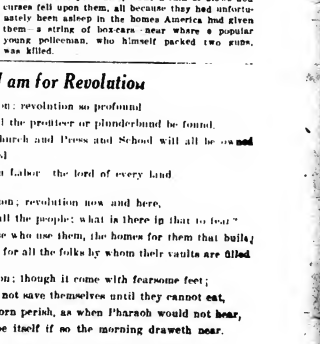
The Mexican consul was assured that day that all, except Morales, would be immediately released. In- stead, they were run through police court that night, with no lawyer, no interpreter and no witnesses. A fine of $50 and cost was slapped on each of them. With one or two exceptions they have all paid these very questionable fines. They were not paupers. They had, in fact, most of them, worked from three to five years for the Northwestern. The merchants spoke well of them.

INTO this smoothly running system of snap judg- ment and rank injustice, a woman launched her- self. She is Mary Belle Spencer, a lawyer, attorney for the Mexican consulate. She speaks Spanish and has the confidence of Spanish speaking people. It was she who secured the adjournment of the coron- er's inquest. It was she who took a physician from the John B. Murphy Hospital to Melrose Park, got him into the jail by a ruse, and then thwarted an enraged turnkey by having Morales stripped and examined. She went to the chief justice of the Criminal Court, after Morales was transferred to the county jail, and got the judge to issue orders for another immediate medical examination of the man.

Mrs. Spencer will secure warrants for the arrest of the two Oak Park officers, Larsen and Lindblad, who first beat Morales. She purposes to get war- rants for the arrest of the Melrose Park officers, who further beat Morales and assaulted some of the other 36.

This is the tragedy—not entirely that two men are killed and another badly wrguaded, not entirely that the thing happened because of a fake telephone message, but that, however it may have happened, it was the occasion of police brutality, national prejudice, a violent attack on a minority group, the bulldosing of a class who were poor and helpless, and the beclouding of the real legal question as to who killed two men by a wild prejudice against the whole Mexican colony. Without stopping to con- sider that an woman had been found or had appear- ed, one still heard people in Melrose Park make such remarks as: "Just think of it! One woman with 36 Mexicans! Isn't that awful!"

HOW much farther may not the tragedy run? Years hence, when perhaps many of these Mex- icans have returned to their native land, and some- one asks them in limpid Spanish: "Que clase de pais es Los Estados Unidos?" the most vivid recol- lection to come to their minds will be a scene on one dark night in December when they were driven from their humble homes and were marched be- tween lines of policemen, while a rain of blows and curses fell upon them, all because they had unfortu- nately been asleep in the homes America had given them: a string of box-cars near where a popular young policeman, who himself packed two guns, was killed.



## I am for Revolution

I am for revolution; revolution so profound
That nowhere will the profiteer or plunderbund be found.
But State and Church and Press and School will all be owned and manned
By Labor, Union Labor, the lord of every land.

I am for revolution; revolution now and here,
All the land for all the people; what is there to fear?
The tools for those who use them, the homes for them that build;
And all the banks for all the folks by whom their vaults are filled.

I am for revolution; though it come with fearsome feet;
If the people will not save themselves until they cannot eat,
Until their first-born perish, as when Pharaoh would not hear,
Then welcome woe itself if so the morning draweth near.

I am for revolution, say what will the canting folks
Whose peace itself is violance, their law a lying hoax;
We will no harm to anyone, we will the good of all,
But we want the revolution, whosoever stand or fall.

—Robert Whitaker.

# Raise Demand in Senate to Withdraw Battleships, End War on Nicaragua

(Continued from page 1)

their business; we should keep our hands off."

**Attacks Wall Street.**

King minced no words in frankly declaring that Wall Street imperialism prompted the attack on the Nicaraguans. "Our nationals go into these countries and make investments, and then they foment disturbances and call upon us for 'protection'," he said. "Whether we have intervened or not, the result has been to stir up all Latin America against us. Criticisms of our policy are being made freely and the friendship which we have striven to build is destroyed in a moment.

**Entire Policy is "Blunder."**

"The entire policy of the Harding-Coolidge administration has been a series of colossal blunders. While the constitution vests the conduct of foreign affairs with the executive department, thank God," he said, "the legislative branch is the real government after all.

"As soon as congress meets again this will be made subject for discussion on the floor of the senate.

**Recalls Haiti.**

King attacked the policies of the state department toward Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Haiti. "We invaded Haiti for the same reasons we invade Nicaragua now," he said, "and we killed 3,500 of those people. I have a resolution now pending relative to our occupation of Haiti which I shall press.

"The latest bungling in Nicaragua has been the crowning one of them all," he declared. "Wherever we look blunders and still more blunders."

**Diaz Forces Retreating.**

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 30.—Defeat after defeat is being administered the Diaz forces by the liberal government's armies in a series of battles fought in the eastern half of the country.

The only thing that can save the now tottering Diaz regime from immediate collapse is the active participation of the United States troops here in fighting against the liberals. It is seen. So far, the U. S. troops have been giving only indirect aid to the Diaz forces, while assuming the pose of neutrality.

**Soldiers Made Prisoners.**

In a three-day battle at Las Perlas the reactionary soldiers were completely vanquished. Many of the Diaz soldiers were taken prisoners and others have deserted to join the liberal ranks.

The Diaz troops are being pushed rapidly further into the interior. At the present rate, it will be only a matter of a few days, it is predicted, before Sacasa will be able to march in to Managua, Diaz' capital.

**Get Strategic Locations.**

The liberals have now gained access to the Escondido river, which places them in a strategic position. Prusia and Do Pan, two towns near the river, are under liberal control.

Ammunition shortage and dissatisfaction among the conservative troops because they have not been receiving their promised pay are making the reactionary armies fairly easy targets for the Sacasa forces. They are threatening all along the battle line.

# Nicaraguan Invasion Is Part of Attempt to Build World Empire for U. S., Secretary of Anti-Imperialist League Warns Workers

The All-American Anti-Imperialist League calls upon all of its branches to protest against the intervention in Nicaragua by the United States imperialists and against all that the present intervention signifies, Manuel Gomez, secretary of the United States section with headquarters in Chicago announces.

The league will conduct a vigorous campaign against the Nicaraguan intervention, he declared, principally among the trade unions and other workers' organizations. The league demands immediate withdrawal of American troops from Nicaragua. "Hands off" Latin-America, immediate investigation of Admiral Latimar's action, cessation of the U. S. state department's attitude toward Mexico, Gomez points out that the present invasion of Nicaragua is not an "accidental" incident, but is a part of a long standing and well-developed imperialistic program of the United states to dominate entire Latin-America, and to place all of the nations near the Panama canal, especially, in an indirect colonial status.

**U. S. Seeks World Empire.**

"The United States is using the Panama canal as an excuse to build a world empire," said Gomez. "It is sensitive about the Panama canal as Great Britain is about the Suez canal and is using it for the same purposes." This policy was evidenced in the acquisition of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the complete domination of Panama, he points out, and the establishing of a virtual protectorate over all of the nearby states.

**Wants Servile Government.**

The United States wants control of Nicaragua because of its proximity to the canal, and because of the proposal to build another canal thru Nicaragua, Gomez declared. As far back as 1916, this policy was adopted, and then the U. S. acquired the rights to build the Nicaragua canal, whenever it desires to do so, by paying the Nicaraguan government $3,000,000. The United States is desirous of maintaining in Nicaragua a government that will be a servile tool of the American imperialists, and it is for that reason that it is attempting to crush the liberal movement and support the Diaz regime. A government in Nicaragua which could not be controlled is seen as a block to the extension of American imperialism thruout this continent and from here to the rest of the world.

**Threatens Latin-American.**

The action against Nicaragua is not only a threat against the sovereignty of the people of that country, but is a threat against the whole of Latin-America, Gomez points out. It is a flagrant violation of the agreements made by the United States with the other countries at the Bolivarian congress held at Panama in the summer of 1926. At this conference to which the United States was invited the Latin-American countries agreed unanimously to a resolution that they would not make war on each other, and that if war is made on any one of the nations, the others would join against the aggressor. The United States agreed to this. The Nicaraguan intervention is clearly a violation of this, Gomez declared, and proves that it was a mistake to allow the United States to be a member of the congress.

**Part of Mexico Attack.**

This action of the United States cannot be considered apart from the late department's policy toward Mexico, Gomez said. It is clearly a move toward war with Mexico, altho definite signs of war are not yet evident.

**Latin-American Bloc Forming.**

The situation is now assuming the character of a Latin-American bloc against the United States, with Mexico taking the lead in Latin-America against encroachment of the North American nation, he said. The present incident will serve to precipitate the anti-imperialistic formation of this bloc, Gomez warned.

**Mexico Admittedly Active.**

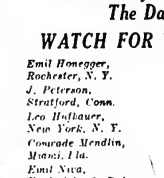
Gomez declared that it could not be denied, and he did not wish to deny, that Mexico has been active in Nicaragua and in other Latin-American countries as charged. Mexico, he said, was forced into this position by the hostile actions of the United States.

The United States is aware of the growing sentiment against it in Latin America, he declared, and realizes that if there can be formed a real Latin-American defense, the American imperialists will have a hard time to carry out its program of acquisition. The Nicaraguan action is an attempt to get control before the bloc is consummated, Gomez says.

**VOLUNTEERS WANTED.**

Volunteer committees are wanted to distribute Y. W. L. propaganda material at various working-class affairs this Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Call at the district office Friday for supplies.




Oh, you must wear them! It doesn't matter what kind of pants you wear to the Y. W. C. L. Masquerade on New Year's Eve—just so long as you wear them at Italian Hall at 631 N. Clark street.

# These Comrades Have Been Challenged to State What They Are Doing to Keep The Daily Worker.

## WATCH FOR THEIR ANSWERS!

*Emil Honegger, Rochester, N. Y.*
*J. Peterson, Stratford, Conn.*
*Leo Hoffauer, New York, N. Y.*
*Comrade Mendlin, Miami, Fla.*
*Emil Nica, Frederick, S. Dak.*
*A. D. Boroff, Juneau, Alaska.*
*H. F. Mins, New York, N. Y.*
*E. E. Ramey, Pocatello, Idaho.*
*Theodore Suderland, Berkeley, Cal.*
*C. Buchler, Toledo, Ohio.*
*Herbert Newton, Roxbury, Mass.*
*David Milgrom, Philadelphia, Pa*
*Geo. Rupert, Elko, Nevada.*
*Waino Mellin, Waukegan, Ill.*
*H. Hagenen, Houston, Tex.*
*Sam Cohen, Chicago, Ill.*
*Nellie Katilus, Chicago, Ill.*
*Jennie Gorshin, Chicago, Ill.*

**YOU May Be Next.**

# CALLES SENDS ULTIMATUM TO OIL COMPANIES

## *Refuses Request for Oil Law Delay*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 30.—Mexico's petroleum and land laws will go into affect Jan. 1. President Calles has refused a request of American oil companies to give them an "extension of time" to comply with the provisions of the law. Calles brendad the request of the Association of Oil Producers in Mexico composed of big American companies for a delay of six months in enforcing the law as rebaillon.

In reply to their request, Calles said: "Your message confirms me in my opinion that it is not the oil industry's own interest, but causes for unrest which are the underlying motives of the attitude of rebellion assumed by some companies in complying with the law.

**Law is Liberal.**

"The precepts of the law in question have been regulated and have been put into executien within the most ample and liberal spirit permitted by our institutions, clearly stating in definite form the rights and obligations in the best interests of the industry.

"I consider the law good and just as I consider that its rulings under the most rigorous legal interpretation do not injure or destroy any rights legally acquired either confirmatory to the interests of the industry as well as safeguarding its development for the benefit of those who are connected with it."

**Must Comply Friday.**

Unless the companies make applications for concession rights to the land they now occupy on Friday, according to the law, ownership of the land reverts to the Mexican state, which can then dispose of it as it sees fit according to the best interests of the country. Adequate time has been had by the oil companies to comply.

**Sheffield Intervenes—Fails.**

The American companies, backed by the U. S. Department of State have refused so far to comply, with the exception of several companies because they maintain the oil and land laws are "confiscatory."

Ambassador Sheffield of the United States went into conference with Foreign Minister Senor Thursday seeking to get the government to delay enforcing of the law, but the Mexican officials remained firm.

* * *

**Oil Companies in Session.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The Association of Producers of Petroleum in Mexico, with headquarters here, have been meeting continuously in closed sessions since the receipt of President Calles' reply to its request for delay in enforcing the Mexican oil laws.

Meetings have been held regularly for the past two weeks on the situation. The association, it is understood, is attempting to decide how much pressure it wants the United States government to place on Mexico.

# New Haven Workers Entertain at Bazaar

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30.—The Workers Party, will give a Masquerade Ball, Fair and Bazaar on New Year's Eve and continuing for two active thereafter. There will be interesting programs and events for all three evenings. It will be held at Labor Lyceum Auditorium, 35 Howe Street.

**Harrison and Tut Too Old.**

Carter Harrison, five times mayor of Chicago, was mentioned today as a potential candidate for a sixth term, but because of his advanced age political observers generally ridiculed the report.

# CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

dreamer. He does not realize the great joy that is experienced by heroic people in giving. It is second only to the joy of receiving. This department of The DAILY WORKER takes advantage of this occasion to thank the unknown reader who sent us greetings in behalf of the American working class. This policy of democratic centralization served us and the poor mail carriers a lot of agony and trouble. We respectfully urge Mr. Shaw to second our efforts in trying to make this policy universal.

* * *

WOE unto the man who is not endowed with a liberal supply of "gall," which is composed of a mixture of conceit and ammunition. He is fated by nature to hide his light in a barrel, unless he can afford to hire a barker to do his yelping for him. A politician who can forget his past and is always right will sip honey while others drink vinegar. This type of mortal knows that most workers have short memories and leaden tongues. The notorious Scheidemann ex-German socialist, is of this type. Scheidemann served on the Council of Seven that gave the kaiser political counsel during the war. He helped to crush the revolution that followed the kaiser's defeat and he helped save the capitalist system from a workers' revolution. One would imagine that Scheidemann would not have the impudence to come out of a hole, in view of his treachery.

* * *

YET he gets up in the reichstag and charges the Soviet government with being in league with the German monarchists to provide the latter with arms. This is the gentleman who labored giving millions of dollars to the Hohenzollerns and restoring their immense landed properties to them. As for the charge of militarism against the Soviet Union, the following table shows how much per capita each one of those nations spend on militarism:

| | |
|---|---|
| England | $11 60 |
| France | 8 60 |
| United States | 4 52 |
| Italy | 4 25 |
| Poland | 3 85 |
| Finland | 4 00 |
| Esthonia | 4 30 |
| Lithuania | 4 75 |
| Soviet Union | 2 15 |

* * *

ONE of the greatest and deadliest battles ever waged on the American continent is now in progress between two sets of chemists, one living under the banner of the prohibition enforcement department of the United States treasury, the other holding the fort for the consolidated bootlegger service in the great American outlaw. He is also the victim of both. The government chemists are trying to poison the thirsty, while the bootleggers' chemists are trying to keep them in the business. All the evidence to date have been on the side of the latter. It is always the case. The poor consumer gets it in the neck.

# STUDENTS WON'T FIGHT IN WAR OF U.S., THEY SWEAR

## Milwaukee Conference Attacks Capitalism

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 30.—Students attending the national conference here as representatives from universities and colleges of all parts of the United States subscribed to a resolution in which they declare that they will refuse to fight in any war that the United States may take part in. Theological students backed the resolution.

**Won't Support War.**

"We believe that a higher patriotism to the United States and to humanity demands not only the refusal to shoulder a rifle in war but we do as a conference refuse to sanction or lend our support to any future war," the students declared.

At the same time the students voted to condemn compulsory military training in the colleges, which exists now in many of the educational institutions.

**Flay Capitalism and Church.**

Capitalism, narrow nationalism, inequality of race and color, as they exist in the United States and in modern society as a whole were attacked by the conference. The students also attacked the pandering of the church to capitalism and condemned the role in which it would not condone the capitalistic system.

The sex problem was injected into the conference by Dr. Edith H. Swift, field worker for the American Association of Social Hygeine, who blamed the parents for withholding essential facts on sex from their children as causing immorality.

"We apologize for sex, and there is no apology necessary," said Dr. Swift. "We have clothed it in mystery and speak of it in whispers. Association of Social Hygeine, who blamed youth to the understanding of sex when the mothers and fathers are ashamed to tell them the facts of life?" asked the woman doctor. "As a result we tempt adventurous youth. The unknown always calls for exploration."

# War on Nicaragua Tears Mask from the Beast of Wall Street Imperialism

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THIIS is the season for celebrating the 150th anniversary of the successful battles of Trenton and Princeton, "the turning point in the American revolutionary war for independence," and of re-counting again the story of crossing the Delaware river in the cold of a mid-winter's night to wage triumphant battle against the foreign enemy.

The occasion even called President Coolidge from the White House, at Washington, to make a speech at Trenton, New Jersey, at the scene of the actual hostilities. And Coolidge talked of "Peace!"

* * *

But if the Jeloniate were justified in their war against the growing British Empire, and they were, then every thinking man and woman in the United States must today throw all possible support not only to the usurping rebel government of Nicaragua and to the resistance of the Mexican Republic against foreign aggressors, but must give every possible aid to all Latin-American nations resisting Wall Street imperialism. The American colonists drove the troops of King George into the sea. Nicaraguan armies must be encouraged to the same to the Hessian forces of Kalser Morgan. The revolutionary war of 1776, when studied correctly, helps point the way in today's struggles.

* * *

The United States is the richest nation on earth today, thru the bitter exploitation of labor at home and the plundering of weaker peoples abroad. Therefore, its munitieres. President Coolidge can afford to talk about setting "the Christian example of abstention from competitive arming while other powers arm." That is the usual hypocrisy.

Coolidge had nothing to say about Nicaragua altho he came to Trenton fresh from conferences on this important matter at Washington with Secretary of State Kellogg and Senator Borah, head of the senate foreign relations committee. With Wall Street's bloodhound warships, bowser, patrolling Nicaraguan waters, and with large forces of heavily armed marines everywhere ashore, Coolidge delivered himself of this characteristic mouthing:

"I believe we are strong enough to brave ridicule, resist another domination of the world by the militarist spirit, thru our own independent action."

Thus Coolidge seeks to throw a cloak of peace camouflage over imperialism's ambitions. It was in his last message to congress that Coolidge boasted of a great navy, mighty army and increasingly effective air fleet. Coolidge's thin veil was dropped at Trenton in brief about concealing as the claim that the American forces are "to protect and protect American lives and property."

At Trenton Coolidge, in the true New England spirit that hides every thing behind the cold cliches of "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men."

* * *

At the moment that Coolidge was saying this, however, the editorial writer of the Minneapolis Tribune was putting down the real version of dollar diplomacy's position toward Nicaragua and all other intended victims of Wall Street greed. The Tribune, that supports the republican party against the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota, pleads:

"Let us admit frankly that America's action in landing bluejackets in Nicaragua is strictly in line with America's Caribbean policy. Our policy in the Caribbean has been, on the whole, pretty consistent. We insist that the Caribbean countries be run in such a fashion as to give the maximum protection to American loans and investments. If we have any doubts about some new government that gets in, we promptly refuse to recognize it. Our Caribbean policy has been imperialistic, of course. No other adjective could possibly fit it.

"The ability of the American Caribbean policy is that an effort has always been made to foist it on the American people as non-imperialistic. All our state departments have acted imperialistically while denying that they acted imperialistically. In this respect the Nicaraguan landing impeccably to tradition. But the present state department is under fire. Why? Well, the answer is simple enough. Chiefly because its 'moral explanations' are a bit more obviously funny even than usual. In fact they are so funny that they have made Senator Borah angry."

The Tribune, that supported Secretary of State Kellogg in his unsuccessful effort to remain a member of the United States senate, urges a brand of dollar diplomacy without hypocrisy, or at least a "better hypocrisy." It attacks the theory of Bolshevist interference in Mexico and Nicaragua as "no stroke of genius." It declares that it only "brought from the Soviet government the rejoinder that Russia had had no more to do with the revolution in Nicaragua than it had had to do with the election of Will Rogers as mayor of Beverly Hills." So the Tribune concludes that, "It would seem that the time is about ripe for America to divorce hypocrisy from its Caribbean policy."

* * *

But the peculiar development of the situation is that the Tribune's advice comes too late. The hypocrisy of the White House, of the state department, of dollar diplomacy itself, has been so shot to pieces that it is no longer effective. It has become transparent, revealing the real intentions of American imperialism.

It was no accident that the whole Latin-American press battery turned loose an unceasing ink cannonade against the American invasion of Nicaragua. Every country south of the Rio Grande considered the practical war decsired against this small Central American country as actual hostilities launched against itself. In a day the press of Chile, the Argentine, Brazil, Mexico and other countries opened fire on the Wall Street-Washington government, giving vent to long pent up feelings, the unanimity of the outburst giving it courage. There has been no more bitter attack on dollar diplomacy since President Monroe, more than a century ago, inaugurated the doctrine that the two Americas constitute exclusive fields of exploitation for United States capitalism.

Similarly European nations, vassals of the dollar, burst out with another broadside against "Uncle Shylock."

President Woodrow Wilson went to Paris with his "14 Points" and fooled broad sections of workers in many lands as to the real nature of Morgan's empire. Herbert Hoover, with shiploads of food at his call, also invaded Europe as "an angel of mercy." But Wilson was uncovered as an errand agent of the international bankers and Hoover unmasked as a scheming devil trying to appease the hunger and thus counteract the movement of masses of workers ready to overthrow oppressive institutions and establish their own rule.

The bread sweep of denunciation that has greeted conclusively the Kellogg-Coolidge-Kellogg attack on Nicaragua proves conclusively that the days of Wilson-Hoover camouflage are over.

Trenton and Princeton marked a historic point on the map in the revolutionary war of the American colonists against the British tyranny. These victories heartened the revolutionary armies like years and made final victory against Great Britain possible.

The three-day battle, resulting in the victory of the anti-Wall Street forces at Las Perlas, on the east coast of Nicaragua, this week, should encourage all oppressed, victims of the dollar, at home and abroad, to struggle with more courage than ever for their own liberation.

The boast of Wall Street imperialism has been cornered. Now the struggle comes to grips.

# U. S. State Department Admits Censorship by the Navy in Nicaragua

(Continued from page 1.)

in regard to censorship, Kellogg said he "had no knowledge of it previously." When confronted with unimpeachable evidence of censorship by the Postal Telegraph company, Kellogg was forced to make the following "explanatory" statement:

"In answer to inquiries of correspondents, the secretary of state said he was today informed by the navy department of the receipt from Admiral Latimer of telegrams concerning the reported censorship. Until the receipt of this information just a few moments ago the state department had no knowledge whatever of any censorship having been established.

"The admiral reported that a censorship had been established at Puerto Cabezas and Rio Grande bar on necessary radio stations to maintain the neutrality of the zone by preventing the sending out of military instructions or information by either side. The admiral said further that all censorship on radio stations in the neutral zone has been removed by his direction."

**Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?**


# PREPARE FOR YOUR LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

**Order Now!**

**The Life and Work of Lenin**

By E. Yaroslavsky

A new authoritative work on our great leader. 25 cents

+ + +

**A Red Calendar**

with a striking picture of Lenin and important revolutionary dates in history. 25 cents

15 cents in lots of 10 or more.

**Lenin on Organization**

The most important publication for workers issued in many years. Writings and speeches of a great leader on the fundamental questing of organization. No worker's library can be complete without this invaluable work. Cloth, $1.50

**Other Books by Lenin**

**State and Revolution**

A most important contribution to Communist theory. A Marxian analysis of the State and a lesson in the revolutionary necessity of the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

Duroflex, durable binding—25 cents.

+ + +

**Imperialism—Final Stage of Capitalism**

A brilliant explanation of the final stage of Capitalism: its development into Capitalist Imperialism. This great work should form part of every worker's library. 50 cents

+ + +

**Infantile Sickness—or Leftism in Communism**

In all young revolutionary movements there develops an exaggerated tendency to the "left." With fanatical hope Lenin shatters their arguments and leaves a ringing, crystal declaration of true Communism.

10 cents

+ + +

**On Co-operatives**

A brief folder in which Lenin pointedly summarizes the Communist position on this question. 5 cents

**The Theory and Practice of Leninism**

By I. Stalin

An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led—the period of Capitalist imperialism. Written by a close co-worker of Lenin—the present secretary of the Russian Communist Party.

Duroflex bound. 35 cents

**Books About Lenin**

By A. Losovsky

Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions.

**Lenin, the Great Strategist**

A portrayel of Lenin in action as a Marxist, loniclan, revolutionary strategist and proletarian statesman. Best known of all booklets on Lenin. 15 cents

+ + +

**Lenin and the Trade Union Movement**

The intensely interesting story of the development of the ideas of Lenin during his thirty years of activity, his conclusions that serve as a guide to action for all workers in the trade union movement. 25 cents

Order from

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

# ...N TOLL OF SOUTHERN FLOOD INCREASES TO 20

## 8,000 Homeless, 2,500 Without Jobs

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 30. — While the toll taken by the high waters continued to mount to a high figure, clearing skies and cooler weather brought some promise of relief to the flood-stricken areas in southern states.

The situation was still critical in Nashville, Tenn., however, where an additional rise in the Cumberland river of nearly a foot during the night increased the number of homeless by at least 700 persons.

4,000 Homeless.

With 1,500 homes flooded, more than 4,000 are homeless in Nashville and nearly 2,500 are without employment because of the raging waters.

Reports received here today from southeast Virginia increased the death toll, more or less attributable to the high waters, to twenty.

## That Holiday Spirit

One Dead, One Dying.

CALENA, Ill., Dec. 30.—An unidentified man is dead, another known only as "Sailor Jack" is dying in a hospital at Dubuque and Michael Alliretti, proprietor of the Bon Ton inn, a roadhouse near East Dubuque, is in the Jo Daviess county jail here charged with shooting during a gun battle at the resort early Wednesday.

* * *

Whole Family Killed.

HARLAN, Ky., Dec. 30.—The Little Bell settlement of Banner Fork, near here, Wednesday was burying its dead and attaining normalcy again.

A gun battle in which all three participants "shot it out" to the death and which literally exterminated one family there was being investigated.

Roy Smith and Henry Smith, his brother, and Daniel Jones were the participants and victims in the shooting affray, the cause of which was not determined.

* * *

Sheriff Kills Inebriate.

J LEMING, Ky., Dec. 30. — Kash Carroll was killed and Harlin, his brother, probably fatally wounded when Deputy Sheriff Robert Deaton opened fire during an altercation at the railway station.

Deaton said he ordered the brothers to move on because they were intoxicated and when both drew guns and fired he defended himself.

New Years in Youngstown.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—The grand international opening of the Workers' Club hall at 169 East Federal St. will be held New Year's night. The hall committee has prepared a fine program of entertainment for the evening and invites the readers of The DAILY WORKER to attend the opening and take part in the fun. Meeting rooms for the various organizations as well as a large mass meeting hall are available for workers and fraternal organizations. A workers' library and reading room will be installed in the near future.


**GINSBERG'S**
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

GRIGER & NOVAK
GENTS FURNISHING and
MERCHANT TAILORS
Union Merchandise
1934 West Chicago Avenue
(Cor. Winchester)
Phone Humboldt 2707

Wanted:
FURNISHED ROOM
FOR SINGLE MAN.
Phone: Daily Worker, MONROE 4713


# PRIZE WINNERS THIS WEEK

First prize for worker correspondence is awarded this week to the worker correspondent at Paterson, N. J., who tells of conditions in the United Piece Dye Works there. He is awarded a copy of "Elements of Political Education" by A. Bordniker and A. Svetlov.

Second prize is awarded to Fred Harris, member of the New York class in worker correspondence, who has contributed several stories to this page during the week. He will receive a copy of the Russell-Hearing Debate on Soviet Russia.

"100%," the worker's novel by Upton Sinclair, third prize, is awarded to Francis Ribarde of Lodi, N. J., who contributed the story that appeared earlier in the week on the mill strike now in progress there.

## THE PRIZES FOR NEXT WEEK

More worker correspondents and more stories from worker correspondents are wanted! Workers thruout the country are anxious to know of conditions as other workers see them, and they look to this page to find out. Send in that story today, correspondents! Three attractive prizes are offered this week, as an added incentive. They are:

1—KING COAL, by Upton Sinclair. A splendid working class novel of the coal miners. Cloth-bound.

2—RUSSIA TODAY. The famous report of the British Trade Union delegation.

3—BARS AND SHADOWS, by Ralph Chaplin. Poems written in Leavenworth penitentiary, where the author was committed during the war as a member of the I. W. W.

Send in that story, workers!

(FIRST PRIZE WINNER)

## WORKERS AT PATERSON DYE WORKS DON'T FIND "HOLIDAY CHEER" WITH SLAVE CONDITIONS THAT PREVAIL

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 30.—For the holiday season of Xmas and New Year when the bosses of Paterson are talking about "our wonderful prosperity," and Xmas and New Year's "joys and cheers" I think it appropriate to write about the United Piece Dye Workers here in Paterson to show how the workers enjoy the holidays. Of course the workers here know something about the strike against this company in Lodi but the company doesn't allow its slaves to think any much about it and if you open your mouth—out you go.

Unemployed Haunt The Mills.

There is always a large amount of unemployed in front of the gates every morning for the day shift and every evening for the night shift begging for a chance to get work.

Hours and Wages.

The company is very generous about hours—all the hours you want to work; the pleasure is yours. at 7:20 a. m. is the company's allotted time to start in the morning but as 90 per cent of the workers are married and have children, they start at 6 and 6:30 a. m. You are supposed to quit at 5 p. m. but most of them quit at 7 and 8 p. m. The reason for this is that per hour make it hard to pay rent, groceries the butcher, etc. It takes 12 to 14 hours to make both ends meet.

The Stench of Ammonia.

There are about 3,000 workers in this plant and out of this about half work on the piece dyeing machines known as the "Overhead" machines. To clean the silk before it is dyed, ammonia is used every morning. About 100 machines throw this odor which nearly overcomes us. The place is large but not high and the windows overhead are all closed and there being no fans (which cost money to install). The result is horrible coughing, choking, wheezing sounds are heard all over the place, so we take refuge in the toilet to escape the odors arising from the ammonia.

Organization Badly Needed.

All talk of organization is forbidden and the workers are in deadly fear of their jobs but in spite of all this, the workers are favorable and ripe for organizing. 90 per cent of the workers are Italians and are influenced largely by the anti-fascist paper Il Nuovo Mondo, and Il Martello. Many read the Il Lavoratore. Anti-fascist sentiment is strong and opinion against Mussolini's government is very bitter. This all can be turned in to healthy organizational channels.

The Associated Silk Workers.

The Associated Silk workers is the existing union for the silk workers in Paterson. It is an independent union having no connections with the American Federation of Labor and has quite a large membership but the union only accepts weavers, warpers, winders, loom fixers, etc., mostly of the skilled section of the mills, leaving the dye house workers out in the cold entirely. The Associated is increasing its activity somewhat. It held a mass meeting in a drive for new members and will hold another one some time in January for the same purpose.

It is necessary to point out to the Associated the need including dye house workers for an union owing to the fact that dye workers hold the key to the silk industry. There is as yet no shop bulletin and no shop outlet, altho the situation is being remedied as fast as we know how.

Young Workers League Opportunities

In the "finishing" rooms where some skill is demanded, mostly young workers of both sexes ranging in age from 16 up to 23 years (as in our mill) are employed. The Young Workers League has unlimited opportunities in this field which will be taken advantage of in the very near future.

# STRIKEBREAKER STABS STRIKER IN YELLOW CAB

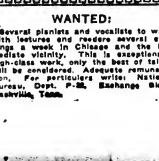
## New Orleans Labor Is Aroused Over Attack

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 30.—Organized labor here is aroused over the stabbing of Thomas J. Duffy, a Yellow cab driver, out on strike, by one of the scab drivers. Duffy is in a critical condition in a hospital after the attack. Guy Allison, the scab driver, admitted that he committed the attack on Duffy.

Several days previous one of the strikers was kidnapped by a gang of scab drivers and taken outside of the city in order to intimidate the strikers.

A movement is on foot to have the Central Labor Council call a general protest meeting against such attacks on unionists to acquaint the unionists of all crafts with the situation.




Doll up if you want to. They'll think you're in disguise at the masquerade ball on New Year's night given by the T. U. E. L. at the Italian Hall.


Graduate of Moscow University, recently from Moscow gives private and group lessons in Russian. (Theory and Practice). Evenings at the Russian Childrens' School, 3925 South Kedzie Ave.

WANTED:
Several pianists and vocalists to work with lectures and readers several evenings a week in Chicago and the immediate vicinity. This is exceptionally high-class work, only the best of talent will be considered. Adequate remuneration. For particulars write: National Bureau, Dept. P-28, Exchange Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.


# NEXT MEETING OF CLASS IN LABOR JOURNALISM IS JAN. 7; STARTS SEMESTER

The next meeting of the Chicago class in worker correspondence will be held on Friday evening, Jan. 7, when the second semester in the course will start. There will be no meeting of the class tonight, Dec. 31, when the members will celebrate the outgoing of 1926.

Chicago workers who did not register for the class during the past semester are urged to do so on Jan. 7. The subject matter already taken up will be reviewed in the beginning of the second semester, the review to be followed by broadening of the work into the different phases of worker journalism.

Further announcements will be made on the work of the second semester. The class meets at 6:30 o'clock, Friday evening in the editorial offices of The DAILY WORKER.

# DETROIT WOMEN HELP FIGHT OF BAKERY DRIVERS

## Show Power to Win For Union Men

By a Worker Correspondent.

DETROIT, Dec. 30.—How the women can aid the men workers to win industrial battles is shown by the recent controversy of the Bakery Drivers' Union here with the bosses and one large grocer.

The bakery drivers here work on a commission basis, according to how much bread they deliver. One of the large grocers, where previously three drivers were used, decided that he would use only one driver and therefore let the commissions of two workers. When the union protested and refused to allow one of its members to deliver the bread to the grocery, the bakery boss delivered the bread himself, thus acting as a scab on union drivers. The grocer said that he "would not let any union tell him how to run his business."

Then two of the many women's organizations in Detroit, the Northern Progressive Ladies' Society and the Women's Educational Circle—came to the aid of the drivers. The women formed picket lines near the grocery and distributed handbills announcing his action.

It was not long before the grocer begged that the lines be removed and consented to again allow three drivers deliver bread to him, as before.

# Textile Mill Will Remain and Impose Onerous Conditions

By SIDNEY BLOOMFIELD.
(Worker Correspondent).

WARE, Mass.—After the sensational suicide among the employees because the suicide of a fellow employee in its underwear department, and as a result of many conferences with large banking firms of Boston, the Otis Co., at its recent stockholders' meeting, decided to continue operating its textile mills in Ware, for a probationary period.

Immediately after the public announcement of its intention of moving the industry to the south, large protest meetings of the Otis company's workers were held in Ware, and resolutions of various kinds were adopted and sent to the stockholders' meetings, public officials, etc. All this, including the suicide of Elie Phaneuf, 59 years old, who had been employed in the underwear department for the mills since boyhood, was a tragic expression of the unorganized textile slaves, clamoring for a means of earning a livelihood.

The conditions under which the stockholders agreed to continue operation for the period of probation involves a plan of what in common parlance among the textile barons is called "reorganization." This plan embodies a "substantial" cut in wages, a speed-up method of production, including more machines, spindles, etc., per worker.

Besides reorganizing the mills, the Otis company demands a reduction of taxes, and will, according to notices already sent to its employees, raise the rents of all company-owned tenements or shacks, as they are called here, to the tune of 25 per cent. Since most of its employes live in company-owned shacks, they will thus be hit from two sides, on the one hand a reduction of wages and more production by speed-up methods, and on the other hand by a raise in rents of 25 per cent.

The present consternation in Ware is used by the employers to further the agitation for legislation to lengthen the hours of work in Massachusetts.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn now in the worker correspondent's classes.

# DEVER STAGES BIG ELECTION DEMONSTRATION

## Mayor Bashful as Healers Urge Him to Say Yes

William (Rabbitt) Dever, who rose or sank from tanner to mayor will be a candidate to succeed himself as chief executive of Chicago unless the usual political signs prove deceptive.

Dever does not want to deposit four more years of his life in the public treasury if he can help it. He wants to spend it in carefree enjoyment. This is what the mayor says. But he shudders at the idea that unless he shoulders his civic responsibility some such unworthy person as William Hale Thompson may sit in the mayor's chair. There would be a resumption of bootlegging, murder, highway robbery and wholesale graft which has been entirely eliminated by the Dever administration.

Hinsmer actually said words to this effect, blissfully ignoring the history of the past four years, the bloodiest since the Fort Dearborn massacre.

Big "Biz" For Dever.

Big business wants Dever to throw his hat into the ring a second time. George Brennan, one of Samuel Insull's pets, is stage managing the Dever candidacy. And George is a good circus manager. All day last Wednesday ward heelers staged "spontaneous" demonstrations of public spirited citizens who want four more years of Dever, in the mayor's office. The Chicago Tribune sent its best mala sobaister, James O'Donnell Bennett to describe the mayoral stampede at Babbitt Dever tried to outdo Calvin Coolidge in saying nothing. And difficult tho it may seem, the mayor succeeded.

"The history of Chicago is just beginning, friends" said the mayor "just beginning in the sense that Chicago is just beginning to feel its power and influence. And just consciousness—new in the sense that none of us ever felt it, I think, so strongly before—means more work and larger thinking for all of us. For myself I feel a deep affection for Chicago than ever I felt before. Mine is the affection of any conscientious man who has been closely connected with the affairs of a hamlet will feel."

We do not know whether Dever loves all of Chicago, including the stockyards or only that part of it where his real estate holdings are located. Dever is a wealthy man.

Said Babbitt Dever to a delegation of colored political hacks: "It pleases me to have you express that wish because four years ago I promised you I would send something to your wards besides a policeman and a patrol wagon." This despite the fact that hundreds of Negro homes were broken into last week and several hundred negroes arrested because of a shooting affair in the so-called "Black Belt."

A Labor Ticket.

Big business and a section of the trade union officialdom favor the mayor's re-election. Two good reasons why the working class should be opposed to his candidacy. But that is not sufficient. His opponents are no better, from the labor standpoint. They will also serve the master class if they succeed. The thing for the workers to do is organize, to contest the local elections under the banner of labor. As the Workers (Communist) Party has advocated for several years, the workers should set up a United Labor Ticket, including all labor political, trade union cooperative and fraternal organizations and meet the capitalist propaganda of the business candidates with the program and policy that conforms to the interests of the working class.

Bandits Get Long Terms.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 30.—Long prison terms were meted out here today by Federal Judge T. Blake Kennedy to the eight men and one woman who participated in the $320,000 mail train robbery on the Union Pacific near Rawlins last August.

Jack Kearns of Salt Lake City, alleged "brains" of the gang, and Johnny the Greek received 27 years each; Jack Madigan, railway mail clerk, 25 years; Howard E (Whitey) Hazlett, 26 years; William F. Bradford 12 years; Teddy Theodore 11 years and one day; Paul Sourlis, 11 years six months; Raymond (Kid) Wills, eight years, and Edna Nagle, alias Edna Evans, one year.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
6:30—Brevoort Concert Trio; Vella Cook, Gerald Crolseaint, Little Warner, Will Rossiter.
10:00—Alamo Cafe Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1927.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
6:30—Brevoort Concert Trio.
8:00—Joe Warner, Vivian Lawrance, Mildred Celucia and Pearl Pratt.
10:00—Alamo Cafe Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1927.

4:00 p. m.—Workers' Park Lutheran Church. Rev. B. P. Lang.
7:45—Baldwin Ave. Baptist Church, Rev. A. W. Nash.

# The Manager's Corner

## The Official Opposition

*He was a man grown gray in the newspaper business, a veteran in the field of journalism. Altho employed by a well-known capitalist sheet, he showed a lively interest in The DAILY WORKER. "Why, you know," he said to me, "I read The DAILY WORKER as often as I can get hold of it. And I have frequently recommended it to my associates for their perusal."*

*Somewhat surprised, I asked him what he found in the paper that was worth while. He puffed on a cheroot for a moment and replied, "First I read the paper for its flavor. It has a definite, virile tang, which is different from any other paper I know. I don't get the same kick out of the other papers." And then he thought for a while.*

*"But there is something more than that," he continued slowly, "and I stress this very strongly among my associates. No man or woman who claims to be well-informed, can afford to miss reading The DAILY WORKER, whether he agrees with its views or not, for this sparking sheet has now become the official opposition to the capitalist press. It does not matter what the subject is, if it is one of importance to the vast majority, you will find expressed in The DAILY WORKER the counter-views to those in the ordinary papers."*

*And then it struck me that he was right. We have in the United States a mass of newspapers running all the way from the reactionary Chicago Tribune to the yellow socialist sheets. Nowhere, except in The DAILY WORKER, can be found such a consistent, class conscious point of view, the cry of the militant worker against his enemies, the capitalist and all their hirelings, the proletarian's defiance of his exploiters. The DAILY WORKER has wrested from its competitors the right to be known as the official opposition.*

BERT MILLER.

# Notice to Our Readers

On January 13, 1927, there will be a Special Birthday Number of The DAILY WORKER in honor of our Third Birthday. The issue will be devoted to special articles, pictures, stories and a full account of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. We can think of no better service to which to put our Special Birthday Issue than to the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti. We can think of no better way of celebrating our birthday than by making a strong plea for their freedom. We are asking that our readers place their names on the Honor Roll in this special issue to indicate their support of the only daily paper which is waging a real fight for their freedom. Send in your dollar for your greeting NOW!

**Working class organizations may secure advertising space at $100 per page.**

Pin your dollar to the blank below and mail it to The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., before January 10, 1927.

HERE'S MY DOLLAR, COMRADES,

to greet The DAILY WORKER on its third birthday, for which you will please enter my name on the Honor Roll in your Special Birthday Edition

Name .....
.....
Address .....
.....
City .....
State .....


SEMINARY CLEANERS & DYERS
Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling
Hats Cleaned and Blocked
Shoe Shining Parlor—Also Laundry
All Our Work Guaranteed. We Call For and Deliver.
812-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Phone Lincoln 3141

The Best Place to Buy Your
CARPETS — LINOLEUM
RUGS — FURNITURE
OSCAR F. BARKUN'S 5 STORES

| | |
|---|---|
| 1600 W. Roosevelt Rd. | Phone Seeley 7722 |
| 1618 W. Chicago Avenue | Phone Monroe 6264 |
| 2408 W. North Avenue | Phone Humboldt 4983 |
| 2635 W. North Avenue | Phone Humboldt 6941 |
| 4247 W. Madison Street | Phone Nevada 1258 |

WHAT ARE YOU—SLOVAK OR AN AMERICAN?
If you are American read the fighting labor daily paper The DAILY WORKER. If you cannot read English, subscribe to the only Czecho-slovak workingclass daily paper in the United States and Canada
THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU
1610 W. 18th Street, Chicago, Ill.
Subscription rates: By mail $6 a year; for Chicago $8 a year.


# SUNDAY LECTURES

## C. E. RUTHENBERG

speaks on the subject

"HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT"

[From the formation of the Left Wing in the Socialist Party to the Workers (Communist) Party today]

*Three Lectures*

**Sundays—Jan. 2nd, 9th and 16th**

8 P. M. SHARP

To be followed by Foster, Cannon and others.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO COLLECTION.

given by the Chicago Workers' School

*Northwest Hall*
Cor. North Ave. and Western Ave.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4780

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE — Editors
BERT MILLER — Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

190 Advertising rates on application.

# The New Drive on Militant Trade Unionism

Article IX.
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

FOR some time, beginning exactly at the moment when the American Federation of Labor officialdom discovered that the only real opposition to American entry into the war came from the left wing of the socialist party which made up the great majority of the Communist Party later, there has been an approach on the part of the socialist bureaucracy and the ruling group of the A. F. of L.

IT was marked first by the cessation of opposition by socialist party members, who were at the same time officials of needle trades unions, to the A. F. of L. machine. Opposition candidates of the socialist type, and backed by the needle trades and Jewish trade union bloc, were no longer nominated in A. F. of L. conventions.

Then came the expulsion policy against the Communists, in which socialist or former socialist union officials joined heartily and, as in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, took the initiative. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of officials, to which anything savoring of A. F. of L.ism had been anathema hitherto, also instituted the expulsion policy.

WHEN the demand for recognition of Soviet Russia became an issue in the labor movement, A. F. of L. officialdom found their most valuable allies in two places—among socialist trade union leaders and among the most hard holied section of the capitalist class. It was socialist union officials who mouthed the most outrageous slanders of Soviet Russia, its workers' and peasants' government and the Communists.

This united front of trade union and socialist reaction knit very closely the bond between the two.

THE socialists, in their attack on the Communists, at first got only sympathetic support from the A. F. of L. officials. Without something more than this their attack would be a miserable failure, as in the struggle in the New York section of the union early last year. The A. F. of L. gave little if any organizational support to President Sigman and his henchmen on the joint board.

The struggle ended with the defeat of the socialist party leadership (in which can be included all the elements supported by the Daily Forward, whether actually members of the socialist party or not).

Then came the struggle in the furriers' union, which, likewise, ended in defeat of the Forward elements.

IN both of these struggles the basic issue was worker-employer co-operation versus a policy of struggle, the abolition of capitalism in the union which had throttled all rank and file expression and amalgamation of all unions in the industry.

There had been a number of struggles in the Amalgamated, but in this about the issues were less clear because of the split between President Hillman and the Forward gang, and the left wing never attained the strength it has in the other needle trades unions.

BUT the failure of the right wing to crush the rank and file opposition in the furriers and the I. L. G. W., together with the knowledge that amalgamation was becoming a popular mass issue which would soon force something more than platonic expressions of endorsement, with the further certainty that the A. C. W. of officialdom would be unable to dominate any amalgamated block because of the preponderance of left wing leadership, undoubtedly prompted the Hillman machine to enter into a truce with the Forward and an alliance with A. F. of L. officialdom and officialdom in other needle trades and Jewish unions against the left wing.

Hillman now proposes amalgamation with the I. L. G. W.—but without the left wing.

THE failure to arouse any real enthusiasm in the membership for the new two-year New York agreement (it was voted for by only something like 10 per cent of the membership, according to statements of members present at the meetings) made the possibility of a rapid development of the left wing in the A. C. W. possible and a united offensive against the left wing in the labor movement desirable—especially in the needle trades.

The offensive has been launched. Socialist party and A. F. of L. officialdom are fighting side by side, as has been shown previously.

THE Committee for Preservation of Trade Unions," whose first act was to attempt to split the forces of labor supporting Sacco and Vanzetti, is an organization of delegates mostly from unions in which the officialdom is controlled by the Daily Forward.

Abraham I. Shiplacoff, chairman of the committee, is part of the Forward machine in the International Pocketbook Workers' Union. The Hebrew Trades Council is controlled by the Forward and it is the center of the new-formed body. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers officialdom is represented by Beckerman, manager of the New York Joint Board.

THE New Leader, official organ of the socialist party, is trying with might and main to become the official organ in English of the reactionary drive. In its issue for December 25 it had no less than eight news stories and articles directed against the left wing and the Communists. It accompanies this truckling to the right wing of trade union officialdom with a front page appeal for funds.

The national executive committee of the socialist party, meeting in New York last week, officially assured the reactionary officialdom of its support in its resolution on the subject published in the New Leader, after making it plain that the N. E. C. will not oppose the present officialdom or new secretary arrangements to do so in the name of the party, goes on to state:

"We rejoice that the members of the needle trade unions have united in a campaign to save the unions from the influence that has brought them to the brink of ruin. To the extent that socialist party members are free of service in this work we pledge their willing co-operation. . . .

THAT the real policy of the socialist party is in conflict with its professed neutrality can be seen by a comparison of the above with the following statement which is made in the first part of the N. E. C. resolution:

"The socialist party has always been opposed to any capturing of the trade unions by political parties and TO ANY ATTEMPTS TO DIRECT AND CONTROL THE AFFAIRS OF TRADE UNIONS BY OUTSIDE PARTIES. (Emphasis mine.)

One statement negates the other. The position of the socialist party officialdom amounts to this:

No struggle against the control of unions by any party except the Communist Party.

THAT this is its actual policy is to be discerned by the fact that its official organ chronicles approvingly denunciations of the Communists and left wing made to meetings under right wing control by such well-known reactionary labor-fakirs-and-traitors as Matthew Woll, Hugh Frayne, New York organiser for the A. F. of L., and Joseph D. Ryan, president of Mayor Walker's labor club, the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City.

The program of the "Committee for Preservation of the Trade Unions," dominated by the Jewish Daily Forward and supported by the New Leader, is too long to quote in full, but one or two extracts will give a clear idea of the objective of this body POINT 8 reads:

To make a survey of the "innocents' club" and camouflaged organizations formed by the Communists and the Communist Party thru which they have received funds ostensibly for the protection of the foreign-born, the Negroes, the Filipinos, for release of political prisoners, for the protection of civil rights, etc., all of which are intended to further the destructive work of American Communism.

As in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, the various movements mentioned cannot be stripped of Communist workers and sympathizers without either crippling or killing them. It is apparent that the socialist party leaders are quite willing to wreck these movements, all of them of vital importance to the labor movement as a whole, to get a crack at the Communists.

ALL of the movements mentioned are non-partisan movements in which workers and liberal middle-class elements take part. The Communists may be and generally are the most active section in that they control their mechanism or own work in them for any other purpose than stimulating them activity, immediate gains for the whole working class and thus speeding up a revolutionary party from which generally inaccessible of the masses, is an idea that could originate only in a diseased brain.

IT is true, however, just because of the active part taken by Communist workers, that most of these movements will die if the Communists are driven out or will become moribund and powerless, empty of working-class vigor that the capitalists will have nothing to fear from them.

Norman Thomas, who wants to fill the shoes of Eugene Debs, seems to have some misgivings as to the wisdom of the red-baiting crusade launched by the socialist bureaucracy that has shoved them quietly into the background, to be fumigated since his contact with Communists in the Passaic strike—against the wishes of the high priests of socialism.

THOMAS likewise is not enthusiastic about the reactionary allies with which his leaders have made a pact for war on the will to struggle in the trade unions. In the December 25 issue of the New Leader Thomas, after doing obeisance at the shrines of Sigman and Hillquit and repeating the invocation against the Communist devil, utters the following warning:

Nevertheless, as labor unions generally nor socialist labor unionists particularly can afford to fight Communism by witch-hunting, by MAKING LOVE TO REACTION, or by a merely negative policy. In the long run THE BEST WAY TO FIGHT COMMUNISM WILL BE BY SETTING UP STANDARDS OF HONOR, EFFICIENCY AND IDEALISM WHICH WILL GIVE COMMUNISTS NO JUST GROUNDS FOR CRITICISM. Above all, it will be necessary for the unions in their sphere and the socialist party in its sphere TO DO BETTER SOME OF THE JOBS—like organizing the unorganized, and defending political prisoners and fighting against imperialism—WHICH THE COMMUNISTS HAVE AT LEAST HAD THE ENERGY TO TRY TO DO.

WE can say to Norman Thomas that we have not the slightest objection to being fought in the way he suggests, but principally because he believes that the present leadership of the trade union movement and the socialist party will soons day fight Communism this way is the reason he aids reaction by giving it at times—the present, for instance—a semi-respectable covering which prevents the imperialist lackey uniform being seen by unskilled working-class observers.

Thomas continues:

It is with joy that one turns to Passaic. There the heroic struggle is resulting in victory. The settlements in the Botany Mills and a number of smaller organizations are all that could reasonably be expected from a local strike in the textile industry.

It is a matter of public knowledge that Communists organized and led the Passaic strike, built up the relief machinery, fed the strikers, and that Communist union organizers and members still are the backbone of the struggle. But how does Thomas explain that the same Matthew Woll, who denounced the Communists to President Coolidge last November for their activity in the Passaic strike, is now lionized by the socialist party press as a savior of the labor movement?

BUT these are minor incongruities in a series of a socialist policy which is consistent as a whole and which brings them in organizations other than the trade unions into conflict with the class interests of the work ers.

In the words of Norman Thomas the socialist bureaucracy is "making love to reaction." It is a neat phrase delightfully descriptive and perfectly appropriate.

I am indebted to Norman Thomas for this apt characterization and also use it hereafter in referring to the socialist leaders, of course giving Thomas credit for it.

(To be continued.)

## How Woll "Fights" the Furriers' Union

The methods by which the war on militant unionism is being conducted are in keeping with its purposes.

No better example of the complete absence of anything savoring of working class integrity can be had than the manner in which officialdom of the American Federation of Labor in general and Vice-President Woll in particular has made war upon the capable and courageous leadership of the Furriers' Union in New York.

The executive council of the A. F. of L. without any charges being preferred and in strict violation of the regular procedure of the trade union movement, appointed a committee headed by Woll to "investigate" the eighteen weeks' strike by which the Furriers established the 40-hour week.

No member or officer of the New York Furriers' Union was made a member of the committee which, in addition to Woll, consisted of labor officials whose relations with Tammany Hall are a scandal among decent union men.

The investigation of the committee was made in secret altho the officials of the union demanded public hearings. The findings of the committee have never been furnished the union.

Vice-President Woll, in the meanwhile, at public meetings and in the capitalist press, is systematically slandering the Furriers' Union, but he has not the courage to meet these officials on the platform. The findings of the handpicked committee will not be made public until after the meeting of the A. F. of L. executive council on Feb. 11. Until then Woll evidently intends to continue his attacks without informing the union of what it is accused.

Tuesday night the Furriers' Joint Board held a mass meeting of the membership and invited Woll to attend, hear the report of Ben Gold and take issue with it if he wished.

Woll did not appear.

But the next day his usual denunciation of the union appeared in the *New York Times*.

In the history of the labor movement, with the exception of the five-year persecution of Alex Howat by the Lewis machine, there is no parallel to this slimy, secretive and typically jesuitical attempt to destroy a union which has earned the enmity of the bosses and their agents by its ability to fight and win.

Woll typifies imperialism's labor agents.

## Products of American Civilization

Alma Rennazio, the latest of Chicago's "bandit queens" to be captured, alleged to be the "brains" of a gang of five youths who had held up and robbed a number of people, is 20 years old and cannot read or write.

When asked to sign a statement made to the police she marked an X and said:

"I can't write. I never was to school a day in my life."

The "leader" being of this level of intelligence, we can form a fairly accurate estimate of the mentality of the followers.

Yet these are the kind of elements pictured by the capitalist press and the police as "master minds."

Where does the blame lie for such criminals and their crimes?

Well, who runs this country?

But it will not be the lords of industry and finance, their apologists and agents who will be hung or sent to prison. It will be the young men and women with the brains of children whose bodies dangling from the gallows or immured in the penitentiary, will be testimony to the efficiency of the American machinery of law and order.

By the way, we are willing to make a small wager that the bandit queen and her faithful followers can be aroused to fury over the progress made by the Communist Party in undermining our American institutions and the spread of red doctrines in our public schools. Those more materially fortunate ones of the same level of intelligence who are editors of capitalist papers, detectives and bankers are greatly concerned over such developments.

100 per cent Americans think alike.

## Chemists for Government and Bootleg Trust in Battle to Make the Stuff So You Can't Drink It and Then Drinkable

WASHINGTON.—The government's battle against the bootleg trust today have promise of developing into "chemical warfare."

Treasury chemists were busy trying to devise formulae for denaturing alcohol which not only will make the product undrinkable, but which will protect the lives of the thirsty whose simple belief in the bootlegger is comparable to their attitude toward Santa Claus.

On the other hand the bootleg corporation chemists were just as busy studying methods by which the nauseating flavoring and wood alcohol poison can may be removed to convert the former by the magic wave of the hand which puts on labels, to any of the once well known pre-war brands.

The trust apparently had the edge.

Against the treasury's chemists, averaging probably less than $5000 annually, the new industry has a formidable array of chemical engineers with salaries many times those paid by the government and with plenty of capital to conduct their scientific researches.

The bootleg trust, with well-equipped laboratories, has so far succeeded in removing the denaturants from industrial alcohol devised by the government.

The treasury has ordered prohibition chemists to seek formulae for "foolproof" industrial alcohol—that is with the poison elements deleted. Under the present law wood alcohol is the basic denaturant, but if the public persists in drinking denatured alcohol treasury officials said "that possibly it will be necessary to recommend to congress that the poison be removed.

Non-poisonous industrial alcohol, however, admittedly would reduce the effectiveness of prohibition enforcement, unless a defaturant can be discovered rendering the product undrinkable and impossible of removal by redistillation.

## STRIKING BOX MAKERS ASK FOOD AND MONEY; HOW YOU CAN HELP

**The striking Paper Box Makers of New York are appealing for food or money with which to buy it. This appeal is addressed not only to our readers in New York, but to their sympathizers everywhere.**

**Food is required to run the kitchen which has been opened and to be sent in bundles to the homes. Food will keep them on the picket line and help them to win their just demands.**

**Contributions of food and money may be sent to the United Council of Workingclass Housewives, Room 237, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.**

# China Survey Shows Power of Cantonese

(Continued from page 1)

is now released from that threat and numbers of nationalist troops which have been quartered in various places in western Hupeh, notably at Ichang, are now available for operations elsewhere. The spread of the nationalist civil administration thruout the province is now proceeding rapidly.

**Nationalists Central.**

Difficulties are found, naturally enough, in the traditional methods of old-style administration, but no positive obstacles are being met. As everywhere else where the nationalists are in control, there is a great rapport between the populace and the civil and military administrators. The newly-appointed financial expert, loaned by the nationalist government to take charge of Hupeh financial measures and to straighten out the provincial finances and to bring them under central provincial control, under the direct supervision of the nationalist finance officials, has assumed office.

**Hunan Province:**

Under the able direction of Tang Sheng Chi, the commander of the eighth revolutionary army, the reorganization of this province under Kuomintang principles and civil administration is proceeding with smoothness. General Tang recently issued a manifesto to the people of the province, in which he outlined clearly the aims and purposes of the Kuomintang rule, emphasizing the social program designed to bring about better economic conditions, particularly among the peasantry. The manifesto had a great effect upon the population of the province and has helped materially in bringing about complete popular cooperation with the new Kuomintang officials.

**Sea Viewpoint.**

In Hunan province there is every evidence of the true "nationalist sense." The people are thoroughly impregnated with the nationalist viewpoint. They have so heartily accepted the new regime as the people of Kwangtun, where the nationalists have completely succeeded in making firm the popular foundations of their administration.

**Kiangsi Province:**

The complete elimination of Sun Chuan-fang and his military forces from this province, thru the final capture of Kiukiang and Nanchang early this month, paved the way for the assertion of control by the nationalist civil administration. The work done thruout the southern portion of the province by the political section of the army, with its educational literature, has circulated thruout the province and the evidences of popular approval of the nationalist regime came clearly in great popular demonstrations when General Chiang Kai-shih, the nationalist commander-in-chief, entered Kiukiang. The new Kuomintang officials have taken office and already a start has been taken toward the consolidation and centralization of financial control, under the direct supervision of financial experts from the nationalist finance authorities.

**Fukien Province:**

The anti-nationalist troops are steadily being forced to succumb to the nationalist forces. There have been several of the Fukien commanders, nominally owing allegiance to Sun Chuan-fang, who have made terms with the nationalist leaders. Among these is General Chang Kiai, one of the most effective of the Fukien militarists, whose submission has been accepted on conditions fixed by the political council at Canton.

As an example of the vicarious effects of Kuomintang propaganda among the people, the fact is to be cited that even in Fukien sections not yet controlled by the nationalists certain reforms have been instituted as a last resort to stem the tide of pro-nationalist sentiment among the people of the province.

**Kuangsi Province:**

The general situation in this province is completely satisfactory. Workers, peasants, students, merchants' organizations, are rapidly growing in strength and influence under nationalist encouragement. The sentiment of the people thruout the province is wholeheartedly favorable toward the new regime.

**Kwsichow Province:**

In this province, also, there has been a repercussion from the action of Yang Sen, the Czechuan leader, in coming under the nationalist government's banners. They have been relieved of the fear of a possible invasion by Czechuen forces and can now give their attention to that portion of their border which faces Yunnan province, where avowedly anti-nationalist militarists still hold control. The problems of reorganization of the provincial administration under Kuomintang principles and methods are being carefully studied. Slowly the new system is being installed, to the satisfaction of the people.

**Kwangtung Province:**

Here, the home province of the nationalist forces for years, the reorganization under the new provincial commission is rapidly going on, the avowed aim being to make Kwangtung a real "model" province from which all other provinces under anti-nationalist control may learn. The bandit suppression campaign is proceeding rapidly. While there are sporadic recrudescences of banditry in some remote sections, these are explainable by the great difficulties in the way of easy communication. Wherever troops can be easily mobilized, however, banditry is rapidly being suppressed.

**Peasant Work in Kwangtun:**

Special attention is being paid by the provincial authorities to bettering conditions among the peasantry. Three major projects are being worked out toward this end: (1) A wholesale plan for effecting a 25 per cent reduction in the rentals peasants pay for their land holdings; (2) the creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks of peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

## New Organ of Labor Makes Militant Bow

**(By Federated Press)**

A new labor journal, "Labor Unity," is announced to be published in Chicago on Jan. 1. It will express progressive trada union policies and views and function as an open forum for all left wing and progressive groupings in the American labor movement.

"Labor Unity" is to appear twice a month under the auspices of the Labor Unity Publishing association, a group of militant and progressive trada unionists of various industries thruout the country, who will comprise a board of publication, with Earl R. Browder as editor.

Among the leading policies which "Labor Unity" will advocate are the the organization of unorganized workers, amalgamation of craft unions, the formation of a labor Party and trade union unity. It will uphold aggressive unionism and opposeclass collaboration, either by company unions or "union-management co-operation," and will stand for clean unionism and democratic control of the unions by the membership.

The new journal will be issued in eight pages, half newspaper size, at 576 W. Monroe street, Chicago. The subscription rate is announced at one dollar per year.

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)

There were other guests, including Dr. Alonzo T. Cowper, D.D., Ph.D., LL.D., than whom it was not possible to imagine a human being radiating more cordiality. He was delighted that Bunny had passed his examinations successfully, and charmed to have been able to oblige his father, and again delighted that Dad was pleased with his son's progress. When they were alone he ventured some playful remark about Bunny's red measles, and was much distressed to learn that the patient had not yet recovered; he took occasion to question the young man—was it really true that the reds were making such alarming progress in Angel City? Dr. Cowper wanted to talk about these shocking doctrines in the same way, that a small boy wanted to read a naughty book.

Daddy was not called into the conference between Old Pete and his father, but from the way Bunny had told him about it. They were having the devil's own time, buying a government was not so simple a matter as they had thought. Everybody had to have a "take-off," all the way down the line; by golly, the very office boy that brought you a letter about the matter expected a ten-dollar bill. Bunny took the occasion to plea, why not get out of the thing surely they had enough money that Dad and they were in too deep, the thing had cost him personally nearly six hundred thousand dollars, and it was real money, and it had hurt. No, they would go thru with it, and when they had got the votes it would be all hunky-dory.

Two invasions had arisen. The naval reserve lands had been under the control of the navy department, and it had been necessary to get them shifted to the control of Secretary Work; then there had been a question whether this could be done by executive decree, or did it require an act of congress. The effect was to make making a lot of delay, but of course that was just a holdup, they wanted more money for this one and that. Old Pete had sent his son on to Washington to act as paymaster. The other difficulty was that some little oil company had got onto the Sunnyside tract—the one that Bunny and Dad were to get and had already selling under an option.

I betcher they would have to be evicted, and it must be done quietly, they must fix matters up with the people in some kind of way. Verna wanted Dad to go up there and look the ground over, and maybe he and Bunny might make a trip of it. Bunnyside was going to be the world's wonder, Verna declared—it would be a paradise many times over and when they had got it safely fixed Dad would take a good long rest.

VII

There was a telephone call for Bunny. He was to call "long distance" in every a hundred miles up the state. When he did so, there was a nurse in a hospital, with a message from Beetle. She wanted him to come to her. She was not in danger, and there was not use worrying the family, therefore she wished him to say nothing about the matter. Bunny of course jumped into his car and made all haste. His sister had been visiting the Normans, a long way from this hospital.

When he got there the attendants told him that Beetle had had an operation for appendicitis, and was doing well. He was taken up to her room, and there she lay, pale and strange-looking, because he had never seen her without her colors. Everything about her was spotlessly clean, a lace white nightgown, and soft white pillows in which she lay sunk in humility, and pathetic in her helplessness. He cried out, "Beetle, Beetle! How did this happen?"

She came quite suddenly. It was pretty bad, but I'm all right now. Very lucky I was so good to me." There was a nurse in the room, and Bertie waited until she had gone out and closed the door. Then she fixed her tired eyes on her brother and said: "We call it appendicitis, because that's the conventional thing, and what you'll have to tell Dad and Aunt Emma. But you might as well know the truth—I was going to have a baby."

"Oh, my God!" Bunny stared at her, aghast.

"You needn't begin acting up—you're no spring chicken, Bunny."

"Who is the man?"

"Now, don't start any melodrama. You know it might happen to anybody."

"Yes—but who was it, Bertie?"

"I want you to get this straight at the beginning. It wasn't his fault. I did it on purpose."

Bunny didn't know what to make of that. "You might as well tell me, Bertie."

"Well, I want you to behave yourself. I'm my own boss and I know what I was doing. I wouldn't marry him now for a million dollars—but for all his millions, because he's a yellow pup, and I despise him."

(To Be Continued.)

Labor Party.
the 40 Hour Week.

THE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK EDITION

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 299. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

# SEE END OF DIAZ RULE IN NICARAGUA

## CALLES FIRM AS OIL LAWS ARE ENFORCED

### Urges Mexican Unity; U. S. Silent

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 2.—Mexico's oil and land laws, which are so repugnant to the United States State Department, have gone into effect. Foreign oil companies, principally American and British, who failed to apply for concession permits to oil and land holdings in Mexico, as provided in the constitution and laws of 1917, must now appeal early action by the Mexican government.

President Calles has put on his stand that the oil and land laws will be enforced, despite the protests and attempts at intimidation of the United States.

**People Support Calles.**

Calles has the support of practically the entire Mexican people in his stand. The chamber of deputies at its session on New Year's Eve, when the oil laws became active, was unanimous in its declarations of support for Calles.

After a last minute rush on the department of petroleum office by oil producers for filing of concession applications, it was announced that 80 per cent of the oil producing land in Mexico is conforming with the new laws. Some 300 applications have been filed with the petroleum department. However, large American-owned companies, who, it is estimated, control oil property valued at $200,000,000 did not file permits.

**Will Be No Yielding.**

No announcement of what immediate action will be taken by the Mexican government on these companies, who yet been made. But, it is certain, there will be no yielding on the part of the Calles government. Calles made this plain in his reply to the oil producers who asked for a "delay" in the enforcement of the laws.

"The new oil laws provide that land for which no concession application has been did by Jan 1, automatically reverts to the Mexican government, which will then decide on its ownership and exploitation.

**Calles Asks for Unity.**

In a New Year's message to the Mexican people, President Calles called upon them to rally behind the administration in face of possible danger, occasioned by threats of the U. S. State Department should the oil laws be enforced.

Calles declared that capital would be welcome to Mexico always, provided it complies with the laws of the republic and does not undertake to absorb Mexico's national interests.

**Mentions Attacks.**

"The adoption of methods and systems to develop our natural resources and the defense of our inalienable rights of nationalism," he said,

(Continued on page 2)

## TEXTILE STRIKERS IN JAIL GET CHEER FROM LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 2.—The families of the 11 textile strikers who are holding jail here and at Hackensack received Christmas cheer to the extent of $60 each. The funds were contributed by the International Workers' Aid, the International Labor Defense, the local Ukrainian branch of the I. L. D. and the local union of the United Textile Workers.

## *Chileans and Costa Ricans Inflamed Over Invasion of Nicaragua by U. S.; El Universal Warns American People*

Denunciations of the United States invasion of Nicaragua are continuing to be made in Latin American countries.

"No one takes the disembarking of the marines at Nicaragua as anything but the culmination of the old policy of attempts against the integrity of the Latin American republics and the marines which landed are nothing more than the consequences of that aggressive imperialism which, at times, has tried to disembark under the mask of the Monroe Doctrine, and other times under or with the names of the Wilson or Hughes doctrine," declared El Universal, influential newspaper of Mexico City, in an editorial on the Nicaraguan situation.

**"MIGHT VS. RIGHT"**

"The theory of force imposed upon right has again been shown on this continent," the editorial declared. "The motives for indignation are not less when the hypocritical, lying efforts used to cover the invasion are contemplated."

"We hope that these facts will serve to unmask before the American people the magnitude of the problem which is now opened for the future of peace in America." It concludes.

**CHILEANS BOO U. S. CHAMPION.**

In the chamber of deputies of Chile, when a deputy attempted to make a speech defending the action of the United States, he was jeered and hooed by his colleagues and from the galleries, until he was forced to take his seat.

**COSTA RICANS AROUSED.**

At San Jose, Costa Rica, the citizens are so aroused over the invasion that a public demonstration of protest against the United States was arranged. President Jiminize issued an executive order forbidding the demonstration.

## *Soviet Census Shows Big Increase in Population, Due to Prosperity and Government's Work in Attacking Disease*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—As the census figures are assembled it appears that the total of population will be nearer to 160 millions than the 148 previously estimated.

A great increase in population of cities is evidence of growing prosperity. Moscow's population, which fell to 800,000 in 1919, is now about 2,000,000. Leningrad has jumped from 400,000 to 1,811,000. Smaller cities show increases of 72 per cent since 1923.

Returns from country districts show that the growth by natural increase is greater than by emigration from the cities. This is attributed largely to the government's work in checking diseases, such as cholera in summer and the typhus in the winter months. A strong fight has also been waged against malaria.

## *New York Company Asks That Supreme Court Define Permissible Strikes*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2. — The supreme court was asked today to define a permissible strike, in a case brought for review by the Barker Painting company of New York. The opinion will have a far reaching effect on the unrestricted right of labor unions to strike.

The New York company, basing its case on the recent opinion of the court in the Dorchy case, in which it was held that all strikes were not permissible, charged that the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America and the Philadelphia local used the strike to force the company to pay the New York union scale in Philadelphia when the latter scale was lower. It was done, the company said, to confine business to Philadelphia contractors.

Lower courts refused to enjoin the strike.

**Condemns Portable Schools.**

Portable schools are, according to the senate, "smokehouses," "roost houses," or "refrigerators," according to Alderman John Toman of the 23rd ward, when he and a committee of parents from his ward appeared before the school administration committee of the board of education.

## FUR WORKERS LEARN COST OF RECENT STRIKE

### Will Join Cloakmakers Against A. F. of L.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 — Seventeen weeks of strike to secure the 40-hour week and wage increases cost the New York joint board furriers' union $310,342.48. Samuel Lebovitz, assistant manager of the board, gave the figures to a meeting of several thousand fur workers. Relief was the largest single item of the bill: $556,000 in benefits and $45,000 for food cards.

Loans from other unions amounted to $443,329, of which $78,331 has been paid back, leaving an indebtedness of $355,098. Local 22, dressmakers, Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, loaned $107,000; the Amalgamated Bank, $50,000; International Union Bank, $45,000; $28,000 from the law firm of Davidson, Moses and Sicher; $10,000 from Joseph Brodsky, union counsel; $19,000 from local unions composing the joint board furriers; $59,000 from special funds. The 10-hour "Victory Bonds" sold by the board brot $21,000.

Hall rent took $40,486; the hall committee, $25,630; the picket committee, $76,691. Legal expenses amounted to $118,208, which covers lawyers' fees, court costs, fines and bail bonds, assistance to prisoners, and the law committee's work.

Ben Gold, joint board furriers' union manager, sounded a militant note in his speech to the meeting, declaring that the organization would fight American Federation of Labor efforts to reorganize the union. Gold asserted that his group would join the cloakmakers who are attacked by the A. F. of L. bodies. Three resolutions were adopted by the meeting, one for the joint board of cloak and dress makers union's support; one endorsing a "shop chairmen's council" as a permanent part of the union's governing machinery; and one for the amalgamation of all needle trades unions.

## SCAB GANGSTER IS SHIELDED BY SIGMAN, CHARGE

### *Attacker of Unionists Aided by President*

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Charging that Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was protecting a gangster who had been used to protect scab shops, Louis Hymen, manager of the joint board, issued the following statement in regard to the case of Abraham Cohen, who brought charges of felonious assault against two furriers, Morris Lederfrid of 91 Sheriff street and Joseph Waite of 814 Kelly street, in the Jefferson Market court on Tuesday.

"Abraham Cohen's record as an underworld strong-arm man is well known, and in offering him the aid of the international Sigman reveals plainly the methods and the elements he is employing in his fight against the joint board.

**Has Proof.**

"I have conclusive proof in the statements of witnesses that on Nov. 17 Cohen protected scabs and attacked the girl pickets of G. & E. Dress Shop, 145 West 35th street, then on strike six days. These two furriers who happened to be on the scene, interfered, and stopped the brutal attack upon the girls. They were later waylaid by this gunella and his gang, who intended, no doubt, to deal out punishment for their help to the girls. Out of these incidents the charges against Cohen for assault has been made, with the assistance of Sigman in Sigman Tactic.

"By these methods of terror and violence Sigman hopes to gain control of the joint board, from which he was driven last year by the honest elements in the union."

A meeting of all shop chairmen in the cloak industry for the purpose of registering the chairmen under the joint board has been called by the executive committee of 50 chairmen which was elected at a mass meeting in Webster hall last Monday.

**Chairmen's Meeting Monday.**

The meeting for registration will be held at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street, Monday evening after work, and will be under the direct supervision of the executive committee, who will register the chairmen present and see to it that only chairmen participate in the meeting, according to the official statement of the executive committee, issued today.

**Call for Election.**

In official resolutions the executive committee at its meeting on Tuesday evening called for an election "to decide on the problems at issue and the leader as the only method by which the present dispute between the International and the joint board in the garment industry can be ended. The resolutions also protested against "all methods of force against minorities in the shops, who refuse to recognize one side or the other." The registration of shop chairmen is an expediency resorted to until a general referendum can be held, as one method of registering the opinion of the mass of the workers, who, according to the chairmen, have had no adequate way of voicing their opinions in the struggle.

## College Professors Hit Fundamentalism and Support Evolution

PHILADELPHIA — A challenge to fundamentalists has come from the American Association of University Professors when they declined to oppose proposed legislation in several states which will prevent the teaching of evolution.

The resolution passed by them on the subject defends "the separation of church and state."

## War Secretary Backs Up Meddling Officers

WASHINGTON — Secretary of War Davis has replied to John Nevin Sayre, who protested that meetings to oppose military training in schools and colleges had been interfered with and sometimes prevented by army officers.

The secretary takes the position that there is freedom of speech for army officers, so long as they do not attempt to speak on behalf of the department of war. He maintains the right of army officers, in their capacity as citizens, to take their own attitudes on public questions.

## Stand With the Workers of China, Mexico, Nicaragua

THE American Federation of Labor is silent on the important developments in China, Mexico and Nicaragua, which vitally concern the working class of the United States.

Silence can only mean approval of the imperialist policies carried out against all of these countries by the Morgan-Coolidge-Mellon government at Washington. If this is the meaning of the silence of the A. F. of L. officialdom, then the workers, unorganized as well as organized, should know it.

The demand of labor must force President William Green and the members of the executive council to speak, and speak clearly, when they meet this month at St. Petersburg, Florida.

* * * *

Salomen de la Selva, secretary of the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor, with which the A. F. of L. is affiliated, is in Washington. He pleads for support in the struggle of Nicaraguan labor against Wall Street's armed intervention. He is able to present all the facts to the A. F. of L. officials quartered in Washington. He probably has done so already. But the voice that tells these A. F. of L. officials to fight recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics is no doubt also influential in withholding such aid as organized labor in this country is able, or should be able, to give Nicaraguan organized labor.

* * * *

The Detroit Convention of the A. F. of L. voted to send a mission to Mexico, not to find out what support it would be possible to give Mexican labor in its struggle with the great capitalists of this country, but rather to put Mexican labor on the grill on the question of its attitude toward the Catholic Church. Such a mission has not yet been sent. Recently there gathered at Mexico City representatives of the organized workers of numerous Central and South American as well as European countries. No spokesman of the American Federation of Labor was there.

John W. Brown, secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, told the Mexican workers that:

"European workers will stand firmly back of their Mexican comrades as well in their hours of need as in times of triumph."

All that the Mexican workers know of the official attitude of the American Federation of Labor comes to them in the stream of vile abuse that had its source in the vicious attacks of Catholic speakers at the Detroit convention, attacks that have not been refuted by the A. F. of L. officialdom.

With Mexican labor fighting for the preservation of its natural resources against Wall Street's oil, land and rubber thieves, no aid comes from the A. F. of L.

* * * *

In China, as in Mexico, the organized labor movement gives its whole support to the struggle against the foreign plunderound. The Chinese trade unions support the national revolutionary movement with all their strength.

When American imperialism is the aggressor against the Canton government, it also attacks the Chinese trade unions.

The government at Washington clearly showed its attitude on the Chinese situation when, on New Year's Day, the American representative joined with other foreign ministers at Peking in a reception in honor of the Manchurian war lord, Chang Tso Lin, the catspaw of foreign greed and the only remaining military leader of any consequence opposing the aspirations of the Chinese people. American recognition of Chang Tso Lin is aid given the enemy of the Chinese revolution and the Chinese working class. But it is the recognition of American imperialism, with which American labor must not associate itself. American labor must take its stand with Chinese labor.

* * * *

The executive council of the A. F. of L. must be forced to speak, either immediately, or at the latest when it gathers in regular session at St. Petersburg, Fla., on January 13.

Local unions, city central bodies and state federations should immediately insist, thru telegrams and letters to the American Federation of Labor headquarters at Washington, D. C., that the organized workers of the United States take their stand immediately with the organized workers of Mexico, China and Nicaragua.

## *Portuguese Anarchists, Deported, Are in Lisbon Jail, Awaiting Trial*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FAIRHAVEN, Mass., Jan. 2.—The reader of newspapers will perhaps remember faintly that some time ago three Portuguese anarchists were arrested at Fall River, Mass., on the instigation of a priest and the Portuguese consul. They were deported by the United States government as being undesirable citizens.

The editor of O Consonial, a Portuguese paper published here, has received information from Lisbon that those three men are now in jail there, awaiting an investigation by the police into their views and activities. Their fate will undoubtedly be that they will be sent to some African possession, there to rot until they are forgotten, even by those whom they tried to render duty to serve.

## YANKEE SAILORS TAKE HOLIDAY; CAPTAIN SEES NO HUMOR IN SITUATION

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Jan. 2.—Twenty-eight American seamen on the steamer Columbia took an unauthorized holiday, on board the steamer Colombia, while on the high seas. Among other unconventional things, they forced the American officers to wait upon them at table, after carefully locking the captain in his cabin.

On the arrival of the boat here the 28 were arrested for mutiny and are held for trial. The boat signed up a new crew.

## NEW DEFEATS TO CRUSH TOOL OF WALL STREET

### *Liberal Armies Move Against Key City*

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 2.—Continued victories of the Liberal forces over the armies of the Wall Street-backed Diaz government point to the overthrow of the reactionary regime here within a short time.

Diaz supporters themselves are admitting that their government is in immediate danger of being shortlived. The liberal armies under the leadership of Dr. Sacasa, president of the liberal government, and General Moncada, the military commander, have administered crushing defeats to the Diaz armies in the east, west, and are now on their forward march to Managua.

The fall of Managua, which is imminent, will mean the end of the rule of the illegal government in Nicaragua and the establishment of the liberal stand and throne in the capital.

**Key City As Objective.**

Capture of the city of Leon, the largest city in the country, is the present objective of the liberals. Leon is the junction of railroad and river communications with Managua and its capture means that Managua will be isolated from the rest of the country, thus simplifying its seizure by the liberals.

Some of the liberal soldiers are stationed at Telica, a short distance from Leon, where they are awaiting reinforcements of ammunition and arms, before making their attack.

**Diaz Supporters Fall Off.**

Diaz supporters are rapidly dwindling, with the greater part of the population showing active sentiment in favor of Dr. Sacasa. Intervention of the United States has served to rally heretofore indifferent Nicaraguans around the Sacasa banner.

In practically every battle Diaz troops are reported to have deserted the reactionary ranks and joined with the liberals.

**Wants More U. S. "Action."**

President Diaz is making appeals for more activity on the part of the United States soldiers and sailors stationed in Nicaragua. So far the U. S. soldiers have been aiding the Diaz government indirectly, attempting to maintain "neutrality" zones, organized by Washington by trying to block the progress of the liberals thru "zones of neutrality," censorship, disarming of citizens and the physical presence of U. S. ships and troops in the country, calculated to frighten the liberals. The failure of these tactics to impede the liberals' march on end Diaz is appealing to the U. S. marines and the U. S. State Department to order Yankee troops into the fighting zones.

**Will Abandon Neutrality Sham.**

Abandonment of the sham of neutrality on the part of the United States resulting in the active participation in the fight against the liberals is now seen as the only hope of propping the Diaz regime. This participation will soon be forthcoming it is indicated. The Washington government is now seen as busy preparing American public opinion to condone an actual attack on the liberals and when this has been fully accomplished, United States soldiers and United

(Continued on page 2)

## GOVERNOR LETS MOONEY ROT IN PRISON, WHILE NOT DENYING APPLICATION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Pleading that he has not time before his term of office expires to examine thoroly a 343-page document, Gov. Richardson has turned down labor's latest plea for a pardon for Thomas J. Mooney. The governor will neither grant nor refuse the plea.

Mooney is serving a life sentenas on a charge of bombing during the Preparedness Day parade in San Francisco in 1916.

"I desire to be fair in this matter," said the governor, "and will not deny the application."

But since he does not grant it either, Mooney will stay in prison.

## *FIGHT WAR WHEN WAR RAGES, IS PLEA OF COMMUNIST TO STUDENTS MEETING IN NATIONAL CONFERENCE*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wisc., Jan. 2. — J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, addressing the national students' conference here, demanded that students not only consider and favor anti-war resolutions in time of peace, but that they carry their opposition into the actual waging of hostilities, refusing to be caught in the maelstrom of rabid jingoism and hysterical patriotism.

"Wars, such as the last world war, grow inevitably out of imperialism," said Engdahl. "There will be another war. It is already in preparation. It can only be prevented by the triumph of labor in the class war that is now raging thruout the whole capitalist social order."

Engdahl pointed out the role that the students had played in the Russian revolutionary movement. He explained the part that students were

(Continued on page 2)

## WOMEN 'SIMPLY CRAZY' ABOUT DOGS GIVE TURKEY DINNER TO POOR CANINES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DENVER—'Twas the day before Christmas, when the city dog catcher, Sam Hansen, got the shock of his life, when two expensive motor cars rolled up in front of the dog pound and the chauffeurs began unloading baskets which they supplied their mistresses had sent full of Christmas dinners for the dogs.

But Sam wasn't the only one to get a jar. A few days earlier, two fashionably dressed women called on E. M. McNeill, head of the municipal inspection department, and informed him that, if he would supply the dogs, they stood ready to send in 100 pounds of roast turkey with dressing and all the "fixing."

"We are simply crazy about dogs," one of them said thru her make-up.

"Yaa," said McNeill thru his teeth, "simply crazy." And then as a sort of after-thought he added: "About dogs."

# NEW DEFEATS TO CRUSH TOOL OF WALL STREET

## Liberal Armies Move Against Key City

(Continued from page 1)

States guns will be turned on the Ilo erals.

**Rejects Mediation Offer.**

An offer to mediate the controversy between Diaz and Sacasa was made by President Jimines of Costa Rica but was refused by Diaz.

Diaz early told the Costa Rican executive that he "was recognized by the U. S.," and no further mediation was necessary.

**Liberals Seek River Control.**

New fighting is expected near the Escondido river at Monkey Point. This is a strategic point as control of the river would give the liberals opportunity for [illegible] Views of the Liberal army is undoubted Diaz is now attempting to have admiral Latimer [illegible] the river point as "neutral" territory to prevent liberals defeat there when the actual encounter occurs. The liberals are also attempting to [illegible] another important position.

* * *

**Coolidge Gags Press.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 — [illegible] of protest [illegible] of the United States [illegible] Nicaragua has [illegible] Coolidge to attempt [illegible] press [illegible] nation correspondents [illegible] ing agents [illegible] ged them [illegible] pelled in [illegible]

Coolidge [illegible] tion" with the [illegible] ragua in [illegible] newspaper [illegible] ment.

**Fear "Mistake" Shaming.**

Tittmann of [illegible] ne said, would [illegible] understandings [illegible] and people and the world [illegible] United States [illegible] do." He bluntly requested correspondents to either be [illegible] ment or be [illegible] there."

**Wheeler Demands Publicity.**

At the same time Senator Wheeler of Montana [illegible] Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg make public the real facts in the Nicaraguan situation. The administration claims that there is no intervention, he said, and that only American lives and property are being "protected."

"Everyone knows," said Wheeler, "that every action of Admiral Latimer in Nicaragua, such as extension of the neutral zone for 300 miles along the east coast and into every town where the marines are located, the withholding of the liberals incommunicado by strict censorship controverts the claims of the administration that not one ounce of help will be given to either side in the controversy."

The marines were sent to Nicaragua to maintain Diaz in office, said Wheeler, and in "intimidate an in-

# Artists' Post of American Legion Makes Artistic Blunder in Letter

Artists' Post No. 63, The American Legion, slipped a cog in its bookkeeping and sent on Dec. 22 what it called a "citation" to Miss Linda Jene Writenber. It consisted of a card in recognition of her "steadfast assistance in their observence of Poppy Day in 1926.

They had bet on the wrong horse Miss Writenber, also a tem leeter of the 24th, informs them that she sold no poppies that she bought no poppies, and that when solicited to sell them she told them with "most eloquent articulation" that she would have nothing to do with the matter.

She reminds them also that she declined an invitation from them to don an artist's tam-shanter and pose on the streets with a group of girls, similarly dolled up, to be photographed by the Evening American.

"Neither was I present," she writes to the Post, "at the hootch party staged in a studio on North avenue in honor of the docile females who participated in the Poesy Day parade, and at which party hootch, approximating the equivalent of cash collected by any female individual representing Artists' Post No. 63, was consumed."

So that's that!

# NEGOTIATIONS FOR SOVIET RECOGNITION, STARTED IN SUMMER, END SUDDENLY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MCSCOW — Important overtures were made by the United States to the Soviet Union, in the summer of 1925, looking toward recognition, says a government official here. The United States seemed on the point of abandoning its former position, when suddenly something happened and the conversations were abandoned. It has never been known here what caused the sudden change of attitude.

[illegible] people. "The price soucht [illegible] is the national basis of Nicaragua, the railroads and the exploitation [illegible] people of a small, defenseless country.

When it demanded that the White House spokesman take the American people into his confidence and tell them what American property was in peril and Americans went us to protect [illegible] their property with our gun [illegible] and marines." "The United States is going a few Wall Street [illegible] to exploit these people [illegible] said.

* * *

**British and French Attack U. S.**

LONDON, Jan 2 — British and French newspapers are joining in the condemnation of the United States intervention of Nicaragua, which has aroused the entire American hemisphere.

The Nicaraguan incident is evidently inspired from every point of view," declared the London Daily News editorially. "There is no evidence at all that American citizens were in the slightest danger from Dr Sacasa and his soldiers, and no intelligent publican of the United States appears to think they were or that the United States government thought that they were.

**Cites Coolidge "Peace" Talk.**

How can Coolidge carry any moral weight with the hotly-headed sinners of the Old World," the paper asks with sarcasm, "when he believes them to their depression and international intrigues and their short way with their weaker brethern, when, as soon as America is faced with an awkward little problem of diplomacy in her own sphere, she succumbs also with all a struggle at prayer for guidance, to the temptation of the devil.

"Admiral Latimer and his marines have, no doubt, put the fear of God into the rebel state of Nicaragua. They have destroyed the government and sent Dr. Sacasa about his business, presumebly. But what legal right or moral right had they to do either?"

**France Sees Imperialism.**

Le Temps, Parisian newspaper, attacks the entire policy of the United States in Latin America, as imperialistic. The paper says that the United States is attempting to control all Latin America by its great financial power and because the Latin-American countries need money that the United States, enriched by the world war, alone can furnish.

It said that America is pursuing the same policy it has followed when forced by other nations.

**Monroe Doctrine is Screen.**

La Liberte also denounced the United States and declared that the famous Monroe Doctrine was being used to trangle the Latin republics. "It has been a screen of the Monroe Doctrine," it said, "that the United States is pursuing a policy whose victims should be freedom and independence. The Monroe Doctrine, which forbids European to attack their noses in American affairs, is a very convenient fence which encircles like Columbia and faith, and now Nicaragua, are strangled."

# Set Moron Trial for Feb. 1; Croarkin Loses Plea for More Delay

Trial of Harold J. Croarkin for the slaying of little Walter Schmith was set for Feb. 1 by Chief Justice William J. Lindsay of the criminal court.

Croarkin stood mute when called to plead and the customary "not guilty" plea for such instances was formally entered.

Croarkin presented a disheveled, nervous, irritable appearance when he entered court for the arraignment.

Attorney Timothy Crowe, of defense counsel asked for a week's delay in the arraignment and Safety Attorney Robert E. Crowe immediately objected to the first assistant upon immediate action.

"They should be shown it is possible to bring a culprit of this type to the bar of justice for swift punishment," said Crowe. "Not only do I protest against a delay in the arraignment, but I suggest that the trial date be set for not later than Feb. 1."

# Ask Women to Rally to Aid of New York Striking Box Makers

NEW YORK—A conference of all women who are interested in the striking paper box makers is called to meet at 8 p m the evening of Jan. 7 at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street, near Third avenue. Any organization which cannot elect delegates before that date may be represented by any of its officers.

The purpose of the meeting is largely to devise means to continue the work of feeding the strikers thru the strikers' kitchen and otherwise.

All women's organizations are urged to be represented. The need of action is urgent and the cause is worthy.

# Georgia Officials Aroused Over Klan Attack on Lawyer

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 2. — Stirred by reports that members of the Louisville whipping mob wore the regalia of the Ku Klux Klan in their raid on Attorney Wimberly E. Brown Christmas Eve, state officials are moving to prevent similar occurences in the future.

Governor Walker warned the sheriff of Trimble county that he would declare martial war there unless "these outrages" were curbed.

Judge H. B. Henderson of the Superior Court at Louisville ordered a special session of the grand jury to investigate the whipping of Brown. Brown had accused the prosecution of members of a mob accused of the murder of Willie Wilson.

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

# FEDERATION TO CONSIDER NEW LABOR TEMPLE

## Broadcasting Hours Are Changed

At the meeting of the Chicago Federation yesterday it was announced that the time for broadcasting "Labor's Hour" from station WCFL would be changed from 6 to 7 to 7 to 8, beginning with Sunday, Jan. 9.

Secretary Harry E. Sheck of the Label League announced that the four Sunday meetings of the Chicago Forum in January would be devoted to labor matters, including that of the 9th, when Sidney Hillmen of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers would appear.

A resolution was adopted asking the chairman to appoint a committee to look into the proposal to build a labor temple.

# Attempt to Free Klan Dragon, Murderer, on Technicality Is Made

MICHIGAN CITY, Jan. 2 — The plot to free D. C. Stephenson, former Indiana klan dragon and political power, from prison, where he is serving a life sentence for slaying Madge Oberholtzer, was suddenly adjourned just as it got under way.

Counsel for Stephenson filed an amended habeas corpus petition and Attorney General Arthur L. Gilliom, after consulting with his battery of assistants, asked for time to prepare a new answer.

Stephenson's habeas corpus petition was based on a claim that the clerk of Marion county failed to certify to his sentence the transcript of evidence when it was transferred from Marion to Hamilton county for trial.

# Structural Iron Men in Pittsburgh Ask Week of Five Days

PITTSBURG — A five-day week is one of the demands of the Structural Iron and Bridge Workers in this city in addition they ask a wage increase [illegible] association [illegible] discharged from the job for any reason. Officers of the Building Trades Employers' Association will meet labor representatives the first week in January to consider the demands.

**Outbreak in Brazil.**

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 2. — It is reported here that a band of revolutionists in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, the southernmost of the Brazilian states, under the leadership of Zezca Netto, have been defeated.

This state has been the scene of numerous revolutionary outbreaks in the past few years chiefly because of the coffee valorization schemes. For what part, if any, of the present movement is unknown.

**Hold Four in Kidnapping.**

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 2.—Four men were held here today in connection with a frustrated plot to kidnap Dan Sullivan, 86-year-old multi-millionaire banker, Christmas Day.

Charges accusing the men of conspiring to kidnap Sullivan and hold him for $100,000 ransom were filed against Clyde Jennings, John Adams, Tom Stanley and William Kemp.

**"Me" Grants More Pardons.**

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 2.—Two full pardons were announced today by Governor M. A. Ferguson, bringing her two-year clemancy total to 2,962. The pardons were for John W. Wilkes of Harris, two and a half year sentence on a liquor charge, and Frank Schima, burglery two years, and liquor one year.

**Root Champions League.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Elihu Root, speaking at a dinner at the Hotel Astor, where he accepted the award of $25,000 from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, lauded the United States for remaining out of the league of nations. In so doing, he said, it had failed to be true to its highest ideals.

**Took Poison With Some Alcohol**

SACRAMENTO, Calif., — Poison liquor has taken a total of 798 lives in California since 1920 the year after the advent of national prohibition, it was revealed today by figures issued by the state bureau of vital statistics.

**Chain Stores Gaining.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—While wholesale 'houses' in this district report sales in November as 10 per cent lower than a year ago, there was a noticeable increase in the sales of chain stores for the same period.

**Drift from County Into City.**

PARIS—The country is concerned over the drift of the population from country to city, shown by census figures just made public.

**Italy Threatens Jugo-Slavia.**

PARIS.—It is reported here that Italy is massing forces along the Jugo-Slavia boundary. The latter country, alarmed, is making military preparations to meet any possible eventuality.

# "Silent Cal" in Frantic Plea to Jingo Press to Push War on Nicaragua

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

Imperialism plays a difficult role when its veil of hypocrisy has been torn aside. The American brand of capitalism is learning this as the result of its aggressive attack launched against Nicaragua, that stands revealed, not as Kellogg's state department would wish, as "a mission of mercy," but as a robber expedition to protect loot already taken from a defenseless people.

So keenly does the Morgan-Coolidge-Mellon administration at Washington feel its awkward position as its dollar diplomacy stands stripped naked before the world, that the president himself is forced to throw aside the mask of "White House spokesman" and make his plea direct to the subsidized press for better capitalist propagandizing of the American people.

* * *

Coolidge calls it "embarrassing the administration" for the peoples press support of "the government in its foreign relations". But there is the handicap in the war lies actually is declared no civil liberty suppressing espionage act functions, as in the last war with the result that the real purposes of dreadnaught warships, filling the stars and stripes in the Caribbean can be made known on a large and increasing scale. The workers and farmers of America have yet to know all the details of "The Star Spangled Banner's" most recent depredations in Central America and, knowing it, the schemes of the exploiting [illegible] combat them in the interests of the oppressed at home and abroad. It may be that the cloak of censorship may be thrown over the truth to some extent, regarding the censorship established by Rear Admiral Latimer, Wall Street's agent on the job. Latimer, with Kellogg's state department claim [illegible] ignorance, put a quietus on radio stations in the coastal zones on the Nicaraguan east coast. Thus Coolidge's ultimatum delivered at the White House may intimidate some independent editors and beat them into line. But the capitalist press of the United States servile as it is will stand in ridicule before the world, if it tries to hide all the truth, with its press of all Latin-America and Europe alive with the real meaning of Uncle Shylock's most recent adventure in Central America.

* * *

"Silent Cal" undertakes an impossible hushing expedition when he sets out to explain that he does not think in the words of the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, that "some American citizens or newspapers should criticize the administration in such a way that the world at large will get the impression that the country is not united behind the president and his state department."

The same correspondent declares: "President Coolidge considers that the press is interested in promoting American commerce..."

In this "Silent Cal" is quite correct. The capitalist press is but the lackey of the profit-making interests and as such is very anxious to promote the interests of its masters. But there are broad anti-imperialistic sections of the producing population, in the city and on the land, that force even their old party spokesmen in congress to raise the fight against the "interests" of commerce. This alone explains why Senator Wheeler, of Montana, promised the introduction of a resolution in the senate demanding the withdrawal of the dollar-flagged battleships from the trouble zone. Wheeler takes up the struggle while Senator Borah, of Idaho, head of the senate foreign relations committee wavers and hesitates. Even the kept press cannot turn a deaf ear to the anti-war demand in congress. It cannot remain silent in the face of the ceaseless assaults originating in foreign countries. The great masses of the people of the United States will therefore continue to get some of the truth indirectly, where it will not come to them first hand.

Now the workers also have a Communist press to throw the spotlight of truth on Washington and Wall Street.

* * *

Coolidge continues the old hypocrisy when he feels that the kept press should make plain that it supports its government when it [illegible] government protects American interests at home and abroad."

But the "American interests" that Coolidge refers to are the "interests" only of the 12 per cent of the population of this country that owns 90 per cent of the nation's wealth. The 87 per cent of the population, the workers and farmers, have no interest in plundering the Nicaraguans, the Haitians, the Filipinos, or any other subject people. The most outspoken section of the jingo press wants Coolidge to wave the flag for the 13 per cent and make no bones about it. The Chicago Tribune, like its namesake in Minneapolis recently quoted in this column, wants to be frank and outspoken. It says.

"The reason the navy is operating in Nicaragua is because American dollers are invested there in lumbering and other productive enterprises. Because of these investments there are American citizens in the country and the navy lands men to protect their lives and their property."

In other words, the American navy must belly and intimidate the Nicaraguan, or the native of some other country being robbed, into complete acquiescence to the dollar brand of exploitation. Otherwise it is guaranteed, "in the name of humanity and civilization," that this bullying navy, under orders from Washington, will shoot him full of holes.

* * *

The Chicago Tribune regrets that the old hypocrisy has been banged to pieces. It sheds tears because the opposition under Dr. Juan B. Sacasa is permitted to appear as a "liberal government." It charges that the imperialisms of other nations function more efficiently in this respect. Thus, it says: "No opponent of the British foreign office could be a liberal. He'd be merely a bad egg, and humanity, religion, and altruism would demand that he be put down and kept down and he would be."

But the Tribune, weeping for American imperialism, fails to discover that even British imperialism is facing the same handicap. The British foreign office tried to arouse the British nation against the Union of Soviet Republics. But the British workers stopped that. The First Workers' Republic was not "put down." Instead a delegation of British trade unionists visited the Soviet Union and got up a report filling a good-sized book showing that Russia was not "a bad egg" from the working class viewpoint. This story is being repeated, not only for Great Britain but also for the United States and a lot of other imperialist bandits in the Chinese situation.

* * *

The Chicago Tribune points out that, "An American president on some public occasions (as in Coolidge's speech at Trenton last week) is expected to explain the idealistic purposes of America. The American people like to believe that these purposes exist."

But many are now going thru a period of awakening. They are learning that banks and investments are the sole concern abroad of American imperialism, the inspiration of the "big navy" and the "big army" created in Washington, following the path that leads toward new wars. American imperialism intends to go thru with its program, with or without the shield of hypocrisy. It must go ahead or perish at the feet of some other mightier imperialism. But to go ahead means to perish at the hands ultimately of the object of its oppression.

Nicaragua is small. But it is indicative of the whole struggle. Therefore it is important. That is why Washington is so worried over Nicaraguan developments. That is why American labor, should champion the cause of Nicaragua, as it is for all the world like the struggle that must be raised and developed for the defeat of all imperialisms and the world triumph of the social revolution.

# CALLES FIRM AS OIL LAWS ARE ENFORCE

## Urges Mexican Unity; U. S. Is Silent

(Continued from page 1)

have, on account of distrust and resistance attached to any innovations brought about difficulties at home and abroad." He was referring here, it is seen, to the U. S. attitude and the religious outbreaks in Mexico.

Bad faith, and natural malevolence of selfish interests are misrepresenting Mexico's attempt to attain [illegible] betterment, he said, and are attempting to picture them as manifestations and plans of a social dissolvent nation.

* * *

**May Withdraw Sheffield.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Altho the United State Department of State is maintaining silence in regard to the attitude toward Mexico since the going into effect of the new oil laws, it is indicated that the withdrawal of Ambassador Sheffield from Mexico may be expected momentarily.

Officials have declared that the Washington attitude will possibly do nothing until what they term as "overt act" is committed by Mexico in the enforcement of the laws.

No other comment, except that the situation was "critical" would be made by the State Department.

The United States government has intimated that the oil laws are acts of confiscation of American property in Mexico.

# Lynchings in 1926 Show Decline, with Increased Prevention

The number of persons lynched in the United States in 1926 were 39, according to the findings of Tuskegee Institute. Florida leads with eight and Texas comes next with seven. This is 13 more than were reported in 1925, but 28 less than the high mark of 67 in 1922.

Only 5, or less than 17 per cent were persons charged with rape. Of those lynched, 22 were Negroes, 4 whites, and one Indian. Two were women. The court had already acquitted one of the victims.

Twenty of the victims were taken from the hands of the law—8 from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

In 23 cases, officers of the law prevented lynchings, four cases occurring in the northern states and 20 in the south.

# Small Isn't Saying Why He Named Smith

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2.—Gov. Len Small today forwarded to United States Senator H. F. Ashurst of Arizona an authentic copy of the nomination of Frank L. Smith as United States senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator William B. McKinley. Ashurst also asked for an authenticated copy of the statement issued in connection with Smith's appointment, to ascertain the reasons for Governor Small's choice. This the governor did not send to him.

**Bandits Reduce the Surplus.**

DETROIT, Jan. 2 — Two bandits obtained approximately $20,000, it is estimated, by holding up a branch of the Commonwealth Savings bank today.

The bandits worked behind locked doors forcing three employes to open the vault.

**Fire Loss at Gary.**

GARY, Ind., Jan. 2.—Damage of $35,000 was done by a blaze of unknown origin in a downtown business block.

Every Worker should read the American Worker Correspondent.

# Students Urged to Oppose Capitalist Wars

(Continued from page 1)

day taking in the revolutionary struggle in China. He then called upon the students to examine more deeply into the evidence in hand, declaring it as his belief that there would be a somewhat similar development in this country. Engdahl showed how the former college students, Albert Weisbord, the leader of the Passaic textile strike, and Powers Hapgood, active in the coal miners' union, have cast in their lot with the working class, and that many other students will do likewise.

Communism is native to the United States, just as it is native to every other country," declared Engdahl, ridiculing the capitalist propaganda that claims Communism is an import and product from Moscow. He showed how the Communist Party, the leader of the workers in their struggle for emancipation, gains its strength out of labor's growing conflict with capital, and that this condition is prevalent in all countries, to a greater or less degree. He explained the contradictions within the American capitalist system that work towards its disintegration and ultimate defeat and abolition.

The student conference, attended by 600 students and meeting in Milwaukee's municipal auditorium, was held under the direction of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations.

**Ask Many Questions.**

Engdahl was assailed with numerous questions following his address. His questionere were especially anxious to know why Communists were atheists, and one southerner, from Georgia, wanted to know how the Soviet Union was going to get along without god. Others were worried about the suppression of civil liberties in the Soviet Union, pointing out that it was possible for The DAILY WORKER to exist in the United States and Communist meetings were permissible, while in the Soviet Union there were no capitalist dailies and capitalists were not permitted the right to hold meetings in the Soviet Union. Others raised the question of "free and violence" in abolishing the capitalist state and establishing the proletarian dictatorship. Some of the students were also very much alert to developments in the rest of the world, taking the same course as they have taken in Russia. They didn't think communism would apply in other lands. All of these questions were carefully answered in detail, so that the audience was convinced that they had the Communist view-point although some still declared they were not convinced of its correctness.

Before Engdahl spoke the students had been addressed by a representative of the local chamber of commerce. They had also listened to Daniel W. Hoan, Milwaukee's socialist mayor and to local labor officials.

**King's Bishop Warns of New War.**

One of the speakers was Dr. G. A. Studdert Kennedy, bishop to King George of England, who declared that what he called the "nationalist faith" holds fair to tear the world into bloody ribbon again today as it has done in the past. He said:

"My country, right or wrong," is the cry of nationalism today. My country above all others—my faith and it battle flag.' And when faith becomes attached to that then you can be sure that a blood-red sunset will lead to a blood-red dawn."

The King's bishop, perhaps with the recent general strike and coal strike in mind, turned his wrath on Bolshevism as follows:

"The class faith bids fair to turn society asunder. It is the driving force behind communism, Bolshevism and a certain quality of socialism."

He claimed that it was only man's desire to "show off" that drives some to live in palaces and keep their boots shiny in days when women go dress or half dress, in fashionably cost clothes while their sisters go in filthy rags.

**Divide on War Support.**

Four propositions on the question of participation in future wars came before the conference. There were 327 men and women students declaring they would not participate in any war. The greatest sentiment, however, supported the statement that, "I am ready to support some wars and not others."

# Walsh-Cooper Bill, Supported by Labor, Aims at Prison-Made Goods

NEW YORK.—Prison contract labor can be struck almost a knockout blow if congress passes the Walsh-Cooper bill (H. R. 8653), asserts A. F. Allison, secretary of the International Association of Garment Manufacturers. Organized labor is vitally interested in this bill as shown by its representation at the open hearing held by the house labor committee. The New Jersey State Federation of Labor, as well as those of Illinois and Ohio, with the International Molders' Union, International Association of Machinists and American Federation of Labor, can follow up now by appeals to congressmen.

The Walsh-Cooper bill provides that prison-made goods from whatever state must be subject to the laws of the state into which they are sent for use, consumption, sale or storage. The four states which are the biggest factors in the prison goods market—Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey—are among the 18 which have laws requiring the labelling of all prison-made products. The federal law, regulating interstate commerce, would act to prevent the present dumping of non-labelled prison products of other states in the essential markets. Connecticut alone pays $2,000,000 worth of work clothes into New York without labelling "Prison made," despite the fact that prison-made products end in the consumption of binder twine by Minnesota farmers who buy right from Stillwater prison. The prison boiler, however, that the consuming public will have to pay the same price for goods known to be prison-made as it does for products otherwise produced. With goods labelled "Prison made," profits would be greatly reduced for the contractors and they would tend to disappear, the association believes. Then full state's use systems could be put into effect.

Prison labor contractors are actively opposing the passage of the Walsh-Cooper bill. In Illinois, Indiana and Michigan particularly, they are exerting pressure. An argument used is that the contract system pays more than a state's use plan. Authorities, and, however, that state's use is actually more economical, citing the New Jersey situation.

# PEKING LOSES CHEKIANG; WILL JOIN IN REVOLT

## *U. S., France, Japan Disturbed by British*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 2. — Chekiang province, south of here, has declared its independence from the Peking government, in officially severing its connection with the reactionery and now rapidly crumbling regime in Peking, the position of the Canton revolutionary government is now considerably strengthened. Chekiang's affiliation with the Cantonese revolutionaries is expected momentarily.

Capture of Shanghai by the Southerners shortly is now practically assured.

**People With Canton.**

The northerners have amassed some 100,000 troops in this district, but losses by desertion to the revolutionists and hostility of the people toward the war-lords, who are imbued with great pro-Cantonese sentiment, are having their affect.

Fighting is still going on near Hangchew, capital of Chekiang.

* * *

**Washington Silent.**

WASHINGTON, January 2. — The Washington government is silent on the memorandum of the British government issued last week in which Great Britain declared the powers should adopt a more liberal policy in the Chinese situation. Great Britain declared it favored revision of the tarif and customs policies pursued by the powers, to allow the Chinese more autonomy. Great Britain asked the other powers to make a statement as to what policies they intend to follow towards China. Washington's silence is adding to the international complication surrounding Chinese affairs.

England also urged for recognition of the growing nationalistic spirit in China and the adoption of a "hands off" policy, providing for future recognition of any faction in China that showed itself capable of self-government.

**U. S. Flabbergasted.**

That the U. S. Department of State was much disturbed over Great Britain's stand is indicated. The United States has attempted to play the role of being China's "friend," the while pointing to Great Britain as the "evil foreign power." Great Britain is now seen as tearing the tables and the United States visibly "doesn't like it."

**No Alternative.**

The United States now has no alternative but to move along with Great Britain, according to observers here. Coolidge and Kellogg have had several lengthy conferences on the matter since the receipt of the British memorandum, and while refusing to divulge their reactions, indicated that a "favorable reply" would be made soon. The state department has refused to make any statements until the British answer is framed.

**French Coy.**

The French reaction to the British proposals is virtually the same as that of the United States. The French cabinet is reported to be "wary" of the motives behind the Downing street action, and is preparing to adopt a "watchful waiting" policy to see what develops.

Japan, the other power greatly interested in China, is openly against the British proposals for a change in the fiscal policy of the powers, if the opinions of the leading Japanese newspapers are criterion. Big business in Japan sees great losses in a now lucrative field, if the powers treat the Chinese with more liberality.

## Lithuanians Protest Against Fascist Rule

Lithuanians held a meeting at Cicero to protest against the fascist terror in Lithuania and particularly against the recent assassination of four Communists in that country. The hall was full, feeling ran high, and resolutions in vigorous terms were passed.

Another meeting is arranged for Tuesday evening, Jan. 4, at Lithuanian hall, 3133 South Halsted street, and again on the following evening, the 5th, at Roseland, 107th and Indiana avenue.

## *'England in Valley of Humiliation,' Says Canterbury Archbishop in 1927 Message*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The English people come to the New Year in a mood of disappointment, and they should take the "Pilgrim's Progress" as their guide for 1927, the archbishop of Canterbury declared in a New Year message to the British people.

"Brothers, things are too close behind us to be likely to be forgotten," said the archbishop's message, "even if just to forget could be right.

**Can't Forget Chaos.**

"We cannot forget what we have seen with our own eyes, the crippling of our commerce, worklessness of so many thousands with all its attendant ills, tokens of distress and fear and lost infrequent bitterness.

"We do not feel that we are standing upon the height, but in a valley.

**Cites Bunyan.**

"We are disappointed, even humiliated, Humiliation! The word suggests bitter and profitless experience, but John Bunyan gave it for us a different ring—'In the valley of humiliation is found a place as any the crow flies over.'"

The archbishop declares that 1926 was not entirely unfruitful, pointing to the Geneva conferences and the imperial conference.

"We will draw the sting from even the gloomiest events of these disquieted months if we can feel that as a people we have learned from them a little of what they have to teach," said the archbi

## *RIGHT WING ATTEMPTS BLACKMAIL OF NEW YORK PAPERBOX STRIKERS*

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)—A. I. Shiplacoff, who has been selected as Chief Executioner of Communists by the so-called "Preserve the Unions" (in reality Destroy the Unions) conference held at Beethoven Hall, has made an attack upon the Paper Box Makers' Union and its leadership in the Jewish Daily Socialist Forward. In his statement he expresses dissatisfection with the leadership of the union, including Fred Caillos, the manager who came into office after a revolt of the rank and file against the last manager, Waldman, who was backed by the Socialist Party bureaucracy in the labor unions and who was guilty of graft, gangsterism and corruption which had brot the union to ruin.

Shiplacoff declares that relief will ha given to the Paper Box Makers' Union only on condition that those who control the union at the present time get out of the situation. Mere then this, he admits that he has assurances that the strika can be settled.

It is well to ask a few questions of this new hero of the right wing bureaucracy: You are dissatisfied with the leadership of Caiolla and his associates, who are not Communists but plain, honest, trade unionists, who have cleaned out the corruption and the mess left by the Waldman clique. Whom do you wish to lead the Paper Box Makers' Union and their strike? Do you wish the return of Mr. Waldman and Company? Do you support when the rank and file kicked him out of office?

You state that the strike can be settled. What special information have you? The attorney for the Paper Box Makers' Union is Mr. William Karlin, a prominent official of the Socialist Party, one of your own sort, who is very closely allied with you in the present witch-burning campaign against the Communists. Why has Mr. Karlin not succeeded in getting a settlement with the bosses earlier? Are you indeed on more intimate terms with the bosses than is Mr. Karlin or the union? Mr. Sigmen, your hero in the cloakmakers' strike, worked with the bosses before and during the strike. Do you get this information from Mr. Karlin, or have both of you been keeping certain information from the union end from the workers?

This strike of the Paper Box Makers' Union has been fought by the union against the most miserable conditions prevailing in any industry. It has been fought with very little resources at its command. The present leadership has had to overcome not only the opposition of the police, of gangsters, and the resistance of the bosses, but has had to overcome the ruin and wreckage left by the Waldman administration when it was kicked out of office in July of last year.

**Strikers Demand Support.**

It is plain that such a union, in so difficult an industry, cannot win its strike without support of the labor movement. It has shown great courage and fighting spirit in maintaining its workers whose loyalty to the union has been many times challenged by the betrayals of the Waldmans and similar reactionaries who associate today with Mr. Shiplacoff.

These workers have a right to demand of all trade unions that they come to their support. Placing conditions upon the support of these workers is nothing more nor less than blackmail. You say you will give relief on the condition that the present leadership gets out.

Do you really think that the workers, who have learned their lesson with the Waldmans will sell themselves for the return of Waldman, who had ruined their union and had discredited unionism, and who had used the Paper Box Makers' Union as a pawn for their own eggrandizement and shameful purposes? The Paper Box Makers' Union will give the proper answer to such blackmailing methods.

**Hit at Shylock Methods.**

We should like to ask one more question of Mr. Shiplacoff. Why such an interest in the Paper Box Makers' Union? Why this meddling and interference with workers out on strike? You are supposed to be against interference in labor unions—you who were only yesterday the Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party of New York are really against Communist and so-called "outside" interference in labor unions. Why this interference? Why the Shylock terms to workers demanding relief?

In your actions in the Paper Box Makers' situation, you believe all of your high-sounding phrases about "no politics in the unions" and show that behind these phrases is the gross intention to utilize the union in order to clean out men and women who have been fighting a hard battle against the bosses and their scents, with the hope of putting in your own ugly group of reactionaries who will throttle the will of the rank and file and maintain itself by gangsterism and terrorism. The Paper Box Makers have a right to say to you the new little hero of the reactionaries—"Keep your hands off the Paper Box Makers' Union, or else we, the real members of your own union and all unions will give relief, not because of solidarity and unity and for victory against the bosses.

## Political Strife Is What Japan Calls Conditions in Korea

TOKIO, Jan. 2. — Hurling bombs and using revolvers, a group of natives entered two business offices in Seoul, Korea, killing two men and wounding seven others, according to word received here today. The motive for the outrage is unknown, but it is believed to have been inspired by political strife.

**British in China Uneasy.**

SHANGHAI.—British nationals here feel uneasy over the British government's memorandum regarding China. Their fear is being ultimately deprived of their privileged positions is, however, being masked by their declarations that the paper shows a liberal attitude on the part of their government and refutes the charges of imperialistic designs.

## GERMAN FIRMS REFUSE LETTERS WITH STAMP OF FREDERICK GREAT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN.—Many German firms are refusing to receive letters bearing the new ten pfennig stamp with a likeness of Frederick the Great, as a protest against what they cherge is monarchist propaganda.

The picture of Frederick is slipped in by the minister of posts, not as a former king of Prussia, but in a series of stamps picturing illustrious litarary men, with whom it pleased the monarchists to include the patron of Voltaire.

## UNEMPLOYMENT ACUTE IN FRANCE AND CABINET IS CALLED TO DISCUSS IT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS.—Unemployment has become so acute as to receive the attention of a cabinet meeting. The situation is aggravated by the rise of the franc in value.

Furniture manufacturers reported 45 per cent of unemployment and predicted a complete stoppage of the industry unless there we sudden improvement. Textile and metal industries are hard hit.

The minister of public works told the cabinet that they were planning in a series to take care of se many manuel workers in public enterprises as possible. Some cities, such as Lyons, Lille, and others, are already taking such action.

## Scandal in Sale of French Decorations

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS.— The arrest of M. Ruotte will lead, it is believed, to his laying bare a tremendous scandal in connection with the barter of the coveted Legion of Honor decoration. Nominations for the honor were imposed, ha allaged, by various members of the French parliament, who sold the decorations.

M. Ruotte has in his list one man who was given the honor because of his twenty years in the direction of industry, altho he was but 33 years old; another who received it althe he has a police record of having trafficked with the enemy in the late war; and still another who was decorated altho he had served a prison term for bankruptcy.

## Two More Yank Actors Get Parisian Divorce

PARIS, Jan. 3. — Mary Caldwell, known on the stage as Mary Eaton Hay, and Richard Barthelmess, motion picture star, have been granted a divorce by the Paris courts.

Mary Hay admitted that the divorce had been granted a week ago and that the decree had been officially recorded, altho not made public in accordance with the usage of the French divorce courts.

**New Mikado Wants Peace.**

TOKIO — Emperor Hirohito, at his first levee, read the imperial rescript, in which he stressed the usual "desire of the imperialist overlords for "international peace."

## CHICAGO "PROF" FLAYS FOOTBALL AS YOUTH MENACE

### "Hinders Education and Promotes Gambling"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A sweeping denouncement of college football was made by Prof. E. H. Wilkins, of the University of Chicago, in a debate with Dr. S. V. Sanford, of the University of Georgia, president of the Southern Conference, at the annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Prof. Wilkins pointed out that twenty years ago football faced an indictment on the grounds it endangered the health of students, that this accusation had been remedied only to have the game face a far more serious indictment.

**le Education Hindrance.**

Prof. Wilkins said that for the 2 per cent of collegians who plan and benefit from football "intercollegiate football as presently conducted interferes to an intolerable degree with the education of the other 98 per cent."

**The Indictments.**

Five salient faults in modern college football were named by Professor Wilkins: 1. Over-excitement during the football season, which caused neglect of academic work. 2. Distortion of normal scale of values in which the student believed that success in football was the only success worth while. 3. Intensifies the "drinking era." 4. Sponsors gambling. 5. Induces improper financial background for players.

## Static Message from Mars? One Scientist Says Yes, Two Say No

CHICAGO, Jan 2. — Radio static is not a message from Mars or any other planet, according to two University of Chicago professors. Their statements were given in response to one issued by prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University. Professor Pupin declared signal interference are messages from Mars.

"Anyone can speculate," Dr. Hawley B Lemon of the Riverson physical laboratory of the University of Chicago declined, "but research shows almost definitely that all radio disturbances are caused by electrical phenomena some fifty miles above the surface of the earth."

## State's Attorneys Take Few Shots at Clabaugh

States' attorneys from all parts of Illinois have returned to their respective hallwicks, many of them chuckling openly over their tilt with Hinton G. Clabaugh, head of the state board of pardons and paroles, as a result of the annual convention of the States' Attorneys' Association.

The cause of the chuckles was a set of resolutions introduced by a committee, of which Prosecutor Roy Cline of Champaign was the head, in which Mr. Clabaugh was described as a dictator, a spoiled child at a birthday party, a publicity seeker, and a person of political ambitions.

## Mayor and Federation in Truce on Trustees

Mayor Dever and his spokesman on the council's school committee, James M. Arvey, have agreed not to push the matter of confirming the mayor's four appointments to the school board, pending the completion of an investigation which the Chicago Federation of Labor has been making into their qualifications.

The mayor took this action after conferences with John Fitzpatrick and Edward J. Nockels of the Federation.

**Mother of Poet Dies.**

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 3.—Mrs. Clara Sandburg, 76, mother of Carl Sandburg, Chicago poet, died today of pneumonia. Seven children survive.

## CHINESE EDUCATOR TO MARRY WHITE WOMAN WHO IS GIVEN DIVORCE

SAN FRANCISCO, — The East has met the West—and the East is victorious.

Neming Herbert Bing Moy, graduate at Stanford University and now instructor in the Hooper Foundation for Medical Research at the University of California, as co-respondent, Edward G. Geiger, a clerk, was granted a divorce from his pretty blonde wife, Mrs. Marcelle White Geiger, 24, a graduate nurse.

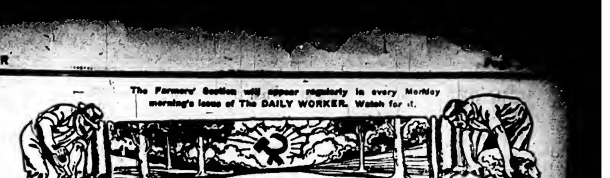
Dr. Moy, of striking appearance, his poise unshaken, admitted his love for the white woman.

"I loved Mercelle long before her husband knew her," he said, "and I shall marry her—if she consents."

Mrs. Geiger also professed her love for the handsome Chinese educator.

"When the divorce becomes final, we shall marry," she declared.

The Farmers' Section will appear regularly in every Monday morning's issue of The DAILY WORKER. Watch for it.



## SOME EXAMPLES OF 'PROSPERITY' ON U. S. FARMS

### Tillers Get Nothing But Debts from Labor

By STANLEY J. CLARK

On Dec. 3 W. M. Allison brought into Tuttle, Oklahoma, a load of seed cotton. After waiting until noon the cotton was conveyed into the gin. The bale weighed 530 pounds and sold for six cents per pound, the price for the bale being $31.08. After paying picking, ginning and wrapping Allison had 30 cents for which to pay himself for plowing the ground, buying the seed, cultivating the land and hauling the cotton to town.

Another farmer received 70 cents, and another only received forty cents for the same efforts put forth above.

Thousands of acres of cotton have not been picked by hands of pickers. The tenant farmer finds himself in a position where he can not pay for gathering all crops but his own. If he gathers his own crop the landlord or banker gets it and refuses to allow the tenant one penny for gathering. The tenant moves away, abandons his crop for his creditors to gather, and hires himself to some small landlord and thereby gets pay enough to keep from starving.

**In Iowa.**

Iowa farmers are mortgazed more that $1,000,000,000. The interest on this debt at five per cent is $65,000,000 annually, the public debt born by the farmers in the same state is $73,164,000, the interest on this debt makes another amount of interest $3,672,200, in addition to the two items mentioned above is the visit of the tax collector. In 1925 the total in taxes from farmers was $67,500,000. The total debt per acre on Iowa farmers averages four dollars and five cents per acre annually. The figures are from the Iowa Farm Bureau Messanger.

* * *

United States steel cut a melon of $200,000,000.

### Political Program

1. Relief from the evils of the mortgage and tenantry evil thru the adoption of a land tenure system which will secure the land to the users.

2. The nationalization of the railroads, the meat packing plants, grain elevator combines and the control and management of these marketing organizations by the organizations of working farmers in co-operation with the organizations of city industrial workers who are employed in these industries.

3. The control and operation of the farm credit system by the organizations of working farmers, in place of thru capitalist banking institutions which now use this farm credit system, for their enrichment.

4. Relief for the farmers from the excessive burden of taxation thru levying higher income taxes and inheritance taxes on the swollen fortunes of great capitalist exploiters and higher taxes on the profits of the railroads and great industrial combines.

5. Against the expenditures for a big army and navy, which serve no other purpose than to support the imperialistic adventures of the great financial houses of Wall Street in other countries.

6. Fight against Wall Street, Dollar Diplomacy and the exploitation of the wealth produced by the farmers and industrial workers to support the capitalist exploiters in their effort to make profitable colonies of the people of China, the South American countries, India, the Philippines, Self-determination for Porto Rico, Hawaii, Withdrawal of all American soldiers and marines from the Central and South American countries. No intervention in China.

7. Against the Dawes plan, thru which the American banking houses are securing control of European industries and paving the way for a new war.

8. Close co-operation with the farmers of other countries and particularly with the farmers of Russia, who are so important a factor in the world market. The recognition and establishment of economic relations with the first workers' and farmers' government—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

9. The alliance of the working farmers and city industrial workers to establish a workers' and farmers' government of the United States. Only a united struggle of all working farmers, together with the city industrial workers, in support of this program will bring relief for the farmers from the conditions under which they now suffer.

**Optimistic on Rubber.**

PARIS — Hervey S. Firestone, Jr., sees the American rubber market free of all foreign domination inside of ten years, he said while in this city. He is en route home from Liberia, where the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. has just obtained a concession of 1,000,000 acres suitable to the growing of rubber.

## UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA WILL MEET THIS MONTH

### Fight on Wheat Export Duty Scheduled

CALGARY, Alberta, Jan. 2 — The nineteenth annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta and the United Farm Women of Alberta, farmer co-operative organizations of Canada, will be held at Edmonton, starting Jan. 18. The convention will last three days during which the delegates will deliberate on the important issues facing the Canadian farmer.

**Fight Export Duty.**

One of the principal issues to be brought before the convention is that of the proposed export tax on Canadian wheat. This tax is being urged by millers of Canada. A resolution has already been submitted for action providing for the unqualified opposition of the U. F. A. to such a duty. The resolution says: "Whereas, it is evident that efforts are being made to place an export tax on wheat, and whereas, we believe it will work a hardship on our wheat producers, we ask our provincial government to resist this movement at any time, in any way."

**Teach Co-operation in Schools.**

A resolution has also been introduced for the teaching of co-operative principles in the public schools of the province.

This resolution, which may be the most important at the convention, says: "Whereas, co-operation is becoming more and more an important factor in our industrial system, and whereas, there have been many failures in our co-operative effort due to lack of understanding of co-operative principles, we ask the provincial government to appoint a committee representative of the various groups involved to draw up a course of studies on the principles of co-operation for use in our public schools."

Resolutions have also been introduced dealing with various local issues.

## Claims Lake Diversion by Chicago Has Little Effect on Water Level

Diversion of lake water by Chicago accounts for but a small fraction of the lowering of Great Lakes' levels, Representative Newton, of Missouri, told the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Newton said the diversion assured a navigable waterway thru the "heart of the nation" and ought to be continued.

"It has been demonstrated," he said, "that we can have a waterway connecting the gulf and the lakes without injury to lake commerce. The difference in lake levels caused by diversion could be made up by compensating works costing but $18,000,000."

SUBSCRIBE

## *IOWA FARM SPEAKER THINKS CAL COOLIDGE, STEEL TRUST PROFITEER, STILL HAS "CHRISTIAN CHARACTER"*

By CARL HAESSLER

(Federated Press)

If President Coolidge tried to get unearned income and stock dividends out of farm investments instead of from his cosy block of U. S. Steel corp. shares he might be as eager to help the farmer as he is to help the steel and other industries.

This startling slant on the motives possibly underlying the federal policy against agriculture was broadcast over the air by State Senator M. L. Bowman of Iowa, speaking over WCFL, the Chicago Federation of Labor radio station, in an address on the attitude of the Farmers' Union toward organized labor.

"The farmers," said Bowman, "do not question the honesty, the integrity, or the Christian character of our president of the United States who has shares in the $200,000,000 melon of U. S. steel by virtue of being one of the stockholders. However, our midwest farmers are beginning to believe that if our president, who seems to feel that the farmer should work out his own salvation, found it necessary to provide for his family by the profit in farm operation it might be very

"Labor and the farmer should realize that their interests are mutual, that the worker must have a good wage to pay a good price for farm products and farming must be on a profitable basis if the wheels of industry are to continue to run so that labor can be employed. The Iowa State Federation of Labor has joined hands with the farmer. That harmonious cooperation between the Iowa Farmers' Union and labor in Iowa should be a lesson to each and every state in this union."

It is possible that the farmers of the country could have more serious consideration upon the part of those in authority to do for agriculture what they have willingly done for industry."

Cal's 50 steel shares grew overnight to 70, enabling him to sweat $480 a year out of the steel workers in unearned income instead of $350.

Hitting at the chain of middlemen who grab their profit at each point in the procession of food from farm to city home, Bowman said, "There is a long road between the producer and the consumer. The farmer receives less than 40% of what the consumer pays for the products of the farm on an average.

## *Average Value of Farm Property Falls Off 30 Percent Since High Point of 1920*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2. — The average value of farm acreage which is day at $76.47 as compared with $107.89 in 1920, representing a lowering of values by 30%. This is the finding of the department of agriculture. The most severe decline is found in the grain and livestock raising states of the middle west.

The report does not assert that the bottom has ae yat been reached, contents itself with siting that the rate of decline is slackening.

New York, Attention!

DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY

CONCERT

With Co-operation of UJ ELORE

Sunday, January 9, 1927, at 2:30

YORKVILLE CASINO, 86th Street and Third Avenue

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

PROGRAM:

PART I

1. The International..... Mandolin Orchestra "Lyra"
2. Hungerian Chorus.
3. "The Voice of Labor"..... Rebecca Grecht
4. Living Pictures.

PART II

5. Pasture Dances.
6. a) Recondita Armonia from "Tasca"—Puccini.
   b) Volga Boatman's Song..... Emile Bujacich
7. Hungarian Folk-Dances.
8. Mass Recitation "Strike".
9. Workers' Orchestra and Chorus.

## WANT TO TRADE NEW WHEEL-BARROW FOR OLD SCEPTER OR CORONET?

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK — Having sold the crown jewels 44 consecutive times, according to the United Press and 45 in the computation of the Associated Press, the Soviets are about to sell, trade, exchange, or barter them once more, if we may credit reports coming from those authentic sources of Soviet information, Riga and Helsingfors.

A collection worth $200,000,000 are new to be disposed of. Already have been sold to British and American buyers, and more have been sent to Berlin for sale or exchange. The Soviets will take farm machinery in trade.

*The best way—subscribe today.*

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

## CAN USE UNION FUNDS TO FIGHT GRAFT CHARGES

### Local to Pay for Defense of Officers

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Seventeen officials of Electrical Workers' Local 3 are entitled to use the union's funds in defending themselves against the charges preferred by H. H. Broach, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Justice Thomas C. T. Crain ordered vacated the injunction secured temporarily by Julius V. Timko preventing such use of local union funds.

**Charges Looting.**

Timko asserted that the accused union officers were intent on looting the treasury. The court ruled that the union might protest if the officials prosecuted too large bills, but that the present injunction was untimely.

**Would Try Selves.**

No decision has been given by Justice Crain on the other injunction, which the accused officers secured temporarily against International officers. The local men insist that they be tried in New York by their own executive board, while the international officers hold that they should be tried by the parent body in Washington, since most of the trial board would be made up of those accused otherwise.

The local officials are charged with misconduct office, failure to obey union rules and accepting bribes from employers, among other things. About 500 affidavits in support of the charges were filed by Broach against the injunction.

### Union Teachers Seek State Legislation to Get Adequate Salary

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Pass the Coleman bill is the word the Union Teacher, organ of the New York teachers' union gives city teachers who have struggled repeatedly for pay increases.

Only by getting state legislation securing state financial aid will the teachers in New York City be safe in their pay raises, the union organ claims. Two years ago the legislature gave the teachers pay increases, but Governor Smith vetoed the bill on the claim that there was no money provided and that it was up to the city to take care of its own teachers. The union says that the teachers' pay today is no more than in 1913, and maybe less, with the cost of living up.

### Library Workers in Queens Demand Equal Pay with New Yorkers

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Library workers of Queens borough petitioned Mayor James Walker for equal pay with other New York City librarians. A "Pablo for Father Knickerbocker" was the title of the library workers' appeal.

It cited the pay increases announced for firemen, policemen, street cleaners and other city workers from the $1,800,000 contingency fund.

Owen J. Dever, director of the Queens library, said workers there do 30 per cent more work than employes in the New York library and yet are paid less. He asked for 35 more workers.


NOW READY!

LITTLE RED LIBRARY
No. 10

CONSTITUTION OF THE U. S. S. R.

Rights of the Trade Unions in the U. S. S. R.

By V. Yarotsky.

Social Insurance in the U. S. S. R.

By N. Yekovsky.

This little booklet is intended as a manual for American workers containing in the form of adopted laws all of the demands that they themselves must fight for in the United States. But it also shows what can be done in the way of protection of labor in a country where a child labor law cannot be declared unconstitutional because it interferes with profits, in Russia child labor is judged not from its effects on profits but on the health of the children.

Published by the

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.


## LABOR PAID THE DIVIDEND

(From Minneapolis Labor Recorder.)

"If a worker took a man of wood with him on the job, stood the dummy up and said to the employer, 'This is John Smith, he is going to work here, put him on the payroll and pay him off at the scale every payday,' it would be branded as an outrage, and it would be.

Newspapers and magazines would declare this to be the height of Bolshevism, and if thousands of workers adopted the same plan and insisted upon it the newspapers and magazines themselves would aver that the revolution was on in full blast.

The United States Steel Corporation has done practically this very thing in the declaring of a $200,000,000 stock dividend. It is almost exactly what happens every time any corporation declares a stock dividend.

Owners of steel stock will receive stock in the amount of 40 per cent of the stock they now hold as a result of the stock dividend. This means that hereafter dividends must be paid every year on $200,000,000 more stock by the steel company than previously.

For this extra stock not one penny has been or will be paid by any stockholder who receives it.

It is true that this $200,000,000 will not leave the coffers of the steel trust. But if it is used for buildings and equipment, as it may be, in addition to depreciation, there must be paid the dividends. While if it had been put directly into buildings and equipment without the issuance of new stock or paid in a cash dividend the employes of the steel trust would not have been compelled to produce so much more to pay the dividends on the extra stock every year.

It is difficult to see the difference between paying a wooden man who cannot do any work and issuing stock for which no money has been paid. The only apparent difference is that the employer would pay the dummy, while the workers must pay the dividends on the stock for which the holders pay no money.

This huge stock dividend is not announced by any daily newspaper as having any revolutionary significance. But where did the money in the steel trust surplus come from that made the stock dividend possible? What was it that piled up this great financial resource.

It is the result of the most bitter exploitation of labor that has perhaps been known since the building of the pyramids. It represents the blasted hopes of thousands of workers who left European homes to come to America to work for the steel trust in the belief that they were coming to a land of freedom and plenty. It represents the curses that have come from lips of workers for industrial conditions in this country, from lips that would rather have blessed and praised.

In that stock dividend are contained the homes that are rightfully the steel workers while they shiver in the squalor and discomfort of the shacks of steel trust towns. In that dividend are the educations which belong to the children of the steel workers that they will never receive. It contains the pretty things and comforts that steel workers' wives and daughters long for as ardently as the wives and daughters of the owners of the steel trust. In it are the broken romances of young steel workers who wish to marry and establish homes, but who were prevented by the low steel trust wages and the long steel trust hours that prevailed until recently.

Hours spent by the workers in the terrific heat of the blast furnaces; the injured whose families were never recompensed for their injuries received while employed by the steel trust; the murder of Fannie Sellins by steel trust thugs for her efforts to organize the slaves of steel; the frameups to break the unions of the steel workers; the sweat and blood and toil of those who work in steel—they are in that dividend.

Newspapers will tell you about all the stock steel trust employes own. They count the holdings of Judge Gary, president of the trust, as employe stock. But they fail to mention the holdings of Gary and other company officials are far more than the stock owned by the other employes. The benefit that will accrue to steel trust labor compared to the benefit of a decent wage will be small indeed.

Granting management all the credit to which it is entitled, the fact remains that labor paid the stock dividend, even tho it did not declare it. Labor will continue to pay on a larger scale in proportion to the increased amount of stock.

Declaring of this mammoth dividend discredits every statement steel trust officials have ever made that they cannot pay higher wages and better working conditions. It should encourage the steel workers to renew their efforts for organization.

Much more to pay the dividends on the extra stock every year.

It is time that the $200,000,000 will not leave the coffers of the steel trust. But if it is used for buildings and equipment, as it may be, in addition to depreciation, there must be paid the dividends. While if it had been put directly into buildings and equipment without the issuance of new stock or paid in a cash dividend the employes of the steel trust would not have been compelled to produce so much more to pay the dividends on the extra stock every year.

It is difficult to see the difference between paying a wooden man who cannot do any work and issuing stock for which no money has been paid. The only apparent difference is that the employer would pay the dummy, while the workers must pay the dividends on the stock for which the holders pay no money.

This huge stock dividend is not announced by any daily newspaper as having any revolutionary significance. But where did the money in the steel trust surplus come from that made the stock dividend possible? What was it that piled up this great financial resource.

It is the result of the most bitter exploitation of labor that has perhaps been known since the building of the pyramids. It represents the blasted hopes of thousands of workers who left European homes to come to America to work for the steel trust in the belief that they were coming to a land of freedom and plenty. It represents the curses that have come from lips of workers for industrial conditions in this country, from lips that would rather have blessed and praised.

In that stock dividend are contained the homes that are rightfully the steel workers while they shiver in the squalor and discomfort of the shacks of steel trust towns. In that dividend are the educations which belong to the children of the steel workers that they will never receive. It contains the pretty things and comforts that steel workers' wives and daughters long for as ardently as the

### Come Out and Record Your Protest at Rule of Fascist Terrorism

Tomorrow, Tuesday evening, there will be a meeting of protest at the fascist terror in Lithuania, which will take on also the nature of a memorial to the four comrades who were recently executed by a firing squad in that country, now in the grip of the deepest reaction, Pooehela, Greifenberger, Tachlorny and Giedris.

The meeting will be at Lithuanian hall, 3133 South Halsted street, under the auspices of the Lithuanian branch of the International Labor Defense, C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, will speak, as well as others.

Lithuanian comrades are urging by cabled messages that the working class of the world protest against the white terror. The same request comes from Muscow. The need of action is urgent. Every man and woman who attends this meeting will, even in his presence alone, add to the volume of resentment that the proletariat of the world must show at the atrocities now being inflicted on the Communists, and thru them on the whole working class, by the present forces in power in Lithuania.

### Bessette, Well Known in Printing Trades, Passes in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 2. — After failing in health for two years, Edward B. Bessette died here at the Knickerbocker Hospital. Bessette was for a quarter of a century a labor leader in the printing trades of the Middle West and Pacific Coast, having been largely instrumental in securing the 48-hour week for printers in Chicago in 1905. He also had a part in drafting the first workingmen's compensation legislation in the western states.

## TAXI DRIVERS IN N. Y. FIGHT 'CZAR' IN POLICE DEP'T.

### Licenses Are Revoked at Whim of Officer

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—New York taxicab drivers are watching with keen interest the test fight the Taxi Men's Association is making against Second Deputy Police Commissioner John Daly, license dictator. Suit has been filed by the taxi men's organization in behalf of a driver named Theodore Zanghi, whose license was revoked by Daly on the charge of the New York Here Chase corp. When Zanghi paid $35 under protest for the alleged "larceny of tools" his license was restored.

**Is Collecting Agency.**

Repeated complaints of taxi drivers have brought the odtor of Taxi Weekly, a trade paper, into the fight on Daly's abuse of power. The drivers assert that Daly is acting as a collecting agent for the collection of civil debts—as in the Zanghi case. Daly is also accused by the drivers of revoking their licenses, and thus depriving them of their means of earning a living, for minor offenses and sometimes trumped up charges.

**Actions Arbitrary.**

The second deputy police commissioner of New York City has sole charge of licensing of hacks and cabs. Daly, while in that office, has made a practice of calling drivers into his office whenever any sort of report is made against the worker.

The driver may or may not be given a chance to explain his side to Daly. Usually he is threatened and too often actually penalized by suspension or revocation of his driving license.

## Policies and Programs The Trade Union Press Strikes—Injunctions Labor and Imperialism

## CENTRAL TRADES OF NEW YORK VOTES FULLEST AID TO PAPER BOX STRIKERS

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Fullest support and consideration for the appeal of striking paper box workers was voted by the New York Central Trades and Labor Council. The paper box workers, numbering nearly 4,000, struck thirteen weeks ago for a 44-hour week, minimum wage scale, abolishment of industry, and complete unionization. Police played a strong part for the employers in the course of the strike, arresting many pickets on minor charges, intimidating others, and guarding delivery wagons.

### Judge Lindsay Hears How Augustin Morales Was Beaten by Police

Judge William J. Lindsay withheld decision after hearing evidence in support of issuing bench warrants for the arrest of Oak Park and Melrose Park policemen for assault on Augustin Morales, now held in the county jail in connection with the shooting at Melrose Park Dec. 7. Morales was represented by his attorney, Miss Belle Spencer.

Dr. Rodney M. Loyola of the John B. Murphy Hospital testified to the injuries inflicted on Morales, as did also the Mexican consul, Luis Duplon and a representative of The DAILY WORKER. The official reporter of the coroner's office also appeared under subpoena with his transcript of the testimony at the inquest into Officer Stahl's death. Judge Lindsay agreed to give his decision in the matter later.

In the meantime, Henry Pelm, the chief of police of Melrose Park, was seen about the corridors of the criminal courts building, either in anxiety over the case or possibly in an attempt to bring political influence to bear. Morales says that one of the beatings he got was from Chief Pelm himself. The chief had supplied himself with an Italian to interpret from Spanish to English. Becoming enraged that Morales could not understand the Italian's alleged Spanish, the chief beat him up.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—

# Workers (Communist) Party

## PITTSBURGH IN CALL TO ALL WORKERS IN THIS BIG INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

To all members of the Workers Party, Young Workers' League and working class in general in the Pittsburgh district:

The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club is organized—and has already begun showing its color.

It has arranged the greatest affair ever held in our district for Saturday Evening, January 15, 1927.

Help workers, male and female, ages between seven and seventy, no discrimination against sex, only A-1, first class live wires (that means business) wanted. Ones that want to work their way in to the Builders' Club—the foundation of permanent SUB getting, FINANCE SUPPLYING force in this district.

The party as a whole, particularly in this district has always been busy trying to do something for The DAILY WORKER but never had satisfactory results. It is because an organization like The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club has not been organized to carry on the work systematically.

You only have one problem to solve now, and that is how you are going to become a member of this organization—The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club.

The Following is How You Can Become a Member.

Do either one or every one of the following: Get $6.00 worth of subscriptions to any of the Workers Party publications, $6.00 worth of donations or sell one strip of eleven (11) tickets for the January 15 affair.

Unit secretaries and The DAILY WORKER agents are requested to send in the names of those that have fulfilled the above requirements, since Nov. 1, 1926, so they will be recorded as members of the Builders' Club.

All the names of The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club will be published in the program for January 15, 1927, dance. Also their deeds, the bigger the better.

Write The DAILY WORKER for interesting write-ups, particularly for the January 15 affair.

To keep better record and do the jobs more systematically and all subs to either one of these parties, Rose Dictor, Young Workers' League Campaign manager, D. E. Early, The DAILY WORKER Agent, John Kasper, City Agent.

Address all mail to 805 James St., Room 8, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa., where the sensational January 15 affair dance will be held.

Fraternally yours,
John Kasper, Secretary,
DAILY WORKER Builders' Club.

## Experiences with "The Ford Worker"

SEVERAL arrests and attempted prosecutions have been part of the experience of the Ford shop nuclei of Detroit in issuing the Ford Worker, their official organ. In spite of this opposition of the Ford Motor Co. and the Highland Park and Fordson police and judges, the monthly sale at the factory gates reached at one time a total of 13,000.

Our experience will be of benefit to other shop nuclei who are striving to issue their shop paper. The first obstacle that the nuclei was confronted with was the question of financing the paper in order that it could come out regularly each month. We held a meeting under the auspices of an educational club and raised $367.50. One hundred dollars of this money was donated to The DAILY WORKER last May. The balance of the money was used in printing the paper for free distribution. Beginning with the fifth issue, in July, the paper has been sold at 1 cent a copy. The paper is more than paying for itself. There was a surplus of $100 for September. This was donated to The DAILY WORKER.

Twenty-two hundred copies of the first issue were distributed free at the Highland Park plant, and this total was increased at the rate of 1,000 copies until we reached 5,000 with the fourth issue. The reason that more papers were not distributed was that Ford secret service and the municipal police interfered with the distribution. There is an ordinance forbidding free distribution in Highland Park and Fordson, especially in the case of literature pertaining to the education and organization of the workers.

May 13 three comrades were arrested for distributing and were fined $20 each. The case was appealed to the Wayne county circuit court and the decision was reversed. By refusing to submit to Ford dictatorship exercised thru the municipal police, Ford Shop Nuclei No. 1 won an important victory.

In the free distribution we organized a distributing squad of comrades who did not work at Ford's—women comrades for afternoon and men comrades for midnight distribution. We had to work under cover and fast. Toward the last the comrades distributed about five minutes, and at the most ten minutes, and then disappeared.

The police, together with the Ford Motor Co., have made it so hard for us to distribute any papers that in the latter part of June we decided to get newsboys' licenses. Comrade Sarah Victor, the Detroit DAILY WORKER agent, was arrested three times in one afternoon. The next morning Chief of Police Charles W. Seymour and the city attorney could not convince the judge that the Ford Worker was not a newspaper. When the judge dismissed the case the chief told Comrade Victor that at the next session of the city council her newsboy license and the licenses of all others would be revoked. The council has met many times, but has not yet taken action against this growing shop paper.

In spite of this opposition, we have succeeded in reaching a mass of workers who not only buy the paper to read themselves but who distribute it among their shopmates and contribute stories about shop conditions.

The Ford Worker gives us the opportunity to agitate or propagandize among our shopmates. When the paper comes out we naturally ask our shopmates if they read the last issue of the Ford Worker and if they liked it. In the conversation that follows we get suggestions, pointers or valuable criticism. Even boys in the trade school and women in the plant are interested in the paper.

Thru our activities with the Ford Worker we are also convincing the comrades who have stayed out of the party that the reorganization of the party along the basis of shop, mills and mines is effective. Thru our activities all comrades are taking more interest in the party work.

**Iron Works Up in Smoke.**

STERLING, Ill., Jan. 2.—The Novelty Iron Works was a mass of smouldering ruins today following a fire which completely destroyed the plant, with a loss of from $75,000 to $105,000.

Why don't you write it up?—It may be interesting to other workers.

## SECOND TERM OF CHICAGO WORKERS' SCHOOL OPENS JAN 10; ADD NEW COURSES

The second term of the Chicago Workers' School begins on Monday, Jan. 10. The classes are given every evening. Some new subjects have been added to the curriculum, which is as follows:

Problems of Labor Movement, with particular reference to Chicago, Monday; Swabeck, teacher.

Elementary Economics, Tuesday; Fisher.

Elements of Political Education, Wednesday; W. Simons.

American Imperialism, Thursday; Al. Shelton.

American Labor and Political History, Friday; R. Cooper.

Classes in English: Monday at 1902 W. Division street; L. Reisenoff. Thursday at 1806 S. Racine avenue; L. Beidel.

The enrollment fee is $1.50 for each class. Classes given at 10 South Lincoln street.

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## THE GERMAN COMMUNIST YOUTH

By IRVING M. GLAZIN.

THE working masses in the aftermath of the world-war Germany, under the Versailles peace treaty and the Dawes plan, find themselves in a most desperate situation. More than 2,000,000 are unemployed. A great number work only part time. The German capitalists, not satisfied with their increased profits thru combining themselves into syndicates and trusts, are also cutting wages, extending the working hours and introducing the speed-up system (like we have in the United States) in order to enrich themselves still more.

The big agrarians even went so far as to increase the number of their 10,000 agricultural laborers to 130,000 in spite of the tremendous unemployment of the German workers, just because a Polish worker costs them 150 marks less. The present German government is fully controlled by the heavy industrialists and the big agrarians, who use the state power for their own interests. The government subsidies they get is already 1,000,000,000 marks, while the tax burden is borne almost solely by the toiling masses, whose share of taxes increased since 1924 from 64 to 75 per cent.

**Y. C. L. Fights for Young Workers.**

How much worse the conditions of the young workers are I have previously mentioned in my correspondence from Berlin (D. W. Youth Column, May 25). No changes for the better have occurred since then. On the contrary, the conditions of the toiling youth, the situation of the 350,000 unemployed young workers, have become worse yet. In face of this situation no other youth organization except the Young Communist League fights so sincerely and energetically for the interests of the toiling youth. It is the Y. C. L. that carries on a fight against the compulsory labor laws which are being introduced against the young workers, against the speed-up system, against the Dawes plan, for youth protection laws, against increasing the age of electors from 18 to 21, etc.

**The Red Youth Front.**

The Y. C. L. is leading quite a successful fight for the united front of the young workers, or as they call it in Germany, the Red Youth Front. The new league leadership (elected at the last congress in October, 1926) had quite a hard job to start the united front activities, after the ultra-left leader, the renegade Ketz, while one of the party leaders sent out instructions that Communists must not greet social-democrats or shake hands with them, whether they are workers or non-workers, that they must wear red gloves when coming to meetings of the town councils, etc.

**Correct United Front Policy.**

Now, of course, the Y. C. L. has a correct united front policy, which consists in inviting increasing numbers of the toiling youth in the daily struggle against the capitalist class. Thanks to this correct policy, the Y. C. L. was successful in spite of the young socialist leaders, in forming united front committees in the campaign for the expropriation of the royalty and in sending working youth delegations to the Soviet Union.

(To be continued.)

### Educational-Social Meeting Held Here by Young Workers

Last Sunday night the Chicago Young Workers' League held its first monthly educational-social membership meeting. Comrade William F. Dunne spoke on the new drive against the left wing in the trade unions, and the tasks of the young workers in helping defeat it. Comrade Dunne's speech was well received by the audience, which filled the hall at 1902 W. Division street. After the lecture discussion followed. At 8 o'clock the hall was cleared for dancing and games, which continued till 11:30. A splendid time was had by all.

The Chicago league plans to make these educational-social meetings (to which outsiders are invited) a regular monthly feature.

### Young Workers Will Remember Liebknecht

On Jan. 16 at 8 p. m. the Young Workers' League, Local Chicago, will celebrate Karl Liebknecht Day. The meeting will take place at the Northwest hall, corner North avenue and Western.

Comrades Williamson and Zam, both well versed in the activities of the international youth movement and life and work of Karl Liebknecht, have been secured to speak at this meeting. Comrade Max Bedacht of the C. E. C. of the Workers Party will also talk. The Pioneers and the Czecho-Slovak Workers' Sport club will participate.

In St. Louis the Liebknecht meeting will be held on Jan. 9 at 2:30 p. m. in the Croatian hall, 1326 Chouteau avenue. They will have, besides a prominent speaker from the national office, a musical program and a lecturer speaker.

### Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

### Berkeley Y. W. L. Plans "Hard Times' Social" and Dance for Jan. 22

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 3. — Once more the hoboes are on the march. This time bound for Berkeley for on Saturday, Jan. 22, at Comrades Hall, near University and San Pablo, at 8 p. m. the Berkeley group of the Young Workers' League will give a "hard times" party and dance. Special hobo numbers are on the program as well as "eats." Then a real surprise—Al Kally's Union Orchestra will play and a free sub to the Young Worker for three months will be given with each ticket.

The Berkeley group of the Young Workrs' League expects to triple the quota of Oakland and Alameda's program even more interesting, bigger and better than the Hallowe'en-Masquerade held on Oct. 29.

A special committee will treat every one wearing good clothes and the emprits will be fined 25 cents.

Tickets are 50 cents in advance; 60 cents will be charged for all bums who fail to get a ticket in advance. Famous East Bay radicals will donor with us. Don't forget the night—Jan. 22, at Comrades' hall, 1819 Tenth street, Berkeley.

LOS ANGELES, ATTENTION!
You are cordially invited
to celebrate the

3rd ANNIVERSARY

of The DAILY WORKER, the only militant American labor daily, by attending a

BANQUET

to be held on

Saturday, Jan. 15, 1927, 8 P. M.

at Co-Operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Elaborate musical program.
Orations. Plate Dinner.
Admission $1.00

Los Angeles Daily Worker Agency.
322 West Second St.


## For Young Workers!

- [ ] THE CHALLENGE OF YOUTH, by Sam Darcy ..... 15c
- [ ] YOUNG COAL MINERS, by Toohey, Nearing, Shields and Dunn ..... 5c
- [ ] LENIN, LIEBKNECHT AND LUXEMBURG, by Max Shachtman ..... 15c
- [ ] JANUARY FIFTEENTH, collected writings on Liebknacht and Luxemburg ..... 15c
- [ ] THESES OF THE FOURTH Y. C. I. CONGRESS ..... 15c
- [ ] THE WORKERS' CHILD, a magazine for children's leaders ..... 10c
- [ ] INTERNATIONAL OF YOUTH ..... 15c
- [ ] FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS' CHILDREN, by Herminia Zur Mublen ..... 50c
- [ ] MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA, by Leon Trotsky ..... 50c
- [ ] TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD, by John Reed ..... $1.50
- [ ] THE CRY FOR JUSTICE, by Upton Sinclair ..... cloth $2.00, paper $1.25

Check the books you want and order from

The Young Workers (Communist) League,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $..... for literature checked above. Send to

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

# Daily Worker

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927


## PRIZES FOR THIS WEEK.

More worker correspondents and more stories from worker correspondents are wanted! Workers thruout the country are anxious to know of conditions as other workers see them, and they look to this page to find out. Send in that story today, correspondents! Three attractive prizes are offered this week, as an added incentive. They are:

1—KING COAL, by Upton Sinclair. A splendid working class novel of the coal miners. Cloth-bound.

2—RUSSIA TODAY. The famous report of the British Trade Union delegation.

3—BARS AND SHADOWS, by Ralph Chaplin. Poems written in Leavenworth penitentiary, where the author was committed during the war as a member of the I. W. W.

Send in that story, workers!

## The Steel Workers and 1927?

By a Worker Correspondent.

THE year just passed has witnessed some gigantic struggles in the American labor movement. The organization of the Passaic textile workers after a long struggle with the textile barons showed conclusively that the unorganized and exploited workers in the basic industries welcome the opportunity to affiliate themselves with the American Federation of Labor.

The struggle of the left wing in the United Mine Workers of America and in the clothing trades shows further that a new era of militancy is arriving and that Communist leadership in these struggles has demonstrated its worth and the correctness of its tactics. The centralization of reactionary leadership as witnessed in the Lewis, Sigman, Woll, McMahon combination points out the necessity of further preparedness on part of the militants and a clear understanding of the tasks of the future. The tasks of amalgamation and building up the existing unions must be supplemented with the every day struggle of organizing the unorganized.

The steel and iron industry still remains the greatest organization task confronting the militants. Since the great steel strike a few feeble efforts have been made by such leaders as Mike Tighe to organize the workers and such campaigns have only produced further demoralisation and chaos. Each convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers has on paper recognized the necessity of an organization campaign, yet the leadership in the weak and poorly organized progressive movement feebly presented its demands and were silenced by "Red Plots" concocted by Tighe and his henchmen. Trade union tradition plays an important part in the conduct of these officials who base their mode of conduct upon the dead past. Years of membership in the Amalgamated seems more to the leaders than the tasks of organizing the unorganized and presenting a solid front at the conference table.

Mislead and disheartened progressives labor under the false impression that by organising a dual union they will destroy the Amalgamated and break the power of Tighe. The combination of the several most powerful lodges in the Amalgamated into a dual union would leave Tighe free from the effects of the progressive campaign and would meet with his hearty approval. It would be handing Tighe just what he wants. The Amalgamated has a membership of about 1,000 and Tighe holds his power by virtue of his control of the many "convention lodges" scattered thruout the steel and iron industry.

The organization of 10,000 steel workers by the progressives would give to them complete control of the Union. The organization of several new lodges by the progressives would give to them the machinery of organization and along with it recognition. The most conservative of steel workers agree that a dual union would only produce further disorganization and the leaders of the dual union movement would not have the backing of the lodges they would lead into the dual union. Dual unionism is not the solution of the problem and it would be utter folly on part of its leaders to run from the fight. The key to the situation is organize the unorganized and it is the one task for the progressives to take up. There must be but one main task before the coming convention of the Amalgamated and that is a campaign to escort into its ranks every worker employed in the industry. The progressives must lay aside their dual union campaign and face the facts as they really exist. No dual union would ever be recognized by the steel barons as long as the Amalgamated exists. This was proven in the Girard paddlers' strike. Mike Tighe is not the lease and his presence under the existing conditions in the union shows plainly that it's lack of organization, lack of a simple common program of action on part of the progressives that allows Tighe to head the union. The present organizational machinery with over a half century of existence must be the fighting machine to hurl into the one task of organizing the unorganized steel workers. No fighting machine can be broken up into several parts and thrown into the zone of action and be expected to come out victorious. No general staff of labor strategists should undertake the enormous task of waging a campaign on four fronts simply to get away from the influence of a leader like Tighe.

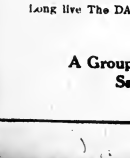
The campaign for the organization of the unorganized steel and iron workers must be conducted by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers. The progressives must press this demand. The campaign of adding more lodges to the present progressive ranks must replace the dual union campaign. The rank and file members in the Amalgamated lodges must themselves insist upon these demands. They must not be blinded by their leaders into believing that a dual union would solve their problems.

1927 should be a year of organization for the steel and iron workers led by a militant Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers and not a year of demoralisation and splits.

### WANTED:

Several pianists and vocalists to work with lecturas and readers several evenings a week in Chicago and the immediate vicinity. This is exceptionally high-class work, only the best of talent will be considered. Adequate remuneration. For particulars write: National Bureau, Dept. P-32, Exchange Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.

## Our New Year's Greetings to the Daily Worker



It is the duty of every member of the working class to rush and help The DAILY WORKER in its present financial crisis just as quickly as The DAILY WORKER comes to the help of struggling toilers in factories and mills.

Let us hope that our DAILY will grow in the year of 1927 to be a most powerful weapon in the hands of toiling masses!

Long live The DAILY WORKER!

**A Group of Esthonian Workers, San Francisco, Cal.**

## WORKERS' SCHOOL OF NEW YORK CITY BRINGS RESULTS

### Had Difficult Start Three Years Ago

By DAVID GORDON.
(Worker Correspondent)

THREE years ago the Workers' School in New York City was struggling with the birth pangs of mustering pupils to study in its classes. It was not a prolific mother; it only bore some four classes. And, as often happens in the case of the poor, the children were all undernourished. The classes were fed with the few crumbs of never more than ten comrades. That was the Work ers' School three years ago.

Today, a night in the year 1926, the school is in its kicking adolescence, attracting all those who are interested in active life. Now it has some fifty classes running.

THE school is criticised. Comrades complain that not enough classes are given. Is it the fault of a child that it cannot answer the questions that are to be asked one much older? One is inclined to think the contrary. Other comrades complain that they are not allowed to take more than a certain number of courses, except in special cases. The complaint is a compliment to the school. It is the policy of the school to have comrades study while they are fighting, not to give up fighting and study alone. That is not to be encouraged. The classrooms are often crowded to capacity. One feels with the poor walls that must be squeezed to death in order to have the necessary comrades where they belong. The partitioned rooms look like futurist art when the class is in session. (True, this was not the intention of the carpenters.) The partitions flow like reeds in a wave, but they are not disturbing to that degree where comrades find cause to complain.

One unusual complaint was lodged by a certain comrade. She is busy all day with work and her nights are taken with Communist activity. She is able to find some spare time, which she employs with studying in the Workers' School. Even Sunday is exploited by her. A class was to be given Sunday mornings. It was very favorable for her, and so she joined that class. After the class she intended to devote the remainder of the day to studying her other courses. It came about that the class could no longer be given on that day because the instructor found that he could not devote himself to that class unless he partly relieved him of some of the responsibilities he assumed. Time is hardly able to find another more disappointed than this comrade. It means just so much more learning in the flood of practical activity. The comrade could not be helped, but her tone proved the work of the school. Here are comrades almost on the verge of tears wanting to go into certain courses but unable to do so. The school has made itself felt as a necessity for workers' education.

IT is interesting to note the attitude of the comrades with respect to their classes. In public speaking, the instructor found it impossible to come to teach his class. The students were in no way excited by this. They elected a chairman to take the instructor's place. This elected comrade kept order while the others delivered the speeches that they were to have prepared for that lesson. The end of the season found each and every comrade wholly satisfied with the class. Then, in the former Sunday class in historical materialism, after some waiting, the instructor called on the telephone to announce that he finds himself unable to be at the class. The comrades did not want to have a morning wasted. They therefore held the class themselves. One comrade read from "Capital" and was always interrupted when a special point needed emphasis or explanation. In this manner two hours of reading and discussion were gone thru. The comrades were smiling at each other after the class was over, for each one felt that the time was not wasted.

That is the Workers' School today. It has aroused an almost inconceivable enthusiasm for learning. It has been able to meet the majority of things desired by its students despite the fact that it could use to great advantage more forces. The school is filling an historic role—the training of a better leadership and a better membership for the American labor movement.

**"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.**

## NOTICE TO CHICAGO READERS

According to a new and more economical system of newsstand distribution, The DAILY WORKER will be on the stands by noon each day. Watch for it.

## Water at Housetops and Still Rising

As this good picture was being taken at Pineville, Ky., with waves lapping the tops of some of the bungalows, the water was still rising six inches an hour.

## SUSPENSION OF WORK ADDS TO FLOOD HORRORS

### Waters Drive 7,000 from Their Homes

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Stricken by the worst flood in its history, middle Tennessee continues its relief measures among the 7,000 homeless, meanwhile hoping and praying that the angry waters of the Cumberland river soon would subside.

A slight rise in the river, which already has inundated 250 city blocks in Nashville, was noted today, but the crest is expected soon following, which the flood waters will slowly recede.

Patiently waiting to return to their water-soaked homes, were thousands of homeless temporarily housed in tents, churches and public buildings. Much of their personal belongings and furniture have been swept away by the high waters. Many houses were ruined beyond repair.

All previous high water marks have been shattered by the rise of the Cumberland, which reached a height of 52.5 feet. Only once before had the river ever soared above the 55 foot mark and that was in 1882.

Each time the river rises an inch additional families are driven from their homes and property damage, already estimated at $2,500,000, increases.

The police department has moved practically all the families out of the flood district.

Hundreds of other persons have been forced out of work by the suspension of factories located in the flooded area.

About four others are homeless in the towns up and down the Cumberland valley.

## Letters from Our Readers

### Negro Clergyman Asks Why Colored Criminal Meets Discrimination

Editor, DAILY WORKER:—Conditions in Gary lead me to ask the public a question.

We colored people are less than 15 per cent of the population and commit more than 10 per cent of the crimes, yet we have to furnish the great majority of the criminals. About 85 per cent of the suspicion is directed at Negroes.

I am asking your paper why this is. If a crime is committed by an unknown person, there is almost always a suspicion that it is by a Negro. If it is a Negro, the headlines of the paper play it up. But if the suspicion falls on a white person, the same papers, if they have any news about it at all, merely mention that a man being investigating his color committed the deed. A crime is a crime, it matters not who commits it. I think all law violators should be treated alike, whether white or colored.

Very truly yours,
Rev. G. W. Portie.

## Dry Law Officials in Conspiracy with Wets, Claims Wayne Wheeler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2. — A conspiracy exists among certain prohibition officials to "help the beer and wine propaganda," Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, told President Coolidge.

Wheeler criticized those officials who, upon resigning from the dry service, have attacked prohibition administration and have said modification is the only way to remedy present prohibition conditions.

## The Drive

*For $50,000 to*

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

### DONATIONS—DECEMBER 14

CALIFORNIA—
Onni Rainikainen, Fort Bragg ... 5.00
C. Cipriaich, Los Angeles ... 4.00
Nuc. No. 30, Los Angeles ... 5.50
S. Slav Fraction, Los Angeles ... 10.00
C. Cassera & J. Zampara, Manila Park ... 5.00
S. Slav. Fraction, Mt. View ... 14.00
P. Dalich, Wetsonville ... 5.00
CANADA—
Mr. Lee, British Columbia ... 3.00
Hugh C. O. Adney, British Columbia ... 2.50
COLORADO—
A. Milosevich, Trinidad ... 2.00
CONNECTICUT—
K. Eskenan, Bloomfield ... 4.40
ILLINOIS—
Geo. Ellinger, Chicago ... 5.00
John Kasik, Chicago ... 1.00
Nick Kolone, Chicago ... 5.00
F. Skibinski, eigier ... 6.25
MICHIGAN—
Geo. Knesevich, Detroit ... 8.00
MINNESOTA—
M. Pavlicevich, Ironton ... 4.80
NEW YORK—
John Sherovich, New York City.. .50
OHIO—
S. Slav Fraction, Akron ... 10.00
F. Cipciadinovich, Cleveland ... 5.00
D. Sekc, Cleveland ... 5.00
R. Glaser, Cleveland ... 1.25
J. Hinesh, Cleveland ... 6.00
I. Ivanich, Cleveland ... 11.75
Max Miller, Cleveland ... 4.00
J. Rafalsky, Cleveland ... 3.00
J. Rabbov, Cleveland ... 2.00
A. W. F. Stechel, Tiffin ... 7.94
S. Slav Fraction, Warren ... 10.00
OREGON—
W. P. Finnish Dis. Buro, Portland ... 20.00
PENNSYLVANIA—
S. Slav Fraction, Bessemer ... 41.00
S. Slav Fraction, Harmerville ... 21.50
J. Milkovich, Harmerville ... 20.00
J. Nikovich, Harmerville ... 21.50
Milka Martak, Homestead ... 5.00
S. Slav Fraction, Philadelphia ... 10.00
S. Slav Fraction, W. Brownsville ... 41.50
WASHINGTON—
Sasor Hutiaff, Seattle ... 1.00
A. Legoff, Seattle ... 5.00
St. Nuc. No. 2, Seattle ... .25
Geo. Pasrisoff, Seattle ... .50
Tom Pasroff, Seattle ... 1.00
Alin Rasaff, Seattle ... .25
B. Tomeroff, Seattle ... 1.00
WISCONSIN—
F. Nikolaichuk, Milwaukee ... 5.00
Stoffoff, Milwaukee ... 1.00
T. Vasiloff, Milwaukee ... 5.00
Esther Zuckerman, Milwaukee ... 5.00
S. Slav Fraction, Shabogan ... 5.00

### DONATIONS—DECEMBER 15

ALABAMA—
A. M. Ferman, Mobile ... .50
CALIFORNIA—
Joseph Krupp, San Francisco ... 5.00
CONNECTICUT—
A. M. Peterpaul, Stratford ... 1.00
ILLINOIS—
Mrs. Jessie Amersky, Chicago ... 5.00
INDIANA—
Nuc. No. 1, E. Chicago ... 10.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE—
C. Nivala, Enfield ... 13.00
NEW JERSEY—
Young Workers League, Paterson ... 7.50
NEW YORK—
I. Josephson, Brooklyn ... 2.00
A. A. Heller, New York ... 25.00
OHIO—
Joseph Kopac, Cleveland ... .91
Pantack, Youngstown ... 15.00
PENNSYLVANIA—
Ivan Zilic, McKeesport ... 2.50
D. W. Bulders, Pittsburgh ... 30.00
J. P. Teaff, Pittsburgh ... 4.00
WASHINGTON—
Wilkerson Guam, South Prairie ... 10.00
John Berlier, Tacoma ... 2.50
J. T. Luchin, Tacoma ... 5.00
Anton Moreatja, Tacoma ... 5.00
John Kranjanin ... 5.00
WISCONSIN—
Elian Wiitala, Red Granite ... 9.50
Runa Kivahas, Superior ... .25
Hilda Sterri, Superior ... .75
O. Silvela, Superior ... .25
J. Gebert, West Allis ... 8.25
Albert Waldorf ... 100.00

### DONATIONS—DECEMBER 16

CALIFORNIA—
Czech, Hat, Cap and Millinary Workers' U., Los Angeles ... 5.00
ILLINOIS—
A Friend, Chicago ... 1.00
Clara Garfinkel, Chicago ... 1.00
M. Hambro, Chicago ... 5.00
I. Meal, Chicago ... 10.00
Nick Nevelo, Chicago ... 5.00
Jesk Russell, Chicago ... 5.00
S. Waisander, Chicago ... 2.00
INDIANA—
A. J., Gary ... 1.00
Steve Imre, Gary ... 1.00
Work, Coop. Restaurant ... 8.50
MICHIGAN—
Mrs. Dave Metsele, Green ... 10.00
MINNESOTA—
Mike Ivarinen, Cloquet ... 1.00
S. Sahinen, Cloquet ... .25
A. H. Sandkard, Cloquet ... .50
Emil Trura, Cloquet ... .50
OHIO—
John Burke, Yorkville ... 1.00
Nick Grginich, Yorkville ... 5.00
N. M., Shoo Nuc. No. 7, Yorkville ... .50
John Nicolas, Yorkville ... .75
Anton Radakovic, Yorkville ... 1.00
Geo. Radevic, Yorkville ... 1.00
Jose Ragur, Yorkville ... 1.00
Steve Perasko, Yorkville ... .50
Paul Psavich, Yorkville ... .50
John Trambitas, Yorkville ... 1.00
G. T. Turlurer, Yorkville ... 5.00
Rade Yeks, Yorkville ... 11.00
PENNSYLVANIA—
Lithuanian Br., Nanticoke ... 10.00
RHODE ISLAND—
A. Hedstrom, Providence ... 5.00
R. Kamlesky, Providence ... 5.00
A. Kaslovsky, Providence ... 5.00
Katyskyk, Providence ... 5.00
J. Lapidsky, Providence ... 5.00
E. Misshuck, Providence ... 5.00
L. Nardella, Providence ... 5.00
F. Paterson, Providence ... 5.00
A. Stankevich, Providence ... 5.00

## The Manager's Corner

### Wishing You a Red New Year.

*The manager takes pleasure in wishing the readers and supporters of The DAILY WORKER a most active and stirring New Year. To the revolutionist the happiest new year is the one which is most full of struggle and achievement for our movement. Let us make 1927 memorable for its accomplishments. Let us now resolve that 1927 shall be marked by the release of Sacco and Vanzetti and all class war prisoners.*

*The general establishment of the 40-hour week.*

*The organization of Passaics in the rubber, auto, textile, steel and other unorganized industries.*

*Amalgamation in the needle and metal trades.*

*The building up of a powerful left wing in the trade unions.*

*The maintenance of the unions as fighting organizations of the workers.*

*The recognition and the building up of Soviet Russia.*

*The overthrow of foreign domination in China.*

*The defeat of American imperialism, and the establishment of a republic free from its domination, in the Philippines, in Mexico, in Nicaragua and the rest of Latin America.*

*The establishment of world trade union unity.*

*The launching of the movement for a labor party in America.*

*The growth and development of the Workers (Communist) Party to twice its membership and influence.*

*For the successful accomplishment of these tasks for the new year we call for the fullest co-operation of the foreign-born workers and the native-born, men and women, the young workers and the children, the Negro workers and the workers of all races.*

*And let us further resolve that we will build on a firm foundation, strengthen and develop The DAILY WORKER, the organ of the struggle for these demands, into a powerful mass paper with a circulation of at least 25,000 by the end of 1927.*

BEN MILLER

## Comrade Buehler Is Challenged

DEAR COMRADE MILLER: I received your letter in regard to what "am I doing towards saving The DAILY WORKER." My report will be very short, as I would rather go out and hustle up a few subs than write a long letter.

In the first place I must work on the quiet as I am a member of the Machinists' Union, so that I cannot be a Communist. And second, I visited every member of my nucleus and gave them a colour book. We have 20 members. So far four members paid for their books. Two members paid $1.00, one member paid $2.00 which is a total of $24.00 (very poor showing) but I am keeping after them every meeting.

This evening I went before the executive committee of the Hungarian Workers' Athletic Club and spoke for The DAILY WORKER. They passed a motion that the next entertainment they would hold they would donate 25 per cent of the net profit for The DAILY WORKER. The entertainment will be held some time in February.

Then I go around the section among the members to remind them to keep plugging until we raise our quota.

There are a lot of our members out of work so that it is hard to get subs for The DAILY WORKER but I am trying to get all the members of my nucleus to subscribe for the Sunday Worker. That is the least they can do. As for my doing more it is very hard as I cannot do much running around because I tire very quickly.

You can be sure to hear from me again soon.

Now, I challenge Comrade Buehler of Toledo, Ohio, to show what he is doing.

Yours for the Communist Cause,
Comrade from Cleveland, Ohio.

## Birthday Issue Out Next Week

On January 13, 1927, there will be a Special Birthday Number of The DAILY WORKER in honor of our Third Birthday. The issue will be devoted to special articles, pictures, stories and a full account of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. We can think of no better service to which to put our Special Birthday Issue than to the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti. We can think of no better way of celebrating our birthday than by making a strong plea for their freedom. We are asking that our readers place their names on the Honor Roll in this special issue to indicate their support of Sacco and Vanzetti as well as their support of the only daily paper which is waging a real fight for their freedom. Send in your dollar for your greeting NOW!

**Working class organizations may secure advertising space at $100 per page.**

Pin your dollar to the blank below and mail it to The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., before January 10, 1927.

HERE'S MY DOLLAR, COMRADES,

to greet The DAILY WORKER on its third birthday, for which you will please enter my name on the Honor Roll in your Special Birthday Edition.

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

City.....

State.....

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## Hoover Makes an Admission

Even Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce for Wall Street in the Coolidge cabinet, was forced to admit in his New Year's report on conditions during 1926, that the Union of Soviet Republics was rapidly recovering economically. This is a big change since the days, not so long ago, when the Soviet Union was denounced as "an economic vacuum."

This confession of one of the most prominent spokesmen of great business is excellent background for the New Year's statement on the Soviet Union's economic progress issued by Boris E. Skvirsky, director of the Soviet Information Bureau at Washington. Skvirsky points out in part that:

"The Soviet Union enters 1927 with its industrial output advanced beyond the pre-war rate, agricultural production back to the pre-war level, and a general and marked economic improvement during the past year. Since Sept. 1 foreign trade has shown a pronounced favorable balance. During the past year industrial production increased upwards of 40 per cent over the previous year, and a further increase of 17 per cent during the present year is predicted. In every way the situation of the country is far stronger today than at any time since the revolution.

"American-Soviet trade for 1926 will probably be somewhat less than $80,000,000, as compared with the record figure of $110,000,000 for 1925. American experts to the Soviet Union fell off nearly 40 per cent, and both Germany and England gained at the expense of American manufacturers. At present there are obvious handicaps to the development of commercial relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, which I hope will be removed in due course."

One of the handicaps that Skvirsky refers to is the failure of the United States to recognize the Soviet government. With the Soviet trade going to Germany and England it can easily be seen that Mr. Hoover's reports on economic conditions in this country will become increasingly optimistic. This will become increasingly true as Soviet industry appears more and more in the world market with its products, which will certainly be welcomed more in those nations oppressed by American, British and other imperialisms than the goods of these bandit nations. This is especially true of China and other nations of the Orient and the Near East, even of South America, where several countries have already recognized and are trading with the Soviet Union.

The New Year ushers in brighter prospects than ever for Soviet rule.

## Smith Seeks the Presidency

Governor "Al" Smith of New York has tossed his hat in the ring as an aspirant for the democratic nomination for the presidency next year. This has been expected for some time.

Tammany Hall's "Al" made his announcement as part of the inaugural address that opened his new term as governor of the empire state. Before thousands of the "faithful," he said:

"No man would stand before this intelligent gathering and say that he was not receptive to the greatest position the world has to give anyone, but I can say this—that I will do nothing to achieve it except to give to the people of the state the kind and character of service that will make me deserve it."

"Al" Smith will no doubt have an difficult sledding toward the nomination in 1928 as he did in 1924. The democratic south looks upon him as an agent of Wall Street. The cotton crisis has not changed this attitude for the better. Instead it has gone for the worse. The south is also Ku Klux Klan and protestant while "Al" is catholic. The south is dry. "Al" is wet. On top of this the radical eastern democracy is not satisfied with the brand of donkey politics sponsored by Tammany Hall, Taggart and George Brennan.

"Al" Smith, therefore, does not clarify the confusion that exists within the democratic party by announcing himself as an aspirant for the 1928 presidential nomination. Rather he throws it into even greater chaos. Which reveals the conflicts raging within this capitalist political party, that tries to speak for opposing elements of the middle class and at the same time urge the cause of the great capitalists, the financial capitalists for instance, thru its espousal of the league of nations and the world court. "Al's" hat is in the ring. It will be a battered lid indeed when it is thrown out again.

## Another Answer to a Challenge

Woodlawn, Pa., December 26, 1926.

DEAR COMRADES: I've been challenged to answer what I have done to overcome the crisis of The DAILY WORKER in the present campaign to Keep The DAILY WORKER.

The members of the party and the supporters of the only workingclass paper, The DAILY WORKER, are anxious to hear what the individual can do when he is aware of the fact that he must always keep in mind his duties as his power especially at the present time when the Daily is passing thru its most acute crisis.

Up to December 26, I've raised $10.00 to Keep The DAILY WORKER and in turn I've challenged all the party members of District No. 5 to go out and do the same and to contribute to our organ, The DAILY WORKER, the only paper that will lead us to victory in the class struggle.

For The DAILY, Always yours, E. Resetar.

## Illinois Women Ask Modern Laws on Hours

In place of the legal holiday and Sabbath work now permitted for women in Illinois, an entirely new law with provisions for very special cases is being sought by a joint committee of women's organizations.

Great credit is due to representatives of the Women's Trade Union League for their work in drafting the measure. Other participating organizations include the League of Women Voters and the Illinois State Federation of Women's clubs.

There has been no change in Illinois legislation affecting women's hours of work since 1911.

## Nine Bakery Workers in Contempt of Court

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK — Nine delegates of Local 87, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, which is located in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, were sentenced by Supreme Court Justice Cropsey for contempt of court. They had, it was charged, induced members of the union to violate an injunction against picketing.

The amount of the fines and the length of the sentences are to be announced later when final drafts of the papers in the action have been completed.

# A Plea for Industrial Solidarity

The following plea for industrial solidarity from industrial unionism as from the Voice of Labor, official organ of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. It should be understood that the writer of the article is not pleading for C. I. U.-ism along the lines of the Canadian experiment. He wants to bring about the same result that American radicals seek to accomplish by the amalgamation of craft unions into industrial unions and the linking up of all such unions into a national organization with a general staff which would be in position to bring the entire power of the labor movement to bear in a given situation. The reference to "English trade unionism" relates to the existence in Ireland of branches of British unions. This system has all the vices of dualism.—Ed.

By MURTAGH MORGAN.

Is trade unionism in Ireland an integral and virile part of the working class movement? Is it effective for welding together and consolidating the forces of labor? Does it fulfill its function as a real instrument for resisting attacks upon wages and conditions? Is it an organic whole, capable of expressing a clear and convincing lead upon all the questions affecting the workers thru the class struggle?

**Is it Failure?**

Only an imbecile would say that trade unionism in Ireland does, or is capable of, any of these things. Not by any means an integral or virile element of the labor army, it is rather, a disjointed and remote part contemptible in its unconscious impotency. As a means of unification it is incongruous. It is difficult to conceive of a more disconnected body. Its inability to defend wages and conditions is daily becoming more apparent, and instead of leading it is inclined to lag. On its existing basis trade unionism in this country is about as useful a weapon to the British workers in their struggle with capitalism as the bow and arrow would be to drag villagers attacked by bombing aeroplanes. Craft unionism, pertinaciously, disunity, "poaching," jealousy, recrimination: these are all common features of that feeble and inert thing we are stupid enough to call trade unionism. Yet leaders mount platforms and naively prate to working class audiences about "our trade union movement," while, as a matter of fact, a movement, in the real sense of the term, does not exist.

**Its Day is Past.**

When a race slave is no longer able to perform the duties demanded of him by the capitalist system he is instantly "fired." So it is with our trade unionism; for a considerable time now it has been unable to deliver the goods. No verve is manifest anywhere, and initiative or desire to march with the times is entirely absent. The old-fashioned conception of trade unionism has become a veritable old man of the sea to us, and unless we make a supreme effort and cheek him off he will, assuredly, strangle the new departure necessitated by the changing situation. The "crinoline" has passed, this is the age of Eton crop" and dress. Rip Van Winkle unionism is only compatible with a flourishing capitalism. It worked fairly well when England could boast of being the workshop of the world"; it is useless today, when European capitalism is being beaten to its knees by the trustificated and concentrated capital of American business. The more intense the competition for world markets and fresh fields of exploitation, the more severe will become the attacks upon the organized workers.

Our problems are multitudinous, and the sooner we get down to solving them the better for the Irish working class. Multiplicity of unions is a deterrent to progress; it's more than folly—it's fatal. The whole situation is complex. Each separate organization jogs along in its own stupid, desultory way, sublimely oblivious of any other interest but its own—and often unfortunately too jealous of its own futility to protect even its own interest.

**The Recent General Strike.**

There is no point of contact visible anywhere except, perhaps, during a crisis—when the improvised "unity" achieved becomes nothing more than a sham. Take, for example, the indecision in Ireland during the general strike, and we find that while lip-service in abundance was given to the cause of solidarity, things happened that would make even a trade union fetish unionist blush. Intrigue and deceit marked the whole course of events. When it was no longer felt safe to further prevent the strike spreading Ireland desperate efforts were made to "confine" its ramifications to certain specified areas. Now what did that mean? In the case of a general strike it means this: that at some particular point in the line of battle you are prepared to co-operate with "scab" or "blackleg" labor. Why should a state of affairs such as this be allowed to exist, and what is the cause of all these troubles? I have mentioned one multiplicity of unions—and there are many minor causes, yet there is, perhaps, a greater.

**The English System.**

There are two distinct, and in many ways opposed, forms of organization or structure in Ireland—both Irish and English unions operate in this country. Here is a difficulty that must be surmounted. It has proved a source of discord and a bone of contention for a long time. Now is English trade unionism advantageous to the workers? No matter whom it offends, I am firmly convinced that very recent events have conclusively proved otherwise. The English unions take their orders from the other side, and at times, of policy, methods and action, dictates an impregnable barrier between the man in the English union and the man in the Irish union, and thus veils the common interest in a welter of dissension.

**Disadvantages of "Benefits."**

The elaborate system of benefits is another factor which vitiates materially in confusing the real issue, and it tends to make the Union huge administrative concerns rather than active participants in the struggle for emancipation. This benefit idea is exploited to the full. Men are urged to join the union, not because it is their duty to their class, but because of the munificent pecuniary advantages to be derived by so doing. As I heard one man remark who was induced to recede from his own union to join another: "They'll offer you heaven and earth for nine-pence." This benefit business, with all its attendant evils, is more pronounced in the English unions.

**Back to Connolly.**

The application of some of Connolly's principles is wanted, and wanted badly. Years ago, in the face of silent opposition, he thundered out the grand philosophy of the O. B. U. Will he said then denunciatory of capitulated unionism has been completely vindicated by the events of the past six months. His most vindictive enemies were the class of people who turned a general strike into a general rout.

"Fanatic" the insects hissed, till he taught them to understand
That the highest crime may be written in the highest law of the land.

**Connolly's Union.**

The organization he helped to found has at least this to recommend it: It has proved itself capable of fighting the capitalists on each and every occasion that working-class interests have been in jeopardy. His fighting strike—that sudden rapier-thrust by which he won so many battles—I have seen in action, and have marvelled at its efficiency.

But, then, Connolly was a leader so different from the type that haunted Dowling street and slobbered over the Socialist Republic as day is from night. They loved the "constitution;" he fought for the workers. They respected established institutions and conventions; he respected the cause of labor and recked little of all else. A difference, yes, and one that has meant much in the workers of Great Britain, and especially the still struggling miners.

**New Bottles and New Wine.**

New policies need new methods must be devised to meet the entirely new set of circumstances if we are to justify our existence as trade union lists. A complete transformation is imperative if we are to leave the present state of chaos, and a preliminary step should be the abolition of the heterogeneous collection of unions that at the present make concerted action impossible. This will be opposed. Naturally. Because it may also mean the abolition of quite a number of salaries. Most of the big amalgamations and linkings in the past have been rotated more or less as business propositions—men have received "guaranteed" and sinecures, and the real work has been neglected. Let this be the real thing, the solidification of working-class energies is a matter of paramount importance, the salaries of officials is but of minor consequence. Petty considerations must be submerged in the mere immediate aim. The rank and file of the unions must realize that the present effete structure cannot remain; they imply segregation, the O. B. U. implies solidarity.

The Irish Labor party and trade union congress is the responsible agent, and it must, therefore, set about this transformation. The trade unions will become the determining factor in the final inevitable clash between capital and labor. It is, therefore, necessary to perfect a machine capable of controlling production as well as direct the general policy within the capitalist system.

The ideas of a past generation must go. They fall completely to fit into the present scheme of things. Were the great pioneers of trade unionism alive today—Owen, Doherty and the rest—they would readily perceive the need for change, and the best way we can honor their work and perpetuate their memory is to do as they did—evolve new methods and adopt ourselves to the changed situation. Connolly says: "The younger accepts the achievements of the old, but gradually acquires strength to usurp its functions until the new generation is able to abandon the paternal household and erect its own." Sheer economic pressure is compelling us to erect that new trade union household.

We cannot remain static. We must go forward. Let us remember that—
Mankind is a marching army, with a broadening front the while:
Shall it crowd its bulk on the farm paths, or clear to the outward files?
It's pioneers are the dreamers who fear neither tongue nor pen
Of the human spiders whose silk is wove from the lives of toiling men.

## The Taking of the Winter Palace

Reminiscences of F. F. Raskolnikov.

WE must either fold our useless hands and wait for the revolution to be finished or else there must be a rising there is no middle course." That is how Lenin presented the question on the eve of the October revolution.

Having a majority of the soviets of workers' and soldiers' deputies in both capitals, the Bolsheviks can and must take the state power into their hands," wrote Vladimir Ilyitch somewhat earlier in 1917.

For Comrade Lenin, the winning of the majority in the Petrograd and Moscow Soviets was a most important political fact which proved the undoubted bolshevization of the wide masses of workers and soldiers (i. e., mainly peasants) of all Russia. "The majority of the people are for us," wrote Comrade Lenin in the same September manifesto to the central and Moscow committees of our party.

Bolshevism in its theory and practice infallibly appeals to the masses, wins the majority, and therein lies its radical distinction from Blanquism and from all other forms of conspirative socialism.

But to gain the sympathy of the working and peasant majority is only the prerequisite to the struggle for power. It is necessary to organize these masses and lead them in the process of the armed struggle.

Above all, it was necessary to create a special organ for the direct leadership of the rising.

**Committee and Staff Clash.**

On October 21 (new style, November 3) the military revolutionary committee appointed its commissaries in all military units of Petrograd and its environs. During the night of October 22 the rupture of the military-revolutionary committee with the staff of the Petrograd military district was accomplished. The M. R. committee declared that orders of the staff not endorsed by its signature were invalid. This practically amounted to a declaration of war. The installation of the two hostile forces was expected from hour to hour. The M. R. committee, which had all the time remained the initiator of the provisional government, put the Kerensky ministers in a depressed mood, engendered lack of confidence in their own forces, in the possibility of any victory whatsoever.

On October 25 (November 7) at 2 o'clock in the morning the winter palace was taken by the concerted efforts of the workers, sailors and soldiers.

Comrade Lenin, who followed the situation at the front with great intensity, frequently visited the military headquarters. I remember once when Vladimir Ilyitch called me into one of the rooms of the district staff. "What ships of the Baltic fleet are armed with the heaviest guns?" was the first question he asked me. I replied that they were the dreadnaughts "Petropavlsk," "Sevastopol," "Gangut" and the "Poltava."

**Lenin as Strategist.**

Comrade Lenin inquired whether they could be brought up the Neva and if not where they could be placed for bombarding the capitalists of Petrograd; but he was not satisfied with generalisations as an answer, and compelled me to show in detail on the map the ranges of various calibres of naval artillery.

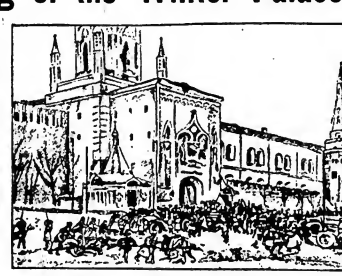
Comrade Podvolsky writes in his reminiscences that when he asked Comrade Lenin whether his visit to the staff meant lack of faith in the military workers, he simply but firmly replied:

"It is not lack of confidence, but the workers' and peasants' government wants to know how its military authorities are acting."

During the report on operations Comrade Lenin was engrossed in the map. "With the sharpness of a profound and attentive strategist and military leader," writes Comrade Podvolsky, "he asked fur explanations as to why such and such a point was not defended, why a certain step was proposed and not some other, why the reinforcements were not summoned from Kronstadt, Vyborg and Helsingfors, why such and such a position had not been worked out and such and such an access closed."

In these questions we have a complete picture of Comrade Lenin. He was never content with bare statements or general phrases; he always got down to the very substance of the matter, entered into details, demanded proofs, verified the words and deeds of every responsible worker. When the operative staff was transferred from the district headquarters to Smolny, Comrade Lenin asked that a table should be placed for him in the staff office as he wanted to be in touch with the military events all the time.

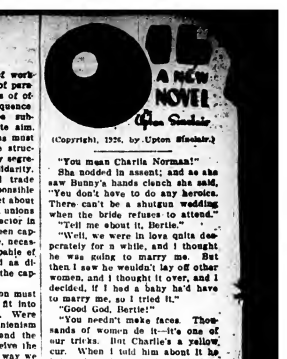
Altho Comrade Lenin was a profoundly ubiquitary man (which he successfully emphasizing), we military workers frequently had occasion to be astonished at how quickly he got an orientation in a military situation and how wise and useful were his advice and instructions on military matters.



THE TAKING OF THE KREMLIN IN OCTOBER 1917

## SOVIETS WILL DIVERT VOLGA TO BLACK SEA AND ATLANTIC OCEAN

MOSCOW.—The Volga river, which now flows into the landlocked Caspian sea, is to be diverted by a canal 65 miles long so that it will flow into the River Don and thence into the Black Sea. This will permit ocean-going grain packets to come thru the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles, and thence up the Don




(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)

"You mean Charlie Norman!"

She nodded in assent; and as she saw Bunny's hands clench she said, "Yes don't have to do any fighting. There can't be a shotgun wedding when the bride refuses to attend."

"Tell me about it, Bertie."

"Well, we were in love, quite desperately for a while, and I thought he was going to marry me. But then I saw he wouldn't lay off other women, and I thought it over, and I decided, if I had a baby he'd have to marry me, so I tried it."

"Good God, Bertie!"

"You needn't make faces. Thousands of women do it—it's one of our tricks. But Charlie's a yellow cur. When I told him about it he behaved so disgustingly I told him to go to hell. I got the name of a doctor that would fix me up, and Dad will have a thousand dollars to pay and that's all the damage."

"Bertie," he whispered, "why in the world do you have to do things like that?"

"Didn't marry. I'll not do it again. I had to learn, like everybody else."

"But why did you have to do it once? Trying to trap a rich man into marriage? Doesn't Dad give you enough money?"

"That's very easy for you to say, Bunny, you're satisfied to get off in a corner and read some old book. But I'm not like that. I have to have a little life. Dad gives me pocket money, but that's not what I want. I want a career; something of my own." And don't start preaching at me, because I'm weak as a kitten and can't stand anything just now. I wanted what every woman wants, a home of my own, and I didn't want a bungalow, I wanted a palace I could invite people to, and make some use of my talents as a hostess. Well, I fell down, and now I've got somebody to be kind to me for a few minutes, if you're possibly got that in you."

It looked as if the tears were coming into her eyes, so Bunny hastened to say, "All right, old girl, I'll lay off. But naturally I was taken aback."

"You needn't be. The doctor says it's done a million times a year in the United States. I amused myself figuring that out—it's about once every thirty seconds. Life is a messy business. Let's talk about something else."

It was a time for confidences, and she wanted to know about him and Vee—was he going to marry her? He said he didn't know if she would have him. Bertie laughed—she would have all right, if she was playing her cards cleverly. But Bunny told how many times she got irritated at him, and why, and that gave Bertie occasion for a discourse. She was not sure that she'd be able to smash weaken for a few minutes, and ask him to be kind, but she still believed in money, and the things money could buy. She discussed Vee from that point of view: it would be more dignified, and safer in the long run, for him to marry a woman rather than a actress; but all the same, Vee had a lot of sense, and he might do worse. To go and wreck their happiness for the sake of a fool daydream now—that was just sickening!

Then she wanted to know about Dad's affairs, and how that deal in Washington was going; would they really get the leases? And was it true that Dad had any real pull with the administration in Washington? Bunny was sure he had; and Bertie revealed what she had in mind. "I've been thinking it over—I've had a lot of time to think, lying here. I believe that what I'll do is to go back to Elden Burdick. He's a good deal of a dub, but you always know where to find him, and that seems to me a virtue right now."

"Would you tell him about this?" asked Bunny, wonderingly.

"No, why should I? He's made his mistakes, I guess, and he doesn't advertise them. I guess I've been living with Charlie, but I think he's still in love with me. What I have in mind is that I could make a call at the office as he wanted to be in touch with the military events all the time.

Altho Comrade Lenin was a profoundly ubiquitary man (which he successfully emphasizing), we military workers frequently had occasion to be astonished at how quickly he got an orientation in a military situation and how wise and useful were his advice and instructions on military matters.

"Would you tell him about this?" asked Bunny, wonderingly.

"No, why should I? He's made his mistakes, I guess, and he doesn't advertise them. I guess I've been living with Charlie, but I think he's still in love with me. What I have in mind is that I could make a call at the office as he wanted to be in touch with the military events all the time.

"Oh, you're going to behave yourself," said Bertie, coolly. "This is just a sort of children's complaint that you'll get over."

(Continued tomorrow.)

**Housewife Dies of Burns**

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 2.—With her clothing burned off as the result of a kitchen accident and two-thirds of her body seared by the flames, Mrs. Lucinda Moore, 56, residing a mile south of Yeddo, struggled thru snow and freezing weather to the home of her nearest neighbor, where she collapsed on the threshold and died.

NEW YORK EDITION

Vol. III. No. 300. Subscription Rates: In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $5.00 per year.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

# U. S. IN GESTURE OF RECOGNIZING PEKING FORCES

## *British Proposals Hit Cantonese*

BULLETIN.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 5.— Shanghai is now almost within the shadow of the advancing Cantonese armies which have now reached the Hangchow-Ningpo Railway line in Chekiang province. The southerners were accelerating their advance.

The wealthy Chinese residents of Hangchow are leaving the city, and all trains arriving at Shanghai today were crowded with refugees.

It was reported here that the northern authorities are sending warships to Ningpo to try to prevent the capture of that city by the Cantonese.

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, China, Jan. 3.— Attendance of official American representatives at a New Year's reception for Gen. Chang Tso-lin, where representatives from the other foreign powers were also present, is seen as virtual recognition by the United States government of the reactionary warlord as "head" of China.

Greetings of the United States were extended to Chang Tso-lin and he was referred to as the "leader of the pacification movement in China."

Much significance is attached to the reception and the presence of Americans there in view of the new international political situation involving China resulting from the British "memorandum on Chinese policy."

**Chang Conducts Campaign.**

Chang Tso-lin has been busy lately conducting a campaign among foreign envoys here to get them to recognize the Peking government. He has made personal calls upon all the ministers. A new agreement between Chang and Marshal Wu Pei Fu to continue their joint attack on the Canton government, is reported. They had previously been near a split on account of internal squabbles.

**Cantonese Attack British Proposal.**

HANKOW, China, Jan. 3.— Great Britain's memorandum on the Chinese situation providing for revision of financial policies pursued by the foreign powers in regard to customs and surtaxes is attacked by the Canton revolutionary government as a means of aiding the North China militarists. Application of the Washington conference principles on the disposition of surtaxes will give the Peking government about $50,000,000 annually, which will be used by the northern war lords to make war on the Cantonese without restraint, it was declared.

**Cable Kellogg.**

Foreign Minister Chen of the southern republic has cabled the United States department of state a request to refuse the British proposal. The cable said: "We learn it is the intention of the United States government to agree to the British proposals, which mean two-thirds of the now revenue would be given to our political enemies to renew warfare, and thus delay the liberating of China from international control. It means not only that General Chang Tso-lin will receive substantial revenues, but still added security will be created enabling him to float a loan and save his inflated currency from collapse."

Chen also declared that the permitting of this "rich custom looting" would result in a bloody struggle for Shanghai.

**Press Unanimously Against It.**

The Chinese press is almost unanimous in condemning the British proposals. They declare the appearance of liberality on the part of Great Britain is merely a sop thrown at China. They declare that hypocrisy prompted Great Britain to make the proposal, knowing that the other powers would not accede and that for commercial reasons, allow Great Britain to blame the others for aggression.

**France Objects.**

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The French government has rejected the British government's proposals for a "new policy" toward China, it is announced by the foreign office. The French reply to the British note was not made public, but it is known that it was bitterly hostile.

Italy, it is announced, agreed with the British memorandum, provided that all of the other powers agree.

No reply has yet been received from the United States.

# HINDENBURG WON'T TAKE DICTATORSHIP UNLESS HE FEELS INCLINED TO

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN.—President Hindenburg has denied any design on his part to take advantage of powers conferred by the Weimar constitution and establish a dictatorship—except in the improbable event of an armed revolt against the state.

# MINERS TO SEEK 6-HOUR DAY AND 5-DAY WEEK IN NEW AGREEMENT, REPORT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 3.—The Indianapolis convention of the United Mine Workers of America that meets on Jan. 25 will draw demands for a five-day week and a 6-hour day, according to statements made by officials in District Five. The present wage scale, or a higher one will be demanded. Under no circumstances will a decrease be accepted, the officials said.

It was also declared that the conference between union officials and mine operators to frame a new agreement to succeed the Jacksonville agreement will be held in February either in New York or Cleveland, instead of Miami as announced previously.

The officials support their demand for a six-hour day and five-day week with the statement that it will make the miners more efficient and will not increase the cost of production thereby.

# NEW REPORTS GIVE BROPHY LEAD OF 2 TO 1

## *Representative Returns Show Victory*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3.— Additional returns from 20 additional local unions show Brophy heading the "Save the Union" ticket, leading Lewis by better than 2 to 1. The vote for Stevenson and Brennan, running mates of Brophy for vice-president and secretary-treasurer, although slightly below that cast for Brophy, average about the same over their respective opponents. The local unions reporting are representative of most of the important districts of the United Mine Workers, following is a list of votes by local unions:

**Returns by Locals.**

District 5—Local Union 280, Brophy, 133; Lewis 256. Local Union 4561, Brophy 47, Lewis 1. Local Union 7959, Brophy 146, Lewis 22. Local Union 1973, Brophy 38, Lewis 60. District 4—(coke region) Local Union 5279, Brophy 8, Lewis 0. Local Union 3137, Brophy 287, Lewis 165. Local Union 2393, Brophy 165, Lewis 117.

District 7—Local Union 5516, Brophy 62, Lewis 40. Local Union 1376, Brophy 68, Lewis 19.

District 12—Local Union 1421, Brophy 418, Lewis 154. Local Union 264, Brophy 144, Lewis 55. Local Union 526, Brophy 193, Lewis 55. Local Union 865, Brophy 450, Lewis 131. Local Union 4648, Brophy 376, Lewis 50. Wilsonville Mine Number 4, Brophy 719, Lewis 143.

The local union at South Superior, Wyo., gave Brophy a majority of 48.

**Tax Refund Grows.**

WASHINGTON.—The figures given out as to the amount of refunds has jumped to $721,646,577. This covers the period between July 1, 1917, and Sept. 30, 1926.

# MEXICAN CRISIS IS CONCERN OF ALL U. S. LABOR

## *Victory of Oil Crowd Blow to Workers*

By LAURENCE TODD,
(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON—(FP)— Under direct and indirect prompting from the State Department, American all companies controlling 85 per cent of the oil production in Mexico have defied the government of the republic to enforce its oil and land laws, which took effect Jan. 1.

Organized labor in the United States and Canada is affiliated with organized labor in Mexico in the Pan-American Federation of Labor, whose president is William Green and whose vice-president is Luis N. Morones, a member of the Calles cabinet at Mexico City.

Morones is minister of commerce and labor, and as such will have much to do with enforcing the law which requires the oil companies to take out permits for operation and development of the oil lands they claim to own, and which they acquired after the new constitution took effect in May, 1917.

**More Serious Than "Oil."**

At Pan-American Federation of Labor headquarters, in the A. F. of L. building in Washington, the attempt of Kellogg, acting for Standard Oil and other American oil interests, to coerce the Mexican nation into a surrender of its constitutional rights to its mineral lands is looked upon as something more serious than a dispute over oil.

It is seen as a blow at the Mexican government headed by Gen. Calles and brought to power by the Mexican Regional Federation of Labor. American investors in Mexico find the Mexican labor movement an obstacle to their schemes of quick exploitation, of the country. They see in this labor movement a threat to their future power, not only in Mexico but in Central and South America.

**Sea Long Her Ahead.**

If the Mexican labor movement, thru the Calles government, is successful in this struggle with Kellogg and the Standard Oil group, Mexican labor will become less and less cheap. It will compete less injuriously with American labor, but will steadily increase its share in the proceeds of industry in Mexico.

If it loses, and Mexico becomes more submissive to American exploiters, to that degree Mexican people will be forced to compete, by lower wage bidding, with American labor in the Southwest. But in the event of defeat the danger of a long war in Mexico against American domination will be increased.

Standard Oil, and Mellon's Gulf Oil, will insist on American intervention to protect their claims. Back of Standard Oil and Gulf Oil are a hundred other big financial and manufacturing interests that look forward to developing Central and South America as economic colonies of the United States. They see Mexico as a hotbed of labor sentiment that may spoil their future supply of cheap labor in the countries to the southward. They hope to break this rebel class spirit now, in Mexico, by a show of force on the part of the Washington government.

# *One Thousand of Cleveland's Jobless Almost Wreck Building Asking Work at Distributing Directories at $2.50*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The offices of the Motten Distributing Co., 1010 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, was the scene of a near riot when over a thousand jobless, seeking work, stormed the building.

The men began gathering at the doors of the company at 5:30 a. m. in response to a newspaper add for 100 men to distribute telephone directories. By 6:45 over a thousand men formed a milling mob in the rear of the building where they had been instructed to apply for jobs. When the rear door was opened the men made a rush forward each hoping to be in time to be hired. In the rush windows were broken and as the crowd inside grew, a panic broke out and the crowd surged into the main office of the company.

The men packed in like sardines, and unable to force their way out, were forced to stand for three hours while waiting to be hired. The company officials did not even condescend to inform them why no one had as yet been hired by 9:00 a. m., whether or not anybody would ever be hired. The men, many of whom had been out of work for months and were flat broke, were in no mood to be bullied and shoved about by the officials of the company, and riots then began to fly. Police received

# FRANCE AND ITALY MASS TROOPS ALONG FRONTIER IN LATEST WAR MOVEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Six legions of 1,400 fascists each have been massed along the Franco-Italian border, according to the Daily sketch.

Private advices here state that Franca has established strong military forces along the frontier.

were called out and cleared the building with their usual brutal tactics. Later some 60 men were hired and the rest dispersed, and told to "keep moving."

This indicates the extent of unemployment in Cleveland at present. One thousand men fought for a job which pays the magnificent wages of $2.50 per day.

The Cleveland News came out with a two-line, seven-column streamer on front page, over its story of this struggle of the men unemployed to make a pitifully small wage.

And then there was a day's delay in the shipment of two car loads of the directories, so that the few who were hired were forced to wait 24 hours before starting in on the job.

# LEFT WING DELEGATES TO I. L. G. W. JOINT BOARD ARE OVERWHELMINGLY ELECTED

Left wing delegates were elected by a vote of 800 out of 1,100 voters of Chicago Local No. 66 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the election held this week, carrying into office ten executive board members out of thirteen. This is the largest proportional vote that was ever cast by any local of the I. L. G. W.

Molly Freedman, a vice-president of the International, openly worked with the right wing caucus. She promised all the support that the reactionary machine could deliver, financial or moral. Much money was spent by the machine to get the few votes. They even visited the homes of members and made promises to many of them.

The right wingers now openly talk of using violence if they cannot hold power with legal machinery.

# SOVIET BUREAU ISSUES REPORT OF PROGRESS IN 1926

## American Imports Fall as Others Make Gains

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. —The following New Year's statement was issued by Boris E. Skvirsky, director of the Russian Information Bureau:

"The Soviet Union enters 1927 with its industrial output advanced beyond the pre-war mark, agricultural production back in the pre-war level, and a general and marked economic improvement during the past year. Since Sept. 1, foreign trade has shown a pronounced favorable balance. During the past year industrial production increased upwards of 40 per cent over the previous year, and a further increase of 17 per cent during the present year is predicted. In every way the situation of the country is far stronger today than at any time since the revolution.

"The Soviet Union has entered upon the first stages of a notable economic development, in which I am confident that American technical methods and American technicians will play a conspicuous role, in some respects the most important since the United States stood half a century ago. Its natural resources are enormous. Under the most favorable conditions will the many years before these can be fully exploited.

"Railway construction is an index of the recovery of the country. In 1913 Russia had only 42,560 miles of railway, and nearly a third of the mileage was destroyed during the world war and the revolution. Today upwards of 44,000 miles of railway lines are in operation. The new lines in process of construction include a South Siberian trunk line of 1,250 miles. Work on a new line to connect the cotton belt in Central Asia with the Siberian grain and timber lands to the north, 882 miles, will be begun in the spring. The railway service is now supplemented by 10,000 miles of airplane lines in regular operation.

"Notable progress is being made in super-power development. A dozen regional power plants are now in operation. The present capacity of public service stations is more than triple that of a decade ago, and new plants in process of construction will add 420,000 kilowatts. Work on the Dnieper river hydroelectric development, which will be the largest in Europe, will be begun in the spring, and $10,000,000 has been appropriated for the initial construction this year. Col. Hugh L. Cooper, the builder of Muscle Shoals, who has studied both the plans and the site, is now on his way to Moscow to consult with the Supreme Economic Council on the possibility of further association with this development.

"American-Soviet trade for 1926 will probably be somewhat less than $50,000,000, as compared with the record figure of $110,000,000 for 1925. America exports to the Soviet Union fell off nearly 40 per cent, and both Germany and England gained at the expense of American manufacturers. At present there are obvious handicaps to the development of commercial relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, which I hope will be removed in due course."

# COMMUNISTS REPORTED EXECUTED SAID TO FACE LIFE IMPRISONMENT

RIGA.—It is reported here that the four Communist leaders, Posahels, Greitsenberg, Tschorny and Gledris, who were sentenced to death, have received commutations to life imprisonment, granted by the dictator, Antons Smotons. No confirmation of this is available, however, at this time.

# Senate to Get Facts Showing Bankers Back of Attack on Nicaragua

# PAN-AMERICAN UNION WITHOUT U. S., IS PLAN

## *Washington Disturbed Over Developments*

NOTE:—The accompanying copyright report was sent out from Washington by the correspondent of the International (Hearst) News Service, George R. Holmes. It gives an important and interesting summary of the situation now facing Wall Street imperialism in Latin-America.

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. — President Coolidge and his advisers are considerably disturbed over the increasing evidences of American unpopularity in the countries of Latin-America.

These evidences have been accompanied by circumstantial reports that a strong movement is afoot in Central and South America, backed by powerful influences, for the organization of a real pan-American union, with the United States on the outside looking in, rather than being the directing force, as is the case with the existing union.

**Fight Yankee Dollar.**

It has for its object the welding of the Spanish-speaking peoples of the western hemisphere into a cohesive organization to combat what many South American statesmen consider the persistent encroachment of "Yankee imperialism," and "dollar diplomacy."

There is reason to believe, from confidential reports reaching Washington, that this movement has gained considerable actual headway in the last few months, and that it centers in Mexico City, where the Calles government shows increasing signs of permanency and power. It is known, for instance, that the project has been seriously discussed, and at length, by high American officials and representatives of other South and Central American countries in Mexico City.

**Wateh Chilean Ambassador.**

Senor don Miguel Cruchaga Toroonal, the Chilean ambassador here, left Washington last night for Mexico City on a hurried and unexplained mission. He went at the direction of his government. This may or may not be significant, but it was so regarded today in Latin-American circles in Washington. And it was widely, though quietly, discussed.

There is scarcely a country between the Rio Grande and Cape Horn that has not some grievance against the United States. Some of them resent the economic grip of American bankers on their affairs; some the frequent landing of marines "to protect American lives and property"; others the state department's "interference" in their diplomatic affairs.

Mexico's grievances are of a century's standing, complicated just now by the controversy over Mexico's rights to enact and enforce her own laws governing foreign ownership of Mexican lands.

Both Chile and Peru are aggrieved over the age-old Tacna-Arica boundary dispute, which the state department has been for several years trying to "mediate" without success, and

(Continued on page 2.)

# *Communists at Berlin and Prague Demonstrate at Lithuanian Legations*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—At Berlin and Prague, imposing demonstrations were organized by the Communist Party in protest against the fascist terror in Lithuania. The demonstrations in both cities were held in front of the Lithuanian legation.

According to a communique from the office of the military commander of the political police at Kovno, Lithuania, preliminary investigations will be made in the case of several prominent Communists, and court-martial proceedings may be brought against them.

* * *

## Chicago Adds Its Protest!

Tonight Chicago will add its protest in a great meeting to be held at Lithuanian Hall, 2133 South Halsted Street, and again tomorrow evening at Roseland, 107th and Indiana Avenues.

Chicago workers should avail themselves of these opportunities to add their influence to the world-wide protest of the working class against the terror which the white guard of Lithuania is directing against the class-conscious workers of that country.

* * *

Article by Anthony Bimba on Lithuanian developments on page three.

# *Wheeler's Resolution in Senate*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Demanding immediate withdrawal of American warships and marines from Nicaragua, Senator Wheeler, democrat of Montana, today introduced a resolution in the senate attacking the state department's policy and declaring that the United States is supporting an illegally elected administration in the Latin American republic.

# ILLINOIS SOLONS MAY URGE SMITH ON WASHINGTON

## Senator - Nominate Is Welcome as Pole-Cat

BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The south rose in revolt in the senate this afternoon against republican threats of political punishment for the democratic opposition to the seating of Frank L. Smith (R) of Illinois and William B. Vare (R) of Pennsylvania. Defending the treatment of Negro voters in the South, Senator Caraway (D) of Arkansas, announced southern democrats would oppose seating both Vare and Smith. He challenged the republicans to carry out their threats to investigate southern elections.

Shortly after the new southern attack was launched, the democrats succeeded in reviving a custom of 100 years standing in having senators take the oath by a majority vote of the chamber. It was revived in the case of Senator Nye (R) of North Dakota, and, of course, will be called up as a precedent when Senator Smith presents his credentials.

* * *

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3.—A demand on the United States senate that it seat Frank L. Smith of Dwight, senator-designate from Illinois, is expected to be one of the first acts of the Fifty-fifth general assembly when it convenes in this city Wednesday.

Representative Robert Scholes of Peoria, who will be re-elected speaker, on his arrival here today admitted that he had heard that such a resolution had been prepared and would be offered "right off the bat." He professed ignorance as to the identity of the author of the resolution.

Scholes said that friends of Smith were desirous of early action by the legislature as he (Smith) is expected to present his credentials in Washington this week.

The session is expected to open with thrills, for another resolution has been prepared asked for an investigation into Governor Len Small's defense fund contributions from state employes. As the governor's friends are overwhelmingly in control this resolution is expected to be sidetracked.

* * *

WASHINGTON — It is expected here that Frank L. Smith will present his credentials as a member of the senate on Wednesday or Thursday.

# SELIGMAN & CO., BROWN BROS. AND WHITE CO. NAMED

## *Coolidge-Kellogg Rule in the Limelight*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—That the United States government's invasion of Nicaragua was definitely and directly inspired by Wall Street banking houses who have been using the Diaz regime as a means of gaining control of public utilities in the republic, is to be revealed by the senate.

Announcement has been made that the senate committee on foreign relations which has been investigating the Nicaraguan situation since the landing of American troops at Puerto Cabezas, has secured unimpeachable evidence revealing that the state department was following the direction of the bankers in ordering marines to Nicaragua.

**Several Banking Houses Named.**

The banking houses of J. W. Seligman and company of New York and Brown Brothers company of Baltimore have already been named as directly implicated in the situation, as has the J. G. White company of New York, a financing and engineering corporation. Other banking houses, including some of the biggest on Wall Street, are expected to be named by the senate committee.

"The state department has been playing hands-in-glove with the bankers in the Nicaraguan affair," was one statement made in connection with the exposure by the senators.

Financial relations of the American bankers with the Diaz regime are being probed. It is already known that the bankers loaned Diaz $7,000,000, receiving for the money control of the Nicaraguan National Bank and the railroads, which is legally owned by the people, as well as huge profits and commission fees.

Wall Street had planned to sink its tentacles deeper into Nicaraguan public utilities, but was spotted by the investigators, and saw in the liberal government of Dr. Sacasa a threat against their continuing robbing the Nicaraguan people. They were in control they were able to maintain their control. It was for the purpose of maintaining Diaz as a tool of the bankers and to crush the opposition of the liberals that the state department ordered U. S. gunboats and soldiers to Nicaragua.

A subcommittee of the foreign relations committee, under Senator Shipstead (Minnesota, Farmer-Labor), has been detailed to investigate and pre-

(Continued on page 2)

# DEMS MUST BACK AL OR NOTHING, SAYS SUPPORTER

## Party Threatened With Defeat by Smith Man

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Unless the democrats will nominate Al Smith for the presidency in 1928 they are threatened and doomed, says an anonymous "Disciple" quoted in a letter to Washington correspondents.

**Likens Others to Dogs**

"If Smith is turned down," he writes, "a hound dog would do just as well as a human. Just a man's hand of election as any human democratic nominee. Only a fool would think that New York and other eastern states friendly to Smith would support any other democrat. Electing Smith to be the one man of a century worthy of the office of president. It is either Smith, a sure winner, or some other democrat, a sure loser, and many years of disruption and defeat for the democratic party.

**Enter, Religion.**

"Smith's enemies here feverishly investigated his private and public life and the only thing found to his discredit is that instead of professing some modern religion invented in a Nordic he persistently practices a religion founded by a foreign Jew in Jerusalem in the year A. D. 33."

No religion comes into the 1928 arena.

# ELIGMAN & CO., BROWN BROS. AND WHITE CO. NAMED

## Coolidge-Kellogg Rule in the Limelight

(Continued from page 1.)

are this evidence for presentation before the senate.

With the attack on the administration's entire policy in Latin-America that was precipitated by the Nicaraguan invasion already scheduled to break on the floor of the senate, this latest revelation forecasts the worst bombardment that any American administration has had to face, it is predicted.

Operations of the National City Bank, the largest bank in the United States and the world, will come under the spotlight of the senate investigation, it is predicted. It is known that negotiations were conducted between the Diaz government and this institution shortly after Diaz was inducted into office. Reports had it then that Diaz had offered to sell control of the Nicaraguan financial house to the American bankers.

* * *

**New Victories for Revolution.**

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 3.—Liberal forces of Jr. Sacasa's government annihilated the Diaz armies in a battle at Telica on the west coast of Nicaragua and are now within 70 miles of Managua, capital of the conservative "government."

Defeat of the Diaz troops at Telica places the liberals in a strategic position for their march on Managua. The capture of Leon, which is only a short distance from Telica, is expected momentarily. Leon is the transportation center of all railroads leading into Managua and its capture means that Managua will be cut off from outside communication, making its capture comparatively certain.

Reports on the battle at Telica are meager, but it is indicated that many Diaz soldiers were made prisoners and much war material was seized by the liberals. Some 800 liberal soldiers took part in the battle.

**Diaz Wails About Mexico.**

President Diaz has issued a statement addressed to the "American and foreign public" in which he again makes the charge that Mexico is giving aid to the liberals and asks that the United States take steps to "rid Central America of the Mexican menace."

Diaz said that the present conflict is one "between his government and Mexico." "The future of Nicaragua and eventually of all Central America," he said, "is at stake in the present conflict between my government and the Calles government of Mexico."

He launched into the usual attack on Mexico, calling the government there "poisonous, anti-foreign and Bolshevist."

* * *

**See War on Mexico.**

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The London press is viewing the Nicaraguan intervention by the United States as an attempt on the part of the American state department to prepare the way for war with Mexico.

The Spectator, a weekly review, declares that the United States wants to bring matters to a head with Mexico without exposing itself to the charge of being militaristic and aggressive, and that the Nicaraguan invasion is part of this program.

Other magazines deny the conclusion that the war spirit is growing in the United States and that the world can soon expect serious consequences in Latin America.

## American Committee Visits Mexico for Study of Conditions

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 3.—A group of American publicists, lecturers, ministers, business men and social workers have arrived here to conduct an announced study of conditions in Mexico as they affect relations with the United States. This group, which is one of several that have visited Mexico during the last year, is sponsored by the social relations department of the Congregational churches of the United States.

The party includes: Herbert Crely, editor of The New Republic; Paul Hutchinson, editor of The Christian Century; Dan Brummitt, editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate; Isaac Landman, editor of the American Hebrew; Benson Y. Landis, editor of the Rural American; Prof. Herbert A. Miller, Ohio State university; Walter Frank.


THE
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ATHEISM

will mail its first annual report, comprising 48 pages of reading matter, and other literature FREE to interested people.

Only $1 a year. Organizers wanted.

Write to
Freeman Hopwood, General Secretary,
P. O. Box 661, City Hall Station,
New York City.


## RISE OF FRANC BRINGS FRANCE TO FACE GREAT NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED

PARIS.—The year 1926 came in with the fear of a floundering franc in the hearts of the French people; it goes out with the spectar of unemployment rising before them.

The rise of the franc has left many manufacturers with large stocks of raw materiel bought when the franc stood at 150 to 200 to the British pound. Importers are likewise stocked with goods bought with cheap money. They cannot sell without a loss and so far have resisted the advice to swallow the loss and go on.

Against the official figures of 60,000 unemployed, the radicals place the number as 200,000.

* * *

**Daugherty Gets Respite.**

NEW YORK.—The second trial of Harry M. Daugherty, former Attorney General, and of Col. Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, have now been postponed. It will not start before Feb. 7.

# WOMEN MEET TO AID PAPER BOX MAKERS ON JAN, 7

## Will Rally to Feed the Children

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Women's organizations in New York and vicinity are urged to be represented at a conference of the organizations on Jan. 7 for the purpose of enlisting the aid of all the working-class women in the strike of the Paper Box Makers' Union. Each organization is requested to send two delegates to the meeting that will be held at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street, near Third avenue.

**On Strike 12 Weeks.**

The Paper Box Makers' Union has been on strike for 12 weeks. They have waged a valiant fight against the bosses for better wages and conditions and will continue the fight, but their funds are low and they are in need of assistance to give food and clothing to the families of the strikers.

The women are urged to come to the aid of the strikers and help maintain the strikers' kitchen that was opened by the United Council of Workingclass Housewives, which is feeding from 800 to 1,000 strikers every day.

"We appeal to the mothers, who knew better than others what it means to have hungry children," says the call for the conference. "We appeal to the sisters who helped the Passaic strikers' children to help feed our children and maintain the kitchen and so help the paper box makers win their strike and so better their conditions."

Organizations which do not meet before this date and so cannot elect delegates are asked to be represented thru their officers.

## House of Morgan Takes in Three New Members; Now 14 in Money Gang

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—What is considered to be one of the highest prizes in Wall Street—a partnership to J. P. Morgan and company—has been given to Francis Dejright Bartow, Arthur Marvin Anderson and William Ewing.

Announcement of the admission of these men to the firm increases the number of partners to fourteen.

Bartow entered the company in 1924 coming from the First National Bank of New York. He started with the bank in 1902, became assistant cashier in 1911 and a vice-president in 1915.

A. M. Anderson has been with J. P. Morgan since June 1914 as chief of their bond department. Ewing has been associated with the house of Morgan for the past ten years.

## Mitchell Laughs At 'Good Will' Flight, Is Jitney Tour, He Says

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 3.—Flight of the United States army amphibian planes on a "good will" tour of Pan-American countries today termed a "jitney" journey by Wm. E. Mitchell, former brigadier general in the air service.

Mitchell, reduced from high rank because of his attacks on American defenses, especially in the field of aviation, said present flight is only "jitney" because it is only a leg of a great flight across the Antarctic which he organized in 1919.

Poor equipment is being used in the flight, he said, and flights are only being made when there isn't a cloud in the sky.


WANTED:

Several pianists and vocalists to work with lecturers and readers several evenings a week in Chicago and the immediate vicinity. This is exceptionally high-class work, only the best of talent will be considered. Adequate remuneration. For particulars write: National Bureau, Dept. P-32, Exchange Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.


# PAN-AMERICAN UNION WITHOUT U. S., IS PLAN

## Washington Disturbed Over Developments

(Continued from page 1)

with the resultant unpopularity that usually goes with the peacemaker.

Columbia Has Grievance.

Colombia has also brought she received a square deal in the treaty which made a financial adjustment for the building of the Panama Canal.

Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Salvador, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, all have felt the weight of North America's financial or naval power in one way or another in the last quarter century.

Latin-America has seen the gradual encroachment of North American power and dominance into the south year by year. It has seen Cuba, Porto Rico, Panama, Haiti become virtual United States dependencies, with indications now that Nicaragua may go the same way.

The picture is not a pleasing one to those Latin diplomats who have dreams of a great Spanish-speaking union in the western hemisphere.

These recent events have now combined to bring the agitation to a head, according to well informed sources here.

They are:

(1) The controversy with Mexico, in which the United States challenges the right of Mexico to enact her own nation land laws.

(2) The Nicaraguan situation, in which the state department elevated Adolfo Diaz to the presidency and then sent warships and marines to lend him moral, if not actual, support. Diaz is a favorite with the American state department of many years standing.

Panama is Vassal State.

(3) The recently concluded Panama treaty, whereby Panama pledges herself to consider herself automatically at war with any power against which the United States goes to war. This treaty, which reduces Panama almost to the status of a vassal state, has been savagely criticized by the press of South America.

There is no doubt that President Calles of Mexico has been and is a prime mover in the agitation for a Spanish-speaking bloc to resist the creeping United States dominance to the south.

The Mexican government now has as one of its activities its own wireless news service into the Caribbean countries, which tells only what the state department characterizes as "radical propaganda," but which friends of Mexico say is merely "Latin-American views and news."

Propaganda Responsible for "softening" of the state department's policy in Nicaragua, which was somewhat brusque at first, and for the extreme caution with which the government is now dealings with Mexico in the land laws controversy.

## Sormenti Protest Meeting Postponed

Due to a number of legal complications in connection with his case, Enea Sormenti, who is under bond awaiting decision on a deportation charge, has been obliged to return to New York City and to postpone the meetings which were planned for him in the course of his tour.

Among these meetings was the one scheduled in Chicago for Thursday, January 6, at the West Side Auditorium, under auspices of the International Labor Defense and Anti-Fascist Alliance of Chicago. Because of the latest development in the tour, the meeting has been indefinitely postponed.

This holds for the Chicago meeting, since in some of the other cities where Sormenti meetings had been arranged, they will be held with other noted Italian and English speakers. Workers are urged to attend these meetings wherever held as that they may add their voice of protest against the plans of the American authorities to deport Sormenti to Italy, where certain imprisonment, and possibly execution, awaits him at the hands of the bloodthirsty fascisti.

**Tax Shift Aids Foreign Aggressions.**

WASHINGTON. — Untaxing of the wealthy and shifting of the cost of war to the wage earners, farmers and small salaried people has favored foreign concession-hunting and aggression abroad, says Benj. C. Marsh, secretary of the People's Reconstruction League, in a New Year review of tax shifting.

In 1919, he finds, persons whose net income was over $50,000 paid federal income taxes of $729,141,000; while in 1924 this class, altho its total net income was 15 per cent more than in 1919, paid only $440,358,000 in income taxes. The surplus sought investment, and this means an annual addition of about 750,000,000 to the pressure for American domination of weaker countries.

## JOHN THE NAVY, JOYS, AND EAT CORNED BEEF HASH FOR BREAKFAST

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—As a result of eating corned beef hash for breakfast, aboard the U. S. S. Ringgold at the destroyer base here, 21 blue-jackets, court-martial prisoners, have been removed to the naval hospital.

Capt. John Church, base commandant, says that the food was apparently spoiled. The 21 bluejackets unanimously concur in that opinion.

# APPROPRIATIONS FAIL TO PLEASE NAVY BOOSTERS

## Air Service to Get Along on $8,410,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The administration's naval program was laid before congress today, thus paving the way for the bitter fight to be waged over strengthening America's sea power.

The program was brought out in the naval supply bill, carrying $316,469,530 for the next fiscal year, a reduction of $5,500,000 and with no money provided for cruiser construction to bring the United States navy up to the 5-5-3 parity with Great Britain and Japan. It was laid before the house by the administration-controlled appropriations committee. The naval committee is on the other side of the controversy and will fight for new cruiser construction.

"With respect to new vessels, the committee is ready to proceed in providing the requisite funds whenever the president shall so recommend," said the committee's report.

The $23,250,000 was recommended for new ships, all either under construction or for which plans and specifications have been completed. These are two aircraft carriers, three submarines, six river gunboats being built in China, two light cruisers under construction and three others for which plans have been drawn.

**Marine Corps Cut.**

The navy's enlisted strength is kept at 72,500, while the marine corps was slashed 1,200 men over the protest of Major General Le Jeune, commandant of the corps.

Recommending an appropriation of $19,065,283 for the navy's air corps, the committee asserted that this amount will carry on the five-year air program on a slightly reduced scale. This amount is $724,712 above current appropriations.

The committee, however, rejected the appeal of the navy's air experts for $1,500,000 to begin construction of a huge dirigible, of more than twice the capacity of the Los Angeles.

The navy's air secretary, Edward P. Warner, took issue with Coolidge's recommendations for delay, a record of hearings on the bill disclosed. Congress last year authorized two dirigibles, but made no appropriation.

**Five-Year Program.**

The bureau of aeronautics had requested $9,072,300 to purchase new planes, and this amount was cut to $8,410,000. Reduction of plane wastage, however will make possible substantial progress on the program, which calls for a strength of 1,000 planes at the end of five years, the committee reported.

## States' Requisitions Are Granted by Small

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Requisition from Governor Donahey of Ohio was honered by Gov. Len Small for the return to Mansfield, O., of Philip Orieck, alias William Fox, wanted on a charge of killing Urban Wilford, a guard at the Ohio reformatory. Orieck, while free on parole, is alleged to have been aiding a pal to escape when the guard was slain. He is under arrest in Chicago.


We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.


## *Galaxy of Stars in Baseball World Are Summoned in Probe of Scandal*

Clarence Rowland, former manager of the Chicago White Sox, and Ray Schalk, present manager, are in Chicago, the first to arrive in answer to telegrams sent out by baseball commissionar. Kenesaw M. Landis, requesting all members of the White Sox and Detroit teams of 1917 to appear in the commissioner's office here on Wednesday to answer "crooked baseball" charges made by Charles "Swede" Risberg.

Risberg, former White Sox shortstop who was expelled from organized baseball for his alleged part in the crooked world series of 1919, opened before Commissioner Landis that the Chicago White Sox "bought" a Chicago series from Detroit in September of 1917. He named practically every member on the Chicago team at that time, including Ray Schalk, Eddie Collins, and Urban "Red" Faber.

Rowland, now an umpire in the American League, came to Chicago from Milwaukee to "face the charges." His first impression was, Risberg is a barefaced liar." Schalk, who hurried here from Farmersville, Ill., where he was visiting relatives, was equally emphatic in denouncing his former teammate.

At least 21 of the 38 men summoned are still affiliated with organized baseball and will be affected by whatever decision Landis makes.

Oscar Felleck's reported offer to furnish additional testimony for a consideration of $1,000 fell on deaf ears at the commission's office.

**Explosion Claims Another.**

EL CENTRO, Calif.—Another has died as a result of an explosion on a dredge operated in the Imperial Valley Irrigation district at Dixieland. The second victim is Rollie Chase, who died in a hospital here from his burns.


*The best way—subscribe today.*


# The Core of American Capitalism's Apple of Prosperity Is Rotten

By J. LOUIS ENODAHL.

THE huge overdoses of "business optimism" injected into the capitalist press "reviews of 1926" were unable to put a healthy aspect on the bitter condition of agriculture.

Even the most adept of the prosperity painters had to put in huge black spots indicating the dark outlook for the farmers.

When the purchasing powar of farm products has fallen from 89 per cent of the pre-war par, that prevailed last year, to 81 per cent this year, then there is something to worry about.

* * *

The attitude of big business toward agriculture, in these days of the splitting of huge stock dividends, can well be stated in the words of United States Senator George W. Norris (republican-Nebraska) in an article in the magazine, Current History, as follows:

"Mr. Richard B. Mellon, brother of our secretary of the treasury and president of the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, on the eve of his recent departure for Europe, was quoted as saying that fundamental conditions were sound. To prove this he cited the steel business, which showed that great improvement was taking place and that the rolling mills were operating at a greater capacity than ever and turning out large orders. Incidentally, he said, 'Grain prices have fallen off, which is as it should be.' When the great leaders of banking and industry can see no further than the artificial prosperity that comes to big business while those who tell us the farms are getting no return for their labor, than indeed we have a right to question the wisdom of our financial leaders."

* * *

Senator Norris, of course, asks his questions and then remains in the same party with the Mellons, this financial leaders with the Mellons in control. So he gets the Mellon answer.

The Mellon answar was recently given in part by Coolidge. It was that where there is a surplus crop, as in the cotton belt, the planting area should be cut down. Other crops should be raised. But the republican senator from Nebraska, who remains in Wall Street's party, is compelled to declare that, "The farmers of America produce a surplus of nearly all the principle farm products."

* * *

It will do the cotten farmers of Texas, for instance, no good to quit raising cotten and return to cattle raising. That will be only the inevitable meat surplus. Today the cry goes over the land to, "Wear more cotton!" Tomorrow it will be, if the farmers desire to cattle raising, "Eat more meat!" Today the demand also is, on behalf of the corn belt, "Eat more corn!" But if the corn farmers switch to wheat manner. In view of the pressing conditions, however, the Farmer-Labor elements lined up behind this latter measure. The McNary-Haugen bill, especially as it appears in its changed form before the present session of congress, is merely lookad upon as an emergency measure made necessary by the depressed condition of agriculture.

* * *

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the forthcoming Farmer-Labor conference at St. Paul will go into this problem much more fundamentally. It must be realized that legislation that is acceptable to the multi-millionaire, Frank O. Lowden, and the Chicago banker, Vice President Charles G. Dawes, can be of little or no benefit to the farmer, except to continue his bondage to the great predatory interests. This bondage helps also to shackle the workers still more securely in the cities. The Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party must take up this question and receive it from the viewpoint of the workers and farmers as a class, the producing class.

It must expose the rotten core of American capitalism's apple of prosperity.

## Farmer-Labor Party Has Always Been Interested in Relief for Farmers, Says Shipstead

The Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party has always been interested in relief for the farmers, it originally favored the Norris-Sinclair bill in 1924, When the McNary-Haugen proposition came along as a compromise, it was admitted that it did not meet the situation in a thorough manner. In view of the pressing conditions, however, the Farmer-Labor elements lined up behind this latter measure. The McNary-Haugen bill, especially as it appears in its changed form before the present session of congress, is merely lookad upon as an emergency measure made necessary by the depressed condition of agriculture.

* * *

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the forthcoming Farmer-Labor conference at St. Paul will go into this problem much more fundamentally. It must be realized that legislation that is acceptable to the multi-millionaire, Frank O. Lowden, and the Chicago banker, Vice President Charles G. Dawes, can be of little or no benefit to the farmer, except to continue his bondage to the great predatory interests. This bondage helps also to shackle the workers still more securely in the cities. The Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party must take up this question and receive it from the viewpoint of the workers and farmers as a class, the producing class.

It must expose the rotten core of American capitalism's apple of prosperity.

# STUDENTS SHOW OPPOSITION TO WAR EDUCATION

## Imperialism of U. S. Also Flayed

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 3.—Only the inveking of a precedent that it is against the policy of the national student conference to pass resolutions prevented the passing of a resolution condemning compulsory military training in the colleges of the United States by an overwhelming vote. The resolution was not passed, but there was no mistake about the attitude of the 2,000 students who attended the conference here. They are against military training in the colleges.

**Scora U. S. Militarism.**

The guns of Young America, as represented by the delegates, were trained on American imperialism at the conference as well as at military training. A resolution condemning the U. S. government's imperialism was introduced and warmly supported, but was not passed for the same reason as the military training resolve.

**Fight Progress.**

Progress is being made to gain the abolition of the training in the colleges, Roswell Barnes and Prof. George Coe of the committee on militarism in education, told the students The number of colleges where it affects is now cut to 81, they reported. A fight is being conducted, they said, with chances for victory in Minnesota, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, where military training exists in its worst form.

The students were warned of a possible war with Japan by a Japanese student, Susumu Kobe, who declared that anti-American feeling is strong in Japan because of the U. S. immigration laws.

**Turn to Sex.**

Turning from militarism and imperialism, the students launched into a discussion of the "sex problem."

Dr. Edith H. Swift, lecturer on social hygiene, told the students that "compulsory postponement of sex gratification until after marriage adds to happiness and promotes the environment into which children come into the world." She said that when "sex gratification can come from my career and is easy to obtain there is no spiritual or sentimental element."

## Jail Conspiracy Case Still in Spot Light; Say Jury Was Fixed

Charges that the jury was fixed which acquitted Sheriff Peter M. Heffman, Frankford Lake, Terence Brennan and five others in federal court on accusations of conspiracy to obstruct justice were being investigated today by the federal attorney's office.

"I believe the jury was fixed," Assistant Federal District Attorney Thompson, prosecutor at the trial, declared. "The government presented evidence which we thought and the presiding judge thought was conclusive evidence of guilt, and we were confident of convictions."

Judge Leon Henderson of the Peoria district, who presided at the trial, has been notified of the investigation and was expected by Thompson to issue warrants upon the evidence obtained.

**Masonic Bureau Defends Mexican Stand.**

WASHINGTON. — Two news articles defending the Mexican government's attitude on land, oil and church laws are published on the front page of the current bulletin of the Scottish Rite (Masonic) News Bureau, issued at the temple of the Scottish Rite, southern jurisdiction, in the capital. In a third article the Nicaragua intervention is attacked.

* * *

**Two Bandits Loot Bank.**

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 3.—Scooping up $12,000 into a sack, two bandits made their escape from the Kent State bank branch today after binding three employes.

## New York Issues Call for Party Meetings

A special general membership meeting will be held Wednesday, Jan. 5, at 8:00 p. m. sharp at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St. This membership meeting is called for the purpose of acquainting the party membership of the general situation existing in the United States at this time, particularly in the New York district


SEE
"THE PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE"
A Motion Picture to be shown at
Forester Hall, Olive and 10th St.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1927
Two shows—from 7 to 9 and from 9 to 11
Max Amsterdam, violin solo R. Liabich at piano
ADMISSION 25 CENTS
Proceeds for relief of textile strikers' children.

# EVERYONE HAPPY AND CONTENTED IN PHILIPPINES, WOOD

## General Doesn't Like Thompson Report

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—General Wood, military governor of the Philippine Islands, has attacked the Thompson report on the situation in the islands, in a statement made public here. Wood declared that the Filipinos should not be given any more autonomy than they now have, hitting the Thompson statement that the Filipinos should be given more local government discretion. He also declared that Thompson was "all wrong" in reporting there was a universal demand in the islands for independence.

**"Have Enough Government."**

Speaking on autonomy, Wood remarks: "Indeed the autonomy granted, as represented by Filipino participation in the government, is so great that American participation in the government has been reduced to the lowest point consistent with the maintenance of that decree of authority that is necessary to discharge effectively the obligations and responsibilities of sovereignty." He did not explain just what "obligations and responsibilities of sovereignty" entailed.

**"All Happy and Contented."**

"The people are contented and happy. I know of no people who are more so," said Wood in answer to Thompson's statement that there was widespread demand for independence. "There has been little or no political agitation outside of Manila," says the governor, painting a rosy picture of satisfied and contented Filipinos.

**"Unselfish United States."**

"The unselfish policy of the United States government in the Philippines is being better understood by the people," Wood declared.

Wood blames the "radicals" for the impression that the Filipinos are dissatisfied. "There have been no responses on the part of the people to the efforts of the radicals," he said. "That they have not responded is highly creditable to their good sense and loyalty and is indicative of their contentment and satisfaction with the existing government," he says. "Had they not been loyal and contented the efforts of these agitators might have caused some trouble," the general philosophized.

Wood waxed angry with the "radicals," who he says, attack the character of the Filipinos who do not agree with them, "charge them with being disloyal to their own people and attempt thus to destroy their standing in the communities in which they live."

## Germany Wants French Soldiers Disarmed to Stop Civilian Attacks

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The Rhineland commission has been requested by the German government to prevent French soldiers who are stationed in the occupied territory from carrying guns while dressed in civilian clothes and off duty. The request was made in those made in negotiations that have started to obtain better relations between German citizens and the allies' soldiers.

A recent incident, when a French officer, who was off duty, killed one German and wounded another, in a brawl, prompted negotiations.

## Boy Mourned as Dead Found by Girl

Some weeks ago a seven-year-old boy was found lying in a New York street with an artery of his right foot severed. Taken to Flower hospital, an operation saved his life, but he could not identify himself. During a party in the children's dispensary at the hospital the boy was wheeled thru a neighboring ward, where Frances Trobato, 7, recovering from pneumonia, recognized the boy as her playmate, Nicholas Ritzo. His parents had mourned him as dead or kidnaped. Photo shows young Nicholas with Frances and their nurses, Helen Reese and Frances Maguire.

## *Disbursements in Dividends and Interest in 1926 Almost Equal to Total Wages Paid Factory Workers*

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Corporation profits for 1926 may reach $12,000,000,000 William P. Helm estimates in the Chicago Journal of Commerce. Out of this, he figures that the corporations have handed the stockholders more than $6,000,000,000 in cash and stock dividends. Never before has there been such a jubilee for the rich.

"In addition to dividends," says Helm, "American corporations paid out nearly $3,500,000,000 in interest, mainly on their funded debt. Thus the total payments to American stock and bond holders in 1926 run to more than $9,000,000,000. No other year of which there is a record shows so large a distribution generally of the rewards of business."

The aggregate cash dividends distributed in 1926 by the corporate groups were:

| | In Millions |
|---|---|
| Mining and quarrying | 250 |
| Construction | 50 |
| Tobacco and food products | 200 |
| Textiles | 100 |
| Leather and products | 37 |
| Rubber goods | 20 |
| Lumber and products | 120 |
| Paper, pulp and products | 60 |
| Printing and publishing | 80 |
| Oil | 550 |
| Stone, clay, glass | 55 |
| Metal manufacturing | 1,000 |
| Other manufacturing | 125 |
| Transport and utilities | 1,100 |
| Trade | 750 |
| Banking and insurance | 900 |
| Miscellaneous | 200 |

The largest stream of dividends to the owning class flows from transportation and public utilities, that is, from railroads, telegraph and telephone companies, rapid transit, lighting and power corporations. These furnish nearly one-fourth of all the dividends. If we could ascertain the dividends on equipment for railroads and other utilities we would probably find that at least a third of all dividends originated in this group of services.

The $9,000,000,000 paid in 1926 to the owners of the country's corporations was nearly equal to all the wages paid to real producers in the country's factories. But the wages went to people who spent them almost immediately for the necessaries of life. Dividend and interest payments on the other hand, went to individuals with such large incomes that only a small part could be spent for the necessaries and comforts of life. The remainder went to provide the rich with unnecessary mental services or to increase the insecurity of the wage earner's life by over-expanding the country's productive power.

## BANK PRESIDENT DROPS DEAD IN PLACE WHICH HIS EMPLOYEES LOOTED

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 3.—A bank president dropped dead here after most of his subordinates had looted the institution.

First Rush Parke, bookkeeper, disappeared and was found to be $105,000 short in his accounts. The assistant cashier fired a bullet into his head, and an investigation disclosed that he had taken about $300,000 of the bank's money.

Two weeks ago the bank closed what there was left to close.

Then Harry Cohn, the president of the leased bank, the American Savings Bank and Trust Co., while in the building, dropped dead at the age of 78.

# ENGLAND UNEASY AT NEW FRENCH-GERMAN ENTENTE

## Sees France Breaking Away from Britain

LONDON, Jan. 3.—What appears to be great friendship now between the French and German foreign departments is looked upon with distavor by Downing street. That France is growing farther away from Great Britain and closer to Germany is exemplified, it is indicated, by the present Chinese situation, in which France refused to agree with even a part of Great Britain's memorandum.

**Friday Independant.**

France is now feeling more independent from both England and the United States, it is indicated here, as the result of increasing "friendship" with Germany.

England had hoped to draw Germany into the British group in the league of nations, since Germany's admittance, but the exact opposite is occurring, it is said, and this is causing England some chegrin.

**Briand Makes Promises.**

It is understood that M. Briand, French foreign minister, has promised Stresemann that he will not invoke the auntry of the league on German disarmament within the next two years, and as a further gesture of good feeling said that he would bring up the matter of complete evacuation of the Rhine in six months, provided there were no complications with Poland during that period.

**Italy with England.**

Italy's acceptance of the British Chinese proposals is said to be prompted, not so much by Italy's agreement with the British policy as because Italy is anxious to ally with Great Britain against France.

## Fascist Italy Is Hard Hit in Boosting Lira

ROME.—Having to choose between inflation and the seizure of short-term treasury bonds, Mussolini compelled Count Volpi to take the latter course in boosting up the value of lira. As a result many manufacturers are short of working capital, since exports are falling off.

The big Fiat automobile concern closed down for 15 days at Christmas. The "Italia" works have closed indefinitely. It is reported that when the director of the Viscosa artificial silk works threatened to close, Mussolini told him he would be arrested if he did. When he replied: "Then I'll be arrested," Mussolini backed water and sent him home with 200,000,000 lira to carry on with.

Count Volpi is said to be virtually a dictator, and the Duce will not permit him to resign in disgust.

Predictions are that if there is no inflation to keep the gills and factories running, spring will see wide sale unemployment. In that event, it is expected that the government will take over industry. The middle class are especially hard hit and have been stripped as well of all civic responsibility, since the fascists now rule where formerly the middle class had charge of local government.

**Back to Ghendi.**

GAUHATI, India. — "Back to Ghandi" is the slogan of the recent sessions of the Indian National Congress. It favors a return to the policy of non-cooperation with England and the boycott of foreign-made cloth.

# *COOK, OF BRITISH MINERS, FAVORS LIQUIDATING MINERS' INTERNATIONAL*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—The old 'Miners' International is far too rotten ever to be reorganized, in the opinion of A. J. Cook, the general secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, who is here on a visit. Cook favors the liquidation of the old international and the formation of an Anglo-Russian Miners' Committee as the basis of a new international.

His again charges the General Council of the British Trades Unions with having liquidated the general strike.

During the strike, he said, the British miners received financial support of 19,000,000 rubles, of which over 11,000,000 came from the workers in the Soviet Union.

# FASCIST GOVERNMENT IN LITHUANIA ATTACKS JEWS, GERMANS IN NEW TERRORS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, Poland, Jan. 3.—Fresh terror is being launched by the fascist Lithuanian government, this time against Jews and German nationals in the country, are reported. More than 150 Jews have been arrested on the orders of the new reactionary government and court martialed. All Germans who are acting as officials in the city of Memel have been ordered to leave the country by Jan. 1.

Workers and peasant organizations have been ordered to disband on the same date. Newspapers unfavorable to the government have been suppressed.

These actions followed the murder of leaders of the Communist Party in Lithuania last week and the general reign of terror against proletarian leaders thruout the country.

## Italy Tightens Grip, by Pact, on Near East

GENEVA.—It has leaked out here that an Arab paper published in this city that a treaty was signed on Sept. 2 between Italy and Yemen, on the Red Sea.

By the treaty Italy will widen her policy of penetration in the Near East and encircle Abyssinia. The move is watched with anxiety by both France and England. Yemen has a population of ten millions and could easily put into the field an army of 200,000 men.

## Hamburg Port Bureau Offers Its Facilities

HAMBURG.—"Stay away from all missions, churches and such places, and leave the capitalist press to ship owners and their petty slaves," reads a card, printed in English, which the international port bureau of this city is handing out to unsuspecting seamen. The card invites them to make use of the bureau's reading and conversation rooms, where they are assured of finding workingmen papers and a library in various languages.

**Polish Magnate Plans Trust.**

WARSAW.— M. Keidron, the steel magnate of Upper Silesia, is planning to buy interest in the iron industries in Austria, Hungary, and Czecho-Slovakia to complete negotiations for a merger, which he hopes later to unite to the great steel trust of France, Germany, Belgium, and Luxemburg.

## U. S. CATHOLICS BACKING VILLISTAS IN NEW ATTACK ON MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

DURANGO, Mexico, Jan. 3.—Two former Villa lieutenants are attempting to foment religious feeling here against the Mexican government. They are Juan Gallindo and Nicholas Fernandez, who have joined hands to lead a proposed rebellion on religious grounds. They are backed by American and Mexican semi-religious organizations, reliable reports assert.

## U. S. Refuses to Sell Planes to Mexico, Will Build Own As Result

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 3.—Refusal of the United States government to allow the Mexican government to purchase airplanes made in that country has prompted the Mexican government to negotiate with European firms for machinery with which to build its own planes.

Planes were wanted by the government to be used to crush the rebellion of the Yaqui Indians, which was started several months ago by catholics. The Indians are holding out in mountain passes, which make attacks by ordinary means unavailing.

An airplane factory existed here several years ago, but it was discontinued because the government believed it could purchase United States planes more cheaply. The United States embargo caused it to decide to reopen the factory with the latest equipment—bought in Europe.

## Pilsudski Would Put Strong Gag on Press

WARSAW—Editors of all shades of opinions and politics have united to protest against a new press decree, more drastic that the recent one which was killed in parliament. They charge Pilsudski himself of being the author of the new repressive measure. This he denies.

Under the new decree, which is not yet in effect, any paper offending the government may not only be suppressed but suspended, its printing plant dismantled, and its editor barred from editing any other paper.

**France Imports From U. S.**

PARIS—The chief source of French imports for the first nine months of 1926 was the United States. Gain was chiefly in oils, copper, cotton, motors, fruits, and paint. There was a falling off in cereals and tobacco.

**Island People Starving**

MANILA. — Several hundred persons, the sola inhabitants of the Batanes islands, the most northern of the Philippine group, are starving, as practically no food is left them. So far the authorities have failed to find a ship to go to them with succor.

**No Sole War Guilt.**

BERLIN.—Senator Borah in a New Year's message to the German people, which the Tagebiatt printed, says: "There is no sole guilt for the war." And adds: "It is to nobody's advantage to maintain a false benefit."

# LEAGUE MAY GO INTO U. S. LATIN-AMERICA CRISIS

## Treaty With Panama Is Especially Under Fire

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Possibility that the United States' policies in Latin America would be made the subject of discussion at the league of nations, especially its present invasion of Nicaragua and the treaty with Panama, is being voiced in diplomatic circles.

**Members to Protest.**

It is highly probable, it is said, that protests will be made by Latin-American members of the league. This would definitely bring the United States before the league of nations "bar." But even if no protest is made the subject is likely to come up, as Panama is a member of the league.

**Panama Under Fire.**

The treaty that Panama signed with the United States, by which she virtually surrenders her sovereignty and makes her into a colony of the United States, violated a number of her obligations as a member of the league, it is pointed out.

There is perhaps more protest in international law discussions against the Panama treaty than the Nicaraguan affair.

**Denounces Imperialism.**

Pertinax in the Echo de Paris says that if the world accepted the arrangement between the United States and Panama it will be difficult to say anything tomorrow if Germany makes a similar arrangement with Austria.

"The absorption of Panama proves, no matter what one says," he writes, "that American imperialism exists. It differs from European efforts at hegemony only by the weakness of the obstacles that it meets."

## Davis Would Ratify Yankee-Turkish Pact

NEW YORK.—John W. Davis, who ran as democratic nominee for president in 1924 on a platform that opposed the American-Turkish treaty negotiated at Lousanne, now favors its ratification.

He writes that at least 27 other nations have made treaties with Turkey on no more favorable terms than are offered us, and says it is our strength, but vanity, to utterly ignore the considered judgment of other sovereign powers."

## NEW JAPANESE MIKADO TO STRIVE FOR SAME 'GREAT AIMS' AS ANCESTORS, SAYS

TOKIO, Japan, Jan. 3.—The new emperor of Japan, in a statement to the people on his accession to the throne, has declared that he will follow the same policies that his "illustrious ancestors" laid out.

"It is our resolve to observe the fundamental rules of state, cultivate our inherited virtue and maintain intact the glorious tradition set by our ancestors," he said.

He said he would "unite the efforts of the whole empire in promoting the solidarity of the nation, in strengthening and further the foundation of the national existence and securing forever the prosperity of our people to the end that the brilliant work of the imperial restoration may shed fresh lustre."

The empire must progress and improve, he declared.

# The Bloody Fascisti Are the Masters of Lithuania

By ANTHONY BIMBA.

LAST Tuesday a cable brought the news from Moscow that four of our comrades, leaders of the Communist Party of Lithuania as well as leaders of the awakened labor movement of the country, were shot down in cold blood by the newly established fascisti government of Lithuania. Their names are K. Pozela, Greifenberg, Chorny and K. Giedris. The news of the same day also informed us that about 500 class conscious workers and poor peasants were hunted down and placed in dungeons. One hundred and fifty "Jews" that is Communists, are being court-martialled and no doubt, many of them will have to face the firing squad. Every newspaper opposed to the bloody fascisti has been closed, their headquarters ransacked and burned, trade unions have been disbanded and their leaders arrested. Working class and peasant co-operatives have been destroyed, clubs and societies closed.

There are some of the deeds of the new regime which has been established only a few days ago, to be concrete—on December 17, 1926. Who are these fascisti? How did they come into power?

UNTIL May, 1926, the clerical regime has ruled the country almost since the establishment of the Lithuanian Republic, nine years ago. It was the most reactionary, the most bloody regime known in the history of the human race. It was established with the help of German machine guns and with the financial assistance of England and America. It ruled the country ruthlessly. A real bloody inquisition of the middle ages was brought into life in that little country. With the exception of the opportunistic social-democratic party of Lithuania, none of the labor organizations, sincerely fighting for the interests of the working class, were allowed to exist legally. No working class newspaper was allowed to be published. Priests, bankers and kulaks were the masters of the country. Hundreds of workers were thrown into prison and tortured in the most dastardly manner. Many of the leaders of the Communist movement were murdered. Many of them went insane from the tortures in the prisons.

Economically the country became absolutely disorganized. Even those industries that were in existence during the time when Lithuania was ruled by the Russian czar were now ruined. Thousands of workers could not find employment. Peasants were overburdened with taxation, they could not make the ends meet. Only the masters were fattening.

THEN came the elections of the new parliament or seimas. It was in May, 1926. There were many different parties participating in these elections. On the side of the clericals there were three main groups—the christian democratic party, the federation of "labor," and the farmers' party composed of kulaks. Then followed the populist party representing mainly the middle class farmers, then the social-democratic party, and the nationalist party composed of avowed supporters of the owners of large estates. The leaders of the last mentioned party are Smetona and Voldemaras, the present leaders of the bloody fascisti. There were also national minority parties, which took part in the elections, too. The Communists could not take part in the elections under their own name, but they tried to take part under assumed names. This made it a very difficult job and they could take part only to a very limited extent.

The clerical regime used the most coercive measures to win the elections. The priests of the catholic church told the faithful that if they voted for the opposition parties, they will go directly to hell. Nevertheless, the clerical regime became so corrupt, so oppressive, so bloody, that the workers, the peasants and the middle class farmers were about ready to get rid of them and in spite of the terror they cast their votes for the opposition parties. The results of the elections were as follows: The clerical bloc elected 20 representatives to the seimas out of a total number of 85. The social-democratic party, 16 representatives; the populist party, 22; the nationalist party, 3. The national minorities sided with the social-democrats and populists. Also, the nationalist party with Voldemaras and Smetona swung to the side of populists and social-democrats. Therefore, the opposition parties had a majority to the newly elected saimas and they formed a coalition government. The clericals became the opposition party.

AT the time of the elections there was a question whether the clericals would give up the government to the social-democrats and populists. It was thought that they would use force to maintain the power, but it seems that they weighed the situation and found that the occasion was not opportune at that moment to maintain power by force. They saw that the masses are against them. They could not trust the ranks of the army, therefore, they decided to submit to the results of the elections and allow the social-democrats and populists to establish a new government.

The coalition government began to work by allowing a little more freedom for the masses. The workers were permitted to openly organize into trade unions, amnesty was declared for political prisoners. That is about all. The Communist Party of Lithuania, of course, was still forbidden to function, nevertheless, the released Communists found ways and means to get into contact with the masses of the workers.

Now a struggle began for the control of the trade unions between the Communists and the social-democrats. The Communists saw danger in the splitting of the trade unions and, therefore, worked very hard to save them from disruption. They saw that the reactionaries, tho defeated in the elections, were rallying their forces and were preparing to make an onslaught upon the workers at the first opportunity. Therefore, the Communists again and again proposed to the social-democrats to form a united front against the reactionaries, but of course, the social-democrats would not even listen to this proposition. In view of the fact that the latter were now in the government they could use police force against the Communists. Trade unions which sided with the Communists were suppressed in many places, but in spite of this new persecution of revolutionary workers, the influence of the Communists increased by leaps and bounds.

In the meantime the coalition government turned its face from Warsaw and sought peace with the Soviet Union. The result was the signing of the non-aggression treaty with the Soviet government.

NOW let us come to the clericals or the reactionaries. They became the most militant and the most active element in the country. They worked day and night, openly and secretly, to capture the power of the government. Finally they were in secret alliance with the Polish fascisti, they raised the cry that the coalition government is working in the interest of the Poles by giving them freedom in the country and is selling the country to Russia by signing the non-aggression treaty and allowing the trade unions to function in the country, which are falling into the hands of the Communists. Their press became the most violant opponent of the government, openly propagating the necessity of the overthrow of the government. They revived the organization of the so-called "volunteers," which in 1920 slaughtered the rebellious workers of Lithuania. The association of "Shaulial," composed of the sons of the kulaks, was effectively used by the reactionaries. The students also joined hands with the reactionaries.

What did the coalition government do? It simply allowed the clericals and the fascisti to organize openly and it did not take a step to save its own skin. It even did not do anything to weed out the clericals or reactionaries from the army. The social-democrats and the populists had the cabinet, but the army was in the hands of the clericals. It was as clear as daylight that the reactionaries are about ready to make a coalition government and take over the power once more. Now they began to make open manauvers against the government.

ON November 21 a demonstration of the students of the University of Kovno was organized with the slogan for the overthrow of the government. The police of Kovno tried to suppress the demonstration. The fascisti led by the former clerical ministers, fought the police with sticks and knives. Still the coalition government did not make a step to suppress the fascisti movement. On the other hand, the clericals or the fascisti raised a cry all over the country that the police of the coalition government smashed the heads of the "patriots" who are ready to "die" for the country.

Then came the fateful day of December 16. The seimas opened. The reactionaries openly declared that they are ready to smash the government. To the great consternation of the social-democrats and populists, the leaders of the nationalist party, Smetona and Voldemaras, appeared on the side of the reactionaries and said that they are also ready to smash the coalition government. By the way, it is important to note here that the right wing of the populists also, especially after the Fascisti demonstration of November 21, were openly sympathizing with the reactionaries. It seems that they even had secret dealings with the clericals on the question of the overthrow of the coalition government.

The discussion in the seimas dragged on all day with the ministers pleading and appealing against the attack of the reactionaries. Night came and the session still dragged on. Three o'clock in the morning and the seimas was still in session. About this time Voldemaras and Smetona appeared at the door of the hall with a group of armed officers and declared that they are the masters of the situation, that the coalition government exists no more, that the seimas is dissolved and the army is taking over the reigns of the government. The work of the reactionaries is completed and the bloody fascist dictatorship is established. The labor movement is smashed. The revolutionary workers are being jailed and shot down.

How long the Lithuanians will tolerate this bloody regime we cannot say now. The future alone will answer this question. In the meantime, it is the duty of the labor movement of this country to intensify its fight against fascism, which is engulfing one country after another in Europe. Its poison is being spread in this country also among the workers, especially by the foreign born.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

## FIRE FIGHTERS WANT EQUALITY IN PENSION PAY

### Propose Disregard of Official Rank

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Old age pensions for city fire fighters in the United States and Canada should be based on a flat rate of pension, regardless of the rank of the pensioner, and every fire fighter should be required to contribute from 1 to 2 per cent of his salary toward the pension fund, says President W. Baer of the International Association of Fire Fighters.

**Based on Survey.**

His opinion is based upon the experience of scores of municipal fire departments, disclosed in replies to a general questionnaire which the union has sent to 800 cities. This questionnaire covers all the important facts as to conditions in each city fire department, and the results of the study are to be made the basis of recommendations by a special commission of the International union.

**Firemen Contribute.**

"The ideal pension plan," Baer told the Federated Press, "is one in which the city creates a board of pension administration, to which the firemen are by ordinance authorized to elect some of their own representatives. They earn this right by contributing a considerable share of the pension fund. If they pay from 1 to 2 per cent of their salaries into this pension fund their contribution is likely to be from 20 to 30 per cent of the total. In cities where the firemen have no representation on the board the fund has generally been depleted by granting big pensions to the chiefs and sub-chiefs.

"The only sound policy is to pay the same amount to a retired chief as to a retired man of the rank and file. Where the men have a say that is done. In those cases the chiefs do not contribute any more than the ordinary fireman."

Half pay is the pension rate favored by the union officers. They propose that the rate be calculated as half of the normal pay of the "largest body" of men in each department. This keeps all pensions equal in each fire department. No scheme is advanced to equalize pensions as between one city and another, beyond the general rule that firemen in each city will tend to agitate for a wage rate equal to that in other places of equal size and of like living standards.

## Predicts Big Fight in Bituminous Coal

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A strike in the bituminous coal industry next spring was predicted here by Paul U. Kellogg, editor The Survey, who addressed the American Association for Labor Legislation. He said it would be "deeper, more bitter, more searching, more baffling than any we have had in the country in years."

On sale now thru the Daily Worker Publishing Co., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

ORDER NOW!

## Passaic Strikers Still Need Help; Many Cities Exhibit Passaic Films

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J.—Denouncing the continued efforts of the daily press to broadcast the impression that the Passaic strike was all over because of settlements in four of the nine struck mills, Alfred Wagenknecht, relief chairman, issued an urgent appeal to organized labor and the friends of labor to aid the strikers through the present difficult period, and with immediate strike relief, help them affect a complete victory over all the effected mills.

"The big strike is not ended! Five of the nine struck mills are still holding out against the workers' demands for the right to organize and do collective bargaining.

• • •

**Warren, Ohio, Shows Film.**

WARREN, Ohio—Organized labor in this city is solidly behind the showing of the Passaic Strike film scheduled for Jan. 16 at the Opera House.

The picture is being put on by a committee elected by the Trumbull County Central Labor Union, under the chairmanship of Jean Hinir, who is business representative of the building trades. The steel workers are ably represented by Brother McKeown, Brother Frank Marshall and Brother Piper.

• • •

**Expect Two to Settle.**

PASSAIC, N. J.—At a special meeting of striking workers from the Gera and New Jersey Worsted Mills, held at Belmont Park, a committee of six strikers was elected in readiness for expected negotiations with these two of the five mills which are still holding out against the union.

• • •

PASSAIC, N. J. Jan. 3. — The demands for the Passaic Strike motion picture are increasing with the victory developments in the strike area where four of the nine struck mills have been forced to recognize the union of the striking textile workers.

• • •

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—(FP)— The central labor body of South Bend will show the Passaic textile strike film Jan. 17.

• • •

LOS ANGELES.—The Passaic textile strike film will invade the Los Angeles theatrical district Thursday evening, Jan. 6, when it will be shown at the Forester Hall, Olive and Tenth streets. The showing will begin at 7:00 p. m. and continue to 11:00 p. m.

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FEELS GOOD ABOUT '26

### Jones Sees "Healthy" Year Ahead

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Optimism, the official keynote of statements from appointees of the Coolidge administration, marks the review of 1926 issued by the U. S. employment service, of which Francis J. Jones is chief. He says the past year was more than prosperous, and 1927 should equal or surpass it in opportunities for jobs.

**"Remarkable Year."**

"The year just passed into history," says Jones, "was remarkable for its industrial activity; its building construction, which almost equalled the phenomenal record of 1925; the soil producing bumper crops; railroads scoring new high records; the automobile and truck industry with the banner year to its credit, and road construction on a large scale—all reflecting in a tremendous volume of employment.

**Sees Healthy 1927.**

"The business outlook for the year now beginning, according to our survey, indicates a healthy condition thruout the country. Optimism and confidence prevail; capital and labor has a better understanding, and with no apparent dark spots on the horizon the volume of employment should equal, if not surpass, the year just closed."

The report fails to mention the possibility or destreability of raising the wages of the workers of the country. It is concerned exclusively, as usual, over the prosperity of the business men and big scale industry.

## A. F. OF L. SEES NO HOPE OF GETTING LABOR LAWS THRU

### Everything to Be Side-Stepped, Report

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Reports by legislative exents of labor unions to the legislative board of the American Federation of Labor indicate that no labor measures will get thru congress at the present session unless great pressure is exerted in support of a chosen few of them. One such measure which may be driven thru is the longshoremen's accident compensation bill.

**Discuss Retirement Act.**

Changes in the federal old age retirement law will probably be discussed in the house committee, but will not get to a vote on the floor. The long-debated coolict labor bill forbidding the interstate shipment of prison-made goods will not even get out of committee.

The workmen's compensation measure for the District of Columbia is also scheduled for another year, unless congress is jolted by letters and telegrams of protest from all over the country.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

**TONIGHT.**

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
8:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio: Little Joe Werner.
9:00—Rosalie Caulfield, Billy Williams, Charlie White, John Miller, Harry Dream Daddy Davis, John Ude.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

## DON'T LET LACK OF AID FOR PASSAIC TURN WINS INTO FINAL DEFEAT, PLEA

NEW YORK, Jan. 3. — "Think what it will mean for orderly industrial progress in America if at this last moment the utter failure of relief should turn victory into defeat in Passaic," Norman Thomas, chairman of the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, stated in a holiday appeal for aid to the striking textile workers.

"Let no one think that such a defeat would mean peace in Passaic or in the textile industry generally. The settlements with the Botany Mills and a number of others mark the beginning of better conditions and of something like orderly self-government in industry. Such opportunities must not be lost at the last minute."

Funds should go to the committee at 799 Broadway, New York, or the General Relief Committee, 743 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.

**Painters Get 5-Day Week.**

DENVER.—The 5-day week goes in effect for union painters Feb. 1, thru negotiation by Local 79 with the employers. The hourly rate of $1.25 remains unchanged. The union favored the change on grounds of health and to diminish unemployment among its members.

**Conductors Celebrate.**

Division 1, oldest and largest local unit in Chicago of the Order of Railway Conductors, celebrated its 50th anniversary with a ball here New Year's Eve.

## Spokane Answers

DEAR COMRADE: I will answer your letter of the 21st and will say that what little I do for The DAILY WORKER I don't want published—I merely want end did what I could and I am willing to do that any time. I have got to make a living in my trade and business and this is a very conservative town.

We have only five members in good standing and we can practically do nothing until we get a larger membership. Up to date I have sent you $50 from this branch. This is the same as $10 per member, and only three of the paid-up members have paid—the other two are too hard up to do so.

Now, I believe in action over so little is better than none. This is my answer to your challenge.

YOUR COMRADE.

## Average Hourly Wage and Week's Pay in Clothing Industry Falls Below 1924

By LELAND OLDS, Fed. Press.

Workers in the men's clothing industry thruout the country in 1926 earned an average wage of 75 cents an hour, according to a survey of the industry by the U. S. department of labor. For the average full-time week this meant earnings of $33.23. Both averages mark a slight decline from 1924 when the last survey was made. The department attributes this decline to an increase in the percentage of female labor in the industry.

The survey covers canters like Chicago, Rochester, Cincinnati and New York where the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union has established high average wages. It includes Cleveland, Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis and also the small towns of eastern Pennsylvania to which some manufacturers have gone in an attempt to evade decent union conditions.

The average hourly wage of men in the industry was 93.7 cents compared with 93.7 cents in 1924. Their average weekly earnings rose from $41.18 to $41.51 in the 2-year period. For women workers the hourly averages were 54.4 cents in 1924 and 54.8 cents in 1926, while the weekly average rose from $23.94 to $24.38.

These figures must be combined with others showing the average annual employment in the industry to obtain a fair picture of the earnings of these workers. The clothing industry is highly seasonal, its employes are fortunate to secure steady work 40 weeks in the year.

The report shows that the proportion of men to women workers is much greater in New York than other important centers. For instance, the report includes 890 men coat tailors in New York, but only 97 women. In Chicago there are 897 men and 861 women coat tailors. In Rochester the figures are 85 men and 366 women. Similarly the report includes 1,587 women in New York, but 404 men and 563 women in Chicago, and 136 men and 363 women in Baltimore.

The average week in the industry in 1926 was 44.8 hours. This meant about 44 hours a week in Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester and St. Louis, in Cincinnati the average drops somewhat under 44 hours approximating 41 hours for several occupations. In Cleveland the average falls between 45 and 46 hours. In the small towns of eastern Pennsylvania the average ranges from 48 to 53 hours.

## New York I. L. D. Asks Help for Big Bazaar

Workers! The time has arrived when something of a real help must be given to our splendid fighters who are lying in the penitentiaries of America. In all working class papers one reads of more and more men and women being oppressed and victimized because of their loyalty to the class to which they belong.

The International Labor Defense (New York) is holding a Bazaar on the 10, 11, 12 and 13 of March, 1927, from which it is expecting to realize $10,000, which will be of the greatest service to our prisoners and our class.

Are you prepared to do your bit towards making the Bazaar a success? You man can raise the question of support for the Bazaar in your unions, Woman, you can play a leading part in supplying articles for sale at the Bazaar. Start right now.

The first conference of the Bazaar committee will take place Thursday Jan. 6, at 8 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street. Sympathetic organizations are urged to send delegates.

Information regarding the Bazaar can be had from International Labor Defense, New York section, 799 Broadway, Room 430.

# Young Comrade Section

## The Rich Boy and the Poor Boy

By JENNIE BURTON,
Detroit, Mich.

ONCE there lived a rich boy and a poor boy near each other. The rich boy's name was Roland Wealth and the poor boy's name was Johnny Red. All the boys liked Johnny and hated Roland. The boys called Roland "Fatty Arbuckle" because all he did in school was eat candy all day long. The teacher had to give Roland good marks or he would be fired because Roland's father was a capitalist. Johnny was the best student in his class.

One day Johnny and Roland had a fight. All the boys cheered for Johnny to win. Johnny gave Roland two black eyes and kicked him off the street. This is what the workers should do to the capitalists. They should kick them off the earth.

## Answers to Picture Puzzle in Issue of December 28.

Dear Comrade: I am sending you my answer to the puzzle.

The millionaire capitalists are trying to shake hands with the worker man and the capitalists want to make believe they are good to the workers. The working man puts his hand back and then begins to think.

Then the workingman hits the capitalists for he doesn't like them.

If the workingman would shake hands with the capitalists, the capitalists would squeeze him. What the workingmen did was right.

Yours truly,
Rosie Jancha, Delmont, Pa.

• • •

Dear Comrades: The picture in The DAILY WORKER in the Young Comrade Section means that the bosses are asking the workers to give them more money and better things, but instead the workers give the bosses a taste of the hammer and make them feel the power of the workers.

Jeanie Burton, Detroit, Mich.

• • •

Dear Comrade: This picture means that the capitalist wants to shake hands with the workers to fool them but the workers were fooled so much that they got tired and hit them with a sledge hammer.

Your Comrade,
George Kvaternik, Kansas City, Kansas.

## Answer to Puzzle.

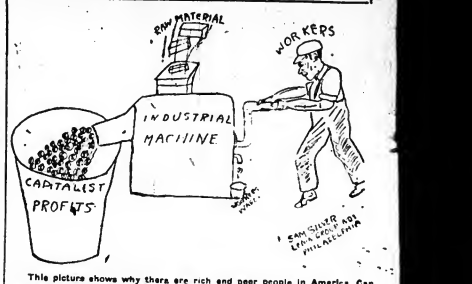
Last week we had a puzzle which asked for the following places:

1. A place where workers are free and not under the bosses' rule.
2. A place where the people are fighting the priests and where the priests are being kicked out.
3. A place where there is misery for the workers and workers' children.

These are the answers sent in by—Jonnie Burton of Detroit, Mich., and George Kvaternick of Kansas City, Kans.

1. Soviet Russia.
2. Mexico.
3. United States and all other capitalist countries.

## Why There Are Rich and Poor




This picture shows why there are rich and poor people in America. Can you explain? Send your answers to: Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## WHO IS THIS?

He organized and lead a great big strike of textile workers.

He showed the workers how to fight the bosses and so the workers are now winning the big strike.

He helped organize the workers children to back up their parents in the strike.

WHO IS HE? WHERE IS THE STRIKE?

You knew—sure! Then write us and tell us. Write to: Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## Write for a Free Copy!

Wouldn't you like to get a fine big magazine FREE? Well, you can if you want one. If you send in your name and address to us we will send you a FREE copy of The Young Comrade. The Young Comrade is just the paper for all workers' and farmers' children. It is full of pictures, jokes, stories, articles, poems, puzzles and games. You'll be glad you wrote for it when you get it.

You can get a copy FREE by writing us your name and address. If you want to get a new copy every month then send us 50 cents and we will send you The Young Comrade for a whole year. How's that?

Write to Daily Worker Young Comrade Section, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## SUBSCRIBE NOW!

I enclose 50c (25c) for one (½) year of the Young Comrade.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

# Workers (Communist) Party

## Functionaries' Meeting Sunday, Jan. 9th, to Discuss Russian Party

NEW YORK.—A meeting of all party functionaries of all party shop and street nuclei, all officers and members of the executives of the sections and sub-sections and language fraction organizers and secretaries as well as all members of the district executive committee and its sub-committees, will be held on Sunday, Jan. 9, at 10 a. m. at 108 E. 14th St., to listen to a report by Comrade Bertram D. Wolfe, the district agitprop director, on the situation in the Russian Communist Party and the opposition in the Communist International.

Comrade Wolfe will also take up other agitprop problems. All comrades must bring their membership cards with them to be admitted.

## Los Angeles Observes "The Daily's" Birthday

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 3.— The Los Angeles DAILY WORKER Builders' Club calls upon every rebel in Los Angeles and vicinity to remember the date of Jan. 16, Sat., because on that date at 8 p. m. they will celebrate the third birthday of our militant labor daily by a banquet to be held at Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., with an elaborate musical program and an excellent plate dinner.

• • •

**Los Angeles Honors Lenin.**

LOS ANGELES.—A memorial meeting to honor the memory of Nicolai Lenin will be held Friday evening, Jan. 21, 1927, at eight o'clock at the Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., with Albert Weisberg as the main speaker.

## SECOND TERM OF CHICAGO WORKERS' SCHOOL OPENS JAN 10; ADD NEW COURSES

The second term of the Chicago Workers' School begins on Monday, Jan. 10. The classes are given every evening. Some new subjects have been added to the curriculum, which is as follows:

Problems of Labor Movement, with particular reference to Chicago, Monday; Swabeck, teacher.

Elementary Economics, Tuesday; L. Fisher.

Elements of Political Education, Wednesday; W. Simons.

American Imperialism, Thursday; M. Shachtman.

American Labor and Political History, Friday; R. Cooper.

Classes in English: Monday at 1902 W. Division street; L. Reiserr off. Thursday at 1806 S. Racine avenue; L. Beidal.

The enrollment fee is $1.50 for each class. Classes given at 19 South Lincoln street.

## Liebknecht Meeting St. Louis, Jan. 9th

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A Karl Liebknecht Memorial meeting will be held here Sunday, Jan. 9, at 2:30 p. m. at the Croatian hall, 1326 Chouteau avenue. Besides prominent speakers, a young Pioneer will address the audience. A musical program has been arranged.

**Subscribe to the**
**The American Worker Correspondent**
**1113 W. Washington Blvd.,**
**Chicago, Ill.**
**Only 50 Cents a Year.**

## Attend Lectures of Workers' School Held Every Sunday, Evening

All workers are urged to attend the lectures given by the Chicago Workers' School every Sunday evening at eight o'clock. C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party is speaking on the history of the American Communist movement. The lectures are held at Northwest Hall, North and Western avenues. All are invited. The first lecture was held last Sunday.

## Boston Gives Courses Interesting to Worker

BOSTON, Mass.—The agitprop department of District No. 1 has made extensive plans for educational work in Boston and vicinity. It intends to open a list of courses in the following subjects: English for Foreign Workers, Fundamentals of Communism in Yiddish, Imperialism, Theory and Practice of Trade Union Work, Marxism for Advanced Students, and Inner Party Theory and Practice.

There will also be a class in worker correspondence. It is also intended to conduct similar classes in foreign languages, particularly in Russian and Yiddish.

Registration for all classes is now open. All comrades interested in any of the courses outlined above should be at the party headquarters on Monday, Jan. 10.

Every Worker should read The American Worker Correspondent.

## Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

# Daily Correspondent

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927


## PRIZES FOR THIS WEEK.

More worker correspondents and more stories from worker correspondents are wanted! Workers thruout the country are anxious to know of conditions as other workers see them, and they look to this page to find out. Send in that story today, correspondents! Three attractive prizes are offered this week, as an added incentive. They are:

1—KING COAL, by Upton Sinclair. A splendid working class novel of the coal miners. Cloth-bound.

2—RUSSIA TODAY. The famous report of the British Trade Union delegation.

3—BARS AND SHADOWS, by Relph Chaplin. Poems written in Leavenworth penitentiary, where the author was committed during the war as a member of the I. W. W.

Send in that story, workers!

## *Hudson River Tragedy Shows Need to Enact Federal Compensation Measure*

By FREO HARRIS.
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Longshoremen and Hudson workers to the number of 250,000 thruout the United States demand the enactment of a federal compensation law. Of these men, 50,000 are in the state of New York. That such a protective measure does not exist is due mostly to the nefarious influence of the shipping interest on congress.

This fact is forcibly brought forward by the recent disaster in New York, when over fifty longshoremen drowned while being carried across the Hudson river on the ill-fated launch, "Linseed King." The boat foundered midstream, causing the men to drown in the ice cold river. Lacking a protective law, the dependents of the 50 drowned men are unable to demand any compensation, and are being destitution.

The outstanding fact is that the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled in the law suit of "Jensen versus the Southern Pacific Railroad, that the employment at docks and boats is maritime, subject to maritime laws, and that accidents and deaths at such places is not the concern of a state insurance act. This decision necessitates enactment of a federal compensation law.

**Bill is Introduced.**

A bill for such a law was introduced Feb. 17 by both Senator Cummins and Congressman Graham. It had a leading in both houses and was reported favorably on June 3. The only thing preventing the bill from becoming a law immediately was a slight technical difference in its presentation by the senate to that of the house judiciary committee.

Congress, adjourning on July 3, had a full month's time in which to adjust such minor technicality, but it didn't. It is openly admitted that the shipping interests intervened. The reason given is, that the bill was not embracing enough and should include the seamen. This, however, is just a subterfuge, for it is well known in Washington that such an all-inclusive bill would never carry, its main opposition mostly coming directly from Andrew Furuseth, president of the men involved in the case. Furuseth, as president of the International Seamen's Union of America, has placed himself on record by stating that sailors and lonshoremen are of two different trades, and can not be governed by identical laws. He has also stated his opposition to any compensation law unless it should include "the right to sue for demages after the injury has taken place."

**Shipping Interests Interfere.**

To show further influence of the shipping interests to interfere with the passing of the bill it will be well to mention that a low maximum of compensation payment ($25 a week) had been agreed upon by the longshoremen and the legislative sponsors. This was done as a compromise, to cause the least opposition and expedite the passage. The shipowners, originally posing as friends of such a compensation bill, had given out information that they would favor a $20 weekly payment, no doubt still hoping, that the bill as a whole could still be prevented from becoming a law. However, when the senate took such payments into consideration and reduced them to $15.40, and thereby showed that some sort of bill would eventually be passed, the shipping interests immediately maneuvered all its forces to defeat the bill in its entirety. The objection at this time was that the law would be too much of an expense burden, also repeating the former stand that seamen should be included.

The latest information on this matter is that the bill will be presented as "annihilated haulness" to the present congress. It is hoped in labor circles, that this recent tragedy on the Hudson river will help to offset the influence of the shipowners, and that the Cummins-Graham bill will finally become a law.

## Dr. Strong of Seattle Speaks Well of Soviet

By a Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Before the main speaker of the evening took the floor at the Open Forum here, Dr. Sidney Strong, father of Anna Louise Strong, of Seattle, Wash., made a short speech. He is a member of a delegation of 30 on its way to study conditions in Mexico.

"I will have a talk with the representative of the Soviet Union, too. Soviet Russia is the most hopeful place on earth today. Conditions over there are as near perfect as it is possible to make them under the present disorder in the world," he declared.

As the doctor went away, he expressed regret, which sounded ecstatic, over not having time to learn something about the new American god, the subject of the next speaker, which was created here in Los Angeles out of printers' ink, not mud, and kept alive by scabbing on such gods as are to be found in the temple of Aimee Semple McPherson and in the church of the atheist-baiter, Rev. Bob Shuler, who wants to deport damned souls.

The delegation will make a report to the American people when it comes back from Mexico, Dr. Strong said.


**GINSBERG'S**
**Vegetarian Restaurant**
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.


New York, Attention!
DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY

# CONCERT

With Co-operation of UJ ELORE

**Sunday, January 9, 1927, at 2:30**

YORKVILLE CASINO, 86th Street and Third Avenue
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

PROGRAM:

PART I

1. The Internationel.....Mandolin Orchestra "Lyra"
2. Hungarian Chorus.
3. "The Voice of Labor"..... Rebecca Grecht
4. Living Pictures.

PART II

5. Feature Dances.
6. a) Recondite Armonie from "Tosca"—Puccini.
   b) Volga Boatmen's Song.....Olgin-Arl
7. Hungarian Folk Dances.
8. Mass Recitation "Strike".
9. Workers' Orchestra and Chorus.


**WHAT ARE YOU—SLOVAK OR AN AMERICAN?**

If you are American read the fighting labor daily paper—The DAILY WORKER. If you cannot read English, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak workingclass daily paper in the United States and Canada—

***THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU***

1510 W. 18th Street, Chicago, Ill.
Subscription rates: By mail $6 a year; for Chicago $8 a year.


## YOUNG WORKERS SHOULD WRITE AS THEY FIGHT

### The Importance of Youth Correspondents

By NAT KAPLAN,
Editor of Young Worker.

BESIDES the need for the organization of a cadre of worker correspondents around The DAILY WORKER there is the need for the organization of the young worker correspondents around the Young Worker. Altho they have not yet been crystallized organizationally, there are some 34 young worker correspondents who participate in the writing of the Young Worker.

The Young Worker went thru three main stages in its development as the organ of the Young Workers' League—a development similar to the league itself. These stages were (1) the period of isolation of the league. During this period the Young Worker was a literary magazine. (2) The period of propaganda for the struggles of the youth. During this period the Young Worker was quite loud, exaggerated to a certain extent and remained a pure propagandist and not an organizer of the working youth. (3) The period of breaking of the isolation, when we actually participate in some of the struggles of the working youth. During this period the Young Worker, besides being a propagandist, becomes an instrument for the organization of the working youth.

We are in the latter stage now. During the first two periods there was no great need for a large cadre of young worker correspondents. The present period into which the Young Worker is living implies that it must have such a force. Not only that, but the paper is trying to pursue a broad and flexible policy in order to become the organ not only of the Communist youth but of the non-party working youth as well. What better guarantee for the realization of the policy than the encircling of the paper with a large group of non-party young worker correspondents.

In considering this question we have decided that writing for the paper cannot be separated from the question of the distribution of the paper. What concrete organizational gains can the Young Worker make if it prints the story of a young broaker boy on the conditions in his authracite collier and this story is distributed only among neadle trades workers in New York and Chicago? The writing of a shop story must be the signal for the rallying of the workers in that shop around the issues raised by the story. This means that a young worker correspondents must not only write for his paper, but arrange for its distribution and boost its circulation in his field. That is why we are combining our young worker correspondent groups into Young Worker Booster Clubs, which will have the function of training young worker correspondents and boosting the circulation of the press.

Besides the other well-known benefits of worker correspondence, our experience has shown us the following: (1) The Young Worker is a collective organ more than ever before. (2) It has helped to develop a correct policy of criticism and self-criticism, and thus we have corrected many errors. (3) It has helped to do away with a flamboyant revolutionary phraseology and the casseless use of Communist slogans.

There must be systematic co-operation between the young and adult worker correspondents. The building of a movement of young worker correspondents around the Young Worker means the building of such a movement around The DAILY WORKER at the same time.

**Advocates Law Violation.**

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 1. — Violation of the government anti-trust and anti-combination laws is advocated by Thomas A. O'Donnell of Los Angeles, oil man attending the convention of the American Petroleum institute. O'Donnell says that the only way the oil resources of the country can be "conserved" is by combinations and trade agreements. To do that, he said, "it is necessary to violate the laws, until they are amended."

**The Old Must Go!**

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Department of Oriental Music in the Turkey National Conservatory has been abolished. The teaching of Turkish music in the public schools is prohibited. This is a part of the campaign to Westernize the Turk. The old Turkish musical instruments and their sounds, say the authorities, must go.


**NOTICE TO CHICAGO READERS**

According to a new and more economical system of newsstand distribution, The DAILY WORKER will be on the stands by noon each day. Watch for it,


## *Oil Damages Oklahoma's Cotton Crop*

A SCENE IN SEMINOLE COUNTY WHERE OIL IS DESTROYING THE COTTON CROP.

Oil, the same black fluid which has brought millions to many, may reduce cotton planters in Seminole and Hughes counties, Oklahoma, to poverty since it is constantly reducing their acreage. The Seminole pool has ruined more then 1,000 acres of fine cotton land and promises to ruin as many more. Other counties in the state are likely to be effected also.

## *SECTION HANDS ON U. S. RAILROADS STARVED BY WAGE SCALES THAT GIVE WORKERS BARE SUBSISTENCE, AT BEST*

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

The low wages paid by the railroad industry to the men responsible for the track and roadway are revealed in an interstate commerce commission report on comparative operating averages for the years 1921 to 1925. The average pay of section men in 1925 varied from 23.2c. an hour on the Georgia & Florida up to 75.2c. an hour on Henry Ford's Detroit, Toledo & Ironton.

Ford's road is exceptional because Ford speedup methods force his employes to give more then a dollar's worth of work for every dollar that he pays. Taking only the country's major systems, the average varies from 26.8c. an hour on the Atlantic Coast Lines up to 44.1c. on the Boston & Maine. These averages include pay of section and gang foremen as well as common labor.

**Average 39c. an Hour.**

The straight-time earnings of these workers thruout the country in 1925 averaged just 39c an hour. This is a gain of less than 1c. since 1923.

How little the 22 leading railroad systems paid their maintenance of way workers in 1921, 1923 and 1925 is shown in the following government figures:

| Section-man's Wages | 1925 | 1923 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic Coast Line | 26.8c | 26.2c | 29.9c |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 42.3 | 41.8 | 41.7 |
| Chi. Mil. & St. Paul | 41.8 | 41.1 | 43.0 |
| Chi. & Northwest. | 42.1 | 41.3 | 42.6 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 42.6 | 42.4 | 42.4 |
| Del. Lacka. & West. | 41.0 | 44.0 | 41.7 |
| Great Northern | 42.9 | 41.2 | 42.7 |
| Illinois Central | 36.3 | 35.8 | 37.5 |
| Missouri Pacific | 37.8 | 37.7 | 39.4 |
| New York Central | 42.4 | 42.0 | 42.0 |
| N. Y. N. H. & Hart. | 43.0 | 42.8 | 42.4 |
| Norfolk & Western | 40.6 | 40.1 | 41.6 |
| Northern Pacific | 42.7 | 41.5 | 42.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 43.0 | 42.2 | 42.7 |
| Rock Island | 38.4 | 37.3 | 38.3 |
| Santa Fe | 37.8 | 36.6 | 38.9 |
| St. Louis-San Fran | 35.7 | 34.8 | 37.9 |
| Seaboard Air Line | 29.5 | 27.6 | 30.9 |
| Southern | 33.0 | 31.7 | 36.2 |
| Southern Pacific | 38.3 | 38.3 | 40.9 |
| S. P. (Lines in La. and Tex.) | 29.6 | 29.3 | 32.1 |
| Union Pacific | 40.5 | 39.6 | 40.8 |

**Get Bare Living at Best.**

On roads paying the highest rates for section work, a man never missing a day thruout the regular working year would earn only about $1,075. On the Atlantic Coast Line he would get a little over $650. The average yearly fulltime pay for the country as a whole would be under $1,000. But such steady work never misses the average section man. Bad weather alone would cut his possible earnings far below the averages shown here. At best the section worker's earnings will not provide even a bare subsistence for a normal family.

**Reversal of U. S. Policy.**

This is a reversal of the wage policy followed under government control. Then an attempt was made to establish a minimum wage so that unskilled workers should receive enough to support a family and that additions for greater skill should be made to this minimum. The U. S. rail labor board, however, under the whip of the railroads, reduced the wages of section men nearly 30% in 1921 and 1922. The slight increases since then leave the minimum wage in the industry still about 20% under the 1920-21 average.

## Governor Blaine Has Settled Another Klan and Anti-Klan Rumpus

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 3. — Governor Blaine announces he has pardoned six men convicted of rioting at Marinette last June in a fight between klan and anti-klan forces, because leaders were not prosecuted while the six were made the "goats."

The six are Meddie Villineaure, Clyde Barrett, Eugene Sequin, Leo Hollaire, Harlod Bennett and Leo Sequin.

All were sentenced to three months in the Marinette county work house but Villineaure who was given six months. They were given a reprieve at the start of the investigation, serving a short time.

The fight, according to Attorney F. M. Wylie, Madison, who made a special investigation for Governor Blaine, followed a big klan-anti meeting at which lecturers criticized catholics.

The klan tent was burned and in the resultant police investigation the six were named as participants. Klan attorneys were instrumental in prosecuting the six, Wylie's report indicated.

## New Mikado's Brother Visits with Coolidge

NEW YORK, Jan. 3. — Prince Chichibu, son of the late mikado of Japan and younger brother of the new ruler, left New York today for Washington, where he will visit President Coolidge. He arrived yesterday from Europe.

# The Drive

*For $50,000 to*

## KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

DONATIONS—DECEMBER 20.

ALASKA—
Alex Friedolin, Afognak ..... $ 1.00
John Larson, Afognak ..... 1.00

CALIFORNIA—
A. A. Nelson, Oakland ..... 3.00
Nucleus No. 29, Los Angeles ..... 5.00
Nucleus No. 29, Los Angeles ..... 2.50
J. H. Jansen, Los Angeles ..... 2.20

ILLINOIS—
B. Gwyzdzik, Chicago ..... 38.00
C. Josfuson, Chicago ..... 2.00
Max Cohen, Peoria ..... 3.80

MASSACHUSETTS—
Jean Seredak, Methuen ..... 10.25

MICHIGAN—
W. P. &Branch, Bressee Crossing. 5.80
Max Bosuh, Detroit ..... 5.00
M. Dobrovelsky, Detroit ..... 5.00
P. Gagy, Detroit ..... 5.40
Ole Olesen, Detroit ..... 2.00
M. Tiitikka, Detroit ..... 5.00
Anna Zazulias, Hamtramck ..... 2.00
John Zazulias, Hamtramck ..... 10.00

MISSOURI—
District 10, Kansas City ..... 10.00

NEW YORK—
Harry Dragon, Buffalo ..... 2.00
Chas. Palm, Buffalo ..... 2.00
Lisert Johnson, Buffalo ..... 21.00
John Kawzanilla, New York City. 10.00
Jac. Rogers, Buffalo ..... 5.00
John Rayden, Buffalo ..... 15.00
Eva Smallwood, Buffalo ..... 5.00
Gerald Shoemaker, Troy ..... 5.00

OHIO—
L. Amber, Cleveland ..... 5.00
J. Courlete, Cleveland ..... 2.00
John Exarchias, Cleveland ..... 5.00
Margetic, Cleveland ..... 2.00
Paul Maryanovich, Massillon ..... 5.00
Clarence Buehler, Toledo ..... 7.00

WYOMING—
Geo. Morphus, Rock Springs ..... 5.00

DONATIONS—DECEMBER 21.

ILLINOIS—
Membership meeting, Chicago..... 54.50
An Ally, Chicago ..... 4.00

MICHIGAN—
Emil Aijala, Ewen ..... .25
Matt Henrickselo, Ewen ..... .25
John, Ewen ..... .05
John, Ewen ..... .10
Otto Lastinen, Ewen ..... .25
Otto Mankinan, Ewen ..... .50
Isaac Mukka, Ewen ..... .10
Guste Paskman, Ewen ..... .25
E. Peasonen, Ewen ..... .25
Laura Usinna, Ewen ..... .25
Farmers Club, Ewen ..... 4.50

NEW YORK—
Carolina Drew, New York City . 5.00
A. Reem, New York City ..... 2.00
A. Selenius, New York City ..... 5.00
W. Urbekas, New York City ..... 5.00

OHIO—
William Long, Crestline ..... 5.00

OREGON—
Fritz Niklos, Portland ..... 2.00

PENNSYLVANIA—
Finnish Workers' Club, Pelgrosna 50.00

## The Manager's Corner

### Two Letters

*Dear Comrade:*

*Enclosed find $6 for another year's subscription to The DAILY WORKER. My comradely regrets for not forwarding it sooner.*

*Without The DAILY WORKER in my pocket, I feel like a man going to work with an empty stomach.*

*To my mind The DAILY WORKER is the best and only daily brain food for the militant worker and wide awake trade unionist.*

*Comrade O'Flaherty's column acts on our brain like a hearty breakfast. It is so refreshing and gives you the pep necessary for the daily struggle in behalf of your class.*

*Comrade Engdahl's articles are like wholesome food after a hard day's work.*

*Comrades Foster, Dunne and the contributors including the worker correspondents, give us the right to claim it the best labor daily in the English language ever published in the United States of America.*

*Taken as a whole The DAILY WORKER represents a panorama before your eyes of the world of labor, so clear as to leave no cause for doubt. It makes you feel like you are a part of every struggle the working class finds itself in, no matter what part of the globe the battle is on.*

*Knowing that our present endeavors to establish The DAILY WORKER in New York will be crowned with success, I will close hoping for a string of English DAILY WORKERS thruout the English speaking world soon.*

*Comradely yours,*
*John D. Masso, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

*Gentlemen:*

*Enclosed find check for two dollars ($2) for which send me The DAILY WORKER for three months. You surely are publishing a wonderful labor paper. Hope to be able to make a donation again soon to Keep The DAILY WORKER.*

*E. G. Fisher, Parsons, Kans.*

## *These Comrades Have Been Challenged to State What They Are Doing to Keep The Daily Worker.*

### *WATCH FOR THEIR ANSWERS!*

*Emil Homegger, Rochester, N. Y.*
*Leo Hofbauer, New York, N. Y.*
*Comrade Mendlin, Miami, Fla.*
*Emil Nira, Frederick, S. Dak.*
*A. D. Baroff, Juneau, Alaska.*
*H. F. Mins, New York, N. Y.*
*Theodore Suderland, Berkeley, Cal.*
*C. Buehler, Toledo, Ohio.*
*Herbert Newton, Roxbury, Mass.*
*David Milgrom, Philadelphia, Pa.*
*Geo. Rupert, Elko, Nevada.*
*Waino Mellin, Waukegan, Ill.*
*H. Hagenen, Houston, Tex.*
*Sam Cohen, Chicago, Ill.*
*Nellie Katilus, Chicago, Ill.*
*Jennie Gorshin, Chicago, Ill.*

*YOU May Be Next.*

# Birthday Issue Out Next Week!

On January 13, 1927, there will be a Special Birthday Number of The DAILY WORKER in honor of our Third Birthday. The issue will be devoted to special articles, pictures, stories and a full account of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. We can think of no better service to which to put our Special Birthday Issue than to the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti. We can think of no better way of celebrating our birthday than by making a strong plea for their freedom. We are asking that our readers place their names on the Honor Roll in this special issue to indicate their support of Sacco and Vanzetti as well as their support of the only daily paper which is waging a real fight for their freedom. Send in your dollar for your greeting NOW!

**Working class organizations may secure advertising space at $100 per page.**

Pin your dollar to the blank below and mail it to The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., before January 10, 1927.

HERE'S MY DOLLAR, COMRADES,

to greet The DAILY WORKER on its third birthday, for which you will please enter my name on the Honor Roll in your Special Birthday Edition.

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

City.....

State.....

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail (in Chicago only): $6.00 per year | $4.50 six months | $2.50 three months

By mail (outside of Chicago): $6.00 per year | $3.00 six months | $2.50 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE — Editors
BERT MILLER — Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## Militarist Manifestations

The refusal of the University of Oklahoma to permit a speech on peace to be delivered on its campus because of the protest of a lieutenant-colonel of the reserve corps is one more incident added to many showing that the war department and its hangers-on are interfering more and more in affairs of civil life.

The speaker who was refused the use of the campus happens to be a clergyman and even without hearing the speech which was delivered on other than university premises we are quite sure that we would not have agreed with it. It doubtless was the stereotyped pacifist utterance but because it did not glorify war, the protest of one militarist was sufficient to cause its cancellation by the university authorities.

The military mind so-called, which sees its particular and perfectly parasitic occupation as the sum total of all that is great and good in modern life, is not properly a military mind at all, but is the quintessence of the imperialist epoch. It is possessed by every beneficiary of imperialism and its chief characteristic is a burning hatred of everything and everybody who does not believe in the unchallengeable righteousness of the domination of workers and peasants in the "backward" countries by the American ruling class and its agents.

At the same time the imperialist seeks to install over the working masses of the home nation who do the hardest and the lowest paid work, a system of government similar to that which makes possible the golden stream of profit from the colonies. In pursuing this aim, the militarists campaign against all dissenting opinions and use the power and prestige of the suppressive machinery of the government to accomplish their aims.

To say, as the *Chicago Tribune* does, that the lieutenant-colonel who made the protest was simply exercising his right as a citizen to put the whole question on the basis of a difference of opition between individuals. It is nothing of the sort. The war department itself is now a highly efficient propaganda machine and its publicity organization is just as much a part of the military machine of American imperialism as are the gunboats, airplanes and other specialized destructive apparatus.

In the schools and universities there is developing a rather broad movement, of a pacifist and semi-pacifist character, against militarism. So far there seems to be no direct line among these lower middle class student elements against imperialist war as such, but the war department is busy just the same.

The American labor movement could build a great movement against imperialism and imperialist war if its official leaders were not part of the war machinery. The Nicaraguan incident has shown that there is a tremendous reserve of anti-militarist sentiment in the United States which could be organized into a powerful force, with the labor movement taking the lead.

But the labor officialdom upholds the hands of the war and state departments so that from the left wing workers who endorsed the Communist program against imperialist war, and the penetration and intimidation of the Philippines, Mexico and Latin-America which leads to war, must and will come the mass impetus which alone can stop war.

In the meantime it is possible to establish a united front against such manifestations of the militarist spirit as closed the University of Oklahoma campus to a lecture on world peace.

## Impeach Kellogg!

Adolfo Diaz, dictator of Nicaragua by grace of some six American gunboats which we listed the other day, is undoubtedly the most brazen of the numerous puppets American imperialism has used from time to time in Latin-America.

His most recent statement issued "to the American and foreign public" makes the following assertion:

*The charges against my government and the conservatives in respect to the United States and the American bankers, so assiduously propagated by the poisonous anti-American, anti-foreign Bolshevist Mexican propaganda agencies are . . . . unfounded.*

To appreciate properly the above statement it must be remembered that it is issued with the knowledge and consent of the American state department and is made at the time when public protest against armed intervention by American forces is coming from all parts of the United States and after a United States senator has introduced a resolution specifying the acts of the war department in Nicaragua and demanding that they be stopped.

It appears that Diaz has been commissioned to insult the ears of the sympathizers of the Mexican and Nicaraguan masses with the same lying story which Assistant Secretary of State Olds tried to foist upon the American people and which has already been exposed as war department propaganda manufactured expressly for home consumption.

The whole scheme of which the Diaz statement is only a part is of such a character as to justify impeachment of Secretary of State Kellogg. This demand should be raised by the official spokesmen of the labor movement and resulting dramatization of the whole conspiracy would focus public attention on an arbitrary use of power by the Coolidge administration which is inseparable from its imperialist character.

**Impeach Kellogg and make President Coolidge repudiate him or share the responsibility for making war without consulting the legislative wing of the government!**

This alone will not stop imperialist war, but it will bring before the American masses in vivid form the danger of war inherent in a system of society and government which makes the protection of loans and investments abroad its first order of business.


Subscribe!


# The Result of the British Miners' Fight

By JOHN PEPPER.

THE fight of the British miners is approaching its end, and one district after another is concluding separate agreements with the mine owners. The ranks of those who have not returned to work are becoming thinner and thinner. The guerilla warfare is only being continued in a few districts, but even there the resistance of the workers is growing weaker from day to day.

For seven whole months has this struggle lasted, one of the greatest events in the whole international labor movement of recent years. Now that it has entered on its last phase in this time has come to draw up the balance of this heroic mass struggle and to draw the logical conclusions. How can we explain the enormous significance of the fight of the British miners? In the first place in that the background of this fight is the decline of the British empire, a situation in which the British capitalists, in view of their desperate struggle for the world market, are no longer able to make great concessions to the working class, and in which any great fight of the workers to maintain their former standard of living must inevitably meet with resistance from the whole bourgeoisie and their government and must necessarily develop into a political fight.

THE character of the fight was determined above all by the circumstance that the British coal mining industry is now passing thru a severe crisis which places the British bourgeoisie before the dilemma of getting rid either of its "superfluous coal" or of its "superfluous miners." All the characteristic features of the great fight are due to these chief factors. We can only complete our analysis of the significance of this struggle if we take the following circumstances into consideration.

The struggle of the miners, which lasted for seven months, was connected with the first general strike and was to some extent simultaneous with it. Chamberlain, the great theorist on military strategy, has said that it is only possible to understand the significance of a war if we take into consideration that it is carried on in an atmosphere of danger. It is equally difficult to understand the struggle of the miners unless we take into consideration that during the whole seven months there was on an atmosphere of emergency conditions, i. e., the open application of dictatorial power on the part of the capitalist government.

FROM the very beginning the situation was characterized by an unusual intensification of the relations between the classes. Above all, two great armies, the coal magnates and the miners, came into collision, according to the excellent expression of the Economist, "an irresistible force coming into contact with an immovable object". Then, however, the fight of the miners started the general attack of the bourgeoisie on the whole trade union movement rolling.

Finally, one of the most important characteristic peculiarities in the fight was the circumstance that not such pronounced "right" leaders as Hodges were at the head of the Miners' Federation, but Herbert Smith and Cook, who are known as "left" leaders. Perhaps no fight has ever led to such important economic consequences as the present fight of the miners. In the course of the seven months' fight not only the political but the whole economy life of the country depended on it. All the important branches of industry were paralyzed, as were also the whole exports and imports of Great Britain. For several months the whole world market was under the influence of the British miners' fight and the economic crisis in Great Britain, as well as the improvement in the juncture of affairs in the countries of Central Europe were connected with the struggle. As regards the economic side, the strike proved a very strong weapon and now, when the struggle is nearing its end, we can state that the miners were compelled to capitulate not so much by the pressure of dictatorial power of the government, not so much because of the superiority of the forces of the coal magnates, not so much by hunger, as by the fact that place, first, because of the treachery of the leaders of the British labor movement and owing to the efforts of international reformism THE heroic fight of the British miners will always remain one of the most glorious chapters in the history of the struggle for the emancipation of the proletariat. The history of the defeat of the miners is purely and simply the history of the treachery of the reformist leaders. The analysis of this great struggle shows four different periods. In the first period the whole British working class fought with the miners and even compelled the official leaders of the trade union movement to place themselves at the head of the general strike. In the second period the miners' union was left alone in the fight and the treachery of the official leaders of the trade union movement became apparent from the other workers. Nevertheless, the Miners' Federation, altho it was isolated, represented a tremendous fighting force, which if it had had every prospect of success had there been a united leadership and had the struggle taken the course it ought to have taken. In the third period, the leaders of the Miners' Federation, having till then vacillated, showed a tendency to capitulate. They recommended accepting the proposals of the bishops, they sabotaged the extension of the fight recommended by South Wales, they called upon the workers to accept the conditions of capitulation laid down by the government. The fourth period of the struggle began at the moment when all the former leaders (with few exceptions) left the fighting masses of the miners to their fate. In the most critical period of the fight these old leaders failed, and destroyed the united front of the miners by assenting to district agreements being concluded.

Side by side with the general treachery of the old reformist leaders, we see now leaders cropping up. These new leaders were provided by the Communist Party of Great Britain and the minority movement. Wherever the influence of the Communists and the minority movement made itself felt the miners passed resolutions which testified to their determination to fight having remained unshaken.

THE same picture was seen in an international measure. The reformist trade union leaders and social democracy left the fighting miners to their fate in the most shameful way, and only the communists and the revolutionary trade unions fulfilled their international duty. The attitude of the trade unions of the Soviet Union, which gave evidence of their solidarity, was a brilliant example for the whole international working class.

After seven months of fighting and starvation, the miners are returning into the dark depths of the shafts. This time the battle is lost; the working day is lengthened, wages are reduced and the miners have been forced to enter into long period agreements; the importance of the united trade union has been considerably reduced, thanks to the conclusion of district agreements.

These are facts which no one can deny, and the reformists are sure to use them in order to draw the conclusion that there has been better not to fight at all. After every defeat of a revolutionary fight the reformists once come to Pischanow's conclusion that "it would have been better not to have taken up arms at all." The reformists, however, are telling lies. The medal has its reverse side. The fight of the miners has not been useless. Not only the miners, but the whole British working class and the world proletariat will have much to learn from this fight. The British working class, which has for decades been deeply sunk in the slough of opportunism, has now learned from the experiences of the general strike and the miners' fight how to fight against the bourgeoisie. The general strike, the seven months' struggle of the miners and the emergency conditions have greatly altered the British working class. It is passing thru a deep reaching process of revolutionisation, and many British workers have already found the path leading them towards the Communist Party.

THE British and the international proletariat have learnt the following important truths from the experiences of the miners' fight:

1. The efforts of the bourgeoisie to stabilise capitalism inevitably lead to great mass fights and hasten the overthrow of capitalism.

2. Every important event in the labor movement of any country will now inevitably become an international event and must be regarded by the international proletariat as a common cause of the workers.

3. Every great economic fight of the workers with the background of disintegrating capitalism turns into a political fight. It must be carried on with the application of political means.

4. The workers cannot be victorious in great economic fights or in great political fights as long as the reformists are at their head. Only when they are led by new revolutionary leaders will they be able to carry on their struggle for their standard of living and for political freedom to a victorious end.

# An International Trust of Financial Capital

(By L. . . NG (Frankfort a Main.)

An international trust of financial capital has recently been formed. It is under the leadership and administration of American and British large-banks which, as institutes of the export of capital to Germany, already play an important part. Ten of the chief large banks in Europe belong to the trust. The Darmstadt and Dresden bank—which has for a long time been dependent on American and British financial capital—has taken part in its foundation.

The original share capital amounts to 14 million dollars (10 millions of first preference shares and 4 millions of second preference shares). To these must be added ordinary shares without a nominal value. The amount of the share capital—without the ordinary shares, it is true—is not particularly overwhelming. It is, at any rate, quite out of proportion to the figures (a milliard) the report of which was officially given out when the project of the trust was made public.

The activities of the trust are to consist in granting loans and credits—but especially in buying securities (shares). The territory to be exploited is the whole world. It is an open question whether the Trust could not enter into connection with any—at present very distract—construction with regard to reparations and debts (the mobilization of the German debt—say and industrial debentures). In any case, the imagination of certain newspapers which are dependent on the banks functioning in this sphere. Even a trust of financial capital has its advertising department.

The function of the trust will in reality consist in investing capital in some form or other (loans, credits, shares) in all countries in which it is worth while—stable conditions of currency being a prerequisite—especially in Germany, Austria, Bolgium and finally in France also), and in which the conditions of political power make it possible. I. e., not in the Soviet Union, whose doors are closed to exploiters from the circles of financial capital.

The control of the business is in the hands of American and British financial capital (especially American). The banks of the other countries concerned in the trust will in essentials play the part of middlemen, of agents, in return for special allowances, they have to see that loans and credits are taken out from the trust, i. e., from American (and British) financial capital, and they have to carry thru the purchase of shares and the transactions on the stock exchange. Thus, the trust, called the A. B. C. trust after the initials of the words composing its name (American, British Continental Corporation), turns out to be an organisation of American (and British) financial capital with the object of directing the export of capital with the greatest advantage and security, the banks of the other countries acting as agents. The following passage from a New York announcement in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" is characteristic

"In the opinion of the banks concerned, the present time seems to justify the foundation of the trust, for several states in Europe and other continents can, as the result of the successful stabilisation of their currency, boast of financial conditions better than they have ever been since the end of the war, so that there is considerable security for the investment of American capital."

The A. B. C. trust means an intensification of competition for the banks which have not been included in it. For this reason, things will not stop at this one trust of financial capital. Under the leadership of American and British financial capital further international financial trusts will come into being, which already exist in their grouping (their dependence on one another). The fight of the international trusts for financial capital means an intensification of the pressure at the expense of the working masses in all countries ruled by capitalism and means an intensification of the danger of war. The struggle for spheres of investments. The international trusts of financial capital also of course involve an increased danger of intervention against the Soviet Union. The sabotage of the financing of German export to the Soviet Union (the 300 million credit), which at one time played such a part, is only one of the German large banks (undoubtedly supported by American and British financial capital, as a kind of model for the

## Mr. Aswell Introduces American Fascism

By EDITH RUDQUIST.

THE Aswell bill. If it becomes a national law, as is the urgent desire of all America's large, powerful industrials, would put the fate and well-being of America's more than ten million toiling foreigners in the hands of a dictator. This proposed act contains outspoken, unguarded provisions that can be interpreted in no other way than as American fascism.

This dictator will have the title of secretary of labor; upon him will rest the duty of getting up a set of laws, "regulations" for the enforcement of the Aswell bill.

What these "regulations" shall contain is of most vital concern to the foreign-born workers. These regulations will namely be the laws that will directly interfere in their everyday life, stipulating what the workers can, cannot, should and must do in order to earn the means of existence. The Aswell bill's provisions are only general, these "regulations", for enforcement will specifically and unequivocally dictate. Once congress has voted in favor of the Aswell bill the fate of the foreign-born workers is sealed, because there is no escape from these "regulations," more dangerous than the bill itself.

Section 16 provides "Secretary of Labor shall make all regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this act." To whom could the steel, textile and coal interests more properly delegate the job of keeping in a straitjacket the great mass of their workers, than one who is now their official arbiter and mediator in industrial disputes, (strikes, wage-contracts etc.) than one who already has the sanction and OK of these industrial rulers? He certainly would not be likely to make a non-beneficial nor non-profitable regulation, informed as he is of their every wish and requirement. No doubt, he is capable of finding all the demagogic phrases necessary to conceal the real motives. He has a whole thesaurus at his disposal of such phrases as "the public welfare", "the general welfare", "the welfare of the United States", "the welfare of the wage earners", "the welfare of the people", "the welfare of the citizens", "the welfare of the country", "the welfare of the laboring men", "the welfare of the workers", "the welfare of the laboring classes", "the welfare of the laboring people", "the welfare of the laborers", "the welfare of the working people", "the welfare of the working classes", "the welfare of the working men", "the welfare of the working men and women", "the welfare of the wage earning classes", "the welfare of the wage earning people", "the welfare of the wage earning men and women", "the welfare of the industrial workers", "the welfare of the industrial workers of the United States", "the welfare of the industrial workers of the country", "the welfare of the industrial workers of the world", "the welfare of the industrial workers of the whole world", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the world", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things and all persons", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things and all persons and all places", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things and all persons and all places and all conditions", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things and all persons and all places and all conditions and all circumstances", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things and all persons and all places and all conditions and all circumstances and all times", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things and all persons and all places and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things and all persons", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things and all persons and all places", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things and all persons and all places and all conditions", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things and all persons and all places and all conditions and all circumstances", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things and all persons and all places and all conditions and all circumstances and all times", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things and all persons and all places and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things and all persons", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things and all persons and all places", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things and all persons and all places and all conditions", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things and all persons and all places and all conditions and all circumstances", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things and all persons and all places and all conditions and all circumstances and all times", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things and all persons", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things and all persons and all places", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things and all persons and all places and all conditions", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things and all persons and all places and all conditions and all circumstances", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons and all weathers and all climates and all temperatures and all altitudes and all latitudes and all longitudes and all parallels and all meridians and all points of the compass and all directions and all dimensions and all things and all persons and all places and all conditions and all circumstances and all times", "the welfare of the industrial workers throughout the whole world and all countries and all climes and all races and all colors and all creeds and all nationalities and all sexes and all ages and all conditions and all circumstances and all times and all seasons", "the welfare of the industrial workers through

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1922, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

# THE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK EDITION

Vol. III. No. 301. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year, Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

## Looney Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

IT is interesting to note that out of the total of one hundred local unions represented at the conference held recently in New York to initiate a war on Communist influence in the trade unions, at least half of the locals misrepresented are in the clothing business and of the remainder another fifty per cent came from unions associated with the needle trades. The so-called "American unions," mostly led by frisky catholics, sent a few observers and gave lip service to the war on Communism, but to those gentlemen, socialism under any other name is just as repugnant.

* * *

IT is also significant that the officers of this fake committee to preserve the trade unions are socialists. The president is the officials of the A. F. of L. that they are waging war against the Communists because the latter wish to control the trade unions. But it is quite obvious that the socialists have the same object, the with this difference: The Communists aim at changing the mental processes of the trade union members. The socialists want to capture offices and salaries. The latter aim is quite agreeable to the A. F. of L. officialdom, unless there are personal reasons involved. But such an aim is not at loggerheads with the business of trade union leadership as understood by Green, Woll and Co.

* * *

THIS great American revolt against Communist influence in the trade unions is led by Beckerman of the Amalgamated Clothing workers, a socialist, by Shipleoff of the Pocket-book (not pickpocket) Workers a socialist, and by Morris Finestune of the Hebrew Trades. The Americanism of those lads is beyond question. At least they possess that great American quality which puts the retention of a good job above all other considerations. Those Jewish socialist labor fakers are afflicted with an inferiority complex in the presence of the old aristocrats of the A. F. of L. What wouldn't an official of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers do in return for a cordial slap on the back in the presence of Richter of the United Garment Workers? So, those socialist lackeys are killing two birds with one chunk of mud. They are making a desperate effort to save their salaries and also helping the more respectable labor fakers scotch the Communist snake.

* * *

THE Tammany Hall labor leaders are not crazy to be in the company of the Signans, Shipleoffs or Finestones. The latter are "Eastsiders" and the boys who run the New York Central Trades Council are closer to Hell's Kitchen. The lads from the "Kitchen" are by no means as intellectual as the boys from Rutger's Square. But their neck; are stouter and they make a better showing at a ball game. So you will see the boys from Rutger's Square soliciting nods, winks and backslaps from the Hell's Kitchen lads, tho in their Greenwich Village haunts they hurl ridicule on the crawthumpers. A renegade Irish nationalist crawling before Buckingham Palace or a Negro taking off his hat in a "mo'ton" posture before the palace of the imperial wizard of the K. K. K., would find themselves in the same inferiority complex cancer with the socialist boys who are now doing a little political pimping for Green, Woll and Company. It is a united front proposition and it must be admitted that it has an economic basis.

* * *

IN connection with those remarks a conversation the writer once had with an important New York trade union official is apropos. He had a finely equipped office in city hall during the regime of Mayor Hyland. He was not an official of the Central Trades Council of New York and points east, but he openly boasted that he ran the show in a little of an Irish cognomen but I afterwards learned that he was a Pole, who got himself naturalized for business reasons. I had occasion to visit this gentleman in behalf of a victim of capitalism who was incarcerated in Sing Sing. What could he do to alleviate the prison hardships of this man? A

Continued on page 11

# SMITH BATTLE FINALLY GETS BEFORE SENATE

## *McKellar of Tennessee Fires First Shot*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The long anticipated battle to bar Senator-designate Frank L. Smith, (R) of Illinois, from the senate was formally launched this afternoon with Senator McKellar (D) of Tennessee, firing the first shot.

In a speech charging Smith with having violated the public service laws of Illinois, McKellar called on his colleagues to slam the door of the senate in Smith's face. He declared the exclusion of Smith would be a "notice to the people" that seats cannot be bought in the senate. If Smith is seated, he added, it would be a notice that any "men who has sufficient money can buy a seat in this body."

**Cites Statute.**

The battle was opened by McKellar even though the senate has no definite information whether Smith plans to keep the appointment to succeed the late Senator William B. McKinley or intends to decline it.

Touching on the charge that Smith violated the law of Illinois in accepting campaign contributions from Samuel Insull, and other public utility magnates while serving as chairman of the state's utilities commission, McKellar cited the statute. It read. "No commissioner shall solicit or accept any gift, gratuity, emolument or employment from any person or corporation subject to the supervision of the commission."

**Fraud and Corruption.**

"The penalty imposed," McKellar said, "is removal from office and other punishment for a misdemeanor in office."

"Here was a law that disqualified him for holding office in the event he received any gift from anyone connected with public utilities. He knew of this law, of course, and he knew according to his own evidence that Samuel Insull contributed $100,000 to his campaign, and yet, in a mock heroic way he wants to know who is bringing such charges against him. The truth is there is an evident desire here to conceal the truth. I do not see how any senator can read his testimony and feel that a man, who has his idea about truth and corruption, can ever be seated."

McKellar accused Smith of "fraud" and corruption" in the Illinois primary.

# FUR WORKERS OBTAIN FIVE-DAY WEEK FOR SLACK PART OF YEAR

A five-day working week has been won by the Fur Workers' Union of Chicago. It has signed a new agreement with the Chicago Fur Manufacturers' Association which is dated as of July 1, last, to continue until July 1, 1929.

Under this agreement there will be a five-day week of forty hours each year during the slack season from Jan. 1 to Aug. 15. The 44-hour week will prevail during the rest of the year. There will be no overtime work during the slack season.

The workers in close two get an increase of ten percent in the minimum wage for that class. Since the workers in close ons almost invariably are paid much more than the minimum now provided for, no change is made in their schedules.

The manager of the local union, Irving L. Israelson expresses himself as well satisfied with the results of the negotiations between the union and the employers.

# JOHNSON LEADS SENATE DEMAND FOR BIG NAVY

## California Jingo in War-Monger Effort

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. Charging that the sea-power of the United States has fallen below not only that of Great Britain but of Japan as well, Senator Hiram Johnson, republican California, led a jingo demonstration that included both houses of congress, in a speech couched in terms of an arraignment of the administration, the California senator raised the cry of more ships of war in a way calculated to be sensational and declared that the United States, as defense matters now stood, was open to "any murderous assault."

Entirely ignoring the Nicaraguan events of the past weeks, Senator Johnson said: "Our country, peaceful in intentions, desires no nation's lands nor the conquest of any people and by precepts and examples will lead in peaceful paths. But dumb is he to the lessons of the past, blind to the conditions of the present, who will strip us of our defensive armor and leave us at the mercy of any murderous assault.

**Universally Hated.**

"With our war debtors hating us

(Continued on page 2)

# MEXICO PLAYS CAREFUL GAME IN OIL FIGHT

## *Deputies in Pledge to Fight Aggression*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 4. — Theoretically, the Mexican government is in possession of all foreign-owned oil lands acquired prior to 1917 for which the owners failed to file concession claims before Jan. 1. But so far, the government has made no effort to actually take over the properties whose values, present and potential, run into many millions of dollars.

Precisely what the Calles government proposes to do is not clear. The fact that the government did not immediately take over the properties as the laws and the constitution gave it the right to do is looked upon as a strategic move planned for the present to avoid immediate difficulties with the United States

**Plenty of Time.**

It seems to be the opinion in official circles that there is plenty of time to enforce the laws and that Calles did right in not giving the United States an excuse for drastic action by taking over the oil lands from American owners on Jan. 1.

The situation is complicated also by events in Nicaragua, which are being watched closely here. The combined propaganda of the U. S. state department and the bogus President Diaz of Nicaragua, which had as its object to involve Mexico in the Nicaraguan affair as a smoke screen for American aggression, is receiving much attention from the Mexican press and is directly connected up with the oil dispute

**Deputies Swear Allegiance.**

A patriotic wave was started over the country by a banquet held jointly between members of the chamber of deputies and the senate. Deputy Gonzales Santos, leador of the socialist alliance, made an address in which he declared: "Truly this moment is difficult, but what provides a better opportunity for a revolutionist than a difficult memant? I do not believe that any foreigner would dare to injure our rights, but if they resolve to inflame any Mexican faction, of which some unfortunately exist, then we will have the opportunity to prove the form of our revolution. And I exhort you that when the moment arrives you will leave your political posts temporarily and definitely take up your redeeming carbines."

**Against Mexico.**

His main belt is discharged against what he, with Secretary of State Kellogg, terms "Mexican radicalism." He charges that Sacasa's liberals are directly supported by arms and ammunition from Mexico and that Mexico's aim is to set up a government of its own in Nicaragua.

In contrast to the parrot-like declarations of Diaz is the wireless message broadcast in the form of a statement by Dr. Sacasa with regard to the manner in which rear-Admiral Latimer, in charge of American forces here, has obstructed the liberals in every possible way in their struggle for the overthrow of Diaz.

**Surround Residence.**

"On the 23rd, without any record of any abuse of foreign interests, the warships Denver and Cleveland violently disembarked troops, machine guns and cannons, and with bellicose display my small presidential guard and my private residence were surrounded.

"Immediately after I received the following notification:

" 'Memorandum for Dr. Sacasa: Confirming my conversation of this afternoon, the following territory is hereby declared a neutral zone: Puerto Cabesas and Bilwi, including the outskirts, for a distance of two miles. There will be no carrying of arms, ammunition, knives, etc., in the neutral zone. There must be no recruiting or any other activities carried on in the neutral zone which have any bearing on the prosecution of hostilities. Dr. Sacasa and his forces may leave the neutral zone by 4 p. m., the 24th of December, 1926, by water, with their arms if they so desire. Otherwise they must disarm and deliver such arms to the Cleveland's landing force commander. The radio station may send only plain messages and these messages must have no bearing on the prosecution of hostilities.

" '(Signed) SPENCER S. LEWIS,

" 'Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N., commanding U. S. S. Cleveland and senior, Puerto Cabezas, Nicarsxua.'

**Many Restrictions.**

"The consequence of the occupation was the disarming of my guard and the detention of part of my war elements, which were detained even before the expiration of the time given in the notification. All my movements

(Continued on page 2)

# Coolidge Cabinet, Defying Senate, Orders Marines to Remain in Nicaragua

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The American marines will stay in Nicaragua—this was the verdict of a long cabinet session held today on the Mexican and Nicaraguan situations. It is in the nature of a reply to the resolution introduced in the senate Monday by Senator Wheeler demanding the withdrawal of troops as well as to the deluge of press criticism that has been invoked by the high-handed invasion of the Latin republic.

This cabinet decision is defiant in its nature and fitfully caps the growing brazenness and disregard for opinion that has characterized the present administration's conduct of its imperialist adventures to the south. As usual, the reasons given for the action are that, "The national interests demand the continued maintenance of armed forces in Nicaragua."

It serves notice on the senate and the house of representatives that Coolidge and Kellogg will brook no interference from the legislative branch in their conduct of affairs with Mexico and Nicaragua. Strangely enuf, Kellogg denied that New York bankers controlled the banks and railroads of Nicaragua and that the continued presence of American troops there was to protect those interests.

**Sanctioned Loan.**

But he admitted that the state department had approved an agreement drawn up in 1917 between U. S. bankers and the Nicaraguan government in which a portion of the customs was set aside to satisfy the government's debt to Wall Street.

The White House "spokesman" has been working on the press again. He expressed surprise recently that there should be criticism in the press of the state department's handling of the Latin American affairs and pleaded with the correspondents to stand behind the administration.

# U. S. MARINES HELD LIBERAL FORCES AT BAY

## *Sacasa Reveals Truth of Troop Landings*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 4.—At a time when the liberal forces were prosecuting a successful military drive against the puppet President Diaz, Admiral Latimer, in command of the U. S. naval unit in Nicaragua, landed forces from two ships of war at Puerto Cabezas, the liberal headquarters, surrounded the residence of Dr. Sacasa the liberal leader, placed an guard under virtual arrest and disarmed all his followers within the city. This is the charge contained in a radio message from the liberal leader, who is also the constitutional president of the republic.

**Two Statements.**

Two statements by the leaders of the contending groups clearly reveal the role of the United States and its armed forces in the Central American republic. One is issued by Adolfo Diaz, Wall Street's and the U. S. state department's puppet and illegal president, the other by Dr. Sacasa.

Diaz' statement, the third or fourth of its kind addressed to "the American and foreign public," is plainly, like his other statements, written for him by the American charge d'affairs. He maintains a virtuous freedom from any connection with Wall Street bankers and defends the landing of American marines as an act intended solely to protect American property.

**Against Mexico.**

His main belt is discharged against what he, with Secretary of State Kellogg, terms "Mexican radicalism." He charges that Sacasa's liberals are directly supported by arms and ammunition from Mexico and that Mexico's aim is to set up a government of its own in Nicaragua.

In contrast to the parrot-like declarations of Diaz is the wireless message broadcast in the form of a statement by Dr. Sacasa with regard to the manner in which rear-Admiral Latimer, in charge of American forces here, has obstructed the liberals in every possible way in their struggle for the overthrow of Diaz.

**Surround Residence.**

"On the 23rd, without any record of any abuse of foreign interests, the warships Denver and Cleveland violently disembarked troops, machine guns and cannons, and with bellicose display my small presidential guard and my private residence were surrounded.

"Immediately after I received the following notification:

" 'Memorandum for Dr. Sacasa: Confirming my conversation of this afternoon, the following territory is hereby declared a neutral zone: Puerto Cabesas and Bilwi, including the outskirts, for a distance of two miles. There will be no carrying of arms, ammunition, knives, etc., in the neutral zone. There must be no recruiting or any other activities carried on in the neutral zone which have any bearing on the prosecution of hostilities. Dr. Sacasa and his forces may leave the neutral zone by 4 p. m., the 24th of December, 1926, by water, with their arms if they so desire. Otherwise they must disarm and deliver such arms to the Cleveland's landing force commander. The radio station may send only plain messages and these messages must have no bearing on the prosecution of hostilities.

" '(Signed) SPENCER S. LEWIS,

" 'Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N., commanding U. S. S. Cleveland and senior, Puerto Cabezas, Nicarsxua.'

**Many Restrictions.**

"The consequence of the occupation was the disarming of my guard and the detention of part of my war elements, which were detained even before the expiration of the time given in the notification. All my movements

(Continued on page 2)

# VACA EXPOSES KELLOGG'S LIE ON CENSORSHIP

## *Nicaraguan Liberal Pins Him Down*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Dr. Vaca, Washington agent of the Sacasa government in Nicaragua, which has been virtually taken prisoner by Admiral "Roughneck" Latimer, called at the state department on the morning of Dec. 30 to make a personal protest to Secretary Kellogg.

He was escorted to the waiting room. There he was met after some delay, by Kellogg's private secretary. Outside the door stood the veteran private messenger to whom had been handed Vaca's formal letter of protest two days earlier. Kellogg had decided, on talks with the press on the 29th and 30th, that the department had "ever received any communication from Vaca," or that a censorship existed at Sacasa's capital, Puerta Cabezas, which had been "neutralized" by Latimer.

Vaca showed the private secretary a letter from the Washington manager of the Postal Telegraph Co., with dispatches from the Tropical Cable Co. and the International Radiograph Co., declaring that censorship at Puerta Cabezas had been established despite all assurances to members of the Sacasa government there. The messages reach the town, but the censor set up by Latimer does not permit their delivery.

**Kellogg Dodges Vaca.**

The private secretary smoothly assured Vaca that he would inform Kellogg of this evidence. When asked to take the documents to Kellogg, he declined, saying it "was not necessary." A few minutes later the press relations officer of Kellogg's department informed newspaper men that Kellogg now positively declares there "is no censorship at Puerta Cabezas."

**Press Angered at Lies.**

Kellogg has affronted the majority of press correspondents in Washington by his persistence in denying obvious facts about his raid against the constitutional liberal government in Nicaragua. These men gathered around Vaca, eagerly made copies of his documents, and discussed Kellogg in terms of ridicule and contempt, while predicting that the whole country would soon be aroused against his stupidity in threatening what the last claim of the Coolidge administration to international morality.

**Borah is Funny.**

One of the absurdities of the situation is the wobbling attitude of Chairman Borah of the senate foreign relations committee. When he emerged from one of his talks with Kellogg and assured the press that he was no longer sure that anything more had been done than afford protection to American lives and property in Nicaragua, he was questioned as to what evidence Kellogg had given him. He admitted, reluctantly, that he had "not thought to ask" whether any American had been injured or even threatened by any of the liberal revolutionary forces who have seized by Latimer's force.

# ADMIRAL LATIMER HELD LIBERAL LEADER UNDER VIRTUAL ARREST, CHARGE

Above is Rear Admiral Latimer in command of U. S. ships and marines in Nicaragua who landed troops at Puerto Cabazas, headquarters of the liberals under Dr. Juan Sacasa, who are fighting for the overthrow of the Wall Street controlled regime of President Diaz. Sacasa charges that Latimer's marines disarmed his followers in the town and surrounded his residence. The map indicates Puerto Cabazas and also Bluefields, where American interests and investments are heavy and where a naval detachment is stationed at all times.

**Mexican Rebels Repulsed.**

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 4.—Rebel attacks on three Mexican towns were reported today. The newspaper Excelsior reports a rebel attack upon Leon, Guanajuato, was repulsed by the small garrison there, with the aid of the police. Reports that eleven citizens were executed for complicity with the rebels are unconfirmed.

## On the Watch

France and Italy in "friendly" relations.

# MINERS' LOCAL FLAYS ELECTION STEAL BY CHIEFS

## Brand Officials' Action as Disrupting

MILLBERRY, Kan., Jan. 4.—Action of officials of District 14, United Mine Workers of America, in keeping off the ballot the names of duly nominated candidates because they are opposed to the Lewis "machine" is condemned in a resolution passed by Local Union No. 2397 here.

**More Than Bosses' Attack.**

"Our district officers in the election just held have been unjust to the rank and file of our union," says the resolution, continuing: "The edict delivered by our officers in keeping the names of duly nominated candidates off the ballot will do more to disrupt our organization in years to come than all the opposition from the coal operators."

The union took the case to court here and received a verdict against the district officers. The resolution flays the officers for forcing such a step on the union and also reminds them that previously they asked the members to support for election the judge who gave the verdict because he "is fair to the union."

**Flay Two-Faced Action.**

"We condemn the action of our district officials in not accepting the decision of a judge who they said was fair to our membership," the resolution states, "and also condemn their action in employing the law firm of Pinaru, Nulton and Stevenson in their effort to defeat justice."

**Summon Home Chinese Minister.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—John V. MacMurray, American minister to China, has been summoned to Washington for conference on the Chinese situation, it was announced by the state department today.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 4.—Twenty-six full pardons were announced today by Governor Miriam A. Ferguson, bringing her clemency total for her two-year term to 1,006.

# HIGH COURT ORDERS DEPORTATION OF VAJTAUER, COMMUNIST EDITOR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Emanuel Vajtauer, editor of the Czecho-Slovak Communist weekly Obrana published in New York, will be deported as the result of a ruling by the United States Supreme Court. The decision sustained an expulsion order made against him in April, 1924 by the immigration bureau.

Vajtauer was arrested while editor of Spravedlnost, Chicago daily. He had entered the country from Czecho-Slovakia in 1922. The charge against him was "Dissemination of inflammatory propaganda urging the overthrow of the government of the United States."

International Labor Defense has conducted the appeal to the Supreme Court and did everything possible to prevent the deportation. The charges of the usual liberal kind, were based on speeches and writing by Vajtauer in which he explained the Communist viewpoint.

SEND IN A SUB TO THE DAILY WORKER TODAY!

# WAUKEGAN COPS JAIL PICKETS OF AMALGAMATED

## Boss Breaks Agreement, Locks Out Workers

By MAUD McGREERY,
Federated Press.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Jan. 4.—Several pickets of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers were arrested by Waukegan police in front of the Grunert & Rothschild man's clothing factory. The arrests do not mean, however, that the police have reversed their attitude toward the strikers, which was favorable in the earlier strike that was carried to victory in September, it is said. The present strike was called Dec. 8 to compel the firm to live up to its agreement made after the September walkout. Of the 87 employes 67 were out.

**Shortchanged Payroll.**

The principal grievances of the unionists are shortchanging on the payroll and the use by the boss of an anti-union "plan" who refused to pay union dues in order to provoke a showdown with the union. The protest stoppage by the workers was converted into a lockout the next day by the employer.

**Boss Hired Gangsters.**

Repeated searches by the police, who had been very sympathetic with the just and moderate demands of the strikers in September, revealed that in the present strike the pickets were completely unarmed, while a group of private guards hired by the company carried blackjacks and pieces of gaspipe for slugging the union men and girls. Frank and Gazella Adam, two professional strike-breakers, were found carrying a soldering iron and a two and a half-foot gas-pipe, wrapped in newspapers.

**Builders Aid.**

The union building trades workers of Waukegan, who average $12 a day, became active in support of the strike when they found that one experienced worker in the clothing factory had received a check of only 66 cents to cover a half day's work. Another experienced clothing worker got $1.69 for two days at Grunert & Rothschild's. The state's attorney has received a number of complaints of back wages due from the firm.

The new demands of the union, which are receiving general labor support in Waukegan, are the closed union shop, 44-hour week, time and a half for overtime, impartial chairman to decide disputes and a general wage increase.

# PRELIMINARY ENGAGEMENT TO BIG ATTACK ON SHANGHAI IS REPORTED

SHANGHAI, Jan. 4.—An engagement which is believed to herald a new offensive was fought between vanguards of the Cantonese and Sun Chuang-Fang armies, said a dispatch from Hankow today. It is believed here that the Cantonese forces plan an advance which, they hope, will give them control of Chekiang and Shanghai.

A company of Chinese soldiers has been posted at the borders of the

## Johnson Leads Fight for Greater Sea Power

(Continued from page 1)

and all the world carrying our prosperity, it is the height of folly to hamstring our first line of national defense."

After claiming that in speed, gun elevation and number of craft, the U. S. navy was behind that of Britain and Japan, Johnson lashed on the universality of hatred among other nations for the United States. "It is a regrettable but none the less obvious fact that there is scarcely a nation on the earth that does not regard us with hostility and ill will and in many cases downright hatred."

**"Navy of First Rank."**

Calling attention to the economic and commercial importance of this country, the senator said that these facts, together with the enmity displayed by other nations towards it, "in prosperity and peacetime made necessary a navy of the first rank."

In the meantime, the appropriations committee of the senate entered with a report calling for expenditures on the navy of $814,652,680.

## SAYS PREACHERS OVER RADIO CAN BE SHUT OFF JUST BY TURNING KNOB

By JOE CARROLL,
(Federated Press)

"If you don't want to hear the sky pilots, turn the little knob and you are off of them," declared Secy. Ed Nockels, Chicago Federation of Labor, in winding up discussion at the regular meeting accelerated by the sale to two churches of time on WCFL, the federation broadcast station (491.4 metres.)

Complaints that the preachers were using their purchased time to knock such labor aspirations as the 40-hour week were made by delegates who had tuned in and demands that the contracts with the churches be canceled were heard. The cancellation could be made on 30-day notice.

## LABOR PARTY HEADS AND TORIES PLANNING JOINT ORGANIZATION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Jan. 4.—An alliance between the conservative wing of the British labor party and Trade Union Congress with leading tories for a joint effort at the extermination of the liberal party and united war upon the living standard of the workers is seen in a dinner held at the home of Lord Wimborne, former lord lieutenant of Ireland.

On the labor party side were a group of conservative Trade Union Congress officials present in company with Phillip Snowden, former chancellor of the exchequer in the labor government. Among the tories were Winston Churchill, present chancellor of the exchequer, and Lord D'Abernon, former ambassador to Germany.

The dinner were apparently so overdone by the unprecedented good will that pervaded the gathering that they set a date for a future meeting at which the establishment of an organization comprising representatives of labor and employers will be considered.

# STATE PREPARES TO ELECTROCUTE THREE SLAYERS

## Final Appeal to Fuller Is Made

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The shadow of the electric chair today was drawn closer to the so-called Waltham car-barn slayers: John J. Devereaux, Edward H. Hemblen and John J. McClaughlin.

On a New York train came the executioner. He went at once to Charlestown state's prison to perfect preparations for the triple electrocution, which is likely to take place at midnight.

Within the grim walls of the prison death cells near the electric chair today a terrible drama was enacted. Three heart-broken mothers prepared for the awful ordeal of bidding good-bye to their sons. Brothers and sisters and the wife of Mellauchlin together with the three mothers made up the party for the last visit. Each family was given an hour to spend with its loved one.

The men who are to pay the supreme penalty for the murder of James H. Fenton, aged Waltham carbarn watchman, seemed reconciled to their fate. They have not been informed of the exact time they are to be electrocuted but it is certain that there is no hope left, that death now is but a matter of hours.

Previous visits of Rev. Michael J. Murphy, priest, Chaplain, has enabled books on religious subjects and acute farewells.

While in the death house, the trio have all the rites and ceremonies they wish and anything they desire in the way of food.

A final appeal to Governor Fuller to commute the death sentence on the ground that Devereaux, the actual killer, was insane, was made by a committee of the clemency committee today.

## Reveals Capital as Among Worst Cities in Dry Violations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Violation of the prohibition laws is rampant in the national capital, under the noses of government officials. Representative Cochran, democrat of Missouri, declared today in introducing a light wines and beer bill in congress.

Cochran asserted he had figures from the police department showing that 18,209 persons were arrested in the capital during 1926 for violation of the dry laws, instead of the 8,305 announced by the police.

Here in the national capital, where 50 per cent of the populace is identified one way or another with the federal government, prohibition cases had a busy year, according to figures announced today.

The capital's prohibition enforcement record for 1926 showed:

5,305 arrests for violation of the dry laws.

32,000 gallons of liquors seized.

2,000 stills captured and confiscated.

566 automobiles seized.

## Judge Sends to Grand Jury Case of Police Who Beat Up Morales

In the case of Agustin Morales, held in connection with the shooting at Melrose Park Dec. 7, Judge William J. Lindsay referred to the grand jury the application made by Mary Belle Spencer, Morales' attorney, for bench warrants for the arrest of officers who beat and mistreated the man.

The Mexican consul-general in New York has interested himself in Morales' case and has sent on funds of the Mexican government for his defense.

The adjourned inquest of the coroner's jury will be held at Melrose Park today at 1 o'clock. Morales will take the stand and tell, thru an interpreter, what happened on the night of Dec. 6-7. His friends confidently expect the jury to exonerate him.

## Lecture at Workers' School in New York

NEW YORK.—Cedric Long, secretary of the Co-operative League of the United States of America, will lecture on Friday, the 7th, at the Workers' School on the subject, "Co-operation in the United States of Policies and Progress." This is one of the series of lectures on American Labor Problems being given on Friday nights.

SEND IN A SUB TO THE DAILY WORKER TODAY.

# SECOND STUDENT CONFERENCE HITS MILITARY DRILL

## Collegians Urged to Join with Labor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—While student representatives were attacking military training in colleges and universities at the national student conference at Milwaukee, other students attending the annual intercollegiate conference of the league for industrial democracy were doing the same thing here.

**Closer contact between students and the workers was also urged at the New York conference.**

**Four Charges Made.**

Four indictments against military training in the schools were presented by the students. They were: Compulsory military training is peacetime conscription; so-called optional drill is really worse because it is a subterfuge; it has the effect of bureaucratic control in education; that all preparedness and all drills are wrong. Felix Cohen of the Harvard law school made the report on military training and led the discussion.

**Urge Student-Labor Combine.**

William Spofford of the church league of industrial democracy urged the students to join the struggle of labor against exploitation. To get closer contact, he said, the students should even help on picket lines in strikes to better understand labor and its problems.

The students were told that if necessary they should stage student strikes and mass meetings on college campuses where academic freedom was denied instructors and students.

**Told to Work For Labor Party.**

Nathan Fine, a former organizer of the Farmer-Labor Party, pointed out to the students the part they could play in building a labor party in the United States. He said that practically every country had an independent labor party except the United States.

More than 20 colleges were represented at the conference.

## Landis Refused to Sift the Evidence of 1917 Ball "Throw"

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Commissioner K. M. Landis, baseball "czar," was supplied with information back in 1932 that two baseball club owners together with a number of players were involved in the "throwing of games" but Landis refused to investigate the matter, according to a telegram received today by Frank G. Menke, sporting writer, from Ray Long, Milwaukee attorney. Cannon acted for Oscar "Happy" Felsch, former Chicago White Sox star, when the latter sued Charles E. Comiskey, president of the Chicago club, for back salary following his dismissal from baseball.

"What's all the shooting about?" wired Cannon from Los Angeles referring to the present baseball scandal. "In 1922 Felsch served Comiskey with an affidavit giving all the facts about the thrown games of 1917 and 1919. We offered proof of our charges to Landis but he refused to investigate. Two club owners were concerned in the throwing of the games."

## WHY WAIT TEN YEARS TO GET GOLD WATCH?

DETROIT.—When 117 employes at the Packard auto plant were given gold watches by the company for completing 10 years of faithful service, the Detroit Labor News remarked:

"If the workers of the automobile factories in the city of Detroit could get their eyes off of gold watches long enough to see the value of an organization of their own creation they might be able to improve their working standards so that it would not be necessary for them to wait 10 years in order to get a gold watch."

# Fight the Exploiters at Home By Aiding Fight of Nicaraguan People

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

PRESIDENT Coolidge claims the United States is maintaining a huge fleet of warships in Nicaraguan waters to "protect American lives and property." Secretary of State Kellogg supports the claim and gives all possible aid thru his department, in support of the dictator intervention by Rear Admiral Latimer, who has been busy examining the "facts on the ground" that harrassed Central American republic.

It is perfectly clear, however, that whatever U. S. property exists in Nicaragua is there for the purpose of exploiting the native population and resources. The "American lives" endangered are those of the agents of the exploiters who themselves remain at a safe distance here at home in "the states."

* * *

The Washington government, being the instrument of the profit takers, is organized and maintained to protect the interests of the exploiters. But that is exactly the reason why all American labor should develop its fight against the exploiters at home by opposing the attack of this same class of pillagers of the Nicaraguan people.

Workers and farmers join in combat against the mine owners, railroad barons, bankers at home. They can develop this struggle by joining forces with those combating these same interests abroad.

* * *

It is shown that fruit companies, railway and banking interests constitute the principal connection between the United States robber interests and the Nicaraguan people. It is the same connection that produced the historic strike of textile workers at Passaic, New Jersey, when the police, with poison gas and armored tanks were ordered out, instead of warships and the marines to do the fighting for the master class.

* * *

Robert W. Dunn, in his book "American Foreign Investments," details American imperialist "interests" in Nicaragua.

He shows that the United Fruit Co. has 171,000 acres of unimproved land with an approximate investment of $170,000 according to its own report.

The Atlantic Fruit Co. has 132,000 acres under cultivation, while the Tuyamal Fruit Co. imports bananas which are grown by the New Orleans and Bluefields Fruit & Transportation Co. (a subsidiary of Cuyamel) on the latter company holding in its own name about 150,000 acres of land in Nicaragua.

* * *

The Central American Exploitation Co. has a "concession" covering four million acres. The La Luz and Los Angeles Mining Co., owned by Mellon's friends in Pittsburgh, has been operating since 1901. The Gold Mines Co. has carried on some exploration work. Contracts for the exploitation of petroleum lands were signed with the Standard Oil company and a subservient Nicaraguan government, the territory covered being about 200,000 hectares. The Tonopah Mining Co., a large American company owns a majority of the $1,000,000 stock of the Eden Mining Co., has also carried on construction work in the gold fields. It owned a railroad to travel in the Tonopah Nicaragua Co., operating the Santa Rita mines.

* * *

The Pacific Railway or National Railway of Nicaragua, in which American bankers formerly shared control, is again nominally in the hands of the government, but under the management of J. G. White & Co., bankers. The fruit companies have short branch lines. Now railroad extensions are being contracted for between the "government" and an American corporation, notably the pan-American railway.

The Bragsmann's Bluff Lumber Co., in 1923, obtained a concession thru Leroy T. Miller for 20,000 hectares of nationally-owned land. An oil concession was granted Robert J. McKinlay of Kansas in 1924.

The United American corporation owns 24,000 acres in lands devoted to banana, sugar cane and pineapple cultivation.

* * *

Altho the National Bank of Nicaragua, formerly controlled by Brown Bros. & Co. and J. and W. Seligman & Co., was bought back by the Nicaraguan government in 1915, nevertheless, the new directorate includes three "Americans," Robert F. Loroo, president of the Bank of Central and South America; Abram F. Lindsey, financial expert, and Jeremiah Jenks.

Dunn then gives a long list of additional American firms reported as operating in Nicaragua, including the following: Cia. Mercantil de Ultramar, the Grecia Mines, San Albino Mines, Casa Commercial and Moravian Mission, Bluefields Tanning Co., Samual Wall & Co., Arnot Mahogany Co. (thru its subsidiary, the Nicaragua Mahogany Co.) & T. Williams & Sons, Wm. Cooper-Nicol Co., Pritchett Commission Co., H. F. Springar, A. Fagot & Co., Central American Sawmills, Consolidated Gold Mines, Nicaragua Mining Co., and Monpel & Co. As a result over 75 per cent of the foreign trade of the country is conducted with the United States.

* * *

Some of these names may sound native to Central America. But that is no doubt camouflage to offset local prejudice. It would be interesting for American workers, victims in this country of mining companies operating in Central America, to tell of conditions under which they are forced to toil in the United States. The metal mining industry at Rome is nearly 100 per cent unorganized. No more vicious attack against labor has been made in this country than that launched by metal mine owners against the metal mine workers. It is the same breed that invades Nicaragua and calls on the United States government "to protect its property."

* * *

American labor can develop its fight against the exploiters at home by declaring their solidarity with the oppressed people of Nicaragua and the other Central and South American countries.

* * *

Nicaragua, the a small country, is a typical victim of American investments abroad that totalled nearly two billions of dollars $1,906,395,-1013 during the year just closed. These are the figures compiled for 1926 by Dr. Max Winkler, vice president of Moody's Investors' Service, who declares that "the export of American capital during the coming year (1927) is not likely to be interrupted." Dr. Winkler continues:

"It would seem that the American dollar is becoming the mainstay of world finance, public and private. Our total investments abroad aggregate at the end of 1926 the impressive total of more than $13,000,000,000, nearly reflecting the steady expansion of American finance and industry into every section of the civilized world."

It was on July 1, 1925, that the New York Times carried the headline, "See Loans Abroad 12 Billions by 1926." But the actual figures have surpassed that mark by one billion dollars.

The significant fact revealed by the figures is that the greater part of these foreign investments have come into Latin-America, thus is now flaring into open rebellion against the tyranny imposed by the United States in protection of these investments. Foreign investments at the end of 1926 were distributed as follows:

| | 1926 | 1925 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canada | $3,515,000,000 | $3,027,000,000 | $750,000,000 |
| Europe | 137,400,000 | 3,025,000,000 | 350,000,000 |
| Latin America | 4,306,000,000 | | 1,500,000,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,086,000,000 | 898,000,000 | 205,000,000 |

In 13 years American investments in Latin-America have nearly quadrupled while during the past year they have increased by more than half a billion dollars. That is why American warships patrol Nicaraguan waters today. They are immediately rushed everywhere that the American dollar is threatened. Workers and farmers are blind to their own interests if they join in the hypocritical cry to protect "the lives and property" of American dollars infested abroad.

## OLD FIGHTER UP IN KLONDIKE SENDS US MONEY AND MESSAGE

It makes the business manager of The DAILY WORKER feel good to receive a letter such as we give below. It is one of those which is passed around among the office force and editorial staff, as a character-builder and life-sustainer. More of 'em!

Tofty, Alaska, Nov. 26, 1926.

Dear Friend:

Inclosed find money order for $6.50, the best I can do. This is written in a cabin all by myself, 20 miles from the camp and pastafice. Am prospecting. This camp is all worked out and most of them left and the few that are left are all Henry Dubbs and none of them will read The DAILY WORKER. So you see, it is impossible for me to raise a dollar and I have very hard scratching myself. Am past 71 and ready for the scrap pail but I like to see the exploiter licked, being a fighter myself far over 40 years from Arizona to the Klondike.

Very truly yours,

Sam Houkin.

GET A SUB.

# THREE ARRESTED IN ATTEMPT TO BUY UP JURORS

## Investigation May Hit Many Others

The trial of corruption of the jury which tried and acquitted Sheriff Hoffman, Terry Druggan and Frank Lake in the jail conspiracy case has resulted in the arrest so far of three persons, with a prospect of further startling revelations.

Leslie Tashjian, deputy U. S. marshal, has confessed that he told another deputy, Thomas Smith, that there would be $15,000 in it if the latter would see that Joseph Plunkett, son of former Police Chief William Plunkett, got on the jury. Tashjian is under arrest.

Another who is held is Leo C. Moran, a lawyer who shares an office with Daniel M. Trevor, the mayor's son. He is the go-between who introduced Plunkett to Tashjian. Plunkett is also under arrest.

Deputy Smith, who refused to accept the bribe offered him, was allowed to go to his home, altho he is censured for failing to report the matter to his superior officers.

Hoffman denies any knowledge of jury fixing in his behalf, and Hope Thompson, assistant to the U. S. district attorney, declines to say whether any of the defendants in the trial are under suspicion. But he adds: "There is no telling whom this investigation will hit."

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

good deal. But he not how the governor, drink real beer with him and all that. He also knew the fellow who used to supply the prison with meat. All good Tammany man, but willing to stretch a point if the stretching did not hurt them in some way or other.

* * *

THE great man was sitting at a desk as I entered and when I told him about my mission he was graciously inclined to do anything to do any body a favor. Radical? Hell! Who was more radical than he was? Not discretion must be used. That man who was now in Sing Sing was Irish, so what right had he to disregard the West Side for the East Side? Why forsake Hell's Kitchen for Chrystie Street? Was the headquarters of Tammany Hall on the East Side? But that was different. However, this Irish Pole promised to forgive and to some extent forget.

* * *

IN those days the New York Call, a socialist daily, existed even more precariously than a financial way than our paper. Charles Ervin had a row on the payroll of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as managing editor. The Call was always crazy enough to think that if they did a little boosting in front of the Tammany Hall color fakers, the latter might produce the said advertising. What happened, however, was quite different. It is a dirty trick even to pull off on a yellow socialist. The Tammany Hall labor fakers took the show but when the bill was presented they were conveniently in the washroom. And they laughed like the devil as Charlie Ervin and myself paid for the head quarters of the New York Central Trades Council looking for alms and not getting them. The fakers took a keen pleasure in seeing a bunch of atheists on their uppers. Some day I would tell the world they were more harmless than the Communists but they struggled hard to bring them money. The New York Call died and the Tammany Hall labor fakers chortled uproariously.

* * *

YES, Sidney Hillman Abraham Cahan and Morris Hillquit will pass the rest of the war against Communist influence in the trade unions but Sidney Hillman, Abraham Cahan, Hillquit, perhaps, since they are adept in the art of getting paid. The socialist functionaries who have nothing to do in the needle trades unions or access to a shop. They were well born in on the secretaryship. The A. F. of L. will lend the prestige of its grand old name to the crusade. And after a while the crusade will peter out and the right wing socialist leaders will know what they are fighting for—their jobs. This particular crusade will peter out, but the struggle between those elements in the trade unions who want to develop the unions as organs of struggle against capitalism and those who would use them to bolster up capitalism will continue until the latter find themselves taking up space on the historical dump heap.

## Detroit Auto Plants Resume with New Year

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT.—After shutting down its most cases for inventory and repairs the automobile plants are again in operation. The Ford company reports that all of its plants are in full operation on a five-day per week basis. Dodge Bros are running with 17,000 employes. The Chrysler plant is operating at capacity. The Hudson people report that they did not shut down this year-end, but are going 20 per cent of a full force at this time.

## SEVEN TRIBES BEGIN NEW REVOLT AGAINST ALBANIAN TYRANNY

SCUTARI, Albania, Jan. 4.—A new revolution against the Albanian government has broken out, as the result of the harsh sentences given the leaders of the last rebellion. Savan mountain tribes have joined the revolutionaries.

## An Answer from Pocatello

Pocatello, Idaho, Dec. 27, 1926.

DEAR COMRADE:

Looks like some of the "dormant boys" are in for some unfavorable publicity if they don't wake up. Apparently there are a number of the comrades to whom this term might be applied, but from here on it's to be business with me. As a starter and until I am able to figure out something better, I am pledging 10 per cent of my salary to the Keep the Daily Worker Fund, beginning this week and continuing until the $60,000 has been raised. On my salary of $42.50, this will amount to $4.25 weekly.

Also please send me a book of The DAILY WORKER stamps which I will sell and remit money as quickly as possible.

Am enclosing a one-year subscription to The SUNDAY WORKER and will continue to work for subscriptions for both The SUNDAY WORKER and The DAILY WORKER.

I am not so sure that the above entitles me to a "challenge," so intended will urge the comrades in District No. 10 who are not already active in behalf of The DAILY WORKER to adopt a similar system and put the fund across the goal without further delay. With best wishes I am

Yours sincerely,

S. E. RAMEY.

## THE THREAT OF 1927

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

That 1927 and 1928 will see a drop in labor's purchasing power appears in the report of a committee of credit-finance leaders, stock exchange firms and banking houses. The report is based on a sweeping survey of credit conditions in 24 industries, with special reference to deferred payment plans. It admits dangerous credit conditions.

Partial payment plans were developed, according to the report, primarily to provide a market for the overexpanded plant capacity which manufacturers created from the war. Foreign markets could not absorb the surplus. Rather than scrap the excess capacity they developed an artificial stimulant for the domestic market.

As with any dope, however, increasing doses of the partial payment stimulus proved necessary. Bankers and brokers now realise that it can't go on forever. So they are trying to forestall a critical collapse.

In automobile financing, says the committee, "comp-etition has torn most, if not all, the bones out of strict conservatism."

The economic conditions on the immediate horizon tend toward a decline of business. Since 1920 the building industry has increased its volume year by year, until now it gives employment to close to 3,000,000 persons, directly, and indirectly, because being linked with steel, paint, lumber, cement and many other trades which give employment to millions of others. It is now fairly certain that the peak of construction has passed, and it is only reasonable to assume that 1927 and 1928 will see a considerable decrease in the volume of building, with a correspondingly diminution of employment in the building and allied industries. This decrease in building will accentuate the decline in labor's purchasing power.

This studied report of financial leaders, for business consumption only, shows more nearly the true New Year outlook for labor than do all the forecasts turned out for newspaper front page copy. A large amount of available labor means a lowering of the wage scale. That sentence sounds ominous. What will be labor's answer?

GET A SUB.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## PARTY SUFFERS LOSS IN DEATH OF ORGANIZER IN GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 4.—The body of Comrade Peter G. King, city organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party of Grand Rapids, who died recently, was accompanied by a large number of friends and comrades to his final resting place at the Lalsva Cemetery.

That Comrade King was an active comrade and well beloved by his comrades was attested by the large number present, more than 200, and by the many floral offerings from the various organizations of which Comrade King was a member or with whom he was in contact.

The organizations sending flowers were the following: The Workers (Communist) Party of Grand Rapids, the Young Pioneers, the International Labor Defense, the Freiheit Club, the Lithuanian Chorus, the Lithuanian Dramatic Society, the Sons and Daughters of Lithuania and the Lithuanian Alliance Aid Society.

A number of speakers addressed the assembled comrades and friends of the deceased in Lithuanian and English, first at his home and later at the cemetery where the simple and solemn Communist ceremony was concluded by the singing of the Internationale by the members of the Young Pioneers.

Comrade King has been a leading spirit in the movement in the notorious "Open Shop Furniture City" of Grand Rapids.

Comrade King has been a member of our party ever since it was organized and his untiring activity, his unflagging enthusiasm and unselfish devotion to the movement was to a large degree responsible for whatever small successes were achieved in this city.

His fine spirit will be missed by those who have worked with Comrade King and the whole membership is agreed that in his death our party has sustained a very serious loss which can only be made up by an increased activity on the part of every member of the party. They feel as Comrade Barkin, the spokesman of the Young Pioneers so well expressed it, that "Comrade King was a link in a long powerful chain which reached around the world. This link is now broken. And it is up to us who remain to heal the breach; to replace the link and to weld the chain closer together by our renewed activity for the cause of revolution and the emancipation of the workers of the world."

## Peter Nenonen

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—The Workers Party in this state loses a very valuable member with the death of Peter Nenonen of Allston, Mass., who died here Dec. 30.

The funeral will take place Wednesday, at Evergreen Cemetary, Brighton, Mass.

Comrade Nenonen was a very loyal and devoted member of the party, particularly in the field of work among the Finnish workers. Until his illness he was District Organizer of the Finnish Bureau of the party and was well-known as a devoted leader and very capable speaker. He was well-known in the party and particularly among the Finnish workers.

Comrade Nanonen was a painter by trade and it was this occupation which was responsible for his contracting consumption from which sickness he died.

The District Executive Committee is sending expression of sympathy to the family. He is mourned by a wife and son.

### ANOTHER CHALLENGE ANSWERED

Gentlemen: Stratford, Conn., Dec. 28, 1926.

I have received your letter of recent date in regards to the "Challenge." I have contributed $9.50 to your "Keep The DAILY WORKER Campaign" and I am not a Comrade or Party member and also I do love my dollars that you wrung from the "Guardians of the Gold Bags," but, who can sit and read that splendid paper, "The DAILY WORKER" and fail to send in their spare dollars to sustain it? I refuse to allow my loose dollars to get mouldy when I read the wonderful, inspiring, articles from Russia, China and other lands, where men and women give freely, even of their lives, in order to carry on.

Yours until "Teapot Dome is on the level,"

A. M. Peterson.


DETROIT, ATTENTION!

*$500.00 Cash and Valuable Articles*

For the Best and Most Original Masks

AT THE ANNUAL

**"Freiheit" Mask and Color Light Ball**

At the New and Beautiful

MASONIC TEMPLE, Temple Ave. and Second Blvd.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1927

Good, Large Union Orchestra — Original Attractions

A chance to win a radio with every ticket

A Good Time Assured to Everybody.

Admission $1.00

NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

**Calverton vs. Samson**

**DEBATE**

"IS PROLETARIAN ART BOTH POSSIBLE AND DESIRABLE"

*V. F. Calverton says YES* — Editor of The Modern Quarterly, author of "The Newer Spirit" and "Sex Expression in Literature"

*Leon Samson says NO* — Well-Known Radical Lecturer

Questions and Discussion.

Michael Gold, editor of The New Masses, chairman.

MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66 EAST 4TH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

*Sunday Afternoon, Jan. 9, 1927, at 2 p. m.*


## Give Daily Worker Booster Affair at Chelsea, Mass., Jan. 8

CHELSEA, Mass., Jan. 4.—Boosters of The DAILY WORKER here have an affair planned for Jan. 9 at the Labor Lyceum to raise funds for the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign. The entertainment will be vaudevillian, and everyone who attends is promised a real good time.

Comrade Shklar will be the speaker of the evening. Comrades here are working hard to raise their quota, and this affair is for that purpose.

## Chicago Policewomen to Get Same Pay as Policemen in Future

The city council, after a struggle in trying to balance the budget, has granted the city's firemen and policemen a raise in pay. Instead of granting immediately the $300 raise asked for by these employes, it was decided to put a $150 raise into effect Jan. 1, followed by a second of like amount on July 1, which will make the total increase for the year $300.

On the matter of pay for policewomen there was a wrangle. These women have been receiving about $400 less per year than a patrolmen. Those who favored equal pay for both sexes for equal work finally prevailed. The policewomen get a raise of $300. Thirty are affected by this increase.

Employes of the house of correction get raises varying from $120 to $180 a year, while those at the contagious disease hospital come in for sums ranging from $60 to $80.

Superintendents of various departments fared somewhat better, for example, the superintendents of streets who come in for a raise of $1,000.

The aldermen protest that they have pared expenditures in other departments to the bone to grant these increases to various classes of employes.

## Big Corporation Is Organized to Promote Buying on Installments

NEW YORK.—To boost instalment buying, a giant corporation has been formed with a capital of $31,000,000. It is the American Rediscount Corporation, patterned after the federal reserve system and incorporated in Maryland. It will operate with the Credit Corporation of America.

The new corporation was formed after a survey of 34 lines of business which pertain to a large extent to instalment selling.

### Mother Killed "On Ride."

Police today sought a man known only as "Jammer" for the slaying of Mrs. Valeria Tymns, 17, a mother, whose body was found on a lonely highway.

The girl had evidently been "taken for a ride" and shot to death. Frank Tymns, her husband, and several who attended a party earlier in the evening were questioned.

### Harmon Awards Bestowed.

NEW YORK.—Public ceremonies in handing out the awards of the Harmon Foundation for distinguished achievements among Negroes were held at St. Mark's Church, 137 street and St. Nicholas avenue on New Year's day. The four Negroes, who were residents of New York and prize winners, received cash and medals. Similar services, coinciding with Emancipation Day celebrations, were held in other cities where winners of awards lived.

## COLUMBUS, OHIO, I. L. D. DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM NICARAGUA

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 4.—The International Labor Defense branch here has passed a resolution condemning the action of the United States government in the Nicaraguan invasion and calls for the immediate withdrawal of the troops from that country. A copy of the resolution was sent to Sen. Borah, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations.

"We believe that the landing of troops in Nicaragua is exceedingly ill-advised and without ample cause," says the resolution, "and that the great mass of the American people are not in accord with the imperialistic policy of our country. Therefore, the Columbus local of the International Labor Defense, whose purpose is the furthering of the interests of the working class, enters an emphatic protest against the continued presence of armed American troops in Nicaragua and urge their immediate withdrawal."

## NOTICE TO CHICAGO READERS

According to a new and more economical system of newsstand distribution, The DAILY WORKER will be on the stands by noon each day. Watch for it.

—The Manager.

## The Two Fascist Eagles Tear Their Feathers

Poland threatens war in view of the late fascist revolution in Lithuania.

## The Views of the Secretary of Labor

SECRETARY OF LABOR DAVIS says the majority of employers in the United States "are paying their workmen what I term a saving wage."

This will doubtless surprise a good many workers, but it is only one of a number of surprising things to be found in the annual report of the secretary of labor for 1926. The secretary says that, "The prosperity of America today is one in which the American workers fully share. The American worker demands the best of all that is made and produced, and he is receiving it."

"Never has the Communist, the radical of every sort," says Mr. Davis, "had so little to complain of, and never has his sort of criticism been so little heeded, never has he been so few in numbers."

"Our people have never had greater need of observing thrift than in this period of well doing and being."

Mr. Davis believes—or says he does—that "today American industry is pervaded with a contentment, a harmony of effort, a spirit of partnership, greater and warmer than has ever been felt before. Industry itself is, for the most part, at peace. Except for conditions in the coal and textile industries which still call for adjustment, the workers, with little to complain of, are very generally employed under satisfactory conditions."

SINCE Mr. Davis acknowledges that there are a few details to be attended to in the textile industry, it is interesting to read his account of the department of labor's part, thru its conciliation service, in the great Passaic strike.

"Representatives of the conciliation service, Commissioner John A. Moffitt and William C. Lilier, made every possible effort to compose the differences existing between the mill operators and the strikers. The mills were visited; city, county and state officials consulted; conferences held with the clergy of various denominations and representatives of the press and numerous religious, civic, fraternal and other organizations.

"The striking employes were organized into a semi-military marching organization under the leadership of Albert Weisbord, who it was alleged, was a member of the Workmen's Circle, a Communistic organization affiliated with the Third International. The mill owners repeatedly stated that they were willing and anxious to take up and adjust any grievances that the strikers might place before them, but that they would not deal with 'Communistic leadership.'"

AFTER quoting the strikers' demands, Mr. Davis goes on to say,

"The department's representatives being unable to formulate a plan acceptable to both sides, finally recommended to the department that an invitation be extended to the employers to confer with the secretary of labor and the director of conciliation for the purpose of devising an agreement on a tentative proposal which might be acceptable to all those involved in the controversy. Accordingly, on the week prior to March 17, the secretary of labor and the director of conciliation held conferences in Washington with representatives of the mills affected by the strike. At these conferences a tentative proposal was finally worked out.

"On March 17, a committee representing the strikers, headed by Albert Weisbord, with Hon. Frank P. Walsh, of New York, as counsel, visited Washington for the purpose, as stated, of asking for a congressional investigation of the Passaic situation. The department was informed that the committee conferred with several senators and congressmen, and following these conferences appeared at the White House and asked for an interview with the president. At the White House the committee was referred to the department of labor by the president's secretary as had been done in the case of the mill representatives. Mr. Walsh arranged with the secretary to meet the committee on the afternoon of March 17, and a committee of 15, headed by Mr. Weisbord, conferred with the secretary for more than two hours. The secretary presented the plan which the department had been able to have the mill representatives agree upon, which was in effect that the strikers return to work; that when they did return to work the mill management would meet, with such committees as the workers selected to take up any grievances concerning wages, working conditions, and the like, and that in the event of failure to agree, the employes should select one, the employers select one, and the secretary of labor name a third member of a committee to hear and determine any matters in dispute, and that any decision so reached would become effective and retroactive to the time the grievance was presented. In connection with this proposal, however, the employers informed the secretary, and he so stated to the committee, that under no circumstances would they deal with Weisbord, his associates, or any one who was not a textile worker or who had not been previously employed in their mills, but that they would deal with committees of their own employes, selected by their own methods, and in their own way. The conference adjourned after a two-hour session. The next afternoon the committee appeared at the department and presented a counter-proposal. The proposal submitted had previously been given to the press at Passaic that morning."

ALTHO Secretary Davis' report later reiterates the statement that the mill owners would not deal with Weisbord, it makes no mention of the fact that Weisbord withdrew and the hosses still refused to negotiate with the strikers. Of course, the report is not up-to-date enough to include mention of the settlements, but closes with the assurance that "representatives of the department, in line with their duty in the premises, from time to time visit the locality for the purpose of keeping in touch with the exact conditions, and in order to be of such assistance as they can if and when an opportunity is presented whereby a mutually satisfactory settlement would be reached that would clear up the whole matter."

At the conclusion of his report, Secretary Davis says: "The problems of the future in America are more and more certain to be not political but industrial and economic problems." Even he can read the signs of the times, altho he interprets them in terms of the rulers.

## Desirability of Labor Party in U. S. Subject for West Town Forum

"Desirability of an American Labor Party" will be the subject for debate at the West Town Forum on Sunday, Jan. 9. George Kirkpatrick, formerly national secy. of the socialist party, will uphold the affirmative and Anton Johannsen, organiser of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will take the negative.

Admission is 35 cents. The forum is located at Mid-City Odd Fellow Temple, 3350 W. Jackson Blvd.

### Judges "Too Busy."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—That a proposal to change the judicial district by which circuit judges are chosen will be made at the session of the legislature opening Wednesday is now practically a certainty. Each of these circuits have three judges under the present system and in some districts they are unable to handle the large amount of work which faces them.

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## THE GERMAN COMMUNIST YOUTH

By IRVING M. GLAZIN.

IN Germany only about 300,000 young workers under the age of 18 are organised in the trade unions. This makes it one of the main tasks of the Young Communist League to work for the unionization of the working youth. At the same time energetic work is being carried on in the youth sections of the trade unions and once a month there is a special trade union day on which all union fractions must meet and the trade union policy of the league discussed.

### Anti-Militarist Work.

The greatest achievement in this field is the creation of the united front working youth organisation—the Red Young Storm (sometimes called Red Youth Front). This organization with its 25,000 members is not only quite effective in combatting the fascist monarchist youth organizations, such as the Bismarck Youth, the Steel Helmet Youth, etc., but is also an excellent weapon in the fight against militarism and imperialist wars.

### Means of Agitation.

The agitational means of the league are quite effective. Demonstrations with red flags (which is prohibited in our land of liberty) and orchestras are quite the usual thing. Extensive use is being made of posting proclamations, etc., on the walls in the streets. During the campaign for the referendum groups of comrades were walking from one building to the other and by singing songs made the people look out of the windows and thus they were able to agitate them for the referendum and to get contributions for the campaign fund. Many other means of agitation are being made use of, but space is too limited to dwell on all of them.

### Propaganda.

The decision of the last congress that every member must go thru an elementary political course is being carried out quite successfully. The four-week league course for leading comrades was a great achievement, but a mistake was made in not sufficiently utilizing in the districts and sections the comrades who were thus trained. The influence of the mass organ, Die Junge Garde (The Young Guard), and the theoretical organ, Der Junge Bolschevik (The Young Bolshevik), is growing from day to day.

### Reorganization of League.

This problem (similar to the situation in other leagues) was not dealt with correctly by the German Y. C. L. in Berlin, for instance, the reorganization had so many shortcomings that it was quite difficult to correct it. The mechanical aspect consisted of setting too short a period of time for the reorganization, there was an improper distribution of comrades among the factory groups, while the residential organizations were simply liquidated. These mistakes have since been corrected and the league is now being completely reorganized on the basis of factory and street groups. This makes the league more active and influential than ever before.

### Fight Rights and Ultra Lefts.

The Y. C. L. is fully supporting the line of the comintern and the party against the right and ultra-left, as well as against the opposition in the Russian party (Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kameneff). The opposition existing in the league some time ago has been liquidated. At the last conference five-sixths of the delegates voted for the line of the central committee. Since then the leaders of the districts then in opposition (Hamburg, Erzgebirge, Vogtland) have acknowledged in resolutions that the standpoint taken by them at the congress was wrong. Comrade Gramkow, who signed up with the ultra-left at the enlarged plenum of the E. C. I., was not a representative of the Hamburg League district, but merely an advisory member of the youth delegation and thus solely represented his personal viewpoint.

Thus we see that the German Young Communist International is well on the road to accomplish its task of leading the young workers towards the approaching proletarian revolution in Germany.

**Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.**

## Affairs That Youth Should Attend

NEWARK, N. J., — A Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg Memorial Meeting will be held here Sunday evening, Jan. 23rd at the Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 South 14th Street near Springfield Ave. There will be songs and other features on the program.

On Saturday evening, Jan. 29, at the Slovak Workers' Home, 52 West Street, the Young Workers League will hold its fourth annual dance. Admission 35 cents.

* * *

ROXBURY, Mass.—A Young Workers Nite will be held here Saturday, Jan. 8, at the New International Hall, 42 Wenonah St.

## Los Angeles League Offers Helluva Time

LOS ANGELES.—The Young Workers' League of this city asks you to wear your worst rags at a Hobo blowout to be given at Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn avenue, Saturday evening, Jan. 29. They promise a helluva time at a real Bums' Get-together. All the dough they can frisk out of your overalls will be split between the League and the Cloakmakers' strikers. Wear the darndest outfit you can get hold of by second-story work.

### Boston League Opens Club Room.

BOSTON.—A club room for the Young Workers' League will be opened on Jan. 9, at 36 Causeway street.

## Young Hoboes March on Berkeley, to Dance

Once more the hoboes are on the march. This time bound for Berkeley, California, for on the evening of Saturday, January 22, at Comrades Hall, Berkeley (near University and San Pablo) at 8 p. m., the Berkeley group of the Young Workers League will give a "hard times" party and dance. Special hobo numbers are on the program as well as "eats." There a real surprise—Al Kelly's Union Orchestra will play and a free sub will be given with each ticket to the Young Worker for four months.

## Pioneers Entertain at San Jose, Jan. 8

SAN JOSE, Cal., Jan. 4.—The Young Pioneers of Palo Alto and San Jose will give a big entertainment here at Druids hall Jan. 8. A splendid program has been arranged, including the presentation of a play, singing, marching and speaking.

A good time is promised everyone.

### Student is Suicide.

AURORA, Ill., Jan. 4.—Jne N. Moore, 21, University of Illinois student and son of a wealthy physician at Guanajuato, Mexico, was dead today, a suicide, according to police.

"Existence just doesn't matter that's all," said a note left for his sister, Mrs. Walter J. Bryant, at whose home he was visiting over the holidays.

*The best way—subscribe today.*

## For Young Workers!

- [ ] THE CHALLENGE OF YOUTH, by Sam Darcy ..... 15c
- [ ] YOUNG COAL MINERS, by Toohey, Nearing, Shields and Dunn ..... 8c
- [ ] LENIN. LIEBKNECHT AND LUXENBURG. by Max Shachtman ..... 15c
- [ ] JANUARY FIFTEENTH, collected writings on Liebknecht and Luxemburg ..... 15c
- [ ] THESES OF THE FOURTH Y. C. I. CONGRESS ..... 15c
- [ ] THE WORKERS' CHILD, a magazine for children's leaders ..... 10c
- [ ] INTERNATIONAL OF YOUTH ..... 15c
- [ ] FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS' CHILDREN, by Herminia Zur Muehlan ..... 50c
- [ ] MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA, by Leon Trotsky ..... 50c
- [ ] TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD, by John Reed ..... $1.50
- [ ] THE CRY FOR JUSTICE, by Upton Sinclair ..... cloth $2.00, paper $1.25

Check the books you want and order from

The Young Workers (Communist) League,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $..... for literature checked above. Send to:

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

# KUOMINTANG IS DEFENDED BY U.S. PUBLISHER

## North China Star Scores Extradition

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, Jan. 4.—Charles James Fox, editor of the American newspaper published in Tientsin, the North China Star, has published a leading article in his capacity as defending lawyer for the Kuomintang members arrested in Tientsin, signed with his own name, in which he declares that the explanations of Locker Sampson in the British house of commons in answer to the questions concerning the extradition of the arrested Kuomintang members were not in accordance with the truth.

Fox writes that the Kuomintang is absolutely no traitorous anarchistic secret society, as Locker Sampson declared in the house of commons.

He says: "If the police did not know that a committee of the Kuomintang was in the party office when they raided it then they knew at least on Nov. 25, for I personally informed them and the British consul about it. The British authorities therefore knew before the delivery of the prisoners to the Mukden authorities who it was they were handing over.

**Deny Guilt.**

"On the morning of Nov. 24 the British police and the British consul were informed that the arrested men had declared themselves not guilty of any political crime. The arrested had, therefore, already declared that they were political refugees. The search warrant and the arrest warrant were actually made out after the event, as only the Chinese legal authorities have the right to issue such documents, and not the police, as Sampson declared. Further, the arrested were not delivered to the Mukdeners on Nov. 6, but on Nov. 26.

**Asks Questions.**

"If the delivery of the arrested to the Mukdeners took place on the ground of nsance, why was the British ambassador in Pekin first of all asked?"

**Defends Attacks.**

With regard to the contention that the confiscated literature contained attacks on Mukden and upon the local officials, Fox points out that the Peking and Tientsin Times has carried on an extremely anarchistic campaign for years against the Chinese officials without being prosecuted in any way.

GET A SUB.

# MUSSOLINI, LIKE OUR OWN FUNDAMENTALISTS, FIRES BRAINY TEACHERS

ROME.—Under the new law which permits the discharge of teachers who are antagonistic to the fascist regime, many instructors are being ousted from their positions. Besides numerous primary and secondary teachers so discharged, the list includes three university professors, one each in Rome, Naples and Pavia. Among these is Prof. Giuseppe Civinions, head of the ocular clinic in this city.

# Hint That Coolidge Will Ask Repeal of National Origin Law

WASHINGTON.—The commission charged with determining the new immigration quotas under the "national origin" clause of the 1924 law have been asked by President Coolidge to suspend their work. This is taken as an indication that Coolidge will ask for the repeal of that part of the law.

Contrary to the intent of the framers of the measure, it will work to reduce greatly the immigration for northern and central Europe.

# Mexican Towns Hurt by Mild Earthquakes

CALEXICO, Cal., Jan. 4.—In spite of recurrent tremors, several of them of considerable intensity, which shook this city and Mexicali, just across the border, early yesterday, the citizens of this city today were preparing to rebuild the city which was badly damaged by a succession of earth shocks early Saturday.

The tremors yesterday started a fire in Mexicali in which two buildings were destroyed, causing a loss of several thousand dollars. Other damage, however, was slight. A number of loosened bricks were knocked into the streets but nobody was injured.

Damage to the cities of Mexicali and Calexico by the shocks of Saturday is estimated to be in the vicinity of $1,000,000.

Black Butte, a dormant volcano 40 miles south of the border in Mexico, is reported to be active today. No alarm is felt, however, as the country surrounding it is uninhabited for a radius of many miles.

**Franco-German Harmony.**

PARIS.—The better relations now existing between France and Germany are not due entirely to the fact that political, athletic, and theatrical connections have been resumed, but that the European Steel trust and the Franco-German potash agreement have brot financial interests together. Where the franc or mark is, there is the Fatherland.

# U. S. MARINES HELD LIBERAL FORCES AT BAY

## Sacasa Reveals Truth of Troop Landings

(Continued from page 1)

ers impeded, even those of my boats. I am prohibited use of my code. Even this message must suffer censorship. I am isolated and relegated to indefinite inaction.

**Real Reason.**

"Foreign capital is not and has never been in danger. Hence I must understand that the declaration of a neutral zone for the protection of foreign interests is only an apparent reason, but that the real motive is for protecting the de facto government of Adolfo Diaz, who counts on the effective influence of Wall Street bankers.

"At the same time a similar action occurred at Rio Grande, the principal place for the deposit of our war materials.

"In 1912 Diaz also solicited, as he now does, the support of the American government, maintaining himself in power only thru the said support. It is obvious that the purpose of the American marines is to obstruct the operations of my army.

**Saved Diaz.**

"The violent action was initiated precisely when our army was fighting with all advantages over the Diaz forces at Pearl Lagoon.

* * *

**Two More Destroyers.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. — Two destroyers, the Borie and the John D. Edwards will leave Hampton Roads today for Central American waters to join the Barry and Brooks at Admiral Latimer's quarters to assist in the maintainance of the three so-called "neutral zones" in Nicaragua.

* * *

**Wheeler Asks Withdrawal.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. — Senator Wheeler, democrat, Montana, has introduced a resolution in the senate demanding the immediate withdrawal of all American armed forces from Nicaragua. The resolution declares that U. S. marines are blocking the efforts of the liberal supporters of the rightful President Sacasa to restore "constitutional government."

The order of Admiral Latimer establishing neutral zone in the region of Puerta Cabezas, the liberal headquarters, was cited as a hindrance to the Sacasa supporters and a help to the usurper, Diaz.

* * *

**Coolidge Defends Nicaraguan Intervention.**

By LAURENCE TODD, Fed. Press

WASHINGTON—(FP)— While the liberal government headed by President Sacasa in the eastern half of Nicaragua has been virtually taken prisoner by American naval forces under Admiral Latimer, and while protests are pouring in upon Washington from every quarter of Latin-America, President Coolidge has made plain to the press correspondents that he is back of the present intervention.

Admiral Latimer, who wrote the notorious legal opinion for the navy department, upholding that Teapot Dome and other naval oil lands could be handed over to Albert Fall, is Coolidge's trusted agent in deciding what steps shall be taken. If Latimer decides that the Sacasa government shall not receive or send any telegrams or use its own radio station, as seems now to be proven to be the case, Coolidge remains calm.

**Coolidge Claims "Absurd."**

Senator Norris, progressive leader, pointed to this claim of need for protecting American lives and property in the liberal strongholds as being too absurd for belief. The first principle of sensible conduct by the liberals, he said, would be careful safeguarding of American lives and properties. Senator King of Utah echoed this suggestion that the administration is offering a fraudulent excuse for its war in support of Wall Street bankers.

King remarked that the shame of the whole record of American financial operations in Latin America and the Philippines is that the bankers have been able to mold the policy of the state department to advance their private interests by the use of the American government's armed forces.

Chairman Borah of the senate foreign relations committee, after Secretary Kellogg had again asserted him that the intervention was not interposition, withheld direct comment for a while, but said that he had received evidence that six or eight men in the United States, had for business reasons created the present war in Nicaragua. Since this war was made by the bankers' puppets, Chamorro and Diaz, now recognized by the American government, Borah's comment was interpreted as a rebuke to Coolidge and Kellogg.

Cablegrams received by Dr. Vaca liberal agent in Washington, after his own messages to Sacasa had been stopped by the naval censor at Puerta Cabosas, showed that the liberal agencies in Mexico, Guatemala and Costa Rica were likewise cut off from communication with Sacasa. He was, as Dr. Vaca said in a letter of protest filed with Kellogg, virtually a prisoner of the American forces.

**Diaz an Old Tool.**

Diaz, the militarist president recognized by Kellogg last month, was first set up as dictator in 1912 by American marines after Gen. Mena had been duly elected president. Diaz, unpopular in the capital then as he is now, appealed to Washington to have the marines "protect all the interests of the republic." He asked that Washington furnish him armed help. On Sept. 21, 1912, Minister Weitzel sent a note to Diaz' foreign minister, in reply, saying that the policy of the American government would be to protect its own nationels "and at the same time to use its influence thru all adequate means for the protection of the legal and recognized government," which has the Diaz regime set up by American rifles. This was an act of the Taft administration. Coolidge's present policy appears to be a repetition of the Toft scheme of conquest in favor of Diaz, the bankers' man, but it is less frank in declaring its purpose.

# Aimee Didn't Know of Carlyle's Saying, "Only Fools and Women Wrote Letters"

LOS ANGELES.—The wife of Kenneth G. Ormiston may be drawn into the Aimee Semple McPherson case by reason of having divulged that Aimee wrote her what she calls an "imaginary" note on the day before the evangelist disappeared from Ocean Park Beach.

Aimee admits having written the letter, but denies that it was imperti-nent.

District Attorney Asa Keyes insists that Aimee and Kennedy will both have to stand trial on charges of criminal conspiracy after the new grand jury has finished its investigation.

# Thirty Are Killed in Rebellion at Sumatra

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PADANG, Sumatra.—In a clash with the Dutch military forces in the Silosengkang district, 30 Communists are said to have been killed. The whole district, it is reported here, is in revolt against the Dutch government.

SEND IN A SUB TO THE DAILY WORKER TODAY!

# D. OF J. AGENTS ARREST SHIP WORKERS ON CHARGE OF SMUGGLING AMMUNITION

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—(FP) Antonio, chief cook, and Aurelio Lopez, oiler, on the steamer Munplace have been arrested by Department of Justice agents charged with attempting to smuggle ammunition and firearms from this port into Progresso Mexico.

It is said that 4,000 rounds of pistol ammunition and 4,000 rounds of cartridges were found by the agents. The man are held in the house of detention, the government claims an extensive filibuster plot being nipped by the arrest of the men.

# NATIONWIDE STRIKE IN BELGIUM LOOMS BECAUSE OF BOSSES' OPPOSITION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4.—Secret instructions by the Belgian Industrial Association of Employers to their members to resist all attempts of the workers to force adjustment of wages to the rising cost of living have caused organized labor to prepare for a nation-wide strike.

The employers' general staff advises the employers to get rid of all union agreements that make wages dependent on the cost of living index.

# Firm Bank Rate Helps John Bull's Stiff Lip

LONDON.—The captains of industry here profess to be optimistic about the year 1927, in spite of the inroads of the coal and general strikes. Whoever suffered, the banks did not. They experienced a good year in 1926. The shipping interests also profited by the strike, due to the importation of coal. Help from the big banks of Europe and America have been a factor in tiding British industry over a hard spot. England figures, too, that it profits by the Dawes plan, as applied to Germany.

With the bank rate held at 5 per cent the banks are not worrying.

**Unusual Operation on Brain.**

Alfonso Bedra, 10, was recovering today from what surgeons declared was one of the most unusual operations on record in which sections of his brain were sewed together after an automobile accident.

Alfonso lost five ounces of his brain thru a four-inch gash in the back of his skull but today he is able to think and act clearly according to Dr. Francis Gerty.

K. K. K. in Baton Rouge.

BATON ROUGE, La.—Knights of the Ku Klux Klan burned a fiery cross within a short distance from the state capitol building Christmas eve, Police extinguished the blaze. The klan is exceptionally strong in this section owning their own kavern. Meetings are held weekly.

**Men Argue; Woman Dies.**

Mrs. Helen Wachowiak, 32, Hammond, Ind., was probably fatally injured today following the demolition of the automobile in which she sat by a South Shore electric train at a crossing while two drivers fought over a collision.

SUBSCRIBE TO
The American Worker Correspondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.
Only 50 Cents a Year.

PREPARE FOR YOUR LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

Order Now!

The Life and Work of Lenin
By E. Yaroslavsky
A new authoritative work on our great leader. 25 cents

* * *

A Red Calendar
with a striking picture of Lenin and important revolutionary dates in history.
25 cents

15 cents in lots of 10 or more.

Lenin on Organization
The most important publication for workers issued in many years. Writings and speeches of a great leader on the fundamental question of organization. No worker's library can be complete without this invaluable work. Cloth, $1.50

Other Books by Lenin

State and Revolution
A most important contribution to Communist theory. A Marxian analysis of the State and a lesson in the revolutionary necessity of the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.
Duroflex, durable binding—25 cents

* * *

Imperialism—Final Stage of Capitalism
A brilliant explanation of the final stage of Capitalism—its development into Capitalist Imperialism. This great work should form part of every worker's library. 50 cents

* * *

Infantile Sickness—or Leftism in Communism
In all young revolutionary movements there develops an exaggerated tendency to the "left." With devastating logic Lenin shatters their arguments and leaves a ringing, crystal declaration of true Communism.
15 cents

* * *

On Co-operatives
A brief folder in which Lenin pointedly summarizes the Communist position on this question. 5 cents

The Theory and Practice of Leninism
By I. Stalin
An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led—the period of Capitalist Imperialism. Written by our close co-worker and friend of Lenin the present secretary of the Russian Communist Party.
Duroflex bound 35 cents

Books About Lenin
By A. Losovsky
Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions.

Lenin, the Great Strategist
A portrayal of Lenin in action a Marxist, logician, revolutionary and organizer and proletarian statesman, known of all booklets on Lenin. 15 cents

* * *

Lenin and the Trade Union Movement
The intensely interesting story of the development of the ideas of Lenin during his thirty years of activity, his conclusions that serve as a guide to action for all workers in the trade union movement. 25 cents

Order from
THE DAILY WORKER PUB.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

# Latin America Uniting Against American Imperialism

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE revolt against American imperialism in Latin America is spreading rapidly and the struggle is becoming sharper.

A number of events in the last few weeks justify this conclusion.

They are:

1. The popular revolt in Nicaragua led by Sacasa against the Wall Street tool Diaz.

2. The recognition of the popular forces as the Nicaraguan government by Mexico in defiance of the American state department.

3. The statement of Pedro Zepeda, representative of the Sacasa government in Mexico City, in which he said:

The intervention of the United States in favor of Diaz has fanned the patriotism of every Nicaraguan into such unquenchable fire that all are ready to fight unyieldingly against foreign invasion.

4. The crushing defeat of the Diaz forces by the popular army AFTER the United States had instituted a blockade and landed troops in support of Diaz.

5. Open aid, by munitions and otherwise, of Mexico to the Sacasa army AFTER being "warned" by the American state department to discontinue all support.

6. Well-founded reports from Guatamala that a similar situation is developing there.

7. The unanimous condemnation of American intervention in Nicaragua by the Latin American press in a tone which shows a development of a Latin American consciousness far higher than any evidenced hitherto and which perceives American imperialism as the most dangerous foe to unity and independence of the Latin American people.

A NUMBER of occurrences combined has speeded up the tempo of the movement against American imperialism and given it a coherence which Wall Street and its state department, backed by the war department, have prevented it acquiring until now. These occurrences can be divided into two categories—one directly affecting American and Latin American relations, the other listing events outside the western hemisphere and indirectly influencing the Latin American nations.

THE first category of occurrences can be listed as follows:

1. The continuous offensive conducted against Mexico by Secretary of State Kellogg designed to force the withdrawal of the provisions of the 1917 Mexican constitution relating to oil concessions and titles.

2. The palpable connection between the offensive of the state department and the attempt of the Roman catholic hierarchy to stir up counter-revolution in Mexico.

3. The resolute attitude taken publicly by the Calles government against a policy of an interpretation of Mexican law to suit American investors.

4. The internal strength shown by Mexico in liquidating the crisis created by the catholic clergy.

5. The interference of America in the Tacna-Arica dispute and the dispatch of a militarist (General Pershing) to supervise the negotiations and plebiscite.

6. The one-sided treaty forced on Panama which makes this republic nothing more than a military and naval base of American imperialism and is concrete proof of the intention of the imperialists to grab and use, in the struggle for world domination, such Latin American countries as it desires.

7. The altimetum to Mexico that it stop supporting the popular govarnment in Nicaragua, tantamonnt to a declaration that Mexico cannot recognise a Latin American government on which Wall Street has not put its seal.

8. Open armed intervention by America in Nicaragua in behalf of a Wall Street loot AFTER the warning to America against interference.

9. American repudiation of the pledge of Filipino freedom.

THE second category of events which by reason of the colonial and semi-colonial status of the Latin American nations is in relation to America exert great influence in stimulating resentment of American domination and inspiring hope of success in the struggle against it may also be divided into two parts—one the list of events which indicate the existence of other forces hostile to American domination, the other including those struggles which show a world-wide upsurge against imperialism on the part of colonial and semi-colonial peoples and, more important still, the evidence that such struggles are no longer forlorn hopes but that each one of them holds the prospect of victory within a measurable period.

THE first group consists of:

1. Evidences of a renewal of the rivalry between Great Britain and America in Latin America shown by the acceptance of the terms of the Mexican government by British oil companies thus placing British interests in a more favorable position.

2. The acquisition of tracts of rubber land in Panama by British interests and the consequent furore in the American press.

2. The lack of sympathy expressed in the European press for the latest adventure of American government such as the Panama treaty and the characterisation of them as "imperialistic." The comment of Perstimes, semi-official political writer for the Echo de Paris, is typical:

The absorption of Panama proves, no matter what one says, that American imperialism exists. It differs from European efforts at hegemony only by the weakness of the obstacles it meets. . . . . After the conquest of the Spanish colonies in 1898 there came the subjugation of Panama in 1904, the Dominicon republic in 1907, Haiti in 1915, Nicaragua in 1916 and Honduras in 1924.

BELIEF in "American idealism." In American desire to "do good" for the Latin American peoples is fading rapidly. The complete lack of support by the leadership of the American Federation of Labor for the struggles of the Latin American masses against American imperialism, has shown to large sections of the Latin American workers the falsity of the promises that were made at the Pan-American conference in return for the institution of an expulsion policy against the Communists.

THE second group consists of:

1. The growing successes of the Soviet Union at home and its appearance in all colonial struggles as a friend of the nationalist liberation movements.

a. The constant denunciation of the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union by the imperialist powers serves only to attract the favorable attention of colonial and semi-colonial peoples to its achievements. (Accusations of "Bolshevist influence" in Mexico by the American imperialist press, etc.).

2. The great sweep of the Chinese national liberation movement and its defiant attitude towards the imperialist powers based on its amazingly rapid victories and internal consolidation.

a. The statement made recently by Chang Kai-shek, commander-in-chief of the people's armies in which he announced that their victories were not for China alone but that New China would assist all colonial peoples struggling for national liberation from imperialism.

3. The great mass movement and armed uprising of the Javanese workers and peasants against British imperialism.

THE tone of the Latin American press always leaves no doubt that the "big brother" role of American imperialism is played out so far as public opinion in Latin America is concerned and that it is now seen in its proper light as a "big bully."

Writing from Buenos Aires, the correspondent of the Chicago Daily News says:

A visitor from Mars getting his first earthly impressions from the Buenos Aires newspapers would be convinced that the ONE GREATEST EVIL IN THE WORLD IS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Two of the leading morning newspapers DEVOTE NEARLY TEN COLUMNS to cable dispatches which picture the UNITED STATES AS PLUNGING RUTHLESSLY AHEAD ON ITS IMPERIALISTIC PATH AND TRAMPLING DOWN THE WEAKER REPUBLICS. . . . . (Emphasis mine.)

AS in China where the weapon of the Nationalist has been used so successfully against British and Japanese imperialism, the Argentine press suggests this means of combatting American domination. The Daily News correspondent continues:

The . . . . . suggested solution is to find means to stop buying in the United States.

La Nacion declares this is the proper time to develop the coal resources of Argentine and cease buying American coal. IT SUGGESTS THAT CHILEAN COAL COULD BE USED IN THE MEANTIME.

THE former enmity between Argentina and Chile seems to have disappeared in the face of the danger from the common enemy.

The Brazilian press is also critical. The Journal of Rio Janeiro, quoted in a dispatch in the New York Times, characterizes the American policy in Nicaragua as "audacious and imprudent" and says that the landing of marines "shows a spirit capable of causing consequences certain to disturb continental tranquility."

JUST as much significance must be attached to the utterance of the press on the east coast of South America where no such open hostility to imperialism has manifested itself before. so must great importance be attached to the expression of the Mexican press, whose country would undoubtedly bear the brunt of armed intervention by the United States. El Universal, published in Mexico City, speaks plainly and uncompromisingly in an editorial published Dec. 28:

. . . . . the motives for indignation are not less when the hypocritical letting efforts used to cover it are contemplated . . . . .

No one takes the disemberking of marines in Nicaragua as anything but the culmination of the policy of attempts against the integrity of the Latin American republics . . . . . are nothing than the consequences of that aggressive imperialism which, at times, has tried to establish, under the mask of the Monroe Doctrine, and at other times under or with the names of the Wilson or Hughes doctrine . . . . . we hope these facts will serve to unmask before the American people the MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM WHICH IS NOW OPENED FOR THE FUTURE OF PEACE IN AMERICA. (Emphasis mine.)

THREE points are to be noted in this editorial expression:

1. The challenge is made directly to the Monroe Doctrine—hitherto considered as the whole basis of relations between the United States and Latin America.

2. Latin America is spoken of as a bloc of nations whose interests are opposed to those of American imperialism.

3. An appeal is made over the head of American government to the American people.

THE general line of development of policy indicated in the three points above is the line which the increasing sharpness of the struggle and the open aggression of American imperialism will force the anti-imperialist movement to take in Latin America.

The entry of Latin-America, led by Mexico, into the ranks of nations which are part of the world struggle against imperialism is of the greatest importance for the American labor and revolutionary movement. A number of conclusions can be drawn for this which will be of value in shaping policy:

1. The conflict with Latin America, particularly its rapid development, shows the instability even of the prosperous American imperialism in which is becoming increasingly unstable.

2. The world situation and the growth of American penetration of Latin America while serving to industrialize these smaller nations is likewise creating a stern resistance to the increased exploitation.

3. The need of American imperialism for Latin America as a market and a source of cheap raw materials makes it especially vulnerable to forces set in motion by the rise of anti-imperialist sentiment and organization.

IT is the duty of our party to intensify its aid to the struggles of its brother parties, the Latin American labor movements and the whole struggle against American imperialism.

The Communist parties of Latin America must be given every assistance possible so that they may be able to develop strength and influence in the labor and peasant movements sufficient to enable these to play a decisive role in the struggle.

In the United States we must, to the limit of our resources, see that the American working class and its organized section wages a struggle to prevent armed intervention and bloody suppression of the Latin American peoples.

AROUND such slogans as, "Hands off Mexico, the leader of the Latin American peoples against Wall Street domination," and "Hands off Latin America. No Wars For Wall Street," the fight against American imperialism can be conducted with promise of success and the Latin American peoples shown that they possess in the American working class and its advanced section powerful allies in their ever-sharpening struggle.

Not the least of these tasks at home is the systematic and untiring exposure of the present trade union leadership as dangerous allies of imperialism and deceitful foes of both the Latin American and American

# Workers (Communist) Party

## PARTY SUFFERS LOSS IN DEATH OF ORGANIZER IN GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 4.—The body of Comrade Peter G. King, city organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party of Grand Rapids, who died recently, was accompanied by a large number of friends and comrades to his final resting place at the Laisve Cemetery.

That Comrade King was an active comrade and well beloved by his comrades was attested by the large number present, more than 200, and by the many floral offerings from the various organizations of which Comrade King was a member or with whom he was in contact.

The organizations sending flowers were the following: The Workers (Communist) Party of Grand Rapids, the Young Pioneers, the International Labor Defense, the Freiheit Club, the Lithuanian Chorus, the Lithuanian Dramatic Society, the Sons and Daughters of Lithuania and the Lithuanian Alliance Aid Society.

A number of speakers addressed the assembled comrades and friends of the deceased in Lithuanian and English, first at his home and later at the cemetery where the simple and solemn Communist ceremony was concluded by the singing of the Internationale by the members of the Young Pioneers.

Comrade King has been a leading spirit in the movement in the notorious "Open Shop Furniture City" of Grand Rapids.

Comrade King has been a member of our party ever since it was organized and his untiring activity, his unflagging enthusiasm and unselfish devotion to the movement was to a large degree responsible for whatever small successes were achieved in this city.

His fine spirit will be missed by those who have worked with Comrade King and the whole membership is agreed that in his death our party has sustained a very serious loss which can only be made up by an increased activity on the part of every member of the party. They feel as Comrade Barkin, the spokesman of the Young Pioneers so well expressed it, that "Comrade King was a link in a long powerful chain which reached around the world. This link is now broken. And it is up to us who remain to heal the breach; to replace the link and to weld the chain closer together by our renewed activity for the cause of revolution and the emancipation of the workers of the world."

## Peter Nenonen

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—The Workers Party in this state loses a very valuable member with the death of Peter Nanonan of Allston, Mass., who died here Dec. 30.

The funeral will take place Wednesday, at Evergrsen Cemetery, Brighton, Mass.

Comrade Nenonen was a very loyal and devoted member of the party, particularly in the field of work among the Finnish workers. Until his illness he was District Organizer of the Finnish Bureau of the party and was well-known as a devoted leader and very capable speaker. He was well-known in the party and particularly among the Finnish workers.

Comrade Nenonen was a painter by trade and it was this occupation which was responsible for his contracting consumption from which sickness he died.

The District Executive Committee is sending expression of sympathy to the family. He is mourned by a wife and son.

### ANOTHER CHALLENGE ANSWERED

Gentlemen: Stratford, Conn., Dec. 28, 1926.

I have received your letter of recent date in regards to the "Challenge," I have contributed $9.50 to your "Keep The DAILY WORKER Campaign" and I am not a Comrade or Party member and also I do love my dollars that are wrung from the "Guardians of the Gold Bars," but, who can sit and read that splendid paper, "The DAILY WORKER" and fail to send in their spare dollars to sustain it? I refuse to allow my loose dollers to get soniby when I read the wonderful, inspiring, articles from Russia, China and other lands, where men and women give freely, even of their lives, in ordar to carry on.

Yours until "Teapot Dome is on the jevel,"

A. M. Paterson.


DETROIT, ATTENTION!

$500.00 Cash and Valuable Articles

For the Best and Most Original Masks

AT THE ANNUAL

"Freiheit" Mask and Color Light Ball

At the New and Beautiful

MASONIC TEMPLE, Temple Ave. and Second Blvd.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1927

Good, Large Union Orchestra — Original Attractions

A chance to win a radio with every ticket

A Good Time Assured to Everybody.

Admission $1.00



NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

Calverton vs. Samson

DEBATE

"IS PROLETARIAN ART BOTH POSSIBLE AND DESIRABLE"

V. F. Calverton says YES — Editor of The Modern Quarterly, author of "The Newer Spirit" and "Sex Expression in Literature"

Leon Samson says NO — Well-Known Radical Lecturer

Questions and Discussion

Michael Gold, editor of The New Masses, chairman.

MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66 EAST 4TH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Sunday Afternoon, Jan. 9, 1927, at 2 p. m.


## Give Daily Worker Booster Affair at Chelsea, Mass., Jan. 8

CHELSEA, Mass., Jan. 4.—Boosters of The DAILY WORKER here have an affair planned for Jan. 9 at the Labor Lyceum to raise funds for the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign. The entertainment will be a vaudeville, and everyone who attends is promised a real good time.

Comrade Shklar will be the speaker of the evening. Comrades here are working hard to raise their quota, and this affair is for that purpose.

## Chicago Policewomen to Get Same Pay as Policemen in Future

The city council, after a struggle in trying to balance the budget, has granted the city's firemen and policemen a raise in pay. Instead of granting immediately the $300 raise asked for by these employes, it was decided to put a $150 raise into effect Jan. 1, followed by a second of like amount on July 1, which will make the total increase for the year $300.

On the matter of pay for policewomen there was a wrangle. These women have been receiving about $400 less per year than a patrolman. Those who favored equal pay for both sexes for equal work finally prevailed. The policewomen got a raise of $350. Thirty are affected by this increase.

Employes of the house of correction get raises varying from $120 to $180 a year, while those at the contagious disease hospital come in for sums ranging from $60 to $80.

Superintendents of various departments fared somewhat better; for example, the superintendents of streets who come in for raises of $1,000.

The aldermen protest that they have pared expenditures in other departments to the bone to grant these increases to various classes of employes.

## Big Corporation Is Organized to Promote Buying on Installments

NEW YORK.—To boost installment buying, a giant corporation has been formed with a capital of $31,000,000. It is the American Rediscount Corporation, patterned after the federal reserve system and incorporated in Maryland. It will operate thru the Credit Corporation of America.

The two corporations are formed after a survey of 34 lines of business which operate to a large extent in installment selling.

### Mother Killed "On Ride."

Police today sought a man known only as "Jemmor" for the slaying of Mrs. Valeria Tymms, 17, a mother, whose body was found on a lonely highway.

The girl had evidently been "taken for a ride" and shot to death. Frank Tymms, her husband, and several who attended a party earlier in the evening were questioned.

### Harmon Awards Bestowed.

NEW YORK.—Public ceremonies in handing out the awards of the Harmon Foundation for distinguished achievements among Negroes were held at St. Mark's Church, 137 street and St. Nicholas avenue on New Year's day. The four Negroes, who were residents of New York and prize winners, received cash and medals. Similar services, coinciding with Emancipation Day celebrations, were held in other cities where winners of awards lived.

## COLUMBUS, OHIO, I. L. D. DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM NICARAGUA

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 4.—The International Labor Defense branch here has passed a resolution condemning the action of the United States government in the Nicaraguan invasion and calls for the immediate withdrawal of the troops from that country. A copy of the resolution was sent to Sen. Borah, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations.

"We believe that the landing of troops in Nicaragua is exceedingly ill-advised and without ample cause," says the resolution, "and that the great mass of the American people are not in accord with the imperialistic policy of our country. Therefore, the Columbus local of the International Labor Defense, whose purpose is the furthering of the interests of the working class, enters an emphatic protest against the continued presence of armed American troops in Nicaragua and urge their immediate withdrawal."

## NOTICE TO CHICAGO READERS

According to a new and more economical system of newsstand distribution, The DAILY WORKER will be on the stands by noon each day. Watch for it.

## The Two Fascist Eagles Tear Their Feathers

Poland threatens war in view of the late fascist revolution in Lithuania.

## The Views of the Secretary of Labor

SECRETARY OF LABOR DAVIS says the majority of employers in the United States "are paying their workmen what I term a saving wage."

This will doubtless surprise a good many workers, but it is only one of a number of surprising things to be found in the annual report of the secretary of labor for 1926. The secretary states that, "The prosperity of America today is one in which the American workers fully share. The American worker demands the best of all that is made and produced, and he is receiving it."

"Never has the Communist, the radical of every sort," says Mr. Davis, "had so little to complain of, and never has his sort of criticism been so little heeded, never has he been so few in numbers."

"Our people have never had greater need of observing thrift than in this period of well doing and being."

Mr. Davis believes—or says he does that "today American industry is pervaded with a contentment, a harmony of effort, a spirit of partnership, greater and warmer than has ever been felt before. Industry itself is, for the most part, at peace. Except for conditions in the coal and textile industries which still call for adjustment, the workers, with little to complain of, are very generally employed under satisfactory conditions."

SINCE Mr. Davis acknowledges that there are a few details to be attended to in the textile industry, it is interesting to read his account of the department of labor's part, thru its conciliation service, in the great Passaic strike.

"Representatives of the conciliation service, Commissioner John A. Moffitt and William C. Liller, made every possible effort to compose the differences existing between the mill operators and the strikers. The mills were visited; city, county and state officials consulted; conferences held with the clergy of various denominations and representatives of the press, and numerous religious, civic, fraternal and other organizations.

"The striking employes were organized into a semi-military marching organization under the leadership of Albert Weisbord, who it was alleged, was a member of the Workmen's Circle, a Communistic organization affiliated with the Third International. The mill owners repeatedly stated that they were willing and anxious to take up and adjust any grievances that the strikers might place before them, but that they would not deal with 'Communistic leadership.'"

AFTER quoting the strikers' demands, Mr. Davis goes on to say, "The department's representatives being unable to formulate a plan acceptable to both sides, finally recommended to the department that an invitation be extended to the employers to confer with the secretary of labor and the director of conciliation for the purpose of devising an agreement on a tentative proposal which might be acceptable to all those involved in the controversy. Accordingly, on the week prior to March 17, the secretary of labor and the director of conciliation held conferences in Washington with representatives of the mills affected by the strike. At those conferences a tentative proposal was finally worked out.

"On March 17, a committee representing the strikers, headed by Albert Weisbord, with Hon. Frank P. Walsh, of New York, as counsel, visited Washington for the purpose, as stated, of asking for a congressional investigation of the Passaic situation. The department was informed that the committee conferred with several senators and congressmen, and following these conferences appeared at the White House and asked for an interview with the president. At the White House the committee was referred to the department of labor by the president's secretary as had been done in the case of the mill representatives. Mr. Walsh arranged with the secretary to meet the committee on the afternoon of March 17, and a committee of 15, headed by Mr. Welshord, conferred with the secretary for more than two hours. The secretary presented the plan which the department had been able to have the mill representatives agree upon, which was in effect that the strikers return to work; that when they did return to work the mill management would meet with such committees as the workers selected to take up any grievances concerning wages, working conditions, and the like, and that in the event of failure to agree, the employes should select one, the employers select one, and the secretary of labor name a third member of a committee to hear and determine any matters in dispute, and that any decision so reached would become effective and retroactive to the time the grievance was presented. In connection with this proposal, however, the employers informed the secretary, and he so stated to the committee, that under no circumstances would they deal with Weisbord, his associates, or any one who was not a textile worker or who had not been previously employed in their mills, but that they would deal with committees of their own employes, selected by their own methods, and in their own way. The conference adjourned after a two-hour session. The next afternoon the committee appeared at the department and presented a counter-proposal. The proposal submitted had previously been given to the press at Passaic that morning."

ALTHO Secretary Davis' report later reiterates the statement that the mill owners would not deal with Weisbord, it makes no mention of the fact that Weisbord withdrew and the hosses still refused to negotiate with the strikers. Of course, the report is not up-to-date enough to include mention of the settlements, but closes with the assurance that "representatives of the department, in line with their duty in the premises, from time to time visit the locality for the purpose of keeping in touch with the exact conditions, and in order to be of such assistance as they can if and when an opportunity is presented whereby a mutually satisfactory settlement could be reached that would clear up the whole matter."

At the conclusion of his report, Secretary Davis says: "The problems of the future in America are more and more certain to be not political but industrial and economic problems." Even he can read the signs of the times, altho he interprets them in terms of the rulers.

## Desirability of Labor Party in U. S. Subject for West Town Forum

"Desirability of an American Labor Party" will be the subject for debate at the West Town Forum on Sunday, Jan. 9. George Kirkpatrick, formerly national secy. of the socialist party, will uphold the affirmative and Anton Johannsen, organizer of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will take the negative.

Admission is 35 cents. The forum is located at Mid-City Odd Fellow Temple, 3350 W. Jackson Blvd.

### Judges "Too Busy."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—That a proposal to change the judicial district by which circuit judges are chosen will be made at the session of the legislature opening Wednesday is now practically a certainty. Each of these circuits have three judges under the present system and in some districts they are unable to handle the large amount of work which faces them.

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## THE GERMAN COMMUNIST YOUTH

By IRVING M. GLAZIN.

IN Germany only about 300,000 young workers under the age of 18 are organized in the trade unions. This makes it one of the main tasks of the Young Communist League to work for the unionization of the working youth. At the same time energetic work is being carried on in the youth sections of the trade unions and once a month there is a special trade union day on which all union fractions must meet and the trade union policy of the league discussed.

### Anti-Militerist Work.

The greatest achievement in this field is the creation of the united front working youth organization—the Red Young Storm (sometimes called Red Youth Front). This organization with its 25,000 members is not only quite effective in combatting the fascist-monarchist youth organizations, such as the Bismarck Youth, the Steel Helmet Youth, etc., but is also an excellent weapon in the fight against militarism and imperialist wars.

### Means of Agitation.

The agitational means of the league are quite effective. Demonstrations with red flags (which is prohibited in our land of liberty) and orchestras are quite the usual thing. Extensive use is being made of posting proclamations, etc., on the walls in the streets. During the campaign for the referendum groups of comrades were walking from one building to the other and by singing songs made the people look out of the windows and thus they were able to agitate them for the referendum and to get contributions for the campaign fund. Many other means of agitation are being made use of, but space is too limited to dwell on all of them.

### Propaganda.

The decision of the last congress that every member must go thru an elementary political course is being carried out quite successfully. The four-week league course for leading comrades was a great achievement, but a mistake was made in not sufficiently utilizing in the districts and sections the comrades who were thus trained. The influence of the mass organ, Die Junge Garde (The Young Guard), and the theoretical organ, Der Junge Bolschevik (The Young Bolshevik), is growing from day to day.

### Reorganization of League.

This problem (similar to the situation in other leagues) was not dealt with correctly by the German Y. C. L. in Berlin, for instance, the reorganization had so many shortcomings that it was quite difficult to correct it. The mechanical aspect consisted of setting too short a period of time for the reorganization, there was an improper distribution of comrades among the factory groups, while the residential organizations were simply liquidated. These mistakes have since been corrected and the league is now being completely reorganized on the basis of factory and street groups. This makes the league more active and influential than ever before.

### Fight Rights and Ultra-Lefts.

The Y. C. L. is fully supporting the line of the comintern and the party against the right and ultra-left, as well as against the opposition in the Russian party (Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev). The opposition existing in the league some time ago has been liquidated. At the last congress five-sixths of the delegates voted for the line of the central committee. Since then the leaders of the districts then in opposition (Hamburg, Erzgebirge, Vogtland) have acknowledged in resolutions that the standpoint taken by them at the congress was wrong. Comrade Grunberg, who sacked the with the ultra-left at the enlarged plenum of the E. C. C. I., was not a representative of the Hamburg League district, but merely an advisory member of the youth delegation and thus solely represented his personal viewpoint.

Thus we see that the German Young Communist International is well on the road to accomplish its task of leading the young workers towards the approaching proletarian revolution in Germany.

**Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.**

## Affairs That Youth Should Attend

NEWARK, N. J., — A Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg Memorial Meeting will be held here Sunday evening, Jan. 23rd at the Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 South 14th Street near Springfield Ave. There will be songs and other features on the program.

On Saturday evening, Jan. 29, at the Slovak Workers' Home, 52 West Street, the Young Workers League will hold its fourth annual dance. Admission 35 cents.

* * *

ROXBURY, Mass.—A Young Worker Nite will be held here Saturday, Jan. 8, at the New Internationel Hall, 12 Wenonah St.

## Los Angeles League Offers Helluva Time

LOS ANGELES.—The Young Workers' League of this city asks you to wear your worst rags at a Hobo blowout to be given at Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn avenue, Saturday evening, Jan. 29. They promise a helluva time at a real Bums' Get-together. All the dough they can frisk out of your overalls will be split between the League and the Cloakmaker strikers. Wear the dirndest outfit you can get hold of by second-story work.

### Boston League Opens Club Room.

BOSTON.— A club room for the Young Workers' League will be opened on Jan. 9, at 36 Causeway street.

## Young Hoboes March on Berkeley, to Dance

Once more the hoboes are on the march. This time bound for Berkeley, California, for on the evening of Saturday, January 22, at Comrades Hall, Berkeley near University and San Pablo at 8 p. m., the Berkeley group of the Young Workers League will give a "hard times" party and dance. Special hobo numbers are on the program as well as "eats." Then a real surprise—Al Kelly's Union Orchestra will play and a free sub will be given with each ticket to the Young Worker for four months.

## Pioneers Entertain at San Jose, Jan. 8

SAN JOSE, Cal., Jan. 4.—The Young Pioneers of Palo Alto and San Jose will give a joint entertainment here at Ukrula Hall Jan. 8. A splendid program has been arranged, including the presentation of a play, singing, marching and speaking.

A good time is promised everyone.

### Student Is Suicide.

AURORA, Ill., Jan. 4.—Joe N. Moore, 21, University of Illinois student and son of a wealthy physician at Guanjuato, Mexico, was dead today, a suicide, according to police.

"Existence just doesn't matter that's all," said a note left for his sister, Mrs. Walter J. Bryant, at whose home he was visiting over the holidays.

*The best way—subscribe today.*

## For Young Workers!

- [ ] THE CHALLENGE OF YOUTH, by Sam Darcy ..... 15c
- [ ] YOUNG COAL MINERS, by Teohey, Nearing, Shields and Dunn ..... 5c
- [ ] LENIN, LIEBKNECHT AND LUXEMBURG, by Max Shachtman ..... 15c
- [ ] JANUARY FIFTEENTH, collected writings on Liebknecht and Luxemburg ..... 15c
- [ ] THESES OF THE FOURTH Y. C. I. CONGRESS ..... 15c
- [ ] THE WORKERS' CHILD, a magazine for children's leaders ..... 10c
- [ ] INTERNATIONAL OF YOUTH ..... 15c
- [ ] FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS' CHILDREN, by Herminia Zur Muhlen ..... 50c
- [ ] MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA, by Leon Trotsky ..... 50c
- [ ] TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD, by John Reed ..... $1.50
- [ ] THE CRY FOR JUSTICE, by Upton Sinclair ..... cloth $2.00, paper $1.25

Check the books you want and order from

The Young Workers (Communist) League,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $..... for literature checked above. Send to:

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## A. C. W. MEMBERS, SUSPENDED, MAKE RETRIAL DEMAND

### Left Leaders Brand Action Autocratic

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 4. — Demand for a rehearing and trial of their cases has been made of the general executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America by the two members of the union here who were arbitrarily suspended by the joint board, which also caused them to lose their jobs, because they are members of the left wing.

**Charges False.**

The two workers, Peter Team, shop chairman, and Sem Sugarman, in letters to Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary, charged that the cheress places against them were fabrications and slanderous and demand that the union grant them a trial in order that they can prove their innocence of attempts to "undermine the union and encourage disorder."

**About Disagreements.**

Both admit that they were not in accord with policies of the joint board, but declare they were within their constitutional rights in opposing those policies. "The local of which I was chairman did resent the efforts of the officers to co-operate with the employers in imposing piece work," said Team.

**More Orderly.**

"This disagreement was not expressed in any manner that would negate the provisions of our constitution. The local also found itself in disagreement with the officers of the joint board on the occasion of settling stoppages. In this case the local also expressed itself in an orderly manner in conformity with the constitutional provisions of our organization." He said that to deny him a fair trial would mean that the officers declare disagreement with them a crime.

**Sugarman Asks For Trial.**

Sugarman declared, "I frankly confess being in disaccord with many of your basic policies. I maintain that every member as well as I has the right to dissent and to criticize the present trend of our organization under its present leadership. If it be a crime to criticize those of our administration who make mistakes or advocate mistaken policies, then I am guilty of that crime. But of the charges you mention to justify my expulsion I am absolutely innocent, and can prove it. The action he said of suspension and deprivation him of his livelihood is so monstrous and autocratic that he feels even they would reconsider it and rescind their action.

## Sleeping Car Porters Meet Mediation Board

NEW YORK. In the course of six-teen months the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has virtually accomplished what might normally be considered the impossible. To the astonishment of the Pullman Company and the Mediation Board, perhaps one of the most thorough and most scientifically organized cases which the Mediation Board will have occasion to handle was presented to it on Dec. 8 by A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. The preliminary hearings were staged in the Congress Hotel in Chicago. The mediators who were assigned to conduct the hearings were Hon. Edwin P. Morrow and his assistant Mr. Dickers.


GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.


## CLOAKMAKERS TELL HOW BOSSES ARE WORKING WITH THE SIGMAN MACHINE

NEW YORK (By Mail).—The desperate situation in which the Sigman machine in the International Ladies' Garment Workers finds itself as a result of the revolt of the rank and file causes their most strenuous efforts in the direction of breaking the union and demoralizing the workers.

**Scores Join Sigman.**

The following incidents related at the cloakmakers' meeting are characteristic:

Tells a worker: "When I came to my shop this morning I was greeted by the boss and told that I could start work on three conditions: piecework, $1.50 for a certain size of garment, and immediate registration with the International."

Says another: "In the shop at 149 West 19th street we had a visit from a Sigman agent, but instead of talking to workers he began fraternizing with the boss. He told him he should order the workers to registar at the international office and than get the conditions best for him."

**Brother vs. Brother.**

Another worker tells a story of his own brother who is the shop chairman of his shop and one of the Sigman gang. This right winger tried to intimidate his brother as well as some other workers into registering with the international and, failing to do so, he played a trick on his brother. On pay day he got $4 less than he was entitled to. On complaining to the boss he got the reply that the shop chairman said that his brother slacked at work.

**Sigman Gets "Rada."**

"Communism" is the slogan of Sigman. This was his reply to the challenge of Hyman to obey the results of a referendum to be taken under control of non-partisans. This was his reply to the declaration of the Committee of Fifty of the shop chairmen that an election should take place under the control of the shop chairman. Sigman knows who this committee is, how far they are from the Communists, but it suffices that they want new elections to be conducted honestly, hence his repetition of the "slogan."

**Committee Statement.**

"We want to make it clear that we were elected by the shop chairmen's meeting for the purpose of attaining for our members the right for stating whom they want as their representatives," said the Committee of Fifty. "Immediate dangers threaten the union in case these demands are not granted. The way to consolidate the union, in the view of the committee, is to call all the shop chairmen to a meeting where they will be able to express their opinions about the conflict. The fact that we were elected at a meeting called by the joint board does not mean that the committee is not supposed to do the work entrusted to it, whether its results will be found wanting by one or both of the sides."

**Enthusiastic Meetings.**

Two enthusiastic meetings of the pressers and of the finishers took place yesterday. Especially successful was the pressers' meeting in the Manhattan Lyceum. The hall was full and here, as well as at the other meeting, Hyman and other leaders were cheered for the fighting speeches they made.

**Framed Workers Freed.**

Yesterday 12 cloakmakers who were arrested following the instigations of the Forward wars freed. They were taken while serving on a committee to visit a scab shop and stop some of the right wingers who refused to pay the 10 per cent tax for the strikers.

In the shop they were greeted with gun shots by one of the gangsters. but on the coming of the police they were charged with shooting and were taken in custody. Tha Forward characterized them as gunmen and gangsters, which was used in the court as material against the strikers. They were put under very heavy bail.

And only when the real gunman came as a witness did the truth come out. He and the bosses cood not substantiate their accusations, but it was found out that tha record of the gunman was that of a criminal, and therefore the accused were let free.

## Chicago Teachers Do Sums Out of School and Find Their Dollar Has Shrunk in Value

Chicago teachers, using a little arithmetic out of school, have discovered that the purchasing power of their dollar has shrunk so that, despite some raises in the salary scales, they can buy less now than in 1914.

E. L. Keasel, special secretary of the Chicago Principals' Club, has published the results of his investigations in the club's periodical. The elementary school teachers, he finds, are the only class who can claim a raise. Their salaries have been raised to the point where they can actually buy 101.8 with their dollar, as compared with 1914.

With the elementary principals, it is different. Their buying power is represented by the decimal 77.1, while 76.68 is accorded the high school principals.

A graph showing the fluctuations thru all the years since 1914 reveals that all of the classifications of teachers reached their poorest buying power in 1920, and that it is in all cases except that of the elementary teachers still far below pre-war times.

**Co-operative Celebrates.**

PATERSON, N. J.—The tenth anniversary of the formation of the Butchers' Co-operative, and the fifth of their moving into their own building, was celebrated here by a gathering of over 2,000 people. The Co-operative has attained success after a bitter fight with the private retailers and the wholesalers. A special edition of Freiheit was published in honor of the anniversary.

**Paterson Does Its Bit.**

PATERSON, N. J.—This city has collected in cash for the striking cloakmakers the sum of $1,400. It was obtained from individuals, organizations and at mass meetings.

Every Worker should read The American Worker Correspondent.

## KOSHER BUTCHERS GET DEMANDS IN MOST SHOPS, OTHERS SOON TO WEAKER

NEW YORK, Jan. 4. — Hebrew butchers in half the 2,500 kosher butcher shops of New York won the $3 wage increase they sought with a six-day strike. The old agreement expired at midnight Christmas Eve, but most of the butchers began the strike at sundown closing Friday. Five thousand responded to the strike call.

Joseph Belsky, secretary of the Hebrew butchers' union, says that the remaining shops will be signed at once. The new minimum scale is $43 weekly. The minimum for first-class kosher butchers is $75.

## Concert and Dance at Gotham for Box Makers

NEW YORK—The thirteenth week since the beginning of the strike has come and passed. The Papar Box Union is still fighting for decent working conditions and appropriate wages. The paper box calling is the most exploited industry in the world. Wages range from $7 to $18 per week. How long the worker must suhmit to this is a question of how soon he actualizes the rights that are due him. Picket lines will continue to be formed until justice has been given him. Hired men with guns, cut-throat dogs and long prison terms cannot frighten him. He is going right on.

A concert and ball for the benefit of the strikers and their children will take place at the New Star Casino, New York, on the eve of Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 11. Workers are urged to attend this affair and help to make it a success. Every penny taken in will go for the upkeep of the kitchen at the Church of All Nations, the furnishing of food otherwise, shelter, clothing, etc.

The general relief committee asks all volunteers who took out boxes from their offices during the recent joint Christmas drive, to return what they have taken in, to Room 225, 799 Broadway.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
7:30—The Bravoort Concert Trio: Lucia Joe Warner.
8:00—John Miller, Billy Stenaham, John Smith, Ray Ferris, Chuck Haynes.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:30—Alamo Entertainers.

## LOAN SHARKS AND BIG LANDLORDS FOOLING FARMERS

### Advise Lower School Funds in S. D.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 4—Striking blindly against their hard conditions without knowledge of what really ails them, the exploited farmers of South Dakota have now undertaken to shake off land taxes, because that is the only thing they can see. An organization has been perfected to cut down educational appropriations as one of the chief tax devils, but the new organization is being fostered by the insurance companies and land mortgage concerns and is being led by one Monserd, of Sioux Falls, a busted banker.

**41 Per Cent Tenants.**

Forty-one per cent of the farmers in the state are now tenants, and the lands are being turned over every day by foreclosures to the insurance companies and other money-lending concerns. These concerns, assisted by the rich farmers, have naturally turned to reduction of land taxes to save themselves and to the advocacy of indirect taxation to be borne by the tenant farmers and other workers as a remedy for increasing burdens upon land.

**Fiery Speech by Fakso.**

At a meeting held at Plandreau, in this state this week there was a large turnout of farmers, tha gathering being conducted by Monserud and other large land owners. One of the speakers who addressed the meeting was State Senator Benson of Moody county. Benson was speaker of the house of representatives in 1919-20 when this state, following the example of the other highly "patriotic" commonwealths, passed an anti-syndicalism bill. The measure has never been used, but it is handy for any emergency that arrives. In a speech to the farmers Benson declared that he had become a "political free-thinker" and advised the farmers that "the best thing they could do would ha to get machine guns and go ont hunting the politicians."

## Northwestern Shopmen Get Raise of 3 Cents

Arrival of the New Year meant 3 cents an hour more to shopmen of the Chicago and North-Western Railroad.

The wage increase was granted shortly after a similar raise had been given shop employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road on Dec. 16, to take effect Jan. 1. Some 30,000 employes benefit.

## Packers Drag Suit in Courts for 25 Years

WASHINGTON.— The government has won another round in its quarter-century fight to divorce the big five packers from non-related industries.

The district of Columbia court of appeals granted the motion of the department of justice to dismiss tha appeal of Swift and company and Armour and company, which sought to reverse a decision of the district supreme court refusing to declara null the consent decree of 1903 by which the meat industry agreed to halt extraneous hnelnesses.

It was indicated that the packers would appeal to the supreme court in the next round.

**Dies in Gang War.**

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 4.—Laverne Johns was dead today, the second victim of what police believe was a Chicago gang's attempt to avenge itself upon Mike Allegretti, East Dubuque roadhouse proprietor and former Chicagoan.

San Francisco, Attention!

*Second Annual*

## BAUERN BALL

given by

*The Freiheit Club*
SAN FRANCISCO

at GYMNASTIC HALL
2460 Sutter Street

**SUNDAY EVE., JAN. 9, 1927**

Admission 50c Union Music

Part of proceeds to go to Passaic strikers.

## OIL BURNING MOTORS TO RUN IN RACE AT INDIANAPOLIS TRACK

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—The first race in the world between automobiles using fuel oil for motive power will be run at the Indianapolis Speedway next September, according to an announcement here by Carl G. Fisher and James A. Allison, principal owners of the famous track, who are spending the winter here.

The all burning motors will compete for $15,000 in prizes in a 24-hour event, the object at which, according to the announcement, is to further development of the oil burning motor in America. This type of motor was invented in Germany and thus far has found its greatest progress in that country.

## Russians Undertake Work of Assisting Foreign-Born Group

The Russian Council for Protection of the Foreign-Born mat last Sunday afternoon and reorganized after listening to a report on anti-alien legislation.

**Now Before Congress.**

It was decided that the Russian branch had special functions to perform, such as assisting the foreigners to acquire a education in their civil rights, to give them the benefit of legal advice, etc.

A mass meeting for Russian workers was planned for Jan. 30, and a committee appointed to further the project.

Delegates were asked to seek voluntary donations from the various organizations to which they belong.

The Russian branch will meet again on Sunday, Jan. 16, at ten in the morning, 1902 West Division street. All Russian organizations are invited to send delegates.

## K. C., Kansas, Bank Closes Door After Missouri Failure

KANSAS CITY, Kans., Jan. 4.—The Intercity State Bank has closed its doors. Steady withdrawals which began several weeks ago after the closing of the Terminal Trust Company in Kansas City, Mo., are blamed for the closing.

Deposits totaled approximately $250,000, of which more than $150,000 had been withdrawn. Following examination, voluntary liquidation will begin, President Jack C. Nonese said. Nonese explained the bank had had no connection with the closed Kansas City, Mo., bank.

## Hoover for Route Thru St. Lawrence

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The support of Secretary of Commerce Hoover is strongly behind the plans for a waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic by way of the St. Lawrence river.

In a report to President Coolidge, Hoover opposed the proposed All-American canal thru New York state. He said it was impracticable and uneconomic and would cost about $631,000,000. The St. Lawrence route would cost $140,000,000 he said.

## Bank Closes; Xmas Present for Farmers

By Young Farmer.

BELDEN, N. D. — There is more room for organizing the farmers here than ever before. On Dec. 11th, two weeks before Christmas, the First National Bank of Stanley, the county seat of Mountrail County, closed its doors. This was a nice early Christmas present for the farmers. Thru this incident the farmers are beginning to realize how the present robber system works. Young farmers are coming to entertainments of the Young Workers League.

## Stage Set for Race for Office of Mayor

The old party line-ups for the mayoralty campaign are as follows:

Mayor William E. Dever, democrat, for re-election, supported by a nearly united party.

William Hale Tohmpson, republican, former mayor, backed by the Crowe-Galpin hunch.

Dr. John Dill Robertson, one of Thompson's "rats," backed by the Smith group as also supported by Thompson's former angel, Fred Lundin.

Edward R. Litsinger, the choice of the Deneen camp.

**Herry is Illusiva.**

WASHINGTON.—Harry F. Sinclair won a tactical victory in tha supreme court when it granted his petition for a review of the case involving his leasing of tha Teapot Doma oil reserve from ex-Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall.

Sinclair and Fall are due to go to trial next month in the District of Columbia supreme court here on charges of conspiracy in connection with the lease.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how to be a worker correspondent. Classes


BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY
Flour Market Restaurant
IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.
FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(Workers organized as consumers)
4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.



The Best Place to Buy Your
CARPETS RUGS LINOLEUM FURNITURE
OSCAR I. BARKIN'S 5 STORES
Phone Stagg 7222
Phone Wrenge 6264
Phone Humboldt 4983
Phone Humboldt 6941
Phone Nevada 1258


## The Manager's Corner

### How to Celebrate the Birthday of The DAILY WORKER.

*On January 13, 1927, The DAILY WORKER will celebrate its third birthday. The manager offers for the big event a few suggestions, which may be helpful.*

*The Birthday Editon will be a special Sacco-Vanzetti number. What is more appropriate then that a working class daily should devote its birthday number to the cause of these two martyrs of labor? In connection with this number there will be special articles on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, as greetings to The DAILY WORKER, by some of the best radical writers in the country. Among them will be: C. E. Ruthenberg, William Z. Foster, Max Bedacht, M. J. Olgin, Scott Nearing, Ben Gitlow, James P. Cannon, Max Shachtman, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and many others. This will be a memorable number.*

*Plans should be made now to secure Birthday Greetings for The DAILY WORKER both from individual sympathizers and from organizations who might be induced to take all or part of a page on this important occasion. Plans should be made also for the sale of extra copies of this unusual number. Orders should be sent in now.*

*For January 13, I would suggest a series of informal parties or gatherings at comrades' houses, in various parts of each city and town. To these gatherings should be invited all readers of The DAILY WORKER in that locality, and all those in sympathy with it. NO COLLECTION SHOULD BE MADE AT THESE GATHERINGS. The object of the affair should be to organize a body of loyal DAILY WORKER Builders for our big subscription campaign from January to May 1, to secure 25,000 subscribers for the paper. A strong appeal should be made for volunteers for this big campaign. With the spirit of good comradeship which such a gathering will develop, the returns should mean much for the establishment of a strong body of DAILY WORKER Builders and the future success of The DAILY WORKER.*

*BERT MILLER.*

New York, Attention!

DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY

## CONCERT

With Co-operation of UJ ELORE

**Sunday, January 9, 1927, at 2:30**

YORKVILLE CASINO, 86th Street and Third Avenue

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

PROGRAM:

PART I

1. The International.....Mandolin Orchestra "Lira"
2. Hungarian Chorus.
3. "The Voice of Labor".....Rebecca Grecht
4. Living Pictures.

PART II

5. Feature Dances.
6. a) Recondita Armonia from "Tosca"—Puccini.
   b) Volga Boatman's Song.....Emile Bogarsch
7. Hungarian Folk Dances.
8. Mass Recitation "Strike".
9. Workers' Orchestra and Chorus.

## Birthday Issue Out Next Week!

On January 13, 1927, there will be a Special Birthday Number of The DAILY WORKER in honor of our Third Birthday. The issue will be devoted to special articles, pictures, stories and a full account of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. We can think of no better service to which to put our Special Birthday Issue than to the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti. We can think of no better way of celebrating our birthday than by making a strong plea for their freedom. We are asking that our readers place their names on the Honor Roll in this special issue to indicate their support of Sacco and Vanzetti as well as their support of the only daily paper which is waging a real fight for their freedom. Send in your dollar for your greeting NOW!

**Working class organizations may secure advertising space at $100 per page.**

Pin your dollar to the blank below and mail it to The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., before January 10, 1927.

HERE'S MY DOLLAR, COMRADES,

to greet The DAILY WORKER on its third birthday, for which you will please enter my name on the Honor Roll in your Special Birthday Edition.

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

City.....

State.....

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 6713

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1925, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## Foreign Investments and the Struggle in the Labor Movement

American capitalists invested in other countries a grand total of $1,906,705,101 in the year 1926.

Lenin, writing in 1915 on "Imperialism," *speaks of the "HANDFUL of people . . . . . who plunder the entire world by simple clipping of coupons."*

He said:

*According to pre-war and pre-war bourgeois statistics, the export of capital brought an annual income of eight to ten billion francs. Now, of course, this income is much larger.*

Today we find that the export of capital in *one year* by one country alone—the United States—is equal to the total income of ALL capital invested abroad by ALL nations before the war.

The total foreign investments of the United States are estimated now, according to Moody's Investor's Service, at $13,000,000,000.

Figuring the average income at 6 per cent (and this is a very conservative figure by reason of the immensely high returns demanded by American capital because of its dominant position) we get an average annual income from foreign investments alone of $780,000,000.

In other words, the United States, based on Lenin's estimate of pre-war income from foreign investments of ALL countries, is now securing a sum equal to about half of the total pre-war income from this source.

Even if we take into consideration the lower purchasing power of the dollar the sum is staggering. It is convincing proof of the extent to which American finance capital has extended its sphere of influence to the whole world outside of the Soviet Union.

The tremendous income from foreign investments, in addition to the huge profits of domestic capitalism, furnishes the explanation for the reactionary tendency in certain sections of the labor movement. This is the basis of all the worker-employer co-operation policies, social insurance schemes installed by corporations, "welfare work," "efficiency unionism," like the B. and O. plan legalized in the Watson Parker bill, and all the other schemes designed to throttle genuine trade unionism.

Said Lenin in the same work from which we quote above:

*It is easy to perceive, that from such a large additional profit (for it is received in addition to the profit which the capitalists extract from the workers of "their own" countries) labor leaders and the upper strata of the workers' aristocracy CAN BE BRIBED. So the capitalists of the "progressive" countries bribe them by a thousand different means, direct and indirect, open and secret.*

The enormous salaries of the American labor officials, removing them far from the level even of fairly well-paid workers are one of the methods of the bribery to which Lenin refers.

It makes no difference at all that these salaries appear to be, and quite often are, ratified by the more privileged sections of the working class. This in itself is only a proof that imperialist corruption, "parasitism," Lenin calls it, affects other groups in addition to officialdom.

Here is the secret of the struggle now going on in the trade union movement. The drive against the left wing has for its purpose the crushing of all resistance to the imperialist program for the trade union movement.

The movement is financed by the super-profits derived from the tremendously profitable foreign investments totaling $13,000,000,000, dispensed in one form or another to the labor agents of imperialism—an investment which American imperialism is only too willing to make and on which it receives returns averaging far higher than the 6 or 7 per cent it extracts from its foreign loans.

The offensive of imperialism is today principally INSIDE the labor movement. It is only when the more exploited sections of the workers revolt, as in Passaic, that its offensive, aided by its labor agents, appears openly and directly as a means for the destruction of trade unionism.

The exposure of the methods of imperialism and its tools, and the development of effective methods of combatting them, is the most important task facing our party and the left wing.

## Have We Prosperity?

Yes. • This is the scientific answer to the caption. But is this prosperity all inclusive or one-sided?

Here is the answer:

**CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The offices of the Motten Distributing Co., 1010 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, were the scene of a near riot when over a thousand jobless, seeking work, stormed the building.**

**The men began gathering at the doors of the company at 5:30 a. m. in response to a newspaper ad for 100 men to distribute telephone directories. By 6:45 ever a thousand men formed a milling mob in the rear of the building where they had been instructed to apply for jobs. When the rear door was opened the men made a rush forword each hoping to be in time to be hired. In the rush windows were broken and as the crowd inside grew, a partition gave way and the crowd surged into the main office of the company.**

**The men packed in like sardines, and unable to force their way out, were forced to stand for three hours while waiting to be hired. The company officials did not even condescend to inform them why no one had as yet been hired by 9:00 a. m., or whether or not enybody would ever be hired. The men, many of whom had been out of work for months and were flat broke, were in no mood to be bullied and shoved about by the officials of the company, and soon fists began to fly. Police reserves were called out and cleared the building with their usual brutal tactics. Later some 60 man were hired and the rest dispersed, and told to "keep moving."**

It is not necessary to adorn this tale by pointing the moral.


Subscribe!


# The New Drive on Militant Trade Unionism

ARTICLE X.
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

THE present position of the socialist party bureaucracy is the inevitable result of their insanity and unwillingness to draw the correct conclusions relative to imperialism—the final stage of capitalism, of their denial of the role of a revolutionary party, of the necessity for the dictatorship of the working class, of their failure to understand the role of the trade unions as the rallying centers of the whole working class, of their failure to understand the methods and reasons for the struggle for immediate demands in the period of imperialism, and of their endeavor to draw a line between the masses of the Soviet Union and the proletarian state power of the Soviet Union.

THE socialist bureaucracy becomes the ally of the trade union bureaucracy and, not so openly because of their better understanding of the means of fooling the masses, but just as consciously, the ally of imperialism itself.

For the struggle between right and left in the trade unions is essentially a struggle between those elements who feel the pressure of imperialism and those who benefit from it to some extent.

THE socialist party bureaucracy has the ambition to become the intellectual expression of the trade union bureaucracy. It dreams of leading a labor party, of becoming His Majesty Morgan's loyal opposition. It will not lead workers to struggle because it thus comes into conflict with trade union officialdom and the ruling class and jeopardizes its chances of "sane and constructive leadership."

Lest some reader think the above is an exaggeration of the policy of the socialist party bureaucracy and that it still retains some integrity, I will quote from an article by David P. Berenberg published in the New Leader for Dec. 25. It is called "Until the Spree" is Over."

THE whole theory of betrayal and of profiting from betrayal is set forth in detail in this article. I will quote at length for the reason that rarely does one come across such a perfect sample of "socialist" thot.

Berenberg predicts a crisis and a crash. Does this lead him to the conclusion that a united front with the Communist Party, the left sections of the labor movement, will be needed to beat back the tide of reaction?

Does Berenberg even visualize the socialist party leading these struggles?

HE does neither. He simply lays down a program by which the masses can be betrayed wholesale—by the socialist party.

In "Point 4" Berenberg says:

**When wages all along the line go down, the worker will begin to clamp out of his trance. . . He will be reduced to penury—in some cases to starvation. Then what? If this were Great Britain the worker would turn to the Labor Party. HERE, THE COMMUNISTS WILL GET HIM. . . LET US NOT FOOL OURSELVES. . . WHEN THE AMERICAN WORKER GROWS RADICAL HE WANTS TO DREAM SOMETHING. He has not been trained to constructive political thinking. . . The Communist chap is going to get him.**

I am not predicting the Communist revolution, WASHINGTON AND WALL STREET WILL DE PREPARED TO MEET THE EMERGENCY. . . The jails will be filled with politicals; new "red" laws will appear. . . a feeling of futility and meanness will be left behind. (Emphasis mine.)

ONE will notice that nowhere does Berenberg speak of the role of the socialist party in the gigantic struggles he predicts—and in which prediction he is correct. The reason he does not mention the socialist party or issue a clarion call for it to prepare for this period of battle is apparent in "Point 3.":

**Then WILL FOLLOW THE SOBER MOOD during which the American worker will learn to approach his problems like a mature person. . . THEN WE WILL HAVE OUR INNINGS, if we have sense to offer him. (Emphasis mine.)**

IT is almost needless to say that all this is precisely the line of reasoning followed by socialist officialdom the world over. The conditions of life become unendurable (as in Germany), the workers organize to overthrow their oppressors and the oppressors' state, the socialist bureaucracy sobs tears the struggle, becomes the ally of the capitalist class and when the workers are beaten back to a lowered standard of living (as they have been in Germany) cries out to them:

**"See, didn't we always tell you, you must wait for evolution and not try revolution?"** Among workers there is a very obscene but completely descriptive phrase for characterizing this kind of treachery.

So far, a fascist or semi-fascist dictatorship has followed this kind of "evolutionary" policy.

BUT what of the present period when the basis must be laid for the inevitable struggle? What of the millions of workers who do not share in the prosperity and who need organization, instruction in the elementary theory and tasks of the class struggle? What of the paralysis and death that come to a labor movement which abandons all idea of struggle because of oops thrown to various sections of it by the ruling class with a deadly purpose in mind—like a thief throwa a chunk of poisoned meat in the dog who endangers the success of his looting expedition?

BERENBERG replies and in replying, he gives away the secret:

"Item 4:"

**FOR THE PRESENT THERE IS NOTHING TO BE DONE. NO AMOUNT OF 'HUSTLING,' 'DRIVING,' 'URGING,' 'GETTING TOGETHER,' or whatever else it may be called, WILL BRING NEARER BY A SINGLE SECOND THE TRAIN OF CIRCUMSTANCES THAT ALONE CAN MAKE THE WORKER RECEPTIVE TO OUR PROGRAM. Social forces will bring him our way at last. (Emphasis mine).**

It is any wonder that a leadership which exudes this poisonous fatalism finds itself in the camp of the sworn enemies of the working class—the agents of imperialism in the labor movement?

THIS doctrine, a product of a pseudo-intellectualism which partakes of the atmosphere of the dim recesses of Greenwich Village and the smugness of the well-paid labor leaders in class-banquet costs at a Civic Federation dinner, is a denial of Marxism which sees social forces as something the revolutionist must use and not wait for. Revolutionists, as Marx pointed out, make history just as well as history makes revolutionists.

THIS is the philosophy with which the intellectuals of the socialist party have been saturating the leadership of the trade unions, under their influence. It finds its reflection in the policy of worker-employer cooperation and "efficiency unionism" in such formerly militant organizations as the International Ladies' Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

This policy, hitherto pursued with some caution by the leadership of these unions, has been given a tremendous impetus by the outright pressure of the American Federation officialdom and now converges with the "Baltimore and Ohio" plans, Watson-Parker government mediation, (the governor's commission in New York in war on the sections of the membership which are not under the influence of the socialist party bureaucracy.

ONLY agreement on main lines of policy could bring such close organizational cooperation as can be seen in New York and elsewhere with Tammany Hall supporters enlisted side by side with the New Leader, the Daily Forward, the needle trade union officialdom and the socialist party bureaucracy against the majority of the membership.

The socialist party leadership is not only "making leva to reaction," as Norman Thomas so delightfully puts it, but has long age lost its virginity, become promiscuous and appears as a hardened old madam whose role is that of procuring new recruits for the house of prostitution where workers are supposed to lose all shame and which is run under the name of "American trade unionism" by the labor agents of imperialism—the Greens, Wells, Lewises and other lesser lights.

(To be continued.)

# Peasant Newspapers in the Soviet Union

(Special Moscow Correspondence of WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

NOT so long ago the labor press throuout the world proudly noted on the "Krestianskaya Gazetta" peasants' Gazette), the great farm weekly of Soviet Russia, had attained the circulation of a million copies. A paper like this is a power to be reckoned with in any country and doubly so in Russia, where a single newspaper may and often does spread its light to every man woman and child in a whole village. The history, growth, achievements and functioning of this paper is therefore sure to interest all readers of the workers' press the world over.

**History of Peasant Papers.**

Prior to 1917 there was no special peasant paper in all Itussia, and the establishment of a publication for the peasantry was undertaken only after the November revolution. During the first period of the development of the Workers' and Peasants' Republic, newspapers functioned chiefly as a means of carrying the news of civil war and anti-intervention struggles to the masses. Papers at this time were distributed free of charge and large quantities were printed. With the advent of the new economic policy, government support to the press was curtailed, papers had to be paid for, circulation naturally dropped, and the work of making the newspapers real, self-supporting organs of mass expression was begun in earnest.

By the end of 1923 eight provincial peasant papers had been established on a self-supporting basis, including the central peasant daily, "Bidnota," which then had a circulation of 15,000. This circulation has since been built up to 200,000. This daily, which is linked up with "Pravda," is, however, rather an organ for the most advanced peasant elements. The very fact of its being a daily is a sign of this since the mass of the peasantry, tho finding a newspaper a necessity, has not yet come to the point of requiring news in daily installments. Obviously a cheap, popular, weekly, mass organ was needed and the XIII Party Congress issued instructions for the founding of the "Krestianskaya Gazetta" as a bridge between the peasants and the party organization.

**Reaches Million.**

Its tremendous paid circulation and army of peasant correspondents proves that it has become this in every sense of the word. Now that this circulation has passed the million mark it may well boast of being the most popular farm paper in the world, and certainly the most intimately connected with its readers. This circulation is not localized but spreads all the way from Kamchatka in Crimea, nor is an army of hawkers necessary to keep this circulation from falling.

**Has Six Editions.**

This paper acquaints its readers with the international situation, with domestic affairs, gives agricultural advice and serves all other usual functions of a farm paper. In order properly to serve this vast field it publishes six editions, one each for Siberia, Caucasus, Crimea, Ukrainia, Central Russia and the Red Army. The first three to five pages are the same in all editions, the remaining three to five very.

**Peasant Correspondents.**

The cost of a paid professional news-gathering service over this vast territory would be prohibitive—and what is more important, would defeat one of the basic functions of this paper. So its news comes from an army of voluntary correspondents from every corner of the land. "Selkors" (rural correspondents) or "Sovietskors," the rural counterpart to the "Rabkor" or worker correspondent of the factory and workshop. This is not a very old institution even in Russia but to date it has developed by leaps and bounds.

In January, 1924, there were only 80 registered Selkors on this sheet, a year later there were already 1,735. While by November, 1925, there were no less than 5,052 regular volunteer contributors to the paper. The latest available figure (January, 1926) gives 5,645. In addition, there are almost a thousand women Selkors writing for the "Krestianka," the women's paper, and a considerable number for the peasant youth paper, both of which, with several others to be listed later, are published here.

But this army of volunteer "Journalists" by no means exhausts the list of those who write to and for the Krestianskaya Gazetta. In 1923 about 1,000 letters a month were received, a year later this had increased five fold, and December, 1925, a total of 63,971 communications were received by this newspaper. The nunmber by no means shows a steady mechanical increase but varies widely from month to month, according to the time at the peasant's disposal for writing, and his interest in matters that call for communication. Thus, shortly before the collection of the taxes there was a very heavy correspondence, and again was another flood of letters asking

It must be noted that altho on the staff of twenty secretaries reads the letters and determines it according to the questions raised. Matters dealing with law and legislation are referred for reply to one of the 400 experts on soviet law attached as collaborators to the newspaper. Questions of agriculture are similarly dealt with in detail by the experts employed by the peoples' commissariat for agriculture. Similarly with other departments of the government. There is nothing cursory or superficial in the treatment given this correspondence—it is the veire of the peasant masses, and it le heeded carefully.

Recently the tax laws were ramodelled by the Narkomfin in response to peasant correspondence, and Lenin, prior to the introduction of the new economic policy, gave serious heed to similar communications. After Lenin's death the council of people's commissars provided for the preparation of a monthly summary of this peasant correspondence for the information of all members of the highest governmental units. Thus it can be seen that this is probably the most significant peasant tribune that the world has ever seen.

There are results from these complaints if they are found lo be justified. Thus during the past year there were recorded 452 cases brot to trial as a result of letters of complaint, 108 Communist Party members were expelled and 53 were disciplined, 532 officials were removed from their positions, 150 subjected to lesser penalties and 22 imprisoned.

**Publish Many Journals.**

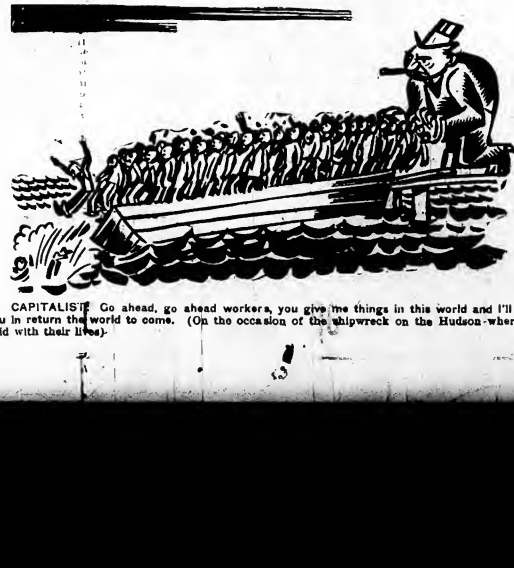
This publishing house issues not only this million-copy weekly, and this 200,000 daily, but also quite a list of special organs for the country-side. These is a comic paper, Lapot (Bast shoe) 50,000; Krestyanka, women's paper, 50,000; "Sam Sebye Agronom" (I am my own agronome) 70,000, Peasant Youth 50,000, Koustarni (Home Artisan Journal) 50,000, Peasant Journal 50,000; Soviet Way (organ for members and officials in the village soviets) 15,000; Selkor, (organ of the peasant correspondents) 15,000; the Chitalnya (organ for the anti-illiteracy reading huts, 50,000.

**Many Languages.**

This is just one of the many establishments for the printing and spreading of peasant literature and newspapers. These are published not only in Russian, but in Jewish, Armenian, Ukrainian, Tartar, etc. All in all they weave a network of contacts between city and country, between the ever-vigilant Communist Party and the vast masses it leeds on the road of the revolution.


**Subscribe to the**
**The American Worker Correspondent**
**1113 W. Washington Blvd.,**
**Chicago, Ill.**


## Sending Them to a Certain Death



CAPITALIST: Go ahead, go ahead workers, you give me things in this world and I'll give you in return the world to come. (On the occasion of the shipwreck on the Hudson-where 51 paid with their lives).


# UPTON SINCLAIR'S NEW NOVEL

Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)

IX.

"There will be, Bunny, rast assured—if I should hust, boss, in Washington, nothing would ever convince Roscoe and O'Reilly that I hadn't wormed it out of you. I'm afraid nothing would convince your father, either. But I want to be sure that your own mind is clear, you'll know I haven't been dishonorable."

Bunny gave Jim his hand on it; and next one of the tworom poker players who sat all night in the smoke-filled living room of the "ranch house" at Paradise could have settled more perfectly the part of impassivity. Bunny even made himself finish lunch, and he wrote a check to cover part of the debt of the labor college, and gave his friend a hearty farewell and best wishes for his new job. Then he drove off in his car, and was free to look as he left, which was quite unhappy.

He decided that it was his duty to tell his father about this conversation. It couldn't make any difference to Dan Irving's work, and it might yet be possible to keep Dad out of the mess. But when the elder Irving got home that evening Bunny had no time to get in a word. "Wall, son, we got those leases!"

"You don't say. Dad!"

"They've been approved, and Verne left for Washington today. They'll be signed next week, and you and me are going to take a trip and have some fun!"

IX.

Joe and Jack Marries had been out of jail for a couple of months, their comrades of the Workers' Party having raised together the bail. Now came their trial, with several other members of the party. The state was undertaking to show that this organization was nothing but the Communist Party under a camouflage, it was the "legal" part of the organization, but the real direction was in the hands of an "underground" group, which received funds and book orders from Moscow. It advocated the forcible overthrow of the "capitalist state," and the setting up of a "dictatorship of the proletariat," after the Russian pattern. On the other hand, the indicted men claimed that they had organized a legitimate working-class political party, and their attitude to violence was purely defensive. They believed the capitalists would never permit the power to be taken from them peaceably, so the way they who would overthrow the constitution, and the workers would have to defend them.

The prisoners were all tried at once, and the period lasted for three weeks and was quite an education in contemporary problems—or would have been, had the newspapers reported both sides. To get the workers' side you had to sit in the courtroom, and Bunny went whenever he could get loose from the university. He was there when the prosecution put on a "surprise" witness, and it was a surprise to Bunny also: his boyhood friend, Ben Skutt! Ben, it appeared, had grown a beard and had taken a course in the Moscow dialect, and had turned up as an old worker out of a job, and been admitted to the Workers' Party, and before long he got a job in the office. Now he had harrowing stories to tell of the criminal things he had heard said, and of efforts the party had made to induce the oil workers to rise and destroy the wells. On the other hand, as Bunny was told by Ikey Mennes, the Communists were ready to swear that Ben Skutt had himself done all the proposing of destruction at the crisis of the strike he had spent his time insisting that the only way to save the situation was to get a bunch of real fighting men and burn up half a dozen oil fields.

(Continued tomorrow.)


## CONGRESSMEN OBJECT TO POISON IN BOOZE; MAKE IT UNANIMOUS!

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Many members of the present congress "drink to excess," was charged on the floor of the house by Rep. Celler (D) of New York, in the course of heated debate over the government's practice of poisoning denaturants in industrial alcohol.**

**Celler made his charge in commenting on a resolution just introduced by his colleague, Rep. Black (D) of New York, which would make the government liable to homicide charges in cases where drinkers died from the effects of wood alcohol or other denaturant poisoning.**

**In the senate, Senator Edwards of New Jersey, introduced a resolution calling on Secretary of the Treasury Mellon for "all information," on the practice of poisoning alcohol.**

**After denouncing the practice as unciviliged, Rep. Celler demanded congress put an end to it.**

For a Labor Party.
For the 40 Hour Week.

EDITION

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 302. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

RADICALS observe Christmas, not because they feel like worshipping the descent of the stork on a lowly Bethlehem domicile, but for the good and sufficient reason that all human beings like to surrender to christianity at least once a year. The catholic church knows thru the confessional that all people are human, and the ability of the catholic church to diagnose the cravings of human being is in no small degree responsible for that church's success.

• • •

SUCCESS: In the last analysis it means the ability to survive, and while the development of the tool of production is responsible for all change (and necessity is the mother of invention) there are so many by-products of this general principle that, as far as most people are concerned, the incidental things dominate the fundamental.

• • •

COMMUNISTS do not fall for descriptory philosophizing. The editorial staff of The DAILY WORKER does not write according to Heyle, but according to Lenin and Marx. Therefore you will not read any New Year sermons in The DAILY WORKER. Our sermons are just as fresh in June as in December. The New Republic is responsible for those observations. As you may know, The New Republic is a weekly magazine that caters to that section of the capitalist class that lives on dividends extracted from the enslaved workers by efficient slave drivers like Elbert Gary. The New Republic tribe abuse Gary for being so raw, but draw their dividends and abuse the Communists for being so raw—on the other side.

• • •

IN a decisive struggle between labor and capital The New Republic tribe will stick to the capitalist system. But in the meantime the liberals are a positive nuisance to the capitalist fundamentalists. And by capitalist fundamentalists I mean those who are convinced that any system is justified in using any means at its disposal to maintain its supremacy.

• • •

HERE is where The New Republic comes in. I am quoting from the issue of January 5, 1927. "A survey of world affairs as 1927 opens reveals a clear advance over the situation a year ago. In western Europe the tension has been greatly relaxed by the estrance of Germany into the league and the coming into effect of the Locarno treaties, and while the economic situation leaves much to be desired, it is now certain that the worst corner has been turned."

• • •

THE editorial hack who had to turn out a certain number of words for his employer turned out the kind of language that vegetarians, chiropractors, fanatics and anti-everythingites (for anti's sake) cherish. But what we are concerned with is the assumption that the league of nations wants peace, or that spiritual urges have a determining effect on the course of history. No. Those of us who write for an organization know that all things that are written do not always represent the views of the man behind the typewriter, but the collective view of the organization for which he works. The league of nations is the creature of imperialism, which only wants peace to the extent that it feels that peace may be conducive to its well-being.

• • •

WHEN a liberal paper suggests or states emphatically that the league of nations or any other creation of imperialism aims to eliminate war, the best thing we can do is to suggest that our readers indulge in a hearty guffaw. New Year's resolutions in capitalist papers have two eyes on the advertising revenue that flows from increased circulation. We tell the truth as we see it, because that is our business.

# BIG NAVY MEN IN HOUSE SURE OF NEW GRAFT

## *To Build Three Boats at $16,000,000 Each*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Champions of a bigger American navy scented victory today as they closed in for the ailmax of their fight in the house for three new cruisers.

With the defenders of the administration program weakened by the defection of many republican stalwarts, it appeared likely the house would adopt the cruiser proposal.

**Cost $16,000,000.**

Rep. Tilson, of Connecticut, republican leader, who is slated to move an amendment to the naval supply bill, said that $500,000 to $600,000 would cover preliminary work on the ships. Modern cruisers, completely armed, cost $16,000,000 each.

Whether the support pledged by influential republicans would melt all opposition appeared to be a matter of doubt. The "big navy" forces listed speaker Longworth, Rep. Begs of Ohio, assistant republican floor leader; Rep. Snell (R.) of New York, chairman of the rules committee, and Rep. Garrett of Tennessee, the democratic leader, as supporters.

**Bill Will Pass.**

Rep. Butler (R) of Pennsylvania, chairman of the house naval affairs committee, predicted the three cruiser amendment would be adopted. If this is done he will move an amendment to his bill authorizing ten cruisers, limiting the number to seven, he said.

Passage of this bill and the British measure authorizing the elevation of big guns on American ships from 15 to 30 degrees will constitute the future "big navy" program for this session, Butler said.

• • •

**Naval Chairman Exposed.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. —(FP)— Chairman Butler of the house committee on naval affairs, who has appealed to the country for $400,000,000 for new construction in the navy, has been exposed in flagrant misrepresentation of the naval strength of Great Britain, which he used as a comparison.

Butler, leader of the bigger navy activation, declared that "England has already built 40 of these cruisers," when talking of new light cruisers. He left the impression that Britain had, since the war, been engaging in a tremendous expansion of her naval strength.

**Make Investigation.**

The national council for prevention of war has compiled records to show that all but 8 of the 40 light cruisers possessed by Britain were completed prior to the Washington conference on naval limitation; 26 of them were finished before the end of the war. All of the cruisers owned by the American navy were completed between 1923 and 1925. The average age of the British cruisers is 8 years, and of the American only 2 years. Moreover, 34 of the 40 British light cruisers are of less than 5,000 tons—the minimum size for effective use in modern naval warfare is offensive fighting. The average is below 5,000 tons. All of the 10 American light cruisers are of 7,500 tons each.

In speed, range of guns, and capacity to carry airplanes, the American light cruiser fleet far outranks the British.

**Paneme Canal Tells.**

PANAMA CITY. — Tells to the amount of $154,064,037 were collected from 37,589 commercial vessels which passed thru the canal from its opening on Aug. 15, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1926, according to the report of the governor of the canal zone.

# VIENNA'S SUICIDE LIST FOR 1926 TOTALS 720; YOUNGEST 3, OLDEST 80

(Special to The Daily Worker)

VIENNA.—This city's suicide record for 1926 reaches the astonishing total of 720, with the maiming of 1,100 more who attempted self-destruction but failed. The city keeps a grim book, in which is noted with scientific accuracy every detail of the suicide and of the hour, weather conditions, etc., associated with the case.

Of the 720 who killed themselves here last year the youngest was a child of 3 and the oldest was 80. In one case two girls at 16 bound themselves together and jumped into the river.

The cause of the epidemic is said to be now a spirit of hopelessness rather than the pangs of misery in the first pre-war years.

# SIGMAN'S THUGS ASSAULT LOYAL N. Y. UNIONIST

## *Cloakmaker Is Near Death from Beating*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK. — Joseph De Mola, chairman of the Menroe Dress shop at 322 7th avenue is in Bellevue Hospital today on the brink of death, the victim of ruthless gangster violence. He was attacked by two gangsters and beaten senseless with lead pipe on the last day of the year after he had refused to ask the workers of the shop to attend a meeting arranged by the international under the leadership of President Morris Sigman to further its unionwrecking campaign in the dressmakers' union.

**Supported Local.**

According to workers in the shop, De Mola was approached by a business agent of the International just after the noon hour and asked to attend the meeting and invite the other workers of the shop. He refused that the workers had voted for the present administration of the joint board which the International has opposed. Later, the management came to the meeting arranged by the International for the destruction of their local.

In the late afternoon, according to the eye-witnesses, two gangsters well known to be allied with the right wing forces, rushed into the shop and attacked the helpless De Mola. They beat him into insensibility before police could be called. De Mola was taken to Bellevue with a fractured skull, and the two gangsters, Louis Blumenfeld and H. Kurss arrested on charges of assault.

**Has 5 Children.**

De Mola, who is a presser, had received a threatening letter the previous week, according to his wife. It was anonymous, but declared that unless he ceased his activities for the joint board he would be "fixed up." De Mola and his wife have five small children. It is unlikely that he will recover.

**Even Murder.**

"This ruthless policy that does not even stop at murder shows plainly how little the bureaucracy cares for the workers' rights or even for their lives," declared Louis Hyman, manager of the joint board. "This attack is typical of the methods that are being used by the international to maintain power against the wishes of the majority of the members."

## LAW COMPELLING JUDGES TO GIVE FOURTH DEGREE OFFENDERS LIFE UPHELD

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The so-called Saumas laws passed by the state legislature, which require that judges must give life sentences to fourth degree offenders, were upheld by the appellate division of the supreme court as constitutional. The laws deprive judges of discretion in such cases and fourth degree offenders must receive the maximum sentence, despite possible mitigating circumstances.

In the opinion of the court, written by Judge E. S. K. Merrell, it was declared that the Saumes laws were no more arbitrary than the law requiring the death penalty for murder.

The court daneuneed what it declared as "the tendeny of recent years toward laxity in law enforcement and leniency to criminals," and said the increase in crime justified the legislature in passing such laws. A warning was given to judges that they must not refuse to enforce the law because their discretion is removed.

# WRATH AGAINST BRITISH GROWS AMONG CHINESE

## *Demonstrate at Hankow Against English*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 5. — British authorities have agreed to withdraw British marines from the British concession at Hankow, realizing that the presence of the marines may provoke further trouble, it was reported here today. The guarding of the Hankow concession would be left to the Chinese.

Advises from Hankow say Centonese officials claim that more than forty major and minor casualties were suffered by Chinese as a result of Monday's and Tuesday's incidents at the border of the British concession when a demonstration before the concessions was dispersed by British sailors. The Chinese accuse the sailers of "British cruelty."

A Chinese mass meeting at Hankow has demanded that the government present a 73-hour ultimatum to the British consul, insisting upon the dismissal of volunteers and police and an apology from the British for the recent incidents, according to an evening news dispatch. If the ultimatum is rejected, a general strike will be called against the British.

• • •

**Big Battle On.**

SHANGHAI, Jan. 5. — The battle between the northern and the Cantonese forces in the vicinity of Hangchow has being extended in scope today, with neither side having won any decisive advantage.

General Sun Chuang Fanz, commander of the northern forces said he will leave Nanking for Hangchow to personally direct the attack against Fuyang. Messages from Chekiang province say General Chang Kai-shek generalissimo of the Cantonese forces is personally leading the southernere.

A hundred wounded reached Shanghai from the front today. Heavy artillery firing was reported along the Chientang river.

• • •

**U. S. Ships at Hankow.**

LONDON, Jan. 5. — United States gunboats have anchbred off Hankow, according to a central news dispatch. Reports that women and children have been ordered from Hankow are unconfirmed.

# BAKERS JAILED FOR VIOLATING N. Y. INJUNCTION

## 10 Unionists Made Court Victims

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Nine members of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers' Union, Local 87, have been sentenced to jail here by Judge James C. Cropsey of the supreme court charged with violating an injunction issued by the court to prevent the union picketing a number of bakeries in Brooklyn. The injunction, which resulted in the jailing of the unionists, was issued more than a year ago. All of the unionists are Jewish.

**Must Pay Boss' Attorney.**

Coupled with the jail sentences, the judge ordered the injunction victim to pay the fee of the attorney for the New York Jewish Bakery Owners' Association, which was $500, and assessed them a fine of $250.

**9, 6, 4, Get 30 Days.**

Barnett Heller and Meyer Pollack, business agent of the union, were sentenced to 20 days. Harry Green, Isaac Lefkowitz, Jacob Reivel, Wassil Bazaan, Abraham Schrage, Max Hudnick, and Eli Provda received 10-day sentences.

The case was initiated by the Probalsky Brothers' bakery at 332 Sandiker avenue, Brooklyn.

An appeal from the decision will be taken, Charles Solomon, counsel for the union, announced.

## BULGARIAN OFFICIALS START YEAR BY MAKING THE USUAL ARRESTS

SOFIA, Bulgaria—Let no cynic say that the Bulgarian authorities do not possess a keen sense of humor.

In discussing the arrest of several persons alleged to be Communists, the officials report that it was not due to a new "plot" to overthrow the government, but merely "the usual arrests of Communists."

## FORTRESS ONCE USED AS POLITICAL PRISON NOW PUBLIC MUSEUM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCHLUSSELBURG, U. S. S. R.—What for centuries was a chamber of horrors is now a public museum. The old Schlusselburg fortress will be opened to the public, that they may see the cells where political prisoners under the czars wore out their lives in solitary confinement.

Here will be seen also the stens cell in which Ivan VI was murdered on instructions from government authorities, after 20 years of imprisonment, when his very identity was unknown to his jailers.

Send in your order for the Birth Day Edition! See Page Four.

# NICARAGUA TO BE TAKEN LIKE PANAMA STEAL

## *Permanent Occupation Seen in Latest Move*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.— American military occupation of Nicaragua has been placed on a semi-permanent basis, which is plainly intended to become just as permanent as the American occupation of Panama.

This view was widely entertained by diplomats and other observers here today, following the White House announcement that American marines and bluejackets are necessary in Nicaragua to protect the canal and naval base rights which the United States purchased from Nicaragua in 1914 for $3,000,000.

**Perpetual Occupation Seen.**

The occupational forces are to be maintained, it was made clear by President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg, despite the clamor in congress for their removal, and the widespread criticism of the policy which has appeared in the European and South American press.

Opponents of the administration's policy pointed out today that the Nicaraguan canal has not been started, and that the rights concerning it and the naval base are in perpetuity. From this they inferred that the right of American occupation to guard these treaty rights may similarly be construed as being in perpetuity.

**A La Panama.**

The American policy toward Nicaragua, it is pointed out, bears a striking resemblance to the American policy in Panama. Acquisition of canal rights was followed by occupation to guard the canal, and this has been followed more recently by the consummation of a treaty which makes Panama a virtual American dependency.

Representatives of the liberal revolutionists in Nicaragua denied today there was any necessity for American troops to protect the canal or naval base rights. These are not at issue in this present civil war raging between Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, who claims the constitutional presidency of the country, and Adolfo Diaz, who was elevated to the presidency of the republic by the state department.

**Canal Not Involved.**

"I do not know that the canal rights or the naval base concession are threatened by anybody," said Dr. T. S. Vaca, the Sacasa ambassador, today.

"There is no canal under construction and the marines have been landed at points on the Nicaraguan coast the farthest from the site of the projected canal.

**Fight Bankers.**

"The constitutional government of Dr. Sacasa has never questioned the rights granted by direct or indirect word or action. This matter has been entirely foreign to the issues at stake in the struggle to re-establish constitutional government in Nicaragua and free the country from an onerous and irresponsible bankers' rule.

"According to messages, the American marines in Puerto Cabezas end continue to hold war materiale belonging to the constitutional government, thereby obstructing military operations of its army."

**Disarmed Liberals.**

Puarto Cabezas is the liberals' capital. It was occupied by Admiral Julian Latimer last week, and the American commander proceeded to establish a censorship, and to disarm combatants.

## *Another Explosion on Boat Wipes Out Workers' Lives, Injuring Many*

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—The French four-masted schooner Richelieu was a total loss today, three men are missing and believed dead, and 37 men are injured in Baltimore hospitals, the result of an explosion and fire aboard the vessel. All of the missing are Negro deckmen, and 31 of those injured are also Negroes.

# Kellogg to Face Nicaragua Grill By Senate Body

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg is to be called before the senate's foreign relations committee to explain the administration's Nicaraguan policy, which has resulted in American military occupation of Nicaragua's principal ports and cities, it was announced today.

The decision to summon Kellogg was reached after a session of the committee this morning which lasted for an hour and a half, and at which the Wheeler resolution was discussed at some length. The resolution demands the immediate withdrawal of American marines and blue-jackets from Nicaragua on the ground that no American interests are endangered there.

**To Conduct Hearings.**

No action was taken on the Wheeler resolution, but a sub-committee consisting of Senators Shipstead (FL) of Minnesota, Pittman (D) of Nevada, and Willis (R) of Ohio, was appointed to conduct hearings on the Shipstead resolution, which would prohibit the state department from using troops to insure the collection of any bankers' loan to a foreign country, or from becoming a party to any agreement involving such private loans.

Today's meeting of the committee the first in weeks, was attended by fourteen members—attesting to the interest which the administration's Central American policy has aroused in senatorial minds.

**Look Into Press Tales.**

There was a full discussion, it was learned, of the whole aspect of the Coolidge-Kellogg policy in Central America, and among the matters dwelt upon was the legal right by Secretary Kellogg that the state department had in spite of any anti-Mexican stories in the press it was indicated that Secretary Kellog will be asked about this, and also at other times when he appears before the committee.

Kellogg will appear before the committee in executive session and be asked to divulge what evidence the department has of any conspiracy the allegedly "bolshevik" activities of Mexico in Nicaragua and Central America. The secretary declined to divulge this yesterday in response to the Lenroot-La Follette resolution, saying it was not compatible with the public interest."

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—

## *New Aid to Wall Street's Puppet.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The state department today lifted the embargo on arms and ammunition to the Diaz government in Nicaragua. This was regarded as definitely aligning the state department with Adolfo Diaz in his efforts to suppress the liberal revolution under Dr. Juan Sacasa.

## COOLIDGE PRESS GAG FAILS

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON— (FP)— President Coolidge has failed in two of the most striking moves of press-gagging ever attempted by a chief executive of the United States—his lecture to the press correspondents in Washington thru his spokesman, the duty of the newspaper men to support his foreign policies regardless of facts and principles that would jeopardize them.

Resentment at his cool assumption that the press of the country should give him a blank check for any deal he may wish to venture in Latin America or China or Europe has damed up in radical, liberal and conservative editorial offices alike. A crawl and some sort of apology from Coolidge is now anticipated.

On the afternoon before New Years day the press men went to the White House and were astonished to hear from the "spokesman" a long and involve discussion of their duty.

**"Brass Check" Press Rebels.**

Its told them it was their business to show the outside world that the Washington government has a united national sentiment behind its policies. This statement was made in face of a bitter controversy between the newspaper men and the state department over the department's denial of obvious facts as to the raid on Nicaragua, the censorship established there, and the receipt of protests against this raid. The press had not called Kellogg a liar, it had published the statements of both sides and left the public to choose between documentary evidence and Kellogg's word.

What made Coolidge the bolder in his position of a nationwide self-censorship by newspapers in order to hide his foreign aggression from the American people, was the defeat of January 1, with the going into effect of the Mexican land and oil laws, against which Kellogg had protested and threatened in vain.

The situation, forgetful how the press treated Woodrow Wilson when he sought to cover up his own autocratic acts, assumed that the big business press and its imitators would be glad to bulp bim eppress unfavorable news to the consequences of his imperialistic blunders. Instead, the New York papers came back at him with rebukes that give him a worse position than he has ever held before with the people.

**Wheeler Introduces Resolution.**

When congress opened on Jan. 3, after the holiday recess, Senator Wheeler of Montana offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that the United States marines should be withdrawn from Nicaragua and our warships should be withdrawn from Nicaraguan ports."

In this resolution he recited the legal election of Solorzano and Sacasa as president and vice-president of Nicaragua in 1924, the constitutional succession of Sacasa to the presidency when Solorzano was forced by a military coup to resign, and the victim of Kellogg in recognizing as president Adolfo Diaz, who was never legally chosen.

**Kellogg Gets "Busy."**

He declared that there could not maintain a stable government without the aid of American warships and marines, that warships were ordered to Nicaraguan waters and Admiral Latimer under government orders landed marines and cut off the Liberals from their supply base and established a censorship against the constitutional government of Sacasa "which tended to hinder and obstruct the Liberal forces" in their fight in re-establish constitutional government. He declared further that no American lives or property have been endangered by the Liberal forces and that, under the circumstances, Latimer's actions have violated international law.

Kellogg, on the same day, cancelled his press interview for the week-end, "busy" to see the correspondents, and thereby cut off the public from any official information as to what he was doing in Nicaragua, Mexico, China or elsewhere.

# MEXICAN RAID VICTIM BOUND OVER TO JURY

MELROSE PARK, Ill., Jan. 5. — Augustine Morales, arrested several weeks ago in a police raid upon the car homes of Mexican railroad workers here, the raid prompted by the death of an officer and a Mexican, was bound over to the grand jury charged with the murder of Officer Lyman Seahl.

When Morales as the sole witness, the coroner's jury charged him with the murder of the officer without a particle of evidance being presented. Regarding the death of the Mexican, Jess Sanchez, the jury found that he met his death at the hand of Officer Seahl. The verdict in this death was "justifiable homicide."

His interpreter was Mexican vice-consul Amador. The defense attorney is Mary Belle Spencer. It was shown that Morales was badly beaten up when he was arrested far from the scene of the shooting by officers.

# KOLLONTAI PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY (By Mail).—Alexandria Kollontai, Soviet minister to Mexico, presented her credentials to the Mexican government on December 24. All members of the cabinet were present and the ceremony was witnessed by the largest gathering in years, even the spacious patio of the president's wing of the national palace being jammed with people unable to wedge into the reception salon. A special departure from precedent was made by the presence of a military band to greet the new representative, and President Calles sent flowers to the U. S. S. R. legation after the function, with a personal greeting to Kollontai.

In her address Kollontai pointed out the similarity of problems facing the two countries which serve to unite them with common aspirations—especially the problem of outside imperialism. She expressed the hope that Mexico and the U. S. S. R. would soon be able to establish direct commercial relations. The address of the Polpred closed with the statement that the U. S. S. R. esteemed Mexico for its courage in defending its independence.

President Calles, in replying, stated that "Mexico had long been subject to tyranny created and sustained by an arrogant and greedy capitalism," and that it thus had the sympathy and experience to understand Russia; "long and sad experience has taught us how praiseworthy and noble is the fierce of a nation that has spent of its blood and soul to make a conquest of liberty."

President Calles declared that the Mexican government is ready to give all its help and its full support to the representative of the U. S. S. R. in her task as fall of responsibility.

# DEPORTATION OF VAJTAUER DUE TO LABOR ACTIVITY

## Decree Calls for His Immediate Expulsion

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The decree of the department of labor in the case of Emanuel Vajtauer, Czecho-Slovak radical, has been confirmed and he will be immediately daported from the United States.

Vajtauer was arrested for a deportation hearing in Chicago on April 4, 1924, as the result of an anonymous complaint, and was charged with "believing in or advising" the overthrow of the government of the United States.

"Evidence."

The first hearing, after a number of continuances, was had on the 14th of May, 1924, and the government introduced into evidence a pamphlet alleged to have been written by Vajtanar in his native language: "Revolution and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," as well as a copy of the proceedings of the fourth congress of the Communist international, a volume which is to be found in a number of American libraries and on sale at various labor bookstores.

Question Entry.

The authorities introduced an act passed by congress which read that:

"Whenever any alien attempts to enter the United States the burden of proof shall be upon such alien to establish that he is not subject to exclusion under any provision of the immigration laws; and in any deportation proceeding against any alien the burden of proof shall be upon such alien to show that he entered the United States lawfully, and the time, place and manner of such entry into the United States."

Proved Legal Entry.

The attorney for the defense proved that Vajtauer had legally entered the country, and introduced the passport granted to him. But the authorities persisted in their efforts to have him deported. His work in the movement of the Czecho-Slovak workers of this country, to which he had applied himself from the moment of his arrival in the United States, was the real reason for the anxiety of the department of labor to exclude him from America.

The case was appealed, and the verdict just rendered means that Vajtaner will be immediately shipped out. This case is similar to the Surmenti case, which is now pending, and involves the right of political refugees enjoying asylum in this country, a tradition which the United States has held for scores of years. It is pointed out that the fate which awaits Surmenti is even worse than that of Vajtaner, for it is the intention of the department of labor, at the request of the Italian government, to send Surmenti back to Italy where certain imprisonment or death awaits him at the hands of the fascisti.

The Vajtauer case was defended by International Labor Defense, which is also working to prevent the deportation of Sormenti.

## WILL ROGERS TRACES MOSCOW INFLUENCE IN RECENT EARTHQUAKES

Will Rogers, the cowboy humorist, says that the recent earthquake was the only thing we ever split 50-50 with Mexico, and that it is lucky for our neighboring state that she didn't cop off too much of it or she would have had a note from Kellogg. Will suggests that it is the influence of Moscow that caused the upheaval.


No Communist Home Can Be Without a

Red Calender

A beautiful and characteristic portrait of Lenin, mounted on a handsome red cardboard, with a list of the most important revolutionary dates. Indispensable for your home or your headquarters. A limited supply on hand. Order now before the supply is exhausted.

Price 25 cents each. 10 cents each in lots of 10 or more.

Daily Worker Publishing Company
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.


# Insect by Traveling University of Philippine Hospitality Does Mischief

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA.—(By Mail.)— The Filipinos here are offended by the neglect of the courtesies which they had arranged for the so-called traveling university, which has just been here on the S. S. Ryndam. The faculty and students of the University of the Philippines had prepared a program including addresses, a banquet and other social festivities for the visitors. The program had received the approval of the local representative and the cabled acceptance of the party.

When the boat arrived, somewhat ahead of schedule, the party was met by a committee from the governor-general's headquarters and taken to the Malacanang Palace, where Admiral Kittell addressed them on the American occupation of the islands. Trips were arranged for the students by the Americans.

Only thirty of the visiting students attended the banquet at the University of the Philippines. The first American to speak at the table immediately offended by remarks directed ad against Philippine independence. The challenge was taken up by Filipino speakers who followed him. Altho an American had introduced the subject the Filipinos are being generally criticised for using the banquet for propaganda purposes.

The whole incident happened during the absence of Gen. Wood at Baguio. It is possible that the young students prefarred sightseeing to the banquet, but there is a feeling here that the whole thing was steered by the official group. The fact that five professors aboard the Ryndam express sympathy for the cause of Philippine independence does not counterbalance the harm done by the occurrence.

# GLIMPSE INTO BOWERY OF NEW YORK REVEALS WHAT 'PROSPERITY' MEANS; THOUSANDS THERE ARE UNEMPLOYED

By FRED HARRIS, Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Let Judge Gary of the steel trust declare a 40%, $200,000,000 dividend. Let the U. S. treasury pay a $150,000,000 refund of taxes. Let Secretary Davis of the U. S. department of labor proclaim high wages and little unemployment. Yes, let all the spokesmen of the U. S. chamber of commerce join in a unanimous chorus of prosperity. It don't mean a thing to the men on the Bowery, New York's center for the unemployed.

Where surplus labor is found, there are also employment agencies to exploit the dependency of the former. Kane's Employment Office for railroad Bowery center. Here assemble all the not eaten since yesterday." The the air. Everybody is waiting for laborers may be called a typical men who have no jobs, and who have time la 1 p. m. Prevailing anxiety is something. Finally it arrives. A big ten gallon kettle of "soup." The men file in line, pass by the kettle, get their ration and then crawl into some corner to devour their meal.

"Bean Soup."

"It ain't so bad." This from a man answering to the name of Jim. "Better than nothing. Only for this we'd be starving. Want some?"

It is referred to as "bean soup," but closar investigation proves it to be hot water with chunks of bread. Now and then a stray bean. It seems that the railroad companies furnish this free meal once a day. No doubt, to keep the slaves alive and ready to go to work whenever wanted. The discussion turns to work. A hot debate ensues about the prevailing rate of wages. Jim says it's 44½ cents an hour, his opponent, that 44 cents is top wage. Finally they agree that possibly, due to the slack season, the railroads cannot afford to pay more than 44 cents. But everybody expresses conviction that, as soon as work picks up again, that wages will be raised to its former peak, nearly 44½ cents an hour.

Kane's sell these laboring jobs for $3.00. The men are taken out to the "road," and usually work about ten hours a day.

"You see," says Jim, "more hours—more pay." Everybody agrees.

The hunkhouses? "Oh, well, we don't expect any hotels along the road, and besides, the rent is low."

Poor Food.

The food consists mostly of what is available. The charge for board is from $7 to $9 a week.

President Green of the A. F. of L. may not know that there are several million laborers who should be organized. He may never know that. The laborers are the lowest strata of capitalist society. When roused to a class consciousness they will prove the backbone of the proletarian army. There is a fertile field for organization work.

## Kip Ought to Have Known What He Was Getting, Says Court

NEW YORK.—Leonard Kip Rhinelander still has a mulatto wife, under a decision of the appellate division of the supreme court, which upholds the lower court in denying him an annulment of his marriage to Alice Beatrice Jones, the daughter of a coachman.

The court holds that the wealthy young man had ample opportunity before his marriage to learn that his intended bride had colored blood.

Send in your order for the Birthday Edition! See page four!

## AMERICANS AND FRENCH DECLARE WAR AGAINST BRITISH TIRE MAKERS

LONDON.—British manufacturers of automobile tires are suffering from a devastating competition with American and French companies. The common shares in the Dunlop company have shrunk in value to the extent of $25,000,000.

The British claim that the French are taking advantage of the rate of exchange to dump tires onto the British market, while they charge the Americans with an outright mave to break the monopoly which Britain practically now possesses in the supply of raw rubber.

# HONOR MEMORY OF LENIN HERE ON JANUARY 23

## Third Great Meeting at Ashland Auditorium

When workers of Chicago gather at Ashland Auditorium on Jan. 23 it will be the third time they have met to commemorate the memory of Nicolai Lenin, great leader and teacher of the revolutionary workers the world over. It was on Jan. 23, 1924 that Lenin passed away and deprived the workers and peasants of Russia of the guiding hand that had directed the revolution to victory and to its consolidation into the Soviet state, now in its ninth year.

Both previous memorials in Chicago have been worthy tributes to the memory of the revered leader. The Workers (Communist) Party that has sponsored the memorials is planning for quite as notable a gathering this year. Ashland Auditorium seats four thousand people. The program is large and varied.

A feature of the meeting will be a mass recitation, "Strike," written by Michael Gold, a fitting number for a memorial to human whose teachings and activities were the embodiment of working class struggle. Nationally prominent speakers will address the meetings and further additions to the program will be announced in due course.

# NEW YORK LABOR TO PACK MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AT LENIN MEMORIAL

NEW YORK.—The third anniversary of the death of the greatest leader of the working class, Nicolai Lenin, will be commemorated at a memorial meeting at the Madison Square Gardan, 50th street and Eighth avenue, on Saturday evening, January 28, at 8 p. m.

The occasion will be used not only to demand the racognition of Soviet Russia but also to welcome The DAILY WORKER, the only English labor daily in the United States, to New York.

It is expected that the new Garden, seating 20,000, will be crowded to capacity. The progressive labor movement of New York is preparing to make the Lenin memorial meeting a rousing demonstration for militant working class policies, and in support of an English labor daily.

Among the speakers scheduled to address the meeting are C. E. Ruthenberg, William Z. Foster, Moissaye J. Olgin and J. Louis Engdahl.

An excellent musical program has been arranged, including such eminent artists as Mischa Mishakoff, concert master of the New York Symphony Orchestra; Ivan Volikanoff, chief tenor of the Moscow Art Theater Musical Studio, and others.

Tickets are 50 cents, 75 cents and $1. There are only 2,000 seats at $1 and 3,000 at 75 cents. Workers are urged to get their tickets in advance at the office of the Freiheit, 30 Union Square; Workers Party headquarters, 108 East 14th street; Jimgale Hizgins' Book Shop, 127 University place and all party papers.


A NEW NOVEL by Upton Sinclair

Read it today and every day


# SOVIET COURT ADOPTS UNIQUE WAY TO SETTLE INHERITANCE QUESTION

MOSCOW.—Isadora Duncan has been made the arbiter of the fortunes of the woman who supplanted her in the affections of Serge Esenin, the eccentric poet, who married the American dancer and then left her after a hectic married life.

The Soviet courts have been baffled in their efforts to settle the estate of Esenin, who was a much married poet and whose various wives have made claims for an inheritance. Now the courts have decided that when Esenin committed suicide he was either the husband of Isadora Duncan or of Sophia Tolstoy, granddaughter of the famous novelist, and thus his estate should go to one of them. There is still some doubt, however, whether Serge had actually divorced Isadora before he married Sophia.

The courts have decided to write to Isadora Duncan in Paris and ask her to state whether she was divorced from Esenin at the time of his death. If she says she was, then Esenin's estate will go to Sophia. If Isadora denies the divorce then she is the legal legatee.

## "Go and Find Out," Says Jury Fixer to Federal Government

Contempt of court is the weapon which the federal government will turn against those involved in the charges of trying to fix the jury in the Ilolfman-Druggan-Lake jail case. This will cover the attempted fixing as well as any successful result which may later be uncovered. It will bring the defendants before Federal Judge Louis Fitzhenry on a contempt charge. Later, if indicted, they will have to face a jury on a charge of conspiracy.

Plunkett still refuses to reveal who was putting up the money which he is charged with having offered a deputy marshal to get on the jury. He says jauntily: "You are all ace investigators. Go out and find who was putting up the dough."

And that is now the big question the authorities are trying to answer. Who was furnishing the corruption fund?

Send in your order for the Birth Day Edition! See Page Four.

## Salvation Army Gets Its Street Collection Permit; I. L. D. Denied

SEATTLE, Jan. 5.—(FP)— Mayor Bertha Landis refused the request of the International Labor Defense to be allowed to station collectors on the downtown corners to receive donations for the special Christmas fund for a cash pressing for the Centralia prisoners at Walla Walla.

The fact that the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America were given permission to cover all downtown corners did not open the way for the I. L. D. though his matter was called to the attention of the mayor.

# Lowden, the Capitalist, Thinks Production Cost Good Enough for Farmers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

MUCH of the war that now rages about the question of farm relief centers on the question of how much the farmer should receive for the products of the fields he tills.

The capitalists and their politicians are very anxious that dollars invested in industry should receive "an adequate return," at least six per cent guaranteed in the case of railroads, for instance.

The farmers are somewhat amazed that congress does not take a similar attitude toward them. The whole drive behind farm relief legislation is to win some such guarantee for the farmar. The Coolidge-Mellon administration, however, declares such legislation to ha "economically unsound" and it is not adopted.

• • •

Frank O. Lowden, the Illinois multi-millionaire who parades as "a friend of the farmer," states the case as follows:

"It is clear that the great agricultural plant of America has been running down at a dangerous pace. . . . If the farmar does not receive an adequate price he will finally cease to produce. No one, whether manufacturer or farmer, can go on indefinitely producing unless he receives at least the cost of production for the thing he sells. The result will be fewer farmers. This result is already in evidence. A raport recently issued by the department of agriculture states that the farm population of the United States was reduced by almost a half million during the last year."

Then Lowden becomes a little clearer as to where he stands on the question of farmers' relief by discussing the stabilization of prices as follows:

"We should find some means for stabilizing prices of farm products. This price of a commodity can be stabilized only at a point near the cost of production. For if the price continues below cost of production, a sufficient number of producers will fail, production will fall below the needed requirements, and prices will rise. And if an attempt is made to stabilize the price above the cost of production plus a reasonable profit, capital less profitably employed elsewhere will flow into the production of that particular article, the supply will exceed the needed requirements, and prices will fall.

"Therefore, it follows, that if we shall succeed in stabilizing farm prices it will have to be done at a point covering cost of production with sufficient profit to induce the farmers to go on producing."

• • •

This is the Mr. Lowden, who draws huge dividends from the Pullman company, but never fears that the profits are too high, attracting excessive capital into the production of sleeping cars and other products of the car-building industry, resulting in an overproduction. No corporation will admit that its profits are too high.

• • •

While the farm crisis was sweeping into nearly all sections of the nation last summer, the Pullman company showed a profit after all deductions, of $14,256,611 for the year ended July 31, 1926, which represents a return of 26 per cent on capital invested. This was a gain of $500,000 over the previous year's profits. Farmers should be vitally interested in the profits taken during the period since the war, the period of deflation for agriculture, by Lowden's Pullman company. Here they are:

| Year | Profit | Per cent ital invested |
|---|---|---|
| 1920 | $12,913,509.00 | 36.4% |
| 1921 | 6,120,934.00 | 12.5% |
| 1922 | 4,271,767.00 | 7.7% |
| 1923 | 13,216,336.00 | 24.0% |
| 1924 | 13,603,063.00 | 24.7% |
| 1925 | 13,771,976.00 | 25.0% |
| 1926 | 14,256,611.00 | 26.0% |

This is approximately $80,000,000 taken in profits, with no mention of the hungry "reserve funds." This is wealth taken by the "saviour" of the farmers who talks about stabilizing farm prices somewhere near the cost of production."

• • •

But the farmer must be kept in his place. He is not considered a member of the capitalist group, altho he is coddled by capitalist propaganda into harboring that belief. Capitalism, whether the farmer likes it or not, places him in the category of wage slave on the land. The figures themselves prove that. The estimated farm population on January 1, 1925, was 31,124,000. Of these approximately 10,000,000 were gainfully employed. Out of these 10,000,000 we find that 4,000,000 are merely farm workers, receiving miserable wages; 2,000,000 tenant farmers, leading a precarious existance; 2,000,000 of mortgaged farmers, on the brink of becoming tenants, with only 1,000,000 so-called "well-to-do" farmers, the American Kulak. Yet it is this American Kulak section, constituting one-tenth of the farm population, that has almost entirely dominated the thinking and the actions of the remaining ten-tenths.

But the condition is changing, the farming masses are becoming restless, and farm relief becomes one of the dominant issues before congress.

• • •

Mr. Lowden is not inconsistent in his attitude toward the wage workers at the Pullman plant in Chicago, and his remedy for the "farm problem," which acts forth his attitude toward land workers. The Pullman corporation, thru years of bitter war against labor, has kept wages down to the bitter level of merely providing the absolute necessaries to satisfy the requirements of the workers. The historic strike of 1893 was ruthlessly suppressed. The recent struggle in the Pullman plant, against a reduction in wages, was also defeated. "Company houses" and "company stores," with every other method practiced by the exploiter, has been brought into play in "Pullman," the "company town," named after the first George M. Pullman, one of Chicago's first great capitalists. The wages of the Pullman worker have truly been the minimum required to reproduce his labor power.

• • •

Lowden, the capitalist "friend" of the farmer, applies the same theory to the land workers that the Pullman corporation applies to wage labor, "to stabilize prices of farm products . . . at a point near the cost of production."

For the 4,000,000 farm workers this means just enough in wages, food and shelter to prevent too many of them going off to the city and hunting jobs in industry.

For the 2,000,000 tenant farmers it means just enough to keep these workers, with their families, continually hunting some landlord, begging the privilege to raise corn, cotton, wheat or some other product as a means of fighting off starvation.

It will be noticed that these 7,000,000 of "failing employed" on the land possess no land of their own, nor any of the means of cultivating the land. This is provided by the employer. Yet these constitute seventy-five of the farm working population.

• • •

The 2,000,000 mortgaged farmers are only a step removed from the 7,000,000 actually "landless." For them the estimated three per cent farm income does not meet the six per cent mortgage interest that dangles a hangman's noose above their heads.

It is of these 9,000,000 that George W. Norris, republican United States senator from Nebraska, declares:

"The farmer works harder, lives more economically and has fewer of the ordinary pleasures of life than any other class of our citizenship. . . . An honest civilization should demand that those who toil the most and the longest hours to supply the world with the necessities of human existence should have at least a fair return for their labors."

• • •

But capitalism is a disbonest civilisation, robbing the many in order to gorge the treasure chests of the few.

The farm relief legislation of the capitalist political parties, with its Lowden theory of meeting "the cost of production," constitutes merely a ball and chain to keep the 9,000,000 enslaved to the 1,000,000 well-to-do farmers, most of them tenants for landlords, to the bankers, the food mergers, the farm implement combines, the railroads and other monopoly interests in the means of production.

Against that condition the exploited farmers must rally with the wage workers in industry for the working class struggle against the capitalist overlords.

## N. Y. Preparing for Big Concert January 9

On the eve of the third anniversary of The DAILY WORKER, New York has arranged for a fine concert in cooperation with the UJ Elore, the Hungarian daily. This concert will be given on Sunday afternoon, at 2:30, January 9, at Yorkville Casino, 86th Street and Third Avenue. The program will include a number of fine features including vocal numbers by the Hungarian chorus, interpretative dancing by well-known artists, "Recollita Armonita" from Tosca, and the "Volga Boatman's Song" played by Emila Bujacich, "The Voice of Labor" by Rebeca Grecht, Hungarian Folk Dances, and the Mass Recitation of Michael Gold's famous play, "Strike" with a specially selected cast.

Tickets for this affair are fifty cents, and they are on sale at radical bookshops thruout the city, or at the headquarters of The DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th street, N. Y. C.

# COST OF FOOLING POLITICAL DUBS LEAVES DEFICIT

## Both Parties Are Flat in Purse

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. — Both the republican and democratic national committees sustained huge deficits in 1926, it was disclosed in statements filed with the clerks of the house today.

Tales told early last fall by campaign fund collectors that the senatorial "slush fund" investigation had frightened many of the regular contributors and made collections meager, apparently were borne out in the reports.

The republican committee spent $671,342.66 in 1926 while it collected from contributors but $434,511.79, and a loan of $125,000, according to the statement of William V. Hodges, national treasurer. The net deficit for the year was shown to be $236,830.87.

While the democratic committee failed either to collect or spend as much as the republicans, it ended the year with $166,992.95 in unpaid bills and but $8,529.95 to meet them. James W. Gerard, national treasurer, however, reported progress in a special campaign to wipe out a long-standing committee debt.

Standard Oil Grease Wheels.

John D. Rockefeller Sr., put $10,000 into the G. O. P. fund on Nov. 4, just after the fall election, while John D. Rockefeller Jr., also was listed as a contributor of $10,000.

Other heavy backers of the republican campaign, whose names had not been reported in the pre-campaign statements, included:

Pennsylvania republican committee, $25,000.

William Nelson Cromwell, $10,000; Clarence H. Mackey, $5,000; J. J. Raskob, $5,000; Chester A. Braman, $2,500; Charles M. Schwab, $2,500; Eugene Grace, $2,500; T. C. Dupont, $2,000; Francis D. Barstow, A. M. Anderson and Stephen Baker, all of New York, $1,000 each; Edsel B. Ford, and Charles B. Warran, of Detroit, $1,000 each; E. W. Backus, T. B. Walker, E. L. Carpenter, R. M. Bennett and John Crosby and associates, all of Minnesota, $1,500 each; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Davison, Bay City, Mich., $1,000.

The democratic committee collected $95,000 to be used solely for retiring obligations, it was said by New York Trust company. Contributors to this fund include:

Ryan Backs Democrats.

Thomas F. Ryan; $25,000; Ralph Pulitzer, $10,000; John Jacob Astor, $5,000; H. H. Lehman, $3,000; Thomas L. Chadburne, $5,000; Norman W. Davis, $6,500; Percy S. Straus, $5,000, all of New York; W. L. Clayton, $15,000; Jesse H. Jones, $5,000; John Henry Kirby, $5,000; R. S. Sterling, $2,500; W. S. Farish, $2,000, all of Houston, Texas; Charles H. Greathouse, Indianapolis, $5,000; William A. Julian, Cincinnati, $1,000; Missouri state democratic committee, $2,000.

Indebtedness reported by the democratic committee included $124,200 to the New York Trust company; $5,500 to the New York Times; $21,116.60 to the Postal Telegraph company at New York and $12,967.45 to the Western Union Telegraph company at Baltimore.

## To Get Contracts for Paving, Employes Do Some Illegal Voting

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill.—This suburb has a small sized political scandal not to ha outdone by the neighboring metropolis. Seven employes of a contractor have confessed to illegal voting in the December election in favor of issuing bonds for more paving.

I. G. Lain, son of I. D. Lain, of Bloomington, Ill., head of the paving concern, is under arrest for aiding, abetting, and encouraging illegal voting."

Send in your order for the Birthday Edition! See page four!

## U. S. SENDS WARSHIP TO PROTECT STANDARD OIL FROM MANCHU ARMY

PEKING, Jan. 5.—The American legation announced today that the U. S. destroyar Ford is being rushed to Wuhu, where the property of the Standard Oil Company and other American interests are endangered by the looting of northern troops.

# CANTON GIVES SOVIET GREAT DEMONSTRATION

## *100,000 Attended 9th Anniversary Fete*

The following account of the celebration of the Ninth Anniversary of the Russian revolution held in Canton under the auspices of the Kuomintang Party and various other groups, appeared in the "Canton Gazette," the official organ of both the Kuomintang Party and the Kuomintang government of China. The DAILY WORKER reprints it here to show the bonds of sympathy that exist between the revolutionary masses of China and the liharated workers and peasants of Russia.

* * *

CANTON, Nov. 12.—(By Mail.)—"Long live the Russian revolution."

"Long live the Chinese revolution."

"Long live the Russo-Chinese Alliance."

That was the enthusiastic cry of a hundred thousand people, who packed the drill-ground of the Chungshan University on Sunday. There were three great platforms decorated with the portraits of Lenin and of Dr. Sun, and with numberless Soviet and Kuomintang flags. Before noon, all Cantonese organizations were there. Each had its banners, hand scrolls of greetings for the "October" revolution, watchwords, and thousands and thousands of handbills.

**Many Speeches.**

Workers, peasants, soldiers, students, boy scouts, women organizations, sailors, police, surrounded the platforms. Men and women representatives of the Russian colony in Canton, of the Kuomintang, of the labor unions, of the International Association of the Oppressed Peoples, of merchant organizations, of women leagues, etc., delivered speeches, repeatedly interrupted by cheers.

**Lenin and Sun Yat Sen.**

The general theme was: After the death of Lenin, leader of the Russian revolution, international reactionaries thought that the revolution died with him. After the death of Dr. Sun, leader of the Chinese National Revolution, imperialists and counter-revolutionists were overjoyed, thinking that the National Emancipation movement was down and out.

**Stand Firm.**

Fortunately, they were deceived in both cases. Lenin died, but the Russian masses stood firm with the unflinching determination to carry on the task left behind by the great leader. Dr. Sun is gone, but the Chinese revolutionists united their efforts to accomplish the work commenced by him. Tremendous efforts have been made in Russia and in China; in the former, to consolidate a revolution; in the latter, to continue one. In both countries, revolution goes ahead, to the dismay of the imperialists!

**Evening Banquet.**

A great banquet offered by the "Committee of Various Classes of Canton People ffr the Celebration of the 'October' revolution," was attended Sunday evening by members of the Russian colony in Canton, and several hundred representatives of Cantonese organisations at the Central Hall of the Kuomintang headquarters, which was brightly illuminated and decked with flags and flowers.

Toasts were exchanged and in spite of the great number of the guests, the atmosphere had nothing "ceremonial" affected, and official about it. Tongues: concluded his speech by suggesting that next year, this celebration should be held in Peking. His suggestion was greated with cheers.

**Lecture at School.**

A soiree, with a lecture about the "October" revolution, a moving picture, Russian and Chinese ballet, was held at the Chungshan University after the banquet. The hall was crowded and a great number could enter. The afternoon meeting approved the wording of a wire of greeting to be sent to Russia.

* * *

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—

# THE CONFERENCE TO SAVE "THEIR" UNIONS

Union needle workers will recognize representations of outstanding international officers of needle trades unions in the above cartoon from the Jewish Daily Freiheit in New York depicting Sigman, Hillman, Beckerman et al in conference over what to do about the left wing.

# SHANGHAI WORKERS SWEAR BY UNIONS

By ANNA ROCHESTER.

**Organize Under Difficulties**

SHANGHAI, China.—(FP)— About 70% of the workers in Shanghai are now enrolled in labor unions. Union headquarters are all closed under police seal and leaders are closely watched. Li Hwa, a labor leader, was executed a few weeks ago without trial. In spite of the friction between the foreign and the reactionary Chinese authorities in Shanghai, the police and secret service of the International Settlement and of the Chinese city apparently work in effective harmony against labor.

On the other hand, the labor unions are all alive to the Chinese nationalist issues. Every labor man with whom we talked emphasized the fact that the Chinese workers are united in wanting the unequal treaties revised.

The general strike which followed immediately on the shooting of students and others May 30 1925, was primarily anti-foreign, but during the last 16 months the straight industrial issues have come more to the front. Since the general strike, about 150 strikes have occurred in Shanghai alone, involving almost 200,000 workers. Conditions of work are not worse in foreign-owned mills than in Chinese mills. It does happen, however, that the only silk filature near Shanghai, in which the cocoons are taken from the boiling water not by the hands of girls and children but by machinery, and the only factory in Shanghai which has come to anything like recognition of the union, are both under Chinese auspices.

In spite of police interference, labor organization work continues underground. With the present steady increase in the price of rice the demand for higher wages will be more insistent.

* * *

**Welfare Work Can't Stop Them**

SHANGHAI, China. —(FP)— Company welfare work does not prevent the Chinese workers from organizing their own labor union. The Commercial Press of Shanghai, the largest printing and publishing house in China, with branches in all the principal cities, spent at its central plant in Shanghai nearly three years ago about $75,000 American money for a spacious club building with tennis courts and playgrounds for employes and their families. Certain privileges were open to all employes without payment, and three classes of membership with graded additional privileges were set up for fees of 50c to $2.50 per year.

The Commercial Press is a Chinese-owned and Chinese-managed concern, but in the general disturbances after May 30 1925 the workers—including printers, office workers and laborers—organised a union and presented demands for higher wages and shorter hours. After a strike which tied up the plant, the company yielded in part to the demands of the union and the workers returned to the plant.

But 200 men who had been active in organizing and striking were dismissed. The entire body walked out again Dec. 25, demanding reinstatement of their leaders. Gen. Sun Chuan Fang supplied troops to guard the plant (which is situated in the Chinese city) but when a clash occurred in which 40 strikers were injured and 70 were arrested, the management decided this was going too far and agreed to deal with the union.

The plant is now working an 8½ hour day, with one and a half for overtime and a maximum day of 11 hours. The printers' wages average even in this plant only $10 American money per month. Women workers are on an equality with men workers within the union. The union—as distinct from the welfare clubs—publishes a small monthly paper. It also with some financial assistance from the company, conducts evening classes.

The Commercial Press workers form the largest single unit in the Printers union of Shanghai, which claims 13,-850 members. No other printing plant has yet been brought by the union to this standard of wages and hours.

**Zinc Workers on Strike.**

LANGELOTH, Pa.—The workers of the American Zinc & Chemical Co. of this place are on strike, after the company had refused to meet the men to adjust grievances.

# COMPROMISE ON RADIO CONTROL APPEARS LIKELY

## Hoover to Be Stripped of Power

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A compromise radio bill, creating a federal commission with supervisory powers over the air and stripping Secretary of Commerce Hoover of most of his present authority, loomed today as the probable outcome of the negotiations between house and senate conferees on radio legislation.

As both the White bill, passed by the house, and the Dill bill, enacted by the senate, contained provisions creating a commission, it was said this phase of the legislation was certain to be retained. The house provision, however, would make the commission an appeal board while the senate proviso would give the commission all authority over radio. The compromise probably will make the commission a regulatory body while giving the secretary of commerce power to carry out its decisions.

## Gary Painters' Local Re-elects Its Heads

By a Worker Correspondent.

GARY, Ind., Jan. 5.—The Gary Painters, Local No. 8, at their last meeting had election of officers.

All the principal officers will continue to retain their positions for the coming year. Those re-elected are: George Sheean, president; Al Pagen, vice-president; James Lions, financial secretary; Fred H. Detrick, treasurer, and Fred Hedin, recording secretary.

Out of 244 paid-up members 150 were present at the meeting.

Early in February Fred Detrick will go to Washington, D. C., representing the painters and electrical workers of Lake county, Indiana, for the national conference of these two bodies on the painters' and electrical workers' controversy.

# *Hurricanes Sweep Caucasus with Loss of Life and Property Damage*

MOSCOW, Jan. 5. — Hurricanes sweeping the Caucasus have left a trail of death and damage in their wake.

Twenty-four known dead and many missing are reported and the property damage is estimated at millions of dollars.

Winds reaching a velocity of 120 miles an hour turned over a ten-coach passenger train and levelled 200 oil derricks at Baku.

Fifteen men, working in a stone quarry, were blown by the wind over a precipice to death.

Many ships, anchored in Black Sea ports, have been swept out to sea.

In the mountain regions many herds of cattle perished.

Telegraph lines were blown down and railroad lines were torn up.

In northern Russia great damage has been done by a severe blizzard which has snowed in many trains, causing days of delay.

## Demand Hands Off China

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.

SYDNEY—(FP)—The Labor Council of New South Wales has issued another manifesto demanding Hands Off China. The manifesto reviews the exploitation of the Chinese workers, particularly women and young children, by British, American, Japanese and French factory capitalists and shows how the oppressed Chinese, through their unions, are opposing the terrible destruction of their child life and the ruthless oppression by the capitalist nations. The manifesto concludes:

"We call upon all workers to object to the shedding of working-class blood to gat cheap labor in China, and we call upon them not only to refuse to go to China but to as far as possible prevent, by all lawful means, anyone else going. We earnestly request them to join with us in saying Hands Off China. Not a man or a gun to assist the foreign capitalists to get cheap labor in China."

GET A SUB.

# AMERICAN FINANCIERS ON BOARD OF JAPANESE ELECTRIC BOND COMPANY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK—Americans are participating in the formation of the Japanese Electric Bond & Share Co., with a capitalization of $5,000,000, it is announced here. The company will control electric utilities throughout the empire.

While American names appear on the board of directors, including S. Z. Mitchell, president of the Electric Bond & Share Co., it is claimed that their investment is nominal and that they are wanted by the Japanese largely to act in an advisory capacity.

The Japanese, with some show of astuteness, evidently believe that American financiers can tell them how to grab and keep the control of electrical energy.

## Default in Payment of Bonds Complicates City Traction Snarl

Another knot was tied in the traction tangle when it was discovered that the Chicago City & Connecting Railway Co. had defaulted in paying the principal of its bonds, which had fallen due. This came just as the traction committee of the city council was threatening a "showdown" in its dealing with the surface lines.

President Leonard A. Busby of the Surface Lines says no importance is to be attached to the default in principal, as the road will continue to keep up the interest payments. He adds that 70 per cent of the bonds are in the hands of a protective committee. A wag around the city hall remarks that it is about time the transportation committee of the council put its affairs in the hands of a similar committee.

# PAINT '26 WITH GLOOM; BRITAIN GLAD IT'S GONE

## Locarno, U. S. Hatred and China 'Outstanding'

LONDON, Jan. 5.—British government officials and the capitalist press in reviews of 1926 were strikingly unanimous in expressing gladness that the year has gone. Practically every public statement made on New Year's Day was filled with expressions bemoaning the fate of the British empire in 1926; saw had any hope for a better year in 1927.

**Baldwin Gloomy.**

"We have left behind us a year of unhappy discord and industrial depression," said Premier Baldwin. "Let us resolve for 1927 to repair the damage and to restore our national prosperity in a spirit of comradeship and good will," he said.

Ramsay MacDonald joined the chorus. He called 1926 a "terrible year," and said that "most people will be glad to get rid of it. We all hope there will be more sanity and a little more businesslike genius in the conduct of the nation's affairs in 1927."

The financial outlook for England in 1927 is not any brighter than it was in 1926, the government announced. It is said there is a deficit of 32,-552,000 pounds more than the previous year. The coal strike was blame for most of the deficit.

**"Outstanding" Events.**

Political observers here declare there are three outstanding situations and events that stand out on the 1926 horizon. One is the Locarno pact, which resulted in the bringing of Germany back into the "fold," increased hatred of the United States, being expressed in practically every European nation, and the nervousness in official circles because of the successes of the revolutionists in China. Locarno is pointed to with much pride by the European statesmen. The other two "outstanding" developments are not sources of jubilation.

Hatred of America is increasing because of the United States' stand on war debts and because it has held aloof from international situations politically.

## Obregon Will Talk to American People

MEXICO CITY.—The American people will have an opportunity of hearing the Mexican side of present issues when former President Obregon goes on his tour of the United States. He will stress the opinion held in Latin-American countries that they have the right to solve their own problems without dictation from the outside.

Obregon's itinerary will include Chicago, New York, and Washington.

## Free Dental Clinic to Commemorate Lenin

MOSCOW.—As a memorial to Lenin, the dentists in the Soviet have opened a clinic in the town of Gorki, in the Moscow province, where Lenin died. Here treatment at cost or without charge will be given.

This results from a decision taken at the dentists' convention last year, when they voted down a suggestion to place a wreath each year on the great leader's tomb, deciding instead to honor his memory in a more practical way.

**Brazilian Rebels Disarmed.**

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay. — About 400 Brazilian rebels who crossed into Uruguay have been disarmed by the Uruguay authorities. The Brazilian government claims that in fighting along the Carrera river they have completely routed the rebels, while revolutionary leaders claim not to have participated at all in the fighting there.

Dispatches of a few days ago, reported a revolutionary movement in the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul, which is directly north of Uruguay.

# "Americanization" in Great Britain and in Germany

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

A "CIVIC FEDERATION" patterned on the American model seems to be planned for Great Britain as part of the general process of "Americanization" of industry which the ruling class is initiating now that the coal miners have been temporarily defeated. As a matter of fact, the war on the miners is part of the "Americanization" process.

A London dispatch dated Jan. 2, sent out by the Associated Press, tells of a "get-together" dinner in the best style of American boostordom, held in the home of Lord Winborne, former lord lieutenant of Ireland. This dinner was attended by Philip Snowden, right wing labor party leader, several officials of the Trade Union Congress, Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer in the present tory government, and Lord D'Abernon, former ambassador to Germany.

THE dispatch says:

"The primary object of the dinner, concerning which much reserve is observed, was to listen to a lecture on Germany's industrial relations and schemes for industrial cooperation, but is reported that the FEELING OF GOOD-FELLOWSHIP AMONG THE DINERS DEVELOPED 50 SATISFACTORILY . . . that there is the possibility of the ESTABLISHMENT IN THE NEAR FUTURE OF AN ORGANIZATION COMPRISING REPRESENTATIVES OF LABOR AND EMPLOYERS.

Its object will be to discuss labor and wage conditions, PREVENT DISPUTES, AND THUS SECURE GREATER STABILITY FOR BRITISH INDUSTRIES. (Emphasis mine.)

IT is well known that German capitalists have been experimenting with "Americanization" schemes for their industry and a number of "labor" missions, studying efficiency methods here, have toured the country and have been officially welcomed by A. F. of L. leaders. German industry, tied to the chariot of American finance-capital, is "rationalizing" its methods, which, in plain English, means placing all the burden of rebuilding industry and making it profitable upon the working masses, the lower sections of the middle class and the poor farmers.

THE effects of this policy in Germany are seen in two ways in a report of the National Congress of Working People, attended by 2,000 delegates, in session from Dec. 3 to 5. Writing of this congress, as event of tremendous significance for the labor and revolutionary movement of Europe, Fritz Ruck says in Number 37 of the International Press Correspondence:

It damonstrated the existence of a broad mass movement in Germany fed from the most various sources, which, however, have a common origin: intensified exploitation and oppression of the masses by large capital, growing pauperization of ever widening circles, who are beginning to combine for organized resistance.

THE paper read by Fritz Heckert, the main line of which was accepted by the congress with but three dissenting votes, depicted the present situation of the workers, the small peasants and the working middle class and brought evidence to the effect that the permanent deterioration of the standard of living of the working classes was a necessary condition for the rationalization of large capital, that the latter would involve a new danger of imperialist wars and that fresh strengthening of German imperialism would mean nothing more than the advance of reaction in all fields.

WE see then that "to secure greater stability" for industry, as the united front of tory capitalists and imperialist labor agents is trying to do, involves an attack on the living standards of the masses all along the line and brings into being a mass movement in opposition to it of a far broader character than any yet seen except in actual periods of revolutionary struggles.

The officialdom of the British labor party and Trades Union Congress, together with their capitalist pals, are greatly interested in the "Americanization" process in Germany. Having delivered a blow to the labor movement by the betrayal of the general strike and the defeat of the miners, it seems to them that nothing stands in the way of "stability"—the capitalist word for a condition in which the ruling class is strong and the working class organizations weak—except a consolidation of the forces which made the previous betrayals possible.

WHILE the capitalists and labor officialdom are organizing to "Americanize" Great Britain, with the recent improvements made by German capitalism, the Communist Party and the national minority movement, are telling the British masses of the danger and organizing them for struggle.

We shall see soon in Great Britain, in answer to the new phase of the drive against the working class, of which the Wimborne "get-together" dinner was the beginning, a great mass movement of protest with but a single purpose—that of protecting the workers by abolishing capitalism.

THE concluding paragraph of the report of the National Congress of Working People in Berlin can serve alike as a challenge to British capitalism and an inspiration for the British working class:

The congress was a flaring beacon acting as a signal to the German working class that it should, in alliance with the small peasants and the working middle classes, take up and carry thru with renewed energy the fight against the danger of war, capitalist rationalization and pauperization. Even the representatives of the middle class and the small peasants acknowledged without reservations that THE LEADERSHIP IN THIS FIGHT IS IN THE HANDS OF THE INDUSTRIAL PROLETARIAT. The congress created the preliminary conditions for a mighty FIGHTING BLOC OF ALL THE WORKERS IN GERMANY. It was a tremendous advance along the path of gathering together the masses in order to defeat capitalism and establish socialism. (Emphasis in original.)

THE absence of any considerable peasantry in Great Britain and the more favorable position of the labor union movement, together with the complete ruin of hundreds of thousands of the middle class, should make easier the task of rallying all sections exploited by capitalism.

The answer to the united front of the capitalists and labor officialdom in a British united federation will be a united front of the trade unions, the exploited farmers and the ruined sections of the middle class.

"Americanization" does not work in countries which have lost or are losing their imperialist character. Even in America it is working with much creaking and groaning and it works less smoothly as larger and larger masses of workers discover that the promissory notes issued by imperialism are paid only to a minority of the working class.

# Workers (Communist) Party

# Do We Believe in Parliamentary Action?

By ANTHONY BIMBA.

MANY comrades will say: "It's a foolish question. Of course we do. Doesn't the Communist International state definitely that Communists must participate in the parliamentary action? Do we not clearly state in the program of the Workers (Communist) Party that we must participate in the parliamentary action? More than that: Didn't we participate in the presidential elections of 1924 or in the congressional elections of 1926?"

All this is perfectly true. Still it is high time even at this late hour to ask ourselves the question: "Do we believe in the parliamentary action?" Words alone cannot stand for an answer to this question. Neither is the declaration in our program sufficient. Words and declarations alone do not mean anything when we speak about the Communist movement. Nor is over "participation" in the presidential or congressional elections in the past a proof that the above question is ridiculous. On the contrary, this "participation" proves, if it proves anything else, that we must once more take this question up very seriously or we shall make ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of the masses with our parliamentary action, even tho our program is quite clear on it.

I want to deal here with this question very briefly from actual experience and leave the question to be answered by the comrades themselves whether we really believe in the parliamentary action. But before you do listen to this account, understand this: I am speaking about the revolutionary parliamentarism, i. e., participation in election campaigns for the purpose of educating and organizing masses for the struggle of the overthrow of the bourgeoisie rule, and not for the purpose of reforming it and prolonging its existence.

THE district executive committee of District No. 11 decided to have a real election campaign in New York City. The Interborough and the Cloakmakers made very favorable conditions for the success of the campaign.

A full-paid comrade was put in as the manager of the campaign; another full-paid comrade was given the job of collecting funds for the campaign. The work was started with the collection of signatures in order that the Workers (Communist) Party could appear on the official ballot when the citizens of New York cast their votes. This was the first serious test of our "belief" in the parliamentary action. Only a very few comrades participated in collecting signatures and the necessary amount of signatures was secured only with the utmost exertion on the part of the district committee. As far as the members of the party are concerned, we failed miserably in this first test.

BUT there was still a chance of strengthening our belief in the parliamentary action for the real campaign was still at the head, still coming. Now we began to talk about the campaign—and act, of course. Our campaign manager made a list of our speakers. It happened that the crop of speakers was very good, therefore he listed not less than about 60. What a crowd! We will be able to hold tens of open air meetings every night during the campaign. Everything is set. Now let us move forward. Open air meetings—nice evenings, nature is with us. But no speakers. Complaints come into headquarters from every part of the city thick and fast. Instead of sixty, four or five speakers would appear. Those who do appear on the corner cannot find the comrades with the stand; they are not there. If the stand is there and the speakers are there, nobody is around to distribute literature. Our comrades are carrying on the campaign at their homes; some of them in their beds. Oh! there is no sign; nobody can tell who is holding these meetings. Some may take us for the salvation army. No good. Run and call the campaign manager if the signs are ready. "Stuyvesant 3100, can I talk to Workers Party? Yes, what do you want? We have no sign. It's terrible. Do you have one in the office? No, the signs are not ready. Hell!" A comrade takes a piece of paper, provided he is lucky enough to get a clean piece on the street corner, and writes: "Workers (Communist) Party. Vote for Ben Gitlow, candidate for governor of New York!" Fine! The speaker is on the platform. The crowd is gathering around the stand. "Who the hell is this?" somebody asks in the crowd a few steps away from the platform. "Oh, I guess it's the salvation army; I can't read the sign." The crowd roars with laughter. Another evening. The same old story. From about sixty speakers only four or five showed up. Where there is a stand there are no speakers. Where there are speakers there is no committee with the platform. If both are there there are no comrades to distribute literature. Again the sign is not ready. Only three or four weeks are left and the campaign will be over!

WE must do something. Oh, there is a bright idea! This time our campaign manager is speaking, very loudly, all can hear him, provided they listen. . . We shall have "red nights" for Harlem on Saturday, next Friday in Brownsville and next Saturday in Williamsburgh. This is something entirely new! No objections will do. These "red nights" must be held. On Friday no open air meetings will be held in any part of the city, except in Bronx. All the sixty speakers will come at the specified hours on time, without fail, please. . . Friday, "red night." We are to have at least fifteen meetings. Poor Bronx will be swamped with meetings. . . Eight o'clock. Only one speaker showed up . . Let us wait. Fifteen minutes elapsed, another speaker came. Nine o'clock . . . five speakers. That's all. Where are the rest? The devil know! Hell with them! Let us have the "red night," a real one, for ourselves. Two hours held. That's enough. The red night is gone. . . Saturday the same thing. Next Friday and next Saturday the same old story. . .

A complaint is made. . . Now the district executive committee steps in. A motion is passed that every comrade who is able to speak must speak at least twice every week and on Saturday evening every one must take part in this campaign. . . no excuse will be accepted. This is something big! Now we shall have a real campaign. . . Saturday, "red night" in Williamsburgh. All comrades are notified to come to the section headquarters to help. The section organizer waits. Eight o'clock, three speakers showed up. Five comrades from about three hundred came to assist with the stands and with the distribution of literature. One meeting started. Nine o'clock. . . three more speakers showed up. That is all. Two more meetings started. Again no signs. Again the district is called. The short old answer: "Signs are not ready. Help yourselves." A comrade again writes down on a piece of paper: "The Workers (Communist) Party, Vote for Gitlow." The "red night" is over . . . a failure, of course.

THE campaign is coming to an end. It is a joke. Can we do anything to improve it? Very little. I report to the section executive committee about the situation and make a motion that we shall arrange another "red night" in Williamsburg on Saturday before the election. Every comrade votes enthusiastically for the motion. Very good. . . a subcommittee of five is elected to make preparations. I went to the district and asked the campaign manager to give us a few speakers. He promised to do so. Some of the speakers I met personally and asked them to come to our "red night." They also promised. I have fifteen speakers who told me that they will come by all means. The signs are still not ready. . .

Wednesday. A meeting of the subcommittee. Only two members showed up. Two comrades cannot do very much. Let us wait for Saturday. . .

Tonight (Wednesday) I have to speak in Brownsville, corner Pitkin and Stone Aves. I must rush there. Alright, I am there, on the corner. No platform. I have to wait. . . It is almost nine o'clock. . . not a single comrade appears. I run to the subsection headquarters. . . The International Branch is having its meeting. "Don't you know that tonight there is supposed to be an open air meeting?" I ask them. "Yes," they explain, "Yesterday we had a sub-section membership meeting and elected fifteen comrades to take charge of the open air meetings in Brownsville." "But where are they?" "We do not know."

Do you believe it—not a single comrade of these fifteen showed up that night either at the sub-section headquarters nor on the street corner. Well, we dispensed with the international branch meeting, took the stand and had an open air meeting, well attended.

Now let us move again to Williamsburgh. It's Saturday. Pouring! We shall have at least ten good demonstrations. But again the same old story. Only four speakers showed up. From about 300 members of the section only five came to help with the platforms and distribution of literature. Once more we ourselves have to make signs on a scrap of paper in pencil! Another failure. Another disappointment!

WHAT about the members of the section executive committee who were so enthusiastically in favor of the "red night"? With the exception of the section organizer, all of them were present—somewhere, but not at the "red night." Not one of them showed up! That is all.

Do you still think that my question "do we believe in the parliamentary action" is a foolish one?

Then, after the campaign was over and the votes for our party were counted, one of our leading comrades came to me and asked this question: "Don't you think that we would have gained a hundred times more if we had expended all the money and energy on the trade union work instead of on the election campaign?"

This completes the picture: we failed because we did not work, and then this failure destroyed even the little belief that our comrades had in the revolutionary parliamentary action.

I say that this is a very serious problem before our party. Many comrades in their hearts do not believe in the parliamentary action, they do not understand its value for the revolutionary propaganda and agitation. Maybe I am mistaken on this question. I wish I am. Still I cannot see any other reason for such indifference, such apathy on the part of our election campaigns on the part of our membership. We must remedy this situation, or at least try to. An educational campaign must be started throughout the party on the subject of the revolutionary parliamentary action.


NOW READY!

LITTLE RED LIBRARY
No. 10

## CONSTITUTION OF THE U.S.S.R.

Rights of the Treda Unions in the U. S. S. R.

By V. Yarotsky.

Social Insurance in the U. S. S. R.

By N. Yekovsky.

This little booklet is intended as a manual for American workers containing in the form of adopted laws all of the demands that they themselves must fight for in the United States. But it also shows what can be done in the way of protection of labor in a country where a child labor law cannot be declared unconstitutional because it interferes with profits. In Russia child labor is judged not from its effects on profits but on the health of the children.

Published by the

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.


## What the January "Current History" Has to Say About—

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION, Vol. 1, by A. Bercbitchev and F. Svatilev, under the editorship of N. I. Bucherin.

"The book opens with the arbitrary (?) Marxian definition of political economy as 'that science which investigates and explains the laws of economic life of capitalist society and its peculiarities in contradistinction to other societies,' and continues, in the same vein, to discuss and define fundamental concepts of political economy, the labor theory of value, capitalism, finance capital and imperialism, the war and the fate of capitalism, development of economic forms, Communist society and the transitional system, and finally the State. The method used is that of question and answer: for instance: 'What is Capital?' 'What are Wages?' and so forth, with answers in detailed form . . . . the need for a simple, condensed and accurate statement of the Communist interpretation of economic development is a real one for both its upholders and opponents."

Have You Purchased Your Copy?

Durable binding, $1.00; cloth, $1.50.

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.


New York, Attention!

*Daily Worker Conference*

DINNER

*7 P. M., Friday, January 14*

YORKVILLE CASINO
212 East 86th Street

Tickets One Dollar. On sale at 108 E. 14th St.


## *Keep Hands Off China, Former Great U. S. Athlete, Now Mission Teacher, Tells His Friends Here; Writes of Labor's Struggle*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Harry Kingman, former American university athlete and for the past six years teacher in a mission college in Tientsin, has written a letter to American friends, interpreting the awakening of China during the past two years. He seeks for the reason why, after nearly a century of exploitation by the foreign powers, the Chinese have now aroused themselves and are displaying a nationalistic fervor and an organizing capacity that terrifies as well as astonishes the foreigner in China. He finds the answer in the Chinese laborer.

Kingman says the union of seamen organized at Canton in 1921 was the first start of this labor movement. Late in 1926 the mill workers in Shanghai began to be restive. A few of the wiser foreign business men urged a more humane labor policy. They were ignored. Early in 1925 a strike was called in Japanese jutzilla mills in Shanghai. The strikers induced an English lawyer to intercede for them with the owners. Peace was patched up, but the owners ignored its terms and discharged all workers who had been active in the strike organization, in this contempt for their own pledges they had the silent support of the Chinese, British and other mill owners.

### Court's Part Told.

The Shanghai mixed court gave quick punishment to strikers who injured property of the mills, but ignored the killing of a striker by a mill foreman. Students who protested the court's indifference were jailed. Their friends who paraded in further protest were shot down in the famous massacre of May 30, which led to strikes and anti-foreign demonstrations throughout the whole country.

### Suppression Fails.

Because the strikes were based on cruel mistreatment of the Chinese workers—the kicking and beating of both adults and children at work by the foremen, being proved to be a common occurrence—all attempts by northern militarist governors to suppress the labor unions since the massacre have been futile. The labor movement has had a flourishing growth, but it has developed a spirit in China that sweeps on to greater and greater development of power by the people. Foreigners no longer sneer at the lazy and slow-going Chinese. They "wildly clutch at every twig and stone as they feel themselves being rushed pellmell along by a Chinese movement. . . Without underestimating the darkness of the picture I believe that this is the most hopeful day that China has ever seen."

### Urges U. S. Keep Out.

Kingman urges that the United States and the other powers keep hands off while China's nationalist movement sniffles the country, rids it of the militarists, and establishes the new order in which the unequal treaties and the domination of China by foreigners will be unknown. The Cantonese leader, Chiang Kai-shek, he says, favors the Christian missionaries. Christian Chinese were among the first to take up the nationalist cause. They do not absorb the international element in their Christianity, but they appreciate its teaching of humanity. Their revolution is made against exploitation, in which the foreign mill owner has come to be a symbol of their suffering.

## Big Lenin Memorial Meeting Planned by Detroit Communists

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 5.—Workers of Detroit will have an opportunity to attend the most interesting and the most impressive Lenin memorial meeting ever held in this city on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 23.

The Detroit Armory with a seating capacity of 3,000 has been secured for the meeting. Wm. Z. Foster, Rebecca Grecht and Walter M. Trumbull will be the speakers. The meeting will open with the unveiling of a huge portrait of Lenin by the Young Pioneers. First class musical program is being arranged.

Early reports on ticket sales indicate a tremendous success.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League.

## Italian Branch of I. L. D. Gives Dance Here on January 8

The local Italian Branch of International Labor Defense is having a dance on Saturday, Jan. 8, at Marquette Hall, 1910 W. Roosevelt Road.

There will a good evening full of entertainment. The program is such so that it will satisfy the spirit and the enthusiasm of all those who will be there.

Proceeds will go to the defense fund of the I. L. D. All the comrades and members and sympathizers of the I. L. D. are invited.

Admission: Men 35 cents, ladies free.

### Gomez Will Address Negro Congress.

Manuel Gomes will address the American Negro Labor Congress next Sunday on the subject, "The Oppression of the Black Men the World Over." The meeting will be held at 2618 South State Street at 3 p. m.

## RAILROADS SUED FOR BIG SUM FOR EJECTING NEGRO WOMAN FROM PULLMAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 5. — The Pullman company and the Atlantic Coast Line railway have been made defendants in a suit for $100,000 following the ejection of a Negro woman from a sleeping car in Florida. The railroad companies claim the ejection was made in compliance with the "Jim Crow" laws of Florida, which deny Negroes the use of sleeping cars used by whites. Arthur Garfield Hays and Clarence Darrow have been retained by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to handle the case.

The woman is Mrs. Blanche S. Brooking of New York. She rode from New York to Florida in a Pullman car, but when the train reached Florida she was ordered out. On refusing she was ejected forcibly and arrested by Florida officials. She was forced to pay a fine of $500.

It is pointed out that the ejection was illegal, as Mrs. Brookins was a passenger in interstate commerce, and as such could not come under the Florida state law.

## Banks Try to Explain Refusal to Make Loans on Bonus Certificates

WASHINGTON.—Government officials and bankers are co-operating in an effort to untangle the snarl that resulted when thousands of war veterans "crashed" the banks Monday and Tuesday to obtain loans on their adjusted compensation certificates.

The banks generally declined to make the loans, except for regular customers.

GET A SUB.


WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT

## THE CHALLENGE OF YOUTH

***Upton Sinclair:***

"Interesting. . . it is full of facts young workers ought to know."

***Freeman Hopwood,*** Secretary, American Association for Advancement of Atheism.

"The Challenge of Youth is a gem. It is one of the best things for propaganda that I have ever seen. I handed it to a Catholic youth and he finished it during the afternoon at work. Another took it with him to the six-day bicycle race and read it all there. The simple style is effective. I hope it is sold by the thousands."

***John Kasper,*** Prize Winning Communist Literature Agent.

"I want to congratulate Comrade Darcy for putting out a real pamphlet, The Challenge of Youth. It is a book that a League member would go out and sell with pride. This book is real, the best book the League ever put out. That is the way to write efor the young worker. Keep it up."

SEND US YOUR ORDERS: Single Copy 15c, Bundles 10c

YOUNG WORKER PUBLISHING CO.,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find $..... for the CHALLENGE OF YOUTH by Sam Darcy. Please sent it to:

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....


## Russian Literature at New York Forum

Moissaye J. Olgin will lecture at the Workers' School Forum, 105 East 14th St., New York, Sunday night, Jan. 9, at 8 p. m. on "The Living Revolution." This lecture deals with the reflection of the Russian revolution in Russian literature of the revolutionary period and thus gives a living picture of how people felt, thought and acted during the great days when Workers' Russia was in the making.

On the following Sunday night, William W. Weinstone will speak on "Debs and Lenin."

*Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.*

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## THE NEED FOR LABOR SPORTS

By VAINO WIITALA.

MAN by nature could not exist long without some kind of physical activity. The atmosphere of continuously confined nerveing life, would also destroy his mental powers."

A general survey of man's physical activities previous to the present era of civilization shows that he was an active creature. In the remote past, members of both the upper and lower classes of society were forced into all-around physical development; the very type of civilization demanded an active life spent in widely varied ways of securing a livelihood.

### Chained to Machines.

Today the worker's active life has disappeared. The workingman is forced into wage slavery and thereby chained to the machines of big industries in which the work has become highly specialized with almost a total disregard for bodily abilities. The very devices that are termed labor-saving must be recognized at the same time as body-weakening causes. Whereas, the past conditions afforded an all-around physical exercise; this age of intense specialization has robbed them of this benefit.

### Effort of Specialized Labor.

The development of piece-work in the capitalist system forces specialized labor upon the individual who must thus work rapidly in order to exist. For instance, a man operating a punch press shapes one particular type of metal according to one particular die; and he may do this same thing thousands of times during a single day's work and repeat it over and over again with endless monotony for months and years. Moreover, his machinery is noisy, conversation of any length is not tolerated, and the result is that the man is isolated. He becomes in effect, a machine with a single operation to perform. Monotony descends upon him, and with it the relaxation offered by change and variety of interest disappears. The man is almost placed in the same position as the prisoner in solitary confinement who has only thirty-six square feet on which to walk and nothing but bare walls to consider in attempting to offset the monotony. Brain enters in and the tension causes the workingman, after a certain time, to become nervously exhausted, with the work becoming more and more a drudgery. The consequence is—a physically wrecked, mentally undeveloped working class.

### Labor Sports is Remedy.

To counteract the effects of specialized work of the present social order, the workers should seek wholesome recreation in labor sports, athletics and gymnastics, for play has always been essential to the human family. The object of labor sports is to place physical exercise on a scientific basis from the standpoint of health.

At the present time the main agencies for promoting sports and athletics are the bourgeois athletic clubs and organizations. Their principal aim, besides creating individual "stars" has been to direct sports towards certain desired ends. Most often this has been nitra-patriotism, militarism, advertisement of some institutions and worse yet—to detract the young workers from their class interests.

### Aims.

The aims of the labor sports movement should be: To unite all workers' gymnastic, sport and athletic clubs; to secure state and local legislation for the establishment of public playgrounds, gymnasiums, baths and fields for labor sports in the U. S. A.; by athletic activity stimulate the youth of the working class mentally and morally, also, to unite the youth and urge it to participate in the labor unions, parties and clubs that are promoting the welfare of the workers, to support the international labor sports movement.

Help us work towards the realization of these aims.

## Y. W. L. Section Four Gives Dance Saturday

For a good time, a wonderful time, workers are urged to forget everything else and come to the dance of the Young Workers League Section 4, on Saturday night, 8 o'clock, Jan. 8, at 3209 W. Roosevelt Road.

Everyone who is young in spirit, altho they may be 60 years old, say the Young Workers, should attend this affair.

### Soviet Ban on Charleston.

MOSCOW. — The Soviet supreme council for physical education has put its ban on the American fox trot, shimmy, and Charleston, as unfit for Soviet Russia's proletarian youth.

The commissioner of health, Dr. Semashke, brands these dances as "indecent products of the fat American bourgeoisie."


GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.


## *Birthday Issue Out Next Week!*

On January 13, 1927, there will be a Special Birthday Number of The DAILY WORKER in honor of our Third Birthday. The issue will be devoted to special articles, pictures, stories and a full account of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. We can think of no better service to which to put our Special Birthday Issue than to the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti. We can think of no better way of celebrating our birthday than by making a strong plea for their freedom. We are asking that our readers place their names on the Honor Roll in this special issue to indicate their support of Sacco and Vanzetti as well as their support of the only daily paper which is waging a real fight for their freedom. Send in your dollar for your greeting NOW!

**Working class organizations may secure advertising space at $100 per page.**

Pin your dollar to the blank below and mail it to The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., before January 10, 1927.

HERE'S MY DOLLAR, COMRADES,

to greet The DAILY WORKER on its third birthday, for which you will please enter my name on the Honor Roll in your Special Birthday Edition.

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

City.....

State.....

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## GANGSTERS HIRED BY SIGMAN BEAT GARMENT WORKERS TO FORCE THEM TO 'REGISTER'; USE DUPE TACTICS

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Attempts being made by the Sigman right wing machine in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to force "registration" with the International by the use of physical force and intimidation are becoming frequent. Bowery gangsters are being used by the Sigman clique in its efforts. The sentiment of the workers is greatly aroused at the tactics. A gang of sluggers hired by the right wing visited the offices of the Joint Board intending to use physical force on the members there, but were repulsed.

They are also visiting the workers in the shops, beating the progressive members and threatening them if they do not "register." This week a group went to the shop of the Monroe Dress company, 322 Seventh avenue and without saying a word, approached an Italian presser and began beating him. When asked what the trouble was by an onlooker, one of the gangsters explained: "It is dne him. We heerd he prevented the workers from registering with the International." The presser was severely injured and was taken to e hospital. Police were prevailed upon to arrest the attackers.

**Make Promises to Bosses.**

All kinds of threats are being used to impress on the dress jobbers and manufacturers the advantages of concluding an agreement with the Sigman gang. They assure the bosses of a "good" agreement in case they get their support; to make an impression on them they advertise in the Jewish Daily Forward the "success" of their registration. They scream of long waiting lines, etc. In reality, there are no lines at all, as in fact, the registration places are closed most of the time and only occasionally, then by intimidation, do they succeed in bringing over e worker to their offices.

An example of how the right wing leadership attempts to dupe the workers, selling them out to the bosses while prating of "union victories" is shown by the "increase" claimed to have been gotten for Cutters' Local No. 10.

A few days before the elections in the cutters' local, Dubinsky declared in his speech that he got for the members e weekly raise of $3. The Forward made the most of that incident.

But left wingers stated at the time that no bosses give raises for the fun of them and that there was surely a "supplementary" agreement satisfactory to the bosses. Here follows a letter sent by the board of governors of the industrial council to its members:

"The board of governors, thru e sub-committee, has conducted negotiations with a committee of the Cutters' Union for some time, and an agreement has been reached that beginning with Monday, Jan. 3, 1927, all cutters, at present receiving less than $60 e week shall be given e $3 increase. This arrangement in the opinion of the board of governors will serve the best interests of the members.

"You are requested to inform this office of any instance of underproduction, of soldiering on the job by the cutters, as our arrangements call for an immediate joint investigation and adjustment of your complaint."

## Lynch Florida Negro Arrested for Liquor

WALDO, Fla., Jan. 5.—George Buddington, Negro, was taken from the county jail here by a mob of white persons and shot to death. Buddington had been arrested charged with being drunk and attempting to secure money from a white woman. No action has been taken against members of the mob.

## BECKERMAN SUSPENDS CHAIRMAN FOR HIS OPPOSITION POLICIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Abraham Beckerman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union has again demonstrated his colors when he "impeached" a shop chairman of one of the biggest shops in New York in his fight on the left wing. The chairman who was suspended merely because of his close connections with the workers is A. Goldstein. He was considered the best shop chairman in the city.

His removal is seen as characteristic of Beckerman's tactics. Beckerman is reported to have declared at a recent meeting, in discussing a similar case, "I am the boss—I can elect myself."

## Will Demand Increase for Machinists in U. S. Navy Yard; to See Cal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—President Alifas of District 44, International Association of Machinists, representing navy yard mechanics, announces that he will appeal to the president and to congress the refusal of the navy department to grant e wage increase to any but a handful of the civilian employes for the coming year.

The unions asked $1 an hour. They now heve e wage rate of 84 to 91 cents en hour for mechinists.

## Widows of Disaster Victims Bring Suit

NEW YORK— Suits for $100,000 damages are to be instituted by two widows of longshoremen lost on the launch Linseed King in Hudson River Dec. 29. Spencer, Kellogz & Sons, Inc., owners of the boat, are defendents.

The suits bring out that federal legislation is still pending which would autometically compensate these widows. The American Association for Labor Legislation finds the house and senate bills disagreeing in technicalities which may disrupt the present effort of labor to secure federal compensation for longshore workers denied state aid by a supreme court decision.

Every Worker should read The American Worker Carrespondent.

## CHAIN TOBACCO STORES FORM GREAT MERGER TO FIGHT CIGARETTE MAKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—A big merger of chain stores in the tobacco field will be brought about by the union of the old rival concerns, the United Cigar Stores company and the Schulte Retail Stores corporation. The combined assets will be $120,000,000. The merger will be known es the Union and United Tobacco corporation. It is understood that the department of justice has been carefully sounded and has offered no objection to the plan.

From latest reports available, the United now controls 1,200 stores and more than 1,800 agencies, while the Schulte interests control about 300.

The new organization plans to enter the manufacturing field, forcibly to fight the cigarette manufacturers, whose monopoly of that business is a thorn in the flesh of the chain stores handling the product.

## WELL! WE CAN'T SQUEEZE OUT MUCH SYMPATHY ON BEHALF OF THIS RASCAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO.—John H. Vell, one of the professional anti-I. W. W. witnesses used in criminal syndicalism trials in California, is now on trial for his own life in the federal court in San Francisco. He is accused of the murder of James S. White, deputy sheriff and game warden, whom he shot while leading an unauthorized liquor raid in Eastside, Shasta Co., in 1923.

Vell was then a federal prohibition agent, but was on leave of absence at the time. The evidence so far given shows that he shot White because the latter tried to protect the proprietor of the hotel involved from Vell's illegal raid and acknowledged violence.

## SHERWOOD EDDY ON RUSSIA

We reprint herewith part of a report made by Sherwood Eddy, official of the Y. M. C. A., on his return from a recent visit to Soviet Russia. Mr. Eddy was severely attacked by some capitalist papers because he told the truth as he saw it of conditions in the Soviet Union. Owing to lack of space we are unable to publish the report in full, but the most important part of it is given.

* * *

**Russia, the Land of Contradictions.**
**By SHERWOOD EDDY.**

DURING August I made my fourth visit to Russia with a party of 24 American business men, editors, educators and social workers. After nine years under the present government, while our country has been flooded by propaganda both red and white, it seemed that the time has come for an unofficial group to make an objective, impartial, fact-finding study of actual conditions in Russia and to share their impressions with their friends in America. We were particularly on our guard lest we should be a "personally conducted" delegation shown only the most favorable things by government interpreters. Our party included four persons who spoke Russian, and we employed twelve other interpreters, the majority of whom belonged to the old order rather than the new. We were granted entire freedom in Russia, we went where we wished, chose the institutions we wished to inspect, and freely interviewed both friends and foes of the present government.

SOME of us flew from Berlin to Moscow in a day, in e never-to-be-forgotten flight in a storm. During a total of two weeks in Moscow we interviewed some thirty of their principal leaders, including Stalin, who, more than any other, has succeeded to Lenin's influence and power; Tchicherin, minister of foreign affairs; Lunacharsky, minister of education, and many heads of departments of the state and the church, members of the old czarist regime, foreign diplomats, business men and newspaper correspondents, as well as workers and peasants. We visited, of course, all places of importance, such as the historic Kremlin, the seat of the present government, as it has been the fortress and home of the rulers of church and state for eight centuries. We saw the palaces and crown jewels of the czars, also factories, schools, prisons, museums, galleries, and the remarkable institutions of social education and service for workers and peasants, of which Russia is so proud.

THE significance of the present experiment in Russia can hardly be exaggerated either in its possibilities for good or for evil. Here is the largest country in the world, with one area of twice the continent of Europe, twice that of the United States, or one-sixth of the habitable land surface of the earth, with vast undeveloped resources. Here is the largest white population in the world, with 140,000,000, e truly great people whose human resources far outweigh their material possessions. Siberia alone, almost e continent in itself, rich and fertile, if populated with the density of Belgium, would accommodate almost twice the earth's present population.

INDUSTRY and agriculture are steadily recovering. After having fallen to 14 per cent of their pre-war production in industry, this year they have recovered almost 90 per cent of their former maximum production, both in industry and agriculture, and will probably equal it next year. Despite all obstacles, their budget has been balanced, their currency stabilized and most of their available land, although nominally owned by the state, has been divided up and has come into the permanent possession of the peasants.

THE condition of nine-tenths of the great masses in industry and agriculture is on the whole slightly better economically and immeasurably better in the releasing of the human spirit for self-realization and self-expression than it was under the blindly repressive czarist regime. This is true not only among the communal city workers, but particularly among the hardy individualistic and independent peasants now awakened by the World War, the new education and growing self-government. The 8,700,000 members of trade unions have more influence in the democratic shering of control in industry and in government than in any other country.

THE co-operative movement is one of the strongest in the world, with 11,000,000 in the Consumers' Co-operatives and 7,650,000 in the producers' and farmers' organizations, with some duplicate members. These are not only an economic but a vast educational and social force, making for the recovery of the nation.

THE present Soviet government has come to stay. It seems to ha on the whole much better than the former hideous czarist regime. Altho its downfall has been eagerly predicted for the last nine years, it was never so strong as it is today. Whatever its fenits, there is no other party or government in sight that could govern the Russian people and maintain order. The people want to go back to the slevery of the czars or the nerveless rule of Kerensky. We found no gevernment in Europe more free, more and strongly entrenched. No other bas made so many changes and adaptations, none has been more willing to confess its many mistakes and learn from them. Its army has been reduced to one-tenth its size of six years ago, from 5,300,000 in 1920 to some 550,000 today, heing less in size and expenditure, in proportion to population, than those of the surrounding nations.

THE government elms to end the domination of capitalism, to make war impossible, wipe out state boundaries, transform the whole world into a co-operative commonwealth, and bring about real human brotherhood and freedom. Of all their ideals none is more remerkeble than the ideal leaders of the largest united republic in the world shemld endeavor to rise above personal profit and sordid private gain to the standard of unselfish social service for the common good. No' member of the Communist Party is permitted to receive an income of more than $112.50 a month, or $3.75 a day, or less than the wage of many day laborers in America. The man who goes in for profiteering for himself is scorned as a moral leper as in no other country in the world, and if he le e member of the Communist Party, after a fair trial, he is expelled or expelled. They appeal to the heroic and the sacrificial. All but two of Lenin's cabinet had shered with him nearly twenty years in exile, poverty or imprisonment. Many of these ideals in their ideals are closely akin to the christian virtues.

## Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

## Speaker Talks of God Before Atheist Group; 'Near Riot' Is Result

By L. P. RINDAL.
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 5.—The subject at the Music Art hall Open Forum Dec. 26 was: "A New God for America," by John Jacob Lowman, editorial writer for several Los Angelee newspapers. As the hall was packed with atheists, the lecture was religious enough to cause a "near riot"—to use a common newspaper phrase. A lot of people left the place in protest as soon as the speaker started his godly speech. The picture of the new god of the American capitalist class did not look any better to the audience of damned souls then the old one, namely, the "In God We Trust" dollar mark.

During the question period the radicals made e complete fool out of this tool of the labor-baiting press. The speaker, not knowing much about the history of religion in the first place, was not able to answer anything.

## Worker Checks Up on the Soviet Lies to Date, as Told by Chicago Tribune

By DAVID POLLIN.
(Worker Correspondent)

Editor, DAILY WORKER: Many times we read the self-contradictory stories of the capitalist press and especially the Tribune, in regard to the progress Russia is making in becoming independent, in spite of the refusal of finance capital the world over to extend credits to the Soviets, as would be desired by the Workers' Republic.

As an example of these false tales, on Dec. 19, the Tribune said thet the Russian crop last year was far below the expectations of the Soviet government. On Dec. 23, The Tribune contained mention in a corner of an inside page of the merrellons advances Russia is making in becoming economically independent.

**The Tribune in a Corner.**

The Tribnne's misfortune was that they hed to admit thet Russia has balenced her budget, without floating huge loans in America.

Again on Friday, Dec. 31, the Tribune carries an article relating to recognition of the Soviets by Washington in which the Tribune blunders. Again, saying that Russia's conditions are on the downgrade. The chief motiva of the Tribune's policy in manufacturing these wild and contradictory tales in regard to Russia's economic stability is to crystallize in the mind of its readers a wave of opposition against the class conscious workers, who demend recognition of the Workers' Republic and against the so-called liberals and insurgents, who for business and other reesons ask the present edministration to recognize the Soviets.

**As "The Nation" Sees It.**

The Dec. 29 issue of the Nation, a weekly magazine, contains en article by their foreign correspondent, stating that the pre-war levels in Soviet industry and agriculture have been reached; some regions have surpassed pre-wer levels especially in the Ukraine.

The workers' buying power has been increasing steedily end now their purchasing power reached and in some instances surpassed pre-war levels. While in the western European countries and in all countries where capitalism reigns, the workers' conditions have gone down and their purchasing power has been greatly diminished since 1913.

This report was not written by a Communist, nor e friend of the Communists, but an impartial correspondent who reported precisely what he saw, while in Russia.

## NOTICE TO CHICAGO READERS

According to a new and more economical system of newsstand distribution, The DAILY WORKER will be on the stands by noon each day. Watch for it.


DETROIT, ATTENTION!

*$500.00 Cash and Valuable Articles*

For the Best and Most Original Masks

AT THE ANNUAL

"Freiheit" Mask and Color Light Ball

At the New and Beautiful
MASONIC TEMPLE, Temple Ave. and Second Blvd.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1927

Good. Large Union Orchestra — Original Attractions

A chance to win a radio with every ticket

A Good Time Assured to Everybody.

Admission $1.00


## Trade Unions Aid Soviet to Join in Building Work

LOS ANGELES.—At the call of the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia, a group has been organized in Los Angeles, the aim of which is to send an organized construction cooperative to build houses in cities of Soviet Russia.

The housing problem is one of the most vital effecting the people in Russia. Hence the call to workers, by virtue of our skill in American building industry, are splendidly equipped to render thie aid to the Soviet Union.

We, therefore call upon everyone whose sympathies are with Soviet Russia to lend us e helping hand. We appeal to those who are equipped to join the group to get in touch with us at once.

For any information relative to this group, communicate with Secretary A. Kozmanian, 2636½ Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

**License Trans-Ocean Telephone.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. — Secretary of Commerce Hoover today granted a license to the American Telegraph & Telephone Co., to permit the operation of a radio-telephone service between the United States and England. This is the first license of the kind ever issued. The service will be opened to the public during this month.

## CENTRAL AMERICA 'GOOD WILL' TOUR PLANNED BY ILLINOIS BUSINESS MEN

Members of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce are planning e "good will" tour of Central American countries to drum up business in those countries for Illinois manufacturers and agricultural products' brokers.

Seventy-eight members of the organization will make the tour in e specially chartered ship. The group will leave Chicago Feb. 1.

"The idea behind this cruise is business," announced Secretary Harvey T. Hill. "We are going to investigate potential markets for Illinois manufacturers and Illinois agricultural products."

The chamber believes that the opening of the lakes-to-the-gulf waterway will make Illinois a great exporting state, as it believes goods should be shipped down the Mississippi and thru the port of New Orleans.

# The Manager's Corner

## Not the Daily Worker.

*"Joseph E., Bernard H. and Victor F. Ridder, sons of the late Herman Ridder, announced yesterday the purchase of the entire capital stock and debenture notes of The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin and the goodwill, subscription lists and other assets of The New York Commercial for a total of about $2,850,000.*

*"They also said the new paper will be the 'first responsible newspaper' in New York, so far as they have been able to learn; to offer common stock for sale to the public. Thru Shields & Co., investment bankers, with the Chase National Bank as trustee. The Journal of Commerce corporation, which will publish the merged paper, will sell ten-year 6½ per cent sinking fund gold notes at a par value of $950,000.*

*"It is planned to have the stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange.*

*"The Ridders and their associates in the merger will buy stock to the amount of $650,000 for cash.*

*"The Ridder family has been publishing newspapers in New York since 1876. Herman Ridder, who died in 1915, had been a director of The Associated Press, president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and treasurer of the National Democratic Committee."*

—Reprinted from the New York Times.

# The Drive

For $50,000 to

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

**DONATIONS—DECEMBER 17**

CALIFORNIA—
Fred W. Thompson, Pasadena ..... $ 1.00
Dan Gill, Piester City ..... 2.50
V. G. Wera, Ventura ..... 5.00

MASSACHUSETTS—
Finnish Workers Club, Gardner ..... 50.00

MONTANA—
J. Sedvinec, Klein ..... 5.00

OHIO—
Christopher Kraven, Cleveland ..... 1.00
Nucleus No. 21, Cleveland ..... 1.00
K. Tamkun, Cleveland ..... 5.00

WISCONSIN—
Jos. Rody, Wauntosa ..... 4.00

**DONATIONS—DECEMBER 18**

CALIFORNIA—
S. Matsui, Berkeley ..... $ 5.00

DELAWARE—
John Veikman, Wilmington ..... 1.50

ILLINOIS—
Slovak Workers Society Br. No. 24, Chicago ..... 5.00
Street Nuc. No. 25, Chicago ..... 20.00
Milen Zlunlac, Workers Club, Chi. ..... 33.20

MICHIGAN—
Detroit Workmen's Corp., Detroit ..... 250.00

NEW YORK—
Aron Lev, New York ..... 2.00

OHIO—
S. H. Babcock and I. Barskey, Conneaut ..... 10.00

WISCONSIN—
Thos. M. Evans, Aberdeen ..... 5.00
Jane Heydan, Milwaukee ..... 1.00
Finn, Women's Sections of Minn. Dist., Wentworth ..... 30.00

## These Comrades Have Been Challenged to State What They Are Doing to Keep The Daily Worker.

## WATCH FOR THEIR ANSWERS!

*Emil Hourgger, Rochester, N. Y.*
*R. Tlodi, Ambridge, Pa.*
*Comrade Mendlin, Miami, Fla.*
*Emil Nica, Frederick, S. Dak.*
*A. D. Boroff, Juneau, Alaska.*
*H. F. Mins, New York, N. Y.*
*Theodore Suderland, Berkeley, Cal.*
*C. Buehler, Toledo, Ohio.*
*Herbert Newton, Roxbury, Mass.*
*David Milgrom, Philadelphia, Pa.*
*Geo. Rupert, Elko, Nevada.*
*F. L. Shipper, Salt Lake City, Utah.*
*Waino Mellin, Waukegan, Ill.*
*H. Hagenen, Houston, Tex.*
*Sam Cohen, Chicago, Ill.*
*Nellie Katitus, Chicago, Ill.*
*Jennie Gorshin, Chicago, Ill.*

*YOU May Be Next.*

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

**TONIGHT.**

8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
8:30—The Grevcort Concert Trio: Little Joe Warner.
9:00—Hazel Nymen, accordion; Anne Goehn, Lucky Wilbur, John Ude.
9:30—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

## THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ATHEISM

will mail its first annual report, comprising six pages of reading matter, and other literature FREE to interested people.

Dues $1 a year. Organizers wanted.

Write to
Freemen Hopwood, General Secretary,
P. O. Box 483, City Hall Station,
New York City.

New York, Attention!

DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY

# CONCERT

With Co-operation of UJ ELORE

Sunday, January 9, 1927, at 2:30

YORKVILLE CASINO, 86th Street and Third Avenue

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

PROGRAM:

PART I

1. The International.....Mandolin Orchestra "Lyra"
2. Hungarian Chorus.
3. "The Voice of Labor".....Rebecca Grecht
4. Living Pictures.

PART II

5. Feature Dances.
6. a) Recondita Armonia from "Tosca"—Puccini.
   b) Volga Boatmen's Song.....Emile Bujacich
7. Hungarian Folk Dances.
8. Mass Recitation "Strike".
9. Workers' Orchestra and Chorus.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. — Phone Monroe 6712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year | $6.00 per year |
| $3.50 six months | $3.50 six months |
| $2.50 three months | $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE — Editors
BERT MILLER — Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 31, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 — Advertising rates on application.


## Wages and Prosperity

*It is a beneficient circle in which the "ample wage" moves when increased productivity makes possible an increased consumption, but which must fall to a lower level if production does not grow commensurately and may not rise to higher circles if production does not increase in still higher ratio . . . .*

*. . . . it is coming to be realized more and more clearly that both the man who employs and the man who devotes his skill to another for hire are partners in a joint enterprise.*

Thus the *New York Times* comments editorially on the pollyanaism dispensed by Vice-President Woll of the American Federation of Labor and Secretary of Labor Davis relative to the "prosperity and contentment" of the American working class.

The average weekly earnings of workers in New York state factories were $28.33 for 1925.

The average weekly earnings in all industries in the state of Illinois were $29.41.

The average wage rate per hour for laborers in iron and steel industries for 1924 (no substantial increases have been granted since that time) was in the various departments 42 cents, 40 cents, 44 cents, 43½ cents, 35 cents, 50 cents and 39 cents.

The average monthly earnings of farm hands in 1925—without room and board—were $18.55.

The above wage scales are for men. Wages of women are on the average a LITTLE OVER ONE-HALF those of men.

The above examples are typical—they include two great industrial states—New York and Illinois. They include such groups as the laborers in iron and steel who are the great majority of the workers employed in this industry. Farm laborers alone make up a group of over 4,000,000 workers.

The "increased productivity" has been established, but the "ample wage"—the subject of so much impassioned writing in the capitalist and official labor press—has not been established.

It is a siren song sung by reactionary labor officials, capitalist party jobholders and the capitalist press.

It has as its purpose deception of the working masses. It is hoped that they will be induced to accept a general estimate of prosperity in place of wages.

One of the most important tasks of the workers' press is to expose the gigantic hoax which is being built up around the central slogan of "high wages and increased productivity."

It would be well for the American workers to study the history of British and German imperialism. These too were once high wage countries and the labor agents of their respective imperialisms built up the same theories and concocted the same conspiracies against the working class that we see in America today.

## The Pot Calls the Kettle Black in Washington

The state department, under the pressure of congressional and press criticism, has changed its policy in the Nicaraguan situation. The change is interesting as showing the futility of the solemn farce that is being played in Washington which can be entitled, "Criticizing the Coolidge Administration," or "The Pot Calling the Kettle Black."

The change in policy consists in abandoning the tactic of denial that an arbitrary use of military force has been authorized in Nicaragua to a tactic of asserting that what has been done was absolutely all right and had to be done.

A Washington dispatch, dated Jan. 4, says:

*Stiffening of the American policy in Nicaragua was foreshadowed today by admission on the part of President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg that the protection of the proposed canal route thru Nicaragua was one of the important factors prompting continued American intervention in that country. . . .*

*The president also pointed out that THE SAME TREATY WHICH GAVE THE UNITED STATES A CANAL ROUTE GIVES THIS COUNTRY A 99-YEAR RENEWABLE LEASE FOR A NAVAL BASE on the Gulf of Fonseca, one of the finest harbors in Central American waters.*

The treaty which ratified the purchase of a canal route (for $3,000,000) and the lease of a harbor, WAS MADE BY THE WILSON ADMINISTRATION.

The democrat opposition is now placed in the position of repudiating its revered deceased leader, whose shade is still one of its biggest assets, or of tempering its criticism of the Coolidge administration.

Now is the time, when the hypocrisy of the opposition and the undisguised arrogance of the administration party is manifest, for the labor movement to put sharply before the whole world, by demanding the immediate withdrawal of gunboats and marines from Nicaragua, and branding both democrat and republican parties as instruments of Wall Street, its unalterable opposition to the whole imperialist policy.

## Publishers Anxious to Get in on Profit by Advertising Space

"America will never again witness business depression because of a shortage of anything," said Col. Robert R. McCormick, addressing the Tribune's convention of its advertising department at the Drake Hotel.

The colonel was not, however, referring to the probable absence of any want among the workers, but was expressing the hope that capitalist newspapers would get their share of profits thru expenditures for advertising.

The gala days of the advertising fraternity were back when the government was levying an excess profit tax of 25 per cent. Then the solicitor for an advertising agency could call on a client and prove to him mathematically that he could buy advertising for 75 cents on the dollar, since the dollar he spent would reduce net profit just so much, when otherwise 25 cents of the dollar would go to the government. It was considered in perfectly good form, patriotically speaking, thus to gip the government out of its two bits.

With revision of the tax schedule, advertising has been harder to get. It is again on a cash and carry basis. Hence the colonel's anxiety to divert a goodly share of the profits of business into the newspaper till.

## New British Engine May Electrify Roads

LONDON.—A new engine, the invention of Capt. William Burtnall, utilizing a voltage of only 200 to 250 and thus doing away with the danger from live rails, may revolutionize transportation in England and lead to the electrification of the entire railroad system in this country.

# The New Drive on Militant Trade Unionism

ARTICLE XI.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

WE have seen how the socialist party bureaucracy has become part of the united front against genuine trade unionism and parrots the cry of the officiel union leadership that "trade unionism" must be preserved from the very same sections of the trade union movement which have waged all the militent and successful struggles in 1926.

It is well to inquire here as to what is meant when the accusation is made by labor leaders that their critics and opponents in the labor movement are trying to "destroy trade unionism."

DO they actually believe that the left wing and the Communist workers are trying to wipe out the trade unions and leave the working class unorganized?

Of course they do not, but the accusation is made in the above terms with the idea in mind that trade unionists and workers generally will so understand it.

They base in mind, when they make the accusation, that there is a clash of policies in the trade union movement—that a section of the organized working class, either more exploited than supporters of officialdom, more class conscious, or both, tries to guide the unions into the path of POLITICAL struggle based on their economic demands, while the more privileged group of trade union members led by the labor bureaucracy strive to keep the unions DIVORCED FROM POLITICAL ACTION and confine them to the old program of "pure and simple" trade unionism as Daniel De Leon characterized it, or still worse—make them outright efficiency organs of capitalist production. As a matter of fact there is no difference between the two except that the former takes a little longer to render the unions entirely helpless.

WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING, the renegade socialist (he will now find plenty of his former colleagues in the same camp with the early social trend of the official trade union policy and has become the semi-official spokesman of A. F. of L. officialdom, says in his book "American Labor and American Democracy," favorably reviewed in all the official labor sheets:

**The American labor movement always has been and doubtless will remain, fundamentally economic in character.**

WE have seen the pronouncements of President Green of the A. F. of L. and other official spokesmen relative to the role of trade unions as production organs in close connection with management and we have likewise seen that the New York Times and other mouthpieces of capitalism adhere the same opinion.

All of these forces are united against the section of the organized workers and of the unorganized, as in Passaic, who are "disturbing" the "peaceful" development of American imperialism.

THE dogma that strikes are unnecessary and "wasteful" has been put forward and an attempt clearly is made, as in the New York needle trades, to show that workers by accepting the principle of slightly higher pay for much more work, can better their conditions substantially WITHOUT strikes.

The struggle in the labor movement now between right and left is a struggle for the right to strike. But it is something more than that—it is also a new kind of a struggle, a struggle for the abolition of trade unions as weapons of the working class which is being conducted INSIDE of the union by agents of the capitalists. The left wing workers fight to STAY in the unions and force them into real weapons of all the workers.

IT is noticeable that only where highly exploited workers exist, like in the textile industry recently, or only in militant strikes with some political consciousness, like those of the furriers and cloakmakers, does the capitalist class conduct a direct offensive and heap columns of abuse upon them in its press.

Wage demands of large and decisive groups of workers, as in the railroad industry, do not evoke the open hatred and abuse, when the capitalist class knows that they will be compromised thru the compulsory arbitration machinery, as do relatively small and unimportant strikes in less decisive industries.

UNINTERRUPTED production" is the slogan of American imperialism and it is echoed by the trade union bureaucracy. The present labor leadership, as has been stated in the introductory to these articles, has no policy beyond that of securing a small share of the enormous wealth produced for the workers by means of "cooperation" agreements providing for increases in output per worker—piece work on a wholesale scale for the working class. When the inevitable period of crisis comes, the labor leadership is helpless. Still worse, as it has done in the past, it becomes the open ally of the suppressive machinery of the capitalist government.

His fight on the movement for the formation of a labor party can be explained by no other reason than its fear that it may become an effective weapon of the masses in periods of depression.

THE official policy of the American Federation of Labor, based on the present temporary prosperity, can be shown easily to be similar to the viewpoint of the most representative spokesmen of imperialism. For instance, Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank of New York, the bank to whose service more sailboats and marines have been devoted than to any other American financial institution, in an interview devoted to prospects for 1927, said:

**Increasing powers of production are the basis of prosperity. The problem of maintaining this prosperity will not be solved by indiscriminate wage increases which necessitate price increases, interfere with distribution and threaten a slow-down of industry. ONLY WHEN WAGE ADVANCES ARE ACCOMPANIED BY CORRESPONDING INCREASES IN PRODUCTION ARE THEY COMPATIBLE WITH ENDURING PROSPERITY. (Emphasis mine.)**

COMPARE this statement by one of America's leading imperialists with a statement made for the same purpose (a forecast of prospects for 1927) by the head of the trade union movement:

**MANY OF OUR INDUSTRIES HAVE MADE REAL PROGRESS IN DEVELOPING PRODUCTION POLICIES AND METHODS THAT SUSTAIN PROSPERITY. . . . THE WAGE INCREASES FOR THE CONDUCTORS AND TRAINMEN ON EASTERN ROADS AND THE SHOPMEN ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO AND THE CANADIAN NATIONAL railroad may reasonably be regarded as indicative of what is to be expected in 1927. (Emphasis mine.)**

TO this statement by President Green which was given to the press we can add another statement, previously quoted, from his editorial in the December number of the Federationist:

**The workers' demands UNDER COOPERATION HAVE BEEN RESTRAINED by better understanding of the facts of production. (Emphasis mine.)**

It is hardly necessary to point out that there is no essential difference between these statements—one by an open and avowed imperialist, head of a bank whose depredations in Haiti, Cuba and Nicaragua are notorious, the other by the head of the American labor movement.

NOR is this an accidental coincidence. The policy of worker-employer cooperation, of a definite increase in the amount of work for an increase in wages, is the policy of both American imperialism and the trade union bureaucracy. These elements of the working class that have not been whipped or bribed into line must be crushed.

This is what the struggle in the trade unions centers around.

The union of capitalists, trade union officialdom and socialist party bureaucracy in this struggle is explained by the facts of imperialism and their effects upon the working class.

LENIN, in his "imperialism," after mentioning the enormous superprofits from foreign investments in the pre-war imperialist period (American imperialism now has $13,000,000,000 invested abroad) shows the use to which a portion of them are put:

**It is easy to perceive, that from such a large additional profit (for it is received in addition to the profit which the capitalists extract from their own country) labor leaders and the upper strata of the workers' aristocracy CAN BE BRIBED. So the capitalists of the "progressive" countries bribe them by a thousand means, direct and indirect, open and secret. (Emphasis in the translation.)**

Some details of the manner in which the trade union officialdom shares in the loot of American imperialism, and how their status has become that of the lower and central section of the middle class, will make clear the wide gap which separates them from the workers upon whom, in company with the bosses and the socialist bureaucracy, they are making war in the labor unions.

(To be concluded.)

# The Notorious Mr. Frank L. Smith

ONE philosopher who plastered a scientific label on his meanderings proved to his own satisfaction that chance is only the subterfuge of the mentally lazy. If you throw a ball in a certain direction in exactly the same way any time the ball will hit exactly the same spot. So said the philosopher. The truth of this observation is so obvious that it would take a hardy wight to take issue with it. And yet while thinking of the strange career of Mr. Frank L. Smith, one is inclined to drop a few doubts in his vicinity to watch what happens to them.

Frank L. Smith was elected to the United States senate by as typical an aggregation of voters as could be located in America. Being inhabitants of Illinois they could not be otherwise, since Illinois is the bridge between alien New York and the great open spaces where those who could not tolerate New York moved to. Furthermore most Illinoisians are members of the methodist church, except those who live in the industrial centers. The latter are likely to be catholics. Heavily populated sections produce people who people in organizational centralization. The Illinois methodists favor the Volstead law. The catholics do not. Frank L. Smith, who was elected by the dry methodists, owes his political existence to a town made famous by the discoverer of a cure for chronic inebriation. Smith does not believe in dry laws but he inscribes the picture of a camel on his political banner. And he gets elected.

What has this man Smith done that such a punishment as election from the senate should be visited on him? Here is where chance comes in if it belongs anywhere.

Smith's campaign kitty was fed to the extent of approximately $200,000 by a few public utility barons, chief among them being Samuel Insull, as public spirited and civic-hearted a citizen as ever purchased a politician. This is not the first time that Sam did a little thing like this, but this is the first time that Sam's beneficiary was caught. As for Sam, well, his stocks go up on the market, his wife returns to the stage and the people lift the left eyebrow a little and say nothing. But poor Smith! Why, his weak chin takes on another wrinkle and his tongue develops callouses curing human hypocrisy.

Smith was caught getting supported by a wicked public utility man. But it is not the wickedness of the utility man that is cursed by the indignant minority of citizens. It is the money of the utility man that is abused. Why? Simply because the money helped Smith into the senate and the group of political gangsters that Smith is associated with have aims and objects that are not conducive to the well being of other political gangsters who are in the habit of banging some religious motion over the doors of their political hayed houses and getting away with it. Smith represents an element that lives by politics and to a certain extent, like the mythical Robin Hood, robs the rich and gives to the poor gangsters. Smith's opponents, the finance-capital world would rather have a representative who would take orders for a fixed stipend. But apparently Smith is of the adventurous type that prefers to take a chance on making an uncertain amount rather than be sure of a fixed sum.

Big business does not want Smith, not because he is a radical, but because he is a political burglar. Smith is for the capitalist system, and if Illinois big business had to choose between Smith and J. Louis Engdahl they would choose Smith. But they don't have to make such a choice just now. Chance and they hop on Smith like a bunch of angry Furies and assume defensive postures. They act as if this man Smith was like a republican turned loose in an Alabama district. Chance that the honor of Illinois is at stake to the extent of $200,000 worth of purchased ballots.

In all probability Smith will return to the senate chamber like one of "Kid" Woll's checks bouncing back from a bank. Because he was unlucky? No. The philosopher was right. There is no such thing as luck. Smith will not happen to represent the big fools who run things just now, even tho they do not always control the votes. It is much easier to purchase Washington than to entice the population of southern Illinois on to a band wagon. We have often heard it said that big business controls or dominates the republican party, but as a matter of fact finance-capital feels more at home with George Brennan in Illinois and with Al. Smith in New York than with Len Small, who robbed the state of one million dollars, or with Senator-elect Vare of Philadelphia who spent almost as much getting elected.

There is nothing left to say except that the probable rejection of Smith from the senate because he received $200,000 in election donations from Sam Insull, will be one of the choicest pieces of hypocrisy ever pulled off in this country. All congressmen and senators are serrants of the capitalists. They owe their political existence to their ability to serve the system. As long as they are not caught in some indiscretion that will not give their group enemies a chance to arouse the indignation of the bush-whacking voter, they can wear the cloak of political virtue with impunity.

We are in favor of Smith's ejection from the senate. In fact we cannot think of anybody in either house who would not serve a better purpose filling boll weevils in Texas. But we must be content with what we can get. A senator walking home in the small hours of the morning with a sort of hard-boil chip on his shoulder for the gods. Let's have more of them.


**Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?**

SUBSCRIBE TO
The American Worker Correspondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.
Only 50 Cents a Year.


## VETERAN SAYS CROOKED BASEBALL BEGAN WITH FIRST GAME IN 1876

CLEVELAND, Jan. 5.—"If Judge Landis really wants to clean up baseball, let him send for me. I'll give him the low down of how Louisville threw a batch of games in the National League, the first year the circuit was formed, 1876."

This was the information offered here today by George Strief, 70, federal court bailiff, and star of the big league baseball 50 years ago.

"Jim Devlin, pitcher, George Hall, fielder; Craber, catcher, and Nichols, third baseman, got together and threw a number of games so that Louisville lost the pennant," Strief declared.

## Robert P. Brindell Is Dead

ROBERT P. BRINDELL, New York "labor leader," is dead. He leaves a fortune estimated at close to $1,000,000, a private house in New York City, a country estate at Schroon Lake, an office building, and some other real estate. Mr. Brindell amassed this fortune by selling "strike insurance," receiving as high as $32,000 at a time as a fee from building contractors.

During the Lockwood committee's investigations into the New York housing situation, scores of employers testified to paying Brindell at his St. Marks Place offices in New York City. He kept them waiting in an anteroom as it is reported, and took the payments one by one.

As head of the New York Building Trades Council he was reputed to be the highest paid labor executive in the United States.

The fact that this corrupt scoundrel was accepted by the highest circles of the labor bureaucracy is an acknowledgement of the fact that within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, there is a definite group which thru one way or another has sold itself to the employing class. The price of this betrayal may not always be the same. It may assume various forms. In the case of Brindell it was the sum of $32,000 in cold cash or a soft political berth to various smaller favors granted in devious ways hidden from the public. But payments they remain, nevertheless, payments for services rendered, payments for "strike insurance," whether it be insurance thru the acceptance of a governor's commission, as in the Watson-Parker bill, a mediation board, or a secret agreement. Is there any wonder that Brindell moved in the most influential circles of the A. F. of L., that he hobnobbed with Woll, Lewis, McMahon and their ilk? Are they not all closely bound together by the black bonds of Brindellism?

But this orgy of corruption has suddenly been called to a halt. Its adherents have been boldly challenged. The left wing has demanded that the trade unions shall become what they were intended to be, the fighting organs of the workers. The left wing has demanded that the trade unions take up the struggle against the employers, for the demands of the workers, thus the unorganized workers be organized. The left wing, led by the Communists, has put its policy into action and has waged three successful strikes, in which marked gains have been won for the workers—the restoration of the wage cut and the right to organize in Passaic and the 40-hour week in New York. The employers are frantic, not less so than the so-called "labor leaders" who see their temporary paradise melting away and soft berths disappearing. A united front is formed, this time against the element in the union, which threatens the profits of the bosses and the security of the Brindells, the Wolls, the Lewises, the McMahons, the Sigmans and Beckermans. War is declared—to the finish.

But this black united front will not succeed. The workers are determined that Brindellism in whatever form it appears shall be wiped out of the American labor movement. They have determined that it shall indeed be a war to a finish—against corruption, against class collaboration, against the united front of the bosses and the Brindells. In the ranks of labor there is arising a united front of the rank and file for honest trade unionism in the interests of the workers. And the rank and file will keep up the fight until it secures control of the trade unions and Brindellism is safely buried alongside of its notorious representative.


GET A SUB.



A NEW NOVEL

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)

Bunny went home to his father. "Dad, just what was it made you get rid of Ben Skull?"

"Why, I found he'd been taking commissions from the other fellow. He'd been up to other rascalities, too."

"Just what?"

Dad laughed. "He had a scheme that was a wonder. You know, down there at Prospect Hill people were in a crazy hurry to drill; the owner of the next lot was getting his well down first, and draining all your oil away. Ben and another feller would find a bunch of lot owners just on the point of making a good lease, and Ben would have his pal give him a quit-claim deed to one of those lots. Ben would record the deed, and, of course, when the title company came to report on the property there was that cloud on the title. The owner would come hustling after Ben Skull in a panic, what the hell was this? And Ben would look shocked, and tell how he had bought the lot from some feller in good faith. Who was the feller? Well, the feller had disappeared, and nobody could find him. But there Ben had the lease tied up, and the drilling couldn't start. The lot owner would rage and swear—all the lot owners in the lease was all tied up together, and nobody could do anything with their property till that one lot had got free. To go into court and clear the title would take six months or so, and meantime the chance to leake would be gone, so the owners would have to chip in and pay Ben five thousand or so—whatever he claimed he had paid to the other man."

"I should think that trick would have been tried a lot of times," remarked Bunny, and Dad answered, it would be tried just long enough for the news to get around, and then some lot owner would attck a gun under Ben's nose, and settle it that way. What had happened in his case was that the original thing had got hold of him and fascinated him clean, and that was why he was doing spy work for the patriotic societies.

Bunny knew that his father didn't owe anything to this slippery rascal, and wouldn't mind his being exposed, provided Bunny's name was not dragged in. It would be easy to trace the matter down, by looking up Ben's real estate transactions in the county records; he would have given a quit-claim deed to the lot owners whom he had held up, and if these men were still in the neighborhood no doubt they would testify, or could be made to. Bunny saw Rachel at the university next morning and told her the story, and gave her a hundred dollar bill to cover the cost of the research. She passed it on to Joe or Ikey, end two days after Ben was confronted by half a dozen enfuriated citizens, male and female, who took a good deal to shake the jury's faith in his testimony as to secret conspiracies in the Workers Party. The jury disagreed on the count of half the women, the leading party directors; these got six years apiece, but the Menzies boys got off, and the party held a celebration, which was described in the newspapers as an orgy of red revolutionary raving.

X

Dad was not so much troubled by the news which Bunny told him, that Dan Irving was on the trail of Vernon Roscoe in the national capital. There was bound to be gossip about the big deal, and there was always "scandal" trying to make trouble, but everybody would understand it was just politics. It was the "buzz-saw gang" at Hub's lifetime, and of Verne's too, they would go ahead and drill the land and get out the oil and nothing else would matter. But the morning with a sort of hard-boil chip on his shoulder for the gods. Let's have more of them.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provides you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

Join the Growing Army of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Vote Labor Party!
For the 40 Hour Week!

Entered as second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 302. *Subscription Rates:* By mail, $6.00 a year; $3.50 six months; $1.75 three months. FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1927 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# 3 NATIONS DEFY DOLLAR DIPLOMACY

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

BRITISH fortunes in China are growing worse daily. The most recent disaster to British prestige was the surrender of English troops in the Hankow foreign concession to the Cantonese. Coincident with the admission of British weakness comes the news from London that the imperial cabinet is split over the question of breaking off relations with Russia. A section of the cabinet led by the swashbuckling Churchill attributes British imperial woes to the Orient to Soviet propaganda. Churchill would break off relations immediately with the Soviet Union. Baldwin and Chamberlain, however, are gifted with cooler brains than the overheated "hero" of Gallipoli and urge more moderation.

• • •

IT is quite likely that the Churchill element will gain the upper hand. Britain is faced with a serious crisis in her foreign affairs and in such situations aggressiveness, regardless of its merits, is liable to win. The Churchill backers are the typical fascist type in England, backed by the Morning Post and the extreme tories.

• • •

THE usual stories of outrages are being turned out by British press agents. Strange that the Chinese should want to free their own country from foreign invaders! Strange to the imperialists and particularly the British who are the most unwaveringly hypocritical of all the imperialists. It is rather well for the Chinese that the mighty power of the Soviet Union is exerted in their behalf and that the United States is too busy looting South America to join Britain in looting China.

• • •

THERE seems to be nothing much in the papers nowadays except rumors of war and wars that would be taken seriously twenty years ago but are considered inconsequential today. Our own militarists and navalists are clamoring for heavier armaments. They do not care a hang what country is likely to be the enemy. Coolidge has based his excuse for occupying the presidential chair on his ability to save money for the big taxpayers but the chemical trust and the shipbuilding trusts want more, so their agents in congress are howlings for more warships. Representative Britten of Illinois declared in thunderous tones to the house that twenty of "our" cruisers would not "even frighten natives of the Congo."

• • •

ALL signs point to a nice snappy little war within a few years. Young Americans should fatten up and be ready to serve their country. Skinny marines may look good to flappers but a bullet likes a nice, soft bed. A good fat body will comfortably harbor five dollars worth of lead without compelling the bullets to impinge on each other. Patriotism will be more precious than ever in the next war to and war.

• • •

MUSSOLINI continues to have trouble with his brigands. This champion moneshank wants to create the impression that the lawlessness, vindictance and murder that reigns in Italy is due to excessive zeal on the part of his blackshirts and to the presence of undesirable characters in the fascist party. This is not so. It has been

(Continued on page 6)

## ROBINS DARES POLITICIANS TO PULL OUT CORKS

### Fears White Mule, But Not Reds

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON—A direct challenge to any national party to "dare" to put a wet plank in its platform was thrown down today by Col. Raymond Robins, of Chicago, in an address before the annual luncheon of the citizens' committee of 1,000 for law enforcement and observance.

He asserted the Canadian government sales system is a failure, and that, having obtained it, "the so-called moderation league of Canada, has practically abandoned the cause of temperance.

Each congress elected, Robins contended, is "drier than the preceding."

Join the American Worker Correspondents movement

## STUBBORN MILL BARON PROLONGS PASSAIC STRIKE

### *Forstmann Clings to the 'Company Union' Straw*

By CYRIL BRIGGS.
Strike Publicity Director.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 6.—Seasoning his statement with the usual cant current at this season about "peace and good will" and further expressing the fervent "hope and prayer" that strife and disorders will not mar the New Year, Julius Forstmann, hard bellied, laber-hating president of the Forstmann & Huffmann company, whose workers have been striking for the past eleven months for the most elementary rights of human beings, today declined the peace bid of Meyer Burke of Garfield.

**Intolerent, Preaches "Tolerance"**

"Above everything we must all learn industrial tolerance," piously exclaimed the stubborn old German industrialist in his letter to Mayor Burke, rejecting the latter's request that he meet with a committee of his striking workers in an effort to bring industrial peace to the community.

Maintaining that his system, which includes the company union (or representative assembly, as he prefers to have it called), espionage and blacklisting, is as christian as any other system, Mr. Forstmann reiterates his christian determination to cram the company union down the throats of his workers.

At the same time he engages in the now familiar strategy (the strategy practiced by Botany up to the very week it capitulated to the union) of proclaiming that he now has enough workers, anyway. His letter follows:

**FORSTMANN'S LETTER**

Hon. W. A. Burke
Mayor of the City of Garfield
Garfield, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Mayor: — Yours of the 30th December has been carefully read by me and I join with you in wishing peace and good-will to all in Garfield and Passaic, and hope and pray that strife and disorders will not mar the New Year.

Above everything, we must learn industrial tolerance. Throout the United States we find industrial relations of various types in factories where the workers are the best paid and the most contented—some deal with unions, some with employe representation, and some thru personal

(Continued on page 2)

## COMPROMISE IS URGED IN FARM RELIEF CAMPAIGN

### New Bill Is Introduced in Both Houses

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A compromise farm relief bill was presented to congress today by Senator Curtis, of Kansas, republican leader, and Rep. Crisp (D) of Georgia.

The measure provides for a federal farm board, which could declare an emergency and organize a co-operative organization to control the surplus in the commodity.

The federal government would bear any loss sustained by such operations. No equalization fee would be levied.

The bill was put forward as a non-partisan measure, including features of the McNary-Haugen and other bills.

**Debate Starts June 11.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.— Rejecting proposals for extended hearings on farm aid bills, the house agriculture committee today decided to begin consideration of the McNary-Haugen bill on Jan. 11, with the expectation of reaching a vote within a few days.

In the meantime, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine will be heard by the committee if he requests an appearance, and congressmen will be allowed to explain other pending bills.

## *Commercial Failures in 1926 Increase Over 1925, with Liabilities Somewhat Less*

NEW YORK.—Commercial failures in the United States in 1926 were 21,773, as compared with 21,214 in 1925, an increase of two per cent. The liabilities, however, show a decline of 8 per cent, having been $400,232,278 last year, as against $443,749,873 in the previous year.

## *U. S. Slipping in Race of Countries for Russian Trade; Furnishes 15 Percent*

View of Moscow, Russia, and, inset, Boris E. Skvirsky, director of the Russian information Bureau, Washington.

By CHARLES P. STEWART.
Exclusive Central Press Dispatch to DAILY WORKER.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—America's exports to Russia have been slipping of late.

In the last year only 15 per cent of all the goods the Russians bought abroad were furnished by this country. The year before the United States furnished 20 per cent.

Indeed, the whole Russo-American annual trade turnover is on the toboggan. In 1913, the last czarist period year, it was $48,000,000. In 1925, Secretary of State Kellogg notwithstanding, it was $115,000,000. But he 1926 figures will total only 75,000,000 to $80,000,000.

**Germans Sell More Than the English.**

The Germans sold more to Russia in 1926 than any other people. Than the English. America was a bad third. Americans headed the list the preceding year.

What's the trouble?

Well, as Director Boris E. Skvirsky of the Russian information bureau in Washington explains, Germany is at a great and England at a considerable geographical advantage over the United States as Russian traders. It is also to their advantage that they have established diplomatic relations with the Soviet regime.

(Continued on page 3)

## WAY PAVED TO BOUNCE SMITH FROM SENATE

### *Will Vote on Seating Before Giving Oath*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The path thru which Frank L. Smith, Illinois slush fund senator-designate, will be bounced out of the senate halls, if he presents his credentials, is being paved and greased. A motion passed by the senate to refer the credentials of Senator-Elect John J. Blaine of Wisconsin to the elections committee for investigation before he takes the oath establishes a precedent by which Smith will be barred from the senate. There is no question on Gov. Blaine's qualifications, the action being taken purely to establish the procedure by which Smith will be prevented from taking the oath of office until the elections committee reports.

The motion was made by Senator Reed of Missouri.

**No Doubt on Non-Seating.**

There is no doubt now in the minds of observers that Smith will never be seated in the U. S. senate. The elections committee will undoubtedly report that he is unqualified "morally." The vote of acceptance of this report will be overwhelmingly against Smith. It is indicated now, as only 49 votes are needed to bar the Illinoisan, and so far, out of 96 senators, less than a dozen have signified they will vote for him.

**Hits Smith Plans.**

It had been the Smith plan to appear in the senate, be allowed to take the oath of office, and then submit to the investigation of qualifications afterwards. Smith feels that once he is in the seat, it will be harder to throw him out. He has also planned to deliver a speech in his defense, in which he would attack President Coolidge for accepting campaign contributions from industrialists benefiting from tariff provisions, declaring Coolidge is just as "immoral" as he

(Continued on page 3)

## Illinois Bank Cashier Commits Suicide; Run Prevented by Closing

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 6.—Bank Examiner V. L. Sailor was in charge of the Jerseyville National Bank, as the result of the institution closing its doors yesterday following the suicide of Cashier F. D. Haller, 51. Quick closing of the bank prevented a run on the institution. No details as to the bank's condition have been revealed.

## BRITISH CABINET NEARS SPLIT IN FIGHT ON RUSSIA

### Churchill Leads Fight to Break Relations

LONDON, Jan. 6. — Anti-Russian members of the British cabinet who are attempting to force Great Britain to break off relations with the Soviet Union have precipitated a critical condition in the cabinet, according to reports in official circles. A split in the cabinet is declared imminent.

**Churchill Leads Antis.**

Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer is leading the bloc to cause a break with Russia. Another anti-Russian leader is Lord Birkenhead. Premier Baldwin and Sir Austen Chamberlain are opposed to any such action, and a deadlock on the issue has ensued, it is said.

**Threatens Recognition.**

Chamberlain is so firm in his stand for continuation of relations that he has declared he will resign as foreign minister before he will sign any document to break them off.

Moscow's attitude toward the Chinese revolutionists is given as the latest reason why Churchill wants severance of relations between England and the U. S. S. R. Vision of a great loss of trade to Great Britain if such an action were taken has forced Baldwin to fight Churchill's stand, it is declared.

**Unemployment in France.**

PARIS—Foreign workers are being urged to return to their own countries and no more foreign labor is being admitted, for fear that unemployment will develop to the point of a crisis. In Paris, 13,000 have reported themselves to the government offices as unemployed, which by no means covers the total.

## *U. S. Imperialism Drives Rapidly Toward War In Nicaragua, China, Mexico*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Dollar diplomacy is facing three serious foreign crises with evident determination to solve them all by cracking the whip of armed power over the heads of Nicaragua, China and Mexico. Events in those three countries in the past several days have caused the jingo spirit of the Coolidge government to bristle with drastic threats and to take steps that drop all pretense and reveal a picture of American imperialism rampant.

### *Tighten Grip on Nicaragua.*

1. Following the flat declaration that the administration will under no circumstances remove the United States marines from Nicaragua, the arms embargo has been lifted to allow the puppet president Diaz to receive military supplies against the successful liberal forces that Admiral Latimer is attempting to bottle up by naval and troop action. On top of this, the marines have been ordered to occupy Managua, the Diaz capital, in order to protect it from the advancing rebels under Sacasa. More ships have been sent.

2. Eight American destroyers and gunboats are prepared for action in Hankow, where the British concession has been taken over by supporters of the Canton government. Five American destroyers are being sent from Manila to Shanghai, the objective of the attacking Nationalist armies defeating the northern troops in the Yangtze Valley.

### *Mexican Crisis Grows.*

3. President Calles of Mexico has ordered legal action against foreign oil companies in Mexico which failed to comply with the constitutional requirements demanding registration of concessions by January 1 or forfeiture of property acquired prior to 1917. Secretary of State Kellogg has threatened drastic action if American property is made to submit to these laws. The first step will be withdrawal of recognition.

The Coolidge administration is the object of sharp criticism from the press of the United States and the world; a storm of protest has broken forth in the senate; the whole of Latin America is showing great indignation; the aggressive policies of the state department are being met with opposition in all quarters—but despite all this, the Coolidge-Kellogg policy continues on its way, more open, more aggressive every day, stopping at nothing and depending solely upon the armed forces at its disposal.

• • •

## MORE WARSHIPS AND TROOPS ARE ORDERED SOUTH

### *Senate Storms Against Nicaraguan Action*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—More warships and marines were ordered rushed today to Nicaragua to reinforce the American naval forces that have occupied most of the country's principal ports and bottled up the liberal revolutionists.

At the request of the state department, orders were issued at the navy department today for the dispatch of the U. S. S. Argonne with 400 marines, and two additional cruisers, the Marblehead and the Cincinnati, for "special duty" in Nicaraguan waters.

**3,000 Troops Land.**

With today's reinforcements, the United States will have six cruisers, seven destroyers, a transport ship—the Argonne—and a mine sweeper—the Quail—in Nicaraguan waters, with a total fighting complement of some 3,000 men, marines and bluejackets.

This force, the state department believes, will be sufficient to prevent the Sacasa liberals from seizing Managua, the capital.

**Senate Storms.**

Abandonment by the state department of the last pretense of neutrality in the Nicaraguan civil war—reflected by the lifting of the embargo on arms to the hard-pressed Diaz forces, and the landing of additional American marines to frustrate the advances of the liberal revolutionists under Sacasa—aroused a veritable storm of opposition in the senate today.

**Threatens Recognition.**

"This is intervention," said Senator Borah (R) of Idaho, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee. "Under the circumstances and conditions existing in Nicaragua it is nothing else."

**"An Act of War."**

"It is an act of war," declared Senator Norris (R) of Nebraska, while Senator Wheeler (D) of Montana, asserted that "the mask is now off the state department's policy." Wheeler has a resolution pending demanding the immediate recall of the marines from Nicaragua.

The state department, it was learned, has given Admiral Latimer, the American commander, blanket authority to close the ports at Puerto Cabezas, Sacasa's capital, and Rio Grande bar, on the East Coast, to the storing or movement of liberal army supplies. With Minister Eden under American

(Continued on page 2)

## *Calles Opens Attack on the Oil Interests*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 6.—President Calles considers that the properties of the foreign oil companies who refused to comply with the constitutional regulations requiring registration of the lands as concessions prior to Jan. 1 have now reverted to the Mexican government. He has announced he will use his entire executive power to enforce the laws.

In spite the repeated threats of the U. S. state department that it will consider the taking over of the properties as an act calling for the breaking off of relations, Calles has instructed the ministry of labor and commerce to immediately proceed to compile a list of the offending companies.

**To Go to Court.**

The oil men are prepared to apply for injunctions in the courts restraining the government from actually taking over the properties and the case will probably go in due course to the Mexican supreme court. But if the foreign operators attempt to continue production while the suits are pending, they will be immediately proceeded against for indemnification by the government.

Calles has issued written instructions to the attorney general to proceed and assuring full presidential support. The attorney general is told to "take such steps against them as lie within the province of the nation," and to rigidly enforce articles 12 and 14 of the laws—the articles referring to the penalty of reversion for failure to comply.

Feeling in Mexico runs high against the invasion of Nicaragua and no secret is made of the fact that this invasion is directly concerned with the dispute with Mexico.

• • •

**Catholic Bands Attack.**

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 6.—A catholic priest, Father Escote, was reported in telegraphic advices to the national

(Continued on page 2)

## HANKOW STORMS AT NEW BRITISH TROOP OUTRAGE

### *English Forced Out of Concession*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 6.—Six American warships swing at anchor in Hankow, six more are steaming up the Yangtze to the inland port and five destroyers have been ordered to sail from Manila at once. This is the status of American naval forces following the occupation of the British concession at Hankow by a spontaneous demonstration on the part of the populace against the shooting of Chinese by British troops.

The following ultimatum has been delivered to the British consul at Hankow demanding:

1. Custody of British marines who fired on Chinese crowds.
2. Indemnities for deaths and personal injuries to Chinese.
3. Immediate cessation of all hostilities.
4. Withdrawal of British warships
5. An apology to the Chinese nationalists

• • •

**CHINESE APPEAL TO I. L. D.**

An appeal to the International Labor Defense to support the demands of the Chinese people fighting against the terrorism of the imperialist powers has just been received by the national office in a cable from Shanghai. Shanghai is the port towards which the opposing Chinese forces are driving for decisive issue.

The cable, sent to I. L. D. by the Chinese Aid Society, reads as follows:

"AFTER THE WANHSIEN MASSACRE THE BRITISH ON JANUARY THIRD AGAIN KILLED AND WOUNDED CHINESE CITIZENS AT HANKOW. MORE BRITISH WARSHIPS ARE BEING

(Continued on page 2)

## *THIRTY COMMUNISTS KILLED, GREAT MANY ARRESTED IN SUMATRA REVOLT*

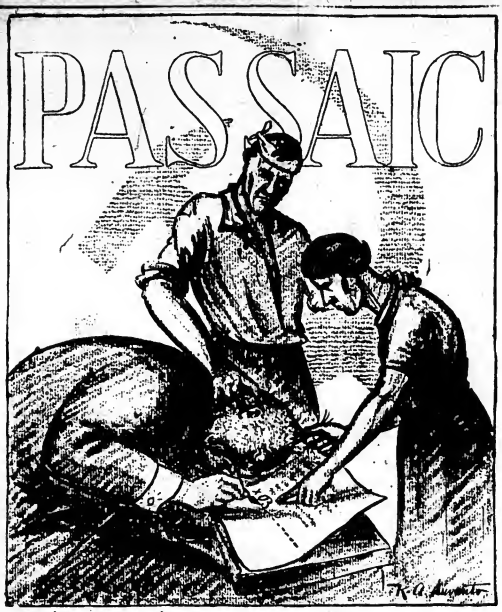
(Special to The Daily Worker)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.—Thirty Communists have been killed and 267 arrested following an uprising on the west coast of Sumatra, Dutch East Indies, according to reports received here. The center of the uprising is at Sawahlounto, seat of the Dutch administrative official, in the Silosengkang district.

Communication between the government and the outside has been severed by the rebels, it is reported. Railway offices have been seized by the revolutionists and officials driven from the stations.

Wholesale arrests are being made by the government troops, who are being rushed to the district in an effort to quell the insurrection.

*Recognition of the Union*




# STUBBORN MILL BARON PROLONGS PASSAIC STRIKE

## Forstmann Clings to the 'Company Union' Straw

(Continued from page 1)

contact with individual employes. None of these plans is more christian than the others; some work better under certain circumstances and some work better under others. If we are open-minded and tolerant, we must recognize that any of these systems of employment relations, if properly conducted under appropriate conditions, serve well the workers and their respective communities. No one of them does justice to the worker or the public if not properly conducted. The spirit is what counts.

The outcome of the Passaic strike has left the community with one or more of each of these opposed types of industrial relations, and we hope that each is determined to do its utmost to further the best interests of all concerned.

The Forstmann and Huffmann company now employs practically all the workers it can use for the present but as opportunities offer, we will endeavor to re-employ as many of our former workers as we possibly can, without discrimination. You can rest assured that we will do this with the utmost good-will.

The Forstmann and Huffman company pledges itself to maintain as good employment conditions and as high earnings for the workers as any other woolen or worsted mill, and in return merely asks for fair play while it demonstrates the beneficial results which will flow from its endeavors. If everybody will unite with us in this peaceful spirit, then "the good of the city," which is my slogan as well as yours, will be greatly promoted.

Yours very truly,
JULIUS FORSTMANN, Pres.

**Strikers Laugh at Forstmann.**

At 742 Main Ave., where the strikers' union, Local 1603, United Textile Workers, has its headquarters, the Forstmann letter was greeted with unrestrained amusement. The officials of the union and the strikers about the place all seemed to get a good laugh out of the odd mixture of christian coat and unchristian denial of the rights of the workers, and the prating about tolerance from the most intolerant and stubborn of the mill bosses of Passaic and vicinity.

**Dock Scores "Brazen Hypocrisy."**

Gustave Dask, president of Local 1603, U. T. W. with which the Forstmann and Huffmann strikers are affiliated, denounced the Forstmann letter as a piece of brazen hypocrisy:

"Mr. Forstmann's latter in reply to Mayor Burke's bid for industrial peace is a piece of brazen hypocrisy, so stupid as to be laughable. Who can keep a straight face while Mr. Forstmann preaches tolerance and christian principles? Mr. Forstmann who for eleven months has been engaged in the "christian" endeavor of trying to starve his workers and their families into acceptance of his rotten company union. Mr. Forstmann who has never hesitated to turn loose the clubs of the subservient police upon the heads of his workers or to terrorize the workers and drive them back to the mills. Mr. Forstmann who refuses to permit his workers the right to select their own type of organization but despetically insists that they must accept type of union, the impotent company union or representative assembly, as he suphonously terms it—he selects for them. Mr. Forstmann, patron saint of the espionage system and the blacklist, as investigation after investigation has revealed him.

**Strike Will Go On.**

"Mr. Forstmann has offered us his company union before, and his striking workers have unanimously rejected it."

They reject it again, and are more than ever determined to continue their fight until Mr. Forstmann is forced to follow the example of the Botany Worsted, Passaic Worsted Garfield Worsted and Dundee Textile plants in recognizing the right of the workers to organize in a real union and do collective bargaining with their employers.

**Strikers Endorse Leaders.**

At a mass meeting of striking Forstmann & Huffmann workers at Christian hall the strike leadership was enthusiastically endorsed, the strikers voting unanimously not to go back to work until the right to organize was conceded them.

Elton Dawson, who is financial secretary of Local 1603, U. T. W., and a Forstmann & Huffmann striker, presided at the meeting. Other speakers were Thomas De Fazio and Joseph Magliacano, Italian organizers; Hungarian Organizer Eli Gordes; Strike Delegate Fetzer, and James A. Starr, vice-president of the U. T. W.

All strassed the importence of keeping up strong picket lines in order to convince Mr. Forstmann that they meant to carry on the struggle until their right to organize and do collective bargaining was recognised.

* * *

**Erie, Pa., Chamber of Commerce Blocks Showing of Passaic Strike Picture.**

ERIE, Pa.—The plan to show the seven-real motion picture of the Passaic taxtile strike in this city on the 9th has thrown a scare into the local chamber of commerce, which, feerful that the workers here should take inspiration from the heroic struggle of the Passaic strikers for the right to organize and do collective bargaining, has brought pressure upon the local newspapers to refuse to accept advertisements for the showing. Not content with blocking publicity in the press and still feerful that word would reach the workers that the sensational strike film was to be shown here, the chamber of commerce went to the owner of the Park Opera House, where the picture was to be shown, and succeeded in intimidating the proprietor into cancelling the date.

Local labor organizations are exerting every effort to have the proprietor reconsider his action, and there is still hope that the picture will be shown here on the 9th. In the meantime the action of the chamber of commerce is being roundly denounced, and the workers are being called upon to fight this attempt of big business to block the showing of a labor film.

# GARFIELD MAYOR ASKS FORSTMANN MILL TO SETTLE

## Stresses Damage Done to City by Strike

**Mayor Urges Settlement.**

Mayor William A. Burke, of Garfield on forwarded letters to the Forstmann and Huffmann company and the New Jersey Worsted mills, making a plea for an early settlement of the strike, as it affects the city of Garfield.

Both mills are situated in Garfield and are among the five mills that have not yet settled with their striking workers, the other three being the Passaic plant of the Forstmann and Huffmann company, the Gera Worsted, in Passaic, and the United Piece Dye Works in Lodi. The continued strike in those mills affects 1,600 workers, for whom relief must be provided.

**Stresses City's Danger.**

In his letter, Mayor Burke stresses the immense damage sustained by the city of Garfield as a result of the big textile strike, and requests that officials of these mills consent to hold a meeting with the duly elected representatives of the striking workers. He points out the grave danger to industry of further prolonging the strike.

**Everyone Affected.**

"We are coming to the close of a year that has been the most trying time in the history of Garfield. Industriel disorder has been prevalent during the past eleven months. This labor trouble has left its mark on every phase of life in our community, industries, merchants, home owners; in fact, everybody has been caught in the throes of this struggle and suffered its effects," the letter said.

"In behalf of our people, I urge you to assist in bringing this labor controversy to an immediate conclusion. May I further ask if you will meet with a committee of your striking employes, or to what extent you will go to settle this long drawn out affair."

Join the American Worker Correspondent movement!

## SERVANTS IN SOVIET ENJOY PRIVILEGES NOT RECEIVED ELSEWHERE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW—Russian servents, organized in the Servants' Trade Union, enjoy great privileges in the Soviets. Among these are regular hours, social insurance, one month's vacation with full pay, one day off each week, an allowance of clothing for both summer and winter, and no calls for overtime work.

If the servent is illitrate, the mistress must also allow time off to attend e workers' school, and no dismissal can be imposed except for substantiel reasons, and then the employer must maintain the servant in food and clothing for a period of one month thereafter.

# MORE WARSHIPS AND TROOPS ARE ORDERED SOUTH

## Senate Storms Against Nicaraguan Action

(Continued from page 1)

naval control as a neutral zone, the entire East Coast is about bottled up so far as Nicaragua is concerned.

**Bottling Process.**

The bottling up process of the ports will effectually prevent Sacasa receiving any arms and ammunition from Mexican sources, it is believed, while the lifting of the embargo will give Diaz access to unlimited American supplies.

Unless Sacasa is able to break the bottle somewhere, it probably means his revolution against the American-backed Diaz will die of strangulation.

American naval forces now occupy his capital, Puerto Cabezas, and have declared it a neutral zone. They similarly occupy Managua, the Diaz capital, many marines having been landed yesterday.

**Question Kellogg.**

Secretary of State Kellogg appeared to be in for a rough time when he appears before the senate foreign relations committee to explain his policy. There were even intimations today that open demands for his resignation will be made.

"This last act of the secretary of state in permitting arms to be sent Diaz while forbidding their shipment to the liberals is unpardonable," declared Senator Wheeler.

**Drop Mask.**

"His former statements to the effect that we were not going to take sides in Nicaragua apparently were given out for the purpose of deceiving the American people, but by reason of the success of the liberals he has been forced to drop the mask.

"This is nothing more or less than intervention to save the crumbling Diaz regime. The wabbling policy of Secretary Kellogg and his attempts to deceive the public on this question have shown him to be entirely incompetent for the position he holds."

## Hankow Is Aroused at British Outrage

(Continued from page 1)

RUSHED TO HANKOW. SUPPORT OUR PROTEST, DEMAND THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY, PUNISH THE GUILTY, COMPENSATE SUFFERERS, RETURN THE CONCESSIONS, ABOLISH UNEQUAL TREATIES.

"CHINESE AID SOCIETY: SEAL."

**Tense Situation.**

The situation at Hankow is a very tense one. The British are undoubtedly moving towards armed intervention against the fight of the Chinese people for independence and freedom from foreign exploitation. Orders have been given to send naval reenforcements from Hongkong. In addition, the first active military order issued by the British government since the world war was given today in the ordering of the destroyer flotilla at Rosyth, Scotland, to bring to full strength the complement of 1,000 ships "for possible service in the Far East."

The Weahsien massacre referred to in the echo took place a short time ago when British warships fired upon the city of Wanhsien and killed some 500 of the inhabitants without any reason.

* * *

**Chinese Worry Washington.**

WASHINGTON—(FP)— Astonished and worried by the onward sweep of the revolution of the Cantonese forces in alliance with Chinese labor unions, the Washington government has summoned Minister MacMurray home from Peking for consultation.

Secretary Kellogg has on his desk a new declaration of American policy in China, ready for issuance if a sudden crisis makes that action expedient. It is the reply of the Coolidge administration to the British statement, proposing to the other powers that they yield to some of the demands of the Chinese nationalists. However, Kellogg hopes to be able to hold this back until after Feb. 15, when MacMurray will arrive to explain recent developments in China.

It is rumored that the American note as drafted would admit the right of China to fix her own tariff rates and to gradually replace the foreign courts with Chinese courts.

## Ruthenberg's Talks Sunday Evenings Are Well Worth Hearing

The Sunday evening lectures of the Workers' School are taking up the general subject of the History of the American Communist Movement. Next Sunday evening, C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, will deal specifically with the development of the Communist movement from a propaganda organization into a mass party for the workers.

The lectures, each Sunday evening, are held at Northwest Hall, North and Western evenues, at eight o'clock.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—

# "Cotton Atmosphere" of California Nourishing to Capitalist Stabilization

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

FARM prices must be stabilized at a point near the cost of production, is the main plank in the program of the capitalist farm relief experts.

The great masses of the crop producers are expected to throw their hats in the air and cheer at the mere mention of this suggestion. They did so, in fact, incidental to the speech of the multimillionaire, Frank O. Lowden, at the recent Chicago gathering of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

* * *

The "cost of production," however, in agriculture, as well as in industry, continually fluctuates. It is something that the capitalist profit taker is everlastingly seeking to lower, while at the same time increasing the selling price, leaving a greater margin for himself. But certainly not for the farm worker any more than for the wage worker.

* * *

The evidently successful effort to promote the growing and fabricating of cotton in Southern California is an excellent example. Los Angeles, in addition to breeding movie and soul-saving millionaires, is also turning out a breed of cotton capitalists. Irrigation applied to the Imperial Valley has developed an "American Sudan." Just as cotton growing in the upper regions of the Nile under the direction of London capitalists helps dictate the policies of British imperialism in Egypt, just so the California capitalists strive for what they call "the cotton atmosphere" in this Pacific coast state.

Just as "the American Plan" is a polite name for the open shop war against organized labor, in which the city of Los Angeles is recognized as occupying a premier position; in the same manner "the cotton atmosphere" calls for a lowering of the cost of production thru a worsening of the well-nigh intolerable working conditions already imposed upon the American peasant.

* * *

"Jack" Miller, head of the California Cotton Mills of East Oakland, Cal., recently urged the cause of "the cotton atmosphere" upon these cotton capitalists, pointing out that in Alabama, for instance, a cotton mill pays no taxes for five years, and that in Massachusetts a minimum wage law is set aside for cotton textile workers. The editor of the Los Angeles Record exclaims: "This is 'cotton atmosphere!'" It is the atmosphere of capitalism.

* * *

This "atmosphere" was analyzed a little more in detail by the California Cotton Journal, the editor of which frankly urged that California substitute "common sense" for the strict enforcement of "our laws" relating to child labor.

This journal, after raising the well-known slogan of "labor shortage," deplored the fact that Mexicans are no longer coming into the state and that Negroes would saddle the commonwealth with a race problem. Then it says:

"The Journal believes there are thousands of boys and girls in California's public schools who are without the range of the child labor laws and who are not only willing, but eager, to help harvest the cotton crop. The growers, the ginners, all should seek, yes, demand, the co-operation of the schools department in this most important matter. Law is common sense. Is it common sense to ask it to save an industry from damage?"

* * *

This is an open and blatant appeal to wreck child labor standards in the state. Actual figures will show that there has been no lessening in the influx of Mexican labor that is exploited to the limit. Oriental labor has also been brought into the state, because it was believed it would be "cheap." Now the attack is made on child labor, again knocking into a cocked hat the argument that American "prosperity" seeks to lift the standard of living of workers in this country.

Californian profiteers, like all other capitalists, fight to lower the standard of living. They want their cotton to compete more successfully, which means prodneing greater profits in competition with the cotton from other states. Thus children must be robbed of their playtime and every possible advantage taken of alien peoples coming to these shores in the hope of bettering their conditions.

California is developing as a cotton state. Figures for 1925, the latest available, show that it surpassed such states as Virginia, Florida, Arizona and New Mexico in the total number of bales produced. The total value was $13,560,000. Cotton is referred to as California's new "$20,000,000 industry." The value of the California cotton crop is nearly as great as that of Missouri.

Thus while the states of "the solid south," with 25,000,000 bales of American cotton in the world market, are calling for a curtailment of cotton production, the cotton industry out in California is demanding more cotton produced by child labor which means cheaper cotton, marketed at a lower cost of production.

* * *

This is characteristic of the California that has the worst state anti-syndicalistic law in the nation upon its statute books, under which workers have been sent to prison by the scores.

It is the state of the imprisonment of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, of the poisoned Ford and Suhr as champions of bop field workers. It is the state of "the American plan" and "the cotton atmosphere." It is the state of Los Angeles where the profiteers desire to stabilize prices for the products of the fields, at the point where the slave whip of the days of close just stops short of stinging the American peasant into open rebellion.

* * *

The Los Angeles Record says:

"If this is what 'the cotton atmosphere' means, we want none of it. If, for a $20,000,000 industry, we must use the labor of children—bent little backs, premature age and stunted minds—let the industry go hang. The price is far too great."

But the Record does not dictate the policies of the capitalist fruit takers. Capitalism does that. And capitalist stabilization means increased production at decreased costs. Thus the task is laid on the backs of the 9,000,000 farm workers, tenant farmers and mortgaged farmers of these United States.

## *New Excuse for Nicaragua Grab*

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Federated Press).

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Following the cabinet meeting of Jan. 6, ominous signs of determination of the Coolidge administration to maintain military occupation of Nicaragua regardless of the protest of the whole Latin American world and the opinion of Europe were given at the White House and state department.

President Coolidge thru his mythical agent declared to the press that the United States has its own governmental interests to protect in Nicaragua, in the shape of its purchased right to build a canal across the country, and its right to establish a naval base on Fonseca Bay. This was the first time that a military pretext for the seizure of the Nicaraguan coast held by the Constitutionalist (liberal) forces had been even hinted at.

**"Interests" Endangered.**

Secretary Kellogg, when asked whether the activities of the United States to build a canal in Nicaragua was now considered to be threatened by the rise of any political faction to power in that country, replied that the interests of the American government there are endangered "by any revolution or anarchy."

Questioned further, as to whether this canal right is held to justify the occupation of ports distant from the proposed route of the canal, he declined to answer.

Significence is seen in his making public the name of the Bragman's Bluff Lumber Co. as one of the firms in Nicaragua that asked for military protection in the Constitutionalist area. Hitherto the department has refused to divulge names of firms that asked for armed intervention, since it feared they might suffer after the marines were withdrewn. The change in policy seems to point to a cabinet decision to maintain forces in Nicaragua for a long period, regardless of the hostility of the great majority of the Nicaraguan nation.

Foreign observers in Washington stated, after these new steps in aggression in Nicaragua had been outlined, that only the presidential ambition of Coolidge for 1928 stands between the United States and a war against Central America and Mexico. These observers hold that the adventure in Nicaragua, patterned after the conquest of Haiti, is only a skirmish on the way to coercion of Mexico in behalf of the oil men.

## Bulgarian Branch of I. L. D. at Gary Puts on Pleasing Program

GARY, Ind.—The Bulgarian branch of the International Labor Defense will give an entertainment and dance at Turner Hall, 14th avenue and Washington street, Sunday evening, Jan. 9. James P. Cannon, secretary of the I. L. D., will speak.

# SHOP CHAIRMEN OF N. Y. UNION ENDORSE HYMAN

## *Cloakmakers Vote for Joint Board*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Demanding the rescinding of Sigman's expulsion orders and a referendum to the workers to decide the issues in the dispute in the garment industry, over 900 shop chairmen from the cloak shops met in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street, Monday evening. They were called together by an impartial committee of 50 chairmen to hear both sides present their case, but Morris Sigman, president of the international, failed to appear and refused to come even when waited upon by a committee sent from the meeting.

**Demand Retraction.**

The resolutions, drafted by the executive committee of 50, were discussed from the floor by various shop chairmen, and were unanimously adopted. They called upon Sigman to rescind his expulsion order, and to allow the regular elections to the joint board to be held, since they are now overdue. In case Sigman should not comply with this demand, the shop chairmen voted to place elections in charge of the executive committee of 50 and a similar committee of 25 shop chairmen from the dressmakers. These two committees, elected at mass meetings of shop chairmen, were instructed to invite the American Civil Liberties Union or some other impartial body to supervise the elections.

**All Members.**

The executive committee in charge of the meeting allowed only shop chairmen on the floor of the hall, each man showing his card at the door. Officers of locals and other members were seated in the balcony, and several hundred cloakmakers who could not be admitted for lack of room had to be turned away by the police.

The meeting was opened by Isadore Brauner, as chairman of the executive committee, and a temporary chairmen elected, Sam Bizoff, who presided. Louis Hymen and Joseph Rouchowitz and other leaders on the issues urged a referendum to the workers as the only means of settling the dispute.

**New Agreement.**

A letter to the Association of Dress Manufacturers, Inc., was sent on Monday by the joint board of cloak and dressmakers, asking for a statement by noon Wednesday, Jan. 5, as to whether or not the manufacturers intend to renew their agreement with the union.

The agreement which expired Jan. 1 was to have been renewed, according to decisions, with minor adjustments. These decisions were made by the executive committee upon recommendation of Chas. Zimorman, manager of the dress division, and ratified by the membership. The employers agreed some weeks ago to meet representatives of the joint board in conference on the new agreement. Then came the expulsion of dress local 22 by Morris Sigman on the false charges that a strike of the dressmakers had been planned and the conference was not held.

## Senate Orders Probe Into Bribery Charge Against Maine Solon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.— The senate elections sub-committee has ordered an investigation of bribery charges against Senator Gould (R) of Maine.

Gould's attorney had protested that the senate was without power to inquire into a charge in a primary old. He also challenged the unlimited right of the senate to exclude a member.

* * *

## Calles Attacks the Oil Interests

(Continued from page 1)

railways administration as heading a band of 200 rebels who were burning bridges to the south of Leon and Guanajuato. Repair gangs, guarded by federal troops, were despatched to repair the damages.

In response to an urgent telephone message from the mayor of Tlalpan, a town less than twenty miles from Mexico City, that a band of rebels were raiding the town, 150 federal troops were rushed from the capital. They arrived, however, after the marauders had fled toward the Ajusco wilderness.

The town of Parras, in Coahuila was again in possession of federal troops today after the latter had frightened away a band of 200 rebels who occupied the town on Tuesday. The rebels fled before the approach of the soldiers.

**"Ma" Pardons 25 More.**

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 6. — Twenty-five full pardons were granted today by Governor Miriam A. Ferguson. These with seven minor clemencies, bring the total clemencies granted by Governor Ferguson in her two-year term of office to 3,049.

# GERMAN CONTROL THREATENS LOSS OF MANY GAINS

## *Dressmakers of N. Y. Fear for Future*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The possibility of losing important rights now secured to the dressmakers if a new agreement with the employers is negotiated by the international instead of by the proper authorities, the New York Joint Board, has arisen in the dress industry.

Since Morris Sigman seized "control" of the Joint Board end of Local 22 on the excuse that he wished to "avert a disastrous strike" the employers have become emboldened to demand the rescinding of several hard-won gains; anch as the abolishment of the guaranteed minimum wage scale secured in the last agreement, the increase of the trial period from one week to two weeks, and reorganization.

**Would be Bad Slow.**

The loss of the guaranteed minimum wage scale would be a serious blow to the dressmakers, who fought long to place this responsibility upon the employers. The announcement of Sigman, intimating that the dressmakers could not go on strike whatever the agreement, has allowed the employers to feel that encroachments on the workers' rights would not be fought. In their replies to the request of the Joint Board for conference on renewing the agreement several weeks ago, they did not dare suggest such changes.

**Support Joint Board.**

At a membership meeting of Local 22 held in Webster Hall with an overflowing meeting in Manhattan Lyceum on Tuesday evening, the dressmakers authorized the Joint Board to take any necessary steps to protect the rights of the workers to secure an agreement. The possibility of a "secondary understanding", by which Sigman would ask for renewal of the old agreement with the understanding with the employers that the disputed clauses would not be enforced, was discussed by leaders. The Joint Board was given authority by the members to deal with such a situation.

**Ask Sigman Resign.**

Resolutions passed in both halls called for general elections, for the "union-splitter" Sigman's resignation as president of the I. L. G. W. U., for an immediate referendum on proportional representation to conventions, and protested the action of Sigman in expelling Joint Board and local officials.

In desperate attempts to gain the support of the workers, Sigman has resorted to strong-arm and frame up methods. Such general condemnation was excited by the brutal attack from gangsters upon Joseph DiMola, shop chairman of the Monroe Dress Shop, last week, that a frame-up designed to make it appear that the Joint Board is sending gangsters to the shops, was attempted on Tuesday.

**Frame-Up.**

Isidore Moskowitz, organizer, for the Joint Board, was arrested and held on $1000 bail on charges of assault after a fake "committee" of twenty-five strong-arm men had gone to the Sperber & Kreitman Dress shop at 104 W. 39 St. and demanded that the workers attend a "Joint Board meeting".

The committee is not known to the Joint Board and was not sent out by it. The shop is known as sympathetic to the International, and the intention evidently was to raise a cry in the press that the Joint Board was sending gangsters to terrorise workers into attending its meetings. According to workers in the shop, the committee created a disturbance, and when police asked who had sent them, answered "Moskowitz". Accordingly, Moskowitz was arrested later in the day on charges of having led the committee to the shop. Moskowitz will bring witnesses to prove that he was eating breakfast in a restaurant at the time of the disturbance, and had nothing to do with the actions of the "committee".

**Try to Shift Guilt.**

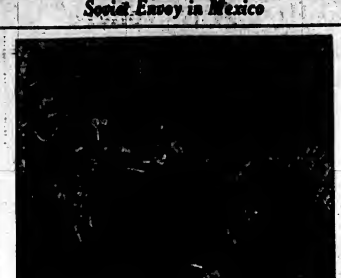
"This frame-up is intended to create the impression that the Joint Board is using force and strong arm methods to win the support of the workers," declared Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board. The international hopes to cover up its own gangsterism and terrorism thru such a frame-up. The Joint Board has never used force against the workers and never will, and even at the time it demanded only a referendum to the workers to decided the issues. The International, on the other hand, not only refuses to submit the issues to an election but resorts to gangsterism."

## Waltham Car-Barn Slayers Executed

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The so-called Waltham carbarn slayers—John J. Devereaux, Edward J. Hamilton and John McLaughlin—were electrocuted at the death house at Charlestown state's prison shortly after midnight.

All died bravely walking to the electric chair. The young men paid the extreme penalty for the murder of James H. Gerrow, 67-year-old carbarn watchman.

## *Soviet Envoy in Mexico*



Alexandra Kollontay, Soviet ambassador to Mexico and one of the few women diplomats of first rank in the world, has presented her credentials to President Calles of Mexico. She is shown above chatting with him.

# ABSOLUTION FOR BALL PLAYERS IS SEEN AS CERTAIN

## But Risberg Stands by His Charges

Blanket absolution for players, coaches and managers who were named in "Swede" Risberg's expose of major league baseball, was deemed inevitable today in spite of the fact that a further and final airing of the blacklisted player's charges still was to be accounted for in Judge Landis' office today. The preponderance of rebuttal testimony taken yesterday made a general acquittal of all concerned almost a certainty.

## Congress May Enable War Vets to Get Loans on Insurance Policies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Responding to widespread criticism of the inability of veterans to obtain loans on their insurance certificates, the house ways and means committee ordered a hearing on the subject.

Two bills, one of them proposing that loans be made from the treasury, will be before the committee.

Little hope was held out by congressional leaders for remedial legislation. Senators who are members of the American Legion declared that the chief difficulty lay in lack of information on the part of bankers.

## Navy Advocates Pass Over President's Head and Ask for Cruisers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Defying the wishes of President Coolidge, Representative Tilson of Connecticut, republican floor leader, today appealed to the house to appropriate funds to begin construction of three new naval cruisers authorized in 1924.

Only yesterday President Coolidge reiterated that he was opposed to the appropriation at this time.

The American people look to congress to lay down a navy building program that will attain the 5-5-3 ratio with Great Britain and Japan, Tilson said in opening the long-heralded fight.

**Duke's Shade Will Foot Bill**

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The expenses of the celebrated Hall-Mills trial at Somerville, N. J., amounting to at least $25,000, will be defrayed by the inheritance tax involved in the estate of the late James B. Duke, the multi-millionaire tobacco king, it was said today by Frank Ramsen, president of the Somerset county, N. J. board of freeholders.

Join the American Worker Correspondent movement!

## HEIRESS DRIED HERSELF ON PRICELESS TAPESTRY; DAD USED PLAIN TOWEL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—The inventory of the estate of the late James B. Duke, tobacco king, revealed some of the splendor in which he reared his daughter, Doris, now fifteen years old and the heiress to the fortune.

Her private bath in the Duke town residence here, it was divulged, contained art works and tapestries valued at more then $2,000. The spartan simplicity of her father was borne out by the inventory setting forth the contents of his bath, the furnishings of which were valued at $275.

# PARTY LINES IN CRASH AS NAVY FIGHT STIFFENS

## Forecast Success for 'Big Navy' Group

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—With party lines smashed and republican leaders at odds with President Coolidge, the house today prepared to stage the last act of its present melodramatic scenes over demands for a bigger American navy.

An appropriation for preliminary work on three battle cruisers, a $7,000,000 boost in the air corps allowance and $400,000 to start construction of a giant dirigible comprised the program of the "big navy" forces.

The air service squabble was scheduled to begin immediately after the house convened this afternoon, with the cruiser fight postponed until the last item in the $314,000,000 naval supply bill is reached.

## Report Favorably On $10,000,000 Bill for Eradicating Corn Pest

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—For the purpose of combatting the menace of the European corn-borer to the corn-growing regions of Iowa and Illinois, the house agricultural committee has reported favorably the Purnell corn-borer eradication bill, which provides $10,000,000 to be used to exterminate the pest.

It was testified at the committee hearing that the borer is now destroying corn in a dozen states, and is spreading at the rate of 150 miles per season.

States will be required to pass regulatory and co-operative laws before they can benefit from the proposed appropriation.

## *Arthur Garfield Hayes to Speak at N. Y. Daily Worker Conference Dinner*

NEW YORK.—One of the speakers at The DAILY WORKER conference dinner at Yorkville Casino, New York, Friday evening, January 14, will be Arthur Garfield Hayes. Our readers may be sure that he will not merely say things that we like to hear, but also those that will make our ears burn.

The dinner and conference promise to be successful. Every mail brings acceptances from trade unions and other organizations to The DAILY WORKER Conference Committee at the East 14th street. Reservations for this dinner may be made now at the office of this committee.

* * *

## *Special Attraction for Concert.*

A SPECIAL attraction has just been secured for The DAILY WORKER anniversary concert, which has been arranged with the co-operation of the UJ Elore at the Yorkville Casino, Sunday, Jan. 8. Two child prodigies, Jemee and Georgetta Lucas, trained in the Pasakovas Studio, will perform Apache dances. Those who have seen them on previous occasions say they are the best in the country.

Tickets for this concert are now on sale at 50 cents at the office of The DAILY WORKER Eastern Agency, 108 East 14th st.

# SENATORS STAGE FILIBUSTER ON MATERNITY BILL

## Sacrilege to Help Mothers, Says Reed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A well-organized filibuster was held as a climb over the Sheppard-Towsend maternity bill as its opponents sought to secure its enactment by the senate.

Led by Senator James A. Reed, democrat, of Missouri, foes of the bill organized into a bloc for the purpose of bringing the senate's legislative machine to a standstill until the measure is shelved. A similar filibuster blocked the bill's enactment five years ago. Reed was aided in plotting the filibuster by Phipps of Colorado and Bingham of Connecticut, republicans.

**Would Create Welfare Bureau.**

The measure would create a children's welfare bureau "for the protection of maternity and infancy." It has received the endorsement of numerous women's organizations.

## Gurley Flynn Talks in Minneapolis and St. Paul Next Week

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 6.—All the friends and admirers of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, national chairman of the International Labor Defense in the Twin Cities, look forward with pleasure to hearing her lecture in Minneapolis at the Unitarian Church, 4 St. and LaSalle Ave., Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 7:30 p. m. and in St. Paul at the Labor Temple, 416 North Franklin St., Thursday, Jan. 13.

Since girlhood, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn has devoted her time and energy to the labor movement and her work is an inspiration to every working man and woman.

Flynn has the reputation of being the most brilliant woman orator on the american labor platform and we expect a large attendence of women at her meetings. She will undoubtedly devote a good part of her lecture to the need, the aims and the work of the International Labor Defense.

Every one is welcome and is urged to attend. The admission charge is reasonable, tickets selling in advance at 30c and at the door at 25c. The local organizations of the International Labor Defense are arranging Flynn's meetings.

## It Will Cost Nothing to Glance Over These Figures of Swift Co.

Record-breaking sales exceeding $950,000,000 were reported by Swift and company, packers, in their annual statement for the fiscal year ending Nov. 6.

A total of $482,708,847 was paid for livestock and 16,969,708 animals were slaughtered.

Net earnings after interest and depreciation were declared were $18,646,242. The surplus profit for the year was $8,646,243, making a total surplus outstanding of $73,134,209.

**Tourist Club "The Friends of Nature."**

This Sunday, Jan. 9, we hike to Terrytown, Croton agnednet and Scarborough, N. Y. In case of snow during the week, bring your skis, as there will be ample opportunity for good skiing in this section. Meeting place, Van Cortland Park subway station (downstown); time, 8 a. m.; fare, 90 cents; walking time, four hours; leader, Will Schmidt. Non-members are always welcome, provided they are nature-loving proletarians.


No Communist Home Can Be Without a

**Red Calendar**

A beautiful and characteristic portrait of Lenin, mounted on a handsome red cardboard, with a list of the most important revolutionary dates. Indispensable for your home or your headquarters. A limited supply on hand. Order now before the supply is exhausted.

Price 25 cents each. 15 cents each in lots of 10 or more.

Daily Worker Publishing Company 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.


## *Senate Probe of Press Influence Lays Basis for Ousting Kellogg*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A sweeping investigation of charges that the senate department influenced the Associated Press to carry an inspired story regarding alleged "Bolshevist activities" in Mexico was demanded on the floor of the senate this afternoon by Senator Wheeler, democrat, of Montana.

Wheeler urged that the senate foreign relations committee conduct the inquiry and summon Secretary of State Kellogg, along with officials of the Associated Press, International News Service and United Press to learn the truth of the charges.

**Kellogg Faces Ouster.**

If the charges are proved over Kellogg's recent denial, made in response to a house resolution of inquiry, Wheeler declared, the secretary of state should be dismissed.

Wheeler first read a story published by Paul Y. Anderson, a Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, charging the state department with having inspired the Associated Press story on "Mexican Bolshevism." The story set forth that representatives of the three leading press services were called to the state department by Assistant Secretary an article based on Olds' statement of importance."

Olds then told the newspaper men that the department desired publicity on the alleged action of Mexico in "spreading a stream of Bolshevism thru Central America," the story continued. Two of the press associations declined to carry the story without the state department assuming official responsibility, Anderson added, but subsequently the Associated Press did carry an article based on Olds' statements.

**Wheeler Hits State Department.**

"If this is correct," said Wheeler, "it is needless to say it is reprehensible on the part of the state department to give out a story which it refuses to sign its name to. It is reprehensible to ask any newspaper to circulate false propaganda or propaganda against any country with which we are on friendly terms."

Wheeler then read Kellogg's single sentence denial of the charges as contained in a message to the house.

Wheeler then read Anderson's reply to Kellogg's denial. The senator referred to Anderson as a "newspaper man well known to senators, who believe in his integrity."

**Questions Kellogg's Veracity.**

In his reply Anderson said: "Every correspondent knew this story was inspired and I sought to learn who had inspired it." His information, Anderson said, was received "from a gentleman whose word I would accept any time as against that of Secretary Kellogg," and showed the Associated Press story had been inspired by the state department.

Wheeler then read a series of editorials from newspapers, attacking the state department and demanding Kellogg's resignation.

"I hope the foreign relations committee," said Wheeler, in conclusion, "will take notice of these charges made by the leading newspapers of the country. It ought to call Secretary Kellogg before it, along with representatives of the Associated Press, International News Service and United Press and get their versions of this story. If it is true that the secretary of state is giving out loose propaganda and loose statements and circulating them to the length and breadth of the country to stir up the people to the point where they will break off friendly relations with a neighboring country, Mr. Kellogg ought not to remain as secretary of state."

## *U. S. Shipping in Race for Russian Trade*

(Continued from page 1)

while the United States still refuses to do so.

Directly after the war Germen and English industries were so completely flattened out and their finances in such a state of disorganization that a tremendous volume of Russian trade went to America by default.

**Recovering Trade They Lost.**

Now the Germans and English are getting back into the running. The Germans, who had a monopoly on 50 per cent of the Russian trade in prewar days, are rapidly recovering their former preeminence.

In the recent selection of George Piatakov as Russian commercial representative in New York and of Peter A. Smith, to occupy a similar post in behalf of American trade interests in Moscow, Director Skvirsky's information bureau here sees two big moves.

Piatakov has been one of the most successful business administrators under the Soviet government. He will be wholly without diplomatic standing in the United States but is expected to assume direction of all Russian enterprises of a commercial character on this side of the Atlantic. His passport is said to have been approved and it is understood he will sail from Europe late in January.

**Old Trade Organization Rehabilitated.**

Smith already is on his way to assume charge of a trade information bureau at the Soviet capital in behalf of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce, a pre-war organization which, demolished by the world conflict and the czarist overthrow, now is being rehabilitated. He has had wide experience in Russia and speaks the language fluently.

The Russian demand for cotton is cited by Director Skvirsky's Washington bureau in illustration of one of the opportunities which the Russian market offers for an important American product. As compared with present purchases of about 250,000 bales annually, Soviet spinners, it is stated, would gladly take 1,000,000 bales, if the necessary long time credits could be arranged, a difficult matter, however, until diplomatic exchanges between Washington and Moscow are established.

Despite the present handicap, it is pointed out that last year's Russian sales by Ford factories exceeded the purchases of all other foreign markets.

**Certain U. S. Products Lead All Competitors.**

Mention is made of radio supplies, typewriters, sewing machines and certain classes of farm machinery as American manufacturers with which no European industry can compete successfully in the Soviet republic, regardless of geography and the war-spread between the old world and the new one.

Russia, too, is getting back on a basis where it has money to spend. Its production has exceeded its pre-war volume since last autumn. In the last twelvemonth its industrial gain has amounted to 40 per cent over the previous year.

## Merging of Pension Funds of All City Employes Is Opposed

Chicago public school teachers and house of correction guards have registered protest with the city's pension commission against meeting their pension funds with those of other groups of city employes. Such merging has been advocated.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has also filed protest against the plan with the commission.

## More Bank Failures in 1926 Than in 1925

NEW YORK—Bank failures, both in the number and in the amount of liabilities, show a sharp increase for 1926 over 1925. The number of failures of banks in 1926 was 606, as compared with 446 in the year prior, an increase of 30 per cent. The total liabilities were $212,074,999 as against $166,698,510 for 1925, a rise of 29 per cent.

## *Head of Parole Board Would Send Boy Back to Prison; Judge Raises Objection*

Hinton G. Clabaugh, head of the state parole board, was termed a "gullibility seeker" today by Judge Philip L. Sullivan of the criminal court in sending back for reassignment to another judge the case of Hyman Bernstein, Joliet convict, against whom old charges were reinstated on demand of Clabaugh.

Bernstein, paroled after 84 months of a 72 months' sentance, was sent back to serve out the balance of his term when picked up on new burglary charges, which were nolle pressed.

"The boy gave me his word of honor that he would not fail if given another chance to support his aging, blind mother," said Judge Sullivan. "I believe I acted at that time wisely and mercifully."

# 'THRILL' KILLER DENIES ATTACK ON TAXI DRIVER

## New Leopold-Loeb Trial Nears End

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 6.—Nathan F. Leopold, Jr., serving a life sentence for slaying Bobby Franks, denied he knew anything about the mutilation of Charles Ream, taxicab driver, on the witness stand.

The at times grim solemnity which characterised the sensational trial of Leopold and Richard Loeb for the Franks murder was absent from the civil suit thru which Ream hoped to collect $100,000 apiece from the wealthy "thrill slayers."

## *Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?*

# WAY PAVED TO BOUNCE SMITH FROM SENATE

## Will Vote on Seating Before Giving Oath

(Continued from page 1)

was in accepting contributions from Samuel Insull, while Smith was chairman of the Illinois public utilities.

**Deneen to Fight.**

Senator Deneen of Illinois will fight the precedent established by the strategy in referring Blain's credentials to the elections committee, he announced. Deneen contends that the reason Blaine was not given the oath first, is because he was absent from the senate, and for that reason his credentials referred. He says that had Blaine been in the senate hall, the oath would have been administered.

**Has "Doubtful Honor."**

Smith will be the first person in the country to be barred from the senate, after being elected, because he is "morally unqualified," the expected verdict. Others have been barred on specific charges, such as bribery and polygamy, but none for moral character.

The opposition will attempt to fight the exclusion on the grounds of state rights and will cite debates of the framers of the constitution to support their stand.

* * *

**Halts State Resolution.**

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 6.—Plans to present a resolution to the Illinois state legislature to memorialize congress to accept Frank L. Smith's credentials as senator were stopped at the instance of Smith. Republicans were preparing to introduce such a resolution when a Smith lieutenant called a halt, declaring the senator elect did not wish it.

Such a resolution would endanger his chances to be seated, it is explained, as it would be certain to provoke "embarrassing" debate.


A NEW NOVEL **Oil** By Upton Sinclair

Read it today and every day

The New Magazine


## *Saturday, January 8*

## POETRY AND REVOLUTION

By V. F. Calverton

The last of a series on "Labor and Literature" specially written for the New Magazine by this distinguished writer

* * *

## THE DOCTOR FACES THE SOCIAL SYSTEM

By S. Lieber, Editor of Rational Living

This contribution is a frank result from a new novel by Dr. Lieber entitled: "The Healers." Dr. Lieber is one of those radical doctors who do not impose on the natural credulity of radicals to run meretricious boating in order to sell some other form of commercialised vice, misbelabled to take in the suckers and the sheckels. To get Dr. Lieber's angle on things we suggest that you purchase a copy of the New Magazine of January 8.

* * *

## A WEEK IN CARTOONS

By Hay Bales

What Bales cannot do to the capitalists by way of exposing their tricks is not worthy of honorable mention This feature of the New Magazine is growing in popularity. It is the kind of a feature you will see workers read, grin and nod the head

* * *

## THE LION

By Henri Barbusse

Barbusse is one of the outstanding revolutionary novelists of the day. This delightful story deals with the struggle of the Macedonian revolutionists against the Bulgarian ruling class.

* * *

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## BOX MAKERS ARE STRONG, ENTERING FOURTEENTH WEEK

### Bosses Plead With Them to Come Back

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The beginning of the fourteenth week of their strike saw the paper box workers with the biggest morning picket line since the strike and with additional strikers as a result of the coming out of some of the strikebreakers. Since the slow season started the bosses, who had been making such wonderful promises to the scabs, did not hesitate to fire many.

**Beg Workers to Return.**

In spite of this being the time of year when there is usually no work, the employers spent the New Year week-end in sending letters and telegrams to their former employes to come back to work, and in visiting their homes in their high-powered cars pleading with them to return. But the union expected this and sent telegrams to all the workers to meet at the union headquarters early Monday morning, which they did, and went from there in mass formation to the picket line.

**Busy Season Opens.**

The reason the bosses are rushing to get their workers now is that they need to know whether they will have workers for the new season, since the loss of one season is all they can possibly afford.

The fight the last season was so costly, and resulted in losing all their customers to the open shops, who were supposed to be their friends. Since the failure of the runes of the employers over the week-end the union is expecting a settlement before the season starts in the middle of January.

**Burke Promises Victory.**

John P. Burke of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers spoke at the crowded mass meeting in the Church of All Nations. He said: "I am going to stay in the city to organize the machinery to go out and get money enough to carry the strike to victory. The bosses realize by now that you are unconquerable and that it simply means increased losses to delay signing with the union."

### Get After Fake Job Agencies

DETROIT.—(FP)— The Michigan commission on labor and industry is investigating complaints that unemployed workers have been defrauded by the Acme Employment agency, the Nati. Employment agency, and the General Employment agency. Two other agencies have been forced out of business by the commission. A recommendation that the licenses of other questionable or fraudulent agencies be revoked will be made at the commission's next meeting. Workers coming to Detroit for jobs should be careful about paying fees in advance.

*The best way—subscribe today.*

## *Labor's Radio Must Not Be Used by Labor's Enemies*

By ARNE SWABECK.

HOW condemnation of the aims of organized labor emanating from the "sacred" pulpit found their way over WCFL was related in the last Chicago Federation of Labor meeting. Many delegates voiced their opposition to such practice. It immediately became the concern of all, even those not blessed with the fortune of owning a receiving set.

While during the discussion catholic and protestant, believers in their respective faith, hurried to the defense of the church, others began to perceive the danger of peddling church propaganda over the labor radio.

DELEGATE Lichtenstein from Painters Local 275 started this discussion by making certain veiled insinuations about the radical elements of his local having attempted to recall the local assessment for the labor radio. This report sounded rather strange since it is a well-known fact that progressive workers and radical workers fully appreciate the importance of labor radio, and progressive workers who understand the conflict between labor and capital also fully support the building up of the labor radio, that they also want to guard against the labor radio being misused for capitalist propaganda is but natural.

THIS was precisely the case subsequently brought out by Delegate Arnold from the same local. He reported that the local membership had objected to having church services broadcasted and more so, to the fact that a reverend, clad in the holy robe, had delivered his message opposing the forty-hour working week. This will easily be recognized as a justifiable objection and precisely the thing that labor must guard against.

ED NOCKELS admitted that this was true, that such messages had been delivered. He also endeavored to assure the delegates that it would be investigated and such statements guarded against. Other delegates, who usually display their conservative outlook, seemed to think this was perfectly in accord with the rules of free speech. This, of course, is nonsense.

The WCFL has been erected as a labor radio for the expressed purpose of bringing labor's message to the workers and not to peddle capitalist propaganda. Free speech can not be interpreted to mean to turn the facilities of labor over to its enemies. Propaganda against labor can be heard every day over the dozen or so broadcasting stations owned by the capitalist class. The labor radio should be used primarily to combat the propaganda of labor's enemies.

This little experience, however, brings home an additional lesson and precisely the one often emphasized by the elements Delegate Lichtenstein complained about. Namely, that the present day society is a class society in which there is a class struggle. All the forces not part of labor, including the church, are being utilized by the capitalist class against labor. The pulpit has become one of the effective instruments of propaganda against labor and to give it use of WCFL broadcasting station means to take a chance of negating the real purpose of this station.

While all organized labor should support labor's broadcasting station, it is also their duty to prevent its being used for capitalist propaganda.

Free speech over the WCFL can only mean free speech for labor which is now kept from having its voice heard over any of the other existing broadcasting stations.

## Porters' Union in Case Against Bosses

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Reamption of the railroad mediation board's hearings of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' case comes in mid-January, Edwin P. Morrow of the mediation board and his assistant board representatives of the Porters' Union in Chicago in December. A thousand affidavits were presented by the union to show the coercion and intimidation practiced on the portors and maids to compel them to vote for the Pullman company union plan.

Claims of the Pullman Co. to tha rail board that 85% of its workers voted for the employe representation plan were disputed by the Porters' Union. The brotherhood contended that the new rail legislation provides for recognition of self-organizations of workers, not company unions. The union answered the company statement that its employe plan had made agreements for five to six years by saying that that action did not prove its legality or the validity of the agreements.

Demands of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters besides that for recognition are for a higher minimum wage scale than the present $75 to $90 a month, shorter hours, pay for preparatory time, etc.

## Another Union Takes the Air on the Radio

READING, Pa., Jan. 6. — (FP) — Something new in trade union tactics is being tried by the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers to "sell" itself to the public, the union announces. A series of radio broadcast programs is to be given from Station WRAW, Reading, Pa., which can operate on a length of 238 meters. Choice musical solections will be presented with short speeches on modern trade unionism.

James H. Maher, president Pennsylvania federation of labor, and William Smith, secretary-treas. Hosiery Workers' Federation, are featured on the first program, Jan. 6 between six and seven thirty in the evening. Six successive Thrusdays of January and February will find the union broadcasting at the same hour. The union is making this its feature publicity event in connection with the organization campaign under way in the Reading district. The broadcast station radius of over 100 miles includes what is range New York, Philadelphia, tha Wilkes-Barre and Scranton anthracite region, Washington, D. C. and Baltimore.

The union believes that the entertainment value of the program will attract attention of many hundreds of people who have never before heard an adequate presentation of the case or labor organizations.

*Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER*

## POLICE ADD TO HARDSHIPS OF TAXI DRIVERS

### Parking Rules Resented by Cabmen

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—With the introduction of new traffic laws on January 1 the hardships that the 47,000 taxi drivers in this city have to contend with have become more difficult.

According to the new regulations of the police department, parking is prohibited on Fifth avenue below 59th street from 5 p. m. to 7 p. m. During the recent Interborough Rapid Transit company strike emergency regulations prohibited parking from 4 p. m. to 7 p. m. But due to objections by the Fifth Avenue Association, which is composed of the merchants on that thoroughare, who complained that it interfered with their business, the change was made, resulting in the "no parking" rule beginning one hour later every day.

**Will Not Relieve Congestion.**

The new regulations will not relieve the traffic congestion, as the heavy traffic starts about 2 p. m. Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Roll-Royces and other expensive cars are parked along Fifth avenue, while their owners are shopping or at their clubs, making the task of the taxi drivers one which is a strain on their nervous system.

Another difficulty that they must face is the Fifth avenue busses. According to regulations, not more than two are supposed to be on a block at the same time. Yet as many as 10 or 12 are often to be seen on one street.

**Always Wrong.**

Whenever a difficulty arises the taxi drivers are wrong, all attempts being meda to satisfy the Merchants' Association and the Fifth Avenue Bus company at the expense of the taxi drivers.

The above numerated regulations are carried over as part of the policy of former Police Commisioner Richard E. Enright, who served under former Mayor John F. Hylan.

When the present mayor, James J. Walker, was a candidate, he carried on an extensive campaign among the taxi drivers, promising them "justice" if he was elected. He went as far as to publish a special newspaper for distribution among them, called, "The Square Deal."

**Worse Than "Red Mike."**

"As bad as Red Mike was (referring to Hylan), our Jimmie is worse," stated one taxi driver to The DAILY WORKER.

"That's what we get for voting for our Jimmie," said another disillusioned worker.

FRESNO, Cal.—(FP)— The strike of carpenters on the Fresno schools, caused by the employment of 2 nonunion men, has been called off after a week, the men returning with a full union crew. This was Fresno's first labor trouble for many years.

DENVER—(FP)—The 5-day week goes in effect for union painters Feb. 1 through negotiation by Local 79 with the employers. The hourly rate of $1.25 remains unchanged.

## PSYCHOLOGY OF SMALL TOWN IS BEHIND VERDICT

### Melrose Park Enjoys Roman Holiday

The second session of the coroner's inquest at Melrose Park into the deaths of Policeman Lyman J. Stahl and Jose Sanchez, a Mexican, was a travesty on justice.

So far as the evidence submitted was concerned, the jury might as well have returned a verdict of mutual suicide. While everyone agrees that Stahl probably shot Sanchez, there was no eye witnesses and no evidence was produced to support such a verdict. Nor evidence as to who shot Stahl.

But the jury found, first, that Sanchez came to his death by a bullet wound at the hands of Stahl, and that it was "justifiable homicide." That was added by way of gratuity.

Then it found that Stahl came to his death by a bullet wound at the hands of Agustin Morales, the young Mexican who was arrested at Oak Park soon after the shooting. Morales was then bound over to the grand jury and is back in Cook County jail.

**Morales Testifies.**

Morales himself took the stand. He is a husky, broad-shouldered, young workingman, dressed with more than usual neatness and in working clothes of the best quality. He has a swarthy, honest face, and a very gentle manner.

The Mexican vice-consaul, Amador, acted as Morales' interpreter, and Mary Belle Spencer was his attorney. He told a simple, straight-forward story, with no hesitation in answering every question.

He came home, where he lived with the Sanchez boys, tired from work, on the evening of Dec. 6th and went to bed. Jose Sanchez came home very drunk, at about 10:30 Sanchez insisted on going out to the string of box cars. Morales could not dissuade him from the purpose, and went with him to protect him, fearing that in his drunken condition he would fall down and freeze, as the night was cold.

Arriving at the railroad yard, Morales knocked on the door of a car, where Jose's godfathar lived, hoping to wake the occupants and have them take Sanchez in and care for him. While so engaged, 70 feet away from Sanchez, he heard shots. Going back, he found Jese and another whem he did not identify in the dark, both lying dead. Only Sanchez lay a gun.

Now Morales testified that he himself carried no gun, that he did not know that Jose did, that he had never seen a gun around the Sanchez home. On the way to the yards, he had taken off Sanchez two pints of moonshine, to prevent his further drinking. He had not picked up the gun lying beside the bodies.

Then he went home and reported Jose's death to the elder brother. Getting their frightened way at the possibility of being implicated, he took a street car for Chicago, and was asleep in the car when he was arrested at Oak Park.

**A Gun Mixture.**

Then came an astonishing bit of evidence. Chief of Police Pein took the stand and testified that the gun they had found on Morales had been identified by its number as having belonged to Officer Stahl. That of course corroborated Morales' story that Sanchez had the gun up. And this was the only gun exhibited when the inquest first convened on Dec. 8th.

In order not to face the indicrous assumption that Morales shot Stahl with Stahl's own gun, the chief put in evidence at the adjourned inquest a second gun, which he now claims police picked up at the scene of the shooting and which he has been unable to trace to its ownership. The theory is suggested that after the shooting, Morales traded guns, leaving his own behind as incriminating evidence and taking his victim's gun with him to clinch the evidence against himself—a very careless performance for any criminal.

After failing to produce Officer Kolwitz, who was wounded at the time and who claimed to be able to identify Morales, on the ground that Kolwitz had had a chill on the day before, the hearing ended with no evidence to show who killed either man, but the jury had no trouble in satisfying the mob psychology that is ruling Melrose Park just now.

But the reasonable assumption, in view of the new evidence, is that neither of the two Mexicans was armed, that, shooting in the dark, Stahl wounded Kolwitz and that Kolwitz killed his fellow-officer, Stahl.

**The Climax.**

As soon as the inquest was ended, the young widow of Officer Stahl made a furious rush at Mrs. Spencer, Morales' attorney, screaming and shrieking. She was grabbed by friends and went into hysterics. At the same time, a big brute of a man brushed by a representative of The DAILY WORKER and attempted to kick Morales. He was seized and quieted. As Mrs. Spencer left the building, a man shouted at her: "Don't you ever dare to come into this town again."

The inquest ended in a disgraceful exhibition of small town mob psychology.

**"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn new in the worker correspondent's classes.**

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

### *Discuss Filipino Independence at the Chicago Youth Forum*

On Sunday, Jan. 9, the Young Workers' League, Local Chicago, held its second successful open forum. Max Shachtman spoke on the question of Filipino Independence and the Communist versions as to how that independence is to be gotten.

Representatives of the Filipino youth in Chicago were present, and in the name of the Filipines present a resolution of thanks was presented to the Young Workers' League for their sincere co-operation and endeavors for Filipino freedom. Gilbert Greenberg made a short appeal for members to the league.

Then the speaker were into imperialism and the situation after the war.

Next Sunday, Jan. 9, Irwin Dunjee, editor of the Negre Champion, will speak on "Negrees and American Labor." The admission is free and all workers are invited to attend at 3 p. m. at 1239 S. Sawyer Ave., Chicago, every Sunday.

### *Affairs for Youth*

ROXBURY, Mass.—Jan. 8th, 7:30 p. m., Young Worker Nite at 42 Wyoman street.

NEWARK, N. J.—Jan. 23rd, Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 South 14th street, Liebknecht meeting. January 29th, Youth Dance at Slovak Workers' Hall, 52 West street.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jan. 9th at 36 Causeway St. Opening Y. W. L. club rooms. Good program.

LOS ANGELES—Saturday, Jan. 29th. 5th Annual Moonlight Dance and Hobo Blew-out. Come in rags.

St. Louis Y. W. L. Arranging Big Liebknecht Memorial.

What premisee to be the biggest and best Liebknecht Memorial ever held in St. Louis is being arranged by the city executive committee of the Young Workers' League. The meeting will be held at the South Slavic Hall, Eighteenth and Chouteau Ave. Sunday afternoon Jan. 9th at 2:30 p. m.

The principal speaker will be Max Shachtman, present editor of the Labor Defender.

## *New York Labor to Welcome the Daily Worker at Lenin Memorial*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK — Extensive preparations are being made to welcome the DAILY WORKER to New York at the Lenin Memorial Meeting, which will be held this year at Madisen Square Garden, 50th Street and 8th Aveaue, on Saturday evening, January 22nd, at 8 p. m.

The progressive workers of this city expect to make this meating a tremendous demonstration in support of the only English labor daily in the United States. The recent labor struggles in New York has convinced them that New York must have its own working class nawspaper, to carry on the fight for militant struggle against the employers, against injunctions etc. Especially at this time, when the enemies of the working class are concentrating their forces in an attack against all progressivism in the labor movement, the workers of New York must have their own daily organ to answer the vicious attacks of the capitalist press and expose its anti-labor character.

It is especially fitting that the Lenin Memorial Meeting, when the death of the great leader of the working class is commemorated, should also be made an occasion to greet the coming of The DAILY WORKER to New York. Nicolai Lenin, more than any other working class leader, understood the importance of working class newspapers. He called them "collective agitators, collective propagandists, and collective organizers," and considered the establishment of daily organs as the first task of revolutionists.

An excellent musical program has been arranged for the meeting. Artists of wide renown will perform, including Nicolai Mishkoff, concert master of the New York Symphony; Ivan Velikanoff, chief tenor of the Moscow Art Theater Musical Studio, remembered in New York for his splendid performance as "Jose" in the Studio's production of "Carmenclta and the Soldier"; the Russian master singers, vocal quartet; the Freiheit Gesangs Ferein, a chorus of 300 voices.

Tickets are 50c., 75c., and $1.00. They may be obtained in advance at the office of the Freiheit, 30 Union Square, Workers Party Headquarters 108 East 14th Street, Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 137 University Place, and at all party papers.

**We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—**

### Weinstone Lectures on History of Party and the International

NEW YORK—Two short courses of special importance to members of the Workers Party are being offered by the Workers' School, with William W. Weinstone as the instructer. One of them deals with the history of the Workers (Communist) Party and the other with the Third (Communist) International. These courses run for six sessions only and are therefore half of the length of the usual Workers' School courses. They will run on Wednesday nights, one at 8 and one at 9:15, as that both can be taken together.

The course in party history begins with a study of the development of the left wing in the socialist party and covers the split in the socialist party, the foundation of the various Communist parties, the Workers' Party, and the various issues taken up in the inner fights of the Communist movement which have led to the present stage of political unity on the program of the Workers Party.

This course is of great importance to those who wish to take an active part in the party work but are not fully conversant with its history.

The course in the development of the Communist International is a new supplement for the party history course and provides a study not only of the history of the international, but of the concrete application of each of its important decisions and experiences to the problems of the American party.

Registration is open for a period of two weeks, after which no more applicants will be admitted. The fee for these courses is $1.50 each, with a combination rate of $2.50 for the two classes. Registration any afternoon or evening at the headquarters of the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St., Room 35.

### Youth Drive to Start With Gala Affair

Section No. 4 of the Young Workers League is going to officially open its drive for new members by the holding of a huge entertainment and dance on Saturday, Jan. 8th, at the Freiheit Hall, 3209 W. Roosevelt Rd., music starting at 8:00 p. m. sharp.


WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT

THE CHALLENGE OF YOUTH

*Upton Sinclair:*

"Interesting. . . it is full of facts young workers ought to know."

*Freeman Hopwood,* Secretary, American Association for Advancement of Atheism.

"The Challenge of Youth is a gem. It is one of the best things for propaganda that I have ever seen. I handed it to a Catholic youth and he finished it during the afternoon at work. Another took it with him to the six-day bicycle race and read it all there. The simple style is effective. I hope it is sold by the thousands."

*John Kasper,* Prize Winning Communist Literature Agent.

"I want to congratulate Comrade Darcy for putting out a real pamphlet, The Challenge of Youth. It is a book that a League member could go out and sell with pride. This book is real, the best book the League ever put out. That is the way to write afor the young worker. Keep it up."

SEND US YOUR ORDERS; Single Copy 15c, Bundles 10c

YOUNG WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find $..... for the CHALLENGE OF YOUTH by Sam Darcy. Please sent it to:

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....



LATEST HEADLINE NEWS
No. 18

STRIKE STRATEGY

THE REAL ISSUES BEHIND THE HEADLINES

On sale now thru the Daily Worker Publishing Co., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

ORDER NOW!


## The Drive

For $50,000 to

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

**DONATIONS—DECEMBER 22**

CALIFORNIA—
M. Shaevoviter, Riverside ..... $ 3.00
CHICAGO—
D. Hsen, Chicago ..... 5.00
CONNECTICUT—
S. M. Petersen, Stretford ..... 1.00
NEW YORK—
John Tetrehuk, Albeny ..... 2.00
OHIO—
Osergo Prebel, Toledo ..... 75
Street Nuc. No. 1, Lucerne ..... 20.00
Lithuanian Women's Progressive Alliance of America, Philadelphia ..... 25.00
WASHINGTON—
H. Portson, Seattle ..... 4.00
WISCONSIN—
Woman's Club of the W. E. S., Superior ..... 48.75
Hilja Terki, Superior ..... 2.50

**DONATIONS—DECEMBER 23**

ALASKA—
S. Maukiee, Tetty ..... 2.50
CALIFORNIA—
Nucleus No. 28, Los Angeles ..... 4.00
Nucleus No. 29, Los Angeles ..... 5.00
Walter S. Mitchell, San Diego ..... 5.00
Adolph Bronner, San Francisco ..... 5.00
ILLINOIS—
Sam Cohen, Chicago ..... 2.00
Chaim Rebowitz, Chicago ..... 5.00
J. Cohen, Chicago ..... 5.00
St. Nucleus 17, Chicago ..... 10.00
Vinnie, Chicago ..... 150.00
St. Nucleus 25, Chicago ..... 3.00
MINNESOTA—
Duluth People's Society, Duluth ..... 8.50
NEW YORK—
Br. of W. P. in Union City, N. Yk. Union ..... 5.00
Brooklyn Finnish Socialist Club, Brooklyn ..... 7.30
Finnish Workers Club, New York City ..... 10.85
OHIO—
Ernst Wegenknecht, Cleveland..... 4.00
Lithuanian Workers' Benefit Society, Cleveland ..... 7.83
PENNSYLVANIA—
American Lithuanian Workers Literature Organization, Chester. 10.00
G. Zimmermen, Milwaukee ..... 3.00

**DONATIONS—DECEMBER 24**

CANADA—
John Milesh, Anyox, B. C. ..... 8.00
ILLINOIS—
Elizabeth Fox, Chicago ..... 1.00
I. Lebertz, Chicago ..... 2.00
Sec. Kotchinsky, Chicago ..... .75
C. B., Chicago ..... 10.00
Finnish Club, Highland Park ..... 26.00
HONOLULU, T. H.—
J. S. Whittle, ..... 4.00
INDIANA—
Mrs. Wyatt, Indienepolis ..... 8.00
MASSACHUSETTS—
Austin Boudreau, Attlsboro ..... 1.00
MICHIGAN—
W. L. Philippus, Orend Rapids..... 2.50
MINNESOTA—
Peter Tomac, Crosby ..... 1.00
Joseph Jagiowski, Rutledge ..... 5.00
NEW JERSEY—
Walter Cebelski, Pleinfield ..... 3.00
NEW YORK—
J. Seperstein, Brooklyn ..... 15.00
Harry & Fritz Persson, Hicksville, L. I. ..... 4.00
OHIO—
August Vincent, Yorkville ..... .25
WISCONSIN—
Selma Rissanen, Superior ..... 6.00
Tyyne Uemiue, Superior ..... 5.00

# Daily Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927


(SECOND PRIZE WINNER)

## GARY POLICE ARM FOR INDUSTRIAL WARFARE, QUERY

### More Cops Employed—County Gets Guns

By JOE PLOTKIN,
(Worker Correspondent)

GARY, Ind., Jan. 6.—First, the Gary bankers gave the local police department a Christmas present of a $10,000 automobile, bullet-proof, and containing tear bombs and riot guns.

A few days later the police force was increased by 17 new officers. Now the news comes that the Lake county sheriff has purchased 24 large, and very powerful riot guns.

Wonder Why?

What is the reason for all this preparation? The Gary workers are wondering. At the time that all these preparations are being taken care of more and more workers are being laid off of their jobs at the United States Steel Co. and subsidiaries. More workers are lining up at the employment offices every morning, but none are getting jobs.

In all probability the authorities of "law and order," are getting ready for industrial outbreaks, which are bound to come if present conditions continue.

## GARY RESTAURANT LABOR CONDUCTS UNION CAMPAIGN

### Organization of Eating Houses Progresses

By a Worker Correspondent.

GARY, Ind., Jan. 6.—Organization of restaurant workers is progressing here.

The following places have signed the union agreement and are therefore declared fair to organized labor by Local No. 341 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America:

Boston Restaurant, 812 Broadway; Maison Chop House, 26 Eighth avenue; Ryan's Restaurant, 706 Washington street; Marchants' Restaurant, 17 West Seventh avenue; Gerlitz's Restaurant, 542 Washington street; Dunphy's Restaurant, 562 Washington street; Boulevard Restaurant, 135 West Sixth avenue; Union Lunch, Labor Temple; Baltimore Lunch, Baltimore Hotel.

The campaign is on for the unionization of other restaurants. The only demands of the union at present are: (1) Recognition of the union; (2) that each member of the union, Local No. 341, shall receive one day of rest in seven at the same weekly wages now being paid.

Conditions Appalling.

The conditions of work in some of the places are appalling. The worst example is perhaps the case of a girl in Solomon's Restaurant. The girl is working seven days a week, split watch, for the sum of $6.25 a week.

Such conditions must not be permitted to exist. They are caused by lack of organization among the workers.


NOTICE
TO CHICAGO
READERS

According to a new and more economical system of newsstand distribution, The DAILY WORKER will be on the stands by noon each day. Watch for it.

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CHICAGO
DAILY WORKER
AGENTS
MEETING
Friday Night, Jan. 7th
at
19 So. Lincoln Street

WHAT ARE YOU—SLOVAK OR AN AMERICAN?
If you are American read the fighting labor daily paper—The DAILY WORKER. If you cannot read English, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak workingclass daily paper in the United States and Canada—
THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU
1510 W. 18th Street, Chicago, Ill.
Subscription rates: By mail $6 a year; for Chicago $5 a year.


## PRIZE WINNERS THIS WEEK

John Crockett of Bremerton, Washington, is awarded first prize for worker correspondent stories this week. His story telling of unusual conditions in the Puget Sound U. S. navy shipyards appears on this page. He will receive Upton Sinclair's workingclass novel, "King Coal."

Second prize is awarded to Joe Piatkin, worker correspondent of Gary, Ind., who tells this week of what appears to be preparation in Gary for industrial warfare.

* * * *

## THE PRIZES FOR NEXT WEEK

Two books dealing with Lenin, whose memory will be honored by all workers soon, will be given next week as prizes for the best contributions from worker correspondents. And another prize book, that deals with economic conditions in Russia, which is also especially fitting at this time, will be given.

The prizes are:

FIRST—"Industrial Revival of Soviet Russia," by A. A. Heller.

SECOND—"Imperialism—Final Stage of Capitalism," by Lenin.

THIRD—"Lenin—His Life and Work," by Yaroslavsky.

More worker correspondents are wantad, workers! Join the ranks of the American worker correspondents this week by sending in a story today on conditions and incidents affecting the workar se you see them in your community or trade.

(FIRST PRIZE WINNER)

## WORKERS AT PUGET SOUND SHIP YARD FORCED TO PRETEND THEY WORK; U. S. MAINTAINS PLANT BUT DOES NOTHING

By JOHN CROCKER.
(Worker Correspondent)

BREMERTON, Wash., Jan. 4.—One of the best places in the country to work is for our own "Uncle Shylock," in the Puget Sound navy yard, at Bremerton, Washington.

The difficult part of the thing is to get a job there, for there is seldom anf work to keep the man busy, and a man has to fill out a questionnaire, take a physical examination and go thru a line of red tape that would tax the dasterity of a Philadelphia lawyer, but once a fellow does get a job there, and he works up to the top, he has something better than an old-age pension, for there hasn't been a good day's work done in the place for the last 40 years.

Pretend Work.

Once a fellow gets a job there the only thing he has to do is to keep on the lookout for the "Gold Stripes," and make a noise like he is doing something when one of them comes around. Even if you aren't producing anything, you are supposed to be doing thrunch the motions which would make the passerby think that you were working.

Hard Work!

One man worked three years, digging a ditch which was 20 feet long, three feet deep, and two feet wide. Another instance of creative work, manshly occurred when it took two men three weeks to put a three-quarter inch brace screw into a piece of hard wood.

Keep Away from Boss.

The first thing a worker learns in the place is to keep as far from the boss as ha can. One day an Irishman got a job in the place. The boss ordared him to move a pile of brick about 20 feet, from one pile over to another. The Irishman finished the job just before noon, looked up the boss, and told him that the job was finished. The boss ordered him to move the bricks back again to the original pile.

Cranes for Children's Work.

Large cranes, mounted on cars, are moved several hundred yards, and put in operation to pick up things that a child could carry in one hand.

The Officers Live High.

The officers, with their social aspirations, live in large, white, spacious houses atop a hill, overlooking a golf course, and whose elevation in the material realm of nature, no doubt, provides them with a high-brow altitude in the social, moral, and mental, as well.

Get Repair Work Sometimes.

The monotony of the thing is broken at times by the salvo from an incoming battleship, that comes in for repairs, and provides something for the workers to tinker around on.

Much Money Appropriated.

The money to carry on this work is appropriated annually by the government, and the press, pulpit, bankers, business men of the town, and other parasites, in their spare moments, are provided entertainment by harangueing directed at their local political representatives at the capital for more and larger appropriations.

This round of ape-like goings-on is taking place every year, with no appreciative change, making parasites and schemers out of workers, and dupes and cheats out of government functionaries, grafters out of business men.

## Denver, Colo., Cigar Makers' Strike Now in Its 16th Week

By a Worker Correspondent.

DENVER, Colo.—On Sept 11, hundred and fifty cigarmakers employed at the Cubon Cigar company, makers of M. & O. and Dry Climate brand cigars, struck for higher wages. The reason for asking for an increase was that the cigarmakers' wages were so low that it became impossible for men to live on the amount earned. The increase asked was less than a third of a cent on a cigar.

The men pointed out in their demands that the two mentioned brands of cigars have been popularized to a great extent by the union people of Denver, making the sales so great and profits accruing to the company accordingly, that the company could well afford to pay the increase demanded, but the owners are so arrogant and flushed with the newly acquired riches wrung out of their exploited workers that they would not listen to the demands of the workers and have moved their factory to Webb City, Missouri, where they employ non-union workers and where they have the cigars machine-made.

The cigarmakers have been suffering from the 14-weeks' strike but are holding out good and have resorted to tactics which look like a final victory for them.

The union has been able to have retail stores quit handling the brands made by the above named company and by urging a boycott on the cigars they have cut the sales down considerably. Most of the smaller union shops have increased their business as a result of agitation for union-made cigars. One union company has arranged to employ quite a number of the strikers.

The strikers held a benefit dance some time ago which netted the strike fund several hundred dollars.

For the past three years the cigarmakers have had to contend with the La Paz Cigar company, which has been running as a non-union shop, but by persistent boycotting of the products of this firm they have forced this firm to change their minds and way of doing business. The union has entered into a contract with this company and after the first of January the La Paz cigars will be made under union conditions. Quite a number of the strikers will find employment in this shop.

While the international union is paying strike benefits, yet the union is receiving many donations from various parts of the country thru appeals they have made for help.

Many of the strikers have been fairly conservative while they enjoyed steady work, but since the strike has taken place a lot of them have been awakened to the fact that they are being exploited under capitalism so that they only receive an existence wage, while their employers live in luxury from the wealth created by their wage slaves.

The strikers are even reading radical literature, many copies of The DAILY WORKER having been sold around strike headquarters.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!
SUBSCRIBE TO
The American Worker Correspondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.
Only $6 Costs a Year.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.8 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio.
8:00—Valle Cook, Rosalie Seefeld, Gerald Croissant, Will Koehler, Radio Ray Noble.
8:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

## Harvard Law Teacher Shows Congress Has Power to Demand Testifying in Inquiries; Supreme Court Delays Daugherty Decision

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—(FP)—Supreme court justices have a habit of drawing from leading law colleges the private secretaries who aid them in the study of difficult cases. Because the salary of a secretary for this research job is small, they generally stay only a year or two. Then, with the experience and prestige of having worked with a justice of the highest court, these young lawyers move on to the practice of their profession or to teaching in colleges of law.

**No Decision on Daugherty.**

Justice Brandeis' secretary of last year was James M. Landis, now an instructor in Harvard law school. During last year the federal supreme court tried in vain to reach a decision on the Mal Daugharty case—the refusal of Harry Daugharty's brother to deliver to the Brookhart-Wheeler investigating committee of the senate his bank records which would show what deposits were made to tempts made by the executive power, since the beginning of the American government, to limit the power of congress to make investigations affecting federal officials and federal administration. From 1818 to 1926, the senate made 56 important investigations in this field. Hundreds of secondary inquiries were undertaken. With only one exception, legal tests of the power of congress have upheld its authority.

**Delay Two Years.**

Yet the court has for more than two years—since the decision end appeal of District Judge Cochran at Cincinnati on May 31, 1924—failed to render a decision on the right of the senate committee to compel Mal Daugherty, banker, to show the books which record the wealth gained when in public office by Harry Daugherty. Judge Cochran held that the senate had no such right. His decision, since the Supreme Court has let it stand for this unprecedented length of time, has been made the basis of refusals by coal dealers in the District of Columbia to show their books to a senate investigating committee. It is the excuse for Harry Sinclair's immunity against punishment for contempt of the senate when he refused to answer questions concerning his Teapot Dome oil lease. It was Sam Insull's pretext for refusing to answer questions of the Reed committee as to his political expenditures.

Landis says the long line of precedents shows that congress has always realized the importance of inquiry "are necessary in order to make government effectively responsible to the people." Whether his statement reflects the views of his former chief will only be disclosed when the members of the court finally vote to report their opinions, majority and minority. The decision in the lower court in the case, as Landis points out, "elevates executive power beyond the reach of responsibility."

## BOSSES PRATE OF SAFETY, BUT TALK IS ALL THEY DO

### Workers Are Not Fooled By Smooth Phrases

By a Worker Correspondent.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 6.—The December issue of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Bulletin, a monthly publication aiming to expatiate the community of interest of masters and slaves, carries an article on safety by J. A. Campbell, president.

Mr. Campbell's article is, in part, as follows: "And it is a fact that nearly all accidents might be avoided. Statistics show that 90 per cent of all those occurring in our works are due to what is known as the personal equation—another name for carelessness and thoughtlessness on the part of workmen. We strive in every way possible to make work in our mills safe."

**Grind Out Statistics.**

Statistics, like steel, are turned out according to the law of supply and demand. They are made to suit the buyer and are sold to the highest bidder. So let us not be surprised at Mr. Campbell's discovery.

If the Sheet and Tube officials are striving for safety it is for the safety of themselves, their large salaries and their fat dividends. It certainly is not for the safety of the workers, their limbs or even their lives.

**Conceals Truth.**

Campbell's article all the way thru is a concerted effort to conceal the truth. Safety in mills where the most ruthless exploitation is practiced, is and can be nothing more than an empty phrase and a futile expression. Anyone who ever worked in a steel mill knows that more than 90 per cent of the accidents are caused by the speed-up system exclusively.

**Production, Not Safety.**

Production, not safety, is what counts in a steel mill, and it is woe be unto him who lets his mind get away from the production for he is quickly receives a passport to the time office and finds himself outside the gate before the whistle blows.

The issue of the Sheet and Tube Bulletin adopts cheers and the suggestion prizes awarded. A prize of $10 is given to a Mr. Fisher for his suggestion of a wearing plate for bolt shears, to eliminate numerous repairs. This helps the company to reduce the number of repair men and at the same time increases the amount of production. He could well afford to throw a crumb to Fisher.

To put the crowning touch on their 19 pates of trash, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company wishes all a "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year." But just how we can be merry and happy while receiving almost empty envelopes is something they left to ourselves to figure out.

## Gary Tries One-Man Car System at Risk of Passengers' Lives

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

GARY, Ind.—New cars, operated by one man, have made their appearance on the Hammond-Gary line. The Gary Street Railway Co. is compelling one men to do the work of two, for a few additional cents a day.

The one-man car system is causing much dissatisfaction not only among the carmen but among the passengers. The system is the cause of delays in transportation. The company does not care, for the patrons are mostly workers and are not to be seriously considered. Not only is much time lost to the passengers, but the lives of people are endangered in riding on these cars. There is a great increase in the possibility of accidents while taking on and letting off passengers and at the numerous and dangerous grade railroad crossings.

There is a strong feeling here that the street railway company must not be allowed to continue on the one-man plan of operation and thereby endanger the lives of its patrons.

## From a Child of a Paterson Millworker

Pioneers' Aid
Starving Strikers
And
Ill-fed
Children
of
PASSAIC

Pneumonia
And
Tuberculosis
Enter
Ruthlessly
Some
Old
Neighborhoods
of
PATERSON

**Radical Lawyer Loses Fight.**

GARY, Ind.—(FP)—Primarily because he defended workers in the steel strike of 1919 and the railroad shop strike of 1922, Atty. Paul Glaser of Gary again failed in an attempt to have his American citizenship restored. His naturalization papers were cancelled during the red hysteria after his successful defense of strikers in the courts. The loss of citizenship makes it impossible for him to practice law and the banks are driving him to financial ruin by refusing to renew mortgages on real estate, though the security is more than ample.

## DEAN MATHEWS WOULD JUNK WARLIKE HYMNS AND BAN COLOR LINES

Dean Shailer Mathews, divinity school of the University of Chicago, is opposed to warlike hymns, he told a recent meeting of Chicago preachers. He said they fostered "a bloodthirsty feeling."

He pleaded also for the obliteration of color lines. "Forget the pigments of the skin," he advised, "and work together without discussing our race problems."

## Second Semester of Worker Correspondence Class Opens this Friday Night, 6:30 O'Clock

The Chicago class in worker correspondence will open the second semester this Friday night, Jan. 7, at 6:30 o'clock in the editorial offices of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd. All present members and new students who desire to study labor journalism should attend this session.

The purpose of the class is to help develop worker-writers who can effectively help the workers' struggles by "writing as he fights."

Work this semester will consist of a review of what was taken up during the sessions already held and an extension of the work.

Students are requested to be on time for the class—6:30 o'clock.

## The Manager's Corner

### Three Ideas

*Dr. Harold de Wolf Fuller is the latest knight errant to enter upon a bold expedition in the field of journalism. He proclaims that he is about to publish a weekly, which will attempt "the ambitious task of lodging three of our illuminating ideas in the reader's mind each week." Think of it THREE ideas, and ILLUMINATING ideas to the bargain. Dr. Fuller is a professor of journalism in the New York University. We can think of none but a professor in a capitalist university, who would have the temerity to assume the role of Don Quixote in such a foray against the windmills of the capitalist press of the present day.*

*We have small hope for your expedition, professor, we who have so long wandered thru pound upon pound of capitalist newspapers in the vain search for at least one spark of stimulating thought. We look for no brighter illumination from your weekly than we do from the other sections of the plute press. On the contrary, we expect the same black clouds of capitalist propaganda, which emanate from the flickering torch of capitalist culture thru the organs which have preceded your own.*

*But, professor, you have aroused our curiosity on one point. We crave enlightenment. You mention "OUR illuminating ideas." We venture to ask, "Whose illumination ideas?" Will they be the ideas of the workers? Or will they be the ideas of the owning class, the ideas of those who control the thought of the nation, thru the subsidized press, as well as thru the subsidized university?*

*Perhaps we might venture to advise the brave and adventurous professor. Why beguile us with the promise of THREE IDEAS? Why not tell us truly that your weekly will plug upon one idea, and one idea only, that of submission to the present order of society, to the degradation and misery of the capitalist system?*

*We have been disillusioned too often, professor. We have learned to have no faith in the promises of enlightenment and ideas, when they come from the capitalist press, or from intellectuals professors, in capitalist universities. We have learned that cruel and bitter experience, that true enlightenment and real ideas can only come from a paper, supported by the workers and devoted to their interests.*

BERT MILLER.

## Real United Front at Cleveland to Protest Laws Aimed at Foreign-Born

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6. — A united front of Polish Catholics, Jews, Protestants and local labor speakers will protest the Aswell and other bills discriminating against foreign born workers here on Jan. 7. The meeting will be under the auspices of the American-Polish Chamber of Industry and the Alliance of Poles in America.

Besides nationally known Polish-American leaders, Councilman Peter Witt, President Harry McLaughlin of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, and Jeanette Pearl, Ohio organizer of the National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, will address the meeting. It is said to be the first occasion upon which a Polish Catholic Monsignor, a Jewish Rabbi and a Protestant minister have been found willing to speak from the same platform in Cleveland.

Since the formation of a local council for the protection of foreign born workers, with the full endorsement of local labor, the protest movement against discriminatory legislation has been growing in volume.

The Hungarian colony has already held protest meetings, and nearly all other foreign-born groups are preparing for similar action. The editors of Cleveland's many foreign language papers have met and accepted their support. A general mass meeting is planned for Jan 26 which will be addressed by labor and other local leaders.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.

## Birthday Issue Out Next Week!

On January 13, 1927, there will be a Special Birthday Number of The DAILY WORKER in honor of our Third Birthday. The issue will be devoted to special articles, pictures, stories and a full account of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. We can think of no better service to which to put our Special Birthday Issue than to the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti. We can think of no better way of celebrating our birthday than by making a strong plea for their freedom. We are asking that our readers place their names on the Honor Roll in this special issue to indicate their support of Sacco and Vanzetti as well as their support of the only daily paper which is waging a real fight for their freedom. Send in your dollar for your greeting NOW!

**Working class organizations may secure advertising space at $100 per page.**

Pin your dollar to the blank below and mail it to The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., before January 10, 1927.

HERE'S MY DOLLAR, COMRADES,

to greet The DAILY WORKER on its third birthday, for which you will please enter my name on the Honor Roll in your Special Birthday Edition.

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

City.....

State.....

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## Where Are Labor's Spokesmen in the Nicaraguan Situation?

The struggle now going on in Washington between the democrat party spokesmen and the Coolidge administration over the invasion of Nicaragua and the arbitrary refusal of Secretary of State Kellogg to furnish information as to the activities of the state and war departments is to be welcomed as evidence that American imperialism is assailed by inner contradictions, but it would be a grave mistake for workers to conclude that the democrat party is anti-imperialist.

The truth is that most of the interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua was authorized by Woodrow Wilson, the great apostle of democracy, and the Harding and Coolidge administration is simply carrying out a policy which is neither republican or democrat but bi-partisan in character—the policy of Wall Street.

Woodrow Wilson in turn was continuing a policy which under Taft had already made Nicaragua a colony.

Professors Herman C. James and Percy A. Martin of the University of Texas and Stanford University, respectively, in their book, "The Republics of Latin America," have this to say of Nicaragua:

*The principal source of income is the customs duties, which have been administered for the most part SINCE 1912 BY AGENTS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN BANKS which loaned money to the government, BOUGHT A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN THE STOCK OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY and TOOK OVER THE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK.' (Emphasis ours.)*

The greater portion of the customs duties is used to pay the principal and interest on the national debt. The American banking interests simply collect the customs duties and pay themselves without the Nicaraguans having anything to say about it.

In 1912 American marines were stationed in Managua, the capital, as a "permanent legation guard." As the two authorities quoted say succinctly:

> . . . . . *revolutionary disturbances were quelled, but at the expense of depriving the people of Nicaragua of the right to manage, or mismanage, their own political affairs. The elections held since that time HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE UNITEDSTATES and both President Emiliano Chamorro (1917-1920) and his nephew, President Diego Chamorro (1920-1923) have had the deciding support of the United States, ALTHO THEIR PARTY AND THEIR POLICY ARE OPPOSED BY THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE NICARAGUAN PEOPLE. (Emphasis mine.)*

It is undoubtedly fortunate for the Nicaraguans and the whole movement against American imperialism that the present crisis arises at a time when both capitalist parties are jockeying for position in the 1928 election race and the democrat opposition is indulging in unusually frank speaking.

It was under the Wilson administration that the deal for a new canal route was made with the Nicaraguan president elected by United States marines. Quoting again:

> *Under the treaty of 1916 with the United States, the latter country was to pay Nicaragua the sum of $3,000,000 in return for the grant of a right of way for an inter-oceanic canal AND A NAVAL BASE ON THE GULF OF FONSECA, the money to be used for the service of the national debt and other public purposes IN A MANNER TO BE DETERMINED BY THE TWO CONTRACTING PARTIES.*

This proceeding deserves the name of a "Yankee bargain" if anything ever did. Consider the situation. An American military force in the Nicaraguan capital, a Wall Street puppet in the presidential chair, American gunboats hovering off the coast, the customs duties in the hands of a Wall Street bank.

One of "the two contracting parties" had been slugged, bound and gagged. So the canal route with its inevitable naval base was "purchased." The money remained in the coffers of the American bankers.

The righteous indignation of democrat senators and congressmen is admirable and comes in very handy, but why was not some of it displayed in 1916, when they could have exercised far more influence upon a democrat president who was campaigning with the slogan of "he kept us out of war"?

These are questions which are answered when we consider the main line of American foreign policy since 1918 when, with the defeat of Spain, the United States assumed control of Latin America, a control not seriously challenged by any European power.

Since the world war gave American imperialism a dominant world position, American aggression in Latin America has been more pronounced. Both the democrat and republican parties have carried out this policy—one at times more aggressively than the other, but the main line has been the same.

Roosevelt grabbed the Panama Canal zone, Taft sent marines into Nicaragua, Wilson invaded Mexico and conquered Haiti.

It is in such situations as this that the lack of labor spokesmen in Washington is clearly apparent. No democrat or republican representatives will dare make a real exposure of American imperialism. They are part of its machinery.

The trade union leadership is silent.

The organization of a labor party based on the trade unions, sending its representatives to Washington with a definite mandate to speak for the American workers and farmers will mark the beginning of a genuine protest of a sham struggle in Washington against American aggression against the Latin-American people.

**Subscribe!**

## Coolidge and the Cruisers

By Bert Miller

ALTHO Coolidge has capitulated to the "big navy men" by indicating his approval of the bill introduced by Representative Butler authorizing the building of ten additional light cruisers, he is opposed at this time to making appropriations for their construction. Apparently there is a sharp contingency row between the president and the "big navy" men. The background of the controversy furnishes food for interesting speculation.

The Chicago Tribune is one of the papers which has assumed the leadership of the "big navy" faction against Coolidge. Its editorial page has adopted a new slogan which clearly indicates the character of the paper and of the forces behind the "big navy" group. "Our country" in her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong.—Stephen Decatur." The Tribune has vigorously upheld American armed intervention in Nicaragua. It has openly advocated a similar attitude toward Mexico. It has branded Frank as a brutal opponent to Philippine independence. The Chicago Tribune is a representative of that group of American capitalists which is interested chiefly in building up American industry and in the exploitation of the American colonies and semi-colonies, the Philippines, Mexico, Nicaragua and the rest of Latin-America. This group confines its activity to what might be termed the American Empire—aggressively so. Oil, rubber, minerals and other raw materials are its chief objects. The New York Herald Tribune, the New York American, the Troy Record, the Minneapolis Journal, Manchester Union, and the Kansas City Star are among the adherents of the "big navy" policy. There is good reason to believe that the immediate cause of the "big navy" movement is the fear of the growing discontent against American imperialism in the Latin-American countries and in the Philippines, which discontent is a threat against American control of these sources of raw material. Says the Tribune ironically: "We can continue to pay British taxes by buying British rubber for our tires, and eventually British gasoline." There you have it.

Coolidge on the other hand has been able to place himself in a position enviable as the noble idealist and the advocate of "benevolence, kindness, charitableness, and good will." His recent speech at Trenton is replete with that sickening hypocrisy and cant which is so characteristic of the language of American diplomacy. In reply, however, the Chicago Tribune hurries to remind us that "There was much in Mr. Coolidge's speech to remind the readers of it of President Wilson in 1914 and until November, 1916, and of Mr. Bryan before the shadow of war hurried him out of the department of state. There was a great deal to recall utterances which were abruptly stopped by the roll of drums."

And for once the Tribune speaks truly. Coolidge's peace proclivities do not have to go far for a test. Armed intervention in Nicaragua, American gunboats in China, provocative notes to Mexico, and the outrageous treaty which Panama was forced to sign, our whole attitude toward the Latin-American countries gives the lie complete to these pacific protestations. "He kept us out of war" they said of Wilson in 1916, and in 1917 our boys were sent to the trenches. "We want peace" says Coolidge in 1926. And the war clouds gather in 1927.

Coolidge's sanctimonious twaddle about peace is of course considered by his political advisers, as good bait for the unwary voter. It is calculated to enhance Coolidge's chances for the republican presidential nomination. Again the Tribune is delightfully frank. His American president on some public occasions is expected to explain the idealistic purposes of America. The American people like to believe that these purposes exist."

The same sinister motives are behind the platitudes of Coolidge. Coolidge represents those forces in American capitalism, which are not primarily interested in the extension of the American empire and the intensification of the exploitation of its colonies, but which are interested rather in utilizing our financial domination over Europe for their own profit. He represents the international bankers, who have stepped far beyond the boundaries of the American flag and American nationalism. These gentlemen are seeking to secure a stranglehold on the economic life of Europe, by virtue of their control over its finances. They seek to insure the safety of the billions of American dollars invested in the industries of Europe. For this reason they are interested in the reduction of foreign armaments, altho Coolidge assures us that he is for an "adequate army and navy". Huge foreign armaments play havoc with national budgets. The instability of the budget in turn shakes up the stability of the national currency and the general stability of the nation's economic life. Huge foreign armaments also carry with them the danger of war. The safety of the American dollar demands the "peaceful" submission of the nations of Europe and the enslavement of the European proletariat to the dominance of American capital. That is why Coolidge is for disarmament—for the other fellow.

The opportunism, which is so characteristic of capitalist politicians, is clearly shown in the armchair performances of Coolidge. Coolidge declares against large naval construction on one day and the next he indorses a bill providing for the construction of ten cruisers and on the following day he again opposes any appropriation for the cruisers. On one day he calls for "support of the president" and the next day he calls upon the nations to "trust each other." This is capitalist statesmanship at its crassest, hypocrisy and lack of any interest in the masses in its most open form.

## "NEW YORK EXCHANGE"

Night clubs are the basis of many of the season's new plays.

"New York Exchange," by Peter Glenny, playing at the Klaw Theater, is a worthy addition to the list, a fit companion of "Broadway," the reigning sensation on the street it is named after.

It is a story of "male prostitutes," (to borrow a phrase from the play) and rich old society women, who with their money make dashing, young men carry out their sexual desires. How the ambition to be of importance, to wear good clothes, have money, his own car, etc., results in Ernest, the central character of the play giving up his manhood to satisfy the sex lust of a Mrs. Ella May Morton.

The cast consists of sixty people, all well fitted for their parts. Special mention must be made of Donn Cook as Ernest; Sydney Shields as Sally Parks, the girl he abandons and Allson Skipworth as Mrs. Morton. One could go on almost endlessly making mention of these who gave superb performances.

If you want to have a glimpse of contemporary New York life, seeing and hearing in a realistic fashion things which are only hinted at in the metropolitan press, you will enjoy this play. No attempt is made for effect, sex degenerates and proverts lounge lizards and the rest of the tribe of our civilization who are left people who are part of the play.

While some folks might call it vulgar and "dirt," yet it is a true portrayal of a section of New York life which is not the figment of an imagination but an episode of life which can be seen on Broadway seven times within a week.—Sylvan A. Pollack.

## Final Weeks of the Grand Opera Season

The rapidly waning grand opera season in Chicago is rising to a glorious climax as it enters its final weeks. The tenth week of civic opera at the Chicago Auditorium will bring repetitions of the favorite operas from the earlier weeks of the season, with several notable substitutions in casts to lend added charm and effort opera lovers the advantage of variety of personnel in the same roles. The week will also bring the first of three Wednesday matinees at popular prices, ranging from $1 to $4, established responsive to popular request, affording further hearings of three favorite operas, which would be impossible in the crowded schedule except thru adding these matinee performances. Subscription seats may be bought for all three Wednesday matinees, entitling the holders to the same locations for each.

An interesting repertoire also characterizes the last few days of the ninth week.

Saturday matinee (Jan. 8) "Samson and Delilah" will be repeated.

Saturday evening "Elisir d'Amore" (The Elixir of Love) will be repeated at popular prices.

Sunday afternoon (Jan. 9) at 2 o'clock "La Boheme" will constitute the suburban special matinee.

Monday evening (Jan. 10) "The Jewels of the Madonna" will be repeated with the same popular cast.

Tuesday evening will bring the season's last performance of Wagner's romantic "Tristan and Isolde."

Wednesday, the first of the three mid-week matinees, will be sung at popular prices. The season's last performance of "La Traviata" will be given. Wednesday evening "Carmen" will be repeated.

Thursday evening "Don Giovanni," which scored such a tremendous success at the gala New Year's Eve performance, will be repeated.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

proven many times that the orders to murder opponents of the fascist regime issued to subordinates have come from Mussolini's office. That the blackshirt regime is living precariously is proven by the necessity on the part of Mussolini to adopt more and more drastic means to crush the opposition.

• • •

IT looks like a bad new year for baseball. It is a long cry until next summer and in all probability the worst of the sting of the recent baseball scandal exposures will have by that time ceased to irritate baseball fans. But time cannot entirely erase the impression of crookedness in America's most popular sport created by the confessions of prominent players. Commercialized baseball like commercialized prize-fighting may be as pure as it ever was. But that is not saying much for it.

• • •

ONE of the best jokes of the year is William Randolph Hearst's effort to put himself in line for the next Nobel Peace prize. Nothing less will be seeking a combination between "the two great English-speaking peoples" to preserve peace is William's aim. Of course no serious person will take Hearst's peace aims seriously but he may get a few more nuts to subscribe to his papers and the "peace" publicity secured will enable him to carry on his jingo propaganda for more war planes and more battleships in the interests of world peace.

## The "Academic Freedom" and Darwin

THE American Association of University Professors has expressed alarm over the spread of anti-evolution legislation in the United States. At the recent convention of the association the professors passed a resolution to start a campaign to curb this menace to what the university professors call "academic freedom." Prof. Woodbridge Riley of Vassar is the authority for the statement that anti-evolution bills would be presented in seventeen states his year, adding to the already large number of "biblical" states. Thus bubbitry of Dayton, Tennessee, is beginning to enshroud the rest of the enlightened republic.

The resolution passed by the association declares "that this association take the initiative in bringing about a more effective co-operation between all groups or organizations interested in opposing legislative restriction on freedom of teaching in state-supported schools and in defending the principle of the separation of the church and state in educational matters."

Raising the slogan of "freedom of teaching," the professors are now girding their intellectual armor to defend the fanatical enemies of Darwin who have dared to command the American university professors what they should teach and what they should not teach. "Academic freedom," a phrase that the professors utter with much pride, is being attacked openly and boldly, and the professors have set out to annihilate the attackers.

The question arises, just how much "academic freedom" is there in the American universities and what kind of "freedom" is it? Certainly only a college professor could be so deluded as to think that there is any academic freedom in the American college system. It does not take a long and deep study of American colleges to reveal how great an illusion is the idea that freedom of thought and teaching prevails.

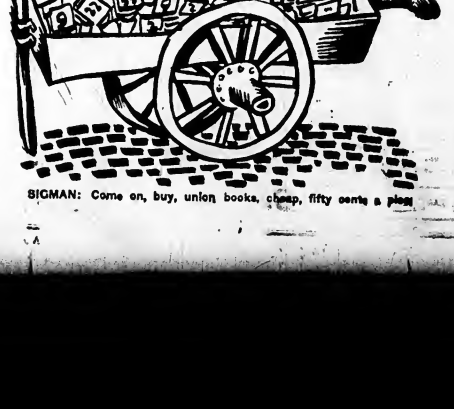
Any semi-intelligent sophomore at college can see the affect of the muzzling attempts of the William Jennings Bryan tribe of Dayton, Tennessean, is insignificant when compared to the control exerted by the big muzzlers of the universities—the corporations, the bankers, the railroads, etc. The difference between the two is, perhaps, that the capitalists don't make as much noise about their muzzling as the anti-evolution tate do. Their work is done behind the closed doors of college presidents' offices and boards of trustee meetings.

The same professors who are so enraged over the antics of the Tennessee christians are apparently ignorant of the greater muzzling.

ISHPEMING, Mich.—(FP) — Donations toward the survivors of the recent Michigan mine disasters have come from 34 cooperative societies in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, 6 in New York, 2 in Illinois, and 1 each in Ohio and Georgia.

HERMAN, Mich.—(FP)—The cooperative store at Herman is the only store of any kind in this Michigan farming community.

## Morris, the Union Auctioneer, Peddles Bargains




SIGMAN: Come on, buy, union books, cheap, fifty cents a piece

## A NEW NOVEL! Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

A telegram come from Verne; the leases had been signed. Bunny arranged to get a week off from his studies—such favors could be had by a grave old senior, especially when there was hope that his father might endow a chair of research in petroleum chemistry. They took the long drive to Sunnyside, a remote part of the state, grazing country with very few settlers, and poor roads. They stayed in a crude country hotel, and inspected the new field, riding horseback part of the time. Dad's geologists were there, and the engineers and surveyors; they decided upon the drilling sites and the roads, and the pipe-lines and the tank farm—yes, even a town, and how the rents were to run, and where the moving picture theaters and the general store were to be! The necessary wires had been pulled, and the county was to start work on a paved road next week. It was all hunky-dory!

Bunny ought to have been interested in all this; he ought to have been proud of the "drilling," like any loyal son. Instead of that, here he was, as usual, "smelling round the out house," to use the ex-mule driver's crude phrase. The false which filled that Bunny should be always on the wrong side of his father's work followed him here to this country lad, and brought him into contact with an old rancherman, a feeble-faced, pathetic old fellow with skin turned to leather by sixty years of baking heat and winds. Anxious watery blue eyes he had, and a big case of papers under his arm, which he wouldn't leave in his room for fear they would be stolen. He wanted Dad to consider a lease, and of course Dad had no time to fool with little leases, and told him so, and that settled it. But the old man found out somehow that Bunny lacked the customary hard shell of the big oil-crabs, and succeeded in luring the young man to his room and showing his documents. It was a certified file from the department of the interior, all lined up with impressive red seals and blue ribbons —but all the same it was incomplete, the old man declared; somebody had stolen the essential documents from the government files, which showed how "Mid-Continent Pete" had done him out of his homestead. "It's a feller named Vernon Roscoe, one of the big crooks in this game."

The old man, Carberry, had set out to homestead a claim to some land nearby, and oil had been discovered, and Mid-Continent Pete came in and showed him out, payine him not a cent for his twenty-two hundred dollars of improvements. They could do this—the old man had a copy of the law to show how it read, excluding "mineral lands" from homestead rights; there were thousands in this part of the state who had been caught in the trap. But Carberry had actually got a patent on his land, and so had a valid claim; but somebody had managed to doctor the government records, and now for several years he had been struggling for redress. With pathetic trustfulness he had written to his congressman, to get a lawyer in Washington to represent him, and the congressman had recommended a lawyer, and Carberry had sent him money several times with no result—and then, going to Washington, had discovered that the alleged lawyer was simply a clerk in the congressman's office, plundering land claimants and presumably dividing the graft with his employer!

A pitiful, pitiful story—and the worst part of it was you could see it wasn't a single case, but a system. One could see by which the rich and powerful were plundering the poor and weak! Carberry had with him a government document he had managed to get in Washington, the report of a congressional investigation of California land cases. Bunny spent an evening glancing through its two thousand pages of wholesale fraud and stealing in close print! For example, the seizure of oil rights by the railroads! The government land grants had turned over to the railroads every other section of land along their right of way, but had specifically exempted all "miner lands." Wherever minerals might be discovered, the roads were bound to surrender these sections and take other sections. Under the law, the word "minerals" included petroleum; but wars the railroads paying any attention to that law? The Southern Pacific alone had California lands to a value of more than a billion dollars; but every effort to recover these properties for the state had been blocked by cunning lawyers and purchased politicians and judges. As they drove home, Bunny tried to tell his father about this; but what could Dad do? What could he do about old Carberry, who had been robbed of his home by "Mid-Canira Pete?" You could be sure that Dad wasn't going "smelling round Verne's out-house."

(Continued tomorrow.)

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

This Issue Consists of Two Sections.
SECTION ONE.

Vol. III. No. 304. *Subscription Rates:* By Carrier, in Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. SUNDAY, JANUARY 9, 1927 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 5 Cents

# FIGHT DANGER OF NEW WAR!

## *Labor Must Demand Hands Off Nicaragua, Mexico and China!*
## *No Sacrifice of American Lives for Wall Street Investments*

### *A Call for a United Front of Labor Against the "Dollar Diplomacy" Policies of the Government.*

To the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor,
The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party,
The General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World and all
Labor Organizations not affiliated with the A. F. of L.
All farmers' organizations.

• • •

THE government of the United States has invaded Nicaragua; it is hurrying more warships to Chinese and Carribean waters and constantly threatening Mexico.

These actions of the government, which are leading toward a new imperialist war, are being taken in the interest of safeguarding the investments of the Wall Street bankers.

This development of the "Dollar Diplomacy" of the government threatens that the American workers will be called upon to sacrifice their lives in order to protect Wall Street's investments and profits in Nicaragua, Mexico and China.

This is a situation which calls for united action immediately by the workers and the farmers, to prevent the government from leading this country into a new war in support of the imperialist adventures of Wall Street, with its consequent sacrifice and suffering for the masses of the workers.

Labor in the United States must unite with the peoples of Nicaragua, Mexico and China to fight against the exploitation of the Wall Street banks which are robbing the workers of this country of billions of dollars annually and investing these billions in foreign countries in order to exploit the workers of these countries.

#### THE ATTACK AGAINST NICARAGUA.

The sending of American warships to the waters of Nicaragua and the landing of American marines in that country is a most brazen example of the use of the naval and military forces of this country to help maintain the exploitation of foreign countries by the Wall Street Interests.

The government of this country has overthrown governments elected by the people of Haiti and Santo Domingo and set up in these countries puppet governments which carry out the will of the American bankers. The Diaz government of Nicaragua, which Coolidge and Kellogg are aiding against the Liberal government supported by the people of Nicaragua, is the tool of the American bankers who want to keep their control of the banks, railroads and other resources of Nicaragua which they are exploiting for their profit. The Diaz government has no popular support.

Coolidge and Kellogg express indignation and threaten Mexico because it is charged that the Mexican government is aiding the people of Nicaragua to establish a government which they can support, and then use the iron fist of the government of this country to set up a Wall Street puppet government in that country.

The American warships are in Nicaraguan waters and American marines on Nicaraguan soil for one purpose only—to establish the rule of American imperialism—the Wall Street bankers—in that country. The fight of the people of Nicaragua against this Wall Street intervention is the fight of the American labor.

• • •

#### THE THREATS AGAINS MEXICO.

At the same time that the American government ruthlessly uses its naval forces to invade Nicaragua in support of Wall Street it is continually threatening Mexico, because the government of that country has dared to limit the exploitation carried on by American oil companies, American mining companies, and American land companies, controlled by the great Wall Street banks.

Mexico is threatened with the fate of Nicaragua because its government has adopted a constitution which declares that the resources of that country belong to the Mexican people.

Coolidge is prepared to use the American naval and military forces in the interest of the American imperialism in Mexico, as he is using them in Nicaragua. He is ready to push this country into a war against the Mexican people in order to help the American capitalists continue to make enormous profits through the exploitation of Mexico.

• • •

#### INTERVENTION IN CHINA.

The people of China have suffered from the unchecked exploitation of capitalist imperialism for many decades. The American, British, Japanese, French and other national groups of capitalists have seized its natural resources, its ports, its railroads and established its concessions and spheres of influence in order to make the Chinese people produce profits for the foreign capitalists. The governments of China have been made and remade to suit the interests of these contending groups of capitalists.

The people's national revolutionary movement in China, under the leadership of the Kuomintang, is fighting against this imperialist exploitation. From Canton it has swept over China, freeing the Chinese workers and people from the grip of the imperialist robbers and Chinese war lords who support them. Helped by the sympathy and support of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, it is winning the fight of the Chinese for the right to control their own country and direct its affairs.

Alarmed by the victories of the Cantonese government and fearful that the profits of the Wall Street capitalists from exploitation of China will be endangered, the Coolidge government is hurrying its warships to the scene of the struggle in preparation for intervention against the people's national revolutionary movement.

• • •

#### LABOR MUST STOP THE WALL STREET WAR.

All of these situations show the great danger before labor in this country of a new war growing out of the unlimited imperialist exploitation of other countries which the American capitalists are carrying on from Wall Street, with the support and co-operation of the government.

The American capitalists are making greater profits than ever before out of the labor of the American workers and then using these profits for investment in and exploitation of the people of other countries.

It is out of exactly such a development in Europe, with the resulting rivalries between the great capitalist powers, that the World War was precipitated, with its sacrifice of millions of lives and billions of wealth and untold suffering of labor in all the countries involved.

The only force which can check this development is the power of labor. The whole labor movement of this country must unite to call a halt on these imperialist adventures of Wall Street.

#### BUILD A UNITED FRONT OF LABOR AGAINST AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

The Workers (Communist) Party proposes that all labor unite to fight against this development of Wall Street imperialism supported by the American government with its threat of a new great war and untold suffering and sacrifice for labor.

It calls upon all labor and farmer organizations to join in calling such a united front conference, in every city, and eventually on a national scale, to fight against American imperialism and against the sacrifice of American lives, and wealth created by the workers, for Wall Street investments.

It calls upon the American Federation of Labor, the Socialist Party, the Industrial Workers of the World, and all other labor and farmer organizations to join with it in calling such united front conferences.

It calls upon the workers and farmers everywhere to join in the demand for the formation of such a united front of labor.

The fight against the Wall Street policies of the government must be made now by fighting against the intervention in Nicaragua, the threats against Mexico, the sending of American naval forces to Chinese waters.

HANDS OFF NICARAGUA, MEXICO AND CHINA!

WITHDRAW THE AMERICAN MARINES FROM NICARAGUA.

WITHDRAW THE AMERICAN MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES FROM CHINA.

NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

BUILD A UNITED FRONT OF LABOR AGAINST THE WALL STREET POLICIES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Central Committee,
Workers (Communist) Party.
C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary.

# Stop War on Mexico! Impeach Coolidge and Fire Kellogg!

UNLESS the American masssss force the Wall Street-Coolidge government to reverse its present policy America soon will be at war with Mexico.

The naval mobilization now going on, which has already resulted in concentrating in the Caribbean the largest American fleet ever assembled there, is directed against Mexico.

The Nicaraguan situation has been used as a cloak to cover the preparations for war on the neighboring republic and its people. The war on Nicaragua has been made without the advice or consent of congress.

It is known to every informed press correspondent in Washington that this is the case, altho the stats department speaks still of the "protection of American Intersts" in Nicaragua.

The correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says:

In many quarters there was a disposition tonight to regard the naval concentration in Central American waters as A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST MEXICO. While Secretary of State Kellogg refused to discuss this angle, high authorities ADMITTED THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS COME TO A SHOWDOWN WITH MEXICO on the question of which is to be the friend of Nicaragua and WHICH GOVERNMENT IS TO HAVE THE WIDEST SPHERE OF INFLUENCE IN CENTRAL AMERICA. (Emphasis ours.)

George R. Holmes, Washington correspondent of the International News Service, begins his story, which we publish in another column, with the following:

The relations between the United States and Mexico are in a more critical stage than at any time since General John J. Pershing led his famous punitive expedition across the international boundary ten years ago.

The Wall Street government goss ahead swiftly with its plan for bloody aggression in spite of the resistance in congress and the senate.

The state department has recognized and the war department has aided and protected a Nicaraguan dictator whom Senator Borah says is being kept in power by "sheer force of foreign arms." These foreign arms are those of Wall Street government.

This government is preparing to make war on Mexico because Mexico has recognized and aided the regularly elected government of Nicaragua. Not only has the Sacasa government been regularly elected but it has repeatedly beaten on the field of battle the Diaz forces only to have Diaz rescued by American marines and gunboats.

Mexico has a right to aid the popular revolution in Nicaragua, a right which Wall Street exercises in the case of its puppet Diaz but which it refuses to Mexico.

Speaking of authoritative opinion in Washington, Holmes says:

Most International authorities here concede that in such a situation, Mexico would have international law clearly on her side. They say Mexico is as much a sovereign power as is the United States and as such is entitled to sell and deliver arms to whomsoever she pleases.

But international law is the law of battleships and military forces and it is with a full understanding of this fact that a mass movement against Wall Street's war plans and warlike actions must be organized.

War by imperialist powers on small nations is not prefaced by a declaration of war in these days.

War is made first and a declaration of war may or may not follow. The facts are that war is being made on Nicaragua by the United States and against Mexico prepared.

Wall Street's government gives no heed to criticism. It is playing for big stakes—the complete control of a vast continent.

Thousands of lives, Latin-American and American lives, hang in the balance.

Are Coolidge and Kellogg, these two Wall Street marionettes, to be allowed to gamble with the lives of the American masses and plot slaughter of Mexicans and Nicaraguans, without being called to account?

Let us raise the demand for the impeachment of these two Wall Street tools and see if we have here, as Wall Street has in Nicaragua, a dictatorship which is beyond the reach of the American masses.

If there is one senator or congressman who has the courage to make this demand from the forum of the house or senate he will be assured of the support of millions of American workers, farmers and honest liberals who want a stop put to the brutal aggression against weaker peoples at the behest of the same pirate crew which robs the American masses.

## *CURRENT EVENTS*

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE blasting of a few near-liberals in the United States congress does not seem to affect the policy of the state department. LaGuardia of New York, Borah of Idaho and Wheeler of Montana are picking at Kellogg over his Latin-American policy, but American warships are rushing south and it is quite openly stated that the Coolidge policy is to support the reactionary Diaz of Nicaragua at all costs. Wall Street is not going to stand any nonsense from the enemies of American imperialism! Only action of the American workers in conjunction with the resistance of the people of South America can halt Wall Street.

• • •

THE impression was recently created that there was a difference of opinion between Kellogg and Coolidge over the Nicaraguan question. This was not so. Both are acting for the dominant American capitalist groups that have interests in Latin America. So United States warships are sent to Central America to protect the Nicaraguans from themselves! Verily, indeed, dumb Kellogg is learning the arts of diplomacy. But this is old stuff. Even acthal Britain can no

(Continued on page 2)

# MARTIAL ARRAY IN CARIBBEAN IS FOR MEXICO

## *Real Purpose of Navy Movements Disclosed*

The following release to The DAILY WORKER by George R. Holmes, International News Service staff correspondent, we republish in full because it is a complete disclosure of the real purpose behind the present invasion of Central America. Holmes' story is in singular contrast to the jingo statements made by William Randolph Hearst who controls the news service for which the former writes.

• • •

By GEORGE R. HOLMES,
I. N. S. Staff Correspondent.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The relations between the United States and Mexico are in a more critical state than at any time since Gen. John J. Pershing led his famous punitive expedition across the international boundary ten years ago.

This was generally recognized in Washington today as the largest show of naval strength ever assembled in Caribbean waters proceeded to a station off Nicaraguan ports.

**Real Reason.**

The ostensible purpose of this concentration is to quell the revolution in Nicaragua and maintain Adolfo Diaz in the presidential palace, but the real reason for this show of strength is understood to be to impress upon the Mexican government that it had better keep "hands off" in Central America, and tread lightly in the application of its new land and petroleum laws to American holdings.

Ordinarily, a couple of American gunboats and a handful of marines are sufficient to control any Central American revolution and afford the necessary protection to American legations and property in the Caribbean. It is work with which the navy is en-

(Continued on page 2)

# NICARAGUAN LABOR IS BEING CONSCRIPTED FOR MILITARY DUTY BY DIAZ

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANAGUA, Jan. 7.—Despite the protest of foreign coffee interests who fear for the harvesting of their present crops, the Diaz government has undertaken to conscript all available male workers for military service against the liberal forces under Sacasa, whose military successes against the present puppet government have been prevented from complete victory only by the interference of the United States.

Workers are rounded up in theaters and on the streets and forced into the army with Springfield rifles now being secured from the United States due to the lifting of the arms embargo by Secretary of State Kellogg.

## *Fight Against the New Imperialist War*

# CANTON CHARGES PROVOCATION IN FOREIGN 'FLIGHT'

## *Panic of Residents Is Baseless*

HANKOW, Jan. 7.—The Canton government considers the "flight" of American and British residents from the city at the behest of their consuls to be entirely free of provocation in view of the guarantee of safety to all foreigners issued by the Canton government and backed by a large force of nationalist troops.

Despite this [illegible] joint note, called [illegible] conference [illegible] Chinese fear of this fact after Americans and [illegible] had advised the women and children of

(Continued on page 2)

# *WALL STREET HAS WELL TRAINED SERVANT IN ADMIRAL LATIMER, U. S. DICTATOR IN NICARAGUA*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Rear Admiral Julian H. Latimer, who has been given dictatorial sway over Nicaragua by carte blanche from the state department in the handling of affairs there at the head of a large fleet and 5,000 troops, is well trained in the ways of imperialism.

Entering the Annapolis naval academy in 1886, Latimer saw service as commander of the Winslow in the Pacific fleet during the Spanish-American War. During the invasion of China during the Boxer uprising, Latimer was on the job in Chinese waters.

By the time of the world war Latimer had become a full captain and was in command of the battleship Rhode Island, which convoyed troops to France in 1917-18.

From 1921 to 1925 he served in Washington as the Judge Advocate General of the navy.

LATIMER LOCKED AFTER THE LEGAL END OF THE NEGOTIATIONS AND TRANSFER OF THE TEAPOT DOME AND ELK HILLS NAVAL OIL RESERVES AND THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION WHICH FOLLOWED.

Evidently for his share in giving away millions of dollars worth of oil, Latimer was promptly raised to the dignity of a rear admiral. He was later assigned to the navy's special service squadron, the sole business of which is to deal with Latin America.

This record of the admiral now carrying out the policy of the "Big Stick" in Caribbean waters shows that he is specially fitted for the dollar diplomatic tasks that have been put upon him.

# SMITH STEALS N.Y. LABOR'S STATE PROGRAM

## *Appropriates Many Harmless Measures*

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 7. —(FP)— Much of the legislative program laid out by the New York State Federation of Labor was embodied in the message of Governor Alfred Smith to the incoming legislature. Outstanding in the re-elected governor's address was his emphasis on state development and control of water power, which is endorsed by organized labor.

Smith proposes again the establishment of a state power authority, similar to the New York port authority, to finance by bond issues and manage as representative of the state the development and distribution of power from Niagara Falls, the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers. The governor suggested that "with intelligent state planning, and proper distribution of hydro-electric energy" some of the population which drifted to cities from rural districts would "return to less densely populated communities and benefit the agriculturist by providing markets closer at hand and making trans-portation less expensive and hazardous."

**Lip Service to 48 Hours.**

Passage of the 48-hour law for women workers is advocated by governor Smith once more. This demand of unionists and women's organizations (barring the Woman's Party) has been verbally approved by both major political parties but has not yet been legislated to supplant the fifteen year old 54-hour week law now standing.

Establishment of a minimum wage board to fix living wage standards for women and child workers is another labor measure sponsored by the governor.

Other items of labor's legislative program that Smith mentioned to the legislature were: a statute declaring labor not a commodity; hearings with both sides represented before even temporary injunctions are issued in labor disputes; clarification of the prevailing-rate-of-wages law for public employes to remove doubts of its constitutionality; more funds for the state labor department to carry on more adequate compensation service. Smith renewed the recommendation for amending the workmen's compensation law to prevent employers appealing to courts from awards and thus jeopardizing the whole law as now practiced.

**No White House Bid.**

No definite bid for presidential nomination is evident in Smith's message, though New York democrats consider him the best bet for the race. The only reference to matters beyond state control contained in his message was in his suggestion that the legislature pass appropriate "resolutions conveying in a formal manner the result" of the state referendum on modification of the federal prohibition act. These resolutions should go to congress with a memorial asking in behalf of the state that the federal body "enact at the earliest possible moment a sane, sensible, reasonable definition of what constitutes an intoxicant under the Eighteenth Amendment."

## Canton Government Says "Panic" Baseless

(Continued from page 1)

the American concession to take pro visions for three days and board a British steamer waiting to take them on.

**No Cause for Alarm.**

Chen said there was no cause for the nervous tension displayed by the nationalist and foreign residents of the city and inferred that it was artificially stimulated by the consuls themselves to make known that the nationalist government was in complete control of the situation and that the population, intimidated by the shooting of Chinese by British troops, had complete faith in the government.

**Began With Shooting.**

The panic of the foreign residents was begun by the killing and wounding of a number of Chinese by British troops in the British concession which was followed by a mass demonstration of the population against the British outrage. The nationalist troops were forced to occupy the British concession and the occupation was not contested by the British, who were glad of the protection it afforded. The anti-British excitement is running high, but the nationalist government has the situation well in hand.

## Jury in Leopold and Loeb Case Disagrees

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JOLIET, Ill. — After deliberating more than 23 hours, on evidence in the civil action thru which Cahries Ingram, taxicab driver, sought to collect $50,000 agiecs from Nathan Leopold Jr., and Richard Loeb, for alleged violation, the jury was dismissed by Circuit Judge Frank L. Hooper today after failure to reach a decision.

# Farmer's Front

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Continued from page 1)

longer get away with the bunk that she is "carrying the white man's burden." Better still, men of other colors are offering her a choice between a graceful retreat or a fight with bayonets in close proximity to the rear.

• • •

TWO playboys sport themselves in the columns of the Hearst press on Friday. One is Arthur Brisbane, reckoned to be the most highly paid editorial hack in the world. The other is his boss, William Randolph Hearst. The latter has been conducting a crusade for peace by forming a union between the "Anglo-Saxon peoples." Peace! Where? Evidently not in Latin America. In one of those spread-eagle effusions for which he is famous, Hearst congratulates Coolidge on his "firm stand." We want peace, of course, but we are not to proud to fight, and such nauseating bokum.

• • •

ON the same page Brisbane holds forth on the Nicaraguan question. Brisbane tries to prove that the reason for the unpopularity of the United States is this country's incredible desire to shower favors on other peoples. Did not we go three thousand miles across the ocean to help Europe? asks "Mushbrain." And what did we get out of it? Nothing but abuse. That a reading public is in such a low state of mental development as to believe this twaddle proves what a comparatively easy matter it is for the ruling class to inoculate them with the germ of war madness whenever occasion calls for such medicine.

• • •

SOMETIMES it is not so pleasant to be rich and of high station. The prince of Wales is getting abused for going on a public spree in London and acting as a bartender. The main objection from the aggrieved ones was that Eddie's debauch impaired monarchial prestige. The prince probably feels that he has only one life to give and is willing to give that as quickly as he can for the empire. Here in America a scion of a packing-house family got renowns in a sentimental way while under the influence of champagne. But he was not able to get to the altar, because his mother had him arrested and bailed out almost immediately. It was worth a few thousand dollars to preserve the family dignity. A worker could elope with half a dozen beautiful actresses without the slightest inconvenience!

• • •

THOSE of you who are inclined to be impressed by appearances may be interested in the case of the Commonwealth Reserve Corporation, a million dollar corporation that was caught with a bank balance of only $100. The officials of this organization sold bonds and got themselves large salaries until something slipped and the law stepped in. Getting rich quick is quite a gambling proposition unless you are in on the ground floor.

ITALY and France have buried the hatchet, according to the British ambasador at Paris. Germany and France have also composed the trifling differences over the sentence imposed on a few Germans by a French military court for daring to get into a scrap with a member of the French army of occupation. England is interested in maintaining peace in Europe because she has her hands full in China and is by no means insensible to the troubles of the United States in Nicaragua. When those brigands get to composing their differences honest peoples should take down their trusty rifles.


**No Communist Home Can Be Without a**

**Red Calendar**

A beautiful and characteristic portrait of Lenin, mounted on a handsome red cardboard, with a list of the most important revolutionary dates. Indispensable for your home or your headquarters. A limited supply on hand. Order now before the supply is exhausted.

Price 25 cents each.
15 cents each in lots of 10 or more.

Daily Worker Publishing Company
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.


# MARTIAL ARRAY IN CARIBBEAN IS FOR MEXICO

## Real Purpose of Navy Movements Disclosed

(Continued from page 1)

tirely familiar and thru long practice very efficient.

**Largest Naval Show.**

Yet for this Nicaraguan revolution, in which the combatants on both sides number scarcely more than 5,000, the American government has concentrated in Nicaraguan waters, and adjacent to Mexico, a total of fifteen first class fighting ships and nearly 5,000 bluejackets and marines, all under control of an admiral who has been given carte blanche in their disposition. It compares the largest naval show the American government has ever staged in Caribbean waters.

**That a very serious situation may result is universally recognized in Washington.**

The American state department put Diaz in the presidential palace and plans to keep him there. The state department has accorded him official recognition, and the American navy has bottled up the Sacasa revolutionists who were fast gaining the upper hand over him.

**Mexico Recognizes Sacasa.**

The Mexican government considers that Juan Sacasa is the constitutional president of Nicaragua. It accorded Sacasa official recognition, and conveniently has looked the other way while his forces obtained arms and ammunition from Mexican sources.

If Mexico now chooses to stand swiftly on her prerogatives as a sovereign nation and chooses to supply arms to this Sacasa government which she officially recognizes, an open clash with the United States may be one of the first results, for Admiral Latimer has instructions to stop Mexican gun running.

**Mexico Legally Right.**

Most international authorities here concede that in such a situation, Mexico would have international standing on her side. They say Mexico is as much a sovereign power as is the United States, and as such is entitled to sell and deliver arms to whomsoever she pleases.

The state department, however, takes the position that in this instance American rights to the projected Nicaraguan canal and the naval base concession at Fonseca Bay are of more importance than technicalities over international law. Hence the fifteen warships and the 5,000 men to put a stop to the revolution and the gun-running.

**Only a Spark Needed.**

Thus the situation stood today, with only a spark perhaps needed to cause a general conflagration in the Caribbean.

Meanwhile the senate revolt against the administration's policy gathered force, but marked time, pending the appearance of Secretary of State Kellogg before the foreign relations committee to "explain" his Nicaraguan and Mexican policies.

**Bully Democrats.**

Unable to gain the support of Senator Borah, chairman of the committee, President Coolidge temporarily checkmated democratic criticism of the administration policy by summoning Senators Robinson of Arkansas and Swanson of Virginia, the democratic leaders, to the White House and after acquainting them with the situation pledged them to secrecy.

Secretary Kellogg is exhibiting no desire to hurry his appearance before the committee. Invited to appear on Wednesday, Kellogg pleaded prior engagements which would delay his appearance until next Wednesday—a fact which caused considerable muttering today among the opponents of the administration's policy.

**Need Gets Sarcastic.**

"Mr. Kellogg must have some very important engagements," said Senator Reed, democrat of Missouri, sarcastically. "In the meantime, the complications may grow and the situation down there become really serious. It is truly remarkable that he can't find time to come up here and talk about this situation."

Other senators were even more outspoken.

"The American government," said Senator McKellar, democrat of Tennessee, "is big enough to apply the golden rule in its relations with other governments, and it should apply it more particularly to the nations south of us than anywhere else."

**Cabinet Meets Again.**

"I am absolutely opposed to the United States interfering in the internal affairs of any friendly country. If it is true that this government is selling arms to one faction in Nicaragua and at the same time using its warships to prevent the other faction's getting them, it is an indefensible policy. I am absolutely opposed to making war on any defenseless people."

**The cabinet met this morning to further discuss the delicate situation.**

• • •

**Europe Has Wary Eye.**

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The American policy in Nicaragua arouses distrust in Europe, if one may judge from the newspaper comment.

The Times declares that "There need be longer be any concealment of the fact that the United States has forcibly intervened in Nicaragua in order to maintain its chosen man in power." This newspaper predicts that the results will be general distrust of the United States in South America and Central America and predicts that chances of the United States settling the Tacna-Arica dispute are now dubious.

**Germany Cynical.**

Berlin dispatches indicate that German newspapers are extremely critical of the American policy.

Herr Stresemann's Tageliche Rundschau says that the phrase "America for the Americans" must now be revised to "America for the North Americans."

The newspaper Vorwaerts says that "The United States is employing coercion more openly than ever against Latin America and has been reduced to the lamest excuses for its action."

# A. P. NEWS FROM CHINA COLORED AT COPY DESKS

## Associated Press Is at It Again

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—When a Chinese nationalist mob had been reported in press dispatches from Hankow to have broken into the British concession, and Cantonese troops were sent in to restore order, the state department had no news of this occurrence from Consul General Lockhart in Hankow.

**"Jazzed News"**

Nevertheless, the Associated Press, in pursuit of its "jazzing-up" policy as to news affecting anti-imperialist movements in China and Latin America, pretended to have official information.

After quoting British reports of the incident, its Washington bureau said: "British marines, who held off a coolie invasion Monday without bloodshed, were withdrawn from the British colony yesterday, leaving the concession in charge of Cantonese troops, but official dispatches indicate the angry natives are out of control."

**Blur Chinese.**

Casual readers would assume that official dispatches to the state department were referred to in that sentence. The "natives" touch also gives the impression to the average reader that the Chinese are a low type of savage, to be quelled by any civilized gunboat that may be brought within range.

# WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY GREETS KUOMINTANG CONVENTION; PLEDGES SUPPORT IN FIGHT FOR LIBERATION

A telegraph message of greetings from the central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America was sent to the Kuomintang convention being held at Los Angeles, California. The Kuomintang is the people's party of national liberation in China.

The message follows:

"Central Committee Workers (Communist) Party extends its greetings and best wishes for success of your work. The struggle which the Kuomintang is carrying on against the imperialist exploitation of China by the capitalist nations is an inspiration to the workers of these imperialist capitalist countries who are fighting for their emancipation from the exploitation of these capitalists at home and has their loyal support.

"We pledge our support in the fight against imperialist intervention in China by the United States.

"Hail to the people's national revolution in China led by the Kuomintang.

"C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary."

# Hearst Is Getting Busy As Obedient Drumboy of Wall Street Imperialism

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

WHEN the war drums begin to beat the Hearst press is always up in the lead with its energetic fing-waving. Hearst is now getting busy as the obedient drumboy of Wall Street imperialism.

It has been so since Hearstism in American journalism and Wall Street imperialism first shook hands as blood brothers with the breaking of the Spanish-American war at the close of the last century.

All during the world war the Hearst press, no matter in what city it appeared, occupied a considerable portion of its first pages with long processions of the "stars and stripes." The march is on again.

By actual count, 126 U. S. flags constitute the hysteric jingo border ornamenting William Randolph Hearst's statement of editorial policy on the Nicaraguan situation, that appears on page one today of the Chicago Herald-Examiner and is no doubt duplicated in every Hearst paper thruout the land. Hearst proclaims, "At Last a Real American Policy at Washington!"

• • •

The Hearst statement is merely typical of the rapid change that is now taking place thruout the columns of the whole capitalist press, no doubt partly as a result of President Coolidge's lecture to newspaper correspondents in Washington, demanding that their reports reflect the "facts" (which is a bit of course) that the country is united in support of the government's imperialist policies. When the slaughter heralding tom toms begin their monotonous beat, beat, then the subsidized press lines up and adds its pay-triotic note to the murder symphony. It is no different now.

Arthur Brisbane, the Hearst editor, has been poking fun at the Coolidge-Kellogg-Mellon diplomacy in Central America. But that is the function of an editorial buffoon. Even today he gives this gem:

"Uncle Sam is enjoying busy, almost warlike days. By special request his soldiers in Nicaragua are protecting citizens of other nations presumably in danger.

"In China the thing is more serious. The natives hate strangers as cats hate dogs. They are tired of watching foreigners spend money, having concessions, the luxury of their own and are glad when the time comes to murder a few. The murdering seems to be close at hand.

"Uncle Sam has some of his ships there and unpleasant news may be expected."

Thus Brisbane prepares the millions who read his column daily for the active launching of the new "Hate the Americans, The "Hate the Huns" of 1917 gives way to "Hate the Nicaraguan!" or "Hate the Mexican!" or "Hate the Chinese!" At the same time the American invader's face is lifted out in a cloak of pristine purity.

• • •

The Hearst statement, that puts an "O. K." on Wall Street's ambitions in any part of the world, is therefore so interesting that it is reproduced in full as follows:

"President Coolidge has determined to maintain a firm American policy in regard to Nicaragua. He is to be congratulated, and the people of the United States are also to be congratulated.

"We have been weak and vacillating too long in the foreign policy of our government. We have been following the feeble policies of Wilson rather than the inspiring policies of Cleveland and Roosevelt.

"This country desires to maintain peace, but it also desires to maintain the dignity and prestige of the nation and the rights and the interests of its people. It is too big a country to play the bully, but it is also too big to play the coward.

"A firm American policy will receive the support of all the virile people here in the republic, and the spotlight statement who raise their voices against it will soon find that they are out of touch with the sentiment and the spirit of the American people."

• • •

No more repulsive mob appeal has ever been put into fewer words. Hearst was not satisfied that Wilson only sent "Black Jack" Pershing and his intervention army into Mexico to protect Hearst's million acre estate. Hearst likes Cleveland, the democrat, whose administration annexed the Hawaiian Islands, or Roosevelt, who partially slaked his thirst for blood by helping to bring Cuba and Porto Rico under the sway of the Wall Street empire. The "dignity and prestige" of dollar diplomacy, the oppressor of the peoples of Latin-America must be maintained, says the chameleon Hearst, who has a different color for every section of the country when it comes to local conditions, but nationally and internationally is an inveterate jingo, snarling like a rabies infected mongrel at what he calls "spotlight statesmen," those members of congress who are still talking against "the war." It will be remembered that Abraham Lincoln opposed the Mexican war waged in his day and his memory in history has not suffered as a result.

Hearst, as well as the Coolidge-Kellogg-Mellon administration in Washington, will learn that it will not be easy to line the American nation into war against Nicaragua, Mexico and China, as it was to plunge this nation into the European slaughter pit in 1917.

Hearst is looking thru the wrong end of the telescope if he thinks the United States is in a position to play the bully, either in Latin-America or in the Orient. China leads the peoples of the Far East in successfully against world imperialism that even the British have been forced to adopt a retreat and cautioned other capitalist nations to do likewise. The attack on Nicaragua is an attack on Mexico, Central America and South America, with resentment against Wall Street rule flaring all the way from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn. Thus the Wall Street bully has a big job on his hands.

• • •

Labor in this country, city and land is also more conscious today than ever of its struggle against the imperialist power under which it also suffers. Large masses will respond to the appeal of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, even tho the imperialist-minded clique that dominates the leadership of the American Federation of Labor is silent.

• • •

Hearst urges world peace at the muzzle of a gun held by the imperialists of the English-speaking nations. That is only an imposed truce. Labor must urge the peace that comes thru the abolition of the capitalism that spawns wars. Thus Communists rally all who toil for the class war to end all wars.


13TH ANNUAL

**DANCE**

**SATURDAY EVE., JANUARY 8, 1927**

**Morrison Hotel**

(CAMEO ROOM), Clark and Madison

**CHICAGO FUR WORKERS' UNION LOCAL NO. 45**

Entree 8 P. M.



**PREPARE FOR YOUR LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING**

*Order Now!*

**The Life and Work of Lenin**

By E. Yaroslavsky

A new authoritative work on our great leader. 25 cents

+ + +

**A Red Calendar**

with a striking picture of Lenin and important revolutionary dates in history. 25 cents

15 cents in lots of 10 or more.

**Lenin on Organization**

The most important publication for workers issued in many years. Writings and speeches of a great leader on the fundamental question of organization. No worker's library can be complete without this invaluable work. Cloth, $1.50

*Other Books by Lenin*

**State and Revolution**

A most important contribution to Communist theory. A Marxian analysis of the State and a lesson in the revolutionary necessity of the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

Duroflex, durable binding—25 cents.

+ + +

**Imperialism—Final Stage of Capitalism**

A brilliant explanation of the final stage of Capitalism—its development into Capitalist Imperialism. This great work should form part of every worker's library. 50 cents

+ + +

**Infantile Sickness—or Leftism in Communism**

In all young revolutionary movements there develops an exaggerated tendency to the "left." With devastating logic Lenin shatters their arguments and leaves a living, crystal declaration of true Communism.

15 cents

+ + +

**On Co-operatives**

A brief folder in which Lenin pointedly summarizes the Communist position on this question. 5 cents

**The Theory and Practice of Leninism**

By I. Stalin

An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led—the period of Capitalist Imperialism. Written by a close co-worker of Lenin—the present secretary of the Russian Communist Party.

Duroflex bound. 35 cents

*Books About Lenin*

**By A. Losovsky**

Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions.

**Lenin, the Great Strategist**

A portrayal of Lenin in action as a Marxist, logician, revolutionary strategist and proletarian statesman. Best known of all booklets on Lenin. 15 cents

+ + +

**Lenin and the Trade Union Movement**

The intensely interesting story of the development of the ideas of Lenin during his thirty years of activity, his conclusions that serve as a guide to action for all workers in the trade union movement. 25 cents

Order from
THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

# NORTH DAKOTA NONPARTISANS LOSE CONTROL

## Opening of Legislature Shows I. V. A. Power

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 7. — The North Dakota legislature has opened its sessions here with the old-time inaugural ceremonies and the show of state troops, something which has not been seen here since 1916.

The "Independent Voters' Association", the so-called opposition in North Dakota, runs the show at the state house. They have a majority of one in the senate and eight in the house. Governor Sorlie, non-partisan leaguer, preached "harmony" and "co-operation" so long that the league farmers have now lost control of everything.

**Carr Elected Speaker.**

J. W. Carr, Jamestown, was elected speaker over J. H. Burkhart, Barthold, non-partisan candidate. Walter Maddock, lieutenant-governor, a non-partisan leaguer, is the president of the senate. Many are after jobs during the 60-day session. The house committee has 200 applicants for 25 jobs and the senate has about 100 for 25 jobs.

**A Bankers' Governor.**

Governor Sorlie is still continuing to fool the farmers here with his plea for harmony and co-operation. At a non-partisan league banquet he called for a united front of all factions in the state, that all work "in harmony" for the good of the state. Even old-time leaguers are somewhat skeptical about just where this kind of harmony is going to lead them to.

**Session "Safe and Sane".**

This will be a safe and sane session. The message of Governor Sorlie devoted more attention to private banking than to agriculture. On agriculture Sorlie stated the greatest need was for proper marketing of farm commodities. He let it be known that it was very necessary for North Dakota to advertise properly its "superior products" as a step in the solution of the farm problem.

This session will be interesting to watch in that not all the farmers here may be willing to go the full length with Sorlie on his "harmony" program.

# 'FRISCO ITALIANS RESENT PROPAGANDA OF GENERAL NOBILE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7. — The Italian fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party has distributed circulars exposing General Umberto Nobile, who is to lecture here as an agent of the fascisti, spreading propaganda under the veil of scientific lectures. The circulars are headed: "It Shall Not Take Place," and say that "we will not allow propaganda under the veil of science to take place."

Every place Nobile has gone in this country he has been met and conducted about by fascist "guards of honor." The police have announced they are taking extra precautions to protect the Italian general.

# PUBLIC OPINION VOICES VIEWS ON POISONED LIQUOR

## Makers of Wood Alcohol Fear Loss

WASHINGTON.—Public opinion is divided on the question of poisoning liquor.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon disclosed today that telegrams are pouring into the treasury from all parts of the country, some protesting against the poisoning of liquor, others advocating a continuation of the present policy, and still others demanding that alcohol denaturants be made even more deadly.

Treasury officials said that most of the big consumers of industrial alcohol are unanimous in advocating its use as a denaturant. They pointed out to Mellon that the use of wood alcohol has continued for twenty years or more, that a big industry has been built up on that basis and that to change the policy now would prove uneconomical.

## Cleveland Federation Backs Passaic Workers Still Out on Strike

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 7. — The Cleveland Federation of Labor passed a resolution congratulating the Passaic textile strikers on their recent victories over four of the nine struck mills, pledging full support in the fight against the five mills that are still holding out against the textile union.

The resolution called upon all A. F. of L. unions to [illegible] city to support the new drive for Passaic strike relief, pointing out that of the 6,000 strikers affected by the settlements in botany and three other mills, only a small proportion had been taken back so far and that there were also over 6,000 strikers whose employers have not yet settled.

It was decided to stage a Passaic Relief Ball on January 29, in the Moose Hall.

## German Government Backs Purchase of Newspapers, Charge

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Charges that the German government backed the purchase of the Journal of Commerce, Commercial Bulletin, and the New York Commercial, three Wall Street [illegible] have been made against Bernard H. Ridder, Victor F. and Joseph E. Ridder, the purchasers. The charges, made by the Volkszeitung, were denied by Bernard Ridder.

The three papers have been consolidated in the purchase and will now appear as one paper under the name of the Journal of Commerce and Commercial.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

# "WE WILL HOLD OUT!" DECLARE PAPER STRIKERS

## Box Workers Won't Give Up Without Victory

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—"We shall hold out as long as the strikers in Passaic have been holding out, if necessary, and until the strike is won," was the unanimous answer of the 1,500 paper box strikers assembled at a huge mass meeting at the Church of All Nations. The answer of these marvelous strikers on the fourteenth week of the strike expresses the real spirit of the unionists who have been defying all brutalities inflicted upon them by the long and hard strike.

**Picket Lines Strong.**

Also, the picket lines this week were more energetic and cheerful, while the bosses were completely discouraged. They were certain that on the after-holiday week they would be able to run their shops with scabs, but they had built their hopes on shifting sands. The strikers are laughing at the suggestions of their bosses to return to work without a union. Nor are they afraid of the underworld agents and guerillas who are so generously paid by the employers to beat up strikers and to break their ranks.

**All Must Aid.**

But the answer the workers had given at the mass meeting, "that they were ready to hold out," must be backed up by the entire labor movement. The strikers depend and faithfully rely upon organized labor. Support must be coming forth. The strikers are fighting their battle for the recognition of their union. They must not be hungry while on the picket line. The arrested strikers must be bailed and their children must get bread every day.

## Congress Will Prove Disfranchisement of Negro Voter in South

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Investigations into the sale of patronage in the south and the alleged disfranchisement of Negroes have been ordered by the senate judiciary sub-committee.

The committee disagreed upon whether to conduct the investigations [illegible] together. This question, it was indicated, will be left for the full committee to decide.

## Disabled Veterans Complain of Trouble About Compensations

Disabled veterans of the World War are having trouble with the government in the matter of their compensation. They complain that letters written by them receive no attention. Compensation in some cases has been cut from $50 to $10 a month.

Many whose condition does not require hospital care do need to report to hospitals for treatment, sometimes as many as three or four times a week. They cannot afford the loss of time that this requires and instead must employ and pay their own family physician.

## Good Time Promised at Y. W. L. Dance, Jan. 8

If you want a good time with little damage to your pocketbook, to eat and to dance, you are urged to attend the dance and [illegible] to be given by the Young Workers' League, Section 4, on Jan. 8 at 3209 West Roosevelt road at 8 o'clock.

# WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor has broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

**TONIGHT.**

4:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.

5:00—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Little Jos Warner.

6:00—Vivian Lawrence, Mildred Celusic, Estelle Eastlund, Ann Post.

8:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.

11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

**SUNDAY, JANUARY 9.**

2:00 to 4:00 p. m.—Wilkie Compliment-ary Fellowship League, popular program.

4:00 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. S. P. Long.

7:30—Belden Ave. Baptist Church, Rev. J. W. Hoyt.

# HURRICANE, COLD AND SNOW BRING DEATH IN SOVIET

## Great Loss of Property and Life

MOSCOW, Jan. 7.—The death toll in the storms which have swept Russia during the past two days has now reached 200.

The storms, which have been of hurricane force, have done great damage through the Caucasus and along the Black Sea.

Five vessels swept out into the Black Sea with their crews are believed to have been sunk with a loss of fifty lives. The sailing vessel Centrosoyus has been definitely reported lost with a crew of eleven and two steamers are reported sunk off Kutaisk. One ship with a crew of six sank at the entrance of the Baku harbor.

In the Baku oil fields more than 300 derricks have been blown down, four workmen killed, and several millions of dollars of damage done.

Thousands of Armenians, who were left homeless by the earthquakes in the vicinity of Leninekan, are reported to be suffering great privation and many have frozen to death, according to reports received here.

In Tiflis the snow has reached an unprecedented depth of six feet, causing great suffering and damages to fruit orchards which have been destroyed.

Batum has suffered the coldest weather it has known for fifty years and the fruit orchards there have also been blasted.

Twenty-two miners were killed at Novcalbiak when an avalanche of snow swept down the mountain side and buried their barracks.

## Legislature Waits to Know Who Is Mayor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The state legislature is preparing to mark time until it knows the results of the mayority race in Chicago on April 5, the it may be able to make a guess on the subject after the primary of Feb. 22.

The legislature has adjourned and shut up shop for two weeks, in spite of the efforts of the leaders to cut the recess to a week.

The members are anxious to know who will, as mayor, preside over the affairs of half of the population of the state before it commits itself to very much important legislation.

**Bread Trust Paternalism.**

NEW YORK.—Group insurance for more than 10,000 employes of the Continental Baking Corp., a unit in the Ward Baking combination popularly called the "bread trust," has been announced by George C. Barber, chairman board of directors. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. carries the policies, which amount to about ten million dollars life and nearly as much accident insurance. The first premium is being paid in full by the company. From then on, the company and insured workers will share the cost of this paternalistic measure. The firm is in the group of open shop baking concerns under fire of the Intl. Bakery & Confectionery Workers' Union nationally and the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union in addition to international locals in New York.

# The Manager's Corner

## The Lenin Memorial Meetings— An Efficiency Test.

*The coming Lenin Memorial Meetings will be a fine test of the efficiency of our literature and propaganda machinery. No meeting can be said to be fully successful unless there has been a good sale of literature, appropriate to the type of meeting. With the memorial to Lenin, we will have the best opportunity of the year for this purpose.*

*The plans for the Lenin Memorial Meetings this year should make ample provisions for an energetic and efficient literature committee—including girls, plenty of them, the prettier the better, and young pioneers, live ones, only. It might be possible to arrange an attractive costume for the literature committee to wear, one appropriate for the occasion.*

*The literature should be displayed at the meetings with an eye to salesmanship, using pictures of Lenin, the Lenin Calendar, books, red and black colorings so as to make an artistic and attractive arrangement. The books on sale should be bound with the red and white paper band, which we have printed, to make each book a real souvenir of the memorable day. Literature should be advertised liberally, through posters, in the program, and through announcements from the platform. Above all, the literature offered should not be a hash of everything under the sun. It should consist of matter pertaining to Lenin and the subject of the meeting.*

*Those who sell the literature should be carefully trained beforehand so that they know how to sell each book or item, what slogans to use, how to recommend the books, etc. It would be a good thing for each comrade to read the book, before trying to sell it. I would attack the audience with the literature in waves, like infantry. The first wave might go out with "Lenin, His Life and Work" by Yaroslovsky, primed with arguments, and covering everyone in the audience with this valuable work. If everyone in the audience does not buy a copy of this new pamphlet, then the meeting has been partially a failure. The next wave would attack with the Lenin Calendar. Each succeeding wave would launch the attack with another of Lenin's works, or a book about Lenin. Needless to say that the Special Memorial Issue of THE DAILY WORKER will receive due attention.*

*Get the score of efficiency of your meeting on the basis of the number who attended, the enthusiasm of the crowd, the amount of money that was made, and THE AMOUNT OF LITERATURE SOLD.*

*BERT MILLER.*

# ASKS ACTION OF MINER OFFICERS IN IOWA COUNTY

## Time Is Now to Show Worth, Says Member

William Marshall, union coal miner of Mystic, Iowa, writes the following in regard to union conditions in subdistrict No. 1, District 13:

"The drive is on in this sub-district No. 1 of the United Mine Workers of America for the 1917 scale. Some of the miners are working and we don't know what scale they are getting.

"Now, this county has been a good, loyal union county. But there is an end to endurance. Now is the time for the district officers to show what they are good for. Because of the drive made by the railroads, who are dictating the price of steam coal, the miners have been living in a semi-starvation way for four years.

"If the United Mine Workers of America could put some money in this district for union work it would help some. The railroads think this county is a weak spot in the union, but if we get financial aid we can win."

**Jewish Workers Give Concert.**

The Northside Jewish Workers' Educational Club will hold a concert on Saturday evening, January 8, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch St.

The program will consist of numbers by the well-known mandolin orchestra, violin and piano solos and several dance numbers.

The affair is being run for the benefit of the club and a very fine program has been arranged.

**A Correction.**

A. Mietla, of Kenosha, Wis., asks The DAILY WORKER to publish a correction of an item which some papers carried to the effect that his son was injured on a train between Kenosha and Chicago. The son was not on the train. Mrs. Mietla was, but she escaped injury. We are glad to inform Mr. Mietla's friends of this good news.

**Russian Council to Meet.**

There will be a meeting of the Russian Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born on Sunday, the 16, at 1902 W. Division street.

All Russian organizations are urged to send delegates to this meeting and become acquainted with the work which it intends to do.

**Calexico Gets Heavier Shock.**

CALEXICO, Cal., Jan. 7.—A violent earthquake rocked Calexico and Mexicali at 8:44 a. m. today, tumbling down hundreds of walls already weakened by other shocks since New Year's Day.

The shock appeared to be of greater intensity than any of its more than a hundred predecessors.

No fatalities or injuries have been reported.


POPULAR BARGAIN DRY GOODS STORE

Ladies', Gent's and Children's Wear

236 E. 23rd St., New York City

Lowest prices. Extra discount for those presenting this ad.

GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Now on Sale!

LABOR MONTHLY

January, 1927 — 25 Cents

Contents:


Towards Leninism — By Bertram D. Wolfe

Position and Opposition in the C. P. S. U. — By Max Bedacht

The Problems of the Enlarged Executive of the Comintern — By John Pepper

The Struggle in the Needle Trades — By Wm. Z. Foster

The Soviet Economy on the Ninth Anniversary

Ultra-Left Menshevism — By Heinz Neumann

More About the First American Revolution — By Jay Lovestone

Civilization—An Historical Category — By Emanuel Kanter

The Youth and the Labor Movement — By L. Plott

With Marx and Engels

A Review

Reviews.


GRIGER & NOVAK

GENTS FURNISHING and MERCHANT TAILORS

Union Merchandise

1934 West Chicago Avenue

(Cor. Winchester)

Phone Humboldt 2797


# SUNDAY LECTURES

## C. E. RUTHENBERG

Speaks on the subject

"HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT"

SECOND LECTURE, SUNDAY, JAN. 9, 8 P. M.

"Development of the Communist Party from a Propaganda Organization to a Mass Party of the Workers"

THIRD LECTURE, SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 8 P. M.

"The Achievements of the Communist Party."

To be followed by Foster, Cannon and others.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO COLLECTION.

given by the Chicago Workers' School

*Northwest Hall*

Cor. North Ave. and Western Ave.


NOTICE TO CHICAGO READERS

According to a new and more economical system of newsstand distribution, The DAILY WORKER will be on the stands by noon each day. Watch for it.

The Best Place to Buy Your

CARPETS RUGS — LINOLEUM FURNITURE

OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 5 STORES

1600 W. Roosevelt Rd. — Phone Seeley 7722

1618 W. Chicago Avenue — Phone Monroe 6264

2408 W. North Avenue — Phone Humboldt 4883

2636 W. North Avenue — Phone Humboldt 8941

4247 W. Madison Street — Phone Navado 1258

*SEMINARY CLEANERS & DYERS*

Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling

Hats Cleaned and Blocked

Shoe Shining Parlor—Also Laundry

All Our Work Guaranteed. We Call For and Deliver.

812-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Phone Lincoln 3141

NEW YORK! NEW YORK!

The Biggest Event of the Year!

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

AND

NEW YORK DAILY WORKER WELCOME

Madison Square Garden

50th Street and 8th Avenue

Saturday Eve., January 22, 8 P. M.

Admission 50c, 75c and $1.00

Tickets in advance at Workers Party headquarters, 108 East 14th St.; Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 127 University Place.

Auspices: Workers Party of America, Dist. No. 2.


# Birthday Issue Out Next Week!

On January 13, 1927, there will be a Special Birthday Number of The DAILY WORKER in honor of our Third Birthday. The issue will be devoted to special articles, pictures, stories and a full account of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. We can think of no better service to which to put our Special Birthday Issue than to the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti. We can think of no better way of celebrating our birthday than by making a strong plea for their freedom. We are asking that our readers place their names on the Honor Roll in this special issue to indicate their support of Sacco and Vanzetti as well as their support of the only daily paper which is waging a real fight for their freedom. Send in your dollar for your greeting NOW!

**Working class organizations may secure advertising space at $100 per page.**

Pin your dollar to the blank below and mail it to The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., before January 10, 1927.

HERE'S MY DOLLAR, COMRADES,

to greet The DAILY WORKER on its third birthday, for which you will please enter my name on the Honor Roll in your Special Birthday Edition.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

State.....

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. - Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year | $6.00 per year |
| $3.50 six months | $3.00 six months |
| $2.50 three months | $1.50 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, BERT MILLER — Editors
Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 — Advertising rates on application.


## *Hands Off China! Withdraw the 52 Gunboats in Chinese Waters!*

The United States had *52 warships* of various kinds in Chinese waters, according to a report made on October 10 last.

There is little likelihood that this number has been decreased since that time, so the news that a concentration of American naval forces is taking place in the Yangtze river between Hankow and Shanghai and that an American fleet is in the East China sea off Shanghai has especial significance.

Great Britain has withdrawn from Hankow and the peoples armies are advancing on Shanghai. Their commander-in-chief, Chang Kai-shek, has announced that Shanghai will be taken by the Peoples Armies about Feb. 1.

As usual, it is announced that American naval forces are simply protecting American lives and property but the peaceful manner in which the Chinese workers of Hankow took over the British concession, with the memory fresh in their minds of their 3,000 fellow-workers massacred recently at Wahsien by British gunfire, shows that the Peoples government is not fighting against individual foreigners.

There has been no single incident in all the fighting of the last five months where Americans or Englishmen have been injured or even attacked by the National forces. The statements, to the contrary are part of the monstrous fakery which always accompanies imperialist campaigns—both in victory and defeat, as is the case in China today.

With *52 gunboats* in Chinese waters American imperialism appears, next to Japan, as the most formidable armed force in the Far East.

If the United States intends to pursue a policy of friendliness and commercial relationship with the victorious Peoples government, why has it been building up this enormous war-fleet in the Chinese waters?

This is a question of immediate and fundamental importance for the American masses. The conflicts between the imperialist powers in the Far East are so intense, the stakes so big and the situation created by the onward march of the Peoples Armies which will culminate in the fall of Shanghai, the largest port in China and the third largest in the world, so acute, that war may be precipitated between sunset and dawn.

The demand of "Hands Off China" and the immediate withdrawal of all naval and military forces must not be allowed to die down. It must continue to be made in the most emphatic manner until the Peoples government of China is established so firmly that the combined strength of world imperialism cannot prevail against it.

## *A Sample of Capitalist Cant*

The mayor of the city of Garfield, New Jersey, wrote a letter to the head of the Forstmann-Huffmann textile firm suggesting that in the interest of "peace and good will" the firm should come to terms with its employes who have been striking for the right to organize for eleven months.

In the typically canting manner of the bourgeois slave-driver, Julius Forstmann replied, saying that he was in hearty accord with the desire for industrial peace expressed by the mayor and then went on to show he was practicing what he preached.

This was by way of the company union route. The industrial baron would do as he pleased with his slaves or he would know the reason why. His employes can have peace any time they want it—by surrendering to Forstmann. This is the language of the autocrat who has not yet been sufficiently impressed with the power of organized labor, directed by militant leadership.

Forstmann demands the right to exploit his employes to the limit of his ability and their capacity. He does not want to have any union around. He prefers to deal individually with his help or thru a "union" officered by company officials.

Judging by the temper of the textile strikers Forstmann will be obliged to change his tune. Mill owners, just as hard-boiled as he is, have given way under the impact of the collective clenched fist of the textile workers. The employes of the Forstmann-Huffmann company have voted not to return to work until their union is recognized. By the time Forstmann is thru groping around for a "christian" way out of the difficulty he may have reached the conclusion that that kind of "christianity" does not always pay.

## *China Keeps Going; So Do the British*

The Cantonese revolutionary armies are continuing to consolidate their positions and giving the bunt's rush to whatever British soldiers they find knocking around where they should not be. It looks now as if the British would not have to shoulder the "white man's burden" in China much longer.

The British blame their unpopularity in China on the Russians, as Secretary of State Kellogg blames American imperialism's difficulties in Nicaragua on Moscow via Mexico. Those boys are never hard up for excuses as long as Moscow exists. And that looks like a permanent excuse for them. The socialists could solve this problem by having Moscow jump into the lake. Then the capitalists would not have so many good excuses, but perhaps they would not have so much trouble either.

The invincibility of the imperialist powers has been given a black eye by the Chinese. It must be a sight for the gods to see a group of Chinese workers tossing British marines into the river while dignified British officials play angrily with their monocles. Imperialism, not merely the British brand, is finding the sledding a little hard. It will be harder before it melts into historical oblivion.

**Subscribe!**

# The New Drive on Militant Trade Unionism

Article XII (Conclusion).
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

IF we listen to the typical American labor leader we discover that he harps long and loud upon the services to the movement. Rarely, if ever, does he mention the matter of reward. As a matter of fact, it is considered bad taste in official labor circles to speak of salaries and expense accounts except in those moments of confidence when, liberally supplied with pre-war liquor, American labor leaders gather around the poker table and "kid" one another about the uncomplaining manner in which the rank and file foots their bills.

SALARIES in the American trade union movement run from $5,000 per year up. The "up" is twice the salary of a congressman, senator or cabinet officer. Warren Stone, late head of the locomotive engineers, held the record with $25,000 per year.

Even small fry in the labor movement get salaries which a small business man envies.

Fitzpatrick and Nockels, chairman and secretary respectively of the Chicago Federation of Labor, get $5,200 per year.

Walker and Olander, holding similar positions in the Illinois State Federation of Labor, get $6,500 a year.

Petrillo, head of the musicians' union in Chicago, gets $13,000 per year.

Jewell, head of the railway department of the A. F. of L., gets $7,500

Daniel Tobin, president of the teamsters' union, one of the lowest paid group of workers in the country, gets $15,000 per year.

Mahon, head of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes' Union, gets $14,000 per year.

President Green of the A. F. of L. gets $12,000.

THESE salaries in most instances are accompanied by expense accounts ranging from $10 per day to $25 and labor leaders without a continual expense account are as scarce as Indian rajahs without harems.

When Farrington was president of District 12 (Illinois) United Mine Workers of America, he had his home in Indianapolis and had a perpetual expense account because he had to be in Springfield. John L. Lewis lives in Springfield and charges a continual expense account because he has to be in Indianapolis, the headquarters of the union. The two cities are a few hours apart.

A witty coal miner once suggested that Farrington and Lewis exchange wives and save the union about $10,000 per year.

THE needle trades unions are not a stingy with their officials—especially those with some intellectual attainments. J. B. Salutsky (Hardman), on the staff of Advance, official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, was drawing $110 per week a few years ago, and probably gets around $125 per week now. Charles Erwin, socialist and former editor of the Call, gets less than Salutsky, but about twice the wages of the average member of the A. C. W. A. Book cuts and shoots be written on the methods by which labor officials add to their incomes, but their salaries and expense accounts alone place them a long way above the needle workers whom they "assist."

THE needle trades unions, beginning as unions of sweated workers, have rapidly developed an aristocracy which differs little, except in social-democratic cleverness, from the typical A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

There has also developed in other unions of Jewish workers an stratum which shares its plunder in some small degree at least with the socialist party leadership.

With their economic status far superior to that of the masses of workers, the elements listed above, with the aid of the bosses and the government, make war upon the section of the membership which insists that union officials should beleng to the working class.

IT must not be thought that these elements do not have some mass support. They do. It consists of workers who, for one reason or another, enjoy better wages and working conditions than the majority of the working class, who are more backward politically for historical reasons than the rest of the union membership.

SAID Lenin:

> This upper strata of workers or "semi-bourgeoisie" is entirely or wholly petty bourgeois with regard to their manner of living and the size of their earnings, as well as in regard to their entire world viewpoint, constitutes one of the main props of the Second International, and at present the main social prop of the BOURGEOISIE. Far the truest AGENTS OF THE BOURGEOISIE IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT are the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class, who are the truest apostles of reformism and chauvinism. (Emphasis in translation.)

WE have here the explanation for the united front of social bureaucracy and trade union officialdom. They live the same way, they are joint participants in the distribution of the enormous surplus which American imperialism accumulates from all quarters of the globe, and their task is to crush out all tendencies towards militant struggle for economic demands and development of mass political consciousness as workers and trade unionists.

FROM our survey of the forces organized against the left wing, their public statements, the statements of the capitalist press in support of the right wing, the twin-like character of the capitalist program for the unions and the program of the fakeldom-worker-employer co-operatism, the joint demand of labor officialdom and capitalist spokesmen for definite increases in production in return for slight wage increases, the assertions of both trade union officialdom and socialist party leaders that the unions are and must remain only economic organizations, from the fact that the attack on the left wing centers now in unions which have fought and won strikes after rejecting the worker-employer co-operation policy, from the extension of the fight into all broad mass movements of a militant working class character, we can say that the premises laid down in the introduction to these articles have been proven. They have been proven by the statements of labor officialdom, capitalist apologists, socialist party leaders and government officials.

THE HARDEST the offensive of the united front of reaction the Communist and left wing workers represent the interests and fight for the right to strike, the right to free expression of political opinions in the unions, the right of the rank and file to make decisions without intimidation from gangsters in the pay of the official machine.

It is not for "the preservation of the trade unions" that officialdom is contending, but for trade unionism in name only—a lifeless, impotent organization managed in the interests of the bosses and resembling trade unionism only in that it supports an officialdom which talks of trade unionism—with its tongue in its fat jowl.

THE left wing is fighting to make the unions instruments and weapons of the whole working class.

This fight it will win by raising those issues which are of the most immediate importance to the masses, concentrating all efforts on winning these elementary struggles, exposing the true role of the present labor leadership, organizing, teaching, fighting the battles of the workers, extending the struggle to the whole labor movement and spreading it by determination and activity to the ranks of the unorganized, drawing into the struggle a very available force against the agents of capitalism in the labor movement.

AS the gap between the masses of exploited workers and officialdom widens by reason of the open reaction of the latter, the left wing, still small and weak in numbers but mighty with potential power, will tend more and more to become THE labor movement.

The millions of workers in America who toil long hours for low wages and to whom labor officialdom pays no attention except to sabotage their struggles, are a guarantee that the left program will become the program of the American masses.

(The End.)

## RUTHENBERG TO GIVE SECOND OF LECTURE SERIES

### Speaks Again Next Sunday Here

On Sunday, Jan. 2, the lectures given by the Chicago Workers' School commenced with C. E. Ruthenberg giving the first of a series of three lectures on the "History of the Communist Movement in the United States."

**Early History.**

Comrade Ruthenberg's first lecture took in the conditions of the early development of the Communist Party, the lightning and rapid growth of the socialist party as a result of its stand against war expressed in the St. Louis resolution, its membership growing to about 125,000. The failure to carry out this resolution, however, coupled with the failure to support the Russian revolution and the general reformist attitude becoming more pronounced within the socialist party causing the development of a left wing.

**"Red Raids."**

How the left wing originally consisting some 65,000 supporters at its earliest stage of independent existence developed in different directions and into separate divisions, was brought out in the course of the lecture. The persecution of the Palmer "red raids," however, sifting the weaker elements and the various processes of the at that time existing Communist Party into its final unification into the Workers (Communist) Party, formed the conclusion of this first part of the series.

It is not the purpose here to give a complete description of the lecture. That can only be gained by attending the meetings. Altho the first lecture is over, there are still two more of the same series of three to be given, after which follows a series of three lectures by Wm. Z. Foster on "Problems of the American Labor Movement," and three lectures by James P. Cannon and others.

**Northwest Hall.**

The Chicago workers are invited to attend these lectures. The next will be given Sunday, January 9, 1927, at the Northwest Hall, corner North and Western avenues at 8 p. m. Admission is twenty-five cents. There will be no collection.

**Negro Editor Will Speak.**

Irving Dunnee, editor of the Negro Champion, will speak on "The Negro and American Labor" at a meeting of the open forum of the Young Workers League, Section 4, Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, at 1239 South Sangamen Avenue.

**Detroit to Hear About Mytha.**

DETROIT.—Prof. O. O. Morris will speak on "the Origin of Myths" before the Detroit Labor Forum, Sunday afternoon at three o'clock in the auditorium of the Cass Technical High School.

## *Cantonese Victory in China Inevitable, Says Chinese Editor Here; Shanghai Will Be Captured Soon by Southern Government*

Recent developments in China point to an inevitable victory of the Canton revolutionary government over the north Chinese warlords and ultimate control of all China by the southern forces, in the opinion of L. P. Eder, editor of the Chicago Chinese daily newspaper, Kung Shang Yat Po, who keeps in close touch with the great struggle taking place in his native land.

The anti-Canton government of Peking is losing strength rapidly, being repudiated by virtually all of the people in north China, who are overwhelmingly sympathetic with the revolutionary government, and the hold that the foreign powers had is so precarious now that they have little control, Jin declared.

The reception accorded Great Britain's recent memorandum on Chinese policy by the other powers reveals how the powers are no longer united, but are fighting among themselves, he pointed out.

**Control Half China.**

Control of more than half of the territory of China and of a great deal more than half of the people of China is in the hands of the Canton government, he said. The bulk of China's population is in the southern provinces, which Canton controls.

**To Take Shanghai.**

Cantonese troops will be in the city of Shanghai in not less than two months, Jin predicted, basing his statements on information he gets from China. The southerners are already within 100 miles of the city. Shanghai is the most important city of China, being the main port. Capture of Shanghai will give the Cantonese control of the entire Yangtze river basin. Shanghai will probably be reached thru Hangchow, capital of Chekiang province, Jin said. An important railroad line connects the two cities. Chekiang province was recently with the Peking government, but withdrew last week and is now a part of the revolutionary territory.

**Workers in Lead.**

The workers are also taking the lead in support of the revolution and are unyielding, Jin said. A "boycott" has been declared by the workers against foreigners and very little work is being done for them, Jin said. the Chinese workers declaring they will work only for their own people.

A cable received by Jin this week told of 10,000 workers taking charge of the British concession district at Hankow, when they took possession of the custom houses. Little resistance was met, the cable said, and order was maintained.

**British Makes Approach.**

That the strength of the Canton government is appreciated by the foreign powers is apparent, Jin said. Several weeks ago the new British ambassador called on the Canton foreign minister, Chen, he said, and offered the Canton government British "support" and financial assistance.

Chen refused this unconditionally, declaring against forming any sort of alliance with Great Britain, he reported.

**Americans Aid.**

Chinese in America are demonstrating their solidarity with their brothers in the revolution, Jin said. Much financial assistance is being given the Canton government by the Chinese in America. More then a half million dollars has already been sent, he said. Chicago Canton sympathizers have sent $25,000.

**"The pen is mightier then the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn now in the worker correspondent's classes**

## *Aid to Class-War Prisoners Planned at Big N. Y. Bazaar*

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The annual bazaar of the New York sections of the International Labor Defense will be held for March 10-13, inclusive. The defense organization hopes to raise $10,000 for aid to labor prisoners. The first conference of the basic committee invites representatives from unions and sympathetic labor organizations.

**Boston Workers to Protest Against White Terror and Fascism in Lithuania.**

BOSTON.—Workers of Boston and vicinity will record their protest at the rule of fascist terrorism in Lithuania at a mass meeting arranged by the Lithuanian branch of the International Labor Defense at Lithuanian hall, corner E and Silver streets, South Boston, Mass., Sunday, Jan. 9, at 7 p. m. There will be a number of well-known speakers, among them Baron Pensaita of New York and Robert Zeis, district organizer of the I. L. D.

## Cannon Is Speaker at Boston Lenin Memorial Meeting on January 20

BOSTON, Mass., January 7. — This year the Lenin Memorial meeting will be held here Thursday, Jan. 20, at Ford hall, at 8 o'clock.

The principal speaker will be James P. Cannon of Chicago, nationally known labor leader and orator and prominent in the organization of the miners and member of the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.

There will also be a very interesting musical program. The committee expects a record crowd.

**Painters and Electric Workers Confer.**

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Executives of the Brotherhood of Painters meet those of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in conference on jurisdiction over painting of their poles, cable boxes and other electrical carrying equipment at American Federation of Labor headquarters on Jan. 2. The conference was urged by the Detroit convention of the A. F. of L. after consideration of the dispute.

## FEDERAL MAIL EMPLOYES ASK NEW STATUTES

### Railway Postal Men Support 3 Bills

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Three bills whose enactment is sought by the Railway Mail Association, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are ready for favorable report from committee in the house.

The first is the Kelly bill requiring that all mail cars be of steel construction. This would end the use of wooden cars where only 30-foot compartments are leased for carrying mail. Deaths in wooden cars are far more likely than in steel cars when wrecks occur.

**Hour Demands.**

Second is the hours of service bill, establishing a maximum average of six and a quarter hours per day, 360 days a year, for railway mail clerks. Since they must often work 12 to 18 hours on a continuous run, the need for long periods of rest in order to restore their strength is insisted upon.

Third is the night differential bill. The clerks demand, and all postoffice employes' unions ask, that 45 or 50 minutes of work at night count for the sema as 60 minutes' work in the daytime. Postmaster General New recommended a differential in pay, instead, last year. But when the white house opposed this increase in pay he withdrew. This year he repeats his recommendation, and the unions do not credit him with good faith.

**Labor "Friend" Fights.**

Filibustering against the time differential bill in committee is Representative Sproul of Illinois, who was elected with the endorsement of organized labor. He is now spokesman ler New in the contest.

**Join the American Worker Correspondent movement!**

(Continued tomorrow.)

## *Melrose Park Mexicans Were Not Only Beaten and Fined, But Robbed As Well*

The outrageous treatment given about 37 Mexicans at Melrose Park, following the shooting affair in that suburb in the early morning hours of Dec. 7, grows as new evidence comes to light.

It now appears that some of the 36 who were driven from their box car homes and taken to jail were robbed by the police of some of their property. The police of Melrose Park, Oak Park, and Chicago had the Mexicans in charge, and some of them are accused by their victims of theft.

J. Trinidad Garcia has submitted to the Mexican consulate a list of the effects which he and four or five other Mexicans lost at the time. The list includes four watches with a total value of $200; money to the amount of $133; an overcoat valued at $65; a watch chain worth $12.50; and two silk shirts which had cost $16.

The Mexican consulate has placed the matter in the hands of its attorney, Mary Belle Spencer, with the request that she see what can be done in the matter.

This property loss is in addition to the fines of $50 each and costs which the judge of the peace of Melrose Park slapped on them, and quite apart from the beating up which some of them received at the hands of the assembled officers of several suburbs and Chicago.

Do we need the Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born?

**Steals to Feed Family.**

PORTLAND, Oregon — Because his wife and two babies were hungry and he stole money from Salvation Army Christmas boxes with which to feed them, J. T. Mariatt, 27, is in jail here. The amount he took from the boxes was $3.

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)

### CHAPTER XVII.
### The Exposure.

I.

All that fall and winter the trouble had been calling from the hills of Paradise unheeded. Bunny didn't want to go there. But now it chanced that Dad had some matters to see to, and his chauffeur had got sent to jail for turning bootlegger in his off hours. Dad was having spells of bad health, when he did not feel equal to driving; and this being a Friday, his son offered to take him.

The Rose Junior tract had nothing left of Bunny but the name. There was a strange woman who housekeeper in the ranch house, and the Rascum cabin had been moved, and the bougainvillea vine replaced by a derrick. Every one of the fellows who had met with Paul was gone, and there were no more intellectual discussions. Parties was now a place where men worked hard at getting out oil, and kept their mouths closed. There were hundreds of men Bunny had never seen before, and these had brought a new atmosphere. They patronized the bootleggers and the poolrooms, and places for secret gambling and drinking. "Orange-pickers" was the contemptuous name the real oil workers applied to this new element, and their lack of familiarity with their jobs was a cause of endless trouble; they would slip from greasy derricks, or get crushed by the heavy pipe, and the company had had to build an addition to the hospital. But of course that was cheaper than paying union wages to skilled men!

A deplorable thing happened to Bunny, his reading of a book was interrupted by a visit from the wife of Jick Duggan, one of the men in the county jail. The woman insisted on seeing him, and then insisted on weeping all over the place, and telling him harrowing tales about her husband and the other fellows. She managed him to go and see for himself, and he was weak enough to yield—you can see how imprudent it was, on the part of a young oil prince who was trying to grow his hard shell, as that he could be a help to his old father, and enjoy life with a darling of the world. Bunny knew that he was doing wrong, and showed his guilt by not telling his father where he was going that rainy Saturday afternoon.

They let him into the jail without objection; the men who kept the place being used to it, and unable to foresee the impression it would make upon a young idealist. The ancient dungeon had been contrived by an architect with a special genius for driving his fellow beings mad. There were "cages," with iron ing doors with keys, like other jail cells, were designed as revolving turrets, and whenever you wanted to put a new prisoner in, you took one out, you revolved the turret until an opening in one set of bars corresponded with an opening in another set. This revolving was done by means of a hand-wheel, and it involved a frightful grinding and shrieking of rusty iron. There were three such tanks, one on top of the other, and the revolving of any one inflicted the uproar on everybody. In the course of the jail's forty years of history, scores of men had gone mad from having to listen to these sounds at all hours of the day and night.

Have you ever had the experience of meeting some person you know and love shut behind bars like a wild beast? It was something that hit Bunny in the pit of his stomach, and made him weak and faint. Here were seven fellows, all but two of them young as himself, crowding together like so many friendly and affectionate deer, nuzzling thru the bars and expecting lumps of sugar or bits of bread. Their pitiful clamor of welcome, the grateful light on their faces—just for a visit, a few minutes of a rich young man's time!

(Continued tomorrow.)

# Poetry and Revolutiom

By V. F. Calverton

Revolutionary poetry may be the result either of deep protest or discontent, or of a radical change in society. There was revolutionary poetry in Russia before the late Revolution of the Bolsheviki, and there was revolutionary poetry, too, in Germany in the eighteen-twenties, long before the proletariat was organized into either party or union. It is clear that certain dissections and definitions are imperative. In the first place, revolutionary poetry, it is obvious, is the result of an exciting and agitating social urge. It could scarcely arise from placid society. It discloses the existence of social struggle and conflict. The artist is often unaware of the entire implications and extensions of his revolt. Of course, there are artists who are consciously revolutionary in their social attitude as well as their esthetic. The latter, however, are fewer in number, than the former. The reaction of the artist is part of the behavior of social forces. The extensity and intensity of his revolt is dependent upon his chemistry of character as well as his degree of social vision. Social vision alone does not give genius to the artist's touch, but it is the necessary background for great social art, the production of moving social beauty.

Poems of protest are abundant; poems of revolt are few. A poem such as Francis Adams'

To the Christians.

—Take, then, your paltry Christ,
Your goodman God,
We want the carpenter's son,
With his saw and hod.

We want the man who loved
The poor and the oppressed,
Who hated the rich man and king
And the scribe and the priest

We want the Galilean
Who knew cross and rod,
It's your "good taste" that prefers
'A bastard "God!"

is certainly denunciatory of the bourgeoisie, but not Christian sentimentalism, is assuredly not a poem of revolutionary vision. Margaret Widdemer's Factories is a poem of social appeal:

I have shut my little sister from life and light
For years, for a ribbon, for a wreath across my hair;
I have made her restless feet still until the night,
Robbed from sweets of summer and from wild spring air;

I who ranged the meadow lands, free from sun to sun,
Free to sing and pull the buds and watch the far wings fly,
I have bound my sister till her playing-time is done
And my little sister, was it I?—was it I?

I have robbed my sister of her day of maidenhood
For a robe, for a feather, for a trinket's restless spark),
And from Love till dusk shall fall, how shall she know good,
How shall she pass scathless through the sinlit dark?
I who could be innocent, I who could be gay,
I who could have love and mirth before the light went by,
I have put my sister in her mating-time away—
And, my young sister,—was it I?—was it I?

I have robbed my sister of the lips against her breast
For a coin, for the weaving of my children's lace and linen),
And her face beside the loom, hands that cannot rest,
Dear, until she know motherhood, whose strength is gone?
I who took no heed of her, starved and labor-worn,

I against whose placid heart my sleepy gold heads lie
Round my path they cry to me, little souls unborn,
God of Life—Creator! It was I! it was I!
and yet, I too, is not a revolutionary effort.

Even such a spirited and rhythmic poem as Masefield's Consecration:

Not of the princes and pleadres with periwigged charioteers
Riding triumphantly laurelled to lap the fat of the years,
Rather the scorned—the rejected—the men hemmed in with the spears;

The men of the tattered battalion which fights till it dies,
Dazed with the dust of the battle, the din and the cries,
The men with the broken heads and the blood running into their eyes.

Not the be-medaled commander, beloved of the throne,
Riding cock-horse to parade when the bugles are blown,
But the lads who carried the koppie and cannot be known.

Not the ruler for me, but the ranker, the tramp of the road,
The slave with the sack on his shoulders priced on with the good,
The man with too weighty a burden, too weary a load.

The sailor, the stoker of steamers, the man with the clout,
The chantyman bent at the halliards putting a tune to the shout,
The drowsy man at the wheel and the tired lookout.

Others may sing of the wine and the wealth and the mirth,
The portly presence of potentates godly in girth;—
Mine be the dirt and the dross, the dust and scum of the earth!

Theirs be the music, the color, the glory, the gold;
Mine be a handful of ashes, a mouthful of mould,
Of the melmed, of the halt and the blind in the rain and the cold—

Of these shall my songs be fashioned, my tale be told.
It is not a revolutionary production.

All of these poems express sympathy for the proletariat, all are in protest against a society that breeds poverty, hunger, and pain, yet none possesses revolutionary insight or philosophy. They are all part of that movement that marked the rise of new forms and the slow decay of old ideals in the latter part of the eighteenth century. They are in revolt against things aristocratic. They despise, too, the acquisite Ideal. The lower classes have captured their sympathy. At one time it was Rousseau, at another Paine, who believed in the future of democracy. For Paine, as for Mary Wollstonecraft and the Utilitarians who grew into a school of philosophic and economic significance, private property was a virtue instead of a vice. Yet despite their philosophic defense of private property these thinkers were part of the democratic movement we have described. They had a sympathy for the commoner. It was not a class-conscious sympathy, to be sure, but a sympathy that was significant in contrast to the contempt with which the older aristocracy had regarded the toiler. Out of the excitement sprang the exclamatory enthusiasm of William Blake, the English poet, who, donning a red cap, declared himself a lib-ry-boy—the shape of my head makes me so"—and who later was arrested for crying "Damn the king and you too!" when he tried to eject an officious soldier from his garden. Burns, too; and the early Wadsworth, and Cowper, the young Southey and Coleridge, were expressive of the same reaction. The poet was moved often to an exciting if not ecstatic and revolutionary madness. Cowper, with all his pious skepticism, was thrilled by the Revolution, and called it a "wonderful period in the history of mankind." Burns was beautifully dynamic in his enthusiasm. It was he who sent guns from a captured smuggling vessel to the Convention in Paris, and who enraged a military officer by stating that England, in her war with France, should meet with the failure she deserved. Burns' poem, A Man's a Man for a' That, was written at this time, most likely in 1795, although it was not published until 1796. Wordsworth was gay in his early rebelliousness. To be alive was good, but to be alive was very heaven such was the sentiment of the early Wordsworth who caressed love in those days with the careless ness of a young Lothario. As late as 1794 he wrote to his friend Mathews:

"I am of that odious class of men called democrats and of that class I shall forever continue."

In another place he wrote, with equal fervor:

"Hereditary distinctions and privileged orders of every specie, I think, must necessarily counteract the progress of human improvement, hence it follows that I am not amongst the admirers of the British Constitution."

In the actual words of their poetry, these men stood with the suppressed classes. That their stand was sentimental is not to be argued. It was a sentimentality, however, that was persuasive and, at the time, influential. Burns' poem, A Man's a Man for a' That, was expressive of an attitude that was not to be found in the aristocratic and bourgeois literature that had preceded Goldsmith's lines:

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay;
Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade;
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied,"

while not revolutionary in either form or substance, did chalk the growth of this sentiment of sympathy for the dispossessed which had not been known in literature, except by way of vain posture of effusion, since the days of Jeremiah.

Our poetry, today, then, is chiefly poetry of protest instead of poetry of revolution. As poetry of protest is is even adulterated with sugar phrase and lachrymose attachment. Dronke's lines:

"And for your blood of God demand
Grim penalty,"
or those of Heine:
"A curse to the king, a curse to his coffin,

(Continued on page 3)



## A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

### Made Director of Photoplays



Central Press Photo
Dorothy Arzner.)

The only woman to be made a director of motion pictures in the last ten years is Miss Dorothy Arzner, who cut and edited "The Covered Wagon" and "Old Ironsides." She is the only woman ever to be made a director in the Paramount organization and has been given a long term contract.

### "THE GORILLA HUNT."

You will find in "The Gorilla Hunt" some of the qualities that made "Grass" and "Moana of the South Seas" the wonderful pictures they were. Recording the progress of a hunt for the gorilla there are interwoven flashes of the life of the African Negro. Animal life and the primitive human life are blended in this photographic record of an African expedition. It is a quiet record, occasionally beautiful and at moments thrilling. It is always interesting.

Ben Burbridge, on expedition for the Belgian government and the Smithson an Institute for the gorilla, now fast becoming extinct, takes the picture. The majestic Congo, with its jungled shores interspersed with occasional villages, begins the movie record of this African trip. The Safari, human freight transport of hundreds of natives, is a pretty sight of beautifully muscled bodies.

In the progress of the expedition to the distant mountainous regions beyond even where Stanley and Livingston made exploration history we are given the life as it is found. The country fairly teems with animal life. Deer, python, crocodiles, hippopotami, elephants, lizards and lions come under the lens to interweave thru the film.

Most interesting is human life. Customs of cannibals and pigmies are caught, and these primitive peoples brought before our eyes. There is some remarkable native dancing that will please our blark bottom enthusiasts. They will find no trouble in recognizing various steps and contortions.

Then comes the actual gorilla hunt. Small animals are caught alive. The shooting of a monster of some 450 pounds, maddened, beating his breast in rage, is done at a range of only thirty feet and splendidly photographed to give you all the thrill of this risky business.

The variety of interest thruout the film makes it extremely worth while. Add to this the fact that there is no patriotic goo splattered over it; no eternal triangles; no chest-heaving drama; no preferable blondes; no gush and mother stuff—and you can easily see here is something on which it is worth spending your hard-earned four-bits. You'll find it at the Castle in Chicago.

W. C.—

### BARDELYS THE MAGNIFICENT

Not Bardelys but the producers are magnificent. And how!

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer no doubt paid Rafael Sabitini plenty for the story. John Gilbert was secured to do the director. Added to this the producers spent more money on the production as a whole than did the king of France whom Bardelys served and kept so well entertained.

The story concerns a wager made by our Bardelys to win the heart of a fair (and how pure!) damsel. The adventures he goes thru until she is finally and snuggly in his embrace include duels, horseback riding, swimming a river, climbing a wall (to fair damsel's bedroom) and gymnastics aplenty that heretofore had been the sole movie property of only Douglas Fairbanks.

The comparison is very striking. All the handsome swagger, romantic physical-culture fandangles and—yes, brother—even the neatly crimmed brother—(without which, says a Spanish proverb, a man is like an egg without salt!)—all, all the old familiar traces are here. But there is also another comparison to be made. The love making of our hero has been intensified many degrees Farenheit. The death of Valentino made room for another great lover and both director and producers, anxious for the popularity from which all golden blessings flow, make a bid in this picture to place John Gilbert first in the hearts of his country-women. In this incidentally they have done a good job. The love making is artistic, hot stuff and puts John Gilbert one step ahead of his rival hot-poppa, John Barrymore.

Eleanor Boardman is the much sought maiden and to her credit goes a job well done. Roy D'Arcy sneers and sniffs and shows his teeth in well established, old style villainy. He could have sneered less without spoiling the picture.

If you are in the mood for a picture of the times when men were gentlemen, and women wore seven petticoats—you will find Bardleys the Magnificent at the Chicago Theater.

The costumes are gorgeous. The settings are splendid. The photography is first-rate. Gilbert is handsome. The story moves fast. Oh, what a wad of money Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer must have spent!

—W. C.

### A DOZEN IN BRIEF.

THE BETTER 'OLE—Splendid entertainment. With the Vitaphone. (Woods).

WHAT PRICE GLORY— Great stuff. (Garrick).

THE SCARLET LETTER—Good —We are told.

THE BLONDE SAINT— Not one of those problem pref.

PARADISE—For low mentalities.

FAUST—Jannings makes it worthwhile.

THE WINNING OF BARBARA WORTH—Harold Bell Wright in the movies. And so sad.

THE BLACK PIRATE—Fairbanks the acrobatic pirate.

THE TEMPTRESS—Greta Garbo plays hell with a few lives (Tivoli)

VARIETY—See this one.

LONDON—Miss this one.

BREAKING CHAINS—Miss meals to see this one.

A metherly working class woman in the picture "The Passaic Strike."

### Bet Over Horse Brought First Movies

Origin of what are believed to be the first motion pictures in America have become known. Senator Leland Stanford of California thought that a horse in running, at some stage of the cycle, had all four feet lifted from the ground. He bet $25,000 on it. Instantaneous photography was suggested by a French professor. The senator had 12 cameras placed ft inches apart in a building adjacent to the race track. Each camera had a double shutter worked by a magnetic circuit released, each in turn, by pins turning on a music box cylinder, forming a contact. The proved unsound. The senator therefore had strings stretched across the track, the horses breaking the strings and snapping the cameras That was in 1877—49 years ago. The senator won his bet.

Top view shows the experimental track, with strings being stretched across it. Bottom view is an athlete doing a back somersault in what is described as the first motion picture of a human being.

**The Negro in the Movies.**

A decided change is taking place in the presentation of the Negro in motion pictures. No longer is he being restricted to ridicule and the slightly better presentations of the slap-stick of Snub Pollard, Harold Lloyd, Our Gang comedies and Fox pictures.

In addition to pictures acted and produced by Negroes entirely, many now pictures by leading producers are including best Negro talent, in more serious and honest portrayal. Negro actors are sow working, among others, in the new productions of Cecil DeMille's King of Kings, Porgy and Uncle Tom's Cabin; the Fox picture, The Wedding Ring and The River, produced by First National. Charles Gilpin, star of O'Neill's Emperor Jones, is now being shown in New York in the moving picture production of Ten Nights in a Barroom.


# THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly. Editor, Bunny Palatnick, Roxbury, Mass.
Johnny Red, Assistant Editor.

Vol. 1. Saturday, January 8, 1927 No. 32


**OH, LOOK, WHO'S HERE!**

Our little Tiny Worker, H. Cohen, from St. Paul sends us this clever little song that he says he made up in the time it takes Ain No More."

He is 5 years old and his first name begins with H. I wonder if it stands for Harry—or something else. I hope he writes in to tell us. Here's the song:

Oh the old bee makes the honey comb
The young bee makes the honey
The workers make the cotton and the corn
And the Capitalists get the money.

Hey—H. Cohen—when you write to tell us if the H. means Harry or Huckelberry, why not send another poem. Gee, this is good!

**HEY—DO YOU KNOW?**

I wonder what's become of those clever Grand Rapids Pioneers. Remember the good stuff they sent? I hope they start the new year right — and write!




Danny Palatnick's History Pioneers, up the town only about the bank. Shall it be nice to die and become an angel—so our artist drew a picture about it. But that isn't Danny Shevitt. Bunny is smaller. He's a Tiny Worker. He writes:

This is my second contribution and I expect to keep on contributing. I am leaving the title to you."

Alright, Bunny. Here's the title on your poem:

**HOW DO THEY GET THAT WAY?**

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven,
All rich people go to heaven.
Where do the poor old workers go?

They tell us in school that when we die,
We're made into angels but that's a lie;
They tell us in church it's a slim person with wings,
But those I see to heaven are big fat things.

That I would like to know.
Is how they reduce them so.
When a fat lib. Morgan goes up there as fat
How do they make him as thin as that?

Isn't Bunny the wise little rabbit? That makes him editor of this issue.

**SHICE TO BE DEAD!**

Danny Palatnick's History Pioneers, up the town only about the bank. Shall it be nice to die and become an angel—so our artist drew a picture about it. But that isn't Danny Shevitt. Bunny is smaller. He's a Tiny Worker. He writes:

This is my second contribution and I expect to keep on contributing. I am leaving the title to you."

Alright, Bunny. Here's the title on your poem:

**HOW DO THEY GET THAT WAY?**

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven,
All rich people go to heaven.
Where do the poor old workers go?

They tell us in school that when we die,
We're made into angels but that's a lie;
They tell us in church it's a slim person with wings,
But those I see to heaven are big fat things.

That I would like to know.
Is how they reduce them so.
When a fat lib. Morgan goes up there as fat
How do they make him as thin as that?

Isn't Bunny the wise little rabbit? That makes him editor of this issue.

**HEY, WHAT'S THIS?**

Charmion Oliver of San Francisco sends us this one:

What's the difference between a postage stamp and a bachelor?

Answer: One can be licked.

But Charmion isn't satisfied with that, so she sends us a joke too. Laugh this off:

Frank (eating in a restaurant): Say, Bill, what do you know about them Russian Soviets?

Bill: Not much—never ate any.

Ho-ho—not bad, Charmion, now you stop making us laugh. We're serious. They Rule.

**HOW ABOUT LOS ANGELES?**

What's happened to our clever Tiny Red Pioneers of Los Angeles? Hope they haven't got lost somewhere between Xmas and New Years!

# The Wings of Illusion

By Alex Jackinson

HIS red face hloway with drink struggled to break thru e two-days' growth of beard, which covered the lower part of his face in an unclean stubble. His cheeks protruding beyond the reach of hair, had the outward appearance of an unpealed carrot. Hatless was he; with the fringe of hair around his bald spot wildly dishevsled. Thus he staggered into an Albany police station, panting like a tired staillon after a long journey. The visitor paused before entering, seeming a bit uncertain of his mission. His eyes almost bulged out of their sockets which were deeply set and nestled under a pair of bushy eyebrows. Suddenly he seemed to recall the purpose of his visit and made a feeble effort to straighten up, as his fingers circled around the door knob. Pushing open the door, he waddled in uncertain steps over to the desk sergeant.

The subexpected arrival was attired in a pair of saggy trousers and a blue flannel shirt, unbuttoned at the neck; a jacket unevenly folded, rested over his left arm; from e pocket of which hung the end of a colored necktie. After wiping with the cuff of his shirt sleeve a flow of saltva dripping from his half-open mouth, he began speaking, addressing himself to a burly figure seated behind the large desk.

"There's a man goin' to the chair tonight for a killin' he ain't done. I know he ain't cause I pulled the "job" myself—fistiest I did, and I wanna come clean to you cause I just seen the Almighty. Yes, it was Jesus Christ—got me—Christ I tell youse," he bellowed his voice, rising in increasing crescendo.

His lips began to twitch nervously as he saw a smile sliding over the sergeant's flushed face.

"Laugh, damn you, but it's the Gawds honest truth—may the devil take me if I be lyin' to you." To emphasize conviction to his words, the visitor spat angrily on the floor and shaking his clenched fist, continued.

"I was in Mike's saloon gettin' a drink, you know "One-eye" Mike's place over on the west side, dontcha? Well, I puts a half a dollar on the bar and order gin—it was nyo I had before, when suddonly I hears voices behind me sayin' 'it's him'—'it's him.' Save as a b——— I got, and I turns around quickly like I was gonna take a smack at 'im, when I sees it's the same guy I croaked up in Utica, only he was dressed in white this time, and next to him stood Christ. I knew it was Christ cause I seen him before. The ghost pointed his finger at me and says to him—Father, that's the man that shot me. I fell to my knees—scared stiff I was, but He disappeared. All He said was, "confess son, confess."

A policeman walked over to the desk sergeant and whispered in his ear.

"I know this bird, Dan. It's Pete Malone, a boose drinkin' bum and reformo fanatic. The boys call him 'Saint Peter' around the loop; they say he was a minister once, hut I guess that's talk, anyhow. I pulled him in for a hold-up last year. You'd better call a watchman on post, cause he's drunk now and peculiar thing is, when he's drunk, he tells the truth."

The "Saint" fumbled around his pockets, finally terminating his quest by extracting a half smoked cigerette, which he placed between two rows of tobacco teeth, and began stroking a match with his thumb nail in an attempt to light it, almost losing his balance from the effort. This completed, he further unbuttoned his shirt and untied a dirty package wrapped carefully around his bosom, which he handed to the sergeant, crying nervously:

"Here's part of the money I aint spent yet, you'll find the rest of it home."

The officer reached for the extended package, which to his surprise contained crumpled greenbacks in large denominations.

"Look this bird up until we investigate this case," he commanded, pointing to Malone, who sank to his knees moaning: "Oh, my Lord Jesus, help me—help me."

"Meanwhile, I'll better phone the district attorney and have him stay his execution." "Christ," he ejaculated, looking at a clock on the wall, "it's almost time now."

The murder to which Saint Peter Malone confessed to was the killing of a cashier employed by a Utica stone quarry, several months ago, a deed for which e young Italian labor organizer was railroaded to prison and sentenced to be executed this night.

HIS was christened Durante Gabriel Scento by a zealous god-father in Sicily, and twenty-three years later was known to the Italians of Utica as Dante. That's what his friends called him, just Dante. They knew him for a pleasant, well-mannered youth —a poet, singing the songs of earest, and liked him for it.

Dante was tall and slim of dark extraction. Sucked into the economic maelstrom at an early age, he emerged at twenty-three, a hardened crusader in the ranks of labor. His comrades looked up to him as their leader. He worked as e sions cutter, one of several hundred men employed by the Wilton Stone Works. The hours of toil were tediously long, and to alleviate the great suppression that surged in his blood, his lips would hum revolutionary songs as he pounded at his chisel, carving out the inscriptions we read upon the tombstones of the dead.

After work, the laborers, mostly Italians would meet in the woods to discuss plans for e coming strike. They were all underpaid, dissatisfied and for most part emaciated looking human beings, splitting continually the consuming dirs dust of the stones they were forced to inhale. He addressed them one memorable evening in the tongue they understood and the following week, a strike was declared. For six weeks the strike, punctuated by frequent clashes between police and the strikers dragged on uneventfully, until one morning a cyclone, great hlsrd in with the dawn of a cool October morning, which was later destined to echo in every corner of the globe.

Extra! Extra! Big Murder! cashier for the Wilton Company shot from behind by a masked bandit who escaped with the payroll, by running thru the woods. Detectives, working on case, arrest momentarily expected. Gossip—and wagging tongues soon had all of Utica seething with excitement.

The following morning, Dante Scento was taken from his home by two deputy sheriffs and held without bail as the killer. Circumstantial evidence convicted him of murder in the first degree. He was heard to say the day previous that unless he could raise some money the strike was doomed. That counted heavily against him in the hurried trial. Besides, he was seen in the woods at the time of the murder. Also, a button, supposed to have been missing from his coat was found in the office. A girl, an eyewitness, swore that his was the coat the bandit wore, the she only had a glimpse of him.

It was in the unforgettable wave of reaction that swept thru this country in the Palmer red-baiting period, that Scento was cast into jail. The same tempestuous winds that blew down the unprotected barriers of "justice" and swept in its wake, such unfortunates as Sacco, Vanzetti, Mooney and others.

The local newspapers made capital of the affair. "Labor agitator murders cashier to get money for strike. Rad conspiracy seen in killing of cashier," read some of the headlines. It was whispered about at the trial that the indicted was a Communist and an alien; therefore an undesirable citizen—a destroyer of American ideals, a free lover; no doubt—a breaker of homes, a social leper—deport him—hang him, rang the cry—only separate him from the decorous children of the National Security League. The prosecuting attorney laid stress on that point and the jury, twelve efficient, one hundred per cent American worshippers of the great god Dividends, brought in a fast verdict of guilty.

IT was now 11:30 and at midnight he was to walk to his death. He sat quietly on e hard pallet lying over an iron cot in "Murderer's Row," as the "death house" is commonly called, listening nonchalantly to the priest chaplain preparing his soul for the Creator. His eyes seemed wan and restless and his cheeks, hollow from the long confinement, were coated with the inevitable prison pallor. His face, shorn of its placid calm, was buried in the palms of his hands, and his thoughts lost in an overwhelming emptiness that animated his features. A half smoked cigarette was dangling between his dry lips. He wasn't thinking. He had already reached that stage where a man ceases to think. Mere phantoms of conceptions that once were ideas darted slowly thru his head. Beside him lay an Italian translation of Dostoyevsky's "Crime and Punishment," into which he would peep occasionally and turn dejectedly away.

He was now waiting for the prison keepers to pass along and draw the heavy green curtains over the cells; in an attempt to cover the fatal procession from the view of other prisoners. What a humanitarian thought! What an idea of hiding the death march from curious eyes. Worthy to be an offspring of William Jennings Bryan's noble cause.

Grey clad guards, their faces lined with indifference would then enter his cell and lead him thru a little green door into the bleak execution chamber. A silver haired priest, with head bowed, will walk slowly behind him. His thin hands clasped together and his mumbling lips will offer a litany to his invisiable Gods. While in the anteroom, his friends, comrades, in the movement for a better world will weep for him. They were there now, a whole delegation of workers come to bid him good bye. How they loved him. Labor thruout the world rallied to his support. He had read of protest meetings held in his behalf. Funds were raised for a defense appeal and resolutions passed by workers condemning the decision. No effort was spared to save him. His friends pounded heavily against the steel wall of justice only to find their knuckles bruised and bleeding from the effort. He spared them the pain of seeing him now; a death soon to ride out of this world e corpse, on the wings of illusion.

In the vault-like death room, the guards will stand idly by as others, paid valets to the pet upholster of law and order will strap him to that high wooden chair. What an interesting procedure? Worthy of our philosophers' attention. Funny how they slit the lower part of your trousers with a pair of blunt edged scissors and then leather straps go winding around your chest, legs and wrists, as if they'd think you'd run. Before his eyes will be blindfolded by a black cloth, an official witness, as sensitive as a Mussolini hangmen, will step over and ask him whether he has anything to say. Yes, he would have, something to say. He'd tell them that the blood of innocent men add fuel to the fires of unrest; that he was ready to die for his cause. Then the priest will step over and place a ivory crucifix to his lips, so that he may kiss the effigy of Christ and die contented. Finally a coper-lined death cap will be fitted over his head. That capt. God, how men feared to wear it! After that he'd know—yes, he'd know no more, and in such manner do men return to dust, to ashes to oblivion.

A sudden dimming of the electric lights in the other cells will act as a silent signal to the inmates whose turn to walk thru the little green door had not yet come, that the death voltage was on. A few seconds later, a second and then a third and final dimming will inform the occupants that another cell is waiting to be filled.

An uncanny silence will then overwhelm over the unfriendly stone walls. Since he was confined to the death house, he had seen many unfortunates die before in this very manner. Now the calendar marked him next to go. Next, next. There was always a next.

The death house chambers, where those marked for execution waited for the "call," was smaller and darker than the prison cell. In one of the grey walls was a small window, heavily covered with iron bars, thru which a faint glimmering of light entered. An iron cot and a small table holding a bouquet of flowers, some books and pamphlets, were its only furnishings.

The doomed one lifted his head, his eyes fell upon a food laden tray lying on an opening in the iron door. It consisted of pork chops, fried potatoes, a thin vegetable soup and rice pudding. A cigar wrapped in silver foil was enclosed in the bountiful offering. It was his meal which had remained uneaten where it was placed.

It was now 11:45. Only fifteen more minutes to wait. He heard footsteps marching in the hallway. An agnish chill ran down his spine, not from fear but from the gruesome monotony of waiting. His legs began to quiver silently inside their black trousers. "They're coming to take me," he soliloquized in Italian. His lips, pregnant with unspoken words, moved like those of a child learning to talk. He listened. The footsteps passed—they were not for him. He again buried his freshly shaven head in his hands and continued waiting. Waiting to hear the rumbling of a heavy key turning in the door lock. That would signal the end—oh, the end, will it never come? The tense agony of waiting—waiting—always waiting. First it was for an appeal, then for a reprieve that never came, and now for the end; that was sure to come. He arose to the stone floor and looked at a clock hanging on a nearby wall. Only ten more minutes, but those minutes—like so many never ending nightmares. Christ, how he wished it was all over, soon now—very soon it will be. He wondered vaguely. Would he blink his eyes, lose his nerve and vomit with fright as others before him had done, or would he die stoicly, determined as he planned. Would he? He wondered. The maddening yells of the man who died the day previous rang anew in his ears. It was a young physician who murdered his shrew of a mother-in-law by purposely applying an overdose of ether as she lay on the operating table. He was to operate upon her for appendicitis. The doctor had grown violent in his cell waiting as he was now waiting. He slashed his wrists with an improvised knife he made from a piece of steel which he picked up in the yard, and dashed his head madly against the walls. He was finally overpowered, and carried bodily awey, bleeding and raving like a frightened maniac to "that chair."

THE governor, seated comfortably in his study, had just been awakened from his sleep by a phone call from the district attorney. He was attired in a silk bathrobe under which protruded a pair of pajamas. He reclined leisurely in his chair and grasping a telephone, lifted the receiver and called "Ossining 102."

"Hello, hello, Sing Sing. Connect me with Warden Lawis, please. Hello, warden, Governor Grey speaking. Stay the execution of that Italian radical, Dante Scento. He may be innocent, there is a confession from what seems to be the actual murderer. Yes. What—Good God, governor, you don't say," came the staccato reply over the wire. "Oh, my, he was just led into the execution room. Wait, wait, hold the wire a minute. I'll see if I can stop them yet."

The governor pressed the receiver to his ears and listened. He kept puffing nonchalantly at his cigar, allowing a smile to spread over his immobile lips.

Hmm, funny how fate shuffles her cards. Fate, yes that was it, why surely he mused. What a schlerings this thing called fate is a giant hedge always ready for every misdeed to hind behind.

Some minutes later the receivor began to buzz in his ear. The governor leaned forward. "Hello, governor, Lewis speaking. You called just a few seconds too late.

"Yeah, they just turned the juice on—too had, too bad. They tell me the wop died game, too."

END.


# The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.

ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1927


## A WEEK IN CARTOONS

By M. P. Bales

## In the Wake of the News

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THE United States government is busy trying to bring the light of American democracy to the benighted people of Nicaragua, and England is disgracefully retreating out of Chinese towns where the bayonets of British soldiers once held sway. Secretary of State Kellogg has not even a plausible excuse for interfering in Nicaragua, for a few years ago his charge that Mexico was spreading Communism thruout South America might have fallen on fertile soil. Today Kellogg's silhi is given the mercy touch and even strong supporters of the capitalist system cannot refrain from insinuating that outside of the bone in Kellogg's cranium there is very little left.

• • • •

THE outstanding events of the week are: The continued progress of the revolutionary movement in China and the storm of protest that has been raised in South America against the brazen interference of our imperialists in the affairs of the republic of Nicaragua. There is little left of China for the foreign imperialists except Manchuria, since Shanghai promises to fall shortly to the Cantonese. The Chinese masses seem to be in a fair way to get rid of the foreign parasites that have bled them for generations. This will be only a step in the task of building up of a Workers' and Peasants' Republic. Speed the day.

• • • •

ACCORDING to the latest reports, grain collections in the Soviet Union surpassed previous collections by a substantial amount. This is good news, not only for the Russian workers but for the workers in all countries. Soviet Russia is the main bulwark of the labor movement and the fact that the reactionary trade union officials are against the Soviet government only confirms the opinion that what is good for Russia is good for the workers in general. The reactionary labor leaders are part and parcel of the capitalist machine.

• • • •

DO we get news in the capitalist press or merely propaganda? Mostly the latter. Yet we must admit that the capitalist's papers do the trick cleverly. The job is to make the propaganda look like news. This is an art. Any experienced newspaper man can tell for what political or industrial group any capitalist newspaper is coloring the news. But the average reader will not be able to discern this fact. As far as we are concerned we, like the others, are also engaged in the business of delivering selected news. And the more we develop the ability to coin popular, homely phrases and get away from the language of the cannery the better we will be able to reach the masses.

• • • •

SERMONIZING may be the best kind of mental fodder for a bill-hilly whose face is scarred with the lines of moral purpose and who hates the ravening office equally with the opponent of the Volstead law, but the worker who lives in thickly populated sections and necessarily rubs shoulders with other human beings develops a healthy skepticism and a tendency to estimate the quantity of sound in everything that is uttered by those who essay the task of saving him from economic or spiritual perdition. It would be extremely fortunate if all those we try to reach by our propaganda dropped their skepticism in our case and only were it when a capitalist politician here in sight. But this is a Utopian view, therefore we must cultivate a more efficient propaganda technique and consider the minds of those we are trying to reach rather than proving that we remember page so and so of that we are in hearty accord with comrade so and so.

• • • •

THERE are more people exited over the baseball scandals than over the great out of a war with Mexico. It cannot be as if every big game for the last three decades was fixed. What means that games were given away for the sake of the betting. The notorious labor-baiter, Judge Landis, who draws $50,000 a year from baseball magnates in return for throwing a cloak of respectability around the business, is now "investigating" baseball. As usual, a few players are presented to the public as scapegoats and after the storm has blown over the magnates will be given a clean bill of health. Here is something the writer cannot get excited over but he hopes that Landis will get to the end there is available. Anyhow, what can be more merchilized baseball be but more? What can be more commercialized under capitalism? It does not mean to imply that the men who Chase the ball and swing the club are more immoral than the average person. Nothing of the sort. A person can not wade thru a sewer and come thru clean. A person cannot swallow in the social mire of capitalism and escape without a disagreeable residuum of travels.

• • • •

MUSSOLINI has started the New Year right by issuing an edict against merriment. The citizens of the Italian boot...ocide must devote all their time to producing wealth for the rulers of Italy. Once happy and smiling land of Italy is now like a graveyard fit only for buzzards and undertakers. If it were necessary to enforce strict discipline for a period in the interests of the masses no right minded person would object, but Mussolini's fascism is for the benefit of the capitalists who alone enjoy life as usual. The workers only will be compelled to wear the long faces.

Official Organ of the Communist Party
For a Labor Party.
For the 40 Hour Week.

# THE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK EDITION

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 305. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

## Stop This Wall Street War!

Washington dispatches for Jan. 8 say:

*President Coolidge will not be swayed in his policy of firmness toward Latin America by the opposition in congress . . . . Senators charged that the president is deliberately leading this country into war with Mexico. . . . . .*

*Secretary of State Kellogg held a long conference today with President Coolidge. Later it was emphasized that AMERICAN POLICIES WILL NOT BE CHANGED DESPITE CONGRESSIONAL ATTACKS. (Emphasis ours.)*

One week ago we stated that the invasion of Nicaragua was a step to war on Mexico and called for a united front of workers and farmers to resist all efforts to plunge this nation into a bloody struggle which could result only in a war of major proportions.

From the inception of the Wall Street-Coolidge policy of continual and increasing pressure on Mexico in behalf of oil, mineral and money kings, we have stated that American imperialist government would not hesitate to make war on Mexico to gain its ends.

Very belatedly, many of the "people's spokesmen" in Washington have realized that just as war on Nicaragua followed the investments of American capitalists so will war be waged on Mexico if Coolidge and Kellogg are allowed to carry on.

At a time like this, those who remain silent cast a vote for war and against the masses of workers and farmers in the United States, Mexico and all Latin America.

Those who remain silent now are supporting Wall Street's plans for feasting the vultures, already hovering over the plains and mountains to the south, on the bodies of American and Latin-American workers and farmers.

Let no one be deceived by the contemptuous tone in which the Wall Street press speaks of Mexico and Mexicans, of Latin America and Latin Americans. The 120,000,000 inhabitants of the republics to the south will resist imperialist invasion to the death and will exact a bloody toll of all who are deceived or driven into following the flag of Wall Street southward with arms in their hands.

Those who remain silent now are casting their vote for mass murder in the interest of those who rule and rob the working class and the farmers of both the South and South American continents.

Mass murder to swell the fabulous fortunes of frozen-faced, big-paunched and soft-handed millionaires and billionaires and their pampered wives and offspring is the first point on the order of business of the Wall Street-Coolidge government.

The first point on the order of business of the workers and farmers is to WRECK THESE WAR PLANS.

Let the workers and farmers of the United States say to Coolidge and Kellogg and thru them to their Wall Street masters:

We are against you and your war.

We will not fight your war, but we will fight you.

We stand shoulder to shoulder with the workers and farmers of Latin America against your Wall Street imperialism and we tell you again that WE WILL NOT FIGHT FOR YOUR LOANS, YOUR MINES, YOUR OIL WELLS, *OR FOR YOU!*

Send the above message to every congressman and senator and to President Coolidge himself.

Demand the withdrawal of every warship, soldier and marine from Mexican waters and from Nicaragua.

Organize anti-imperialist war meetings. Introduce anti-war resolutions in your unions, fraternal societies and co-operative organizations. Insist that officials of these organizations voice your protests.

STOP THIS WALL STREET WAR!

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

IT now looks like war between the United States and Mexico, or rather war on Mexico by the United States. It is ludicrous to hear the Washington administration say to Mexico: "Please do not try to strangle me." And it is not strange to see William Randolph Hearst, the infamous, former Anglophobe now turn Anglophile and boost for a union of America and England against the whole world. Those things do not happen by accident. The secret caucuses of the dominant capitalist factions ditty their Masonic orders and Knights of Columbus hatch the plots over their cocktails and what the masses see or hear is only what the puppets of the plotters put on the air.

* * *

THE American worker who believes that his government is obedient to the popular will is a hundred per cent sap. Before the Kaiser of Germany hurled his forces into Belgium he had to go thru some legal hocus pocus, but Calvin Coolidge invaded Nicaragua without even letting his secretary know of it. Of course, the Nicaraguan invasion was directed against Mexico for two reasons, as well as against the people of Nicaragua. First, the American oil and land interests in Mexico served notice on Coolidge that he must protect them in their looting, else they will throw him into the meanest political sewer. Second, Mexico developed a policy of taking the lead in South America against American imperialism. This could not be tolerated in Wall Street.

* * *

THE Workers Party, whose organ The DAILY WORKER is, has thru manifestoes, news articles and editorials, pointed out the probable outcome of America's imperialist expansion in South America to the American workers. Our voice has been like one crying in the desert, so far. Only

(Continued on page 3)

## INDUSTRIALISTS BACKING FASCIST REGIME IN ITALY

### Mussolini Splitting Nation, Says Deputy

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—(FP)—Italy's big industrialists are paying for the expensive upkeep of dictator Benito Mussolini's fascist militia, Professor Gaetano Salvemini, exiled former deputy, told reporters upon his arrival in New York. The historian had his property, mostly publication rights for his books, confiscated by Mussolini and had to flee in fear of a fascist attack on his life.

The fascist party is not the Italian nation, says Salvemini, "but only an unscrupulous armed minority."

**Italy Not "Saved."**

Mussolini and the fascisti have not saved Italy from Bolshevism nor achieved a great recon "uction, Salvemini states. "In the Asmic field they have profited by conditions beyond their control, and they have light-heartedly squandered the fruits of these favorable conditions. In the political and moral field they have destroyed all faith in justice, all respect for right, all mutual tolerance.

**Nation Being Destroyed.**

"They are destroying the Italian nation by splitting it up into a minority of masters to whom everything, even assassinations, is permitted, and a majority of slaves, deprived of all right and protected by no moral law." The workers of Italy fall into the latter group, with their right to organize unions stolen by force.

* * *

**Sack 3 Bandits.**

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 9. — Police were searching for three bandits who lined up 35 men during a reported gambling game a block from the station, securing $5,500.

Send in a Sub to The DAILY WORKER today.

## MINE WORKERS, NON-UNION, OUT ON WAGE STRIKE

### *Pennsylvania Diggers Fight 1917 Scale*

By GEORGE PAPCUN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CRESSON, Pa., Jan. 9.—Non-union miners of five coal companies in District Two have gone out on strike. Approximately 800 miners laid down their tools when operators out their wages to the 1917 scale. Coal companies affected are: Jackson, Big Ben, Hughes, Commercial and Stanwix. It is predicted that the United Mine Workers Union will shut down the mines in Sasvardale, Portage, and Ben's Creek by Monday night.

Mine workers in the five mines were notified that when they return to work Monday the 1917 scale would be in effect. Coal and iron police are making daily visits to miners and their families urging them to return to work.

**Strikers Organize.**

The striking miners were immediately organized by T. Welsh, board member of the United Mine Workers, who is located at Nanty-glo. Welsh has declared that the miners at the Portage and Ben's Creek coal company properties may be expected to strike at any time. Miners at Beaverdale and Hastings, properties owned by similar interests, are reported preparing to lay down their tools and quit.

**Hughes Co. Threatens.**

The Hughes Coal company representatives promised to restore the Jacksonville wage agreement, but will not recognize the miners' union. The Hughes propin are said to have threatened to "nail the drift shut" if the men do not return to work immediately, but the miners, under the leadership of Welsh, are determined to win this struggle.

**Police Patrol District.**

The Union coal and iron police, who have been doing extra duty in this territory for two years, are engaged in gundrag the few scabs that are left.

Rumors have it that union officials and the mine operators are now negotiating to reach an agreement.

## FALL MAY RUN FOR SENATE IS POLITICAL RUMOR; REED SAYS HE WON'T BE SEATED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—If Albert B. Fall, twice indicted in connection with the oil scandals, should ever be re-elected to the senate, he will never be seated.

This was the consensus of opinion today among republican and democrats leaders, following reports that Fall plans to run for re-election to the senate on the republican ticket in New Mexico next year.

While most senators laughed at the report, Senator Walsh (D) of Montana, the Teapot Dome "prosecutor" whose inquiry resulted in Fall's indictments, predicted his expulsion if elected.

"We'll have another case in the class of Vare, Smith and Gould. If Fall should be elected," said Walsh.

## Mexican Troops in Fight with Rebels

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 9.—A twelve hour battle between federal troops and rebels in Guanajuato was reported to the minister of war.

The rebels were put to rout with heavy losses and one priest was killed and, another fatally wounded during the fighting.

The battle occurred when federal troops attacked rebels who were responsible for the recent attacks on the town of San Francisco Del Rincon.

## DURHAM MINERS PROTEST HOURS LEAVE NO TIME FOR STUDY IN EVENING

LONDON.—An example of the unbearable terms which the British miners were forced to accept because of their betrayal by the trade union officialdom is seen in the case of the Durham miners whose hours are so outrageous that they are prevented from attending evening classes as has been their custom for a long time. Councillor T. Renfold declares that "the hours were such as to make it impossible for at least two-thirds of the men and boys to attend evening classes." He declared further that in this respect the hours were far worse than the ten-hour shifts that existed when he was a boy because then the majority of the shifts ended at 4 p. m. while now men and boys are returning to the pit bank much later.

## N. Y. DRESS UNION FOR AGREEMENT WITH ITS BOARD

### *Workers Reject Morris Sigman's Meddling*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 9. — The firm decision of the dressmakers to have nothing to do with any agreement made with the employers by Morris Sigman and other officers of the International was ratitarated today by Charles S. Zimmarman, manager of the dress division of the joint board.

Pointing out that since no reply had been made by the employers' association to the demand of the joint board for a statement as to its intentions in making a new agreement, he declared that "the joint board, authorized by the membership, is free to take action."

"According to the vote at the shop chairmen's meeting last week and at the two membership meetings on Tuesday, the dressmakers will only recognize an agreement made in the regular way with the officers of the regularly elected joint board."

**Consider New Agreement.**

The question of a new agreement in the dress industry has been fully considered by both shop chairmen in their crowded meeting last week, and at the membership meeting of Local 22 on Tuesday evening, at which the attendance was so large that it was necessary to take another hall. By unanimous vote all three meetings authorized the joint board to take any necessary steps for the protection of the workers in the new agreement, and the shop chairmen pledged themselves to inform their employers that an agreement made with the International would not be recognized by the workers.

At a meeting of the Italian workers from Locals 48 and 89 held in Webster Hall, more than 1500 workers protested the brutal assault upon the Italian worker, Joseph Di Mola, who was attacked by gangsters of the International last Friday in the Monroe Dress Shop, a few hours after he had refused to attend a meeting arranged by the International. Loud boos greeted the announcement that his assailants, B. Riese and Louis Blumenfeld, who are receiving legal defense from the International, had jumped their bail of $10,000 each and could not be found for their arraignment.

Louis Hyman, manager of the joint board, who received an ovation when he entered the hall and as he rose to speak, declared "These murderous gangsters will yet be found and brought to justice. We will not permit to go unchallenged such an attack upon this innocent man, who now lies dying in Bellevue Hospital, the victim of the gangsterism and terrorism of the International that attempts by such

(Continued on page 3)

## FURUSETH DEMANDS U. S. LABOR PROTEST NICARAGUAN INVASION, WAR THREAT AGAINST MEXICO

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—(FP)—Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America and a veteran delegate in conventions of the American Federation of Labor, took up with President Green on Jan. 6 the question of making a vigorous protest to the White House, in the name of organized labor, against the Nicaraguan occupation and the threats of war against Mexico.

Military staff officers have estimated that conquest of Mexico would take from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 men, and would require a campaign from 3 months to 5 years, owing to the difficulties of subduing the natives of a semi-arid and mountainous country.

* * *

NOTE.—This is the first report from Washington indicating that pressure is being brought to bear upon the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor to take a stand against the threatening war developments. The A. F. of L. executive council meets this week at St. Petersburg, Florida.

# Congress in Protest as Coolidge-Kellogg Policy Hastens War on Mexico

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Developments of the last several days in Washington and the scene of the war-like naval operations in the Caribbean, point unmistakeably to the fact, forecast by The DAILY WORKER a week ago, that U. S. imperialism is driving towards war with Mexico.

1. The unprecedented naval array in the Caribbean (larger than that used to capture Vera Cruz in 1914) ostensibly to protect the Diaz puppet government in Nicaragua, leaves no doubt that it is intended for use against Mexico. Fifteen first class ships of war are not required to subdue a little country like Nicaragua and there are more blue-jackets and marines on board than the combined number of troops in the belligerent armies in Nicaragua.

COOLIDGE AND KELLOGG DRIVE TOWARD WAR.

2. Despite vigorous condemnation of their policy in the press, in congress, and especially thruout Latin America, Coolidge and Kellogg continue relentlessly on the imperialist path staked out in the threats made several months ago by the state department that it would take drastic steps against Mexico if the oil and land laws were put into effect.

3. Calles and his government continue to maintain the sovereign rights of Mexico and follow out the constitutional mandate to preserve the oil and mineral resources of Mexico for that country despite the protested leaseholds of American millionaires who are crying for intervention by the United States.

OPPOSITION FINDS VOICE IN CONGRESS.

4. Opposition to the administration policy has flared forth in the senate and the lower house in speeches by congressmen and senators that leave no doubt that Coolidge and Kellogg have a strong opposition in the legislative branch that, however, is being counterbalanced by the mobilization of the jingo forces under William Randolph Hearst and Secretary of War Dwight Davis.

* * *

## WARSHIPS RUSH TO SHANGHAI AS CANTONESE NEAR

### *Believe Powers Seek to Aid War Lords*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 9—Interference with the Nationalist occupation of Shanghai in their successful drive down the Yangtze against the northern troops was seen in the gathering of ships of war by various foreign powers for the ostensible purpose of protecting their nationals here.

Five United States destroyers have arrived from Manila; more U. S. boats are due from the Mediterranean; several flotillas of English ships are on the way to reinforce the already large naval contingent in the Yangtze; and the Japanese are reported mobilizing a large naval force at Nagasaki.

**Panicky Talea.**

Arrival here of some 300 panic stricken British, mostly women from Hankow and Kiukang has added to the needless uneasiness of the foreign population. The "refugees" arrived here on British destroyers with terrible tales of "mobs" attacking the British concession in Hankow. It is minor that none of the harrowing tales related one instance of death or injury to the foreigns. The occupation of the British concession in Hankow by the nationalists was prompted by the shooting of Chinese by British marines.

**Hankow is Quiet.**

Recent reports from Hankow, however, state that the Nationalists have again turned over the concession to the British and have assured protection to the area. This was done after the British consul had given the nationalist foreign minister, Eugene Chan, assurance that the British troops would not molest Chinese.

Anti-British sentiment in China is growing apace and much agitation has been carried on. Nationalists, however, are assuring foreigners nationals that they need have no fear for personal safety and that the agitation is directed against British imperialism and the unequal treaties imposed by the foreign powers.

## GOVERNMENT RAN BOOTLEG PLANT TO "TRAP" BOOZE SEEKERS, MELLON ADMITS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Secretary of Treasury Mellon told the house judiciary committee that federal prohibition officers had maintained a "speak easy" in New York to entrap law violators and defended the "undercover" work of A. Bruce Bielaski, formerly head of the department of justice's bureau of investigation.

The Mellon reply was made in answer to a resolution of Representative La Guardia, republican of New York. The judiciary committee reported against further consideration of the subject.

## *Calles Sums Up the Fight in Word 'Oil'*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 9. — "It can be summed up in one word," said President Calles to a group of American investigators when asked to explain the controversy between his country and the United States—"oil. There is no controversy between the people of Mexico and the United States. All the difficulties are between the people of Mexico and a small group of American capitalists in the United States who have besought the state department to back them up with force."

**Will Start Revolt.**

"The withdrawal of recognition," Calles said, "will comfort those groups of the government's enemies the clericals, the political discontents and the reactionaries. There will, of course, be disturbances. But my government will fully be able to control the situation."

This latter statement refers to outbreaks on the part of the catholic which have already been taking place and the activities of General de la Huerta in the United States looking towards the fomenting of a reactionary rebellion against the Calles government.

* * *

## Ask for Free Speech Meeting at Purdue to Answer Sayre Attacks

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A free speech meeting on the campus of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., has been asked by the American Civil Liberties Union in a letter from Forrest Bailey, a director, to Edward Johnson, secretary of the university Y. M. C. A. in the interest of "sportsmanship" and "fair play," Bailey asked Johnson to give the Rev. John Nevin Sayre of New York City a chance to answer attacks made against him and the Civil Liberties Union in the November 16 issue of the Purdue Exponent, student publication.

(Continued on page 3)

## URGES COOLIDGE AND KELLOGG AS BULLET TARGETS

### *Huddleston Nominates Them for Front Line*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. — "If there is war with Mexico, I nominate Calvin Coolidge as right guard and Frank Kellogg as closer of the files in the front ranks of the army," Congressman Huddleston declared as spectacular opposition to the Coolidge-Kellogg policy of intervention in Nicaragua flared forth to both houses of congress.

While Rep. Huddleston (D) of Alabama, was charging in the house that the administration "is conspiring and deliberately driving us toward a war with Mexico," Senator Wheeler (D) of Montana, and Heflin (D) of Alabama, were denouncing in the senate the despatch of troops and warships into Southern waters.

**"Won't Fight Dirty Wars"**

Heflin declared he would "go along to fight any dirty wars engendered in foreign," and Wheeler declared that administration was "going into" Nicaragua and Mexico.

**"Fitting Money."**

"It is [illegible] the United States that [illegible] Nicaragua [illegible] the money [illegible] Mexico [illegible] Wheeler [illegible] now [illegible] Mexico [illegible] Wheeler [illegible] Mexico [illegible] Wheeler [illegible] Mexico [illegible] Wheeler

# TAKE DOWN 'BIG STICK' FOR USE AGAINST MEXICO

## *Forces in the Caribbean Aimed at Calles*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. — The traditional American "big stick" has been taken from its shelf and polished up for use anywhere below the Rio Grande, Mexico included.**

**This view was universal accepted in Washington today in the wake of developments of the past 48 hours, which have included the concentration of fifteen warships and 5,000 men in Caribbean waters, and the positive announcement from the White House that the administration is prepared "to protect American interests wherever threatened."**

**Aimed at Mexico.**

Inasmuch as President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg consider that nowhere are American interests so threatened as in Mexico, The White House announcement was regarded on every hand as a thinly veiled warning to the Calles government. It was directed at Nicaragua, but aimed at Mexico.

Further evidence that the administration's present vicerous policy in quelling the Nicaraguan revolution is in reality a demonstration of American power to impress Mexico City was furnished by an analysis of the fighting strength which has been concentrated in Nicaraguan waters—within easy striking distance of the East Coast of Mexico, where most of the American oil fields and large interests are located.

**15 Ships of War.**

There are six light, fast cruisers, seven destroyers, a submarine tender and a mine sweeper now adjacent to Mexican waters, carrying a fighting complement of 5,000 marines and bluejackets.

The process is to be, according to information here, for Admiral J. L. Latimer to extend the "neutral zones" as rapidly as possible. American troops take possession of these zones, disarm both the government force under Diaz and the revolutionists under Sacasa. Eventually this process will succeed in disarming all of the combatants, and leave control of the country in the hands of Diaz, which is just where the state department wants it. Diaz was elected to the presidency by the state department.

**Mexico Has Right.**

The greatest possibility of "trouble" is admitted to be in the efforts of Mexican gun-runners to get arms to the Sacasa forces. Sacasa is recognized as the constitutional president of Nicaragua by the Calles government of Mexico.

If American naval forces intercept a Mexican vessel carrying arms to Sacasa an open clash may result that will have far-reaching effects. Mexico, if she chooses, can stand stiffly on her prerogatives as a sovereign nation and insist on being permitted, under international law, to sell arms wherever she pleases. The belief prevails here, however, that the Calles government will proceed cautiously to avoid open hostilities.

**Borah Opposes.**

Meanwhile, the senate revolt against the administration's "big stick" policy showed no signs of abating today.

Senator Borah (R) of Idaho, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, has broken absolutely with the administration. And he is supported by the republican insurgents, and by a considerable number of the democrats.

**A Few Boats Only Needed.**

If Nicaragua constituted the sole concern of the administration, it was pointed out, a mere fraction of this imposing force would be sufficient to take care of any contingencies, for there are but little more than 2,000 combatants on both sides of the Nicaraguan revolution.

A couple of gunboats and a company of marines have handled many Central American revolutions in the past, it was pointed out today. Yet for this particular, which is considered no more serious than a dozen of its predecessors, the American government has concentrated a force not incomparable to that which "took" Vera Cruz in 1914.

**Schoenfeld Returns.**

Arthur Schoenfeld, counsellor of the American embassy in Mexico City, has been summoned to Washington. He is due to arrive here by Jan. 21, the date on which under Mexico's new land and petroleum laws, all foreigners who have not complied with the laws are due to relinquish control of their properties.

**Join the war against the imperialist war.**

## *Communist Appeal to Fight the New War Danger Is Broadcasted to All Workers' and Farmers' Organizations*

In an appeal to the American Federation of Labor, to the Socialist Party, to the industrial Workers of the World, and to all other labor and to all farmers' organizations in this country, the central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party calls upon these organizations to unite to fight the developments of American imperialism in Nicaragua, in Mexico and in China that threaten the American workers and farmers with another war in which they will have to go out and fight Wall Street's battles.

**The Situation in Nicaragua.**

The situation in Nicaragua, the open letter points out, is a most flagrant example of "dollar diplomacy." American warships and marines are sent to a country to help maintain a reactionary puppet government against a rising tide of popular revolt just because that government guarantees the rights of Wall Street to exploit the country.

The concentration of forces against Nicaragua is also a demonstration against Mexico, the statement continues. "Mexico is threatened with the fate of Nicaragua because its government has adopted a constitution which declares that the resources of that country belong to the Mexican people."

The third field of the robber activities of American imperialism supported by the American government is China where warships are being hurried to forestall the final victory of the people's movement for freedom from imperialist exploitation.

**Wall Street Forces Mobilized.**

Everywhere the American government is mobilizing its armed forces to fight Wall Street's battles and to suppress any movements of revolt against its exploitation. A situation like this is a direct menace to the American workers and farmers, and demands the united action of the workers' and farmers' organizations to fight it. Those who are exploiting the peoples of Nicaragua, Mexico and China and who are also swinging the United States government into action because the continuation of their exploitation is threatened are the very same elements who are robbing the workers and farmers of America of billions every year. If a war now breaks out it will be the American workers and farmers who will be sent out to fight Wall Street's battles and to protect Wall Street's investments.

The American workers and farmers' organizations must act immediately, the call concludes. "The Workers Communist Party. . . calls upon all labor and farmers' organizations to join in calling a united front conference in every city, and eventually on a national scale, to fight against American imperialism and against the sacrifice of American lives and wealth created by workers for Wall Street investments. It calls upon the American Federation of Labor, the Socialist Party, the Industrial Workers of the World, and all other labor and farmers' organizations to join in with it calling such united front conferences. It calls upon the workers and farmers everywhere to join in the demand for the formation of such a united front of labor."

Copies of this appeal have been sent to the executive council of the A. F. of L., to the national executive committee of the Socialist Party, to the general executive board of the A. F. of L., and to the leading committees of other labor and farmers' organizations.

## *"More Dangerous Than Imperialism of the Kaiser," Says L'Humanite*

"The American imperialism of 1927 is more dangerous than Germany's was in 1914" says the Paris Communist organ L'Humanite in commenting on the present invasion of Central America by the United States, a sentiment echoed thruout Europe by the Communist press and more or less mildly stated by the socialist and even the conservative journals in the capitals of the continent and in England.

The New Statesman (London) remarks that "it will not do to imagine that the southword thrust beyond the frontier can be arrested." While the conservati e German press is commenting innocously on the invasion, the Communists, papers there are protesting vigorously against the "militant and armed extension of the interests of oil magnates and financiers at the expense of the Latin American people."

The press of Latin America was never more outspoken against United States imperialism. All papers from Mexico to Argentine are castigating the Kellogg policies and declaring that a United Spanish America is necessary to stave off the unbridled advances of the American expansionists.

## *Popular Outburst in Panama Raps Shackle Treaty with United States*

PANAMA, Jan. 9.—Popular sentiment against the Panama-U. S. treaty signing away all rights of the former nation in war and most of them in peace, is growing thruout the republic. One of the leaders of the movement against the treaty, Dr. Harmodio Arias, Panaman delegate to the league of nations, said in a speech in Panama City:

"It is quite evident that in all sections of the country every man, woman and child feels that an injustice will be committed against Panama in the event of its (the treaty's) approval.

"Instead of ramedying the hardships of Panama, brought by the treaty of 1903 and by its too stringent interpretation by the United States government, the new treaty establishes additional and even more serious burdens on Panama which will impede or at least seriously hamper her progress and prosperity without materially benefiting the United States."

## *Baltimore Sun Demands Kellogg Resign*

BALTIMORE. — Denouncing Secretary Kellogg as "a discredited foreign minister," the Baltimore Evening Sun demands that he resign.

"In his dealings with the Latin-American republics," it says editorially "his diplomacy has proceeded regularly from disaster to disaster. He was put to ignominious flight by President Calles. He has fumbled the Tacna-Arica affair so wonderfully that no one knows whether Peru, Chile, or Bolivia is most resentful against this country. His diplomacy has alarmed and irritated every nation in South America.

"He intervened in Nicaragua apparently to put Diaz in power, and now apparently has abandoned Diaz to his fate. [This was written before Kellogg authorized Admiral Latimer to seize the Constitutionalist supplies and to allow shipments of arms to Diaz only).

"His department was caught trying to put into circulation reports that Vasco is strong in Sonora, and thereby drawing upon himself a wrathful castigation from Mexico, the stinging contemptuous sarcasm of the Soviets and the scorn of honest Americans.

"Whipped by the diplomats of every banana republic, publicly ridiculed by the bolshevists, denounced by would-be men among his own countrymen, he now runs to earth and hides in sullen silence behind a door closed to representatives of the press. He will no longer give to the people direct information about what he is doing in their name.

"In any other great nation a foreign minister so consistently beaten at every turn, so humiliatingly exposed in trickery, so obviously vacillating incompetent and dishonorable, would immediately tender his resignation or it would be demanded of him.

"Why should the American people be worse served in the foreign affairs than any other people? Our foreign affairs now involve half the national debt, incalculable private investments abroad, and the economic and political systems of every nation in the world. Their importance makes it imperative that the man at the head of the state department be a big man, a strong man, a wise man and an honorable man.

"Therefore, Mr. Kellogg should resign."

## Newark Building Trades Will "Test" Five-Day Week Plan

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—(FP)—Three months try-out in summer of the five-day work week is the plan of the Newark Building Trades Council. Members of the business agents' board are unanimously agreed and the council delegates endorse the program and are taking details to their respective locals.

Unification of holiday celebration and pay provisions among Newark Building Trades Unions has been provided by the council. The nine holidays chosen on which no work it to be done, unless for double pay, will be proposed to the New Jersey state building trades convention for general acceptance.

# MOVE TO KEEP VARE OUT OF SENATE BEGINS

## *Wilson Challenges His Election in Pa.*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—William B. Wilson, former secretary of labor, has filed a formal contest challenging the election of William S. Vare, republican, as a senator from Pennsylvania.**

**The Wilson petition paved the way not only for a battle to bar Vare from the senate, but laid the basis for a fight to seat a democratic senator from the republican stronghold of Pennsylvania.**

Announcement of the filing of the contest was made on the floor of the senate by Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the democratic floor leader.

**Charge Illegal Election.**

The petition charged Vare was "not legally elected" in the November election and declared Wilson was chosen "by a majority of the votes legally cast." It alleged that gross fraud and corruption had been responsible for the majority accorded Vare in election returns from the keystone state.

**Wilson Claims Office.**

Robinson declared that "Wilson claims in his contest that a thoro investigation of the election will show that he was chosen as United States senator by the qualified voters of Pennsylvania and specifically reserves the right to amend his petition to cross additional facts, an investigation now being in process."

**Hit Expenditures.**

The petition charged Vare had admitted spending $71,000 "of his personal funds to obtain his nomination and that "this constitutes a violation of the corrupt practices act of 1925, which limits expenditures of a candidate for senator in every case not to exceed $25,000."

**Would Impound Ballots.**

Robinson introduced a resolution calling for the impounding of the ballots cast in the Pennsylvania election and declared the ballots would have to be saved by the government or in two state senatorial districts they will be destroyed shortly because of special elections. He charged specifically that Vare's election was due to the manipulations of the corrupt political machines in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

**Cites Frauds.**

"In addition," said Robinson, "it is charged that widespread registration frauds were perpetrated in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other cities; that the registration lists were padded with the names of dead men and women; that the names of voters sick and in hospitals, with the names of minors and former residents, were voted."

He also referred to the "zero districts" in Philadelphia where Wilson received not a single vote.

# LEAGUE REFUSES U. S. CONDITIONS ON WORLD COURT

GENEVA, Jan. 9.—Thirty-six members of the league of nations have notified the secretariat of their approval of the league's joint reply to the United States' "reservations" on adhering to the world court. The league's reply was that it could not agree to two of the five conditions. Approval of the document by the league members means that the United States will not be accepted into the court on its own terms.

**Matter to Be Dropped.**

President Coolidge has declared that the United States will not consider modification of its present stand, and with the league members backing, they refused to accept the Washington conditions, the whole matter will be dropped, it is said.

No new attempts to urge the U. S. to affiliate will be made, it is predicted, unless the Washington government demonstrates responsiveness.

**Object to Two Conditions.**

The two reservations refused by the league are: that the United States insist on the privilege to withdraw at any time, and that the statutes of the court cannot be amended without approval of the United States; that American demands regarding publicity on advisory opinions be satisfied. The first is objected to on the grounds that other signatory nations would be denied equality, and the second because the reservation is vague and needs specific interpretation.

**Admit No Legal Relations.**

Reservations accepted were: that the United States by joining the court is not involved in any legal relation with the league or the Versailles treaty; that U. S. representatives have equal power with representatives of league nations, and that the amount of money to be paid by the U. S for court maintenance be determined by the U. S. congress.

**GET A SUB.**

# Capitalist Press Fails in An Effort to Spatter Mud on Leonid Krassin

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

AMERICAN workers and farmers cannot help but instinctively resent the malicious lies being circulated about Leonid Krassin, the Soviet ambassador who died recently in London. The propaganda is so palpably false that it refutes itself.

The most popular story, from the capitalist viewpoint, that was spread over the world by the kept news agencies and given big space in the subsidized press, declared that Krassin left an estate of from two to three million pounds sterling, which would total from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 in American money.

Soviet officials at London met this malicious propaganda by showing that when Krassin died his total assets amounted to five one pound sterling bank notes, or about $25. That sets forth the difference between the truth and the lie.

• • •

No effort was made anywhere by the Bolshevik-baiting press to show what Krassin, the Communist, would have done with the wealth he was alleged to possess.

The reactionary Los Angeles, Cal., Times, that suddenly becomes conservative also in figures, states that Krassin accumulated a "private fortune of more than $1,000,000." The Times declares:

"The things he (Krassin) condemned publicly he practiced privately. He helped to drive the capitalists from Russia and became himself a capitalist, one of the millionaires he so vehemently denounced.

"He helped plunder his own people and enriched himself by the plunder."

• • •

The Los Angeles Times, so close to the mimic world of Hollywood, knows that capitalism, like "drinking in private," is something that can be confined to a back room. It charges that Krassin "accumulated a private fortune" during seven years in the service of the Soviet government, and invested it in foreign securities. It evidently thinks that this is a plausible story.

• • •

In order to accumulate "a private fortune" one must possess the means of exploitation. Since private property has been abolished in the Soviet Union, Krassin could not come into possession of profit-producing resources. All the great natural resources, the means of communication, the financial system, foreign trade are under the control of the Soviet government, owned by the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

Possessing more than the usual sagacity of a capitalist editor, the Times' writer declares that the millions imputed to constitute the estate of Krassin were "taken from the banks that were looted and from private individuals, who were murdered that they might not complain."

The writer, of course, conveniently forgets that the Kerensky and other makeshift capitalist governments were in power from the time of the czar's overthrow in March, 1917, until the Bolshevik triumph eight months later on Nov. 7, 1917. If there was any looting done, it was accomplished during those months by the Russian capitalist friends of the Times. Boris Bakhmeteff, the Kerensky representative at Washington, with the full of the United States government, openly maintained at great expense an "embassy" in this country years after the Kerensky government was swept into the discard. He squandered funds that belonged to the workers' and peasants' government. Every effort of Soviet rule to recover these funds met with determined resistance at Washington.

• • •

Thus the United States government loves the grafters of its own class: in fact, teaches the profit children it spawns how to graft. It was the United States government, in the days of President Woodrow Wilson, that planned a loan to the Kerensky government "to continue the war." But the Bolshevik came into power and took Russia out of the war. Bakhmeteff arrived in Washington in the meantime, and he was allowed to draw on this loan, which he did to the tune of several millions of dollars, using it in riotous living and anti-Soviet propaganda. Now the United States government is trying to collect this money as a debt owing to it by the Soviet government. But the Los Angeles Times has no space to give publicity to these damaging facts against its own class government in Washington.

• • •

This Times' editor fails to state, however, how Krassin could have gotten millions in gold bullion successfully out of the country, and how he could have invested it in "foreign securities" without the fact becoming known. These reported riches in "Soviet gold" escaped the eagle eyes of the sleepless capitalists for the sole reason that they never existed.

• • •

When mirrors first came into existence the excited possessors of these contraptions of the devil failed to recognize themselves in the reflection. Believing they were looking at someone else, perhaps a foe, they would tell the truth about what the glass revealed.

That it is with the mirror that the First Workers' Republic holds up before the capitalists of the world. Capitalism beholds its own ugly visage, but cries out that it is "Bolshevism!" because it hates the rising power of the workers and peasants.

It is not Krassin who accumulated a private fortune, but the "Ohio gang," with its Harding, Daugherty et al, that pillaged the government treasury; Fall, Doheny and Sinclair, who robbed the nation of its resources; Morgan, Rockefeller, Ford, Gory, Schwab and the rest, who garner great wealth thru the exploitation of the many, because private property is held to be sacred, while human rights are spat upon.

• • •

Great throngs of workers, in the shadow of the walls of the Kremlin, in Moscow, paid their last tribute to the memory of "The untiring revolutionary fighter, Krassin." They honored the Krassin who had helped to destroy the social system—capitalism—that alone makes it possible for the few to accumulate great wealth thru the agony of the many.

That social change will in time win the many in the United States to its standards, in spite of the lies of the Los Angeles Times and the capitalist class that it serves.

Capitalism has made a dismal failure of its effort to spatter mud on the memory of Leonid Krassin.

## COAL INTERESTS SAY WOODS IS UNFIT FOR COMMERCE COMMISSION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

**WASHINGTON.—Representatives of Kentucky and West Virginia coal interests appeared before the senate interstate commerce committee to oppose the nomination of Cyrus E. Woods of Pennsylvania to the interstate commerce commission. They said that his connection as counsel ten years ago for the Pittsburgh Coal company disqualified him for the post because he would participate in the lake cargo coal rate decision.**

**GET A SUB.**

## *DAILY WORKER READERS AND STAFF PLEDGE SOLIDARITY TO KUOMINTANG STRUGGLE IN CONVENTION GREETING*

Greetings from the editorial staff and readers of The DAILY WORKER have been sent to the Kuomintang, people's revolutionary party of China, convention now meeting at Los Angeles, Calif. The telegram sent to the convention pledges the fraternal solidarity of the staff and readers to the revolutionary movement in China. It follows:

**"Fraternal greetings to your convention from the editorial staff and the readers of The DAILY WORKER. We join with you in fraternal solidarity for the triumph of the national revolutionary movement in China against the world's imperialists who oppose the workers in all countries."**

**"The DAILY WORKER."**

• • •

## *CONSIDER CHINESE ACTION.*

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9.—With more than 40 delegates from important cities of the United States and Canada in attendance, the Chinese nationalist party (Kuomintang) began the first of a three-day session at the Los Angeles headquarters, 424 North Los Angeles Street.

The party, known as the Kuomintang, is convening to consider what action it will take in the revolutionary crisis in China.

# BORAH HITS AT LOWDEN'S REACH FOR NOMINATION

## Digs Up Mud of 1920 G. O. P. Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. — "There was a deliberate and well organized attempt to buy the nomination for the presidency in 1920 and those who were in that convention will never efface from their memories its sordid and covetous atmosphere. We are still dealing with matters hatched at that convention."

**Slaps Lowden.**

This was part of a speech made in Washington by Senator Borah, republican of Idaho, that is taken to be a direct slap at Frank O. Lowden's aspirations for the presidential nomination in 1928. In this speech Borah, in effect, declares his intention of raking up the mud that attaches to Lowden's name as the result of the manner in which that politician and General Leonard Wood attempted to buy the republican nomination in Chicago in 1920.

Borah's words are a direct reference to that scandal that became so odious that the republican bosses were forced to pick a "dark horse," Harding, in an attempt to live it down. Another interesting side to the case is that Borah has himself an ambition to win the next nomination and is trying to eliminate Lowden as a contender.

**Longworth Pleased.**

The partisans of congressman Nicholas Longworth who are looming him for the next convention are highly pleased with Borah's speeches against Lowden in the belief that Lowden is a strong contender. In connection with Borah's participation in Illinois politics it is recalled that he came to Chicago to campaign for Frank L. Smith in the primaries when the latter gentleman's campaign coffers were being swelled by utility magnates' can-for which he is now being barried from the senate.

## New Madison Square Garden Will Witness Big Lenin Memorial

NEW YORK.—The announcement that the Lenin memorial meeting this year will be held at the New Madison Square Garden, the largest hall in the United States, with a seating capacity of 20,000, has aroused wide interest and enthusiasm among progressive workers of New York.

Already demands for tickets are beginning to pour in. It is expected that this will be the biggest demonstration for Leninism yet held in America.

An imposing array of speakers will address the meeting, including A. J. Muste, William Z. Foster, Moissaye Olgin, J. Louis Engdahl, and others.

## Huge Attendance Seen for Lenin Memorial Meeting in Boston

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The district executive committee of the Young Workers (Communist) Party is arranging for a gigantic Lenin memorial meeting this year in Boston, on Thursday, Jan. 20 at Ford Hall, 15 Ashburton Pl. A large number of circulars and posters in all languages are being widely distributed and it is expected that the hall, with the capacity of over 1,000 people will be taxed to the full capacity.

The principal speaker this year will be James P. Cannon, a well known and able speaker. A very interesting program will be provided by the various young units and workers' organizations. All friends and members are invited to come promptly on time.

**Breaker Boy Ground to Death on Job.**

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—A nineteen-year-old breaker boy, Michael Mikita, was ground to death in the machinery of the Loomis breaker of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. when he was caught in the scraper line and carried some distance before his fellow workers noticed and had the machinery stopped. Six younger brothers and sisters and a widowed mother are left without support.

**Loss From Spontaneous Combustion.**

STERLING, Ill., Jan. 9.—Spontaneous combustion in shredded fodder caused the fire which destroyed a large barn on the John Ferris farm two miles south of Rock Falls, authorities said today.

Thirty head cattle, three horses, car, machinery and a large amount of hay and grain were burned with a loss of $10,000.

**To Fight Corn Borer.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—A fund of $50,000 to fight the onrush of the European borer in Illinois may be appropriated soon by the state legislature. Assembly members are framing the measure if state agricultural officers deem it necessary.

**Pittsburgh Can Men get Raise**

PITTSBURGH. — Pittsburgh railways is paying motormen and conductors a cent and a half an hour more for 1927 than for 1926, it is announced. The rates to 61½ cents minimum and 68 cents maximum. The agreement runs to May 1, 1928, beginning Jan. 1, 1927.

## *MEXICAN EMBASSY BRANDS REVOLT RUMORS AS OIL PROPAGANDA TALES*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Mexican embassy issued a statement here this afternoon, denying reports of widespread disorders in Mexico, and attributing such reports to "propaganda" on the part of those opposed to the new land and petroleum laws.

"The situation in Mexico is perfectly normal," said the statement.

# BORAH SAYS 'WE HAVE NO RIGHT IN NICARAGUA'

## Thinks Sacasa Is Only President

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.— A conference today between President Coolidge and Senator Borah (R) of Idaho, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, failed to shake the Idahoan's opposition to intervention in Nicaragua.

"We have no business in Nicaragua," said Borah, as he left the White House.

"Backing Wrong Horse."

He further expressed the opinion that the state department is "backing the wrong horse" in the troubled little republic.

"In my opinion," continued Borah, "Dr. Sacasa is the constitutional president of the country and should have been recognized under the five-power Central American treaty."

Dr. Sacasa is recognized by Mexico, while the state department recognizes Adolfo Diaz, and has dispatched warships and marines to support his regime and to prevent Sacasa from getting arms from Mexican sources.

Made Own Treaty.

"So far as the Nicaraguan treaty is concerned, we made it with ourselves," Borah continued. "We sent marines down there in 1911. They killed 150 Nicaraguans and set up a clerk for an American corporation as president. It was with this president we negotiated the Bryan-Chamorro treaty."

Borah scouted the state department's contention that the Sacasa revolutionists are menacing American lives and property.

Got Latter.

"I have just received a letter from a business man who has been in Nicaragua for 17 years," said Borah. "He has all his interests in the very heart of the territory controlled by Sacasa. He says he has never seen or heard of any American property being seized or damaged, and no American lives have been taken in the present revolution, nor have any American lives or property been threatened by either side down there.

"We have no business in Nicaragua."

Borah declined to discuss his conference with Coolidge.

## LOS ANGELES WORKERS TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY OF DAILY WITH BANQUET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9.—Readers and friends of The DAILY WORKER will gather here at a banquet on Saturday, Jan. 15, to celebrate the third anniversary of the establishment of the only militant workingclass daily newspaper in America. The affair is expected to be one of the biggest events arranged by Los Angeles militants and will mark a new high point in support of The DAILY WORKER in this section.

The banquet will be held at 8 o'clock Saturday night at the Cooperative Center, 2706 Brooklyn avenue. A plate dinner will be served. The banquet will cost $1 per person.

An elaborate musical program has been arranged for the evening and well known speakers will talk.

Everyone is invited to attend this affair.


No Communist Home Can Be Without a

**Red Calendar**

A beautiful and characteristic portrait of Lenin, mounted on a handsome red cardboard, with a list of the most important revolutionary dates. Indispensable for your home or your headquarters. A limited supply on hand. Order now before the supply is exhausted.

Price 25 cents each.
10 cents each in lots of 10 or more.

Daily Worker Publishing Company
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.


# CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

a small section of the American working class listen to us. But there are dasarts in South America also, and American soldiers drawn from the loins of the working class may be pointing their toes to the midday sun one of these days and their lips may be longing for a drink of lemon pop while their minds dwell on the question: Who the hell are we fighting for?

* * *

THE lads who fought in the world war and returned know what this is all about. I have yet to meet the returned "hero" who did not realize that he was a sucker. Yet Kellogg will get "heroes" to fight against Mexico, if war there will be. And it looks almost like a certainly. American capitalism, full of champagne and viscous needs expansion. "Oh" banks are bursting with gold. South America is their sphere of influence. There profits can be made so that the daughters of our ruling classes can marry impecunious European aristocrats and afford the luxury of half a dozen divorces a year.

* * *

WHAT right has the United States to interfere in Nicaragua? Only one. The United States has the power to interfere and get away with it. At least for the time being. That is what counts. But power is not eternal. That is, power exerted by any particular class is not everlasting. The czar of Russia once had power to send Lenin into exile. And Trotsky, Zinoviev and Stalin. But it did not last forever. Neither will the power that is now behind Coolidge's threats to South America. The people of the "backward" countries are organizing. Look at China, Syria, Egypt and the Latin American countries! The Chinese are just now in the front of the fray and leading the vanguard against imperialism. Watch China! India will then arise from the standard of revolt and then imperial Britain will bite the dust. Egypt will follow. Then the colonies of France, Holland and the United States will step into line. This "dream" may be considered a pipe dream, but the dreams of the optimist are usually more real than the skepticism of the pessimist.

* * *

IS it surprising that world capitalism should hate the Soviet Union? The law of self-preservation is reckoned to be the first law of nature and it looks that way. The capitalist system does not want to die. The capitalists and their parasites do not want to go to work. They find plenty of excuses to justify their existence. They can hire plenty of professors and writers to prove that without them the world would go to devil. And, as long as the masses can satisfy the desire for food, clothing and a place to sleep, plus other little things that are usually regarded in connection with the noble aim of perpetuating the species, they will allow the capitalists to rule the roost. But when the Bolshevik starts to play a drum snare solo on the backbone and the slave cannot afford to even think of the current Follies chorus, there will be a different tale to tell.

* * *

CAN the threat of war against Mexico be stilled? It is doubtful. The American Federation of Labor officialdom is a servant of Wall Street. Therefore it will not be possible to mobilize the full power of the American labor movement immediately against militarists. It is now possible to see how the stringed that made the catholic agenta in the American Federation of Labor hop were pulled by the vatican. William Green turned against Mexico evidently because Mexico fought the catholic church. That was not the reason. It was because Wall Street gave orders to Green that it was preparing for a break with Mexico unless the Calles government surrendered to American imperialism. Calles refused to surrender.

* * *

THIS war against Mexico and the liberal forces of Nicaragua is as shameless a piece of hullying as was ever pulled off in any section of the world. There is only one position for the American workers and farmers to take. That is a policy of unalterable opposition. Wall Street is out to conquer South America, but the hazards will have the pleasure of piching many capitalist bones during the struggles. Our bourgeoisie will be making the merry spots in London, Paris and Berlin while the sons of the working class will be exercising bullets and suffering all the other hardships that are inseparable from war.

## Young Lives Taken in Grade Crossing Crash

SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 9.—Four persons are dead, three are not expected to live, and fifteen others are being treated in hospitals today, following a grade crossing accident near here.

The travelers were in a Great Northern passenger train bound from Superior to Minneapolis crashed into a street car carrying 23 passengers.


SUBSCRIBE TO
The American Worker Correspondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.


# GUN ELEVATION ON U. S. SHIPS BRINGS PROTEST

## Violation of Treaty Is Charged

LONDON, Jan. 9. — The old controversy over gun alavations has been revived here by reports of an American congressional resolution to increase the elevation of guns on old United States warships.

Violates Treaty.

The admiralty apparently is unconcerned but the foreign office is prepared to protest that such a step would be a violation of the entire spirit of the Washington treaty.

One admiralty official pointed out that, from the practical viewpoint of the most modern school of gunnery experts, the limit of accuracy of big gun fire had already been reached before the Washington conference and added range would only mean a further loss of accuracy.

Diplomats Worry.

One diplomats, however, while admitting that the question has not yet assumed practical importance, insist that any alteration of the American elevation would be a distinct contravention of the Washington treaty.

## Coolidge and Kellogg Are Urged as Targets

(Continued from page 1)

dangerous places to protect the oil interests. The American people ought not to be played with in this connection. It is a shame on this government, this senate, this congress and this president."

Started by Hearst.

The administration was defended by Senator Edge (R) of New Jersey who said the present policy had protected the American lives and property. The debate came when Hearst read a statement by William Randolph Hearst praising the administration's policy.

The Coolidge administration is deliberately and consciously driving toward war with Mexico," Representative Huddleston (D) of Alabama, charged on the floor of the house today.

Not Casual.

"These quarrels with Mexico over land and oil laws are not just casual," he said. "These actions in Nicaragua are not just casual. They are only done for a purpose and that purpose is war."

Huddleston declared that business interests which seek great profits in Mexico are behind the war movement.

"They are augmented," he said, "by certain ecclesiastical forces who believe they have been abused."

Huddleston denounced "this false and contemptible statement that Mexico is a Bolshevistic nation," which was carried in some newspapers after a state department conference.

Coolidge Wants War.

"That was not accidental. It was deliberate, and it seems impossible that any official would do such a thing," he said. "There isn't doubt but that President Coolidge has yielded to the forces that want war with Mexico."

The administration of Admiral Latimer in Nicaragua was declared "outrageous" by Huddleston, and President Diaz of Nicaragua, who is being aided by the United States, is a tool of New York financial interests, he said.

Latin-America Will Fight.

"I fear that a war with Mexico will be so terrible that the sister nations of Mexico in Latin-America will feel that they cannot longer submit to a bully and an overlord in the western hemisphere," he declared.

## N. Y. Dressmakers Want Agreement with Joint Board

(Continued from page 1)

methods to force their control upon the workers."

His Fascist Methods.

The meeting was presided over by Anthony Ramuglia, who recently suffered a similar attack. It unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the "fascist" methods of the International, and pledging those present to "refuse any financial support to the International, which would only use the workers' money for attacks like this upon the workers themselves."

Ettore Frisina, Giovanni Di Gregorio, Enea Sormenti, Francesco Coco, Charles Zimmerman, Ben Gitlow and Nino Capraro were other speakers at the meeting. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meeting of Italian workers held in some time.

## JOIN THE ARMY AND LEARN HOW JONAH WAS SWALLOWED BY A WHALE

HONOLULU—A pennant will be given by the wife of the commanding officer of the 27th infantry, stationed at Schofield Barracks, to the company which sends the greatest number of men to the Post Bible School.

# Kalinin Speaks to the Farmers

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—At the first Jewish peasants' congress of the Soviet Union, held in November at Odessa, Comrade M. Kalinin spoke in the name of the government.

"I doubt whether in any other country there a possibility for a Jewish peasants' congress," began Comrade Kalinin. "It is characteristic for our country; the only country in the world where all nationalities and races have full possibility for development.

No Oppression Now.

"Czarism tried to assimilate the Jews by force and for that reason persected them. The Soviet state does not oppress any nationality and therefore does not care to assimilate the Jews. The Soviet state strives to liberate the working masses of all nationalities from all forms of oppression, including national oppression.

"The October revolution which brot freedom to the laboring masses at the same time it hard the main medium of the Jewish population; hit the Jewish poor living in the cities and villages by small trading.

Praises Jewish Culture.

"The Jewish population as an arraga is quite cultured, and should take its place in the upbuilding of our proletarian state."

Discussing the success of the Jewish laboring masses in agriculture, Kalinin said: "The success that we have in populating the Jews on land are microscopically small. It cannot be otherwise. The creation of a national territory with an agricultural base is a great undertaking. Agriculture does not provide immediate success. All great underakings require great efforts.

Is Next Problem.

"A great problem facas the laboring Jewish masses: to turn a majority of the Jewish population into an agricultural mass, into farmers, and thereby preserve its nationality. The government can not spend large sums for that purpose, but it is providing some money and is creating land. While selecting the land we took in consideration the habits and pecularities of the Jewish people. The land that was granted not much effort and investment. If we would grant this land to some other nationality, we should not have enough funds to make it a self-sustaining concern. While granting this land to the Jewish people we are aided somewhat by the Jewish capitalists from the bourgeois countries. There are such interesting coincidents of conflicting interests.

Why the Capitalists Aid.

"Our own Jewish capitalists we safely liquidated economically. The Jewish capitalists abrond feel somewhat guilty before the Jewish poor, which is similar to the relations felt by our former nobility to the peasants. If the Jewish capitalists believe in god, they are attempting to gain for themselves a place in heaven not far from Moses, and if they will not part with some of their money, they will be asked in the 'other world'—What did you do while the Jewish people were creating their future, creating its own national territory?' That is the reason why they are giving money.

Soviet Union Is Fatharland.

"It is impermissible for the Soviet Union that from a proletarian country the Jewish laboring masses shall go somewhere else to look for their future. (Applause). The Soviet Union should be the homeland of all the laboring masses, including the Jewish, and a greater homeland than any Palestine. (Great Applause.)

"The Jews and the Russians have a superstition that the homeland of the Jews is not Russia but Palestine. The Jewish people lived for a thousand years on the territory of Russia. The Jews, just as much as the Ukrainians and the Russians, have a right to consider the Soviet Union as their fatherland—their socialist fatherland. We are not afraid of national supremacy (oppression) because by building their own future the Jewish people are at the same time building the future of the Soviet Union. The Jewish people who are tilling the land in Crimea are not competing with anybody, but are creating new riches for the benefit of the Soviet Union.

"Agricultural labor—creative labor —will finally bring about full equality of the Jewish people in all phases of labor.

Is the Beginning.

"So far the Jews have a small fatherland, just one volost (county), but they have the territory, the beginning. (Great applause). In all phases of public life, politics, science, the Jews taka a proper place. I have no doubt that also in agriculture they will not take the last place.

"The government considers of great importance the settlement of the Jews on land, and I may say in the name of the government, that if the foreign agitations will cease (& help in this, he Soviet government will help as much as possible to settle the laboring Jewish masses on land."

Kalinin speaking at the first Jewish Peasants' Congress at Odessa.

# BIG POTASH RING UNITES FRANCO-GERMAN INDUSTRY

LONDON.—A huge industrial merger of great economic and political significance is soon to be added to the already long series of combines that have arisen in Germany in the recent period of the revival of imperialism. Following the dye-stuff, the steel and other industries, most of the potash mines are now to be combined into one company.

The strength of this new combine comes from its raw material monopoly rather than from its control of patents and special processes, as is the case in the dye-stuff and steel combines.

International in Scope.

It is especially noteworthy that this potash combine does not limit itself to Germany but includes much of the French potash mines. To conclude the arrangements on this huge international cartel a series of conferences have been arranged in Paris.

This monopolist venture is being financed from London, by a city bank with large German connections. It also has the unofficial support of the German government.

It is expected that this new combine will co-operate closely with the recently formed dya combina. This is important particularly in view of the fact that the dye-stuff combine has had little control over potash.

International Workers' Unity Only Answer.

This new move of German and French capitalism has obviously great international significance. The inclusion of French and German concerns in so important an industry as potash provides one of the economic bases for the recent friendly approach between Germany and France. The development of an international cartel of such dimensions, moreover, increases many times the power of French and German capitalism in its offensive against the French and German working class and points out again in more concrete terms to the workers, not only of France and Germany but of the whole world, the burning need for International Trade Union Unity.

## *Prospective Bridegroom, After Spending Freely, Pinched for Issuing Rubber Checks*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO—John J. Michaelson, suave young Chicagoan, is in the city prison on charges of passing worthless checks amounting to between $5,000 and $10,000.

Michaelson was arrested after an orgy of spending in preparation for his marriage to Miss Paula Bianlo, after a whirlwind courtship. Charles Bianlo, his fiancee's brother, had arranged for a farewell dinner, following which the couple was to have gone to Reno to be married.

Bianlo was notified of Michaelson's impending arrest just before the dinner. He persuaded officers to postpone it. Michaelson was taken into custody as he sat in his car awaiting Miss Bianlo and her sister, who was to accompany them.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

# FATHER KNICKERBOCKER STIRS ETHER AND SAYS, "HELLO, JOHN BULL"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The voice of the old world sounded across the Atlantic today and the voice of the new world echoed back.

At 8:44 o'clock this morning commercial radio-telegraph service was inaugurated for the first time in history between New York and London.

The telephone conversation lasted five minutes and parties at both ends heard each other distinctly, altho there was some static.

The price of the new trans-ocean telephone service is $25 a minute.

Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph company, sitting in the telephone company's office in New York, talked with Sir G. Evelyn P. Murray, secretary of the general post office of Great Britain, for two minutes.

Then Sir Evelyn Murray, in London, talked to Gifford for three minutes.

"We could hear each other clearly," said Gifford, "altho there was more static than during previous tests."

## French Militarism Frees French Officer Slayer and Convicts Victims

BERLIN.—An example of such excesses of militarism as even the old kaiser's army could not match has recently come up in a case of a French officer in the army of occupation who was acquitted by a French court martial after he had shot one German citizen and wounded another. The German who was so unfortunate as to escape death as well as other Germans concerned in the case received sentences of two years' imprisonment.

The greatest indignation is expressed in the German press which seems to forget the unsavory details of German militarism, old and new. The German ambassador to Paris has also made representations on this head. Among the working class, French and German, sentiment is being aroused for the evacuation of all German territory occupied by French armies.

# MOONEY PARDON REFUSAL SCORED BY FEDERATION

A telegram expressing the regret of the Chicago Federation of Labor on the action of Gov. Richardson of California in refusing to grant a pardon to Thomas J. Mooney, victim of the San Francisco bombing frame-up, has been sent to Mooney at San Quentin by John Fitzpatrick, president of the federation, and E. N. Nockels, secretary.

"In Rank injustice."

"Your friends in Chicago regret sincerely the manner in which Governor Richardson treated your petition for pardon," said the message. "Surely, no intelligent person could possibly be without definite opinion as to whether or not you have been the victim of a rank injustice. The world is convinced that you were railroaded on perjured testimony. Nineteen years penalty would have been more cheerful for you and for labor if your petition for a pardon had received the consideration we believe it merits."

Governor Sidesteps Issue.

Gov. Richardson denied Mooney's petition consideration on the pretext that, because his term of office expires in two weeks, he would not have "enough time."

Mooney is serving a life sentence, imposed when he was charged with staging the preparedness day bombing incident in San Francisco in 1916.

## Judge Fitzhenry Gets Evidence of Bribery of Sheriff Hoffman Jury

Evidence in the alleged attempt to bribe the jury which acquitted former Sheriff Peter M. Hoffman of conspiracy charges was laid before Federal Judge Louis Fitzhenry.

Besides Joseph Plunkett and Leon Tashjian, deputy federal marshal, both under arrest charged with conspiracy to defeat justice, several other prominent officials were reported involved.

## Claims Banks Make Loans to Veterans

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. — Banks all over the country are now making loans on veterans' adjusted compensation certificates, Frank T. Hines, director of the veterans bureau, reported to president Coolidge.

Already 1,500 banks have made loans totaling nearly $1,000,000, Hines said.

Mild Quake in Philippines.

MANILA, Jan. 9. — A temblor of short duration and of slight intensity, the second in three days, rocked Manila early yesterday. The shock caused no damage.

# SAYS MELLON IS REAL INFLUENCE BACK OF WOODS

## And Back of Mellon Is Pittsburgh Coal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon was named today before the senate interstate commerce committee as the "real influence" behind the appointment of Cyrus E. Woods of Pennsylvania, to the interstate commerce committee.

Voicing strong opposition to Woods' appointment, on the grounds that he had been associated with Pennsylvania coal interests, Senator Goff (R) of West Virginia, declared that Mellon, who has an interest in the Pittsburgh Coal company, was "more responsible than any one else" for the appointment.

Opposition to his appointment grew after revelations that he holds more than $400,000 in railroad and industrial stocks and bonds.

Woods, a former American ambassador to Spain and Japan, recently acted as campaign manager for Sen. George Wharton Pepper in the $3,000,000 Pennsylvania senatorial primary.

Woods Recommends Self.

Woods said he had talked with Mellon as to his qualifications for the office. He did not discuss the lake cargo coal case, which is now pending before the commission, he said.

"I did not know the case was pending," Woods declared. He assured the committee that if his appointment were confirmed he would not participate in the lake cargo case, nor in future phases of it. "I should consider it in bad taste," he said.

Woods declared he did not seek the appointment; it "came out of a clear sky" to him when Senator Reed (R) of Pennsylvania asked him to take the place.

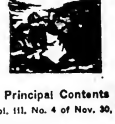
The committe inquired into Woods' activities as campaign manager for Senator George Wharton Pepper in Pennsylvania's recent $3,000,000 senatorial primary. Woods denied that he acted as "boss" of the combined campaigns of Pepper and John S. Fisher, who won the republican nomination for governor. He admitted her had acted as "moderator" between the two factions when each became suspicious of the other group, but knew nothing of the money collected or expended on behalf of either.

## Down With Tips, Up With Wages, Barbers Cry,

NEW YORK.—Tipping must go is the ultimatum of James C. Shanessy, president International Journaymen Barbers' Union. The union head is urging all members to fight tipping to death and make them illegal. Tipping debases the ethics of barbering, Shanessy holds, and drives patrons to home and safety razors.

## Another Shipment Just Arrived of the "COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL"

Official Organ of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.




### Principal Contents of Vol. III. No. 4 of Nov. 30, 19

COMRADE TROTZKY DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Trotzky's whole career as a revolutionist is analyzed in relation to the discussions in the Russian Communist Party.

AN ANGEL'S DILEMMA.

J. T. Murphy reviews Mr. Norman Angell's book, "Must Britain Travel the Labour Road?"

SUCCESSES OF THE CANTON ARMY. By Tang Ping Tschan.

HEROES—SENTIMENTALIZED.

### Principal Contents of Vol. III. No. 5 of Dec. 15, 1926

BRITAIN'S BALANCE SHEET FOR 1926. By John Pepper.

A full and searching analysis of the breakdown of British capitalism, and of the preparations ahead.

FROM MARXIAN TO MALTHUSIANISM. By B. Smirnov.

The "Marxist" left wing of the Second International adopt "Birth Control and Emigration" as their main slogans.

NOTES OF A TRADE-UNIONIST. By A. Losovsky.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICE ON THESE NUMBERS 10c EACH.

Daily Worker Publishing Co.,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## FURTHER DELAY OF THE A. F. OF L. AUTO CAMPAIGN

### Jurisdictional Clash Prevents Action

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—(FP)—Further months of delay of the organizing campaign promised by the American Federation of Labor for the automobile industry is the next news by the officials in direct touch with the job. This delay is based primarily on the jurisdiction issue.

**More Talk.**

When the Detroit convention last October called for an organization campaign it asked the international unions in the metal and wood industries to yield jurisdictional claims in this field. A conference of executives of the international unions, held in Washington in November, decided that the executive council must first make formal requests upon the executive boards of these organizations.

That step is to be discussed and probably will be taken by the executive council at its January meeting in St. Petersburg, Fla. Then the executive boards of the various unions must be given time to deal with the request.

**Next April—Maybe.**

Assuming that all replies are received before the A. F. of L. executive council meets again in April, the council will at that time determine whether the replies are nearly enough unanimous and are sufficiently definite in favor of a temporary industrial organization of automobile workers, to justify a serious attempt to enlist union members in Detroit and other motor factory centers.

A small organising force is being kept in Detroit by the Int'l. Ass'n. of Machinists. Its achievements have been relatively small, because it is almost impossible to unionize any one group of workers in the mass-production plants.

## Free Speech Test Is Held at Passaic as Police Stop Meetings

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 9.—With the aid of the American Civil Liberties union, the Polish Branch of the International Labor Defense held a free speech in Ukrainian Hall, Passaic, N. J., George Collins of the Fellowship of Reconciliation represented the union. No police appeared and the heretofore forbidden meeting ended peacefully.

The free speech test followed the action of Passaic police in breaking three meetings arranged by the Labor Defense for the Rev. Mazur of Detroit. Mr. Mazur is touring the country for the Labor Defense. His lectures were barred because Polish priests in Passaic are alleged to have complained that he would "attack God and the state." His subject is "Political Prisoners in Poland."

**Worker Dies from Exposure.**

AUBURN, Nevada.—William Welch, 57, a woodchopper, died while being taken to the county hospital, from exposure to the cold. He was arrested on the Dolice ranch and an investigation showed that he had been inadequately protected by only one blanket, altho he had been ill for some time.

## A WEEK'S WORK IN THREE AND ONE-HALF HOURS; FINE FOR THE BOSS, BUT HELL FOR THE WORKERS

**This article is re-printed from "The Harvester Worker," the shop bulletin distributed at the McCormick Works by the shop group of the Workers (Communist) Party.**

**It shows how the issues of the workers' life in industry can be used to aid trade union organization and build shop committees which are the preliminary steps to trade union organization.**

* * * *

In the November issue of the Harvester World, an organ of the International Harvester Company, the company boasts of its newly developed speed-up and lowering of cost in the making of farm implements, such as mowers. Cyrus McCormick, Jr. states that the new plans are working smoothly. It can do some work now in 3½ hours that formerly took a week!

"Production is coming off the chain," he declares, "at a daily increasing rate. (Our emphasis.) "Mowers are mowers now in three hours and thirty minutes after the pouring of the molds in the foundry. This is spectacular speed when it is considered that formerly a week or more elapsed from foundry to warehouse."

The Harvester World points out that: "Smoothly and more surely, step by step, the plant organization is taking up new motions, new routings and new ideas of uninterrupted manufacture and translating them into new standards of production per hour or per day and new standards of quality." (Our emphasis.)

These quotations from the company organ and from the vice-president of the International Harvester Company are themselves convincing evidence and proof of what The Harvester Worker has declared all the while to be workers. Work is speeded up terrifically; profits increase enormously. But wages are lowered steadily. The workers are ground more and more into a miserable state.

"New standards of production per hour or per day" is just scientific or polite language for lower piece rate or hour wages. Another polite name for this wage-cutting and speed up up of the workers is "the development of quantity production and low-unit costs." So the speed-up system, with wage cuts and lower standards of living for the mass of workers now becomes the rule all thru the McCormicks' works—in the tractor and truck plants and in the tool or implement factories.

These improvements mean of course greater profits and dividends for the McCormick family and the few other large stockholders. But for us, the Harvester slaves, it means that the company is going to suck the last drop of blood and energy out of us. It means that soon hundreds more will be dispensed with as scrap and as unemployed workers. Or, perhaps, the company will be good to us and say, that if you will quietly and nicely accept another wage cut, we will let you work a little longer.

These improvements in production are used to make worse the conditions of life for the thousands of Harvester workers. Instead, these improvements should mean an easing up in the work, more wages and less hours. Increased and cheaper production means hundreds of thousands of dollars more profit each year for the company. Why should not the workers, who produce all, share in the increase of profits?

**Organization of Workers Necessary.**

But the Harvester Corporation is the blood brother to the Ford system of exploitation, to the Gary Steel Corporation, and so on. These leeches and parasites upon the mass of workers give nothing up unless the workers compel them to. The Harvester Worker has pointed out before that we workers will not nothing unless we fight for more wages, no speed-up and better conditions of work. The Company Council or so-called union is a tool of the bosses. Still, we must demand that the so-called workers' representatives shall put forward in the council the demands of the workers which we have printed in another column. This fake Council of Employers and Workers will be shown to be only a company outfit. It is necessary that the workers in all the Harvester plants and shops shall begin to voice their grievances everywhere; shall send in their stories and complaints to us that we may show what the workers are really thinking. It is time to begin considering the formation of workers' shop committees without any boss interference or connection—and to lay the ground for an organized struggle for our demands.

The speed-up system, the constant lowering of wages, the boasts of unprecedented profits by the company, these and other facts demand from us, the Harvester Workers resistance against the extreme exploitation. Let us prepare!

## Paper Box Strikers in High Spirits; Union Contributions Help Relief Work

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A concert and dance were enjoyed by the paper box strikers when Joe Mogasine with his Columbia Jazz Band played to a crowded mass membership at their meeting hall, the Church of All Nations, 9 Second avenue. The spirits of the workers are high and the gaiety was of the greatest when the cheiry were moved back and the dancing began. The strike is known to many as "the flappers' strike," and they certainly can dance.

Contributions toward the relief work of the union are coming in in increasing numbers.

The union gave a party to the children of the strikers yesterday, with the co-operation of Mrs. J. Seargent Cram, at the Peace House, Fifth avenue and 110th street. The 300 children who came with their parents were highly amused and learned something about the strike their mothers and fathers are putting up for decent working conditions in the paper box industry.

The following contributions were received and made possible the payment of relief checks to the girls, which had to be held back on Christmas, due to lack of immediate funds: International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, $50; Upholsterers' International Union, Local 76, $12; United Neckwear Cutters' Union, $50; Fur Dressers' Union local, $250; Local 2163, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, $10; Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief (Chairm. Muste's division), $100; United Workers' Co-operative Association, $63; Branch 301, Workmen's Circle, $25; Branch 245, $11.50; Branch 146, $2; Branch 20, $10; Branch 173, $2; Loyever Progressive Society; Branch 177, Workmen's Circle, $10.50.

## PHOTO WORKERS BEGIN CAMPAIGN OF ORGANIZATION

### Nationwide Drive Goal of Union

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 9. — The Photographic Workers Union of America, Local 17830, is planning a nationwide campaign for the organization of all photographic workers thruout the country. Organization of all the photographic workers in this city will be the first step in the campaign, to be followed by a broadening of the movement as time goes on. New members are being enrolled at every local meeting here.

**To Organize Contracters' Shops.**

At the present time an organization campaign to unionize the contracting shops is on. In these sweat-shops the workers toil at piece work, and with great difficulty average $15 to $20 a week. About eight such shops are in this city, each employing from six to twelve workers under the most unsanitary conditions.

It is also planned to tackle the amateur finishers' shops where high school boys and girls are employed at $10 a week, depriving a full grown man of a job. These youngsters take these jobs on the promise of "learning the business" but they never do, being kept at special work.

**Baum Tells of Plans.**

In an interview with The DAILY WORKER, Louis A. Baum, secretary of the union, went with great detail into its plans for the future.

"We intend to appear soon before the Central Trades and Labor Council and ask for their assistance in our campaign for the organization of the photographic workers," said Baum.

"We plan to have all union-made photos bear the union label and all union studios display a union sign so all can see it.

"We have hope to start shortly a nationwide campaign, and we desire the help of photographic workers in all parts of the country in this drive. They should write into care of the union office, 352 Brook Ave., New York City. In this manner we will be able to centralize organization work."

Henry Roesman is president of the union, and Harry Cohen, financial secretary.

## Pan-American Labor Hits 'Nervous Nellie' Kellogg's Policies

WASHINGTON—(FP)—The Pan-American Federation of Labor believes that the secretary of state committed an error in recognizing the government of the 'directing head' of tion, Chamorro, Adolfo Diaz," says an official statement by that organization on the Nicaraguan tangle.

Santiago Iglesias, Spanish-language secretary of the P. A. F. of L., in this declaration of attitude, reviews the protest made by Samuel Gompers in 1923-24, the activities of William Jennings Bryan in 1925, and the memoranda sent to Washington by labor organizations of Central America, in support of the liberal-labor movement in Nicaragua. It declares that both Dr. Sacasa and his agent, Dr. Vace, held conferences with President Green since the Chamorro revolt, seeking aid in restoring constitutional government in their country.

Recognition of Diaz, the statement says, "has caused unnecessary illfeeling against the moral prestige of American democratic institutions, all over the world, because such recognition was useless, unjust, and inimical to the people of Nicaragua and of the United States."

It asserts the constitutional right of the Sacasa government and says the P. A. F. L. urges the United States withdraw its action and give its enforcement to the constitutional regime of Sacasa. It announces that a communication to this effect was sent some time ago to President Coolidge and to the state department. This plea was made, it says, in the interest of peace and better understanding in the western hemisphere, for the protection of the rights of all peoples, and in accordance with the sentiments of the labor movements of the American continents.

**Bakery Picketa Get Stay of Sentance.**

NEW YORK—(FP)—Stay of sentence was automatically granted on the appeal of Charles Solomon, International Bakery & Confectionery Workers' union counsel for the nine members of Local 87, fined a total of $750 and given sentences of 10 to 30 days. The workers were found in contempt of court under a two-year-old injunction against their picketing one-union shops and groceries.

## CALIFORNIA GAG LAW TAKES TOLL OF 504 ARRESTS

### Syndicalism Statute Hit by A. C. L. U.

NEW YORK.—By maladministration the criminal syndicalism law in California has often been converted into an instrument of "injustice and oppression," it is asserted by Dr. George W. Kirchwey of the New School of Social Research, formerly dean of Columbia University Law School and warden of Sing Sing prison, in a survey of workings of the law, published today by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The law itself Dr. Kirchwey describes as "a conscious suppression of war psychology." Trials in criminal syndicalism cases he attacks as "in many instances characterised by methods calculated to bring serious reproach on the administration of law in California. There are cases in which the trial judge made himself the mouthpiece of the prosecuting attorney was at his worst. Judged by its works, the syndicalism act must stand condemned."

**Men Jury "Justice."**

Prosecuting attorneys in syndicalism cases, according to Dr. Kirchwey, who lectured on criminology in the University of California in 1925, conducted the prosecutions with all the objectiveness and the unscrupulous regard of orderly and lawful proceure which is described by Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard as "the spectacle of press, public, and prosecutor in full cry in a man-hunt."

The survey is the first maneuver of the American Civil Liberties Union in the campaign of its California committee for the repeal of the anti-syndicalism law. Since its passage in 1919 the law has kept more political prisoners in California than in all other states put together, according to the union, and has plastered on California the reputation of being the most intolerant state in the republic. The weakness of the statute, Dr. Kirchwey asserts, is proved by the fact that reversals are secured on small the cases appealed to higher courts.

**Communists and I. W. W. Hit.**

The full brunt of the law was felt by the I. W. W. and the Communist Labor Party of California. It was passed, Dr. Kirchwey states, "as the result of a mass fear that had no basis in fact. We find nothing to justify the dread that engendered it. That part of the community which was responsible for the law and its enforcement took far too seriously the dramatic fancies of the labor movement in California." Dr. Kirchwey labels members of the Communist Labor Party "largely idealistic, pacific type, who were opposed to any kind of violence." Most prominent of criminal syndicalist convictions from this group was that of Charlotte Anita Whitney, Oakland civic and suffrage leader. Her appeal from a one to fourteen-year sentence for mere membership in the Communist Labor Party was argued before the United States supreme court last March and is waiting decision.

"A man may advocate burglary or robbery or murder or malicious destruction of property without fear of the law so long as he does not aim to accomplish 'a change in industrial ownership' or 'any political change,'" declares Dr. Kirchwey, attacking the loose phrasing of the statute. As a result of this looseness, he asserts, the law has been used "in a spirit of panic, as a weapon of class hatred, and as a cover for private malice and vengeance."

**Charges Against 531.**

According to Dr. Kirchwey, 531 people in California were charged with syndicalism and 504 arrested. More than half of these, 292, were dismissed without trial. Of 264 tried 164 were convicted. Appeals were taken in 114 cases. Half of the decisions were reversed and others are still pending.

"The picture," says Dr. Kirchwey, "is one of sudden immense activity following immediately on the enactment of the law with a complete cessation of effort within the short space of five years." Dr. Kirchwey challenges the constitutionality of the law on two grounds. He charges that it violates constitutional clauses guaranteeing equality before the law since it discriminates only against advocates of industrial or political change, and that it makes mere membership in a proscribed organization a crime. He charges also that criminal syndicalism trials were unduly prolonged, that judges and juries were biased and that "irrelevant and prejudicial evidence was admitted."


THE
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ATHEISM

will mail its first annual report, comprising six pages of reading matter, and other literature FREE to interested people.

Dues $1 a year. Organizers wanted.

Write to
Freeman Hopwood, General Secretary,
P. O. Box 483, City Hall Station,
New York City.


## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF GREAT BRITAIN HOLDS IMPORTANT CONGRESS

**LONDON, Dec. 24 (By Mail).—A hundred and twenty delegates, coming mainly from all the most important industrial districts, attended the Fourth National Congress of the Young Communist League of Great Britain at Sheffield last week end.**

**In his opening address, Comrade William Rust dealt with the situation before, during and since the general strike, paying particular attention to the role played by the so-called "left wing leaders" of the movement.**

Alluding to the attacks to which the league has been subjected by the Baldwin government, he declared that "imprisonment and persecution could not deter young Communists from carrying on their work unflinchingly."

**Receive Greetings.**

Fraternal greetings were received from the I. C. W. P. A., the Y. C. I. of Germany and Canada, the N. A. C. of the L. L. P. Guild of Youth, from Alex Gossip and the E. C. of the minority movement.

An emergency resolution, outlining the steps terms imposed on the miners, showing the impossibility of observing them, and explaining the tasks of the labor movement in regard to the young miners was carried unanimously.

Amid thunderous applause, Comrade Springhall, who has just recently been released after his second term of imprisonment, presented an emergency resolution on China.

"We must," he said, "assist our Chinese comrades to establish a free, independent and united China." The resolution was unanimously accepted.

Comrade Gallacher, who conveyed the Communist Party's greetings and report on the political situation received a tremendous ovation. He dealt with the world situation, emphasizing that "particularly important was the danger of a new imperialist war. All signs at present show that the capitalists are preparing for this and that it would be much more frightful than the last."

The report of the league executive committee showed the league's activity as: Active participation in the general strike and lockout, organization of young workers' conferences, sending the young workers' delegation to Soviet Russia, and the establishment of the "Weekly Young Worker"—its weaknesses being organisational and in education work.

The discussion on organization which followed showed the importance attached to this question.

In considering the "Capitalist Crisis and the Young Workers," the congress devoted itself to the task of overcoming the difference between the league's membership and its influence.

An interesting incident took place when a special welcome was given to seven of the delegates who had suffered terms of imprisonment, followed by a report on behalf of the young workers' delegation to Soviet Russia, given by Bob Edwards of the L. L. P. Guild of Youth.

**Workers' Russia.**

Conditions of labor, the educational system, the trade unions and the political prisoners in Georgia were dealt with while comrade Edward's declaration that "only by building a united front of young workers' organizations could we go forward in the struggle against capitalism," aroused the greatest enthusiasm.

A representative of the Young Communist International addressed the congress and stated that in no discussion, in the types of delegates present, in the questions discussed and in splendid fighting revolutionary spirit, the congress showed that in Great Britain we have a Young Communist League worthy of taking its place in the front ranks of the international."

On this note the congress closed.

## Detroit Y. W. L. Honors Liebknecht at Memorial Meeting on January 16

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 9. — The Young Workers (Communist) League district seven, has arranged a Liebknecht memorial meeting for Sunday Jan. 16, at 8 p. m. in Carpenters' Hall, 935 Alger Ave., near Oakland. Admission is 25 cents.

There will be a program and enjoyable speakers will be Sam Darcy, national secretary of the Y. W. (C) L., Walter M. Trumbull, district organizer of Dist. No. 7, Y. W. (C) L.; Alfred Goetz, representative, Workers (Communist) Party.

Friends are requested to come and bring their friends. The Y. W. L. is engaged in the task of building the league in Detroit to proportions never before reached. With the help and support of friends this is possible.

### LIEBKNECHT MEETINGS.

BOSTON—Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., Jan. 23rd, 2:30 p. m., S. Bloomfield speaker.

CHICAGO—Northwest Hall, North Ave. and Western, Jan 16th, 8 p. m., Sam Williamson, Bedacht, speakers.

NEWARK—Sunday, Jan 23rd, 7:30 p. m. Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 So. 14th street, near Springfield Ave.

PITTSBURGH—Sunday, Jan 23rd at 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum.

HAMMOND, IND.—January 16th Sunday at 10 a. m., Workers Hall 5059 Wallace Road.

GARY—Saturday, Jan. 15 at 3 p. m., Cooperative Hall, 215 W. 15th street.

CLEVELAND—Jr. 2—South Slav Hall, Gammet, speaker. Jr. 1, Freiheit Hall, Gamnet, speaker. Jr. 3, Hungarian Hall, Amter, Gammet, speakers.

DETROIT January 9th at 2:30 p. m. at So. Slav Hall, 18th and Chouteau Ave., Schachtman, speaker.

## Scott Nearing Asks a Question

SCOTT NEARING puts it neatly.

"New York bankers talk to one another through the WALL STREET JOURNAL and the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. New York manufacturers and merchants maintain a long list of daily papers through which they propagate the idea that they want the New York masses to shsorb. The coming of The DAILY WORKER to New York gives the English speaking workers there only chance to keep in touch with the labor movement through a daily labor paper. Will the New York workers not show at least as much solidarity in the support of The DAILY WORKER as the business men show in the support of their papers?"


NOW READY!

LITTLE RED LIBRARY
No. 10

CONSTITUTION OF THE U. S. S. R.

Rights of the Trade Unions in the U. S. S. R.

By V. Yarotsky.

Social Insurance in the U. S. S. R.

By N. Yekovsky.

This little booklet is intended as a manual for American workers contained in the form of adopted laws all of the demands that they themselves must fight for in the United States. But it also shows what can be done in the way of protection of labor in a country where a child labor law cannot be declared unconstitutional because it interferes with profits. In Russia child labor is judged not from its effects on profits but on the health of the children.

Published by the
DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.


## Congress Idles as Longshoremen Die

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 — Leonardo Dorstadina was killed when a packing case containing an automobile struck the ladder on which he stood in the hold of the Peruvian Line steamship Sprrina. The case was one of many being lowered into the hold. The worker was guiding cases downward into place when the one struck him.

Another longshoreman was badly cut on the back by the corner of the case. These workers are unprotected by any compensation law, since the supreme court held them maritime workers and the federal congress has not enacted legislation pending which would cover such cases.

**We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send in their addresses.**


NOTICE TO CHICAGO READERS

According to a new and more economical system of newsstand distribution, The DAILY WORKER will be on the stands by noon each day. Watch for it.


## Pittsburgh Will See Passaic Strike Film

PITTSBURGH—This city will have an opportunity to get a close-up of the historic eleven month Passaic Textile Strike with the showing in this city on January 13 of the sensational motion picture of that stirring and dramatic struggle.

The picture will be put on at Moose Auditorium and will run continuously from 7:30 to 12 o'clock.

It is in seven reels, and of the mass drama type. In fact, it has been favorably compared with "Grass," a mass drama which scored a signal success a few years ago, its grand mass movements, stark realism and sustained continuity make the Passaic picture a mass drama of outstanding interest and dramatic appeal.

**Auspices Organized Labor.**

The showing is under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union and has the backing of the entire labor movement in Pittsburgh. All proceeds from the showing will be sent to the General Relief Committee of Local 1603, 743 Main Ave., Passaic, to support the strikers in their fight against the five mills which still refuse to recognize the union. Of the nine original struck mills, four have settled, including the powerful Botany mills, but five still refuse to concede their workers the right to organize and do collective bargaining.


WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT

THE CHALLENGE OF YOUTH

*Upton Sinclair:*

"Interesting. . . It is full of facts young workers ought to know."

*Freeman Hopwood,* Secretary, American Association for Advancement of Atheism.

"The Challenge of Youth is a gem. It is one of the best things for propaganda that I have ever seen. I handed it to a Catholic youth and he finished it during the afternoon at work. Another took it with him to the six-day bicycle race and read it all there. The simple style is effective. I hope it is sold by the thousands."

*John Kasper,* Prize Winning Communist Literature Agent.

"I want to congratulate Comrade Darcy for putting out a real pamphlet, The Challenge of Youth. It is a book that a League member could go out and sell with pride. This book is real, the best book the League ever put out. That is the way to write efor the young workers. Keep it up."

SEND US YOUR ORDERS: Single Copy 15c, Bundles 10c

YOUNG WORKER PUBLISHING CO.,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find $..... for the CHALLENGE OF YOUTH by Sam Darcy. Please sent it to:

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....

# Rural Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

## GARY RESTAURANT WORKERS MAKING GAINS FOR UNION

### Outcome of Drive Rests with Workers

By a Worker Correspondent.

GARY, Ind., Jan. 9.—With a few additional restaurants signing the union agreement, the campaign to organize the restaurant workers is continued by Local 211 of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers of Gary.

Solomon's restaurant, located on 5th Ave. between Broadway and Washington, was picketed. The picketing revealed a widespread feeling of sympathy for the efforts of the union among the residents of Gary.

**Teacher Pledges Aid.**

A public school teacher approached the pickets and said, "I will not patronize this place any more, since the union is refused recognition. I am a school teacher and I will tell other teachers not to eat in this place, I am a member of the teachers' union myself."

**Workers With Them.**

Workers passing by expressed themselves briefly but strongly: "Stick to your skift, boys!" "We are with you, boys!" "That's right, step on them, fellows!" "You ought have done it long ago!"

Some of those who came out of seeb places told the pickets: "I did not notice this place is picketed. I will not eat here any more."

The boss was trying to put up a brave front coming up to the window and grinning at the pickets. But his face grew more serious as the time were on.

**Service Depends on Workers.**

With the sympathy of the workers and residents of Gary back of the union the success of the organization campaign rests with the restaurant workers themselves.

What we need is more getting together, more meetings of the workers; more solidarity; more of a friendly approach to those of the workers who have not yet made application to join the union.

**Join!**

Every worker knows where the Labor Temple is located. There is no need to wait until some one approaches you to join the union. Look for the union yourself.

Ask for Brother Parlee or Brother Fedey, the international representatives and the business representative of the union; they will advise you.

Let's go and build strong!

## LAUNDRY WORKERS IN 'FRISCO WORK UNDER SLAVE-DRIVING CONDITIONS; UNION FIGHTING BOSS EXPLOITATION

By a Worker Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. — The laundries have been able to speed up the workers by playing one against the other with the hopes of steady work and by keeping them continually under the threat of being fired if they protested against the slave-driving conditions. The following is a fair example of how the workers are handled.

**Get Half Overtime.**

When the workers put in three hours overtime they are paid for only half of the time. If there are any protests threats are hurled against the head-worker by the superintendent. The superintendent is not satisfied with paying the workers under the union scale, but relies by all ways and means to rob the workers of what is due them.

**Slave Drivers Paid Well.**

In one of the laundries the headwasher gets $55 per week, not because he does more work than any other head washer, but because he is a better slave driver and causes the workers riches and toil. Knowing that the union is a strong weapon in the hands of the worker, he tries as much as possible to bring in non-union men and pays them under the scale.

**Health Conditions Bad.**

The washing machines and wringers are not connected to drains and the water streams all over the place. Most of the workers suffer rheumatism and all kinds of disease because of these unsanitary conditions, while the bosses pile their profits sky high.

**Girls Treated No Better.**

The girls in the laundries are treated no better. Manacle girls get $19.50 per week. The girls don't last long on the job because in the speed up system two manacles do the work formerly done by three. The tricks played on the girls are varied. They are hired Monday and laid off Thursday even though the week calls for a full week's employment. The most dangerous work in the laundry, get only $29.50 for sorting all kinds of diseased dirty clothes. Forty-eight hours is a week's work according to the union regulations, but these girls work often from 10 to 12 hours a day during the rush periods.

The workers in the laundries are now putting up a strong campaign against these violations of union conditions and the unsanitary conditions in the shops.

## Polish Women of a Textile Town Learn How to Run a Council and Aid Strike

(By a Worker Correspondent)

Some twenty-odd women sit around a red hot stove in the corner of a dimly lighted hall. It is a meeting of the Workingwoman's Council in Wallington, New Jersey. They have more members, fifty altogether. Where are the others? Well, one has young children to mind, another a cranky husband, another is tired. It is hard for women to come out to meetings.

A God-forsaken hole, Wallington. Streets of mud, scattered frame houses, half a dozen stores, a population of Polish workers. Only once Wallington got on the map. That was when in Passaic and Garfield, those towns seething with the struggle of the textile slaves, strikers' meeting halls were closed, Wallington offered a place for mass meetings. Generally Wallington is outside of things, on the outskirts, a back-water of life and of the strike.

**A Meeting in Action.**

The women are jolly tonight. They are planning a Christmas ball (that is, Russian Christmas) which will be held here in the town hall, where all the workers can come. All want to talk at once. The chairman, an active young woman with bobbed hair, has been hard put to it to silence them

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $8.00 per year | $6.00 per year |
| $4.50 six months | $3.50 six months |
| $2.50 three months | $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## Hearst the War-Monger

That "circle American," William Randolph Hearst, whose activities range from the publishing of the most degraded and vicious newspapers in the world to "educating" movie actresses, has come out in support of the Wall Street Coolidge policy in Nicaragua and Mexico.

Hearst's papers have baited Mexico consistently. They supported the bombardment of Vera Cruz in 1913, the invasion of Mexico in 1916.

Back in 1898 Hearst sent Frederic Remington to Cuba to get pictures of "Spanish atrocities." Remington could find no material of this kind and cabled Hearst to this effect. It was then that Hearst sent the message now famous in newspaperdom.

"You furnish the pictures and I'll furnish the war."

Hearst is said to own one million acres of land in Mexico and for this reason it is clear that his desire for a "firm policy" towards Mexico has a purely business basis. A multi-millionaire himself, he specializes in war-mongering and appeals to the lowest jingo instincts.

Hearst's papers, with their tremendous circulation, are a menace to the American masses. Their imperialist role is obvious in the present acute situation. More slimy and unscrupulous than the other capitalist sheets, Hearst builds up a huge circulation by advocating meaningless reforms and then floods the millions of readers with the special propaganda of Wall Street.

Hearst is a cowardly and conscious plotter against the lives of the American working class and the workers and peasants of Latin America. His papers should be boycotted by the American labor movement and he himself, in line with the suggestion of Congressman Huddleston of Alabama, should be lined up with President Coolidge, Secretary of State Kellogg, Elbert H. Gary, the Rockefeller and Morgan mobs, and a few hundred of the other wealthiest parasites and made to stage their own invasion of Mexico in Nicaragua unassisted.

The sudden cooling of their patriotic fervor would send the frenzy down below zero for hundreds of miles around.

The working class press must do its level best to counteract the war madness Hearst is trying to engender. The weakness of the working class press is most apparent at a time like this when the issues of peace or war hangs in the balance. But it is in periods such as this that the working class feels most the need of a powerful and militant press and can be rallied to workers' papers which speak recklessly and clearly in exposing the monstrous conspiracy which has been organized by and for Wall Street and its government—which Hearst supports.

## Greetings to the American Kuomintang

The American section of the Kuomintang Party now concluding the sessions of its annual convention in Los Angeles can be of incalculable support to the people's liberation movement in China of which it is a part. It can aid the revolutionary struggles of its mother party in two principal ways: First, by rendering material and moral aid and support by mobilizing the Chinese population in America behind the liberation movement, and second, by joining with the revolutionary workers' movement in this country in the struggle against American imperialism.

The United States has posed as the friend of China. An earnest of this friendship was given in the form of returning the Boxer indemnities to educate Chinese in this country. But the friendship that the United States has displayed towards China with one hand has been more than counterbalanced by the imperialist scheming and grabbing that the United States has been guilty of in common with the other powers who have their claws in China.

The manner in which the United States has consistently maintained an attitude of hostility towards the Kuomintang government of South China should dispel, if it exists in the minds of Chinese residents in this country, all thought of assistance or even neutrality on the part of the United States when the Canton government is finally prepared to assert its complete sovereignty in China.

In greeting the American section of the Kuomintang THE DAILY WORKER pledges to continue its work of exposing American imperialism in the Far East and upholding the movement in China which is carrying out the doctrines of the great revolutionist Sun Yat Sen, to whose memory the American Kuomintang dedicated its work in the Los Angeles convention.

## Presidential Warfare

The power to declare war is vested in the congress of the United States by the constitution of the United States. But this mandate of our fathers" has been put aside so often that our well-meaning liberal friends will have another occasion to gasp with horror if Coolidge and Kellogg decide to land troops in Mexico, or any place else in Latin America to "protect" American oil and dollars.

The great "war president," Mr. Wilson, has done a great deal for dollar diplomacy not only in the matter of material aid but also in the legal matter of precedents.

If any person with the illusion that the constitution means anything asks Kellogg what right he has to send troops to Latin America and thus put the United States in a position of war without the consent of congress, he will doubtless remind the person that President Wilson took Vera Cruz in 1914 and sent General Pershing into Mexico at the head of a large body of troops in 1916. He will, if he wishes to go further back, make note of the fact that President Roosevelt took Panama on the quiet and that a two-year campaign was conducted against the Filipinos without a declaration of war. But perhaps the best precedent he can fall back on is Wilson's private war against the Soviet Republic in 1919.

It doesn't require a vote of congress to make war on Mexico if Coolidge decides to make it. And for that matter who knows that congress as it is at present constituted, won't somehow such a war?

The democrats? Well, Wilson was a democrat.

# A Popular Movement Against Militarism and Imperialist War Can Be Built

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

WALL STREET and its government is preparing to force upon the United States a policy in Mexico and Latin-America for which it cannot get popular approval. It is a policy of waging war without a declaration of war.

Secretary of State Kellogg, caught in a dilemma and particularly slimy attempt to poison the minds of the American people by means of a lying story for which the state department itself dare not take responsibility, now takes refuge behind the phrase "not compatible with public interest" when asked to prove his statements.

This device, used by every tyrant and war-monger, is like the cloak for conspirators against the lives and liberties of the masses.

The La Guardia resolution has forced Wall Street government's somewhat more into the open but it has the weakness of all such documents, written by middle class spokesmen, which start with the premise that American government is correct in protecting American capitalist interests if they exist in colonial and semi-colonial countries.

The Coolidge administration has taken advantage of this weakness and now states boldly, and backs up its statement by a further use of armed force in Nicaragua, that it intends to maintain its position of arbiter of the destinies of the Nicaraguan people by every means necessary for its purpose.

Its excuse is the right of way for a canal purchased in 1846 for $3,600,000.

WHAT we are witnessing is the extension of the conquest of Latin-America, inaugurated in Mexico as the first step to smashing its leadership of the anti-imperialist movement in Latin-America.

There is the further reason that, having secured the Panama Canal and thus divided Latin-America into northern and southern zones, American imperialism intends now to control all approaches to the canal.

The next step will be to control the approaches to the approaches and so on until all Latin-America is a Wall Street colony.

THAT such a policy cannot be carried out in Latin-America without war, goes without saying. Just as Great Britain has warred on the Egyptian people and other nationalities in the Suez Canal zone, beginning her bloody occupation of Egypt with the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, so does American imperialism begin a new phase of its conquest of all territory contagious to the Panama Canal zone with the forcible overthrow of the popular government in Nicaragua and the armed occupation of its capital.

All this has been done in the face of popular opposition, but an opposition which lacks coherence, and in which the organized labor movement, the most effective force in this situation, has as yet taken no important part.

The Communist Party alone has a clear program for combatting American imperialist aggression which, with its danger of war, is a joint menace to the masses of the United States and Latin-America.

STILL another danger inherent in the Latin-American policy of Wall Street is its threat to the living standards—wages and working conditions of the millions of low-paid workers engaged in the production of raw materials in the United States.

In 1926 alone there was invested in South and Central America a total of $518,031,900. Speaking of these investments Moody's Investor's Service says:

**An interesting feature of Latin-American financing during 1926 is the trend of American issues toward South and Central American enterprises, ESPECIALLY TO COMPANIES ENGAGED IN THE PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.** (Emphasis ours.)

Imperialism not only seeks fields for capital investment at rates higher than can be obtained at home but also sources of supply for raw materials which CAN BE OBTAINED CHEAPER THAN THEY CAN BE PRODUCED AT HOME.

FOR a small privileged section of the working class this means participation in the profits of imperialism. For the great mass of the workers it means a more bitter struggle for a decent livelihood.

The danger of war and the threat to the living standards of workers engaged in production of raw materials in Latin-America are two main reasons for the working class, in addition to their duty to their comrades in the colonial and semi-colonial regions, to demand an uncompromising struggle by its leaders against the march southward by the American ruling class and its war machinery.

WE can be sure that no other section of the population except the workers and exploited farmers will raise any real and sustained opposition to the Coolidge program. It is possible, however, to establish, on the basis of a struggle against such arrogant imperialist brutality as is shown in Nicaragua, and the war preparations against Mexico, a united front of workers, farmers, liberal intellectuals and middle class elements which feel the pressure of militarism, in opposition to the Wall Street-Coolidge program of aggression.

Such a movement can have as its slogans, "Hands off Mexico and Latin-America," "Self determination for all Latin-American peoples," "Withdraw all gunboats and military forces from Latin-America," "Nationalization of the Canal Zone," "Wall Street investors shall not risk our lives for their dollars," "No gunboats for Wall Street," "Bankers fight their own battles," "The Monroe Doctrine is a Wall Street weapon," etc.

THE open aggression against Nicaragua and the less violent but just as determined and deadly pressure on Mexico, the "gunboat treaty" forced on Panama, all show the necessity for a broad popular movement to treat and expose the secret conspiracies of the state department and organize resistance to them.

I do not believe that any great numbers of the American people can be stirred to a high pitch of patriotic fervor by the prospect of war on the Latin-American republics. But many of these imperialist adventures which can culminate only in a war of major proportions can be carried out now by the professional military forces at the disposal of the state and war departments. The feeling that there is no immediate danger on the part of great numbers of the American masses is itself one of the greatest assistance to the imperialists.

BUT the world war came as the result of a series of imperialist adventures which made it inevitable but which were tolerated by the masses because it did not affect them directly. The capitalist class learned many lessons from the world war but the masses have yet to learn this one elementary lesson, the lesson that "every act has its look," and that little wars breed big ones.

A UNITED front of all elements opposed to imperialist war will tend to dissipate the inclination to dismiss the danger to the American masses as far off in the future and its attention, not only on such events as the invasion of Nicaragua and the clubbing of Mexico but on the continuous growth of militarism in the United States and the gradual but rapid spread of the internal activities of the war department.

A popular movement against militarism and imperialism must be built.

# Calles Addresses the Mexican People

The text of President Calles' message to the Mexican people on New Year's Eve, translated by The DAILY WORKER by Arturo M. Elias, consul-general of Mexico at New York City, was as follows:

FOLLOWING the practice established last year, I again take advantage of the opportunity provided by New Year's Day to send cordial greetings to the Mexican people and deliver a direct message concerning the general situation of the country as well as the work accomplished and the tendencies followed by the executive.

"The adoption of methods and systems for the development of our natural resources and the defense of our just national rights—methods and systems with which the most civilized countries of the world have successfully strived for their economic and political independence and their prosperity and full development—have aroused, because of suspicion and opposition attached to every innovation, internal and external difficulties; and the policy of strict compliance with the enforcement of the fundamental laws of the country have necessarily started the action of antagonistic forces.

**Domestic Agitation Fails.**

"Fortunately, the points of controversy abroad have been dealt with thru channels and by means of calm, technical discussion. The domestic agitation and opposition have not succeeded in disturbing fundamentally the public peace we are enjoying, the government being able to comply strictly with all its obligations at home and abroad without the least obstacle to the task of reconstruction that I planned since I took charge of the administration.

"Thus, in spite of numerous and complex handicaps, which are all of political or social character, the financial stability of the country has been placed upon a sounder basis during the past year by means of a strict policy of economy and administrative honesty.

"The educational program for 1926 was carried out beyond its original limits.

"All of the agricultural schools which had been planned were duly completed; irrigation projects in several zones were finished and others begun and plans for those to be constructed during the new year have been fully prepared; the selection, mobilization, outfitting and equipping of military forces have been continued and the work of reorganization for efficiency in other departments has made progress.

**Goal is Economic Betterment.**

"Thus we are striving, thru the united action of all, for the economic betterment of the country and the social and moral uplift of the Mexican people, which constitutes the most earnest aim of my administration.

"Unfortunately, those purposes of redemption and economic and social betterment of the great masses of people, without detriment to the just guarantees and prosperity of the wealthy classes, thru lack of understanding, or bad faith, or natural illfeeling of selfish interests, have been interpreted as expressions of a program of social disintegration.

"A ridiculous press campaign has striven to represent Mexico as the follower or supporter of exotic forms of government and a disseminator, at home and abroad, of political and social systems wholly strange to our environment, and our tendencies.

**Mexico Has Its Own Problems.**

"Such as I am I am the first to confess that truth shall necessarily come to light, I have continued serenely in my task without heeding the calumnies and the insults heaped upon me. I have confined myself to stating, whenever the opportunity came, that our problems, similar in their nature to those of all peoples in a state of formation, present in Mexico a phase of our present condition for the consideration of which it would be illogical to resort to the exotic measures of which we are accused, and the usefulness of which in social environments different from our own is not for me to comment.

"For I am well aware that they are not applicable to the conditions of our country, nor do they fit our political organization or the unalterable policy of my administration.

"Due to the unavoidable resistance of the antagonistic forces and interests mentioned above, a natural result has been the arousing abroad of unjustifiable mistrust and misunderstanding that up to this day no harm has been done to any material interests thru the policy adopted by this government, notwithstanding that I have repeatedly expressed my purpose not to interpret the constitutional laws of the country in any manner that would injure legitimate interest established in Mexico when those laws were enacted.

**Capital Must Obey Laws.**

"On the other hand, I am willing, naturally, to accept the decisions of the supreme court in cases arising from a conflict of interests, and I intend to see to it that the proper application of the laws, and I have maintained myself upon a level of perfect serenity, without allowing the course of doctrine and law followed and ordered by me to be obscured by passionate feelings, or by a spirit of retaliation or by political ill-will.

**Thanks National Army.**

"The co-operation of the other administrative powers and the valuable assistance of order and respect afforded by the national army have made and shall make it possible for the country to succeed in honorably solving thru a season of true hardship and trial.

"Notwithstanding the criminal machinations to alter peace and the ominous mien made to army officers to pervert the noble aims of this nation at institution, the preserver of the security and honor of the country, all of its members have continued to this day in perfect discipline within the limits established by law, and my government firmly hopes that they shall thus continue for the prestige of the army and of the republic.

"But should the interests and factions intent upon reopening a new era of internal disorders, succeed in gaining with the lavish of treason what ought to be the highest and noblest of all the institutions of the country, my government is absolutely certain that the guilty shall receive an immediate and just punishment.

"In order to attain an extensive financial and moral development of the country as well as a true collective prosperity, I asked in my message of January 1, 1926, for the earnest cooperation of every Mexican, who, forgetting ill feelings or personal ambitions, and with his feet best upon the welfare and prosperity of Mexico, would wish to be with us.

"The passionate feelings and ancient hatreds stirred in the last year by commonplace or malicious persons or by more puppets in the hands of domestic or foreign interests would perhaps now render utopic a similar general call.

**Call For Co-operation.**

"But having in mind above all the welfare of Mexico, it is my wish to insist on such a call that all those who are still able to emancipate themselves of malevolent influence, and those who thoroughly generously, or patriotic feeling are able to free themselves of the heavy burden of prejudices, selfish interests or hatreds, come to us and willingly accept as legitimate the aspirations of the rightful upliftment of the masses of our country, for which we have always struggled and are, ready to struggle always, being convinced that only the welfare of the great masses of Mexico can establish the basis of a definite organic peace and promote the prosperity and development of the Mexican nation."

Mexico City, Jan. 1, 1927.

## Our Challenge Answered

DEAR COMRADES: This DAILY WORKER "poverty" is a terrible thing. I shudder in fear, patiently waiting how it will end. Could it be that in the land of education, intellect, etc., that one can be forgotten who so bravely spoke and is so willing to speak against all oppression and tell the working masses of their heavy positions?

No one ever did but The DAILY WORKER! It led us in splendid battle, willing to lead if we are true for its needs of life. We all know that it had no other purpose, and never will have, except to defend those who must work for a living, protect the unfortunate behind the iron bars—workers who dared to lay a sword against the meanest exploitation of toiling humanity in smelter, mines and hundreds of other dugouts. No other press has whispered a word of any successful idea for the working class but The DAILY WORKER!

All of us know by this time the conditions under which The DAILY WORKER is struggling for its own existence. Can we simply forget and say: The DAILY WORKER has made important maneuvers, taken a hand in all labor struggles, showed the way out to a better future?

Dear comrades, wherever we are, we must make it one of our first obligations, not only to wait till we are asked for a little donation for our Daily, but always be ready to give assistance because it is for us, and that is the only way we can help ourselves.

I don't want to challenge anyone nor do I want to be gotised. It is my entire conviction that without our Daily we would be forced to do things that we do not want to do, but we now have a Daily, and we should work and make it more powerful than ever.

Come along, comrades, whoever you are, we all need The DAILY WORKER.

Yours in the class struggle,
Geo. Rupert.

## Lost Without It!

DEAR COMRADES: I herewith send you my renewal for one year for The DAILY WORKER. I would feel lost without The DAILY WORKER on the farm for it is just as good as a life saver for a poor farmer. I send you one dollar ($1.00) for your Third Birthday and in honor of my youngest son for he is also three years old. On the same day I will send $1.00.

There is more real news in The DAILY WORKER in one day than there is in a capitalist paper in a month.

Hoping you the greatest fighting spirit for freedom.

A Comrade,
Chas. Johnson, Ashland, Wis.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn now in the worker correspondent's classes.


# OIL!

A NEW NOVEL
Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)


These were all ranch fellows, outdoor men, that had worked in the sun all their lives, and grown big and bronzed and sturdy; but now they were bleached white or yellow, dirty and unshaven, with sunken cheeks and hollow eyes. Jick Dugan was coughing, just as his wife had said, and there was not one healthy-looking man in the bunch. If Bunny had been able to say to himself that these men had done some vile deed, and this was their atonement, he might have justified it, even while he questioned what good it would do; but they were there because they had dared to dream of justice for their fellows, and to talk about it, in defiance of the "open shop" crowd of big business men!

Bunny had sent them some books—they were allowed to have books that didn't look radical to very ignorant jailers, and provided the books came direct from the publishers, so that they would not have to be searched too carefully for concealed objects—such as saws and dope. Now he wanted to tell him how much those books had helped, and to ask for more. And what did things know about their prospects of getting a trial? Had he seen Paul, and what did Paul think? And what about the union—was there anything left of it? They were not allowed any part of Paul's paper, so they were six or seven months behind the news of their own world.

Bunny came out into the sunshine with a fine indignation of desperation. His father was half sick—but even so, it rather must have this battle of the unions brought onto him! The last time they had discussed the matter Dad had said to wait; Vernon Rosser would "see what he could do"—but Bunny would wait no longer. Dad must compel Vernon to act, or Bunny would take up the job himself.

He drove his father back to Angel City, and learned that radicals had organized a "defense committee," and there was to be a mass meeting of protest, at which funds would be raised for the appeal case. Paul was to be the principal speaker—despite the fact that it might cause his bail privilege to be cancelled. When Bunny got that news he served an ultimatum on his father, the meeting was to take place the following week, and no less a person than Vernon Rosser in time, Bunny was going to be one of the speakers, and says his full say about the case.

Dad of course objected. But it was one of those times when his son surprised him by failing to be "soft." Bunny went, farther than ever in his desperation. "Maybe you feel that you can't make a row, because like this while I'm living off your money, and perhaps I ought to quit college and go to work for myself."

"Son, I've never said anything like that."

"No, but I'm putting you in a hole with Vernie, and it would be easier if you could say I'm not living on you."

"Say, I don't want to say any such thing. But I do think you ought to consider my position."

"I've considered everything, Dad—considered till I'm sick at heart. I just can't let my love for any one person in the world take the place of my sense of justice. We're committing a crime to keep those men in jail, and I say Vernie has got to let go his end, and if he don't, then I'm going to make it hot for him."

Vernie was on his way back from the east, and Bunny demanded that he should phone the district attorney's office; he wished, he might phone the judge, too, if he thought necessary—it wouldn't be the first time. Bunny would "square" it if he didn't do it, then Bunny's name would be announced as one of the speakers at that mass meeting." Upon Dad flashed the memory of that terrible meeting of Harry Sumner's; he saw his beloved son publicly adopting that same ferocious mob, clasping that sea of angry faces and uplifted hands and being—and being—

(Continued tomorrow.)

## Kenosha Will Have Concert and Dance Sunday, January 16

An interesting performance, concert and dance will be given next Sunday, Jan. 16, by the Russian Workers' Mutual Aid Society of Kenosha, Wis. Chicago actors will participate. The affair will be held at Tatra Hall, 17 S. Main St., Kenosha. Beginning at 3:30 p. m. Tickets in advance 35 cents, at the door's 50 cents.

## To Dismiss Ormiston Case.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9. — The indictment charging Kenneth G. Ormiston with criminal conspiracy in the Aimee Semple McPherson case will be dismissed when itmistum appears for arraignment in superior court, it was reported at an apparently reliable source at the district attorney's office.

Organ of the Workers Party of the U.S.A. Organization of the Unemployed. For a Labor Party. For the 40 Hour Week.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 305. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1927 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# ORDER U. S. NAVY TO STARVE REBELS

## Demand Passage of Wheeler-Huddleston Resolutions That United States Get Out of Nicaragua

SENATOR WHEELER has introduced in the senate and Representative Huddleston in the house of representatives a resolution calling upon President Coolidge to immediately withdraw the American marines from Nicaragua and the American warships from the Nicaraguan ports.

While these resolutions make the basis of the demand that the United States is violating international law thru its intervention, and not the fact that the government is playing the "dollar diplomacy" game of the Wall Street interests, the workers' and farmers' organizations thruout the whole country should immediately adopt resolutions and wire their demand to the congressmen and senators from their states, demanding the passage of the Wheeler-Huddleston resolutions.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has sent to congress a special message endeavoring to justify his use of American warships and marines in Nicaragua on the ground of the special interests of the United States in the new canal route thru Nicaragua and because Mexico has furnished arms to the liberals supporting Sacasa. According to the president it is alright for the United States government to permit the shipment of arms to the usurper Diaz and to use American marines and warships to support him, but it is all wrong for Mexico to permit the shipment of arms to Sacasa.

Stripped of its specious arguments the president's message is an open declaration for the use of the armed forces of the government to protect the Wall Street investments in Nicaragua and wipe out any resistance to the continued exploitation of Nicaragua by these interests.

THE fact that Mexico is made the target for the attack of the president is simply propaganda to help justify the attack on that country, because of its enforcement of the Mexican constitution against the American oil and mineral interests. The president is ready to intervene in Mexico, as he has intervened in Nicaragua, to maintain the exploitation of Mexcan resources and the Mexican people, on terms satisfactory to Wall Street.

The president's determination to continue the rape of Nicaragua, coupled with the attacks on Mexico, create even a more serious threat of this country becoming involved in an imperialist war in which the lives of the American workers and farmers and the wealth they produce will be sacrificed for the super-profits from the imperialist domination of these countries by Wall Street and its government at Washington.

At the same time the rushing of American warships to China create another similar situation in the Far East in which there is the same danger—an imperialist war to fight for the investments and profits of the Wall Street bankers.

Thus there is being created a new powder-magazine which in blowing up will hurl the workers and farmers of this country not only into a war against Nicaragua and Mexico, but in which there are the potentialities that the history of 1914-1918 will be repeated with the great imperialist capitalist nations lining up for a new trial of strength as to which group of capitalists shall enjoy the juicy plums of imperialist exploitation of the undeveloped countries of the world.

THE only force which can stop the United States from sliding into war against Nicaragua, Mexico and China, with a threat of greater war developing out of these aggressions in the interest of Wall Street are the workers and farmers of this country.

Now is the time to stop this development by calling a halt on the president's Wall Street policies in Nicaragua and Mexico. An overwhelming demand by the workers' and farmers' organizations of the country for the passage of the Wheeler-Huddleston resolutions for a withdrawal from Nicaragua will make plain to President Coolidge and Wall Street, that they have forces at home to reckon with in carrying on their imperialist aggression.

Every workers' and farmers' organization should immediately demand the passage of these resolutions and wire their demand to the congressman and senators from their state.

They should unite to form conferences of workers' and farmers' delegates to carry on the struggle against the threatening war.

DEMAND THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT GET OUT OF NICARAGUA!
NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO!
HANDS OFF CHINA!
TAKE UP THE FIGHT AGAINST THE IMPERIALIST WAR WHICH IS THREATENING AND STOP IT THRU THE UNITED FORCES OF THE WORKERS AND FARMERS!

## ARCH-JINGO HEARST SOUNDS DRUMS FOR NEW WALL ST. WAR

William Randolph Hearst, who following out his war-mongering policy began with the assistance his papers gave to the provoking of the Spanish-American war has these many years been crying for intervention in Mexico. In the last weeks his twenty odd papers in all sections of the country have been again raising the cry of a southern invasion with front page articles by Hearst himself leading the field for blood and thunder honors.

## Congress Told of 'Big Stick' Rule In Nicaraguan War

**BULLETIN.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. — Secretary of State Kellogg declared this afternoon that Admiral Latimer had been given powers to stop food supplies, as well as ammunition, from reaching the liberals in Nicaragua. The food blockade, with its resulting starvation of children, as well as men and women, was one of the weapons used by world imperialism against the Union of Soviet Republics in an effort to crush the Bolshevik Revolution.

• • • •

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. — Emphatically restating the Roosevelt an doctrine of the "Big Stick," President Coolidge sent a lengthy message to congress today on the Nicaraguan and Mexican questions that rivals in historic significance the famous 1904 message of President Roosevelt declaring the intention of the United States to exercise an "international police power" over Latin-America.

The message in no way explains the presence in the Caribbean waters of 15 first class ships of war for service in such a small country as Nicaragua but makes it clear thru the usual veil of diplomatic verbage, that the United States considers itself the unquestioned arbiter of Latin-American destiny.

**Defends Occupation.**

"Deploring" the necessity for sending troops to Nicaragua, the president confirms the policy of the United States that has resulted in armed intervention (not to speak of Haiti, San Domingo, Cuba, Mexico and Nicaragua on previous occasions) and makes it doubly clear that the Nicaraguan occupation is part of the offensive now being launched against Mexico.

"The proprietary rights of the United States in the Nicaraguan canal route," says the careful message, "with the necessary implication growing out of it affecting the Panama canal, together with the obligations flowing from the investments of all classes of our citizens in Nicaragua, places us in a position of peculiar responsibility. I am sure it is not the desire of the United States to intervene in the internal affairs of Nicaragua or of any other Central American republic. Nevertheless it must be said that we have a very definite and special interest in the maintainance and order of good government in Nicaragua at the present time and that the stability, prosperity and independence of all Central American countries can never be a matter of indifference to us.

**Slap at Mexico.**

"The United States cannot, therefore, fail to view with deep concern any serious threat to stability and constitutional government in Nicaragua, tending toward anarchy and jeopardizing American interests, especially if such a state of affairs is contributing to or brought about by outside influences or by any foreign power."

**Ignores Mexican Rights.**

The president claimed he had "the most conclusive evidence that arms and ammunition have been on several occasions shipped to the revolutionists in Nicaragua . . . Boats carrying these munitions have been fitted out in Mexican ports," ignoring entirely the privilege of Mexico as a sovereign nation to ship arms anywhere it pleases under international law and also ignoring the fact that at present the United States is shipping arms to President Diaz and preventing

(Continued on page 2.)

## GREEN DODGES STAND AGAINST U. S. IMPERIALISM

### *Goes to Council Meeting in Florida*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor and of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, has gone to St. Petersburg, Fla., without saying a word for publication concerning the Mexico-Nicaragua war which the Coolidge administration has been bringing on.

**Green Remains Silent.**

Andrew Furuseth of the Seamen's Union tried to get Green to make a public protest, preferably by going to the White House and telling Coolidge that the organized labor movement of this country is in complete sympathy and harmony with the labor movements of Nicaragua and that of Mexico, against whose country the American armed forces are moving. Green chose instead to wait and consult with his council.

Optimists say in this silence a possible plan of consulting in Florida with emissaries of Nicaraguan and Mexican labor, in order to get the latest possible information with which to make an appeal for peace and non-intervention.

But others pointed out that by the time the council had discussed the issue the seizure of Nicaragua would be completed, and an invading army have been provoked in Mexico that would furnish a pretext for the American fleet to seize the Tampico oil district. The oil field of Mexico, the goal toward which Coolidge and Kellogg are aiming.

**Cringing to the Catholics.**

The situation faced by Green in the council is not easy because certain of the members are hostile to further affiliation with American labor on account of its support of the campaign to separate church and state in Mexico. Hence Green will not take the strong stand taken by Samuel Gompers as to sympathy with Mexican national aspirations as against the imperialism of Washington and Wall Street.

Mexican labor and its government are alike charged with having helped Sacasa, the Nicaraguan liberal president. Therefore clerical influences are thrown against Sacasa. President Coolidge knows that by his campaign to establish an anti-Mexican regime in Nicaragua he is pleasing certain extreme clerical leaders in the United States. Coolidge wants to beat Al Smith in the presidential race of 1928, and he hopes by his Latin-American war to divide the catholic vote.

**Auto Drive is Up.**

Next in dramatic interest to the Latin American war among the subjects before the council at this January meeting is the approach to jurisdictional waters in the various international unions involved in the

(Continued on page 2.)

## *Borah and Kellogg Scrap Over War Policy*

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, is seen leaving a conference with Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg whose present policy of aggression against Nicaragua and Mexico Senator Borah has declared against. Borah has said that "foreign interests" alone make it possible for the puppet President Diaz to maintain himself against the liberal rebels under Dr. Sacasa whom Borah thinks ought to be recognized.

## *CURRENT EVENTS*

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

WASHINGTON has promised cooperation with the other powers to "protect" its nationals in Shanghai. This lends color to the suspicion that England took advantage of Washington's troubles in Latin-America to exact an agreement from the United States for a more benevolent attitude against China. Scores of looting by Chinese are increasing. Anybody who knows anything about how news is made will understand that there is probably not a scintilla of truth in those reports. In the meantime, the Chinese are getting along nicely with the task of getting rid of the foreign imperialists.

• • •

ARTHUR BRISBANE is in disagreement with his boss, William Randolph Hearst over the bullying of Nicaragua and Mexico. While Hearst shrieks that Coolidge's hands must be unbound, Brisbane is busy placing a sharp tack on the presidential chair. Brisbane declares that Mexico has as good a right to support the liberal Sacasa as the United States has to support the reactionary Diaz. This disagreement is indicative of the great wave of protest that is arising thruout the country over Coolidge's brutal assault on the rights of smaller nations.

• • •

IT is rather significant that at the time those lines are written there is not a peep from the officials of the American Federation of Labor against the latest Wall Street invasion of South America. It is not so very long since President Green officiated at laying the keel of a battleship. That keel will some day be cutting southern waters on its way to collect Morgan's bills or steal new oil wells for Rockefeller. Internationally, the re-

(Continued on page 5)

## CANTON MOVES TO TAKE OVER FOREIGN AREAS

### *Fall of British in Hankow First Step*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A far reaching movement by the Cantonese nationalist authorities to take over all foreign concessions thruout China was seen in London today as the interpretation to be placed on the statement of Eugene Chen, foreign minister of Canton that the British concession at Hankow has "ceased to be a piece of unredeemed China."

In this statement, cabled to London, Foreign Minister Chen explained the nationalists' attitude toward the foreign population of Hankow, following the taking over by them of administration of the British concession there.

**Redeemed to China.**

"The extension of nationalist control over the British concession in Hankow," Minister Chen cabled, "is in itself the most ample guarantee that the lives and property of British and other nationals in the concession shall and must be protected by my government.

"While the concession remained under purely British control it was not the duty of my government to attend to the protection of foreigners there. But now that the concession ceases to be a piece of unredeemed China, my government regards the effective protection of Englishmen and other foreigners in Hankow as a vital interest of the nationalist China."

**Demand Hong Kong.**

The London Daily News said the real significance of Minister Chen's message rests on the implied intention of his government to recover as soon as possible, and without waiting for laborious negotiations, control of all foreign concessions in Chinese territory.

A message from Shanghai today said the Cantonese intend to demand the return of Hong Kong, holding British subjects at Hankow as hostages until this is an accomplished fact.

**We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send in their addresses**

## MEETING HERE TONIGHT TO FIGHT LAWS AGAINST FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS

The Chicago Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers will hold a conference of representatives from all trade unions and workers' organizations, tonight at Manhinists' Hall, 113 South Ashland Blvd., for the purpose of organizing the struggle locally against the danger of anti-alien legislation now pending in congress.

The conference will start at 8 o'clock. Scores of unions have already elected delegates to the conference, Max Orlowski, secretary, announces, and many others will be represented by their officials.

The conference will discuss ways and means of combatting registration and deportation bills, which may be passed by congress any day, it is declared.

The Chicago council is affiliated with the National Council for the Protection of the Foreign-Born Workers.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## REED CONFUSED BY IDENTITY OF CAL'S SPOKESMAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Rising to a question of "personal confusion" Senator James A. Reed (D) of Missouri, this afternoon appealed to republican leaders to tell him whether President Coolidge and the White House spokesman are the same individual or whether "there is a third party" who speaks for both.

**Senator Overwhelmed.**

Reed said he was overwhelmed with confusion when he read the morning newspapers, telling how both President Coolidge and the "president's spokesman" had announced that the United States would use its every resource to defend American lives and property in foreign countries.

With rich sarcasm he asked the republicans to say whether "it is true that President Coolidge stands beside the president's spokesman stands behind the spokesman, or stands inside the spokesman, when the spokesman speaks."

## CLOAKMAKERS TO GO AHEAD WITH VOTING

### *Shop Chairmen Issue Strong Manifesto*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan.10—In a manifesto issued to all dress and cloak workers, the executive committee of 50 cloak shop chairmen and 35 dress shop chairmen, asked the support of the membership in their plans for holding impartial general elections in Locals 2, 9 and 35.

At the same time requests were sent to the joint board and to the executive boards of the various locals for their approval of the plans, which will place arrangements for the elections in the hands of the committee of 85 shop chairmen, with an impartial body, such as the American Civil Liberties Union to oversee the election and insure it against fraud. The executive board of Local 2 has already approved the plans. It speaks for its membership of 10,000 operators.

The manifesto reports to the workers on the activities of the shop chairmen's committee since its election at a mass meeting of cloak shop chairmen last week told of how a meeting to which only shop chairmen were admitted was arranged and representatives of the joint board and international asked to present their point of view on the "internal war that is splitting our union."

**Sigman Ignores Action.**

Altho Louis Hyman and others appeared to speak for the joint board, President Morris Sigman of the international refused to attend even when requested by a committee sent from the meeting. At a later interview, Sigman told the shop chairmen that he would not permit the regular elec-

(Continued on page 5)

## 6 Killed, 18 Hurt in Moscow Train Crash

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 10.—Sixteen persons were killed and eighteen injured when a train on a siding near Moscow, jumped the track in the path of an oncoming express train. The express ploughed thru the derailed cars.

## NEW ORLEANS LABOR PROTESTS AGAINST U. S. NICARAGUAN INVASION

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.— Protests against the "attitude of the state department in its conduct of relations wih Mexico," and the intervention of armed forces in Nicaragua was sent to Senators Joseph E. Ransdell and Edwin S. Broussard Wednesday by the New Orleans Council of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes.

• • •

**Students Protest.**

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 10.—Protests against the American policy in Nicaragua were voiced at a meeting held here last night under the anspices of the "Anti-Imperialistic League," a students' organization. Several speakers, among them the Socialist Deputy Perez Leiroz, severely assailed the "imperialistic policy" of the United States.

# AGAIN POSTPONE PASSAIC STRIKE PRISONER TRIAL

## Jersey Justice Fears Exposure of Violence

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 10.—The machinery of Jersey justice which last September violently went into action in support of the police efforts to break the big textile strike for the mill owners, is displaying a marked reluctance to bring to trial the eleven strikers who were arrested in the fantastic police booming plot and held in exorbitant bail—as high as $50,000 in the case of two of the prisoners.

The cases of Adolph Winnefsky, Joseph Toth and Nicholas Schilleci which were set for January 13, are again postponed, according to Alexander MacLeod, counsel for the Joint Committee for Passaic Defense. The reason given by the prosecutor was that the court interpreter was sick. Those men are three of five strike prisoners held in the Bergen county jail. No date has been set yet for the trial of the other two, Thomas Regan and Paul Kovac.

Fourth Postponement.

Judge Joseph A. Delaney, of the Passaic county court of common pleas, in Paterson, where the trial of the six men held in Passaic county jail, was scheduled to start January 10, dismissed the jury for a week, and postponed the trial until January 18. This is the fourth postponement of the case of the six textile strike prisoners in the Passaic jail. Trial was first set for October 5, and then postponed to November 15. The next dates which were set and postponed were December 13, December 20 and January 10. Tony Pochno, Joseph Belleno and Charles Current are the three men who are to be brought up first when and if the trial finally gets under way.

$80,000 Bail.

The five men in the Bergen county jail were arraigned in December on the indictments brought against them, but January 13 is the first date that has been set for their trial, altho they were arrested back in September. They are held on $80,000 collective bail. The six men in Passaic county jail are held on $210,000. The enormous amount of the bail has made it impossible so far to get the men released on bonds.

These eleven prisoners, together with several other strikers arrested at the time but subsequently released, were the victims of brutal police third degree methods at the time of their arrest.

• • •

**Passaic Striker in Serious Condition.**

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 10.—Paul Kovac, one of the eleven textile strike prisoners who has been held without trial for over three months, spent his New Year in a padded cell. Kovac has been suffering since September with three broken ribs given to him by the police during the third degree which followed his arrest.

Just before Christmas, Kovac's condition grew so serious he was removed to the Hackensack General Hospital. After a few days there he was taken back to jail, where, according to the sheriff, he went out of his head and had to be confined in a straight jacket and locked in a padded cell. He was kept there for several days, then returned to his cell—weak, pale and quiet but obsessed with the notion that he will never get out of jail alive.

It is feared that Kovac's health and reason will both be permanently impaired if he is not released from jail soon. The bail for which he is held is $15,000. He has a wife and three children, who are frantic at his condition.

• • •

**Distribute $600 Among Prisoners' Families.**

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 10.—More than six hundred dollars was distributed to the families of the eleven textile strike prisoners by the Joint Committee for Passaic Defense during the Christmas holidays. The General Relief Committee of the I. W. W. sent $275, the I. L. D. $275, Arthur Garfield Hayes $40, the local Ukrainian I. L. D. branch $55.

## Force Involuntary Receivership on the Bauer Cab Company

The $1,500,000 Bauer Cab Co., and Bauer Taxicab Manufacturing company were thrown into involuntary receivership today in two simultaneous actions in circuit court. Chicago Title and Trust company was named receiver.

Continental Oil company filed for unpaid claims totalling $5,500 and Murray B. Loser, insurance agent, for $649.87 unpaid premiums on cabs and accessories.

Cab drivers for the Bauer company recently went on strike.

***Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.***

# KUOMINTANG CONVENTION ISSUES MANIFESTO TO AMERICAN PUBLIC; REAFFIRMS SUN YAT SEN PROGRAM

By PAUL C. REISS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 10.—Eighty delegates of the Kuomintang Party of North America, Chinese national revolutionary organization, representing fifty-two branches with 14,000 members, have deliberated in annual convention here for five days.

**Adopt Manifesto.**

The convention adopted a manifesto addressed to the people of America explaining the aims of the party. It reaffirmed Dr. Sun Yat Sen's life of labor to make the Chinese people a free people. It emphatically denies that the present movement and party is "red" as the American public has been led to believe by the press.

**Spanish Meeting.**

This is a special convention of the branches in America, called by order of the central committee of China for the purpose of electing officers for the coming years and means of financing the party; for making any necessary amendments; and for the purpose of discussing and formulating definite plans for strengthening of a united Chinese republic by means of education and by economic development of China.

No delegates attended from Mexico and Canada on account of immigration restrictions.

**Get Greetings.**

Greetings were received by the convention from the Workers (Communist) Party of America, from The DAILY WORKER, Young Aela, Chicago, and numerous other organizations.

**Strong Government is Aim.**

"The aim of the Kuomintang party is to establish in China in a fair way a strong central government under the democratic principle set forth by our beloved leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen," says the manifesto.

"The unification of all the people by means of education and the economic development securing better communication and trasportation, better interstate commerce, etc. This was the aim of Dr. Sun and the Kuomintang.

**Sun's Principles.**

"The easiest end surest way to eradicate all foreign misconceptions in regard to the present day movement is to present Dr. Sun's 'three principles,' the manifesto says. The principles are summerised, as follows:

**Nationalism.**

1. Assimilation of the five peoples of China—Chinese, Mongolian, Mohammedan, Thibetan. 2. Security of equal treatment of the Chinese people from all the nations of the world.

**Political Democracy.**

1. Assurance of the right of the people to vote. 2. Assurance of the right of the people to the powers of initiative, referendum, and recall.

**Economic Democracy.**

1. Establishment of a compromise between labor and capital. 2. Attainment of economic equality thru political measures. 3. Equalization of the right of the people to own land. 4. Right of the government to own public utilities. 5. Responsibility of the government to control the means of communication, transportation, manufacturers, and the promotion of mines; improvement of conditions of the laboring classes thru legislation and education; lessening the danger of famine by the improvement of agricultural pursuits by scientific methods and fostering the idea of the conservation of food.

**Quote His Last Words.**

The manifesto quotes the last words of Dr. Sun, which were in part: "Forty years I have labored to make the Chinese people a free people. My work is unfinished. I leave it to those who believe in liberty, equality, and the brotherhood of man. With my forty years of experience, I finally realize that in order to accomplish this purpose we must awaken the masses of people and co-operate with all peoples who are treating as on an equal footing."

# CONGRESS TOLD OF "BIG STICK" RULE IN THE WAR ON NICARAGUA

(Continued from page 1)

arms from going to Dr. Sacasa's forces.

The president reviewed at length the incidents that led up to the present situation since the election, in 1924 of Carlos Salozorno and Dr. Juan Sacasa as president and vice-president respectively of Nicaragua. His review might have been compared word for word with the numerous stories of recent events issued by the U. S. puppet President Diaz at the instance of the American charge d'affairs at Managua, Lawrence Dennis.

**Forgets Facts.**

Supporting Kellogg's contention that Diaz was chosen president in a constitutional manner, Coolidge summed up this phase of the revolution with the mere statement that the congress that selected Diaz was a constitutional gathering with full powers. In saying this he ignored three things: First that at the time of his election, Diaz was the military dictator of the country, at the head of the conservative army and that the liberals had been entirely suppressed for months in order to assure it. Second, that Admiral Julian Latimer's ships were already in Nicaragua at this time and had established the first of the "neutral zones" that have since been proven to be direct aid against the liberals. Third, in stating that Dr Sacasa was out of the country and was therefore not able to take over the presidency by reason of his succession rights as vice-president, President Coolidge ignores the well-known fact that Dr. Sacasa was forced to flee for his life.

**Propis Support Liberals.**

Coolidge's cock and bull story about the "legality" of the regime of Adolfo Diaz, director, by the way of an American mining company, hardly jibes with the undisputed fact that the liberals have control of most of the country and have the meager forces left to Diaz entirely bottled up in the capital, Managua, relying solely on American military assistance to remain in power. The fact that the liberals have been able to rally the population behind them to do this certainly signifies the lack of support that Diaz is receiving from the citizens of the country.

**Protest Statements.**

It is only with regard to the admittedly precious "American lives and tries" and enterprises in Nicaragua that the president waxes frank.

"For many years Americans have been living in Nicaragua developing its industries and carrying on business.

"The United States has occasionally been obliged to send naval forces for their proper protection. In the present crisis such forces are requested by the Nicaraguan government."

**Never Got 3 Million.**

He also admits that the $3,000,000 "paid" for American canal rights to Nicaragua were never received by the government but were given to bankers who held notes against the government.

"In addition to these indemnities, the government of Nicaragua, by a treaty granted in perpetuity to the United States the exclusive proprietary rights necessary and convenient for the construction, operation, and maintenance of an oceanic canal."

The consideration paid by the United States to Nicaragua was the sum of $3,000,000. At the time of the payment of this money a financial plan was drawn up between this government and the bankers and its creditors which provided for the consolidation of Nicaragua's obligations.

**Doesn't Know Bankers.**

Professing undue ignorance about the manner in which international finance is conducted, the president talks as if he had never heard of the banking firm of Brown Brothers & Co., or J. & W. Seligman who have floated numerous Nicaraguan loans in this country.

"The bonds held in the United States are held by the public in general circulation and, so far as the department knows, no American bankers are directly interested in the Nicaraguan indebtedness."

There is no question that if the revolution continues American investments and business interests in Nicaragua will be very seriously affected, if not destroyed. The currency, which is now at par, will be inflated. American as well as foreign bondholders will undoubtedly look to the United States for the protection of their interests."

**Hits Mexico Thrust.**

In conclusion, the message takes a sparring shot at Mexico, warning that country that the only nation which has a right to intervene in the affairs of Latin America, is the United States. Between the document, a veiled hostility towards Mexico drives one to the conclusion that the message is as much directed against the country south of the Rio Grande as it is an explanation of the presence of an American armada in the Caribbean of such proportions as to arouse even the most conservative elements of the nation to protest.

• • •

**Makes Caraway Almost Sweet.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—President Coolidge's defense of the United States Nicaraguan policy in his special message today did not allay the criticism that has met it in congress.

Republican applause met the message in the house, but the democrats en bloc sat silent, and a few minutes later Rep. Romjue (D) of Missouri made a speech declaring "a war with Mexico may be touched off, and conditions do not justify war."

The president's senatorial critics were not silenced, either.

"I can't comment, I've quit swearing," said Senator Caraway (D) of Arkansas, another administration critic.

**Prosecutor Talks Much.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Warning to the gunsters of southern Illinois was voiced today by U. S. District Attorney Walter Provine in announcing that the Shelton brothers, notorious for their warfare with the Berger faction, would go on trial here Jan. 24 for alleged participation in the robbery of the U. S. mail at Collinsville.

**WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!**

# LABOR PARTY OPPONENT IS MADE TARGET

## Johannsen Meets with Audience Barrage

Anton Johannsen, member of the executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who supported the traditional A. F. of L. attitude in the West Town Forum debate on "Is an American Labor Party Desirable?" must have felt like a corrupt senator-elect undergoing a senatorial investigation when the audience at Mid-City Odd Fellows Hall auditorium finished with him Sunday evening. Johannsen debated against a labor party.

When the formal speeches were over and the audience was given the privilege of asking questions, a veritable barrage of interrogations fell upon Johannsen.

**"All Politicians the Same."**

Johannsen declared that a labor party was not desirable because "all politicians are the same. It doesn't make any difference what they are: republicans, democrats, socialists, Communists, or what, they are all alike."

"Workers should confine themselves to building up their organizations," he said. "Have less faith in politics, and more faith in organization."

"The workers should leave politics alone, no good comes from it," Johannsen asserted. "If you have not the police about the British Labor Party, but I haven't heard any of its achievements." He cited what he called the failure of the labor party in San Francisco and the LaFollette campaign to show that labor parties cannot succeed and that co-operation with all people who are treating as on an equal footing."

**Capitalists Like Johannsen.**

"Johannsen is in exactly the state of mind that John D. Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan want the labor leaders to be in," answered George R. Kirkpatrick, who spoke for the labor party. "They are perfectly delighted to hear him spread this propaganda against politics. His attitude is 'we have power—don't want politics', and then the employers make all the rules. Of course, the workers are ignorant of politics. It has been the policy of the A. F. of L. to keep them ignorant. Johannsen's philosophy is a hopeless one."

Labor must use both its arms—industrial strength and political strength, said Kirkpatrick. "The workers should do more than organize industrially, they should organize politically. To do the one without the other is using only half the power.

**Will Wake Up Worker.**

"A labor party will make the worker wake up and respect himself," he said. "It will make him conscious of the things that are going on. If we have a labor party, say of 5,000,000 workers, it would positively excite the working class. They would think more, they would fight more, they would go forward to victory. Politics today is so corrupt and so dominated by the capitalist class, that new parties do not get votes at all. Instead millions of workers forget about politics, and let the employers do what they wish with the government."

**Cites Mexican Crisis.**

Kirkpatrick mentioned the Mexican Labor Party as an example, and said, "Within ten days from now, I venture, the United States will be going to war with Mexico. What would be the effect if we had an American Labor Party now, and it issued a proclamation declaring that American workers would not fight against their brothers across the border?". There was much applause at this.

## Green Dodges Stand on U. S. Imperialism

(Continued from page 1)

proposed attempt to organize 500,000 automobile workers.

Executives of the international unions are divided as to whether they favor a broader jurisdiction to an industrial union of workers in this industry, even for a year. The council is expected to request them to yield, in order that a beginning may be made on the organizing fight. It is seen that from three to five years will be required to make any serious headway in this job. Mass production, mass capital and mass credit now dominate the automobile field, and nothing short of mass human resistance will establish a dam of unionism against the autocratic current that flows from Ford and General Motors. Nobody on the labor side is just now confident of early success, but the older men see that unless the fight is made on the offensive the unions will soon have to wage an expensive campaign of defense in the territory they now hold.

**Oil Witnesses Homesick.**

Washington lobbyists fear that Harry M. Blackmer and J. E. O'Neil, Standard Oil subsidiary officials who fled to Europe during the Teapot Dome scandal inquiry, are sick of exile in Paris. They are sought by the government as witnesses to the payment of $320,000 in Liberty bonds to Albert Fall thru a dummy corporation formed for that purpose in Canada, in the forthcoming trial of Sinclair and Fall.

# Let No One Be Fooled By Fake "Protect American Lives and Property!" Cry

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

"SILENT CAL" COOLIDGE at the White House, and "Nervous Nellie" Kellogg from his office as secretary of state, join in the announcement that "the government" will protect American "lives and property" in Nicaragua or Mexico with the same energy that it invoked for the same purpose in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

The American populace is supposed to cheer this thread-bare appeal for the protection of "lives and property," especially at this moment, whether it concerns Nicaragua, Mexico or China.

The specific instance of Haiti, however, indicates that the only lives in jeopardy are the lives of the natives. Thousands of Haitians were murdered outright as an incident to the American invasion of the island republic. Similarly with property. It was the property of the Haitians that was stolen by the American invaders.

• • •

Here are two paragraphs taken from Page 136, of "Dollar Diplomacy," by Scott Nearing and Joseph Freeman, showing the close and harmonious relations between the banking interests and the armed forces of their United States government in the plunder of weaker peoples. This unity of action is described as follows:

"The state department (at Washington) took advantage of a revolutionary outbreak in the north province to propose to President Zamor that he be kept in power provided he would sign a convention inuring over the customs houses to American control. The president refused to compromise the independence of Haiti and resigned. On Dec. 10, the newly chosen president was formally presented with a similar proposal by the American minister in Haiti, and again the proposal was turned down." Sne U. S. "Haiti hearings", pp. 5-6.

"One week later a contingent of United States marines landed in Port au Prince (see U. S. "Foreign Relations", 1915, p. 476) proceeded to the vaults of the National Bank of Haiti, and in broad daylight forcibly seized $500,000 and carried it aboard the gunboat Machias. The money was transported to New York and deposited in the vaults of the National City Bank. THIS MONEY WAS THE PROPERTY OF THE HAITIAN GOVERNMENT AND HAD BEEN DEPOSITED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF PAPER CURRENCY. Haiti at once protested against this violation of rights and appealed to the marines and got no answer. NONE WAS EVER GIVEN." See "Current History Magazine, v. 15, p. 946, 1922; "Haiti Hearings", p. 5, U. S. "Foreign Relations", 1915, pp. 499-500.

• • •

So there is a wealth of evidence, in full official form, to show who violates property rights. The role of bandit and common thief becomes respectable, from the capitalist viewpoint, only when it appears in the uniform of Wall Street's marines. The National City Bank of New York is a Morgan-Rockefeller institution. Thus the flag follows the financiers.

But at what cost in lives and human suffering. Not the lives of American financiers. Nor are the casualties ever very heavy among their well-trained Haitian soldiery. Facts out of the experience of Haiti are cited again. The sordid, bloody picture of the slaughter of Haitians has often been told. Major Smedley Butler gives a rather matter of fact picture as follows:

"Charges of brutality have been made against the American occupation in Haiti. Some 3,000 Cacos (Haitian patriots) have been killed by American marines, according to one observer (see Johnson, "Self-Determining Haiti", p. 12.).

The U. S. Marine Corps Report gives the number of Haitians killed as 2,250—"killed either by marines or by the person of the gendarmerie of Haiti." see U. S. Marine Corps, "Report on Haiti", p. 108.)

"The work of building a highway from Port au Prince to Cape Haitien was in charge of an officer of marines, who stands out even in that organization for his "treat 'em rough" methods. He discovered the obsolete Haitien corvee and decided to enforce it with the most modern marine efficiency. The corvee, or road law, in Haiti provided that each citizen should work a certain number of days on the public roads to keep them in condition, or pay a certain sum of money. The Occupation seized men wherever it could find them, and no able-bodied Haitian was safe from such raids, which most closely resembled the African slave raids of past centuries. And slavery it was, the temporary. By day, or by night from the bosom of their families, from their little farms or while trudging peacefully on the country roads, Haitians were seized and forcibly taken to toil for months in far sections of the country. Those who protested or resisted were beaten into submission. Those attempting to escape were shot."

This quotation is again from Johnson's "Self-Determining Haiti."

These atrocities resulted in a brief revolt led by an educated and cultured Haitian, Charlemagne Peralte, who had been forced to work in convict clothes on the streets of Cape Haitien. The revolt was crushed and Charlemagne Peralte was killed. "Not in open fight, not in an attempt at his capture," but "while standing over his camp fire, he was shot in cold blood by an American marine officer who stood concealed by the darkness, and who had reached the camp thru bribery and trickery." A protest lodged by prominent Haitians with the senate committee of inquiry into the occupation of Haiti in 1921 declares that the American occupation "is the most terrible regime of military autocracy which has ever been carried on in the name of the great American democracy.

"The Haitian people, during these past five years, have passed thru such awful tortures, destructions, humiliations and misery as has never before been known in the course of its unhappy history."

• • •

According to an American recently returning from a visit to Haiti in 1920, "if the United States should leave Haiti today, it would leave more than a thousand orphans and widows of its own making, more banditry than has existed for a century, resentment, hatred and despair in the heart of a whole people."

Conditions somewhat similar to the road law enforcement in Haiti were recently exposed by The DAILY WORKER in Peru. The story of Haiti does not stand alone. It is the story of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, of all the Latin-American countries, of the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, the Samoan (American) Islands, and of every other victim of Wall Street imperialism, in greater or lesser degree. Today it is Nicaragua, Mexico and China.

The imperialist robbers and hangmen speak as if the property and lives of the subject peoples really belonged to them. They are learning that they have no vested interests that they cannot take at the point of gun or bayonet. And the oppressed peoples are learning to fight back. Just as important, the working class in the United States, the imperialist homeland, is learning to turn its back upon the imperialist demand that labor fight its battles.

Let no one be deceived by the imperialist appeal for the "protection of lives and property."

# *OF CHICAGO'S POPULATION, 650,000 LIVE IN SOME 12,000 ROOMING HOUSES*

The Chicago Rooming House Association is authority for the statement that there are 700,000 rooming houses in the United States, the proprietors of which cater during a year to some 30 million guests, or almost one-third of the population of the country. It is pointed out that there are some rooming houses in the country containing as many as 250 rooms, as large as a good-sized hotel. The association was organized nine years ago to protect the interests of the rooming house keepers.

In Chicago there are estimated to be 12,000 rooming houses, with an invested capital of $150,000,000 operated by 50,000 people and catering to approximately 650,000 guests. The annual outlay for maintenance, replacements, and supplies is set at $36,000,000.

The association will seek legislation, giving the proprietors more of the protection accorded inn keepers with respect to liens.

**At Least One Set Too Many.**

UNION CITY, N. J.—Rival offices, trying to fill the same official positions, is the situation here. It developed because a republican mayor and a democratic council insisted on appointing rival sets of officers. Most of the offices in the city hall are in a state of seige.

The only business transacted on the first day of the fight was the marriage of a middle-aged couple.

***Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?***

# NEW QUOTAS ON IMMIGRATION TO PROVOKE BATTLE

## Congress to Hit Cut on Germans, Irish

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The new immigration quotas, which will become effective July 1 this year, will provoke a new battle in congress, it appeared, because of the reductions proposed for the quota allotments from Germany, Ireland and the Scandinavian countries.

**Quotas Cut.**

The new quotas, which cut the total immigration for the next fiscal year to 153,541 aliens instead of the 164,667 admitted this year, will be proclaimed by President Coolidge on April 1.

If carried out, the new alignment, based on the ratio of national origins as found in the 1920 census, would make Germany the heaviest loser with a reduction from 51,227 to 23,428 and the Irish Free State, the second heaviest loser, with a reduction from 28,567 to 13,462. Other nations facing reduced quotas include Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Poland, and Switzerland, beside Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.

**British Gain Increase.**

The greatest quota increase will go to Great Britain, including Southern Ireland, with an increase from 34,007 to 73,039. Austria, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands and Russia also will have their quotas increased.

# *CURRENT EVENTS*

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

actionary officials of the trade unions are working hand in hand with the imperialists. Nationally they are the tools of whatever capitalist government comes to terms with them and locally they are cogs in the political machines that exist to loot municipalities.

• • •

JIM TULLY, the ex-hobo writer, and a series of alleged personal sketches of Charlie Chaplin in the Pictorial Review, undoubtedly for a handsome sum. Charlie, who needs every penny he can spare to feed two batteries of local sharks that are raiding his bank account thru the medium of a divorce battle, sued the magazine for damages and asked for the neat sum of $500,000 as a substitute for his injured reputation. Besides being temperamental, Charlie is also a thrifty soul. Had he not been thrifty he could have saved himself a lot of divorce court proceedings.

• • •

WHY should potential gunmen join the police force when they can pull down $15 a day using a gat for whatever purpose their employers may have in mind. A Chicago gunman draws more in straight salary for two days' work than an American soldier drew for a month's fighting in France. Besides the salary there are pickings which may boost the warrior's stipend to $25 a day. A local cab company's officials, jealous of their rights and not willing to be the helpless prey of the stockholders in high esteem are alleged to have engaged the services of fifty of those soldiers of fortune to intimidate the strike-bullden of a non-union taxicab company. The heaviest artillery won as usual. This is a tough city in a highly "civilized" country. Strange that Mexico or China does not threaten to send an expedition here to make the United States fit for association with civilized countries.

• • •

WHILE American warships are churning the waters of the Caribbean and naval flotillas are making hostile demonstrations against China, statesmen are parroting plans for world peace. The most ferocious brigands are taking the lead in announcing their good intentions. Briand, the octopus of Monrovia and Syria, Lloyd George, who turned the Black and Tans loose on Ireland and William Randolph Hearst, the world's champion jingo, have major roles in the chorus. What those boys would like is a combination imbued with the same purpose as the league of nations to preserve peace among the big but ties on the latter-day wolves down to gobble up the weaker nations.

• • •

FOR myself I can work, I can fight. My husband, he hates it more than I do; he is more proud. Yet he will work too." This admission was wrung from the anguished heart of a former member of the Russian autocracy, Mme. Sonia Strandeen, who is now living in Chicago, a hospitable city, where any czarist parasite can crash thru the pages of the capitalist papers provided he or she succeeds in getting a "gold-coaster" to give them an introduction. Its tough on anybody to work at times. Being too lazy to work is quite understandable, but being too proud to earn a living is a cut of another color. What a rotten social system that breeds such a disease!

**SUBSCRIBE TO**
**The American Worker Correspondent**
**1113 W. Washington Blvd.**
**Chicago, Ill.**
**Only 50 Cents a Year.**

For a Labor Party.
For the 40 Hour Week.

THE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK EDITION

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 305. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1927 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# Stop This Wall Street War!

Washington dispatches for Jan. 8 say:

*President Coolidge will not be swayed in his policy of firmness toward Latin America by the opposition in congress . . . . Senators charged that the president is deliberately leading this country into war with Mexico. . . . . .*

*Secretary of State Kellogg held a long conference today with President Coolidge. Later it was emphasized that AMERICAN POLICIES WILL NOT BE CHANGED DESPITE CONGRESSIONAL ATTACKS. (Emphasis ours.)*

One week ago we stated that the invasion of Nicaragua was a step to war on Mexico and called for a united front of workers and farmers to resist all efforts to plunge this nation into a bloody struggle which could result only in a war of major proportions.

From the inception of the Wall Street-Coolidge policy of continual and increasing pressure on Mexico in behalf of oil, mineral and money kings, we have stated that American imperialist government would not hesitate to make war on Mexico to gain its ends.

Very belatedly, many of the "people's spokesmen" in Washington have realized that just as war on Nicaragua followed the investments of American capitalists so will war be waged on Mexico if Coolidge and Kellogg are allowed to carry on.

At a time like this, those who remain silent cast a vote for war and against the masses of workers and farmers in the United States, Mexico and all Latin America.

Those who remain silent now are supporting Wall Street's plans for feasting the vultures, already hovering over the plains and mountains to the south, on the bodies of American and Latin American workers and farmers.

Let no one be deceived by the contemptuous tone in which the Wall Street press speaks of Mexico and Mexicans, of Latin America and Latin Americans. The 120,000,000 inhabitants of the republics to the south will resist imperialist invasion to the death and will exact a bloody toll of all who are deceived or driven into following the flag of Wall Street southward with arms in their hands.

Those who remain silent now are casting their vote for mass murder in the interest of those who rule and gob the working class and the farmers of both the North and South American continents.

Mass murder to swell the fabulous fortunes of frozen-faced, big-paunched and soft-handed millionaires and billionaires and their pampered wives and offspring is the first point on the order of business of the Wall Street-Coolidge government.

The first point on the order of business of the workers and farmers is to WRECK THESE WAR PLANS.

Let the workers and farmers of the United States say to Coolidge and Kellogg and thru them to their Wall Street masters:

We are against you and your war.

We will not fight your war, but we will fight you.

We stand shoulder to shoulder with the workers and farmers of Latin America against your Wall Street imperialism and we tell you again that WE WILL NOT FIGHT FOR YOUR LOANS, YOUR MINES, YOUR OIL WELLS, *OR FOR YOU!*

Send the above message to every congressman and senator and to President Coolidge himself.

Demand the withdrawal of every warship, soldier and marine from Mexican waters and from Nicaragua.

Organize anti-imperialist war meetings. Introduce anti-war resolutions in your unions, fraternal societies and co-operative organizations. Insist that officials of these organizations voice your protests.

STOP THIS WALL STREET WAR!

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

IT now looks like war between the United States and Mexico, or rather war on Mexico by the United States. It is ludicrous to hear the Washington administration say to Mexico: "Please do not try to struggle me." And it is not strange to see William Randolph Hearst, the infamous, former Anglophobe now turn Anglophile and boost for a union of America and England against the whole world. Those things do not happen by accident. The secret oneness of the dominant capitalist factions thru their Masonic orders and Knights of Columbus hatch the plots over their cocktails and what the masses see or hear is only what the puppets of the plotters put on the air.

• • •

THE American worker who believes that his government is obedient to the popular will is a hundred per cent sap. Before the kaiser of Germany buried his forces into Belgium he had to go thru some legal hocus pocus, but Calvin Coolidge invaded Nicaragua without even letting his secretary know of it. Of course, the Nicaraguan invasion was directed against Mexico for two reasons, as well as against the people of Nicaragua. First, the American oil and land interests in Mexico served notice on Coolidge that he must protect them in their looting, else they will throw him into the discard politically power. Second, Mexico developed a policy of taking the lead in South America against American imperialism. This could not be tolerated in Wall Street.

• • •

THE Workers Party, whose organ The DAILY WORKER is, has thru manifestos, news articles and editorials, pointed out the probable outcome of America's imperialist expedition in South America to the American workers. Our voice has been like one crying in the desert, so far. Only

(Continued on page 2)

# INDUSTRIALISTS BACKING FASCIST REGIME IN ITALY

## Mussolini Splitting Nation, Says Deputy

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—(FP)—Italy's big Industrialists are paying for the expensive upkeep of dictator Benito Mussolini's fascist militia, Professor Gaetano Salvemini, exiled former deputy, told reporters upon his arrival in New York. The historian had his property, mostly publication rights for his books, confiscated by Mussolini and had to flee in fear of a fascist attack on his life.

The fascist party is not the Italian nation, says Salvemini, "but only an unscrupulous armed minority."

**Italy Not "Saved."**

Mussolini and the fascisti have not saved Italy from Bolshevism nor achieved a great reconstruction, Salvemini states. "In the economic field they have profited by conditions beyond their control, and they have light-heartedly squandered the fruits of these favorable conditions. In the political and moral field they have destroyed all faith in justice, all respect for right, all mutual tolerance.

**Nation Being Destroyed.**

"They are destroying the Italian nation by splitting it up into a minority of masters to whom everything, even assassinations, is permitted, and a majority of slaves, deprived of all right and protected by no moral law." The workers of Italy fall into the latter group, with their right to organize unions stolen by force.

**Seek 3 Bandits.**

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 8. — Police were searching for three bandits who lined up 35 men during a reported gambling game a block from the station, securing $5,500.

Send in a Sub to The DAILY WORKER today.

# MINE WORKERS, NON-UNION, OUT ON WAGE STRIKE

## *Pennsylvania Diggers Fight 1917 Scale*

By GEORGE PAPCUN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CRESSON, Pa., Jan. 9.—Non-union miners of five coal companies in Cloister, Two Mines, gone out on strike. Approximately 600 miners laid down their tools when operators cut their wages to the 1917 scale. Coal companies affected are: Jackson, Big Ban, Hughes, Commercial and Stanwix. It is predicted that the United Mine Workers Union will shut down the mines in Beaverdale, Portage, and Ben's Creek by Monday night.

Mine workers in the five mines were notified that when they return to work Monday the 1917 scale would be in effect. Coal and iron police are making daily visits to miners and their families urging them to return to work.

**Strikers Organize.**

The striking miners were immediately organized by T. Welsh, board member of the United Mine Workers who is located at Nantyglo. Welsh has declared that the miners at the Portage and Ben's Creek coal company properties may be expected to strike at any time. Miners at Beaverdale and Hastings, properties owned by similar interests, are reported preparing to lay down their tools and quit.

**Hughes Co. Threatens.**

The Hughes Coal company representatives promised to restore the Jacksonville wage agreement, but will not recognize the miners' union. The Hughes people are said to have threatened to "nail the drift shut" if the men do not return to work immediately, but the miners, under the leadership of Welsh, are determined to win this struggle.

**Police Patrol District.**

The Union coal and iron police who have been doing strike duty in this territory for two years, are engaged in guarding the few scabs that are left.

Rumors have it that union officials and the mine operators are now negotiating to reach an agreement.

# FALL MAY RUN FOR SENATE IS POLITICAL RUMOR; REED SAYS HE WON'T BE SEATED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—If Albert B. Fall, twice indicted in connection with oil scandals, should ever be re-elected to the senate, he will never be seated.

This was the concensus of opinion today among republican and democrata leaders, following reports that Fall plans to run for re-election to the senate on the republican ticket in New Mexico next year.

While most senators laughed at the report, Senator Walsh (D) of Montana, the Teapot Dome "prosecutor" whose inquiry resulted in Fall's indictments, predicted his expulsion if elected.

"We'll have another case in the class of Vare, Smith and Gould, if Fall should be elected," said Walsh.

## Mexican Troops in Fight with Rebels

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 9.—A twelve-hour battle between federal troops and rebels in Guanajuato was reported to the minister of war.

The rebels were put to rout with heavy losses and one priest was killed and another fatally wounded during the fighting.

The battle occurred when federal troops attacked rebels who were responsible for the recent attacks on the town of San Francisco Del Rincon.

# DURHAM MINERS PROTEST HOURS LEAVE NO TIME FOR STUDY IN EVENING

LONDON—An example of the unbearable terms which the British miners were forced to accept because of their betrayal by the trade union officialdom is seen in the case of the Durham miners whose hours are so outrageous that they are prevented from attending evening classes as has been their custom for a long time. Councilor T. Ranfold declares that "the hours were such as to make it impossible for at least two-thirds of the men and boys to attend evening classes." He declared further that in this respect the hours were far worse than the ten-hour shifts that existed when he was a boy because than the majority of the shifts ended at 4 p. m. while now men and boys are returning to the pit bank much later.

# N. Y. DRESS UNION FOR AGREEMENT WITH ITS BOARD

## *Workers Reject Morris Sigman's Meddling*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 9. — The firm decision of the dressmakers to have nothing to do with any agreement made with the employers by Morris Sigman and other officers of the International was reiterated today by Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of the dress division of the joint board.

Pointing out that since no reply had been made by the employers' association to the demand of the joint board for a statement as to its intentions in making a new agreement, he declared that "the joint board, authorized by the membership, is free to take action."

"According to the vote at the shop chairmen's meeting last week and at the two membership meetings on Tuesday, the dressmakers will accept no agreement made in the regular way with the officers of the regularly elected joint board."

**Consider New Agreement.**

The question of a new agreement in the dress industry has been fully considered by both shop chairmen in their crowded meeting last week, and at the membership meeting of June 22 on Tuesday evening, at which the attendance was so large that it was necessary to take another hall. By unanimous vote all three meetings authorized the joint board to take any necessary steps for the protection of the workers in the new agreement, and the shop chairmen pledged themselves to inform their employers that an agreement made with the International would not be recognized by the workers.

At a meeting of the Italian workers from Locals 48 and 89 held in Webster Hall, more than 1500 workers protested the brutal assault upon the Italian worker, Joseph Di Meia, who was attacked by gangsters of the International last Friday in the Monroe Dress Shop, a few hours after he had refused to attend a meeting arranged by the International. Loud boos greeted the announcement that his assailants, R. Rurse and Louis Blumeufeld, who are receiving legal defense from the International, had jumped their bail of $10,000 each and could not be found for their arraignment.

Louis Hyman, manager of the joint board, who received an ovation when he entered the hall and as he rose to speak, declared: "These murderous gangsters will yet be found and brought to justice. We will not permit to go unchallenged such an attack upon this innocent man, who now lies dying in Bellevue Hospital, the victim of the gangsterism and terrorism of the International that attempts by such

(Continued on page 3)

# *FURUSETH DEMANDS U. S. LABOR PROTEST NICARAGUAN INVASION, WAR THREAT AGAINST MEXICO*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—(FP)—Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America and a veteran delegate in conventions of the American Federation of Labor, took up with President Green on Jan. 6 the question of making a vigorous protest to the White House, in the name of organized labor, against the Nicaraguan occupation and the threats of war against Mexico.

Military staff officers have estimated that conquest of Mexico would take from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 men, and would require a campaign from 3 months to 5 years, owing to the difficulties of subduing the natives of a semi-arid and mountainous country.

• • • •

NOTE—This is the first report from Washington indicating that pressure is being brought to bear upon the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor to take a stand against the threatening war developments. The A. F. of L. executive council meets this week at St. Petersburg, Florida.

# Congress in Protest as Coolidge-Kellogg Policy Hastens War on Mexico

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Developments of the last several days in Washington and the scene of the war-like naval operations in the Caribbean, point unmistakeably to the fact, forecast by The DAILY WORKER a week ago, that U. S. imperialism is driving towards war with Mexico.

1. The unprecedented naval array in the Caribbean (larger than that used to capture Vera Cruz in 1914) ostensibly to protect the Diaz puppet government in Nicaragua, leaves no doubt that it is intended for use against Mexico. Fifteen first class ships of war are not required to subdue a little country like Nicaragua and there are more blue-jackets and marines on board than the combined number of troops in the belligerent armies in Nicaragua.

COOLIDGE AND KELLOGG DRIVE TOWARD WAR.

2. Despite vigorous condemnation of their policy in the press, in congress, and especially thruout Latin America, Coolidge and Kellogg continue relentlessly on the imperialist path staked out in the threats made several months ago by the state department that it would take drastic steps against Mexico if the oil and land laws were put into effect.

3. Calles and his government continue to maintain the sovereign rights of Mexico and follow out the constitutional mandate to preserve the oil and mineral resources of Mexico for that country despite the protested leaseholds of American millionaires who are crying for intervention by the United States.

OPPOSITION FINDS VOICE IN CONGRESS.

4. Opposition to the administration policy has flared forth in the senate and the lower house in speeches by congressmen and senators that leave no doubt that Coolidge and Kellogg have a strong opposition in the legislative branch that, however, is being counterbalanced by the mobilization of the jingo forces under William Randolph Hearst and Secretary of War Dwight Davis.

• • •

# WARSHIPS RUSH TO SHANGHAI AS CANTONESE NEAR

## *Believe Powers Seek to Aid War Lords*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 9—Interference with the Nationalist occupation of Shanghai in their successful drive down the Yangtze against the northern troops was seen in the gathering of ships of war by various foreign powers for the ostensible purpose of protecting their nationals here.

Five United States destroyers have arrived from Manila; more U. S. boats are due from the Mediterranean; several flotillas of English ships are on the way to reinforce the already large naval contingent in the Yangtze; and the Japanese are reported mobilizing a large naval force at Nagasaki.

**Panicky Tales.**

Arrival here of some 200 panic stricken British, mostly women from Hankow and Kinkang has added to the needless uneasiness of the foreign population. The "refugees" arrived here on British destroyers with terrible tales of "mobs" attacking the British concession in Hankow. It is unique that none of the harrowing tales related one instance of death or injury to the foreigns. The cooperation of the British concession in Hankow by the nationalists was prompted by the shooting of Chinese by British marines.

**Hankow Is Quiet.**

Recent reports from Hankow, however, state that the Nationalists have again turned over the concession to the British and have assured protection to the area. This was done after the British consul had given the nationalist foreign minister, Eugene Chen, assurances that the British troops would not molest Chinese.

Anti-British sentiment in China is running high and much activation has been carried on. Nationalist leaders, however, are assuring the various nationals that they need have no fear for personal safety and that the agitation is directed against British imperialism and the unequal treaties imposed by the foreign powers.

# GOVERNMENT RAN BOOTLEG PLANT TO "TRAP" BOOZE SEEKERS, MELLON ADMITS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Secretary of Treasury Mellon told the house judiciary committee that federal prohibition officers had maintained a "speak easy" in New York to entrap law violators and defended the "undercover" work of A. Bruce Bielaski, formerly head of the department of justice's bureau of investigation.

The Mellon reply was made in answer to a resolution of Representative La Guardia, republican of New York. The judiciary committee reported against further consideration of the subject.

# *Calles Sums Up the Fight in Word 'Oil'*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 9. — "It can be summed up in one word," said President Calles to a group of American investigators when asked to explain the controversy between his country and the United States—"oil. There is no controversy between the people of Mexico and the United States. All the difficulties between the people of Mexico and a small group of American capitalists in the United States who have besought the state department to back them up with force."

**Will Start Revolt.**

"The withdrawal of recognition," Calles said, "will comfort three groups of the governments enemies—the clericals, the political discontents and the reactionaries. There will, of course, be disturbances. But my government will fully be able to control the situation."

This latter statement refers to outbreaks on the part of the catholics which have already been taking place and the activities of General de la Huerta in the United States looking towards the fomenting of a reactionary rebellion against the Calles government.

## Ask for Free Speech Meeting at Purdue to Answer Sayre Attacks

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A free speech meeting on the campus of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., has been urged by the American Civil Liberties union in a letter from Forrest Bailey, a director, to Edward Johnson, secretary of the university Y. M. C. A. "In the interest of "sportsmanship" and "fair play," Bailey asked Johnson to give the Rev. John Nevin Sayre of New York City a chance to answer attacks made against him and the Civil Liberties union in the November 16 issue of the Purdue Exponent, student publication.

# URGES COOLIDGE AND KELLOGG AS BULLET TARGETS

## *Huddleston Nominates Them for Front Line*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. — "If there is war with Mexico, I nominate Calvin Coolidge as right guard and Frank Kellogg as eleser of the files in the front ranks of the army," Congressman Huddleston declared as spectacular opposition to the Coolidge-Kellogg policy of intervention in Nicaragua flared forth in both houses of congress.

While Rep. Huddleston (D) of Alabama, was charging in the house that the administration is consciously and deliberately driving towards a war with Mexico, Senators Wheeler (D) of Montana, and Heflin (D) of Alabama, were denouncing in the senate the dispatch of troops and warships into southern waters.

**"Won't Fight Dirty Wars."**

Heflin declared he was not going to "fight any dirty wars for special interests" and Wheeler declared the administration was "invading the bully" in Nicaragua and Mexico.

"Before President Coolidge pledges us to another war some of the responsible officials ought to be used to pay the soldiers who fought in the last war," declared Heflin.

**"Filthy Money."**

"It is not right to insult the United States thus way. The very men who are so ready to bring about war are the men who had lobbyists in the capital to defeat the bonus and now when their gilty moves is in danger they look to the soldiers for protection.

"I for one don't intend to fight any dirty wars for the special interests I am going to be very selective careful about rushing American soldiers into

(Continued on page 3)

# TWO SPECIAL ISSUES!

TWO Special Editions of The DAILY WORKER are in preparation.

They must be given wide circulation.

They will be issued incidental to the Third Anniversary of the starting of The DAILY WORKER, Jan. 13, 1924, and to commemorate the death of Lenin, Jan. 23, 1924.

But these special editions will do more than commemorate these events. They will be dedicated, in addition to great issues now confronting the workers of America and of the world.

THE BIRTHDAY EDITION: It will be dated Thursday, Jan. 13, and will contain special material on the Sacco-Vanzetti case that is now on appeal again in the Massachusetts state supreme court, while defense is being made for a congressional investigation of the frame up activities of the department of justice in this case. This month is due to see another crisis in this case. This special issue will help arouse workers everywhere as to its importance.

THE LENIN EDITION: This edition, dated Saturday, Jan. 15, will be dedicated to the working class struggle against imperialism. It will be an Anti-Imperialist War Edition. It will deal with the present situation in Mexico, Nicaragua and China from the Leninist viewpoint and constitute a valuable educational weapon in rousing labor for the war against war. It must receive a wide distribution.

Order bundles of both these issues. Send in the orders today at the rate of three cents per copy; $3 per 100.

Address: The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

# TAKE DOWN 'BIG STICK' FOR USE AGAINST MEXICO

## Forces in the Caribbean Aimed at Calles

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. — The traditional American "big stick" has been taken from its shelf and polished up for use anywhere below the Rio Grande, Mexico included.

This view was universal accepted in Washington today in the wake of developments of the past 48 hours, which have included the concentration of fifteen warships and 5,000 men in Caribbean waters, and the positive announcement from the White House that the administration is prepared "to protect American interests wherever threatened."

**Aimed at Mexico.**

Inasmuch as President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg consider that nowhere are American interests so threatened as in Mexico, The White House announcement was regarded on every hand as a thinly veiled warning to the Calles government. It was directed at Nicaragua, but aimed at Mexico.

Further evidence that the administration's present vigorous policy in quelling the Nicaraguan revolution is in reality a demonstration of American power to impress Mexico City was furnished by an analysis of the fighting strength which has been concentrated in Nicaraguan waters, within easy striking distance of the East Coast of Mexico, where most of the American oil fields and large interests are located

**15 Ships of War.**

There are six light fast cruisers, seven destroyers, a submarine tender and a mine sweeper now adjacent to Mexican waters, carrying a fighting complement of 5,000 marines and blackjackets.

The process is to be, according to information here, for Admiral J. L. Latimer to extend the "neutral zones" as rapidly as possible. American troops take possession of these zones, disarm both the government forces under Diaz and the revolutionists under Sacasa. Eventually this process will succeed in disarming all of the combatants, and leave control of the country in the hands of Diaz, which is just where the state department wants it. Diaz was elevated to the presidency by the state department.

**Mexico Has Right.**

The greatest possibility of "trouble" is admitted to be in the efforts of Mexican gun-runners to get arms to the Sacasa forces. Sacasa is recognized as the constitutional president of Nicaragua by the Calles government of Mexico.

If American naval forces intercept a Mexican vessel carrying arms to Sacasa an open clash may result that will have far-reaching effects. Mexico, if she chooses, can stand stiffly on her prerogatives as a sovereign nation and insist on being permitted, under international law, to sell arms wherever she pleases. The ballef prevails here, however, that the Calles government will proceed cautiously to avoid open hostilities.

**Borah Opposes.**

Meanwhile, the senate revolt against the administration's "big stick" policy showed no signs of abating today.

Senator Borah (R) of Idaho, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, has broken absolutely with the administration. And he is supported by the republican insurgents, and by a considerable number of the Democrats.

**A Few Boats Only Needed.**

If Nicaragua constituted the sole concern of the administration, it was pointed out, a mere fraction of this imposing force would be sufficient to take care of any eventualities, for there are but little more than 5,000 combatants on both sides of the Nicaraguan revolution.

A couple of gunboats and a company of marines have handled many Central American revolutions in the past, it was pointed out today. Yet for this particular, which is considered no more serious than a dozen of its predecessors, the American government has concentrated a force not incomparable to that which "took" Vera Cruz in 1914.

**Bolsevists Returns.**

Arthur Schoenfeld, counsellor of the American embassy in Mexico City, has been summoned to Washington. He is due to arrive here by Jan. 21, the date on which, under Mexico's new land and petroleum laws, all foreigners who have not complied with the laws are due to relinquish control of their properties.

Join the war against the imperialist war.

# Communist Appeal to Fight the New War Danger Is Broadcasted to All Workers' and Farmers' Organizations

In an appeal to the American Federation of Labor, to the Socialist Party, to the Industrial Workers of the World, and to all other labor and to all farmers' organizations in this country, the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party calls upon these organizations to unite to fight the developments of American imperialism in Nicaragua, in Mexico and in China that threaten the American workers and farmers with another war in which they will have to go out and fight Wall Street's battles.

**The Situation in Nicaragua.**

The situation in Nicaragua, the open letter points out, is a most flagrant example of "dollar diplomacy." American warships and marines are sent to a country to help maintain a reactionary puppet government against a rising tide of popular revolt just because that government guarantees the rights of Wall Street to exploit the country.

The concentration of forces against Nicaragua is also a demonstration against Mexico, the statement continues. "Mexico is threatened with the fate of Nicaragua because its government has adopted a constitution which declares that the resources of that country belong to the Mexican people."

The third field of the robber activities of American imperialism supported by the American government is China where warships are being hurried to forestall the final victory of the people's movement for freedom from imperialist exploitation.

**Wall Street Forces Mobilized.**

Everywhere the American government is mobilizing its armed forces to fight Wall Street's battles and to suppress any movements of revolt against its exploitation. A situation like this is a direct menace to the American workers and farmers, and demands the united action of the workers' and farmers' organizations to fight it. The Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party calls upon these organizations to unite to fight the developments of American imperialism in Nicaragua, in Mexico and in China that threaten the American workers and farmers with another war in which they will have to go out and fight Wall Street's battles.

**The Situation in Nicaragua.**

The situation in Nicaragua, the open letter points out, is a most flagrant example of "dollar diplomacy." American warships and marines are sent to a country to help maintain a reactionary puppet government against a rising tide of popular revolt just because that government guarantees the rights of Wall Street to exploit the country.

The concentration of forces against Nicaragua is also a demonstration against Mexico, the statement continues. "Mexico is threatened with the fate of Nicaragua because its government has adopted a constitution which declares that the resources of that country belong to the Mexican people."

The third field of the robber activities of American imperialism supported by the American government is China where warships are being hurried to forestall the final victory of the people's movement for freedom from imperialist exploitation.

**Wall Street Forces Mobilized.**

Everywhere the American government is mobilizing its armed forces to fight Wall Street's battles and to suppress any movements of revolt against its exploitation. A situation like this is a direct menace to the American workers and farmers, and demands the united action of the workers' and farmers' organizations to fight it. The Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party calls upon these organizations to unite to fight the developments of American imperialism in Nicaragua, in Mexico and in China that threaten the American workers and farmers with another war in which they will have to go out and fight Wall Street's battles and to protect Wall Street's investments.

The American workers and farmers' organizations must act immediately, the call concludes. "The Workers (Communist) Party . . . calls upon all labor and farmers' organizations to join in calling a united front conference in every city, and eventually on a national scale, to fight against American imperialism and against the sacrifice of American lives and wealth created by workers for Wall Street investments. It calls upon the American Federation of Labor, the Socialist Party, the Industrial Workers of the World, and all other labor and farmers' organizations to join in with it calling such united front conferences. It calls upon the workers and farmers everywhere to join in the demand for the formation of such a united front of labor."

Copies of this appeal have been sent to the executive council of the A. F. of L., to the national executive committee of the Socialist Party, to the fecueral executive board of the A. F. of L. and to the leading committees of other labor and farmers' organizations.

# "More Dangerous Than Imperialism of the Kaiser," Says L'Humanite

"The American imperialism of 1927 is more dangerous than Germany's was in 1914" says the Paris Communist organ L'Humanite in commanting on the present invasion of Central America by the United States, a sentiment echoed thruout Europe by the Communist press and more or less mildly stated by the socialist and even the conservative journals in the capitals of the continent and in England.

The New Statesman (London) remarks that "it will not do to imagine that the southward thrust beyond the frontier can be arrested." While the conservative German press is commenting innocuously on the invasion, the Communist papers there are protesting vigorously against the "militant and armed extension of the interests of oil magnates and financiers at the expense of the Latin American people."

The press of Latin America was never more outspoken against United States imperialism. All papers from Mexico to Argentine are castigating the Kellogg policies and declaring that a United Spanish America is necessary to stave off the unbridled advances of the American expansionists.

# Popular Outburst in Panama Raps Shackle Treaty with United States

PANAMA, Jan. 9.—Popular sentiment against the Panama-U. S. treaty signing away all rights of the former nation in war and most of them in peace, is growing thruout the republic. One of the leaders of the movement against the treaty, Dr. Ricardo Arias, Panaman delegate to the league of nations, said in a speech in Panama City:

"It is quite evident that in all sections of the country every man, woman and child feels that an injustice will be committed against Panama in the event of its (the treaty's) approval.

"Instead of remedying the hardships of Panama, brought by the treaty of 1903 and by its too stringent interpretation by the United States government, the new treaty establishes additional and even more serious burdens on Panama which will impede or at least seriously hamper her progress and prosperity without materially benefiting the United States."

# Baltimore Sun Demands Kellogg Resign

BALTIMORE. — Denouncing Secretary Kellogg as "a discredited foreign minister," the Baltimore Evening Sun demands that he resign.

"In his dealings with the Latin-American republics," it says editorially "his diplomacy has proceeded regularly from disaster to disaster. He was put to ignominious flight by President Calles. He has fumbled the Tacna-Arica affair so wonderfully that no one knows whether Peru, Chile, or Bolivia is most resentful against this country. His diplomacy has alarmed and irritated every nation in South America.

"He intervened in Nicaragua apparently to put Diaz in power, and now apparently has abandoned Diaz to his fate. [This was written before Kellogg authorized Admiral Latimer to seize the Constitutionalist supplies and to allow shipments of arms to Diaz only].

"His department was caught trying to put into circulation reports that Mexico is steeped in bolshevism, thereby drawing upon himself a wrathful castigation from Mexico, the stinging contemptuous sarcasm of the Soviets and the scorn of honest Americans.

"Whipped by the diplomats of every banana republic, publicly ridiculed by the bolsheviks, denounced by candid men among his own countrymen, he now runs to earth and hides in sullen silence behind a door closed to representatives of the press. He will no longer give to the people diplomatic information about what he is doing in their name.

"In any other great nation a foreign minister so consistently beaten at every turn, so humiliatingly exposed as trickery, so obviously vacillating incompetent and disingenuous, would immediately tender his resignation or it would be demanded of him.

"Why should the American people be worse servde in the foreign office than any other people? Our foreign affairs now involve half the national debt, incalculable private investments abroad, and the economic and political systems of every nation in the world. Their importance makes it imperative that the man at the head of the state department shall be a strong man, a wise man and an honorable man.

"Therefore, Mr. Kellogg should resign."

# New York Building Trades Will "Test" Five-Day Week Plan

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—(FP)—Three months try-out in summer of the five-day work week is the plan of the Newark Building Trades Council, provided by the business agents board are unanimously agreed and the council delegates endorse the program and are taking details to their respective locals.

Unification of holiday celebration and pay provisions among Newark Building Trades Unions has been provided by the council. The nine holidays chosen on which no work it to be done, unless for double pay, will be proposed to the New Jarsey state building trades convention for general acceptance.

# MOVE TO KEEP VARE OUT OF SENATE BEGINS

## Wilson Challenges His Election in Pa.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—William B. Wilson, former secretary of labor, has filed a formal contest challenging the election of William S. Vare, republican, as a senator from Pennsylvania.

The Wilson petition paved the way not only for a battle to bar Vare from the senate, but laid the basis for a fight to seat a democratic senator from the republican stronghold of Pennsylvania.

Announcement of the filing of the contest was made on the floor of the senate by Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the democratic floor leader.

**Charge Illegal Election.**

The petition charged Vare was "not legally elected" in the November election and declared Wilson was chosen "by a majority of the votes legally cast." It alleged that gross fraud and corruption had been responsible for the majority accorded Vare in election returns from the keystone state.

**Wilson Claims Office.**

Robinson declared that "Wilson claims in his contest that a thoro investigation of the election will show that he was chosen as United States senator by the qualified voters of Pennsylvania and specifically reserves the right to amend his petition to state additional facts, an investigation now being in process."

**Hit Expenditures.**

The petition charged Vare had admitted spending $71,000 of his personal funds" to obtain his nomination and that "this constitutes a violation of the corrupt practices act of 1925, which limits expenditures of a candidate for senator in every case not to exceed $25,000."

**Would Impound Ballots.**

Robinson introduced a resolution calling for the impounding of the ballots cast in the Pennsylvania election and declared the ballots would have to be saved by the government or in the state senatorial districts they will be destroyed shortly because of special elections. He charged specifically that Vare's election was due to the manipulations of the corrupt political machines in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

**Cites Frauds.**

"In addition," said Robinson, "it is charged that widespread registration frauds were perpetrated in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other cities; that the registration lists were padded with the names of dead men and women; that the names of voters sick and in hospitals, with the names of minors and former residents, were voted."

He also referred to the "zero districts" in Philadelphia where Wilson received not a single vote.

# LEAGUE REFUSES U. S. CONDITIONS ON WORLD COURT

GENEVA, Jan. 9.—Thirty-six members of the league of nations have notified the secretariat of their approval of the league's joint reply to the United States' "reservations" on adhering to the world court. The league's reply was that it could not agree to two of the five conditions. Approval of the document by the league members means that the United States will not be accepted into the court on its own terms.

**Matter to Be Dropped.**

President Coolidge has declared that the United States will not consider the question of its own standing, and with the league members backing the refusal to accept the Washington conditions, the whole matter will be dropped, it is said.

No new attempts to urge the U. S. to affiliate will be made, it is predicted, unless the Washington government demonstrates responsiveness.

**Object to Two Conditions.**

The two reservations refused by the league are: that the United States insist on the privilege to withdraw at any time, and that the statutes of the court cannot be amended without approval of the United States; that the league demands regarding publicity on advisory opinions be satisfied. The first is objected to on the grounds that other signatory nations would be denied equality, and the second because the reservation is vague and needs specific interpretation.

**Admit No Legal Relations.**

Reservations accepted were: that the United States by joining the court is not involved in any legal relation with the league or the Versailles treaty; that U. S. representatives have equal power with representatives of league nations, and that the amount of money to be paid by the U. S. for court maintenance be determined by the U. S. congress.

GET A SUB.

# Capitalist Press Fails in An Effort to Spatter Mud on Leonid Krassin

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

AMERICAN workers and farmers cannot help but instinctively resent the malicious lies being circulated about Leonid Krassin, the Soviet ambassador who died recently in London. The propaganda is so palpably false that it refutes itself.

The most popular story, from the capitalist viewpoint, that was spread over the world by the kept news agencies and given big space in the subsidized press, declared that Krassin left an estate of from two to three million pounds sterling, which would total from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 in American money.

Soviet officials at London met this malicious propaganda by showing that when Krassin died his total assets amounted to five one pound sterling bank notes, or about $25. That sets forth the difference between the truth and the lie.

• • •

No effort was made anywhere by the Bolshevik-hating press to show what Krassin, the Communist, would have done with the wealth he was alleged to possess.

The reactionary Los Angeles, Cal., Times, that suddenly becomes conservative also in figures, states that Krassin accumulated a "private fortune of more than $1,000,000." The Times declares:

"The things he (Krassin) condemned publicly he practiced privately. He helped to drive the capitalists from Russia and became himself a capitalist, one of the millionaires he so vehemently denounced.

"He helped plunder his own people and enriched himself by the plunder."

• • •

The Los Angeles Times, so close to the mimic world of Hollywood, infers that capitalism, like "drinking in private," is something that can be confined to a back room. It charges that Krassin "accumulated a private fortune during seven years in the service of the Soviet government, and invested it in foreign securities. It evidently thinks that this is a plausible story.

• • •

In order to accumulate "a private fortune" one must possess the means of exploitation. Since private property does not exist in the Soviet Union, Krassin could not come into possession of profit-producing resources. All the great natural resources, the means of communication, the financial system, foreign trade, are all in the control of the Soviet government, owned by the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

Possessing more than the usual sagacity of a capitalist editor, the Times' writer declares that the millions impossible to constitute the estate of Krassin were "taken from the banks that were looted and from private individuals, who were murdered that they might not compete."

The writer, of course, conveniently forgets that the Kerensky and other makeshift capitalist governments were in power from the time of the czar's overthrow in March, 1917, until the Bolshevik triumph eight months later on Nov. 7, 1917. If there was any looting done, it was accomplished during those months by the Russian capitalist friends of the Times. Boris Bakhmeteff, the Kerensky representative at Washington, with the all of the United States government, openly maintained at great expense an "embassy" in this country years after the Kerensky government was swept into the discard. He squandered funds that belonged to the workers' and peasants' government. Every effort of Soviet rule to recover these funds met with determined resistance at Washington.

• • •

Thus the United States government loves the grafters of its own class: in fact, teaches the profit children it spawns how to graft. It was the United States government, in the days of President Woodrow Wilson, that planned a loan to the Kerensky government "to continue the war." But the Bolshevik1 came into power and took Russia out of the war. Bakhmeteff arrived in Washington in the meantime, and he was allowed to draw on this loan, which he did to the tune of several millions of dollars, using it in riotous living and anti-Soviet propaganda. Now the United States government is trying to collect this money as a debt owing to it by the Soviet government. But the Los Angeles Times has no space to give publicity to these damaging facts against its own class government in Washington.

• • •

This Times' editor fails to state, however, how Krassin could have gotten millions in gold bullion successfully out of the country, and how he could have invested it in "foreign securities" without the fact becoming known. These reported riches in "Soviet gold" escaped the eagle eyes of the sleepless capitalists for the sole reason that they never existed.

• • •

When mirrors first came into existence the excited possessors of these contraptions of the devil failed to recognize themselves in the reflection. Believing they were looking at someone else, perhaps a foe, they would tell the truth about what the glass revealed.

Thus it is with the mirror that the First Workers' Republic holds up before the capitalists of the world. Capitalism beholds its own ugly visage—but cries out that it is "Bolshevism!" because it hates the rising power of the workers and peasants.

It is not Krassin who accumulated a private fortune, but the "Olde gang," with its Harding, Daugherty et al, that pillaged the government treasury, Fall, Doheny and Sinclair, who robbed the nation of its resources; Morgan, Rockefeller, Ford, Gary, Schwab and the rest, who garner great wealth thru the exploitation of the many, because private property is held to be sacred, while human rights are spat upon.

• • •

Great thrones of workers, in the shadow of the walls of the Kremlin, in Moscow, paid their last tribute to the memory of "The unifying revolutionary fighter, Krassin." They honored the Krassin who had helped to destroy the social system—capitalism—that alone makes it possible for the few to accumulate great wealth, thru the agony of the many.

That social change will in time win the many in the United States to its standards in spite of the lies of the Los Angeles Times and the capitalist class that it serves.

Capitalism has made a dismal failure of its effort to spatter mud on the memory of Leonid Krassin.

# COAL INTERESTS SAY WOODS IS UNFIT FOR COMMERCE COMMISSION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Representatives of Kantucky and West Virginia coal interests appeared before the senate interstate commerce committee to oppose the nomination of Cyrus E. Woods of Pennsylvania to the interstate commerce commission. They said that his connection as counsel ten years ago for the Pittsburgh Coal company disqualified him for the post because he would participate in the lake cargo coal rate decision.

GET A SUB.

# DAILY WORKER READERS AND STAFF PLEDGE SOLIDARITY TO KUOMINTANG STRUGGLE IN CONVENTION GREETING

Greetings from the editorial staff and readers of The DAILY WORKER have been sent to the Kuomintang, people's revolutionary party of China, convention now meeting at Los Angeles, Calif. The telegram sent to the convention pledges the fraternal solidarity of the staff and readers to the revolutionary movement in China. It follows:

"Fraternal greetings to your convention from the editorial staff and the readers of The DAILY WORKER. We join with you in fraternal solidarity for the triumph of the national revolutionary movement in China against the world's imperialists who oppose the workers in all countries."

"The DAILY WORKER."

• • • •

# CONSIDER CHINESE ACTION.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9.—With more than 80 delegates from important cities of the United States and Canada in attendance, the Chinese nationalist party (Kuomintang) began the first of a three-day session at the Los Angeles headquarters, 424 North Los Angeles Street.

The party, known as the Kmomintang, is convening to consider what action it will take in the revolutionary crisis in China.

# MEXICAN EMBASSY BRANDS REVOLT RUMORS AS OIL PROPAGANDA TALES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Mexican embassy issued a statement here this afternoon, denying reports of widespread disorders in Mexico, and attributing such reports to "propaganda" on the part of those opposed to the new land and petroleum laws.

"The situation in Mexico is perfectly normal," said the statement.

# BORAH HITS AT LOWDEN'S REACH FOR NOMINATION

## Digs Up Mud of 1920 G. O. P. Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. — "There was a deliberate and well organized attempt to buy the nomination for the presidency in 1920 and those who were in that convention will never efface from their memories its sordid and covetous atmosphere. We are still dealing with matters hatched at that convention."

**Slaps Lowdan.**

This was part of a speech made in Washington by Senator Borah, republican of Idaho, that is taken to be a direct slap at Frank O. Lowden's aspirations for the presidential nomination in 1928. In this speech Borah, in effect, declares his intention of shaking up the mind that attaches to Lowden's name as the result of the manner in which that politician and General Leonard Wood attempted to buy the republican nomination in Chicago in 1920.

Borah's words are a direct reference to that scandal that became so odious that the republican bosses were forced to pick a "dark horse," Harding, in an attempt to lay it down. Another interesting side to the case is that Borah has himself an ambition to win the next nomination and is trying to eliminate Lowden as a contender.

**Longworth Pressed.**

The partisans of Congressman Nicholas Longworth who are booming him for the next convention are highly pleased with Borah's speeches against Lowden in the belief that Lowden is a strong contender in connection with Borah's participation in Illinois politics it is recalled that he came to Chicago to campaign for Frank L. Smith in the primaries when the later gentlemen's campaign coffers were being swelled by utility magnates' cash—for which he is now being barried from the senate.

# New Madison Square Garden Will Witness Big Lenin Memorial

NEW YORK.—The announcement that the Lenin memorial meeting this year will be held at the New Madison Square Garden, the largest hall in the United States, with a seating capacity of 20,000, has aroused wide interest and enthusiasm among progressive workers of New York.

Already demands for tickets are beginning to pour in. It is expected that this will be the biggest demonstration for Leninism yet held in America.

An impressive array of speakers will address the meeting, including C. E. Ruthenberg, William Z. Foster, Moissaye Olgin, J. Louis Engdahl, and others.

# Huge Attendance Seen for Lenin Memorial Meeting in Boston

BOSTON, Jan. 9. — The district executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party is arranging for a gigantic Lenin memorial meeting this year in Boston, on Thursday, Jan. 20 at Faneuil Hall, 53 Ashburton Pl. A large number of circulars and posters in all languages are being widely distributed and it is expected that the hall, with the capacity of over 1,000 people will be taxed to the full capacity.

The principal speaker this year will be James P. Cannon, a well known and able speaker. A very interesting program will be provided by the various singing clubs and labor organizations. All friends and members are invited to come promptly on time.

**Dresker Boy Ground to Death on Job.**

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. — A nineteen-year-old breaker boy, Michael Mikitas, was ground to death in the machinery of the Loomis breaker of Glen Alden Coal Co. The breaker boy was caught in the scraper line and carried some distance before his fellow workers noticed and had the machinery stopped. His younger brothers and sisters and a widowed mother are left without support.

**Loss From Spontaneous Combustion.**

STERLING, Ill., Jan. 9.—Spontaneous combustion in shredded fodder caused the fire which destroyed a large barn on the John Ferris farm two miles south of Rock Falls, authorities said today.

Thirty head cattle, three horses, a car, machinery and a large amount of hay and grain were burned with a loss of $10,000.

**To Fight Corn Borer.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—A fund of $50,000 to fight the onrush of the European borer in Illinois may be appropriated soon by the state legislature, which is said members are favoring the measure if state agricultural officers deem it necessary.

**Pittsburgh Can Men get Raise.**

PITTSBURGH. — Pittsburgh Railways is paying motormen and conductors a cent and a half an hour more for 1927 than for 1926, bringing the rates to 61½ cents minimum, 68½ cents maximum. The agreement runs to May 1, 1928, beginning Jan. 7, 1927.

# U. S. ARMADA HEMS IN ARMY OF DR. SACASA

## Coolidge War Policy Goes Forward

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The vanguard of the American special fleet organized for service in Nicaragua, reached their destination as the chief leaders of the destroyers Boris and Edwards were paid out and anchors cast at Puerto Cabezas, the headquarters of the rebels under Dr. Sacasa. They steamed out of Hampton Roads four days ago for a record run under full speed orders. Close on their stern, the cruisers Cincinnati and Marlborough, a flying wedge of more destroyers conveying the transport Argonne with an unknown complement of landing troops.

**Rush Arms to Diaz.**

On the Pacific side, fast boats are rushing consignments of arms and ammunition from California ports to the beleaguered forces of the Diaz government surrounded in their capital, Managua, by the victorious liberal army. A blockade of both coasts by American warships is preventing arms from reaching the liberals.

**Organize Battalion.**

From San Diego come dispatches telling of the mobilization of an expeditionary battalion under Brig. Gen. Smedley Butler, who has orders to stand by for moving instructions.

Hampton Roads is reported to be in a state of war-time activity as further ships clear their decks for sailing orders.

* * *

**Coolidge and Kellogg Provoke Mexico, By LAURENCE TODD, (Federated Press.)**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Provocation of the Mexican nation and government is the latest step taken by President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg in their program of seizure of Nicaragua in order to set up and maintain there a regime hostile to the Mexican liberal government.

Following the cabinet meeting of Jan. 7, Kellogg told the press that "There is no doubt that Mexico sent these (military) stores to the Sacasa forces." When asked whether Mexico had not equal right with the United States, under international law, to ship arms to whatever political group in Nicaragua she chose, Kellogg replied that "Under ordinary circumstances, yes; but under existing conditions it would be a most unfriendly act."

**Provocative Phrase.**

The phrase "most unfriendly act," used by the foreign minister of one country regarding the government of another, is seldom used unless the minister is ready for an ultimatum or war.

Kellogg attacked Sen. Borah, who issued a statement saying that if the United States were going to intervene at all in Nicaragua it should send arms to Sacasa, who is the constitutional president, and not to Diaz, who is a rebel even the Kellogg has recognised him. Borah charged that Diaz is maintained in office only by force of "foreign arms."

**The Evarts Policy.**

President Coolidge, thru his mythical spokesman, repeated to the press his claim that he is simply protecting American lives and property in Nicaragua. He read the declaration made by Secretary Evarts in 1878 with reference to intervention on the Mexican border as being his own rule of policy. This declaration was that governments must first protect lives and property, else they are "worse than useless," and the United States would not permit its citizens to be injured thru their neglect.

Senators Wheeler, Norris, LaFollette and other progressives are agitating at the capitol for an immediate discussion of the raid on Nicaragua and the threat of a war of conquest of Mexico. Editors on magazines and newspapers are bombarding the White House with questions as to the real pretexts for the Nicaraguan expedition.

# REPEAL OF LAW MEANS THAT JUGO-SLAVIA IS FRIENDLIER TO SOVIET

BELGRADE — The cabinet has decided to repeal the Extraordinary Defense of the Realm act which was passed in December, 1924, and was directed chiefly against the Communists, and under which Stephen Raditch was sent to prison. Raditch has since been released, his son-in-law, August Keshutich, is a member of the present cabinet, but the law has been allowed to remain.

Its repeal means a closer affiliation with the Union of Soviet Republics.

# Pittsburgh to See Passaic Picture on Thursday Thru C. L. U.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 10.—The Passaic strike film, which made a big hit thruout the country will be shown here Thursday, Jan. 13, 7:30 p. m., at the Moose Auditorium, 628 Penn Ave. Admission is 50 cents.

The picture is shown under the auspices of the Central Labor Union and is receiving the wholehearted support of the organized labor movement of this city. No worker or person friendly to labor can afford to miss the opportunity to see this splendid picture of the Passaic strike.

# SHOWDOWN NEAR ON SCRAP OVER BIG NAVY PLAN

## Navy Partisans to Ask Three Cruisers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A showdown on President Coolidge's policy toward Central America may overshadow an anticipated fight against his navy program when the new $324,000,000 naval appropriation bill reaches the floor of the senate, it was learned today.

**Would Stop Warships.**

Opponents of American intervention south of the Rio Grande were threatening today to inject the issue into debate on the navy bill by an attempt to forbid the use of American warships and American marines in behalf of the Diaz faction in Nicaragua. This could be accomplished if the senate were willing—by forbidding the use of naval appropriations for that purpose.

**Want 3 Cruisers.**

The senate naval affairs committee met this morning to begin consideration of the bill, which the house passed Saturday after upholding the president's "small navy" program. As the measure reached the senate, it provided $23,350,000 for increased

# Calles Applies Oil Laws Despite Bullying by U. S.

Above are shown, Chapultepec Palace, Calles' official residence, the Mexican capital, and an inset of President Calles, who has ordered the Mexican attorney general to prepare the cases and proceed against Doheny, Standard Oil, and the interests who have refused to abide by the oil laws and have called on Coolidge for armed aid.

# TWO SPECIAL ISSUES!

TWO Special Editions of The DAILY WORKER are in preparation. They must be given wide circulation.

They will be issued incidental to the Third Anniversary of the starting of The DAILY WORKER, Jan. 13, 1924, and to commemerate the death of Lenin, Jan. 23, 1924.

But these special editions will do more than commemorate these events. They will be dedicated, in addition to great issues now confronting the workers of America and of the world.

THE BIRTHDAY EDITION: It will be dated Thursday, Jan. 13, and will contain special material on the Sacco-Vanzetti case that is now on appeal again in the Massachusetts state supreme court, while demand is being made for a congressional investigation of the frame-up activities of the department of justice in this case. This month is due to see another crisis in this case. This special issue will help arouse workers everywhere as to its importance.

THE LENIN EDITION: This edition, dated Saturday, Jan. 15, will be dedicated to the working class struggle against imperialism. It will be an Anti-Imperialist War Edition. It will deal with the present situation in Mexico, Nicaragua and China from the Leninist viewpoint and constitute a valuable educational weapon in rousing labor for the war against war. It must receive a wide distribution.

Order bundles of both these issues. Send in the orders today at the rate of three cents per copy; $3 per 100.

Address: The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

# New Correspondents

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

# WORKERS' FIGHT IN PASSAIC NOT YET COMPLETED

## 6,000 Mill Workers Are Still on Strike

By LEON BLUMENFELD,
(Worker Correspondent)

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 10.—The great epoch-making labor struggle in Passaic is by no means at an end. This despite the report in a number of newspapers to the contrary. Garfield, Botany, Passaic Worsted and Dundee, which comprise the more important mills have already settled, more or less favorably. The partial victory for the strikers merely signifies that 50 per cent of them will eventually go back to their jobs, whereas the remaining 50 per cent are still out. The Forstmann-Huffmann company, the biggest of them all, has not yet come to decent terms with its employees.

**6,000 Still Out.**

At this very moment there are 6,000 men, women and children in Passaic who are on strike. They are fighting for a principle that has for centuries been disregarded by the all-powerful actions of employers. These workers are human. Yet an outsider would be forced to think different, judging by the harsh tactics they are subjected to. How long the worker must submit to this is a question of how soon he acquires the rights that are due him. Picket lines will continue to be formed until justice has been given. Hired men with guns and hidden weapons, cut-throat dogs and long prison terms cannot frighten him. He is marching right on!

**Not a Local Fight.**

This fight of the textile strikers is not a local event. It is a fight for unorganized workers the world over. To allow such a state of affairs to continue would be a distinct blow to organized labor and would make way for a continued use of such atrocities against organized labor in the civilized state of New Jersey in the United States.

# Gary Editorials Full of Nauseating Bunk

By a Worker Correspondent.

GARY, Ind.—An attentive reader of the editorial page of the Gary Post-Tribune will inevitably notice that the editorials seldom touch upon questions vital to the residents of the city or the state.

As an example, let us consider the editorials of today (January 4, 1927).

The first one philosophizes on the demise of the queen and king of England. The workers will probably read the first few lines, which will make their mouths water, and will turn in disgust to some other page.

**How to Use a Fork.**

The second editorial is on "Good Form and Geography," bringing out a very important conclusion that etiquette and good form seem largely a matter of good form!"

The third is on "Changing Vacation Time"—this topic which is a closest approach to something that would interest the reader is taken from the Newcastle Ties.

Then comes "Eat Your Bunk and Laugh," which is an addition to the bunk contained in the previous three.

Last comes the "Sea Doctor's Testimony"—more bunk.

**Real Money for This Stuff.**

Someone is paid for writing bunk editorials for the Gary Post-Tribune in order that the citizens of Gary shall not by chance dwell on real problems, the conditions in the steel mills, the housing conditions, the questions of rent and taxes, the rule of the Klan, Klan corruption in politics, racial questions, and so and so forth.

The lovers of bunk will continue to read the Gary Post-Tribune.

Intelligent workers and citizens of Gary will read The DAILY WORKER.

# Christmas Is Over; Employment Offices Swamped by Jobless

LILLIAN GREENSWEIG
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The employment offices are again swamped with applicants who were employed as extras during the Christmas rush. But there is no work for them. The holidays are over and so the prosperity illusion.

These workers will have to wait for the next Christmas season to get employment. All of them may do some action to ban the axle grease suit "on moral grounds and also to protect the swimmers from the giant barracuda."

On the recommendation of the committee, the communication was filed without further consideration.

Mrs. Schoemmell, mother of two children, was emphatic in her defense of the axle grease bathing suit.

"There is nothing immodest about it," she declared. "A ten pound suit of axle grease is really more modest than the two-piece bathing suit now commonly worn."

# PASSAIC STRIKE DISTRICT TO SHOW GRATITUDE TO DAILY WORKER; BEHIND WORKERS' PRESS BALL AT GARFIELD

By VERA BUCH,
(Worker Correspondent)

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 6.—The workers of Passaic know the service rendered them by the workers' press, that is, by The DAILY WORKER and similar papers in foreign languages, and they are now getting behind The DAILY WORKER drive with a monster Workers Press Ball which is to be held Saturday, Jan. 15th, at Belmont Park Hall, Garfield.

**Know Real Friend.**

The strike taught the workers which newspapers are their friends. In times when to other papers the strike was a source of sensational news merely, The DAILY WORKER pointed out its real and deeper significance. When the bosses' newspaper distorted the strike, The DAILY told the truth. It gave out news when other papers had grown tired and neglected or sabotaged the struggle. Many a worker who could read English became a regular reader or subscriber of this splendid workers' newspaper. To those who read foreign languages, the Knave, the Tribune Rabotnicza, the Lavoratore, the Freiheit, the Volkszeitung, the Novy Mir came to have the same value.

**Will Show Gratitude.**

Therefore the workers are paying a debt of gratitude when they arrange for a splendid ball for Jan. 15, by which they hope to raise at least $250 for The DAILY WORKER fund. There will be a first-class speaker at this ball to explain the meaning of the workers' press for the workers. There will be the best of music and some surprises which will not be announced yet.

With the slogan: "The Workers' Press Helped Passaic, Let's Help the Workers' Press," all working class organizations in the city are at work to make this affair a huge success.

# Unorganized Labor at Great Disadvantage in Tacoma in Fight with Business Interests

By a Worker Correspondent.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 10.—Tacoma is at present governed by a commission of five members, fairly typical of the commission plan city governments which replaced the old systems modeled after state governments. But it is not altogether adapted to present day needs, so a commission of fifteen is drafting a new city charter.

Labor has no official representative among the freeholders. One man, a member of the Typographical union, had the endorsement of the labor council, but the workers failed to elect him. One man, Homer T. Bone, who received by far the largest vote, is very friendly to the workers, and four or five more are mildly so. The business interests possessing the class consciousness which the workers lack, elected several representatives who are fighting to the utmost for their class interests.

**Municipal Ownership.**

The city owns a municipal railway serving the industrial district (a private line serves all the rest of the city), a power plant and the waterworks. The sale of light is a city monopoly, but the sale of power is not. The city cannot make a long term contract with any business desiring large supplies of power, at a reduced rate based on quantity service. One reason for needing a new charter was to remedy this. But, it appears that either the state laws must be changed or a new and favorably supreme court decision must be had. At present, the city is severely restricted in the extent to which it may compete with private business. The government of a capitalist state exists for the protection of private business—and the government of this state knows it. Any one familiar with local conditions knows that not ten members of the legislature, nor one of the supreme court, would do anything to offend the private power interests. They have been carefully selected.

At present the city employs large amounts of day labor. Not only is there the usual paving, grading, water main and sewage construction, but the rapid extension of municipal electric activities requires much labor. There was some trouble when the Cushman dam was being built, but the city finally paid the Tacoma wage scale. This hiring of day labor directly by the city, interferes with the profits of contractors. This is true, not only of Tacoma, but of other cities and of counties also.

**Contractors Oppose Day Labor.**

And the contractors object to interference with their profits. They are conducting a campaign of thoroly dishonest propaganda, claiming that day labor is expensive and contracting for projects is not. Contractors of the Pacific northwest held a convention at Vancouver, B. C. (where most business groups held their conventions since it went wet again) and laid their plans. When the 1927 legislature convenes at Olympia they expect it to pass laws which they want—and it probably will. They went a law that on all public work bids must be called. This will prevent day labor at union wages being employed direct and not only make more profits for contractors, but give them additional advantage in trying to reduce wages.

The contractors, their representatives in the legislature, and their representatives among the Tacoma freeholders drafting a new charter, are thoroly class conscious and are fighting for their interests. Organization and class consciousness, possessed by the contractors, will win the victory for them. Lack of these two things will cause the workers to lose. And, as present, the workers seem blind to their interests and their needs.

There is one other group putting up a strenuous fight for special privileges. The ex-soldiers. They demand that in all civil service examinations ex-soldiers must be granted a preferred place, a higher rating. They will not win all they ask for. But they will win part of it. They have organized and fought for what they want. They win. Labor, unorganized enslaved by the lies of class-collaboration, loses.

**Business vs. the Workers.**

The business interests want a city manager, but will probably be unable to put it over this time. They feel that that is a more efficient method of having the city look after THEIR interests. It is. It is even less responsive to the people than the present system of delegated government. Seattle and Victoria, B. C., have recently refused the city manager idea. But organization will win in the end, and again the business interests will have one more shekels on the worker. Of course, a city manager could act in the interests of the workers. But of course, he will not. Like judges, preachers, editors, statesmen, etc., he will be carefully selected.

# Los Angeles Council Says Those Who Don't Wish to See Woman Garbed in Axle Grease May Look in Opposite Direction

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—While Mrs. Charlotte Moore Schoemmell who arrived here from New York was announcing that she would not wear any bathing suit in the Catalina channel swim, the city council issued a statement in which it declared that it was without jurisdiction to keep the contestants from entering the swim clad only in an axle grease bathing suit.

The council's action was taken following the receipt of a communication last Monday from Robert M. Smithers, Los Angeles resident, in which he demanded that the council take some action to ban the axle grease suit "on moral grounds and also to protect the swimmers from the giant barracuda."

On the recommendation of the committee, the communication was filed without further consideration.

Mrs. Schoemmell, mother of two children, was emphatic in her defense of the axle grease bathing suit.

"There is nothing immodest about it," she declared. "A ten pound suit of axle grease is really more modest than the two-piece bathing suit now commonly worn."

**Post Danger Not Immediate.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9.— The present situation in regard to the invasion of Illinois by the European corn borer does not constitute an emergency and there is at present no need for alarm, state director of agriculture, S. J. Stanard, declared today. The borer has been expected in this state for some time and steps will be taken to combat it, Stanard declared.

The situation cannot become serious within two or three years at the earliest, he said.

**Hyena Has Twins**

PERU, Ind., Jan. 9. — A hyena which has just given birth to triplets was the center of attraction at a circus winter quarters here.

The baby hyenas are believed to be the only ones ever born in America. They weigh about a pound each.

Both mother and the youngsters are doing well. The babies now about 13 hours old, must stay in a dark room for 13 days.

**WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!**


# PREPARE FO YOUR LENIN MEMORIA MEETING

ORDER NOW the Special Memorial Edition of The DAILY WORKER. Articles by noted writers:

Ruthenberg, Foster, Engdahl, Dunne, Bedacht, Cannon, Gitlow, Wolfe, Nearing, Weinstone and many others.

## The Life and Work of Lenin

By E. Yaroslavsky

A new authoritative work on our great leader 25 cents

* * *

## A Red Calendar

with a striking picture of Lenin and important revolutionary dates in history. 25 cents

15 cents in lots of 10 or more.

## Lenin on Organization

The most important publication for workers issued in many years. Writings and speeches of a great leader on the fundamental question of organization. No worker's library can be complete without this invaluable work. Cloth, $1.50

## Other Books by Lenin

### State and Revolution

A most important contribution to Communist theory. A Marxian analysis of the State and a lesson in the revolutionary necessity of the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

Duroflex, durable binding—25 cents.

* * *

### Imperialism—Final Stage of Capitalism

A brilliant explanation of the final stage of Capitalism—its development into Capitalist imperialism. This great work should form part of every worker's library. 50 cents

* * *

### Infantile Sickness—or Leftism in Communism

in all young revolutionary movements there develops an exaggerated tendency to the "left." With devastating logic Lenin shatters their arguments and leaves a ringing, crystal declaration of true Communism. 10 cents

* * *

### On Co-operatives

A brief folder in which Lenin pointedly summarizes the Communist position on this question.

## The Theory and Practice of Leninism

By I. Stalin

An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led—the period of Capitalist Imperialism. Written by a close co-worker of Lenin, the present secretary of the Russian Communist Party.

Duroflex bound. 35 cents

## Books About Lenin

By A. Losovsky

Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions.

### Lenin, the Great Strategist

A portrayal of Lenin in action as a Marxist, logician, revolutionary strategist and proletarian statesman. Best known of all booklets on Lenin. 15 cents

* * *

### Lenin and the Trade Union Movement

The intensely interesting story of the development of the ideas of Lenin during his thirty years of activity, his conclusions that serve as a guide to action for all workers in the trade union movement. 25 cents

Order from
THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## Chicago Workers Have Opportunity to Increase Knowledge of Labor Problems and Study World Influences at School

Workers interested in learning more about their position in present day society can learn a great deal at the Chicago Workers School. Of vital importance is the course in problems of the labor movement. Not only will it deal with labor movements thruout the country, but will pay particular reference to Chicago. The course will therefore be a practical one. A second course deals with the historical side, considering not only labor, but also political history. Such a combination will be of lasting benefit.

**Other Worthwhile Courses.**

The three other courses are in Elementary Economics, Elements of Political Education, and American Imperialism, all worthwhile. American Imperialism will study the present position over the rest of the world, and how it controls the working class. Elements of Political Education will be based on the splendid text book, "Elements of Political Education" recently translated from Russian and published by The DAILY WORKER. Some chapter headings are: Fundamental Conceptions of Political Economy, Development of Capitalism up to the Epoch of Finance Capital, The War and the Fate of Capitalism. The course in Elementary Economics will be based on a simple pamphlet, and is intended to supply at least a minimum of knowledge on Marxist Economics. This course is indispensable; no worker can fight his battles intelligently unless he is equipped with this knowledge.

These courses furnish real training for the class struggle. Every worker of Chicago should avail himself of this opportunity.

**Schedule of Classes.**

The following classes are being formed:

"Problems of Labor Movement with Particular Reference to Chicago," Monday night. Teacher Swabeck.

"Elementary Economics," Tuesday night. Teacher, L. Fisher.

"Elements of Political Education," Wednesday night. Teacher, W. Simons.

"American Imperialism," Thursday night. Teacher, M. Shachtman.

"American Labor and Political History," Friday night. Teacher, R. Cooper.

**Classes in English.**

Monday night, 1902 W. Division street, teacher, L. Reisecof.

Thursday night, 1006 S. Racine avenue, teacher, L. Beidol.

All classes meet at 19 S. Lincoln St. except the classes in English which will meet as stated. Dates of classes in English may be changed by mutual consent of students and instructors. The fee is $1.50.

**Change in N. Y. Literature Class.**

NEW YORK — The course in "Social interpretation of Modern Literature," conducted by Eli Jacobson at the New York Workers School, announces a change in schedule of authors to be taken up, because of the interruption of the class on Christmas and New Year.

On Friday night, January 7, Ernest Toller and Franz Werfel were taken up. Tolstoi is scheduled for Friday, January 14. Dostoyevsky for Friday, January 21; and Turgenev for Friday, January 28. On the first Friday in February, Gorki and Chekhov will be studied.

This course takes place on Friday nights at 8 p. m. in addition, Comrade Jacobson is giving a course in Advanced English at the same school on Tuesdays and Fridays (Tuesdays at 7 p. m. and Fridays at 9:15 p. m.). A new term of this course will start early in February as will also a new term in the course in Modern Literature.

Registration are now being taken for both of these courses, any afternoon or evening at the headquarters of the Workers' School, 108 East 14th street.

**Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.**

**WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!**

## Will Unveil Huge Portrait of Lenin at Detroit Memorial Meeting, Sunday, Jan. 23

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 10.— Two well known artists, whose names are now withheld, have undertaken to paint a huge portrait of Lenin for the great Lenin memorial meeting which has been arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party for Sunday, Jan. 23, at 2:30 p. m. in the Detroit Armory.

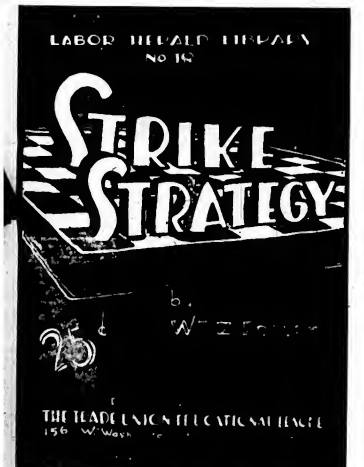
The portrait, now in the process of completion, will be the largest ever made in the United States, being seven feet wide and nine feet long.

The painting will be unveiled at the Lenin memorial meeting of the Young Pioneers. After the event it will be placed in the newly completed Workers Home at 1343 East Farry Ave.

**Foster Speaks.**

William Z. Foster will be the principal speaker at the meeting. He will talk on "Lenin, His Life and Work." Other speakers will be Rebecca Grecht who will talk on "Lenin's Contribution to the World Revolution," and Walter Trumbull, representing the Young Workers League.

Sunday evening at 8:30 o'clock a get wise luncheon will be held at the Labor Temple, 9129 Delmar avenue. There will be singing, toasts, and refreshments. The luncheon is held under the auspices of the Trade Union Educational League. Admission will be 50 cents.




On sale now thru the Daily Worker Publishing Co., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

ORDER NOW!


**WHAT ARE YOU—SLOVAK OR AN AMERICAN?**

If you are American read the fighting labor daily paper—The DAILY WORKER. If you cannot read English subscribe to the only Czechoslovak workingclass daily paper in the United States and Canada—

*THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU*

1810 W. 18th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Subscription rates: By mail $6 a year; for Chicago $8 a year.


## VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR GOLD'S "STRIKE" RECITAL AT LENIN MEMORIAL HERE

**Volunteers to take part in the mass recital of Michael Gold's "Strike," stirring proletarian play, that is to be given at the Chicago Lenin Memorial meeting, are wanted. Rehearsals will be held on Thursday from 7:30 o'clock to 8:30 o'clock, and on Sunday morning from 10:30 o'clock to 12:30, at the Russian School, 1902 West Division street. Volunteer workers who want to take part in the recitation are urged to appear on these days.**

**The Lenin Memorial will be held in Chicago on Jan. 23.**

## Newark Party to Give Dance to Raise Funds for Workers' Center

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10—On Jan. 15, the Workers (Communist) Party of Newark will make the first attempt to raise money for headquarters and a workers' center here. A dance will be held that night at the Slovak Workers' Home, 52 West St., the proceeds of which will go toward the building. Every worker in the city feels the need for such a center where they will be able to meet, spend an evening reading, listening to lectures, or other recreations.

Good snappy orchestra music will be provided for the affair and an interesting program has been arranged. Tickets are 50 cents.

## Benjamin Explains New Government Role at Workers' School

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—"Uncle Shylock, Incorporated," a study of the present role of our government, will be given by D. Benjamin, assistant director of the Workers' School of New York, on Friday, Jan. 14, at 8 p. m., at 1347 Boston Road, Bronx, N. Y.

Arranged by the Young Workers (Communist) League, Bronx section.

**"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes**

## Build the Front Against Wall Street

The call of the Workers (Communist) Party to worker and farmer organizations of this country for united action against the Wall Street policies of the American government as manifested in the imperialist attacks on Nicaragua, Mexico, and China puts the question squarely before American labor.

There can be no two opinions as to the significance of these events. In the most brazen and undisguised way the American government is following the instructions of Wall Street and is attempting to suppress the movements for emancipation in Latin-America and in China. In Nicaragua, Kellog and Coolidge are supporting with armed force the reactionary puppets of Wall Street, Diaz, against a rising tide of popular revolt. And the reason is brazenly announced. We must maintain the security of American investments.

This move against Nicaragua is in part also a demonstration against Mexico which is fostering and supporting all movements in Latin America against United States imperialism. Mexico is threatened and even more than threatened with armed force because it has dared to limit the exploitation carried on by American oil companies, American mining companies and American land companies controlled by the great Wall Street banks.

Intervention in favor of Wall Street's investments is also being planned in China as is evidenced by the concentration of American warships in that quarter. The victorious progress of the Chinese national revolution towards emancipation from the yoke of imperialist oppression has frightened Wall Street and caused it to worry about the regular flow of its profits from the exploitation of China. So again Coolidge steps forward to protect his masters, the Wall Street bankers, and American armed forces are dispatched to be used when necessary against the awakening Chinese masses.

This situation is full of menace for the American workers and farmers. Who will be called upon to fight the battles of Wall Street in Nicaragua, in Mexico and in China if not they? If the imperialist greed of Wall Street, supported and served by the Wall Street government, plunges us into a new imperialist war, who will stand the sacrifice of lives and suffering if not labor?

The cause of the Nicaraguan and Mexican and Chinese people is the cause of American labor. Their enemies are our enemies. The imperialists that exploit and oppress them are the same capitalists that conduct the wage cutting, open shop union smashing drives here at home. In fighting the Wall Street policies of the government we are fighting our own bosses. It is one battle on two fronts.

The situation requires immediate action. The only force that can offer any effective resistance to the imperialist adventures of Wall Street and its government is the labor movement and the farmers. Only a united front of all honest and militant elements among the workers and farmers in this country in support of the movements for freedom in the oppressed countries can meet the brutal "dollar diplomacy" of the American government. American labor must awaken now and face the issue. It must act before it is too late and we find ourselves involved in another bloody war for the sake of the security of Wall Street profits.

The Workers (Communist) Party has seen the danger and has called upon all labor to unite to demand hands off Mexico, Nicaragua and China. We do not expect that the leadership of every one of the organizations to whom the appeal of the Workers (Communist) Party is addressed will respond with any great enthusiasm or militancy. We know too well that the foreign policies of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and, in a more disguised way, of the Socialist Party of Ficaldom have always been a faithful reflection of the policies of Wall Street's government. But we expect that the imminent danger and the flagrantly imperialistic direction of Coolidge's policies will awaken to consciousness and action tens and hundreds of thousands of American workers and farmers who will, thru rank and file pressure, force their leaders into proletarian lines of action or else act over their heads.

The present situation puts one course of action before the American workers and farmers to fulfill which it is their duty not only to themselves but to the toilers of the whole world: BUILD A UNITED FRONT OF LABOR AGAINST THE WALL STREET POLICIES OF THE GOVERNMENT!

## NEW YORK LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING WILL BE MIGHTY DEMONSTRATION OF SOLIDARITY AND MILITANT UNIONISM

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—When the progressive workers gather in the new Madison Square Garden, 50th street and 8th avenue, on Saturday evening, Jan. 22, to commemorate the death of Nicolai Lenin, it will be more than to pay tribute to the leader and guide of the Russian Revolution, and beloved master of the workers of the world. This year the Lenin Memorial meeting has more significance to the workers of New York than at any other time since 1924.

Never before in the history of the New York labor movement have the progressive workers of this city been subjected to such bitter and vicious attacks on the part of the enemy of labor as at the present time. The general onslaught against militant trade unionism and the policies of class struggle which is now being carried on in the United States has been centered on New York, particularly against the needle trades workers who have been following a left-wing leadership.

**Immense Meeting.**

To these workers, as well as to all progressive workers of this city, the Lenin memorial meeting this year signifies an opportunity for a mighty demonstration of working-class solidarity and support of a militant program of struggle against the bosses and the reactionary labor bureaucracy.

Reports from all sections indicate that the New Garden will be filled to capacity. The rank and file among the workers here are determined to show their opposition to the red-baiting campaign directed against the Communists and all militant fighters in the New York labor movement.

**Prominent Speakers.**

The most prominent revolutionary labor leaders are scheduled to address the meeting among them C. E. Ruthenberg, William Z. Foster, Scott Nearing, Moissaye J. Olgin, J. Louis Engdahl, and others.

An excellent musical program has been arranged. Admission is 50c, 75c and $1.00. Tickets may be had in advance at the headquarters of the Workers Party, 108 East 14th street; Ilmnie Bilgins Book Shop, 127 University Place, and at all other party papers.

## A Suggestion for the Upbuilding of The Daily Worker

A worker correspondent in Afton, Minnesota, sends in the following suggestion for other workers to increase the number of readers of The DAILY WORKER: He writes:

"I have been trying out a little plan to teach progressive friends with The DAILY WORKER, and I thought I would pass it along to you.

"The thought comes to me that there are a great number of progressive workers who would become readers of The DAILY WORKER if they came in contact with it. So here is how I make use of my DAILY WORKERS. I write this note on the top of page one: "Please hand me to a progressive friend." I then hand these marked copies to my personal progressive friends, with a request that they pass it on to another friend.

"This has started some of my friends to read The DAILY WORKER. Some have sent in for extra copies; others have ordered books, and still others have started to talk about a real Farmer-Labor party.

## ANTI-LYNCH LAW, DEMAND OF 1500 NEGRO DELEGATES

### N.A.A.C.P. Hears of the Year's Toll

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Withholding of the Federated Trade Commission appointment from Governor Thomas G. McLeod of South Carolina is asked of President Coolidge by the 1500 delegates to the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Gov. McLeod is charged with failing "for family reasons" to proceed against lynchers of three Negro workers at Aiken. Walter White, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., who personally investigated the case, blamed McLeod for the lack of action. While gave the governor the names and addresses of persons involved in the lynching—some of them local officials.

**Congress Apathetic.**

More work for the passage of the federal anti-lynching bill was urged upon the delegates by White. "Congress is apathetic about lynchings," he declared, "but it is very much interested in baseball scandals. The race problem in this country has resolved into the saving of the bodies of blacks and the souls of whites," he added. Louis Marshall, known for his knowledge of constitutional law, praised White for the Aiken investigations in the course of his address to the meeting.

Failure of the senate to take action on the federal anti-lynching bill is "one excellent and reasonable explanation" of the increase in lynching during 1926, James Weldon Johnson, N. A. A. C. P. secretary, stated in connection with the organization's report. "While there was a threat of federal law, with consequent jurisdiction of federal courts over this crime, the lynchers hesitated," Johnson states.

**Notice of No Interference.**

"When the United States senate refused even to discuss the Dyer anti-lynching bill, that was equivalent to serving notice on the lynchers that they could pursue their pastime virtually unmolested. So far only one lynching, and that one in Georgia, has been visited by punishment at the hands of the law."

Lynchings in 1926 very nearly doubled the number in 1925, the N. A. A. C. P. report shows. Against 18 lynched in the United States in 1925, 33 were mob victims in 1926. Florida leads with eight; Texas follows with five; Mississippi with four. Three each are scored against both Louisiana and Tennessee; one against Kentucky, New Mexico and Virginia. Three of those lynched were white; one was a Navajo Indian; and there were two women among the remaining colored victims. One of those lynched had been ordered acquitted by the presiding judge at his trial. One in Texas was shot by white officers while manacled. The majority of lynching victims are usually colored workers and small farmers.

## 12-YEAR OLD OMAHA GIRL HELPS KEEP THE DAILY WORKER; SAVES PENNIES TO MAKE XMAS DONATION

**The following inspiring letter has been received by The DAILY WORKER, revealing a spirit that means our paper cannot fail:**

"Dear Comrades: My father has taken The DAILY WORKER for quite a while now. I love to read it and sometimes I wonder what all the readers would do without The DAILY WORKER. I wouldn't be surprised that some readers think the same.

"Sometime ago I heard my father tell my mother that he would like to present a gift of a few dollars to keep The DAILY WORKER up. I did not say a thing to my parents and started saving as much as I could. I had exactly $5.00 on Christmas eve. I am sending you the $5.00 hoping that I will be able to do much more for you in the future. I am only 12 years, going on 13.

A young comrade,

"BEATRICE BROWN, Omaha, Neb.

"P. S. A happy birthday to The DAILY WORKER and many of them.

Beatrice Brown."

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

# Who Was Spartacus?

MORE than two thousand years ago, the most powerful country of that time spread itself where today the land of Italy exists—the Roman empire.

In this land, where the power was in the hands of the rich patricians and where the unfortunate plebians were oppressed, ruled for centuries a slavery which was a disgrace to man.

Each time the Roman legions (soldiers) conquered some new land, the inhabitants, who were called "barbarians" by the Romans, were not only made slaves, but they were forced by the Roman rulers, for their pleasure and to satisfy the needy plebians, to fight one another in a great circus before hundreds of thousands of people. These fighters, who were compelled to fight one against the other, even if they were brothers, were called "gladiators." They were trained in special schools in the art of killing one another and the owners made lots of money from the human blood that was shed.

ONCE, in Rome, during the reign of the bloody consul Sulla, a memorable incident occurred in the Roman coliseum, before the eyes of more than a hundred thousand people.

In the arena of the Circus, more than thirty gladiators on either side fought their bloody fight. One, by his strength, daring and courage, had drawn the attention of all upon him. He fought like a lion and defended himself from the combined attacks of a dozen enemies, and at last, many times wounded, he left the fight as the VICTOR!

The multitude, astonded at so much strength and bravery, shouted, "Long live Spartacus!" "Freedom for Spartacus!" For that was his name. Sulla dared not oppose the will of the people and he gave to the brave gladiator his freedom.

But Spartacus would not accept his freedom whilst his brother remained a slave and was compelled to kill his comrades for the entertainment of the duped plebians and bloody patricians.

So he began to prepare a revolt of all the gladiators against the powerful might of Roma!

FOR years Spartacus and his friends went from one school to the other. And in other different disguises, they risked being arrested and killed and they spread their brother gladiators for a determined struggle for their freedom.

One dark and rainy winter's night, Spartacus and his friend Oknome got into the great gladiatorial school in which about 10,000 gladiators were being trained.

Earlier they had been divided into ten groups, so that all that remained now was the capture of the weapons, which were kept in an armory guarded by Roman soldiers.

The gladiators had nothing but their empty hands, but they believed in the victory of their cause and indeed they held no other way. For them it meant freedom or death!

They flung themselves on the guards and seizing their torches they forced them to flee.

Only five hundred gladiators were successful in leaving the town and under the leadership of Spartacus they occupied a hill in the neighborhood of the town and there planted the red flag of revolution.

Twice the Roman troops attempted to take the hill. The first time they were beaten back by the gladiators who flung stones down upon them. The second time a division of the rebels allowed themselves to be driven with great difficulty down the hill, then they surrounded their attackers and destroyed them.

Spartacus was responsible for this war strategy. He alone never lost his head and called his men continuously and with obstinate bravary to the struggle, for he believed in the success of his cause.

After he had gathered thousands of slaves under his flag, he descended into the plain and spread fear and dismay amongst the Roman patricians. These sent their most capable generals and their best legions against Spartacus, but all proved themselves helpless against these "barbarians," who fought for their freedom.

FOR ten long years Spartacus and his fellows carried on the struggle against the might of Rome. Thousands of gladiators who had fought for their freedom, perished. Spartacus himself died the death of a hero in the unequal struggle against the more powerful army. Almost all the gladiators and many, many slaves were killed.

MORE than two thousand years have passed since then. Thorich do not like anything to ha written about Spartacus. One can find in no history book a section devoted to this great man. This comes from the fact that the struggle Spartacus started continues today, though in a somewhat different form. Then slaves, who could be bought and sold like chattels, fought. Today, proletarians fight, who are bought by the capitalists and at the first chance flung on the streets and left to starve.

In Russia the workers have flung off the yoke of the rich. They have built a workers' and peasants' government.

In Germany in 1919, the workers stood before the same fight. The leaders of this struggle were the Communist workers, who had already, on the outbreak of the revolution in Berlin, fought on the barricades and carried the name of Karl Liebknecht, who is known all over the world amongst class-conscious workers as that of the Modern Spartacus. He too, like Spartacus, died at the hands of his enemies. It was at the end of the famous and heroic revolt of the workers in Berlin known as "Spartacus Week," when he was taken unarmed and cruelly murdered by the officers of the German government.

This name Spartacus is holy for all fighters in the cause of freedom and it arouses the fear of all exploiters.

We young Communist comrades will take it with pride and we will show that we are worthy to bear the great name—"Spartacus!"

### LIEBKNECHT MEETINGS.

BOSTON—Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., Jan. 23rd, 2:30 p. m., S. Bloomfield speaker.

CHICAGO—Northwest Hall, North Ave. and Western, Jan 16th, 8 p. m., Zam, Williamson, Bedacek, speakers.

NEWARK—Sunday, Jan 23rd, 7:30 p. m., Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 So. 14th street, near Springfield Ave.

PITTSBURGH—Sunday, Jan 23rd at 8 p. m. at Labor Lyceum.

HAMMOND, IND.—January 16th, Sunday at 10 a. m., Workers Hall, 1059 Wallace Road.

GARY—Saturday, Jan. 15 at 3 p. m., Co-operative Hall, 215 W. 18th street.

CLEVELAND—Br. 3—South Slav Hall, Gammet, speaker. Br. 1, Freiheit Hall, Gammet, speaker. Br. 3, Hungarian Hall, Amter, Gammet, speakers.

BUFFALO—January 22, 8 p. m., at Workers Forum Hall, 36 West Huron street. Speaker, Sam Essman.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—January 14, 8 p. m., at Playhouse, 814 N. St., N. W. Speaker, Darcy.


WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT

## THE CHALLENGE OF YOUTH

***Upton Sinclair:***

"Interesting. . . It is full of facts young workers ought to know."

***Freeman Hopwood,*** Secretary, American Association for Advancement of Athsism.

"The Challenge of Youth is a gem. It is one of the best things for propaganda that I have ever seen. I handed it to a Catholic youth and he finished it during the afternoon at work. Another took it with him to the six-day bicycle race and read it all there. The simple style is effective. I hope it is sold by the thousands."

***John Kasper,*** Prize Winning Communist Literature Agent.

"I want to congratulate Comrade Darcy for putting out a real pamphlet, The Challenge of Youth. It is a book that a League member could go out and sell with pride. This book is real, the best book the League ever put out. That is the way to write efor the young worker. Keep it up."

**SEND US YOUR ORDERS: Single Copy 15c, Bundles 10c**

YOUNG WORKER PUBLISHING CO.,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find $..... for the CHALLENGE OF YOUTH by Sam Darcy. Please sant it to:

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## UNION HEADS FACE FURTHER CRAFT CHARGES

### New York Local Adds to Those of International

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Charges going beyond what International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Vice-President H. H. Broach made against 17 officials of Local 3 New York have been preferred within the local by members.

Collecting funds now for their defense is one of the new charges made among the 19 counts on which the local members arraign their officers. Refutation of the accused officials' claim in court that the international was after their treasury is included under another charge of misrepresentation.

**Five Affidavits.**

Affidavits containing the charges of local members are filed in connection with the court action of Joseph A. Lynch, Local 3 member, who is seeking to have the 17 accused officials enjoined from using the local union's money. Lynch tells in his complaint that the local officials have already been tried by the international and found guilty but that his removal has been held up by court action instituted (in violation of the union constitution) against the international officers.

**Try to Judge Selves.**

Reading of the charges without President O'Hara picking, as presiding officer, his judges is asked by the union complainants. The four local members making the charges also ask their fellow-members that the officers be not allowed to try themselves "as they have in the past." They ask that the charges be read at the next local union meeting and action taken. Signers of the charges are Joaquin Diaz, Hugh Morgan, John J. Mullin, Sr., and Thomas A. Bennett.

**State Funds, Charge.**

Besides repeating similar charges of bribery to those preferred by the international, the local members add that the accused officials have "stolen certain records belonging to the local union in order to try to cover up their guilt."

## Horseshoers' Union Controversy Over; Fitz "In" All Over

The controversy that divided union horseshoers in Chicago a number of years has been amicably adjusted and so Journeyman horseshoer John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, is again in good standing in the International Union of Journeyman Horseshoers. Fitzpatrick sided in the split with the faction that prohibited boss horseshoers from having active membership in the local. The peace pact confirms his stand.

He had maintained good standing in the American Federation of Labor during the years his local was outside the fold by membership in the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.


No Communist Home Can Be Without a

Red Calendar

A beautiful and characteristic portrait of Lenin, mounted on a handsome red cardboard, with a list of the most important revolutionary dates. Indispensable for your home or your headquarters. A limited supply on hand. Order now before the supply is exhausted.

Price 25 cents each.
10 cents each in lots of 10 or more.

Daily Worker Publishing Company
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.


## Cloakmakers to Go Ahead with Voting

(Continued from page 1)

clone to be held until he had "finished what he had set out to accomplish," the manifesto declared. In view of this attitude, the committee of 55, authorized by the resolutions of the mass meeting, decided to hold elections in Locals 1, 9 and 35 as the only means of settling the dispute in the union in a democratic manner.

**The Manifesto.**

The manifesto to the workers continued as follows:

"Brothers and Sisters, Cloak and Dressmakers: Our union which was built thru struggle and sacrifices of thousands of workers, cannot and must not be destroyed because of the personal ambitions of individuals. Our union, which is maintained and financed with our hard earned money, cannot be dominated by one ambitious person. The cloak and dressmakers, who have suffered to build a union, must be the ones to dictate its policies and decide who its leaders shall be.

**Sigman Flayed.**

"Did Sigman and his supporters ask the consent of the workers when he threw our union into the civil war of a year ago, a war which meant untold suffering to the workers and brought our union to the brink of ruin? Did the Perlsteins, Feinbergs and Sigman ask the members at that time whether they wanted war? No—they brought about the war; they had nothing to lose. Did Sigman ask the cloak and dressmakers NOW whether we want war? NO—like a tyrant he decided to make war on the membership and our elected officers, with the result that our whole union is on the point of being shattered into fragments.

**Fears Membership.**

"Sigman and his general executive board accuse our legally elected officers of incompetence and treachery. Why not turn them over to the judgment of the members? Sigman is afraid to permit the thousands of cloak and dressmakers to pass judgment on the leaders of the joint board. Why is he afraid to come to the meeting at the request of a thousand shop chairmen? Why does Sigman have to print full page advertisements for weeks in succession for the workers to join his union for 50 cents, if the cloak and dressmakers are with him? Why does he have to send committees to the shops to threaten workers that they must register or they will be stopped from work? Why does he send hired gunmen to mortally wound the workers if they refuse to join him in splitting activities? Why does he have to go to the bosses and make all sorts of promises to them if the workers refuse to register at the international office?

**Knows Decision.**

"Does the joint board ever employ such methods? The joint board leaders have declared time and again that they want to submit the leadership to the judgment of the members of the union thru a referendum vote? Sigman and his general executive board know what the decision of the membership will be and therefore refuse to submit the question of leadership to a general election.

**Is Treason.**

"Brothers and Sisters! An act of high treason that cannot be equalled in the history of the labor movement is now being perpetrated on our union. With the aid of the bosses, by threats, force and terrorism, Sigman wants to force his leadership on our union.

"If we are real union men and women this must never happen. The thousands of cloak and dressmakers must be aroused to protest and action against the poprom in our union! Force, threats and terrorism must not beat us into submission. We must offer an iron wall of resistance against the hirelings of Sigman when they come to our shops to force us to submit to their registration. Leaders who can't maintain themselves by force cannot be clustered by us. Mussolini rule cannot be permitted in our union. The cloak and dressmakers cannot and will not recognize the 50 cent union. The Cloak and Dressmakers' Union will be built and maintained by the cloak and dressmakers, together with their chosen leaders.

**Will Hold Elections.**

"The shop chairmen's council, authorized by the shop chairmen's meeting, will carry thru elections for officers in our union, and only those elected will be entrusted with the affairs of our union.

"Let us force an iron chain of all the cloak and dressmakers about the shop chairmen council. Let us support and recognize our present legally elected officers of the joint board until the new elections. Let us go to victory over the dark forces that would split our union in order to rule it. Let us all together, with united strength, frustrate the attempt of Sigman to dominate our union by brutal force.

"Long live the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union led by the membership!

"Shop Chairman's Council of Cloak and Dressmakers."

## C. F. L. DELEGATES FORCE ENDING OF RADIO CONTRACT

### Preacher Hits 40-Hour Week Over WCFL

Preachers who buy time on labor's radio and then knock labor's aspirations when they broadcast will get the hook, as the Rev. Simon Peter Long of Wicker Park Lutheran church, Chicago, has discovered.

**Anti-Labor Ita Control.**

Long had a contract with WCFL, radio station, for an hour each week at $75 the hour. He used most of the time for more or less legitimate religious purposes, including sermons, sacred music, prayers and not forgetting the collection. The collection was fervently solicited via the ether and quite a number of radio fans who had tuned in responded with remittances to the pastor by mail.

**Hit 40-Hour Week.**

Waxing bolder, Long ventured to use his time on the labor radio to attack labor aspirations for the 40-hour week. This proved his undoing.

Delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor protested vigorously in regular meeting against this abuse of a labor enterprise. Labor circles became agitated and finally the Wicker Park Lutheran church was officially signed off WCFL for good. Its contract was cancelled in accordance with the provisions in it for such revocation.

Yet another church, which also contracted for time, has not transgressed. Its contract remains unimpaired.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send in their addresses.


LOS ANGELES, ATTENTION!

A Memorial Meeting

To Honor the Memory of the World's Greatest Working Class Leader

NICOLAI LENIN

Will be Held

FRIDAY EVE., JAN. 21st, 1927
at 8 o'clock

Cooperative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Av.

WITH ALBERT WEISBORD

as speaker direct from Passaic front.

Admission 25c. Musical Program


## GREEN ANSWERS BUILDERS ASS'N ON 5-DAY WEEK

### Hits Argument Shorter Day Is "Extravagant"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. — (FP)— President Green of the American Federation of Labor defends the five-day week program adopted at the Detroit convention, in an editorial in the American Federationist for January. He replies to a resolution adopted by the National Association of Building Trades Employers in which they determined to oppose the shorter work week "as a patriotic as well as an economic duty." They also declared it as an extravagance breeding device.

"Why should higher standards of living be regarded as extravagance by the building trades employers?" he asks. "Without higher standards of living, how would our increased productivity be absorbed? Our industrial organization rests upon the principle that high wages are compatible with low production costs. Labor thinks the construction industry should frankly face the problem of doing its part toward social progress. Labor is confident that the financial difficulties involved could readily be met if the construction industry bats more economical ways of financing.

"Labor is not making the immediate introduction of the five-day week an issue in any industry. It asks each industry and each employer to consider this new standard, to determine what are the obstacles to the five-day week under present conditions, and to accept the cooperation of trade unions in removing such obstacles. How can rejection of this proposal be either a patriotic or an economic duty?"

**To Build "Cost" Hospitals**

Plans for the construction of five hospitals and one of the finest dispensaries in the country, all to serve the public "at cost" or whatever patients can afford to pay, were announced by Irving S. Cutter, dean of the Northwestern College of Medicine.


GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.


## ANTI-INJUNCTION MOVE STARTED BY NEW YORK UNIONS

### Smith to Be Held to Legislature Speech

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

NEW YORK( Jan. 10.—Delegates from New York labor unions, assembled at the regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council in Beethoven Hall, united in a threefold move to stop granting of injunctions to bosses in labor disputes, to eliminate company unions, and to boycott so-called "labor" judges who double-crossed the Tammany Hall labor leaders, who endorsed them at the last election.

**Shea Initiated Action.**

This action on three important labor fronts resulted from the presence of a resolution presented by P. J. Shea, organizer of the Street Carmen's Union here, protesting the issuing of an injunction by Supreme Court Justice Delehanty. Shea's union was enjoined, together with all its sympathizers, from organizing the motion employes on the interborough Rapid Transit and the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit systems, now members of company unions.

**Demand Federation Action.**

The resolution demanded that the legislative committee of the N. Y. State Federation of Labor immediately confer with Governor Smith and draft a bill to be presented to the legislature that will place on the statute books the paragraph in his annual message that referred to the injustice done to workers by indiscriminate handing out of injunctions by prejudiced judges. Thru this resolution, labor leaders hope to pin the governor down to legislation on this retreat from his former stand on injunctions, his action in enjoining thru a subordinate Tammany judge, the recent strike of the New York taxicab drivers being still fresh in the memories of the unionists.

**Venstski Supports Resolution.**

In a speech that won the sustained applause of all the delegates, Emma Venetski, delegate from Local 22, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, endorsed the resolution, and pointed out that she had offered a similar one seven weeks ago. "Seven weeks ago," she said, "I presented a resolution which was adopted, demanding that this body petition the State Federation to call a delegate conference of all local unions in the state to plan ways and means of carrying on an aggressive campaign against injunctions and company unions. This conference was never called.

I predicted then that such injunction would be issued against other workers. This last one is the most terrible of all," Delegate Venetski concluded.

**Frayne Urges Boycott.**

Urging the friends of labor to boycott the judges, endorsed by labor leaders in the last election, who have issued injunctions against workers, Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the New York State Federation of Labor, added his endorsement to the position in a speech that outlined the program of the State Federation on these issues.

**New Sigman Ally.**

Ike Cohn, delegate from the United Garment Workers Union, revealed his union as a new ally to the Sigman forces in their fight against the left wing and the Communists in the I. L. G. W. U. He inquired if a communication had been received notifying the Central Trades that delegates from four locals of that union were not entitled to seats, having been expelled by the international.

Secretary Coughlin, in reply, stated that no such communication had been received. Thereupon Cohn, in a challenging manner, sat down and the meeting proceeded.

**Enemies United.**

This completes the united front against progressive unionists by bringing together Abraham Beckerman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Thomas Hickey of the United Garment Workers, ordinarily arch-enemies.

**Asks About Workers' School.**

In the minutes of the executive committee, read by Secretary Coughlin, mention was made of a communication received from the American Defense Society, requesting the council to furnish information about the Workers' School.

When Coughlin said he filed the letter, not being able to comply with the society's request, Abraham Lefkowitz, delegate of the Teachers' Union, jumped to his feet demanding to know why he had not been consulted on the matter, being the chairman of the council's committee on education.

## STATE SOLONS TO FIGHT ON LABOR COMMITTEE HEAD

### 8-Hour Law and Injunction Coming Up

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10—The legislative reference bureau is busily engaged in drafting bills for members of the 55th general assembly, and a regular deluge is certain with the return of the lawmakers Jan. 18. Speaker Robert Scholes has announced that the roll will be called for introduction of bills with the return of the house members, and similar action is expected in the senate.

**Fight With Labor Committee.**

A lively fight has developed over the chairmanship of the house industrial affairs committee to which will be referred bills to be introduced repealing the anti-injunction law and the woman's eight hour bill which will again make its appearance. Labor advocates would like Rep. R. G. Soderstrom of Streator, a union printer, at the head of this committee, while the manufacturing interests are lobbying for Rep. Thomas L. Fekete, Jr., of East St. Louis or Rep. Ralph H. Hoar of Elgin.

**Bar Election Laws.**

A number of radical changes in the election laws of the state is certain to be suggested. Rep. Dave McClugage of Peoria will present two bills, one of which provides for the filling of vacancies on senatorial committees, and the other requiring senatorial candidates to file nominating papers at the state capital. As the law now stands these candidates can file with the clerk of the county in districts lying wholly within one county. Outside of Cook, but three districts are affected—the 18, Peoria county; 39, La Salle county, and the 49 in St. Clair county. Under existing law there is no means of filling a senatorial committee vacancy.

**Change Municipal Law.**

Another change to be urged by McCluggage will be amendment of the city election law to permit registration of voters to stand indefinitely, except for changes necessitated by removal or death, and new voters. "There is no reason why a voter who has lived in a precinct forty years should be required to register every two years," McCluggage said.

## Express Company Head Pleads Poverty Before Wage Arbitration Board

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—In presenting his case against the granting of a wage increase of 12 cents an hour to employes of the American Railway company, Lewis R. Gwynn, vice-president of the company, told the board of arbitration that such an increase would cost the company $19,257,240 annually.

He produced statistics designed to show that the company could not afford the increase, that the express workers were now getting enough in proportion to the cost of living, and that they were not doing as much work as in former years.

Sixty-five thousand workers will be affected by the decision of the arbitrators.

## Railmen in Southeast Take Vote on Strike

RICHMOND, Va.— Conductors, trainmen, and yardmen in the railroads in the Southeastern territory are taking a strike vote. The vote is being taken at the request of the executive committees of the unions involved, with the approval of L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, and W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

**"Ma" Pardons 27.**

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 10— Twenty-seven full pardons and three restorations to citizenship were announced by Governor Miriam A. Ferguson. Those bring Mrs. Ferguson's clemency total to 3,112 for her two-year term, which expires at noon, Jan. 18.

## WELL, WHO WOULDN'T "SMILE EASILY" WITH A MILLION DOLLAR HUT?

NEW YORK.—An order of preference has been signed by Supreme Court Justice Tierney in the suit brought by Doris Duke, fourteen-year-old daughter of the late James B. Duke, and chief heiress to his estate of $60,000,000.

Miss Duke has sued the estate to compel the delivery to her of the New York residence of her father, valued at $1,000,000.

Miss Duke is tall for her age and very slender. She has raddish, bobbed hair and blue eyes. She smiles easily.

She has been educated by private tutors, and she has in addition a French maid, Fanny Ranaude. Her principal tutor is a French woman also. Miss Duke plays the piano, but is not known to have any other accomplishments. She is fond of motoring.

Send in a Sub to The DAILY WORKER today.

# The Manager's Corner

## Lenin Would Ask for Subs.

*If Lenin were alive today to attend the huge meetings which are being arranged thruout the country, in his honor, he would make it a point to emphasize among other things the importance of building up a large circulation for The DAILY WORKER, the revolutionary organ of the American workers.*

*Particularly at this time he would show how far-reaching and valuable is an English newspaper for the revolutionary movement. In his emphatic way, he would show what a powerful weapon our Daily will become against the combined forces of reaction and opportunism in the labor movement during the present struggle.*

*With the country on the verge of entering upon new imperial invasions into Nicaragua, China and perhaps Mexico, with the possibility of war, in all its frightfulness, we surely must build up that revolutionary agent, which will carry the message of proletarian resistance against imperialism.*

*The coming Lenin memorial meetings must mark a distinct forward step in the life of our paper. To the masses of workers demonstrating their tribute to Lenin and to the movement for which he stands we must point out that there is no better way of honoring his memory than by joining the party of which he was a member, and by becoming a reader of the paper, which is the organ of Leninism in America.*

*The DAILY WORKER Builders will be busy at the Lenin memorial meetings. In fact, they have begun to organize now. A well-arranged scheme will be formulated for securing a subscription from each member of the audience, who is not already on our mailing list. Communist brains are working on the proposition now. Results will show later.*

BERT MILLER

## Mexican Consulate Will Defend Rights of Its Nationals; Mrs. Spencer Moves to Have Morales Admitted to Bail; Consul-General Backs Defense

The Mexican consulate in Chicago is prepared to defend the rights of its nationals in the territory it serves. It has been especially stirred by the recent happenings at Melrose Park, which have been reported in The DAILY WORKER. Vice-consul Amador is very deeply moved at the case of Agustin Morales, now in Cook county jail, having been bound over to the grand jury, on no evidence, for the murder of Policeman Lyman J. Stahl of Melrose Park.

Mary Belle Spencer, Morales' attorney and the lawyer for the consulate, has served notice on the state's attorney's office that she will ask Chief Justice William J. Lindsay to fix the amount of Morales' bail. A man under a charge of murder can be admitted to bail only if there is slight evidence of guilt. The law reads that if there is definite evidence of strong presumption of guilt, no bail can be allowed. But to pass on such an application, the judge must hear evidence to ascertain whether or not the case is one where bail may be granted.

By this move, Mrs. Spencer expects to show up at once on what slight grounds Morales is detained. The judge must pass on the application, or a writ of habeas corpus will stand on the ground that the defendant is being deprived of a legal right.

Judge Lindsay has set ten o'clock today as the hour for hearing the application. In the meantime he has a transcript of the testimony of the two hearings of the coroner's inquest and is going over the evidence.

In the event that he admits Morales to bail, the Consul-General of Mexico in New York stands prepared to put up the bail in any amount the court may call for. This is strong evidence that from now on the Mexican government is prepared to demand for its nationals in this country the rights to which they are entitled, believing that only so can it obtain for them the respect and dignity that is due a citizen, however lowly, of the Republic of Mexico.

The Mexican Consul-General in New York is financing Morales' defense and Mrs. Spencer will fight the case of the defendant into and thru the last ditch.

## Birthday Issue Out This Week!

On January 13, 1927, there will be a Special Birthday Number of The DAILY WORKER in honor of our Third Birthday. The issue will be devoted to special articles, pictures, stories and a full account of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. We can think of no better service to which to put our Special Birthday Issue than to the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti. We can think of no better way of celebrating our birthday than by making a strong plea for their freedom. We are asking that our readers place their names on the Honor Roll in this special issue to indicate their support of Sacco and Vanzetti as well as their support of the only daily paper which is waging a real fight for their freedom. Send in your dollar for your greeting NOW!

**Working class organizations may secure advertising space at $100 per page.**

Pin your dollar to the blank below and mail it to The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., before January 10, 1927.

HERE'S MY DOLLAR, COMRADES,

to greet The DAILY WORKER on its third birthday, for which you will please enter my name on the Honor Roll in your Special Birthday Edition.

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

City.....

State.....

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $8.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## What About It, Mr. Green?

According to a Federated Press dispatch, Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, took up with President Green of the American Federation of Labor the question of protesting against the action of the United States government in invading Nicaragua in behalf of the reactionary tool of American imperialism and of the threat of war against Mexico indicated by the recent statements of Coolidge and Kellogg and the provocative display of force in Mexican waters.

We have already commented on the death-like silence of President Green during this crisis. The small town baptist is not one who is accustomed to hiding his light in a barrel. He is ever ready to bleat his patarian puerilities against Russia and the revolutionary movement everywhere. He waxes eloquent in drawing false pictures of life under Soviet rule and poses as one of the foremost champions of freedom. Why is Green as dumb as a mute on the question of Washington's bullying of the Latin American countries?

President Green cannot draw the red herring of religious conflict across the trail of American intervention in Nicaragua as he tried to do in his statement on the conflict between the fascist catholic church and the progressive Calles administration. The issue in Nicaragua is as clear as crystal. It is between the elements who demand Nicaragua for the Nicaraguans and those who would sell Nicaragua to the Wall Street money barons. The Coolidge administration is supporting the Wall Street tools with warships and bayonets. What has Mr. Green to say? Nothing.

It is a sad commentary on the depth to which the officialdom of the A. F. of L. have descended in their subserviency to big business that, while bourgeois politicians are raising their voices against the brutal policy of oppression followed by the snivelling occupant of the White House, there is not a word of protest from the headquarters of the A. F. of L.

The A. F. of L. council meets this week in the sunny city of St. Petersburg, Florida. The eyes of the American working class will be upon their deliberations. A war against Mexico is a certainty unless the hands of the Wall Street puppets in Washington are stayed. This war will arouse the deepest indignation in the hearts of the American masses. President Green and his executive council may yet come to realise that the A. F. of L. has no millionaires in its rank and file.

Every local union of the A. F. of L. should urge the executive council to at once issue an immediate warning to the government:

"Hands Off Nicaragua!"
"Hands Off Mexico!"

## A Fallen Angel

Flushed by his victory in the United States court over those who would punish him for peddling government property to his friends, Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior in President Harding's cabinet, suggested that he might confound his enemies by running for election to the United States senate from New Mexico on the republican ticket next year.

When the news reached the senate lobby there was another scurrying for gas masks and disinfectants. Our senators—those of them who have not been caught in the quiz—are extremely virtuous nowadays and most of them are willing to crash party lines in their haste to hurl bricks at those who would bring the chamber of millionaires into disrepute. Several senators immediately predicted that Fall would no sooner be in than out again.

If Fall sets out to win the senatorial toga from the natives of New Mexico in all probability he will be successful, unless the opposition has heavier artillery and can afford to travel on its belly, in the language of a great general. Money and guns are almost as invincible in that part of the country as in Chicago. If the Latin American countries had a sense of humor they would keep the wires burning with constant threats of invasion unless our elections ceased to infect the western hemisphere with the habit of surrounding elections with the glamor of battle. Let us suppose that Editor McGeehan against Fall and falls dead before Fall's bullets! Would not Calles be justified in not recognizing the Fall election on the ground that it was won by force and violence? Of course, Calles is too much of a gentleman to interfere in our family affairs and in addition there is practically no Mexican capital invested in New Mexico.

It is getting to be so now that our senators are kept busy trying to fumigate the senate. There is a regular army of odoriferous senators-elect on the way. Smith from Illinois will inject himself into the August assembly and is promised the bum's rush. But Smith may play the role of Mother Goldam in "The Shaughai Gesture" and tell a few little stories about those who feel like taking the air when he approaches the clerk's desk to take the oath.

And no sooner will Smith either be seated or booted than Mr. Vare of Pennsylvania will roll his glue barrel into the chamber. There will be another chorus of indignation and another bum's rush. If this kind of thing keeps on, by the time Fall's turn comes around he may have a majority of the votes in his own pocket.

American democracy is indeed a sweet-smelling flower. It is rather amusing to watch a set of capitalist flunkeys and hypocrites defend their own political corruption by rending the fox whose tail got caught in the farmer's trap.

The Britons in China are said to be humiliated over the action of the Cantonese in chasing their forces out of Hankow. The fact that the hitherto despised Chinese were able to give them the "bird" will have an effect in India and Egypt not conducive to the health of British capitalist interests there.

After three years THE DAILY WORKER is still on the job and as saucy as ever. "We are poor, but we are honest" and the fact that we never expected to be rich until we have our editorial offices in the Times Building enables us to grin at hardships.

If thieves could agree, honest men would be doomed. The Japanese press is against co-operation with the British in China. The Japanese ruling classes have their own axes to grind.

# NICARAGUA TO FOLLOW PANAMA—THE EAGLE HOVERS OVER MEXICO

*WANTING A SECOND CANAL, THE UNITED STATES PROCEEDS TO TAKE NICARAGUA—THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND ROOSEVELT'S BIG STICK—TO MAKE THE CARIBBEAN AN "AMERICAN LAKE," MEXICO MUST BE SUBDUED—LATIN AMERICA CONGEALS FOR RESISTANCE—THE WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE THE NATURAL ALLIES OF THE VICTIMS OF IMPERIALISM.*

By THURBER LEWIS.

I.

PANAMA is a little country stolen from the United States of Colombia because the United States of America wanted to build a canal thru it. Nicaragua is a country a little farther to the north that the United States also wants to build a canal thru. So the United States is taking Nicaragua.

This is not the whole story with regard to either Panama or Nicaragua, but the example of Panama serves to show that the business of taking countries is not new to the United States.

The complete story is very involved. The United States wants Nicaragua for military, economic and political reasons. These are important enough reasons for any capitalist country like the United States to salve its conscience with.

Military.

THE military reasons are the proposed new isthmian canal; the United States naval base in the Bay of Fonseca; the completion of the Pan-American railway, the Nicaragua leg of which has not yet been built; and the use of Nicaragua as a base of operations for the defense of the Panama Canal.

Economic.

THE economic reasons are that American bankers already control finances of the country and need a government that will do what it is told; mines, all wells, timber resources and fruit plantations are owned by American firms; the new canal and railway are also of economic importance to United States interests; and secure control will make Nicaragua an ideal country for the further export of capital by New York bankers.

Political.

THE political reasons are that the United States must be assured of a willing government in a country thru which it intends to build an essentially military canal and one as near to another important canal; control of Nicaragua assists the United States in checking the spread of the Mexican anti-imperialist spirit thruout the rest of Latin-America; and the country offers a political and military base for the acquisition of other Latin republics when the time is ripe.

This explains why a little country with a population smaller than that of Detroit or Cleveland and slightly larger in area than New York state can become so important.

II.

AMERICAN interference in Central America is an old story. The present armed invasion of Nicaragua by United States marines is only the latest evidence of an adventurous spirit which the United States embarked many years ago. It begins with the Monroe Doctrine.

"The American continents, by the free and independent conditions which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered subjects for future colonization by any European powers," said President Monroe on Dec. 2, 1823, to the "Holy Alliance" of European monarchists.

U. S. Bailiwick.

FROM that time on, the territory to the south has been considered the bailiwick of the United States. It wasn't many years after that the Mexican war was fought and another state added to the union at the expense of Mexico. It wasn't much longer before Spain was kicked out of her last stronghold in the Caribbean and that sea made an "American lake."

At the time when the United States, under Roosevelt in 1903 and 1904, took over the Dominican Republic and stole Panama from Colombia, a reformulation of the Monroe Doctrine was found to be necessary. In his annual message in 1904 Roosevelt declared:

Chronic wrongdoing, or an impotence which results in the loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the western hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an INTERNATIONAL POLICE POWER.

The Big Stick.

THIS was called the policy of the "Big Stick". Events in Nicaragua show it to be very much in force. The Monroe Doctrine and the "Big Stick" are the high spots of the political background of American expansion to the south.

The economic basis of the Mexican war, the first aggressive move of the United States towards the equator, was the desire of the slave states of the south to acquire new territory for the growth of the trade in flesh. The southern aristocrats even hoped for the annexation of Mexico and the West Indies not to speak of other territories in South America.

This was not to be for the Negro slave breeders, but it is still dear to the hearts of their successors, the traders in wage slaves and dollars. The events since the Spanish-American War have seen a steady growth of penetration, economic, political and military that gives sign of stopping no place north of the Straits of Magellan.

Latin-America Balks.

THIS is duly resented by Latin-America. Very few Spanish Americans have been fooled by the Monroe Doctrine. They may not have minded it so much in 1823. But with its Roosevelitan amplification and all that has transpired in the passing years, it is hard not to see its true meaning.

A famous Argentine publicist, Manuel Ugarte, epitomized the attitude of Latin-America towards the United States in an open letter to President Wilson just prior to his inauguration in 1913:

We desire that Cuba be freed. We desire that Nicaragua be permitted to become the arbiter of her own destiny. We desire that the abominable injustices committed against Colombia be rectified. We desire freedom for the heroic peoples of the Philippines. We desire that to Panama be conceded the dignity of a nation. We desire that Mexico should not continually see the sword of Damocles of intervention suspended over her flag. We demand equality; we demand respect; we demand, in short, that the Stars and Stripes cease to be a symbol of oppression in the New World.

The words of Senor Ugarte, uttered in 1913, are more true today than ever as a picture of the resentment of Latin-America towards the encroachment of the big northern power.

Every Nook and Corner.

THERE is not a country in Latin-America in which the power of the United States is not felt. Since the war, since the United States ceased to be a debtor nation and had fabulous sums of capital for export, the bankers of New York have put their fingers into every nook and corner of the continent. Sugar, coffee, fruit, mining, oil, lumber and most important of all, money trusts and companies with headquarters for the most part in New York have worked their way into the economic and political life of all twenty republics in Latin America some of them controlled out right.

Revolutions and counter-revolutions have been started and stopped at will in Central America and the Caribbean, marines have been landed to control the course of elections or for complete occupation. In South America the hand of the bankers works in devious ways. The granting or withholding of a loan, of itself, carries with it great political power. Venezuela dances to the tune of American banking firms and Bolivia is owned part and parcel.

(Concluded tomorrow)

## THE WHY OF WAR WITH MEXICO

THE war-like attitude of the United States being displayed in the recent moves of the state department, both diplomatic and military, raises the question of just how much American capitalists have at stake in Mexico.

It goes without saying that most of the American investment in Mexico is owned or controlled by the international bankers of New York City at whose disposal the United States government under the last four or five presidents has placed its diplomatic power and its armed forces in practically every section of the world. This is particularly true of Latin America where the various administrations have obligingly loaned marines at the behest of whatever capitalist group desired "protection" of acquired interests or an opportunity to extend them.

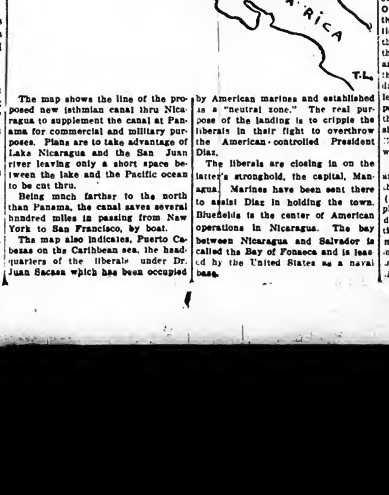
Robt. W. Dunn, in his book, "American Foreign Investments," estimates American interests in Mexico at $1,280,000,000.

The investments are divided as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Bonds | $ 22,000,000 |
| Railroads | 160,000,000 |
| Mining and Smelting | 300,000,000 |
| Oil lands and refinaries | 478,000,000 |
| Wholesale and retail stores | 50,000,000 |
| Manufacturing | 60,000,000 |
| Plantations and timber | 200,000,000 |
| Banks and electric utilities | 10,000,000 |

Oil is seen to be most important. The value of the Mexican petroleum industry is estimated at over one billion dollars. Including pipe lines, land and equipment, Dunn estimates that United States interests control 55.7 per cent of this. The leading American oil companies there are Standard Oil, the Doheny group and the Mellon group.

## Proposed New Canal in Nicaragua




The map shows the line of the proposed new isthmian canal thru Nicaragua to supplement the canal at Panama for commercial and military purposes. Plans are to take advantage of Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan river leaving only a short space between the lake and the Pacific ocean to be cut thru.

Being much farther to the north than Panama, the canal saves several hundred miles in passing from New York to San Francisco, by boat.

The map also indicates, Puerto Cabezas on the Caribbean sea, the headquarters of the liberals under Dr. Juan Sacasa which has been occupied by American marines and established as a "neutral zone." The real purpose of the landing is to cripple the liberals in their fight to overthrow the American-controlled President Diaz.

The liberals are closing in on the latter's stronghold, the capital, Managua. Marines have been sent there to assist Diaz in holding the town. Liberals in their fight to overthrow operations in Nicaragua. The bay between Nicaragua and Salvador is called the Bay of Fonseca and is leased by the United States as a naval base.

## The January Workers Monthly

A concrete analysis of the tasks of the American revolutionary movement and of the American Communist Party from the Leninist viewpoint is the subject of the leading article (Bertram D. Wolfe, Towards Lenin ism) in the January issue of the *Workers Monthly* just off the press. As the author points out very clearly, the leading position of American imperialism in the scheme of world economics and politics of today as well as the recent developments of the most modern forms of rationalization and class-collaboration in this country have made the United States the center of the attention of world capitalism and of the world labor movement, reformist and revolutionary. This places a very serious responsibility upon the American workers and especially upon the American Communists which they can meet only thru a better understanding and a more direct and concrete application of the principles of Leninism. Comrade Wolfe sketches briefly the chief problems and tasks of the approach towards Leninism in this country.

Another phase of Leninism is discussed by Max Bedacht (Position and Opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union) in an excellent article explaining the fundamentals of the late controversy in the ranks of the Russian Communist Party. The article is by no means a narration of the events of the struggle, it is a fundamental analysis of the basic problems of the Russian revolution and post-revolutionary development from the point of view of Leninism. It should be read and studied by every Communist and every advanced worker.

Very noteworthy in this issue is the article on the agrarian situation in this country by J. Louis Engdahl (Peasantry or Power) which explains in a very clear way the recent developments in the farming situation in America, reviews the various manifestations of the farmers' movements in the last period of time, and throws considerable light on the relations of the government to agriculture. Together with the other articles on the agrarian question in the last issue of the *Workers Monthly* this article provides a problem for much consideration.

The article closes with an analysis of the perspectives facing the American farmer in connection with independent political action and the class struggle.

The offensive against the left wing in the trade unions is commented upon and examined by William Z. Foster (The Struggle in the Needle Trades) who explains the recent right wing activities in the needle trades unions from the point of view of the advancing tide of company unionism, whether initiated in an open form by the bosses or in a hidden form by the right wing bureaucrats. From Comrade Foster's analysis of the situation in the needle trades conclusions are drawn as to what the tasks and activities of the left wing must be in order to save and vitalize the trade union movement.

Another phase in the development of the American trade union movement is touched upon by Earl R. Browder (The Five-Day Week). The movement for the five-day week is brought back by Comrade Browder to its economic basis, the unexampled increase in the rate of productivity in industry. The author also points out very effectively the relations of the recent victory of the New York Furriers, the A. F. of L. and Ford to the movement for the five-day week.

Among the shorter articles the outstanding one is the presentation of the problems facing the VII Enlarged Executive of the C. I. written by John Pepper before the Plenum opened and interesting now to compare with the actual work of the Plenum. The analytical and statistical articles—by L. Pilott on the Youth and the Labor Movement and the article on the situation of the Soviet Economy on the Ninth Anniversary—present valuable material for use and for reference.

An interesting feature of this issue of the Workers Monthly is the article by E. Kantor (Civilization—An Historical Category) in which the exact scientific meaning of the often misused term "civilization" is discussed. Together with the other


## OIL! A NEW NOVEL by Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)


Also Bunny reviewed his threat about Annabelle. "You tell Verne, with my compliments, I'm going to lay siege to his girl, and take her to that meeting. I'll tell her he's trying to keep her in a golden cage, and that'll make her go; and if ever she hears the full story of those political prisoners she'll make Verne wish he'd known when to quit!" Dad could hardly keep from grinning. Poor old man, in his secret heart he was proud of the kid's nerve!

Whether Dad used the argument about Annabelle, or what he said, this much is history—two days after Vernon Roscoe arrived from Washington in his private car, carrying in his own hands the precious documents with the big red seals of the department of the interior, the district attorney of San Elido county appeared before Superior Judge Patten, and entered a "nolle pros" in the eight criminal syndicalism cases. So Vee Tracy got back her ten thousand dollars, and the seven oil workers were turned out half-blinded into the sunshine, and Bunny postponed his premier appearance in the role of that "big bird—which ever may be the name of it—which is reputed to foul his own nest.

III.

Bunny got the news before it was in the papers, and he hastened to take it to Paul and Ruth. Paul had got work as a carpenter, and they had rented a little cottage on the rear of a lot, not too expensive. Ruth had started her nurse's course in one of the big hospitals, and Paul had got some books, and there was a little paradise transported to a working-class part of Angel City. And oh, the happiness that shone in Ruth's face when Bunny came in with the news! And then the strange mixture of anguish and pride, as Paul spoke. "It's good of you, son, to have taken so much trouble, and I do appreciate it; but I'm afraid I can't think me very grateful when you hear what I'm going to do with my freedom."

"What is it, Paul?"

"I've decided to join the Workers Party."

"Oh, Paul!" Bunny's face showed dismay. "But why?"

"Because I believe in their tactics. I always have, ever since my time in Siberia. I waited, because I didn't want to hurt the strike; and after I got arrested I couldn't do anything without compromising the other fellows. But now it won't hurt anyone but myself, so I'm going to say what I know."

"But, Paul! They'll only arrest you again!"

"Maybe so. But this time they'll arrest me as a Communist, and there'll be a trial, and—"

"But they've already convicted so many!"

"That's the way an unpopular cause has to grow—step by step, one way. Here I am, an obscure working man, and nobody pays any attention to what I think or say; but if they try me as a Communist I make people talk and think about our ideas."

Bunny stole a look at Ruth; a pitiful sight, her eyes riveted upon her brother, and her hands clasped tight in fear. It was so like she had looked when Paul was going off to war. It was her fate to see him go off to war.

"Are you sure there's nothing more important you can do, Paul?"

"I used to think I was going to do a lot of great things. But the last few years have taught me that a working man isn't very important in this capitalist world, and he has to remember his place. A lot of us are going to jail, and a lot more are going to die. The one thing we must be sure of is that we help to awaken the rest slaves."

There was a pause. "You're quite sure it can't come peaceably, Paul?"

"The other side has the say about that, son. Do you think they were peaceable during the strike? You should have been there!"

"And you've given up hope for democracy?"

"No, not at all! Democracy is the goal. It's the only thing worth working for. But it can't exist till we've broken the stranglehold of big business. That's a fighting job, and it can't be done by Democrats. Look at the books that Ell has got in his tabernacle, and imagine them getting out to get the best of Verne Hoosier!"

Bunny could not avoid a smile. "That's exactly Verne's own statement."

(Continued tomorrow)

A continuation of Heinz Neumann's valuable discussion of the recent Ultra-Left offensive in the Comintern (Ultra-Left Manshevism), the editor's review of two recent outstanding Marxian publications, Jay Lovestone's discussion of another notable work on the American revolution, and the usual quota of striking reviews conclude the enumeration of the contents of what is certainly an unusually rich number—both in quantity and in quality—of the Workers Monthly.

# THE LION - A Story - By HENRI BARBUSSE

As will be remembered, the leader of the Macedonian Liberation movement, Todor Panitza, was murdered in 1925 by Mencie Karnicin, an agent of the Tsankoff government in Vienna. The murderer, Cernicin, was sentenced to eight years imprisonment and soon afterwards released by the Austrian authorities for "reasons of health."

"Did you know this Todor?"

He put his heads on the newspapers which we were just reading; we sat in a cafe.

"His was a real man!"

"What kind of a man was he then?"

"He was a real man!"

"I told you already that I belonged to a fighting group together with Todor Panitza. He was our leader. Imagine, our whole group had been sent to the district of Drama by the congress in Pirmine. That was in 1906. Drama was, perhaps you don't know it, the dirtiest district of the whole of Macedonia. The tyranny of the Turks, the Turkish propaganda, the Greek landowners and tradesmen and a whole net of spies,—all that burdened the poor peasant population. When they bade us farewell, the committee said to us, as if to encourage us: "If you return, we will see each other again—but you will not return."

"We have stayed there two years, old boy. For a group of fighters like us that was not bad, eh? The reason was that our leader was a man! He knew better than anyone else! He incited the tradesmen and the spies dexterously against each other—by his great tricks. He was certainly not over-sensitive, for instance in the case of Kamburieff (in this family there were also innocent people, whom he saved). At Yantchoglu it was otherwise, however. One demanded from him: 'Subject him!' But Panitza had other tactics. He discussed with him. He explained to him that he had not come to kill the poor Turks, Bulgarians or Greeks; no, he wanted to unite them all in order to fight against the tyranny of the Turks, for he was a friend of the oppressed peoples of Macedonia. Thus it won Yantchoglu for the poor peasants, similarly Crumoglu and Bolgureff, the three Macedonian leaders.

"He never killed without necessity, our Todor! Yes, he was a lion and no cannibal. He did not permit that the powerful Bey of Karklakova, Demir Aga, was killed, despite the fact that the poor shepherds pleadingly asked him for it. 'Kill him,' they said to Todor. But he held another opinion. He spared his life and rather imposed a high fine on him.

"One day in a field we met a group of weapons. Turks from Boadagve. You should have seen their faces when suddenly a group of riders, as if they had risen from the earth, were before them. Yes, we have returned to these reapers their bread and their weapons despite the fact that they were Turks and that we were frightfully hungry. The next day these reapers met some gendarmes. They took away their weapons and their bread and gave them nothing but a thorough beating. The reapers all came to us, filled up our ranks and were more enthusiastic for the good cause than we ourselves!

"He developed plans in his head of which neither you nor I have a proper idea. He said, for instance, to the poor peasants: 'Hide a part of your harvest, then the tradesmen will not be able to exploit you.' The peasants followed his advice and ruined many rich robbers, who were now compelled to sell their land to the peasants.

"In short, he educated them. Finally, all people said about us: 'They are the fighting group which one misrepresents as a group of bandits.'

"He consoled the poor, troubled the tyrants and sold all his property in order to supply us with arms. For 20 years he served the cause of Macedonian revolution.

"And how he worked for the independence of Macedonia! Everybody knows it and yet it must be said over and over again: He was the creator of this idea. Unfortunately the committee which was led by Alexandrov, Panitza and Protogerow, later on split. The autonomists, headed by Protogerow, were finally nothing else but instruments of Bulgarian imperialism.

"And then Tchaulev was murdered in Milan, Dukalo was murdered in Prague.

"The revolutionary Alexandrov was murdered on the order of Protogerow and then the autonomists demanded: 'Now also Panitza must be killed!'

"But that could very easily be said, but how was it to be done?

"Panitza has done more extraordinary things than he had hairs on his head and he knew also how much a thing is done. In Vienna he was safe, for there he was guarded by his friends. He was always attentive, able to cope with any immediate danger; he was elastic, had power over his body—it was absurd to think that he might be murdered'

"Therefore one had to use a trick, a trick like against a lion who is much stronger than oneself. But who was cleverer than he?

"In the group of more or less obscure persons, who surrounded the ministries and the Bulgarian embassy, who lived from the secret fund that was taken from the pockets of the tax payers, there was a young girl by the name of Mencie Carnicin. She was the daughter of a bankrupt usurer, had lived loosely, was ill and very ugly: thin, pale, with hollow cheeks,—she looked almost like a white monkey. She received much money and secured information. Even the confidential name Antonov was told to her.

"And she was able to secure admission into the family of Panitza. Soon she won his pity—the most dexterous tactic towards a great man.

"One day she bought a theater ticket and said to Panitza: 'I have received a theater ticket.' They went to the theater: Panitza, his wife, his friend, who never left him,—and the murderer. They had a box in the Vienna Burgtheater.

"Der Gyot was given. You know it. It is a piece with music, in which a great thunderstorm takes place. For one moment it gets quite dark on the stage and in the whole theater, it lightens and thunders.

"You must imagine what happened now in the box. On the one side sat Panitza, beside him his faithful friend, she behind him. When the thunderstorm on the stage began, she took a revolver from her handbag: she could do that during the thunderstorm without being noticed. With two shots she broke both arms of Panitza's friend, then she shot at Panitza, and got up and went out.

"While Panitza died, the man with the broken arms rose and opened with a powerful kick the door of the box. The murderer had already almost reached the exit of the theater, when also was arrested.

"You have seen her during the trial, how she sat in the courtroom, morally and physically disgusting, and the secret agents and policemen acted a hospital scene. She was carried on a stretcher and played the role of a deadly ill person, who had done a deed of liberation in hatred against a rung of murderers, money and whose soul was just as foul as her she, who had carried out Tschkoff's will only for body."

He kept silent and showed me a newspaper report:

"In Vienna Mencia Carnoclu was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment; however, on account of her health she was released. She was received enthusiastically in Bulgaria, participated in many meetings and was celebrated as a Bulgarian Charlotte Corday."

THUS is world history and THUS it is written.

# The Doctor Faces the Social System - By B. Lieber

(Fragment from a new novel, "The Healers.)

William had hard times.

But during all those times none of the patients who had so often said that he had saved their lives and that they were forever devoted to him, none came to see him. They followed the crowd and the gossip. Nobody asked him whether he had his rent or food. He struggled on passively, waiting for better days.

His situation improved when a few Jewish patients found the way to his office. But they were difficult to deal with. They were not as quiet and resigned and submissive as his previous non-Jewish clientele. They were nervous, often on the verge of insanity, questioning every one of his orders and wanting to know the reasons for everything.

How often did he have to treat those who had just come over from Europe and were suffering from the terror, of the great war and from the shocks of the antisemetic persecutions. Their refined eyes were wide open and they gazed around themselves with a constant fear of an impending danger. There were the women who had seen horrors, have cowardly rapes for the act that the people called love. They still felt on their feelie bodies the creeping fingers of strong men, drunk with rut and vodka, the caress of the bloody tyrants, the "knights" and "heroes" of the war. And some were yet pallid and nervous from the recent operation by which they had gotten rid of the fruits of this rape which was grown by impenetrable, brutal, amoral nature.

Like the office of every physician, whether he was aware of it or not, William's was full of sounds from outside. It reverberated the suffering and pain from the street, the houses, the working places. It received the wrecks, the flotsam and jetsam of life. He walls heard the cries, the sobbing, the sighs of the wounded world a repercussion of its endless misery.

He had to repair, to fix human organs and minds, to put them in shape for further use and abuse.

Now that his practice was changing he was dealing more and more with working people. And alas! that was the most unpaid-for work for the physician. No sooner had he improved the body of a workman and sent him back to labor than he returned with the doctor's broken in spirit and with disturbed functions. There was a connection. Was between the factory and the consulting room.

Often William said to himself: "What is the use?"

When one of his friends once greeted him: "How is the mender of broken?" he replied sadly: "Sorry, I am not even that. In the best case a patching up cobbler—and he is more efficient than I am."

Modern industry with its deadly means and disregard of human lives caused disease at every step, acute and chronic. It maimed and killed.

It took the young human animal, sometimes before ten, in the most favorable case the undeveloped youngster of fifteen or so, when he still needed play and much leisure and in the adolescent years, during his greatest crisis and subjected him to work and worry, the fire of which it was impossible to withstand without damage. It surrounded him with all sorts of poisons which, added to his abominable home environment and acquired injurious habits, destroyed his health with the utmost certainty.

No wonder then that long tuberculosis, if it did not kill the patient in halghood, threw between sixteen and twenty-six. It was an industrial disease mainly. And no wonder that those who escaped it developed constitutional troubles at an age when their resistance had reached the limit and died between forty-five and fifty-five.

William sighed:

"That is called living! What am I doing here, what are we doctors all doing?"

Dusts of wood, feathers, flour, stone, wood, ivory, paper, coal, mining, irritated the fine lung tissues. Chemical poisons as solids, liquids, gases deteriorated the heart, blood, nerves, digestive tract. Inhuman gestures for hours at a time bent, distorted, deformed, misshaped, marred the limbs the spine, produced aches and pains, accelerated or slowed up the disturbed internal plumbing. Prolonged exposure to or excess of cold and heat, light and darkness attacked the senses and indirectly the reasonal organs. Fatigue without sufficient compensating rest, monotony at machine work combined with worry and wrong living at home, wrecked the muscles and nerves. And at the same time the industrial accidents amputated and injured hands, legs, eyes. Indeed, there were few workers in possession of all their fingers and perfect limbs or who were not mutilated in some way.

Inasmuch as the workers' health had improved in the last years, including the decline of tuberculosis it was due not to medical care, but to the amelioration in their living conquered with difficulty through organization, solidarity, strikes.

But how few in number were the physicians who understood that!

Most of them treated a backache, a knee-pain due to work, with their usual remedies that did not remedy. As if the patient had fallen down from the moon and had no connection with surrounding outside life, with his environment.

William felt like calling to his colleagues: "Brothers, we're on the wrong track. Let's give it up! Let's resign! Not we are needed, but we are for the doctors. A greater physician than all of us put together is wanting. Mankind itself must right the wrongs if it wishes to be healthy. Or let's all unite, go to mankind and at least try to pull it out into the sunshine, teach it how to live in present conditions and close the factories in time to give rest . . ."

Then he thought: "How can we do it—ourselves are unprepared? How indeed? Health, to met even our trade. What do we know about health and prevention of sickness? . . . So let's be honest and quit! . . . And as to healing disease, even we really do it under today's circumstances! . . . No, we cannot, we cannot so long as you do not reform your living socially and individually. And if you do, you'll need us but little . . . [illegible] one . . ."

But he asked himself: "How about the middle class and the rich?"

No, they were not healthier. They had physical illnesses and mental shortcomings of their castes. There were diseases due to idleness and excesses and what was called the good things of life, as there were diseases of poverty and labor.

Worry and fear were general causes of sickness that did not distinguish between classes. The only difference was the kind of worry, the reason for fear. But the fear of disease was a universal obsession that brought and aggravated sickness in all sections of society.

Nobody had seen a rich man living two hundred years because of his wealth. Wealth was not synonymous with health. Nor did it engender much beauty. The most beautiful specimens of human beings were not to be found among the well-to-do. As a whole they lacked beauty about as much as the overworked majority. Ugliness had become a common human trait, but there was an ugliness of the rich and one of the poor.

The great knaves, the thiefs of human felicity were punished by their own rapacity. They acquired power and momentary pleasure, but that did not make them happy and healthy. It was a civilized anthropophagy where the victims' blood was drained and sucked indirectly, but, as it was sick and unclean, it was converted in the body of the exploiters into new venome and diseases.

# What and How to Study Trade Unionism

By SOLON DE LEON.

"If I were deported as a Red and could take with me only one book on American trade unions, I would want that book to be "Trade Unionism in the United States," by Robert F. Hoxie. No other single volume gives so clear a picture of the motives, structure, control, and history of organized labor.

Let us then set out with this excellent guide to study trade unionism. But, Hoxie asks at once, have we only one kind of unionism? Do all unions want the same thing? Clearly not. An analysis of what particular unions want is therefore necessary before we can decide whether unionism is good or bad for the workers.

Beginning with the easy question of structure, Hoxie shows that unions are not even all built alike. Some are—well, what is a local union? A national craft union? A city central body? A state federation? A national or international federation? An industrial union? A general labor union?

Next comes an analysis of union laws, which are more important than the way a union is constructed. Hoxie was the first to apply psychological principles to the study of trade unions. He divided labor organizations into four "functional" types—business unions, friendly or uplift unions, revolutionary unions, and predatory or hold-up unions. Why did each of these spring up? What are examples of each? Which are the most common? Which have advanced the cause of labor, and which have not? Are violence and disregard of the existing law ever justified in union activity?

The next section takes up the historical causes which led to the growth of different union structures and different kinds of activity. The first unions, formed shortly after the American revolution, were naturally local in area and craft in form. Why? Why did nationism develop just then and not earlier? No unsavy workers reading that the legal right to organize was won only after forty years of bitter struggle? During that time the employers repeatedly attacked the unions in court, and had them declared illegal conspiracies. The story of this struggle is well told by Hoxie.

Hoxie advances the idea that union forms tend to follow the structure of industry and of capitalist organization. Does this idea seem reasonable? On this basis, how can you explain the gradual joining of craft unions into city central bodies, state federations, national federations, and finally a federation of national craft unions? The spurt in union organization which took place during the Civil War led to the formation of the Knights of Labor. What sort of body was the Knights? How did it come that the American Federation of Labor, a much later body, was able to overthrow the Knights and assume leadership of the American union movement? Growing dissatisfaction with the Federation led to the organization of the I. W. W. Why did the I. W. W. fail?

Though the unions aim at more democracy in industry, Hoxie points out that in their own affairs they are likely to be controlled by officers and leaders. What influences cause leaders to lose touch and sympathy with their own rank and file? Can you tell from your own experience why the rank and file do not exercise more control? No doubt the membership should secure more voice in ruling affairs—but how try to get it? Without strong left-wing criticism and organization a union is likely to drift into more and more conservative policies. How can left-wing activity be strengthened and improved?

The part dealing with employers' organizations is especially keen and helpful. Most employers are "open shoppers." They seize every opportunity to smash the workers' organizations. Yet Hoxie shows that they have their own organizations and find them very useful in the class struggle. Hoxie vividly describes the methods used by "American plan" employers' associations in fighting unionism. It is well to learn these methods, and be prepared to defeat them. On the other hand, some employers prefer to make business deals with business unions. Can you see any advantage to the bosses in this?

Another brilliant section of the book takes up the question of labor and the law. The capitalist state, always the guardian of the interests of the capitalist class, has written enormous volumes of legislation controlling the activities of workers, individually and in their unions. Do these laws recognize that society is in constant change, or do they assume that what was right or wrong in the past must always be right or wrong? Do they emphasize the individualistic or the social point of view? Do they place property rights above personal and social rights, or just the opposite? Are the laws adjustable to new conditions, or are they rigid and inflexible? Are they clear, or contradictory and confusing? Answer these questions from your own knowledge, and then see what Hoxie says about them.

When unionists and employers agree on wages, hours, and conditions of labor, the procedure is called "collective bargaining." Hoxie clearly shows why the employers' bargaining power is greater than that of the workers. How can the workers increase their bargaining power? Should unions favor or oppose standardization of conditions? How far is it wise for unions to make concessions to employers for the sake of making agreements? Business unions frequently enter into deals with monopolistic employers, to force higher prices for their product. Is this wise union policy? Then there is the whole question of state intervention in labor disputes. Is government mediation or conciliation ever of benefit to the workers? Would you agree to voluntary arbitration of a dispute in which you were interested, if you were bound beforehand to accept the arbitrator's decision? How do you feel about the growing demand of employers to make arbitration compulsory?

Under union programs Hoxie compares a number of different union demands. He shows that these demands are drawn up on immediate considerations, as practical means of improving the conditions of workers in that particular union. He raises a number of interesting tactical questions. Should unions seek to increase output in the hope of getting more wages? Are the unions justified in limiting output? Should unions resist or encourage the introduction of new machinery? See whether you agree with Hoxie's answers.

Scientific management, under capitalism, has two objects—to squeeze more profits out of the workers, and to break up trade unions. Hoxie, who wrote another valuable book on this subject alone, shows how motion study and the stop-watch aid in subdividing processes and destroying the workers' craft skill. Hence arises the question, can the unions co-operate in time study and scientific management plans without endangering their own existence? On the other hand—and this is a point which Hoxie fails to raise—could not scientific management be used to great advantage by the toilers themselves under workers' control of industry?

# Poetry and Revolution

(Continued from page 2)

The rich man's keg whom our plight could not soften;
Who took our last penny by taxes and cheats,
And lets us be shot like does in the streets,
We weave, we are weaving."
ring with challenge that is little felt in our poetry today.

The poet who merely shrieks at the hideous hells we call factories, or wants to dynamite them like Yank in The Hairy Ape, or scrap them like the humanitarians of the nineteenth century, is not a poet of the revolution. A poet of the revolution must see in the factories the growth of man's control, in machinery the mastery of nature which must be mastered by men. Out of ugliness must come beauty, by transformation of control and ideal, and not by destruction of substance and shift. The machine must be an ally and not a foe. It is the way the machine is controlled that embodies it with so much horror and destructiveness. Modern art has discovered in the lines of the machine the essence of exquisite form. Modern society must find in the machine the sesame to a future freedom of the tool and torture of our present life.

Revolutionary poetry, then, must embody an ideology entirely different from the one that has prevailed. Poetry of protest, as we have said, is not poetry of revolution. Revolutionary poetry involves a whole, life as a connected, coherent, synthetic faith in a new order. It is not one phase of life that it sings, one segment of experience, but life as a whole, like as a connected, coherent, synthetic thing, that it desires to express. Its vision should be inclusive. A new economic life, a new social life, a new politics, a new art life, a new scientific life—all these should be part of its vision. Revolution is not a simple, single thing, with simple, single manifestations. Its basis which is economic eventually comprehends every other experience. The revolutionary poet must acquire the completeness of this conception.

In the final analysis, poets must come to learn their place and function in society. With the ascendancy of the bourgeoisie, the artist has become an exalted curiosity in the social world. He must come to learn, as Lowell aptly expressed it in his essay on Nationality in Literature in 1849, that

"Poets, however valuable in their sage, [illegible] are not, after all the most important production of a nation"

and also that, to continue to quote from Lowell:

"If we can frame a commonwealth in which it shall not be a misfortune to be born, in which there shall never be a pair of hands nor a mouth too much, we shall be as usefully employed as if we should flower with a Dante or so, and remain a busy stalk forever after."

When the poet realizes that, after all, he is not an independent creation, but part of a social organism that his work must inevitably express and to which organism he owes a social obligation—then the new attitude of revolutionary poetry will have begun its rapid evolution. Then the poet will see in his old individualism, his elevation of personal eccentricity and vain peculiarities that are minor and insignificant. Then he will see in himself and in his work part of the process of social change and revolution, and will realize that in the greater realities of our social world are themes for the greater poetry of our new era.

## *Invocation.*

O let me greatly live and die
Who am so base and meek of soul;
Give all this coward flesh the lie,
Resistless sweep me to the goal.
Thou song of songs, sweet Liberty,
Strengthen, uplift, inspire me!

When men build barricades from woe
And man them with the heart of hope;
When Misery would strike a blow
Surging from slum, from mill, from stope
Of darkest mine—O bid me rise
And voice thy noble ecstasies!

Scented with wine, and silver clad,
Voluptuous, passion-breathing lutes;
Strung cords vibrating to the mad
Lust after strange forbidden fruits,
"The art for Art's sake"—let him be—
He cannot rise and follow thee.

But I so base and humble, I,
This six-score ten of coward flesh,
Would greatly live and greatly die,
Would slip the thong and loose the leash,
Would sweep with thee to life or death,
Thy wild sweet music on my breath.

—Henry George Weiss.

## *To a Certain Massachusetts Judge*

What shall the future's children speak of you,
You bought and paid for tool of tyranny,
You bloody Jeffreys of New England's Greed?
You cringing, servile lackey, shall spew
The thought of you forth from their memory
As something loathsome, vile in history
No words could pen the depths of, infamy
Too black to fill the minds of people freed.

Crawl on your belly while you live, and lick
The pudgy hand of wealth that fills your purse;
Employ every artifice and trick
To doom the brave . . . We name you with a curse.
Corrupt, debased, swine of a tinselled sty,
Our hate shall haunt your sleep until you die.

—Henry George Weiss.

# How the Boiler Was Brought

(From Moscow Izvestia.)

The factory was idle. Buildings a thousand feet long stood gloomy, lifeless, with rows of dark windows looking down upon the yard, which was white with piles of birch cord-wood. The machines were silent; no longer did their cheerful clang and the radiate from the depths of the buildings into the surrounding fields and forests. The slender chimney stacks no longer competed with each other throwing out the dark, undulating curls of smoke which the wind so loved to play. Everything stood; the unsleeping watertpump alone disturbed the stillness with its sighs.

Autumn came. The birch and poplar woods took on more and more golden hue. The field work was drawing to an end, but the factory stood idle. The workers were saddened with doing nothing, were quarrelling among themselves over nothing, were often away from homebrew; they brawled, and at brief intervals between card games they shouted every-body and everybody.

"It did seem sneered maliciously: "Eh! The boiler won't fire itself! "We'll get along by ourselves!" they said. Well, you see now, do you get along?" And what a fine life it was before—there was enough bread, enough of everything. You got, more rubles—you could buy the whole market and could besides drop into the saloon on the way home. What's the use of talking! Now you have tried it without bosses, and still stupidity has been driven out of you."

The factory was not working. During the hydrostatic the main steam generating boiler had burned and the second was at the end of its life. The third boiler was used mainly for the water pump and it could not be used for other purposes.

The machines were standing motionless. Hundreds of people were doing nothing. All repairs had been made, and the master mechanics were making their own hands pails, pans, and other trifles. They had collected enough fuel, raw material, and other oils, but the steel plates for another boiler were lacking. There was nowhere to get them and nowhere to get another suitable boiler.

But one was found. Now, of fine proportions, the locomotive Babcock stood in perfect order, a neighboring factory closed forever. It hid itself in a pine strawberry from careless eyes; but the wise and energetic chairman of the District Soviet of People's Economy appeared on the scene. He made a list of inspection cars his district; and as a result the mechanics are already at work detaching the boiler.

Two gangs of mechanics are working, not sparing their energy and not counting the time: they start at dawn, work, but the joy of their home folks in the boiler acts as their main inspiration. See how it is, how clean, not even a touch of rust, not even of a leak, strongly built, the plates in order.

The it is not large in size, yet according to the mechanics it will be more powerful than were two old ones together.

"Sparks, don't yawn! Cut straighter! Eh, eh! Carefully! Tell! As if welded together . . . . . Good work. The masters were Englishmen . . ."

Clang, clang, clang, clang . . . The bodies of the muscles swell. They are scarcely able straighten their fingers in the intervals. There are even those who do this . . . Clang, clang, clang . . . The head of a bolt flies with into a corner. Two hundred and eight bolts in addition, and how much energy one bolt has! Even to get the bolt itself out is quite a chore.

"Ivan Zakhar Petrovich! We didn't start right. Have to cut off the heads from the inside. Cut them! This side it's hard to get the bolt out. Eh! Place to swing! Pipes in the way everywhere."

They both crawl into the boiler. It is cold there and their shirts are wet with perspiration. It's hard to breathe; not much room to swing, either. They remember; no place to straighten up. The boiler is filled with cotton, still their heads are ringing with the noise.

"Several They must hurry. The children are waiting. Bang, bang, bang, bang, bang.

Now the boiler is free. The attached parts are ready to fit, and made ready for the journey. Slowly chains are straightening out, growing taut, and only the boiler is rising, higher and higher. Crash! Heavy, short, powerful blow. The rear end has been sent back upon the saddle. The hook of the chain is broken.

"Ivan Zakhar Petrovich! See what good iron the boiler is made of! It glitters with sparks, but here not a crack."

"The Lord saved us. God pity us if it had broken down!"

The sailor, Nikifor Ivanovich, returned from the shop is a skeptic and sibalist: "It has nothing to with God. The hook was simply weak; but I have another in reserve. It will hold."

From the watchman of the factory they secure additional tackle. The reinforced tackle is applied to the pipes. Again the chain straightens. The heavy mass goes up like a balloon and hangs beneath the crane.

"Start it, turn it! Go on!"

The crane easily gives the desired direction to the heavy weight. In a couple of hours the drum and rollers ready to be moved out. Now the battle have their turn. Between the smoke pipes are put rollers to prevent any bending. These are supported on three frames on hewed log runners.

Slowly the immense affair moves toward the door, but it cannot pass thru. The rear part of the saddle is too large. To break the wall is dangerous, for over the door are windows and over these are vestibules. What is to be done? Nichevo! This has been foreseen. The carpenters are already busy; the lintel is already propped up on horses. The sides of the door frame have been taken out and the rest of the boiler is outside. Here there is waiting for it a large truck with iron wheels.

The whole artel* has arrived to remove the desired guest. Soon it is put on the truck, balanced, bolted to it, lashed with ropes. Breast collars are attached in order to help the animals, and supports are fastened to the boiler to keep it balanced while in motion; the whole affair is once more looked over. Tomorrow on the road—home!

In the early morning three pairs of steers and two pairs of horses are hitched to the truck. The drivers get in line. "With God's help! Let us pray." Sllant'ich, who, the old, is lively and energetic, begins the boisterous dubinushka**. They bare their heads and make the sign of the cross. "Ei, dubinushka, oho! Once, now it goes by itself!" The others join in. "Once, once! Tsobe, tsob! Tsobe, tsob! On, on! A, a, a-a-a! It goes, goes, goes! Oh, yes, it goes! Oh, yes!" Trumphingly and unwillingly the boiler begins to move.

Only to reach the pike, to get out to it! Well, there is the first trouble—the gate is too low. They turn around it, but the rear wheels sink into the ground up to the axle. "To the left, plank in under the wheels, ahead!" sounds the command. Dubinushka, shouts, aghe, curses, profanity—all blend into a mighty roar. The rope cuts into the hands, the friction raises blood blisters, the wheels are cracking, the planks are bending, the horses are pulling to the side, the steers are stubbornly straining, and the boiler moves, to sink again at the first moment's halt.

But things are different on the pike. The animals are able to pull it smartly. The horses begin to accustom themselves to the slow pace. The—men begin to smoke, now that they are free to do so. Behind them is a long train of wagons with provisions for the men and feed for the animals, with clothes and tools, extra traces, and axes.

"It's going! But a mulla crossed the road!" (It was a backwoods place and the people were superstitions.) A mulla—he is the same as a priest—some mishap might occur!

There are now worries ahead of them—two bridges, one old and strong, the other unsafe. A mechanic orders planks put under the wheels as a safeguard. The first bridge is passed safely; the second begins to crack and rumble as if protesting against this overpowered weight in its old age. But nichevo! the front wheels are already on the ground. Suddenly the rear wheels, jumping off the planks, fall upon the bridge with a crash. The whole bridge creaks and begins to sink. "To the beams back!" but the artel is ready and does not lose its head. The members hasten to help their futuro breadwinner off upon the earth.

They curse the mulla. The carpenters remain to repair the bridge. Everything moves ahead. They breathe freely—the danger is over. But their joy is premature. The iron axle bends. What to do now? They move on—perhaps it will hold. They go five versts. But things grow worse and worse—the axle bends at the point of the weight. They unharness the horses and steers and begin to fry potatoes and boil soup.

But Sllant'ich has no appetite, for he doesn't know what to do—there can be no thot of going back to the factory, it is too far now; the village blacksmith is not able to make the repairs. The mechanics hold a consultation; they go around, and the conclusion is to turn the axle and let the weight straighten it.

"Nichevo, comrades! Let us spit upon the mullai We will reach our destination."

And they begin to raise the rear of the truck, turned the axle, and started their journey anew. Things go nicely —would that they would continue so. The artel is cheerful. Only when going uphill or after having stopped do they need to be helped. The old sinner Sllant'ich is satisfied—he starts the songs with such liveliness that the men grow enthusiastic. (The songs hit everyone—the gentlefolks, the authorities, even the factory workers.) They laugh aloud, playful like a herd of colts, and at the same time they also pull like good horses.

There, beyond the railway, on the village road it will be harder. Nevertheless they begin to calculate the time of their reaching home. They are moving quite rapidly, when suddenly someone notices something wrong at the back of the truck. Alas, several spokes are broken at the rim, which is bending. They can go no farther. A stop is made. Seemingly the mulla was in the clutches of hiccups that day; poor thing, he might really become ill.

*An artel is an organization of laborers something like our crew or gang, which makes contracts for jobs, has its own elected foreman, and is paid by the job, i.e. gets the contractor's profits in addition to the usual wages. Artel is a Tartar word meaning "freedom-ly." This form of labor organization is prevalent in Russia in every gainful occupation.

**A Big Stick—a workers' song.

An Incident in the Life of Production.
By N. FALKOVSKII.

The whistle is taken down by Sllant'ich, they hire sick him to bring more bread, as the supply is getting low. The ship was made in the form of the road, far from inhabited places. They name the boiler Mauser. It is decided to call it and go to the nearest village. The people meet them in a rather unfriendly way, refusing to let them into their huts. What else can the peasants do? There are in the artel twenty-seven men and twenty beasts of burden; there is little feed and no money.

So the majority have to sleep, some in the barns, some under wagons, and some in the open. The night is rainy, windy, and cold. But what can they do? Their clothes are poor; their slippers are made of the bark of trees, and the rags wound around their legs are wet thru. They again ask to be let into the huts. Some are let in, not all. Toward morning a number are feverish. They get up early, eat what they have—potatoes—warm themselves in the sunshine, and the feverish feeling disappears. The old rascal Senlushkin (nicknamed "Mouse") makes a clever mouse; squinting his watery, mouse-like eyes he begins to beg: "Comrades, I do not feel well; let me go home. For what help can I be to you?"

"Stop that. We all are sick. When the artel elder returns, ask him. He might let you go; and should you die, we will bring you home on the bolier, just like a general on a gun."

The critical time comes; the bread is gone, no more potatoes, and what money can tollers have? There is nothing to do. They have to go "to shoot" about the village. They feel ashamed and sorry, but how can they help it? To go home? Would the artel allow this? Somehow they satisfy their hunger, and Senlushkin even returns with a sackful —he is a master at shedding "mouse" tears.

On the fourth day does Sllant'ich return. He brings the required wheel, an iron bar for the support of the rear axle, bread and money for the folks. He was told at the factory that the boiler was not taken down completely; it was necessary to cut the sprichts and to bring the batteries separately. The load would have been easier, but who could do the welding again, as the mechanic had said? But what is the use of talking about this? Everybody gets to work. Hurry up, hurry up!

They reach the railway, and—a stoppage again. The load cannot be moved over the railway track without the permission of the authorities, and, still worse, the boiler cannot pass under the telegraph wires. Sllant'ich runs to and fro, but he cannot do anything. They have to leave the boiler and go home. No little cursing and profanity is let loose at the expense of the factory authorities. They, the devils, busy themselves with tea-drinking and sugar-sucking, and drive us naked into the cold and rain without proper provisions! They don't deserve anything. They take joy-rides behind a team, instead of inspecting and doing something in regard to the telegraph wires.

The engineers are called, but there is no help from them. A mechanic leaves and is absent several days. He arranges everything and the people are sent again to the boiler. Now the factory mechanic has to be with the artel all the time.

The telegraph wires are raised and the boiler crosses the track easily. But it rains the whole day. The people at the factory will long remember this road and tell their children about it. For is it easy to haul the boiler on a bad road in the autumn mire? It's slippery, the wheels sink, one can hardly get it uphill or let it downhill. One has to repair bridges and cover road ditches. The people are hungry and in scanty clothing. Oh, how hard it is. But what can be done? Everyone has to help to his utmost. They clench their teeth and grasp the ropes, the levers, put on the breast collars—and forward! Nichevo, it will be done! The boiler has to be brot home. We'll do it!

See, the mechanic is scolding: "Loafers, you don't want to work!" The people feel offended: "How is that, we don't want to work? Is it easy in mud, in cold here, without eating and drinking? Do you need the boiler? Do not the children and women folks wait for us?" The people feel insulted. They become agitated, noisy, and abusive. But what's the use of hammering the teeth with the tongue—the boiler has to be brot home!

At last home is reached! The day is dry and the sun warming. All pipes and saddles are decorated with evergreen. The whole factory comes to meet it. For a moment the difficulties of the bad road are forgotten. Everybody feels easy and gladness is tickling the heart. The steers stop. The manager stands by. The leader sets the tune, "We bow to the engineer." The latter smiles, as if saying, "Sing—well, why not sing? You have toiled enough. Ei, dubinuska, oho! Once, it goes by itself—"

They arrive. There is no end of talk and questions. But they cannot pay much attention to these. They rush to embrace their children, to eat porridge, into the bathhouse (the committee has not forgotten them), and finally to rest, for their bodies are creaking and aching.

The next day the people are as busy as ants. The old boiler is thrown out and a new foundation is laid, on which the new boiler is placed. But there are no boiler makers for the bolting work. The blacksmiths have to do it. But the connections for the steam pipes are missing. Where to get them?

(Continued on page 6)

# Progress in a Soviet Factory

By C. A. Hathaway

To begin with, I must explain how I happen to know something about a textile factory and its progress. During the month of July, this year, I, together with a number of other foreign comrades, worked in the Nikolsky factories of the Orekevo-Zuevo Textile Trust, a unit of the state textile syndicate. While there we attended all the meetings of the workers and took a full part in the life of the factory.

And I want to say quite frankly that on the morning we started to work, I was considerably disappointed. As a mechanist, I was assigned to the machine shop, in which repairs were being made on the machinery of the dyeing factory. I was given a lathe to operate that had been imported from England 34 years ago. Workers who know something of machinery will need no further explanation. For the benefit of those who lack machine experience, I merely add that this machine was much worse than a three year old "Henry" (if you never owned one, ask an owner)—when we fixed it up in one place, it fell apart in another. Furthermore, this lathe was little different from the balance of the equipment in the machine shop.

### Overcoming Obstacles.

My disappointment, however, changed to almost incredulous surprise after talking to the workers. They had a full realization of how bad their equipment was and of the need for new, modern machinery, but they also knew of the gigantic progress that had been made, even with this old machinery, since the revolution. This they explained to us in detail.

The machine shop, they said, (and we later found out for ourselves) was not an exception—the machinery in all the departments of this factory had likewise been imported 25 or more years ago. During the period of the war the capitalist owners had run the factories to their utmost capacity with a minimum of shut-downs for repairs. In the period of revolution and civil war practically no repairs were made and no repair parts for this imported machinery were available because of the capitalist blockade. Whole departments stood idle, to which ceased with the windows broken, the roofs leaking, and the machinery not adequately protected. The major attention of the country was directed towards the defense of the revolution from its internal and external enemies.

After finally defeating the counter-revolution in 1921, they set about the task of rehabilitating the industries. Repairs of both buildings and equipment were undertaken on as large a scale as the available manufacturers of the machines, for they made blue prints, patterns and castings of all of the machine parts and produced them in their own machine shop, in schools connected with the factory (which I have dealt with in another article) they turned out designers, draughtsmen, pattern-makers and machinists. In this way they are laying the basis for building their own textile machinery in the very near future.

After these machines are repaired, they are not set back in their former places. They are set up in accordance with the new plans that have been made. For example, all of the spinning machinery is being put together in one set of buildings, the weaving machinery into another and the thread making machinery into the third. All of these units are being so arranged that they feed directly into the bleaching, printing and dyeing plant, from which the finished goods are sent to the warehouse. The state syndicate in Moscow receives the orders for all textile goods. There the orders are distributed among the various factories, from which the goods are shipped directly to the purchaser.

If by any chance the former owners were to come back to Orekevo to reclaim their property they would have a pleasant time trying to decide which buildings and machinery belonged to them. They would find it so hopelessly mixed up that they would be compelled by the force of circumstances to continue the operation as one plant. However, we need not worry. This very progress now being made precludes any possibility of their ever coming back.

### A Few Concluding Facts.

In addition to the general production figures given at the beginning of the article the following items are even more startling as evidence of what has been accomplished by the workers during their short period of industrial management.

In spite of the fact that most of the spinning and weaving machinery dates back to 188, i. e., 44 years old, production has greatly increased.

Output in Spinning Mill per 1,000 Spindles.

| 1913 | 1926 |
|---|---|
| 111 poods of yarn. | 122 poods of yarn. |

Output in Weaving Factories.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 | |
| 17.7 running meters | 24. running meters |
| No. 2 | |
| 19.5 running meters | 24.6 running meters |
| No. 3 | |
| 23. running meters | 23.8 running meters |

Output in Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Plant.

| 1913 | 1926 |
|---|---|
| 1.10 per man per day | 1.1 per man per day |

In the dyeing plants mass production of the printed cloth has commenced. The highest production of the two former plants during the peak periods of

The Nizhni Novgorod fair was 3,500 pieces of cloth per day. In the one plant now with the same machinery concentrated together in a rational manner the normal daily output is from 8,000 to 8,500 pieces. Under pressure it can reach 10,000 pieces or more per day.

Each set of factories in the state syndicate are now beginning to specialize on a relatively few types and patterns of thread and cloth. The Nikolsky factory, for example, is just making 50 patterns of cloth instead of 478 before the revolution; the numbers of yarn have been reduced from 40 to 28, the assortment of cotton has been reduced from 17 to 10; and beginning with the end of this year the assortment of semi-finished cloth will be cut down to 32. This specialization greatly increases the possibility of further increasing the production.

These great results have been accomplished in four years' time. It will require another five years to complete their plans of rebuilding and reorganizing the Nikolsky factory, but each year as the end approaches its conclusion, the production will increase at the same or possibly at an even more rapid rate than these figures show. In addition to the work of rebuilding the old machinery, $2,500,000 worth of new machinery has been purchased by the Orekevo trust which will be delivered and set up by the middle of next year. With this new machinery operating, the workers claim they will more than double the pre-war production—and after working with them, I have become imbued with their spirit, I believe they can.

I asked the "White" director, the specialist, who was to be given the credit for these accomplishments. He said, "The credit for what has been accomplished in this factory belongs to the Communist Party and the trade unions. As a result of their organized struggle for improvement and their determination to overcome what seemed to me insurmountable difficulties—they are responsible for even the technical improvements."

## How the Boiler Was Brought.

(Continued from page 4)

Nichevo, there is a moulder and there are also carpenters. The missing parts are made now. Everything is done by themselves, and with what care. One hundred and ninety pounds of pressure is applied, and not a drop from bolts or saddles. The women folk carry heaps of clay and bricks and the masons perform their part. The mechanics painstakingly go over everything in detail. Everything is ready. Only to heat it. The fire is made, at first a slow one; this is gradually increased. After a few days no draft appears. The firemen are laughing: "Engineers, eh! There is your boiler. When you clean it, there is only a little draft, but when you open it, no draft at all to speak of. A housewife has more draft in her kitchen stove."

The mechanic comes, he looks the boiler over and says: "The heat is more; the draft will come."

"From where? Heat is, yourself!"

But in front of the factory office there is a great rush. The people from all near-by villages come to register for work. All will be taken, for the factory will start in full blast.

After a week of heating, the draft really appears —and what a draft! On opening the furnace a little, the burning logs in it begin to dance. On Monday the factory will start work. It is time. Winter is at hand. The firemen are agitated; it seems to be easy to raise steam, but how about lowering it? They have to work with the boiler for years to come.

Monday comes. The smoke stacks are beflagged. A melodic whistle of three notes cuts the dreaming morning air and is carried into the distance over the fields, streams, and forests—a final call to work. From the surrounding villages the girls and boys are coming with a quickened gait to work.

Another cheerful thrill—the sleeping kingdom has come to life. Out of the windows of the boiler room rushes a motley, forous roar of machines; the shuttles are knocking, trying to outrun each other; the drive shafts are crashing like machine guns; the revolutions of the shaft transmission give out a stiehly slapping noise; one hardly hears the rumbling of the belts; and in the distant carpenter shops the circular saws are screaming in falsetto.

In this wonderful harmonious concert of machines is born and flourishes the best hymn of all—the hymn of toil, the hymn of victorious struggle, the hymn to titanic creative-man.

# BORAH SAYS 'WE HAVE NO RIGHT IN NICARAGUA'

## Thinks Sacasa Is Only President

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.— A conference today between President Coolidge and Senator Borah (R) of Idaho, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, failed to shake the Idahoan's opposition to intervention in Nicaragua.

"We have no business in Nicaragua," said Borah, as he left the White House.

"Backing Wrong Horse."

He further expressed the opinion that the state department is "backing the wrong horse" in the troubled little republic.

"In my opinion," continued Borah, "Dr. Sacasa is the constitutional president of the country and should have been recognized under the five-power Central American treaty."

Dr. Sacasa is recognized by Mexico, while the state department recognizes Adolfo Diaz, and has dispatched warships and marines to support his regime and to prevent Sacasa from getting arms from Mexican sources.

Made Own Treaty.

"So far as the Nicaraguan treaty is concerned, we made it with ourselves," Borah continued. "We sent marines down there in 1911. They killed 150 Nicaraguan and set up a clerk for an American corporation as president. It was with this president we negotiated the Bryan-Chamorro treaty."

Borah scouted the state department's contention that the Sacasa revolutionists are menacing American lives and property.

Got Letter.

"I have just received a letter from a business man who has been in Nicaragua for 17 years," said Borah. "He has all his interests in the very heart of the territory controlled by Sacasa. He says he has never seen or heard of any American property being seized or damaged, and no American lives have been taken in the present revolution, nor have any American lives or property been threatened by either side down there.

"We have no business in Nicaragua."

Borah declined to discuss his conference with Coolidge.

## LOS ANGELES WORKERS TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY OF DAILY WITH BANQUET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9.—Readers and friends of The DAILY WORKER will gather here at a banquet on Saturday, Jan. 15, to celebrate the third anniversary of the establishment of the only militant workingclass daily newspaper in America. The affair is expected to be one of the biggest events arranged by Los Angeles militants and will mark a new high point in support of The DAILY WORKER in this section.

The banquet will be held at 8 o'clock Saturday night at the Cooperative Center, 2708 Brooklyn avenue. A plate dinner will be served. The banquet will cost $1 per person.

An elaborate musical program has been arranged for the evening and well known speakers will talk.

Everyone is invited to attend this affair.


No Communist Home Can Be Without a

**Red Calendar**

A beautiful and characteristic portrait of Lenin, mounted on a handsome red cardboard, with a list of the most important revolutionary dates. Indispensable for your home or your headquarters. A limited supply on hand. Order now before the supply is exhausted.

Price 25 cents each.
15 cents each in lots of 10 or more.

Daily Worker Publishing Company
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.


# CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

a small section of the American working class listen to us. But there are deserts in South America also, and American soldiers drawn from the loins of the working class may be pointing their guns on the midday sun one of these days and their lips may be longing for a drink of lemon pop while their minds dwell on the question: Who the hell are we fighting for?

* * *

THE lads who fought in the world war and survived know what this is all about. I have yet to meet the returned "hero" who did not realise that he was a sucker. Yet Kellogg will get "heroes" to fight against Mexico, if war there will be. And it looks almost like a certainty. American capitalism, full of champagne and vinegar needs expansion. "Our" banks are bursting with gold. South America is "our" sphere of influence. There, profits can be made so that the daughters of our ruling classes can marry impecunious European counts and afford the luxury of half a dozen divorces a year.

* * *

WHAT right has the United States to interfere in Nicaragua? Only one. The United States has the power to interfere and get away with it. At least for the time being. That is what counts. But power is not eternal. That is, power exerted by any particular class is not everlasting. The czar of Russia once had power to send Lenin into exile. And Trotsky, Zinoviev and Stalin. But it did not last forever. Neither will the power that is now behind Coolidge's threats to South America. The people of the "backward" countries are organizing. Look at China, Syria, Egypt and the Latin American countries! The Chinese are just now in the front of the fray and leading the vanguard against imperialism. Watch China! India will soon raise the standard of revolt and then imperial Britain will bite the dust. Egypt will follow. Then the colonies of France, Holland and the United States will start into line. This may be considered a pipe dream, but the dreams of the optimist are usually more real than the skepticism of the pessimist.

* * *

IS it surprising that world capitalism should hate the Soviet Union? The law of self-preservation is reckoned to be the first law of nature and it looks that way. The capitalist system does not want to die. The capitalists and their parasites do not want to go to work. They find plenty of excuses to justify their existence. They can hire plenty of professors and writers to prove that without them the world would go to devil. And, as long as the masses can satisfy their needs with food, clothing and a place to sleep, plus other little things that are usually regarded in connection with the noble aim of perpetuating the species, they will allow the capitalists to rule the roost. But when the belly begins to play a drum snare solo on the backbone and the slave cannot afford to even think of the current Follies chorus, there will be a different tale to tell.

* * *

CAN the threat of war against Mexico be stilled? It is doubtful. The American Federation of Labor officialdom is a servant of Wall Street. Therefore it will not be possible to mobilize the full power of the American labor movement immediately against militarists. It is now possible to see how the strings that made the catholic agents in the American Federation of Labor too were pulled by the vatican. "William Green turned against Mexico ostensibly because Mexico fought the catholic church. That was not the reason. It was because Wall Street gave orders to Green that it was preparing for a break with Mexico unless the Calles government surrendered to American imperialism. Calles refused to surrender.

* * *

THIS war against Mexico and the liberal forces of Nicaragua is as shameless a piece of bullying as was ever pulled off in any section of the world. There is only one position for the American workers and farmers to take. That is a policy of unalterable opposition. Wall Street is out to conquer South America, but the hazards will have the pleasure of picking many capitalist bones during the struggles. Our bourgeoisie will be making the merry rich in London, Paris and Berlin while the sons of the working class will be dodging the bullets and suffering all the other hardships that are inseparable from war.

## Young Lives Taken in Grade Crossing Crash

SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 9.—Four persons are dead, three are not expected to live, and fifteen others are being treated in hospitals today, following a grade crossing accident near here.

The tragedy occurred when a Great Northern passenger train bound from Superior to Minneapolis crashed into a street car carrying 23 passengers.


SUBSCRIBE TO
The American Worker Correspondent
1118 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.


# GUN ELEVATION ON U. S. SHIPS BRINGS PROTEST

## Violation of Treaty Is Charged

LONDON, Jan. 9. — The old controversy over gun elevations has been revived here by reports of an American congressional resolution to increase the elevation of guns on old United States warships.

Violates Treaty.

The admiralty apparently is unconcerned but the foreign office is prepared to protest that such a step would be a violation of the entire spirit of the Washington treaty.

One admiralty official pointed out that, from the practical viewpoint of the most modern school of gunnery experts, the limit of accuracy of big gun fire had already been reached before the Washington conference and added range would only mean a further loss of accuracy.

Diplomats Worry.

The diplomats, however, while admitting that the question has not yet assumed practical importance, insist that any alteration of the American elevation would be a distinct contravention of the Washington treaty.

## Coolidge and Kellogg Are Urged as Targets

(Continued from page 1)

dangerous places to protect the oil interests. The American people ought not to be played with in this connection. It is a shame on this government, this senate, this congress and this president."

Stirred by Hearst.

The administration was defended by Senator Edge (R) of New Jersey who said the present policy had protected the American lives and property. The debate came when Wheeler read jingo statement by William Randolph Hearst praising the administration's policy.

The Coolidge administration is "deliberately and consciously driving toward war with Mexico," Representative Hnddleston (D) of Alabama, charged on the floor of the house today.

Nat Casuel.

"These quarrels with Mexico over land and oil laws are not just casual," he said. "These actions in Nicaragua are not just casual. They are only done for a purpose and that purpose is war."

Huddleston declared that business interests which seek great profits in Mexico are behind the war movement.

"They are augmented," he said, "by certain ecclesiastical forces who believe they have been abused."

Huddleston danounced "this false and contemptible statement that Mexico is a Bolshevistic nation," which was carried in some newspapers after a state department conference.

Coolidge Wants War.

"That was not accidental, it was deliberate, and it seems impossible that any official would do such a thing," he said. "There isn't doubt but that President Coolidge has yielded to the forces that want war with Mexico."

The administration of Admiral Latimar in Nicaragua was declared "contrarious" by Huddleston, and President Diaz of Nicaragua, who is being aided by the United States, is a tool of New York financial interests, he said.

Latin-America Will Fight.

"I fear that a war with Mexico will be so terrible that the sister nations of Mexico in Latin-America will feel that they cannot longer submit to a bully and an overlord in the western hamisphere," he declared.

## N. Y. Dressmakers Want Agreement with Joint Board

(Continued from page 1)

methods to force their control upon the workers."

His Fewsiti Methods.

The meeting was presided over by Anthony Ramagila, who recently suffered a similar attack. It unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the "fascisti" methods of the International, and pledging those present to "refuse any financial support to the International, which would only use the workers' money for attacks like this upon the workers themselves."

Ettore Frisina, Giovanni Di Gregorio, Enea Sormenti, Francesco Coco, Charles Zimmerman, Ben Gitlow and Nino Caprafo were other speakers at the meeting. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meeting of Italian workers held in some time.


JOIN THE ARMY AND LEARN HOW JONAH WAS SWALLOWED BY A WHALE


HONOLULU—A pennant will be given by the wife of the commanding officer of the 27th infantry, stationed at Schofield Barracks, to the company which sends the greatest number of men to the Post Bible School.

# Kalinin Speaks to the Farmers

Kalinin speaking at the first Jewish Peasants' Congress at Odessa.

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—At the first Jewish peasants' congress of the Soviet Union held in November at Odessa, Comrade M. Kalinin spoke in the name of the government.

"I doubt whether in any other country is there a possibility for a Jewish peasants' congress," began Comrade Kalinin. "It is characteristic for our country; the only country in the world where all nationalities and races have full possibility for development.

No Oppression Now.

"Tsarism tried to assimilate the Jews by force and for that reason persecuted them. The Soviet state does not oppress any nationality and therefore does not care to assimilate the Jews. The Soviet state strives to liberate the working masses of all nationalities from all forms of oppression, including national oppression.

"The October revolution which broke freedom to the laboring masses at the same time hit hard the main material base of the Jewish population: hit the Jewish poor living in the cities and villages by small trading.

Praises Jewish Culture.

"The Jewish population as an ayeraga is quite cultured, and should take its place in the upbuilding of our proletarian state."

Discussing the success of the Jewish laboring masses in agriculture, Kalinin said: "The success that we have in populating the Jews on land are microscopically small. It cannot be otherwise. The creation of a national territory with an agricultural basa is a great undertaking. Agriculture does not provide immediate success. A great undertakinge require great efforts.

Is Next Problem.

"A great problem facas the laboring Jewish masses: to turn a majority of the Jewish population into an agricultural mass. Into farmers, and thereby preserve its nationality. The government can not spend large sums for that purpose, but it is providing some money and is granting land. While selecting the land we took in consideration the hehits and peculiarities of the Jewish people. The land that was granted needs much effort and investments. If we would grant this land to some other nationality, we should not have enough funds to make it a self-sustaining concarn. While granting this land to the Jewish people we are elded somewhet by the Jewish capitalists from the bourgeois countries. There are such interesting coincidents of conflicting interests.

Why the Capitalists Aid.

"Our own Jewish capitalists we sefely liquidated economically. The Jewish capitalists abroad feel somawhat guilty before the Jewish poor, which is similar to the relations felt by our former nobility to the peasants. If the Jewish capitalists believe in god, they are attempting to gain for themselves a place in haaven not far from Moses, and if they will not part with some of their money, they will be asked in the 'other world'—What did you do while the Jewish people were creating their future, creating its own national territory?' That is the reason why they are giving money.

Soviet Union is Fatharland.

"It is impermissible for the Soviet Union that from a proletarian country the Jewish leboring masses shall go somewhere else to look for their future. (Applenas). The Soviet Union should be the homeland of all the laboring masses, including the Jewish, and a greater homeland then any Palestine. (Great Applause.)

"The Jews and the Russians have a superstition that the homeland of the Jews is not Russia but Palestina. The Jewish people lived for a thousand years on the territory of Russia. The Jews, just as much as the Ukrainians and the Russians, have a right to consider the Soviet Union as their fatherland—their socialist fatherland. We are not afraid of national supremacy (oppression) because by building their own future the Jewish people are at the same time building the future of the Soviet Union. The Jewish people who are tilling the land in Crimea are not competing with anybody, but are creating new riches for the benefit of the Soviet Union.

"Agricultural labor—creative labor—will finally bring about full equality of the Jewish people in all phases of labor.

Is the Beginning.

"So far the Jews have a small fatherland, just one colony (county), but they have the territory, the beginning. (Great applause). In all phases of public life, politics, science, the Jews take a proper place. I have no doubt that also in agriculture they will not take the last place.

"The government considers of great importance the settlement of the Jews on land, and I may say in the name of the government, that if the foreign capitalists will ceass to help in this, the Soviet government will help as much as possible to settle the leboring Jewish masses on land."

# BIG POTASH RING UNITES FRANCO-GERMAN INDUSTRY

LONDON.—A huge industrial merger of great economic and political significance is soon to be added to the already long series of combines that have arisen in Germany in the recent period of the revival of imperialism. Following the dye-stuff, the steel and other industries, a cartel of the potash mines are now to be combined into one company.

The strength of this new combine comes from its raw meterial monopoly rether then from its control of patents and special processes, as is the case in the dye-stuff and steel combines.

International in Scope.

It is especially noteworthy that this potash combine does not limit itself to Germany but includes much of the French potash mines. To conclude the arrangements on this huge international cartel a series of conferences have been arranged in Paris.

This monopolist venture is haing financed from London, by a city bank with large German connections. It also has the unofficial support of the German government.

It is expected that this new combine will co-operate closely with the recently formed dye combine. This is important particularly in view of the fact that the dye-stuff combine has had little control over potash.

International Workers' Unity Only Answer.

This new move of German and French capitalism has obviously great international significance. The inclusion of French and German concerns in so important an industry as potash provides one of the economic bases for the recent friendly approach between Germany and France. The development of an international cartel of such dimensions, moreover, increases many times the power of Prench and German capitalism in its offensive against the French and German working class and points out again in more concrete terms to the workers, not only of France and Germany but of the whole world, the burning need for International Trade Union Unity.

## *Prospective Bridegroom, After Spending Freely, Pinched for Issuing Rubber Checks*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO—John J. Michaelson, suava young Chicagoan, is in the city prison on charges of passing worthless checks amounting to between $5,000 and $10,000.

Michaelson was arrested after an orgy of spending in preparation for his marriage to Miss Paula Blenio, after a whirlwind courtship. Charles Blenio, his fiancee's brother, had arranged for a farewell dinner, following which the couple was to have gone to Reno to be married.

Blenio was notified of Michaelson's impending arrest just before the dinner. He persuaded officers to postpone it. Michaelson was taken into custody as he sat in his car awaiting Miss Blenio and her sister, who was to accompany them.


WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!


# FATHER KNICKERBOCKER STIRS ETHER AND SAYS, "HELLO, JOHN BULL"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The voice of the old world sounded across the Atlantic today and the voice of the new world echoed back.

At 8:44 o'clock this morning commercial radio-telegraph service was inaugurated for the first time in history between New York and London.

The telephone conversation lasted five minutes and partial at both ends heard each other distinctly, altho there was some static.

The price of the new trans-ocean telephone service is $25 a minute.

Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph company, sitting in the telephone company's office in New York, talked with Sir G. Evelyn P. H. Murray, secretary of the general post office of Great Britain, for two minutes.

Then Sir Evelyn Murray, in London, talked to Gifford for three minutes.

"We could hear each other clearly," said Gifford, "altho there was more static than during previous tests."

## French Militarism Frees French Officer Slayer and Convicts Victims

BERLIN.—An example of such acceses of militarism as evan the old kaisar's army could not match has recently come up in a case of a French officer in the army of occupation who was acquitted by a French court martial after he had shot one German citizen and wounded another. The German who was a potash worker, as to escape death as well as other Germans concerned in the case received sentences of two years' imprisonment.

The greatest indignation is expressed in the German press which seems to forget the unsavory details of German militarism, old and new. The German ambassador to Paris has also made representations on this head. Among the working class, French and German, sentiment is being aroused for the evacuation of all German territory occupied by French armies.

# MOONEY PARDON REFUSAL SCORED BY FEDERATION

A telegram expressing the regret of the Chicago Federation of Labor on the action of Gov. Richardson of California in refusing to grant a pardon to Thomas J. Mooney, victim of the San Francisco bomb frame-up, has been sent to Mooney at San Quentin by John Fitzpatrick, president of the federation, and E. N. Nockels, secretary.

"Your friends in Chicago regret sincerely the manner in which Governor Richardson treated your petition for pardon," said the message. "Surely every intelligent person could possibly be without definite opinion as to whether or not you have been the victim of a rank injustice. The world is convinced that you were railroaded on perjured testimony. Nineteen twenty-seven would have been more cheerful for you and for labor if your petition for a pardon had received the consideration we believe it merits."

Governor Bidestaps Issue.

Gov. Richardson denied Mooney's petition consideration on the pretext that, because his term of office expires in two weeks, he would not have "enough time."

Mooney is serving a life sentence, imposed when he was charged with staging the preparedness day bombing incident in San Francisco in 1916.

## Judge Fitzhenry Gets Evidence of Bribery of Sheriff Hoffman Jury

Evidence in the alleged attempt to bribe the jury which acquitted former Sheriff Peter M. Hoffman of conspiracy charges was laid before Federal Judge Louis Fitzhenry.

Besides Joseph Plunkett and Leon Tashjian, deputy federal marshal, both under arrest charged with conspiracy to defeat justice, several other prominent officials were reported involved.

## Claims Banks Make Loans to Veterans

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. — Banks all over the country are now making loans on veterans' adjusted compensation certificates, Frank T. Hines, director of the veterans bureau, reported to president Coolidge.

Already 1,500 banks have made loans totaling nearly $1,000,000, Hines said.

## Mild Quake in Philippines.

MANILA, Jan. 9. — A temblor of short duration and of slight intensity, the second in three days, rocked Manila early yesterday. The shock caused no damage.

# SAYS MELLON IS REAL INFLUENCE BACK OF WOOD

## And Back of Mellon Is Pittsburgh Coal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.— Secretary of the Treasury Mellon was named today before the senate interstate commerce committee as the "real influence" behind the appointment of Cyrus E. Woods of Pennsylvania, to the interstate commerce committee.

Voicing strong opposition to Woods' appointment, on the gronnds that he had been associated with Pennsylvania coal interests, Senator Gof (R) of West Virginia, declared that Mellon, who has an interest in the Pittsburgh Coal company, was "more responsible than any one else" for the appointment.

Opposition to his appointment grew after revelations that he holds more than $400,000 in railroad and industrial stocks and bonds.

Woods, a former American ambassador to Spain and Japan, recently acted as campaign manager for Sen. George Wharton Pepper in the $3,000,000 Pennsylvania senatorial primary.

Woods Recommends Self.

Woods said he had talked with Mellon as to his qualifications for the office. He did not discuss the lake cargo coal case, which is now pending before the commission, he said.

"I did not know the case was pending," Woods declared. He advised the committee that if his appointment were confirmed he would not participate in the lake cargo case, nor in future phases of it. "I should consider it in bad taste," he said.

Woods declared he did not seek the appointment; it "came out of a clear sky" to him when Senator Reed (R) of Pennsylvania asked him to take the place.

The committe inquired into Woods' activities as campaign manager for Senator George Wharton Pepper in Pennsylvania, a recent $3,000,000 senatorial primary. Woods denied that he acted as "boss" of the combined campaigns of Pepper and John S. Pisbee, who won the republican nomination for governor. He declared that he had acted as "moderator" between the two factions when each became suspicious of the other group, but knew nothing of the money collected or expended on behalf of either.

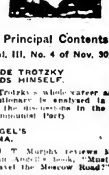

Down With Tips, Up With Wages!
Barbers Cry.

NEW YORK.—Tipping must go is the ultimatum of James C. Shenessy, president International Journeyman Barbers' Union. The union head is urging all members to fight tipping to death and raise wages instead. Tipping debases the ethics of barbering, Shanessy holds, and drives patrons to home and safety razors.

Another Shipment Just Arrived of the

"COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL"

Official Organ of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.





Principal Contents of Vol. III, No. 4 of Nov. 30, 1926

COMRADE TROTZKY DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Trotzky's whole career as a revolutionary is analyzed in relation to the discussions in the Russian Communist Party.

AN ANGEL'S DILEMMA.

J. T. Murphy reviews Mr. Norman Angell's book, "Must Britain Travel the Moscow Road?"

SUCCESSES OF THE CANTON ARMY. By Tang Peng Tschen.

HEROES—SENTIMENTALIZED.

Principal Contents of Vol. III, No. 5 of Dec. 15, 1926

BRITAIN'S BALANCE SHEET. By John Pepper

A full and near-long analysis of the breakdown of British capitalism, and of the probabilities ahead

FROM MARXIAN TO MALTHUSIANISM. By S. Smeral.

The "Marxist" left wing of the Second International adopt "Birth Control and Emigration" as their main slogans

NOTES OF A TRADE-UNIONIST. By A. Losovsky.


SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICE ON THESE NUMBERS
10c EACH.

Daily Worker Publishing Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## FURTHER DELAY OF THE A. F. OF L. AUTO CAMPAIGN

### Jurisdictional Clash Prevents Action

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—(FP)—Further months of delay of the organizing campaign promised by the American Federation of Labor for the automobile industry is now seen by the officials in direct touch with the job. This delay is based primarily on the jurisdiction issue.

**Mare Talk.**

When the Detroit convention last October called for an organization campaign it asked the international unions in the metal and wood industries to yield jurisdictional claims in this field. A conference of executives of the international unions, held in Washington in November, decided that the executive council must first make formal requests upon the executive boards of theas organizations.

That step is to be discussed and probably will be taken by the executive council at its January meeting in St. Petersburg, Fla. Then the executive boards of the various unions must be given time to deal with the request.

**Next April—Maybe.**

Assuming that all replies are received before the A. F. of L. executive council meets again in April, the council will at that time determine whether the replies are nearly enough unanimous and are sufficiently definite in favor of a temporary industrial organization of automobile workers, to justify a serious attempt to enlist union members in Detroit and other motor factory centers.

A small organizing force is being kept in Detroit by the Int'l. Ass'n. of Machinists. Its achievements have been relatively small, because it is almost impossible to unionise any one group of workers in the mass-production plants.

## Free Speech Test Is Held at Passaic as Police Stop Meetings

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 9.—With the aid of the American Civil Liberties union, the Polish Branch of the International Labor Defense held a free speech case in Ukrainian Hall, Passaic, N. J., George Collins of the Fellowship of Reconciliation represented the union. No police appeared and the heretofore forbidden meeting ended peacefully.

The free speech test followed the action of Passaic police in barring three meetings arranged by the Labor Defense for the Rev. Masur of Detroit. Mr. Masur is touring the country for the Labor Defense. His lectures were barred because Polish citizens present are alleged to have complained that he would "attack God and the state." His subject is "Political Prisoners in Poland."

**Worker Dies from Exposure.**

AUBURN, Nevada.—William Welch, 58, a woodchopper, died while being taken to the county hospital, from exposure to the cold. He was employed on the Dolan ranch and an investigation showed that he had been inadequately protected by only one blanket, altho he had been ill for some time.

## A WEEK'S WORK IN THREE AND ONE-HALF HOURS; FINE FOR THE BOSS, BUT HELL FOR THE WORKERS

"This article is re-printed from "The Harvester Worker," the shop bulletin distributed at the McCormick Works by the shop group of the Workers (Communist) Party.

It shows how the losses of the workers' life in industry can be used to aid trade union organization and build shop committees which are the preliminary steps to trade union organization.

• • •

In the November issue of the Harvester World, an organ of the International Harvester Company, the company boasts of its newly developed speed-up and lowering of cost in the making of farm implements, such as mowers. Cyrus McCormick, Jr. states that the new plans are working smoothly. It can do some work now in 3½ hours that formerly took a week!

"Production is coming off the chain," he declares, "at a daily increasing rate. (Our emphasis.) "Mowers are mowers now in three hours and thirty minutes after the pouring of the molds in the foundry. This is spectacular speed when it is considered that formerly a week or more elapsed from foundry to warehouse."

The Harvester World points out that: "Smoothly and effectively, step by step, the plant organization is taking up new motions, new routings and new ideas of uninterrupted manufacture and translating them into new standards of production per hour or per day and new standards of quality." (Our emphasis.)

These quotations from the company organ and from the vice-president of the International Harvester Company are themselves convincing evidence and proof of what The Harvester Worker has declared all the while to the workers. Work is speeded up terribly; profits increase enormously. But wages are lowered steadily. The workers are ground more and more into a miserable state.

"New standards of production per hour or per day" is just scientific or polite language for lower piece rate or hour wages. Another polite name for this wage-cutting and speed'ng up of the workers is the development of quantity production and low-unit costs." So the speed-up system, with wage cuts and lower standards of living for the mass of workers now becomes the rule all thru the McCormicks' works—in the tractor and truck plants and in the tool or implement factories.

These improvements mean of course greater profits and dividends for the McCormick family and the few other large stockholders. But for us, the Harvester slaves, it means that the company is going to suck the last drop of blood and energy out of us. It means that soon hundreds more will be thrown on the scrap heap as unemployed. And we, too, perhaps, the company will be good to us and say, that if you will quietly and nicely accept another wage cut, we will let you work a little longer.

These improvements in the production are used to make worse the conditions of life for the thousands of Harvester workers. Instead, these improvements should mean an easing up in the work, more wages and less hours. Increased and cheaper production means hundreds of thousands of dollars more profit each year for the company. Why should not the workers, who produce all, share in the increase of profits?

**Organization of Workers Necessary.**

But the Harvester Corporation is the blood brother to the Ford system of exploitation, to the Gary Steel Corporation, and so on. These leeches and parasites upon the mass of workers give nothing up unless the workers compel them to. The Harrester Worker has pointed out before that we workers will get nothing unless we fight for more wages, go speeding up and better conditions of work. The Company Council or so-called union is a tool of the bosses. Still, we must demand that the so-called workers' representatives shall put forward in the council the demands of the workers which we have printed in another column. This fake Council of Employers and Workers will be shown to be only a company outfit. It is necessary that the workers in all the Harvester plants and shops shall begin to voice their grievances everywhere; shall send in their stories and complaints to us that we may show what the workers are really thinking. It is time to begin considering the formation of workers' shop committees without any boss interference or connection—and to lay the ground for an organized struggle for our demands.

Or. The speed-up system, the constant lowering of wages, the boasts of unprecedented profits by the company, these and other facts demand from us, the Harvester Workers, resistance against the extreme exploitation. Let us prepare!

## *Paper Box Strikers in High Spirits; Union Contributions Help Relief Work*

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A concert and dance were enjoyed by the paper box strikers when Joe Magazine with his Columbia Jazz Band played to a crowded mass membership at their meeting hall, the Church of All Nations, 9 Second avenue. The spirits of the workers are high and the gaiety was of the greatest when the chairs were moved back and dancing began. The strike is known to many as "the flapper's strike," and they certainly can dance.

Contributions toward the relief work of the union are coming in in increasing numbers.

The union gave a party to the children of the strikers yesterday, with the co-operation of Mrs. J. Seargent Cram, at the Peace House, Fifth avenue and 110th street. The 300 children who came with their parents were highly amused and learned something about the strike their mothers and fathers are putting up for decent working conditions in the paper box industry.

The following contributions were received and made possible the payment of relief checks to the girls, which had to be held back for lack of funds, due to lack of immediate funds: International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, $50; Upholsterers' International Union, Local 76, $12; United Neckwear Cutters' Unlen, $50; Fur Dressers' Union local, $250; Local 2163, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, $10; Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief (Clarina Michelson), $100; United Workers' Co-operative Association, $63; Branch 301, Workman's Circlo, $25; Branch 245, $11.50; Branch 144, $3; Branch 20, $10; Branch 173, $2; Loyever Progressive Society; Branch 177, Workmen's Circle, $10.50.

## Congress Idles as Longshoremen Die

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 — Leonardo Dorstadina was killed when a packing case containing an automobile struck the ladder on which he stood in the hold of the Peruvian Lina steamship Spurina. The case was one of many being lowered into the hold. The worker was guiding cases downward into place when the one struck him.

Another longshoreman was badly cut on the back by the corner of the case. These workers are unprotected by any compensation law, since the supreme court held them maritime workers and the federal congress has not enacted legislation pending which would cover such cases.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send in their addresses.

## NOTICE TO CHICAGO READERS

According to a new and more economical system of newsstand distribution, The DAILY WORKER will be on the stands by noon each day. Watch for it.

## Pittsburgh Will See Passaic Strike Film

PITTSBURGH—This city will have an opportunity to get a close-up on the historic eleven month Passaic Textile Strike with the showing in this city on January 13 of the sensational motion picture of that stirring and dramatic struggle.

The picture will be put on at Moose Auditorium and will run continuously from 7:30 to 12 o'clock.

It is in seven reels, and of the mass drama type. In fact, it has been favorably compared with "Grass," a mass drama which scored a signal success a few years ago. Its grand mass movements, stark realism and sustained continuity make the Passaic picture a mass drama of outstanding interest and dramatic appeal.

**Auspices Organized Labor.**

The showing is under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union and has the backing of the entire labor movement in Pittsburgh. All proceeds from the showing will be sent to the General Relief Committee of Local 1603, 743 Main Ave., Passaic, to support the strikers in their fight against the five mills which still refuse to recognize the union. Of the nine original struck mills, four have settled, including the powerful Botany mills, but five still refuse to concede their workers the right to organise and do collective bargaining.

## PHOTO WORKERS BEGIN CAMPAIGN OF ORGANIZATION

### Nationwide Drive Goal of Union

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 9. — The Photographic Workers Union of America, Local 17830, is planning a nationwide campaign for the organization of all photographic workers throuot the country. Organization of all the photographic workers in this city will be the first step in the campaign, to be followed by a broadening of the movement as time goes on. New members are being enrolled at every local meeting here.

**To Organize Contractors' Shops.**

As the foremost line in organization campaign to unionize the contracting shops is on. In these sweat shops the workers toil at piece work, and with great difficulty average $15 to $20 a week. About eight such shops are in this city, each employing from six to twelve workers under the most unsanitary conditions.

It is also planned to tackle the amateur finishers' shops where bigh school boys and girls are employed at $10 a week, depriving a full grown man of a job. These youngsters take these jobs on the promise of "learning the business" but they never do, being kept at special work.

**Baum Tells of Plans.**

In an interview with The DAILY WORKER, Louis A. Baum, secretary of the union, went with great detail into its plans for the future.

"We intend to appear soon before the Central Trades and Labor Council and ask for their assistance in our campaign for the organization of the photographic workers," said Baum.

"We plan to have all union-made photos bear the union label and all union studios display a union sign so all can see it.

"It is our hope to start shortly a nationwide campaign, and we desire the help of photographic workers in all parts of the country in this drive. They should write me care of the union office, 352 Brook Ave., New York City; in this manner we will be able to centralize organization work."

Henry Roesman is president of the union, and Harry Cohen, financial secretary.

## Pan-American Labor Hits 'Nervous Nellie' Kellogg's Policies

WASHINGTON—(FP)—The Pan-American Federation of Labor believes that the secretary of state committed an error in recognizing the government of the 'directing head' of Gen. Chamorro, Adolfo Diaz," says an official statement by that organization on the Nicaraguan tangle.

Santiago Iglesias, Spanish-language secretary of the F. A. F. of L., in this declaration of attitude, reviews the protest made by Samuel Gompers in 1923-24, the activities of William Green in 1925, and the memoranda sent to Washington by labor organizations of Central America, in support of the liberal-labor movement in Nicaragua. It declares that both Dr. Sacasa and his agent, Dr. Vaca, held conferences with President Green since the Chamorro revolt, seeking aid in restoring constitutional government in their country.

Recognition of Diaz, the statement says, "has caused unnecessary life-long against the moral prestige of American democratic institutions, all over the world, because such recognition was useless, unjust, and inimical to the people of Nicaragua and of the United States."

It asserts the constitutional right of the Sacasa government and says the P. A. F. L. urges the United States withdraw its action and give its endorsement to the constitutional regime of Sacasa. It announces that a communication to this effect was sent some time ago to President Coolidge and to the state department. This plea was made, it says, in the interest of peace and better understanding in the western hemisphere, for the protection of the rights of all peoples, and in accordance with the sentiments of the labor movements of the American continents.

**Bakary Plekets Get Stay of Sentance.**

NEW YORK—(FP)—Stay of sentence was automatically granted on the appeal of Charles Solomon, International Bakery & Confectionery Workers' union counsel for the nine members of Local 87, fined a total of $750 and given sentences of 10 to 30 days. The workers were found in contempt of court under a two-year-old injunction against their picketing non-union shops and groceries.

## CALIFORNIA GAG LAW TAKES TOLL OF 504 ARRESTS

### Syndicalism Statute Hit by A. C. L. U.

NEW YORK.—By maladministration the criminal syndicalism law in California has often been converted into an instrument of "injustice and oppression," it is asserted by Dr. George W. Kirchwey of the New School of Social Research, formerly dean of Columbia University Law School and warden of Sing Sing prison, in a survey of workings of the law, published today by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The law itself Dr. Kirchwey describes as "a concrete expression of war psychology." Trials in criminal syndicalism cases he attacks as "in many instances characterized by methods calculated to bring serious reproach on the administration of law in California. There are cases in which the trial judge made himself the monthpiece of the prosecuting attorney and in which the prosecuting attorney was at his worst. Judged by its works, the syndicalism act must stand condemned."

**Mob Law "Justice."**

Prosecutiog attorneys in syndicalism cases, according to Dr. Kirchwey, who lectured on criminology in the University of California in 1925, "conducted the prosecutions with all the vindictiveness and the unscrupulous disregard of the lawful rules of procedure which is described by Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard as 'the spectacle of press, public, and prosecutor in full cry in a man-hunt.'"

The survey is the first maneuver of the American Civil Liberties Union in the campaign of its California committee for the repeal of the anti-syndicalism law. Since its passage in 1917 the law has kept mere political prisoners in California than in all other states put together, according to the union, and has given free

Daily Worker
1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

# GARY RESTAURANT WORKERS MAKING GAINS FOR UNION

## Outcome of Drive Rests with Workers

By a Worker Correspondent.

GARY, Ind., Jan. 9.—With a few additional restaurants signing the union agreement, the campaign to organize the restaurant workers is continued by Local 241 of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers of Gary.

Solomon's restaurant, located on 6th Ave. between Broadway and Washington, was picketed. The picketing revealed a widespread feeling of sympathy for the efforts of the union among the residents of Gary.

**Teacher Pledges Aid.**

A public school teacher approached the pickets and said, "I will not patronize this place any more, since the union is refused recognition. I am a school teacher and I will tell other teachers not to eat in this place. I am a member of the teachers' union myself."

**Workers With Them.**

Workers passing by expressed themselves briefly but strongly: "Stick to your shift, boys!" "We are with you, boys!" "That's right, step on them, fellows!" "You ought have done it long ago!"

Some of those who came out of scab places told the pickets: "I did not notice this place is picketed. I will not eat here any more."

The boss was trying to put up a brave front coming up to the window and grinning at the pickets. But his face grew more serious as the time wore on.

**Service Depends on Workers.**

With the sympathy of the workers and residents of Gary back of the union the success of the organization campaign rests with the restaurant workers themselves.

What we need is more getting together, more meetings of the workers; more solidarity; more of a friendly approach to those of the workers who have not yet made application to join the union.

**Join!**

Every worker knows where the Labor Temple is located. There is no need to wait until some one approaches you to join the union. Look for the union yourself.

Ask for Brother Parlee or Brother Foley, the international representatives and the business representative of the union; they will advise you.

Let's go and build strong!

# LAUNDRY WORKERS IN 'FRISCO WORK UNDER SLAVE-DRIVING CONDITIONS; UNION FIGHTING BOSS EXPLOITATION

By a Worker Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9. — The laundries have been able to speed up the workers by playing one against the other with the hopes of steady work and by keeping them continually under the threat of being fired if they protested against the slave-driving conditions. The following is a fair example of how the workers are handled.

**Get Half Overtime.**

When the workers put in three hours overtime they are paid for only half of the time. If there are any protests threats are hurled against the head-worker by the superintendent. The superintendent is not satisfied with paying the workers under the union scale, but tries by all ways and means to rob the workers of what is due them.

**Slave Drivers Paid Well.**

In one of the laundries the headwasher gets $55 per week, not because he does more work than any other head washer, but because he is a better slave driver and exacts from workers right and left. Knowing that the union is a strong weapon in the hands of the worker, he tries as much as possible to bring in non-union men and pays them under the scale.

**Health Conditions Bad.**

The washing machines and the wringers are not connected to drains and the water streams all over the place. Most of the workers suffer rheumatism and all kinds of disease because of these unsanitary conditions, while the bosses pile their profits sky high.

**Girls Treated No Better.**

The girls in the laundries are treated no better. Mostly girls get $19.50 per week. The girls don't last long on the job because in the speed up system two mangles do the work formerly done by three. The tricks played on the girls are varied. They are hired Monday and laid off Thursday even though the week calls for a full week employment. The latest is the most dangerous work in the laundry, get only $29.50 for sorting all kinds of diseased dirty clothes. Forty-eight hours is a week's work according to the union regulations, but these girls work often from 10 to 12 hours a day during the rush periods.

The workers in the laundries are now putting up a strong campaign against these violations of union conditions and the unsanitary conditions in the shops.

# Polish Women of a Textile Town Learn How to Run a Council and Aid Strike

(By a Worker Correspondent)

Some twenty-odd women sit around a red hot stove in the corner of a dimly lighted hall. It is a meeting of the Workingmen's Council in Wallington, New Jersey. They have more members, fifty altogether. Where are the others? Well, one has young children to mind, another is ranky husband, another is tired. It is hard for women to come out to meetings.

A God-forsaken hole, Wallington. Streets of mud, scattered frame houses, half a dozen stores, a population of Polish workers. Only once Wallington got on the map. That was when in Passaic and Garfield, those towns seething with the struggle of the textile slaves, strikers' meeting halls were closed. Wallington offered a place for mass meetings. Generally Wallington is outside of things, on the outskirts, a back-water of life and of the strike.

**A Meeting in Action.**

The women are jolly tonight. They are planning a Christmas ball (that is, Russian Christmas which will be held here in three days) and somewhere all the workers can come. All want to talk at once. The chairman, an active young woman with bobbed hair, keeps back-slapping others, raps on the table. "Slouchata, kobiety," she says in Polish. "Kapusta y hot-dogs we will have. We must get committee to select them. Kiebos you!" The woman designated grins sheepishly, twirks her fingers. "Me? No, I no smart enough. Some one else!" They try another. This one has five young children at home, and they think she can be there to serve hot dogs. At last they get the committees for the hot dogs and all else necessary.

Next to the chairman sits the secretary, a beautiful young woman of nineteen, holding a sleeping baby. She herself has the face of a wide-eyed, rosy child. A fine girl, withal. She is not a striker, but a striker's wife, and she understands the strike from A to Z. She is also the secretary of the union block committee in her district (she being the only one who can write English). "If only I didn't have such a young baby," she tells you wistfully, with a childish pout, "I'd be the first one on the picket line every day, you bet."

**They Know What Strikers Are.**

They are nearly all textile workers, these women. The strike has jogged them out of their sleep, their hack-breaking work, brought them together, they wear the round woolen caps, the shabby, shoddy coats you see everywhere here. Broad Polish faces, simple, open faces, marked with toil and struggle. Some of them are still a little puzzled at the meeting. All this talk about "order of business" and committees for this and that—they haven't quite got on to that yet. They were organized in September. At first they said, "Let's go the strike first. Then afterward we will think about Women's Council." But now they have seen that the Women's Councils have helped a great deal to win the strike, and so they support them.

# CLEVELAND LABOR MEETS TO FIGHT ANTI-ALIEN ACTS

## Conference Called for Protest on Jan. 13

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 9.—A conference of representatives in all labor and progressive organizations has been called by the Cleveland Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers to protest and lay plans to fight against the proposed anti-alien legislation by congress. The conference will be held Thursday night, Jan. 13, at 7:30 o'clock in the Fraternity Center building, 1783 East 11th street.

A meeting of editors of foreign language papers was held on Jan. 4 and a huge publicity campaign has been launched as a result among the foreign born. A protest meetings are to be arranged in the various nationality wards and a monster mass meeting will be held soon at Grey's armory.

A fund of $1,000 is to be raised by the committee to further the work.

The conference is called by the Cleveland Federation of Labor, and Harry McLaughlin, president of the federation, is a member of the advisory committee of the council.

## Says Labor Must Fight Bills Aimed at Foreign-Born

That the bills for registering and fingerprinting aliens are likely to be rushed thru congress in its closing hours and a March is feared by Max Orlowski of the Chicago council for protection of the foreign-born. Orlowski, who is on the district executive board of the machinists' union says:

"Chicago leber must voice its protest against the bills in such a manner that the sponsors will not dare bring them out of committee. Their silence now is rather a sign of danger to labor than of security."

The Aswell, Johnson and Holaday bills are particularly vicious, he says, placing the happiness of every alien at the whim of government officials. These bills have been condemned by the Detroit and Atlantic City conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

## Tacoma Hears Griffin Speak in Lieu of Flynn

TACOMA, Wash.—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was billed to speak here on the Passaic strike on Dec. 29. She was sick, and unable to appear, but thanks to C. Griffin, the meeting was a success anyway.

Griffin will be remembered as one of the I. W. W. leaders who were sent to Leavenworth in 1917 after the trial under Judge Landis in Chicago. He has been doing active work for the I. L. D. in the northwestern states lately.

He made a fine speech, dealing first with the Passaic strike. Then he spoke on the I. L. D., discussing Sacco, Vanzetti, Mooney, Billings, the Centralians, and other victims of the fren-ips of the capitalist class in their war on the workers. He stressed the need of class consciousness, organization, and the united front of all the workers.

Those who were disappointed by not hearing more news of Passaic, because of Miss Flynn's illness, will be able to hear it from Albert Weisbord, leader for many months of the Passaic strike. He will speak at 8:00 p. m., Tuesday, Jan. 11, at Eagles Hall, E St., near 13th, in Tacoma.

# BIG DEFLATION IN FARM PROPERTY GIVE FARMERS ECONOMIC GRIEVANCE

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

While record-breaking profits have been boosting the property of industrial capitalists to unheard of heights, while the wealth of these multi-millionaires has been swollen by an orgy of stock dividends, deflation has brot the value of the American farmer's capital down 30 per cent to a level touched by only three years in the entire period from 1912 to 1925, and in California from $210 to $150."

The depreciation of the farmers' capital in Iowa, Montana and South Carolina amounts to approximately 50 per cent. In Georgia the shrinkage amounts to 47 per cent of the value in 1920. Comparing the real value of the farmer's land today with the prewar value the report says:

The figure for the country as a whole means that in a single year more than 103,000 farmers lost their farms because they went broke. If we include the forced sales on account of delinquent taxes averaging 11 per 1000 farms, the number of farmers losing their farms on account of bankruptcy mounts to 130,000. Such forced sales in the Dakotas and Montana ran from 6 per cent to 7 per cent of all farms.

different regions. In Massachusetts the average value of farm real estate per acre increased from $100 to $109 between 1920 and 1926. In Iowa on the other hand there was a decrease in the same period from $255 to $168. In Georgia there was a decline in the same period from $57 to $30 per acre; in South Carolina from $74 to $45; in Montana from $42 to $25, and in California from $210 to $150."

The depreciation of the farmers' capital in Iowa, Montana and South Carolina amounts to approximately 50 per cent. In Georgia the shrinkage amounts to 47 per cent of the value in 1920. Comparing the real value of the farmer's land today with the pre-war value the report says:

The figure for the country as a whole means that in a single year more than 103,000 farmers lost their farms because they went broke. If we include the forced sales on account of delinquent taxes averaging 11 per 1000 farms, the number of farmers losing their farms on account of bankruptcy mounts to 130,000. Such forced sales in the Dakotas and Montana ran from 6 per cent to 7 per cent of all farms.

# WOOING THE FARMERS

From the Locomotive Engineers Journal for January, 1927.

THE president's message to congress expressed tender solicitude and touching sympathy for the bankrupt and near-bankrupt farmers of the west. But the ungrateful farmers do not seem inclined to be satisfied with fatherly platitudes. Their war paint is on. And they are bound to get something more than cheap promises from the administration before they go back contentedly to stop the hogs. Frederick Feng, chairman of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the most conservative of the big farm organizations, declares that farm property has shrunk $20,000,000,000 in value during the past six years, while industrial and city property has increased in value. Moreover, farm indebtedness is two and three times as great as in 1920; while the farm population, comprising nearly a third of the country, gets only one-fourteenth of the national income.

Organized business has already seized the opportunity to take advantage of the farmers' discontent by sending its speakers to the various farm organization conventions to tell them how necessary it is for big business and the farmers to stand together against the encroachments of organized labor. Representatives of organized labor at these farmers' meetings are conspicuously absent, despite the fact that the workers and farmers represent the two basic producing groups of the nation and that both pay for the one means a good market for the produce of the other.

Is it not high time that intelligent labor leaders join in mapping out a method of reaching the farmers of America with a message of friendship and good will and proffers of sincere co-operation in meeting their common problems? It has recently been suggested that labor-co-operative banks might find it greatly to their advantage to aid the farmers' co-operative marketing organizations in financing the sale of their crops. This and a hundred other ways of mutually helpful assistance could be worked out if the leaders of the organized farmers and organized workers could sit down around the table together. And since labor was the first to prove the value of organization, might it not take the initiative by offering to arrange such a meeting?

**To Help Farmers Buy Seed.**

WASHINGTON.—Believing that any permanent relief from legislation now before congress will be too late to affect the farmers during the 1927 crop year, Senator Norbeck, and Representative Johnson have introduced a bill to set aside $6,000,000 to be used in purchasing grain and flaxseed. The use of the fund would be limited to areas suffering from drought. The bill has the endorsement of Secretary of Agriculture Jardine.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

# Proper Case of Alien Exclusion; Send Mr. Corn Borer Back Home

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 9. — The European corn borer has invaded Illinois.

The first specimen was found on a Kankakee county farm near the Indiana line and advices to P. A. Glenn, chief inspector of the state agricultural department from Washington, where it was sent for absolute identification, confirmed the presence of the pest.

W. H. Flint and Dr. T. H. Frison of the state natural history survey have been conducting an extensive search in Kankakee county for further evidences of the corn borer without success, it was declared.

Authorities declare the pest will do little damage for several years, in which time it is hoped the invasion may be stopped.

## Co-Ops Collecting for Mine Victims

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—(FP)—More than $1,000 has been subscribed by various cooperative societies for relief of widows and orphans of the Michigan iron miners lost in late disasters. The mine accidents have cost some of the Michigan cooperatives staunch members. The entombing of 40 miners near Ishpeming cost the Consumers Cooperative Association of that town many members, the cooperative boarding house its part time manager and two boarders.

The cooperative boarding house at North Lake lost its part time manager in the Barnes-Hecker disaster. Relief is coming from cooperative societies made up chiefly of workers in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, New York, Illinois, a miners' coop'in Dillonvale, Ohio, etc. Donations may be sent direct to Jalmar Nukala, relief chairman, care of Ishpeming Cooperative Store, Ishpeming, Mich., states the Cooperative League New York headquarters.

**Russian Council to Meet.**

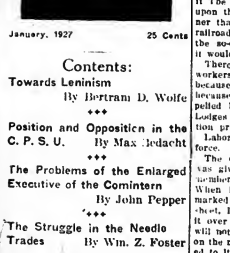
There will be a meeting of the Russian Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born on Sunday, the 16, at 1902 W. Division street.

All Russian organizations are urged to send delegates to this meeting and become acquainted with the work which it intends to do.

Send in a Sub to The DAILY WORKER today.

Now on Sale!

T.W.K. WORKERS MONTHLY



January, 1927 — 25 Cents

Contents:

Towards Leninism
By Bertram D. Wolfe
+++
Position and Opposition in the C. P. S. U. By Max Bedacht
+++
The Problems of the Enlarged Executive of the Comintern
By John Pepper
+++
The Struggle in the Needle Trades By Wm. Z. Foster
+++
The Soviet Economy on the Ninth Anniversary
+++
Ultra-Left Menshevism
By Heinz Neumann
+++
More About the First American Revolution By Jay Lovestone
+++
Civilization—An Historical Category By Emanuel Kanter
+++
The Youth and the Labor Movement By L. Plott
+++
With Marx and Engels—A Review
+++
Reviews

# Switchman Discusses Papers for Workers

(By a Switchman Correspondent.)

The December 8 issue of "The Bosses' Voice" which is fooling the workers thru its name, "Labor," comments very strongly upon the fact that The DAILY WORKER is short of funds. If The DAILY WORKER was forced upon the workers in the same manner that "Labor" is forced upon the railroad workers who are members of the so-called standard organizations, it would not be asking for donations.

There are thousands of railroad workers who receive this paper, not because they subscribed for it, but because their local lodges are compelled by the officers of the Grand Lodges to remit the annual subscription price for each member.

Labor does not beg, it takes by force.

The copy of Labor which I have was given to me by a Brotherhood member who had not unfolded it yet. When he handed it to me he remarked: "Here take this scabby sheet. I know that you like to look it over for reasons of your own. I will not have it in my home to pollute the minds of my children. I listened to its doctrines too long."

Railroad men have stood still for thirty years. There are hundreds of railroad workers in Chicago that can see no difference between Labor and the Chicago Tribune, they both champion the same cause.

While I am not a Communist, I cannot see how a worker can be represented by a democrat or republican. None of their candidates are workers nor do they associate with workers. It is my opinion that representatives usually represent their associates.

**Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.**

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The first issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper issued by the Chicago Novy Mir worker correspondents will be out next Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

All who understand the Russian language are invited to attend.

Prolet-Tribune is issued regularly every month.

# Sheboygan Comrades Do Well; Pledge More

Editor, DAILY WORKER: This is a small city, about 25,000. Most of the population is German, with a few other nationalities. Among them are about 200 Croatians. There are a couple of fraternal societies, one educational and dramatic club, and a Jugo-Slav fraction of the Workers Party with 12 members. And it is worth noticing that these few comrades are in full control of every society and organization and are working to the best of their ability for the working class.

So we have obtained subscriptions to Radnik and The DAILY WORKER. We have distributed literature to the amount of $80. Now we have raised $40 for "The Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund." This is a very small sum of money for such a big work that our party has undertaken. But when we consider the kind of people we are dealing with and the small group we have to do the work, we believe that the comrades in Sheboygan are doing well. There is promise of better work in the future.

Fraternally yours,
M. Muzewisk,
Sheboygan, Wis.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

The Farmers' Column will appear regularly every Monday morning's issue of The DAILY WORKER. Watch for it.

# The Drive

## For $50,000 to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

DONATIONS—JANUARY 3.

CALIFORNIA—
J. P. Rec, Berkeley ..... $ 5.00
Gus Ondenenck, Casper ..... 5.00
M. Bragin, Los Angeles ..... 1.00
Daniloff, Los Angeles ..... 1.00
Dr. I. C. Decker, Los Angeles ..... 20.00
E. Dalnsburg, Los Angeles ..... 5.00
J. R. Nucleus No. 26, Los Angeles 5.00
B. Goldsmith, Los Angeles ..... 5.00
F. S. Nucleus No. 28, Los Angeles 3.00
M. R. Nucleus No. 26, Los Angeles 5.00
Fred W. Kaplen, Los Angeles ..... 5.00
Dr. N. Kovonsky, Los Angeles ..... 5.00
Mrs. Klasbarman, Los Angeles ..... 2.00
D. F. Nucleus No. 27, Los Angeles 10.00
Max E. Mamp, Oakland ..... 5.00
Anonymous Donation, Californie. 1.00
Fred Thomsoen, Pasadena ..... 1.00
IDAHO—
E. Romey, Postetlls ..... 4.25
ILLINOIS—
K. Lilourt, Chicago ..... 1.00
O. Brown, Bl. Nuc. No. 14, Chi. 5.00
Helen S. Gilbers, Chicago ..... 2.00
MASSACHUSETTS—
Finnish Workers Club of Boston 4.50
Leo F. Weiss, Worchester ..... 3.00
MINNESOTA—
W. Wetzel, Rochaster ..... 4.25
NEW JERSEY—
L. Masevich, Elizabeth ..... 1.00
J. Pinkin, Elizabeth ..... 1.00
P. Poskus, Elizabeth ..... 1.00
Joseph Bidgelis, Lod ..... 7.00
Lettish Singing Society, Newark. 15.00
NEW YORK—
Alex Chet, Accord ..... 1.00
Dr. Bronbach, Bronx ..... 2.00
Peter Margolin, Hurleyville ..... 2.00
Joe Derelic, Hurleyville ..... 1.00
Louis Raskin, Hurleyville ..... 1.00
O. L. Anderburg, Jamestown ..... 2.00
Gabin, New York ..... 2.50
Sorokq, New York ..... 2.00
Schneider, New York ..... 2.00
Olshin, New York ..... 2.00
Ine Czaska, New York ..... 2.00
Kalman Czaska, New York ..... 2.00
Irma Barrish, New York ..... 3.00
Shapiro, New York ..... 5.00
Rebinowitz, New York ..... 5.00
Harry Left, New York ..... 5.00
Lus Podolsky, New York ..... 2.00
Max Kahn, New York ..... 5.00
Geo. Meincos, New York ..... 1.50
L. L. G. W. U. Local No. 41, New York ..... 5.00
M. C. Underwood, New York ..... 5.00
J. Hallman, New York ..... 5.00
B. Mercus, New York ..... 10.00
Jamie Wolf, New York ..... 1.00
Gebaide, New York ..... 1.00
Black, New York ..... 1.00
Seigel, New York ..... 1.00
Ida Schneider, New York ..... 5.00
Rosa Krohnen, New York ..... 5.00
Esther Levine, New York ..... 5.00
Sara Freeman, New York ..... 5.00
Goiyman, New York ..... 5.00
Zwikel, New York ..... 5.00
Kalmiel, New York ..... 1.00
Hinkus, New York ..... 1.00
Ed. Vopsesis, New York ..... 5.00
Aina & E. Swiss, New York ..... 5.00
My Laakes, New York ..... 5.00
Alex Pryzkota, New York ..... 5.00
Alex Hirsnen, New York ..... 5.00
N. Gheinen, New York ..... 3.75
Robbins, New York ..... 5.00
Abraham Yollis, New York ..... 1.50
Kaupe, New York ..... 10.00
OHIO—
South Slavic Workers Club, Akron ..... 100.00
ORIENTAL—
V. Gosheff, Portland ..... 5.00
PENNSYLVANIA—
Onas Nucleus, Avella ..... 50.00
A. Rodrigna, Brownsville ..... 5.00
J. Seriasti, Brownsville ..... 5.00
A. Tomac, McKeesport ..... 5.00
Lithuanian Progressive Women's Branch No. 63, Nanticoke ..... 10.00
J. Smolnich, New Brighton ..... 25.25
N. Aspros, Pittsburgh ..... 5.00
J. Benaus, Carnegelia, Pittsburgh. 5.00
Stanley Gerback, Shenandoah ..... 10.00
J. Zimo, Woodtown ..... 5.00
WYOMING—
Orlenia Stavrisnudskis, Gebe ..... 5.00

# Birthday Issue Out Next Week!

On January 13, 1927, there will be a Special Birthday Number of The DAILY WORKER in honor of our Third Birthday. The issue will be devoted to special articles, pictures, stories and a full account of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. We can think of no better service to which to put our Special Birthday Issue than to the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti. We can think of no better way of celebrating our birthday than by making a strong plea for their freedom. We are asking that our readers place their names on the Honor Roll in this special issue to indicate their support of Sacco and Vanzetti as well as their support of the only daily paper which is waging a real fight for their freedom. Send in your dollar for your greeting NOW!

**Working class organizations may secure advertising space at $100 per page.**

Pin your dollar to the blank below and mail it to The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., before January 10, 1927.

HERE'S MY DOLLAR, COMRADES,

to greet The DAILY WORKER on its third birthday, for which you will please enter my name on the Honor Roll in your Special Birthday Edition.

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

City.....

State.....

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 6718

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year | $4.50 six months | $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year | $3.50 six months | $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 31, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## Hearst the War-Monger

That "virile American," William Randolph Hearst, whose activities range from the publishing of the most degraded and vicious newspapers in the world to "educating" movie actresses, has come out in support of the Wall Street-Coolidge policy in Nicaragua and Mexico.

Hearst's papers have baited Mexico consistently. They supported the bombardment of Vera Cruz in 1913, the invasion of Mexico in 1916.

Back in 1898 Hearst sent Frederic Remington to Cuba to get pictures of "Spanish atrocities." Remington could find no material of this kind and cabled Hearst to this effect. It was then that Hearst sent the message now famous in newspaperdom.

"You furnish the pictures and I'll furnish the war."

Hearst is said to own one million acres of land in Mexico and for this reason it is clear that his desire for a "firm policy" towards Mexico has a purely business basis. A multi-millionaire himself, he specializes in war-mongering and appeals to the lowest jingo instincts.

Hearst's papers, with their tremendous circulation, are a menace to the American masses. Their imperialist role is obvious in the present acute situation. More slimy and unscrupulous than the other capitalist sheets, Hearst builds up a huge circulation by advocating meaningless reforms and then floods the millions of readers with the special propaganda of Wall Street.

Hearst is a cowardly and conscious plotter against the lives of the American working class and the workers and peasants of Latin America. His papers should be boycotted by the American labor movement and he himself, in line with the suggestion of Congressman Huddleston of Alabama, should be lined up with President Coolidge, Secretary of State Kellogg, Elbert H. Gary, the Rockefeller and Morgan males, and a few hundred of the other wealthiest parasites and made to stage their own invasion of Mexico in Nicaragua unassisted.

The sudden cooling of their patriotic fervor would send the mercury down below zero for hundreds of miles around.

The working class press must do its level best to counteract the war madness Hearst is trying to engender. The weakness of the working class press is most apparent at a time like this when the issue of peace or war hangs in the balance. But it is in periods such as this that the working class feels most the need of a powerful and brilliant press and can be rallied to workers' papers which speak fearlessly and clearly in exposing the monstrous conspiracy which has been organized by and for Wall Street and its government—which Hearst supports.

## Greetings to the American Kuomintang

The American section of the Kuomintang Party now concluding the sessions of its annual convention in Los Angeles can be of inestimable support to the people's liberation movement in China of which it is a part. It can aid the revolutionary struggles of its mother party in two principal ways: First, by rendering material and moral aid and support by mobilizing the Chinese population in America behind the liberation movement, and second, by joining with the revolutionary workers' movement in this country in the struggle against American imperialism.

The United States has posed as the friend of China. An earnest of this friendship was given in the form of returning the Boxer indemnities to educate Chinese in this country. But the friendship that the United States has displayed towards China with one hand has been more than counter-balanced by the imperialist scheming and grabbing that the United States has been guilty of in common with the other powers who have their claws in China.

The manner in which the United States has consistently maintained an attitude of hostility towards the Kuomintang government of South China should dispel, if it exists in the minds of Chinese residents in this country, all thought of assistance or even neutrality on the part of the United States when the Canton government is finally prepared to assert its complete sovereignty in China.

In greeting the American section of the Kuomintang THE DAILY WORKER pledges to continue its work of exposing American imperialism in the Far East and upholding the movement in China that is carrying out the doctrines of the great revolutionist Sun Yat Sen, to whose memory the American Kuomintang dedicated its work at the Los Angeles convention.

## Presidential Warfare

The sole power to declare war is vested in the congress of the Union so says the constitution of the United States. But this mandate of "our fathers" has been put aside so often that one's well-meaning friends will have another occasion to gasp with horror if Coolidge and Kellogg decide to land troops in Mexico, or any place else in Latin America to "protect" American oil and dollars.

The great war president," Mr. Wilson, has done a great deal for dollar diplomacy not only in the matter of material aid but also in the legal matter of precedents.

If any person with the illusion that the constitution means anything asks Kellogg what right he has to send troops to Latin America and thus put the United States in a position of war without the consent of congress, he will doubtless remind the person that President Wilson took Vera Cruz in 1914 and sent General Pershing into Mexico at the head of a large body of troops in 1916. He will, if he wishes to go further back, make note of the fact that President Roosevelt took Panama on the quiet and that a two-year campaign was conducted against the Filipinos without a declaration of war. But perhaps the best precedent he can fall back on is Wilson's private war against the Soviet Republic in 1919.

It doesn't require a vote of congress to make war on Mexico if Coolidge decides to make it. And for that matter who knows that congress, as it is at present constituted, won't sanction such a war?

The democrats? Well, Wilson was a democrat.

# A Popular Movement Against Militarism and Imperialist War Can Be Built

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

WALL STREET and its government is preparing to force upon the United States a policy in Mexico and Latin-America for which it cannot get popular approval. It is a policy of waging war without a declaration of war.

Secretary of State Kellogg, caught in a deliberate and particularly slimy attempt to poison the minds of the American people by means of a lying story put out which the state department itself dare not take responsibility, now takes refuge behind the phrase "not compatible with public interest" when asked to prove his statements.

This device, used by every tyrant and war-monger, is like the flag, a cloak for conspirators against the lives and liberties of the masses.

THE La Guardia resolution has forced Wall Street government somewhat more into the open but it has the weakness of all such documents, written by middle class spokesmen, which start with the premise that American government is correct in protecting American capitalist interests if they exist in colonial and semi-colonial countries.

The Coolidge administration has taken advantage of this weakness and now states boldly, and backs up its statement by a further use of armed force in Nicaragua, that it intends to maintain its position of arbiter of the destinies of the Nicaraguan people by every means necessary for its purpose.

Its excuse is the right of way for a canal purchased in 1916 for $3,000,000.

WHAT we are witnessing is the extension of the conquest of Latin-America designed to encircle Mexico as the first step to smashing its leadership of the anti-imperialist movement in Latin-America.

There is the further reason that, having secured the Panama Canal and thus divided Latin-America into northern and southern zones, American imperialism intends now to control all approaches to the canal.

The next step will be to control the approaches to the approaches and so on until all Latin-America is a Wall Street colony.

THAT such a policy cannot be carried out in Latin-America without war, goes without saying. Just as Great Britain has warred on the Egyptian people and other nationalities in the Suez Canal zone, justifying her bloody occupation of Egypt with the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, so does American imperialism begin a new phase of its conquest of all territory contagious to the Panama Canal zone with the forcible overthrow of the popular government in Nicaragua and the armed occupation of its capital.

All this has been done in the face of popular opposition, but an opposition which lacks coherence, and in which the organized labor movement, the most effective force in this situation, has as yet taken no important part.

The Communist Party alone has a clear program for combatting American imperialist aggression which, in the case of war, is a joint menace to the masses of the United States and Latin-America.

STILL another danger inherent in the Latin-American policy of Wall Street is its threat to the living standards—wages and working conditions—of the millions of low-paid workers in the production of raw materials in the United States.

In 1926 alone there was invested in South and Central America a total of $515,000,000. Speaking of these investments Moody's Investor's Service says:

**An interesting feature of Latin-American financing during 1926 is the trend of American capital into South and Central American enterprises, ESPECIALLY TO COMPANIES ENGAGED IN THE PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.**
**(Emphasis ours.)**

Imperialism not only seeks fields for capital investment in raw materials or than can be obtained at home but also sources of supply for raw materials which CAN BE OBTAINED CHEAPER THAN THEY CAN BE PRODUCED AT HOME.

FOR a small privileged section of the working class this means participation in the profits of imperialism. For the great mass of the workers it means a more bitter struggle for a decent livelihood.

The dependence of workers and the threat to the living standards of workers engaged in production of raw materials—these are two main reasons for the working class, in addition to their duty to their comrades in the colonial and semi-colonial regions, to demand an uncompromising struggle by its leaders against the march southward by the American ruling class and its war machinery.

WE can be sure that no other sections of the population except the workers and exploited farmers will raise any real and sustained opposition to the Coolidge program. It is possible, however, to establish, on the basis of a struggle against such an arrogant imperialist brutality as is shown in Nicaragua, and the war preparations against Mexico, a united front of workers, farmers, liberal intellectuals and middle class elements which feel the pressure of militarism, in opposition to the Wall Street-Coolidge program of aggression.

Such a movement can have as its slogans, "Hands off Mexico and Latin-America." "Self Determination for all Latin-America." "Neutralization of the Panama Zone." "Withdraw all gunboats and military forces from Latin-America." "Neutralization of the Panama Zone." "Wall Street investors will not risk our lives for their dollars." "No gunboats for Wall Street," "Bankers fight their own battles." "The Monroe Doctrine is a Wall Street weapon," etc.

THE open aggression against Nicaragua and the less violent but just as determined and deadly pressure on Mexico, the "gunboat treaty" forced on Panama, all show the necessity for a broad popular movement to trace and expose the secret conspiracies of the state department and organize resistance to them.

I do not believe that any great numbers of the American people can be stirred to a high pitch of patriotic fervor by the prospect for war on the Latin-American republics. But many of these imperialist adventures which can culminate only in a war of major proportions can be carried out now by the professional military forces at the disposal of the state and war departments. The feeling that there is no immediate danger on the part of great numbers of the American masses in itself is of the greatest assistance to the imperialists.

BUT the world war came as the result of a series of imperialist adventures which made it inevitable but which were tolerated by the masses because it did not affect them directly. The capitalist class learned many lessons from the world war but the masses have yet to learn this one elementary lesson, the lesson that "every act has its logic," and that little wars breed big ones.

A UNITED front of all elements opposed to imperialist war will tend to dissipate the inclination to dismiss the danger to the American masses as far in the future and fix attention, not only on such events as the invasion of Nicaragua and the clubbing of Mexico but on the continuous extension of militarization in the United States and the gradual but rapid spread of the internal activities of the war department.

A popular movement against militarism and imperialism must be built

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)

These were all ranch fellows, outdoor men, that had worked in the sun all their lives, and grown big and bronzed and sturdy; but now they were bleached white or yellow, dirty and unshaven, with sunken cheeks and hollow eyes. Jirk Dugan was coughing; just as his wife had said, and there was not one healthy-looking man in the bunch. If Bunny had been able to say to himself that these men had done some vile deed, and this was their atonement, he might have justified it, even while he questioned what good it would do. But they were there because they had dared to dream of justice for their fellows, and to talk about it, in defiance of the "open shop" crowd of big business men.

Bunny had sent them some books —they were allowed to have books that didn't look radical to angry militant jailers, and provided the books came direct from the publishers, so that they would not have to be searched. He had carefully selected objects such as saws and dope. Now they wanted to tell him how much these books had helped, and to ask for more. And what did Bunny know about their prospects of getting a trial? Had he seen Paul, and what did Paul think? And what about the union—was there anything left of it? They were not allowed any sort of "radical" paper, so they were six or seven months behind the news of their own world.

II

Bunny came out into the sun shine with a fresh impulse of dramatization. His father was half sick, but even so, was his father much to have this burden of pain dumped onto him? The last time they had discussed the matter Dad had said to wait, Vernon Hedges would "see what he could do." But now Bunny would wait no longer. Dad must compel Vernon to act, or Bunny would take the job upon himself.

He drove his father back to Angel City, and learned that radicals had organized a "defense committee," and there was to be a mass meeting of protest, at which funds would be raised for the approaching trial. Paul was to be the principal speaker —despite the fact that it might cause his bail privilege to be cut off. When Bunny got that news he served an ultimatum on his father, the upcoming was to take place the following week, and unless Verne had acted in the meantime, Bunny was going to be one of the speakers, and say his full say about the case.

Dad of course protested. But it was one of those times when his son surprised him by failing to be "good." Bunny was not to be driven in by desperation. "Maybe you feel I haven't any right to debate like this, while I'm living off your money, and perhaps I ought to quit college and go to work for myself."

"Son, I've never said anything like that."

"No, but I'm putting you in a hole with Verne, and it would be easier if you could say 'I'm not living on you.'"

"Son, I don't want to say any such thing. But I do think you ought to consider my position."

"I've considered everything, Dad —considered till I'm sick at heart. I just can't let my love for any one person in the world take the place of my sense of justice. We're committing a crime to keep those men in jail, and I say Verne has got to let them out, and if he don't, then I'm going to make it hot for him."

Verne was on his way back from the east, and Bunny demanded that he should phone the district attorney his wishes, he might phone the judge, too, if he thought necessary —it wouldn't be the first time Bunny would wager. If he didn't do it, then Bunny's name would be announced as one of the speakers at that mass meeting. Upon Dad dashed the memory of that terrible meeting of Harry Scorer's; he saw his beloved son publicly adopting that same ferocious mask, clasping that sea of angry faces and uplifted hands and lusts of leather!

(Continued tomorrow.)

# Calles Addresses the Mexican People

The text of President Calles' message to the Mexican people on New Year's furnished to The DAILY WORKER by Arturo M. Elias, consul-general of Mexico at New York City, was as follows:

FOLLOWING the practice established last year, I again take advantage of the opportunity provided by New Year's Day to send cordial greetings to the Mexican people and deliver a direct message concerning the general situation of the country as well as the work accomplished and the tendencies followed by the executive.

"The adoption of methods and systems for the development of our natural resources and the defense of our just national rights, methods and systems with which the most civilized countries of the world have successfully strived for their economic and political independence and their prosperity and full development—have aroused, because of suspicion and opposition attached to every innovation, internal and external difficulties; and the policy of strict compliance with the enforcement of the fundamental laws of the country have necessarily started the action of antagonistic forces.

**Domestic Agitation Falls.**

"Fortunately, the points of controversy abroad have been dealt with thru channels and by means of calm, technical discussion. The domestic agitation and opposition have not succeeded in disturbing fundamentally the public peace we are enjoying, the government being able to comply strictly with all its obligations at home and abroad without the least obstacle to the task of reconstruction that I planned since I took charge of the administration.

"Thus, in spite of numerous and complex handicaps, which are all of political or social character, the financial stability of the country has been replaced upon a sounder basis during the past year by means of a strict policy of economy and administrative honesty.

"The educational program for 1926 was carried out beyond its original limits.

"All of the agricultural schools which had been planned were duly completed; irrigation projects in several zones were finished and others begun by middle class spokesmen, which start with the premise that American government is correct in protecting American capitalist interests if they exist in colonial and semi-colonial countries.

The Coolidge administration has taken advantage of this weakness and now states boldly, and backs up its statement by a further use of armed force in Nicaragua, that it intends to maintain its position of arbiter of the destinies of the Nicaraguan people by every means necessary for its purpose.

Its excuse is the right of way for a canal purchased in 1916 for $3,000,000.

WHAT we are witnessing is the extension of the conquest of Latin-America designed to encircle Mexico as the first step to smashing its leadership of the anti-imperialist movement in Latin-America.

There is the further reason that, having secured the Panama Canal and thus divided Latin-America into northern and southern zones, American imperialism intends now to control all approaches to the canal.

The next step will be to control the approaches to the approaches and so on until all Latin-America is a Wall Street colony.

THAT such a policy cannot be carried out in Latin-America without war, goes without saying. Just as Great Britain has warred on the Egyptian people and other nationalities in the Suez Canal zone, justifying her bloody occupation of Egypt with the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, so does American imperialism begin a new phase of its conquest of all territory contagious to the Panama Canal zone with the forcible overthrow of the popular government in Nicaragua and the armed occupation of its capital.

All this has been done in the face of popular opposition, but an opposition which lacks coherence, and in which the organized labor movement, the most effective force in this situation, has as yet taken no important part.

The Communist Party alone has a clear program for combatting American imperialist aggression which, in the case of war, is a joint menace to the masses of the United States and Latin-America.

STILL another danger inherent in the Latin-American policy of Wall Street is its threat to the living standards—wages and working conditions—of the millions of low-paid workers in the production of raw materials in the United States.

In 1926 alone there was invested in South and Central America a total of $515,000,000. Speaking of these investments Moody's Investor's Service says:

**An interesting feature of Latin-American financing during 1926 is the trend of American capital into South and Central American enterprises, ESPECIALLY TO COMPANIES ENGAGED IN THE PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.**
**(Emphasis ours.)**

Imperialism not only seeks fields for capital investment in raw materials or than can be obtained at home but also sources of supply for raw materials which CAN BE OBTAINED CHEAPER THAN THEY CAN BE PRODUCED AT HOME.

FOR a small privileged section of the working class this means participation in the profits of imperialism. For the great mass of the workers it means a more bitter struggle for a decent livelihood.

The dependence of workers and the threat to the living standards of workers engaged in production of raw materials—these are two main reasons for the working class, in addition to their duty to their comrades in the colonial and semi-colonial regions, to demand an uncompromising struggle by its leaders against the march southward by the American ruling class and its war machinery.

WE can be sure that no other sections of the population except the workers and exploited farmers will raise any real and sustained opposition to the Coolidge program. It is possible, however, to establish, on the basis of a struggle against such an arrogant imperialist brutality as is shown in Nicaragua, and the war preparations against Mexico, a united front of workers, farmers, liberal intellectuals and middle class elements which feel the pressure of militarism, in opposition to the Wall Street-Coolidge program of aggression.

Such a movement can have as its slogans, "Hands off Mexico and Latin-America." "Self Determination for all Latin-America." "Neutralization of the Panama Zone." "Withdraw all gunboats and military forces from Latin-America." "Neutralization of the Panama Zone." "Wall Street investors will not risk our lives for their dollars." "No gunboats for Wall Street," "Bankers fight their own battles." "The Monroe Doctrine is a Wall Street weapon," etc.

THE open aggression against Nicaragua and the less violent but just as determined and deadly pressure on Mexico, the "gunboat treaty" forced on Panama, all show the necessity for a broad popular movement to trace and expose the secret conspiracies of the state department and organize resistance to them.

I do not believe that any great numbers of the American people can be stirred to a high pitch of patriotic fervor by the prospect for war on the Latin-American republics. But many of these imperialist adventures which can culminate only in a war of major proportions can be carried out now by the professional military forces at the disposal of the state and war departments. The feeling that there is no immediate danger on the part of great numbers of the American masses in itself is of the greatest assistance to the imperialists.

BUT the world war came as the result of a series of imperialist adventures which made it inevitable but which were tolerated by the masses because it did not affect them directly. The capitalist class learned many lessons from the world war but the masses have yet to learn this one elementary lesson, the lesson that "every act has its logic," and that little wars breed big ones.

A UNITED front of all elements opposed to imperialist war will tend to dissipate the inclination to dismiss the danger to the American masses as far in the future and fix attention, not only on such events as the invasion of Nicaragua and the clubbing of Mexico but on the continuous extension of militarization in the United States and the gradual but rapid spread of the internal activities of the war department.

A popular movement against militarism and imperialism must be built

**gram of social disintegration.**

"A rancorous press campaign has striven to represent Mexico as the follower or supporter of exotic forms of government and a dissemination, at home and abroad, of political and social systems wholly strange to our environment, and our tendencies.

**Mexico Has Its Own Problems.**

"Firm as I am in my conviction that truth shall necessarily come to light, I have continued serenely in my task without heeding the calumnies and the insults hurled upon me. I have confined myself to state, whenever the opportunity came, that our problems, similar in their nature to those of all peoples in a stage of formation, present in Mexico a phase of our present condition for the consideration of which it would be illogical to resort to the remote measures of which we are accused, and the unwholesomeness of which in social environments different from our own is not for me to comment.

"For I am well aware that they are not applicable to the conditions of our country, nor do they fit our political organization or the unalterable policy of my administration.

Due to the unavoidable resistance of the antagonistic forces and interests mentioned above, a natural result has been the arousing abroad of unjustifiable mistrust notwithstanding that up to this day no harm has been done to any material interests thru the policy adopted by this government, notwithstanding that I have repeatedly expressed my purpose not to interpret the constitutional laws of the country in any manner that would injure legitimate interests established in Mexico when those laws were enacted.

**Capital Must Obey Laws.**

"On the other hand, I am willing, naturally, to accept the decisions of the supreme court in cases arising from a conflict of interests, and I indeed that only in insidious propaganda of inimical interest and the natural distrust of capital have been able to restrict or delay the benefits accruing from co-operation between Mexico and the other countries, whose moral energies and capital shall always be welcome in our country with the sole restriction of respect to our laws. The only limitation that the external collaboration must not become an absorption, in prejudice to our national interests.

**The Church's Success Untruth.**

"I also wish to avail myself of this opportunity to repeat, ten months after the catholic hierarchy began its opposition to the Mexican laws, what I stated at the beginning, which has not been modified thru the attitude, seditious and rebellious at times, of the clergy: That my administration does not intend, nor has it intended, to oppose the legitimate exercises or development of any religious activity; that matters of faith or creed or dogma are absolutely outside the action and purposes of my government; that I hold the same sincere respect for all expressions of conscience or religious beliefs; that it is a gross untruth framed up by the clerical reaction that the government has endeavored or desired at any time to destroy or combat any religious faith.

**Thanks National Army.**

"The re-operation of the other administrative powers and the valuable assistance of order and respect afforded by the national army have made and shall make it possible for the country to succeed in honorably going thru a season of true hardship and trial.

"Notwithstanding the criminal machinations to alter peace and the insinuation made to army officers to pervert the high aims of this national institution, the preserver of the security and honor of the country, all of its members have continued to this day to give that discipline within the limits established by law, and my government firmly hopes that they shall thus continue for the prestige of the army and of the republic.

"But should the interests and hatreds intent upon reopening a new era of internal disorders, succeed in staining with the tarnish of treason what ought to be the highest and noblest of all the institutions of the country, my government is absolutely certain that the guilty shall receive an immediate and just punishment.

"In order to attain an extensive material and moral development of the country as well as a true collective prosperity, I asked in my message of January 1, 1926, for the earnest cooperation of every Mexican, who, forgetting ill feelings or personal ambitions, and with his shot bent upon the welfare and prosperity of Mexico, would wish to be with us.

"The passionate feelings and ancient hatreds stirred in the last year by conscienceless or malicious persons or by mere puppets in the hands of domestic or foreign interests would perhaps now render utopic a similar general call.

**Call For Co-operation.**

"But having in mind above all the welfare of Mexico; it is my wish to insist of such a call that all those who are still able to emancipate themselves of malevolent influence, and those who thorough generosity, or patriotic feeling are able to free themselves of the heavy burden of prejudice, selfish interests or hatreds, come to us and willingly accept as legitimate the aspirations of the rightful upliftment of the masses of our country, for which we have always struggled and are ready to struggle always, being convinced that only the welfare of the great masses of Mexico can establish the basis of a definite organic peace and promote the prosperity and development of the Mexican nation."

Plutarco Elias Calles.

Mexico City, Jan. 1, 1927.

## Our Challenge Answered

DEAR COMRADES: This DAILY WORKER "poverty" is a terrible thing. I shudder in fear, patiently waiting how it will end. Could it be found in the land of education, intelligence, that one can be forgotten who so bravely spoke and is so willing to speak against all oppression and tell the working masses of their heavy positions?

No one ever did but The DAILY WORKER! It led us in splendid battle, willing to lead if we are true for the needs of life. We all know that it had no other purpose, and never will have, except to defend those who must work for a living, protect the unfortunate behind the iron bars—workers who dared to say a word against the meanest exploitation of toiling humanity in smelter, mines and hundreds of other outposts. No other press has whispered a word of any successful idea for the working class but The DAILY WORKER!

All of us know by this time the conditions under which The DAILY WORKER is struggling for its own existence. Can we simply forget and say: The DAILY WORKER has made important maneuvers, taken a hand in all labor struggles, showed the way out to a better future?

Dear comrades, wherever we are, we must make it one of our first obligations, not only to wait till we are asked for a little donation for our Daily, but always be ready to give assistance because it is for us, and that is the only way we can help ourselves.

I don't want to challenge anyone or do I want to be praised. It is my entire conviction that without our Daily we would be forced to do things that we do not want to do, but we now have a Daily, and we should work and make it more powerful than ever.

Come along, comrades, whoever you are, we all need The DAILY WORKER.

Yours in the class struggle,
Gee. Rupert.

## Lost Without It!

DEAR COMRADES: I herewith send you my renewal for one year for The DAILY WORKER. I would feel lost without The DAILY WORKER on the farm for it is just as good as a life saver for a peer farmer. I send you one dollar ($1.00) for your Third Birthday and in honor of my youngest son for he is also three years old. On the same day I will send $1.00.

Sister is more real news in The DAILY WORKER in one day than there is in a capitalist paper in a month.

Hoping you the greatest fighting spirit for freedom.

A Comrade,
Chas. Johnson, Ashland, Wis.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come dawn and learn now in the worker correspondent's classes.

## Kenosha Will Have Concert and Dance Sunday, January 16

An interesting performance, concert and dance will be given next Sunday, Jan. 16, by the Russian Workers' Mutual Aid Society of Kenosha, Wis. Chicago actors will participate. The affair will be held at Turner Hall, 17 N. Main St., Kenosha. Beginning at 3:30 p. m. Tickets in advance 35 cents, at the doors 50 cents.

### To Dismiss Ormiston Case.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9 — The indictment charging Kenneth G. Ormiston with criminal conspiracy in the Aimee Semple McPherson case will be dismissed when Ormiston appears for arraignment in superior court, it was reported at an apparently reliable source at the district attorney's of-

...SS TODAY! WITHDRAW ALL U. S. WARSHIPS FROM NICARAGUA! DON'T DELAY!
NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO! HANDS OFF CHINA!

The Daily Worker Fights!
For the Organization of the Unorganized.
For a Labor Party.
For the 40 Hour Week.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1925, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 306. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1927 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

## Coolidge's War Policy for Wall Street Imperialism

### The President's Message on Nicaragua

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S message to congress on the Nicaragua situation is a notice served on the workers and farmers of this country that they will be called upon by the government to sacrifice their lives to protect the investments and profits of the American capitalists wherever in the wide world these investments and profits may be endangered.

It is also a notice to the people of other countries the world over, particularly to the people of Latin America, that they must not take any steps to free themselves from the exploitation of the Wall Street interests who dominate the financial life and government of the United States, and that any such steps to limit or free themselves from this exploitation will be met with the naval and military power of this country.

Stripped of its high sounding phrases, designed to arouse the jingo spirit of this country, and its sham efforts to create a legal justification of the intervention in Nicaragua, that is the essence of the message. The president has made a bold declaration of the policy of financial imperialism. He has declared openly to the American people that the government is the instrument of the Wall Street capitalists and its role to fight for the financial interests of these capitalists.

**The Treaties and Agreements.**

THE president recites at length the story of the agreements, treaties and arrangements between the Central American republics and the United States. No one who knows the history of the relations of the government at Washington with the republics of Central America and the West Indies will take these attempts at legal justification of the course of the government in Nicaragua seriously. The record of American financial imperialism in the Caribbean is too clear.

The government at Washington has in the past pointed to similar treaties and agreements with Haiti and Santo Domingo to justify its dictatorship in these countries. These treaties and agreements were made under the same simple process. The United States government threw out of office the government elected by the people of these countries and by force applied by American warships and marines, set up a government controlled by native citizens, who for a price were ready to carry out the will of the Wall Street banks, and then dictated the treaties and agreements which Wall Street wanted.

It is these facts which must be born in mind in judging the president's statement with Nicaragua and the other Central American republics, that:

"The United States government did not participate in the conference except to provide a neutral chairman; it simply offered its good offices to make the conference possible and arranged a neutral zone at Corinto at the request of both parties during the time the conference was held."

Its good offices and neutral chairman were backed by the American warships and marines, and the partici-pants in this and other conferences knew that they had better write into the treaties and agreements what the United States government, as the representative of Wall Street bankers, said must be written into them.

The president slurs over the point, but even from his message it would appear that the $3,000,000 the United States government paid for the canal rights thru Nicaragua went into the pot for the funding of the debts to the American and British bankers. In other words the purchase of the canal rights was a neat little game thru which the Wall Street bankers got $3,000,000 of the funds of the American government.

**Why We Are in Nicaragua.**

THERE is not a single bit of evidence in the president's message that the lives of American citizens are in danger in Nicaragua, altho the president, thrown in a suggestion of such danger in his effort to arouse the jingo spirit of this country. The danger that does exist is made clear by the president in the following paragraphs:

"For many years numerous American have been living in Nicaragua, developing its industries and carrying on business. At the present time there are large investments in lumbering, mining, coffee growing, banana culture, shipping, and also general mercantile and other collateral business.

"There is no question that if the revolution continues American investments and business interests in Nicaragua will be seriously affected, if not destroyed. The currency which is now at par, will be inflated. American as well as foreign bondholders will undoubtedly look to the United States for the protection of their interests."

Therefore we must use the armed forces of the American government in support of the Diaz government. But why in support of the Diaz government and against the legally elected Sacasa government?

There is only one answer. The Diaz government is another of the puppet governments of Wall Street, ready to turn over the resources of Nicaragua to the exploiters on the terms which they dictate, while the Sacasa government seeks to protect the interests of the people of Nicaragua.

**The Policy of Financial Imperialism.**

THE president goes further than a mere declaration of the policy of the government to support the exploitation of the Wall Street bankers in Nicaragua with American naval and military forces. In closing his message he makes a declaration, which is a warning to the workers and farmers of this country that they will be called upon to fight for the American capitalists' interests wherever they may be in danger. He says:

"It has always been and remains the policy of the United States in such circumstances (as those in Nicaragua—E. R.) to take the steps that may be necessary for the preservation and protection of the lives, the property, and the interests of its citizens and of this government itself. In this respect I propose to follow the path of my predecessors."

Neither the lives, nor the property, nor the interests of the workers and farmers of this country are in danger in Nicaragua. It is the property and interests of the Wall Street bankers which the government is fighting for.

The great Wall Street financial institution, which today dominates the industries of this country, also have property and interests in Mexico. They have $4,814,000,000 invested in Latin America. They have $2,515,000,000 invested in Canada. They have $3,837,600 invested in Europe. They have $1,086,000,000 invested in other parts of the world, including Asia.

(Continued on page 3)

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

AIMEE McPHERSON is a winner in the greatest publicity stunt ever pulled off in the United States. With the casualties, two dead and several wounded reputations, Aimee is about to start on a speaking tour. What Billy Sunday shook out of the devil when he was touring for Jesus is nothing to what Aimee will pull down. After all, Aimee is said to have lots of sex appeal and, if the Hearst Press is to be believed plenty of nice clothes. Yes, this is a great country for a clever fraud with guts.

WHILE one wealthy evangelist is getting ready for the rural south-west, the trouble in the coal mine fields of Pennsylvania is getting ready for another. In Austin, Texas, he is charged with the murder of a wealthy lumber man who upbraided the skypilot for the latter's abusive attacks on his friend, the mayor. The evangelist shot the lumberman and then got nasty. The evangelist's parishioners are extremely indignant at the prosecution for arresting their spiritual adviser.

* * *

THE state is asking the death penalty but ninety chances to a hundred that the jury will find in favor of the clergyman, after which the Rev. Norris (the murderer's name) may shoot the prosecuting attorney and

(Continued on page 3)

### *Uncle Sam Watches a Tea Party for John Bull*

*—And Uncle Sam Is Next.*

## FOREIGNERS IN SHANGHAI ARM; ARREST CHINESE

### *Search and Seize 100 Nationalists*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 11. — Panic-stricken and determined to hold the privileges imposed by foreign powers on a once helpless China, the foreign section of Shanghai is taking drastic steps against the nationalists whose troops are closing in on the war lord's stronghold, steps that they know will be backed up by the warships of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan that are either in the harbor now or on the way under full steam.

**Arrest 100.**

More than a hundred Chinese nationalists were under arrest and held for questioning today, following a night of feverish activity during which the members of the Shanghai volunteer corps, police reserves and the regular police made a thorough search thruout the city for arms and for active nationalists.

The police search included all the thickly populated districts, in which shops and dwellings were entered and searched. Rickshas, automobiles and pedestrians were likewise searched and all persons questioned.

**Fear Kuomintang Advance.**

The international city authorities, spurred to activity by reports of a possible attack on Shanghai by the nationalist forces now in control of Hankow and other Yangtze river cities, announced their determination to hold their rich areas.

Barbed wire entanglements and barricades are being erected at all the entrances to the foreign settlements. The municipal council issued a proclamation forbidding all meetings and demonstrations of any kind. Agitators were warned against continuing their activities.

**Troops From Manila.**

There was an unconfirmed report that American regular troops were being sent from Manila with the naval contingent which is bringing Admiral C. S. Williams, commander of the American Asiatic fleet, who is expected to arrive here tonight.

There was another report that a large contingent of Sikh (British Indian) constabulary was enroute here from Hongkong.

## LEFT WING DELEGATES TO I. L. G. W. BOARDS WIN IN CHICAGO LOCAL ELECTION

The left wing scored another big victory in the election of delegates to the joint board and executive board of the international Ladies Garment Workers' Union by members of Chicago Local No. 58. Election results Wednesday revealed that delegates endorsed by the left wing were elected by more than a 2 to 1 majority. An unusually large vote was cast.

All but one local in Chicago has held their regular semiannual election. Our of 35 delegates already elected, all but 9 were endorsed by the left wing.

## STRIKE OF COAL MINERS WINNING IN DISTRICT TWO

### Board Member Welsh in Successful Campaign

By GEORGE PAPCUN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CRESSON, Pa., Jan. 11.—The strike of the coal miners who walked out on Jan. 3, is turning into a victory for the miners, under the militant leadership of Board Member William T. Welsh of Territory 1, District 2 of the United Mine Workers at Nanty Glo.

**Strike Success.**

Brother Welsh, after leading the strike for a period of one week, has forced the Hughes coal mine interests to sign up a contract recognizing the union, in spite of the fact that when the miners came out on strike the Hughes representatives refused to recognize the union and said that they would shut down and nail the drift before they would recognize the United Mine Workers' Union.

**Hold Big Rally.**

It is reported that other interests are being forced to sign the Jacksonville agreement and recognize the union. A large mass meeting of the striking coal miners was held at Twin Rocks on Jan. 9. The miners were determined that each coal company shall deal with the union. Brothers Welsh and Mayholtz spoke at the meeting.

### Pardons 3,140

Austin, Tex., Jan. 11—Six pardons announced today by Governor Miriam A. Ferguson brought her two-year clemency total to 3,140.

## BECKERMAN'S LIE ABOUT WEISBORD NAILED BY WISE

### *Rabbi Declares Garment Boss Untruthful*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Nailing a vicious lie circulated by Abraham Beckerman, manager of the New York joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, not only refused to make the confirmation that Beckerman claimed he would give concerning Albert Weisbord's conduct of the Passaic strike, but assailed Beckerman for being untruthful with regard to the strike.

**Backerman Lies.**

Beckerman's assertion was that Weisbord had an opportunity to settle the Passaic strike favorable to the workers six weeks after it started. The reference was made in the course of an attack upon the Furriers' and International Ladies' Garmen' Union joint boards. Beckerman has been one of the leaders of the reactionary fight against the Communists and left-wingers in the New York needle trades.

Dr. Wise's statement given to the press, follows:

"I have kept myself informed about every step in the Passaic negotiation since the beginning of the strike. According to Mr. Beckerman's state-

(Continued on page 3)

### Miners' Co-operative Store Donates Much Goods to Mill Strike

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEFFS, O., Jan. 11. — Merchandise amounting to hundreds of dollars, were donated to Passaic strikers by the Co-operative Store of Neffs, at their annual meeting Jan. 1, 1927.

At the last meeting of stockholders of the co-operative store, approximately $500 worth of shoes, stockings, socks, dresses, shirts, waists, underware and other miscellaneous wearing apparel was donated to the Textile Strikers of Passaic. Previous to this meeting the stockholders made a donation of $25.

The stockholders are 95 per cent miners who have made substantial donations then finds found willing

## Huddleston Hits Coolidge Policy Against Mexico

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Congressional attacks on the Coolidge-Kellogg Mexican and Nicaraguan policies flared forth again today.

Rep. Huddleston (D) of Alabama declared that the president's message yesterday was "a deliberate affront to Mexico."

"This message confirms the charge I made that the administration is deliberately and consciously bound upon war with Mexico," said Huddleston.

He called Secretary of State Kellogg, "A bull in a diplomatic china shop."

### *Mexico's Ambassador Plans Reply*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Mexican ambassador announced he would issue a statement later in the day. It will be the first pronouncement from Mexico since President Coolidge's message which developed the attack on the southern republic declaring the Mexican government as the virtual instigator of the Nicaraguan revolution.

## ARREST BISHOPS AS REACTIONARY REVOLTS SPREAD

### *Calles Crushes Church-Inspired Efforts*

BULLETIN

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 11. — The Mexican government is greatly concerned over the dissemination of rumors in the United States concerning alleged civil war in Mexico.

Unverified reports have been circulated here that rebels were in control of Durango, Jalisco, Zacatecas and Guanajuato; that there had been a military uprising in Torreon; that the railroad to Vera Cruz had been cut.

All of these reports lack confirmation and according to reliable information are false.

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO, Jan. 11. — While supporters of the Calles government have been openly accusing the Mexican episcopate of fomenting the numerous rebellions of catholics that have occurred in outlying regions of late weeks and with these charges supplemented by additional ones connecting members in the United States with co-operating with the church in insurrectionary efforts, six catholic prelates were placed under arrest. Official quarters gave out the information that the bishops were held on charges of violating the law by holding services in the episcopate.

A report that Bishop Pascal Diaz, secretary of the Mexican episcopacy, had been sent to Vera Cruz for deportation to Cuba was denied by the government, which said all the bishops had been released.

**Guarantee Protection to Workers.**

Reports received here by the newspapers indicate that rebellious banus are operating in several sections of the country under banners reading, "Viva Christ the King." The newspaper El Sol states that these insurgent elements extend "through a vast area comprising concepcion del oro, minerales de Mexico, melchor musquiz and concepcion de escodebo but have been dislodged by government troops which now guarantee protection to the workers."

The government announces that it has taken steps to put down the rebels and denies that there is any possibility of a general revolution.

**Indians Inspired by Church.**

Reports from Durango indicate that there are heavy troop movements there where hands of fanatical Indians have had some successes against the government troops. These bands of Indians are reported to be receiving reinforcements from other tribes. According to reports received here the Indians are fighting under banners which indicate that theirs is a religious uprising begun by church inspiration.

**Students Injured in Fire.**

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Jan. 12.—Nine students at Randolph-Macon Academy were injured today when the school building was burned to the ground. Five of the students were taken to Winchester, Va., for treatment. The loss was estimated at $250,000.

## HUDDLESTON PROTEST DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL OF INVADING MARINES

Representative Huddleston.

Representative George Huddleston, of Alabama, who has introduced into the house of repreaontatives a resolution demanding the withdrawal of troops from Nicaragua. The Workers (Communist) Party urges all workers to rally behind this resolution and to get all possible labor bodies to send messages of endorsement to congress to back the measure. This does not mean that the party has any illusions about Huddleston, Wheeler or any one else in the senate or the house, but the party realizes the need for all possible pressure on the run-away policy of Kellogg and Coolidge that is leading directly to imperialist war to the south.

## SENATE TO SIFT CHARGES AGAINST WILLIAM S. VARE

### Launch Move for New Probe to Seal Fate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A new investigation into the Pennsylvania senatorial election looms as a result of the contest filed against Senator-elect William S. Vare by his democratic opponent, William B. Wilson.

With Wilson supported by democrats and insurgents in his bid to oust Vare and secure a seat for himself, the coalition planned to adopt the Robinson resolution authorizing the Reed slush fund committee to make a new inquiry. This committee's earlier investigation in Pennsylvania dealt only with the $3,000,000 primary and the Robinson resolution would order it to inquire into the charges of fraud and corruption raised against Vare's election.

## Execute Jose Correoso for Slaying of Havana Mayor; Hold 2 Others

HAVANA, Jan. 11 — Jose Correoso, convicted of the murder of Mayor Salas of Guantanamo, was executed in the Garrote at Santiago de Cuba, the fourth execution in a year.

Correoso confessed, naming two accomplices who are under conviction.

# Sacasa's Statement of Nicaraguan Facts Rips Misrepresentation by Washington

DR. JUAN B. SACASA, the constitutional president of Nicaragua has radioed a statement to the American press which presents the facts of the American maneuvered insurrection that placed Diaz at the head of the government for Wall Street. Those who read The DAILY WORKER'S account of President Coolidge's bare-faced message on the Nicaraguan situation yesterday, have an opportunity to compare the real facts of the manner in which the United States has intervened in Nicaraguan affairs.

### SENT BEFORE COOLIDGE'S MESSAGE.

The message was radioed before Sacasa could have had knowledge of the bullying speech made by Coolidge to congress. This fact accounts for the manner in which Sacasa, in his radio, still holds out the hope of a change of heart on the part of the state department. The president's message and the recent food blockade against his forces which the navy has thrown around Nicaragua shatter any such hope for the liberals. The message follows:

### SACASA'S MESSAGE

PUERTO CABEZAS, Nicaragua, Jan. 21.—I gladly reply to your radio-gram. For better comprehension of the Nicaraguan problem and in order that the American people may be fully informed, I will make a fair and brief narration of the facts.

On Jan. 1, 1925, Senor Carlos Solorzano and the undersigned took the oath of office as president and vice-president, respectively, in conformity with the popular election of the previous year.

**Chamorro's Treason.**

On the 25th of October of the same year General Chamorro took hold of the Managua fortress thru treason, which act determined the resignation of President Solorzano.

The Nicaraguan constitution establishes that in case of the absolute or temporary absence of the president the executive power goes into the hands of the vice-president, but Chamorro persecuted me, employing violence to the point of obliging me to leave the country and having himself elected president by a discredited congress, that is, with the omission of liberal representatives.

**Republics Stand by Pact.**

Central American governments in compliance with the Washington treaties of 1923 expressly declared non-recognition of the Chamorro government, and the American government, guarantor of said compact, declared thru Secretary of State Kellogg and the American Legation in Nicaragua they qualified the Nicaraguan case as a question of principle and not of persons, and from the 25th of October he considered the constitutional order disturbed by the subversive movement headed by Chamorro and that the Washington treaties, which guaranteed peace in Central America, would be faithfully upheld.

After some months Chamorro, finding it impossible to obtain American recognition and popular Nicaraguan acceptance, handed his power to Senor Sebastion Uriza, who in turn resigned the same favor to Senor Adolfo Diaz.

**Marine Protection.**

The presidencies of Chamorro, Uriza and Diaz are equally virtiated in their stands on a constitutional basis. Moreover, the Washington compacts, sponsored by the United States, oblige the Central American signatory states to non-recognition of a government that originates from a "coup d'etat" or revolution against a recognized government, and these conventions are the same Secretary Kellogg affirmed would be observed as sponsored as they were by his government.

Nevertheless, Diaz has not only been recognized, but supported effectively, notwithstanding his being one of the principal organizers of said "coup d'etat."

**Guatemala and Costa Rica True.**

Guatemala and Costa Rica remain faithful to the compacts, refusing to recognize Diaz, but the state department in spite of its precise declaration it had made that the case was a question of principles and not of persons has recognized him.

Diaz lacks constitutional support and the Washington compacts invalidate him, having as his only support influential New York bankers connected with a group of Nicaraguan traders.

The responsibility of intervention affects the prestige of the American government while the yield of such intervention favors the exploiters.

During the whole of Diaz's former administration a body of American marines remained at Managua, protecting his unpopularity. Today there are again at Managua American forces to protect him against the people.

In compliance with my duty, after exhausting all pacific means during the long negotiations in Washington and Central America, and a fruitless peace conference at Corinto, while we fruitlessly proposed to submit our civil discord to the arbitration of Washington and of the Central American governments, I landed at Puerto Cabezas, organizing my cabinet for the re-establishment of constitutional order interrupted by Chamorro and Diaz.

On Dec. 23 marines were landed at Rio Grande and Puerto Cabezas. Here I was notified to disarm my guard, after surrounding the government building, menacing the same with cannons ashore and by the ships Denver and Cleveland. The alternative was to deliver my arms or abandon the town.

My government remains here disarmed in order to signify by its presence its right and possession.

**U. S. Hostility.**

Hostility is manifest. My government is impeded in collecting imports on timber in places under its control which in no way affects the American government of its creditors, since said imports are not comprehended in the financial plan.

I am obstructed in providing combustibles, and even provisions. Indeed, an unheard of fact.

The auxiliary schooner Albert, my only means of communication, was ordered away and a censorship established against me, thus leaving me isolated from my army and the world.

Latterly, thru the noble efforts of the American press, the censorship has been removed.

**"Neutral Zones."**

The neutral zones established have only served to protect Diaz and are hostile to my government.

Today I received advice from Rio Grande that a detachment of marines threw into the river about 2,000,000 cartridges exclusively our property, thus depriving us of important values with the purpose, undoubtedly, of weakening my army. Such a proceeding has no precedence between nations at peace.

However, in spite of all these obstacles, which favor Diaz, our forces continue advancing, having obtained, first at Pearl Lagoon and then in the interior, two great victories that cost Diaz about 1,500 guns, 500,000 cartridges, and two strong columns of his army were almost totally destroyed.

**On Mexico.**

There has been a manifest determination to accuse me of nourishing designs of changing the social order in a common campaign with Mexico. Said propaganda denounces my wicked intentions and seems simply absurd to those acquainted with my antecedents and ideas.

In regards to our armament, we purchased it in the United States previous to the embargo there and after from wherever we could get it, without compromising any nation or government.

**About Cenet.**

Allusion has been made latterly to American canal interests in order to explain the landing of forces, while in no manner are such interests menaced. I have declared that my government is a government of order and of respect for international agreements. The same statement has repeatedly been made by the liberal party, that support me, especially in reference to the canal.

There being no just cause for the landing of forces, apparent reasons are alleged. There is no record in Nicaraguan history of any offense against an American diplomat, not even during anomalous times. The Nicaraguan people are civilized, respect the rights of others; and demand their own rights.

**Vain Hopes.**

As a continental nation and by the fundamental principles of humanity and democracy nourished by the United States, this nation is highly regarded by Nicaraguans. Misgivings that have been banking exploitations that utilize national diplomacy for their own profits.

My earnest desire is for co-operation and open friendship with the United States—a political and honest commercial friendship that will benefit both Nicaragua and the United States. Thus American continental prestige will grow, otherwise it will be feared but not loved. I still trust that President Coolidge will do justice to Nicaragua.

SACASA.

# EXPECT CALLES TO DEFY BULLY STAND OF U. S.

## *Congress Opposition to Message Grows*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. — President Coolidge's special message to congress was accepted on all sides today as constituting a blunt warning to Mexico that U. S. imperialism considers itself the sole master of the five "republics" of Central America. A warning, too, that is backed up by the presence of 16 American warships and 5,000 marines and blusjackets in waters adjacent to Mexico.

All Washington today was looking to Mexico City for the expected "comeback" of President Calles.

**Vigorous Reply Expected.**

It is anticipated here that Calles will make a vigorous reply, setting up the contention that Mexico is a sovereign power, and that she has as much right to recognise Sacasa and encourage him as the United States has to recognise Diaz and encourage him. It is expected, too, that Calles will challenge the right of the United States to interfere with Mexican vessels in Nicaraguan waters.

If Calles stands stiffly on his prerogative that Mexico is a sovereign power, as it is expected he will, then an extremely delicate situation is automatically created—and one that may easily lead to an armed clash, Admiral J. L. Latimer, in charge of American forces in the Caribbean is waiting for orders.

**Opposition Solidifies.**

Meanwhile, the president's message had the effect in congress of falling utterly to ally the strong opposition that grew on the part of the democrats and insurgent republicans. This opposition, if anything, was stronger than ever today, and it threatens to break out later in no inconsiderable proportions.

Rep. Garrett (D) of Tennessee, the minority leader, caustically criticised the president's message. He demanded to know the name of one American who has been endangered in the Nicaragua civil war.

**"Protects Bond Buyers."**

He called particular attention to that part of the message in which President Coolidge referred to American holders of Nicaraguan bonds, and inquired pointedly if the president considers it his duty to "protect buyers of Central American bonds, when they know the conditions and histories of those countries."

# JAIL OWNER OF SHOW WHERE 76 CHILDREN DIE

## Dead Were in Gallery; All Others Escape

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTREAL, Jan. 11. — As grief stricken parents claimed the bodies of their children, an investigation was in progress into the disastrous fire in the Laurier Palace picture theater which caused the loss of 76 lives, mostly those of children.

**Arrest Owner.**

The proprietor of the theater, Ameen Law, 31, and three employees of the theater were placed under arrest and released on bail later. The police arrested were the assistant manager, Michal Arie, the ticket-taker Camil Barzy, and the head usher, Alexander Berzy.

**Are Related Law.**

Police claim they have evidence that many of the children were admitted to the theater without escorts, in violation of law.

Bodies of the tiny victims of the fire were taken chiefly from a stairway, barely thirty feet long, leading from the east end of the theater gallery to the street, and there was mute evidence that the children were trapped here in panic, when within but a few feet of the street and safety.

**Bodies Packed in Exit.**

Police in removing the bodies of the children from the narrow stairway exit, found them compactly jammed, with the agony of futile struggle written on children's faces. Firemen had to chop away sections of the stairway, in order to remove some of the bodies, so tightly were they wedged.

**All in Low-priced Seats.**

The tragedy took its toll entirely from those who sat in the gallery—the cheaper section of the house—those sitting in the pit filing out in good order when the alarm of the blaze was given.

Today, before the theater the gaudy colored posters fleshed the name of film feature, which by some grim coincidence was "Get 'em Young."

**Bandits Take Money and Bankers**

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 11. — Six bandits robbed the Sapulpa State Bank at Sapulpa, near here, and escaped with $30,000 after kidnapping H. A. McCauley, president, and George Miller, assistant cashier. They were thrown out of the baddie car at the city limits.

# Labor Must Refuse to Bleed and Die in Wall Street's Next Dollar War

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE Coolidge-Mellon-Morgen regime at Washington says that Nicaragua is slated for the same treatment meted out to Santo Domingo. In "Dollar Diplomacy" we find that Santo Domingo was, "The first of the Caribbean countries to suffer American military intervention and the practical establishment of a protectorate."

• • •

President U. S. Grant, unlike Coolidge and Kellogg in the present attack on Nicaragua, spoke out bluntly as to American intentions in Santo Domingo. He did not peddle phrases about "the protection of American lives and property," Grant declared:

"The acquisition of Santo Domingo is desirable because of its geographical position. It commands the entrance to the Caribbean Sea and the isthmus transit of commerce. It possesses the richest oil, the most capacious harbors, most salubrious climate and the most valuable products of the forests, mines and soil of all the West Indian islands. Its possession by us will in a few years build up a coastwise commerce of immense magnitude. . . In case of foreign war it will give us command of all the islands needed to and thus prevent an enemy from ever possessing herself of rendezvous on our very coast."

• • •

In the years that followed the United States securely fastened its financial tentacles upon the island, and with financial control went interference with the political life of the nation. As in Haiti, so in Santo Domingo, we find the National City Bank of New York, a Morgan-Rockefeller outfit, the dominating influence. Whenever a spark of smouldering discontent would light the fires of opposition in the island, U. S. warships were always ready to "do their stuff."

One stage of this development is carefully narrated in "Dollar Diplomacy" as follows:

"American financial and political interference in Santo Domingo finally led to armed intervention. In April 1916 another insurrection took place in Santo Domingo, and this time, on May 4, 1916, United States marines were landed. Shortly after American battleships entered the roadstead of Santo Domingo City, and under cover of a score or more long-range guns the American admiral, with a large force of marines, landed on Dominican territory."

"President Jiminez resigned and the United States recognized Dr. Henriquez y Carvajal temporary president. The state department refused to recognize this legally chosen president unless he signed a treaty with the United States which Washington had been pressing on Santo Domingo since 1915. This treaty was even more drastic than the one forced on the people in 1907, and was similar in nature and intent to the one forced by the Wilson administration on Haiti. It called for the control by American officials of the Dominican customs, treasury, army and police. President Henriquez refused recognition by the state department on such terms; whereupon, on Dec. 17, following instructions from Washington, the American customs collector refused to pay the duly elected Dominican government the revenues to which it was entitled.

"A deadlock ensued. The entire country rallied around the president; political differences were forgotten, and all confederated in their duty without pay as far as they could, owing to the refusal of the American officials to turn their salaries over to them until the treaty was signed.

"This deadlock was finally broken by the flourish of American rifles. Captain H. S. Knapp, in command of the marines, declared martial law on Nov. 29, 1916. He ousted the Dominican officials, dissolved the national legislature, forbade elections and declared himself 'supreme legislator, supreme judge and supreme executor,' established a regime of military force and court martial, set up a rigid censorship, levied taxes and increased the public debt. This military dictatorship was, according to the official proclamation of martial law, set up under instructions from Washington because the United States government . . . has urged upon Santo Domingo certain necessary measures which that government has been unwilling or unable to adopt.

"THUS THE UNITED STATES FRANKLY SET UP A MILITARY DICTATORSHIP FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORCING SANTO DOMINGO TO SIGN A TREATY GIVING TO AMERICAN INVESTORS COMPLETE CONTROL OVER THE FINANCES AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE REPUBLIC."

• • •

This National City Bank of New York City, that keeps its government at Washington continually on the jump and rushes battleships overseas in protection of the interests of "American investors" now has branches in 75 of the most important cities of 22 important countries scattered over the world. The beginning of this year saw it absorb the International Banking corporation which enebled it, in the words of the New York Time, to branch out "into a world-wide organization under the one name."

• • •

The extent of the consolidation is shown by the fact that the branches of the International Banking corporation, that will become foreign offices of the National City Bank, include eight in China, in Canton, Dairen, Henkow, Harbin, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin; four in Japan, in Kobe, Osaka, Tokio and Yokohama; three in India, in Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon, and one in Batavia, Java. Activities of the London branch will be combined with National City's office in the British capital. Branches in Spain and the Philippine Islands will continue to operate under the control of the corporation and its offices in London and San Francisco and the head office in New York.

The new branches will make an important addition to the list of National City foreign offices, which includes twenty-five in Cuba, seven in the Dominican republic and others in Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, England, France, Italy, Panama, Peru, Porto Rico, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

• • •

The above represents the ramifications of the interests of but one group of Wall Street's international bankers. It is to protect the profit interests of them all, under the high-sounding camouflage of "life and property," that "the greater navy" is demanded from congress.

• • •

For the glory of the American dollar the navy-army murder machine is sent against weaker peoples to crush and enslave them.

It can be halted in its tracks, however, by the American working class, that has always furnished the soldiers who are about to kill and die for the capitalists. Let labor spike the war machine of Wall Street, declare its solidarity with all oppressed, uniting all who toil against the common enemy profiteer for the victory of the working class.

Labor must not bleed and die to "protect" the imperialist loot in the new war.

# PROF. FISHER PREDICTS STOCKS FALL, WARNS OF MONEY INFLATION DANGER

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 11. — Warning to business men that the stock market is due for a fall is contained in a statement issued by Irving Fisher, professor of economics at Yale University. Fisher comments on the new high mark set by the stock market in December, when the New York stock exchange recorded the highest average prices in its history, and says that "practically every factor that foreshadowing a fall of the stock market is now pointing in that direction."

**Everything Points to Fall.**

"The years of 1925 and 1926 have been unprecedented in the stock-rocketing of stocks," he said. "My index number of stock prices rose nearly 50 per cent from Jan., 1925, to Jan. 1926, and has ranged recently to 66 per cent above the base month of 1925. But these record prices of stocks seem now destined to give way to considerably lower levels during 1927."

How far the market will decline depends on the state of business, he said. If business is good, and profits large, people will sell their stocks and invest directly in business. Thus business will profit at the expense of the stock market.

**Sees Inflation Danger.**

Fisher warns of the danger of inflation should business take a swing upward. "Should a pronounced swing upward in business begin, the banking community ought to watch warily lest the country be tempted into a wave of deflation similar to that of 1919," he said.

The danger of inflation lies in the huge gold reserves in the federal reserve banks, he says. The federal reserve board now shows a gold reserve of 72.8 per cent, as compared with 44.5 per cent in November, 1919.


**SUBSCRIBE TO**
**The American Worker Correspondent**
**1118 W. Washington Blvd.**
**Chicago, Ill.**
**Only 50 Cents a Year.**



# PREPARE FOR YOUR LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

ORDER NOW the Special Memorial Edition of The DAILY WORKER. Articles by noted writers:

Ruthenberg, Foster, Engdahl, Dunne, Bedacht, Cannon, Gitlow, Wolfe, Nearing, Weisbord, and many others.

**The Life and Work of Lenin**

By E. Yaroslavsky

A new authoritative work on our great leader. 25 cents

+ + +

**A Red Calendar**

with a striking picture of Lenin and important revolutionary dates in history. 25 cents

15 cents in lots of 10 or more.

**Lenin on Organization**

The most important publication for workers issued in many years. Writings and speeches of a great leader on the fundamental question of organization. No worker's library can be complete without this invaluable work. Cloth, $1.50

**Other Books by Lenin**

**State and Revolution**

A most important contribution to Communist theory. A Marxian analysis of the State and a lesson in the revolutionary necessity of the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

Duroflex, durable binding—25 cents.

+ + +

**Imperialism—Final Stage of Capitalism**

A brilliant explanation of the final stage of Capitalism its development into Capitalist Imperialism. This great work should form part of every worker's library. 50 cents

+ + +

**Infantile Sickness—or Leftism in Communism**

In all young revolutionary movements there develops an exaggerated tendency to the "left." With devastating logic Lenin shatters their arguments and leaves a ringing, crystal declaration of true Communism. 15 cents

+ + +

**On Co-operatives**

A brief folder in which Lenin pointedly summarizes the Communist position on this question. 5 cents

**The Theory and Practice of Leninism**

By I. Stalin

An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led the period of capitalist imperialism. Written by a close co-worker of Lenin—the present secretary of the Russian Communist Party.

Duroflex bound. 35 cents

**Books About Lenin**

By A. Losovsky

Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions.

**Lenin, the Great Strategist**

A portrayal of Lenin in action as a Marxist, logician, revolutionary strategist and proletarian statesman. Best known of all booklets on Lenin 15 cents

+ + +

**Lenin and the Trade Union Movement**

The intensely interesting story of the development of the ideas of Lenin during his thirty years of activity, his conclusions that serve as a guide to action for all workers in the trade union movement. 25 cents

Order from
THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO
1118 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.


# *Australian Labor Party Strains at States' Governors But Swallows Governor General*

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—At his recent conference the Australian Labor Party has come out against the system of state governorship. "The people," it states, "will not tolerate the exercise of autocratic power, and a personal veto by the governor, who is appointed from abroad".

It is expected that so long as the labor government remains in office in Brisbane, (Queensland) it will not agree to any governor being sent from Britain.

Strangely enough, however, the conference found nothing "undemocratic" in the autocratic governor-general who is sent from Britain to officiate for all Australia. Indeed, the conference states, "that the governor-general adequately represents the imperial connection." Why a governor for a state is "undemocratic" and why a governor-general for all Australia is not "undemocratic" is something that the militant Australian workers would like to know. To them it seems that the only logical demand is self-determination for Australia to the point of separation and the entire severance of the "imperial connection."

# DON'T GET KILLED IN RUSH TO BUY TICKETS TO AIMEE'S LECTURES

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11.—Aimee Semple McPherson announced today she was planning on leaving Los Angeles tomorrow on her lecture tour of the United States.

No matter what the outcome of her case, which will be decided one way or the other on Monday, the famous evangelist said she was going to take advantage of the "vacation" granted her by Angelus Temple and combine play with work for five or six weeks.

# Prison Keepers May Turn 'Red' Now; Work Under Low Wage Scale

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—(FP)—Prison keepers of Council 29, employed by the city of New York department of correction, are asking for more pay and provision for regular promotions as length of service increases.

Most of the men get less than $32 a week now. Pay ranges from $1,560 to $2,040 per year. Pay demanded would range from $1,769 to $2,500.

Grades for service are asked so that the keepers will be assured of increasing pay regularly like firemen, police and city workers of other departments.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

# TWO SPECIAL ISSUES!

TWO Special Editions of The DAILY WORKER are in preperation. They must be given wide circulation.

They will be issued inodentel to the Third Anniversery of the starting of The DAILY WORKER, Jan. 13, 1924, and to commemorate the death of Lenin, Jan. 23, 1924.

But these special editions will de more than commemorate these events. They will be dedicated, in addition to great issues now confronting the workers of America and of the world.

THE BIRTHDAY EDITION will be dated Thursday, Jan. 13, and will contein special material on the Sacco-Vanzetti case that is now on appeal again in the Massachusetts state supreme court, while demend is being made for a congressional investigation of the frame-up activities of the department of justice in this case. This month is due to see another crisis in this case. This special issue will help arouse workers everything the worke of its importence.

THE LENIN EDITION. This edition, dated Saturday, Jan. 15, will be dedicated to the working class struggle against imperialism. It will be an Anti-imperialist War Edition. It will deal with the present situation in Mexico, Nicaragua and China from the Leninist viewpoint and constitute a valuable educational weapon in rousing labor for the war against war. It must receive a wide distribution.

Order bundles of both these issues. Send in the orders today at the rate of three cents per copy; $2 per 100.

Address, The DAILY WORKER, 1118 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

# MURDER TRIAL OF GUN TOTING PASTOR STARTS

## 'Austin Preacher Up for Shooting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 10.— Rev. J. Frank Norris, pastor of the First Baptist church of Forth Worth, and nationally known fundamentalist, was to go on trial for his life in district court today.

He is charged by indictment with murder in the shooting to death of D. E. Chipps, wealthy Forth Worth lumberman, in the pastor's study at Forth Worth, last July 17.

Ask Far Death.

The battery of five prosecutors has announced it will be satisfied with nothing less than a verdict of guilty and a death sentence.

Attorneys for the defense declare their evidence will show clearly that Norris killed when he thought his own life was in danger, and that, under the circumstances, the Texas self-defense law provides a means for acquittal.

Norris' attorneys will endeavor to show that Chipps came to the pastor's study "with murder in his heart" after alleging Chipps made previous threats against the pastor.

Move Towards Hip.

According to statements made immediately after the killing Chipps went to Norris to protest against public attacks on Mayor H. C. Meacham, Chipp's close friend. In the argument that ensued, according to the Norris version, Chipps made a move toward his hip.

Norris, long known as a "gun-totin' preacher," saw the move toward the hip, and, attempting to "beat Chipps to the grab," fired several shots into Chipps' body.

Only One Gun.

Police, who went to the church immediately, have said they could find no weapon on Chipps' body, and found no gun in the room other than the one used by Norris.

Three hundred and fifty-one veniremen have been subpoenaed to appear for jury duty today.

## Water Bills Loaded With 'Pork' Charges Burton, Fighting Act

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—The rivers and harbors improvement bill before the house was charged with being "loaded with pork" by Rep. Theodore Burton of Ohio, in a speech attacking the measure.

Burton's fight on the bill will probably precipitate a fight on the entire water question, before adjournment, including the diversion of water from Lake Michigan at Chicago. Deepening of the Illinois river, as proposed in the bill is attacked bitterly.

Burton charges that those in control of the bill inclinded many projects merely to gain votes for the bill, and that the original proposal was boosted from $23,000,000 to $83,000,000.

## Miner Unions to Show Passaic Picture At Neffs, O., January 18

NEFFS, Ohio, Jan 11.—The motion picture "Passaic Strike" will be shown at the Strand Theater here for the benefit of the Passaic strikers, Jan. 18, under the auspices of Local Union 2526, 3562, and 198 U. M. W. of A.

## Military Lion Talks to Business Jackass

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 9.—Speaking before a meeting of the Lion's Club, an imitation of the Rotary, Kiwanis, and other Babbitt organizations, Gen. Robert Alexander of Camp Lewis made an attack on the pacifist movement. With the marvelous intelligence which characterises army officers, he not only attacked the pacifists who would interfere with his murderous profession, but said that there was proof that Russia was responsible for it. What proof he had, he failed to state.

After that the Lions gave out Christmas presents, such as a hair net to a bald headed member, crap dice and a deck of cards to a Methodist preacher, etc.

Tacoma business men are boosters for Camp Lewis which lies in the suburbs. When business at the camp is good, they make more profits. The local merchants and landlords made enormous profits during the wartime boom and have been hard hit since it collapsed, as local wages are so low that the buying power of Tacoma workers is limited. Now that Camp Lewis is being repaired and preparations are made to fit it up for the next war, they are rejoicing.

The army is asking $150,000 for new hospital accomodations in this state, half of it in the Camp Lewis area, "because the number of former service men suffering from mental diseases attributable to the late war has increased at the rate of 1,000 a year for the past four years." The business men and the warriors are agreed. They hope for more war, more profits and more lunatics.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

collect damages. If the prohibition law is ever repealed the gun-toting beer and alcohol barons, accustomed to a luxurious standard of living may go into the religious business. Then Aimee McPherson may be able to tell a true kidnaping tale and the Rev. Norris will have to keep his hips healed and his liquor sealed.

• • •

FOUR murder stories appeared in two columns of a Chicago afternoon newspaper last Monday. Murder is of such common occurrence here that each incidents are not displayed in our press any more unless a husband shoots his wife. When it's the other way around and a wife kills her husband, the city editors almost yawn and grunt: "this isn't any more interesting than the story of a bank closing its doors or a government officer swindling his department." It goes in as a filler in the early Sunday editions if it happens to fit. This is a cynical city.

• • •

CIVIL war is raging in Marion, Illinois. Two gangs of bootleggers have been fighting it out with machine guns, poison gas and war planes for several months. A few days ago the G. H. Q. of one army was blown up and five soldiers killed. It is reported that only non-commissioned officers were in the headquarters when the explosion occurred. General Bieger was reported reconnoitering with a light skirmishing force in the vicinity at the time. General Shelton of the opposing army is out on bail under a $60,000 bond but declares he has not time to see the sheriff until he vanquishes General Bieger. The latter's mind is traveling in the same channel as Shelton's.

• • •

IT is said that Birger is peeved because he lost a $1,000 bet he placed with a friend that he would kill Shelton before the end of the year. In addition to the destruction of life the Birger forces also lost considerable arms and ammunition. The sheriff refuses to call for troops since he thinks the Birger might get sore and lay the country waste if the government steps in. Governor Small is not willing to interfere since both sides are alright when election day rolls around. He insisted, however, that they do not leave any unseemly blood puddles around or drop their bombs by accident on the home of a state official.

• • •

THIS is the part of Illinois that the Ku Klux Klan set out to restore to the ways of civilization. Klan Tyros, the "two-gun law enforcer," thought he could out-shoot the enemy but did not last long. His widow recently got married to a wiser if not to a braver man. He that runs away often lives to enjoy a better day and also the good things left behind by those who fight and die bravely. Still, some will fight and some will run and scientists tell us it is all a question of thyroids. The klan awakened a spirit in Williamson county that seems to be unquenchable. General Bieger published a proclamation in a newspaper in which he said: "After we (the Birger and Shelton gangs) licked the klan we split on the control of liquor. This war won't end until one side or the other is killed off." This is an example of open diplomacy that other governments would do well to emulate.

• • •

MISS Margaret Haley, editor of Margaret Haley's Bulletin, is an estimable lady who is very popular among the teachers for whom she has fought many bitter battles. Of course her present policy of depending on democrat and republican politicians and conservative labor leaders for help instead of trying to arouse the rank and file of her own organization and the rest of the labor movement into action against the school board and the capitalists who dominate it, is ineffective. But that is not what we started out to comment on.

• • •

IN a copy of Miss Haley's paper of November 30, there is an article by "A Knickerbocker Teacher" which tells of a reception given to Maria of Roumania by the children of the Knickerbocker school under the direction of the teacher. We are told that an eighth grade pupil by the name of Virginia Moore delivered a "touching address of welcome to the queen." She began, "Your majesty, queen of Roumania, we greet you with an affection that has come from the hearing of your noble werde and deeds." (Cotostaneti!)

IN return the queen was good enough to confess that she "was loved by the children of America, and America loves my peoples' children." Now the "Knickerbocker teacher" winds up with this pretty stiff, "the honor and respect were shown the distinguished visitor, nevertheless a spirit of true American democracy prevailed." This should suit flunkey McAndrew, Big Business's superintendent of schools, down to the ground.

St. Peter and Paul Bombed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11. — Saint Peter and Paul's church was bombed again, the fourth time within a year. A man hurled a bomb into the church entrance and a moment later the explosion left the portal a mass of wreckage.

## Pan-American Nations Take Rap at U. S. "Economic Expansion" That Sends Warships After Merchants

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 11.—La Nacion today editorially declares that, while the newspapers in the United States profess diffarences of opinion regarding the action of the American government in dealing with Nicaragua, the newspapers of Central and South American regard American dealings in that country with suspicion.

It adds that it can see quite clearly thru the declarations appearing in American newspapers that the American policy has as its object Mexico.

The newspaper asserts that protection of the interests of Americans in Nicaragua hardly justifies intervention, arguing that citizens of one country who place themselves under the flag of another country do so voluntarily.

"If the United States would disclaim all ideas of suspicion regarding its action toward Nicaragua," the paper adds, "she will have to defend herself against charges that she is seeking economic expansion and that she sends her warships after her merchants."

• • •

Chile Set to Oppose U. S.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 11.—Deputy Enrique Matta Figueroa, liberal, has submitted a motion to the chamber of deputies by which that body, in view of the United States' attitude toward Nicaragua, would declare its adherence to the ideal expressed in the slogan "Latin America for Latin Americans." The motion also suggests that the Chilean foreign office formally notify the United States government of this attitude.

Upon the request of the Communists the motion was held over for further debate.

## The President's Message on Nicaragua

(Continued from page 1)

specially in China.

During the year 1926 these Wall Street financial houses invested nearly two billion dollars, wrung from the American workers and farmers, in foreign countries.

The president's message is a notice that the American workers and farmers, out of whose labor the American capitalists secured the $19,000,000,000 they now have invested in foreign countries by their exploitation of the workers and farmers, must be prepared to sacrifice their lives in wars to protect these investments of the Wall Street financial houses and their right to take further great profits on these investments out of the natural resources and labor of the people of the countries in which these billions are invested.

The government at Washington will demand of them that they go to war against Mexico, against any of the South American republics which may resist this exploitation, in China, in Europe if need be, to fight for the property and interests of the Wall Street financial houses.

THIS IS THE POLICY OF FINANCIAL IMPERIALISM TO WHICH COOLIDGE HAS COMMITTED THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

NOW, before this policy of the American government involves the country in a new great imperialist war, is the time for the workers and farmers to take up the fight against American imperialism, and stop the sacrifice of American lives and the wealth produced by the workers and farmers in support of the imperialist adventurers of the Wall Street financial houses.

The Wheeler and Huddleston resolutions in the senate and house call for the withdrawal of the American naval forces and marines from Nicaragua. The workers and farmers of this country can call a halt on Coolidge's Wall Street policy by a mass demand for the adoption of these resolutions, and thus forcing Coolidge to withdraw from Nicaragua.

A victory in the fight against intervention in Nicaragua will be the beginning of a victorious struggle against the whole imperialist policy of the United States government.

Every organization of workers and farmers should immediately join in the fight against the intervention in Nicaragua and against the whole policy of financial imperialism.

BUILD A UNITED FRONT OF THE WORKERS AND FARMERS AGAINST THE THREATENING IMPERIALIST WAR. FORCE THE UNITED STATES OUT OF NICARAGUA. STOP THE THREATENING INTERVENTION IN MEXICO! HANDS OFF CHINA! DOWN WITH THE IMPERIALIST POLICY IN SUPPORT OF WALL STREET!

## FREAK AMERICAN BUYS CZAR'S BABY RATTLE FOR FIVE THOUSAND

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—It is reported that an American has paid $5,000 for the czar's baby rattle. There are no quotations available in the municipal "millionaires' market on Rasputin's nightshirt, the czarina's camisole, the czarevitch's aronsupporter, or the Grand Duke's toothpick.

There has been no bidding whatsoever on the bullets with which Nicholas the Damned, and his spouse, and progeny were bumped off.

## Porter Brotherhood Awaits New Hearing

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—After concluding successfully preliminary hearings with the United States mediation board, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters now confidently awaits the convening of that body when further hearings will be held. The original hearings were held in Chicago, Ill., and lasted from Dec. 8 to 17.

## ILLINOIS SOLONS JOCKEYING FOR COMMITTEE JOBS

### Aspirants on Job Early at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—Presence here of leaders of the house of representatives of the 55th General Assembly, has stirred up keen speculation over committee assignments, announcement of which will not be made until the session is resumed at 5 p. m. next Tuesday. When speaker Robert Scholes of Peoria went into a series of conferences with administration leaders in the house, practically none of the chairmanships had been agreed on. Rep. Reed Cutler of Lewistown, administration floor leader, and A. Otis Arnold of Quincy, both staunch supporters of the governor are active in the conferences.

*Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER*

## DRYS REFUSE TO GIVE PLACE TO NEGRO BISHOP

### Defend 18th, Forget the 14th Amendment

WASHINGTON—A furor of excitement attended the closing banquet here of the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand, organized to compel enforcement of the eighteenth amendment.

The excitement was caused by the committee's refusing to seat Bishop Clement, a Negro churchman of Louisville, Ky., and it afforded capitol west much fun today as they pointedly asked their dry brethren, whether the eighteenth amendment "was more sacred than the fourteenth."

Clement is chairman of the committee on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. Originally he had been urged to attend the banquet and two tickets had been forwarded him with the suggestion he bring a guest. It was indicated by officials of the Committee of One Thousand that the barrier was set against him because of objections from the hotel management, but hotel officials stated they had had no advance information that he was even to be present.

The high light of the banquet was a letter from President Coolidge who declared that if the law "fails to be enforced, government itself fails."

Senator Sheppard ((D) of Texas, "Father of the dry law," and Senator Borah (R) of Idaho, made the keynote speeches.

Sheppard led his argument with an attack on those who purchase liquor, holding them to be guiltier than the bootlegger who sells.

## Rabbi Wise Nails Abe Beckerman's Lie About Passaic Strike

(Continued from page 1)

ment, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and one of the wisest labor leaders in the country, saw the mill owners in Passaic and obtained an agreement from them in which they expressed a willingness to recognize the union.' Mr. Hillman never could have made such a statement.

Never Stood in Way.

"Mr. Hillman and I did confer with a director of the Botany Mills which at that time would not even consider the matter of recognizing the union, in fairness to Albert Weisbord, it must be said that he never stood in the way of a settlement of the strike based on recognition of the union.

"I have no judgment to make of Mr. Beckerman's quarrel with the fur workers but he must not be untruthful about Weisbord to indict the Communist Party.

Weisbord Ready.

I must state for the first time, that within three weeks of the beginning of the strike, a group of men interested in the Passaic situation, including the Rev. J. H. Melish, Dr. Elliott, Paul Kellogg and myself, with little effort got Weisbord to hold himself ready to withdraw from leadership of the strike whenever we could guarantee that the strikers would receive adequate support during the remainder of the strike, for recognition of the union."

Premature Announcement.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—Police are trailing down the authorship of a missive, found in a Marion, Ia., letter box, reading "Col. Smith W. Brookhart's funeral will take place at Washington, Ia., on March 1, 1927!"

The note, written in large crayon red letters on the back of a handbill, is regarded as the work of a crank.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## LEFKOWITZ AGAIN DENIED PROMOTION BY BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS IN N. Y.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 11. —(FP)— Once again Abraham Lefkowitz, legislative committee chairman of the New York Teachers' Union, has been passed over in promotions for the new term, altho he heads the list of eligibles for first assistant in history and civics in high school.

The full board of superintendents voted against the union teacher this time, tho in July the vote stood 5 to 3 rejecting. The high school list which the teacher heads expires July 1, 1928.

Lefkowitz has been charged with radical activities in connection with his participation in the teachers' union.

## HOUSE VOTES FOR AIRSHIP AGAINST COOLIDGE WISHES

### Yield to Cal's Stand on Battleships

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—President Coolidge's naval policy emerged battle-scarred from the house to face another barrage in the senate.

House Rejects Cal's Proposal.

Rejecting the president's request that no funds be voted for another giant airship and yielding to his demand that building of three cruisers be postponed, the house passed the naval supply bill carrying $324,694,850 for the next fiscal year.

Women Vote for Arms.

Party affiliations were thrown to the winds in the final vote. Members of the "farm bloc" were heavily represented in the vote against additional expenditures for the navy, while the three women members supported the plea for new ships of war.

## Lunacy Commission Threatens 'Strike' on Account of Low Pay

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 11. — Twelve men sitting in Jersey City chancery court as a lunacy commission refused to give a decision on a case until they were guaranteed $3 each for the day's work instead of the $2 they had heard was their rate.

The foreman declared to the court that they were on strike because the $2 would not cover their expenses getting to the court, eating and losing work for the day.

But the men finally agreed to take the $2 and kick to the sheriff.

## NEW BILLS FOR FARMER RELIEF ARE INTRODUCED

### Will Provide Temporary Aid to Tillers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Declaring that there is no hope of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill passing this congress, Senator Curtis, Kansas, republican floor leader and Representative Crisp, Georgia, democrat, have introduced a new "farm relief" measure. This bi-partisan bill, the sponsors declare, will offer temporary relief to the farmer, and does not include the "objectionable features" of the previous bills.

Provides Emergency Action.

The Curtis-Crisp bill would provide a federal farm board and an appropriation of $250,000,000. The duty of the board would be to insure reasonable profit to the farmer by declaring an emergency for any crop when one existed and permitting co-operatives to buy up surplus and hold it.

The bill was introduced in the senate and house simultaneously and at the same time that the house agricultural committee started discussing farm relief measures again.

Farm Loan Bill.

Senator Norbeck and Representative Johnson of South Dakota have also introduced a bill designed to provide $6,000,000 for loans to farmers in the northwest for purchasing grains and flaxseed. The bill specifies that the money is to be used in sections affected by the drought, but the introducers predict most of the money would be used in Montana, North and South Dakota and Minnesota.

## Central Body Meeting of I. L. D. Wednesday Night; Shachtman Talk

All Chicago I. L. D. branches and affiliated organizations are requested to be represented at the regular monthly meeting of the I. L. D. central committee delegates Wednesday night at 1552 W. Chicago avenue, 8:15 p. m.

Max Shachtman, editor of the Labor Defender, will speak on the "Spread of Fascism and its Meaning."

## Women Have "Faith" in Meeker, Won't Push Investment Swindle

Prosecution of the inquiry into the financial ravages of the Commonwealth Reserve Fund, in which investors lost an estimated $750,000, has been seriously hampered by refusal of many women investors to believe they have been victimized, authorities declare.


*New York Workers!*

DEMAND 'HANDS OFF NICARAGUA!'

COME TO THE

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

*Saturday Eve., January 22, 8 P. M.*

AT THE NEW

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

50th Street and 8th Avenue.

Speakers:

C. E. RUTHENBERG
WM. Z. FOSTER
SCOTT NEARING
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN
WILLIAM WEINSTONE

Musical Program.

MISCHA MISHAKOFF
Concertmaster, N. Y. Symphony
IVAN VELIKANOFF
Tenor, Musical Studio
Moscow Art Theater
RUSSIAN MASTER SINGERS
Vocal Quartette
FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY
Chorus of 300 Voices.

ADMISSION: 50c, 75c, $1.00

Tickets in advance at Workers Party headquarters, 108 E. 14th Street; Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 127 University Pl., and all party papers.

Auspices: Workers Party of America, District No. 2.



В ТЕАТРЕ

Heckscher Foundation Theatre

1 EAST 104th STREET, Corner FIFTH AVENUE

— сегодня —

В СУББОТУ, 15-го ЯНВАРЯ, 1927 ГОДА

СПЕКТАКЛЬ

"НОВОГО МИРА"

«СТУДИЯ МОЛОДОГО ТЕАТРА» ставит пьесу:

"Пучина"

в 4-х действиях, Остроумного и Самойлова,

под режиссерством и при участии артиста

ЛЕОНАРДА КОПЕЛЕВИЧА - ЛУГАНОВА

Участвуют

Л. БОРИСОВА, О. ГАЛЛЕР, Л. ЛУГ, Н. ОСТРОВА, Н. АЛЕКСАНДРОВ, Р. ВИНОГРАДОВ, Р. КИРОСОЛЕВ, Л. КОПЕЛЕВИЧ - ЛУГАНОВ, Р. ЛЕВОС, Л. ЛЕВАНОВ и М. ЧАЙКИН.

НАЧАЛО РОВНО В 8:30 ВЕЧЕРА.

ЦЕНЫ БИЛЕТАМ: $2.50, $1.50, $1. и 50 с.

После спектакля танцы, игры и вся программа.

Вышеуказанная в театре «НОВОГО МИРА» по Union Square, New York City.



New York, Attention!

*Daily Worker Conference*

DINNER

*7 P. M., Friday, January 14*

YORKVILLE CASINO

212 East 86th Street

Tickets One Dollar. On sale at 108 E. 14th St.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## Nationalization of Coal Is Lecture at N. Y. School Friday

NEW YORK, Jan. 11. — Nationalization of the coal mines, as a solution of the permanent coal crisis that afflicts our industry, will be the subject for a lecture by H. S. Raushenbush, secretary of the committee on coal and giant power, at the Workers School, 108 East 16 St., Friday night, Jan. 14 at 8 p. m., as one in the series of symposium lectures on American Labor Problems, held every Friday night.

**Qualified Speaker.**

Raushenbush is qualified to speak on this subject both by his position as the secretary of the committee consisting of economists, lawyers, engineers, labor leaders, publicists, business men who have been investigating the coal and power industries, and also by virtue of his authorship of several important studies on the subject, including a book entitled, "The Anthracite Question" and a pamphlet entitled, "The People's Fight for Coal and Power." As the coal industry faces a new strike in the spring of this year, this lecture should prove an important contribution to an understanding of the questions involved.

**Gold and Zimmerman Speak.**

On the following Friday night, Jan. 21, Ben Gold and Chas. Zimmerman, leaders in the fur and garment industries respectively, will speak on "Amalgamation in the Clothing Industry; and on January 28, Benjamin Stolberg will speak on "The Vested Interests in Organized Labor."

## Cleveland Workers Arrange Big Affair for Lenin Memorial

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11. — On Jan. 23 Cleveland will hold a meeting commemorating the death of Lenin. It will take place at 2 p. m. at Moose Hall, 1901 Chester St.

Comrade Benjamin Ottlow, member of C. E. C. of the Workers (Communist) Party, will be the chief speaker for the occasion.

An excellent program is being arranged with the Lithuanian and Hungarian choruses and a symbolic pantomime representing the international struggle between world imperialism and the Communist International. This pantomime is given by the Workers Drama League of Cleveland under the direction of Com. Sadie Amter.

Tickets are 25c. A full house is expected.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send in their addresses.

## Now on Sale!

January, 1927 25 Cents

Contents:

Towards Leninism By Bertram D. Wolfe
+++
Position and Opposition in the C. P. S. U. By Max Bedacht
+++
The Problems of the Enlarged Executive of the Comintern By John Pepper
+++
The Struggle in the Needle Trades By Wm. Z. Foster
+++
The Soviet Economy on the Ninth Anniversary
+++
Ultra-Left Menshevism By Heinz Neumann
+++
More About the First American Revolution By Jay Lovestone
+++
Civilization—An Historical Category By Emanuel Kanter
+++
The Youth and the Labor Movement By L. Plott
+++
With Marx and Engels—A Review
+++
Reviews.

## *Call for United Front Against Danger of New War in Leaflet Form; Rush Distribution!*

The brazen attacks of American imperialism and its tool, the American government, upon Nicaragua, Mexico and China provides a unusual opportunity to arouse the masses of the American workers to realize the menacing situation looking them and to rally in the campaign in support of the struggle for emancipation of the peoples of China, Mexico and Nicaragua and against the imperialist adventures of Wall Street.

The party has issued a call addressed to the American Federation of Labor, to the socialist party, to the Industrial Workers of the World, and to all other workers' and farmers' organizations calling for united struggle against the dangers of new wars that Wall Street is planning. This open letter has been printed in leaflet form and will be distributed at $3 a thousand.

It is one of the most important duties of every party organization and of every party member in preparation for this united front to distribute thousands and thousands of copies of this call so that the message of united resistance to Wall Street will reach every worker in this country with whom we have any sort of contact. This task cannot be delayed. Days count and the party must respond immediately.

Rush all orders to: Workers (Communist) Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago.

## Weinstone to Give Comparative Study of Lenin and Debs

NEW YORK, Jan. 11. — A lecture on "Debs and Lenin" by William W. Weinstone is announced at the Workers' School Forum at 108 East 14th Street, for Sunday night, Jan. 16.

The comparison of the hitherto outstanding leader of the American revolutionary workers and the outstanding leader of the Russian revolutionary workers and of the world proletariat, presents an interesting study in the entire problem of working class leadership, its nature and the qualifications that make for such leadership. It is from this angle that Comrade Weinstone will treat his subject.

On Sunday night, Jan. 23, Louis Lozowick will speak on "Art and Society." Lozowick is an outstanding proletarian artist and in addition a conscious one with a definite and conscious theory of proletarian art. His lecture will deal with the influence of social history upon the development of art.

On Jan. 30, H. W. L. Dana will speak on "Revolution and Literature," and on Feb. 6, Bernard J. Stern on "Contributions of Modern Science to Historical Materialism."

## *More Answers to Our Challenges*

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1927.

Dear Comrade:

In the Saturday issue of The DAILY WORKER, dated January 1, I have been challenged to state what I am doing to Keep The DAILY WORKER. I will answer the challenge with five points.

First, I am co-operating 100 percent with our local DAILY WORKER agent in building up the subscriptions of our daily.

Second, I have renewed three expired subs to our press for one year, also added two new readers, one for a year and one for six months and have renewed my own subscription for the year 1927.

Third, have appeared before labor unions and fraternal societies in behalf of The DAILY WORKER.

Fourth, I have kept the comrades of Group No. 21 on razor edge to sell certificates to save The DAILY WORKER. Our quota is $45.00. Up to date we have raised $30.00 and we are going over the top.

Fifth, I have pointed out to the local executive committee of the party that it was wrong for them to change the program as was laid down by the party to save The DAILY WORKER, with the result that Group No. 21 is carrying out the work in accordence with the program that was received from The DAILY WORKER.

In closing, may say to the comrade that challenged me, this is all I have done, which is a mere trifle; so let us keep our shoulders to the wheel and build a powerful labor press. The DAILY WORKER to fight the combined capitalist sheets and all of those that are enemies or betrayers of the working class.

Yours for the cause and on with the fight,

Comrade Bushier.

I am challenging Comrade E. W. Sells of Akron, Ohio, to show a record equal to mine in this campaign to Keep The DAILY WORKER.

We Challenge Margaret Miller, Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 4, 1927.

Dear Comrade Miller:

This, I think, I will answer your challenge.

Being secretary of a nucleus—I naturally place the question of the support of The DAILY WORKER as the main and most urgent point on the order of the nucleus business at every meeting.

Result is that in spite of the difficulties to a nucleus composed practically of all foreign speaking comrades, who are hardened with the support of their respective language papers, we have managed to raise $161.35 upto-date. That makes about $5.00 per member. Of course, our intention is not to stop there. Coupons are being sold right along and practically every comrade has donated a day's or at least a half day's wages for The DAILY WORKER.

Individually, I feel I have raised my quota, but my conscience is not resting peacefully. How can we the campaign still going on and so much at stake? I am sure my whole nucleus feels that same way about it. Practically at every meeting we manage to raise some money for The DAILY WORKKER. With this persistence, we hope to double our quota.

Fraternally yours,

Nellie Katilus, Sec.

O yes, I am challenging Comrade Margaret Miller of St. Nucleus No. 6, Chicago, to show that she and her nucleus here done as much as we have in the campaign to Keep The DAILY WORKER.

All right, Margaret, do your stuff!

**More Beds For Crazy Veterans.**

WASHINGTON, — Chairman Johnson of the house's veterans' committee is asking an appropriation of $16,000,000 for new hospitals or the enlargement of old ones. He calls for 5,000 additional beds to care for world war veterans suffering from mental disorders.

PASSAIC WORKERS, ATTENTION!

**"The Workers' Press Helped Passaic,— Let's Help the Workers' Press!"**

# WORKERS' PRESS BALL

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15

at Belmont Park Hall, Garfield

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

Proceeds for benefit of The DAILY WORKER, the only Labor Daily in English.

SAN FRANCISCO, ATTENTION!

***"The Passaic Strike—What It Means to the American Workers"***

HEAR

# ALBERT WEISBORD

Organizer and Leader of the Passaic Strike

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1927, at 8 P. M.

Eagles Hall, 273 Golden Gate Avenue

Admission 25 Cents. Auspices Workers (Communist) Party.

# FOUR MORE DIE IN GANG FEUDS AT HERRIN, ILL.

## Shelton Gang Raids Birger Stronghold

HERRIN, Ill., Jan. 11.—Sheriffs of the three southern Illinois counties joined forces today in an effort to seek out those guilty in the midnight bomb and machine gun attack on "Shady Rest," a roadhouse near here, in which three men and one woman lost their lives.

**20 Murders in 2 Years.**

The roadhouse was located in a dense woods, 300 feet back from the highway running between Herrisburg and Marion, and was said to have been the rendesvous of the notorious Charles Birger gang, blamed for more than a score of murders in the past three years.

The roadhouse was burned to the ground and the bodies were so badly charred that positive identification was impossible. Two of the bodies were thought to be those of Steve George, a Birger henchman, and his wife. George was proprietor of Shady Rest.

**Accuse Shelton Gang.**

Authorities working on the case today declared their belief that the attack was made by the Shelton gang, long a rival of the Birgers for control of the bootlegging concessions in "Little Egypt."

George was identified by a finger ring. The woman's body was believed to be his wife, as she was the only women known to have been at the roadhouse at the time of the attack.

**Like France.**

Farmers living in the neighborhood described the scene as "just like accounts of Belleau Wood and the Argonne." J. R. Ritchey gave this account:

"At midnight all was quiet. A few minutes later a blast, obviously a bomb, resounded over the countryside. Then there was a great burst of flame and the rat-tat-tat of machine gun fire. The heavens lighted up as Shady Rest went up in smoke. Soon all was quiet again."

## Millinery Workers Demand 40-Hr. Week From N. Y. Employers

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The 40-hour work week is one of the demands of the millinery workers of New York. Organized by the International Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Union, they are asking wage increases in shops paying below present standards; penalizing of employers or foremen who work at the bench; no purchasing of ready-made hats when shop workers are not fully employed and purchasing of such hats otherwise from union shops only; security for payment of one week's wages in case the firm goes bankrupt.

Employers are asked to grant the 40-hour week if the bulk of the workers in the trade are put on that basis by agreements. Nathaniel Spector of the millinery workers' union, estimates the number of shops with which the union has written agreements at 250, employing 35 per cent of the workers; and the number of verbal agreements at 150, covering 65 per cent of the workers.

DAYTON, Ohio —(FP)—Fired for talking about the klan is the fate of E. W. Castella, president of the newly organized Dayton janitors' union. The school board's action against Castella has stirred strong labor protest.

# Young Comrade Section

## *Our Teacher.*

By H. M.

OUR teacher is a big fool. He takes the bible in the morning and reads it to us. Then he asks us questions from the bible. One question I did not know so he asked: "What kind of a Catholic are you?" Many times we here prayers, even. But never say them.

On Thanksgiving Day he told the children to eat all day. But he didn't ask whether we had anything to eat. So that's the kind of fool he is. His name is Mr. Francis Simpson. He is a mean bad teacher. I hate him with all my might. Every time we make a mistake he makes fun of us. That shows how much sense he got. All of us hate him and are against him.

## *"Albert Weisbord" —That's Who It Is*

Bella Scoffar, Detroit, Mich.— "I happened to notice the picture in the Young Comrade Section of The DAILY WORKER. It asked who the man was and it said he was the leader of a strike and it asked where the strike was. Here is my answer: His name is Albert Weisbord. The strike is in Passaic, N. J."

* * *

Anne Ujcich, Cleveland, Ohio—"The picture of the man in The DAILY WORKER Young Comrade Section is of Albert Weisbord. The strike is in Passaic, New Jersey."

* * *

Louis Weiss, Minneapolis, Minn.— "The picture is of Albert Weisbord, the man who led the bigest strike of the textile workers of Passaic and the surrounding towns of New Jersey."

**Little Mary Wins Passaic Drive.**

DENVER, Col.—In a drive conducted among workers' children by the Colorado Labor Advocate for the sale of Passaic Relief Milk Coupons, Little Mary McLaughlin and Roberta Knight were declared the winners. Mary carried off first honors with a sale of $44 worth of the coupons. The prize was a free pass for the year 1927 to the America Theater here.

## *Pittsburgh Children, Attention!*

A Karl Liebknecht memorial meeting will be held Jan. 16, 1927, at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., 2 p. m. sharp. A good musical program. Admission free.

Auspices Young Pioneers of Pittsburgh, Pa.

## *WE MUST CARRY OUT THE WORK LIEBKNECHT DIED FOR!*

It is now eight years that Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were brutally murdered because they were inch good fighters for the working people. They were killed on January 16, 1919.

Liebknecht's great work was fighting against militarism and helping to organize the young workers. The old Socialists, who were already beginning to betray the workers, didn't like the work he was doing and they tried in every way to hinder him but they couldn't stop him very much.

When the war broke out most of the Socialists and trade union leaders went right over to the side of the kaiser and told the workers to go out and fight for the bosses. But Liebknecht and Luxemburg and his small band—the Spartakus League—stood firm and told the workers the truth and led the workers against the war. For that Liebknecht was put into prison.

Finally the German workers got tired of the war and started a revolution. The kaiser was overthrown and Liebknecht was let out of prison. But the workers still believed in the fake socialists and let them lead the government. Just as these fake Socialists had before supported the kaiser's war so now they went ahead suppressing the workers and handing the government over to the bosses. Liebknecht and his friends cried out against this and told the workers that they must really do in order to have a workers' government. For this the fake Socialists made a conspiracy with the old kaiser officers and butchered many hundreds of good workers and killed Liebknecht and Luxemburg.

Liebknecht's great fight and heroic death is a great source of inspiration

Karl Liebknecht

for the revolutionary workers and workers' children the world over. The things Liebknecht fought against—militarism and the dangers of capitalist wars—we must fight against now. The things he fought for—the organization of the young workers—we must fight for now. Liebknecht has shown us the way—it is up to us to follow!

*Subscribe to the Young Comrade!*

## TEACHERS MUST KEEP HANDS OFF CHILDREN

By S. D.,

Frunze (Newark, N. J.) Pioneer.

HERE is what happens in our school. In case children turn around, the teacher takes them by the ear and pulls them and pulls their hair and says: "That's a nice bunch of hair to take hold of." The teacher takes us by the chin and shakes us. She also has a ruler which she uses pretty often on the children.

If we leave the room to go to the toilet the teacher gives our names to the head teacher and then we have to make up the time we are out of the room after school.

She says we should think before we talk but when we get up to talk and take some time in thinking, she hollers: "Come over here" and she shakes us and makes us cry.

I think teachers should use their hands on themselves if they like to and not on other children who don't belong to them. That's one thing we Pioneers are fighting for. The main thing we say is: We want to have a say about how our school is run and how our teachers treat us. We want no hitting or hair pulling.

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## *LABOR SPORTS UNION HOLDS THREE-DAY SPORTS' EXHIBITION IN DETROIT*

By WALTER BURKE.
(In Detroit Labor News)

Detroit will have the opportunity to witness the greatest elaborate exhibition of sports ever arranged by the Labor Sports Union of America, commencing Thursday, Jan. 13th, and lasting thru Sunday, Jan. 16. From Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, New York and Massachusetts, sport delegations will be present to compete with Michigan groups and individuals for the honors of the first great labor sports' exhibition in Detroit.

**Events at Meet.**

Working men and women and working class children will participate in this exhibition which will cover a wide field of sport. High jump and running broad jump for men and women, horizontal and parallel bars, calisthenics and other group work is indicated in the program. Also a basketball game on Friday and Saturday with a banquet at the conclusion of the program on Sunday. Dances will follow the conclusion of the program each evening.

To all men and women interested in the labor sports idea and in particular to trade unionists, the coming exhibition in Detroit should be an event of the greatest importance. It must and will receive the support of everybody in the working-class movement who is desirous of keeping the sport instinct free from the poison of commercialism, in the first place and in the second place, of utilizing this instinct for developing class-consciousness and dignity, instead of letting it be used by the employers for greater profits to themselves and for killing the class spirit.

**Mertel to Speak.**

President Frank X. Martel, of the Detroit Federation of Labor and George R. Woonacott, of the Detroit Labor News, have shown their interest by accepting invitations as speakers at the banquet. Furthermore in addition to the local speakers the National Organiser of the Labor Sports Union will speak of the past experiences and the concrete plans for the future. The National Conference of the Labor Sports Union will take place in the nearest future. This important affair will be held at the Finish Labor Temple, 2965 14th street, near McGraw. Single admission is 50c and tickets for the entire affair are $1.50.

## *Senator Shortridge Raps Y. W. L.; Result New Member Gained*

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—In a speech which was broadcast over the radio, Samuel Shortridge, recently re-elected to the United States senate from California, demanded repressive measures be taken against members of the Young Workers League, and especially against the Young Pioneers in certain Los Angeles schools, where their activity has become a thorn in the side of the school authorities.

As a result of this speech, patriotic organizations like the American Legion, and the Daughters of the American Revolution (?), have held meeting where the "red propaganda" was painted in lurid colors. The American Legion of Whittier, a town near Los Angeles, decided to devote their best efforts to "clean up" the communists who were endangering their "sacred institutions." The most recent publication of the Better America Federation, a Good-person organization for the chamber of Commerce, spreads the alarm about the large and successful meetings held in and around Los Angeles where Scott Nearing spoke.

The Communist bogey seems to be their favorite diversion; it has even gone so far that members of the Red Squad have visited the offices of the Needle Trades Council, headquarters of several needle trade unions, and attempted to confiscate union literature and records. All that publicity given the Communists by Senator Shortridge over the radio gave the following net results, that a class-conscious young worker who had never heard of the Young Workers League before, attended its meetings for the first time, and joined the league shortly afterwards.

## Reach Compromise on Radio Control, Sen. Dill Reports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A tentative agreement for legislation giving the government control over radio has been reached between senate and house conferees, it was announced by Senator Dill (D) of Washington.

**Form Compromise.**

Dill said the conferees had agreed to a compromise respecting the house provision giving Secretary Hoover full control and the senate provision creating a separate federal commission to regulate the air. He declined to give details of the compromise but reports were current that the commission would be retained to issue regulations and Hoover given power to administer them. The conferees will meet Tuesday to draft a compromise agreement.

## *CONTRIBUTIONS COMING IN FOR BIG WORKERS' CARNIVAL BAZAAR HERE IN FEBRUARY; PRESS AND I. L. D. BENEFIT*

Among the numerous contributions expected to the $10,000 Workers' Carnival Bazaar to be held in Chicago Feb. 25, 26, 27, is the one just announced by the committee in charge. The secretary of the Lenin Branch of the Independent Workmen's Circle, S. Miller, informed the committee that the branch would donate $250 worth of articles already collected for the bazaar.

**But Small Portion, Too.**

This donation is only a small portion of the wealth of variety that will be offered at the bazaar. The large Ashland auditorium, in which the affair is to be held, will have booths on all sides of the hall at which a rich display of articles will be available to all who come to the bazaar. Dancing, singing, music, and scores of other attractions will be features during the three days of jolly fun. Besides this a beautiful Chrysler sedan will be given to the winner of that prize, followed by a large radio set, and numerous other prizes for the other winners.

The bazaar is being held for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER and the Jewish Daily Freiheit. The committee has also decided to donate one-third of the net profits to the International Labor Defense for its work for the class war prisoners and defendants. Dozens of comrades are working energetically to make the bazaar a unique success, and from the reports already at hand it is certain that the Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren, will be filled every moment of the three days during which the bazaar will be running full blast. Tickets are to be had at 19 S. Lincoln St., and from members of the Workers (Communist) Party.

San Francisco Workers, Attention!

You are cordially invited to attend the

***Third Birthday Party of The Daily Worker***

to be held

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, 1927, at 8 o'clock at 225 Valencia Street.

For admission cards phone Market 1746 or bring this "ad" with you.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## MINERS DEMAND SAFETY LAWS OF PA. LEGISLATURE

### Anthracite Workers to Lobby State House

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 11.—(FP)—More safety laws for the miners will be demanded of the coming Pennsylvania state legislature by the anthracite union group. At a joint meeting of the executive boards of districts 1, 7 and 9, United Mine Workers of America, it was decided to demand the following safety reforms:

**Demand Safety Outlets.**

Safety outlets in all mines to permit escape of workers in case of explosions; prevention of the use of electricity in gaseous mines; better ventilation thru stricter regulation of the use of ventilating fans; more protection for jack-hammer men, including elimination of dust.

**Asthme Compensable.**

Miners' asthma shall be declared a compensable disease, says another demand. General strengthening of the workers' compensation law is called for, with higher maximum payments and shortening of the waiting period before payments are made.

**Increase Mothers' Fund.**

Passage of an old age pension law is urged. A larger state appropriation for the mother's assistance fund is demanded. The present inadequate allowance of $1,000,000 a year from the state should be trebled.

## Blame for N. Y. Central Wreck Placed on Dead Engineer; He Can't Talk

SYCARUSE, N. Y., Jan. 11. — Responsibility for the crash of two sections of the Twentieth Century Limited in a thick fog at Sevannah, N. Y., was placed by the owners on Walter Scoville, 49, engineer, who was found dead in his cabin with his hand on the throttle.

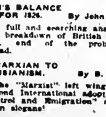
An official statement of the New York Central railroad said Scoville failed to obey warning signals of the sealed train ahead.

Scoville was piloting the fourth section of the Twentieth Century Limited, bound for Boston. He crashed into the third section just outside of Savannah.


Another Shipment Just Arrived of the

"COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL"

Official Organ of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.



Principal Contents of Vol. III. No. 4 of Nov. 30, 1926

COMRADE TROTZKY DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Trotsky's whole career as a revolutionary is analyzed in relation to the discussions in the Russian Communist Party.

AN ANGEL'S DILEMMA.

J. T. Murphy reviews Mr. Norman Angell's book, "Must Britain Travel the Moscow Road?"

SUCCESSES OF THE CANTON ARMY. By Teng Ping Tschan.

HEROES—SENTIMENTALIZED.

Principal Contents of Vol. III. No. 5 of Dec. 15, 1926

BRITAIN'S BALANCE SHEET FOR 1926. By John Pepper.

A full and searching analysis of the breakdown of British capitalism, and of the probabilities ahead.

FROM MARXIAN TO WALTHMANISM. By S. Smeral.

The "Marxist" left wing of the Second International adopt "Birth Control and Emigration" as their main slogans!

NOTES OF A TRADE-UNIONIST. By A. Losovsky.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICE ON THESE NUMBERS 10c EACH.

Daily Worker Publishing Co., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.


## Labor Department Brags of Deporting Aliens; Favors More Hostility Toward Them to Hamper Citizenship Process

THE attitude of suspicion and hostility toward the alien, which seems to have prompted various bills like the Arnwil registration and the Holoday deportation bills which are now pending in congress, is evident also in the annual report of the department of labor, which has been consistently favoring these proposed anti-alien measures.

**Brags of Deportations.**

The National Council for Protection of Foreign-born Workers, which is fighting these registration and deportation measures, calls attention to the fact that the labor department brags that it deported more aliens last year than ever before, and that this "is one of the most important functions of the immigration service." It talks of deportations in terms of dollars and cents—how by deporting in job lots, so much money is saved; or, as the report has it, the overhead on deportations is reduced. It all sounds like a "cattle deal; and this is the department that is trying to have its deportation powers extended (thru the Holoday bill) so that business can be bigger and better next year.

**Wants "Better" Methods.**

"The secretary of labor's report finds room for new deportation proposals," says the National Council for Protection of Foreign-born Workers. "It finds room for recommendations for a system of alien registration, and for the revocation of citizenship papers. But no place does it offer a remedy for the disgracefully overcrowded condition of our naturalization bureaus, which makes it increasingly difficult for aliens to become citizens when they want to, and when they have complied with all the requirements.

**How Offices Are Crowded.**

"A recent statement from Edward T. Meyers, in charge of the Bronx Naturalization Bureau, admitted that their office is 12 months behind with its applications for citizenship papers; Director Morton A. Burgess of the Manhattan office says they are 8 months behind; and certain applicants in Brooklyn have been waiting more than 15 months. Conditions are much the same all over the country, and those who come for citizenship papers are crowded into small rooms not nearly large enough to accommodate them.

**No Remedy.**

"All of this calls for larger appropriations for increased office staffs and new buildings, but the secretary of labor makes such a recommendation for only one place—Seattle, Washington. The rest of the service goes along as it is, the idea seeming to be that it ought to be made as difficult as possible for the alien to become a citizen. Make him suffer for what he gets."

**Council Fights Attitude.**

This is the attitude being fought by the National Council for Protection of Foreign-born Workers which in addition to watching the anti-alien legislation introduced into congress is establishing naturalization classes in many cities, and offering the alien every help in obtaining his citizenship papers.

The national headquarters of the Council for Protection of Foreign-born Workers is at 41 Union Square, New York. Branch councils are now at work in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston, New Haven, Denver, Seattle and West Brownsville, Pa.

## SEAMEN'S LAW CAUSES OWNERS TO SHED TEARS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. —(FP)— When President Dalton of the Emergency Fleet Corporation came before the senate commerce committee to discuss the issue of government ownership and operation of the merchant marine versus private ownership and operation, Senator Copeland of New York brought up the old complaint that the LaFollette Seamen's Act makes the labor cost of running American ships greater than the labor cost of operation of foreign ships. Dalton at first agreed that this was a burden, and then said it was a law that would not be changed, and Copeland hastily remarked that he would not want it changed.

**Wants Private Control.**

Copeland asked questions indicating his desire to sell the government ships at a sacrifice to private interests. Senators Johnson of California, Cousens of Michigan and Fletcher of Florida emphasized the necessity for government ownership and operation if an American merchant marine is to be maintained under existing economic conditions.

Dalton, who hitherto has been known as favoring government ownership and operation, appeared anxious to be counted for private ownership when he was testifying. Johnson and Cousens were irritated by his talk of how American industrial progress is due to private initiative, and his coupling up that sentiment with endorsement of a ship subsidy.

Johnson told him he must know that the people and congress will not grant a subsidy. Cousens said Dalton's was "a strange philosophy, that the government should initiate and develop each trade route and maintain it until it became profitable, and then be bound to give it up to a private company."

## British Workers Demand Freedom for Class War Victims of Big Strike

LONDON—Large sections of the British workers are strongly aroused in the nation-wide campaign for the release of the class-war victims of the Emergency Powers Act during the general strike and the miners' strike that followed.

The International Class War Prisoners' Aid, thru its secretary of the British Section, H. B. Lovell, points out the large numbers of workers still imprisoned and calls for ever greater demonstrations and activity in the struggle to release them, especially in preparation for the monster demonstration to be held on Trafalgar Square on January 16.

Resolutions and protests from local trade unions, Labor Party branches, co-operatives and other workers' organizations are pouring in in ever increased numbers but the Home Secretary's office is still silent and is likely to remain so until pressure from the rank and file force the Labor Party and trade union officialdom to act in a more decided and vigorous manner or else acts over their heads.

## Member of the British Labor Party, Woman, Speaks Here Sunday

Margaret Bondfield, member of the British parliament, will be the speaker at the Chicago Forum in the Hotsinger Theater Sunday afternoon, Jan. 16. Miss Bondfield is one of the outstanding leaders of the English labor party and was the only woman member of the Ramsay MacDonald's labor government in 1924.

**Quake in France.**

TARBES, France, Jan. 11. — An earthquake shock was reported from the Basses-Pyrenees department. No damage is reported other than the destruction of an old bridge.


PITTSBURGH, PA.

## CAN'T LIVE ON LAYOFFS, FORD WORKERS LEARN

### Time to Think Is Now, Paper Says

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 11. — "Workers can't live on layoffs," which is what the employees of the Ford Motor company have been getting in the past two months, declares the Jan. 1 issue of the Ford Worker now being distributed urging the workers to demand more wages.

The leading article in the issue says: "Henry Ford announced to the world a few months ago that all his plants would go on a five-day week henceforth; that all his employees would get the equivalent of six day's pay or more.

**Not Getting Work or Pay.**

"We are not getting the six days' pay, nor are we getting the five days' work, but we did get a two weeks' layoff.

"We must eat. We must pay rent or contract payments. We must buy fuel and warm clothes. In other words, WE MUST EXIST! Six days' pay is only an existance. Demand not less than six days' pay. Demand the abolishment of the ruthless speed-up, so we can all work five days a week!

"Demand your rights of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness! In rich and Free' America."

**Workers Give Facts.**

This issue of the Ford Worker is filled with news of slave conditions prevailing in the Ford industries and of accounts of buncombe fed the workers, told by them. A picture of conditions may be gained from one article written by one worker, which follows:

"This 'merit plan' is the biggest farce. A worker could kill himself by speeding, yet he wouldn't get a raise if the boss does not like his face. Only a few tall wagging fingers will get a raise in this department.

"The writer has worked over four years in one of the rottenest departments in H. F., the spring job, and could not get $6.00 because he committed the Ford crime of "talking back" to the star (czar) boss. Paying a man what he is worth does not mean anything here."

**"Think or Surrender."**

"Think or Surrender" is the title of the editorial in the paper. If ever there was a time for the workers at Ford's and elsewhere to think, now is that time," the editorial reads. "If you now have let the capitalist class do the thinking, and like any human being, they have been thinking in their own interests. They can only think of speeding up, of getting more profits out of your labor. You are hoping for things to change; hoping for a full pay; hoping for a raise. While you are hoping they are thinking."

**Paper Growing.**

It is announced in this issue of the paper that the Ford Worker will hereafter appear twice each month, on the first and fifteenth day of the month. The fact that the paper is growing is attributed to the awakening of the workers, who are educating and organizing themselves to destroy a system that is destroying their health and happiness.

## SEATTLE MASSES REBUKE OFFICIALDOM AND FORCE HALL USE FOR WEISBORD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 11.—Despite every attempt on the part of officials of the labor movement here to prevent Alfred Weisbord, Passaic strike leader, speaking in Seattle, a huge meeting was held at Central Labor Union hall.

Officials of the Central Labor Union and the American Federation of Labor attempted to block the meeting by denying the use of the hall to Weisbord, but the pressure of the masses was so great, the officials were forced to permit the meeting.

The action of the rank and file here who demended the right to hear Weisbord is seen as a direct slap at tactics of federation officers. A similar attempt was made in South Bend, Ind., when Weisbord spoke there, and the masses rebuked the labor officials.


GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.


## CHI FINANCIER GETS AWAY WITH INVESTORS' FUNDS

### Commonwealth Reserve Head Is Hunted

Warrants were prepared by the state attorney's office for the arrest of Glenn M. Meeker, president of the Commonwealth Reserve fund, whose disappearance preceded discovery that $600,000 assets had vanished.

**With "Pretty" Blonde.**

Police thruout the United States and Canada were notified to be on the lookout for Meeker, who left Chicago hurriedly last Dec. 28. At the same time a pretty blonde, with whom he had been seen frequently, also disappeared.

**Some "Losers."**

Among the "losers" according to authorities as revealed by the books were: Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wall, Hazlecrest, Ill., $1,145; Edward and Bridget Wolf, Quincy, Ill., $1,300; Frank and Susie Meade, Midlothian, Ill., $1,400; Asge and Carrie Schiodt, Champaign, Ill., $1,000; Mrs. Irene Mells, Modoc, Ill., $1,200; W. F. Jaffrey, Waterloo, Ia., $3,200.

## Earl, Who Gave Girl Wine Bath and Denied It, Must Go to Jail

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The conviction of Earl Carroll, theatrical producer, on a charge of perjury growing out of his famous "wine bath" party, is upheld in a decision returned by the United States circuit court of appeals.

## The Manager's Corner

### The Daily Worker Is Your Badge.

*The capitalist press is exceedingly careful before it permits anyone to present its views. Reporters on the capitalist dailies are cross-examined severely before they are trusted to handle the news and the views of the ruling class. No taint of radicalism or rebellion is permitted. A correspondent must be prepared to show years of training and willing subserrience to the forces which control public opinion in the United States before he wins that coveted possession, a reporter's badge.*

*It is different with The DAILY WORKER. Here we have an organ which is not the property of the few, but one which is the collective and treasured property of the many. To the cause of the workers it is devoted. Against privilege and exploitation, it has sworn a death struggle. For this reason it does not fear to publish the true facts of the class struggle. For this reason it welcomes the full co-operation of all workers who are interested in the revolutionary movement and the struggle against capitalism. Readers of The DAILY WORKER are urged to send in their views of conditions under American capitalism. Our columns are open for workers' stories from the mine, mill, factory and farm. For this reason we say, "The DAILY WORKER is your badge."*

*Already there is springing up in various parts of the country groups of loyal and faithful DAILY WORKER correspondents, "the eyes" of our movement. No occurrence of any importance goes by without an accurate account of the facts being sent to the editor of The DAILY WORKER. In this manner The DAILY WORKER is in a position to present to its readers a broad view of the class struggle on many fronts, a real picture of the conflict as a whole. It is this broad picture which makes for an accurate estimation of the struggle, no estimation free from local, craft or national narrowness, a CLASS viewpoint, the viewpoint of the Communist. It is the duty of every comrade who reads The DAILY WORKER, to add his touch to the broad and illuminating picture, which The DAILY WORKER is painting.*

BERT MILLER.

## Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

## Associated Silk Workers Give Money Aid to Tapestry Strikers Despite Hardships

By a Worker Correspondent.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 11 — In spite of slack season much unemployment, and general stagnation in the trade union field just now in Paterson, the Associated Silk Workers, progressive industrial union in the "silk city"-voted $500 out of its emergency fund for the striking Tapestry Carpet Workers' Union of Philadelphia.

Two representatives of the union had come from Philadelphia to make their plea, giving the history of the 16 weeks' struggle with scabs and police.

A member of the Associated lauded he union on its traditional policy of militancy and solidarity and moved the $500. With no more discussion and without a dissenting vote, the motion was passed.

## Postal Employes Hit Night Work, Fight for a Curtailment

By L. P. RINDAL,
(Worker Correspondent).

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11.—Postoffice clerks and carriers are out for the curtailment of night work. A bill providing a penalty against it is pending in congress. Under this measure, 45 minutes work between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. would be equal to an hour's work in the day time, with the same pay.

According to William Emery, secretary of Los Angeles Local No. 64, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, between 250 and 400 local clerks and 75 and 100 collectors in the carriers' service are effected by the bill; the maligned total affected is around 40,000.

Government employes, backing the bill, are not after an increase in their wage, they want only annecessary night work eliminated, Emery says.

In a majority of cases, six hours of work would be equal to that now performed in eight hours. The proposed shortening of hours of the night workers is estimated to cost the government $5,000,000 annually.

## LOW WAGES, LONG HOURS AND FEW JOBS IN IRON INDUSTRY OF ST. LOUIS

By ANDREW R. MARTIN.
(Worker Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—Steel works and iron foundries in St. Louis district are paying the workers from the lowest rate of 35c to the highest of 67c. Working day hours range between 9 and 10.

Indications for the future work does not seem bright. National Enamel and Stamping Co., of Granite City, last week laid off 400 men and does not know when they will be able to take on men. Commonwealth Steel Co., of Granite City, are working on present orders and the future orders are not very promising.

There are a large number of men applying for work. In one foundry plant the employment manager asserts that he turns away as high as 150 men a day.

## Gurley Flynn Greeted Warmly by Spokane in Tour for Mill Strike

By a Worker Correspondent.

SPOKANE, Jan. 11. — Under the auspices of the Spokane branch of the International Labor Defense, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn spoke to a well filled hall Jan. 5.

It had been some years since Comrade Flynn spoke in Spokane, but she met the same old time enthusiasm and hearty cheers as the portrayed so vividly the great Passaic textile strike declaring that in spite of all reports to the contrary the textile workers could be organized.

She spoke highly of the great struggle of the textile strikers. Their competent and efficient leaders, most especially of Albert Weisbord, and pointed out what workers could accomplish under a united front leadership.

## SCAB PAPER BOX FACTORY MAKES SLAVES OF GIRLS

By a Worker Correspondent

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 11.—This is about conditions in a scab paper box plant, A. D. Shoup Co. This factory is one of the largest around the eastern states. The girls are paid from $5.00 to about $20.00. The girls are told they are piece workers and if they make anywhere between $2.50 to $3.00 on piece work, the foreman then puts the girl on week work which is from 25c to 30c per hour, but if the girl puts out small production on week work then she is paid piece work.

**Do Three Persons' Work.**

Some of the girls are doing two and three girls' work. Where men are needed on heavy work, they are replacing them with girls, which means they are paid only half price.

There are girls here that have been employed for about fifteen years.

**Must Scrub Floors.**

When the plant is slack they are out on the floor to scrub it up. If they refuse they are discharged.

The machinist is classified as something like a foreman. All day long he walks around the machine. If he sees a girl laying down on the job he reports it to the foreman.

When the strike was called out in the paper box industries there was no beds that went out from this shop.

They have the police scouring out on their trucks every day.


BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!

CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY

Meat Market Restaurant

IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.

FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(Workers organized as consumers)

4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.



The Best Place to Buy Your

CARPETS RUGS LINOLEUM FURNITURE

OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 5 STORES

1800 W. Roosevelt Rd. Phone Seeley 7722
1618 W. Chicago Avenue Phone Monroe 6264
2408 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 4083
2936 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 6941
4247 W. Madison Street Phone Nevada 1238



No Communist Home Can Be Without a

Red Calendar

A beautiful and characteristic portrait of Lenin, mounted on a handsome red cardboard, with a list of the most important revolutionary dates. Indispensable for your home or your headquarters. A limited supply on hand. Order now before the supply is exhausted.

Price 25 cents each.
15 cents each in lots of 10 or more.

Daily Worker Publishing Company
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.50 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

300 Advertising rates on application.


## More Tanks for a Deadlier War

The *Chicago Tribune*, as the chief mouthpiece of mid-west industrial capital and some finance thrown in, is important enough to be used as a punching bag on our editorial page. It has a circulation of well over half a million daily and over one million on Sundays. In addition, the *Tribune* owners also publish a weekly with a circulation over a million and a pictorial daily in New York that has passed the million mark in circulation.

The *Tribune* believes in the Nietzschean diplomacy, howls for a big army and navy, glorifies war and pictures those who prefer the ways of peace to the ways of slaughter as anaemic individuals who got mixed up with the female sex in nature's laboratory before they saw the light of day. Yet we are told that the *Tribune's* editor who writes the most savage of those jingo editorials has only one kidney, half a lung and is obliged to take iodine in his coffee to keep his thyroid glands from slipping down his throat. This is the material of which this hero is made.

William Randolph Hearst and his "man Friday" Brisbane have a monopoly on the increased circulation that a continuous howl for more warplanes may bring. The *Tribune* being in competition with Hearst in Chicago and New York grabbed the tank haute and is now flogging it vigorously.

The manufacturers of machinery would like nothing better than another period of war hysteria. What a killing they could make? We would have another crop of multi-millionaires. The stocks of the shipbuilding companies and the steel corporations would rise, and since the insiders would be in a position to predict a rise they could make an additional killing on the stock market. It would be a glorious era for patriotism.

The *Tribune* is afraid that the "people" are not conscious of the dangerous state of unpreparedness in which the United States is alleged to be. The number of "people" that are conscious of anything except that they must have food, clothing and shelter is comparatively small. The *Tribune* wants to make the masses nonconscious, not conscious. It is mouthing the interests of the class that will profit by war; the class that will supply the guns, tanks, warships and warplanes. The working class, alias the "people," will supply the corpses, the legless bodies and the eyeless heads.

The *Tribune* is digging up the old hunk about the natural peacefulness of America. When Elihu Root received the Wilson peace prize he indulged in the same hypocritical twaddle, the while United States marines were occupying Nicaragua and United States battleships were steaming towards China.

We are also told that military preparedness is insurance against war. Germany and France could tell different stories. Neither is the opposite true. Nicaragua has not a military machine big enough to make a decent Moose parade, but it possesses mineral resources which are coveted by our ruling classes. Mexico is weak militarily, but has oil. To contend that the United States is endangered by Mexico or Nicaragua is to set a valuation on public intelligence that would be resented by a moron.

## Not So Fine, Mr. Fine

Nathan Fine, who until now was only known as an underground member of the socialist party, his task being to do friendly jobs for the S. P. while posing as a farmer-laborite, has thrown off his mask and appears in bold print with the announcement that as a member of the socialist party, he has a perfect right to propose its liquidation.

This amazing proposal was made in the *New Leader* last week. It is part of a symposium running in that paper which deals with the problem of what do with what is left of the socialist party. Most of the readers have hope for the patient's revival, but not so Mr. Fine. "It's dead," says Fine in effect, "let's bury the corpse."

Fine is almost right, but an embalmed corpse is worth something as advertising in an undertaker's window. The socialist party leaders are not going to take Mr. Fine's advice until there is a prospect of a better paying proposition in sight. Just now there isn't, outside the capitalist parties and most renegades have fared ill in those parties.

Having access to a research department Fine presents us with some interesting figures. He shows that, discounting the votes cast for socialist candidates in the vicinity of Aimee McPherson's Temple in Los Angeles, in Victor Berger's bailiwick in Milwaukee and on the east side of New York, the S. P. did not poll enough votes in 1926 to make it fire. And the vote was the sole whole and only excuse the socialist party ever had for existing. To the socialist party work in the trade unions meant hutting in on the prerogatives of the labor leaders. The labor fakers thought this attitude very nice of them.

Being no longer able to poll votes or find candidates to look for them, Fine proposes that the socialist party quit the field as a political party and become a propaganda league, with only the aim of uniting with "friendly unions, parties and individuals for political action." This action would not take place until 1928. Provided the pay check came along regularly, a socialist functionary would have a long rest between jobs even if not between meals.

Fine would have the socialists first liquidate what is left of their party and then with the corpus delicti available for public inspection they could go to the labor fakers and ask for contributions to a fund to unite with the labor fakers and other friendly individuals. They would assure the labor leaders that Communists would not be allowed into this proposed charnel house either as individuals or as organizations.

Despite Mr. Fine's animosity towards the Communists we find ourselves in agreement with him as to the political bankruptcy of the socialist party. Mr. Fine wrote a lengthy article and covered the subject very thoroly with one exception. He forgot to say that the new united bash he proposes should have a policy.

But what has the profession of vote-catching to do with policy?

We wish Mr. Fine the best of luck in his praiseworthy aim, but we fear Messrs. Hillquit and Oneal will have sense enough not to throw away their old clothing until the propects of getting new garments are brighter.

As a comic sheet the *New Leader* is making *Life* step lively.

# NICARAGUA TO FOLLOW PANAMA—THE EAGLE HOVERS OVER MEXICO

*WANTING A SECOND CANAL, THE UNITED STATES PROCEEDS TO TAKE NICARAGUA—THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND ROOSEVELT'S BIG STICK—TO MAKE THE CARIBBEAN AN "AMERICAN LAKE," MEXICO MUST BE SUBDUED—LATIN AMERICA CONGEALS FOR RESISTANCE—THE WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE THE NATURAL ALLIES OF THE VICTIMS OF IMPERIALISM.*

By THURBER LEWIS.

(Continued from yesterday)

SIX hundred thousand American dollars started a revolution against the liberal president Jose Santos Zelaya in 1909. Zelaya was opposed to the United States acquiring control of Fonseca Bay for a naval base and perpetual rights for an isthmian canal. Hence the revolution, which was directed by an official of an American mining company, Adolpfo Diaz, the self same gentleman who is considered president of Nicaragua by the United States.

The rebels were supported by United States marines who landed at Bluefields. Their troops and ammunition were carried on American ships flying the Nicaraguan flag. Thanks to this aid, American paid rebels under General Juan Estrada, beat the Zelaya forces, forcing the president to flee and set up a government immediately recognized by the United States.

**Loan Flows.**

One year later, the U. S. state department arranged for a loan to be made to Nicaragua by the American banking firm of Brown Brothers and Company. From that time on, Nicaraguans have not been able to call their land their own.

Eventually, the railways and banks of Nicaragua were completely controlled by American banks and the customs and revenues collected by American commissioners to pay off the loans forced upon the country by the banks thru pressure by the state department.

**Dems and Reps Alike.**

All of these things transpired under the presidency of William Howard Taft, republican. President Wilson, democrat, continued the brave work.

In 1913, the population of Nicaragua began to boil with hostilities against the American controlled President Adolfo Diaz. The chamber called for an election which refused and the unpopularity of the regime soon expressed itself in a revolt led by the liberals.

Eight U. S. ships of war with a complement of 125 officers and 2,600 men were sent to Nicaragua and took military steps against the rebels. After the marines had participated in all the important military engagements and forced the liberals to surrender, an election was held with marines "guarding" the polls. Diaz was re-elected president.

IT was also under the democrat Wilson in 1916, that a treaty was signed with President Chamorro's government granting the naval base and the rights to an isthmian canal for consideration of $3,000,000 to be paid by the United States. Nicaragua, of course, didn't see a red cent of the money. It was all to the bankers in payment of loans which they had made to Nicaragua.

Again in 1922 the Chamorro government was threatened by an uprising. With the help of the marines the government arrested 300 liberals, declared martial law and suppressed the rebellion.

The same Adolfo Diaz who was supplied with American funds in 1909 under the republican Taft, saved by U. S. bayonets in 1913 by the democrat Wilson, is being again protected by the republican Coolidge, with more American troops than have ever landed in the republic.

**The Liberals Come Back.**

THE most recent invasion by marines came about in the following manner. Diaz was succeeded in 1916, the year of the canal treaty, by Emiliano Chamorro. In 1920, the Diego Chamorro was made president and served until his death in 1923 when Bartolome Martinez came to power to finish out the term. Then in the elections of 1924 a liberal government was elected with Carlos Salazorno as president and Juan Sacasa as vice-president.

The Salazorno government was in trouble from its very inception. From the start it clashed with American interests because it presumed that Nicaragua was still a "sovereign nation." It made demands for the administration of its own customs, banks and railways and, in fact, regained nominal control of the latter two.

**Marines Go Away.**

DURING 1925 the marines were withdrawn from the country. Heretofore, the marines had been present with necessary reinforcements from time to time to maintain the various conservative governments in power. On every occasion upon which the liberals had attempted to overthrow the various American controlled governments of Diaz and the two Chamorros, the marines were on hand in strong enough force to prevent it.

**Why They Went.**

BUT now the marines were suddenly withdrawn. American publicists began "pointing with pride" and announcing a new era in American relations with Latin-America. But the liberals very soon found out why the marines left. The soldiers had no sooner shouldered their knap-sacks than Chamorro started a revolution against the government. Salazorno resigned and Sacasa took charge in defense of the regime. There were no marines to help him.

**Thanks to secret American aid, Chamorro, was at length successful in capturing Managua.** With machine guns at back his demand, he forced a special session of congress to elect himself president. Later under pressure from the United States Chamorro stepped out and allowed an old friend Diaz, more sympathetic to Wall Street to get elected by another "packed" congress. Sacasa, however, refused to recognize the election and took to the field. His arms were being crowned with success, when the marines suddenly reappeared on the scene.

**The Mexican Scare.**

Then it was that Diaz, plainly under the inspiration of the American charge d'affairs, Lawrence Dennis, issued his notorious statement in which he declared that Mexico was aiding Sacasa, that the country was threatened by bolshevism and that Mexico's object in intervening was to endanger the American canal.

It was upon this flimsy pretext that Admiral Latimer's entire Caribbean special squadron was reinforced and took virtual possession of the country. At this writing there are fifteen first class fighting ships in Nicaraguan waters with 5,000 blue jackets and marines. The total number of troops in the combatant forces in Nicaragua is not more than 5,000.

BUT why all this array of force for such a little country as Nicaragua that could easily be subdued with less than half as many troops? Besides Nicaragua, there is still the question of Mexico.

**Intended For Mexico.**

IT is no accident that these forces are being marshaled in the Caribbean at the time when the controversy with Mexico over the oil and land laws has entered its critical stage. The fact is that this big naval power now off the coast of Central America is put there for use, not only in support of the reactionary Diaz in Nicaragua, but as well in preparation for armed intervention in Mexico.

Since the Mexican constitution of 1917 asserted the rights of that country to its own natural resources and challenged the imperial expansion of the United States, the republic across the Rio Grande has been regarded by the people of Latin-America as their champion.

**The Stumbling Block.**

MEXICO is the stumbling block to the American design for unqualified control of the whole of Central America and the Caribbean. On top of this, the Mexican people are now asserting their sovereignty over the oil, mineral and other natural resources out of which Doheny, Standard Oil et al have made many cool millions. The precedent for intervention in Mexico has been set. In 1914 and again in 1916. The Yankees are again looking their war cries. The oil men are demanding action. This explains why there are now so many ships in the Caribbean.

THE whole of Latin-America is aroused. One of the contradictions of rampant imperialism is that a subjugated people won't stay subjugated. Most of the cards are now in Wall Street's hand. But Latin-America has still a role to play and while there is at present no consolation for them in the dollar-drunk leadership of the American Federation of Labor, the fact still remains that the working class of the United States is the natural ally of the victims of American imperialism.

## Press Criticism of Coolidge

That even the capitalist press refuses to swallow the interventionist policy of Coolidge and Kellogg with regard to Latin-America is shown by the following editorial that appeared in the San Francisco Daily News. It is a typical reflection of the attitude taken towards the present crisis by a large number of dailies thruout the country:

**BLUNDERS THAT MAY LEAD TO WAR**

America's official policy with relation to Mexico is in the hands of President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg. The latter seems to have made it or blundered into it; the former now asks the American press and public to support it. Together they are leading the American people into war. That is what it means if they do not take warning from the people's attitude and abandon the course on which they are embarked. They may not know this. It may be one of the many things in the present situation which they do not know. But it is the fact.

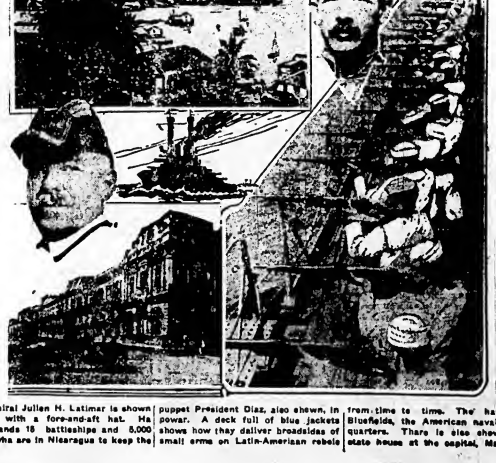
If reason does not supplant the present policy of our state department, this country will soon be launched upon as shameful a military undertaking as ever besmirched a proud nation's history.

* * *

New Year's Eve, at midnight, with merrymaking reaching its height in Washington, a very different scene was being enacted in Mexico City. There the chamber of deputies, in an extraordinary session, was ringing with bitter denunciation of the government of the United States—the government, not the people of the United States. And the galleries roared their approval.

These deeply-stirred Mexican legislators were not threatening war on the United States. They threatened only to defend their country and—to die fighting. The years have proved they will do just that. Do we wish to put them once more to the proof? Or do we wish to square the American government's course with the clear desire of the American people?

## Kellogg's Navy Takes Nicaragua



Admiral Julian H. Latimer is shown above with a fore-and-aft hat. He commands 15 battleships and 5,000 man who are in Nicaragua to keep the puppet President Diaz, also shown, in powar. A deck full of blue jackets shows how they deliver broadsides of small arms on Latin-American rebels from time to time. The harbor in Bluefields, the American naval headquarters. There is also shown the state house at the capital, Managua.

# OIL A NEW NOVEL Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)

"Well, he's a practical man, and I've a great respect for him. He wants to do something, and he finds out the way and he does it. He doesn't let the government get in his way, does he? No, he has overthrown the government by bribery. By the way, son, have you seen Dan Irving's Washington letter this week?"

"The paper's at home, but I did not stop to look at it."

"Well, you'll be interested. Dan says its known to all the newspapermen in Washington that Roscoe and O'Reilly made a deal with the attorney general to buy the nomination for Harding, on condition they were to get these naval reserve leases. They've been telling government officials right and left, and newspaper men also. There's claim or for an investigation, but the gang won't let it happen."

There was a pause. Paul, watching his friend's face, saw an uneasy look, and added, "Don't talk to me about it, son—I don't want to know anything I'm not free to tell. But you and I both understand—that is capitalist government, and what has it got to do with democracy?"

Again Sunny didn't answer; and Paul said, "I think about Verne, as you call him, because I've just had a run-in with him, and he's the system to me. I want to take his power away from him; and how am I going to do it? I've bored the compass, trying to figure out how it can be done legally. He's got the courts, and they'll call anything legal that he says, they'll wind you up in a spider's web of technicalities. He's got the machinery for reaching the masses—you can't tell them anything but what he wants them to hear. He's got the movies—people say he has a movie star for a mistress—maybe you know about that. And you've been to college—O'Reilly attends to that, im told. We could never get a majority vote—because Verne has the ballot boxes. Only once have we elected anybody he'd have them bought before they got into office. The more I think of the idea that he would give in to paper ballots—the crazier it seems to me."

"But then, Paul, what can you hope for?"

"I'm going to the workers! Verne's oil workers are the basis of his power—they're scared to death and they can be reached, they're not scattered all over. They have one common job and one common interest—they want the wealth that Verne takes from them. Of course, they know that only dimly; they read his newspapers, and go to his movies. But we're going to teach them—and when they have the oil wells how can Verne get them back?"

"He'll send troops and take them, Paul!"

"He won't send troops because we'll have the railwaymen. We'll have the telegraphers and they'll send our messages instead of his. We'll have the men in all the key industries—we're going out to organize them and tell them exactly how to do it—all power to the unions."

Sunny was contemplating once more the vision which his friend had brought back from Siberia. And Paul went on, with that condescending air that had always impressed Sunny and infuriated his sister. "It seems dreadful to you, because it means a fight and you don't want to fight—you don't have to. The men for this job are the ones that have had the iron in their souls—men that have been beaten and crushed, thrown into jail and starved there. That's how Verne makes the revolution, he throws us into jail and lets us rot. We lie there and have bitter, black thoughts! All the Bolsheviks got their training in dungeons; and now the masters are giving the same course in America. It's not only that we're tempered and made hard it's that we become marked men, the workers know us; the poor slavas that don't dare move a hand for themselves, they learn that there are fellows they can trust, that won't sell them out to Verne Roscoe! I'm going back to Paradise, son, and teach Communism, and if Verne has me arrested again, the Moscow program will go into the court records of San Elido county."

(Continued tomorrow.)

## Kenosha Will Have Concert and Dance Sunday, January 16

An interesting performance, concert and dance will be given next Sunday, Jan. 16, by the Russian Workers' Mutual Aid Society of Kenosha, Wis. Chicago workers will participate. The affair will be held at Tatra Hall, 17 N. Main St., Kenosha. Beginning at 3:30 p. m. Tickets in advance 50 cents, at the door 60 cents.

Jan. 13, 1924—The Beginning Fourth Year of The DAILY WORKER!—Jan. 13, 1927

The Daily Worker Fights!
For the Organization of the Unorganized.
For a Labor Party.
For the 40 Hour Week.

# THE DAILY WORKER

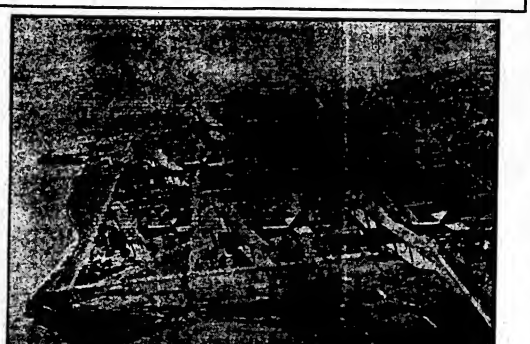
Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Special Anniversary Edition

Vol. IV. No. 1. Subscription Rates: In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1927 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# SENATORS TOLD OF BANKERS' FEARS

## NAVY'S AIRPLANES READY TO GO SOUTH



In preparation for "maneuvers" at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, the aircraft squadron of the battle fleet at San Diego, Calif., is staging practice flights. Five planes in "V" formation are pictured here flying over the California City. Guantanamo is the naval base of the U. S. that commands the Caribbean Sea.

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

HERE we are again celebrating our third anniversary and as confident of celebrating another as we were of celebrating the second. We are not indulging in an idle boast because we have survived during years that have seen labor publications go into stargor back into the pulp mills. What we intend to do on this third anniversary of The DAILY WORKER is to call the attention of the working class as vigorously and as earnestly as we possibly can to a cause which The DAILY has battled since it was founded, in addition to others. But this one is the most pressing. It is the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti who sit with the sword of capitalist injustice hanging over their heads.

* * *

THIS story has often been told. But it must be told as long as their lives are in danger. That will be the case until the jail doors open for them and they are again free, at least as free as workers can be under this rotten system of ours. Sacco and Vanzetti are the victims of as foul a crime as was ever perpetrated on members of the American working class in a country famous for frame-ups. It is the task of the American workers to set them free. It is in their power to do it. Once they realize this we are sure they will consider no sacrifice too great to force the hands of the Massachusetts jailers. The details of this frame-up are brief the two Italian labor agitators probably familiar to all of you. In

(Continued on page 4)

## Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

## BIG RAILROAD INTERESTS CONSOLIDATE HOLDINGS IN PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINES

CLEVELAND, Jan. 12.—(FP)—Consolidation of large mining interests controlled by railroad capital is seen in the election of Michael Gallagher of Cleveland as chairman of 8 boards of trustees, each of which administers a Van Sweringen coal interest.

Unification of control of these extensive properties, including the Pocahontas Coal Co. which has both anthracite and bituminous mines in 8 Pennsylvania counties, is a move of the Van Sweringens in pushing their huge railroad merger.

## TAX HEARING ON FORD STOCK SALE REVEALS PROFITS

### Investment of $48,000 Brings $52,000,000

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 12.—Staggering profits of the Ford Motor company were revealed in the opening of the huge tax appeal case in which the government seeks to collect $34,000,000 from Geo. James Couzens and other former stockholders of the Ford company. Joseph E. Davies, former chairman of the federal tax commission, now a defense attorney, gave facts showing how Ford piled profits upon profits in an almost unending pyramid.

**$100 Brings $52,000 in 10 years.**

One hundred dollars invested in the Ford company at the time of its organization in 1903 earned $52,174 in 10 years, Davies revealed.

"In 10 years, with an initial investment of but $48,000 in actual cash, the Ford company had paid $28,000,000 in dividends and had amassed $22,000,000 in property," Davies declared. "In 1904, the company made $200,000. By 1907, those earnings had increased five fold and were $1,011,000. Within two years these earnings had been doubled and were $2,500,000 Within three years these earnings were again multiplied five times and were $13,000,000 for the year. In another year, they were again doubled and amounted to $26,000,000.

**Surplus Tremendous.**

"The growth of the company's surplus was no less remarkable. Starting with a surplus of $153,000 in 1904, in three years its surplus had reached $1,377,000. Three years later, it had reached $3,366,000. Within two more years or in 1912 the surplus was $14,745,000. On March 1, 1918, it had increased to $22,000,000."

**Claim Tax Too High**

The startling earnings were revealed by Davies in outlining the position taken by the former stockholders. Senator Couzens and his co-defendants dispute claims of the government that the $9.59 value per share set by the bureau of internal revenue as the value of the stock as of Mar. 1, 1913, was too high. In fixing the

(Continued on page 3)

## Hindenburg Asks for New German Cabinet; Curtius to Be Head

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Jan. 12. — President Hindenburg has asked Dr. Curtius, minister of commerce in the Marx cabinet, to form a new cabinet.

## COUNT STRIKE VOTE OF RAILROAD UNIONS ON 22 SOUTHEASTERN SYSTEMS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Jan. 12.—(FP)—The strike vote of conductors, trainmen and yardmen of 22 southeastern railroads will be canvassed on Washington, Jan. 20, according to President William G. Lee, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

An arbitration board functioning under the Watson-Parker act has awarded the eastern district conductors and trainmen a 7½ per cent increase, averaging about 42 cents a day. The same compromise was offered to the southeastern roads by the men after negotiations, but was rejected.

## Daily Worker Banquet at Los Angeles Will Celebrate Third Year

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12.—Jan. 15 is a "red letter" day for Los Angeles workers when the third anniversary of The DAILY WORKER will be celebrated here with a banquet. Arrangements for more than 500 have been made at the Co-operative center when the militant workers of Los Angeles will gather to celebrate three years of leadership of the only English working-class daily in the United States.

The week after, on Jan. 21, the Lenin memorial meeting will be held at the Co-operative, 2607 Brooklyn avenue. Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic strike, will be the main speaker. Tickets for this mass meeting are 25 cents.

## 15,000 TROOPS QUIETLY MASSED ON MEX. BORDER

### War Dept. Says "No Significance"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Fifteen thousand soldiers have for some time been concentrated along the Mexican border in anticipation of "possible trouble" with Mexico, it was said today at the war department.

It was emphasized, however, that "this concentration was in no way connected with the danger of war" contained in the present strained relations between the United States and the southern republic. Officials of the war department also added that recent orders transferring an unusual number of army officers to border posts have no special significance in the present crisis."

**Only Organized Forces There.**

The army's forces on the Texas and Arizona borders include the only completely organized infantry and cavalry divisions, which were described at the war department as "the only readily mobilizable units in the country." These divisions are the 2nd infantry, with headquarters in San Antonio, and the 1st cavalry, with headquarters in El Paso.

American forces stationed at or near the border include:

Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.—2nd infantry division, commanded by Major General William D. Connor, made up of the 1st, 9th, 20th and 23rd infantry regiments, and the 12th and 15th field artillery regiments; total strength: 330 officers and 6,160 men.

Fort Brown, Brownsville, Texas — 12th cavalry, commanded by Colonel William T. Johnson; 1,000 men.

Fort Ringgold, Rio Grande City, Texas—One squadron of the 12th cavalry, commanded by Lcint. Col. C. O. Thomas, Jr.; 300 men.

**Artillery Regiment.**

Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas—4th field artillery regiment (less one battalion), commanded by Colonel Robert Foy; 500 men.

Fort Clark, Texas — 1st cavalry brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Leroy Eltinge; 5th cavalry regiment, commanded by Colonel W. B. Scales; 500 men.

Eagle Pass, Texas—Cavalry detachment of 23 men.

Marfa, Texas—1st cavalry regiment, commanded by Colonel Conrad S. Babcock; 500 men.

Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas—1st cavalry division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Winans, made up 7th cavalry regiment, commanded by Col. Pitchugh Lee; 8th cavalry regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel McP. Rutherford; one battalion of the 29th field artillery; one battalion of the 8th engineers (mounted); 2,000 men.

Troops from 9th Corps Area.

Camp Harry B. Jones, Douglas,

(Continued on page 2.)

## Mexico Replies To "Big Stick" Talk; Liberals Cut Off

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Admiral Julian S. Latimer, in command of American forces in the Caribbean, has received instructions to entirely bottle up the liberals and has extended his control over the entire east coast of Nicaragua.

Mexico has sent a reply to Coolidge's "big stick" message to the senate in which Mexico's rights as a sovereign nation are firmly upheld and the position of the United States as an aggressor exposed.

**Kellogg Before Committee.**

Secretary of State Kellogg went before the senatorial investigation committee on Nicaragua, as the congressional opposition to the administration on the southern invasion took on a more belligerent tone.

These are the outstandng new developments in the powder magazine situation that has been created by the imperialist march of the U. S. thru Latin America.

Ascending the Escondia River for a distance of 60 miles, U. S. marines have established a neutral zone in the heart of the country as a further extension of the U. S. offensive against the rebels who are now harried from the entire Atlantic coast by similar "neutral zones."

**Liberals Cut Off.**

The situation for the liberals, it is reported, here is becoming very difficult. They are cut off from food and munitions entirely and are unable to follow up their victories over the Diaz forces that hrot them to the gates of the capital last week. The transport Argonne is said to have landed five hundred more troops at Bluefields.

**While these offensive operations of the U. S. military in Nicaragua are going on, Mexico is expressing its determination to defend its independence.** The message, signed by Aaron Sanas, Mexican minister of foreign affairs and released thru the Mexican embassy here, does not deny that arms were supplied to the Sacasa government of Nicaragua from Mexico. He declared that the Central American convention of 1923 gives Mexico the right to recognize Sacasa. So far as the "confiscation" charges with regard to American oil property in Mexico is concerned, the minister said that Mexico proposed no such action and that every American was entitled at any time to appeal his case to the mixed-claims committee sitting in Washington.

**Ridicule Mexican War Charges.**

The statement ridicules the suggestion that Mexico wishes to face the United States in a military way, but is emphatic in its declaration that Mexico is prepared to go to any length to preserve its independence against all aggressors.

For three hours today, Secretary of State Kellogg labored behind closed doors with the senate foreign relations committee, endeavoring to convince its members that the administration's "big stick" policy in Central America is justified by the trend of events there.

**Failed to Move Opposition.**

At the conclusion of his three-hour argument, it was apparent that he had failed to convert those who have strenuously opposed the intervention in Nicaragua's civil war, for opponents of the administration's policy left the session declaring their opinions unchanged.

Senator Borah (R) of Idaho, chairman of the committee and one of the most persistent critics of the dispatch of warships and marines to the Caribbean, declined to say anything after the session.

"I know of nothing new in this situation," said Senator Shipstead (Fl.) of Minnesota, who opposed intervention, "and my opinion is unchanged. The facts as revealed to my opinion, do not justify our intervention in Nicaragua."

## GUNMEN IN 1922 STRIKE OF SHOPMEN DEMAND PAY FOR 'SERVICES' TO R. R.'S

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 12.—(FP)—66 "aputy sheriffs who guarded the Wabash railroad scabs at Decatur during the shopmen's strike of 1922 are suing Macon county for back pay totalling more than $6,000.

The county contends that the men were wall paid by the Wabash at the time. The men were given $5 a day and board by the railroads.

Join the war against the imperialist war.

## U. S. MISSION OF FORTY ASKS FAIR DEAL FOR MEXICO

### Thinks Calles' Program Should Have Chance

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 12.—Hubert C. Herring, who is the leader of an unofficial investigating committee of 40 professional men investigating conditions in Mexico, commends the Calles government on the progress it has shown in constructing the country and believes that the United States should allow the Mexicans to handle their affairs in their own way.

"Mexico is weaker than we," said Herring, "with the accrued liabilities of 400 years of tyranny. Mexico at present is balancing her budget, building schools, roads and irrigation work, recovering the alienated rights of Indians, to right the wrongs of centuries. Who are we to deny her the right?

"Herein lies the peril of constant pressure and reiterated insistence upon legal rights—all this gives comfort to those who would plunge Mexico into bloody rebellion and encourages those who would undo all the accomplishments of the Mexican revolution.

"For the first time in 400 years there is hope in Mexico. We cannot understand Mexico without going back to our own revolutionary days, when men fought with a courage which would not be denied and with a hope which saw beyond disorder and tyranny to democracy and peace."

## KELLOGG RAISES 'RED' SCARE TO COVER INVASION

### Attributes Latin-Hate to Communists

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Raising again the old reliable smokescreen of "Bolshevism", Wall Street's Secretary of State Kellogg, speaking before the senate committee on foreign relations, declared that "international Communists" are stirring up anti-American feeling in Mexico, according to a statement made public by Senator Borah, chairman of the committee.

**The Fear of Dollar Diplomacy.**

"The Bolshevik leaders have had very definite ideas with respect to the role which Mexico and Latin America are to play in their general program of revolution," said the statement.

"Communists in the United States have been repeatedly instructed to devote special attention to the struggle against 'American imperialism' in Latin America and to the organization of resistance to the United States.

"They have set up as one of their fundamental tasks the destruction of what they term American imperialism as a necessary prerequisite to the successful development of the international revolutionary movement in the new world."

**To Cover Up Latin Resentment.**

This statement was plainly made by Kellogg as an explanation of the storm of opposition to the American invasion of Nicaragua now sweeping Latin America and causing a deluge of criticism of the state department in this country. It follows the line of Kellogg-Coolidge policy towards Mexico which has also been marked by a well organized propaganda campaign posing the Calles government as a source of "Bolshevism" that is spreading through Latin America.

**Anti-Imperialist League Replies.**

Replying to the Kellogg charges, the Washington representative of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League whose sections in the United States and Latin America have been conducting a campaign against the military occupation of Nicaragua, said:

"Secretary of State Kellogg will not deceive anyone by his desperate charges. The truth is that 'anti-American' feeling in Latin America, if such it can be called, is due not to the Communists, but to the activities of Secretary Kellogg himself, in company with the other agents of Wall Street imperialism who make up the government at Washington.

"With U. S. military and naval forces making the Caribbean Sea an American lake, with president U. S. imperialist threats against Mexico and with U. S. marines occupying the soil of Nicaragua at the present moment, in defiance of the overwhelming majority of the Nicaraguan nation,—it is not necessary to ask why Latin America is uniting against Wall Street and Washington.

**Brutal Policy.**

"The All-America Anti-Imperialist League, organized to unite all anti-imperialist elements against American imperialism, is able to do so only because the brutal policy of American

(Continued on page 2)

## AUSTRALIAN LABOR HEAD IS PLEASED WITH 'DAILY'; ASKS ONE FOR OWN LAND

That The DAILY WORKER finds a response among militant workers not only in the United States but, everywhere in the world where English is spoken is shown by the appreciation of The DAILY received from the secretary of the Labor Council of New South Wales (Australia). The latter reads:

"We appreciate reading your paper and it would be pleasing if we had in this country a daily such as you have in America."

## Greetings from Mexican Communist Party

MEXICO, D. F., January 7, 1927.

DEAR COMRADES: The third anniversary of The DAILY WORKER is an opportune date for the Communist Party of Mexico to extend its warmest greetings to our fighting brothers of the Workers (Communist) Party of America who have succeeded in planting the red flag of the revolution in the very heart of international capitalism.

The DAILY WORKER represents an impulse which should be initiated and diffused thruout the whole continent.

If The DAILY WORKER had a Spanish section it would find a wide circulation thruout Latin America especially at this time when the struggle against American imperialism is more marked than ever before.

The exchange of permanent language sections in our respective organs would be an effective way of uniting our press in the struggle against Wall Street imperialism.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

RAFAEL CARRILLO, General Secretary,
Communist Party of Mexico.

GET YOUR UNION TO TELEGRAPH CONGRESS TODAY! WITHDRAW ALL U. S. WARSHIPS FROM NICARAGUA! NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO! HANDS OFF CHINA! DON'T DELAY!

# AL SMITH AND JIMMY WALKER PRAISE 'RIGHTS'

## *Left Wingers in Unions Are "Un-American"*

By GORDON GASCADEN
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 12.—Labor's enemies are fast uniting in their war on militant New York labor, the political heads of this state and city being the latest foes to openly declare themselves as ready to do the bidding of their capitalist masters.

**"Un-American."**

Declaring that all left-wing labor forces are "un-American" and "unpatriotic," Governor "Al" Smith and Mayor "Jimmie" Walker joined William L. De Bost, president of the New York state chamber of commerce, in praising the generalship of Henry H. Pinder, for two and one-half years president of the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc.

The occasion was a banquet in honor of the anti-labor head of the cloak manufacturers, held at the Hotel Plaza, and attended by 500 pronounced enemies of organised labor. Various speakers sounded the praises of the general who fought progressive labor thru alliance with reactionary labor groups.

**"Smith for President."**

Governor Smith, who has been selected by the Knights of Columbus wing of the democrat party to enter the contest for the presidential nomination of that party, explained the labor plank of the presidential program of the K. of C.

This program, it is expected, will rally all the reactionary forces of the American Federation of Labor machine to the Smith bandwagon.

"Pressure of public business during the legislative session prevents my attending the dinner in honor of your president, Mr. Henry H. Pinder," Governor Smith declared in a letter read at the banquet.

"I regret this all the more keenly as the problems of your industry are not unfamiliar to me, and as I have first hand knowledge of Mr. Pinder's courageous and sound leadership.

**Appreciates Strike-Breakers.**

"I wish I could express in his presence my appreciation for his efforts to avert, and later to settle the recent strike—one of the costliest and longest in the history of your industry.

"Enlightened leaders realize that avoidable industrial warfare is wasteful and profitless to employers and brings suffering and misery to the workers and their families.

"Responsible leaders of the American labor movement have always shown a willingness to sit around a table with their employers to achieve their just demands by peaceful negotiation before they resort to a strike.

**"Mediation."**

"A labor leadership which discourages mediation and voluntary arbitration and which refuses to recognize the interest of the public in industrial disputes is short-sighted, and when it concerns itself primarily with warfare, and characterises the public interest as 'class collaboration' it is un-American."

**Walker Echoes.**

Mayor Walker echoed Governor Smith's sentiments about the "un-American" attitude of left wing labor leaders, which the president of the state chamber of commerce and various anti-labor leaders applauded. Nor are New York state and city politicians and anti-labor leaders the only politicians attacking left-wing labor.

"Yellow" socialists and reactionary craft union bureaucrats, as a matter of course, denounce every labor group favoring a solid labor front in the class war.

**Bedfellows.**

So do capitalist newspapers, such "liberal" publications as the New York World and the "fair" New York Times carrying editorial denunciations under the cloak of "news" stories.

The extreme "right" capitalist press joins the A. F. of L. bureaucrats in their campaign against progressive unionism.

The New York Commercial, recently consolidated with the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, devoted one of its last editorials to an attack on the left wing and an eulogy of the right wing leadership of labor unions.

**Slight Quake in Kansas.**

McPHERSON, Kan., Jan. 12.—Residents of this city and others reported a slight earthquake shock was felt today. A keystone over an arched window in a stone building dropped out of place to the sidewalk in the business section of town. No other damage was reported.

**"Ma" Pardons 32 More.**

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 12.— Governor Miriam A. Ferguson today ran her clemency total for her two year term to 3,190 by announcing 33 full pardons.

## *SECRETARY OF "YOUNG ASIA" SENDS COMPLIMENTS TO DAILY WORKER FOR ITS DEFENSE OF OPPRESSED PEOPLES*

ALTHO not having the honor of being a member of the Workers Party of America, on whose service The DAILY WORKER is faithfully devoted, I take great pride in congratulating you upon the fourth birthday of your great paper. As a reader, a subscriber, and a student of international politics, I must express my sincere gratitude to you for providing me with news and information that are not distorted by venal imperialist bias and special articles that do not bear the foul smell of "imperialist apologetics." As a native of an oppressed nation in the East, I think I am muttering the sentiment of the majority of the oppressed peoples of Asia when I say, without hesitation, that every sincere anti-imperialist is indebted to The DAILY WORKER for the militant attitude it has maintained and for the splendid work it has done in the three years of its existence.

Every morning, my mind often disturbed by the reading of the Chicago Tribune the night before, I have eagerly awaited The DAILY WORKER. Like a summer shower, it inveriably refreshes my intellect and immediately brings me back to my senses. I am not flattering The DAILY WORKER because I knew it needs no flatterer. I am simply expressing my sincerest convictions and sentiments about your paper. I think it is answering a definite demand and tho it does not boast of being "the world's greatest newspaper," I believe it is FIGHTING FOR THE CAUSE AND SUPPORTING THE VITAL INTERESTS OF THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE ON EARTH. From the nature of tha papar I can judge that it is not merely American but INTERNATIONAL IN SCOPE. It truly BEARS A WORLD INTEREST and every conscious member of the oppressed alase should contribute to its support and should be benefited by it. I am confident that as long as tha cause for its existance remains, The DAILY WORKER has a mission to fulfill. Therefore, allow me to extend my hearty greetings on its fourth birthday and, with a thankful heart, permit me to assure you that conscientious representatives of tha oppressed nations of the East are as earnest supporters of The DAILY WORKER as tha most militant elements of the American proletariat!

Fraternally yours,
CH'AO-TING CHI, General Secretary, "Young Asia."

## Kellogg Raises "Red Scare" to Cover "War"

(Continued from page 1)

imperialism has aroused resistance against it. This resistance is the basis of our league, which fights for the withdrawal of all U. S. troops from foreign soil, the independence of U. S. colonies and semi-colonies and repudiation of the imperialistic Monroe Doctrine.

"Just now we demand immediate withdrawal of U. S. forces from Nicaragua and hands off Mexico! Let Secretary Kellogg meet these demands—the demands of all Latin Americans from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, as well as of workers and farmers in the United States—instead of talking about the Communists.

"The All-American Anti-imperialist League is by no means a Communist organization, but we certainly do not repudiate the Communists, who stand by us in the struggle against American imperialism. Indeed, we freely admit that Communists are welcomed in our various national sections. However, it is outraged Latin American nationalism, not Communism, that supplies the great body of support for our movement, in the United States itself—the home country of imperialism—things are somewhat different. Here the Communists are our most active support. We have nothing to apologize for about this fact. All organizations willing to take up the fight against American imperialism are welcome."

## Tax Hearing on Ford Stock Sale Reveals Profits

(Continued from page 1)

amount of tax due. It was necessary to fix the 1913 value, as the difference between this figure and the price at which the stockholders sold their shares to Henry Ford, represents the amount on which the taxes were computed.

The figure set in 1913 was declared unfair by a subsequent regime in the bureau of internal revenue, almost five years later.

Should the government's contention be sustained, that a commissioner of internal revenue can set aside the acts of his predecessors, and levy additional assessments, Mr. Davies declared "there would be no security in other business or property rights of the citizens of this government."

## CHICAGO FOREIGN-BORN CONFERENCE SCORES SUCCESS

### More Than 100 Labor Bodies Represented

Representatives from over 100 trade unions and fraternal organizations attended a conference called by the Chicago Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born at Machinists' Hall, 113 S. Ashland Blvd., to protest the anti-alien bills now pending in congress and likely to come up any day. Plans were laid to conduct a permanent campaign against any legislation threatening the welfare of foreign-born residents in the United States.

**Hit Aswell Bill.**

Delegates branded the Aswell bill which calls for the registration of all aliens living in the United States as an attempt to crush the organized labor movement and as part of an "open shop" campaign sponsored by the National Manufacturers' Association and advocated by Elbert H. Gary and other large business interests in the country.

**Also Holiday Bill.**

The conference was unanimous in attacking the new voluntary registration bill offered by Representative Holaday from Illinois at this session and the argument advanced by Holaday that thru this means the 5,000,000 aliens living in this country would be assisted to become citizens as only a sugar coating of the pill, the Aswell bill, which has been consistently fought by labor. "They are determined to get this poison of police espionage into our system of government. This is only another version of their persistence to push these measures thru," the organizer of the Council told the delegates.

**Elect Committees.**

Committees were elected to conduct agitation work thruout the labor movement to rally members of organized labor in Chicago in the opposition against these measures. It was declared at the meeting that passage of the Aswell bill will be attempted at any time and immediate action on the part of labor organizations was urged.

Resolutions were adopted and copies were sent to all Illinois congressmen. Acting was also taken in opposition to the favorable stand adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor in support of this campaign. Meetings of the conference will be held once a month. Part of the work of the council is to aid aliens to become naturalized. Clarence Darrow, Chicago attorney, is legal adviser of the council.

## Mass 15,000 Troops on Mexican Border

(Continued from page 1)

Arizona—1st battalion of the 25th infantry.

Fort Huachuca, Arizona—10th cavalry, commanded by Colonel L. C. Scherer; 700 men.

Camp Stevens D. Little, Nogales, Arizona—25th infantry, commanded by Colonel Andrew J. Dougherty; 700 men.

Troops in the 9th corps area available in an emergency include 600 men of the 11th cavalry, stationed at Presidio, Calif., and commanded by Colonel Leon B. Kromer, and 800 men of the 6th and 13th cavalry regiments and the 76th field artillery, stationed at Fort D. R. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

**Air Corps Ready.**

These troops are augmented by the usual auxiliary units such as headquarters companies, quartermaster detachments, medical units, machine gun squadrons, etc. In addition the aid corps has machines and pilots at Fort Brown and Fort Clark as well as at the various flying fields in Texas and other southern states. Another force that could be called upon in an emergency is the army's "good will" fliers who recently started on a South American air voyage. These airmen were reported today as being in Salvador, Central America.

# Breathe the Spirit of Class Struggle Into the Opposition to "the War"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

OPPOSITION to the imperialist aggressions of Wall Street's government at Washington against the peoples of Latin-America comes from certain well-defined sources.

It is no accident that Huddleston and Hadlin, of Alabama; Caraway, of Arkansas, and other "southern-era" in congress are in the lead of tha fight against the "war policies" of the Coolidge-Mellon administration.

• • •

"The South" is far divorced from the great banking centers of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. It has no great war munitions prodncing industries. It is not drawn strongly into the imperialist current. It wants a foreign market for its surplus cotton crop, to be sure, but it trras a cold shonlder on Wall Street's financial conquest of Latin-America.

• • •

This is quite a change from the days ante-dating the Civil War when "The South" directed its landhungry gaze toward the West Indies and South America as possible new slave territory.

The protestant South is not interested today in the religious phase of the Wall Street-catholic attack on Mexico. Oil and rubber passes it by, as well as Mexican land haws hostile to alien profiteers.

It was different, however, when the slave-holding South, in control of tha national government at Washington, launched an unprovoked war against Mexico to force the annexation of Texas and a large extent of other tarritory. But the bonnds of possible expansion were soon reached on continental America. Even much of the land taken from Mexico was closed to chattel slavery by the encroachments of the wage labor society of the north.

• • •

It was then that the chattel slave oligarchy in desperation turned to the tropical countries and islands further south The southern statesmen talked in Napoleonic terms of a manifest destiny" that was driving them on to the possession of Cuba and the Valley of the Amazon.

DeBow's Review, Vol. XVII, p. 280, contains a report of a convention held at Memphis, Tenn., in 1853, whare a long resolution on the opening of the Amazon was adopted, beginning as follows:

"Resolved, That the interests of commerce, the cause of civilization, and the mandates of high heaven, require the Atlantic slopes of South America to be subdued and replenished."

• • •

Thus envious eyes turned toward Cuba at this time, and the descriptions of the atrocities of Spanish rule in that island, according to A. M. Simons, "Social Forces in American History," read very much like the writings which appeared upon that same subject almost 50 years later, when Northern capitalism was, in its turn, struggling for expansion and launched forth on the imperialistic adventure known as the Spanish-American War.

Today, however, the South is not much concerned with Wall Street's "manifest destiny" as the financial kaiser of the world and Huddleston, Heflin and Caraway make their anti-war speeches knowing that they will not be opposed at home. Of course, when we actually breaks they will be ont selling "liberty bonds" along with the rest. Such is their loyalty to capitalism.

• • •

Farmers are inherently anti-imperialist. They look on the international bankers as their enemies. It is easy, therefore, for Sen. Wheeler, (democrat of Montana) professing belief in the destiny of capitalism, to make anti-war speeches, thus catering to the farmers and maintaining opposition to the republicans. Wheeler was in opposition, to some extent, in the world war. Sen. Norris (republican of Nebraska) responds in the same way to the agricultural interests of his state, that are concerned more with selling wheat and corn than with the protection of "vested interests" in Latin-America.

• • •

The playing of politics within the old parties, however, can be seen as an effective gag on the war opposition in congress.

Senator Borah (republican of Idaho) seems to have hamstrung his usual anti-imperialist attack with his presidential ambitions, now being nursed again in anticipation of next year's elections. He cannot get the treasured nomination without some assistance from the moneyed East.

The LaFollette group has been basking for a few weeks now in the warm sunshine of Wall Street's "Old Guard" and seems to like it. No one has heard any great cry against the threatening war from Senators Frazier and Nye, of North Dakota; from the farmer-labor senator, Hendrik Shipstad, of Minnesota; from Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin. They have all been strangely silent; silenced, it seems, with favors either already delivered or hoped for.

Laurence Todd, the Federated Press representative at Washington, points out that, "When Senator Shipstad of Minnesota, farmer-labor, member of the committee on foreign affairs, said he had been unable to get information as to why the armed expedition (against Nicaragua) was sent, or where it was to lead the country to, Senator Copeland (democrat of New York) suggested that since Shipstad had been eating breakfast at the White House he ought to inquire there. Shipstad replied that he had gathered no information from the president at these meetings."

Nevertheless, Shipstad seems to lean much closer to the White House than he does toward the workers and farmers of Minnesota.

• • •

The large foreign-born populations thru all the middle western states, in addition to the fact that they are agricultural states, made American entrance into the world war extremely unpopular among them. The elder LaFollette was the leader of the opposition until he was threatened with expulsion from the senate. Then he pulled in his horns sufficiently to hold his seat. The younger LaFollette evidently does not intend even to run the risk of being thrown out of the senate.

• • •

Victor L. Berger, the socialist congressman from Milwaukee, is also very much mum. Berger has looked on with approval at past interventions in Mexico. He has taken the position that Wall Street imperialism's conquest of Mexico and the other Latin-American countries would hasten the development of capitalism in these countries and thus better prepare the soil for the "manifest destiny" of

# CARPENTERS IN 'FRISCO STILL OUT ON STRIKE

## Contractors Determined to Wreck Union

By HOWARD HARLAN
(Worker Correspondent)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12. — The carpenters' strike in San Francisco is not yet settled, nor is there any likelihood that such a consummation is to be attained soon. Since the first of April the strike has been on. The open or closed shop was the issue. Contractors have been almost unanimous in declaring the union shop to be "anti-American," and have repeatedly expressed an intention of securing its abolition.

The carpenters hold that the "American plan" is un-American, and that they must be given the right to organize the job for their own protection.

**Fight All Summer.**

All summer the contending forces have striven for victory. Many men were hurt, buildings ransacked, court cases held, and injunctions sought for and obtained, but no decisive step was taken to win the fight.

Just before Christmas, however, we were informed through the daily press that a big change was imminent. The spirit of peace was abroad in the land. It hovered over the hearts of our contractors to such a degree that they extended an invitation to the journeymen to meet them with industrial peace as the goal and aim. They met and talked the issue over but the spirit of peace was woefully lacking when the time for action arrived.

**"Peace"—With Open Shop.**

When the two factions met the representative of the industrial association announced that the basis for an agreement must be that the open shop, or American plan, was here to stay. If the men would grant this, then peace, blessed peace, would surely prevail.

**Fight Still On.**

The union men who worked for more than nine months for the sole purpose of destroying the open shop move, could scarcely be expected to agree to such a proposal. They vehemently voiced their objections and the result is that the fight is still on. Industrial tranquillity is a long way off.

## "Important" Statement to Be Made by Smith Soon on Senate Plan

"Colonel Frank L. Smith will have a statement of interest to make about the middle of the week," former Rep. Allen F. Moore, (R) of Monticello, who managed Smith's senatorial campaign, declared here.

"Colonel Smith," said Moore, "is in conference at Dwight going over matters involved in his fight for his senate seat."

Cornelius J. Doyle, attorney, who spent several days in Washington sounding out sentiment on how the senate would vote if Smith demanded his seat, was giving Smith a bird's eye view of the situation, according to Moore. Only 29 senators would vote for him, Doyle told him.

# SCOTT NEARING TELLS DAILY WORKER READERS WHY LABOR SHOULD FIGHT FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI RELEASE

By SCOTT NEARING.

Sacco and Vanzetti are in prison for the workers of the United States—for all of the workers, who will soon be called upon to defend themselves and their families against the disintegration of American capitalism. William Green, Matthew Woll and other leaders of the conservative labor movement are spending their time denouncing "Reds." They believe that the American workers can live well enough with things as they are in the United States.

But things never stay as they are.

Thirty years ago some of the British workers were enjoying the same prosperity that is now so general among some of the more favored workers in the U. S. A. Fifteen years ago the workers of Germany were enjoying a like prosperity. And there, as well as here, their leaders were telling them to let well enough alone. "The present system is good enough for us," they insisted.

Perhaps, but the "present system" of 1906 in Britain and of 1910 in Germany is history in 1926. In both countries the workers are fighting the battles of their lives to hold their living standards above the starvation level. The workers in both of these countries relied on the "present system" to protect them. For their pains they got war and poverty.

The masses of workers in the United States are being assured that "all's well with the world." Business men say this. Labor leaders say it. Here and there some bold, far-seeing worker, looking beyond the immediate present, realizes the struggle that is ahead of the American masses. He tells them about this struggle, interlaces with the "prosperity" chorus, and gets himself jailed on some frame-up charge or under some addition law.

"Only another fred," comment the papers.

But if the workers listened to what he was saying they would save themselves a peck of trouble. And if they do not listen and act, it is not only Sacco and Vanzetti, but thousands of others in the labor movement who must pay the price of neglect.

"A stitch in time saves nine." Sacco and Vanzetti tried to make their fellow workers take that stitch. They are paying the penalty of their courage and their far sightedness. Every worker in the United States should back them. They made the fight of the workers their fight. What less can the workers do than to stand by till both men are out of jail?

# SMITH CAMPAIGN FOR PRESIDENT IS GIVEN START

NEW YORK, Jan. 12. — Gov. Al Smith's campaign for the democratic presidential nomination was definitely started when Senator-elect Robert F. Wagner announced at a dinner of the national democratic club that Smith would be a candidate. "Democrats of the state of New York present him to the nation," said Wagner.

**Compared to Jefferson.**

In making the announcement he launched into general praise of the democratic party in New York, commending everyone from Smith down. Smith was described as "one man in the country today who stands out as a defender of democracy in the same manner as did Thomas Jefferson."

**G. O. P. Attacks Him.**

While the new party was preparing to line the state up with Smith's presidential campaign, the republicans in the state legislature delivered a general attack on the governor's message to the state assembly.

Smith's stand on the water question, on the reorganization of the public service commission, and on tax reduction was flayed. The legislators claim Smith wants to shift the responsibility of a raise in street car fares on a state public service commission to evade the wrath of New York City. They also declare that his advocacy of a decrease in income tax is impossible.

# OHIO PAPER SEES RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA NEARING

ALLIANCE, Ohio, Jan. 12—The Alliance Review in a leading editorial, "Our Relations with Russia" sees the opening of negotiations leading to recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States in the near future, and declares that necessity for recognition is becoming more and more apparent.

**Discussion Stimulated.**

Commenting on reports that the U. S. state department has recently made overtures to the Soviet government, and relating that these reports were subsequently denied by the state department, the paper says, "The greater meaning of the rumors is that they promise to stimulate a new discussion of the prospects of Russo-American relations being adjusted on a basis mutually satisfactory to both nations."

**Must Treat it Seriously.**

"The time is coming without question," says the editorial, "when a solution will be sought with seriousness." The solution referred to is that for the "three demands" made by the United States on Russia, claiming these must be satisfied before recognition. As given in the editorial they are restoration of American property; assumption of pre-revolution Russian obligations; cessation of "propaganda" in the U. S. The tone of the editorial is that the U. S. will modify these demands.

## Talking to London Now 'Regular Thing'; Privacy Lack Bothers

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Trans-Atlantic telephone conversation between New York and London is now a matter of routine altho a luxury on account of the high toll charges—$25 per minute. Nevertheless, the overseas phone service again was deluged with applications for London calls. Many wealthy English visitors were perfectly willing to pay the cost of hearing the voices of relatives or friends at home.

Radio "fans" on both sides of the Atlantic are interested in tuning in their instruments to pick up the wireless telephonic conversation. For this reason international financial and business firms, who promise to be the best customers are unable to use the telephone for conferences on deals requiring secrecy.

Scientists are now seeking to devise methods of keeping the talks secret.

## Amendment Hitting Secret Prices for Live Stock Pushed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. — The Capper amendment to the packers and stockyards act, providing for federal control over private yards of packers was approved by the senate agriculture committee.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.
WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!


**GINSBERG'S**
**Vegetarian Restaurant**
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.


# JURY PROTECTION THREATENED BY ILLINOIS JUDGES

## Would Take All Power of Selection

An attempt to rob trial defendants of what jury protection remains to them, under the guise of "simplification of judicial procedure" is seen in a recommendation made by 40 circuit and superior court judges of Illinois, included in a number of suggestions for judicial reform, is the recommendation that the trial judge select the jury, eliminating the part now played by attorneys in jury selection.

**Injunction Judge Behind It.**

Judge Dennis Sullivan, notorious injunction judge of chancery division of the superior court is one of the chief sponsors of the measure to make judges all-powerful in jury selection. In the announcement of the recommendation, Judge Sullivan is quoted: "The new rules may be regarded as advanced, but we are given the power to regulate the manner in which courts are to be run and intend to use it. The supreme court will, of course, have to pass on the legality of the rules," he said.

**Danger to Workers.**

This move on the part of the judges, supported by the Chicago Bar Association, is seen as a means of making the Chicago courts more effective in crushing strikes. In order to gain justice when workers are arrested it has been necessary to demand a jury trial in each case. With the power of jury selection resting solely with the judge, juries, it is seen, will become ineffective to protect workers from anti-labor judges.

## Brookhart Called 'Paid Lobbyist' for Woods, I. C. C. Appointee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator-elect Smith W. Brookhart, the republican insurgent from Iowa, was charged in the senate today with being a "paid lobbyist" for Cyrus E. Woods, recently named by President Coolidge to the interstate commerce commission.

The charges were made by Senator Daniel F. Steck (D) who took Brookhart's senatorial seat away a year ago.

This caused an uproar in the senate, with Senator Reed (D) of Missouri, and Senator Reed (R) of Pennsylvania, demanding a senatorial investigation.

At a resumption of the hearing by the senate interstate commerce committee on Woods' appointment, Woods denied Steck's charges.

"They are absolutely false," said Woods. "I have not had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Brookhart and do not even know him. I have not employed any one to lobby in my behalf."

PITTSBURGH—The Pittsburgh Deposit and Title Company, believed to have been the only banking institution in Western Pennsylvania which paid 5 per cent on savings accounts, was closed today by the state banking department. Frozen assets was assigned as the cause.

The bank had capital stock listed at $125,000, with assets of $1,231,898.40.

# OLD FORD THEATER MAY BE MADE INTO MUSEUM TO KEEP LINCOLN RELICS

WASHINGTON— Representative Rathbone (R) of Illinois announced that he would introduce a bill in congress making a museum of the old Ford Theater in Washington, where Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. Under his proposal the Oldroyd collection of Lincoln relics which congress purchased last year, would be placed in the museum together with other Lincoln relics.

# INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURE IS PLAN OF SOLON

## Political Bureau Not Dependable, He Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. — Establishment of an American institute of agriculture with government aid at Kansas City, Mo., to consider a permanent solution of agriculture's ills is discussed by the house agriculture committee.

The plan, which was explained by Rep. Jacobstein (D) of New York, its sponsor, would not delay emergency legislation such as the McNary-Haugen bill, he said.

**Seek Million.**

A federal appropriation of $1,000,000 would be sought to erect the institute's buildings. Annual meetings would bring together 300 representatives of agriculture, including representatives of farmer organizations, government departments and agriculture colleges and experiment stations.

**To Fight Bureaucracy.**

"We cannot depend on the department of agriculture," said Jacobstein. "For political reasons it is always too timid. We must not let a bureaucracy in Washington tell all the farmers what to do."

Objections were raised by committee members to any proposal which might delay the consideration of an emergency farm relief bill in the present session of congress.

## Lumber Conservation Committee Urges Use of Discarded Shorts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Means by which millions of dollars can be slashed from the $2,000,000,000 annual bill for construction of small residences and farm buildings in the lumber conservation were outlined by the national committee on wood utilization.

The committee report advocated the utilization of short length lumber—under 8 feet—now generally discarded, as a method potentially offering a tremendous public saving.

Use of such lumber would produce three results, according to the committee:

Annual saving of about 7,300,000,000 feet of soft lumber; boost returns of lumber industry in the United States $100,000,000 annually without increasing log cut; release millions of dollars investment capital for further home building.

Send in a Sub to The DAILY WORKER today.


*New York Workers!*

**Support the Struggle for Militant Trade Unionism!**

**Welcome The Daily Worker to New York!**

COME TO THE

# LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

**MADISON SQUARE GARDEN**
50th Street and 8th Avenue.

***Saturday Eve., January 22, 8 P. M.***

Speakers:
C. E. RUTHENBERG, Gen. Sec'y. Workers Party
WM. Z. FOSTER, Sec'y. T. U. E. L.
SCOTT NEARING, Writer and Lecturer
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor, Daily Worker
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN, Editor, "The Hammer"
WILLIAM WEINSTONE, Sec'y. Workers Party Dist. 2

Musical Program
MISCHA MISHAKOFF, Concertmaster, N. Y. Symphony
IVAN VELIKANOFF, Tenor, Musical Studio Moscow Art Theater.
RUSSIAN MASTER SINGERS, Vocal Quartette.
FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY, Chorus of 300 Voices.

ADMISSION: 50c, 75c, $1.00

Tickets in advance at Workers Party headquarters, 108 E. 14th Street; Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 127 University Pl., and all party papers.

Auspices: Workers Party of America, District No. 2.



**GREETINGS FROM PHILADELPHIA**

THE UKRAINIAN FRACTION OF THE WORKERS PARTY.

THE UKRAINIAN WORKERS' CLUB.

THE UKRAINIAN SINGING SOCIETY.



Greetings to THE DAILY WORKER

on Its Third Birthday

from

R. F. O'NEILL,

Summerfield, Ohio



Greetings to

*The DAILY WORKER*

ON ITS THIRD BIRTHDAY

E. G. BERGGREN

Chicago, Ill.



**The Ukrainian Singing Circle of Philadelphia**

Greets THE DAILY WORKER on Its Third Birthday Most Heartily.



**Philadelphia Freiheit Gesangs Verein**

Greets THE DAILY WORKER

on Its Third Birthday

and wishes you success in your endeavors for the betterment of the workers the world over.



**The West Philadelphia Workers' Club**

Sends Its Comradely Greetings on the Third Birthday of THE DAILY WORKER.



**Greetings from F. A. Wise**

Manager of Minneapolis Gasoline and Fuel Co.
Retail Station, 6th Ave. No. and Irving

to

THE DAILY WORKER

on Its Third Birthday.



**BIRTHDAY GREETINGS**

to

THE DAILY WORKER

from the

Political Committee, Workers Party, District Twelve.


The Communist workers and sympathizers of the North-West extend the heartiest birthday greetings to the staunch champion of the interests of the workers and farmers of America, THE DAILY WORKER!

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## Liberal Faith Is Unbounded

Because the new ruler of Japan donned a pair of pants when mounting the throne, the *Nation* hails the innovation as a further step in bringing the throne into harmony with the spirit of modern civilisation. But perhaps the king's legs would not make a hit with the noble ladies who observed the ceremony! Certainly the change in the royal haberdashery will not put more rice in the Japanese worker's bowl or better tea in his cup, tho the *Nation* observes sagely that "it is difficult to worship a god who plays golf and talks to the common people."

The British royal family have survived for quite a number of generations even tho they have made a specialty of wearing the latest style in pants and drinking rum, wine and beer, yet even Oswald Garrison Villard thought it an honor to be entertained in Buckingham Palace by the present royal sot who occupies the throne.

Villard's paper notes in the same issue that the pope "has once more earned the gratitude of anti-fascists wherever they may be," simply because the pope would have his own boy scouts under his own control rather than under Mussolini's control. Which is no choice between two evils for the Italian people.

Again we are assured that the election of the wealthy aristocrat, Oswald Moseley, as a labor M. P. "is another triumph for that sort of fairness which we think of as being peculiarly British." What is British fairness? The kind practiced on the Egyptians, on the Chinese, on the Hindus and on the British miners! Moseley was elected because he ran on the labor party ticket in opposition to the conservative and liberal parties and because Smethwick is preponderatingly working class. There was little fairness in the election campaign. The tories hurled squalls of verbal mud at Moseley and called his wife everything short of a dissolute woman. The fairness to Moseley came from the working masses who were incensed against the government for its open sponsorship of the cause of the coal owners against the coal diggers.

This is plenty for the time being. What almost amazes us—if anything can—is the tendency on the part of people addicted to the reading of newspapers to consider liberal organs "reliable" whereas they regard the "intemperate" contents of radical organs with suspicion.

The explanation of the phenomenon is that liberals are satisfied with the present social system as a system, but they would like to cover up the nether parts of their kings, knock "hell" out of their popes and induce the conflicting social classes to lie in one social bed.

## Introducing Mr. Evarts

When Henry Ford declared that history is bunk he did not know what he was talking about.

Whoever discovered William M. Evarts did a good day's work for the American imperialists who are now riding roughshod over Nicaragua and threatening to invade Mexico.

Evarts was secretary of state in 1878 and then as now our ruling class burglars had their eyes on what they could grab from Mexico. It appears that the government of that day had nothing to learn in the way of tricks from the government of today. Now we have fairy tales of atrocities inflicted on American citizens in Mexico, yarns of gun-running into Nicaragua (which is entirely within Mexico's sovereign rights), then we had stories of cattle rustlers from Mexico crossing the American border.

The secretary of state declared that the first duty of government was the protection of life and property and said that the United States "is not solicitous, it never has been, about the methods or ways in which that protection shall be accomplished, whether by formal treaty stipulation or by formal convention, whether by the action of judicial tribunals or by that of military force. Protection in fact to American lives and property is the sole point upon which the United States is tenacious."

The *Chicago Tribune*, commenting on the exhumation of the Evarts note, chortled with pride over the redbloodedness of our diplomacy in those days and significantly remarked that the publication of the Evarts note by Coolidge was intended for Mexico, also that "the subsequent administration of Diaz gave Mexico and the United States their only long period of orderly relations."

What does this imply? It implies that the Washington administration is planning to plant a Mexican Diaz in Chapultepec Palace, the residence of the Mexican president, as it has planted another Diaz in the official residence of the president of Nicaragua.

There are no Mexican cattle rustlers whirling thru the plains of Texas today. The lives of American citizens are much safer in Mexico City, Tampico, or Vera Cruz than the lives of either American or Mexican citizens in New York, Chicago or Detroit. What Coolidge dug up the Evarts note for is to provide an excuse, no matter how flimsy for the conspiracy now about to be consummated against the Mexican people: to overthrow the present government and substitute for it another Diaz regime in alliance with the catholic church which would be the puppet of American imperialism and under which Mexico would be a milch cow for the Wall Street money barons.

## Workers Weekly, British Communist Paper, Greets Daily on Birthday

THE WORKERS WEEKLY, the organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain, which has established such a splendid record in defense of the workers' interests in the recent bitterly fought miners' strike and the great general strike last May, has sent its heartiest greetings to The DAILY WORKER on the occasion of the third birthday of our paper. It expresses the hope of being able soon to follow the example of The DAILY WORKER and establish a workers' daily in Great Britain. The cable follows:

"Workers Weekly staff sends heartiest birthday greetings. We hope soon to follow your splendid example, establish workers' daily here.—WORKERS WEEKLY, London."

# The Daily Worker and the Alarm

THURBER LEWIS.

DAY took place the ... of a new phase in the ... ggle. Hitherto the revolutionary movement has been restricted to the better situated and the more intelligent Germans, Scandinavian and Danish workingmen. . . Since yesterday, this is no longer the case. Yesterday the typically American work a spoken word of the red flag thru the streets and thereby proclaimed its solidarity with the international proletariat."

This paragraph appeared in the issue of the Chicago Arbeiter-Zeitung following Thanksgiving Day, 1884, when Albert R. Parsons, the Chicago anarchist, led 8,000 unemployed workers thru the streets of Chicago.

In the two years that followed, until the ghastly Haymarket frame-up of '86 that spelled their death, Parsons, Fischer, Engel and Spies organized and led a movement of the working-class in Chicago and what was then the west, that caused the early industrial barons to shudder with fear.

THE organ of this group of revolutionists was The Alarm. This revolutionary weekly rallied the workers of Chicago behind the great 8-hour strike of 1886 in such great numbers that the bosses saw red. With The Alarm as their central organ, a little group of revolutionists that started out with five members early in 1884 counted 5,000 members in Chicago alone in 1886. It required the rope and prison to put an end to their activity. After the death of the leaders, the movement dissolved and The Alarm perished.

The files of this extraordinary paper will remain forever dear to the working-class movement of America. It participated directly in the struggles of the workers and helped to lay the groundwork for the revolutionary movement that was to come.

THE Communist movement of today has inherited much of the spirit and tradition of the Chicago martyrs. Keeping pace with the rapid development of capitalism that Parsons could not foresee and adapting itself to the new conditions of struggle created by the epoch of imperialism, the Communist movement of today, so far as its program and tactics are concerned, has little in common with the "Black Internationalists" of the eighties. But the Communist movement maintains the battle on the same front and seeks to keep alive the devotion to the revolution and the working-class and the indomitable fighting qualities displayed by the Chicago pioneers.

And in the very measure that the Communist movement carries on with the same uncompromising vigilance in the struggle against capitalism that the immediate goal of the Chicago martyrs, so does The DAILY WORKER aspire to maintain the alertness of its comrades and the militancy of its comrades that marked the two years of The Alarm.

THE leadership that The Alarm gave to the agitational unemployed in 1884 and 1885 and to the strike of the workers of the McCormick Harvester Company that found into the 8-hour struggle of 1886 is a model of working-class journalism that The DAILY WORKER emulates. The big struggles of the workers in this present decade are yet to come. But during the three years existence of The DAILY WORKER it has never failed to champion the cause of embattled workers everywhere. The strikes in the textile, mining, and needle trades industries of recent years have been the occasions for redoubled effort on the part of The DAILY WORKER to take its place in the front battle lines and to fulfil its mission as a militant fighter for the interests of the workers.

THE Chicago Alarm was a source of inspiration to the fighting proletariat of the eighties as The Chicago DAILY WORKER is a source of inspiration to the fighting proletariat of an epoch destined to complete the work so nobly furthered by the Haymarket victims.

## THE THIRD BIRTHDAY

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from page 1)

were arrested and charged with the murder of a paymaster at Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Witnesses were purchased outright by the prosecution and the department of justice entered into a conspiracy with local officials to railroad Sacco and Vanzetti to the gallows. Their lives were saved—until now—by the splendid wave of labor solidarity that swept throuout the world. It should be stated however that the backbone of the fight to save those men was the radical wing of the labor movement. Outside of passing a few innocuous resolutions, the reactionaries did nothing and they are doing nothing now.

• • •

MASSACHUSETTS was once a citadel of organized labor. But there, as elsewhere, the soul has been burned out of it by the corrupt harpies of capitalism in the role of labor lieutenants, men who have sold their heritage for a mess of pottage, men who have been raised on the shoulders of the working-class to power and position only to kick their workers in the face for their pains. The labor officialdom of Massachusetts could force the lords of that state to release Sacco and Vanzetti within 24 hours, but they do not stir a finger.

• • •

IN the last congressional elections in Massachusetts the reactionary labor-leaders were supporting on one side the arch reactionary Tinker, open shopper and hirer of stool-pigeons to spy on his employes, and on the other hand another gang of labor fakers lined up behind the cool of the fascist catholic church, Joseph F. Walsh, the man who obeyed the dictates of Cardinal O'Connell on the question of child labor. What did a little thing like that mean to the corrupt labor officials who expected to be rewarded by a victorious candidate. Those are the men who are really responsible for the fact that Sacco and Vanzetti are behind prison bars.

• • •

IT has been stated and never successfully denied that a demonstration of workers in front of the American embassy in Petrograd (now Leningrad) first focussed public attention on the conspiracy to hang Tom Mooney. Those Russian workers looked on Tom Mooney as their brother in arms even tho they were separated by thousands of miles of land and water. Then the American workers took action, but did not secure one-tenth of their strength because they were blinded by the officialdom of the A. F. of L., who confined their aid to Mooney, to passing dignified resolutions and giving a few thousand dollars occasionally to the defense fund.

• • •

THE same policy has been followed in the Sacco and Vanzetti case. It is rather peculiar that a few petty bourgeois liberals who have fastened themselves on the Sacco and Vanzetti case should block every effort to organize the entire American working-class into a gigantic drive to free the doomed men. Yet this is the case. They seem to prefer to follow in the footsteps of the capitalist politicians and the gum shoers of A. F. of L. officialdom than do the most practical thing, do what has always made the American politicians sit up and take notice: arouse the masses. The attempt of those people, who said under the canvas of anarchism, to prevent a united front to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti is nothing less than criminal and should be condemned by every worker regardless of political belief. This is no question to split theoretical hairs over. Everything to save those two lives must be done.

• • •

THE International Labor Defense has covered itself with credit in the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti. Throwing organizational pride to the four winds it stepped in and delivered its blows whenever it could, raising funds which it turned over to the small committee of liberals in Boston and working actively for a great mass conference that would mobilize American labor and all sympathizers behind Sacco and Vanzetti. The socialists, anarchists and labor fakers who are blocking this movement are taking a serious responsibility on their shoulders. They are playing with the lives of two workers. In their mad desire to retain their hold on their jobs they are willing that two innocent victims of capitalism should run the risk of execution.

• • •

ON its third anniversary The DAILY WORKER calls on its readers to use all their influence with all those they come in contact with to redouble their efforts from now on in this crusade, so that when our next anniversary comes around we will be able to send a message to our brothers, Sacco and Vanzetti in their homes, with their families and friends, rather than behind the gray walls of prison cells waiting for the invitation to walk to the lethal chair. Unity in the struggle to save Sacco and Vanzetti! Damn those who hinder the world!

## WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT COMMUNISM?

A WORKER doesn't have to look ever the field very long to come to the conclusion that there is only one movement in the United States that embodies the revolutionary spirit of the American proletariat, and that is the Communist movement.

The Workers (Communist) Party is not a very big party as parties go in the United States—but what other party in this country speaks for the militant and class-conscious worker? Whatever the size of the party at this time, its influence and prestige are much bigger because it is the only revolutionary party and is a part of the international Communist movement.

There is no worker whose consciousness of the class struggle and realization of the historic role of the proletariat as the destroyer of capitalist exploitation who can afford not to know about Communism. To Chicago workers an opportunity presents itself to learn about the movement at first hand.

THE CHICAGO WORKERS' SCHOOL which opens its classes next month for all workers who wish to enroll, contains a course entitled "The Elements of Political Education." It will be conducted by a competent student of the Communist movement, William Simons, and involves a study of the fundamentals of the revolutionary working class movement whose founders where Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, and whose theory and practice was brought to successful realization by the Communist Party of Russia under the leadership of the great revolutionary, Nicolai Lenin.

The school makes a special appeal to interested workers who are not members of the Workers Party, altho party members are urged to avail themselves of the opportunity to become better grounded in the principles and functions of their movement.

Other courses that will be given by the school covering various phases of the labor movement will be reviewed later. Enrollments for the class in the "Elements of Communism" will be received at the Workers' School headquarters, 19 So. Lincoln Street. A mass assembly of students and instructors in all courses will be held on Jan. 21. The hall will be announced later.

## Begin Preparations for Tenth Soviet Anniversary; Amnesty Committee Chosen

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—(Tass.)—Preparations for the tenth anniversary of the Soviet revolution have already been begun. According to the Pravda the special commission in charge of this work has met under the chairmanship of M. Kalinin, the president of the Central Executive Committee. It was decided to organize and set up several sub-commissions to take care of various special matters. Among these sub-commissions there is one on general amnesty under the chairmanship of Enukidze, secretary of the Central Executive Committee. Kursky, people's commissar for justice, has also been invited to be a member of this sub-committee.

## N. Y. Conference Dinner Friday

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—All the most progressive elements of the New York labor movement are expected to attend The DAILY WORKER Conference Dinner at Yorkville Casino this Friday, January 14th at 7 p. m. where the final plans for the launching of The DAILY WORKER in New York will be made.

Among the speakers will be Scott Nearing, Rose Wortis, Ben Gold, Ben Gitlow, Joseph Brodsky will act as chairmen and toastmaster.

There will also be a good musical program by the "Lyra" Mandolin Sextet and some classic selections by the world's foremost accordionist Frosini.

Those planning to attend should notify The DAILY WORKER Eastern Agency, 108 East 14th street by Thursday night.

## ONE A NEW NOVEL Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)

IV

The newspapers announced a social event of the first importance, the engagement of Miss Alberta Ross, only daughter of Mr. J. Arnold Ross, to Mr. Hildon Burdick, a scion of one of the oldest families of the city, and recently chosen president of the California Defense League. A few days later came the announcement that Mr. Burdick had been appointed e secretary to the American embassy at Paris; and so the wedding was a state occasion, with more flowers than were ever seen in a church before, and Bunny all doffed up for a groomsman, and looking as handsome as the ringmaster of a circus, and Aunt Emma, who considered that she had made this match, assuming the mental position of the bride's mother, with the proper mixture of expression, half elation and half tears. "Mrs. Emma Ross, aunt of the bride, wore pink satin embroidered in gardenias and beads and carried pink lilies"—thus the newspapers, which set forth the importance of the Burdick family, and all about the Ross millions, and never mentioned that the father of the bride had once been a mule-driver, nor even that he had kept a general store at Queen Center, California!

And when the excitement was all over and bride and groom had set out for their post of duty, then a funny thing happened; Aunt Emma, uplifted by her success as match-maker, turned her arts upon Bunny! The occasion was the world premier of "The Princess of Patchouli," a work of family interest. Had not they been present at the inception of this sumptuous work of art? Had not Dad been blog? By golly, he had, and he had told Aunt Emma about it at least a dozen times; and so what more natural than that he should escort her upon his arm, following immediately behind the star of the occasion and her bunny-rabbit? And what more natural than that Aunt Emma should meet Vee Tracy, and fall at first sight for her fresh beauty, and tell her darling nephew about her feelings?

In short, Bunny became aware that he was being manipulated by the proverbial fact of woman to think that Vee Tracy made a perfect princess on the screen. She was a natural born aristocrat in both appearance and manner. It is part of the proverbial retuitive powers of woman, that she will be able to say exactly how an aristocrat will look and act, even though she has never been outside the state of California, and never laid eyes upon a single aristocrat in all her fifty years.

Bunny said, yes, Vee was all right; she was a good sport. With the proverbial unresponsiveness of the selfish male, he did not warm up to his aunt's hints and tell about his love affair. Aunt Emma was rather shocked, because he thought she was too old to know about anything improper. So Aunt Emma had to come right out with it. "Why don't you like her, Bunny?"

"Well, but Aunt Emma, I don't know that she'd have me."

"Have you ever asked her?"

"Well, I've sort of hinted around."

"Well, you stop hinting and ask her plain. She's a lovely girl, and you're getting old enough to be serious now, and I think it would make a very distinguished marriage, and I know it would please your father. I believe he'll propose to her himself if you don't." Aunt Emma was quite alarmed with this naughtiness, giving the younger generation to understand that they needn't be living the old folks away on the shelf quite yet!

Bunny always liked to oblige; so he went off and thought it over and half made up his mind to talk it over with Vee. But alas, the next time they met they got into one of those disputes that were making it so hard for them to be happy. Veg had just come from Anabelle Amas and reported that Anabelle was in distress, because some rascal journalist was writing letters from Washington, accusing Verne of having bought the presidency of the United States, denouncing the Sunnyside lease as the greatest steal of the century and demanding that Verne be prosecuted for bribery. Some thoughtful friend had cut out a copy of this printed article and marked it all with red pencil and mailed it to Annabelle's home, signed "Personal." The article was most abusive and the name of the writer sounded familiar to Vee—Daniel Webster Irving, where had she heard of Daniel Webster Irving? Of course Bunny had to tell her at once—because she'd be bound to find it out, and would think he was hiding it from her; "Dan Irving was his former teacher at the university and head of the labor college that had failed.

(Continued tomorrow.)

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn now in the worker correspondent's classes.

HOLD THE FIGHT TO SAVE THE LIVES OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

THE DAILY WORKER

CONGRESS MUST GET FACE FOR ATTACK ON SACCO AND VANZETTI

SECTION TWO—SPECIAL SACCO-VANZETTI PAGE OF THE THIRD BIRTHDAY EDITION OF THE DAILY WORKER, JANUARY 13, 1927—SECTION TWO

# DELAY SACCO-VANZETTI APPEAL

## Seven Years Bitter Struggle To Save Sacco and Vanzetti From Jaws of Class Justice

THE Sacco-Vanzetti case first arose as a part of the anti-red outbreak immediately following the "red raids" early in 1920. Sacco and Vanzetti, two Italian radical workers, became prominent on account of their activities in arousing labor against the torture and persecution of their friends, Robert Elia and Andrea Salsedo, by D. of J. agents. From that moment they were marked men.

• • •

THE attempt was at first made to deport them. It was with this in view that Sacco and Vanzetti were originally arrested and questioned as to their radical activities. But it immediately became clear that the evidence was hardly sufficient to accomplish this purpose. Another way of "getting" these two labor agitators had to be discovered.

Payroll robberies were very common in that section of Massachusetts and it did not take long before the idea occurred to some ingenious mind that one of the best ways to "get" rid of Sacco and Vanzetti would be to connect them up with one of these. As Letherman, a postal inspector and D. of J. man in Massachusetts, later explained: "The department of justice in Boston was anxious to get sufficient evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti to deport them, but never succeeded in getting the kind and amount of evidence required for that purpose. It was the opinion of the department agents that a conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti for murder WOULD BE ONE WAY OF DISPOSING OF THESE TWO MEN." (Affidavit of Lawrence Letherman.)

• • •

FINALLY, on May 5, 1920, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were arrested at Brockton, Mass., and charged with the murder of the paymaster and guard of the Slater and Merrill Shoe Company at South Braintree.

From the beginning, those acquainted with the case were convinced of the innocence of the two men. Letherman's affidavit states: "It was also the general opinion of each of the agents in Boston as had any actual knowledge of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, that Sacco and Vanzetti, altho anarchists and agitators, were not highway robbers and had nothing to do with the South Braintree crime. My opinion, and the opinion of most of the older men in the government service, has always been that the South Braintree crime was the work of professionals." Nevertheless, altho this was the opinion of the agents of the department of justice, the federal authorities stimulated and aided the state authorities in railroading Sacco and Vanzetti to the grave; they had to "get" them one way or another.

In the trial that followed, everything possible was done to charge the atmosphere with a strong anti-radical and anti-alien sentiment. The class partiality of the presiding judge, Webster Thayer, was so cynically obvious as to evoke protests from even the capitalist newspapers. Statements to the effect that those "damned foreign radicals would get theirs" were heard everywhere. On July 14, 1921 both men were convicted and sentenced to death.

• • •

THIS brazen piece of class justice aroused stormy protests of thousands of workers at home and broad. In the month that followed, a stay of execution had been granted and motions for a new trial were argued—the entire labor movement of America and of the world were aroused to a high pitch of indignation. The case began to assume real international proportions and American embassies in many a foreign country were picketed by workers protesting against the judicial murder of their two comrades in America.

As time went on the utter hollowness of the case against the two Italian workers became more and more evident. One after another the witnesses produced by the prosecution were exposed as perjurers and unreliable characters. Experts testified that from many angles the charges of murder and robbery against the defendants were obviously absurd. But this piling up of evidence in favor of the condemned workers had no effect whatever on the class courts manipulated from behind the scenes by agents of the department of justice. As Weyand, another former agent of the department, states in his affidavit: "Shortly after the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti was concluded I said to Weiss (another agent) that I did not believe that they were the right men, meaning the men who shot the paymaster, and he replied that that might be so, but that they were bad actors and WOULD GET WHAT THEY DESERVED ANYWAY." The department of justice was out to "get" them and the mere fact of innocence could not be allowed to stand in the way!

THE case finally came up before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts on January 11, 1926. On May 12 of the same year the court rejected the request for a new trial and left it to the superior court to sentence them.

This new outrage stimulated even more the movement here and abroad in defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. New demonstrations involving tens of thousands of workers took place all over the world. In America the International Labor Defense organized a gigantic defense campaign and took the initiative in broadening and centralizing the protest movement in calling the Sacco-Vanzetti conferences, which were organized in scores of cities of America with hundreds of labor unions, fraternal organizations, and labor political organizations participating.

• • •

IN the middle of last year new evidence came into the hands of the defense which conclusively proved the entire innocence of the accused. A fellow by name of Madeiros, himself under conviction for murder, made a sensational confession in which he pointed out the real criminals and completely exonerated the two radical workers. The confession was received under very extraordinary circumstances. One evening Sacco was handed a magazine and was told it was from Madeiros and that he should look inside. In the magazine Sacco found a slip of paper which read as follows:

"I hereby confess to being in the South Braintree shoe company crime and Sacco and Vanzetti was not in said crime. (Signed) Celestino Madeiros."

Madeiros also indicated that the notorious Morelli gang of Providence, R. I., were the real instigators of the South Braintree hold-up and were themselves guilty of having committed the hold-up and the subsequent murder.

Of course a demand was immediately made for a new trial. On July 16, 1926 a date was set for a hearing on a new motion for a retrial. And then American class justice played another grim joke upon the unfortunate workers who were being sent to the grave. The judge before whom the arguments for a new trial were to be made was none other than the original trial judge, Judge Webster Thayer, the judge whose hostile and obviously prejudiced conduct had been commented upon by the capitalist press!

The result was, of course, a foregone conclusion. Despite the new evidence absolutely proving the innocence of the two Italian workers and despite a number of police affidavits to the same effect, Judge Thayer on October 24, 1926 refused to grant a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti.

• • •

THE electric chair still throws its menacing shadow over Sacco and Vanzetti. Only the intensification of the protest movement on the part of the workers of America and of the world can call a halt to this seven year persecution of two radical workers who are being fast railroaded into the grave. The fate of Sacco and Vanzetti lies in the hands of the workers of America! Only the power of labor can snatch the two victims of the department of justice's "red raid" activities from the jaws of death!

### SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST NOT DIE!

## Expose Conspiracy of Capitalist Justice

SACCO AND VANZETTI, the two radical workers, are facing an open grave—dug for them by the Federal Department of Justice.

Officially Sacco and Vanzetti are charged with the murder of the paymaster and guard of the Slater & Merrill Shoe Company. Officially, too, the whole case against them is in the hands of the Massachusetts state authorities.

As a matter of fact, however, the real "crime" of these two Italian workers is their militancy in the cause of labor, particularly their work in defending two other victims of the Palmer "red raids," Elia and Salsedo. As a matter of fact, too, the attempt to murder Sacco and Vanzetti thru judicial procedure is instigated, organized and supported from first to last by the Federal Department of Justice.

SACCO AND VANZETTI were actively engaged in organizing protests against the mishandling of Andrea Salsedo who met his death while illegally detained by the agents of the Department of Justice. It was because of this that they were first arrested and questioned on their radical activities. The aim of the federal authorities was to deport these "reds." But when it became clear that any evidence the authorities could cook up would be ridiculously insufficient, a frame-up on murder charges was arranged. The Department of Justice was out to "get" these two courageous workers and was ready to stop at nothing.

Thru the confessions of some of its former agents, the activities of this department are now matters of notorious fact. In his affidavits made public some months ago Lawrence Letherman, for 25 years a postal inspector and for three years a D. of J. man in Massachusetts, has explained how he collaborated with other D. of J. men in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Before, during, and after the trial various "under-cover men" were assigned to the case; spies were sent to watch the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee and some of these agents even got into its employ.

• • •

FRED J. WEYAND, another former agent who worked under Letherman's direction, has also cast light upon the intimate connection of the federal authorities in the persecution of Sacco and Vanzetti. He, as well as Letherman and all of the other agents associated with them, KNEW THAT THE ACCUSED MEN WERE INNOCENT of the crime charged against them. In his affidavits Letherman says that, from his own investigations as well as from the reports of his subordinates, it was clear that Sacco and Vanzetti had nothing whatever to do with murders at South Braintree. It was, however, as Letherman points out, the opinion of the department agents that A CONVICTION FOR MURDER "WOULD BE ONE WAY OF DISPOSING OF THE TWO MEN."

Weyand told Weiss, another federal agent, that there could be no question as to the innocence of the two radicals. Weiss answered that this might be so but "they would get what they deserved anyway."

When the attorney for the defense requested access to the records of the D. of J. in order to prove the innocence of the two men, Attorney General Sargent refused permission. The records are still held secret because access to them would show the real nature of the gigantic conspiracy organized by the attorney general's office against two radical workers who were marked for destruction because of their activities in the cause of labor.

THE whole history of the six year persecution of Sacco and Vanzetti has been nothing more than a series of attempts of the Department of Justice, operating thru the state authorities, to "dispose of these two men" in the face of their obvious innocence, in the face of confessions pointing to the real culprits, in the face of a mighty wave of resistance and protest on the part of labor from every corner of the globe.

The workers of America must not allow anyone to be fooled by the fake charges of murder. They must tear aside the veil of legal fiction that hides the real character of the Sacco-Vanzetti case as the most brazen example of deliberate anti-labor frame-up, as the most flagrant piece of class justice that has occurred for a long time! Sacco and Vanzetti are not facing death for murder! That is only a smoke screen thrown up by the Department of Justice to hide its own activities. Everybody knows that the two persecuted workers have never had anything to do with the murder charged against them or with any other crime. The D. of J. men, according to their own confessions, knew they were innocent when they were sending them to death. The last vestige of doubt has been eliminated by the recent confession of Madeiros to the effect that the South Braintree job was arranged by the notorious Morelli gang and that neither Sacco or Vanzetti had anything whatever to do with it.

Sacco and Vanzetti are facing death as a result of the determination of the Department of Justice to "get them" for their labor activities. It proved impossible to get any evidence on that head sufficient for deportation and so a murder charge was arranged. And now the open grave yawns before the two Italian radicals. From first to last the work of the federal Department of Justice!

• • •

THE workers of America must demand that the secret activities of the federal government in framing up and railroading militant workers be brought out into the open and exposed. The workers must face the question: Who will be the NEXT victim of that huge ruthless labor-smashing machine called the Department of Justice that has appropriated and improved upon all of the methods of the old czarist "political police"? Who will be the next worker to be framed up and railroaded to prison and death because of his activities in the cause of labor?

At its last convention the American Federation of Labor called for an investigation of the activities of the Department of Justice in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Eighteen thousand people in the big demonstration in New York a few weeks ago and thousands and tens of thousands of workers in every country of the world have raised their voices in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti whose cause is the cause of the whole labor movement.

• • •

THE demand for an exposure of the nefarious anti-labor practices of the Department of Justice in framing up militant fighters in the cause of labor must be supported by every honest worker who has the interests of labor at heart. The demand for a congressional investigation of the part played by the Department of Justice in the Sacco-Vanzetti case must receive the support of every worker and farmer who is determined that this case shall not become another Mooney-Billings case, a shame and a scandal to American labor.

## SACCO-VANZETTI COUNSEL GIVEN CASE EXTENSION

### *More Time Allowed to Prepare Appeal*

By Federated Press.

BOSTON, Jan. 12. — More time has been granted to Sacco-Vanzetti defense counsel William G. Thompson to prepare for final appeal to the Massachusetts supreme court. Thompson is building up his arguments and brief on exceptions to superior court Judge Webster Thayer's last denial of new trial to the two Italian working men. Chief Justice Rugg of the supreme court extended the time, altho the case has headed the list to be argued before the full bench at its January term.

Another respite will have to be given Celestine Madeiros if the supreme court hearing does not result in a decision by Jan. 27. The convicted murderer on whose confession the last plea of Sacco and Vanzetti for new trial was made secured stay of execution from Governor Alvan T. Fuller to that date.

**Madeiros Material Witness.**

Madeiros is spared on the grounds that he would be a material witness at any possible new trial of the two Italians. He confessed to participation in the So. Braintree crime for which the two radical workers were convicted before his conviction for another robbery and murder was affirmed.

Judge Thayer's denial of the last Sacco-Vanzetti new trial motion brot such a storm of protest from Massachusetts citizens as none of his previous refusals in this six year old case. Thayer brushed aside Madeiros' confession and ignored the startling affidavits from former federal agents who told what the department of justice had done to help convict Sacco and Vanzetti of murder when deportation for their radical views was balked.

**Show Prejudice.**

Thayer went out of his way to attack defense counsel Thompson, former head of the Massachusetts bar association, as he had previously attacked Fred H. Moore, earlier defense counsel.

Dr. Morton Prince, nationally known specialist in nervous diseases, wrote publicly that Thayer's decision showed its emotional rather than judicial basis, prejudice instead of reasoning. Others wrote their approval of the conservative Boston Herald's relentant change of opinion on the case. This paper now calls for a new trial and a thoro investigation if that were prevented by legal quirks.

**Many Classes Favor New Trial.**

Among those who expressed themselves favorably were: Edward A. Filene, merchant; Professor Roscoe W. Coleman, of Columbia University; Francis Bowes Sayre and his wife, the former Jessie Wilson, daughter of Woodrow Wilson; Professor William Ernest Hocking, philosopher; Samuel Eliot Morison (historian), and Frank William Taussig (political economist) all of Harvard; Edgar Sheffield Brightman, philosopher at Boston University; John F. Moors, senior member of Moors & Cabot brokerage firm; William Allen Neilson, president of Smith College; Frank Hitchcock, a Republican; Daniel McCloud Fothera, Harvard preacher, and others joined the protest against Thayer's decision.

## Colorado Governor Would Oust Warden; Files Many Charges

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 12. — Official charges of Governor W. J. Morley against Thomas J. Tynan, warden of the state penitentiary, were filed by William Lambert, member of the civil service commission. The complaint charges Tynan with: Official misconduct; being an habitual drunkard during the past two years; using obscene language; being violent, abusive and discourteous to residents of Canon City; assuming an insolent and overbearing attitude toward prisoners and employes, neglecting prisoners; misapplying state funds, operating the prison payroll in 1923 and 1924, using a revolver to obtain favors here on the general election held on Nov. 2, 1926.

Gov. Morley recently issued a ten-day suspension of Warden Tynan, re-appointment pending investigation of the above charges. Tynan ignored the suspension.

# The Workingclass Institutions and Their Employes of Superior, Wisconsin

## Hereby Extend Their Revolutionary Greetings to

# THE DAILY WORKER

## On Its Third Birthday.

*A Revolutionary Greeting to the Daily Worker on Its Third Birthday.*

Long live the Daily Worker as the expression of the awakening proletariat on the American continent. Workers, rally your forces behind the Daily Worker. Subscribe for and circulate the Daily Worker! That's the best expression of sympathy to the fight it carries on.

That's the best way to guarantee the continued existance of the Daily Worker.

**TYOMIES SOCIETY**

**SUPERIOR, WIS.**

## WORKERS' BEST FRIEND AT TIMES OF STRUGGLE

Workers' best friend at times of struggle is the working class press. This was recently fully demonstrated at the time of the Passaic strike. All over the country the press of the bosses was against the strikers in every way and form. The only press with the strikers was the press of the Workers Party, of which mainly the Daily Worker fought the fight of the strikers.

The Daily Worker is the first and only English Communist daily in the whole world and therefore, every revolutionary worker should Keep THE DAILY WORKER.

The financial backbone of any working class press is the working class organizations and mainly the service which the press can offer to the struggling workers. Therefore, all of us must do all in our power to send in news and subscribe for the Daily Worker.

A substantial list of subscribers and goodwill of all workers' organizations is the best guaranty for the growth of The DAILY WORKER.

*Co-operative Greetings*

TO

*The Working Class' Own Daily*

**CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL EXCHANGE**

(Co-operative Wholesale

**SUPERIOR, WIS.**

May the Daily Worker grow bigger and stronger in coming years to conquer America for the workers of America.

**Employes of**

**TYOMIES SOCIETY**

**Superior, Wis.**

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

**PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY**

Superior, Wis.

## Join the Co-operative Movement

The consumers' co-operative movement in America is still relatively weak. However, we have a strong beginning and the first steps this movement has taken, shows that the workers and poor farmers are able to organize the distribution of products on a business-like manner for their own benefit.

The Co-operative Central Exchange is a good example. It is a co-operative wholesale for the workers' and farmers' co-operatives and is owned by them. It was organized in Superior, Wis., in 1917. From a small beginning it has grown to such an extent that last year its sales exceeded one million dollars. The expenses of a private wholesale are about 11%, and of the workers' own wholesale only about 6%. And the benefit of getting quality goods! Workers won't cheat themselves, as private business is doing for the sake of profits.

The co-operative movement, however, is not purely commercial affairs. It is and must be a part of the working class movement against exploiters. It is a united front of the exploited workers and farmers for fighting and building a new and better system of society.

Every worker and farmer should join this movement. Become a member of your local co-operative. Join this united front and help to build it. Subscribe to the "Co-operative Pyramid Builder," a monthly co-operative magazine. Thru it you will get information about the co-operative movement. You can well afford to subscribe to it—the price is only 50 cents a year.

Tear off the coupon!

CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL EXCHANGE,
Superior, Wis.

Kindly enter my subscription for THE CO-OPERATIVE PYRAMID BUILDER for .....years. I am enclosing $..... (50 cents a year).

Name & Address.....

May the united efforts of the workers and farmers build a strong working class press. We need it in the co-operative, trade union and political field.

**Employes of the**

**CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL EXCHANGE**

May your birthday be followed by many more.

GREETINGS OF

**THE WORKERS' MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK**

603 Tower Ave. Superior, Wis.

Jan. 13, 1924

# OUR THIRD BIRTHDAY!

Jan. 13, 1927

# FACING THE FOURTH YEAR!

THE DAILY WORKER is facing its fourth year. On the eve of this occasion for examining the past and contemplating the future. What role has the DAILY played in the American labor movement in the last three years? And, for the future, what are its tasks, what must it accomplish in order to advance in the course it has charted for itself?

The role that the DAILY WORKER is called upon to play as the only working class daily paper in America was clearly formulated by Lenin more than twenty-five years ago.

"We need first of all a newspaper," Lenin wrote. "Without this it is impossible to conduct systematically that many-sided propaganda and agitation that constitutes the chief task of the social-democracy." (Now we say: Communism). The national Communist daily paper must be "an enormous pair of bellows, blowing every spark of the class struggle and of popular discontent into a general conflagration."

Can we say honestly that The DAILY WORKER has understood the true import of its task and has made serious efforts to fulfill it?

Let anyone look thru the pages of The DAILY WORKER for the last year. Will he not find every cause of the workers and farmers championed? Will he not find every movement directed against world imperialism supported and defended? Will he not find that The DAILY WORKER has made great strides forward on the road to becoming a powerful fighting weapon in the American class struggle?

Passaic! More than any other event of the past year, does the great upsurge of thousands of unorganized, unskilled workers show the intimate contact The DAILY WORKER has won with the life and struggles of some of the best elements of the American workers. Here it has developed into a real effective force in the hands of the textile workers struggling desperately against one of the most powerful capitalist groups of this country. Passaic has shown that The DAILY WORKER can become an organ of struggle upon which thousands of non-Communist workers can look with confidence and trust.

The DAILY has supported in every possible way the movement for the defense of the foreign-born workers against the vicious finger-printing and registration bills now before congress. It has shown to the American workers that these bills menace not only their foreign-born fellow workers but are aimed no less directly at themselves. The DAILY has certainly contributed considerably to the success with which "the protection of the foreign-born" movement has met.

The DAILY took its proper place in the election campaign last fall. It exposed the class character and the anti-labor programs of the capitalist parties. It called upon the workers to take the first step in freeing themselves from the political control of the bosses: to organise their own party of labor. Wherever sensible labor parties or united labor tickets could not be set up it urged the workers to support the candidates of the Workers Communist Party as the only party defending the interests of the workers and farmers from first to last. Thruout the whole campaign it carried on a clear and consistent agitation on the basis of the Communist election program, explaining to the masses of the workers the demands of the Communists and why those demands should be the demands of every honest and militant worker.

When Coolidge issued his brazenly anti-labor presidential message the DAILY took up the challenge, exposed it for what it was—the program of American capitalism, and answered it with the ringing slogan: "A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections."

The participation of The DAILY WORKER in the trade union life of this country has been more close and effective than ever in the last year. In every situation it could be found pointing out the road of the class struggle and supporting and stimulating the development of the left wing and progressive forces. It would require more space than we could spare simply to list the labor struggles in which the DAILY has played a recognized part. We can but mention the "Save the Union" campaign in the miners' union, the struggle of the needle workers in New York and elsewhere, the last American Federation of Labor convention in Detroit. Just recently the DAILY has rallied to the task of mobilizing the newly-organized united front of all reactionary forces in the trade union movement against the Communists and the progressive elements. Increasing numbers of non-Communist workers are coming to regard the DAILY as the only reliable newspaper, as the only paper that always sees, and tells to them to action. The splendid support given by our paper to the general strike and the subsequent miners' strike in England, the vigorous campaign for the "Hands off China," the campaign for International Trade Union Unity, the quick reaction of our paper to the imperialist political events of daily occurrence testify to this.

The Soviet Union has always found an unswerving champion in The DAILY WORKER. Not only have we explained to the American workers the real meaning and the lessons of the wonderful progress of Workers' Russia towards socialism but we have pointed out to the American masses how their own class interests and their duties of solidarity demand the vigorous prosecution of the campaign for the defense and recognition of the Soviet Union.

The responsibility that falls upon our shoulders thru the position of the United States as the leading imperialist country in the world has been realized by The DAILY WORKER and, during the last year especially, our anti-imperialist agitation—in connection with the Philippines, China, Mexico and Nicaragua—has received increasingly great attention in our columns. The DAILY WORKER has augmentionably reached the front rank in the struggle against United States imperialism.

Of course, against the sketchy account of the credit side of the ledger we must not forget to examine the debit side. The DAILY WORKER has not yet reached the acme of its development; far, very, very far from it! Its influence among the American workers and farmers is still entirely too weak, its circulation and sphere of contact regrettably small.

Yet, its achievements are substantial. How has it been enabled to make them in the face of very nearly insuperable obstacles of every kind? Its power lies in the fact that it has never forgotten for a moment that it is the expression of the organized Communist movement of this country, the only movement in the position to provide for the American workers with the program and with the leadership they so sorely need. It is because The DAILY WORKER, as the organ of the Workers (Communist) Party, has constantly and unswervingly followed the line of Leninism, the line of the Communist International, that it has been able to awaken a response among the best elements of the American workers and farmers, that it has been able to illumine the experiences of the working class so effectively, that it has been able to map out the road of the American class struggle with such precision and concreteness. It is because we have taken Leninism as the beacon end guide for our editorial course that we have succeeded in attracting the support and confidence of ever wider circles of workers who, tho far from being Communists themselves, are for The DAILY WORKER because "it is really fighting for the workers." This is the secret of whatever we have accomplished in the teeth of such tremendous odds.

We are now facing another year of life and struggle in a particularly difficult time. The American capitalists, with the support and thru the instrumentality of the Wall Street government, have embarked on new imperialist adventures in China, in Mexico, in Nicaragua. It is for the American labor movement and therefore for The DAILY WORKER to take the lead in beating down the brutal attacks of American imperialism, aimed equally at the peoples of the victimized countries and at the American workers and farmers.

Here, in America itself, the revolutionary movement is facing a critical period. The united front of all reactionary elements, from the government authorities down to the trade union bureaucrats and the socialists, the united front organized against everything that is progressive and alive in the American labor movement must be broken.

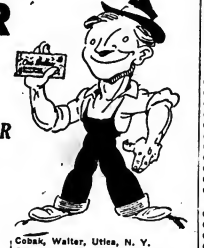
The attacks on the foreign-born, the desperate attempts of the capitalist agents at the head of the labor movement to expel the Communists and the left wingers from the unions and to separate them from the masses at any cost, the advance of class-collaboration and company unionism, the carrying into life of Coolidge's bitterly anti-labor program—these problems can be solved only on the basis of the program of militant struggle championed by The DAILY WORKER. In short, here in the United States, in the most powerful imperialist country of the world, we are called upon to challenge this mighty power and to bring to the masses the message of Communism.

This is no easy matter and it can be accomplished only if the loyal army of workers who have stood with us in the past three years will increase their numbers and intensify their determination quickly to achieve the goal we have set ourselves: to make The DAILY WORKER the collective Communist expression of every progressive and militant force in the American labor movement and in American society.

# All These Sent Birthday Greetings to Their "Daily"

## HONOR ROLL

*to greet*
*THE DAILY WORKER*
*on its*
*Third Birthday.*



### A

Abraham, A., Oak Forest, Ill.
Anderson, John E., Detroit, Mich.
Andriaserich, M., So. Chicago, Ill.
Aranen, Kelia, Utica, N. Y.
Arized, Cel, Connonsburg, Pa.
Anonymous
Akerson, Bror, Little Falls, Minn.
Anderson, A., Uhrichsville, Ohio
Altvater, Earl, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Almond, Margaret, Detroit, Mich.
Abramson, I., Chicago, Ill.
Amrog, Phil., Besoon, N. Y.
Arnest, A. G., Pequot, Minn.
Acke, Wm., Cincinnati, Ohio
Arenson, V., Vindhaven, Maine

### B

Barnhouse, U. G., Comerton, Mont.
Berglund, N., Chicago, Ill.
Billich, John, Chicago, Ill.
Bonsall, Charles, Salem, Ohio.
Beeson, J. J., Utica, N. Y.
Brinken, Chas., Philadelphia, Pa.
Braun, Olof, Chicago, Ill.
Bulatkin, John, New York, N. Y.
Berkingoff, David, Bronx, N. Y.
Berman, Joseph, Worchester, Mass.
Bartz, I., Detroit, Mich.
Belocgin, A., Chicago, Ill.
Berenstein, Sam, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Bedford, S. R., Cleveland, Ohio
Bjork, Gus, Chicago, Ill.
Borza, aGorga, New York, N. Y.
Bokol, F., Waterbury, Conn.
Brenner, Adolph, San Francisco, Cal.
Bayles, Charles, San Jose, Cal.
Baron, Joseph, Los Angeles, Cal.
Beyen, E. J., Clifton, Ariz.
Butcher, W. J., Palmyra, Ill.
Bubnow, A., Detroit, Mich.
Brueckner, Ferd., Larmie, Wyo.
Bielko, A., Chicago, Ill.
Biltaman, Henry, Hitenesn, Iowa.
Brown, Bishop W. M., Dalton, Ohio.
Bozarian, Setrac, Boston, Mass.
Bulta, Alfred, Boston, Mass.
Bukas, Tony, Yorkville, Ohio
Borich, N., Luzerne, Pa.
Borich, Mary, Luzerne, Pa.
Borg, Patrick, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brink, Henry, New York, N. Y.
Burgson, Joseph, Boston Mass.
Bukas, Mike, Yorkville, Ohio
Bukas, John, Yorkville, Ohio
Bishop, A. J. J., Big Sandy, Mont.

### C

Chao-Ting Chi, Chicago, Ill.
Cohen, Julia Schulner, Peoria, Ill.
Cohen, Max, Peoria, Ill.
Campbell, C. A., Chicago, Ill.
Carlile, Dr. Lillian T., Barberton, O.
Carlson, Patar, Rockford, Ill.
Cohen, Barney, Chicago, Ill.
Cohan, Max, Peoria, Ill.
Cottay, I. N., Parsons, Kansas.
Czocsk, Chas., Perrysburg, N. Y.
Chapman, C. M., Portland, Ore.
Coicski, Anton, Rockford, Ill.
Cobak, Walter, Utica, N. Y.
Cerus, V. A., Los Angeles, Cal.
Cojarean, Steve, Detroit, Mich.
Cassell, Charles, Kelamazoo, Mich.
Clark, Ricklin, Boston, Mass.
Chirko, Emilio, Chicago, Ill.
Cernich, Vera, St. Louis, Mo.
Chorkish, S. P., Chicago, Ill.
Curry, J. E., Kansas City, Mo.

### D

Dalum, Carl, Chicago, Ill.
Davis, James, West View, Pa.
Dernac, Carl, Neffs, Ohio.
Dittrich, Otto, Mansfield, Ohio.
Davenport, Mrs. Maria, Detroit, Mich.
Debroski, A., Roseland, Ill.
Dermish, Frank, Rockwood, Pa.
Dankhoff, Frank, Wynentskill, N. Y.
Debroff, James, Aguiler, Colo.
DeGrsif, Geo. H., Colville, Wash.
Dittrich, Otto, Mansfield, Mass.
Daniels, Ole, Lakawood, Minn.
Draznik, Alex, Jr., Gery, Ind.
Duverney, H., Kansas City, Mo.
Doaza, A., Cleveland, Ohio
Doaza, Balhorn, Cleveland, Ohio
Doe, J. C., New Orleans, La.

### E

Edlin, Max, Peorie, Ill.
Elgas, Pauline, Detroit, Mich.
Elieff, Ella, Toledo, Ohio.
Engman, Frank and Ches., Jamesville, Ohio.
Evanoff, Tom, Portland, Ore.
Eckes, Philip, Los Angeles, Cal.

### F

Fauvergue, August, Girard, Kansas.
Fuhrman, William, Chicago, Ill.
Field, E. K., Detroit, Mich.
Frack, John, Allentown, Pa.
Fasegard, Samual, St. Paul, Minn.
Fireman, P., Trenton, N. J.
Fredrickson, A., Farndala, Mich.
Folerstein, M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Freeman, B. N., Collinsville, Ill.
Friedman, M., Boston, Mass.
Friedman, S., Boston, Mass.
Fitel, J., Chicago, Ill.
Fumich, M., Hezleton, Pa.

### G

Gerber, Hugo, Chicago, Ill.
Grigen, E., Los Angeles, Cal.
Grigen, E., Los Angeles, Cal.
Griger, Geo., Chicago, Ill.
Grohalny, Walter, Fairparish, Ohio.
Green, H. J., Detroit, Mich.
Golgenshoe, J. Norwood, Mass.
Ginsberg, Sedie & N., Chelsea, Mass.
Goetz, Alfred & Ruth, Detroit, Mich.
Gromadine, A., E. Chicago, Ind.
Great Falls Labor Press, Gt. Falls, Mont.
Grenko, Paul, Christopher, Ill.
Goldberg, A., New York, N. Y.
Gainor, Leon, Philadelphia, Pa.
Goegin, J., Boston, Mass.
Guber, M., Boston, Mass.
Garizel, F., Rayland, Ohio
Geatin May, New York City

### H

Hean, D., Chicago, Ill.
Hall, Roy, Coshocton, Ohio.
Hauzlick, Jos., Allentown, Pa.
Heohmen, Nethan, New York, N. Y.
Hedlund, C. R., Minneapolis, Minn.
Hobo, I am known, New York, N. Y.
Hoffman, Ida, New York, N. Y.
Holmin, J., Chicago, Ill.
Homer, Toledo, Ohio.
Hopwood, Freemen, Athelst.
Halnes, Davis., Hutchinson, Minn.
Haskheim, Louis, Chicago, Ill.
Heliender, Frank, Detroit, Mich.
Horweth, oJseph, Binghempton, N. Y.
Hilbog, Edward, McKees Rocks, Pa.
Hinka, Harry P., Hickenville, N. Y.
Hinckle, Fritz, Hickenville, N. Y.
Hedlund, C. H., St. Paul, Minn.
Hartmenn, Loth., New York, N. Y.
Herrmann, Otto, Chicago, Ill.
Horwet, Tony, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Helmreich, F., San Francisco, Cal.
H., M., Plentywood, Mont.
Haiplik, Karl, Pequot, Minn.
Henry, E. C., W. Toledo, O.
Heindl, A., Detroit, Mich.
Herenroth, Mrs. R., Los Angales, Cal.
Hilkena, Wm., Toledo, Ohio
Holt, Andrew, Chicago, Ill.
Honick, Steve, Neffs, Ohio
Hautala, John E., Fort Bragg, Calif.

### I

Ilick, Charles M., Shullsburg, Wis.
Iratrom, D., Luzerna, Pa.

### J

Jakimovich, K., Milwaukee, Wis.
Jensen, J., Bridgeport, Conn.
Jerusalemsky, Garry, New York, N. Y.
Josephson, Israel, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jones, James R., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Johnson, Chas., Ashland, Wis.
Jankelis, K., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jarnovich, J., Tehone, Okla.
Jaskson, T. J., Luzerne, Pa.
Judd, Helen, Chicago Ill.
Johnson, A. F., Trenton, N. J.
Jacoby, H., Camden, N. Y.

### K

Kanner, Dave, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kaplan, Arthur L., St. Louis, Mo.
Ketchmor, Joeohim, Albany, N. Y.
Kauppile, Lca, Monessen, Pa.
Kaur, Mike, Ambridge, Pa.
Kirkendall, C. W., Sistersville, W. Va.
Kirkgeard, N., Chicago, Ill.
Kiesgye, Wm. G., Livcrpool, Ohio.
Kogan, Esther R., Chicago, Ill.
Kogermen, William, Philedelphia, Pa.
Knebl, A., Berwyn, Ill.
Kotlis, Edward H., Cicero, Ill.
Krickettn, M. C., Providenes, R. I.
Kelmowitz, E., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kepahs, Mark, Creason, Pa.
Kaukoff, S., New York, N. Y.
Kasper, Joe, Detroit, Mich.
Kameen, J., Milwaukee, Wis.
Koski Kalle, Waukegan, Ill.
Keyek, Jacob, San Francisco, Cal.
Krautsledar, Voit, New Badan, Ill.
Konto, Tony, Centerville, Md.
Kauppila, Leo, Monessan, Pa.
Kerrigan, Ed., Canonsburg, Pa.
Kallish, Esther, Philadelphia, Pa.
Karpia, Mary, Shelton, Conn.
Kranz, Jacob, Boston, Mass.
Kreaonya, Stephen, Milwaukee, Wis.
Kirkpatrick, Wm., Grindstone, Pa.
Kutiess, J., Luzerne, Pa.
Krznovich, N., Luzerne, Pa.
Kline, Joseph, Brockton, Mass.
Kemply, Anton, Missoula, Mont.
Korabow, M., Detroit, Mich.

### L

Lauderman, Morrie L., McKees Rocks, Pa.
Lang, Gottfried, Perrysburg, N. Y.
Larson, L. J., Dell Rapids, S. D.
Lovasz, Louis, Bridgeport, Conn.
Lucas, Peter M., Chicago, Ill.
Lundewicz, M., Rockford, Ill.
Love, Louis J., Girard, Ohio.
Levy, Abrahem, New York, N. Y.
Lawin, Paul, Granite City, Ill.
Leine, John, Summit, N. J.
Leff, Herry, New York, N. Y.
Leng, Lee W., Denver, Colo.
Lee, Wm. E., D. D.S., Cleveland, Ohio
LeBosky, I., Chicago, Ill.
Lindgren, O. W., Minneapolis, Minn.
Lark, D., Roseland, Ill.
Louko, L., Boston, Mass.
Litsky, Sonie, New York, N. Y.
Loneserevich, M., Luzerne, Pa.
Lezner, Wm., Richmond, Va.

### M

Maximovich, J., Detroit, Mich.
Melder, Frenk, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Meyers, C., Toledo, Ohio.
Miller, Wm., Chicago, Ill.
Miroff, Max, Chicago, Ill.
Morphis, Geo., Rock Springs, Wyo.
Mueller, Mett, St. Louis, Mo.
Minerich, Geo., N. Bessemer, Pa.
Mpgpsony, Sophia, Garfield, N. J.
Malch, Geo., Ambridge, Pa.
Marinovich, Matt., Carbondale, Pa.
Mavriesen, N., New York, N. Y.
Murphy, C. W., Ravanna, Ohio
Mosehel, Charles, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Marks, L., New York, N. Y.
Matwijeczko, John, Detroit, Mich.
Masianka, M., Jemeica Plain, Mass.
Malyk, Mike, New York, N. Y.
Milovata, Thomas, Cokeburg, Pa.
Maller, B., Chicago, Ill.
Maxwell, G. P., Sandusky, Ohio.
Mazurca, John, Hoboken, N. J.
Mazek, M., Decatur, Ill.
Markie, Chas., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MacCarthy, John, aBston, Mass.
Milek, S., Luzerne, Pa.
Michaelsan, L., Minneapolis, Minn.
Mielia, M., New York, N. Y.
MackMickle, Virgil, Phys., Portland, Ore.
Miladinoff, Geo., Cleveland, Ohio
Middleton, A., Windsor, Ont.

### N

Nadolsky, L., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Neder, Nick., Chicago, Ill.
Nelson, S. A., International Falls, Minn.
Neihrief, Laula, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Newman Isidore, New York, N. Y.
Nagle, Mrs. F. M., Wesleyville, Pa.
Niemi, Ida and Kusti, Glessport, Pa.
Nikolin, Mihael, Buffelo, N. Y.
Newton, Harbert, Boston, Mass.
Nidon, Geo., Detroit, Mich.

### O

Olivar, Joseph, Hemtramck, Mich.
Oaols, August & Ottolle, Chicago, Ill.
Olewirk, Thomas, Livingston, Ill.
Owens, O. E., Moline, Ill.
Olsen, Elnas, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ozainch, Jos., Canterville, Iowe
Okerstrom, E., Portland, Ore.
Onopuk, M., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Orne, E., Madison, Wisc.
Olson, Ceri A., Boston, Mass.

### P

Pacoruena, Michael, Harmarville, Pa.
Patterson, W. N., Zanesville, Ohio.
Pavaseeria, P. A., Johnston City, Ill.
Pearson, Ruth R., Chicago, Ill.
Peito, Taino, Big Rapids, Mich.
Peneff, Geo., Pontiac, Mich.
Pichler, Alex & W. Russ, Omeha, Nebr.
Piorish, Mita, Chicago, Ill.
Postka, F., Kanosha, Wis.
Podgerny, J., Chicago, Ill.
Podkin, A., Chicago, Ill.
Popin, Gorki Zive, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Potapoff, S., Chicago, Ill.
Paters, George H., Freeport, N. Y.
Peterson, Ed., Oak Park, Ill.
Pekman, E., Portland, Ore.
Peturik, Geo., Springdale, Pa.
Polwarth, James, Hancock, Mich.
Porter, Anna, San Jose, Cal.
Pearson, Gust, Superior, Wis.
Peterson, Frank, Stratford, Conn.
Politch, Herry, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pezman, Chas., Verona, Pa.
Prse, N., Luzerne, Pa.
Polko Kust, Canonsburg, Pa.
Poll, John, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### Q

Quirt, Walter W., Milwaukee, Wis.

### R

Radakovich, R., Prescott, Ariz.
Radavsky, M. S., Pontiac, Mich.
Redka, Harman, Clifton, N. J.
Reginsky, M., Chicago, Ill.
Rasmussen, S. P., St. Paul, Minn.
Reinstein, Oslas, Bellwood, Ill.
Richter, Joe, Fardson, Mich.
Roddy, Jahn, Gabe, Wye.
Rodin, Sara, Chicago, Ill.
Rogers, L. F., Hammond, Ind.
Rogers, L. F., Hammond, Ind.
Rudik, M., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Roney, Washington, D. C.
Roney, M. W., Washington, D. C.
Ruden, I., Atlanta, Ga.
Ranta, Frank, Clinton, Ind.
Rossow, Gabriel, Niegara Falls, N. Y.
Rokinik, Mike, Duquesne, Pa.
Richter, Herman, Detroit, Mich.
Raynolds, John, Detroit, Mich.
Rooten, J. M., PO Box 199, Mont.
Rubin, Dorothy, Minneapolis, Minn.
Ronkkanan, Halan, Superior, Wis.
Romey, E. E., Pocatello, Idaho
Rosenberg, M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Robinson, O. L., Garretson, S. Dak.
Rud, Ferdmanda W., Cambridge, Mass.
Reanich, J., Boston, Mass.
Rimkus, Leona, Utica, N. Y.
Rejkovich, M., Luzerne, Pa.
Ross, J., Luzerne, Pa.
Routhier, A. N., Detroit, Mich.
Roe, E. P., Berkeley, Calif.
Raehnegel, James, New York, N. Y.
Rubin, Natalie, Boston, Mass.
Ragadele, J. A., San Francisco, Calif.
Riville, W. C., Detroit, Mich.

### S

Sakenovich, S., Berberton, Ohio.
Sarin, Mrs. Elsia, Spring Grove, Ill.
Savo, Ide Matt, Monessen, Pa.
Schiemmer, A., Chicago City, Minn.
Schwartz, Sam, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Scott, L. B., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Schiemmar, Aug., Chicago City, Minn.
Shevelenko, Vove M., Chicago, Ill.
Siabrasse, Ire, Big Sandy, Mont.
Sikki, U. V., Jr., Chicago, Ill.
Silvermen, Lillian, San Francisco, Cal.
Smith, Bruce T., Toledo, Ohio.
Smithra, Paul H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Spoljaric, M., McKees Rock, Pa.
Stoltz, Herry, St. Louis, Mo.
Subseriber, Inkster, Mich.
Swaba, Samuel, Pasaaic, N. J.
Seitz, J. H., Willoughby, O.
Svenson, J. Alex, New Haven, Conn.
Schelar, Edward, Elmhurst, L. I.
Saliberg, L. E., Duluth, Minn.
O'Sullivan, M., Kansas City, Mo.
Sockol, Arthur A., Stamford, Conn.
Sockol, Sam, Stamford, Conn.
Stoll, A., Detroit, Mich.
Shilkovsky, Jasale, Detroit, Mich.
Stuffers, John, Chicago, Ill.
Shepiro, Nat, Buffelo, N. Y.
Sukach, I., Pcebody, Mass.
Schwartz, Rose, Ailston, Mass.
Shark, Joe, Roseland, Ill.
Stokfisz, W., Hemtramck, Mich.
Strosow, Marg., Box 417, N. Y.
Shea, S. H., New Britain, Conn.
Steinbach, Flo., Bronx, N. Y.
Svetcer, Jacob, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sjolin, Erick, Alborn, Minn.
Slovenian Fract. Buro, Chicago, Ill.
Speizmen, Herry, Milwaukee, Wis.
Schwartz, J., Boston, Mass.
Shkiar, G., Boston, Mass.
Slizka, H., Boston, Mass.
Solomon, Gregoreon, Boston, Mass.
Schrame, Frank, Neffs, Ohio
Schubert, Wm., Indianapolis, Ind.
Spencer, Carol, Detroit, Mich.
Sharkan, G., Luzerne, Pa.
Smith, Mose, Luzerne, Pa.
Sente, W., Dr., Luzerne, Pa.
Sebell, M., Luzerne, Pa.
Schuetrum, W. J., Superior, Wisc.
Sirole, Anton, Yorkville, Ohio
Sire, Paul, Astoria, Ore.
Skroza, Tom, Hartford, Conn.
Surpack, John, Hancock, Mich.
Spoljarich, F., Grindstone, Pa.
Steuer, Otto, Detroit, Mich.
Shuh, A., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### T

Tamaris, A. H., Chicago, Ill.
Thornberg, P., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Topalsky, M. A., Marrianne, Pa.
Treay, O. E., Bietersville, W. Va.
Tushaiski, S., Detroit, Mich.
Tulip, C., Philadelphia, Pa.
Tuonio, John, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Tuetison, F. A., Parsons, Kansas.
"Tapolsempo," "Under the Oeka", Ill.
Tolly, George, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tallberg, John, Kulin, N. D.
Toth, Alex, Pesowa, Pa.
Tenyan, Joseph, Detroit, Mich.
Toorock, S., New York, N. Y.
Turja, Matti, Orr, Minn.

### V

Verpa, J. S., Alliance, Ohio.
Vandatte, Cne., Klein, Mont.
Vincent, Aug., Yorkville, Ohio.
Vins, Charles, Chicago, Ill.
Vukas, Steve, Jeannette, Pa.
Vellella, E., New York, N. Y.
Varpunan, Saul, Leesville, Cola.
Velaitis, V. S., New Britain, Conn.
Vrstarich, F., Luzerne, Pa.
Vukovich, M., Luzerne, Pa.
Virostek, John S. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

### W

Walnstein, Reva, Chicago, Ill.
Werner, Elsie, Detroit, Mich.
White, Henry, Valier, Ill.
Winklar, Matth., McKees Rock, Pa.
Wu, C. F., Madison, Wis.
Wilson, Cora P., San Jose, Cal.
Weisenbach, J. B., Wolf Point, Mont.
Wilson, John, Rupert, Idaho
Wilson, R. Burns, Berkeley, Cal.
Wendala, William, Van Etten, N. Y.
Woll, Harry, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Weber, Hugo, E. Hartford, Conn.
Walters, Max, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wright, Howerd, Toledo, Ohio
Welentonsevieus, K., Chicago, Ill.
Windows, N., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio
Waneg, August, Moundaville, W. Va.

### Y

Yurlina, Nikola, New York, N. Y.
Yerman, Joe, Barberton, Ohio

### Z

Zaikin, Henry, Bronx, N. Y.
Zilic, Iven, McKeesport, Pa.
Zuparko, Anna, Hillside, N. J.
Zuris, Albert, Chicago, Ill.
Zimering, Dora, Bronx, N. Y.
Zamelis, J., Waterbury, Conn.
Zollinger, S., Chicago, Ill.
Zusker, John, Chicago, Ill.

SUBSCRIBE TO
The American Worker Correspondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.
Only 50 Cents a Year.

## YOUTH GREETS OUR "DAILY"

By NAT KAPLAN
Editor of The Young Worker.

THE revolutionary young workers greet The DAILY WORKER on its third birthday. The DAILY WORKER has won our esteem by sounding the voice of the millions of young workers and exploited class children in their struggle against the capitalists and the capitalist government for improved conditions. Thru the regular young workers' and children's columns The DAILY WORKER has continuously driven home the lesson of the unity of the young and adult workers in the struggle against the common enemy and at the same time the need for fighting for the special demands of the young workers and working class children. On its third birthday the young workers and working class children must pledge anew their continued support of The DAILY WORKER—the fighting agitator and organizer of the whole working class.

Greetings to THE DAILY WORKER
on Its Third Birthday
from
RADNEY SALISBURY,
Plentywood, Mont.

I Greet THE DAILY WORKER
on Its Third Birthday.

FLOYD DELL, Croton-on-Hudson
New York

*CONGRATULATIONS*

*You Three-Year Old Giant!*

Our Appreciation of You Will Be Expressed In Action.

LOCAL COLUMBUS WORKERS PARTY
Mania Bender, Sec'y.
Columbus, Ohio

I GREET
*The DAILY WORKER*
*on Its Third Birthday*
ANDREW DIANOVSKY
Chicago, Ill.

*Daily Worker Birthday Greetings*
From the
FINNISH WORKERS' CLUB
517 Helmholz Ave., Waukegan, Ill.

GREETINGS TO
*The DAILY WORKER*
On Its Third Birthday
Dramatic Association of Slovak S. B.
2147 W. Chicago, Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GREETINGS TO
The DAILY WORKER
On Its Third Birthday
S. L. BRUNNER
Alliance, Ohio

GREETINGS TO
The DAILY WORKER
On Its Third Birthday
M. LESKOVITCH
Battle Creek, Mich

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
DAVE, SARAH and LILLIAN MILGRAM
Send Their Heartiest
GREETINGS
to the Third Birthday
of the Only
English Communist Daily Paper,
THE DAILY WORKER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
THE YIDDISH WORKERS' THEATRICAL STUDIO
"ARBIN"
Greets the Only Working Class English Daily Paper
THE DAILY WORKER
To Its 3rd Birthday!
ARBIN.

Greetings from
JOSEPH MIRSCH
Philadelphia, Pa.

Greetings from
AUTO WORKERS' LOCAL NO. 14
S. Weinberg, Secretary.

GREETINGS to
THE DAILY WORKER
on Its Third Birthday
from
LOUIS BARFUS
New York, N. Y.

The Lettish Fraction of Chicago
and the
Lettish Communist Semi-Monthly
Amerikas Zihņa
1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Greet the Daily Worker on Its Third Birthday

FINNISH BUREAU
*Extends Its Greetings to*
THE DAILY WORKER
*on its FOURTH BIRTHDAY*
H. PURO, Sec'y.

GREETINGS FROM
TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA
(POLISH WEEKLY)
1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD.,
CHICAGO, I LL.
WE CONSIDER THE DAILY WORKER OUR CHIEF LEADING ENGLISH COMMUNIST PAPER.
LONG LIVE THE DAILY WORKER!

*GREETINGS*
*from the*
*Daily Worker Employees*

Our Street Nucleus No. 28
Sends Birthday Greetings
to the Daily Worker on its
Third Birthday.
E. MEDNIS, Sec'y.

## The Manager's Corner

### *Tricks of the Trade.*

*Every trade has its tricks and journalism is no exception. Only the tricks of the capitalist press are more dangerous and insidious than those in other fields of endeavor. The tricks that poison the minds of men and women are the grossest crimes against human society.*

*It is interesting to observe—and the shrewd reader does keep his eyes open for these things—the devious ways in which the capitalist press seeks to mislead its readers. Take, for instance, the accounts of the situation in Nicaragua. The liberals, are rebels, who are being supported with gold from Moscow. "Bold Heir of Revolt Chief," is the headline of the Chicago Tribune, while it proclaims that "Marines Quiet Nicaragua." In the news of China, the Cantonese are called bandits, and groups of Chinese revolutionaries are called "a mob," or a "horde" invading the sacred precincts of the angelic Americans or British imperialists. Militant workers are called "tools of Moscow," the reactionaries and class collaborationists are "sensible labor leaders." Watch the terms which are used in coloring up the news of the capitalist press.*

*The source of the news is an important consideration, which the casual reader overlooks. A news item about Russia, emanating from Riga, London, Paris, Warsaw, Berlin or some other capitalist news center should be read with care, and a generous flavoring of salt. Very often a misleading article with very little foundation of fact will be published with a glaring headline, but the only guarantee given for the authenticity of the news is, "It is said," or "It is reported," or "Reports coming from high official sources," etc.*

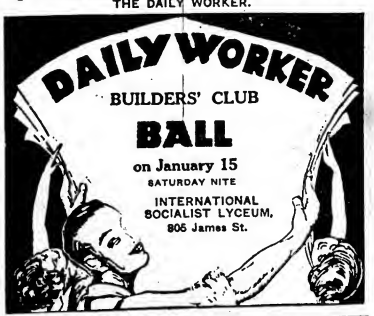
*Position is important in a paper. You will often find that a vicious lie about the workers is played upon on the front page or in a prominent place while the real facts are given an inconspicuous place on the inside or are not published at all. By manipulating the position of a new item, the editor is enabled to play down the news according to his own viewpoint.*

*Our readers should watch these things in order to develop a real sense of discrimination for news values and in this way they will become more ardent supporters of The DAILY WORKER.*

*BERT MILLER.*

*Birthday Greetings*
To Our Fighting Leader
THE DAILY WORKER
Chicago Worker Correspondents of the Novy Mir
Russian Communist Weekly

PITTSBURGH, PA.
DAILY WORKER BUILDERS of Pittsburgh greet the best agitator, organizer and leader of American working class—THE DAILY WORKER.




PASSAIC WORKERS, ATTENTION!
"The Workers' Press Helped Passaic,—Let's Help the Workers' Press!"
WORKERS' PRESS BALL
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15
at Belmont Park Hall, Garfield
ADMISSION 25 CENTS
Proceeds for benefit of The DAILY WORKER, the only Labor Daily in English.

New York, Attention!
*Daily Worker Conference*
DINNER
*7 P. M., Friday, January 14*
YORKVILLE CASINO
212 East 86th Street
Tickets One Dollar. On sale at 108 E. 14th St.

THE DAILY WORKER

For a Labor Party.
For the 40 Hour Week.

NEW YORK EDITION

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV. No. 2. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

# SOVIET UNION BLASTS KELLOGG'S LIES

## KELLOGG'S REAL "RED" HERRING

**Master and Man Disagree—Coolidge says, "We are in Nicaragua to fight for American property." Kellogg says, "We are fighting 'Red' plots!"**

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

THERE is one usually unfailing method of uniting with the big capitalists, the little capitalists and the fringes of so-called progressives in the two capitalist parties. That is by creating Communist "plots" against the government—a "red" scare.

This method was used in Great Britain against the Labor Party in the last elections, by injecting the forged "Zinoviev letter," and resulted in the return to power of the Baldwin (conservative) government.

Evidently the Coolidge administration has learned by the experience of other countries, for it is the identical method which Secretary of State Kellogg is using in an endeavor to break the growing opposition to the policy of the government, of driving this country into war in support of Wall Street imperialism in Latin America.

Kellogg appeared before the senate committee on foreign relations to present a mass of documents purporting to establish Communist "plots" to overthrow the American government by stirring up opposition to it in Latin America. Promptly some of the opposition in congress to the imperialist policies of the government in Nicaragua and against Mexico wilted, and began to run for cover.

**Master and Man Disagree.**

IN this instance the trick is a little too transparent, however. Master and man disagree. President Coolidge in his message to congress told of the big American investments in Nicaragua and that "there is no question that if the revolution continues American investments and business interests in Nicaragua will be seriously affected, if not destroyed." And further along: "It has been and remains the policy of the United States in such circumstances to take the steps that may be necessary for the preservation and protection of the lives, the property and the interests of its citizens. . . ."

In other words, Coolidge tells us that he is following the time-honored policy of the government of using the "big stick" to protect the property and investments of the Wall Street bankers, and then Secretary of State Kellogg comes along to say: Oh no, this is something new and different. The "reds" are plotting against us in Mexico and Central America and we must protect ourselves against the attempt to overthrow our government!

Coolidge openly declares that it is the policy of the government to use American naval and military forces and to sacrifice the lives of the American workers and farmers to maintain the exploitation of Latin America by the Wall Street bankers. Then Kellogg comes along with a real red herring to drive to cover the opposition to this policy which has been manifested in congress.

**The Communist and American Imperialism.**

THE Workers (Communist) Party does not deny that it is part of its program to carry on a fight against American imperialism. The Communists have endeavored and will continue to endeavor to mobilize the American workers and farmers against the policy of the government which is leading this country into war in order to fight for the investments and profits of the Wall Street bankers. The Communists will continue to point out to the American workers and farmers that, first, the American capitalists rob them of a large part of the wealth they produce, and then the profits from this exploitation of the workers and farmers are invested in other countries to exploit the natural resources and people of those countries and when the exploited people revolt, the American workers and farmers are called upon by the American government to sacrifice their lives to fight for the investments and profits of the capitalists.

The Workers (Communist) Party believes that the people of the countries who are together with the American workers and farmers, the victims of this imperialist system, are the natural allies of the American workers and farmers in the struggle against it, and therefore call upon the people of Mexico, Nicaragua, and wherever American imperialism has its tentacles, to unite with the American workers and farmers in the fight against Wall Street imperialism.

Kellogg's red herring story about secret plotting of the Communists and of the Soviet Union is, of course, pure nonsense. The "mass of documents" from which he quotes, are the declarations of the convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, held a year and a half ago and published in the Communist press and in booklet form for everyone interested to read.

**Substituting Effect for the Cause.**

WHAT Kellogg has tried to do is to substitute an effect for a cause. The cause of the present situation in Nicaragua, Mexico and Latin America generally, is the exploitation of these countries by the Wall Street bankers. The effect is the revolt of the people of these countries against the grabbing of their natural resources and the exploitation of their people by the Wall Street bankers backed by the "big stick" of the government in form of American war ships and marines.

Coolidge has stated the cause in his message. He has declared for the right of the Wall Sreet bankers to exploit Latin America. He has declared, in effect, that the government is ready to go to war to protect this right.

If the Wall Street bankers did not plot to overthrow governments in Latin America in order to create puppet governments which would grant them more favorable terms for reaping profits, if the government and Washington did not support the oil, mining and other interests in Mexico in the attempt to set aside the Mexican constitution, there would be no revolt of the people of these countries, and no need of the American workers and farmers fighting to protect themselves from the results of the imperialist policies of the government.

The workers and farmers of this country should not permit themselves to be deceived by Kellogg's red herring. The imperialist policies of the Coolidge administration are leading them into the shambles of a new imperialist war, with all the sacrifice and suffering which follows in its train.

The fight against intervention in Nicaragua and against the threatening war with Mexico is the fight against this war for Wall Street imperialism.

The Communists are ready and will fight together with the mass of workers and farmers against this new war which threatens to engulf them. They call upon every workers' and farmers' organization to unite for this struggle and force the government to withdraw from Nicaragua and prevent the war with Mexico.

**BUILD THE UNITED FRONT OF THE WORKERS AGAINST COOLIDGE'S WALL STREET IMPERIALISM.**

*Eugene Debs*

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

DR. IVY, professor of physiology at Northwestern university has in his laboratory a dog who lost his stomach (not his appetite, mark you) two years ago and yet lives a happy and carefree life, eating, drinking and wagging his tail like an aristocratic people. If the dog had to work for a living it is not so certain that the ex-

(Continued on page 2.)

## *Why Rockefeller, Morgan, Mellon and Doheny Are Anxious About Mexico*

Following are some facts on why Wall Street is so concerned about Mexico:

The Doheny controlled Mexican Petroleum Co. was purchased by Standard Oil of Indiana in 1925. Its properties are estimated to be worth $125,000,000 including some two million acres of land with a daily production of 150,000 barrels.

Standard Oil controls, in addition to the above, eight more large companies which in turn control a number of smaller Mexican petroleum concerns. Sinclair Oil has more then a million acres of petroleum land. The biggest oil company in Mexico is the Huasteca Co., owned by Doheny interests. Andrew Mellon's Gulf Oil corporation controls three Mexican companies, one of which, Mexican Gulf Oil, is among the largest in the country. The Morgan interests own the majority of the stock of the Maryland Oil Co., which, thru control of three other companies, has concessions on 15 million acres. There are several hundred American companies operating in Mexican oil all told. (Date from Dunn's "American Foreign Investments.)

## CANCEL LENIN MEMORIAL AT DETROIT ARMORY AS KELLOGG MAKES CHARGE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 13.—Directly after Secretary of State Kellogg made his charge that "Bolshevist influences" were responsible for America's difficulties in Latin America, the post commander of the Michigan National Guard here cancelled the Lenin memorial meeting scheduled to be held in that building on Jan. 23 under the suspices of the Workers (Communist) Party.

A new hall is being procured and will be announced at a membership meeting of the party to be held next Monday evening at 1343 East Ferry Ave. Admission by card only, is announced.

## Huddleston Raps Cal Coolidge as War Maker in Latin America

By LAURENCE TODD,
(Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—(FP)—"Mexico has a perfect right to ship arms to the Nicaraguan government which she has recognized," said the Alabama member. "We know that the United States shipped arms to Russia—$1,000,000 worth were sent to Kolchak, who was seeking to overthrow the government of that country," said Rep. Huddleston of Alabama, democrat, who was the first member of either branch of congress to take the floor in reply to President Coolidge's message explaining the raid on Nicaragua and threatening like violation of the sovereignty of Mexico.

Huddleston showed that Coolidge had obscured the issue of imperialism in Latin America with a "haystack of words," and that he had misrepresented the essential facts.

**Bull in China Shop.**

"Secretary Kellogg is acting like a bull in the diplomatic china shop, and

(Continued on page 2)

## *Appeal Against War of All-America Anti-Imperialist League on Page Three Today.*

## *Nicaragua Bound Marines Leaving Here*

A company of 100 marines stationed here to guard the mails was reported preparing to entrain for Nicaragua today.

Col. Henry Ley, commanding officer, refused to discuss the report.

## U. S. INVASION BREAKS MONROE DOCTRINE-BORAH

### *Says Coolidge Should Withdraw Forces*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—The direct charge that American warships had been sent to Nicargua "not to protect American lives, not to protect American property, but to protect a loan that was obnoxious to 80 per cent of the Nicaraguan people," was made in the senate this afternoon by Senator William E. Borah, republican of Idaho, chairman of the senate committee of foreign relations, in the course of an attack on the administration's present policy in Latin America.

**"Withdraw Marines!"**

He suggested that President call for a new peace-initiated election in Nicaragua and withdraw the marines from that country, and that the dispute over the Mexican oil and land laws be referred to arbitration. President Calles of Mexico has already expressed willingness to take the dispute to the Hague.

**Against Doctrine.**

American intervention into the civil affairs of Nicaragua, as represented by the landing of marines there to support the Diaz government, does not uphold the Monroe Doctrine, but, on the contrary, violates that doctrine, he said.

Senator Borah began his speech with a display of pussy-footing by stating there was nothing "of a personal controversy in this situation," between himself and the president, or between himself or the secretary of state.

**"Dear to U. S."**

"In this situation, the Monroe Doctrine does not apply. The doctrine, dear to the American people, was born of a controversy between hemispheres. It was designed to stop European meddling in affairs of this hemisphere.

"In this situation today, there is no non-American power seeking to acquire territory in Central America, nor

(Continued on page 2.)

## "Absurd" Say Foreign Office and Kollontai

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Jan. 13.—"The height of absurdity" . . . This was the reply of the Soviet foreign office today to the charges of United States Secretary of State Kellogg that the Soviet Union is fomenting trouble in Central America.

"Only Americans could be naive enough to credit such a yarn," said a high official of the Soviet foreign office. "If England charges us with fomenting trouble in Syria, Sumatra and elsewhere, the English know it is a lie, but when Americans hear we are plotting against them in Central America they actually believe it.

"As a matter of fact ninety per cent of the Soviet citizens never heard the name Nicaragua.

"We have no representative in any Central American state save Mexico, where Mme. Kollantai has just arrived. She is credited with incredible activity.

"What a long arm Moscow must have.

"We are quite helpless against such fabrications. There is nothing to reply except 'nonsense.'"

### *Kollontai Answers*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 13.—"Absurd!" said Alexandra Kollontai, Soviet ambassador to Mexico when informed of Senator Kellogg's statement to the senate committee regarding "Bolshevik" activities in Latin-America. "Mr. Kellogg can not have information relative to a thing which does not exist."

While a strict silence was maintained in Mexican official circles regarding Secretary Kellogg's charges, Madame Kollantai, sole minister of the Soviet government in the Americas, was outspoken in her contradiction of the charges.

**Look for Break.**

A severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico at an early date was regarded as inevitable today, as the reaction here to the publication of Kellogg's charges to the senate committee that the Soviet government of Russia was operating here and in Central America against the interests of the United States.

The secrciary of state's charges, coming on the heels of president Coolidge's message to congress, was regarded as a clear declaration of the Coolidge administration's determination to carry out its imperialist policy for the "protection" of American interests in the region between Panama and the Rio Grande.

## NEEDLE TRADES LEFT WING HAS HISTORIC RALLY

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Nearly 200 delegates from needle trades centers all over the United States and Canada attended the needle trades left wing conference just concluded in New York.

It was the most successful conference of the needle trades left wing ever held. It planned out a definite policy against the splitting and expulsion tactics of the reactionary bureaucracy and for the maintenance of unity, and the building up of the needle trades unions, the struggle against the Sigmun bureaucracy, the issue of amalgamation, and struggle against Beckermanism, were among the main issues. Full support of the loan to save the Cloakmakers' Union was voted with the greatest enthusiasm.

**Organization Drive.**

A plan was adopted for an energetic campaign to stimulate the unions for a big organization campaign in the various trades, with the left local unions setting the example.

A most thorough discussion took place on the question of class collaboration and company unionization tendencies of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' bureaucracy.

**Work Among Italians.**

The energetic upbuilding of the left wing amongst the Italian needle workers was characterized as one of the chief tasks of the left wing in the

(Continued on page 4)

## American Workers and Farmers Can Stop Wall Street's War!

THE armed forces of Wall Street government are to stay in Nicaragua, the preparations for breaking off diplomatic relations with Mexico are to go on with the ultimate object of making war on this republic and its people, and protest against the whole conspiracy against the lives of Latin Americans and Americans is to be drowned out by a stentorian cry of "Bolsheviks at work in Mexico."

This much is apparent from the Arabian nights tale with which Secretary of State Kellogg caused the 100 per cent American hair of congressmen and senators, attending the session of the committee on foreign affairs, "to stand on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

It was a moving narrative of "secret" plotting—so secret that The DAILY WORKER has been giving it first page publicity for the last two weeks—which Kellogg unfolded to justify the mobilization of the Atlantic fleet and its dispatch to the Caribbean, his continual insults to the Mexican government and his rape of the constitutional government of Nicaragua and his involving of the people of this nation in a Wall Street war.

The DAILY WORKER, the official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, has made no secret of its support of the Latin-American masses against Wall Street aggression. Neither has it made a secret of the fact that it believes that Coolidge and Kellogg are instruments of Wall Street, as is the whole mechanism of the federal government.

Every intelligent person in the United States, both those who support Wall Street's policies and those who are opposed to them, is of the same opinion.

Whether congressmen and senators are to be included in the category of intelligent persons depends upon the extent to which they believe in the validity of Kellogg's and Coolidge's excuses for making war in Nicaragua and preparing war on Mexico.

Dr. Jesse Latane, professor of history at John Hopkins university and an authority on Latin-America, is not one of those who have fallen for the puerile propaganda of the Wall Street-Coolidge administration. After considerable difficulty, Dr. Latane was allowed to address the foreign relations committee. He said, according to Washington dispatches:

*The president's statement that his action in Nicaragua was necessary to protect our equal rights is an absurdity. When a man adopts such an excuse to justify our intervention, it raises the belief that there is a real reason which he does not want to give.*

There is a real reason which Wall Street's spokesmen in the White House do not want to give:

It is that Wall Street is getting ready to conquer ALL of Latin America, by bribery and treachery if possible, by force of arms if necessary.

Mexico is to be the first target of attack. The conquest of Nicaragua is part of the conquest of Mexico. Nicaragua is headed for a southern base against Mexico.

If the real reason for the invasion of Nicaragua was made public there would be such a popular outcry that the

(Continued on page 2.)

## *BUKHARIN SOUNDS WARNING AT MOSCOW COMMUNIST MEETING AGAINST NEW DANGERS OF WAR*

By JOHN PEPPER.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., January 13.—Reporting on the international situation of the Union of Soviet Republics at the Fifteenth Party Conference of the Moscow District, Nikolai Bukharin arrived at the most serious conclusions on the dangers of war. The conference passed a resolution containing the following passage:

In bourgeois international politics actively hostile tendencies are coming to the foreground. A number of states under the lead of the British conservative government are manifesting growing tendencies to break off peaceful relations with the U. S. S. R. and start war (Poland, Lithuania, Roumania). This is evidenced by the open and hidden preparations for war and intervention against the Soviet Union, by diplomatic attacks, by the military legends sent to the border states, by the shameless campaign of lies of the social-democrats, and by the series of fascist coups and upheavals. All this is causing great anxiety among the broad masses of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union who want to use all their forces for peaceful reconstruction. The conference calls upon the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union and upon the world proletariat to watch most carefully every move of the imperialist enemies. The working class of the Soviet Union will pursue a policy of peace without neglecting the necessity of strengthening the defensive capacity of the republics. The conference, noting the war danger threatening the Soviet Union from the side of the imperialist states, brings to the foreground the task of strengthening the red army and calls upon the working masses to concentrate attention on the problems of defense of the Soviet Union.

**GET YOUR UNION TO TELEGRAPH CONGRESS TODAY!**

***WITHDRAW ALL U. S. WARSHIPS FROM NICARAGUA! NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO! HANDS OFF CHINA!***

**DON'T DELAY!**

# RAPS COOLIDGE AS WAR-MAKER IN NICARAGUA

## *Rep. Huddleston Hits Administration*

(Continued from page 1)

while the administration claims that it is protecting American property down there, no evidence has been offered by the president to substantiate his charge that this property was endangered. Until proof is forthcoming I shall prefer to believe Sen. Borah, who denies that it has been endangered. Thank God for a man like Borah at the other end of the capital!

"Are we going to stand here silent and allow the president to drive us into war with Mexico? I for one am not. The Monroe Doctrine is not involved, and yet what crimes are committed in its name!"

**Mythical Spokesman.**

At the White House, the mythical spokesman of the president refused to discuss the Mexican or Nicaraguan developments. Answering a question as to whether he would give the same degree of protection to American properties in China as he is in Nicaragua, he replied that in safeguarding American property abroad the government would do the best it could with the resources at its command. Secretary Kellogg, to the same question, replied that he had not heard the issue raised.

Dr. Vaca, Washington agent of the Sacasa constitutional government of Nicaragua, which Coolidge has apparently determined to wipe out by force, issued a statement refuting many of Coolidge's claims as to the legal, political and financial situation. He showed that the constitution does not, as asserted by Coolidge, author ize his own congress to elect a president, to complete the unexpired term of an executive who leaves the country. He pointed out it is "extremely unfair" to describe Sacasa as having defaulted his office, when in fact he was driven out by armed rebellion.

**Bankers Control.**

As to Nicaraguan finances, Dr. Vaca declares that instead of being less in debt now than in the beginning of the American occupation, or in 1917 when Coolidge said he owed $22,000,000—her debt is now $6,600,000 more than in 1909. And she never owed $22,000,000 at any time. He recites the heavy cost of the fiscal control of the country by Seligman & Co. and Brown Bros., bankers, who made "a comparatively enormous amount in undue profits" which was borne by heavy taxation. The official property was not kept in good condition by them, Vaca asserts, and not a single locomotive was purchased for the Pacific railroad of Nicaragua after they took hold of it, about 1912. Stations and tracks were left in dilapidated condition. Yet dividends were regularly paid, while heavy increases in freight rates and big salaries to managers selected by them bled the economic strength of the country.

## CONCERT AND BALL FOR DAILY WORKER AND FINNISH DAILY

**NEW YORK, Jan. 12.** — For the benefit of The DAILY WORKER in the United States and the Workers' Daily in Finland, a big concert and dance will be given at the Finnish Workers' Home, 764 Fortieth St., Brooklyn on Jan. 16th. A splendid musical program will proceed the dance. Admission is 50c.

# ADMIRAL LATIMER GIVEN POWERS OF DICTATOR OVER NICARAGUANS

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Rear Admiral Julian L. Latimer, in charge of American naval forces in Nicaragua, has authority to establish a censorship there whenever he deems it necessary, Secretary of State Kellogg said today, with reference to reports that censorship had again been clamped down on Nicaragua ports.**

**Latimer had not advised the department, however, of the reported renewal of the censorship.**

**ANOTHER CRUISER ON WAY.**

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The cruiser Cincinnati, recently dispatched to Nicaraguan waters, has been ordered to Corinto on the west coast, the navy announced today.**

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from page 1)

periment would work out successfully, since the animal has to take twelve hours out of the twenty-four for gastronomic purposes. This would never suit the capitalist system. The workers might be willing to dispense with their stomachs rather than have to work filling them, but darn it the old appetite seems to hang on, if the dog story is true.

BASEBALL is saved! It could not be otherwise. The players accused of unethical conduct have been exonerated with a slight tap on the wrist. It would never do for the magnates to leave the fans under the impression that when they go to a ball game, baseball players are watching a not a sporting contest but a gambling orgy. The interests of those who rule are usually served by any decision with which the notorious Landis has anything to do.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S wife is out for the champion golddiggership of America. She has beaten "Peaches" Browning by several millions. It appears that she is a very virtuous woman—she certainly sets a high valuation on it. This lady's most serious objection to her artistic husband was his contempt for the present marriage institution. When this fact forced itself on the consciousness of the mayor of Quebec, a catholic citadel, he ordered Charlie's films off the screen. What would the clergy do if the people ever got it in their heads that the hocus pocus of priests and ministers had as little cementing effect on matrimonial relations as the incantations of a medicine man would have in bringing rain from a cloud.

CHAPLIN is one of the few artists on the American screen that puts thot into his work, and thot means propaganda. The respectable descendants in one of his films who slips on a banana peel thereby ruining a plot of shinkey which was parked in his hip pocket had a powerful anticlerical sock. Indeed, in most of his work hidden away in the slapstick, thoro is a healthy cynicism towards capitalist conventions. Perhaps most of the chaplin admirers saw little but the funny shoes and the little mustache. Those are the morons who will now give their former idol the raspberry because a female dumbbell objected to the kind of literature he read.

WE have the expected crop of revolts in Mexico. Catholic bishops are being deported. A youthful rebel launches a brand new rebellion against the Mexican government from American soil. No doubt half a dozen other aspiring presidents of Mexico will flock to insert their daggers into this noble patriot's heart. Those Mexican counter-revolutionists remind one forcibly of the czarist brigands who vie with each other in their desire to "restore Russia to civilization." But they would hang separately rather than hang together and nothing came of their good intentions, except starvation for the patriots.

THE unofficial reply of the Mexican foreign minister to the bullying propaganda speech of President Coolidge is up to the high standard of Mexican diplomacy. The Mexican reply does not leave Coolidge a leg to stand on. It meets the threat of war with an offer to discuss matters over which the two countries are at odds and at the same time insists that Mexico was thoroly justified in recognizing the legitimate government of Nicaragua rather than the puppet government set up by United States bayonets.

THE exchange of courtesies between the factions of the Cook county republican party promises to make interesting spring reading. The boys are quarrelling over the mayoralty polls. Former boson pals are now sending each other's shirts in an effort to prove that there is a dirty piece of underwear beneath many a white front. Edward J. Brundage, formerly a wheel horse in the Crowe-Barrett faction is now out for Crowe's teath ers. Brundage charges Crowe with the use of sluggers in elections and divors other crimes and high misdemeanors. We believe Mr. Brundage is telling the truth.

BUT listen to the retort courteous of Mr. Crowe: "Mr. Crowe is a political merchant. He offered his wares to Thompson the Monday after Christmas and they were rejected. He is offering them to Lilsinger now; and if Litsinger refuses them, he'll offer them to John Dill Robertson. He complains of bi-partisanship, but he didn't mention it at all the time he was drawing compensation of $12,000 a year from the sanitary district as a result of a bi-partisan deal . . . He objects to me now, but I was alright as long as I maintained members of his family in lucrative positions on the payroll." Take your choice.

# I. C. C. NOMINEE ADMITS LARGE RAIL HOLDINGS

## Woods, Coolidge Man, Grilled by Senate

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.**—Cyrus E. Woods, who has been nominated by President Coolidge for the interstate commerce commission and now seeking approval of the appointment by the senate, admitted before the senate interstate commerce committee that he held large holdings in various railroads and coal companies who are and would be directly affected by rulings of the commission.

Wood's appointment is bitterly attacked by senators, one of the principal reasons is that he is attorney for the Pittsburgh Coal company.

**Huge Killings.**

Woods listed his various corporation stock holdings as follows:

100 Shares of Pittsburgh Coal Co.

$50,000 in bonds of Pennsylvania railroad.

$25,000 par value, each in bonds of Norfolk & Western, Atchison, Union Pacific railroad and Northern Pacific railroad.

500 shares common stock of Pennsylvania railroad.

100 shares of West Moreland Coal company with holdings in West Virginia and Kentucky.

1,000 shares of United States steel preferred.

$25,000 in bonds of H. C. Frick Coal and Coke company.

**Is Sounded Out.**

Woods was asked by the senate investigators what position he would take on various cases to come up before the commission, should his appointment be confirmed. Woods answered that he had not "preconceived ideas" in regard to commission decisions.

In answering to the question, "Is not the Pittsburgh Coal company known as the 'coal trust'?" Woods, counsel for that company, said, "I don't know." He was also asked if Secretary Mellon did not own a controlling interest of the company and again he expressed ignorance.

**Reed Suspects Him.**

Senator David Reed, reactionary Pennsylvania congressman, is upholding Woods' appointment. He declares that in cases involving Woods' own interests, "he would not sit."

The hearing is to be continued and the committee will report its decision to the senate. The decision is expected to be unfavorable to Woods.

**Theater Swept By Fire.**

FALL RIVER, Mass, Jan. 13.—Empire Theater, a vaudeville and motion picture playhouse, was swept by fire today at a loss ostimated at $200,000. Actors and actresses who had run from nearby hotels into the burning theater saved most of their personal belongings.

# There's Opposition to Wall Street's War But It Must Be Organized

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

A CORRESPONDENT who signs himself R. A. Smith, has sent a letter to the Los Angeles, Calif., Record that was published Jan. 8, 1927, in which he says:

"Editor, The Record: State Senator Charles Lewis shows a surprising amount of guts when he tambasts war so vigorously. It's dangerous business, senator, for a public official to say such things.

"The executive for the Better American Federation of some other of these red-blooded, he-men organizations will be after you!

"I'm a veteran but, at any rate, senator, I think you'll find there are a lot of us who'll never do it again. Keep on kicking! We're the reserves.—R. A. Smith."

This is an individual expression of a veteren of the last war against the next war.

• • •

It was Representative Huddleston (democrat of Alabama), who joined with Senator Wheeler (democrat of Montana) in demanding the withdrawal of United States battleships from Nicaragua, who declared in the senate that:

"I believe 99 per cent of the people of the United States are opposed to war with Mexico. I believe that if it were left to a vote of the people of this country at least 99 per cent, if they could get proper information and were permitted to express their will freely, would declare their opposition to it. And now I wonder whether that 99 per cent are to be hippodromed into an international war."

• • •

There are two big facts seared deep into the minds of the whole American people that makes "the new war" set uneasily upon their shoulders. There are many others. But these stand out prominently. They are

First—The "gold brick" handed to the world war veterans in the form of the so-called "bonus certificates" instead of the cash bonus. On Jan. 1, this year, many penniless veterans took their "certificates" to the banks in an effort to raise the promised loans on them, but found that they were merely carrying around scraps of paper." The banks refused to grant the loans claiming no provisions had been made to reimburse them. The insurance certificates were dated Jan. 1, 1925, with the promise that two years after their issuance, loans would be allowed on the insurance policies up to 90 per cent of their value. But there is no money provided to make the loans.

Second—Broad masses of workers and farmers cannot forget the deflation and unemployment years of 1920-22, when the "Liberty Bonds" forced upon them during the war, depreciated to low levels at just the time when they were forced to sell in order to raise funds to meet their immediate needs. The farmer foreclosed by the mortgage and bankruptcy. The city worker had to pay rent, buy food and clothing, and the "Liberty Bond" that was supposed to be redeemed at 100 cents on the dollar, was disposed of wherever possible at much smaller amounts.

• • •

While the Coolidge-Mellon-Morgan government at Washington, therefore, plots news wars, the two facts stand out like sore thumbs, that the government can't fool the fake "bonus certificates" perpetrated a swindle upon those who actually fought the war, while the great bankers have made untold millions out of speculation in war bonds at the expense of those who actually paid for the war, the broad producing masses, the workers and farmers of the nation.

• • •

This question got an airing in the senate the other day with Senator Heflin (democrat, Alahama) stating the case from his viewpoint as follows:

"The veterans favored a cash bonus . . . The republican party refused to give them a cash bonus. Finally this certificate plan was offered; it was all you would give them and then, rather then have nothing, they said, 'We will take it.'

"They have not been treated right. Those who bought Liberty bonds during the war and paid 100 cents on the dollar and who were told that they would always be worth 100 cents on the dollar and that they could obtain money on them at any time, were driven during the panic of 1920 and 1921 to sacrifice them for 80 and 85 cents on the dollar after having been turned down by the banks with a flat refusal to loan money on them. Here is what I fear is going on—a scheme amongst some of the bankers to handy these certificates around and refuse to loan on them until these boys in sheer desperation will say, 'How much will you . . . and liens. New York bankers will buy them at a miserable discount that would be disgraceful, as they bought the Liberty bonds."

• • •

At this point Senator Curtiss, of Kansas, the republican floor leader, tried to heckle Heflin, claiming the Liberty Bonds had depreciated during the democratic administration and that the Wilson regime had entered the open market and bought up the bonds at a discount. Heflin refused to get off the subject, however, continuing:

"I am talking about the bonds that had been bought by and were in the hands of the people of the South and West; they were gotten by the bond sharks at Wall Street for 80 and 85 cents on the hundred; and they will collect the money on them from the government at 100 cents on the dollar. They are now clipping their coupons while the farmers of the South and West are suffering from the losses they sustained."

• • •

Evidently failing to appreciate the fact that Wall Street recognizes no god except the "almighty dollar," Heflin continued as follows:

"I am praying to god that those brave boys who went abroad, 3,000 miles from home, to offer their lives at the battlefront for the rights and liberties of the world will not be treated as the hundreds and thousands of patriotic bondholders were treated. I am hoping and praying that something will be done to take care of those boys to meet the honest obligations this government owes them. What a shameful spectacle to have one of these brave, upstanding, manly young Americans walking up and down the country with a government certificate in his hand beggig somebody to relieve his distress by loaning him some money . . . If we owed to these boys this amount, we ought to have paid them in money instead of giving them worthless certificates to peddle about the country. It is a shameful outrage."

• • •

Heflin's hopes and prayers will be in vain. Capitalism does not respond to prayers. Its sense of bearing is attuned only to the clink of dollars. All capitalist nations have plundered and will continue to plunder the many to pay for capitalism's wars. The capitalists everywhere treat their cannon fodder the same. Soldiers are paid low wages to murder. When the slaughter is over the maimed are thrown on the human scrap heap with other social outcasts, many of them becoming beggars upon the streets to ward off death by actual starvation.

• • •

Workers and farmers of the United States are opposed to the imperialist war that threatens. Veterans of the last war oppose the next war. That opposition must be crystallized into effective resistance. If Wall Street wants war, let it fight its own war. In the moment that imperialism cannot find soldiers to blindly fight its profit cause, at that instant it must crumble.

• • •

Arthur Brisbane, in the Hearst press, comments on the declaration of the Giornale d'Italia that says, "United States policy may be called one of authority and force. When necessary there are cannon behind American dollars."

Brisbane truly says in comment that, "Dollars without cannon behind them are feeble things, like flabby jelly fish. It is the cannon that transform flabby dollars into vertebrate dollars."

With the masses refusing to fight the wars of the dollar owners, the whole capitalist structure built about the dollar crumbles and the triumph of the prodncers, the workers and farmers, must inevitably ensue.

# U. S. WARS ON LIBERALS, SAYS REBEL LEADER

## *Dr. Sacasa Replies to Coolidge Message*

**PUERTO CABAZAS, Nicaragua, Jan. 13.—Charging President Coolidge with entirely misrepresenting conditions in Nicaragua and in effect, declaring war on the liberals in revolt against the unconstitutional president, Diaz, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa issued a statement in reply.**

**Danles Mexican Officers' Chergs.**

**The assertion of President Coolidge that Mexican officers fight in our army and that the Mexican government protests us is absolutely erroneous," he said. "Not a single Mexican gunboat is on our shores, but many more warships from the United States are announced to arrive shortly, and are being sent to Nicaragua to sustain the Diaz government against the constitutional president and the Nicaraguan people."**

**Regarding continued U. S. support to Diaz Sacasa said. "If this declaration is confirmed, it would be tantamount to a declaration of war against the Nicaraguan people, whim I legally represent.**

**Bankers Behind It All.**

**He declared there exists "in New York a great financial force which actively develops intrigues in favor of the political group in Nicaragua. That group is in bad favor with the majority of Nicaraguans, and since 1912 it has been permitted to exist only thru the support of the state department at Washington.**

**"Upon new Chamorro and Diaz are defeated in the military struggle as they were defeated two years ago at the polls in a popular election. Diaz himself has stated that it is impossible for him to sustain himself without the aid of the United States government.**

• • •

**"Explain" Constabulary.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—An explanation was made by the state department today of its connection with the recent effort to have an American soldier command the Nicaraguan constabulary.

The explanation set forth that the constabulary was a "non-political police force" and that President Diaz, recognized by the state department, asked the department to suggest a man to act as "instructor" of the force. Accordingly, several names were discussed, the department said, including Major George K. Shuler, a retired marine officer, but nobody has been named.

## Workers' Press Ball at Garfield to Show Appreciation of Daily

GARFIELD, Jan 13 — With the slogan "The Workers' Press Helped Passaic—Let's Help the Workers' Press!" a Workers' Press Ball will be held here Saturday evening, Jan. 15, at Belmont Park Hall. Proceeds will go to The DAILY WORKER, only labor daily in the English language.

Admission is 25 cents. All workers in this district are urged to attend in order to demonstrate their appreciation of the work of the militant labor papers in the recent textile strikes.

## Minneapolis Daily Party Arranged for January 15

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 13. — To celebrate the third birthday of our fighting paper, The DAILY WORKER the Workers' Party of the Twin Cities has arranged a banquet for Saturday night, Jan. 15, in Labor Lyceum, 1626 6th Avenue, North, Minneapolis. The DAILY WORKER, born three years ago, has raised a lusty voice and rendered important service in the struggles of the workers, and therefore our enthusiasm for this, the third birthday party, is only exceeded by our determination to keep our paper safe for further service.

# Workers and Farmers Can Stop Wall Street's War

(Continued from page 1.)

demand for the impeachment of President Coolidge would be something more than an agitational slogan.

It is because of their knowledge of this that Coolidge and Kellogg seek to divert attention from Wall Street's murderous program by putting forward the ordinary, every-day activities of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. In support of the Latin-American workers and peasants as an excuse for mobilization of the Atlantic fleet, the regular army and the invasion of Nicaragua and preparation for war in Mexico.

But one valuable fact has been disclosed by the bombast of the state department. It is ths insincerity and weakness of ths opposition in Washington to the Wall Street Coolidge program. It has needed, apparently, only some cock and bull story, some bogay-man tale which would not frightan any ohild who has discarded a belief in San'a Claus, to discourage such sturdy statesman as Senator Borah.

Washington dispatches tell us that after the meeting of ths foreign relations committee:

*Senator Borah is inclined to think that nothing can be done now, however, to remedy the wrong which he believes has been done by the administration in Nicaragua. He contemplates making a speech on the subject in the senate AND LETTING IT GO AT THAT. (Emphasis ours.)*

Senator Borah, like Senator Johnson of California, is undoubtedly concerned ovar the loss of American prestige that would follow a withdrawal of armed forces from Nicaragua now.

This is an old trick of capitalist statemen who by occasional outbursts against specific acts seek to give the impression that they are not part of the machinery of Imperialism. But once ths question of "prestige" is involved they complacently tolerate the most brutal acts of aggression against weaker nations.

The workers and farmers of America must be able to see thru the monstrous fakary of American capitalist government. They must depend upon themselves and their organizations to bring pressure upon the dictators in the White House and in Wall Street. They, and they alone, have the power to stop Wall Street wars. They can stop the war against Mexico and Latin-America which Wall Street and its agents are preparing if they will refuse to be fooled by government officials and a capitalist press, schooled to and skilled in raising false issues with which to deceive the masses and distract their attention while the conspiracy against them gains headway.

The plot which concerns the workers and farmers of this country is a plot against the Latin-American and American masses—a plot to involve them in war with one another in the interests of Wall Street which robs both groups with the aid of its Coolidges and Kelloggs.

The workers and farmers of this country have the task of DRIVING such weak-kneed and hesitating imperialists as Borah into open struggle against the conquests of Mexico and Latin-America and the launching of a war whose burden of blood and tears will rest upon the shoulders of the toilers of two continents.

IN CHICAGO! INTERNATIONAL IN CHICAGO!

KARL LIEBKNECHT MEMORIAL DEMONSTRATION

*Sunday, January 16, 1927, 8 P. M.*

*at the* NORTH-WEST HALL

Corner North and Western Avenues

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

Auspices Young Workers (Communist) League, District No. 8.

SPEAKERS:

Max Bedacht

H. Zam

John Williamson

and a

Pioneer

Appropriate musical and entertainment program

## Borah Shows U. S. Invasion Shatters the Monroe Doctrine

(Continued from page 1)

does any non-American power seek to overthrow existing government there.

"Under the Monroe Doctrine, we have no right, moral or otherwise, to interfere in the internal affairs of the nations of Central and South America.

"If the Monroe Doctrine be construed so as to include the right of the United States to interfere with the independence or sovereignty of these small South and Central American countries, it becomes a dagger and not a shield. Those who uphold this doctrine are doing it a great injustice to invoke it in defense of any attempt to dominate the countries south of us."

Borah declared the United States "had no more right to interfere" in the question of the form of government to be maintained in Nicaragua, "than we should have in any of the powerful nations of the world."

Borah sharply accused the state department of fostering the two Estrada revolution in Nicaragua. He said the department was informed of the revolution by American Consul Moffett a day before it started.

"This Moffett aided and abetted the revolution of 1909," said Borah, "advised us in advance, helped the men to be the head of it and was part of it.

• • •

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 — Appearing before the house foreign affairs committee, Representative Huddleston of Alabama, declared that the forces in Nicaragua are there for other purposes than the "protection" of American life and property. Regarding Mexico he said the U. S. should ask for no more privileges for Americans than are accorded to Mexicans. He advocated recommendation of his resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of U. S. armed forces.

# POPE, FASCISTS NEAR OPEN WAR FOR SUPREMACY

## *Breach, Now Apparent, Is Growing*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Jan. 13.—The catholic church and the fascist government, the two most powerful political organizations in Italy, are near an open break. This is the prediction that is made based on open and secret activities of the vatican and of Mussolini, that observers say are rapidly making for warfare between the church and state.

The pope is already conducting a move of passive resistance to the fascist regime. Fear that it will lose its spiritual power over Italy if fascism is allowed to dominate the activities and thoughts of the people, has caused Pope Pius XI to declare virtual war on fascism.

Opposition to the domination of Mussolini by the clergy has been smouldering for some time, but diplomatic concessions on both sides have heretofore averted open antagonism. Mussolini has consciously attempted to spread the impression that he and the vatican are on the best of terms and are working in complete harmony. This impression is now being pierced by the pope himself.

**Schools and Banks Involved.**

Two main issues, outside of the ancient struggle of church vs. state, have appeared on the horizon, threatening to either destroy the power of fascism or of the church. They are in the interference of the government in the education of the children and the attempt of the fascists to dominate the catholic banking system. To force the catholic banks to loan money to the government, Mussolini has issued orders that fascists be elected in all cases on the bank directorates. These orders have been carried out by force, in some instances.

**Pope Makes Statement.**

Actions of the fascist government have been condemned by a statement drawn at a secret consistory at the vatican recently. Some statements in the document follow:

"It seems that an obscure menace, confirmed by clouds of suspicion, interference, and difficulties, hovers over the activities of the catholic action organization, which is the apple of our eyo.

**Education Enlarged.**

"It seems that the task of education of Christian youth, which is an important part of our divine mission, is endangered.

"It seems that there is a conception of the state which cannot be catholic, which absorbs and monopolizes everything, which makes the citizens believe the state end is again being emphasized.

**Calls Fascists Enamias.**

"It seems the ministers of religion are treated in a fashion unworthy of their calling. It seems that laws and provisions, in themselves good, are being enforced and interpreted in many cases by men, who, under new names and new banners, remain enemies to society and religion."

**Officials Uneasy.**

This statement has caused much uneasiness in ranks of high fascist officials, who are reluctant to precipitate an immediate open break with the church. Mussolini is attempting to pacify the pope by praising him at every opportunity. The attitude of the church has been to accept concessions from the government, as if they were its due, and to give none. How long present strained conditions can exist, without actual war is a matter for conjecture.

*Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.*


NOW READY!

LITTLE RED LIBRARY No. 10

CONSTITUTION OF THE U.S.S.R.

Rights of the Trade Unions in the U. S. S. R.

By V. Yarotsky.

Social Insurance in the U. S. S. R.

By N. Yekovsky.

This little booklet is intended as a manual for American workers containing in the form of adopted laws all of the demands that they themselves must fight for in the United States. But it also shows what can be done in the way of protection of labor in a country where a child labor law cannot be declared unconstitutional because it interferes with profits. In Russia child labor is judged not from its effects on profits but on the health of the children.

Published by the

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

1113 W. Washington Blvd.,

CHICAGO, ILL.


# Ten Secretaries of Anti-Imperialist Leagues In Latin America and One in U. S. Urge American Workers and Farmers to Oppose Imperialist War

Eleven secretaries of sections of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, ten of whom are heads of the movement in Latin-American countries, have signed a statement to the workers and farmers of the United States asking them to join with the people of Latin America to prevent Wall Street's government in Washington from forcing a war in Mexico and Central America as the result of the present policy of aggression embodied in the invasion of Nicaragua and the Kellogg-Coolidge threat against Mexico. The statement follows:

**Workers and Farmers of the United States:**

Be yen know:

That United States military and naval forces have taken possession of all important points in the republic of Nicaragua, including the capital and virtually the entire Gulf coast?

That Admiral Latimer has quietly collected in Caribbean waters, a United States fleet manned by over 4,000 sailors and marines?

That the scouting fleet sailing for Guantsoamo bay, Cuba, will place in southern waters an additional naval force of three battleships, six cruisers, 39 destroyers and auxiliaries including air squadrons,—the combined personnel of which is 10,000?

That, while the brutal raps of Nicaragua is in progress, Coolidge and Kellogg are moving toward an open break with Mexico over that country's oil and land laws?

**Danger of War.**

War looms up as an immediate danger threatening the great masses of the American people! It is an imperialist war—a war for empire, which even before it is fairly started has already overwhelmed the little republic of Nicaragua. All Latin America is aroused.

The workers and farmers of the United States have no interest in this adventuristic policy which the lords of Wall Street and Washington are pursuing. The All-America Anti-Imperialist League, with national sections in eleven countries of the American continent, calls upon you to make common cause with us against them!

First, as to Nicaragua. President Coolidge boasts in his Jan. 10 message to congress, that he has violated the sovereignty of Nicaragua in the interests of U. S. lumber, mining, banana, shipping and banking lords.

"There is no question," he says, explaining his intervention, "that if the revolution continues American investments and business interests in Nicaragua will be very seriously affected, if not destroyed."

**Sacasa Rightful President.**

The constitutionally established government of Juan B. Sacasa, is admittedly nationalistic and has the backing of the great majority of the Nicaraguan people in this policy, including the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor. Adolfe Diaz, whose insolent pretensions to the presidency are recognized by Washington, is a Wall Street puppet quite willing to turn the resources of his country over to Wall Street. That is the purpose for which Diaz is supported. That the people of Nicaragua do not want him is plain to all the world. He was president once before, several years ago—and then, as now, was maintained in power only by United States bayonets. The presidency of Diaz signifies nothing less than the conquest of Nicaragua by the United States.

President Calles of Mexico, who has had his own troubles with Wall Street's grabbing imperialism, recognizes the government of Sacasa. Coolidge protests at "Mexican plots in Nicaragua," but all of Latin America is protesting not at Mexico but at the United States! The hypocritical Coolidge is cooking up plots at the present time not only in Nicaragua but in Mexico as well. Mexico is to be applauded for helping toward the creation of a solid Latin-American front against U. S. imperialism! It is a defensive front and all Latin America recognizes it as such.

**Seek Pretext.**

The truth is that Wall Street and Washington are seeking a pretext for war against Mexico. It would be ridiculous to consider the sudden U. S. descent upon Nicaragua without taking into account the present Mexican situation. The 14,000 sailors and marines in southern waters are certainly not all for use in Nicaragua!

For months Secretary of State Kellogg has been threatening the Mexican government because that country dared to limit the exploitation carried on by U. S. oil companies and other big corporations. The oil companies, openly and unitedly defying the Mexican laws, refuse to register their property with the Mexican government. They support the attempts of the reactionary Catholic leaders to stir up revolt. It is not unlikely that they are subsidizing such revolts, as an opening wedge for armed intervention by the United States.

**Mexico Strong.**

Intervention in Mexico would be quite a different thing from intervention in Nicaragua. This would be all war, against a nation of 15,000,000 people, backed by all Latin America. Many times 14,000 troops would have to be called out before the struggle was fairly under way. Thousands of Mexican and American workers would be called upon to give up their lives for the sake of oil-imperialism.

All desperate and bloody war is to be avoided, all possible forces must be mobilised against it. Latin America can be depended upon to render all possible support to any Latin-American country attacked by American imperialism. We call upon you, workers and farmers of the United States, to stand with us against imperialist attack.

**Join with Latin People.**

The people of Latin America do not consider you their enemies, even when the armies of U. S. imperialism are forming against them. We know that the lords of Wall Street and Washington are no particular friends of yours.

Join with us! Together we shall be able to defeat the aims of the imperialists!

You can cripple the plans of aggression by protesting, demonstrating, going on strike if necessary!

Demand the immediate withdrawal of United States forces from Nicaragua!

Demand recognition of the Sacasa government of Nicaragua!

Demand hands off Mexico!

Demand withdrawal of U. S. military and naval forces from China!

All-America Anti-Imperialist League (Liga Anti-Imperialista de las Americas)

JULIO ANTONIO MELLA,
Ganaral Secretary.

Mexico City, Mexico, Jan. 12, 1927.

For the Cuban Section—Jerge A. Vive.
For the Costa Rican Section—J. Navares Sager.
For the Mexican Section—Salvader da la Plaza.
For the Central American Section—Augustin F. Martl.
For the Venezuelan Section—Gustavo Machade.
For the Colombian Section—Juan de Dios Carmoro.
For the Ecuadorian Section—Juan F. Karolys.
For the Peruvian Section—Octavio Vargas Mentjoy.
For the Brazilian Section—Eduarde Mattes.
For the Argentina Section—C. Machiavello.
For the United States Section—Manuel Gomez.

# Send Delegates to Anti-Imperialist Conferences!

## *Call to Action by the United States Section, All-America Anti-Imperialist League*

WORKERS, FARMERS AND ALL OTHERS OPPOSED TO AMERICAN IMPERIALISM:

You have read the appeal of the continental committee of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, signed by the secretaries of eleven national sections.

The facts set forth there are indisputably true. Even these facts fail to indicate the full scope of the war danger, ner the extent of the imperialist outrages of Wall Street and Washington.

Admiral Williams has sailed for China with a fleet of American fighting vessels the size of which has been kept strictly secret, and additional forces for use in China are being conditioned in Guam and the Hawaiian islands. The advance of the Cantonese (revolutionary nationalist) armies, greeted with joy by the Chinese masses who see their country being freed of foreign domination, has made American business men fear for their profits. A new and much more drastic policy toward China is being elaborated by President Coolidge. That policy is embodied in Admiral Williams' battle fleet.

Imperialism and war are inseparable. The policy of aggression now being pursued by the United States government leads to one act of war after another.

The Latin Americans are correct when they say that the workers and farmers of the United States are "no particular friends" of Wall Street and Washington, whare imperialist policy emanates from. The interests of the wide masses of the American people are directly opposed to the financial ring that rules this country.

There are important elements in the United States opposed to American imperialism. There is a gigantic protest developing, as yet unvoiced, against U. S. aggressions in Nicaragua, Mexico and the Far East. We must make this protest effective! United States troops are occupying Latin-American soil.

Immediate action is necessary if we are to prove worthy of the confidance expressed in us by our Latin-American brethare.

The United States Section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League will take steps to unite all workers, farmers and other anti-imperialist elaments in the United States for a concerted fight against imperialism. Our league will initiate the setting up of emergency conferances against imperialism thruout the country, composed of delegates from trade unions, fraternal societies, farmers' organizations, etc.

The executive committee of ths isague hereby instructs its local branchas to procead at once to tha calling of thass conferences in aach locality.

ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE,
(United States Section),
MANUEL GOMEZ, Secretary.

# LABOR NEWS IS SUPPRESSED BY POLISH REGIME

## Workers' Paper Shows Many Blank Spaces

An example of the outrageous suppression of even the most elementary forms of free press by the brutal military government of Poland is found in a copy of Newiny Krajowa (The News of the Country), a labor paper that appears from time to time (when the censors will permit) in Krakev.

**White Spaces Tell Tale.**

The issue of Dec. 22, just received, is just shot thru with the mutilations of the censor. Suddenly, in the very heart of a piece of news or an article, a blank white space yawns with the inscription: "Skreslkawane" (Censored). Especially significant is one of these "white spaces" in the middle of an article on the breaking up of a demonstration in Vilna. What police outrages these "white spaces" hide can just about be imagined. Right next to this article is another "white space" significantly bordered heavily in black. Unquestionably this space was originally devoted to a final death notice of the unfortunate victims of the brutality of the maintainers of "law and order" in the Pilsudski.

**16 in One Small Paper.**

The story of the labor delegation from England that came to examine the conditions of the class war prisoners in Poland is liberally besprinkled with the censor's work. Even the correspondence section is not immune.

Altogether in this small four-page paper there are sixteen "white spaces" bearing the censor's mark. It is interesting to note that issue before the one we are examining was entirely confiscated as were perhaps many more before that.

And this is taking place in "emancipated Poland," in the "glorious new democracy" that came into being thru the grace of French and English imperialism!

# MASS MEET TO PROTEST NICARAGUAN INVASION IS CALLED IN NEW YORK CITY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 13. — A mass meeting in protest against the Wall Street policies of the government and calling upon the workers not to fight the battles of American imperialism is being called in New York City for Sunday, Jan. 16.

This meeting will be held in connection with the Liebknecht meeting organized by the Young Workers League.

# British Unions Reported In Support of Canton

MOSCOW, (Tass).— From London comes the report that the conference of delegates of the British trade unions has decided to organize a British Labor Council for Defense of China's Independence. The council has, as its object, the support of the Chinese liberation movement and the establishment of closer relations of co-operation between the British and Chinese labor movements.

# SPENCER ASKS INVESTIGATION BY GRAND JURY

## Melrose Park Affair Up to Crowe

In a letter to State's Attorney Robert E. Crewe, Mrs. Mary Bello Spencer, attorney for the Mexican consulate, has asked for a complete grand jury investigation into the shooting affair at Melrose Park on Dec. 7.

She asks an investigation into the fact that at twe or three o'cleck, in the morning of Dec. 7, Sergean Davis of the Melrose Park force reported to the coroner's office that there were four men killed, when the bodies of only twe were produced at the inquest.

She asks what evidence there was at the inquest that sustains the verdict that Policeman Lyman J. Stahl killed Jose Sanchez, or what evidence that is was justifiable homicide" on the part of whoever did kill him, since he was unarmed and not engaged in the commission of any offense at the time.

She asks what evidance the inquest afforded to sustain the verdict that Agustin Morales killed Officer Stahl.

She asks an investigation into the treatment given the 34 Mexicans who were routed ont eb their box-car homes, beaten, robbed, arrested, and fined $50.00 each and costs, after the Mexican consul had been assured by Chief of Police Pein that they would be released, as he had nothing against them.

She asks the grand jury to investigate and learn who shot and wounded Officer Juergen Kolwitz.

She asks that Agustin Morales he brought before the grand jury to tell them as to who beat him up after his arrest at Oak Park and after his being taken to Melrose Park.

With her communication to Crowe, Mrs. Spencer sends a copy of a letter from L. Lupian, the Mexican consul, in which he transmits a list of the Mexicans who were robbed by the police, so far as now known, and a list of the effects taken from them.

Judge Lindsay, who is considering the matter of admitting Morales to bail, said he found nothing in the coroner's evidence to warrant holding Morales, but that he would withhold decision until the state's attorney's office had had opportunity to present any evidence it may have. He will give decision on Thursday at 2 p. m.

**Says Canton Army Efficient**

PERTH—(FP)—S. H. Burridge, a businessman of Western Australia, returned from China, says what astounds foreign military observers of the Chinese civil war is the efficiency of the Chinese Nationalist army.

# "ARMED REVOLT" AGAINST MEXICAN GOVERNMENT IS ANNOUNCED BY REACTION

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 13. — An "armed revolt" will start probably tonight or tomorrow in Mexico, according to a manifeste issued here today by General Nicholas Fernandez.

Jointly signing the manifesto is General Juan B. Galindo, a resident of El Paso for several years.

# MINNESOTA F.-L. SOLONS MILITANT IN LEGISLATURE

## Nominate Member for Speaker of House

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 13. — Militancy was the policy of Farmer-Labor members of the Minnesota house of representatives when it opened its new session here. Discardlng the policy that they should submit to control of the old line parties and depend on getting what legislation is given to them, leaders of the Farmer-Laborites placed one of their own number in nomination for speaker of the house.

**Starkey Nominated.**

Frank T. Starkey, member of the house for two terms from St. Paul, was nominated. Allie Starkey was defeated, part of the defeat being due to the non-support of some of the F.-L. members, the definite estrangement of the party from the fight for control of the legislature is seen as a sigeal for new militancy on the part of the Farmer-Labor members.

The nomination of a Farmer-Labor solon for speaker showed the existence of two "schools" in the F.-L. ranks. One group, led by Chauncey Petersoo of Duluth, opposed any attempt to elect a Farmer-Labor representative as a speaker.

Petersen contended that the republicans, out of the "goodness of their heart" would give the Farmer-Labor legislators something if they proved "harmonious and kindly."

**Fight "Co-operation."**

This argument was met by the more progressive leaders, Nellermoe, Enstrom, Nelsen, Davis, and Starkey, who declared the fight was not an isolated one, but would continue for many sessions, and the Farmer-Laborites must so align themselves with reactionaries with the hope of obtaining a few "crumbs."

Those who voted for Starkey were: Atwood, Baraness, Dahger, Davl, Day, Enstrom, Erickson, Holm, Kramer, Lagerstedt, Lodin, McDonough, Melby, Nelson, Olson, Hostetter, Salmonson, Samec, Spehrink, and Thorkelsen.

**Contest Seat of F.-P.**

The attempt of the reactionary legislators to deprive Emil S. Youngdahl, Farmer-Labor representative-elect from the 35th district, is holding the attention of the legislature. H. B. Rutledge, who was defeated, has filed a contest on the house. The first returns of the election in that district gave Rutledge the victory, but investigation revealed crookedness in the ballot counting, and subsequent recounting gave Youndahl a clear majority. Rutledge, however, appeared in the house, and was seated. An investigation by the house has been ordered.

# All Set for Hearing in $36,000,000 Tax Suit of Government

DETROIT, Jan. 13. — The scene is set for the commencement of the greatest tax appeal case in American history—the suit by the United States government to collect $36,000,000 from Senator James Couzens and eight other original stockholders of the Ford Motor company.

The government contends the money is due on stock sold back to Henry Ford in 1919. The $36,000,000, the government claims, represents the unpaid tax on the increase in the valuation of the stock from 1913 to 1919.

Senator Couzens, from whom more than $9,000,000 is sought, will not be at the hearing.

The hearings will be held before three members of the board of tax appeals in a downtown hotel. Later a report will be submitted to the full board of 16 in Washington, and a decision will be reached.

# U. S. Still Considers 'National Origin' Plan in Immigration Quotas

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. — President Coolidge denies that the secretaries of labor, commerce and state have quit their attempt to determine what immigration quotas should be allowed the several countries of the world under the "national origins" scheme enacted in the last amendments of the law.

The scheme is so unworkable that congress is likely to repeal it this winter. It is effective July 1.

# Cleveland Needle Trades T.U.E.L. Gives Concert

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Jan. 13.—The Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L. is giving a concert and basket party on Saturday, Jan. 15, at the Freiheit Gesangs Ferein Hall, 3514 E. 116 St. The musical program will be by the Freiheit Gesangs Singing Society.

**Earthquake in Lisbon.**

LISBON, Jan. 13.—A violent earth quake of five seconds duration caused a panic among inhabitants of Lisbon this morning. Residents, awakened by the tremor, rushed into the streets. No casualties or damage were reported.


# PREPARE FOR YOUR LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

ORDER NOW the Special Memorial Edition of The DAILY WORKER. Articles by noted writers:

Ruthenberg, Foster, Engdahl, Dunne, Bedacht, Cannon, Ghelow, Wolfe, Nearing, Weisbord, and many others.

**The Life and Work of Lenin**

By E. Yaroslavsky

A new authoritative work on our great leader 25 cents

* * *

**A Red Calendar**

with a striking picture of Lenin and important revolutionary dates in history. 25 cents

15 cents in lots of 10 or more.

**Lenin on Organization**

The most important publication for workers issued in many years. Writings and speeches of a great leader on the fundamental question of organization. No worker's library can be complete without this invaluable work Cloth, $1.50

**Other Books by Lenin**

**State and Revolution**

A most important contribution to Communist theory. A Marxian analysis of the State and a lesson in the revolutionary necessity of the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

Duradex, durable binding—25 cents.

* * *

**Imperialism—Final Stage of Capitalism**

A brilliant explanation of the final stage of Capitalism its development into Capitalist Imperialism. This great work should form part of every worker's library. 50 cents

* * *

**Infantile Sickness—or Leftism in Communism**

In all young revolutionary movements there develops an exaggerated tendency to the "left." With devastating logic Lenin shatters their arguments and leaves a ringing, crystal declaration of true Communism. 15 cents

* * *

**On Co-operatives**

A brief folder in which Lenin pointedly summarizes the Communist position on this question. 5 cents

**The Theory and Practice of Leninism**

By I. Stalin

An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led—the period of Capitalist imperialism. Written by a close co-worker of Lenin the present secretary of the Russian Communist Party.

Duradex bound. 35 cents

**Books About Lenin**

By A. Losovsky

Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions.

**Lenin, the Great Strategist**

A portrayal of Lenin in action as Marxist, logician, revolutionary strategist and proletarian statesman. Best known of all booklets on Lenin. 15 cents

* * *

**Lenin and the Trade Union Movement**

The intensely interesting story of the development of the idea of Leninism during his thirty years of activity, his conclusions that serve as a guide to action for all workers in the trade union movement. 25 cents

Order from

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.

1113 W. Washington Blvd.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

## PICKET REFUSES BRIBE OF BOSS; BEATING RESULTS

### Fresh Violence Occurs in Box Strike

NEW YORK, Jan. 13. — Violence against workers who can't be bribed to go back or get off the picket line is the order of the day for paper box employers. The latest violence occurred when three gunmen attacked a picket on his way home and so injured him that he had to be taken to the hospital.

**Worker Spurns Offer.**

Max Birnham, 834 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, was asked by his employer to stay off the picket line and promised that he would receive his check for wages at home. He was further offered all back pay since the strike began fourteen weeks ago, if he would get the rest of the workers to break from the ranks of the strikers. He refused to sell out the union, and yesterday's brutal attack by hired guerillas was the bosses' answer.

**Would Lower Wages.**

Not content with trying to get workers back without a union, and later lowering their wages, when they are unprotected because unorganized, the employers are already trying to reduce the low wages existing before the strike. One employer, Irving Weissman, sent a letter to his stripper, asking her to come back for three dollars per week less than she got before the strike. Needless to say his post card reading, "If you can come back to work for $26.50, then it is O. K. If not, phone me," was ignored by the workers whose wages were $29.50 and was given to Fred Caiola, manager of the union, who read it to a mass meeting.

Eight arrests on the picket line show that the police are again being relied upon by the bosses. Two girls, Esther Parrish and Lena Fuch of the Unique Paper Box company, 109 Spring St., were dismissed in the city magistrate's court. They were arrested while peacefully picketing. This is the same company that used gangsters to beat up the picket.

## Sluggers Threaten Workers Giving Out Labor Party Leaflets

Two Chicago workers who were attempting to awaken their fellows to the necessity for a labor party by distributing the labor party leaflets of the Workers (Communist) Party to workers at the Hart Schaffner and Marx clothing factory here were driven off the premises by armed sluggers.

The workers were Comrades Kishler and Lemson. They had gone to the "L" factory of the clothing company at Tripp and Western avenue. When news of the leaflets they were distributing reached the bosses, the sluggers were sent out to threaten them.

## Shift Officers in B. R. T. as Result of A. E. King Death

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13. — (FP) — New officers elected by the board of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in the shifting of positions entailed by the recent death of general secretary-treasurer, A. E. King, are announced by President W. G. Lee. T. H. Dodge, assistant president, becomes general secretary-treasurer; W. N. Doek, first vice president, becomes assistant president; and James Murdock, who was for four years Canadian minister of labor under the McKinzie King administration, is a newly appointed junior vice president. The new officers take over their duties on Feb. 1.

## Needle Trades Left Wing Has Historic Rally

(Continued from page 1)

needle trades, by William E. Foster, secretary of the national committee of the general T. U. E. L.

**Cable From International.**

The following cablegram was received from the Communist Workers' International Propaganda Committee of the Red International of Labor Unions:

"Garment Workers' I. P. C. greets Fourth Conference as expressing militance of workers in the needle industry and commends your struggle for unity and amalgamation in face of the splitting policy of the strike-breaking bureaucracy. We welcome your decision to carry on an energetic struggle for the elimination of this treacherous bureaucracy and to build up an effective educational propaganda organization to enlighten the workers, particularly the up-building of your own press organ."

Resolutions on all questions affecting the needle industry and the general labor movement were adopted, among which was the following:

**RESOLUTION AGAINST SPLITTING TACTICS OF THE RIGHT WING.**

The reactionary leadership of the needle trades unions are splitting and ruining the needle unions. In their mad determination to force the workers who refuse to follow their leadership to accept the speed-up systems and other conditions demanded by the employers, they are attempting to break down the opposition by a reckless policy of suppression and arbitrary action that is destroying the unions which have been built thru so many years of hard work.

The right wing reactionaries have combined to carry on this disruptive attack against the forces of progress in the unions. They have combined not only with the most reactionary and corrupt elements in the needle industry, but they stand allied with the ultra-reactionary leaders of the A. F. of L. and the employers to kill the fighting spirit in the unions.

**Ruinous Policy.**

In the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union the policy of the Sigman administration is absolutely ruinous. Not content with directly cooperating with the employers to break the cloakmakers' strike, Sigman has finished by arbitrarily suspending the New York Joint Board and all its affiliated local unions, without a shadow of justification by the international constitution or the facts of the situation.

In the Amalgamated Clothing Workers the Hillman administration has set up a reign of terror. In many cities—New York, Chicago, Rochester, etc.—it has almost completely abolished democratic procedure. The administration rules the unwilling with and the by force. Opponents of the administration's policy of more and more concessions to the employers are ruthlessly terrorized and often expelled from the union and the industry. This reign of terror reaches its highest pitch in New York under the dictatorship of the fascist Beckerman.

**Furriers' Union.**

In the Furriers' Union the Schachtman administration, too weak and isolated from the masses to make even a semblance of an effective fight itself against the left wing, is being assisted by all the reactionaries in the needle trades and the A. F. of L. executive council. Steps are now being taken by these reactionaries to disrupt the Furriers' New York Joint Board.

In the Copmakers' Union, the international officialdom are beginning to follow the same tactics by removals and suspensions, and giving full support to the Sigmen, Beckerman and the other right wing reactionaries. The reactionaries have formed the so-called committee for the preservation of the trade unions, to throw dissension and demoralisation into the ranks of the workers.

**Cessation of Terror.**

Against this splitting policy of the reactionaries the left wing, voicing the sentiments and determination of the overwhelming majority of the workers in all sections of the needle industry, makes emphatic protest. It demands the immediate restoration of democracy in the unions and the cessation of the present right wing terroristic tactics. It categorically insists upon the withdrawal of Sigman's outrageous suspension order and the immediate reinstatement of the New York Joint Board, its affiliated locals, and all their duly elected officials. It insists that the expulsion policy be stopped at once, that the destructive attacks against the Furriers' Joint Board cease, and that the various militants expelled because of their political beliefs and active defense of the fighting policy against the employers be at once reinstated.

The left wing calls upon the masses of workers to actively support its fight against the splitting tactics of the right wing and for the complete unification and rejuvenation of the needle trades unions.

## RAISE FUND FOR N. Y. UNION AS SIGMANITES FAIL IN DISRUPTION

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Supporters of the Sigman machine in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, brot a number of gangsters with them to the big mass meeting held here by the St. Louis conferences for the relief of the New York cloakmakers and tried to disrupt the meeting.

The speaker was Brother Cooper of the joint board of the New York cloakmakers. The right wingers interrupted the chairman repeatedly and were adopting a threatening attitude when they perceived that the whole meeting was against them. After they left the hall, the meeting was successfully concluded by the raising of $2,000 towards a loan to the New York union.

## 16 Chicago Teachers Over 70 Years Old, Are Put On Inactive List

Sixteen public school teachers in Chicago are slated for withdrawal from regular service in the school system and given "emeritus" duty in recommendations to the school board by Superintendent Charles Andrews. The teachers are all 70 years of age, and have served the schools from 26 years to 52 years. I. M. Schoslager, principal of Pierce School, held the long record of service.

The state law provides that when a school teacher reaches the age of 74 they must be placed on a pension of $1,500 a year. Fourteen come under this law in 1927.


NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

**CONCERT & BALL**

for
THE DAILY WORKER
and
TYOVAEN TIETON ANTAJA
(The Workers' Daily in Finland)

**This Saturday, 8 P. M.**
**January 15th**

Finnish Workers' Home
784 40th Street, Brooklyn
Admission 50c.



Leninism and America—
The Russian Party Discussion—
The VII Enlarged Executive of the Comintern—
The Struggle in the Needle Trades—
A Statistical View of the Soviet Economy—
More About the American Revolution—

These are only SOME of the features of the

*JANUARY LENIN ISSUE*

of the

THE WORKERS MONTHLY

*NOW—*
*Can YOU Afford to Miss This Issue?*

NOW ON SALE!
25c A COPY


Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## 27 MEMBERS OF LOCAL CAST 150 VOTES FOR LEWIS

### Sample of Machine Rule in U. M. W. of A.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FREELAND, Pa., Jan. 13. — A sample of how the Lewis machine in the United Mine Workers' Union Jarymandered the recent elections for international officers is seen in the manner in which the vote of Local 1,521 in the Upper Lehigh Valley was cast.

This local has 150 paid up members on the books. Just prior to the election a meeting was called by the officials of the local who support Lewis. Only 27 members showed up. The chairman recommended that the secretary of the union be instructed to cast all the ballots of the local members in the international and district elections.

**150 Votes by 37 Man.**

All of those present being supporters of the machine, the motion, of course, was carried. This meant that John L. Lewis and his slate was given 150 votes from Local 1,521 with a little better than one-sixth of the members knowing anything about it.

## Mine Fire Boss Given Fine and Sentence for Blast That Killed Nine

WILKES-BARRE, Jan. 13.—Charles Treneary, a mine fire boss employed at No. 7 colliery of Susquehanna Collieries Co., received sentence of $500 fine and three months in the county jail for violating mine safety laws the day nine workers were killed in a gas explosion in the mine.

The fire boss had pleaded guilty, admitting that he had not made a thore inspection and that he had not warned the workers of the small percentage of gas he had detected.

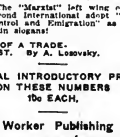
Counsel for the fire boss asked mercy, saying there had been no willful intent or malice in his actions that the miners had safety lamps and knew conditions, but that the sudden starting of the inside fan seemed to have caused the explosion.

## *Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent!*

Another Shipment Just Arrived of the

**"COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL"**

Official Organ of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.



Principal Contents of Vol. III. No. 4 of Nov. 30, 1926

COMRADE TROTZKY DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Trotsky's whole career as a revolutionary is analyzed in relation to the discussions in the Russian Communist Party.

AN ANGEL'S DILEMMA.

J. T. Murphy reviews Mr. Norman Angell's book, "Must Britain Travel the Moscow Road?"

SUCCESSES OF THE CANTON ARMY. By Tang Ping Tschan.

HEROES—SENTIMENTALIZED.

Principal Contents of Vol. III. No. 5 of Dec. 15, 1926

BRITAIN'S BALANCE SHEET FOR 1926. By John Pepper.

A full and searching analysis of the breakdown of British capitalism, and of the probabilities ahead.

FROM MARXIAN TO MALTHUSIANISM. By B. Smeral.

The "Marxist" left wing of the Second International adopt "Birth Control and Emigration" as their main slogans!

NOTES OF A TRADE-UNIONIST. By A. Losovsky.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICE ON THESE NUMBERS
10c EACH.

Daily Worker Publishing Co.,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

## HISTORY OF C.E. TRACED IN TALK BY RUTHENBERG

### Members of Proletarian Party Answered

The present attack of the labor bureaucracy on the left wing in the labor movement has aroused interest in how the Communist Party rose to its present position from a small propaganda group. Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, in the second lecture of a series of three showed how the Communist Party grew from a propaganda society to a movement with roots imbedded in the mass movement of the workers of America.

**From Beginning.**

He traced the formation of the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party, and the movement toward unity, based on a realization that work in America must aim toward participation in the mass movements of the workers thru an open party. The fight of the United Toilers for the maintenance of the underground, illegal party as the dominating factor was explained. The difference between a open and a party of the masses was well brot out, using the proletarian party as an example.

**P. P. Members Talk.**

The lecture was received as an authoritative presentation by one who occupied a central position in the development of the movement. One hour was taken for the lecture, half an hour in answering questions, and then an hour was reserved for discussion, speeches being limited to five minutes, after which Comrade Ruthenberg closed the discussion. Three members of the proletarian party answered the discussion by making criticism of the Workers Party. These were well answered by Ruthenberg in summing up.

The proletarian party members were invited to participate in the mass movements of the workers in a united front with the Workers Party and other working class organizations, instead of confining their activity entirely to study classes.

**Next Lecture Saturday Night.**

The third lecture by Comrade Ruthenberg, under the auspices of the Workers School, will be held this coming Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 p. m. instead of Sunday night, since the Lenin meet memorial will take place on Sunday. Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves. Admission 25c.

## Gary Lenin Memorial Meeting on January 22

GARY, Ind., Jan. 13. — The Gary Lenin memorial meeting will be held in Turner Hall, 14th and Washington St., Saturday, Jan. 22, 8 p. m.

The speakers will be Max Bedacht speaking for the Workers (Communist) Party and Nat Kaplan for the Young Workers League. A Young Pioneer will also speak.

All Gary workers are invited to attend this meeting. There will also be music. Admission is free.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

### PETTY BOURGEOIS PACIFISM

By NAT KAPLAN.

Article 1.

THE present events in the senate and house in regards to the Nicaraguan invasion and the enforcement by Mexico of the oil and land laws clearly demonstrates the existence of a broad, vague, anti-war, anti-militarist, pacifist sentiment among the small bourgeoisie. This is caused primarily by the steady shifting of the burden of taxation and national debt from the shoulders of the big bourgeoisie on to the shoulders of the petty bourgeoisie and the working class. We must understand this development and realize how far this petty bourgeoisie opposition will go if we are not to ride along on the tail of the Borahs, the Wheelers and the Huddlestons and ourselves become partners in creating pacifist illusions in the minds of the workers.

First of all it is perfectly correct to utilize this rift in the ranks of the bourgeoisie, to goad the small bourgeoisie on to more determined action against the big bourgeoisie. But the workers must realize from the start that this opposition will not go very far. These gentry in the senate and house will do nothing to organize the masses for a struggle around the slogans of: Demand that the United States get out of Nicaragua! No intervention in Mexico! Hands off China! They are twice as scared of the oppressed masses as they are of the big bourgeoisie that is brinning pressure against them. They will go as far as presenting bills, passing resolutions and making pro-ches but no further.

The Young Workers (Communist) League has had some experiences with these petty bourgeois pacifists. We entered into united fronts with the petty bourgeois youth for an imperialist struggle against capitalist militarism. These united fronts did not even go as far as we had hoped. In one question the petty bourgeois pacifist youth was quite militant and aggressive and that was on how most quickly and effectively to break up these united fronts, to frustrate every effort made by the more radical elements in it to take a single step against capitalist militarism.

Thru a few examples we will try to show how petty bourgeois pacifism only creates illusions in the minds of the workers and perverts the real struggle against capitalist militarism and the danger of new imperialist wars.

For instance there is the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a petty bourgeois religious pacifist organization. The main aim of this body is to make its members meek, humble, submissive in the present day society of class struggles. Its anti-militarist program consists in its totality of the following nonsense:

**"Love alone can break the vicious circle of cause and effect that keeps war, exploitation and race discrimination with us . . ."**

With a program of non-activity, turning the other cheek and impotence, the Fellowship poses as the "true" anti-militarist organization. In one place in its statement of principles the Fellowship declares:

**"The members of the Fellowship desire to express their convictions in a spirit of humility, honor, and love and to guard against the danger of controversial methods . . ."**

There can be nothing clearer than this as an outright pro-boss policy. "Humility" of the young workers to their exploiters, "Honor" to the bosses' government, "Love" for the Wall Street bankers that are ruining us into another imperialist war. No "controversial methods" against our exploiters. This is what the Fellowship's pacifism consists of.

(Continued tomorrow.)

## N. Y. Young Workers to Observe Memory of Liebknecht at Mass Meet

NEW YORK, Jan. 13. — The Young Workers League of New York will held a mass meeting on Sunday, Jan. 16 to commemorate the death of Karl Liebknecht, renowned world proletariat champion and leader of the working-class youth. The meeting will be held at Stuyvesant Casino, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

All young workers are invited to attend and hear of this leader. The meeting will emphasize the demand of the Y. W. L. for hands off of Nicaragua and Mexico and for a struggle against militarism.

**LIEBKNECHT MEETINGS.**

CHICAGO—Northwest Hall, North Ave. and Western, Jan 16th, 8 p. m. Zam, Williamson, Bedacht, speakers.

HAMMOND, Ind.—January 16th, Sunday at 10 a. m., Workers Hall 1038 Wallace Road.

GARY—Saturday, Jan. 15 at 3 p. m., Cooperative Hall, 215 W. 18th street.

CLEVELAND—Fr. 2—South Slav Hall, Gammet, speaker. Fr. 7 Prechelt Hall, Gammet, speaker. Jan 16 4 p. m. 3514 E. 116th St. Fr. 8, Hungarian Hall, Ansel Chatman, speak. Jan. 14, 8:30 p. m., 4709 Lorain Ave.

DETROIT—January 9th at 2:30 p. m. at So. Slav Hall 18th and Chouteau Ave., Barry, speaker.

BUFFALO—January 22 8 p. m., at Workers Forum Hall, 36 West Huron street. Speaker, Sam Eastman.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—January 14 8 p. m., at Playhouse, 814 N. St., N. W. Speaker, Darcy.

'WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!'

## Factory Newspapers--Communist Shop Organs

By REBECCA GRECHT.

SEVERAL months ago there appeared on article in the "Detroit Saturday Night", one of the most bitter anti-labor, open shop organs in the United States, calling attention to a new "menace" that had made its appearance in Detroit, threatening the peace and tranquility of the powerful automobile barons of that city. This "menece" was none other than the factory newspapers issued by the Workers (Communist) Party groups in the various automobile plants in Detroit—including the Ford Motor Co., Dodge Bros., the Fisher Body Plant, etc. While the American Federation of Labor was contenting itself merely with passing resolutions on the organization of the automobile industry, the above article stated, the Communists, thru their shop papers, were actually spreading the doctrine of organization among thousands of workers. In similar vein the New York "Journal of Commerce", likewise an open shop paper devoted to the "American Plan", recently issued a warning against the Communist "house organs" thru which the Communists Party is gaining a foothold in American industries.

Thus the significence of Communist factory newspapers is already being recognized by the capitalist enemies of labor, ever quick to discern whatever in any way threatens their control.

**Functions of Factory Newspapers.**

FACTORY newspapers issued under Communist direction are not peculiar to the American Communist Party. They are being published today in England, Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, and other countries where Communist parties function. They are a form of activity developed especially thru the reorganization of the Communist parties into units based on the place of work of the membership instead of the territory in which they live. As the aim of reorganization is to build the parties in such a way that their influence may penetrate deeply into the working class masses, the factory newspapers serve as one of the chief medithms thru which the influence of Communist groups, or nuclei, in the various factories can be exercised.

It is necesary for us in the American party to understand clearly the importance of these shop papers, and study ways and means of making them effective. As the name implies, the factory newspaper is intended primarily for the workers of a particular plant. It is the organ of the Communist factory group, to carry on agitation among the factory employes. It is a vehicle for conveying to the workers, in a manner they can readily understand, the principles of Communism and the program of the Communist Party in industry and politics. Basing its contents and methods of approach upon the needs and experiences of the factory workers, it aims to break down their apathy, to stir them against capitalist exploitation, to rouse their class consciousness and develop their political judgment, thus drawing them nearer to the Communist movement.

**Agitation Instrument.**

IN these respects the factory newspaper properly organized and edited, can often be a more effective agitational instrument than the general party press. Written for the workers of one enterprise, the factory organ can be adapted to their particular mentality and special interests. It is more concrete and specific than the party daily paper, as the latter, designed for wide masses of workers, necessarily deals with a broader variety of subjects, in a more comprehensive and complex manner. This does not mean that the factory newspapers can replace the Communist press, which, as a collective propagandist, agitator, and organizer", is indispensable to our party. The shop papers, in fact, bring the workers closer to the party organs and increase their circulation. Because of its direct appeal, however, the factory newspaper has special value. This must be utilized to the widest possible extent, and the slogan raised of "a shop paper in every factory am playing several hundred or more workers where there is a Communist group."

**Shop Problems and Economic Demands.**

MANY problems are involved in the preparation and publication of factory papers, most important of which is that of contents. The effectiveness of the factory newspaper depends largely upon what it contains. Upon this question, chiefly, rests the success of the paper and the achievement of its aims. It must be given earnest consideration.

The factory newspaper, by its very purpose, must deal primarily with the problems faced by the employes in the shop, approaching the workers thru their economic interests. This is the first principle governing contents. The questions of wages, hours, unemployment, organization, etc., constitute the fulcrum around which the agitation of the Communist factory group turns. Every wrong the workers in the shop are subjected to, every oppressive condition imposed upon them, great or small, may find a place in the factory newspaper. The workers must be made to understand the general system of capitalist exploitation under which they live by explanation and analysis of the specific conditions of enslavement under which they themselves toil. In every possible way the factory newspaper must demonstrate to the workers that the Communists are not interested merely in theories and in abstractly propagating the final social revolution, but are vitally concerned with the immediate welfare of the workers, alive to their every need.

(To be continued)


**GINSBERG'S**
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

(SECOND PRIZE WINNER)

# POLICE SWARM PREMISES OF MILL COMPANY

## Bosses Have More Cops Than the City

By a Worker Correspondent.

CAMPBELL, Ohio—Jan. 18. A lesson in "safety first" and company unionism was given to the steel workers here when the Sheriff of Mahoning county in Youngstown announced the reappointment of 450 special deputy sheriffs used as mill guards at a bond of $500,000 posted by their employers.

More than $30 of these special deputies are employed in the company union plants of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube company. All are armed and uniformed and are authorized by the state to take the protesting slave either to the jail house or the paymaster. Five times more police are used safeguarding the property of the bosses then is used by the city of Youngstown with over a population of 160,000 people.

Armed deputies, safety first, company onion, for the bosses and disorganization for the slaves. The progressives in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers must face these conditions and fight shoulder to shoulder with the unorganized steel and iron workers for their complete organization.

## Denver I. L. D. Demands Withdrawal of Troops From Nicaraguan Land

By a Worker Correspondent.

DENVER, Jan. 13. — At a meeting of International Defense League, the following resolution was adopted and passed unanimously:

Be it resolved, That we, the peace loving people of the state of Colorado, do hereby protest in the landing of United States troops and any kind of warships, in the Nicaraguan waters or land, we believe that it is against the constitution that the steps taken by our military forces are ill-advised and without ample cause, and that the great mass of the working people of America, who love peace and harmony amongst and with all of the world, do not believe in the imperialistic policy of our country.

Therefore, We, the Denver local of the International Labor Defense emphatically protest against the presence of our armed troops in Nicaragua and urge the full immediate withdrawal. We have enough hatred now against the United States.

Chairman.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.
WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

# Worker Correspondence

# THIS WEEK'S PRIZE WINNERS

Jack Glass, New York worker correspondent, is awarded first prize this week for worker correspondence articles in The DAILY WORKER. His story appears on this page and gives details of hunting for a job in "prosperous America." He is awarded the splendid book by A. A. Heller, "Industrial Revival of Soviet Russia."

A worker correspondent of Campbell, Ohio, is awarded Lenin's book on "Imperialism—Final Stage of Capitalism" as second prize for the story telling of huge police activities at the Youngstown Sheet and Metal Works.

Another New York correspondent is awarded third prize. He will receive a copy of Yaroslavsky's book, "Lenin, His Life and Work."

## THE PRIZES FOR NEXT WEEK

Workers! We want more and more stories from workers on conditions in American industry as they exist, and as YOU know so well. Write down that story today—get the facts—and send them in.

Three more valuable prizes are offered for next week. Here they are:

FIRST—"Letters of Rosa Luxemburg."
SECOND—"The Awakening of China," by Dolsen.
THIRD—"Strika Strategy," by William Z. Foster.

Send in that story today, workers! We want it!

(FIRST PRIZE WINNER)

## YOUNG WORKER TELLS OF HARDSHIPS MET IN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT; IS VICTIM OF MANY TRICKS OF BOSSES

By JACK GLASS, Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—It was very cold. Rain was falling and the ground was muddy. I was walking on 36th St., looking for work. I walked all over and could get none.

I lost my job two weeks ago and could find none as yet. While walking I recalled how I was layed off from the last job I had.

For about two weeks before the lay-off, the workers were waiting for "their slips." I was lucky and worked about two weeks mere then most of the 6,000 others who were producing radios at 30 to 50 cents an hour. When I was layed off only about 100 were left in the factory to finish up and count the sets produced.

**Look for Ads.**

The first day I got the New York World. I looked at the boys' column and found something like this:

"Boy, strong, work in paper factory; $14 to start. Apply before 8 a. m. at . . . ."

When anybody did go down there he would find at least 50 "boys," some of them 23 years old. A little further down was this ad:

"Boy wanted in printing shop; chance to learn trade; must know something about printing; salary $12. Apply at . . . ."

In a different column you could see ads like this:

"Young man wanted, married or single; $25 start; chance for advancement. Apply at . . . ."

**New They Do It.**

I wanted to learn a trade so I applied at a place which asked for a boy wanting to learn the plumbing trade. I was there at 7 o'clock a. m. and was the only one. I waited for an hour outside in the frosty weather with plenty of snow on the ground. When the place was opened I was told to wait until the boss comes. I was nearly frozen, so I went inside. About 9:15 another boy came in. About 9:40 the boss come in and asked whether we knew anything about plumbing. "Of course not," we answered. He told us "nothing doing." He wanted somebody who knows something about the trade. Can you beat that? He wanted an experienced man and advertises for a boy!

**Gets Job Finally.**

I got a job so Thursday, answering an ad for a boy wanting to learn the printing trade. I worked there 2½ days and wasn't in the shop more than half an hour. As soon as I came in from one delivery, another package (some of them weighing about 50 to 60 pounds) had to be delivered. Had I a chance to learn the trade? Never.

In one place a job was refused me on account of being poorly dressed. They told me only "gentlemen preferred."

The next issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper issued by the Chicago Nevy Mir worker correspondents will be out this Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

All who understand the Russian language are invited to attend.

Prolet-Tribune is issued regularly every month.

Photograps of the audiance will be made and sent to the Soviet Union press.

SUBSCRIBE TO
The American Worker Correspondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.
Only 50 Cents a Year.
*The best way—subscribe today.*

(THIRD PRIZE WINNER)

# TAILORS FACED WITH DECREASE AFTER 'VICTORY'

## Workers Realize Betrayal of Officers

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13. — A year ago the workers celebrated their victory over the International Tailoring Co. and were told that this settlement was the best which could ever be reached for the tailors. During the past year the workers have realized their betrayal in this settlement, while the International has been reducing their wages time and time again.

**Shop Committee Complains.**

A shop committee recently appeared before the local executive board, with a complaint against the demand for another reduction in wages based on a new scheme, that the firm is taking a cheap grade of work, and is therefore compelled to demand a twelve and a half per cent reduction on the garments. The committee stated that the cheap grade of work is only a scheme to exploit the workers, because under piece work there is not a question of cheap make, as the foreman who is in charge of the garments, does not accept any botch work, but demands the best quality of work of the tailors. The committee therefore demanded protection by the union against the new wage cut.

The executive board after a brief discussion, have decided for the "good and welfare" on the workers, and this matter was referred to the manager for his adjustment.

Some of the naive tailors really believe that Manager Beckerman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers will stop reductions, while he collaborates with the employers against the members of the union.

## Los Angeles School Head Militaristic, Outburst Reveals

By L. P. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13. — In a letter to John D. Hoeme, commander of American Legion Interpost Council, Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey, superintendent of Los Angeles school, disclaimed having any sympathy whatever with the anti-military speech made recently by Herbert Martin before local school teachers.

Mrs. Dorsey is hostile toward the Young Workers League, the Pioneers and the Junior Atheist League. She has stated, time and again, that these organizations must not be allowed to work among the school children. But youngsters, you know, are getting into the habit of doing things oewadays without a permit.

## I. L. D. Affair Great Success in Steel Town

By a Worker Correspondent.

GARY, Ind., Jan. 13. — The entertainment and dance given by the Bulgarian branch of the I. L. D. in this steel trust stronhold was attended by over 500 people and was a great success.

Wm. F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, was greeted with great applause. In a short speech he exposed the morderous deeds of the capitalists of all countries in persecuting the labor movement and explained the need of the L. L. D.—the shield of the working class.

M. Popoff, a music student in North Western University, sang two songs much to the pleasure of the audiance. Mr. Popoff, with a group of students of music, will appear again in Gary at a concert given by the Macedonian-Bulgarian Educational Society of Gary on January 23 in the Rumanian Hall, 2nd and Adams St.

*"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn now in the worker correspondent's classes*

# DETROIT WOMEN'S FEDERATION DOES MUCH GOOD WORK

## Working Class Women Are Active for Labor

By LENA ROSENBERG
(Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 18.—The Federation of Working Class Women of Detroit held a special meeting where officers and committees were elected, and new delegates seated. Credentials from 12 women's organizations were hrot in representing about 500 members.

**Federation Active.**

The reports from officers and delegates have proven that their was not a field of important activity for the workers that the federation as a whole and the branches individually have not considered and participated in.

Events in which it participated included the bakery drivers' strike in Detroit where members of the federation picketed until they forced the bosses to terms; Passaic strike in which hondreds of dollars were collected and much clothing and food sent; International Labor Defense to which money is collected, prisoners adopted, and taken care of; every demonstration that has been arranged by the I. L. D. the women have participated in; cloak makers' strike, money was collected and propaganda for the strike carried on, financial support for various workers' papers such as the Ukrainian Daily News, Vilnis, Russian workers' papers, DAILY WORKER and many others.

**Will Hold Bazaar.**

At this meeting a committee was also elected to print tickets for the annual bazaar which the federation holds on March 6, Woman's Day.

This bazaar will take place at the New Workers' Home, 1343 E. Ferry Ave., Detroit, Mich. All friendly and sympathetic orgnoitations are asked not to hold any affairs that might interfere with this arrangement for it is woman's day all over the world and we should make this bazaar a reusing success that the woman's movement here may grow to even greater proportions.

**Russian Council to Meet.**

There will be a meeting of the Russian Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born on Sunday, the 16, at 1902 W. Division street.

All Russian organizations are urged to send delegates to this meeting and become acquainted with the work which it intends to do.

# The Manager's Corner

## The American Mind.

*"An astonishing plasticity or adaptability, and an equal suggestibility are the two impressions of American mentality which a visitor receives."*

*I. A. Richards of Cambridge University makes this comment in the current issue of Harpers Magazine. Of course, this bourgeois intellectual treats "the American mind" as if it were something suspended in a vacuum, unaffected by and isolated from all surrounding influences. Unfortunately he fails to point out the underlying economic forces of American economic life which have been the chief factors in building up this state of mind. American capitalism, comparatively vigorous and youthful, has inculcated among the American workers the ability to accept startling changes in their environment with little or no comment or signs of astonishment. Methods of production are revolutionized almost overnight. Huge construction projects are born almost before the eyes. The American workers have learned to accept these transformations as a matter of course.*

*It is true that the American workers have not inherited that rich legacy of revolutionary theory and tradition, of which the European workers can boast. But this is no reason for discouragement or lack of faith in the vast possibilities for revolutionary activity in America. To make up for his lack of theory, the American worker has developed a lively imagination, a spirit getter spirit which enthusiastically, perhaps even rashly surmounts even the most formidable obstacles.*

*It is to this imaginative spirit which the Russian revolution has made a strong appeal. It is this suggestibility and mental daring, which The DAILY WORKER can arouse and more to tremendous achievements.*

BERT MILLER.

## Job, Job, Who's Got a Job? Too Old, Too Heavy, Too Many Is Answer Seeker Gets

By OSCAR S. POMEROY
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—"No, not quite as much unemployment as last year, but enough," said the Salvation Army relief officer, in response to the question if this winter was as hard as last.

**No Work There.**

To a request for work he said: "We have nothing just oow, but I can send you to one of our homes. The pay is only three dollars a week, with room and board. That is the best I can do for you today. However, the board is good and substantial. Later maybe you can find a better job."

**Is Too Old.**

This was not the first place he had visited. At a restaurant with a "Dishwasher Wanted" sign in the window. "Too old for the job," was the answer to his application for the place.

When he answered an "ad" for an elevator man, he was told, "You are too heavy."

At the wharves the answer was, "We're laying men off. Nothing Doing.

At a fashionable [illegible] white collared slave nearly had a fit because he came in the front door and asked to see the manager. The manager heard the request made to the flunkey and came to him. "I'm sorry, I can't give you something to do, as we are going to lay some help off." The look he gave the flunkey plagued the applicant.

Again he was too old for a janitor helper.

Six other places had just been filled. The applicant thought he was the worst "Jonahed" man in New York City, but he found hundreds of others who were willing to work, had to shared in Carl Conklin's prosperity and were glad to do anything to support themselves and keep them from panhandling and seeking charity.

**GET A SUB.**

Send in a Sub to The DAILY WORKER today.


NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

# MASK AND CIVIC BALL

of the

*Bakers' Union No. 164*
Amalgamated Food Workers

EBLING'S CASINO
156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 15th, 1927

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS AND FOOD SHOW

TICKETS 50c A PERSON

Wardrobe 50 Cents. Dancing at 8 P. M.

PASSAIC WORKERS, ATTENTION!

"The Workers' Press Helped Passaic,—
Let's Help the Workers' Press!"

# WORKERS' PRESS BALL

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15
at Belmont Park Hall, Garfield

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

Proceeds for benefit of The DAILY WORKER, the only Labor Daily in English.

WHAT ARE YOU—SLOVAK OR AN AMERICAN?

If you are American read the fighting labor daily paper—The DAILY WORKER. If you cannot read English, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak workingclass daily paper in the United States and Canada—

*THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU*

1510 W. 18th Street, Chicago, Ill.
Subscription rates: By mail $6 a year; for Chicago $8 a year.


## Two Letters to Our "Daily"

THE wide appeal of The DAILY Worker among all sections of the working class is strikingly shown in the following two letters. One is from an "industrial onionist," not a Communist as he specifically says, yet one who is glad to help "The Daily" because "it is really fighting for the workers." What better tribute could a working class paper require?

The other letter is from a ten-year-old little working class girl. This little girl, to whom the class struggle is a comparatively new thing, also understands that The DAILY WORKER fights in the interests of her class, the working class. Her lone dollar bill is no less significant than the contribution of the "industrial onionist."

The letters follow:

**Hopes for Big "Daily."**

Dear Comrades—I received a letter from you about the Birthday of The DAILY WORKER. I am sorry that I cannot help so much because I am only ten years old and cannot make as much money. I am going to send at least one dollar for The DAILY WORKER Birthday. I hope The DAILY WORKER will be a large paper.—Mary Karpis, Shelton, Conn.

* * *

**Doing Good Job.**

Editor, The DAILY WORKER.—You will please find enclosed a one dollar bill for your Birthday. I am not a Communist but am an industrial unionist and am glad to help any organization that is really fighting for the workers, by exposing the A. F. of L., and you are doing a pretty good job of it.—O. L. Gerretson, South Dakota

# Birthday Greetings from the Roxbury Lettish Club

*The revolutionary Lettish workers of Roxbury, Mass., extend the warmest birthday greetings to The DAILY WORKER, the first Communist Daily in English, on the occasion of its third birthday.*

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | | By mail (outside of Chicago): | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $8.00 per year | $4.50 six months | $6.00 per year | $3.50 six months |
| $2.50 three months | | $2.00 three months | |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## How to Get Rich

If you are rich you have only yourself to blame! For confirmation of this gallant sentiment read the financial figures produced in the government suit against Senator James Couzens and other former stockholders of the Ford Motor Company, for collection of $34,000,000 in taxes.

Senator Couzens had only $900 when Henry Ford hit him up for a touch. Ford had pieces of engraved paper, called stock which he offered for cash. He sold the novelties at $100 a shot. Couzens wanted another hundred to make an even thousand so he borrowed a hundred from his sister. Couzens held nine shares of stock and his sister held one.

This was in 1903 and without any effort on Couzens' part his nine shares increased and multiplied to 2,180 shares in 1919 for which Couzens received $29,308,87.40. His sister's $100 has now brought forth fruit to the value of $1,000,000.

This is one of the ways money is made. Capitalist scribblers will hold out before the eyes of the American working class the prospect of getting rich quick, even tho for every individual who strikes it lucky thousands of disillusioned rainbow chasers go to an early grave, their hopes dashed against the rocks of reality.

What a picture to hold up before the eyes of the nation's youth? That nothing is worth while in life except the accumulation of wealth! Regardless of how it is amassed!

For every thousand that was added to the treasury of Senator Couzens thru the investment of that $900, thousands of wage slaves were thrown on the scrap heap, the marrow extracted from their bones and the blood thinned in their veins, in Ford's factory prisons.

For the great majority of the people the hunt for wealth is a futile chase. The foxy type of human will always gather shekels under capitalism while the producer is lucky if he receives enough to live and pass on another consignment of wage slaves for the next generation. Only when this robber system is abolished and a socialist society built on its ruins will the accumulation of riches be eliminated as a goal for the individual. Then a citizen of society will be esteemed for what he contributes to the social fund and not by what he takes out of it.

## The Socialists and Their Allies

The Tammany governor of New York state, the Tammany mayor of New York City, the president of the New York chamber and the labor-hating chiefs of the clothing industry all joined in putting on a harmonious concert of denunciation of the left wing leaders of the needle trades unions in New York, and praise for the leader of the clothing bosses who, in an unholy alliance with the socialist right wing leaders, waged a bitter war against the striking members of the New York Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Here is a united front from the boss down to the labor faker. In between, as servants of the boss, we have the capitalist officials of state and municipality.

We have continually stressed the existence of an alliance between the manufacturers and the reactionary labor leaders. The average well-informed worker is convinced of the truth of this charge, as far as the non-socialist labor fakers are concerned. But many of them are still under the spell of the title "socialist" which the right wing leaders of the needle trades unions carry on their lapels. But the socialist of today is part and parcel of the alliance between the employers, the labor officialdom and the government from the White House down to the smallest town in the United States. This alliance is directed against the interests of the masses and the fire of the allies is levelled against the left wing labor leaders who insist that the function of unionism is to fight against the bosses for better conditions for the workers and not merely furnish an excuse to the labor fakers for demanding a higher price from the employers for their treason to labor.

The yellow socialists are welcome to their allies. Daniel O'Connell, the famous Irish parliamentarian orator, once said that whenever the British government had a good word to say about him, he went home and examined his conscience. We should suggest a similar soul-searching to the socialist leaders of the needle trades unions, but you cannot operate on a vacuum.

## U. S. Gifts for China

*Manila, Jan. 12.—The United States destroyer Edsall will depart for Shanghai as soon as it loads 3,000 hand grenades brought here by the transport Meiga. It is understood here that several destroyers of the Asiatic fleet have been ordered to be prepared to leave for Shanghai on short notice.*

The above dispatch shows plainly that the Coolidge administration is equally bent on protecting the loot of the American imperialists in China and in Nicaragua.

Eugene Chen, foreign minister of the Cantonese government charged the United States with being a party to the unequal treaties forced upon China by superior force with the aid of the traitorous military brigands that are now being gradually driven out of business by the victorious Cantonese.

It is never too late for Uncle Sam to give war gifts in the form of lethal weapons to protect the interests of Wall Street.

Borah, Wheeler, Reed and Huddleston have TALKED against the Coolidge-Kellogg policies in Nicaragua and Mexico. In the meantime marines are in Nicaragua and U. S. warships are ploughing the waters surrounding Mexico. Let's have a little ACTION, Messrs. Borah, Reed, Wheeler and Huddleston, unless you intend to prove that our suspicions of your sincerity are proven true

If Secretary of the Treasury Mellon continues to poison the potential cancer fodder with adulterated hooch he may have no customers for the product of his distilleries when the eighteenth amendment is either repealed or completely ignored. Perhaps he is training them so that they can get happy on poisoned gas, as usual.

# "Stop Thief!" -:-

### An Article from The Pravda, Official Organ of the Soviet Union Communist Party.

THANKS to the efforts of the German social-democratic lackeys of the entente, a fairy tale was printed in a great liberal organ in Great Britain some time ago. This fairy tale, after making the rounds of the various European editorial offices, finally retired to a place unknown and apparently gave up the ghost. The sensation did not last long, although it must be admitted that the wings of this fairy tale fluttered most beautifully as to give an illusion of truth.

According to an agreement between the military authorities of the Soviet Union and those of Germany, several German firms built three factories a few years ago within the territory of the Soviet Union for the purpose of manufacturing certain articles for war defense, so runs the story. Amongst these things were aeroplanes, poison gas, shells, etc.

If the beautiful fairy tale had only been supplied with these wings, then it would certainly never have been able to fly; its attempts would only have produced laughter. Its parents were also aware of this deficiency and they therefore added the following: The war material which was, or which will be produced in these factories, is only partly to be used for the defense of the Soviet Union, the greatest part of it to be sent to . . . Germany! A short while ago no less than six vessels landed with all these good things, arrived in Stettin from Leningrad. In other words, these factories are working for the German reichswehr and for the German black hundreds, thus driving a carnation and pale thru the Versailles treaty and assisting the cause of monarchism and nationalist reaction in Germany!

After giving it, readers shivers down the spine with this horrible nonsense reprinted from the English paper, (to which its friends had first of all dispatched the fairy tale) the Forward pathetically asked the Communist workers: "If you see now share the rifles and ammunition come from with which they shoot you down?" It turns out, "as we see, that not Noske, the "bloodhound," not the social-democracy, but the Soviet Union, the country of the victorious socialist revolution, is the ally of these reactionary forces which throttle the German working class movement.

We always suspected that the German social-democracy, and in particular, its central organ, was on more than speaking terms with those craftsmen who produce anti-Soviet forgeries. The Forward has now proved this. We do not know whether the Forward occupies itself directly with this noble calling or whether the pupils and imitators of Drushelovsky and his friends do the work for it, but there is no doubt that this whole fairy story which has gone thru various editorial offices, is based upon forgeries. Its aim is to do the entente a service which is looking for an excuse to abandon the responsibilities towards Germany which it accepted at Versailles and Locarno, and to create an atmosphere of hostility towards the United Soviet Union.

The disgusting attitude which the slanderers have taken towards their own dear fatherland, which they so zealously defended during the imperialist slaughter, does not interest us in the least in this connection. We are only interested in the accusation which is made against us. The accusation, that we are supporting German reaction and chauvinism; that we are assisting Germany to prepare for a war of revenge against the victors of yesterday, in other words, that we are the most dangerous enemies of democracy and of the peace of Europe. It is not pure coincidence, that these new "proofs" of our "red imperialism" are very much needed by the bourgeois governments at the moment, for all its neighbors of the Soviet Union are arming feverishly, and strenuous attempts are being made to isolate and weaken the Soviet Union.

A few days ago our press reported upon the arming of Rumania by Italy. Whole trains loaded with war material euphemistically labelled "italian fruit" are going over Austrian territory to the Dniester. We know from British newspapers that these "fruit" consist of 50,000 rifles, 12 million rounds of ammunition, 3,000 machine guns, and machine parts of those destroyers ordered by Rumania in Italy at a cost of 300 million lire; the credit granted to Rumania in return for the treaty of "friendship"; concluded with Italy, with a view to guaranteeing at the very least the neutrality of Rumania in case of war between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, the companion of Rumania in the Little Entente. We know also that in agreement with Jugo-Slavia, Greece has the right to transport war materials delivered to its harbors, over Jugo-Slavia territory, to Poland. Further, the neighbors of the Soviet Union, the Baltic countries and Poland, have been solemnly permitted by a decision of the International armament conference in 1925, to maintain secrecy concerning their armaments, in contradistinction to the other powers participating in conference. The aim of this was to prevent the Soviet Union from knowing the stage of their armaments and the names of those precious powers who supply them with their arms.

If we now add the proposal made by Great Britain to the conference of ambassadors—to prohibit Germany to export boilers for seagoing vessels and lathes capable of serving for the production of shells—we have a picture of definite technical preparation for war against the Soviet Union on the part of all the countries bordering upon the Soviet Union with the assistance of the "democratic" great powers with Great Britain at the head. We place Great Britain at the head of this combination, because even the treaty between Italy and Rumania giving the latter the possibility of arming itself, was made with the knowledge and approval of Great Britain, which sanctioned in Livorno the proclamation of an Italian protectorate over Albania and consequently also the possibility of war with Jugo-Slavia and its consequences including the military and political rapprochement between Italy and Rumania.

And now, as it is necessary to put up a smoke-screen to mask all this, the obliging Forward shouts "Stop thief!" In the usual mannar and nahren a series of forgeries into being to prove that the enemy of peace is the Soviet Union which is allegedly manufacturing war material with the assistance of German firms, which is cooperating secretly with the official and the black German reichswehr and which has practically concluded a military alliance with the German sovereign. The English newspaper of which we have already spoken, also declared that a secret military convention exists between the Soviet government and the German military authorities, and the Berliner Tageblatt which attempted to refuse all these inventions, could think of nothing better to say in defense of its government, than the lie that a few years ago the Soviet government proposed such a military alliance. Such a military alliance did not and does not exist, either as a proposal or as a fact, but it had to be invented in order to provide a further invention, i. e. that the military authorities in the Soviet Union and in Germany are cooperating with each other, with a more or less believable basis.

On the whole, we consider that the German social-democracy has well earned its keep from the entente. It has earned the right to receive the noble peace prize, at least next year for this year it has already been presented to equally worthy recipients.

# Anti-Alien Bill Is Masked Attack Against Unionism

By EDITH RUDQUIST.

THE Aswell bill purports to be aimed only at the alien population of America, but upon closer analysis its provisions are found to be of vital concern to every worker, alien or native; especially every worker who is a trade unionist.

It was shortly after the "red scare" of 1920 that the first of the anti-alien bills was introduced in congress. It was then thot to be a rather easy thing to put across such legislation because the bulk of America's native population actually believed every word the capitalist press printed about the "vicious reds, bolsheviks and anarchists," and these laws seeking to fingerprint, register and photograph the aliens, were said to be "for the protection of the natives against the onslaught of this undesirable element." These earlier bills evidently didn't pass muster in the united house of Immigration and Naturalization where they were sent for further consideration.

**The Aswell Bill Against the American Workers.**

The Aswell bill however, stands a good show of being accepted verbatim. Its provisions outwardly appear legal enough, its language is clear but the purpose sought for is there, i. e., discrimination, not only against alien workers but against all workers, alien and native alike.

Its aims thus being properly veiled and containing sufficient technical legal phraseology to get the necessary loopholes, no doubt its constitutionality will be upheld and the committee will recommend its adoption to congress.

**Smoke Screening.**

The commissioner of immigration recently showed surprise that anyone should protest against the anti-alien bills, saying, "American citizens are frequently called upon to record themselves upon official registers. Any sound and responsible government would expect and require that resident aliens should similarly" indicate their willingness to become and remain a law abiding part of the population by properly submitting themselves to enrolment in official records." This is the sort of propaganda broadcast by the capitalist press to blind the natives as to the true issues involved. Every American worker every trade unionist must become fully aware of the fact that neither the Aswell bill, nor the other anti-alien bills are for the protection of the native, but are vicious schemes for blacklisting all workers so as to better be able to hinder, yes, even stop all trade union and other class conscious activity of the workers.

**Attacking Trade Unionism.**

Section 6 of the act requires among other things that "whenever any alien is temporarily absent from the district in which he is registered he shall report at such times and places and give such information in regard to his movements as may be required." What sort of information will be required? Political and trade union activity, most essentially. What effect would this have? Suppose a state federation of labor is to have a convention. Before an elected delegate (if an alien) can attend he must report his intention to the registering officer in his district and obtain his leave to go, giving "such information in regard to his movements as may be required." What an easy matter it would be with the able assistance of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy to prevent militant trade unionists from actively participating at important conventions and meetings; of keeping the choice of the rank and file away from such deliberations; to control thru questioning the aliens the work and activity of every labor organization, to spy upon and keep a close watch over every radical movement in this country. A clever and round-about way of preventing the constitutional guarantee of free speech and assembly. All speakers and organizers would become timid except those officially sanctioned by the bosses, i. e., the bosses' own lackeys and paid labor lieutenants.

The bill goes even further and would make practically impossible the attendance of trade unionists to their own meetings. Section 5 provides for the dividing of the U. S. into districts "each as far as practical containing a port of entry" and "each alien shall register in the district in which he resides," if, e. post office district. How many trade union members live in the same post office district that their union meets? Not many . . . and yet, if you want to go to a meeting, to be "temporarily absent" from your registered district, you must according to the Aswell bill—report before you go and answer questions as to where you are going and why.

**$5,000 Fine—Two Years in Jail.**

To go without the registering officer's permission would mean a $5,000 fine, imprisonment for not more than two years—or both! (See Section 20.)

To prevent the alien membership from actively participating in trade union work is a deadly blow to unionism, made with full knowledge of the fact that, up to the present, it is just this element that comprises by far the largest percent of the active fighting class conscious militants, the very element upon whom the American capitalists ejects their most bitter venom and hatred; the upholders of that class conscious spirit which the capitalist class must extinguish at any cost, regardless of its being American or "imported."

**Prevents Naturalization of Militants.**

To urge each alien unionist to become naturalized as soon as possible—the duty of every revolutionary worker—would not help matters much after the passing of the Aswell bill, because its provisions are a barrier to the naturalization of militant workers. Section 11 provides that the record of registrations shall contain "any information bearing upon the fitness of such alien for citizenship." This certificate shall be surrendered to the judge of the court of Naturalization (Section 9). With the information recorded on the certificate that he is a fighting militant; with record of his participating in strikes; of his activities picketing, etc., he is not likely to be "found qualified" (Section 8) for citizenship.

Thus by ostensibly legislating against the foreign born workers the house will be better able to force damnable conditions, open shop and a lower standard of living on all workers, native and foreign born. This similar scheme for disorganizing the labor movement, for preventing the organization of the unorganized, for making ineffectual blunt weapons of the trade unions would mean the disruption of every progressive labor movement, a severe blow to America's working class.

**A United Front Against the Anti-Alien Bills.**

Every trade unionist should take these matters up for serious debate in their respective unions; send vigorous protests, calling attention of these facts, to their press (trade union papers, weeklies, monthlies, etc.); broadcast the contents and consequences of the antialien bills thru every possible channel; urge the district and state organizations to send in protests and participate in the organization of a mass movement for protection of the foreign born, against the anti-alien bills. Only by intensive and systematic publicity can the organized labor movement be rallied preventing a unified front which will destroy this cleverly planned offensive of the bosses, and forcing them to retreat!


**Give Them the Union, Give Them the Union!**

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

CLOAKMAKERS! Are we to let such worthies in to a workers' meeting?


## Call Mass Meeting in Cleveland to Explain Industry in Russia

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 13. — A mass meeting of all workers in Cleveland has been called by the Russian Technical School for Sunday, Jan. 16, at Gaita's Hall, 4906 St. Clair avenue. The subject will be "How can you go to the U. S. S. R." H. Schmidt from Detroit will be the main speaker. He is a member of the Soviet American Tractor corporation.

The meeting is at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Admission is 10 cents.

**Crew Is Rescued.**

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 13.—Trapped all night in a terrible blow aboard the stranded freighter Ponham, the crew of eighteen were rescued today by the coast guard crew of the Brenton's Reef station. The coast guardsmen, battling high seas and heavy winds, finally worked their one-hundred-foot boat, the Eagle, to the side of the vessel, which ran onto the reef off Rose Island, a mile from Newport, yesterday afternoon.


**A NEW NOVEL** by Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)


So then Vee went up into the air. This fellow had been becoming intimate secrets out of Bunny! And when Bunny stated firmly that he had never mentioned the matter to Dan or to any other of his radical friends, Vee cried, "Oh, my God! My God! You poor, naive, trusting soul!" She went on like that, it was proof positive of the cunning of these dangerous reds, that they should be able to keep him in ignorance while they used him for an ell well, and panged him dry! In Vee's view of the matter, it now became the utmost urgency that Annabelle and Verne should not find out that Bunny knew this rascal journalist and had actually helped to support him. If they found out, it would be all over with their friendship, they would be sure they had been hugely betrayed or at least that Bunny was such a scatter-brain that it was unsafe to have him about. Vee wanted to be loyal and romantic and melodramatic, just like one of her "continuities." And Bunny was bored, and told her that Dad had probably told Verne all about the matter at the time that he, Bunny, had told his father.

So the young oil prince did not ask the "natural born aristocrat" to marry him. No, he went off and was wretchedly unhappy, because he acted for Vee whenever he was away from her and yet they seemed to be always having violent emotional scenes and having to make it up with tears. There was no way for him to avoid trouble, except to give up the radical movement; and after a time that intellectually nothing else appealed to him. He wanted to see Paul, and argue with him and prevent a score of new objections to the Workers Party! He tagged along to Rachel to meet Paul and Ruth, and hear the arguments that would fly fast and furious, when Rachel set forth her opinion of Lenin—left wing insanity. He wanted to go to the meetings of the "Ypsels," the Young Peoples' Socialist League, of which Rachel had recently taken on the duties of secretary—here was real education, young folks who actually wanted to use their minds, and took ideas with the seriousness that other students reserved for football and fraternity politics.

V.

Of all the people Bunny knew, it appeared just now that only one was capable of surrender and completely happy, and that was Jim Watkins, prophet of the Third Revelation. For the Lord had carried out to the letter the promise revealed to the mediums of the Bible Marathon, a great banker had secretly provided the money for the great new tabernacle. Now the structure was completed, and it was opened amid such glory to the Lord as had never been witnessed in this part of the world.

Southern California is populated for the most part by farmers from the middle west, who have come out to die amid sunshine and flowers. Of course, they want to die happy, and with the assurance of sunshine and flowers beyond; so Angel City is the home of more wierd cults and doctrines—you couldn't form any conception of it till you came to investigate. To run your eye over the pages of performances advertised in the Sunday newspapers would cause you to burst into hysterical tears, according to your temperament. Wherever three or more were gathered together in the name of Jesus or Buddha or Zoroaster, of Truth or Light or Love, of New Thought or Spiritualism or Psychic Science—there was the beginning of a new revelation, with mystical, inner states of bliss and esoteric ways of salvation.

Ell had advantages over most of these spiritual founders. In the first place, he had been a real shepherd of flocks and herds, and there are age-old traditions attaching to this profession. Also it was symbolically useful; what Ell had done to the goats he was now doing to the human souls of Angel City, gathering them into the fold and guarding them from the cruel wolf, Satan. He had taken to carrying a shepherd's crook on the platform, and with his white robes and the star shining in his yellow hair, he would call the flocks, just as he had done upon the hills, and when he passed the collection plate, they would do the shearing off themselves.


(Continued tomorrow.)


## Committee Approves Bill to Cut the Postal Rates on Newspapers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.— The McKellar proposal to restore second class mail rates to the 1920 basis was approved by the senate post office committee by a vote of 10 to 2.

The bill provides a $7,000,000 reduction in postal rates upon newspapers. The 1920 rates were 1½ cents for each two ounces. The present rate is 3 cents for each two ounces.

Special Lenin Memorial Issue

# THE DAILY WORKER

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

This Issue Consists of Two Sections.
SECTION ONE.

Vol. IV. No. 3. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $7.00 per year. SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1927 Published daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 5 Cents

# CHALLENGE TO IMPERIALISM GROWS

## Sinister Tone of Capitalist Press Shows Need of Labor Aid for Mexico, Nicaragua

There is a sinister tone in the American capitalist press when it speaks of Mexico these days. Especially is it sinister for labor.

The same tone can be noted in the news and editorials dealing with China.

Off the coasts of both countries there are huge American war fleets. The general tenor of the press is the same as when America was intervening and favoring armed intervention by other powers in Russia. The burden of the tales dealing with Mexico and China is of disorder-uprisings and atrocities, a menace to foreign lives and property, and an obvious attempt to create the impression that civilization is in danger.

Such stories, generally the product of the crudest faking, invariably precede and follow organized attempts at conquest of weaker nations rich in raw materials and having a population which can be enslaved by the foreign investors and their governments.

The Chicago Tribune, one of the most vicious propagandist agencies against Mexico, heads its two column tale of uprisings and civil war in Mexico, in its issue for Jan. 14, with the following:

"Catholics Rise in 10 States to Oust Calles".—"Mexican Youth Rallies Army; Gets Cash in U. S.—Attack on American Consul Blocked.

Such sentences as these give an idea of the tone of The Tribune story:

"All over Mexico uprisings are spreading like a flame. By another month, it is forecast, Mexico will be in the throes of a general revolution—a religious war."

Capistran Garza is named as the leader of the American financed reactionary movement. His program, as given by The Tribune, entitles him to the support of Wall Street and its state and war department. There is little doubt that he is getting this support. His program could not be improved upon for Wall Street purposes if written in the offices of the house of Morgan. Dispatches state:

He will, if successful, WIPE OUT ARTICLE 27, the famous article of the 1917 constitution which is THE BASIS FOR THE PRESENT CRITICAL OIL AND LAND LAW CONTROVERSY . . .

HE WILL ALSO KILL THE LABOR LAWS, under which, he contends, A LABOR TYRANNY has been set up in Mexico. (Emphasis Ours.)

Garza is heading a revolt in Mexico FOR THE PROGRAM OF WALL STREET.

The Wall Street policy towards Mexico, carried out by Coo-

(Continued on page 4.)

## Make the Lenin Memorial Meetings Demonstrations Against Imperialism!

### *Statement of the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America*

THE mass meetings which have been arranged by our party to honor the memory of the great leader of the proletarian revolution, Lenin, will be held this year at a moment when the American capitalists and their government at Washington are giving the workers and farmers a concrete example of the dangers of new wars with all their consequent sacrifice and suffering for the workers, which are the logical developments of this epoch of capitalist imperialism.

The invasion of Nicaragua, the threats against Mexico, the mobilization of naval forces in Chinese waters all show clearly that the government of the United States is the tool of the financial oligarchy which rules the country from Wall Street, and which carries on its imperialist exploitation in all parts of the world.

It was one of the great services of Lenin to the proletarian revolutionary movement that he pointed out to the workers that the development of capitalism leads inevitably to the sacrifice of the lives of the workers and farmers in the shambles of imperialist wars, into which they are sent to fight for the super-profits which the capitalists win thru imperialist exploitation.

It was also one of Lenin's great contributions to the principles which must guide the workers and farmers in their struggle to free themselves from the oppression and exploitation of the capitalists, that the peoples of countries exploited by the imperialist capitalist countries are the natural allies of the workers and farmers in their fight against capitalist imperialism at home.

There is no better way of honoring the memory of Lenin on the third anniversary of his death, than thru the application of the principles of Leninism in the crisis which American imperialism has created thru its imperialist adventures in relation to Nicaragua, Mexico and China.

The Lenin Memorial meetings must be made great mass demonstrations against American imperialism.

Make the central slogan of these meetings the building of a united front of the workers and farmers of the United States to carry

LENIN

on the struggle against American imperialism. Bring to the workers and farmers the message of Leninism, that they must carry on the fight against American imperialism in alliance with the people of Nicaragua, Mexico and China.

Withdraw the American naval forces from Nicaragua!

No intervention in Mexico!

Defend the people's revolution in China from American imperialism!

A united front of all workers and farmers against the threatening imperialist war!

Central Committee,
Workers (Communist) Party,
C. E. Ruthenberg,
General Secretary.

## Labor Rallies in Memory of Lenin; Fights Dollar Rule

While workers in the United States prepare to commemorate, on Jan. 23, the third anniversary of the death of Lenin, whose works embody the struggle against all capitalist-imperialism—the fight against the further expansion of colonial and semi-colonial exploitation becomes intense in Latin America, China and Indonesia.

The rape of Nicaragua by Wall Street bankers relying upon the armed forces of the United States to do the dirty work and the menace to the Mexican people involved in the threat of invasion to guarantee American investments, has caused to flare up thruout the whole of Latin America demonstrations of the sharpest resentment against American imperialist aggression.

The gathering of American, British, French and Japanese warships in Shanghai and the Yangtze Valley is the best possible indication of the rapidly growing strength of the Chinese nationalist movement which has for its object the expulsion of imposed foreign exploitation and the building of a centralized people's government in China which depends up on the abolition of unequal treaties and the extra-territorial privileges of foreign powers. While in Java and Sumatra, the workers and peasants are in open revolt against their Dutch rulers.

**Expose Deception.**

"It is essential to continually expose," said Lenin, "the deception fostered among the masses of the toilers in all and especially in the backward countries, in creating, under the mask of political independence, various governments and state institutions which are in reality completely dependent on them economically, financially and in a military sense."

What other explanation more clearly applies to the behavior of American imperialism in subduing such countries as HAITI, Panama, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, Cuba, Nicaragua and the Philippines?

**Support Oppressed.**

"The victory over capitalism cannot be fully achieved and carried to its ultimate goal unless the proletariat and the toiling masses of all nations of the world, rally of their own accord in a concordant and close union"—this inspiring doctrine, written by Lenin, is the guiding principle of Communists and has been the basis of the active assistance rendered by the Workers (Communist) Party and The DAILY WORKER to the liberation movements of the oppressed peoples of China and Latin America who are the victims of imperialism.

## PASSAIC VICTIM OF FRAME-UP IS GOING INSANE; NEED BAIL

NEW YORK, Jan. 14. — One of the 11 textile strikers held in New Jersey jails on allegedly "trumped-up" charges of bombing has gone temporarily insane, reports Hollace Ransdell, secretary of the defense committee formed by the American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense. The man is Paul Kovac, who had three ribs broken in police beatings, says Miss Ransdell, and is now in need of medical attention and good food. His life can be saved if $15,000 can be raised for his bail, she declares. Kovac has a wife and three small children. Miss Ransdell asks that Liberty Bonds be lent for bail, since the bonding company in these cases has refused ordinary notes. Return of bonds is guaranteed by the joint committee. Either bonds or funds should be sent to Hollace Ransdell, joint defense committee, 743 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

## PAN-AMERICAN FEDERATION TO MEET IN JULY

### *Call Makes No Mention of Present Crisis*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. — Placing the date of meeting safely in the future and sliding over any reference to the present Nicaraguan and Mexican situations, a call has been issued for the fifth Pan-American Labor Congress to meet in Washington next July 18.

The signers are: William Green, president; Luis N. Morones, of Mexico, vice-president; Mathew Woll, treasurer; Santiago Iglesias, of Porto Rico, Spanish language secretary, and Chester Wright, English language secretary, officers of the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

**Innocuous Gestures.**

While the call makes much of needed unity of the organized workers of the western hemisphere called for by the unity among commercial, industrial and financial interests, the complete failure to make the slightest direct reference to the crisis present to the Pan-American labor movement by the invasion of Nicaragua and the threat of war with Mexico presages a congress that promises nothing but

(Continued on page 2.)

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

JUST as we forcast a few days ago the most loud-mouthed of the senatorial bleaters against the Coolidge policy in Nicaragua have either shrugged their shoulders and declared that "now the thing is done we must make the best of it" or have threatened to delivar a speech on the subject and then let matters take their course. Senator Johnson, one of the men responsible for Tom Mooney's imprisonment, thundered against the government policy in Nicaragua, but now declarias that American interests must be protected and since "we" are involved in a mess an American senator must be an American first. That was Johnson's stock-in-trade when seeking popular favor by attacking the league of nations.

• • •

SENATOR WILLIAM E. BORAH is the administration's decoy duck. Somebody said he is the administration's "adviser." His true role is that of safety valve which enables the administration to go ahead and accomplish Wall Street's business while "Bill" is growling and threatening to raise the roof off the senate chambers. Something always happens to draw "Bill's" fangs. No, "Bill" Borah is not the administration's "adviser." He, like the rest of them takes his instructions.

• • •

WHAT a false alarm this man Borah is! What a political prostitute? On the question of Nicaragua and Mexico he is still convinced that the Coolidge policy is wrong but he will confine his opposition to a speech in the senate for the consumption of his Idaho constituents who have nothing to gain but something to lose by a war against Mexico and intervention in Nicaragua. As far as Borah is concerned the Idahoans are useful in providing him with the votes he needs to get into the senate but when in the senate his ear is to the east rather than to the west. His words are for Idaho, but his deeds are for Wall Street.

• • •

ANOTHER false alarm is Senator James Reed of Missouri. This man is obviously honest. It shines from his rosy countenance. He breathes it with the fumes from his cigar. He also thunders against the Coolidge policy for the benefit of the democratic party, but while the circulus is bordering on hostilities he de-

(Continued on page 2.)

## ORGANIZE COAL FIELDS, BROPHY URGES MINERS

### *Asks for Progressive Delegates on Jan. 25*

CLEARFIELD, Jan. 14.—(FP)—Organize the non-union miners; work for nationalization of the mining industry; build a labor party. These are three parts of the program that every delegate to the Jan. 25 Indianapolis convention of the United Mine Workers of America should be, instructed to support, says John Brophy in a public statement. Brophy, the president of the central Pennsylvania miners, was the opposition candidate for union president against John L. Lewis in the December elections.

Brophy warns of the peril to the union when the bituminous wage agreement expires next April. With 65 per cent of the tonnage coming from non-union territory, he says that the success of any strike will depend on the union's pulling out and organizing the fields now outside of the fold.

Temporary employment in the union fields should not delude the members of the U. M. W. of A., says the Pennsylvania leader. These temporary jobs sprang from the export demand caused by the British strike and the added flush of operations resulting from the stocking up of coal for the strike crisis.

Brophy's statement indicates that the fight for a more aggressive union program that he led during the campaign of last fall will be fought again, in a second round, at the coming Indianapolis convention. No official figures of the election have yet been given out from Indianapolis, tho the administration forces claim re-election by a large majority. This is disputed by the opposition, which is calling for a tabulated local-by-local report.

## U. S. POPULATION IN 1930 WILL BE 123,288,000, IS CENSUS BUREAU ESTIMATE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. — The United States will have a population of 123,288,000 in 1930, director of the census Stewart estimated to congress. The 1920 census showed 105,710,620.

Stewart estimated the population of Illinois in 1930 would be 7,589,000.

## Railroad Official Praises Soviet Rule Before St. Paul Club

ST. PAUL, Jan. 14. — Speaking before the Transportation Club here, B. O. Johnson, assistant to the vice-president of the Northern Pacific railroad, declared that the government of Russia has "economic ideas which have proved effective and is destined to rise to greatness." He praised the order that he found in Russia while serving five years there and in Siberia as an army engineer.

The inherent courage of the people make Russia destined for greatness," he said.

## McNary-Haugen Bill Approved by House Farming Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The McNary-Haugen farm relief-bill has been reported favorably by the house committee on agriculture by a vote of 13 to 8. The committee's action came after a bitter fight on the equalization provision contained in the bill, which resulted in victory for the sponsors after three days of debate.

## Mexico Can Handle Catholic Disrupters

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 14.—The Calles government insists today that the rebellion in North and Central Mexico presents no great difficulty and announced its firm intention of using drastic measures to put down the insurrectionary movement fomented by the Catholic church.

## 'COLOSSUS OF NORTH,' OBJECT OF BIG PROTEST

### *Mexicans Demonstrate Against U. S. Threats*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 14.—The imperialist pronouncements of Latin-American relations has caused a wave of protest thruout Mexico. Mexico City newspapers are charging that Coolidge is dominated by the "exploiters who have money invested in Mexico" and who are advocating invasion of the country; the national students' conference, meeting in Oaxaca City declared that the whole of Latin America is confronted by "the use of brute force and piracy directed by the plutocratic and imperialistic United States government"; and the workers of Guadalajara staged a protest demonstration before the United States consulate in that city against the "Colossus of the north."

**People Behind Calles.**

These are some of the indications of the popular resentment of the people of Mexico against the threatening tone of the United States with regard to the oil laws and Mexico's connection with the Nicaraguan liberals. There is no doubt but that the vast majority of the populace is solidly behind the Calles government. The catholic inspired revolts occurring in various places are, according to the government, of very small proportions and can easily be handled by state forces.

As proof of the fact that no revolutionary movement of any danger exists, government officials state that not a single officer in the army has endorsed the movement. In Mexico,

(Continued on page 4.)

## SINCLAIR LOSES ATTEMPT TO EVADE TEAPOT TRIAL; MUST FACE OIL CHARGES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Harry F. Sinclair lost his fight in the Supreme Court to avoid trial on an indictment growing out of his refusal to answer questions of a senate committee in the "oil scandal" investigation of 1924.

The court denied his petition for a writ of review.

SUBSCRIBE TO
The American Worker Correspondant
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

## Manager of Montreal Fire Trap Is Arrested

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTREAL, Jan. 14. — Michael Arnie, house manager of the Laurier Palace Theater where seventy-eight children lost their lives in a disastrous fire panic, today was under arrest charged with having blocked the stairway which provided the only means of exit for the frightened youngsters.

*Chicago Workers*

TURN OUT FROM SHOPS AND FACTORIES

to the

## LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

*at the Ashland Auditorium*
Ashland Blvd. and Van Buren St.

*SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 8 P. M.*

SPEAKERS:

MAX BEDACHT MAX SHACHTMAN
AND A PIONEER SPEAKER.

Chairman: Arne Swabeck.

Revolutionary Music Freiheit Singing Society

MASS RECITAL AND PLAY "STRIKE"

Admission 40c in Advance 50c at Door

Auspices Workers (Communist) Party, Chicago District.

Workers! Attend the Lenin Memorial Meetings!

## ITALIAN FRONTIER AGAIN CENTER OF WAR ACTIVITY; FRANCE GROOMING TROOPS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NICE, France, Jan. 14.—France's best troops and much new equipment are being sent into this district, on the Italian-French frontier, as hostility between the two countries is continuing unabated.

French officials, reluctantly commenting on the movement of troops, have indicated that the preparations are merely to prevent "unofficial" raids on French territory by Italian fascists. They express fear that Italy is planning to make of Nice another Fiume, which was seized by Gabriel D'Annunzio.

Italian hatred for France is growing and many evidences of this are found on the borderland.

# JOHN L. LEWIS BACKS MELLON GANG'S CHOICE

## *Supports Cyrus Woods for I. C. C.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. — (FP) — Confirmation of Cyrus Woods of Pennsylvania, millionaire paymaster of the millions spent by the Mellon machine in the Pepper senatorial primary last spring, to be a member of the interstate commerce commission, is backed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

The disclosure was made before the senate committee on interstate commerce, Jan. 11., when Sen. Dan Steck, democrat, and Senator-elect Brookhart, progressive republican, of Iowa, faced each other on the issue of Steck's charge that Brookhart was a "paid lobbyist" for Woods' confirmation. Steck had not made the direct charge; he made public a statement that it was "rumored that" Brookhart was so engaged. For a senator-elect to take money for any such action would subject him to expulsion, and Steck was summoned to make good his attack. He withdrew it, after some evasive answers to questions.

**Lewis Supported.**

Then a press dispatch and two telegrams from Iowa were read, showing that John L. Lewis of the U. M. W. of A. had urged Iowa labor men and their friends to endorse Woods. J. C. Lewis, president of the State Federation of Labor and a close friend of Brookhart, had taken action accordingly. He asserted that this was done without consulting Brookhart. The latter told the committee he had not endorsed Woods and had not been paid to work for any action of any kind in Washington.

Sen. Goff of West Virginia declared that "Some of the most prominent coal operators of my state, in whose interest and behalf I have taken the stand I have in this matter, asked me to trace the source of these telegrams" which the Iowa labor leaders sent in support of Woods.

**Lewis Backs Mellon.**

John L. Lewis action is explained by the fact that Woods is a Mellon man, fighting the freight rate advantages, given thus far to the West Virginia, Kentucky and Virginia coal fields, which happen to be non-union. Coal from western Pennsylvania is mined, to a large extent, under union conditions. Lewis seeks to maintain the jobs of union coal diggers in Pennsylvania by helping Mellon to reduce the freight rate handicap of Pennsylvania as against West Virginia.

Sen. Wheeler of Montana, pro-labor democrat, is fighting Woods because he represents the Mellon crowd's attempt to increase the value of their properties—coal and railroads—thru manipulation of the freight rates on the interstate commerce commission.

* * *

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania, told President Coolidge that he "had the votes" to insure the confirmation of Cyrus E. Woods as interstate commerce commissioner.

"I have the votes on the floor," said Reed, "despite the adverse vote in committee."

## *Lenin Points Out Basic Meaning of Imperialism, Exploitation, War and Relations to Workers*

The following extracts culled from the works of Lenin illuminate with the clarity that Lenin alone commands the basic questions of the meaning of imperialism, the relation of imperialism to colonial exploitation and oppression, to war, and to the working class and its movement. American workers faced with the task of fighting American imperialism, the most powerful in the world, should ponder well what Lenin says and should pass from these questions to a further study of Lenin's teachings—the only reliable guide for the workers struggling to overcome imperialism and capitalism.

### *What Is Imperialism?*

Imperialism is monopolist capitalism.

*

Imperialism is the rule of finance capital, the rule of the financial oligarchy.

*

Imperialism is a special stage in the development of capitalism. It has three peculiarities: Imperialism is (1) monopolist capitalism, (2) parasitic or stagnatic capitalism, and (3) dying capitalism.

*

Imperialism is capitalism in the phase of its development in which the domination of monopolies and finance capital has established itself; in which the export of capital has acquired very great importance; in which the division of the world among the great international trusts has begun; in which the partition of all the territories of the earth amongst the great capitalist powers has been completed.

### *Imperialism and Colonial Exploitation.*

What do we have? A few of the richest and most privileged nations living like parasites off the rest of humanity, living like lords thru the exploitation of the Negro, the Hindu, etc., and holding these masses in subjection thru modern militarism.

*

The interests of finance capital (thru the export of capital) press on to the conquest of colonies, to the driving away of competitors, to strengthening of the necessary "connections," etc.

*

Spheres of investment for capital interest finance capitel. Sources of raw material interest finance capitel. But finance capital is also interested in new possible sources of raw materiel.

*

A handful of rich countries have developed colonial axploitation to gigantic dimensions. They receive millions and billions of super-profits, oppress millions and hundreds of millions of people in the colonial and "backward" countries, and struggle among themselves for a division and re-division of the rich spoils.

*

Imperialism demands the continuel division and re-division of the "backward" countries among the big imperialist, powers.

### *Imperialism and War.*

War is no accident. It is no result of "sin" as tha preachers and tha liberals make out. It is an unavoidable stage in the development of capitalist militarism.

*

Tha development of capitalism, when it reaches tha staga of imperialism, gives rise to imparialist wars.

*

War is no more than the continuation of the regular policy of imperialism thru special means.

*

Under imperialism there is no way of finally settling controversies over markets, investments, etc., except war.

### *Imperialism and the Working Class.*

Imperialism has a tendency to create privileged sections among the workers and to detach them from the main proletarian masses.

*

Tha bourgeoisia of a capitalist power is able to win economically tha upper sections of "its" working class thru scattering among them a few millions of the billions of super-profits it gets out of its imperialist axploitation.

*

The receipt of high monopoly profits by tha capitalists (thru industry at home, thru axploitation of colonies, etc.) gives them the economic possibility of corrupting certain individuel sections of the working class and especially its "leaders" and attracting them on the side of the capitalists and against the rest of the workers.

*

But for the masses of tha workers—something alse. The trusts, tha financial oligarchy, the increase of prices, the intensification of exploitation, etc.—all of which makes possible the corruption of the upper layers of the workers—this means the aver greater oppression, torture, and the misery of the masses of the proletariat and the semi-proletariat.

## *CURRENT EVENTS*

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

lvara a long speech against poisoned ooch and amuses himself and his udiences—he is a witty man—by poking fun at the mythical gentleman known as the "president's spokesman." It should not be forgotten by those hopeful people who aspect bour chois senators and congressman to make a fight against the threatened war on Mexico, that Senator Reed also opposed a war with Germany, but voted for it when Wilson decided the time was ripe to step in in behalf of J. P. Morgan's loans.

a a a

THERE is not a peep out of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor on the question of intervention in Nicaragua and the danger of war with Mexico. As we have often stated the members of the executive council of the A. F. of L. and indeed the whole A. F. of L. bureaucracy are part of the capitalist organism. They draw their sustenance from it. There is no more working class feeling in their systems than there is in the belly of a polecat. Their professed loyalty to trade unionism is a sham which anables them to fool the organized workers. They stand ready tomorrow to cut the throats of their Mexican fellow trades unionists if Wall Street gives the signal.

a a a

LAST week we expressed the opinion that there was a secret deal between England and the United States, the former agreeing to look benevolently on American intervention in Nicaragua in return for United States assistance in China. The rush of American warships to China, confirms this suspicion and Heber Blankenhorn in a London cable to "Labor" declares that the newspaper organs of the Tory government are congratulating Coolidge on his course in Nicaragua and expressing the hope that American marines will soon be fighting beside Britain's armed forces in China." Which may account for Cilliam Randolph Hearst's sudden love for the British Empire.

* * *

IN view of the speed with which the capitalist powers are preparing for the next war we cannot think of a better way to waste money than to give it to any organization that hopes to preserve peace by tickling the souls of the imperialists with pacifist feathers. An imperialist is no more bloodthirsty in private life than a professional gunman on a holiday. But it is bad to slaughter 100,000 workers or natives of a subject country in order to protect his profit-making machinery he will do so without the slightest compunction, in the meantime using the pacifists' soft words with all his heart for world peace but is convinced that the best guarantee of peace is to be prepared for war.

* * *

BUT there is always a hopeful cuss hanging around who has more money than common sense. Such a person is William Floyd who sold a portion of his property that was in his possession since the days of King James II and turned the proceeds over to the cause of "compulsory arbitration in case of war." The leaders of nations has been in existence for several years. Its maintainance has cost a lot of money, but so far it has not prevented any power intent on war from firing a shot. And note how Coolidge turned a deaf ear to Calles' suggestion that the matters in dispute between Mexico and the United States be referred to arbitration.

* * *

THE treaty recently negotiated between the United States and Panama, whereby the latter is forced to join the United States in case of war is subjected to severe criticism in Panama. The Panaman government, creature of Washington has prohibited mass meetings in criticism of the treaty. Thus the blessings of American imperialism march southwards.

a a a

THE diplomatic nerves of the European governments are on edge. England is suffering from a bad attack of spy fever. Agents of the homo office scrutinise every person landing at the channel ports. The movements of every foreigner in Great Britain are reported hourly to Scotland Yard. During the general strika hotel managers were put on the auxiliary list by Scotland Yard and they were asked to report on any "suspicious" characters registered at their hotels. Italy is also jumpy. While a train was crossing the border into France recently, a passenger stood on the carriage steps. A fascist guard who suspected he was taking a too close look at the landscape, pulled the trigger of his rifle and sent a bullet crashing thru the train windows. Oh, yes, the ite world ended war alright!

# U. S. Airmen Bring the Threat of the Dollar to Latin American People

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE news dispatches from San Salvador, Republic of Salvador, state that the so-called United States "good-will" Pan-American flyers this morning (Jan. 13) hopped off for Amapala, Honduras, on the next leg of their 20,000-mile flight.

They come just 16 years after the armed forces of the United States government (in 1911), with the plunder of Santo Domingo as a precedent, first hoisted the stars and stripes of Wall Street over this Central American republic "on behalf of a banking syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co."

The quotation is from "Dollar Diplomacy" by Scott Nearing, while additional information on this subject can be secured by scanning Stuart, "Latin-America and the U. S.," p. 278 and U. S. "Foreign Relations," 1911, p. 572 ff.

* * *

The "good will" mask worn by the American flyers hides the grinning skull of death to such liberties as still remain to the peoples of Latin-America.

Senator Borah, in his speech to the United States senate on Thursday, telling of American efforts to saddle the people of Nicaragua with a loan, stated:

"The American minister (this was in 1909) represented that the loan negotiations were in danger because the people opposed the plan. THE MINISTER ASKED FOR A WARSHIP."

* * *

Right now, when discontent rages thru Latin-America, as a result of the vicious aggressions against Nicaragua and Mexico, the United States sends a fleet of airplanes thru Mexico, Central and South America, not as a message of good will, but as a threat of the power of the Washington government that rules at the will of Wall Street.

* * *

Senator Borah states further, in regard to the pillaging of Nicaragua against the will of her people, that:

"We made the loan treaty, and we made the canal treaty WITH OURSELVES. We encamped upon the White House grounds of Nicaragua for 14 years. We will camp there for a hundred years unless we go back and secure the judgment of the Nicaraguan people.

"After the canal treaty was ratified, Costa Rica and Honduras, claiming that the treaty was in violation of a treaty which they had with Nicaragua, took the matter before the Central American court. The Central American court had been set up under the auspices of this government, AND THAT COURT, 4 TO 1, DECIDED AGAINST THE VALIDITY OF THE TREATY. WE (THE UNITED STATES) IGNORED THE DECISION."

* * *

It is to be hoped that there is some spirit in Honduras today courageous enough to flaunt in the faces of Wall Street's airmen the fraudulent "good will" offering they claim to bring, and to tell them to go back to their masters in Washington and ask about the treaty that was torn to shreds like a "scrap of paper" and the court decision that was kicked out the window because it did not satisfy the desires and ambitions of American imperialism.

Honduras lies next to Nicaragua on the north. Amapala is on its western coast, looking out on the Pacific Ocean.

It was at the time of the invasion of Honduras by the Morgan banking syndicate that Secretary of State Knox, the Kellogg of that day, who had developed "dollar diplomacy" in China and Latin-America, summed up the assistance given by the Washington government to American investors as follows:

"During the course of a year it is many times necessary for the U. S. to send forces to the ports of some of the Central American republics in order to afford protection to foreign life and property. This is done at an enormous expense, as informal estimate from some of the naval officers showing that the annuel cost to this government amounts to over $1,000,000."

But that cost is not borne by the international bankers, not at all. It is shouldered by American producers, the workers and farmers, who who must pay the bills incurred by the "big navy," the "big army" and now the "big air fleet."

The cost is also borne by the peoples of Honduras, in common with all other subjects within the borders of the Morgan empire.

* * *

In 1920 the American investment in Honduras was estimated by Ingalls in his "Wealth and Income" p 56, at $18,000,000. This was a gain of $5,000,000 since 1916, fruitful war years in the fruit business. The major investments are the United Fruit Co. and the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co. The arrival of the American airships this week might be made the occasion of the celebration of a total investment of at least $40,000,000 at the present time, since the plantations and equipment alone of the United Fruit Co., in 1923, were valued at $24,232,275.

* * *

Business developed under the guns of American warships has been good in Honduras. That of the United Fruit Co., according to its own annual report, has grown as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1900 | $ 45,628 |
| 1916 | 7,614,535 |
| 1919 | 9,983,288 |
| 1920 | 13,118,067 |
| 1921 | 16,323,299 |
| 1922 | 19,077,752 |
| 1923 | 24,232,275 |

There is something for Morgan's airmen, with the dollar sign emblazoned on the wings of their machines, to use in taunting the peoples of Honduras. In 1910 the sweated toil of Honduras was compelled to bleed for only 45,000 American dollars invested in their midst. Now they must bend under the task of producing profits on upwards of 25,000,000 dollars invested. When they complain the answer is—MORE WARSHIPS! MORE MARINES!

* * *

That is the way of imperialism that rouses all peoples against it and thus achieves its own doom.

The American airmen, encircling South America, are not heralds of good will, instead, to all oppressed peoples south of the Rio Grande, they bring the threat of the growing imperialist dangor against which all should unite and struggle.

# FORD TAX TRIAL BARES TALE OF HUGE PROFITS

## *Trial Linked with Ford-Newberry Contest*

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 14.— Every $100 invested in the Ford company in 1903 "became" over $52,000 by 1913. This piece of startling "money magic" came out today in the proceedings of the "country's greatest tax suit" in which the federal government is attempting to collect some more taxes from some former stockholders in the Ford Motor company because of alleged irregular valuations.

**"Money Magic."**

Ford workers who worry over what happens to all they produce over and above their meager wages can find out by examining the information as to the financial history of the Ford company as brought out in this trial.

In the same "magic decade"—1903-1913—the Ford company paid out $23,000,000 in dividends and amassed $22,000,000 in property. Onward from 1913 the company "earned" 136 per cent on every dollar invested.

The case of Mrs. Hauss, the sister of Senator Couzens, illustrates very well how big fortunes are built up thru hard work and saving. In 1903 Mrs. Hauss lent $100 to her brother to invest in Ford's. In the ten years that followed Mrs. Hauss received $47,000 in dividends, rather below the average. When the Ford Motor company was recapitalized in 1915 she received $56,000 in stock. She saw her $50,000 stock grow to $260,000 four years later and in the meantime her dividends reached $160,000. Thus the $100 "grew" to nearly a million.

**"Irregular" Valuations.**

All this information, which should provoke somo thot in the Ford workers and in all other workers, was brought to light in a general statement on the history of the Ford concern read today by Joseph E. Davies, senior counsel of the five stockholders. It appears that round about 1919 Henry Ford decided to get rid of the minority stockholders who held about 41 per cent of the stock outstanding because they disagreed with his policy as to the disposition of the earnings of the company. Ford's threat to start a new company lead to negotiations for the sale of the minority stock. The minority stockholders represented themselves willing to sell out if they were definitely assured of their income tax liability, in order to obtain this valuation, A. G. Seymour, the general counsel of the treasury department, says Henry Ford made a special trip to Washington and saw Commissioner Roper who fixed the valuation at $8,000 a share by secretarial action which Mr. Gregg asserts were "irregular." The treasury department subsequently "discovered" the incorrectness and the irregularity of Commissioner Roper's valuation and is now claiming $31,000,000 more in addition to the $20,000,000 already paid by the minority stockholders on the basis of the Roper valuation.

**Political Implications.**

Gossip as to the political implications of the trial is bustling around in Detroit and Washington. Much of it has to do with a "memorandum" sent by an unlisclosed outside party to the internal revenue bureau in 1922 relating to the sale of the Ford stock in 1919. It suggested the line of action the treasury department has taken. This "memorandum" dates back to the Ford-Newberry contest for the senatorship of Michigan in 1922. It was during this struggle or immediately after that the mysterious memorandum appeared in the treasury department. The question now arises, as Senator Couzens asked on the floor of the senate some time ago why this memorandum was held up between 1922 and 1925 when the treasury department suddenly discovered the old "irregularity."

This trial has many lessons for the watchful worker who can dig out its economic and political implications.

## Workers Picket the Lithuanian Legation

BERLIN, Jan. 14 — Hundreds of workers gathered before the Lithuanian legation this evening to demonstrate against the action of the fascist government of Lithuania in putting four Communists to death.

In order to avoid the police the workers approached the building on all sides in small groups. The police were soon called and a clash followed.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn now in the worker correspondent's classes

# Pan-American Federation Will Meet in July

(Continued from page 1)

the same innocuous gestures regarding Wall Street's imparialist invasion of the south that marked previous meetings.

**Nicaraguan Demand at Last Session.**

However, the most active section of the Pan-American Federation is the Mexican Regional Confederacion of Labor headed by Morones, also a member of the Calles cabinet, while the Nicaraguan labor movement, behind the Sacasa liberals in rebellion against American interests is the second most active participant. At the last session of the federation, the Nicaraguan delegation demanded that the congress go on record against U. S. interference in Nicaragua.

"The problams of the working people of one country," says the call, "are identical with those of all countries with which their country has intercourse. Every problem of international relations thus has its human phase . . . The safety of liberties and democracy of the working people of every country of Pan-America depends upon the existance of an industrial organization among the workers and close relationships between those organizations. Slowly such relationships are being established between the P. A. F. of L. and the hona fide organized Pan-American workers thruout the continent.

**Teach a Lesson.**

"The higher representatives of big business of all Latin countries united with those of the United States are teaching a great lesson to the workers of the two Americas; they are showing how to develop a common policy of defense and international union in their industrial organizations, and taking constructive forethought in order to shape future events.

"The working people of the Pan-American countries would welcome such an opportunity to dispel the unjust judgments created in the minds of fallow-workers all over the nations. Such a thought based upon bedrock economic and social human power would place the workers of the western hemisphere in a position to advance to the P. A. F. of L. in maintaining peace and to demand and enforce the good will and their rights in matters affecting the welfare and progress of their own peoples and nations, from within and without."

After reciting the principles of mutual help upon which the federation was established, the call declares:

"Until a short time ago there had been no means of communication between the masses of the people of the American countries. The only relations existing were those established by the financial, commercial and industrial interests, and, as everyone knows, these interests are not always actuated by a desire to promote the welfare of the people. Those interests are actuated by three motives—profits, profits and more profits, in their mad rush for material aggrandizement they completely lose sight of the rights and interests of humanity.

"Since the financial, commercial and industrial interests of Pan-America so closely allied and are every day extending their activities over a wider field opened up by the conditions created by the late war, it is all the more evident that the wage earners of Pan-America must unite for their own protection. In our present day the organization of wage earners on a purely national scale will not be adequate for the protection and promotion of their interests and for the attainment and realization of their hopes and aspirations."

# SUNDAY LECTURES

Last Lecture by

**C. E. RUTHENBERG**

"THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY"

**Changed**

*to Saturday, Jan. 15, 8 P. M.*

To be followed by Foster, Cannon and Leland Olds.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO COLLECTION.

given by the Chicago Workers' School

*Northwest Hall*

Cor. North Ave. and Western Ave.

*IN CHICAGO!*

# International Karl Liebknecht Memorial Demonstration

**SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1927**

8 P. M.

*at the NORTH-WEST HALL*

Corner North and Western Avenues

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

Auspices Young Workers (Communist) League, District No. 8.

SPEAKERS:

**Max Bedacht**
**H. Zam**
**John Williamson**
**and a**
**Pioneer**

Appropriate musical and entertainment program.

# BRITAIN MOVES TOWARD WAR ON THE KUOMINTANG

## *May Use Navy to Get Back Concessions*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 14.—Great Britain is messing an imposing naval force in Chinese waters and it is felt here that London has decided to resort to force to regain possession of the British concessions in Hankow and Kiukiang that were taken over by the nationalists following the shooting of Chinese by British troops.

Charge d'affairs O'Malley, of the British legation, is now in Hankow conferring with Eugene Chen, Kuomintang foreign minister. It is understood he will demand the return of the concession. Feeling this, it is the belief here that British warships will sail up the Yangtze to enforce the British demand.

### Foreigners Arm.

The international council here that governs the affairs of the various foreign concessions is continuing to arm in large force in preparation for the occupation of Shanghai by the nationalist armies. They rely upon the foreign warships in the harbor that have been rushed here by the United States, Britain and Japan.

### Resent U. S. Moves.

A statement issued by the nationalists at Hankow declares that the Kuomintang will give entire protection to all foreigners in cities under their control. Eugene Chen is understood to have stated that the nationalists take unkindly to the ravaraal of the American attitude, referring to the sending of a big naval force under Admiral Williams which just arrived in Shanghai to co-operate with Great Britain.

### Nationalists Advance.

The nationalist armies under eGn. Chang Kai Shek continue their steady advance into the Yangtze delta. Supporters of the Kuomintang in Shanghai say that the presence of foreign warships in the Yangtze in large force is giving comfort to the northerners under Sun Chuang Fang and that Great Britain will do everything possible to prevent the nationalists from occupying Shanghai.

## *Correspondent Views Glittering Trinkets of Czardom and Nails Fake Report of Big U. S. Purchase*

By H. R. KNICKERBOCKER

MOSCOW, Jan. 14.—Soviet Russia boasts today that it is still the owner of the greatest collection of gems in the world, but it wishes that reports published in the United States that Americans had bought $610,000,000 worth of the Romanoff crown jewels were true.

"You see—we still have some left," said the Soviet custodian of the treasure as he laid the jewels—pounds of diamonds, rubies, pearls, emeralds and sapphires—before the International News Service correspondent, the sun blasting thru the window, seemingly setting ablaze each one of the 5,000 diamonds in the crown of Catherine the Great.

### 5,000 Carat Crown.

"This crown," commented the custodian in a professional manner, "weighs four pounds. There are 3,000 carats weight of diamonds in it alone, and the ruby there, about the size of a hen's egg, weighs a quarter of a pound. The crown is valued at $52,000,000."

One of six husky guards, who bros the treasure from the basement of the treasure house, shtted a window shade and another beam of sunlight shot across the table, struck the 300-carat sapphire atop the "globe of the realm" and split it into a thousand rays of intense blue light.

### $24,000,000 Globe.

"You think that sapphire is pretty good?" inquired the custodian. "Well it is, and that circlet of diamonds helps make the value of the 'globe of the realm' about $24,000,000. Some American papers reported it on its way to America. Not yet. But just look at this." He picked up an immense uncut sapphire and twirled it in the sunlight. It scattered blue flame.

"This is the largest sapphire in the world, and its quality is unrivalled," the custodian remarked. "Weighs 353 carats, worth about $11,000,000. Nicholas used to love to toss it in a sunbeam." He tossed it himself, just a trifle, and with his other hand picked up a cubical, clear stone, looking in the shadow a bit like quartz.

### Shah Diamond.

"The shah diamond," he announced. "It weighs 86 carats and is worth about $15,000,000. It used to lame by a string on the peacock throne of the Persian shah, and tradition had it that the man who dared to cut the string would die on the spot. But in 1829 when a Russian ambassador was killed in Persia, the shah heard that the Russian throne were vacillating. He cut the string that held the diamond, wrapped it in a silk handkerchief and sent it top czar to the czar. Yes, the czar called of his army.

"Speaking of trinkets. This was the prize present of history." He grasped the hands of a scepter, and, swinging it into the sunlight, let the light refract on the depths and surfaces of the Orlov diamond, embedded in its head.

### No Sale Yet.

"They also said we had sold this to America. Not yet. But you can have it for $18,000,000. Prince Orlov fell out of favor with Catherine the Great about 150 years ago. She gave a birthday party and everybody gave her magnificent gifts. Prince Orlov came last and handed her a little package. She was angry when she saw its size, but changed her mind when she opened it. This diamond weighs 194 carats, one of the finest in the world. What? Certainly Prince Orlov was restored to favor with Catherine the Great. Now if you would win the favor of a lady, here is a 2 Vesavius bracelet. See this flat diamond with a polished surface of seven and one half square centimetres? A perfect mirror! It's yours for only $750,000."

### Nicky's Toys.

The correspondent glanced down the long table. "Toys," said the custodian, "Toys of the czars. A golden model of a trans-Siberian express train, with a platinum engine—twenty diamond Easter eggs—a tiny golden carriage with a 30 carat diamond swinging from the roof.

"This was Nicholas' toy when he was a kid—a golden rattle set with diamonds. See this whistle in ivory blows.

"Look at this," he touched a green gold Easter egg. Its top flew open and out popped a little bird about the size of a peanut, flapped its wings and piped a tune. He wound a tiny handle on a golden pyramid and the bird strutted three steps then spread its tail, shimmering in the sunshine.

### Only $250,000 Sold.

"You see we have a good deal left in stock. You know that last sale of ours was only $250,000, which was but a tiny part of what we have to se-

## *New York 'Plutes' to Miss Chicken at Dinner While Teamsters Are on Strike*

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—(FP)—New Yorkers may be so stuffed with holiday poultry that the acute shortage occasioned by a strike of poultry handlers does not spoil their dinners. On the other hand, the strike of the 700 members of local 167, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, is stopping the supply of chicken and other poultry to metropolitan markets. Shippers, receivers, poultry wholesalers and dealers within a radius of 150 miles around New York are affected.

### Want Better Pay.

Demands of the workers are for an increase in pay of $10 per week over the present $40 scale; $1.50 an hour for overtime, $2 for holidays. Complaints of strikers center even more on the irregular hours they are compelled to work. The men say that the poultry business, altho an industry running into over fifty millions turnover per year, is poorly organized. Shipment come at all hours and the workers must be on hand early and late to unload and transfer the poultry.

### Use Strikebreakers.

Employers of the striking poultry handlers are trying to use strikebreakers under strong police escort. Strikers here the backing of inside workers in the poultry houses and expect to keep a complete tie-up of the big markets.

## *Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?*

## BELGIAN SOCIALISTS AND BRITISH TORIES UNITE ON POLICY TOWARDS CHINA

BRUSSELS. — Belgian socialism and British toryism seem to have identical views on the policy towards China, according to the statements of M. Vandervelde, socialist leader, in the Belgian parliament. The British government's secret memorandum on China came up for consideration and M. Vandervelde made the official statement on it. After strongly commending it he continued: "I regret to say that I cannot at present inform you of its contents, but after having perused it I may say that the principles it sets out, the policy which it proposes, the immediate measures which it suggests bear witness to a breadth of view and to a conciliatory desire to meet the aspirations of the Chinese people which cannot be too greatly admired."

This is astonishing news to the tens of thousands of British workers who are protesting against Britain's imperialist attacks upon the Chinese people and are rallying under the slogan: "Hands off China!" The workers are beginning to see that the "Socialists" and the bitter reactionary conservatives can always unite in the pursuance of an imperialist policy and in organizing and agitating for an attack on the Soviet Union.

## Millions in Furs Sold by Soviet Union

MOSCOW.—(Tass.)—In the course of the first eleven months of the past fiscal year, from Oct. 1, 1925, to Aug. 31 1926, 72,400,000 rubles (about $36,200,000) worth of furs were sold on foreign markets, mostly in England, United States and France.


LOS ANGELES, ATTENTION!

**A Memorial Meeting**

To Honor the Memory of the World's Greatest Working Class Leader

**NICOLAI LENIN**

Will be Held

FRIDAY EVE., JAN. 21st, 1927

at 8 o'clock

Cooperative Center, 2708-Brooklyn Av.

**WITH ALBERT WEISBORD**

as speaker direct from Passaic front.

Admission 25c. Musical Program


# FARM RELIEF UP FOR DEBATE IN CONGRESS SOON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Farm relief forces began today to work up the preliminaris of their drive for legislation, with prospects that the battle will be raging on the entire congressional front within two weeks.

Despite their inability to reach an agreement with the administration or to end all differences in their own ranks, farm bloc leaders expressed belief that an imposing farm aid bill may be passed before congress folds its tent and goes home on March 4.

The house edition of the McNary-Haugen bill, modified slightly to meet the demands of Rep. Haugen (R) chairman of the agriculture committee, will be given the right-of-way by that body. Consideration of the bill is scheduled for tomorrow, with a strong probability that a vote will be reached within a few days.

Senator McNary, (R) of Oregon, announced that the senate agricultural committee of which he is chairman will begin hearings on his own bill late in the week.

Under the present plans of farm relief leaders, the fight for legislation will be conducted in both houses of congress at the same time.

### Equalization Fee Stumbling Block.

The entire present fight, it is generally admitted, hinges upon the application of an equalization fee to meet losses which would be incurred in the sale of products abroad at lower prices than are paid by American consumers. Southern senators and congressmen have shown no disposition to yield to insistence that this fee be applied to cotton, as well as to wheat, corn and hogs.

Meanwhile Senator Curtis (R) of Kansas and Rep. Crisp (D) of Georgia, both pushing their committee measure, which is reported to have the partial endorsement of the administration.

This measure is claimed by its sponsors to be a composite production, embracing many features of the McNary-Haugen, Fess-Tincher, Aswell and Drummond bills and to include some of the ideas promulgated by ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois.

The house committee prepared also to hear officers of the national grange expound their debenture plan for meeting losses on export products sold at the world level of prices, while senator-elect Brookhart (R) of Iowa will push his own plan before the senate committee.

# SHANGHAI LABOR AND MERCHANTS FIGHT WAR LORD

## People Unite Against Sun; Cantonese Near

Special release by Kuomintang Press Service.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 19.—(By Mail.)—The representatives of the various labor, merchant and social organizations in Shanghai held a meeting in place of a mass meeting of citizens, and passed the following resolutions:

1. Until the new municipality of Shanghai is formed, the payment of taxes shall be stopped.

2. The association of the citizens of Shanghai for forming a special municipality shall make necessary preparations thereof.

3. Opposition shall be shown to the southward advance of the Fengtien-Shantung (northern) army.

### Commerce Body Acts.

The general chamber of commerce of Shanghai held an urgent meeting for the discussion of measures for coping with the situation. At the meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the general chamber of commerce shall join in the autonomous movement.

2. That opposition shall be made against the dispatch of Shantung troops to Shanghai.

3. That Shanghai shall be made a special autonomous municipal district.

4. That opposition shall be made against the issuance of military notes at Shanghai by any military unit.

5. That unreserved support shall be given to the general labor union, which was recently suppressed for a third time by the police authorities.

### Sun's Star Wanes.

With the expansion of influence of the Southern army, the star of Marshal Sun Chuanfang is waning by degrees. A fierce struggle is proceeding in Shanghai between the officials supported by Marshal Sun, on the one hand, and the masses who are trying to gain power by taking advantage of the situation.

The people of the big commercial city are against the Shantung-Mukden expedition to the Yangtze. Police and military authorities in Shanghai are becoming very vigilant as a result of the public statement, and are doing all in their power to restrain it, it is said.

On December 8 headquarters of the Postal Trade Union Council were raided. Officials of the organization broke into the offices and removed documents and any evidence which might reveal its membership, it is reported.

# DIAZ CATCHES COOLIDGE IN A LIE

THE U. S. state department has not been functioning with its customary smoothness with regard to the constitutional law of Latin republics as evidenced by the bare discrepancy between the explanation of President Coolidge and that of the Nicaraguan brother and servant, President Diaz, touching on the legality of the latter's regime.

Coolidge's message to congress on the Nicaraguan question said that the Nicaraguan congress was within its constitutional rights in choosing Diaz as president because the elected incumbent, Salazorne, was residing in California after having resigned office, while Dr. Sacasa, his vice-president, "was in Guatemala."

Diaz, on the other hand, in his last news release (like all his others written by on agent of the U. S. state department) claims that Sacasa was denied his rights of succession because in the judgment of the congress (packed for Diaz) he had forfeited his office by seeking aid from a foreign government "to make revolution against the government." (One might ask here, what government? Sacasa was the rightful president by succession from the moment Salazorne resigned.)

The two statements follow:

### *Coolidge*

*The Nicaraguan constitution provides in article 106 that in the absence of the president and vice-president the congress shall designate one of its members to complete the unexpired term of president. As President Solorsano had resigned, and was then residing in California, and as the vice-president, Doctor Sacasa, was in Guatemala, having been out of the country since November, 1925, the action of congress in designating Senor Diaz was perfectly legal and in accordance with the constitution. Therefore the United States government on November 17 extended recognition to Senor Diaz.*

### *Diaz*

*The liberals saw no solution possible and acceptable other than that of the installation of Dr. Sacasa. The conservatives solved the problem satisfactory by means of the thoroly constitutional procedure of having congress designate one of its members, myself, to be president for the remainder of the constitutional term of Senor Solorzano, who had resigned, and of Dr. Sacasa, who had, in the judgment of the national congress, empowered to impeach public officials, forfeited his rights by reason of his action in seeking foreign armed aid to make revolution against the government.*

BOTH WRONG.

At the same time Sacasa and his Washington representative, Dr. Vaca, declare that the constitution of Nicaragua makes no provision for the congress to choose the president under any circumstances while the president and vice-president are alive and one of them prepared to take the chief executiveship.

Kellogg simply slipped up in not co-ordinating Diaz's statement with Coolidge's.

There is, of course, also the general question of the right of the United States to interpret constitutional law for the Nicaraguans. But since Admiral Latimer's navy squadron controls the country anyway, it is futile to ask about Nicaraguan rights.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## *Liebknecht Memorial Day—And Why*

Karl Liebknecht was the champion of the working youth in every country of the world. When the world war of the bankers and business men found Liebknecht was one of the very few who opposed it. He called to the workers of the world to put an end to this war of the capitalists. He urged the working class to strike at the enemy fighting for a workers' government. His voice inspired the millions who were being sent to the slaughter for the benefit of the money-lords.

### Is Assassinated.

Because of his courageous fight against capitalist militarism which murders young workers for the profits of the bosses, the German capitalists assassinated him. He was brutally murdered with the aid and incitement of the socialists of Germany.

### Not Forgotten.

But the young workers of the world, who championed Liebknecht, have not forgotten him and his work. He was one of the founders of the fighting working class youth movement. Every year the young workers gather to pay tribute to the memory of the noble fighter and leader. They assemble in every country of the world to pledge themselves to the continuation of the work he began.

Liebknecht Memorial Day is the day of the young workers. Liebknecht belongs to those who are the worst exploited, the working youth. They must carry on his work.

### The Answer to New Wars.

New wars are coming into which the young workers will be expected to go and die for Wall Street. Whether it be in Mexico or China, in Nicaragua or Europe, the young workers must answer with one voice:

"We fight only for the interests of the working class to which we belong."

Show your solidarity against war and militarism! Join the working youth on International Liebknecht Day! Come to the Chicago Karl Liebknecht meeting on Sunday, Jan. 16 at 8 p. m., Northwest Hall, corner North Ave. and Western. Max Bedacht, John Williamson and H. Zam are the principal speakers. Pioneers and musical program. Admission is 25 cents.

## *Pioneers Answer Boy Scouts' Dough Drive*

On Feb. 1st the Boy Scouts' organization in Chicago will appeal to the boss interests that support it to come across with $200,000 to finance their work for the present year. The press publicity states that the work of the Boy Scouts consists of "training young men and boys in kindness and service and of building good citizenship for the future." Minnie Luyrie, district director of the Young Pioneers Movement points out that the Boy Scout drive will make no headway among large sections of the workers' children. "When they speak about training for service," said Comrade Luyrie, "they mean service for the boss class thru military training and practical obedience to the capitalists. Under the slogan of "good citizenship" the big business heads running the scouts tell them that all strikers are foreign agitators subsidized by Moscow."

Simultaneously with the scout drive the Young Pioneers will carry on a drive to increase its membership and secure subs for the Young Comrade. The Douglas Park Parents' Organization of the Young Pioneers is at present carrying on a drive for $1,000 to build a Pioneers' Club House in Chicago. "In the schools where we have Pioneer Groups," said Comrade Luyrie, "we will carry on an agitation against the misleading drive of the Boy Scouts."

### LIEBKNECHT MEETINGS.

CHICAGO—Northwest Hall, North Ave. and Western, Jan. 16th, 8 p. m. Max Bedacht, Wm. Williamson, H. Zam, speakers.

HAMMOND, Ind.—January 16th, Sunday at 10 a. m., Workers Hall, 1055 Wallace Road.

GARY—Saturday, Jan. 15 at 3 p. m., Co-operative Hall, 215 W. 15th street.

CLEVELAND—Jan. 2—South Slav Hall, Gammet, speaker. Jr. 1, Fredheit Hall, Gammet, speaker, Jan 16, 8 p. m., 3514 E. 116th St. Jr. 3, Hungarian Hall, Auter, Gammet, speakers. Jan. 14, 8:30 p. m., 4309 Lorain Ave.

DETROIT—January 9th at 2:30 p. m. at So. Slav Hall, 18th and Chouteau Ave., Darcy, speaker.

BUFFALO—January 22, 8 p. m., at Workers Forum Hall, 36 West Huron street. Speaker, Sam Ensman.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—January 14, 8 p. m., at Playhouse, 814 N. St., N. W. Speaker, Darcy.

BOSTON—Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., Jan. 23rd, 2:30 p. m., S. Bloomfield, speaker.

NEWARK—Sunday, Jan. 23rd, 7:30 p. m., Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 So 14th street, near Springfield Ave.

PITTSBURGH—Sunday, Jan. 23rd at 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum.


# PREPARE FOR YOUR LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

ORDER NOW the Special Memorial Edition of The DAILY WORKER. Articles by noted writers:

Ruthenberg, Foster, Engdahl, Dunne, Bedacht, Cannon, Gitlow, Wolfe, Nearing, Weisbord, and many others.

**The Life and Work of Lenin**

By E. Yaroslavsky

A new authoritative work on our great leader —25 cents

* * *

**A Red Calendar**

with a striking picture of Lenin and important revolutionary dates in history 15 cents in lots of 10 or more.

**Lenin on Organization**

The most important publication for workers issued in many years. Writings and speeches of a great leader on the fundamental question of organization No worker's library can be complete without this invaluable work. Cloth, $1.50

**Other Books by Lenin**

**State and Revolution**

A most important contribution to Communist theory. A Marxian analysis of the State and a lesson in the revolutionary necessity of the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

Paperbox, durable binding— 25 cents.

* * *

**Imperialism—Final Stage of Capitalism**

A brilliant explanation of the final stage of Capitalism its development into Capitalist Imperialism. This great work should form part of every worker's library. 50 cents

* * *

**Infantile Sickness—or Leftism in Communism**

In all young revolutionary movements there develops an exaggerated tendency to the "left." With devastating logic Lenin shatters their arguments and leaves a ringing, crystal declaration of true Communism.

15 cents

* * *

**On Co-operatives**

A brief folder in which Lenin pointedly summarizes the Communist position on this question. 5 cents

**The Theory and Practice of Leninism**

By I. Stalin

An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led—the period of Capitalist Imperialism. Written by a close co-worker of Lenin—the present secretary of the Russian Communist Party.

Durofiex bound. 35 cents

**Books About Lenin**

By A. Losovsky

Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions.

**Lenin, the Great Strategist**

A portrayal of Lenin in action as a Marxist, logician, revolutionary strategist and proletarian statesman. Best known of all booklets on Lenin. 15 cents

* * *

**Lenin and the Trade Union Movement**

The intensely interesting story of the development of the ideas of Lenin during his thirty years of activity, his conclusions that serve as a guide to action for all workers in the trade union movement. 25 cents

Order from

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.

1113 W. Washington Blvd.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

GRIGER & NOVAK

JENTS FURNISHING and MERCHANT TAILORS

Union Merchandise

1934 West Chicago Avenue

(Cor. Winchester)

Phone Humboldt 8767

POPULAR BARGAIN DRY GOODS STORE

Ladies', Gents and Children's Wear

236 E. 23rd St., New York City

Lowest prices. Extra discount for those presenting this ad.

GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

SEMINARY CLEANERS & DYERS

Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling

Hats Cleaned and Blocked

Shoe Shining Parlor—Also Laundry

All Our Work Guaranteed. We Call For and Deliver.

812-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Phone Lincoln 3141

The Best Place to Buy Your

CARPETS RUGS LINOLEUM FURNITURE

OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 5 STORES

1600 W. Roosevelt Rd. Phone Seeley 7722

1818 W. Chicago Avenue Phone Monroe 6264

2408 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 4063

2639 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 6841

4247 W. Madison Street Phone Nevada 1258

**GET YOUR UNION TO TELEGRAPH CONGRESS TODAY!** *WITHDRAW ALL U. S. WARSHIPS FROM NICARAGUA! NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO! HANDS OFF CHINA!* **DON'T DELAY!**


# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
2128 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $8.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

200 Advertising rates on application.


## *Imperialist War Clouds Gather in the Far East*

There are evidences of a new policy towards the Chinese national liberation movement on the part of the United States of which American workers and farmers should take note.

These evidences consist not only in the assembling of a huge American war fleet in Chinese waters, but of developments indicating at least a temporary agreement between Great Britain, Japan and America to prevent the capture of Shanghai by the people's armies and the consolidation of Kiangsu province, in which it is located, under the people's government.

The largest port in China, and the third largest in the world, the great bulk of customs receipts for all China are collected in Shanghai. The possession of this port would greatly increase the financial resources of the people's government and at the same time deprive Sun Chuang-fang and Ching Tso-lin, imperialist tools, of a great source of revenue.

It can be said without exaggeration that the capture of Shanghai and the extension of the people's government to Kiangsu and adjoining provinces which, with the exception of Shantung, would be the natural and immediate result, will be the end of imperialist and militarist rule in three-fifths of China. In the north, with the exception of Manchuria proper, now under Japanese control, this would leave only Shangtung and Chili provinces to Chang Tso-lin and his imperialist and militarist allies.

The imperialists, confronted with the reality of losing all control of the port of Shanghai and consequently of the whole rich valley of the Yangtze river, are casting discretion to the winds. A dispatch from London under date of Jan. 13 says:

*England immediately will adopt whatever measures are necessary to protect the interests of British citizens in Shanghai and Hankow, and it is understood at the foreign office that the UNITED STATES WILL ACT IN ACCORD.*

*Reversal of the pacific policy followed a conference between Prime Minister Baldwin and Sir Austen Chamberlain at the foreign office. . . . . It is said here that the plan will be left to the British and AMERICAN authorities in the vicinity of Shanghai. . . . . Co-operation BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN ASSURED. (Emphasis ours.)*

Only such a concentration of foreign naval and military forces as is now taking place in and around Shanghai can prevent its speedy capture by the people's armies. The Chinese population, especially the workers, are already preparing to welcome the people's armies. If the great powers try by force to wrest victory from the people's government the bloodiest fighting yet seen in China will take place.

It is not only for the sake of the Chinese national liberation movement as such, and because of its tremendous importance to the struggle of the masses the world over, but because of the danger of a world war arising out of the rival ambitions of Great Britain, Japan and America in the Far East, that the American masses should insist on the withdrawal of all armed forces from Chinese waters and territory. The struggle for the trade and the remaining territory of China outside of the domain of the people's government has been made sharper by its recent victories.

It is only that for the moment these rivalries are dwarfed by the GENERAL danger to imperialism that the imperialist powers are enabled to unite to keep Shanghai in their hands. (It is an international settlement altho British interests predominate.)

War can come in the Pacific area without further warning and catch us unprepared just as the threat of war against Mexico contained in the invasion of Nicaragua has found the labor movement unprepared to resist it.

It needs only an "incident," similar to the Sarajevo affair which preceded the world war, to set the whole East aflame and involve all the great powers.

The slogan of "Hands Off China!" must be joined to that of "Hands Off Mexico and Nicaragua" and be raised in every section of the American labor movement.

---

The prince of Wales has again fallen from his horse and the empire breathes a sigh of relief since it is now clear that the prince is still normal.

---

Now that London and Washington can express their cordial feelings for each other over the phone, they will find it easier to declare war on each other when the proper time arrives.

---

Senator Reed expressed his confusion over the identity of the "president's spokesman," but what we would like to know is: who is the president?

---

Coolidge is opposed to a big navy provided he has sufficient battleships to collect Morgan's bills and protect Rockefeller's oil wells.

---

The Sigmanite splitters of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are lucky they will not be asked advertising charges on the editorial boosts given them by the *New York Times*.

---

The *New York Times* gives its mead of praise to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America of which the erstwhile radical Sidney Hillman is president! What's the matter, Sidney?

---

William Randolph is getting a lot of publicity out of his plea for a united front of the "Anglo-Saxon" countries for world peace. This is one of the advantages of having your own press.

# *Jingo Press Shows Sinister Tone*

(Continued from page 1.)

ridge and Kellogg, is becoming clearer day by day. The protests in congress and the senate have not stopped its progress one inch.

This policy is to threaten Mexico, to invade her sovereignty by refusal to recognize Mexican law, to arouse public sentiment against her thru lying stories in the American press, to encourage internal strife by the activity of such open agents of reaction as Garza, to utilize the catholic church to the utmost, to cry "Bolshevism" when caught red-handed plotting war on the Mexican people and, if all these measures fail, to withdraw recognition, blockade Mexican ports with the huge war fleet now assembled in southern waters, recognize some such black reactionary as Garza and if necessary invade Mexico to install him as president.

How the official spokesmen of the American Federation of Labor can remain silent in the face of such an obvious conspiracy against the Mexican and American labor movements will be a mystery to many. The call for the convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, with President Green and Vice-President Woll endorsing it, has been sent out.

It contains not one word relative to present grave crisis with its menace of Wall Street war, the date for the convention is the eighteenth of next July.

Surely, if a special convention of this body was ever needed it is now. Such a gathering, adopting unanimously a protest against the bludgeoning of Nicaragua and Mexico, and calling upon the labor movements of all countries involved to oppose it, would do more than all the speeches in Washington to halt Wall Street aggression.

When the leader of the reactionary opposition in Mexico announces openly that he will abolish the labor laws of the republic and give imperialists a free hand to dispose of the natural resources as they see fit, it is a challenge to every worker and farmer on the North and South American continents.

Labor officials who remain silent now, in the face of proof that silence aids the blackest reaction, are equally guilty with Coolidge and Kellogg and the Wall Street financiers, in a conspiracy against the masses of North and South America.

Every local union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should demand an open statement in support of the Mexican and Nicaraguan labor movements and against Wall Street aggression by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor now in session in St. Petersburg, Florida.

As part of the labor movement every local union should also send their most emphatic protest to congressmen, senators and President Coolidge.

Let the Wall Street rulers know that American labor is not fooled by its attempt to identify its program of conquest with the interests of the American masses and that labor will not be cajoled.

# 'FIGHT AMERICAN IMPERIALISM!' SLOGAN OF BIG LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS THRUOUT THE COUNTRY

THE struggle against the imperialist attacks of the United States government upon the peoples of Mexico, Nicaragua and China at the behest of the Wall Street banks will be the keynote of the series of Lenin memorial meetings organized by the Workers (Communist) Party in the most important cities of the country. Tens of thousands of workers will meet towards the end of January to pay honor to the great leader of the world proletariat and to demonstrate their determination to follow in the way of Lenin and to accomplish the tasks he indicated in overthrowing the most powerful capitalist class in the world.

The lessons Lenin has taught as to the meaning of imperialism and the ways of fighting it will be told to the American workers at these meetings and the special role of American imperialism and its latest developments will be particularly stressed. "What has Leninism to say to the American workers at this critical period?" This will be the great question that the speakers at the Lenin memorial meetings will answer.

The American workers and farmers are facing a gigantic responsibility in face of the pre-eminance of American imperialism on the world political stage. This responsibility can only be met by a clear and militant line of policy—a policy of Leninism. It is the duty of all workers in America who do not want to fall their class at the critical moment and become unconscious tools of their bosses to acquaint themselves with this program and to demonstrate their readiness to fight for it. It is their duty to come to the Lenin memorial demonstrations and show their readiness to take up the flag of Lenin and continue his work for the emancipation of toiling masses the world over.

Lenin memorial meetings have been arranged in the following cities. Speakers and halls are indicated wherever possible:

* * *

JANUARY 15.
TROY, N. Y., S. O. M. Hall, 309 River St.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., J. P. Cannon.

JANUARY 16.
STAMFORD, Conn.
WORCHESTER, Mass., J. P. Cannon.

JANUARY 17.
UTICA, N. Y., Labor Lyceum, 131 Washington St.
GARDNER, Mass., J. P. Cannon.
LOWELL, Mass., 16 Union St., J. P. Cannon.

JANUARY 18.
BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St.
MAYNARD, Mass., J. P. Cannon.

JANUARY 19.
LAWRENCE, Mass., J. P. Cannon.

JANUARY 20.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Jay Lovestone.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., 580 St. Paul St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., J. P. Cannon.

JANUARY 21.
HARTFORD, Conn.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jay Lovestone.
BOSTON, Mass., J. P. Cannon.

JANUARY 22.
NEW YORK CITY, Madison Square Garden, Ruthenberg, Engdahl.
TOLEDO, Ohio.
CHISHOLM, Minn., Jay Lovestone, speaker.
NORWOOD, Mass., J. P. Cannon.

JANUARY 23.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Playhouse, C. E. Ruthenberg.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Labor Lyceum, 36 Miller St., W. F. Dunne.
PASSAIC, N. J., 8 p. m., 27 Dayton Ave., A. Merkoff.
BUFFALO, N. Y., 2:30 p. m., Workers' Forum Hall.
PERTH AMBOY, N. J., 7:30 p. m., 308 Elm St., Pat Devine.
DULUTH, Minn., 2:00 p. m., Jay Lovestone.
SUPERIOR, Wis., 8:00 p. m., Jay Lovestone.
CHELSEA, Mass., Jay Lovestone.
CHICAGO, Ill., Ashland Auditorium Max Bedacht.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 8:00 p. m.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., 2:00 p. m.
DETROIT, Mich., 2:30 p. m., Armory, W. Z. Foster.

JANUARY 24.
HANCOCK, Mich., Jay Lovestone.

JANUARY 28.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., C. E. Ruthenberg.
PATERSON, N. J., 8:00 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, Bert Wolfe.
NEWARK, N. J., 8:00 p. m., J. J. Ballam.

## Lecture on China in Gary Saturday

GARY, Ind., Jan. 14.—Gary workers of all races and nationalities are invited to attend a lecture on what is occurring in China at the Labor Temple here Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Chao Ting Chi, student at the University of Chicago, will give the lecture.

## Lowell Lenin Meeting on Monday, Jan. 17

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 14.—Workers of Lowell will observe the third anniversary of the death of Lenin on Monday, Jan. 17, at 19 Union street. James P. Cannon and M. Rudvansky, editor of the Novy Mir, will be the main speakers.

### Discuss Amalgamation of Races.

The American Negro Labor Congress Open Forum, which meets at 3618 State St., at 4 p. m. every Sunday, has something really interesting for their program for this Sunday, Jan. 16. William A. Thomas will speak on "Amalgamation of the Races."

*Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.*

# 'FLIMSY PIECE OF PROPAGANDA,' —LA FOLLETTE

## *Sacasa Also Answers Kellogg Scare*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The bolshevist memorandum issued by Secretary of State Kellogg following his appearance before the senate foreign relations committee was a "flimsy piece of propaganda," designed to influence American newspapers into believing that Mexico was dominated by Russia, Senator LaFollette (R) of Wisconsin, declared today in the senate.

"There is not one scintilla of evidence in his statement indicating a red plot between Mexico City and Moscow," said LaFollette.

### Demands Further Sifting.

He demanded the senate foreign relations committee investigate charges raised by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch that the state department previously attempted to influence the American news services to carry this "propaganda" on their wires.

* * *

### Sacasa Answers.

PUERTO CABEZAS, Nicaragua, Jan. 14.—Coming to his own defense, Dr. Juan Sacasa, leader of the Nicaraguan liberals, today declared in a statement to the International News Service that charges raised by the United States government of bolshevism and a menace to American canal rights in Nicaragua are but a pretext.

Dr. Sacasa states the United States has recognized the Diaz government, "which is undeniably the successor of the Chamorro government which the United States refused to recognize," and has resolved "upon intervention to sustain Diaz by force against the Nicaraguan people, thus repeating the case of 1912."

* * *

### Roto Fahns Hits Kellogg.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The Communist newspaper Die Rote Fahne, organ of the Communist Central Party, today editorially ridiculed Secretary Kellogg's charges that the Soviets are trying to bolshevize Central America.

The bolshevist outcry is calculated to serve but to mask the United States' dollar imperialism, and to invite support of the nation for further exploitation of Central American states, the paper declared.

Die Rote Fahne has been waging a campaign against the United States policies in Mexico and Nicaragua, charging the United States with backing up and supplying huge funds to rebels fighting against the Calles government.


Los Angeles, Attention!

A MEMORIAL MEETING
to honor the memory of world's greatest working class leader

**Nicolai Lenin**

will be held
FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1927, AT 8 P. M.
at Co-operative Center
2706 Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
With Albert Weisbord as Main Speaker
Direct from Passaic Front.
Violin solo by Max Amterdam, first violinist of the Philharmonic Orchestra, with R. Liebich at the piano.
Freiheit Gesange Verein, Director Weinstock.
Junior Orchestra, Director R. Ashman.
Admission 35 Cents.


## Conference Meeting on Workers' Bazaar Planned Here Sunday

The next meeting of the conference for the workers' carnival bazaar will be held at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Sunday, Jan. 16, at 10 a. m. Preparations are now going ahead full blast for the $10,000 bazaar which is to take place at the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium on Feb. 21, 25 and 26. The bazaar is being held for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER and the Jewish Daily Freiheit, and 30 per cent of the proceeds will be given to International Labor Defense.

## Mexicans Protest Against Tyranny of "Northern Colossus"

(Continued from page 1)

this is a sure sign of a very weak movement.

### K. C. Support.

What counter-revolutionary movement does exist, is directed by the clergy and prominent members of catholic lay institutions. One of the latter, Capistran Garza, president of the League of Catholic Youth, is in the United States presuming to direct counter-revolutionary movement against the Calles regime. It is charged here that Garza has been taken under the wing of the Knights of Columbus in the United States and is being supplied with funds from the million dollar collection made recently by that organization for work against the Mexican government.

## Hear Ruthenberg on Communist History at School Saturday

Chicago workers should attend the lectures at the Workers' School, North Hall, North and Western avenues, Saturday, Jan. 15, when C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America speaks, if they would learn of the history of the American Communist movement. This will be the third of a series of lectures Ruthenberg has delivered on that subject.

The lecture will be given at eight o'clock. Admission is 25 cents. The lecture was originally scheduled for Sunday night, but has been changed to Saturday.


**Oil** A NEW NOVEL Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)

Eli possessed a sense of drama, and turned it loose in the devising of primitive little tableaux and pageants, which gave rapture to his simple minded followers. When he told how he had been tempted of the devil, the wicked One came upon the scene, hoofs, horns and tail, and with a red spotlight on him; when Eli lifted up the cross on high, the devil would fall and strike his forehead on the ground, and the silver trumpets would peal and the followers would burst into loud hosannahs. Or perhaps it would be the command, "Suffer little children to come unto me"; there would be hundreds of children, all robed in white, and when Eli lifted his shepherd's crook and called, they came storming to the platform, their fresh young voices shouting, "Praise the Lord!" And of course, there was the regular mourners' bench and the baptisms to the huge new tank. You were never allowed to forget that you had a soul, and that it was of supreme importance to you and to Jesus, and that you were having it saved by Eli's aid. You were always being called upon to do something to stand up for the Lord, or to clap your hands for salvation, or to raise your right hand if you were a newcomer to the tabernacle.

But the great advantage Eli had over elite people was the pair of brazen bellows he had developed out on the hills of Paradise Netter was there such an electrifying voice, and never one that could keep going so long. All day Sunday it bellowed and boomed—morning, afternoon, evening; there were weekday services every evening but Saturday, and in the mornings and afternoons there were prayer meetings and Bible schools and services of song and healing blessings and baptismal ceremonials and thank offerings and wholesale weddings and Bride of the Lamb dedications; you just couldn't keep track of all that was going on in the many rooms and meeting halls of this half million dollar tabernacle.

Science had just completed a marvellous invention, the human voice became magnified a hundred million fold, it could be spread over the whole earth. The population of America had gone wild over radio, and everybody had rushed to get a set. The first great public use made of this achievement in Angel City was to erect a new three million dollar hotel for the pleasure of the very rich, and the opening ceremonies were broadcast, and the newspapers were full of the wonder of it; but it proved to be dreadful, because everybody in the hotel got drunk, and the manager of the institution placed himself in front of the microphone and poured out a stream of obscenities such as farmers' wives from Iowa had never dreamed in all their lives. So it was felt that the next invention needed to be sanctified and redeemed, and Eli proceeded to instal one of the biggest and most powerful broadcasting stations. Thru the Lord's mercy, his words were heard over four million square miles, and it was worthwhile to preach to audiences of that size, praise Jesus!

(To be continued)


## Greetings to THE DAILY WORKER ON ITS THIRD BIRTHDAY

Athanasiades, T., Cleveland, Ohio
Adamek, E., Silverhill, Ala.
Anderson, C. J., Portland, Ore.
Ask, O. D., Pocatello, Idaho
Amper, M., Bronx, N.Y.
Adis, Irving, Newark, N. J.
Adler, F. I., Baltimore, Md.
Badatuber, Frank, Toledo, Ohio
Barnhart, John, San Francisco, Calif.
Barsat, Fredo, Chile, Pa.
Care, Alvine, Boston, Mass.
Cortonovich, N., Indianola, Pa.
Calliag, B., New York City
Dworfsky, Esther, Syracuse, N. Y.
Demetrofe, V., Chicago, Ill.
Goldstein, A., New York City
Greisler, Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gall, S., New York City
Horoshak, Walter, Shamokin, Pa.
Hornjak, Jos, Niagara Falls, N. Ys
Helonen, Arne, Worcester, Mass.
Johnston, James, Christopher, Ill.
Jackson, Maud M., Oakland, Calif.
Jonas, William H., Seattle, Wash.
Kozushok, Mike, Kraness, W. Va.
Katz, Harry, Boston, Mass.
Kobilkin, John T., Chicago, Ill.
Kaminskas, J. M., Chicago, Ill.
Lotker, Eva, New York City
Land, Archie, Cleveland, Ohio
Linn, Jacob, New York City.
Lindberg, G. A., Campton, Calif.
Martin, M. S., & Pornaw, John, Roxbury, Mass.
Murphy, G. S., Cwyahoga Falls, Ohio
Madaxian, V., Detroit, Mich.
Marx, Nathan S., Los Angeles, Calif.
Martens, J., Moline, Ill.
Nawoombe, Minnie, Arden, Del.
Olson, John, Canada
Onishi, Frank K., Chester, Pa.
Pesola, Richard, Worcester, Mass.
Resnik, Isidore H., New York City
Szilooy, John Jr., Garfield, N. J.
Schrosber, Ragina, New York City
Strapac, Andrew, Remsan, N. Y.
Soderland, A., Los Angeles Calif.
Spink, Ralph, E., Highland Park, Mich.
Starkopf, P., Cleveland, Ohio.
Sallkson, Charles, New York City
Schlakau, E. L., Omaha, Neb.
Task, Reuben, Portsmouth, N. H.
Troha, Frank, Kansas City, Kans.
Turansky, N., New York City
Tenlage, John, Groton, Conn.
Tellerino, Phi., New York City
Upeneck, Jos., Daggett, Mich.
Victor, A., Chicago, Ill.
Vlachos, Paul T., E. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Vincent, C., Detroit, Mich.
Waisbrot, B., Brooklyn, N. Y.
White, W. J., Altoona, Pa.
Weeglase, E., Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
Weiss, H., Newark, N. J.
Worcshilloff, L., Golden, Colo.
Yasscznk, B., Chicago, Ill.

# What Wall Street Wants In Latin America

Map by Thurber Lewis.

By THURBER LEWIS.

THE above map shows the disposition of United States strength in the Caribbean and Central America.

(1) Shows Puerto Cabezas, the headquarters of the liberal rebels under Dr. Sacasa. United States marines were landed here to hamper Sacasa's movements against the puppet President Diaz who is besieged in the capital, Managua (4) by the rebels. Later, the entire east coast of the country was blockaded by Admiral Latimer's fleet to prevent munitions and also food, from reaching the liberals.

(3), (2) and (4), respectively show the Corn Islands, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba and Fonseca Bay, Nicaragua, in all three of which places, the United States has naval bases for the protection of the Panama Canal (7). There is a general mobilization of naval forces at Guantanamo at present. If the United States attacks Mexico, the first place to be occupied will be Vera Cruz, (5) her most important port, which was occupied by U. S. troops in 1914. (6) shows Mexico City, for which Vera Cruz is the port.

The strategic positions held by the United States in this region as shown above prove how ridiculous the charge is that Mexico "threatens" the Panama Canal, itself strongly fortified. There are now 15 first class ships of war and 5,000 landing troops on both coasts of Nicaragua. They are not there for use solely against the small army of rebels who are fighting to regain the country from the American tool, Diaz, altho they are doing this as well. There is no doubt that Admiral Latimer's large force (being reinforced every day) is in Caribbean waters to intimidate Mexico and for possible use against that country if Washington so orders. There are more marines and blue-jackets off the coast of Nicaragua now than there are troops in the ill-equipped armies of both Sacasa and Diaz.

# The Story of Leather Gloves - By Joel Shomaker

LONG while ago there was war in the United States. It was known as the War of the Rebellion. It was a struggle between armed forces of the North and the South. The cause of the trouble was human slavery. The Negro was bought and sold as a living chattel. So the people of the North fought the people of the South to maintain the union of states and set the black man free.

Abraham Lincoln became the hero of the nineteenth century. He was president of the United States, and issued the famous emancipation proclamation. His acts were sustained. The colored man received the gift of citizenship. He was granted all the rights and privileges and insured protection to life and property. The slavery question was settled. The Negro was free—to be lynched. But the twentieth century has the problem of setting the white man free.

THEIR worker was the real man in the war on human slavery. The manufacturers of the North objected to the constriction of manufacturers of the South. It was claimed that employed labor was more expensive than owned labor. The capitalists of the North argued that they could not compete with similar operators of the South because of the difference in cost of hired men and chattel slaves.

When the Civil War ended real competition was introduced. The manufacturers tried to put the best material in the hands of competent workmen to produce the best finished articles. The cloth was all wool, all cotton or all silk. There was nothing just as good. The consuming public did not have to choose between the real and the substitute. The word imitation was unknown. We generally refer to that period as the time when men were honest.

IN the second year of the Civil War I came to the south. My parents were poor farmers. They lived in the clay hills of Kentucky. Their money crop was tobacco. Once a year we could buy boots made of real leather. Our horses worked in leather harness. If it was leather we knew the product of the factory was good. It was guaranteed to last long and wear well. We did not have fellowship feelings for revenue only in those days.

Long while ago I grew to manhood and located in the West. When free homesteads became scarce men began to build towns and cities. Capitalism took possession of industry. The dollar was the accepted god of commerce. Competition gave way to trusts and combinations. Prices for raw materials went down. Labor had to fight for just compensation. Sales prices of finished products went up to the limit of profiteering.

ABOUT one year in ten I saw some evidence of prosperity. In that year I could sometimes afford to buy a suit of clothes. It was during one of those fat periods that my folks decided to remember my birthday with a present. The gift selected was a pair of gloves. So I was escorted to a dealer in leather goods. The clerk was one of those high school retail selling boys. He gave me one of his class smiles and displayed the gloves.

"They are all leather," the youthful merchant suggested.

"But the price is too much for leather," I retorted.

"You know leather is leather nowadays," said the boy, while a line of wisdom creased his brow.

"I know leather is leather but why ask so much for leather gloves?" I quickly shot back at the boy in training.

"The old farmers get big prices for their hides," he retired, as he straightened up and relieved his pocket space.

"Say boy, the farmers are not shipping many hides. They do not care to get freight bills from the buyers," I quickly volunteered the information.

"Labor costs a lot. You know the unions must have big money for glovemakers," the little fellow suggested, while the boss listened in from the back end of the shop.

"Well, I'll take the gloves," I announced as the boy began to breathe more freely. "But, young fellow, listen to this. Have your boss give you another line of talk. I am an old newspaperman, I know a thing or two about the farmers and the union workers, who make gloves."

"I am listening," the boy whispered, as one eye turned a corner, to get a fair glimpse of the head storeman.

"The cost of the raw material and the union labor used in making those gloves would not amount to ten per cent of the retail selling price. It is not the rich old farmer nor the high paid union worker that gets the big slice of bacon, but the manufacturers, distributors and retailers that take the whole loaf."

The gloves were almost without value to me. They were made to sell not to wear. The animal from whose hide the gloves were cut had suffered much poverty, for cracks opened and, holes appeared in less than a month. My gloves were not worth pocket space.

HIS LAST MEAL.

The prison director asked the criminal, whose execution was to take place next morning: "What do you want for supper? You are allowed to eat and drink what and as much as you want."

"What a pity," the murderer replied. "If you had only asked me that three months ago! Then the murder would not have taken place!"

## Can You Not Hear?

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS

They deem because the days in seeming quiet
Pass by with laggard feet,
Because there is no red rebellious riot
To tumult all the street,
That there is peace betwixt their class and ours,
That with this endless toil we are content,
That in its lair, divided, slavery cowers,
Shackled, bespent.

But listen close—can you not hear the rumble
As of volcanic forces underground,
Where in the hives of work, the meek, the humble
Go round and round?
Can you not hear the groaning and complaining
Of little children in the noisome mills?
Can you not feel the social structure straining
Under [illegible]

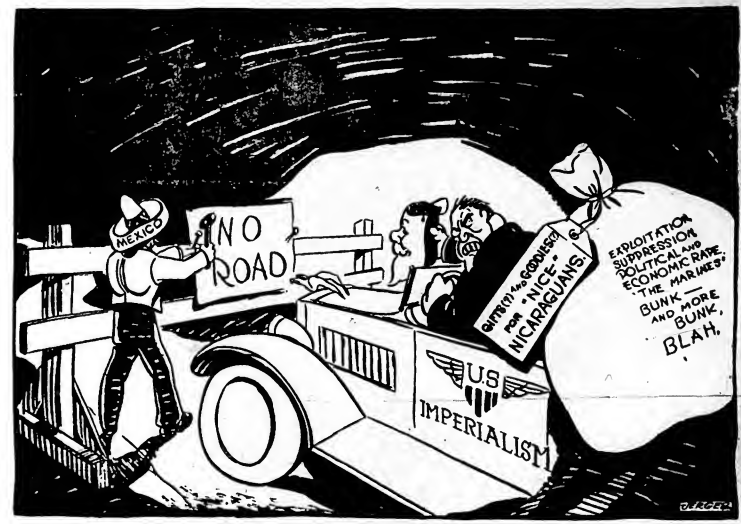



# The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER. ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1927


# In the Wake of the News - - By T. J. O'Flaherty

THOSE who have seen Lenin's body in the mausoleum in the Red Square can tell you that he looks like a healthy child asleep and there is even the suggestion of a twinkle in his eyes and a smile on his lips. A spiritualist would immediately jump to the conclusion that Lenin is inclined to laugh his head off at the troubles which beset the imperialist powers all over the world. Of course this would be managing, nevertheless were it possible for Lenin to step over to the headquarters of the Communist International on the other side of the Kremlin he would chuckle audibly, as he read reports of the situation in China, the upsurge of sentiment in Latin America against United States aggression, the continued rise of the sentiment for independence in the Philippine Islands, the slumbering revolt in India and Egypt, the bitter clashes between the imperialist powers over a division of the loot, between Great Britain and the United States, Great Britain and France, and to a lesser degree between Italy and Great Britain, between Italy and France, between the United States and Europe as a whole, and between the United States and Japan, between the United States and France, etc.

• • • •

IT is true that the capitalist system is not as groggy today as it was a few years after the war but its pulse is low and its temperature is mounting dangerously. Only the United States of all the capitalist powers retains a healthy economic system, but let no one think that American capitalism will escape the fate that is overcoming the same economic system in other countries. Crisis follows crisis in quick succession in Europe. The military establishments are becoming a greater drain than ever on their resources and armaments mean only one thing, and that is war. The capitalists know that another war will be a Waterloo for them but they can no more avoid this fate than a person can avoid death.

• • • •

THE two outstanding events of the year in the revolutionary struggle against capitalism have been the [illegible] strike and the Chinese revolution. Both events hit British imperialism deadly blows. It is true that the miners lost because of the perfidy of the right wing labor leaders, but there was no victory for the British capitalists. The strike left them weakened and it also left a heritage of hate behind it that will come down on their heads in the near future like the stroke of doom. The weakening of British power resulting from the strike shackled England's ability to exert any considerable strength against the Chinese who have been arousing themselves kicking British soldiery all over the scenery, much to the indignation of the British settlers who have never seen such a thing happen before. It is true that British soldiers, when confronted with troops of industrial nations like Germany proved that they could run as well as the rest, which is nothing to their discredit since there is no glory in being brave fighting for capitalism. On the other hand the British working-class have proven themselves to be among the best soldiers of the international army of labor as they showed by the bulldog tenacity with which they held out for nine months in the great coal strike.

• • • •

BUT the Chinese! How come that they should suddenly develop such combativeness? British, Japanese, American and French explorers were having a picnic sweating profits out of Chinese bodies. And the Chinese dared not protest. To organize a labor union meant death to the organizers and to many of the rank and file as an example to others. Did the foreigners not have their own courts in which to try Chinese who disobeyed them? Did they not collect taxes and practically rule the country outside of allowing a puppet government to rule in Peking until the rise to power of the Cantonese, who are now pushing forward on the way to the unification of China.

• • • •

IN this great turning point in the life of China it is [illegible] of that down-trodden country had only one power to look to for a friendly hand; the [illegible] workers and peasants of the Soviet Union. While the capitalist powers were drawing the life blood out of the Chinese masses and humiliating them socially and diplomatically the Soviet Union was abrogating all the old unequal treaties and placing the Chinese nation on a basis of full diplomatic equality with the Soviet Union and giving its representative in Peking the state of an ambassador. The imperialist powers considered this act of decency a provocation and rallied against Russia for spoiling their game. Today, there is every reason to believe that within a year the Chinese troops will be in Peking and there will be nothing left to the foreign powers except their [illegible] base, granting that Chiang-Tso-Lin survives the revolutionary whirlwind.

• • • •

MOST important of all the gains of the year is the great strides made by the Soviet Union economically and politically. The fortification of the Workers' and Peasants' Republic have increased in productivity, the standard of living of the masses has increased and the political power of the Soviet government has gained internally and externally. Even the most optimistic of the paid anti-Soviet propagandists of imperialism no longer dares credit monstrous predictions of impending Soviet disaster. The emigres who lived at the expense of wealthy reactionary American and British Soviet haters, no longer draw the pay checks. Their deliberate lies of alleged Soviet woes no longer poison the political atmosphere.

• • • •

THE Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the brain and backbone of the Soviet government, has succeeded in overcoming all obstacles placed in the way of its greater consolidation. Even outstanding figures, some of them with names that had a conjuring effect on the masses a few years ago, came to grief before the iron discipline of the Communist Party. When the internal differences over questions of policy became acute, the hopes of the imperialist powers arose, only to fall speedily when they learned that those once-powerful leaders did

(Continued on page 2)

# The Youth and the Fight Against Militarism

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

It is not enough that we study and know of Lenin, only as the leader of the mighty Russian Revolution. We must study the cofcributions of Lenin, both in theory and practice and be able to apply them to our reapective situations. One of these basic questions is the attitude of the working class to militarism.

The four knowledge of the very basis of capitalism with its historical growth and its intensified antagonisms in the present imperialist epoch, we know that WAR is inevitable. Today the clashing economic interests of Great Britain, the United States and the all-powerful capitalist countries are driving them rapidly to a struggle, which can only find its ultimate expression in WAR. The immediate situation in relation to Wall Street and Latin America is not a contradiction to this rivalry between Britain and America, but one of the symptoms of its development and the preparation of the United States for such an event.

At home we are acquainted with the internal war preparations for such events. The rapid increase of 250 per cent in military, naval and aircraft expenditures within the U. S. A. from the years 1913 to 1925; the institution of C. M. T. C.'s on a compulsory scale for every year; the R. O. T. C. system introduced into the public school system; the planned out scheme of economic reserves (factories, etc.) on a national scale and many other facts that could be piled up as proof.

### "Pacifism" Raises Its Head.

The cries of "Disarmament," "Pacifism," "National Defense Only," etc., have found loud expression recently, just as we have in the past found this agitation the keenest intensively prior to armed contentions. History teaches us that these slogans and the people who advocate them generally "blow up" when confronted with concrete situations. In fact, the majority of them become the worst jingoes and comrades of the working class, vieing with each other to demonstrate their patriotism and the sincere elements continue to raise their false slogans which only can help to create illusions in the minds of their audiences. We need only remember the jingoistic social patriots during the last war.

TODAY in America the anti-militarist sentiment, has unfortunately found too much leadership in the petty-bourgeois liberal elements. Such organizations as the National Student Forum, The League for Industrial Democracy, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the American Federation of Youth and the dozens of other similar pacifist organizations have taken the helm. Our Communist Youth Movement partially fell into the mistake of allowing such elements to assume leadership in this activity—a most drastic mistake which must be changed.

What are the reasons for this popular anti-militarist crusade among the petty bourgeoisie. Primarily the fact that the burden of this great increase of armaments has been shifted, thru taxation, onto the shoulders of the working class and the petty bourgeoisie, and the latter have reacted more vigorously. Other motives which contribute, are the general post-war horror of war and militarism, which especially finds expression in the ranks of the intelligentsia (students).

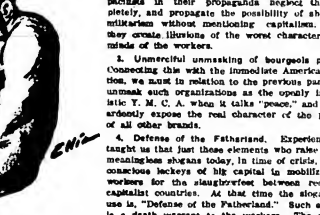
Amongst the unskilled workers, the fact that in every labor struggle, whether of local or national importance, the military is arrayed against them, creates resentment and bitterness.

As a last fact we must brand many of these efforts as a conscious policy of betrayal of the workers by presentation of fine phrases and slogans and promises which divert their immediate attention from a militant policy against militarism.

THE basis of this agitation conducted and led by the petty bourgeois liberal elements is pacifism. Such a theory treats militarism as some separate phenomena which can be abolished at will, without recognizing the basic truth that militarism is one of the main pillars of capitalism and cannot be attacked without attacking capitalism itself. Pacifism, theoretically and practically, is a utopia.

### The Leninist Position.

In the period of 1914-17 when the bulk of the Social-Democracy had capitulated and only a few left wing sections maintained their revolutionary program, the question of the attitude of the proletariat towards militarism was on the order of the day. At that time in the ranks of the revolutionary Socialist Youth movement, which was carrying on the attack against capitalist militarism under the leadership of Liebknecht, much confusion reigned. Today in our own Communist movement we can re-



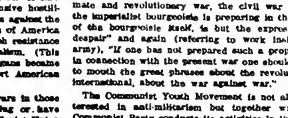
The Fetel Bits.

cord the fact that the real Communist position towards militarism has received too little attention and no study by the militant workers.

In this period Lenin raised principal questions and today they represent the Communist position towards militarism:

1. Are we against all wars? Lenin answered, "Socialists cannot be against every war without ceasing to be Socialists." He went on to explain that in the period of imperialism the national minorities and colonial peoples are suppressed by force and they in turn must answer by force. Such wars must receive the support of the proletariat. A case in question would be the present defensive hostilities by the Nicaraguan republican forces against the U. S. armed forces. The working class of America must do everything possible to aid such resistance to the armed forces of American imperialism. (This is a concrete case where the liberal slogans became worthless and they in turn will support American imperialism).

Again there is the question of civil wars in those countries where the workers are seizing or have already seized power. The workers of Soviet Union have their Red Army in order to protect their revolution. The pacifist would have the workers and peasants of Russia lay down their arms and be drowned in blood, a la Finland, Hungary or Germany. The Communist, the working class position, has no such sophist illusions. The revolution must protect and guard itself by a better armed force as long as world capitalism exists. The Communist position is not a humanitarian one. As Lenin said, "An oppressed class which does not strive for the knowledge of arms, for the practice of arms, for the possession of arms, such an oppressed class is only worthy to be oppressed, maltreated and regarded as a slave class."




2. The inevitability of wars under capitalism, especially in the epoch of imperialism. The conclusions of the Communists on this point that all wars have their economic basis, either in securing new lands for exploitation or sphere of influence for distribution of manufacturers' products or for cheaper raw materials, etc., is now even proclaimed in various degrees in the flood of new bourgeois literature concerning the relationship of America and Europe in connection with the last war. The pacifists in their propaganda neglect this completely, and propagate the possibility of abolishing militarism without mentioning capitalism. Thus they create illusions of the worst character in the minds of the workers.

3. Unmerciful unmasking of bourgeois pacifism. Connecting this with the immediate American situation, we must in relation to the previous paragraph, unmask such organizations as the openly imperialistic Y. M. C. A. when it talks "peace," and just as ardently expose the real character of the pacifists of all other brands.

4. Defense of the Fatherland. Experience has taught us that just these elements who raise pacifist meaningless slogans today, in time of crisis, are the conscious lackeys of big capital in mobilizing the workers for the slaughterfest between respective capitalist countries. At this time they use is, "Defense of the Fatherland." Such a slogan is a death warrant to the workers. The workers have no "Fatherland," under capitalism. Only by turning the imperialist wars into revolutionary civil wars will the proletariat win a workers' "fatherland" like the present Soviet Union, which they will defend with all means and at all costs. This point is the kernel of the whole Communist attitude towards war, in reconciling the causes of war and the historical connection of war with the present social system. In order to further this, the Communist position is not to run away from the army but to work inside the army. Lenin said, "To preach the demand of better, the dream of disarmament, at the present time, when obviously and clearly before the eyes of all of us the only legitimate and revolutionary war, the civil war against the imperialist bourgeoisie is preparing in the hands of the bourgeoisie itself, is but the expression of despair" and again (referring to work inside the army), "If one has not prepared such a propaganda in connection with the present war one should cease to mouth the great phrases about the revolutionary international, about the war against war."

The Communist Youth Movement is not alone interested in anti-militarism but together with the Communist Party conducts its activities in line with the policies of Lenin.

At this time the concrete application of these policies to America means work along the following general lines:

(a) The Y. W. L. as the leader of the working class youth must take the leadership of the anti militarist movement out of the hands of the petty bourgeois liberal elements, such as the Student Forum, etc.

(b) In taking the leadership the young workers must be mobilized for the struggle together with the student elements but the first must be the basis.

(c) The policy of the Communist Youth Movement which it must never cease propagating must be that laid down by Lenin.

(d) United Front movements must be encouraged and promoted on a local scale on concrete issues. These must rally primarily the working class youth forces, either unorganized or thru the trade union movement.

(e) Continuation of a struggle against the C. M. T. C. and demanding in its place a four weeks paid vacation annually for all young workers. Oppose the R. O. T. C.

# In the Wake of the News

(Continued from page 1)

not succeed in swinging the party from its Leninist moorings. With the differences in the Communist Party substantially smothered, with a surpassingly good grain collection and an increase of industrial productivity, together with the spread of Soviet influence in the Orient, there is reason to believe that the coming year will see the Soviet Union making strides forward that will surpass the most optimistic hopes of its friends. And this despite an almost complete financial blockade of the capitalist world. The Soviet Union has taken socialism out of the abstract heavens and brought it down to a concrete foundation.

* * * *

FRANCE and Italy are growling at each other across the frontiers like two hungry wolves quarreling over a carcass. The former loving allies are now deadly enemies. Italy wants French colonies in northern Africa and while England does not care who licks France a strong Italy on the Mediterranean would not make things any safer for Britain's water route to India. No matter what those brigands do; no matter even if they were concerned over peace, they will always find themselves in those contradictions which are bound to sound the death-knell of the robber system. But those contradictions must be given assistance. The workers of the world must organize nationally and internationally to kick the system into the historical cesspool and build on its ruins the socialist state of the producers. Under the leadership of the Communist International, one of Lenin's great contributions to the workers of the world, the proletariat of all countries are forging the political weapons thru which the toilers will be able to free themselves from the thraldom of wage slavery. The third anniversary of Lenin's death finds Leninism more potent than ever, and the prospects for a complete victory of labor and subject peoples brighter.

Marshal Pilsudski.

## A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

### "WE'RE IN THE NAVY NOW."

Hear ye! All ye gullible, hear ye! "We're in the Navy Now" is not the funniest picture of the year. This solemn statement about a funny picture is made after thoughtful deliberation, accurate counting of laughs and weighing all evidence appended hereto.

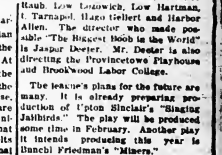
And yet, we feel that with four bits to spare this picture showing at the McVickers wouldn't be a bad investment. Wallace Beery is a prize fighter and prize dumb-bell, whose equally dumb manager is played by Raymond Hatton. Beery particularly is a deadringer for the numerous heavy numb nannies that pass as prize fighters. If you have spent any time around a gymnasium you'll appreciate the acting. Chester Conklin has a minor part of little importance.

The subtitles are snappy enough to entitle the writer to be put in electric lights as a co-star. You can't expect us to tell you the plot of a slap-stick comedy. It's about war and of course our dumb hero catches a German spy. They all do and they all get medals. The whole business is not designed to discourage recruiting for the navy altho the dignity of the navy also is subject to an occasional pot-shot of ridicule. However since you have not joined yet despite the premium of a free trip around the world (scrubbing decks) you're not likely to join after seeing this picture.

As a whole it is a little overdone, slightly long-winded, just a bit too clever—but you'll laugh alright. And you'll laugh often. Especially when you see Beery in a prizefight in which he gets hit just once, after which the subtitle tells us—"He was out all night without going anywhere." —W. C.

### ALASKAN ADVENTURES.

Just a word on this scenic. For the first time we have heard an audience applaud a travel picture. Capt. Robertson and Art Young (not our great cartoonist), one of them a champion with a bow and arrow, make over a year's trip by all conveyance available thru Alaska. They have photographed the natural wonders of the country: Yukon river, ice break-ups in the spring, the salmon run, animal life, midnight sun and other things. It's a beautiful job, an interesting one and as a whole, one of the best educational pictures we have ever seen. We should have more of these.



Lois Wilson co-starring with Estelle Taylor and Ricardo Cortez in the new film, "New York" at the Oriental.

### "NEW YORK."

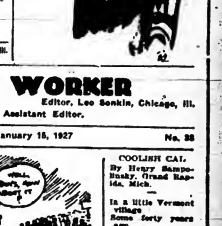
There is this in its favor: the cast includes Lois Wilson, Ricardo Cortez, Estelle Taylor (Jack's wife) "Skeets" Gallagher and one or two other actors of ability.

And then they put this capable troupe thru a story a blurb tells us is: "A song writer's romance with a society heiress. Jazz songs and millionaires tangled by fate." (Oh ye Gods, who supervises movies when, oh, when will we hear the last of boring Berlin's marriage?)

The story is cut on an ancient pattern and hasn't been changed since Columbus wore short pants. The hero repeatedly tells his sweetie his low birth on the East Side of New York doesn't make him good enough for her. But she has different ideas. Despite complications which are finally untangled, her diagnosis is correct.

Honesty and noble ambition win out in the end. God is good—and the picture is terrible.

Lois Wilson particularly, and the rest of the troupe also, do all that the story allows. That means nothing. There is only this consolation you can get at the Oriental theater in Chicago where the show is on exhibition: Leo Paul Ash show is particularly good this week. And this isn't consolation. It's a treat.



Central Press Photo

Victor McLaglen as Capt Flagg in "What Price Glory"



picture "Twinkletoes," a story of the London Limehouse district, at the Chicago theater.

### A DOZEN IN BRIEF.

BARDELYS THE MAGNIFICENT—Gilbert does a handsome exhibition of athletic Fairbanks and passionate Valentino.

THE BETTER 'OLE—It is. With the Vitaphone (Wooda).

WHAT PRICE GLORY?—We'll tell you: high priced—but worth it. (Garrick).

THE SCARLET LETTER—A good picture of a bad girl.

THE BLONDE SAINT—A bad picture of a good girl.

PARADISE—Far from it.

FAUST—Janninge, the little devil.

THE WINNING OF BARBARA WORTH—Horses—on the desert.

THE BLACK PIRATE—Fairbanks on the high seas in color.

THE TEMPTRESS—Will say she is! Greta Garbo (Tiptoes).

LONDON—Vote no!

BREAKING CHAINS—Yes—by all means.

### THE WAY IT IS DONE.

It will be interesting to watch how the producers will guess "What the public wants" in the case of the Russian movie actress Natalie Barrache, recently arrived. She has been rechristened. Nalelie Barrache is now Natli Barr. If they will only give her the stories to act in which here almost ruined Pola Negri as an actress, the thing will be complete. In the meantime Natalie, beg pardon, Natli, is being cast in "a romantic dramatic role" by the First National Pictures.

## THE THEATER

### THE WORKERS' DRAMA LEAGUE
By MAX GELTMAN.

THE Workers' Drama League, characterized as the "first proletarian theater in America" is situated in the finest part of Greenwich Village. At 64 Washington Square it enjoys the distinction of being bounded on the west by the Provincetown Playhouse, on the north by Washington Square Park, on the east by New York University and on the south by what most characterizes the Village—its eating places. Enough of the external physical aspects of the league. What is the league doing? What does it intend to do?

The Workers' Drama League has not presented, as its initial production of its first reorganized season, "The Biggest Boob in the World," a fantastic melodrama of workers' life, by the young German writer, Karl Wittfogel, who may be remembered by readers of this magazine as the one who wrote the article on Bernard Shaw. The show was a tremendous success. It was shown three times at the Church of All Nations in New York. At the conclusion of the third performance requests came in to have he show performed in various parts of the city and Passaic. The play will be shown in Passaic sometime n January.

The Workers' Drama League is an organization made up entirely of workers in its "acting" body. That is all its actors are workers at various trades. For its realization as a true proletarian theater it nees professional people closely connected with the radical left movement of the country. On its executive committee are such people as Michael Gold, Florence Haub, Low Lesinick, Low Hartman, I. Tarnapol, Hugo Gellert and Harbor Allen. The director who made possible "The Biggest Boob in the World" is Jasper Deeter. Mr. Deeter is also directing the Provincetowns Playhouse and Brookwood Labor College.

The league's plans for the future are many. It is already preparing production of Upton Sinclair's "Singing Jailbirds." The play will be produced some time in February. Another play it intends producing this year is Bunchi Friedman's "Miners."

But just merely the production of plays is not the only purpose of the Workers' Drama League. The league must spread its ideas not only from the acting stage, but also from the lecture platform. In latre-production periods, the league is planning a series of lectures on the theater from a sociological aspect. Some of the lecturers whom it has already applied for the purpose are V. F. Calverton, Michael Gold, L. Losowick and H. W. L. Dana.

The most ambitious undertaking yet attempted by the league will be the holding of a symposium, the subject of which shall be, "Is a Workers' Theater Possible in America?" Many of the biggest actors on Broadway, playwrights, critics, directors and scenic artists will be asked to participate. This symposium (with the help of a few philanthropic comrades—address all checks payable to the Workers' Drame League, 64 Washington Square South, New York City.) should be held some time in February. This ought surely to prove one of the most interesting intellectual events of the new year.

## Tell It to the Marines

By ADRY WOLFF

Uncle Sam's the benefactor
Of weaker nations; their protector
Ha, ha,
Tell it to the Marines!

Uncle Sam has no intention
Of any kind of intervention
Ha, ha,
Tell it to the Marines!

Not at all imperialistic
Uncle Sam is altruistic
Ha, ha,
Tell it to the Marines!

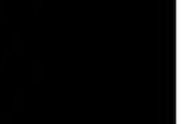
Uncle Sam is the good plain people
Not Wall Street of the golden steeple
Ha, ha,
Tell it to the Marines!

A Weekly. **THE TINY WORKER** Editor, Leo Sonkin, Chicago, Ill.
Johnny Red, Assistant Editor.
Vol. 1. Saturday, January 15, 1927 No. 38

A FAIRY TALE
By Charmion Olivier, San Francisco, Cal.

A minister in our neighborhood said to his congregation one Sunday that the only place where the teachings of Christ were ever put into practice is Soviet Russia! Now what do you think happened when he said that? The congregation got up and gave him three cheers!

NOTE:
If you don't like this for a fairy tale you might say it as a "true it can be.




THE POLICE AND PASSAIC
By LEO SONKIN.
Chicago Sectarian Group
The famous textile strike in which the workers fight in the cloth makers' great fight against the fakers

The bosses thought they'd scare the workers
By using the police-men
But the workers were no shirkers
And fought them back again.

Alright Chairman, this will do for rather long. Send us some more.

Alone the capitalist rules
The workers are no fools
They will fight and fight
Till victory is bright

COOLISH CAT.
By Henry Sampo-Bunky, Grand Rapids, Mich.

In a little Vermont village
Some forty years ago,
Lived a boy named Calvin Coolidge,
Now a great foe of the working class
As all wise workers know.

He went thru Amherst College
And at great he became
Because he served his masters
Who bought for him his fame.

Good boy Henry.
You're not a great poet yet but you have the right idea. Come again!
And hey, Hank! Where are all the rest of the Grand Rapids Pioneers?

# The Prospects of the Revolution in China

(Continued from page 5)

prospects open up in this respect and up to what limits an advance can and should be made—that depends on the course of the revolution. I think that it should finally be carried as far as the nationalization of the land. In no case can we connect ourselves with the slogan of the nationalization of the land.

What path should be pursued by the Chinese revolutionaries in order to mobilize for the revolution the peasantry of China which numbers many millions?

I think that in present circumstances there are only three alternatives.

The first way is that of forming peasant committees and of introducing Chinese revolutionaries into them in order to influence the peasantry. (Interjection: "And the peasant leagues?") I believe that the peasant leagues will group themselves round the peasant committees or that the peasant leagues will turn into peasant committees possessing this or that competence which is necessary in order to carry through the demands of the peasants. This way has already been announced, but this way is not enough. It would be ridiculous to suppose that the number of revolutionaries is sufficient to carry this out. The population of China is roughly 400 millions. Of these 360 millions are Chinese, and more than nine-tenths of them are peasants. It is a great mistake to assume that a few tens of thousands of Chinese revolutionaries are enough to permeate this ocean of the peasantry. Well then, we must seek other ways.

The second way is that of influencing the peasantry through the apparatus of the new national revolutionary power. It cannot be doubted that in the newly liberated provinces a new power will

The Peace of Versailles
—From Russian Paper

arise after the pattern of the Canton government. It cannot be doubted that this power and the apparatus of this power will have to satisfy the most urgent demands of the peasantry, if it wishes to advance the revolution. The task of the Communists and of the revolutionaries in China altogether is to penetrate into the apparatus of this new power, to bring this apparatus nearer to the masses of peasants and to help the peasant masses to satisfy their most urgent demands by means of this apparatus, whether it be by expropriating the landowners of their land, or by reducing taxation and rents—whatever the circumstances demand.

The third way is that of influencing the peasantry through the revolutionary army. I have already spoken of the extraordinary importance of the revolutionary army in the Chinese revolution. The revolutionary army of China is the force which first penetrates into the new provinces, which first becomes known amongst the bulk of the peasantry, and by which the peasant forms his opinion of the new power, of its good or bad qualities. The attitude of the peasantry towards the new power, towards the Kuomintang and towards the revolution in China as a whole, depends in the first place on the behavior of the revolutionary army, on its behavior towards the peasantry and towards the landowners, on its readiness to help the peasants. If we bear in mind that there are doubtful elements in plenty which have joined the revolutionary army in China, that these elements may alter the aspect of the army for the worse, we shall understand the great importance of the political aspect of the army and, so to speak, of its peasant policy in the eyes of the peasants. For this reason the Communists and the Chinese revolutionaries as a whole must take all possible measures to neutralize the elements in the army which are hostile to the peasants, to preserve the revolutionary spirit in the army and to direct things in such a way that the army helps the peasants and mobilizes them for the revolution. It is said that the revolutionary army in China is welcomed with open arms, but that later, after it has established itself, there is a certain disillusionment. The same thing happened with us in the Soviet Union during the civil war. This is explained by the fact that the army, when it has liberated new provinces and established itself in them, is compelled to maintain itself in some way or other at the expense of the population of the district. We Soviet revolutionaries, usually succeeded in making up for these disadvantages by endeavoring to help the peasants against the landowners by means of the army. It is essential that the Chinese revolutionaries should also learn to make up for these disadvantages by carrying out a correct peasant policy with the help of the army.

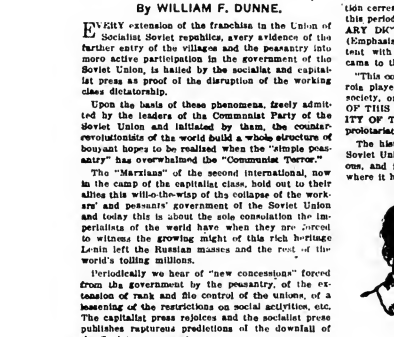
These are the methods and the points of contact through which it will be possible to carry out a correct peasant policy in China.

### 6. The Proletariat and the Hegemony of the Proletariat in China.

THE 6th remark concerns the question of the Chinese proletariat. It seems to me that in the theses sufficient emphasis has not been laid on the role of the Chinese working class and its importance. Comrade Rafes asks: Towards whom should the Chinese Communists orientate—towards the left or the center of the Kuomintang? A strange question. I believe that the Chinese Communists should orientate themselves according to the proletariat and to those who are active in the freedom movement in China and in the and according to the revolution. Only then will the question be put in the right way. I know that among the Chinese Communists there are comrades who do not approve of strikes of workers for improving their material and legal position, and who dissuade the workers from striking. (Interruption: That happened in Canton and Shanghai). This was a great mistake, comrades; it was a serious underestimate of the role and of the specific gravity of the proletariat in China. This should be recorded in the theses as a decidedly negative phenomenon. It would be a great mistake should the Chinese Communists not take advantage of the present favorable situation to help the workers to improve their material and legal position, even though it be through strikes. Why in all conscience, have we a revolution in China? A proletariat which allows its members to be beaten and tyrannized by agents of imperialism when they are on strike, cannot be a leader. This mediaeval abuse must be abolished so that the sense of power and the sense of its own dignity may be strengthened amongst the Chinese proletariat and that it may thus be made fit to hold the hegemony in the revolution. Unless this takes place, a victory of the revolution in China is not to be thought of. For this reason the economic and legal demands of the working class in China, which aim at a serious improvement of its situation, must be given the place they deserve in the theses. (Comrade Mif: they are spoken of in the theses). Yes indeed, they are spoken of in the theses, but unfortunately these demands are not sufficiently emphasized.

### 7. The Question of the Young People in China.

THE sixth remark concerns the question of the young people in China. Strange that this question is not considered in the theses. The question of the young people is at present of first-class importance. This question is, it is true, referred to in a part of Tan Ping Shan's report, but unfortunately it is not sufficiently emphasized. The question of the young people is at present of first-class importance in China. The young people at the universities (revolutionary students), the young workers, the young peasants—all of them form a force which might drive the revolution forward with giant strides, if the young people were brought under the ideological and political influence of the Kuomintang. It must be borne in mind that there are some who experience the oppression of imperialism so deeply and so vividly, some who feel so sharply and so painfully the necessity of fighting against oppression, as the young people in China. This circumstance should be taken into consideration in every respect by the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese revolutionaries in order to bring about an intensification of work among the young people throughout the country. Youth must also have its place in the theses on the Chinese question.



The Lion Feels the Chinese Lash.

### 8. A Few Final Conclusions.

I SHOULD like to draw two final conclusions — with regard to the fight against imperialism in China, and with regard to the peasant question.

There can be no doubt that the Chinese Communists will new no longer confine themselves to demanding the abolition of the unequal treaties. Even a counter-revolutionary like Chan Szen Lyan now advocates this demand. It is obvious that the Chinese Communist Party must go further. It must make the question of the nationalization of the railways its aim. This is necessary, and things must be directed towards that end. A further aim must be that of the nationalization of the most important factories. This raises above all the question of the nationalization of those undertakings whose owners have distinguished themselves by special hostility and special aggressiveness towards the Chinese people.

Further, the peasant question must be promoted by combining it with the prospect of the revolution in China. In my opinion, the final aim of the whole matter must be the nationalization of the land.

Everything else is a matter of course.

## To a Boss

This hatred for your class and kind
Is strange and terrible to me,
It never knows satiety,
And night or day nor lets me be,
This hatred for your class and kind
Is strange and terrible to me.

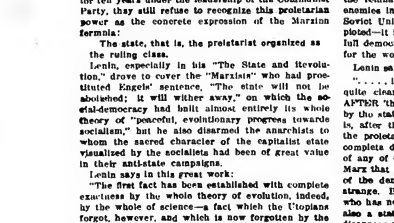
Against your own my strength would press
In anger burning me to dust,
Awakening such consuming lust
My wanton hands must grip you—must—
And break you, crush you, with the rest
Of anger burning me to dust.

O you so fat and sleek to view,
To whom all profits now accrue,
While slaves go hungry, gaunt and lean,
What does this burning hatred mean,
Unquenchable, within my breast,
Bidding you conquered, dispossessed?

—Henry George Weiss.

## Hay Bales' Cartoons

are missing this week due to a clerical oversight. They will appear as usual next week in the usual place.



A Product of Capitalist Civilization.



# Lenin's Greatest Legacy—The Soviet State

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

EVERY extension of the franchise in the Union of Socialist Soviet republics, every evidence of the further entry of the villages and the peasantry into more active participation in the government of the Soviet Union, is hailed by the socialist and capitalist press as proof of the disruption of the working class dictatorship.

Upon the basis of these phenomena, freely admitted by the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and initiated by them, the counter-revolutionists of the world build a superstructure of buoyant hopes to be realised when the "simple peasantry" has overwhelmed the "Communist Terror."

The "Marxians" of the second international, now in the camp of the capitalist class, hold out to their allies this will-o-the-wisp of the collapse of the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union and today this is about the sole consolation the imperialists of the world have when they are forced to witness the growing might of this rich heritage Lenin left the Russian masses and the rest of the world's toiling millions.

Periodically we hear of "new concessions" forced from the government by the peasantry, of the extension of rank and file control of the unions, of a lessening of the restrictions on social activities, etc. The capitalist press rejoices and the socialist press publishes ruptureus predictions of the downfall of the Soviet government.

On the anniversary of the death of Nicolai Lenin, whose genius rescued the revolutionary teachings of Marx and Engels from the revisionists of the second international, and who charted unerringly the course the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union is following, it is of interest to show, as Lenin showed at a time when the safety of the Russian revolution, meeting invading imperialist armies on all fronts, hung in the balance, that the so-called concessions to the peasantry in the form of increased electoral participation, the new activity of the villages in political and cultural life, the extension of democracy in the unions, etc., represents not a growing weakness but a growing strength of the revolution.

The second international abandoned the revolutionary struggle against the capitalist state, twisted and distorted the Marxian teaching concerning the role of the state. To them government became a permanent institution which, by an evolutionary process consisting of securing minor reforms from time to time, would take on a socialist character.

Having decided that the role of the socialist parties was to work within the capitalist government, their last thought was of destroying this instrument of oppression.

As Bucharin says in his "Lenin as a Marxist":

"If these Marxist 'epigones' took into account certain new changes in the domain of the capitalist order, of the intervention by the economic and politics, if they examine under their theoretical magnifying glass some new phenomena in the realm of current life, then they would on principle always take into consideration these new phenomena from one aspect, from the aspect of THE INCORPORATION OF THE WORKING CLASS ORGANIZATIONS INTO THE GENERAL SYSTEM OF CAPITALIST MECHANISM IN AN EVOLUTIONARY MANNER. (Emphasis in the original.)

"Ultimately," continues Bucharin, "the whole revolutionary substance of revolutionary Marxism began to melt away."

When the Bolsheviks took power in Russia, the social-democratic leaders failed to recognize that here was the most powerful living example of applied Marxism. They charged everything from anarchism and Blanquism to outright aid to capitalism against the Bolsheviks and today, when the working class of Russia, aided by the peasantry, has ruled for ten years under the leadership of the Communist Party, they still refuse to recognize this proletarian power as the concrete expression of the Marxian formula:

The state, that is, the proletariat organized as the ruling class.

Lenin, especially in his "The State and Revolution," in order to cover the "Marxists" who had prostituted Engels' sentence, "The state will not be abolished; it will wither away," on which the social-democracy had built almost entirely its whole theory of "peaceful, evolutionary progress towards socialism," but he also dismissed the anarchists to whom the sacred character of the capitalist state visualized by the socialists had been of great value in their antistate campaigns.

Lenin says in this great work:

"The first fact has been established with complete exactness by the whole theory of evolution, indeed, by the whole of science—a fact which the Utopians forgot, however, and which is now forgotten by the present opportunists, afraid of the socialist revolution—that is, historically, there must undoubtedly be a special stage or epoch of TRANSITION from capitalism to Communism. (Emphasis in the original.)

Then Lenin quotes Marx, whose teaching on this subject conveniently had been forgotten or hidden by the "evolutionary socialists"

"Between capitalist and Communist society, there lies a period of revolutionary transformation from the former to the latter. A state of political transition corresponds to this period, and the state during this period can be no other than the REVOLUTIONARY DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT." (Emphasis in the original.) But Lenin was not content with quoting Marx. He explains how Marx came to this conclusion:

"This conclusion Marx bases on an analysis of the role played by the proletariat in modern capitalist society, on the FACTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS SOCIETY and on the IRRECONCILABILITY OF THE ANTAGONISTIC INTERESTS of the proletariat and capitalist class." (Emphasis mine.)

The history of the whole struggle in and of the Soviet Union, where the revolution has been victorious, and in Germany, Italy, Finland and Bulgaria, where it has so far been defeated, since Lenin best

Bucharin Stalin Rykoff

a re-birth of revolutionary Marxism, proves to the hilt the correctness of the conclusions of these twin giants of the class struggle.

It is a dictatorship of the working class supported by the peasantry that rules in Russia—democracy for the masses, rule of the most rigid kind for the enemies of the workers.

It is for this reason that there is so much rejoicing in capitalist and socialist circles when alleged evidences of a weakening of the working class power are brought forward.

But we workers need pay attention to the mouthings of the workers' enemies only to laugh them to scorn. Lenin here too wrested revolutionary Marxism from the hands of its defilers and brought the Marxian teachings sharply to the attention of the conscious workers. He tore loose the deceptive veil with which the leaders of the second international had covered the Marxian theory of the state in the transition period, proved that only AFTER the working class headed by its revolutionary party has taken power does the state begin to "wither away."

Said Engels:

"The first act of the (proletarian) state, in which it really acts as the representative of the whole of society, namely the assumption of control over the means of production on behalf of society, is also its last independent act as a state. The interference of the authority of the state with social relations will then become superfluous in one field after another, and will finally cease of itself. The state will not be abolished; it will wither away."

But the withering away of the state does not take place while the revolution is still in combat with its class enemies—whether these be internal enemies—the remnants of the old ruling class—or external enemies in the shape of imperialist nations. In the Soviet Union the revolution has not yet been completed—it is in the transition stage and there is not full democracy for all members of society, but only for the working class.

Lenin says:

". . . . , in using the term 'withering away,' Engels quite clearly and definitely refers to the period AFTER 'the taking over of the means of production by the state on behalf of the whole of society,' that is, after the Social Revolution. We all know that the proletarian form of the state is an absolutely complete democracy. But it never enters the head of any of the opportunists who shamelessly distort Marx that Engels deal here with the withering away of the democracy. At first sight this seems very strange. But it will only be unintelligible to one who has not reflected on the fact that democracy is also a state and that consequently democracy will disappear when the state disappears. Only a revolution can 'destroy' the capitalist state. The state in general, that is, most complete democracy, can only wither away."

Is there alarm over the "withering away" even of democracy—the stubbornness of the capitalist class and its dupes? Does this seem to approach the wild dreams of the anarchists with their visions of the destruction of "the state" in one fell swoop and the inauguration of perfect freedom over night?

But Lenin was nothing if not clear. He comes back to what after all is the main point for workers at present—the role of the working class state in the transition period and says:

"Again, during the TRANSITION from capitalism to Communism, suppression is still necessary; but in this case it is the suppression of the minority of exploiters by the majority of exploited. A special instrument, a special machine for suppression—that is, the state—is necessary, but this is now a transitional state, no longer a state in the ordinary sense of the term. For the suppression of the minority . . . by those who were BUT YESTERDAY wage slaves, is a matter comparatively so easy, simple and natural, that IT WILL COST FAR LESS BLOOD SHED THAN THE SUPPRESSION OF THE RISINGS OF THE SLAVES, SERFS OR WAGE LABORERS, AND WILL COST THE HUMAN RACE FAR LESS. And it is compatible with THE DIFFUSION OF DEMOCRACY OVER SUCH AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE NATION that the need for any SPECIAL MACHINERY will gradually cease to exist."

One has only to read the biased stories carried by the capitalist press about conditions in the Soviet Union to understand that there is less need for SPECIAL MACHINERY to suppress the capitalist class and its agents in Russia today, for instance, than there was when the workers, led by the Bolsheviks, took power in 1917. Arthur Darling, Yale University professor, writing in Current History for January on the economic report of the Soviet Union, says, for instance, that the burden of proof that progress is not being made in the Soviet Union will come be upon its enemies.

Multitudes of similar utterances could be given, but it is necessary only to point to the abolition of "war Communism"—compulsory labor—to prove that there is a far wider measure of individual liberty than there was during the more critical days of the working class dictatorship.

The meaning of the relaxation of restrictions is NOT that the proletarian power is weakening but that it is growing stronger day by day—that it has a broader base of mass support and that sections of the population which were neutral or hostile during the earlier period now support the proletarian power without qualification. The general tendency in the Soviet Union is towards a broader democracy which will in turn "wither away." Only in periods of emergency, such as an armed attack by the imperialist nations, will there be a temporary halt in this direction. Socialism is being built in the Soviet Union, not only in the narrow sense of the socialization of industry but in the cultural field as well and together with the extension of the administrative machinery of the proletarian power is creating the finest sense of social responsibility that the world has ever seen.

What the tendency towards the extension of democracy to the widest possible masses of the population, beginning with the workers, portends, was explained by Lenin:

"Finally, only under Communism will the state become quite unnecessary, for there will be NO ONE to suppress 'no one' in the sense of a CLASS, in the sense of a systematic struggle with a definite section of the population . . . . . we know that the fundamental social cause of excesses which violate the rules of social life is the exploitation of the masses, their want and poverty. With the removal of this chief cause, excesses will inevitably begin to 'wither away.' We do not know how quickly and in what stages, but we know that they will be withering away. With their withering away, the state will also wither away."

And how will this come about? Not by a miracle but by a working class free to carve out its destiny in making over a whole world:

"Only in Communist society, when the resistance of the capitalists has finally been broken, when the capitalists have disappeared, when there are no longer any classes (that is, when there is no difference between the members of society in respect of their social means of production), ONLY THEN does the state disappear AND ONE CAN SPEAK OF FREEDOM . . . . . freed from capitalist slavery, from the innumerable horrors, savagery, absurdities and infamies of capitalist exploitation, people will gradually BECOME ACCUSTOMED to the elementary rules of social life, known for centuries, repeated for thousands of years in sermons . . . . . without the SPECIAL APPARATUS for compulsion which is called the state."

The above passage, which read in its entirety is one of the most beautiful expressions in any language, should be memorized by every class conscious worker. It gives the goal, the final goal of the Communist revolution.

Far from seeing a weakening of the revolution in the extension of democracy in the Soviet Union, it is the best guarantee of the unshakable strength of the proletarian power and an assurance, if any is needed, that the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the Communist Party, is driving straight down the path charted for it by Lenin—the most skilful wielder of the weapon of revolutionary Marxism.

# THE PROSPECTS OF THE REVOLUTION IN CHINA

## By Joseph Stalin

(Speech Delivered in the Chinese Commission of the Enlarged E. C. C. I. on November 30, 1926.)

BEFORE I enter into the question, I consider it necessary to say that I have not had at my disposal exhaustive material on the Chinese question such as would be necessary to unfold a complete picture of the Chinese revolution. I am, therefore, compelled to confine myself to a few general remarks of a fundamental nature which are directly connected with the question as to the main trend of the Chinese revolution. The theses of Comrade Petrov, the theses of Comrade Mif, two reports of Comrade Tang Ping Shan and the remarks of Comrades Rafes on the Chinese question are in my possession. In spite of their excellence, all these documents have in my opinion, the great defect that they evade a number of the fundamental questions of the revolution in China. I think that our attention should be above all directed to these defects, and for this reason my remarks will at the same time be of a polemical character.

Joseph Stalin

### 1. The Character of the Revolution in China.

LENIN said that the Chinese would soon have their 1905. Some comrades took this as meaning that exactly what took place with us in Russia in 1905 would necessarily repeat itself in China. This is wrong. Lenin certainly did not say that the Chinese revolution would be a copy of the Russian revolution in 1905; he merely said that the Chinese would have their 1905. This means that, apart from the features which the Chinese revolution would have in common with the revolution in 1905, it would have its own specific peculiarities, which would stamp its special features on the whole revolution in China.

What are these peculiarities?

The first peculiarity is that the Chinese revolution as a bourgeois-democratic one is also a revolution for national freedom directed against the rule of foreign imperialism in China. This is the chief feature which distinguishes it from the revolution in Russia in 1905. The position is that the rule of imperialism in China expresses itself not only in military power but above all in that the imperialists have the power of disposal over the main threads of industry in China, the railways, the factories, the mines, the banks, etc. The result is that the questions of the struggle against foreign imperialism and its Chinese agents play a predominant part in the Chinese revolution. This is exactly what links the Chinese revolution directly with the revolutions of the proletarians of all countries against imperialism.

Another peculiarity of the Chinese revolution arises out of this peculiarity and that is that the national large bourgeoisie in China is extremely weak, much weaker than was the Russian bourgeoisie at the time of 1905. This is easy to understand. If the main threads of industry are gathered in the hands of foreign imperialists, the national large bourgeoisie of China cannot but be weak and backward. In this respect Comrade Mif is quite in the right when he remarks that the weakness of the national bourgeoisie in China is a characteristic symptom of the Chinese revolution. From this results that the part of initiator and guide of the Chinese revolution, the part of leader of the Chinese peasantry must inevitably get into the hands of the Chinese proletariat, which is better organized and more active than the Chinese bourgeoisie.

Neither should the third peculiarity of the Chinese revolution be overlooked; it is that, in addition to China, the Soviet Unions exists and is developing, the revolutionary experience and help of which cannot but facilitate the fight of the Chinese proletariat against imperialism and against the feudal-mediaeval remains in China.

These are the fundamental peculiarities of the Chinese revolution which determine its character and its trend.

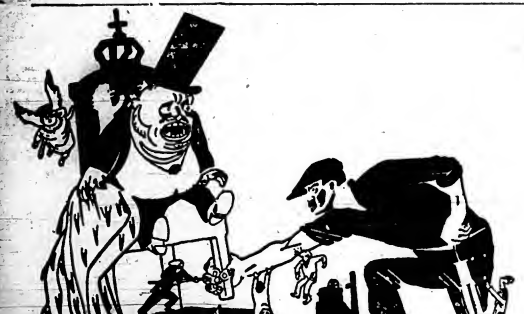
### 2. Imperialism and Imperialist Intervention in China.

THE first defect of the theses before us is that they avoid or underestimate the question of imperialist intervention in China. If we read the theses correctly, we might imagine that there is at present in China no actual imperialist intervention, that there is nothing but a struggle of the North against the South or of one group of generals against another group of generals. We are apt to understand under intervention a condition in which foreign troops march into Chinese territory and, if this does not take place, then there is no intervention. This is a serious error, comrades, intervention is by no means exhausted by the entry of troops, and the entry of troops is by no means an essential characteristic of intervention. In the present circumstances of the revolutionary movement in capitalist countries, where the direct entry of foreign troops might rouse a number of protests and stir up conflict, intervention has assumed a more elastic character and a more masked form. In the present circumstances, imperialism prefers to intervene against the revolution by organizing civil war within the dependent country, by financing the counter-revolutionary forces against the revolution, by moral and financial support of its Chinese agents. The imperialists tried to represent the fights of Denekin and Kolschak, Yudenitch and Wrangel against the revolution in Russia as an exclusively internal struggle. But we all knew, and not we alone but the whole world knew, that these counter-revolutionary generals were backed by the imperialists of England and America, France and Japan, without whose support a serious civil war would have been quite impossible in Russia. The same applies to China. The fight of Wu Pei-Fu and Sun Tchuang-Fang, Chang Tso Lin and Chang Tsun Chan against the revolution in China would be quite impossible were it not that the imperialists of all countries had inspired these counter-revolutionary generals and had supplied them with money, arms, instructors, "advisers," etc. How is the power of the Canton troops to be explained? By their having an ideal, a passionate enthusiasm, by their being inspired in their fight for liberation from imperialism, by their wanting to give China her freedom. How is the power of the counter-revolutionary generals to be explained? In that they are backed by the imperialists of all countries, the owners of all possible railways, concessions, factories, banks and business houses in China. For this reason it does not depend alone, it does not depend at all to any large extent, on whether foreign troops enter the country, but on the support given by the imperialists of all countries to the Chinese counter-revolution. Intervention by using other people—that is the kernel of imperialist intervention at present.

For these reasons imperialist intervention in China is an undoubted fact against which the point of the Chinese revolution is directed.

Anyone who eludes or undervalues imperialist intervention in China eludes or undervalues that which is most important and most essential.

It is said that the Japanese imperialists show a certain amount of "good-will" towards the Cantonese and towards the Chinese revolution as a whole. It is said that in this respect the American imperialists are far in no way behind the Japanese. This is self-deception, comrades. We must know how to discern the true nature of the policy of the imperialists, including the Japanese and American imperialists behind their mask. Lenin used to say that it was difficult to win over revolutionaries with a stick, with fists, but that at times it is very easy to win them by kindness. This truth, spoken by Lenin, should never be forgotten, comrades. In any case, it is clear that the Japano-American imperialists have pretty well understood the significance of this truth. For this reason we must make a definite distinction between friendliness and compliments addressed to the Canton people and the fact that the imperialists, who distribute their friendliness most liberally, cling most desperately to "their" concessions and railways in China, from which they do not wish to be "liberated" at any price.



Pulling the Seat From Under the Boss

### 3. The Revolutionary Army in China.

THE second mark in connection with the theses before us concerns the question of the revolutionary armies in China. The point is that the question of the army is evaded or undervalued in the theses. This is their second defect. The advance of the Pankuomin towards the North is generally regarded not as the growth of the Chinese revolution, but as a fight of the Canton generals against Wu Pei-Fu and Sun Chuan Fang, as a fight for supremacy of one group of generals against another group of generals. This is a great mistake, comrades. The revolutionary armies in China are the most important factor in the fight of the Chinese workers and peasants for their liberation. Is it then a mere coincidence that until May or June of this year the situation in China was regarded as the rule of the reaction which had set in after the defeat of Feng Yu Hsiang's army, but that in the summer of this year it was only necessary for the victorious Canton troops to advance northwards and occupy Hupe in order to change the picture fundamentally in favor of the revolution? No, it was not a coincidence; for the advance of the Canton troops meant a blow aimed at imperialism, a blow aimed at its agents in China, it meant the freedom of assembly, freedom to strike, freedom of the press, freedom of coalition for all the revolutionary elements in China in general and for the workers in particular. In this lies the peculiarity and the greatest importance of the revolutionary army in China.

In former times, in the 18th and 19th century, revolutions began in such a way that usually the people rose, for the greater part unarmed or badly armed, and encountered the army of the old regime. They made every effort to break up this army or at least to win it over as far as possible to their side. This was the typical form of the revolutionary explosions of the past. The same thing occurred with us in Russia in 1905. In China things developed on different lines. In China, it is not the unarmed people against the troops of their own government, but the armed people in the form of its revolutionary army. In China, armed revolution is fighting against armed counter-revolution. This is one of the peculiarities and one of the advantages of the Chinese revolution. This also explains the special significance of the revolutionary army in China.

It is therefore a reprehensible defect of the theses before us that they underestimate the revolutionary armies.

In consequence of this, however, the Chinese Communists ought to devote special attention to work in the army.

First of all the Chinese Communists must use every means in their power to intensify political work in the army and must succeed in making the army a real and model support of the ideas of the Chinese revolution. This is particularly necessary at the present moment because the Canton troops are being joined by all kinds of gen-rals who have nothing in common with the Kuomintang, who join it as a force which overthrows the enemies of the Chinese people and who, by joining the Canton troops, introduce disintegration into the army. It is only possible to neutralize such "allies" or to turn them into genuine adherents of the Kuomintang by intensifying the political work and by organizing revolutionary control over them. Unless this is done, the army may get into a most difficult position.

Secondly, the Chinese revolutionaries, including the Communists, must make a special study of things military, they must not regard military questions as something of secondary importance, for military questions in China are at present the most important factor in the Chinese revolution. The Communists, must, with this object in view, study militarism in order to advance gradually and to be able to occupy some leading post or other in the revolutionary army. This will guarantee that the revolutionary army of China will follow the right path, will keep its eye steadily fixed on its aim. Unless this is carried out, it is inevitable that there should be vacillations in the army.

These are the tasks which the Chinese Communist Party has to fulfill with regard to the question of the revolutionary army.

### 4. The Character of the Future Power in China.

THE third remark concerns the fact that, in the theses, the question as to the character of the future revolutionary power in China is hardly dealt with at all or altogether disregarded. Comrade Mif, to his credit, has closely approached this question in his thesis. But, when he was on the threshold of it, he failed to carry it out to the end, as though he had been frightened and did not dare to go further. Comrade Mif believes that the future revolutionary power in China will be a power of the revolutionary petty bourgeoisie under the leadership of the proletariat. What does this mean? At the time of the February revolution in 1917, the Mensheviki and social revolutionaries were also petty bourgeois parties and to a certain extent revolutionaries. Does this mean that the future revolutionary power in China will be a social revolutionary Menshevist power? No, it does not mean this. Why? Because the social-revolutionary Menshevist power was an imperialist power, while the future revolutionary power in China must be an anti-imperialist power. This is the fundamental difference. The MacDonald government was actually a "labor" power but it was at the same time imperialist, for it was based on the maintenance of England's imperialist power, for instance in India and Egypt. As compared with the MacDonald government, the future revolutionary power in China will have the advantage that it will be an anti-imperialist power. What is important is not the bourgeois-democratic character of the Canton government which forms the nucleus of the future pan-Chinese revolutionary power; the most important thing is that this power is an anti-imperialist power and can be nothing else, that every advance of this power is a blow aimed at world-imperialism and is therefore a stroke in favor of the revolutionary world movement. Lenin was right when he said that, if in former times, before the beginning of the epoch of the world revolution, national movements for freedom were part of the general democratic movement, now, after the victory of the Soviet revolution in Russia, and since the beginning of the epoch of world revolution, national movements for freedom are part of the proletarian world revolution.

This peculiarity was not taken into consideration by Comrade Mif.

I believe that the future revolutionary power in China will, in its character, resemble the power which was spoken of in our country in 1905, i. e., a dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry, but with the distinguishing feature that it will be predominantly an anti-imperialist power. It will be a power of transition to a non-capitalist, or, to be more exact, to a socialist development of China.

This is the direction in which the revolution in China is likely to develop. This path of development which the revolution will follow, will be facilitated by three circumstances; firstly in that the point of the revolution in China, as a national revolution for freedom will be directed against imperialism and its agents in China, secondly in that the large bourgeoisie in China is weak, weaker than the national bourgeoisie was in Russia in 1905, which facilitates the hegemony of the proletariat, the leadership of the proletarian party as against the Chinese peasantry; thirdly, in that the revolution in China will develop in circumstances which make it possible to make use of the experience and the aid of the victorious revolution in the Soviet Union.

Whether this method will with certainty lead to victory, depends on many circumstances. One thing is clear, that it is the chief duty of the Chinese Communists to fight to prepare the way for the development of the Chinese revolution.

From this we may conclude what is the chief task of the Chinese Communists in the question of their relations to the Kuomintang and to the future revolutionary power in China. It is said that the Chinese Communists ought to secede from the Kuomintang. This is pure folly, comrades. It would be the greatest mistake for the Chinese Communists to leave the Kuomintang. The whole course of the Chinese revolution, its character, its prospects, undoubtedly indicate that the Chinese Communists ought to remain in the Kuomintang and intensify their work in it. But can the Chinese Communist Party take part in the future revolutionary government? It not only can, it must. The course of the revolution in China, its character, its prospects, speak eloquently in favor of the Chinese Communist Party taking part in the future revolutionary government of China. This is one of the necessary guarantees for the hegemony of the Chinese proletariat becoming a concrete reality.

### 5. The Peasant Question in China.

THE fourth remark concerns the question of the peasantry in China. Comrade Mif believes that we ought at once to issue the slogan of the formation of soviets, of peasant soviets, in the open country. I believe that this is a mistake, Comrade Mif is in too great a hurry. It is out of the question to form soviets in the country and to leave out the industrial centers in China. The question of organizing soviets in the Chinese industrial centers however, has not yet been raised. Furthermore we must not forget that the soviets cannot be considered independently of their connection with the whole situation. It would only be possible to organize soviets, let us say peasant soviets, if China were passing through a period of a flourishing peasant movement which would break down the old power and create a new one, under the assumption that the industrial centers of China had already broken down the barrier and entered on the phase of forming a soviet power. Can it be said that the Chinese peasantry or the Chinese revolution as a whole has already entered on this phase? No, it cannot be said. It is therefore trying to suppose evolution to speak of soviets at the present time. At the present moment, we must not raise the question of soviets, but of the formation of peasant committees; I mean committees, elected by the peasants, which are capable of formulating the fundamental demands of the peasantry and of taking all the necessary measures for realizing these demands by revolutionary methods. These peasant committees should form the axis round which the revolution in the village can unfold.

Tan Yan Kai, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of People's Government.

I know that there are people amongst the adherents of the Kuomintang and even among the Chinese Communists who do not consider it possible to let loose the revolution in the village lest the entitlement of the peasantry in the revolution should disrupt the united front against imperialism. This is the greatest error. The anti-imperialist front in China will be all the stronger and more powerful the more quickly and thoroughly the Chinese peasantry is persuaded to join in the revolution. The authors of the theses, especially Comrades Tan Ping Shan and Rafes are perfectly right when they maintain that the immediate satisfaction of a number of the most urgent demands of the peasantry is an essential preliminary for the victory of the Chinese revolution. In my opinion, it is high time to do away with the indifference and "neutrality" towards the peasantry which is noticeable in the activity of certain elements of the Kuomintang. I think that both the Communist Party of China and the Kuomintang, including the Canton government ought, without delay, to pass from words to deeds and immediately to raise the question of satisfying the most vital demands of the peasantry. What

(Continued on page 6)

Chinese revolutionists having a good time burying the imperialists.

Special Lenin Memorial Issue

# THE DAILY WORKER

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

This Issue Consists of Two Sections.
SECTION ONE.

Vol. IV. No. 3. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $4.00 per year. SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1927 290 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING Co., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 5 Cents

# CHALLENGE TO IMPERIALISM GROWS

## *Sinister Tone of Capitalist Press Shows Need of Labor Aid for Mexico, Nicaragua*

There is a sinister tone in the American capitalist press when it speaks of Mexico these days. Especially is it sinister for labor.

The same tone can be noted in the news and editorials dealing with China.

Off the coasts of both countries there are huge American war fleets. The general tenor of the press is the same as when America was intervening and favoring armed intervention by other powers in Russia. The burden of the tales dealing with Mexico and China is of disorder-uprisings and atrocities, a menace to foreign lives and property, and an obvious attempt to create the impression that civilization is in danger.

Such stories, generally the product of the crudest faking, invariably precede and follow organized attempts at conquest of weaker nations rich in raw materials and having a population which can be enslaved by the foreign investors and their governments.

The Chicago Tribune, one of the most vicious propagandist agencies against Mexico, heads its two column tale of uprisings and civil war in Mexico, in its issue for Jan. 14, with the following:

**"Catholics Rise in 10 States to Oust Calles".—"Mexican Youth Rallies Army; Gets Cash in U. S.—Attack on American Consul Blocked.**

Such sentences as these give an idea of the tone of The Tribune story:

**"All over Mexico uprisings are spreading like a flame. By another month, it is forecast, Mexico will be in the throes of a general revolution—a religious war."**

Calpistran Garza is named as the leader of the American financed reactionary movement. His program, as given in The Tribune, entitles him to the support of Wall Street and its state and war department. There is little doubt that he is getting this support. His program could not be improved upon for Wall Street purposes if written in the offices of the house of Morgan. Dispatches state:

**He will, if successful, WIPE OUT ARTICLE 27, the famous article of the 1917 constitution which is THE BASIS FOR THE PRESENT CRITICAL OIL AND LAND LAW CONTROVERSY . . .**

**HE WILL ALSO KILL THE LABOR LAWS, under which, he contends, A LABOR TYRANNY has been set up in Mexico. (Emphasis Ours.)**

Garza is heading a revolt in Mexico FOR THE PROGRAM OF WALL STREET.

The Wall Street policy towards Mexico, carried out by Coo-

(Continued on page 4.)

## Make the Lenin Memorial Meetings Demonstrations Against Imperialism!

### *Statement of the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America*

THE mass meetings which have been arranged by our party to honor the memory of the great leader of the proletarian revolution, Lenin, will be held this year at a moment when the American capitalists and their government at Washington are giving the workers and farmers a concrete example of the dangers of new wars with all their consequent sacrifice and suffering for the workers, which are the logical developments of this epoch of capitalist imperialism.

The invasion of Nicaragua, the threats against Mexico, the mobilization of naval forces in Chinese waters all show clearly that the government of the United States is the tool of the financial oligarchy which rules the country from Wall Street, and which carries on its imperialist exploitation in all parts of the world.

It was one of the great services of Lenin to the proletarian revolutionary movement that he pointed out to the workers that the development of capitalism leads inevitably to the sacrifice of the lives of the workers and farmers in the shambles of imperialist wars, into which they are sent to fight for the super-profits which the capitalists win thru imperialist exploitation.

It was also one of Lenin's great contributions to the principles which must guide the workers and farmers in their struggle to free themselves from the oppression and exploitation of the capitalists, that the peoples of countries exploited by the imperialist capitalist countries are the natural allies of the workers and farmers in their fight against capitalist imperialism at home.

There is no better way of honoring the memory of Lenin on the third anniversary of his death, than thru the application of the principles of Leninism in the crisis which American imperialism has created thru its imperialist adventures in relation to Nicaragua, Mexico and China.

The Lenin Memorial meetings must be made great mass demonstrations against American imperialism.

Make the central slogan of these meetings the building of a united front of the workers and farmers of the United States to carry

*LENIN*

on the struggle against American imperialism. Bring to the workers and farmers the message of Leninism, that they must carry on the fight against American imperialism in alliance with the people of Nicaragua, Mexico and China.

Withdraw the American naval forces from Nicaragua!

No intervention in Mexico!

Defend the people's revolution in China from American imperialism!

A united front of all workers and farmers against the threatening imperialist war!

Central Committee,
Workers (Communist) Party.
C. E. Ruthenberg,
General Secretary.

## *Labor Rallies in Memory of Lenin; Fights Dollar Rule*

**While workers in the United States prepare to commemorate, on Jan. 23, the third anniversary of the death of Lenin, whose works embody the struggle against all capitalist-imperialism—the fight against the further expansion of colonial and semi-colonial exploitation becomes intense in Latin America, China and Indonesia.**

The rape of Nicaragua by Wall Street bankers relying upon the armed forces of the United States to do the dirty work and the menace to the Mexican people involved in the threat of invasion to guarantee American investments, has caused to flare up thruout the whole of Latin America demonstrations of the sharpest resentment against American imperialist aggression.

The gathering of American, British, French and Japanese warships in Shanghai and the Yangtze Valley is the best possible indication of the rapidly growing strength of the Chinese nationalist movement which has for its object the expulsion of the hated foreign exploitation and the building of a centralized people's government in China which demands not only the abolition of imperial treaties and the extra-territorial privileges of foreign powers, [illegible] in Java and Sumatra, the workers and peasants are in open revolt against their Dutch rulers.

"It is essential to continually expose," said Lenin, "the deception fostered among the masses of the toilers . . . all and especially in the backward countries, in creating, under the mask of political independence, various governmental and state institutions which are in reality completely dependent on them economically, financially and in a military sense."

**Support Oppressed.**

The victory over capitalism can not be fully achieved and carried to the ultimate goal unless the proletariat and the toiling masses of all nations of the world rally of their own accord in a consolidated and close embrace" this inspiring doctrine, written by Lenin, is the guiding principle of the Communists and has been the basis of the active assistance rendered by the Workers (Communist) Party and the DAILY WORKER to the labor movements of the oppressed [illegible] of China and Latin America who are the victims of imperialism.

### PASSAIC VICTIM OF FRAME-UP IS GOING INSANE; NEED BAIL

NEW YORK Jan. 14 — One of the 11 textile strikers held in New Jersey jails on charges of "dynamite-up" charges is believed has gone temporarily insane, reports Hollace Ransdell, secretary of the defense committee formed by the American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense. The man is Paul Kosok, [illegible] three ribs broken in police beatings, says Miss Ransdell, and is now in need of medical attention and good food. His life can be saved if $15,000 can be raised for his bail, she declares. Kovac has a wife and three small children. Miss Ransdell asks that Liberty Bonds be lent for bail, since the bonding company in these cases has refused ordinary notes. Return of bonds is guaranteed by the joint committee. Either bonds or funds should be sent to Hollace Ransdell, joint defense committee, 743 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

## PAN-AMERICAN FEDERATION TO MEET IN JULY

### *Call Makes No Mention of Present Crisis*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15. — Placing the date of meeting safely in the future and sliding over any reference to the present Nicaraguan and Mexican situations, a call has been issued for the fifth Pan American Labor Congress to meet in Washington next July 18.

The signers are [illegible] president; [illegible] vice president; [illegible] Wall Street lawyer, Washington; [illegible] Porto Rican, Spanish [illegible] and Charles [illegible] Pan American Federation of Labor.

**Innocuous Gestures.**

While the call includes lines of [illegible] it is the opinion of workers of the world that the chief effort by the call's sponsors is concerning industrial and [illegible] questions [illegible] to avoid the slightest interest [illegible] Present to the Pan American labor movement by the [illegible] Mexico and the threat of war with Mexico presages a [illegible] that possible [illegible]

(Continued on page 2)

Workers! Attend the Lenin Memorial Meetings!

### ITALIAN FRONTIER AGAIN CENTER OF WAR ACTIVITY; FRANCE GROOMING TROOPS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NICE, France, Jan. 14.—France's best troops and much new equipment are being brot into this district, on the Italian-French frontier, as hostility between the two countries is continuing unabated.

French officials, reluctantly commenting on the movement of troops, have indicated that the preparations are merely to prevent "unofficial" raids on French territory by Italian fascists. They express fear that Italy is planning to make of Nice another Fiume, which was seized by Gabriel D'Annunzio.

Italian hatred for France is growing and many evidences of this are found on the boulevard.

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

JUST as we forecast a few days ago the most loud-mouthed of the senatorial thinkers against the Coolidge policy in Nicaragua have either shrugged their shoulders and declared that "now the thing is done we must make the best of it" or have threatened to deliver a speech on the subject and then let matters take their course. Senator Johnson, one of the men responsible for Tom Mooney's imprisonment, thundered against the government policy in Nicaragua, but now declares that American interests must be protected and since "we" are involved in a mess an American senator must be an American first. That was Johnson's stock-in-trade when seeking popular favor by attacking the league of nations.

• • •

SENATOR WILLIAM E. BORAH is the administration's decoy duck. Somebody said he is the administration's "adviser." His true role is that of safety valve which enables the administration to go ahead and accomplish. When Borah's loudness, while "Bill" is crawling and thr-ateling to rule the senate chambers. Sometimes always happens to draw "Bill's" fire. No, "Bill" Borah is not the administration's "adviser." He, like the rest of them takes his instructions.

• • •

WILL a false alarm this man Borah is? What a political prostitute? On the question of Nicaragua and Mexico he is still convinced that the Coolidge policy is wrong but he will confine his opposition to a speech in the senate for the consumption of his Idaho constituents who have nothing to gain but something to lose by a war against Mexico and intervention in Nicaragua. As far as Borah is concerned the Idahoans are useful in providing him with the votes he needs to get into the senate but when in the senate his ear is to the east rather than to the west. His words are for Idaho, but his deeds are for Wall Street.

• • •

ANOTHER false alarm is Senator James Reed of Missouri. This man is obviously honest. It shines from his rosy countenance. He breathes it with the fumes from his cigar. He also thunders against the Coolidge policy for the benefit of the democratic party, but while the situation is bordering on hostilities he de-

(Continued on page 2.)

## ORGANIZE COAL FIELDS, BROPHY URGES MINERS

### *Asks for Progressive Delegates on Jan. 25*

CLEARFIELD, Jan. 14.—(FP)—Organize the non-union miners: work for nationalization of the mining industry; build a labor party. These are three parts of the program that every delegate to the Jan. 25 Indianapolis convention of the United Mine Workers of America should be instructed to support, says John Brophy in a public statement. Brophy, the president of the central Pennsylvania miners, was the opposition candidate for union president against John L. Lewis in the December elections.

Brophy warns of the peril to the union when the bituminous wage agreement expires next April. With 65 per cent of the tonnage coming from non-union territory, he says that the success of any strike will depend on the union's pulling out and organizing the fields now outside of the fold.

Temporary employment in the union fields should not dedouble the members of the U. M. W. of A., says the Pennsylvania leader. These "temporary jobs spring from the export demand caused by the British strike and the added flush of operations resulting from the stocking up of coal for the strike crisis.

Brophy's statement indicates that the fight for a more aggressive union program that he led during the campaign of last fall will be fought again, in a second round, at the coming Indianapolis convention. No official figures of the election have yet been given out from Indianapolis, the the administration forces claim re-election by a large majority. This is disputed by the opposition, which is calling for a tabulated local-by-local report.

### U. S. POPULATION IN 1930 WILL BE 123,288,000, IS CENSUS BUREAU ESTIMATE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. — The United States will have a population of 123,288,000 in 1930, director of the census Stewart estimated to congress The 1920 census showed 105,710,620.

Stewart estimated the population of Illinois in 1930 would be 7,589,600.

### Railroad Official Praises Soviet Rule Before St. Paul Club

ST. PAUL Jan. 14. — Speaking before the Transportation Club here, B. O. Johnson, assistant to the vice-president of the Northern Pacific railroad, declared that the government of Russia has "economic ideas which have proved effective and is destined to rise to greatness." He praised the order that he found in Russia while serving five years there and in Siberia as an army engineer.

The inherent courage of the people make Russia destined for greatness," he said.

### McNary-Haugen Bill Approved by House Farming Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The McNary-Haugen farm relief bill has been reported favorably by the house committee on agriculture by a vote of 13 to 8. The committee's action came after a bitter fight on the equalization provision contained in the bill, which resulted in victory for the sponsors after three days of debate.

### *Mexico Can Handle Catholic Disrupters*

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 14.—The Calles government insists today that the rebellion in North and Central Mexico presents no great difficulty and announced its firm intention of using drastic measures to put down the insurrectionary movement fostered by the Catholic church.

## 'COLOSSUS OF NORTH,' OBJECT OF BIG PROTEST

### *Mexicans Demonstrate Against U. S. Threats*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 14.—The imperialist pronouncements in Coolidge's message to congress on Latin-American relations has caused a wave of protest thruout Mexico. Mexico City newspapers are charging that Coolidge is dominated by the "exploiters who have money invested in Mexico" and who are advocating invasion of the country; the national students' conference, meeting in Oaxaca City declared that the whole of Latin America is confronted by "the use of brute force and piracy directed by the plutocratic and imperialistic United States government"; and the workers of Guadalajara staged a protest demonstration before the United States consulate in that city against the "Colossus of the north."

**People Behind Calles.**

These are some of the indications of the popular resentment of the people of Mexico against the threatening tone of the United States with regard to the oil laws and Mexico's connection with the Nicaraguan liberals. There is no doubt but that the vast majority of the populace is solidly behind the Calles government. The catholic inspired revolts occurring in various places are, according to the government, of very small proportions and can easily be handled by state forces.

As proof of the fact that no revolutionary movement of any danger exists, government officials state that not a single officer in the army has endorsed the movement. In Mexico,

(Continued on page 4)

*New York Workers!*

COME TO THE

# LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

AND

## NEW YORK DAILY WORKER WELCOME

**Madison Square Garden**
**50th Street and 8th Avenue.**

***Saturday Eve., January 22, 8 P. M.***

Speakers:

**C. E. RUTHENBERG**
Sec'y, Workers Party

**WM. Z. FOSTER**
Sec'y, T. U. E. L.

**SCOTT NEARING**
Writer and Lecturer

**J. LOUIS ENGDAHL**
Editor, Daily Worker

**MOISSAYE J. OLGIN**
Editor, "The Hammer"

**WILLIAM WEINSTONE**
Sec'y, Workers Party Dist. 2

Musical Program:

**MISCHA MISHAKOFF**
Concertmaster, N. Y. Symphony

**IVAN VELIKANOFF**
Tenor, Musical Studio
Moscow Art Theater.

**RUSSIAN MASTER SINGERS**
Vocal Quartette.

**FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY**
Chorus of 300 Voices.

**ADMISSION: 50c, 75c, $1.00**

Tickets in advance at Workers Party headquarters, 108 E. 14th Street; Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 127 University Pl., and all party papers.

**Auspices: Workers Party of America, District No. 2.**

# JOHN L. LEWIS BACKS MELLON GANG'S CHOICE

## *Supports Cyrus Woods for I. C. C.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. — (FP) — Confirmation of Cyrus Woods of Pennsylvania, millionaire paymaster of the millions spent by the Mellon machine in the Pepper senatorial primary last spring, to be a member of the Interstate commerce commission, is backed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

This disclosure was made before the senate committee on interstate commerce, Jan. 11, when Sen. Dan Steck, democrat, and Senator-elect Brookhart, progressive republican, of Iowa, faced each other on the issue of Steck's charge that Brookhart was a "paid lobbyist" for Woods' confirmation. Steck had not made the direct charge; he made public a statement that it was "rumored that" Brookhart was so engaged. For a senator-elect to take money for any such action would subject him to expulsion, and Steck was summoned to make good his attack. He withdrew it, after some evasive answers to questions.

**Lewis Supported.**

Then a press dispatch and two telegrams from Iowa were read, showing that John L. Lewis of the U. M. W. of A. had urged Iowa labor men and their friends to endorse Woods. J. C. Lewis, president of the State Federation of Labor and a close friend of Brookhart, had taken action accordingly. He asserted that this was done without consulting Brookhart. The latter told the committee he had not endorsed Woods and had not been paid to work for any action of an kind in Washington.

Sen. Gaff of West Virginia declared that "Some of the most prominent coal operators of my state, in whose interest and behalf I have taken the stand I have in this matter, asked me to trace the source of these telegrams" which the Iowa labor leaders sent in support of Woods.

**Lewis Backs Mellon.**

John L. Lewis action is explained by the fact that Woods is a Mellon man, fighting the freight rate advantages, given them for to the West Virginia, Kentucky and Virginia coal fields, which happen to be non-union. Coal from western Pennsylvania is mined, to a large extent, under union conditions. Lewis seeks to maintain the jobs of union coal diggers in Pennsylvania by helping Mellon to reduce the freight rate handicap of Pennsylvania as against West Virginia.

Sen. Wheeler of Montana, prohibitionist, is fighting Woods because he represents the Mellon crowd's attempt to increase the value of their properties—coal and railroad—through manipulation of the freight rates on the interstate commerce commission.

• • •

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. — Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania, told President Coolidge that he "had the votes" to insure the confirmation of Cyrus E. Woods as interstate commerce commissioner.

"I have the votes on the floor," said Reed, "despite the adverse vote in committee."

## *Lenin Points Out Basic Meaning of Imperialism, Exploitation, War and Relations to Workers*

The following extracts culled from the works of Lenin illuminate with the clarity that Lenin alone commands the basic questions of the meaning of imperialism, the relation of imperialism to colonial exploitation and oppression, to war, and to the working class and its movement. American workers faced with the task of fighting American imperialism, the most powerful in the world, should ponder well what Lenin says and should pass from these questions to a further study of Lenin's teachings the only reliable guide for the workers struggling to overcome imperialism and capitalism.

### *What Is Imperialism?*

Imperialism is monopolist capitalism.

*

Imperialism is the rule of finance capital, the rule of the financial oligarchy.

*

Imperialism is a special stage in the development of capitalism. It has three peculiarities: Imperialism is (1) monopolist capitalism, (2) parasitic or stagnatic capitalism, and (3) dying capitalism.

*

Imperialism is capitalism in the phase of its development in which the domination of monopolies and finance capital has established itself; in which the export of capital has acquired very great importance; in which the division of the world among the great international trusts has begun; in which the partition of all the territories of the earth amongst the great capitalist powers has been completed.

### *Imperialism and Colonial Exploitation.*

What do we have? A few of the richest and most privileged nations living like parasites off the rest of humanity, living like lords thru the exploitation of the Negro, the Hindu, etc., and holding these masses in subjection thru modern militarism.

*

The interests of finance capital (thru the export of capital) press on to the conquest of colonies, to the driving away of competitors, to strengthening of the necessary "connections." etc.

*

Spheres of investment for capital interest finance capital. Sources of raw material interest finance capital. But finance capital is also interested in new possible sources of raw material.

*

A handful of rich countries have developed colonial exploitation to gigantic dimensions. They receive millions and billions of super-profits, oppress millions and hundreds of millions of people in the colonial and "backward" countries, and struggle among themselves for a division and re-division of the rich spoils.

*

Imperialism demands the continual division and re-division of the "backward" countries among the big imperialist powers.

### *Imperialism and War.*

War is no accident. It is no result of "sin" as the preachers and the liberals make out. It is an unavoidable stage in the development of capitalist militarism.

*

The development of capitalism, when it reaches the stage of imperialism, gives rise to imperialist wars.

*

War is no more than the continuation of the regular policy of imperialism thru special means.

*

Under imperialism there is no way of finally settling controversies over markets, investments, etc., except war.

### *Imperialism and the Working Class.*

Imperialism has a tendency to create privileged sections among the workers and to detach them from the main proletarian masses.

*

The bourgeoisie of a capitalist power is able to win economically the upper sections of "its" working class thru scattering among them a few millions of the billions of super-profits it gets out of its imperialist exploitation.

*

The receipt of high monopoly profits by the capitalists (thru industry at home, thru exploitation of colonies, etc.) gives them the economic possibility of corrupting certain individual sections of the working class and especially its "leaders" and attracting them on the side of the capitalists and against the rest of the workers.

*

But for the masses of the workers—something else. The trusts, the financial oligarchy, the increase of prices, the intensification of exploitation, etc.—all of which makes possible the corruption of the upper layers of the workers—this means the ever greater oppression, torture, and the misery of the masses of the proletariat and the semi-proletariat.

# CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

ivore a long speech against poisoned nooh and amuses himself and his udiences—he is a witty man—by poking fun at the mythical gentleman known as the "present czar's spokesman." It should not be forgotten by hose hopeful people who expect bou ecole senators and congressmen to make a fight against the threatened war on Mexico, that Senator Reed n so opposed a war with Germany, he voted for it when Wilson decided th time was ripe to step in in behalf o J. P. Morgan's loans.

• • •

THERE is not a peep out of the ex ecutive council of the American Federation of Labor on the question of intervention in Nicaragua and the danger of war with Mexico. As we have often stated the members of the executive council of the A. F. of L. and indeed the whole A. F. of L. bu reaucracy are part of the capitalist organism. They draw their sustenance from it. There is no more working class feeling in their systems than there is in the belly of a polecat. Their professed loyalty to trade unionism is a sham which enables them to fool the organized workers. They stand ready tomorrow to cut the throats of their Mexican fellow trade unionists if Wall Street gives the signal.

• • •

LAST week we expressed the opinion that there was a secret deal between England and the United States, the former agreeing to look benevolently on American intervention in Nicaragua in return for U. S. military assistance in China. The rush of American warships to China confirms this suspicion and Heber Blankenhorn in a London cable to Labor" declares that the newspaper organs of the Tory government are organizing Christian opinion in the course of Nicaragua and expressing the hope that American marines will soon be striking beside Britain's armed forces in China." Which may account for William Randolph Hearst's sudden love for the British Empire."

• • •

In view of the speed with which the capitalist powers are preparing for the next war we cannot think of a better way to waste money than to use it to any organization that hopes to preserve peace by tickling the souls of the imperialists with pacifist feathers. An imperialist is no more bloodthirsty in private life than a professional gunman on a holiday. But it is he has to slaughter 100,000 workers or natives of a subject country in order to protect his profit-mailing machinery he will do so without the slightest compunction, in the meantime singing pacifist lullabies that go along with all his heart for world peace but is convinced that the best guarantee of peace is to be prepared for war.

• • •

BUT there is always a hopeful class thanking around who has more money than common sense. Such a person is William Floyd who sold a portion of his property that was in his possession since the days of King James II and turned the proceeds over to the cause of "compulsory arbitration in case of war." The league of nations has been in existence for several years. Its maintainance has cost a lot of money, but so far it has not prevented any powerful nation from firing a shot. And note how Coolidge turned a deaf ear to Calles' suggestion that the matters in dispute between Mexico and the United States be referred to arbitration.

• • •

THE treaty recently negotiated between the United States and Panama, whereby the latter is forced to join the United States in case of war is subjected to severe criticism in Panama. The Panaman government, creature of Washington has prohibited all mass meetings in criticism of the treaty. Thus the blessings of American imperialism march southwards.

• • •

THE diplomatic nerves of the European governments are on edge. England is suffering from a bad attack of spy fever. Agents of the home office scrutinize every person landing at the channel ports. The movements of any foreigner in Great Britain are reported hourly to Scotland Yard. During the general strike hotel managers were put on the anxillary list by Scotland Yard and they were asked to report on any "suspicious" characters registered at their hotels. Italy is also jumpy. While a train was crossing the border into France recently, a passenger stood on the carriage steps. A fascist guard who suspected he was taking a too close look at the landscape, pulled the trigger of his rifle and sent a bullet crashing thru the train windows. Oh, yes, the little world ended war alright!

# U. S. Airmen Bring the Threat of the Dollar to Latin American People

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE news dispatches from San Salvador, Republic of Salvador, late that the accredited United States "good-will" Pan-American flyers this morning (Jan. 13) hopped off for Amapala, Honduras, on the next leg of their 20,000-mile flight.

They come just 16 years after the armed forces of the United States government (in 1911), with the plunder of Santo Domingo as a precedent, first hoisted the stars and stripes of Wall Street over this Central American republic "on behalf of a banking syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co."

The quotation is from "Dollar Diplomacy" by Scott Nearing, while additional information on this subject can be secured by scanning Stuart, "Latin-America and the U. S.," p. 278 and C. S "Foreign Relations," 1911, p. 573 ff.

• • •

The "good will" mask worn by the American flyers hides the grinning skull of death to such liberties as still remain to the peoples of Latin-America.

Senator Borah, in his speech to the United States senate on Thursday, telling of American efforts to saddle the people of Nicaragua with a loan, stated:

"The American minister (this was in 1909) represented that the loan negotiations were in danger because the people opposed the plan. THE MINISTER ASKED FOR A WARSHIP."

• • •

Right now, when discontent rages thru Latin-America, as a result of the vicious aggressions against Nicaragua and Mexico, the United States sends a fleet of airplanes thru Mexico, Central and South America, not as a message of good will, but as a threat of the power of the Washington government that rules at the will of Wall Street.

• • •

Senator Borah states further, in regard to the pillaging of Nicaragua against the will of her people, that:

"We made the loan treaty, and we made the canal treaty WITH OURSELVES. We encamped upon the White House grounds of Nicaragua for 12 years. We will camp there for a hundred years unless we go back and secure the judgment of the Nicaraguan people.

"After the canal treaty was ratified, Costa Rica and Honduras, claiming that the treaty was in violation of a treaty which they had with Nicaragua, took the matter before the Central American court. The Central American court had been set up under the auspices of this government. AND THAT COURT, 4 TO 1, DECIDED AGAINST THE VALIDITY OF THE TREATY. WE (THE UNITED STATES) IGNORED THE DECISION."

• • •

It is to be hoped that there is some spirit in Honduras today courageous enough to flaunt in the faces of Wall Street's airmen the fraudulent "good will" offering they claim to bring, and to tell them to go back to their master in Washington and ask about the treaty that was torn to shreds like a "scrap of paper" and the court decision that was kicked out the window because it did not satisfy the desires and ambitions of American imperialism.

Honduras lies next to Nicaragua on the north. Amapala is on its western coast, looking out on the Pacific Ocean.

It was at the time of the invasion of Honduras by the Morgan banking syndicate that Secretary of State Knox, the Kellogg of that day, who had developed "dollar diplomacy" in China and Latin-America, summed up the assistance given by the Washington government to American investors as follows:

"During the course of a year it is many times necessary for the U. S. to send forces to the ports of some of the Central American republics in order to afford protection to foreign life and property. This is done at an enormous expense, on informal estimate from some of the naval officers showing that the annual cost to this government amounts to over $1,000,000."

But that cost is not borne by the international bankers, not at all. It is shouldered by American producers, the workers and farmers, who who must pay the bills incurred by the "big navy," the "big army" and now the "big air fleet."

The cost is also borne by the peoples of Honduras, in common with all other subjects within the borders of the Morgan empire.

• • •

In 1920 the American investment in Honduras was estimated by Inzells in his "Wealth and Income" p 56, at $18,000,000. This was a gain of $8,000,000 since 1916, fruitful war years in the fruit business. The major investments are the United Fruit Co. and the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co. The arrival of the American airships this week ought be made the occasion of the federation of a total investment of at least $40,000,000 at the present time, since the plantations and equipment alone of the United Fruit Co., in 1923, were valued at $24,252,276.

• • •

Business developed under the guns of American warships has been good in Honduras. That of the United Fruit Co., according to its own annual report, has grown as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1909 | $ 45,628 |
| 1914 | 7,614,535 |
| 1919 | 9,983,288 |
| 1920 | 13,418,067 |
| 1921 | 16,323,299 |
| 1922 | 19,677,532 |
| 1923 | 24,252,275 |

There is something for Morgan's airmen, with the dollar sign emblazoned on the wings of their machines, to use in taunting the peoples of Honduras. In 1910 the sweated toil of Honduras was compelled to give only 45,000 American dollars invested in their midst. Now they must bend under the task of producing profits on upwards of 25,000,000 dollars invested. When they complain the answer is—MORE WARSHIPS! MORE MARINES!

• • •

That is the way of imperialism that rouses all peoples against it and thus achieves its own doom.

The American airmen, encircling South America, are not heralds of good will. Instead, to all oppressed peoples south of the Rio Grande, they bring the threat of the growing imperialist danger against which all should unite and struggle.

# FORD TAX TRIAL BARES TALE OF HUGE PROFITS

## *Trial Linked with Ford-Newberry Contest*

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 14.— Every $100 invested in the Ford company in 1903 "became" over $52,000 by 1913. This piece of startling "money magic" came out today in the proceedings of the "country's greatest tax suit" in which the federal government is attempting to collect some more taxes from some former stockholders in the Ford Motor company because of alleged irregular valuations.

**"Money Magic."**

Ford workers who worry over what happens to all they produce over and above their measly wages can find out by examining the information as to the financial history of the Ford company as brought out in this trial.

In the same "magic decade"—1903-1913—the Ford company paid out $25,000,000 in dividends and amassed $22,000,000 in property. Onward from 1913 the company "earned" 126 per cent on every dollar invested.

The case of Mrs. Hanes, the sister of Senator Couzens, illustrates very well how big fortunes are built up thru hard work and saving. In 1903 Mrs. Hanes lent $100 to her brother to invest in Fords. In the years that followed Mrs. Hanes received $47,000 in dividends, rather below the average. When the Ford Motor company was recapitalized in 1915 she received $2,000 in stock. She saw her $50,000 stock grow to $260,000 four years later and in the meantime her dividends reached $30,000. Thus the $100 "grew" to nearly a million!

**"Irregular" Valuations.**

All this information, which should provoke some thot in the Ford workers and in all other workers, was brot to light in a general statement on the history of the Ford concern read today by Joseph F. Davies, senior counsel for the stockholders. It appe ring round about 1919 Henry Ford decided to get rid of the minority stockholders who held about 41 per cent of the stock outstanding because they disagreed with his policy as to the disposition of the earnings of the company. Ford's threat to start a new company led to negotiations for the sale of the minority stock. The minority stockholders expressed themselves willing to sell out if they were sufficiently assured of their income tax liability. In order to obtain this valuation, A. G. Gregg, the general counsel of the treasury department says, Henry Ford made a special trip to Washington and saw Commissioner Roper who fixed the valuation at $8,400 a share by negotiations which Mr. Gregg asserts were "irregular." The tax audit department subsequently "discovered" the incorrectness and the irregularity of Commissioner Roper's valuation, and is now claiming $71,000,000 more in addition to the $29,000,000 already paid by the minority stockholders on the basis of the Roper valuation.

**Political Implications.**

Gossip as to the political implications of the trial is floating around in Detroit and Washington. Much of it has to do with a "memorandum" sent by an undisclosed outside party to the internal revenue bureau in 1922 relating to the sale of the Ford stock in 1919. It suggested the line of action the treasury department has taken. This "memorandum" dates back to the Ford-Newberry contest for the senatorship of Michigan in 1922. It was during this struggle and immediately after that the mysterious memorandum appeared in the treasury department. The question now arises, as Senator Couzens asked on the floor of the senate some time ago why this memorandum was held up between 1922 and 1925 when the treasury department suddenly discovered the old irregularity."

This trial has many lessons for the watchful worker who can dig out its economic and political implications.

## Workers Picket the Lithuanian Legation

HERLIN, Jan. 14.— Hundreds of workers gathered before the Lithuanian legation this evening to demonstrate against the action of the fascist government of Lithuania in putting four Communists to death.

In order to avoid the police the workers approached the building on all sides in small groups. The police were soon called and a clash followed.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn now in the worker correspondent's classes

# SUNDAY LECTURES

Last Lecture by

**C. E. RUTHENBERG**

"THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY"

**Changed**

*to Saturday, Jan. 15, 8 P. M.*

To be followed by Foster, Cannon and Leland Olds.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO COLLECTION.

given by the Chicago Workers' School

*Northwest Hall*

Cor. North Ave. and Western Ave.

# Pan-American Federation Will Meet in July

(Continued from page 1)

the same humorous gestures regarding Wall Street's imperialist invasion of the south that marked previous meetings.

**Nicaraguan Demand at Last Session.**

However, the most active section of the Pan-American Federation is the Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor headed by Morones, also a member of the Calles cabinet, while the Nicaraguan labor movement, behind the Sacasa liberals in rebellion against American interests is the second most active participant. At the last session of the federation, the Nicaraguan delegation demanded that the congress go on record against U. S. interference in Nicaragua.

"The problems of the working people of one country," says the call, "are identical with those of all countries with which their country has intercourse. Every problem of international relations has its human phase . . . The safety of liberties and democracy of the working people of every country of Pan-America depends upon the existence of an industrial organization among the workers and these relationships between those organizations. Slowly such relationships are being established between the P. A. F. of L. and the bona fide organized Pan-American workers thruout the continent.

**Teach a Lesson.**

"The higher representatives of big business of all Latin countries united with those of the United States are teaching a great lesson to the workers of the two America; they are showing how to develop a common policy of defense and international union in their industrial organizations, and taking constructive forethought in order to shape future events.

"The working peoples of the Pan-American countries would welcome such an opportunity to dispel the unjust judgments, created in the minds of fellow-workers all over the nations. Such a thought based upon bedrock economic and social human power would place the workers of the western hemisphere in a position to adhere to the P. A. F. of L. in maintaining peace and to demand and enforce the good will and their rights in matters affecting the welfare and progress of their own peoples and nations, from within and without."

After reciting the principles of mutual help upon which the federation was established, the call declares:

"Until a short time ago there had been no means of communication between the masses of the people of the American countries. The only relations existing were those established by the financial, commercial and industrial interests, and, as everyone knows, these interests are not always actuated by a desire to promote the welfare of the people. Those interests are actuated by three motives—profits, profits and more profits. In their mad rush for material aggrandizement they completely lose sight of the rights and interests of humanity.

"Since the financial, commercial and industrial interests of Pan-America are so closely allied and are every day extending their activities over a wider field opened up by the conditions created by the late war, it is all the more evident that the wage earners of Pan-America must unite for their own protection. In our present day the organization of wage earners on a purely national scale will not be adequate for the protection and promotion of their interests and for the attainment and realization of their hopes and aspirations."

*IN CHICAGO!*

# International Karl Liebknecht Memorial Demonstration

**SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1927**

8 P. M.

*at the NORTH-WEST HALL*

Corner North and Western Avenues

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

SPEAKERS:

**Max Bedacht**

**H. Zam**

**John Williamson**

**and a**

**Pioneer**

Appropriate musical and entertainment program

Auspices Young Workers (Communist) League, District No. 8.

# BRITAIN MOVES TOWARD WAR ON THE KUOMINTANG

## *May Use Navy to Get Back Concessions*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 14.—Great Britain is massing an imposing naval force in Chinese waters and it is felt here that London has decided to resort to force to regain possession of the British concessions in Hankow and Kiukiang that were taken over by the nationalists following the shooting of Chinese by British troops.

Charge d'affeirs O'Malley, of the British legation, is now in Hankow conferring with Eugene Chen, Kuomintang foreign minister. It is understood he will demand the return of the concession. Failing this, it is the belief here that British warships will sail up the Yangtze to enforce the British demand.

### Foreigners Arm.

The international council here that governs the affairs of the various foreign concessions is continuing to arm a large force in preparation for the occupation of Shanghai by the nationalist armies. They rely upon the foreign warships in the harbor that have been rushed here by the United States, Britain and Japan.

### Resent U. S. Moves.

A statement issued by the nationalists at Hankow declares that the Kuomintang will give entire protection to all foreigners in cities under their control. Eugene Chen is understood to have stated that the nationalists take unkindly to the raversal of the American attitude, referring to the sending of a big naval force under Admiral Williams which just arrived in Shanghai to co-operate with Great Britain.

### Nationalists Advance.

The nationalist armies under Gen. Cheng Kai Shek continue their steady advance into the Yangtze delta. Supporters of the Kuomintang in Shanghai say that the presence of foreign warships in the Yangtze in large force is giving comfort to the northerners under Sun Chuang Feng and that Great Britain will do everything possible to prevent the nationalists from occupying Shanghai.

## Protest Lithuanian Terrors at Meeting in Elizabeth, Jan. 16

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 14. — The International Labor Defense branch here will stage a great mass meeting at Liberty Hall, 268 Second street, on Jan. 16, 2 p. m. to protest against the white terror in Lithuania. Good speakers will talk in several languages. All workers and sympathizers are urged to attend the meeting.


GRIGER & NOVAK
JENTS FURNISHING and
MERCHANT TAILORS
Union Merchandise
1934 West Chicago Avenue
(Cor. Winchester)
Phone Humboldt 3707

POPULAR BARGAIN DRY GOODS STORE
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Wear
236 E. 23rd St., New York City
Lowest prices. Extra discount for those presenting this ad.

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

SEMINARY CLEANERS & DYERS
Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling
Hats Cleaned and Blocked
Shoe Shining Parlor—Also Laundry
All Our Work Guaranteed. We Call For and Deliver.
812-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Phone Lincoln 3141

The Best Place to Buy Your
CARPETS RUGS LINOLEUM FURNITURE
OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 5 STORES
1600 W. Roosevelt Rd. Phone Seeley 7722
1618 W. Chicago Avenue Phone Monroe 6264
2406 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 4083
2635 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 6841
4247 W. Madison Street Phone Nevada 1258


## *Correspondent Views Glittering Trinkets of Czardom and Nails Fake Report of Big U. S. Purchase*

By H. R. KNICKERBOCKER

MOSCOW, Jan. 14.—Soviet Russia boasts today that it is still the owner of the greatest collection of gems in the world, but it wishes that reports published in the United States that Americans had bought $250,000,000 worth of the Romanoff crown jewels were true.

"You see—we still have some left," said the Soviet custodian of the treasure as he laid the jewels—pounds of diamonds, rubies, pearls, emeralds and sapphires—before the International News Service correspondent, the sun slanting thru the window, seemingly setting ablaze each one of the 5,000 diamonds in the crown of Catherine the Great.

### 3,000 Carat Crown.

"This crown," commented the custodian in a professional manner, "weighs four pounds. There are 3,000 carats weight of diamonds in it alone, and the ruby there, about the size of a hen's egg, weighs a quarter of a pound. The crown is valued at $52,000,000."

One of six husky guards, who brot the treasure from the basement of the treasure house, shifted a window shade and another beam of sunlight shot across the table, struck the 300-carat sapphire atop the "globe of the realm" and split it into a thousand rays of intense blue light.

### $24,000,000 Globe.

"You think that sapphire is pretty good?" inquired the custodian. "Well it is, and that circlet of diamonds helps make the value of the 'globe of the realm' about $24,000,000. Some American papers reported it on its way to America. Not yet. But just look at this." He picked up an immense unset sapphire and twirled it in the sunlight. It scattered blue flame.

"This is the largest sapphire in the world, and its quality is unrivalled," the custodian remarked. "Weighs 353 carats, worth about $11,000,000. Nicholas used to love to toss it in a sunbeam." He tossed it himself, just a trifle, and with his other hand picked up a cubical, clear stone, looking in the shadow a bit like quartz.

### Shah Diamond.

"The shah diamond," he announced. "It weighs 86 carats and is worth about $15,000,000. It used to hang by a string on the peacock throne of the Persian shah, and tradition had it that the man who dared to cut the string would die on the spot. But in 1829 when a Russian ambassador was killed in Persia, the shah heard that the Russian troops were mobilizing. He cut the string that held the diamond, wrapped it in a silk handkerchief and sent it top speed to the czar. Yes, the czar called off his army.

### "Speaking of trinkets.

This was the prize present of history." He grasped the handle of a scepter, and, swinging it into the sunlight, let the light refract on the depths and surfaces of the Orlov diamond, embeded in its head.

### No Sale Yet.

"They also said we had sold this to America. Not yet. But you can have it for $25,000,000. Prince Orlov fell out of favor with Catherine the Great about 150 years ago. She gave a birthday party and everybody gave her magnificent gifts. Prince Orlov came last and handed her a little package. She was angry when she saw its size, but changed her mind when she opened it. This diamond weighs 196 carats, one of the finest in the world. What? Certainly Prince Orlov was restored to favor with Catherine the Great. Now if you would win the favor of a lady, here is a Venetian bracelet. See this fine diamond with a polished surface of seven and one half square centimetres? A perfect mirror! It's yours for only $750,000."

### Nicky's Toys.

The correspondent glanced down the long table. "Toys," said the custodian. "Toys of the czars. A golden model of a trans-Siberian express train, with a platioum engine—twenty diamond Easter eggs—a tiny golden carriage with a 30 carat diamond swinging from the roof.

"This was Nicholas' toy when he was a kid—a golden rattle set with diamonds. See this whistle in ivory shaves.

"Look at this." he touched a green gold Easter egg. Its top flew open and out popped a little bird about the size of a peanut, flapped its wings and piped a tune. He wound a tiny handle on a golden peacock and the bird strutted three steps then spread its tail, shimmering in the sunshine.

### Only $250,000 Sold.

"You see we have a good deal left in stock. You know that last sale of ours was only $250,000, which was but a tiny part of what we have to sell.

## *New York 'Plates' to Miss Chicken at Dinner While Teamsters Are on Strike*

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—(FP)—New Yorkers may be so stuffed with holiday poultry that the acute shortage occasioned by a strike of poultry handlers does not spoil their dinners. On the other hand, the strike of the 700 members of local 167, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, is stopping the supply of chicken and other poultry to metropolitan retailers, peddlers, receivers, poultry wholesalers and dealers within a radius of 50 miles around New York are affected.

### Want Better Pay.

Demands of the workers are for an increase in pay of $10 per week over the present $40 scale; $1.50 an hour for overtime, $2 for holidays. Complaints of strikers center even more on the irregular hours they are compelled to work. The men say that the poultry business, also an industry running into over fifty millions turnover per year, is poorly organized. Shipment come at all hours and the workers must be on hand early and late to unload and transfer the poultry.

### Use Strikebreakers.

Employers of the striking poultry handlers are trying to use strikebreakers under strong police escort. Strikers have the backing of inside workers in the poultry houses and expect to keep a complete tie-up of the big markets.

*Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent!*

## BELGIAN SOCIALISTS AND BRITISH TORIES UNITE ON POLICY TOWARDS CHINA

BRUSSELS. — Belgian socialism and British toryism seem to have identical views on the policy towards China, according to the statements of M. Vandervelde, socialist leadar, in the Belgian parliament. The British government's secret memorandum on China came up for consideration and M. Vandervelde made the official statement on it. After strongly commanding it he continued: "I regret to say that I cannot at present inform you of its contents, but after having perused it I may say that the principles it sets out, the policy which it proposes, the immediate measures which it suggests bear witness to a breadth of view and to a conciliatory desire to meet the aspirations of the Chinese people which cannot be too greatly esteemed.

This is astonishing news to the tens of thousands of British workers who are protesting against Britain's imperialist attacks upon the Chinese people and are rallying under the slogan: "Hands off China!" The workers are beginning to see that the "Socialists" and the bitter reactionary conservatives are always units in the pursuance of an imperialist policy end in organizing and agitating for an attack on the Soviet Union.

## Millions in Furs Sold by Soviet Union

MOSCOW.—(Tass.)—In the course of the first eleven months of the past fiscal year, from Oct. 1, 1925, to Aug. 31 1926, 72,400,000 rubles (about $36,200,000) worth of furs were sold on foreign markets, mostly in England, United States and France.

LOS ANGELES, ATTENTION!
**A Memorial Meeting**
To Honor the Memory of the World's Greatest Working Class Leader
**NICOLAI LENIN**
Will be Held
FRIDAY EVE., JAN. 21st, 1927
at 8 o'clock
Cooperative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Av.
WITH ALBERT WEISBORD
as speaker direct from Passaic front.
Admission 25c. Musical Program

# SHANGHAI LABOR AND MERCHANTS FIGHT WAR LORD

## People Unite Against Sun; Cantonese Near

Special release by Kuomintang Press Service.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 13.—(By Mail.)—The representatives of the various labor, merchant and social organizations in Shanghai held a meeting in place of a mass meeting of citizens, and passed the following resolutions:

1. Until the new municipality of Shanghai is formed, the payment of taxes shall be stopped.

2. The organization of the citizens of Shanghai for forming a special municipality shall make necessary preparations thereof.

3. Opposition shall be shown to the southward advance of the Fangtien-Shantung (northern) army.

### Commerce Body Acts.

The general chamber of commerce of Shanghai held an urgent meeting for the discussion of measures for coping with the situation. At the meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the general chamber of commerce shall join in the autonomous movement.

2. That opposition shall be made against the dispatch of Shantung troops to Shanghai.

3. That Shanghai shall be made a special autonomous municipal district.

4. That opposition shall be made against the issuance of military notes at Shanghai by any military unit.

5. That unreserved support shall be given to the general labor union, which was recently suppressed for a third time by the police authorities.

### Sun's Star Wanes.

With the expansion of influence of the Southern army, the star of Marshal Sun Chuanfang is waning by degrees. A fierce struggle is proceeding in Shanghai between the officials appointed by Marshal Sun, who is going down hill, and the masses who are trying to gain power by taking advantage of the situation.

The people of the big commercial city are against the Shantung-Mukden expedition to the Yangtze. Police and military authorities in Shanghai are becoming very vigilant as a result of the public statement, and are doing all in their power to restrain it, it is said.

On December 8, headquarters of the General Trade Union Council were raided. Officials of the organization are broke into the offices and removed documents and any evidence which might reveal its membership, it is reported.

## FARM RELIEF UP FOR DEBATE IN CONGRESS SOON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Farm relief forces began today to wind up the preliminaries of their drive for legislation, with prospects that the battle will be joined on the entire congressional front within two weeks.

Despite their inability to reach an agreement with the administration on to end all differences in three-way conkin farm bloc leaders expressed hope that an imposing farm aid bill may be passed before congress folds its tent and goes home on March 4.

The house edition of the McNary-Haugen bill, modified slightly to meet the demands of Rep. Haugen (R) chairman of the agriculture committee, will be given the right-of-way by that body. Consideration of the bill is scheduled for tomorrow, with a strong probability that a vote will be reached within a few days.

Senator McNary (R) of Oregon, announced that the senate agriculture committee of which he is chairman will begin hearings on his own bill late in the week.

Under the present plans of farm relief leaders, the fight for legislation will be conducted in both houses of congress at the same time.

### Equalization Fee Stumbling Block.

The entire present fight, it is generally admitted, hinges upon the application of an equalization fee to make losses which would be incurred in the sale of products abroad at lower prices than are paid by American consumers. Southern senators and congressmen have shown no disposition to yield to insistence that this fee be applied to cotton, as well as to wheat, corn and hogs.

Meanwhile Senator Curtis (R) of Kansas and Rep. Crisp (D) of Georgia, began pushing their compromise measure, which is reported to have the partial endorsement of the administration.

This measure is claimed by its sponsors to be a composite production, embracing many features of the McNary-Haugen, Fess-Tincher, Aswell and Drummond bills and to include some of the ideas promulgated by ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois.

The house committee prepared also to hear officers of the national grange expound their debenture plan for meeting losses on export products sold at the world level of prices, while senator-elect Brookhart (R) of Iowa will push his own plan before the senate committee.

# DIAZ CATCHES COOLIDGE IN A LIE

THE U. S. state department has not been functioning with its customary smoothness with regard to the constitutional law of Latin republics as evidenced by the sharp discrepancy between the explanation of President Coolidge and that of the Nicaraguan brother and servant, President Diaz, touching on the legality of the latter's regime.

Coolidge's message to congress on the Nicaraguan question said that the Nicaraguan congress was within its constitutional rights in choosing Diaz as president because the elected incumbant, Solozorno, was residing in California after having resigned office, while Dr. Sacasa, his vice-president, "was in Guatemala."

Diaz, on the other hand, in his last news release (like all his others written by an agent of the U. S. state department) claims that Sacasa was denied his rights of succession because in the judgment of the congress (packed for Diaz) he had forfeited his office by seeking aid from a foreign government "to make revolution against the government." (One might ask here, what government? Sacasa was the rightful president by succession from the moment Solozorno resigned.)

The two statements follow:

### *Coolidge*

*The Nicaraguan constitution provides in article 106 that in the absence of the president and vice-president the congress shall designate one of its members to complete the unexpired term of president. As President Solorsomo had resigned and was then residing in California, and as the vice-president, Doctor Sacasa, was in Guatemala, having been out of the country since November, 1925, the action of congress in designating Senor Diaz was perfectly legal and in accordance with the constitution. Therefore the United States government on November 17 extended recognition to Senor Diaz.*

### *Diaz*

*The liberals saw no solution possible and acceptable other than that of the installation of Dr. Sacasa. The conservatives solved the problem satisfactory by means of the thoroly constitutional procedure of having congress designate one of its members, hyself, to be president for the remainder of the constitutional term of Senor Solorzano, who had resigned, and Dr. Sacasa, who had, in the judgment of the national congress, empowered to impeach public officials, forfeited his rights by reason of his action in seeking foreign armed aid to make revolution against the government.*

BOTH WRONG.

At the same time Sacasa and his Washington representative, Dr. Vaca, declare that the constitution of Nicaragua makes no provision for the congress to choose the president under any circumstances while the president and vice-president are alive and one of them prepared to take the chief executiveship.

Kellogg simply slipped up in not co-ordinating Diaz's statement with Coolidge's.

There is, of course, also the general question of the right of the United States to interpret constitutional law for the Nicaraguans. But, since Admiral Latimar's navy squadron controls the country anyway, it is futile to ask about Nicaraguan rights.

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## *Liebknecht Memorial Day—And Why*

Karl Liebknecht was the champion of the working youth in every country of the world. When the world war of the bankers and business men came Liebknecht was one of the very few who opposed it. He called to the workers of the world to put an end to this war of the capitalists. He urged the working class to strike at its enemy by fighting for a workers' government. His voice inspired the millions who were being sent to the slaughter for the benefit of the money-lords.

### Is Assassinated.

Because of his courageous fight against capitalist militarism which murders young workers for the profits of the bosses, the German capitalists assassinated him. He was brutally murdered with the aid and incitement of the socialists of Germany.

### Not Forgotten.

But the young workers of the world, whose champion Liebknecht was, have not forgotten him and his work. He was one of the founders of the fighting working class youth movement. Every year the young workers gather to pay tribute to the memory of the noble fighter and leader. They assemble in every country of the world to pledge themselves to the continuation of the work he began.

Liebknecht Memorial Day is the day of the young workers. Liebknecht belongs to those who are the worst exploited, the working youth. They must carry on his work.

### The Answer to New Wars.

New wars are coming. Into which the young workers will be expected to go and die for Wall Street. Whether it be in Mexico or China, in Nicaragua or Europe, the young workers must answer with one voice:

"We fight only for the interests of the working class to which we belong."

Show your solidarity against war and militarism! Join the working youth on International Liebknecht Day! Come to the Chicago Karl Liebknecht meeting on Sunday, Jan. 16 at 8 p. m., Northwest Hall, corner North Ave. and Western. Max Bedacht, John Williamson and H. Zam are the principal speakers. Pioneers and musical program. Admission 15 cents.

## *Pioneers Answer Boy Scouts' Dough Drive*

On Feb. 1st the Boy Scouts' organization in Chicago will appeal to the boss interests that support it to come across with $200,000 to finance their work for the present year. The press publicity states that the work of the Boy Scouts consists of "training young men and boys in kindness and service and of building good citizenship for the future." Minnie Luyrie, district director of the Young Pioneers Movement points out that the Boy Scout drive will make no headway among large sections of the workers' children. "When they speak about training for service," said Comrade Luyrie, "they mean service for the boss class thru military training and preaching obedience to the capitalists. Under the slogan of "good citizenship" the big business heads running the scouts tell them that all strikers are foreign agitators subsidized by Moscow."

Simultaneously with the scout drive the Young Pioneers will carry on a drive to increase its membership and secure subs for the Young Comrade. Th' Douglas Park Parents' Organization of the Young Pioneers is at present carrying on a drive for $1,000 to build a Pioneers' Club House in Chicago. "In the schools where we have Pioneer Groups," said Comrade Luyrie, "we will carry on an agitation against the misleading drive of the Boy Scouts."

### LIEBKNECHT MEETINGS.

CHICAGO—North — Hall, North Ave. and Western, Jan 16th, 8 p. m. Zam, Williamson, Bedacht, speakers.

HAMMOND, Ind—January 16th, Sunday at 10 a. m., Workers Hall, 1659 Wallace Road.

GARY—Saturday, Jan. 15 at 3 p. m., Cooperative Hall, 215 W 19th street.

CLEVELAND—Br. 2 - South Side Hall, Gamfiet, speaker. Br 1, Freiheit Hall, Gaumet, speaker, Jan 16, 4 p. m. 3514 E. 116th St. Br. 3, Hungarian Hall, Amter, Gaumet, speakers. Jan. 14, 8:30 p. m., 4209 Lorain Ave.

DETROIT—January 9th at 2:30 p. m. at So. Slav Hall 18th and Chestnut Ave., Darcy, speaker.

BUFFALO—January 22, 8 p. m at Workers Forum Hall, 36 West Huron street. Speaker, Sam Essmas.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—January 14, 8 p. m., at Playhouse, 814 N. St., N. W. Speaker, Darcy.

BOSTON—Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., Jan. 22rd, 2:30 p. m. S. Bloomfield, speaker.

NEWARK—Sunday, Jan. 23rd, 7:30 p. m., Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 86 14th street, near Springfield Ave.

PITTSBURGH—Sunday, Jan. 23rd at 3 p. m., at Labor Lyceum.


# PREPARE FOR YOUR LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

ORDER NOW the Special Memorial Edition of The DAILY WORKER. Articles by noted writers:

Ruthenberg, Foster, Engdahl, Dunne, Bedacht, Cannon, Gitlow, Wolfe, Nearing, Welsbord, and many others.

**The Life and Work of Lenin**
By E. Yaroslavsky
A new authoritative work on our great leader 25 cents

* * *

**A Red Calendar**
with a striking picture of Lenin and important revolutionary dates in history 25 cents
15 cents in lots of 10 or more.

**Lenin on Organization**
The most important publication for workers loaded in many years. Writings, and speeches of a great leader on the fundamental question of organization. No worker's library can be complete without this invaluable work. Cloth, $1.50

## *Other Books by Lenin*

**State and Revolution**
A most important contribution to Communist theory. A Marxian analysis of the State and a lesson in the revolutionary necessity of the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.
Duroflex, durable binding—25 cents.

* * *

**Imperialism—Final Stage of Capitalism**
A brilliant explanation of the final stage of Capitalism, its development into Capitalist Imperialism. This great work should form part of every worker's library. 50 cents

* * *

**Infantile Sickness —or Leftism in Communism**
In all young revolutionary movements there develops an exaggerated tendency to the left. With devastating logic Lenin shatters their arguments and leaves a fine, general declaration of true Communism.
15 cents

* * *

**On Co-operatives**
A brief folder in which Lenin pointedly summarizes the Communist position on this question 5 cents

**The Theory and Practice of Leninism**
By I. Stalin
An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led — a period of Capitalist Imperialism. Written by a close co-worker of Lenin - the present secretary of the Russian Communist Party.
Duroflex bound 35 cents

## *Books About Lenin*

By A. Losovsky
Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions.

**Lenin, the Great Strategist**
A portrayal of Lenin in action as a Marxist, logician, revolutionary strategist and proletarian statesman. Best known of all booklets on Lenin
15 cents

* * *

**Lenin and the Trade Union Movement**
The intensely interesting story of the development of the ideas of Lenin during his thirty years of activity, his conclusions that serve as a guide to action for all workers in the trade union movement. 25 cents

Order from
THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

**GET YOUR UNION TO TELEGRAPH CONGRESS TODAY!** *WITHDRAW ALL U. S. WARSHIPS FROM NICARAGUA! NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO! HANDS OFF CHINA!* **DON'T DELAY!**


# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

390 Advertising rates on application.


## *Imperialist War Clouds Gather in the Far East*

There are evidences of a new policy towards the Chinese national liberation movement on the part of the United States of which American workers and farmers should take note.

These evidences consist not only in the assembling of a huge American war fleet in Chinese waters, but of developments indicating at least a temporary agreement between Great Britain, Japan and America to prevent the capture of Shanghai by the people's armies and the consolidation of Kiangsu province, in which it is located, under the people's government.

The largest port in China, and the third largest in the world, the great bulk of customs receipts for all China are collected in Shanghai. The possession of this port would greatly increase the financial resources of the people's government and at the same time deprive Sun Chuang-fang and Chang Tso-lin, imperialist tools, of a great source of revenue.

It can be said without exaggeration that the capture of Shanghai and the extension of the people's government to Kiangsu and adjoining provinces which, with the exception of Shantung, would be the natural and immediate result, will be the end of imperialist and militarist rule in three-fifths of China. In the north, with the exception of Manchuria proper, now under Japanese control, this would leave only Shangtung and Chili provinces to Chang Tso-lin and his imperialist and militarist allies.

The imperialists, confronted with the reality of losing all control of the port of Shanghai and consequently of the whole rich valley of the Yangtze river, are casting discretion to the winds. A dispatch from London under date of Jan. 13 says:

*England immediately will adopt whatever measures are necessary to protect the interests of British citizens in Shanghai and Honkou, and it is understood at the foreign office that the UNITED STATES WILL ACT IN ACCORD.*

*Reversal of the pacific policy followed a conference between Prime Minister Baldwin and Sir Austen Chamberlain at the foreign office. . . . . It is said here that the plan will be left to the British and AMERICAN authorities in the vicinity of Shanghai. . . . . Co-operation BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN ASSURED. (Emphasis ours.)*

Only such a concentration of foreign naval and military forces as is now taking place in and around Shanghai can prevent its speedy capture by the people's armies. The Chinese population, especially the workers, are already preparing to welcome the people's armies. If the great powers try by force to wrest victory from the people's government the bloodiest fighting yet seen in China will take place.

It is not only for the sake of the Chinese national liberation movement as such, and because of its tremendous importance to the struggle of the masses the world over, but because of the danger of a world war arising out of the rival ambitions of Great Britain, Japan and America in the Far East, that the American masses should insist on the withdrawal of all armed forces from Chinese waters and territory. The struggle for the trade and the remaining territory of China outside of the domain of the people's government has been made sharper by its recent victories.

It is only that for the moment these rivalries are dwarfed by the GENERAL danger to imperialism that the imperialist powers are enabled to unite to keep Shanghai in their hands. (It is an international settlement altho British interests predominate.)

War can come in the Pacific area without further warning and catch us unprepared just as the threat of war against Mexico contained in the invasion of Nicaragua has found the labor movement unprepared to resist it.

It needs only an "incident," similar to the Sarajevo affair which preceded the world war, to set the whole East aflame and involve all the great powers.

The slogan of "Hands Off China!" must be joined to that of "Hands Off Mexico and Nicaragua" and be raised in every section of the American labor movement.

---

The prince of Wales has again fallen from his horse and the empire breathes a sigh of relief since it is now clear that the prince is still normal.

---

Now that London and Washington can express their cordial feelings for each other over the phone, they will find it easier to declare war on each other when the proper time arrives.

---

Senator Reed expressed his confusion over the identity of the "president's spokesman," but what we would like to know is: who is the president?

---

Coolidge is opposed to a big navy provided he has sufficient battleships to collect Morgan's bills and protect Rockefeller's oil wells.

---

The Sigmanite splitters of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are lucky they will not be asked advertising charges on the editorial boosts given them by the *New York Times*.

---

The *New York Times* gives its mead of praise to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America of which the erstwhile radical Sidney Hillman is president. What's the matter, Sidney?

---

William Randolph is getting a lot of publicity out of his plea for a united front of the "Anglo-Saxon" countries for world peace. This is one of the advantages of having your own press.

# *Jingo Press Shows Sinister Tone*

(Continued from page 1.)

lidge and Kellogg, is becoming clearer day by day. The protests in congress and the senate have not stopped its progress one inch.

This policy is to threaten Mexico, to invade her sovereignty by refusal to recognize Mexican law, to arouse public sentiment against her thru lying stories in the American press; to encourage internal strife by the activity of such open agents of reaction as Garza, to utilize the catholic church to the utmost, to cry "Bolshevism" when caught red-handed plotting war on the Mexican people and, if all these measures fail, to withdraw recognition, blockade Mexican ports with the huge war fleet now assembled in southern waters, recognize some such black reactionary as Garza and if necessary invade Mexico to install him as president.

How the official spokesmen of the American Federation of Labor can remain silent in the face of such an obvious conspiracy against the Mexican and American labor movements will be a mystery to many. The call for the convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, with President Green and Vice-President Woll endorsing it, has been sent out.

It contains not one word relative to present grave crisis with its menace of Wall Street war, the date for the convention is the eighteenth of next July.

Surely, if a special convention of this body was ever needed it is now. Such a gathering, adopting unanimously a protest against the bludgeoning of Nicaragua and Mexico, and calling upon the labor movements of all countries involved to oppose it, would do more than all the speeches in Washington to halt Wall Street aggression.

When the leader of the reactionary opposition in Mexico announces openly that he will abolish the labor laws of the republic and give imperialists a free hand to dispose of the natural resources as they see fit, it is a challenge to every worker and farmer on the North and South American continents.

Labor officials who remain silent now, in the face of proof that silence aids the blackest reaction, are equally guilty with Coolidge and Kellogg and the Wall Street financiers, in a conspiracy against the masses of North and South America.

Every local union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should demand an open statement in support of the Mexican and Nicaraguan labor movements and against Wall Street aggression by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor now in session in St. Petersburg, Florida.

As part of the labor movement every local union should also send their most emphatic protest to congressmen, senators and President Coolidge.

Let the Wall Street rulers know that American labor is not fooled by its attempt to identify its program of conquest with the interests of the American masses and that labor will not be gagged.

## O'L A NEW NOVEL Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)

Eli possessed a sense of drama, and turned it loose in the devising of primitive little tableaux and pageants, which gave rapture to his simple minded followers. When he told how he had been tempted of the devil, the wicked One came up on the scene, leaped, horns and tail, and with a red spotlight on him; when Eli lifted up the cross on high, the devil would fall and strike his forehead on the ground, and the silver trumpets would peal and the followers would burst into loud hosannahs. Or perhaps it would be the command, "Suffer little children to come unto me"; there would be hundreds of children, all robed in white, and when Eli lifted his shepherd's crook and called, they came storming to the platform, their fresh young voices shrieking, "Praise the Lord!" And of course, there was the regular suppers' bench, and the baptisms in the Yoga River tank. You were never allowed to forget that you had a soul, and that it was of supreme importance to you and to Jesus, and that you were having it saved by Eli's aid. You were always being called upon to do something to stand up for the Lord, or to raise your hands for salvation, or to raise your right hand if you were a newcomer to the tabernacle.

But the great attraction Eli had over the other preachers was the lure of bodily healing. He had developed out on the edge of Paradise Newspaper Row to such an electrify ing score and never one that could keep a secret. Day after day, Sunday in and out, and twice-of-evening, after-noon-evening, there were workshops of sufferers, every prayer meetings and Bible schools and services of song and healing blessings and baptismal ceremonials and what not. And all day Saturday and all day Sunday the aisles were filled with the halt and the blind—with folks dolled up in their finest clothes, and folks in their rags and tatters, with folks who had come on foot, and folks who had come in motor cars and limousines and private coaches. And the whole north side population of America had passed over the river radio, and everybody who had to get a set. The first week in the trade of this new center in Angel City was to open a new three million dollar house for the old home of the very rich, and the ceremonies were held inside, and the newspapers were full of the wonder of it, but it proved to be dreadful, because everybody in the hotel got drunk and the manager had the illumination placed in front of the skyscraper and poured out a stream of obscenities such as farmers' wives from Iowa had never dreamed in all their lives. So it was felt that the new location is needed to be beautiful and redeemed, and Eli proceeded to install one of the biggest organs ever put in a broadcasting studio. There the Lord's mercy, His words were heard over four million square miles, and it was to be possible to preach to audiences of that size, praise Jesus!

(To be continued)

## 'FIGHT AMERICAN IMPERIALISM!' SLOGAN OF BIG LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS THRUOUT THE COUNTRY

THE struggle against the imperialist attacks of the United States government upon the peoples of Mexico, Nicaragua and China at the behest of the Wall Street banks will be the keynote of the series of Lenin memorial meetings organized by the Workers (Communist) Party in the most important cities of the country. Tens of thousands of workers will meet towards the end of January to pay honor to the great leader of the world proletariat and to demonstrate their determination to follow in the way of Lenin and to accomplish the tasks he indicated in overthrowing the most powerful capitalist class in the world.

The lessons Lenin has taught as to the meaning of imperialism and the ways of fighting it will be told to the American workers at these meetings and the special role of American imperialism and its latest developments will be particularly stressed. "What has Leninism to say to the American workers at this critical period?" This will be the great question that the speakers at the Lenin memorial meetings will answer.

The American workers and farmers are facing a gigantic responsibility in face of the pre-eminence of American imperialism on the world political stage. This responsibility can only be met by a clear and militant line of policy—a policy of Leninism. It is the duty of all workers in America who do not want to fall their class at the critical moment and become unconscious tools of their bosses to acquaint themselves with this program and to demonstrate their readiness to fight for it. It is their duty to come to the Lenin memorial demonstrations and show their readiness to take up the flag of Lenin and continue his work for the emancipation of toiling masses the world over.

Lenin memorial meetings have been arranged in the following cities. Speakers and halls are indicated wherever possible:

JANUARY 15.
THOY, N. Y., S. D. H. Hall, 300 River St.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., J. P. Cannon.

JANUARY 16.
STAMFORD, Conn.
WORCHESTER, Mass., J. P. Cannon.

JANUARY 17.
UTICA, N. Y., Labor Lyceum, 131 Washington St.
GARDNER, Mass., J. P. Cannon.
LOWELL, Mass., 19 Union St., J. P. Cannon.

JANUARY 18.
BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St.
MAYNARD, Mass., J. P. Cannon.

JANUARY 19.
LAWRENCE, Mass., J. P. Cannon.

JANUARY 20.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Jay Lovestone.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., 580 St. Paul St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., J. P. Cannon.

JANUARY 21.
HARTFORD, Conn.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jay Lovestone.
BOSTON, Mass., J. P. Cannon.

JANUARY 22.
NEW YORK CITY, Madison Square Garden, Ruthenberg, Engdahl.
TOLEDO, Ohio.
CHISHOLM, Minn., Jay Lovestone, speaker.
NORWOOD, Mass., J. P. Cannon.

JANUARY 23.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Pleyhouse, C. E. Ruthenberg.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Lehor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., W. F. Dunne.
PASSAIC, N. J., 8 p.m., 27 Oayton Ave., A. Markoff.
BUFFALO, N. Y., 2:30 p.m., Workers' Forum Hall.
PERTH AMBOY, N. J., 7:30 p.m., 308 Elm St., Pat Davine.
DULUTH, Minn., 2:00 p.m., Jay Lovestone.
SUPERIOR, Wis., 8:00 p.m., Jay Lovestone.
CHELSEA, Mass., Jay Lovestone.
CHICAGO, Ill., Ashland Auditorium Max Bedecht.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 8:00 p.m.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., 2:00 p.m.
DETROIT, Mich., 2:30 p.m., Armory, W. Z. Foster.

JANUARY 24.
HANCOCK, Mich., Jay Lovestone.

JANUARY 28.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., C. E. Ruthenberg.
PATERSON, N. J., 8:00 p.m., Carpenters' Hall, Bart Wolfe.
NEWARK, N. J., 8:00 p.m., J. J. Ballam.

### Lecture on China in Gary Saturday

GARY, Ind., Jan. 14.—Gary workers of all races and nationalities are invited to attend a lecture on what is occurring in China at the Labor Temple here Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Chao Ting Chi, student at the University of Chicago, will give the lecture.

### Lowell Lenin Meeting on Monday, Jan. 17

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 14.—Workers of Lowell will observe the third anniversary of the death of Lenin on Monday, Jan. 17, at 19 Union street. James P. Cannon and M. Rudvansky, editor of the Novy Mir, will be the main speakers.

### Discuss Amalgamation of Races.

The American Negro Labor Congress Open Forum, which meets at 3618 State St., at 4 p. m. every Sunday, has something really interesting for their program for this Sunday, Jan. 16. William A. Thomas will speak on "Amalgamation of the Races."

*Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.*

## 'FLIMSY PIECE OF PROPAGANDA,' —LA FOLLETTE

### *Sacasa Also Answers Kellogg Scare*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The bolshevist memorandum issued by Secretary of State Kellogg following his appearance before the senate foreign relations committee was a "flimsy piece of propaganda," designed to influence American newspapers into believing that Mexico was dominated by Russia, Senator LaFollette (R) of Wisconsin, declared today in the senate.

"There is not one scintilla of evidence in his statement indicating a red plot between Mexico City and Moscow," said LaFollette.

**Demands Further Sifting.**

He demanded the senate foreign relations committee investigate charges raised by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch that the state department previously attempted to influence the American news services to carry this "propaganda" on their wires.

• • •

**Sacasa Answers.**

PUERTO CABEZAS, Nicaragua, Jan. 14.—Coming in his own defense, Dr. Juan Sacasa, leader of the Nicaraguan liberals, today declared in a statement to the International News Service that charges raised by the United States government of bolshevism and a menace to American canal rights in Nicaragua are but a pretext.

Dr. Sacasa states the United States has recognized the Diaz government, "which is undeniably the successor of the Chamorro government which the United States refused to recognize," and has resolved "upon intervention to sustain Diaz by force against the Nicaraguan people, thus repeating the case of 1912."

• • •

**Rote Fahne Hits Kellogg.**

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The Communist newspaper Die Rote Fahne, organ of the Communist Central Party, today editorially ridiculed Secretary Kellogg's charges that the Soviets are trying to bolshevize Central America.

The bolshevist victory is calculated to serve to mask the United States' dollar imperialism, and to invite support of the nation for further exploitation of Central American states, the paper declared.

Die Rote Fahne has been waging a campaign against the United States policies in Mexico and Nicaragua, charging the United States with backing up and supplying huge funds to rebels fighting against the Calles government.

### Conference Meeting on Workers' Bazaar Planned Here Sunday

The next meeting of the conference for the workers' carnival bazaar will be held at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Sunday, Jan. 16, at 10 a. m. Preparations are now going ahead full blast for the $10,000 bazaar which is to take place at the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium on Feb. 21, 25 and 26. The bazaar is being held for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER and the Jewish Daily Freiheit, and 20 per cent of the proceeds will be given to International Labor Defense.

### Mexicans Protest Against Tyranny of "Northern Colossus"

(Continued from page 1)

this is a sure sign of a very weak movement.

**K. C. Support.**

What counter-revolutionary movement does exist is directed by clerics, and prominent members of catholic lay institutions. One of the latter, Capistran Garza, president of the League of Catholic Youth, is in the United States presuming to direct a counter-revolutionary movement against the Calles regime. It is charged here that Garza has been taken under the wing of the Knights of Columbus in the United States and is being supplied with funds from the million dollar collection made recently by that organization for work against the Mexican government.

### Hear Ruthenberg on Communist History at School Saturday

Chicago workers should attend the lectures at the Workers' School, Northwest Hall, North and Western avenues, Saturday, Jan. 15, when C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America speaks, if they would learn of the history of the American Communist movement. This will be the third of a series of lectures Ruthenberg has delivered on that subject.

The lecture will be given at eight o'clock. Admission is 25 cents. The lecture was originally scheduled for Sunday night, but has been changed to Saturday.


Los Angeles, Attention!

A MEMORIAL MEETING
to honor the memory of world's greatest working class leader

**Nicolai Lenin**

will be held
FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1927, AT 8 P. M.
at Co-operative Center
2706 Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
With Albert Weisbord as Main Speaker
Direct from Passaic Front.
Violin solo by Max Amsterdam, first violinist of the Philharmonic Orchestra, with R. Liebich at the piano.
Freiheit Gesangs Verein, Director Weinstock.
Junior Orchestra, Director R. Ashmen.
Admission 35 Cents.


## Greetings to THE DAILY WORKER ON ITS THIRD BIRTHDAY

Athanasiedes, T., Cleveland, Ohio
Adamek, E., Silvarhill, Ala.
Anderson, C. J., Portland, Ore.
Ask, O. D., Pocatello, Idaho
Amper, M., Bronx, N. Y.
Ada, Irving, Newark, N. J.
Adler, F. I., Baltimore, Md.
Badetuber, Frank, Toledo, Ohio
Bernhara, John, San Francisco, Calif
Barest, Fredo, Chile, Pa.
Cera, Alvine, Boston, Mass.
Cortonovich, N., Indianola, Pa.
Calleg, B., New York City
Dwofsky, Esther, Syracuse, N. Y.
Demetrofe, V., Chicago, Ill.
Goldstein, A., New York City
Greisler, Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gail, B., New York City
Horoshek, Walter, Shamokin, Pa.
Hornjek, Joa, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Halonen, Arne, Worcester, Mass.
Johnston, James, Christophar, Ill.
Jackson, Maud M., Oakland, Calif.
Jones, William H., Seattle, Wash.
Kosuhko, Mike, Kranesa, W. Va.
Katz, Harry, Boston, Mass.
Kobilkin, John T., Chicago, Ill.
Kaminskas, J. M., Chicago, Ill.
Lotker, Eva, New York City
Land, Archie, Cleveland, Ohio
Lins, Jacob, New York City.
Lindberg, G. A., Compton, Calif.
Martin, M. S., & Pernaw, John, Roxbury, Mass.
Murphy, G. S., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio
Madanski, M., Detroit, Mich.
Mora, Nathan S., Los Angeles, Calif.
Martens, J., Moline, Ill.
Newcombe, Minnie, Arden, Del.
Olson, John, Canada
Onishi, Frank K., Chester, Pa.
Pesola, Richard, Worcester, Mass.
Rasnik, Isidore H., New York City
Szilasy, John Jr., Garfield, N. J.
Schroeder, Regina, New York City
Srapee, Andrew, Remsen, N. Y.
Soderlund, A., Los Angeles Calif.
Spink, Ralph, E., Highland Park, Mich.
Turkopf, P., Cleveland, Ohio.
Jerkson, Charles, New York City
Ledekau, E. L., Omaha, Neb.
Task, Reuben, Portsmouth, N. H.
Tuha, Frank, Kansas City, Kans.
Turansky, N., New York City.
Tomilgas, John, Groton, Conn.
Tellerino, Ph., New York City
Ustnesk, Jos., Daggett, Mich.
Victor, A., Chicago, Ill.
Viachos, Paul T., E. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Vincent, G., Detroit, Mich.
Weisbrot, B., Brooklyn, N. Y.
White, W. J., Aitchka Pa.
Weeglais, E., Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
Weise, H., Newark, N. J.
Woroshieff, L. Golden, Colo.
Yaszczak, B., Chicago, Ill.

The Daily Worker Stands For the Organization of the Unorganized.
For a Labor Party.
For the 40 Hour Week.

# THE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK EDITION

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV. No. 4. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year; Outside Chicago, by mail, $5.00 per year.

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

## BEN GITLOW EXPELLED FROM LOCAL 4, N. Y., BY AMALGAMATED OFFICIALDOM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Carrying out the orders of the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, Abraham Beckerman, manager of the New York Joint Board, expelled Ben Gitlow, prominent member of the Workers (Communist) Party, from the union by forcing on aye and nay vote in Local 4, of which Gitlow was a member.

He was expelled on the following grounds: For being a member of the Trade Union Educational League, for being a Communist and for attacking the A. C. W. leadership at public meetings and in the press. In a speech that lasted a full hour, Gitlow lashed the expulsion policy of the officials of the union. Beckerman, in closing, avoided real issues and attempted to create hysteria against the Communists.

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE wild Bill of the Idaho pampas, Senator Borah, has delivered his speech and the mighty voice is now silent. "Silent" Cal continues to dispatch warships to Nicaragua and Kellogg continues to puzzle the public mind against Mexico. The administration knew beforehand that Borah's opposition is not to be taken seriously. Even Norman Hapgood, as complacent a liberal as ever lived, declares that Borah has betrayed the liberal cause in not going to the mat with Coolidge on his Latin-American policy.

• • •

WHAT else could be expected? There is even less difference between liberal and tory in England. The general strike proved that under the skin the liberal and the tory are as alike as two peas. Leaders of both parties vied with each in denouncing the miners and upholding the cause of the mine owners. The British working class, unlike ours, have had cruel experience with liberals and tories to convince them of the necessity of having a political party of their own which they can hold responsible for their conduct.

• • •

COOLIDGE has succeeded in getting all South America on its ear against his policy of egression in Mexico and Nicaragua. Mass meetings are held in Argentine and several other countries. The capitalist scribblers convenientaly attribute all their troubles to "Soviet propaganda," just as every scab-harding employer whose employee strike against intolerable conditions blames his trouble on Communist agitators, instead of attributing them to the proper cause: the grinding exploitation of capitalism.

• • •

WHEN the wave of protest that is surging thru South America begins to express itself in the boycott of American goods as it did in China against British and Japanese goods, then our jingoes who are in the exporting business will begin to realize that bananas growers and oil magnates may be having the best end of the Coolidge policy. The best place to hit imperialism is in the head but the imperialist's most sensitive spot is his pocketbook.

• • •

SO far the A. F. of L. chiefs in session in St. Petersburg, Fla., are unmoved by the threat of war against Mexico and the intervention in Nicaragua. But they are concerned with radical activities in the trade unions. William Green in a public address declared that he is in a finish fight to drive the radicals out of the unions. A Herculean task truly. This is not the first time such a man's sized job was essayed, but its accomplishment is yet in the future. In the meantime the Amalgamated Clothing Workers proved its eligibility to stand under the same roof with the A. F. of L., by expelling Benjamin Gitlow, Communist, for "conduct unbecoming a labor man."

• • •

IT is a relief to turn from this gloomy subject to a little incident in Chicago politics which proves that every cloud has a silver lining and that the darkest hours come before dawn. Only occasional rays of light have managed to break thru the gloom of Chicago's underworld since the boys who are engaged in the business of enforcing law learned that the traffic could bear a lot of punishment. The poor fellows who try to make an honest living by giving adventurous

(Continued on page 2.)

## BOSTON CLOAKMAKERS TO HEAR N. Y. JOINT STRUGGLE PRESENTED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—Under the slogan, "Prevent a split in the Cloakmakers' Union," Boston needle workers will listen to prominent members of the New York cloakmakers' joint board tell of the struggles of the cloak and dressmakers of that city to maintain their union following a long strike in the face of a concerted attack by the international officers and the bosses. The big mass meeting will take place at Scenic Auditorium, Berkley and Tremont Sts., Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 8 p. m.

Local right wingers attempted to break up a similar meeting held previously, but failed. The speakers from New York will address the workers in English, Yiddish and Italian.

## SIGMAN'S PACT WITH BOSSES IN SECRECY CLOUD

### Gave Away Hard Won Rights, Report

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Betrayal of the workers' interests in order to gain illegal control over the union is seen by trades union leaders in the agreement with the dress manufacturers, now reported "practically reached" between the international and the employers.

Important conditions which the workers had gained after years of struggle are being signed away in President Moses Sigman's attempt to maintain himself in power in the union. Concessions to the manufacturers already granted are said to include the abolishing of the minimum guarantee for piece workers, the loss of pay of 15 per cent in addition to the regular wage for temporary workers, the concession of no pay for holidays which fall on Saturdays, the practical abolishment of the schedule for price settlement, the permission to manufacturers to change the system of work in the shop from week work to piece work without consent of the workers, the extension of the discharge clause giving employers additional rights of discharge.

**Fights for Secrecy.**

Another clause pledges the International to put every barrier in the way of shops that wish to sign an agreement independent of that made by the association. Altho so many changes and losses to the workers are being put into the agreement, Sigman is fighting to keep its exact terms sec-

(Continued on page 5)

## COOLIDGE'S COAL LEGISLATION IS KILLED IN HOUSE

### Plan to Interfere in Coal Strikes Frustrated

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. — President Coolidge's plan to gain power to interfere in case of coal strikes has been doomed by this session of congress. The Parker bill, which embodied Coolidge's ideas for ending a strike by the use of government power, was rejected by the house committee on interstate commerce by a vote of 16 to 6.

Coolidge's request for authority was turned down by the committee despite the warnings he made on the possibility of a coal strike this spring, which he claimed would make necessary executive interference.

Republicans from coal districts, listening to their coal miner constituency, and democrats united to frustrate the president's wish.

## 500 VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR LENIN MEMORIAL IN NEW YORK; APPLY TUESDAY

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Five hundred comrades are needed to act as ushers, captains, literature agents, etc., at the New York Lenin memorial meeting.

Volunteers should report Tuesday, Jan. 18, 8 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street, where they will be assigned to their tasks.

The success of the meeting depends largely upon these volunteers. Come yourself and bring others with you, the committee asks.

## GREEN REGIME ORDERS ATTACK ON LEFT WING

### *Desperate Policy of Extermination Begun*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TAMPA, Florida, Jan. 16. — The executive council of the American Federation of Labor meeting at St. Petersburg considered the report of a committee headed by Mathew Wall that investigated New York needle trades unions, said President William Green, and that "shocking conditions" were found to exist.

With special reference to the New York Furriers' Union, which under left wing leadership won a strike recently, Green declared that the members of the union were "mostly foreigners" and susceptible to teachings of a "destructive nature." He claimed the committee has "conclusive proof that Moscow directed the recent strike of that organization."

**For Expulsion.**

The decision of the council, he announced, was to expel every known communist who held office or had any influence from the ranks of the A. F. of L.

It is significant that these revelations were made at a meeting in Tampa at the City Auditorium following an afternoon tour of the city as guests of the Board of Trade, which later in the day banqueted the members of the council. On the same platform at the auditorium were prominent business and commercial men of the city. Mr. Green was preceded by Under Secretary Grew, of the state department, who explained the functions of the U. S. diplomatic service and the important relation this service bears "to our commercial and industrial interests abroad."

**More Harmony.**

Mr. Green pointed to the presence of members of the board of trade on the platform as evidence of the "harmony existing between capital and labor in Tampa and elsewhere."

Mr. Green told the several hundred persons in the audience that labor, in the early days, had been misunderstood and assured the bosses that the A. F. of L. could be relied upon for "amicable cooperation" in all struggles between capital and labor. He said could be ended "by frank, honest understanding and truthfulness." This goal, he said, has practically been reached.

**"Patriotic Service."**

He dwelt at length on the patriotic services the unions gave during the war and ended by urging the workers of Tampa to give "a big measure of labor" to their employers and to boost for their "beautiful city."

## MOROS REVOLT IN PHILIPPINES; DEFY OFFICIALS

### U. S. Soldiers Stage War Maneuvers

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 16.—Moros on the island of Sulu are in revolt against high and unjust taxes levied against the natives by the government. A force of more than 200, headed by Datu Tahil, have established a stronghold at Jolo where they are successfully repelling attempts of the constabulary to suppress them. The sending of U. S. troops against the rebels is expected momentarily.

**U. S. Soldiers Display "Warss."**

At the time of the revolt American soldiers are conducting military maneuvers on the opposite extremity of the island of Luzon, calculated to impress the native Filipinos with the war strength of the United States. "Sham" battles are being fought by what the government calls "reds" and "blues." The "game" also has the result of wheeling the "appetites" of the soldiers for actual conflicts.

• • •

**Score Kellogg's Charges.**

MANILA, Jan. 16. — Secretary of State Kellogg's charges of Bolshevism in the Philippines is branded as a smoke screen to conceal blunders of the United States in its policy in the islands and in Latin-America by the Philippine Herald. Kellogg included the Philippines in his statement, declaring Communists were to blame for the Latin-American situation.

The newspaper said that if Communists had been active here the United States "would have raised a hue and cry long ago." Instead it has been blaming native politicians for an independence agitation.

**Workers! Attend the Lenin Memorial Meetings!**

## WORKERS EVERYWHERE SHOULD ATTEND LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS

All the Lenin Memorial Meetings this year will become demonstrations against Wall Street imperialism's aggression in Nicaragua, Mexico and China. Workers and farmers everywhere should swell the throngs attending these gatherings. Meetings already announced are as follows:

JANUARY 18.
BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St.
MAYNARD, Mass., J. P. Cannon.

JANUARY 19.
LAWRENCE, Mass., J. P. Cannon.

JANUARY 20.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Jay Lovestone.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., 580 St. Paul St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., J. P. Cannon.

JANUARY 21.
HARTFORD, Conn.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jay Lovestone.
BOSTON, Mass., J. P. Cannon.

LENIN

JANUARY 22.
NEW YORK CITY, Madison Square Garden, Ruthenberg, Engdahl, Nasarow, Foster, Olgin and Weinstone.
TOLEDO, Ohio.
CHISHOLM, Minn., Jay Lovestone, speaker.
NORWOOD, Mass., J. P. Cannon.

JANUARY 23.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Playhouse, C. E. Ruthenberg.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., W. F. Dunne.
PASSAIC, N. J., 8 p. m., 27 Dayton Ave., A. Markoff.
BUFFALO, N. Y., 2:30 p. m., Workers' Forum Hall.
PERTH AMBOY, N. J., 7:30 p. m., 308 Elm St., Pat Devine.
DULUTH, Minn., 2:00 p. m., Jay Lovestone.
SUPERIOR, Wis., 8:00 p. m., Jay Lovestone.
CHELSEA, Mass., Jay Lovestone.
CHICAGO, Ill., Ashland Auditorium Max Bedacht.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 8:00 p. m.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., 2:00 p. m.
DETROIT, Mich., 2:30 p. m., Armory, W. Z. Foster.

JANUARY 24.
HANCOCK, Mich., Jay Lovestone.

JANUARY 28.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., C. E. Ruthenberg.

## London School Has Matteotti Evidence

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Proving conclusively the guilt of the fascist government of Italy in the murder of deputy Matteotti, socialist, what is said to be the only existing copy of evidence in the murder trial has been sent by the London School of Economics. The evidence, which contains verbatim testimony of the trial, was given to the school by Prof. Salvemni, anti-fascist and former socialist deputy.

## Brownsville Workers Must Support I. L. D.

A meeting of the Brownsville Branch of the International Labor Defense will be held in the Workers Center, 63 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 8 p. m.

## ANNOUNCE COOLIDGE TO VISIT U. S. STEEL'S GARY FOR MEMORIAL

GARY, Ind., Jan. 16.—The Gary chamber of commerce this afternoon received official word from Washington that President Coolidge will visit Gary and the Calumet District on Memorial Day. The president, it is stated, will take part in dedicating Wicker Park, Gary, as Lake county's memorial to its soldier and sailor dead.

## Kellogg's "Peace" Talk Is Merely Maneuver to Stem Tide of Opposition

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Casting about for ways in which to stem the growlog tide of resentment against the administration's Nicaragua-Mexican policies, the resources of the state department have produced a number of "peace proposals," the insincerity of which are revealed by the adamant refusal of the Coolidge regime to even consider the recall of the armed forces of the United States from Nicaragua.

The state department announces its "readiness" to sanction mediation by "any Central American government," in the Nicaraguan dispute. In view of the fact that every Central American country is, like Nicaragua, under the bows of a big American fleet in the Caribbean Sea; that the devious intrigues of the state department do not stop with Nicaragua but extend to all countries of Central America; that one of these countries, Panama, is merely a Washington adjunct; that the people of the rest of Central America, as do the Nicaraguans, resent the presence of the U. S. naval force and the occupation of Nicaragua—in view of these things, coupled with the fact that Kellogg has expressed his determination to sustain the Diaz regime at all cost—this offer of the administration presents itself as a mere diplomatic ruse to sopify the bulk of opposition growing against the Latin-American invasion.

**Mexican "Plan."**

Along with this maneuver, another is brot into use in the case of Mexico. Secretary Kellogg has told the press that the cause of American property brot into question under the Mexican oil and land laws can be referred to the Mixed Claims Commission under Obregon in 1923 and that position in American recognition of his regime. The principal American member is Charles Beecher Warren, of Detroit, who is now in Washington conferring with Kellogg.

The claims commission was set up for the purpose of passing upon indemnities to be paid to American owners who suffered losses as the result of the Constitution of 1917. Since the point upon which the administration has been concentrating in its diplomatic war with Mexico is the whole question of "confiscation" that Kellogg declares is involved in the oil and land laws based on the Constitution of 1917, the claims commission can be of little help in preventing a clash.

It is generally agreed that with the present administration demanding from Mexico concessions that can only be made by the rewriting of that country's constitution and complete "freedom" and ownership of acquired properties by American concerns, that he claims commission's ability to ameliorate the relations between the two countries is very small.

It is also noted here that Kellogg merely sensted the possibility of the claims commission's help in this case. No demands have been made in the demands formulated in Coolidge's message to congress. Mention of the claims commission, like the Nicaraguan "peace" plan, is calculated solely to stem the tide of opposition to the administration while Kellogg follows the path marked out in the beginning—the forcing of Mexico to her knees and the retention of Diaz in Nicaragua.

## WRANGLE OVER WAY TO VALUE FORD'S STOCK

### Court Buried by Figures and Formalae

DETROIT, Jan. 16.—The courtroom here where the government is pressing its suit for $34,000,000 in taxes from Senator Couzens and eight others charged with evading taxes of that amount in the sale of Ford Motor company stock is being "figuratively" buried by an avalanche of figures, mathematical computations and algebraic formulae. The government and defense are spending most of their time wrangling over the "proper" method of valuating the stock that was transferred in the stock sale.

So far nine different methods have been placed before the court, giving nine different valuations. The court must decide on the most equitable one. The valuations range from $1,425 per share to $9,489 per share. However, the stocks were actually sold for $12,500, $13,000 and $13,444 per share.

An idea of the vast profits of the Ford company and how they mounted year by year is gained by a table presented at the trial. The table shows that the earnings from 1905 to 1913 were as follows: 1904: $201,000; 1905, $295,200; 1906, $102,000; 1907, $1,011,000; 1908, $1,251,000; 1909, $2,686,000; 1910, $4,452,000; 1911, $6,326,000; 1912, $13,056,000; 1913, $24,716,000; 1914, $30,764,000; 1915, $24,619,000; 1916, $59,017,000; 1917, $69,017,000; 1918, $61,837,000; 1919, $76,776,000.

## *Nearing Has Special Message for New York Lenin Memorial; Is One of Imposing Array of Speakers at Big Madison Garden Affair*

NEW YORK, Jan 16.—Scott Nearing, noted lecturer and writer, will be one of the principal speakers at the New York Lenin memorial meeting at the New Madison Square Garden Saturday evening, January 22, at 8 p. m. Nearing recently spent several months studying conditions in the Soviet Union, and has just completed a lecture tour of the United States.

**Special Message.**

This is the first time that Scott Nearing will speak at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party. He has a special message for the workers of New York which no militant should fail to hear.

Other noted speakers will be C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, Wm. Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, Messaye J. Olgin, noted revolutionist and editor of the Party monthly, "The Hammer," William Weinstone, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, District Two, and others.

**Imposing Speakers Array.**

This is the first time in New York that such an imposing array of speakers have been scheduled to address a meeting. It is expected that Madison Square Garden will be packed to capacity. The Lenin memorial meetings this year will be the occasion for a huge demonstration against American imperialism against the invasion of Nicaragua, the threats of war against China, the menace of bankruptcy to Great Britain, and has become a welcome to the DAILY WORKER which is now coming to New York.

**Good Concert.**

A different style of Lenin memorial is in the making. A concert is arranged in the immediate hall of the chief events of the musical program is a group of Russian songs popular in the United States. These will be sung by Ivan Velikanoff, chief cantor of the Imperial Students of the Russian Art Theater, who is now in the United States on special business. He is also a member of the New York Symphony Orchestra. Modern music, the music of the Soviet Union, and of all party press.

**Seats Limited.**

Admission is free, 50c and $1 entitle a limited number of seats at the first and second balcony, and once at Workers (Communist) Party headquarters, 108 East 14th street, and all party press.

## SACASA WILL FIGHT DESPITE U. S. BLOCKADE

### *Diaz Offers "Peace" Plan Based on U. S.*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PUERTO CABEZAS, Nicaragua, Jan. 16.—Declaring false all rumors of his desertion of his cause in Nicaragua and defiantly stating that he will stick to his post despite the "blockade by the United States navy," Dr. Juan B Sacasa, liberal president of Nicaragua and leader of the rebellion against the U. S. owned Adolfo Diaz, announced that the liberals will continue their fight for power.

• • •

**Diaz' "Overtures."**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In another statement addressed to the "American people," President Adolfo Diaz, Wall Street tool in Nicaragua, announces he is making "peace overtures" to the liberal rebels under Juan B. Sacasa. Saying that the intervention of the United States by sending armed forces to Nicaragua has spared the country "the horrors of Bolshevism," Diaz is attempting to split the liberal cause by offering "responsible posts" to adherents of the liberal cause.

The so-called peace plan that Diaz offers is a fraud. With the U. S. armed forces now in the country practically controlling every square mile of any importance and with a navy blockade stifling the once successful military campaign of the liberals, Diaz wishes to offer peace, with the United States as arbitrator.

## WRANGLE OVER WAY TO VALUE FORD'S STOCK

### Court Buried by Figures and Formalae

DETROIT, Jan. 16.—The courtroom here where the government is pressing its suit for $34,000,000 in taxes from Senator Couzens and eight others charged with evading taxes of that amount in the sale of Ford Motor company stock is being "figuratively" buried by an avalanche of figures, mathematical computations and algebraic formulae. The government and defense are spending most of their time wrangling over the "proper" method of valuating the stock that was transferred in the stock sale.

So far nine different methods have been placed before the court, giving nine different valuations. The court must decide on the most equitable one. The valuations range from $1,425 per share to $9,489 per share. However, the stocks were actually sold for $12,500, $13,000 and $13,444 per share.

An idea of the vast profits of the Ford company and how they mounted year by year is gained by a table presented at the trial. The table shows that the earnings from 1905 to 1913 were as follows: 1904: $201,000; 1905, $295,200; 1906, $102,000; 1907, $1,011,000; 1908, $1,251,000; 1909, $2,686,000; 1910, $4,452,000; 1911, $6,326,000; 1912, $13,056,000; 1913, $24,716,000; 1914, $30,764,000; 1915, $24,619,000; 1916, $59,017,000; 1917, $69,017,000; 1918, $61,837,000; 1919, $76,776,000.

## SENATOR RAPS U. S. CATHOLIC WAR MONGERING

### *Says $1,000,000 Fund Is for Mexican Use*

Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. — Charging that the Knights of Columbus are provoking war with Mexico and using a million dollar fund to support the public relations in Mexico, Senator Tom Heflin, (D), Alabama, raised the religious issue on the senate for the first time in decades. The Knights were defended by Senator Walsh of Montana, himself a member of that body, by saying that the million dollar fund was raised for "educational purposes" and "to the end that the policies of Soviet Russia shall be eliminated from the philosophies of American life."

"They are plotting to coax Knights of Columbus into war," declared Heflin, "and that is treason." He declared "They [the Knights] are using the power of the Catholic church in Mexico to stir up strife and bloodshed in order to bring on a war with Mexico.

**Fomenting Strife.**

"A man would be stupid indeed who does not believe that are fomenting strife in Mexico. He would be dull indeed not to see those forces are working for war. It is important to stir up the public mind. I call out opposed to anti-Mexican crusade and against all churches only if they try to throw us into war."

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## *Gold and Zimmerman Speak on Union Amalgamation at N. Y. School Friday*

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Ben Gold, chairman of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, and Chas. Zimmerman, strike leader in the recent strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will lecture at the New York Workers' School, 108 East 14th Street, this Friday night at 8 o'clock, on "Amalgamation in the Clothing Industry." This lecture is one of a series on American labor problems by men prominent in the labor movement. Amalgamation is one of the central tactical aims of the left wing in the unions, and both Gold and Zimmermen are at present under fire from the right wing elements in the garment trades largely because of their efforts to amalgamate all of the various locals into one strong powerful union of the industry. At the lecture they will explain their purpose in attempting to amalgamate their respective unions and the methods they intend to pursue.

# CALLES STOPS DRILLING OF 4 NEW OIL WELLS

## U. S. Companies Make Court Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 16.—The Calles government has taken the first active step towards the enforcement of the oil and land laws over which the United States threatens a break in relations. The Huasteca Oil company, a Doheny concern, have been denied four permits to drill new wells on the ground that they failed to comply with the law by not registering claims for concessions prior to Jan. 1st. In return for their fee simple titles.

**A Sure Case Aim.**

Existing oil wells are not yet affected, the latter step appearing to be to build a sure and sure case before taking steps that will give the oil companies a chance to provoke a break between that country and the U. S., to which they are appealing for help.

On the side of the oil companies, it is said they are preparing to seek injunctions in the lower courts against the enforcement of the law. It is possible that an injunction will be sought restraining the government from preventing the drilling of new wells.

**First As Ever.**

Anticipating this, the Calles government has called for reports from its local officials in the districts rather than on the application which already established law in official quarters, that while Calles and his cabinet are proceeding cautiously, they are as firm as ever in their determination to enforce the laws.

The belligerent attitude of the United States and its pet oil concerns, catholic revolts, inspired by the church and U. S. interests, are shaping the cautious policy of Calles. But it is evident that he does not share in the confidence of the American bank majority of the people and that every step he takes towards the enforcement of the land constitution will be supported by wide spread working class movement.

## Farmers Told How to Reduce Damage from European Corn Borer

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 16.— With the European corn borer now a reality in Illinois, there are eight ways farmers of the state can reduce future losses from the pest, H. W. Mumford, dean of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois announces.

The program contains recommendations as follows:

1. Adopt soil management prices to produce maximum yields of corn on large, healthy stalks.
2. Select and grow earlier maturing varities of corn, with heavier stalks, that can be planted late.
3. Adopt a good rotation of crops, going as much as possible as suggested by the agricultural college.
4. Utilize as much of the corn crop as possible thru the silo and as finely shredded material.
5. Increase the acreage of legumes.
6. Practice clean plowing.
7. Become familiar with quarantine regulations.
8. Watch fields for the presence of this insect and send suspected specimens to the state entomologist.

## Interstate Business Asks Federal Help to Reform State Taxation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Co-operation of the treasury in assisting state governments to remodel their tax laws and establish budget systems eventually may lead to a general revision and standardization of taxation methods thruout the United States, it has become known.

## Women School Teachers at Cambridge Organize

By a Worker Correspondent.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.— Cambridge women school teachers expect to become affiliated with the A. F. of L. soon. Many attempts have been made previously to organize the teachers and many meetings have been held, but always they have failed, until now. Finally a committee representing these women school teachers has made application for a charter.

This was made the first step in the campaign of unionization. Miss Bernice Rogers is chairman of the committee.

**Newsprint From Straw.**

ROME, Jan. 16.— The appearance of the newspaper Popolo di Roma printed entirely on newsprint paper made from straw thru a chlorine gas process was hailed as an achievement of significance.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

people a chance to spend their money well if not too wisely never know when a disappointed detective sergeant will come along with his axe and begin to peck at the furniture.

* * *

NOW things seem to brighten considerably. A mayoralty election is around the corner and the various aspirants are catering to various elements of the population. One aspirant caters to those who take the business of saving other peoples' souls seriously. They would enforce the law ostentatiously, which would mean that it would cost more to violate the law order such an administration. Another aspirant catering to the voters who don't give a hang how many souls go to hell as long as they have a good time while they are living, promises to be blind in both eyes when certain laws are being trodden on.

* * *

DOWN on the south side of this city there ruled with an iron hand for many years a colored boss by the name of Wright. This man was a cog in the Crowe-Barrett-Galpin G. O. P. machine. In return for delivering the votes the machine placed about 200 of his friends on the public payroll. But Wright was offered a better proposition from another faction of the G. O. P., so he refused to support the Crowe candidate for mayor. Crowe, being a man of action, bounced Wright and now another colored boss is lord of the south side or the so-called black belt. Rumor has it that no sooner was Wright ousted than his successor ostentatiously opened his gambling joints and made merry, assuring all and sundry that the lean days were over and that "Bobby" Crowe, the "hanging prosecutor" of Cook County, intends to make it possible for honest gamblers to make a living.

# COUNCIL BEGINS FIGHT ON ALIEN BILL IN HOUSE

## Holaday Introduces His "Voluntary" Measure

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.— A telegram of protest against the new "voluntary registration of aliens" bill introduced in the house Jan. 9, by Rep. Holaday of Illinois, was sent by the National Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers to Rep. Albert Johnson, chairman of the house immigration committee.

**Hit Prussian Espionage.**

The telegram reads: "Any form of registration of aliens is opening wedge for compulsory registration and a Prussian espionage system in America. In behalf of thousands of trade union workers in this country we voice our opposition to new registration bill introduced by Rep. Holaday on Monday, and ask you do all possible to prevent its purpose.

"National Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers.

"(Signed) Nina Samorodin, secretary."

This same telegram was sent also to Rep. Adolph J. Sabath, also of Illinois, because he has continuously opposed the various compulsory registration, registration and deportation bills which have been introduced from time to time since 1922.

**Rally Opposition.**

"Our organization was formed to combat just such legislation and we are planning to call on all those who have previously taken a stand against such bills as the Arens and Sonnenberg registration bills, to help now in the fight against this newest anti-alien measure," said Miss Samorodin in announcing on the Holaday bill. "Evidently this has been introduced in accordance with the statement of Secretary of Labor Davis in his annual report that he was willing to try out a scheme of voluntary registration of aliens since there was such fear of the proposed compulsory registration.

**Must Forget It Now.**

"This concession was made only because of the strong public sentiment aroused against the proposal to force a system of police surveillance on our foreign born population. We intend to help rouse the same resentment against this voluntary registration proposal, for we feel certain that when it has failed to accomplish its purpose—as it surely will—there will come compulsory registration; first for aliens and then for everyone in the country. The scheme must be fought now before it goes any further."

## Reaction Rules in Wisconsin Senate

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 16.—Control of the Wisconsin legislature split between conservative and progressive, the former having captured the organization of the senate and the latter of the assembly. John W. Eber, Milwaukee lawyer, was named speaker of the house.

# SHIPPING BOARD PAVES WAY FOR TREASURY HAUL

## Merchant Marine Subsidy Necessary, It Says

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Subsidizing of the United States merchant marine is inevitable and necessary if the marine is to be maintained, declares the report of the shipping board to the senate. The report is significant in that it advocates government ownership and control instead of private ownership. Ship owners have conducted an extensive campaign to have the United States surrender its ships to private companies at an extremely low price, coupled with a subsidy.

**Stress Defense Angle.**

The board urges a subsidy not only to maintain the commercial part of the marine, but also to provide "adequate defense reserve." It makes no difference what form of ownership prevails, private or public, a subsidy is necessary, it said, favoring public ownership "for the present."

"If the government is to develop our merchant marine to the extent contemplated in the merchant marine act, and continue its operation, appropriations both for operation expenses and for replacements and improvements are necessary," it says. "Under either plan (public or private) government support is indispensable."

**Direct Payments.**

The board urges direct subsidy payments, both for freight and passenger vessels, based on speed and on the number of days at sea while carrying mail to and from the United States. Mail contracts, providing for "liberal" payment from the government for carrying mail should be entered into, the board says.

## Fort-Whiteman Tells Negroes Here Aims of Negro Labor Congress

An interesting and educational meeting of the American Negro Labor Congress was held when Lovett Fort-Whiteman and James Ford spoke on the race as an industrial factor in the United States. Fort-Whiteman told the audience that the purpose of the Negro is to unite only class industrially than racially. Ninety-eight per cent of the race are workers, he pointed out. The aim of the American Negro Labor Congress is to build up unions and organize the unorganized, regardless of color, he told them.

Ford outlined the history of organized labor in this country, pointing out the good points and defects in each movement since the Knights of Labor. The A. F. of L. takes in only skilled workers and in many cases bars Negroes, he said, declaring the Negro workers must organize to combat this.

# MINERS FIGHTING NON-UNION COAL BEFORE THE I. C. C.

## Appeal to I.C.C. Against Discrimination

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The interstate commerce commission has been urged by the United Mine Workers of America "to see the mine worker's side of the freight question," and give protection to "his interests, investments, home and family."

**Hold Freight Rates.**

This plea was made in a brief filed in connection with the lake cargo coal case now under investigation by the commission.

Speaking specifically for the Illinois fields the brief said that the loss in production in that state and the increase in production in West Virginia and Kentucky has been due solely to changes in freight rates, favorable to those states and prejudicial to Illinois.

**Coal Discriminated Against.**

"We now have the spectacle of seeing great trainloads of coal being transported from southern preferred fields thru the Illinois coal belt, the greatest bituminous coal field in the world, destined for the northwest," the brief said.

"You have the spectacle of seeing coal shipped from the preferred southern fields hundreds of miles farther to the great northwest, with Illinois coal, closer by far, excluded from a market it has enjoyed for years."

**Crowd Out Illinois Product.**

The brief also said that not only have these rates permitted other coals to exclude Illinois from its market in the northwest, but it has permitted and encouraged other fields to ship their coal to Chicago market in direct competition with Illinois coal, with the result that Illinois coal is largely excluded from the Chicago market.

**Workers! Attend the Lenin Memorial Meetings!**

# C. F. OF L. RAPS SCHOOL TYRANNY OF WM. McANDREW

## Brought Here to Break Up Teachers' Unions

School Superintendent William McAndrew was the object of a broadside in the Chicago Federation of Labor meeting on Sunday during which Aldermen Oscar Nelson, vice-president of the federation, charged the bosses of Chicago brot him hara to crush organization among the teachers and to run the schools for the tax dodgers.

**Condemn Platoon System.**

A resolution was passed which branded the platoon system and the junior high school system that McAndrew instituted as a plan to save money for big tax payers by building fewer school structures. It also condemned the intelligence tests for children as a fraud.

The reappointment of Mrs. Wm. S. Heffurman and Dr. Otto Schmidt to the school board was opposed because of their support of tho McAndrew polici

**Call Him Czar.**

Another resolution took exception to McAndrew's czarlike conduct of the schools. Lillian Hratein of the Chicago Teachers' Federation declared that McAndrewn refuses to talk to the teachers or accept any recommendations from them. She said that unless a labor member is added to the school board, the public and the labor movement will have no source of information concerning the conduct of school affairs.

"The main issue is whether the parents or the business institutions, notably the Rockefeller Foundation will have the last word about the education of Chicago's children," Nelson said. "Business interests seek to control the educational system for two reasons. First, to dodge taxes by cutting down the building program and second to mould the minds of the children to make willing industrial slaves of them."

# ANTI-EVOLUTION LAW IS UPHELD BY TENN. COURT

## Fundamentalists Score Victory; Will Appeal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 16.—Tennessee's famous anti-evolution law was held constitutional by the state supreme court. But the conviction of John Thomas Scopes, Dayton school teacher, was ordered reversed because Scopes was fined $100 instead of $50.

**Trial Remanded.**

The high court remanded the case to the circuit court for retrial on the ground that Judge John Ralston violated the Tennessee constitution in fining Scopes more than $50.

Justice Green, who read the decision, recommended that the case be nolle prossed because Scopes had left the state. Justices Cook, Chambliss and Grey assented, while Justice McKinney in a dissenting opinion declared the act was invalid.

**Overruled Defense Points.**

The majority opinion overruled all assignments of error made by Clarence Darrow, Dudley Field Malone and other lawyers for Scopes and held that the legislature had the right to determine what should be taught in state tax-supported schools.

**"Fight Should Go On."**

"The fight ought to go on," John Scopes said, at the University of Chicago, where he is now studying. "It is not a case in which science is tried on against religion. It is rather an issue in which the American people are asked to withhold certain facts from their children because of the belief of a certain few that those facts conflict with religion."

**Civil Liberties Ready**

Officials of the Civil Liberties Union, who were reported present at the recent conference, were reported to have anticipated the Tennessee tribunal's action and told all plans for an immediate appeal.

* * *

**Anti-Evolutionists.**

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 16—Encouraged by the Tennessee supreme court's decision upholding the anti-evolution act, Rep. D. Scott Poole, of Hoke County, declared that he would introduce an "anti-evolution bill" in the North Caroline legislature next week. Poole is author of the 1925 anti-evolution bill, which failed to pass.

**Draft Foe Remains Disbarred.**

SAN FRANCISCO — (FP)— Dunle O'Connell, San Francisco attorney disbarred for anti-draft activities during the war, has lost the latest of his many attempts at reinstatement, the district court of appeals having refused his application. O'Connell served seven years at McNeil's island for opposing the draft.

# Fraudulent Socialist Opposition to War Is an Aid to Imperialists

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

"THE American Appeal," the official organ of the socialist party, offers its readers as the headline of its leading first page article, the following:

"Congress and People Alone Can Prevent War."

* * *

The article declares:

"This position (that of the Coolidge administration) is such that unless the American people voice an irresistible mandate for peace, or congress acts to prevent a rupture, or the Mexican and constitutional Nicaraguan governments surrender abjectly to American capitalism and imperialism there will be a break between these countries. . .

"Mexico is the first line of offense in this path. Time over that barrier it will dominate Latin-America as a base for further conquests. . .

"If the people permit this first step to be taken, America will soon be the hated hatred of the whole world. We will turn the world against us. We will place ourselves in the position of the Germany, of the Kaiser and we will suffer the same fate."

* * *

It would be different for the official socialist organ to depart a single distance from socialist principle without coming out actively as the champion of imperialism itself.

Not one of the three possible alternatives to war advanced by The American Appeal, can be realized.

* * *

First: The American "people" cannot voice an irresistible mandate for peace" because there is no unity of interest that does the whole people together, not even against war. So-called reaction, something that the editors of "The Appeal" want to forget in the face of the war danger, that "the people" are divided into classes based on their economic interests. Every [illegible] class organization, what-ever it advances their interests, or "to protect their property." The press, the pulpit and other mediums of propaganda help to fool the middle class into line to defend properties interests of the ruling class. The middle class, all declarers of the capitalist social order. It is only the exploited workers and farmers, the working class, that can be definitely aroused from its own enervation, to defend war thru the allegation of capitalism. The workers alone can "voice an irresistible mandate for peace" thru their class power. Labor's voice must be heard in the trade unions fighting the alliance of the officialdom with the capitalist machine. That is one way, right now, to build the war against the war. Communists lead in this struggle. Socialists in the trade unions, especially in the needle trades, make war on the Communists and launch campaigns of expulsions against them, thus becoming the allies of the capitalist war. The fraudulent appeal to "the people" is merely a mask under which socialists try to hide their real treason to the working class.

* * *

Second: The socialist "hope" that congress will prevent a rupture leading to war is merely another sample of the infantile socialist faith in capitalist institutions. It grows out of the belief that congress is something to be "captured" some day at some election by an aroused electorate—the phantom "people." Socialist party spokesmen like to turn their backs on all socialist teachings, especially that congress is part of the capitalist state, an instrument of oppression in the hands of the capitalist class, established and bulwarked with a growing police power for the protection of private property rights. It may be said that no congress that has ever sat in Washington has shown itself more servile in the face of a threatening war. The foreign affairs committee of the house of representatives even voted against requesting Secretary of State Kellogg to appear before it and give information that might be demanded of him. The constitution of the United States specifically states that "Congress shall have the power to declare war." But the house foreign affairs committee, that must inform the members of the house of representatives as to the vital causes leading toward war, just interested in getting the information, either for or against. In the senate the foreign affairs committee is won over to the Wall Street viewpoint by the mere sight of Kellogg's "red herring." Borah, the middle class political leader, makes a speech on constitutional and international law, labels it "anti-war" and lets it go at that. LaFollette demands that the senate foreign relations committee investigate the charges that the state department had attempted to influence the news services to carry its "propaganda" on their wires. Why investigate? The truth of this is already out. LaFollette could employ his energies better by demanding the immediate ousting of Kellogg and the impeachment of Coolidge, the two "warmakers," office boys of Wall Street, but he will not do that. That would be too unsyntetic. And all the time Victor L. Berger, the socialist congressman, is silent, offering nothing, not even in his daily newspaper. Too Milwaukee Leader. There is no basis for the childlike faith that the socialists have in capitalism's democratic sham, its socalled congress.

This capitalist parliament can be made useful only as a forum to expose Wall Street's parliamentarism. No member of this congress will do that. The workers and farmers, in the recent elections, failed to send Communists to Washington to perform this task. They are therefore weak now in their war against the war.

* * *

Third. Neither Mexico, Nicaragua nor any other subject people can solve the problems growing out of imperialist oppression thru what the socialists call "abject surrender." They may be temporarily betrayed by their leaders. President Calles offers to arbitrate the differences between the United States and Mexico. Calles may accept some form of surrender. But the struggle goes on just the same. A trade union official may betray a strike, but that does not eliminate the class struggle. It only puts out of the way [illegible] the class struggle itself. The break between the imperialist homeland and the subject colonial countries grows just as the class war develops, the conditions for determining when either side needs into open struggle. No subject class, or subject nation, can be survived for an indefinite length of time, as the organ of the socialists infers might be possible, thus offering a solution of the present crisis.

* * *

Wall Street imperialism moves forward, earning the "honest hatred" of the whole world, but it is only the world's working class, developing Communist leadership, that moves forward to the destruction of the rule of Wall Street. In the final struggle, even as in the present time, as is more clearly known than ever, western capitalist disrepute, the socialists are among the best allies of the imperialists. This is revealed in the helpless, middle class attitude toward war championed in their publications, especially in the official organ of the party. It is definitely revealed by the socialist attack against the Communists in the trade union movement.

Thus the socialists worry that Wall Street's "America" will be placed in the same position as the Germany of the kaiser. The German workers got rid of the kaiser, but the socialists helped establish the German capitalist republic. Later will support Morgan's America with a Soviet America in spite of socialist opposition.

# CHINESE RESENT WARLIKE FRONT OF FOREIGNERS

## People of Shanghai for Kuomintang

SHANGHAI, Jan. — With the Cantonese armies nearing the city and the foreign concessions arming to the teeth, large bodies of workers in Shanghai are expected to go on strike shortly in support of the Kuomintang and against the northern war lords who, thru Marshal Sun Chuan Fang, hold Shanghai.

The populace of Shanghai makes no secret of its overwhelming sympathy for the nationalist cause and is showing resentment towards the improvoked military steps being taken for the defense of the foreign concessions as well as the presence of numerous foreign warships in the harbor.

**Hankow Quiet.**

Reports from Hankow, the occupation of the British concession in which place four of the nine Canton Communists are confined, that everything is quiet. The nationalist government is holding the British concession until negotiations with the British are completed. They are demanding satisfaction for the death of a number of Chinese at the hands of British troops.

**Needless Panic.**

It is remarkable that in all the storm and turmoil created by the foreigners the workers by the hasty and needless evacuation of Yantze town, that not a single death, injury, or even serious inconvenience to foreigners is reported from any source.

# FURNITURE TRUST MEMBERS FACING FEDERAL CHARGE

Seventy-nine furniture companies, charged with illegal combination, are scheduled to go on trial in federal court in Chicago, A. Carpenter, Special Assistant Attorney General Roger Slade announced in the opening session that he had evidence to show that the companies conned furniture users by price-fixing, causing furniture prices to rise 250 per cent in recent years.

The suit is a continuation of the one started some months ago when 16 other firms pleaded guilty and were fined a total of $500,000 for their activities.

The defense of the furniture manufacturers is that they had formed only an "association" for the purpose of getting cheap production costs.

The government has in its possession a circular letter sent to members of the trust, just after it was formed, which said, "If we prove to you where you can price just one article higher than you otherwise would, then the dues are not an expense but an investment."

## Millinery Workers Hold Mass Meeting Here Tuesday Night

Millinery workers, operators, cutters, blockers, trimmers and hat frame makers are invited to attend a mass meeting Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 6:30 o'clock Women's Trade Union League, 311 S. Ashland blvd.

Speakers are Miss Agnes Nestor, president Women's Trade Union League of Chicago, J. Roberts, officer, International Millinery Union, and Anna F. Burke, secretary and organizer Women Millinery Workers.

## Plan New England Daily Worker Conference in February to Add to Paper's Power There

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Extensive preparations are being made here for a New England DAILY WORKER conference to take place on Feb. 29 at the New International Hall, 42 Wanonah St., Roxbury. Delegates from many unions and fraternal organizations are expected.

Every reader and sympathizer of The DAILY WORKER should see to it that as soon as the call is received by his organization, three delegates be elected. The conference will take up ways and means of strengthening The DAILY WORKER and increasing its benefits for the New England workers.

**BANQUET ON FEBRUARY 18.**

The conference will be preceded by a banquet, which will take place Feb. 18, Saturday evening, at 6 p. m. in the same hall. All out of town delegates that wish to attend the banquet will be provided with sleeping accommodations.

Tickets for the banquet may be secured from The DAILY WORKER Boston Agency, 36 Causswey St., Boston.

## Dora F. Lohse

DORA F. LOHSE, who was active in the International Workers' Aid, died Friday, Jan. 14. The cremation of the body will take place on Monday, Jan. 17, at 10 a. m. from Stutzman Funeral Parlor, 2001 Madison St., Ridgewood, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**GET YOUR UNION TO TELEGRAPH CONGRESS TODAY!** *WITHDRAW ALL U. S. WARSHIPS FROM NICARAGUA! NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO! HANDS OFF CHINA!* **DON'T DELAY!**

# WORLD OIL WAR LOOMS AS BIG GROUPS SPLIT

## U. S. and English Row Over Russia

LONDON, Jan. 16.— War between the English and American oil monopolists over the purchase of Russian oil products is threatening as the result of a break between the oil companies after an agreement was reached. The parties are the Rockefeller Standard Oil group, represented here by the Anglo-American Oil company, the Vacuum Oil company of New York and the Royal Dutch Shell combine and Anglo-Persian Oil company, controlled by the British government.

**Politics Enter.**

After many years of bitter competition to gain a monopoly of Russian oil products, an agreement was reached between the two forces providing for a division of the oil. Then Sir Henri Deterding, of the Royal Dutch Shell, announced that negotiations were off. Deterding said that he did think it "policy to enter business relations with the Soviet government because of its activity in China." Deterding is the same oil king who lost spring wirad John D. Rockefeller not to send Russia money for purchasing oil because, "it would be used by the churches." The Steodard Oil groups attack Deterding, declaring he was not so "squeamish" in April, when he signed a contract for purchase of 200,000 tons of Russian kerosene.

**reca Started in 1920.**

The race for Russian oil was started in 1920 by the Shell group. It sent a representative to Russia to buy concessions. Standard Oil, hearing of this, started doing the same. Both failed to get concessions and a long series of conferences with official and semi-official Soviet union representatives followed.

**Boycott Russian Oil.**

When Standard Oil was later successful, Shell started a campaign of boycott against Russian oil. Deterding entered into an agreement with France to furnish it with all its oil, provided it did not purchase Russian products. But Deterding could not furnish enough oil and the contract was voided. Again Deterding approached the Standard Oil group for "co-operation" in negotiating a deal with the Russian government. The deal was arranged, when Shell backed down.

# Cantonese Move Their Capital Farther North

(The following is a special dispatch to The DAILY WORKER from the bureau of information of the department of foreign relations of the Canton revolutionary government of China giving direct information on events there.)

* * *

CANTON, China, Dec. 4.—(By Mail)—Actual preparations for the transfer of the nationalist capital from Canton to Wuchang were under way during the first week of December. All the departments held meetings to decide upon the personnel of the first group which would leave for the Yangtze on approximately the tenth. The various bureaus of the Central Kuomintang headquarters did the same. Records were packed and prepared for shipment.

The decision of the political council that the government and the central party headquarters be removed came after considerable discussion of the problem in all its phases. It came, also, after it had been made plain by the civil and military authorities of the provinces newly brot under nationalist domination by the military drive, that the transfer hed the wholehearted support not only of these authorities but also of the entire population in the newly-acquired provinces.

**Will Centralize Movement.**

Tactical considerations also were involved. Tha geographical position of Wuchang, on the Yangtze, in the center of the great Yangtze valley, the commercial backbone of China, will centralize the heart of the nationalist movement. The whole circulation of the nationalist organism will be normalized.

From the psychological point of view, the removal is a gesture of confidence, in the security of the nationalist position in the Yangtze terrain and in the certainty of its leaders that the entire movement has complete popular sanction.

**Gains Bring Necessity.**

With the actual territory controlled by the nationalist government stretching so far to the north—a thousand miles from its present base—Canton no longer was the reasonable home for it. It had bpcome inevitable that the home-base would have to be removed to a point more intimately in touch with the new territory. The enormous labors of co-ordinating the work of the government in the new territory, of making a beginning toward unifying the finances of the territory and tying them up directly with the government treasury, of educating a mass of officials in new and modern methods of administration, of pouring the revolutionary dogma into the general population for the purpose of intensifying its already-manifest "nationalist sense"—all this required that the base of operations be much closer to the center of the new territory. The requirements Wuchang fills, geographically.

**Mission at Work.**

The government mission, now in the Yangtze, comprising the finance minister, foreign minister, communication minister and justice minister, with a large clerical and secretarial personnel, will take the first steps of settling in the new capital. So soon as the first group of hureau chiefs and department heads, with their assistants, arrive there, the preliminary steps in establishing the seat of the nationalist government in Wuchang will have been accomplished. There will remain the question of the removal of thet personnel still remaining here to close up affairs here which had to be carried on during the interim period.

**The Tientsin Arrests.**

The arrest by the British authorities in the British concession in Tientsin on Nov. 23 of certain Chinese residents who are Kuomintang members, and their delivery into the hands of the Mukden military authorities, caused great indignation throuout the country. The nationalist government on Dec. 2 telegraphed a strong protest direct to the British foreign office.

**See British Opposition.**

The protest took the line that the arrest of these men, at the request of the Mukden militarists, indicated clearly that the British authorities in China had become the active adversaries of the nationalist government and the nationalist movement, since they had conformed with the request of the principal Chinese adversary of Chinese nationalism by turning over into his hands Chinese citizens who were associated with the party of nationalism. The fact that the delivery of the arrested men had been directly authorized by the British legation at Peking was taken as proof that this represented deliberate British policy, and was not merely the action of a police chief or even a consul-general in the Tientsin British concession.

**Moscow Restrain Execution.**

The Kuomintang authorities in Canton have been dependent upon telegraphic reports of the occurrence from party sources in Peking. Even these learned of the event only several days after the actual arrests. There was no immediate fear that the Mukden militarists would follow their usual course and execute the arrested men at once. This appears, however, not to have been the case. Chang Tso-lin appears to have heard fatal suggestions, even inside the fastnesses of his yamen, of the rumble of popular opinion in China. They have somewhat restrained his usual style in these matters. Up to the present writing, there is no definite word that the men are executed.

**Irresolution in Peking.**

The telegraph lines have been fairly cluttered with reports about the new "cohesion" amongst the anti-nationalist militarists and their large plans for an enormous expedition against the Cantonese revolutionary armies. Sun Chuan-fang himself was at Tientsin to participate in the conference, which was presided over by the Mukden warlord, Chang Tso-lin. Chang Tsung-chang, the Tupan of Shantung, was authorized by this conference, the reports stated, to lead 150,000 men into Kiangsu province and the leading city of Shanghai. Sun Chuan-fang is reported to have agreed to this ploy most reluctantly.

**No Action Yet.**

Out of a welter of reports, rumors, deoials and charges, this seems clear: that up to the moment, no action on a large scale has been started by these anti-nationalist militarists toward beginning such an expedition.

Wu Pei-fu has finally admitted the facts of a situation which everyone also has seen and admitted for months—that he and his "army" are impotent to do anything against the nationalists. In a statement, reported from Pekin, he is said to have admitted that there is too much disorganization among the army chiefs under him in Honan to hope for any cohesive movement against Hupeh province.

**Koo is Contradictory.**

Dr. Wellington Koo, the acting premier and foreign minister of the Peking government, reflects the indecision and irresolution of his military backers by announcing one day that he will resign, with his entire cabinet, and the next day that he will retain office for the present. One of his statements on the subject of resignation asserted that he was personally exhausted, physically and mentally, by the strain of attempting to keep a "government" together in the face of the utter chaos of the military factions in the northern regions.

**Rumor British Aid.**

Rumors come — unconfirmed — that British banking institutions have agred to give—it could in no sense be considered a loan, since there can be no security offered—five million pounds sterling to the northern militarists on guarantees that the money will be used to finance a military campaign against the nationalist armies. Specific details from this loan have been given out from Chinese sources, but there is no verification available.

**Hongkong and Co-operation.**

Racket piracy outrages in south China waters have led to a new discussion of bandit suppression in Kwangtung. The provincial authorities are now successfully undertaking a campaign against bandit bands in various parts of the province. But their work has not satisfied Hongkong, where an agitation has been started for an expedition against Bias Bay on the Kwangtung coast, believed to be the headquarters of a powerful pirate organization. Co-operation between British naval forces and Kwangtung forces has been suggested.

**Co-operate With Chiang-min.**

Lacking such co-operation, it is authoritatively stated that the Hongkong government may consider "co-operation" with certain subordinates of the notorious Chen Chiung-min, an avowed enemy of the nationalist government who has often made Hongkong his headquarters. It is made plain, in authoritative circles, that the Hongkong government has actually seriously listened to proposals for such "co-operation" from trusted lieutenants of Chen Chiung-min.

Such a "co-operation" expedition would, of course, be looked upon in nationalist circles as a form of foreign intervention, with the assistance of open enemies of the nationalist government. The repercussion in Chinese popular opinion would be inevitable and clear. The effect upon Sino-British relations doubtless would be extremely bad.

A plan like this kind, following closely after such affairs as the Wanhsien bombardment and the recent arrests of Kuomintang members residing in the Chinese British concession, would inevitably convince Chinese opinion that British policy in China was more and more clearly becoming a frank policy of anti-nationalism.

# FASCIST TERROR TOLD BY INT'L. RED AID REPORT

## Fake Attempts on Duce's Life Are Exposed

The exact course of the "regeneration of Italy", as the bourgeois correspondents call it, at the hands of the murderous Mussolini is graphically told in the various facts and figures made public by the executive of the International Red Aid. It is impossible for us to reprint more than a very small part of the tale of horror and outrage that has succeeded in slipping thru the lens fingers of the fascist censor. This is the "paradise" so much admired by Judge Gery and the Hearst papers.

* * *

**"Attempts" and Their Consequences.**

MUCH is heard of the "invulnerability" of the bloody Duce. "No bullet can hit him." Recent disclosures following the arrest of Nicolai Garibaldi have supplied the key to this "invulnarability." It now appears that all the attempts were no more than police provocations, known to and even organized by the police in order to provide an opportunity for intensifying the campaign against the workers and all anti-fascists. That the "plots" were utilized to increase the fury of the fascist terror is shown by the following facts.

The Sept. 5, 1925, "attempt" was followed by at least eight murders, 46 injured, nearly 1,500 arrested, over 2,000 searches, 135 prohibitions of the press, and 131 liquidations of anti-fascist organizations.

The April 7, 1926, "attempt" had the following consequences: 5 murders, 18 injuries, 2,500 arrests, 315 searches, 8 prohibitions and 3 liquidations of organizations. (There seem to have been very few newspapers left to prohibit or organizations to liquidate.)

The Sept. 11 1926, "attempt": 2 murders, 53 injured, 1,000 arrested, 1,200 searches, 12 press prohibitions, 4 organizations disbanded.

The facts for the fourth "attempt" (October 30) are not yet available but it is obvious that the figures will exceed anything that has gone before.

* * *

**Death to Every Anti-Fascist.**

ACCORDING to the new law on the death penalty, not only is the death penalty involved against anyone who "undertakes any attempt against the life of the king, or the regent, the queen, the crown prince, or the chief of the government" (Mussolini), but against anyone "who threatens the unity of the state." Thus anyone who tells workers that their interests are opposed to the interests of the employers is subject to the death penalty. No wonder Judge Gary admires Mussolini so much.

**A Spy in Every Home.**

IN order to keep his eye out for every sign of sign of anti-fascist sentiment is required, according to a new regulation, that in every house there be employed a fascist porter who is to spy on the lodgers and to watch over their political opinions. The government has declared explicitly that all porters must be people "recognized" (that is, approved) by the police and fascist authorities. Inasmuch as according to the present law anybody opposed to fascism may be summarily imprisoned, the spy-porters have made themselves very useful to the fascist regime.

* * *

**"Regenerating" Italy.**

HERE is an example of the regeneration of Italian civilization. The deputy in Bergamo, a catholic, was taken by a fascist murder gang from his house to a near-by hill. After spitting at him and kicking him, they took him to a gallows they had erected and made all preparations to hang him. During all these proceedings the fascists danced around the unfortunate deputy like lunatics. Finally the deputy was terribly beaten and left to be taken to the hospital in a well-nigh hopeless condition.

* * *

ACCORDING to certain estimates of the bourgeois circles, nearly a quarter of a million arrests have taken place in the last period of time. Of course, the prisons proved insufficient. The wave of arrests is far from being over.

* * *

**Off With Their Heads.**

The fascist paper "Impero" writes: "The opponents of fascism in Italy must be completely suppressed. Italy has only one head, fascism, and one single brain, Mussolini. The heads of all those who do not believe in that must be cut off."

# Four Children Burn to Death When Fire Destroys Small Home

CLINTON, Ill., Jan. 16.—Four children of Frank Illey, a worker, were burned to death when their small home was destroyed by fire. The mother was visiting neighbors when the fire started. Heroic efforts of Hank Waldron to save them proved fruitless.

The children are: Robert, 6; Elmer, 4, Charles, 2 and a baby, aged five months.

**Join the war against the imperialist war**

# PREPARE FOR YOUR LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

ORDER NOW the Special Memorial Edition of The DAILY WORKER. Articles by noted writers:

Ruthenberg, Foster, Engdahl, Dunne, Bedacht, Cannon, Ohlow, Wolfe, Nearing, Welsbord, and many others.

## Lenin as a Marxist

By N. Bukharin.

A fine analysis by a premier Marxist of the contribution made by Lenin to Marxism. A concise summary of the main principles and policies for which Lenin stood, and an excellent guide to the Leninist. **40 cents**

* * *

## The Life and Work of Lenin

By E. Yaroslavsky

A new authoritative work on our great leader **25 cents**

* * *

## A Red Calendar

with a striking picture of Lenin and important revolutionary dates in history. **25 cents**

15 cents in lots of 10 or more.

## Lenin on Organization

The most important publication for workers issued in many years. Writings and speeches of a great leader on the fundamental question of organization. No worker's library can be complete without this invaluable work. **Cloth, $1.00**

# *Other Books by Lenin*

## State and Revolution

A most important contribution to Communist theory. A Marxian analysis of the State and a lesson in the revolutionary new duty of the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Duroflex, durable binding—**25 cents.**

* * *

## Imperialism—Final Stage of Capitalism

A brilliant explanation of the final stage of Capitalism—its development into Capitalist Imperialism. This great work should form part of every worker's library. **50 cents**

* * *

## Infantile Sickness—or Leftism in Communism

In all joung revolutionary movements there develops an exaggerated tendency to the "left." With devastating force Lenin shatters their arguments and lays a ringing, crystal declaration of true Communism. **15 cents**

* * *

## On Co-operatives

A brief folder in which Lenin pointedly summarizes the Communist position on this question. **5 cents**

## The Theory and Practice of Leninism

By I. Stalin

An important work on Communist theory and tactics during the period that Lenin lived and led—the period of Capitalist Imperialism. Written by a close co-worker of Lenin, the present secretary of the Russian Communist Party. Duroflex bound. **35 cents**

# *Books About Lenin*

## By A. Losovsky

Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions.

## Lenin, the Great Strategist

A portrayal of Lenin in action as a Marxist, logician, revolutionary strategist and proletarian statesman. Best known of all booklets on Lenin. **10 cents**

* * *

## Lenin and the Trade Union Movement

The intensely interesting story of the development of the ideas of Lenin during his thirty years of activity, his conclusions that serve as a guide to action for all workers in the trade union movement **25 cents**

Order from

**THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.**

**1113 W. Washington Blvd.**

**CHICAGO, ILL.**

## *From Our Chinese Comrades*

The Daily Worker Builders' Club,
108 East 14th St., New York.

Dear Comrade: Enclosed please find money order of the sum of $10 which is to meet the requirement for being member of the Daily Worker Builders' Club of New York. We, the Chinese section of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, are trying to do our duty as much as we can. We are now having ten members, and aiming to increase members in the very near future. Please inform us when The DAILY WORKER is going to move to New York and forward to us some subscription blanks.

Comrade Ho Sushin desires to learn electrotyping, photo-engraving and general printing knowledge. Have you any such kind of work that can render Comrade Ho assistance? He is not looking for wages, but wants to learn the technique. We are planing to organize a Chinese daily for the Chinese workers, so we need a men of experience.—Fraternally yours, R. C. FAY, Chinese Section of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, 23 Chatham Square, New York.

# ANNOUNCE NEW HALLS FOR DETROIT LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 16.— Detroit's memorial meeting for Nicolai Lenin, scheduled originally for the armory and cancelled by order of the post commender, will be held at the Finnish Labor Temple, 5969 Fourteenth St., near McGraw, and at the New Workers' Home, 1343 East Ferry Ave., near Russell. The meeting will be held on Jan. 23 with William Z. Foster, Rebecca Grecht and Weltar Trumbull as the speakers in both halls. An increased musical program is announced.

# MANY TO ATTEND WORLD CONGRESS ON IMPERIALISM

## Meeting Is Opportune for America

BRUSSELS, Jan. 16.—The congress on world imperialism that opens here in the first week in February will be a gathering of representatives of oppressed nations and peoples from every corner of the globe. The gathering will be a protest against white political rule of colored peoples as well as against extension of imperialism. Distinguished Europeans are sponsoring the conference.

**Delegates From Many Lands.**

There will be delegates from the United States, representing the Negro race and anti-imperialist organizations; from Cuba, Porto Rico, Colombia and Peru. Asia will be represented by Cantonese Chinese, Arabians from Palestine, and other lands. Africa will be represented by delegates from the gold coast, South African labor organizations, Tunis, Algeria, and Egypt, who will protest foreign domination.

Among the leaders of the congress are Henry Barbusse, and Ferdinand Buisson of France; Prof. Theodor Lessing of Germany and George Lansbury of England.

**Comes at Opportune Time.**

"As far as America is concerned the congress on world imperialism comes at an opportune time," states the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, which is the organizing body in America for the congress. "The congress is symbolic that at the same time that American imperialism is expanding, the forces which are destined to overthrow it are gathering.

"The movement for Latin-American unity is accelerated," says Manuel Gomez, secretary of the league, "by the arrogant attitude of the United States toward Mexico, by the Thompson report on the Philippines, and the sending of warships to China. The movement against American imperialism is growing, and has reached the point where the All-American Anti-imperialist league is striking real blows at the citadel of American imperialism.

"Oppressed peoples of the American continents will be represented at the Brussels conference and will be proud to stand shoulder to shoulder with the oppressed of other parts of the world in the common struggle."

**Poincare Gets Confidence Vote.**

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Premier Poincare was given another vote of confidence in the chamber of deputies, by a vote of 365 to 167.

## Lloyd George Crowd Sounds Labor on Views and Methods

LONDON, — Symptomatic of the new tendencies of disintegration in the English Liberal party, is the "questionaire" recently sent out by Lloyd George's committee of industrial inquiry. This questionaire was elaborately arranged under nine main heads tries to probe the views of the trade unions on the aims and methods of the labor movement as well as its attitude on the laws affecting it.

This questionaire represents the attempt of the Lloyd George Liberal faction to find some sort of social basis in certain sections of English labor on the platform of extreme collaboration. This is in line with the repeated rumors and even more substantial indications of some sort of approach between the Lloyd George liberals and the right wingers in the Labor Party. Lloyd George is, of course, known to the masses of English workers for what he is and any such move would arouse the bitterest resentment and opposition against the right wingers.

## German Communists Pledge Support to Chinese Revolution

MOSCOW, Jan. 16.—(Tass.) — The German Communist Party has addressed the following message to the executive of the Kuomintang and to the commanders of the Cantonese armies:

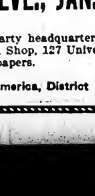
"We greet your victory over Wu Pei Fu and Sun Chuang Fang, the servants of imperialism, and we congratulate you upon the removal of your government to Central China. We hope that the workers and peasants of China will soon win their full freedom like the toilers of the Soviet Union and that your soldiers will be as well trained as the Red Army. We hope that Canton, as the revolutionary stronghold, will be well protected against the onslaught of its enemies. We promise to exert all our efforts to prevent intervention of the imperialists and the participation of the tierman capitalists. We shall demand that the German government recognizes the Canton government as the only real government of China."

Send in a Sub to The DAILY WORKER today.

# Lenin Memorial Meeting
*and*
# New York Daily Worker Welcome

Speakers:

C. E. RUTHENBERG
WM. Z. FOSTER
SCOTT NEARING
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM WEINSTONE
SAM DON



Musical Program:

MISCHA MISHAKOFF
Concertmaster, N. Y. Symphony

IVAN VELIKANOFF
Tenor, Musical Studio
Moscow Art Theater.

RUSSIAN MASTER SINGERS
Vocal Quartette.

FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY
Chorus of 300 Voices.

# MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
50th STREET AND EIGHTH AVENUE

# SATURDAY EVE., JAN. 22, AT 8 P. M.

Tickets in advance at Workers Party headquarters, 108 E. 14th Street; Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 127 University Pl., and all party papers.

Admission:
50c, 75c, $1.00

Auspices: Workers Party of America, District No. 2.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## Chicago Workers Party Raises Issues of Vital Interest to All Workers in Municipal Elections

The Workers (Communist) Party District 8 has issued the following statement with regard to the municipal elections to be held in Chicago on March 4:

**To All Chicago Labor Organizations:**

The Chicago city elections will be held in April. Among the politicians of the two old parties there is now already a considerable scramble for the jobs to be filled. This is all it means to them. They are not paying the slightest attention to the interests of the workers of this city; but they do actively seek the favor of the bankers and big employers, those, whose heavy slush funds put over the "successful" candidates.

**Differences Disappear.**

The differences between these two old parties have disappeared long ago. Bipartisan alliances are formed or dissolved according to the distribution of campaign funds by the big capitalists and the combinations or quarrels among the politicians. When labor leaders and trade union officials participate in this game of supporting one set or another of these politicians, it merely means that they themselves have lost sight of the interests of the workers. They have become part and parcel of the capitalist political parties and the defenders and supporters of the capitalist system which rules the city.

It is precisely this system which upholds and encourages the practices of anti-labor injunctions. It is this system which encouraged the union-busting campaign of the once existing so-called citizens' committee. It permitted thugs and gunmen to protect imported scabs and sent the city police to help in the work to establish the "open shop." It is the same rule which has its unparalleled corruption and complicity are themselves responsible for what is called the present crime situation. Whether republicans or democrats makes no difference.

**Vital Issues.**

There are many issues vitally affecting masses of workers fundamentally bound up with these control things elections. So far, however, no candidates have appeared champioing the interests of the workers. There are the questions of the traction problem, the Chicago schools, tax dodging by big corporations and what is more important, questions of injunctions and conditions of labor in which labor and particularly its organized sections should be interested.

The Workers (Communist) Party, Chicago District, proposes that the organized labor movement of the city of Chicago unite to put up a labor ticket sponsoring a labor program for these coming elections. The basis of such movement to be the trade unions.

**We Propose**

We propose a set of labor candidates to be selected by a conference of trade unions and other working class organizations willing to participate, and we suggest the following issues to the attention of such conference.

**The Traction Problem.**

The franchise for the Chicago surface lines runs again for a extended for six months on a day to day basis. Roughly, the owners of the surface lines are "earning" annually 8 per cent on a valuation of $163,000,000. That is a profit of $13,400,000, aside from funds for maintenance and improvements, high salaries for officials, etc. The Chicago transportation system is becoming completely unutilized with increasing profits and increasing exploitation of the workers employed.

The interest of the working masses of the city of Chicago demands that there be no more franchise.

As a solution of the traction problem, we propose the control of municipal ownership of surface and elevated lines with participation in the management by the workers employed. We further propose:

A reduction of fares on surface and elevated lines.

The immediate building of a subway.

**Public Utilities.**

The thousands of dollars expended in the Illinois primaries slush funds prove the public utilities are run for big profits instead of what is claimed, for the public need. To really have service there should be municipal ownership of public utilities with participation in the management by the workers employed.

There should further be made a reduction of rates of utility service.

**Public Schools.**

The interests of capital on the Chicago school board are today sponsoring the platoon system and junior high schools. On other words, a mechanical system of education completely negating any development of the children as thinking human beings thru the platoon system and a segregation of the children of the rich and the poor thru the junior high. The schools as existing are overcrowded and becoming a real danger to the children.

In this situation the interests of labor demands that there be representatives of labor on the Chicago school board.

That teachers' councils be re-established and authorized to take over the immediate direction of the individual schools.

The military training in the public schools be prohibited.

**Public Administration.**

Today out of thirty-six billion dollars taxable properties, taxes are assessed and collected by the city on a valuation of only four billion dollars. Many large corporations entirely dodging parmitted and that there be a revision of assessments of taxable properties, to tax in full all large corporation properties now escaping taxation.

The interest of labor further demands that there be a thoro unionization of all city employes and workers on city jobs with wage increases commensurate with the requirements of a decent standard of living. Not only to employes in administrative positions, but to all employes of the city including workers employed on city jobs.

And finally the interest of labor demands:

Prohibition of labor injunctions in labor disputes.

No race segregation, but full economic and social equality of all races.

These issues will form a practical basis for a labor program upon which labor candidates should be entered for the coming Chicago city council elections.

The establishment of such united labor ticket has become an actual need of the working masses of the city of Chicago.

Workers (Communist) Party,
District No. 8.

**Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?**

# What We Have Done to Keep The DAILY WORKER

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

THE Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign on January 13 showed close to $30,000 of the $60,000 fund has been raised. Altho we have not raised the total of $60,000, this is an achievement for the party. With the contributions which will still be made, and with The DAILY WORKER moving to its new base in New York City, we are in a fair way to overcome the crisis which threatened the life of The DAILY WORKER.

The standing of the districts in raising their quota for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund is as follows:

| District | Quote | Amount raised | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4—Buffalo | $ 1,100 | $1,296.62 | 117.87 |
| 7—Detroit | 2,500 | 2,877.10 | 115.06 |
| Agricultural | 400 | 389.85 | 97.46 |
| 10—Kansas City | 1,000 | 962.64 | 96.26 |
| 8—Chicago | 7,500 | 5,890.98 | 78.54 |
| 3—Philadelphia | 3,000 | 1,888.74 | 62.96 |
| 12—San Francisco | 3,000 | 1,852.46 | 61.75 |
| 9—Minneapolis | 3,500 | 2,107.92 | 60.23 |
| 6—Cleveland | 3,000 | 1,722.49 | 57.41 |
| 5—Pittsburgh | 2,500 | 1,183.88 | 47.35 |
| 2—New York | 15,000 | 6,920.49 | 46.14 |
| 12—Seattle | 2,500 | 928.88 | 37.15 |
| 13—Boston | 4,000 | 1,431.03 | 35.77 |
| 15—New Haven | 1,000 | $30.92 | 33.09 |
| Canada and Foreign | | 109.35 | |
| Total | $50,000 | $29,893.35 | 59.79 |

Many of the units of the party have not raised the quota of $5.00 per member which was set as the aim of every party unit in the campaign. These units are urged to continue to collect the funds resulting from the sale of the Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates and to endeavor to place their nucleus among those which appear in the honor list.

On January 24 The DAILY WORKER will be published in New York City. With the strengthening of the editorial staff thru the comrades who will be drawn into the work of building our paper in its new location, The DAILY WORKER will become even a better working class revolutionary paper than it has been in the past.

The removal of The DAILY WORKER to New York City places upon the eastern districts of the party, which have lagged far behind in the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign, with the exception of Philadelphia, which has made a fair showing, the responsibility of increasing their support.

New York, Boston and New Haven, particularly, must come to the front by a continued campaign to raise the quota for the Keep The DAILY WORKER fund. The New York district promises to complete its quota of $15,000, which will boost the Keep The DAILY WORKER fund close to the $40,000 mark. The other districts must make a similar effort.

The Chicago district has arranged a Keep The DAILY WORKER bazaar, thru which the balance of its quota will be raised and Chicago put over the 100% mark.

While the daily drive for the Keep The DAILY WORKER fund in the columns of our paper has been discontinued, the work of raising the Keep The DAILY WORKER fund must be continued thru the work of the party organization until the full $50,000 is raised.

The completion of the Keep The DAILY WORKER fund, or a large part of the balance which is still to be raised, will give us a sound foundation for the work of this year.

The subscription drive, thru which the number of readers and supporters of The DAILY WORKER is to be increased, will have as its aim to increase the subscribers for The DAILY WORKER to 20,000. This subscription drive must be taken up with the same spirit which has been shown by the party in raising the Keep The DAILY WORKER fund. If we can win 20,000 subscribers, besides the newsstand circulation of our paper, we will assure that The DAILY WORKER will continue to serve our movement as one of its most important weapons in the fight against capitalism.

While the outlook of The DAILY WORKER for the future is improved every party member, every unit of the party, every sympathizer with our movement, must realize that a working class revolutionary paper can only live and grow strong thru the continued, day to day, enthusiastic support of those who stand with it in its fight.

IT IS THIS SUPPORT WHICH MUST BE MOBILIZED AND ORGANIZED FOR THE DAILY WORKER. WITH SUCH SUPPORT WE WILL KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

# The Drive

*For $50,000 to*

## KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

**DONATIONS—JANUARY 4TH**

CALIFORNIA—
Nucleus No. 26, Los Angeles..... $ 15.75
INDIANA—
A. Frisk, Gary ..... 4.00
Lake County Executive Com., Whiting, Ind. ..... 28.00
NEW YORK—
Ross Kuntz, Bronx ..... 5.00
Slovac Workers Society, Endicott ..... 5.00
PENNSYLVANIA—
Max Stasick, Milvale ..... 10.00
WISCONSIN—
Matt Muenich, Sheboygan ..... 40.00
Kelly Aina, Superior ..... 5.00
Wm. Bjorklun, Superior ..... 5.00
Lydia Hiltunen, Superior ..... 5.00
Alex Kentala, Superior ..... 5.00

**DONATIONS—JANUARY 5TH**

CALIFORNIA—
Fritz Carlson, Fort Bragg ..... 5.00
John Vitala, Fort Bragg ..... 5.00
Henry Koski, Fort Bragg ..... 5.00
Kelle Aina, Superior ..... 5.00
Heimer Tahja, Fort Bragg ..... 5.00
COLORADO—
Peter Pan, Denver ..... 5.00
ILLINOIS—
August Lahti, W. Frankfort ..... 3.50
MARYLAND—
Finish Workers Educational League, Sparrowe Point ..... 2.00
MASSACHUSETTS—
L. Barthos, Montella ..... 2.00
MINNESOTA—
O. J. Arness, Wadena ..... 2.00
NEBRASKA—
Bestrice Brown, Omaha ..... 5.00
NEW YORK—
Int. Schefferger, New York ..... 10.00
L. Hofbauer, New York City ..... 10.00
Cooper, New York ..... 5.00
Mery Adams, New York ..... 5.00
Michael Nitodis, New York ..... 4.00
Kuikka, New York ..... 3.00
PENNSYLVANIA—
A. Teth, Verona ..... 3.00
C. Akemli, Wilkes Barre ..... 10.00
S. DAKOTA—
Alex Krikeman, Frederick ..... 12.35
WISCONSIN—
Center Nucleus No. 1, Milwaukee ..... 8.00
OHIO—
Dan Charnick, Wasco ..... 5.00

**DONATIONS—JANUARY 6TH**

CONNECTICUT—
Rose Harrison, New Haven ..... 5.00
ILLINOIS—
Stanley Lajcik, Brookfield ..... 5.00
Street Nucleus, No. 28, Chicago ..... 16.25
Italian Fraction, Chicago ..... 10.00
Nick Britzec, Chicago ..... 8.10
Clara Garlinkel, Chicago ..... 4.00
I. Schuchman, Chicago ..... 3.00
MASSACHUSETTS—
Max Lerner, Worcester ..... 5.00
OHIO—
Peter Kasunich, Massillon ..... 2.00
PENNSYLVANIA—
John Sedlock, Philadelphia ..... 2.00
WISCONSIN—
Pete Perrone, West Allis ..... 5.00

**DONATIONS—JANUARY 7TH**

CALIFORNIA—
Street Nucleus No. 1, San Jose ..... 5.00
ILLINOIS—
Street Nucleus No. 17, Chicago ..... 1.25
MASSACHUSETTS—
M. J. Sirvydas, Lowell ..... 10.00
OHIO—
Street Nuc. No. 21, Toledo ..... 3.00
OREGON—
Street Nucleus No. 3, Portland ..... 6.00
PENNSYLVANIA—
Harry Tannehill, Braddock ..... 1.00
Slave Vokes, Jeannette ..... 5.00
Shop Nucleus No. 4, McKeesport ..... 3.00
WASHINGTON—
W. Spohr, Mt. Vernon ..... 10.00
WISCONSIN—
Ellen Wutala, Redgranite ..... 3.00

# Factory Newspapers--Communist Shop Organs

By REBECCA GRECHT.

(Continued from previous issue.)

AT all times the contents of shop bulletin must be tied, linked up with the situation in the shop, with the facts of life in the shop, which leading article, based on some event or condition in the shop or the industry which is of outstanding importance at the time, must appear regularly in each issue of the paper, focusing the attention of the workers on a particular problem, and breaking what would otherwise be a monotonous array of facts, all of equal significance. Since the paper must appeal to all the employes in the enterprise, the contents will not be complete without news of the different departments. In factories where women and young people are employed, their problems should be dealt with in special articles, and, if possible, a column set aside for a discussion of matters pertaining primarily to them. It is necessary also to expose the inequalities existing under the capitalist system, and explain how the workers are robbed of the products of their labor. Facts should therefore be given on the profits of the company, and a concrete contrast drawn between the workers' mode of life and that of their bosses.

The factory newspaper must become the voice of the factory. The workers must be made to feel that this is their paper, expressing their thots and wishes. They must be invited to write for it, to contribute to a letter box, or a workers' column, which should be made a feature of every shop paper. We cannot expect a flood of contributions immediately upon the appearance of the paper, but the workers can gradually be encouraged to write, especially when they are assured their identity will not be revealed. In this way the pulse of the shop, as it were, will be felt by our party group in the factory, and the workers will come to accept the paper as their own with increased interest and enthusiasm.

**Human Interest.**

A VERY important matter which has been neglected in the factory papers thus far published in America is what we may call the element of human interest. We are often led, because of our absorption in the weighty problems of the labor movement, to underestimate the importance of light features, and to forget that the workers we aim to reach thru our factory newspapers are not constantly buried in solemn thot, or engrossed in the serious activity of the class struggle. Our shop papers must not be overburdened with heavy articles. They must have variety, and make an intimate, personal appeal. Jokes, anecdotes, and jokes, all pointedly illustrating the conditions and needs of the workers, are an excellent medium of approach, and even the newspapers. News of a worker who has been discharged or who has fallen ill thru overwork or other hazards connected with his job, comments on the economic need which compels both husband and wife to work such personal items make a decided appeal to the question of wages, hours, safety measures, etc. This aspect of the factory newspaper must receive careful attention.

The shop paper, however, must not devote itself only to the questions as arise within the walls of the factory. It must look beyond, envisage the labor movement as a whole. In order to relate the struggles of the workers of a particular plant to the struggles of labor in general, to show the dependence of their conditions upon the conditions of the working class in its entirety, the factory newspaper should carry items about other workers in the same industry, news of the labor movement, of strikes and other significant events illustrating the class struggle. In this way the seeds of class solidarity will be planted and a basis laid for the development of class consciousness—one of the main foundations of shop papers.

**Party Campaigns and Shop Papers.**

THIRD all this variety of material must run the binding thread of the party program and campaigns. Each factory newspaper should link its contents to the special tasks of the Communist group within that factory; at the same time all shop papers must be definitely based on the work of the party as a whole.

At the present time one of the biggest campaigns of the party, which is also a vital need of the American labor movement, is organization of the unorganized workers. Most of the factory papers in this country are published in unorganized shops or industries. The tasks of the party group is therefore to agitate for organization, to point out the value of trade unionism, contrasting conditions in union and non-union shops, to urge affiliation with trade unions where these exist in the industry—as in the automobile plants and machine shops or lay the basis for their formation. Again, the party is engaged in a campaign against company unionism. It then becomes one of the concrete tasks of the party group in those plants where such unions exist to utilize the shop paper for agitation in line with this drive. In fact, the shop paper must become a platform for agitation against all "co-operation" schemes of the bosses calculated to develop a spirit of submission and weaken or destroy class conscious mass. One of these schemes which has spread considerably within the past decade is the publication of employe magazines. As against these organs of the capitalist class our factory newspapers must be developed as organs of the workers, exposing the aims of the company paper as basis of capitalist propaganda.

Every shop paper must present a definite program to the workers, embodying such demands as may be necessitated by conditions within the shop and the program of our party. It is not enough merely to call attention to these conditions and then, as it were, leave the problem hanging in the air. Nor is it effective to deal with questions in the abstract fashion. All these problems must be tied together, and a clear-cut program for the plant formulated by the Communist fraction. The factory paper must raise these demands—whether it be the 8-hour day, or sanitary washrooms or an increase in wages—and systematically rally the workers of the shop in support of them. These demands should be presented in the very first issue of each paper, and should form the main substance of all succeeding issues. Only in this way can the shop paper be the constructive guide of the workers in the plant and establish the influence of the Communist fraction.

**The Importance of Political Agitation.**

THIS brings us to a very important problem, one which has presented the most difficulties in the preparation of factory newspapers. In discussing the contents of these papers we have thus far dealt principally with industrial and economic questions, which, as has been stated, constitute the basis of approach to the workers. The factory paper, however, is not merely an economic organ, concerned only with questions of wages and hours. It has a very definite political purpose, and must be developed as a revolutionary weapon. Failure to grasp this, and a consequent failure to properly relate and balance economics with politics, has proven the main weakness of factory newspapers in this country.

It must be clearly understood that the factory newspaper is not simply a trade union paper. True, it deals extensively with trade union organization and economic demands; but while its immediate objective may be written up in such a way that the employes should see them in their relation to the class struggle in its entirety, and the battle of the workers for power and control,

(Continued tomorrow.)

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## PETTY-BOURGEOIS PACIFISM

By NAT KAPLAN.
Article II.

LAST year the petty-bourgeoisie opposition to militarism reached the colleges and quite a sentiment was created against the continuance of the compulsory military training in the colleges thru the war department instrument known as the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (R. O. T. C.). In certain quarters where students from proletarian families influenced the situation, real actions were undertaken as, for example, the big referendum vote against the compulsory military drill in the City College of New York and the mass meetings held therewith. Such actions must be extended.

**The Pink Opposition.**

The shortcoming of the movement is that it is permeated thru and thru with pacifism, the so-called pink anti-militarism. It is a wavering, indecisive movement, and finds its expression in the National Student Forum. The student branches of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., etc. The recent Milwaukee conference of the college Y's" after declaring for the discussion against militarism and imperialism, did not pass a resolution on the question under the pretext that resolutions are of little value anyway.

This students' movement is permeated with the ideology of indecision, of running from pillar to post, of not acting but experimenting and investigating, of educating one's self for the future. "You have only three summers of your college life," says the New Student, organ of the National Student Forum in its April, 7, 1926, issue, "Use them experimentally. Try new thots and different beliefs." This wavering attitude, a reflex of the economic status of the petty-bourgeoisie in capitalist society, is brought homeven more clearly in an editorial of the New Student of March 1, 1926:

"There are more student writers gathered in this number than we have had together at once in quite a length of time; there is also more disagreement between them and the editors than usual. SOME OF THEM WE BELIEVE ARE WRONG FROM START TO FINISH. THESE ARE NOT SPECIFIED HERE, BUT THEY ARE A RATHER INTELLIGENT GROUP, ARE THEY NOT?" (My emphasis.—M. K.)

**Red Baiting.**

Here we see a paper without an editorial policy, without a line, afraid to criticise what it disagrees with. And if you think that the above quotation means "freedom of expression" to all, including Communists and particularly the Communist anti-militarists, let us disillusion you. There is nothing but misrepresentations and perversions of the Communist position in this sheet.

For example, when the Young Workers (Communist) League was participating in two working youth conferences which were dominated by non-Communist young workers organizations for unionization and better conditions; when we were trying to broaden out these conferences to include as large a number of non-Communist young workers as possible, the New Student did its bit by trying to destroy support for the conferences thru the following note in its issue of April 28, 1926: "The Young Workers (Communist) League non-league members will be admitted by special permission." Other examples of anti-red propaganda can be shown in this sheet.

The height of asinity of the petty-bourgeoisie students is to pass resolutions, which after being passed, are neatly shelved. And resolutions on what questions? Resolutions on all the reformist slogans which have been shouted so much since the world war by the social democrats and the bourgeoisie - pacifists and have so miserably failed.

**Pacifist Slogans.**

The New Student editorially congratulates the resolutions of the International Student Conference which conference held in Evanston, Ill., Dec. 29 to Jan. 1, 1926, which declares:

"In particular we urge the immediate ratification of the protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague, participation of the United States in formulating plans for the projected disarmament conference and entry into the League of Nations."

But slogans of entering the world court and disarmament are the slogans of Wall Street and not Wall Street Coolidge government in Washington. Yet the petty-bourgeoisie pacifists gobble up these slogans and spend the illusion that peace will come if the United States enters the International Robbers' Combine known as the League of Nations thru its back door, the world court. The class conscious workers know of the atrocities committed against the oppressed colonist masses in China, Syria and Morocco, etc., during the reign of the league and under the slogan of peace. They saw the league turn over Mossul oil to the British imperialists. They see the American imperialists extending one hand to the world court and with the other hand invading Nicaragua, preparing for similar action in Mexico, rushing gun boats to China.

**Disarmament Bunk.**

Then they spread the illusion that the bourgeoisie governments will disarm in the face of an international tension in the race for more armaments by the capitalist governments. The young workers must realize that the capitalist governments will arm and arm themselves. They need a large armed force to quell the national revolution in their colonies, to fight their rivals in the struggle to dominate the world, to fight the oppressed masses at home in the revolutionary struggle against capitalism (strikes, etc.), to fight against revolutionary governments.

Thus we see that militarism is part of capitalism and to abolish militarism exists in the first place to abolish capitalism. "Universal disarmament" means that the Soviet Union must disarm in the face of an armed attack of the imperialist world, that the Shanghai liberals lay down their arms in face of the American marines and gunboats, that the Cantonese must disarm. We are opposed to such disarmament and in favor of the war for national liberation, for the revolutionary government to protect its interests, for the class war. The slogan of "universal disarmament" is reactionary and perverts the real struggle against the manufacture and transport of war material.

(Continued.)

## What Is Going to Happen in Chicago Sunday, March 13?

What is going to happen in Chicago Sunday, March 13, is the question being asked in the Russian colony of Chicago. The Worker Correspondents of the New Mir are preparing something, but would not say what. The rumors have it, that Mirror Hall was rented by them for that day.

But what is going to happen? That is the question being asked.

**LIEBKNECHT MEETINGS.**

BUFFALO—January 22, 8 p. m., at Workers Forum Hall, 36 West Huron street. Speaker, Sam Kesman.

BOSTON—Labor Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., Jan. 23rd, 2:30 p. m., S. Bloomfield, speaker.

NEWARK—Sunday, Jan. 23rd, 7:30 p. m. Newark Labor Lyceum, 701 So. 4th street, near Springfield Ave.

PITTSBURGH—Sunday, Jan. 23rd at 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum.

## New Revolutionary Drama Form to Feature Lenin Memorial Jan. 23

"STRIKE!"—This word that embodies the meaning of working class struggle against wage slavery is the title of a drama form new to the United States that will be an apt part of the great memorial to Nicolai Lenin by Chicago workers on January 23.

"Strike" is the name of a mass recitation written by one of the foremost of the young revolutionary writers in this country, Michael Gold. It catches the real spirit of working class solidarity and proletarian struggle and it is because of this that it fits in so well as part of the observance of the memory of one whose entire life was given to that struggle.

Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren, will be the scene of the third Lenin memorial meeting to be held by Chicago workers. Speakers of national prominance and musical numbers will round out a full program. The memorial is under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party.

## Gitlow to Address Lenin Memorial at Akron on January 19

AKRON, O., Jan. 16. — The Workers Party of Akron will hold a Lenin memorial meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 19 at Liberty Hall, 601 S. Main Street, 7:30 o'clock. Ben Gitlow of the New Mir will be the main speaker. His subject is "Lenin, His Life and Works."

Admission will be 10 cents. All workers are urged to attend this meeting to pay tribute to the memory of the great leader and to learn of his life.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you knew how to use it. Come down and learn now in the worker correspondent's classes.

*For Your Lenin Library:*

**LENIN AS A MARXIST**

By N. Bukharin

The Present Chairman of the Communist International.

This splendid analysis of Lenin and his place in the field of Marxism is written by N. Bukharin, who is considered one of the leading living Marxists of the present day. This book is not a mere personal tribute to Lenin. It is rather an attempt to analyze Lenin's contribution to the principles of Marxism. The book treats the following phases of the subject: The Marxism of Lenin; Lenin and the Peasantry; The Theory of Proletarian Dictatorship; Lenin and Imperialism; Lenin on the State; Lenin as a Publicist; The Theory of Proletarian Revolution and Dictatorship; Lenin and Proletarian Culture.

On sale now at 40 cents a copy, attractively bound in paper.

**Daily Worker Publishing Co.**

On and after January 24, 1927, our Literary Sales Department will be located at 33 East First Street, New York, N. Y.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## LEWIS MACHINE USES PRESSURE FOR CONVENTION; DELEGATE ELECTIONS IN ILLINOIS UNION HOTLY FOUGHT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

O'FALLON, Ill., Jan. 16.—Local 708, United Mine Workers of America, elected a progressive delegate to the Mine Workers' International Convention. But it is doubtful whether the machine will let him go.

This local met at the regular time to elect delegates, and voted from early evening until two o'clock in the morning. The machine succeeded in throwing out of the meeting various progressives, so that it was impossible to secure a majority vote for any candidate.

The meeting was adjourned until next evening for further voting; word spread around the locality of the situation, the progressives turned out and when the vote was taken the next night, the progressive, Luke Coffey, got 87 votes to 39 given his opponent, A. Campbell. It is reported that the machine will ask for an order prohibiting Coffey from attending the convention, on the grounds that he was not elected on the proper date.

**Pass Resolutions.**

In this same local all of the progressive resolutions were passed. There was little opposition to any of them but the resolution in favor of recognizing Soviet Russia and the resolution ordering international officials not to negotiate or sign any contracts of more than one year's duration. A bitter attack on each of these was led by Dan Thomas, sub-district president, and Dan Wilson, for many years an appointee of the machine.

All the locals in Collinsville are sending progressive delegates to the international convention. In Belleville there are four progressives, four machine delegates, and two doubtful.

Most of the delegates from Springfield sub-district are progressives.

* * *

### Further Reports of Miner Union Votes Received by Daily Worker

| Local Unions | President | | Vice-President | | Sec'y-Treas. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lewis | Brophy | Murray | Stevenson | Kennedy | Brennan |
| 2603, Kansas | 11 | 30 | 8 | 30 | 8 | 25 |
| 240, Illinois | 22 | 52 | 20 | 36 | 19 | 30 |
| 4639, Illinois | 72 | 282 | 93 | 231 | 49 | 180 |
| 304, Illinois | 90 | 188 | 117 | 142 | 62 | 81 |
| 5714, Ohio | 88 | 98 | 89 | 86 | 70 | 55 |
| 2202, Pennsylvania | 26 | 31 | 23 | 26 | 25 | 22 |
| 4917, Pennsylvania | 49 | 176 | 43 | 129 | 36 | 88 |
| 2881, Pennsylvania | 3 | 253 | 2 | 249 | 2 | 248 |
| Peach Orchard, Dist. 1, Pa. | 26 | 31 | 22 | 26 | 25 | 24 |
| 819, Dist. 1 | 2 | 326 | | | | |
| 191, Dist. 1 | 42 | 381 | | | | |

## Sigman's Pact with Bosses in Secrecy Cloud

(Continued from page 1)

ret, and announce only that the agreement has been renewed.

A shop chairman's meeting to consider that situation had been called at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th street, for Thursday evening.

**Covert Agreements.**

"It is probable that these concessions to the manufacturers are not the only ones that Sigman has made," Louis Hyman, manager of the joint board, said today in discussing the terms of the agreement. "We know from past experience that he is likely to make a 'supplementery' and secret agreement with the employers, practically nullifying important points in the agreement that he announces to the workers."

**Happened Before.**

Such a case occurred in 1925 when it was discovered that former Vice-President Feinberg had made a "secret supplementary" agreement with the American Association of Dress Manufacturers that nullified the most important points in the agreement by stipulating that such clauses would not be enforced. Sigman is perfectly willing to sign away the hard-won rights of the workers in his unscrupulous attempts to crush the honest and progressive elements of the union.

It has been openly announced in the trade papers during this past week that the employers would deal with whichever side would consent to their terms, and they have realized that the joint board would never allow the terms they are getting from the International. Sigman is making a united front with the employers against the workers in order to further his own nefarious schemes.

An attempt of the International to obtain money to carry on its fight against the joint board and at the same time gain control of the office buildings of the "ousted" locals and the joint board has been checkmated by appeal to the courts, Hyman announced today.

**Try to Mortgage Property.**

Locals 2, 9 and 22 have filed pleas for orders restraining their building companies from mortgaging or selling the buildings of the locals. After he had "ousted" the officers of these locals, Sigman appointed new officers, who have attempted to negotiate mortgages with the incorporated building companies that have the properties in trust for the locals.

Thus the International would be able to raise large sums to use in its fight against the joint board, and would menace their tenure of the buildings. The suits are expected to checkmate this scheme.

**Frame-up Collapses.**

An attempted frame-up of Isadore Moskowitz, organizer for the joint board, who was arrested last week on charges of felonous assault, collapsed in court today when Magistrate Joan Norris refused to take the charge seriously, and dismissed it, imposing a small fine on a substitute charge of "disorderly conduct." The arrest of Moskowitz grow out of an attempt of the International to cover up its own methods of gangsterism and terrorism by "proving" gangsterism against the joint board. A "committee" which represented itself as coming from the joint board under orders of Moskowitz spread terror in one of the shops and Moskowitz was "identified" as its leader, altho he was not on the scene and was able to prove in court that he had been eating breakfast in a restaurant at the time of the attack.

## Slave Conditions of Miners in Scab Fields

**H. C. FRICK COKE CO.** — **No. 15**

Safety The First Consideration

**PASS** Patrolman Pass Bearer

.....

.....Business

In Patch .....Signed

Height..... Weight.....

Color Hair .....

Color Eyes .....

Remarks: .....

.....

.....

.....

Signature of Bearer

.....

The above is the reproduction of the face side of a "pass" without which no one is admitted to the coal mining camps of the H. C. Frick Coke Co., the well known scab mining company. It shows how the workers of these scab corporations are kept in practical serfdom and cannot even receive visitors and friends without the company's permission. The reverse side of the pass contains questions as to height, weight, color of hair, color of eyes, etc. and the signature of the bearer.

## C. & A. RAILROAD ANTI-LABOR WAR WRECKING ROAD

### Equipment Near Junk to Avoid Recognition

The attempt of the bankrupt Chicago & Alton railroad to operate its shops on a company union basis is rapidly reducing its rolling stock to junk, according to reports from shop points along the line. The belief is growing among the employes that the company will attempt to save the situation in the spring and summer by sending its decrepid freight cars to contract shops for repairs.

**Turn Over Repairs.**

This belief that the C. & A. intends to turn over the maintenance of its equipment to outside contractors to avoid union recognition is supported by the fact that the company has contracted out its coach cleaning and the coal chute work at the Chicago terminal. Colliani & Son, who took the contract, expected to do the work cheaply with inexperienced common labor. The conditions established by this contractor caused most of the experienced coach cleaners to throw up their jobs. Labor turnover has been high and the sanitary condition of trains on the Alton is bad as a result.

**Is Uneconomical, Too.**

Prior to the 1922 shop strike the railroads had resorted to the contracting out of maintenance work in order to undermine the shop unions. But it proved very uneconomical. When the interstate commerce commission investigated it found repairs costing 2 to 3 times the expense when done by union shopmen in the railroad shops.

**Workers' Morale Low.**

The present poll v of the C & A management has given the morale of the shop forces to a low ebb. The road refuses recognition to the shop unions altho 98 per cent of its shopmen are members of these unions. It continues to check dues to the company union out of their pay contrary to the wishes of 99 per cent of the employes.

The percentage of bad order cars on the road is increasing. Only such repairs as are being made as are absolutely necessary to keep a maximum of cars in operation. When cars are carried for heavy repairs at outside shops points the foremen are taking off as much as possible at the time in order to reduce costs without repairs. By this means they hope to create a false appearance of cutting down expenses.

## Connecticut State Conference to Fight Alien Bills, Jan. 23

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 16.—A state conference of the Connecticut Council for Protection of Foreign-Born Workers is to be held on Jan. 23, at Fraternal Hall, 19 Elm street, New Haven.

Trade unions and fraternal organizations thruout the state are electing two delegates to represent them at this meeting.

Secretary F. Alfeno of the New Haven council has arranged a special Italian mass meeting for Sunday afternoon, Jan. 16, at Music Hall where Arturo Giovannitti will be the speaker. Leaflets will be handed out giving an account of the vicious anti-alien bills which the council is fighting, and where the workers will be invited to send delegates to the Jan. 23 conference.

* * *

CHARLEROI, Pa., Jan. 16.—Charleroi branch of Connellsville region will hold its first conference Sun., Jan. 16, at the Slovak Hall, 700 McKean Ave., Charleroi.

All trade unions and labor fraternal organizations are requested to send delegates. Those organizations that will not meet before the date of the conference, may be represented by their officials.

## Unemployment and Low Wages Make Workers Desperate in Calif.

By L. P. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 16. — Workers, some of them, are getting desperate here. Two dishwashers, who for some time had been working for their board in a restaurant on Pico street, "helped" themselves to $60 in cold cash in a cold-blooded manner the other day. They probably thought that they had earned the money, $30 each, and then some.

Another man, 75, broke a jewelry store window, grabbed a diamond and waited for the police. He pleaded with the judge to send him to the penitentiary for the rest of his life.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT:

# BISHOP BROWN TO TOUR FOR LABOR DEFENSE

### Famous "Heretic" Goes on Road for I. L. D.

In response to numerous requests urgently made by the West, arrangements are being completed for a Western tour for International Labor Defense by the internationally famous "heretic bishop," William Montgomery Brown. Approximately a dozen meetings will be held with Bishop Brown as the chief speaker in the main centers of the West.

**Interest in Book.**

Nation-wide interest in Bishop Brown and his work was first created with the publication a few years ago in this country of his famous booklet, "Communism and Christianism," which he wrote with the slogan of "Banish the Gods from the Skies and the Capitalists from the Earth." Not only did the booklet sell in tens of thousands of copies in this country, going thru one edition after another, but it was translated into numerous other languages and printed in countries in every part of the world. His second book, "My Heresy," gives the complete story of his life and work.

The non-conformist opinions expressed in his booklet, together with Bishop Brown's open sympathy with the labor and radical movements of the United States, came to a head with the attempt of the house of bishops of his church to unfrock him. A number of trials and appeals were instituted with the result that, after a sensational trial in New Orleans, the bishops decided to convict Bishop Brown of entertaining heretical opinions, despite that, he now bishop of the Old Catholic church.

**Aids Labor.**

Previous to that time, and since, Bishop Brown, despite his advanced age, has given a great portion of his time to aiding the progressive labor movement. Since its inception, he has been a member of the national committee of International Labor Defense and has spoken at numerous meetings under its auspices. His meetings thruout the country and in Canada have been highly successful and thousands of workers have gathered to hear the interesting and unusual viewpoint of this "heretic bishop".

Definite dates are being arranged swiftly in the forthcoming tour for International Labor Defense, and as soon as these arrangements are completed, the dates, cities, and halls will be made public. Special efforts are being made to make these meetings unusually successful, and if the opinions of those who have been held is an indication it is certain that thousands of workers will be present at the meetings to be held.

**Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Ill.**

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, nationally-known labor orator and organizer, who is chairman of Intl. Labor Defense and active leader of the Passaic textile strike, has been making a coast-to-coast tour for the I. L. D., has been taken ill during her stay in the northwest and is now confined to a hospital at Portland, Oregon. This information was today received by the national office of International Labor Defense.

Altho the illness is not a very serious one, and Comrade Flynn is under excellent medical care, she is unable to speak at the meetings scheduled for her in her swing back to the east, so her physician has ordered her to rest for some time and many of the meetings already arranged in the tour, which was to end at the starting point in New York, will unfortunately have to be postponed. At some of the meetings in Minnesota at which Comrade Flynn was to speak, Ralph Chaplin, the noted I. W. W. poet, who is a member of the executive committee of the I. L. D., spoke in her place to the satisfaction of the audience.

It is hoped that the illness of Comrade Flynn will be of very short duration so as to enable her to resume the work into which she has put a lifetime of energetic struggle and ability.

## Filibuster on Bill for Mothers' Care

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. — Filibustering against any vote on the renewal of federal aid to the states under the Maternity and Infancy act, Sen. Bayard of Delaware, Blease of South Carolina and Reed of Missouri have blocked the progress of that measure since the middle of last session.

Sen. Sheppard of Texas has now served notice that he will use all possible means, without obstructing necessary appropriation measures of the departments, to keep this measure before the senate until a vote is permitted by the opposition.

Labor and other organizations having humanitarian ideals have anticipated the continuance of the work of saving the lives of mothers and babies by teaching proper care of health at the time of childbirth and early infancy. Tens of thousands of lives have been saved by this work in two years, according to public health officials.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT:

# The Manager's Corner

## The Spokesman.

*"I rise to a question of personal confusion," said Senator Reed of Missouri on the floor of the senate the other day. "For some weeks I have been wandering in mists of doubt and uncertainty in reference to the public business of the country. There was suddenly interjected into the newspapers a nameless individual called 'the spokesman of the president.' I have been questioning whether he was some mythical creature created by the wicked newspapermen of Washington." The "spokesman" is a typical example of the hypocrisy and lack of straightforwardness of the representatives of American capitalism in their dealings with "the public."*

*Senator Reed might well go further than the president's "mysterious phantom" and ask who it is for whom the capitalist editors speak when they pass opinion on the events of the day. Editors assume a detached or impartial manner which often misleads the unwary reader. But the period of personal journalism is gone when a newspaper is the mouthpiece of this or that individual. The newspaper of today is the expression of certain forces in society rather than that of any particular individual. How and by what interests the newspapers of the day are supported and therefore the elements in society for whom they speak is shown clearly by the following figures recently issued by the U. S. department of commerce for the year 1926.*

*Newspapers printed about 1,290,000,000 lines of advertising during the year.*

*The first ten months of the year showed 1,043,118,000 lines of advertising in newspapers and 22,191,000 lines in magazines, the latter being a gain of 9 per cent.*

*National newspaper advertising amounted to 295,922,000 lines up to October 31. Toilet articles and medical preparation advertising led the list with 34,508,000; foods, groceries and beverages being second with 38,312,000 lines, and cigars, tobacco and cigarettes 21,624,000 lines.*

BERT MILLER.

## STILL ROOM FOR MORE RECRUITS IN REHEARSAL OF MASS RECITATION

Rehearsals are now going on for the mass recitation "The Strike" which is to be presented at the Lenin Memorial Meeting Sunday, Jan. 23. Rehearsals take place Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7:30 to 8:30 p. m., and Sunday mornings from 10:30 to 12 m.

The effectiveness of the presentation depends on the choruses which have speaking parts, short stories, which can be learned easily. More volunteers are requested to come to the next rehearsal, Sunday morning. All rehearsals are at the Russian School, 1902 W. Division. Come and make this a success. Members of language choruses are especially urged to attend.

Workers desirous of attending the rehearsal are invited.

**Judge Postpones Decision.**

Judge W. J. Lindsay postponed for one week his decision in the matter of admitting Agustin Morales to bail, giving no reason for the delay. Morales is held on the grand jury on a charge of murder as a result of the Melrose Park shooting affair of Dec. 7.

GET A SUB.

**An Answer to Our Challenge.**

Dear Comrade: Have been named, have been challenged to let you know at once what I have done in the last few weeks to KEEP The DAILY WORKER and help it to overcome the financial crisis.

The party members and supporters of The DAILY WORKER want to know what I have done. Crisis, big serious emergency to KEEP The DAILY WORKER. to KEEP OUR SLOGAN going. Must show it as past history and could not be efficient at this critical stage to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

Instead, my challenge is that all comrades and supporters of The DAILY WORKER who have been employed or earned wages for the last six months should answer to me like twice within a fortnight and to CONTRIBUTE ONE DAYS WAGE TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

Enclosed you will find a money order of my ONE DAYS WAGE contribution of $10.00 TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. WILL THEY ALL JOIN WITH ME AND ALWAYS BE READY TO CARRY FORWARD TO SUPPORT THE CAMPAIGN TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER?

Comradely yours,

Leo Hofbauer.

**"Mail" Pardon Total Climbs**

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 12. Governor Miriam A. Ferguson, two years ago, today has now 7,357 with the announcement of 42 more pardons.

*The XIV Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—*

*The XV Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—*

*The VII Enlarged Executive of the Communist International—*

At all of these world-important gatherings

**THE RUSSIAN PARTY DISCUSSION**

stood in the front rank.

WHAT IS IT ALL ABOUT?

# READ

**Max Bedacht:**

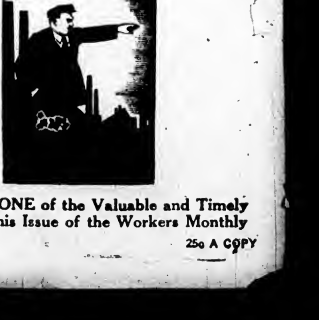
**Position and Opposition in the C. P. S. U.**

in the

**JANUARY LENIN ISSUE**

of

**E.WORKERS MONTHLY**



**This Is Only ONE of the Valuable and Timely Articles in This Issue of the Workers Monthly**

NOW ON SALE! 25c A COPY


## Fight Company Union on Gotham Bus Lines, Ask Franchise Clause

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.— Unionists will demand that the board of estimate insert in the new bus franchise to be awarded soon that bus workers be allowed to join any organization they see fit without interference from the employers. A delegation representing the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, the New York State Federation of Labor, and the A. F. of L. will call on the board and insist that no franchise be given unless the company agrees to the desired provisions.

This is demanded to prevent the forcing of a company union on the bus workers, such as the Interborough "brotherhood" on the I. R. T.

READ

## Imperialism—The Last Stage of Capitalism

By N. Lenin

Price, 60c in paper, $1.00 Cloth-bound.

A philosophical analysis of the underlying forces of the present events in Latin America, China, and the colonial countries, by the theory of revolutionary internationalism. This is a valuable work dealing with the following topics: Concentration of Production and Monopoly, The Banks and Their New Role, Finance Capital and Financial Oligarchy, The Export of Capital, The Division of the World Among the Great Powers, Imperialism as a Special Stage of Capitalism, Parasitism and the Decay of Capitalism, The Critique of Imperialism, The Place of Imperialism in History. 183 pages published by the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Daily Worker Publishing Co.

On and after January 24, 1927, our Literary Sales Department will be located at 33 East First Street, New York, N. Y.

GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year | $6.00 per year |
| $4.50 six months | $3.50 six months |
| $2.50 three months | $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, BERT MILLER ..... Editors
..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 — Advertising rates on application.


## Czar Green at St. Petersburg

The story from our correspondent at Tampa, Florida, appearing on page one of today's issue, entirely confirms our repeated declarations that the official leadership of the American Federation of Labor is the tail of Wall Street's imperialist kite.

What does this story show? That the executive council of the A. F. of L., meeting at Tampa, has nothing to say about the attack upon the labor movement of the two Americans, represented by the present occupation of Nicaragua by U. S. marines and the threat of war against Mexico, involved in the defense of the privileges of exploitation enjoyed by Wall Street oil companies in that country.

The Mexican labor movement is the main prop of the present government of Mexico that is threatened by the Coolidge-Kellogg policy. The Nicaraguan labor movement, one of the most active sections of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, is being crushed by United States armed forces along with the liberal rebels whom it supports. Not a word about all this from the balmy seashore at St. Petersburg where the council is meeting.

Instead, President Green speaks at a meeting in Tampa (the stage, as usual, decorated by local captains of industry) following an under-secretary of the state department who told his audiences what wonders the diplomatic service of the U. S. government is doing for the extension of trade and commerce. Does Green say anything about what wonders the state department is doing in Nicaragua now? No. He makes no mention of Mexico or Nicaragua.

But to the unsuppressed delight of his board of trade friendsitting on the platform, Green proudly announces that the executive council has decided to expel the left wing and Communist members of the trade unions. He says this in reference to the Furriers' Union in New York City where 12,000 workers, under the leadership of the left wing and the Communists won the forty-hour, five day week and wage increases after a long and hard-fought battle with the bosses. Is it any wonder the bosses of Tampa smiled proudly when they heard the president of the A. F. of L. say that the leaders of a successful strike are to be expelled from that organization?

Such is the position of the A. F. of L. executive: objective support to the Wall Street rape of Nicaragua and the oil thieves in Mexico by failing to rally the decisive force in this country that can put a stop to both—the labor movement—and breaking down the morale of that movement by the summary expelling from it of successful strike leaders.

## $28,000 Becomes $288,000,000

That the government may have been beat out of $30,000,000 in taxes on Ford Motor Co. shares sold in 1919 is of far more interest to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon (himself reputed to be a clever old bird at the game) than the Ford worker whose labor built the huge fortune that made such a gigantic tax dodge possible. What should open the eyes of the paternalized slave of River Rouge and Highland Park is the fact that a mere $28,000 (some of it in notes) put up in 1903 as the original capitalization of the motor company grew by 1926 into an international concern valued at some $288,000,000.

Where came all this wealth? All the original stockholders retired millionaires many times over in 1919. From 1903 to that year they amassed a fortune that, when sold, is, according to the claims of the government, liable to taxation alone of $52,000,000. They had nothing to do with the business.

The wealth of the Ford family is untold. Since 1919 they are the sole owners of the hundreds of millions involved in the company today.

There are now 200,000 or more Ford workers. Some of these must have been working for the company since its birth. They are making six dollars a day.

The industrial development of the country, the creation of a social need adapted to the period, the expansion of American trade and commerce to all sections of the earth, the financial hegemony of the United States—all of these are the objective contributing factors that made the Ford institution possible.

But who made the wealth? The hundreds of thousands of workers who have passed, for more of a score of years, thru the heart-breaking and nerve-wrecking machine known as the "Ford system." The labor of those myriads of toilers, paid for at an extremely low rate considering the terrible extraction thru speed-up and routine—this alone made possible the $288,000,000 and the millions more in unearned dividends. This is not only the lesson of the phenomenal Ford fortune; it is the lesson of all capitalist fortunes.

## "World Heading for Smash"—Leacock; Sees No Way Out; Forgets Communism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OTTAWA, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 16.—In a speech delivered before the big audience that came to the lecture arranged by the Professional Institute, Professor Stephen Leacock, well-known economist and humorist, said that if the problem of distributing wealth was not solved then the world would "blow up." He pictured quite graphically the "economically unjust world" in which we are living and declared that in radically criticizing it "we must go at least that far with the Communist and Socialist."

"We cannot analyze the world and find there is justice in it," he continued, "and we cannot solve the problem of social injustice by denying it exists. We live in a strange medley of complex forces. The blind forces of the industrial machine are getting beyond our control and all the more need exists therefore for the creation of a body of economic thought to grapple with this extraordinary problem."

He also cast for the creation of a body of economic thought to grapple with this extraordinary problem." Thus he admits the bankruptcy of all bourgeois economics in the face of the problems raised by modern industrial capitalism. But "this body of economic thought" after which Prof. Leacock longs so much has already been created and is used very effectively by the workers in fighting against capitalism. It is Marxism. Prof. Leacock cannot recognize Marxism, however, because it demands the destruction of the capitalist system. And so he is left without any economics at all.

None are so blind as those who will not see.

# Passaic Enters the Twelfth Month

### January 25th Will Mark a Full Year of Struggle by the Passaic Textile Strikers

TIGHTENING their belts yet another notch, the Passaic textile strikers have entered their twelfth month of struggle grimly prepared to battle on against the gaunt spectre of hunger and the myriad other weapons of the millionaire textile bosses until the 47th remaining mills shall have settled on the basis of Passaic Worsted, Botany Worsted, Garfield Worsted and Dundee Textile.

**Strike One Year Old.**

IT will be one year January 25 since the big textile strike began, precipitated by a ten per cent cut in wages already too low for anything but a near starvation existence. The strikers have forced the bosses to make many concessions since last January, even including the restoration of the wage cut, but nothing short of recognition of the union would satisfy them. Workers who had learned their lesson well in the long months of the struggle. Two months ago, on November 11, the first break occurred in the mill owners' opposition to a real workers' union, with Passaic Worsted signing an agreement with the union on the basis of (1) recognition of the union; (2) right of collective bargaining; (3) wage cut not demanded; (4) arbitration; (5) no discrimination in re-employment. Five weeks later the powerful Botany and its subsidiary, the Garfield Worsted, followed the example of the Passaic Worsted after a futile effort to stampede the strikers by announcement of the restoration of the wage cut. Five days after the Botany settlement, the Dundee Textile followed suit.

THE fighting spirit infused into the mill workers by the left wing leadership of the group of class conscious workers who initiated and carried on the struggle in the worst months of the long fight, is still carrying them thru to the completion of a year's battle and sacrifice. For many months it was only the militant and left wing elements in the labor movement that gave support to the brave strikers, and they have not forgotten this expression of solidarity. When, finally, the American Federation of Labor came into the field and the workers were organized, with the help of the left wing, into the United Textile Workers' Union, the striking textile workers still looked to the left wing for leadership and inspiration.

**Company Union vs. Real Union.**

It is now a grim struggle between the Forstmann-Huffmann company union plan and the workers organized in the United Textile Workers of America. And unless the forces of organized labor rally again to their support, the strikers, after their gruelling experiences during this long struggle and particularly during the last weeks when the relief stores were almost empty—these strikers who have conducted so heroic a struggle, may become discouraged, altho today still possessed of the splendid determination that has made them a terror to the open shop forces and an inspiration to the entire working class.

**Bosses Undermining Relief.**

THEIR fight is made the more difficult by the subtle attacks on relief rendered by the Forstmann-Huffmann company and the open shop forces thruout the country. As a result of the lies sent broadcast in the daily press that the big textile strikers are getting relief unmerited greatly, and the strikers are now faced with the most critical of all the difficult situations that have confronted them in their long struggle for the right to organize. The Passaic strikers have faced many vicious attacks in their struggle against the powerful millionaire mill bosses, but nothing as deliberately cruel, nothing as directly menacing, nothing so near of success as this cold-blooded effort to cut off relief from the children and families of workers who have been on strike for eleven months and are now absolutely destitute. It is only thru the frantic efforts of Relief Chairman Wasshuhut and the various relief committees working for Passaic that the situation has been saved so far. But unless organized labor immediately wakes up to the menace confronting Passaic, not only will these heroic strikers be thwarted in the fight against the Forstmann-Huffmann company union, but the victories already won for the labor movement will go by the board.

**Work Resumption Slow.**

WHILE four of the original nine struck mills have settled with the union, this does not mean that all the workers of the settled mills have gone back to work. The very effectiveness of the strike makes re-employment on a wholesale scale impossible for weeks to come. The mill machinery is rusty and resumption of operations is necessarily slow. Re-employment is by groups, just as in the case of mills newly opening, with first the wool sorters, then carders, combers, spinners, winders, twisters, beamers, warpers, slashers, drawing-ins, weavers, examiners, finishers, dyers, etc. Little more than a thousand have been returned to the mills so far, in the big Botany mills, where normally 4,500 workers are employed, only 100 have been called for so far; 1,200 are normally employed at the Garfield Worsted, 600 at the Passaic Worsted, 150 at the Dundee Textile, but to date only 100, 250 and 50 respectively, have been returned. Some 2,000 still have temporary jobs outside the mills. This leaves 9,000 who must be fed by the union and the American labor movement.

**Building the Union.**

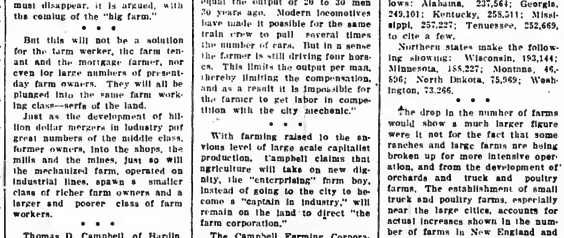
QUITE workers of the settled mills are not under the delusion that the fight is ended with settlement. Eleven only of the 47 mills of the union, in which police clubs and prejudiced courts did their share, have trained been well and they realize that the work of building the union must be carried on inside of the mills. Problems will come up which the union will have to meet. Already such problems have arisen, because of the natural tendency on the part of the mill employers to discriminate against those strikers who have been most active on the picket lines and in the delegations to mills. Very little has been done at the Passaic Worsted in this direction, but the same cannot be said for the Botany, where some very knotty questions have arisen to test the strength of the union. It will appear that the Botany has not altogether relinquished the hope of foisting a company union on its workers. Certainly there is some sort of a company union attempting to function inside the Botany, so far with no vitality whatever, and little success, in the meantime, the contrast between the spirit of the two groups of workers in the Botany is of vast interest to the observer. The little group belongs to the impotent company union, with the exception of the officers, is apathetic and dumbly unconcerned, while the group of real union members is aggressively alert and keenly interested in everything that goes on inside the mill.

Of the four settled mills, the union has had the greatest success so far in the Passaic Worsted, where most of the workers are members of the U. T. W. The union has been successful not only in obtaining the employment of its members at this mill, including some of its best material, but is supplying the help for the office as well, thus opening up new opportunities to those strikers trained as office workers by the general relief committee.

**Complete Victory Possible.**

IF the unemployed and striking textile workers of Passaic can be assured of continued support for the new few weeks they will be able to make all the settled mills live up to their agreements and compel the five mills still holding out to recognize the union. The strikers look to the American labor movement, which has loyally supported them from the first month of the struggle, to continue that support until a complete labor victory can be registered in Passaic.


The "Farmers' Section will appear regularly in every Monday morning's issue of The DAILY WORKER. Watch for

# The "Big Farm" Offers No Solution of Farmer's Problems

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE big farm, where every bit of work possible is done by machinery, is offered as one of the solutions of the farm problem.

The parallel is drawn with small industry that melts away before the coming of the more efficient, gigantic monopoly. So the small farm must disappear, it is argued, with the coming of the "big farm."

* * *

But this will not be a solution for the farm worker, the farm tenant and the mortgage farmer, nor even for large numbers of present-day farm owners. They will all be plunged into the same farm working class—serfs of the land.

Just as the development of billion dollar mergers in industry put great numbers of the middle class, former owners, into the shops, the mills and the mines, just so will the mechanized farm, operated on industrial lines, spell a smaller class of richer farm owners and a larger and poorer class of farm workers.

* * *

Thomas D. Campbell, of Hardin, Montana, owner of what is reputed to be the largest wheat farm in the world, is offered by Evans Clark, in the New York Times, as an excellent example of the industrialized farm overlord, who wants as little legislative interference from Washington in agriculture as Gary, Schwab, or Rockefeller desire government meddling in their business. Of course, when these capitalists want to dictate to the government, that is different.

Mr. Campbell believes in the big corporation farm. He thinks that the question of over-production, that now affects every farm staple, can be overcome by reducing production, just as is done in industry when overproduction threatens. Mr. Campbell, spokesman for the budding farm capitalists, says:

"It is evident that there are two types of farming in the United States under present economic and weather conditions: The small farm, operated by the farmer and his family without any payroll whatsoever, and the large farm, operated on an industrial basis with industrial methods, mass production, low cost per acre and increased output per man.

"The Eastern farm is in the first class, but practically all of the farm land in our corn and wheat growing states can be operated under industrial methods which will decrease the costs. All other industries in the United States have increased the output per man. Modern machine tools have made it possible for the mechanic of today to equal the output of 20 to 30 men 30 years ago. Modern locomotives have made it possible for the same train crew to pull several times the number of cars. But in a sense the farmer is still driving four horses. This limits the output per man, thereby limiting the compensation, and as a result it is impossible for the farmer to get labor in competition with the city mechanic."

* * *

With farming raised to the savious level of large scale capitalist production, Campbell claims that agriculture will take on new dignity, the "enterprising" farm boy, instead of going to the city to become a "captain in industry," will remain on the land to direct "the farm corporation."

The Campbell Farming Corporation operates a 100,000 acre wheat tract. It is declared that not an animal can be found on the Campbell farm and very few workers; the whole process of plowing, seeding, harvesting and threshing is done, on a gigantic scale, by machinery.

* * *

There has been a decrease in the number of farms from 1920 to 1925 of 75,735 or 1.2 per cent. In 1920 there were 6,448,343 farms in the United States. By 1925 this had fallen to 6,372,263 and all the indications are that the number will continue to fall.

The consolidation of farms is given as one of the major reasons for this smaller number. The migration of Negro farm workers, especially tenants, from the Southern cotton states to Northern industry is a phase of this same movement, resulting in a return to the large plantation. This movement is being augmented by the invasion and increasing use of cotton picking machinery, which does away with considerable labor and makes large scale production easier, just as the cotton gin gave cotton growing its first great impetus. The combination harvester-thresher hastens the same evolution in the grain states. That the process has been hastened in the northern states, as compared to the southern states, is shown by statistics revealing the South as a land of small farms, while in the North they are fewer and larger.

Southern states have farms as follows: Alabama, 237,564; Georgia, 249,101; Kentucky, 253,511; Mississippi, 257,227; Tennessee, 252,669, to cite a few.

Northern states make the following showing: Wisconsin, 183,144; Minnesota, 188,227; Montana, 46,896; North Dakota, 75,969; Washington, 73,266.

* * *

The drop in the number of farms would show a much larger figure were it not for the fact that some ranches and large farms are being broken up for more intensive operation, and from the development of orchards and truck and poultry farms. The establishment of small truck and poultry farms, especially near the large cities, accounts for actual increases shown in the number of farms in New England and some other parts of the east.

* * *

This evolution of the land, however, solves nothing insofar as the great human element is concerned. Great masses of wage workers on the farms being paid, according to figures for 1926, the small pittance of $32.03 per month with board, lays the basis for the building of a great organization of farm laborers reconsidering, as the organized workers in industry must inevitably do, that there is no salvation for them under capitalism.

* * *

The land, as well as natural resources and industry, must become the common heritage of all, not of the rapacious few.

---

PASSAIC, N. J.—(FP)—The General Relief Committee of Passaic Local 1603, United Textile Workers, reports $572 from the Cooperative Italian American Family Assn. of Clifton, $10 from the Italian Dress and Waist Makers Local 89, and $5 each from the Slavic Assn. of Clifton, Ladies Tailors Local 38, Italian Beneficial Society of Clifton, and Dante Club.

*The best way—subscribe today.*

## BIG FARMERS PUT VIEWS TO HOUSE COMMITTEE; POOR FARMERS IGNORED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. — The Gripp and Aswell farm relief bills offer no real solution of the problem; only the MacNary-Haugen bill does this. Such is the gist of the communication sent to the house committee on agriculture by the representatives of various farm capitalist and big farmers' organizations of the United States.

The communication was signed by E. A. O'Neil and Chester H. Gray, of the American farm bureau federation, George N. Peek of the north central states agricultural conference, William Hirth of the corn belt federation of farm organizations and representatives of the American cotton growers exchange.

The position and necessities of the working farmers of this country will of course receive no consideration from the house committee nor will their voice ha able to make itself heard in its deliberations.

## FARM AID NOW CERTAIN, SAYS ILLINOIS ASS'N

### House Report on Haugen Bill Means Passage

"The McNary-Haugen bill will go thru this time," is the comment of Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association on word received here that the farm committee of the house of representatives had reported favorably on the new proposed farm relief legislation. The bill is a revised draft of the former McNary-Haugen proposal.

**Sees No Side-Stepping.**

"We are quite certain the bill will be passed this session," said Smith, "and don't think there will be any side-stepping this time. Last session the committee was split and reported several without recommendation. This year they are practically united, for the first time—which is a good sign."

**Bill Satisfies.**

The new Haugen bill is satisfactory, Smith said. "It is a simplification of the former bill, but contains all the main provisions wanted by the farmers."

A vigorous campaign will be conducted among Illinois farmers to bring pressure to gain passage of the bill, he said. All congressmen will be communicated with and informed of the wishes of the farmers, who demand action.

Smith said that a recent trip to Washington revealed to him that senate and house leaders favor passage of the bill at the present session.

---

CLEVELAND—(FP)—The American Plan Ass'n., the Cleveland open-shop organization, estimates 65,000 unemployed in the city. Other estimates make it 75,000.

## Oil! A NEW NOVEL by Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)

Eli's preaching had thus become one of the major features of Southern California life. You literally couldn't get away from him if you tried. Dad had been told by his doctor that he needed more exercise, and he had taken to walking, for half an hour before dinner; he declared that he listened to Eli's sermons on all these walks, and never missed a single word! Everybody's house was wide open in this warm spring weather, and all you had to do was to choose a neighborhood where the moderately poor lived—and ninety per cent of the people were that. You would hear the familiar bellowing voice, and before you got out of range of it you would come in range of another radio set, and so you would be, relayed from street to street and from district to district, the sermons on sin and conjure with family bibles in their hands and tears of rapture in their eyes, or perhaps a mother washing her baby clothes or making a pudding for her husband's supper and all the time her soul caught up in awe on the wings of the modern prophet's eloquence! And Dad walking outside also exalted—because, don't forget that he was the man who had started this Third Revelation, he had invented all its parts, and day by day he had tried to keep old Abel Watkins from beating his daughter Ruth!

VI.

Bunny received a letter from Dan Irving telling about his new job. It was a couple more to be a radical press correspondent in Washington these days, the regular newspapers always were loaded up with industrial propaganda not allowed to be handled. But a few of the "hard guys" were boiling over with indignation at what they saw, and when they met Dan they boiled over on him. The only trouble was, his labor press service had so little space, and only a score or two of radical papers would look at its material.

President Harding had brot with him a swarm of camp followers, his political bodyguard at home; the newspaper men knew them as "the white gang," and they were hooting everything in sight. Barney Brockway had given one of his henchmen a desk in the "secret service department; this was the "Colonel," and if you wanted anything he would tell you the price. The Wilson administration had grown fat by exploiting the properties seized from enemy aliens, and now the Harding administration was growing fat out of turning them back. Fire per cent was the regular "legal" fee, if you wanted to recover a ten million dollar property, you turned over half a million in blarney bonds to the "Colonel." Bootlegging privileges were sold for millions, and deals were made right in the lobbies of the capitol. Dan heard from insiders that more than three hundred millions had already been stolen, and from the funds appropriated for relief of war veterans the head of that bureau was another of the "white gang." And the scandal was, as Dan's letter how many of these scandals you might unearth, you couldn't get a single big newspaper or magazine in the country to touch them!

Bunny took the letter to his father, and as usual it was out to the old man exactly the opposite of what it meant to Bunny. Yes, politics were rotten, and so you saw the folly of trusting business matters to government. Take business away from the politicians, and turn it over to business men, who would run it without graft. It those oil lands had been given to Dad and Verne in the beginning, there wouldn't have been any bellyaching—wasn't that clear? Dad and Verne were patriots, putting an end to a vicious public policy.

Did Dad really believe that? It was hard for Bunny to be sure. Dad had lies that he told to the public; and perhaps he had others that he told to his son and yet others that he told to himself. If you held hold of him and tore all those lies away, he would not be able to stand the sight of his nakedness.

His enemies, the "sore-heads" in congress, were busily engaged in depriving him of these spiritual coverings. There was one old senator in Washington by the name of La Follette—his head had been sore for forty years, and no way could he found to heal it. Now he was denouncing the oil leases, and demanding an investigation. The Harding machine had blocked him, but it couldn't keep him from making speeches he would talk for eight hours at a stretch, and the galleries would be full, and then he would mail out his speeches under government frank. Dad would grumble and growl, and then in the midst of it he would realize that his own dear son was on the side of these trouble-makers. Instead of sympathizing with his father's lies, Bunny was criticizing them, and making his father ashamed.


(Continued tomorrow.)

The Daily Worker Fights:
For the Organization of the Unorganized.
For a Labor Party.
For the 40-Hour Week.

# THE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK EDITION

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV. No. 5. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

# FRAME-UP OF FURRIERS COLLAPSES

## Chang Kai Shek Reafirms Faith In Sun Yat Sen

### Horror Tales In Foreign Press Are Fabrications

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HANKOW, China, Jan. 17.—As proof of the entire confidence placed in the nationalist government of China, 25,000 Chinese gathered in one race course here to listen to an address by Chang Kai Shek, the youthful commander of the Kouminntang armies now driving on Shanghai to expel the war lords. This big demonstration was preceded the night before by a huge torch-light procession that marched thru the streets of Hankow.

"It is only thru the efforts of the Kounintang, which is enforcing the doctrines of our great leader, Sun Yat Sen, that the imperialists can be expelled from China and the unfair and unequal treaties with the foreign powers abolished," said Chang Kai Shek. A number of Sikhs (British imported police, natives of India) were in the demonstration and one of them made a speech to the crowd.

**Hair-Raising Tale.**

The hair-raising stories being told in the foreign press about the "atrocities" to foreigners being committed by "coolie mobs" in the Yangtze Valley are absolutely groundless. All processions and demonstrations are orderly and the Kuminntang government, having the complete confidence of the Chinese, is in undisputed authority.

The horror tales being told by "refugees" going to Shanghai are mostly hallucinations caused by panic-stricken residents who are accustomed to treating the Chinese like dogs. The mere fact that they were put to the inconvenience of having to board warships was enough to start the terror stories. This action was not provoked by the Chinese. The residents were ordered aboard the ships by their various consulates. This order followed the occupation of the British concession in Hankow because of the shooting of Chinese by British troops.

**Orderly Demonstrations.**

The demonstration that took over the concession was an orderly one and there is not one statement made even by the so-called refugees themselves when they arrived in Shanghai, to show that anyone was the victim of bodily harm.

The nationalist government immediately took charge of the concession and negotiations are proceeding now for its return to the Chinese as soon as they give satisfaction for the killing of the Chinese who were shot.

**"Hair Dragging."**

Stories emanating from Foo Chow to the effect that American women have been mobbed and dragged thru the streets are of the same cloth as the Hankow tales. During a period of open warfare thru which China is now going, with armies fighting back and forth across the various provinces, the remarkable feature is that foreigners have not come to the harm that might be expected.

The reports from Foo Chow state that the women were "mobbed" by former northern troops who are now in the Canton army. It is more than likely that the women and missionaries in Foo Chow were conducted thru the streets under guard and that the "dragging by the hair" angle was added in Shanghai.

**Creata Hysteria.**

There is hardly any doubt that the consuls and foreign agents in China are trying to create hysteria in their various home papers by issuing evacuation orders and "warning" missionaries. The latter, however, are sharply split, a good portion of them warmly supporting the Canton government.

**Workers! Attend the Lenin Memorial Meetings!**

## BILLION FRANC, 6000 MEN, RIFF WAR COST FRENCH

PARIS.— According to official reports the Morrocan war cost France 1,157,00,000 francs and 6,000 dead and wounded.

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE fascist government of Italy intends to spend about half a million dollars more than it spent last year on its navy. This would not seem to indicate that the dove of peace will be able to find a comfortable resting place on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea in the future. Mussolini is making good use of the millions of dollars that Wall Street placed at his disposal to crush the revolutionary movement. This should be a good time to think up slogans for the next war. Why not have a little guessing contest?

• • •

MARGARET BONFIELD, British imperialist, the a member of the Labor Party and member of parliament, spoke in Chicago last Sunday and unwittingly gave out some delicious information. She was particularly bitter against A. J. Cook, the secretary of the miners' union. She boasted that the socialists of Great Britain were now respectable and respected by the capitalists, and instead of being considered enemies of the state they were treated with the courtesy which His Majesty's opposition is entitled to.

• • •

THE lecture delivered by Miss Bonfield would not look out of place in the portfolio of a British liberal. The British trade union movement considers the Communists a nuisance, she said, but had to admit that the workers of Russia under Communist leadership contributed over $5,000,000 to the striking miners' relief fund, which was twice as much as all the workers of the rest of the world contributed. She admitted that the Second International contributed a lot of sympathy but little cash.

• • •

MISS BONFIELD did not mention the conduct of the British government in China India, Egypt and other colonies of the empire. It is quite obvious that Miss Bonfield is as much concerned over the fate of the empire as Winston Churchill or Stanley Baldwin. She claimed that the conservatives are now adopting and passing bills that were proposed originally by the socialists, which proves that there is no fundamental difference between the aims of the socialist leaders and those of the conservative leaders. No doubt the British miners will be interested to know that Miss Bonfield, instead of attacking the tory government on the American platform, is seeking to damage the cause of the miners and slander their most trusted leaders.

• • •

IT is generally believed in England that most British lecturers are under the direction of the foreign office when traveling abroad. Of course, radicals are excepted. Comrade Sak

(Continued on page 2.)

## PERU REJECTS U. S. PLAN FOR TACNA-ARICA; STATE DEPARTMENT IS SILENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Peru's reply to Secretary of State Kellogg's proposal for the settlement of the Tacna-Arica controversy has been delivered to Kellogg by Peruvian Ambassador Velarde.

The note is understood to be a flat rejection of the Kellogg plan. The text of the note was not made public.

## NOTED MUSICAL TALENT AT N.Y. LENIN MEETING

NEW YORK, Jan. 17. — Musicians of high rank, well-known thruout the country, feature the program of the Lenin Memorial Meeting, to be held at the New Madison Square Garden, 50th street and 8th avenue, on Saturday evening, Jan. 22, at 8 p. m.

Among them is Mischa Mishakoff, noted young Russian violinist. As concertmaster of the New York symphony, one of the leading symphony orchestras in the United States, and also as soloist, Mishakoff has established himself as an artist of distinction. He will play "Algeunerweisen" (Gypsy Airs), by Sarasate, and "Chardash", by Gubol. To hear him is a treat which New York workers should not miss.

Another attraction is Ivan Velikanoff, chief tenor of the Moscow Art Theater Musical Studio. The studio was recently on tour in the United States. Velikanoff is remembered for his splendid performance as "Jose," the soldier, in the studio's production of "Carmencita and the Soldier." Acclaimed by all leading critics, Velikanoff has now made his home in the United States. He will sing a group of Russian songs by Borodin and Rimsky-Korsakoff. Those who heard him will want to hear him again. And those who never heard him should come to listen to this young singer of the New Russia.

The Russian Mastersingers, a vocal quartet, each member of which is a soloist of distinction, will also be heard in a group of Russian folk songs. Finally, the Freiheit Singing Society, a chorus of 300 voices, will also appear.

The Lenin Memorial Meeting this year promises to be the greatest demonstration yet held in New York City for the policies advocated by this great leader of the working class of the world. Prominent speakers will address the meeting, among them being C. E. Ruthenberg, W. Z. Foster, Scott Nearing, Moissaye Olgin, and others.

Admission is 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Tickets may be obtained in advance at the Workers Party headquarters, 108 E. 14th street, Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 127 University Place, and at all party papers.

## SOUTHERN MILL INVASION HITS NORTHERN LABOR

### *Open Shop Paternalism Controls South*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—(FP)—Silk mills, hosiary millls, knitting mills, rayon, blanket and tire fabric factories—new varieties of textile plants are breaking into the southern states where cotton cloth has led. Special writers in the Journal of Commerce 30th annual textile review number tell the story of southern workers challanging northern in variety of production. In spite of the slow sales situation prevailing in textiles for the last few years, over twenty northern manufacturers are given offhand as having moved south in 1926, or establishing southern branches or expanding southern equipment.

Goodyear Tire & Fabric Co. took over Paragon Mills at Cedartown, Ga., during the year while Goodrich and Fish tire companies made Martha Mills at Thomaston, Ga., their fabric supply plant. Connecticut Mills moved from Danielson, Conn., to Albany-Decatur, Ga., to continue their capacity tire fabric manufacture.

Nine silk mills invaded the south in 1926 in addition to the Piedmont Plush Mills making velours and plushes at Greenville, S. C. Several knitting mills went south and more hosiery mills, one the Hudson Silk Hosiery Co. of New York, which moved to Charlotte, N. C. Two new blanket mills are given and a number of new bleachery and finishing plants. Holleson Mills of Norwood, Mass., are building such a plant at Kingsport, Tenn., to prepare material for their capacity production of book linen.

Several of the important New England cotton manufacturers joining the southward march during 1926 are Chicopee Falls Mfg. Co. (controlled by Johnson & Johnson surgical gauze manufacturers) with its 400 house village at Gainesville, Ga.; Pepperell Mfg. Co. of Biddeford, Me., with its 1,000 house village at Opelika, Ala.; Crompton Mills of Rhode Island with a site purchased at Waynesboro, Va.; Dwight Mfg. Co. (subsidiary of Pacific Mills

(Continued on page 6)

**Afraid to Go Home.**

Afraid to return home after spending 50 cents given them to buy groceries, Steve, 15, and his brother, Edward Konieczka, 10, were found almost frozen to death in the basement of a building near their home here.

Rushed to a hospital, their hands and feet were found frozen and both were almost in a state of collapse from hunger and exposure.

**WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!**

**Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.**

## *Notice to Daily Worker Readers*

ON and After Monday, January 24th, The DAILY WORKER will be published in New York and will appear each morning on the news stands in New York City and vicinity and also in the principal cities of New York state, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania. Readers and supporters of The DAILY WORKER are urged to bring this to the attention of their newsdealer and convince him of the necessity and value of handling The DAILY WORKER every day.

The new edition to be published in New York will be improved in many ways. First of all, New York City as a whole has vastly improved news facities, being practically the news center of the world. Secondly, we will be better able to get first hand information of the struggles in and near New York, not only in the needle trades, but also in the mining, taxtile and manufacturing industries which are located in the immediate vicinity.

We have also secured the assurance of the co-operation of a number of well-known writers who will contribute to The DAILY WORKER as soon as it reaches New York. Among them in addition to our present staff will be Scott Nearing, Bertram D. Wolfe, Benjamine Gitlow, Albert Weisbord, Robert W. Dunn, V. F. Calverton, Michael Gold, Simon Felshin, Joseph Freeman and many others. Plans are under way for publishing daily the cartoons of the following well-known radical cartoonists: Robert Minor, Fred Ellis, H. Gropper, Hugo Gellert, K. A. Suvanto. This is but a brief list of the interesting features which the new edition of The DAILY WORKER will include. In spite of the addition of new features, the price of the paper will remain the same, 3c on weekdays, 5c on Sundays.

**ORDER YOUR COPY FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER NOW!**

**The DAILY WORKER,**
**33 First St., New York City.**

## *Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?*

## Labor Officialdom Exposes Itself

THE executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in its anxiety to smash the Furriers' Union and its left wing leadership in New York, has had its official fingers badly nipped.

Accusing the New York joint board of bribing the police in the recent strike—the accusation being about the choicest piece of black guardism of which there is any record in the labor movement—the executive council now finds its statements challenged by no less a personage than President Ryan of the New York Central Labor Council, a member of the committee which investigated the furriers' strike, appointed by President Green.

The full story of the rift in the official lute is published in another column. It is a sordid tale and illuminating in connection with the present struggle for fighting trade unionism.

PRESIDENT RYAN rises to defend the police department of Tammany Hall. He is just as hostile to the left wing leadership of the furriers' union as are Vice-President Woll, President Green and Morris Sigman, but he is greatly concerned over the implied attack on the integrity of the New York police force.

According to President Ryan the police, actuated by a high sense of duty, could not be prevented from slugging and arresting strike pickets by any amount of money.

The official statement of the New York Central Labor Council says:

> Mr. Ryan himself does not believe that one member of the New York police force received or has been paid one penny of graft, because he is a resident of New York and knows what the police force is composed of, ESPECIALLY MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL SQUAD, MANY OF WHOM ARE FORMER MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL TRADES UNIONS OF THIS CITY. (Emphasis Ours.)

THIS is indeed interesting.

The head of the New York labor movement leaps to the defense of one of the most notorious official strikebreaking agencies in the United States. It was the "Industrial Squad" which made a murderous assault upon a meeting of the Interborough Rapid Transit strikers some time ago and it is the industrial squad which always is charged with the task of beating up pickets and raiding union meetings.

This is the type of individual chosen to uphold the banner of trade unionism. What better proof is needed of the charge made by The DAILY WORKER time and time again —the charge that the official labor movement of New York, which is making war on the left wing, is hand in glove with the police department and other agencies of the bosses?

As for the charge that officials of the furriers' union bribed the police, the facts of the strike, with hundreds of workers arrested and beaten up, cited in the statement of the New York joint board, show that President Ryan's beloved industrial squad, "many of whom are former members of the local trades unions," functioned as usual.

The officials of the American Federation of Labor try to turn strike leaders over to the police while the local New York union officials defend the police and boast that "former members" of trade unions are on the pay roll of Tammany Hall, doing the most brutal kind of strikebreaking.

WE hope that Green, Woll and Ryan will keep up the good work. They are "exposing" the left wing in a manner that will fill the heart of every sincere trade unionist with great joy. So far the "exposure" of the left wing has served only to prove every charge it has made against the official leadership—from corruption downwards.

With the executive council of the A. F. of L. playing the role of common police informers, the officials of the New York Central Labor Union pleading the cause of uniformed thugs and defending strikebreaking, and the two gangs abusing one another because of internal differences, the left wing is left free to organize, strengthen the unions, make them into keen and effective weapons of the workers—the task it was engaged in when the "exposure" began.

The issue has been greatly clarified by the utterances of the A. F. of L. and New York labor leaders. It is now quite plain that the real struggle is between strikers and strikebreakers.

THE great majority of the American workers will have no difficulty in choosing the side they will support. They are not ready yet to turn the unions over to the police department and as for the "former members" of trade unions Whom President Ryan says are members of the "Industrial Squad", they are exactly as loyal to the labor movement as are labor officials who defend them and who try to turn strike leaders over to the police.

The left wing is fighting for the trade unions as weapons of the workers. The right wing policy of the reaction is to make the unions adjuncts of the police department and efficiency instruments of the capitalists.

## RYAN, N.Y. LABOR HEAD, REJECTS WOLL'S CHARGES

### *Protests to Green at St. Petersburg, Fla.*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.— Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City, has wired to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor protesting the publication of charges against the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union that cannot be substantiated.

Ryan [illegible] A. F. of L. investigating committee named to look into the causes of the furriers' strike of last year. The executive council of the A. F. of L. meeting in St. Petersburg, Florida, issued a report from Matthew Woll, who headed the investigating committee, following which the leaders of the [illegible] strike were accused of having bribed police officials in New York.

Ryan Repudiates Woll.

Ryan's telegram to Green follows:

William Green,
President A. F. of L.
Prince Martha Hotel,
St. Petersburg, Fla.

I wish to enter my strong protest against the action of the executive council on the report of the special committee on the strike of the Fur Workers Union.

Your committee had no direct evidence of the truth of the statements made by the Communist strike leaders that they had paid money to police officials, and this part of the report should not have been made public until you, as president of the American Federation of Labor, could present our so-called evidence to the proper authorities in New York.

As a result of the council making this report public, the New York morning papers state that the American Federation of Labor charges that $100,000 was paid the police by the Reds; and I, as one member of the investigating committee, feel that we have no direct evidence to back up this charge.

JOSEPH P. RYAN.

The charges of bribery of members of the New York police [illegible] have caused a [illegible] furs, it was getting [illegible] and calling forth indignant [illegible] from the Tammany [illegible] James Walker and the police [illegible] Some Mc Laughlin

**Protect Tammany.**

It is evident that [illegible] of the heads of [illegible] was ill to some [illegible] the fur workers [illegible] of their left wing [illegible] A. F. of L. [illegible] on the part [illegible] leaders. Ryan [illegible] Sullivan, to [illegible] Tammany police.

**Brand It Conspiracy.**

The Furriers' [illegible] joint board, issued [illegible] branding the whole [illegible] as a deliberate conspiracy [illegible] part of the reactionaries [illegible] rob the fur workers [illegible] of the union of their left wing [illegible] seventeen weeks [illegible] under the leadership of the militant left-wing," the statement [illegible]

"As to the charge of our having bribed the police and to accuse workers," the statement continued, "the facts give the lie to this ridiculous accusation. Never before in the history of our union have there been so many arrests of workers during a strike. About 1,500 of our workers were arrested. Our strikers were most brutally beaten by the police. We were denied the right to picket. Hostile and cruel judges sentenced our workers to more than a thousand days in jail. In some instances our workers were sentenced to from two to three years in prison for their tireless efforts to win the strike.

**Police Brutality.**

"Both chairmen of our picket committees were arrested and both served jail sentences. Ben Gold was brutally beaten up and arrested and is still

(Continued on page 2)

## GET YOUR UNION TO TELEGRAPH CONGRESS TODAY!

*WITHDRAW ALL U. S. WARSHIPS FROM NICARAGUA! NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO! HANDS OFF CHINA!*

## DON'T DELAY!

***Read the Resolution Adopted Unanimously by the Chicago Federation of Labor, Representing 250,000 Organized Workers! It Appears on Page Five Today!***

# SUPPORT CALLES IN FIGHT WITH REACTIONARIES

## Farmers Ask Arms to Fight Church

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 17.—President Calles today called upon the agrarians to aid in suppressing the rebellion of "clericals and reactionaries" and sent Secretary of Agriculture Luis Leon to Guanajuato to distribute 1,000 rifles to farmers in the neighborhood.

The president wrote a letter to the agrarians who had asked for arms for self-defense, and declared that stern action will be taken to put down the uprisings thruout the country.

**Defend Revolution.**

"These government arms are sent to sustain the institutions of the republic now menaced by clerical and reactionary groups, at a time when the foreign situation contains serious complications for us," he said.

"These arms should serve only and exclusively to protect the life and honor of the homes of farmers and to save once more, by defending the government, the principles of the revolution."

* * *

**Get injunction.**

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 17. All oil interests opposing the Mexican petroleum laws on the grounds that they are retroactive and confiscatory will be accorded every opportunity of defending their rights before the courts, Attorney General Ortega announced, following a conference with President Calles, after four American companies had filed applications for injunctions against the application of the new laws.

## LENIN MEETS AT FRISCO, OAKLAND AND SAN JOSE

**A series of Lenin memorial meetings has been arranged by the Workers Party in northern California to be held at San Francisco, Oakland and San Jose. All meetings will be held on Sunday, January 23, 1927.**

**In San Francisco the speakers will be Comrade Owens, who will speak on "Lenin as a Leader of the Working Class," and S. Levin, who will speak on "Lenin and the Communist International." The meeting will be held at 225 Valencia street, at 8 p. m.**

**In Oakland the speakers will be B. Douglas and E. Ettlinger.**

**At San Jose Comrade C. Pilgrim will speak.**

**In addition to the talks by these comrades an elaborate program has been arranged including excellent musical numbers and the unique feature of hearing Lenin's voice by means of phonographic records.**

**It is expected that these meetings will draw large masses of workers to them and will be a rousing demonstration of working class militancy on the bay district of the Pacific coast.**

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

betrayals, for instance, the Communist member of Battersea, is not on the favored list of the foreign office. He is now on his way to India and wished to stop off in Egypt, but the foreign office refused to give him permission to land in Egypt. Shaking is not responsible! It is obvious that Miss Bonfield, while mildly criticizing the tory government, speaks as an imperialist and not as a class conscious worker.

* * *

THE United States marines are in Nicaragua to stay, according to Washington reports. The navy department has drafted plans to establish a naval base on the Bay of Fonseca in Nicaragua. The ostensible purpose of this base is the protection of the canal that is to be built thru that country. Mexico is now nicely bedeviled in by American military and naval forces and this should help console our oil magnates. "The Calles plot to extend hegemony over Central America has been thwarted," writes one correspondent. Note the word "plot." When Mexico desires to extend its influences over other countries it is a plot. When the United States does the same thing it is a patriotic act!

* * *

THINGS continue to pop in China. The foreign concession in Hankow has been taken over by the Chinese and the Cantonese are getting ready to perform a similar operation on Swatow. Missionaries and other settlers who have had their own way in China in the past are getting nervous and are howling for warships. In a report to the cabinet on the Chinese situation, Austen Chamberlain, foreign secretary, made it quite clear that he had come to the conclusion the progress of the Cantonese could not be seriously impeded by anything the empire could do, and that the use of force on a large scale would only make matters worse for the British.

## Cannon Tours Mass. for Lenin Memorial

The following meetings were arranged with James P. Cannon as the principal speaker:

Jan. 17, Lowell, Mass.; Jan 18, Maynard, Waltham St., Hall, 35 Waltham St.; Jan. 19, Lawrence, Lithuanian Hall, 41 Berkeley St.; Jan. 20, Boston, Ford Hall, 15 Ashburton Place, 8 p. m.; Jan. 21, Chelsea, Labor Lyceum, Bellington Square; Jan. 22, Worcester, Finnish Hall, 37 Chapel St.; Jan. 23, Brockton, Eagle Hall, 3 p. m.; Jan. 23, Boston, New International Hall, Roxbury, 8 p. m.

On Sunday, Jan. 23, in Brockton and Boston, Cannon will speak on the "White Terror in Europe." All the other meetings are Lenin memorial meetings.

There will also be the following Lenin meetings:

Jan. 16, Gardner, Casino Hall, 83 Main St. Speakers at this meeting will be Harry Canter of Boston, and William Janhonen in Finnish.

Jan. 22, West Concord, N. H. Richard Pesola, speaker.

Jan. 23, Quincy, Mass., 7:30 p. m., Aro Hyrske, speaker.

**Workers! Attend the Lenin Memorial Meetings!**

# "ARBITRATION" TALK COVERS UP KELLOGG DESIGN

## Capital Takes Interest in Mexican Reaction

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Having stated their policy towards Mexico and reiterated their decision to keep the marines in Nicaragua, President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg have again drawn the veil of secrecy over the Latin-American maneuvers of the administration.

Meaningless hints, for public consumption, that arbitration might be considered in Mexico and Nicaragua are entirely overcast by the tightening of the blockade around Sacasa's forces in Nicaragua and the extreme interest being taken in the reactionary rebellion in Mexico that, of itself, can offer an easy excuse for intervention.

**Excuse for Invasion.**

The agents of Wall Street that are swarming in the capital as well as the representatives of foreign powers are taking an exceptional interest in this angle of the situation. Observers here recall that it was during a revolutionary period in Mexico in 1914 that Woodrow Wilson found an excuse to bombard Vera Cruz.

There is sufficient evidence to show that the catholic rebellion in Mexico which is gathering under the banner of leaders who wish to abolish the constitution of 1917 that the U. S. takes exception to, are being financed and supported by interests within the United States.

**Opposition Grows.**

While the opposition in the senate still continues and telegrams of protest against the administration policy pour into the capitol and the White House, Coolidge and Kellogg have drawn into their shells for a time to let the storm blow over. In the meantime the court fight being waged in Mexico by the oil companies to put aside the constitutional requirements they object to are going forward to a finish. At the same time the catholic revolutionaries are stirring up discontent in the outlying states of Mexico and attempting to co-ordinate a force that can make a stand against the federal troops.

**Would invite intervention.**

If the reactionaries can mobilize a force large enough to take over portions of a state like Tamaulipas or Vera Cruz where foreign oil interests are thickest, an excuse for intervention can easily be found by the state department. The catholic hierarchy would invite intervention to achieve their purpose of reverting to the reactionary constitution of 1857, destroying the labor movement and setting up again a Diaz regime.

**Quake Near Tiflis.**

TIFLIS, Jan. 17. An earthquake is reported from Shusha Ardama Zandelour, a hundred miles from Tiflis. The populace fled from its homes and spent the night without shelter despite extreme cold. The earthquake was also felt in Tiflis. No casualties are reported.

## GIRL DIES IN OVERALL FACTORY FIRE; 20 JUMP FROM WINDOW TO ESCAPE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROCKY MOUNT, Va., Jan. 17.—One girl was burned to death and twenty others saved their lives by leaping from windows when fire destroyed the factory of the Black Prince Overall company here.

**Protest Naw's Scheme For Patronage Gunmen.**

WASHINGTON.—Protest against Postmaster General New's scheme to organize a force of 2,000 armed guards, outside the classified civil service, to protect the mails, has been made to congress by the National Civil Service Reform League. All unionized postal employes are required to pass civil service examinations.

# RYAN, N. Y. LABOR HEAD, REJECTS WOLL'S CHARGES

## Protests to Green at St. Petersburg, Fla.

(Continued from page 1)

under charges arising out of his strike activities.

"We protested vigorously to the police department against the brutal attacks on the workers on strike. We brought these wanton attacks of the New York police against the workers to the attention of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York, which elected a special committee to investigate these bestial police outrages against the striking fur workers.

**Accounted For All Funds.**

"The statement of the executive council of the A. F. of L. insinuating that the union cannot account for $400,000 is a malicious falsehood. The cost of the strike was $840,000, ont of which over $600,000 was paid out as relief to the strikers, for which vouchers are in possession of the New York Joint Board. The so-called investigation committee of the A. F. of L. had access to these vouchers during their investigation.

"The union has accounted for the funds received and spent during the strike at a membership meeting at Cooper Union to which Mr. Woll was invited to present his facts, which he did not dare to do. A complete report was published in the organ of the New York Joint Board, The Struggle, and was mailed to every member of the union. The membership of our union who are the real judges of our action have expressed their unqualified support of our conduct during the strike."

**How It Started.**

The original investigation was begun by the A. F. of L. on the request of the right wing heads of the International Furrier's Union who had been repudiated by the bulk of the membership and who sought to gain control of the New York Joint Board. The closing of the forty-hour week and wage raises, thus making the long strike a distinct success, solidified the leadership of Ben Gold and his New York associates who have made no secret of the fact they are Communists. The "investigation" was designed to weaken this prestige and attempt to frame-up the strike leadership.

But Matthew Woll's enthusiasm ran away with him. In his haste to make the frame-up complete, he presented his so-called "facts" to the executive council at St. Petersburg. His main indictment of the furriers was the charge that they bribed the police. The executive council immediately broadcast the details of the case, thinking to aim a death blow to the furrier's joint board by the "exposure."

**Forgot Tammany.**

But they forgot that Ryan and the heads of the Central Trades Council who were on the investigating committee were bound by close ties to the Tammany machine which is sure to be hit by even mythical charges of bribery. It was this fact that caused Ryan to issue his repudiation of Woll's "facts" and cause the whole frame-up to fall to the ground under pressure of his Tammany friends.

The close alliance between Tammany and the Central Council is made particularly evident in the following statement of the council designed to defend the Tammany police:

**"Ridiculous Position."**

"The Central Trades and Labor Council and the membership in Greater New York now feel that they have been placed in a ridiculous position by the action of the executive council, which practically means that the honorable labor movement itself has now made charges of graft against the New York police department, and will have to depend on men like Gold, Cross and others, who already have denied making those statements.

**"Unionists On Force."**

"Mr. Ryan himself does not believe that one member of the New York police force received or has been paid one penny of graft, because he is a resident of New York and knows what the police force is composed of, especially members of the Industrial squad, many of whom are former members of local trades unions of this city."

# Nicaraguan Labor Must Oppose Slavery "Peace" Urged By Wall Street

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

WALL Street offers "peace" to Nicaragua. It is urged by the bankers' puppet, Adolfo Diaz, president by the grace of the shooting irons of the Coolidge-Mellon-Morgan navy.

The "peace proposals" reveal the sinister ambitions of American great finance not only toward Nicaragua, but toward all Latin-American countries. The suggested "peace" cannot be placed as a noose about the neck of the Nicaraguan people without also strangling the rights of all countries south of the Rio Grande, further enslaving them to the tyranny of the dollar. These slavery terms offered the Nicaraguan people by Wall Street are:

1. Agreement that Adolfo Diaz and his government, subservient to Washington, remain in power for nearly two years more, until Dec. 1928.

2. Promise to "select" representative "liberals" for executive and judicial posts, giving the party a "fair participation" in the government.

3. The holding of free elections in 1928, for which my (Diaz) government accepts in advance American supervision to be requested of the United States government.

4. A mixed claims commission, with equal conservative, liberal and American representation, to settle impartially all revolutionary claims.

5. I (Diaz) hope as soon as peace is re-established the American government will grant our request for the detail of an adequate military mission to reorganize and discipline our national guard.

* * *

These are terms that only an arrogant profit taskmaster, secure in his place of power, could impose on his beaten slave. They are not the proposals of Diaz. They are the offerings of Wall Street imperialism itself that Diaz meekly and obediently carries as catspaw.

The Diaz government, that has been placed over Nicaragua by a huge war fleet and thousands of marines, demands that it be allowed to remain in power two years. This demand is a guilty confession in itself, that Diaz has no mandate from the Nicaraguan masses.

Wall Street is again playing the game of 1909, 1912 and 1925, when it fought to keep Diaz in power. The American marines "guarded the polls" in 1912, just as Diaz now proposes to hold "free elections." The story of 1912, taken from Dollar Diplomacy, "Let Diaz attempts to repeat in 1927, is as follows:

"On Sept. 4, 1912, the state department (Washington) notified the American minister at Managua (Nicaragua) that 'the American bankers who have made investments in relation to railroads and steamships in Nicaragua, in connection with a plan for the relief of the financial distress of that country, have applied for protection.'

"The American marines at once took drastic action against the revolutionists. According to the report of the United States secretary of the navy for 1912, the following naval vessels with approximately 125 officers and 2,600 men participated in the subjugation of the revolution: California, Colorado, Cleveland, Annapolis, Tacoma, Glacier, Denver and Buffalo. The officers and men participated in the bombardment of Managua, a night marauder in Masaya, the surrender of General Mena and his rebel army at Granada, the surrender of the rebel gunboats of Victoria and Ninety-three, the assault and capture of Coyotepe, the defense of Paso Caballos Bridge, including garrison and other duty at Corinto, Chinandega, and elsewhere. The most notable event during the campaign was the assault and capture of Coyotepe which resulted in entirely crushing the revolution. The leader of the revolutionary forces surrendered to Rear Admiral Sutherland and was exiled to Panama aboard the U. S. S. Cleveland. The part of the American minister in crushing the revolution consisted in sending notes to its leader, General Mena, to surrender the railroads which belonged to the American bankers. In this line of action he was assisted by the bankers' representatives.

"Following the defeat of the revolutionists AN ELECTION WAS HELD IN WHICH THE AMERICAN MARINES GUARDED THE POLLS. On Nov. 2, (1912) Diaz (the same Adolfo Diaz again serving American financial interests) was re-elected for a term of four years."

* * *

Wall Street might just as well appoint Diaz permanent dictator, for the rest of his life, as to suggest that rebellious Nicaragua submit to him for two years more, until Dec. 1928, and then acquiesce in a so-called "free election" under "American supervision." The Coolidge crowd in Washington could probably sandwich down some of the Vare henchmen from Philadelphia, who forget to count the opposition vote. As for selecting some "liberals" to enter the Diaz government, it is always possible to find wolves to be dressed up in attractive and harmless looking sheep's clothing.

* * *

Something of the spirit of the class collaborating National Civic Federation is breathed into the fourth proposal for the "mixed claims commission." It is stacked two to one against the rebels, just as employer-employe-public commissions in this country always find the representative of the public on the side of the exploiters. The U. S. government representative can be depended on to back the Diaz spokesman, fig own mouthpiece.

Diaz also wants an American "military mission" to reorganize and discipline the national guard. A bunch of handpicked Hessians, drilled by "100 per cent American" West Point graduates, ought to provide a soldiery satisfactory to the proprietory American fruit, mining, railroad and banking interests. But why attempt to play such a ghastly joke on the Nicaraguan people? It is like giving them a rope to hang themselves, or poison to commit suicide with. The present day Wall Street profit pirates have outdone the hucksters of old in demanding that the Nicaraguan people walk the plank, precipitating them into the loving death of imperialist slavery.

Nicaragua can only tear up these proposals made by the political agent, Diaz, of the Wall Street plunderbund. To do anything else will be merely to enslave themselves still more until extreme desperation drove them to new struggles.

* * *

Diaz has another brilliant proposal. It says that as soon as six measures already enumerated are initiated, he hopes that "it will be possible for my country to secure in the United States a large loan for construction of a railway to the Atlantic Coast and highways needed for development of the country."

It may be taken for granted that the railroad and the highways will never be built, not with Diaz as president. The money will be used instead to defray the expenses that have been incurred to keep Diaz in power. The Nicaraguans will then have to foot the bill of their own enslavement. There is good precedent for this. In "Dollar Diplomacy," p. 165, speaking of the suppression of the 1912 revolution, we find the following:

"The expenses incurred during the revolution forced Dias to apply to the Canadian bankers for another loan. The terms on which the bankers offered to make the loan were protested by Dias as harsh, but they were backed up by the state department (at Washington), and were incorporated in the loan agreement on Nov. 4, 1912."

* * *

Diaz does not complain any longer. He is an obedient puppet, and brazenly puts forward the necessity of a "large loan," to be hoisted with warships upon the backs of the Nicaraguan people. But Nicaragua is not as docile now as 1912. Nicaragua also has allies among the Latin-American nations. It is finding an increasing number of supporters among American workers and farmers. That has Washington and Wall Street worried.

## Functionaries' Class to Start in Boston

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Jan. 17. — The last functionaries' meeting in Boston decided to open a class for functionaries to be conducted by C. S. Shkiar, district organizer. The class for functionaries will start on Monday, Jan. 24, and will continue until the course is completed.

# SHOP CHAIRMEN CONDEMN SIGMAN SELL-OUT PACT

## Demand Explanation of Concessions Made

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The shop chairman of the dress industry, in a meeting called at Webster Hall, Thursday night, condemned the action of Morris Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and pledged themselves not to recognize the agreement in their shops.

More than 800 shop chairmen gathered at one day's notice to hear the details of the dress agreement secretly negotiated by the International. The information was secured by the joint board in spite of the attempt of the International to keep them secret, under broad announcement that "the old agreement will be renewed."

**Expose Concessions.**

Julius Portnoy, C. S. Zimmerman and other joint board leaders spoke briefly, outlining the concessions being made to the manufacturers by Sigman in return for their dealing with him instead of with the regularly constituted authority, the joint board. The concessions include, according to the information received the abolishing of the minimum guarantee for piece workers, the practical abolishment of the schedule for price settlement, the permission to manufacturers to change the system of work in the shop from week work to piece work without consent of the workers, the extension of the discharge clause giving employers additional rights of discharge, no pay on holidays that fall on Saturday, and loss of 15 per cent additional pay for temporary workers.

Many shop chairmen from the floor spoke on the situation, condemning the agreement as a sell out to the employers.

**Sigman Meet Fiat.**

A meeting called in Beethoven Hall by Sigman was attended by about three hundred people, in spite of a week's advertising of the meeting for discussion of the agreement. Shop chairmen who were present demanded explanation of Sigman's actions and stated that they knew that the membership would be opposed to the concessions made, according to chairmen who attended.

**Gangsters Shoot.**

An unidentified passerby was shot and seriously injured on Friday morning shortly after eight o'clock, when gangsters fired a volley of shots at some members of Local 22 who were passing in a machine on 23rd street near 6th avenue. The gangsters escaped when followed by police, leaving their abandoned machine, which was confiscated by police. The gangsters were the same bunch who were seen leaving the Sigman garment center on Wednesday and Thursday and threatening workers sympathetic to the joint board.

# STATE PIERCES PARSON'S STORY IN MURDER CASE

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 16. Efforts to show that Rev. Frank Norris killed D. E. Chipps, Fort Worth lumberman, in a room other than the one in which the body was found were made, Rev. Norris, claiming he killed in self-defense, is on trial charged with murder.

**Found Blood Stains.**

C. H. Bush, Fort Worth detective was used by the state in an attempt to show that officers who went to the scene of the killing on the afternoon of July 17, 1926, had found blood-stains on a carpet in an anteroom.

Bush first testified that he had found a bloodstain, but on cross examination admitted the stain might have been "sputum and blood."

**Four Wounds.**

O. W. Phillips, Fort Worth embalmer, testified he had found four wounds in Chipps' body. The defense did not question Phillips. F. W. Sopeen, ambulance driver, testified Chipps died while being placed on a stretcher.

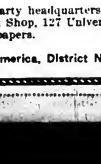
# Lenin Memorial Meeting

and

# New York Daily Worker Welcome

Speakers:

C. E. RUTHENBERG
WM. Z. FOSTER
SCOTT NEARING
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM WEINSTONE
SAM DON



Musical Program:

MISCHA MISHAKOFF
Concertmaster, N. Y. Symphony

IVAN VELIKANOFF
Tenor, Musical Studio
Moscow Art Theater.

RUSSIAN MASTER SINGERS
Vocal Quartette.

FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY
Chorus of 300 Voices.

# MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

50th STREET AND EIGHTH AVENUE

## SATURDAY EVE., JAN. 22, AT 8 P. M.

Tickets in advance at Workers Party headquarters, 108 E. 14th Street; Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 127 University Pl., and all party papers.

Admission: 50c, 75c, $1.00

Auspices: Workers Party of America, District No. 2.

BOSTON, ATTENTION:

*Lenin is Dead, but Leninism Lives!*

# LENIN Memorial Meeting

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1927, 8 p. m.

Ford Hall, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston

Speaker: JAMES P. CANNON of Chicago.

Auspices Workers Party of America.

Musical Program — Admission 25 Cents

# POWERS FIGHT FOR POSITION IN FAR EAST

## *Britain Is Hard Hit as Japan Plays Rough*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 17.—The foreign imperialists are playing warily for position in the new mesass created by the growth of the Chinese nationalist movement that new is preparing to add Shanghai, China's richest port, to its other acquisitions.

The British policy has not yet been definitely announced. Altho there is an indication that British diplomacy will continue to jockey its position by relying upon the northern militarists to stem the Kuomintang tide, the fact still remains that more warships are being regularly dispatched to Chinese waters by that power.

**Keen Rivalry.**

The situation here is considerably complicated by the conflicting interests of Great Britain and Japan, with the United States also playing an important, and so far, independent role. There is only one point upon which the powers seem to agree. That is the retention of the concessions in the treaty ports that the nationalist movement has declared must be returned to China.

It is in preparation for the occupation of Shanghai by the nationalist army, that British, American and French warships are gathering here to support the arm·d foreign residents of the concession.

**Japan's Game.**

Japan is playing a game calculated to win over for itself many of the rich plums slipping out of British hands. "The Chinese situation represents a real crisis for Great Britain since her trade with this country, especially in cotton cloth and machinery, has suffered greatly because of the growth of the anti-imperialist movement. The boycott of Hongkong by Canton still continues and the loss of the Hankow possessions represents a bad blow for Britain.

* * *

**House Hearing on China.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—The house foreign affairs committee prepared for exhaustive hearings upon proposals that the United States withdraw from the concert of powers which dominates foreign relations with the far-eastern republic.

Rep. Porter (R) of Pennsylvania, chairman and author of the resolution to be considered, announced that the country's leading students of Chinese affairs would be summoned before the committee next week.

**Against Alliance.**

A continuance of the alliance with European nations threatens to seriously embarrass the United States and to postpone justice for China, Porter asserted.

The resolution requests President Coolidge to negotiate treaties directly with the republic of China.

**"Equal Basis."**

The treaties would be designed, the resolution says, "To the end that henceforth the treaty relations between the two countries shall be upon a wholly equal and reciprocal basis and will be such as will in no way offend the sovereign dignity of either of the parties."

Taking direct issue with the report made by Silas H. Strawn, American representative upon the international commission sent to China to devise means of carrying out declarations of the Washington arms conference, Porter asserted that the present civil war in China is no excuse for delay.

"In fact my complaint of the Chinese people, he pointed out, were that foreign governments dominate Chinese tariff politics and exercise control over native citizens and property thru foreign courts.

# *DORA LOHSE SERVED IN THE THICK OF WORKERS' BATTLES FOR MANY YEARS*

NEW YORK —Dora Lohse, assistant general secretary of the International Workers' Aid and all her life active in the labor movement, died at the Bushwick Hospital, Brooklyn, on Thursday, January 13. She had been operated upon for a minor abdominal trouble the week before and was on the point of recovery when complications set in. She was only 33 years old but had been in the thick of the workers' battles for better living conditions ever since she was fourteen.

Com. Lohse was born in Dresden, Germany, on April 23, 1893, and came to America as a young girl. Her first direct contact with the labor movement was as an employee of the New York Volkszeitung at the age of 14. Entirely self-educated, she came into contact with the Socialist Labor Party at the time and participated in its work. Then she helped organize the Socialist Party local in Queens County, New York, which was her home. She remained in the Socialist Party until the post-war split, being among its most activ campaigners especially in the hard war years.

Comrade Lohse's natural talent for organization, however, led her ever closer to the front trenches of the workers' struggle. For a number of years she was an organiser in the Amalgamated Metal Workers' Union, an independent union composed chiefly of German workers. Then she went into the field for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, for whom she led a dramatic and successful strike in Rochester some years ago. She was also among the leaders of an Amalgamated strike in Cincinnati soon thereafter.

Later Comrade Lohse threw herself into the work of the Friends of Soviet Russia. After the dissolution of that organization she gave her energies to the International Workers' Aid, touring the country and directing various drives for it. She had just returned from a trip to Berlin in connection with International Workers' Aid activities, in the course of which she visited Moscow. The operation was a minor one which could have been postponed but she decided to go thru with it now in order to put herself in the best possible physical condition for the tasks which she had assumed in the I. W. A.

Comrade Lohse was deeply loved by thousands of comrades that knew her personally thruout the country and the news of her sudden death will come to them as a terrible shock.

# Anti-Evolution Bill Introduced in Okla.; Bar All Except Bible

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 17.—Oklahoma is soon to join the states barring teaching of the biologic origin of man in public schools. It is predicted, as 13 members of the state legislature have introduced an anti-evolution bill.

The bill forbids the teaching of any theories of evolution in any school in the state supported by public funds. Only the biblical story of the genesis of man can be taught. A fine from $100 to $500 is provided for each violation.

# BEGIN FIGHT ON SMITH AS SOON AS HE APPEARS

## Slush Fund Senator In Washington Wednesday

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The fight to prevent Senator-elect Frank L. Smith (R) of Illinois, from ever taking his oath of office in the senate will be opened as soon as he presents his credentials, it was announced by Senator Robinson of Arkansas, democratic floor leader.

This was Robinson's reply to Smith's announcement from Chicago that he would leave this week to fight for his seat in the senate.

**To Refer Credentials.**

"When his credentials are presented, a motion will be made to refer the same to the committee on privileges and elections," said Robinson. "If a substitute motion is offered to permit Smith to take the oath and then investigate, there will be a hot debate and a record vote taken. In my opinion the motion to refer the credentials, which would not permit the seating of Smith, will prevail."

* * *

**"Would be Discourteous"—Smith.**

"It would be a discourtesy to Gov. Small, whose appointment I hold and unfair to the people of Illinois, who would be deprived of their proper constitutional representation if I am kept from the senate," said Frank L. Smith here in announcing that he would leave Chicago Monday for Washington to appear in the senate.

Smith's chief defense, it is announced will be based on precedents and constitutional history.

## Ferocious Persecution of Workers in Poland

WARSAW, Poland, Jan. 17.— The monster trial of 151 Ukrainian peasants, accused of having participated in an "insurrection" in 1924 which turned out during the trial to have been initiated by government agents, ended today with the conviction of 118 of them. Nine were sentenced to life imprisonment, the rest to terms of four to sixty years. This unheard-of brutality was felt necessary by the military despotism in order to cover up its frightful repressions of the labor movement, the peasants and the national minorities.

At Lutsk another trial of over a hundred will soon start. The victims are here accused of sympathising with the Communists. That is enough to send workers to prison in Poland—perhaps to death.

**Want Democratic Convention.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. — Eleven cities all over the country have been suggested as the meeting place for the next democratic national convention, and at least three of them are preparing to extend an invitation, Clem Shaver, chairmen of the committee, announced today.

The cities mentioned are Des Moines, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Atlanta, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

# Jugoslavia Disturbed Over Hungary's Move for Italian Alliance

BELGRADE, Jan. 17.—Jugoslavians are disturbed over reports that the Hungarian premier, Count Bethlen, has arranged a conference with Premier Mussolini of Italy, with the view of forming an alliance unfavorable to Jugoslavia, it is declared.

Jugoslavia has been dealing with Hungary over the seaport question and is desirous of forcing Hungary to be "friendly" to herself. If an alliance is brot about between Hungary and Italy, Jugoslavia's political maneuvers will go by the board, it is felt.

Italy is also said to be anxious to have Hungary's support against Jugoslavia.

Jugoslavia has offered to give Hungary Spalato as a port, while Italy may give her Fiume, it is said.

# See Renewal of Battle Over Navy Money This Week When Senate Acts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A new battle in the senate between "big navy" advocates and friends of "Coolidge economy" is assured when a naval committee of the appropriations committee decided to provide funds in the $324,000,000 naval appropriation for the immediate construction of three new cruisers.

**Take Fight to Senate.**

The administration won in the house when the appropriation was rejected by a two-vote margin, but the "big navy" group will seek a reversal of the decision in the senate.

The naval bill probably will reach the floor of the senate for debate early this week with the result in doubt. It undoubtedly will provoke as vigorous a clash as occurred in the house.

# Sec. Kellogg Asked to Aid Roumanian Jews; Passes Buck to League

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. — Jews who are mistreated in Europe in nations that are signatories of the Versailles treaty should apply to the council of the league of nations, Secretary of State Kellogg informed Rep. Caller, democrat of New York.

Caller had protested against the treatment of Jews in Roumania, and asked the state department's aid in alleviating their distress.

**Charlie to Get Square Deal.**

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 17. — Charley Chaplin will get an impartial investigation into the divorce suit filed by Lita Grey Chaplin, Will Hays, movie dictator, declared here. Hays pointed out that Chaplin's side in the case has not yet been presented.

GET A SUB.

# Seek More Speed on Water Power Question Before N. Y. Assembly

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.— A new bill providing for a non-partisan commission to investigate the plans for water power development, the issue on which the republicans and Gov. Smith are divided, has been introduced in the legislature by Assemblyman Sargant. The new bill provides that such a commission report to the present session of the legislature, within a period of two months, instead of having an indefinite period of investigating as other measures specify.

The issue involved in water power development in the state of New York is whether it should be public or private. Smith insists on public ownership, and the republican machine is fighting this.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!


*READ*

**Imperialism—The Last Stage of Capitalism**

By N. Lenin

Price, 60c in paper, $1.00 Cloth-bound

At this critical hour for the understanding of the great world events in Latin-America, China, and the coming conflict [illegible] the throes of revolt against international imperialism, no radical work from the following topics: Concentration of Production and Monopoly. The Banks and Their New Role. Finance Capital and Financial Oligarchy. The Export of Capital. The Division of the World Among Capitalist Groups. The Division of the World Among the Great Powers. Imperialism as a Special Stage of Capitalism. Parasitism and the Decay of Capitalism. The Critique of Imperialism. 144 pages published by the Communist Party of Great Britain

Daily Worker Publishing Co.

On and after January 24, 1927, our Literary Sales Department will be located at 33 East First Street, New York, N. Y.

# Join the Ranks

OF THE

## Daily Worker Builders

in the Lenin-Drive for

## 25,000 subscriptions

### Win a Valuable Prize

BEGINNING with January 21, 1927, Lenin Memorial Day, the drive for 25,000 subscriptions for The Daily Worker is on. This drive will last until April 23 (Lenin's Birthday). 25,000 subscriptions for the Daily Worker will place the Daily Worker firmly on its feet and help to bring the message of Communism to thousands of workers whom it has never reached before. Many valuable prizes will be offered for the builders who secure the best results.

# Prizes To The Daily Worker Builders

**The following prizes are offered to those securing subscriptions from others:**

For 5 annual subs (or $30.00 worth) a copy of "Red Cartoons for 1927" and $2.00 worth of literature or $3.00 worth of literature altogether. Free choice of titles. Or a bronze statue of Karl Marx worth $5.00.

For 10 Annual Subscriptions (or $60.00 worth) $5.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

For 20 Annual Subscriptions (or $120.00 worth) $10.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

For 50 Annual Subscriptions (or $300.00 worth) $25.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

A bronze medal of Lenin for the record subscriptions secured in each city obtaining 25 new subscribers or more.

**A $100 Lenin Bookshelf**

of Communist literature with a handsome bookcase to the comrade with the best record for getting subscriptions in the entire country.

**A Daily Worker Builders' Button**

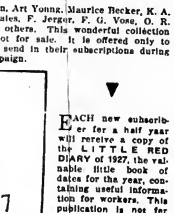
will be awarded to every comrade who secures an additional subscription to his own.

# Prizes To Be Awarded

## To New Subscribers in Connection With the Daily Worker Drive for 25,000 SUBSCRIPTIONS

EVERY new subscriber sending in a year's subscription will receive a copy of the new edition of "Red Cartoons of 1927," with full page reproductions of the work of the following noted artists:

Fred Ellis, Robert Minor, William Gropper, Hugo Gellert, Lydia Gibson, Art Young, Maurice Becker, K. A. Suvanto, Hay Bales, F. Jerger, F. G. Vose, O. R. Zimmerman and others. This wonderful collection of pictures is not for sale. It is offered only to subscribers who send in their subscriptions during the present campaign.

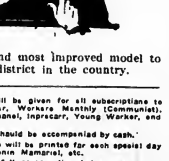



Little Red Diary 4 1927

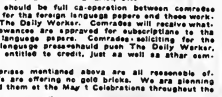
EACH new subscriber for a half year will receive a copy of the LITTLE RED DIARY of 1927, the valuable little book of dates for the year, containing useful information for workers. This publication is not for sale.

# PRIZES for CITIES and DISTRICTS

A BANNER will be given to the best city in each district.



A $100 RADIO



of the latest and most improved model to the best district in the country.

NOTE. Credit will be given for all subscriptions to the Sunday Worker, Workers Monthly (Communist), Communist International, Inprecorr, Young Worker, and Young Comrade.

All subscriptions should be accompanied by cash.

Special offer cards will be printed for each special day or occasion, like Lenin Memorial, etc.

There should be full co-operation between comrades working for the foreign language papers and those working for The Daily Worker. Comrades will receive whatever allowances are approved for subscriptions to the foreign language papers. Comrades soliciting for the foreign language press should push The Daily Worker, and are entitled to credit, just as well as other comrades.

The prizes mentioned above are all reasonable offers. We are offering no gold bricks. We are planning to award them at the May 1 Celebrations throughout the country.

A special effort should be made to secure Annual Subscriptions. Short term subscriptions are costly to us and do not help to give The Daily Worker a steady list of readers.

Renewals will be credited as new subscriptions.

# QUOTAS

District 1. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Rhode Island. $1,500 worth of subscriptions or 300 annual subscriptions.

District 2. New York City and vicinity, part of New Jersey. $6,000 worth of subscriptions or 1,000 annual subscriptions.

District 3. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Western New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Washington, D. C. $1,500 worth of subscriptions or 250 annual subscriptions.

District 4. Buffalo, Rochester, Erie, Pa. and the West. ern part of New York State. $500 worth of subscriptions or 100 annual subscriptions.

District 5. Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania. $1,200 worth of subscriptions or 200 annual subscriptions.

District 6. Cleveland and the State of Ohio. $900 worth of subscriptions or 150 annual subscriptions.

District 7. Detroit, the State of Michigan and Eastern Indiana. $1,800 worth of subscriptions or 300 annual subscriptions.

District 8. Chicago, and Illinois, Lower Wisconsin, Missouri and Lake Country. Ind. $3,000 worth of subscriptions or 500 annual subscriptions.

District 9. Minneapolis, Upper Wisconsin, Michigan (Upper peninsula), Minnesota. $1,500 worth of subscriptions or 250 annual subscriptions.

District 10. North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa. $450 worth of subscriptions or 75 annual subscriptions.

District 11. Montana, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming. $300 worth of subscriptions or 48 annual subscriptions.

District 12. Oregon and Washington. $900 worth of subscriptions or 150 annual subscriptions.

District 13. California. $1,200 worth of subscriptions or 200 annual subscriptions.

District 14. New Mexico, Arizona, Texas. $150 worth of subscriptions or 25 annual subscriptions.

District 15. Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. $450 worth of subscriptions or 75 annual subscriptions.

District Agents should set quotas for the various cities on the basis of the number of party members, Daily Worker subscribers and sympathizers.

**DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY**

33 First Street, New York

# Workers (Communist) Party

## BIG N. Y. PARTY MEETING CONSIDERS WAYS TO MEET RIGHT WING OFFENSIVE

The general membership meeting in New York City held Wednesday night, January 5, at Manhattan Lyceum, unanimously approved the report of Comrade Weinstone for the District Executive Committee, on the new offensive against the left wing in the trade unions.

Comrade Weinstone pointed out that the present offensive spreads from the policy of the reactionary bureaucracy of company-unionizing the trade unions and of the class-collaborationist policy of making the unions aides to production by the adoption of speed-up systems, as in the B. & O. plan, Hillman's piece work and standards of production system, Wet-son-Parker bills and similar measures. He pointed out that this offensive is intended to destroy the rank and file opposition to these policies, as expressed by the left wing leadership in the Furriers, I. L. G. W. U., and the opposition in the Miners' Union, where a reign of terror against the Communists has been conducted in the past few years.

The drive is backed by the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, which sees a menace to its leadership in the progressive bloc formed in the Miners' Union and in the work of organizing the unorganized conducted by the left wing in the Passaic strike. Comrade Weinstone said that a militant struggle must be put up against this drive of the reactionaries in support of the slogans of the left wing for unity of the trade unions, for democratization of the unions, for organization of the unorganized, for united action against class collaboration, against company unions, against terrorism, and gangsterism—these being the chief slogans enumerated in the present struggle.

At this time more than ever, he declared, we must carry out the policies adopted by the plenum of the C. E. C. of extending the influence among the American workers and more deeply intrenching the influence of the left wing in the unions. The tasks consist of:

1. Intensifying and redoubling the activities within the unions, increasing the party membership in the unions and increasing the activities in the old unions, the work of union organization and demonstrating that the Communists are the conscious workers for the upbuilding and strengthening of the labor unions.

2. It is necessary to avoid any policy leading toward dualism or which would give any pretext for the reactionary bureaucrats to expel Communists from the unions on the fake cry of "dual union organization."

3. Every effort must be made to expand the left wing in the trade unions by building up and formation of opposition blocs, by systematically avoiding the narrowing down of any left wing organization to party fractions, and to increase at the present time the vitality of the wing organization by greater circulation of left wing organs, more regularity of meetings, etc.

4. For better mobilization of party membership in the struggle, it is necessary that further consolidation of party apparatus be made; that every effort to increase membership be continued, and that every measure be taken to increase the activity of leading comrades in sections and sub-sections, either for direct party work or for work in sympathetic organizations.

The meeting carried the resolution in support of these propositions and also in support of the appeal of Comrade Weinstone for the maintenance and extension of The DAILY WORKER as a major task in the present period. Comrade Weinstone declared that the arrival of The DAILY WORKER in New York places a great responsibility for the paper upon the shoulders of the New York district membership; that the membership must rise to the occasion and successfully fulfill this responsibility. He pointed out that the strike situation in New York is limiting the raising of funds; that this handicap must be overcome and the quota raised when The DAILY WORKER dinner on January 14 and the Lenin Memorial Meeting on January 22 are over. He instructed all organizers to place The DAILY WORKER upon the next order of business in the units and that every member be checked up to see what he did in the present drive and that steps be taken to carry out successfully this task in respect to The DAILY WORKER.

The meeting also went on record for giving greater support to the International Labor Defense in the building up of branches, in drawing the women into the union fight by improving the apparatus of the Women's Committee—particularly by assistance in this respect from the lower units; by helping to build up the Y. W. L. and to carry out the instructions of the Communist International for the building up of Negro organization.

Comrade Weinstone finally declared that the attempts of the reactionaries to isolate the left wing and the Communists from the unions would be unsuccessful as it had been unsuccessful in the past, particularly if the party membership will put into effect the decisions of the last plenum of the party for more attention to the detail work of the party organization and for successfully reaching out consciously and systematically into groups of workers by the adoption of slogans and tactics which would reach workers still distant from us—especially the American workers, who today are under the influence of reactionaries but are discontented with the corruption and inactivity of their leaders.

Many comrades participated in the discussion, in which support was unanimously given to the policies of the District Committee.

## Problems of Working Class Women to Be Discussed at N. Y. Workers' School

The second short course in Problems of Working Class Women begins at the New York Workers' School on Monday, January 24, at 9:15 p. m. Theresa Wolfson will give this course, which is entitled: "Woman in Industry," and is part of a series of such short courses. It runs for 4 Monday nights.

Theresa Wolfson is the author of the book, "Woman and the Trade Unions," which is the most recent and most authoritative work on that subject, and has been for many years an instructor in the Workers' University of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, as well as in various other institutions.

The fee for this course is $1.50.

The first course in this series on "Problems of Working Class Women" was a study of the American family with Arthur W. Calhoun as instructor. The third course, which will follow on that of Theresa Wolfson's, will deal with the problems of the working class housewife and with the program for Work Among Women of the Workers Party, the instructors being Leona Smith and Margaret Undjus.

The whole series of course may be taken together at a special rate of $2.50.

Register today at the Workers' School, 108 East 14th St.

## LENIN'S MESSAGE TO AMERICAN WORKERS WILL BE TOLD IN BIG MASS MEETINGS THRUOUT COUNTRY

The lessons of Leninism as they apply to the crisis with which the American workers find themselves faced thru the imperialist vaninras of the Wall Street Government in China, Nicaragua, and Mexico will be explained from scores of platforms to tens of thousands of workers in the series of Lenin Memorial Meetings organized by the Workers (Communist) Party in the largest cities of the country.

More than ever at this moment do the American workers and farmers need a clear understanding of the meaning of American imperialism and the ways and means of fighting it. The Lenin Memorial Meetings will therefore be made into demonstrations against American imperialism at which the workers and farmers assembled will manifest their determination to fight Wall street and the Wall Street government under the slogans.

The utilization of the Lenin Memorial Meetings as demonstrations against the Wall Street policies of the government is in response to the statement recently issued by the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party which reads in part:

"The mass meetings which have been arranged by our party to honor the memory of the great leader of the proletarian revolution, Lenin, will be held this year at a time when the American capitalists and their government at Washington are giving the workers and farmers a concrete example of the dangers of new wars and the consequent sacrifice and suffering for the workers.

There is no better way of honoring the memory of Lenin on the third anniversary of his death than thru the application of the principles of Leninism in the crisis which American imperialism has created thru its imperialist adventures in relation to Nicaragua, Mexico and China.

"The Lenin Memorial Meetings must be made great mass demonstrations against American imperialism."

The central slogan at these meetings will be the building of a united front of the workers and farmers of the United States to carry on the struggle against American imperialism. The chief task will be to carry to the workers and farmers of this country the message of Leninism, the meaning of imperialism and how to fight it.

### WORKERS EVERYWHERE SHOULD ATTEND LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS

All the Lenin Memorial Meetings this year will become demonstrations against Wall Street imperialism's eggression in Nicaragua, Mexico and China. Workers and farmers everywhere should swell the throngs attending these getherings. Mastings already announced are as follows:

JANUARY 19.
LAWRENCE, Mass., J. P. Cannon.
JANUARY 20.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Jay Lovestone.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., 580 St. Paul St.
PROVIOENCE, R. I., J. P. Cannon.
JANUARY 21.
HARTFORD, Conn.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jay Lovestone.
BOSTON, Mass., J. P. Cannon.
JANUARY 22.
NEW YORK CITY, Madison Square Garden, Ruthenberg, Engdahl, Neering, Foster, Olgin and Weinstone.
TOLEDO, Ohio.
CHISHOLM, Minn., Jay Lovestone, Stone.
NORWOOD, Mass., J. P. Cannon.
JANUARY 23.
WASHINGTON, O. C., Playhouse, C. E. Ruthenberg.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., W. F. Ounna.
PASSAIC, N. J., 8 p. m., 27 Dayton Ave., A. Markoff.
BUFFALO, N. Y., 2:30 p. m., Workers' Forum Hall.
PERTH AMBOY, N. J., 7:30 p. m., 308 Elm St., Pat Devine.
DULUTH, Minn., 2:00 p. m., Jay Lovestone.
SUPERIOR, Wis., 8:00 p. m., Jay Lovestone.
CHELSEA, Mass., Jay Lovestone.
CHICAGO, Ill., Ashland Auditorium Mex Bedecht.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 8:00 p. m.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., 2:00 p. m.
DETROIT, Mich., 2:30 p. m., Armory, W. Z. Foster.
JANUARY 24.
HANCOCK, Mich., Jay Lovestone.
JANUARY 25.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., C. E. Ruthenberg.
PATERSON, N. J., 8:00 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, Bert Wolfe.
NEWARK, N. J., 8:00 p. m., J. J. Ballam.

## NEW YORK FUNCTIONARIES' MEETING DISCUSSES THE RUSSIAN QUESTION

The functionaries in the New York district, after listening to the report of Comrade Bert Wolfe on the Russian issue, passed the following resolution of the district committee introduced by Comrade Weinstone by a vote of 161 for, 2 against, 7 abstaining:

"The New York functionaries, after listening to the report of Comrade Wolfe on behalf of the E. E. C. on the issue within the Russian Party, adopts the following position:

"1. It unqualifiedly approves the action of the C. E. C. endorsing the stand of the majority of the Russian Party and against the stand of the opposition.

"2. It condemns the action of the opposition in violating its pledge of abandoning its factional struggle by its action at the C. I. plenum, in which they intended to present an international platform for their opposition.

"3. The meeting regards it necessary that the party conduct a campaign of clarification of the minds of the workers against the propaganda conducted by the capitalist and yellow reformist press, which aims to capitalize the discussion in the Russian Party against the revolution, and pointing out to the workers the upward trend of industry in Russia and the continual consolidation of the revolution in its progress towards socialism.

"4. For a better understanding of the issues involved in the Russian question, the functionaries' meeting endorses the proposal for a thorough-going discussion within the units of the party in behalf of the position of the C. E. C. and of the Russian Communist international against the stand of the opposition."

Comrade Wolfe in his report analyzed the nature of the present opposition in Russia; its formation by a coalition of all anti-Leninist tendencies; its acceptance of the ideological leadership of Trotsky; the reasons for the problem of the construction of socialism in a storia country becoming a central problem at this time; the political theory of the opposition as summed up in the theory of permanent revolution; the economic theory of the opposition as summed up in Preobrashensky's theory of the proletarian dictatorship as exploiter and the peasantry as exploited colony, and his proposals for the acceptance of parasitic aspects of monopolist capitalism rather than the progressive aspects of competitive capitalism; the practical economic proposals of the opposition bloc in the matter of taxation, price policy, wage policy—wherein they tend to the rupture of the alliance of the proletariat and peasantry and the decline of Soviet industry; the inner party line of the opposition; their latest crime against proletarian unity in attempting to build a platform for opposition tendencies in the Communist International. Comrade Wolfe terminated with an analysis of such analogous tendencies as exist in the American party.

Many questions were asked and keen interest was shown by the functionaries in the Russian issue. In the discussion Comrades Schwartzenfeld, Pepper, Markoff, Sherman, Weinstone and others participated.

Comrade Wolfe also reported on the agitprop work in the New York district.

## Boston Forum Bills Well Known Speakers

BOSTON, Jan. 17. — This month the speakers of the Open Forum will be, Sunday, Jan. 23, James P. Cannon, in "White Terror Europe"; Sunday, Jan. 30, Bishop Paul Jones, in "Philippine Independence."

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## PETTY BOURGEOIS PACIFISM

By NAT KAPLAN.
(Article 3)

IN our previous articles we have pointed out that the petty bourgeoisie pacifists not only create illusions, issue reactionary reformist slogans, but that they will not even fight for their own slogans. That applies to the whole line-up. The Fellowship of Reconciliation is going to "love" war out of existence; John Heyes Holmes and his outfit around the Community Church in New York and the magazine "Unity" is going to outlaw war—to declare it illegal, so that they can fight against it legally; the National Student Forum is going to "investigate" and "experiment" with the question; the Fellowship of Youth for Peace and Jane Addams and her Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is going to "talk" and "resolve" militarism out of existence, etc.

**Against Nicerague Invasion.**

The petty-bourgeoisie pacifists will not put up a real struggle against capitalist militarism and the new war danger. This task remains for the class conscious workers, the poor farmers and the oppressed colonial masses led by the Communists. Yet the Communists will goad the petty-bourgeoisie on its opposition to militarism; push them to take a stand and to put up a real struggle shorn of the pacifist slogans and illusions. In this respect the young workers every-where must raise the demand for the pressure of the Wheeler-Huddleston resolutions before the senate which calls upon Coolidge to immediately withdraw the American marines from Nicaragua and the American warships from Nicaraguan ports, tho it must be pointed out everywhere that these resloutions make the basis of the demand that the United States is violating international law thru its intervention and not the fact that the government is playing the game of Wall Street thru this invasion.

**The United Front.**

The Workers (Communist) Party has issued the call to the workers and farmers to take the lead in the struggle against the new war danger, which must be fought now when the war is in preparation. The young workers must rally around the slogans of the united front of the workers and farmers against the threatening imperialist war; "Hands off Nicaragua! United States government get out of Nicaragua! No intervention in Mexico! Hands off China! Our main concentration point will have to be to make the workers the main issue, the heart and life of this united front. In all workers' organizations the young workers must raise this question.

In the schools this question should be raised together with the struggle against the R. O. T. C. We must more closely organize our fractions in the high schools and colleges with direct connection with the national committee of the Y. W. L. Our work to gain contacts in the regular armed and auxillary armed forces must be continued. Within the armed forces these must be carried on a systematic struggle against militarism. We must prepare ourselves to continue fighting the C. M. T. C. both inside and outside these bodies.

**Communist Anti-Militarism.**

Basically the Communist stand against militarism which distinguishes it from petty bourgeoisie pacifism is contained in the following: (1) Wars are inevitable under the reign of capital, particularly in the epoch of imperialism, therefore the fallacy and harmfulness of the idea that wars can be prevented with pacifist slogans. (2) It is necessary for the proletariat not only to fight against the danger of new imperialist wars, or for the rapid cessation of such a war already started, but to take advantage of the crisis created to turn the imperialist war in to a civil war. (3) Bourgeoisie pacifism is only a veil to hide the preparations for imperialist wars to which the petty-bourgeoisie succumbs. We will mercilessly expose this bourgeoisie pacifism. (4) We believe that capitalist militarism and the new war danger must be fought NOW as against the general phrases of the reformists which promises to people a war with a general strike and even a revolution. (5) The slogans, "Defend Your Country" (defend the fatherland), "A War of Defense," are meaningless to the working class. They have no father land until farm revolution they have established themselves in power. Your country" means Wall Street today. (6) The need for organizing and agitating within the armed forces against militarism. (7) We must rally around the defense of the U. S. S. R. from imperialist attacks. This is a workers' and farmers' government the U. S. S. R. is the leader of the opp pressed masses of the world. There fore the U. S. S. R. is the only real fatherland for the workers of the world.

(The End.)

## Boston Will Discuss the Russian Party Question; Wolfe Leads Discussion

BOSTON, Jan. 17. — A general membership meeting to discuss the situation in the Russian party will be held in Boston on Sunday, Feb. 13 Comrade Bert Wolfe, director of the Workers' School of New York, will be the principal speaker. Admission to this meeting will be by membership cards only.

## "Biggest Boob" to Be Staged Friday, Jan. 21, at Marine Workers Ball

NEW YORK, Jan. 17. — All New York comrades who have not yet read "The Biggest Boob in the World" will get a chance to do so on Friday evening, Jan. 21, at Webster Hall, 11th St. and Third Ave. On that night the Marine Transport Workers I. U. No. 510, of the Industrial Workers of the World, will give their annual entertainment and dance.

GET A SUB.

## Youngstown Lenin Meet Arranged for Jan. 23

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 17. — The Lenin Memorial mass meeting in Youngstown, Ohio, will be held Sunday, Jan. 23, at 360 East Federal St., 8 p. m., with Ben Gitlow of New York as the speaker. The committee has arranged a fitting program for the meeting and cordially invites all readers of The DAILY WORKER to remember this date and attend the meeting.

## Ruthenberg to Address Boston Party Members

There will be a general membership meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 25th, in the Dudley St. Opera House, 113 Dudley St., Roxbury. The meeting will be addressed by C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the party. The subject will be "The Achievements and Future Tasks of the Party." All party members are urged to attend. Only members in good standing will be admitted to the meeting.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## MUCH INTEREST HERE IN NEW ART FORM FEATURED AT LENIN'S MEMORIAL

"Strike," the mass recitation by Michael Gold, which will be produced as a feature of the Lenin Memorial on January 23rd at Ashland Auditorium, is a drama form entirely new to the United States and is arousing much interest here. The mass recitation has been developed to a place of importance among the dramatic efforts of the workers in Russia and Germany. There are no principals, no costumes, no scenery. The success of this form depends upon the rhythm and co-operation of the numerous persons participating.

The Ashland Auditorium meeting will be the third observance of Lenin's death in Chicago and besides, "Strike" speakers of national prominence will address the gathering.

# Factory Newspapers--Communist Shop Organs

By REBECCA GRECHT.

(Continued from yesterday.)

SPACE must be given in shop papers for discussion of political issues and such as the labor party, American imperialism, the role of the state, class war prisoners, etc. The objection is frequently heard that the workers are not interested in these questions, and will not read the factory newspaper which deals with them. The very fact that these workers may be politically backward, however, makes it all the more the task of the party group to develop them thru its newspaper.

The difficulty lies not so much in the workers' lack of concern with political matters, as in the ineffective way in which these are handled. Long theoretical arguments written in a complex style, articles dealing with generalities and abstractions, may well alienate them. The writer recalls the first issue of a certain factory newspaper issued in Buffalo, which devoted about two-thirds of its space to articles dealing with almost every aspect of Communism, from the role of the state and the functions of the Labor party to the proletarian dictatorship. That certainly attested to the political approach to the workers.

But an analysis of political events and current issues simply and concretely written, linked up with the problems and general experiences of the workers in the shop, will assist in their political awakening and draw them closer to the party.

**Concrete Exemplo.**

FOR instance, a shop paper in a rubber factory can easily relate the policy of the United States in the Philippines to the situation of the workers in the plant, and from that discuss the question of American imperialism. In an enterprise employing foreign-born workers, the anti-alien bills can be stressed. The export of agricultural machinery to Soviet Russia may be the basis for an article on the Workers' Republic in factory newspapers issued, say, in plants of the International Harvester Company, which has had considerable trade with the Soviet Union.

The growing rivalry between European and American automobile manufacturers, to which the New York "Journal of Commerce" has called attention, can be utilized by our papers in automobile plants to explain the meaning of the international fight for markets and raw materials. Excellent material for political discussion is provided by the use of injunctions and the police force in strikes, recent examples of which have been the Passaic strike and the strike of the New York cloakmakers.

These are some illustrations of how to connect up political questions with the workers' immediate interests. It is possible also to write of politics without direct reference to shop problems as in the present case of American intervention in Nicaragua, provided this is done with due regard to the degree of understanding of the workers.

**Learn by Mistakes.**

OFTEN the editors of our factory newspapers let slip excellent opportunities for political propaganda. In Detroit, for example, the Federation of Labor suffered a miserable debacle, a humiliating defeat, in its attempt to capture the state and county republican convention. Wide publicity was given this maneuver in the capitalist press, and the workers of the city were in general familiar with it. Here was a situation that could have been utilized with splendid effect for pointing out the futility of labor's non-partisan political policy, and drawing the conclusions for a labor party. Our Detroit factory paper, however, failed to take sufficient advantage of this occasion to concretize the labor party campaign, and to this day, it must be said, have not yet learned to deal with political questions.

The problem of getting a correct balance between economic and political articles, of tying these up with each other, of drawing the revolutionary implications simply and concretely, is without doubt very difficult. Much thot is required, and a careful estimation of the workers in the shop. None the less, political discussions are an indispensable element of every factory newspaper, or its very aims are nullified. With more experience in this new activity of our party, we shall learn to correctly apply this principle.

**Organizational Role of Factory Newspapers.**

HERE, then, we have all the essentials of the factory newspaper, so far as concerns its general purposes and the character of its contents. This is not the only problem faced in the publication of shop papers. The actual preparation of the paper by the Communist group, the distribution and financing—these are also questions of the utmost importance, and will be taken up in another article. Enough has already been said, however, to show how significant the factory newspapers are in the work of our party.

Shop papers must become an inseparable part of the activity of Communist groups in factories, and every district organization must give this matter serious attention. The factory newspaper has not merely an agitational role, acting as the mouthpiece of the Communists, shedding light on the economic and political problems of the workers, raising slogans for the betterment of their conditions. It has also a very definite organizational role. As an effective instrument for extending the circle of sympathizers gathered around the group in the factory, it provides a first step in the direction of rallying the workers around the Communist Party. It makes Communism not an abstraction, but a reality. It makes the party an active factor in the life of the workers.

EVERY work place must be our stronghold—so wrote Lenin. Factory newspapers, by helping our party to strike its roots among the masses of workers, are indispensable in this task.


WHAT ARE YOU—SLOVAK OR AN AMERICAN?

If you are American read the fighting labor daily paper—The DAILY WORKER. If you cannot read English, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak workingclass daily paper in the United States and Canada—

THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU

1510 W. 18th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Subscription rates: By mail $6 a year; for Chicago $8 a year.



Greetings to THE DAILY WORKER ON ITS THIRD BIRTHDAY

Kunnep, Geo., Anecortes, Wash.
Houston, Marie, Chicago, Ill.
Val, Paul Ou, Murrietta, Calif.
Galdato, E., San Francisco, Cal.
Ylster, L., Monros, Mich.
Saudler, E. A., Los Angeles, Cal.
Chopp, F., Los Angeles, Cal.
Etler, Louis, Morristown, N. J.
Kummrow, E. A., Sherwood, Ore.
Muxxinl, G. B., Oakland, Cal.
Gould, James, Nokomis, Ill.
Gould, Alex, Nokomis, Ill.
Lawson, Edward, Canton, Ohio.
Julios, Tony, New York, N. Y.
Shafter, J., San Antonio, Texas.
Rowley, Roy C., Ashland, Wis.



*Chicago Workers*

TURN OUT FROM SHOPS AND FACTORIES to the

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

*at the Ashland Auditorium*
Ashland Blvd. and Van Buren St.

*SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 8 P. M.*

SPEAKERS:
MAX BEDACHT MAX SHACHTMAN
AND A PIONEER SPEAKER.
Chairman: Arne Swabeck.

Revolutionary Music Freiheit Singing Society

MASS RECITAL AND PLAY "STRIKE"

Admission 40c in Advance 50c at Door

Auspices Workers (Communist) Party, Chicago District.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## L. A. WORKERS GET STORY OF STRIKE OF CLOAKMAKERS

### Meeting Disrupters Are Frustrated

By W. SCHNEIDERMANN.
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 17.—At a large mass meeting at the Music Arts Hall, with 800 present, Los Angeles workers heard the story of the cloakmakers' strike. The meeting was under the auspices of the Los Angeles Relief Conference for the Striking Cloakmakers, which has already forwarded $2,500 to the New York joint board.

**Foil Disrupters.**

An attempt by right wingers led by A. Piotkin, manager of the Cloakmakers' Union, Local 52, to disrupt the meeting and prevent the taking of a collection was frustrated when the arrangements committee at the last minute switched the program and had Tom Lewis, the main speaker, take the floor first and wind up his speech with a collection appeal which brot in over one hundred dollars. This took the right wingers by surprise, and they were at a loss what to do when Rav. Robert Whitaker took the floor. Piotkin attempted to get the floor without success, as the chairman, an entirely neutral person, P. D. Noel of the executive board of the Civil Liberties Union, was determined that no one was going to start a fight on the floor of the meeting.

This successful meeting followed upon the split which took place in the conference, when the socialists walked out because they could not get a majority vote to control the relief work in behalf of the Sigmanites. They made an unsuccessful attempt to tie up all the money so that no money could be sent to the New York joint board, and they even went so far as to persuade the officials of the "labor bank" to stop a check for $300 to the New York strikers. They were forced to back down on this, however, when the left wing leaders of the conference threatened to expose their dirty work, and the check went thru without difficulty.

**Form Fake Conference.**

The next step of the right wing was to organize a fake cloakmakers' relief conference of their own, and approach the Central Labor Council to denounce the conference which they had split, which the council gladly did. The cloakmakers' manager, Brother Piotkin, made a violent attack on the left wing delegates in the Central Labor Council and called upon that body to investigate their activities as "representatives of the Workers Party". He charged the left wingers with stealing funds that had raised for the cloakmakers, despite the fact that a complete audited report of all funds collected and dispersed was printed and made available for all labor organizations to examine.

The relief conference is continuing their energetic campaign for funds, and Piotkin is fuming at his inability to break it up.

**Workers! Attend the Lenin Memorial Meetings!**

### WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour:
Address—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Little Joe Warner; Rosalie Sealfield.
8:00—Billy Williams, Charlie White, Buddy Baker and Chas. Burke, Harry Steven Daddy Davis, John Uss.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

*READ*

### Imperialism—The Last Stage of Capitalism

By N. Lenin

Price, 60c in paper, $1.00 Cloth-bound.

An indispensable book for understanding of the most recent events in Latin-America, China and the colonial countries now in the throes of revolt against international imperialism. This excellent work treats the following topics: Concentration of Production and Monopoly. The Banks and Their New Role; Finance-Capital and Financial Oligarchy; The Export of Capital; The Division of the World Among Capitalist Groups. The Division of the World Among the Great Powers. Imperialism as a Special Stage of Capitalism. Parasitism and the Decay of Capitalism. The Critique of Imperialism; The Place of Imperialism in History. 143 pages published by the Communist Party of Great Britain.

**Daily Worker Publishing Co.**

On and after January 24, 1927, our Literary Sales Department will be located at 33 East First Street, New York, N. Y.

## FEDERATION PLEDGES SUPPORT TO NICARAGUA AND MEXICO; ATTACKS POLICIES OF STATE DEPARTMENT

The United States government's policy in Nicaragua, Mexico and China was attacked in a resolution passed by the Chicago Federation of Labor at its regular meeting this week in which the federation pledged its support to the labor movements of Nicaragua and Mexico. The resolution declares that Chicago labor protests emphatically against the invasion of Nicaragua, threats against Mexico, and intervention in China. The report of the resolutions committee, which was that it concurred in the resolution and referred it to the executive committee of the A. F. of L. for action, was adopted.

The resolution follows:

"Whereas: The department of state in violation of the principles of self determination of all peoples has sent United States marines to support a dictator established by Wall Street in Nicaragua against the wishes of the people and the labor movement of that republic, and

"Whereas: The department of state is further dispatching part of the United States navy to China to protect so-called extra territorial rights against the wishes of that republic and its people, and threatening to break off relations with the republic of Mexico to protect Wall Street oil interests; thus stimulating the dangers of new wars, and

**Cites A. F. of L. Responsibility.**

"Whereas: The American Federation of Labor is affiliated to the Pan-American Federation of Labor of which the trade unions movements of Nicaragua and Mexico are part, and

"Whereas: At the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor and at the convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor which followed it, pledges of brotherly aid and co-operation were made by the labor movement of Mexico and Latin-America; therefore be it

**Pledges Support.**

"Resolved: That the Chicago Federation of Labor declares its unalterable position in favor of the rights of self-determination of all peoples and pledges our brotherly support to the labor movement of Mexico and Nicaragua, and be it further

"Resolved: That we protest emphatically against the invasion of Nicaragua, the threats against Mexico and intervention in China."

**Hit School System.**

Resolutions and discussion, attacking the administration of the Chicago public schools by Supt. William McAndrew, formed the main part of the meeting. A resolution protesting the attempt of McAndraw to break up the teachers' organization by refusing to consider or hear recommendations either by individuals or organizations was passed, as was a resolution, sponsored by Oscar Nelson, fifth alderman and vice-president of the federation, condemning the "platoon" system of education, the junior high schools, and the so-called intelligence tests. These three policies were flayed as an attempt of business interests to deprive workers' children of the same educational advantages given children of the rich, of developing children who could be easily "handled" by employers after they completed school, and to enable big interests to evade their share of school taxation.

**Labor Party Is Nasd.**

Arna Swabeck, delegate from the Painters' Union, in commenting on the resolution, declared that the only way the workers could change the present school system and to wrest it from control of the big business interests was by asserting its power. Labor needs a labor program, he said. It must have labor candidates for office, and a labor party. "We can get nowhere by backing candidates of the democratic or republican party," said Swabeck.

**Fitzpatrick Attacks Swabeck.**

President Fitzpatrick made an effort to kill Swabeck's suggestion for a labor party, declaring, "We had a labor party once. We elected governors and U. S. senators, and almost elected mayors, when the previous speaker (Swabeck) betrayed us and wrecked the party." It was significant that the attack on Swabeck by Fitzpatrick failed to bring any applause. It was remarked by some of the delegates that "the federation was fed up on this story of Fitzpatrick's."

Delegate George Koop also told the delegates that it is impossible to obtain a change in the school system as long as the workers aligned themselves with democrats or republicans. "You can't get anything by petitioning," said Koop. "You won't get anything until the workers rise up and exert their power." He then attacked labor leaders, who are republicans or democrats, who have no channel receptivefavors from the system in control and law to La Salle street."

**No Interest in Labor Temple.**

The proposal of a labor temple for Chicago, which had been talked of at the last three meetings of the federation, was declared by the executive board to be impossible at present more is shown by the unions, particularly the building trades. The committee reported that no union had yet shown any interest in the proposal.

**Farmer Speaks**

A representative of the North Dakota state-owned flour mills near Chicago labor to purchase flour produced by the mills. He declared greater support of the mills was necessary to prevent its failure and thus defeat the aims of the North Dakota farmers.

## DETROIT WORKERS BACK FIGHT FOR RELEASE OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

By CYRIL LAMBKIN.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 17. — The class conscious workers of Detroit, like their brothers in other cities in the United States and in other countries, have not been indifferent to the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti. For, together with the rest of the class conscious workers and the large groups of liberals they have long since been convinced that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent of the crime they are charged with, and that the preformed of the charge was hut another instance of the dastardly frame-up system so brasenly resorted to in the United States against militants in the labor movement.

**May Protest Meetings.**

Many protest meetings were held in Detroit and some of the other large cities of Michigan during the early stages of the case. Hundreds of dollars were collected and sent to the Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Committee. The Detroit Federation of Labor and tha Michigan State Federation of Labor adopted resolutions branding tha charges and trial as a frame up. Italian united front committees were formed for the special purpose of holding protest meetings, raise funds for defense and publicity.

**W. P. Takes Lead.**

In all these activities members of tha Workers Party played a great, if not tha major part. And it was the Workers Party that alone sounded the warning that Sacco and Vanzetti might be executed despite tha growing file of affidavits and evidence that they were the victims of a dastardly frame up.

**Must See Danger.**

It seems that however much the class conscious workers and liberals were convinced of the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti they are not yet convinced that the ruling class will not hesitate to carry out a death sentance in a frame up cae, unless its murderous hand is stopped by the most determined opposition on the part of the working class. And so the early meetings while obviously full of sincerity, lacked the fire of this necessary conviction in the murderous intent of the ruling class. This conviction was supplied by the denial last May by Judge Webster Thayer of the motion for a new trial, and again by his denial of a similar motion a few weeks ago.

**Italian United Front.**

As soon as word came of the denial of the motion for a new trial last May two huge mass meetings were arranged. One was a real united front effort on the part of all the Italian working class groups in the city of Detroit. The speakers at that meeting were Surmenti and Carlu Tresca in addition to local speakers. Cyril Lamhkin, representing the International Labor Defense spoke in English. The historic House of the Masses was crowded to the doors. Later these groups published a special Sacco-Vanzetti Bulletin in Italian which was widely distributed in Detroit.

**Many Other Meatings.**

The other meeting was held under tha auspices of the Save Sacco and Vanzatti Committee, which was composed of the various sections of the Detroit Labor Movement. The speakers at this meeting which was held in the Majestic Theater on June 4, were Frank Martel, the president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, C. E. Ruthenberg, representing the Workers Party and Jacob Margolis, for the I. W. W., and similar groups. A telegram was sent to the governor of Massachusetts demanding a new trial. Later thru the I. L. D., 25,000 leaflets including 15,000 of the special Debs leaflets were distributed.

The Sacco and Vanzetti case above all must be utilized to make the workers see the real danger lurking behind the frame-up system. They must organize themselves to offer effective resistance to it and to the capitalist system which makes it possible.

**GINSBERG'S**
**Vegetarian Restaurant**
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## JUDGES, FOES OF EDUCATION, ARE RAPPED BY LABOR

### Stand Against Compulsory School Scored

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17. — Lawless judges who incite boys to break the continuation school statute and encourage employers to promote truancy are denounced by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor in resolutions adopted Jan. 7 by its general executive board.

The strong stand taken by organized labor against judges who breed contempt for law in the minds of youth was provoked in the first place by a resolution of the Wisconsin County Judges Association, urging the legislature to repeal the compulsory provision of the continuation school law. This requires boys and girls between 16 and 18 years to attend the continuation school at least 8 hours a week if they are not pursuing other educational work.

**Judges Denounce Laws.**

"On a number of occasions," says the state federation of labor "some of the county judges, who are also juvenile judges, instead of urging observance of the law and encouraging children to attend classes, have denounced the law instead of calling to task certain employers for inciting those of school age to truancy, they have even gone on the accusants that the law is an impositbon."

The charges by judges that the part-time school promotes pool room loafing and criminality are shown as preposterous by the labor statement. It brands the attempt as a repeal made by the judges as an unwarranted reflection upon the part-time branch of our educational system and as an unfair assault upon the opportunities of 20,000 boys and girls who are the sons and daughters of the workers of Wisconsin."

**Warn Judges.**

The judges are further admonished to remember their oath of office and "to refrain from the practice of encouraging truancy among our minors, and from embarrassing by their judicial outbursts reluctant employers in their noble missions of statutory educational enforcement."

The state labor body is warning every local union of the unbuild alliance between judges and employers for breaking down the state education system and is sending a copy of its resolutions to every county judge in the state.

## Southern Mill Invasion Hits Northern Labor

(Continued from page 1)

Mills, Lawrence, Mass., purchasing Essex Mills at Alabama City, Ala.

Rayon, or artificial silk, is made in the south by three of the biggest producers: Dupont interests near Nashville, Tenn., with a $4,000,000 plant; American Bemberg at Elizabethtan, Tenn. beginning the second $2,000,000 unit of five; and Viscose Co. with a new plant at Parkersburg, W. Va.

**Mill Villages Grow.**

Mill villages of North Carolina textile manufacturers are counted as a fourth of the plant investment, one of the Journal of Commerce 30th annual textile review writers tells. Without describing old mill village houses nor the proportion of new to old, he mentions that the modern villages have "ideas of pleasing and varied design" to avoid the monotony of the old and that they contain "lights, running water and all plumbing facilities." He claims that the companies pay "upkeep of streets, sewer and water systems, playgrounds and athletic equipment, community work, etc. Some mills own the village — homes, churches, schools — and practically manage the social life.

**Paternalism.**

"All of the leading North Carolina mills support, either wholly or in part, Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A. buildings, community houses and their activities, with a paid staff to do the work." he tells in further describing southern textile manufacturers' paternalism. "Medical supervision, domestic science among girls, canning clubs, Boy Scouts and similar organizations draw heavily upon the mills for support."

The writer claims that a $15 wage in the south is equal to a $22.50 wage in the north because of the cheaper rent of $1.25 a week average, he says and paternal practices of the southern mill employer. He attributes North Carolina's lack of textile strikes to the "very close personal relationship between employer and employe," tho this relationship is maintained by the staff of welfare people paid by the firm, which organization is made up of northern investors. re

GET A SUB.

## DEMAND RESPITE FOR MADEIROS, SACCO WITNESS

### Real Criminal Slated to Die Before Trial

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Further stay of execution is sought by Sacco-Vanzetti counsel for Celestino Madeiros, whose confession exonerated the two Italians of participation in the South Braintree murder, of which they were convicted. Defense Counsel William G. Thompson has asked Governor Fuller of Massachusetts for extension of the former respite granted Madeiros. The confessed criminal is awaiting execution for another murder.

**Stata Death for Jan. 27.**

Unless the extension is granted Madeiros dies on the night of January 27 and the key witness, who can swear to the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti, will be gone, never to be brot back.

Thompson appealed for the Madeiros extension, following the postponement of the state supreme court hearing of the Sacco-Vanzetti case to March. The postponement till March was granted to give Thompson more time to prepare his case against the denial of a new trial.

### Chicago Government Heads Dine and Dance with Latin-Americans

At the same time that all Latin-America is inflamed against anything American, Mayor Dever, Chief of Police Collins and other officials representing the city and state government will attend a dinner dance in honor of all Spanish-American consulars in Chicago Saturday evening. The dance is given by the Spanish-American Consular Corps, an organization of all their consuls and staff.

B Singer, Chicago representative of Nicaragua, when asked what effect the present situation in foreign relations would have on the festivities said it would have no effect. "Why, there isn't any situation," said Singer, "it's all greatly exaggerated."

### Police Probe Baby "Market" Here; 3 Are Under Arrest

With more arrests promised, police leave no stone unturned their investigation into the alleged "sale" of newborn babies by three midwives, all under arrest.

Those accused of disposing of "unwanted" babies for money are Mrs. Hedwig Hanke, Mrs. Amalie Becker and Mrs. Anna W. Lee.

This is one of the most vicious practices that has been brought to our attention in years," Health Commissioner Herman Bundsen declared. "The sooner we put a stop to this sort of thing the better."

Each baby graded was carried out by disposing, at profit, of unwanted babies, many purchasers, it was declared, seeking to "fool" their husbands.

### Police Raid Cicero Gambling House in Announced Campaign

What police say is the beginning of a campaign against gambling houses in Cook county was staged when "The Ship", one of largest gambling establishments in the county, located in Cicero, was raided. More than 100 inmates were taken in the raid, and equipment said to be worth $75,000 was seized. Four squads of police raided the place, breaking down a large door, and entered the room with drawn guns.

The Ship is said to be owned by Al Capone, James Mondi, Frank Pope, and others. Jack Shoemaker, 2331 S. Fifty-second avenue, was keeper.

### Indiana Klan Intends to Steer Legislature

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—The Seventy-fifth General Assembly of Indiana will convene here Thursday, at 10 a. m. Election of officers will take place. In the upper house the republicans count 36, the democrats 14. In the lower house republicans control 62 votes.

The ku klux klan prepares again to be a strong if not a controlling power in the legislature.

The state dragon, W. Leo Smith, arranged a banquet "in honor of certain state senators and state representatives who are members of our organization," the invitation stated.

It is expected that Senator James J. Neidz, republican, from Lake county, will be elected president pro tem of the senate.

Neidze. It has had the support of Governor Jackson, whose close connection with the ku klux klan was exposed recently.

Joseph M. Cravens of Madison, is expected to lead the democratic senators.

**SUBSCRIBE TO**
**The American Worker Correspondent**
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.
Only 50 Cents a Year.

## The Manager's Corner

### Headline Readers.

*"Let us remember," said Senator LaFollette, referring to Secretary Kellogg's most recent "red" scare, "that a great majority of the people of the United States are what might be termed HEADLINE READERS". In spite of the fact that the document produced by Secretary Kellogg is nothing but "the flimsiest sort of propaganda," he ventures to say that many people have been convinced by it.*

*Senator LaFollette stops at this point and gives no reason for this unfortunate situation. Why is it that in a country where such a large percentage of the population can read and write, it is possible to effectively influence the minds of the majority of the people with such stuff as the misleading document entitled, "Bolshevik Aims and Policies in Mexico and Latin-America"? The reason is clear. The capitalist press is the most potent force in modern capitalist society which breeds mental shallowness and superficiality. The capitalist press, with few exceptions, encourages loose reading and shallow thinking, a non critical attitude, a submission to prejudice and hysteria. The capitalist press has developed in America a nation of HEADLINE READERS.*

*But fortunately for the workers of America, there is The DAILY WORKER. The DAILY WORKER is more than a newspaper. It is a training school for the proletariat. It consciously aims to raise the ideological level of its readers. It encourages a spirit of investigation and criticism. The DAILY WORKER prepares for the consumption of its readers more than the headlines, more than the news itself, a clear theoretical guide to the events and the forces at work in capitalist society.*

*The problem of destroying HEADLINITIS, of developing superficiality and shallowness, of building in its stead a strong, analytical viewpoint and a clear theoretical understanding of capitalist society is essentially the problem of building a powerful working class paper devoted to this task.*

BERT MILLER.

## DAILY WORKER CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK PROVES GREAT SUCCESS

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY — The DAILY WORKER dinner and conference held at Yorkville Casino raised $2,226 to help move the newspaper to this city.

The 500 DAILY WORKER boosters who were present heard many prominent speakers, including Scott Nearing, Jay Lovestone, Bert Wolfe, Ben Gitlow and James P. Cannon explain the importance of having a militant English labor daily published in New York. Joseph R Brodsky well-known labor attorney, presided.

**Brodsky Donates $500.**

When Chairman Brodsky asked for donations, he received $500 from B. Brodsky, who he explained was no relative. Edward Royce then came across with $100 and Leo King pledged $300. Other large donations were: United Workers' Cooperative, $100; Local 2090, Carpenters' Union, $50. Other fifty dollar donations were received from Sub-Section 5A of the Workers Party and The Trade Union Education League of Local 9, I. L. G. W. U. Ten dollars was also brot in from a group of Passaic textile strikers.

**Lovestone Speaks.**

Jay Lovestone, recently returned from Soviet Russia, was introduced as one of those who Secretary of State Kellogg is blaming for the present trouble in Mexico and Nicaragua.

"My last public speech was delivered in St. Andrews' Palace, which belonged to the former czar of Russia," said Lovestone. "When I speak here tonight I bring a message of greeting from the workers of Russia. Also from our fellow workers in China who at the present time are doing such a mighty fine job."

Lovestone continued by referring to the Communist newspapers of Europe and the large influence they have on the workers.

"The organ of our French party 'L'Humanite', is a powerful weapon in the fight against capitalism." he stated. "It has a daily circulation of 225,000. In Paris, while its quarterly edition is read by 120,000 workers every day. The the Berlin "Rote Fahne" has a slightly smaller circulation it is surrounded by a group of daily newspapers published thruout Germany. But when it speaks, thru its daily articles it is listened to with respect by all who read it."

**Ovation for Nearing.**

Scott Nearing was greeted with sustained applause when he started to speak. He pointed out that five million workers live within the metropolitan area of New York and said The DAILY WORKER published here, its duty is to attempt to become their spokesman. After stating his opinion that a daily newspaper should follow the example of the capitalist press to the extent of combining solid labor news with a certain amount of stimulus. That a newspaper must not be a grind out party organ of the living struggle of the workers.

Other speakers in addition to those already named were I. E. Ravitch and Rebecca Grecht.

**LIEBKNECHT MEETINGS.**

BUFFALO January 22, 8 p. m., at Workers Home, 11-13 26 West Huron Street. Speaker Sam Eisman.

BOSTON Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St. Jan. 23rd, 2:30 p. m. S. Bloomfield, speaker.

NEWARK Sunday Jan. 23rd, 7.30 p. m., Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 So. 11th street near Springfield Ave.

PITTSBURGH Sunday Jan. 23rd at 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum.

*WHAT MESSAGE HAS LENINISM FOR AMERICA?*

READ

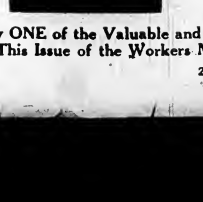
*Bertram D. Wolfe: Towards Leninism*

in the

*JANUARY LENIN ISSUE*

of

THE WORKERS MONTHLY



This Is Only ONE of the Valuable and Timely Articles in This Issue of the Workers Monthly

NOW ON SALE! 25c A COPY

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
BERT MILLER, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## Who Is Fighting Wall Street?

With protests pouring into Washington from all sections of the country against the Latin-American policy of the Coolidge administration (even such imperialist sheets as the *Chicago Tribune* admits this fact), the so-called progressives in the house of representatives and the senate are making a miserable showing. It is a sham fight that they are putting up and in the meantime the Wall Street-Coolidge crew with marines and gunboats have taken complete control of Nicaragua and laid the basis for war on Mexico.

It is now recognized that the present crisis is an historic one in that it is marked by official endorsement of a policy of open interference in the internal affairs of Latin-American nations in conformity with the new theory of "specialist responsibility" of the United States in Latin-American enunciated by Coolidge. There have been many acts of aggression before, but this time they are committed as part of a deliberate policy publicly announced.

Speaking of the marines now in Nicaragua, the Tribune's Washington correspondent says:

> They are back and probably NEVER AGAIN WILL BE WITHDRAWN, the fire force undoubtedly will be reduced eventually to a detachment of 100 FOR OSTENSIBLE PROTECTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGATION but really for PRESERVATION OF ORDER THRUOUT THE COUNTRY. . . .
>
> With our armed forces established in Nicaragua guarding the route of a second interoceanic canal . . . . and with the president proclaiming the doctrine of "peculiar responsibility" of our nation in the Caribbean the United States resumes ITS OCCUPATION OF THE STRATEGIC POSITION IN CENTRAL AMERICA. (Emphasis ours.)

The Wall Street government is in Central America to stay. It will lose no opportunity for extending its control to the north and south.

The workers, farmers and large sections of the middle class are opposed to this policy of open aggression, but those who are supposed to voice their protest in Washington are extremely meek. They have not tried to organize popular opposition but to direct it into harmless channels when mass pressure has forced them to display some activity.

We have made this assertion a number of times during this crisis and now Norman Hapgood, Washington correspondent for the Hearst press, makes a pointed observation to the same effect. Writing on January 11, he said:

> In the decision likely to be historic in its consequence, about the extent to which American money is to rule in Nicaragua, Mexico and the entire list of Central and South America, the LEADERSHIP OF THE DEMOCRATS AND PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICANS HAS BEEN SO FUTILE that it is difficult to describe it adequately. . . .
>
> SENATOR BORAH NOT ONLY GAVE THE ADMINISTRATION EVERY CHANCE TO FILL THE COUNTRY WITH BOLSHEVIK TALK . . . . WHILE HE MADE NO MAJOR EFFORT, such as the progressive chairman of the foreign relations committee was expected to make. He actually tried to get the DEMOCRATS TO TAKE THE LEAD. Moreover, he tried to have a democrat take the lead in showing up the improbability of the story told by Kellogg about three reputable and well-known correspondents. . . . They were summoned by Mr. Olds, Mr. Kellogg's former law partner, and ASKED TO FILL THE COUNTRY WITH A BOLSHEVIK SCARE WITHOUT LETTING IT BE KNOWN THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT PUT THEM UP TO IT. . . . BORAH, requested to look into it, ASKED TO HAVE A DEMOCRAT TAKE THE LEAD. . . .
>
> MEANTIME ALL THE DEMOCRATS, except Wheeler, in the senate, HAD THEIR TAILS BETWEEN THEIR LEGS. . . .
>
> In this emergency apparently both the democrats and Borah waited for the water to reach the second deck . . . . (Emphasis ours.)

The cowardly elements described above are the ones who pose as saviors of the American masses. Confronted with the open danger of war in behalf of Wall Street, they have contented themselves with verbal protests after having tried to evade the struggle completely.

These elements typify the middle class. Weak and vacillating, caught between the workers and the powerful capitalists, they join with the workers only when their own interests are directly threatened and desert them at the first opportunity.

In the present situation the representatives of the middle class have made no real struggle against imperialism and they are both unwilling and unable to lead such a struggle.

The facts of the present situation prove this.

What is to be done?

Deserted alike by the official leaders of the labor movement, what is St. Petersburg, Florida, direct their attacks upon the left wing of the labor movement and remain silent about imperialist aggression and the danger of war, and the so-called progressives in congress, the workers and farmers of America, drawing the chief lesson from the present crisis, will by their strength and determination begin to build a mass party of their own—a party speaking directly in their name and drawing a clear line between undercover agents of imperialism, like the trade union officialdom and the "non-partisan" congressmen and senators.

In the meantime the cry of "Hands Off Nicaragua, Mexico and Latin America!" must not be allowed to die down.

The main task is, as we said a few days ago, is to DRIVE into the struggle against the Wall Street policy, the so-called "spokesmen of the people" whose cowardice gives to Wall Street a free hand. The "progressives" and trade union leaders must either fight Wall Street or acknowledge their fealty to it.

What happened to the anti-Soviet prophets who used to predict the fall of the Soviet regime in their new year interviews? It looks like passing the hat for them this year.

## Bankers' Ass'n Head Speaks to Farmers

URBANA, Ill. Jan. 17.—More than 1,000 Illinois farmers are here for the annual farmers' week under the auspices of the college of Agriculture of the state university. Addresses by Melvin A. Traylor, president of the American Bankers' Association, and Lloyd S. Tenny, legislative chief of the bureau of agricultural economics, on agriculture, were to be leading features of the meeting.

## Marx Asked to Again Head German Cabinet

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Chancellor Marx has been asked by President Hindenburg to form a new German cabinet. Marx has formally accepted and is now attempting to reconstruct his government which collapsed several weeks ago.

Minister Curtius, who was first asked to take over the government when the Marx cabinet fell, failed to obtain enough statesmen to fill cabinet posts.

# Canton Spurns British 'Friendship' Offer

(NOTE: The following is a special dispatch to The DAILY WORKER from the bureau of information of the department of foreign relations of the Canton revolutionary government in China giving our readers direct information on the situation in that country.)

* * *

CANTON, Dec. 20.—(By Mail)—The arrival of the new British minister to China, Miles Lampson, has elicited a great deal of comment thruout the country. So far the new minister has made no definite statement of specific policy, limiting himself to generalities of good-will, but it is understood from London press reports that he has been given full discretion by the British government. He is proceeding to Hankow, where he will try to see Eugene Chen, minister for foreign affairs, or other members of the nationalist government, and it is learned from authoritative source that he has been empowered to make a temporary agreement with the nationalist government, recognizing it as the local de facto government of southern China.

The coincidence of these reports with identical suggestions made this week by L. M. Leeffo, on behalf of the China committee, before a London meeting of members of the house of commons and house of lords is looked upon as significant here.

**Won't Consider Split.**

The nationalist attitude toward this suggested plan of splitting China in two has already been stated many times by nationalist spokesmen and has been restated in the nationalist press this week. It is a plan which cannot even be considered.

Everything is proceeding in accordance to plan in the removal of the nationalist government from Canton to Wuchang. Reports have been received by military headquarters from the government party now in Hankow on its way overland to Wuchang, stating that there has been an enthusiastic welcome accorded them all along the line and that everywhere they have been found a ready co-operation on the part of the people with both civil and military authorities.

**Begin Reconstruction.**

Conferences have been held at Nanchang and Kiukiang, the first dealing mainly with specific reconstructive measures for the province. Plans for the unification of the currency, the repairing and building of public roads, the reorganization of the railway, the adoption of a new land policy including an investigation into mines and forests were presented and passed upon. The province is getting ready to settle down to reconstructive work.

**Hankow Incidents.**

The storm of protest which has broken out in the foreign press in China over the situation in Hankow proves to be based upon incidents which have been grossly exaggerated. The inevitable formation of labor unions, which had been banned under the previous oppressive military rule, and the demands for wages a little higher than the inadequate pittance upon which labor had been maintaining a starving existence, also for better living conditions and more humane treatment, have been made the pretext for cry for intervention in the foreign press.

**Seek Further Intervention.**

Indications seem to point to this as another effort on the part of imperialist privilege and industry to create a situation in which such intervention would seem plausible. There has been a concentration of naval forces in the Wuhan area with the avowed purpose of being ready in case of emergency for the protection of foreign lives and property, but there seems to have arisen no real need for such protection. The violent disturbances attributed by the foreign press have not taken place. A general readjustment of labor difficulties is reported in the past few days.

**The North Hesitates.**

Cheng Tao-lin and Chang Tsung-chang, who at the recent Tientsin conference which Dr. Chuaseling also attended, came out with brave announcements of an immediate drive to eliminate the nationalist forces, seem now to be hesitating. The promised advance of troops into Anhui and Kiangsu has not materialized.

Reports from various centers indicate the reasons for this seeming change of mind and spirit.

**Their Finances Low.**

The financial situation in the north is a powerful deterrant, according to Peking reports. A new issue of fiat money has been made. It is reported, with a correlated fall in value and groans and protests on the part of the Fengtian masses. The Peking government's plight also seems to have come to a head over financial difficulties. In the recent telegram of resignation sent by the Wellington Koo cabinet to all the "allied" generals, it was stated that the finances of the Peking government have reached such a pass that some fundamental measures must be adopted promptly, if a complete breakdown is to be averted.

**Behind in Payroll.**

According to Peking reports, the clamor of government and school staffs for long-arrearred pay goes on. Government offices have not paid their staffs for months. Schools are now on strike with teachers clamoring at the doors. The police salaries are long in arrears.

The scramble for funds goes on. From Peking sources, it is learned that foreign banks are undertaking a mortgaging of government possessions which may or may not be the basis for the repeated reports of a £5,000,000 loan to Chang Tso-lin on the condition of immediate drive against the south. This report brot out a flood of protest and, altho it has been denied, it still persists.

**Peaple Hostile.**

Other important factors in the vacillation of the northern warlords seem to be the loudly-voiced hostility of the people of Kiangsu, Anhui and Chekiang to the proposed southward movement of Feagtieu and Shantung troops. The general feeling in Shanghai seems to be that last year's taste of northern control was enough.

**Feng's Troops Progress.**

In addition to these factors, the Fengtien and Shantung chiefs are being given pause by the continued progress made by Feng Yu-hsiang's troops thru Sheasi, and the expectation that they will join up with loyal nationalist troops in Honan. This danger to the Fengtien-Shantung forces from the western front seems to be further enhanced by the shifting of allegiance of the last three of the important generals under Wu Pei-fu's banner—Chin Yun-ao, Wei Feih and Tien Wei-chun, who are reported to be negotiating with the nationalist authorities at Hankow. At the same time, the naval forces of Shanghai and Fukien seem to be affording the northern chiefs little cheer. They seem to have been maintaining an attitude which from the point of view of the north could be at best viewed as neutrality. Reports from Shanghai and Fukien show that it has not been possible to swing these naval forces into any effective hostility against the popular forces of the south.

# The American Workers Have a Glorious Tradition

MAY DAY, the world-wide proletarian holiday, originated in the United States. The trade union movement began in the United States long before organization of the workers started in most European countries. Some of the greatest strikes in the history of world labor occurred in this country. The eight hour strikes, railway strikes, coal strikes, Ludlow, Cripple Creek, Homestead, Lawrence, the Mooney strike—are only a few samples of the struggles of the American workers that have assumed a place of importance in the tradition of the international proletariat.

Along with the martyrs of the Paris Commune and the revolutionary movements in Europe since the war, the Haymarket heroes of Chicago stand in a high place in the hall of proletarian honor in every country where there is a worker's movement. The tradition of Parsons, and his fellow fighters of the eighties is appreciated less by the workers of their own country than by any others.

THE building of the great "American Empire," the leadership of U. S. imperialism in the capitalistic world and the phenomenal and rapid growth of the capitalist system in this country, places upon the working-class of America tremendous responsibilities for the future. It is impossible to participate with full powers in the revolutionary working-class movement of this country without tempering one's outlook on events of today with a complete knowledge of the great struggles of the past.

During the relatives of the last century, the labor movement of the entire world looked to that of the United States for leadership. It will not be long before the workers of the world will once more be looking to American labor to participate in the final struggle against capitalism, the strongest representative of which is the United States. Militant workers owe it to their movement and themselves to become thoroly acquainted with the glorious traditions of labor struggles in the United States.

THE Chicago Workers' School, will, among other subjects, devote special attention to the history of the American Labor Movement. Beginning next month, a class in this subject will meet for serious work every Friday night at the school headquarters, 19 S. Lincoln St. The course will continue for eight weeks under the direction of Samuel Haber. The lecture method will be used to only a limited extent, the class participating directly in the development of the subject which will cover the entire history of the movement from pre-colonial times to the present, with special emphasis on the growth of the modern movement following the Civil War.

COMRADE Haber is special fitted to conduct this class. A thoro training in the subject under Commons and Perlman at Wisconsin University has been supplemented in Comrade Haber's case by a knowledge of Marxism and a consideration for the facts of the class struggle so conveniently subdued or ignored by his professors.

Enrollment in this, and other working-class courses, can be made at 19 S. Lincoln St. all during the rest of this month.

All workers are invited. There are no restrictions. All that is required is sincerity and willingness to study.

# A Lynching Affair - Story By Ellen Wetherell

WHEN Sarah arose to go to her room, I asked her if she ever felt lonely alone. "Sometimes," said she, "when the man dat war hung comes round."

"The man that was hung' A dead man, Sarah?"

"Yessuh, the man that war hung here in Red City on the big oak for the court house."

"Hung here, on an oak before the court house, Sarah?"

"Yessuh, I seen em do it," replied Sarah.

"You saw them do it, Sarah?" I asked, horrified.

"Yessuh, I jes crowded in 'til I'se got right under the tree; I seen his legs kick, an' his tongue hangin' out, my golly, didn't his eyes pop powful!"

Sarah was getting excited over her picture and so was I.

"Go on," I cried, "even if we get no sleep tonight."

"De tale ye all I knows," said Sarah. "You asks Amos Green, he'll yo mo; he war thar lookin' on, he all de white folks in de city."

"Horrible, horrible, I cried, "go to bed Sarah and may the dead man's host haunt you all night.

In the early morning, as the sun was thrusting its yellow spokes up over the rim of the earth, and the silver dew was cool upon the grass, I crept cautiously around to the little vine covered cabin, where the old preacher, Amos Green, slept and ate. I found him making coffee for his breakfast. He was to clop wood over in the pine tract and got 'round early.

"Mr. Green, will you tell me about the man that was lynched from the big oak last year?" I asked abruptly.

Amos Green grumbled. "You wants tos shere 'bout dat murder pow'ful toe come fo' breakfast. I wants my coffee, toe feelin' powerful weak."

"Oh, I will wait right here on the steps, have your breakfast, Mr. Green." As I spoke I dropped onto Amos Green taking a seat beside me on the steps.

"What did the poor Negro do that this people should lynch him? Did Mr. Green not know that such work was against the law?"

"They said" here Amos paused, and again repeated, "they said that the poor Negro insulted a white woman."

"That was a wicked act," I replied.

Amos Green lifted up his head proudly, he had a mass of white hair and in his solemn black eyes there was a world of scorn. "A wicked act," he repeated after me, but not true, said Amos Green. Then he seemed to hesitate ere he spoke again. "It done his good, white lady, toe take Chub Jackson from the jail an' hang him toe the oak tree."

"Did you witness this lynching?" I asked. "Sarah tells me that she saw it all and that you could tell me of it better than she could, for you made a powerful plea for the Negro."

"Good it, the whole of it ain't war now'ful hard to look on."

"I believe you Mr. Green," said I, "but why did not the law interfere, the law respectable people of the city?"

Amos Green threw back his head again and with withering scorn in his eyes he cried, "Ah! Yah! Ah! Yah! You know all. I war dere, the respectable peoples dat done it an' de law looked on an' said nothin'."

"I never likes toe say much 'bout it for I has sole chile when I done, but yessy, mighty anxious I tells yo.'

"Chub Jackson runs in toe the woods an' tries toe hide, but the officers an' de good peoples runs down an' shuts up Chub Jackson in the jail. The white peoples hears 'bout colchin him an' how he in the jail house, an' they goes down an' tells the jailer that they must have Chub Jackson, or they burn the jail down.

"What for," said the jailor.

"For to hang him 'till hes daad," said they.

"But that's the law's work an' not yourn," said the jailer.

"Fool, him out," said they, "or we'll come in an' fotch him."

"The jailer never sed dno, but wid a big key he onlocked the do of the room what Chub Jackson was, an' fotches him so the peoples sees him.

"Chub Jackson's face war as white as yourn ma' an' he tremles an' tremles. He had the hand cuffs on do he could do nothin' despirit. I tell you' twar mighty solemn to see Chub stan thar a shaking, an' them dogs a-leapin' toe get at him, thar red tongues a-hitin' the air. I tries toe get clos to Chub toe speak a religious word, for I knows what war wantin'. But the peoples drive me back, an' say: "Let him go toe hell for he b'longs 'bout yo' waste any of yo ole prayers on him." Then I tries toe pray alound what I war, reckonin' Chub Jackson might catch a word toe take with him.

"But the peoples scritch so mighty loud I couldn't doe nothin'. Then I tries toe come away, but it war toe late, the rope war 'roun' Chubs' neck an' two mens war haulin' him up. Chubs' face, twitchin, purple, swung 'roun' toe me. His legs war flying up an' down an' down a heap of stickin. I couldnt stan it no mo, an' I jes dropped on toe my knees an' prays.

"O, Lord," I cries, "speak toe this po' creature's heart in the midst of his dyin' agony. If he have wickedness in that boart let it be taken out. Remembers no sin against him. O Lord O Lord, on Calv'ry thy blood run down for Chub Jackson, an' now O Lord, carry long thy work toe his salvation. Thy law of the state has bene vilated in this murder, Chub Jackson has bene tuk from the jail by the courts, O Lord's An' eye for an eye the Ole Test'ment say; but you say 'A new law I gifs unto yo' that ye luvs one another.' The peoples say that Chub Jackson done that wicked act, but, yo, O Lord, knows better, an I knows better. If Chub Jackson has runs in him an' he acted as if he war wicked, plea-se O Lord, forgive him for that; White mens have done worse an' never hung for it. Never wo forgits, O Lord, of this black man's ignorance, do ignorance of his father an' mother befo' him, the ignorance of them way back in slavery days, an' them befo' in black Africa. Member, O Lord, that they comes not by domselves but war brot here in chains, an' kept in chains 'till the day of Emancipation.

"The white mans am a murdaring Chub Jackson we knows O Lord! He should have been tried in the courts the same as tha white mass am. Twar Chub Jackson right as a citizen of these United States. Nona oh de white people here hab any sympathy wid Chub Jackson, they all believe he is Chub, but thy sympathy O Lord, am mighty to save. O Lord, forgivo tham pussons dat am committin' dis awful crime, but above all save Chub Jackson that am a comin' into thy presence dis very minute."

The old preacher stopped, he had learned the prayer by heart, he knew he was in the right and that the people who were guilty of the lynching were wrong. Amos Green raised a ragged sleeve and wiped his steaming face. "It am pow'ful hard toe go over that scene," he said.

The tropical sunshine was falling hot thru the interstices in the heavy foliage. A mocking bird was trilling an aria on the rosebush just beside me. Away up among the fleecy clouds a flock of buzzards were dipping their wings to the morning breeze.

I turned to Amos Green. "Was any one arrested and tried for that murder of Chub Jackson?"

"No suhsm," said the preacher. "All the white folks say, 'Sarved the nigger right'."

## Letters from Our Readers

Dear Comrades: Two two letters published in a recent issue of your paper encourage me to add my quota of praise to the splendid effort you are making to provide the American working class with a medium of expression.

The letter from Mr. Mason of Brooklyn, New York, almost hit the nail on the head in saying that if one wants to start the day right he should read O'Flaherty's column. Still since he refers in terms of food, I believe it might be better said if he describ ed O'Flaherty's column as the intellectual grapefruit of The DAILY WORKER; English's the pig's knuckles and sauerkraut and Dunne's sorials as the table d'hote menu for those who can afford to take time with their reading and do not merely snatch a paragraph while hanging on to a strap.

Of course, Upton Sinclair's annex is also worth commanding, tho frankly I read the Manager's Corner first, tho I am not a member of any political party. You would do well to publish letters of tha kind that appeared a few days ago. Why not have readers' column? Your paper is good, but needs more pep.

Respectfully yours,
Anton Rasmussen, Chicago.


**Subscribe to the**
**The American Worker Correspondent**
**1118 W. Washington Blvd.,**
**Chicago, Ill.**



A NEW NOVEL
by Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)

Than a painful thing happened. There was a newspaper publisher in a western city, one of those old pirates of the frontier type, who had begun life as a bartender, and delighted to tell how he would toss a silver dollar up to the ceiling, and if it stuck it belonged to the boss and if it came down it belong to him. By this means he had got rich, and now he owned a paper, and he got onto this scandal of the oil leases. There came to him a man who had some old claim to part of the Sunnyside lease, and the publisher made a deal with him that was to go halves, and then he served notice on Verne that they had to have a million dollars. Verne told him to go to hell, and the result was this newspaper opened up with front page exposures of the greatest public steal in history. And this was no obscure Socialist sheet, this was one of the most widely read newspapers in the country, and copies were being mailed to all members of congress, and to other newspapers —yes, it was awful! Dad and Verne said the rest held anxious conferences, and suffered agonies of soul; in the end they had to give up to the old pirate, and paid him the million in cold cash and the great newspaper lost all its interest in the public welfare.

When Bunny was a youngster, he had read the stories of Captain Mayne Reid, and he remembered one scene—a fish-hawk capturing a fish, and then a swift eagle swooping down from the sky and taking the prize away. Just so it was in the oil game—a world of human hawks and eagles.

VII.

Bunny no longer felt comfortable about losing the dime, and that Vee would not let him quit, she argued and pleaded; Annabelle was so kind and good, and would be so hurt if he didn't; and the political breaks had given their friendship a flaw never answered—he knew Verne must be sore as the dickens; and imagine Verne being tactful or considerate of a guest!

When you went out into society and refused to take a drink, you caused everybody to begin talking about prohibition. In the same way, when you did not join in the demands from of the "insurgent" senators in Washington, you caused some one to comment on your sympathy for bolshevism. The little bunch of "reds" in congress were interfering with legislation very much desired by the rich, and they were denounced at every dinner table, including Vernon Roscoe's. Even at Bohemian sky said what the hell were they after, anyhow? And Verne replied "Ask Jim Junior he's chumming with them." Annabelle gave a jump in and cry, "No politics! I won't have you picking on my Bunny."

Then, later in the evening, when Harvey Manning got drunk, he sat on Bunny's knee and wept affectionately, as he always was, and shook one finger in front of Bunny's nose and remarked, "You gonna tell 'em 'bout me, Bunny? And when required "Tell who, Harve?" the other replied. "Those muckrakin' friends o yours. I aint gonna have 'em tell on me! My ole uncle fixes out I get drunk hell and no one say 'bout will." So Bunny knew that his intimacy with the enemy had been a subject of discussion at the mansion.

There had been a series of violent outbreaks in Arvel City. The members of the American Legion, roused by the "red" revolutionary talk, had broken into and looted headquarters of the I. W. W. and thrown the members down the stairs, and thrown their typewriters and desks after them. Since the courts would not enforce law and order, these young men were going to attend to it. They had raided bookstores which sold books of red tendency, and dumped the books into the street and burned them. They had beaten up newsdealers who were selling radical magazines. Also they were taking charge of the speakers the public heard. If they didn't like one, they notified the owner of the hall, and he hastened to break his contract.

John Grisby, one of Verne's oil associates from Oklahoma, was at the dinner table, and he said that was the way to handle the cattle snakes there; one man had seen that one of the snakes was slitting across the way from him, so Bunny took no offense, but listened quietly. "That's the way we did the job at home; we turned the loafer loose on 'em and cracked their heads, and they moved on to some other field. You're too polite out here, Verne."

(Continued tomorrow.)

Read it today and every day.

The Daily Worker Fights:
For the Organization of the Unorganized.
For a Labor Party.
For the 40-Hour Week.

# THE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK EDITION

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV. No. 6. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1927 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# Ask Powers for Army of 25,000 To Invade China

## Shanghai Foreign Colony Prepares for War

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, Jan. 18.—Officials of the international settlement here yesterday sent out a call to the powers to rush an army of at least 25,000 into Shanghai before the city could be captured by the approaching Cantonese nationalist forces.

Simultaneously the French legation at Peking has protested in regular form to the Peking government, dominated by Chang Tso-lin, "War Lord of Manchuria" and a Japanese hireling, against the anti-Christian propaganda being circulated in Foochow, a city under Cantonese control.

The French protest, and the appeal for troops of the local foreign concession administration are considered here to be two steps in the preparation of a case for foreign intervention on a large scale, in support of Chang Tso-lin, who will now be represented as undertaking an expedition against the Kuomintang and South China, in the interests of peace, order, and the preservation of treaty rights and lives of foreigners.

### Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

IT is worthy of note that most of President Coolidge's recommendations to congress are contemptuously relegated to the waste basket by the lawmakers, yet this same Coolidge can engage in war on a friendly country like Nicaragua, threaten war against Mexico and dispatch warships to China on a hostile mission, and get away with it. Intellectually, Coolidge is a greater nincompoop than his predecessor, Warren G. Harding. He owes his power to Wall Street. As long as he acts the part of a willing errand boy the so-called opposition in congress may rave, but Cal may go ahead with the work.

• • •

YET there are some people who are still under the delusion that the citizens of this country are in a position to exert decisive influence on governmental policy, in no other country in the world is government less subject to popular will than in the United States, with the exception of fascist dictatorships such as Italy, Spain, Poland and others of the same brand. In France, Germany or Great Britain a government quits when its important measures fail to receive a substantial majority in parliament. In the United States the administration stays put if congress turned against it to a man.

• • •

THE Knights of Columbus believe in educating the Mexicans with bullets. At the convention held by the Knights in Philadelphia a million dollar fund was launched for "educational purposes." The Knights would explain the position of the catholic church on the Mexican question to the American people. It now develops that this money is being used to finance fascist revolts against the Mexican government. The Mexicans have had enough of papal education.

• • •

THE labor fakers have rotten themselves into a nice mess over the investigation into the expenditure of funds by the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union during the

(Continued on page 2.)

# TRIUMPH FOR CLASS ACTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 18.—The farmer-labor conference this morning categorically repudiated the propaganda spread over the country that the Minnesota workers and farmers were ready to give up independent political action and return to the republican and democratic parties by adopting a strong resolution supporting the farmer-labor party.

At the same time the conference adopted resolutions taking a strong stand against the imperialist policy of the government and demanding the withdrawal of American naval forces from Nicaragua.

"Impeach Kellogg."

A second resolution urged the impeachment of Kellogg as the tool of Wall Street because of his actions in Nicaragua.

The resolution supporting independent political action brands the republican and democratic parties as the servants of the special privileged interests points to the achievements of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota in electing two United States senators and polling a quarter of a million votes in the last election and then declares:

"Resolved, that this conference of the representatives of the workers' and farmers' organizations of the state of Minnesota denounces those persons who would lead the work-

(Continued on page 2.)

# STRIKE CLOUDS GATHER IN S. E. RAIL DISPUTE

## Board of Mediation Failed So Far

By LAURENCE TODD,
(Federated Press).

WASHINGTON —(FP)— Twenty-two thousand members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors, employed on all class 1 railroads in the Southeastern region except the Southern Railway, are completing a strike vote. It is indicated that this vote is almost unanimous, or at least is overwhelmingly in favor of authorizing a strike in case the executives of the two brotherhoods shall be unable to secure a satisfactory adjustment of the pending wage demands.

Ask $1 a Day More.

Efforts of the U. S. board of mediation, created under the Watson-Parker law, have failed to budge either side. The unions began by asking that the wage *scale* be revised to give an increase of about $1 a day. The management, led by the "hard-boiled" Louisville & Nashville and the Atlantic Coast Line, refused to discuss wages unless rules were also thrown into the debate. As the rules are nationally uniform, and as the roads in Eastern territory have recently granted a wage increase without insisting upon changes in the working rules, the brotherhoods' representatives have declined to talk of modification of the rules. The deadlock grimly declared by the managers led to the taking of the ballot on authorization of a stoppage of work.

# SHOULD PAY PROFESSORS AS MUCH AS CHAUFFEURS AND COOKS, DEAN PLEAS

Low wages paid college instructors is blamed for the ills existing in the college system by Otis E. Randall, dean of Brown University, in an address before the Association of American Colleges in convention here.

"Not until the American public is willing to pay its college professors as much as its cooks and chauffeurs will it obtain the best education for its sons and daughters," said the dean.

Because of low wages paid professors, capable men are not attracted to that profession, he said. "We shall have to continue with many inefficient instructors who could not qualify for any industrial or office position," he said.

In 300 colleges, the average pay is $1,400 to $2,000 for instructors, $2,000 to $2,500 for assistant professors, and $2,300 to $4,000 for full professors, said Randall.

# Leninism Leads to Victory!

## Extracts from Lenin's Writings

WE must be careful to separate the oppressed and subject nations from the dominating nations, in contradiction to the bourgeois democratic lies concealing the enslavement of the vast majority of the population of the earth by an insignificant minority of advanced capitalist nations which is peculiar to the epoch of finance, capital and imperialism.

• • •

It is the policy of the Communist International to bring about an alliance of the proletariat of the advanced country and the working masses of the colonies for a joint revolutionary struggle against imperialism.

• • •

Communist parties must give active support to the movements for liberation in the colonies and semi-colonies, etc.

• • •

The duty of supporting the revolutionary movements against imperialism is to be imposed in the first place of the workers of those countries on whom the subject nation is dependant in a colonial or financial way.

• • •

One of the chief sources of strength of European and American capitalism is in colonial possessions and dependencies. Without the control of the extensive markets and the vast fields of exploitation in the colonies, the big capitalist powers would find it hard to maintain their existance.

• • •

Super-profits gained in the colonies and semi-colonies is the mainstay of modern capitalism.

• • •

By exploiting the masses in the colonies European capitalism is in a position to give concessions to the aristocracy of labor at home.

LENIN.

# CHICHERIN AID EXPOSES AIMS OF U. S. POLICY

## Litvinoff Tears the Veil from Kellogg Tale

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Jan. 18.—Acting Foreign Minister Litvinoff, in the absence of Georgo Chicharin, has undertaken to reply to the Kellogg memorandum recounting the gruesome details of an all-devouring "bolshevist" plot to steal Latin-America away from Wall Street. The Soviet Press also pays its compliments to the narvous secretary of state and takes particular exception to his distortion of Chicherin's pronouncements regarding America.

"Statement of capitalistic countries," said Litvinoff, "lately have taken the habit of covering their incompetence in internal affairs or aggressive aspirations in the field of foreign policy by playing up 'bolshevik intrigues,' or 'plots,' of the Soviet government," he said. "Whether the question at issue is a miner's strike in England, an attack by the American navy against the independent republic of Nicaragua or the shooting of people in Java and Sumatra, there is always the same justification in the 'plots and intrigues' of the bolshevist government.

Blame for Floods.

"I shouldn't be surprised if the enlightened politicians of the great powers one day set out to explain an earthquake in Japan or floods in America by such 'intrigues' of the bolsheviks. It would simply be an insult to public opinion if I were seriously to repudiate such fantastic explanations.

"I am familiar with the resolutions of the Communist International. Unfortunately I am not for the moment in a position to verify the quotations from them by Mr. Kellogg. I am also familiar with the militant resolutions the American Federation of Labor has directed against the fundamentals of the soviet regime of Russia. It is as ridiculous to explain the attacks of the American Federation of Labor by criticisms of imperialism contained in the resolutions of the Third in-

(Continued on page 2.)

# RELIGIOUS EDITOR FACES JAIL FOR EXPOSING GOD OF BIBLE AS 'MURDERER'

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TORONTO, Jan. 18.—Because he wrote disparagingly of the biblical God, Ernest V. Sterry, editor of the Christian Inquiry, has been arrested under an ancient statute charged with "blasphemous, indecent, profane libel concerning the holy scripture and the Christian religion." Sterry was granted a week in which to prepare his defense against the charges.

Sterry's "scandalous" articles were quoted in the court hearing. One of them refers to the God of the bible as "this irate old party, who thundars imprecations from the mountains or mutters and grouches in the tabernacle . . . who has massacred hundrads of his chosan people . . . makas ona feel utter contampt for the preachers and unfeigned pity for the mental stats of those who can retain a sarious countenance as they pursua tha stories of his peculiar whims, freaks and fancies."

# Hierarchy Wars On Calles With Aid From U. S.

## Leading Archbishop Takes Field Against Revolution

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 18.—Despite its innumerable protests of innocence, the Mexican Catholic hierarchy has gone definitely on a war footing against the Mexican government by the action of Archbishop Jiminez of Guadalajara placing himself at the head of detachments of armed Catholics in the state of Jalisco.

Since the deportation of Archbishop Pascual Diaz, Archbishop Orozco y Jiminez is regarded as the outstanding leader of the Mexican hierarchy. On two previous occasions, Jiminez has led revolts against the Mexican revolution, once under Carranza and again under Obregon. He was forced on one occasion to flee to the United States where he spent two years.

Connected With Oil.

The decision of the clergy to throw off the veil of religious passivity and abandon intrigue for open warfare against the Mexican revolution is regarded here as closely connected with the crisis over the oil and land laws and more particularly with the financial and moral support being given the Mexican hierarchy by the Catholic Knights of Columbus in the United States.

The government has accepted the challenge and has mobilized troops to the hands of catholics who, under the leadership of priests and local reactionaries, have been marauding the countrysides and attempting to rally the more fanatic religious elements to their standards. The federal troops have so far been completely successful in their operations and their campaign is being supplemented by agrarian supporters of the government and the revolution in the outlying states who are asking Calles for arms.

Not Fooled by Lull.

Mexico City circles view the present lull in the crisis between Calles and Jiminez as merely a temporary watchfulness on the part of Washington and the oil men who are pushing the oil land dispute to a crisis in the Mexican courts and are encouraged by the revolt of the clergy.

There is no question but that the Calles regime so far enjoys the confidence of the large mass of peons, who so speak with overwhelming bulk if the city workers, that any attempt at revolt are doomed to failure. The fear here is that, while it is certain the armed bid for power being made by the hierarchy and the reactionaries cannot possibly succeed without outside help, there is danger of U. S. intervention involved in the possibility of the catholics extending their operations to the oil fields.

Fear Provocation.

It would be one of the first acts of the counter-revolutionary forces to provoke diplomatic crisis between the two governments by attacks upon American property which would offer an excuse for U. S. intervention. It is no secret here that Wall Street interests have on many previous occasions financed the catholics and the reactionaries and there is no doubt but that the million dollar fund raised by the Knights of Columbus in the United States is finding its way into Mexico to aid the catholics.

Send in a Sub to The DAILY WORKER today.

## Famous Tenor at New York Lenin Meet

NEW YORK — The announcement that Ivan Velikanoff, principal tenor of the Moscow Art Theater Musical Studio, will sing at the Lenin Memorial Meeting, to be held on Saturday evening Jan. 22 at the new Madison Square Garden, 50th Street and 8th Avenue, has aroused much interest in New York and has brought a steady stream of workers to the various ticket stations hastening to get tickets in advance.

Velikanoff, schooled in the New Art of Soviet Russia, won fame in the United States when on tour with the Musical Studio, which appeared in several cities in this country last year. He is remembered particularly for his unforgettable performance in "Carmencita and the Soldier," which was reclaimed by leading critics and producers as the Studio's best production. Velikanoff sang the part of "Don," the soldier, opposite Olga Baklanova, brilliant star of the Moscow Art Theater Musical Studio, who played as "Carmencita." His performance was very highly praised by the entire New York press.

No worker will want to miss hearing this splendid singer, who is representative of the new forms of art which are being developed in Soviet Russia. He will sing, among others, the following numbers: "Song of the Dark Forest," by A. Borodin, and "Spring," by Rimsky Korsakoff.

This will be one of the attractions at the Lenin Memorial Meeting. The list of speakers and artists who will appear make this a meeting of outstanding importance of this year which no New York militant can afford to miss.

The commemoration of Lenin's death this year, will mark the rallying of all forces of New York's progressive labor movement in a mighty demonstration for Leninism, which means a fight for militant trade unionism, for american class and organization of the unorganized workers, for an English working class daily newspaper, The DAILY WORKER, and against American imperialist ventures in Central America, China etc.

Admission is 50c, 75c and $1.00. There are only 5,000 seats at 75c, and 2,000 seats at $1.00. Workers should get their tickets in advance at the office of the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 127 University Place, Fr theit, 30 Union Square, and all Workers Party papers.

# NICARAGUAN LABOR HEAD CHARGES U. S. CONTROLLED CONSTABULARY BROKE UP LABOR UNIONS IN 1925

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—(FP)—Salomon de la Selva, secretary of the Nicaraguan Fadaretion of Lebor, who was racantly sant to Washington by his organization to protest against "the unwarranted use of American forces in the internal troubles of Nicaragua," has issued a ceuatic reply to the Bolshevik plot" columard made public by Secretary Kellogg.

When Chamorro seized the government in the fall of 1925, de la Selva declared, a section of the constebulary, under Mejor Rodriguez, an American officar, went to the city of Leon, stronghold of the labor unions, and destroyed the unions' offices, sacked the homes of the leaders, flogged some, forced others to do unpaid work, and drove others to flea for their livas.

# Young Communist International Calls on American Youth to Take Up Fight Against Wall St. Invasion

By JOHN PEPPER.

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

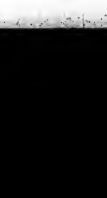
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Jan. 18.—The Executive Committee of the Young Communist International has issued a manifesto to the young workers of America and all countries declaring that the struggle of the people of Nicaragua against the robbers of Wall Street is the struggle of all peoples of Latin-America and must be supported by all those exploited and oppressed.

The youth who are the first victims of exploitation and imperialist wars are called upon to rally to the fight against the strangling of the Nicaraguan people and the threat of war against Mexico by the rapacious imperialism of the United States.

# Lenin Memorial Meeting

*and*

# New York Daily Worker Welcome



## MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

50th STREET AND EIGHTH AVENUE

## SATURDAY EVE., JAN. 22, AT 8 P. M.

ADMISSION: 50c, 75c, $1.00

Tickets in advance at Workers Party headquarters, 108 East 14th Street; Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 127 University Place, and all party papers.

Speakers:

C. E. RUTHENBERG
WM. Z. FOSTER
SCOTT NEARING
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM WEINSTONE
SAM DON

Musical Program

MISCHA MISHAKOFF
Concertmaster, N. Y. Symphony

IVAN VELIKANOFF
Tenor, Musical Studio
Moscow Art Theater

RUSSIAN MASTER SINGERS
Vocal Quartette.

FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY
Chorus of 200 Voices

Auspices: Workers Party of America, District No. 2.

# WORKERS! TURN TO LENIN!

THE situation with which the American workers find themselves faced now is the most tense and difficult since the days of the war. The American government, at the behest of the Wall Street banks, is actively intervening in Nicaragua and threatening China and Mexico with armed force. War with Mexico and Japan looms ahead. The American workers and farmers see the prospect of being seized and packed off amidst a new war hysteria to fight the battles of Wall Street, to shoot Nicaraguan, Mexican, Chinese or Japanese fellow-workers for the greater glory of American investments.

In this situation the American workers must turn to Lenin. It was Lenin who understood better than anybody else the real essence of imperialism. It was Lenin, his party and his followers all over the world, who have maintained an unceasing struggle against imperialism, from the beginning of the World War up to this moment. Lenin, the greatest anti-imperialist fighter the world has ever seen!

Lenin is dead. But the lessons of Lenin's life and work still remain, alive and powerful. From these lessons the American workers have much to learn to guide them in their struggle. These lessons the American workers and farmers MUST learn if they hope for any degree of success in their struggle.

Lenin's message to the American working class—this will be the subject that will be discussed at dozens of meetings during the last weeks of January. In accordance with this statement issued by the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party the Lenin Memorial Meetings arranged this year as usual to commemorate the death of the great leader of the world labor movement will be made into demonstrations against American imperialism. "Make the central slogan at these meetings the building of a united front of the workers and farmers of the United States to carry on the struggle against American imperialism," reads the statement. "Bring to the workers and farmers the message of Leninism, that they must carry on the fight against American imperialism in alliance with the people of Nicaragua, Mexico and China."

Make the Lenin Memorial Meetings into huge demonstrations of proletarian determination to march forward under the flag of Lenin into the battle against American imperialism!

* * *

JANUARY 20.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jay Lovestone.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., 580 St. Paul St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., J. P. Cannon.

JANUARY 21.

HARTFORD, Conn.,
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jay Lovestone.
BOSTON, Mass., J. P. Cannon.
LOS ANGELES, Calif., 8 p. m., Cooperative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Albert Welsbord.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Stena's Hall, Livingsten and Parsena Avas. Ben Gitlow.

JANUARY 22.

NEW YORK CITY, Madison Square Garden, Ruthenberg, Engdahl, Naarding, Foster, Olgin and Weinstone.
TOLEDO, Ohio.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Odd Fellows' Temple, Ben Gitlow.
NORWOOD, Mass., J. P. Cannon.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Labor Temple, 416 N. Franklin, Jay Lovestone.

JANUARY 23.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Playhouse, C. E. Ruthenberg.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., W. F. Dunna.
PASSAIC, N. J., 8 p. m., 27 Dayton Ave., A. Markoff.
BUFFALO, N. Y., 2:30 p. m., Workers' Forum Hall.
PERTH AMBOY, N. J., 7:30 p. m., 108 Elm St., Pat Devine.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jay Lovestone.
CHELSEA, Mass., J. P. Cannon.
CHICAGO, Ill., Ashland Auditorium Max Bedacht.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 8:00 p. m.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., 2:00 p. m.
DETROIT, Mich., 2:30 p. m., Finnish Labor Temple, 5969 14th St., and New Workers' Home, 1343 E. Ferry St., W. Z. Foster.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Moose Hall, Ben Gitlow.

JANUARY 24.

CHISHOLM, Minn.

JANUARY 25.

SUPERIOR, Wis.

JANUARY 26.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., C. E. Ruthenberg.
PATERSON, N. J., 3:00 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, Bert Wolfe.
NEWARK, N. J., 8:00 p. m., J. J. Ballam.
DULUTH, Minn.
HANCOCK, Mich.

## Chipps Threatened Norris, Witnesses Say; Blame Liquor

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 18.—Details of alleged threats against Rev. J. Frank Norris, pastor of the Fort Worth First Baptist church, by D. E. Chipps, wealthy Dunbarman, were recounted at Rev. Norris' murder trial in district court here.

Harry Conner, former Fort Worth detective, a defense witness, told of hearing Chipps say on the day before the killing that he was going to "kill Norris."

A. H. Hamm, a cattle commission merchant, testified Chipps was a "perfect gentleman when sober," after saying he had an ungovernable temper when under the influence of liquor.

# ANTI-IMPERIALISM BIG ISSUE AT NEW YORK LENIN MEET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—"Hands off Nicaragua!" The withdrawal of all U. S. marines from Nicaragua will be demanded at a huge demonstration on Saturday evening, Jan. 22, by thousands of workers who will gather at the New Madison Square Garden to commemorate the death of Lenin.

It is especially fitting to commemorate the death of Lenin, the greatest enemy world imperialism has ever had, by arranging a gigantic protest against the imperialist policy of which the Coolidge government is embarked.

Prominent speakers are scheduled to address the meeting. Among them are William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg, Scott Nearing, Moiseye J. Olgin, and others.

An excellent musical program has been arranged. Among the artists who will appear is Mischa Mishakoff, concertmaster of the New York symphony. A violinist of the first rank, Mishakoff is well known thruout the country. He is a graduate of the Lenin Conservatory of Music. Other artists are Ivan Velikanoff, chief tenor of the Musical Stpdio, Moscow Art Theater; the Russian Mastersingers, vocal quartet; the Freiheit Singing Society, chorus of 300 voices.

Tickets are 50c, 75c, $1.00, and $1.50, and may be obtained in advance at the headquarters of the Freiheit, 30 Union Square; Workers Party headquarters, 108 E. 14th Street, Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 127 University Place, and all party papers.

* * *

The Lenin Memorial Meeting in Gary, Ind., which will take place Saturday, Jan. 22, 7:30 p. m., at Turner Hall, 14th Ave. and Washington St., will be a great damenstration of the workers of all races for the rights of the oppressed peoples, a demonstration against the Wall Street war on Mexico, Nicaragua, and China.

Max Bedacht will speak for the Workers (Communist) Party. I. Ford will speak for the American Negro Labor Congress. Nat Kaplan will represent the Young Workers Communist League. Manuel Gomez, a Mexican journalist, will represent the Spanish speaking workers.

* * *

Gitlow Speaks at Columbus

The workers of Columbus, Ohio will have the opportunity of hearing Ben Gitlow speak on Friday, Jan. 21, at the LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING to be held at Stone's Hall, corner Livingston and Parsena Aves., at 8 p. m.

The following day, Saturday, Jan. 22, Gitlow will speak at Cincinnati, Ohio, at Odd Fellows Temple, Assembly Hall, 8 p. m.

SUBSCRIBE TO
The American Worker Carrespondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

Only 50 Cents a Year.

# ASK POWERS FOR ARMY OF 25,000 TO OCCUPY SHANGHAI

(Continued from page 1)

the Chinese mobs, but usually admit that it was the Chinese officials of the anti-christian societies and orderly groups of demonstrators which convinced them that they should go, their services not being required by the Chinese Nationalists movement. About three hundred British and American missionaries in Szechwan province are being passed along by the Kuomintang government and local officials nearly across China. Far from mistreating them, the Chinese are so glad to see them go peacefully, as long as they go, that they are carrying them in sedan chairs ten days overland from Chengtu to Chungking, head of navigation on the Yangtze river.

* * *

White Doctor's Malpractice.

FOOCHOW, China.—The city is quiet, though the feeling against foreigners here is intense, and is not allayed by the action of the foreign colony in misrepresenting the peaceful expulsion from trespass on Chinese soil to be a violent attack by mobs. Even the foreign residents do not claim that even one single death resulting as a consequence of the "mob." On the other hand, the discovery of the decomposed bodies of twenty Chinese babies in the Spanish orphanage here, and the feeling among the Chinese that French doctors called to administer to Chinese children kill them thru neglect or malpractice, is making a sensation. The "charitable" missionary institutions which run on money supplied by philanthropists among Chinese and abroad are so far out of control that in many cases they are proved to be merely ways of making a soft living for American and European preachers and physicians and teachers too incompetent to succeed at home.

* * *

By W. FRANCIS AHERN

SYDNEY, Australia, (FP) — The Labor Council of New South Wales has issued another manifesto demanding "Hands off China." The manifesto reviews the exploitation of the Chinese workers, particularly women and young children, by British, American, Japanese and French factory capitalists and shows how, the oppressed Chinese, thru their unions, are opposing the terrible destruction of their child life and the generally ruthless oppression by the capitalist nations. It also points out how the foreign powers are subsidizing Wu Pei Fu, Chang Tso Lin, and other Chinese warlords to overthrow the People's government of China. The manifesto includes:

"We call upon all workers to object to the shedding of working class blood to get cheap labor in China, and we call upon them not only to refuse to go to China but as far as possible prevent, by all lawful means, anyone else going. We earnestly request them to join with us in saying 'Hands off China.' Not a man or a gun to assist the foreign capitalists to get cheap labor in China.

"The Labor Councils throughout Australia have taken up a similar attitude by calling upon the workers of the various states to stand by the policy of 'Hands off China.'"

# CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from page 1)

strike, thru which they gained substantial benefits. The New Leader, socialist party paper, gleefully predicted that the report would be unfavorable to the joint board and that there was a probability that the A. F. of L. would take over the union from the left wing. The report was unfavorable, sure enough, but its authors stepped on Tammany Hall's toes by charging the Communists with wholesale bribery of the police during the strike.

* * *

TAMMANY'S president of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council immediately protested against the libel on the character of the police force. It is believed by certain that police, like gangsters, can be purchased by any side in a dispute and the fact that they usually support the bosses does not indicate that they are influenced by deep devotion for the interests of business. Their god is always on the side of the heaviest bonus. Mr. Joseph Ryan, Tammany leader of the Central Labor body, is mighty wroth over the blunder made by Matthew Woll and his socialist advisers. One of the counts in the Communist indictment is now knocked cold.

* * *

THE question of what to do with the socialist party continues to agitate socialists—if the party would be agitated. Charles E. Russell, one of Woodrow Wilson's flunkeys during the war, the patriotic jingo who accompanied Elihu Root to Russia, goes one better than Nathan Hale, who proposed that the socialist party lay down and die as a party, but continue to exist as something else. Russell would scrap out the remaining bowels from the party's innards and debouse its vocabulary. Such words as "socialism," "comrade," "class consciousness" and "scientific socialism" should be placed in the cannery, he says. The socialists should develop some sort of an organization that would enable them to throw their votes to one or the other of the two capitalist parties a la the A. F. of L. policy.

* * *

TWO causes have contributed to the debacle of American socialism, Mr. Russell declares. One is the St. Louis anti-war platform, the other is the support of the Soviet government. Russell proposes that those responsible for the St. Louis resolution be kicked out of the leadership of the party. He also suggests that the socialists develop some sort of an organization that would enable them to throw their votes to one or the other of the two capitalist parties a la the A. F. of L. policy.

* * *

TWO causes have contributed to the debacle of American socialism, Mr. Russell declares. One is the St. Louis anti-war platform, the other is the support of the Soviet government. Russell proposes that those responsible for the St. Louis resolution be kicked out of the leadership of the party. He also suggests that the socialists develop some sort of an organization that would enable them to throw their votes to one or the other of the two capitalist parties a la the A. F. of L. policy.

* * *

It is therefore necessary to give some additional reply, especially since the American Appeal, in an editor's note, naively declares that this story is vouched for "by the leading German socialist papers."

* * *

It is nothing new to say that Kellogg's department of state, at Washington, has a successful competitor in the German socialist press, in the spreading of anti-Bolshevik fakes. Both of these agencies long ago eclipsed the British foreign office with its famous "Zinoviev letters," forged copies of the Pravda and other coarse methods of spreading and developing anti-Soviet prejudice.

Anything should be possible for the German socialist heroes of the Barmat scandal, for the assassins of Liebknecht and Luxemburg, for the Noske gangs and Severing—no more than anyone else, helped rear the Hindenburg capitalist republic in place of German Soviet rule. The Severings and Noskes, who are and were the best allies of the Swastika-emblemed monarchists, now try to hide their own crimes behind a barrage of lies directed against the First Workers' Republic.

* * *

It is no accident that the attack should come at this time, when the British lion is sharpening its claws for a new attack against the Soviet Union. The socialists, not only in Germany but their anti-Soviet collaborators in all countries, become the best spreaders of propaganda for the London foreign office. What better attack against the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union than to claim that their government is the ally of Germany in breaking the Versailles peace. It is a dastardly attack, but socialists stop at nothing in their insane efforts to undo if they can the workers' victory.

This attack comes at the moment when the socialist, Pilsudski, tries to strengthen his fascist tyranny in Poland thru the wholesale imprisonment, torture and death of more Communists. It comes on the heels of the rise to power of the fascist tyranny in Lithuania, made possible by socialist treason to labor.

* * *

The Soviet Commissar of War, Clement Voroshiloff, spoke no idle words in addressing the Communists congress of the Moscow province, when he pointed out the steady increase of armament in capitalist countries, especially warships and airplanes; narrated the progress of the British policy of anti-Soviet "encirclement" and the growth of the fascist movement in the bourgeois states bordering the Soviet Union. He said:

"The fascist forces in Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Esthonia and Finland were 295,000 in 1923 and the regular armies 471,000, whereas in 1926 the fascist troops (especially anti-revolutionary volunteers, etc.) reached 651,000 and regulars 533,000."

* * *

Voroshiloff raises the warning that the enemies of the Soviet Union, among whom Britain is ranked first, have practically reached a decision to strike a blow this year. These enemies are maddened at the sight of Soviet rule successfully passing economic construction in the rapid building of the socialist state. The Soviet success, acting as an inspiration to workers everywhere, hamstrings imperialist aims and knocks unceasingly at the pillars of capitalist society.

It can readily be seen, in this situation, that the socialist canard spawned in the editorial offices of the Berliner Fervaerts and the Leipziger Volkszeitung, that have their counterpart in the New York Jewish Daily (socialist) Forward in this country, can only help bolster the anti-Soviet war plans of London and Paris made to order for the warmongers of Warsaw, Bucharest, Riga and Helsingfors.

The German socialist "fairy tale" about the alleged Soviet plot to arm the German militarists is on a par with the Coolidge-Kellogg dishmoore that Soviet Union inspired Bolsheviks not only feed but start the fires of discontent flaming in Mexico, Nicaragua and other Latin-American countries, not to forget the Philippines and China. To all this the Soviet foreign office at Moscow declares:

"The falsehood peril is an old cry in such cases. The world already has heard it in connection with the Syrian and the Riffan struggle for independence. It was no truer then than now in Nicaragua."

* * *

These socialist frauds have just received a very severe jolt in the resolution of the N. Y. officialdom of the American Federation of Labor of the Morris Kaufmann-Matthew Woll tissue of lies charging that Anglo-inspired Communists had bribed the police during the recent furriers' strike in New York City. The attack on the Communists and the left wing in the New York needle trades unions is led by the socialists, supported by the A. F. of L. reaction. But just as the capitalist press couldn't stomach the German socialists' canard, so the Tammany Hall labor officialdom in New York City refuse to helstar the Ho against the left wing leaders, especially since the charge stepped back at the integrity of their own Tammany Hall police force.

A lie must be well told if it is to pass successfully all the pitfalls that await it. The lies that are woven into socialist "fairy tales" against Communists collapse immediately the weight of truth touches them. Let in the light.

# Socialist Fairy Tales Attacking Communists Suffer Quick Collapse

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

FINALLY the latest slander of the Union of Soviet Republics has found its way into the columns of the socialist press of this country, including the American Appeal, the official organ of the socialist party.

No capitalist sheet has yet published the fraud. It is evidently not appetizing enough for the kept press of the profiteers. But the socialist press, hungry for every bit of malice, for every lie against the Soviet Union, voraciously feeds on the fiction invented by the German social-democracy that there was a secret military deal between German monarchists in the war department of the German republic and Soviet government for the creation of a German war industry on Russian soil, to be financed by the German war department with an initial capital of 21,000,000 gold marks.

* * *

This malicious falsehood, as circulated by German socialists who get their inspiration from the Versailles peace bandits, was answered in detail in the article entitled, "Stop Thief!" republished in The DAILY WORKER, Friday, Jan. 14, from the Pravda, of Moscow, the official publication of the Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Republics. This article, in exposing the socialist "fairy tale," pointed out that the carefully manufactured "sensation" had already given up the ghost. But this did not stop the socialists on this side of the Atlantic Ocean from continuing to parade this chess in another frantic effort to frighten American workers and farmers with this latest anti-Communist bogey.

It is therefore necessary to give some additional reply, especially since the American Appeal, in an editor's note, naively declares that this story is vouched for "by the leading German socialist papers."

* * *

It is nothing new to say that Kellogg's department of state, at Washington, has a successful competitor in the German socialist press, in the spreading of anti-Bolshevik fakes. Both of these agencies long ago eclipsed the British foreign office with its famous "Zinoviev letters," forged copies of the Pravda and other coarse methods of spreading and developing anti-Soviet prejudice.

Anything should be possible for the German socialist heroes of the Barmat scandal, for the assassins of Liebknecht and Luxemburg, for the Noske gangs and Severings—no more than anyone else, helped rear the Hindenburg capitalist republic in place of German Soviet rule. The Severings and Noskes, who are and were the best allies of the Swastika-emblemed monarchists, now try to hide their own crimes behind a barrage of lies directed against the First Workers' Republic.

* * *

It is no accident that the attack should come at this time, when the British lion is sharpening its claws for a new attack against the Soviet Union. The socialists, not only in Germany but their anti-Soviet collaborators in all countries, become the best spreaders of propaganda for the London foreign office. What better attack against the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union than to claim that their government is the ally of Germany in breaking the Versailles peace. It is a dastardly attack, but socialists stop at nothing in their insane efforts to undo if they can the workers' victory.

This attack comes at the moment when the socialist, Pilsudski, tries to strengthen his fascist tyranny in Poland thru the wholesale imprisonment, torture and death of more Communists. It comes on the heels of the rise to power of the fascist tyranny in Lithuania, made possible by socialist treason to labor.

* * *

The Soviet Commissar of War, Clement Voroshiloff, spoke no idle words in addressing the Communists congress of the Moscow province, when he pointed out the steady increase of armament in capitalist countries, especially warships and airplanes; narrated the progress of the British policy of anti-Soviet "encirclement" and the growth of the fascist movement in the bourgeois states bordering the Soviet Union. He said:

"The fascist forces in Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Esthonia and Finland were 295,000 in 1923 and the regular armies 471,000, whereas in 1926 the fascist troops (especially anti-revolutionary volunteers, etc.) reached 651,000 and regulars 533,000."

* * *

Voroshiloff raises the warning that the enemies of the Soviet Union, among whom Britain is ranked first, have practically reached a decision to strike a blow this year. These enemies are maddened at the sight of Soviet rule successfully passing economic construction in the rapid building of the socialist state. The Soviet success, acting as an inspiration to workers everywhere, hamstrings imperialist aims and knocks unceasingly at the pillars of capitalist society.

It can readily be seen, in this situation, that the socialist canard spawned in the editorial offices of the Berliner Fervaerts and the Leipziger Volkszeitung, that have their counterpart in the New York Jewish Daily (socialist) Forward in this country, can only help bolster the anti-Soviet war plans of London and Paris made to order for the warmongers of Warsaw, Bucharest, Riga and Helsingfors.

The German socialist "fairy tale" about the alleged Soviet plot to arm the German militarists is on a par with the Coolidge-Kellogg dishmoore that Soviet Union inspired Bolsheviks not only feed but start the fires of discontent flaming in Mexico, Nicaragua and other Latin-American countries, not to forget the Philippines and China. To all this the Soviet foreign office at Moscow declares:

"The falsehood peril is an old cry in such cases. The world already has heard it in connection with the Syrian and the Riffan struggle for independence. It was no truer then than now in Nicaragua."

* * *

These socialist frauds have just received a very severe jolt in the resolution of the N. Y. officialdom of the American Federation of Labor of the Morris Kaufmann-Matthew Woll tissue of lies charging that Anglo-inspired Communists had bribed the police during the recent furriers' strike in New York City. The attack on the Communists and the left wing in the New York needle trades unions is led by the socialists, supported by the A. F. of L. reaction. But just as the capitalist press couldn't stomach the German socialists' canard, so the Tammany Hall labor officialdom in New York City refuse to helstar the Ho against the left wing leaders, especially since the charge stepped back at the integrity of their own Tammany Hall police force.

A lie must be well told if it is to pass successfully all the pitfalls that await it. The lies that are woven into socialist "fairy tales" against Communists collapse immediately the weight of truth touches them. Let in the light.

## Litvinoff Exposes U. S. Policies

(Continued from page 1)

ternational as to explain the failure of troops in the Soviet Union to the resolutions of the American Federation of Labor.

Loyal to Mexico.

"Foreign Minister Chicherin is perfectly right in welcoming the reoperation of normal relations between the Soviet Union and Mexico. The government of the Soviet Union will continue to make every effort to set normal relations restored with every state on the American continent. The soviet government cannot have and has not any relations with Mexico save relations to loyalty and non-intervention. To explain the deterioration in relations between the United States and Mexico by the perfectly loyal declaration of Chicherin is to cause amusement for the world.

Kellogg Fantasy.

"The soviet government has always stood and continues to stand on a platform of restoration of normal relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, and I can only express regret that Mr. Kellogg's fantastic attacks are prompted by motives which have nothing to common with the restoration of normal relations between the two countries."

The soviet press sharply condemned the United States policy in Nicaragua. "We won't deny the trumped up news which the American secretary gave the world with a serious face through the American press, which is politically antagonistic to the Soviet Union," said Pravda, official organ of the Soviets.

The "Kellogiad."

"When the American imperialist says attacks thru Nicaragua, when the oil kings want a monopoly of Central America, up pops Kellogg with a bolshevist threat.

"The 'Kellogiad' with its fantastic foolishness is extremely characteristic of the present international situation, and it is a new link in the chain of imperialist intrigue."

Izvestia says that "Kellogg's alarm is a mere screen to cover preparations for intervention in Mexico.

Prompted by Shaky Control.

"Coolidge's shaky control of the senate necessitated the invention of the bolshevist menace in order to execute the administration policy against the opposition of Borah, La Follette and others," said Izvestia.

The Izvestia accuses Secretary Kellogg of distorting the meaning of M. Chicherin, when he quoted him anent Mexico as "a political base." It gives the full text of Chicherin's speech which it says shows the full force of his meaning as different from that given by Secretary Kellogg.

## Walsh Urges Soldiers Be Given Loans Direct from Federal Funds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. — The U. S. government should authorize the veterans' bureau to provide loans to former soldiers on insurance certificates they hold, declares Sen. Walsh of Massachusetts in a statement issued here. Walsh says the government has sufficient funds to do this. It is needed, he says, because bankers have refused to give loans to soldiers holding the insurance.

The veterans' bureau has assumed serious financial obligations in anticipation of the promise by the government that loans could be readily obtained on their insurance certificates, he says. He points out the insurance was given them in lieu of a bonus, and that the government should not "again shake the faith of the soldiers."

# 185 DELEGATES SEATED AT F.-L. MEET IN MINN.

## Strong Spirit for Big Independent Movement

(Continued from page 1)

ers and farmers back in the republican and democratic parties as betrayers of the cause of the workers and farmers and repudiates their policies as in the interest of the special privileged interests; and be it further Resolved, that this conference calls upon the workers and farmers of the state to stand by the great achievement they have made in building a party which represents their interests and to answer these deserters by building a stronger and more powerful organization of the Farmer-Labor Party when will be able to carry on the struggle against the special privileged interests represented by the republican and democratic parties until the power of the government is wrested from the hands of these interests and a workers' and farmers' government is established in this state and the nation.

Carried Unanimously.

Both this resolution and those attacking American imperialism and Kellogg were adopted unanimously.

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 18.— The Farmer-Labor conference which was called to strengthen the Farmer-Labor Party of this state organised permanently this afternoon with one hundred and eighty-five delegates seated, representing trade unions, cooperatives, farmers' and workers' organizations.

The spirit of the conference seems to be for a strong repudiation of the preposanda spread over the country by executives of independent political action by the workers and farmers, that the Minnesota workers and farmers were ready to abandon the Farmer-Labor Party and go back to the policy of picking the best men on the republican and democratic ticket, as favored by the American Federation of Labor.

Anti-Imperialist Sentiment.

Sentiment is particularly strong against the recent adventures of the government in following out the imperialist policies in support of Wall Street investments in Nicaragua, Mexico and China. Resolutions calling for withdrawal of American naval forces from Nicaragua, and against the threatening war with Mexico have been submitted to the resolutions committee. The Ramsey county delegation has a resolution before the committee calling for the impeachment of Kellogg because of his policy in Central America, leading the country toward war.

Name Committees.

Committees of the conference were organized this afternoon by having the delegations from each of the ten congressional districts of the state name a representative on each committee. The committees named include Committee on Resolutions, Committee on Organization, Committee on Legislative Demands, Committee on Ways and Means and Committee on Press and Publicity.

The various delegations were called on to turn in the resolutions they had to offer, which were referred to the respective committees. In addition to the resolutions mentioned above there are resolutions declaring for the building of the Farmer-Labor Party and repudiating the idea of going back to the old parties, a resolution for the building of the Farmer-Labor Association as the directing center of the Farmer-Labor Party, and basing it upon the units of the workers' and farmers' organization which are to send delegates direct to all conferences.

Urge Others to Follow.

Other resolutions call upon the workers and farmers of the country to follow the example of Minnesota in building a party of workers and farmers by organizing parties in their own state with the view of organizing a national party in 1928 and placing a national ticket in the field, and for the calling of a conference of the existing Farmer-Labor Parties in the Northwest and Southwest in order to strengthen the movement.

Small Opposition.

The opponents to the Farmer-Labor Party in the labor and farmer movement of the state have thus far not dared to raise their voices for a change of policy thru which the workers and farmers would retrace their steps and go back to the old parties. It is doubtful whether this proposal will be made in the conference, in view of the overwhelming sentiment for independent political action thru the Farmer-Labor Party among the delegates.

Committees are at work tonight and will submit their reports tomorrow, when the issues will come squarely before the assembled delegates.

## Greetings to THE DAILY WORKER ON ITS THIRD BIRTHDAY.

Allen, John, Jersey City, N. J.
Anonymous
Barkate, R., Toronto, Canada
Bartelson, Victor, Petaluma, Calif.
Blechschmidt, R., Dr., Jersey City, N. J.
Carter, Walter, San Francisco, Calif.
Corbett, J. A., Nova Scotia, Canada
Cellegro, L., Downsville Alta, Can.
Cummens, J. M., Napa, Calif.
Delton, Maria, Bronx, N. Y.
Eyiss, Clarence, Wildwood, Pa.
Fox, Jon, Crefton, Pa.
Freihait Club & Freihait Gesanga Farein, San Francisco, Calif.
Gilbert, Emma, Oakland, Calif.
Harrington, A. T., Detroit, Mich.
Kamtshey, G. G., Pentlac, Mich.
Korhonen, Raino, Portland, Oreg.
Lane, Walter, U. S. S. Colorado, via San Padro, Calif.
Langlay, John D., Sarnston, Pa.
Library, Hindi, San Francisco, Calif.
Lucas, Geo., San Francisco, Calif.
Lee, Y. P., Chicago, Ill.
Lonn, Mrs. H., Detroit, Mich.
Mills, Jack, Taft, Calif.
Moulin, Marcellin, Basercesk, Mont.
Murphy, Charles, Yuma, Arizona
Muron, J. F., Dillenvale, Ohio
Norris, J. E., Kingston, Pa.
Nagins, Anthony, Kaana, N. H.
Nilsen, Nils, Worcester, Mass.
Osgood, E., Los Angeles, Calif.
Petersén, Ida, Detroit, Mich.
Raid, J. E., Oakland, Calif.
Rupert, Geo., Elko, Nevada.
Schneider, Morris, Bronx, N. Y.
St. Nuclaus No. 1, San Francisco, Cal.
Thery, Julas, Goelle, Ill.
Whiting, P. W., Orone Maine
Werker, J., Brownsville, Pa.
Zaherie, Michael G., Richmond, Va.

**The "equality of all nations" is a lying fiction masking the exploitation and oppression of the vast majority of the earth's population by a small minority of the advanced capitalist nations.**

**Comrade Julius Lersein**

is sought and is urgently called by Dorothy Isaacson, - 1124 Richmond Street, Chicago Ill. Tel. Armitage 6107.

# PROF. PICKENS LANDS FOR BIG BRUSSELS MEET

## *With Mrs. Sun Yat Sen on Presiding Body*

**Professor William Pickens, field organizer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has arrived in Europe to attend the world congress against imperialism. This congress, which is the first gathering on a world scale of delegates from oppressed peoples of all races, will open at Brussels, Belgium, on February 10.**

**Mrs. Sun Yat Sen Present.**

Professor Pickens will act on the presiding committee of the congress along with such internationally known figures as Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, wife of the great Chinese leader who died a few years ago; Dr. Ramon de Negri, Mexican consul to Germany; Henri Barbusse, famous author; George Lansbury, labor member of the British parliament and editor of Lansbury's Weekly; Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union; and Jose Wasconcelos, former minister of education in Mexico.

With the selection of Professor Pickens, an American Negro, to the presiding committee, that body will include representatives of every major oppressed race in the world.

**From Many Lands.**

Other members of the presiding committee are Professor Koumengyu, of the National University of Peking (China); Jhawahar lal Nehru (India); Arthur Holitscher, Willi Muenzenberg, M. P., (Germany); Fernand Buisson, Albert Fournier, M. P. (France); James Maxton, M. P., Sakiatvala, M. P. (England); Manuel Ugarte, Louis Casshona, Cesar Falson (South America).

Beside representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Professor Pickens will present credentials for the John Brown Memorial Association.

## Rebuff of League Makes Poland Approach Soviet, Says Moscow Izvestia

MOSCOW, (Taas) — In connection with the declaration of Mr. Zaleswsky, Polish foreign minister, who said that that it is necessary to improve mutual relations between Poland and the U. S. S. R., "Izvestia" points out that each time when Poland meets with some setback in the League of Nations, she begins to talk on the necessity of improving relations with the Soviet Union. However, such equivocal professions of friendship have so far yielded no practical results, not having changed the policy of Poland towards the U.S.S.R. The near future will show whether one can attach any importance to the pronouncement of Mr. Zaleswsky, who hinted that there are no serious obstacles on the way to the conclusion of a guarantee pact between Poland and the Soviet Union.

**Warns Speculators.**

ROME, Jan. 18. — Mussolini has issued a warning against money speculators who are buying American dollars and English pounds, expecting further inflation of the lira. The dictator says that there will be deflation, rather than inflation.

## KUOMINTANG EXPELS TWO CHICAGOANS WHO JOINED WITH ANTI-LEFT GROUP

Two Chicago members of the Kuomintang Party of America, branch of the Chinese revolutionary organization, have been expelled for ten years each because of right wing tendencies, word from Los Angeles, where the Kuomintang is in convention, tells. They are Ching Yu Fung and Tam Tong. They are charged with having disobeyed orders of the Kuomintang while delegates to the world convention in Canton in 1926, and instead of attending the Canton convention went to the Shanghai meeting of anti-Kuomintang forces.

Lou Hu Wan, member of the executive committee last year and editor of Young China, was given a similar sentence for supporting the right wingers. Ang Ah Wen was permanently expelled, dispatches said.

The convention decided that an annual "examinations" would be made of each member to decide whether they are valuable or detrimental to the party.

# RIVERA MAINTAINS SHAKY HOLD ON POWER THRU CORRUPTION AND TERROR

By J. A. R.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, Spain.—In his statements to the newspapers, Primo de Rivera, military dictator of Spain, is never tired of repeating that he feels himself secure, that there exists no menace to the dictatorship and that he can rely upon the "kindness and sympathy" of the Spanish people.

But the truth is that he feels quite uneasy in power. He knows that the police are kept busy uncovering military plots and conspiracies against his life. The past year has seen an extraordinary number of these plots and attempts; the year 1927 is expected to witness many more.

Since the expulsion from the army of the artillery officers that organized the military plot of last September, the artillery officers have been a constant element of unrest and sedition against the monarchy and the dictator. In order to avoid this menace the expelled artillery officers have been restored to their positions. But most of the officers declined the reinstatement. It was only after their committee (Junta de Defense) had ordered them to return that they did so, collectively and as a whole.

This situation is causing Primo de Rivera considerable uneasiness. The decree revoking the expulsions was issued to end the constant menace from the direction of the artillerymen but the demonstration whereby the restoration was really accomplished by the artillerymen's own committee leaves the impression that the officers rejoined the army solely in order to continue conspiracy against the monarchy and Primo.

* * *

**Primo and the Chicago Tribune Correspondent.**

MR. YOUTH, special correspondent for the Chicago Tribune, arrived here some time ago. Since then he has been accompanying General Primo de Rivera in his tours all over Spain. Perhaps Mr. Youth is searching for first-hand information on the attempts at assassination against de Rivera and so wants to be on the spot when these take place.

To Mr. Youth as well as to Mr. Wilson, the special correspondent who was here last summer, Spain has become a paradise under Primo's dictatorship. It would be very hard to convince the working classes of this because their misery and poverty has kept on growing continually.

In regard to the press, Primo de Rivera has worked out a complete policy of corruption to take care of it, especially in regard to the French press. The Spanish embassy at Paris pays large monthly sums to the various French papers. The extraordinary change of Le Temps from enmity to friendship for the Spanish dictatorship is probably to be explained in this way.

* * *

IN 1920 when the syndicalism of the C. N. T. was at its highest point of power, the government put forward the idea of organizing "parity committees." In this way the government attempted to smash the trade unions by establishing compulsory arbitration. But these plans of the government could not be carried thru.

In those days the Spanish proletariat was well organized and knew how to fight the attacks of the government. The Confederacion de Trabajo was then powerful; it included a large part of the Spanish proletariat and fought bravely against the compulsory arbitration plans of the government. The Union General de Trabajadores was also against the government plans.

At present the situation is entirely different. Recently a decree establishing parity committees was published. Now the Union General de Trebajadores backs the plans of the government. Its general secretary, Francisco Largo Caballero, even helped to prepare it. The decree was signed before the workers could understand its great significance and were able to protest against it.

Our organ, La Antorcha, could not publish any article on the question. The censorship has prohibited any campaign against the decree about parity committees.

* * *

**"Fiscal Reforme"—Taxing Workers' Salaries.**

TOWARDS the beginning of 1923 Calvo Sotelo, minister of finance, proposed the raising of taxes as a measure of filling the government's depleted treasury. In the face of the vigorous protests of numerous elements among the bourgeoisie the project was dropped.

Very recently Sotelo presented a new project for "a general and fundamental fiscal reform." One of its most significant points is the establishment of a tax on workers' salaries, something that no previous Spanish government would even have dreamed of. But now, with the best leaders of the proletariat murdered or in jail, Primo de Rivera thinks he can carry it out.

The only workers' organization that can work openly now is the Union General de Trabajadores. The leaders of this organization have approved the new fiscal project as is natural, since after 1923 the Socialists and the leaders of the U. G. T. have supported and co-operated with the dictatorship. In gratitude to the government for the public positions given them the reformist leaders betrayed the proletarian struggle again and again. Now they are engaged in stifling the protests of the proletariat against the new measures of oppression.

**"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn now in the worker correspondent's classes.**

## MUSSOLINI WOULD FORCE CHILDREN INTO FASCISM; HE'S DOOMED TO FAILURE

According to reports from London Mussolini has broken all bounds in his frantic efforts to stabilize the tottering fascist regime. In order to force "fascismo" upon the entire population, it is decreed that school children must now wear black shirts to school. This is but one of a whole series of new school regulations issued by the dictator. Children are also required to salute Mussolini every morning as they enter school. They must also repeat daily the prayer ending with "God protect the life and health of our Duce." All teachers must, moreover, be fascists.

**Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.**

## Canton Buses Placarded With Slogans of Revolt

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CANTON, China—Buses within the city limits of Canton have recently been placarded with numerous revolutionary slogans at the order of the Political Section of the Bureau of Public Safety. Some of these slogans run as follows:

1. Peasants, workers, merchants, students, soldiers and police, unite!

2. Destroy all reactionary influences!

3. Oppose the action of the British imperialists in interfering with the domestic affairs of China!

4. Protest against the action of the British police in Tientsin in arresting the Kommintang!

5. Support the party government in unifying China!

**Workers! Attend the Lenin Memorial Meetings!**

## AIR PASSENGER LEAPS TO DEATH; BELIEVED FIRST SUCH SUICIDE IN HISTORY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALICANTE, Jan. 18. — What is probably the first aerial suicide in history was reported here today.

Aurice Couchor, a French citizen, is reported to have committed suicide by jumping from a passenger aeroplane flying between Toulouse and Casablanca. The pilot of the aeroplane did not see the man jump, but feeling his plane lightened looked around and saw the passenger's overcoat hanging from the rudder with no trace of the passenger.

***Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.***

**GET A SUB.**


*READ*

**Imperialism—The Last Stage of Capitalism**

By N. Lenin

Price, 60c on paper, $1.00 Cloth-bound.

An indispensable book for the understanding of the great recent events in Latin-America, China, and the colonial countries now in the throes of revolt against international imperialism. This excellent work treats the following topics: Concentration of Production and Monopoly; The Banks and their New Role; Finance Capital and Financial Oligarchy; The Export of Capital; The Division of the World Among Capitalist Groups; The Division of the World Among the Great Powers; Imperialism as a Special Stage of Capitalism; Parasitism and the Decay of Capitalism; The Critique of Imperialism. The Place of Imperialism in History. 123 pages published by the Communist Party of Great Britain.

**Daily Worker Publishing Co.**

On and after January 24, 1927, our Literary Sales Department will be located at 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

# Join the Ranks OF THE Daily Worker Builders

in the Lenin-Drive for

# 25,000 subscriptions

Win a Valuable Prize

BEGINNING with January 21, 1927, Lenin Memorial Day, the drive for 25,000 subscriptions for The Daily Worker is on. This drive will last until April 23 (Lenin's Birthday). 25,000 subscriptions for the Daily Worker will place the Daily Worker firmly on its feet and help to bring the message of Communism to thousands of workers whom it has never reached before. Many valuable prizes will be offered for the builders who secure the best results.

# Prizes To The Daily Worker Builders

**The following prizes are offered to those securing subscriptions from others:**

For 5 annual subs (or $30.00 worth) a copy of "Red Cartoons for 1927" and $2.00 worth of literature or $3.00 worth of literature altogether. Free choice of titles. Or a bronze statue of Karl Marx worth $5.00.

For 10 Annual Subscriptions (or $60.00 worth) $5.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

For 20 Annual Subscriptions (or $120.00 worth) $10.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

For 50 Annual Subscriptions (or $300.00 worth) $25.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

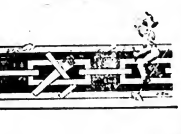
A bronze medal of Lenin for the record subscriptions secured in each city obtaining 25 new subscribers or more.

**A $100 Lenin Bookshelf**

of Communist literature with a handsome bookcase to the comrade with the best record for getting subscriptions in the entire country.

**A Daily Worker Builders' Button**

will be awarded to every comrade who secures an additional subscription to his own.



# Prizes To Be Awarded

To New Subscribers in Connection With the Daily Worker Drive for 25,000 SUBSCRIPTIONS

EVERY new subscriber sending in a year's subscription will receive a copy of the new edition of "Red Cartoons of 1927," with full page reproductions of the work of the following noted artists:

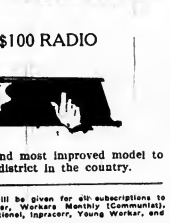
Fred Ellis, Robert Minor, William Gropper, Hugo Gellert, Lydia Gibson, Art Young, Maurice Becker, K. A. Suvanto, Hay Hales, F. Jerger, F. G. Yoe, O. R. Zimmerman and others. This wonderful collection of pictures is not for sale. It is offered only to subscribers who send in their subscriptions during the present campaign.

Little Red Diary 1927

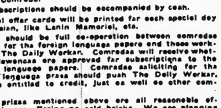
EACH new subscriber for a half year will receive a copy of the LITTLE RED DIARY of 1927, the valuable little book of dates for the year, containing useful information for workers. This publication is not for sale.

# PRIZES for CITIES and DISTRICTS

A BANNER will be given to the best city in each district.



A $100 RADIO



of the latest and most improved model to the best district in the country.

NOTE. Credit will be given for all subscriptions to the Sunday Worker, Workers Monthly (Communist), Communist International, Inprecorr, Young Worker, and Young Comrade.

All subscriptions should be accompanied by cash.

Special offer cards will be printed for each special day or occasion, like Lenin Memorial, etc.

There should be full co-operation between comrades working for the foreign language papers and those working for The Daily Worker. Comrades will receive whatever allowances are approved for subscriptions to the foreign language papers. Comrades soliciting for the foreign language press should push The Daily Worker, and are entitled to credit, just as well as other comrades.

The prizes mentioned above are all reasonable efforts. We are offering no gold bricks. We are planning to award them at the May 1 Celebrations throughout the country.

A special effort should be made to secure Annual Subscriptions. Short term subscriptions are costly to us and do not help to give The Daily Worker a steady list of readers.

Renewals will be credited as new subscriptions.

# QUOTAS

District 1. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Rhode Island. $ [illegible] worth of subscriptions or 250 annual subscriptions.

District 2. New York City and vicinity, part of New Jersey. $6,000 worth of subscriptions or 1,000 annual subscriptions.

District 3. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Western New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Washington, D. C. $1,500 worth of subscriptions or 250 annual subscriptions.

District 4. Buffalo, Rochester, Erie, Pa. and the Western part of New York State. $500 worth of subscriptions or 100 annual subscriptions.

District 5. Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania. $1,200 worth of subscriptions or 200 annual subscriptions.

District 6. Cleveland and the State of Ohio. $900 worth of subscriptions or 150 annual subscriptions.

District 7. Detroit, the State of Michigan and Eastern Indiana. $1,800 worth of subscriptions or 300 annual subscriptions.

District 8. Chicago, and Illinois, Lower Wisconsin, Missouri and Lake County, Ind. $1,000 worth of subscriptions or 500 annual subscriptions.

District 9. Minneapolis, Upper Wisconsin, Michigan (Upper peninsula), Minnesota. $ [illegible] worth of subscriptions or [illegible] annual subscriptions.

District 10. North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa. $450 worth of subscriptions or 75 annual subscriptions.

District 11. Montana, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming. $250 worth of subscriptions or 45 annual subscriptions.

District 12. Oregon and Washington. $900 worth of subscriptions or 150 annual subscriptions.

District 13 California. $1,200 worth of subscriptions or 200 annual subscriptions.

District 14. New Mexico, Arizona, Texas. $150 worth of subscriptions or 25 annual subscriptions.

District 15 Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. $450 worth of subscriptions or 75 annual subscriptions.

District Agents should set quotas for the various cities on the basis of the number of party members, Daily Worker subscribers and sympathizers

**THE DAILY WORKER**

33 First Street, New York

# *ARREST 1,000 POLISH COMMUNISTS AS PRELUDE TO ANTI-SOVIET WAR*

**WARSAW, Jan. 18.—More than a thousand arrests of Communists have been made by the government during raids continued thruout the week-end. Homes thruout the entire country have been raided and scores of people are seeking to escape to the frontiers.**

**Members of the opposition are remaining in hiding. It is charged that the improved action of the government is a prelude to warlike moves against the Soviet Union.**

# INDIANA SOLONS TO PROBE STATE POLITICAL GRAFT

## Democrats Demand K. K. K. Rule Exposure

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 18. — Plans to bring about a sweeping legislative investigation of alleged political corruption in Indiana politics will be formulated at a caucus of all democratic members of the the general assembly, it was learned.

The charges were based chiefly on allegations that D. C. Stephenson, deposed and imprisoned grand dragon of the state klan, dealt in various political fortunes with a lavish hand.

The appointment of a bi-partisan committee to sit until the charges are thoroly sifted, regardless of the duration of the legislature, is the plan seeming to be most favored by those backing the probe.

## Insull and Crowe Face Contempt Proceedings for Refusing Evidence

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Immediate action against Samuel Insull, public utilities magnate, and Robert E. Crowe, state's attorney for Cook county, Illinois, is forecast by Senator James A. Reed, chairman of the senate slush fund inquiry committee, as the result of the decision by the supreme court giving congress power to compel witnesses to testify and produce records. Insull and Crowe refused to give desired information in connection with the investigation of the primary campaign in which Frank L. Smith was nominated for the senate.

Senator Reed will present a resolution asking the senate to again subpoena these two Illinoisians, should they again refuse to divulge information and produce records revealing corruption in the Smith election, contempt proceedings will be started under power upheld by the supreme court.

Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, will also be cited for contempt and faces a possible prison sentence under the power given the senate. Sinclair refused to testify in the Teapot Dome investigation. Others affected are Thomas F. Cunningham, clerk of the quarter session court, Philadelphia, and Mal S. Daugherty.

## Paper Box Employers Turn Down Invitation to Give Strike Facts

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The paper box manufacturers refused to send representatives to a mass meeting called by the citizen's committee on the paper box strike for the purpose of acquainting the public with the facts. The boss's said they would both invited to be represented by the committee which includes Bishop William T. Manning, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, R. Fulton Cutting, and Henry Goddard Leach.

The union, thru Manager Fred Caila, accepted the invitation. The meeting was called for the Bar Association Hall, 42 West Forty-Fourth street.

"We will show that the bosses have employed non-strikers to coerce and beat our members, forcing them off the picket lines, and in some cases into the shops," said Caila, in accepting.

Workers! Attend the Lenin Memorial Meetings!

## SECTION 4, CHICAGO, HOLDS CONFERENCE OF ALL MEMBERS TONIGHT

All members of Section 4 of the Chicago District Daily are urged to attend a very important conference [illegible] Road tonight at [illegible] Representatives of [illegible] should be present to take [illegible] organizational questions [illegible] resolutions of the last [illegible] of the central executive [illegible] will be discussed. Section officers will be elected for the

*For Your Lenin Library:*

## LENIN AS A MARXIST

By N. Bukharin

The Present Chairman of the Communist International.

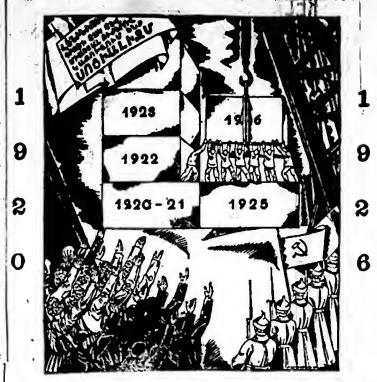
This splendid study of Lenin and his place in the world of Marxism is written by N. Bukharin, who is considered one of the leading living Marxists of the present day. The book is not a mere personal tribute to Lenin. It is rather an attempt to analyze Lenin's contribution to the principles of Marx. Thus the book treats the following phases of the subject: The Marxism of Lenin; Lenin's Theory and Practice; Problem of Imperialism; Lenin in the State; Lenin about the Peasantry; The Theoretical Problems Awaiting Work.

On sale now at 40 cents a copy, attractively bound in paper.

**Daily Worker Publishing Co.**

On and after January 24, 1927, our Literature Sales Department will be located at 33 First First Street, New York, N. Y.

# SOVIET ARMENIA CELEBRATES 6TH YEAR OF PROGRESS




"We are building socialism with united effort under the banner of Leninism. Long live the triumph of the peasants and workers of Soviet Armenia!"

"On to the seventh year! Hurrah for the development of socialist industry in Armenia!"

—Reproduced from "Kooruiain Harastan, Tiflis, Soviet Armenia

# Why Is the United States Taking Nicaragua?

EVERY worker knows, generally, that the marines and bluejackets have occupied the little nation of Nicaragua because capitalists in this country have money invested there that must continue to turn out profits unrestricted. But the devious ways of "Dollar Diplomacy," the reasons for money being shipped to Nicaragua in the first place, and the importance to the working class of this period of imperialism, are not so generally known.

"Imperialism is the ere of the social revolution of the proletariat," said Lenin. For workers, it is this signal fact that imperialism signifies the decline and last stand of capitalism that is important. How does this apply to American imperialism?

This is one of the questions that the Chicago Workers' School class in "American Imperialism" will answer. The present events in Nicaragua and Mexico require at least a talking acquaintance with the main facts of the growth of American imperialism. Meeting every Thursday night for eight weeks beginning the first week in February, the class above mentioned will trace the growth and main features of American imperialism and draw from its development the lessons which Lenin taught with regard to imperialism in general.

THE course will be under the direction of Max Schachtman, a close student of world events, who, in recent months, has submitted colonial development of the United States empire to special scrutiny in the light of Marxism and Leninism.

Four other courses in working class topics will continue during the same period on other nights of the week. All workers are invited to enroll for these classes at the Chicago Workers' School headquarters, 19 S. Lincoln St.

## Notice to Daily Worker Readers

ON and After Monday, Janbary 24th, The DAILY WORKER will be published in New York and will appear each morning on the news stands in New York City and vicinity and also in the principal cities of New York state, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania. Readers and supporters of The DAILY WORKER are urged to bring this to the attention of their newsdealer and convince him of the necessity and value of handling The DAILY WORKER every day.

The new edition to be published in New York will be improved in many ways. First of all, New York City as a whole has vastly improved news facilities, being practically the news center of the world. Secondly, we will be better able to get first hand information of the struggles in and near New York, not only in the needle trades, but also in the mining, textile and manufacturing industries which are located in the immediate vicinity.

We have also secured the assurance of the co-operation of a number of well-known writers who will contribute to The DAILY WORKER as soon as it reaches New York. Among them are said to be our present staff will be: Scott Nearing, Bertram D. Wolfe, Benjamin Gitlow, Albert Weisbord, Robert W. Dunn, V. F. Calverton, Michael Gold, Simon Felshin, Joseph Freeman and many others. Plans are under way for publishing daily the cartoons of the following well-known radical cartoonists: Robert Minor, Fred Ellis, H. Gropper, Hugo Gellert, K. Ashanto. This is but a brief list of the interesting features which the new edition of The DAILY WORKER will include. In spite of the addition of new features, the price of the paper will remain the same, 3c on weekdays, 5c on Sundays.

ORDER YOUR COPY FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER NOW!

The DAILY WORKER,
33 First St., New York City.

PARTY AND Y. W. L. NUCLEI, Call at the District Office, 19 South Lincoln St., for Lenin Memorial leaflets and posters for distribution.

## "Ma" Ferguson Pardons Many Prisoners as She Leaves Governorship

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 18.—A total of 227 executive clemencies, including various degrees of consideration for 28 murderers, were among the final acts of Governor Miriam A. Ferguson, as she stepped out of office. These will bring her total clemencies to 3,518 compared with a total of 3,589 prisoners in the state's penal institutions when she assumed office two years ago.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—

## SURVEY SHOWS GROWTH OF EDUCATION IN SIBERIA UNDER RULE OF SOVIETS

MOSCOW, (Tass) — It has been ascertained at the scientific congress now in session at Novosibirsk that at present Siberia has six universities and high colleges as against two before the revolution and over 200 scientific organs and institutions as against 10 before the revolution.

# SENATE POWER TO FORCE TESTIMONY UPHELD BY COURT

## Mal Daugherty Loses Highest Appeal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The power of the senate to subpoena records and witnesses in official investigations was upheld by the supreme court in a decision of far-reaching importance, which involved the constitutional powers of the legislative branch of the government.

Involves Mal Daugherty.

The decision was rendered in the case of Mal S. Daugherty, brother of former Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty, and is an outcome of the senate's famous investigation into the department of justice while the latter Daugherty was at its head.

## Ford Forced Sale of Stock by Threat to Withdraw and Compete

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 18.—Minority stockholders in the Ford Motor company were forced to sell their stock to Henry Ford in 1919 because he threatened to withdraw from the company and build another car in competition, it was revealed at the $30,000,000 government's tax recovery suit here. It was reported at the trial that some of the holders were "terrified" at the thought of what would happen to the value of their stock should Ford carry out his threat; so they sold out.

Clashed With Dodges.

Ford's threat came after policy clashes with the Dodge brothers. Ford wanted a free hand while the Dodges wanted some control themselves. In 1918 the Dodges filed suit against Ford to force him to declare dividends on a $52,000,000 surplus, instead of reinvesting the money. The Dodges won the suit.

Ford may be asked to testify at the hearing, it is said, to give his views on the proper valuation of Ford stock as of March, 1913, which is the bone of contention at the trial.

## Commission Defends Jim Crow Tactics of Pullman Company

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18. The interstate commerce commission has declared the refusal of the Pullman company to sell tickets to Negroes legal. The commission, in deciding a case brought by J. F. Heidelberg, Chicago Negro attorney, declared that as long as the refusal does not involve any situation by which one person obtained transportation service for less than another there is no discrimination.

Harden said he attempted to buy a Pullman ticket from Atlanta to Chicago and was refused one by the station agent and the train conductor.

## Passaic Workers Hold Lenin Meet on Jan. 23

The workers of Passaic who, for the last year, have been going thru one of the biggest struggles of this country will commemorate the memory of Lenin on Sunday, Jan. 23, 7:30 p. m., at Workers' Home, 27 Dayton avenue.

The speakers will be Abraham Markoff, who has just returned from the Soviet Union and Ed. Benjamin, the assistant director of the New York Workers' School. There will also be a good musical program. Admission free.

Direct Phone Connection.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Pacific Northwest is on direct-line telephone communication with the east for the first time in history.

The American Telephone & Telegraph company opened its third and newest trans-continental line, completing a nation-wide service. The new cable will run west thru Chicago, Minneapolis, Fargo, Billings and Spokane to Seattle and Portland. The two previous lines run thru the central and southern sections.

## LANDLESSNESS GROWING AMONG FARMERS OF U. S., IOWA PROFESSOR SHOWS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DES MOINES, Ia.—Ownership of farm land in America is rapidly passing out of the hands of farmers and into the hands of big operators and dealers, Mary Campbell of the department of education of the Iowa State Teachers College declared recently in a speech delivered before the Farm Bureau convention.

The government figures which Prof. Campbell quoted show that the percentage of landless farmers was 26 per cent in 1880; in 1900 it rose to 35 per cent; in 1920 it reached 38 per cent; and in 1925 it had almost reached the 50 per cent mark.

As to mortgages the figures show that in 1890 28 per cent of the farms were burdened with mortgages. In 1920 this figure reached over 40 per cent. Moreover the farmers' equity in these mortgages is growing smaller and smaller.

Prof. Campbell explained that the earnings of the farmer were so small and the price of land so high that the young farmer must remain a tenant farmer for life. "Consequently," the professor concludes, "landlessness is constantly increasing among those who till the land."

## Nearing Lectures at N. Y. Workers' School on British Empire

Scott Nearing, who has been on a tour of the United States for the past six months, resumes his work at the Workers' School by two series of Saturday afternoon lectures scheduled for February and March. The first series, beginning February 12 and running for three successive Saturdays at 2 p. m., is entitled: "The Decline of the British Empire." In this series, Scott Nearing will deal with the British general strike, the crisis in British imperialism and the growing world conflict between Britain and America. This will be followed by the series on "Post-War Europe," which begins March 26. He will deal with Russia, Germany, Italy and France.

The fee for the first course is $1.50 and for the second $1.25.

Another course announced for the spring term of the Workers' School is by Robert W. Dunn and deals with "American Foreign Investments." This will be given for only three sessions on Wednesday evenings from 8 to 9:15. The fee for this course is $1.00 (combination of the two courses by Nearing, which deal with European imperialism and the course by Robert W. Dunn, which deals with American imperialism, is permitted at the special rate of $2 for the three courses.

## Cleveland Holds Lenin Memorial on January 23

CLEVELAND.—An elaborate program with speakers, music and drama has been prepared for the Cleveland memorial meeting on Sunday, Jan 23, at Moose Hall.

Benjamin Gitlow, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, will be the chief speaker.

The Freiheit Gesangs Verein and the Lithuanian Singing Society will give a fine musical program and the Workers' Drama League of Cleveland will present a pantomime portraying the world's struggle between imperialism and the Communist International.

## ORGANIZATIONS ARE ASKED TO TAKE NOTE OF POLISH AFFAIR

All friendly and party organizations are earnestly asked not to arrange affairs for Sunday, March 6, as on this date the Polish Communist paper, Trybuna Robotnicza, will celebrate its third birthday with a concert and ball at Walsh's Hall, corner of Noble St. and Milwaukee Ave. The celebration will begin at 5 p. m. with speeches by prominent labor speakers.

## *Lenin's Memorial on January 23 Is An Outstanding Chicago Labor Event*

The annual memorial to Nicolai Lenin constitutes one of the outstanding events in the Chicago labor movement. Militant workers regard this honoring of the memory of the greatest working class leader as a declaration of their solidarity with the revolutionary cause of which he, with Karl Marx, was the founder.

The Workers (Communist) Party of Chicago is the fitting sponsor of this year's rededication to the spirit of Lenin. This party is the only one in America that keeps alive the tradition of revolutionary Marxism and fights the battles of the proletariat under the leadership of the Communist International, of which Lenin was the founder.

Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren, will be the scene of this year's gathering. The day is January 23rd. Tha meeting will begin promptly at 8 p. m. with the presentation of an unusual drama in tha form of a mass recitation written by Mihael Gold. "Strike" is its appropriate name and it introduces to American workare a new dramatic ert form that is part of all big celebrations among the European workers.

Musical numbers will also be part of the program and the main address will be made by Max Sedeoht, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## Young Russian Communist Tells of Communal Life

The following is an interesting letter from a member of the Russian Young Communist League to the workers and farmers of America, in which conditions on a Russian communal farm are pictured, showing the struggles and victories of the Communists at Commune Kolt, Donsky, in turning a run down estate into a thriving, producing agricultural center. This letter is published as part of the international worker correspondence movement. American workers are urged to write letters in return. The letter follows:

* * *

Commune Kolt, Donskoy Kushewka, K. K. Station, December 11, 1926.

Dear Comrades:

We have been a constant readers of your paper for nearly 4 years of our existence here in the Union of Soviet Republics. During the four years of our existence here on the Prolipetan estate, we have experienced crop failures and other drawbacks, but the hearts of the pioneers have beat true and we never lost hope in that great idea we had come here to practice.

Estate Was Run Down.

We settled on the estate of the Cossack headman, Prolipetski, in May, 1923. All the buildings there had suffered severely from the effects of civil war and of all that grand estate there remained but three build ings for use, and even these were badly out of repair. The orchard, too, was out of culture, weeds growing under the fruit trees to the height of a man. The fields had been untilled for many years and were overgrown. Just the same as the surrounding steppes. In this shape we occupied it on May 9, 1923. On arriving here our first task was to clear and repair the two dwellings for living quarters and prepare as much garden and potatoes as we were able to cultivate land for.

Tractore Come.

When our tractors arrived we began plowing, and as the days prolonged the fields once green began to grow black. The peasants, too, were very interested in our tractors and they soon began to converse on the topic of how to get themselves a tractor whose efficiency they saw on our fields.

With the arrival of fall we had 600 acres plowed. In the line of construction we built a new brick house for ourselves and set up the frame of a two-story commune house. The social conditions between the members of the commune were satisfactory and on this account household work as well as field work had progressed.

Malaria Delays Progress.

The next year with our small number of work units, we succeeded in completing all work necessary, and could have succeeded to do more, but our unwelcome visitor, malaria, visited us and many times when work was hardest, our men lay sick from malaria.

In the spring of 1925 a group of members arrived and were just in time for the spring work. This year we sowed an area of 473 desatines, during the summer we built a number of new buildings and plowed new land. Altho the crop did not yield as much as was expected, it did a good deal towards satisfying our immediate needs.

Exemple of Efficiency.

The name of Commune "Kolt" is heard on the lips of every peasant when he talks of examples in household management. After seeing the efficiency of tractors in land cultivation many of the surrounding artels and farmers' associations have procured themselves tractors. The peasants are learning that the better one cultivates his land the greater crop he receives from it in a few years. And to cultivate the land well one needs power, machine power. I remember one incident. When we were plowing a [illegible] rode by, stopping, he stood long at our work. He seemed to experience a thrill of joy and wonder to see the bright steel shares turning over the turf and lay the furrows one one each other as a bricklayer would lay bricks; and to see the green meadows turn black and the caress of it to the ear-splitting, puffing iron horse which now and then sent puffs of blue smoke towards the sky, in places where the plows struck firm earth.

Third Year.

The following year seemed to promise more at the very beginning. The central executive committee sent out to our commune two qualified units, one an agricultural, the other a party organized. Besides this, during the summer work students from the Communist university came here for vacation. During these days they helped much in the house-hold, in work and an example to the communal members. The crop this year was medium.

Are More Satisfied.

As a whole our members seemed more satisfied with their lot than in former years, and I believe this is because we have the right mental power to guide our household management and political education. Of course we have had outbreaks of dissatisfaction, we everybody understood that communal matters concerned him as well as everybody, that only patience was needed and all would be well.

Scw for Next Year.

For the next new year we have 120 desatines seeded under winter wheat, land ready plowed we have amounting to 500 desatines. Now the cold spells have set in, we are getting in line with our household matters according to our needs, even in Russia, and for tractor drivers our machine gives lessons on how to operate the tractor. In one word, work and study is going forward as in a beehive. The communal life is practical, only it needs a good management.

Ending for the present, next time we will write some about our young league work, etc.

With comradely greetings to fellow workers and farmers in America

LEON MOJIO
Member of the Russian Young Communist League.

## LIEBKNECHT MEETINGS.

BUFFALO—January 22, 8 p. m. at Workers Farum Hall, 36 West Huron street. Speaker, Sam Liman.

BOSTON—Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., Jan. 23rd, 2 p. m. S. Bloomfield, speaker

NEWARK—Sunday, Jan. 23rd, 7:30 p. m., Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 So. 14th street, near Springfield Ave.

PITTSBURGH—Sunday, Jan. 23rd at 3 p. m., at Labor Lyceum.

## *Chicago's Political Atmosphere Filled With Stench as Much Mud Is Scattered*

Chicago's political atmosphere is being permeated by the old-time stench as the rival and counter-charges are being made by political opponents, centering chiefly around William (Big Bill) Hale Thompson, former republican mayor. Early in the week Fred Lundin, political boss and erstwhile "closest friend" of Thompson, launched an attackon Thompson and Charles E. Merriam, Big Bill's chief of police. Lundin also splashed mud over Robert S. Crowe, state's attorney, who is a Thompson booster.

Says Big Bill Lied.

Lundin's latest attack followed statements by Thompson that Lundin had attempted to control police department appointments while Fitzmorris was at the helm. Lundin answered by quoting statements of Thompson made during Lundin's trial on charges of bootleg ring, in which Thompson defended Lundin from the charge of manipulating the police department and the school board. Thompson is either lying now or he purjured then, said Lundin.

Something Rotten.

Lundin also points out that there seems to be "something rotten" in the new friendship between Crowe and Thompson, recalling the former enmity between the two. "What's the deal between them?" Lundin asked.

Thompson has refused to answer Lundin's charges. Edward H. Litsinger, Democrat-Brundage candidate, is joining in the Lundin attack and is spilling more mud on Thompson thruout the city.

In the other camp, democratic, Mayor Dever is scoffing at the campaigns and promises being made by the republicans. Dever says he will run on his record.

## STUDENTS STRIKE AGAINST EDICT ON BARE KNEES IN SCHOOL PLAY; THEY WIN

Students at the Chesterton, Ind., high school have won their strike against the one man school board, represented by Charles N. Pearson, for "advanced" ideas in presenting a school play. Pearson denounced a play produced by Mrs. Ethel G. Miller, teacher, as immoral because the girls had declared their knees and the boys smoked cigarettes. He demanded rigid censorship in the future.

Following his action, the teacher, did not report to school the next day, and the students declared a strike in support. Parents also backed the students.

Supt. H. Coil, county superintendent, sided with the teacher. With everyone against him, Pearson had to give in, and the students at Chesterton can now reveal their knees all they want to—almost.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## Right and Left Wing Forces and Methods in the International Ladies' Garment Workers

IF there is such a thing as whistling to keep up one's courage, Justice, the official organ of the right wing of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, must be in continual pain from pursed lips.

It claims a tremendous success for the "registration" of cloakmakers under Sigman auspices—the plan by which the right wing hoped to break the ranks of the cloakmakers, an overwhelming majority of whom are supporting the regularly elected New York Joint Board officials whom President Sigman unseated.

JUSTICE says:

According to figures given out by the international office nearly 12,000 cloakmakers and dressmakers have registered with the reorganized Locals 2, 9, 22 and 35, in addition to the 18,000 workers already in the locals which navar were under Communist domination—10, 23, 48 and 89.

The cold fact is that not to exceed 3,500 workers have registered at the right wing offices.

ANOTHER fact is that the locals cited by Justice as supporting the right wing have not 18,000 members all together. 12,000 is a very generous estimate and in addition there is the fact that thasa local unions all have strong left wing blocs.

There are 53,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York and if we take the inflated figures of Justice as a basis for the—18,000 and 12,000—we find that this still leaves 23,009 workers supporting the left wing joint board.

If we take the correct figures—12,000 and 35,000—we get 15,500 supporting the right wing and 37,500 supporting the left wing administration.

BUT as we said before, the right wing forces are not a unit as are the left wing workers. In all right wing locals there is general dissatisfaction with the right wing policy and tactics and strong organized left wing blocs.

There are probably less than 10,000 members of the New York section of the I. L. G. W. that can be counted upon for continued support of the right wing.

The frenzied efforts made to rally reactionary support in other unions like the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and from right wing officials in unions which compose the self-styled "committee for preservation of the trade unions," the setting up of a united front of the bosses, the capitalist press and American Federation of Labor officialdom against the left wing—all are proof of the organizational weaknesses of the right wing and of its failure to gain any substantial mass support for its program of disruption and worker-employer cooperation.

THE right wing leadership is bankrupt—politically, organizationally and financially. It is kept alive only by injections of militant reaction by Matthew Woll, the Daily Forward and the capitalist press and by financial support from sources, which when exposed as they will be, will create a new scandal in the labor movement.

The left wing, in contrast to the shady financial policy of the reactionary and discredited Sigman officialdom, is raising a rank and file loan to meet the immediate emergency created by the attack of the right wing coming at the end of a bitter and costly strike.

THIS emergency will last until the cloakmakers get back to work, it is fully guaranteed by the New York Joint Board and 37,500 workers will support it. Every trade unionist who wants real trade unions and not bossridden "efficiency unions" can support the loan with full assurance that he will be getting back his money and by a stronger labor movement.

The militant majority of the I. L. G. W. will win their fight with the support of the sincere trade unionists of the rest of the needle trades and the labor movement in general.

THEIR next task will be to carry the fight into every Sigman stronghold, smash the right wing plan for splitting the union and thus aiding the bosses, force recognition and then come to the next regular, or a special convention in such strength that Sigman and his "efficiency unionists" and labor-hating allies will have nothing there for a handful of officials and hangers on whose crookedness and corruption have been shown by their own acts to a membership which has already passed sentence of banishment upon them.

# DENVER LABOR RAPS KELLOGG LATIN POLICY

## Demands Withdrawal of U. S. Marines

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 18.—The Denver Trades and Labor Assembly has declared itself emphatically opposed to the present invasion of Nicaragua by United States armed forces and has passed the following resolutions condemning the attitude of the state department and demanding the immediate withdrawal of the marines:

Acts of War.

Whereas, It has become apparent during the last few weeks that the Coolidge administration is taking drastic action in the Nicaraguan internal affairs which would be construed as an act of war if directed against a more powerful national; and

Whereas, Both the acts of the government and the pronouncements of the president of the United States show that this government is openly opposed to the labor government in Mexico, under the leadership of President Calles, and that the United States government is acting in such a way as is likely to bring war with Mexico; and

Congress Left Out.

Whereas, The acts of the president of the United States which threaten war have been taken without the advice and consent of the congress, although the constitution specifically provides that only the congress shall have the right to declare war; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly does hereby express its profound disapproval of the United States border as it applies to Mexico and Nicaragua; and be it further

"Withdraw Troops."

Resolved, That we demand that the president of the United States immediately withdraw all American troops from Nicaraguan soil, that he withdraw all American battleships from Nicaraguan waters, and that he forbid Secretary of State Kellogg making any further threats against or attacks on the government of Mexico until the congress shall have advised the actual declaration of war upon that friendly nation.

# REACTION IN N. Y. JOINS TO FIGHT CIVIL LIBERTIES

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The American Defense Society, Military Order of the World War, and the Government Club, three notoriously reactionary organizations here, have issued a joint statement in which they attack the Citizens' Union, composed of leading New York residents, for backing the demand of the American Civil Liberties League for an "old fashioned free speech, meeting at Stuyvesant school house. These organizations declare that the letter written by the Citizens' Union to the commissioner of education in defense of the Civil Liberties League was "prejudiced and biased."

The reason they give for the bias of the union is that Walter Frank, member of the union, is a contributor to the league. They charge that Frank was the author of the letter.

"League Preaches Murder."

Then the trio attacks the league, declaring the free speech means to them "permission for praschment of Communism, anarchy, the overthrow of the government, and murder."

Commissioner Frank Graves is now considering the appeal of the Civil Liberties League from the decision of the board of education which denied it the use of the school building for the meeting.

The secretary of the Citizens' Union has issued a counter-statement, declaring that Frank has been a member of the executive committee for many years, and was but one of the many who drafted the letter attacked. The letter expressed the views of those who attended the meetings, he said.


BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!

CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY

Meat Market Restaurant

IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.

Bakery deliveries made to your home.

FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(Workers organized as consumers)

4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.


## Heads of Mine, Mill and Smelter Unions Ousted; Probe Reveals Big Cash Shortage; "Hiked" Payrolls

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DENVER, Jan. 18.—The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, with headquarters in Denver, has gone through a severe shake-up within the last month which has resulted in the resignation of Charles H. Moyer, for 25 years international president, Edward Krough, vice-president, and William Davidson and John Turney, members of the executive board.

The resignations will result in a practically complete reorganization of the International Union.

It developed that the International was $22,000 in debt, largely on salary counts.

Locals Forced Probe.

The whole matter has been brought about through the co-operation of the Butte unions of the International and representatives of the American Federation of Labor. Four locals, with about 4,000 of the 6,000 members of the International, were about to withdraw from the organization last June when an appeal was made to the A. F. of L. to step in and clean house.

Paul J. Smith was sent here by William Green of the A. F. of L. to investigate the situation. He spent some time here and in Butte, delving into the mess created by the merger administration.

Until last June there had been no convention of the International for six years. Under the union's constitution, the International treasury stands the costs of conventions. The Moyer administration is charged with using the money on a "hiked" payroll and then reporting that it was impossible to hold a convention because of lack of funds.

Membership Declines.

The membership had been falling steadily and there was dissatisfaction in some of the strongest locals. The Butte locals called attention to the fact that no report of assets and liabilities was being made by headquarters. The Anaconda mill and smelter workers refused to pay their per capita tax, until it is said that this one local owed $7,000 in back dues. The Butte engineers demanded to know the financial condition of the International.

"Suggests" Resignation.

After spending some weeks investigating the various charges and trying to straighten out the tangle, on December 13 Paul J. Smith suggested that Moyer, Krough, Davidson and Turney resign their positions with the union. The four international officials have resigned. Edward E. Sweeney, of the Butte engineers, who had been elected International secretary-treasurer last June, called a special convention to meet in St. Paul next Monday, Jan. 17. H. E. Gallaher, Great Falls, Montana, and A. A. Robertson, Fort Smith, Arkansas, were elected members of the executive board last June and still hold their positions.

To Change Laws.

The convention will discuss changes in the constitution, economies necessary to straighten financial difficulties, and the election of officers to fill vacancies. The convention cannot elect but it is expected it will call for an election next June to fill the positions now vacant.

Sweeney Cuts Expenses.

Sweeney has already cut the office space used by the headquarters in half and has cut down the staff. He has collected several thousand dollars from locals which were holding their per capita and has received assurances from the locals which were complaining that they now intend to stay in the International and rebuild it.

The four unions which led the fight, No. 1 of Butte, made up of the miners, the Butte engineers, the Anaconda mill and smelter workers and the Great Falls mill and smelter workers, are all said to be satisfied and to be now bringing their dues up to date and carrying on.

Sweeney says that the future of the International is largely with the St. Paul convention but that it will not take long to recover from the financial difficulties and that aggressive organization of the miners will soon be under way "if the convention orders it."

Moyer in Since 1902.

Moyer was elected president of the Western Federaiton of Miners at the Denver convention in 1902, at the same time that William Heywood was elected secretary-treasurer. He served continuously until the present shakeup. The miners later withdrew and October 16, 1917, the name was changed to the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. The Western Federation of Miners was organized May 15, 1893.

# BRITISH LABOR PARTY SPEAKER SLANDERS COOK

## "King's Socialist" Attacks Mine Leader

A vicious attack on the leaders of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and particularly on A. J. Cook the miners' secretary, featured an address delivered here by Margaret Bonfield, Labor Party member of the British parliament.

In reply to a question from the audience Miss Bonfield declared that the general council called off the general strike because it came to the conclusion that it was impossible to win with the poor leadership of the miners' federation.

She declared that the second international gave "sympathy" to the miners, in fact as much sympathy as it could get by the Communist International, but the labor movement under the influence of the Communist international contributed over $5,000, and to the miners' relief fund, whereas the trade union unions on the contrary and in the United States gave little.

Miss Bonfield seemed to believe that there is nothing about [illegible] England. As an example she cited [illegible] of the British Broadcasting [illegible] which was more privately [illegible] how a government monopoly with the same directors as [illegible] it was privately owned. This [illegible] according to Miss Bonfield.

[illegible] necessary against the [illegible] in the nation to [illegible] the [illegible] and pass [illegible] where the socialists [illegible] way for them.

[illegible] no force or violence [illegible] of society, she assured [illegible] the new order [illegible] as it has [illegible] of the British masses [illegible] using force or violence [illegible] the British Labor Party [illegible] in India, [illegible] and other parts [illegible] of the British Empire [illegible] the Labor Party [illegible] of peace and declared that [illegible] would not move [illegible] the people [illegible] to the people [illegible] in the minds of [illegible].

[illegible] attack on A. J. Cook, [illegible] had implied [illegible] that it was not [illegible] Party member in [illegible] necessary to devote her time [illegible] the militant leader of a great labor organization, who is bitterly hated by the British ruling class [illegible] a friend to the workers. [illegible] the audience came to the conclusion that Cook must be an honest man since he is equally hated by [illegible] government and lackeys [illegible] capitalists like Miss Bonfield. [illegible] and [illegible].

MARENGO, Ill., Jan. 18.—A verdict of accidental death was returned by a coroner's jury in the drowning in Kishwaukee river of James Smith, 39, Marengo farmer who shocked his neighbors during a holiday calling in what was at first believed an attempt to kill himself and his wife. A will found in his hand leaves his estate to his wife. Mrs. Smith was badly injured but will live.

# DU BOIS PRAISES RACE RELATIONS IN SOVIET UNION

## Has Laid Basis for Solution, He Says

By FRED HARRIS.
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—"The government of Soviet Russia has laid a basis for the solution of the race problem." This was the verdict of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, leader of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, who spoke here tonight at an open forum meeting. Dr. Du Bois recently traveled in Russia, and had opportunity to study the race problem in that country.

Hits N. Y. Times.

"It is significant," he stated, "that, when a Negro passes along the street in Paris, he is the object of polite interest, in Berlin he is a curiosity, in London an inferior "colonial," but in Moscow he is just an ordinary person, and does not suffer inquisitory glances."

He related that, on arrival at Kronstad and Leningrad, he found these cities to be industrious and peaceful; later on, while in Moscow, he read in the New York Times, that during the very days that he was in Leningrad, these cities were the scenes of terrible industrial and political upheavals, causing the editor of the Times to predict the immediate fall of the Soviet regime.

Intelligence Shown.

Dr. Du Bois showed that Russia, the one of the most heterogeneous of all nations, has less race disturbance than any other country.

"The Soviet government shows its intelligence and tolerance by permitting each racial country within Russia to have its own autonomy. The schools, the built and maintained by the government, are permitted to teach their own racial language, the only demand of the government is that the Russian language must also be taught, so that the future generation will be able to speak an all-Russian language, a pre-eminent necessity for the unification of the republic. Thus Russia is accomplishing, with patience and intelligence, that which other countries have tried to do by forcible methods, and failed in." These were some of the interesting points brought out by the speaker.

Compared With U. S.

Comparing the race problem of Soviet Russia with that of the United States, Du Bois deplored the fact that the position of the American Negro is not advantageous, that as a race minority, the Negro suffers the intolerance of both the white capitalists as well as of many white workers. No one lynching, the of a common occurrence, is hardly protested against by the white population," he said, "and then the economic dependency, and lack of organization, the Negro worker has become a professional strike-breaker." The blame for this, the speaker pointed out lies directly with the executive board of the American Federation of Labor, who have thus far refused to organize the Negro workers.

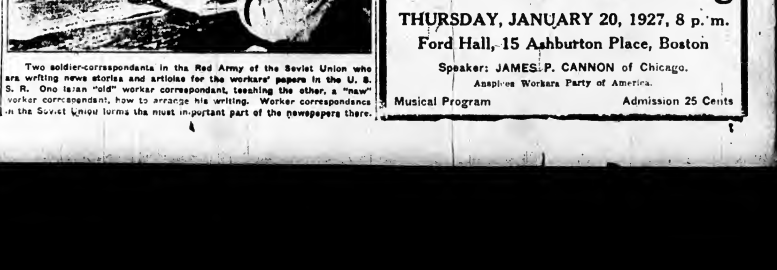
WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## CITY COUNCIL PUZZLES OVER BLAIR PLAN; DON'T KNOW HOW TO TAKE IT

City councilmen are admittedly "up in the air" over how to consider the Blair plan for consolidation and axtension of the city's transportation systems.

Members of the transportation committee were reluctant to comment on the plan itself, but indicated they were puzzled that Blair should have presented a plan, when his company had already done so. It was the opinion of some that his plan is not a new one, but merely an elaboration of the company's project; however, they have asked Blair to explain his project in full.

## Writing Up the News!



Two soldier-correspondents in the Red Army of the Soviet Union who are writing news stories and articles for the workers' papers in the U. S. S. R. One is an "old" worker correspondent, teaching the other, a "new" worker correspondent, how to arrange his writing. Worker correspondence in the Soviet Union forms the most important part of the newspapers there.

# The Manager's Corner

## The Spearhead.

*"Be daring. Be ever daring. Be more daring still." In these words Karl Marx expressed the essential forward urge of our movement. The revolutionary movement cannot mark time. It must push forward energetically and incessantly or stagnate. So it is with The DAILY WORKER. The DAILY WORKER should be constantly reaching out to new circles of readers, and while maintaining and strengthening its former contacts, establish fresh and wider circles of support.*

*The DAILY WORKER Builders' Clubs, which have sprung up in various parts of the country, are the spearheads opening the way for the onward march of our paper. It is not difficult to establish these Builders' Clubs. A number of cities have already formed such organizations which are flourishing. DAILY WORKER readers are eligible. Comrades will be surprised at the number of workers who are deeply interested in the welfare of our paper, of whom those who disagree with us on many other issues. The Builders' Clubs form an excellent basis for a broad, united front organization to maintain our paper.*

*These clubs have immediately seized upon various forms of activity. They have formed efficient squads of canvassers to cover definite sections of cities or towns for subscribers and the renewals. They check up on newsstands to see if The DAILY WORKER is properly handled. They arrange factory gate sales. They organize worker correspondent groups. They arrange social affairs, plays, dances and bazaars through the year for the benefit of the paper. They are the firm and reliable foundation upon which the success of The DAILY WORKER will be built.*

BERT MILLER.

# MILWAUKEE LABOR BEHIND FIGHT TO SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI; ALL GROUPS ACTIVE IN THEIR DEFENSE

By C. MEYER.
By a Worker Correspondent

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 18.—The[illegible] there are no anarchists in Milwaukee who are initiating a move for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti, [illegible] are being heard from various parts of the labor movement which must in the future develop into a [illegible] Sacco and Vanzetti committee in Milwaukee.

Members of the International Labor Defense of [illegible] their work toward the distribution of leaflets at meetings and [illegible]

Organizations Help.

Among some of the A. F. of L. organizations of Milwaukee protesting against the continued [illegible] of the trial, are the Bluecoat Teamsters' Union, Milwaukee Building Trades Council, Milwaukee Allied Printing Trades Council, Allied Carriers and Common Laborers' Union, Stenographers, Bookkeepers and Assistants' Union No. [illegible] and the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee.

Ask Senators' Aid.

The resolution of the Federated Trades Council calls upon Wisconsin senators and [illegible] Congressmen [illegible] Robert M. La Follette and [illegible] Berger have been asked to [illegible] local press, [illegible] and public [illegible] and helped to [illegible] as a "frame-up."

Besides [illegible] "frame-up" some [illegible] Milwaukee have expressed [illegible] with Vanzetti. Also the [illegible] expressed in [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible].

Demand Investigation.

The resolution [illegible] Federated Trades Council [illegible] in the name of [illegible] immediate investigation [illegible] congress of the United [illegible] action of the governor [illegible] the commutation [illegible] justice with the [illegible] Vanzetti and [illegible] refusal of [illegible] [illegible] case."

The council [illegible] the Federated Trades Council [illegible] the Protection of [illegible] their influence [illegible] ing in congress.


SUBSCRIBE TO
The American Worker Correspondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.
Only 50 Cents a Year.



GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.


## Electrification of Land Progresses Under Soviet

MOSCOW — In the presence of Rykov, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, and other members of the government, as well as representatives of the consular corps in Leningrad and various public and labor organizations, there was solemnly inaugurated the great Volkhov electric station, which is the most powerful in the U. S. S. R. and has a capacity of 56,000 kilowatts. The station will supply Leningrad and local industrial enterprises with electric current. The construction was achieved at the cost of 90 million roubles.

Workers! Attend the Lenin Memorial Meetings!


BOSTON, ATTENTION!

*Lenin is Dead, but Leninism Lives!*

LENIN
Memorial Meeting

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1927, 8 p. m.

Ford Hall, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston

Speaker: JAMES P. CANNON of Chicago.

Auspices Workers Party of America.

Musical Program Admission 25 Cents

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $8.00 per year | $6.00 per year |
| $4.50 six months | $3.50 six months |
| $2.50 three months | $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## Japan Does Not Intend to Get Her Fingers Burned

Japan is not going to pull Great Britain's chestnuts out of the Chinese fire. The latest statement of Baron Shidehara, Japanese foreign minister, while not saying expressly that the people's government will be recognized, nevertheless is definite on the question of further intervention.

Shidehara said in his speech to the Japanese diet, Jan. 17, in relation to Chinese policy:

**First, respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China and SCRUPULOUSLY AVOID ALL INTERFERENCE IN HER DOMESTIC STRIFE. (Emphasis ours.)**

That this is no diplomatic platitude, but that it represents the actual line Japan is to follow in China in the present period, and is a measured notification to Great Britain that the two countries have come to a parting of the ways in the Far East, being a definite disavowal on the part of Japan, is shown by other statements contained in the official utterance referred to above.

One of them is:

**We are happy to be able to state that the relations of Japan and the Soviet Union continue gratifying. There are certain sections of people who indulge in alarming speculations that the interests of Japan and the Soviet Union are destined to clash in Manchuria. BUT WE HAVE NO AGGRESSIVE POLICY IN MANCHURIA OR ELSEWHERE. (Emphasis ours.)**

Translated into plain English, this diplomatic utterance can be taken to mean that a definite understanding relative to the status of the Chinese Eastern Railway has been reached by the representatives of the Soviet Union and Japan. It will be recalled that last summer there took place an interchange of notes following a strong protest lodged by the Soviet Union foreign office against the arrest of Soviet Union officials attached to the Chinese Eastern Railway by the troops of Chang Tso-lin.

Shidehara also gives the United States to understand that it can expect no substantial aid if the state department follows the lead of Great Britain and intervenes forcibly in China by pointing out the strained relations between the two countries:

**I regret to state that the question of discriminatory treatment involved in the United States immigration act of 1924 still remains unadjusted . . . . . .**

This is of great significance when contrasted with the friendly attitude towards the Soviet Union.

As we pointed out a few days ago, it is unlikely that a complete agreement for armed intervention in China can be reached between Great Britain, America and Japan. Japan's trade with China is now of greater importance for her internal stability than her investments in China.

A Chinese boycott, of the same intensity as that leveled at Great Britain recently, directed at Japan would produce an internal crisis of an acute character.

Japanese imperialism, dependent upon expansion on the Asiatic continent, cannot afford at this time to further antagonize the Chinese nation of 1/4 mankind people in behalf of the *general* interests of world imperialism.

The contradictions in the imperialist world, of which the Japanese attitude gives concrete proof, serve to allow the Chinese national liberation movement to consolidate itself with the backing of the Soviet Union.

This is not to say that America and Great Britain, on the basis of America being allowed a free hand in Mexico and Central America, may not have arrived at an agreement for the defense of Shanghai against the advancing people's armies.

The naval concentration by both powers in Chinese waters lends color to this belief and the American workers and farmers must remain alert and ready to prevent war on the Chinese people and force the withdrawal of all armed American forces from China.

## Civilized and Stable America

**Three hundred marines have been stationed in Chicago for many months guarding the mails from bandit raids.**
**—The Herald-Examiner, Chicago, Jan. 14.**

If this same statement was contained in one of the Riga, Warsaw, Bucharest or Helsingfors dispatches about the Soviet Union many an American citizen would shake his head and wonder how the Russian people manage to live with so much disorder and uncertainty prevailing.

But in America, a country whose territory has not been invaded and whose part in the world war consisted in making several billion dollars out of the misery of the rest of the world, a country whose industrial civilization is the marvel of capitalist society, the necessity for systematic armed protection of the mails is accepted as a matter of course.

American workers, reading capitalist press accounts of bandit raids and other alleged evidences of disorder in Mexico, China, Russia and other countries that incurred the hatred of the imperialist nations, should keep in mind the paragraph we quote at the beginning of this editorial.

Internal instability depends for the most part upon who is writing about it.


Subscribe!


# Preparing War Against Japan

### Thru Nicaragua Against Mexico; Thru China Against Japan.

By ELLIS PETERSON

MEXICO is the main obstacle against Charles Evans Hughes's imperial policy in South and Central America. Mexico is taking the hegemony in rallying Latin-America against the U. S. Japan and the British Empire are the strongest adversaries of United States in the Pacific. The British Empire is paralyzed at present in its fight against the U. S. Japan is arming itself at top speed. The earthquake a few years ago gave Japan a setback, and in spite of the Washington "disarmament," Japan has started building a very strong new navy, which will be completed in 1928. This means that the strength of U. S.'s enemy, Japan, a year from now will be formidable, and that is one of the reasons why Wall Street now is starting trouble.

There are the two political constellations which lead Coolidge and Kellogg in their policies against Mexico and China. Here enters also the question of the Philippines.

The opposition of Borah is caused by his diplomatic inclinations of winning the Latin-American "opinion" thru concessions and peaceful persuasion. He advocates a pacifist policy against Central and South America. Kellogg is for the mailed fist.

The war against Mexico—which at present seems very likely if Coolidge is not diplomatically or thru Wall Street's "revolution" forced to a complete surrender; the war against Mexico and Nicaragua are preparations against the ultimate struggle in the Pacific, the war against Japan. That is the reason why America's march against Mexico is accompanied by sending dreadnaughts to China against Japan. We can be pretty sure—what the Department of War does not say—that reinforcements of all naval stations on the Pacific coast (with San Francisco as center) are taking place. The naval stations on the coast of Nicaragua and southward, and especially the Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Guam and in the Philippines are at present strengthened more than ever.

The war against Mexico comes as a direct result of the Wall Street policy in South America. The conflict with Japan was sharpened thru the victories of the revolutionary army of Kuomintang. Thru these victories the balance of power in the Pacific was absolutely changed.

**The Panama Canal.**

Because of the imminence of the war with Japan, the Panama Canal will be the surest spot of the U. S. The Panama Canal must be guarded at any cost. Nicaragua and Mexico are too close to this spot to be allowed any freedom which can be "misused" against the interests of the United States. Hence the present ferocious American policy in these countries, sharpened by the oil interests.

The peoples in Latin-America are anti-Yankee. It would be an easy matter for a few Mexico-crazed with only a bourgeois "revolutionary" army steadily occupying the place, if had no other way.

In 1870 Great Britain furnished 37 per cent of all the Chinese imports. Japan at that time sent only 2 per cent of the Chinese imports. But in 1923 the British figure was 13 per cent; the Japanese 23 per cent; in 1910 the United States had advanced only to 5 per cent, but in 1923 it stood at 16 per cent—i. e., Great Britain was beaten. So it came that Japan and the U. S. were the main competitors on the Chinese market.

This was in the golden time when China was only a "sphere of influence," divided according to the strength of the "powers." But now China begins to be independent. England is being thrown out. And America and Japan try to win the new government of the Chinese people. Both need China as an "ally," both need China as an object of exploitation, even if independent. Thru capital export to a "free" China the American and Japanese imperialists can get large profits, provided they succeed in establishing a bourgeois government in China.

But if Japan gets off with a good alliance in China, then that will strengthen it against America. But America needs China as an ally against Japan.

**Japan Helpless Without China.**

Why? Because Japan gets all its steel from China—except that which it receives from the U. S. The war industry of Japan is completely dependent upon China. 80 per cent of Japan's coal imports come from China.

This makes it clear why Coolidge hurried American dreadnaughts to the Chinese waters between China and Japan. Japan must be cut away from its steel and coal resources. This is a part of the American blockade against the densely populated Japan islands, which must be starved to surrender.

**Washington Conference of Disarmament.**

The pacifist comedy of Washington, which was and is hailed by all stupid pacifists, served its purpose well when the alliance between England and America was broken up. And in the coming conflict England will be forced to be neutral when the two powers who won thru the last world war with the slightest damages and really only profited on it: Japan and the United States clash in the Pacific war, where the destiny of capitalism will be definitely sealed.

England does not do this voluntarily, but it cannot do anything else. It has to wait until the war is decided and the booty will be divided between the victors, like America did in 1917. England cannot, because it has a revolutionary working class at home. The social revolution is imminent in England, and in case of a war an outbreak is unavoidable. The British empire cannot be mobilized against America, because that would break up the empire. Australia, Canada, New Zealand and maybe South Africa would be won for a pro-Japan policy. Canada and Australia look upon Japan as their arch enemy.

Wall Street knows this, and the visit to America of the Australian premier, Mr. Bruce, convinced them more. All his talk about the necessity of an alliance between America and England was only a reflection from the British standpoint of the imperial conference from where he came. And in the event of a war, even if England will not participate, no doubt Canada and Australia will be knit closer to America and its anti-Japan policy.

**The Consequences of a War.**

The United States did not suffer during the last world war. 50,000 killed Americans was only a small fraction on what the European people had to suffer. This Pacific war would demand more sufferings from the American people and it would hit the American economic system in a revolutionizing way. A victory could not cover all the effects of the war, no less than did the victory of England and France help these countries from ruin.

South America cannot be kept subjugated with only a few thousand marines in every state. A very large army would be absolutely necessary.

The alliance between the Chinese republic and the Soviet Union, which obviously would be one of the results of this war, would mean a new more powerful enemy against America. And this power would be decidedly anti-imperialist. A part of it would be anti-capitalist; yes, indeed, SOCIALISTIC. And this will have the greatest consequences.

**The World Revolution.**

Even if a war between America and Japan should break up the rest of the British empire, there would be left plenty of enemies for America. And the consequences of the Chinese revolution; the awakening of the millions in all Asia to revolutionary action and to anti-imperialist struggle would isolate America from its richest imperialist markets.

The Cantonese will not let the conflict between America and Japan pass by without using it to their advantage. And they will surely understand that the most dangerous enemy to the Chinese revolution is the American imperialism. Without weakening the fight against the British, Japanese, French, Italian and German imperialists, China will remember that the American imperialism is the strongest and will unite using mild forms of starting its exploitation.

And the rallying of the revolutionary proletarian forces of the world to sympathy to the Soviet Union in demanding a new united and revolutionary industrial international, and in their fight more and more following the banner of the Communist International, we have the strongest force against the imperialist powers of the world.

This will put the hardest tasks upon the Communist parties of America, Japan and most of all upon the young Chinese Communist Party. But even the British, Australian and Canadian sections will find plenty of work. Likewise the Indian, Egyptian, Indonesian, etc., sections of the Comintern. The victory will be ours if we only understand to rally the masses in revolutionary struggle against imperialism which seeks to destroy the world in the most cruel imperialist wars.

## MERGER OF 100 STEEL SHEET MILLS ARRANGED BY BANKING INTERESTS

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 18.—Negotiations for the merging of about ons hundred sheet mills into one huge combination have been started and are near completion, according to reports emanating from financial circles. A group of bankers are arranging the combination, it is said. W. A. Thomas, steel magnate who is heavily interested in a number of steel mills, is mentioned as head of the new combine.

Companies named in the negotiations include: Newton Steel company with 20 mills; Themes Sheet Steel company with 12 mills; Wadell Steel company, eight mills; Falcon Steel company, eight mills, all in Mahoning Valley; Ashtabula Steel company, 80 mills; Mansfield Steel, Canton, eight mills; Sharon Steel Hoop company, nine mills.

The arrangements include provision that steel bars and semi-finished steel be purchased by the combination from the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company, Republic Iron and Steel company, and Corrigan-McKinney Steel company.

## Great Mystery to Be Solved in Chicago on Sunday, March 13

The Chicago Navy Mir worker correspondents are meeting secretly, preparing something for Sunday, March 13. They refuse to explain anything. The only thing they admit is that Mirror Hall was rented for that day. The mystery will be solved there and then.

## GET INTO THE FIGHT!

The DAILY WORKER can only develop its fight for Sacco and Vanzetti and carry on an increasing struggle for all the class war prisoners to the extant that it receives the increasing support of all its readers. Get into the fight!

## ONE A NEW NOVEL Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1928, by Upton Sinclair.)

Annabelle had put Bunny beside her, so that she might protect him from assaults. Now she started telling him about her new picture, "A Mother's Heart." Such a sweet, old-fashioned story. Bunny would call it sentimental, perhaps, but the women would just love it, and it gave her a fine part. Also Vera had a clever scenario for her new picture, "The Golden Conch". Quite a fetching title, didn't Bunny think? And all the time, above the soft murmur of Annabelle's voice, Bunny heard the loud noise of John Groby blessing the Legion. Bunny longed to ask him what the veteran would say to the "ethics gang", stealing the funds from their disabled buddies.

Someone mentioned another stunt of the returned soldiers—their setting up a censorship of moving pictures. The Angel City theater had started to show a German film, "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," and this Hun invasion had so outraged the Legion men they had put on their uniforms and blockaded the theater, and beaten up the people who tried to get in. Tommy Paley laughed the courage of each of those veterans had been fortified by a five dollar bill, contributed by the association of motion picture producers. They didn't want foreign films that put them too high a standard.

Then Scudnicky. He was too fat to comprehend such a thing as irony, and he remarked that the directors were nuts to let Hun films in, Scudnicky, as a boy from Hungaria, or Rumania, or Roumania, or some such country, said that we didn't want no foreign films breaking in on our production schedules. An hour or so later Bunny heard him telling how the Hollywood films were swamping the German market—it wouldn't be three years before we'd own their business. "Vee vicktee" remarked Bunny, and Schnitzsky looked at him, puzzled, and said "Huh?"

VIII

From such a week end Bunny would return to Angel City, and accompany Rachel to a meeting of the Young People's Socialist League. In an obscure hall twenty-five or thirty boys and girls of the working class met once a week and read papers, and discussed problems of politics and economics, the labor movement and the Socialist party. Rachel had grown up with this organization, and had prestige with it because she had gone to college and education, and because she knew Comrade Ross" with her. The most bloody class-conscious young people could not help being thrilled by a spectacle so unique as a millionaire who sympathized with the workers and had helped to bail out political prisoners.

With these young Socialists, as with the old ones, it was right wing versus left; everybody argued tactics, and got tremendously excited. The Communists also had an organization, the Young Workers' League, and the two rivals carried on intense operations; sometimes they held formal debates, and young people would jump up and down in their seats, and carry on the controversy in their homes and working places for weeks afterwards. It was Moscow versus Amsterdam, the Third International versus the Second, the "reds" against the "pinks," as the mild Socialists were called. And this same struggle was going on in the soul of Bunny. Paul Watkins would pull him forward, then Rachel Meeples would haul him back; and his loyalties seemed to be, he was of the opinion of the one he talked with last. He was so prone to see the other fellow's point of view, and lose himself in that. Why couldn't he have a mind of his own?

Theoretically it was possible to bring about the change from Capitalism to Socialism by peaceable, one-step-at-the-time methods and lay out the steps. But when you came to take the first one, you confronted the fact that the capitalists didn't want to be evolved into Socialism, and wouldn't let you take any step. It was a fact that so far they had outwitted the workers at every turn; they had even forced the government to retrace the steps which had been taken in the emergency of war. It was also true, as Paul contended, that the capitalists would not permit the workers to be peaceable; they resorted to violence every time, and not aside the laws and the constitution when it suited their convenience.

(To be continued)


Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?



GET YOUR UNION TO TELEGRAPH CONGRESS TODAY!

WITHDRAW ALL U. S. WARSHIPS FROM NICARAGUA!
NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO! HANDS OFF CHINA!

DON'T DELAY!

Read the Resolution Adopted Unanimously by the Denver, Colorado, Trades and Labor Assembly! It Appears on Page Five Today!

For the Unity of the Working Class!
For the Unification of the Labor Movement!
For a Labor Party!
For the 40-Hour Week.

# THE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK EDITION

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1925, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV. No. 7. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $4.00 per year.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents


## Lunar Pranks

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE late Mr. Robert Brindell, bona fide labor leader, left a sizeable fortune to his survivors, so much that the United States has filed an income tax claim of $290,919 against his estate. It looks as if this business of being a bona fide labor leader is almost as fruitful as being a movie idol. We had a labor leader here once who expressed his regret that he did not devote his financial genius to a more lucrative pursuit. He only succeeded in putting a paltry half million away. "Had I gone into the real estate game," he groaned, "I would have at least $3,000,000 salted by now." Still we must admit that most of our labor fakers manage to feel contented on half a million.

• • •

MOBS are dragging American women thru the streets of Foo Chow and it should not be surprising if our secretary of state opened up another bag of "red plots" in order to convince the easily-convinced senators that there is a conspiracy between the Workers (Communist) Party and the Cantonese to assassinate American missionaries. Kellogg is too busy with Latin-America just now to go to bat for "civilization" in China. It is also quite possible that Uncle Sam is not particularly anxious to pull John Bull's chestnuts out of the fire.

• • •

THE Chicago Daily News had a cartoon last Tuesday on the Chinese question. A pig-tailed Chinaman was represented biting a hand labelled "Christianity." A bowl of rice supposed to represent "China's Progress Thru Education" did not seem to appeal to the Chinaman's appetite as much as did the missionary's hand. "Biting the hand that feeds him," was the caption. As a matter of fact, the poor, doubly-exploited Chinese masses have been feeding the missionaries in the past and all the other capitalist agents that have been employed by the foreign imperialists to dig the brains out of the people so that the task of exploiting them would be simpler.

• • •

SO we are going to have a "general strike" in New York. Really, it's a surprise to us, and it also convinces us that we should never again indulge in rash predictions. How often have we stated that the right wing leaders of the A. F. of L. are opposed to a general strike on principle? Such is not the case. The socialist leaders of the needle trades, aided by the benevolents of the Central Trades Council have called on the workers in New York City to quit work for one hour today as a protest against the Communists. We are not told what hour was selected but it would not surprise us to learn that it is between twelve and one o'clock.

• • •

THIS strike is sanctioned by the press, by the employers and by the police. It never occurred to the reactionaries to call a strike against the threatened execution of Sacco and Vanzetti or the imprisonment of Tom Mooney. They are opposed to strikes that would benefit the workers or strikes with some laudable political aim as those mentioned. The only object the labor fakers have in the trade union movement is business. To save their jobs they are determined to go to any extreme to keep the unions out of the hands of the radicals. They will not succeed.

• • •

WHEN a southern senator made acid comment in the senate on the well-known efforts of the catholic church to involve the United States in a war with Mexico, senators who depend on the catholic vote for elec-

(Continued on page 3)

# SMITH RAPS AT SENATE'S DOOR; BATTLE IS ON

## *Insull's Man Scored for Fraud*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The senate engaged in a turbulent debate this afternoon over the question of administering the oath of senator-designate Frank L. Smith, of Illinois.

Smith's friends urged that he be given the oath and be investigated afterwards. His opponents wanted his credentials referred to the senate elections committee without giving him the oath and keeping him outside the senate door meantime.

**Deneen Presents Credentials.**

The Smith fight formally opened when Senator Deneen (R) of Illinois presented the senator-designate's credentials and asked that the oath of office he administered to him at once.

Deneen asked the senate to grant Smith the oath so that he might par-

(Continued on page 3)

# A. F. OF L. ISSUES CALL FOR AUTO UNION PARLEY

## *No Reply to Charges of Furriers*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 19.—A conference of heads of unions having jurisdiction over various departments of the automobile industry has been authorized by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in session here. The conference will deal with the problem of organizing the industry and will be held in Washington.

The automobile industry is the third largest in the country and employs more than a million workers, not including those employed by distributing agencies nor in maintenance work in garages. The fact that the industry is growing steadily and that it is dominated by non-union, or so-called American plan shops has long been a thorn in the side of organized labor.

Other considerations which influenced the federation are the high degree of specialization and the steady growth of mass production within the industry, which they charge tends to increase the output of the workers without a corresponding increase in their pay.

**May Waive Jurisdiction.**

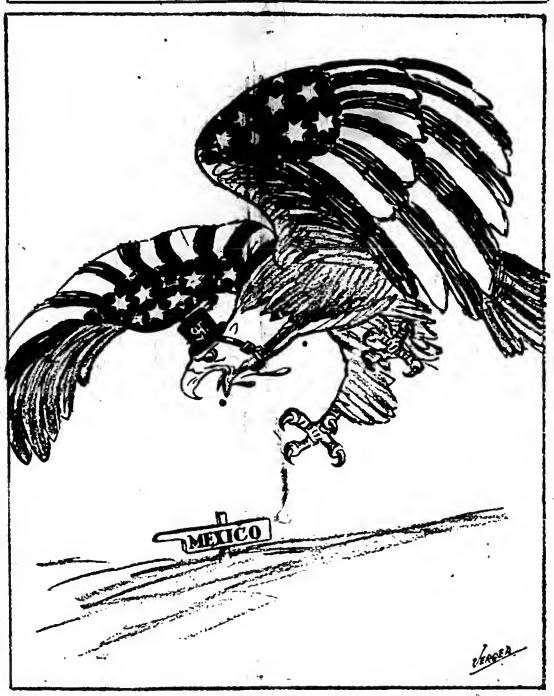
While President Green did not say just what course would be followed at the Washington conference, he said that officials attending it would be principally from fields closely allied with the automobile industry, such as the pattern makers, metal polishers and machinists.

These trades, he said, probably would consider organizing in the various large automobile plants, waiving jurisdiction temporarily to permit greater expansion among employes of such plants.

Some labor leaders are known to favor a policy of building up independent organizations of employes within the large automobile plants to

(Continued on page 2)

## THE BIRD OF PREY




# FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALISM IS LENIN SLOGAN

## *Huge Mass Memorials in All Cities*

"Against imperialism" epitomizes the spirit of this year's Leninal Memorial observances thruout the country. At a time when the United States armed forces are entrenched in Nicaragua, held at strategic points for an invasion of Mexico and being massed for use against the nationalist aspirations of new China, Jan. 23rd, the date of Nicolai Lenin's death, takes on a special character.

Nicolai Lenin laid the basis of the struggle against imperialism. The honoring of his memory at this time is a pledge of solidarity with the oppressed people who are now victims of Wall Street's imperialist policies.

**Third Observance.**

It is in this spirit that huge meetings are arranged for Jan. 23, or con-

(Continued on page 2.)

## Notice to Daily Worker Readers

ON and After Monday, January 24th, The DAILY WORKER will be published in New York and will appear each morning on the news stands in New York City and vicinity and also in the principal cities of New York state, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania. Readers and supporters of The DAILY WORKER are urged to bring this fo the attention of their newsdealer and convince him of the necessity and value of handling The DAILY WORKER every day.

The new edition to be published in New York will be improved in many ways. First of all, New York City as a whole has vastly improved news facilities, being practically the news center of the world. Secondly, we will be better able to get first hand information of the struggles in and near New York, not only in the needle trades, but also in the mining, textile and manufacturing industries which are located in the immediate vicinity.

*Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER*

We have also secured the assurance of the co-operation of a number of well-known writers who will contribute to The DAILY WORKER as soon as it reaches New York. Among them in addition to our present staff will be Scott Nearing, Bertram D. Wolfe, Benjamine Gitlow, Albert Weisbord, Robert W. Dunn, V. F. Calverton, Michael Gold, Simbn Felshin, Joseph Freeman and many others. Plans are under way for publishing daily the cartoons of the following well-known radical cartoonists: Robert Minor, Fred Ellis, H. Gropper, Hugo Gellert, K. Suvanto. This is but a brief list of the interesting features which the new edition of The DAILY WORKER will include. In spite of the addition of new features, the price of the paper will remain the same, 3c on weekdays, 5c on Sundays.

**ORDER YOUR COPY FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER NOW!**

**The DAILY WORKER,**
**33 First St., New York City.**

**SUBSCRIBE TO**

**The American Worker Correspondent**
**1113 W. Washington Blvd.**
**Chicago, Ill.**

**Only 50 Cents a Year.**

# "Arbitration" Is Mere Preparation for Bigger Crisis

## Take Advantage of Mexican Internal Strife to Kill Home Opposition

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg has made a formal statement that he will "welcome" arbitration of the Mexican dispute. This statement comes at a time when the opposition to the administration policy is at its height, and, more important, at a time when the Mexican government is beset by armed reactionaries under the banner of the church while the Mellon-Doheny-Sinclair oil interests press their claims in court towards a crisis that probably cannot break for several weeks.

It is only the extremely gullible who do not see the reason for Kellogg's arbitration talk at this time. First of all, the state department can afford to make noble declarations while the Calles government is in the midst of an internal war with the catholic hierarchy and reaction, and while the oil cases are being disputed in the courts. It is good diplomacy to talk peace while your enemy is in difficulty and there is no immediate danger to home interests.

**Allay Opposition.**

It also serves the purpose of taking the wind out of the sails of the senate and house opposition while it allays the indignation of innumerable prominent persons who have communicated their dissatisfaction with the Coolidge-Kellogg invasion of Latin-America.

Nor is the fact that harmless arbitration talk with regard to Mexico draws attention from the unrestricted rape of Nicaragua still being carried on by Admiral Latimer's armed forces in that country. These are the things that may be seen thru the white veil of "peace" being drawn over the hostile, sordid maneuvers of the imperialist servants of Wall Street in Washington.

**Democrats Split.**

While the administration thus attempts to manuver out of the unseemly position it has held the past weeks, the so-called democratic opposition has taken to the ground, and resolved itself into a pre-convention struggle over the admissibility of running a catholic, namely Al Smith, for president. This is revealed in the heated three hour debate in Tuesday's session in which the belligerents were catholic democrats and protestant democrats. In the meantime the administration looked on gleefully in the knowledge that the democrats were split and that the foreign issues are being displaced by home campaign issues.

Nevertheless, the charges made by Senator Heflin, of Alabama, that the Knights of Columbus have raised a million dollar fund for the purpose of raising war feeling against Mexico have left their mark.

**Defend Church.**

Catholic senator after catholic senator, mostly from Heflin's own party, rose to defend the "noble catholic church" and merely to deny that the million dollar K. C. fund will be used against Mexico. Senators Bruce, Reed of Missouri, Ashurst and Walsh rose one by one to belittle talk of the war and defend the Knights of Columbus.

The republicans, for the most part, staid out of the debate. It was clear to everyone that the speeches against Heflin being made by members of his own party, was objective support to the administration's Mexican dealings. The so-called "insurgent" republicans were silent.

**Nicaragua Drowned Out.**

The question of Nicaragua is being drowned out. The marines are still there. The merciless blockade of the Sacasa liberals still continues.

# NEEDLE WORKERS UNITE AGAINST NEW EXPULSION

## *Protest Against A. F. of L. Ouster of Furriers*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 19. — A great demonstration of all the workers of New York to express their solidarity and protest against the illegal and undemocratic policy of the A. F. of L. in expelling the entire joint board and four locals of the I. L. G. W. U. and officers of the furriers' union, has been called by the joint board of the cloak and dressmakers' unions and the joint board of the furriers' union. The demonstration will take places on Thursday, January 20, after work, and is expected to fill six meeting halls.

**Against Traitors.**

"Raise the mighty arm of class solidarity against the spies and traitors of the labor movement," is the slogan of the meetings which will be held at the same time as meetings called by the international. The campaign of vilification and frame-up before the entire labor movement of America against the progressive leadership of the furriers and the garment workers will be fully exposed.

A "manouver to fool the workers" is seen by C. S. Zimmerman, manager of the dress division of the joint board, in the announcement of the international that conferences with the sub-manufacturers in the dress industry have been broken off without arriving at an agreement.

**Fool Workers.**

"This is a mere manouver to fool the workers into thinking that the international is bargaining for a good agreement," Mr. Zimmerman said "We have reliable information that they have practically reached an agreement which gives away to the employers several important points. The best proof of the dishonesty of their statement is that they cannot

(Continued on page 2)

# Minnesota Farmer-Labor Conference Takes Firm Stand Against American Imperialism and for Independent Political Action

## "IMPEACH KELLOGG!" IS DEMAND OF BIG MINNESOTA FARMER-LABOR CONFERENCE MEETING AT ST. PAUL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—Impeachment of Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, St. Paul corporation lawyer and former United States senator from Minnesota, was unanimously demanded by the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Conference meeting here. The farmer-labor ticket last November received a quarter million votes. The resolution that sets forth the position of the conference on the whole question of imperialist aggression in Latin-American countries is as follows:

**HIT PUPPET PRESIDENT, DIAZ.**

"BE IT KNOWN, that the national administration, thru Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, has flagrantly violated the sovereignty of Nicaragua thru interference by armed invasion with the internal affairs of that nation and has set up a puppet president in opposition to the duly elected chief executive, and is rendering every assistance that the naval forces of the United States can give to sustain the imposter Diaz in

(Continued on page 2)

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

THE Farmer-Labor Conference held in St. Paul January 17 and 18, marks a big step forward for independent political action for the class interests of the workers and farmers. The conference repudiated all propaganda that the Minnesota workers and farmers were ready to go back to the policy of picking good men on the republican and democratic tickets. It took an uncompromising position against American imperialism. It declared for a movement forward to build a national labor party for the 1928 presidential election.

**Conference Is Representative Gathering.**

The conference was called by the legal state central committee of the Farmer-Labor Association, the state committee of the Farmer-Labor Association, three legislative boards of the organizations of railroad workers and the state committee of the Non-Partisan League. The final report of the credentials committee showed something over 200 delegates present, representing trade unions, farmers' organizations, co-operatives and other workers' and farmers' organizations.

During the last election campaign, which culminated in November, a certain group in the Farmer-Labor Party, led by one Quigley and supported by Emil Holmes, who had won the Farmer-Labor Party nomination for lieutenant-governor, and a number of lawyers, small business men and politicians had retired the issue of the liquidation of the Farmer-Labor Party and led a movement back to the democratic and republican parties, with the object of substituting the non-partisan policy of picking "good men" on the old party tickets in the primaries for independent political action. The conference in a certain measure was called to answer these deserters and to devise the ways and means for strengthening the Farmer-Labor Party.

The mood of the workers and farmers of Minnesota was indicated in the fact that the delegates sent to the conference were those committed

(Continued on page 2)

## MINNESOTA WORKERS AND FARMERS TAKE FIRM STAND IN FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—The firm and determined stand of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Conference held here declaring for independent political action was as follows:

**FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION**

"WHEREAS, the past experiences of the workers and farmers with the republican and democratic parties have proven conclusively that both these parties are the servants of the special privileged interests which profit from the labor of the workers and farmers; that these parties use the legislative power to place the burden of taxation upon the workers and farmers to the benefit of the specially privileged interests; that they refuse legislation for relief of the farmers, who face a crisis in the agricultural industry resulting in part from the exploitation of the railroads, marketing combinations, the food trust, grain elevators and banks; that they manipulate the tariff for the profits of the special

(Continued on page 2)

# FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALISM IS LENIN SLOGAN

## Huge Mass Memorials in All Cities

(Continued from page 1)

tinuous dates in all important cities of the country. It is the third observance of the great leader's death.

The largest possible halls are being secured and the raising of the slogan of anti-imperialism is attracting exceptional interest among the workers who feel a natural alliance with the exploited victims of the new colonial aspirations of American finance.

**Huge N. Y. Meet.**

The huge new Madison Square Garden in New York, capable of seating a veritable city of people, will be none too large to accommodate the thousands of workers who wish to do honor to the memory of the great revolutionist, Lenin, and to express their opposition to the invasion of Latin-America and China. C. E. Ruthenberg, William Z. Foster, Scott Nearing, J. Louis Engdahl, Mossalya Olgin are among the speakers who will address the great mass meeting on Saturday, January 22nd. Chicago observance will occur on Sunday, Jan. 23rd, at Auditorium, one of the largest of Chicago halls, with an exceptional feature of interest on the program: "Strike," a remarkable mass recitation by Michael Gold. Max Bedacht is the principal speaker.

In Detroit on January 23rd William Z. Foster and Rebeca Grecht will be the chief speakers at several meetings, necessitated by the cancelling of the contract for the armory by the local commandant.

**Other Meetings.**

Cleveland's meeting will be in Moose Hall on January 23, with Ben Gitlow as the main speaker. Other meetings are listed as follows:

JANUARY 20.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 569 St. Paul St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., J. P. Cannen.

JANUARY 21.

HARTFORD, Conn.
BOSTON, Mass., J. P. Cannon.
LOS ANGELES, Calif., 8 p. m., Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Albert Weisbord.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Stene's Hall, Livingston and Parsons Aves. Ben Gitlow.
ROCHESTER, Minn.

JANUARY 22.

NEW YORK CITY, Madison Square Garden, Ruthanberg, Engdahl, Nearing, Foster, Olgin and Weinstens.
TOLEDO, Ohio.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Odd Fallows' Temple, Ben Gitlow.
NORWOOD, Mass., J. P. Cannen.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Labor Temple, 416 N. Franklin, Jay Lovestene.

JANUARY 23.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Playhouse, C. E. Rothenberg.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., W. F. Dunne.
PASSAIC, N. J., 8 p. m., 27 Dayton Ave., A. Markoff.
BUFFALO, N. Y., 2:30 p. m., Workers' Forum Hall.
GARY, Ind., 2 p. m., Bedacht.
PERTH AMBOY, N. J., 7:30 p. m., 308 Elm St., Pat Devine.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jay Lovestone.
CHELSEA, Mass., J. P. Cannon.
CHICAGO, Ill., Ashland Auditorium Max Bedacht.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 8:00 p. m.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., 2:00 p. m.
DETROIT, Mich., 2:30 p. m., Finnish Labor Temple, 5969 14th St., and New Workers' Home, 1343 E. Ferry St., W. Z. Foster.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Moose Hall, Ben Gitlow.

JANUARY 24.

CHISHOLM, Minn.

JANUARY 28.

SUPERIOR, Wis.

JANUARY 28.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., C. E. Ruthenberg.
PATERSON, N. J., 8:00 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, Bert Wolfe.
NEWARK, N. J., 8:00 p. m., J. J. Ballam.
DULUTH, Minn.
HANCOCK, Mich.

* * *

**Detroit Memorial Meetings to Have Addad Features.**

DETROIT, Mich.—The cancellation of the Armory for the Detroit Lenin Memorial Meetings by the military authorities will result in two huge meetings instead of one.

At a special membership meeting of the party over 200 were present and plans for two successful Lenin demonstrations completed. Twenty-five thousands leaflets announcing the new halls will be distributed and every possible form of publicity is being put out. The splendid enthusiasm and determination shown by the members of the party is a fitting reply to the attack on the party by the Detroit militarists.

Arrangements were made to have Foster and Rebeca Grecht appear at both of the meetings and additional halls have been secured for the expected overflow crowds.

The huge painting of Lenin now completed will be shown at both halls. A number of first-class additions have been made to the musical program.

In addition to the Finnish Workers' Band, Ukrainian Workers' Chorus, Pioneer Chorus and Stefan Kozickevitch, baritone, the following additions have been made: The Finnish Workers' Chorus, the Jugoslav Workers' Orchestra and two leading baritone singers whose names will be announced shortly.

The meetings will take place at 2:30 p. m. Sunday, Jan. 23rd, at the Finnish Labor Temple, 5969 14th St. (near McGraw) and the newly completed Workers' Home, 1343 E. Ferry Ave (near Russell). The admission to the meetings is 25c.

The several thousand tickets already sold for the Armory will be accepted at the two new halls.

**Banquet for Foster.**

A left wing banquet has been arranged for Wm. Z. Foster for the evening of Jan. 23rd at the Jewish Labor Temple, 9179 Delmar Ave.

* * *

**Lanin Meating in Pittsburgh.**

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 19.—The Lenin Memorial Meeting will be held in the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh, Sunday, Jan. 23, 8 p. m. William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER and a Young Workers League member will speak.

# On and After January 24

**THE DAILY WORKER will open its New York office at 33 First Street, New York. All communications relating to subscriptions, bundle orders of the Daily Worker, Workers Monthly and Sunday Worker, and literature orders should be sent to this office.**

**The office of the Daily Worker Publishing Company will continue at 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. We will maintain our printing plant as formerly and all orders for printing and any letters relating to printing should be sent to the main office—1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.**

# A. F. OF L. ISSUES CALL FOR AUTO UNION PARLEY

(Continued from page 1)

be absorbed later by regular labor groups.

**No Reply on Furriers.**

President Green said he probably would not return to New York until after Feb. 1, to confer with the auto officials there regarding the report of the Weil committee charging Communist dominance and bribery of the police in the furriers' strike.

Neither Mr. Green nor any other member of the executive council would comment on criticisms of the report made by Ben Gold, head of the joint board which directed the strike, or Joseph Ryan, president of the Central Trades Union.

The council members declared themselves ready, however, to turn over to the authorities all the information they have collected regarding the graft charges and to cooperate in every way.

Announcement has been made here of the resignation of Charles Moyer, president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smeltermen with headquarters in Denver. President Green stated that new officials would be chosen at a convention of the organization now in session in St. Paul.

The resignation of Moyer comes as the climax to a long period of internal struggle during which the union membership has dropped from 4,000 to 6,000.

# CURRENT EVENTS

## By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

tion hauled the southerner over the coals. These indignant senators, catholic and protestant, indulged in fervid praise of patriotic patriotism and denied that the Knights of Columbus had any designs on the peace of Mexico.

* * *

EVERYBODY who reads the papers knows quite well that the K. of C raised a million dollar fund to equip the reactionaries in Mexico with arms with which to overthrow the Calles administration, but neither the capitalist press nor the politicians dare antagonize the powerful catholic political machine by telling the truth about the situation. None with the exception of blatherskites like Senator Heflin of Alabama, whose courage can be attributed to the fact that he depends on the K. K. K. vote for his seat in the senate.

* * *

IN all probability the matters at issue between the United States and Mexico will be submitted to arbitration. Washington was unable to find a reasonable excuse for declaring war on the southern republic. The task of subjugating Mexico would be a costly one and Wall Street, perhaps, decided that the brandishing of the big stick may have served the purpose of making the Mexican government listen to "reason."

**"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn now in the worker correspondent's classes**

# SWAMP KELLOGG WITH DELUGE OF SHARP RIDICULE

## Press Criticism of His 'Red' Scare Mounts

WASHINGTON — (FP) — Not since Mitchell Palmer attempted to terrorize the American public by his "red raids" and fanatic stories of bomb plots into making him president has a cabinet officer come under as heavy a fire of press ridicule and spoken contempt as has Secretary Kellogg with his "Bolshevist Aims" document, offered in explanation of his Nicaraguan-Mexican attacks.

Thick and impervious as is the skin of the former corporation lawyer, the printing in the Congressional Record of editorials from leading metropolitan newspapers, condemning his arrogant and overbearing bile mentality, has made an impression. Kellogg now wants the country to understand that in that secret meeting with Sen. Borah's committee he told the history of Nicaraguan intervention. He even claimed that he did not know that his "red scare" document was to be made public.

There was no comfort for Calvin Coolidge in the editorials dealing with Kellogg's literary effort. The New York World was cruel enough to analyze it, starting off with the sentence: "Contemptible as the document is in its spirit, its purpose, its substance and its reasoning, it is necessary to pause over it and analyze the character of the evidence on which the secretary of state has put his seal."

Nor could Coolidge be flattered by the inferences contained in this sentence in the Baltimore Sun's editorial: "For we doubt seriously whether ever before in the history of this nation has the head of the state department appeared in public in a state of such utterly indecent intellectual exposure."

Finally comes a cablegram to the Pan-American Federation of Labor from Secretary Treving of the Mexican labor movement, quoting his letter of protest to Kellogg, in the name of his organization, against the "lack of truth in your declarations before the foreign relations committee of the U. S. senate." Treving says that Kellogg quoted from his speech in the Mexican chamber of deputies in a way that distorted its meaning.

**Sugar Workers Earn 40 Cents**

BATAVIA, Java—(FP)—In the sugar industry in Java the mills are up-to-date and fully equipped with the latest machinery, driven by electricity. All waste is eliminated: the refuse from the cane being used as fuel. Workers are paid 40c per day and meals are provided at 2c each. The workers generally have 5 meals daily at a cost of 10c. The hours of labor are 9 per day.

# *Four Miners Killed in Explosion That Wrecks Mine at Caples, W. Va.*

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 19.—Four miners were killed when an explosion wrecked the central mine of the Pocahontas Coal company at Caples, W. Va., according to word received here by D. J. Parker, superintendent engineer at the U. S. bureau of mines.

Parker ordered the crew of the mine rescue car at Weston, W. Va., to hold themselves in readiness for a call to Caples.

# Needle Workers Unite Against New Expulsions

(Continued from page 1)

make public the points upon which expulsions failed."

**Condemn Gangsterism.**

A membership meeting of Cloak and Dress locals filled Manhattan Lyceum to overflowing on January 17. Continued gangsterism of the International was condemned at the meeting, the latest unrestly inspired by Sigmanism occurred on Thursday when Harry Grossinger of Local 2 and P. Greenberg of Local 35 were brutally attacked by members of the "Greenberg" gang. This gang has been riding thru the garment section for days, and wherever it can single out a group of isolated pickets or workers loyal to the joint board, it attacks, leaving its helpless victims to be care for by passersby. Grossinger and Greenberg were attacked while they were picketing the G. and E. Dress shop. The gangsters escaped.

**Respond to Bond Issue.**

The protest of workers of the entire organized labor movement of America against the policy of expulsion of members of unions for alleged political beliefs and the terrorist methods now being used by Morris Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W. U. to enforce such expulsions, is seen in the quick response to the bond issue of the joint board, which is seeking funds to carry on a fight "for democracy within trades unions."

In a statement issued by Julius Portnoy, secretary of the bond issue, on the results of the campaign up to date, he declared that an unprecedented interest had been shown in the present dispute and that workers all over the country were investing in the joint board bonds as a protest against Sigmanism.

**Pledge $100,000.**

At a big conference of New York workers held in the city last week, $100,000 to be raised within three weeks was pledged by the workers attending, who come from 63 Workmen's Circles, 7 locals of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 14 locals of the International, 4 locals of painters, 3 locals of fur workers, and four carpenters,' longshoremen, shoemakers,' jewelry workers' and fancy leather goods workers' unions. The conference was called without authority upon personal invitation of Portnoy, with the result that nearly 300 people from 125 organizations attended to pledge their efforts to sell the bonds.

A similar conference was held recently in Philadelphia with 700 workers in attendance who pledged $30,000 to be raised within 3 weeks.

# Socialists Propose An Amended Slavery for the Victims of Imperialism

## By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

THE socialist party has at last issued what purports to be an official declaration on U. S. imperialism's aggressions against Mexico, Nicaragua and China.

The contents of the statement are interesting, in that they further reveal the milk-and-water liberalism of an organization that still cries to hall under the name "Socialist."

For instance, the Socialist Party, in the homeland of American imperialism, demands the "immediate revision of the unequal treaties against which Chinese anger is rising." The Chinese national revolution, under the leadership of the Kuomintang, is demanding the complete abrogation of all these treaties. Thus the Socialist Party, which still claims to be a party of social revolution, demands less than the Chinese nationalists. In fact, the American, British and Japanese imperialists would be very happy if the Cantonese revolutionists would agree to the mere revision of the "treaties" imposed under the guns of warships and at the points of bayonets. But this is not the first time that the Socialist Party has acted as a propaganda agency of the imperialists.

* * *

It is also of great interest, however, to note that it took the socialists officialdom more than two weeks to act in the Nicaragua-Mexico-Chinese situation, and that the product of the collective brain appears, not in the official organ of the party, The American Appeal, but in the columns of the New Leader, published in New York City as the expression of the Hillquit-Hillman-Cahan wing of the party.

It was during the Christmas week-end that Brig.-Gen. Smedley Butler, appointed dictator over Nicaragua by the Coolidge-Mellon-Morgan regime in Washington, began landing the marines, loyal imperialist soldiers, on the shores of the Central American republic. But the New York socialists were so busy clustering up the reactionary attack on the left wing and the Communists in the needle trades, that the New Years week-end passed and half of January was gone before the socialists finally issued their statement in the Saturday, Jan. 15th, issue of The New Leader.

* * *

This emphasizes again that the socialists have three centers around which their party revolves. The national office is still maintained in Chicago, evidently for lack of initiative to dump it elsewhere. The local socialist movement in the nation's second city has disappeared. But the Chicago office is very clearly isolated from the other two centers, that maintained by the socialist congressman, Victor L. Berger, in Milwaukee, around his daily, The Leader, and the eastern group that takes its leadership from Abraham Cahan and his weekly, The Daily Forward. The Chicago editor writes his own views on American intervention in Nicaragua, Berger is all set both in congressional and daily speech, while the New York clique has difficulty issuing the statement actual. The Socialist Party in whose the plea appears that

"Every war of peace, as well as every labor of American honor, must be prominently connected to oppose the ruthless policy of economic imperialism backed by the use or the threat of force upon which the Coolidge administration has embarked."

This appeal would doubtless include Goldfish, Kellogg, Latimer and even J. Pierpont Morgan, himself, since they all claim to be "lovers of peace." Coolidge said so in his speeches at Kansas City, delivering a memorial to the victims of the last great slaughter, and also at Trenton, N. J., commemorating the victory of the colonists in the revolutionary war of 1776. The whole pronouncement is also strong for "American honor." That is why, they claim, a great section of the American navy is now humming in Nicaragua waters both its western and eastern coasts, to "protect life and property" in the name and for the glory of American honor.

But this is only to be expected from the socialists who prefer the capitalist state of the profiteers to the Soviet State of the workers and farmers (see testimony of Louis Waldman at the Albany trial of the expelled socialist assemblymen), or who vote liberty arches in honor of those who fought in Morgan's war (refer to wartime stand of socialist members of the New York board of alderman). When the socialists joined in the LaFollette campaign in 1924, they adopted the slogan of "Back to 76!" But the honor of a revolution 150 years old, as well as its traditions, while comfortably placed in history's pages, have little application today, especially in Nicaragua, Mexico and China, except as inspirations for new and greater struggles.

Socialists who seek an alliance with the "lovers of peace," manting themselves in "American honor," are always found on the side of the moneyed crowd, and the socialist party confesses this in its desire for an amended imperialist slavery for the peoples of China.

* * *

Even the Federal Council of Churches and other pacifist organizations would hardly be guilty of claiming that American diplomatic policy is now "alienating historic Chinese friendship with America." Because the Chinese masses, until the past two years, have been yoked and forced to their knees by foreign imperialism, in which the Wall Street brand has played its brutal part, that does not mean that China can be so admitted any friendship for the United States. In fact the Chinese place the American imperialists in the same category with their British, French and Japanese foes. The socialist party statement infers that if American gunboats were withdrawn from Chinese waters, and if the American diplomatic policy would dull the spikes on the club of its "Dollar Diplomacy," then the oppressive rule of the American dollar would be acceptable and the phantom Chinese friendship would be restored. This is to take the false position that imperialist oppression can be adjusted satisfactorily upon the backs of subject colonial peoples. It is an echo of the American Federation of Labor theory that the capitalists and workers, thru class collaboration schemes, can co-operate together harmoniously in the production of super-profits, with the troublesome class struggle never disturbing the reign of "class peace."

* * *

The trouble with the whole theory of the socialist party leaders, which is not a socialist theory, is that the situations in Nicaragua, Mexico and China give the lie full in the face to the socialist party nonsense.

American "Dollar Diplomacy" has developed in harmony with the aims of the Wall Street imperialists. This development is directly contrary to the interests of subject peoples, and the inevitable conflict arises. When socialists urge "constructive co-operative foreign policy" on the imperialist robbers, they place themselves in the ranks of the latter, only to be laughed at, especially when they urge that their measures constitute "the road to honor and peace."

* * *

It may be taken for granted that American workers and farmers, who still smart under the enforced participation in the last war, will not be disdammed by this rainbow offering of the socialist party. Workers and farmers, as we have already seen in the actions of the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Denver (Colo.) Trades and Labor Assembly, and in the Minnesota Farmer-Labor conference, instinctively reject the "honor of peace" path under capitalism, offered by the socialist sirens, and launch their attack directly against the profit monster. The fight against the socialist saporific is part of the struggle to unite American labor with the peoples oppressed under "Dollar Diplomacy," for the common conquest of imperialism.

**Subscribe to the**

**The American Worker Correspondent**
**1113 W. Washington Blvd.,**
**Chicago, Ill.**

**WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!**

**PREPARE FOR YOUR LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING**

**ORDER NOW the Special Memorial Edition of The DAILY WORKER. Articles by noted writers:**

**Ruthenberg, Foster, Engdahl, Dunne, Bedacht, Cannon, Gitlow, Wolfe, Nearing, Weisbord, and many others.**

**The Life and Work of Lenin**
**By E. Yaroslavsky**
A new authoritative work on our great leader. 25 cents.

**Lenin on Organization**
The most important publication for workers issued in many years. Writings and speeches of a great leader on the fundamental question of organization. No worker's library can be complete without this invaluable work. Cloth, $1.50

***Other Books by Lenin***

**State and Revolution**
A most important contribution to Communist theory. A Marxian analysis of the State and a lesson in the revolutionary necessity of the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.
Duroflex, durable binding—26 cents.

**Imperialism—Final Stage of Capitalism**
A brilliant explanation of the final stage of Capitalism—its development into Capitalist Imperialism. This great work should form part of every worker's library. 50 cents

**Infantile Sickness—or Leftism in Communism**
In all young revolutionary movements there develops an exaggerated tendancy to the "left." With devastating logic Lenin shatters their arguments and leaves a ringing, crystal declaration of true Communism. 15 cents

**On Co-operatives**
A brief folder in which Lenin pointedly summarizes the Communist position on this question. 5 cents

**The Theory and Practice of Leninism**
**By I. Stalin**
An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led—the period of capitalist imperialism. Written by a close co-worker of Lenin—the present secretary of the Russian Communist Party.
Duroflex bound. 35 cents

***Books About Lenin***

**By A. Losovsky**
Secretary of the Red Internationale of Labor Unions.

**Lenin, the Great Strategist**
A portrayal of Lenin in action as a Marxist, logician, revolutionary strategist and proletarian statesman. Best known of all booklets on Lenin. 15 cents

**Lenin and the Trade Union Movement**
The intensely interesting story of the development of the ideas of Lenin during his thirty years of activity; his conclusions that serve as a guide to action for all workers in the trade union movement. 25 cents

Order from
THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

**Lenin Memorial Meeting**

*and*

**New York Daily Worker Welcome**

**MADISON SQUARE GARDEN**
50th STREET AND EIGHTH AVENUE

**SATURDAY EVE., JAN. 22, AT 8 P. M.**

ADMISSION: 50c, 75c, $1.00

Tickets in advance at Workers Party headquarters, 108 East 14th Street; Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 127 University Place and all party papers.

**Speakers:**
C. E. RUTHENBERG
WM. Z. FOSTER
SCOTT NEARING
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM WEINSTONE
SAM DON

**Musical Program:**
MISCHA MISHAKOFF
Concertmaster, N. Y. Symphony
IVAN VELIKANOFF
Tanor, Musical Studio Moscow Art Theater.
RUSSIAN MASTER SINGERS
Vocal Quartette.
FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY
Chorus of 300 Voices.

**Auspices: Workers Party of America, District No. 1.**

# WORKERS! DEMONSTRATE! ATTEND THE LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS! FULL LIST ON PAGE TWO! HELP FIGHT IMPERIALISM!

# Fight U. S. Imperialism! Build the Labor Party!

(Continued from page 1)

to maintaining the Farmer-Labor Party as a party of the workers and farmers. So strong was this sentiment that not a single voice was raised during the conference for any other policy than that of building a party which would fight for the interests of these two economic groups and represent them in the struggle against the two old parties.

• • • •

### Build the Farmer-Labor Movement.

The resolution on the main issue of independent political action, which is printed in another column, does not only decisively repudiate the desertors from the Farmer-Labor Party and their policies. It brings out more clearly than has been done heretofore in the statements of the Farmer-Labor Party that it must be a party which fights for the class interests of the workers and farmers. In the past there has been a strong third party current in the Minnesota movement, that is, that the party should be a general opposition party in which lawyers, small business men and professional men would play their role, and in the leadership these groups played an important part.

While the support of these groups is not repudiated, the resolution is decisive in declaring that the party must fight for the class interests of the workers and of the farmers.

A second resolution, of great importance, relates to the building of the Farmer-Labor Association. The leaders of Minnesota narrowly limit the form of organization of the legally organized Farmer-Labor Party. In order to overcome the difficulty which this creates the Farmer-Labor Association has been organized as a directing force within the legal Farmer-Labor Party. The Farmer-Labor Association is based upon the affiliation of the units of the workers' and farmers' organizations of the state, thus creating the organization basis for the exercise of their influence upon the policies and candidates of the Farmer-Labor Party.

The conference adopted a resolution calling for the strengthening of the Farmer-Labor Association and recommended that the association hold a convention in March of this year for this purpose.

A further step in the same direction is contained in a resolution demanding that all candidates on the Farmer-Labor Party ticket conduct their campaign on the basis of the platform of the Farmar-Labor Party and not on issues which they may personally favor, which has been one of the evils of the Farmer-Labor Party campaigns in the past. All candidates are also expected to designate themselves as Farmer-Labor Party nominees, even when the election is non-partisan in accordance with legal provisions.

• • • •

### Move for National Labor Party in 1928.

The conference took steps for the formation of a national labor party for the 1928 presidential election. It recommended that the Farmer-Labor Association initiate a conference of all existing bona fide farmer-labor parties and that in the conference the Farmer-Labor Association take a stand for a movement to build a national party.

The resolution declares that the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party cannot achieve its full strength without the support of a national movement along the same line, and therefore these steps are necessary. There was some sentiment in the conference against this move, but this was swpt aside by the overwhelming support of the delegates and the resolution was finally unanimously adopted.

• • • •

### The Struggle Against American Imperialism.

The position taken by the conference in relation to the invasion of Nicaragua, the threats against Mexico, the mobilization of American naval forces in Chinese waters is of particular importance in view of the present crisis, threatening to involve this country in a new war. It indicates the attitude of the American workers and farmers toward the imperialist policy in support of Wall Street investments followed by the Coolidge administration.

Three resolutions were adopted on this question. The first denounces the policy of Coolidca and Kellogg in relation to Nicaragua, Mexico and China and brands it as contrary to the interest of the workers and farmers. This resolution defends the Union of Socialist Republics against Kellogg's charges, and declares these charges to be merely a smoke screen to hide the action of the government in support of American and foreign investors. The second resolution calls upon the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to join the fight aguist America imperialism by rallying the organized workers against it. The third supports the stand taken by Senators Wheeler and Borah and Representative Huddleston in congress in relation to the invasion of Nicaragua and calls upon them to take a similar stand against the threatening war against Mexico and imperialist intervention in China.

The conference, in these resolutions, has sounded a keynote which the workers and farmers thruout the country may well follow, and undoubtedly these resolutions will have an important influence in building a powerful movement against American imperialism.

• • • •

### Nationalization of the Railroads.

A legislative program was adopted by the conference, calling for the nationalization of the railroads with workers' control, against the renewal of the charter of the Federal Reserve system and for issuance of all money by the treasury, for a bank guarantee law which will safeguard the farmers against bank suspensions, for reclassification of the taxation so as to relieve the workers and farmers and increase the taxes of the railroads and mining corporations, against the proposed statute of limitations law, with a number of other similar demands in the interest of the workers and farmers having relation to the situation in Minnesota.

The seating of Emil Youngdehl as a member of the state legislature was demanded. Youngdahl, a former member of the Workers (Communist) Party, had been counted out in the election. A recount showed he had been elected over his opponent, Rutledge, who had been seated in the legislature. Rutledge was ousted but Youngdahl was not given his seat. The question is now pending in the Minnesota supreme court.

• • • •

### Attempts to Separate Workers and Farmers.

There was an undercurrent in the conference which, while it did not come into the open upon the floor of the convention, nevertheless aimed to separate the farmers from the workers in the farmer-labor movement. This move was led by so-called representatives of the farmers, lawyers, small town bankers, etc., but was not supported by the bona fide farmers themselves. It unquestionably represented a flank movement on the part of groups who are against a party fighting for the interests of the workers and of the farmers.

It expressed itself in opposition in committee meetings to a resolution calling for direct affiliation of workers' and farmers' associations with the state organization of the Farmer-Labor Association, in place of thru county organizations. The supporters of this resolution argued that such direct affiliation would greatly sfrenzthen the Farmer-Labor Association. The opposition raised the cry that it would put the farmers at the mercy of the workers in the conferences, because there were so many more units of workers' organizations.

Rather then give the enemies of the Farmer-Labor Party a weapon thru which they could separate the farmers from the general movement, and possibly organize them separately on the basis of non-partisan action, the supporters of this resolution withdrew it.

• • • •

### A Movement Toward the Left.

The results of this farmer-labor conference may be summarized as a movement toward the left by the Minnesota workers and farmers—that is, a movement for a more definite fight for their class interests.

Coming at a time when the general labor movement is going toward the right it represents a fresh new wind blowing which undoubtedly will have an influence outside of Minnesota. The development of the Minnesota farmer-labor party along the lines laid down by this conference will make it a real, effective fighting movement for the workers and farmers. The fact that the conference was unanimous in all its decisions, and attempts to side-track it from its main work of strengthening the farmer-labor party by minor attempts to create an anti-Communist scare were promptly squelched, indicates that a healthy period of growth lies ahead of it.

# MINNESOTA SUPPORTS MOVE FOR LABOR PARTY IN THE 1928 ELECTION

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—The move far the Labor Party in 1928 was supported by the Minnasota Farmer-Labor Conferance in a resolution adopted as follows:

"Whereas, Farmer-Labor Parties and parties representing the political movement of the farmers and workers exist in a number of northwestern and southwestern states, and

"Whereas, The harmonious working togather of these parties with a comman program will greatly strengthan the movament in the interest of the workers and farmers. Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That thie state conferance recommends to the Farmer-Labor Association Convention the calling of a conference of representatives of the Farmer-Labor Associations of Minnesota, North Dekota, South Dakota, Montena, the Progressive Party of Idaho and Illinois, and the Farmar-Labor Party of Oklahoma and eny other progressive movements willing to subscribia to the principles and declerations of our bonafide Labor Party, with the view of working out a common program of action in the interest of the farmar-labor political movement. and be it further

"Resolved, That this conference favors that the Farmer-Labor Association af Minnasota take a stand in this Northwestern Conference that it takes the initiative in calling upon tha workers' and farmers' organizations of other states to davalop the movament for indapandant political action by building state farmer-labor parties with a view of laying the foundation for a national party and a national ticket and campaign in the 1928 elections."

## Endorse Building Farmer-Labor Association As Workers' and Farmers' Organization to Direct Farmer-Labor Party

THE legal Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota is controlled by state laws limiting the organization form. In order to crystallize the influence of the workers and farmers inside the legal party, the Farmer-Labor Association, with which the workers' and farmers' organizations are affiliated, has been organized. The Farmer-Labor Conference endorsed the building of the Farmer-Labor Association in the following resolution:

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this conferance hellavas tha Farmar-Labor Party can be best strengthened and mainteined as a party of the workers and farmers thru building as the guiding and directing organization of the Farmer-Labor Party, the Farmer-Labor Association, and that the Farmer-Labor Association should be built up thru the affiliation of all workers' and farmers' organization with it, and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this conferance calls upon the Farmer-Labor Association for an immediate, energatic campaign for affiliation of all units of workers' and farmors' organizations and for the holding of a state-wide conferance of the Farmer-Labor Association in March, 1927, before the adjournment of the Minnasota state legislature."

## For Independent Political Action

(Continued from page 1)

privilaged interests and to place more burdens upon the workers and farmars; that they refuse legislation for adequate compensation to workers injured in industry, and to safeguard the lives and health of the workers; that they use the executive power and the judicial power thru injunctions to make ineffective the struggles of organized labor for higher wages and working conditions; that the power of the government in their hands is used to back the great Wall Street banking houses in their imperialist exploitation of other countries, creating the danger of new ware in which the workers and farmers are called upon to fight for the profits and investments of special privileged interests, and

"WHEREAS, the workers and farmers of the State of Minnesota are and farmers of Minnesota to organize tha Farmer-Labor Party in order to carry on the political struggle for their interests and against the exploitation of the specially privilaged interests which the government of state as well as that of the nation serves when in the hands of the republican and democratic partias, and

### RECEIVED QUARTER MILLION VOTES

"WHEREAS, the workers and farmars of tah State of Minnesota have shown their approval and support of the organization of the Farmer-Labor Party by electing Hanrik Shipstead to the United States senate in 1920 Magnus Johnson as United States senator in 1923 and numerous representatives in the state legislature in various elections, and in the last election supported the Farmer-Labor Party with more then a quarter of a million votes, thus indicating their determination to carry on the political struggle in their interests thru independant political action, and

"WHEREAS, a small group of former supporters of the Farmer-Labor Party, made up of persons whose record shows that they have no interest in the struggle of the workers and fermers, have in recent months daserted the Farmer-Labor Party, and have called upon the workers and farmers to give up the Farmer-Labor Party and return to the bankrupt policy of supporting candidates on the ticket of the republican and democratic parties, which have proven themselves the enemies of the workers and farmers. Now, therefore, be it

### DENOUNCE RENEGADES AND DESERTERS

"RESOLVED, that this conference of representatives of the workers' and farmers' organization of the state of Minnesota denounces these persons who would lead the workers and farmers back to the republican and democratic partice as betreyers of the cause of the workers and farmers and repudiate their policies as in the interest of the special privilaged interests; and be it furtahr

"RESOLVED, that this conference calls upon the workers and farmers of the state to stand by the great achievement they have made in building a party which represents their interests; and to answer these deserters by building a stronger and more powerful organization of the Farmer-Labor Party, which will be able to carry on the struggle against the special privilaged interests, represented by the republican and democratic parties, until the power of the government is wrested from the hands of these interests and a Workers' and Farmers' government is established in this state and in the nation."

## Demand Impeachment of Kellogg

(Continued from page 1)

office against the wishes of a majority of the people of Nicaragua and the rights of the duly elected President Sacasa; and

"Be it further known, that in order to justify the outrageous course taken, Secretary of State Kellogg has charged without warrant or proof that representatives of the Soviet government are working thru the Mexican government to foment antagonism to American intervention in Nicaragua, thereby threatening the present and future interests of the United States in Central America. Facts show that this charge has been made to bolster up an infamous proceeding in Nicaragua and to arouse prejudice against Mexico in the interests of American and other foreign investors; and

"Be it further known, this proceeding is calculated to destroy the friendly relations now existing between the United States and Latin-American countries, and is fraught and period with violent conflict and war in view of the dangerous and unjust course pursued by Secretary Kellogg. Be it

### SEND PROTEST TO WASHINGTON.

"Resolved, that this state conference of Farmer-Labor and other progressive forces of Minnesota in meeting assembled at St. Paul on this 18th day of January, 1927, thus hereby register a vigorous protest against the course taken by the state department in this matter and petitions congress to impeach Frank B. Kellogg, that he may be tried for violation of his trust and removed from office: be it further

"Resolved, that copies of this protest be sent to the president of the United States, to the president of the senate, to the speakers of the house of representatives, and to United States Senator Shipstead and United States Representatives Wefald, Quayle, Carse and Kallar."

### DEMAND ACTION BY A. F. OF L.

"Whereas, the Nicaragnan Federation of Labor is affiliated with tha Pan-American Federation of Labor, of which the American Federation of Labor is a part, and

"Whereas, at the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor and at the convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor which followed it, pledges of brotherly aid and co-operation were made to the labor movement of Mexico and Latin-America, and

"Whereas, the Coolidge administration, acting in accord with the wishes of Wall Street, the leader of the open shop movement in the United States, has sent battleships and marines to aid a dictator in Nicaragua against the duly elected head of the Nicaraguan government, and

"Whereas, the constitutional government of Nicaragua is supported by the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor, and

"Whereas, at the same time the American goveromant in support of the same Wall Street interests is threatening Mexico and sending American warships to China, and all the governmental actions carry the threat of a new imperialist war in support of Wall Street investments: now therefore be it

"Resolved, that this Farmer-Labor Confereeco calle upon the executive council of the American Federation of Labor that it protests emphatically against the invasion of Nicaragua, the threats against Mexico, and intervention in China, and calls for the immediate withdrawal of American military and naval forces from these countries; and be it further

"Resolved, that the conference calls upon congress to pass the Wheeler-Huddleston resolution, also supported by Senator Shipstead, now pending for the withdrawal of American naval forces and marines from Nicaragua."

### WITHDRAW U. S. MILITARY FORCES!

Resolution adopted at the state conference Jan. 17 and 18 in St. Paul of the Farmer-Labor Association heartily endorses the action of Senators Shipstead, Borah and Wheeler, together with Representative Huddleston, in their efforts toward securing the withdrawal of the American military forces from the territory of Nicaragua, and we also urge that the same influence be used towards refraining from interference into internal affairs of China and Mexico.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT:

# TROOPS CLOSE IN ON WARRING CHURCH LEADER

## Capture of Archbishop Momentarily Expected

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 19.—The Mexican war department has issued a bulletin saying that Archbishop Ornaso y Jimines has been entirely surrounded by federal troops in the hills of Jalisco and that the capture of the churchman and his followers may be expected momentarily.

The chief of staff of the army, Gen. Jose Alvarado has answered a pastoral letter issued by the catholic episcopate several days ago declaring that the hierarchy has nothing to do with the revolts in the outlying states.

### Proof of Connivance.

Alvarado declares he has positive proof that the clergy not only fomented the present uprisings in consultation with foreign reactionary powers against the Calles government, but that prominent members of the clergy have conspired with reactionaries touching this end.

The mere fact that one of the foremost archbishops in Mexico has himself taken up arms and that the leader, Capistran Garza of the largest catholic lay organization has declared himself "provisional president" is considered enough proof of itself that the clergy is an intimate party to the present reactionary revolt, this is the opinion of prominent Mexico City papers.

### Go to Court.

Most of the American oil companies with are involved in the dispute over the Mexican oil laws have filed injunctions at Tampico, seeking to restrain the government from interfering with production while the cases are carried thru the courts No interference with oil activities have been reported so far.

Practically all of the foreign companies outside the big American Mellon, Doheny, Sinclair and Standard Oil concerns, all American firms, have complied with the requirements of the laws.

Workers! Attend the Lenin Memorial Meetings!

# SMITH RAPS AT SENATE'S DOOR; BATTLE IS ON

## Insull's Man Scored for Fraud

(Continued from page 1)

ticipate in senatorial activities until his case is finally settled. Deneen drew out of the ninety files of the senate a series of precedents in which senators-designate and senators-elect were given their oaths even though election contests were filed against them.

### Frank's Virtues.

"In the case of Colonel Frank L. Smith there is no charge that he lacks the qualifications specified in the constitution. He is thirty years of age, is a citizen of the United States and has been for over nine years, was an inhabitant of the state of Illinois when appointed, and has never violated the inhibitions of the fourteenth amendment. Therefore under the precedents he is entitled to take the oath of office," said Deneen.

Deneen stressed the precedent established in 1849 when the senate gave the oath to Major General Shields, whose election by the state legislature had been contested. Douglas at length defending the seating of Shields, whose election by the state legislature had been contested. Douglas demanded that Shields be sworn and the contested election waived. The senate then gave Shields his oath, Deneen said.

### Stain of Fraud.

"Fraud in the election," Senator Reed of Missouri said, "puts its stain on those elected thereby."

Senator Borah (R) of Idaho, asked him whether he thought the senate had any power to judge of Smith's qualifications until the Illinois man finally became a member of the senate. Reed said it was the first time the question ever had been raised. Replying to Reed, Senator Borah (R) of Idaho declared the Missourian "had been led astray." He declared the framers of the constitution did not intend to give congress unlimited power over the membership. He said the states had intended to keep the supreme power in their hands over their representatives in congress.

### Cites Nye Case.

The most recent precedent was called to the senate's attention by Senator Shipstead (FL) of Minnesota. He referred to the case of Senator Nye (R) of North Dakota, in December, 1925, who was denied the oath of the office for two weeks until the senate voted to seat him.

### No Hope For Him.

The day's debate indicated no material change in sentiment in the senate against Smith. A poll showed that the Smith would be denied him by a vote of about 65 to 32, with his credentials going to the elections committee for investigation. In the meanwhile, Smith would be denied admittance to the senate

## Walker and Olander Are Re-Elected Heads of Illinois State Federation

John Walker, president of the Illinois State Federaiton of Labor since 1913, has been re-elected without opposition by organized labor at a recent state-wide election, it was announced at headquarters of the fedcration.

Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer since 1914, also was re-elected without opposition. Other officers elected were:

Vice-Presidents—Earl Towers, Belleville; Robert G. Fitchie, Chicago; G. B. Connors, Chicago; Thomas Kelly, Streator; Emil Reinhold, Decatur; Joseph W. Morton, Chicago; Mary McEnerny, Chicago; Waldo Cross, Peoria; N. J. Whelen, East St. Louis.

Auditors—Phil C. Sauer, Belleville; Peter Donnelly, La Salle; Mary Haney, Chicago.

Tellers—Agnes Johnson O'Connor, Chicago; Peter Zink, Belleville; Frances Bernard, Westville.


Chicago Workers TURN OUT FROM SHOPS AND FACTORIES to the

# Lenin Memorial Meeting

AT THE ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

Ashland Blvd. and Van Buren St.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 8 P. M.

SPEAKERS:

MAX BEDACHT MAX SHACHTMAN

AND A PIONEER SPEAKER.

Chairman: Arne Swabeck

Revolutionary Music Freiheit Singing Society

MASS RECITAL AND PLAY "STRIKE"

Admission 40c in Advance 50c at Door

Auspices Workers (Communist) Party, Chicago District

# 'CLASS PEACE' IS MENACE TO LABOR—WEISBORD

By a Worker Correspondent.

SEATTLE, Jan. 19.—"The selfishness of 'key' workers in dominant industrial nations has been used to wreak their fellows of more backward countries as well as the unskilled in their own."

This, directed particularly at skilled wage earners of America, was the point around which Albert Weisbord, Passaic strike organizer, mustered his forces in a scathing attack on the theory of "class peace," delivered before a capacity audience at the Eagle's Auditorium here.

"The working class of America has not yet abandoned class collaboration as a principle," he said. "Until this theory of class peace is destroyed and the doctrine of class struggle permeates the mass mind we shall have our Coolidges, our Fords and Greens, our cowardly American Federation of Labor and social-democratic advocacy of an impossible inter-class harmony, our confusion of issues and ideas which cannot disappear, except with the obliteration of class lines."

## Church and Atheists Work Together in L. A. Anti-War Conference

By L. P. RINDAL,
(Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 19.—Thirty delegates, representing various organizations, including the Workers (Communist) Party, attended an anti-war conference here. The conference formed a temporary organization, electing Rev. E. P. Ryland, member of the Church Federation, chairman, and Queen Silver, secretary of the Devil's Angels, atheist organization, secretary. Thus church and atheists are working together on this. James Eads How, Ryland and Editor Russ were chosen for a committee to draft resolutions and plan another meeting.

## Argentine Farmers Demanding Relief

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 19.—Farmers of Argentine are demanding aid from the government as low prices are bringing hardships. The government, it is reported, is working on a plan for financial relief.

Prices have been declining in wheat, the principal product, for some time and the tendency is still downward.

### LIEBKNECHT MEETINGS.

BUFFALO—January 22, 8 p. m., at Workers Forum Hall, 36 West Huron street. Speaker, Sam Essman.

BOSTON—Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., Jan. 23rd, 2:30 p. m., S. Bloomfield, speaker.

NEWARK, Sunday, Jan. 23rd, 7:30 p. m., Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 So. 14th street, near Springfield Ave.

PITTSBURGH—Sunday, Jan. 23rd at 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—

# MINNESOTA FARMERS ARE FORCED TO MAKE LIQUOR TO STAVE OFF STARVING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HOLDINGFORD, Minn., Jan. 19.—Farmers in this section are being forced to make moonshine liquor in order to starve off starvation. So many are doing this now that the price is forced down so that even this is bringing little relief.

One farmer, whose farm and crops were seized by a Little Falls bank, was forced to "sell" his property altho it was mortgaged by the bank. The bank prosecuted him, but the jury would not convict.

## Navy Fight Up Again as Senate Provides for Three Cruisers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Appropriation for the three navy cruisers, which was defeated in the house navy bill at the request of Pres. Coolidge, has been included in the senate navy department supply bill. The senate bill provides for the initial amounts necessary to construct the battleships that formed the center for heated debate in the house several weeks ago.

This action on the part of the senate will be the signal for another debate on the navy armaments. It is seen as another direct slap at Coolidge on the navy question.

## Mexican Consulate Reports Unemployment Among Its Nationals

The Mexican vice-consul, Armando C. Amador, is authority for the statement that many Mexicans in the Chicago district are out of work because of slack business conditions, and that in very many cases, to his personal knowledge, the Mexicans who are at work are very generously helping out their less fortunate countrymen.

Amador states that he is quite sure the unemployment among Mexicans has no political significance and that they are not in any way discriminated against because of the controversy between the two governments.

### Rolled Up Wrestling Mat.

SEATTLE, Jan. 19.—In the corridor of the Labor Temple a group of union men were standing around waiting for a meeting to begin. On the floor was a padded wrestling mat rolled up.

"What is that," asked a man coming up to the group.

"That's the A. F. of L. in the class struggle," came the answer from a left wing machinist, "a soft place for the class-collaborationists to light on."

### Capture A. W. O. L.'s After 12 Years.

PARIS, Jan. 19. — Theophile and Felix Barthalon, aged 43 and 45, who deserted the French army more than 12 years ago have been captured by gendarmes. Since mobilization in August, 1914, right after which they escaped, the two brothers have been living in the mountains near Cap. They were captured after hot pursuit in the peaks, when their whereabouts were discovered.

# Remember Lenin! Young Comrade Section Join the Pioneers!

## WHO IS LENIN?

### What Does He Mean to the Workers and the Workers Children?

LENIN was the organizer and leader of the Russian workers in the fight against the Czar, the landowners and the capitalists.

• • • •

LENIN told the workers that in order to win freedom from their oppressors they must unite with the farmers and overthrow the Czar's government (which was a government of the rich) and set up their own Workers and Farmers Government.

LENIN formed the Russian Communist Party, the Bolshevik Party, made up of the most intelligent and bravest of the Russian workers. This party led the Russian workers and poor farmers in the fight against the rich landowners and bosses.

WHEN the war broke out Lenin and the Bolshevik Party told the workers that the war was for the benefit of the bosses and that the workers must not fight against workers of other countries who were brothers. Lenin said the workers should fight against the bosses and their government.

IN the year 1917 the workers overthrew the Czarand then the bosses and set up their own government, Lenin was made head of the government The new government gave factories to the workers, the land to the poor farmers and stopped the war.

THE bosses and landowners of Russia, together with the bosses and rich men of other countries, hated Lenin very much because he had led and was leading the workers against them. So they hired some wretches to try to kill Lenin. In August 1918 Lenin was shot and seriously wounded. But he was very strong and soon recovered. He went back to work but he grew worse. Finally, in January 1924 he died.

LENIN was the greatest leader the workers and poor farmers of the world ever had. Now he is dead. But he left us his teachings on how to fight the bosses and free ourselves. We must follow the way of Lenin! Lenin lives in the hearts of every honest and militant worker, and workers child! Hold aloft the flag of Lenin!

## Here's a New Puzzle

Can you tell us what places these are?

1. A place where all the workers went on strike to support the miners but went back to work because their leaders betrayed them.

2. A place where workers went out on strike and are now winning because they had leaders who were faithful to the workers.

3. A place where the workers are being oppressed and murdered with the help of a black shirt organization which is the tool of the bosses.

Write your answers to the Young Comrade Section, Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington, Chicago, Ill.

GET A SUB.

# Join the Ranks OF THE Daily Worker Builders in the Lenin-Drive for 25,000 subscriptions

## Win a Valuable Prize

BEGINNING with January 21, 1927, Lenin Memorial Day, the drive for 25,000 subscriptions for The Daily Worker is on. This drive will last until April 23 (Lenin's Birthday). 25,000 subscriptions for the Daily Worker will place the Daily Worker firmly on its feet and help to bring the message of Communism to thousands of workers whom it has never reached before. Many valuable prizes will be offered for the builders who secure the best results.

## Prizes To The Daily Worker Builders

The following prizes are offered to those securing subscriptions from others:

For 5 annual subs (or $30.00 worth) a copy of "Red Cartoons for 1927" and $2.00 worth of literature or $3.00 worth of literature altogether. Free choice of titles. Or a bronze statue of Karl Marx worth $5.00.

For 10 Annual Subscriptions (or $60.00 worth) $8.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

For 20 Annual Subscriptions (or $120.00 worth) $10.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

For 50 Annual Subscriptions (or $300.00 worth) $25.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

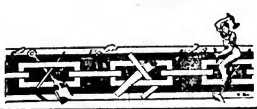
A bronze medal of Lenin for the record subscriptions secured in each city obtaining 25 new subscribers or more.

A $100 Lenin Bookshelf

of Communist literature with a handsome bookcase to the comrade with the best record for getting subscriptions in the entire country.

A Daily Worker Builders' Button

will be awarded to every comrade who secures an additional subscription to his own.

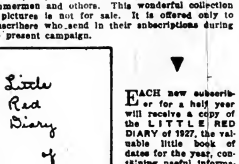


## Prizes To Be Awarded

To New Subscribers in Connection With the Daily Worker Drive for 25,000 SUBSCRIPTIONS

EVERY new subscriber sending in a year's subscription will receive a copy of the new edition of "Red Cartoons of 1927," with full page reproductions of the work of the following noted artists:

Fred Ellis, Robert Minor, William Gropper, Hugo Gellert, Lydia Gibson, Art Young, Maurice Becker, K. A. Suvanto, Hay Bales, F. Jorsar, F. G. Vose, O. R. Zimmermen and others. This wonderful collection of pictures is not for sale. It is offered only to subscribers who send in their subscriptions during the present campaign.

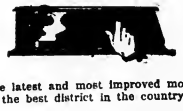



EACH new subscriber for a half year will receive a copy of the LITTLE RED DIARY of 1927, the valuable little book of dates for the year, containing useful information for workers. This publication is not for sale.

## PRIZES for CITIES and DISTRICTS

A BANNER will be given to the best city in each district.

A $100 RADIO



of the latest and most improved model to the best district in the country.

NOTE. Credit will be given for all subscriptions to the Sunday Worker, Workers Monthly (Communist), Communist International, Inprecorr, Young Worker, and Young Comrade.

All subscriptions should be accompanied by cash.

Special offer cards will be printed for each special day or occasion, like Lenin Memorial, etc.

There should be full co-operation between comrades working for the foreign language papers and those working for The Daily Worker. Comrades will receive whatever allowances are approved for subscriptions to the foreign language papers. Comrades soliciting for the foreign language press should push The Daily Worker, and are entitled to credit, just as well as other comrades.

The prizes mentioned above are all reasonable offers. We are offering no gold bricks. We are planning to award them at the May 1 Celebrations throughout the country.

A special effort should be made to secure Annual Subscriptions. Short term subscriptions are costly to us and do not help to give The Daily Worker a steady list of readers.

Renewals will be credited as new subscriptions.

## QUOTAS

District 1. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Rhode Island. $1,500 worth of subscriptions or 250 annual subscriptions.

District 2. New York City and vicinity—part of New Jersey. $6,000 worth of subscriptions or 1,000 annual subscriptions.

District 3. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Western New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Washington, D. C. $1,500 worth of subscriptions or 250 annual subscriptions.

District 4. Buffalo, Rochester, Erie, Pa., and the Western part of New York State. $300 worth of subscriptions or 100 annual subscriptions.

District 5. Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania; $1,200 worth of subscriptions or 200 annual subscriptions.

District 6. Cleveland and the State of Ohio. $900 worth of subscriptions or 150 annual subscriptions.

District 7. Detroit, the State of Michigan and Eastern Indiana. $1,800 worth of subscriptions or 300 annual subscriptions.

District 8. Chicago, and Illinois, Lower Wisconsin, Missouri, and Lake County, Ind. $3,000 worth of subscriptions or 500 annual subscriptions.

District 9. Minneapolis, Upper Wisconsin, Michigan (Upper peninsula), Minnesota. $1,200 worth of subscriptions or 200 annual subscriptions.

District 10. North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa. $450 worth of subscriptions or 75 annual subscriptions.

District 11. Montana, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming. $360 worth of subscriptions or 60 annual subscriptions.

District 12. Oregon and Washington. $900 worth of subscriptions or 150 annual subscriptions.

District 13. California. $1,200 worth of subscriptions or 200 annual subscriptions.

District 14. New Mexico, Arizona, Texas. $150 worth of subscriptions or 25 annual subscriptions.

District 15. Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. $450 worth of subscriptions or 75 annual subscriptions.

District Agents should set quotas for the various cities on the basis of the number of party members, Daily Worker subscribers and sympathizers.

DAILY WORKER

33 First Street, New York

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## Paterson Members of Party Show Interest in Russian Situation

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 19. — The situation in the party in the Soviet Union was the subject of discussion at the monthly general meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party here. Comrade Markoff came from New York to make the report and a lively discussion followed which showed that the members in Paterson are interesting in the opposition and majority in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

A significant feature of the Paterson meetings at the present time is that many members of the old language branches "who couldn't speak English" are forgetting that now and are joining in on the discussions.

PARTY AND Y. W. L. NUCLEI. Call at the District Office, 19 South Lincoln St., for Lenin Memorial leaflets and posters for distribution.

## Denver Y. W. L. Is One Year Old

DENVER, Colo.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 9th, the Young Worker's League celebrated the first anniversary of their organization at the New Inserter Lyceum. Members of the league, with the assistance of members of the Workers (Communist) Party, arranged dramatic attractions which pleased the large crowd of both young and old who attended.

"The Second Story Man" by Upton Sinclair and "You're a Cuckoo," were the two one-act plays presented, both of which were roundly applauded.

Several actors showed marked ability.

After the plays were presented refreshments were served.

The rest of the program consisted of dancing until midnight. Literature stands displayed all kinds of Workers (Communist) Party and Young Workers' League books and pamphlets, of which quite a number were sold.

MICHIGAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES have interfered with

## DETROIT LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

by cancelling Detroit Armory.

## MEETING TO BE HELD IN TWO HALLS

| West Side: | East Side: |
|---|---|
| FINNISH LABOR TEMPLE | NEW WORKERS' HOME |
| 5969 14th (near McGraw) | 1343 E. Ferry (near Russell) |
| seating 1500 | seating 1500 |

Speakers at both meetings:
WM. Z. FOSTER, REBECCA GRECHT AND WALTER TRUMBULL.
First class musical program. Admission 25 cents.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## ORGANIZE SACCO-VANZETTI FIGHT IN LOS ANGELES

By DAVE RAPO
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 19.—With 38 delegates representing 24 organizations, of which 14 are unions, a Sacco-Vanzetti conference was held Sunday, Jan. 9, in the Labor Temple.

This enlarged conference was called together by the existing Sacco-Vanzetti Conference organized by the International Labor Defense some time ago.

The new conference elected new officers and started work on a broader scale, especially among the trade unions of the city.

In the report of the past activities of the conference it came out that many mass meetings, picnics, and open air meetings had been held. Thousands of petitions were forwarded by many organizations and individuals to the governor of Massachusetts demanding a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti.

A sum of $477 was collected, of which $300 was sent direct to the Boston Defense Committee, $155.30 spent for bails, advertising, leaflets, etc., and $21.70 was turned over to the new conference.

Among the newly affiliated organizations are large local unions of painters, carpenters, mechanists, plasterers, and others; the Anti-Fascist Alliance, some Mexican workers' organizations, I. L. D. branches, Workmen's Circle branches, etc.

The conference elected an executive committee of twelve which will meet every Sunday morning at twelve at Labor Temple.

A resolution is being prepared to be sent for endorsement to all local unions and central bodies of the city demanding that the supreme court grant a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Only the workers can prevent this judicial murder," stated Tom Lewis at the conference.

SUBSCRIBE TO
The American Worker Correspondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.
Only 50 Cents a Year.

## SIGMAN TACTICS IN CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE EXPOSED AT CHICAGO MASS MEETING BY HYMAN OF JOINT BOARD

Before one of the largest meetings of cloakmakers and garment workers in the city of Chicago, gathered to hear the facts on the situation in New York in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Louis Hyman, manager of the joint board of the cloakmakers and dressmakers in New York, presented the story of the attempt of the right-wingers, under the leadership of Sigman, to gain control of the union and oust the left wing leadership. Schoenhofen hall was packed for the meeting, 1000 workers being present.

**Sigman "Too Busy" to Come.**

Sigman, who was invited by the Chicago joint board to attend and present his side of the case, did not show up, and instead wired that he was "too busy."

The meeting was held despite repeated attempts of Chicago right wing gangsters to break it up. An attempt to have the use of the hall denied the joint board was frustrated when the plot was discovered in time. Right wing gangsters were present at the meeting, but the meeting was so overwhelmingly left that they did not dare make a move toward disruption when the speaking was under way.

**"Exposes 50 Cent Books."**

The 50 cent "registration books" being given out by Sigman, who has sold the workers they will be freed from their past dues, is a trick, Hyman pointed out. The joint board, he said, is now in debt for about $700,000 and this money will have to be paid some time. Sigman's plan is to have the workers leave the ranks of the left wing, using the cancelling of back dues as a bait, and when they are once in, assess each member at least $25 to pay the debts. This will amount to as much as the dues, Hyman said.

**Replies to "Illegal" Charge.**

Replying to the charge of the Sigmanites that the cloakmakers' strike was "unconstitutional and illegal," Hyman reminded the right wing that all during the strike Sigman was a member of important committees, and that Sigman's supporters were on all committees.

**Strike Was Victory.**

The agreement gained by the joint board thru the strike was a decided victory, Hyman declared. The concessions won from the bosses were greatly in excess of the recommendations made by the governor's commission. Of course, he said, the agreement was not in every way what the workers could desire, but taken as a whole, it was satisfactory and the workers were the winners.

**Tells of Tactics.**

Hyman recalled some of the strategy used by the right wing to discredit the left leadership and to bring defeat of the strike to gain their end. At first the right wing, he pointed out, pretended to be "radical" and pressed for demands from the bosses which they knew were impossible. They asked for these demands to make victory impossible. They attempted to place the strike leaders in such a position, he said, so that they could not compromise with the bosses in anything, and thus prolong the struggle.

**Sigman Prevented Settlement.**

At one time during the strike victory was near, Hyman said, but the chicanery of the right wing was such that they egged the bosses on to resist the strikers and thus prevented the ending of the strike until it was finally brought to a close.

**Issues Challenge.**

Hyman challenged Sigman and his followers to submit the question of leadership in the New York joint board to the membership, as the left wing and impartial elements have advocated. Hyman declared that the left wing was willing to let the rank and file decide whether they should be continued in power.

## Union Coal Miners in Four States Face Drastic Wage Cut in April

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 19.—Unless coal miners in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Western Pennsylvania agree to accept a cut in wages they will face a complete shutdown affecting 50,000 men in this state, it was declared here today as operators from the four states gathered for the wage scale conference.

The operators, it was said, will offer the miners the competitive wage scale, which is from 10 to 15 per cent higher than that paid in non-union fields but about 20 per cent less than the scale which expires in April.

## CHURCHES TALK OF SOLUTION TO LABOR PROBLEMS

### "Money Is God-Given," Says Baptist

This is "industrial week" in many Chicago churches. The clergy are discussing the question "The Church and the Labor Problem" under the auspices of the Chicago Church Federation and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The motive of most of the speeches delivered is that the church and the labor movement should co-operate to solve industrial evils.

**Davis, Yale, Urges Cooperation.**

One of the chief speakers brought here is Jerome K. Davis, head of the Yale University social service department. Speaking at First Unitarian Church, south side, he said that the church should approve of and cooperate with the existing system of unions. "There are bad labor leaders in certain unions," said Davis, "but there is no more reason for rejecting the union system on that account than there would be to reject the public school system because there are bad principals.

"In New Haven, where I live, there are women working full time for $9 a week. Anybody with sense knows that such wages are unjust and a menace to good morals."

**"Money God-Given."**

Rev. John W. Elliott, director of social education of the American baptist society, speaking at Garfield Park Baptist church, offered a sample of the "miracles" on the problem he preaches. "Life, time, talents, personality, and money are God-given," says the reverend.

## Negro Workers Told Race Problem Really Is Class Struggle

"The race problem is more a problem of class struggle," William Thomas told his audience at the American Negro Labor Congress Open Forum this week. "We need to organize ourselves as workers," he emphasized, "to fight our common enemy, the capitalists. For that we have to fight as workers, regardless of color."

Thomas warned the Negro against bosses who stirred their race prejudice against unions so they would not join. "The ultimate step of emalgamation of unions is emaigemation of forces," he said.

An interesting discussion was held. The Open Forum is held every Sunday afternoon, 4 o'clock, at 3518 S. State street. Admission is free.

## Employe "Ownership" of Stocks Shown to Be Slight Quantity

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Only 4.26 per cent of the stock of the 20 largest corporations that have tried to sell stock to their employes is owned by these workers, according to a study made by Princeton university. The telephone trust has sold only 5 per cent of its stock to its employes, who have paid in $50,000,000.

## Garland Fund Takes Over I. W. W. Press

The American (Garland) Fund for Public Service has come into possession of the printing plant of the Industrial Workers of the World thru foreclosure of machinery mortgages held by it. This action was taken, a former I. W. W. official states, to best protect the interests of all concerned.

## N. Y. Int'l Woman's Day Meeting for March 8th

International Woman's Day will be celebrated in New York on March 8, 1927, at Central Opera House, 67th Street near 3rd Avenue. There will be an interesting variety program.

Sympathetic organizations are asked not to arrange anything for that day.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
8:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Little Joe Warner; Hazel Nyman, accordion; Anna Bocnm; Lucky Wilburt; John Ude.
9:00—Superior Dramatic Players.
10:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchest a.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

## Wattenberg Speaks on Jewish Colonization Progress in Russia

The story of Jewish colonization in Soviet Russia will be brought home to the Jewish population of this city in a report to be delivered by Dr. Elias Wattenberg, who has just returned from an extensive trip in the new colonies. The report will be given at a mass meeting, Thursday, Jan. 20, at Mirror Hall, Western at Division.

**Was Delegate.**

Wattenberg was one of the few American delegates at the world congress for furthering Jewish colonization in Soviet Russia, held at Moscow in November. He represented the "ICOR" Holding corporation, an organization having for its aim the creation of funds for financial, credit, and other assistance to the Jewish colonists in Soviet Russia.

At the congress in Moscow representatives of the Soviet government pledged the fullest support of the government in the work of alleviating the economic stress of the Jewish population thru the settling of large numbers of Jews on land. The work has been going on a large scale during the past two years when over 100,000 Jews of the small towns of the Ukraine and White Russia have been settled. This colonization movement of the Jewish people in Soviet Russia has stirred the deepest interest and sympathy among the Jews all over the world.

## Women Urged to Make Articles for Bazaar In Chicago, Feb. 25-27

Mrs. Ella Brown, wife of Bishop William Montgomery Brown, has offered her aid in getting out over the $10,000 workers' carnival bazaar in Chicago. Comrade Brown has written to the committee in charge in Chicago from her home in Ohio, offering to sew articles for display and sale at the bazaar.

The bazaar will be held at the Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren, on Feb. 25, 26 and 27, for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER, the Jewish Daily Freiheit and part of the proceeds will be given to International Labor Defense for its work. Thruout the hall will be distributed a number of booths which will contain thousands of articles, large and small, and among them will be the handiwork of Comrade Brown, whose offer was accepted promptly by the committee.

Women comrades and sympathizers are urged to emulate this example by contributing articles of their own handiwork to the bazaar. They are urged to get together in little groups and in this manner co-operate to the benefit of the three working class institutions that will gain from the success of the bazaar.

## Federal Employment Bureau Reports Many Workers Out of Jobs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. — Part time operations are generally in effect in the major industrial districts, Francis I. Jones, director general of the U. S. employment service, Jones, however, predicts that the workers will soon be recalled, adding a Coolidgean touch to an otherwise gloomy report.

"The automobile factories and accessory plants have laid off thousands of employes, maintaining small forces only for inventory purposes," he reports, continuing, "It is expected that many of these workers would be recalled in January."

He reports a decline in employment in Illinois industries. Metal and machinery plants were noticeably affected, he said. Clothing manufacturers curtailed production.

**Gabo Miner Dies.**

GEBO, Wyo., Jan. 19. — William Knowles, member of the United Mine Workers of America, is dead here. Members of the union mourn the death of this worker. His death was due to heart disease and to lung trouble, contracted from working in the mines. He was 35 years old. A wife and two children survive him.

Knowles had been a check-weighman, but two weeks before his death lost that job in a union election by a few votes.

*For Your Lenin Library:*

LENIN AS A MARXIST

By N. Bukharin

The Present Chairman of the Communist International.

This splendid analysis of Lenin and his role in the field of Marxism is written by N. Bukharin, who is considered one of the leading living Marxists of the present day. The book is not a mere personal tribute to Lenin. It is rather an attempt to analyze Lenin's contribution to the principles of Marxism. The book also has the following phases of the subject: The Marxism of Lenin; Lenin's Theory and Practice; Problem of Imperialism; Lenin on the State; Lenin and the Peasantry; The Organizational Problems Awaiting Us.

On sale now at 40 cents a copy, attractively bound in paper.

Daily Worker Publishing Co.

On and after January 24, 1927, our Literary Sales Department will be located at 19 East First North Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

## The Manager's Corner

*"IT IS BETTER TO BE A SOCRATES WITH A HEADACHE, THAN A PERFECTLY HEALTHY PIG," said Dr. Jesse F. Williams of Columbia University at a health conference held recently. The professor has uttered a profoundly stimulating thought, a thought which will jar some people uncomfortably.*

*Marx has pointed out that the dominant ideas of a given period in society are the ideas of the ruling class of that particular period. Society today, for instance, is governed by the ideas of the bourgeoisie. This is seen on every hand, whether it be in the movies, literature, manners, dress or the thousand and one elements that enter in the life of the day.*

*The main purpose of the bourgeoisie is to free himself and his family from all cares of this material world, to establish a life of physical comfort and ease at the expense of someone else. The more lavish this comfort and ease becomes, the more ostentatious and showy it is, the higher is the place of the individual in bourgeois society. And so the capitalist press, which is merely an echo of the voice of the bourgeoisie, cuts in strongly to the physical and personal wants and whims of its readers; and, on the other hand, plays down the important element, the broad, social problems, which are of greater importance to society. For, in the long run, a newspaper should be essentially an organ of society, and should consciously cultivate the idea that its readers are first and foremost members of society, with a definite responsibility to it. The capitalist press on the contrary is full of cures, beauty hints, get-rich quick stories and the like, each making its appeal to self-love and the anti-social qualities.*

*If every worker became a Socrates with a headache as a result of his thought upon the things which count, the real problems which are facing his class, then indeed the exploiter would soon find how uncomfortable it is to be a perfectly healthy pig.*

*BERT MILLER.*

## "Singing Jailbirds," Dramatization of I. W. W. Harbor Strike, Next Production of N. Y. League

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—"Singing Jailbirds," Upton Sinclair's impressionistic play of the I. W. W. harbor strike in California, will be the second production of the Workers' Drama League here. Rehearsals have already begun under the direction of Jasper Deeter, formerly director of the Hedgerow Theater near Philadelphia and now with the Provincetown Players of New York.

**Is First Production in U. S.**

This will be the first production given "Singing Jailbirds" in America, altho it was written several years ago. The Provincetown group was on the verge of producing it at one time. It was produced by laborites in England, where it was received with acclaim. Among the stirring scenes in Sinclair's play are a series of wobbly mass scenes in which many of the famous wobbly songs are sung. The play will also give the Drama League artists, Hugo Gellert, Louis Lozowick, William Gropper and Lo Hartman, an opportunity to introduce modern impressionist scenery.

**Still Playing "Boob."**

The league is still giving occasional performances of its first play, Karl Wiitfogel's "The Biggest Boob in the World," a labor farce. The production of the workers was lauded by many New York dailies.

"The Biggest Boob" will be given again at the I. W. W. entertainment and dance of the Marine Transport Workers in Webster Hall, 125 East 11th street, Friday, Jan. 21.

It is the aim of the league to encourage and produce plays by young American writers.

*Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?*

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Comrade Julius Lersein

Is sought and is urgently called—by Dorothy Isaacson, 1124 Richmond Street, Chicago Ill. Tel. Armitage 6157.

## RUSSIAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT WRITES OF SOVIET NATIONALITIES

Here is another letter from a Russian worker to his comrades in America, in which the interesting problem of many nationalities in Russia is discussed. This is one of a series of letters being published by The DAILY WORKER as part of the program of developing closer contact between the workers of the world by means of direct worker correspondence.

* * *

DEAR COMRADES: The U. S. S. R. unites a great number of nationalities. All these nationalities in the czar's time were crushed by heels of the great Russians, who thought that only they were human beings. The other nationalities were not considered as men, and they were treated accordingly.

A weapon for oppressing a nation was the use of ignorance. The czar's government did not wish even to think about schools in Turkestan or Siberia. One "culture" was allowed; that was religion, industriously planted by the bribed crowd of priests who led the people in the opposite direction to the class struggle.

THE most oppressed were the Jews. They were forbidden to enter the capital towns and the large cities. In the schools they were not admitted. The government and the police did not protest against the persecution which the Jews had to suffer. On the contrary, it is an established fact that the initiators of the pogroms were the police and the ministers.

**Czar Used Race Hatred.**

This enmity of one nationality toward another was used by the czar's government as a weapon to fight the revolution. It excited the people against the Jews, thus the czar hoped to distract the attention of the christians from the revolutionary movement thru the pogroms of the Jews. The massacre amongst the tribes in the Caucasus was the route by which the czarist government saw a way to escape from the revolution. But the people's conscientiousness became victorious and the czar, with his whole clique, was overthrown.

**Caused Difficulties.**

FROM the very beginning the Soviet government met difficulties in dealing with the national question. It was necessary to use great efforts to convince the quarreling peoples that their struggle each against another is absurd. Even at present the matter is not quite settled. But about this I shall mention later on. The greatest difficulties were in this: that in certain regions in the boundaries of one government reside several groups of different nationalities. Such an obstacle was overcome in the following way. Each of the nationalities was granted autonomy.

**How They Are Solved.**

In each republic, or in each autonomous district, the official language has to be the language of the respective nationality. The books, the newspapers, the schools and government offices must use the language of the nation to which the republic or the district belongs. But it is impossible to strictly distribute all the nationalities in the districts and in the republics accordingly.

For instance, in the Ukraine reside many Jews, Germans and Russians. But here also a solution had been found. While in Ukraine the Ukrainian language is the principal language, there are in many Ukrainian towns Jewish courts of justice. The professional unions are using a language according to the majority of their members.

**Raises Culture.**

SO it can be seen that the Soviet system in settling the national question, is securing the rising of the cultural level of the nationalities. Towards this direction at present the Soviet authorities are aiming their main efforts.

In all of the most remote paris of U. R. R. S. appear schools. Even where the relicion forbids the literary education (as do the Gilikai new schools can be seen. It proves that the cultural level of the small nationalities has been raised.

**Many Books Now.**

Thanks to the enormous effort of the Soviet government, every nationality has books and school books printed in their own language. But most important, every representative of every nationality can obtain a high school education. How could he think about it in the czar's time, when the lack of knowledge of the Russian language tied him to his village? At present there are even in remote places institutes, and in Moscow and in Leningrad there are universities. The universities for the eastern nations. We can see now in our universities the Samoieds, the Giliaks and others. This was never dreamed in the czar's time are done away with. For instance, the unkind treatment and persecution by the czar's government forced the Jews to reside in the towns and to undertake a trade, or small cool shops. The Soviet government wants to turn them from the trade toward labor, and therefore is giving them land, hoping to make of them agriculturers. This campaign has had great success. Thousands of the Jews applied for land. The immigrants are getting land, they are loaned money and all necessary help with which the government is able to attend these newly created peasants. The experiment was a good one, and the Jewish peasants, in their management, are on the same level as are the Russian peasants.

**Gypsies Aided.**

THE nomad gypsies have won also it is well known that, being oppressed and turned out by everyone, they were forced to beg and to steal.

Now they are enjoying autonomy. There are schools for the gypsies as well as in the cultural centers.

It is true that many who do not understand the significance of the national division begin to criticize it. They say that it is unnecessary that every nation has to use its own language. They say that the common language must be the Russian language.

That we have many languages in the U. S. S. R. does not matter. But the cultural level will be high.

With comradely greetings,

M. Ivanov.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

The above is the title-head of a shop paper in Germany that is published by the German workers. Worker correspondents contribute the stories and worker-editors edit the paper.

WHITHER RUSSIA?

*WHAT ARE THE FACTS ABOUT THE SOVIET ECONOMY?*

*How does production in industry compare with industrial production?*

*What is the tempo of development of the Soviet Economy?*

*What is the role of private capital in the Soviet Economy?*

*What is the direction of development of the Soviet Economy?*

These questions are answered with tables, figures and charts in:

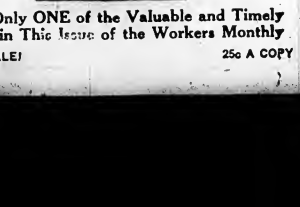
*The Soviet Economy on the Ninth Anniversary*

One of the articles in the

*JANUARY LENIN ISSUE*

of

WORKERS MONTHLY



Only ONE of the Valuable and Timely Articles in This Issue of the Workers Monthly

NOW ON SALE!

25c A COPY

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $8.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## Wall Street Whips Its Agents Into Line

The essentially imperialist character of the democrat party leadership, differing little if any from that of the republican party, has made itself clearly apparent in the clash over American policy in Mexico.

Southern democrat planters and northern middle class, republican spokesmen, to put the division in its crudest form, are lined up against big industrialists and bankers of both north and south. The division takes place also along religious lines—northern catholics splitting with southern protestants on the Mexican question.

Heflin, a southern democrat and a protestant; Wheeler, a northern democrat and a protestant; Borah, a northern republican and a protestant, are in opposition to Walsh, a northern catholic democrat, and to Reed of Missouri, a protestant, both leaders of the democrat party.

But the religious division serves only to obscure the real issue. The forces aligned for and against aggression in Mexico and Latin-America are divided on the basis of economic interests. The cotton growers of the south, whose enterprises are not yet dovetailed into the rising industrial structure that is being erected in that section, on the foundation of coal, iron and water power in close proximity to each other, see little benefit for themselves in the southward drive of Wall Street imperialism. Like the middle class agricultural, trading, small professional and industrial elements of the north, the southern democracy, especially with a market crisis on its hands, feels disinclined to share the additional taxation burdens of militarism.

But the Wall Street leadership of the democrat party, in which must be included Reed of Missouri, in view of his speech in support of Coolidge and his attack on the Coolidge critics, has got its instructions. Reed said, according to dispatches:

> *. . . . . in the difficult situation that now presents itself I do not propose to interfere with the efforts of the executive . . . . I do not want to weaken his hand in the efforts he is making. . . .*

Reed, like Walsh of Montana, also rose to the defense of the catholic church. Walsh, including his rosary beads, is owned by the Anaconda Copper Mining company—a subsidiary of Standard Oil.

The acceptance of the resolution providing for arbitration of the Mexican dispute, presented by Robinson, democrat from Arkansas, by Kellogg, and the statements of democrat leaders defending the catholic church and criticizing the opposition to the Wall Street Coolidge program, means two things:

1. That Wall Street has decided that the time is not yet ripe for more open aggression in Mexico and Latin-America. It has sounded out popular sentiment and discovered that progressive increase of forcible measures will get little popular support and that it risks raising a serious religious issue which would tend to weaken its control.

2. Wall Street has served notice upon the democrat party leaders that the democrat opposition has gone too far in its criticism of Coolidge on the Mexican question and encouraged popular disapproval.

On a question of such importance to imperialism as the use of armed force to compel obedience to its mandates, Wall Street is unwilling to allow thirst for office and opportunity to score points for the 1928 campaign to develop into open and continued criticism during the course of which many unpleasant truths might be told.

Both democrat and republican parties are instruments of Wall Street and this fact has not been shown more clearly for a long time, than by the sudden change of front in the senate on the part of democrat leaders. Its sham opposition turns into support of Wall Street the moment it gets instructions.

The labor movement, the workers and farmers of America, can easily make a serious mistake by taking the arbitration proposals accepted by Kellogg as the end of aggression in Mexico and Latin-America. They are nothing of the sort and are intended only as a means of allaying popular discontent until Wall Street can better organize its forces.

The demand for withdrawal of all armed forces from Latin-America must continue. The threat of war has not disappeared; it has merely been concealed for the moment.

## Organization in the Auto Industry

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has authorized a conference of union heads to consider organization of the automobile industry.

The conference will be held in Washington, D. C., and is to include representatives of all unions having jurisdiction over various departments of the industry. The jurisdictional issues which will arise at the conference assure that it will be wrecked if they are allowed to determine its policy and program.

The jurisdictional disputes between national and international unions wrecked the steel organization campaign and they will effectually prevent any substantial organization of the auto industry unless the unions pool their interests.

The automobile industry can be organized if the campaign begins on an industrial basis and no jurisdictional disputes are permitted to interfere with the main objective—the establishment of a powerful union in the industry.

Such a campaign will enlist the loyal support of thousands of unionist workers who will take but little interest if it degenerates into a struggle between union heads for jurisdictional rights.

The left wing of the labor movement will watch closely the coming conference in Washington and is already prepared to give its complete cooperation for a genuine organization campaign.

# Lenin As Philosopher - - -

By D. Kvitko

LENIN is usually extolled as a great leader, as a far-sighted revolutionist, as the incarnation of Marxism in practice. As for his merits in the theoretical field of Marxism, they are so immense that he may be considered as one of the greatest theoreticians of Marxism. Such works as "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and "State and Revolution" (this "booklet," since its appearance, has been a thorn in the side of the leaders of the Second International and of the anarchists) are of unusual breadth and insight.

Lenin realized that there is no sharp line of demarcation between theory and practice, that they are links of the same chain of life. The great leader was therefore far from being indifferent to what philosophy Marxism is to hold, for theory is not divorced from life, from human activity, but it cuts into it and directs its march, since it is a reflection of objective reality. A correct philosophy, in his opinion, must of necessity lead to successful struggle just as a correct hypothesis leads to practical discoveries.

Yet Lenin was so much engrossed in "practical" questions that even such abstract work as "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" had a definite relation to the state of affairs of the Russian Marxists at the period of 1906-1908.

After the revolution of 1905 was drowned in the blood of the workers, a part of the Russian Intelligentsia, disappointed in social life, took to the "evaluation of values" of culture. The interest in one's own soul, sex and God superseded social interest. This resulted in decadence in literature, mysticism, and idealistic wanderings in philosophy. This spirit of pessimism and decadence infected many Russian Marxists. Beclouding to question themselves about the future of the Russian and international labor movement, they went on to question the philosophy of Marxism, in social and practical affairs they still adhered to Marxism, but its philosophic part they began to regard as "obsolete" which had to be "revised" or changed.

In the philosophic circles of the west there was in vogue at that time the empirio-critical philosophy (which takes as its starting point the elements of "experience" and "criticism"), disregarding the question as to the reality of spirit and matter, and to this fashion all philosophical revisionists resorted as to the last word of philosophical wisdom. Some of the representatives of this tendency were renowned men of science, but in philosophic matters they were quite confused. The philosophic reactionaries were shrewd enough to realize that their discredited idealistic philosophy (which does not regard matter and force as ultimate reality, but Spirit or Mind, that is, a divine element) would regain its position, if certain representatives of science could be made to join their band wagon. It became imperative to ornament and perfume the philosophy of priesthood so that it would not have the ill smell of the church.

Disguised under a verbal cloak of a new terminology, the idealists thought they would pass unnoticed. They would simply have to declare themselves adherents of the doctrine of "pure experience" (that is, to repudiate metaphysics or the search after what is not given us in "experience," namely, the essence of matter). They would have to insist that we can deal only with real elements of what is experienced (we may remark in passing that the American product pragmatism is very much akin to that empirio-critical tendency). The prestige of sciences which is supposed to reflect objective reality will then be undermined, degraded to a mere utilitarian set of rules and not at all to a body of laws applying to the universe. Therefore the claim of the scientists that science operates in a material world, is subject to casuistry, has no theoretical validity. We have a right to seek "real" life elsewhere than in science, namely, in the realms of religion, for since faith is a part of experience which "satisfies" the religious person, since it yields results and promises a future life, it has a legitimate right to existence and priesthood may be given the benefit of the doubt.

The bourgeois professors knew very well whither such philosophy leads. Only a few Russian Marxists were naive enough to fall to detect the socialistic trap contained in that philosophy.

Lenin, with his characteristic clarity of vision, saw that the road of such a philosophy leads to the church. He therefore took upon himself the immense task of examining the foundations of that philosophic tendency and looking for its origin. He found that this "new" philosophy can be traced back as far back as Bishop Berkeley's (1685-1753) idealism (a theory which makes every manifestation of life depend upon God, and declares the material world to be a phantom). He proved that in the "new" teaching there are elements of "skepticism" (a philosophy which refuses to answer the question as regards the objective reality of matter and spirit but takes the immediate data of consciousness as the only reality known), the founder of which was David Hume (1711-76).

In 1908 in the volume "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" Lenin proves that this confused philosophy is but a revival of played out theories. For such a research philosophic sagacity coupled with a thoro knowledge of the subject-matter was needed. It was essential to posses the ability to steer clear thru a sea of details; not to lose one-self in the labyrinths of science. Lenin had to show the relation between science and philosophy, and to analyze them from the standpoint of dialectical materialism or the so-called orthodox Marxian method. And the philosophic part of Marxism is by far not a finished product.

As it is well known, Marx, tho a different student of philosophy, could not spare time to write about it, for the foundation of political science and scientific socialism took up all his attention. Therefore we meet in his works only scattered statements about philosophy itself. This task Engels took upon himself. In his "Anti-Dühring," "Feurbach" and the article "Historical Materialism" he expounded the fundamentals of dialectical materialism. But neither could he spare the time to go into details. We therefore meet quite often in their works a statement so pregnant with ideas that more than one volume could be written on it.

With this dialectical measuring rod Lenin approached the deviations of the Marxists on the philosophic field, showing into which camp they are being led. In this work ("Materialism and Empirio-Criticism") the whole varasatility of Lenin's mind reflects itself. Here is the agility with which he delves into the philosophic depths, the thoro mastering of the subject-matter, his brilliant polamical style, his erudition. The scientists he attacks with their own weapon (science) and shows how the latest discoveries confirm the truth of dialectical materialism. But all this he did, not by merely repeating the Marxian theses, but by enriching and developing them thru the latest discoveries on the field of science, for Marxism is not a dogma but a live method, whose truth must be revealed and applied in all manifestations of knowledge. Therefore, the ability to apply dialectics in philosophy, as well as in social questions, by far excels the construction of some mechanical system, where only terminology is changed.

Lenin never pretended to found a new system. In fact, he never tired of repeating that he was simply a disciple of Marx and Engles. But if we compare his power of thought and his theoretical achievements with the pretenders to the philosophical throne, then the "follower" of the dialectical materialism certainly contributed more to philosophy than the philosophers of both old and new systems. That the bourgeois world has ignored his theoretical works may be explained by the fact that one of the weapons of bourgeois defense is silence. As for the proletarian world it is beginning to recognize in Lenin a thinker of first magnitude, as it has already acknowledged his incomparable genius of leadership.

# Russian Workers "Patrons" Over Peasants

By ALEXAI POGONTCHENKOV
Moscow Worker Correspondent

THE alliance between the urban workers and the peasants is one of the most important conditions for the final victory of the Soviet system and for socialist structure. In order to bring about this alliance in the best way possible, factories and workers' organizations accept patronage over a given village, rural district, etc. The aim of such patronage is on

COMRADE KOSIAKIN
Village Correspondent of Mary, Riazanskoj Gubs., U. S. S. R., one of the students sent to college by the peasant paper Krestianskaya Gazeta.

ants, (the workers of the given factory, for example, make the "adopted" districts a present of a tractor) on the other hand, it aims to raise the ideological level of the peasants. The workers send agitators to the villages, supply the one hand, to render economic assistance to the poor and middle peasants with books, papers, and arrange cinema and theater performances, install radio receiving stations, etc.

**Borodin Rural District.**

Our factory is patron over the Borodin rural district. Here there are 72 villages with 12,000 inhabitants. We have been the patron of this district for more than a year.

The workers' correspondents' circle decided to see whether everything was going well, and appointed three to make a journey to the district.

When we arrived in the little village we knocked at a little house that nestles under the high walls of a monastery. This is where the Communists live, 6 in all. These fellows are workers in the country district—a cooperative worker, agitator, secretary of the rural district executive committee and others.

"Oh, it is you, the Moscow comrades!"

We go in. The others, still very sleepy, begin to wake up. While the samovar is warming in the kitchen we begin talking.

"Why have you not joined up to a monastery for?"

"Look here, don't you get any wrong ideas. Surely you are not afraid we youths are also monks? We landed on a "There is no longer a monastery here now, but an agricultural commune. Things are going well, and the farm is tip-top."

"Well, how do you manage, and who runs things?"

"Things aren't so bright here. We have elected a Soviet for form's sake, but in reality it is the superior who make everything go round."

"Why do you look so surprised?"

"It's impossible to do anything else, old fellow. If we were to put the screw on the monks, we might get in a mess. For, after all there are many who are still believers. We are arranging things so that they themselves give it to their monks and priests in the neck."

"Well, how do you do this?"

"It's done in this way. We have talked with many monks and they are already saying this sort of thing:

"'We work like horses,' they say, 'and we are ill-treated. We have no clothes and nothing to eat, we never hear of meat, and have to put up with cucumbers and a bit of cabbage.'"

"They are grumbling. Once there is discontent, this is just where agitation comes in. We do not dawdle, but set to on with the job, and shake them of land a little. We tell them what a commune is, and what it should be like. Formerly they used to turn a deaf ear. Now they are beginning to listen more attentively."

"Well, where shall we go now, and who is going?"

The tasks are distributed amongst us. I had to go to a distant village, to collect material about an agricultural artele organized among the poor peasants, and to see the attitude of the peasants towards the Soviet system. The workers, and our patronage committee.

A frosty wind cuts the face like so many needles. Fir trees cast a bluish tint, and the gaunt aspen woods look dark and threatening. There is nothing to disturb the quiet but the sleigh sliding over the frozen snow.

Every now and then we run behind the sleigh to unbend our frozen limbs. At last we arrive at tiny village. The street is empty.

**Communa Makes Progress.**

We call at the house of the chairman of the agricultural artel. They will move to new quarters in the spring, in the meantime they stay in the village. The chairman relates:

"We are 11 families, 36 workers, in all 63 people. We till the land collectively, we are introducing the 7 crop system. We have 115 desiatins of land, 52 desiatins tilled. We have already bought 7 ploughs, 4 iron harrows and a 4-horse power threshing machine. We have ten horses and 12 cows. We intend to use 4 desiatins of land as an experimental field on which we will work under the guidance of the agronomist. This will be profitable for us and for the people. We will learn thereby. Good varieties of seed are highly valued and we will gradually go over to the higher forms of cultivation. If we succeed in getting credit in the spring we will buy a tractor. Our patron must help us with respect to credit."

"Comrades, why are you so hard on the priests?" said his mother, a woman of 60.

"How are we hard on them?"

COMRADE MIASZOV
One of the eldest Worker Correspondent of the Building Trades of Saratov, U. S. S. R.

"You have taken away the land from the priest."

"Since he does not till the land what use is it to him? You did not have enough land, so we gave it to you."

"But you are paying him for his services and that should be enough for him. How much do you have to pay him for a wadding?"

"Six roubles."

"What a lot. This should be enough for him."

She agreed with us about the priest, but began to bother us with god, and to tell us how it will be in the other world.

"The first to enter the kingdom of heaven, will be the czars, then the priests, then gentry, and last of all the peasants."

"Well, what about us Communists, where will we go?"

The old woman was taken aback, she demurred and then said:

"You . . . you will go to hell."

We burst out laughing.

"Well, when we get there we will set up a Soviet government."

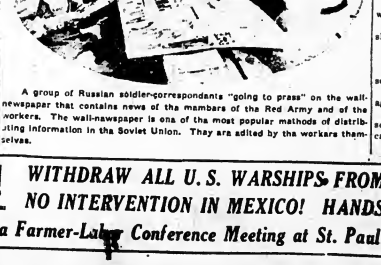
The old woman looked at us, and agreed.

"When you are, I am sure you will set up your Soviets there," and she cackled.

From there we went to another village, where elections were taking place to the peasant committee of the Mutual Aid Society.

From conversations I gathered that the relations between the peasants and the patron are good. The only complaint is that he does not visit them often enough. This is not so easily remedied. There are 72 villagers it is not possible to visit them all.

## Soldier-Writers "Going to Press"



A group of Russian soldier-correspondents "going to press" on the wall-newspaper that contains news of the mambers of the Red Army and of the workers. The wall-nawspaper is one of the most popular methods of distributing information in the Soviet Union. They are edited by the workers themselves.


Oil A NEW NOVEL Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)


To Bunny that seemed a pathetic thing about the Socialists. Take a man like Chaim Menzies; he had the long vision, the patience of the elderly worker; with acres of toil behind him, and acres ahead of him, he did not shrink from the task of building an organization. But he was never allowed to finish the building; the masters would knock it down overnight; they sent in spies, they bribed the officials and police chief, and in time of strikes their police and gunmen raided the offices and jailed the leaders and drove the workers back into slavery. So here was a curious situation: the masters in their blindness were making allies of the Communists. Weare and his old operators and the rest of the open shop crowd police and the working people. "We don't listen to the Socialists, they are a bunch of old fogies. The Communists are the ones to tell you."

One thing Bunny had felt certain about the week's visit to determine their tactics without bitterness and hatred inside. But now he was beginning to doubt if ever that could be possible. The dispute between the two factions was implicit in the nature of the problem. If you believed in a peaceable transition, your center of action would be one thing, and if you didn't so believe, it would be another thing. If you that you could persuade the masses of the voters, you would be cautious and politic, and would avoid the extremists, whose violent ways would repel the voters. So you would try to keep the Communists out of your organization, and of course that would make them hate you, and denounce you as a compromiser and a class collaborator, and insist that you were in the pay of the bosses, who hired you to keep the workers under their yoke.

And then the Socialists would counter with the same charge of bribery; when Menzies never failed to declare that some of the Communists were secret agents paid by the bosses to split the movement. And above it to raids by the police Bunny, a retired farmer, from talk he heard among his father's associates, that these big business men had elaborate secret agencies for their dirty work. Labor movement. And these agencies would work either way; they would brand the leaders to sell out the workers, start cut strikes, or calling premature strikes that couldn't win; or they would send in spies to pose as reds, and spur the organizations and tempt the leaders into crime. Then there was the military secret service, under that great patriot, Barnes Brockway, was up to the neck in such work. At the end of one group of Communists the federal judge presiding remarked that apparently the whole direction of the Communist Party was in the hands of the United States government.

IX

Bunny was always having the beautiful dream that his friends were going to be friends with one another. Now he took Rachel to call on Paul and Ruth; and he liked them so, and they must share his feelings. But alas, they didn't seem to! Both sides were reserved, and avoided talking politics as carefully as if they had been visiting in the monastery. But Bunny wanted them to talk politics, because of his own inner debate, and he felt that they were members of the working class, while he was only an outsider. Perhaps one might convert the other; but which one he wanted to be the converter, and which the converted, it would have been hard for him to say.

Bunny questioned Paul, and learned that he had given up his carpentry job—the Workers' Party was paying him a small salary to give all his time to organizing. Paul had met Joe and Issy Menzies, the young "left wingers", and Bunny told about how Joe and Rachel had helped to put Ben Stutt out of business at the trial. How he wished the Socialists and the Communists might work together like that, instead of making things easier for the enemy.

(To be continued)


GET YOUR UNION TO TELEGRAPH CONGRESS TODAY!

WITHDRAW ALL U. S. WARSHIPS FROM NICARAGUA!
NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO! HANDS OFF CHINA!

DON'T DELAY!

Read the Resolution Adopted Unanimously by the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Conference Meeting at St. Paul. It Appears on Page One Today!

# THE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK EDITION

For a Labor Party.
For the 5-Hour Week.

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV. No. 8. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1927 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents


## Current Events

By T. J. O'F

EUGENE CHI[illegible] eigh min[illegible] something after [illegible] of Mexico, Kemal [illegible] and last but not least [illegible] cherin of the Soviet Union. [illegible]mere accidental coincidence th[illegible] statesmen speak frankly in co[illegible] distinction to the devious phrasing o[illegible] the imperialist liars. Marx said that diplomacy is not a serviceable weapon in the hands of the working class, meaning of course the diplomacy that is synonymous with lying. The working class movement and the movement for the emancipation of subject peoples have everything to gain by telling the truth. The robber powers have everything to lose. Lying is one of their most effective weapons.

* * *

WE see the installation of an interoceanic telephone service between London and New York. Officials of both countries exchange felicities. It was the same way when a German crown prince visited this country. Railroad companies placed special cars at his disposal. Hotel rooms cost him nothing. He was osculated by the

(Continued on page 2)

# CANTONESE GET READY FOR LAST SHANGHAI DRIVE

## ...re Foreign Ships Arrive

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 20.—As the Cantonese forces are reported concentrating their armies for a concerted drive on Shanghai to begin immediately under General Tan Yen-Kai, one of the ablest soldiers on the staff of Chang Kai Shek, the workers of Shanghai are supporting the Kuomintang at taskers by declaring strikes on public utilities.

Street car service has been stopped. Power house employes are preparing to walk out. While the immediate demands of the strikers are wage increases, the workers and the Chinese population of Shanghai generally make no secret of their opposition to Marshal Sun Chuang Fang and his northern supporters and their exile

(Continued on page 3)

# ILLINOIS FARMER GETS $355 FOR YEAR'S LABOR, COLLEGE SURVEY SHOWS

URBANA, Ill., Jan. 20. — The average farmer of the state does not receive more than $355 for his year's labor, according to R. R. Hudelson, farm management specialist, at the "farmers week" held by the agricultural college of the University of Illinois. Hudelson based his figures on accounts kept by 1,000 farmers in 1925.

"This sum received by the farmers is about half they paid their hired man," he said, "in some sections of western Illinois the average labor and management per farm operator was $928, while accounts from east and central Illinois in the corn and oat section showed nothing left to pay operators' wages."

## Elgin Road Shop Men Demand Wage Increase

By a Worker Correspondent.

GARY, Ind., Jan. 20.—Shopmen on the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway are demanding wage increases. A mass meeting of all six of the shop crafts members has been called to decide on action by the workers.

# INSULL'S MAN SMITH BARRED FROM SENATE

## Record Vote Shuts Out Utilities Tool

BULLETIN

Smith Barred.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.— The senate today barred Col. Frank L. Smith (R) of Illinois from taking the oath of office as a United States senator. By a record vote, the senate denied Smith his oath and closed the doors in his face. The vote was 48 to 33. The vote against Smith by parties was: 15, republicans; 32, democrats; 1, farmer-Laborites.

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—With backers of Frank L. Smith, Samuel Insull's senator designate from Illinois, citing precedent and getting acrimonious in their forensic displays and his opponents quite as acrimonious and hauling out even more precedents against him, the debate over Illinois election "slush" drew to a close with a vote nearing that, so far, is against the applicant.

The debate ranged back and forth between issues of law and morals, with Senator Watson contending that the senate was bound constitutionally to admit any qualified senator-elect "even if he were a leper."

"Does the senator (Watson) contend that the senate must admit a leper if he comes here with unquestionable credentials?" asked Robinson.

"I do," Watson replied. "If the majority of voters in any sovereign state send him here, the senate must recognize him."

"Or if a man is an idiot?"

"Yes, if an idiot can take an oath."

**Dame Pools Get In.**

"Well, of course we all know that fools, damn fools, sometimes get into legislative bodies," replied Robinson.

Watson was subjected to considerable heckling by democratic senators.

The debate grew hot when Robinson charged that Watson's "manifest intention was an effort to line up the forces in this chamber according to politics." This Watson hotly denied.

**Question of Politics.**

"This is now a question of politics," Watson declared. "If Smith is rejected, Illinois has a republican governor who will appoint another republican. I was opposed to Smith's coming here and did all I could to prevent it."

"Why?" shouted Robinson.

"That's my private business and none of the senator's from Arkansas nor of the United States," retorted Watson.

"That's a remarkable statement," commented Robinson.

"But perfectly proper," Watson answered.

This followed a statement by Senator Curtis, of Kansas, republican leader, that "for years election contests in the house were decided with purely political consideration."

# JAPAN NOTIFIES POWERS WILL NOT TAKE PART IN ARMED ATTACK ON CHINA

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The text of an address by Foreign Minister Baron Shidehara to the Japanese diet has been published here by the Japanese embassy. The speech was a polite warning to the rest of the powers that Japan could not be relied upon to aid in invasion of China, she would probably try to keep her concessions of small places of Chinese territory.

Shidehara summarized Japan's policy in China as: (1) No intervention in, or further partition of, the country; (2) economic approachment; (3) assistance to China in her "just aspirations"; (4) patience and tolerance in China's internal difficulties, but protection of Japan's interests.

Baron Shidehara also commented on the friendship developing between Russia and Japan, and denied that their interests would clash in Manchuria. He regretted that relations with the United States were not perfect.

# YAQUI INDIANS QUIT; REACTION LOSES ALLIES

## Say Gen. de la Huerta Deceived Them

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 20.—The bottom has fallen out of the revolutionary aspirations of the reactionary exiled Gen. de la Huerta, who hoped with the support of the Yaqui Indians, to launch a drive of dangerous proportions against the Calles government—the Yaquis have surrendered.

"They have been carrying on a fight of five months from their embattled native hills in Sonora. Egged on by de la Huerta and also by the opposition against the government displayed by the catholics and other reactionary forces, the Indians, who have always been rebellious and the easy victims of counter-revolutionary intrigue, have carried on a staff warfare against federal troops.

**Draw Iron Ring Tight.**

But in the past several weeks a strong concentration of federal forces in the Yaqui country and the drawing of an armed ring around their district, supplemented by the bombardment of airplanes, has caused the Yaquis to give up the fight. The surrender was dictated by news that leaked through to the Indians that the government was planning a blanket operation that would scour every nook and cranny of their hills.

The minister of war, General Amaro, received the petition of the Yaqui and conferred immediately with President Calles. The decision was reached to accept the surrender of the Indians and appointed General Obregon to carry on the final negotiations for peace.

# Furriers Shatter Attack By Woll; Seek Retraction

## Letter to Green Exposes Disruptive Machinations of Right Wing

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—"The joint board will not permit any individual or group to involve its members in intrigues and frame-ups such as those attempted by Brother Woll and his colleagues. The joint board is of the opinion that the methods employed by Brother Woll and his associates play into the hands of the enemies of the organized labor movement. We are confident that when we place our case before the tribunal of the American workers, their verdict will be support and approval of our actions."

In these words the New York joint board of the Furriers' Union has issued a defiant challenge to the attempted frame-up engineered against it by Matthew Woll, head of the American Federation of Labor "investigating" committee that charged the joint board with bribing the New York police force during its recent strike.

Altho these charges have fallen to the ground thru the desertion of Joseph Ryan from participation in the Woll deal because the bribery charges implicated his Tammany friends, the Joint Board is demanding a complete retraction of the charges and censure of Woll and his assistants. One of the participants in the frame-up, as the letter that follows will show, was Hugh Frayne, New York A. F. of L. organizer who has been for months past engaged in a united drive with the discredited right wing elements in the needle trades unions to wreck the New York joint board.

The statement was in the form of a letter to William Green, president of the A. F. of L. It follows in full:

Mr. William Green, President,
American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The New York Joint Board of the International Fur Workers' Union at its last meeting discussed at length the findings of the so-called investigation committee of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, headed by Brother Matthew Woll. The Joint Board directed me to convey to you the following:

The Joint Board has become aware of the charges made against the General Strike Committee of our recent fur strike that the strike leaders were unable to account for $100,000.

(Continued on page 3)

# SACASA REFUSES SPURIOUS DIAZ 'PEACE' OFFER

## Will Continue the Fight Against Wall St.

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 20.—Refusing to be the victim of further spurious arbitration plans offered by President Diaz at the suggestion of Laurence Dennis, U. S. charge in Nicaragua, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, leader of the liberals in rebellion against the Diaz-Wall Street combination, has declared that he prefers to fight to the end rather than desert his followers.

Diaz offered a "peace" arrangement whereby certain liberals, to be chosen by Diaz, of course, would be given positions in the government with the understanding that Diaz should remain president until 1928. At that time elections should be held, the offer continues, to be supervised by the United States. This means that marines will watch the poll.

**Bare Fraud.**

The fraudulence of the offer is

(Continued on page 2)

## "THE BIG STICK"

# REACTION AND TERROR IN SHANTUNG; STUDENT MOVEMENT IS GROWING FAST

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING.—The regime of terror instituted by the reactionary tupan of Shantung, Chang Tsung Chang, is very well described, in so far as it affects the students, in an anonymous letter that has succeeded in reaching the Peking "People's Tribune."

The "educational commissioner," an ignorant worshipper of the past, has stopped all modern studies. Only the Chinese "classics" are permitted. And even the recent attempts to modernize the Chinese language and have the various dialects are considered treason and the "modern books in the punctuated National

(Continued on page 3)

# PARIS CITY GOVT. IS BANKRUPT; ASK FOR VOLUNTARY HELP

PARIS, Ill., Jan. 20.— Paris was bankrupt today, unable to pay the expenses of running the municipal government and a committee of business men was preparing to select non-partisan candidates for mayor and the commission to serve without pay until the finances were straightened out.

## Notice to Daily Worker Readers

ON and After Monday, January 24th, The DAILY WORKER will be published in New York and will appear each morning on the news stands in New York City and vicinity and also in the principal cities of New York state, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania. Readers and supporters of The DAILY WORKER are urged to bring this to the attention of their newsdealer and convince him of the necessity and value of handling The DAILY WORKER every day.

The new edition to be published in New York will be improved in many ways. First of all, New York City as a whole has vastly improved news facilities, being practically the news center of the world. Secondly, we will be better able to get first hand information of the struggles in and near New York, not only in the needle trades, but also in the mining, textile and manufacturing industries which are located in the immediate vicinity.

We have also secured the assurance of the co-operation of a number of well-known writers who will contribute to The DAILY WORKER as soon as it reaches New York. Among them in addition to our present staff will be Scott Nearing, Bertram D. Wolfe, Benjamine Gitlow, Albert Weisbord, Robert W. Dunn, V. F. Calverton, Michael Gold, Simon Felshin, Joseph Freeman and many others. Plans are under way for publishing daily the cartoons of the following well-known radical cartoonists: Robert Minor, Fred Ellis, H. Gropper, Hugo Gellert, K. A. Suvanto. This is but a brief list of the interesting features which the new edition of The DAILY WORKER will include. In spite of the addition of new features, the price of the paper will remain the same, 3c on weekdays, 5c on Sundays.

ORDER YOUR COPY FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER NOW!

The DAILY WORKER,
1113 First St., New York City

## Inspection for Foreign Duty

Central Press Photos

Brigadier Gen. Smedley Butler, commander of marines stationed in Los Angeles, has standing orders to be ready to ship a battalion of troops on short notice. Their dastination may be Nicaragua, may be China—or Mexico, nearby. Butler is shown inspecting the troops at the top. In the middle is Major Vandergrift inspecting sea-duty outfits. Below is an officers' conference.


# Lenin Memorial Meeting

*and*

# New York Daily Worker Welcome

## MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

50th STREET AND EIGHTH AVENUE

## SATURDAY EVE., JAN. 22, AT 8 P. M.

ADMISSION: 50c, 75c, $1.00

Tickets in advance at Workers Party headquarters, 108 East 14th Street; Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 127 University Place, and all party papers.

Speakers:
C. E. RUTHENBERG
WM. Z. FOSTER
SCOTT NEARING
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM WEINSTONE
SAM DON

Musical Program:
MISCHA MISHAKOFF
Concertmaster, N. Y. Symphony
IVAN VELIKANOFF
Tenor, Musical Studio Moscow Art Theater
RUSSIAN MASTER SINGERS
Vocal Quartette.
FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY
Chorus of 200 Voices

Auspices: Workers Party of America, District No. 2.

# WORKERS! TURN TO LENIN!

FROM the reports that are coming in from every part of the country, it is becoming apparent that the Lenin Memorial Meetings organized by the Workers (Communist) Party will be real demonstrations against American imperialism and of the determination of the American workers and farmers to stand together under the flag of Lenin in the bitter struggle against Wall Street and its government.

From New York City, where the new Madison Square Garden, the largest hall in the city and one of the largest in the country, has been hired and where world-famous speakers and artists will appear before the assembled thousands of workers, down to the small industrial towns where the meetings will be held in some labor hall in spite of all threats of the American Legion and the Ku Kluxers, the spirit of the Lenin Memorial demonstrations will be the same: Lenin shows us the way to fight Imperialism! Fight American imperialism under the flag of Leninism! Honor the great proletarian leader by carrying on the battle against capitalism and imperialism!

* * *

JANUARY 20.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 550 St. Paul St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., J. P. Cannon.

JANUARY 21.

HARTFORD, Conn.
BOSTON, Mass., J. P. Cannon.
LOS ANGELES, Calif., 8 p. m., Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Albert Weisbord.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Stone's Hall, Livingston and Parsons Ave. Ben Gitlow.
ROCHESTER, Minn.

JANUARY 22.

NEW YORK CITY, Madison Square Garden, Ruthenberg, Engdahl, Nearing, Foster, Olgin and Wolnstone.
TOLEDO, Ohio.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Odd Fellows' Temple, Ban Gitlow.
NORWOOD, Mass., J. P. Cannon.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Labor Temple, 416 N. Franklin, Jay Loveatone.
HAMMOND, Ind., 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Shipley and Oakley.
GARY, Ind., Turner Hall, 14th and Wash., 7:30 p. m. Speaker, Max Bedacht.

JANUARY 23.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Playhouse, C. E. Ruthenberg.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., W. F. Dunne.
PASSAIC, N. J., 8 p. m., 27 Dayton Ave., A. Markoff.
BUFFALO, N. Y., 2:30 p. m., Workers' Forum Hall.
PERTH AMBOY, N. J., 7:30 p. m., 308 Elm St., Pat Devine.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jay Lovestone.
CHELSEA, Mass., J. P. Cannon.
CHICAGO, Ill., Ashland Auditorium Max Bedacht.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 8:00 p. m.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., 2:00 p. m.
DETROIT, Mich., 2:30 p. m., Finnish Labor Temple, 5969 14th St., and New Workers' Home, 1343 E. Ferry St., W. Z. Foster.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Mepas Hall, Ben Gitlow.
MILWAUKEE, Wis. Eric Gemeinde Hall, 6th and Walnut, 8 p. m. Speakers John Williamson and John Edwards.
WAUKEGAN, Wis., Workers Hall, 517 Hemholz Ave., 2:30 p. m. Speaker, Oliver Carlson.

JANUARY 24.

CHISHOLM, Minn.

JANUARY 25.

SUPERIOR, Wis.

JANUARY 29.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., C. E. Ruthenberg.
PATERSON, N. J., 8:00 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, Bert Wolfe.
NEWARK, N. J., 8:00 p. m., J. J. Ballam.
DULUTH, Minn.
HANCOCK, Mich.

JANUARY 30.

ELIZABETH, N. J., 7:30 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 515 Court St., Charles Krumbein.

The Chicago Novy Mir worker correspondents are meeting secretly, preparing something for Sunday, March 13. They refuse to explain anything. The only thing they admit is that Mirror Hall was rented for that day.

# NEW YORK LENIN MEET PROTESTS WAR ON MEXICO

NEW YORK — The danger of a war against Mexico is looming nearer. The invasion of Nicaragua and the threats against Mexico expose the imperialist policy of the United States in all its nakedness.

Latin-America has been made a happy hunting ground for the bankers and industrialists of this country. Any attempt on the part of the workers and peasants of Latin-America to free themselves from exploitation by American imperialism will be resisted to the utmost, and the American workers may soon be called upon to sacrifice their lives for the interests of Wall Street. That is the meaning of President Coolidge's message and the report of Secretary of State Kellogg to the senate committee on foreign relations.

The workers of New York, the seat of American imperialism, must not allow this threat of war to remain unanswered. They must demonstrate their opposition to intervention in Nicaragua and Mexico.

A huge protest meeting has been arranged by the Workers Party to take place on Saturday evening, January 22, the third anniversary of the death of Lenin, at the new Madison Square Garden, 50th St. and 8th Ave.

Lenin was the great anti-imperialist, the leader of all oppressed peoples, of the liberation movement in Latin-America against American imperialism. There is no more fitting occasion for the New York workers to raise the slogan of "No war against Mexico, hands off Nicaragua," than the Lenin Memorial Meeting.

The workers of New York must come in masses to demonstrate their solidarity with the workers and peasants of Latin-America. Madison Square Garden must resound with the demands for the immediate withdrawal of United States military forces from Latin-America.

Admission is 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Tickets in advance may be had at 108 East 14th street, and at all Workers Party newspapers.

**Workers! Attend the Lenin Memorial Meetings!**

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT:

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Little Joe Werner; Rosalia Saalfeld.
8:00—Vella Cook; Gerald Crolessaint; Joe McManus; Will Rossiter; Radio Ray Nadig; George Shannon; Ruth Lutz and Corinne Seabloom, Harmony Team.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

# REALTY 'EXPERT' TELLS OF HUGE CHI GRAFT DEAL

## Merigold Got $577,000 Split With 'Bosses'

How he collected huge sums from the city as a "real estate expert" and then was forced to give various politicians a "split" was told by Arthur S. Merigold testifying in the suit to recover excess money paid to him and two other "experts." Merigold was employed as an expert by William Hale Thompson in 1920 when he was mayor of Chicago.

Got $577,000.

Court records in the trial reveal that Merigold collected $577,000 in one year, 1920, from the city. Merigold said that he gave $65,490 for "political campaigns," or 15 per cent of his fees, which was the amount assessed him.

Those named by Merigold as being in on the "split" were Arnold H. Brautigam, former assistant real estate expert, who received $150,630 from Merigold, and Charles M. Nichols, another assistant, who got $27,000. The remainder of the money was "just spent," said Merigold, who claims he is now insolvent, and cannot return any money to the city.

**"Big Bill" Thompson Charged.**

Included among other defendants in the trial are: William Hale Thompson, George F. Harding, former city comptroller, Michael L. Faherty, former president of the board of local improvements; Percy B. Coffin, former assistant real estate expert; Nichols, Brautigam, and Edward C. Waller, Jr., another real estate expert.

# Asks Increases for Teachers, Provided They Can Get Money

A plan to increase the pay of elementary and high school teachers of Chicago, provided an increase in school taxes is obtained, was presented to the board of education by Supt. McAndrews. McAndrews' plan provides that raises be given over a period of five years, elementary teachers to finally receive $4,200 and high school teachers $4,500. McAndrews estimated that this would mean $23,000,000 more in taxes over the 5-year period.

The matter has been referred to the finance committee. Charles T. Byrne, chairman, has already voiced his protest to the increase.

# 5,000 Barge Workers in Constantinople on Strike; Troops Called

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 20—Five thousand barge workers here have gone out on strike. Commerce in the harbor has been at a standstill as a result. Government troops were called out to stop picketing of the strikers, and more than 100 have been arrested.

Several skirmishes between strikers and police have occurred, with casualties on both sides.

# Report U. S. Sending More Troops to P. I. to Suppress Liberals

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 20. — Rumors are widespread here that the United States government is planning to send more troops to the Philippine Islands as a gesture against activity here for independence.

Officials have denied the reports but they continue. A contingent arrived here last month, but these were said to be for filling vacancies caused by expiring enlistments.

# N. Y. PAPER BOX STRIKERS AWAIT BOSSES' ANSWER

## First Demand Is for Union Recognition

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—(FP)— Arbitration of the four months' strike of paper box workers is acceptable to the strikers, if the employers agree, union representatives told the Citizens' Committee of 100 which met to hear both sides of the story. One of the three paper box manufacturers present offered to bring up the arbitration issue at his association's meeting. If the employers are willing, each side will choose five representatives to meet with five from the citizens' committee. If the employers are willing, each side will choose five representatives to meet with five from the citizens' committee for discussing strike demands.

**Want Recognition.**

Recognition of the Paper Box Makers Union is essential, Fred Caloia, manager, told the citizens' committee. Ca'ola and Union Attorney William Karlin had prepared a case to present to the meeting, including testimony on brutality of employers' thugs and police. Chairman Jacob Billikopf deferred the workers' arguments when agreement to arbitrate was secured from the union. State Labor Mediator Forteser was present, with a number of rabbis, ministers and other citizens.

**Aid Needed**

Financial aid from other unions is much needed by the paper box strikers. The organization is making an appeal to all unions throughout the country to tide the strikers over until the busy season brings chances of settlement closer. The union demands originally were for recognition, 44-hour week, sanitary shops, minimum wage scales, and wage increases. It is the only organization in the paper box trade.

# WOODS LIKELY TO BE NAMED AS C. C. HEAD

## Slush Dispenser Has Not Enough Votes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. — Unless forced to postpone it because of the Smith case, the senate today will pass upon the nomination of Cyrus E. Woods of Pennsylvania as a member of the interstate commerce commission. Woods was the Mellon "slush" dispenser in the primaries there.

**Confident of Roll.**

A confidential poll showed 56 senators opposed to confirmation of Woods and but 36 ready to approve his appointment. The vote probably will be taken behind closed doors, however, there were indications that these figures might be overthrown. Both senator Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, leading the fight for confirmation, and Senator Goff (R.) of West Virginia, leading the opposition, predicted victory.

The poll, however, showed twenty republicans lined up against Woods, including Senators Borah, Couzens, Edge, Ernst, Frazier, Gof, Howell, Johnson, LaFollette, McMaster, McNary, Norbeck, Norris, Nye, Oddie, Pine, Sackett, Schall and Stewart. But three democrats were reported favorable to Woods, Senators Hawes, Mayfield and Underwood. If the same lines are maintained on a secret ballot, it was apparent that Woods would be rejected.

The fight over Woods found the senate in a series of complicated factions. The groups opposing him included friends of the "open shop" raises in Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia, along with the whole insurgent bloc. The factions friendly to Woods included most of the conservative bloc and senators from states having union mines.

# I. C. C. Places Low Value on Railways

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Interstate commerce commission has placed the final value of the Delaware and Hudson railroad at $98,834,979, as of June, 1916. The company's capitalization on this date was $106,127,600, and the book investment account as he it to be $131,145,330.

A valuation of $35,905,000 was placed on the Northwestern Pacific railroad in California. This road's capitalization is $52,775,000 and book investments show $65,884,000.

# The Minneapolis Journal Fears Growing Solidarity of Workers and Farmers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE vicious attack of the Green officialdom in the American Federation of Labor against the left wing and the Communists has found it many friends among the employers. This support finds an expression in the kept publications of the great "open shop" interests.

An editorial that has just appeared in the Minneapolis, Minn., Journal is typical of the applause and the approval that comes from the enemies of labor in support of Green's war on labor's militants.

* * *

The Journal rushes to the assistance of "Nervous Nellie" Frank B. Kellogg, secretary of state, defending his attack on the Communists and the Communist International. It supports Kellogg's theory that Communists are fomenting all the trouble in Mexico, Nicaragua and other Latin-American countries. It ridicules all those who refuse to accept the Kellogg viewpoint declaring:

"Well, then, what of this declaration by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor at Tampa, Florida, the other day:

"'Organized labor today is battling continuously with a force (Communism) which has pitted itself against not only labor, but against all other groups of society and even the American government.'

"Will these scoffers now vote Mr. Green into the Nervous Nellie Club? Have they the crust to intimate that perhaps Mr. Green, who works 365 days a year to advance the cause of the American workingman, does not know his onions?"

* * *

It is only In one direction that The Journal can see any "advance" for labor, and that is an "advance" backwards. The Journal fights the organization of the miners on Minnesota's iron range. It glories in every setback suffered by the railroad workers. It aids in every assault on those who toil, organized and unorganized, and it is the worst enemy of the farmers, being the spokesman of the railroad owners, banking interests, the chamber of commerce crowd and the rich landlords. Like Green it, too, "works 365 days in the year to 'advance' the interests of the workers and farmers backwards.

* * *

Yet The Journal isn't directly concerned, in this instance, with the policy by "Dollar Diplomacy" in Mexico, Nicaragua, China, or any other oppressed country. It isn't to be bothered, in this instance, so much with the attack of Mr. Green on the furriers and the ladies' garment workers in New York City. It has more pegs on which to hang its program of struggle at home. The Journal "knows its own onions" and it has an immediate enemy to perform right in its own front yard.

It realizes, right now, more than ever that its class is being pressed and by the growing independent political action of the workers and farmers. It stands at bay before the brilliant achievements of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor conference just held at St. Paul, where all the productions of The Journal, and its fellow capitalist sheets, concerning the future of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota, went into the scrap heap.

Therefore, it howls, and calls upon both Kellogg and Green as its allies in the anti-Communist war that it seeks to develop as the driving wedge of its attack on the Minnesota Farmer-Labor movement.

* * *

It is clear that the workers and farmers of Minnesota will not be frightened by The Journal's attack. The edge of this form of assault has been blunted by frequent use for many years, in fact, ever since the Non-Partisan League entered the state nearly a decade ago.

The fact that all forms of red baiting were absent from the very representative Farmer-Labor gathering marks an historic event for the whole American labor movement, not less important than the strong stand for the development of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, and the vicorous attack on "Dollar Diplomacy," especially as it is operating at the present time against Mexico, Nicaragua and China.

The whole attack of the Minnesota capitalist press, during last fall's congressional campaign, was directed in an effort to divide the ranks of the Farmer-Labor movement. It found some enemies within the party, anxious and eager to do its dastardly work. They were typified in Quigley, Holmes and similar elements. But the effort was doomed. Election day found a quarter million workers and farmers going to the polls, an inspiring outpouring. The Farmer-Labor Party challenged the power of the republican party and the democratic party was pushed far into the background.

But this did not end the attempted disruption. The kept press jeered at the workers and farmers because they had not carried the election. A new campaign was launched, the object of which was to lure labor into dropping independent political action and enter the republican, instead of the democratic, primaries. This kept press spread the lie to the nation that the Farmer-Labor movement in Minnesota had "failed."

* * *

The reply has just come, however, from St. Paul. Minnesota labor decides to build stronger than ever upon the firm foundation that it has laid for a "more powerful organization of the Farmer-Labor Party, which will be able to carry on the struggle against the special privileged interests, represented by the republican and democratic parties, until the power of the government is wrested from these interests and a Workers' and Farmers' Government is established in this state and in the nation."

Labor over the nation should be especially interested in the movement for the calling of a conference of Farmer-Labor elements "willing to subscribe to the principles and declarations of our bona fide Labor party, with the view of working out a common program of action in the interests of the Farmer-Labor political movement."

In this conference the Minnesota Farmer-Labor forces will urge the development of independent political action by building state Farmer-Labor parties "with a view of laying the foundation for a national party and a national ticket and campaign in the 1928 elections."

* * *

It is this developing unity of the workers and farmers that is driving the Minneapolis Journal into hysterics. That is the best testimony possible that this movement is in the interests of those who toil, and why all who labor should support it. Communists will continue to be the staunchest and most energetic promoters of this working class effort to develop labor's power independent of the capitalist class and all its allies.

# Mrs. Bishop Brown Aids in Gathering Material for Bazaar

Mrs. Ella Brown, wife of Bishop William Montgomery Brown, has offered her aid to put over the $10,000 Workers' Carnival Bazaar in Chicago. Comrade Mrs. Brown has written to the committee in charge in Chicago, from her home in Galion, Ohio, offering to new articles for display and sale at the bazaar.

The bazaar will be held at the Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren, on February 25, 26 and 27, for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER, the Jewish Daily Freiheit and part of the proceeds will be given to the International Labor Defense for its work. Thruout the hall will be distributed a number of booths which will contain thousands of articles, large and small, and among them will be a booth handiwork of Comrade Mrs. Brown, whose kind offer has been accepted promptly by the committee.

Women comrades and sympathizers are urged to emulate this example by contributing articles of their own handiwork to the bazaar. They are urged to get together in little groups and in this manner co-operate to the benefit of the three working class institutions that will gain from the success of the bazaar.

# Grand Rapids Workers Observe Lenin's Death at Meetjng Saturday

GRAND RAPIDS, Jan. 20.—Workers of Grand Rapids will observe the anniversary of the death of Lenin at a memorial meeting here on Saturday night, Jan. 22, at Workmen's Circle Temple, 347 Mt. Vernon avenue, N. W. Rebecca Grecht, widely known woman speaker, will deliver the main speech at the affair.

The memorial meeting is held under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party, Grand Rapids branch. All workers are invited. Admission is 10 cents.

**Workers! Attend the Lenin Memorial Meetings!**

# Mexican Society Will Confer Medal on Mrs. Spencer at Public Reception

**On Saturday evening at Ashland Auditorium, the Mexican society, La Sociedad de Benito Juarez, will hold a public reception for the purpose of conferring a decoration and medal upon Mrs. Mary Bell Spencer, the lawyer, for her distinguished services in behalf of the Mexican people, not only in Chicago but thruout the country.**

**The decoration was voted last November and in the meantime the medal has been made. It will be presented by Consul Lula Lopian, and is given in appreciation of many services and activities on the part of Mrs. Spencer, in both large and small ways, to the interests of the Mexican colony. The public is invited to attend between the hours of eight and ten.**

# LEFT WINGERS PRESENT CASE TO CITY CLUB

## While Sigman Slings Mud on Another Eve

By MARGARET LARKIN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The appearance of Louis Hyman and Julius Portnoy of the joint board of Cloak and Dressmakers and of Morris Sigman and Julius Hochman of the International in the staid meeting hall of the Civic Club of New York City this week offered a clear demonstration to the liberal members of the club of the difference between militant and honest left wing leadership and the reactionary "keep our jobs" attitude of the right wing leaders.

The two opposing forces in the present garment dispute in New York addressed the members of the Civic Club on two different nights, because of the refusal of Morris Sigman to speak at the same meeting with Hyman. Both meetings jammed the hall, and on "reactionary" night it was further jammed by a large delegation of Sigman's followers who acted as a "claque" for their leader.

**Mud Slinging.**

Repeated questions from the floor on pertinent matters brot only evasions from Sigman and Hochman, until prominent members of the audience, including Arthur Garfield Hays, labor attorney, protested that nothing was being gained by the discussion.

Mr. Hays attempted to bring out the attitude of the International in regard to allow a referendum on the workers on the issues involved in the present dispute, but only succeeded in getting a vague reply to the effect that the International's "registration," or what workers pay dues, never called for fifty cents, is being substituted for a secret vote at the polls. Other questions requested information on the policy of taxation and political views adopted by the International as part of its peace treaty when defeated by the left wing leadership in the fight of 1925. This question was evaded, as were others on proportional representation, responsibility for framing of strike demands, agreemants, and so forth.

**Fully Discussed.**

These issues, on the other hand were taken up and fully discussed by the two left wing leaders, Julius Portnoy, treasurer of the joint board, recounted his eleven years' service in the union and emphasized the train of events that had led up to the present struggle. The speech of Louis Hyman also dealt with the policies of both right and left leadership as a background for what is taking place in the union today.

He told of the long series of expulsions from the union whenever progressive elements attempted to oppose the power of the international. He explained the issues of the fight of 1925 in which three locals were expelled on the charges of Communism and were finally reinstated upon their own terms. Particularly valuable to his hearers was his explanation of the problems in the industry which resulted in the present strike which were at issue in the strike.

**Issue is Unionism.**

Mr. Hyman was questioned at length by members of the club and replied to the questions in straightforward, clear cut answers. Right wing picketers attempted to fasten the charges of Communistic interference upon his cause. He replied by pointing out that not Communism but trade unionism was the issue in the garment industry.

The interest of the members of the Civic Club in the discussions was great, since it has been impossible to obtain accurate information thru the press, and the "Committee for the Prevention of Trade Unions" has hid the struggle sharply to their attention.

# Opposes Graduation Exercises in Public Schools; Too Elaborat

William McAndrews, superintendent of Chicago schools, is beginning a fight to abolish the awarding of diplomas and the custom of elaborate exercises and gift-giving connected of the eighth grade. McAndrews says that the fact the hundreds of students are disappointed and saddened because their parents cannot afford the luxury of graduation is enough reason to abolish the custom.

Graduation exercises act as a stimulant to children to leave school feeling they have "completed their education," he said, rather than act as a means of keeping them in school.

# Dever Would Appoint Fire Commissioner t Improvements Boa

Mayor Dever favors appointing a present fire commissioner, Joseph Connery, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John J. Sloan on board of local improvements, according to word received here from Bill Mayor Dever is vacationing in Miss., where Dever is vacationing. There may be some complications in shifting Connery from his present position, but these can be adjusted Dever is quoted as saying.

# WORKERS! DEMONSTRATE! ATTEND THE LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS! FULL LIST ON PAGE TWO! HELP FIGHT IMPERIALISM

## SACCO, VANZETTI WITNESS GIVEN SECOND RESPITE

### Madeiros Spared for Re-hearing

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Gov. Fuller has granted a further respite to Celestine Madeiros, confessed Wrentham bank murderer, witness in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The respite will extend until April 27.

The action by the governor was on the recommendation of retiring Attorney General Jay R. Benton. Madeiros has confessed to the murder for which Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were convicted of committing in South Braintree when they are alleged to have robbed a factory paymaster.

Counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti shewed that Madeiros is a necessary witness for their clients in a new trial if one is granted.

A previous respite granted Maderios would have expired Jan. 27.

## "Mystery Man" in Norris Murder Takes Stand for Defense

COURT ROOM, AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 20.—D. L. Redmond, "mystery man" who showed D. E. Chipps, lumberman, the way to Rev. J. Frank Norris' study in the First Baptist Church at Fort Worth, where Chipps was shot to death by the pastor, was witness for the defense in the trial of Rev. Norris.

Redmond showed Chipps the way, he said, and followed the lumberman into the church building. Chipps opened the door to the study and entered, while Redmond went into an adjoining office, he testified. He heard several pistol shots, he declared, and ran to the study, where he saw another man picking something from the floor of the ante-room.

Teaching on the story told by Mrs. Rosie Parker, state witness, that she was near the study door and saw Rev. Norris shoot Chipps as the latter was leaving, Marvin Simpson of defense counsel asked Redmond if he saw a woman in the corridor at any time. Redmond said he did not.

### Funnies.

Teacher: Johnnie, what shape is the earth in?

Johnnie: Well, my pop says the earth's in pretty bad shape.

Helen Vlainich, Cecilo, Pa.

Do you know a better one? Let's have it, then.

## 28 Illinois Miners Killed During December; 2,633 Meet with Injury

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—A total of 8,454,777 tons of coal was produced during December, 1926, by the 227 mines reporting in Illinois, according to the report issued by A. D. Lewis, director of the state department of mines and minerals. These mines averaged 20 working days during the month and include 14 strip mines. The average number of men employed during the month was 71,955.

Twenty-eight miners were killed in accidents during that period, the report states, while 2,633 were injured so that they lost one or more days' work.

## COMSTOCK IS OUTDONE; CENSORS BAN ALL 'TRAGIC, LOVE, DETECTIVE TALES'

The limit in book censorship "in order to preserve the morals of the youth" has probably been reached in the recent decree of the reactionary Chihli (China) provincial educational bureau.

No love, tragic or detective stories are to be sold in the future, the report states. The education bureau believes that such tales are "harmful to the young generation."

The police are instructed to warn all book sellers "to clear all such gaudy publications" from their shelves.

It is the opinion of the educational bureau that "novels are exerting an evil influence on the youth of China, inciting the young to robbery and other crime."

## Cantonese Get Ready for Last Shanghai Drive

(Continued from page 1)

sympathy with the nationalist cause.

### Protest Shantung Troops.

Great protests have been staged in Shanghai against the bringing in of Fengtien troops from Shantung province in the north to aid in the defense of the city.

Information from Wuchang state that the nationalist armies have begun a movement to the north of that city with a column of 10,000 men supported by other battalions. The object of this drive is evidently to force the northerners to defend themselves in the upper provinces so they will be unable to reinforce the defense of Shanghai.

The foreign population of Shanghai is continuing in an apprehensive move.

Foreign business concerns, especially the British, view the invasion of the nationalists with extreme reluctance. The gathering of a large naval force at Shanghai with an available landing force of over 3,000 men cannot be explained merely on the basis of protecting foreign lives and property. This is especially true in view of the fact that more forces are being concentrated here daily.

Reports of "atrocities," "unrestrained soldiers" and "coolie mobs" continue to be sent out of the country at a rapid rate to prepare some opinion for the landing of inexcusably large naval and land forces in an attempt to thwart the successes of the Cantonese. "Refugees" continue to pour into Shanghai on board warship and Standard Oil river boats. Not one instance of violence against the persons of a foreigner has so far been substantiated.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from page 1)

noted if not notorious Ethel Roosevelt. But this did not prevent the United States from going to war with Germany in defense of Morgan's loans to the allies. And the war sent the kaiser to Holland and made a royal hum out of the present crown prince. A hmm, it is true, with lots of money to spend but a hum nevertheless.

• • •

THE sweet nothings that were transported by electric current across the ocean uttered by American and British officials dwelt on the traditional good feeling between our rulers and those of Great Britain. Millions of human beings will take this diplomatic lying seriously but just as soon as the interests of American capitalists and British capitalists clash sufficiently serious to warrant a war, American officials will call up the British foreign office on this same telephone and declare that a British ambassador would be more popular in London than in Washington. Then the capitalist press will cut loose and dig up every skeleton put away for future service in the anti-British graveyard and rattle them on the front pages.

• • •

THE diplomacy of revolutionary governments is quite different. Every speech delivered by Eugene Chen is good for a few hundred thousand converts to the Cantonese cause, and does the foreign imperialists more harm than the shooting off of a thousand howitzers. In a recent statement Chen stated that England was the first foreign power to subject China to "political and economic domination of the West." He tells how England drugged China with opium, while sending missionaries in with their bibles. And he enumarates the ways in which British imperialism fastened the shackles of slavery on the limbs of China.

• • •

THE Chinese simply want their country to run as they see fit, and the Cantonese wish to run China in the interests of the masses, that is, the workers and peasants. Is there anything wrong with such a policy? Where is the boasted American "spirit" that was supposed to sympathize with the efforts of all subject peoples to emancipate themselves? This spirit did exist before the United States started on an imperialistic rampage but today the U. S. pot cannot say anything nasty to the British kettle. They are all in the same boat.

• • •

THE revolutionary peoples' movements of Asia and Latin-America and the revolutionary government of the Soviet Union are developing a new force against the evil of imperialistic diplomacy. The diplomats of those countries talk for the benefit of the masses everywhere as well as for the benefit of the imperialistic statesmen. When Eugene Chen of Canton threw the hooks into British imperialism he was propagandizing the Chinese masses as well as the workers in the capitalist countries.

• • •

FOR one whole week the natives of the mid-western metropolis have been developing kinks in their necks looking at the sky. Something for a predatory hawk whose exploits in killing pigeons won him the front pages of the capitalist press. Strange to say, this bird was branded as an outlaw because he did what the capitalist class of Chicago are doing in their line; he lived at the expense of other birds, just as the employers are living at the expense of the workers. It is true that the hawk likes an honest murderer pounced on his victim and devoured him on the spot. The capitalists take their victims into the factories and wring money out of their bona and sinew.

• • •

WHILE this hawk was killing and devouring peaceful pigeons and the capitalist papers sent their best sob writers to describe his warlike movements the naval hawks of American imperialism were scouting the coasts of Central America protecting the capitalist hawks of Wall Street who are robbing the people of those countries of their inheritance. The hawk and the capitalists have one thing in common: they live by claw and beak.

## Sacasa Refuses Diaz Fake Offer

(Continued from page 1)

plain. The liberals will not consent to recognize Diaz as president because he was not elected to the post. He was made president by the chamber under the muzzles of marine guns. In the second place, the United States "supervised" elections on two previous occasions and upon both of which Diaz was elected.

In the meantime the liberal forces are battling on against great handicaps and hardships caused by the treachery of the marines, who have thrown a complete blockade around the country and have disarmed a large number of liberal supporters.

### Diaz Forces Demoralized.

But despite all the assistance he is receiving from the United States in the form of arms, money and military support in so far as the marines disable the military maneuvers of the liberals, despite all this, the usurper, is unable to rally a strong enough army to defeat the very much weakened liberal forces.

Diaz has been driven to conscript Nicaraguans to fight for him. The conscripts are naturally not dependable and desert almost as rapidly as they are armed. It it were not for the presence of the marines, the liberals would control the country in several days.

### More Marines Land.

The liberals have recently had successes in the Segovidite river valley, driving the Diaz forces out of San Pedro in confusion. Following this victory, Admiral Latimer, in charge of U. S. forces here, landed marines at Bragmen's Bluff to proceed into the interior to assist the demoralized Diaz force.

Speaking of the American policy towards Nicaragua, Dr. Sacasa said in a recent statement, "it is not an American national policy for the benefit of Americans, but rather a national policy for the exclusive benefit of a certain group of bankers. The dollar policy, perfectly evident in the recent political technique of the United States, has occasioned them more harm than their greatest competitors."

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## ILLINOIS SOLONS DEMAND RELIEF FOR U. S. FARMER

### Congress Memorialized by State House

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.— The senate of the 55th general assembly is expected to pass the joint resolution memorialising congress to pass relief legislation for the farmer. The resolution offered in the house by Rep. A. Olin Wood of Quincy was adopted by unanimous vote after a debate of an hour, during which republican and democratic members voiced approval.—some members even wanting to go further and include President Calvin Coolidge. While no particular legislation is mentioned, the McNary-Haugen bill is the desired objective of the assembly.

### Daley Committee.

Members of the assembly are complaining because committee assignments are ready in neither branch.

It has been definitely determined, however, that Rep. Reuben G. Soderstrom of Streator will be chairman of the public utilities committee, which will handle the terminable permit bill. Rep. A. L. Stanfield of Paris will be chairman of the election committee again, while it is understood Rep. Clynesmith of Decatur, will head industrial affairs.

### Bills Ready.

Several senate bills are ready for committee whenever they are announced. These measures include: Reapportioning the state in senatorial districts on the basis of the 1920 census. It specifically outlines no districts. Appropriating $500,000 for construction of a bridge across the Illinois river at Peoria. Authorizing cities to purchase or lease land for airplane landing fields. Providing for payment of taxes in semi-annual installments. Placing burglary, attempted burglary, robbery and attempted robbery in the section of the criminal code which deals with treason, murder, rape and kidnapping.

## Europe Swept by Flu Epidemic; League Is Investigating Cause

GENEVA, Jan. 20. — Serious outbreaks of influenza thruout Europe has caused the league of nations to launch an investigation to determine the extent and causes of the epidemic. The United States, Australia and other overseas countries have petitioned the league for such an investigation. And what happens when any letter displeases the censor can be seen from an incident that took place a short time ago. A student of Shantung University received a letter from somebody in the south. What was in the letter nobody knows. But the student was immediately arrested and taken to the martial law office where he was mercilessly beaten. Then he was "released" but his wounds were such that he died the day after. Police agents frequently break into students' quarters in the middle of the night and make these searches and even if they find nothing they beat up the students.

The students are not remaining quiet under such inhuman treatment. There is a deep protest against the dark and reactionary regime of ignorance and oppression. The students' movement is growing under the greatest difficulties and appeals for the nationalist government everywhere.

## FIRESTONE TELLS PLANS ABOUT LIBERIA; BOASTS OF SPEED-UP PROFITS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

AKRON, Ohio — "In 1927 there will be close to 10,000 acres of Liberian land cleared and planted by a force of 5,000 directed by an American staff of 66 men." This plan was made public at the recent stockholders' meeting of the Firestone Tire and Rubber corporation.

In his report as president, Firestone pointed out that the huge profits of the corporation were made possible by "the lower production cost," that is, by speed-up and the like. In closing, Firestone concluded, "I believe the prospects for 1927 are splendid and the year should see even greater improvements made in the industry as a whole."

## Canton Rickshaw Labor Opens 7 Club Schools

The value of organization is well understood by the rickshaw, workers (the workers who draw the passenger carts in Chinese and Japanese cities) of Canton. There are over 8,000 of them in the city and they have always been among the most ignorant workers. In order to combat illiteracy among its members and to give them political and revolutionary education the Rickshaw Pullers' Union of Canton has recently organize seven club schools. A campaign against gambling and opium smoking has also been initiated.

## Student Movement in China Grows Fast

(Continued from page 1)

language" have been burned. The libraries have been gone thru and all books in foreign languages, all works of fiction and literature, all books suspected of being "radical," all books not in full agreement with the deep superstition of the masters of Shantung have been condemned as "harmful to the minds of the youth."

The students are carefully watched. Every letter sent or received by them must be examined by the school authorities. And what happens when any letter displeases the censor can be seen from an incident that took place a short time ago. A student of Shantung University received a letter from somebody in the south. What was in the letter nobody knows. But the student was immediately arrested and taken to the martial law office where he was mercilessly beaten. Then he was "released" but his wounds were such that he died the day after. Police agents frequently break into students' quarters in the middle of the night and make these searches and even if they find nothing they beat up the students.

The students are not remaining quiet under such inhuman treatment. There is a deep protest against the dark and reactionary regime of ignorance and oppression. The students' movement is growing under the greatest difficulties and appeals for the nationalist government everywhere.

## FARMER TO PAY FOR OWN RELIEF IN McNARY BIL

### Committee Says Far... Costs Don't Fix Price...

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.— Farm... will bear the entire cost of the ... ism of marketing created under ... 1927 edition of the McNary-Haug... farm relief bill, if it is accepted ... the form reported in by the majori... of the house committee that has been considering it. The committee ... said that farm relief of this ... would raise food prices, asserting th... new farm products have little to ... with the cost of food.

Thirteen of the twenty-one mem... bers of the house of representatives ... agricultural committee favor the pr... ent enactment of the bill, but se... eral minority reports will be made.

### No Price Fixing.

In the bill as reported by the m... jority all attempts at securing a mi... mum price for farm products is sha... ped. The tariff will not be con... sidered a price fixed stick, there ... to be no system of subsidy, and no li... ation on profits. It relies ... pecially upon co-operative farm org... nizations to carry out its provisio... and the members of the majority ... the committee declare they ... seemed at this time sufficient ... the needs of the farmer.

### Hate to Spend Money.

There will be an annually guaran... teed loan of $250,000,000 under the dir... ection of a federal board to aid in ma... keting. The committee feels the ... reasons of defending its request ... has been in practice out that ... United States shipping board cost t... government $2 000,000 in an effo... to keep the American merchant m... rine afloat.

• • •

### African Farms Competa.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 20.—Com... petition in the near future between t... American farmer and the Europe... settlers now rapidly colonizing t... vast fertile and productive areas ... Africa, was prophesied by Dr. H. ... Shantz, head of the department of ... tany of the University of Illinois, in ... address before the thirtieth annu... Farmers' Week" in session here.

"There are more than 1,360,0... square miles of productive land ... that portion of Africa characterized ... East and South Africa," Dr. Shan... told the assembly. "This part of A... rica is under the supervision of ... and being colonized in accordance with ... general plan which involves lar... holdings and modern machinery.

Dr. Shantz, U. S. department of ... agriculture in charge of for... population and rural life statistic... told the conference of the stride... made in cooperation in Europe.

## Quesse, Flat Janitors' Head, Seriously I...

William P. Quesse head of the Fl... Janitors' Union is fighting for his l... after he had been stricken with ... pleurisy from what has been diagn... ed as cancer of the liver.

## Furriers Shatter Attack by the Woll-Sigman Reaction

(Continued from page 1)

and that they paid this amount to the police as a bribe for protection during the strike. The Executive Council charges further that the Strike Committee could not account for over $600,000.

### Unfounded Charges.

The Joint Board is amazed and totally fails to understand how the Council could make such wholly unfounded and irresponsible charges. We therefore take the liberty to bring to your attention the facts of the matter.

The accountants who were appointed by the so-called investigating committee are well known as socialists and bitter opponents of our progressive union leadership. We officially protested against the employment of these accountants, and we proposed to Brother Matthew Woll to engage accountants who are not prejudiced against our political beliefs and affiliations. Our objections were overruled by Brother Woll, but we accepted the committee's ruling under protest.

The Joint Board then placed all the records and vouchers at the disposal of the accountants. We then discovered that the accountants attempted to conceal a receipt. We again informed and protested to the committee. Our objection was once more overruled, and we accepted this ruling also under protest. The accountant returned, but refused to continue the audit in the presence of a Joint Board observer, altho such an arrangement was made with Brothers Woll and McGrady.

### Have All Vouchers.

The vouchers for the $604,000 paid out in strike relief are still in the possession of the Union. We gave an accounting to the committee for every dollar expended during the strike.

The charge of Brother Woll that the General Strike Committee bribed the police is a ridiculous and clumsy frame-up. The Joint Board expresses its vigorous protest and indignation against the employment of such irresponsible methods against a bona fide trade union.

Permit us to recall several facts which will establish beyond a shadow of doubt that a frame-up was planned by Brother Matthew Woll and his committee.

### Object To Frayne.

When the investigation of the strike was ordered by you, the Joint Board objected to the personnel of the so-called investigation committee. We especially protested against Brother Hugh Frayne. You will surely recall that at our conferences at the Cadillac Hotel we proved to you that Brother Frayne was participating in the conspiracies of our international officers for the forcible overthrow of the strike leadership. We also brot to your attention the fact that Brother Frayne had presided at the famous Carnegie Hall meeting, where well known sluggers, scabs and underworld elements acted as the door and door committees.

You directed us to present our objections to Brother Woll, which we did. We drew Brother Woll's attention to a public statement made by Brother Frayne that if he desired to the New York hospitals will be wounded furriers, he would be able to hold the Carnegie Hall meeting. We charged Brother Frayne with suspicious behavior at our conferences with the manufacturers, at which Brother Frayne presided. We adduced evidence which gave much weight to our charges. Brother M. Woll nevertheless insisted on retaining Brother Frayne as a member of the so-called impartial committee to investigate our conduct during the strike.

### Demanded Public Hearing.

The joint board demanded that the hearings of the so-called investigating committee be public, and open to the membership, in order to provide against a possible frame-up. But Brother Woll categorically refused to hold public hearings.

The attitude on the part of Brother Woll and the committee confirms us in our opinion that the committee had premeditated a frame-up of the General Strike Committee. What other reason could have motivated Brother Woll's refusal to hold public hearings?

The joint board also demanded that three of its members be present at the sessions of the committee. This was not granted, and instead we were confronted with "affidavits" taken without our knowledge. The facts regarding these so-called affidavits will throw much light on the entire proceedings of the committee.

### "Affidavits."

The committee, and to its one of these "affidavits" signed by one Mr. Charles Zorenberg. We pointed out to the committee that this Mr. Zorenberg is well known to all fur workers under the names of "Chasa Charlie" and "Cut-him-up-Charlie"; that this individual has a police record; that he is well known as a slugger, and is under graft charges in the union. We pointed out that he was a member of the official "slugging committee" of the former union administration which received the support of the New York Daily Forward. We informed the committee that since the former administration of the union was defeated in May, 1925, this notorious Mr. Zoronberg has been out of the union.

We further informed the committee that during our recent strike this Mr. Zorenberg was a strikebreaker and a scab agent. We requested an appointment with the committee in order to present our statements respecting Mr. Zorenberg, and we asked for an opportunity to examine the other "affidavits." In reply to this request, Brother Woll informed us that in view of the brilliant record of one of the signers, he considered the other affidavits worthless, unless all of the fifty-eight signers of "affidavits" were brought to the committee for cross-examination. Nevertheless, the so-called investigation committee deems it proper to use these "affidavits" as the basis for their charges against us.

### Mostly Gangsters.

The joint board is convinced that if the committee had permitted us to examine the signers of these "affidavits," we would have been able to prove that the majority of them are the sluggers, strikebreakers and other notorious characters who, under the leadership of the international officers and Brother H. Frayne, were in charge of the Carnegie Hall meeting, where you were announced to speak.

We present these facts to you as proof that the proceedings of the committee were of a scandalous nature, and offer ample ground for our declaration that this frame-up against the officers of the joint board were prearranged and premeditated.

Our representatives who had been entrusted with the leadership of the strike categorically and emphatically deny that they ever charged the police with bribery. We accounted for every dollar spent during the strike. We explaining items of expenditure made during the strike. The joint board is therefore amazed at the irresponsible and malicious accusations made by your committee against us.

### Woll Backs Out.

We desire to bring to your attention the fact that Brother Woll made the charges against us in N. Y. York at a meeting at Cooper Union called by Mr. M. Sigman even before he rendered his report to the executive council of the A. F. of L. When, however, the joint board of the Furriers' Union held a meeting at Cooper Union for the purpose of submitting a financial report to the membership, and invited Brother Woll to present and prove his charges against us or our membership, he strangely failed to appear.

We are very glad that you have refused to explain that the executive council is not responsible for the false accusations against the police. But the joint board repudiates the attempt to foist upon it the blame for the treachery and irresponsibility of Brother Woll and his colleagues, who are responsible for the malicious and false charges against the joint board of the Furriers' Union, that they bribed the police, employed sluggers, and squandered union funds.

### Exposa Motives.

The joint board is determined (and will not rest until it does so) to uncover and expose the hidden and suspicious motives that actuated Brother Woll and his committee to resort to such mean methods which cover with shame the leaders of the A. F. of L. These tactics are intended to discredit and injure the strongly organized and militant New York Furriers' Union which has distinguished itself by its recent achievements. The New York fur workers have offered stubborn resistance to the attempt of the Jewish Daily Forward and the group of grafters and sluggers who imposed themselves upon the union in May, 1925.

The New York Furriers' Union has succeeded in organizing Joint Council for workers who never before belonged to the union. And we conducted a splendid and victorious strike which resulted in the establishment of the 40-hour, 5-day week, in which achievement the last connection of the Forward group with the fur workers' union was severed. Moreover, the union donated $60,000 to the Lockmakers' strike immediately after our own long struggle with the employers.

### Good Record.

The joint board will not permit any individual or group to involve its members in intrigues and frame-ups, such as those attempted by Brothers Woll and his colleagues. Our organization will not be made the foothall of political adventurers. We are interested in the economic welfare of the thousands of fur workers. We demonstrated this by organizing the unorganized workers in our trade, by eliminating trade evils which under mined union conditions and by increasing the average wage of the fur workers by thirty-seven per cent. All of this we accomplished during the brief period of twenty months in spite of all the obstacles and intrigues of the Jewish Daily Forward and of the officers of the international union.

In view of the situation created by the dishonest attempt at a frame-up, the joint board considers it imperative to the prestige of the organized American labor movement and the highest duty of the executive council of the A. F. of L. to elect a reliable committee which, jointly with the committee of the joint board, shall immediately make a thoro investigation into the reasons that motivated Brother Woll and his associates in the conduct of the New York joint board.

### Investigate Frayne.

We further recommend that such investigation shall also investigate Brother Frayne's conduct during the strike, in order to inform you thoroughly of the facts presented to make a decision as to whether Brother Frayne deserves the confidence of the A. F. of L. in the capacity of a representative of the executive council in the New York joint board.

Fraternally yours,
Joint Board, Furriers' Union
Ilen Gold, Manager

Why don't you write it up? It would be interesting to other workers.
WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## Young Workers' Paper in Germany

The above is the title-head of a young workers' paper in Germany. The worker-correspondence movement in Germany is being developed rapidly, and worker-correspondence forms a principal part of this youth's paper.

## HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

DONATIONS—JANUARY 8TH

CALIFORNIA—
S. D. Woodall, Oakland ..... 5.00
Street Nucleus No. 1 & 2, San Francisco ..... 21.00
Street Nucleus No. 3, San Francisco ..... 8.50
CONNECTICUT—
Lithuanian Literary Society, New Britain ..... 5.00
MICHIGAN—
International Branch, Bruce's Crossing ..... 17.50
MINNESOTA—
International Branch, Angora ..... 25.00
Wm. Block, Minneapolis ..... 3.00
Pete Ekmen, Minneapolis ..... 1.00
Liberal Book Shop, Minneapolis .. 1.00
A. J. Lokan, Minneapolis ..... 5.00
Jewish Fraction, Minneapolis ..... 5.00
International Branch No. 5, Minneapolis ..... 4.50
Wm. Block, Minneapolis ..... 3.00
Liberal Book Shop, Minneapolis... 2.00
Frank Lurey, Minneapolis ..... 3.00
A. Friend, Minneapolis ..... 2.00
Clem Forern, Minneapolis ..... 2.00
John Goldman, Minneapolis ..... 5.00
Mims Lehti, Minneapolis ..... 5.00
O. Coover, Minneapolis ..... 4.00
Minneapolis W. P., Minneapolis... 11.00
Minneapolis W. P., Minneapolis... 25.00
Liberal Book Shop, Minneapolis... 3.00
L. G. Walrwtch, Minneapolis..... 1.00
John Eden, Minneapolis ..... 2.50
Minneapolis W. P., Minneapolis... 5.85
Paulina Schwartz, Minneapolis .... 10.00
A. Friend, St. Paul ..... 5.00
St. Paul W. P., St. Paul ..... 15.00
Rol-Winslo, St. Paul ..... 2.00
NEW YORK—
Daniel Petrycki, Troy ..... 1.00
B. Tuck, Cleveland ..... 2.50
W. VIRGINIA—
J. D. Ressy, Bickmore ..... 1.00

### Third Anniversary of Polish Paper, Trybuna Robotnicza.

The Polish Communist weekly "Trybuna Robotnicza" (Workers' Tribune), will celebrate its third birthday with a grand concert and ball in Chicago. The affair will take place Sunday, March 6, in Walsh's Hall, corner Noble St. and Milwaukee Ave. Beginning of concert at 5 and dancing at 8 p. m. So far arrangements have been made to have Russian, Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Letrish and Czechoslovak singers, musicians and dancers to participate in the concert program. All friendly organizations are asked not to arrange any affairs for this day.

## Plumbers' Helpers Begin to Organize; Seek Affiliation

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—(FP)—Plumbers' helpers, the only group of building tradesmen in New York outside of the union field, are beginning to organize and have formed the United Association of Plumbers' Helpers. James F. Walsh is leader, with Ed. Lezin of the late subway strike as organizer. Biweekly union meetings and weekly mass meetings are getting a good response.

The new association seeks admission to the plumbers and steamfitters' international to which the steamfitters' helpers belong. The steamfitters' helpers, thru their union control, get $9.25 a day, whereas the non-union plumbers' helpers have to take three to five dollars, or whatever the contractor will pay them.

### Tourist Club "The Friends of Nature"

NEW YORK, — This Sunday, Jan. 23, we hike to the Palisades. There is nothing finer in the vicinity of New York than this playground of nature with its towering cliffs and wonderful scenery. A good attendance, however, is looked for, as the weather man promises fair weather. Bring your skis and ice skates along. Meeting place, Fort Lee Ferry, 125th St. and Hudson river; time 9 a. m.; fare, 20c; walking time, 3 hours; leader, Will Beck. Non-members are welcome at all times, provided they are nature-loving proletarians.

### LIEBKNECHT MEETINGS.

BUFFALO—January 22, 8 p. m., at Workers Forum Hall, 36 West Huron street. Speaker, Sam Essman.

BOSTON—Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St. Jan. 23rd, 2:30 p. m., S. Bloomfield, speaker.

NEWARK—Sunday, Jan. 23rd, 7:30 p. m., Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 So. 11th street, near Springfield Ave.

PITTSBURGH—Sunday, Jan. 23rd at 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum.

## Greetings to THE DAILY WORKER

Bend, G. F., Cleveland, Ohio
Brooks, Esther & David, Washington, D. C.
Burtnick, Mayer, Blytheville, Ark.
Blankfield, Nat, Passaic, N. J. ....
Carlson, John, Bethel, Minn.
Carmasco, A. L., Meno Lake, Calif.
Chamet, M, E, Cuba, Ill.

Finnish Workers' Assn., Monessen, Pa.
Gomez, Manuel, Chicago, Ill.
Hinke, John, Portland, Oregon
Kapusta, Matt, Tewcelle, Ohio
Kocimic, Paul, Cleveland, Ohio
Muehlberg, Alex, Elsinore, Calif.
Mesnion, Z. C., San Francisco, Calif.
Popovich, M., Warren, Ohio.
Pincus, Jennie, Conyers, N. Y.
Romeyer, Joseph, Jackson, Calif.
Wundram, Emil, Everett, Wash.
Williams, J. A., Homewend, Ill.
Yurka, P., Cleveland, Ohio
Y. W. L. St. Nucleus, Monessen, Pa.
Zanon, T., Menle Park, Calif.


READ

Imperialism—The Last Stage of Capitalism

By N. Lenin

Price, 80c in paper, $1.00 Cloth-bound.

An indispensable book for the understanding of the most recent events in Latin-America, China, and the colonial countries, also in the theory of recent International Imperialism. This excellent work treats the following topics: Concentration of Production and Monopolies. The Banks and Their New Role. Finance Capital and Financial Oligarchy. The Export of Capital. The Division of the World Among the Capitalist Groups. The Division of the World Among the Great Powers. Imperialism as a Special Stage of Capitalism. Parasitism and the Decay of Capitalism. The Critique of Imperialism. The Place of Imperialism in History. 163 pages published by the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Daily Worker Publishing Co.
... and after January 24, 1927, our ... Sales Department will be located at ... East First Street, New York, N. Y.



WHAT ARE YOU—SLOVAK OR AN AMERICAN?

If you are American read the fighting labor daily paper—The DAILY WORKER. If you cannot read English, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak workingclass daily paper in the United States and Canada—

THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU

1510 W. 18th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Subscription rates: By mail $6 a year, for Chicago $5 a year.


# Young Comrade Section

### How's This Puzzle?

Comrade J. Kovacek of Flat Rock, Mich., has sent in a new puzzle. See if you can guess what he says:

3—15—13—18—1—4—5—19 12—5—20—19 14—15—20 5—15—7—5—20 13—5—14—9—14

To solve this puzzle, write down the alphabet and then put numbers for each letter as, for instance, 1 for a, 2 for b, 3 for c, 4 for d, and so on. Then find the letters for each number in the puzzle. Write us what you get to the Young Comrade Section, Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington, Chicago, Ill.

Got a better one? Well, then, send it in.

### Answers to Puzzles.

These comrades have answered the picture puzzle in the issue of December 28th:

Dear Comrades:

I read The DAILY WORKER of which I do not forget to read the Young Comrade Section. I saw a picture of rich people trying to take the poor workers' money.

Rich people think they can get workers out of the way by taking all their money, but the workers do not stand for it. Instead they give them a good hard blow with a heavy sledge hammer. For my part they should give them two.

Bennie Caruso, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade:

The meaning of the picture in the Young Comrade Section is this:

The rich are trying to take from the workers everything they can but when the workers are organized they give them with their hammer over the hands.

Solomon Kayak, San Francisco, Cal.

Here is the answer to the number puzzle in the issue of January 4th.

The workers own Russia.
Russia has no child labor.
The following have answered the puzzle correctly:

Saimi Saiminen, Waukegan, Ill.
Louise Pellegrino, Chicago, Ill.

*Remember Lenin!* *Join Our Ranks!* *Join the Pioneers!*

## NEARLY TWO MILLION NEED OLD AGE PENSIONS IN U. S.; SURVEY REVEALS FUTILITY OF SYSTEMS NOW IN VOGUE

HARRISBURG, Pa.— (FP) — Only about 90,000 of the 1,800,000 dependent persons 65 years of age or over in the United States are receiving pensions from their former employers. The average industrial pension is only $485 per year.

This is the fundamental fact on which a declaration for public old age pensions in America is made by the Pennsylvania old age pension commission in a special report on The Problem of Old Age Pensions in Industry.

Jas. H. Maurer, president of the state federation of labor, is chairman of the commission. The other signers are Mrs. Mary V. Grice, David S. Ludlum and John F. O'Toole.

The study of American industrial pension problems conducted by the commission discloses that private pensions are unlikely ever to touch more than a handful of the veterans of industry. A vital defect in private industrial pensions, the commission finds, is that they are not really guaranteed. In most instances the company does not lay aside reserves to meet the obligation of pension payments in future.

### WANTED
### ONE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS

As Ushers, Collectors, Literature Sellers and Taggers at the Lenin Memorial Meeting in Chicago

Report to
ASHLAND BLVD. AUDITORIUM,
Sunday, January 23, 1927
8:00 p. m. Sharp.

# Join the Ranks

OF THE

## Daily Worker Builders

in the Lenin-Drive for

## 25,000 subscriptions

### Win a Valuable Prize

BEGINNING with January 21, 1927, Lenin Memorial Day, the drive for 25,000 subscriptions for The Daily Worker is on. This drive will last until April 23 (Lenin's Birthday). 25,000 subscriptions for the Daily Worker will place the Daily Worker firmly on its feet and help to bring the message of Communism to thousands of workers whom it has never reached before. Many valuable prises will be offered for the builders who secure the best results.

For 20 Annual Subscriptions (or $120.00 worth) $10.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

For 50 Annual Subscriptions for $300.00 worth $25.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

A bronze medal of Lenin for the record subscriptions secured in each city obtaining 25 new subscribers or more.

## Prizes To The Daily Worker Builders

The following prizes are offered to those securing subscriptions from others:

For 5 annual subs (or $30.00 worth) a copy of "Red Cartoons for 1927" and $2.00 worth of literature or $3.00 worth of literature altogether. Free choice of titles. Or a bronze statue of Karl Marx worth $5.00.

For 10 Annual Subscriptions (or $60.00 worth) $6.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles

A $100 Lenin Bookshelf

of Communist literature with a handsome bookcase to the comrade with the best record for getting subscriptions in the entire country.

A Daily Worker Builders' Button

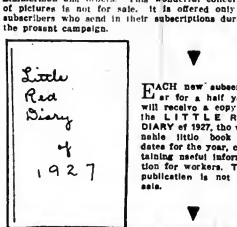
will be awarded to every comrade who secures an additional subscription to his own.

## Prizes To Be Awarded

To New Subscribers in Connection With the Daily Worker Drive for 25,000 SUBSCRIPTIONS

EVERY new subscriber sending in a year's subscription will receive a copy of the new edition of "Red Cartoons of 1927," with full page reproductions of the work of the following noted artists:

Fred Ellis, Robert Minor, William Gropper, Hugo Gellert, Lydia Gibson, Art Young, Maurice Becker, K. A. Suvanin, Hay Bailey, F. Juster, F. G. Yone, O. R. Zimmerman and others. This wonderful collection of pictures is not for sale. It is offered only to subscribers who send in their subscriptions during the present campaign.




EACH new subscriber for a half year will receive a copy of the LITTLE RED DIARY of 1927, the valuable little book of dates for the year, containing useful information for workers. This publication is not for sale.

## PRIZES for CITIES and DISTRICTS

A BANNER will be given to the best city in each district.

A $100 RADIO

of the latest and most improved model to the best district in the country.

NOTE. Credit will be given for all subscriptions to the Sunday Worker, Workers Monthly (Communist), Communist International, Inprecorr, Young Worker, and Young Comrade.

All subscriptions should be accompanied by cash.

Special offer cards will be printed for each special day or occasion, like Lenin Memorial, etc.

There should be full co-operation between comrades working for the foreign language papers and those working for The Daily Worker. Comrades will receive whatever allowances are approved for subscriptions to the foreign language papers. Comrades soliciting for the foreign language press should push The Daily Worker, and are entitled to credit, just as well as other comrades.

The prizes mentioned above are all reasonable offers. We are offering no gold bricks. We are planning to award them at the May 1 Celebrations throughout the country.

A special effort should be made to secure Annual subscriptions. Short term subscriptions are costly to us and do not help to give The Daily Worker a steady list of readers.

Renewals will be credited as new subscriptions.

## QUOTAS

District 1. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Rhode Island. $1,300 worth of subscriptions or 250 annual subscriptions.

District 2. New York City and vicinity—part of New Jersey. $6,000 worth of subscriptions or 1,000 annual subscriptions.

District 3. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Western New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Washington, D. C. $1,500 worth of subscriptions or 250 annual subscriptions.

District 4. Buffalo, Rochester, Erie, Pa. and the Western part of New York State. $500 worth of subscriptions or 100 annual subscriptions.

District 5. Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania. $1,200 worth of subscriptions or 200 annual subscriptions.

District 6. Cleveland and the State of Ohio. $900 worth of subscriptions or 150 annual subscriptions.

District 7. Detroit, the State of Michigan and Eastern Indiana. $1,800 worth of subscriptions or 300 annual subscriptions.

District 8. Chicago, and Illinois, Lower Wisconsin, Missouri, and Lake County, Ind. $3,000 worth of subscriptions or 500 annual subscriptions.

District 9. Minneapolis, Upper Wisconsin, Michigan (Upper peninsula), Minnesota. $1,500 worth of subscriptions or 250 annual subscriptions.

District 10. North Dekota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa. $450 worth of subscriptions or 75 annual subscriptions.

District 11. Montana, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming. $700 worth of subscriptions or 48 annual subscriptions.

District 12. Oregon and Washington. $900 worth of subscriptions or 150 annual subscriptions.

District 13. California. $1,200 worth of subscriptions or 200 annual subscriptions.

District 14. New Mexico, Arizona, Texas. $150 worth of subscriptions or 25 annual subscriptions.

District 15. Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. $450 worth of subscriptions or 75 annual subscriptions.

District Agents should set quotas for the various cities on the basis of the number of party members. Daily Worker subscribers and sympathisers.

DAILY WORKER

33 First Street, New York

(FIRST PRIZE WINNER)

# NORTHWEST LUMBER WORKERS WARNED OF THE ORGANIZATION OF BOSSES WHO THREATEN EVEN PRESENT CONDITIONS

By a Worker Correspondent.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 20.—The northwest is a lumber country, and the lumber industry is unorganized. Tacoma is by far the biggest saw-mill town, and centrally located. It has the largest percentage of workers in its population of any city in the west, its newspapers declare. Wages are low, living is high. Work is not steady. Tacoma is the logical place to begin the organization of the lumber industry. And the time to begin to organize the workers is NOW.

The bosses are advocating sabotage, a cutting down of production in order that prices of lumber may be forced upward. This means more profits for the bosses, less work, even at present low wages for the workers, and more expensive lumber for building homes for the working class.

**Bosses Organize.**

The organization of the bosses is under way, and the most important mills in Tacoma are to be in this combine of sixty lumber firms and three hundred million dollars capitalization. Today the workers have an eight-hour day and a basic wage scale of $5.40. Already some mills are speeding up as many young workers as possible and paying them only $2.50.

How long will the eight-hour day last, how long will even the $5.40 wage last, once the combine of sixty lumber firms is made? The bosses are organizing. They control the state government. No city or county administration in the lumber country would dare refuse to do their bidding. The individual workers are as helpless before this condition as ants in the path of a steam roller.

**Recall Former Struggles.**

And when the workers begin to organize let them have no delusions. Let them consider Passaic. Let them remember the Verona, the Everett murders on Nov. 5, 1916, of which the present governor of Washington, Hartley, was one of the instigators. Let them remember Nov. 11, 1919, at Centralia. Let them realize that the organized power of the mill owners will be against them, and that back of that will stand the organized power of the state, the county and the city governments, openly and shamelessly the tools of the bosses. Let them realize that besides these things are the American Legion, the ku klux klan and other organizations. Let them realize that the newspapers will lie about them and slander them and that the churches will attempt to betray them. Let them remember that Bill Short and his machine are still in control of the State Federation of Labor, a gang which will oppose any real fighting organization, and which favors class collaboration, and hates the unskilled and unorganized workers and the ideals of the left wing.

**The 1919 Strike.**

The workers should recall the general strike of Feb. 6 to 11, 1919, in Seattle and Tacoma. This involved less men than the strikes in the steel industry, the coal mines, the railway shops. But it cut across the craft lines. The workers stood together for once. It gave the master class the worst scare that it has had since the great labor revolt in the eighties.

The left wing of the central labor councils of Tacoma and of Seattle has since been crushed by the official machinery of the W. S. F. of L. and of the A. F. of L. But the rank and file have shown once what they can do and will do again when the time comes. When the time comes that a newly created organization in the lumber mills is ready to fight, and needs aid, they will find that the more highly skilled workers in other lines will be ready to give that aid. And the lumber workers in the woods have long since shown their rebel spirit, their solidarity, their fighting ability. They, too, will aid their fellow workers in the sawmills.

(SECOND PRIZE WINNER)

# PATERSON SILK WORKERS FIGHT WAGE DECREASE

## See Danger Signs; Are Preparing Now

By a Worker Correspondent.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 20.—Concern was shown at the meeting of the Associated Silk Workers, Broad Silk Department, at the jointcoma of the strike of 2,500 silk workers at Easton, Pa., and the effect of this defeat in the surrounding silk country.

**Sea New Wage Cut.**

In Allentown a similar wage is expected and the workers intend to endorse it without a strike. The secretary of the Associated in Paterson pointed out what the result of this movement would be unless the workers resist it in a vigorous manner.

**Plan Drive.**

As a result of a general discussion on the conditions in the silk industry at present and of the Associated, a committee of 25 of the most active and militant members of the department was formed to start an immediate drive; first, to get back the old members; second, to reunionize the old union shop, and third, to break into new and untouched groups of workers.

**Renew Militancy.**

This is only one sign of the old militancy returning in the Paterson silk workers. With trade beginning to pick up, workers' resentment at longer hours and gradual, almost imperceptible wage cuts, the time has come to begin rallying the forces of the workers not only for resistance, but for an offensive for much better conditions and a 100% unionized town.

**Donate to Italians.**

The Associated donated $50 to the Italian Relief Committee of Paterson which is handling relief for victims of the Mussolini offensive against the workers.

## Russian Schools Give Concert and Dance This Sunday, Jan. 23

An interesting concert and dance will be given this Sunday, January 23, by the Federation of Russian Children's Schools of Chicago and vicinity at Schoenhofen Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves. Beginning at 4 p. m.

## Carpenter Dies in Forty Foot Plunge

By a Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20.—A. Sundberg, a carpenter, was killed when he fell forty feet from a stage he was working on at a movie studio here. A girder on which he was standing broke under his weight, causing him to plunge to the ground. Sundberg was 30 years old.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn now in the worker correspondent's classes


## Room for Rent

Steam heat, all conveniences, 1336 N. Kedzie Ave., Phone Belmont 9252. Rabinovich.

## GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.



*For Your Lenin Library:*

## LENIN AS A MARXIST

By N. Bukharin
The Present Chairman of the Communist International.

This splendid analysis of Lenin and his place in the field of Marxism is written by N. Bukharin, who is considered one of the leading living Marxists of the present day. The book is not a mere personal tribute to Lenin. It is rather an attempt to analyse Lenin's contribution to the principles of Marxism. The book treats the following phases of the subject: The Marxism of Lenin; Lenin's Theory and Practice, Problem of Imperialism; Lenin on the State; Lenin and the Peasantry; The Theoretical Problems Awaiting Us.

On sale now at 40 cents a copy, attractively bound in paper.

Daily Worker Publishing Co.

On and after January 24, 1927, our Literary Sales Department will be located at 39 East First Street, New York, N. Y.


MICHIGAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES
have interfered with
## DETROIT LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING
by cancelling Detroit Armory.
## MEETING TO BE HELD IN TWO HALLS

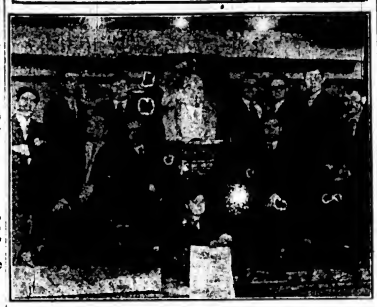
| West Side: | East Side: |
|---|---|
| FINNISH LABOR TEMPLE | NEW WORKERS' HOME |
| 5869 14th (near McGraw) | 1343 E. Ferry (near Russell) |
| seating 1500 | seating 1500 |

Speakers at both meetings:
WM. Z. FOSTER, REBECCA GRECHT AND WALTER TRUMBULL.

First class musical program. Admission 25 cents.

# Worker Correspondent

## Staff and Audience of Prolet-Tribune



Chicago Novy Mir worker-correspondents who participated in the Lenin issue of Prolet-Tribune, the living newspaper issued monthly by them. The portrait of Lenin was painted by Comrade Grigoriav, a worker-correspondent.

Part of the crowd that attended the last issue at Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., Chicago.

# URGE UNITED FRONT OF ALL BRANDS OF RELIGIOUS DOPE IN ORDER TO FIGHT BOTH COMMUNISM AND ATHEISM

By MAX COHEN
(Worker Correspondent)

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 20. — Without mincing any words, Quin O'Brien, Chicago lawyer and prominent Knights of Columbus man, speaking before the Universalist Church of this city in its first "good will" meeting, called atheism and the Communists who expounded it "the biggest menace facing the country."

A Jewish rabbi, a congregational minister and an active member of the K. of C. were the speakers and the subject announced was to be "What My Religion Has Done for Humanity," none of the conductors for the "Heavenly Union" explained what the blessings to civilization each sect had bestowed.

**Asks for Unity.**

Rev. George S. Mills of Chicago, the congregationalist, harped on a "firmer understanding of one another," while the rabbi, Morris H. Feuerlicht of Indianapolis, stressed "unity among the believers of God." The plan for unity between "loyalists to one God" is most opportune, according to the cath-olic speaker, in order that they might better fight the common battle against the growing forces of the atheists.

**Rewards Anti-Religion.**

"At the present time there is a bill in congress calling for the abolition of all chaplains of any belief from the United States army and navy, as well as from congress," O'Brien said. "In 72 universities and colleges in this land and probably in many others there are organized efforts for the abolition of religion." He cited what he said religion was the dropping away from religion piness to mankind here on earth.

about America because of the organized effort from countries that are fighting the movement here.

Russia and Mexico "that is, certain parties in those countries are paying rubles and carrying on the organization thru professors at universities," he said. He named Prof. Hayes of the University of Illinois and Prof. Ross of Wisconsin as examples.

The rabbi admitted during his talk that the biggest and most cruel wars are religious wars. Now these once bitter enemies are going to forget their old-time hatred each other for a while in order to crusade against the spectre of Communism and atheism.

**Fight in Russia and Mexico.**

According to O'Brien, the fight will center in Mexico and Russia, where there is "absolutely no freedom of worship." This is a plain falsehood, as the laws of these two countries permit the churches to carry on their work as long as they do not interfere with the state.

The catholic representative threw the challenge to atheism. "I hope there are some of them here tonight," he said. "Let this meeting be a warning to them that the religious beliefs of the world are preparing to stand against them."

Yiels see to it that the array of forces is clearing. On one side is the church and the capitalist government which it supports preaching the happiness of the life after death; on the other side the atheists and the revolutionary workers, who would abolish religion and capitalism and bring happiness to mankind here on earth.

# Boys Butcher Rich Rancher's Calf to Get Food for Hungry Children; Face Penitentiary

By a Worker Correspondent.

PLENTYWOOD, Mont., Jan. 20.—Two boys, Bob Dickinson and Vilas Wingate, were arrested at George Master's place here, nine miles north of Outlook, on the charge of having stolen a calf and having butchered it. The calf had been stolen from Andrew Veland, a wealthy cattle dealer, to be used as food for the four children of the family where the boys were staying.

**Had No Money; Babes Hungry.**

Neither the Masters, who have four children at home, the oldest of them six, nor the boys had any money, and when the children complained of hunger, the boys took it upon themselves to become "good Samaritans."

They went to the Veland ranch, opened the gates of the corral in daylight, lassoed the calf, loaded it on the sled and when they got back to the Master's home they butchered it, intending to use it for food. When Sheriff Sallsbury asked the boys why they had picked on the Veland farm instead of some other place, the boys answered, "Why, he's the richest man in the country, isn't he? And he can afford it the best."

**Face Jury Trial.**

The boys will be tried before a jury. Veland wants them to be sent to the penitentiary as an example for other boys who might try similar stunts.

The butchering of any live stock in Montana is a grand larceny case and is punishable by a term in the pen.


SUBSCRIBE TO
The American Worker Correspondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.
Only 50 Cents a Year.

*Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.*


(THIRD PRIZE WINNER)

# CATHOLICS BUSY WITH CAMPAIGN AGAINST MEXICO

## Raise War Cry at New Jersey Meetings

By a Worker Correspondent.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Jan. 20.—The local Knights of Columbus council held a mass meeting here at the high school auditorium to discuss the "Situation in Mexico." The high school auditorium seats about a thousand people, but only about 250 people were present, in spite of the fact that the meeting was advertised in the local press continuously for a week, and announced from the pulpits in various churches.

**Fight "Bolshevism."**

Deegan, chairman of the meeting, announced that the Knights of Columbus are using a million dollar fund to "combat Bolshevism." He stated that "America has valuable interests in Nicaragua and that Mexico was preading bolshevism in Nicaragua and in our own country."

The speakers were a catholic priest, a Jewish rabbi and Judge Edward J McGrath of Elizabeth, whom the K. of C. is sending thruout the state to speak on Mexico.

**Priest Waves Flag.**

Rev. Joseph A. Ryan, the priest, delivered a "100 per cent" speech "The K. of C. is not only a catholic organization, but one of the most patriotic organizations," he hissed. "The world war proved its patriotism The K. of C. enters the Mexican question not only for religion but to prevent the spread of Mexico's doctrines in this country. Spread broadcast the situation in Mexico to prevent it from doing any harm to this great country we love so dearly." He urged our government to adopt a "strong policy" to prevent "destruction of our great institutions" by Mexico.

**Rabbi Fears Bolshevism.**

The Jewish rabbi naively said that Calles was to blame for the illiteracy in Mexico. "The Mexican constitution is bolshevism and anarchism," he said.

**Wild Charges.**

Judge McGrath attempted to work his audience into a frenzy by repeating the wild charges against the Mexican government, and that the government was against god, anti-christian. He denounced the Communists in the same breath, declaring without proof that they did not believe in heaven or hell.

This meeting was one of a series planned by the catholics to stir the people against Mexico.

## Tonsilitis Postpones Trial of Pastor Who Killed Man in Church

COURT ROOM, Austin, Tex., Jan. 20. The trial of Rev. J. Frank Norris, pastor of the Forth Worth First Baptist church, charged with murdering D. E. Chipps at Fort Worth last July 21, was delayed temporarily today because of the illness of the minister.

Rev. Norris came here eight days ago suffering with what was said to be tonsilitis, and today was said to be feeling worse, to such an extent that he could not be in the courtroom here.

Extent of the delay of the trial had not been announced at 9 o'clock this morning.

## Million Dollars In Bank Window Fails to Satisfy Customers

NEW YORK, Jan. 20. — Display of what was claimed to be a million dollars in $1,000 bills in the windows to show that the bank was solvent, failed to stop a run on the Broadway Central Bank here. Neither did the announcement that the institution had been purchased by the Central Mercantile Bank and Trust company lessen the line of depositors before the bank.

The banks resources were reported as being $45,914,876.

## New Brunswick Labor Backs Passaic Film

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 20 —Organized labor in New Brunswick is solidly behind the Passaic strike film. During the last two weeks committees have visited locals of the different crafts and have found them interested in the struggle of the Passaic strikers. The organizations have purchased tickets in bulk and have assured the committees that they will do their utmost to make the showings a success.

Proceeds of the picture showings will go to the relief of the Passaic strikers. There will be a musical program preceding the picture. The admission is fifty cents.

# PRIZE WINNERS THIS WEEK

**Workers! Workers everywhere, in mine, mill, shop, factory are wanted to join the ranks of the worker-correspondents to The DAILY WORKER. Incidents are happening, conditions are prevailing in all parts of the country that are of interest to all workers. This page of The DAILY WORKER is for the stories of happenings to workers written by the worker-correspondents. To stimulate workers to become worker-correspondents, prizes are offered each week for the best worker-correspondent stories. Three prizes are given this week.**

**First prize goes to the worker-correspondent in Tacoma, Wash., who writes of conditions in the lumber camps and mills, and warns the workers of plans of the employers. He will receive a copy of "Letters of Rosa Luxemburg."**

**Second prize is awarded to the worker-correspondent in Paterson, N. J., who tells of the activities of the silk workers there. He will receive a copy of "The Awakening of China," by Dolsen.**

**Third prize is awarded to the worker-correspondent who tells of propaganda being spread by the Knights of Columbus against the government of Mexico. He will receive a copy of "Strike Strategy," by William Z. Foster.**

## THE PRIZES FOR NEXT WEEK

Three prizes are offered for the best worker-correspondent stories sent in next week. Write that story now, worker, to let your fellow-workers know what is happening.

Next week's prizes are:

FIRST—"King Coal," a working class novel by Upton Sinclair.

SECOND—"Bars and Shadows," a book of proletarian poems by Ralph Chaplin.

THIRD—"Russia Today," the famous report of the British Trade Union Delegation.

## Getting the News

Three soldier-correspondents in the Red Army of the Soviet Union photographed as they are reading their own articles in the wall newspaper. The soldier-correspondent movement, like the worker correspondent movement, is exceedingly popular in Soviet Russia.

# CORN BORER IS REAL MENACE TO ILLINOIS CROPS

## Farmers Mobilize Aid of Science in Fight

URBANA, Ill., Jan. 20. Recruiting, training and mobilization of the forces of science, invention and discovery against the invasion of the European army worm, corn borer, which have wrecked their way into Illinois and Indiana, was launched in earnest in this state's annual farmers' week, sponsored by the college of agriculture of the University of Illinois.

A battalion of scientific and farm experts from the college's department of agriculture, experiment stations, launched the attack in the battle with the corn borer," as the offensive is called by the farmers enlisted here.

## Special Train for U. M. W. Delegates

SCRANTON, Pa., (FP). A special train will haul delegates from the Scranton Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton coal and district to the United Mine Workers' international convention in Indianapolis January 25.

# MAKE ... TO EXTEND LINES ...

## Deadlock on ... Brings Extension

*Why not become a Worker Cor... ?*


# On and After January 24

THE DAILY WORKER will open its New York office at 33 First Street, New York. All communications relating to subscriptions, bundle orders of the Daily Worker, Workers Monthly and Sunday Worker, and literature orders should be sent to this office.

The office of the Daily Worker Publishing Company will continue at 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. We will maintain our printing plant as formerly, and all orders for printing and any letters relating to printing should be sent to the main office—1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in Chicago only): | By mail (outside of Chicago): |
|---|---|
| $8.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, HERT MILLER ..... Editors ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.


## The Slimy Path to the Senate

A number of questions which, like the Gilbert and Sullivan flowers that bloom in the spring, have nothing to do with the case of the seating of Frank L. Smith, Samuel Insull's favorite senator from Illinois, are being raised.

The right of the senate to pass on the qualifications of its own membership, the right of states to be represented by any citizen they elect or select, the question of whether the acceptance of money from public utility corporations by an officeholder supposed to be regulating them, constitutes "moral turpitude"—all these various angles to the situation are being debated with that nicety of detail and wealth of language which makes one pause in wonderment until one recalls that one of the functions of the senate is to pretend to ponder solemnly issues which have already been decided.

This is not to say that the seating or the refusal to seat the choice of the Illinois traction interests as a representative of the people of Illinois will show any prearrangement. But it does mean that no one will arise in the senate and state that the methods by which Smith was elected differ in degree only, and not in kind from the general process by which all the senators and congressmen finally arrive in Washington.

The whole mechanism of elections in the United States is a gigantic hoax—a fraud perpetrated year after year in the name of democracy. The proof of this statement is in the fact that in neither the house of representatives or in the senate is there a single spokesman of the American working class. American democracy does not seep down to the masses who do the work of the country.

It is in the name of "the people" that senators and congressmen are supposed to speak. But what problems of the American working class are ever dealt with by them except from the standpoint of the bankers, bosses and businessmen? "People" is such a delightfully general term.

The verbal struggles which take place in Washington center around divergencies of interest among these three groups. Only indirectly do the mass of workers and farmers ever get their day in court.

Thousands of workers and farmers in Illinois voted for Smith, the candidate of a great financial combination which exploits them, and thereby proved that the corruption of American capitalist democracy has infected whole layers of the American masses.

Corruption is inseparable from capitalism. It is only one of its many manifestations of disease. The working class, if it remains tied to the parties of American capitalism, will become like the parasitic populace of ancient Rome—utterly debauched and dependent entirely on the whims of powerful industrial and financial lords.

A labor party, rallying the workers around their immediate interests as a CLASS, will make a re-birth for the American workers and farmers. When they have built such a party, as they must and will, they will look back in wonderment and disgust to the time when a sneering and contemptuous ruling class was able to begin with complacency to the fact that the same unions who were victimized by their industrial and state machinery lacked grit fully the hands which had beat them down and kept them down.

Only the warring class can end capitalist corruption, and it is only warring class parties whose candidates are not eased into public life down a chute smoothed with the gangreenous fume of a rotting system.

This is the process by which not only Frank L. Smith, but all other senators and congressmen, with negligible exceptions, obtained their places in the state machinery of capitalism.

## Dear to the Heart of the Bosses Is the Watson-Parker Bill

Speaking of the wage demands made by the trainmen and conductors on southern railroads, the *New York Times* says:

> The gravamen of a strike . . . . is considered so slight by railroad men as to be unworthy of consideration . . . . The provisions of the Watson-Parker act ARE AN EFFECTIVE PROTECTION AGAINST A SUDDEN WALKOUT. Even if the workers should be dissatisfied after all the various bodies possible of creation under this law had failed to make peace, THEY WOULD HAVE TO GIVE THIRTY DAYS' NOTICE before dropping their duties. (Emphasis ours.)

The Watson-Parker bill is filled with expedients for delaying action by workers. This is the main reason why it was enacted. "All the various bodies possible of creation under this law" are for the purpose of delaying action while the agents of the railroads, in and out of the unions, systematically undermine the morale of the union membership.

Once the capitalists are fairly certain that a strike can be prevented entirely or delayed until it becomes ineffective, they can contemplate complacently, as they do the southern railway wage demands, all disputes with the trade unions. Especially is this true when, as is the case in the American labor movement, the grade and file officials are just as enthusiastic about the mechanism which delays strike action as are the capitalists.

There was no such complacency evident in the capitalist press when the railway workers forced the Adamson eight-hour law through by the threat of strike action.

The Watson-Parker law is a law in the interests of the railroads and not in the interests of railroad workers.

## They Know What They Want

The Enemy in the Coal Industry.

# Mattimore Street in Passaic, N. J.

ADJOINING the Botany Worsted Mills in Passaic is a block known as Mattimore street. On one side of the street is a row of neat little brick cottages with fenced-in lawns, screen doors, porches and flower gardens. On the other side of the street, divided by an irregular line of ugly, ramshackle, drab-colored houses and tenements. Broken steps lead to the sidewalk. The roofs sag and the porches, where there are any, look on the verge of collapsing.

### Stark Hostility.

These two rows of houses stand and stare hostilely at each other across the street which divides them. In the evening groups of people gather on the steps and porches in front of the houses on both sides of Mattimore street. They too stare across the street contemptuously. Occasionally a few jeering words fly thru the air.

THIS block of houses and tenements on both sides of the street is owned by the Botany Worsted Mills and furnishes the mills one of the finest standing just in back of the neat brick cottages of the foremen. To the right of the strikers' side of the street and in back of the mills runs a canal. To the left and in front of the mills is Dayton avenue.

### Just One Block.

Mattimore street is only one block long, yet in this one block are concentrated many of the important elements of the textile strike now in its thirty-eighth week. These same elements can be found in almost any average strike over held in this country, for that matter.

That narrow, one-block street presents a dramatic picture fit for the stage in its compression. On one side the dingy, ruined homes and tenements of the striking workers. On the other the spruce, red-brick cottages of the foremen, and in the background the grim, towering chimneys of the Botany mills. And this packed into one block.

COMPANY OWNED houses, pump owned by a poorly paid worsted workers, for the right to have their own union, to elect who have gone back to work or who refused to leave their jobs at all these things to be found in the one block of Mattimore street.

Recently a fresh wave of excitement rippled down Mattimore street. There had been many such ripples since the strike began. The latest to arrived with the appearance of a man, a scab-herder, to move, several of the houses on the strikers' side of the street. They were stocked to Arthur Hyatt, agent for the Botany Worsted Mills. The first move to evict these workers had failed, and then for various reasons.

### Tenants Blacklisted.

Then a postal agent appeared with a list of names over this two-page. Word went out that the whole street was to be cleared on the strikers' side, whether rent was paid or not. A family from out of town moved into one of the houses across from the foremen's homes, and went to work at the Botany mills. Other families were to be imported from out of town by the management of the mills, and the street was to be swept clean of strikers and strike sympathizers to make room for the "scabs." This was the explanation the strikers living on the street gave for the blacklist of the postal agent.

AT number seven Mattimore street is a butcher shop. On the Botany agent's list the name of the butcher appeared. The agent showed it to him. "What is the matter?" he asked. "What is your name doing on this list?"

"Search me," replied the butcher. You know I always pay my rent promptly in advance."

### He Knew.

But the butcher had to some idea why his name was on the list. He did not think it out of the mixed "My sympathies were with the strikers. He lived in the cottage and his family and the other striker friends set out in front of my shop and the foreman across the street seen it. They're the ones who are back of this list, of course. Certainly I'm for the strike. I believed in the miners' union 25 years myself. It was the strike in Pennsylvania that brought me here. I was a postal worker and I was in one of a mountain-manned house in Pennsylvania during the strike, just as now we're trying to put out these fellows on this street. It was a little different there, because we had bosses who had to get up when we stopped working for the coal company. But it comes to the same thing here with these people."

All up and down the street, notices have been served on the strikers, or are going to be soon, in three days. Some of them have gone out, and they assert they don't intend to, without putting up a fight first. After eight months and more of unsuccessful strike, they are not so easily moved.

THE strikers who live on the street say that there are only about 15 "scabs" scattered up and down the street, among the several hundred residents on the strikers' side. The foremen's side, of course, they consider entirely "scab." A few of these fifteen have moved into the neighborhood recently. Some of the others have dribbled back to the mills gradually. The rest never went out on strike at all.

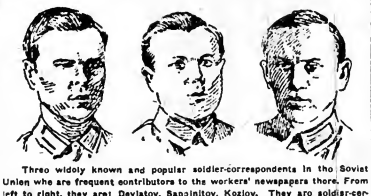
### The Reason.

This strike has been on since January, 1926. Why is it that the Botany Mills have waited nearly nine months before trying any drastic means to realize at last that the strikers intend to stick it out to the end. The Botany mills management is not anxious to drive these strikers living across the street out of the mill-owned houses. They are skilled workers and needed in the mills.

So they were allowed to stay on month after month, on the continual expectation that each month would see them back. But now the ninth month is well started and there is no sign of weakening yet. And so as part of a renewed campaign of violence, comes the eviction notices of Mattimore street, Passaic.


Subscribe to the
The American Worker Correspondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.


## Three Soldier-Correspondents



Three widely known and popular soldier-correspondents in the Soviet Union who are frequent contributors to the workers' newspapers there. From left to right, they are: Deviatov, Sapojnitov, Kozlov. They are soldier-correspondents from the 95th sharpshooters' division of the Red Army.

## A NEW NOVEL

## By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)

Thus led on, Rachel said that she would be interested to understand the ideas of Comrade Watkins. (Whenever a Socialist wanted to be very polite to a Bolshevik, she called him by the old term, which had applied before the family row broke out.) How could a mass uprising succeed in America, with the employing class in possession of all the arms and means of communication? They had poison gas now, and would wipe out thousands of the rebel workers at a time. The one possible outcome would be reaction—as in Italy, where the workers had seized the factories, and then had had to give them up because they couldn't run them.

Comrade Watkins replied that Italy had no coal, but was dependent on Britain and America, which thus had the power to strangle the Italian workers. As a matter of fact the Fascist reaction in Italy had been made by American bankers—Mussolini and his ruffians had not dared to move a finger till they had made certain of American credits. We had played the same role there as in Hungary and Bavaria; all over the world, American gold was buttressing reaction. Paul had seen it with his own eyes in Siberia, and he said, with his quiet decisiveness, that nobody could understand what it meant unless he had been there. Paul didn't blame Comrade Menzies for feeling as she did; that was natural for one who had been brought up under peace conditions; but Paul had been to war; he had seen the class struggle in action.

"Yes, Comrade Watkins," said Rachel, "but if you try and fail, things will be so much worse."

"If we never try," said Paul, "we can never succeed, and even if we fail, the class consciousness of the workers will be sharpened, and the end will be nearer than if we do nothing. We have to keep the revolutionary goal before the masses, and not let them be lured into compromise. That is my criticism of the Socialist movement, it fails to realize the intellectual and moral forces locked up in the working class that can be called out by the right appeal."

"Ah," said Rachel, "but that is the question—what is the right appeal? I want to appeal to good rather than to violence. That seems to me more moral."

Paul answered, that to make peace appeals to a tiger might seem moral to some, but to him it seemed futile. The determining fact in the world was what the capitalist class had done during the past nine years. They had destroyed thirty million human lives, and three hundred billions of wealth, everything a whole generation of labor had created. So Paul did not enter into discussions of morality with them; they were a set of murderous maniacs, and the job was to sweep them out of power. Any means that would succeed were moral means, because nothing could be so immoral as capitalism.

When Bunny went out with Rachel, she said that Paul was an extraordinary man, and certainly a dangerous one to the capitalist class. He was a case of shell-shock from the war, and those who had made the war would have to deal with him. Then Bunny asked about Ruth, and Rachel said she was a nice girl, but a little colorless, didn't comrade think? Bunny tried to explain that Ruth was deep, but feelings were intense, but she seldom expressed them. Rachel said Ruth ought to think for herself, because she would have a lot of suffering if she followed Paul thru his Bolshevik career. Bunny suggested that Rachel might help to educate her, but Rachel smiled and said that Comrade Ross was too naive, surely. Paul would not like to have a Socialist comrade steal his sister's sympathy from him. In spite of all Bunny could do, the women friends would not be friends.

Then later on Bunny saw Paul, and got Paul's reaction to Rachel. A nice girl, well-meaning and intelligent, but she wouldn't keep her proletarian attitude very long. The social revolution in America was not going to be made by some lady college graduates—in the cruelty work for the capitalist class. What she was doing among the "upper" was mostly wasted effort. Her ideas of Paul, for instance, were all wrong. Paul was not fighting Communists. The capitalists ought to be glad to hire her to do such work.

But somehow it wasn't that way. Bunny found the capitalists were angry, wounded, and on guard in a moment. A few days later Bunny learned that Rachel was having a serious difficulty. She had taken her four years' course at the university with the idea of winning a career as a social worker. But now a woman friend, who was a director she was accustomed to watch for that she was throwing away her chances by her activity with the "reds." It was hard enough for a Jewish girl, and one from the wealthy classes, to have a professional career, without taking on the added handicap of Socialism. Really, it would at least wait till she had completed her education, and got herself established.

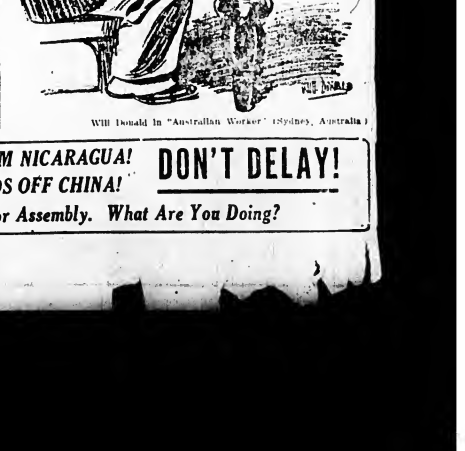
So there were more troubles. What was Rachel going to do? The answer was that she was not going to desert her beloved young Socialists. It was all very well to say wait, but that was the way all compromise began since you started, you never knew where to stop. No, Rachel would take her chances of being victimized by the police, or the crowd, or the employers, or anybody else, rather than be a traitor to the labor movement. And Bunny went off to keep an appointment to a dinner party with Von Tracy, having a whole evening and a troubled conversation with her she was never conscious of.

(To be continued.)


GET A SUB.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—


## Warmonger's Dope Advertisement




Will Donald in "Australian Worker" (Sydney, Australia.)


GET YOUR UNION TO TELEGRAPH CONGRESS TODAY! WITHDRAW ALL U. S. WARSHIPS FROM NICARAGUA! NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO! HANDS OFF CHINA! DON'T DELAY!

Resolutions Have Already Been Adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly. What Are You Doing?

For the Organization of the Unemployed.
For a Labor Party.
For the 40-Hour Week.

# THE DAILY WORKER

This Issue Consists of Two Sections.
SECTION ONE.

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV. No. 9. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $5.00 per year. SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1927 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 5 Cents

## SENATE ENDS SMITH CAREER IN POLITICS

### *No Chance of Getting Seat Now*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The political career of Frank L. Smith, senator-elect from Illinois, is ended. This is the verdict of both his friends and enemies who see "finis" written over Smith as far as politics is concerned in the action of the United States senate in barring him from a seat by the vote of 46 to 33. This vote was as Smith's filling the vacancy in the present congress left by the death of Sen. McKinley, but when he appears on March 4, to claim a seat in his own name, the result will be the same. On this point all political observers agree, as the next session of congress will find the senate with more opponents of the Illinoisan than are in the senate today.

**May Drop His Fight.**

By the vote, Smith's credentials are placed with the committee on elections and privileges for investigation and Smith was denied the oath of office before the investigation. It is highly possible that Smith will drop the entire investigation proceedings and relinquish the appointment given him by Gov. Small of Illinois. His followers agree that the chances of his being seated after the investigation are slim. The senate vote showed them to be hopeless.

The vote established the right of the senate to pass on the qualifications of a senator other than those specifically mentioned in the fourteenth amendment of the constitution. It gives the senate the power of investigating a person's right to a seat on any charge whatsoever.

## EVOLUTION AND KLAN ANGLES UP IN NORRIS CASE

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 21.— Both the klan and the evolution angles came up in the trial of J. Frank Norris, charged with slaying D. E. Chipps of Forth Worth.

Both points came up under the examination of prospective jurors. Stowers, one of the jurors seated, boasted that he came of ancestors who had been the barbons of the original K. K. K. in reconstruction days. Altho Norris himself denies actual membership in the klan yet, it is pointed out, he speaks very frequently at the klan hall. Moreover, only last September, L. P. Bloodworth, at that time grand dragon of Texas, said that the members of the klan were solidly behind the fundamentalist preacher accused of murder.

The evolution angle came in when the second juror, C. L. Brown, was asked: "Do you believe that you were created by God or came from a monkey?" The intelligent Mr. Brown, a former preacher, of course, answered promptly: "I believe I was created by God." Evidently only the direct products of the hands of God are competent to serve as jurymen in Texas.

EL DORADO, Ark.—(FP)—Agreements with 5 auto and garage shops are now in effect in El Dorado, signed by Lodge 815, Intl. Assn. of Machinists.

## *Traction Tool Gets Skids*

On the left is Frank L. Smith, whose election was so crooked that even the senate had to refuse to take him in. The other gentleman is Senator Deneen from Illinois, who did his best to get Frank over, at least as far as taking the oath. The hundreds of thousands that Sam Insull gave to Frank to get himself elected came originally from the strap-hangers who are still dishing out street car fares to Mr. Insull.

## BRITISH LABOR MEETS TO VOTE ON BETRAYAL

### *Cook Charges Council with Treachery*

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Jan. 21. — The action of the general trades union council in calling off the British general strike is being placed before the bar of British labor for judgment. Twelve hundred delegates representing 400 unions in the United Kingdom are gathered here to listen to the explanation of council leaders on why they issued the orders cancelling the strike which resulted in practical defeat of the miners.

The delegates will vote on the report of the council. The vote will express the opinion of the delegates on the betrayal of the leaders.

**Cook Charges Betrayal.**

A. J. Cook, secretary of the miners' federation and leader of the miners' strike, and J. H. Thomas, president of the Railwaymen's Union, have presented lengthy reports to the session. Cook's report outlined the position of the workers and presented charges of betrayal and treachery on the part of Thomas and the general council.

Thomas asked for a vote of confidence on the action of the council. He stated that the council "has no apologies to make for its action."

## Introduce Measures to Bring Final Death to Colorado Cossacks

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 21. — A bill abolishing the Colorado ranger law was introduced in the senate Thursday, by Senator Freudenthal of Trinidad, and on the same eday Rep. Hudson of Walsenburg, introduced the same in the state assembly. Both of the above named are elected from coal mining centers.

The legislature under Governor Swoot's administration refused to make any appropriation for the rangers and the law became a dead letter and the rangers were disbanded as a result.

The rangers were created during Oliver H. Shonp's administration.

## FRAZIER INTRODUCES BILL TO STOP A WAR OVER MEXICAN OIL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. — President Coolidge would be directed not to take any military action against Mexico without first calling a special session of congress under terms of a resolution introduced in the senate this afternoon by Senator Frazier, (R) of North Dakota.

The resolution was aimed at blocking a war with Mexico during the coming recess of congress.

## Senate Rejects U. S. Treaty with Turkey By a 50 to 34 Vote

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. — The Lausanne treaty with Turkey was rejected by the senate, 50 to 34. The vote was short of the two-thirds necessary to ratification.

America's churchmen almost unanimously fought the treaty, which would have established diplomatic and commercial intercourse with Turkey.

## 'PORK BARREL' HARBORS BILL TO PRESIDENT

### Senate Lets $71,000,000 Measure Go By

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. — The rivers and harbors bill went to the President for signing after the senate had agreed to the conference report on the measure.

The bill provided for improvements which will cost approximately $71,000,000, including $12,000,000 for improvement of the Missouri river.

The bill, which will become law if signed by Coolidge, has been repeatedly called a "pork barrel" measure by members of congress. Rep. Theodore Burton, of Ohio, made the charge on the house floor that the bill was "loaded with pork." He pointed out that the original measure provided for expenditure of $33,000,000, but to satisfy congressmen who sought special favors, the total was brought up to $71,000,000.

Prior to the acceptance of the conference report in the senate, Sen. Willis of Ohio charged that "an unheard of movement was on foot to throttle the senate from further consideration of the bill." "This bill is so indefensibly a 'pork barrel' measure," he said, "that it is well known that it would be filibustered to death in the senate if it were returned."

## BEGIN TRIAL OF THREE PASSAIC MILL STRIKERS

### *Frame-Up Victims Go Before Biased Judge*

By ART SHIELDS,
(Federated Press.)

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 21—(FP)—The court of common pleas in Paterson furnished an interesting scene as three Passaic strikers came to trial on the charge of bombing the homes of two strikebreakers.

At the table sat the three workers, wrecks of the vigorous youths they were before the police beat them almost to death last September. They sat facing the burly sergeants and plain clothes men who did the clubbing and extorted the third degree "confessions" on which the charges were based. To their right, in sharp exchange with prosecutor or judge, were their three alert attorneys, Arthur Harfield Haye, Charles Josephe and Arthur McLeod.

And on the bench, in harshest black, deserving a paragraph to himself, was Judge Joseph Delaney—Delaney, who scored for Jersey justice in 1925 with a six months' sentence against Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Service Union, for "unlawful assemblage."

The trial is scheduled to last several days and is being watched with keenest attention by the labor movement. The hardest kind of a legal battle will be fought by both sides for the verdict will affect the cases of eight more strikers, soon to appear before the courts on similar charges. The eleven "bomb" defendants are held on the large total bail of $210,000, reduced from an original $375,000.

**Judge to Rescue.**

Judge Delaney lost no time, when proceedings started, in showing how his face was set. When Attorney Hays asked the first twelve prospective jurors in the box whether they would assume that any bomb set off during a strike must have been set by union men, two of the jurors said yes. Delaney came to their rescue by asking them whether they could not give a verdict on the evidence and the men grinned assent.

Hays then varied his question: "If a bomb was placed between two houses inhabited by union men would you assume that union men did it?" But here the judge sustained the prosecutor's objection.

When another man was asked whether he was not a mill superintendent the judge said that had nothing to do with the case and the answer was suppressed. The defense got rid of those particular jurors by peremptory challenges, but was handicapped in not being permitted to continue effective interrogation of the rest.

**Cross-Examination.**

Most of the first day was taken in cross-examining the occupants of the two houses between which the explosion occurred. John Heisig said the damage to his home was repaired in one day by a carpenter and mason: Joseph Stoller, in the other case, said he fired it up himself. His son, Anthony Stoller, said the bomb did not awaken him.

The theory of the defense is that these petty explosions were framed. When the police confront the lawyers the second day there will be interesting developments. The defendants, Charles Current Tony Bochno and Joseph Belleno are attended in court by their wives.

**Muscle Shoals Near End.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. — A movement instituted by house leaders to settle the Muscle Shoals problem gathered force today when a virtual ultimatum was issued to bidders to submit new offers within ten days or to withdraw their present proposals.

## *Liberal Headquarters in Nicaragua*

Wall Street's numerous emissaries in Nicaragua have taken such an interest in the country that various places have been given obviously American names. For instance, what the Nicaraguans call Puerto Cabezas is known also as Bragman's Bluff. There is also the town of Blueflelds, the headquarters for the invading fleet. Puerto Cabezas is the headquarters of Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, leader of the liberal, anti-Wall Street forces. Above is shown a view of the harbor and docks. The map indicates the location of the city in Nicaragua. Below is an artist's sketch of Dr. T. S. Vega, liberal representative in Washington, who has been exposing Wall Street's share in the present U. S. armed invasion of his country.

## NAT'L. CITY BANK PILES UP BILLION OF WORKERS' TOIL; BUSINESS FINE, SAYS HEAD

The National City Bank is the first bank to pass the billion dollar mark in deposits, it was announced. It thus becomes the largest commercial bank in the world in point of capital.

Pres. Charles E. Mitchell remarked: "There is reason to expect that our business will continue a healthy growth."

Workers who frequently wonder why it is that they work and work and yet get poorer can find the answer here. The product of their labor is in the billion dollars of which the National City Bank is so proud, only—it doesn't belong to them but to their bosses. As long as the workers do nothing in the face of this Pres. Mitchell's "business" (robbing the workers) will certainly "continue a healthy growth."

## CIGARMAKERS IN PORTO RICO GAIN STRIKE STRENGTH

### Women Workers Walk Out of U. S. Plant

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Jan. 21.—Three hundred and fifty women out of the 600 employed by the Porto Rican American Tobacco company at the Colectiva plant have joined the strike of the tobacco workers. The women were employed at the main plant of the company at Puerta de Tierra and left their cigaret machines in response to a call of the strike committee.

**Strike Spreads.**

The strike of the cigarmakers has spread thruout the island, wherever there are factories of the American company. The strikers are gaining in strength and the affiliation of the women, who manned the most important machines in the factory, is a great victory for the workers. The most important plants affected are the two at San Juan, one in Puerta de Tierra, and one at Colectiva.

**Demand Better Conditions.**

Chief among demands of the workers are increases in wages, recognition of shop committees, right to have "lectors" or readers in the shops, compensation for those who get tuberculosis in the shop, and improvement of sanitary conditions.

The workers have been out for five months.

## MEXICO IS OPEN TO ARBITRATION OF U. S. CLAIMS

### *First Move Up to Kellogg Who Is Silent*

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 21.— The foreign office of the Calles government has issued the following statement on the matter of arbitration of the differences between the government and the United States:

"Answering numerous questions with regard to present publications in the press, the Mexican government declares that it is ready to accept in principle that its difficulties with the United States should be decided by way of arbitration."

**U. S. Must Make First Move.**

This is the first statement made by the Calles government on the matter of arbitration. It is clearly seen that should the oil and land question be arbitrated, the first move must be made by the United States. So far the United States state department has not addressed itself to the Mexican government on this issue. The Washington government's attitude is apparently that of demanding that Mexico first ask for arbitration in order to appease the vanity of the United States, it is declared here.

**Land Laws Go in Effect.**

The new land laws, passed simultaneously with the oil laws, have gone into effect, Jan. 21 being the date set for their enforcement. Like the oil laws, the new land laws place land gained at many millions of dollars under the jurisdiction of the government.

It is reported that American landowners are planning to fight the enforcement and will ask for injunctions against them. No definite steps have yet been taken by them, however.

**Ordar Minister to Pekin.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—John V. A. MacMurray, American minister to China, has been ordered to return to his post in Pekin for diplomatic reasons, it was announced at the state department. MacMurray was ordered home to consult with President Coolidge concerning the Chinese situation, and had started.

## 'TERROR' TURNS OUT TO BE MERE YOUTH PROTEST

### *"Mob" Was Girl Students' Demonstration*

BULLETIN

MANILA, Jan. 21. — Carrying 800 boxes of hand grenades and 800 cases of other ammunition, the American destroyer Stewart today cleared from this port for Tientsin, China.

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 21. — What has been hysterically called the "depredations of a mob" in Foochow, where a Spanish convent is supposed to have been "sacked," has turned out to have been in reality a demonstration of Chinese girl students against the mistreatment of Chinese orphans being cared for by catholic nuns.

The girls charged that children had died under the careless ministrations of the sisters and the demonstration in the Spanish quarter was staged as a protest against this. None of the church members was harmed and the panicky manner in which foreigners packed up to leave the city is only one more sample of the artificial frenzy being created by the foreigners themselves.

**Not One Casualty.**

In all the "terror and rioting" that news dispatches going out of the country have spoken of as having occurred in Foochow, not one made any claim that a single person has come to harm.

The United States destroyer Pillsbury proceeded to Foochow and is now bound for Manila with American "refugees." Reports received here from Foochow say that the nationalist authorities are in complete control of the situation in Fukien province in which Foochow is located and that a number of persons who took part in the anti-Spanish demonstration have been arrested.

**Spain Joins In.**

Spain and Portugal have joined the other powers in sending warships to Shanghai in preparation for the nationalist invasion of the city. Strikes on Shanghai street cars and power houses have been called and plans are planning to join in the movement.

**Shanghai Quiet.**

Shanghai is completely quiet. Strong barricades and entrenchments are being erected around the foreign concessions and large forces of voluntary troops are continuously on guard. There have been no disorders of any kind and the Chinese residents take a curious interest in the feverish defense activities of the foreigners.

GET A SUB.

## ARMOUR RESIGNS FROM BANK BOARD, BUT KEEPS 'TITLE' IN THE FAMILY

J. Ogden Armour has resigned from the board of directors of the Continental and Commercial Bank, and the "title" has been passed on to his nephew, Philip D. Armour. Thus the third general of Armours has become a controller of this La Salle street institution. J. Ogden's father having preceded him on the board of directors.

In 1923, Armour held 14,000 shares in the bank, which were valued at $5,000,000. Since, it is reported, he has disposed of these shares during the financial reorganization of the Armour and company packing company.

## *Mexican Government Has Clerical Revolt in Hand as Troops Rout the Priests and Rebels Desert Ranks*

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 21.—The revolt led by high catholic clergymen is rapidly becoming a farce, as the clerical rebels are being repulsed in every conflict and their ranks are dwindling rather than growing. In 90 per cent of the states the priests have failed to make any headway.

In a battle at Atotonilco between the rebels and federal troops more than 100 of the former were taken prisoners and the remainder were forced to retreat to the hills for hiding.

A band of rebels headed by two priests were routed after they attacked Nochistan in the state of Zacatecas.

### *Announcement.*

The removal of The DAILY WORKER to New York has made it possible for our printing plant at Chicago to offer first class service in all lines of printing. The plant is equipped to do any kind of printing, from a calling card (or even smaller) to a newspaper.

*Mail orders as well as other printing orders attended to promptly.*

**Daily Worker Publishing Co.**
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

## Next Number in New York

This issue of The DAILY WORKER will be the last to appear from Chicago. The next issue, dated January 23rd, will be printed in New York City as will all subsequent numbers. The new address of The DAILY WORKER is 33 East First Street, New York, N. Y.

*Chicago Workers*
TURN OUT FROM SHOPS AND FACTORIES
to the

# Lenin Memorial Meeting

*AT THE*

## ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

Ashland Blvd. and Van Buren St.

## SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 8 P. M.

SPEAKERS:
BEDACHT
MAX SHACHTMAN
AND A PIONEER SPEAKER.

Chairman: Arne Swabeck.

Revolutionary Music
Freiheit Singing Society

MASS RECITAL AND PLAY "STRIKE"

Auspices Workers (Communist) Party, Chicago District

# FARMERS LOSE 20 BILLIONS IN PRICE SLUMPS

## Untold Suffering Lot of Farm Victims

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 21. — "Untold suffering and a capital loss of $20,000,000,000 have been borne by farmers and their families thru the slump in the purchasing power of farm products and a sharp decline in the net income per capita of farm population, Dr. Henry C. Taylor, farm chief of the federal bureau of agricultural economics, declared here today.

Dr. Taylor, now connected with the institute for research in land economics and public utilities at Northwestern University, Evanston, concluded the program of the 30th annual farmers' week at the University of Illinois with an address on "Agricultural Bunkpress and the Tariff."

**Relieve Pressure.**

"The only possible way to relieve the pressure now cramping the country's agricultural industry is through a readjustment of price ratios," Dr. Taylor declared. "This readjustment, in turn, can be brought about largely either by redncing the tariff on city products or by making them more effective on farm products of which a surplus is produced in the United States."

**Price Fixing.**

Dr. Taylor charged that tariff rates have become a method of arbitrary price fixing which for the time being enrich the non-agricultural population at the expense of agriculture. This price fixing for the city industries is the basic reason for the present inequitable distribution of wealth in the United States, he declared.

## Nationalist Government Declares Repudiation of Imperialist Loans

HANKOW.— After a consideration by the political department of the Kuomintang as to the nature of the various loans made in the last fifteen years of the existence of the Chinese republic, the announcement was made that, except for the reorganization loan of 1913 and a small number of others, all the loans made in the last fifteen years will be repudiated by the Canton government as money spent for the prolonging of the internal wars in China.


## Room for Rent

Steam heat, all conveniences, 1336 N. Kedzie Ave., Phone Belmont 9252. Rabinovich.


## Comrade Julius Lersein

is sought and is urgently called by Dorothy Isaacson, 1124 Richmond Street, Chicago Ill. Tel. Armitage 6159.


# WHITHER RUSSIA?

## *WHAT ARE THE FACTS ABOUT THE SOVIET ECONOMY?*

*How does production in industry compare with industrial production?*

*What is the tempo of development of the Soviet Economy?*

*What is the role of private capital in the Soviet Economy?*

*What is the direction of development of the Soviet Economy?*

These questions are answered with tables, figures and charts in:

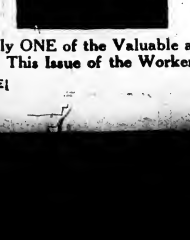
***The Soviet Economy on the Ninth Anniversary***

One of the articles in the

***JANUARY LENIN ISSUE***

of

**F.WORKERS MONTHLY**



**This Is Only ONE of the Valuable and Timely Articles in This Issue of the Workers Monthly**

NOW ON SALE! 25c A COPY


# *Ignorance of Rights and Victimization by Lawyers and Doctors Robs Workers of Just Compensation in Industrial Injuries*

(The DAILY WORKER, thru the Federated Press has arranged with Attorney William H. Seed, a specialist in his field, to write a series of articles on workmen compensation. Seed, who has handled the compensation work of two of the largest insurance companies for a number of years, advocates no new legislation, but shows how much more the average injured worker could obtain as compensation under existing law than he now receives.)

By WILLIAM H. SEED,
Federated Press.

IT is bad enough to suffer industrial injury, but worse to lose the full legal compensation for it. Yet this generally happens. The full compensation permitted under the law rarely goes to the injured worker.

Ignorance of his rights, fear of victimization and lack of money to enforce his rights are the chief causes. Under the workman compensation laws hundreds of thousands of dollars are continually lost to injured workers and their dependents from these causes and also from the large and often illegitimate charges made by attorneys and "adjusters for the injured." These often pocket a third to a half of the compensation award in cases where, if he only knew it, the injured man could get without cost all that any lawyer can get for him. He need merely ask for it.

**Charge What Traffic Will Bear.**

The theory of all the compensation laws is that the rights of the injured shall be so clearly stated, and the machinery for administering the law so simple, that lawyers are unnecessary. It is true that in all disputed cases legal assistance is necessary, and in many other cases a word of legal advice may save a great deal of money and worry.

In many states the industrial board decides the amount of attorney fees, but in Illinois and many other jurisdictions nothing is said about it by the board unless the applicant for compensation complains. In practice the attorney charges just what he likes. Many attorneys have their clients sign agreements allowing them attorney fees of 33 per cent, and even serve notice of lien on the employer or insurance company for that amount.

All this is the merest bluff. In Illinois and most other states no lien will lie against a compensation award. But few injured employes know this, and even if they are dissatisfied they believe they must pay according to agreement.

**Medics Take Thairs, Too.**

Lawyers practically always take compensation cases on a contingent fee basis; that is to say, their fees are in proportion to what the case produces, and if the claimant gets nothing the lawyer gets nothing. Also there are no court costs. It would therefore appear at first sight that lack of money should not hinder a man from getting his legal rights.

Medical charges, however, prove an insurmountable obstacle for too many cases. The worker may be faced by the unlimited ability of a wealthy corporation to pay for high-priced medical experts to whose examination he is compelled to submit. If he cannot produce a fairly convincing array of competent medical opinion on his side he cannot establish his case.

In one case five doctors, hired by one of the biggest manufacturing concerns in the world, are prepared to swear that the workman in question is either imaginary, or that he did not get it as the result of an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. A good nerve specialist has examined the worker and reports recoverable injury, but he wants $10 for his examination and another $15 for X-rays, and yet another $10 for appearing before the board to testify. This is an actual case.

The man is penniless, has a family dependent on him and is totally disabled. Medical men do not proceed in these matters on a contingent fee basis. It is perfectly possible that this man will get nothing because he cannot pay the doctor.

**Where Unions Can Help.**

Labor organizations do a great deal to remedy these evils, but many officials of the smaller unions are not sufficiently informed to do all that could be done. The purpose of this series is to afford information, especially on points which, in the writer's experience, will be of most value to injured workers and their dependents, and to those whose duty is to advise them.

# Philadelphia Mayor Called Before Senate in Vare Investigation

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Subpoenas have been issued for Mayor Kendrick and five members of the Philadelphia registration commission to testify before the Reed election investigation committee on the corruption that featured the election of William S. Vare to the senate last November.

At the same time, David S. Barry, sergeant-at-arms of the senate, has impounded all the ballots in this district and placed the boxes under seal in locked rooms of the city hall, where they will wait until shipped to Washington.

"Irregularities" in ballot boxes were discovered when officers impounded the ballots in Pittsburgh, according to reports here. In one district of the fourth ward a box is missing, and in another district the ballot box was found concealed in a padlocked room in a school house, the containers empty.

# Soviet Union Tells of Navy Units Stationed in Black Sea Region

GENEVA, Jan. 21.—The Soviet Union has informed the league of nations commission for settlement of the questions involving the Dardenelles on its naval strength in the Black Sea, in compliance with the Lausanne treaty, of which the Soviet government is a signatory.

Units maintained by the Black Sea include: One cruiser, five submarines, four torpedo boats, three gunboats, nine mine sweepers, six motor scouts, and two dispatch boats.


*READ*

## Imperialism—The Last Stage of Capitalism

By N. Lenin

Price, 60c in paper, $1.00 Cloth-bound.

An indispensable book for the understanding of the most recent events in Latin-America, China, and the colonial countries now in the throes of revolt against international imperialism. This excellent work treats the following topics: Concentration of Production and Monopoly; The Banks and Their New Role; The Finance Capital and Financial Oligarchy; The Export of Capital; The Division of the World Among Capitalist Groups; The Division of the World Among the Great Powers; Imperialism as a Special Stage of Capitalism; Parasitism and the Decay of Capitalism; The Critique of Imperialism; The Place of Imperialism in History. 128 pages published by the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Daily Worker Publishing Co.
On and after January 24, 1927, our Literary Sales Department will be located at 33 East First Street, New York, N. Y.

*For Your Lenin Library:*

## LENIN AS A MARXIST

By N. Bukharin

The Present Chairman of the Communist International.

This splendid analysis of Lenin and his place in the field of Marxism is written by N. Bukharin, who is considered one of the leading living Marxists of the present day. The book is not a mere personal tribute to Lenin. It is rather an attempt to analyze Lenin's contribution to the principles of Marxism. The book treats the following phases of the subject: The Marxism of Lenin; Lenin's Theory and Practice; Problems of Imperialism; Lenin on the State; Lenin and the Peasantry; The Theoretical Problems Awaiting Us.

On sale now at 40 cents a copy, attractively bound in paper.

Daily Worker Publishing Co.
On and after January 24, 1927, our Literary Sales Department will be located at 33 East First Street, New York, N. Y.


# CITY WILL SPEND THIRTY MILLION MORE THIS YEAR

## Council Appropriates $213,000,000 for '27

Chicago's city government bill for 1927 will amount to nearly $30,000,000 more than in 1926, according to the appropriation bill passed by the city council. The total expenditures outlined for 1927 by the council is $213,369,340. In 1926 the appropriation was $183,487,818.

**Police Get Raise.**

The bill includes a raise in wages for city police and firemen, which provision caused the most debate in the council. An increase of $200 for policemen of all ranks is provided. Thus patrolmen who now receive $2,200 a year will receive $2,400. Firemen are given the same increase.

The appropriations are: Corporation fund, $55,306,645; water works, $17,697,9131 public schools, $15,500,000; bond projects, $33,666,1321 street repairs, $4,856,478; for subways, $2,000,000; sinking fund interest, $12,155,178; public library, $2,008,000; police pension, $2,466,000; fire pension, $864,000; special deposits, $424,000; unclaimed rebates, $66,503.

**"Special" Funds.**

Some of the "special" appropriations include $2,500 for a publicity agent for Health Commissioner Rundoseu; $217,000 for the local transportation committee; the railway termination committee, $59,750.

# Boosters of the Big Workers' Bazaar Here Have Dance Jan. 28

A dance for the boosters of the Workers Carnival Bazaar, which is to be held in the Ashland Auditorium, February 25, 26 and 27, will be given at the Russian Technical School, 1902 W. Division St., 8 p. m. The dance will be held for all workers who are actively participating in the work for the huge $10,000 bazaar for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER, the Freiheit, and the International Labor Defense, which is to receive part of the proceeds for its activity.

Admission to the boosters' dance will be by complimentary tickets which are being sent out to the active participants in the work. Those who are connected in any way with the work for the bazaar can obtain complimentary tickets from the committee in charge at 19 S. Lincoln street. The ticket admits not only the one who receives it, but also friends who are interested in boosting the bazaar. The dance will be the opportunity for a jolly good time and a get-together of all the boosters who are working away to put over the biggest affair Chicago has seen in the last few years.

# Cleveland Workers Form Drama League; Give Pantomime First

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21.—A workers' drama league has been organized here, under the leadership of Comrade Hallo Amter, who has had long experience in coaching and directing for the stage. A workers' drama league has been the wish of workers here for some time, but until now one could not be organized.

The first work of the new league will be the staging of a pantomime, the original product of several league members. It will be given at the Lenin memorial meeting here on Jan. 23, at Moose Hall, 1001 Chester street. The pantomime will symbolize the struggles of the oppressed peoples for liberation from the yoke of imperialist countries. The oppressors are represented by Uncle Sam, John Bull, Mussolini, and Japan.

# Influenza Epidemic Sweeping Philippines; Many Deaths Reported

MANILA, Jan. 21.—The Philippine Islands were being swept by an epidemic of influenza. Health officers declared that several thousand cases have been reported, but owing to those who do not consult physicians the exact number of cases is not definitely known.

Authorities said that deaths so far were less than a hundred.

Thousands died in the Philippines during the epidemic of 1918, the disease being especially virulent among the mountain tribes.

# Discuss "B. & O." Plan at Chicago Forum, Sun.

The meeting of the Chicago Forum next Sunday, Jan. 23rd, will be devoted to a discussion of "The B. & O. Plan."

The speakers will be Otto S. Beyer of Washington, the industrial engineer who has developed the plan; Bert M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employes department of the American Federation of Labor, and either a railroad executive or an economist. The Forum meets in the Erlanger Theater on Clark near Randolph street. This meeting is a part of the Industrial Week Conference of the Chicago Federation of Churches

# The Daily Worker Hails the Struggle to Establish the Greek Daily, Empros

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

ONE of the most effective proofs of the vitality of the American Communist movement is the growing influence of its press.

It was no accident that the first English-language Communist daily in the world—The DAILY WORKER—first made its appearance in this country, it came as a direct response to the mounting demand of revolutionary labor in this country for an organ thru which to speak its demands, to voice its program, to help lead its fight.

It is also no accident that vigorous support to maintain The DAILY WORKER comes from foreign-born workers. These constitute the great majority in the basic industries. They are the most militant in the American class struggle. They took the lead of an English-language monthplace thru which to unify the struggle of all toilers who constitute the American working class, native as well as foreign-born. They realize this weapon is necessary to reach the English-speaking workers.

* * *

It is during this period, however, of restricted immigration, when capitalist publications in foreign languages are melting away, owing to the partial stoppage of the once great influx of new readers from foreign lands, that the foreign-born revolutionary workers show their strength and influence among the masses by building their own foreign-language press, instead of being forced to curtail their efforts.

The employers value their foreign-language capitalist press, and exert tremendous efforts to broaden its influence among workers speaking some alien tongue. Labor must also have its press in foreign languages to combat this influence. The Communist movement meets this necessity with daily publications in Hungarian, Finnish, Russian, Lithuanian, South Slavic, Czecho-Slovak, and Finnish, with weeklies and monthlies in many other languages, including Russian, Polish, Greek, Lettish and Italian.

* * *

Because they are Communist publications, striving to give voice to the daily struggles of labor in this country, these foreign-language dailies and weeklies gradually develop a mass support. If they did not, they would not be performing their functions as Communist organs.

* * *

It is because the Empros, the Greek weekly, has been extraordinarily successful in developing a growing influence among Greek workers in this country that it is possible to give enthusiastic greeting and support to the campaign now being carried on to establish The Daily Empros.

From the Greek revolutionary workers in the steel, coal, food, textile and needle industries there has come the demand for "The Daily." The present campaign to raise funds to make "The Greek Daily" possible is the response to this demand.

* * *

The Greek workers have long established themselves as a militant section of American labor. In the last great strike of the coal miners in the Rockefeller kaiserism of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, the Greek miners were among the best fighters. The same was also true in the steel strike. In the Passaic strike in New York City, the Greek workers proved a pillar of strength. This also holds for the food industry.

Entering thus into the daily struggles of the whole working class, it can be easily understood that the Greek workers refuse to be satisfied with a weekly. They want and need a "Daily."

* * *

It is estimated that the Greek population of the United States totals only 500,000. But this does not stand in the way where mass support is won. There are three Finnish-language Communist dailies in the United States, yet the Finnish population is estimated at the same number.

It is proposed to establish the Daily Empros in New York City, altho the weekly is now being issued from Chicago. The DAILY WORKER moves from Chicago to New York City fully confident that its co-worker in the Greek language will soon be with it in the nation's metropolis waging the common struggles for the winning of the whole American working class against the dominant capitalism.

Hail! The daily Empros! Hail and other champion of labor's struggle for All Power! Hail this latest indication of growth in the ranks of the Social Revolution!

# *Chicago Workers to Gather for Third Time to Pay Tribute to Nicolai Lenin*

When the workers of Chicago gathar at Ashland Auditorium on Sunday, January 23, it will be the third time they have met to commemorate the memory of Nicolai Lenin, the great leader and teacher of the revolutionary workers the world over. It was on January 23, 1924, that Lenin passed away and deprived the workers and peasants of Russia of the guiding hand that had directed the revolution to success and to its consolidation into the Soviet state, now in its ninth year.

**Prepare for 5,000.**

Both previous memorials in Chicago have been worthy tributes to the memory of the revered leader. The Workers (Communist) Party that has inspired the memorials is planning for quite as notable a gathering this year. Ashland Auditorium seats five thousand people. The program is large and varied.

Last year the attendance at the Chicago Lenin meeting filled the auditorium. This year, expecting an equally large attendance, while the Coliseum could not be had, additional halls are being provided.

**Revolutionary Program.**

A revolutionary musical program will be rendered, including the Freiheit Singing Society and a new feature, a mass recitation of Michael Gold's splendid play, "Strike." About forty-five persons are participating in this mass recital and to Chicago workers it will represent something never heard of before with a true mass character fitting the occasion of a Lenin memorial—a true portrayal of the mass struggles of the workers.

Max Bedacht, Max Shachtman and a young Pioneer will be the speakers. Tickets are sold at 19 S. Lincoln St.; The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.; Vilnis, 3116 S. Halsted St.; South Slavic Book Store, 1906 S. Racine Ave.; Freiheit office, 3209 W. Roosevelt Rd.; at the Workers' Home, 1902 W. Division St., and many other places.

# Teachers' Federation Hits McAndrews' Plan for "Raising" Wages

The Chicago Women Teachers' Federation has attacked Supt. William McAndrews' recent proposal for wage increases for public school instructors, which is contingent on getting more money for school funds, declaring his plan discriminates against teachers. Principals would get an increase of $1,200 a year, while the teachers would receive only $120, the federation points out.

The attack came when the principal's club petitioned for an increase—the same club that recently declared the city's funds were so depleted no increases could be granted. The federation, which started investigation to show there was a surplus instead of a deficit, brands the principals' action as "superlative gall," in view of their former stand.

**LIEBKNECHT MEETINGS.**

BUFFALO—Jannary 22, 8 p. m., at Workers Forum Hall, 36 West Huron street. Speaker, Sam Eashan.

BOSTON—Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., Jan. 23rd, 2:30 p. m., S. Bloomfield, speaker.

NEWARK—Sunday, Jan. 23rd, 7:30 p. m., Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 So. 14th street, near Springfield Ave.

PITTSBURGH—Sunday, Jan. 23rd at 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum.

**MICHIGAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES have interfered with**

## DETROIT LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

**by cancelling Detroit Armory.**

## MEETING TO BE HELD IN TWO HALLS

**West Side:**
**FINNISH LABOR TEMPLE**
**6969 14th (near McGraw)**
**seating 1500**

**East Side:**
**NEW WORKERS' HOME**
**1343 E. Farry (near Russell)**
**seating 1500**

**Speakers at both meetings:**
**WM. Z. FOSTER, REBECCA GRECHT AND WALTER TRUMBULL.**

First class musical program. Admission 25 cents.


# PREPARE FOR YOUR LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

ORDER NOW the Special Memorial Edition of The DAILY WORKER. Articles by noted writers:

Ruthenberg, Foster, Engdahl, Dunne, Bedacht, Cannon, Gitlow, Wolfe, Nearing, Weisbord, and many others.

\+ \+ \+

## A Red Calendar

with a striking picture of Lenin and important revolutionary dates in history. 25 cents
15 cents in lots of 10 or more.

## The Life and Work of Lenin

By E. Yaroslavsky

A new authoritative work on our great leader. 25 cents

## Lenin on Organization

The most important publication for workers issued in many years. Writings and speeches of a great leader on the fundamental question of organization. No worker's library can be complete without this invaluable work. Cloth, $1.50

## *Other Books by Lenin*

### State and Revolution

A most important contribution to Communist theory. A Marxian analysis of the State and a lesson in the revolutionary necessity of the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

Paradox, durable binding—25 cents.

\+ \+ \+

## Imperialism—Final Stage of Capitalism

A brilliant explanation of the final stage of Capitalism—its development into Capitalist Imperialism. This great work should form part of every worker's library. 50 cents

\+ \+ \+

## Infantile Sickness—or Leftism in Communism

In all young revolutionary movements there develops an exaggerated tendency to the "Left." With devastating logic Lenin shatters their arguments and leaves a dingling, crystal declaration of true Communism. 15 cents

\+ \+ \+

## On Co-operatives

A brief folder in which Lenin pointedly summarizes the Communist position on this question. 5 cents

## The Theory and Practice of Leninism

By I. Stalin

An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led—the period of Capitalist Imperialism. Written by a close co-worker of Lenin—the present secretary of the Russian Communist Party.

Durofler bound. 35 cents

## *Books About Lenin*

By A. Losovsky

Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions.

## Lenin, the Great Strategist

A portrayal of Lenin in action as a Marxist, logician, revolutionary strategist and proletarian statesman. Best known of all booklets on Lenin. 15 cents

\+ \+ \+

## Lenin and the Trade Union Movement

The intensely interesting story of the development of the ideas of Lenin during his thirty years of activity, his conclusions that serve as a guide to action for all workers in the trade union movement. 25 cents

Order from
THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

## GINSBERG'S

**Vegetarian Restaurant**
**2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,**
**LOS ANGELES, CAL.**

# Worker Correspondence

## DE LA HUERTA SEEKS SUPPORT IN LOS ANGELES

### Hopes to Cross Border and Aid Catholics

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN.
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 21.—Adolfo de la Huerta, former president of Mexico, is marking time in Los Angeles, awaiting the word to cross the Mexican border and take charge of the counter-revolutionary bands whose sporadic outbreaks have harassed the Mexican federal army within the last few weeks. He is using Los Angeles newspapers to spread his propaganda for the overthrow of the Calles-Obregon government, and declares his interests in Mexico if he becomes president by a coup d'etat. This is interpreted as a bid for support of American imperialists to finance a counter-revolution and establish reactionary forces at the head of the Mexican government once more.

**Los Angeles is Headquarters.**

Los Angeles, because of its proximity to the Mexican border, has become the headquarters of all foes of the Calles regime. Immediately after the outbreak of the recent religious controversy in Mexico, the Knights of Columbus, the American representatives of the catholic church, arranged a huge meeting in the Shrine Auditorium as a part of a campaign to raise a million dollar fund to fight the laws against the church in the southern republic. Joseph Scott, attorney, in a speech at this meeting, openly urged all reactionary forces to unite in a combined effort to re-establish their rule in Mexico.

**Read El Machete.**

Los Angeles and San Diego were the bases from which General Estrada, former Mexican minister of war, and now on trial in this city for violation of the neutrality laws, attempted to cross the border with 125 men and arms and sales a border city on the other side of the line.

Few Mexican workers in this city have any sympathy for the counter-revolutionists. The Spanish-language newspapers published here support Calles and Obregon. The Mexican Communist paper, El Machete, is very popular here when obtainable. The most recent issue to arrive from Mexico City, 125 in number, was quickly sold in a few hours.

## WOMEN PLEDGE AID TO PAPER BOX STRIKERS

### Unionists Are Gaining in Strength

(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The paper box strikers' kitchen, where 1,500 strikers have their meals after picketing, will be kept supplied with money and food as long as the strike lasts. This was the decision of 44 delegates representing 23 organizations who attended a conference of women's organizations to help the paper box strikers.

**To Have Collection Boxes.**

In addition to pledges of cash at the conference many delegates arranged to have collection boxes placed in stores patronized by women. Resolutions were passed calling on all women's organizations to unite in their work of aiding the paper box strikers. A permanent committee, with one delegate from each unit, was elected. Mrs. N. L. Segal was elected permanent secretary.

An opportunity to help and to have a good time, too, is being offered all the friends of the strikers thru a concert and dance which the union has arranged for Friday, Feb. 11, at the New Star Casino, 107th street and Lexington Ave.

**Strikers' Ranks Firm.**

The fifteenth week of the strike saw an increase in the number of strikers. Strikebreakers from four shops, where the employers had footed them into thinking the strike was over, saw the light, and came down to the union mass meeting.

Nothing but physical collapse can prevent the union from winning this strike now that the workers have shown their ability to stay out fifteen weeks, without relief the first two weeks and only what the other unions sent now to keep their wives and families from starvation. Fortunately contributions are coming in. The Carpenters' Union, Local 169, sent $25.00 and the Suit Case and Bag Makers' Union sent the third check of $100.

Subscribe to the
The American Worker Correspondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.
ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR.

## Business Agent of Shoe Workers Talks Class Collaboration

By a Worker Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—Archie Lawrence, business agent for the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of St. Louis, says that a union should be run on "business principles." "Unions should take a larger interest in the manufacturer's problems in the way of co-operation in cutting down manufacturing costs and turning out a greater output," he continued with his line of class collaboration. "Only thru this will the workers receive higher wages," he said.

He says that he and the chamber of commerce work together in reference to civic problems of the city.

## NEGRO MINISTERS HIT WALL ST. IMPERIALISM

In the name of its 30,000 adherents as represented by 175 ministers, the Pittsburgh Baptist Ministers' Union, an organization of colored Baptist ministers, sent a unanimous resolution to Senator Reed declaring against the war policy of the American government in regard to Nicaragua and Mexico and demanding that "the conflict be averted."

The Pennsylvania Guard, closely representing the sentiments of the members of the union, has a strong editorial in a recent issue exposing the true character of the Mexico and Nicaragua affairs as results of the aggressions of American capital and calling upon the people to protest against being used as cannon fodder and tools by Wall Street for its own gains.

Cal's Spokesman

## Cook County G. O. P. Torn by Inner Fights and Voters Get "Inside" on Many Deals

Factional squabbles in the Cook county republican organization are resulting in vicious attacks on leaders in the party. Present pyrotechnics are centering around the office of the state's attorney. Attorney General Brundage has bitterly flayed State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe and his administration. Brundage declares that Crowe was in league with the underworld gunmen and sluggers and used them in the last election to gain his own ends. Crowe is a political "boss," he said. "The feeling of the thoughtful voters is that a public prosecutor cannot be a political boss without slighting his office duties.

**Miscounted Votes.**

"The use of sluggers and gunmen at the republican primaries, the utter disregard of the voters' intentions by willful miscount of votes and by bi-partisan deals, whereby republicans are betrayed by those who assume leadership, have produced conditions that demand a change," he said.

Crowe has retorted declaring that Brundage is a political merchant who will sell his wares to anyone."

"He complains of bi-partisanship, but didn't mention that he drew $13,000 a year from the sanitary district as the result of a bi-partisan deal," Crowe continued. "He objects to me now, but I was alright as long as I maintained members of his family in lucrative positions on the payroll."

And thus the battle goes on, while the voters are getting inside dope on both sides.

The Chicago Negro Mir worker correspondents are meeting secretly, preparing something for Sunday, March 13. They refuse to explain anything. The only thing they admit is that Mirror Hall was rented for that day.

## Where News Comes From

Wherever workers get together will be found subjects for worker correspondent stories. Workers should send in the news they learn from these discussions.

## Central Council of Paterson Will Give Passaic Strike Aid

By a Worker Correspondent.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 21.—Passaic featured the last meeting of the Central Labor council here. One of the active strikers came up from Passaic and made an appeal to the council to start a bazaar in the city for relief of the strikers.

A committee was appointed to report immediately, and the significant thing is that the committee was given power to act.

A motion was passed asking all delegates to make appeals to their unions for subscriptions from union treasuries and for "pot" collections.

WANTED
ONE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS
As Ushers, Collectors, Literature Sellers and Taxers at the Lenin Memorial Meeting in Chicago
Report to
ASHLAND BLVD. AUDITORIUM,
Sunday, January 23, 1927
6:00 p. m. Sharp.

**Workers! Attend the Lenin Memorial Meetings!**

## Daily Worker Builders Dance in Pittsburgh; Success Despite Cold

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 21.—Despite the freezing weather on the cold est day of the year here, the dance of the DAILY WORKER Builders club was a success from every viewpoint. Many workers that came to the affair for a distance of 40 to 50 miles went away feeling they were well repaid.

Comrade Charlie of Monnesen and Horvat of Pittsburgh won the delicious cake made by Comrade E. Randa as cake-walk prize.

The DAILY WORKER Builders club wishes to thank the following comrades and sympathizers for their donations: Alexander Jurich and family, Louis Aknas, Mrs. Anna Otis Mrs. Yeager, Wilkinsburgh, Pa.; J. Truher, Milvale, Pa.; Mrs. T. Mower, Turtlecreek; Mrs. Helen Miklich Swissvale; Sam Jaffe, East Pittsburgh; Mrs. Kendra, Horvat and Randa of Pittsburgh.

All those who had tickets to sell are asked to send the money and any remaining tickets to John Kasper, 1525 Hunter street, Wilkinsburg.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

# Join the Ranks OF THE Daily Worker Builders

in the Lenin-Drive for

# 25,000 subscriptions

Win a Valuable Prize

BEGINNING with January 21, 1927, Lenin Memorial Day, the drive for 25,000 subscriptions for The Daily Worker is on. This drive will last until April 23 (Lenin's Birthday). 25,000 subscriptions for the Daily Worker will place the Daily Worker firmly on its feet and help to bring the message of Communism to thousands of workers whom it has never reached before. Many valuable prizes will be offered for the builders who secure the best results.

## Prizes To The Daily Worker Builders

The following prizes are offered to those securing subscriptions from others:

For 5 annual subs (or $30.00 worth) a copy of "Red Cartoons for 1927" and $3.00 worth of literature or $8.00 worth of literature altogether. Free choice of titles. Or a bronze statue of Karl Marx worth $5.00.

For 10 Annual Subscriptions (or $60.00 worth) $8.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

For 20 Annual Subscriptions (or $120.00 worth) $10.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

For 50 Annual Subscriptions (or $300.00 worth) $25.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

A bronze medal of Lenin for the record subscriptions secured in each city obtaining 35 new subscribers or more.

A $100 Lenin Bookshelf

of Communist literature with a handsome bookcase to the comrade with the best record for getting subscriptions in the entire country.

A Daily Worker Builders' Button

will be awarded to every comrade who secures an additional subscription to his own.

## Prizes To Be Awarded

To New Subscribers in Connection With the Daily Worker Drive for 25,000 SUBSCRIPTIONS

EVERY new subscriber sending in a year's subscription will receive a copy of the new edition of "Red Cartoons of 1927," with full page reproductions of the work of the following noted artists:

Fred Ellis, Robert Minor, William Gropper, Hugo Gellert, Lydia Gibson, Art Young, Maurice Becker, K. A. Suvanto, Hay Beles, F. Jerger, F. G. Vose, O. R. Zimmerman and others. This wonderful collection of pictures is not for sale. It is offered only to subscribers who send in their subscriptions during the present campaign.

Little Red Diary of 1927

EACH new subscriber for a half year will receive a copy of the LITTLE RED DIARY of 1927, the valuable little book of dates for the year, containing useful information for workers. This publication is not for sale.

## PRIZES for {CITIES and DISTRICTS

A BANNER

will be given to the best city in each district.

A $100 RADIO

of the latest and most improved model to the best district in the country.

**NOTE.** Credit will be given for all subscriptions to the Sunday Worker, Workers Monthly (Communist), Communist International, Inprecorr, Young Worker, and Young Comrade.

All subscriptions should be accompanied by cash.

Special offer cards will be printed for each special day or occasion, like Lenin Memorial, etc.

There should be full co-operation between comrades working for the foreign language papers and those working for The Daily Worker. Comrades will receive whatever allowances are approved for subscriptions to the foreign language papers. Comrades soliciting for the foreign language press should push The Daily Worker, and are entitled to credit, just as well as other comrades.

The prizes mentioned above are all reasonable offers. We are offering no gold bricks. We are planning to award them at the May 1 Celebrations throughout the country.

A special effort should be made to secure Annual Subscriptions. Short term subscriptions are costly to us and do not help to give The Daily Worker a steady list of readers.

Renewals will be credited as new subscriptions.

## QUOTAS

District 1. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont Maine, Rhode Island. $1,500 worth of subscriptions or 250 annual subscriptions.

District 2. New York City and vicinity—part of New Jersey. $6,000 worth of subscriptions or 1,000 annual subscriptions.

District 3. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Western New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Washington, D. C. $1,500 worth of subscriptions or 250 annual subscriptions.

District 4. Buffalo, Rochester, Erie, Pa., and the western part of New York State. $500 worth of subscriptions or 100 annual subscriptions.

District 5. Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania. $1,200 worth of subscriptions or 200 annual subscriptions.

District 6. Cleveland and the State of Ohio. $900 worth of subscriptions or 150 annual subscriptions.

District 7. Detroit, the State of Michigan and Toledo Indiana. $1,800 worth of subscriptions or 300 annual subscriptions.

District 8. Chicago, and Illinois, Lower Wisconsin, Missouri, and Lake County, Ind. $1,800 worth of subscriptions or 300 annual subscriptions.

District 9. Minneapolis, Upper Wisconsin, Michigan (Upper peninsula), Minnesota. $1,500 worth of subscriptions or 250 annual subscriptions.

District 10. North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa. $450 worth of subscriptions or 75 annual subscriptions.

District 11. Montana, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming $700 worth of subscriptions or 48 annual subscriptions.

District 12. Oregon and Washington. $600 worth of subscriptions or 150 annual subscriptions.

District 13. California. $1,200 worth of subscriptions or 200 annual subscriptions.

District 14. New Mexico, Arizona, Texas $150 worth of subscriptions or 25 annual subscriptions.

District 15. Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. $450 worth of subscriptions or 75 annual subscriptions.

District Agents should set quotas for the various cities on the basis of the number of party members, Daily Worker subscribers and sympathizers.

**DAILY WORKER**

33 First Street, New York

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail (in Chicago only): $6.00 per year | $3.50 six months | $1.50 three months
By mail (outside of Chicago): $6.00 per year | $3.50 six months | $2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to:
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
BERT MILLER Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

320 Advertising rates on application.


## The United Mine Workers' Convention Will Have a Decisive Effect on the Course of the American Labor Movement.

No union in the United States faces more urgent problems, involving its own continued existence and effectiveness, and having important consequences for the whole working class, than does the United Mine Workers of America, whose thirtieth international convention open its sessions in Indianapolis, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

Since the signing of the Jacksonville agreement in the spring of 1924, the coal barons have carried on an offensive against this organization. In many if not most of the districts of the union the wages and working conditions stipulated in the agreement have been disregarded by the operators. Where the Jacksonville scale has not been violated formally the operators have closed their mines for long periods, allowed the markets to be flooded from the south ern non-union fields and have forced unemployment for as long as two years. In some instances, upon the miners.

Coupled with this unemploym ·nt has been a systematic attack on working conditions and the inauguration of speed-up systems.

Developments of non-union coal production has increased until experts estimate that today between 65 and 70 per cent of all coal is mined under non-union conditions. The union fields—the central competitive field so-called, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and western Pennsylvania—have been strangled by non-union fields—West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and part of Pennsylvania itself—as an important part of the campaign against the union.

As an appendix to the Jacksonville agreement, there was the understanding between President John L. Lewis and the coal operators that some 200,000 miners were to be starved out of the industry in order to "normalize" it. The offensive of the operators against the union has been aided greatly by this understanding, amounting in practice to tacit approval of mass unemployment among the union membership.

This united front with the coal barons has been followed up by a continuous attack against the most active elements of the union who opposed this policy.

No serious effort has been made to organize the non-union fields and the union now, in spite of the recent increase in demand for coal due to the shortage caused by the British strike, faces the expiration of the Jacksonville agreement in a badly weakened condition.

Instead of growing, the union has lost 200,000 members in the last two and one-half years.

The agreement expires this spring and the attitude of the coal barons is shown by their announcement, following a meeting of operators from Illinois, Ohio and Indiana in Cleveland recently, that they intend to demand a 15 to 20 per cent reduction in the wage scale together with certain efficiency provisions.

Coal is being stored in enormous quantities in preparation for a strike in the spring and with the non-union fields at top production, the operators believe that they can defeat the United Mine Workers.

Upon the speedy organization of the non-union fields the life of the U. M. W. of A., the largest union in America, depends.

The recent election in the union was fought out around three main slogans—organization of the non-union fields, abolition of operators' influence in the union and nationalization of the mines, which with a number of other important demands were crystallized into the slogan, "Save the Union."

As in the election two years ago, the Lewis machine has not made public a tabulated list of the vote altho it claims re-election. The head of the "Save the Union" ticket, John Brophy, is given something like 85,000 votes by the machine while it claims some 200,000. As a matter of fact there are not as many members in the union as the total vote claimed and it is certain that Brophy defeated Lewis in actual votes cast.

The "red scare" will be the stock in trade of the Lewis machine at the convention. By denouncing the Communists, Lewis will try to distract attention from such things as the loss of 200,000 members, the betrayal of the strikers in western Pennsylvania, the failure to organize decisive non-union territories, the exclusion of Alex Howat and other militant miners, election crookedness and other crimes of the reactionary and incompetent administration.

The rank and file opposition which is fighting for the "Save the Union" program will answer the demagogy of Lewis and his agents with a demand for an account of his management of the union, a tabulated list of the vote and insistence upon an energetic organization campaign in preparation for the expiration of the agreement.

The struggle for militant unionism at Indianapolis will be a real test for the left wing bloc in the miners' union. They bear the responsibility for saving the union and they must at all cost continue to fight for their correct program with ranks unbroken.

The miners' convention is always of great importance for the American labor movement, but this year, because of the crisis in the industry and the union, it will more than ever have decisive influence on the struggles of the American workers.

Under no circumstances, and in spite of the provocation and corruption of the union leadership, must a split be allowed to take place. The left wing has a great task to carry out in preventing the discouragement created by the reaction and incompetency of the Lewis machine developing into a secession movement which would be welcomed by the coal barons and the capitalists generally.

"Save the Union" will be the battle cry of the militant spokesmen of the rank and file at Indianapolis.

Subscribe!

## The Specter of Another Wall St. War

## WORKERS! TURN TO LENIN!

FROM the reports that are coming in from every part of the country, it is becoming apparent that the Lenin Memorial Meetings organized by the Workers (Communist) Party will be real demonstrations against American imperialism and of the determination of the American workers and farmers to stand together under the flag of Lenin in the bitter struggle against Wall Street and its government.

* * *

JANUARY 22.

NEW YORK CITY, Madison Square Garden, Ruthenberg, Engdahl, Neering, Foster, Olgin and Weinstone.
TOLEDO, Ohio.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Odd Fellows' Temple, Ben Gitlow.
NORWOOD, Mass., J. P. Cannon.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Labor Temple, 416 N. Franklin, Jay Lovestone.
HAMMOND, Ind., 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Shipley and Oakley.
GARY, Ind., Turner Hall, 14th and Wash., 7:30 p. m. Speaker, Max Bedacht.

JANUARY 23.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Playhouse, C. E. Ruthenberg.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., W. F. Dunne.
PASSAIC, N. J., 8 p. m., 27 Dayton Ave., A. Merkoff.
BUFFALO, N. Y., 2:30 p. m., Workers' Forum Hall.
PERTH AMBOY, N. J., 7:30 p. m., 308 Elm St., Pat Devine.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jay Lovestone.
CHELSEA, Mass., J. P. Cannon.
CHICAGO, Ill., Ashland Auditorium Max Bedacht.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 8:00 p. m.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., 2:00 p. m.
DETROIT, Mich., 2:30 p. m., Finnish Labor Temple, 5969 14th St., and New Workers' Home, 1343 E. Ferry St., W. Z. Foster.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Moose Hall, Ben Gitlow.
MILWAUKEE, Wis. Eric Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut, 8 p. m. Speakers John Williamson and John Edwards.
WAUKEGAN, Wis., Workers Hall, 617 Hemholz Ave., 2:30 p. m. Speaker, Oliver Carlson.

JANUARY 24.

CHISHOLM, Minn.

JANUARY 25.

SUPERIOR, Wis.

JANUARY 28.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., C. E. Ruthenberg.
PATERSON, N. J., 8:00 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, Bert Wolfe.
NEWARK, N. J., 8:00 p. m., J. J. Ballam.
DULUTH, Minn.
HANCOCK, Mich.

JANUARY 30.

ELIZABETH, N. J., 7:30 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 515 Court St., Charles Krumbein.

* * *

## PERU DENOUNCES KELLOGG'S PLAN FOR TACNA-ARICA

### "Would Mean Sale of Countrymen"—Leguia

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 21. — Secretary Kellogg's proposal for settlement of the Tacna-Arica question between Peru and Chile by sale of the disputed territory to Bolivia is branded as an attempt to force the Peruvian government to sell its countrymen into bondage.

**Can't Sell Our People.**

In a statement explaining his reasons for refusing the American secretary of state's proposal, President Leguia said: "I cannot sell my countrymen into bondage. It may be said that the Peruvian inhabitants of Tacna-Arica have been in bondage for forty years, and we have never ceased in the long, weary struggle for their liberation. Nor can I treat the soil of my country, the lives and destinies of my fellow countrymen as so much merchandise to be bargained, to be bought and sold."

## On and After January 24

**THE DAILY WORKER will open its New York office at 33 First Street, New York. All communications relating to subscriptions, bundle orders of the Daily Worker, Workers Monthly and Sunday Worker, and literature orders should be sent to this office.**

**The office of the Daily Worker Publishing Company will continue at 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. We will maintain our printing plant as formerly and all orders for printing and any letters relating to printing should be sent to the main office—1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.**

## GALA BAZAAR IS TO BE HELD ON FEB. 25, 26, 27

### Auditorium Hall Scene of Colorful Carnival

Great interest and enthusiasm is being aroused in labor circles in the city about the $10,000 Workers' Carnival Bazaar which is to be held here on February 25, 26, and 27 for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER and the Jewish Daily Freiheit at the large Ashland Auditorium Hall, Ashland and Van Buren.

Committees and scores of comrades are hard at work to put over this unique affair and from preliminary reports it is certain that the hall will be filled with a gay, jolly crowd during the three days of the duration of the bazaar. Sympathetic labor organizations are showing their interest and friendliness when approached. Dozens of workers are busily engaged in obtaining articles to be displayed for sale in the booths which will be located on all sides of the hall. Women workers are busy with the making of various bits of needlecraft handiwork which will be shown separately and also offered for sale. Mrs. William Montgomery Brown, wife of the famous "heretic bishop," has become interested in the success of the bazaar, and has written the committee here offering her services in sending some of her needle work to be sold at the bell.

**Prizes Offered.**

Valuable and tempting prizes are being offered, which will be an additional inducement to the thousands who will pass into the hall during the three days of hilarity and jollifness. The main prize will be a brand new Chrysler sedan, a beautiful family or sport car which retails at more than $1,000. Every purchaser of a ticket to the bazaar has an equal chance of winning this prize. The second prize, an expensive radio set which can get stations in all parts of the country, will also fall to some lucky individual. Numerous other prizes, ranging downwards to gold watches and ladies' pendants, are also being offered.

A peppy jazz orchestra will play dancing music all during the evenings of the three days, and the colorfully decorated hall will be constantly filled with hundreds of dancing couples who will throw aside their cares for the while and enjoy themselves for the benefit of working class institutions as well as for their own benefit. The committee in charge has announced that one-third of the net proceeds of the bazaar will be donated to the national office of International Labor Defense for its work among the class war prisoners and defendants.

**Children's Nursery Corner.**

One corner of the hall which will surely attract the attention of hundreds who come to the affair will be given over to a workers' children's nursery. Here can be placed the children whom mother brings along to the bazaar with the knowledge that they are in full safety and enjoying themselves along with the rest. Scores of toys will be on hand for the kiddies to play with, and a trained nurse will be in charge with a number of capable assistants. Demonstrations of what a working class mother can do to attend efficiently to the children will be given during the course of the bazaar.

Friends and sympathizers are urgently requested to donate articles to the bazaar and to secure from friendly merchants all possible donations of articles of wear, furniture, and so forth. The committee in charge of the bazaar is located at 19 S. Lincoln street, Chicago, Ill.

## Correcting a Printer's Error in "Preparing War Against Japan"

The DAILY WORKER wishes to correct a regrettable typographical error in the article by Ellis Peterson, entitled "Preparing War Against Japan," published Jan. 19.

The sentence, part of which reads: "The Philippines, the Gibraltar of the Pacific," should read: "The Philippines, a gun against Japan and Hawaii, the Gibraltar of the Pacific." This correct version is designed to stress the importance of Hawaii compared with Philippines, we are informed in a letter from the author, Comrade Peterson.

## McLean Is Called in for Daugherty Case

NEW YORK, Jan. 21. — Edward B. McLean, Washington publisher, and Wilson F. Martin, former secretary to Harry M. Daugherty, were expected to appear today before a federal grand jury here for questioning in connection with the coming retrial of Daugherty and Thomas W. Miller for conspiracy against the government interests.

The men have arrived from Washington in answer to subpoenas. The trial is scheduled for Feb. 2.

## COMPLETE SURRENDER OF YAQUIS DEMANDED BY PRESIDENT CALLES

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 21.—President Calles will not make peace with the rebellious Yaqui Indians on any terms except unconditional surrender, according to an ultimatum sent to Bonego today.

The Yaquis after offering to surrender have now apparently raised conditions.

* * *

## WEST VIRGINIA MINERS STRIKE AGAINST CUTS

### Non-Union Coaldiggers Fight 1917 Scale

By ROMA
(Worker Correspondent)

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., January 21. — Workers at two local non-union mines, employing several hundred miners, have gone on on strike as a result of an effort on the part of the coal company to reduce the wages from the Jacksonville agreement back to the 1917 scale.

Both of the mines, one located at Glendale, and known as the Glendale Mine, and the other located at Mondsville, known as the Final Street Mine, are owned by the same interests, the Glendale Gas & Coal company.

It may be remembered that during November, because of large exports of coal abroad and into other areas effected by strikes, the northern panhendle of this state, which is practically all non-union, was granted an increase in wages, without solicitation on the part of the miners.

**Lost 1925 Strike.**

Previous to this, the miners having lost a strike against a wage reduction in April, 1925, were paid according to the 1917 scale. This increase in November brought their wages on a par with the Jacksonville agreement. However, on Jan. 15, the Glendale Gas & Coal company announced that it was reducing the wages of both mines back to the 1917 scale; whereupon all of the miners walked out.

Several of the mines in this vicinity are already working at the 1917 scale, namely: Panama, McKeefrey, Crespaps, and Woodland.

## WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Little Joe Warner; Rosalie Saifeld.
8:00—Ann Poet; Vivian Lawrence; Mildred Calusio; Buddy Baker and Chas. Burke.
10:00—Alamo Cafe Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 23.

2:00 to 4:00 p. m.—White Temple Sunday Fellowship League, popular program.
4:00 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. S. P. Long.
7:45—Belden Ave. Baptist Church, Rev. J. W. Hoyt.

## RUSH MORE U. S. BATTLESHIPS TO CHINESE WATERS

### Canton Minister Issues Statement of Aims

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.— It has been learned here that when the Pacific fleet sails out of San Diego today, presumably for maneuvers, that a number of the warships will be given secret orders to proceed to Chinese waters. This information follows closely upon receipt here of a fevered request from Admiral Williams, now in Shanghai.

Troops have been ordered to make ready in the Philippines for transportation to China. Reports from London say that a battalion of 1,000 troops is embarking at Chatham for China and that a new cruiser squadron has been ordered to join the already large British fleet in the Yangtze River delta.

**France Lends Aid.**

From Paris comes word that France, thru foreign Minister Briand, has given Great Britain assurances of French co-operation in what will undoubtedly resolve itself into an all-power offensive against the nationalist movement.

* * *

**Chen States Aims.**

LONDON, Jan. 21.— Eugene Chen, young foreign minister of the Kuomintang government, has cabled to London a message stating the nationalists' aims in China.

"In reply to the question as to what the powers should do to insure smooth resumption of international relations," Chen says, "the British were first to subject China to political and economic domination of the west. This was the work of the opium wars in which the British defeated China and imposed a system of invisible conquest in the form of a regime of international control known as the reign of superfallen.

"The typical features of this regime are expressed in British controlled customs, extra-territoriality, alien administered settlements, the concession conception and other limitations on Chinese sovereignty contained in the general body of unequal treaties."

## Half Million Women Are Wage Earners in Illinois, U. S. Reports

More than a half million women are wage earners in the state of Illinois, according to a bulletin issued by the United States department of labor. About one-fourth of this number are employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries, the report says, while half of the number are employed as clerks or in domestic and personal service.

Nearly 60 per cent of the total are employed in the city of Chicago. Illinois, says the bulletin, has the third largest number of women gainfully employed of any state in the union.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!


CHICAGO! ATTENTION!

WORKER'S CARNIVAL BAZAAR

at the Ashland Auditorium FEB. 25th " 26" " 27"

ASHLAND AVE AND VAN BUREN

Benefit of DAILY WORKER and DAILY FREIHEIT.
30% to be contributed to International Labor Defense.

Donations of articles needed. Send yours to 19 S. Lincoln Street or phone Seeley 3563, and someone will call.

Volunteers needed to collect donations; automobiles will be supplied.

Get in Line! Help!

# The Story of Trinity Corporation

...LL marry a black man and in that way get my divorce from the husband you chose for me!"

If Anneko Webber had not uttered those defiant words some three centuries ago, her father, Wolfert Webber, Holland's famous merchant king, would not have found it necessary to leave his personal fortune of twenty million pounds "to the seventh generation of Webber heirs," a certain Protestant church in New York would not have found it necessary to "starve" for religious purposes the major portion of the trust fund, then in the hands of the government of Holland, and last but by no means least, a large number of Webber descendants, all members of the great Caucasian race, would not now be placed in difficult obstacles in the path of settlement of a century old Trinity Corporation dispute because it was that the story of the famous Dutch princess' marriage would lower the par value of their stock on the social market.

The foregoing paragraph, briefly, is the whole why and wherefore of the mystery underlying the rather complicated question of Trinity Corporation's bitter quarrel to retain the vast property interests in the most valuable section of the city of New York. The church, in so far as its own interest in the matter was concerned, would long ago have cleared itself of whatever blame attached to its stewardship of the fabulously rich holdings in the very heart of the world's richest city. But for certain powerful descendants of the Webber family, a number of whom are registered in the Royal Blue Book of Great Britain, and who stood in mortal dread lest the memory of Anneke's marriage to a black man should bring disgrace upon their heads, Trinity's holdings, now known to have originated with funds obtained from Wolfert Webber's strange bequest, would have returned to the Holland government, the original trustee.

The world would not now know the true facts of this absorbing story but for one man, William Webber Easton, a direct descendant of Webber, by a marriage consequent to the black man incident, who gave four years of painstaking study as his contribution to an amicable settlement of the case. One of the strange discoveries made by Easton in the course of his researches was that the Edwards-Jana group of litigants have no claim upon the Trinity property, Edwards having been merely a captain of a merchant ship that belonged to Webber and the Jana claim resting on no more secure foundation than that their sire was associated in a small way with Holland's merchant prince.

Only recently, after marshalling all the facts that he gained from his investigations and proving by his knowledge of the case that the best course for Trinity Corporation lay in the settlement of the old dispute, did Easton dare to confide any of the intimate details of his findings to outsiders.

"It was luck almost from the very beginning that I did, as my course," Easton explains. "What I gained after his share of a six billion dollar fortune—that's what Trinity Corporation is worth today—is mostly expect too much. In my case I feel the rare good fortune to be in on the ground floor, my mother was a Webber—but even then four years passed before I had assembled all the facts that had been a deep mystery.

"First has the fact of Anneke's black marriage been suppressed so long—it all happened in the six-teenth century? Why has its suppression brought wealth and power to scores of nndeserving persons? Well, for one thing, foolish pride. Many Webbers and members of the English and Dutch nobility and gentry kept the fact secret as an alternative to social disgrace—a sort of zigger-in the wood pile.

"It was a romantic search and not without its danger. If the fall story of Trinity Corporation's desire of its fortune is ever made known it will contain many chapters of stark tragedy. Men engaged the task of penetrating the cloud of mystery have been known to fall swallowed by the sea and as I learned of these things I confess that I was uneasy more than one occasion.

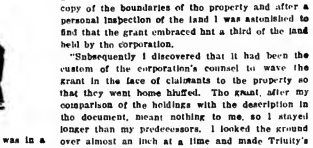
"When one tampers with facts that may result in the ruin for some old world aristocrat, it is best to look under the bed before retiring at night. My quest led me to some out of the way places where it would have been the easiest thing in the world to end an obscure person like myself, not merely of his life but of his will, and I had to think twice before speaking with suspicious strangers.

"I want to say at the outset that the so-called Edwards-Jana faction seeking control of Trinity's holdings have not the remotest legal claims to the property. It is all Webber wealth founded with Wolfert Webber's money and left with the Dutch government as trustee as a legacy to the heirs in the seventh generation when the blood shall run clean.'

"Webber, canny as a Scot, schemed in vain and really plan to leave his wealth just beyond reach of his daughter's hand went for naught. Anneke, who was easily a match for her father in wits, succeeded in getting a part of the estate.

"My interest in the Trinity litigation was roused by a chance incident. For many decades there existed a tradition in my family that some day its members would become wealthy. Often my mother, Emily Webber, was 19, her grandfather, a native of Devonshire, England, told her that if she married the Webber name must always remain in the family.

"It did not occur to any of our relatives, that the tradition of 'money in the family' involved the claim to an estate of six billion dollars in the heart of New York City and until 1922 after I had married and had reared a family I did not realize the full import of my ancestor's words.



"On the morning of August 29, 1922, I was in a restaurant in Winnipeg and while waiting for my portion of bacon and eggs glanced at the morning paper. My eye was caught by a statement about the Dutch government being asked to decide between claimants of a two million dollar estate left to the descendants in the seventh generation of Wolfert Webber. The name 'Webber' at once intrigued my notice and I telegraphed my mother in Toronto asking if we were of the same family.

"My mother's answer was: 'Wolfert Webber was our ancestor.' From that moment I was as if bound by a spell and I felt that I must learn more about the case than the meager tradition left by my mother's grandfather.

"I went almost at once to the Dutch consul and through him commnficated with the Dutch government and asked if they had any further information. The news item had pointed out that the money in question had accrued from Webber's estate in the Dutch East Indies and that the wealth had been left in trust with the Dutch government.

"The Dutch government replied that a final settlement was issued in 1711. I was not satisfied with such a curt answer and after probing further got a letter in Dutch from the state department of Holland that the 'last definite statement was issued in 1711.' From 'definite' to 'final' was a great distance and I at once determined to conduct a thorough investigation.

"The Webbers, I learned, had left Holland and settled in England and I felt that if some of these could be communicated with I might learn if I had a legal claim to the estate of Wolfert Webber, held in trust by Holland. Accordingly I addressed myself to Somerset House, the registration bureau of records, deeds and land titles, enclosing fee to cover the cost of inquiry.

"My astonishment can well be imagined when my fee was returned together with the surprising statement that the government had no power to make the records public. The reply, however, pointedly intimated that upon personal application to England and upon submitting proof that I was the person I represented myself to be the records I sought might become available.

"A fortunate circumstance at this moment enabled me to make considerable progress in my investigation. My son, Arthur Webber Easton, then employed in Winnipeg, confided my expectations of wealth to a friend. The latter replied by declaring that his aunt, Mrs. W. H. Ward, was even then on her way to New York in search of some money left under conditions similar to the Webber provisions.

"Not wishing to let even a remote possibility of success slip by me, I met Mrs. Ward and found to my amazement that the New York estate and the Dutch legacy were identical. She said she had heard that distant parties to the suit were Webbers and upon further investigating this clew I was convinced that the much-disputed Trinity Corporation property and the Edwards-Jana claims, together with several other issues, were really one and the same thing. Later, of course, I learned that the Webbers alone were the legal heirs to all the property under discussion.

"I called a meating of all the Webber heirs and told before them what facts I had. They chose ma spokasman and sent me to New York to negotiate with the Trinity Corporation representatives.

In New York I got information that John Jacob O. Edwards had been found dead on the streets a year before. Papers found on his person proved he had come to the city to conduct investigations similar to mine. The coroner said he had died from heart failure. Well, maybe it was heart failure. When a fortune of six billion dollars is at stake one life more or less matters little. Nevertheless, it was a lesson in caution and I took it to heart that night. I determined not to die of heart failure.

"I went to a well known firm of lawyers for advice. They told me it was common knowledge that the Trinity Corporation had no title to the estate except a royal grant from Queen Anne. I got busy and got a chance to examine the grant. It was then in the hands of a firm of contractors, employed by the corporation for some work on the estate but who would not go on with the job unless they had the grant in their hands as security. I made a careful copy of the boundaries of the property and after a personal inspection of the land I was astonished to find that the grant embraced hnt a third of the land held by the corporation.

"Subsequently I discovered that it had been the custom of the corporation's counsel to wave the grant in the face of claimants to the property so that they went home bluffed. The grant, after my comparison of the holdings with the description in the document, meant nothing to me, so I stayed longer than my predecessors. I looked the ground over almost an inch at a time and made Trinity's attorneys uneasy. It is needless to say that every avenue of information was closed to me after this and after pursuing my inquiries as far as was possible I returned to Toronto, reporting my findings to a second meeting of the Webber heirs.

"My next step was to get positive proof of my descent from Webber. I wrote to Holland and England for information about the Webbers from their very beginning and the replies was a steel engraving, an autographed photograph of Lady Amande Webber, mother of Samuel Webber, my mother's great grandfather, born at Oakhampton, England, in 1788. Until the receipt of this picture we had been unable to learn of Samuel Webber's antecedents and with this picture in my hands I had positive proof of my descent from the old Dutch nobility. Lady Webber was descended from William Webber, brother of Wolfert Webber.

"Luck was with me in my investigations from this point forward. By rare good fortune I met an individual—Mr. Blank, I will call him—who presented me with a copy of the Webber family tree and I was able to verify my findings concerning my descent from Lady Adelaide Webber. Having so much information in my possession was not enough, for I wished to have positive corroboration from other independent sources before presenting myself again to the heads of Trinity Corporation.

"I therefore advertised in English papers for relatives and this act brought me to the climax of my search. It was a climax such as I would never have permitted my thoughts to contemplate even in a moment of romantic fancy and resulted also in a whirlwind change of attitude on the part of Trinity's representatives.

"Among the replies to my advertisement was a letter from the widow of a cousin, also a Webber, and after a brief correspondence I learned from her the whole secret underlying the Webber mystery. This relative it was who told me of the marriage of Anneke Webber to a black man. I quote from one of her letters: 'Anneke married a black—this is the whole trouble and the reason the money was left in such fashion.' Her father requested the money should not be inherited until the blood ran clean, which would be the seventh generation.'

"For proof of the story my cousin's widow has a tablet on which is engraved Wolfert's charge to the Dutch government relative to his fortune of twenty million pounds. Subsequently I learned the story in greater detail. Wolfert Webber, it seems, was anxious to consolidate his fortune in his East Indian possessions and hit on the scheme of marrying off his daughter to William Webber, a cousin and prominent shareholder in the company.

"Anneke, however, had ambitions of her own. Her uncle was William of Orange and she realized that by marrying outside of her rank would forfeit her claim to the English throne. Old Wolfert, her father, was obstinate and insisted that she become the wife of his cousin, the wealthy shareholder in the Dutch colonial ventures. So, to get her husband to divorce her, Anneke married a black servant of her father's while on a visit to the East Indies.

"Wolfert's rage upon receiving word of his daughter's act can well be imagined. Although fate intervened and removed both of Anneke's husbands

(Continued on page 3)



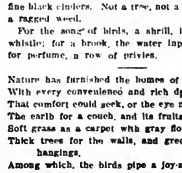
# A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

## MAN BAIT

This has been done before under less man allur-ing titles. But never has it been done with Marie Prevost. That makes all the difference in the world —tho it may not make a picture you will write home about.

It is one of the light weight things that you will find in a story in the Saturday Evening Post. It has its virtues in these features; it allows provocating Marie Prevost to act a type she does to perfection—the saucy, independent, lean-take-care-of-myself type of girl who makes her own way in the world on her wits and a shape if she owns one. Marie has both—and looks—and real ability as an actress which we hope our directors will utilize to better effect. Unfortunately she is an excellent—and shapely—comedienne. So Marie Prevost is given pictures that will display only these two virtues.

In addition to the bathing suit scenes (in which she used to grace California beaches for Mack Sennett) she is a girl, who, losing her job in a department store "for smackin' a guy down for gettin' fresh," becomes a hostess earning a nickel a dance in a cheap hall "where guests come in on their good behavior and go out on the slightest provocation." If you know the "fairy tales for grown-up guys" they show in the movies, you can depend on it that she becomes a "lady" before it's all over. Oh, yes, she also gets a millionaire! In America this opportunity is presented to every girl, like the president's job is to every boy. It's a wonderful country, you tell 'em.



SALLY RAND

Sally Rapd, one of the promising young junior stars, plays the tempting Sheba to the tempted young Abdis played by Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. The none of the personality nor ability of his father is evident, young Fairbanks Jr. will cast and does all the dumb part asks of him.

Marie Prevost gives as as much reality as possible to her characterization. It is splendidly done. Too well done, in fact, for so dumb a picture. If she ever gets a story that will give her half a chance she will rise to recognition as a star of first importance.

All in all, "Man Bait" is a lot of phooey. Not the worst kind, but bad enough. It's rather well done in spots, well photographed and as we mentioned—it has Marie Prevost. That's saying a lot.

## TWINKLETOES

This is a saccharine pot of goo. It is a British version of Pollyanna coming a few years too late for this sophisticated age.

Colleen Moore, as Twinkletoes, scatters little rays of sunshine in the lower depths of the London Limehouse district in a story by Thomas Burke. And if this picture can be believed, what a helluva place the Limehouse district would be if it wasn't for our little Twinkletoes! Maybe there are people who can swallow this sticky stuff without gagging, but this reviewer is not one of them.

However, for fear of being accused of having only a hammer to qualify as a reviewer, we are glad to find something to praise in the picture. The praise is due for the photography occasionally flashed. The producers of this film-fam have learned enough from the German productions (see "Variety") to imitate with splendid results. Scenes photographed from various angles are so affective as to raise the film from absolute nonsense to occasional artistry. This is a welcomo note in American pictures, in justice to which it can be said there are hardly any so low as not to have something really worth while about them. If it isn't the story, it is the acting, the costumes, sets or photograph.

Telly Marshall, Kenneth Harlan and Gladys Brockwell take leading parts in support of Colleen Moore, who may be a good actress, but which could never be proven by this picture.

The story—despite supposed realism—is so far removed from real life, so sweetly presented, it will be tough to swallow for even the most gullible. The directing is as sugar-coated as the story and the combination is something awful. Outside of photography—what a lollypop this one turned out to be!

# With the Authors

H. G. WEISS, Box Maple and Sylvan, Oakland, Cal. "Lysistrata. The Future of Women, or Women and the Future," by Ludovici, K. P. Dutton and Company, publishers, is a very interesting little book to read—and rather funny in spots. Whatever humor there is in the book, however, is totally unconscious humor, as Ludovici is writing in dead earnest and doesn't realize how funny he sounds at times. If all stanners down to the fact that he evidently has what that Freudians would call a sex complex. Not because he writes about sex, you understand, but because he gets so hot up about it. Note how naively he assumes his women would lose interest in life without the sex emotion to sustain them. This is partly, I believe, because Ludovici sees too much store on an animal enjoyment of sex and is afraid of losing it. This reviewer remembers talking to a working stiff one night at Leighton's Cafeteria, Oakland, about the evolution of the machine, and what part the machine might play in freeing women from the bearing of children. Instead of being intrigued by the possibilities lying in eotogenesis, the working gent got excited and abusive, declaring that "no contraption like that was gonna come between him and his wife." It is amusing to find, in more learned and veiled language, Ludovici expressing the same fear as the ignorant working stiff.

The author of "Lysistrata" seems to be conscious that women are going somewhere, and, with the help of an incubator, may get there. And that isn't half the grief, Oscar. Tha he-man won't be with them when they arrive. You can imagine what a shock such a thing would be to Ludovici who visualizes himself as the he-men. So in revenge he brings his book women to inevitable boredom and suicide as an awful warning to real wives and mothers to stay contented with their lot—to say nothing of the he-men.

The fear that the female of the species may get somewhere without him affects Ludovici's reasoning to such an extent that he forgets to be logical. To say that women, evolved thru science to the extent he imagines, would commit suicide because of sex frustration is not straight thinking by any means.

Do we contemplate suicide today because, let us say, we no longer enjoy the sex act as keenly as did our remote ancestors? Do we think life not worth the living because we miss to the full the savage thrill of crunching a pulsing throat beneath our teeth, because we no longer savor the spurting blood of the kill with all the abandonment of an animal? The mere thought is absurd. What constitutes enjoyment has changed. If a male today were to conduct himself in the sex relation as a caveman did he would be locked up in a penitentiary or an asylum. Compared to the average man he would be a freak. Yet the average man enjoys the sex act to the extent of his capacity. He does not, for instance, feel an intense longing to react emotionally as would a Neanderthal man. The real truth of the matter is that he would never miss what he, individually, had never possessed. While certain impulses might persist and manifest themselves in a thousand vagne ways, they would not be enough to color his conscious thinking, and certainly not enough to drive him to suicide. As for missing the thrill of crunching on a pulsing throat, or the exquisite enjoyment of savoring spurting blood, all I have to say is that the average person finds the mere thought of such things disgusting. Except for a few faddists, most of us want our meat cooked; and there is a growing army of vegetarians—enough to cause widespread advertisement on the part of the meat trust—who consider dead flesh not repulsive to eat at all.

Ludovici may think he has come back at this argument in the fact that the time distance separating a cave-man and an aerial from the men of today is immensely greater than the period of time he allots for the changes to take place in the women of whom he writes. But this only shows again that Ludovici is not a clear thinker. Because science has speeded up the change and does in a hundred or two years what it took natural means to accomplish in a hundred thousand, does not imply that the change is less drastic or thorough. If Ludovici's women had evolved to the point where they had ceased to function sexually, and if this condition were universal and had lasted long enough; that is, we will say, for several generations or until the condition had become a matter of course; then by no process of logic could they be made to commit self-destruction for lack of something they had never personally experienced and could but in the vaguest manner visualize.

Ludovici commits another blunder. He makes no allowance for the terrible beboerik. All the changes he visualizes take place under a profit system. There isn't any revolution. Which, of course, is absurd, and shows that when he leaves his particular field of applied science to speculate on social changes, he doesn't know what he's talking about. What the proletarian revolution will do about upsetting his speculations as to the future of women isn't the half of it, dearie. Biff and all, the book is worth reading and has quite a kick to it. One should read Mrs. Russell's reply to Mr. Ludovici anent love making via physical contacts and have a good time all around. In the meantime the women are on their way and Mr. Ludovici has my condolences.

## THE COMPANY STREET

By EVELEN ALLEN

LONG, dull, monotonous lines of company houses!
Low, small, without conveniences and comfortless; built along a stretch of barren yellow clay or fine black cinders. Not a tree, not a flower; scarcely a ragged weed.

For the song of birds, a shrill, insistent factory whistle; for a brook, the water lap at the corner; for perfume, a row of privies.

Nature has furnished the homes of her workers
With every convenience and rich decoration
That comfort could seek, or the eye might delight in:
The earth for a couch, and its fruits for a banquet;
Soft grass as a carpet with gray floral pattern;
Thick trees for the walls, and green vines as the hangings.

Among which, the birds pipe a joy-song to freedom.
Above them, an airy, high, blue-vaulted ceiling
With ehandeliered sun, moon and stars for its lighting.

But Man—when he houses his hard-working servants,
Builds huts and dark hovels in unsightly places.
Within, is discomfort; without, all is dreary:
The street is a tread-mill for weary feet walking;
Gaunt hunger and poverty stalk through the doorways,
While crimes and disease come crawling, comn creeping:

Yet hear the Man brag—"I am the supreme one!
I, the intelligent; I, the artistic!"


# THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly.

Editor, Sydney Nadolsky, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Johnny Red, Assistant Editor.

Vol. 1. Saturday, January 22, 1927 No. 34


### WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THAT?

We wanted to know what happened to our clever Grand Rapids Pioneers when all of a sudden and without warning—BLOOEY—in came a batch of the dandiest things. So we make this issue in honor of those clever Grand Rapids Tiny Workers.

WELL, MAYBE WHAT WE DO YOU FELLOWS EAT?

One of the young Grand Rapids Pioneers writes this: "The TINY WORKER should be made larger. All the Pioneers watch for the TINY WORKER very eagerly and enjoy it very much, but there is not enough of it!"

### EQUALITY IN AMERICA

By Sidney Nadolsky, Grand Rapids, Mich.

It was six o'clock in the morning.
The boy went to work in the mill
Because his father got $30 a week
And his mother was very ill.

It was ten o'clock in the morning.
The banker rode in his fine sedan car;
He went to his office,
Talked about profits,
And smoked a big fat cigar.

It was twelve o'clock, the boy had his dinner,
A black piece of bread and butter.
At twelve-thirty the boy went back to work
With his head still in a flutter.

The boss went out in his limousine
And had a fine chicken dinner.
Then went out to play golf
Saying he surely felt finer than ever.

GOOD BOY, SID!

That was fine, Sid. And it makes you author of this special issue of the Grand Rapids Pioneers. Come again!

### CHRISTMAS VACATION

By James Baldacco

I don't like vacations because I have to sell papers while very rich fools and girls have lots of fun playing and skating. Rich boys and girls have it easy while I have to sell papers from early morning till late at night.

Vacation is for the rich boys and girls but it is not for the workers' children who would rather go to school than sell papers. Join the Young Pioneers and fight for a real vacation. There should be a Pioneer organization on every city.

You bet there should Jimmy. And there will be soon, look!

Between the issues of the Young Comrade we like to hear a lot about the Pioneers all over the country.

Why can't the TINY WORKER be given more space?"

BUT, HEY KIDS, if the TINY WORKER was larger it wouldn't be the TINY WORKER, would it? Anyway, if you believe need is much stuff, why we will have to print a larger TINY WORKER. Come on now—force us to make it larger!

NEXT WEEK!

Henry Kamp-lisky of Grand Rapids sent in the dandiest little poem. We'll let you see it next week. Oh, boy—you'll like it!

# The National Congress in Berlin

By FRITZ RUCK (Berlin)

THE Congress of Working People which took place in Berlin from December 3rd to 5th far exceeded in every respect the expectations which had been placed on it. It demonstrated the existence of a broad mass movement in Germany fed from the most various sources which, however, have a common origin: Intensified exploitation and oppression of the masses by large capital, growing pauperisation of every widening circles who are beginning to combine for organized resistance. Following on the 14,500,000 votes in the referendum with regard to the expropriation of the princes, the congress was the second answer of the working masses of Germany to the attempt of German large capital to consolidate its economic and political positions of power by an intensified exploitation and oppression of all strata of workers, and to make a transition to a new era of an independent imperialist policy.

The composition and the radius of influence of the congress are characterised by the following facts. It was attended by 2,000 delegates, who, without exception, were financed by the factories, trade unions, committees of unemployed and other organisations, by which they were nominated. In view of the present economic crisis, this means a tremendous effort. It was a congress which was supported from below, by the working masses themselves, and for this reason, all the greater effects may be expected from it. The commission for examining the mandates reported that the 1956 delegates who passed through a double control and who were present at every session of the congress, were distributed as follows:— S. P. of Germany 737 delegates, C. P. of Germany 858 delegates, Socialist League 15 delegates, Independent Socialist Party of Germany 18 delegates, Christian Socialist National party 3 delegates, "Democrats" 3 delegates, non-party members 600 delegates, representatives of the peasants 42 delegates. More than 200 delegates who had already been nominated and who are not included in the above figures could not appear at the congress, as for financial or other reasons they had to abandon their intention of coming to Berlin. Although the threats of the executives of some of the biggest trade unions to exclude delegates to the congress passed off in smoke in the majority of cases, a number of delegates were nevertheless deterred by them from visiting the congress.

On behalf of the preparatory committee, George Ledebour opened the congress. In short outlines he described the misery of the working population in Germany and pointed out that the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia had, by their example, shown the working people the way they should take.

Ledebour, Fritz Heckert, Schreck (S. P. of Germany), Freiberger (Munich) and Fritz Ruck, as well as representatives of all the social strata and political groups represented at the congress, were elected into the presidium.

Before starting on the agenda, the congress unanimously passed a resolution in favor of the release of the political prisoners and another against the bill regarding impure literature. It was resolved to dispatch a telegram to Max Holz.

Comrade Fritz Heckert read a paper on "The Danger of War, the Crisis of Rationalisation and the Workers' Fight for Existence." He depicted the present situation of the workers, the small peasants and the working middle class, and brought evidence to the effect that the permanent deterioration of the standard of living of the working class was a necessary condition for the rationalisation of large capital; that the latter would involve a new danger of imperialist wars and that a fresh strengthening of German imperialism would mean nothing more nor less than the advance of reaction in all fields. He drew the conclusion that the distress and pauperisation of the working people in town and country can only be removed by a determined fight with the object of overthrowing the capitalist order of society and of establishing a worker and peasant government. He called upon the workers to join the free-trade unions, which must be forged afresh into a weapon for the struggle of the proletariat. He issued the following slogans: Against the rationalisation of capital! For socialism! Reduction of hours of work—a fight for the eight-hour day and the 43-hour week! For the increase of wages! For adequate support of the unemployed and annuitants! For the re-establishment of the securities of the small savers! For a satisfactory distribution of land to the small peasants!

The serious work done by the congress was specially intensified in the commissions, in which the workers displayed the most zealous activity. During the congress, commissions met to discuss the questions of tenants, the peasantry, factory councils, the intellectual professions, small savings and the middle class, work among women war victims and armaments, communal policy, work among juveniles and other questions.

Representatives of all social strata and political views took part in the discussion on Heckert's paper. They agreed like one man with the chief speech and the expositions of the representatives of the factory councils and the unemployed. They described by drastic examples the social misery of the working masses, the distress of the unemployed, the embittered petty warfare in the factories, the laborious sufferings of the social and war pensioners and of those living on their small savings. The vow to create a united front of all workers ran like a red thread through the whole discussion. It echoed with specially demonstrative force from the words of the social democratic speakers in the discussion. Schreck (Dedmold), a trade union functionary who has been organized for more than 40 years in the S. P. of Germany, was followed with great attention by the whole congress when he described how he had come more and more to recognise that the leaders of the S. P. of Germany and of the A. D. G. B. were pursuing a policy which was contrary to the interests of the working class. He protested vigorously against the threat of the trade union leaders to exclude delegates and called upon those present to join in a revolutionary fight. A representative of the S. P. of Germany, from Saxony used similar violent expressions against the leaders of his party. Under instructions from the christian workers a member of the Christian Socialist National party of Lutsenkirchen exhorted all workers to join in a united front against capital.

The political resolution was passed with three dissentient votes. Its final slogans were:

"For the dissolution of the reichstag! For the overthrow of the capitalist government! A fight for a worker and peasant government!"

A resolution in favor of trade union unity and against the secessionists was passed unanimously, as was also a proclamation of solidarity with the English miners.

The resolutions of the Conference of Unemployed were confirmed by the Congress of Working People in a special resolution briefly summarising the demands of the unemployed. A resolution with regard to the fight of the factory councils was passed. In a special resolution the congress pointed out that the struggle of the German workers for the 8-hour day and for the 42-hour week was the centre-point of all the endeavors of the working masses to organize resistance to the offensive of capitalist rationalization. It is stated that should a referendum be taken in the question of hours of work, the congress would support this question. It further states:

"The congress would point out even today to all the organizations taking part in it, that not even a plebiscite would be able to solve the question of hours of work according to the wishes of the working class. This can only be done through a direct fight of workers in the factories and trade unions."

Comrade Neubauer, member of parliament, reported on the fight for the expropriation of the princes and explained in detail that this fight must be carried on with all energy in spite of treachery of the social democratic leaders. Dr. Preuss then drew a picture of the activities of class justice in Germany. Immediately after this speech a delegation was appointed from among those present at the congress which, in the name of the congress, was to present to the Prussian diet, the "reichstag" and the ministry of justice a demand for the release of all proletarian political prisoners.

Wilhelm Koenen, member of parliament, then reported on "The Distressed Condition of the Working Middle Class." He laid before the congress extensive and heart-rending material with regard to the pauperisation of wide circles of the middle class and brought evidence to the effect that capitalist rationalization is detrimental not only to the proletariat but to small artisans, small tradesmen and small peasants. He was followed by Schneider, a small peasant from the Kraegebirge, who described the desperate condition of the small-peasant population, illustrating it with many individual examples. Up to the present only a small section of the small peasants had recognized the necessity of fighting in common with the workers, but the small peasants who were present at the congress had realized how important it is that the peasants should join the united front of the proletariat.

On the third day of the congress, a number of delegates joined in the discussion. The expositions and suggestions given by them were very valuable.

In the name of the social democratic delegates, Schreck (Detmold) then made a violent protest against the "Vorwarts." In his statement he said: "We oppose the foul assertions of the 'Vorwarts': the congress is a dire necessity for the working class of Germany. Our leaders, who always put the interests of the working population in the last ground, are to blame for the fact that it had to take place."

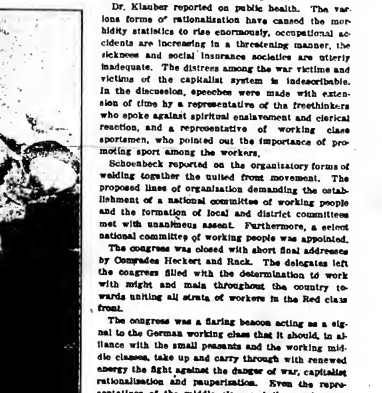
Two papers of great importance were read on the third day of the congress. Comrade Hollein, member of parliament, reported on taxation policy and on questions of re-standardization and tenants. He expounded the wholesale taxation fraud of the bourgeoisie and the uncompensated expropriation of millions of persons with small savings, annuitants and tradesmen by the law passed by the German bourgeoisie for the re-establishment of currency. The chief part of his speech was concerned with the fight against exorbitant rents. He informed the audience that the tenants' organisations were preparing a plebiscite against exorbitant rents which the organisations affiliated to the congress would support by every means in their power.

Dr. Klauber reported on public health. The various forms of rationalization have caused the morbidity statistics to rise enormously, occupational accidents are increasing in a threatening manner, the sickness and social insurance societies are utterly inadequate. The distress among the war victims and victims of the capitalist system is indescribable. In the discussion, speeches were made with extension of time by a representative of the freethinkers who spoke against spiritual enslavement and clerical reaction, and a representative of working class sportsmen, who pointed out the importance of promoting sport among the workers.

Schoenbach reported on the organizatory forms of welding together the united front movement. The proposed lines of organisation demanding the establishment of a national committee of working people and the formation of local and district committees met with unanimous assent. Furthermore, a select national committee of working people was appointed.

The congress was closed with short final addresses by Comrades Heckert and Ruck. The delegates left the congress filled with the determination to work with might and main throughout the country towards uniting all strata of workers in the Red class front.

The congress was a flaring beacon acting as a signal to the German working class that it should, in alliance with the small peasants and the working middle classes, take up and carry through with renewed energy the fight against the danger of war, capitalist rationalisation and pauperisation. Even the representatives of the middle class and the small peasants acknowledged without reservations that the leadership in this fight is in the hands of the industrial proletariat. The congress created the preliminary conditions for a mighty fighting block of all the workers in Germany. It was a tremendous advance along the path of gathering together the masses in order to defeat capitalism and establish socialism.



ALEXIS RYKOFF,
Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars in the Soviet Union.




# The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

Second Section. This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1927


## A WEEK IN CARTOONS — By M. P. Bales

## In the Wake of the News - - -

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THE headlines tell us that France has joined England to keep the imperialist grip on China. We do not always believe what we see in the headlines and tho we are quite well aware that every imperialist power is guided by what its ministers believe to be the best interests of their ruling classes, it is well to keep in mind that France and England are not loggerheads, are constantly agreeing and constantly disagreeing, capitalist powers are incapable of honesty towards each other. The basis of the present alleged agreement between France and England in China may be a deal between the two countries in Syria or perhaps an understanding on the Italian threat to France.

• • •

THE rapidity with which the imperialist powers change their policies towards each other nowadays is an indication of their instability. Today, Germany is orientating towards France; tomorrow towards England. One day, England ostentatiously shakes the hand of Mussolini; tomorrow the British foreign office attempts to block Mussolini's aim to turn the Mediterranean into an Italian lake. England has tried hard to bring about united action of the imperialist powers against the Chinese revolutionary movement. She cannot hope to crush the nationalist movement unaided. So far the powers have only agreed in principle that foreign interests in China should be protected but they confined their activities to pious wishes.

NOW it seems that the British government has succeeded in lining up France and the United States. What it cost England will be learned later on, provided the United States and France are not making mere diplomatic gestures. Japan, it seems, has decided to come in favor with the Chinese by giving England to understand that Japan does not believe in interfering in the domestic affairs of China. This was not Japan's position a few years back when the famous twenty-one points were promulgated. But China has more rifles now than then and the Washington agreement took place in the meantime which ended the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Japan's decision to adopt a policy of neutrality in China is due to a change in objective conditions and not to a change of heart on the part of the Japanese imperialists.

• • •

FRANK L. SMITH, senator-elect from Illinois, who bought his way to Washington with the aid of 200,000 public utility dollars is determined to present his credentials to the United States senate. Many republicans as well as democrats are determined not to allow Smith to take his seat. But Smith promises to open his bag and make the welkins ring with a story that is liable to send many a respectable senator scurrying to the cloak room. The fact is that Smith is no more the tool of big business than the rest of the senators. Smith knows this and threatens to spill the beans. We wish more eloquence to his tongue. Nothing pleases us better than to see crooks tell the truth about each other, unless it would be to see them shoot each other.

• • •

THE Chicago politicians who are quarrelling over the spoils attached to the office of mayor are turning out language that should please truth seekers. Edward Litsinger, a candidate, charges Robert E. Crown, state's attorney, with diverse crimes and misdemeanors against the peace of the people. Hiring gangsters to steal elections is the least of these. Crowe retorts by suggesting to Mr. Litsinger that he deliver up his nephew to justice, said nephew being wanted for stealing a ballot box and a trifling indiscretion known as murder. That should hold Mr. Litsinger for a while.

• • •

IT is said that poets are born not made. This seems to be unfortunately true. Prose writers are disagreeable enough but the poets are impossible, all except that poets write to agitate the masses. Most poets labor under the delusion that nothing matters in life except feeding the ego. They are firmly convinced that the whole world is in a conspiracy against them unless their effusions are put on a pedestal and unless everybody connected with a publication from the editor down to the printer's devil stays up nights thinking new schemes to put the poet's merchandise into the hands of the greatest number of persons, which is a worthy aim provided the poetry is not junk, as it usually is.

• • •

AS a rule, poets that throw fits are not geniuses but rats. Poets that waste good ink singing their own praises are pests. A proletarian poet usually turns in his stuff and hopes for the best. The lads with the poet's chin foliage who live on a few strikes of spaghetti a day develop a colic unless their rhyme is properly displayed, the proper disposition of most of it would be at the bottom of a spacious waste basket. There are more freak poets in the United States than there are chiropractors in Los Angeles. Most of them have been ruined by radical editors. Once you accept an amateur poet's mental progeny he develops a case of intellectual elephantiasis and crowds the poor editor to the wall. The genuine poet, like the genuine artist, is a modest and agreeable person. The freak poet is a darned nuisance.

### The Next Issue.

The Saturday, January 29th, number of the New Magazine will appear from New York. All matter for the editor must hereafter be addressed to 33 E. First Street, New York, N. Y.

# Lessons of 1926 and the Tasks of 1927

By WILLIAM PAUL
Editor of "Sunday Worker," London.

We have all very much to learn from the memorable year that has just ended. A period of struggle, it was in many ways one of the greatest in the history of the British working class movement.

The year 1926 began with the financial and industrial reform using every ounce of their economic and political power to worsen the wages and hours of the workers. They concentrated their opening offensive upon the miners because if they could be beaten then it would be a simple thing to [illegible] the other unions where the leadership was [illegible] and even reactionary.

[illegible] the interests of "industrial peace," Baldwin set up the Samuel commission. Its aim was two-fold. To screen the preparations being made by the government and the mine-owners to enforce lower [illegible] and longer hours upon the miners. [illegible] as a means to disrupt and separate workers from the miners.

[illegible] the Samuel commission combined the employers to preach peace and prepare for war. While the commission was sitting the loud-mouthed Winston Churchill blurted out that a fight was coming

ment and the bosses were dividing the trade unions, the right wing leaders of Rochdale were splitting the labor party by expelling Communists and disaffiliating militant local labor parties.

In this appeal for preparedness and unity for the struggle A. J. Cook played an important part. He warned the labor movement that it was entering the greatest fight in its history. And when the miners were locked out; when the rank and file closed its ranks against the mine-owners and forced the general council to declare the general strike, it was found, as Bevin confessed, that the leaders had made no preparations for the struggle.

As the masses swarmed into the streets in support of the miners, the general council was using its full influence to browbeat the miners' leaders into accepting lower wages, etc. Indeed, it was the overwhelming pressure of the strikers' hands the leaders afraid. J. H. Thomas admitted that he feared that power might pass out of the hands of the general council! Baldwin was also afraid that the same thing would happen.

In the secret report drawn up by the general council to explain why the general strike was called off, one can see how cleverly Baldwin, working upon the cowardice of the leaders, used the general council to attack the miners and to defeat the great strike. This document will play an important part at the forthcoming conference of trade union executives, but so far it has not been issued to the rank and file, who thus have had no opportunity to formulate a policy for the conference when it takes place.

With unmatched heroism the miners fought on. With the aid of other trade unions to enforce an embargo and to collect a levy, the miners, despite everything, could have defeated the mine-owners and the government. But right wing leadership made victory impossible. Towards the end of the struggle, after the Russian workers had sent over a million pounds to the miners, the T. U. C. made a belated move to collect a levy. But this could not make up for the attacks made upon the miners' leaders by J. H. Thomas, J. Bromley, Hamilton Fyfe (as editor of the Daily Herald) and Philip Snowden, etc. And after the mine-owners had won, the labor party thought it advisable to move a vote of censure upon the government. Even here, however, an attack was made upon the miners, for Mr. MacDonald seized the opportunity to openly insult A. J. Cook—much to the delight of Baldwin, Churchill and the other enemies of the workers.

The general strike and the miners' struggle have been great lessons for the masses. They have seen how readily the revolutionary workers of Russia responded to the call of their comrades in Britain. And they have seen how shabbily the general council has treated the Russian workers by refusing to send a delegate to their trade union conference and by threatening the very basis of Anglo-Russian unity.

During the past year at every point where the rank and file got an opportunity to express themselves free from the poisonous cancer of right wing bureaucracy, they acted with great courage and insight. During the general strike they fought like lions. And where allowed to express their opinion of the employers and the government they did so with exquisite contempt.

The most important lesson of 1926 is that the workers can fight but their leaders are timid—many of them openly treacherous. This problem of providing a new leadership in the trade unions and labor party is the most serious task confronting the British workers. And until it is faced and solved, the employers, who are united and courageous, will inflict further defeats upon the workers.

At first sight it would seem almost impossible to provide the movement with a new leadership, owing to the bureaucratic and dictatorial power wielded by the old leaders who control the machinery of their respective organizations.

Hitherto, the left wing attack upon the right wing leadership failed because it was unorganized. But with the increasing demand for more militant methods the rank and file realize the urgency for cohesion of purpose, and organization of their forces. Within the minority movement there exists all the [illegible] industry and he showed the need for [illegible] effectually with it when the time came" [illegible], 10-12-26).

[illegible] with the cunning of the government, the [illegible] Worker openly denounced the Samuel commission. Our policy was supported by the miners' [illegible]. Exactly twelve months ago, Herbert Smith, [illegible] in the Sunday Worker, declared that the [illegible] industry was only a device for splitting the [illegible].

[illegible] having failed to disrupt the rank and file [illegible] the Samuel commission, used their report as a [illegible] to turn the general council against the [illegible], and thus to destroy the very unity which [illegible] essential for victory.

[illegible] hours after issue of the Sunday Worker we [illegible] the trade unions and the labor party to close [illegible] the ranks of the movement in order to organize [illegible] resistance against the splitting tactics of [illegible] and his cunning friends. While the govern-

# Vegetarianism Versus Vegetables

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.
(Translated from the Greek)

Despite the high degree of perfection to which the modern Greeks have raised the art of cooking, a vegetarian epidemic has broken out among the Greek workers and unless stern measures are taken to halt the spread of the scourge Greek may soon be eating Greek into emaciation and insanity thru a straight diet of carrots, celery and cucumbers.

This is serious. In fact it has a political side to it. How can a man give serious attention to a political problem when his teeth are decorated with cabbage fibre while his stomach craves for roast young pig?

So pregnant with disaster is the situation among the Greek workers in Chicago that the editors of the Empros urged on me the duty of dealing a deadly blow to this dangerous cult. Considering the fact that the last chiropractor on our subscription list scientifically withdrew his custom from The Daily Worker recently owing to a wise crack of mine at the expense of spine tickling it is quite obvious that our Greek comrades are taking serious financial risks in their decision to expose the vegetarian sham and its near relatives, the various brands of osteopathy, from the milder form of disease, known as napropathy, to the virulent brand known as chiropractic.

What is the relationship, if any, between vegetarianism and osteopathy? Are all vegetarians addicted to back kneading and toe twisting? Are all patrons of neck snapping addicted to a tomato, carrot and fig diet? No, any more than every member of Aimee McPherson's congregation could be seduced by King Benjamin of the House of David on the specious plea that he is the Seventh Messenger of the Lord engaged in the painful duty of purifying souls for their advent into heaven, but neither are any two mackerel alike in color, that is, exactly alike. They are all of the mackerel family, however, and just fish.

The writer has no personal grievance against a head of cabbage in its proper place, which is in the vicinity of a chunk of boiled bacon, spare ribs or corned beef. But I know of a man who used to go around like a walking truck farm, usually with a good-sized head of cabbage under his arm and he committed more political errors than half a dozen right wingers. His judgment improved when he began to smoke a pipe and now that he has compromised with clam chowder there are hopes for his complete recovery.

Another radical, whose appearance almost brought tears from those who knew him when his face bore the earmarks of pork chops, was almost at death's door from malnutrition when his vegetarian doctor lost the faith and took to prescribing a straight meat diet for his patients. This particular patient was smoking five cent cigars inside of a month and getting away with it. In addition to the improvement in his health there was a noticeable improvement in the quality of his literary output.

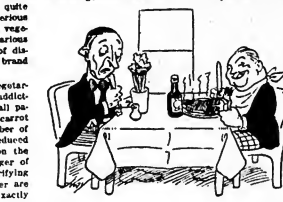
There are two wings of vegetarianism: vegetarians for the sake of vegetables and vegetarians because of sympathy for animals. For the vegetarian who has espoused the diet as a result of a personal experiment with the effects of certain kinds of food on his health, I have nothing but respect. In all probability he will be a theosophist in two years and a Holy Jumper in six but bar to the exclusive vegetable diet gets in its deadly work he has more sympathy for victims of child labor than for the pigs in the Chicago stockyards.

The vegetarian from ethical considerations will tell you that "God" never created animals to be slaughtered, tho it never occurs to him that an animal had to be slaughtered so that he could wax obese. Such a person is usually opposed to the consumption of milk, particularly cow's milk, for the good reason that it is the most popular. "Cow's milk is only good for calves" he will tell you with an air of finality. On the matter of eating meat he may compromise to the extent of allowing you that luxury provided you are able to pounce on your animal suddenly in the tiger fashion, sink your teeth into its jugular vein and drink its blood while it is hot. Perhaps he favors sudden death. Or perhaps he thinks that lions and tigers lead a healthier life because they don't eat cooked food. We have heard of sick lions and sick tigers despite the fact that they don't patronize a gas range or put vinegar on their steak.

One combination chiropractor and vegetarian that a friend of mine patronized boasted that he had not lighted a fire in his kitchen for two years. Sometimes he was compelled to do violence to the faith that was in him when invited out to dine with people who were addicted to the vice of cooking. But he made up for such lapses from the straight and narrow path by toting a bar of tomatoes under his arm and eating them while making his rounds. He was as emancipated as a czarist pretender to the throne of the Romanoffs who has to depend on his labor for a living. So were the older members of his establishment. The lady at his information desk would make a nice advertisement for the official undertaker to a poor house and the chief operator coughed painfully whenever he gave a patient's leg a vigorous twist.

This is no defense of the medical doctors or of the meat packers, the fanatical adherents of both cults will accuse me of having a charge account at my neighborhood drug store or being the recipient of a Christmas ham from the beef trust. Both charges are hereby indignantly denied. A straight meat diet is as bad, if not worse, than a straight vegetable diet. But I have yet to meet the meat eater who did not like to order a combination salad, a dish of boiled greens or some Brussells sprouts with his tenderloin steak. I am now speaking of those who can afford the luxury of combination salads. From my own experience with vegetarian restaurants they are not for the man with a small salary.

About the first step your anti-meat or anti-medical "inventor" of a new health fad will take is to figure how many suckers there are on the market and set the price to suit their gullibility. Radicals are easy prey for a wise faddist, who parrots phrases about the fruits and nuts turning as the Messiah who will lead the sick out of the Egypt of disorders and dead animals into the promised land of neither. Where the average medical doctor will lead you down with



colored water the anti-medic will fill your head with oilusions and your stomach with gas.

The official magazines of the quacks are just as strong for the present social system as are the official organs of the medical associations. Both are in the "healing" business for what they can get out of it. That these are honest exceptions only prove the rule.

Dr. Abrams of California was hailed a few years ago as the deliverer of the human race when he perfected a machine that was supposed to locate the whereabouts of any disease and tell its nature by a system that I will not take the trouble to describe here. The fact that Upton Sinclair espouses it made me instantly suspicious of it. Sinclair fell even for Woodrow Wilson. The quacks stocked their factories with the machines and at ten dollars a crack any customer could have his blood tested, and win his favorite disease.

Before the "Abrams method" was finally proven to be a fake the quacks had separated the suckers from hundreds of thousands of dollars. These health shops hummed like dynamos in a central power station as the electric current was chasing tuberculis, syphilis or diabetes all over the patient's body. Now the Abrams machines are going to the junk pile or being converted into graphophones.

The U. S. is the most fertile field in the world for quackery and not all the gulls are segregated in Los Angeles. Neither are they all followers of Krishnamurti, the Hindoo "Jesus." Some people fall for anything that has the brand of science on its brow, others will come across with the spendulike for any new religion which promises democracy and a straight connection with God. Political radicals who think that under socialism fleas will not bite, as long as there are fleas, or that grapes will suddenly grow virtuous and refuse to ferment, are liable to get sick deliberately in order to show their hostility to the "drug trust" and refuse to eat meat in a crusade against the packers.

I heard a chiropractor-vegetarian say that the main duty of the Communists should be to preach health to the masses; that is, to patronize his own stalls. A healthy proletariat would be in a position to overthrow the system in short order. If not, did it matter since no social system could do no more for the human race than contribute to their well being? This sage health "radical" claimed that the workers eat too much food. The capitalists think they do and are always ready to hammer down the workers' standard of living so that they (the capitalists) can have more to eat, drink and wear. The Chinese coolie who can live on a bowl of rice a day is preferable to the employer to the worker who is accustomed to living on not less than the equivalent of twelve bowls a day. Too much food is not the cause of the workers' misery. It is rather too little food and everything else that goes to make up a standard of living.

Eat all the cabbage, celery, figs, onion and turnips you want. Eat them exclusively if you feel that way about it. Your individual recipes does not necessarily concern the public. Shun the contents of the medicine bottle and stretch yourself on the osteopath's rack as often as your backbone and your pocketbook can afford it. But when you begin to convince health quackery with political radicalism, you are simply confusing the main issue that is of concern to the working class; the task of abolishing the profit system, which is at the root of all quackery. Our job is to help the working class get more meat, more vegetables, more clothes and more leisure to recuperate from the fatigue of the job. If the workers had more time to rest than they have now without having to look for a boss while they "rest" the food quacks and health quacks would not be pulling down from fifty to a hundred dollars a day from ailing wage slaves.

# Communism Captures the Youth of the Intelligentsia

By ROSE KATZ.

When I returned to Russia after an absence of twenty-two years, I visited many of my old school mates. They had been professionals under the old regime, and had lost many of the privileges they had then enjoyed. Now the betterment of their condition is bound up with that of all the workers. With the building up and improvement of workers' economy, the doctors, engineers and other professionals, would, as useful workers, also enjoy better conditions. However, many were dissatisfied at the loss of their privileged position. They grumbled, but I noticed that they were careful not to do so before their children.

The children have been captured by the vision of a better day. They, as much as the children of the workers, regard Communism as their heritage and their care. They resent any criticism of the ideas for which the best blood of the workers of all countries has been spilled.

The following is a letter from such a youth to his family in America.

Leningrad, Nov. 7, 1926.

Dear Folks:

Today we celebrate the ninth anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet government. For nine years the Soviet lives, works, and conquers. For nine years the workers and peasants have been building a socialist republic.

All Russia celebrates. Hundreds of thousands of worker inhabitants pack the streets of Red Leningrad, with their banners, flags and placards. Their faces are lit with pride at the accomplishment of the revolution and show their determination to defend it against all the world. The streets and squares are so crowded that an apple could not reach the ground.

The weather is damp and foggy and chilly, as usual in Leningrad at this time of the year. Still it could not dampen our feelings on this day, for today we unveil a mequment to our leader and teacher, Ilyitch. The crowd is so immense that those of us who want to see the unveiling have to hang on to cornices, and railings high up above the heads of the multitude. Thousands of us hold our breath and strain our eyes to see the statue of that wonderful man, of earnest and honest ideas; that genius of thot. The straine of the International and a salvo of guns from the fortress of Peter and Paul announce the unveiling. The wild enthusiasm of the crowd strengthen my faith in the Workers' and Peasants' government. Today we celebrate our 1917. Sooner or later other countries will be celebrating theirs.

I am getting along splendidly. My work is interesting and so are my studies. I enjoy the lectures of the professors and the new method of teaching, and the many new books published. Every day we absorb more knowledge and are inspired more and more with the greatness of our work. Today I feel invigorated by a wave of new, rich, red blood and am more certain than ever of the future.

I just met a man who recently arrived from America. He told me that the Youth of America spend most of their leisure hours in sports and dancing. We too knew how to enjoy ourselves, but our minds are not occupied entirely with play. We realize that we are the builders of a future system. Dear parents, how happy I am that I live in Russia. I am eager to see you all, but you will have to wait until I can take you back to our dear country. You cannot realize the tremendous improvements there will be very soon. Our progress so far is just a promise for the future. When you come back you'll see with your own eyes how rich in culture and industry Russia is becoming.

How wonderful it is to live at the present time. Russia is just awakening from a deep slumber. How inspiring it is to see and feel the strength and confidence of those now engaged in the task of building the New Russia. I hope that in the near future, Russia will be able to open the doors to those who want to return. Then you will see that my picture is not overdrawn.

Yours, as ever,

Harilos.

# Organize the New York Taxi Drivers!

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

The New York cab driver is not the "hard-boiled" individual he is generally supposed to be, this writer discovered after an investigation among that group of workers. Working as long as twelve to fourteen hours a day, suffering abuse and terrorism from the police, exploitation by the bosses and night club owners, and being ignored by A. F. of L. organizers, the lot of the New York cab driver has become so hard that at last, of his own initiative, he and his fellows are demanding unionization.

A recital of the hardships suffered by taximen will doubtless arouse little sympathy from the mass of workers, so familiar are the latter with similar conditions in their own trades and industries. But what makes things so unbearable for the New York "cabbie" is the fact that, having no union and having been prevented by police terrorism from organizing, he cannot even attempt to fight for better conditions. Like the vassals of feudal times, he must bow his head meekly and kiss the hand that tightens its grip on his throat.

**Get Poor Pay.**

The day shift, working nine hours, from 7 a. m. till 4 p. m., earns on average wage of $2.60 a day. The night shift, working from twelve to fourteen hours, 4 p. m. to 8 a. m., usually averages only two dollars more, $5.12. These figures were secured from a statement made by the bosses, who give the drivers only 40 per cent of their gross receipts.

Forty-five thousand drivers are employed in New York City, yet there is no organization of cab drivers. There are, however, ten independent associations of owners, the employing class having always realized the benefits of organization.

After much pleading on the part of these workers, the A. F. of L. union, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, attempted to hold an organization meeting for them in Beethoven Hall during the summer of 1925. The meeting had hardly been called to order when the police arrived and by wielding night clubs and blackjacks, broke it up.

Whether the police acted on their own initiative, or were influenced by the Yellow Taxi Corporation, has always been an unsettled question to local laborites. They recall that the former mayor, John F. Hylan, had made a special pet of the Yellow Cab Co. because of the financial interest a near relative of his had in it.

**Double-Crossed by Walker.**

When the present mayor, "Jimmy" Walker, was campaigning for the job, he published a paper called "The Square Deal" that was circulated among the cabmen. Among the many promises he made to them was one that he would play no favorites, and that stands would be distributed fairly. He also promised to better the working conditions of the cab driver, and by virtue of these promises secured many votes.

The disillusioned cab drivers have learned, now that "Jimmy" has been in office for a year, that his promises were typical "Tammany ballot-bait," the mayor having done his best, through the new traffic regulations, to make the lot of the cab driver a harder one.

Parking is no longer permitted on Fifth Ave from 5 till 7 p. m. Heavy traffic on this thoroughfare begins at 3 o'clock, but the cops have shifted the hour from 5 to 5 p. m. so as to accommodate the owners of the Cadillacs, Rolls-Royces, Hispano-Suizas, and Packards who cannot be hampered by laws. The Fifth Avenue Association, an organization of the merchants on that avenue, were influential in having the hour made just late enough so that they would lose no business. The cabman was left to shift for himself.

**Why Pay Dwindles.**

But miserably pay, abuse from the police, and interference from the law-makers are not the only factors that make driving a taxi a poor job. The drivers must purchase their own uniforms. They must pay for stolen equipment like batteries, tires, jacks and lamps. When the taxi has a breakdown, they receive no compensation for time lost.

Many small companies furnish their cabs with patched-up tires, called in the parlance of the trade, "Moe Levy tires." These "bolonies" are constantly in need of repair, and the job of repairing them falls to the driver, naturally, for this he receives no pay. Often, due to the poor condition of his tires, a driver is forced to drive slowly for fear a tire might burst, and thus he not only loses customers, but hitters down upon his head the wrath of the traffic cop for blocking traffic.

Fifth Ave. buses are limited by police regulation to two buses a block. Little is said, however, when ten or twelve line up in a single block. The taxi driver must weed his way as best he can thru the mass, taking his chances on a disastrous smashup. Other hazards that make the job dangerous include the poor conditions of the brakes. The companies care so little about the safety of the driver that brakes are often neglected, resulting in collisions in which the driver is either killed or confined to a sickbed for many months.

**Yellow Fears Union.**

The Yellow Taxicab Corporation, which by virtue of its political influence with the previous administration had quite a monopoly on the service in this city, only paid its 2,000 men a commission of 32 1-3 per cent up to two months ago. Discontent among its employees became so pronounced that, afraid they might unionize, the company raised this commission to the standard 40 per cent. To save money, it stopped distributing the cash monthly loans it gave prior to the first strike, and also the publication of "The Yellowcardpl," the yellow company sheet that was issued to keep the slaves in chains.

Many of the cab drivers have become interested readers of The DAILY WORKER, hoping that this militant labor paper will take up their cause and agitate for their unionization. They point out, as an example of how they could be benefited by organization, to the Mogul Checker Cab strike of 1923. With only a slipshod strike association, these workers raised the commission percentage from 32 1-3 to 40 per cent.

Their plight becomes more bitter when they recall that drivers in other branches of the trade have organizations, such as the funeral auto drivers, the milk drivers, the truck drivers, the newspaper drivers, and others.

The New York taxi driver has long been a subject of jest and abuse from everyone. Like all other wage slaves, he has done his best to withstand the trials and vicissitudes of his craft uncomplainingly. But the breaking point has come. He can no longer bear up under his burden. He has broadcast his appeal. The question that now confronts organized labor is, what shall be done to aid him?

The American Federation of Labor is, by virtue of his undeniable plea, subpoenaed to answer.

# The Story of Trinity Corporation

(Continued from page 2)

almost with one stroke. Wolf escaped from prison and cut his daughter off, leaving the sizable estate as in which his fortune was bequeathed to the seventh generation of Webber heirs. It seems that he would not believe his willful daughter's words that thy marriage was legal but that she did not live as the wife of her black spouse following the formal ceremony.

"Anneke, now locked out of house and home, came to New York with her grandmother, Anna Cock. There are strong reasons for believing Anna Cock was none other than Anneke's mother and that in the domestic upheaval ensuing from the daughter's marriage to a husband of her father's choice, old Wolfert kicked the wife out, too, when she sided with the daughter. I have now in my possession certain facts, pointing to verification of this section of the story and I hope to be able to confirm what are now merely well grounded suspicions.

"So Anneke came to New York where she posed as an unmarried maid. She made the acquaintance of Rockoff Jans (Jansen), a farmer, whom she married, their union resulting in the rearing of a small family. Jans died and Anneke became the wife of the Rev Everardus Bogardus of Trinity church. The church was in financial difficulties and Pastor Bogardus, who knew of the legacy left by his wife's father, voyaged to Holland to interest the Dutch government in his case. He succeeded in persuading the government to transfer a part of the trust fund of the Webber legacy to New York. The church trustees were appointed by the government as subtrustees of this legacy.

"Anneke died soon after this and Pastor Bogardus lost his life on a second voyage to Holland to obtain additional funds from the Webber estate. In 1702, after Anneke's death, some of the heirs learning that the trust fund had been transferred to New York, raised a loud clamor and were seriously considering legal action to restore the money to its proper custodianship. It looked bad for Trinity church and the trustees. The latter, no doubt loathe to part from such a comfortable financial cushion, petitioned Queen Anne for protection.

"They received a grant covering the church and graveyard adjoining. I say without the slightest fear of being called to account for my utterances, that Trinity Corporation's claims have been mere pretense. The grant of Queen Anne was a political mak-shift devised as a way out of a difficult situation by the earlier trustees and gives no legal rights to the property which was bought with money left by Webber to his heirs.

"On one of my numerous trips of investigation I went to the trouble of having surveyed all of the 10 acres of land covered by the grant and found that the corporation owned 30 acres more than the area specified in the document. How then did the corporation acquire the 20 additional acres?

"After I had obtained positive proof of my descent from the house of Webber I made another visit to New York. Without disclosing the source of my information I told the trustees of Trinity church that the Webber heirs owned the estate. They pretended they had not heard of Webber and took it as a new joke in the long list of hoaxes that attended litigation over the vast estate throughout several centuries.

"But the trustees laughed too soon, for I found out that the Webber name was a powerful talisman if rubbed the right way and it served to open new corridors where my disclosures found more ready listeners. The result now is that settlement has been promised in the 'immediate future.'

"What this may mean no one can tell. Forty-nine acres of skyscrapers in the heart of New York can not be apportioned among hundreds of legal claimants in a few months. All the buildings are on leased ground and the total value is in excess of six billion dollars.

"There are reasons for believing that as little fuss as possible will be made in closing the accounts with the heirs. The chief reason is the wide ramification of the Webber tree in England and Holland where the name is found heavily sprinkled among the nobility. No less than six Webbers are registered in the Royal Blue Book of England. I learned this after having been told by English officials they had no information about the Webbers.

"This reticence can be explained in one way only —Anneke's marriage to her father's black servant. Although the much-married lady did not cohabit with her black spouse, having been married in the legal manner for the purpose of effecting a divorce from the husband of her father's choosing, the family has never been quite free from the suspicion that naturally attaches to such a tradition.

"I found the family crest of William Webber, Prince of Orange, in wide use among the English Webbers. This crest is composed of a hawk and wolf's head balanced with a demilion and fleur de lis. A ducal coronet with an eagle surmounts the device, which was adopted by the Prince of Orange on moving to England. Further justification of secrecy concerning Anneke's family life is found in the fact that Wilhelmina of Holland is a Webber. And it is significant in discussing the influence wielded by the Webber fortune to reveal that the Vanderbilts and the Astors never cut a wide swath until they became members of Trinity Corporation.

"I have learned from unquestionable sources that some of our best families have paid sizeable sums to become members of Trinity Corporation, in the certainty, no doubt, that later they would be handsomely compensated for such splendid interest in religion."

Easton's investigations were not without risks that frequently involved his life. His quest took him to out of the way corners of the North American continent and it was not unusual to find upon visiting his hotel room that someone had preceded him, searching all of his effects with the greatest care.

"I soon learned that I could not exercise too much care in my choice of speaking acquaintances during my travels," Eastou said. "The more valuable of the documents never left my person during the four years of steady investigation and it would have been necessary for any one seeking possession of these to take me with them. Very often I would find that my luggage had undergone a thorough searching, even the hotel mattress and pillow not escaping the prying fingers of my unknown visitors.

"In my quest for facts underlying the Trinity Corporation mystery I found many recorded deeds of perfidy in which claimants were duped by legal tricksters, losing their fight before going to court. An outstanding instance was the suit filed in the name of an association of Jans heirs—Jans was the name of Anneke's first husband in America. The action was brought in 1869 through David Grosebeck, an attorney. The court threw out the petition, to the astonishment of the claimants, when the defendants moved that the action was illegal because the rector of Trinity church and not the trustees had been named as legal defendants.

"Did Grosebeck, an able lawyer, make a mistake in suing the rector and not the trustees of the corporation? The answer may be found in the fact that forty-nine acres of realty in the heat of Manhattan, even in 1869 was worth an incalculable sum of money.

"In 1860 a man named Dwight Hamdorf, of Poughkeepsie, whose wife was a Webber, engaged a lawyer to make a settlement of the case. The lawyer was about to take ship to Holland when he dropped out of sight. It is possible that he, too, died of heart failure but the body was never found and no post-quest was held.

"When final settlement is made some thousands of men and women bearing the name of Edwards will be sadly disappointed. These people have their claims on the fact that one Captain Jonathan Edwards, commander of one of the vessels in the vast fleet owned by Webber, settled in New York marrying Elizabeth Brower, descendant of Wynke Lybrant Brower, a member of the Webber corporation. Merely because of this association of the name Edwards with the Webber interests countless scores of persons bearing the name of Edwards have entered the lists in the hope of sharing in the final division of the trust fund.

"The search for the truth back of Trinity Corporation has been costly to me. I sold my home to finance the investigations. On that fateful morning when my eye caught sight of the news item which launched me on a veritable ocean of human ocean currents I owned a business that brought me a comfortable living. This was swept away very early in my venture, which necessitated frequent calls on persons in distant part of the United States and Canada.

"No account of my connection with the search for the facts under Trinity Corporation's apparently calm surface would be complete without an expression of gratitude to certain influential friends whose assistance and advice on more than one occasion served to surmount what would have remained for me impassable barriers. To penetrate the granite exterior of affluent Trinity Corporation required more than a knowledge of facts which the trustees were anxious to hide. This additional strength came from quarters quite unexpected and from persons who I believe had no private interests or ulterior motives underlying their proffers of assistance.

"It is possible that others have come upon the facts as given in the foregoing account. I take no particular credit for my share in bringing the legation to a close. Indeed, I believe that it was rare good fortune, the kindly glances of a warmly disposed fate that prevented me from growing discouraged during the four years of steady, searching endeavor."

# Review of the Women's Work in 1926

ENGLAND—A conference was held on May 25, with delegates from all over the kingdom and two delegates from the C. E. C. of the British Communist Party. In the year 1925 an organization was formed to centralize the work of organizing the working women. Today in all thickly populated districts, there are new branches of this women's organization functioning. At the time this women's conference was being held the British Communist Party was also in session, and the minutes of the Women's Conference were presented to this body along with the resolution of the Comintern on women's work and these were approved. At the British Communist Party's convention about 12 per cent of the total delegation were women.

FRANCE—In France most of the women's groups are in Paris. In fact in Paris there has more women and more influence than any country in the world. The women's groups there also have a special organizer. In the Proletaire they are in one section, and this well disciplined group is called the "Red Unit." In the provinces where there are large industries they are also trying to organize women's sections of the Communist Party of France. In general in France there is only a small per cent of women members in the Communist Party, possibly two per cent.

ITALY—In spite of the opposition of the Fascisti, in Italy the women are doing wonderful work. Their central body is composed of representatives of the largest bodies, and among whom are women from all industries. Especially from the industries of Lombardy, Turin and Milan. Thanks to the organization these women are a well disciplined body. Even in the smaller villages they are well organized and harmonious groups of workers, peasant and proletarian housewives, who are in sympathy with the Communist Party. These women have a journal, "Campagna," around which they center their work. This organ is not even legal in Italy and enjoys an ever larger list of women correspondents.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA—In the fall of 1925 together with the women's conference in Czecho-Slovakia, the Party thru the women's secretariat of the Comintern, organized the women. Their central body is called the central women's committee of Czecho-Slovakia and they have their secretariat. The work or organizing she women of this country has spread to the mines and mills under the guidance of their Communist Party, maintaining close connections with their central committee; 20,000 women are members of the Communist Party, this making up 26 per cent of the total membership of the Slovakian Party.

GERMANY—Of all work done in the party, the women's work in Germany has gone down till in some places there is hardly enough to call it an organization. In their central committee they have had one secretariat and recently another was added along with an advisory committee of 10. These women are drawn from the largest industries of Berlin and each has her special work to carry out, and as a result of getting in new members they are beginning to see their aims develop. Industries have special nuclei for women, and the press and political committees are getting valuable help from them. From Berlin the work is directed in organizing the provinces, which for some time have been disconnected. Women members in the party number about 12 to 13 per cent of its members.

SWITZERLAND, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and in the last few months in Austria, the United States and Canada some success has been achieved. Supposedly was International Women's Day in 1924 very successful under the leadership of the Comintern, 15 countries participated!

—By William Gropper.

Andy Mellon Reduces Taxes.

Special Madison Square Garden Welcome Souvenir Edition

The Daily Worker Fights:
For the Organization of the Unorganized.
For a Labor Party.
For the 40-Hour Week.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Withdraw the Marines from Nicaragua!
Recall the battleships from China!
No War with Mexico!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV. No. 8. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, $5.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, $4.00 per year. SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1927 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 33 First Street, New York, N. Y. Price 5 Cents

# RALLY TO LEFT WING

# UNION CHIEFS APPLAUD WORKERS DAILY

## Labor Leaders Glad to Find More Help

### Hyman Happy English Daily Here for Labor

The struggles of the garment workers have found full expression hitherto in New York only thru the Jewish Daily Freiheit. There are many nationalities in the organized labor movement struggling to improve their conditions. A labor daily in the English language will serve the interests of all the workers regardless of nationality and therefore deserves the fullest support moral and financial from all the workers of our city.—Louis Hyman, General Manager, Joint Board International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

### Curtis Says Daily Long Needed Here

I am in favor of a labor paper to be published in this city, something that has long been needed by the workers of this city and state. In this way the workers will have an opportunity to read a paper which undoubtedly will have something worth while to read.—Thomas J. Curtis, General Manager Building & Alliance, Trades Compensation Service Bureau.

### Recognizes Need of Daily Worker in N. Y.

The DAILY WORKER should help and be an inspiration to the working class, a means of furthering the organization of the unorganized workers, and a monument to the working class struggle.- Fred Taisla, Paper Box Makers' Strike Leader.

### Daily Worker Fights for Food Workers

The publication of The DAILY WORKER in New York City means that the working class will now have an organ to fight for them in the daily struggle.- Pascal P. Cosgrove, Organizer Amalgamated Food Workers.

### Joint Board Secy. Treas. Says Daily Will Help

I am glad to hear that New York is to have a labor daily. The workers must have means of publicity, and there is none better than a daily newspaper. Let me add, there is no place in the world where labor dailies are more needed than in New York, where so many employers' organizations oppose them with their own official and unofficial organs.

In our difficult struggle in the garment trades we have had to combat much misinformation circulated in the English language daily press. The Daily Worker has always offered us its columns for refutation of slanders leveled against us by our enemies within and outside of the labor movement.

Julius Portnoy, Secy.-Treas. Joint Board, I. L. G. W.

## ENEMIES WAKEN TO NEW DANGER AS DAILY COMES

### Grudging Admission of Our Importance

While all its friends were greeting its arrival in New York City with cheers, a few groans were heard. Well, we're proud of those too.

### Little Talk With Mr. Frayne

Reporter: Will you give us a statement to publish in our first issue?

Frayne: I am very sorry, but I cannot issue any statement.

Reporter: John P. Coughlin, Thomas J. Curtis and many other well known labor men have done so.

Frayne: That is different. They are local officials and are directly concerned with the local labor movement, while I am connected indirectly, being responsible to the national organization. All statements are issued by president Green or the executive council. That has been the policy in the past, having had to refuse giving statements many times. I regret that I must do so once again.

### Mayor Was Told We Are Here, and Immediately Left City of New York

By WILL DE KALB

Mayor Walker "disappeared" from the City Hall yesterday coincident with the arrival of the DAILY WORKER to New York City. When reporters for this newspaper besieged the mayor at his downtown office, City Hall, for an interview of welcome, they were greeted with vague promises, and were finally told his honor was not there.

While one of the reporters was waiting in the mayor's reception room, a clerk came out of his private office and handed his secretary a memorandum, remarking that it came from "Jimmy." Nevertheless, with a perfectly straight face, the secretary informed the reporter that Jimmy was not in, and no one had any idea when he would resume his duties as chief executive of this city.

Despite the fact that the enterprising reporters continued their search for the mayor thruout the Broadway district, even going as far north as Texas Guinan's Night Club on 54th St., no trace of the Mayor could be found, so this issue of The DAILY WORKER must go to press without his blessing.

### A Good Sub-getter Should Get Finder

I never gave The DAILY WORKER a thought, nor have I considered the question of what effect its publication in this city will have on the garment industry. If I find that it is an interesting paper I may become a regular reader of it.—Henry Finder, President, Industrial Council, Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association.

If WOLL'S POLICE STORY WERE TRUE!

Matty Woll's pipe dream as ... a cartoonist Gropper shows the furriers paying for a clubbing.

## OUR DAILY IN NEW YORK

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

FOR three years we have been fighting to give to the American workers a daily newspaper which will give voice to their struggles against their capitalist exploiters. We have fought to maintain a daily newspaper which would not only lead these struggles, but would give them a program which would lead to the revolutionization of the American working class and prepare them for the struggle for power against the capitalist government and the abolition of the capitalist system.

We maintained this paper through the support and sacrifice of the conscious workers—the Communists and their sympathizers. In spite of all the great difficulties which a working class paper must face, we have thus far been victorious in this struggle through this loyal support.

Now The DAILY WORKER has come to New York to take advantage of the broader base which exists here and to create a better and stronger paper with the new editorial forces which are available here.

The immediate task before us now is to rally all the forces possible behind The DAILY WORKER, to build a secure base by securing tens of thousands of new readers and thus making our paper really the leader of the militant struggle of the workers against their exploiters.

Build a more powerful organ of the workers struggle.

Build a stronger leader of the movement for revolutionization of the American workers.

Strengthen the workers' fight by strengthening The DAILY WORKER.

## AN EVENT OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE

The coming to New York of the "Daily Worker" is an event of the utmost importance. Throughout the country the employers are making efforts to devitalize trade unions and to reduce them to mere instruments for the speeding up and further exploitation of the workers. The right-wing leadership of the trade unions is in full step with this policy. Only the conscious left-wing takes the lead of the masses in fighting against this tendency. The DAILY WORKER is a potent arm of the left-wing in this struggle. It will immediately begin to play a tremendous role in the New York labor movement, as well as extend its influence throughout the entire labor movement. The building of the DAILY WORKER into a great mass organ is the fundamental task that must be taken in hand by every revolutionary and progressive worker. The workers of New York have good reason to welcome to their midst this fighting journal of the working class.—William Z. Foster.

## THE NEW YORK WORKERS NEED THE DAILY WORKER

(By Wm. W. Weinstone)

The DAILY WORKER comes to New York at a time when the Traction and Financial interests are preparing to monopolize the new subways with the money of the city and for their private profit, at the same time seeking to increase the fare on the present lines. The DAILY WORKER enters the city at a moment when the fifty thousand traction slaves are trying to organize themselves and receive injunctions from Tammany's judges.

The arrival of the DAILY WORKER means hope for these slaves. The metropolitan press of this city, the most powerful in the world, misrepresents the cause of labor, as in the subway strike and the needle trades dispute. But the DAILY WORKER will raise a voice against the looters of the city treasury and the monopolists. Welcome to the DAILY WORKER! All Hail to our fighting militant organ!

## COMMUNISTS OF MEXICO CHEER DAILY INVADING IMPERIALIST CAPITAL

The Daily Worker, 33 First St., New York City—We congratulate the DAILY WORKER on the occasion of its first New York issue. The Communist Party of Mexico welcomes the fact that the only Communist daily in the English language has moved to the center of World Imperialism, where it can carry on more effectively its valiant fight against Wall Street's domination of Latin America.

With Communist greetings, THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO. RAFAEL CARILLO, Secretary.

## Famous Negro Author Knows Value of Daily

The difficulty with the labor movement is to get the mass of fair-minded persons to realize what it is to be poor, ignorant, over-worked, underpaid with ugly surroundings and no chance to sing and play. Only a worker's daily paper can supply this need and counteract the propaganda that pictures American labor riding around in automobiles and grafting on honest millionaires.—W. E. B. Du Bois.

## A Welcome from John Haynes Holmes

I am glad to join in welcoming the coming to New York of The DAILY WORKER. I firmly believe in a free press as one of the bulwarks of our American democracy. Labor and every different group of labor should have its organ and say its say. Thus shall we have that freedom of opinion which leads to truth.—Rev. John Haynes Holmes.

## Right Wing Effort Results in Splendid Left Demonstration

### Maneuver of Union Smashers Meets With Big Failure

Crowding seventeen halls to their limit, more than 24,000 workers joined in a huge mass demonstration against the disruption of unions by the A. F. of L. policy of expulsion in meetings called by the Joint Boards of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Unions and of the Furriers' Unions on Thursday.

The meetings were in the nature of a counter-demonstration against meetings called by the International, at which attendance was forced upon some thousands of workers, principally from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. In spite of threats and browbeating, hundreds of workers left the Armories where the Right Wing meetings were held during the speeches of Sigman, Beckerman, and Hugh Frayne.

An unprecedented crowd answered the call of the two Joint Boards to the protest counter-demonstration. Although six halls had been engaged with four annexes in reserve, it became necessary to open up more halls for workers who were unable to gain admission, until finally meetings were going on simultaneously in seventeen downtown halls. Thousands of workers were unable to get into any hall, and had to be turned away.

**Greet Left Wing Leaders**

Enthusiasm was high as Ben Gold of the Furriers Union, Louis Hyman, I. S. Zimmerman, I. Borschowsky, and other leaders outlined resistance of the workers to the disruption of their unions by illegal expulsion and framed-up attacks. Ben Gold was cheered when he declared that he would expose in published charges, the frame-up attempted by the A. F. of L. against the Furriers' Union as well as its efforts to betray the workers during the strike.

Louis Hyman was applauded and cheered as he told of the attempt of the right wing in Chicago to break up his recent meeting and demonstration there by informing the chief of police that he was a "Mexican revolutionist smuggled in from Mexico to overthrow the government." In a fiery speech he denounced the union-splitting tactics of the International.

**Denounce Union Smashers**

In resolutions passed at all the meetings, the needle trades workers protested against the "union-smashing campaign undertaken by the Sigman-Beckermans and Schachtmans together with the officialdom of the A. F. of L." condemned the "latest act of treachery against the furriers' union" and pledged themselves to "stand solidly with our present progressive leadership, and to support its policies of militant struggle and rank and file control."

Other speakers at the meetings included Sam Leibowitz, assistant manager of the Furriers Union; I. Sazarow of the Capmakers Union, S. Zukowsky of the Millinery Workers Union, Sam Lipzin of the Amalgamated Clothing

(Continued on page three)

## HOW PROGRESSIVE WORKERS ACT

By MARGARET LARKIN

All day long the workers were restless in the shops. Their thoughts clicked along more busily than the humming machines. Now and then a sharp argument broke out between the operators. It was a day of decision among the needle trades workers.

The fight between the progressive, militant left wing and the bureaucracy had been going on in the open for weeks. Outrages of various kinds,—the beating of workers in shops, attacks upon pickets, ruthless methods of the Right Wing bound to control, had stirred a deep spirit of resistance in the mass of the workers. Today their leaders had called upon them for a great counter demonstration against the bureaucracy. The call had gone out to all honest workers to come to the meeting halls to protest against the union-splitting policies of the American Federation of Labor by its wholesale expulsions.

(Continued on page two)

## SPECIAL PASSAIC FEATURES

The DAILY WORKER will have on January 25 SPECIAL ARTICLES ON THE PASSAIC STRIKE, as this is the anniversary of the walk-out. A labor struggle of this magnitude, winning at the end of its first year, is worth your consideration. Buy a paper.

## Bring Them Together!

By SCOTT NEARING.

Ten million people live in and around New York City. More than four million of them are workers who read newspapers every day.

In New York, in other parts of the United States, and in the world at large, great movements are taking place involving the struggle of the workers to get control of their own means of livelihood and the ultimate rise of the working class to power.

Most of the New York workers are unorganized. Many of them are unaware of the existence of a world labor movement. All of them, however, are face to face with the labor struggle.

Day by day workers throughout the world continue their struggle for emancipation. They need the help of the working millions of New York.

Bring the New York workers and the world labor movement together! Establish points of contact; organize co-operation; build unity. Enlighten, encourage, stimulate, arouse—this is the man-sized job of the DAILY WORKER in New York.

## WHILE GOING TO PRESS

New Madison Square Garden began filling early this evening and as this paper goes to press Chairman Weinstone is introducing the first speaker to an enthusiastic gathering that amply fills the largest hall in the entire United States.

The meeting fulfills its threefold purpose. It is a mighty tribute to the memory of the world's greatest working class leader. It is a powerful protest against the invasion of Nicaragua, the bullying of Mexico and the threatening of China that even the capitalist press and government will be forced to take notice of. It is a splendid welcome to The DAILY WORKER on the occasion of its moving into the center of American capitalism.

And the packed Garden demonstrates another thing that was not intended when the meeting was planned. It demonstrates that the big offensive undertaken against the Communists and against militant unionism leaves the Workers Party unshaken and more firmly entrenched than ever in the hearts of the workers of New York!

# BEFORE TRYING STRIKERS, JUDGE DECLARES GUILT

## Rosalsky Raises Cloak Maker Bail to $25,000

Judge Otto A. Rosalsky of General Sessions finds strikers guilty without a trial. Explaining why he raised the bail of ten cloakmaker strikers from $1,000 and $2,000 apiece to $25,000 on assault charges, Rosalsky began a tirade against the workers, accusing them of being "part of a conspiracy to maim, and kill and destroy."

"Then," asked the reporter, "you regard these defendants guilty?"

"Yes," answered the judge.

"Isn't it asanmed in law," asked the reporter, "that a defendant is innocent until he is proved guilty?"

"That is the assumption," admitted Rosalsky. But he said his actions were explained by the fact that four of the defendants had entered a plea of guilty to a minor charge of third degree assault.

Six of the prisoners, however, have not taken the compromise plea and are maintaining their complete innocence. And these six are included in the list of ten that Rosalsky brands as guilty before trial, and whose bail he has raised to the unprecedented height of $25,000 each for assault. The six include Joseph Goreaszkay and Elias Marks, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the general picket committee during the recent cloakmakers' strike.

Rosalsky is known as the judge without a heart, especially bitter in labor cases, but hard also with friendless criminals, whom he delights in sending over for the longest possible terms.

**Tomorrow Night at 8 P. M.**
LOUIS LOZOWICK
noted proletarian artist lectures on "ART AND SOCIETY"
at the
**WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM**
108 EAST 14th STREET
Admission 25 Cents

Next Sunday: H. W. L. DANA "REVOLUTION AND LITERATURE"

Feb. 6.: BERNARD J. STERN "CONTRIBUTIONS OF MODERN SCIENCE TO HISTORICAL MATERIALISM"

Feb. 13th: M. J. OLGIN "PRESENT DAY RUSSIAN LITERATURE"

Feb. 20th: LOUIS FISCHER "OIL AND IMPERIALISM"

Cut This Out and Save as a Reminder

# DEBATE
## CALVERTON vs. SAMSON
"IS PROLETARIAN ART BOTH POSSIBLE AND DESIRABLE?"

V. F. CALVERTON, Says Y E S
Editor of "The Modern Quarterly"
Author of "The Newer Spirit" and "Sex Expression in Literatnre".

LEON SAMSON, SAYS N O
Well known Radical Lecturer.

Chairman MICHAEL GOLD,
Editor of "The New Masses"
T O M O R R O W

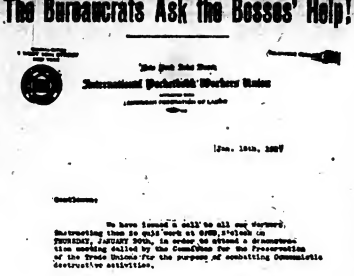
**SUNDAY, JAN. 23, 1927**
AT 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN LYCEUM,
66 East 4th Street
Admission 50 Cents

WELCOME TO NEW YORK!
From
**Brooklyn Finnish Workers Club**
764 40th STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

# "BREAKING CHAINS"
*A Thrilling Film* — *Russia from* 1917 to 1923
LOVE — HATE — REVOLUTION
2 P. M.; 4.15 P. M. — *4 Showings* — 7 P. M.; 9 P. M.

**SUN. FEB. 6, 1927**
WALDORF THEATRE, 50th St., East of Broadway
Advance Sale of Tickets at the Box Office Waldorf Theatre, Jimmie Higgins Book Store, Daily Worker Office—Auspices: Int. Wkers Aid
*Tickets in Advance 75c* — *At the Door 99c*

# The Bureaucrats Ask the Bosses' Help!


The Joint Board
International Pocketbook Workers Union
[illegible]

Jan. 18th, 1927

Gentlemen:

We have issued a call to all our workers, instructing them to quit work at once, to-wit on THURSDAY, JANUARY 20th, in order to attend a demonstration meeting called by the Committee for the Preservation of the Trade Union, for the purpose of combatting Communistic destructive activities.

We hope you will cooperate with us and see that our members are able to leave on time.

Very truly yours,

Max Stein,
Acting Manager
New York Joint Board,
INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS UNION

STAT
1246E
APeL

Here is a photograph of a letter sent by the right-wing officials of the Pocketbook Workers Union two days before the union-wrecking "Committee for the Piekling of the Trade Unions" arranged the Thursday demonstration of their own impotence. It appeals to the bosses to cooperate in the union-smashing activities.

# WORKERS! USE THIS WEAPON IN YOUR STRUGGLES

By CHAS. KRUMBEIN.

With the coming of the only English language class newspaper in America, the Daily Worker, to New York, the workers in this city will at last have an organ which will express their needs, give the workers' side of the labor battles, thus not making it necessary for the workers to rely upon the lying capitalist press for its news.

The DAILY WORKER will serve as a co-ordinator, an organizer of all the Left Wing and Progressive forces in the labor movement, that are fighting and working for the needs of the workers on the economic and political fields. The DAILY WORKER will also serve to gradually reap the hundreds of thousands of unorganized and exploited workers of New York and vicinity and thus be an effective vehicle in organizing them.

The DAILY WORKER being an organic part of the working class will speak its language, express its hopes and aspirations, will be the spokasman and torch bearer and an inspirational guido for all the struggles of the workers.

HAIL THE DAILY WORKER!
Welcome to its arrival to New York!
May it grow more powerful as an organ of the working class!

## Ernestine Evans Has Particular Expectations

Greetings to the Daily Worker, and a bill of particular demands appended. I shall be really glad at having in New York a daily newspaper wholly devoted to labor's interests, but I want it to be a good newspaper. I want the news in it to be absolutely reliable and meticulously exact as to facts. I want the paper to present a literary digest of the labor press of the world, and particularly of the cultural interests of the workers in Europe and in Russia. I want the paper to take account of minor revolutions in the whole field of motion picture world, in art, and to substitute for the society news in the capitalist press and the monotonous exploitation of the private life of "Peaches," lively accounts of how human beings live, on the farm, in the mines, in offices, in kitchens. I should like some Pierre Hamp novels ran serially. I think the workers would learn something from "Through Many Windows," a picture of modern advertising life by Helen Woodward, if you can get second serial rights. I want cartoons, and pictures, not of Calvin Coolidge, or Palm Beach beauties, but of Diego Rivera's frescoes, and the inside of shops and of new machines.—Ernestine Evans.

## Liberties Bureau Cheers Us

I welcome the issuing of a workers newspaper in New York City which will give the workers of this city another labor organ.—Forrest Baily, Director American Civil Liberties Bureau.

The DAILY WORKER appreciates the good wishes of the many friends whose Greetings are published in this issue. We feel sure that those whose space was reduced will rejoice with us that there were so many Greetings as to make this necessary.

## How Progressive Workers Fight

(Continued from page one)

The right wing had called meetings for two armories,—the Left Wing for ten halls. It was a test of strength. The workers stirred restlessly in the shops.

At last it was quitting time. The streets of the garment center was filled with little trickles of workers, hurrying away to the halls. The trickle increased to a stream,—then to a flood, that poured through the streets in defiance of traffic toword the demonstrations.

The left wing leaders had debated the procedure of the demonstration and laid careful plans. They had issued instructions to the workers, to fill Cooper Union, then Webster Hall, then the other four halls in succession. Four halls were in reserve should they be needed. The ten halls would hold twelve thousand people. Even the leaders scarcely expected more.

At a few minutes after five o'clock, the first of the long lines of marchers converged in Cooper square. Faster and faster into the hall. In ten minutes the great meeting room was jammed to the doors, and polica guarded against overcrowding. "To Webster Hall!" cried the workers. The news flew ahead, and the three meeting places in Webster were full before the main body of workers reached it. "To Manhottan Lyceum! To the Casino." On, on to other halls the crowds of workers surged, and in that half hour the demonstration, vastly more militant than anybody had hoped for, a great mass expression of confidence in honest leadership, was assured.

But thousands of workers were still walking in the drizzling rain, unable to find a hall where they could gather. More halls were opened. Cooper Union was shaken to wild applause when its chairman announced that meetings were going on simultaneously in seventeen places. Twenty-five thousand workers had responded to the call.

Man of the rank and file took over the extra meetings and workers and shop chairmen spoke, awaiting the leadars.

"On this historic day, we, the rank and file of the unions, pledge ones more to stand solidly with our present progressive leadership, and to support its policies of militant struggle and rank and file control. We further pledge to unite our ranks in the struggle to free our unions from bureaucratic control, gangsterism and expulsions, and to redouble our efforts to bring about the, amalgamation of all needle trades unions into one powerful organization that will effectively serve the interests of the workers."

The voice of the workers had spoken, giving to the left wing a mandate for leadership, honest, progressive, militant.

# TRADE UNION LEADERS GREET DAILY WORKER

## Militancy of Daily Worker Praised

The removal of The DAILY WORKER to New York means much to us, for now we can reach the English-speaking workers in our industry. Formerly, we had only the Freiheit, which could only reach the Jewish workers. The message of this great daily will rally the workers against the dark forces of reaction, who are striving to steal from the workers their hard-won gains.—Rose Wortis, Local 22, I. L. G. W. U.

## Welcomes Us In Spite Of His Dislikes

I never read The DAILY WORKER but I am glad to have industry move to New York, as it will give more men work. I don't agree with its editorial policy and its editorial policy don't agree with me, however, I am glad to hove a paper move to New oYrk from Chicago.—John P. Coughlin, Sec'y, Central Trades and Labor Council.

## Japanese Workers Extend Greetings

The DAILY WORKER has been the only doily in English that has recorded conscientiously the world significant, history-making struggle of the oppressed against its exploiting imperialist classes.

The struggle against the exploitation of the expropriators—no one can engago in a nobler struggio than this; and The DAILY WORKER ever since its birth three years ago, has faithfully particlpated in it. Every leaf of The DAILY WORKER is a priceless page wrought in the History of World Emancipation. No historians of the future can do without a file of The DAILY WORKER.

Today, The DAILY WORKER is the only daily in English that carries an unbiased account of the Nicaragua, Mexican, Philippine, Chinese and other struggles throughout the world. It is this newspaper that gives a dialectically whole picture of seemingly disconnected events of the world. Without The DAILY WORKER, we are blind, and our movement becomes stagnant.

The comrades and workers of Japan extend their hands to greet the advancement of The DAILY WORKER into the world's greatest center of exploitation—New York City. Long live The DAILY WORKER!—San-ichiro Sasaki, for the Comrades and Workers of Japan.

## Zimmerman Statement Praises Daily

I greet and welcome the transfer of the fighting organ of the labor movement, the Daily Worker, to New York.

New York is now the center of the onslaughts of all the reactionary forces on all that is progressive and militant in the trade unions. The Daily Worker is the only paper in the English language that gave assistance to the rank and file in its struggle.

This fight is not only Jewish and is not merely of importanre to Jewish workers; through the Daily Worker all workers regardless of nationality are informed of the struggle and thus are enabled to give greater assistance to the militant rank and file.

I, therefore, hold and hope that all the class conscious progressive workers will now solidify their forces in support of their only English daily, the Daily Worker. —Sasha Zimmerman, Joint Board Cloak & Dressmakers Union.

# IN THE CENTER OF WORLD CAPITALISM

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

Today The DAILY WORKER moves into the center of world capitalism. It comes to New York at a moment when the workers of the city are engaged in a struggle for the maintaining of the unions as fighting organizations; at a moment when Wall Street is using the armed forces of the American government to invade Nicaragna and Coolidge is threatening Mexico with war and sending a new fleet of battleships to China.

It stands alone as the only daily in the United States published in the English language which is fighting for the strengthening of the trade unions, for their amalgamation into industrial unions, for the organization of the unorganized workers, for the building of labor's political movement, for the giving of a consciousness, a backbone and a fighting spirit to the badly organized and politically undeveloped working class of our country. And to the oppressed peoples of the rest of the world ground down by "Uncle Shylock," It represents the only sure champion they have within the United States. Its tasks are big, its circulation and its editorial policy must correspond with its tasks. It has entered Wall Street's own city, the better to strike a blow at the heart of American capitalism. More power to its elbow. May the blow be a thrust home.

# DAILY WORKER CONFERENCE TO MEET JANUARY THIRTY-FIRST

The next meeting of the Daily Worker Conference will take place Monday evening, Jannary 31st, at 8 o'clock, at Manhattan Lyceum. The response to the invitation to trade unions and other workingmen's organizations to send delegates to a Conference to establish an English workingclass Daily here in New York has been good enough to justify making it a permanent institution. About fifty trade unions are already represented, and many others having signified their intention of electing delegates at their next meeting. If your organization has not yet done so you should see to it that it is done before January 31st.

The meeting on January 31st will be strictly a business affair.

# Build the Daily Worker As Mightier Weapon of American Working Class

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

The DAILY WORKER has arrived in New York City. With this "Special) Edition" prepared for the Madison Square Garden "Welcome" on the occasion of the Lenin Memorial Demonstration, the only English-language Communist Daily in the world establishes itself in the home city of the imperialist oppressors.

* * *

It was just five years ago, in Jannary, 1922, that The DAILY WORKER had its beginnings right here in New York City when the Workers [Communist] Party began the publication of the Weekly Worker as its official expression.

The great steel strike of the postwar period had taken place, but the struggles of the coal miners and the great shopmon's striko were yet to rouse as labor's effort to combat the "deflation" drives of the open shoppers against the workers.

* * *

The United States government then, as now, claiming that every move on the part of labor contending for the bettering of the conditions of the workers, was Moscow-inspired, directed what it thought was a crushing blow at Communism in this country, when it attacked the Communist Party's convention at Bridgeman, Michigan, and arrested and indicted its leading spokesmen. Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty, of President Harding's "Ohio gang," heading capitalism's "department of justice" at Washington, proclaimed not only that Communism had been rooted out and destroyed in the United States, but that militancy had been ejected from the trade unions. The mouthpiece of the capitolist state thus boasted of the aid it claimed had been given the servile labor bureaucracy.

It was in this period that the headquarters of the Workers [Communist] Party were removed from New York City to Chicago. William Z. Foster had been pinced on trial in Michigan. The jury disagreed, and the indictment is still in force. C. E. Ruthenberg also faced the capitolist courts. He was convicted. But this attack merely spurred the Communist movement and the left wing to greater efforts. The drive was launched for The DAILY WORKER. It met with a determined response that made possible the first issue of "The Communist Daily" three years ago this month, in January, 1924.

That was the answer of the Communists and the left wing in the American labor movement, not only to the dollar tyranny at Washington and the international financiers in Wall Street, grown more arrpgant than ever because of new positions of advantage won as a result of the world war, but it was also a note of defiance against the expulsion policy first launched at that time under the regime of the late Samuel Gompers, but later continued by the Green administration in the American Federation of Labor.

* * *

Every issue of The DAILY WORKER, during the last three years, has fought the fight for a strong and militant labor movement. The challenge of the opposition in the coal miners' union is heard clearer than ever. It presents its program with a more determined spirit this coming week at the miners' convention in Indianapolis. To be sure the maddened Lewis autocracy in the union is better organized, more carefully prepared, more vicious in its redbaiting than ever.

But that does not mean that the power of Lewis is greater. It merely indicates the strength of the entrenched reaction in its last ditch fight, that must be routed by the "Save the Union!" forces if trade unionism is to live in the mining industry as a force fighting for the interests of the coal diggers.

"Amalgamation" again stirs the railroad workers, who realize the cause of their last bitter defeat. "Organization!" awakens the million auto workers, even as it must again rouse the steel workers, the rubber workers and labor in other great unorganized industries.

The Daily can claim an honorable share in the Passaic victory—the first successful attempt in recent years to organize a mass of unorganized workers.

* * *

But it is right here in New York City, at this present moment, that the reaction organizes and directs its most vicious blows against the upward surge of the broad masses of the workers. Years ofstudied attack on the part of the reaction finds the left wing in the needle trades more determined than ever to fight for those policies that must prevail if the trade unions are to live as effective organs of labor in the working class struggle.

It is not a far cry from Daugherty's attack on the Communist Convention in Michigan and Judge Wilkerson's injunction decree against the railroad shopmen, now more than three years ago, to the present day attack of the Morris Sigmans, the Morris Kaufmans and the Matthew Wolls, against the thinking sections of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Unfon, the Furriers' Union and the other organizations of labor in the needle industry in this city.

* * *

The Green-Woll combination announces as its ambition, the "preservation of the unions" and the safeguarding of the American government. This is an impossible stand. The labor officialdom that worries for the safety of the capitalist government, the instrument of the master class, thus indicates its hitter hostility to the progress and the rise to power of the workers as a class.

There is no power in the gift of capitalism that can turn back the march toward all power of the world's wage workers—the oppressed class of today. Intensified exploitation of labor at home, growing agression of the dominanct American imperialism abroad, as indicated in Nicaragua, Mexico and China, speeds that march toward power.

* * *

The DAILY WORKER establishes itself in New York City, where it is felt that it can better serve the American working class as a guido and standard-bearer. As the voice of Communism it strives to become the mass expression of the broadest possible sections of American labor. Every energy bends in that direction—To Build The DAILY WORKER to become the Mass Organ of those who must inevitably join the struggle for the abolition of capitalism and the building of the new social order that became flesh and blood when the mighty millions of workers and peasants thruout the former domains of the Russian czardom established the Union of Soviet Republics.

Here in New York City The DAILY WORKER calls to the workers of the nation to rally in its support, knowing that every strength gained by labor's "Daily" is new power won for the whole working class.

# GREETINGS from New York

**THE LITHUANIAN CO-OP. PUB. SOC. INC.**
Amount Paid $6.00

**T. GERM**
Amount Paid $2.00

**HARRY LEFF**
New York City
Amount Paid $14.00

**A Group of Militant Union Printers**
Amount Paid $6.00

**Workers Communist Party**
6. A. 4 S.
Amount Paid $1.50

**NATHAN GOLD**
Amount Paid $2.00

**Sub-Section 2-F**
Amount Paid $10.00

**Sub-Section 2-B**
Amount Paid $2.00

**Sub-Section 2-C Section 2 W. P.**
Amount Paid $5.00

**Sub-Section 1-D**
Amount Paid $5.00

**A. LODZER**
Amount Paid $2.00

**ROSE KUNTZ**
Amount Paid $1.00

**J. GRAITZER**
Amount Paid $1.00

**Rachil Rendar**
Amount Paid $1.00

**Joseph Rendar**
Amount Paid $1.00

**James McBride**
Amount Paid $1.00

**Jacob Eisenberg**
Amount Paid $1.00

**Shop Nucleus No. 4 Sub-Section 3-E**
Amount Paid $5.00

**J. SMITH**
34 Fe-n Irvington, N. J.
Amount Paid $1.00

**Nucleus 1 F. Sub-Section 2-C**
Amount Paid $2.00

*Greetings from*
**H. & P. Dairy Restaurant**
203 Havemeyer Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Amount Paid $2.00

*Greetings from*
Felt Slippers & Stitch Down Workers Local 55
Shoe Workers Protrctive Union
3 Delanrey Street,
New York, N. Y.
Amount Paid $2.00

# Announcement to Comrades!
## Charles Selikson
Radios and Victrolas — 1225 First Ave.
CORN. 66TH STREET

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS—
Stromberg-Carlson Radios
Fada-Neutrodyne — Atwater Kent
Radiola Super-Heterodyne
Freed-Eisemann
Freshman Masterpiece, Etc.
**No Interest Charged** — **Installed Free**
EVERYTHING GUARANTEED — OPEN EVENINGS

# MOVE TO RECALL MINERS OFFICERS WHO CHOP BALLOT

## Dist. 2. Reactionaries Took Opponents Off

CRESSON, Pa., Jan. 22.—Recall petitions against Lewis administration officers in District 2, United Mine Workers, are being circulated by the progressives in the central Pennsylvania coal fields. The progressives charge Vice President James Mark, Secretary-Treasurer Richard Gilbert, and six board members and an organizer with illegally barring rival candidates from the ballot in the district elections of last December.

By keeping the progressives off the ballot these two district officers and the six board members and organizer were elected without real opposition.

### Won by Trickery

James Mark, running for district president, to succeed John Brophy who had withdrawn to take part in the national campaign, had no contest at all. His opponent, Pat McDermott, was sweeping the district till he was removed on a minor technicality. McDermott, a labor party assemblyman and a working union miner was a highly popular figure and a staunch supporter of John Brophy.

### Log Rolling Politics

All the progressives were illegally barred, the petition states. McDermott was thrown out on the pretext that he was working in a mine over which his local union did not have jurisdiction. The facts are that McDermott had taken a job in another union pit when his mine closed last summer but kept his card in the first local with the consent of the district officers in order to combat a wage reduction move in that local.

Mark made a deal with the six board members in the McDermott case. For their votes ruling McDermott off Mark supported them in their own disputes. Their local opposition was taken care of in the same way.

### Overlook Machine Errors

For instance in the Bread Top territory south of Huntingdon and Altoona four progressives, Edward Lynch, W. L. Abbott, Robert Hastings and David Grace, candidate for board member and organizer, were barred on the pretext that notices at some of the local unions nominating them had not been posted a week before the nominations and that one man who voted had not paid his assessment. Aside from the fact that the constitution does not make this sufficient grounds for disqualifying a candidate there is the fact that the same technicalities existed against Arthur Taylor and Clarence Donaldson, the administration officers.

### Lie About Ishen

In Territory 2 Francis Ishen, a working miner, and Brookwood Labor College graduate in good standing in the union was barred from the ballot for board member on the untrue accusation that he had not been in continuous standing for three years. In Territory 9 in Tioga County, August Anderson was likewise barred on the false charge that he was three months behind in his assessment. And similar false technicalities were used to keep men off the ballot in three more territories.

### Charges to Locals

The recall petitions ask the rank and file to elect Mark Gilbert, Taylor, Donaldson, Levi McConnaughty, William Ackley, Tony Rodnik, Stanley Hudzinski and Peter Ferraro. The district constitution says that the signed request of ten percent of the membership shall force the district secretary-treasurer to send a petition to each local union, with accompanying charges, for the recall of any district officer, board member or organizer specified. If within 30 days after the petition is sent out 20 percent of the entire membership send a request to the secretary-treasurer the district executive board shall call an election for the recall of the officers in question.

Progressives are confident of getting the necessary signatures quickly. Great indignation followed the barring of the many popular district candidates. The original recall petition was signed by Jerry Ford, Peter Mallon, Levi Troxell, Powers Hapgood, Manies McGonigle and S. S. Gutwald.

* * *

CRESSON, Pa.—Powers Hapgood is a delegate to the United Mine Workers convention in Indianapolis from the Cresson local union. The district executive board—a majority of which is controlled by Lewis—is attempting to have him expelled from membership. By a vote of 9 to 3 the board reversed the action of the Gallitzi local union which unanimously rejected the expulsion charges brought against Hapgood recently by International Organizer Ely. Hapgood has since taken a job in a Creason mine and transferred his card.

## FOUR HUNDRED WEAVERS STRIKE

HARTFORD, Conn., (FP)—Wage cuts brought a strike of 400 weavers at the Salt Textile Co. plant, Bridgeport. Strikers said cuts ranged up to 50 percent.

# 黨（產共）工國美之

# 報日人丁

## 本月二十二號出版

地址紐約埠紐西四十一街一百零八號

CHINESE NATIONALIST DAILY GREETS DAILY WORKER

(By Mun Hey Daily, Official New York Organ Kuo Min Tang.)

By ROBERT DUNN, Federated Press.

TRANSLATION:—The American Workers (Communist) Party paper, the Daily Worker, publishes on January 22 its first number in New York.

The DAILY WORKER is the only paper in English that is fighting vigorously and desperately against the imperialism, the exploitation, the injustice of it. This paper leads the greatest struggle of mankind toward human freedom. Any one who has a human heart should read the DAILY WORKER day by day and from the first word to the last. It is indeed a great saver of humanity. Long live The DAILY WORKER!

# RIGHT WING MEETINGS COMPLETE FAILURE

(Continued from page one)

Workers Union, Rose Walkowitz of the Dressmakers Union, Fannie Warshawsky of the Furriers Union, and many others.

### Reactionaries Fail

Fittingly selecting for that purpose two armories of the New York National Guard, a body of armed men always relied upon to protect employers' interests in a struggle with labor, the reactionaries in the needle trades unions attempted Thursday afternoon to stage a demonstration against the progressives in the New York locals. The demonstration was officially styled, "against the Communists".

There would have been nothing to talk about at all if the international officials had not provided for a stop-page of work at four o'clock in the afternoon, and if the Amalagamated Clothing Workers' officials, especially, had not arranged for pressure to be brought on their members to force them to come to the meetings.

### Great Fear

The greatest care was taken not to admit any who might be prominent in the left wing movement, for fear the audiences of coerced workers might be stampeded by the appearance of one of the local union nominating them had not been posted a week before the nominations and that one man who voted had not paid his assessment. Aside from the fact that the constitution does not make this sufficient grounds for disqualifying a candidate there is the fact that the same technicalities existed against Arthur Taylor and Clarence Donaldson, the administration officers.

### Puny Demonstrations

The meetings were small. As a matter of fact, the Seventy-first Armory and the Sixty-ninth Armory together will not seat more than 5,000, and the halls were far from full. Not only were they not crowded in the beginning, but as soon as it was safe, the audience began to desert.

The chief speakers at the Seventy-first hall were Hugh Frayne, vice-president of the New York Federation of Labor, and Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers. By the time Sigman rose to make his denunciation of the Communists, his audience was over half gone.

### Attack Strikers

While Frayne and Sigman were talking, mounted police, the bomb squad, and many plain clothes police were circling around the building as a guard of honor.

Both speakers defended a resolution, which condemned the splendid and victorious strikes in the cloak making trade and the fur trade as "needless" and as a "reign of terror".

Wm. Green, President of the A. F. L. sent his congratulations to the meeting, in a long telegram.

At the Sixty-ninth Armory Sidney Hillman came out at last, on the same platform with other reactionaries whom he formerly condemned, and added his voice to theirs in denunciation.

# Paterson Police Trailing One Karl Liebknecht!

PATERSON, N. J.—The "Intelligence" Department of the Paterson Police Department has a warrant out for the arrest of Karl Liebknecht! There are many workers who attended the Liebknecht Memorial meeting here who are convinced of this. Why otherwise, they say, should the law-maintaining gentlemen come snooping around "looking for that fellow Liebknecht!"

When the Liebknecht Memorial meeting was held, under the auspices of the Y. W. L. in Paterson, two dicks came in. They had with them a Nicaragua-Liebknecht handbill, one of many distributed around the factories by the Pioneers.

A bright Pioneer told the earnest searchers for the Karl Liebknecht who was undoubtedly behind this act, that they would have to go where Liebknecht was, in order to find him. "Oh, we'll find him all right, never fear," was the boastful reply.

# SIGMAN FAILS TO PUT DELEGATION IN CENTRAL BODY

## Trades, Labor Council Passes On Plea For Aid

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK

Prolonged debate concerning the attempt by the Sigman machine to substitute right wing delegates for bona fide left wing representatives of Locals 2, 9, 22 and 35 of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, resulted in a two weeks' delay at the meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council held in Beethoven Hall.

During the postponement, this new assault upon the left wing by the rights will be brought before the executive board of the council.

### Sigman Appeals For Aid

In the minutes of the last meeting of the executive board, reference was made to the appearance of Morris Sigman, president, and Mollie Freidman, vice-president of the I. L. G. W. U. before that body, requesting support for the right wing assault on the militant members of the union.

On a motion by Arthur Peer, of the Post Office Clerks' Union, that was also referred to the executive board for clarification.

The Sigman Friedman combine requested:

First—The appointment of a committee of five by the Central Trades to cooperate with them.

Second—Credentials to visit the local unions in an appeal for funds.

Third—Cooperation in their campaign to "drive politics out of the unions."

President Joseph Ryan asked Secretary Coughlin: "Who is this Committee?" Coughlin answered that "it was headed by Morris Sigman and Morris Feinstone." Ryan then inquired if the committee did not have as its purpose "to drive the Communists out of the unions, not politics?"

### "Ask a Doctor."

Delegate A. J. Furman, of Local 9, I. L. G. W. U. asked: "What is meant by driving politics out of the unions?"

"You will have to ask someone who is a doctor," Coughlin answered.

President Ryan said, "Personally I think labor should take a lot of interest in politics."

Delegate Peer then made his motion to refer the matter to the executive board, which was passed.

### Right Wingers Not Seated

When the credentials of the right wing delegates from Locals 2, 9, 22 and 35 were read, Delegates Yenetzki, of Local 22, took the floor and asked: "How can new delegates be seated when the others have never been recalled?"

Vice-president John Mullholand said that "it is merely a care of substitution of delegates."

Samuel Leibowitz, of the Furriers' Union, asked: "How can Sigman send delegates to replace those delegates local unions have elected?"

James P. Holland, former president of the New York State Federation of Labor, inquired: "What right has the A. F. of L. to tell any International union how to conduct its affairs?"

It was reported by President Ryan that the Central Trades is continuing the fight for Abraham Lefkowitz, who was refused promotion as a high school teacher due to his being a member of the Teachers' Union. It was stated that Franklin D. Roosevelt is now interested in the case and though not much progress can be reported now, much is hoped for in the future.

It was announced that the special order of business for the next meeting of the Central Trades, to be held Thursday, February 3, would be an extended discussion of injunctions in labor disputes. All local unions were urged to hold special meetings before February 15, to discuss this question.

# FIRST SEAMEN'S PORT BUREAU IN NEW YORK TODAY

## Club Room To Ruin The Shipping Shark

By EDWARD HILLYER

An important event in the life of the seafaring toiler is the opening today of the International Seamen's Port Bureau at 26 South St., New York, in the part of town where seamen congregate.

The Seamen's Port Bureau will be a club-home for marine workers of all nations. There will be reading and writing facilities, a meeting center, a shipping office for employed, a place to store securely seamen's belongings and generally as much as possible to facilitate their convenience and welfare. The spreading among the seamen of knowledge to enlighten them as to the economic conditions and need of organization will also be one of its purposes.

Anybody who is familiar with the life of the marine worker knows under what conditions he slaves, the hardships and handicaps both at sea and ashore, particularly the chaotic conditions culturally. Disorganization in this country is without comparison to any other.

Some of the pitfalls which are put in the path of the seamen are: speakeasies, brothels, gambling dens, blood-sucking bondsmen, loanmen, lawyers, money changers, flophouse keepers, shipping sharks and what-not. On the other hand, they have the "hallelujah" gospel missions, subsidized seamen's church institutions, etc.

All these demoralizing conditions and influences are a material factor—perhaps the dominating factor—in the now apparently permanent disability of the seamen of this country to the development of their organic labor and social structure. The Seamen's Port Bureau will spread among them knowledge that will aid in their organization.

## Sick Laborer Takes Gas; Capitalism Has No Use for His Sort

Despondent because an intestinal illness had prevented him from working for the last four months, Karel Milata, 45, of 640 East 14th St., committed suicide by gas, police say, at his home last night.

Milata occupied a furnished room on the 11th St. address, and yesterday, after being informed by a dispensary doctor that he would not be able to work for many months, attempted to borrow money to pay his room rent. He was unsuccessful. He returned to his room, and brooded over his misfortune.

A few hours later neighbors smelt gas on his floor.

| |
|---|
| Ludwig Landy, $1.00 |
| Jaekano Passaro, $1.00 |
| Rose Cooperstein, $1.00 |
| Workers Party, Sec. 3 $10.00 |
| Bogartz Gestel, $1.00 |
| Samuel Barufkin, $1.00 |
| Morris Oster, $1.00 |
| A Doman, $1.00 |
| Internat. Br. Lower Bx. $5.00 |
| Charles Burns and Family, $1.00 |
| Shop Nucleus No. 2 Sub. Sec. 3A, $1.00 |
| John Lambert, $1.00 |
| Sub Section 1B, $6.00 |
| Workers of Sweet and Sands, $4.00 |
| Andrew Riggio, $1.00 |
| C. Burns, $1.00 |
| Abraham Stein, $2.00 |
| Morris Gottfried, $5.00 |
| J. L. Cooper, $1.00 |
| Sub Section 4C, $7.00 |
| Sub Section 1B, $6.00 |
| Sub Section 4A, $5.00 |
| Section 5, Sub Section B $50.00 |
| Section 2, $10.00 |
| Subsection 2A, $3.00 |
| Section 3, $10.00 |
| Subsection 3E, $5.00 |

# HONOR ROLL

Here is a partial roster of those devoted rebels whose contributions made it possible for The DAILY WORKER to be printed in New York. The amounts specified were received by the New York Agency from January 7th to January 21st. Over two thousand "Honor Roll" lists are still outstanding and will be acknowledged in future issues of The DAILY WORKER as fast as received.

All having lists are urged to collect as much as they can as fast as they can, since the moving of The DAILY WORKER involves a lot of extra expense. The good work done by New York comrades the past two weeks shows that they intend to cover this and give The DAILY WORKER a good send-off in New York.

### HONOR ROLL LISTING

D ..... $500.00
Ed. Boyce, 100.00; Women's Council No. 1, Harlem, 5.00; Workmens Sick & Death Benefit 212, Bloomfield, N. J., 5.00; 4 Girls, 4.00; Harry Freedman, 5.00; Louis Hirschmann, 25.00; Workmens Circle 546, 15.00; Glass Bevelers Union 528, Sam Manzo, 10.00; Morris Horwitz, Sub Section 5C, 10.00; Downtown Jewish Workers Club, 10.00; Progressive Group of the Grocery & Dairy Clerks Union, 15.00; Feldstein for Group, 25.00; Passaic Strikers, 10.00.

ABRAHAM MARKOFF ..... $25.00

NO. 1752 BY
BELLA ROMANOFF ..... $6.00
S. Slapion, 1.00; R. Chinitz, 1.00; R. Romanoff, 1.00; F. Widerg, .50; I. Lashowitz, .50; Olga Gardner, .50; G. Krakeskey, .50; N. Fernian, .50; R. Walkowitz, .50.

NO. 1935 BY CHARLES DIRRA
FROM ASTORIA ..... $120.50
F. Cohen, 10.00; H. Avakoff, 10.00; M. Kesselman, 5.00; G. Neamen, 5.00; M. E. Benson, 10.00; G. Raubur, 10.00; S. Lindorff, 5.00; I. Seipelnik, 3.00; P. Fastenly, 5.00; Stalmy, 2.00; Charles Birda, 10.00; J. G. of 5.00; J. S. Prama, 5.00; M. Boff, 3.00; Geo. 2.00; Julius Zorinsky, 2.00; B. Poverman, 2.00; P. Raff, 5.00; Silverman, 10.00; M. Mojur, 2.50; V. Brick, 5.00; J. Sanere, 2.00; N. N., 1.00.

NO. 1396 BY J. L. COOPER $10.00
Darmashkin, 2.00; V. D., 1.00; A. B. 1.00; J. Grunrep, 1.00; J. Wortman, 1.00; J. L. Cooper, 2.00; D. S. Panker, 1.00; Leah Cooper, 1.00.

NO. 2680 BY N. SCHNEIDER $5.00
Perl, 1.00; Kneller, .50; Baron R. 1.00; Nudelman, 1.00; Kwan, .50; N. Schneider, .50; Mandelowitz, .50.

NO. 2920 BY J. C. HOFFER $6.00
Bertha Melnicker, 1.00; William Heinz, 1.00; J. C. Haffer, 1.00; L. Tedesis, 1.00; Nick Dacis, 1.00; Samuel Yorker, 1.00.

Sub Section 4D-2F ..... $5.00
Leo Steinfeld ..... 5.00
Anna Krambart ..... 5.00
Clara Fox ..... 6.00
W. Wolf ..... 2.50
Anna Rosenblatt ..... 5.00
Council of Workingclass Housewives No. 10 of Bath Beach ..... 5.00
United Council of Workingclass Housewives of Coney Island. 5.00

NO. 1681 JOE SCHEWCHUK 11.50
J. Schewchuk, 1.00; A. Ambrose, 1.00; M. Yaysyra, 1.00; Pawchkowski, 1.00; M. Misko, 1.00; B. Kniarevich, 1.00; N. Zuninko, 1.00; N. Lipohin, 1.00; D. Nakupinsky, 1.00; K. Dubuch, 1.00; Wm. Witwicki, .50.

G. E. Kalins ..... 5.00
Anna Leibowitz ..... 10.00
Minnie Laites ..... 5.00

NO. 2845 JOSEPH
GREENBERG ..... 50.00
Joseph Greenberg, 1.25; Isidor Mosyh, .50; Victor Flomin, .25; Miscellaneous Joseph Greenberg, 34.00.

J. Finkelstein ..... 5.00
A. Westerburg ..... 5.00
3 Cloakmakers Strikers ..... 15.00
S. Herman ..... 5.00
Dr. Glouberman ..... 5.00
Garage Employees Ass. ..... 5.00
Helen Rocco ..... 5.00
N. Turansky ..... 1.00

NO. 1745 MAY KELMANSKY 6.00
A. Lotker, 1.00; M. Kelmansky, 1.00; Philip Siffkin, 1.00; W. Stein, 1.00; E. Baron, 1.00; S. Dimki, 1.00.
Workmen Sick & Death Benefit Fund—Branch 198 ..... 10.00
Mary Ostrow ..... 5.00

NO. 1778 BY ALBERT LEVIN 7.00
Albert Levin, 1.00; J. Pappalouby, 1.00; P. P. Cassiello, 1.00; Sam Fromberg, 1.00; John Carras, 1.00.

NO. 1293 BY A COMRADE ..... 21.75
M. Shimken, 1.00; Stewart, 1.00; J. Schwartz, 1.00; Benj. Shenwitz, 1.00; P. Nedlin, 1.00; Sam Goldstein, 1.00; H. Lang, 1.00; F. C., 1.00; John Cubretta, .50; Max Fillerer, .50; H. Sarnoff, .25; Morris Friedman, .50; O. Wirchio, .50; C. Brooks, 1.00; S. Orloff, .50.

NO. 2143 BY ELLA ZFENK K. 8.50
Stigler, 1.00; Peter Mour, 1.00; A. Rokoffy, 1.00; P. Taras, 1.00; F. 1.00; G. Molnar, 1.00; K. Mikel, 1.00; D. Quintney, 1.00.

LIST NO. 1905 ..... 3.75
A. Orore, .25; J. Scornic, 1.00; R. Finnone, .25; B. Berubonco, .50; Crevic Sime, .25; S. Rusnic, .25; S. Rusinic, .25; T. Luttovic, .25; Albert Moryin, .50; Binc Tubijca, .25.

NO. 1565 BY EDWARD
LUMIO ..... 6.00
Albert Adler, 1.00; Paul Kalk, 1.00; Otto Maki, 1.00; Kalle Salmi, 1.00; Edward Lamie, 1.00; Jamaica Finnish Workers Club, 1.00.

NO. 2676 BY MIRON USHKO. 6.75
Miro Ushko, .50; J. Tepemscher, .25; F. Ningkov, .50; A. Rorotichevski, 1.00; N. Koshevich, .50; A. Smusoff, .50; Gonchariso, 1.00; W. Berengeyko, .50; J. U. Verks, .25; P. Kudritski, .25; John Feodorov, .25; Alex Chanoff, .25.

Paul Majerik ..... 1.00

Note—Space does not permit the publication of the entire Honor Roll today. It will be continued tomorrow.)


*Where Greeks Meet Americans*
IT IS YOUR LIFE'S CHANCE TO MEET THE PROVERSIAL GREEKS AT THE

**BALL AND ENTERTAINMENT**
FOR ESTABLISHING THE GREEK COMMUNIST DAILY
*"THE DAILY EMPROS"*
*PALM GARDEN*
150 W. 58th Street, New York City
MARCH 24th, AT 8:30 P. M.
TICKETS 50 CENTS
Under the Auspices of N. Y. Greek Fraction, 50 W. 58th St. Phone: Circle 6000, 9113.

**CONFERENCE**
*of*
*NEWSSTAND INSPECTORS*
*DISTRICT MANAGERS*
*To Build the Circulation of the Daily Worker*

**MONDAY, JAN. 24th, 8 P. M.**
108 E. 14th Street

Important Assignments Must Be Given to Responsible Comrades — Immediate Action Is Necessary!

*Attend the Conference*
*Apply for Assignments*
*Get Copies from*

**Bronstein's Vegetarian Health Restaurant**
514 Claremont Parkway
New York, N. Y.

*Get Copies from*

**GROUP WORKING ON UNITED WORKERS COOPERATIVE**

*Get Copies from*

**Br. 293 W T & D. Fund**
Brooklyn Labor Lyceum
Brooklyn N. Y.

**Section 1, N.Y.C., $10.00**
P. Litvakoff, R. Bennet, J. Prischkoff, L. Klug, S. Tepper, L. Hoffauer, L. E. Katterfeld, D. Brown, J. L. Cooper, H. Kah,

**Greetings to the DAILY WORKER!**

Success on its arrival in New York!

**Cloak Operators Union, Local No. 2**
I. L. G. W. U.

# CONSUMERS FINANCE CORPORATION

Subsidiary of the

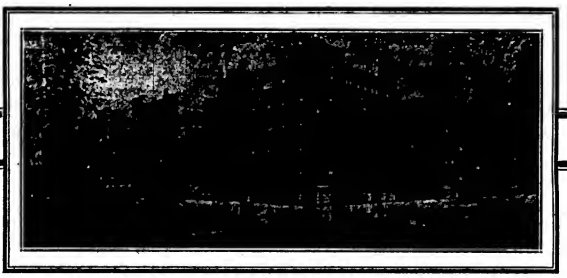
## UNITED WORKERS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, Inc.

# GUARANTEES

# 6%

## DAILY DIVIDENDS

Secured by this



**Square city block, 1000 occupied apartments in the first Co-operative Workers' Colony, Bronx Park E. and Allerton Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.**

---

# $250,000.00

**Second Mortgage GOLD BONDS**

## $100, $300, $500 Gold Bonds

**May Be Paid in Weekly Installments**

*For Detailed Information Inquire at Office*

**1 UNION SQUARE** **Telephone Stuyvesant 5468**

**Our New Office Will Be 69 FIFTH AVENUE, Telephone Stuyvesant 6900**

**Open Daily Till 7 P. M., Saturdays Till 2 P. M.**

*Greetings from*

**Cloak, Skirt & Dress Pressers Union**

Executive Board Local 35

Joseph Goretsky, Manager — Jacob Gerchikoff, President

10 EAST 22nd STREET
New York, N. Y.

**UKRAINIAN DAILY NEWS**

17 EAST THIRD STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

*"The Only Ukrainian Workingclass Daily in America"*

**PASSAIC STRIKE STILL ON!**
**WE'VE WON IN FOUR MILLS!**
**HELP US BEAT THE REST!**

GIVE MONEY PLEASE! For Coal for the Strikers' Homes! For Bread for their families! They have made a hard fight! Now they are winning! Now you must help more than ever! Give all you can! MAKE VICTORY COMPLETE!

*Make all contributions by check or money order to*

**GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE**

799 BROADWAY Room 225 NEW YORK CITY

*Get 10c Coupons and sell them TO HELP US FEED the Strikers' Children. A 1000 Dollar Car will be given away, to one, who will qualify. Get information from the Relief Office. Phone, STUyvesant 2343.*

*Greetings from*

**WINDOW CLEANERS PROTECTIVE UNION LOCAL NO. 8**

*Greetings from*

**FINNISH WORKERS CLUB**

**We Welcome the Appearance of the Daily Worker in New York City**

Confronted with a United Front between the bosses and the right wing hierarchists. The workers of New York City engaged in the most bitter struggle in the history of the American Labor Movement will find a close ally in the Daily Worker. We are confident that the Daily Worker will play an important role in the struggle of the workers and help them to rid the Labor Movement of all the labor fakers, betrayers and provocateurs.

LONG LIVE THE DAILY WORKER ORGANIZER!

B. ROSENFELD, T. U. E. L. of LOCAL 22

A group of members from Krakauer Br. W. C. 515, Astoria Hall, 62 E. 4th St., N. Y. Greet The Daily Worker.

Greetings from

**Workers Cooperative of Harlem**

1786 Lexington Avenue
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Greetings from

**Krassin Building Trade Cooperative**

799 BROADWAY, (Room 42)
NEW YORK, N. Y.

**Greetings to Daily Worker on coming to New York**

Your help in the past is greatly appreciated.
More power to your elbow.

**REMEMBER THE I. L. D. BAZAAR**

For the Aid of Class War Prisoners

STAR CASINO

107th STREET and PARK AVENUE

Thursday March 10th — Friday March 11th — Saturday March 12th — Sunday March 13th

THE DAILY WORKER IS THE VOICE OF WORKERS.
THE I. L. D. IS THE DEFENDER OF WORKERS.

WE WISH YOU EVERY SUCCESS

Make Our Bazaar a Red Letter Event on Your Calendar.

*Greetings from*

**ABRAHAM MARKOFF**

249 East 115th Street
New York, N. Y.

*Greetings from*

**ESPERANTO SPEAKING WORKERS OF NEW YORK**

RESERVE LINCOLN EVENING FOR

**HOTEL AND RESTAURANT WORKERS**

Branch of Amalgamated Food Workers

**GRAND RECEPTION AND BALL**

Friday, February 11, Lincoln Eve.

Gents $1.00, Ladies 50c. Two Bands.

LYCEUM, 86th Street and 3rd Avenue

[illegible] INTERNATIONAL CATERING WORKERS' CLUB

Unusual Entertainment

Support the Jewish Colonization Work in the Soviet Union

# BECOME A MEMBER

OF THE

# ICOR

***(Committee to Help Jewish Colonization in Soviet Russia)***

INDIVIDUAL members pay a minimum of $1.00 a year

ORGANIZATIONS pay a minimum of $5.00 a year

*Send Your Applications to* **ICOR** 112 EAST 19th STREET NEW YORK

# BONDS BONDS BONDS

# HELP SAVE THE CLOAK AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION

**Subscribe to the**

# LOAN $250,000.00 LOAN

## THIS IS NO DONATION—THIS IS A LOAN!

**Guaranteed by the Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt, Dress, and Reefer Makers Union of Greater New York, and by the Locals 2, 9, 22, and 35.**

**This is a sample bond of the Save-the-Cloakmakers-Union-Loan.**

## 6% Interest

PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY

**Organizations that have already subscribed to this loan:**

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE BRANCHES

Br. 16, Paterson
Br. 84, Phila.
Br. 112, Scranton, Pa.
Br. 123, Chicago
Br. 126, N. Y.
Br. 139, N. Y.
Br. 223, N. Y.
Br. 225, N. Y.
Br. 235, N. Y.
Br. 240, N. Y.
Br. 241, Dallas, Tex.
Br. 256, Hartford
Br. 260, N. Y.
Br. 267, N. Y.
Br. 277, N. Y.
Br. 367, N. Y.
Br. 421, N. Y.
Br. 431, N. Y.
Br. 442, Atlanta
Br. 483, Boston
Br. 493, N. Y.
Br. 494, San Francisco
Br. 621, N. Y.
Br. 715, Brockton
Br. 748, Springfield, Mass.
Br. 758, Roxbury, Mass.
Br. 778, Winthrop, Mass.
Br. 839, N. Y.
Br. 967, Edmondton Alb. Can.
Br. 998, N. Y.
Br. 116, Roselle, N. J.
Br. 461, Ladies' Leagu Br. of Portsmouth
Br. 414 and 47, N. Y.
Br. 89, Denver
Br. 19, Ladies' Aux liary

INDEPENDENT WOR. C.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Ladies' Education Club, Denver
Mothers' League of New England
486 Ladies' Aux.
Upholsterers' Int. Union, Phila.
Progressive Cutworkers, Phila.
W. S. Y. Prodeli Club
Jewish Workers' Culture League, Worcester, Mass.
Young Proval and Lab. Club
Jewish Cultural Center, Pittsburgh
Cutters' Local 15, Rochester
Prodeli Socialist Person
Jewish Workers, N. a. London
Council of Working Class Women,
Cutmakers' Union, Los Angeles
Cutmakers' Union, Boston.
Shirt Pressers' Union
Jewish Inter Workers' Alliance
Canadian Labor Circle, Montreal
Working Class Women
Members of Amalg. Prog. Club
Carmakers' League, N. Y.
Workers of the Dramatic Stud.
Millinery League
Workmen's Circle Lyceum Assn. Dallas
Ind. Ladies' Club, Omaha, Nebr.
Women's Prog. League, Lindenhurst
Ladies' Aux. Br. 253, W. C.
Members of Prog. Skirt Pressers
Prodeli Gen. Fed.
Workers' University
Lithuanian Working Class Women

THE FOLLOWING CITIES SENT IN CONSIDERABLE AMOUNTS TO THE LOAN:

Paterson, Atlantic City, Trenton, Hartford, Passaic, Stamford, Boston, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Atlanta, Savannah, San Diego, Washington, D. C., San Antonio, Dallas, Houston, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Lowell, Toledo, Utica, Wheeling, Erie, Scranton, Baltimore, Richmond, Norfolk, Detroit, Sioux City, Duluth, Cincinnati.

## 6% Interest

PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY

The traitors must be defeated! Sigman's attack on the union is a chapter of treachery and betrayal; it is a black page in the history of the American labor movement.

Sigman is out to smash the Organization if he cannot control it.

At the outset Sigman figured everywhere as the head of the strike committee. The "Daily Forward"—Sigman's mouthpiece has done everything to stress Sigman's strike leadership.

Sigman was one of the speakers at the mass meeting at Madison Square Garden on June 29th, where 25,000 cloakmakers gave their authorization to the Joint Board to call the strike. At present, Sigman endeavors to cover his pogrom plans by the flimsy excuse that the strike was called without the membership being consulted.

On the 22nd of August Sigman stated as follows:

**"Bosses shout Communism in order to befog the issue of the strike."**

**At present, Sigman is doing the very same thing that the bosses did then. He is dragging in the issue of Communism in order to confuse the minds of the members, and to impose his unwanted and despised leadership upon the Union.**

**The Cloak and Dressmakers are determined to rid the union of the underworld, yellow traitors, sluggers and gangsters. The fight requires money. $250,000 MUST BE RAISED IMMEDIATELY. The above named organizations have already manifested their confidence in the outcome of the struggle and have subscribed to a considerable part of the loan. The full amount must be raised immediately. EVERY WORKER AND EVERY ORGANIZATION SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO A BOND. The bonds are of the following denominations: $25.00, $50.00, $100.00, and $500.00.**

**EVERY BOND IS ANOTHER BLOW TO THE TRAITORS.**

**Help make this fight a complete knock out to the enemies of the Labor Movement —the Sigmans, Beckermans, Ninfos, Dubinkys and the like.**

**Let the slogan be: "The Complete Amount of $250,000 within the next two weeks."**

## Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers Union

**L. HYMAN, Manager.** **J. PORTNOY, Sec'y.**

**FILL OUT THIS APPLICATION AND SEND IT IN AT ONCE:**

JULIUS PORTNOY, *Secretary Bond Issue,*
16 West 21st Street, New York, N. Y.

I hereby subscribe to ..... bonds for $..... of your Save the Cloak Makers Union Bond Issue.

*Name* .....*Street* .....

*City organization* .....

.....

# BONDS BONDS BONDS

*We Welcome*
THE DAILY WORKER
to New York

**ODESSER BALL**

Given by the
Odesser Branch 225, Workmen's Circle
SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12, 1927
at TAMMANY HALL
14th Street and 3rd Ave., New York
ADMISSION 75c, INCLUDING WARDROBE
20% of the Proceeds to the Odesser Colonies, Remainder for Educational Purposes.

**SCOTT NEARING'S**
LATEST BOOK
**"The British General Strike"**
greets the readers of the Daily Worker
PRICE 50c.
Social Science Publishers
406 West 31st Street
New York City
Also Just Off the Press
"The Law of Social Revolution"
Price 75c.

*Hail!*
**New Masses**
**39 Union Square**
*The only radical American Magazine of arts and letters*

**Lotta di Classe**
*Weekly organ of the Italian progressive trade union workers, published under the auspices of the Italian Trade Union Progressive Center, 42 Third Avenue,*
*Welcomes*
*The Daily Worker*
*to New York in behalf of the militant Italian workers.*
*The Daily Worker is the herald that sings out above the bedlam of capitalist howls the distinct note of the proletarian struggle.*
*We welcome the Daily Worker and pledge to it our support. Power and more power to the proletarian press.*

Whenever in the Neighborhood
Meet Your Friends of
THE DAILY WORKER
at
*Parnes'*
*Dairy Restaurant, Inc.*
161 STANTON STREET
NEW YORK CITY

**Paper Box Strikers**
**CONCERT and BALL**
NEW STAR CASINO
107th ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AVE.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1927
ADMISSION 50c A PERSON
HELP THESE HEROIC MEN AND WOMEN WIN THEIR STRIKE.

*Greetings from*
**A. HRASKO**
SHOE SHOP
Southampton,
N. Y.

WELCOME TO NEW YORK
Greetings and Best Wishes to the Daily Worker on its coming to New York to maintain its stand as the "Leading Organ" for the interest of the working class until final victory over Capitalism is achieved.
National Bureau of the German Fraction
WORKERS COMMUNIST PARTY

Greetings from
**BUTCHERS UNION NO. 174**
243 E. 84th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Arbeiter Bund of Manhattan and Bronx
(German Workers' Club)
welcomes to New York "The Daily Worker," the only fighting English daily organ, the leading expression of the exploited masses of the proletariat in its struggle for power. Good Luck and Best Wishes.

The Venezuelan Labor Union welcomes the Daily Worker to New York, who so faithfully has defended the cause of the oppressed Latin American worker.
C. FLORES CABRERA,
President.

# THE WORKERS SCHOOL

## Training for the Class Struggle

announces its Spring Term, Beginning February 1, 1927, with the following courses

| | 6:45 P. M. | 8:00 P. M. | 9:15 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | Labor Journalism — Harvey O'Connor<br>Intermediate English B — Hannah Scherer<br>Intermediate English A — Sonia Baum<br>Advanced English A — To be Announced<br>Problems of Working Class Children — Symposium | Problems of the Needle Trades — Benjamin Gitlow<br>Advanced Labor Journalism — Harvey O'Connor<br>Elementary English B — Aili Karlson<br>Intermediate English A — Mary Hartlieb | Civics and Government — Joseph Brodsky<br>Problems of Working Class Women — Arthur W. Calhoun; Theresa Wolfson; Leona Smith; Margaret Undjus |
| Tuesday | Advanced English B — Eli B. Jacobson<br>Intermediate English A — Sophie Mesnil<br>Elementary English A — Mary Adams<br>Intermediate English B — Masha Gold | Problems of the Communist Movement — Wm. W. Weinstone<br>Fundamentals of Communism — D. Benjamin<br>Fundamentals of Communism — Sam Don<br>Fundamentals of Communism — A. Markoff<br>Elementary English B — Dorothy Ziebel | American Economic and Political History — D. Benjamin<br>Theory and Practice of Trade Unionism — John Ballam |
| Wednesday | Advanced Marxian Economics — H. M. Wicks<br>History of the United States — Jim Cork<br>Intermediate English B — Hannah Scherer<br>Intermediate English A — Sonia Baum<br>Intermediate English A — Barbara Gail | American Foreign Investments — Robert W. Dunn<br>Problems of Marxism in America — Bertram D. Wolfe<br>Elementary English B — Aili Karlson<br>Intermediate English A — Mary Hartlieb | Principles of Marxism — A. Markoff<br>Marxism-Leninism — Bertram D. Wolfe<br>Fundamentals of Communism — George Siskind |
| Thursday | Fundamenatls of Communism — Ella G. Wolfe<br>Intermediate English A — Sophie Mesnil<br>Intermediate English B — Masha Gold<br>Elementary English A — Mary Adams<br>Advanced English A — To be Announced | Public Speaking — Carl Brodsky<br>Elements of Marxian Economics — Ray Ragozin<br>Fundamentals of Communism — Ella G. Wolfe<br>Intermediate English B — Pauline Rogers<br>Elementary English B — Dorothy Ziebel | Historical Materialism — J. Mindel |
| Friday | Intermediate English A — Barbara Gail | American Labor Problems — Alexander Trachtenberg — Symposium<br>Modern Literature — Eli B. Jacobson | Advanced English B — Eli B. Jacobson |
| Saturday | 2 P. M. — Decline of the British Empire — Scott Nearing<br>2 P. M. — Post War Europe — Scott Nearing<br>4 P. M. — Research — Solon De Leon | Sunday | 11 A. M. — Communist Party Organization — Jack Stachel<br>11:30 A. M. — History in the Making (Pioneers) Eve Dorf<br>8 P. M. — Forum |

For Information and free catalog apply to Bertram D. Wolfe, Director of the Workers School, 108 East 14th Street, New York City

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
33 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 4928

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (in New York only): | By mail (outside of New York): |
|---|---|
| $8.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months | $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL } .....Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }
BERT MILLER.....Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## The Right Wing Demonstrates.

When the right wing of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union tried to demonstrate against the Lefts and the Communists on Thursday night, they succeeded only in demonstrating against themselves. Knowing that they could not get a creditable meeting together if they called only the members of the International, they decided to "amalgamate" all of the Needle Trades Unions for the purpose of their demonstration, and the officialdom of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Millinery Workers, the Capmakers and the other Needle Trades Unions issued a joint call for mass meetings "to demonstrate against the Communists."

The workers stopped work at 4 p. m., as directed, but answered the call of the Joint Boards of the International Ladies' Garment Workers and of the Furriers' Unions for a counter demonstration. The right wing managed to hold two meetings while the adherents of the two Joint Boards held seventeen. Thus Sigman and Beckerman and Frayne accomplished quite the opposite of what they intended. They demonstrated that the rank and file of the Needle Trades Workers of the City of New York are against their union-wrecking policy.

An amusing incident in connection with the meetings was furnished by the conduct of the capitalist papers. They had all been invited to send reporters to meetings where, according to the right-wing publicity men, "120,000 workers were going to demonstrate for the expulsion of the Communists and Left-Wingers from the Trade Unions." The early editions of the evening papers all carried the news of a demonstration of 120,000 workers. But later editions and the next day's papers steadily diminished the number that were demonstrating until it was reduced to some 15,000. As a matter of fact, 10,000 is too high. None of the big papers, however, narrated the true state of affairs. The right wing was not able to hold a successful demonstration in the halls of New York City but it did manage to hold a fairly successful demonstration in the columns of the capitalist press.

This afforded one more proof, if the workers of New York require it, that the coming of the DAILY WORKER to New York was an imperative necessity in order that they may get the truth told concerning their activities.

The history of the fight to wreck the New York Needle Trades Unions by the humorously named "Committee for Preservation of Trade Unionism" has been a history of successive defeats. When they announced that they had the legitimate leaders of the Joint Board licked, the Shop Chairmen's meeting responded with a unanimous vote of support. When they announced that the rank and file of the International were in revolt against the Joint Board, the rank and file packed Madison Square Garden; and now that they have called a one hour's stoppage and meetings to demonstrate for the expulsion of the Left-Wingers and the Communists, they have succeeded in packing seventeen halls with indignant workers thoroughly aroused and thoroughly determined to carry through a fight to the finish to free the unions from bureaucratic control, gangsterism, splitting and expulsion tactics, and to bring about the amalgamation of all Needle Trades Unions into one powerful organization that will effectively serve their needs.

## Will Lore Join the Wolf-Pack?

Everybody is trying to expel the Communists and the left wingers so that labor's organizations may be undisturbed by anyone advocating a militant policy and infusing fighting spirit. Moreover, these left wingers and Communists tend to insist upon rank and file control.

Ludwig Lore appears to want to be in fashion. At the meeting of the Volkszeitung's conference the other night, a committee brought in a proposal to unseat the left wing delegates duly elected by their unions and other working class organizations.

For a long while the Volkszeitung and its distinguished editor have been hovering in mid-air or wandering around in that uncertain no-man's land between Socialism and Communism. His inclinations seem to be leading him ever closer to the former altho his protestations and the pressure of the left wing in the Volkszeitung conference still link him with the latter. Let him but through this expulsion (if the delegates to the Volkszeitung conference permit it) and he severs the last restraining cords. He and his little group could not have chosen a more unfortunate time to attempt an expulsion policy, because it brands them openly as part of the general drive to split the labor movement. It is easy to predict that if these plans go thru the Volkszeitung will soon lose its last vestiges of proletarian policy. But the delegate conference repulsed the first attempt of expulsion and voted a further investigation of the matter. It is to be hoped that the next Volkszeitung conference will overwhelmingly repudiate this attempt to expel the most militant elements from its ranks.

"The American revolutionary workers are called upon to play a particularly important role especially now as they are the irreconcilable enemies of American imperialism which is the newest and the strongest."—*Lenin.*

"The best representatives of the American proletariat . . . are the expression of this revolutionary tradition in the life of the American people. This tradition originated in the War of Independence against the English in the 18th and the Civil War the 19th century . . .

"The American workers will not follow the bourgeoisie. They will be with us for the civil war against the bourgeoisie. In this conviction I am supported by the entire history of the world and the American labor movement."—*Lenin.*

"The press is the collective agitator, the collective propagandist, the collective organizer."—*Lenin.*

"We must make of our paper an enormous pair of bellows, blowing every spark of the class struggle and of popular discontent into a general conflagration."—*Lenin.*

## The Working Class Woman

BY VERA BUCH

Age-long oppression has stifled her soul. Nature made her the bearer of life; society has made her the bearer of burdens. The "slave of a slave," she has been shut in by the four walls of the home, among the pots and pans, the cooking and cleaning, the worry to make ends meet. Her husband comes home and vents on her the rage which the oppression of the boss stores up in his own soul. He abuses at the burden of the wife and children whom he must support. Often he breaks loose and deserts them, leaving the poor mother to struggle alone to bring up the little ones.

### Low Wages Make Her Work

Now the development of machine production is forcing the woman more and more to go into the factories. She does not go there for a career, like the middle class feminist, filling her leisure time with a profession. She is driven to work by the low wages of the man. The world war, withdrawing men from production, also gave a great impetus to factory labor of women. The bosses love to get the deft hands of women to perform the more and more simple operations with which the worker follows the machine. They love to get them at the low wages for which women, driven by the fear of hunger for their children, unorganized and unprotected, work.

Women are to the bosses a reserve army to keep wages low and break strikes. In Germany today streams of men workers are fired from their jobs, may be seen pouring out of the very factory gate on which is posted a sign, "Female Help Wanted." In this country as in Europe, women are more and more employed in the industries. In the textile they already constitute half the workers.

### Takes On Two Jobs

Is the woman freed from the home tasks when she goes into the mill? No, on her return back weighs the burden also. Home life becomes a hell. The house is unkempt, children are neglected, health gives out, love is killed by the cares of existence. In the society of the future, the factory will have nurseries for the children, there will be cooperative dining rooms for the workers, life will be organized communally. Women will then do socially productive work and will be as free as men from the stupid cares of the house. Now we are in a transition period during which the woman must bear a double burden.

### Unorganized

The working-class woman is not organized. Eight and a half million work in industry. Barely 4% of these are organized. The housewives are another vast unorganized army. But the women, thanks to oppression and to the forward march of the working class as a whole, are awakening. Labor leaders show the awakening to the necessity for drawing them into the class struggle. Die the women into fight and you have a tremendous new force in any battle of the workers.

A classic instance is a man fights with an enthusiasm and devotion greater than that of a man, she rejoices in her own awakening, in her breaking of the spiritual bonds of ignorance which kept her a slave so long. Now, no longer does she endure everything in patience and silence. She goes out and fights, she learns to attend meetings, to speak, to work to free her class. She struggles for a better world, not only for herself, but for her children who follow her.

### They Learn To Fight

Today both women in industry and housewives are beginning to understand and take part in the class struggle. The British miners' wives came forward by thousands to fight side by side with the men. The women and girls in the cloakmakers' and paper box makers' strikes, in the front ranks of the picket lines, met the clubs of the police. Wives of the workers have been drawn into these struggles and organized. In Lawrence, the women, both strikers and strikers' wives, have gone through the terrific struggle of a year's strike against the textile bosses. Brave souls, they have fought against mountainous odds with song and cheer, their hearts lighted by undying faith in the power of their class. These crusaders lead and set the example for the woman of the workingclass everywhere to organize and throw herself into the world-wide battle of the workers for freedom.

## Word of Warning From Kenneth Durant

By the way of greeting I offer you New York's twin slogans: "STEP LIVELY!" and WATCH YOUR STEP!

Paste them in your hat.

New York is the welcomingest city that ever was. Jimmie Walker is the City Hall Santa Claus. Channel swimmers and gory queens. Ticker tape and trash. Welcome today, and tomorrow a kick in the pants. The queen didn't get quite that much. Words of welcome don't pay the printer's bill.

You've got to give us news. If you don't, we'll read the Times. Make it short and snappy. If you don't, we'll buy the Tabloids. And, for the love of Mike, write it in English. Or we'll all learn Yiddish and take the Freiheit.—**Kenneth Durant**, Russian Telegraph Company.

# LENIN AND WE

By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN

### What is Lenin to us?

We live in America. The social classes of this country differ in many respects from those of old or new Russia. Our political parties are unlike the parties of any other nation. The immediate problem confronting the political bodies are unique to American. The behavior of the masses bears the imprint of this country. We cannot live by the example of Russia. We cannot follow blindly, the pattern of Russia.

### Also Our Revolt

And yet, when we celebrate the memory of Lenin, we pay homage not only to the leader of the Russian revolution. When we study the works of Lenin, we do not do so because we wish to know the history of the movements in other countries. We do so for our own sake. We need Lenin. We need him as much as the Russian proletariat did. We have not the living Lenin, but we have his example. We can utilize his method. We can look up for guidance in almost every situation

### The Leader

Lenin is alive to us because he is the great master of class struggle and proletarian organization for power. Lenin is our teacher because, in spite of national variations, the essentials of class-struggle are the same in every country.

We must use the example of Lenin in forecasting the future of the working class. We are told that the working class of this country lacks the class struggle spirit. We are told that socialism is alien to the American worker. Lenin was told worse things. The very existence of a working class was denied in the Russia of the nineties. The Narodniki asserted that modern capitalism was impossible in agricultural Russia based upon communal ownership of land. Lenin fought for eight years (1893-1900) to prove the inevitability of industrialism in Russia. He never despaired. He knew that with industrial progress must come a revolutionary working class. He did not suppose it, he knew it because he was equipped with the Marxian method. Already in 1894 he says that the Russian class-conscious worker "will lead the Russian proletariat to the overthrow of absolutism and then (together with the workers of other countries) towards a Communist revolution."

### We Must Learn

We must learn from Lenin how to organize and lead a proletarian party. Before the 1905 revolution Lenin was the first to organize the workers on the basis of their place of work (shop groups, factory nuclei) preceding, as he did, from the idea that it is in the industrial establishment that the worker meets directly with the capitalist forces. When the revolution collapsed, when Romanov absolutism was once more victorious, when hundreds were being hanged before sunrise and thousands sent to prison and exile, when the Menshevik were ready to give up revolutionary underground organization and to become pure "parliamentarians" within the narrow limits of the Romanov mock constitution, Lenin was unshaken. The revolutionary organization he taught, must not be abandoned.

### Seek Allies

The revolutionary party, however, small in numbers, must, he said, ally itself with all the workers' organizations, with all the political societies, like

VOL. IV., No. 4. MONDAY, JANUARY [illegible], 1927 Price 3 Cents

# BIG STRUGGLE LOOMS AT MINERS' CONVENTION

## 20,000 Cheer Lenin At "The Garden"

### Workers Party Meeting Welcomes DAILY WORKER on Famous Anniversary

In Lenin's honor, on the third anniversary of his death, and the twenty-second anniversary of Bloody Sunday, twenty thousand New York workers crowded into Madison Square Garden last Saturday night. It is considered the largest demonstration on Lenin Day thus far witnessed in America.

### CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

At least twenty thousand New York workers crowded into the gigantic arena at Madison Square Garden last Saturday night to honor the memory of Nikolai Lenin, the greatest leader of the revolutionary workers that history has thrown up. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party and aside from honoring Lenin's memory the meeting greeted the transfer of The DAILY WORKER from Chicago to New York.

• • •

POLICEMEN were there in scores but they had nothing more serious to perform in the matter of duty than indulging in innocent "kidding" of young girls who felt called upon to lecture the policemen on whatever subject that appealed to them. "You must admit," said one limb of the law, "that these people stick together." "Sure," said another policeman: "What do we sell? These fellows inside here are selling off a big racket, but they get for themselves, same as every-

Of the thousands of workers gathered inside the big auditorium were not there for themselves alone. It is true that they would not be there, that they would not be in the movement unless such activity gave them pleasure but the outstanding fact is that they have developed a social conscience which is all the more thrilling because it is directed into a workingclass channel. Revolutionists do not feel that they are sacrificing anything. They are not. All people either do what they want or do what they cannot avoid. Why plant the laurels on their brows?

• • •

TO see twenty thousand revolutionary workers in a monster mass meeting which went thru its program without a hitch is an inspiring scene. The workers maintained order—an easy task. Not an individual stood to gain anything in a material sense (I am speaking of money or its equivalent) from the meeting, yet each one collected more satisfaction out of the success of the affair than could be purchased for hundreds of dollars. Pity the poor devil who was once a radical and has lost faith. Nothing remains for him but the river. Unfortunately those of little faith find the water too cold.

• • •

WHEN the papers announced that the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor joined with the beaktrupt socialist leaders in the needle trades unions in a war on the Communists, people expected that the workers would come in their thousands to express their hostility to radicalism. The capitalist press did the best it could to help the socialists. All the arrangements were perfect. Halls were large and spacious. The orators were on hand. The police were there to protect the faithful from the radicals. Only the workers were missing. They went to hear the radicals at counter-demonstrations. Which proves that the active workers follow the radicals. The inactive workers stay at home unless they are forced to show their loyalty at the point of a gun or at the threat of a pulsating pay check.

• • •

A SURGEON on the United States Liner President Roosevelt had a busy time while returning from Europe. He treated a few patients on other ships by radio but unfortunately for Gert Neiderlander, he was on the same ship with the surgeon and was not saved by long distance. The surgeon took his life. If there is a moral to this story it is that passengers should use the radio. Do doctors know anything about medicine or the art of healing? They do, but they are more efficient bill collectors than

Welcome DAILY WORKER.

The meeting was advertised as also a welcome to The DAILY WORKER and the great audience was enthusiastic about that, too.

Every reference to the arrival of "The DAILY" in New York, the announcement that beginning with Monday's issue it would appear regularly on the New York news stands, and the auctioning off—Maisnaye Olgin, auctioneer—of the first autographed copy of the special Madison Square Souvenir Edition, was greeted with vociferous joy.

Other copies, also hot from the press, were sold by the thousands thru the audience.

Ovation For Lenin's Name.

Chairman William Weinstone in the first few words of his introductory address, "Lenin Day," struck the keynote that prevailed thru the meeting. At his first mention of Lenin—prolonged applause.

When he said "DAILY WORKER," loud and sustained applause. Cheering and applause when China was spoken of, when Marx's name was first heard, when he began to talk of the Russian revolution. The declaration that this enormous meeting was held under the auspices of District 2 of the Workers (Communist)

Leninism In America.

"Lenin is looked upon by some as belonging to the European proletariat, and as one whose teachings do not apply in bourgeois America," said Weinstone.

"But when the American workers are ready to establish their dictatorship of the proletariat, the name of Lenin will be on their lips, and Leninism will be their inspiration."

Weinstone introduced J. Louis Engdahl as "Comrade, the Editor of The DAILY WORKER."

Leninism In China.

Engdahl described the world-wide nature of the celebration of Lenin day, and the reasons for it. "It is no accident," said The DAILY WORKER editor, "that the trade union council is troubled and revolting Shanghai has announced that the trade unions of that city are celebrating Lenin day."

He described the effect of Leninism on the workers' movements, and told the history of the Russian revolution by way of illustration. It was

(Continued on Page 2)

## ARBITRATION IN NICARAGUA URGED BY GUATEMALA

### American Bayonets Will Decide the Question

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Guatemala has again offered its good offices in the controversy between President Diaz of Nicaragua, supported by American bayonets, and President Sacasa, supported by the Nicaraguan people.

While Coolidge is willing to listen to arbitration proposals in Nicaragua, he spurns arbitration in Mexico. United States marines are planted in Nicaragua and they intend to stay there. The decision of any arbitration committee that would not be favorable to Diaz would be spurned by the American government. There are no United States marines in Mexico yet.

The conduct of Senator Borah in acquiescing to the administration policy in Mexico and Nicaragua, outside of an ineffectual effort in the senate, has disappointed liberals who usually mistake sound for sincerity.

Borah roared for an hour and a half for the benefit of the Idaho voters and then announced that Coolidge must be allowed to work out his policy.

## Manufacturers, Army, Navy, Write $20,000 Brief Against Labor

National employers' organizations are asking the Hall against further labor legislation in New York, one of the most important industrial states. The $20,000 brief of the national industrial conference board, prepared for the associated industries of New York, to present before the legislature's industrial survey commission, shows this. The conference board has affiliated with it all the big national manufacturers' organizations, together with army and navy ordnance departments, army air and military intelligence services.

The conference board brief attempts to show that New York's present labor legislation has placed the state at a competitive disadvantage and that more labor legislation would make the situation worse. The brief indirectly pays tribute to the comparatively advanced legislation organized labor has largely aided in securing in the state.

## PICKETING SHOPS THAT DISCHARGED FOES OF SIGMAN

### Joint Board Reiterates Challenge to Audit

Picketing begins this morning in front of six cloak shops which have been called on strike by the Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union because they have discharged workers who refused to register with the International Union.

[illegible] eral manager of the joint board, these strikes are being called to protect the interests of the workers whom the International Union is trying to persecute in this way, for their allegiance to the joint board and local officials who represent them.

Workers the Victims.

"The international officers, caring not for the workers but only for maintaining themselves in power, are using the employers in an effort to force union members to register with them," says Mr. Hyman.

"They are willing to take the bread and butter out of the workers' mouths in order to further their own interests. They think that the weapon of hunger will force the cloakmakers to surrender to their traitorous leadership.

Joint Board Protects.

"But the cloakmakers' joint board will fight for the workers' interests against these employers, who are allied with the International officials, just as we have fought, continually, the battle of the members of the union against Sigman and his clique, who have usurped power and are trying to take the union away from the mass of the workers who have built it."

Want Complete Audit.

Mr. Hyman today expressed once more the joint board's willingness to have an audit of its expenditures, adding.

"But we want an audit of the books for the past five years, and we also demand an audit of the books of the international office for the same period.

"It would be of great interest to the entire membership to know just how the 15c per capita tax is expended, and what was done with the special $2.50 tax levied, supposedly for a strike, just before the workers' demands were turned over to the Governor's Commission in 1924."

## Dock Worker Fractures Skull; Fifth Serious Accident This Week

While repairing the hold of the S. S. Aaina, Pier 54, East River, Victor Nicoletti, 22, of West New York, slipped from the ladder on which he was standing and fell to the deck. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from a fractured skull.

## Special Passaic Edition

On the anniversary of the outbreak of the greatest textile strike in America, The DAILY WORKER will have tomorrow special articles on Passaic. The strike is winning—you will want to know why. Buy a DAILY WORKER and find out.

## Coolidge Not Willing To Arbitrate

### May Fight To Preserve "Property Rights"

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Pres. Coolidge is decidedly opposed to the arbitration of the matters at issue between the United States and Nicaragua and the United States and Mexico, Political observers here take this to mean that Wall Street is of the opinion that it stands to gain more by straight negotiation than by bringing in a third party.

Calvin Coolidge, alias the "official spokesman," gave out the word that what the United States government was concerned with was "confiscation of property" in the Mexican situation. In Nicaragua the Coolidge administration has not any kind of a plausible excuse outside of warships.

The Clash At Washington

Developments in Washington touching on the Central American situation are:

A resolution introduced by Senator Robinson providing for the submission of differences between the United States and Mexico to an arbitral tribunal, Mexico in the meantime refraining from confiscating property until after the question has been arbitrated.

Senator Frazier of North Dakota introduced a resolution expressing opposition to the dispatch of warships and troops to Mexico or to the Mexican border during the recess of congress.

Senator Borah considered an opponent of administration policy continued to play the usual role of [illegible] policy. Borah favors the Robinson resolution which is satisfactory to the administration.

Reed Supports "Cal"

Senator Reed of Missouri, a democratic critic of the administration program giving a free hand to Coolidge in his Latin American policy.

From what can be gathered here the administration does not want to create the impression in Latin America that its hands are tied by a refractory senate. The general belief is that war is not an immediate probability but Coolidge wants to give Latin America the impression that the United States will not stop short of war to protect the interests of Wall Street.

Coolidge made it quite clear that he would continue to prop up president Diaz of Nicaragua on his usurped presidential throne regardless of what sundry orators in the senate thot.

At the moment Wall Street's policy is on the top of the heap in Washington.

So far William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor has not protested against the attack on the rights of the Nicaraguan people nor against the threatened war on Mexico.

## Says Daily Worker is Smasher of Shams

I greet the first New York issue of the "Daily Worker".

The "Daily Worker" is the only daily newspaper in the English language that voices the protest of the workers against the domination of capitalist rule, and against corrupt and bureaucratic trade union leadership. Together with the "Freiheit", the "Daily Worker" will help the New York workers to smash trade union bureaucracy and amalgamate their unions into strong instruments for their daily struggle with the employers for a better life. The "Daily Worker" will help the workers free themselves from capitalist domination.—Aaron Gross, Business Agent, New York Joint Board, Furriers Union.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

**Address all mail for The DAILY WORKER to 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.**

## COMMUNIST LEADERSHIP IN STRIKES

**The current number of the United Mine Workers' Journal carries an article purporting to prove that Communist leadership in strikes means disaster for the strikers. Mr. Lewis' editor is, however, somewhat unfortunate in his selection of examples to prove his case.**

**Lewis starts out by boasting that the anthracite strike ended in a victory for the miners. We will allow the anthracite coal diggers to get a hearty laugh out of this lying boast and let it go at that.**

**The three failures that Lewis chalks up against the Communists are: British miners' strike, the Passaic strike and the New York cloakmakers' strike.**

**Let us tak ethe British miners' strike first. That strike was practically won when the misers were betrayed by the right wing British labor leaders, men of the same type as John L. Lewis. They suddenly cancelled the general strike called by the trade unionists to help the miners, and these traitors spent the rest of their time abusing the leaders of the miners' federation. Lewis showers abuse on Cook because he fought. He and his tribe have nothing but praise for the leaders that surrendered.**

**It is true that the Passaic strike was led by Communists. They "organized" it. From the inception of the strike the leaders tried to get the American Federation of Labor interested in it but only when the sentiment throughout the labor movement became so overwhelmingly in favor of the strikers did the A. F. of L. take action. Matthew Woll, a vice president of the A. F. of L., issued several interviews in which he denounced the strikers but not the employers.**

**Due to the militancy of the Passaic strike leaders the workers in several mills won substantial victories including the right to organize. But for the activity of the Communists there would be no A. F. of L. Unions in the Passaic textile mills today.**

**The story of how the cloakmakers' strike was sabotaged by the right wing labor leaders makes painful reading.**

**The reactionaries from the yellow socialists to the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. council joined in an unholy alliance against the workers, resorting to every trick in their bag to assist the strike. Failing to intimidate the workers by the use of thugs and police, they proceeded to split the union, a policy which they are continuing with a demoralizing effect on the organization.**

**The [illegible] who, [illegible] official organ, consciously slandering Communists in saying that Communists "never won a strike anywhere" but it can be stated that the only outstanding victories in recent years were those won by the furriers of New York and by the Passaic strikers. Both were under Communist leadership.**

## VISIT OF GREEN WITH WALKER IN MYSTERY SHROUD

### Mayor Not Available For Statement

No confirmation could be obtained yesterday of the press announcement that William Green, president of the A. F. of L. and Vice-President Woll, also Acting-President of the National Civic Federation, were to be conducted to Mayor Walker thi smorning in order—as on of the New York papers expresses it—"to present him with evidence in connection with Communists' charges that members of the police force were bribed during the last strike of fur workers in this city".

Walker Dodges Giving Views.

Efforts to question Mayor Walker or his secretary about this matter yesterday were unavailing, as both were reported to be "in conference". Inuiries at te hotel where r. Green usually stays in this city disclosed the fact that the Federation president was not there, and was not expected.

In the meantime there is a persistent rumor that Joseph P Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of this city, and other officials of that body, have been called to appear this morning before District Attorney Banton in connection with these charges made by American Federation of Labor officials against members of the police force.

It was Mr. Ryan who denied Vice-President Woll's statement that the police had been bribed by the striking fur workers. This was especially significant since Mr. Ryan himself was a member of the committee, headed by Mr. Woll, which carried on the so-called investigation of the furrier's strike and its expenditures.

Perhaps Mr. Woll treated members of the committee as he did the officers of the Joint Board of the Furriers Union.

According to Ben Gold, Manager of the Joint oBard, when Mr. Woll's committee had finished its questioning of union officers, the minutes were never submitted to the union for correction as had been promised

Continued on page 3

## British Government Transporting Indian Troops to Shanghai

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The British government has chartered transports to transfer Jhansi Indian troops to Shanghai according to a central news dispatch from Calcutta.

• • •

SHANGHAI, Jan. 23.—Fifty Chinese strikers were injured here today in a conflict with foreign police under the direction of the mill owners.

## Havana Unemployed Defend Themselves When Attacked

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—Four hundred unemployed men attacked the Ward line wharves today demanding work. Led by two men recently discharged, the stevedores were driven back once only to return to attack guards who had been sent to protect scab property. One guard was seriously hurt. Several of the strikers were arrested.

ELEVEN PERSONS KILLED.

ROUND ROCK, TEX., Jan. 23.—Eleven persons were killed, five injured, probably fatally, and four others were seriously hurt here today when a train hit a bus carrying the Baylor university basketball team and students from Waco to Austin.

## Most Critical Gathering of Union's History

### Delegates Will Attack Official Mismanagement

By JACK KENNEDY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—With hundreds of delegates converging on this city from every union mining district of the United States and Canada, lines were being drawn today for the most critical convention in the history of the United Mine Workers of America.

From eastern, central and western Pennsylvania, from far away Nova Scotia and Alberta, from nearby Illinois and a dozen other mining states the delegates[illegible]bore down upon Indianapolis. On the busy streets they were easily identified, not by badges, but by faces seamed with the telltale blueblack marks where powder had burned its way into the flesh.

Lewis Uses Booze

A score of conferences were under way as progressive and machine forces laid down programs and outlined convention policies upon which hangs the fate of the greatest industrial union in America.

While liquor flowed freely in hotel rooms as "regular" delegates were being told what they were to do in return for their convention execution, progressives and left wing forces gathered in earnest groups to determine the line of action planned to save the Miners' Union from the disastrous policy of President John L. Lewis.

Union Split?

Almost exactly three years ago the last miners' convention met here. Eighteen hundred delegates representing 400,000 coal diggers in every mining district on the continent north of the Rio Grande opened that convention with the union at the height of its power. Today great gaps were apparent, with West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma and other districts represented only by fully handed "international representatives." Optimistic predictions of total delegate strength ranged from 1,000 to 1,500 while outside limits of union membership were set at 250,000.

In those fateful three years in which the destiny of the Miners' Union had been entrusted to "Emperor" Lewis, West Virginia with its 100,000 and more miners had been completely lost. Central and western Pennsylvania had suffered staggering losses, entire states west of the Mississippi had been lost to unionism while promising holds on Kentucky and Tennessee had completely slipped

Delegates Angry

To say left wing delegates were in an angry mood is understating the case. Realizing the desperate plight of their beloved organization, knowing full well that continued control by "Emperor" Lewis means the death of the union in the soft coal districts of Pennsylvania and Ohio, the progressive forces were determined on a battle to the finish to save the union from impending annihilation.

This 30th consecutive and seventh biennial convention, opening tomorrow, is scheduled to be in session until February 5. Its main immediate business is to decide upon demands to be laid before operators when union representatives meet them February 14. This conference, to be held probably on Florida's gold coast where A. F. of L. and U. M. W. A. officials love to disport themselves, will try to negotiate an agreement to succeed the famous Jacksonville agreement, which lapses on March 1. If no agreement

Continued on page 2

## SHOOT DOWN 15 STRIKERS IN SOUTH AMERICA TO SAVE U. S. "PROPERTY"

**BOGOTA, Columbia, Jan. 23.—Fifteen strikers have been killed by government troops in the Barracabermeja oil fields, where they have been striking against the Tropical Oil Company, an American concern. According to latest reports stevedores and other workers in the Magdelena river ports have joined the strike which is continuing to spread.**

**The government has declared a state of siege and placed Gen. Victor M. Salazar in charge of its forces in the strike zone.**

**As usual the cry of "Communist influence," is being raised as the main issue by the company officials.**

**Telegraphic connections to Barracabermeja have been destroyed and a close censorship is being established on all messages.**

# ST. LOUIS SPEECH ORDERS INVADERS TO LEAVE CHINA

## Soo Ke Sze, Minister to U. S. Talks Plain

—ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In an address with irony and humor, and quiet warning, Soo-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States told the Second Trade Conference of the Western Imperialists would have to get out of China, dead or alive.

"The Chinese people with practical unanimity feel that they have been unjustly treated and unfairly taken advantage of by other peoples. From their experience during the past eighty-five years they find that the extraterritorial regime imperilizes the country, demoralizes the people and weakens the hold of the government on the nation. In other words, they object to the unequal regime whereby a small minority of foreigners in China arrogate to themselves a position superior to the native Chinese, and under which they claim political immunities and special commercial and industrial advantages far superior to those of the native Chinese . . . As long as extraterritoriality in China persists, important and great reforms will be hindered and prevented from bearing fruit.

"The powers have all said that they recognize the present situation as unfair and unjust to China and some of them also said that they do not wish to retain anything against China's will. So far so good, but we would like to see the fulfilment of these high-sounding declarations. So far as the Chinese are concerned their mind is made up that all the unequal treaties must go. The handwriting as to this is on the wall. This may not happen today or tomorrow, this week or next week, this month or next month, but it is bound to come soon.

"So far as the powers are concerned they have two courses to take. They may do nothing which is generally described as the 'wait and see' policy. This attitude may be compared to Nero fiddling while Rome burns. This policy means that conditions will become worse and worse until China denounces unilaterally all the unequal treaties and then the Powers will have to face an accomplished fact. The other course for the Powers to do is to take the initiative and declare forthwith their readiness to end all unequal treaties and to negotiate new ones in their place on a basis of complete quality and reciprocity. This course will give to the Powers graciousness in the granting of the Chinese demands. Under the first course their concession will have the appearance of compelled action."

## Vandervelde Machine Compels Socialists To Aid Belgian Ruler

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—The chief question at the special congress of the Belgian Labor Party which met towards the end of last December was the relation of the Socialists to the government. The debate on this matter was long and intense.

M. Vandervelde stated that the stability of the franc must be looked upon as the supreme consideration. A government either of the Right or of the Left would endanger enew the stability of the franc and must therefore be avoided. The only solution, he said, is for the Socialists to maintain the coalition and stay in the government, provided the government could be prevailed upon to accept a solid reformist program.

Vandervelde's view was supported mainly by the trade union leaders and by the Labor Minister, M. Wauters, who maintained that "the Labor interests could be better served during the coming crisis if the Socialist ministers remained in the government."

The left wing position was espoused by the Deputies Mathieu, Brunfaut and Senator de Brouckere, who maintained that the Socialist Party, as well as the parliament, had capitulated before the bankers, who had become the real masters of the country.

De Brouckere stated that Socialism in Belgium and elsewhere was at the parting of the ways—either to continue the struggle for the emancipation of labor or else to accommodate itself to the capitalist system and the needs of the ruling classes.

Finally, the Resolutions Committee proposed unanimously (against de Brouckere) a resolution along the lines of Vandervelde's proposal authorizing the General Council to continue in the Coalition Government. Whatever left sentiment there was at the convention was squashed under the steam roller of the Vandervelde machine.

**And Now He's Fired**

"What do you mean by whistling like that in this office?" demanded the boss.

"Well, sir, I thought I'd like you to know that I'm bearing up cheerful in spite of my miserable salary," answered the clerk.

# 20,000 IN CHICAGO RESOLVE AGAINST YANKEE INTERVENTION

The Mexican Department meeting in honor of Lenin, against American Imperialism, and for The DAILY WORKER, adopted the following resolution, unanimously:

American Imperialism on the eve of the recognition of the United States Government by the Central American gang in far off China show that this government is determined to impose the rule of the American financial interests in these countries.

The United States Government has flagrantly violated the independence of Nicaragua by setting up and recognizing the Diaz Government established by the American commercial interests and by invading the territory of the republic with marines to support the continuance of this regime by force of arms.

The United States Government is brazenly threatening the sovereignty of the Mexican Republic because the people of Mexico have dared to declare the natural resources of their country the property of the Mexican people. In its threats of war against Mexico it is carrying out the demands of the Wall Street oil and other interests in Mexico and clutches the Mexican people are aiming to wrest the control of their country.

The great masses of the Chinese people are rising against the imperialist powers of the world who have held their country in bondage for many years. The United States Government together with the British, Japanese and other imperialist powers are hastening armies and fleets to China to thwart the revolutionary national forces who are battling to free their country from the capitalist domination of foreign imperialist powers.

We, the twenty thousand workers of New York, assembled this day in Madison Square Garden at a Lenin Memorial meeting, send fraternal greetings to the workers and peasants of our neighboring Central-American countries who are fighting American imperialism and who are valiantly resisting the present attack of the American government at the command of Wall Street.

We also send our fraternal greetings to the workers and peasants of China and express our joy at their victories over the combined forces of world imperialism.

We pledge ourselves to rouse the workers of America to the support of the subject peoples who are struggling to free themselves from imperialist domination.

We demand that the United States government keep its hands off Nicaragua, Mexico, and China.

We demand the immediate withdrawal by the United States Government of American soldiers and marines occupying foreign territories.

# 20,000 CHEER LENIN MEMORIAL IN MADISON SQUARE

(Continued from 1st Page)

Lenin's clear realisation of the situation which enabled the Russian workers to transform the bourgeois revolution of March, 1917, into a successful proletarian revolt. .

**Sigman: "Soo—o—!"**

Engdahl called for mass support for The DAILY WORKER in this crisis in the unions of New York. The audience loudly booed the names of Sigman, Hillman, Green and all reactionary leaders as they were mentioned by this speaker and succeeding speakers.

Wm. Z. Foster, the next speaker, was cheered until he was forced to pause in his speech when he started to analyze the New York situation, and first uttered the words." Left Wing Furriers."

**Foster Speaks.**

"The life of the organized labor movement in America is at stake," said Foster. "The struggle in New York, and in the needle trades generally, is the development of a struggle that pervades almost the whole field of unionism. In the United Mine Workers, the reactionary president, Lewis, is following a policy that must wreck the union if it prevails. In all unions where the fight is on, the left wing struggles to preserve the organization, and to make them useful to the workers.

"The bureaucrats, like Sigman, sitting in his office and trying to win the masses back by fifty-cent membership books, will fail. Their tactics of expulsion will fail. When Sigman expels the left wing, he has no union left for himself. There is a group of workers, the center of resistance to the union wrecking policies of the reactionaries, and this group is Leninist. The Workers Party of America raises the standards of resistance."

**Lenin Gives Advice.**

Molinaaye Olgin spoke of the struggling workers of America, as standing before the grave of Lenin, with heads bowed and backs unbent, for they know that altho Lenin is dead, Leninism lives," and asking his advice in the present crisis—numbers of militants too few, intense reaction against them by all the forces of capitalism, betrayal of workers' interest by the corrupt labor bureaucracy backed by the yellow socialist press, and in that nest of reaction, the Vorwarts.

Lenin answers thru his deeds and writings, said Olgin, and reminds the American workers that all these things were known in Czarist Russia, and the Russia of Kerensky. We have the yellow socialists, but Lenin and Bolshevism crushed the Menaheviks. We have Sigman and others in Europe—they had Kautsky and others.

**"Go to the Masses."**

"In 1914 Lenin said," Olgin reminded the audience, "only the arts-tocracy and the bureaucracy of labor have made peace with the bourgeoisie. Go to the masses; And that is good advice to the comrades in America."

One way to go to the masses, Olgin pointed out, is thru the press. The New York workers also read Jewish have the daily Freiheit, and other papers. But that is not enough. There must be a daily in the English language here, and now we have it.

**The Youth Are Here.**

Sam Don, New York organizer for the Young Workers Communist League, spoke on one of the lessons of Leninism, which means to unite all oppressed sections of society against their common enemy, and specially the oppressed proletarians, and among these, not to forget the young workers, sometimes especially oppressed.

**Comrade Scott Nearing.**

Scott Nearing was introduced as "yesterday our friend, today our comrade." He got a royal welcome. He urged all workers to join the Workers (Communist) Party of America and in a short talk on the recent aspects of American imperialism in America, called on all to recognize that Coolidge, spokesman for American big business, describes the issue as one of private property, and refuses to arbitrate in Mexico, refuses to cease the invasion of Nicaragua.

"The issue is one of stocks and bonds against humanity. President Calles of Mexico says that he fights for a greater life and a broader freedom for the common man. We must say to Coolidge, if this is the case, as you and Calles say, then we are for the oppressed peoples of Latin America, and we are against you."

He also called for complete support of The DAILY WORKER, which will oppose imperialism in America.

**Hathaeberg Describes Party Role.**

The last speaker on the program was C. E. Ruthenberg, Secretary of the Workers Party. He is still under sentence of from five to ten years, as a result of the Bridgeman frame-up. He told of the difference between the old revolution and the present one.

Where formerly we had blind protests, brought on by starvation and intolerable oppression, now we have intelligent, organized and class conscious revolutions.

There is now a science of which the founder was Karl Marx. Lenin continued the work, developed Marxism with special application to the world of great capitalism, and imperialism. Furthermore, Leninism resulted in concrete application; we have the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the constant model and inspiration of the toiling masses everywhere, and a dagger lying at the heart of capitalism.

**Russian Party Iron Rod.**

"The Russian Communist Party is the iron rod stiffening the battalions of the Red Army when it repelled armed counter-revolution and imperialist invasion, and the solid heart of the present successful movement to solve industrial problems in Russia," said Ruthenberg. "We must build our own party, for the same purpose. We will fight Sigman and Hillman, yet, but we will go on to fight a greater reaction, that of Morgan and Rockefeller." He, too, called for complete support for The DAILY WORKER.

Telegrams from the left wing needle trades workers now in prison were sent. Resolutions condemning American imperialism in Nicaragua and Mexico was adopted with a whoop.

A feature of the celebration was the cheering in unison of the Young Pioneers, in their red sashes. The musical program included selections by the Freiheit Singing Society, Russian Male Singers Quartet, Ivan Velikanoff, tenor, and Mischa Mischakoff, violinist.

## Nearing to Lecture in Pittsburgh Under the Auspices of the I. L. D.

Professor Scott Nearing, well known lecturer and economist, will address a mass meeting at North Side Carnegie Music Hall, corner Ohio and Federal Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa., Tuesday, February 1, 1927, 3 o'clock P. M.

Subject: "The Attack on American Labor." The lecture will be delivered under auspices of the International Labor Defense.

Everybody welcome! Admission free.

**Buy an extra copy every day at some news stand.**

# VERY TALK OF PAN-AMERICAN LABOR BUREAU

## Kellogg Tries to Make Initiation of League

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—(FP)—Denial that any proposal has been put forward for the creation of a Pan-American Labor Bureau, similar in function to the International Labor Office of the League of Nations at Geneva, is made at the office of Director Rowe of the Pan-American Union.

**"Red A. F. of L."**

Reports were recently current in Washington that Secretary Kellogg had proposed that the Latin American republics agree with the United States to establish such a labor bureau, which would tend to reduce the attention given by the public to statements made by the Soideristicic Pan-American Federation of Labor. It was also asserted that Kellogg proposed that a Pan-American Court be established, and that the United States be given an unconditional most-favored-nation commercial treaty with each of the Latin American countries.

It appears that these reports were based on the fact that the governing board of the Pan-American Union, of which the Secretary of State is chairman, has drafted a proposal that the Union be put on a treaty or convention basis. It is now on a basis of resolution and of executive rather than congressional consent in each country.

**Debate Treaty**

The proposal that a treaty be entered into, between all the member nations, establishing the Union more permanently, will be debated at the next conference of the Union, to be held at Havana in January, 1928. Debate on a similar issue at the Santiago conference of 1923, the last one held, failed to lead to agreement. At Santiago, also, the Pan-American treaty idea was proposed by Costa Rica. The conference voted to create a Commission of Jurists which will meet in Rio de Janeiro on April 17, 1927, to consider the matter and report to the Havana conference of next year.

Some of the Latin American republics have already served notice that no such court is needed. They point to the quick death of the Court of Central America when that tribunal decided that the Nicaraguan-American treaty, protested by Honduras and Salvador, was valid. The point also to the existence of a world court established by the League of Nations.

## International Gang Starts Fight With Dress Shop Pickets

Three dressmakers were attacked and badly beaten by gangsters of the International when they attempted to picket their dress shop, the I. M. Raffer shop at 201 West 36th Street; on Wednesday morning. J. Kleinman, Local 2 and E. Rosenfeld and Alexander Tanborine of Local 22 received severe injuries.

The Raffner Dress shop went on strike when three workers were discharged because they refused to "register" with the International which is attempting to force workers to sign as its supporters by terrorist methods. Picketing began on Wednesday morning and they had been walking only a short time when attacked by the gangsters. Police interfered, and stopped the fight. There are about sixty workers in the Reffner shop.

## Virgin Islanders Plead Against Navy Rule

NEW YORK CITY.—Declaring the navy government of the Islands to be responsible for "depopulation and economic distress," 600 Virgin Islanders living in New York sent a petition to Congress complaining of their condition and attacking the navy government. This petition will be read in arguments before the senate committee on insular affairs, which is holding its hearing on the Virgin Islands.

## Novy Mir Welcomes Us to New York Field

Welcome to our colleague, The DAILY WORKER. It is badly needed in New York, and The NOVY MIR greets it with appreciation of the service it can render here.—PETER OMELIAN, of The Novy Mir.

NEW YORK (F.P.).—Gains of the Amalgamated Bank, first labor bank to be established in New York, were reported at the stockholders' meeting in the new building on Union Square. The total resources of the bank have grown to $8,466,000, a gain of $5,818,000 from the total resources reported at the first annual meeting January 1, 1924. Depositors in the same period have increased from 6,478 to 14,708 and the total deposits are nearly $8,000,000.

# Chinese Workers Who Accept Leadership of Lenin March Forward

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE New York Times urges an American imperialist attitude toward China contained in these words:

"This is no time either for undignified efforts of propitiation or for the use of force."

That is a rather healthy attitude for the imperialists on the day following the wide distribution by the Shanghai General Labor Union of a leaflet commemorating the anniversary of Lenin's death and calling on the workers of China to continue fighting for Lenin's principles and the furtherance of the revolution in China and thruout the world. It is not that the "dollar diplomats" call "watchful waiting"

But this does not mean that Imperialism surrenders the least bit in its ambitions to maintain its profit grip upon the Chinese nation. The venomous serpent merely recoils in the hope of soon being able to strike again. To scotch the hydra-headed reptile is as much the concern of American labor as it is of the Chinese people.

* * * *

Battleships of many bandit nations, especially of the United States and Great Britain, are converging on China. It is the obvious intention to crush every attempt, if possible, of the Chinese revolutionists to take over their own seaports. They have already learned that the avalanche of opposition to imperialist rule is so great in the interior that any attempt to hold the great inland cities of China would be another Napoleon's march on Moscow, with the difference that the Chinese cities would persist, while the invading hosts would be utterly destroyed. The New York Times again declares:

"Under these circumstances the policy of the United States government to withdraw its nationals from places of danger and to defend them if they are attacked at one or two points of concentration at Shanghai and Tientsin (seaport of Peking) is wise. To endeavor to protect them in the interior is as impolitic as it would be difficult. . . Despite the fact that she (Great Britain) was apparently abandoned her concession in Hankow, she is planning to make a stand at Shanghai, which place she is concentrating most of the British nationals who have been living in the Yangtse Valley."

* * *

But the Times is quick to add that, "Our policy of benevolent inaction should not be taken to imply an abandonment of our rights".

The only right that Wall Street imperialism exists in China is the right to profitably invest its surplus wealth stolen from labor at home, thus still further enriching itself. On this basis, despite the fact that the world find a common basis of struggle, linking the warships of all the profit nations in one common army against the aspiring Chinese people.

* * *

In this crisis the smokescreen of propaganda, that seeps its way over the pages of the bought press tries to hide the main issue behind the continued shriek of "the protection of American lives".

At this writing the latest headline screams, "'Death to all christians' cry Chinese mobs". This is merely another version of Coolidge's repeated barrage of "protect American lives and property" to hide the real depredations of the American dollar in Mexico and Nicaragua.

* * *

Too long the Chinese have refused to perceive in the christian missionary the advance agent of American business. The profiteers have taken full advantage of this situation. On the bloody bayonet's point of the Opium War, the British carried white civilization, christian civilization to the Chinese. The United States joined in the procession of plunderers, evidently believing that the Chinese would remain helplessly drugged forever. Now that the Chinese have not only discovered the fraud of "white civilization" but also the fraud of "christianity" in the pay of the dollar, it is not to be expected that they will be gentle in retaliation. Yet it may be taken for granted that the so-called "atrocities" charged to the Chinese, the much-heralded "Chinese mobs", the dragging of women thru the streets, and other "horrors" a re mere myths coined by imaginative correspondents who know that the home consumption of this kind of stuff is without limit.

* * *

The Chinese revolutionists know that they have nothing to gain by slaying the white civilizers, whose favorite weapon is murder, an opportunity to arouse anti-Chinese prejudice at home, and an excuse for sending more warships and more soldiers against their own meager military resources.

In spite of the christian mask worn by the imperialists, the Chinese made no war on christianity. Theirs is a struggle of workers against exploiters, a national revolution to shake off the clutches of foreign imperialism. The textile mills of Shanghai, where Chinese labor was tortured by the long workday, bitterly low wages and unbearable conditions, helped create the condition that is unifying the Chinese working class as a fighting weapon for labor's emancipation.

* * *

Shanghai labor has accepted Lenin's leadership on the third anniversary of our revolutionary leader's death. That bodes ill for the oppressers. It is a sure indication that Chinese labor as a result, in common with world labor, will have greater victories to record, more progress to review on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of Lenin's death, one year hence.

# UNITED MINERS' CONVENTION CERTAIN TO BE SCENE OF FIGHT TO SAVE THE UNION

Continued from page 1

is reached, union soft coal miners may strike on April 1.

**Can't Rely On Lewis**

But left wing miners, with the lesson of Lewis' terrible record of the past three years in their minds, know that to entrust in his hands full authority for the future of the union means a continuation of the rapid decline in membership and power. Whether Lewis chooses a dicker with the operators of the so-called central competitive district, western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois or chooses a strike, they see danger so long as he is at the helm.

Having lost West Virginia, the key to the American coal industry, Lewis has seriously impaired the strength of the union, they assert. The only way to stave off worse defeat is to give power to the honest pro-union forces in the miners' organization.

**Will Put Him On Pan**

Lewis will be asked point blank why his policies have led to the loss of West Virginia. He will be asked to explain, if possible, his refusal to conduct a smashing campaign among the exploited coal diggers of America's most notorious industrial feudalism. He will be asked why hundreds of thousands of dollars have been squandered on supporting lame ducks and idle international representatives in this pivotal state.

Not only Lewis' blunder, pomposity and fascist tactics will avail him when he is called upon to render an account of his stewardship to delegates. His gang will be faced from the floor with the determination and hard-hitting of a group of progressives as ever wrestled for the integrity and preservation of an international trade union in American labor history.

**Investigate Election Steal**

While the organization problem is the outstanding convention issue, the theft of the late election from the progressive Brophy-Brennan-Stevenson ticket, the expulsion of militant union leaders, the failure of "Emperor" Lewis and his satellites to carry out the many previous conventions for nationalization of coal mines, for a Labor Party and the support of amalgamation in the American Federation of Labor—all points of such paramount importance that every delegates ar edemanding a showdown.

The first big fight of the convention may be precipitated tomorrow when the credentials committee reports. The administration gang is understood to have plans to exclude from the convention many of the best fighters the union possesses. This issue will be met head-on and the most important convention in the miners' history will be called on at the very start to decide the issue between "Emperor Lewis and union defeat or honest, militant control and the preservation of the union.

## Daily Worker Alright Say Cloakmakers

The publication of The DAILY WORKER in New York City is a genuine achievement of the left wing in the labor movement. Never more than now has there been a real need for a militant labor daily in this metropolis, the battleground for countless labor struggles. It is a special necessity at the present time, when there is a united front of the enemies of labor against the militant left wing in the workers' battles. I greet you, congratulating you upon your enterprise.—A. Zirlis, Manager of Local 9, I. L. G. W. U.

**The DAILY WORKER is now on all news stands around New York.**

# COOLIDGE POLICY TOWARDS MEXICO THREATENS WAR

## Arbitration Proposal Treated With Reserve

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 23.—Danger of hostility between the United States and Mexico has been brought perceptibly nearer by the attitude of President Coolidge against the arbitration of the matters at issue between the two countries.

The general belief here is that Coolidge is waiting for an excuse of some sort—the old reliable "overt act"—to start hostilities. His first move, it is expected, will be the raising of the arms embargo, which will enable the Knights of Columbus in the United States and the oil companies to supply the reactionaries with arms.

**Mexico For Peace.**

The Mexican government is decidedly in favor of a peaceable adjustment of the differences between the imperialist government of the United States and the Mexican republic, but is not willing to surrender the liberties of the Mexican people to the interests of Wall Street.

It appears that Wall Street has insisted that Coolidge go thru with the plan to force Calles to surrender or else aid in the plan of having the government overthrown by a combination of oil magnates and its government in alliance with the catholic church machine in the United States.

**Recognition Without Strings.**

While Coolidge claims that the Warren-Payne agreement to recognize the Mexican government was contingent on certain concessions to the American petroleum interests in Mexico, Calles insists that recognition was accorded without any such strings outside of conventions which were not incorporated in a treaty and are therefore not binding on the government.

The Mexican government seems determined to stick to its policy of putting its land and petroleum decrees in operation.

* * *

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 23.—Archbishop Diaz, expelled from Mexico, will sail from his temporary refuge in Guatemala for Cuba next Tuesday, according to an authoritative message received here this afternoon. He will proceed from Cuba to the United States, where he is expected to urge the United States government to break off relations with Mexico.

The mass meeting was held under the auspices of a new organization, The Committee of One Hundred, composed of white and negro men prominent in the community.

The government has ordered the confiscation of the property of all rebels in arms and those found to be acting with the fascist organization of the catholic church. The property will be sold and the proceeds used to pay debts of the nation.

Large numbers of rebels are surrendering daily and informing the government that they were induced to revolt against the government by catholic priests.

Approximately 10,000 foreigners had complied with the Alien Land law by midnight on January 21, the dead line for registration under the government decree. Many registrations were mailed from abroad.

A decree permitting a former president to run for office again was signed by President Calles yesterday. The action makes General Obregon's election almost certain.

The Federal District Supreme Court has refused to make permanent the provisional injunction obtained by the Sinclair Oil company restraining the secretary of industry, commerce and labor from revoking oil well permits by the company.

From San Antonio, Texas, comes a story that Rene Capistran Garza, the young catholic reactionary leader, boasts of having 22,000 fully armed men in Mexico ready to wage war against the Calles administration. Garza claims to have the support of the Knights of Columbus, the petroleum interests and the United States government. Garza's policy is a typically fascist one. He favors the suppression of labor unions.

## Mussolini Tool Is Sentenced to Jail in France

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Colonel Garibaldi was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and fined 100 francs on charges "detention of arms." He was acquitted of the charges of complicity in a Catalonian plot against Spain, which, it is alleged, was hatched in France.

Colonel Magrin, who was arraigned with Garibaldi in connection with the alleged plot against Spain, was given a sentence similar to that of Garibaldi.

Fifteen others who were arraigned on charges of a similar nature were sentenced to one month imprisonment each.

# ...OF CORRUPTION

## Local 3 Grafters Still Hinder Initiations

BY HELEN BLACK.

Over a thousand recently organized electrical workers of the New York district attended a meeting called by the organization committee of Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at Webster Hall on Sunday afternoon, to hear vice-president H. P. Broach explain the delay in installing them in the union.

### Difficulties Explained.

There has been a tendency on the part of those newly organized workers to express dissatisfaction because they had not yet been taken into the union; but after vice-president Broach had given details of the situation between the International and Local 3 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, explaining that no new members could be brought in until this was settled, the new members applauded their confidence in the organization committee and pledged their support in this fight against the corrupt former leaders of Local 3.

### Old Obstructionists.

A brief outline of the history of the fight between the International and the officers of Local 3, was given by Broach and he told how consistently the old leaders had opposed bringing new members into the local just as they were doing now. "But organization work is going right on," Broach said.

"I am convinced that we must have complete unionization of the New York territory in order to have an effective union, and nothing is going to stop us from proceeding with this organization work. The electrical workers of this district are only 36% organized. We are going to have them organized 100% before we are through."

### Corruption Found.

In addition to the charge that they carried on little or no organization work among electrical workers under their jurisdiction and actually prevented workers from entering this union, the former officers of Local 3, after a thorough investigation by officials of the international, were found to be guilty o f a whole series of corrupt practices, so vice-president Broach told the workers at the Webster Hall meeting.

### Paid by Bosses.

Affidavits show that some officers were on the payroll of the contractors in charge of the Edison Power House on 14th Street; business agents were accused of accepting bribes from contractors, and gratuities from electrical workers, in order to obtain membership in the union; and non-union men were permitted to work on union jobs in a large number of places.

### Run to Courts.

It was to rid the union of such false leaders that 17 officers were brought up on charges and expelled; but through a court injunction they are still technically not ousted. However, the membership, at a meeting on Thursday, January 20, gave vice-president Broach its overwhelming vote of confidence, and approved his action in removing these officials by a vote of 2500 to 3.

## For Police Brutality, Fails in Paper Strike

"It is no secret that the police have been active in violating rights and facts, more blatantly in supporting the side of the employers during the strike of the Allied Printing Trades Council of the A. F. of L. against 30 non-union shops in New York City in a contract issue of the Mailers.

"The conservative justices of the public bench, despite the barefaced violations of the police during recent industrial disturbances by the 'revolutionary' character of the strikes and by the assertion that the strikers are foreigners with Bolshevistic and un-American ideas," writes Allen, continuing, "the police we are told were justified in protecting, by violence if necessary American property and institutions against these dangerous immigrants.

"Unfortunately for this argument the situation in the paper box makers' strike is reversed. Most of the 3,500 workers on strike are American born, while most of the employers are foreign.

"The courageous tenacity of the box makers has held their ranks together through fourteen weeks without work in the face of police brutality and judicial severity and an almost solid determination on the part of the employers to break both the strike and the union. Only physical collapse can prevent them from carrying the fight through the black season to a final settlement," he says.

## Visit of Green with Walker in Hygeia

Continued from page 1

but were handed to the General Executive Board o fthe A. F. of L. without letting the workers see what they were reported to have said at the hearings. The Investing Committee had vigorously opposed the furriers' demand for public hearings during this investigation. Judging by the report finally produced, Mr. Woll apparently wanted to kib not only from the public but also from his committee what went on at those sessions. Mr. Woll, knowing why the committee was formed, knew what he was going to find at the hearings —and evidently information about the furriers' strike was the least of the things he was seeking.

### Ryan and Woll Disagree.

What Mr. Ryan will report to the District Attorney is indicated by his statement last week to the effect that the furriers had not given $100.000 to the office as Mr. Woll reported, but that they had failed to account for that amount in connection with strike expenditures.

This statement, as well as Woll's has been proved absolutely untrue by the published account of the Furriers' Joint Board officers which gives in detail all payments made during the strike, and for every one of which the Joint Board holds signed receipts.

## Greetings from N. Y. Bakers Union

Heartiest greetings on the publication of The DAILY WORKER in New York. This militant labor daily will become the mouthpiece of progressive unionists here in their struggles.—Philip Kleinberg, Secretary, Local 169, Bakers Union.

## HEALTH OFFICER IMPATIENT OVER ECONOMIC EXCUSE

## Dr. Harris Testifies for 48-Hour Week

"The medical man has had to meet the economic argument against every recommendation he makes for the protection of the health of women and children in industry. The medical man grows impatient with this excuse."

So declared Dr. Louis I. Harris, health commissioner of New York City, answering manufacturers representatives on the State Industrial Survey Commission who tried to argue against the 48-hour week. The health commissioner asserted emphatically that, as a medical man he favored the shortening of work hours and that the 48-hour week legislation proposed would be "a long step forward."

From his tens of thousands of examinations of workers made while chief of the division of industrial hygiene and head of the bureau of preventable diseases for New York City, Harris testified to the evil effects of fatigue. He stated he had backed his experience with that of other experts in the field.

Fatigue produced by long hours and monotonous and routine or hazardous work brings marked mental and nervous results, makes workers more susceptible to disease, affects maternity, disturbs body organs and increases the number of accidents. Women have biological differences from men which make necessary their greater protection in industry, stated the doctor.

## Daily Worker Builders Meet Tonight

The problem of news stand circulation will be the subject for discussion at a meeting of Daily Worker Builders at 8 o'clock this evening, Monday, January 24, at 108 East 14th Street. Discussion will be led by Bert Miller, Samuel Krieger and L. E. Katterfeld.

Now that The DAILY WORKER is printed in New York the news stands are the most important phase of the work of building the paper in this city. Every reader of The DAILY WORKER who has a little spare time each week to devote to this work should be present at this meeting to learn the details.

## THAT FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLAR QUOTA

Immediately after the Madison Square Garden meeting the record of the New York District in the $50,000 Drive, in which New York's quota was placed at $15,000, will be published, by units, subscribers and sections. Every member of the Workers Party is expected to complete his share of $5.00 donated or collected by that time. If you haven't done your duty yet, NOW is the time. This is the last call on this subject. Make it "100%."

## Daily Worker Organ Of Workers in Class War.

By JACK KENNEDY

New York today sees the advent of the Paper of the Future—The DAILY WORKER.

The heart of the labor newspaperman beats fast as he visualizes that future. Seventy-five years ago another paper, small in size rather unpretentious, began life as a New York daily, that paper—The New York Times—entered 1927 as the most powerful of all American anti-labor journals, the Colossus of world journalism.

The DAILY WORKER starts its New York life under far better auspices than did the puny Times of 1851. Rooted in the hearts and minds of America's most militant workers through its three sturdy years in Chicago, the WORKER comes here not as an experiment but as a vigorous growing newspaper intent on a bigger place in the sun.

Not the wildest dream of future strength and influence is impossible for this young, healthy newspaper. Alone, it speaks for America's working masses. Alone, it understands the nature of the struggle by which America's millions in industry and field will strike from their limbs the bonds of intolerable slavery. As the leader of a labor press flung nationwide, it will carry the banner of victory.

Today's six page DAILY WORKER, the David of labor journalism, enters the citadel of American imperialism to make war on a formidable Goliath who appears unconquerable. But the far-seeing newspaper man can understand that the battle will be no set-up. History and the intelligent, continuous policy of the Workers (Communist) Party are on the side of this six-page paper as it pits its small resources against an anti-labor metropolitan press whose circulation runs far up into the seven figures.

In fresh, clear, crisp English; in a style that will appeal directly to the head and heart of every worker and his wife; in a technique which will turn topsy turvy the cynical standards of other newspapers, The DAILY WORKER will make its way into the home and factories of New York labor.

Serving, helping, guiding and leading every worker and his wife in the every day battles against boss, preacher, press and imperialist, the DAILY WORKER will win the confidence of the masses and lead them to victory.

New York's other dailies boast they developed out of war; the SUN and TRIBUNE but of the Civil War; the WORLD, TIMES and Hearst sheets out of the Spanish-American War; the dirty little tabloids out of the degradation of the World War.

Wha a more glorious foture then does the DAILY WORKER have to develop out of the greatest of all wars, the class war. It achieves ultimate victory only when the workers themselves have triumphed all.

A million circulation" The figure is too modest.

### State Reels in Norris Trial.

AUSTIN, TEX., Jan. 23.—With dramatic suddenness the state rested its case at 11:30 o'clock today in the trial of the Rev. J. Frank Norris, fundamentalist pastor of the Fort Worth First Baptist Church on trial here for the past two weeks on a murder charge in connection with the fatal shooting of D. E. Chipps, prominent Fort Worth lumberman.

## BOSSES REJECT PLAN TO SETTLE PAPER BOX FIGHT

### Attempts Still Made to Mediate

Following the refusal of the paper box manufacturers to submit to arbitration of the paper box strike by an impartial citizens' committee, Dr. Charles K. Gilbert, chairman of the social service, commission of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, has called a second conference to discuss the strike situation at the Bar Association building, 42 West 44th St., tomorrow evening, January. 25.

### Committee Confer.

Dr. Gilbert issued the call for a meeting of strikers, manufacturers, and citizens which was held on Monday, January 17th. Such men as Bishop William T. Manning, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, R. Fulton Cutting and Henry Goddard Leach were present, and they agreed to form a committee which should listen to a committee of strikers and a committee of manufacturers and endeavor to reach a set of terms of settlement of the strike which would be satisfactory to both sides.

### Employers Reject Plan.

Representatives of the union agreed to this plan, and promised to accept the decision of the committee. Representatives of the employers agreed to bring the proposal before the manufacturers' association at its meeting on January 20th. Not only did the members of the association absolutely refuse this offer of mediation, but several speakers urged that the opposition of the metropolitan press whose circulation runs far up into the seven figures.

### Strikers Discussed.

This decision of the manufacturers is to be presented by Dr. Gilbert to the citizens' committee tomorrow night, and they will consider further plans for trying to end the paper box strike which has been in progress since October 20.

The strike will be discussed at the Civic Club, 18 East 10th Street, on Wednesday night, by one of the girl strikers, by Fred Cailoa, manager of the union; Dr. James Meyers, industrial secretary of the federal council of churches, and the Rev. Charles Webber, pastor of the Church of All Nations. Other meetings are being held every day.

### Brutalities Continue.

Attacks by the bosses' hired agents upon the strikers continue regularly, and the police in addition to affording an escort to scabs are helping them unload trucks and driving them home in the manufacturers' cars. But the strike is in fine shape and the strikers are standing firm in their original demands for a living wage and better working conditions. Funds are coming in to the strikers from many sources, and the paper box workers are prepared to carry on indefinitely if the same aggressive strike they have been conducting for so many weeks.

### JEWS WRECK THEATRE.

BYALOSTOCK, POLAND, Jan. 23. —The Yiddish moving picture theatre here was demolished by a mob that stormed the place during the showing of "Ben Hur." The populace declared the film an "offense to the Jewish community."

## THE DAILY WORKER HITS NEW YORK

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK

Of what importance to the New York labor movement is the publication of the DAILY WORKER in New York City?

Of what importance to the progressive and left wing forces within the trade unions who are fighting against the old time labor fakers and bureaucrats, who in many cases play the game of the bosses within the workers' organization?

The publishing of a militant daily labor newspaper in the English language in the same city where Wall Street is located is a matter of as much importance and should be taken with the right amount of seriousness by all who are concerned, either directly or indirectly.

### Logical City.

The city where the New York Times is published is the logical one for The DAILY WORKER, the former being the chief organ of the capitalists in America, and the latter of the working class.

And The DAILY WORKER is the organ of the ENTIRE WORKING CLASS and by its publication in New York, it becomes the privilege and duty of all workers in the metropolitan area to do their share to make the majority of the workers realize that fact. At the same time the workers in the rest of the country must not think that they are left completely out of the picture.

While it is true that New York, New Jersey and Connecticut can be served most quickly and efficiently by The DAILY WORKER, nevertheless at the present it is the only English labor daily in America and must not, and will not, neglect the struggles of the workers in any part of the country.

### Furriers Support Daily Worker.

At the recent Daily Worker Conference held at Manhattan Lyceum, New York, where over 200 delegates of trade unions, fraternal and other working class organizations laid plans to raise funds for the moving of the paper to New York, Samuel Liebowitz, Assistant Manager of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, made a speech of great significance.

Referring to the recent furriers' strike, Liebowitz stated that during the struggle the Furriers' Union realized the importance of The DAILY WORKER.

"Altho the Jewish Daily Freiheit was of great help to us," he said, "we were not able to reach all of the workers thru it. About 60 per cent could read Jewish, but we had no means of reaching the other 40 per cent. That is why the publication of the DAILY WORKER in New York is of such importance."

### To Fight Right Wing.

Another example of what great importance must be attached to The DAILY WORKER in New York is the great deal of space that the local capitalist press gives to the speeches, documents and statements of Morris Sigman and the other labor enemies of labor in labor's own ranks.

When, December 1, 1926, the General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union issued a statement attacking the left wing in the union, we find a four column story the next morning in the New York Times, quoting it almost in full. On top of that the Times publishes one vicious editorial after another attacking the communists and the left wing.

If The DAILY WORKER had been published in New York City at that time it would have been able to immediately publish a reply to Sigman and counteract the poison of the right wing New York Times attack.

It is true that The DAILY WORKER on that occasion as well as every time since, has answered these attacks, but it must be remembered that by the time the paper reached New York from Chicago it could not have as telling an effect as an immediate reply. An immediate answer is always necessary, and in the future the Sigmans, Wolls and McMahons will be dealt with in a manner that they deserve!

use of The DAILY WORKER as part of the campaign to organize the unorganized. If The DAILY WORKER had been published in New York, which is only a half hour from Passaic, the lies and fascist statements of the Passaic Daily News and the Passaic Daily Herald could have been immediately and effectively dealt with.

To summarize The DAILY WORKER published in New York means that the struggle against the right wing in the trade unions can now be more systemetically carried out. Also that the struggle to bring new, virile elements into the labor movement, as in Passaic, by organizing the unorganized, can be continued with even more success than in the past, and at the same time add new laurels to the left wing and the Communists in the trade unions.

## Labor Writer Knows by Experience We'll Help

Those of us who have had the job of sending out news about New York's union strikes and struggles feel like shouting with joy to welcome the Daily Worker to this city.

So many times during the battles of the Joint Action Committee of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, we needed to have a story printed the next day in an English paper and there was no workers' paper to which we could turn. Day after day during the Furriers' strike men and women were beaten and arrested by the police, but there was no Daily Newspaper in which we could tell the workers' story and voice the workers' protest.

I remember once calling up a New York evening paper to report that one of the striking cloakmakers had been attacked by the International's gangsters, nearly beaten to death and was in a hospital not expected to live. What was the newspaper office told. "That's no news. That happens every day. Nothing important about that."

Until now all the workers would hear about one of the greatest battles of strikes and union fights if it were not for the papers devoted to their interests. The foreign language groups in New York have had such papers right here in their midst; now an English labor paper moves up to the front line trenches and all of us can look forward to a newspaper and labor publicity work that is served with hearty greetings and wishes for its growth and prosperity.—Helen Black, Labor Publicist.

# HONOR ROLL

Here is a partial roster of those devoted rebels whose contributions made it possible for The DAILY WORKER to be printed in New York. The amounts specified were received by the New York Agency from January 7th to January 21st. Over two thousand "Honor Roll" lists are still outstanding and will be acknowledged in future issues of The DAILY WORKER as fast as received.

All having lists are urged to collect as much as they can as fast as they can, since the moving of The DAILY WORKER involves a lot of extra expense. The good work done by New York comrades the past two weeks shows that they intend to cover this and give The DAILY WORKER a good send-off in New York.

NO. 1 BY LEO KLING ..... 300.00
D. M. K., $90.00; S. Scheinfeld., $4.00; C. Leo Kling, 40.00; C. Saul, 10.00.

NO. 2 BY LEO KLING ..... 105.00
Otto Kaplan, 20.00; I. Pincus, 20.00; I. Price, 25.00; B. Price, 10.00; J. Weisblatt, 10.00; J. Karr, 10.00; L. Geffen, 10.00.

NO. 612 BY A. ROSENFELD.. 7.50
Alex Kom, 1.00; J. Abelovsky, 1.00; L. Hoffbauer, 1.00; A. Hales, 1.00; J. Schneider, .50; S. Becker, 1.00; Angelo Castelluzzo, 1.00; A. Rosenfeld, 1.00.

NO. 2089 BY HENRY SAMEK. 4.00
Henry Samek, 2.00; Maria Samek, 1.00; Anna Samek, .25; Henry Samak, Jr., .25; Bessie Samek, .50.

Martin Hengstler ..... 1.00

NO. 1387 ..... 5.00
Bessie Lehman, 1.00; Gussie Wilson, 1.00; Yetta Davis, 1.00; A. Nodelman, 1.00; O. Rubersten, 1.00.

NO. 1622 BY E. OSSIPOFF.. 6.00
Ossipoff, 1.00; Evelyn Langsner, 1.00; Zalda Hurwitz, .50; Herman Spencer, .50; Helen, .50; Mengarth, 1.00; Saltman, .50; J. E. Ossipoff, 1.00; N. Olinevsky, 1.00.

NO. 2012 BY M. STRONGEN . 3.00
Max Spengin, 1.00; Savat, .50; Lehman, .50; Hinden, 1.00.

Charles Kondia ..... 1.00

J. Moscowitz ..... 5.00

NO. 1782 BY M. ROTH ..... 2.00
Mr. & Mrs. Sam Friedmen, 1.00; M. Roth, 1.00.

NO. 2138 BY S. POSNER .... 4.00
Alfred Schalk, 1.00; Louis Glouberman, 1.00; Norma eBrman, 1.00; Rosman, 1.00.

NO. 274 BY I. BOORSTEIN.. 5.00
N. Gishlan, 1.00; Morris Fox, 1.00; Joseph Krass, 1.00; L. Bendich, 1.00; Norma Goldberg, 1.00.

NO. 1633 BY CELIA SAMARODIN ..... 16.00
Celia Samarodin, 1.00; H. Kalman, 5.00; A. Berkan, 1.00; S. Blechen, 1.00; Dora, 1.00; Gussie Teschemn, 1.00; L. Weiner, 1.00; A. Harrison, 1.00; R. Korolsky, 1.00; Anna Shalit, 1.00; Ethel Lebel, 1.00; Beatrice Pfeffer, 1.00.

Jacob Langberg ..... 1.00
Celia Sender ..... 1.00

NO. 2554 BY J. LEVY ..... 9.00
M. Sivovina, 5.00.

L. Rudnick ..... 1.00

NO. 1661 BY KASON SHUA.... 1.00
M. Shur, .50; R. Shur, 1.00; A. Shur, .50.

NO. 290 BY JOHN BULALKIN 2.00
J. Bulatkin, 1.00; Alex N. Bohm, 1.00.

NO. 1221 BY M. GOTKIS & F. J. DAVIS..... 8.00
Max Fielkum, 1.00; W. P., of Hartford, 1.00; Louis Epstein, 1.00; Albert Epstein, 1.00.

NO. 373 BY AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS LOCAL 164 ..... 11.25
P. Baldrian, .25; John Grinn, .25; A. Gruber, .25; Carl Ziegler, .50; P. Goepfert, 1.00; A. Toders, 1.00; I. Baldrian, .50; Jack Lehrer, 1.00; G. Schribke, .50; T. Cfanserer, 1.00; A. Sheffers, 1.00; Jos. Wolf, 1.00; W. Pfanth, 1.00; T. Hurst, 1.00.

NO. 14 BY ALINA SCHTINEN 7.50
Helena Toykola, 1.00; S. Sipola, 1.00; I. K., .25; Henry Reino, 1.00; M. Salo, .25; Anttile, .50; Kalle Nelson, .25; M. Lanhi, .25; S. Rinnleni, .25; H. Sjonan, .50; Aug. Hitta, .50; Fred Hallman, .25; M. Matzan, .50; Frank Wirtanen, .25; Wilo Brander, .50.

NO. 1980 BY H. COPPER .... 4.50
H. Cooper, 1.00; V. Bjung, 1.00; T. Taipalo, 1.00; J. V. R., .50; G. Kulstrom, .50; Oscar Toffelo, .50.

NO. 286 BY WORKERS OF LEBOW SHOE CO..... 9.00
D. Boody, 1.00; B. Suskin, .50; R. Hartzmanon, 1.00; Giovanni Silverstein, 1.00; Giuseppe Giordano, 1.00; Isidor Chait, .50; Wm. Botnin, .50; Dave Molk, .50; E. Dagostino, .50; F. Gentinsky, .50; E. Baron, .50; J. Dobrowsky, .50; Dr. Harry Capell, .50; Max Lipshitz, .50.

Andrew Hrasko ..... 1.00

NO. 1144 BY CLARA FOX.... 6.00
Clara Fox, 1.00; Rubin Bergyr, 1.00; Abe Medvin, 1.00; Abe Schneider, 1.00; Bertha Kapian, .50; Jacob Rudnisky ..... 1.00

NO. 1248 BY W. WOLF..... 4.50
W. Wolf, 1.50; K. S., 1.00.

NO. 1765 BY ANNA ROSENBLATT ..... 5.00
S. Rubin, 1.00; Abram Siegel, 1.00; Gussie Port, 1.00; A. Horwitz, 1.00; W. Tiberzial, 1.00.

NO. 7 B YALINA LEHAMEN. 2.30
Aill Hiltanen, .30; M. Ohvo, .50; K. Hill, .50; Victor Lahti, 1.00.

Anni & Oscar Wilson..... 2.00
Aug. Korhonen ..... 2.00

NO. 12 BY ALINA LEHTMEN. 7.25
H. Hakkila, .50; H. Mannun, .50; Sam Sipita, .50; Karl Kallie, .50; Yust Savri, .50; Mike Hahn, .50; Aino Lehtinen, .50; O. Jusick, .50; H. Walsanen, .50; O. Kehto, .50; M. Mikkola, .50; Valno Laine, .50; Axel Nutyne, .50; Alarie Sandelin, .50; Alli Tammia, .25.

NO. 13 BY ALINA LEHTINEN 5.10
Aug. Jakinen, 1.00; P. Lipnaken, .10; E. Vickatsia, .25; Harold Sjoblan, .25; Kaala Warma, .25; H. Kanppi, .25; Alina Leptinen, 1.00; A. Goholm, .25; E. Swedin, .25; Gust Mortson, .25; Ana Hankala, .25; Ivar Suowela, .25; E. Salmu, .25; J. H. Marga, .25; A. Berg, .25.

Charles Brindell ..... 6.00
S. Lefkowitz ..... 1.00
B. Lewit ..... 2.25
A. B. ..... 2.25
J. L. ..... 1.00
I. Aaronson ..... 5.00

NO. 2061 BY C. DREW .... 2.00
A. O., 1.00; V. S., 1.00.

Betrice Colle ..... 5.00
A. Rapanis ..... 5.00
Sub Section 5C3 int ..... 22.00
Womens Council No. 1 of Newark 5.00
George Anderson ..... 2.00
Br. 198 Workmen S. & D. Benefit Fund ..... 10.00
A. H. Morgan ..... 1.00
Oscar Dittrich ..... 1.00
Peterson ..... 2.50
G. Miller ..... 5.00
Unity Council for Workingwomen ..... 5.00
Rabinowitch ..... 50.00
F. Goodstone ..... 5.00
Scholnitzky ..... 1.00
Teger ..... 1.00
Max R. Rubins ..... 10.00
Lemoff ..... 3.00
Rosenberg ..... 1.00
Titelbaum ..... 1.00
Boris Schwartz ..... 5.00
Morris Baer ..... 1.00
Fratkin ..... 2.00
Katz ..... 1.00
Sub Section 1C-3F ..... 2.00
Sub Section 2D-1F ..... 3.00
Br. 99 Workmen S. & D. Benefit Fund ..... 15.00
M. Kivowitz ..... 5.00
NO. 1706 BY MAE ROSENBLATT ..... 4.50
Carpenters Progressive Group of Bklyn ..... 75.00
M. Loonin ..... 4.00
Sch. Schalk ..... 5.00
Sophie Pressman ..... 1.00
I. Aaronson ..... 5.00
Sub Section 1A-1F ..... 6.00
I. Lieback ..... 5.00
NO. 2637 BY ED TABLAU... 1.00
A. Baker ..... 5.00
S. Giebel ..... 2.50
Weixner ..... 1.00
Erik Nnentinen ..... 5.00
A. Wisner ..... 1.00
Tony Warchuk ..... 2.00
NO. 1282 BY D. IONESCU .. 5.50
D. Lonescu, 1.00; N. Hevinescu, 1.00; C. Cristian, 1.00; Hoong Si Qong, .50; Andre Vliong, 1.00; Victor Yinescu, 1.00.

NO. 1491 BY L. NIEMINEN.. 2.50
Theo. Maki, 1.00; L. Nieminen, .50; A. Karen, .25; J. Vue, .25; Y. Sellin, .25; K. Rauta, .25.

Ed. Tabbar ..... 1.00
SC-3 Int. S. Shalagan ..... 10.25
Harry Farr ..... 1.00
Bertha Shain ..... 5.00
Gerst ..... 8.25
Morfiano ..... 5.25
Kolesnikoff ..... 2.50
L. Fishbein ..... 10.50
S. N. Greene ..... 25.00
Unity Council of Workingwomen ..... 5.00
Rabinowitch ..... 50.00
Bronx Jewish Workers Club.... 25.00
G. E. Kellas ..... 5.00
Hershkovitz ..... 2.00
E. Horwitz ..... 1.50
H. Gordon ..... 5.00
T. Heinelman ..... 5.00
Slobodianik ..... 2.00
Peterson ..... 5.00
Greiner ..... 2.00
Goldin ..... 2.00
Schwartzenfeld ..... 1.00
Watson ..... 1.00
Masaro ..... 1.00
Rappaport ..... 1.00
Abraham Elkin ..... 5.00
Wm. Buh ..... 2.00
M. Rosenberg ..... 2.00
Wattman ..... 5.00
Darenblum ..... 2.00
Sub Section 5-lint. 1 ..... 19.00
U. C. Workingclaas Housewives No. 7, Brownsville ..... 10.00
Albert Modino ..... 10.00
Shoe Workers Protective Union No. 63 ..... 15.00
NO. 1554 BY HUGH McKIERMAN ..... 7.00
C. Turick ..... 1.00
Yosloff ..... 1.00
Lasathy ..... 1.00
Harovets ..... 2.00
Stefianus ..... 1.00
Karpen ..... 1.00
Burk ..... 2.00
Gilman ..... 3.00
Joseph Vaina ..... 3.50
J. Feldman ..... 1.00
S. Sarnoff ..... 1.00
Byrry ..... 2.00
N. Turkewich ..... 5.00
Zarich ..... 2.00
Antonovich ..... 1.00
Dora Abramowitz ..... 1.00
Bern ..... 1.00
Levine ..... 1.00
C. Burns ..... 2.00
M. Sevotloff ..... 5.00
N. Gilmovsky ..... 1.00
Sverlow ..... 3.00
Norma Berman ..... 2.00
Gudgeon ..... 3.00
Lewis ..... .50
Sub Section 5C-3F ..... 4.00
NO. 1886 FREIHEIT EDITORIAL STAFF BY QUSTRELL .. 20.00
S. Almzoff, 1.00; M. Rechmen, 1.00; N. Buckwald, 1.00; H. Cantrell, 1.00; M. Epstein, 1.00; S. Epstein, 1.00; Feinberg, 1.00; Ben Lifshitz, 1.00; Mandelbaum, 1.00; Manewich, 1.00; K. Marmor, 1.00; P. Novick, 1.00; M. Olgin, 1.00; I.A. Pomerantz, 1.00; S. Rosenfeld, 1.00; R. Rosenblum, 1.00; Sultan, 1.00, I. Talmi, 1.00; P. Ditch, 1.00; R. Youkelson, 1.00.

NO 1887 FREIHEIT COMPOSING ROOM BY J. FRISTER .... 38.00
Jacobowitz, 1.00; Karkavy, 2.00; Julius Epstein, 5.00; Jos. Weinstein, 15.00; Samols, 2.00, Joseph Wasserman, 10.00; Max Lahran, 1.00; Jack Epstein, 1.00; H. Silver, 1.00; E. Mainester, 2.00; Galatzki, 1.00; Drondoff, 1.00; Yablotzky, 2.00; Grover 1.00; Grashkin, 3.00.

NO. 1882 FREIHEIT OFFICE STAFF BY MAX KITZES. 10.00
Max Kitzes, 5.00; H. Mattison, 1.00; Israel Shur, 1.00; C. Haffern, 1.00; H. Bleecker, 1.00; A. Abramomf, 1.00; L. Goodman, 1.00; J. Torg, 1.00; D. Zalon, 1.00; Harry Post, 1.00; S Stern, 1.00; Greenblatz, 1.00.

NO 888 BY G. AMBROSF.... 8.50
Mrs. John Lukowsky, 5.00; Peter Hurk, 1.00; M. Averkoring, 1.00; John Furman, 1.00; Geo. Kulash, 1.00; Mary Ambrose, 1.00; S. Sinahowsky, 1.00; Sam'l Brewal, 1.00; F. Mylek, .50; Mudrowski, .25; J. Ewarsky, .25; L. Gordon, .50.

### PHILADELPHIA, PA.

J. Stepansky, D. Sandler, L. Richman, M. Bernbaum, E. Bender, S. Nechowitz, W. Trotzky, K. Beer, B. Romanoffsky, E. Svenson, A. Shulman, R. Clark, G. Berke, Wm. Kegerman, Herman Micknick, Paul Olken, Morris Olken, S. Meltz, Leon Tissian, M. Cretton.

# CHIEFTIES TO CRUSH PROLETARIAN MOVEMENT; FAIR TRIALS ARE DENIED

By JAR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, Spain, (By Mail).—Since the 1923 coup d'etat the "constitutional" is being worked more intensely than ever. Primo de Rivera's policy is to carry out the most cruel oppression against the proletariat, especially against its most active members. In this way, he thinks possible to definitely end any rebellious tendency in the Spanish workingclass.

In Spain the bourgeoisie court of justice acts in the most arbitrary manner. The trials come three or four years after committing delinquency, and frequently the prosecutor demands penalties less than the time has already elapsed in imprisonment. The defendants are forced to confess by all kinds of brutal methods of the "guardia civil".

Some months ago it was brought to the light the innocence of two workers who were 12 years in prison, condemned for murder. But the "dead" has been found alive. The two had confessed to being assassins by the terrible abuse of the police.

### Against Communists.

Since 1920, when the Spanish Communist Party was organized it has not been possible for the Party to function openly. It has always been considered an illegal organization. Just the fact that a person is a member of a committee, speaking as a Communist in a trade union assembly, or the reading of our organ "La Astorcha", is considered a crime and enough for imprisonment.

Some few days ago in Barcelona, our comrades, Oscar Perez Loula, Joaquin Maurin, Alberto F. Perez, Salas, Victor Colome and others were accused of a "terrible crime"; they intended to form a Communist federation. They have been sentenced to three years in prison and were not even allowed to defend themselves.

The condemned comrades are our Party's most active and capable members. The design of the military court was to separate from the workingclass struggle combatants as detamined as were those comrades. In all Spanish jails there are numerous Communists, separatists, and syndicalists, sentenced for many years imprisonment, who are real fighters for the working class.

### More Condemned Workers.

Recently there took place another war council against numerous workers that were soldiers during the summer of 1924 in a regiment of Castellon de la Puana. This regiment was to be sent to Morocco to fight against Abd-el-Krim. The regiment had to be sent in order to help the Xauen retreat conducted by Primo de Rivera himself, and in which retreat 20,000 Spanish men died.

Among the soldiers of the regimant there were some ready to rebel rather than fight in the war which they hated. In order to organize the rebellion, a hundred soldiers held various meetings about the city. This open air assemblage was discovered and all those there were sent to prison. The leaders have now been sentenced to life imprisonment. The trial was not public, this being one of the means used by Primo de Rivera.

Publication of any brutal act of the government is not permitted. The military censorship has been working steadily and successfully for three years.

### "Ley Fuga".

General Martinez Amido, when he was governor of Barcelona established what has been called the "ley fuga". This consists in giving "legal" sanction to the murder of the most important members of the working class organizations in Barcelona. The police, after committing murder, will publish an "official communique", saying that the prisoner was killed while trying to escape. This method is now re-established.

## Workers Set Fire to Police Station in Protest Against Brutality

Police Station Burned by Workers

Police Station Burned by Workers

Police Station Burned by Workers

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## PROSPERITY IN 'FRISCO SHOWN TO BE A FRAUD

### Few Have It, While Thousands Starve

By HOWARD EARLAN
(Worker Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO. — The most prosperous year in our city's history that just ended, according to the daily press. Bank clearings—the barometer of progress—never attained such dizzy heights as in the year that has just passed. Building permits have surpassed all previous records, and palatial new structures have altered the physiognomy of our city in the last twelve months.

**Property Raises**

Property valuations are increasing weekly, imports and exports are leaving all previous records in the shade, the San Francisco-Oakland bridge project has been brought immeasurably nearer by the concentrated efforts of our civic politicians, and the first budget reduction in twenty years has been recorded.

**The Other Side**

All these factors spell prosperity and optimism in abundance but, alas, there happens to be another side to the shield. The reverse side indicates little of the prosperous conditions just enumerated.

**20,000 Are Jobless**

Here we learn that 'Frisco's unemployed army exceeds that of any year since the records were kept. Over twenty thousand potential workers are prohibited by economic conditions from having contact with a job. The employment sharks are themselves content to being unemployed. Some of them find it necessary to remain closed for days at a time. Even the large offices, which is the answer to many of the wants of intense activity, are now displaying blackboards and posters with less than a dozen positions available to prospective job hunters.

**Must Seek Charity**

While families of producers are suffering privation, and there on the charity of the public, much ado is made of building permits, bank clearings, increased exports, and reduced taxation, while Brisbane raves on from the North, and the South, and the East who are not enjoying their share of the national prosperity to pull up stakes and come to sunny California, the home of peace and abundance. What a strange world!

## Housewives' Council Demands Support for Box Makers' Concert

The United Council of Working Class Housewives, 80 E. 11 St., N. Y. C., which has been keeping the kitchen for the last twelve weeks for the Paper Box strikers is appealing to all labor organizations to help the strikers win their just battle. Their call is as follows:

"The Paper Box Makers Union, the union of the strikers, is arranging a grand concert and ball for the 11th of February on Lincoln's Birthday eve, at Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., New York City. This great entertainment must be a success. The workers of New York must show to the strikers that they are not alone in this battle, that the workers are supporting them. Also the stubborn employers must know that the strikers will hold out as long as necessary until they win their demands.

"The workers can prove their loyalty to the box strikers by making the concert and ball a success.

"The U. C. of Workingclass House wives is appealing to all labor organizations and to the various women organizations especially to sell tickets and collect ads for the program journal of the concert. The money is being used to feed the strikers' families. Help them win."

## Negro Conference Secy. Hails Daily Worker

I feel that the coming to New York of the Daily Worker will mean a great deal to the Negro Worker. The paper can keep him in touch with world labor, and further his labor organization. The work that the A. N. L. C. has been trying to do will be greatly strengthened.—Mary Adams, Former Secy., A. N. L. C.

The Hotel and Restaurant Workers' branch of The Amalgamated Workers will have an entertainment and ball at the Polygonum," 80th St. and 2nd Ave., New York, Friday, Feb. 11, 1927.

## MILL WORKERS IN YOUNGSTOWN, O., SLAVE LONG HOURS FOR LOW WAGE

(By a Worker Correspondent)

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The workers in the several steel mills of this city (Passaic of Ohio) are lifting under as unbearable conditions as if they were prisoners in a Siberian salt mine during the regime of Nicholas, the Last of Russia.

**Low Wages, Long Hours**

General labor is paid for at the rate of 44 cents an hour, $4.40 for a long and hard day of ten hours. Even this cannot be had by everyone. Hundreds of workers go to the employment offices every day in search of anything at all. Skilled and semi-skilled are more than willing to take an unskilled workers place, anything to keep the wolf from the door.

**Make Use of Jobless**

The large army of unemployed hanging around are not entirely overlooked by the slave-drivers, or bosses, as we call them when speaking in their presence. Every day we hear the same old threat: "If you don't do it there are lots of men around the employment office who will be glad to come in and do it." This threat helps Mr. Slave Driver to intensify his attitude and to swing his economic lash in a ferocious manner.

**The Workers Know**

Class collaboration is not yet visible in the mills of Youngstown. Workers are told in no uncertain language who is who and what is what. So we have no difficulty in realising that as workers we have nothing, absolutely nothing, in common with our masters.

The mill workers have already received the news of the immense profits that were derived from their labor during the last year. While the idle parasitic stockholders are getting these vast profits, the workers who produce them have not even a week's bread ahead of them.

## WORKERS MOBILIZE TO HELP CLOAKMAKERS SAVE UNION; SUBSCRIBING FOR LOAN OF $250,000

Mass meetings of workers are being arranged in many cities, and in response to a general demand for details of the New York struggle, the Joint Board of the I. L. G. W. sent Max Levine, member of the out-of-town committee, on a speaking tour of the West. He will speak in Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and Petaluma, California, in San Antonio, Dallas and Houston, New Orleans, Jacksonville and Savannah. Miss Anna Litvakova has been placed in charge of a committee in Philadelphia, which, as a result of the conference of representative workers held there last week, is sending in $200 a day on their pledge of $20,000 for the bond issue of the Joint Board to obtain funds to carry on the fight.

**Help From Many Cities.**

An additional $1,000 has been received from Chicago for the bond issue, $200 from Milwaukee and $1,000 from St. Louis, where mass meetings have been held. The progressive members of the Shirt Imners union, who pledged $500 have raised in another $100, having bought bonds already to the amount of $350. The millinery workers, who have already raised $4,700, bought another $1,000 worth of bonds on Wednesday.

The bond issue, of $250,000 is guaranteed by the Joint Board and by the four most powerful of New York locals, 2, 9, 22 and 35. The bonds, in denominations of $25, $50, $100 and $500, bear interest at six per cent and mature in three years.

**Financed By the Membership**

The I. L. G. W. strike in New York was financed by the membership, principally by taking out loans. There was a general response towards the call from New York, and amounts were received as follows from the I. L. G. W. locals in these cities: Philadelphia, $11,000; Chicago, 6,000; Boston, $4,000; Baltimore, $17,000; Hartford, $1,200; Paterson, $1,500; St. Louis, $1,288; Detroit, $300; Los Angeles, $1,200; Cleveland, $800.

This response from the membership towards the needs of the union has not ceased. The conference of active trade unionists in New York Monday pledged $100,000 in subscriptions toward the loan, and asked for only three weeks time to do it. Shop subscriptions for the loan get results.

There have been liberal contributions through the Workmen's Circle during the strike. 16 gave $188; 67 gave $56; 84, $100; 99, $50; 224, $40; 225, $50; 272, $50; 284, $88; 328, $200; 421, $100; 462, $705; 470, $50; 482, $75; 576, $500; 637, $100; 715, $100; 718, $100, and many others.

## COLLEGE ECONOMICS PROFESSOR INVESTIGATES; FINDS COMPANIES PROMISE MEN PENSIONS IN FAR DISTANT FUTURE TO DRIVE THEM HARDER TODAY

Promises of to-day to their workers deferred wages in the form of pensions when they get to be 65 to 75 years old are being increasingly criticised by competent authorities.

Organized labor is interested in this effects of the pension practice upon trade unionism. Warren B. Catlin, Bowdoin College economics professor, has some stinging comments in his new book, The Labor Problem:

"Mere vital and serious still is the effect of pension systems upon the independence and bargaining power of the workers. The employers' argument that it will promote good conduct and decrease the liability to strikes proves too much. Industrial peace is desirable by like other forms, it may be bought at too dear a price; and for all the large expenditures of the corporations the worker stands to pay the bill.

"The absence of strong labor organizations in practically all industries having pension systems, aside from railroads, is more than a coincidence. The prospect of a pension binds the workman hand and foot, and robs him of that mobility which is his greatest bargaining asset. In like manner it discourages all collective efforts to improve wages and other conditions for the mass of employees. An older employe, approaching pensionable age, is not likely to stir up sedition among his fellows and get himself discharged in consequence. In fact, it has been charged that in time of strike men already on pension have sometimes been forced to act as strike-breakers or lose their pensions.

Professor Catlin is referring to the railroad companies' action before the threatened tieup of 1916 as well as in the 1922 strike and present action of Western Pacific R.R. against engineers and firemen,—old pensioners being called out to break the strike. Catlin concludes his section on industrial pensions:

"It seems ungracious always to be questioning the motives behind employers' gifts; and no doubt any method of providing for the superannuated man is better than none at all. But the chances for pension thinking in corporate pension plans make one hope that some other remedy may be found."

That remedy has long been advocated by the Pensylvania Old Age Pension Commission. The commission is fighting for state old age pensions as the only way to meet the increasingly difficult problem of caring for the 1,800,000 dependent aged persons over 65 in the United States. A scientific system under state control is the only pension scheme that can serve the workers, the Commission finds, with a growing number of impartial pension experts. But, according to the New York Times, "fear of government action is not the least of the reasons for the spread of private pension plans."

Some of the 400 large corporations using pensions to keep workers in hand are: Colomdo Fual & Iron Co., E. I. DuPont de Menours Co., General Electric Co., Interborough Rapid Transit Co., Intl. Harvester Co., Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Otis Elevator Co., Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., Pittsburgh Coal Co., Pullman Co., all the Standard Oil companies, United States Rubber Co., U. S. Steel Corp., and many railroads, led by the Pannsylvania.

South Philadelphia Street Nuclei, Y. W. L. Greets The DAILY WORKER On Its Third Birthday.

## MANY JOBLESS IN STATE OF WASHINGTON

### No "Prosperity" There —Wages Low

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

TACOMA, WASH.—The combined federal and city free employment office reports that in the past year 9,797 men and women applied for jobs, and 7,128 men and 458 women were given jobs. In December 364 asked for work and 296 were given work.

That looks as if conditions here were fairly good. But they are not. Let us consider this report.

**But Jobs On Short-time**

It says nothing as to what kind of jobs or how long the work lasted. Many of the women were wanted to help with housework for a few days. Most of the rest probably were sent to the berry fields of the Puyallup Valley for a few weeks. Very few of the men were placed on what might be called steady jobs. Some were sent out on farm work, some to the berry fields and canneries in season. Most of them were sent out as casual labor, a few days digging for house foundations perhaps, and similar work, or putting in a load of wood. They burn wood out there, scraps from the lumber mills, and after the trucks dump it at the curb it has to be put away. Most of the men hired are for such work. Very short-time jobs.

**Long Lines of Job Hunters**

These are many factories here, lumber mills, furniture factories, smelter, etc. They never hire from the employment offices. Every day there is a line of men asking for work at every one of these places. Sometimes a few are hired. But always, there is an oversupply of workers and an underupply of jobs. And so wages are kept low. $3.40 for an eight hour day is supposed to be the basic rate in the lumber mills. It sometimes runs as low as $3.50, sometimes up to $4.50 for a few skilled workers.

## PATERSON STRIKE ON EXPLOSIVE SITUATION STRUGGLE MAY SPREAD

By Worker Correspondent

PATERSON, N. J.—Sporadic outbursts of fists have been occurring in this town of historic class warfare, have culminated in an unorganised and spontaneous strike that has tied up one mill, Garfinkle and Ritter's silk underwear shop.

About fifty young workers, who had probably never heard of a union, walked out when the wages were cut again, a few days ago, and went to the Y. W. C. A. to make further plans. The "Y" at once administered to them a real dose of class collaboration, told them that it could not consent to their plans for struggle, and shut the door on the representative of the Associated Silk Workers Union.

When the excited and rebellious girls heard all this, and saw that the organizer from the union was not to be allowed to speak to them there, they put on their hats and coats and marched to a hall where they could talk.

A picket line is established, the rest of the shop is on strike, the first visit from the police has been braved, and the demands are clear: (1)—Restoration of the wage cut. (2)—A union. If the strike lasts very long it will spread.

Another strike is on in a union silk shop, where the boss had got into the habit of ignoring the union, because of a long period of industrial peace. A cr'de denial of a grievance brought action.

## Eight More Miners Burn in Gas Explosion

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 23.—Eight miners were burned, one seriously, when an explosion of gas, believed to have resulted fro man electric spark, wrecked the cooper vein of the Penn Orchard Colliery, Glen Alden Coal company, here today.

The injured follow:

Stanley Kresge, 38, Parsons, condition serious; Clifford Hay, 41, city; Anthony Wyssocki, 28, city; Felix Tomasheski, 19, Hanover; Leo Dobinski, 32, city; Anthony Christopher, 35, city; Konstanzi Martin, 46, city; Peters Conitzski, 45, city.

The first six are in local hospitals while the condition of the last two permitted their removal to their homes.

## MAY DEPORT MAN PASSAIC POLICE BEATING CRAZED

### Hospital Reports Him "A Public Charge"

Because he is suffering from insanity as a result of a brutal beating by Passaic police while he was on the textile strike picket line there, immigration authorities are now investigating the alien standing of Abraham Zaretsky, 23, a former resident of Passaic.

Zaretsky is now in Bellevue Hospital suffering from dementia praecox. While he was on the Passaic picket line last March, he was brutally attacked by police, his mind totally wrecked as a result.

His two sisters, both working for small pay, attempted to keep him in private institutions, but found that their limited finances would not permit this. When doctors advised that he might be cured by convalescing in the mountains, they scratched and scraped and finally managed to save enough to request him there for a month. Still his condition did not improve.

Their poverty, making it impossible to keep Zaretsky in a private institution, forced his sisters to place him in Bellevue Hospital. Immediately, the hospital officials notified Immigration authorities at Ellis Island that he had become a "public charge".

Zaretsky's sisters were notified to appear at Ellis Island before the immigration commissioner. Ha questioned them regarding his status as an alien, the country from which he came, and their ability to keep him from being a "public charge".

In the opinion of legal exparte questioned about the case, unless his sisters kaop Zaretsky in a private institution, which their finances will not warrant, the immigration authorities may have grounds on which he may be deported. Zaretsky entered this country in a legal mannor, in 1923.

## SIX PASSAIC STRIKERS YIELD TO THIRD DEGREE; PLEAD GUILTY OF BOMB

PATERSON, N. J.—(FP)—Feeling the cards were stacked against them six Passaic strikers, charged with bombing the homes of two scabs, reached a compromise with the prosecution. The men entered a plea of non vult to a misdemeanor indictment in return from the dropping of a felony bill. This lesser charge accuses them of having explosives with the intention of destroying property, and carries a maximum penalty of three years in jail. The felony count adds the intention of injuring persons and brings five to ten years.

The compromise came the second day of the trial of three of the prisoners. Testimony on the witness stand had been badly confused in their denials of third degree brutality. Sidney Turner, stenographer, who prepared the confessions, admitted he had not taken down questions and answers of police and prisoners but reconstructed a narrative statement. He admitted that in the case of Tony Paneba, a Slav, he relied on an Italian captain of detectives, as interpreter.

But the third degree statements none the less proved damaging in a hysterical middle class community from which jurors were drawn. Other indictments would have been brought up later and defense funds would not be raised. The men will be sentenced January 28. Five other cases in another county are not affected.

## Over the Top for Daily Worker Drive, but This Nucleus Keeps On Going

Editor, DAILY WORKER: Enclosed find money order for $21.50. $12.50 of which was contributed by the Ukrainian Russian Club of Endicott, and $9.00 of which was collected at a nucleus meeting.

Our nucleus, which consists of 10 members, has already passed the $50 mark.

We have turned in $56.50 to The DAILY WORKER campaign so far. But we didn't stop our work. Every member of our nucleus has a book of certificates and we are trying our best to sell them.

We are also proud of our district No. 1, which we belong and which was the first to get over the top in this campaign.

Fraternally yours,
A. PANASIK, Financial Secy.
Endicott, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Arbitration of the Mexican land law controversy faded somewhat into the background today, despite indications that the Senate on Monday will pass the Robinson resolution declaring it to be the sense of that body that the dispute be arbitrated.

## The Manager's Corner

*Fifteen thousand workers jammed Madison Square Garden in New York on Saturday, January 24th on the occasion of the anniversary of Lenin's death and the arrival of the Daily Worker in New York City. Twenty thousand workers cheered enthusiastically every mention of our paper, and pledged their material and moral support.*

*To reach this vast crowd, the human voice unaided would have been totally inadequate. It was therefore necessary to employ the devices produced by modern science for the purpose. With the aid of electrical amplifiers, it was possible to reach the furthermost recesses of the great auditorium and its topmost galleries. With the aid of this wonderful invention the slightest sound from the platform was heard distinctly by every worker in the audience.*

*The printing and publication of a newspaper alone will not insure its reaching a large circle of readers. No matter how much we improve the quality of our paper, that fact alone will not be sufficient to build up its circulation. To reach the furthermost recesses of the labor movement, to reach every section of the working class with its message, the Daily Worker must have the aid of what I might call "human amplifiers", comrades who devote themselves to the promotion of the paper, in all their available time. Without this help and support the Daily Worker will find it as difficult to reach the workers as the Madison Square Garden speakers without the electrical amplifiers.*

*From this moment on, every comrade who reads the Daily Worker must make it his business to broadcast the reputation of the paper widely. Workers should be urged to read it. Newsstand dealers should be urged to handle it. Those who are out of reach of the newsstand should be urged to subscribe. In this way the Daily Worker will quickly become a mass organ and a powerful weapon for the workers.* BERT MILLER.

## INDUSTRIAL SURVEY COMMISSION OF NEW YORK IN TIGHT GRIP OF EMPLOYERS; DELIGHTED BY ATTACK ON 48-HOUR BILL; JEERS SUPPORTERS

By ESTHER LOWELL

Will New York women workers get their long-promised 48-hour week law from the present legislature?

Will the workman's compensation law be changed to stop the almost endless delays made possible by court appeals?

How much of the labor legislation sponsored by the State Federation of Labor is going over?

When the State Industrial Survey Commission reports to the legislature on Feb. 15, its recommendations will form the basis for any new labor laws or changes to be made this year. What the Commission can be expected to propose is indicated in its make-up and conduct to date.

**Big Business Control**

There are three Democratic legislators to six Republicans among the Commissioners.* The representative of "the public at large" is James W. Gerard, Woodrow Wilson's ambassador to Germany. The employers' representative is Merwin K. Hart, a Republican and counsel for the Utica textile manufacturers. The man chosen by the legislature to represent labor is Emanuel Kovaleski, vice-president of the Teamsters and delegate of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers, Intl. Union to American Federation of Labor conventions.

**Lives On Accidents**

Henry D. Sayer, executive secretary of the Industrial Survey Commission, is executive director of the Travelers Industrial Service Inc. This organization has 16 offices and branch stations in New York and Brooklyn. It exists to give emergency and regular treatment to injured workmen. It does not purport to give them legal advice on how to apply for compensation. Employers send their workers to this organization instead of employing private physicians.

**Industrial Survey**

The hostility of the Commission to legislation favored by labor is evident at its hearings. The elaborate attack of the employers' agents on the proposed 48-hour law for women is example enough. Both old-line political parties have promised to pass a 48-hour law to supplant the present 54-hour week allowed. Senator Seabury Mastick, who introduced the 48-hour bill, sits on the commission. His only audible support, outside of labor's representative, is Frederick L. Hackenburg, Democratic assemblyman who tries to bring out labor's viewpoint from his own political angle.

**For Equally Hard Work**

Woman's Party members have testified repeatedly against all protective legislation for women workers. They have brought in so-called "working women"—a well-known few who are trotted out whenever needed—to testify that they lost jobs on the subway or in print shops because of women's hour legislation. Employers have given Woman's Party free access to their factories to take a vote—in the presence of the employer—of the women workers on whether they want the 48-hour law. Representatives of the Consumers League of New York, which favors the shorter work-week, secured the state's cooperation in their survey of working women's opinion.

**Jeer at Girl**

The Woman's Party of course found that the women workers didn't want anything different from their employer,—while he was around. And factory forewomen were brought to corroborate Woman's Party members' testimony before the Industrial Survey Commission. But when a Hebrew young working girl came to the Commission and told of unanimous sentiment for the shorter week in factories she worked in and visited the Commission treated her lightly. One of the Commissioners effectively remarked, when he was chided about a question, that he "was merely passing on the exhibit!"

**Misleading Questions**

Here is an example of the tricky and nasty questions Hart blandly asks for the employers:

"Do you feel that women should be permanently discriminated against from getting work by those laws restricting them from working as long as men?"

Mary Anderson, Director Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, ducked from under the query by saying that as a government official she should not have to answer.

**Somnolent Sessions**

But more important than the employers' agent's questioning is the cross-examining of Sayre, executive secretary of the Commission. Sayre is a former commissioner of the New York State Labor Dept. His queries are more smoothly put than Hart's but serve the same end of trying to confuse witnesses to commit harm against the labor legislation. Senator James S. Truman is an ally of Hart and the remaining commissioners generally are silent or sleeping. The public's representative is possibly too typical of his appointed constituents in that respect, although he wakened men in question and witness implies that employers are not obeying fully the present labor law or otherwise fulfilling what he supposes their obligations should be towards their workers.

## Mass Meeting Protests Pullman Co. Policy of Low Wage Plus Tipping

A mass meeting at Community Church, New York, addressed by Henry T. Hunt, ex-mayor of Cincinnati, Dr. Norman Thomas, L. F. D. Thomas J. Curtis, vice-president State Federation of Labor, James Weldon Johnson, N. A. A. C. P., and A. Philip Randolph, general organizer, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters adopted a resolution in substance as follows:

Ten thousand porters and maids do necessary work on the railroad for the Pullman Co. They are paid an average of, after expenses are deducted, of $44.00 per month, which is not a living wage. Porters have to take tips to eke out an existence, which is degrading, and the overage from tips is only about $58 per month.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has been organized partly to do away with this practice of tipping, by securing a living wage from the company.

But it is charged that the company discharges porters who join the Brotherhood, and the mass meeting protests both against these discharges, and against the low wage.

* All but one are lawyers and that lone exception is listed as a farmer.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
33 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone: Orchard 4503

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail (in New York only): $6.00 per year, $4.50 per six months, $2.50 three months. By mail (outside of New York): $6.00 per year, $4.50 per six months, $2.00 three months.

Address all mail and make out checks to THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL ..... Editors
BERT MILLER .....

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## The Miners' Convention and John L. Lewis

The Thirtieth Consecutive Constitutional convention of the United Mine Workers of America opens tomorrow in the city of Indianapolis and it is no exaggeration to say that the organization never in its history faced a more serious situation than confronts it today. Responsibility for the critical condition of the union rests mainly on the shoulders of John L. Lewis.

The John L. Lewis if of portly bearing and impressive carriage, we would not waste valuable space on him but for the fact that he stands for a policy in the United Mine Workers of America that has brought that once mighty organization to the verge of ruin. Because of this, the conceited popinjay Lewis, who would normally attract no more attention than a small town rat-catcher finds himself being discussed.

The Lewis policy is the policy of the coal barons. When we say that Lewis has betrayed the interests of the coal diggers, we are not indulging in a figure of speech. We are hewing to the facts. We are not going to state that John L. Lewis received sums of money from the mine owners at such and such a place. Only bungling labor fakers get caught that way. What we state and stand ready to prove is that Lewis has weakened the ability of the miners of this country to extract concessions from the bosses to such an extent that the owners no longer take the miners' union seriously. It is an incontrovertible fact that 70 per cent of the coal dug in the United States today is taken out of the bowels of the earth by non-union labor.

What has Lewis done to block the march of non-unionism in the coal mining industry?

You can judge for yourself whether the following steps have been conducive to strengthening the miners' union or the reverse:

John L. Lewis spent the union's funds making war on men like Alexander Howat of Kansas who fought the capitalists of that state to a standstill, going to jail for the cause along with other loyal workingclass leaders like Dorchy. Not only did Lewis weaken the Kansas miners' union but he acted the part of stool-pigeon in helping the mine owners send Howat and his comrades to jail.

Lewis smashed the union in Canada and Nova Scotia by attacking the militants and assisting the employers in putting reactionaries in their place.

Lewis used union funds to purchase alleged evidence of radical activities from a detective agency. Ellis Searles, the monocled "coaldigger" who edits the United Mine Workers' Journal was Lewis' fink in charge of this work.

Lewis was a staunch supporter of the Coolidge candidacy in the last presidential election. Coolidge was the Wall Street favorite. No coal miner need be informed that Wall Street is opposed to trade unionism. No coal miner need be informed that the Morgan millions are behind the non-union coal mines of West Virginia.

To recount Lewis' sins of omission would take up too much space. The foregoing is sufficient. His grand gesture in "exposing" Frank Farrington for accepting a $25,000 a year job from the Peabody Coal Co. will not fool any miner who knows that Lewis is a supporter of the district administration that succeeded Farrington, an administration headed by a man named Fishwick, who was involved with Farrington in shady financial deals with the Peabody Coal Company as shown by a photographic copy of a check published twice in *The Daily Worker*.

In the recent elections in the miners' union it is generally admitted that John Brophy, progressive mine leader, received a majority of the votes. But Lewis counted himself in. Brophy's campaign platform was a "Save the Union" policy. Lewis' platform was a "ruin the union" policy consisting solely in idiotic attacks on the progressive elements.

The delegates gathered at the Thirtieth Consecutive Constitutional Convention of the United Mine Workers of America owe it to themselves and to the whole American workingclass to repudiate the Lewis policy of catering to the mine owners, making war on the progressives and his "rule or ruin" attitude in the union. If the United Mine Workers' Union is to be restored to the proud position it once held in the army of American trade unionism, a progressive policy must be laid down by the convention and the Lewis gang of company agents, splitters and union wreckers must be sent to accompany Frank Farrington on the payrolls of the coal barons, whose work they are now doing, perhaps on two salaries.

## POLISH TERROR AGAINST LABOR GROWS; WORLD WORKERS MUST JOIN IN PROTEST

The unrestrained reign of terror of the bloody military government of Poland against the labor movement and the poor peasants, as well as against the national minorities, seems to have broken all bounds from the reports that have been able to escape the censor.

In Suvalki, 53 workers are on trial simply because they are accused of being members of the Communist Party. Ten have already been convicted and sentenced to terms of two to four years hard labor. In Sidlez a similar trial on the same charges is taking place and of the 23 accused five have already been sentenced to hard labor.

For participating in the last May Day demonstration eight workers were tried before the Warsaw district courts. At this demonstration the police had shot into the masses and a number of workers were killed and wounded. The defense brought up forty witnesses in favor of the accused, but the court accepted the statements of a few police spies. Two members of the municipal council were sentenced to three years' hard labor each and three more to a year and a half.

The gigantic trial against 151 Ukrainian peasants for having "attempted to prepare an armed uprising in 1924" is still in progress. The whole affair, including the "insurrection," has been conclusively proved to be the work of government agents to provide an excuse for the suppression of the Ukrainian peasants.

An atmosphere of deep terror hangs over the courtroom and many witnesses for the defense have been intimidated and maltreated.

These are only a few of the atrocities, news of which has succeeded in trickling thru the censor's claws. Only the organized protests and indignation of the workers of every country can call a halt to the mad course of the Polish butchers.

# The Story of Keyman Marvin

By ROBERT DUNN

On January 21st, 1927, the New York Commercial, "the National Business Newspaper," was consolidated with the New York Journal of Commerce. With the passing of the Commercial the life was snuffed out of the famous Searchlight Column, edited by one whose name must not be forgotten by those who read this first issue of the New York Daily Worker. It is possible that we shall see him bob up again as editor of the National Republic or some other organ of the Higher Business Patriotism. In the meantime he deserved these few words.

Described as a middle-aged gentleman with an anti-social Atlas complex and an ingrowing desire to save the planet from Moscow, Mr. Marvin was once editor of the Mountain States Banker of Denver. He has for many years served the open shop organs and employers' associations.

### Newspaper Publicity

When he joined the staff of the Commercial some years ago he turned on his red-sifting Searchlight and laid the cornerstone of the Key Men. The purpose of this movement is "to mobilize the sound thinking, loyal and patriotic men and women of the nation, acquaint them, through accurate and reliable information, as to the dangers confronting American institutions, and so prepare them, through their possession of facts, to successfully expose and combat the activities of the many movements now seeking to destroy this country, and through some scheme of 'nationalization' or 'socialization' confiscate the industries of the United States."

What did the Key Man do in the thriving days of the Commercial once he had qualified for election to Mr. Marvin's fraternity? Remember he had first to be "selected with care as to fitness, standing, ability, integrity, etc."

### Read The Commercial

First he had to read the Commercial daily and clip the numbered and indexed "data on all subversive and radical movements." These he was to arrange systematically in his files, for instant reference. They were also notes on all the "Subversive Movements Against the American Government, Political and Labor Radicals, Communists and the 'Pinks.'"

### Free Reporting

What else did a Key Man do? He kept the Searchlight Department posted "on all local activities of these subversive movements, that it, in turn, may furnish special information to aid 'Key' men and women to expose and combat such activities. He also kept his eye out for speakers who might come into his community seeking to interpret the Marx, Trotzki, Christ the Carpenter or La Follette. Seeing, smelling or hearing of such an "inside agitation" he notified Mr. Marvin by wire or telephone.

### Free Advertising

In return the Key Man enjoyed many favors. The Searchlight director promised to keep him in touch "through personal letters...so that certain information which it is not always wise to put down in print" be supplied him. And if an address, an editorial or a sermon was to be written Marvin shipped along the canned information that would make the local luminary overnight an authority on the various shades and shadows of the pink-red movements.

Mr. Marvin was alleged to be in earnest. He once wrote to Sidney Howard, the playright: "All we are seeking to do is to save America for Americans and preserve American ideals and institutions as against an invasion of foreign ideals and institutions, diametrically opposed to all we hold near and dear." In pursuit of this aim he made several pamphlet contributions to the literature of high-pressure patriotism. These include: "The Menace of Bolshevism," "Are These Your Friends," "Bootlegging Mind Poison," "Underground with the Reds," and "My Country 'Tis of Thee." No Key Man could function effectively without these masterpieces in red-white-and-blue.

### All Looked Red

In the Commercial's daily column under the heading of "Activities of Destructive Movements Seeking Directly or Indirectly to Overthrow the Government of the United States" we found listed under some 78 different "file numbers" such alarming offenders of violence and overthrow as: Plumb Plan League; Garland Fund; Churches, "Radicalism in-"; Co-operatives; Federated Press; League for Industrial Democracy; National Council for Prevention of War; "Youths' Movement," and other secret, sly and seductive hand-maidens of the Third International.

### Destructive Free Speech!

Marvin's "facts" on these various "underground" movements to paint the White House crimson were quite as accurate as his reference to the American Civil Liberties Union as "that branch of the general movement to destroy this form of government and confiscate property which deals with the question of free speech." On another occasion he refers to the same liberal organization as "one of the many 'legal' organizations of the illegal Communist Party of America."

Mr. Marvin threw open the gates of his organization to the most cheap exploitation associated industries, and employers' associations from every state. He reprinted their attacks on labor and in turn sent them the "low-down" on the progressives in their community. "Low-down" in fact was the word he used when he wrote to the Secretary of the Associated Industries of Montana in 1924 requesting information on Senator Walsh. Mr. Marvin has been trying ever since to explain away the implications of that compound word. Of course Mr. Marvin hashed those statwart red-blooded—to use Mr. Marvin's own phrase—defenders of Americanism, Wm. J. Burns and Harry Daugherty. He struck out manfully against all subversive critics of these two angelic political figures. Unfortunately he lost. Burns and Daugherty were cut down by the Reds. They are now enshrined as martyrs to the Marvin conception of patriotism.

### Mum Likes Him

Of course this pair of Searchlighters has the approval of the kings and archdukes of finance and industry. His has been commended in signed statements by the Presidents of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Southern Pacific Railroad and hundred humanitarian societies. Thanks to such eminent backing the results obtained by Keymanism are phenomenal. For example we are told by Fred himself that: "In 1924 we rendered this nation a remarkable service in defeating socialism and Communism which was manifested through the third ticket headed by La Follette and Wheeler."

And in the following year the Key Men fought the Child Labor Amendment and its labor and progressive supporters to a standstill.

### HOFFMAN, ANTI-MILITARIST, MUSICIAN, AND INVENTOR

Central News

When Joseph Hofmann was five years old he was recognized as a musical genius, and soon after toured Europe. When he was ten, he was a recognized inventor, and now has over seventy practical inventions to his credit; he manages three electrical engineering laboratories. When he was young he played with toys, but rejected wooden soldiers in favor of mechanical bridges, houses, etc.

## NEW ENGLAND TEXTILE CONFERENCE

By JOHN J. BALLAM

Secretary National Textile Workers Progressive Committee.

The mill owners of New England are determined to force their workers to accept the same conditions that prevail in the cotton industry in the South, where child labor, the sixty-hour week, unrestrained exploitation and wages averaging ten and twelve dollars a week is the rule.

The Arkwright Club, an association of millionaire mill owners, has introduced in the Massachusetts legislature a bill to provide that textile mills be permitted to work on a fifty-four hour basis and a ten-hour day. The present law provides for a forty-eight hour week.

In order to throw the workers into a panic and to bring pressure to bear on the legislature, many large mills anounce that they are closing down.

### Scare Stories.

The Manomet Mills of New Bedford, Mass., the largest cotton yarn manufacturing plant in the country, operating 318,000 spindles and employing between 4,500 and 5,000 workers, has announced that as soon as the stock in process is run out that the mill will close indefinitely.

In Salmon Falls, N. H., a big mill employing the entire working population of that town, about 2,000, is greasing its machinery and has opened bids for the sale of the property.

In Ware, Mass., the Ware Mfg. Co., employing 2,500 workers, announces that it will close down. The Otis Co. has announced that unless taxes are reduced and a 54-hour law enacted that it will move south. The U. S. Worsted Co. mill in Lawrence, Mass., has announced that it will close down in February. In Salem, Mass., the Pequod Mfg. Co., employing 3,000 operatives, increased its working hours to fifty-four (regardless of the "law") notwithstanding that this mill is 100 percent organized in Local 33 of the U. T. W.

### Try to Shift Tax Burden.

At the same time the mill owners are conducting a drive for the abatement of taxes. The Tremont & Suffolk Mills recently filed a petition for an abatement of taxes with the Board of Assessors. This mill has a valuation of $6,073,550 and paid $159,456 taxes in 1926 or about 3.7 percent.

While demanding wage reductions, longer hours and tax exemptions, these mill owners who made from 300 to 600 percent profits during the war and afterward, are the beneficiaries of an 80 per cent protective tariff.

A New England Textile Conference of workers is being called by it to meet in Boston Sunday, February 20, 1927, and the following program will be brought up:

1.—To send a delegation to the Massachusetts Legislature to protest against the passage of the 54-hour bill and to send a similar delegation to Washington to demand an investigation into the textile industry of New England for the purpose of determining why the mill owners do not pay a wage sufficient to maintain living standards under the 50 per cent tariff protection afforded this industry by the U. S. Government;

2.—To form local textile progressive committees in every textile town in New England to organize resistance to the wage slashing and 54-hour week campaign of the bosses.

3.—To set up Unemployment Councils of Textile Workers in every city where mills have closed down and to demand:

(a) Work to be provided by municipalities and the state at prevailing union rates of wages;

(b) Maintenance of unemployed or locked-out workers by special unemployment fund to be created out of increased taxation on property;

(c) Opening of food stations for the unemployed;

(d) Provision for free fuel and clothing.

(e) Moratorium on rents of dwellings during period of unemployment.

(f) Provision for free feeding of children in public schools.

4—To call a conference for the united action of all existing textile unions and for the support of the entire labor movement for the protection of the hard-pressed textile workers.

The textile industry has always acted as a barometer for the rest of the working class. The present drive to reduce wages, increase hours and to intensify production in the textile industry is a fore-runner of a general drive in all other machine industries thruout the country. These drives have usually been preceded by closing down of factories in order to produce an unemployment situation and to starve the workers into submission. If the textile barons can succeed in making their slaves accept lower wages and longer hours, then the oil, mining, automobile, rubber and other industries will follow suit. All labor must awake to the danger and organize for resistance. The American Federation of Labor and the whole labor movement must come to the assistance of their fellow workers in New England; 300,000 mill workers in 300 cities and towns.

### At The Michigan Trial

It will be recalled that brother Marvin figured as Burns' confidant and general errand boy at the Communist trial in Michigan in 1923. His "inside stuff" on the reds was headlined by the open shop organs, his addresses were applauded by employers' luncheon clubs, the prosecution was bombarded with his solicited but unsolicited advice. He wrote articles for the press, calculated to send shivers down the spine of all comfortable folks, and he used the Department of Justice files at will to secure this garbled and confidential information.

### "Limacharsky" Babies

His conception of the truth is indicated by such "tips" as he whispered to his readers from time to time. Among these have been the following: That the Soldier Bonus was a Soviet Scheme (his own words) that "Limacharsky" is the man who sovietized the babies in Red Russia; that "The Daily Worker of Chicago does not deny it is a Communist paper"; that the Teapot Dome congressional inquiry was planned in Leningrad; that if the Red Army should land at Hoboken tomorrow the students of Northwestern University would refuse to defend our shores that the Third International is a direct descendant of the Order of the Illuminati; that the Progressives in Congress are "destroying angels"; and that "modern industry cannot survive in its present form, nor any form, if the Brookharts and La Follettes realize their ambition for power."

All of which is very terrifying.

### Waves The Palm

"There is one statement I always like to make," says Mr. Marvin in a dithyrambic mood, "and that statement is this": "This is my country, mine. From the waving palms of Florida to the stately pines of Washington, this is my country; from the towering Statue of Liberty to the sun-kissed Golden Gate, this is my country and I love it. From the deserts of Arizona to the snowy hills of Maine, this is my country, mine, and I am going to stick to it, and fight for it from hell to breakfast."

### Keyman Mythology

Somewhere along the path from hell to breakfast Mr. Marvin has found time to disseminate the myth concerning the "nationalisation of women" in the Soviet Union. He has attacked the Russian-American Industrial Corporation organised by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, as "a plan to gather in money for radical propaganda in the United States." He has included under his ban as being a part of the red revolutionary movement such diverse societies as the Mooney Defense Fund, The Walter Mills Correspondence School, the American Textile Workers (a Keyman phantasy), the University Workers' League (whatever that is) the Cloak, Shirt and Reffer Union, (sic) the Irish-American Labor League, The Foster Publishing Association (no such animal), the Golden Age Lecture Bureau, the Czechoslovak Mavian Federation (sic again) and the Labor Bureau, Inc., the last being what Marvin calls "A Foster organization." For some reason he omitted Foster's Industrial and Detective Bureau and the Caviar Import Corporation both of which are patently inspired from the Kremlin.

### Hates "Red Pacifists"

Since R. M. Whitney, author of the "Reds in America" passed on to a Heaven peopled by 100 per cent property-owning, tax-paying, home-loving Americans, the mantle of maintaining the morale of the militant employers' associations, has descended on the shoulders of modest, but highly insecure Marvin. He stands high with William Frew Long of Cleveland of open shop national repute. He contributes a hair-raising series on red-pacifists to the Army and Navy Journal. He dishes up the scare heads that induce the Rotary boys to order out the militia "to shoot the rascals down." He calls every carpenters' strike "a lesson in revolution." He makes the Chamber of Commerce boys' 25-cent Coronas tremble in their teeth as he depicts the flood of anarchist-communist literature sweeping away all that is "near and dear." His message of strike-breaking and labor union baiting rewards him not only with stent applause but with a modest living—or did until the Commercial became a corpse.

Among the scores of professional agitators who are zealously stirring the employers to the white heat of class consciousness, Mr. Marvin certainly deserves honorable mention. He may not be as well-salaried as Ralph Easley of the National Civil Federation or as richly cultured as Soap Box Jack O'Brien late of the National Security League and frame-up men at Passaic. But he stands up well among the current evangelists of hate. We desire herewith to hand him the platinum Key ring suitably inscribed, and to inform all readers that the present address of "Key Men of America" is 145 Nassau St., N. Y. City. If you care to join Mr. Marvin will be glad to receive your application at this address. Contributions to the cause gratefully acknowledged.


# O'L A NEW NOVEL By Upton Sinclair

Graduation time was at hand, and all the grave old seniors had the job of choosing their future careers. Dad asked Bunny if he had made up his mind, and Bunny answered that he had. "But I hate to tell you, Dad, because it's going to make you unhappy."

"What is it, son?" A look of concern was upon the old man's round but heavy-lined fastures.

"Well, I want to go away for a year, and take another name, and get myself a job as a worker in one of the big industries."

"Oh, my God!" A pause, while Dad gazed into his son's troubled eyes. "What does that mean?"

"Just that I want to understand the working people, and that's the only way."

"You can't ask them what you want to know?"

"No, Dad, they don't know it themselves, except dimly. It is something you have to live."

"Good Lord, son, let me help you! I've been there. It means dirt and vermin and disease—I thought I was saving you from it, and making things easier for you!"

"I know, Dad, but it's a mistake, it doesn't work out as you thought. When a young fellow has everything too easy for him, he gets soft. He has no will of his own. I know what you've done, and I'm grateful for it, but I have to try something different for a time."

"You can't possibly find any thing hard enough for you in the job of running an oil industry!"

"I might, Dad, if I could really run it. But you know I can't do that.- It's yours; and even if you gave it to me, Verne and the operating organization wouldn't let me do what I'd want to do. No, Dad, there's something vitally wrong with the oil industry, and I can never play the game with the rest. I want to go off and try something on my own."

"You mean to go alone?"

"There's another fellow has the same idea, and we're going together. Gregor Nikolaieff."

"That Russian! Couldn't you possibly find an American to associate with?"

"Well, it just happens, Dad, that none of the Americans are interested."

There was a long pause. "And you really mean this seriously?"

"Yes, Dad, I'm going to do it."

"You know, son, the big industries are pretty rough, most of them. Some of the men get badly hurt, and some killed."

"Yes, I know just the point."

"It's pretty hard on a father that has only one son, and had hopes for him. You know, I've really thought a lot about you—it's been the main reason I worked so hard."

"I know, Dad; and don't think I haven't suffered about it; but I just can't help it, I'm—"

Another pause. "Have you thought about Vee?"

"Yes."

"Have you told her?"

"No, I've been putting it off, just as I did with you. I know she won't stand for it. I shall have to give her up."

"A man ought to think a long time before he throws away his happiness like that, son."

"I have thought, all I know how. But I couldn't spend my life as an appendage to Vee's moving picture career. I should be suffocated with luxury. I have ambitions of my own, and I have to follow them. I want to try to help the workers, and first I have to know how they live."

"It seems to me, son, you talk like one of them—I mean the red ones."

"Maybe so, Dad, but I assure you, it doesn't seem that way to the reds."

Again there was a silence. Dad's supply of words was running short. "I never heard of such a thing in my life!"

"It is really quite an old idea at least two or three hundred years." And Bunny went on to tell about the young Lord Siddhartha, in far off India, who is known to the Western world as Buddha now he gave up his lands and his treasures, and went out to wander with a beggar's bowl, in the hope of find ing some truth about life that was not known at court. "The palace which the king had given to the prince was resplandent with all the luxuries of India; for the king was anxious to see his son happy. All sorrowful sights, all misery, and all knowledge of misery were kept away from Siddhartha, and he knew not that there was evil in the world. But as the chained elephant longs for the wilde of the jungle, so the prince was eager to see the world, and he asked his father, the king, for permission to do so. And Shuddhodana ordered a jewel-fronted chariot with four stately horses to be held ready, and commanded the roads to be adorned where his son would pass." And then Bunny, seeing the bewildered look on Shuddhodana's face, began to laugh. "Which would you rather I became, Dad—a Buddhist or a Bolshevik?"

And truly, Dad wouldn't have know what to decide!

(To be continued.)

Entered as second class matter October 6, 1917, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NATIONAL EDITION

Vol. IV. No. 16. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1927 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 33 First Street, New York, N. Y. Price 3 Cents

# BRITAIN MOBILIZES FOR WAR ON CHINA

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

The United States senate has been partially fumigated by the refusal of that august body to permit Frank L. Smith, senator-elect of Illinois, who squanders of Governor Small, from spending more than a few bottle hours in the chamber. Frank was a very bad boy in getting caught stuffing Sam Insull's cash. Fancy a New York candidate for the mayoralty caught with Interborough money in his jeans. It would mean the resurrection of ex-mayor Hylan. Sam Insull, the public utility magnate was quite a popular fellow in Illinois until he was exposed in the role of a fellow out for a good time. Some people have a habit of throwing money away on taxis until they get down to their last five dollar bill and then starting it in the slush until the next ship comes in.

* * *

Since The DAILY WORKER moved to New York we could hardly resist giving most of our attention to what is taking place in this big city but the Chicago papers much to our amazement feature issues of such national importance as the senate's refusal to seat Frank L. Smith. We have also notice that the good citizens of Chicago are confronted with the perennial moron problem. So serious is the situation that doctors, lawyers, students and some normal citizens joined in a round table conference to discuss the menace. If the other morons have a sense of humor they might be able to laugh off their deficiencies.

* * *

Hunting morons is a favorite dodge in Chicago when the grafting politicians deserve to throw the blue-nosed reformers off the scent or off the track of some cash. This is not peculiar to Chicago tho the art of passing the bunk is highly developed there. Chicago capitalist papers then specialize in protecting millions by grafters unctuously thump their pulpit covers and tbast decency that a certain Chicago politician could not find a resting place in the senate. The professional moralists who spend their time snooping around the lid rejoiced and more respectable places where Volstead-ism is trodden on also turn up their eyes to heaven when some person with flashbacks in his pockets gets a ride in the wagon.

* * *

What hypocrites our capitalist politicians are! The same senate that ousted Smith, acquiesced in the policy of the state department in sending marines to rape Nicaragua, politically, and in threatening war on Mexico and in the dispatch of warships to China. We are strongly in favor of the ousting of Frank L. Smith from the senate. In fact it would please us to see the entire senate abolished. We would be better pleased if a Soviet, representing the workers and farmers of the United States supplanted the senate. But how those respectable senators strain at a few hundred thousand Insull dollars and swallow the billions that are exploiting the peoples of Mexico, Nicaragua and China.

* * *

The Countess Salm—the title cost her father half a million dollars and the only thing the countess got out of the expenditure is a child—reached Europe under an assumed name, oddly enough meaning "good thing." Let us hope she does not run into another count as European counts know a good thing when they see it and we cannot afford to allow our country to be impoverished further by permitting our wealthy women to travel abroad at the risk of losing their virtue and our money.

* * *

Dean Inge of the Anglican church is conferring with a view to eliminating the word "obey" from the marriage ceremony. They might as well freshen in the words of the beyond less in connection with the Anglican church nothing is more amusing than to watch a captain or purser "taking the services" on a British ship. As a rule those officers celebrate on Saturday night.

* * *

THE right wing of the Liberal Party in Great Britain is organizing against Lloyd George, provided it has enough vitality left to organize. It has some intelligence at least. That means a little. Viscount Grey is the organizer and his policy is a truce between capital and labor. Grey has

(Continued on page 3)

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

Address all mail for The DAILY WORKER to 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

## Anniversary Of Passaic Sees Strike On

### Some Shops Stubbornly Resist; Others Yield

(By ESTHER LOWELL, Fed. Press)

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 24. (FP)—Passaic is celebrating the first anniversary of its biggest textile strike. Organized labor can puff its chest out a bit for its own part in the great fight.

January 25, 1926, the first group of wool textile workers walked out of Botany Mills calling for the return of the 10% wage cut. Workers from the other mills followed in early days.

One year of strike has taught Passaic much. The strikers trudged through snow and wind, through rain, through the attacks of mounted police, clubbing police, tear-gas throwing police and through mill owners' propaganda. The demand for a union grew and grew. Nothing would down it.

Application of the strikers for admittance to the American Federation of Labor Union, the United Textile Workers, was accepted. U. T. W. vice-president James Starr took active charge when local 1603 was formed. The strike leaders of the past months' battles—Albert Weisbord and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn particularly—stepped into other fields. They undertook to raise funds to fight the many strike defense cases the courts piled up.

**Strikers' Relief.**

Relief work had to be continued on the spot. Alfred Wagenknecht has remained relief director throughout, organizing the lines of supply so that the striking street car strike. Paul Corbin, Socialist Party organizer, and Frank Trumbull could not find a resting place in the senate. The professional moralists who spend their time snooping around the lid rejoiced and more respectable places where Volstead-ism is trodden on also turn up their eyes to heaven when some person with flashbacks in his pockets gets a ride in the wagon.

**Learn by Doing.**

All the while there were strike meetings with thousands attending and learning about the labor movement. It was a high spot in the lives of the 16,000 workers who walked out of the two-thirds of the 22 mills of Passaic and surrounding textile towns. They were out of the stuffy workrooms full of lint, steamy, unkempt and roaring with machinery that drove the workers day and night. They paraded around the town and told the world about them why they were striking. They became the thousands of heroes and heroines of a movie which is still telling the story of their strike around the world.

**Bosses' Lines Break.**

Finally one of the small mills broke ranks and settled with the United Textile Workers' union. Passaic Worsted's settlement was followed in a month by the big Botany Mill. The year rounds out with Forstmann-Hoffmann giving U. T. W. president Thomas McMahon its most conciliatory statement so far—a letter which may lead to settlement yet on the terms the other mills took. Not all the Botany workers are back on the job yet because the season is slow. There are these thousand from Forstmann-Hoffmann out fighting while the whole union, others from New Jersey Worsted Spinning and United Piece Dye Works.

**Partly Won.**

The strike isn't over and it certainly isn't beaten. If the organized labor movement feels proud that it has supported so lusty a fight, let it remember to keep up its aid until the struggle is done and the union firmly established in Passaic—the best known town now of backward New Jersey. Neighboring Paterson—the silk town—is busy with the plans of the Central Labor union and Building Trades Council committees for a February bazaar for Passaic. Unions throughout the country are helping organized labor win Passaic.

**Freud Ill with Cancer.**

VIENNA, Jan. 24.—Dr. Freud, internationally known psycho-analyst has undergone a successful operation for a cancer of the tongue. He will be unable to speak over a whisper for six months. His clientele, made up largely of fashionable folk from all over the world, including many from the United States, will be cared for by his staff.

## Great Northern Railway Declares 10% Dividend Earns 20 Million in '26

Net earnings available for dividends to stockholders of the Great Northern railroad for 1926 amounted to $20,060,000, it is announced by Ralph Budd, president of the road. This represents 10.43 per cent on the capital stock of $245,916,550.

Last year was the most prosperous for the Great Northern since 1921, Budd declared. This despite the condition of agriculture, the dominant industry in the railroad's territory.

In 1925 the road netted $21,435,296 in dividends, or 8.56 per cent.

## STRIKERS TAKE COMPANY OFFER AS BASIS ONLY

### Forstmann Allows Union but Discriminates

PASSAIC, Jan. 24.—At a meeting of Forstmann & Huffmann strikers, held at Ukrainian Hall, President St., for the purpose of considering a letter received through Judge Cabell's Citizens' Committee from Mr. Forstmann, it was unanimously decided to accept the Forstmann letter only as a basis for further negotiations and to continue the strike until recognition of the union was conceded.

**Once They Cared.**

The Forstmann letter, which was addressed to Judge Cabell and Mon-

the existence of a strike at the F. & H. mills maintained by the United Councils of Workingclass Housewives fed the strikers' children. Summer found the strikers' kiddies provided with a playground such as the mill owners had never thought to offer. Some of the undernourished youngsters won vacations in country camps where they fattened and grew ruddy.

**Learn by Doing.**

All the while there were strike meetings with thousands attending and learning about the labor movement. It was a high spot in the lives of the 16,000 workers who walked out of the two-thirds of the 22 mills of Passaic and surrounding textile towns. They were out of the stuffy workrooms full of lint, steamy, unkempt and roaring with machinery that drove the workers day and night. They paraded around the town and told the world about them why they were striking. They became the thousands of heroes and heroines of a movie which is still telling the story of their strike around the world.

**Bosses' Lines Break.**

Finally one of the small mills broke ranks and settled with the United Textile Workers' union. Passaic Worsted's settlement was followed in a month by the big Botany Mill. The year rounds out with Forstmann-Hoffmann giving U. T. W. president Thomas McMahon its most conciliatory statement so far—a letter which may lead to settlement yet on the terms the other mills took. Not all the Botany workers are back on the job yet because the season is slow. There are these thousand from Forstmann-Hoffmann out fighting while the whole union, others from New Jersey Worsted Spinning and United Piece Dye Works.

**Demand Struggle Continue.**

Gustave Deak, president of Local 1603, acted as chairman of the meeting and threw the floor open to discussion and questions followed the addresses. Deak also made known his support of the motion. In the discussion not a voice was raised in favor of unqualified acceptance, but instead spokesman after spokesman from the rank and file rose to denounce the terms offered by Forstmann and to demand that the struggle for union recognition be continued. When finally the vote was taken it was unanimously in favor of the Dawson motion.

**McMahon Wants Another Vote.**

At the insistence of President McMahon, of the U. T. W., a secret ballot will be held some night next week for a second vote on the question. Those who know the spirit of the strikers assert, however, that this ballot will show practically the same result as last night's open ballot.

## Frame Up For Miner Union Delegate

### Progressive Arrested When Lewis Hits Town

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 24.—John L. Lewis arrived in town yesterday ready to defend himself, if he can, against the serious charges of stealing the election of union officials held last month, to explain why in the three years elapsed since the last election the union has shrunk one third in size, and to tell what he means by instituting a "rule or ruin," union smashing policy of expulsions and reversals from office or from the ballot of those who have always fought for the progress of the union.

The first two blows in favor of Lewis were struck immediately on his arrival in this, the headquarters city of the international union.

**Election Frauds?**

The international board of tellers, elected previous to the militant campaign of the progressives this year, and subservient to the Lewis machine in every respect, rendered a report, which, as predicted, gave Lewis and associates a lump sum majority of the votes of the last convention.

They credit Lewis with 173,823½ votes and Brophy, his progressive opponent, running on a program of "Save The Union", a vote of 60,661½. Philip Murray, the machine vice president, and Thomas Kennedy, the machine secretary treasurer, were granted similar majorities.

**Fight To Check Up Vote.**

But these figures mean nothing without the report of the vote by

on by the delegates at the convention from those unions, or by the union meeting themselves. One of the resolutions introduced by numerous local unions scattered about the coal fields is for more accurate checking of the vote. The unofficial returns received by the "Save the Union" committees organized to support the policies of John Brophy indicate that Brophy was elected. One of the first serious struggles in the convention, when it is called to order later in the day, will undoubtedly be the question of the acceptance of the board of tellers' report.

**Assault Progressives.**

In addition to announcing his "majority" at the psychological moment, deliberate and planned assaults by progressive delegates were made by supporters of Lewis. Powers Hapgood, of Gallitzin, Penn., well known writer on local mining topics, who recently worked his way around the world, laboring in the coal mines of every country, is the most prominent victim. Hapgood was lured into a hotel "to see a newspaper man" and assaulted by gunmen.

**Hate Hapgood.**

Hapgood's chief assailant was W. J. Patton, vice-president of District 5, Pittsburg, in the discredited Fagan administration there. Hapgood had badly defeated Fagan in a series of debates throughout Pennsylvania during the campaign.

Patton and his aids contrived to get Hapgood alone and for fifteen minutes he fought for his life against three gangsters, one of whom carried a gun, which he was unable to use because of the close quarters.

All concerned were arrested, and one of the best attorneys in Indianapolis tried to get the case postponed

(Continued on page 2)

## Housing Committee Chairman Says Rich Will Not End Slums

August Heckscher, chairman of the National Housing Committee for congested areas, told his audience in a speech delivered at the town hall last night, that they must not rely on wealthy men to finance the replacement of slums by model tenements.

Heckscher said: "What is in contemplation must commend itself to the people at large. The people of slender means are more generous than are the rich. But why should not the city absorb the unearned increment and undertake the job?"

He pointed out defects in the recent state housing law, and especially that of attempting to gain private finance for housing.

## Breach Between Pope & Mussolini Widening; Both Making Sharp Criticisms

ROME, Jan. 24.—The breach between the vatican and the fascist government is widening and becoming more apparent as fascist government is widening and with the government and church are making charges against each other. The Tribuna has published attacks on Cardinal Gasparri, the pope's secretary of state, denouncing him for expressing sympathy with the French governments in its fight against royalist catholics.

Tribuna charges the vatican is supporting the French masonic organizations "who represent the opinions of the same men who carry on the fight without quarter against fascism." This leniency by grand masonry must not be overlooked, the paper says.

Unita, a papal organ, complains bitterly against the new educational laws of the government, in which it sees an attempt to take the youth from church control.

These latest outbreaks followed the severe criticism of fascism by Pope Pius last month, when he delivered an allocation declaring fascism was dangerous to the "spiritual welfare" of the people.

## GANGSTER BEATS STRIKING MEMBER OF CLOAKMAKERS

### Workers Throng Picket Line in Early Morning

Several hundred workers appeared yesterday morning to picket the cloak and dress shops that have been called on strike by the joint board because of dictatorial methods which they refused to register with the International, or lockouts made against the workers by employers.

The picket lines were harried by gangsters who were under the direct supervision of Vice President Dubinsky and Organizers Auretsky and Dutti of the International. One worker was beaten severely over the head by a gangster who escaped.

**Bosses Aid Sigman.**

The shops that have been called on strike are the Henry Block dress shop at 247 West 37th Street, where a lockout of 22 workers was declared, at Rosenberg and Erskine dress shop at 345 West 35th Street, against a lockout, at the J. M. Rafter cloak shop at 520 Eighth Avenue, all of which have discharged workers for refusing to register with the International and so aid the union-smashing activities of Sigmanism. In the Nowman and Steinlouf shop at 236 West 26th Street, and the Lemmel and Cutler shop at 142 West 24th Street, other workers were discharged and the shop called on strike.

Pickets who responded to the call for a demonstration at those shops came from the general trade, as well as from struck shops, in order to show their solidarity against the tactics of the International in demanding that the workers register, and in persuading employers to discharge workers who refuse.

**Workers to Fight Betrayal.**

"The workers resent and will fight against such betrayals by officers who are supposed to protect their interests" declared Louis Hyman, manager of the joint board, in discussing the calling of the strikes. "The International must not be allowed to take away a union man's bread as a part of its scheme to keep

(Continued on page 2)

## Real Estate Money Keeps "Peaches" In Considerable Luxury

"Peaches," called by "Daddy" Browning a "gold digger," passed the day at home in her apartment on West End Ave., and spent the time receiving a few flowers, many telephone messages, and a series of gifts. Flowers came in freely, one bouquet consisting of yellow roses and "lucky" Japanese irises. "I'll wear them," Peaches told her mother, "I want all the luck I can get."

"Peaches" wore a green satin negligee, trimmed with marabou, one of the garments "Daddy," the Big Rent Man from West 72nd Street, provided for her. "Daddy" owns real estate.

## Canton Confident of Its Power to Resist

### Rush of Imperialist Warships and Soldiers To the Orient Grows Daily

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The state department probably will issue within 48 hours a pronouncement of this government's policy in China, it was learned today.

Secretary Kellogg and his chief of far eastern affairs were in conference all day. It is understood they were drafting the statement which will be submitted to President Coolidge for approval before being made public.

**BULLETIN.**

LONDON, January 24.—Intense excitement prevailed at Downing Street and the war office today as the word passed around that war with China was inevitable. Crowds gathered at the entrance to 16 Downing Street, reminiscent of August, 1914.

The war is extremely unpopular with the masses. Many people fear that this means the start of another world war and the more thotful of the bourgeoisie fear that such a war would wreck the empire.

**Defies British Empire.**

PEKING, Jan. 24.—Assailing England as the "mother of imperialism in China," Eugene Chen, nationalist foreign minister, today delivered to the American legation an impassioned statement which was regarded as practically a declaration of war against England by the nationalist regime.

The statement says in part:

Chen declared that foreigners can no longer be protected by foreign bayonets in China since China can fight back with the economic boycott.

"The leading assumption of all British and other foreign declarations of policy in regard to China is that she is unable to look after her own interests and that pursuant to the 'spirit of the Washington conferences' the powers must enter into self-denying ordinances regarding China in order to safeguard her integrity and independence, promote her political development, rehabilitation and her finances.

"This is not true of Nationalist China. To-day this new China is strong and conscious of its power, its ability through economic means to enforce its will on Chinese soil against any power.

"The question then is not what Great Britain and other powers may wish to grant China to meet legitimate aspirations in the Chinese nation, but what Nationalist China may justly grant Great Britain and the other powers.

**Will Protect Life.**

"This great, impressive fact must be grasped.

"Today effective protection of foreign life and property does not stand and can no longer stand on foreign bayonets and foreign gunboats because the arm of the Chinese Nationalist—the economic weapon—is more puissant than any engine of warfare that foreigners can devise.

"The British in particular must understand that the forces in the present revolutionary situation are handing over protection of foreign life and property to the government that derives its authority from those in whose hands is centered power that can paralyze the economic life of the foreign nationals in China.

**Ready to Negotiate.**

"It is, however, the view of the Nationalist Government that intervention of China from the yoke of foreign imperialism need not necessarily involve any armed conflict between Chinese nationalism and foreign powers. For this reason the Nationalist Government prefers to have all questions outstanding between Nationalist China and foreign powers settled by negotiation. It is this sense that the Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs indicates as the policy of the Nationalist Government to the American Minister who the latter visited Canton last autumn, and the same policy has again been indicated to the new British Minister, the Japanese representative and the representative of the American Minister.

**Separate Treaties.**

"In order to prove that this is not an idle statement of policy the Nationalist government hereby declares

(Continued on page 3)

## MEXICAN CROWD ASSAILS YANKEE LAND GRAB PLAN

### Anti-Imperialist League Rallies Thousands

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Jan. 24.—Thousands of people gathered in a meeting under the auspices of the all-American Anti-Imperialist League held here in the Arbeu Theatre, and listened to a denunciation of Yankee Imperialism.

Dr. Pedro Zepeda and Herman Robledo, representatives of the Sacasa Liberal government of Nicaragua, recognized by Mexico but suppressed by the United States, criticized American interference on the side of the reactionary Diaz government. Senor Robledo charged that the Kellogg policies were dictated by Wall Street, which was seeking to absorb the entire wealth of the country.

During the meeting a circular of the A. A. A. I. L. was distributed pointing out that the oppressed of all nationalities must cooperate against the great imperialist nations. It states:

"We are not living in the sad days of 1847. Today war will cost more than victory. It could not steal a canal, as Roosevelt did when the world was indifferent. Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico were stolen from Spain and passed into the hands of American capitalists, who control the White House.

"Mexico, Haiti, Santo Domingo and Central America have not forgotten the hypocrisy of Wilson. Vera Cruz still has her ruins caused by Yankee cannon.

"Santo Domingo will always remember the intervention of Admiral Knapp. Venezuela, Peru, Cuba and other countries see their governments of brutal tyranny, which imperialism upholds, in criminal complicity with traitors.

"China, Java and India are fighting with arms for liberation, and America, the great colony of Wall Street, also has enlisted for the rebellion. Mexico has nationalized the subsoil and nihilized her lands, and wishes to free herself from the tutelage of foreigners. Nicaragua, that heroic nation, is sacrificing herself in order to have her own government.

"Our lives are those which feed the monster. Rebel against it. We can fight with great possibilities of escape. Imitate Chinese labor. Make effective our organizations. Confront imperialism of every kind."

## JAPAN ANNOUNCES ADOPTION OF "HANDS OFF" POLICY IN CHINA

TOKIO, January 24.—Japan has declined a British request for military and naval co-operation in China it was stated officially today. The announcement is expected to definitely set at rest rumors that Japan was sending warships to China with a view to supporting Great Britain's hostile demonstration against the Cantonese government.

# Workers Rally To Save Union I. L. G. W. Fund

## Bond Issue Going Over, Said Joint Board Head

Thousands of workers throughout the country and hundreds of organizations are carrying on an energetic campaign to make the "Save The Union" bond issue of the New York joint board of the I. L. G. W. U. a success, according to Julius Portnoy, manager-secretary of the joint board, in a special statement to The DAILY WORKER yesterday.

**Workmen's Circle Branches.**

"There are already 54 Workmen Circle branches that have contributed to the loan from their treasuries and there are active committees in 186 branches of that organization working to put the loan across."

Active work is going on in the Independent Workmens' Circle branches, in hundreds of unions and other workers' organizations, comrade Portnoy declared, giving the names of a few:

**Organizations Assisting.**

The Upholsterers' Union, Philia.; The Progressive Carpenters, Philia.; Textile Workers, New London; Cap-makers, Rochester; Capmakers, Los Angeles; Capmakers, Boston; Workers Cultural League, Worcester, Mass; Ladies' Educational Club, Denver, Colorado; Mothers' League of New England; Vacationists at Camp Nitedgaitis (Co-op.); Lithuanian Workingclass Women; Workers Dramatic Studio; Workmens' Circle Association, Dallas, Texas; Women's Progressive League, Bridgeport, Conn., and progressive workers in the following unions:

Millinery, furriers, capmakers, shirt irgmers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers and others.

The following contributions were received from out-of-town points during the past three days:

Workmens' Circle, branch 626, Omaha, Nebraska, $325; Branch 484, St. Joseph, Mich., $100 cash and $200 pledged; from Philadelphia an additional $600; from Worcester an additional $400; Cleveland forwarded another contribution of $375; Los Angeles added $490 more to its contribution and Youngstown, Ohio, $200.

**Success Is Assured.**

Comrade Portnoy stated that there were a number of subscriptions received from social organizations and individuals in New York City and other places.

"The complete amount of $250,000 will be undoubtedly raised," said Comrade Portnoy, "but it is of the greatest importance that the complete issue should be subscribed at the earliest moment. The full confidence of the workers in the joint board is being demonstrated every day. The determination of all the workers to defeat Sigman's pogrom plan is as firm as ever, which is only what could be expected from those who know only too well, Sigman and his clique."

## Insurgent Republicans Vote With Regulars On Lausanne Treaty

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The hatchet that administration and insurgent republicans have wielded upon each other ever since 1912 was buried in a flower-strewn plot behind the capitol during the recent vote on ratification of the Lausanne Treaty.

The insurgents forgot their differences and voted as a man alongside their rugged brethren to support the treaty. It was the first time since Theodore Roosevelt made his historic bolt from the party in 1912, according to senate historians, that the two groups voted solidly side by side against the democrats or a major political issue.


IRONWOOD, Mich., Jan. 24.—[illegible] ...ers of the Ironwood [illegible] ...the others of their associated [illegible] ...All of the members [illegible] ...ents struck [illegible] ...ing the [illegible] ...ployers [illegible] ...(Scandinavian) [illegible] ...the three months' [illegible] ...was established last summer.


## League of Nations to Admit Fascist Unions To Its Labor Bureau

ROME, Jan. 24.—The labor bureau of the League of Nations has decided to recognize the Fascist trade unions in accordance with the decision of the conference of labor, it was learned here today.

Albert Thomas, representing the labor bureau established at Geneva by the League of Nations has been having conferences with Edmond Rossoni, spokesman for the black shirted employers' thugs known as Fascist Syndicates could deal with them, the labor bureau of the league of nations continued to recognize the former. Therefore, the change of policy in Geneva at the present time is of major importance.

## Workers Throng Picket Line in Early Morning

(Continued from page 1)

in power a little group of bureaucratic officials who like their jobs. The joint board will oppose such tactics by calling strikes wherever it is found that workers have been discharged for refusing to obey the International's ukase."

Mr. Hyman also called attention to the meeting which Mr. Sigman, president of the international, is attempting to drum up for Wednesday evening in Cooper union to "present to the dressmakers for their approval, the contract he has made with the dress association."

**Repudiate Dress Contract.**

"The workers do not recognize Mr. Sigman's contract and will not attend his meeting to hear him discuss it," Hyman said. "They know too well that they cannot trust any agreement the International may make, but that 'secondary' trouble kept secret by the International are likely to nullify even such terms as it has secured, as experience in the past has proved."

## Rejects Hull Clause to Branch Bank Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—National banks have given their fight to kill the Hull Amendment in the McFadden branch banking bill. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 228 to 166. The Hull Amendment would forbid national branch banking in states which do not now permit branch banking.

**$2,000,000 BROOKWOOD DRIVE.**

KATONAH, N. Y., (FP).—Endorsement of the $2,000,000 building and endowment fund drive which Brookwood Labor college is launching has been given by the New York state federation of labor and the New York central trades and labor council. Committees have been issued by the city body to representatives of the fund.

**TRUST PHONES OUTNUMBER INDEPENDENTS:**

CHICAGO, (FP).—Of 17,000,000 telephones in the United States Jan. 1, 1926, 12,000,000 were American Telephone & Telegraph installations and 5,000,000 belonged to independent companies

# REPRESENTATIVE HUDDLESTON DEMANDS COOLIDGE OPEN BREAST TO CONGRESSMEN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Notice that opponents of the administration's foreign policy will demand an extra session of congress unless the Nicaraguan and Mexican situations are cleared up by March 4, was served in the house by Representative Huddleston (D.) of Alabama.

He called upon President Coolidge to say whether he will submit the Mexican dispute to arbitration.

"We do not want to go home and then be called back here and told that we must declare war," he said.

# HONOR ROLL

The following amounts were received yesterday by the New York Agency as donations on the Honor Roll. Over two thousand lists are still outstanding in the hands of collectors. Our friends are requested to bring in these lists as fast as possible to help meet the entire expense that The DAILY WORKER incurs this week.

| | |
|---|---|
| NO. 39 AMERICAN METAL WORKERS UNION, PER HENRY F. MINS..... | $15.00 |
| Sam Gross ..... | 1.00 |
| Spanish Comrades per Baby Nyhamn ..... | 14.50 |
| George Curry ..... | 2.00 |
| NO. 1005 FREDA AISSEN ... | 2.75 |
| Daniel Wells ..... | 10.00 |
| Jos. Lasalis ..... | 1.50 |

# Mexican War Unpopular

## Reactionary Show Public Wants Arbitration

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—Administration officials let it be known today that President Coolidge still believes the controversy engendered by Mexico's drive to free many workers and from many grooves in the social structure, can be settled by arbitration of the Mexican land question.

President Coolidge feels that his policy of provoking a war with Mexico, if necessary, in order to guarantee the American oil companies in full possession of their immensely profitable wells is unpopular among Americans who care no oil land in Mexico.

**Public Resentment.**

The President is of the opinion that the American public sees sordid and unworthy aims in a situation in which it has always been the official theory that nothing but the most idealistic principles rule—the public as a whole, the recent resolutions show—not seeming a the to destinguish between a threatened war over the sacred principles of private property (already stated by President Coolidge to not be subject to any arbitration) and a mere merchant adventuring, in which American oil companies secured from various reactionary Mexican governments a more or less clouded title to lands, and a somewhat doubtful exemption from taxes.

**Against Land Law.**

The American people do not appear, say the President's friends, to understand the iniquity of the Mexican land law, which declares the mineral wealth below the soil of the nation to be a national trust, and thereby conflicts with the claims of American and other foreign oil and mining companies.

An assurance that no war with Mexico is expected is issued by administration officials in close touch with the President, but this is accompanied by a considerable amount of talk in favor of lifting the embargo on arms and ammunition shipped from the United States to clerical rebels, savage Yaqui Indians, and other discontented elements in Mexico, including the expected uprising of former President Adolfo De la Huerta, now in Los Angeles, Cal., near the border.

The situation of the administration is not rendered any more comfortable, say the President's friends, by the fact that the Senate Committee on foreign relations has reported in a resolution providing for arbitration of the Mexican difficulty, and that this resolution coming from a republican controlled committee, is greeted by Senator Robinson of Arkansas, democratic floor leader, with the expression, "I welcome it!"

The President is reported to be considering a special message to Congress, setting forth his views on the Mexican question, similar to the message on Nicaragua which he made when popular dissatisfaction with the course being pursued by the State Department became audible.

## LANSBURY'S WEEKLY IS ANTI-COMMUNIST, BUT AMAZED AN IDIOCY OF "PICKLING COMMITTEE"

LONDON, January 24.—Lansbury's Weekly, representing a section of British labor unionists, anti-Communist in policy, discusses the American "Committee for the Preservation of Trade Unions" under the title of "A Strange New League". Lansbury's goes on to say of the movement of Sigman, Hillman and certain reactionary A. F. L. chieftains:

"And from what are the American trade unions to be preserved? Is it from the savage brutality of the ironmasters and coalmasters of the United States? Or from the more insidious slave-driving of the Henry Fords? From neither. This imposing organization, which claims, and probably possesses, the allegiance of the rank and file of the workers generally, as well as of the right and center leaders, exists for nothing else but to fight the Workers (Communist) Party."

After a review of the published statement of "The Committee for the Preservation of Trade Unions," and its statement against Communism, the editorial continues:

"Therefore we are not likely to be suspected of partiality when we say that the new organization is the silliest of which we have heard for years. Any trade union leader, whether it is Mr. Jones, of Yorkshire, or Mr. Sigman, of New York, who spends his time in organizing a bogey hunt against a section of his own members is playing the fool, and befriending nobody but the capitalists. Have the American leaders never heard of the conditions in their own steel industry? Don't they know that their own miners will soon have to fight the toughest struggle of their whole career? Do they not know that trade unionism is forbidden in great sections of the United States engineering trade? There are ample tasks for them there.

"The only man who is secure from Communist or other attacks is the steady and reliable fighting official, who cannot be suspected of truckling to the employers. If American "new leaders" had a little more backbone they would be less feared of the Communists. A league for more ginger in the American unions is what they need more."

This is considered here the judgment of the rather conservative groups in British trade unionism on the fantastic adventure of the reactionary elements in American unions.

## Freiheit Recognizes an Ally

We greet The DAILY WORKER and recognize the great help it will be to the struggle now being conducted by the Jewish and other language press of the left wing in the New York unions against the destructive tactics of certain reactionary leaders. The DAILY WORKER deserves the utmost support of all working men.

—MOLECH EPSTEIN, Editor Freiheit.

**False Income Report Perjury.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Wilful attempt to evade income tax by making a false return is punishable as perjury, the Supreme Court ruled today in reversing a Circuit Court decision which had held that the Dyer Act of 1921 reversed a section of the penal code.

## Frame Up Four Miner Union Delegates

(Continued from page 1)

for a week. He represented the progressives. The jury was in the minority.

It is reported from administration circles that if Hapgood is not frightened out by this, or kept in jail on charges of bribery, an attempt will be made to bar him from the floor when the convention starts.

Lewis has issued a statement that the convention will consider a new wage contract, to take the place of the one which expires on April 1. But he has carefully avoided stating whether his policy involves a reduction of wages.

**Unorganized Must Strike.**

The militants are determined not to take a reduction, but realize that Lewis' policies have so weakened the union, that a strike in only the organized fields with sixty-five per cent of the coal production already coming from the non-union fields, could not win. Their fight will center on action to force the Lewis administration to place in the unorganized fields the vast army of "international organizers" now held almost entirely in union fields where they take part in union politics to keep the international and district machines in power.

## To Elevate Big Guns On U. S. Battleships

Washington, Jan. 24.—Elevation of the big guns on all American battleships was recommended today by the house naval affairs committee, in violation of the understanding between former Secretary Hughes and Great Britain.

This came in a revised report to the house providing for funds to modernize the battleships Oklahoma and Nevada, but without mention of the Oklahoma and Nevada, but recommended elevation on the other big ships.

Some years ago, great Britain protested elevation of the guns and Charles E. Hughes, then secretary of state, came to an understanding with the British ambassador, thereby ending the English protest. By this action, the understanding is considered in official circles here to be abrogated.

**Lynchings.**

Thirty-two lynchings were recorded in 1926 against 18 in the twelve months of 1925, and increase due to, a great extent, it is believed, to the failure of Congress to take action on anti-lynching legislation. A considerable decrease in cases of mob violence is shown in the 1926 record—from 40 in 1925 to 21 in the period.

# McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill Must Not Be Republican Football

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE New York World sums up two possibilities confronting the McNary-Haugen farm relief measure now before congress as follows:

"If it passes Lowden will get the credit; if it is defeated Coolidge will get the blame."

The only inference that can be drawn from this declaration is that the measure is being used as a political football to determine who is to be the presidential nominee of the republican party in 1928.

With little more than a month remaining of the present session of congress, it would be easy for President Coolidge to prevent the passage of the measure. In the words of The World, "at most all he has in the east, where his strength already lies, but it can only injure him in the west."

The injury in the west is expected to rebound to the benefit of Frank O. Lowden, the multi-millionaire, who is expected to catch the republican unpopularity created by Cal Coolidge and turn it into the republican popularity that is necessary to retain the rule of Wall Street's pet party in Washington.

The growing power the workers and farmers, therefore, is not only to rap Coolidge on the knuckles, forcing him to drop his grip on Wall Street's ruling class sceptre in Washington, but also to give Lowden the boot so that in his gyrations he will miss the White House by many a mile.

The McNary-Haugen legislation has been the central rallying point for agrarian discontent for several years. That discontent has been growing, contrary to the deep expectations and the fond hopes of the leading reactionaries of both the old parties that conditions would improve. Low prices, however, hit the cotton and corn belts especially hard, while little improvement was shown in other crop producing sections of the nation, with the result that even the staid and reactionary Farm Bureau federation, the loose semi-radical utterances, even declaring that it is time for closer contacts with the workers in the cities. The St. Louis joint gathering of the cotton and corn growing areas as blocks early in itself. Everywhere that farmers gathered, the Coolidge-Mellon administration was damned along with the Wall Street bankers and the profit-gorged industrialists.

It is easy to understand that, under this mounting storm of protest, the house committee on agriculture under the chairmanship of McNary, "should add another knuckle in the administration's bag of blows by unanimously voting a favorable report on the McNary-Haugen bill." The World adds that this bill "is much gayer passage now than at any time during the three years it has been before congress."

Whether the bill passes or not, it should not be a case of "hate Coolidge" and "love Lowden," but rather of turning the wrath of the farming population against both these "birds of a feather" who prey on the whole working class.

Great beginnings have been made in the cluster of states that extends from Minnesota to the Pacific coast from Minnesota.

Here the farmers say, "Let us take the McNary-haugen farm relief bill if that is the best we can get now. But it surely does not satisfy our needs. We are going to keep on fighting, however, until we get what we want."

This spirit finds its reflection in the staunch attitude of the city and land toilers in Minnesota in support of their farmer-labor party. It was expressed in resolutions adopted at the first convention of the progressive farmers of America, when resolutions were adopted declaring for the labor party. The growing reply to the Coolidge-Mellon administration, that refuses relief to the farmers and that fights the industrial workers with every weapon at its disposal, is independent political action through the labor party, raising the call for "the Labor Party in the 1928 Elections."

## Insurgents Plead Need to Lend Armies of China

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—In spite of the more extensive protection given foreigners in China by the naval forces now on the scene, a request for reinforcements for the allied navies in Chinese waters.

Full responsibility for the protection of all foreigners in China has been placed on the shoulders of Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces there, it was learned today.

As ranking officer over either the British or Japanese commanders, he can give the necessary orders to the allied armada now gathering, it was stated.

At the same time it was learned that Admiral Williams' report to the state department was to "shot of dynamite" that its publication was suppressed so as not to unduly alarm the public.

## New Mexican Crisis Arises Over Land Law

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 24.—A new crisis is forcing the issue between the Mexican and United States governments over the application of the laws for carrying out article 27 of the 1917 constitution. The crisis is seen in the action of the Mexican government in cancelling the drilling permits granted last year for lands for which the companies failed to ask "confirmatory concessions" under the petroleum laws before January 1.

Managers in the Tampico field are in direct communication with their principal offices in New York relative to the course of action to be pursued to meet the situation.

The cancellations thus far made extend as far back as last autumn and affect such companies as the Huasteca Petroleum, Transcontinental Petroleum, and the Mexican Gulf, formed by the Standard Oil, as well as other powerful United States interests.

## Firemen's Wages Are Under Consideration

At a conference held in the Waldorf Astoria, G. W. W. Hanger of the railroad mediation board discussed the wages of locomotive firemen with a committee headed by D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. A separate conference was held a little earlier between Hanger and a committee of railroad managers led by vice president J. C. Walker of the New York Central. Negotiations continue.

**Lynch Nearly Twice as Many.**

Twenty-eight cases of interference with meetings were reported during the year and a constitution of affiliated meetings of Communists, Socialists, K. K. K., the Salvation Army and unaffiliated liberal and radical speakers. Many of these reports filed by leaders of speech have been traced to propaganda emanating from the war department, the American Legion and patriotoering societies. Such the dressmakers have had a strike of months, the paper box makers have been for 18 weeks meeting the clubs of the New York police on picket line, yet Passaic is still carrying on. Remembering all they have endured, remembering the courage and determination in those faces at mass meetings, one knows that they will continue until every one of the mills—the last to strike as well as the first, which has already settled —agrees to recognize the workers' union and its chosen representatives.

As they sing and shout at Passaic, "Solidarity forever, for the union makes us strong!"

## "Passaic" Means Strike

BY HELEN BLACK

Great events like great people are usually born in obscurity. When they have become famous it seems impossible that there could have been a time when they were unknown. "How strange," we say, "that no one realized on this date history was being made and the course of the world changed."

Today it is hard to believe that a year ago when the workers of the Botany Worsted Mills at Passaic walked out on strike, with Gus Deak at their head, almost no one knew about it. Very few paid any attention to it. Even the labor world did not realize that one of the greatest events in America's union history had begun with this defiance of a few thousand unorganized workers in a New Jersey mill town.

**World Famous Now,**

Today there is probably no country in the world that has not heard of the Passaic strike. This is literally true, for as more and more workers came out on strike and the wrath of the employers was given vent through the clubs and bombs of the police, Passaic became a symbol of labor's battle front and even outside the ranks of labor it was forced upon the notice of people in many lands.

**Policemen's Clubs.**

As news of the strike spread, the word "Passaic" came to mean "strike" and immediately brought up pictures of sadistic police clubbing men, women and children on the picket line and newspaper and camera men on the sidelines. "Passaic" meant the fire hose and tear gas bombs used to defend workers' rights, mass injunctions against mass meetings, arrests and excessive bail, police lawlessness and brutality almost unprecedented in America.

**Courage Plus.**

But in this year of brave and vigorous striking, "Passaic" has come to remind us of other pictures besides these. Anyone who has seen one of Passaic's mass meetings can testify to the spirit, enthusiasm, the courage, the determination which is seen in the faces of those plucky workers. For hours they stand packed in a meeting hall or an open field—old women with shawls over their heads, young girls, children, old and worn grandfathers, vigorous young and middle-aged men, all with a patience born of years of suffering, but all with a new faith which has come from these months of solidarity in the strike. This mass of workers seems to show unmistakably that they believe unionism has shown the way out. Before January 1926, everything seemed hopeless. What could a lone worker, with wife and children, do against a powerful boss determined to cut and cut wages below the starvation level; what could he do to make his working conditions decent so that he might keep them decent and premature old age? There was no answer to this problem until suddenly the Botany workers walked out on strike, and the Passaic textile union started.

Since the Passaic strike began, the furriers have had a long and bitter battle, the dressmakers have had a strike of months, the paper box makers have been for 18 weeks meeting the clubs of the New York police on picket line, yet Passaic is still carrying on. Remembering all they have endured, remembering the courage and determination in those faces at mass meetings, one knows that they will continue until every one of the mills—the last to strike as well as the first, which has already settled —agrees to recognize the workers' union and its chosen representatives.

As they sing and shout at Passaic, "Solidarity forever, for the union makes us strong!"

## "Success To Daily" Says Manager Local 2

Class conscious workers and comrades of New York: Let us greet the coming of The DAILY WORKER to the City of New York, the city that has of late become the battlefield of the progressive workingmen's movements, and where at the present time the greatest struggle the labor movement has seen is taking place.

At this moment, when the Sigmans, and Beckermans, aided by the discredited press of the S. P., and with the aid of the bosses have begun the campaign to dominate or to ruin and to break up the unions, the coming of The DAILY WORKER is surely an omen of hope to the English reading masses, and with the truth and sharp language with which The DAILY WORKER represents the American masses the fight of the progressive workers in these labor organizations will be aided tremendously.

We, the Needle Workers, particularly, greet the Daily Worker, for we well remember how very struggle that we have partaken in was the struggle of the Daily Worker, and the nearer our friends are to us the more courage is our fight for the preservation of our unions, ruled and controlled by the rank and file of the working class.

Let us all strive together to make the Daily Worker the paper of the masses. Success to the Daily Worker, for the success of the working masses. — JOSEPH BOUCHOWITZ, Manager Cloak Operators Union Local No. 2, I. L. G. W. U.

## Coolidge Nominee Turned Down.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The nomination of Cyrus E. Woods of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the interstate commerce commission, was rejected by the senate by a vote of 49 to 38 today.

## Negroes Still Disfranchised.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A senatorial investigating committee reported today against the Bruce bill for federal investigation of the disfranchisement of Negro voters in Southern states.

# POWER IN CHINA

## Ready to Land Troops in City of Shanghai

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23. Admiral Clarence Williams, commander-in-chief of the American fleet in Asiatic waters, has been given the widest possible powers to act in protecting the interests of American immigration in China.

The powers conferred on Admiral Williams are similar to those granted General Latimer in Nicaragua. It should be kept in mind that Latimer landed Nicaragua and placed a puppet president in power in that country in the interest of Wall Street financiers.

Admiral Williams is empowered to carry out hostile demonstrations on Chinese soil without being obliged to appeal to Washington. Already the admiral has organized landing parties of sailors and marines, in readiness for the opportune moment. Thus the armed forces of American imperialism are bringing the blessings of American democracy to the people of China.

**Ready To Shell Shanghai**

It is reported that the imperialist warships are ready to rain shells on the city of Shanghai but hesitate lest they kill their own nationals. This also indicates that the Cantonese army is on the verge of capturing Shanghai.

The State Department announced that Admiral Williams was authorized to act in concert with Great Britain in hostilities against China.

Admiral Williams has directed a concentration of warcraft at Hankow, which is about 600 miles up the Yangtze river from Shanghai.

**Cantonese Sweep Forward**

The victorious Cantonese army is sweeping down the Yangtze valley and carrying everything before it. This army is headed for Shanghai.

While the revolutionary armies are waging a bitter fight against the imperialists all are agreed that victory is almost certain to rest with the Cantonese.

This is said to be particularly noticeable in Shanghai, where even those held by troops hostile to the Cantonese, the masses and even the soldiers show signs of smouldering resentment against the imperialists.

Officials expect the Americans and the British imperialists to make their last stand here. The British have a large force on the way.

The United States has ships under sealed orders rushing from the Philippines, one a transport with marines aboard.

**FIND SUBSTITUTE FOR INSULIN**

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Discovery of a new drug which will act as a substitute for or auxiliary to insulin was announced here today. The preparation is the work of three German researchers, Drs. Frank, Nothmann and Wagner, in the laboratory of Prof. Neuwahl, of Breslau.

The secret of insulin has not been discovered. Its drawback is the fact that it must be given daily and can only be administered by injection under the skin. The new drug can be taken through the mouth and is absorbed by the digestive tract. It is not necessary to administer it every day as its effects are slower than insulin.

# UNITED STATES MAY TREAT WITH THE CANTONESE

## Minister M'Murray Favors Joint Action

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The movement to have the United States take independent action in dealing with China received added impetus today with the announcement by Eugene Chen, nationalist foreign minister, that full protection would be afforded nationals of governments which would take steps to negotiate new and more equitable treaties.

In this connection, Chen's denunciation of England as "the mother of imperialism in China" was considered particularly significant by officials here.

Secretary of state Kellogg has been delaying his promised "restatement" of the American policy because of the desire of the American minister at Peking, John Van A. MacMurray, to have the United States act in unison with the other powers.

It is now believed certain, however, that the government will override the wishes of MacMurray by issuing a memorandum within a few days setting forth the conditions under which it will agree to a considera-tion of a new treaty.

There is no opposition on the part of the state department to replace MacMurray at this time, though a step may come if the government decides upon independent action. Reports that the department is quietly planning to send a substitute to Peking have been frequently denied.

Admiral Williams has already been empowered to take whatever action he believes necessary for the protection of American interests. He has not, however, the state department asserts, been authorized to take part in any joint movement with the troops or naval forces of other powers for the suppression of anti-imperialist outbreaks.

# KUOMINTANG SENDS DELEGATES TO BRUSSELS CONFERENCE ON WORLD IMPERIALISM; FIVE GO FROM U. S.

**Kuomintang Sends Delegates Too**

The Kuomintang party of America will be represented at the world congress against imperialism that meets in Brussels on Feb. 10. This is the word received by the all-American anti-Imperialist League. United States section, with headquarters here. A representative of the league discussed before the Los Angeles convention of the Kuomintang and urged them to send a delegate. The vote of the convention was overwhelmingly in favor of being represented.

**Five Others From U. S.**

Representatives of five other organizations in the United States will present credentials when the world congress opens, coming from four distinct oppressed minority groups in that country. The delegates from Junta Pro-Santo Domingo and the Comite Liberista Mexicano will speak for Central Americans in the United States. Negro will be heard in the persons of delegates from the national association for the advancement of colored people and the American negro labor congress. The delegates from the Sun Yat Sen society, in addition to the Koo Nimtung, will represent Chinese in America, and the Hindustan Gadar party will send a representative of the Hindu minority in the United States. The American Civil Liberties union will also be represented.

**Many Latin-Americans**

The unity of interest between the oppressed minorities in the United States and the people of the Latin-American countries, who live constantly in the menacing shadow of American imperialism, is demonstrated by the variety and number of delegations being sent from these Central American republics. Five Latin-American countries have already announced their participation in the congress, Mexico sending the largest number of delegates. Cuba, Porto Rico, Venezuela, and Peru are the others. The Mexican delegation speaks with a real mass voice. A half-million peasants will send their representative through the National Peasants' league. Students and Intellectual elements will speak through the Mexican Students' Federation and the Accion Ibero-Americana. The Mexican section of the all-America anti-Imperialist league will have its delegate there.

**Cuba to Protest "Protection"**

Cuba will protest against United States "protection" of its interests through representatives from the Universedad Popular "Jose Ma" and the Cuban section of the all-America anti-Imperialist league. The latter organization will also send delegates from its sections in Venezuela, Peru, and Porto Rico. The national party of Porto Rico will be represented.

From day to day comes information of additional delegations. It is expected that every Latin-American country will be represented when the sessions begin.

# Use Business Republic Failures in Argument

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—German Nationalists, under leadership of Count Westarp, are resuming propaganda for a revolt against the republic and for reestablishment of the German monarchy. The latest attack of the nationalists is inspired by their failure to muster enough strength in the reichstag to form a government cabinet.

**Appeals to Workers.**

The spectacle of a monarchist appealing to the workers to overthrow the present government and bring back the Hohenzollern regime was enacted in a meeting in the Prussian Diet hall when Westarp addressed the "association of German employes," an organization of white-collar clerks with nationalist tendencies.

**Flays Dawes Plan.**

Westarp pictured the great unemployment situation in Germany and flayed the Dawes plan. "Twenty-five thousand men and women have rushed to Berlin in the last few weeks hoping to find work," he said, "while there are 100,000 here jobless, living on scanty doles, with other thousands skirting starvation on alms."

Then Westarp waxed lyrical on the "freedom and liberty" that would come with the return of the monarchy to Germany. "Liberty will return to Germany only after it has freed itself of the government which does not correspond to its history and character and is retored to its tradition."

# American Professors Request Coolidge to Arbitrate in Mexico

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. — One hundred professors of American colleges, all specializing in law, economics or political science, and teaching in thirty-five different colleges today requested President Coolidge to orbitrate the American government's dispute with Mexico.

"The question at issue," said their statement, "are appropriate for settlement by the judicial method. Protracted delay may be dangerous. The property questions which are at the base of the difference may become obscured; the issue may become one of national pride and sentiment; feelings may be aroused which will make impossible the judicial settlement now practicable."

The administrative committee of the federal council of churches issued a strong statement favoring arbitration.

# Who Mangled Robe of Empire? Hu Did It. Once Laundryman

Mr. Hu, former New York laundryman, who is still remembered by many folks in the neighborhood of 125th St., and Sixth Ave., is today an important figure in the Canton government of China.

Learning English while in this country, he is now using his knowledge for the benefit of the Chinese masses. When the Soviet Ambassador was in Peking, he got in touch with him and later became a trusted worker in the fight for Chinese liberation.

Many other leading figures in the revolutionary government of China are likewise fighting for the cause of the formerly despised ranks of the proletariat.

# Latimer Passes to West Coast of Nicaragua with Sacasa's Word to Diaz

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, Admiral Latimer, entrusted with full powers by the U. S. government, is reported passing through the Panama Canal yesterday for Corinto to confer with Diaz, recognised by the state department as the president of Nicaragua.

Before leaving the east coast Latimer had a conversation with Dr. Jauan T. Sacasa, supported by the majority of Nicaraguans and recognized by Mexico and other states as president of Nicaragua.

State department officials do not comment on the situation, beyond stating that they hope Latimer will be able to effect a compromise.

**Jails Breed Crime.**

NEW YORK.—Ninety percent of the county jails in the United States make their inmates worse instead of better, Dr. Hastings H. Hart, consultant in delinquency of the Russell Sage Foundation, told the monthly meeting of the Monday Club in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Auditorium.

"We made a prison survey of various cities," Dr. Hart said. "Most of the prisons were unfit as places of detention for human beings."

# CHARGES AGAINST B. S. A. U. LEFTS

## Would Expel Opponents Of "Picking Com."

The right wing fight on progressive trade unionists is to be carried into the Bookbinders, Stonecutters and Accountants Union tonight when several members of the union are to appear before the grievance and trial committee to answer charges preferred by Emerich Stalaberger.

A letter sent to the members to be tried, states that the charges are: "That you are a Communist, and are either a member of the Trade Union Educational League or the Workers (Communist) Party, or both. That you are opposed to the policies and principles of the American Federation of Labor."

This letter was sent out indiscriminately, in many cases to members who have never been members of the Workers Party nor attended any meeting of the T. U. E. L. They are, however, members of the B. S. & A. U. who are opposed to sending a representative to the traitorous "Save the Trade Union Committee," and for this reason they are being tried.

Two weeks ago, at a meeting of the B. S. & A. U., president Leonard Fright presided sending a delegate to the conference of the "Save the Trade Union Committee," and the members present voted 48 to 2 against the resolution. After announcing wrathfully that he did not care what the majority voted, president Bright sent two "observers" to the conference in the name of the union and then he had the minutes of this meeting state that there was no vote taken on the matter.

At a regular meeting on January 17, a vote was taken as to whether the minutes should be "corrected" to indicate that the vote had been taken and had stood 48 to 25 on the question; in other words, last Monday's meeting was asked to vote on whether the truth should go into the records or not. All those who voted in favor of correcting the minutes and having the truth inserted are the ones now being brought up on charges. Their crime will be judged tonight at 3 West 16th Street by a committee of the union headed by Ernest Bohm, the secretary.

# Higher Compensation Payments to Injured Workers Are Urged

BOSTON, Jan. 24. (FP.).—Higher weekly compensation payments are recommended by the special legislative commission on workmen's compensation, created by the last Massachusetts legislature to investigate the operation of the present law. Raising minimum and maximum payments from the present $7 and $16 to $9 and $19 is advised.

Total maximum payments should rise from the present $4,000 to $5,000, the commission urges. Two dollars a week should be allowed to dependent children, instead of to a maximum of five children only.

Putting occupational disease definitely into the compensable class is one of the most important recommendations.

# Mellon Cuts Down Huge Liquor Fine on Brewer "Friend"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Rep. La Guardia of New York charged in a speech in the house that secretary of the treasury Mellon had approved a compromise of fines totalling $268,000 against the Howell & King brewery in Pennsylvania for $20,000

"Senator Joyce of the Howell & King brewery supported Mr. Mellon's candidature, and not until after the Pennsylvania primary was there any talk of settlement," asserted La Guardia.

# SENATORS CLASH OVER FREE SEED FOR FARMERS

## Bruce's Stand Against Agrarians Challenged

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—Senator Bruce (D) of Maryland, was dubbed "the senator from Pennsylvania" by Senator Norbeck (R) of South Dakota, during a sharp tilt over farm legislation in the senate today.

When Bruce objected to consideration of a bill to provide free seed for farmers in drought stricken areas, Norbeck shouted angrily: "Yes, if it's a farm bill the senator from Maryland is against it; if it is a railroad bill, he is for it. I wonder if the people of Maryland will stand for a third senator from Pennsylvania after the next election?"

Maryland has already been noted for its courteous gentlemen," interrupted Senator Stewart (R) of Iowa "but apparently she has fallen on evil ways."

Such vituperation does not deserve a reply," retorted Bruce.

# Chicago Woodcarvers Denounce Coolidge's Imperialistic Policy

(By Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—A resolution, emphatically protesting against the invasion of Nicaragua by the U. S. marines, against the threatening attitude of the state department towards Mexico, and against the sending of warships to China, was passed by the Chicago local of the International Woodcarvers Association, in its membership meeting Jan. 20. The secretary was instructed to wire the protest to Senator Borah.

At the same meeting steps were made to organize and eliminate scenes of the Furniture Manufacturers' Association, when the union found that its plans of action have been repeatedly revealed to the bosses by someone operating inside of the union.

The bosses' organization is out to crush this militant union, and one of its tactics is to discriminate against those who are supporting the progressive policy of the union, for better conditions, and more wages.

But the members are made to realize that if they show weakness this moment, it means loss of all the gains made through many hard struggles in the past.

The progressives in the union strive to lead the organization in a manner to defeat the onslaught of the bosses.

# Proletarian Artist Backs the Daily

To the Daily Worker Greetings upon your arrival in New York and best wishes for an uncompromising fight against political coercion and cultural philistinism. Louis Lozowick.

# SHAW, PRAISING MUSSOLINI, PASSES FROM PINK SOCIALISTS TO FASCISTI

Bernard Shaw is now definitely in his dotage, in the opinion of his many former admirers here who have not made the "flop" with him from pink Socialism to the Black Shirts.

Shaw, in a signed statement to the London Daily News, praises Mussolini as a model of efficiency, serving the interests of the public, and contrasts him with the British oligarch. Just as able in the way of oppressing but more hypocritical, and without good points of the fascisti.

Shaw says in his letter:

"The clear self consciousness and unaffected self judgment of Signor Mussolini certainly makes an amusing contrast with the self delusion and mock modesty with which we lecture him for doing in Italy what we have never hesitated to do in England and Ireland on half the provocation he has had.

"One would think that our cabinets of oligarchs had never suspended the habeas corpus act, suppressed a newspaper or prosecuted a Corbett or Kirkwood.

"The British oligarch, it seems, can steal a horse while the Italian Dictator may not look over a hedge.

"Mussolini is not popular. Some demagogues are popular. The people are too much afraid of him. They think him indispensable, which must mean that they find him useful.

"But in the meantime let us remember, as we did not dare to call Signor Mussolini's bluff at Corfu and are clearly afraid of him, that we had better treat him with distinguished consideration as a matter of policy no less than of good manners. (Signed) G. B. S."

# Britain Mobilizes for War on China

# CANTON CHIEF FLAYS BRITISH IMPERIALISM

## Britain Sends Warships; Washington Ditto

(Continued from 1st Page)

its readiness to negotiate separately with any powers for the settlement of treaty and other cognate questions on the basis of economic equality and mutual respect for each other's political and territorial sovereignty."

* * *

**Rushing Armed Forces to China**

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Great Britain is mobilizing every available soldier and every available battleship for war with China. From India, Malta, Gibraltar and from every other station in the empire ships are embarking soldiers and marines for the war against China.

Your correspondent learned today that several labor leaders including Philip Snowden, J. R. Clynes, Arthur Pugh, C. T. Cramp, Mr. Citrine, secretary of the Trade Union Congress, and Robert Williams, held a secret meeting in the home of Lord Wimborne, where the government was represented by Winston Churchill, the fascist chancellor of the exchequer, who is now in Italy conferring with Mussolini. About this time Mr. Citrine issued a statement denouncing Soviet Russia for carrying on anti-British propaganda." It is believed the Chinese situation was discussed at the conference.

**Baldwin Consults MacDonald.**

Later on Stanley Baldwin called in Ramsey MeDonald and Lloyd George for a discussion of the Chinese crisis.

The week-end orders for troop movements reveal that 13,000 troops were under orders to sail for China. One thousand British marines embarked at Portsmouth today. Motor, mounted, foot and military police units have been ordered to assemble near Aldershot to await embarkation orders.

The admiralty has commandered several lines. The war office announced today that as soon as transports could be gotten "ready several thousand more soldiers and marines would be sent to Shanghai. The latest liner to be requisitioned is the steamship Assaye.

**Making the Masses Mad.**

The tory press is whipping up the patriotism of the masses in stereotyped style. The left wing workers are holding protest mass meetings against the war on China. The right wingers as usual, the professed pacifists and foes of workers' "dictatorship" are offering no effective opposition to the government policy.

The tone of the government organs, the Times, the Daily and the Morning Post is decidedly hostile to Japan and expressive of a wistful hopefulness of United States aid against the Chinese.

# Soviet Union Changes Tax Law to Suit New Increase of Income

MOSCOW.—(Tass.)—The Council of People's Commissaries of the Soviet Union has recently adopted a new income tax law. The returns from the income tax are increasing from year to year. In the federal budget of 1922-23 they amounted to 12,700,000 roubles, in 1923-24 to 64,200,000 roubles, in 1924-25 to 100,000,000 roubles, and 1925-26 to 150,000,000 roubles. According to the budget estimate for the fiscal year 1926-27, which began from October 1, 1926, the income tax returns are expected to reach 165,000,000 roubles in 1926-27.

The following groups are subject to taxation under the new income tax law: all persons gainfully occupied, all kinds of joint-stock and limited liability companies, as well as foreign companies which are permanently doing business on the territory of the Soviet Union.

These persons and enterprises will be subject to the income tax, if their income exceeds a certain minimum. The non-taxable minimum varies from 600 to 1,200 roubles, according to locality.

Taxpayers are divided into three groups: persons working for wages or salary; persons working for their own account, and persons not engaged in any gainful occupation. The rate of taxation varies according to group, the relative burden of taxation being expressed by the proportion of 1:3:4.

On an average the rates of the second group have been increased by 5 per cent, and those of the third group by 32 per cent.

# CURRENT EVENTS

Continued from page 1

lined up—so we are told—several labor leaders and employers who feel that the lion should lie down with the lamb without taking up extra space. John Philip Snowden and other right wing labor leaders have been flirting with Lloyd George with a view to forming a messalliance with his party, the object of the Grey strategy is to divorce the right wing labor leaders from the wily Welshman.

* * *

MORE than one million votes were cast against the action of the General Council of the British Trades Union congress in calling off the General Strike. The vote was cast at a recent executive meeting of British trade unions. Two million delegate votes were cast in favor of the General Council's action. This is significant. It means that the majority of the British trade unionists are for a progressive policy. In view of the fact that most conventions are "framed" by those who control the machinery it is reasonable to believe that elected conference would repudiate the action of the General Council.

**Tech Aid Meets.**

A meeting of the Technical Aid Society will be held Friday evening, January 28, at 143 East 103 St., New York City. All members are requested to be present.

# Eight-Day Bazaar to Help Passaic Strike

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 24.—Organized labor of this city, in response to the acute relief situation in Passaic, has decided to hold an eight-day bazaar for benefit of the Passaic strike.

Committees were elected by the Paterson Trades and Labor Council and by the Building Trades Council to work on the bazaar, which will be held at Carpenters' Hall, 56 Van Houten St., from February 19 to 26, inclusive.

William Johnson, president of the Passaic Trades and Labor Council and a member of the Paterson labor body, was elected chairman of the bazaar committee. The delegate from the full fashioned hosiery workers was elected secretary.

# What the Communists Want in the Factories

By JACK STACHEL
(Org. Sec. Workers' Party, Dist. 2)

The Workers (Communist) Party, like every other Communist Party, has adopted the factory group as the basis of its organization. A factory group is the organization of all the Communists in a given factory into a unit or branch of the Workers (Communist) Party. These factory groups are also known as shop nuclei. In addition to organizing factory groups the party also has street nuclei (also known as international branches) in which are organized all members of the party who cannot be organized into factory groups, namely those working in small factories, housewives, professionals, etc.

The party is centering its attention at the present time to increasing its influence among the workers in the large factories and in the most important industries.

**Into Basic Industry.**

The aim of the party is to have the great bulk of its membership in the large factories in the basic industries. From this it would follow that while the party is organized on the basis of factory groups and street groups the dominant form of the party organization is the factory group.

The Workers (Communist) Party is a political party. Every other political party in this country including the socialist party is organized on the basis of the state, city, county, and assembly district. Why is it that the Communist party adopts a different form of organization? It is because the form of organization of every political party must be suited to the political objective of the party.

**Territorial Form Not Ours.**

If the party participates only in elections, then the form of organization based on the assembly district is suited for that purpose. The socialist party like the republican and democratic parties is merely an election machine. The socialist party is a reformist party and it believes that it carries through its program by electing its candidates to fill the positions in the present day capitalist state machinery.

The Workers (Communist) Party on the other hand while it participates in parliamentary election campaigns, does not stop there, but takes part in every struggle of the working masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party participates in the work in the unions, in all the workers' fraternal organizations, in all struggles against imperialism and capitalist militarism, in the struggles for the liberation of all oppressed races and nationalities, for the protection of the foreign born, for the relief of the unemployed, etc. In fact in all struggles of the masses the party is to be found on the scenes playing a leading role.

**To Organize.**

The objective of the Workers (Communist) Party is to organize the American workers and other exploited sections of the population in a struggle against capitalism. In this struggle the workers play the dominant role. While the poor farmers must be won over as the allies of the revolution and many sections of petty tradesmen will support the revolution, the workers in the factories play the leading role in the struggle, and the workers in the large factories and basic industries must be won over by the Communist party before American capitalism can be overthrown.

**"Every Factory Ours."**

It is for this reason that the Workers (Communist) Party, true to its principles and aims, while it participates in all the workers' movements, centers its major energies in the factories. It was because the Russian Communists realized the slogan of Lenin, "Every factory must become our fortress" that the Bolsheviks were able to overthrow the Czaristic feudal-capitalistic government and organize the Soviet system, and build up socialism in Russia. The American Communists following the teachings of Lenin are out to realize this slogan in the United States.

## COMMUNIST ACTIVITY IN THE FACTORIES

"Wherever there are Communists in a factory they organize a factory group. If there are not enough to form a Communist factory group then one or more in the factory carries on Communist work there.

The Communists are realists and the work carried on in each factory is suited to the conditions of the factory. For example when a shop is unorganized the Communists have as their main task the organization of the workers into the union.

**Start Unions.**

Where the union exists in the industry the Communists try to get contact with other workers in other shops and form a nucleus of militant fit to the American Federation of Labor. When a factory consists of union men, but the employer has not yet recognized the union, the Communists mobilize the workers to fight for recognition of their union. When a shop is organized the Communists are always on the job seeing that the agreement is strictly union shop, that all rules and regulations of the union are lived up to. Also as to the methods of work—it varies according to the conditions.

In those factories where the Communists would be fired if it became known that they are Communists, they work secretly. That is they make it known to the workers that there exists a factory group through the publication of the factory bulletins, leaflets, workers' correspondence in The DAILY WORKER, etc., but the members of the factory group are known only to the closest sympathizers.

**Always For Workers.**

In the factories the Communists always fight for the interests of the workers. They educate the workers and mobilize them to struggle for better wages, better conditions, shorter hours, etc. They utilize every evil from which the workers suffer to point out to them the necessity for organization as a protection against all these evils such as bad foremen, poor ventilation, fines, factory spies, etc. At the same time the Communists utilize the every day shop issues to raise the political level of the workers by connecting up the occurrences and admonitions in the factory with the broader political life of the city, state and nation.

**Distribute The Worker.**

The Communists in the factories distribute and sell The DAILY WORKER, try to get subscriptions to The DAILY WORKER, and also get as many of the workers as they can to become worker correspondents for The DAILY WORKER.

## JOIN THE WORKERS COMMUNIST PARTY

In the past year the Workers (Communist) Party has been active in many important struggles that have won for it great influence among the unorganized as well as the organized workers. The Workers Communist Party has great tasks ahead of it. At present the immediate tasks before the party are to strengthen the organization of the unorganized, to fight against the labor bureaucrats' scheme of converting the existing unions into semi-company unions by increasing the militancy of the masses (in the unions and to stimulate the formation of a labor party. The above tasks are of immediate necessity to the American workers.

**Win Confidence.**

There are thousands of workers who have fought side by side with the Communists in the past year who have learned to place their confidence in the Workers Communist Party, who follow the party in all its struggles, help it in every way possible, attend its meetings, but who have not yet joined the Workers (Communist) Party. The Workers (Communist) Party calls upon you in the name of Lenin, to join its ranks, become a real fighter for the principles of Leninism.

You have received an envelope with a card to write your name and address for which we will consider as an application to the Communist Party. If you are not yet ready to join make a cross in the box on the card and we will place you on the mailing list for literature meetings, etc.

If you are reading this after the meeting look in your pockets and find the envelope with the enclosed card. Decide to become a real fighter for the principles of Lenin by becoming a member of the Workers Party. Mail the envelope now to 1113 West Washington St., Chicago, or if in New York, to 108 E. 14 St.

**Angora, Minn., Raises Its Quota for Daily Worker.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The small Workers Party nucleus in Angora, Minnesota, consisting of ten members, have raised their $50 quota in the Keep The DAILY WORKER Drive. This is an accomplishment worthy of emulation by larger units with more resources at their command. Angora is small, poor farming community, in an outlying region of the district, where little money is realised by the farmers throughout the year. This group of determined comrades worked resolutely in spite of these hardships, until they had achieved their purpose, because they were convinced of the necessity for keeping The DAILY WORKER for further service in the class struggle.

**Lectures by Bedacht.**

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—"The recent discussion in the Russian Communist Party," a subject in which there is common amount of interest has been evinced by Communists and sympathizers will be fully explained by Max Bedacht, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party at the next Sunday lecture of the Chicago Workers' School.

The school conducts educational lectures on subjects relating to the Communist movement and the working-class struggle generally every Sunday night at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves. C. E. Ruthenberg has just completed a course of three lectures on the history of the Communist movement in this country.

**Foster Next.**

William Z. Foster will speak on three consecutive Sundays beginning Feb. 6. The group will be titled, "Strike Strategy" and the lectures, "Organizing Strikes," "Conducting Strikes," and "Ending Strikes." Jay P. Cannon and Leland Olds will be the speakers later in the season.

**Weisbord in Kansas City.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic strikers, who is touring the country, will speak at the Musicians' Auditorium, 1017 Washington Street, Friday, February 4th, under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party.

**Benefit for District 10**

"KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A dance will be held by the Kansas City Communists Sunday night, January 30th, at 114 Hunter Ave. (Modern Woodmen Hall), for the benefit of District 10.


**"BREAKING CHAINS"**

*A Thrilling Film* *Russia from* 1917 to 1923

LOVE — HATE — REVOLUTION

2 P. M.; 4.15 P. M. *4 Showings* 7 P. M.; 9 P. M.

**SUN. FEB. 6, 1927**

WALDORF THEATRE, 50th St., East of Broadway

Advance Sale of Tickets at the Box Office Waldorf Theatre, Jimmie Higgins Book Store, Daily Worker Office—Amalg. Inst. Work Aid

*Tickets in Advance 75c* *At the Door 99c*


## Farm, Cotton Lobbyists Boost McNary-Haugen Bill Before Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Farm and cotton representatives are urging passage of the McNary-Haugen Bill, the "farm relief measure," before the senate agricultural committee.

Sam H. Thompson, president of the American farm bureau federation and P. W. Kilgore of Raleigh, N. C., chairman of the board of trustees of the American cotton growers' exchange, endorsed the measure because "it offers the best solution to the surplus problem."

## West Virginia's Right Thumb Drops on the Anti-Evolution Disease

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 24.—West Virginia will have none of Tennessee's anti-evolution laws, at least not before the next session of the legislature two years hence, it became apparent today.

The house of delegates squelched the attempt of Delegate Street, of Barbour county, to have enacted measures similar to those around which the famous Scopes anti-evolution trial centered, defeating it by an overwhelming vote.

**Tell your friends to buy The DAILY WORKER at the newsstands.**

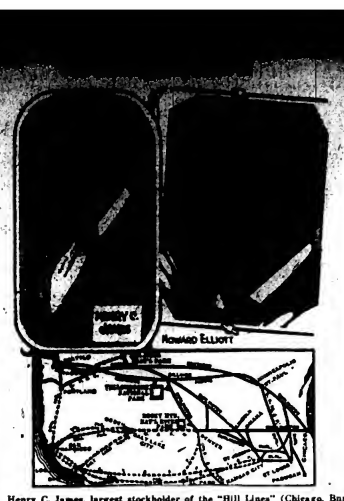

**CAPITALIST PRESS BEST KNOWN BY OWN EMPLOYES**

(By a Capitalist Newspaper Reporter)

Liberal metropolitan newspapermen should hail the arrival here of The DAILY WORKER, for one never formerly suppressed by the capitalist press because it conflicted with its "policies," will find its way into print.

Even in this advanced age of journalism, when newspapers loudly proclaim their "independence," the New York dailies are published, edited and written in most cases by men and women too prejudiced to accurately mirror the day's events.

I join in welcoming The DAILY WORKER because it will provide me, and all other conscientious newspapermen who still hold a regard for the truth despite the contrary teachings of the school of experience, with a medium for expression—while policy is humanitarian, not commercial.


Henry C. James, largest stockholder of the "Hill Lines" (Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Great Northern and Northern Pacific), sold his largest individual stockholder in two railroads connecting with them (Western Pacific and Southern Pacific) is presenting to the Interstate Commerce Commission a proposal to merge the Hill Lines into one system. It will be the largest in the world.

# Questions — Answers
## For Your Lenin Circle

**CONSTITUTION OF THE R. S. F. S. R.**

(Little Red Library, No. 10.)

**THE SOVIET CONSTITUTION**

1. What is the social and political significance of a constitution?

**General.**

2. Whose interests does the Russian Soviet Government express? Is this indicated in its constitution? Compare this with the American constitution.

3. How is religious freedom, freedom of opinion, of speech, press, assembly, association and access to knowledge guaranteed in the Soviet Constitution? In the American constitution?

4. What does the Soviet Constitution say about the "duty to labor"? The American Constitution?

5. What is the basis, form and aim of military service according to the Soviet Constitution? According to the American Constitution?

6. How does the Soviet Union treat foreign workers living in Russia? How does America?

**Local Self-Government.**

7. What is the basis and form of local self-government in the Soviet Union?

**Elections.**

8. Who has the right to vote in the Soviet Union? In America?

9. What are the forms of holding elections in the Soviet Union? How do the elections become forms of mass political activity of the proletariat and peasantry? What is the situation in this regard in America?

10. What significance has the right of recall in the political life of the Soviet Union? Is there any such right in the U. S. A.?

* * *

**THE CODE OF LABOR LAW.**

11. Thru what organizations are the rights of the workers protected in the U. S. S. R.? In the U. S. A.?

12. What role does the government play in the protection of labor in the U. S. S. R.? In the U. S. A.? The trade unions?

**The Trade Unions.**

13. Who belongs to the trade unions in the Soviet Union? In America?

14. What work do the trade unions carry on in the Soviet Union? In the U. S. A.?

15. What is the basic and lowest unit of the trade union in the U. S. S. R.? In America.

16. What are the relations of the management to the factory council in the U. S. S. R.? In the U. S. A.?

18. What is the Code of Labor Law? How are the activities of the factory councils connected with it?

**The State Organs and the Mixed Commissions.**

19. What is the Standardization and Conflict Commission (N. K. K.)? How is it organized? What are its tasks?

20. What are the Arbitration Chambers? How are they organized? What are their tasks? What is the role and tasks of the Boards of Arbitration?

21. What are the "labor sessions" of the Peoples Courts? What are their tasks and how do they function?

22. What is the basic difference between all forms of "arbitration" in the U. S. S. R. and the U. S. A.?

**Juvenile Labor.**

23. What are the special rights and conditions of the working women in the U. S. S. R.? In America?

**Wages.**

26. How are wages determined in the U. S. S. R.? In America? What role does the government play in this?

**Protection of Health.**

27. What are the state regulations as to holidays and vacations in the Soviet Union? In America?

28. How are workers who are absent because of sickness treated in the Soviet Union? In U. S. A.?

29. How are sick workers treated in the Soviet Union? In America?

30. Who are the "labor protection inspectors?" What are their rights and tasks?

31. What are the hours of labor in the U. S. S. R.? What are the regulations as to the weekly rest periods? In America?

32. What about overtime in the U. S. S. R.? In America?

33. What are the basic differences between "labor protection laws" in the Soviet Union and in America?

**Social Insurance**

34. Who pays the cost of social insurance in the Soviet Union? In the U. S. A.?

35. What is the extent and nature of social insurance in the Soviet Union? In America?

36. What are the basic differences between social insurance in the U. S. S. R. and in the U. S. A.?

* * *

**THE RIGHTS OF THE TRADE UNIONS.**

37. What are the "rights" of the trade unions in capitalist countries?

38. What is the status of the trade unions in the Soviet Union? Why?

39. What role do the trade unions play legally as the representatives of the workers on the economic, political, and social fields in the U. S. S. R.? In the U. S. A.?

40. How do trade unions participate in elections to the Soviets? How do trade unions otherwise participate in the Soviets? How do trade unions participate in other state organs?

41. What are the rights of the trade unions on the economic field in the U. S. S. R.? On social and cultural fields? In America?

42. What role do the trade unions play in labor legislation in the U. S. S. R.? In the U. S. A.?

43. What is the attitude of the government to the trade unions in the U. S. S. R.? In the U. S. A.?

* * *

**SOCIAL INSURANCE IN THE U. S. S. R.**

**Organizational System**

44. Who controls and directs the work of social insurance in the U. S. S. R.?

45. What is the machinery of social insurance service?

**Financial System.**

46. Who bears the expenses of social insurance in the U. S. S. R.? In the U. S. A.?

47. What is the extent of social insurance in the U. S. S. R.?

48. How are the social insurance funds collected in the U. S. S. R.?

**Relief.**

49. What is the extent and forms of social insurance relief in the U. S. S. R.?

50. Compare social insurance relief in the U. S. S. R. and the U. S. A. in extent, form, and social basis.

## Most Suicides Below Poverty Line and Old

Six of the inhabitants of the great rich city of New York found life unbearable yesterday, and committed suicide. Four of them lived in furnished rooms. All four were of middle age, or past. One, Walter Cromwell, left a note saying he was broke. The others were not rich.

# The Youth Column

## SAILOR FROM RED CRUISER "CHERVONA UKRAINE" TELLS STUDENTS OF LIFE

Dear Comrades. We are sending you this letter from Kharkov, the capital of the Ukraine, U. S. S. R.

Our enclosed is attached to the Kharkov Educational Institute which has over two thousand students. There is also a Workers' Faculty in this Institute, where young workers and peasants are sent for preparation to the Universities. Almost all the students previously worked in enterprises, in agriculture or in the social-political field. The proletarian students are provided with living quarters and an allowance. All the students conduct some kind of work, in enterprises, among the military elements and in the villages. Our Young Communist Organization has the patronage over the Red Fleet, and the Kharkov organization, as a whole, has patronage over the cruiser "Chervona Ukraine".

**Life of Soviet Sailors**

Meetings take place once a week; questions from current political and economic life are discussed and information reports are made. Recently at one such meeting, a sailor from the cruiser "Chervona Ukraine" made a report. He spoke of the life of the sailors and on the journey to Constantinople and Naples; how the cruiser was met by the Fascisti, about the sailors not being permitted to go ashore.

Besides the Leninist Young Communist Organization, there is also in the Institute a Party organization, a trade union organization of Educational Workers and a voluntary society of "MOPR" ICWPA, "AVIAKHIM" and others. There is in the Institute a club and a reading room. The study period in the Institute lasts 4 years, in the Workers' Faculty—3 years.

For the present we shall conclude. On receipt of a reply from you we shall be glad, in our future correspondence, to describe more fully our everyday work. Let us know, comrades, about your life, where are you working, wat are the conditions of work and also about your social-political activities.

Please accept our heartiest greetings,

With Communist greetings,

Signed: Migalo Danilchenko.

Our address: Ukraine, Kharkov, Institute Narodnogo Obrazovania, Komsomolskaya Yacheika, Komsomoltsam: Danilchenko, Migalo.

## FARM MACHINE YOUTH IN KHARKOV, SOVIET UNION, LIVE REAL LIFE

U. S. S. R. Kharkov
Factory "Hammer and Sickle".

Dear Comrades: In assigning the patronage work in the CC of the LYCL of the Ukraine, the Factory Organization was chosen to be in charge of the work of keeping uninterrupted contact with you.

Our factory produces agricultural machinery and implements. Altogether there are about 3,500 young workers between the ages of 16 and 23 years. We have a school for factory apprenticeship where 350 pupils are being taught.

The youth take an active part in trade union work. The average wage of the young workers (including the apprentices) is from 70 to 75 roubles a month. There are many women employed in the enterprise who likewise take an active part in the trade union and social work.

The collective of the Lenine Young Communist League is in existence since 1918 and at the present it has 697 members, out of which 47 are girls. The Collective is divided into 8 shop-nuclei. Recently a school for political education was opened in the factory which is being attended regularly by Young Communist Leaguers. The object of this school is to raise the political level of the LYC Leagueers. The school is attended not only by members of the LYCL, but also by other young workers. Recently we celebrated the Ninth Anniversary of the October Revolution. This proletarian holiday was spent in a very pleasant and lively manner. On the eve of the holiday there were festive meetings, theatrical performances, radio-concerts and cinema shows. On the morning of the 7th of November the workers began to assemble for the demonstration, then they marched in good order to the building of the AUCEC where speeches were made. The proletariat is building its industry for already nine years without the aid of the bourgeoisie, under the leadership of its Communist Party. Tremendous work has been accomplished along the lines of constructing Peoples economy, and also improving the social conditions of the workers and peasants. On the occasion of the celebration of the October Revolution there was issued by the cultural commission of the factory committee a printed newspaper "Molotilka". Hitherto our factory issued a wall newspaper "Molot" (Hammer) in typewritten form.

Dear Comrades, let us know how you are organizing your forces for the struggle against capital, how you are working, write to us about your life and what interests you most.

In our next letter we shall write you more and will try to acquaint you with our questions appertaining to our life and work.

Awaiting your early reply, we remain

With Comradely greetings,

Collective of the LYCLSU.

Our address: Ukrainia USSR, Kharkov, Korsikovskaya Ulitra No. 15 Collective LYCLSU Shefskaya Kommissia.

Nov. 24, 1926 Kharkov.

## Thousand Hear Weisbord at Los Angeles Meeting

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A thousand people attended the Lenin memorial meeting here, and heard Weisbord explain the difference between Kautskyism and Leninism.

Weisbord brought proof that the workers and oppressed people of Europe, Asia and America are moving leftward.

## Nationalist Religion Has Relics, Says Hayes

Characterizing nationalism as a "religion with a special brand of worship," Prof. Carlton J. Hayes of Columbia university declared that "the fruits of the religion of nationalism are ignorance, intolerance and docility of the masses." He was speaking before the committee on militarism in education, which is studying the spread of compulsory military training in American colleges.

Hayes poked fun at patriotic "cults" who pay religious homage to the flag, national anthem and other nationalistic symbols. "The religion of nationalism," he said, "has its own shrines, images, icons and relics. Take the Liberty bell, for instance, with a crack in its side. Why, when it was taken across the country by railroads, groups of old ladies flocked to the trucks to interrupt its progress. They kissed it; yes, kissed the brass side of this relic."

**Send German Rolling Stock to Russian Roads.**

BERLIN, Germany. — German railroad rolling stock manufacturers are now negotiating to transfer their works completely to Russia.

German sales of steel to the Soviet union up to date under the 300,000,000 marks export credit scheme aggregate 151,000,000 marks.

## Boosters of Chicago Bazaar Have Dance at Lyceum on Jan. 30

CHICAGO. — A dance for the boosters of the workers' carnival bazaar, which is to be held in the Ashland auditorium, February 25, 26 and 27, will be given at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard, on January 30, at 8 p. m. The dance will be held for all the workers who are actively participating in the work for the huge $10,000 bazaar for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER, the Freiheit, and the International Labor Defense.

Admission to the boosters' dance will be by complimentary tickets which are being sent out to the active participants in the work. Those who are connected in any way with the work for the bazaar can secure complimentary tickets from the committee in charge, at 19 S. Ashland Blvd. The ticket admits not only the one who receives it, but plus all who are interested in boosting the bazaar. The dance will be the signal for a jolly good time and a get together of all the boosters who are working away to put over the big affair Chicago has seen in the last few years.

**Fight Herrin Mine Case.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 24.—Attorneys for the Southern Illinois Coal Company filed a petition with the supreme court for a review of the verdict of the Cook County court affirming the award made by the Illinois Industrial Commission as an aftermath to the Herrin mine shooting of 1922.

The review is asked in the case of an award of $17 weekly for 250 weeks to Eleanor Shoemaker, executrix of the estate of John E. Shoemaker, an engineer in the company's mine, the scene of the battle and near where the foray occurred, ending in the surrender of the mine guards.

The court was told that a like petition will be presented in the case of C. Kline McDowell, mine superintendent, also killed during the fight.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

## CHICAGO STRIKE ENDS WITH OPEN SHOP STILL IN

### Workers Lose Demands But "See the Light"

By HOWARD HARLAN
(Worker Correspondent)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—After valiantly fighting for the past nine months, to uphold the principle of the open shop, the carpenters of San Francisco were forced to succumb to the inevitable, and go back to work on conditions that were practically dictated by the Industrial Association.

**Conferences Fail.**

After a number of round table conferences were held between the contending factions during the past few weeks, at which fruitless discussion ended in suspending negotiations for the time being, economic pressure was brought to bear, and a hurried up half-hour meeting resulted in the strike being "called off." At this conference representatives of the unions, the builders, the international unions, and the Industrial Association were present. No discussion was permitted on the chief bone of contention—the open shop. Both sides had to concede the promise that the so-called American Plan must prevail for the present.

From the builders' side, optimistic statements emanate anent "industrial harmony," "return to normalcy," and "an era of greater prosperity," etc. They are naturally jubilant over the outcome and declare that mutual satisfaction for all parties concerned has been achieved.

From the carpenters' standpoint, there is no ground for exultation. The result has been the direct opposite of what they fought for since the beginning of the strike. They now go back to work on similar conditions to those they denounced nine months ago. So far as determination and solidarity is concerned they did well. A real fight was waged from beginning to end and no doubt the compaign has resulted in many of the men becoming acquainted with a social situation they understood but dimly before.

**Leaders Rapped.**

On every hand one hears expressions of disapproval concerning the ending of the strike on terms that palpably favor the contractors. They accuse their leaders of being too tame and conciliatory in their demands. This is a healthy condition. it opens the way for left wing propaganda that will serve to awaken the men to a realization of their functions and power. So the strike has not been entirely lost.

## Private Owners Get U. S. Vessels Cheap

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. — One hundred and one ships were sold by the Emergency Fleet corporation of the U. S. government during 1926 for a total of $14,736,924, according to the report of the shipping board. In the sale there were ninety-two cargo ships, five passenger cargo vessels, and five drydocks.

The sales were made in accordance with the policy of transferring the government-owned ships to private companies. The sale price is only a fraction of what the ships cost the government.

## [illegible] IN THE [illegible] THE CHICAGO [illegible]

BY A MACHINIST (C. 43)

[illegible]

**The Anderson-Johnston Fight.**

THE district election presented [illegible] that in the main, the [illegible] Union Forces in the District and bore up the same side of the fence the previous year, backing Anderson in his fight to oust "C. A. O. BUD" Johnston from the Presidency of the International.

THE left wing had its own candidate during the nomination period, but these failed to get either first or second place, thus failing to appear on the election ballot. The left wing had an elaborate program dealing with amalgamation, development of shop committees, restoration of district autonomy, organize the unorganized, independent working class political action, against racial discrimination, against worker-employer cooperation as the Baltimore and Ohio Plan, for biennial conventions, and against expulsions. The left wing was unalterably opposed to Johnston; it sought to enlist Anderson and his followers for the left wing program. Anderson came out for amalgamation and declared against Johnston's expulsion policy. Several other members of the Anderson slate endorsed some demands of the left wing. The left wing therefore endorsed Anderson.

THE history of that fight, of Johnston's steal of the election, of his expulsion of Anderson, of Johnston's subsequent withdrawal from the presidency, and the acceptance of Wharton as the new president by both sides had to concede the promise that the so-called American Plan must prevail for the present.

**The Anderson Forces in the Chicago District.**

AND what of Chicago? Fry and Ullman led the fight for the Anderson forces, seeing a method of getting full control of the district, and using the elections for that purpose. They united with the left wing, accepting the support of the left wing, including the Communists. But the fight of the left wing had one fatal defect. It did not establish regular meetings of the rank and file of followers of the left wing together with those of Fry and Ullman. This would have made a solid bloc of the membership, around certain issues. But this was not done. Fry and Ullman were thus allowed to make use of the left wing for their own purposes, of intrenching themselves in power, without being compelled to come out for progressive measures. The left wing made no organized gain for the development of a progressive bloc. It was unable to make the "election alliance" a permanent bloc.

**An Ideological Struggle.**

WITH this defect in mind, the progressive forces drew up a program for the district, which called for 1.) a militant organization campaign throughout the metal trades, with particular attention to the specialist. 2.) a struggle to increase wages and to get better shop conditions, and especially position to the B. & O. Plan. 3.) a fight against injunctions. 4.) absolute freedom of expression. 5.) bringing closer together the wages of specialists and machinists, and 6.) separation of the union from the bosses parties and for support to the movement for a labor party. Candidates were selected who agreed with that program.

**The Anderson Forces in the Struggle.**

It must be remembered that the progressive forces entered the fight with the membership very opposed to the backward politics of the reactionary machine. And so the reactionaries made the central issue of the election the charge that "the Communists were out to capture and destroy the union", and in support of this, "half-witted Fry". Daily, a business agent, found that the Communists had already made a start in this direction by appropriating the name of the district of the I. A. of M. He had looked up the phone book and had seen that the Workers (Communist) Party was calling itself District 8 (the same number as the Machinists Chicago district organization). Crime of crimes! What if the Chicago District of the Workers Party had been called District 8 for the last 5 years? How could Daly know a thing like that?

**Fry Forced Out in the Open.**

CHARLES FRY, business agent of the Local Lodge 126, has had the District Council in his pocket for the last year. He planned the administration slate: candidates being known as "Charles Fry's men." He intended to stay behind the scenes and manage the campaign. But when Wm. Waterworth, progressive candidate for district president, earned the nomination from 337 and 390, the first two lodges to nominate, Fry came out of his den, and announced himself as a candidate for that office, when he knew that under the union rules, he was not eligible for the office. Fry openly bellowed that he went into the race to keep the "Communists from destroying the organization." Old timers like John Reed, Secretary of the District Council, were called dupes of the Communists, because they supported a program for the betterment of the union. The entire progressive slate was smeared with red by Fry and Ullman.

**Reactionaries Fear Publicity.**

To keep the progressives from effectively reaching the workers, printed election material was prohibited. For the progressives to have printed election leaflets would have rendered them liable to whatever charges the Council was primed to inflict. Fry also introduced in the district council a resolution calling upon "the group around the Daily Worker" to cease and desist from any active in the election fight, to suspend their activities within 30 days. If the local lodges did not take the necessary action (possible expulsion), the district council would. And to cap it all, Fry announced in his speech: "If you can't handle them, my local 126 boys will take care of them". A threat of gangsterism.

It was in such an atmosphere of threatened violence and official persecution that the progressives carried on their campaign for office on the basis of a program. Most of the progressive candidates were present at the nomination nights of the various lodges to present their views. And almost without exception, the progressives confined themselves to the issues before the union.

(To be continued.

## Company Union Helps The Speed-up System

By SIDNEY TEPPER
(Worker Correspondent.)

"Those who think they are working too hard, should report to my office personally, and I will take care of them."

So replied the chief of the Eastern Division of the Western Union Telegraph Co. to a protest against the speed-up system, made by a group of workers than their spokesman. The representative of the workers was a company union official, so he accepted the answer of the boss in good faith.

The workers, while being angry, could not go any further, as they know well that the fake company union will not fight for them in case they are in trouble. Having no real union to fight for them, they submitted to the nerve-wrecking speed-up system.

(To be concluded tomorrow.)

## Nearing to Lecture At Pittsburgh, Feb. 1

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 24. — Moved to have resulted from an election Aiden Coal company, here today. National Labor Defense.

The Ukrainian Russian Club of Kodi was the first to get over the top in

**Buy an extra copy every day at some news stand.**

## SCHOOL OPENED IN PASSAIC TO CONTINUE CLASS UNITED FRONT COMMITTEE STARTED

By VERA BUCH
(Secretary of Passaic Workers' School)

PASSAIC, N. J. Jan. 24.—The workers of Passaic and vicinity celebrated the opening of the Workers' School, J. O. Bentall, old friend of the textile strikers, gave a talk on "The Meaning of Workers' education." He showed how a union man or woman cannot do his work of building up the union unless education, the "boom-fixer of the mind," trains him to a real understanding of labor problems.

A year ago, an English class was started in Passaic by the United Front Committee, in connection with its efforts to organize the textile workers. Only a few lessons were held, when strike broke out. The great volcano of pent-up rebellion exploded. Ordinary life was thrown into the air.

**Period of Settlement Over.**

Now the great year of struggle is passing. During the present Period, the period of settlement, the workers feel themselves once more approaching a settled way of living. They are able to take stock of themselves, of the strike, and of the time ahead. They become conscious of their needs.

The opening of the Workers' School demonstrates that the workers have broken forever with the past of exploitation and dumb suffering. They have become conscious of the class struggle. They know that the period ahead of them is one of slow and patient struggle to build up a strong union. It is a period during which the workers will forge weapons for the struggles to come. In order to do this, they must understand the struggle and prepare themselves by study.

**English Classes.**

The Workers' School offers first of all classes in English. Never before has there been such a gridden desire among the foreign born workers to learn English. Also, there is a class in Fundamentals of the Class Struggle. Other classes will be added, and the Workers' School in Passaic will grow as the school in New York has grown, to fill every need of the workers.

An open forum will be held every second Sunday night, where the best speakers will lecture and the workers may discuss from the floor.

## GET MOONEY'S ANOTHER STAY OF EXECUTION

### Prosecution Would Kill Him to Stop Testimony

BOSTON, Jan. 24. (FP)—Celestino Madeiros, star witness for Sacco and Vanzetti, gets a stay of execution till April 27 to permit his testimony to be taken at the April sessions of the Massachusetts supreme court when the new trial appeals for the two radicals will be heard.

Execution of Madeiros, convicted in another murder case, was originally set for early last summer. He has been respited three times as a Sacco-Vanzetti witness.

**From Sacco and Vanzetti**

Sacco and Vanzetti, in a warm message from their prison cells, thank the friends who have been writing them letters of encouragement and support.

"We wish to tell those who spoke that we understand the whole value of your words," says the message, "and we appreciate your gifts, moral and material, beyond expression.

"We are convinced that our words be murderers are determined to burn us within this year, 1927, and that it is most probable that they will succeed. And our hearts' wish is that the new year may give us liberty or death—but meanwhile we are ready to bear our cross to the last."

## Western Union Forcing Workers to Join Fake Union for Wage Raise

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Co. has notified all plant superintendents not to grant any wage increases to their workers unless they agreed to the company union.

This ruling was made in order to tie all workers of the company to the company union. The company wants the employers' association to function to prevent the workers from organizing a real union.

**Another Method.**

On another occasion the president of the company told the representatives of the company union that he would take no appeals from workers unless they have been taken up first by the association (company union).

The company claims it does not force anybody to belong to the company union, but the officials say: "If you want to have your case heard, you must belong to the association."

## Industrial Body Says Four-Tenths of People Support All the Rest

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.— The report of the national industrial conference for 1925 states that only four persons in every ten in the United States were gainfully employed during that year. The others either lived on their rent, interest and profit or they existed in public institutions, hospitals and prisons, supported by the labor of the other four.

## PASSAIC STRIKE STILL ON! WE'VE WON IN FOUR MILLS! HELP US BEAT THE REST!

**GIVE MONEY PLEASE! For Coal for the Strikers' Homes! For Bread for their families! They have made a hard fight! Now they are winning! Now you must help more than ever! Give all you can! MAKE VICTORY COMPLETE!**

*Make all contributions by check or money order to*

## GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

799 BROADWAY Room 325 NEW YORK CITY

*Get 10c Coupons and sell them TO HELP US FEED the Strikers' Children.*

## CARLSTROM SAYS HE'S STILL LOYAL TO FRANK SMITH

### Small Is Silent With Troubles of His Own

(Special to the DAILY WORKER.)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 24.—After his office had issued a statement to the press that he had still "implicit confidence in the probity of the senate to sit in judgment on its own members," Attorney-General Carlstrom of Illinois early arrived in Washington, reported from there as having denied that he deserted the cause of the banned senator-delegate, Frank L. Smith.

Chicago papers quote Carlstrom as saying, "I am now contending and shall earnestly and vigorously continue to contend for the right of the state to have Col. Smith seated in the United States Senate."

**Governor Troubled.**

In the meantime, Governor Small, who has appointed the slush fund candidate to fill the place of the deceased Senator McKinley, is maintaining a discreet silence. He has troubles of his own. He is worried about impeachment proceedings that threaten him in the state legislature for failing to account for $2,000,000 while he was state treasurer.

There is some talk of the governor recreating and appointing Fred Lundin, a former Thompson republican side-kick who has been lately running his own political show. A Chicago newspaper has unearthed what it claims is a deal between Small and the legislature to keep the Small impeachment charges off the floor. Small on his part is to do favors for Lundin on the state controlled Chicago park boards, a rich source of loot.

**Fresaul Small.**

Present gossip about Lundin going to Washington in McKinley's shoes would indicate that he is pressing the governor for more concessions to stop the impeachment.

Carlstrom is a Frank L. Smith man and this accounts for his being in Washington putting up a fight for the Colonel's seat. The statement from his office is unexplicable in view of this.

Carlstrom, as attorney-general, is the gentleman who prosecuted and convicted Gov. Small for his $2,000,000 defalcation. Naturally, the relations between the two are strained. The appointment of Lundin, or for that matter anyone else besides Smith, would be like exploding dynamite in Springfield. But the governor is desperate, considering that he has been convicted of a crime.

**Corrupt Politics.**

This is but a small side-light on the very complicated and more corrupt web of bought-and-sold politics that operates in this state. Not the least personage in the mussie is Samuel L. Insull, traction magnate, who bought the Colonel's seat in Washington for him.

## N. Y. School Board Announces Classes For Garment Workers

NEW YORK, Jan. 24. — An evening school for workers in the garment industry has been announced by the board of education. Courses will be given in men's garment work and in women's and children's work. The first course will include men's garment cutting and designing, pattern making and grading; alteration on block patterns, men's tailoring.

The second course includes: pattern making, grading and draping; trade millinery, trade dressmaking, power machine operating.

Classes meet Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, from 7 to 9 o'clock, at 128 West 31st Street.

## Average Worker Laid Day of 1926, Total Is Raised to 14 in U. S.

Instead of diminishing the total of "goblins" in 1926, the number was raised to 14 on the final day of the year, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People states.

A wood chopper named "George Buddington was the final victim of the year. He contracted to work for a white woman at a certain sum. When she offered him less on completion of the job, he protested. The colored worker was accused of "insulting" the white woman in the argument and accordingly was lynched by a white mob at Waldo, Fla.

## NEW YORK JAILS "CRIME SCHOOLS" SAY COMMISSION

### Prison Overcrowding Makes Inmates Worse

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—New York City's prisons are branded as "schools for crime" in the annual report of the state prison commission, made by John S. Kennedy, president. Kennedy attacks the prisons for insanitation and for the system of grouping together indiscriminately convicted persons of all types.

**Institutions are Disgrace**

"The penal institutions of New York City are a disgrace to the city," says the report. "Men and boys, first-offenders and recidivists, mentally normal and feeble-minded, sane and insane, enebriates, pilferers, thieves, bandits, yeggs, drug addicts, thugs, moral degenerates, sex perverts are dumped together into insanitary cells and dormitories, doubled up in cells, jailed with the hopeful, two-thirds without any employment, no educational facilities—simply time servers until they go out, many worse than when they come in.

"If there are any places that can merit the designation of school for crime and vice it is the penitentiary and allied institutions on the island. Kennedy blames the churches and parents for some of the conditions which make criminals of youths.

## Textile Trade Editor Testifies His Paper Modulates the Truth

Truth for the trade and truth for the public are not stated the same way, according to the testimony on cross-examination of E. Howard Bennett, editor of a textile trade paper. Bennett had been recalled to the industrial survey commission by Labor's representative, Emanual Koveleski, when contradictions between the editor's previous testimony in the commission and writings in his paper had been discovered.

Bennett had blamed the closing of Massachusetts mills almost entirely on the 48-hour law in his earlier appearance. This time, with the aid of anti-labor members of the commission, Bennett hedged and said that the 48-hour law was the one condition which the mill men could not change to improve the situation. Mismanagement, over - production, southern competition, graft, old machinery, etc., were factors stressed by his publication as causes of the mills' decline more particularly than the shorter hour law.

**Passaic Picture in Kansas City.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Organized labor and its friends in greater Kansas City will see the Passaic strike film Wednesday, January 26, at the Carpenters' Hill, 3114 Pasco Blvd. An afternoon and evening showing will be held.

## PACKINGTOWN IN CHICAGO IS NOW BEING 'FORDIZED'

### "Speed-up" Is Getting Under Workers' Skins

By THURBER LEWIS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—Chicago's world famous Packingtown is being "Fordized" by the Big Four—Swift, Wilson, Cudahy, Armour. The rambling yards and packing houses of the South Side, where 60,000 men and women drive, slaughter and slice millions of cattle, hogs and sheep yearly is being turned into a "laboratory" for experts in speed-up and time-cutting.

The complete abandon with which these "Taylor men" are cutting wages and packing more work into fewer minutes to cut down over-head is getting under the skins of the packinghouse workers. There are still thousands of men in the yards who remember that the whole district was once organized 100%.

**No Union Now.**

Save the company union there isn't a shadow of an organization left. The men are at the entire mercy of the bosses. The bosses are driving them harder every week. The butchers, drovers and laborers are feeling the open sign of resentment according to workers on the killing floors.

As an example, there is the Omaha Packing Co., a Swift subsidiary employing eight hundred men. In the past seven days 200 of these have been let out. The same killing schedule is being maintained, however, and more are soon to be let go with cut reducing production.

**4 Experts to 800 Workers.**

In this little plant of 800 men and women (women, mostly Negroes, clean and pack cuts) four experts have been at work for several months. It is the same story that is being told in all big production units thruout the country—work sixty minutes of every hour. "Speed ex" given for back-breaking coordination and don' dare miss a stroke.

**Loses Hand.**

A Negro was working on a cut machine (a grappler for stripping guts out of the carcass). He was speeded up. His hand slipped. The flesh was torn off his entire hand leaving a white skeleton, bare and ghastly. A stockyards' worker who saw the tragedy told me of it. A Polish worker was sent on the machine ten minutes later. He told the foreman that he must be allowed to have at least five an hour considering the hazard. The foreman told him that plenty of men could be gotten for less. The Polish worker was discharged.

Such is the toll that "Fordization" takes in the stockyards.

**Cheated of Pension.**

One of the best hog cleavers and splitters in the Swift plant with 28 years of continuous service whose sure and steady hand has, of late years, become less trustworthy due to the ravages of rheumatism contracted from the wet and bloody floors, was due for his pension in two more years.

The new "system" came in. His splitting machine was speeded up to an inhuman rate. He couldn't keep up. He was discharged for the killing foreman at the suggestion of an expert. He loses his pension of some seventy a month.

**Once Well Organized.**

In the period from the close of the war until the winter of 1921-22, these things may not have happened. The butcher workmen were organized then. They were not docked an hour's pay for a minute's tardiness in those days. They were making a wage it was possible to live on. They had shop stewards to thresh out complaints with the foremen.

**45,000 Struck.**

On Dec. 5, 1921, in the dead of winter, 45,000 stockyards workers marched out on strike. It was during the open shop drive when the big employers decided to wipe out unionism in all large industry. They put up a brave fight but in the end they were beaten. Instead of the raise that they struck for, they got a vicious wage-cut and went back prostrate, the known leaders being blacklisted.

Since then, wages have gone further down, they are still being cut. The fake company union came in, numerous schemes were introduced. House organs were issued—and now the "system."

**Low Wages.**

The best hog-butchers in Swift's and Armour's, skilled workmen, can make no more than 62 and a half cents an hour. Most of them get 47. Laborers work for 42 and a half. The highest skilled men in the yards, the cattle-butchers, can make no more than 82 and a half. They get overtime. But it doesn't begin until after 48 hours. The bosses see that they don't work more than forty-five.

Another article will tell how the Packingtown speed-up, known to the bosses as the Bordeaux or B system, works.

THE DAILY WORKER

PUBLISHED BY THE WORKERS PUBLISHING CO.
[illegible] Plaza, Cortland 4565

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail in the United States (outside of Greater New York):
One year ... $6.00 | Six months ... $3.25 | Three months ... $1.75
By mail in Greater New York:
One year ... $8.00 | Six months ... $4.25 | Three months ... $2.25

Address all checks and drafts to
THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
ROBT. MILLER ... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1922, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

## Japan's Changed Policy in China

The DAILY WORKER recently published an editorial which called attention to the pronouncements of Foreign Minister Shidehara of Japan on the question of relations with the Soviet Union and China. The minister declared that Japan would not interfere in the domestic affairs of China and also expressed his government's appreciation of the friendly relations that existed between the Soviet Union and Japan.

Recent developments in China have not detracted from the significance of Shidehara's statement. Japan has refused point blank to accede to Great Britain's request for joint action against the Chinese revolutionary armies. It is reported that Japanese representatives are holding conferences with the Cantonese with a view to recognition.

A Moscow dispatch by Walter Duranty to The New York Times, states that a steady rapprochement between the Soviet Union and Japan has been noticeable in the past few months and that Japanese representatives are now in Moscow conducting a series of important economic negotiations with the Soviet government. Timber and fishing concessions are the main objects of this economic discussion.

It is now apparent that Japan has drawn the financial props from under the anti-Soviet militarist, Chang-Tso-Lin, whose comparative inaction in recent months was no fault of his. Japan, according to Duranty, considers Soviet friendship in Northern Manchuria and Siberia more valuable than Chang's.

Japan's decision to throw in her lot with the Soviet Union's policy of friendliness to China and the right of the Oriental peoples to determine their own destinies, to use the substance of a phrase that rolled pleasantly off many a tongue in the days of Woodrow Wilson, is due to stark necessity and not to a change of heart on the part of the Japanese imperialists. Ever since the Washington Arms Conference when England ditched the Anglo-Japanese alliance in return for concessions from the United States in the matter of naval supremacy, Japan felt her isolation keenly. Her present orientation towards the Soviet Union is impelled by the same consideration that drove Germany into signing the Rapallo treaty with Russia. Both are marriages of convenience. While the Soviet Union has observed her treaties with all powers scrupulously, it is idle to believe that a Workers and Peasants Government and an imperialist power can avoid diplomatic irritations since one power is committed to a policy of exploitation of the masses and the other, the Soviet power, is in existence to build a system of society where all exploitation will cease.

Regardless of the fact that an understanding between Russia and Japan is one between governments at pole ends socially, at the present time such an arrangement cannot fail to exert a decisive influence on the Chinese situation. It practically completes the front of the Oriental peoples against the western imperialists.

It is no accident that Admiral Clarence Williams of the United States Asiatic fleet has fifty-five warships at his command with full power to use them as he sees fit in the Chinese situation.

The presence of such a large flotilla in Oriental waters is at least as much of a threat against Japan as against China.

## The Oracle Has Finally Spoken.

Ever since the most recent invasion of the rights of a Latin-American country by the United States government and the threat of war against Mexico by the president, we have patiently awaited an expression of opinion on the question from William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor. While radicals, liberals and even bourgeois congressmen and senators were leaping into print with criticisms of the government policy, there was not a peep out of Mr. Green.

Finally the oracle has spoken. Writing in the current issue of the American Federationist, Mr. Green, with all the unctuousness of a baptist deacon scratching the back of a generous supporter of his church, declares that: The American Federation of Labor has long advocated the reference of disputes arising between nations, which do not involve honor or sovereignty (emphasis ours—Ed.) to arbitral tribunals for settlement."

This could have been written by the most subservient capitalist flunkey in Wall Street. "Honor or sovereignty!" Did any nation, not governed by a set of lunatics, ever go to war for anything less altruistic? Of course Coolidge and Kellogg can easily convince Mr. Green that there is nothing to arbitrate between the United States and Mexico, that American prestige and American honor are at stake both in Mexico and Nicaragua.

That the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor (honorable exceptions will be gratefully recorded), is part and parcel of the ruling capitalist political machine is as clear as crystal.

While Green and his yellow "socialist" allies are busy waging war on the radicals in the trade unions, Wall Street and its government are waging war on the semi-subject and subject peoples of South America and the Orient.

GREAT MASS MEETING ON SUNDAY

# After One Year of Striking at Passaic

By ROBERT DUNN.

SUNDAY, January 25, 1925. A year passed. A year filled with [illegible] A year filled with [illegible] A year filled with [illegible]

NATIONAL EDITION

Vol. IV. No. 11. NEW YORK, [illegible] SUNDAY, JAN. 26, 1927 Published by the DAILY WORKER Publishing Co., 33 First Street, New York, N. Y. Price 3 Cents

# COOLIDGE TO DECLARE CHINESE POLICY

## 5,000 CHEER IN CHICAGO LENIN DAY MEMORIAL

### Working Class Sets Face Against Imperialism

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 25.—No less than 5,000 workers jammed the big Carmen's Auditorium on Sunday, Jan. 23 to pay tribute to the memory of Nicolai Lenin and declare their solidarity with the Latin American and Chinese victims of U. S. Imperialism.

"Today, millions of workers are demonstrating in this country, in China, in Latin America and throughout the world that the workingclass has set its face sternly against imperialism and will struggle for its extermination—this is the greatest tribute the workers of the world can pay to their great leader, Lenin, whose memory we, in common with other millions, are commemorating today," said Jay Lovestone, speaker of the day.

In opening the meeting, Chairman Arne Swabeck pointed to "the record of achievements that have been made in the fight against imperialism since the death of Lenin; the successful struggle of the Chinese nationalists; the nationalist rebellions in Egypt, Morocco, Korea and Java; the rallying of the people of Latin America: and even in the United States itself the militant workers have resisted the attacks of the imperialist minded labor officialdom."

Sam Darcy spoke for the Young Workers League stressing the importance of organizing the youth against imperialism and its logical result, war.

Stage "Strike".

"Strike," a mass recitation by Michael Gold introducing a drama [illegible] was then rendered. It was acted with distinction by fifty working-class participants, some of whom spoke their lines from the audience.

The novelty of the experiment, its dramatic power and its fitness for the occasion won the audience to unrestrained acclaim.

Resolution Popular.

A resolution against the invasion of Nicaragua and China by U. S. troops was passed with a unanimous "aye" that veritably shook the building. "Resolved that we thousands of workers who are today assembled in honor of the memory of Comrade Lenin, record that the workers and farmers of America have no interests in common with the imperialis: designs of Wall Street and the U. S.

## POWERS DREAD AN ALLIANCE OF THE EASTERN PEOPLES

### Report Japan Rejects Chang-Tso-Lin

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Russia, Japan, China—close on to 600,000,000 people. Is that the great triple entente of the future that western imperialism notably American, finds itself confronted with?

That is the question about which there is much thought and concern in more than one European chancellory and a result of the daily developments in China, according to reports in diplomatic circles. Information reaching Berlin is to the effect that powerful forces in each of those countries are working towards that goal geographically and in interests which are quite logical and natural.

Dispatches to the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, semi-official organ of the German foreign office, emphasize the news from Moscow that Japan and Russia are coming daily closer together on a joint or cooperative policy in China.

British Prestige Shaken.

The paper says that recently on the occasion of the observance of the third anniversary of the death of Lenin, speeches made in Moscow stressed that British prestige in China is badly shaken and that Japan now realizes that opposition to Soviet Russia in China does not strengthen Japanese influence there.

The Soviet press emphasizes the importance of the speeches of Japanese Premier Wakatsuki and Foreign Minister Shidehara in parliament and deduce therefrom that Japan is disposed to discuss the China question with the Canton government and with Moscow.

Tokio Plans with Chang.

The official Soviet news agency is circulating a Tokio dispatch stating that the Japanese general staff has decided to give up working with Marshal Chang Tso Lin and draw nearer to the kuomingtang party. Soviet agents in the orient are alleged to have been instructed to stress the friendly relations between Russia and Japan.

A dispatch from Tokio to the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung states that the Japanese government has decided not to send any land military forces to China unless unforeseen events make it imperative.

A dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung declares that Japan rejected the British proposal for joint defensive measue at Srhanghai

## What Wall Street Is Defending in Mexico; Why It Needs Soldiers

According to information obtained from reliable sources, American investments in Mexico aggregate more than a billion and a third dollars.

The following table gives detailed figures of these investments:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rural property | $166,047,000 |
| Urban property | 85,771,000 |
| Oil lands | 318,638,000 |
| Refineries | 50,070,000 |
| Mines | 317,427,000 |
| Smelters | 25,180,000 |
| Timber | 10,935,000 |
| Railways | 248,158,000 |
| Manufacturing enterprises | 27,716,000 |
| Merchandising enterprises | 26,140,000 |
| Public Utilities | 30,799,000 |
| Concealed Interests | 6,935,000 |
| Miscellaneous investments not incinded above | 125,242,000 |
| Total | $1,389,061,000 |

## COAL OPERATOR SENATORS SMASH WOODS CHANCES

### Coolidge Suffers Worst Defeat So Far

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Coolidge is seeking a new appointee for the Interstate Commerce commission as a result of the senate's overwhelming rejection of Cyrus E. Woods of Pennsylvania, named by the President at the behest of Pennsylvania influences.

Although the president and Secretary of Commerce Hoover threw all their political resources into the fight, the senate refused to confirm Woods with as little compunction as though he were a village postmaster instead of a former ambassador to Spain and Japan. The vote of rejection was 49 to 20.

Hit Coolidge Hard.

The senate's action, to many political observers, definitely marked the extent of the split between the executive and the senate. Administration leaders admitted afterwards that no executive within memory had suffered so crushing a defeat.

Southern Coal Miners Win.

The vote incidentally served notice on the white house that no Pennsylvanian can serve on the interstate commerce commission for some time to come, unless the senate has an unexpected change of heart. It also gave notice that the present preferential freight rates on soft coal from the "open shop" mines of Kentucky, West Virginia and Tennessee are due to remain for an indefinite period.

The whole fight against Woods centered around those rates. To the states producing the coal and to the many other states consuming it, the appointment of Woods appeared to be a threat for the removal of the rates. This belief prevailed, first because Woods came from a hard-coal, nnionmine state like Pennsylvania, which protests that it is discriminated against by the rates, and second, because Senator Reed (R) of Pennsylvania, Woods' chief sponsor, once declared Pennsylvania "needed protection" on the commission.

Big Railroad Man.

The battle to defeat Woods was made easier, too, by the fact that he admitted owning a fortune in the stocks and bonds of five different railroads and a number of hard-coal companies. He also managed the recent primary campaign of Senator George Wharton Pepper (R) of Pennsylvania. These two issues threw the whole republican insurgent bloc against him.

Chaplins Fight Over Money.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25.—A petition seeking nullification of the court order granting Lita Grey Chaplin $4,000 a month temporary maintenance during the pendency of her divorce suit against Charles Chaplin was filed here today by attorneys representing the film comedian.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## Miners' Union Progressives Are Strong

### Gunman Implicates Lewis In Murderous Assault

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—Under the leadership of John Brophy, president of District No. 2 of the United Mine Workers of America and candidate for international president on the "Save The Union" ticket in the miners' union elections last month, the progressives entered the convention today in strength.

A bitter fight is momentarily expected over attempts of the credentials committee, part of the official machine, to keep out the left wing delegates and seat a large number of administration supporters who represent locals created on paper, over night, in order to maintain a majority for Lewis.

Hapgood Won't Quit.

Powers Hapgood, refusing to be intimidated by the attempt to kill him a couple of days ago, is actively assisting Brophy in rallying the large numbers of uninformed delegates who have come in without instructions from their unions. These delegates are the key to control of the convention.

In the past, the progressives, though courageous and sometimes numerically strong, were still a minority. The machine is always a minority, and represents principally payroll followers of Lewis.

Hitherto, in each concrete issue, as it arose on the floor of the convention, the machine, by its superior organization and planned intimidation of wavering delegates, carried its way.

This time, the progressives have a clear program of throwing out the reactionary officers, securing justice for expelled or disfranchised militant miners, labor party, preventing of wage cuts, and especially of organizing the unorganized. These are exactly the things which the Lewis administration, with its policy of conciliation with the employers, of yielding to all company pressure, cannot permit if it is to continue in power. There will be a bitter contest.

In the struggle beginning today,

(Continued on page 2)

## France Expels Agent Of Fascist; Envoy in U. S. Praises His Boss

NICE, Jan. 25.—Newton Canevis, Yorsorly with the People D'Italia of Milan, who is alleged to have confessed to being a fascist agent provocateur, has been ordered expelled from France.

* * *

Black Shirt Envoy in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Premier Mussolini has rendered incalculable service to the rest of the world by placing Italy on a firm economic and political basis, Baron Giacomo De Martino, Italian ambassador to the United States, declared here today, following his arrival for a three day visit. Mussolini supported all labor organizations in Italy.

## REACTIONARIES JOIN FORCES AS MINERS CONVENE

### Lewis and Fishwick Fear to Go It Alone

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—The further amalgamation of the two strongest machines in the United Mine Workers of America was made evident shortly after the Thirtieth International Convention of the union went into session today, when International President Lewis appointed President Harry Fishwick of district 12 to be chairman of the scale committee.

Fishwick inherits the Frank Farrington machine in Illinois, and controls a district which includes something near a third of the membership of the entire union. Farrington, before he acknowledged himself last summer an employee of the Peabody Coal Co., used to fight Lewis when he felt secure, and ally himself with Lewis when either was menaced by progressive forces. Fishwick has never had the independence of action that Farrington boasted, because he had an election agreement with board

(Continued on page 2)

## Independent Fist of Iron Foreshadowed

### House Foreign Affairs Urges Government to Negotiate New Treaties

BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Without a dissenting voice, the Senate this afternoon adopted the Robinson resolution urging that differences with Mexico be settled by arbitration.

The resolution also set out that American property rights in Mexico should be protected pending the final outcome of arbitration proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The American government is preparing to act independently of other powers in the present Chinese crisis, it was plainly indicated at the White House after today's cabinet meeting at which the situation was discussed.

President Coolidge does not consider there is any similarity between the American situation in China and that of the other foreign powers.

He pointed out to callers that the British and other foreign powers have extensive concessions in China, where the United States has none. Therefore, he does not believe the respective situations are analagous.

Simultaneously with the promulgation of this official viewpoint in the White House, the house foreign affairs committee voted this afternoon unanimously to report favorably the Porter resolution, calling upon President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg to pursue an independent course in China, and to negotiate treaties with China on a basis of equality.

PEKING ENVOY QUITS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—An important announcement of American policy in China is expected from the state department in a few days.

Whether it will embrace formal recognition of the Cantonese-Nationalist government, which has gained the upper hand in that country, remains to be seen.

This is suggested by some as the shadow recognition of the Cantonese government by the United States.

In any event, International news service learned today that Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese minister to the United States for many years, will close the legation here in a few days and retire.

To Maintain Legation.

It is believed here that the United States will continue to maintain its legation in Peking for the time being at least.

Sze is represented as having reached his decision to retire because of the loss of power and prestige of the Peking government by which he was originally sent here. Peking's control has been virtually wiped out in the last few months and now extends no further than to the borders of the federal province of Chih-li.

Sze conferred with Secretary of State Kellogg and Nelson T. Johnson, chief of far east affairs, yesterday for more than three hours, it became known today, and although the subject discussed was not made public it is reliably reported to have concerned Sze's plans for departure.

Tension Has Lessened.

Meanwhile indications have multiplied both here and in China that the tension in so far as Americans themselves are concerned has lessened. A well defined tendency has developed among the Cantonese leaders, who

(Continued on page 2)

## SENATE DEBATES ARBITRATION OF MEXICAN CRISIS

### Robinson Scores Favoritism in Nicaragua

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Vigorous debate on the administration's Mexican policy broke out in the senate this afternoon, featured by demands from democratic and insurgent republican senators that the land law controversy be submitted to arbitration.

The debate hinged upon the Robinson resolution, which calls upon the president to arbitrate.

Claims Congress Has Rights.

No sooner was it called up than Senator Norris (R) of Nebraska, introduced an amendment setting forth that protection of Wall Street interests should not go to the extent of using the armed forces of the United States without the consent of congress.

Senator Lenroot (R) of Wisconsin, defended the interests of American oil interests in Mexico though he declared himself in favor of the resolution.

The protection of American property rights in foreign countries does not mean "projecting America into war," Senator Harrison (D) of Mississippi, told the senate in protesting against the administration's present foreign policy. He urged immediate arbitration of the Mexican dispute as a means of averting war.

Explains Silence of Democrats.

Harrison pointed out that the democrats had withheld criticism of the Coolidge foreign policy even while disapproving it. He said the democrats had not endorsed the "apparent favoritism" manifested by the state department in Nicaragua, the "creation of neutral zones there, the landing of marines or prompt recognition

(Continued on page 2)

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

WHEN reading the capitalist press for news of happenings in China and Mexico be careful to read between the lines. Capitalist papers are never trustworthy where labor or other victims of imperialism are concerned but in times of comparative peace, capitalist editors are allowed the privilege of getting an occasional thrill out of their work by printing the truth occasionally. But when a crisis has been reached as is now the case in Mexico and China, all the capitalist papers without hardly an exception begin to lie their worst and capitalist correspondents compete for the boss' favors by racking their brains for the most plausible falsehood.

* * *

THE propaganda mills in the Orient appear to be grinding out the kind of stuff that Great Britain wants to feed the public with. Still the machinery is not running smoothly yet. One New York newspaper had a front page story that Japan had agreed to co-operate with England against China. Another newspaper had a three line item buried away in an obscure corner of the paper to the effect that the Japanese government had officially declared that it turned down England's request for "co-operation." Unless one is in close touch with the international situation it is hard to pick the truth from the lies.

YESTERDAY'S DAILY WORKER carried the story of the brutal

(Continued on page 3)

## Garibaldi, Suspected Fascist Spy, Coming

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Ricciotti Garibaldi, who has been ordered deported by the French government, may enter the United States as a visitor, the state department announced today. Garibaldi had previously applied at the American consulate in Paris for a visa permitting him to come here.

The state department has no objection to him coming as a visitor, but he will not be permitted to take up permanent residence, unless he qualifies under the Immigration Quota law. There is no objection to Garibaldi because of his political views, it was added.

## War Planes Fly Over Canada for 'Good Will'

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 25.—Major Thomas Lamphier and twelve of his first pursuit group pilots hopped off from Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich., for Ottawa, Canada for a "good will" flight over the dominion. This follows on the heels of another "good will" flight of military planes now making an entire circuit of Latin America.

The friendly title given to both these flights by the propagandists of the war department cannot diminish the obvious military intent of these journeys.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## UNITED MINE WORKERS CONVENTION MUST OUST LEWIS TO FIGHT BOSS

By JACK KENNEDY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—No convention in American labor history has ever faced such a serious combination of internal and external problems as the convention of the United Mine Workers which opened here this morning at Tomlinson hall.

Fighting for life to rescue itself from the grip of a reactionary crew of officials who have gutted the international union since the last convention in 1924, the delegates also confront problems in the coal indnstry itself which seem almost insoluble.

With the slate wiped clean of Emperor Lewis and his gang of plunderers, the convention would still be obliged to deal with America's most chaotic industry. Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, direct representative of the big commercial interests in the Coolidge cabinet, has de-

Continued on page 2

## 8,000 U. S. BLUEJACKETS AND MARINES IN CHINA

Feng-Yu-Hsiang, Who Is Leading An Army In Alliance With The Kuomintchun

Admiral C. S. Williams Commander-in-Chief of "Dollar Diplomacy's Asiatic Fleet, who has at his command 55 vessels and over 8,000 bluejackets and marines.

The U. S. Marine Carries Terror To The Orient

U. S. Minister to China. John Van A. MacMurray.

# Get Your Union to Telegraph Congress Today! WITHDRAW ALL U. S. WARSHIPS FROM NICARAGUA! NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO! HANDS OFF CHINA! Don't Delay!

# MEXICAN MASS MEETING SNORES U.S. IMPERIALISM

## Yaquis Ready to Quit War on Government

MEXICO, Jan. 23.—Joseph Gotteres, speaking before a mass meeting of workers under the auspices of the Eighth Conference of Labor assured the United States government that nothing every present to invade Mexico and bring all Latin America under the heel of American imperialism.

Lashing opposing the march of American imperialism, Gotteres said that a Mexican labor would have the support of the workers throuot the world.

The uprisings which were featured with much prominence in the news from the United States are flickering out rapidly.

**Blame U. S. Imperialism.**

The sense of all the speeches at the labor meeting was, that "Mexico's present economic crisis and rebel disturbances are caused by American politicians with the object of extending their imperialism to all the weak peoples of America."

"Liberty, justice, democracy, which the American imperialists cackle about," the speaker declared, "are empty phrases to disguise their thirst for rapine and pillage."

The clergy and other factors that were acting as the tols of American imperialism in Mexico were denounced by the speakers.

* * *

**Hold Peace Conference.**

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 23.—Rebellious Yaqui Indians today were holding a peace council of their own, considering possible terms of surrender to the federals, according to a message received by the war office here from Sonora.

The council is being held under the tribe's traditional rules requiring all the members of the tribe to speak through one spokesman. It may be three or four weeks before an agreement is reached by the council, it was said.

* * *

**Latimer's Mission To Diaz.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Admiral Julian L. Latimer, commanding the Special Service Squadron in Central American waters is nearing Menoqua for a conference with the puppet president Diaz who was put in office by United States marines.

The overwhelming majority of the people are against him and in favor of his liberal opponent, President Sacasa. There is a tendency here to believe that the administration would like to locate some other puppet rather than Diaz who has been theroly discredited in the United States as well as in Nicaragua.

* * *

Dr. T. S. Vees, Washington representative of the Liberal Government of Nicaragua declared that president of Salvador sold 1,000 rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition to Diaz. It is believed here that the Salvador president was only a middle man between the United States Government and Diaz.

* * *

**Urge Arbitration With Mexico.**

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 25.—Methodist ministers of Chicago adopted a resolution urging arbitration of the differences between the United States and Mexico and expressing hope that the dealings of the government with Nicaragua would be "free from every appearance of selfish interest."

# WEST COAST LEWIS TO FIGHT BOSS SMITH, MELLON

(Continued from page 1)
shared such coal to be the owners functioning supply," he said.

**Two Years Ago.**

"Two years ago we were faced in these figures. The coal and industry can easily supply more than one of coal a year and with the same of coal and physical labor, can produce about a billion tons. But the country needs only a little over 500,000,000 tons a year, and that figure declines constantly due to the efficient consumption of coal and the higher use of water power and oil. Nevertheless more and more mines are opened, with over-production ever becoming a more serious problem.

**Expansion Is Speeding**

Expansion is proceeding most rapidly in West Virginia and adjacent Kentucky, and Virginia, where most of America's finest soft coal is produced. Lewis said his record has scuttled the union in West Virginia. Operators there have not only high grades, but low cost coal, with markets readily available at low freight rates in New England, New York, the Atlantic seaboard, the cities of the Great Lakes and on the Ohio River.

**Use Starvation.**

Competitive union-mined coal of Pennsylvania and Ohio is slowly being shut out of these markets, while the union miners are either driven out of the coal fields or starved out slowly by unemployment.

Soft coal production last year was 575,000,000 tons, or 50,000,000,000 over the mark for 1925. Of this excess production, 20,000,000 went to England above the normal foreign export, while 40,000,000 tons went into storage. Added to this storage figure as the carry-over from 1925 and the increase left by more efficient use of coal in locomotives, boilers and furnaces, so that on December 1 the total in storage was estimated at 60,000,000 tons.

**Storing Ammunition.**

This is far above the usual reserve. And why?

The expiration of the Jacksonville agreement on March 1 leaves the probability of a strike of union soft coal miners on April 1. The coal trade, therefore, has encouraged the accumulation of a huge surplus in an effort to break the strike. With West Virginia, Kentucky and half of Pennsylvania in non-union hands, the operators and industrialists hope to take care of all normal demands by the use of the surplus and heavy production in the non-union territory.

**Treachery In Fight.**

Thus the Miners' union must deal not only with the treachery of John Lewis, but with the critical results of his criminal policy in allowing the operators to take West Virginia, key to the national coal situation, away from the union.

Two startling examples of the coal production from a union to a non-union basis are given in two traffic reports.

**Shipping Significant.**

The Pennsylvania Railroad in 1920 ran largely through union coal territory. Then it carried 17 per cent of all the coal transported in this country. Now it carries but 7 per cent.

The Chesapeake & Ohio runs through the very heart of the non-union districts. In 1920 it carried 16 per cent of the nation's coal, or less than the Pennsy did. Last year it carried 27 per cent. All so-called southern roads which carried but 40 per cent of the country's coal in 1920, now transport 63 per cent. The southern territory includes West Virginia, Kentucky and states to the south.

The other example is Detroit. In 1919 the auto city drew two thirds of its coal from the southern field. Today it draws but one third. The rest is mined and shipped from the non-union fields of West Virginia, Kentucky and Virginia.

**Operators Aggressive.**

This entire problem is summed up in the statement by the Talbot Smokeless Coal Co., of Cincinnati, Jan. 15. Representing all unionized mines in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, they declared in a flexible sliding scale arrangement to "meet competition with West Virginia." If the union scale is not cut 30 per cent or more below the Jacksonville scale of $7.50 a day, they will shut down their mines on April 1, they threaten.

A union under resolute pro-union leadership intent on organizing West Virginia, could easily choke this threat down the operators' throats.

**Will Fight Hard.**

Crippled as it is by the pro-operator "leadership" of President John L. Lewis, the United Mine Workers will fight on bravely. But the delegates realize the plight of the union, precipitated by the thoroughly rotten administration of Emperor Lewis. There will be, not one showdown, but a series of showdowns day after day on the convention floor which will leave Lewis exposed utterly to the contempt of his rank and file and the American labor movement as an agent of the non-union coal operators of West Virginia.

## B. S. & O. Officials in Drive to Eliminate All Active Union Members

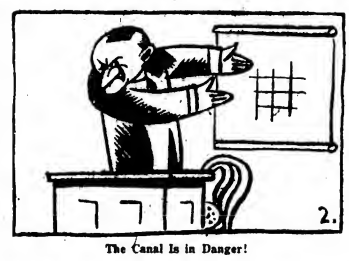
Ignoring the sentiment of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers' & Accountants' union, which expressed itself at the last meeting, as interested in the problem of organization confronting the office workers, the union officials are making their first disruptive efforts to eliminate all active members who disagree with their methods. This is being done by raising a charge of "Communism."

Several members took the floor at this meeting and stressed the need for intensive organization. They were attentively listened to by the general membership but when a motion was made for intensive organization. They were attentively listened to by the general membership but when a motion was made for intensive organization. They were attentively listened to by the general membership but when a motion was made

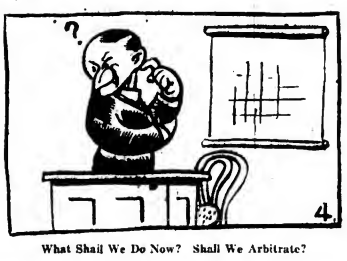
# Coolidge Talks for "Dollar Diplomacy"

We Must Defend American Rights in Nicaragua.

My God! The Bolsheviks!



The Canal Is in Danger!



What Shall We Do Now? Shall We Arbitrate?

## ...S TREATMENT FOR MEXICO WAR

### His Staff Is Ready; He Wants to Use It

By LAURENCE TODD
(By the Federated Press.)

Coolidge has forcibly asserted endorsement of his threatening attitude toward Mexico from a body of citizens. The board of officers of the National Patriotic Council, announced by Maj.-Gen. Amos Fries, chief of the chemical warfare service and head of the American Legion in the District of Columbia, has come to his support. It calls upon all patriots to refuse to "lend themselves to insidious pacifistic propaganda" by taking part in alleged voting contests conducted by newspapers or chains of newspapers. under such glaring captions as "Do you want war? Yes or No?"

This appeal by the Council's officers, who have frequently denounced the alleged bolshevistic influence of most of the liberal and working-class movements in the United States, refers to the straw vote taken by the Scripps-Howard chain of papers, which showed a ratio of 40 to 1 against war with Mexico on the basis of facts to date.

**Explains Straw Ballots.**

Gen. Fries and his fellow officers point out that "highly sensational editorial or news matter emphasizing the terrible consequences of war with Mexico or Nicaragua," generally is printed in the papers that contain the straw ballots.

"Seriously," they say, "there is no suggestion of war in the very properly firm attitude of the Department of State in its maintenance of the age-long tradition of protection of the lives and property of Americans abroad. Legislation by Mexico, confiscatory of the property of American citizens, under this policy of course will not be tolerated. As a matter of fact, the mere presence of an American gunboat off the coast of a little country of Central or South America, or the landing of a few snappy American marines, has on various occasions prevented civil strife and useless bloodshed in the distressed countries thus visited. It is believed that a cessation of civil strife speedily will follow the landing of U. S. marines in Nicaragua.

"Pray to God to guide our beloved land to its high and proper destiny; keep your gun handy and your powder dry, in the event that they should ever properly be needed; but don't waste your pencil points or worry the state department with senseless and meaningless votes on war."

**Jolt From Baltimore.**

In the same mail with this encouragement the Department received a jolt from the Baltimore mass meeting which adopted resolutions demanding that secretary Kellogg be "peremptorily dismissed from office, as being temperamentally, intellectually and morally unfit," a copy of those resolutions and a leaflet.

The leaflet, signed by Mercer Green Johnston as secretary, read:

"Which? Shall we shut down the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World from its pedestal and replace it with the statue of Fury Scattering Slander and Flame? If not, all Americans in Congress and throughout our land who believe in the essential American tradition symbolized by the Statue of Liberty speak NOW in language that the State Department and the White House cannot fail to understand—or else hereafter forever hold their peace when the name of Liberty is mentioned among honorable men!

"Who? Liberty looks down today asking 'Who's a slacker now?'"

The resolutions demand withdrawal of American armed forces from Latin America, and adoption of a friendly policy toward those republics.

**Women Workers Protest.**

The White House is hearing also the protest of members of the National Women's Trade Union League against the Mexican and Nicaraguan aggressions. Telegrams and letters, urging arbitration and friendliness toward Latin America are arriving in response to an appeal issued by Rose Schneiderman, president, and Elisabeth Christman, secretary of the League, from its Chicago office.

"Organized working women," they said, "believe that the rights of American citizens to make money out of oil concessions, lumber, fruit, land or any other resources of other countries are a subject which is never a justifiable cause of war."

## Hit Intervention in Nicaragua at Meet Here Sunday Afternoon

Intervention in Nicaragua is to be protested by prominent liberals at a meeting arranged for next Sunday afternoon, at 3:30, in the Lyric Theatre.

Arbitration of the Mexican problem will also be urged by this gathering which is to be held under the auspices of a committee headed by the Rev. Dr. J. Howard Melish, chairman. The Rev. W. Russell Bowie will preside and the speakers will be Hubert C. Herbert, leader of the American unofficial investigating [illegible] which has just returned [illegible] Mexico, and Norman Thomas, who was arrested last April in his attempt to test the "Riot Act." The U. S. Supreme Court's refusal to re-hear the case of August Dorchy marks the end of the spectacular attempt of the former leaders of District No. 14 of the united mine workers to break the Kansas Industrial Court law. The picketing of shops not on strike as a means of organizing non-union workers is forbidden by New York city judges, nine unionists are held in contempt of court for violating an injunction forbidding such picketing.

**Troops In Indiana.**

Civil liberty issues were also prominent in industrial conflicts in Indiana, where state troops were called on strike duty at non-union mines. In the Rhode Island textile strike troops were used also. Hundreds of strikers were arrested while picketing in the fur workers and garment workers' strikes in New York City, the authorities evading a court test of the drastic anti-picketing injunctions by making arrests on disorderly conduct charges. The police brutality against strikers in these and the paper box workers' strikes called forth protests from public-spirited citizens.

**No New California Cases.**

Prosecution of workers under the state criminal syndicalism and sedition laws has practically ceased. In California, where most of the prosecutions have occurred since 1919, no new cases have been reported since 1924, and no cases are pending at this time. Fifty-five criminal syndicalism prisoners serving sentences in California prisons were released in 1926 either on parole, by expiration of sentence or on reversal of conviction. Only one person entered prison under that law in 1926. He was convicted in 1929. Four of the five syndicalist prisoners in Washington were released during the year.

**Jail Communists.**

In Pennsylvania alone has there been a continuance of prosecutions for opinions. Two convictions of Workers Party members under the state sedition act took place, and police raids on homes and headquarters of members in the steel districts resulted in several arrests. The only other sedition conviction in 1926 was that of Anthony Bimba in Massachusetts, who was charged also with violation of the state blasphemy act passed in 1697.

The number of state political prisoners on January 1, 1927, is 18 as compared with 77 on January 1, 1926.

**Strike Film in Allentown**

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—The Passaic film will be shown Wednesday night, January 26, at the Lyric Theatre at [illegible] Two [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## Suggests Tell Workers How They Think of Them

In connection with the opening of the Workers School on Jan. 31, we will send copies to those on all of the Workers Schools in U. S. and Canada, asking for criticisms of the lectures, courses, etc., given in the Workers School of the Bronx.

This will give the teachers an opportunity to get direct criticism and suggestions from the student body and at the same time to give the student body a notion of what the teachers are trying to do and what kind of co-operation they require. We suggest this to be a frank and free discussion, the key-note of which shall be constructive criticism, leading toward the use of the highest type of teaching methods in the Workers School and toward a closer cooperation between teachers and students.

No teacher should fail to be present to get the benefit of the critical discussion of his work. No student committee should fail to be present and all other active students, who are interested in attending this discussion, are welcome as well.

BERTRAM D. WOLFE, Director Workers School.

# SMITH AND VARE TO BE DENIED OATHS—NORRIS

### Predicts Barring of Slush Senators

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A permanent barrier, which will block Col. Frank L. Smith, of Illinois and William S. Vare, of Pennsylvania, from ever entering the United States Senate, was erected by the vote denying Smith his oath, it was predicted today by Senator Norris, Republican of Nebraska, leader of the insurgent block.

Even as attorneys for Smith began drafting an appeal to the Senate elections committee to recommend the admission of Smith on his credentials as the appointee of Governor Len Small, the insurgent leader declared the effort was doomed to failure and that both Smith and Vare would be barred from the Seventieth Congress without being permitted to take their oaths.

### Make Final Drive For Tax Reduction

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A final and apparently hopeless drive for tax reduction legislation has been inaugurated by Democrats in the House.

Representative Garrett of Tennessee, Democratic leader, offered a motion instructing the ways and means committee to report for passage the Garner $335,000,000 tax slash bill.

Under House rules, Garrett explained, the motion must be supported by signatures of 218 members. Forty-six Republicans must join a solid Democratic majority to make the effort successful, he said.

## Philadelphia Workers Theatre Giving Gold Play on January 28

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The Workers' Theatre Alliance of Philadelphia is the result of effort initiated several years ago by Comrade Alfred Sobel. After much hard work he succeeded in effecting an organization that has grown stronger, and stronger since then, having given many presentations of proletarian productions.

In September 1925 the first performance of three one act plays was given, "Slave With Two Faces" and "The Red Spirit" and the Pioneers gave "Schooldays." In December of the same year another presentation was given.

The Alliance has also played for the benefit of the shirtmakers during their strike here, and later went to Passaic for the benefit of the textile strikers. All these performances have been very successful.

The Alliance is now rehearsing Michael Gold's "Strike" to be given at the Lenin memorial meeting, Friday, Jan. 28th, at the Labor Institute, Eighth and Locust streets, Philadelphia.

It is the desire of Comrade Sobel and those associated with him to strengthen and broaden their scope until the alliance becomes the center of proletarian culture in this city. There is much undeveloped talent and ability among the workers, and the alliance is the vehicle for its expression. Why, instead of attending movies and theatres, where bourgeois themes are shown, should not the workers attend their own theatre and see their hopes and struggles presented by their own class artists?

Every interested person is urged to communicate with Comrade Sobel, at this address: 2612 S. Philip street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## MEET THE STAFF OF THE DAILY WORKER!

THE workers of New York will give the glad hand to the editorial and office staff of The DAILY WORKER, at the Daily Worker-Young Pioneer Camp Ball, to be held next Saturday (Jan. 29th), at the Harlem Casino, 116th street and Lenox avenue. Everybody is assured a good time, as there will be an excellent jazz orchestra, and the committee in charge has a number of delightful surprises in store for all, which are kept a dark secret for the present, but may be revealed in the near future. Watch for farther announcement. Meanwhile getcher tickets at The DAILY WORKER offices.

## KLAN TERROR OF DENVER NEGRO; THIRD ATTACK

### Received Many Letters Warning Him to Move

DENVER, Jan. 25.—Police here placed the home of E. C. Carrington, a colored man, under special guard, following the third attack within two months made on it by race-prejudiced neighbors.

The latest attack was made on January 15, when a bomb was hurled at Carrington's front porch at 6 o'clock in the evening, just as the family was sitting down to its evening meal. Carrington rushed out of the door, seized the bomb and tossed it to the street.

The bomb exploded as it neared the pavement, the concussion shattered the windows in the nearby houses. A bomb that was placed under the porch at 2 A. M. on December 10, the date of the first attack, blew a hole in the porch, arousing the neighborhood. The second attack occurred on January 2, when six shots were fired from ambush into the kitchen, three shots narrowly missing Mrs. Carrington's back. The shooting continued thru the night.

Mr. Carrington has received repeated threatening letters warning him to move from the neighborhood, which is chiefly occupied by white people. The Denver office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has taken up the case. President George W. Gross has appealed to the authorities for protection, and an investigation is now under way to ascertain the sources of the bomb terrorism.

## Let the Pioneers Show You How to Entertain

Get in line for the big affair which the young pioneers of Detroit, Mich., are holding. Be prepared for one of the biggest surprises you have ever witnessed in your life. When the pioneers decide something then it is sure to be worth while.

The young pioneers of Detroit are holding an entertainment and dance on Saturday, Feb. 5th, at 7:30 p. m., at International Workers' home, 3014 Yemans Ave., Hamtramck, Mich. This is going to be one of the most enjoyable evenings spent by anyone.

Come and see the Pioneers in the play "School Days" and in pantomimes, dances, singing and instrumental music.

See the red army march given by the Pioneers and also enjoy yourself dancing.

Proceeds of this affair will go to the Lenin Camp association. Remember, by coming to this affair you will help the Pioneers hove a camp this summer. Admission 35 cents.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## WE ALL SUPPLY SOCIAL CAPITAL BUT BANKERS COMPLETELY CONTROL ITS ANNUAL INCLARES ANNALIST DESCRIBING INSURANCE COMPANIES

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

An answer to one of the most persistent arguments against socialism appears ready made in an article by Arthur R. March in the annual economic survey of The Annalist, New York financial weekly. March's business, that is, capitalist expert shows how society could provide its own capital funds without the intervention of a privileged owning class.

March naturally points to the protection of 58,000,000 policy holders and their dependents against the financial loss due to the destruction of earning power by death, as the primary service rendered by life insurance. But he continues:

**Capital Accumulation.**

"Of scarcely less importance to the economic fabric of the country, however, is the function of life insurance as a gatherer and distributor of liquid social capital—the funds received by the insurance institutions and held as reserves to provide for the maturing policies.

"The assets held by the legal-reserve life insurance companies of the United States at the end of 1926 aggregated in value $12,850,000,000 or about 3.6 per cent of the total national wealth, now estimated at $360,000,000,000. The gain in assets during the single year 1926 was $1,315,000,000, or certainly much more than 3.6 per cent of the year's increase in national wealth."

**Liquid Capital.**

This means that insurance assets form a larger and larger proportion of the country's liquid capital. According to March they represented 1.1 per cent of the national wealth in 1880; 1.2 per cent in 1890; 2 per cent in 1900; 2.3 per cent in 1904; 2.4 per cent in 1912; 2.7 per cent in 1922 and 3.6 per cent in 1926.

"These insurance assets, moreover," he continues, "now constitute the greatest single source of investment capital in the land and the mere figures of their distribution among the principal categories of investments afford an impressive demonstration of the extent to which they assist the productive and constructive work of the country."

**How Insurance Grew.**

March outlines the investments of 52 life insurance companies holding about 92.4 per cent of the total assets of all legal-reserve companies in the United States as follows:

(1) Farm mortgages. $1,960,000,000.

(2) Other mortgages. $3,123,000,000.

(3) U. S., Canadian and foreign government bonds, and state and municipal bonds, $1,116,000,000.

(4) Railroad bonds and stocks, $2,435,000,000.

(5) Public utility bonds and stocks, $819,000,000.

(6) Other bonds and stocks, $166,000,000.

(7) Policy loans, $1,437,000,000.

(8) Real estate, $214,000,000.

(9) Collateral loans, $15,000,000.

(10) Cash, $100,000,000.

(11) Other assets, $491,000,000.

Taking into account the fire, marine, and the casualty and liability insurance companies of the country March concludes "that the various insurance institutions now have aggregate resources of almost $17,000,000,000, or 4.7 per cent of the entire national wealth; that they collect annually from the American people insurance premiums totaling about $4,000,000,000, or almost 6 per cent of the entire earned national income; and that their total income from all sources last year was more than $4,750,000,000, or almost 7 per cent of the earned national income."

**Bankers Control.**

Here is real social saving in which social capital is being provided by 58,000,000 individuals, or more than one total gainfully employed. All that is lacking is social control of this huge investment fund. But the people are leaving the control in the hands of the bankers to further their desire for domination. It is none the less proving that capital can be provided socially as it would be in a worker republic. Various Australian labor governments have demonstrated that insurance can be successfully managed by the state at far lower cost than in private hands.

## American Negro Writer Finds Russians Eager To Translate His Work

Letters have been received by the national association for the advancement of colored people, 69 Fifth avenue, from William Pickens, field secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., who has visited Russia on his European lecture tour.

Mr. Pickens states that he addressed an audience in Moscow including 22 Chinese generals, a number of Russian leaders and representatives of ten to twelve nations and races. The entire group, writes Mr. Pickens, was photographed at least 50 times, motion pictures being made of the speakers in action.

Among the Russian leaders Mr. Pickens has conferred with are Kalinin, sisterr of Trotzky and Lenin, and prominent editors. He reports that "The Fire in the Flint" by Walter White, and "Bursting Bonds" and "The Vengeance of the Gods" by Mr. Pickens himself are to be translated into Russian, and perhaps put on the stage as well as made into motion pictures.

Mr. Pickens has written a comprehensive article on lynching during the past forty years, detailing the campaign conducted for seventeen years against this evil in America by the N. A. A. C. P. This article is to be published in newspapers in Moscow, Berlin and Paris, writes Mr. Pickens, who has also written for Russian magazines on American race problems.

**Ten Killed in Train Crash.**

BUDAPEST, Jan. 25.—Ten persons were killed and ten seriously injured when an express train from Gaintz crashed into a freight train near Alsolenka.

# The Youth Column

## YOUNG WORKERS GET LITTLE EDUCATION AND IT IS NO GOOD—NEED OWN LEAGUE

By OLGA GOLD
(Young Worker Correspondent)

WITH growing capitalism and simplification of machinery, more and, more youth are involved in factory life. For the last eight or nine years the number of young workers employed in industry has doubled. At present there are eleven million young workers employed in various industries in the U. S. Who are they?

They are the sons and daughters of the many adult workers whose wages are so low as to force their children into industry.

**Very Young Must Work.**

Hundreds of thousands of young boys and girls under the age of 14 have to spend their young lives in factory prisons, where they are stunted, crippled before maturity.

In the United States there are institutions for the development of the youth. However, they are closed and denied to the majority of children of the working class. Perhaps, among the higher institutions of education, in the high schools, colleges, etc., you will find a very small percentage of working class students. Can these students enjoy the leisure contrasted with those of the rich in order to help them study with a clear mind? No, not at all!

**Little Education.**

Official investigation in New York City have revealed large numbers of school children in working class districts to be deficient in school work, due to malnutrition and starvation. Also they have to be the victims of many other sufferings, i. e., the parents out of work, or slack seasons, strikes and struggles with exploiters. These conditions undermine their spirits and prevent them from obtaining a better education.

Even where the working class youth succeeds in getting some measure of education, the greatest amount of school time is spent in teaching the students an anti-working class ideology.

**Few in Higher Schools.**

Many of them are compelled to drop their education. Consequently the percentage of working class children in educational institutions decreases each year, while on the other hand the percentage of young workers in the factories is constantly increasing.

The youth are to the bosses the reserve army to keep the wages down and to break the union where one exists. They are the first ones to be called upon to protect the interests of the imperialists in war.

The industries in which the great majority of the youth are employed are the most oppressive and unorganized. The bosses are taking advantage of the unorganized state in which the youth find themselves. They seek to exploit and oppress them more. They make repeated attempts to cut wages and increase the hours as, for example, in the textile and many other industries where a great majority of he youth are employed.

**Bosses' Organizations.**

We also find that the Young Workers are controlled by the employers in other fields. In order to distract the attention of the young workers he bosses create organizations thru which they spread their poisonous propaganda.

Such are the Y. M. C. A., the Boy Scouts, the Y. M. H. A., etc. These organizations are the tools of the bosses and are not for the benefit of the workers. Such organizations will not not help the workers to improve their conditions.

**Young Workers' League**

Here in the U. S. we have such an organization, namely, the Young Workers' League. The Young Workers' League is a militant organization which fights to organize the young workers and improve their conditions, at the same time fighting against the needless destruction of young lives in capitalist wars. It gives the working youth a militant leadership in the daily working class struggle.

Every young worker who is anxious for the improvement of his or her condition should join the Young Workers' League and fight together with the rest of the workers to better their conditions.

**Labor Sports Meet Success.**

DETROIT, Mich.—Over 60 athletes participated in the three day meet held at the Finnish Labor Temple here January 13th, 14th and 15th. The Finnish club, "Voima," took club honors.


## "BREAKING CHAINS"

*A Thrilling Film* — *Russia from* 1917 to 1923
LOVE — HATE — REVOLUTION
2 P. M.; 4.15 P. M. — 4 *Showings* — 7 P. M.; 9 P. M.

SUN. FEB. 6, 1927
WALDORF THEATRE, 50th St., East of Broadway
Advance Sale of Tickets at the Box office Waldorf Theatre, Jimmie Higgins Book Store, Daily Worker Office, Amer. Int. Wkrs. Aid
*Tickets in Advance* 75c — *At the Door* 99c



# THE WORKERS SCHOOL

## Training for the Class Struggle

announces its Spring Term, Beginning February 1, 1927, with the following courses

| | 6:45 P. M. | 8:00 P. M. | 9:15 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | Labor Journalism — Harvey O'Connor<br>Intermediate English B — Hannah Scherer<br>Intermediate English A — Sonia Baum<br>Advanced English A — To be Announced<br>Problems of Working Class Children — Symposium | Problems of the Needle Trades — Benjamin Gitlow<br>Advanced Labor Journalism — Harvey O'Connor<br>Elementary English B — Aili Karlson<br>Intermediate English A — Mary Hartlieb | Civics and Government — Joseph Brodsky<br>Problems of Working Class Women — Arthur W. Calhoun; Theresa Wolfson; Leona Smith; Margaret Undjua |
| Tuesday | Advanced English B — Eli B. Jacobson<br>Intermediate English A — Sophie Mesnil<br>Elementary English A — Mary Adams<br>Intermediate English B — Masha Gold | Problems of the Communist Movement — Wm. W. Weinstone<br>Fundamentals of Communism — D. Benjamin<br>Fundamentals of Communism — Sam Don<br>Fundamentals of Communism — A. Markoff<br>Elementary English B — Dorothy Ziebel | American Economic and Political History — D. Benjamin<br>Theory and Practice of Trade Unionism — John Ballam |
| Wednesday | Advanced Marxian Economics — H. M. Wicks<br>History of the United States — Jim Cork<br>Intermediate English B — Hannah Scherer<br>Intermediate English A — Sonia Baum<br>Intermediate English A — Barbara Gail | American Foreign Investments — Robert W. Dunn<br>Problems of Marxism in America — Bertram D. Wolfe<br>Elementary English B — Aili Karlson<br>Intermediate English A — Mary Hartlieb | Principles of Marxism — A. Markoff<br>Marxism-Leninism — Bertram D. Wolfe<br>Fundamentals of Communism — George Siskind |
| Thursday | Fundamentals of Communism — Ella G. Wolfe<br>Intermediate English A — Sophie Mesnil<br>Intermediate English B — Masha Gold<br>Elementary English A — Mary Adams<br>Advanced English A — To be Announced | Public Speaking — Carl Brodsky<br>Elements of Marxian Economics — Ray Ragozin<br>Fundamentals of Communism — Ella G. Wolfe<br>Intermediate English B — Pauline Rogers<br>Elementary English B — Dorothy Ziebel | Historical Materialism — J. Mindel |
| Friday | Intermediate English A — Barbara Gail | American Labor Problems — Alexander Trachtenberg — Symposium<br>Modern Literature — Eli B. Jacobson | Advanced English B — Eli B. Jacobson |
| Saturday | 2 P. M. — Decline of the British Empire — Scott Nearing<br>2 P. M. — Post War Europe — Scott Nearing<br>4 P. M. — Research — Solon De Leon | Sunday | 11 A. M. — Communist Party Organization — Jack Stachel<br>11:30 A. M. — History in the Making (Pioneers) Eve Dorf<br>8 P. M. — Forum |

For Information and free catalog apply to Bertram D. Wolfe, Director of the Worker s School, 108 East 14th Street, New York City

# Organization Labor—Trade Union Activities

Notes and Comment
Labor Elections
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

## Boston Progressives Hold Meeting Despite Gangsters' Warnings

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The Progressive trade unionists of Boston answered the challenge of the right wing gangsters in an impressive manner when they held their meeting in Boston.

The progressives recently organized a large needle trades mass meeting at Temple Adath Israel. The meeting was well advertised and the entire main floor and balcony was filled. This is the first time the progressives were well organized and ready for open action. Gangsters did not dare to repeat their tactics in preventing the meeting from being held.

The Gangsters Attack.

Nearly a month ago a similar meeting of this kind was invaded by the gangsters of the Sigman machine and the whole meeting was broken up and the hall was cleared by the police. The right wing at the time announced that no further meetings of this kind would ever be held in Boston. The splendid spirit at the Tuesday meeting and the wonderful organization of progressive workers ready to protect their meeting was a crushing answer to their challenge.

For Unity.

The meeting was addressed by Rissaglia of the Amalgamated and Weiss of the New York Joint Board. The speakers were enthusiastically received. A resolution was unanimously adopted dehouncing the disrupting tactics of the Sigmund machine, the attack on the Furriers union and the expulsion policy in the Amalgamated. The meeting pledged itself to fight for unity for the trade union movement against disruption and splitting tactics of Sigman & Co. Full support was also pledged to the New York Joint Board in their struggle for unity and against the attempts of reactionaries to split the union. At the meeting several applications were made for the Joint Board bends.

### LETTERS FROM READERS

Editor, DAILY WORKER: The coming of The DAILY WORKER to New York City is a big and important event for the New York workers. At the present time all the reactionary forces are combined to fight the militants in the needle trades unions. These reactionary bureaucrats are acting the part of capitalist provocateurs. In order to hide the real issue involved they raise the smoke screen of Communism On this basis the yellow Wall Street tyrans is giving all possible assistance to these combined black forces.

The DAILY WORKER is the only weapon in the hands of the rank and file, and serves the purpose of bringing the matter before the American masses. It is the duty of the honest rank and file of all the trades to do all in its power to establish The DAILY WORKER as a real workingclass mass organ.

I suggest to the editor of The DAILY WORKER that a column be opened in which the readers of the paper can offer their suggestions for bettering The DAILY WORKER.

L. SISELMAN.

New York, Jan. 24.

P. S. I have several suggestions in mind which I will send in some other time.

Editor of The DAILY WORKER: It is a great satisfaction to know that we are to have "The DAILY WORKER" close at hand. If only it could find the way into the home of every worker in the metropolitan area, New York would be the center of a new world. May the editors be able to strike the key that will win the workers' hearts and thereby guarantee unbounded success for the paper and its mission.

Fraternally, ARTHUR W. CALHOUN, Instructor, Brookwood Labor College.

## Judge Denounces Lowman Lynchings

AIKEN, S. C., Jan. 25.—South Carolina's most famous lynching—the Lowmans—was scathingly denounced from the bench here this afternoon by Superior Court Judge J. Henry Johnson.

He announced that W. W. Rodgers, private detective of Ex-Governor Blease, and Solicitor Bertie D. Carter will present the evidence against the lynchers of the three Lowmans before the Aiken County Grand Jury tomorrow.

"Two of the preceding judges in this circuit have covered in condemnation of the foul crime," Johnson said.

"A small band of headstrong and misled men have besmirched the name of South Carolina. Lynching is always deliberately cowardly murder, and the lynching of a woman is the utmost of low crimes."

Read in the Soho Fur The DAILY WORKER.

## THE SECRET ELECTION IN THE MACHINERY UNION IN THE CHICAGO DISTRICT

(BY A. MACKENZIE (V. G.)

The Major Committee forces.

TWO major issues were the Dicrin Committee, Committee and the Militants and Other Plan in the Machinery Union, a year ago last October. The progressives contended that the District Organization Committee, under progressive leadership, had increased the membership of the union considerably (which had been admitted in the District Council by the business agents some time before). Also that the plan brought in by the progressive forces (the committee and adopted by the District Council was a splendid one (admitted even by the District Council, a sub-committee elected by the latter to bring in even one change or improvement). As a campaign stroke, the District Council abolished the District Organization Committee, after denying its accomplishments.

THE substituted districts council plan called for local organization committees (which was nothing new, since they were also called for by the original plan of the district organization committee), a central machinery to consist of heads of local lodge organization committees, the lodge presidents being recommended for heads of committees. The district council had sabotaged the request of the district organizer, by assigning a business agent with no organizing ability. The business agents had failed to stimulate the shop workers to plug the shops in their vicinity. And despite this, the progressives had some real organizing work.

The Speedusmatic B. & O. Plan.

THE other issue dealt with the Speedusmatic Company, where the "worker employer cooperation" plan was introduced (meaning the extension to a contract shop of the B. & O. Plan formerly in practice only on some railroads). This was the only place in the entire country where this was done.

It was explained by the district council that the president of the firm had asked the grand lodge for such a plan. Captain Beyer, the B. & O. Plan originator, drew up the agreement. The business agents did not bring this to the local lodges for discussion. They called in the workers in the Speedusmatic Shop, advising them to consent. After this, the district council refused to hold its over for one meeting, until the delegates had a chance to consult their lodges. The plan was pushed through.

NOW, every meeting of the company and shop representatives is concerned with elimination of waste, increased production, better machinery, etc. Ullman did not dare to come out openly for the plan, but wanted it given a chance. The workers have had two lay-offs since the plan was adopted. The progressives fought the introduction of this plan, and contended that this means the final development toward company unionism.

The progressives pointed out that the way to better union conditions was not to increase production for the boss, but to carry on an organization campaign throughout the industry. They warned the membership against this plan, which the officials had foretold would be extended to other shops, if in their opinion, it proved satisfactory.

Progressives Poll Strong Vote.

OF the total of slightly more than 1900 votes cast, the progressives drew an average of all offices of thirty-five percent (35%), varying from 40% for sergeant-at-arms down to 20½% for one of the business agents. The progressive vote for the various offices was as follows: For district president, Waterworth 40%; vice-president, Iverson 33⅓%; recording secretary, Weydert 45½; treasurer, Schlissinger 31%; sergeant at arms, Schlimback 49%; business agents, Reir 28%, Holt 20½%.

FOR all the officer except business agent, it was a two cornered fight. In the race for business agent, however, two independent candidates crept in. The combined opposition vote to the machine was not sufficient to win, Ullman and Daly, successful machine candidates for re-election as business agents getting 60% and 50% respectively, or an average vote of 55%. Breivogel, independent, got 11%, but the other independent, Radovan, got 24%, which was higher than that obtained by the second progressive business agent.

Attempt to Unify the Oppositions.

HAD the opposition been unified in the race for business agent, it would have drawn 42% of the total vote (assuming that those who voted for the independents would have voted against Ullman and Daly). To the extent that this assumption is incorrect, this percentage would be diminished. But at any rate, the progressive vote would have been increased to a great extent.

The progressives knew the value of united progressive and shop efforts to settle this. Radovan was present at the progressive caucus at which the progressive agreed to abide by the decision of the group, and when he failed of selection, he pledged his support to the entire ticket. He had come out for the progressive program shortly before, to announced his independent candidacy and while he spoke for the progressive program in his own local, he was not allowed it at others.

CONNOLLY Jan. 24 GAL. 11

It is obvious that for future elections, more strenuous attempts must be made to unify the opposition, of course, around a program for the betterment of the union.

One of the drawbacks in the past campaign was that the candidates were selected by the progressive group only a few days before nominations began in the local lodges. Had greater preparations been made, it might well have been possible to draw in other elements into the campaign, thus insuring greater success.

Strong Progressive Group Needed.

CONSIDERING that the recent district election was conducted by a progressive group, hastily formed for the elections, the results are good, but only as a beginning. During the campaign, many meetings of the progressive group were held. Now, after the election, one of the most important tasks is the organization of progressive groups in the local lodges, which shall conduct a fight for the progressive program throughout the year. It is not enough for a few individuals to work on individual propaganda at the meetings. All progressives must be drawn into a group, benefiting from the experience and knowledge of all, and taking an active part in the fight against the reactionary machine. And even in lodges under progressive leadership, such a group is required to insure the spread of progressive propaganda and organization in the lodge, and to forestall the possible loss of influence should the leaders change front.

Progressive Groups Not Merely for Elections.

SUCH progressive groups have a definite part to play in the present international campaign in the I. A. of M. But progressive groups must be formed not merely with a view to an election, but for a constant struggle. To wait until the next district elections to form progressive groups would be akin to suicide. Such haphazard formation would prevent waging a strong campaign. Progressive groups must be organized in all lodges immediately. They must become functioning groups, meeting regularly to take up the problems facing the union. How often they can meet will be determined by the problems facing them, and the will of the group itself.

THE election for business agents showed that independents can still play too prominent a role in elections. This can be overcome, if the progressive groups are organized. If only a few energetic campaigns, if the lines of division between progressives and reactionaries are made clear independents will be forced to declare themselves on the issues, not merely at election time, but throughout the year. This will make it less possible for the independents to get an average vote for business agent of 17½%. (the progressives getting 24½%).

Progressives Must Coordinate Their Activity.

THE progressive forces in the past have not coordinated their activities in the district council with the work in the lodges. Issues are not exploited to the full by the progressives in the local lodges and in the district council, because they have been left to their own resources. The machine carries through a uniform policy. The progressives must also unify their forces, so that progressive delegates to the district council will carry out the policy of the progressive forces, and to the best advantage.

The progressive forces must widen their influence. While in some local lodges, considerable influence has been secured, there are some lodges where the progressive group has no following. Such contacts must be sought out and established, as quickly as possible.

THE immediate need for the machinists' union as disclosed by the district elections is the extension and consolidation of a strong progressive group, in the local lodges and in the district council. The progressive forces in the United Mine Workers of America, under fire from the reactionary officialdom, showed that through a determined campaign, of organized mass meetings and a progressive paper, they could mobilize the membership for a "Save the union" program. The progressive campaign in the U. M. W. of A. proves the tremendous power that progressives can wield through organization around a program based on the needs of the union.

## Politics and Programs The Trade Union Press Strikes—Injunctions Labor and Imperialism

## Stewards Strike in Panama Liner When Placed on Deck Job

New York City, passengers arriving on the Panama Mail liner Colombia, from Central America, damned the mess room crew because of a stewards' strike between Cristobe and Balboa, which forced the ship rich to do "their own housework."

Captain Judson, captain of the ship, ordered three stewards to scrape iron pipes because the Colombia endeavored to cut expenses in the deck department.

But they refused because this work comes within the jurisdiction of seamen.

So the captain locked them up in the brig.

Then the passengers were eating it the whole stewards' crew went on sympathetic strike and the ship's guests waited nearly an hour for the next course. It did not cease so that they had to satisfy their anger by damning the "unruly 'red' waiters." That night they prepared to take turns in serving meals.

When the Columbia reached Balboa Captain Judson had the whole stewards' staff arrested. They were held in $500 bail, something a seafaring man can seldom furnish. Fourteen "scab" stewards proceeded with the ship to New York.

## Toiled Forty Years at Useful Labor; Junked For Uselessness Now

Sick, jobless and friendless, Michael Murphy, 60 years old, was removed from a lodging house at 160 Park Row to Bellevue Street Hospital, where he is now recovering from malnutrition and bronchial pneumonia.

For forty years Murphy has worked as a laborer, in railroad camps, and on the streets, never receiving more than twenty-one dollars for a week's work. Because his snowy white hair and tottering steps belies his physical ability to work, he has lately found it hard to find a job.

Like thousands of others, he found it necessary to make his home in the "quarters a night Bowery houses" because of his poverty. The bad food served at the cheap restaurants, and the unsanitary condition of all living quarters wrecked ruin upon his health.

Last Saturday, when snow and wind swept furiously about the city and kept well-dressed New Yorkers indoors, Murphy mushed thru the snowdrifts delivering packages to respectable his empty pocketbook, his only protection against the elements being a torn, light and well-worn overcoat, and an extra pair of socks lent to him by a fellow lodger because his broken shoes seamed sadly in need of repair. Three days later he was forced to take to his bed.

### For Anti-Imperialism

Editor, Daily Worker: Enclosed is my subscription for a year and some contribution to the Daily Worker. For forty years or more my only political hobby is anti-imperialism and I will therefore do my best to keep the only daily anti-imperialism paper I know going.

The more I study the matter, the more convinced I am that imperialism is and always was a losing game of a dying race. Statesmen seem to believe that it is the warrior with his sword that has conquered the world but nothing can be farther from the truth than that. The farmer with his plow is the conqueror, a people that forsake the plow for the sword is heading for perdition. I have always been sure that the British empire must go where all other empires have gone but I did not expect it so soon and if the British statesmen had been wise they could have picked a softer spot to fall on; as it is, it will cost them more to lose their empire than it has cost to gain it. It is no use talking about disarmament and peace as long as one nation remains subject to another.

J. E. BERTELSEN,
St. Paul Hospital,
St. Paul, Minn.

## Ponsonby Comes Here To Preach Pacifism

Arthur Ponsonby, M. P., British pacifist, arrived here today on the Cunarder Laconia, for a three-weeks' lecture tour.

On his arrival Mr. Ponsonby stated that he will not speak of specific American problems, but will deal in general with war as being "futile and imbecile." He did not mention the British aggression in China

## Officers Wink at Law Violations Every Day

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—United States senators, and nearly all other government officials, connive and conspire daily in violations of the prohibition law, Senator James W. Wadsworth (Republican) of New York, declared in the senate today in urging modification of the law.

"Senators and other public officials do not differ from the great mass of human beings that make up our population," asserted Wadsworth. "The attitude toward the law pervades every stratum of society. If you will but tell the truth, you will admit that it is the prevailing national attitude."

Wadsworth declared that dozens of senators have encountered evidence "clear and incontrovertible," of liquor law violations, and yet did not report it to the proper authorities.

"The bootleg trade," he declared, "has reached to every community in the nation, its customers are counted by the millions. As a matter of fact, the bootleg business is now one of the largest in the country."

The speech provoked lively debate. Senator Heflin (Democrat) of Alabama, a dry, declared that "all the wet senators in the senate could be put in a taxi."

"Yes," retorted senator Bruce (Democrat) of Maryland, a wet, "and all the senators in the senate that I have seen endless times since I've been here could be put in less cubic space than that of a taxicab."

# ANTI-LABOR LEGISLATION COMING; JOIN LABOR DEFENSE TO PREPARE

By PAT DEVINE.

All over the world militant workingclass fighters are lying rotting in capitalist jails. Hundreds of fighters have been murdered and hundreds of dependents left destitute.

In America we have seen anti-labor legislation compelling the workers to fight with their hands tied behind their backs.

We know of the cases of Mooney and Billings, Frank Little, Rathenberg, Foster, Gildow, Sacco and Vanzetti and the hundreds of other workers persecuted by the bosses.

Sacco and Vanzetti are lying in jail, pining away for a crime everybody knows they did not commit. Six and one half of the best years of their lives have been spent behind prison bars. It is public knowledge that only the organized protest of the workers of the world kept them from being legally murdered six years ago.

A very important case is before the law courts at the moment. Enes Sormenti, a militant, fearless worker, is threatened with deportation to Italy where Mussolini, the bloody dictator, whom all capitalist defenders are trying to emulate—awaits with an impatient thirst for his life. Mr. John J. Davis of the United States department of labor is acting as a bloodhound for the leader of white terror and proposes sending Sormenti and all other political refugees back to their homeland—into the jaws of death. The workers must raise their voice in protest against such action. By agitation and mass support the life of Sormenti and the other political refugees can be saved.

Who is fighting the battle of the oppressed workers the world over? Who is championing Sormenti, Sacco and Vanzetti and all the other workers threatened with capitalist persecution?

The International Labor Defense is the organization trying to rally workers of all shades of opinion under its banner for the great and glorious work of defense.

The International Labor Defense is combating the attack of the bosses in the law courts, in the street and everywhere it shows itself. To do this more successful it needs the support of every one who believes in freedom for the workers.

By agitation and organization we can strike a blow for working class freedom.

The power of the workers is invincible if organized. Resolve today to do your duty!

## Introduce Resolution To Postpone National Origin Act for a Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Representative Jacobstein, New York, introduced a resolution in the house today to postpone for one year the application of the national origin section of the 1924 Immigration Law.

Jacobstein said that this postponement would enable the President to clear up the uncertainty surrounding this method of fixing immigration quotas. He pointed out that the tentative quotas recently announced provide large decreases in German, Scandinavian and Irish immigration and a large increase in the British quota.

**Tell your friends to buy The DAILY WORKER at the newsstands.**

## The Manager's Corner

### PROFESSOR MILLIKAN IS SHOCKED

*"THE Scopes trial gave me the most violent shock of my life," said Professor Robert A. Millikan recently. "I have had 15,000 volts of electricity shot through my body, but it did not give the shock the Scopes trial did. We thought that type of thought had passed away 100 years ago with the Inquisition. When such a thing can happen in our day of enlightenment and progress it is time for us to sit up and take notice."*

*When they awaken to the real character of the capitalist press the workers will receive even a greater shock than did the professor. Most workers swallow the publicity of the capitalist press without any doubt or question. It is only when a serious situation arises that they actually see its true character. There is no doubt that the sixteen thousand textile workers of Passaic received electrical shocks when they saw the lies which were published about their struggle against the textile barons. There is no doubt that the striking subway strikers of New York City were similarly shocked when they read the twisted stories of the plute press. During situations of strife and conflict the capitalist press shows up glaringly its real character. We find it shown also during the present period when the United States Government is seeking to impose its war propaganda upon the workers.*

*The question is whether the workers need an electrical shock to be awakened or whether they can realize in time the danger that confronts them in the capitalist news sheets. It is the function of The DAILY WORKER to open the eyes of the toilers of this country to the fact that there is this powerful force—the capitalist press—which acts as a barrier to their further progress. For this reason The DAILY WORKER should be energetically supported in its effort to establish itself as a mass paper.*


LET'S GET ACQUAINTED . .

The entire DAILY WORKER office

just arrived from Chicago

will attend the

**CONCERT and DANCE**

arranged by

Pioneer Camp Committee and
New York Daily Worker Builders Club
for

THIS SATURDAY, JANUARY 29
at

**HARLEM CASINO**

116th Street and Lenox Avenue.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

TICKETS on sale at Room 32, 108 East 14th Street.


**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

Address all mail for The DAILY WORKER to 33 First Street, New York, N. Y. .

**PASSAIC STRIKE STILL ON!**

**WE'VE WON IN FOUR MILLS!**

**HELP US BEAT THE REST!**

GIVE MONEY PLEASE! For Coal for the Strikers' Homes! For Bread for their families! They have made a hard fight! Now they are winning! Now you must help more than ever! Give all you can! MAKE VICTORY COMPLETE!

*Make all contributions by check or money order to*

**GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE**

799 BROADWAY Room 225 NEW YORK CITY

*Get 10c Coupons and sell them TO HELP US FEED the Strikers' Children.*

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
Daily, except Sunday
33 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 8626

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| By mail (In New York only): | By mail (outside of New York): |
|---|---|
| $6.00 per year | $4.50 six months | $6.00 per year | $3.50 six months |
| $2.50 three months | $2.00 three months |

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE .....Editors
BERT MILLER.....Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

## The Attack on Powers Hapgood.

The cowardly attack on Powers Hapgood, member of the United Mine Workers of America, by agents of President John L. Lewis after being lured to a hotel by a telephone call, is a typical example of the methods used by the labor bureaucrats to discourage union members from actively working for a stronger union and a more progressive leadership.

The story of this outrage published in The DAILY WORKER proves that the reactionary leaders of the United Mine Workers, just like their prototypes in other unions, are ready to go to any extreme to hold on to their offices.

Had Powers Hapgood chosen to throw in his lot with the Lewis machine and place his abilities at their disposal nothing would be too good for him. Were he of the type that is willing to do any dirty work, provided the salary is right, Lewis would find a sinecure for him at the expense of the membership as he found a place for the fink, Ellis Searles, editor of Lewis's official organ, the gentleman, who paid a detective agency a large sum of union money for alleged evidence of "subversive activities" against progressive members of the miners' union.

The attack on Hapgood shows better than words that the position of the machine rests on brute force and thuggery, rather than on the good will of the membership. A leader confident of his strength would not have to resort to such methods. Needless to say Lewis will gain nothing by this cowardly assault. It will only have the effect of increasing the resentment of the miners thruout the whole international union against him and his corrupt machine and make them more determined than ever to give the organization a policy and a leadership that will enable it to march forward, to organize all the coal fields in the United States, to fight for the nationalization of the mines and in full to put into effect the policy under which John Brophy, the progressive candidate, conducted his campaign in the recent election.

## Some Rabbis Face the Class Struggle.

The class struggle forced its way into a national conference of Reformed Jewry in Cleveland the other day and the hitherto quiet and peaceful gathering of rabbis and synagogue delegates became a battleground of warring tendencies. Reformed Judaism, which thought it was in agreement on everything, found that it was in fundamental disagreement on the most important question of the day—its attitude toward the labor movement.

For four hours the rabbis and the laymen of the 278 congregations there represented quarreled over the report of the "Committee on Social Justice." The majority of the delegates suddenly forgot their religious role as representatives of "Jewish Idealism" and remembered that they were garment bosses, businessmen and manufacturers. "There is a feeling abroad," confessed Rabbi Philipson of Cincimati, "that Reformed Judaism is a religion of the rich." "We are plunging right into a sea of trouble by talking this way," warned Rabbi Solomon Foster of Newark as he thot of the future shudders of his rich pantsmakers and vestmakers when he makes his report.

Just as the Episcopal Church has its Bishop Brown and the Catholic its Father McGlynn, so the debate revealed that the Jewish Reformed Church also has its martyrs to plainspeaking on the cause of the workers. Bedlam broke loose when young Rabbi Isserman, of Toronto, began to tell how he had been expelled from a synagogue for "expressing my views on the dispossessed, the poor and the disinherited. I paid for my views but I am proud I paid."

The indignant rabbis moved to expunge Isserman's speech from the record and the motion carried. Isserman was "paying for his views" again and the convention vote proved his point. But you don't get rid of the class struggle by expunging it from the records. Every institution that seeks to talk to men will have to take ideas on the most important question of our day. Ostrich tactics will not end the class struggle. It will not down until it is settled and settled right by the victory of the workers and the workers' rule. And the idealists like Isserman and Bishop Brown will learn by bitter experience that they cannot espouse labor's cause in the synagogues and churches that are endowed and built by business men and controlled by vested interests.

In the next: "Who's Who in China?" will be the name of Mr. Hu, who formerly ironed shirts for indigent artists in the neighborhood of Greenwich Village. He is now helping to clean out the foreign imperialists and iron out the affairs of 400,000,000 Chinese.

---

George Bernard Shaw in praising Mussolini has given some enterprising novelist an excuse for writing a sequel to: "A Hind Let Loose." The hind was a journalist with an elastic conscience who wrote with equal enthusiasm and conviction for both sides of a question. Next week Shaw may write a tribute to the late Matteotti, victim of the murderer Mussolini.

---

Cyrus Wood, of Pennsylvania, Calvin Coolidge's nominee for the interstate commerce commission was turned down by the senate. Calvin is a better hand at directing battleships than handling senators.

---

The Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union of New York proclaims that it aims to organize all the clerical workers in New York. At the rate it is expelling clerks the survivor will soon have to offer his resignation to the wastebasket. Its a dull union where there is nobody to expel or be expelled.

---

Pacifists used to point with pride to the Chinese as models for christian nations because, the millions in number they refuse to resort to violence against the oppressors. Assuming for the sake of argument that the Chinese were ever more peacefully inclined than any other race, we submit for pacifist consideration the idea that the Chinese are thrown much more consideration now, when they use rifles than before when they had none to use.

# The Fears of Senator Borah

SENATOR BORAH is afraid that the government is being controlled by the financial interests. He is afraid that the government is not responsive to the will of the people. He is afraid that we have a republic in name, but a plutocracy in fact.

Senator Borah does not have a worry. We already have a plutocracy. At the present moment, one employe out of every eleven persons gainfully employed in the United States is on the public payroll, local, state or national. This does not include the army and navy. Besides the government's prohibition snooping activities and the swarms of spies and all the red tape clerks, the Coolidge administration and its immediate predecessors are demonstrating that they have made of our government "a republic in name, but a bureaucracy in fact" by putting the government openly at the service of big business. The latest example of this is the putting of our navy at the service of the bankers—Brown Bros., Seligman and Speyer — for the invasion of Nicaragua; the putting of our state department at the service of the oil interests for the bullying of Mexico; and the navy at the service of big business to carry out its interests in China. Again we have such recent decisions as the Dorchy case in which the Supreme Court has made itself an open tool of the bosses in declaring that a strike may be illegal may thus be the means de facto of breaking the strike. This makes it possible to use the full force of the government against labor.

THERE is no doubt whatever that money in our governmental affairs has become powerful in the United States and particularly during and since the world war, to make it count more openly as the instrument of the bosses for whatever they want to put across. "Our" president sent "our" army into West Virginia against "our" enemies, the coal miners who are trying to organize against the coal barons. At the command of the steel trust, "our" president sent a full division of "our" army under Major General Leonard Wood into Gary, Indiana, to smash the steel strike; and the national guard was shipped all over the country during the railway shopmen's strike to help the railway bosses defeat that also.

Republican and democratic administrations are alike guilty. It was Wilson who put the army at the service of the coal barons and the steel trust in West Virginia and Gary. And it was the Harding-Coolidge administration that used the national guard to smash the shopmen's strike. The Smith-Tammany state and local government put the police and the local courts at the service of the bosses in the same strike. Borah, LaFollette & Co. are perfectly blind to these facts.

OUR one time "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," is becoming more and more openly a government of the corporations, by the corporations and for the corporations. These corporations control both old parties.

The only remedy is the formation of a labor party locally and of a Farmer-Labor Party nationally, which will be controlled by the workers and poor farmers who make up the overwhelming majority of the nation. Such a party would fight to change our corporation government into a government of the workers and farmers. The Workers (Communist) Party has carried on a fight for the last few years to awaken the masses of the country to the need of such a Farmer-Labor Party. In the coming municipal campaign, this paper and the Workers Party will give major attention to the need for a Labor Party in this city and by 1928, when the presidential campaign begins, the workers and farmers of the U. S. will be in a position to form a National Labor Party capable of conducting a national fight against big business government and for a Workers' and Farmers' government.

# Free Education in Free America

By NORMAN SILBER.

This country is free and offers equal opportunity to all. The boast of free Americans is the universal public school system. The country has attained its wonderful ideals because of its public schools which offer an opportunity of education to all, and reach the most remote rural communities—to a certain extent.

My faithful service to my master led me through one of these remote rural communities and afforded me the privilege of observing the operation of one of these wonderful public schools, supported by tax money extorted from poor farmers. This school is by no means unique, and there are many more around it in the same category.

A Carolina School.

By the roadside in a sparsely settled river section of South Carolina stands a small unpainted shack. There are no windows nor is there a chimney. Two window-sized openings covered with wooden shutters to be nailed closed, no light penetrates from that source.

There is ample ventilation through the cracks in the roof and walls, and when the door is open, sufficient light enters to show the ramshackly circus-style benches, with no backs, made of undressed and unpainted slats. I passed this shack many times without taking any undue notice of it, having mistaken it for a barn or a church.

Around a Fire.

One bitter cold and windy day I passed this shack again and noticed a flock of Negro children huddled around an open fire in the front yard, endeavoring with difficulty to keep the fire burning. Immediately realizing that this was a public school session, my interest was aroused and I stopped to investigate.

The school had an enrollment of 32 pupils and pretended to teach from the first grade to the ninth (the second year of high school). One terribly starved looking elderly man, blind on one eye and dressed in shabby ragged clothing constituted the teaching staff. By way of equipment the whole school possessed two second grade readers, a wooden blackboard (no chalk) and a blackboard eraser.

There was not a single pencil, no paper and no other equipment in the whole school—not even a hihc. The worst part lies in the fact that there is a compulsory attendance law in South Carolina which requires every child under 14 years of age in that district to attend that school.

Paid Officials.

Yet this same county employed a superintendent of education and an assistant superintendent of education. The chief duty of the latter official was to visit each school in the county once a year and to submit a written report of the visit.

Ten to One.

Each school district in the South must have two schools—one for whites and one for Negroes. The money for education is divided on the basis of ten to one ratio. For every dollar spent on a white child in public school they should spend ten cents on a Negro child. More often they spend even less on the Negroes. Of course the Negro bears his full burden of the taxes. Indirectly he pays "the Lord knows how much," but directly he pays more than his share.

Senator In Bad.

A state senator of South Carolina wanted to make himself popular by introducing a bill in the state legislature which would separate white school tax money and use it on white schools, and operate the colored schools on the school taxes collected from Negroes. The proposed bill killed the political career of the senator. It was calculated that some white schools would not have sufficient funds to operate three days a year under such an arrangement.

Opportunities for free education are wonderfully equally distributed in the South.

# THE UNION OR NOTHING

## Slogan of the Passaic Strikers After One Year of Struggle

By JOHN J. RALLAM
Secretary National Textile Workers' Progressive Committee.

THE Passaic Textile Workers have not only established a record for militancy and determination, but also for endurance. The anniversary of the Passaic strike which began January 25, 1926, finds the workers rejecting the Forstmann-Hoffman letter over the heads of Mr. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, and Mr. Starr, vice-president. The letter from the Forstmann-Huffmann Co. speaks for itself. It was presented to a mass meeting of 1,500 Forstmann-Huffmann strikers at Belmont Hall, Garfield, N. J., January 20th. The rejected letter follows:

Forstmann & Huffmann Company.

Passaic, N. J., Jan. 17, 1927.

Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Kernan,
Honorable W. Carrington Cabell,
Passaic, New Jersey.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., and while the general labor policy of the Forstmann & Huffmann Company has already been explained in my previous letters and public statements, I am very glad to add a few words on the points you raise:

1. This company has not objected in the past, nor does it object now, to the membership of employes in legitimate outside organizations, whether religious, social or otherwise.

2. As soon as business conditions will permit us to re-employ still more of our former workers than we have already done so far, the company will insist, its employes according to their individual fitness, without discrimination on account of membership in legitimate outside unions.

I trust the above statement will answer your purposes.

Yours sincerely,
JULIUS FORSTMANN.

Mr. McMahon, after stating that he never would have called the strike of Forstmann-Huffmann workers because they did not get wages at the same time as Botany did, was interrupted by a Polish striker in the audience, who declared, "The strike today against Forstmann-Hoffmann is the principles. We are fighting against Forstmann - Hoffmann's company union and to compel Mr. Forstmann and Mr. Reinholdt to recognize the U. T. W."

Ellen Dawson, financial secretary of Local 1603, U. T. W., of Passaic, presented a motion that the Forstmann-Huffmann letter be accepted as a basis for further negotiations and that Mr. McMahon be instructed to carry on further negotiations with the Forstmann & Huffmann Co. for the recognition of the union. When the motion was put, it was carried unanimously by the 1,500 strikers, and the proposition to go back to Forstmann-Huffmann on the basis of the letter didn't receive one vote.

This is the spirit of Passaic after twelve months of struggle. These strikers look to the labor movement for continued support. If this is forthcoming, they will break the resistence of Forstmann-Huffmann and compel them, together with the Gera mill, New Jersey Spinning and United Piece Dye Works Co., to yield upon the same terms as the Botany, Passaic Worsted, Dundee and Garfield mills have done.

Local unions should answer the appeal of Passaic and make a substantial contribution to the relief funds as a birthday present for the heroic textile workers. In passing this contribution, organized labor must realize that the textile workers in Passaic are fighting the light of the whole labor movement against the common enemy and against company unionism and the open shoppers who are attempting to destroy every trade union in America.

For one year the Passaic strikers have held the fort against the onslaughts of the enemies of organized labor. They have broken the backbone of the resistence of the mill owners. They have already compelled the old industrial autocrat, Mr. Julius Forstmann, to receive their power. Victory is within their grasp and January 25, 1927, finds the heroic textile workers of Passaic as uncompromising in the struggle and as determined to win as they were on January 25, 1926, one year ago today.

# French Ambassador To Moscow Publicly Pays Tribute to Krassin

MOSCOW.—The following letter of J. Herbette, French Ambassador in the USSR has appeared in Soviet newspapers:

"The death of Mr. Krassin has caused feelings of deep sorrow amongst those who knew him more closely. When I was informed of his death it seemed to me that I have lost a personal friend, although I knew him only since his arrival to Paris in capacity of the first Soviet Ambassador in France. But from my first conversation with Krassin I saw his constructive mind, passion for work and sincerity which made him so attractive to everybody. After that we met very often and each time our friendly relations grew stronger and stronger. Before his last departure from Moscow, in spite of serious illness, he still spoke with me as a man who thought only of his country and work. He was thinking then of his task in England and wanted to undertake it as soon as possible. Then he got ill and his recovery was a long one.

"In the history of the revolution Mr. Krassin will occupy the place of an author and organizer of the monopoly of foreign trade. Each time we spoke about the monopoly of foreign trade, it could be seen that he considers it as his personal work, which he undertook with the approval of Lenin and entrusted with unflinching persistance. 'How could we retain results of our monetary reform,' said he, 'if we would not have monopoly of foreign trade.'

"Mr. Krassin knew that he has done his work and fulfilled his duty, as the conscience of a workman who has honestly finished his day of labor. This feeling of satisfaction, when one's duty has been fulfilled, is the best and most important thing that can be desired, because labor is the beginning of every joy and measure of every dignity."

(Signed) Jean Herbette, Extraordinary Ambassador and Plenipotentiary Minister of France, to the Government of the USSR.

A NEW NOVEL
by
Upton Sinclair

CHAPTER XVIII

THE FLIGHT.

This summer of 1923 was a pleasant one for Bunny. To be one of the editors of a little paper, and be able to say what you thought, and print it week by week and distribute it, with no Dean Squirge to take it away from you, and no police or patriots to raid your office! To mail it to everybody you knew, and flatter yourself with the idea that they were reading it, and being cured of their prejudices! Bunny had put all his former classmates on the mailing list of "The Young Student," and in the fall the "Upsala" were going to sell it on the college campuses, and maybe trouble would begin then, and they would get some advertising free!

Dad was slowly picking up. He read the little paper every week, a sort of loving censorship. But it wasn't needed, because Rachel, orthodox Socialist party member, was wasting no space on the left wingers. When these extremists got hold of Bunny and cajoled him into thinking that both sides ought to have a hearing, Rachel would say, what was the matter with their getting out a paper of their own? So to keep Bunny, being "hosed" as usual—and by a woman! It was almost as bad as being married!

Another source of relief—Vee was not quarreling with him so much. She had been so shocked by his mad proposal to go off and get himself killed in heavy industry, that she was glad to compromise and take half his time, and let Rachel and "The Young Student" have the other half. Vee was working hard on her new picture, "The Couch of Couch," telling about an American darling of luxury who fell into the tolls of a fake prince from some Balkan country. To play the part they had got a real Roumanian prince, who had most charming manners, and was willing to devote himself to Vee at all times when Bunny was busy with his Socialist Jewess.

Also they were getting agreeable letters from Bertie, who had been transferred to heaven. Such a brilliant world, with such important things going on! She had lunched with the Prince de This, and dined with the Duchesse de That. Why wouldn't Dad and Bunny come over and visit them—Bunny might make a really brilliant marriage. Dad chuckled; the idea of him going to Paree and trying to polly voo Francy!

The blackmailers were busy, of course; but since his illness Dad had left all that trouble to Verne. Congress was on vacation, which meant a partial respite, the sensational reds might denounce the oil leases in their home states, but the papers no longer had to print what they said. A curious superstition, that when things were said in Congress, even the most respectable newspapers found it necessary to mention them. Such things brought politics into disrepute with business men.

The drilling of the Sunnyside tract was under way. A dozen wells were flowing, and justifying all that had been expected of them. Sometimes Dad was driven to the office, but most of the time the bright young executives would come out to his home, and sit in the den and get their orders. Such clean-cut efficient young men, with all their faculties concentrated upon getting oil out of the ground! No visions tormenting them, no strains of music haunting them, no hesitations, no uncertainties, never a doubt that to get oil out of the ground was the purpose of man's life! So they kept their wits about them, and mastered their departments, and increased their prestige and their salaries; and when any one of them had taken his departure, there was an unuttered sadness between Dad and his son. Why couldn't Bunny have been like young Simmons, or young Heimann, or young Bolling?

11

The doctor had said that Dad must not think about business more than two hours a day; so Bunny would tempt him for a stroll, a very slow one, and perhaps they would hear a sermon of Elli's as they walked along the street, and that never failed to divert Dad's attention and set him to chuckling. He took a kind of malicious delight in watching the cheap sweep of the Thief Revelation, by proving that the masses were boobs, you made it all right to take their naval reserves! Dad subscribed to a little paper item by item, one of the rival religious showmen of the town, full of denunciations of Elli and exposures of his trickery.

The regular churches were jealous of this new Revelation, which had burst so rudely upon them. Eli was an upstart and a mountebank, and Tom Peober, the clerical rival, declared that he faked a lot of his alleged cures, he hired people to stand up and tellthem their crippled limbs had healed and their cancers had disappeared! Also, Elli's folk never had any keen willing to give up their customs of rolling and talking in tongues, and Elli had had to build for them a number of sound-proof rooms in the Tabernacle, where these rites were carried on. "Tarrying rooms," they were called, because you went there to "tarry with Jesus"; and when things got going, you would see a hundred men and women rolling on the floor, pawing one another, tearing off their clothing; you would see a woman jerking her head back, or leaping several feet at a time here and there, exactly like a chicken with its head cut off. The orgies would end with a mass of human creatures piled into a heap, writhing and writhing, amid a smell of sweat that would make you ill.

The Reverend Peober would print such things, and send reporters to sell the paper in front of the Tabernacle; the newsboys would be fallen upon and beaten, and the police would fail to arrest the assailants, or having arrested them, would turn them loose. Were the politicians of Angel City afraid of the power of this stuff, I prophet? Tom Peober would ask in large capital letters, and Dad would chuckle—in the mood of that Western pioneer who came home and found his wife in a hand-to-hand conflict with a bear, and read his gun upon the scene and took a seat and called out, "Go it, woman! Go it, bear!"

(To Be Continued)

# DRIVE ON FORTY-FOUR LEGISLATURES TO SAVE CHILDREN THRU BETTER CHILD LABOR LAWS; COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES FEW STATES HAVE THEM

(By the Federated Press.)

A drive to be conducted in the state legislatures is announced by the National Child Labor Committee. The committee is not giving up the campaign for a national child labor amendment but it sees that some important reforms can be gained in the meantime by the passage of strong prohibitive legislation within the boundaries of the respective commonwealths. The drive will hit 44 states whose legislatures are in session this winter.

Telling of the value of the child labor days of January 29, 30 and 31 the committee emphasizes the seriousness of the problem:

"The startling truth is that child labor is increasing," it declares. "According to the 1925-6 report of the federal children's bureau of the U. S. department of labor, the number of children between 14 and 16 years legally at work increased during the last year in 34 out of the 39 cities and in 8 out of the 13 states, submitting statistics. This does not include the large number of children, many under 14 years, employed in occupations for which work permits are not required, nor the number working illegally.

Minimum Requirements.

"Child labor involves more than the mere question of the age at which a child should enter employment. A satisfactory child labor law must meet certain minimum standards, and these include the prohibition of (1) any gainful employment for children under 14, (2) night work for children under 16, (3) a working day longer than 8 hours for children under 18, (4) the employment of children in physically and morally dangerous occupations.

"Few states now meet these standards. In 15 states the law carries an exception upon which makes it possible for children under 14 to work in factories or canneries. In 12 states it is not unlawful to work children under 16 from 9 to 11 hours a day. In only 17 states is the night regulation adequate. In 28 states there are no laws prohibiting children of 14 from working around explosives. In 32 states it is not unlawful to employ children at 16 to run elevators. In 17 states there are no laws prohibiting children from 14 to 16 years from oiling, cleaning and cleaning machinery unless."

NATIONAL EDITION

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1927 Price 3 Cents

# OPHY SPEAKS FOR FIGHTING PROGRAM

## British Urging New Terms on Cantonese

### May Be Result of Isolation or New Dodge to Court Popular Opinion for War

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The British government through Charge de Affaires L. S. T. O'Malley, stationed in Peking, has made definite proposals to the Cantonese government, which are said to be of a nature to warrant a belief that they will form the basis of negotiations between the Cantonese government and Great Britain according to an official announcement made here today.

No inkling of the character of the proposals was given out but it was stated that O'Malley was in touch with Cantonese officials at Hankow. Either the government gave out this statement to draw public attention from the war preparations and to allay public alarm or else the refusal of the other powers to accede to Britain's request for joint action compelled the government to make concessions.

**Jockeying For Position.**

It is also possible that Britain is seeking to jockey itself into a more favorable position with public opinion and create the impression that it is resorting to every expedient to avert war in the hope that it can throw the onus of hostilities on the Cantonese and go to the country for popular sanction with the story that it is waging a defensive war, an excuse that proved serviceable in 1914.

The conduct of the Japanese in refusing the British request for cooperation has not aroused as much anger in government circles as the action of the United States. Japan has been known to be hostile to Britain since the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was ditched at the Washington Arms Conference in 1922, but in world politics. Britain now feels that her diplomats purchased a cat in the bag.

**Chang On The Market.**

There are reports current here that the attempt of the British to purchase Chang-Tso-Lin, who is said to have been bounced off the Japanese payroll, has failed, Chang's son, having made a declaration that the northern forces were willing to make a united front with the Cantonese to drive out the imperialists. It is believed that Chang was talking through his hat and that Japan was turning the crank of the graphaphone.

The British cabinet met today to hear a lengthy report on the Chinese situation by Austen Chamberlain. It is understood that the refusal of the United States to take joint action in China was given serious consideration.

**Hindoos Oppose Sending Troops.**

The radicals in the Indian Assembly introduced a motion over the protest of the government protesting against the government's assent to Britain's dispatch of Indian troops to China. The governor general then disallowed the motion on the ground that it was "detrimental to the public interest." Thus the British representative in India gave further proof of the futility of the Indian parliament.

The Indian newspaper Forward protests against sending troops to make war on the Chinese "thus making India the unwilling instrument for perpetuating the slavery of China" branding the troops "assassins hired to perpetuate greed."

**British Official Replies.**

The British Empire Broadcasting Company, a government monopoly, tonight put on the air a speech by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lester, president of the Board of Trade, in which Sir Philip attacked Eugene Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister, for his attack on British imperialism.

The speaker repeated the protestations made by the British government in the early days of the late world war that "the British empire does not seek to extend its borders by one single inch in any quarter of the world." Sir Philip declared there was nothing imperialistic or aggressive in the tory government's policy. Britain had no other aim in China than to help the Chinese and protect British subjects. Unfortunately for Sir Philip and his empire the Chinese can point to the graves of their dead, killed by British bullets for proof to the contrary.

(More Chinese News On Page 2.)

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

IT is not safe to commit murder in this country unless you are a clergyman or a millionaire and a clergyman has a better chance of dodging the noose in the southern states than even a millionaire. The Rev. Nevin, who shot a wealthy backslider dead, because he insisted on having an argument with the preacher was acquitted by a hundred per-cent American Texas jury of the same moral type that found the young teacher Scopes guilty because he believed in evolution. This shows how the scalps of several professions in its wigwam but of none is a promise than of the prediction that Harris would walk out of court a free man to go on as a nationwide issue for Aimee and his bank account.

* * *

WITH the Rev. Norris coming from the south and Aimee McPherson coming from the west the devil had Aimee was from a reader in Denver, Colorado, who sent us a picture of Aimee "laying hands" on the sick. Our correspondent who is a skeptical person was of the opinion that Aimee's hands were too close to her patients' pockets for financial safety.

* * *

THE Robinson resolution expressing the sense of the senate in favor of the arbitration of the differences between the United States and Mexico was passed too unanimously. Every senator voted for it. But it does not amount to much, since it is not binding on the president who can do just as he pleases in the situation. The G. O. P. strategy towards the resolution was to speak against Mexico and the land and mineral laws, stress the need for protecting American lives and then votes for the resolution. They are for arbitration in principle but—United States marines and soldiers continue to travel towards the Mexican border.

* * *

SENATOR Heflin of Alabama continues to do the right thing by his anti-catholic constituency by stepping on the pope's coattail. Heflin states the truth when he says that the Knights of Columbus are financing the guerrilla revolts against the Mexican government. Yet senators of both parties, catholic as well as protestant, pounce upon the hardy southerner and scorch him with fiery scorn. Heflin feigns astonishment. Is the catholic church so sacred in America that it cannot be taken to task for its actions in the United States senate? he asks.

* * *

It is. There is nothing sacred unless it has power. The catholic church was no more sacred in this country, before it developed its political machine to its present stage than a toot-full of Holy Rollers. The daily press was not closed to attacks on it. But today, while editors take sarcastic flings at the antics of the Ku Klux Klan, there is hardly a capitalist daily in the United States, particularly in the industrial sections of the states that dares express even a slight rebuke to this mighty political power. Senator Heflin should know that is the reason why the catholic church has so many defenders in the senate.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## WHEELER FLAYS CAL'S POLICY IN NICARAGUA

### Charges President Is Misinforming Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. — Demanding the withdrawal of American marines from Nicaragua, Senator Wheeler (D) of Montana, this afternoon charged President Coolidge with sending a "positively misleading" message to congress on the Latin-American situation, and the state department with fostering such a rule in Central America as to cause the American people to "hang their heads in shame."

**Should Reverse Policy.**

The duty of the senate, Wheeler declared, is "to reverse the administration's policy in Latin America, restore the United States to a post of honor in the western hemisphere and save her foreign trade from ruin."

The state department, he charged, has robbed Nicaragua of all its sovereignty, enslaved its people and practiced such a rule of "brazen tyranny, as to shame even George, the Third, of revolution memory."

Wheeler declared Sacasa, the liberal leader, was the constitutional President of Nicaragua and should be upheld by the United States. He pro-

(Continued on page 3)

## American Oil Companies Try Economic Pressure On Calles Government

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Jan. 26. —The great oil companies affected by the application of the land laws in regard to registration of leasing and payment of taxes have engaged in a conspiracy to curtail operations and thus interfere with the government finances at a period when clerical rebellion is threatened and partially under way.

Approximately one sixth of the government's annual income of $300,000,000 is received directly from petroleum taxes.

## British Workers Urge Trade Unions Act on Threatened War on China

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The National Council of the Independent Labor party declared against a war with China. The council urged the British Trade Union Congress to urge its membership to take "industrial action if necessary" to prevent war with China.

The Independent Labor party is usually long on manifestoes, but short on action. The British Communist Party has carried on a persistent agitation for the organization of "Hands Off China" committees for months back.

## Fascisti Squabble With Y. M. C. A. Over Symbols on Banners

ROME, Jan. 26.—The American Y. M. C. A. and its work in Italy was attacked today by the newspaper Tevere.

"If Catholic boy scouts must put the fascist emblem on their banners, justice demands that the American Y. M. C. A. shall adopt the fascist emblem in Italy," said this newspaper.

The newspaper declares that foreign organizations, such as the Y. M. C. A., with unlimited funds constitute a "dangerous menace" to the fascist educational institutions. Since they are based on different religious ideals they are highly undesirable, the newspaper adds.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## North Carolina Court Rules Lash Legal

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 26.—North Carolina's law permitting the whipping of convicts by county officials was held constitutional by the supreme court today.

The opinion was rendered in the appeal of L. E. Revis, Buncombe county convict guard, against the sentence imposed on him by the lower court for the flogging of a young convict.

## U. S. GOVERNMENT TO STAY NEUTRAL IN CHINA CRISIS

### State Department Will Restate U. S. Policy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The United States will continue its neutral stand in the Chinese civil war, it was strongly emphasized at the state department today. But notwithstanding this attitude the government is intensely interested in the movement of two great Chinese armies near Hankchow, where a battle on a stupendous scale that will seal the fate of Shanghai is momentarily expected between northern troops under Chang Tso-Lin and Cantonese forces under Chang-Kai-Shek.

A re-statement of the American government's policy in the whole Chinese problem will be made tomorrow by the state department. It is understood it will reaffirm the traditional friendship this government has for the Chinese people, and express sympathy for the Chinese in their nationalist aspirations.

Evidence that the United States has no immediate plan for increasing its naval force in Chinese waters was seen today in the order to the U. S. S. Huron, armored cruiser which had been held at Guam in event of an emergency in China, to sail at once for Puget Sound navy yard, where it will be recommissioned.

The situation at Shanghai, principal foreign port in China, was officially described by the state department today as being "very delicate."

Secretary of State Kellogg declined to say what instructions have been forwarded to Admiral C. S. Williams, commandant of the American naval forces there, in the event of an attack on Shanghai by Cantonese nationalist forces. It is assumed, however, that Williams will either land troops enough to protect American lives and property or evacuate those Americans who wish to leave.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## Condemns Lewis For Loss of Membership

### Calls Present Administration to Account for Disorganization of Whole Districts

By C. O. DAUGHERTY

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 26.—President John Brophy of District Two, leader of the "Save the Union" forces, met in head-on collision with the Lewis machine in the United Mine Workers' convention this morning over the policies of Emperor Lewis in the past three years and his failure to organize the non-union miners of West Virginia.

Vice President Philip Murray, President Percy Tetlow of Northern West Virginia, Van Bittner, International representative in Southern West Virginia, and George Bassett of District Two, rushed to Lewis' defense.

The first open break in the convention came when Brophy took the platform to call upon delegates to adopt a fighting policy to save the union from impending disaster. He was defending a set of militant resolutions which had been denatured by President P. T. Fagan, of District 5, Western Pennsylvania and chairman of the resolutions committee.

Fagan recommended referring the resolution to the same International Executive Board which has lost West Virginia and imperiled the union in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Brophy analyzed Lewis' policies in deserting the 100,000 coke workers of Pennsylvania after the 1922 strike. This was the beginning of a policy which has caused non-union miners to lose faith in the earnestness or the ability of the mine workers' officialdom in fighting the non-union operators, he said. Signing contracts with operators for some union mines, while allowing them to operat non-union miners in adjacent districts was also denounced by the progressive leader.

**Life Or Death For Union.**

"This is a matter of life or death," he asserted in a stinging speech which brought tumultous applause from the delegates. "Unless we can formulate a major policy which will draw the 200,000 non-union miners of Pennsylvania and West Virginia into the union, I look upon the future with the deepest concern. Secretary Kennedy's report shows a loss of 19,000 members in the past six months despite the unusually favorable conditions in the industry since September. If we strike in the spring, we must have definite assurance that the non-union men who come out with us will not see a repetition of the disastrous experience of 1922 when 100,000 were not included in the settlement."

**Murray Rushes In.**

Vice-president Murray waved Fagan aside and took the platform, declaring the union was never stronger in its history. He condemned Brophy for presenting a truthful picture of the union's plight in a convention "where newspaper men are present."

Emperor Lewis' pinch hitter dragged in Communism, violence and revolution, charging that "New Yorkers and Chicagoans" were responsible for whatever troubles the union faced. Brushing aside Brophy's contention that the International's policy in the past three years had endangered Pennsylvania, causing loses of 100,000 members there, Murray placed the full burden of union losses in District two on Brophy's shoulders.

Continued on page 2

## 10,000 PASSAIC STRIKERS CHEER ONE YEAR FIGHT

### Enthusiasm Over Brave Struggle

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 26—Over ten thousand textile workers and strikers packed two halls to capacity last night to celebrate the first anniversary of the biggest textile strike this city has ever had.

The same program was given at both the Belmont Park Hall in Garfield, and the Ukrainian Hall, in Passaic, and included speeches by strike leaders and friends from near-by cities, with musical numbers by local and New York talent.

Ellen Dawson, financial secretary of Local 1603, U. T. W., presided at the Belmont Park meeting, with Thomas DeFazio, Italian organizer, in charge at Ukrainian Hall.

**Tells Strike Beginnings.**

Gustave Denk, president of Local 1603, reminded the meetings of how the strike began in Botany with the demand for the return of the wage cut and of the summary dismissal of the committee presenting the demand. He told how the workers loyally followed the leadership of the United Front Committee and had the big mill completely tied up by the following day. He referred to the race prejudices, which he said the bosses had fostered among the workers, and of the wiping out of these prejudices during the white heat of "a crusade for better conditions". He praised the splended solidarity of the workers which had made possible the four settlements so far achieved. He referred to "those few who had lost courage and gone back to work, only to find themselves in disgrace when the union finally forced the mills to settle."

## "Reds Not Wanted in Indiana"

### Farmer-Labor Unity Necessary Declares State Mill Agent

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

CHICAGO, (FP).—"Anyone who tries to divide the farmer and the city worker is either consciously or unconsciously the enemy of both," declares F. D. Freeman, field representative of the state-owned flour mill of North Dakota.

Freeman is telling union audiences in Chicago of how the farmer legislatures of North Dakota passed the best state labor legislation in America, and how in turn the railway brotherhoods and other unions throughout the country supported the state's bond issues to put in operation the state-owned elevators and flour mills.

"REDS Not Welcome In Indiana" is the title of a five-column boxed front page editorial in the special United Mine Workers' convention number of "The Union," official organ of the Indianapolis Central Labor Union.

Taking as its text the refusal of local labor officialdom in South Bend, Indiana, to allow Albert Weisbord to speak in its hall and appeal for relief of the striking Passaic textile workers, "The Union editorial says:

"..... It was learned that five indictments had been brought against Weisbord for terms from 5 to 53 years, charged with violations of the law in connection with the New Jersey trouble. ..... The Central Labor Union of South Bend took the matter in

(Continued on page 2)

Get Your Union to Telegraph Congress Today! WITHDRAW ALL U. S. WARSHIPS FROM NICARAGUA! NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO! HANDS OFF CHINA! Don't Delay!

# Record Shows Lewis Packs Miners' Meet

## Reactionary Machine Bitterly Attacks Progressives But Offers No Constructive Plan

Special to The Daily Worker.)

**INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 26.—On the basis of his own committee's committee report, President John L. Lewis has packed the International Convention of the United Mine Workers of America with literally hundreds of delegates from "paper" locals and long dead districts.**

**The progressives will continue to expose these frauds as the convention proceeds, but meanwhile the fake delegates make a responsive chorus of "Yes Men" to Lewis' fulminations against the left wing, against progressive, militant miners and all their works.**

The machine has made a bad blunder in permitting the lists of credentials, as reported by the docile credentials committee, to get into the delegates' hands at the same time as the report of Secretary-Treasurer Kennedy, which shows the per capita paid from the districts.

Comparisons of the lists lays bare an almost incredible story of the attempt to stifle the progressives by swamping the convention with hand picked delegates who represent no regular unions. Even when the most liberal allowances are made for exonerated—one does paying—members, the swindle thus revealed is monstrous.

District 31, Northern West Virginia, has almost as many delegates as it has members. District 17, ruled by Capt. Percy Tetlow, an army captain on Lewis' payroll, strong for "law and order" and free in his condemnation of militant struggles in the past, sends 164 delegates, although it has only a few hundred members, and the miners' constitution provides for one delegate for the first five hundred members in a local, or one delegate per local for smaller locals.

**Delegate For Three Members.**

District 19, Tennessee, has fifty delegates, representing eight locals, most of which are moribund. Each Tennessee delegate represents three or four bonafide dues paying members. The entire state of Tennessee is entitled to only as much representative as a medium sized Pennsylvania mine would send. District 23, Western Kentucky, has more delegates in Indianapolis than it has members back home.

Thirty delegates are listed from District 23, although only four locals there have paid any dues at all in the last six months. In District 30, Eastern Kentucky, not a local has paid dues on any members in the last half year, but eleven delegates are here, representing 14 locals whose existence is entirely imaginary.

**$300,000 For Votes.**

These packed delegations have been carefully organized by international representatives, of whom there are 100 or more on the Mine Workers payroll, averaging $5,000 a year in salary and expenses. All told, Emperor Lewis has spent half a million dollars on this crew, in the last year. But there is not one man, mine or organised in the entire territory stretching from West Virginia through Kentucky to Tennessee to show for this enormous expenditure.

**Mere Graft Coming.**

Progressives say that a large part of the millions of organization funds spent in West Virginia were for the purpose of bringing over 150 delegates here from District 31, which has not even one single organized mine, and to maintain parasitic "organizers" there.

The administration plans another huge orgy of waste and graft in West Virginia after the convention closes, and has levied a two dollar assessment on all members to net half a million dollars. Progressives claim that promises of another "big campaign" are given now for the twofold purpose of assuring theward hose followers of Lewis that there will be a reward for them, and of running a bluff before convention delegates that some organizing may be done in the future to palliate the utter failures in the past.

**Red Rant Hysteria.**

Yesterday Signman, Schachtman, Beckerman and Woll, whose names signify to workers everywhere the extreme in right wing terrorism, and selfish boss-serving at whatever cost to the union, were joined by John L. Lewis in demands for expulsion of progressives.

Echoing his wild shouts for the expulsion of militant minors were his associates in office, Phillip Murray, vice-president, and Thomas Kennedy, secretary treasurer.

**Virtuous Sluggers.**

This reactionary trio, who resorted to a conspiracy to have their agents slug Powers Hapgood in order to keep one more progressive off the floor of the convention, each of them raved in his official report yesterday afternoon about "left wing conspiracies to control the union."

Secretary Kennedy beat the locains of union destruction by declaring there is no place in the miners' union for progressives and left wing forces seeking the regeneration of the union.

Vice-president Murray echoed the determination to "clean house."

**Lewis In Action.**

President Lewis, in a dry and lengthy report, which even his henchmen could not refrain from sleeping through, pronounced excommunication.

Besides cursing his enemies, Lewis his dazzling policy which has lost to the union West Virginia, Kentucky, sections of Pennsylvania, parts of Ohio, most of Canada, and the entire South. He had no new or concrete program for saving what is left or recovering what has been lost.

**A Reason For Accidents.**

Murray lashed out in bitter condemnation of the Bureau of Mines for its failure to reduce America's appalling mine disaster record, the highest accident rate in the world. But he said nothing about official failure in the organized districts to enforce union or even state requirements as to safety. Machine officials in solidly organised Illinois regard with complacency the overspeeding of underground trains, the lack of cross braces, the failure to trim walls and roofs of projecting rock, etc. But Murray had nothing to say of this.

Progressives sat through these reports and smiled. They keep their powder dry, and wait for the first big fight, which will be over the question of challenged credentials.

## CONDEMNS LEWIS FOR LOSS OF MEMBERSHIP

(Continued from page 1)

**Not Fair Test.**

George Bassett, a delegate from District two, was wheeled in to make a flank attack on Brophy. Bittner and Tetlow closed the debate, although many progressives were clamoring for the floor.

Emperor Lewis calmly shut off debate and ordered the vote. The strong progressive section voted no, but the committee's report was passed because of its indefinite nature.

Five hundred and fifty-six resolutions were showered on the convention this morning. Scores demanded a militant organization policy, criticizing the Lewis policy. Dozens called for alliance of rail and mine workers' labor party, honest election reports, nationalization of mines, endorsement of the Soviet Union and the sending of a miners' delegation to Russia, the six-hour day and the five-day week.

**Asks Raise.**

On the other hand, another batch called for raising Lewis' salary to $15,000 a year. He new receives a mere $8,000. One resolution suggested $20,000.

Election instead of appointment of international organizers, now the key to Lewis' machine strength, the demand for the promised check-off in the anthracite, condemnation of militarism, the tieing of hard and soft coal agreements together, free speech in the Miners' Journal, Secretary Kennedy's organ, and Vanzetti, investigation of huge union expenditures and alien registration received attention from locals submitting resolutions.

## He Who Slapped Bethlen Cites Vorovsky Case

GENEVA, Jan. 26.—The trial of Ivan de Justh, secretary of the Republican party of Hungary, who slapped Premier Count Bethlen in the face last June, in the lobby of the league of nations building, is in process.

M. Moutet, attorney for the defendant, scored Bethlen, for taking this matter to court, and for not liquidating this affair by the duel method.

The defendant testified that he had administered the beating as a protest against the contempt and snobishness of Bethlen, and to discredit him before the world as an unfit leader. The defense counsel asked for acquittal of the charge, on the ground that the prosecution was not sincere in demanding that De Justh be convicted to insure safety for the delegates to the convention. He cited the case of the assassination of Vaslav Vorovsky, Soviet representative at the Lausanne peace conference. The assassinator, Maurice Conradi, was brought before a Swiss court and acquitted.

**Roll to the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.**

## THUGS HIT WAITER IN PUBLIC; SHOUTS REACTIONARY MOB; HATES PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

(Continued from page 1)

hotel . . . doubted whether Waldheim should not be allowed to speak. . . . There was no meeting of any kind."

**Fear on Pupin.**

The viewing of the author of the above is worth while. Recently, a little hall was held in South Bend at which Waldheim spoke and a little later the officials of the Central Labor Union, then dominated by themselves for being duped by labor's enemies, gave the Central Labor hall free for a meeting for Passaic relief.

But this is beside the question. What is most interesting in this issue of "The Union" is its outright appeal to the employers for support because of its hostility to the "red menace." It says:

"One thing ought to be clear to employers, that were it not for the conservative labor press, the Red movement in America would be bound to make headway. It is the conservative point of view as reflected in the conservative labor press that makes it very difficult for the Communist movement to advance in America. It is for this reason THE CONSERVATIVE LABOR PRESS IS ENTITLED TO THE SUPPORT OF THE BUSINESS INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY. (Emphasis mine.)

**A Lucky Word.**

How extremely fortunate for this inspired writer that someone put the word "conservative" in the English language. Otherwise, unable to express properly his love for things as they are, the full flower of his slavish soul, unrecognised by the bosses, would have blushed unseen in the dark garden of silence. As it is, he can now get off such super-conservatisms as:

"The organized labor movement of America does not desire to take possession of capital nor to run private business. It does desire better working conditions, with SUCH AREA SUGGESTED AND BETTER WAGES WHEN IT IS POSSIBLE TO GET THEM IN A REASONABLE WAY." (Emphasis mine.)

If you are not "reasonable" you are a "red."

The voice of the great god Morgan has spoken to the labor Moses from the golden clouds of the Wall Street Sinai and said:

"The first commandment for thy flock is that it, each and severally, be reasonable.

"Ask and thou shalt receive—perhaps."

Demand, and it is prima facie evidence that thou art unreasonable and therefore a "red."

A labor editor who can justify the closing of a hall for a meeting for strike relief on the ground that the speaker stands in danger of life imprisonment because of his leadership of a strike, certainly has learned well the way to "be reasonable."

**"Reds Cause Strikes."**

In addition to the editorial quoted there are two more stories on the first page of the special convention edition.

Two of them strike the same note as the editorial and quote the president and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor to prove that the editor "knows his onions."

One of the stories is headed:

"Trade Unions In U. S. Being Purged Of All Radicals, Says Green. Communists Being Expelled From Every Organization Belonging To A. F. of L."

Why are the unions "being purged of all radicals"? The sub-head tells us: "Reds Cause Strikes."

The second news story is headed:

"Matthew Woll, in Phila., speaks kindly of Capital."

Is this not in sweet and kindly contrast to those workers who are inclined to disregard appeals to be "reasonable?" Just listen to the "reasonable" vice-president of the American Federation of Labor as quoted in "The Union," whose motto on its masthead is "The Sword Must Strike The Shackles From The Slave.' But It is Education, Organization and Arbitration That Makes Him a Free Man." Woll said in his Philadelphia speech:

"Labor and Capital thruout the country are becoming more closely united on a cooperative basis. . . . Employers are more interested in their workers' welfare and labor is buying heartily in stock of the corporations which employ it." (Emphasis mine.)

"God's in his heaven and all's right with the world."

The coal barons shut their union mines down for two years, starved 200,000 union miners out of the union fields and now demand a 15 to 20 per cent cut in wages and an agreement providing for enforcement of the speed-up system by the union.

"Labor and capital are becoming more closely united on a cooperative basis."

In the coal fields this "cooperative basis" consists of the coal barons strangling the union fields by stimulation of non-union production and loving labor to such an extent that they are willing to let 200,000 miners and their families starve in order to force submission to their terms.

**Friends To Lewis.**

"The Union" speaks here in Indianapolis for the powerful group of union officials known as the "Indianapolis clique" and which includes the officialdom of such unions, with headquarters here, as the Teamsters, Carpenters, Printers and United Mine Workers. The leaders of these unions are 75 of the "responsible" men. They are fully in accord with the policy of the Lewis machine at this convention and that policy is to launch an offensive against the "Save the Union" bloc instead of against the coal operators.

Those sections in the table which have fought against the starving of 200,000 miners out of the union, the members who demand nationalization of the mining industry, complete organization of the non-union fields, abolition of the coal operators' influence in the union, honest elections and a labor party based on the trade unions are to be denounced as enemies of American institutions, "agents of Moscow," disrupters of trade unionism and as menaces to the family, the home and society.

**A "Reasonable" Machine.**

Here in the stronghold of klandom and labor officialdom, the Lewis machine, if it does not trip in the thousands of yards of red, white and blue bunting with which Tomlinson hall is draped, or strangle itself with one or more of the four dozen American flags which hang from every projection, expects to prove with the assistance of the capitalist press that it is the most "reasonable" of all American labor leadership.

**Fake Delegates Wanted.**

But several hundred delegates, who have been fighting the coal operators for three years without any help from the Lewis machine, want to know what has become of the 200,000 vanished union members—and a number of other things.

There is such a thing as being too "reasonable" even tho one has packed a convention with machine delegates by methods so shameless that hardened henchmen would rather talk about something else.

"Reds are not wanted in Indiana" by the bosses but the "reasonable" reactionary officials will create a demand among the workers of Indiana for more red and less reaction in the policy of the labor movement.

## Railway Clerks Local Condemns Imperialism As Wall Street Policy

RICHMOND Va.—A red hot resolution demanding the withdrawal of American armed forces from Nicaragua, where they are sent by "the Coolidge administration, acting in accord with the wishes of Wall Street" to aid the Diaz tyranny against "the duly elected head of Nicaragua, the late President," has been adopted by the Old Dominion Lodge, 91, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes.

The resolution also says, in part:

"Whereas, The constitutional government of Nicaragua is supported by the Nicaragua Federation of Labor, and

"Whereas, At the same time the American Government, in support of these same Wall Street interests, is threatening and increased wages, the shorter workday, better conditions, the abolition of child labor, equal pay for men and women, and other concessions, that would make for a little better life for the working class.

The Coolidge government in Washington, in its attitude toward Mexico, however, is as arrogant and iron fisted as the Gary tyranny in the steel industry, or the Rockefeller kaiserdom in the oil industry that declares, "There is nothing to arbitrate!" Coolidge claims that "the abrogation of American property rights in Mexico without compensation is not a matter to be arbitrated." The words are almost identical.

* * *

In the "peace" days before the world war, there was a school of socialists in this country, with Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason of Girard, Kansas, as one of its chief spokesmen, that declared the way to end capitalism was to buy it out. "Imperialism," speaking thru its government at Washington, seems perfectly willing to be bought out in Mexico, but at its own price. Since this "price" is backed by the "forces" of the United States army, navy and air fleet, it may be taken for granted that the price demanded will be far beyond anything the Mexicans feel they can or ought to pay.

There is a growing feeling in Mexico that there is no reason why anything should be paid to the alien exploiters in the United States. If the wealth in natural resources wasstolen by the agents of foreign capital, especially under the reign of native tyrants who joined with foreign greed in the plunder of the workers and farmers, then it is argued by the Mexican masses, daily growing more conscious of their own power, that they ought to recover their loot and that now is a good time to do it. They see no necessity for any compensation. They get nothing for the nation's natural resources, the land, the oil, the mines, when they were taken from them. They give nothing when they take it back again. That attitude constitutes the nightmare that disturbs Washington and Wall Street.

If Mexico sought to compensate alien greed, at its own price, for "property" to be taken back by the people, then the Mexican masses did not be shouldered with a burdensome debt on which they would be paying interest to foreign capital down thru interminable years. Mexico today is poor. The standard of living is not high. Mexico cannot pay. The debt would be inevitable. The only way out is to take. That was the way of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia; that was that succeeds. Mexico must go the same way, finally, not because of Russia inspiration, or imitation, but because there is no other way in the struggle for liberation from capitalist rule.

* * *

The Mexican masses, in their effort to get back what belongs to them, must have the support of all American workers and farmers. If Mexico were forced to pay, that would merely strengthen Wall Street, making it more powerful in its depredations against the workers and farmers at home.

The senate has voted for arbitration. Capitalism's attitude toward arbitration is to use it to keep labor in continued submission. Labor's reply can only be to arbitrate capitalism out of existance.

# Capitalist Arbitration No Solution of Problem Facing Mexican Masses

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE Senate has voted unanimously for settling the controversy between the United States and Mexico by arbitration. But the dealings of the Washington Government with Mexico, as well as with Nicaragua and China, are decided behind the closed doors of the White House and the State Department, the secret method of "dollar diplomacy" that looks upon Congress as an incumbrance that must be tolerated.

Yet the gesture is not to be overlooked as being entirely futile. It indicates that at least one branch of the government harbors the notion that Mexico has some rights. The arbitration game, however, as it is played by American employers and by "dollar diplomats" is just another shell game, with Uncle Shylock manipulating the shells and the mysterious peas and, of consequently, raking in the coin.

Indications are that the Calles government is willing to seize upon arbitration as a method of settling its dispute with the American plutocracy. The New York Evening Post admits that, "Upon our differences with Mexico arbitration is asked by various important organizations of our people."

But President Coolidge has let it be known that he is opposed to arbitration. And in this he speaks the mind of the profit takers, better than they can state the case themselves.

Arbitration is welcome to the great employers when he is sure that the arbitrators can be fixed beforehand. Evidently the Mexicans are in favor of the kind of arbitration that makes sure that the results will be in their favor. That is as it should be. In Mexican courts, established by the republic, should be fitting tribunals for settling the differences with foreign capital.

Such tribunals, however, will never become the real instruments of the masses, until they constitute the proletarian courts of a Workers' Republic. This, of course, raises the fact that there can be no arbitration of the issues between the Mexican people and its foreign and native oppressors. One or the other must triumph.

On behalf of the master class for whom it rules, the Washington government declares the Mexican oil and land laws are confiscatory. That sounds like an echo of the complaint immediately workers demand increased wages, the shorter workday, better conditions, the abolition of child labor, equal pay for men and women, and other concessions, that would make for a little better life for the working class.

The Coolidge government in Washington, in its attitude toward Mexico, however, is as arrogant and iron fisted as the Gary tyranny in the steel industry, or the Rockefeller kaiserdom in the oil industry that declares, "There is nothing to arbitrate!" Coolidge claims that "the abrogation of American property rights in Mexico without compensation is not a matter to be arbitrated." The words are almost identical.

* * *

In the "peace" days before the world war, there was a school of socialists in this country, with Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason of Girard, Kansas, as one of its chief spokesmen, that declared the way to end capitalism was to buy it out. "Imperialism," speaking thru its government at Washington, seems perfectly willing to be bought out in Mexico, but at its own price. Since this "price" is backed by the "forces" of the United States army, navy and air fleet, it may be taken for granted that the price demanded will be far beyond anything the Mexicans feel they can or ought to pay.

There is a growing feeling in Mexico that there is no reason why anything should be paid to the alien exploiters in the United States. If the wealth in natural resources was stolen by the agents of foreign capital, especially under the reign of native tyrants who joined with foreign greed in the plunder of the workers and farmers, then it is argued by the Mexican masses, daily growing more conscious of their own power, that they ought to recover their loot and that now is a good time to do it. They see no necessity for any compensation. They get nothing for the nation's natural resources, the land, the oil, the mines, when they were taken from them. They give nothing when they take it back again. That attitude constitutes the nightmare that disturbs Washington and Wall Street.

If Mexico sought to compensate alien greed, at its own price, for "property" to be taken back by the people, then the Mexican masses did not be shouldered with a burdensome debt on which they would be paying interest to foreign capital down thru interminable years. Mexico today is poor. The standard of living is not high. Mexico cannot pay. The debt would be inevitable. The only way out is to take. That was the way of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia; that was that succeeds. Mexico must go the same way, finally, not because of Russia inspiration, or imitation, but because there is no other way in the struggle for liberation from capitalist rule.

* * *

The Mexican masses, in their effort to get back what belongs to them, must have the support of all American workers and farmers. If Mexico were forced to pay, that would merely strengthen Wall Street, making it more powerful in its depredations against the workers and farmers at home.

The senate has voted for arbitration. Capitalism's attitude toward arbitration is to use it to keep labor in continued submission. Labor's reply can only be to arbitrate capitalism out of existance.

## Russian Party Problems Subject Coming Lecture Chicago Workers School

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26.—The next Sunday lecture, part of a long program of weekly educational talks arranged by the Chicago Workers School, will be given by Max Bedacht, member of the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party. The January 30th meeting will be at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves., at 8 P. M. Bedacht's subject will be "The Recent Discussion in the Russian Communist Party."

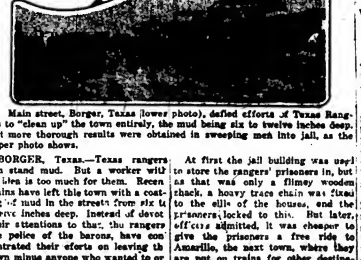
Following this, a series of three Sunday lectures will be delivered by William Z. Foster on "Strike Strategy." James P. Cannon of International Labor Defense and Leland Olds of the Federated Press will also the speakers at later dates.

## Lenin Memorial in Newark

NEWARK, N. J. Jan. 26.—A Lenin Memorial and DAILY WORKER Welcome meeting will be held here Friday evening, Jan. 28, at Urkranian hall, 57-59 Beacon St., under the auspices of The Workers Party.

Speakers will address the meeting in English, Russian and Jewish. Admission free.

## MEN, NOT MUD, "CLEANED-UP"



Central Press Photo

Main street, Borger, Texas (lower photo), defied efforts of Texas Rangers to "clean up" the town entirely, the mud being six to twelve inches deep. But more thorough results were obtained in sweeping men into jail, as the upper photo shows.

BORGER, Texas.—Texas rangers can't stagger mud. But a worker will an idea is too much for them. Recen trains have left this town with a coating of mud in the streets from six to twelve inches deep. Instead of devot their attentions to that, the rangers the police of the barons, have concentrated their efforts on leaving th town minus anyone who wanted to or ganize the workers in the Texas Pan handle oil district.

At first the jail building was used to store the rangers' prisoners in, but as that was only a flimsy wooden shack, a heavy trace chain was fixed to the cells of the houses, and the prisoners locked to this. But later, efficacy admitted, it was cheaper to give the prisoners a free ride to Amarillo, the next town, where they are put on trains for other destinations than to keep them in jail and feed them.

# BRITISH URGE NEW TERMS ON THE CANTONESE

## May Be the Result of Isolation

TOKIO, Jan. 26.—The British ambassador continues to press the foreign office for support of British policy in China. Ambassador Tilley brings forward the decision of Washington to follow an independent course as a reason why Tokio should reconsider its attitude. Japan, on the contrary, thinks this an added reason why it should not come in for a share of Chinese odium that is now almost entirely shouldered by the British. Japan has had a taste of Chinese hate and it was bitter on the tongue.

**Australian Workers Protest.**

SYDNEY, N. S. W. Jan. 26.—The Australian Workers Union, in annual convention, passed a resolution declaring that:

"This union representing 100,000 organised workers views with alarm the happenings in China and demands that the Federal Government should not embroil Australians in imperialistic warfare in defense of capitalistic concessions.

"Secondly, in the event of any attempt to organize Australian contingents or to dispatch Australian warships, this convention instructs the federal council immediately to organize a non-intervention campaign".

**Exaggerated Reports.**

SHANGHAI, Jan. 26. The alarming reports of hostility being published in foreign newspapers and republished here do not give a correct picture of the situation. Slight disturbances are exaggerated. Strikes against greedy employers are numerous but they are directed against Chinese-owned factories as well as against those owned by British and Japanese.

The first contingent of British troops from Hong-kong which is expected to arrive momentarily is calculated to influence the negotiations now taking place in Hankow between British and Cantonese officials. The display of force was apparently interpreted in this light by Eugo Chen, Cantonese Foreign Minister who issued a strongly worded statement declaring that the Nationalist Government would not be awed by a display of force.

**Do Not Trust Sikhs.**

The Indian contingents ordered to China are said to be an ill-advised one as the British have less faith in the loyalty of the Indians. The new reinforcements are also calculated to offset the strikes employed as local police who are failing under the influence of the anti-imperialist propaganda circulated by Kuomintang leaders. The Sikhs intend to play on their religious differences.

Refusal of the Indian parliament to authorize the sending of troops to India is hailed with joy by the Chinese nationalists.

Individual Americans residing here have enabled Washington urging a non-aggression policy in China.

The leading British newspapers here is thundering against a surrender to the Chinese and insisting that Tsiado should not be put before honor".

Britian is expected to make a fight for repossession of the British concession in Hankow.

A general advance of the Koumintang army in Kiangsi province towards Hangchow on the seacoast of Chehiang has been ordered.

Persons close to Chang-so-lin, have stated authoritively that he is prepared to unite with the south against the British should the latter attempt to regain the Hankow concession.

British news agencies continue to publish interviews with the Manchurian dictator, in which Chang, hurls propaganda blasts at Moscow and offers himself humbly as the man who is capable of unifying China, suggesting at the same time that he would be able to accomplish this laudable purpose provided he had a little ready money. There are those who believe that Chang is simply talking thru his hat and that Tokio is grinning over its teacups as Chang continues to pose as the savior of civilization.

## Worker Correspondent Says We Improve

Editor, DAILY WORKER: The "debunking" campaign of The DAILY WORKER will certainly help the workers to see more clearly their own interests.

The first number is already a very big improvement and the pleasure of buying it at news stands every morning gives us opportunity to read the news the same day—which means a workingclass paper in the heart of Wall Street and imperialist capitalism.

The New Leader and similar yellow papers may keep on throwing mud and lies at Communist party organs—it will not affect us now. Party readers keep on your good work and we the workers will appreciate your youthful labor some day.

**Doherty, J. Avon**
**(Worker Correspondent)**

# FORCES CONTINUE SUPPORT OF DIAZ

## Cities Taken by Liberals Declared "Neutral"

PUERTO CABEZAS, Nicaragua, Jan. 26.—The danger of a clash between United States marines and Liberal troops was pointed out today by Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, head of the liberal government, in a statement to the press.

Dr. Sacasa deplored the situation, but charged that the action of the marines in constantly extending neutral zones had aroused hostility. He declared that the Diaz government at Managua could not stand without American support and disclaimed any anti-American feeling on his own part.

Declaring "Neutral Zones".

"Hostility has been aroused by the action of the United States marines in following the constitutionalists and declaring neutral all the cities wrested from the Diazista army," Dr. Sacasa said.

"Such acts are making Nicaraguans desperate. The situation is bad and is increasing in gravity. Creation of these neutral zones is robbing us of the places captured by us through force of arms."

Will Carry On.

Dr. Sacasa expressed the determination to carry on in spite of all difficulties. He added:

"I am convinced that the Dais government would quickly fall should the American government withdraw its support and resume an attitude of neutrality."

Dr. Sacasa, after denying any anti-Americanism reported to the United States as his "second mother country," continued the liberal chief. "That is where I became imbued with liberalism."

## Judge Lindsay Ousted By State Supreme Court

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 26.—Judge Ben B. Lindsey, founder and judge of the juvenile court of Denver, was ousted today through a decision of the state supreme court.

This is a reversal of a previous decision rendered by the Denver district court which had affirmed the electio nof Lindsey over his opponent Royal W. Graham. The whole issue arose out of the election of judges in 1924 which was at that time won by Lindsey.

Opponent Dead.

Graham, backed by the Ku Klux Klan, contested the election returns and demanded a recount. Graham has since died. Klan pressure is declared to be back of the attack on Lindsey. The Klan controls many political posts in the state of Colorado.

Judge Lindsey has been recognised as a liberal jurist. He has been associated with the Denver juvenile court for over twenty-five years. His method of dealing with juvenile delinquents, and his unique tactics in bringing about good results has won for him an international reputation.

View of the English freighter "Essex Isles" burning at Tampico, Mexico, following a gasoline explosion, which killed 24 and injured 27 seamen and laborers. A spark from a railway engine came into contact with a leaky tin or gasoline, being loaded aboard.

## Dillon-Reed Draw Up Bill to Simplify Grab Of Foreign Securities

By means of a bill which would open the doors of the New York stock exchange to the common stocks of industrial corporations of every foreign country, Wall Street hopes to further extend its control over the economic life of the rest of the world. The bill, a draft of which has been completed under the expert (and disinterested?) advice of Dillon Reed & Co., will be introduced in the state legislature within the next few days.

The present state laws require that certificates of corporations be made out under definite names. Foreign stocks are not registered in any name, and can only be listed on the stock exchange after a great deal of red tape. The new bill if passed, will permit foreign industrial, railway and public utility corporations to list stocks on the exchange.

American investment in oil, rubber, steel, copper, railroads, and other basic industries, will be made much easier, if the bill is passed.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## Spanish Ship Loses Rudder; Kills Crew

GIJON, Spain, Jan. 26.—Fourteen sailors were drowned and five rescued when the steamship Retuerto was thrown on a reef near the village of San Esteban Depravia, during a violent storm.

The steamship lost her rudder and broke in half when she struck the reef. Observers on shore were unable to send relief to those clinging aboard the wreckage for several hours due to the fury of the seas. When it was finally possible to send a life boat out, there were but five of the crew of the ship still alive.

## Wounded for Bankers; Can't Borrow of Banks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Half the banks of the country do not want to make loans on war veterans' adjusted compensation certificates, Gen. Frank T. Hines, director of the veterans' bureau, informed congress today.

Hines advocated speedy passage of a loan bill which will enable the veterans' bureau itself to make the loans.

# CAUSE 'MEXICAN PERIL' TO LOWER WESTERN WAGES

## Bosses Break Pact To Aid Exploitation

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The yellow peril has taken a back seat on the Pacific coast. The Mexican peril is now placed in the front row.

The lowest estimate of Mexicans living this side of the Rio Grande is 1,100,000, the highest 1,500,000. The number of Mexicans coming to the United States each year was recently estimated by the "Survey of Race Relations" at 100,000 or more.

Texas is said to have a Mexican population of more than 850,000. California next with 250,000, chiefly in the southern part of the state. New Mexico is third with 180,000. Colorado and Arizona each have 60,000.

In spite of vice fees, head tax and the gentlemen's agreement between the labor federations of the two republics to discourage immigration, a veritable flood of Mexicans has been pouring over the border since 1920, the report says.

These people are not here altogether on account of their own choice. They are here as a result of a studied exploitation program of big employers, who are using them as section hands on railroads, in lumber camps, on sugar beet and cotton plantations and on the big construction jobs.

Efforts are now being made to repeal the restrictions and open the flood-gates for more Mexicans on the ground that they alone can solve the unskilled labor "shortage" in the west.

In a recent appeal for more Mexicans, W. H. Kirkbride, Southern Pacific maintainence-of-way engineer, declared the Mexican to be the southwest's answer, "The man of muscle with mind unimpaired with ... and ready to absorb the good things of America," and "possessed of those simple virtues that we so dearly cherish."

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

# VOTES TONIGHT ON RED-BAITING

## Secretary Sent Agent To "Picklers"

A meeting of Local 1, International Jewelry Workers Union will be held at Webster Hall, 6 p. m. tonight to act on the report of the delegates sent by its executive board to the so-called "conference for the preservation of trade unions" which was held at Bethoven Hall, on December 21.

Samuel E. Beardsley, secretary-organizer of the local and ally of Morris Sigman, instigator of the December 21 conference had the delegates selected by the executive board with the idea in mind of having them report to that body, and in that manner have the local put on record in favor of red-baiting without the members of the local having a voice in the matter.

Rank and File Object.

Due to pressure from the rank and file members of the union who would not stand for this railroading thru of such an important resolution the question will be put to a vote at tonight's meeting.

Beardsley and his socialist clique are making extensive arrangements to pass the recommendation of the executive board: "That the report be accepted and the action taken by the emergency conference for the preservation of the trade unions be approved."

In a letter that Beardsley has sent out about tonight's meeting he urges anti-Communists to attend.

## Wheeler Flays Cal's Policy in Nicaragua

(Continued from page 1)

tested against the recognition of Adolpho Diaz.

The president either was "misinformed," "mislead" or else "withheld vital information" about Latin America, which was in his possession, said Wheeler. He enumerated the failure of the president to tell congress that Sacasa had been driven out of Nicaragua by force, that Adolpho Diaz was a revolutionary chieftain and therefore ineligible to the presidency, and that Diaz was a violator of the five-power pact" of the Latin American nations.

"The followers of Doctor Sacasa are today fighting for just those same principles of liberty and free government for which our forefathers fought in 1776," said Wheeler. "Indeed it is not too much to say that one would seek in vain in the history of our struggle for independence for a parallel to the brazen tyranny of our state department in its dealings with the overwhelming majority of the people of Nicaragua. George, III, never dared to perpetrate upon the American colony such fiscal and political atrocities as our state department has perpetrated upon the defenseless people of Nicaragua."

Wheeler discussed the finances of Nicaragua and charged the "state department-banker control" was guilty of "wholesale graft."

* * *

Robinson Resolution Before 'Cal'.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—President Coolidge had before him today the fact that the senate unanimously favors arbitrating the land law controversy with Mexico.

The vote on the Robinson resolution, advising the president to peacefully settle the dispute, afforded one of the rare occasions when the senate has solidly been in favor of something.

While there is nothing mandatory in the senate's action, as applied to the Coolidge-Kellogg policy, the unanimity with which the senate acted is expected to be not without effect in determining the future steps in administration policy.

President Coolidge is expected to take cognizance of the senate's action, even though he considers the resolution merely an advisory notice of senate opinion.

Consider Resolution Rebuke.

Some of Mr. Coolidge's advisors believe he should ignore the senate's action, letting his silence constitute a "rebuke" to the senate for encroachment upon the executive's direction of foreign affairs.

* * *

General Romero Executed.

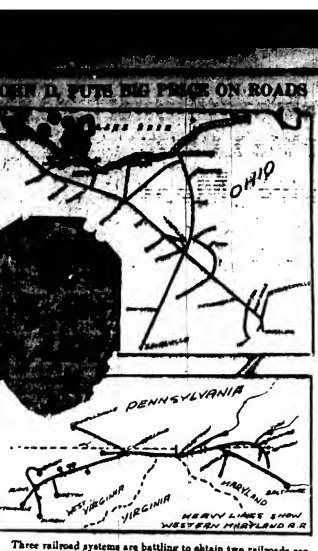
MEXICO CITY, Jan. 26.—General Joaquin Romero has been executed following a court martial charging him with leading a rebellion against the Calles government, it was announced today.

General Romero was arrested at Christmas time but escaped and was re-captured two days ago together with other alleged rebels active about Mexico City.

## Carolina Legislature Considers Prohibition Of Teaching Evolution

The anti-evolution fight broke in the North Carolina legislature today when Rep. D. Scott Poole of Hoke county, introduced his bill to forbid teaching of the evolution theory. The bill was patterned after the Tennessee law which the state supreme court upheld.

## JOHN D. PUTS BIG PRICE ON ROADS




Three railroad systems are battling to obtain two railroads controlled by John D. Rockefeller, Sr. The roads are the Wheeling & Lake Erie, top map, and the Western Maryland, lower map. Rockefeller, pictured in inset, is said to have asked more than any of the contending systems is willing to pay. Those reported bidding for control are the Van Sweringens of the huge Nickle Plate merger, the New York Central, and Loener F. Loose, who is creating a fifth Eastern trunk line. According to market quotations, Rockefeller has a paper profit of nearly $8,000,000 above the par value of his stock in Wheeling & Lake Erie alone.

## Chicago Mayor Host To Agent of Fascism At Coliseum Speech

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26.—It is certain that some future ambassador of the Soviet Union would not be permitted to address an audience of workers at Chicago's big coliseum in defense of Communism. But Benito Mussolini's fascist ambassador to the United States, Baron Giacomo Martino, enters the city as the virtual guest of Mayor Dever, is feted at a banquet by prominent city officials and speaks to some 2,000 Chicago fascists at the Coliseum with a guard of black-shirts, singing the praises of the fascist dictatorship.

God Sent Him.

"Bolshevism was threatening Italy. Chaos was imminent. Then God sent to us the great statesman, Benito Mussolini," said the baron as the pettibourgeois Italian audience rose in their seats and attempted to imitate the "Roman salute" of Fascist fame.

Mayor Dever, in view of a coming election in which he will run again, took occasion to fill out his political sails among Italian voters by rosy references to the wonders they have accomplished for Chicago.

Paw Workers.

Italian workers were notably few in the Coliseum audience. In the first place the ambassador is a "baron," in the second place, Chicago Italian workers have on previous occasions demonstrated their extreme dislike of Mussolini's anti-working-class regime. There is no donbt tha baron felt this.

## Hoover Deserts to Reaction In Case of Boulder Canyon Bill

WASHINGTON, (FP). — Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce and hitherto a champion of the Swing-Johnson bill for government construction of the dam and power plant at Boulder Canyon on the Colorado River, has gone over to the opposition. He says he has been misunderstood. He does not now favor government construction and ownership of the power plant, and government selling of electricity to cities and private companies. He agrees with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon that this job should be handled by private capital.

The city of Los Angeles has been the backbone of the fight for public development of power at Boulder Canyon. It needs more electric current, at the low price which the government would charge. The private electric companies, organized in the General Electric combine, are fighting the bill by every means that propaganda experts can device. Thousands of telegrams are now reaching members of the house, from power inspired sources. The one point they stress is that the power station at Boulder Canyon must be in private hands.

## Sinclair Impatient For His Teapot Dome

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. — Advancement of the Teapot Dome oil lease case was requested of the supreme court today by Harry F. Sinclair's Mammoth Oil Company. Undue delay will greatly impair the value of the petroleum reserve, it was said. The property now is under receivership, pending final disposition of the government's suit to cancel the lease.

## Pope Seeks Boys' Souls; Mussolini Demands All Papal Scouts Disband

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ROME, Jan. 26.—The pope has created a first class sensation here by his order dissolving the Catholic boy scouts in towns of less than 20,000 in order to forestall a fascist decree which would incorporate the boy scouts in the fascisti national balilla.

The Observatore Romano announcing the Pope's decree was quickly sold out and in some circles the action of the Pope was interpreted as the forerunner of open conflict between the vatican and the fascisti.

The split between the Pope and Mussolini is becoming more and more pronounced. The Pope has decided to serve one god at a time. In a letter addressed to Cardinal Gaspari in the Osservatore Romano, he protests against Mussolini's order.

Growing more conciliatory at the end of his letter, the Pope claims merely the souls of Italian boys, intimating that if Catholic bishops are entrusted with supervision of the moral and religious training of the National Balilla, he will give full liberty to the Catholic scouts to join juvenile fascisti organizations.

## Government that Freed Vorovsky's Murderer In Haste to Avenge Slap

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

GENEVA, Jan. 26.—Ivan de Justh, secretary of the Hungarian republican party, was found guilty of an assault on the Hungarian premier, Count Bethlen. He was sentenced to twenty-four days' imprisonment, 500 francs fine and banishment from Switzerland for ten years.

The charge grew out of a scene in the lobby of the league of nations palace last June when De Justh slapped Count Bethlen's face.

The lawyers for the defense stated that De Justh had slapped the count's face merely to show the world that the premier was not worthy of representing Hungary.

# FRENCH PUT OFF "INDEFINITELY" U. S. DEBT PACT

## Foreign Office Hurries To Deny Breach

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. — The French government has notified the American debt commission that ratification of the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement has been indefinitely postponed, it was learned today.

As a result, the American senate will take no action on the pact until the next session a year hence.

Opposition in the French parliament was strong that a delay was decided upon rather than jeopardize the agreement by calling for a vote now, it was said.

President Poincare, in his appearance before the Chamber of Deputies Financial Commission, as the qualifying of Minister of Finance, stated that there was no hurry about ratifying the treaty.

The French Foreign Office has denied that there is anything involved in the debt situation to jeopardize the relations between the United States and France. According to the Foreign Office, the situation is unchanged.

## Sacasa Government Puts Issues And Sells Bonds To Fight Tyrant Diaz

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

PUERTO CABZES, Nicaragua, Jan. 26.—Half a million dollars has been spent to date by the liberal government of Nicaragua, headed by President Juan B. Sacara in their struggle to defeat the forces of Adolfo Diaz, the darling of President Coolidge.

De Sacasa stated that $100,000 was personal funds of the members of the cabinet, $150,000 was taken from the National Bank at Bluefields before American marines were landed there and nearly $300,000 was derived from the issuance of bonds purchased by private citizens.

These bonds were called "Bonus de Patriotismo Centro Americano" and President Sacasa says, were for the reestablishment of a constitutional government in Nicaragua. They do not carry interest.

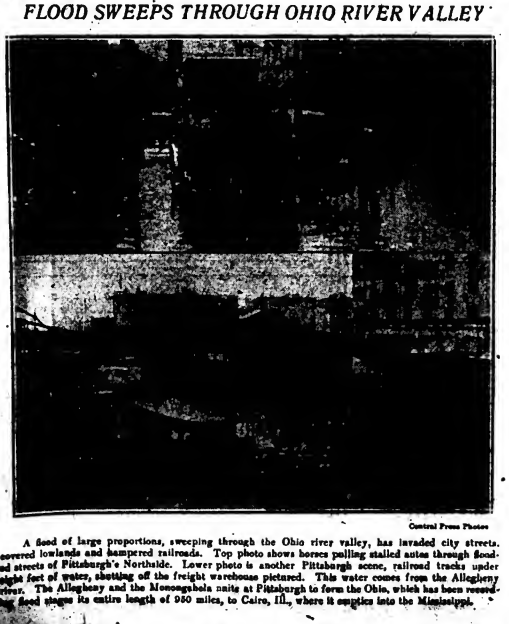
Rodolfo Espinsam, minister of foreign affairs in the liberal government has protested against any acceptance of Gen. Chamorro, as Nicaraguan minister. He requests that all countries delay action pending solution of the Nicaraguan controversy.

With our greatest enthusiasm we congratulate the leader of the oppressed and exploited workers of America, The DAILY WORKER to its 3rd anniversary.

We, the Communist youth of district three, pledge our full support and loyalty to the only fighter of the revolutionary working class in America, The DAILY WORKER.

D. E. C.
Young Workers League
District Three.

## FLOOD SWEEPS THROUGH OHIO RIVER VALLEY



Central Press Photos

A flood of large proportions, sweeping through the Ohio river valley, has invaded city streets, covered lowlands and hampered railroads. Top photo shows horses pulling stalled autos through flooded streets of Pittsburgh's Northside. Lower photo is another Pittsburgh scene, railroad tracks under eight feet of water, shutting off the freight warehouse pictured. This water comes from the Allegheny river. The Allegheny and the Monongahela units at Pittsburgh to form the Ohio, which has been recording flood stages its entire length of 950 miles, to Cairo, Ill., where it empties into the Mississippi.

!! CHICAGO ATTENTION !!

CONCERT and DANCE

Given by the

South Side Russian Children's School of Chicago

Sunday, January 30, 1927

At SCHOENHOFFEN HALL
cor. Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.

A very interesting program.

SCENES FROM RUSSIAN OPERAS, ETC.

Well known actors and singers will participate.

BEGINNING AT 4 P. M.

TICKETS in advance 50 cents.—At the door 65 cents.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## Daily Tiger Cub Must Be Saved

DETROIT, Mich.—The fate of the drive of the Jungleside elements of the great Lenin memorial meeting has proven to be a disastrous failure.

Several months ago the party leased the Detroit Armory, a hall with a seating capacity of some 9,500, for the huge demonstration in the memory of Lenin, which was to be held Sunday, January 23, in that meeting place.

Everything seemed to have been proceeding splendidly until about eight days before the Lenin Memorial Day, Comrade Baker, D. O., received a telephone message from the war lords to the effect that the armory was to be occupied by troops on January 23, the very day of the meeting, and therefore the lease for that hall must be cancelled immediately.

This is only one of those cowardly tricks that the bourgeoisie are used to inflicting upon the workers, but the time is not far off when the workers, under the leadership of the Communists, the most progressive section of the proletariat, will serve those fleshy capitalists with an altogether new species of tricks which will begin with a nice nifty proletarian revolution.

**Changes Scene at Armory.**

Can you imagine that? Instead of the gigantic mass meeting in the memory of our Lenin, the great leader of the workers and oppressed people against capitalistic imperialism, on Sunday, January 23, the armory was to be the scene of military preparation of troops for Wall Street's bloody murder of the working-classes of Chile, Mexico and Nicaragua, this same armory in which the workers of Detroit were to meet, first, to pay their tribute to Lenin, and second, to raise their angry voice of protest against the imperialism of Wall Street, of which our Lenin was the most bitter enemy, was to resound to the heavy tramp of soldiers drilling to kill off a few more thousand of our brothers and sisters in those foreign lands.

But, nevertheless, even tho the situation was very gloomy, the comrades in charge of the Lenin memorial with only eight days to make arrangements anew, have retained that dependable Leninistic spirit which predominated over them in the course of their work, have settled down to serious business, have realized that it was nothing to cry about, and have quickly secured two large labor halls, the New Workers' Home on the east side of the city, and the Finnish Labor Temple on the west side. They comprehended the fact that they, as Communists, will be compelled to undergo thousands of situations much worse than this one, and in that mood went to make new preparations to show the world that Communists can get themselves out of such petty affairs almost as easy as to show the militarizing and drilling of Michigan that they can climb in the face of defeat, and to show them how to hold even more successful Lenin memorial meetings than the meeting at the armory would have been.

**Here Paul Work.**

But even yet the war lords have not capitulated. They were continuously looking for new alibis with which to prevent the meetings. So this is what they did. As the New Workers' Home is not yet completed in the interior, the bosses have sent over their building inspector the day before the Lenin memorial, who was instructed by them to stop that meeting with the excuse that the hall did not have sufficient exits. This gave the Lenin mamorial committee some quick thinking to do. Early Sunday morning, six or seven carpenters, active members of the party, got together and in one or two hours slammed some boards together and in this way completely equipped the hall as far as the exists were concerned.

That Sunday afternoon the Lenin memorial meetings were held. And in ma tell you this: January 23 will be a read-letter day on the Communist calendar here in Detroit. Every available inch of space in both halls was taken; in fact, the next day the capitalist press reported that 3,500 had been present at both meetings. And over $600, is it estimated, has been collected at both meetings, besides the admission, literature and other receipts.

**Uavell Lenin Portrait.**

One of the features of the program was the unveiling of a huge portrait of Lenin, said to be the largest ever painted in America. The wonderful work is that of Com. Baker, D. O. Comrade Rebecca Grecht spoke on "Lenin's Contribution to World Revolution;" Comrade Wm. Z. Foster spoke on "Lenin, His Life and Work;" in the "Detroit Free Press," the most ardent advocate of the open shop, special attention was given to Foster's speech. The South-Slavic Tamburitza Orchestra played the "Revolutionary Funeral March," while the Ukrainian Workers' chorus, under the direction of Comrade Atamanec, sang some revolutionary songs. The singing and recitation of the Young Pioneers was one of the outstanding features on the program. The new D. O. of the Y. W. (C). L., Comrade Trumbull, also gave a short speech outlining the aims of the league. The music of the Finnish Workers' band was expressly remarkable.

I believe that the workers of this city have shown their solidarity and class-consciousness in coming out in such numbers to protest as they did against the invasion of American imperialism in foreign lands by demanding "Hands Off China, Mexico and Nicaragua."—LEO ORSAG.

## Workers Party to Have New Jersey Conference

NEWARK, N. J.—A sub-district conference of all the party shop and street nuclei as well as representatives of all city branches will be held this coming Sunday, Jan. 30th, at 10 a. m., at the Newark Labor Lyceum, 703 S. 14th St.

Representatives of shop and street nuclei from the following cities will be represented: Newark, Passaic, Paterson, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Union City, Perth Amboy, Bayonne, New Brunswick, Linden, Cliffside and many smaller cities and towns.

The purpose of this conference is to discuss the work of the party in the New Jersey sub-district, to discuss the experiences in the work of organizing the unorganized, particularly in Passaic, Perth Amboy and Elizabeth, the shop nuclei experiences of the party in the larger plants of New Jersey, the trade union activity of the party, the strengthening of the party organization, etc.

District Two, of which the New York sub-district is part, has given greater attention to the work in New Jarsey lately than heretofore, in line with the policy of the party of concentrating its energies in the larger factories in the basic industries.

Comrade Weinstone, the general secretary of District 2, will be at the conference and report on the general situation in the United States and tasks before the party. Comrade Krumbein, the industrial organizer of District 2, will report on the industrial program of the party and what can be done in New Jersey. There will also be a report by the sub-district organizer, Comrade Pearlman.

All units in the sub-district must see that they are represented at the conference.

All party members who bring their membership cards with them will be admitted as visitors to the conference.

## Speakers' Conference On Defense Question

The Agitprop department of District 2, New York City, is calling a speakers' conference for this Thursday night, January 27, at 8 p. m. in Room 38 at 108 East 14 St., to discuss the problam of labor defense and the new attacks upon the left wing, Communists and other militant elements in the labor movement.

The speakers will discuss the method of presenting this matter at meetings and will then be assigned to cover the important parts of section membership meetings, held specially to consider the defense problem and the Russian question, during the first week in February.

## New York State Living Beyond Its Income

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Governor Smith does not expect any tax reduction this year, it became known here yesterday, when the tentative estimates of state expenditures were given out. The governor says that the normal activities of the state government call for $190,000,000 and that $18,500,000 more is required by the school system.

The expected income is about $205,000,000 which means an increase in the tax rate instead of the opposite.

## Young Workers of Brownsville to Give Concert and Dance

A concert and dance will be given by the Y. W. L. of Brownsville Jan. 29, 8 p. m., at 63 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn. Admission 35 cents.

**Expedition at "River of Doubt"**

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 26.—It is reported from Matto Grosso that the Dyott expedition has reached the "river of doubt." The expedition is said to have suffered many hardships on the difficult route.

**Tell your friends to buy The DAILY WORKER at the newsstands.**

## CHICAGO BOOSTERS' DANCE FRIDAY

CHICAGO.—Fun and jollity will mark the dance which is being given especially for boosters and workers who are doing their bit to put over the biggest labor affair Chicago has held for a long time. It is the Workers' carnival bazaar, which is to be held on February 25, 26 and 27 at the Ashland Auditorium. The dance for the boosters and their friends will take place at the Russian Workers' Hall, 1902 W. Division Street, on Friday, January 28th, at 8 P. M.

Admission to the boosters' dance will be by invitation only and no charge will be made. Tickets for themselves and their friends can be obtained by the bazaar workers from the committee in charge at 19 S. Lincoln Street, and all who possibly can are urged to bring along cakes, cookies, doughnuts, plenty of good spirit, so that they can all be mixed together with the dance music and thus bring out a happy and enjoyable evening for all.

The dance, which is being given by the committee, is deserved by the bazaar workers, many of whom have done excellent work in the preparations for the $10,000 bazaar. Merchants throughout the city have been visited to donate articles for the booths, which will be set up in all corners of the hall, and for toys, which will be the delight of the children who will have their own fun in the Workers' children model nursery, for which a corner has been set aside under the direction of a capable nurse and her assistants.

Many friends and sympathizers are at work sewing articles and these bits of handiwork will be placed on sale during the three days of the bazaar, among the friends from out of town whose interest has been aroused is Mrs. Wm. Montgomery Brown, wife of the famous "heretic bishop," who has promised to contribute some specimens of her handiwork for the bazaar's booths. The bishop himself is donating a number of copies of his internationally known booklet, "Communism and Christianism."

The bazaar is being held for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER and the Daily Proiheit. The committee has decided, in addition, to donate 75% of the profits from the bazaar to the work of the International Labor Defense. Numerous labor organizations and fraternal bodies have pledged their support to the bazaar and are helping appreciably in the work.

All who are interested in the bazaar and wish to aid in the work should apply to 19 S. Lincoln Street. Tickets for the bazaar may also be obtained at this address, as well as at the Chicago office of the Proiheit, 2309 Roosevelt Road, and other labor

## Workers School to Have Professor Talk About Revolution and Letters

Professor H. W. L. Dana, of the New School for Social Research, will lecture at the New York Workers School this Sunday night, January 30, on "Revolution and Literature."

Professor Dana has been a pioneer in the study of the social interpretation of literature and has given many courses on various phases of this subject.

His lecture is one in a series of Sunday night Forum lectures which have dealt with one or another aspect of historical materialism as applied to special problems. Last Sunday night, Louis Lozowick applied historical materialism to the field of art in a lecture on "Art and Society."

On the Sunday night following Professor Dana's lecture, (February 6) Bernard J. Stern, a lecturer on sociology, will speak on the "Contributions of Modern Science to Historical Materialism."

On Sunday night, February 13, M. J. Olgin will speak on "Present Day Russian Literature" in which he will trace the influence of the revolution and the post-revolutionary period on Russian literature. On February 20, Louis Fischer will speak on "Oil and Imperialism."

## CHICAGO WORKERS SCHOOL STARTS NEW TERM WITH GENERAL ASSEMBLY; COURSES IN LABOR HISTORY, ECONOMICS, AND POLITICAL THEORY

CHICAGO, Ill.—A mass assembly of students and instructors of the Chicago Workers' School to prepare for the eight weeks term beginning the first week in February met in Northwest Hall, North and Western avenues, on Monday, Jan. 21.

This year the Chicago workers school is giving the following courses:
Problems of the labor movement—Max Bedacht—Monday.
Elementary economics—Leo Fisher—Tuesday.
Elements of political education—Wm. Simons—Wednesday.
American imperialism—Max Shachtman—Thursday.
American labor and political history—Friday—Sam Haber.

Students who have enrolled for the school were present and further enrollments will be taken from all workers who are interested in the courses. The choice of courses is entirely at the discretion of the student. One or any number can be enrolled for. There are no restrictions.

## Greetings to the DAILY WORKER

To It's Third Birthday

From a British Communist on visit to Philadelphia.

## And There Is None To Yell "Cotzofanesti"

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Jan. 26.—Queen Marie of Roumania will sit at a table with twenty-nine other guests, carefully selected by the American minister, the host. Queen Nicholas and Princess Ileana will be there, but King Ferdinand is still too ill to attend such affairs. As a memory of the king's fatal illness, the queen has asked the party not to dance.

## The Manager's Corner

***YOU ARE DOING WELL, COMRADES!***

*I have just received at my desk the report for the last two days from the comrades who are out on the front line trenches, inspecting the newsstands. We have not yet received any return figures from the new distributing agency, so those figures are the only ones which show how our paper is faring. Here is the report which is most encouraging:*

| Newsdealer | | Newsdealer | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S | Adds 2 | H new | Begins with 5 |
| B | Adds 3 | F | Adds 3 |
| L | Adds 3 | L(2) | Adds 3 |
| C new | Starts with 3 | W new | Starts with 10 |
| D new | Starts with 5 | H | Adds 5 |
| C new | Starts with 10 | S(2) | Adds 5 |
| B(2) | Adds 5 | R | Adds 5 |
| L | Adds 7 | H new | Starts with 10 |
| W | Adds 2 | P | Adds 5 |
| D | Sold out 25 | | |

*Keep up the good work. Organize your inspection groups. Ask your neighborhood newsdealer whether he is handling the paper. If he is not, convince him to try it. If he is handling the paper, get him to order more of them. Cover your residential and working section. Watch and see if the paper is properly displayed on the stand. Try to get the dealer's good-will and cooperation. This is important. Above all report to us, every complaint, or suggested change in order. You have begun well. It's up to you to finish the job.—BERT MILLER.*

## SCOTT NEARING SPEAKS IN CLEVELAND SUNDAY

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Scott Nearing, former professor of Economy in the Universities of Pennsylvania and Toledo, will speak in Cleveland on Sunday, January 30, at 8:00 P. M., at Moose Auditorium, 1000 Walnut Street.

Scott Nearing has recently returned from a tour of Europe and China, where he has been able to study the Labor Movement at close range. He will give some facts regarding the attacks upon the International Labor Movement by internationally organized capital, but his main topic will be "The Attack Upon American Labor."

Admission to this meeting will be 25c. It is being arranged under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, Local Cleveland.

## Youngstown, Ohio Will Hold Anti-Fascist Meet

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 26.—In order to acquaint the workers of Mahoning valley with the true role of the Mussolini government of Italy whose speakers and supporters have been active banking the workers in Mahoning valley of late, the Youngstown Forum will hold an Anti-Fascisti mass meeting on Sunday afternoon, January 30th, 2:30 P. M. at 369 East Federal Street. L. Anter, district organizer for the Workers (Communist) party and an Italian speaker will address the meeting. Readers of the DAILY WORKER are cordially invited to attend and bring their friends.

MOSCOW, Jan. 26.—An epidemic of influenza has broken out in white Russia. Thousands are afflicted in Kharkov and Minsk.

## Greetings to the DAILY WORKER in New York

May it serve the New York labor movement in its daily struggle against the brutalities of capitalism, and the corruption of the reactionary labor machine, with even more energy and influence than in the past.

Tuckers, Hemstitchers, Pleaters and Novelty Workers' Union Local 41
I. L. G. W. U.

L. RUBIN, Chairman, Executive Board.

## "BREAKING CHAINS"

*A Thrilling Film* — *Russia from* 1917 to 1923
LOVE — HATE — REVOLUTION
2 P. M.; 4.15 P. M. *4 Showings* 7 P. M.; 9 P. M.

**SUN. FEB. 6, 1927**

WALDORF THEATRE, 50th St., East of Broadway
Advance Sale of Tickets at the Box Office Waldorf Theatre, Workers Bookshop, Daily Worker Office—Amkop, Int. Workers Aid
*Tickets in Advance 75c* *At the Door 99c*

PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA

# LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

PROGRAM

Freiheit Singing Society. "STRIKE," mass revolution play, by the Workers' Theatre Alliance. Movie, local party activities. Young Pioneers. Elkin Keitses of Y. W. L.

C. E. RUTHENBERG

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Chairman J. O. BENTALL.

**FRIDAY, JANUARY 28th, 8 P. M., at LABOR INSTITUTE, 8th and Locust Streets**

**Auspices Workers (Communist) Party.**

## AN INTERESTING LECTURE

The recent discussion in the Russian Communist Party

Speaker

MAX BEDACHT

**Sunday Evening, January 30, at 8 P. M.**

NORTHWEST HALL, Cor. of North and Western, Chicago.

Auspices of the

Workers' School of Chicago.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

NEXT WEEK: Sunday, Feb. 6, William Z. Foster, will speak on "Strike Strategy."

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## Shoe Operatives Strike Company; Cut Wages in Violation of Contract

A walkout of 40 union shoe operatives has taken place at the Riverside Felt Slipper Co., 48 Walker St., as a result of a cut in wages of from 5 to 10 per cent.

The men, who are members of local 86 of the Shoe Workers Protective Union, decided upon a walkout, after they had been informed that the wage cut would take effect immediately. The action of the company directly violates an agreement, which had been signed last year with the union, and which does not expire till Sept. 1, 1927.

The company demands now that the men accept the wage cut, and extend the period of the agreement to Jan. 1, 1928, a time which is usually slack in that industry, and when a strike would not affect the company seriously. Extra demands are: before going on strike the men agree to finish up work which the company may have on hand at that time. The men are to post $50 security, to live up to these demands. The company also insist on the right to discharge 7 men, who have been on the regular working force, before work is resumed again.

Chester W. Blebby, business agent of local 86, states that the strike is in full progress, that full picket lines have been established, and that they are out to win, and to force the company to live up to the agreement as originally signed. The walkout is sanctioned and has the full support of the district council of the Shoe Workers Protective union.

## English Laborites And Co-operators to Unite

LONDON.—An official alliance between the Labor party and the co-operative movement is likely, according to London dispatches. The co-operative movement has a membership of 5,000,000, part of which is already in the Labor party.

A report in favor of the alliance will be submitted to a conference of the cooperative party at the end of January and is expected to be adopted.

### Declare Dividend.

Directors of the United States Steel Corporation today declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 a share on the common and preferred stocks of the corporation.

## TASKS OF THE MINERS' CONVENTION

By BERT WOLFE

THE United Mine Workers of America is now holding its 30th convention—the first general convention of the union to be held in three years. It is, at least to the labor movement, an important convention in the history of the organization. It comes on the eve of an expected strike. It comes at a time when the union has lost nearly 200,000 members and the control of the southern bituminous fields under the misleadership of Mr. Lewis.

The report of the United States Bureau of Mines, made public yesterday, indicates that over 66% of the soft coal being produced in the country on December 31, 1926 (the date of the survey) was from non-union mines and that over 61% of the miners employed in the production of soft coal were not members of the union and were working in mines not under the union's control.

### Figures Prove Lewis Failed.

This evidence of the failure of Mr. Lewis' administration is made public by the government on the eve of the convention with the intention of discouraging the demand for a strike. It will be argued by those opposing a strike that even if the strike is 100% effective, it can close less than 35% of the producing units and can call out less than 40% of all the miners in the industry. If the policies of Mr. Lewis are again followed, this is no doubt correct, for Lewis has never made an earnest attempt to organize the non-union fields.

### Genuine Strike Will Win.

The hope for a real struggle and a real defense of the miners' interests can come only if the progressive elements, which are sure to have a considerable number of delegates at the convention, are able to force a policy of a genuine strike of the entire industry in which a determined effort is made to organize the unorganized fields and make that U. M. W. of A. once more a union controlling the entire industry.

The only obstacle to this is the cowardly and-even treacherous leadership of Mr. Lewis because no one, who knows the spirit of the men employed in the mining industry, can doubt but that an honest call to them, and a determined effort to organize them would meet with an immediate and enthusiastic response. They are not non-union miners by choice but thru the deliberate neglect of Mr. Lewis and his machine to organize them.

### Lewis Fights Union.

Lewis has displayed great weakness in his struggle with the coal owners but great strength and fighting spirit when it comes to struggling with the rank and file of his own union and their demands and interests.

The administration leaders have been replaced by Operators like Alexander Howat of Kansas, whose only crime was that they wished the union to put up a real fight on behalf of the miners' interests, have been barred as candidates for office and even expelled from the union for long periods. Others have been bought off. Even conservative opposition of elements no less corrupt than Lewis, such as Farrington, have been eliminated.

### New Opposition Rises.

But just when Lewis thought that he had completely destroyed all opposition, was the unchallenged czar of the U. M. W. to rule and ruin it as he saw fit, Lewis finds himself faced with the most serious challenge in the last six years. All the worthwhile elements of the U. M. W. union, all those who see the impending disaster that Lewis has been preparing so long, all those who still believe that the union can be saved and made strong and again regain control of the entire industry, have at last united and found that leadership, headed by John Brophy, the progressive President of district two, supported by William Stevenson, member of the National Executive Board, William Bowman, former president of the largest anthracite district of Pennsylvania, and other such substantial elements whose devotion to the interest of the miner cannot be questioned. All elements that have the fate of their union at heart have been rallying together in the "Save the Union" committee, demanding the organization of the lost union fields; demanding a fighting policy which would not be stopped by company gunmen and court injunctions; demanding effective resistance to wage cuts; demanding democratization of the union which has become czar-ridden and boss-ridden; demanding the reinstatement of those elements which were unjustly expelled for their devotion to the interests of the rank and file of the U. M. W. and whose expulsion drains the union of its life blood and its fighting spirit and declaring the union emergency for such larger aims as the nationalization of the coal mines and the development of a Labor Party movement which will make nationalization and the abolition of labor injunctions two of their cardinal demands.

### Check Up Vote Count

The miners must also demand a reckoning of the brazen election steal just pulled by Mr. Lewis. Over a month has passed since the election and no tabulated returns have been given out by the national office. The opposition is defying Lewis to give out a tabulated report of the returns, local by local, and Lewis does not dare comply with this simple and elementary privilege of every voting body to get full returns.

### Miscount Easy

It is just as if the Tammany machine in New York were to announce that its candidate had been elected but were to refuse to give the vote by election district and refuse to have had tabulated and would be able to check up the honesty of the returns. The mere fact that Lewis refuses to give such a return is sufficient evidence that Brophy really carried the election.

### Members Pay

So that one of the fundamental issues before this convention is the issue of honesty in union administration; of the right of the rank and file who pay the dues, who fight the fights of the union and have built it and who somehow manage to maintain it despite neglect, treachery and open hostility, to elect their own officers and to remove from office a self-perpetuating clique that have neglected and even betrayed their interests.

Finally, it is to be hoped that out of the present convention comes, along with a constructive program and along with progress toward the democratization of the union, the unifying on a permanent basis of all progressive forces, of all honest unionists who love the union which to them has been and must again become a shield for defense and a weapon for the improvement of the condition of the men who toil in the mines.

## "Worker Employer" Plan Of Hillman Results in Employer Keeping Wage

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26.—Sidney Hillman's policy of "worker—employer cooperation," has shown its head in this town where the officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, it is alleged, have given their approval to a plan suggested by Henry Sonnenborn & Co., largest shop in the city, employing several thousand workers, for this latter to become stockholders "to prevent the factory from closing down."

During the last few years wages have been reduced many times according to agreements reached with Amalgamated officials. The last of this series of wage cuts taking place a few weeks ago.

### The Siren Sings.

Last Monday morning, Sigmund Sonnenborn, president of the concern, came to the machines and made a speech, declaring to the workers that "business is very bad and I am losing money. Not only my own money but that of my wife and other members of my family. But in order to save the concern and make it possible for you to continue to work here, I am willing that each and every one of you become stockholders and thus my partners. In that way we will be able to continue the business shoulder to shoulder."

The workers do not know how to answer this amazing proposal, and with the local Amalgamated officials conspicuous by their absence, many interesting developments can be expected in the immediate future.

## Evidently Untrue That Green and Walker Meet To Curse Communists

In spite of the announcement of John Sullivan, president of the New York Federation of Labor, that Mr. William Green was to hold a conference with Mayor Walker late this week or early next week—on the "allegations of graft and Communist activities in the recent fur strike," the mayor's secretary stated today that no appointment had been made for Mr. Green to see the mayor. According to newspaper reports, Mayor Walker leaves next Saturday for a month's stay in Florida so it looks as though there might be some difficulty about this repeatedly announced "conference."

No definite date of President Green's arrival in this city can be obtained, and the Joint Board of the Furriers' union has heard nothing from him or from any American Federation of Labor official about the charges of police bribery which were given such wide publicity.

## Seven Hundred Havana Leather Workers Quit As Bosses Deny Union

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

HAVANA, Cuba.—Seven hundred leather workers have declared a strike against the leather manufacturers. The main demand is the recognition of the union.

Due to the lack of an organization the leather workers slaved 12 hours a day with low wages and bad sanitary conditions. The bosses and the foremen did with the workers as they pleased.

Through the initiative of a group of workers the leather workers' union was organized. The first act of the union was to ask recognition. Although this demand was sent to light manufacturers only, all the employers got together, condemned it as a Bolshevik demand, and decided on a lockout.

The workers found out about the bosses' decision, and declared a general strike.

All unions of Havana congratulated the leather workers on their action and financial support is already being organized.

The solidarity of the workers is excellent.

## Grand Rapids Crowd Hears About Yankee Imperialist Program

By Worker Correspondent.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — The Lenin memorial meeting here was a very good one. About fifteen members of the Workers party contrived to bring an average of ten other workers apiece, so that we had a hundred and fifty present.

The principal speaker was Rebecca Grecht, and she explained American imperialism and the light of Leninism, and told about the difference between The DAILY WORKER and the other newspapers.

## CHICAGO COUNCIL FOR ALIEN AID MAKES PROGRESS

### Local Federation of Labor Endorses Organization

CHICAGO, Jan. 26 (FP.)—Credentialed by the Chicago federation of labor, the Chicago council for protection of foreign born workers is successfully presenting the case against the anti-alien bills in congress to local unions. The proposed photographing, fingerprinting and registration of aliens, now under consideration at Washington, meets no favor in Chicago labor circles.

The joint board of the Amalgamated clothing workers has donated $50 to the council, which is headed by Max Orlowsky of the machinists. Other unions that have given or promised money in the campaign which has just begun are the capmakers, machinists, cleaners and dyers, and the bakers. Fraternal organizations like the Austrian aid society and the Russian women's progressive league are co-operating.

### Class To Train Speakers.

The council urges unions to put the congressmen on record regarding their stand on the anti-alien bills. It is conducting a class to train speakers on the significance of the bills and their bad effect on labor organization work, particularly in the basic industries where foreign born workers are numerous and where union activity could be seriously impeded by bringing government pressure on aliens who joined the union. A naturalization school is also conducted by the council.

The Chicago council is a branch of the National council for protection of foreign born workers of 11 Union Square, New York.

## Farmer Labor Forces Of Minnesota Met to Plan Further Activity

ST. PAUL, Jan. 26. (FP.)—With eyes fixed on 1928, a president a year, the farmer-labor forces of Minnesota, after meeting in St. Paul last week, are making preparations for a conference of all farmer-labor and third parties in the northwest. The proposed conference is to whip things into shape for a national farmer-labor party that may play a considerable role in 1928.

Affiliation of all farmer and labor organizations will be sought by the state party which controls 1 U. S. senator, 2 congressmen and about one-quarter of the membership of each house in the legislature, being second only to the republican party in Minnesota, with the democrats nowhere. It polled over a quarter million votes last November.

Most of the business pertained to state affairs but the meeting took time out to denounce American imperialist meddling in Mexico, Nicaragua and China to demand the impeachment of secretary of state Frank Kellogg, who is a citizen of Minnesota; to demand government ownership of railroads, old age pensions, and equable taxation; to denounce injunctions in labor disputes and the federal reserve banking system.

A farmer-labor press service and a monthly magazine were authorized.

The Queensboro chamber of commerce declared a survey just completed by the various departments of the chamber indicated that the population of the borough of Queens on January 1, 1927, was 896,000, an increase of 58,000 over the population on January 1, 1926.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Ten persons were killed and ten injured in a collision between an express and a freight train near Akalonka, according to a Central news dispatch from Budapest.

## LOSS OF UNION IN STOCKYARDS CUTS SKILLED WAGE AND LIVES OF WORKERS; DISSATISFACTION

By THURBER LEWIS.

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26.—It is difficult to picture a more disagreeable, toilsome or gruelling task than that performed daily by the 60,000 odd workers in Chicago's stockyards and packing-houses. The thousands of slaves in the vile-smelling abattoirs who stand for hours ankle deep in gore wielding knives and cleavers at an inhuman pace can't last much more than ten or twelve years.

A worker in the Chicago yards who is familiar with the killing floors of all the big packers in Chicago, Kansas City, Sioux City, Omaha and South St. Paul told me that a cattle butcher who lasts longer than that is an exception.

### Can't Stand Pace.

If they don't fall an easy victim to rheumatism or some other ailment induced by constant dampness, their hands give way under the terrific strain of their tools. Cattle butchers in the Chicago houses lean over still warm carcasses and skin them at the rate of 23 and 24 head an hour.

Between the years 1916-1922 the butcher workmen were organized in a strong union. In those days they averaged 15 head an hour. With their union smashed in the big strike of 1922 the speed-up has been pressed upon them in a progressive fashion so that in a few more months the butchers will be doing twice as much as they did when they had their union. And for considerably less pay.

### Discontent Grows.

Mutterings of discontent are mounting in volume in the corrals and on the killing floors. Men are being let out at a rapid rate as new efficiency methods create a speeded production requiring less hands for the same amount of work. As it is, there are thousands of butchers and laborers out of work. The old time looseness of discipline during the union days when a hard worked and sweating butcher might run down for a cup of coffee is no more.

Instead, the oppressiveness of nerve-wrecking efficiency has come on the scene. Come in only one minute late and you are docked a solid hour. A uniformed guard stands at all time clocks and keeps watch at all entrances and exits. Wages are being cut in cynical proportion as production increases with less help.

All these things are bearing down on the stockyards and packinghouse workers. Nor do the fraudulent company unions and insurance schemes dull the cutting edge of the more intense exploitation. The workers are seeing in these boss-controlled instruments mere additional means of pressure.

When the best big butcher in Swift's, for example, can't make any more than 47 cents an hour, the helplessness, or rather, the harmlessness of the company union stands out like a sore thumb. The workers never did take the company union seriously.

The last issue of Armour's "Oval", the house organ, boasted that 95% of the men and women in the plant voted at the last company union elections. Armour workers laugh at this and relate that when they came to work one Monday morning they found their cards missing out of the clocks. They were given out only after "voting" for "union officers". That's how Armour got a 95% vote.

### Begin Again.

Old time union men who still carry the scars of the big stockyards battles of 1916 and 1922 are beginning to see the yards ripen for another effort. Within a short time a group of these old warriors will seek a union charter as the first step towards the reorganization of the butcher workmen. The initial steps are going to be hard, but the spirit is there and with help from the outside labor movement a new beginning can be made.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

Address all mail for The DAILY WORKER to 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.


PHILADELPHIA

CLOAK & DRESSMAKERS' U. E. L.

GREETINGS

The DAILY WORKER, since its existence, has helped and inspired the left wing elements to fight against graft and corruption in the American trade unions. It has constantly fought against exploitation of the workers, and it had fearlessly unmasked the traitors in the labor movement.

We wish that in the future The DAILY WORKER shall become more influential among the American working class, for whose interests it is always fighting.

Philadelphia and District 3 of the Workers [Communist] Party

welcomes The DAILY WORKER to the East and greets its establishment in New York with enthusiasm. Located within two hours of this territory of 4,000,000 workers The DAILY WORKER will be our mightiest instrument in the battle against the capitalist class.

Workers (Communist) Party, District 3,
521 York Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. O. BENTALL, District Organizer.

LET'S GET ACQUAINTED

The entire DAILY WORKER force

just arrived from Chicago

will attend the

CONCERT and DANCE

arranged by

Pioneer Camp Committee and
New York Daily Worker Builders Club

for

THIS SATURDAY, JANUARY 29

at

HARLEM CASINO

116th Street and Lenox Avenue.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

TICKETS on sale at Room 32, 108 East 14th Street.

PASSAIC STRIKE STILL ON!

WE'VE WON IN FOUR MILLS!

HELP US BEAT THE REST!

GIVE MONEY PLEASE! For Coal for the Strikers' Homes! For Bread for their families! They have made a hard fight! Now they are winning! Now you must help more than ever! Give all you can! MAKE VICTORY COMPLETE!

*Make all contributions by check or money order to*

GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

799 BROADWAY Room 225 NEW YORK CITY

*Get 10¢ Coupons and sell them TO HELP US FEED the Strikers' Children.*

DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
[illegible] Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 4000

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By mail (in New York only): $6.00 per year; $3.50 six months; $1.75 three months
By mail (outside of New York): $6.00 per year; $3.50 six months; $1.75 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Editor
BERT MILLER, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

## British Isolation in China.

It now appears certain that the British government has failed to secure concerted action on the part of the other imperialist powers in support of a war against the revolutionary Canton government which controls over two thirds of China and exercises moral hegemony over the remainder.

Japan has definitely decided to adopt a "Hands Off China" policy as far as resorting to armed hostilities against the Nationalist government is concerned. Japan has adopted this attitude for business reasons rather than because of any altruistic motives. The important consideration in this instance, is that objective conditions are such that Japan felt it the better part of wisdom to court the Cantonese government rather than make war on it.

The policy of the United States government as announced by Coolidge indicates that Washington will not join Britain but insists that it will pprtect "American lives and property."

There is reason to believe that the Coolidge policy in China which has been a sabre-rattling one, bearing all the earmarks of the Wall street policy in Latin-America has been considerably modified by pressure of mass opinion. There is also reason to believe, that Washington promised co-operation with Great Britain in China in return for benevolent neutrality towards American policy in Nicaragua and Mexico. That some such agreement had been reached can be gathered from the howls of rage and the groans of disappointment emitted by the tory government organs when news of the latest Coolidge announcement reached London. Coolidge will defend Wall street's interests in China by the sword if necessary but since the main stream of Chinese anti-imperialist hate is now directed against British imperialism, American imperialism will continue to slap John Bull on the back, tickle the Chinese under the chin and try to get away with more of the bacon.

The reports that France had reached an agreement with Britain were properly giggled out of credibility by The DAILY WORKER. Britain's efforts to secure aid in saving her commercial and political chestnuts this time—for the first time in history, perhaps—have proven to be a ghastly failure.

As for imperial Britain! She continues to dispatch troops and marines and warships to China. But what can her twenty thousand mercenaries do in face of a China of 400,000,000 people, a people more united than ever before and fired with the burning zeal of a nation that has tasted the bitter fruit of oppression for centuries, from their own corrupt rulers and again from the brutal exploitation of foreign imperialism and its tools, the native tuchuns?

In addition to the resistance that the New China can put up, we see powerful opposition developing in India and in the British Dominions., Hindoo nationalists resent seeing Hindoo troops being sent to murder the Chinese, and the Australian workers have served notice on the empire that they will take active steps to prevent the transport of Australian troops and munitions of war for the British campaign in China.

British isolation in China is as complete as anything can be. The cabinet meets in London under auspices more gloomy than hung over the imperial fortunes since Napoleon squatted on the other side of the channel with a dagger in his hand intended for the British nation's heart. The two situations can only be considered comparable in a military sense. In those days capitalism was rising to power and England, the nursery of capitalism, had a historical mission to fulfill. History is now about to write "finis" to that task.

Today we are living in a period of capitalist decline on a world scale. World capitalism is standing on the brink of the historical abyss and the old guard of capitalism, its British section, is doomed to be the first to go. Britain is fighting for her imperialist life in China. The failure of the other imperialist powers to help a brother in distress, proves once more that aside from the rising power of the revolutionary workers and subject peoples, intent on doing away with exploitation, the contradictions inside the imperialist system, their mutual antagonisms and conflicting interests, prevent them to unite against their common enemies, the workers and subject peoples, thus helping to write the music for their funeral dirge while the grave is being dug by the exploited masses of the world.

Hail the gallant Chinese millions and their allies in all lands!

Speed the day when the pirate emblem of Great Britain sinks beneath the waters of the Yellow Sea to be followed by the imperialist symbols of all powers that are holding the human race in bondage.

And speed the day when the symbol of the World Soviet Republic of industrial workers and tillers of the soil rises on the ruins of world imperialism.

---

McClure, the publisher, returns from Italy with praise for Mussolini on his lips. It's a happy land says McClure. Nobody in Italy thinks of profits any more. No, nothing but their country. We suggest that McClure return to his favorite country on the next boat. This is just about what McClure would say to a Soviet sympathizer on his return from a visit to the Soviet Union.

---

The Pope's action in disbanding his scouts is praised by the fascist press. It is quite likely that the Pope did not throw out his dirty water until he was assured of a fresh supply. Which means that Mussolini and the Pope have a new deal on. We do not believe that the Pope and Mussolini can afford to allow their differences to reach a definite rupture. Their thrones are at stake.

---

John L. Lewis insists that the miners' union under his leadership will never take a backward step. But John has been traveling backward so long that he can see through the back of his head.

# Chicago Daily News Questions Answered by Russian Communist

By G. MELNITCHANSKY.

Some time ago Junius Wood, the Moscow correspondent of the Chicago Daily News asked G. Melnitchansky, president of the Moscow Central Labor Council seven questions about the effect of the revolution on the social and cultural positions of the Russian workers and on their material conditions.

Whether the Daily News published the answers given by Melnitchansky or not, they are of much interest to the American workers and we herewith publish the answers to the first three questions. The balance will appear in our next issue.—Editor.

* * *

Question 1.—In what way has the revolution improved the social and cultural position of the worker?

Answer: Prior to the Revolution the working class in Russia had no rights, it was an oppressed and exploited class, enslaved politically and economically. The October Revolution transferred the political and economic power to the working class, establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat, which is being exercised by the working class in alliance with the poorest peasantry through the Soviets of Workers', Peasants' and Red Army deputies and forms an enslaved class it has turned them into a privileged one.

The October Revolution has secured for the working class the freedom of expression of their opinions, the freedom of assembly, of organization, access to knowledge, the right to possess arms and to defend their workers' State, the equality of workers of all nationalities and races, the freedom of conscience and of anti-religious and anti-clerical propaganda. The October Revolution has transferred the ownership of the means of production (factories, mines) to the workers. The Soviet government has promulgated a Labor Code which contains the minimum conditions of work, which cannot be reduced in any undertaking or establishment, be it private, public or State (8-hour workday, obligatory social insurance, etc.).

Prior to the Revolution only the possessing class had free access to education. The Soviet government aims to give all workers a general and complete education, and for this purpose it first of all takes measures to eradicate illiteracy among the laboring masses and has established workers' faculties to prepare the workers for their institutes of learning. The People's Commissariat of Education has covered the U. S. S. R. with a network of schools of various grades, kindergartens, technical, industrial, pedagogical and art colleges and many other educational institutions, to which workers and members of their families are admitted first of all.

The trade unions are enabled to carry on great educational work through the clubs, libraries, reading rooms, the press, etc., while at the same time taking an active part in the introduction of all educational measures by the various State bodies.

In this sense the Revolution has made a radical improvement in the social and cultural condition of the workers.

* * *

Question 2.—How has it improved his material position?

Answer: The Revolution made it possible to carry out all the basic demands of the workers in the realm of social insurance.

Social insurance in the U. S. S. R. covers all persons who work by hire and includes all forms of relief, as medical aid, unemployment benefit, relief in cases of temporary disability (sickness, accident, quarantine, pregnancy, confinement, care of sick member of the family), invalids' pensions, special allowances for infant feeding, sick-room supplies for burial and lastly, relief to the family of the insured in case of death or disappearance of the bread-winner and during unemployment.

The insurance premiums are paid by the undertakings and individuals employing hired labor, the insured being exempt from any assessments or charges for social insurance. Social insurance is under the direction of the trade unions, while elect the insurance bodies.

In addition, workers and employees are accommodated free of charge at rest homes, sanatoria and health resorts. In municipal services, education, etc., the working class enjoys certain preferences, and the charges are fixed in accordance with the wages and the family status.

Industrial undertakings must also contribute 10 per cent of their profits in addition to the insurance payment and paid wages for improving the general living conditions of the workers. This money is spent on the construction of housing for workers and other material or cultural needs (clubs, public dining-rooms, nurseries, etc.).

Wages, which were very low during the acute periods of the civil war and economic collapse, are now, with the restoration of the public economy, constantly rising and have reached throughout the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the average, 97 per cent of the pre-war level and in some industries they are higher than pre-war. For instance, in the textile, food and other industries, in which pre-war wages were generally low, they are now considerably above the level. If one takes into consideration that prior to the Revolution the workers did not have social insurance, free medical aid and medicines, low rents, health resorts, rest homes, sanatoria, the 8 and 6-hour day, annual vacations for 2 to 4 weeks with pay, and adds all that to the wages, it appears that the material condition of the working class after the Revolution has improved considerably. The basic improvement in the condition of the working class consists in that the public economy, the industries, are in the hands of the State—the workers' state—and that they are being developed in the interest of the working class. The growth and development of industry lead to the immediate improvement in the economic condition of the working class and not to the amassing of large fortunes by a small group of capitalists—private property owners.

* * *

Question 3.—What principles of Soviet unionism would be of benefit to the American workman?

Answer: (a) The trade unions in the United States, mostly under the influence of their leaders, deny the revolutionary class struggle, reject strikes as a means for improving the condition of the workers, although every-day life reveals facts indicating the growing acuteness of the class struggle which goes on without the trade unions' consent or power over them. The basic principle of the work of the Soviet trade unions is the organization of the revolutionary class struggle, participation in the building of the proletarian state. If American trade unions should adopt this principle it would greatly benefit the American workers.

(b) A majority of trade unions in the United States, also under the influence of their leaders, deny the necessity for the working class to take an active part in the political struggle, by creating their own proletarian political party. Therefore an overwhelming majority of the workers are indifferent to politics and do not fight against the existing political order, and many of them, with the aid of these same leaders, are drawn into the nets of the bourgeois political parties, which thus strengthen their power and use it to enslave the working class still more.

The trade unions of the U. S. S. R. hold the view that it is necessary for the working class to have an independent proletarian political party, which should direct the political struggle of the working class and aim to wrest the political power from the bourgeoisie, securing it for the working class. If the trade unions and the workers of the United States should adopt this point of view and participate in practice, it would greatly benefit the American workers. Then the power of capital would be destroyed, one would not have an end of the spy and strike-breaking agencies, the injunction process would be abolished, the special policemen and soldiers would not break strikes and the heads of the strikers, and the judges would not send the workers to workhouses and jails.

(c) In the United States, where the most highly developed and concentrated capital rules, where the number of gainfully employed persons reaches 42,000,000, the trade union movement is weak and disintegrated. It is organized along most backward craft national lines. Craft unionism disunites the workers with one another and undermines the power of the working class. The unions, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, the I. W. W., the independent unions which attempt to form at the same plants, compete among themselves by most unfair methods, create confusion and disorganization in the midst of the working class. The number of organized workers does not exceed 6 million. The American Federation of Labor, after 45 years of existence, has in it 2,800,000, which constitutes an insignificant percentage of the total number of workers. In many trade unions Negroes and workers of the yellow race are not admitted, common laborers and semi-skilled workers are not organized and not taken into the unions.

But the trade unions in the USSR are organized along industrial lines—one industry (one factory), one union. All, beginning with the common laborer, the watchman, the sweeper and up to the highly qualified specialist, belong to the same union. The trade unions are open to all workers irrespective of race, nationality, religious and political views. 87 per cent of all people working by hire are members of trade unions. All the trade unions are amalgamated in one central body, the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions, and help each other in their work. On July 1, 1926, we had 9,270,000 trade union members—88 per cent of the total number of people working by hire.

If the American trade unions were organized along the same lines as the trade unions of the USSR and should embrace even 50 per cent of all persons who work by hire and be organized in one central body, it would be of great benefit to the American workers.

The trade unions of the USSR are organized on the basis of democratic centralism. The rank and file are drawn into trade union activities; they elect and control their leaders. As soon as any trade union leader becomes estranged from the mass of workers and begins to manifest symptoms of a bureaucrat, of an official who attempts to rule over the membership, such a leader is recalled from his post and another, more worthy leader is elected in his place. Our trade unions are of the opinion that it is not good for people to occupy leading positions too long; we do not recognize life jobs in the trade unions. That helps much against conservatism. Our trade union leaders and active workers are all revolutionists who work for an ideal and they do not look upon their trade union post as their vocation, as their privilege and monopoly, and they do not fight for their jobs.

If all that should be adopted by the American trade unions, we would not be witnessing how their leaders become life-long rulers and czars of their unions, we would not be witnessing the reign of the list and the strong arm in the American unions which is fostered by many trade union officials, we would not be witnessing the bureaucratism, conservatism and venality which obtain there, and that would be very, very advantageous for the American workers.

(Concluded tomorrow.)

# ODE TO LENIN

By ADOLF WOLFF

You rise
To ever greater Stature
As Time recedes
In inverse ratio
To the size of those
Who strutted History's stage
But yesterday
And are today, faint memories.

Where are the Clemenceaus,
Whose rage shook Nations;
The Woodrow Wilsons?
Whose suave hypocrisy embraced the World.
The crafty fox Lloyd George?
Von Hindenburg,
Castrated ruler of a vasal State?

Where are those cocky statesmen
In whose fat palms
The fate of Nations lay?

They were the servants
Of a passing phase,
A momentary spasm,
A system that Must die.

But you
You lived and died
For that greatest of all causes:
The emancipation of man
From the tyranny of man.

And while like creeping shadows,
They slinking merge
Into the blackness of the Past;

You rise and rise and rise
To ever greater heights
In the love and estimation
Of ever greater masses,
Like a sun
Casting the light of Liberation
Over ever widening areas.

A NEW NOVEL
Upton Sinclair

There was another charge—the prophet was said to be fond of the company of handsome young women. That was a cruel thing to hint, because Eli was strenuous in denouncing fornications and adulteries, as much so as any Hebrew prophet of the First Revelation. Dad chuckled and speculated until it happened one day that he and Bunny took a long drive, and stopped at an unfrequented beach, looking for a place for Bunny to get a swim. There was a cheap hotel on the waterfront, and coming out of the door, whom should they run into but Eli Watkins, with an indubitably handsome young woman! The young woman walked quickly on, and Eli exchanged greetings with Dad and Bunny, and then excused himself. Dad stood for a minute, looking after the couple and saying, "By golly!"

Then he turned and went into the hotel, and to the man at the desk remarked, in a casual tone, "I met that gentleman, but his name has slipped my memory—the one that just went out."

"That's Mr. T. C. Brown, of Santa Ynez."

"Is he staying here"?

"He just checked out."

Dad began to glance over the hotel register, and there he read, as big as life, "T. C. Brown and wife, Santa Ynez." And in the crude scrawly handwriting of Eli Watkins, which Dad had at home upon several business letters! It was all Dad could do to keep from bursting out laughing. By golly, if he were to tip off Tom Poober to the contents of that hotel register, he would knock the Third Revelation as high as a kite!

III

President Harding died; and Dan Irving wrote Bunny the gossip from Washington. The old gentleman had been reluctant to take the oil men's money, so Barney Brockway and his "fixer" had fixed things for him—they had "carried an account" in a Wall Street brokerage, a method whereby business men make life comfortable for statesmen. Every now and then they would bring the old gentleman a bundle of liberty bonds which they had "won" for him. And now his widow had found several hundred thousand dollars of these bonds in a safe deposit box, and become convinced that he had meant them for another woman. And was in such a fury about it that she was telling all her friends, and giving great glee to Washington gossip.

And then the new president; a little man whose fame was based upon the legend that he had put down a strike of the Boston policemen, when the truth was that he had been hiding in his hotel room, with a black cave presented to him by the mayor of the city. His dream in life, as reported by himself, was to keep a store, and that was the measure of his mentality. He didn't know what to say, and so the newspapers called him a "strong silent man."

Bunny didn't publish much of this, because Rachel didn't approve of gossip. But they did publish some of the inside facts about professionalism in college athletics, and when this was offered for sale on the campuses, the athletic students mobbed the "Upsels." But even the mailers read the paper, and Bunny was having the time of his life.

In December the new Congress assembled, and an alarming state of affairs was revealed; the "insurgents" had the balance of power in the Senate, and their first move was to combine with the Democrats and order an investigation of the oil leases. This news fell upon Dad and Varne like a thunderbolt—their scouts in Washington had failed to foresee such a calamity, and Verne had to jump into his private car and hurry to Washington, to see what a last-minute expenditure of cash might do. Apparently it didn't do much, for the committee proceeded to put witnesses on the "grill" them—a terrifying newspaper phrase, but really it was not so much a culinary operation as an explosion, with the debris scattered all over the front pages of the press.

The thing was too sensational to be held down any longer. It didn't read like politics, but like some blood and thunder movie. Secretary Crisby hadn't had the sense to put his oil money into liberty bonds and hide them in a safe deposit box —he had gone like a fool and paid off a big mortgage on his Texas ranch, and bought a lot of stuff that everybody could see; he had even told the foreman of his ranch that he had got sixty-eight thousand dollars from Vernon Roscoe, and the foreman had told one of the ranch-hands. Now the owners put the badly rattled foreman on the witness stand, and he had to explain that it was all a misunderstanding—what he had said was not "sixty-eight thousand dollars," but "six or eight cows." You can see how easy it was for such a mistake to happen!

But then it was shown that Secretary Crisby had deposited a hundred thousand dollars in his bank one day; and where had he got that? A great Washington newspaper publisher came forward to declare that he had loaned his dear friend the secretary that little sum for no particular reason. The great publisher then went off to Florida to spend the winter, and he was sick and couldn't possibly be disturbed. But the perverse committee sent one of its members to Florida and put the publisher on the witness stand, and in the presence of half a hundred newspaper reporters pinned him down and made him admit that his story had been a friendly fairy-tale.

Where had the hundred thousand come from? The scandal-mongers were busy, of course—fellows like Dan Irving running to the committee with tales of what Washington gossip was saying. So the committee grabbed "Young Pete" O'Reilly, and "grilled" him, and made him admit that he had earned the trifling sum of a hundred thousand dollars to Secretary Crisby in a little black bag—more stuff right out of a movie! And then they grabbed "Old Pete," and he claimed it was just a loan—he had got a note, but he couldn't recollect where the note was. He finally produced a signature which he said had been cut off the note, but he couldn't tell what had become of the rest of it; he was very careless about notes, and thought he had given this one to his wife, who had misplaced all but the signature. And these scandalous details about the leaders of the most fashionable society in Washington and Angel City! The newspapers published it, even while they shivered at their own irreverence.

(To be Continued.)

## "Breaking Chains" An Epic Labor Film

By Leon Blumenfeld.

Judging by the interest taken in the sensational film, "Breaking Chains," which is scheduled for a big preview presentation, Sunday, February 6, at the new Waldorf theatre on West 59 Street, capacity audiences will be present to fully appreciate and endorse the principle of the international worker. It will be the initial performance in New York, and will be given under the auspices of the Friends of the International Workers Aid.

"Breaking Chains" is a significant title for the classic photoplay. It is a brilliant succession of events enwined into a beautiful love tale, the central theme of which pleads for the proletarian laborer the world over. It possesses all the essential ingredients that go to make up a great picture. Love, hate, irony, suffering, brutality, and heroicousness are some of the outstanding elements depicted. It is not mere propaganda, but rather to teach, to summon up courage and perchance.

Filmed entirely in Russia and dealing with the late Russian revolution and the overthrow of the Czarist reign, "Breaking Chains" was imported to this country at a great expense by the I. W. A. It will thrill, enrapture and fluster American audiences as effectively as it has on the other side of the water, because its appeal is of a universal nature. This European motion picture is not to be mistaken for a news reel. It is a true and interesting document containing actual news, photographed dexterously, by a [illegible] camera.

The maiden, a hero who wins her at the final fade-out, and the symbolical villain with his cursed and morose tactics, and so on. It reveals the upbuilding of a new nation in the Russia old.

Tickets can be purchased in the box office of the Waldorf theatre, in Jimmie Higgin's bookshop and at the office of the Daily Worker. There will be 4 showings, at 12 p. m., 1 p. m., 7 p. m., and 9 p. m.

## Assembly Bill to End New York Movie Censor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Repeal of the New York state motion picture censorship law is provided in a bill introduced in the legislature today by Assemblyman Hackenburg. The measure carries out a recommendation by Gov. Smith.

"The censorship law is a 'blue law' enacted to pacify the long-eared reformers," said a statement by Hackenburg. "Since its enactment it has served no other purpose than to create jobs."

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

Entered as second class matter April 1, 1925, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Published daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1927

Price 3 Cents

# LEWIS' PAYROLLERS SLUG HAPGOOD AGAIN

## Force Against China Perilous, Says Borah

### Kellogg Says U. S. Willing to Recognize Any Government "That Can Speak for China"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Thinking that United States and Great Britain have "definite rights" in China, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, chairman of the foreign relations committee, today opposed evacuation of all Americans in China.

Borah declared he favored the protection of American lives in China but "I am in favor of protecting them at the present time if necessary by bringing them out of danger until all danger is passed."

He said he "thoroly sympathized" with China's efforts to get rid of foreign domination.

**Willing To Make New Deal.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Cantonese nationalist government can definitely hope for recognition by the United States as soon as it has brought the greater part of China under its control, according to the interpretation placed here today on Secretary of State Kellogg's statement of American policy toward China. (The Cantonese government now controls two-thirds of China. What is Kellogg waiting for?—Ed.).

Secretary Kellogg's announced willingness to "enter into negotiations with any government of China who *can represent or speak for China*" is considered especially significant. Added hope of recognition for the Cantonese is seen in the section which declared that *"the United States has watched with sympathetic interest the nationalistic awakening of China and welcomes every advance made by the Chinese people toward overpassing their system of exterritoriality."*

**Resistance Is Aided.**

Aside from these allusions to the recently changed political situation, the memorandum concerns itself with a restatement of this government's desire for a unified, independent and prosperous Chinese nation and its willingness to release as early as possible the tariff control and extra-territoriality provided by treaties.

The United States can not, however, abrogate these treaties, the statement makes plain. But they "must be superseded by new treaties negotiated with somebody representing China and subsequently ratified by the senate of the United States."

**Business Altruism.**

Kellogg's emphasis on the fact

(Continued on page 3)

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

**Address all mail for The DAILY WORKER to 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.**

### CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

ALL the venom in the poison vials of the British right wing labor leaders who betrayed the striking miners when the general strike was called off, is now poured on the head of A. J. Cook, fighting secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, beloved by the militant rank and file but hated by the traitors who deserted the miners in the midst of battle and deeply hated by the capitalist class of Great Britain.

• • •

RESPECTABLE labor leaders like J. H. Thomas, Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden, whose tongues are calloused from kissing the King's hand and who anoint their lips with ointment so that his majesty's sensitive ears may not be offended by harsh tones when they attend his fetes and levees, now mark the bedgered Zulu at the leader of the miners' union, simply because Cook refused to surrender on the government's terms but fought on until forced to the wall by the united forces of the government, the press, the labor and the "public" scabbery.

• • •

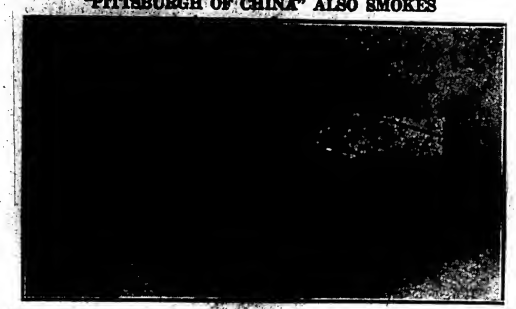
WE have already called the attention of our readers to the attack made upon Cook by Miss Margaret Bondfield of the British Labor Party in the course of a speech delivered by the lady in Chicago a few weeks ago. The object of this international campaign of calumny is to discredit Cook in the eyes of the masses. Those leaders who are in perfect accord with the tory government's policy which is an extreme anti-labor policy, fool themselves if they think the British workers are going to join them in excommunicating Cook. They are evidently following this policy because they are as much interested in preserving the empire as the tory leaders.

• • •

COOK was recently in the Soviet Union where he attended a convention of the Russian Trade Unions. He pledged himself at that convention to carry on the struggle against British capitalism more determinedly than ever on his return. He is fol-

(Continued on Page 4)

### "PITTSBURGH OF CHINA" ALSO SMOKES



Wuchang, "The Pittsburgh of China," is the center of the iron and steel industry that has been developed at the junction of the navigable rivers, Yangtse and Han. Within a few miles of Wuchang are the great commercial city of Hankow, and the city of Hanyang, where large arms factories and arsenals are located. Hankow was the seat of the reactionary general, Wu Pei-fu before his army was scattered by the victorious Cantonese. All three cities are now in the possession of Canton. Wuchang was the last to fall. The photo above shows the clouds of smoke hovering over the steel mill district now in the hands of the revolution. It was taken from Hankow, across the river.

## SIX 'LOONEY GAS' VICTIMS TO GET $350,000 BALM

### Standard Oil Settles After Long Fight

NEWARK, Jan. 27.—After nine months of litigation the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has agreed to settle out of court for $350,000 six of the damage suits brought by former employees who were poisoned in October, 1925, by tetraethyl gas, Charles W. Reed, attorney for the men, announced today.

Five men died and thirty-five others were poisoned by the so-called "Looney gas" at the Baywater, N. J. refinery of Standard Oil more than two years ago. When a new refining process was installed, the Standard Oil officials, oblivious of any regard for the health or welfare of their employees, made no attempt to find a ventilating system that would dispose of the poisonous gas it generated.

This negligence on the part of the notorious corporation claimed a toll of over forty victims until public indignation was aroused and the company was forced to employ chemical engineers to remedy the condition.

Six of the men filed suits last summer, and the case was fought until now, when the settlement came. The men have been unable to work since the poisoning, and in most cases it completely ruined their health, making chances for recovery remote. The gas derived its name from the fact that the victims were temporarily driven ravingly insane from its effects.

## Sell "Daily Worker" At Miners' Convention

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Natalie Gomez is The DAILY WORKER "newsboy" at the Indianapolis Convention of the United Mine Workers of America. Delegates coming in or going out of the hall will find her near the door. She will also take subscriptions for The DAILY WORKER and other publications of the DAILY WORKER Publishing Co.

The DAILY WORKER is sold at all union conventions.

## "FEDERATIONIST" READY TO ACCEPT OPEN SHOP CASH

### Every Advertisement Welcome, Says Green

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—Why the American Federationist, official organ of the American Federation of Labor, runs ads of anti-labor corporations month after month is partly disclosed by William Green, nominal editor of the magazine. Green was asked by a correspondent whether the A. F. of L. endorsed the anti-union policies of advertisers in its magazine.

"Selling advertising space in the American Federationist to prodnction companies does not constitute an endorsement of the industrial relations policies of the company," writes Green. "Of course I was quite aware

Continued on Page 4

## WASHINGTON IS GOING SLOW ON MEXICO CRISIS

### Waiting for Favorable Mass Opinion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Mexican situation marked time today in so far as this government was concerned.

A copy of the Robinson resolution, placing the Senate on record in favor of upholding the land-law controversy, was before President Coolidge, but there was no indication of any executive action upon it.

Mr. Coolidge is studying the resolution with a view, it is understood, to making a comprehensive statement of the administration's policy toward Mexico, either through a message to Congress or by a public statement, as was done in the Chinese situation.

Secretary of State Kellogg declined today to comment on the resolution in any way.

**Mass Opinion Against Him.**

While Coolidge insists that Congress has no right to interfere in his foreign policy movements, he is convinced that the Robinson resolution organized mass opinion against intervention.

The administration is determined to carry out the wishes of the oil interests in Mexico and its oily words at the moment show no change of heart.

It is now definitely known that the principal factors in the trouble between Mexico and the United States are the Doheny, Sinclair and Standard Oil of Indiana interests that

(Continued on page 2)

## Packed Delegations Defeat Free Speech

### Progressives Denied Voice Thru Official Journal; Struggle Begins Over Lewis Expulsion Policy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27.—Powers Hapgood was assaulted for the second time this week by Lewis' payrollers when he demanded recognition at the miners' convention this morning. He was saved from a severe beating only by the massing of progressive delegates about him. The convention was in pandemonium with machine supporters and left wingers on the verge of open conflict, averted only by the presence of a squad of police.

Hapgood arose to defend a resolution sponsored by his local union demanding free speech in the gagged Miner's Journal. Advancing rapidly to the platform, the brilliant young progressive leader called for recognition.

"You are not a delegate to this convention", bellowed Emperor Lewis, pounding with his gavel.

Hapgood flashed his credentials, while Lewis roared "be seated, be seated".

Administration pluguglies rushed up to Hapgood, one of them throwing him 10 feet down the aisle while another launched out with stinging blows to the face. Powers, slight in build and still suffering from the terrific beating inflicted by international union officers last Sunday, put up a brave resistance as progressives ran to his help.

A free for all was stopped only by police interference. Progressives closed ranks and fought for Hapgood's resolution. John Brophy, John Hindmarsh, Leroy Scanlon and Frank Derch denouncing the gag on the journal which excluded the progressives from its pages in the recent election while running long eulogies of Emperor Lewis and his associates.

President Harry Fishwick, Illinois, defended the gag policy. Vice President Murray entered a lengthy discussion of the coal miners, progressive signs, asserting that Albert Coyle of the Engineer's Journal and Verne Smith, former Industrialist editor, were the real editors.

Brophy pleaded for minority rights of expression in the Miners' Journal, which Hindmarsh proclaimed the "flabbiest piece of literature published anywhere on the American continent".

• • •

### LEWIS SEEKS TO RULE BY TERROR

By JACK KENNEDY.

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—Terrorism seeks to rule the convention of the United Mine Workers. It is the terrorism of a ruthless, brutal, relentless machine, guided by the hand of the blackest figure in American trade unionism, Emperor John L. Lewis, that held the convention in its clutches Wednesday and continued to prepare to wipe out every vestige of progressivism in the miners' union.

Progressives, fighting against being swept off their feet, saw the Lewis juggernaut, under perfect discipline and control beat William Stevenson from the platform, threaten to expel left wing forces root and branch, attack the Soviet Union in vicious language unequalled by the national civic federation.

The machine centered on John

(Continued on page 2)

## First Day and Half of Miners' Convention Shows Ruin Wrought by Lewis

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—After a day and a half of the U. M. W. A. convention it is possible to draw a number of conclusions. They are: (1) The Lewis machine is organizationally stronger from the convention standpoint than three years ago, but is politically much weaker. (2) The weakening of the union which has enabled the machine to tighten its grip on the apparatus of the union has at the same time loosened its hold on the membership. (3) The machine strategy in this convention is of double character and consists of: (a) Bitter personal attacks on John Brophy designed to show him incompetent as a union official and (b) to try to connect him with the Communists and picture him as a mere taken place in the last three years instrument of the "American Moscovites."

**Hate To Talk About It.**

It is already evident that the weakened point of the Lewis machine is the weakness of the union. An analysis of the president's report, the shortest report made to a U. M. W. A. convention for many years, shows that Lewis has been forced to admit serious losses since the signing of the Jacksonville agreement.

But it is in Secretary-Treasurer Kennedy's report that the Achilles heel of the administration shows palpably. The figures for dues payments show conclusively, when spread over the usual three month intervals, that the total dues paying membership of the U. M. W. A. on January first of this year was only 273,407.

The report shows further, and this is decisive in respect to proving the complete inability of the Lewis machine to win the confidence even of former union men that FROM SEPTEMBER TO JANUARY, DURING THE TIME WHEN ALL PRODUCTION RECORDS WERE BROKEN IN AMERICA DUE TO THE SHORTAGE CREATED BY THE BRITISH STRIKE THE U. M. W. A. ACTUALLY LOST 19,000 MEMBERS.

These figures demonstrate two things conclusively: That the vote in the recent election, as given out by the machine, in round numbers 60,000 for Brophy and 173,000 for Lewis, is a brazen and obvious fraud.

**A Miracle!**

Consider the figures: The total vote is 233,000. The total dues paying membership is 273,000. This means that with the exception of some 40,000, every member cast a vote!

Such an occurrence is a physical impossibility, and never in the history of the union has there been such a high percentage of ballots cast in either local, district or national election. The first figures sent out by the machine gave the total vote as around 290,000. This figure the administration had to revise after the secretary-treasurer had compiled the membership figures as the first announcement actually made the total vote cast 17,000 more than the dues-paying membership. For these reasons the Lewis machine, in spite of a packed convention, is in deathly fear of the demand for a tabulated vote gaining strength.

**Ghostly Locals.**

A second great weakness of the machine, and a weakness of which it is miserably conscious, is the discrepancy between the membership figures in Kennedy's report and the size of the delegations from West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, to say nothing of scattered frauds in western Pennsylvania and other sections.

The report shows that a total of 13 local unions in District 31, West Virginia, paid in the last six months' period a total of $1,131.00 in per capita. But in the convention there are seated 166 delegates from this same district with a total of 225 votes which ostensibly represent a membership of approximately 25,000. But the cold figures of the report prove that in the last six months, when the hurrah campaign of organizer Van Bittner was at its height, the actual membership was and still is 377. The brutal truth is that there are 66 delegates from District 31 represent 377 members.

The brass band and the "God bless Van Bittner" gospel shouters which accompany this valiant group everywhere about the convention city does not quite make up its obvious commodity character.

**Extraordinary Representation.**

District 17 is not quite so bad, but while the secretary's report shows eleven locals paid only $7.80 per capita in six months, there are eighteen delegates here representing eighteen locals.

The figures of the report show that all locals in this district have a total membership of 58. Eighteen delegates representing 58 members is certainly Democracy in excelsis.

District 19, Kentucky, is another shining gem in the Lewis diadem. The secretary's report shows that up to January first there were only eight local unions in this district. These eight locals paid in but $1,488.75 to the national office in six months. But from January first to the first day of the convention there was apparently a marvelous growth of unionism in District 19. It appears in the convention with 16 delegates, representing 16 locals having a total of 64 votes.

District 26, Kentucky, is another example of the manner in which the machine organizes for conventions. The secretary's report shows that

(Continued on page 2)

PHILADELPHIA

Lenin Memorial Meeting

C. E. RUTHENBERG, speaker.

PROGRAM—Freiheit Singing Society. "STRIKE," Mass Revolution play, by the Workers Theatre Alliance. Movie, Local Party Activities. Young Pioneers. Elkin Keitses of Y. W. L.

Auspices Workers (Communist) Party.

Labor Institute, 8th and Locust Streest

Friday, January 28, 8 P. M.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Chairman, J. O. BENTALL.

# [illegible] ATTACKS [illegible] AGAIN

## "Free Speech" Is Dead in Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

Brophy, leader of the "Save the Union" forces in an effort to destroy utterly his power and prestige, according to Emperor Lewis.

Other International officials also had charged Powers Hapgood unofficially and threatened physical violence against every left winger in the convention.

### Preparations to Counter-Attack

In spite of the blows of the Lewis machine, the progressives came back today for a powerful counter-attack en masse. Led brilliantly by Brophy, Hindmarsh, Alexander, Haggerty, Pat Toohey and William Brennan, progressive forces lined up for solid resistance to Emperor Lewis.

Stevenson, running mate of Brophy in the recent miners' election, hit straight at the center of Lewis' control in a ringing speech which set the hall in a pandemonium. Called a "pack of friends" of Brophy, he shouted in Lewis' face that he could and would reveal the true sluminess of the emperor rule in packing the convention with several hundred delegates from dead districts.

Panic-stricken when he saw the veil about to drop from his corruption, Lewis halted Stevenson's biting attack by pounding wildly with his gavel. The platform gang gathered about Stevenson, who had appealed from the decision that he was out of order. Calmly undeterred by the gavel, he was forced from the stage.

### Lewis Offers Lebured Defense.

No sooner had Lewis concluded a labored defense of his refusal to publish the election returns of 1924, than Stevenson was on his feet, rushing up the aisle to hurl the lie at Lewis for the "slimy friends" reference.

"I'm as clean a man as John L. Lewis," he shouted.

"A damn sight cleaner," came a shout from the hall as he sailed into the emperor, standing not more than three feet from him.

"Yes, I'm for John Brophy and I'll let my record in the Miners' union stand alongside that of any member," he cried out. "And for mine, I could reveal things about this convention that stink to high heaven."

### Lewis Packs the Convention.

"Tell it, tell it," came from the floor. Stevenson lambasted the set-up in West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, with not more than 1,000 dues paying members, had a bigger representation here than District 5, Western Pennsylvania, whose president earlier in the day had boasted of having 45,000 members.

Reaction snarled out again in the resolution committee's attempt to force a dozen resolutions favoring Soviet union recognition. The machine does not allow hostile resolutions to come to the floor, but presents substitutes which confuse the issue and bewilder the delegates.

The anti-Soviet substitute in unmeasured terms denounced the workers and peasants for setting up a workers' government instead of a democracy. Stale charges that left wingers disrupt American unions because they fight employer's representatives in the unions were rung in. The New York furriers and ladies' garment workers were cited as examples and socialist opposition to the left wing both in New York and Europe emphasized.

### Kennedy Speaks for Lewis.

"The American labor movement," concluded the gang committee, "must purge itself of this discordant and destructive element which overnight would destroy our organization."

Secretary Thomas Kennedy, understudy to Lewis, followed with an unbridled attack, in which he coupled the left wing with private detectives and the coal operators. He endorsed the New York so-called committee for the preservation of trade unions, formed by Abraham Beckerman and his aides in the needle trades, and called for constitutional action to drive the left wing from the miners.

President Lee Hall, of Ohio, demanded the immediate expulsion of all Communists from the convention. Emperor Lewis promised him that the constitutional committee would be receptive to an amendment barring all members of the Workers Party from the union.

### Resolution is Jammed Thru.

In a wild hysteria engendered by these heated attacks in which left wing delegates were not allowed to take the floor to back the original resolution on the Soviet Union, the lengthy substitute resolution was railroaded thru before progressive forces could catch their breath.

Stevenson shouted a hasty "no." International representative Hoff, Perry and Ely of West Virginia, near him, called out, "wait till we get you in West Virginia."

### Delegates for Labor Party.

John W. Hindmarsh, sub-district president in Illinois, spoke forcefully for the Labor Party, deriding the committee's contention that non-partisan political action could [illegible]

[illegible] Brophy [illegible] Lewis [illegible] Stevenson [illegible] Hindmarsh [illegible] Brophy [illegible] Lewis [illegible] Brophy [illegible] Lewis [illegible] Brophy [illegible] Lewis

## SPECIAL MEETING OF [illegible] CALLED

One of the most important meetings of the Workers' School, 108 East 14 St., is a course in the "Needle Trades" with Benjamin Gitlow as instructor. The needle trades interest hundreds of workers in New York and the whole labor movement. The needle trades are the stronghold of the Left Wing. Here the Left Wing has made its greatest gains and has built up a powerful machine which has ability in the industry, experience, and a general fighting spirit and more determination to defend the interests of the American workers.

The new leadership does not desire to rid the old, as Sigman tries to dominate the union and maintain their dictatorship, but depend upon rank and file co-operation and participation in the activities of the union and must rule by and rank and file responsibility to the control of the membership. This means that a great number of the shop chairmen have to be drawn into active direction of the affairs of the union and the shops and be of great value to them in giving them a training in the many specific problems that they are facing.

Benjamin Gitlow has for years been a leading figure in the needle trades movement and he will be assisted in the giving of the course by such elements as Benjamin Gold, Charles Zimmerman and other members of the Left Wing who will be invited to take up special subjects at some of the lectures mentions. This course is open only to active needle trades workers who must get a recommendation from their union or from some progressive group in the union.

The fee for the course is $2.50 for three months. It will run on Monday nights at 8 p. m. beginning the last week in February. Registrations are now being taken for this and 56 other courses offered by the Workers' School for the spring term.

## SECTION MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS TO DISCUSS THE RUSSIAN PARTY OPPOSITION

Sec. 1.—Mon., Jan. 31, at 6 P. M.—17 E. 3rd St.—Speaker, Wolfe.
Sec. 2.—Mon., Jan. 31, at 8 P. M.—100 W. 26th St.—Speaker, Weinstone.
Sec. 3.—Thurs. Feb. 2, at 8 P. M.—100 W. 26th St.—Speaker, Wolfe.
Sec. 4.—Fri., Feb. 4, at 8 P. M.—81 E. 119th St.—Speaker, Weinstone.
Sec. 5.—Tues., Feb. 1, at 8 P. M.—1347 Boston Road—Speaker, Olgin.
Sec. 6.—(Brooklyn)—2 meetings—
(a) W'mab'g—Tues., Feb. 1, at 6 P. M.—29 Graham Ave.—Weinstone.
(b) B'ville—Wed., Feb. 2, at 8. P. M.—43 Liberty St.—Markoff.
Sec. 7.—Wed., Feb. 2, at 8 P. M.—1940 Benson Ave.—Speaker, John Ballam.
Admission by membership card only.

Comrades, who for some reason are disconnected from the Party should come to these meetings. There will be someone who will see that they are properly assigned to a Party nucleus.

### NEW JERSEY LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS.

Friday, Jan. 28.—8 P. M.—Newark—Ukrainian Hall, 57 Bowers Street. Speaker, JOHN J. BALLAM.
Sunday, Jan. 30.—7 P. M.—Elizabeth—317 Court Street. Speaker, CHAS. KRUMBEIN.
Friday, Feb. 4.—8 P. M.—Paterson—8 P. M.—Carpenters' Hall. Speakers, H. M. WICKS and BERT WOLFE. Also
Yonkers—Friday, Feb. 4th—8 P. M.—20 Warburton Avenue.

## LENIN MEMORIAL IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA. — The Lenin Memorial meeting in Philadelphia this year promises to be the biggest and best since our great leader died. It will take place Friday evening, at 8 o'clock sharp at Labor Institute, 8th and Locust Streets.

The rich program provided contains numbers by the Freiheit Singing Society, the International Orchestra, a play, "Strike," by Mike Gold, which is a mass recitation put on by our local theatrical group, and promises a sensational surprise, dramatic and artistic. Then there is a movie made up of local scenes of an exciting nature. The Pioneers will be on deck with their songs and their young speaker. The Young Workers League has a speaker from New York who will represent the youth at the memorial. C. E. Ruthenberg always instructs, inspires and entertains the workers who have the privilege to hear him. J. O. Bentall, District Organizer, will act as chairman.

We have arranged with the management of the Labor Institute to let us have the lower hall for the overflow. The large hall will be filled first. Those who come early will get the best seats. The same speakers will address both meetings.

Bring your friends and come to this great meeting. Admission is only 25 cents.

At this memorial meeting protest will be made against the imperialist attacks on Mexico and Nicaragua as well as against the war-mongers who are preparing to declare war on China. It will be an international meeting of workers who are getting ready to meet the challenge of the ever increasing brutal capitalism.

## Split Bus Patronage Between Walker and Lynch Forces in Board

Three of Mayor Walker's "pet" bus corporations won contracts in the division of the spoils that took place as a compromise measure at the board of estimate hearing yesterday.

The board unanimously voted to authorize the board of transportation to prepare contracts for the award of bus franchises to seven companies. Three of these were Walker's pets, two were backed by the Smith-Byrne faction, and the other two by Borough President Lynch of Richmond.

The unanimity seems to have resulted from an agreement the day before in executive session giving all the members of the board the right to back their favorite bus company.

## Furriers Attention! Davis Says N. Y. Cops Won't Club Strikers

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—Jeff Davis, King of Hoboes, has a good story to tell New York's furriers. He told it to the miners' convention here.

New York's cops, way back in 1919, promised Jeff with tears in their eyes never to beat up another striker. That was because the Hobo King had helped them get a raise in pay and increase the widows' pension fund.

Jeff didn't bring the story down to date.

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 27.—Two people were killed and a third person is in a serious condition as the result of a crash between a north-bound passenger train and a bus in which several school children were riding to classes.

## SAVE THIS VALUABLE PRIZE COUPON

### A Copy of Red Cartoons of 1927, Worth $1.00 for 50 Cents With 50 of These Coupons

— CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT. —

RED CARTOONS OF 1927 is even a finer collection of the most recent cartoons of the well-known labor artists—Robert Minor, Fred Ellis, K. A. Suvanto, Art Young, Hay Rabe, Jorgen, Vose and others. Each picture is large enough to be framed and mounted. The book includes in all 64 of the finest cartoons of the past year. This wonderful volume is not for sale. It is offered only to those who help us to build the Daily Worker.

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street New York, N. Y.

## Five Big Cloakmaker Meetings

[illegible] Cloakmakers' Council, [illegible] Workers' Party, [illegible] Furriers' Union, [illegible] Workers' Party, [illegible] Workers' Party, [illegible] Workers' Party

## Offers Chinese Peace Terms

LONDON, [illegible] — British interest today centered on reports of an offer of settlement of the Nanking-Shanghai crisis, the terms of the proposal to be brought to China and the immediate reaction.

Terms reported described as containing "moderate compromise proposals applicable to all parties" were handed to British Minister Lampson. Officially at Nanking, Chen Yi was directed to present the communication to Eugene Chen, the Cantonese foreign minister, and secure a reply at the earliest possible hour.

It is reported in diplomatic circles tonight that the new memorandum instructions to O'Malley, besides dealing with financial and fiscal relations also concerns the administration and the policing of the concessions.

### Details Kept Secret.

Although the details of the memorandum are being kept secret, reports indicate it will probably suggest to Chen that the Chinese be represented on and associated with foreign municipal bodies which administer the affairs of the concessions.

Also it will probably be suggested that, subject to certain guarantees, the policing of the concessions will eventually be largely done by the Chinese.

It is admitted that an earlier memorandum offering "to treat with any Chinese government demonstrating an authoritative capacity" did not satisfy Chen.

### Cabinet Dodge.

Today's communication is intended to serve the purpose of reiterating a non-aggressive claim. The cabinet's position is being made difficult by the charge of nearly all other political parties that the government is dominated by the militarists and the "die hards" of the war party.

### Demands Recognition of Cantonese.

The independent labor party of Great Britain issue a manifesto demanding recognition of the sovereignty and the full independence of China. Reprisals of labor was threatened if warlike activities continue.

Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister, immediately issued an official reply saying the British government "desires to promote a friendly settlement of the outstanding difficulties with the Chinese and is ready to make liberal concessions."

### Usually Supports Right Wing.

The independent labor party which was led by Ramsey MacDonald before he became premier, now professes to be left but usually supports the right wing in emergencies. Its manifesto said:

"We urge the British government to declare publicly that the recognition of the full independence and the sovereignty of China, right to occupy concession areas, and treaty ports are incompatible with the independence and sovereignty and the British government should state that are prepared to forego such rights and enter into fair negotiations with the nationalist government to demonstrate the sincerity of their new attitude and to withdraw all military and naval forces from Chinese territory and waters.

"This would do more to protect British lives than all the gunboats bayonets, tanks, and bombs that our government can command.

### Calls For Conference.

"We urge the executives of the labor party to immediately join in summoning a national labor convention to express the hostility of the working classes to war with China."

In the meantime troop movements continue. It is announced that 20,000 men will be available in fifty days to protect British interests in the Far East. After the departure of the royal marine battalion from Portsmouth today all the troops that are going to China from this country will sail either Friday or Saturday. The remaining units will sail from Malta on Saturday.

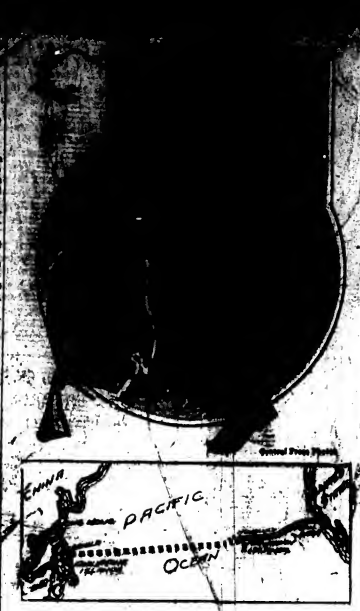
## California Labor Head Against War on Mexico

By L. P. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor and spokesman for that organization, has recently returned from one of his many trips to Mexico. On his return he said:

"A war on Mexico, threatened by our diplomats, means annexation of a sister republic and the beginning of a dangerous policy of military imperialism for the United States. War on Mexico over any political or financial question is abhorrent to the American masses. It is unthinkable that we can be plunged into war at the dictates of Wall Street interests —seeking profits, profits and more profits. We want no war with Mexico, and we want no imperialistic adventures into any Latin-American republics."

Protest meetings are being held and resolutions passed. But only one daily, the Los Angeles Record, comes out openly against the "dollar diplomacy" of Coolidge and Kellogg.




Messrs. Coolidge and Kellogg, President and Secretary of State in the name of Wall Street, find military propaganda more necessary than ever now that the exploited nations of the world are seeking their imperialist masters. But they're not feeding the public the old tame pictures of a beau drum and a squad of marines. A two hundred powder straddling an airplane catches the imagination of romantic kids much more effectively.

The heavyweight on the plane is Lieut. W. E. Wallace and the lad in the inset is his flight companion, Lee Schoenhair. The two of them are to span the Pacific in a giant monoplane—flying from San Diego to Hong Kong, with a few intermediate stops, early in March.

Flights like these serve the War Department with the military propaganda with which it feeds the public in the movies and the magazines. An unbroken flight from California and Honolulu, which are 2,200 miles apart, stirs the imagination and provides military propagandists with their ammunition.

## CHINESE ARMIES ARE CONVERGING ON SHANGHAI

### Now Outside Cantonese City of Hankow

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. — The menace to American lives and property in China became more acute today as two more Chinese armies were converged on Shanghai and Hankow, according to reports to the state department.

The United States is understood to be quite willing to encourage the nationalistic aims of China.

Reports from Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander-in-Chief of the American fleet in Chinese waters, said that the northern and southern Chinese armies are sweeping down the valley. They are now outside Hankow, which already has been captured by the Cantonese and are planning a rapid march from there to Shanghai.

## BANKERS PLOT TO GET CONTROL OF NICARAGUA

### State Department Made The Arrangements

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. — Attempts of American bankers, with the connivance of the state department, to secure control of the Nicaraguan government and of the government's finances, banking and customs, were revealed by the Senate Foreign Relations Sub-Committee by Torinio Tijerino, former financial agent of Nicaragua.

Tijerino declared that the state department dictated the confirmation of Diaz for president in 1911, charging that the American minister in Nicaragua at that time cabled the department that "the assembly will confirm Diaz in the presidency according to any plans which the state department may indicate. A war vessel is necessary for the moral affect."

## KELLOGG CHARGED BY BORAH WITH GARBLING TESTIMONY OF RADICAL PROPAGANDA IN LATIN AMERICA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The senate foreign relations committee today declined to make public recent testimony of Secretary of State Kellogg in which he charged that Communism is responsible for many disturbances to undermine the United States.

Committee members felt that Kellogg, if he wanted the testimony made public, should appear in open session. After his appearance in the closed meeting, Kellogg issued a statement assailing Communist propaganda on the American continent.

At the same time, the committee postponed action on the Wheeler resolution demanding withdrawal of marines from Nicaragua, and the Norris resolution, calling for an investigation of charges that the state department sought to influence press associations to carry anti-Mexican propaganda.

The committee's action is with holding publication of Kellogg's testimony was explained by Senator Borah, (R) of Idaho, chairman, as follows:

"It was the judgment of the committee that the record which we have before us is incomplete in the sense that the secretary has deleted important parts of the testimony which he gave. We had a perfect right to do, but it leaves the record in such condition that it does not record what happened at the hearing, and that therefore we think it unwise under such conditions to make it public.

### Kellogg Withheld Facts.

"Second, the committee was of the opinion that we ought not to establish the practice of having executive sessions and then after the executive session has been held, of giving out portions of the record as the result of the hearing. If the hearings are to be open they ought to be open from the beginning."

In a fervid plea for the withdrawal of American forces from Nicaragua, Senator Wheeler of Montana accused President Coolidge of "misleading" Congress and the country in his message on the Latin-American situation. He charged the administration with raising the cry of Bolshevism in "an effort to justify war with Mexico."

When Wheeler was attacked by administration defenders he denied any attempt to embarrass the President but declared that the United States will lose its prestige in Latin America and with it billions of dollars in trade.

## Kellogg Denies Talking Of Recognition

Continued from Page 1

that United States' interest in China was entirely in a more altruistic than that of the British. Despite the United States has the commercial interests with Great Britain has, was China recommended on here and chartered ships, whereas Britain ship owners. Diplomatic sticking supported the that spark a wealthy capitalist class as that of the United States could not at least afford to espouse the cause of a high school graduate to [illegible] Kellogg's documents.

### The substance of the secretary of state's opposition is: We have large interests in Latin America, therefore we pay bolshevism instead of state departments in China pay governments are a mere bagatelle as we wish the Chinese a happy New Year.

### Belated Show of Friendship.

The statement has the somewhat belated generosity of the United States government, in welcoming "every advance" of the Chinese people, while watching their sufferings during recent years at the hands of foreign imperialism without lifting a finger in their behalf, is in striking contrast to the action of the Soviet government which ditched the unfair treaties between the Czarist government of China without any attempt at bargaining. While the other powers deliberately humiliated China by declining to raise their representatives in Peking to the rank of ambassador as is the custom [illegible] countries of any importance the Soviet Union immediately appointed an ambassador to China and received a Chinese representative in Moscow.

The contrast [illegible] on the treatment accorded to China by the Soviet government and that of the imperialist powers is not lost on the Chinese masses. The more farsighted of the Chinese philosophers express the opinion that for business reasons the United States made a mistake in not cultivating Chinese friendship before instead of cooperating with Great Britain in blocking the nationalist movement.

• • •

### U. S. Minister Returns.

PEKING, Jan. 27.—John V. A MacMurray, American minister to Peking, returned here today simultaneously with the publication here of Secretary of State Kellogg's statement of the United States' policy toward China.

MacMurray came here from Seoul, Korea, where he was halted earlier in the week while enroute to the United States on furlough, by instructions from the American state department to return to his post because of the seriousness of the Chinese situation.

• • •

### British Confusing Issue.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The British government is tended at making the best of a bad bargain. Yesterday, the official government press groaned and grumbled because Washington did not see fit to shoulder a portion of "the white man's burden" in China, but let it all for poor, overburdened John Bull to carry.

Today the same papers have discovered that there is no fundamental difference between the United States policy and that of the British government since both governments are bleeding inwardly with consideration for the happiness of the "great Chinese people."

### Has More at Stake.

Theforeig n office is peddling the Kellogg statement to the country and trying to convince the masses that the British and United States policies are identical except in the sense that Britain having more at stake in China than the United States, must use different methods.

Despite opposition from labor circles British military preparations continue. It seems that the manifestoes of the right wing are not taken very seriously by the government. The left wing is suspicious that at the recent conference between Ramsey MacDonald, George Hicks and other labor leaders and Sir Austen Chamberlain that the foreign secretary was given to understand that the labor opposition would not embarrass the government. Sir Austen was told, it was said, that the labor leaders were obliged to maintain appearances with their followers in the trade unions who are decidedly anti-war.

Apprehension is expressed in government circles that the Cantonese will have captured Shanghai before the full strength of the British forces arrive there.

• • •

### French Press Dissembling.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—While the right wing French press is blaming the United States for the revolutionary movement in China, though throwing part of the blame on the Soviet government, it is significant that the French government turned down the request of the British for cooperation and France is not sending any troops to China, one paper gloomily observes that the powers are less united than ever.

## VOROSHILOFF IN SPEECH WARNS OF WESTERN ARMIES

### Border States Building Fascist Groups

MOSCOW, Jan. 27.—Peoples Commissar for War Voroshiloff in a speech here has sounded a note of warning over the increased warlike preparations of the border states on the west, and the possible results of the Franco-Roumanian treaty in stiffening the war parties in Roumania and her neighbors. He calls on the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union to be "psychologically prepared" as well as materially prepared.

### Uncover Military Clubs.

Moscow evening papers contain revelations of the development of semi-official "defense corps" of armed and drilled men in certain countries along the Russian border. There are 100,000 members of reactionary semi-military organizations in Finland, the most important units belonging to the "Shutskorps," which receives an annual subsidy of 1,500,000 rubles from the Finnish government.

### Esthonia and Latvia both have private volunteer armies in addition to their regular troops, those of Esthonia numbering about 25,000.

### Pilsudski's Legions.

Poland carries this policy to great lengths, the Strelitzi, Marshall Pilsudski's personally controlled military organization numbering a quarter of a million men, and being constantly added to. It has more than doubled in size since Pilsudski seized power, and receives large sums of money from the state treasury.

Another development which the Russian workers are closely watching is the growth of fascist bodies, and the establishment of fascist governments in these states. These are the direct result of the increasing misery and discontent of the people on the one hand, and the growing rapaciousness of the upper and middle classes on the other, combined with the determination of financiers still farther west that there must not be revolutions in the states established on the Russian border.

### Fascism Thrives.

Poland and Lithuania are now under military control similar to Mussolini's in Italy, a fascist coup in Latvia was only put down in the nick of time, and there is continual organization of fascist groups in Roumania, with the notorious Crown Prince Carol mentioned as at least their nominal leader.

## Marine Guards Mails But Not His Morals

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—John Ruthowski, member of the marine detachment guarding the mails, was arraigned in juvenile court today charged with contributing to the delinquency of a 14-year-old girl.

### Bandit Kills Victim.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Because he refused to hold up his bank, Max Kubin, 48, was shot to death today by a bandit who attempted to rob his store. The slayer escaped.

### Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT CODE LOAN AIDED CHAMORRO REVOLT IN NICARAGUA IN 1925

WASHINGTON, (FP)—How the Chamorro revolt against the constitutional government in Nicaragua in 1925 was promoted by the state department's loan of its secret code to Prof. Jeremiah Jenks, was told by M. Torino Tijerino, formerly secretary to Chamorro and fiscal agent of Nicaragua, in testimony before the Shipstead sub-committee of the senate foreign relations committee on Jan. 25. Tijerino was reciting the history of American investments and financial strategy in his country.

Jenks was a $15,000-a-year director on the board of the Nicaraguan railroad, which was being managed, under contract, by the J. G. White Management Corporation. President Salorzano, in 1925, ordered the cancellation of this operating contract, as the road was being bankrupted. Jenks got permission in Washington to use the state department code to urge the American minister in Managua to ask Salorzano to maintain the contract. A representative of the White concern promised that many things might happen, if a month's delay were granted. Before the month was up, the revolt took place.

## RAKOSI CASE UP TO HORTHY HIGH COURT OF APPEAL

### Protest of World Labor Forces New Trial

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUDAPEST, Jan. 27.—The Rakosi case, in which thirteen Communists were sentenced to prison for ten years last August by the lower courts of Hungary, is now on the docket of the supreme court here. Despite the attempt by the Horthy fascists to deny them the right of appeal, the world-wide protests made by incensed workers has forced the white terrorists to grant them a hearing before the higher court.

Much satisfaction is being expressed in radical circles here over this partial triumph over the Horthy faction, which, it is believed, intended to execute the fifteen living defendants just as they disposed of Peter Nemet, who died in prison recently.

### Nemet, Red Leader, Tortured.

Comrade Nemet was one of the heroes who carried on the fight against the white terror. He was a leader of the Red Army during the dictatorship, and participated in the last congress of the Communist party of Hungary. For this he was arrested and tortured.

As a result of the rigors of prison life, he became ill. All physical care was denied him. His condition became worse, and after his captors did everything to hasten his end, he died. His death was kept secret even from his relatives, and did not become known until now, when the trial was mentioned on the supreme court docket.

Hungarian workers are appealing to class-conscious workers everywhere to hold protest meetings and demand the release of Comrade Rakosi and his friends.

## Carpenters Endorse Foreign Born Work

PATERSON, N. J.—The Carpenters' union of Paterson, at their regular quarterly meeting, held January 24th, unanimously endorsed the National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, and decided to participate in the local Paterson council.

This union is the largest organization in Paterson and has about 1,200 members.

## Two Fascists Shot In Bronx Gun Duel

Two men were wounded in a feud at 187th street and Crotona aveaue, the Bronx, last night, in which knife and gun-play threw the neighborhood into an uproar.

Victor Di Bari, of 187 East 188th street, was wounded in the left arm and leg, and Salvatore Di Giacomo, 25, of 2353 Crotona avenue, received two bullet wounds in the right arm. Both were taken to Fordham hospital, where it was said the condition of neither was serious.

Questioned by Assistant District Attorney William A. Kier, of the Bronx, they admitted they were fascist sympathizers.

*READ*

**Imperialism—The Last Stage of Capitalism**

By N. Lenin

Price, 60c in paper, $1.00 Cloth-bound.

This indispensable book for the understanding of most recent events in Latin America, China, and the colonial countries and the growth of the anti-imperialist movement.

Contents: Concentration of Production and Monopolies. The Banks and Their New Role. Finance Capital and Financial Oligarchy. The Export of Capital; The Division of the World Among Capitalist Alliances. The Division of the World Among the Great Powers; Imperialism as a Special Stage of Capitalism. Parasitism and the Decay of Capitalism. The Critique of Imperialism. The Place of Imperialism in History.

[illegible] pages published by the Communist Party of Great Britain.

*For Your Lenin Library:*

**LENIN AS A MARXIST**

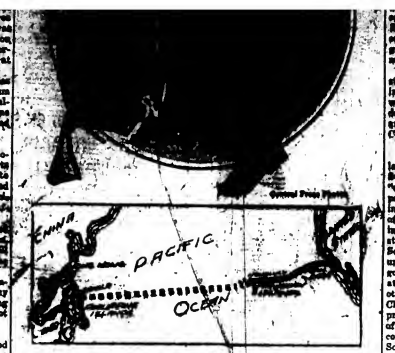
By N. Bukharin

The Present Chairman of the Communist International.

This splendid analysis of Lenin and his place in the field of Marxism is written by N. Bukharin, who is considered one of the leading living Marxists of the present day. The book is not a mere personal tribute to Lenin. It is rather an attempt to analyze Lenin's contribution to the principles of Marxism. For the reader the following phases of the subject: The Marxism of Lenin; Lenin's Theory and Practice; Problems of Imperialism; Lenin and the Peasantry; The Theoretical Problems Awaiting Us.

On sale now at 40 cents a copy, postage/prepaid to any part of the world.

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street New York, N. Y.

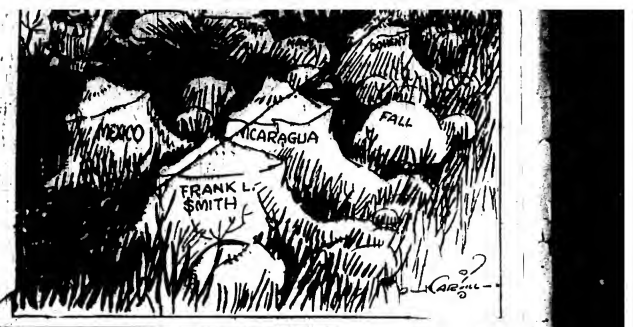



2280 MILES FROM SAN DIEGO TO HONOLULU
3000 MILES FROM HONOLULU TO MANILA
727 MILES FROM MANILA TO HONGKONG

Messrs. Coolidge and Kellogg, President and Secretary of State in the name of Wall Street, find military propaganda more necessary than ever now that the exploited nations of the world are backing their imperialist masters. But they're not feeding the public the old time pictures of a bass drum and a squad of marines. A two hundred pounder straddling an airplane catches the imagination of romantic kids much more effectively.

The heavyweight on the plane is Lieut. W. B. Wallace and the bird is the finest in his flight companion, Lee Schoenhair. The two of them are to span the Pacific in a giant monoplane—flying from San Diego to Hong Kong, with a few intermediate stops, early in March.

Flights like these serve the War Department with the military propaganda with which it feeds the public in the movies and the magazines. An unbroken flight from California and Honolulu, which are 2,280 miles apart, stirs the imagination and provides military propagandists with their ammunition.




# CHINESE ARMIES ARE CONVERGING ON SHANGHAI

## Now Outside Cantonese City of Hankow

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. — The menace to American lives and property in China became more acute today so two, mighty Chinese armies were converged on Shanghai and Hankow, according to reports to the state department.

The United States is understood to be quite willing to encourage the nationalistic aims of China.

Reports from Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander-in-Chief of the American fleet in Chinese waters, said that the northern and southern Chinese armies are sweeping down the valley. They are now outside Hankow, which already has been captured by the Cantonese and are planning a rapid march from there to Shanghai.

# BANKERS PLOT TO GET CONTROL OF NICARAGUA

## State Department Made The Arrangements

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. — Attempts of American bankers, with the connivance of the state department, to establish control of the Nicaraguan government and of the government's finances, banking monopoly and other resources, were exposed today before the Senate Foreign Relations Sub-Committee by Torinio Tijerino, former financial agent of Nicaragua.

Tijerina declared that the state department dictated the confirmation of Diaz for president in 1911, charging that the American minister in Nicaragua at that time cabled the department that "the assembly will confirm Diaz in the presidency according to any plans which the state department may indicate. A war vessel is necessary for the moral effect."

# KELLOGG CHARGED BY BORAH WITH GARBLING TESTIMONY OF RADICAL PROPAGANDA IN LATIN AMERICA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The senate foreign relations committee today declined to make public recent testimony of Secretary of State Kellogg in which he charged that Communistic influences were at work in Mexico to undermine the United States.

Committee members felt that Kellogg, if he wanted the testimony made public, should appear in open session. After his appearance in the closed meeting, Kellogg issued a statement assailing Communist propaganda on the American continent.

At the same time, the committee postponed action on the Wheeler resolution demanding withdrawal of marines from Nicaragua, and the Norris resolution calling for an investigation of charges that the state department sought to influence press dispatches to carry anti-Mexican propaganda.

The committee's action in withholding publication of Kellogg's testimony was explained by Senator Borah, (R) of Idaho, chairman, as follows:

"It was the judgment of the committee that the record which we have before us is incomplete in the sense that the secretary has deleted important parts of the hearing which of course he had a perfect right to do, but it leaves the record in such condition that it does not record what happened at the hearing, and that therefore we think it unwise under such conditions to make it public.

Kellogg Withheld Facts.

"Second, the committee was of the opinion that we ought not to establish the practice of having executive sessions and then after the executive session has been held, of giving out portions of the record as the result of the hearing. If the hearings are to be open they ought to be open from the beginning."

In a fervid plea for the withdrawal of American forces from Nicaragua, Senator Wheeler of Montana accused President Coolidge, of "misleading" Congress and the country in his message on the Latin-American situation. He charged the administration with raising the cry of Bolshevism in "an effort to justify war with Mexico."

When Wheeler was attacked by administration defenders he denied any attempt to embarrass the President but declared that the United States will lose its prestige in Latin America and with it billions of dollars in trade.

# California Labor Head Against War on Mexico

By L. P. RIDDLE.
(Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor and spokesman for that organization, has recently returned from one of his many trips to Mexico. On his return he said:

"A war on Mexico, threatened by our diplomats, means annexation of a sister republic and the beginning of a dangerous policy of military imperialism for the United States. War on Mexico over any political or financial question, is abhorred to the American masses. It is unthinkable that we can be plunged into war at the dictates of Wall Street interests —seeking profits, profits and more profits. We want no war with Mexico, and we want no imperialistic adventures into any Latin-American republics."

Protest meetings are being held and resolutions passed. But only one daily, the Los Angeles Record, comes out openly against the "dollar diplomacy" of Coolidge and Kellogg.

# VOROSHILOFF IN SPEECH WARNS OF WESTERN ARMIES

## Border States Building Fascist Groups

MOSCOW, Jan. 27.—Peoples Commissar for War Voroshiloff in a speech here has sounded a note of warning over the increased warlike preparations of the border states on the west, and the possible results of the Franco-Roumanian treaty in stiffening the war parties in Roumania and her neighbors. He calls on the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union to be "psychologically prepared" as well as materially prepared.

**Uncover Military Clubs.**

Moscow evening papers contain revelations of the development of semi-official "defense corps" of armed and drilled men in certain countries along the Russian border. There are 100,000 members of reactionary semi-military organizations in Finland, the most important units belonging to the "Shutzkorps," which receives an annual subsidy of 1,500,000 rubles from the Finnish government.

**Esthonia and Latvia both have private volunteer armies in addition to their regular troops, those of Esthonia numbering about 14,000.**

**Pilsudski's Legions.**

Poland carries this policy to great lengths, the Strelizi, Marshall Pilsudski's personally controlled military organization numbering a quarter of a million men, and being constantly added to. It has more than doubled in size since Pilsudski seized power, and receives large sums of money from the state treasury.

Another development which the Russian workers are closely watching is the growth of fascist bodies, and the establishment of fascist governments in those states. These are the direct result of the increasing misery and discontent of the people on the one hand, and the growing rapaciousness of the upper and middle classes on the other, combined with the determination of financiers still farther west that there must not be revolutions in the states established on the Russian border.

**Fascism Thrives.**

Poland and Lithunia are now under military control similar to Mussolini's in Italy, a fascist coup in Latvia was only put down in the nick of time, and there is continual organization of fascist groups in Roumania, with the notorious Crown Prince Carol mentioned as at least their nominal leader.

# Marine Guards Mails But Not His Morals

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—John Ruthowski, member of the marine detachment guarding the mails, was arraigned in juvenile court today charged with contributing to the delinquency of a 14-year-old girl.

**Bandit Kills Victim.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Because he refused to hold up his bank, Max Kubin, 48, was shot to death today by a bandit who attempted to rob his store. The slayer escaped.

**Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER**

# U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT CODE LOAN AIDED CHAMORRO REVOLT IN NICARAGUA IN 1925

WASHINGTON, (FP)—How the Chamorro revolt against the constitutional government in Nicaragua in 1925 was promoted by the state department's loan of its secret code to Prof. Jeremiah Jenks, was told by M. Torino Tijerino, formerly secretary to Chamorro and fiscal agent of Nicaragua, in testimony before the Shipstead sub-committee of the senate foreign relations committee on Jan. 25. Tijerino was reciting the history of American investments and financial strategy in his country.

Jenks was a $15,000-a-year director on the board of the Nicaraguan railroad, which was being managed, under contract, by the J. G. White Management Corporation. President Solorzano, in 1925, ordered the cancelation of this operating contract, as the road was being bankrupted. Jenks got permission in Washington to use the state department code to urge the American minister in Managua to ask Solorzano to maintain the contract. A representative of the White concern promised that many things might happen, if a month's delay were granted. Before the month was up, the revolt took place.

# RAKOSI CASE UP TO HORTHY HIGH COURT OF APPEAL

## Protest of World Labor Forces New Trial

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUDAPEST, Jan. 27.—The Rakosi case, in which thirteen Communists were sentenced to prison for ten years last August by the lower courts of Hungary, is now on the docket of the supreme court here. Despite the attempt by the Horthy fascists to deny them the right of appeal, the world-wide protests made by incensed workers has forced the white terrorists to grant them a hearing before the higher court.

Much satisfaction is being expressed in radical circles here over this partial triumph over the Horthy faction, which, it is believed, intended to execute the fifteen living defendants just as they disposed of Peter Nemet, who died in prison recently.

**Nemet, Red Leader, Tortured**

Comrade Nomet was one of the heroes who served on the fight against the white terror. He was a leader of the Red Army during the dictatorship, and participated in the last congress of the Communist party of Hungary. For this he was arrested and tortured.

As a result of the rigors of prison life, he became ill. All physical care was denied him. His condition became worse, and after his captors did everything to hasten his end, he died. His death was kept secret even from his relatives, and did not become known until now, when the trial was mentioned on the supreme court docket.

Hungarian workers are appealing to class-conscious workers everywhere to hold protest meetings and demand the release of Comrade Rakosi and his friends.

# Carpenters Endorse Foreign Born Work

PATERSON, N. J.—The Carpenters' union of Paterson, at their regular quarterly meeting, held January 26th, unanimously endorsed the National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, and decided to participate in the local Paterson council.

This union is the largest organization in Paterson and has about 1,200 members.

# Two Fascists Shot In Bronx Gun Duel

Two men were wounded in a feud at 187th street and Crotona avenue, the Bronx, last night, in which knife and gun-play threw the neighborhood into an uproar.

Victor fu Bari, of 787 East 185th street, was wounded in the left arm and Carmine Di Giacomo, 25, of 2353 Crotona avenue, received two bullet wounds in the right arm. Both were taken to Fordham hospital, where it was said the condition of neither was serious.

Questioned by Assistant District Attorney William A. Kier, of the Bronx, they admitted they were fascist sympathizers.

*READ*

**Imperialism—The Last Stage of Capitalism**

By N. Lenin

Price, 60c in paper, $1.00 Cloth-bound.

An indispensable book for the understanding of the most recent events in Latin America, China, and the colonial wars that are in the throes of revolt against international imperialism. This is the book that made the following basic demonstration of Production and Monopoly; The Banks and Their New Role; Finance Capital and Plutocracy; The Export of Capital; The Division of the World Among Capitalist Associations; The Division of the World Among the Great Powers; Imperialism as a Special Stage of Capitalism; Parasitism and the Decay of Capitalism; The Critique of Imperialism; The Place of Imperialism in History.

The last pages published by the Communist Party of Great Britain.

*For Your Lenin Library:*

**LENIN AS A MARXIST**

By N. Bukharin

The Present Chairman of the Communist International.

This splendid analysis of Lenin and his place in the field of Marxism is written by N. Bukharin, who is considered one of the leading living Marxists of the present day. The book is not a mere personal tribute to Lenin. It is rather an attempt to analyze Lenin's contribution to the principles of Marxism. The book treats the following phases of the subject: The Marxism of Lenin, Lenin's Theory and Practice, Problem of Imperialism: Lenin and the Peasantry, The Theoretical Problems Awaiting Us.

On sale now at 50 cents a copy, postpaid—strictly bound in paper.

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street New York, N. Y.

Join the Ranks
of the

# PAPERBOX UNION CONTINUES FIGHT AGAINST BOSSES

## Manufacturers Spurn All Settlement Efforts

The Citizens' Committee on the paper makers strike, met again last night in a public hearing, at 43 West 16th street, to decide upon a possible way of settling the strike. The committee is headed by Rev. Charles K. Gilbert, of the Social Service Commission, who has the full confidence of such men as Bishop Manning, Dr. John Cardinal Robbins, Colgate Hoyt, Henry Goddard Leach and William Cutting.

Refuse To Recognize Union.

The paper manufacturers have refused to recognize the union in the settlement of the strike. A representative of the Committee had a conference with Mr. Kastor, and his associates, who were represented by the attorney, Mr. Collins. At this conference Mr. Kastor said that the bosses will not recognize the union, but that they are willing to sign a closed shop agreement with the union, provided that the bosses will have the right to discharge any worker for any reason. A week ago, this was also the attitude of the bosses, but since their experience has been such, that they will have nothing further to do with the union.

Statement Declared Arrogant.

This statement was characterized by Norman Thomas as "most arrogant and arrogant," he implored the committee not to discontinue its effort to adjudicate the differences. Thomas stated that it would be a calamity if the bosses are permitted to continue in their tactics to employ the New York city police for so-called protection, but actually, to club the strikers.

He also stated that the employers are now pitting their financial reserves against the power of the strikers, whose treasury is depleted. It was pointed out that eight attempts have been made by various church and social institutions to have the bosses meet with the strikers and to discuss the problem of settlement. At each time the employers declined. The committee decided at the end of the meeting to send a delegation to Mayor Walker, and ask for relief measures.

# DARE SIGMAN TO LET MEMBERSHIP DECIDE QUARREL

## Hyman Justifies Board Before Ingersol

Another challenge to Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, to hold a general election and let the members themselves determine who were the authorized leaders of the union was given by Louis Hyman, general manager of the joint board when he met with International officials before the impartial chairman, Raymond V. Ingersoll, yesterday afternoon.

"Taken Over."

In answer to some of Mr. Hyman's objections about the certified union submitting which Sigman and his followers have created, the International president declared that the joint board was not expelled, but its affairs had been taken over by the International which had a perfect right to do this in a case of emergency.

Illegal Anyway.

"Well, whatever you call it—expulsion or not," said Hyman, "it is illegal. You have no authority to do it. If you have such autocratic powers as you claim, why didn't you prevent the strike in July instead of talking about it 25 weeks later?"

Louis Hyman, representing the joint board, and Morris Sigman, David Dubinsky, Morris Hillquit, and S. Hagel, representing the International, met before the impartial chairman to discuss a settlement of a complaint in which the chairman had dealt with the regularly elected joint board instead of the International's put joint board.

Hyman accused Sigman of attempting to force the impartial chairman into a position where he would seem to approve the International's policy and therefore strengthen its attack upon the workers. At the close of the discussion, Hyman asked permission, which was granted, to file a formal reply to a lengthy legal statement which had been presented by Mr. Hillquit.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

# AUDIT WRECKS MORTON'S PLAN TO RETAIN JOB

## Reactionary Secretary Of Carpenters Jailed

The arrest yesterday of Richard Morton, expelled member and former financial secretary of Local 2090 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, was brought to a climax the charges made by the membership of that union, that vast amounts of the union's funds had been embezzled by the reactionary officialdom.

These charges were supported by an investigation of Morton's private possessions, which, it was argued, he could never have acquired through his salary as financial secretary. It was proven that he has quite a substantial bank account, and that he also holds deeds for six houses in this city.

Attacks "Reds."

Morton, who at the last election failed to be re-elected as officer in his local union, appealed to Hutcheson, general president of the Brotherhood, that he was being made the victim of an ousting campaign, instituted by the "Reds," and asked him to investigate the election returns. This was done wit hthe end in view, that such official action would suspend the local, expel the progressives, and he would again recapture his former position.

Graft Disclosed.

Hutcheson appointed Mr. Guerin, a member of the executive board to investigate the charges of embezzlement of local 2090, but on hearing that the union was certified unanimously, immediately rejected Morton's appeal from the election returns, and left him to his own fate.

The investigation of Guerin, dealing only with the last years' finances, nevertheless revealed a shortage in the union treasury of $6364.61. The result of this finding prompted the membership of local 2090, to immediately expel Morton from their organization.

More Stealing.

It was then decided to employ the help of a public accountant, to go over the total books since the time when Morton had taken office seven years ago. The accountant's report was rendered on Dec. 7, and stated that a complete audit could not be made since several of the ledgers are missing.

A detailed statement reveals the fact that from the period of April 1, 1924 to December 31, 1924, the total funds missing amount to $1,893.08. Of the items listed as missing are 80 initiation payments, the weekly incomes of 14 meeting nights, monthly dues payments of six members; fifty items of payments of the day book were not carried of the ledger.

Trial Monday.

On the strength of this report, local 2090 asked the district attorney for a warrant for the arrest of Morton, with the result talht he is at present held in jail. Morton's brother yesterday offered a mortgage bond of $100,000 for the prisoners' release.

# Will Act On Beckerman

## Meet Saturday To Hear Of Trucksters

Abraham Beckerman's complete roll-out of the clothing workers union, in the needle trades, his unexplained flirting of the Italian fascist element, and his protected by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Section of the U. E. L. in a mass meeting at big hall this Saturday at 1 o'clock (at Rivington), Orchestra, 142 Second Avenue.

Angered by the illegal tactics he used in yesterday's elections, in which all the candidates were members of the Beckerman right wing faction, since members of the left wing were refused positions on the ballot, the progressive members of the clothing workers union are now prepared to force the issue.

No Regard For Workers.

"It is charged by the workers that Beckerman has reorganized the shops according to the wishes of the bosses with no regard for the workers, and that when active workers protested, he had them thrown out of the shops also.

Speakers at meetings of the progressive unionists are the most recent victims of Beckerman's sabotage, the "Mussolini" of the clothing trade having threatened that he would do his best to "run them out of the industry".

Prefers Scabs.

Beckerman told one of the progressives, it is charged, that he would rather give the work to scab shops than permit members of the T. U. E. L. to hold jobs in shops over which he has control.

Because they refused to sign statements condemning the Trade Union Educational League, left wing candidates for joint board positions were refused a place on the ballot, which was submitted to the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union yesterday. In order to set on record their disapproval of the Beckerman regime, members of the left wing have refused to take part in the election, and an effort will be made to have the "fixed" results set aside.

Kalpokas Framed.

Speakers at Saturday's meeting will include Sasha Zimmerman, of the Cloak Makers union, Ben Gold, of the Furriers union, and Ben Gitlow, S. Liptzin, L. Nelson, P. Aronberg, A. Rannells, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

At the meeting, considerable indignation will surely appear over the frame-up of Business Agent Kalpokas of Local 54, a left-winger. Beckerman demanded the resignation of Kalpokas, charging that he had distributed T. U. E. L. circulars in his shop.

Kalpokas Vindicated.

A general meeting of Local 54 was called and an election held, and Kalpokas was vindicated by the rank and file by a vote of 300 to 16. Despite this, Beckerman still insisted on Kalpokas resignation.

An interesting sidelight on yesterday's election is the fact that of the six candidates for the positions of Jewish Business Agents, not one can even sign his name in yiddish, all being Beckerman gangsters.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Train Kills Two.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—A Delaware and Hudson passenger train, running between this city and Albany, killed a man on its down trip today and crushed out the life of another man on its way back.

Priest Is Arrested In Prohibition Case

CORONA, Qll., Jan. 27.—The Rev. Emanuel Montanari, rector of a Roman Catholic Church, was arrested on the charge of possessing intoxicating liquors.

The priest was arrested New Year's night after police raided his home, adjoining the catholic church, and found almost 700 gallons of liquor. The priest pleaded not guilty, declaring the liquor belonged to his nephew, who also was arrested.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

# BOSS SWINDLES GIRL STRIKERS AT GARFINKEL'S

## Paints Factory; Orders Work; Can't Move

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 27.—Striking workers from the Garfinkel and Ritter shop who went there today to collect for the shortages found in their pay envelopes last Saturday, were informed by the boss that no money was due them. There had been no price agreement for the work they were employed on when they struck, and without informing them, the boss had decided to reduce the rate of pay.

Receipt Before See Pay.

Because of the system in operation at this shop, the girls had all received for their pay "in full" before they opened their envelopes. There would have been no chance of collecting even if they had not already gone on strike against this and many other intolerable conditions in this shop.

It was learned today that while the firm was spreading rumors that it would take its business away from the city and leave the strikers without jobs, the boss is actually painting the whole factory, importing a carload of work and getting ready to reopen next week when he thinks the girls will be ready to return.

They Want Union.

Garfinkel and Ritter have already offered the strikers an increase in pay; but they refuse to listen to the demand for a union. The girls do not go back to work until their union is recognized as well as an increase of wages granted.

Their determination to continue the fight is illustrated by the courage with which some of the girls face severe hardships for the sake of gaining a union. One girl is Pt. Her 21-year old husband is going blind from working in a dye works. They have a child whose board must be paid regularly. The husband must have an eye specialist to try to save part of his sight. The girl is the sole support of this family, yet she came out on strike and is a strike committee member.

True Courage.

Another girl is a learner who was earning $5 a week. She has 5 younger brothers, eldest of whom is 11. The father is sick and cannot work and she is the sole support of the family.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Flu Sweeps London.

LONDON, Jan. 27. — A decided increase in deaths from influenza was shown in the reports of the health department today.

The number of influenza deaths in England during the week ending January 22 was 647, as compared with 463 for the previous week.

"Penny" Distributes Profits.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27. — The board of directors of the Pennsylvania railroad today declared a quarterly dividend of 1 3-4 per cent.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.


!! CHICAGO ATTENTION !!

CONCERT and DANCE

given by

South Side Russian Children's School of Chicago

Sunday, January 30, 1927

AT SCHOENHOFFEN HALL

cor. Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.

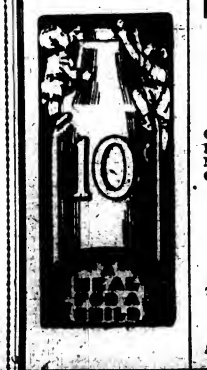
A very interesting program.

SCENES FROM RUSSIAN OPERAS, ETC.

Well known actors and singers will participate.

BEGINNING AT 4 P. M.

TICKETS in advance 50 cents.—At the door 65 cents.



PASSAIC STRIKE STILL ON!

WE'VE WON IN FOUR MILLS!

HELP US BEAT THE REST!

GIVE MONEY PLEASE! For Coal for the Strikers' Homes! For Bread for their families! They have made a hard fight! Now they are winning! Now you must help more than ever! Give all you can! MAKE VICTORY COMPLETE!

*Make all contributions by check or money order to*

GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

799 BROADWAY Room 225 NEW YORK CITY

*Get 10c Coupons and sell them TO HELP US FEED the Strikers' Children.*



Join the Ranks of the

Daily Worker Builders

In the Lenin-Drive for

25,000 Subscriptions

THE SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE MOVES FORWARD

The DAILY WORKER is now appearing on thousands of newsstands in the City of New York, with its six millions of people, the political and economic center of the U. S. The DAILY WORKER is now supplied with the latest and completest news of the labor world and the class struggle in general. We are now in close touch with the developments in the most important unions in the country, in the needle industry, textiles, mining and manufacturing. The DAILY WORKER has become a gold mine of information for the workers. The paper in its new form is a paper which will be anxiously sought after by workers throughout the country. Now is the time to play up the nation-wide drive for subscriptions.

WIN A VALUABLE PRIZE

Beginning with January 21, 1927, Lenin Memorial Day, the drive for 25,000 subscriptions for The DAILY WORKER is on. This drive will last until April 22 (Lenin's Birthday). 25,000 subscriptions for The DAILY WORKER will place The DAILY WORKER firmly on its feet and help to bring the message of Communism to thousands of workers whom it has never reached before. Many valuable prizes will be offered for the builders who secure the best results.

PRIZES TO THE DAILY WORKER BUILDERS

The following prizes are offered to those securing subscriptions from others:

For 5 annual subs (or $20.00 worth) a copy of "Red Cartoons for 1927" and $2.00 worth of literature or $3.00 worth of literature altogether. Free choice of titles. Or a bronze statue of Karl Marx, worth $5.00.

For 10 Annual Subscriptions (or $40.00 worth) $5.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

For 20 Annual Subscriptions (or $120.00 worth) $10.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

For 50 Annual Subscriptions (or $300.00 worth) $25.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

A bronze medal of Lenin for the best record of subscriptions secured in each city obtaining 25 new subscribers or more.

A $100 LENIN BOOKSHELF

of Communist literature with a handsome bookcase to the comrade with the best record for getting subscriptions in the entire country.

A DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' BUTTON

will be awarded to every comrade who secures an additional subscription to his own.

PRIZES TO BE AWARDED

To New Subscribers in Connection With the Daily Wor' Drive for

25,000 SUBSCRIPTIONS

Every new subscriber sending in a year's subscription will receive a copy of the new edition of "Red Cartoons of 1927," with full page reproductions of the work of the following noted artists:

Fred Ellis, Robert Minor, William Groper, Hugo Gellert, Lydia Gibson, Art Young, Maurice Becker, K. A. Suvanto, Hay Rubles, F. Jerger, G. Yose, O. R. Zimmerman and others. This wonderful collection of pictures is not for sale. It is offered only to subscribers who send in their subscriptions during the present campaign.

PRIZES FOR CITIES AND DISTRICTS

A BANNER

will be given to the best city in each district.

A $100 RADIO

of the latest and most improved model to the best district in the country.

NOTE—Credit will be given for all subscriptions to the Sunday Worker, Workers Monthly (Communist), Communist International, Inprecorr, Young Worker, and Young Comrade.

All subscriptions should be sent in by cash.

There should be full co-operation between comrades working for the foreign language papers and those working for The DAILY WORKER. Comrades will receive whatever allowances are approved for subscriptions in the foreign language papers. Comrades soliciting for the foreign language press should push The DAILY WORKER, and are entitled to credit, just as well as other comrades.

The prizes mentioned above are all reasonable offers. We are offering no gold bricks. We are planning forward from the May 1 Celebrations throughout the country.

A special effort should be made to secure Annual Subscriptions. Short term subscriptions are costly to us and do not help to give The DAILY WORKER a steady list of readers.

Renewals will be credited as new subscriptions.

QUOTAS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| District 1. | Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Rhode Island. | $1,500 worth of subscriptions or 250 annual subscriptions. |
| District 2. | New York City and vicinity—part of New Jersey. | $6,000 worth of subscriptions or 1,000 annual subscriptions. |
| District 3. | Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Western New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Washington, D. C. | $1,500 worth of subscriptions or 250 annual subscriptions. |
| District 4. | Buffalo, Rochester, Erie, Pa. and the Western part of New York State. | $900 worth of subscriptions or 150 annual subscriptions. |
| District 5. | Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. | $1,200 worth of subscriptions or 200 annual subscriptions. |
| District 6. | Cleveland and the state of Ohio. | $900 worth of subscriptions or 150 annual subscriptions. |
| District 7. | Detroit, the State of Michigan and Eastern Indiana. | $1,800 worth of subscriptions or 300 annual subscriptions. |
| District 8. | Chicago and Illinois, Lower Wisconsin, Missouri, and Lake County, Ind. | $3,000 worth of subscriptions or 500 annual subscriptions. |
| District 9. | Minneapolis, Upper Wisconsin, Michigan (Upper peninsula), Minnesota. | $1,500 worth of subscriptions or 250 annual subscriptions. |
| District 10. | North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa. | $900 worth of subscriptions or 75 annual subscriptions. |
| District 11. | Montana, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming. | $750 worth of subscriptions or 125 annual subscriptions. |
| District 12. | Oregon and Washington. | $900 worth of subscriptions or 150 annual subscriptions. |
| District 13. | California. | $1,200 worth of subscriptions or 200 annual subscriptions. |
| District 14. | New Mexico, Arizona, Texas. | $150 worth of subscriptions or 25 annual subscriptions. |
| District 15. | Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. | $450 worth of subscriptions or 75 annual subscriptions. |

District Agents should set quotas for the various cities on the basis of the number of party members, Daily Worker subscribers and sympathizers.

DAILY WORKER

33 FIRST STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
33 First Street, New York City. Daniel Kanary Phone, Orchard 8598

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (In New York City) ..... By mail (outside of New York)
$6.00 one year; $3.25 six months; $1.65 three months ... $8.00 one year; $4.50 six months; $2.50 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

## Unconscious Support of Imperialism

The League for Industrial Democracy, a small society of liberal and socialist intellectuals, recently sent a telegram to President Coolidge and various senators on Nicaragua and Mexico in which it shows the utopian pacifist character of its views on American imperialism. The part of the telegram dealing with Nicaragua reads:

"The Board of Directors for the League of Industrial Democracy urges, with regard to Nicaragua, withdrawal of marines unless by mutual consent they do temporary police duty and supervise elections."

If the League for Industrial Democracy had any great mass of influence this would be precisely the kind of endorsement for the keeping of the marines in Nicaragua that the government could utilize. Even if Sacasa and Diaz, or any additional number of leaders of the Nicaraguan factions, could be induced to accept the intervention of the American marines under the guise of supervising their elections and policing their country, this would not warrant our saying that the Nicaraguan people had consented to such a shameful procedure. Moreover, anyone who is not blinded by utopian illusions will know that even if the American marines are there by mutual consent of conflicting factions or leaders, they will still be at the service of Brown Bros., Seligman and Speyer, the big banking houses that are using the American marines and governmental power to oppress the Nicaraguan people. The American government intervened by "mutual consent" in the Tacna-Arica case, but the fact that mutual consent had been secured did not prevent the government serving the interest of our copper barons there and the "mutual consent" ended in mutual indignation.

It is generally easy to get weak parties and elements, afraid of the menacing power of the American army, "to consent" to the presence of American marines rather than risk the danger of having said marines support only the consenting rivals. What Sacasa needs is energetic support and the calling off of the marines altogether. What the American people need is that our government and army and navy shall not be put at service of our bankers under any circumstances and that even with "mutual consent" the marines be not used to police sovereign countries, supervise or decide elections and interfere in internal affairs. Any Latin American, who would consent to American marines policing his country and supervising elections in it, is an open traitor to his country and the fact that you get two traitors to consent does not improve the situation any. It only gives the American bankers a freer hand and gives imperialism a protective coloring of pacifist endorsement.

We have no doubt but that the League for Industrial Democracy and Mr. Norman Thomas, who sent the telegram, had the best intention in the world, but it is precisely this type of well-intentioned pacifism that unconsciously serves the interest of American imperialism in justifying the sending of our marines to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries at the command of American bankers and generally with the consent of one or more tools of American imperialism in the countries in question. If Sacasa were to consent to such an infamous arrangement, he would lose all claim to support alike with Diaz who has always been an open tool of American imperialism and is always ready to consent to the intervention of the American marines.

Get Another Subscriber for Your DAILY WORKER.

## Marxism Versus Loreism

It took Ludwig Lore a column and a half of editorial in Tuesday's Volkszeitung to attempt to answer our editorial of the 22nd in which we pointed out that Ludwig Lore was going the way of the union-wreckers who are trying to expel the Communists and left wingers from the workers' organizations.

Lore's excuse is in the first place that he is not responsible for what is proposed in Volkszeitung conferences! In other words Lore denies that he is the real leader of such men as Blohm, who made the proposal. A leader is responsible for the activities of those that follow him. In order to prove his innocence Lore suddenly becomes a "rank-and-filer" and Blohm becomes the leader. Moreover, Lore was very careful to keep his mouth shut while the discussion on the expulsion of ten delegates of workers' organizations was being discussed.

His second excuse is to compare such elements as the delegates from the bakers' union to "the strikebreaker who works against the interests of his union." Yet this bakers' union has devoted years of activity and energy and sacrifice to the building and maintaining of the Volkseitung which Lore is trying to convert into his personal organ.

His third answer is that "The Volkszeitung will go neither to the socialist party nor to the Workers Party—but will continue on the path of revolutionary socialism as Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, and Lenin taught it." A most unworthy slander on Marx, Engels, and Lenin, Brother Lore to say that they believed in being outside of the working class parties! It's a funny kind of Marxism and a funny kind of Leninism, that omits the role of the working class party in leading the working class. Such Marxism is not Marxism brother Lore. It is Loreism!

Join The Workers (Communist) Party.

# Chicago Daily News Questions Answered by Russian Communist

By G. MELNITCHANSKY.

Some time ago Louise Weed, the foreign correspondent of the Chicago Daily News asked G. Melnitchansky, president of the Moscow Central Labor Council several questions concerning the effect of the revolution on the social and cultural positions of the Russian workers and on their material conditions.

Whether the Daily News published the answers given by Melnitchansky or not, they are of much interest to American workers. Therefore, the first three questions and answers were published. We herewith publish the answers to the last four questions.

* * *

Question 4. Is the practice of basing a workman's rental for lodgings upon his wages an unfair burden on the state by compelling the latter to maintain buildings at a loss and enabling employing organizations to pay the worker less than would be necessary if he were paying the actual expense of the lodging?

**Rent Is Small Item.**

Answer: The rent and charges for municipal services do not constitute a large item of expense in the worker's budget. This method of calculating the rent was adopted during the civil war, when wages were low. We consider that it would be more correct to have wages raised to such an extent that the workers could cover the cost of maintenance and repairs of his apartment. We are endeavoring to carry it into effect in our wage policy, but the economic condition of our industries still is such that it will be possible to bring it about gradually. But even if we do carry that into effect, we shall still adhere to the class principle of our rent policy, i. e., the whole burden of maintenance and repairs should rest upon the non-laboring and possessing class.

* * *

Question 5. In what way is the condition of the worker in the USSR better than that of the worker in the United States?

Answer: In the United States the working class is enslaved politically and economically, disorganized, and its forces are scattered. The arbitrary rule of united capital; which has stripped power and all its agencies—the police, the army, the courts and the press, is so oppressive and so revolting that nothing like it exists in any other country. In the United States there are labor spies, strike-breaking agencies, provocation, the right of every plant to have its own special police-guard armed from head to foot, with armored cars and machine-guns, while the workers are denied the right to bear arms. All that is perfected more and more with such successful results year by year. The workers, under these conditions, are deprived of the right and possibility to carry on an economic struggle, because it is doomed to failure when facing such a formidable armed enemy.

**Workingclass Holds Power.**

In the USSR the situation is entirely different. The big industries belong to the state, in which the working class holds the reins of power. If there are private employers who exploit hired labor, the conditions of exploitation are restricted by law and controlled by the trade unions and, besides, the employers are deprived of political rights and so cannot use their pocketbooks in order to make the government administration, the courts, the press, the legislative bodies subservient to them. All laws are framed solely with a view of serving the interests of the working class and the laboring peasants. The courts, the army, the police, the press—everything is in the side of the workers and peasants. Spy and strike-breaking agencies are unthinkable here, and it is needless to say that private manufacturers are forbidden to possess arms and to hire their own police. In short, the whole political power with all its attributes—the army, police, the courts, the press, is in the hands of the working class and on the side of the workers, and it is ready at any moment to defend the life and interests of the working class. If such power were in the hands of the working class in the United States, if they should establish there such an order, the conditions of life of the working class there with such riches and high technique, would be better than in the USSR.

* * *

Question 6. Is the condition of the worker in the United States better or equal to that of the worker in USSR?

**Still Partially Blockaded.**

Answer. Politically the condition of American workers is worse than that of the workers in the USSR, economically it is better in the first glance. But in this case no comparison can be drawn between the richest country in the world, with its immense industries and inexhaustible supply of gold drained from Europe, particularly since the world war, and the USSR, which always was industrial backward country, which had consequently passed through a civil war, unprecedented by its ruthlessness and cruelties and the intervention of the United States, Great Britain and France, and which to this day is partially subjected to blockaded country and boycotted by bourgeois states.

The question should have been put this way: how much better would the condition of the working class in the United States be than that of the working class in the USSR if they should gain power there and establish the same regime as in the USSR? If the question should be put this way, it might be answered that the economic condition of the workers would be considerably better. The working class would gain possession of great industries with a highly perfected technique of production, enormous riches which would enable the American workers to solidify their power without such grave sacrifices as were borne by our workers.

The wages of American workers are higher than in the USSR. But out of $2,000,000 people gainfully employed, 3,000,000 are out of work the whole year round and in the winter their number reaches 6,000,000; a large percentage of the employed work on the average 6 to 8 months in the year, because of the seasonal nature of their work. The unemployed are left to shift for themselves, they suffer hunger and cold and are evicted from their homes. No one is sure that he or she may not at any moment lose the job without any advance notice.

Among the people gainfully employed there are 8 million women and over 1,600,000 children between the ages of 10 to 15 whose conditions of work are not regulated by a national law of the trade unions. In the United States prostitution is widespread not only among the unemployed, but even among the women and girls employed in factories and stores, because of their extremely low wages.

The law does not fix the work hours of women and children or of men in harmful trades and in many cases they work more than 8 hours a day. Despite the high technique of production, labor is not protected and there are on the average 2,458,400 industrial accidents in a year, of which number 21,232 result in the workers' death. Industrial accidents in the USSR workers lose 2,250,000 work-days and more than a billion dollars in wages. The workers are not insured against accidents. As there is no social insurance in the United States in case of any sickness the worker is placed in an impossible position, being liable to find himself in the street and entering a pauper's existence. Can such condition of the working class as such be considered good?

**Labor Is Protected.**

Ours is a poor country, yet the 8-hour day has been established everywhere and in harmful trades—in the chemical industry, mining, etc.—the 6-hour day. Night work of women is forbidden for the most part; they are also forbidden to work at injurious occupations. Labor is protected. Child labor in factories and shops is forbidden. Minors of 14 to 16 years of age are allowed to work only 6 hours a day.

At all offices and institutions those engaged in non-manual work (except those directly connected with the industry, as factory-office employes) have the 6-hour day. All workers get an annual vacation of two weeks, minors get one month, workers at injurious trades, one month, all with pay. Woman during pregnancy are entitled by law to 4 months' vacation in the case of manual workers and to 8 months in the case of non-manual, with full pay. We also have unemployment insurance which covers all persons who work by hire and which is carried at the expense of the employers.

**Free Medical Aid.**

The amount of unemployment relief is dependent upon the qualifications of the unemployed, but there is a fixed minimum less than which may not be paid. Besides the regular benefit, the unemployed are entitled to free medical aid, the same as the employed, and they retain the right to benefit during their illness. If the unemployed becomes an invalid he has a right to a pension. Unemployed women receive the largest benefits during the 8 weeks before and 8 weeks after confinement. The unemployed are also entitled to a special allowance for a new-born infant, for infant feeding during nine months and for the burial of members of their families, the same as all insured.

In addition, the unemployed are exempted from taxes and enjoy certain privileges in regard to municipal services, etc.

The government bodies make special appropriations for public works and for the organization of labor groups, which give employment to a considerable number of unemployed.

The trade unions also render considerable aid to their unemployed members, establishing special unemployment funds for this purpose. If all these measures were carried out for the benefit of the working class in the United States, the condition of the workers there would be better than in our country.

* * *

Question 7. In a country where the state is practically the sole employer, where the workers truly control the state, so that the worker is both employer and employe, what is the need of the Profession? Is it not a duplication of state work and expense?

**Basic Industries State-owned.**

Answer: In this country the form of administration of industry is of a transitory nature. The basic industries are in the hands of the state, the small industries and a considerable part of distribution of production—commerce—are still in the hands of private traders and public organizations. The conditions of industrial employment still bear traces of the capitalist order. As the labor force is hired, there is still the necessity of regulating the conditions of work and wages; there still exists surplus value, which is used to enlarge and develop industry, to improve the condition of the worker and the country. The industries, individual factories and mills are the property of the working class as a whole, the property of the state, of the entire class, not any individual group of workers employed at a given plant. The factories and mills are managed and operated by the state in agreement with the trade unions, which especially the general economic bodies, and not by the workers employed there.

The profits of individual undertakings are not divided among the workers employed at the plant, but belong to the state, and any deficit is not covered by the workers but by the state. All these conditions require the existence of trade unions, whose tasks include the regulation of conditions of work, wages, the organization and the hiring of labor, etc. The activity of individual trade unions is thus directed to serve the everyday needs of the workers of a given industry in conformance to the interests of the working class as a whole. The trade unions do not perform tasks analogous to those of state and economic bodies, because they do not manage the industries or rule the state. Their activity in this direction is exercised by their taking part in the election of governing bodies, in the selection of economic organs, by proposing their candidates and aiding in framing the measures for the improvement of industrial management, by sharing in the control over the various economic bodies, taking part in the consideration of legislative proposals, etc. All that is done in addition to their basic task, which is the protection of the every-day economic interests of the workers.

## Committee Organized In Minneapolis to Fight Intervention

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 27.—A Provisional Committee against Intervention in Nicaragua, Mexico and China has been formed here, and is organizing protest meetings to oppose the department of state's imperialistic policy in Central America and China. An emergency conference to map out the work was called at the farmer labor headquarters last Friday night. It is planned to organize regular conferences, either for both Twin Cities, or separately for St. Paul and Minneapolis.

**Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.**

**More Tax "Reduction" Talk.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Republicans will press for a big tax reduction in the next congress, convening a year hence, Rep. Madden (R) of Illinois, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, declared today after a conference at the White House. The size of the slash will be between $250,000,000 and $300,000,000, Madden said.

**N. Y. Censorship.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The so-called clean books bill was introduced in the legislature today by Senator Kennedy, New York Democrat, and Assemblyman Godfrey, Rockland Republican. The measure would provide for a censorship of all publications. Similar bills were defeated at the last four sessions of the legislature.


# A NEW NOVEL

Upton Sinclair

Bunny worked the trick, and shook off the other car; then he left his own in a public garage for storage, and made the purchase of a two-passenger closed car under the name of "Alex H. Jones." The dealers' receipt would serve for a license temporarily, and Bunny counted out eighteen of his hundred dollar bills, and drove away. Half an hour later he was in the town of San Pasqual, driving past the corner specified. He passed it twice, and the second time Dad stepped out of a hotel, and Bunny showed up, and then away they went! "Anybody following you?" were Dad's first words, and Bunny said, "I don't think so, but we'll make sure." They swung round several corners, and Dad kept watch through the rear windows. "All hunkydory," he said, at last, and Bunny asked, "Where are we going?" The answer was, "To Canada"; and Bunny, who had been prepared for anything, took the boulevard that led north of San Pasqual.

While he drove, Dad told him the news. The first thing, Verne had skipped to Europe; at least, his steamer was sailing today, and it was hoped he had not been caught. "A. H. Dorf" had telegraphed to Mrs. Bolling, advising her that it was absolutely necessary for Mr. Paradise—that was Dad's code name—to meet his friends in Vancouver immediately, and he must start tonight, otherwise he would be too late for the appointment. Dad hadn't needed any further hint; he had learned yesterday—though he had kept the painful news from Bunny—that the Senate investigators had got wind of that Canadian corporation, and were planning to subpoena all its records. Undoubtedly the subpoenas had been issued that day, and telegraphed to Angel City, with instructions to the United States marshal to serve them at once. Dad and young Bolling had made their getaway from the office by means of a fire-escape—more movie stuff, you see! And here they were, Alex H. and Paul K. Jones, driving all night on a ram-battered auto-way, not daring to stop at any hotel, because a United States marshal might be loafing in the lobby; not daring even to pass through the big cities, for fear the all-seeing eye of their irate Uncle Sam might be spying from a window!

They got to Vancouver in a heavy snow storm; and immediately dropped their uncomfortable aliases, and put up at the best hotel. Straightway, of course, the newspaper reporters came running; and Dad said with his quiet dignity that it was all rubbish about their being fugitives from the Senate investigation, they were American business men who had come to British Columbia to consider investments. That scandal in Washington was nothing but cheap and silly politics, the leases had been most advantageous to the government, and as for the Canadian corporation, it had been an enterprise of great benefit to Canada. Did Mr. Ross and his son plan to explore for oil in British Columbia? asked the reporters, eagerly; and Dad said that he had nothing to communicate as yet.

Here they were; comfortable in the physical sense, but mentally not at all so, in a city which to them was a foreign place, with cold weather and nothing of interest. Yet Dad was likely to be in exile for a long time; the new Congress would be in session next year, and the trouble-makers would certainly keep the oil-scandal going, so as to have something to use in next fall's presidential election. Dad sent telegrams to his office, and wireless messages to Verne on board ship; and presently came a reply from Verne requesting Dad to meet him in London immediately.

Dad had to go; and then, what about Bunny? He had his sweetheart at home, and also his paper, so perhaps he should return to Angel City. But Bunny said nonsense, it was out of the question for Dad to cross a continent and an ocean to where—and alone. He was going with him, and after they had talked things out with Verne, they could go over to Paris, and spend a while with Bertie, and meet those swell diplomatic friends of hers. Then, if necessary, Bunny might come back alone—they would see about that later.

The old man was pitifully glad of this decision. Bunny would be all he had to care about now. In his secret heart he must have been humiliated before his son, but he had to go on with the pretense that he was a dignified business man, persecuted by unscrupulous political enemies. He talked about the matter very little with Bunny, but to other people he would discourse for hours; this sudden talkativeness about his affairs was the most pitiful of all signs of his weakening.

Bunny wrote long letters to Vee, telling her the situation and pledging his love; and to Rachel, running over the paper to her, and arranging for the thousand dollars a month to be paid to her. Dad wrote long letters to his efficiency young executives—thank God for their efficiency right now! They would keep in touch with him and Verne by cable; and Verne's agents in Washington would send the "low down" on the investigation. Bunny arranged to get Dad Irving's weekly, and the various radical papers he was reading; so father and son would be in position to carry on their controversy in Europe!

They spent four days on a train crossing the snowy plains of Canada. It was bitter cold outside, but snug and warm within, and on the rear of the train was an observation car, made use of by a score or two of business men, American and Canadian. In an hour or two they had learned that the great J. Arnold Hess was among them, and after that Dad held court, and told

(To be Continued.)

"Gentlemen Prefer Blondes."

An unimportant but entertaining little comedy based upon Anita Loos' famous book, "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," is now playing at the Times Square Theatre.

Any one who wants to spend idle hours and digest a couple quarts of laughs should go and watch Lorelei Lee make suckers out of men who have more money than brains, and some of them are in the lightweight class.

Lorelei and her girl friend Dorothy, on a trip to Europe to be educated, spend time with a certain Piggy Bean, "button merchant of Chicago," on the boat and makes an Englishman come across with a diamond tiara, at the same time she gives goo at an American reformer, Henry Spoffard, who is on his way to visit Paris, so he can help reform it.

To make a long story short, after we have many laughs the married man. However, she has to vamp his father first. But at that is her "trade" it is done with not much difficulty.

While the entire cast is first rate, including such names as June Walker, Frank Morgan and A. F. Huntley—Edna Hibbard, who is remembered for her remarkable performance several seasons ago in "Ladies of the Evening," is extraordinary in her portrayal of Dorothy, bringing the audience back to life with her naive style whenever a dull spot in the play is reached.

* * *

"UPSTAGE."

We have had motion pictures devoted to the lives of firemen, postman, policemen, soldiers, sailors and many others. Now we can add to the list a picture revealing the humorside of vaudeville actors. And a fairly good picture at that.

Of course it has the usual amount of hokum, nevertheless "Upstage," is a story of the vaudeville performers and at the same time good entertainment. It tells a story and reaches its climax with an unusual amount of intelligence displayed by its director, Monta Bell. He needs no introduction, having produced many fine pictures in the past, obtaining his original training as an assistant to some other fine man Charles Spencer Chaplin.

Norma Shearer is the star, being ably supported by Oscar Shaw, who has in the past seen much service in musical comedies. This was well fitted him for his role of "song and dance man" who selects Dolly, played by Miss Shearer, as his partner. When their act is a success she quits him and obtains a new partner, who is a flash.

The rest of the story is devoted to the reconciliation and during this period we have some nice peaks to blind the stage. Sylvan A. Pollock

# Get Your Union to Telegraph Congress Today!

WITHDRAW ALL U. S. WARSHIPS FROM NICARAGUA!
NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO! HANDS OFF CHINA!

# Don't Delay!

FINAL CITY EDITION

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1927 — Price 5 Cents

# Rosalsky Gives Strikers Long Terms

## Miners' Convention in Uproar of Protest

### Bonafide Delegates Wild About Plan for Salary Grab; Dilution of Constitution; Barring of Howat

(Special to The Daily Worker)
By WM. F. DUNNE

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor was brought into the Miners Convention here this afternoon to stave off threatened defeat of the group's proposal to raise John L. Lewis' salary to twelve thousand dollars a year.

Fought to a standstile by indignant delegates yesterday on the proposal to give Lewis unlimited power to levy assessments on the members, the administration advanced today to push through the big salary grab.

Green's entry was staged for the salary fight. The machine postponed convening for an hour this morning and rushed adjournment entire early, convening late in the afternoon to time the new constitutional amendment with Green's arrival. John Hindmarsh was in the midst of a shaking attack on the proposition to raise the emperor's salary while West Virginia miners were begging for enough to eat when Green entered. "The president's salary is now four times as great as the average miners wage," he resumed. "Why increase it now fifty per cent just when the officials are pleading the need for more money by unlimited assessments for strike relieve?

This action means war in the ranks of the mine workers. The rank and file will not tolerate this concentration of autocratic authority and enormous wage increases."

Just as Van Bittner concluded an appeal for the $12,000 salary on the ground of Lewis' "wonderful record of achievement," Green was given the floor.

"You will make no mistake if you accept my decision," he declared. "For do you believe they would listen to you? Why do you distrust them? They should not be treated [illegible] all what I have heard."

Green urged a war on the left wing, in preparation for the big battle tomorrow to expel all members of the Workers' Party from the union.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 28.—The convention here of the United Mine Workers of America, was again convulsed with a roar of protest from the bona fide delegates when International President John L. Lewis' henchmen brazenly began to force through by use of the fake delegations from "blue sky" locals their motion to raise his salary from $9,000 a year and expenses, to $12,000 per year and expenses. Expenses include the regular daily item of fare from Springfield, Ill., where Lewis nominally lives, to Indianapolis, in which his offices are located.

Just as unpopular was the proposition to raise the annual salaries of vice-president and secretary treasurer from $7,000 to $9,000. Both salary grabs were recommended by the constitutional committee, appointed by Lewis when the convention opened. They will not be agreed to without a struggle.

(Continued on page 3)

### Imperialist Leader

MAJ. GEN. SIR CH. HARINGTON

This is the titled member of the British army caste on whom the war office confers the honor of making the Empire's last stand in rising China. He will be a commander-in-chief of all British forces at Shanghai, and probably of those of her allies. He will have a job on his hands.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

WE feared that the old twilight twit-mare after Mr. William J. Burns who added to the gaiety of this prosaic republic by periodical admissions that he had solved the famous Wall Street bomb slaughter had faded from human ken and that his host was now flitting in the eternal shadows or hovering over the special hell which an all-wise deity would wisely reserve for steal pigeons if a deity did exist. Our weakly grin, our monthly giggle, and our semi-annual guffaw, we feared, were in danger of being indicted among lost luxuries. The world looked as dark to us, without our customary source of merriment as if we heard that The New Leader and The Weekly people were short of funds or that Morris Sigman had turned catholic to please the president of the New York Central Trades Council.

* * *

IN my youth I frequently was told that "God was good to the poor." I was usually reminded of Jehovah's generosity when those responsible for my existence were able to produce more words than food to satisfy my urge for self-preservation. And when I noticed a news item in a New York paper recording an address delivered by the inimitable Burns before a rotary club on the subject of "Crime and Radicalism," I was a fit subject for a lecture on the theory that every individual has a little god of his own who looks out for his comfort.

* * *

IT was a gloomy day, and after spending four happy years in the wide open spaces of Chicago, within easy smelling distance of the stockyards the odors of the ghetto did not stir easy on my nostrils. As I read what "Bill" Burns had to say, a satisfied grin began to settle on my countenance and by the time I got to the last period I was disturbing our staffless staff with shouts of hilarity.

* * *

IT is reported that Mr. Burns was lying on his couch in his office hatching "Red Plots" when he heard the noise. "Now I have it!" he muttered, leaping to his feet, putting on his hat and making for the seat of trouble. In a few minutes he had a whole theory of the explosion ready for the press and the announcement that he would have the conspirators in his hands within the customary twenty-four hours. By the time the public press outlawed his ravings on the subject, Burns had arrested over one hundred conspirators and made three hundred and sixty predictions. Finally the capitalist press decided that either Burns was hoaxing them or they were becoming afflicted with softening of the brain. So they advised their cub reporters to turn thumbs down on Burns' publicity or turn him over to a policeman if he in-

(Continued on Page 4)

Tell your friends to buy The DAILY WORKER at the newsstands.

## Only American Baron[illegible] Defy Mexico

### European Oil Companies Obey Land Law

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Mexico's land and petroleum laws, which the state department considers so confiscatory that a two-year relations has been threatened, have been applied acceptable to 95 per cent of the foreign oil producers in Mexico, according to figures issued today from the Mexican embassy here.

The embassy statement did not specify the identity of the five per cent minority, but it is understood to include some of the companies controlled by the Doheny, Sinclair and Standard Oil of Indiana interests.

**Only U. S. Firms Hold Out.**

Up to the Dec. 31 the statement set forth, 643 applications were filed for permits to operate under the new laws, these obligations covering some 26,252,230 acres of land. Of this total, 6 applications concerned oil rights derived from contracts prior to May 1, 1917 (when the new constitution was adopted) and 236 concerned rights derived from contracts subsequent to the adoption of the constitution.

The applications filed covered 26,-235,230 acres, and embraced 94.17 per cent of the lands affected, according to the embassy's figures, while the applications withheld covered 1,560,-000 acres, and embraced 5.83 per cent.

The Embassy made public the figures without explanatory comment, preferring apparently to let them speak for themselves.

No comment was forthcoming from the state department. Secretary of State Kellogg has for several days declined to discuss the Mexican situation.

The attitude of the department apparently is to wait until there is an actual "overt act" on the part of the Mexican government in seizing some of the lands whose owners refuse to abide by the new laws. What will happen then is a matter of conjecture, but on the part of certain oil representative: in Washington there is an expectation that Ambassador Sheffield will be withdrawn from Mexico City. This expectation, however, is not generally shared.

The religious issue was injected into the Mexican controversy again last night when a mass meeting was held in Washington auditorium and addressed by Joseph Scott, a Los Angeles attorney, speaking under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. Many members of Congress and representatives of the embassies and legations in Washington, attended.

Scott bitterly attacked the Calles government as being "Bolshevistic" and "under the domination of Moscow." Instead of adopting the philosophy of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, he said, President Calles has followed Karl Marx in the premise that "religious is the opiate fo the people.

## Local 91, I. L. G. W. U. Signs for 5 Day Week

The five-day week is granted to the Members of Local 91, of the I. L. G. W. U., in a new contract signed yesterday between the union and sixty-five manufacturers of dresses, bathrobes and kimonas.

This is a 45-hour instead of a 40-hour week, but it marks a gain of two hours as well as the gain of a day. Only a small proportion of the kimono workers in this city are organized—2500 out of 12,000 according to union figures.

The Manager of Local 91 states that a vigorous organization campaign is to be carried on among the non-union workers soon after the new agreement.

## Bonnanz Embroiderers Demand 40 Hour Week

The forty hour week is chief among the demands of the Bonanz Embroidery Workers' Union whose contract with the Manufacturers Association expires January 31.

Yesterday, informal conferences held yesterday between officials of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and representatives of the employers, the manufacturers offered a forty-two hour week but this was emphatically rejected.

## [illegible]ch Government to Surrender Cantonese Concessions

LONDON, Jan. 28. — Charge d'Affaires O'Malley is reported to have made new proposals to the Cantonese government involving the surrender of the British concessions throughout China, including extra-territoriality and plans for new treaties supplanting the present unequal ones. Those who are justifiably suspicious of British diplomacy see in this move either a surrender to the Cantonese or a trick to throw the Cantonese off their guard while the British forces were rushing to Shanghai.

Reports state that the Cantonese will be in Shanghai before the British forces get there.

## LEFT WING SEES SIGMAN SELLING OUT TO JOBBERS

### Demands He Make Known Real Agreement

Information that a sell-out to the dress jobbers as disastrous to the interests of the workers as the sell-out to the sub-manufacturers which Morris Sigman is now busily attempting to camouflage, has been accomplished by the Internation, was received by left wing leaders today.

Challenging Sigman to publish the agreement with both jobbers and sub-manufacturers in full, C. S. Zimmerman, manager of the press division in the Joint Board, charged that Sigman has given away to the jobbers two provisions of the old agreement so that this agreement virtually sanctions the open shop.

**Yielding To Boss.**

He declared that according to the agreement recently negotiated, jobbers who gave out work to non-union shops would not be fined, as heretofore, and that non-union shops would be permitted to finish whatever work they had begun, whereas the union has had power to force its discontinuance at any process.

"These two changes in the old agreement make it plain that Sigman has not told the truth when he declared in his meeting on Wednesday that the agreement with the jobbers had not been changed," Zimmerman said.

**Fooling Workers.**

"In the same way he is attempting to fool the workers as to the provisions of the agreement he has made with the manufacturers. He does not announce what is a fact, that he has given up to the employers the extra pay for legal holidays that fell on Saturday and that the guaranteed minimum wage scales for piece workers have been practically abolished. These facts he keeps from the workers. He tries to make them think he has won a victory in a provision that piece workers do not have to finish a garment until the price has been settled, while all piece workers know that this was a provision of the agreement for many years.

By careful phrasing which he hopes the workers will not understand, he tries to hide the fact that the trial period of one week has been extended to two weeks. The "mutual consent of the worker and the employer to extend the trial period" is necessary, but where is the worker out of a job who will not consent to lengthening his trial period if the employer demands it? The abolishing of the labor bureau is another concession granted to the employers by Mr. Sigman.

**Demands Full Text.**

"After all these evasions and attempts at concealment on the part of Mr. Sigman of the agreements he has made, the Workers are unable to believe that the real truth about the agreements has been found out yet. We challenge Mr. Sigman to publish the real agreements in full details."

## Labor Hating Jurist Attacks Victims

### Joint Board Officials Denounce Injustice of Trial Garment Workers Jailed; Gangsters Free

Judge Otto A. Rosalsky yesterday vented his spite in full measure on nineteen striking garment workers brought before him for sentence. He abused and scolded them, and meted out terms ranging from "two and a half to five years," down to probationary terms.

His attitude and merciless behavior has aroused general resentment, officials of the Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers have issued statements severely condemning the sentencing of garment worker strikers who merely defended themselves against gangsters, while the gangsters are unpunished.

**No Considerations.**

The method in which the boss' court metes out "justice" to workers was seen in the brutal sentences the strikers were given. Altho never arrested before, they were shown no more consideration than the ordinary criminal in spite of the fact that they were arrested when fighting for their most elementary rights as workers, and defending themselves against the boss' gangsters and the local police force.

**Old Unionists.**

Sam Cohen, a member of Local 2 for ten years, and Nathan Lenz, a member of the same local for fourteen years, were sentenced to state's prison for from two and a half years to five years charged with assault in the second degree.

Joseph Pearlman, who has been a member of Local 2 for fourteen years and Anton Romanchuak, also a member of this local for ten years, were given intermediate sentences of six months to one year. They were also charged with assault in the second degree.

**Indeterminate Sentences.**

Theodore Turetsky was sentenced to an indefinite term in the penitentiary.

Intermediate sentences of one month to a year and a half were given to the following:

Anton Kutzak, Local 35, Charles Walfish, Local 35, Joseph Kerensky, Sam Grossman, Harry Freedman, Morris Polonsky, Joseph Fiegewitz, Antiona Mandino, Anton Zinn, and Paul Kalechman.

Louis Antonoszki and Max Gorenstein were released on two years' probation while Jacob Levin and Jack Sharfe were placed on probation for three years each.

**No Mercy.**

While the complainant against Walfish was willing to withdraw the charge and the jury recommended mercy, Judge Rosalsky nevertheless gave him the unusually long sentence of a year and a half.

Many relatives and friends of the Accused workers were present in the court room when Judge Rosalsky handed out the sentences. One women fainted and had to be taken home in an ambulance and many others screamed and shouted their disapproval of bosses' justice as exemplified by Judge Rosalsky.

"Although you men are mere puppets," Judge Rosalsky said, "you are screening those who directed you to commit these acts of violence and destroy merchandise, and I am going to send you to prison as a warning to you that you must not be identified with lawlessness."

**Hyman Amazed.**

Louis Hyman, general manager of the Joint Board said when he heard of these sentences:

"Never in the history of the labor movement have such severe sentences been meted out to workers who have been engaged in the struggle for better conditions in their industry.

"These men are ordinary workers. They have never been arrested before. Sam Cohen and N. Lenz, who were given the heaviest sentences, have been members of Local 2 for ten and fourteen years respectively. Every other man sentenced has been a union member for years.

**Strikers on Duty.**

"As for Judge Rosalsky's statement that these men were incited by

(Continued on page 3)

## SACCO, VANZETTI LAWYER EXPOSES FAULTS OF TRIAL

### Powerful Argument in Full Bench Court

BULLETIN.

The court has taken the Sacco Vanzetti appeal for a new trial under advisement and promises to bring in a decision within a month.

(Special To The Daily Worker.)

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—The fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair was resumed yesterday, at the appeal before the full bench of the Massachusetts supreme court.

This is copsidered by many as the final battle. The appeal is made against the decision of Judge Thayer issued last October on the plea for a new trial based on the sixty-three affidavits brought before him which contained the confession of Maderior, exonerating Sacco and Vanzetti from guilt.

Also Thayer disregarded affidavits showing the part the department of justice played in the case.

**Renew Famous Case.**

Fred Thompson, of the defense, and his assistant, Ehrman, read before the court a brief, reviewing the history of the case and the famous Palmer raids.

Arguing before the full bench today, Thompson showed that Judge Thayer's decision was full of mistakes and misstatements as to the facts. He proved that the decision of the judge showed that his feelings became so involved as to make him incapable of dealing logically or impartially with this motion.

**Refuted Point By Point.**

Thompson took up the judge's decision serintum and showed his misstatements in regards to the jury being satisfactory to the defendants, to the manner in which the judge charged the Mederios confession was gotten, and his statement to the jury as to the defendant's unpatriotism and disloyalty to the country.

He told of the Maderio's confession in detail and was corroborated by other evidence which the judge did not take into account, also the evidence that the Morreli gang are the real guilty ones in the murder for which Sacco and Vanzetti are framed.

Thompson told of the affidavits dealing with the activities of the department of justice in the case, how they assigned twelve men to espy activities of the defense, how a spy named Caribono was placed into the cell next to Sacco, and another named Ruzamenti, was sent to become a lodger at Mrs. Sacco's home.

The affidavits showed further that the department of justice believed Sacco and Vanzetti to be innocent but supplied the district attorney with facts with the hope of getting rid of them some way.

The refusal of the department of justice to give access to their documents in this case was also told by the lawyer for the defense.

Thompson in his motion for a new trial and rehearing on the motion (which was denied) also demanded that if a hearing be granted it should be before another judge as Thayer is incapable of being impartial in the case.

The hearing will continue tomorrow and after the district attorney's argument may conclude Saturday.

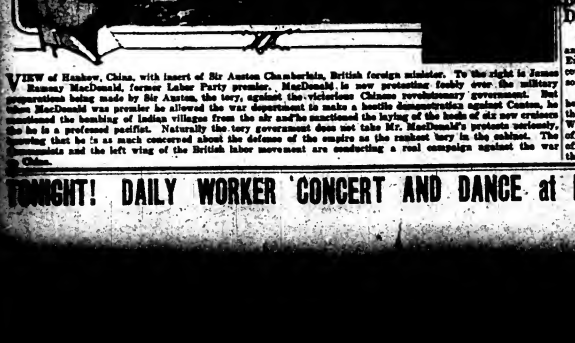
**Quoting Atmosphere.**

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Several persons today were barred from the supreme court hearing

## PANAMA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY KILLS SLAVE PACT WITH UNITED STATES

COLON, Panama, Jan. 28.—The proposed new treaty between the United States and Panama was virtually a dead letter today as a result of the Panama National Assembly's action in voting to suspend further consideration of the treaty and return it to the president of Panama for further negotiations.

## BRITISH SPEED TROOPS TO CHINA OVER LABOR PROTEST



VIEW of Hankow, China, with insert of Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister. To the right is James Ramsay MacDonald, former Labor Party premier. MacDonald is now protesting feebly over the military preparations being made by Sir Austen, the tory, against the victorious Chinese revolutionary government. But even MacDonald was premier he allowed the war department to make a hostile demonstration against Russia, he condemned the bombing of Indian villages from the air and he sanctioned the laying of the keels of six new cruisers, the he is a professed pacifist. Naturally the tory government does not take Mr. MacDonald's protests seriously, knowing that he is as much concerned about the defense of the empire as the rankest tory in the cabinet. The capitalists and the left wing of the British labor movement are conducting a real campaign against the war in China.

TONIGHT! DAILY WORKER CONCERT AND DANCE at Harlem Casino, 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, N. Y. COME AND GET ACQUAINTED Admission 50 Cents

# ELECTIONS—THE MORALIST, 2ND DADDY DROWNING

## The Liberal Leader Did Rob the Nurseries

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Lily Langtry, the beautiful "Jersey Lily," Laura Bell, the famous nineteenth century courtesan, and Olga Nonikoff, the lovely Russian spy, were named in the London courts today as among the women who influenced Gladstone, the "Great Liberal statesman."

The allegations were made at the opening of the great trial which has aroused deep interest in the highest political and social circles of the kingdom.

Captain Peter Wright, author and former secretary to the Supreme War Council at Versailles, is suing Lord Gladstone, youngest son of the Victorian statesman, for libel.

**Called Gladstone a Hypocrite.**

Wright wrote in his book that Gladstone was a hypocrite in matters of sex; that his private practices did not agree with his public profession. Thereupon Lord Gladstone in a letter denounced Wright as a liar, coward, cad and a foul fellow and challenged him to sue him for libel.

Wright took the stand today and testified that since he was a boy, men had told him about Gladstone's fondness for women.

"I was told that Lily Langtry, Laura Bell and Olga Nonikoff were his mistresses," he swore. "Mme. Nonikoff was sent over by the czarist government in the seventies for the purpose of fascinating Gladstone and thoroughly succeeded.

**Watched Outside of House.**

"In Lord Morley's Life of Gladstone she is described as a Russian lady who was beginning to exercise an influence on the opinions of the important man. I heard also that detectives appointed to watch over Mr. Gladstone during the Fenian days complained they were kept up late watching the outside of Mme. Nonikoff's house, yet had to attend divine service the same morning.

"Fourteen years ago I went to Eastbourne and met a man called Cecil Gladstone, whose resemblance to the statesman was unmistakable. He told me he was an illegitimate son.

"I was also told by a Frenchman named Jean Bertrand that he and an actress named Brasin had an intrigue with Gladstone while visiting London with a theatrical company."

**A Nineteenth Century Sheik.**

Wright was also allowed to say on the stand that a well-known West End physician used to say that his women patients were in the habit of remarking that Gladstone was paying them attentions. In this connection Wright added:

"A steeplechase rider named Charlie Thompson, who is still alive, told me three years ago of an actual case. The event occurred forty years ago when Gladstone tried to make the acquaintance of a lady he was with. Thompson said he left the lady outside of a shop for a few minutes and on his return Gladstone was talking to her. Gladstone fled when he saw Thompson and the lady told Thompson Gladstone had been making overtures to her."

During the sitting of the Supreme War Council in December of 1917, Lord Milner said to Wright, according to his testimony:

"Gladstone was governed by his sexuality," which the witness understood to be a reference to the statesman's passion for women.

The following passage was read from Mrs. O'Shea's book on Parnell. (Parnell's liaison with Mrs. O'Shea ruined him):

"Parnell said to me: 'I don't trust that grand old spider any further than I can see him.'

**Five Committed Adultery.**

There ensued an argument between Judge Avory and Wright about this statement attributed to Lord Granville, who was once Gladstone's foreign secretary: "I have known five of Queen Victoria's prime ministers who committed adultery."

The judge observed the five did not necessarily include Gladstone.

Extracts were read from a book, "Recollections and Reflections," by "A Lady of No Importance," which mentioned Gladstone as an admirer of Laura Bell, a beautiful woman with fair hair, wonderful eyes and pretty figure. "Gladstone," said the writer, "was a wonderful old man and in his old age distinctly amorous."

**Faithless to His Wife.**

Before court adjourned the cross-examination of Wright began. He was asked:

"Isn't the charge that a man is a gross sensualist about as horrible a charge as can be brought against any man?"

Answer—"No, because it has been brought against innumerable men."

Question—"The charge is that Mr. Gladstone was faithless to his wife of sixty years?"

Answer—"Of course it is."

Question—"If somebody made foul charges against the memory of your father what would you call him?"

Answer—"If it were true I would keep silent."

# CONVENTION

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—[illegible] Provisions [illegible] adopted by the [illegible] at their annual [illegible] Friday [illegible] Thursday [illegible] Harding [illegible] and other radio directors were called to Washington. "We cannot [illegible] which shall or shall not be broadcasted on their [illegible]," said the machine. Write your own editorial.

• • •

Eleven resolutions demanding [illegible] Sacco and Vanzetti, a congressional investigation of their frame-up and a national labor conference to defend them were replaced by a gentle substitute praying for a new trial.

• • •

The machine did not dare oppose resolutions denouncing registration of aliens. They passed unanimously with an emphatic vote from foreign-born workers, the majority perhaps of the convention.

• • •

Six resolutions for recognition of the Soviet Union recounted the successful nine years' resistance of Russia to the hostile imperialist world, its steady progress toward normal production, its recognition by all other world powers with growing trade. Recognition of the "first stone in a later denounced Wright as a liar, coward, cad and a foul fellow and challenged him to sue him for libel.

Wright took the stand today and testified that since he was a boy, men had told him about Gladstone's fondness for women.

"I was told that Lily Langtry, Laura Bell and Olga Nonikoff were his mistresses," he swore. "Mme. Nonikoff was sent over by the czarist government in the seventies for the purpose of fascinating Gladstone and thoroughly succeeded.

**Watched Outside of House.**

"In Lord Morley's Life of Gladstone she is described as a Russian lady who was beginning to exercise an influence on the opinions of the important man. I heard also that detectives appointed to watch over Mr. Gladstone during the Fenian days complained they were kept up late watching the outside of Mme. Nonikoff's house, yet had to attend divine service the same morning.

"Fourteen years ago I went to Eastbourne and met a man called Cecil Gladstone, whose resemblance to the statesman was unmistakable. He told me he was an illegitimate son.

"I was also told by a Frenchman named Jean Bertrand that he and an actress named Brasin had an intrigue with Gladstone while visiting London with a theatrical company."

**A Nineteenth Century Sheik.**

Wright was also allowed to say on the stand that a well-known West End physician used to say that his women patients were in the habit of remarking that Gladstone was paying them attentions. In this connection Wright added:

"A steeplechase rider named Charlie Thompson, who is still alive, told me three years ago of an actual case. The event occurred forty years ago when Gladstone tried to make the acquaintance of a lady he was with. Thompson said he left the lady outside of a shop for a few minutes and on his return Gladstone was talking to her. Gladstone fled when he saw Thompson and the lady told Thompson Gladstone had been making overtures to her."

During the sitting of the Supreme War Council in December of 1917, Lord Milner said to Wright, according to his testimony:

"Gladstone was governed by his sexuality," which the witness understood to be a reference to the statesman's passion for women.

The following passage was read from Mrs. O'Shea's book on Parnell. (Parnell's liaison with Mrs. O'Shea ruined him):

"Parnell said to me: 'I don't trust that grand old spider any further than I can see him.'

**Five Committed Adultery.**

There ensued an argument between Judge Avory and Wright about this statement attributed to Lord Granville, who was once Gladstone's foreign secretary: "I have known five of Queen Victoria's prime ministers who committed adultery."

The judge observed the five did not necessarily include Gladstone.

Extracts were read from a book, "Recollections and Reflections," by "A Lady of No Importance," which mentioned Gladstone as an admirer of Laura Bell, a beautiful woman with fair hair, wonderful eyes and pretty figure. "Gladstone," said the writer, "was a wonderful old man and in his old age distinctly amorous."

**Faithless to His Wife.**

Before court adjourned the cross-examination of Wright began. He was asked:

"Isn't the charge that a man is a gross sensualist about as horrible a charge as can be brought against any man?"

Answer—"No, because it has been brought against innumerable men."

Question—"The charge is that Mr. Gladstone was faithless to his wife of sixty years?"

Answer—"Of course it is."

Question—"If somebody made foul charges against the memory of your father what would you call him?"

Answer—"If it were true I would keep silent."

Congress field workers are denounced by Utah and Colorado, are ordered by [illegible] They've had plenty of the other kind.

• • •

A fighting resolution asking the A. F. of L. to levy a 10 cent assessment on each member for aid [illegible] to help finance the [illegible] struggle, was knocked [illegible]

• • •

Pennsylvania and Wo[illegible] each have 100,000 non-[illegible] Kentucky 60,000 and [illegible] coal states have 80,000 [illegible] declared a resolution [illegible] efforts in the organizing [illegible]

• • •

Other resolutions [illegible] the 1923 policy of leaving the [illegible] miners in the lurch and discrediting the union in the eyes of unorganized men.

• • •

Call for a fighting alliance with the railway workers for mutual strike protection was tossed in the ashcan for half a dozen good reasons. The Brotherhoods don't hang together themselves, they don't belong to the A. F. of L. and the Englewood run scab mines in West Virginia.

• • •

Twenty resolutions of the Labor Party never came before the convention. The machine adopted a substitute backing A. F. of L. non-partisan political action and forced it through.

• • •

You should have seen what happened to a resolution denouncing the B. & O. plan, company unionism, the Watson-Parker Act and trade union capitalism. First, it was out of order for dealing with more than one subject. Second, the gang didn't like it anyway. Third, they had a substitute which referred to company unions only. Exit original resolution.

• • •

Seven resolutions lauded the Russian miners for sending $3,500,000 for their British brothers and castigated the recalcitrants of the U. M. W. A., the British trade union congress, the Miners' International and Amsterdam for failing to give whole-hearted support.

# ENDS REED BILL FOR LOWER TAX

## But Refunds to Big Incomes Go Right On

(Special To Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Jan. 28.— The Reed plan, which was a rider on the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, a republican measure, and which resembled the rebate proposed by Coolidge some time ago, was struck down by a ruling of Vice-president Dawes on a point of order. The defeat of the Reed proposal was inevitable, however, in view of the opposition of the insurgent bloc, which declared that it was opposed to any plan which proposed to return taxes actually paid by consumers to large corporations. Insurgent leaders declare that they favored a permanent reduction in taxes, and were opposed to income taxe rebates.

**Rush Funds.**

Though the administration wishes to postpone a general tax slash for political reasons, it is quite anxious to see large corporations get their gravy now in the form of refunds. The Deficiency Appropriation Bill, of which the Reed proposal was a rider, sets aside $175,000,000 for income tax refunds. Many of the claims for refunds are absolute frauds, arranged by clerks in the Internal revenue bureau and corporation lawyers, according to democratic leaders.

Three of the largest refunds under the measure were $6,695,000 for the E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Co., $5,117,000 for the British-American Tobacco Co., and $5,062,000 for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

# Red International Gets Affiliation of Strong Columbian Labor Union

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

BOGOTA, Columbia, Jan. 27.— The Columbian Labor Union yesterday affiliated with the Red Trade Union yesterday affiliated with the Red Trade Union International.

It publishes a weekly newspaper, "El Socialista," which it will now turn into a daily. The union has a great deal of influence among the Indians in this country.

# BIBLE QUOTING EMPLOYER HIRES VILE GANGSTER

## Paper Box Thug Jailed For Violence

Joseph Weiss, a gangster, of 49 Pitt Street, was arrested in front of the S. & M. Paper Box Co., 207 Wooster St., on a charge of kicking a paper box striker and using vile language and threats. Mrs. Clara Downey of 223 West 10th Street made the complaint.

Mr. Seligson, the owner of the S. & M., is the same employer who came to the Citizen's Committee and complained of the union's alleged persecution of the Jewish bosses and demanded that the government come in and control strikes. He quoted the Bible. He said he was persecuted enough in Roumania and in Russia and didn't want to be persecuted in America for being a Jew. He said he always believed in unions, but he had one for three years and wanted a vacation for three years. And the way he intends to get it is to have a gang of thugs to intimidate and disgust women pickets.

**Can't Trust Him.**

The value of the boss' word was shown to be slight by Jacob Billikopf, Impartial Chairman of the Men's Clothing Industry when he scored Mr. Saveth of the Hatters' Hat. "Who gave his solemn word to the Citizen's Committee that he would go back and use his influence with the Employers Association to get them to send a committee to meet with the Citizen's Committee and then went to the meeting of the Greater New York Paper Box Manufacturers Association and spoke three-quarters of an hour against sending a committee."

# FORGES IN YET

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Charles R. Forbes, ex-director of the Veterans Bureau, has been denied a parole from Leavenworth penitentiary. Forbes is serving a two year sentence for conspiracy, and embezzlement of soldiers' funds.

# Developments at Miners' Convention Important to All American Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

SOME of our readers take the attitude that too much space is being given to the convention of the Miners' Union now being held in Indianapolis.

There is no way of measuring just how widespread this feeling is. The fact that it exists, however is proof enough that more, not less, space should be given to this historic gathering, the developments of which are vital to the whole American labor movement, and bear directly upon the international working class struggle. The refusal of the Lewis administration to come to the assistance of the British coal strike, for instance, had a great deal to do with the defeat of that important labor effort.

Only as the labor movement in the metropolis acquaints itself with the problems of the workers in the great basic industries, of which the mining industry is one of the most important, will it be possible to solidify and thus strengthen American organized labor, in which the New York trade unions should play an important part.

• • •

The United Mine Workers of America is the largest trade union in this country, in spite of its diminishing membership. There was a time when it had close to 500,000 members. This has dropped to nearly a quarter million. It is organized on an industrial basis, including all workers in and around the mines, from breaker boys to machine runners, and no matter whether they mine anthracite or bituminous coal. The organization extends into Canada and for a time maintained close connections in Mexico. An effort was made at one time to bring in the metal miners also. In the pre-war days this union had a left wing, without the least bit of organization, possessing a pre-war socialist ideology. Nearly 20 years ago the Miners' Union declared for "the socialization of the means of production and distribution," which was hailed at that time as an acceptance of the Socialist program. Frank J. Hayes, who long had been a member of the socialist party, in 1910 became international vice-president. Socialists were strong in many districts, holding high official positions.

It is no accident, therefore, that this union, organized on an industrial basis, the coal miners of the American labor movement, which left wing struggles valiantly, thru its chosen spokesmen today at Indianapolis, is the steel rod stiffening this spine. No worker, no matter what his job, can fail to thrill at the fight being made by John Brophy, William Stevenson, William Brennan, Powers Hapgood, Alex Howat, Pat Toohey and all the rest. They are battling as much for the needle trades worker, the building trades unionist, the railroader and the steel worker, as they are for the coal miners. If the opposition in the Miners' Union can be crushed, if an expulsion policy can be successfully carried out in this organization, then the Green-Woll-Lewis-Sigman clique of black reaction can ride rough shod over the left wing in every union.

For the socialists are today in close compact, thru Sigman and Kaufman, with the Lewis reaction, helping Lewis fight his battles against the opposition and the Communists.

• • •

The opposition to the Lewis regime in the Miners' Union is the best ally of the left wing in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, the Furriers' Union, the Capmakers' Union and the other needle trades unions challenging the reaction in their respective organizations. No one knows this better than President William Green, former secretary-treasurer of the Miners' Union, who is now leading the attack on the needle trades workers in New York City. The left wing of the New York labor movement will learn this, too, and interest itself in every issue as it comes before the convention of twelve hundred delegates of miners' unions scattered all over the land.

• • •

New York labor can get a better perspective of its own struggle as it beholds the Abe Cahana, the Morris Sigmans, the Morris Kaufman's, the Morris Hillquits, the James Oneals, the Abraham Beckermans and the Sidney Hillmans allied with the sluggers of the Lewis-Bittner-Kennedy reaction in the Miners' Union, beating up the youthful coal miner, Powers Hapgood; gaging Michigan's militant, William Stevenson, and vilifying as it only knows how, the head of the opposition slate, John Brophy.

The opposition comes into the convention with a definite program to "Save the Union." It calls for a new spirit of struggle. It is not by the reactionary bedpartners of the Sigman-Hillman-Kaufman regime in the needle trades. Instead of a clash of ideas, the arguments they are compelled to meet are those offered by brass knuckles, a piece of gas pipe or an automatic. Facts blown must weld the left wing in all the American trade unions into a unified opposition to the reigning reaction. The left wing in New York City should be in the lead of the effort to develop this national unity of progressives. This can be done only by acquainting the thinking workers of each industry with the problems, the struggles and the achievements of the workers in every other industry. The needle trades worker, the miner, the railroader, the steel worker, and all the rest must stand shoulder to shoulder, in the effort to develop a class program for all American labor. To help develop this sense of purpose, to draw all militant labor into a common left wing struggle, so that the minority forces of the whole trade union movement may march as one man against the capitalist class and its ally, the labor bureaucracy, to become some day the majority, this is the task of The DAILY WORKER, the official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party.

As such it gives extensive space to the present convention that is the most crucial so far in the whole history of the Miners' Union. It is not space wasted. It is space used to build a firm foundation on which to rear a working class organization in this country able in time to go forward to the successful seizure of all power in government and industry. To this end it seeks and appeals for the support of the widest masses of New York labor.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

# CAPITALISTS BID FOR OVER AIR MAIL ROUTE CONTROL

## New York and Mid-West Firms Seek Award

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—President Coolidge today was called upon to help settle the bitter battle being waged here for control of America's prize air mail line—the Chicago-New York route.

Two huge sky transportation corporations, each backed by a group of millionaire captains of industry, are seeking the route to form the nucleus for their passenger, express and mail carrying lines that are soon to be placed in operation between the country's two largest cities.

**Rival Capitalists Bid.**

Bids for the route, the eastern leg of the transcontinental mail line, were opened ten days ago.

Colonial Air Lines, Inc., backed by William Rockefeller, W. H. Vanderbilt, C. V. Whitney, Governor John Trumbol of Connecticut and General John F. O'Ryan of New York, submitted a bid of $1.88 per pound to carry the mail. Colonial also is associated with the Henry Ford airplane interests.

National Air Transport, Inc., formed largely by Chicago and Detroit capitalists, bid $1.98 per pound. It is backed by Howard E. Coffin, of Detroit, a member of the president's air board; William Wrigley, Jr., the chewing gum king; Marshall Field and members of the Armour family of Chicago. Paul Henderson, former assistant postmaster general in charge of air mail and a son-in-law of Representative Martin Madden, chairman of the house appropriations committee, is its general manager.

**Postmaster Confers On Award.**

So insistent have lobbyists for one of the concerns become that postmaster General Harry S. New today went to the White House where he had a long conference with President Coolidge over the bids and respective qualifications of the bidders.

Emerging from the executive office Mr. New said no decision has yet been reached, but that he expected to make the awards this week.

**SLIPPER MAKERS' STRIKE**

NEW YORK—(FP)—Forty members of local 58, Shoe Workers Protective union, are striking against Riverside, Fed-Slipper Co.'s efforts to cut wages 8 to 12% and break the agreement running to September 1. The manufacturer wants to fire seven workers, extend the agreement to the old season in January, make the workers finish present orders and post bond for acceptance of his terms.

# PLOT TO KILL CHICHERIN ON GERMAN TRAIN

## Arrest Tsarist Officer; Like Vorovsky Case

BERLIN, Jan. 28. — A plot has been discovered here to assassinate Georges Chicherin, Soviet Commissary of Foreign Affairs, who is here at present, under the guise of operation.

The man arrested today, for being implicated in this plot, is M. Kianaroff, a former officer of the Russian imperial army. The attempt was to be made during Chicherin's trip from Berlin to Frankfort-on-the-Main, where further treatment of his illness was to be given.

This attempted assassination recalls the murder of Vaslav Vorovski at Lausanne, Switzerland in 1923, by Maurice Conrady, who, though brought into court was acquitted.


*READ*

**Imperialism—The Last Stage of Capitalism**

By N. Lenin

Price, 60c in paper, $1.00 Cloth-bound.

An indispensable book for the understanding of the most recent events in Latin-America, China, and the colonial countries now in the throes of revolt against international imperialism. This excellent work treats the following topics: Concentration of Production and Monopoly; The Banks and Their New Role; Finance Capital and Financial Oligarchy; The Export of Capital; The Division of the World Among Capitalist Groups; The Division of the World Among the Great Powers; Imperialism as a Special Stage of Capitalism; Parasitism and the Decay of Capitalism; The Critique of Imperialism; The Place of Imperialism in History.

123 pages published by the Communist Party of Great Britain.

*For Your Lenin Library:*

**LENIN AS A MARXIST**

By N. Bukharin

The Present Chairman of the Communist International.

This splendid analysis of Lenin and his place in the field of Marxism is written by N. Bukharin, who is considered one of the leading living Marxists of the present day. The book is not a mere personal tribute to Lenin; it is rather an attempt to analyze Lenin's contribution to the principles of Marxism. The book treats the following phases of the subject: The Marxism of Lenin; Lenin's Theory and Practice; Lenin's Problems of Imperialism; Lenin and the Peasantry; The Theoretical Problems Awaiting Us.

To make room at 60 cents a copy, attractively bound in cloth.

**DAILY WORKER**

33 First Street New York, N. Y.


# COLOMBIA RULERS RUSH TROOPS FOR ROCKEFELLER AID

## River Strikers Prevent Sending More

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 27.—A state of martial law has been declared by presidential decree at Barranca Bermeja on the Magdalena River. This action is the result of the strike of the employes working at the Tropical Oil Co., a branch of the Standard Oil Co. The strike has been in progress some time and has had a very strong effect, tying up all production and transportation of oil in this district.

The strikers, who are assisted by the crews of the river steamers, refuse to handle any of the company's products, so that loading and discharging along the whole river has had to be suspended.

An effort was made by the company to have soldiers shipped up river, to employ in strikebreaking activity. This plan had to be given up, however, as no vessel could be manned to carry the troops to their destination. So far, two regiments have been stationed at the oil center.

# Firemen Meet Mediator Ask Wage Raise, Time To Eat, Light Work

Wage demands for $1 to $2.75 a day increase are being discussed by officers of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen with G. W. W. Hanger, representative of the Federal Board of Mediation. Hanger has been assigned the task of bringing brotherhood and railroad leaders together, if possible.

Higher wages the only part of the gains desired. The union also demands that mechanical stokers be placed on locomotives weighing 175,000 pounds and over on drivers. Till such relief is furnished the union asks that two firemen be assigned to such engines. The union complains that firemen are unduly exhausted by the present practice requiring one man to stand the shovel gaff on these bi glocomotives.

Firemen also call for a reasonable time-allowance for eating, when on freight service, and they ask for 35 cents a meal and 50 cents a night for lodging expenses when away from home.

The one dollar wage demands is for passenger firemen, now getting a $5.25 a day guarantee. Firemen in through freight service now receiving $5 to $6.20 a day ask increases of $1 to $2.45; those getting $5 to $5.15 a day ask increases of $1 to $2.75 and those paid $6.20 to $6.51 ask $1.19 to $2.60 more. The minimum wrate today for firemen is $4.56 to men on steam locomotives.


**FOR YOUR HEALTH.**

Strictly Pure FLORIDA

**Honey**

Guaranteed by the Bee-Farmer.

Delivered in New York City at following prices:

2 Lbs. 75c. 3 Lbs. $1.00

5 Lbs. $1.50

10% Goes to Daily Worker. Order by Mail.

J. A. FEURER

3656 Park Ave. N. Y. C.

Agents Wanted.

**PASSAIC STRIKE STILL ON!**

**WE'VE WON IN FOUR MILLS!**

**HELP US BEAT THE REST!**

GIVE MONEY PLEASE! For Coal for the Strikers' Homes! For Bread for their families! They have made a hard fight! Now they are winning! Now you must help more than ever! Give all you can! MAKE VICTORY COMPLETE!

*Make all contributions by check or money order to*

**GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE**

799 BROADWAY Room 225 NEW YORK CITY

*Get 10c Coupons and sell them TO HELP US FEED the Strikers' Children*

## ...OF CLOAKMAKERS IN ... CAMPAIGN

### Workers Realize Joint Board Fights for Them

The campaign to raise a loan of $250,000 to save the Cloakmakers' union is showing very good progress. Wherever there are workers assembled, in every shop and in every city, the question of the Cloakmakers' union is on the order of the day. There are already about 225 various workers' organizations, unions, clubs, etc., that have subscribed to this loan. Money is coming in steadily, and there can be no doubt that the full amount of $250,000 will be raised.

**Los Angeles Says.**

Mr. Max Lerner, one time chairman of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' union of Philadelphia, and secretary of the out-of-town strike committee during the recent strike of the cloakmakers in New York, is at present in California in connection with the bond issue. He is meeting with a generous response wherever he approaches workers for bonds. During his short stay in Los Angeles, he raised and sent in $5,600. In addition to this, he has already raised $600 in San Diego.

He will also visit a number of other places, and there can be no doubt that all the workers who will hear his message relating the program tactics of Sigman will do their utmost to help the New York Joint Board fight the fascist clique that is determined to break the union if they cannot control it.

Additional money also came in from Boston, Philadelphia, Stamford, St. Louis and Chicago.

Ms. S. Fox, a member of the Cloakmakers' union, will visit Richmond, Atlanta, Savannah, Chattanooga, Jacksonville, Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Galveston.

Mr. B. Cooper is at present touring the middle west.

From the results obtained in cities that were already visited by other members of the union in connection with the loan, there can be no doubt that Levine, Fox and Cooper will meet with a generous response wherever they will come.

**Workers or Joint Board.**

It has already become quite apparent to thousands of workers that the fight in the Cloakmakers' union is the fight of the labor movement as a whole. In order that the fascists should not succeed in their attempt to destroy the Cloakmakers' union, they must meet with a united determination of the whole labor movement to offset their program tactics. The bond issue is the ammunition in this fight and is also a splendid manifestation of the solidarity of workers in all and every union to fight to a finish every attempt to force upon the union a non-wanted, despised and discredited leadership such as the clique of Sigmen, Dubinsky, Ninfo, and the rest.

The slogan of the workers in every union at present should be "the complete amount of $250,000 within the shortest possible time."

The article by Joseph Zack, entitled, "Year of Work Among Fifth Ave. Needle Workers," will be concluded in Monday's issue. The first instalment appeared in yesterday's issue.—Editor.

## I.U.E.L. Fur Workers Have Big Time at Ball, Pressure Picket Dance

A real lulu they is promised for all who attend the concert and ball of the fur workers' union of the I. L. G. W. U. to be held on Friday, Feb. 10th.

A novel feature will be the "Picket Dance." The furriers have been rehearsing their peppy novel seeing on best time when they put on this dance.

Feldman's union band will blare out the jazz and masurkas. Feldman also promised to throw in some kazatchka.

All this and more if you come to the ball.

Get your tickets now from all T. U. E. L. members.

## FIVE PASSAIC STRIKERS GET PRISON TERMS

### Paterson Judge Hands Down Vicious Sentences

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 28.—The Passaic textile barons exacted a terrible vengeance from their revolting slaves this afternoon, when Judge Delaney of the Special Sessions Court handed out three-year jail sentences to five striking textile workers implicated in the police bomb frameup of last September. Those sentenced were Joseph Bellani, Anthony Pochno, Alex Kostomacha, Paul Gmnik, and William Skora.

A non-striker, Charles Current was given, very significantly, only a one-year sentence. As the sentences were pronounced silence settled over the court-room, which was filled with the wives, children and friends of the strikers. The silence was broken when women and children began to sob as the men were led out of the court-room. A crowd of sobbing women and children surrounded the hand-cuffed men in the corridor to bid them a heart-rending farewell.

The sentenced men were six of the eleven who were arrested last September on the charge of having thrown a bomb which hurt no one and which damaged little property. The bomb-throwing and the trial are regarded as a frame-up designed to prevent the entrance of the A. F. of L. into the textile strike.

The remaining five of the eleven, still held at Hackensack for trial, are Thomas Regan, Adolph Wisniewski, Joseph Toebi, Paul Kovac, and Nicholas Stehlliaci. They are being held on $15,000 bail apiece.

## Give Entertainment for The Daily Worker

An entertainment and dance will be held tonight at the Harlem Casino, 116th Street and Lenox Avenue. This affair is given for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER.

You will meet there the editorial and office staff of our daily paper. Come one, come all. One good time is assured to all. Come up and get requainted. Admission is 50 cents.

## SOVIET GUARD INTRIGUE WITH NEWARK BOSSES

### But Fail to Oust Left Wing of Furriers

(Special To The Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 28.—Unsuccessful in their attempt last Thursday to take over Local 35, of the Fur Workers' union, with the assistance of the local police force, the right wing controlled general executive board of the Furriers union, yesterday adopted a new method of attack.

**Stab In The Back.**

It sent a letter to the local bosses' association known as the Consolidated Rabbit Dressing Corp., instructing them not to recognize the regularly elected officials of the local union.

When business agent, M. Langer, whom the right wingers were not able to oust, heard about the latest move on the part of Sachtman, Serkin and Co., he immediately called up three of the largest shops in town and asked them what action they would take on the matter.

**Boss Yields.**

At first, they said they would not recognize the left wing officials, who have the support of the overwhelming majority of the members of the union, but when Langer told them that if that was their opinion, he would call strikes in their shops, to show the actual feelings of the workers.

The bosses then retreated and up to the present time the left wing administration is still carrying out all the work of the organization.

## I. L. D. Holds Bazaar Meeting, Sun., Jan. 30, at Manhattan Lyceum

The International Labor Defense Bazaar Committee held its usual weekly meeting, with representatives from many organizations present. The reports from same showed that 12 booths were already taken up.

Work is new under way and everything points to the bazaar this year being the most successful ever held.

Organizations, who have not yet decided whether they are going to have a booth, should do so at once. Time is short and immediate action is necessary.

Individuals who have done nothing so far are requested to seriously take upon themselves the task of making the bazaar their main activity from now onwards.

With united 100 percent action we can do something this year that will be a monument of our comrades' help, sympathy and solidarity with our martyred fighters lying in jail.

You are urged to get busy.

The next meeting of the Bazaar Committee will be held on Sunday, January 30, at 2 p. m., in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street.

Tourist Club "The Friends of Nature"

Sunday, Jan. 30th, we hike to Tarrytown, Croton, Ameduct and Scarborough, N. Y. The rolling country, which is typical of Westchester County, is dotted with golf links, country clubs and estates. Here is an opportunity to observe how those who control the means of life spend their time. Many artists have utilized the beautiful scenery for paintings. We hope a large number grasp the advantage which this hike offers to spend a pleasant and healthy day away from the city. Meeting place, 242nd St. and Van Cortlandt Park subway station (downstairs). Time 8:30 A. M. Fare, 80c. Walking time 3 hours. Leader, Egmont Schumann. Non-members are always welcome, provided they are nature-loving proletarians.

## TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE NEEDLE TRADES SECTION CALLS AMALGAMATED MEET

All Progressive Needle Trades Workers come to Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., New York, today at 1:00 P. M.

Speakers: Wm. Z. Foster, Ben Gold, C. B. Zimmerman, and Arenberg discuss important problems.

At this meeting will be clarified Becherman's action towards the tailors.

Becherman threw thousands of workers out of the shops. Becherman said out the failure to the employers. In any shop where active workers do not consent to Becherman's methods of throwing out workers from their shops, he throws out the active workers first and proceeds to reorganize the shops according to the desire of the employers.

**Will you stand for the irresponsibility and leaders in our union?**

## Miners' Convention in Uproar of Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

Alexander Howat, probably the most popular man with the rank and file in the miners' union, because of the courageous way in which he fought against the compulsory arbitration law in Kansas before Lewis arbitrarily removed him from that office, was a delegate to the convention, but Lewis stated that he would not be seated because, "The President of District 14 has returned his credential". The Kansas (Dist. 14) administration has been under Lewis' control since Howat's removal.

**Progressive Demands, Why.**

John Hindmarsh of Riverton, Illinois, took the floor to demand an explanation of Howat's being barred, and received the above excuse during the argument.

**Lewis Threatens.**

Following this verbal passage at arms, President Lewis said: "There are men on the floor of this convention who are not delegates and who have been taking a part in the proceedings. Now that the committee on credentials has made its final report and we know who are delegates I am advising these men who are not delegates to go to the galleries if they wish to attend this convention." Lewis said he knew who these men were but did not name them.

**Lewis Wrecks Constitution.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—The slaughter on the United Mine Workers' constitution began early in the afternoon when the declaration that the union is organised to obtain for the members "the full social value of their product" was stricken from the preamble, where it had been placed by the pioneers in 1890.

Instead, the weasel words, "an equitable share of the fruits of their labor" were inserted to make way for Emperor Lewis' efficiency union policy.

**Progressive Proposals Killed.**

A score of amendments proposing the democratization of the union were killed without ado. Individual appeals will continue to end in the districts, election of organizers was defeated and efforts to cut the ground out under the machine by taking away Lewis' patronage failed.

All officers, including the local union functionaries, must be citizens of the United States or Canada, or take out papers. International officers need no longer apply.

The convention indefinitually, a joint report in the future accounting for their "stewardship."

## Ladies Garment Worker T.U.E.L. Members Meet Saturday In New York

A meeting of all members of the Needle Trades Section, T. U. E. L. who belong to the International Ladies Garment Workers' union will be held Saturday, January 29 at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St.

The meeting has been arranged by the National Committee of the Needle Trades Section, T. U. E. L. and all members of the I. L. G. W. U. must be present as matters of great importance will be discussed. It will be held in the big hall.

## Rosalsky Gives Strikers Long Term Sentences

(Continued from Page 1)

union leaders to destroy property and injure non-union men, they have no foundation in fact.

These men were not sent and did not go out to slug anybody. They went on the picket line and when they were attacked they attempted to defend themselves.

**Gangsters Free.**

"There were numerous instances during the strike in which pickets were beaten and assaulted and even shot by the hired gangsters of the employers, yet these gangsters go free today, while ordinary workers are sent to jail."

**Zimmerman's Statement.**

Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of the dress department of the Joint Board, I. L. G. W. U. issued the following statement to The DAILY WORKER:

"Most of these people who were sentenced this afternoon by Judge Rosalsky are ordinary shop workers who were fighting for their bread and butter, and innocent of crime.

**Not Sluggers.**

"Some of them have been members of the union as long as ten to fourteen years, many being married and having families to support. These people are not sluggers, but workers who are fighting for food for their children and in defense of their union.

"While we find these union men being sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, gangsters hired by the bosses who brutally beat up the strikers, are either discharged or let go with a small fine.

**Strikers Slugged.**

"Today, many of the strikers are still in the hospital as a result of the beatings they received on the picket line from the gangsters of the bosses, who are walking the streets as free men, and at the same time we find the strikers being sentenced to long terms of imprisonment."

**Portnoy's Statement.**

Julius Portnoy, manager of Local 22 of the I. L. G. W. U. expressed the greatest indignation at the severe sentences saying

"Most of these men are absolutely innocent, and only pleaded guilty when they had been held in jail for a long time under excessive bail and were made to feel that by pleading guilty to a lesser offense they would fare better in this obviously prejudiced case. It is disgraceful that it is possible in this city to persecute workers in this way."

**Gold's Statement.**

Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers Union Joint Board, also issued a statement:

"Judge Rosalsky's wholesale job on the cloak strikers would be a surprise even to such a one would expect the worst from him. His sentencing of cloak strikers to Sing Sing will open the eyes of thousands of workers to the truth that workers cannot expect justice from judges who serve the interests of the ruling boss class. It must be said about Rosalsky that he faithfully serves his masters—the bosses.

**Did Rosalsky Care?**

"Did Judge Rosalsky know that these men would be sent away to prison for years were striking and struggling for a bigger slice of bread for their wives and children? Did he stop to think that while his family will have plenty of the best food, while his children will have the best clothes and education and life's pleasures, the wives and children of these striking workers whom he sent to prison will suffer in misery and starvation?

**Not Justice.**

"Why this gulf between Rosalsky and a worker? Because capitalist society rewards such judges as Rosalsky who help the ruling class to subjugate and exploit the workers. It is not a question of justice or conscience to him. Suffer, or make the other one to suffer, is the law of capitalist society. Rosalsky has chosen the latter. Will the organized workers be silent? I wonder what President Green or Matthew Woll will have to say? I suspect they will say nothing. But the workers must express their feelings in this matter. The time is fast approaching when the workers will know the place for such judges as Rosalsky. The Rosalskys will only help to bring this time nearer."

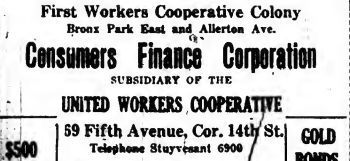

$100 6% $300

DAILY DIVIDENDS

Secured by a

SECOND MORTGAGE

OF THIS



SQUARE BLOCK

of the

First Workers Cooperative Colony

Bronx Park East and Allerton Ave.

Consumers Finance Corporation

SUBSIDIARY OF THE

UNITED WORKERS COOPERATIVE

$500 59 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 14th St. GOLD BONDS

Telephone Stuyvesant 6900


## SAVE THIS VALUABLE PRIZE COUPON

### A Copy of Red Cartoons of 1927, Worth $1.00 for 50 Cents With 50 of These Coupons

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

RED CARTOONS OF 1927 is even a finer collection of the most recent cartoons of the well-known labor artists—Robert Minor, Fred Ellis, K. A. Suvanto, Art Young, Hay Bales, Jerger, Vose and others. Each picture is large enough to be framed and mounted. The book includes in all 64 of the finest cartoons of the past year. This wonderful volume is not for sale. It is offered only to those who help us to build the Daily Worker.

DAILY WORKER

33 First Street New York, N. Y.


"BREAKING CHAINS"

*A Thrilling Film* *Russia from* 1917 to 1923

LOVE — HATE — REVOLUTION

2 P. M.; 4.15 P. M. *4 Showings* 7 P. M.; 9 P. M.

SUN. FEB. 6, 1927

WALDORF THEATRE, 50th St., East of Broadway

Advance Sale of Tickets at the Box Office Waldorf Theatre, Jimmie Higgins Book Store, Daily Worker Office—Ausp.: Int. Wkrs Aid

*Tickets in Advance 75c* *At the Door $1.00*


# DRAMA

### Two Theatres

Will play a leading role in "For Better or Worse," a new comedy opening Monday night at the Mansfield theatre.

### BROADWAY GOSSIP

"Lady Alone," in which Alice Brady is starred at the Forrest Theatre, will be offered in London next season.

Next week's repertoire of Civic Repertory Theatre will include four plays: Monday and Friday nights, "Twelfth Night"; Tuesday and Wednesday nights and Saturday afternoon and Thursday night, "Three Sisters"; Saturday night, "The Master Builder."

The Guitrys will remain for one more week at Chanin's Forty-sixth Street Theatre, with "Mozart" still as the attraction. After a week in Montreal and a week in Boston the company will return to Paris, France.

"Broadway," the dramatic success by Philip Dunning and George Abbott at the Broadway Theatre celebrated its 150th performance Wednesday.

"Caponsacchi," which is based on Browning's "The Ring and the Book," will hold an exhibit of the poet's relics at Hampden's Theatre Monday afternoon.

"Praying Curve," Martin Brown's drama at the Eltinge, will be known hereafter as "The Love Thief." Brown's other play, "The Strawberry Blonde," will be shown at Teller's Shubert, Brooklyn, next week.

Mrs. Pat Campbell, after an absence of twelve years, will open in "The Adventurous Age," a farce by Frederic Witney, at Chanin's Royale Monday, Feb. 7. The supporting cast includes David Clyde, a Scotch player new to New York; J. P. Wilson, Joan Reis, Terrence Neill, Cecile Dixon, Henry Vincent and Hallowell Hobbs.

## MUSIC

### METROPOLITAN OPERA.

"Traviata" will open the fourteenth week of the Metropolitan season next Monday evening with Galli-Curci, Egener and Anthony Chamlee, Danise, Bada.

Other operas next week will be: "Falstaff" on Wednesday evening, with Alda, Bori, Telva and Tokatyan. Scotti, Tibbett.

"Fidelio" on Thursday evening with Larsen-Todsen, Fleischer and Laubenthal, Schorr, Bohnen.

"Boheme" as a special matinee on Friday, with Bori, Hunter and Johnson, Scotti, Rothier.

"The Jewels of the Madonna" on Friday evening, with Jeritza and Martinelli, Danise.

"Rigoletto," Saturday matinee, with Galli-Curci, Bourskaya, Lerch and Chamlee, De Luca, Pinza.

"Goetterdaemmerung," Saturday night, with Larsen-Todsen, Fleischer, Branzell and Kirchhoff, Schorr, Bohnen.

At this Sunday night's concert Mmes. Attwood, Flexer, Guilford, Hunter, Lerch, Mario, Sabanieeva, Vettori and Wakefield and Messrs. Cehanovsky, Macpherson, Schorr and Tokatyan will sing. Mr. Bamboschek will conduct the orchestra.

### TOSCANINI TO CONDUCT THREE CONCERTS NEXT WEEK.

Arthur Toscanini has recovered sufficiently from his recent illness to conduct three concerts with the Philharmonic Orchestra next week. Mr. Toscanini yesterday expressed to his physician his desire to make at least a few appearances with the Philharmonic, and with the consent of his medical advisors he will conduct not only three concerts in New York but also one concert with the Philharmonic in Philadelphia.

In view of the fact that his appearances will be limited in number, Mr. Toscanini has decided that a Beethoven festival would be interesting and timely. He will conduct the Metropolitan Opera House next Tuesday evening, the program consisting of two symphonies—the Third ("Eroica") and the Fifth.

Next Saturday night and Sunday afternoon, February 5 and 6, Mr. Toscanini's program will consist of the Ninth Symphony preceded by the First. The assisting chorus for the Ninth Symphony will be that of the Schola Cantorum and there will be a quartet of soloists.

These concerts will be Mr. Toscanini's only appearances here this season.

## *The New Plays*

### MONDAY

"TRELAWNEY OF THE WELLS," Arthur Pinero's famous comedy, will be revived by George C. Tyler Monday night at the New Amsterdam Theatre with an all-star cast including John Drew, Pauline Lord, O. P. Heggie, Helen Gahagan, Otto Kruger, Estelle Winwood, Rollo Peters, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Wilton Lackaye, Henrietta Crosman, John E. Kellerd, Effie Shannon, Eric Dressler, Frieda Inescort, Lawrence D'Orsay, J. M. Kerrigan.

"FOR BETTER OR WORSE," a comedy dealing with American small town life, by Allen de Lano, will open at the Mansfield Theatre Monday night. The cast includes Tom Powers, Gladys Hulbert, Edith Spencer, Wilmer Walter, Tom Irwin, Edna Leslie and Joseph Prosser.

"THE BOTTOM OF THE CUP," a play of the Mississippi delta by John Tucker Battle and William J. Perlam, will be presented at special matinee at the Mayfair Theatre beginning Monday afternoon. Charles Gilpin will have the principal role.

"TRIAL MARRIAGE," by Michael Kallesser, will open at Wallack's Theatre Monday night. Howard St. John, Grace Valentine and G. Pat Collins head the cast.

"THE ROAD TO ROME," a first play by Robert E. Sherwood, with Jane Cowl, Philip Merivale and Jessie Ralph, will be ushered in Monday night at the Playhouse. Wm. A. Brady Jr. and Dwight Deere Wiman are the producers.

### TUESDAY

"THE WANDERING JEW," a play in four phases by E. Temple Thurston, is based on the ancient legend of "The Wandering Jew," who lives on throughout the ages, will open Tuesday night at the Commpolitan Theatre, with Matheson Lang in the principal role. In the supporting company are Hutin Britton (Mrs. Matheson Lang), who plays Judith; Winifred Izard, Vera Hurst, Ernest Bodkin, Arnold Rooke, George Butler, George Thirlwell and Shayle Gardner.

"THE DARK," Martin Brown's new play, will open at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday. William A. Brady Jr. and Dwight Deere Wiman are the producers. Louis Calhern, Ann Andrews, Julia Hoyt, Juliette Day and Stanley Logan head the cast.

"A FLORENTINE TRAGEDY," Oscar Wilde's tense short play, will head the second group of one act plays to be presented by The American Grand Guignol Players at the Grove Street Theatre (22 Grove street), Tuesday night. The leading parts will be played by Clarence Derwent, Mary Blair and M. Georges Benevant. The other one-act plays include: "The Morgue," a comedy by Joseph Noel; "Butterflies," a thriller by Thomas W. Broadhurst, and "Napoleon's Barber," Arthur Caesar's play.

### WEDNESDAY

"RIO RITA," a musical comedy by Guy Bolton and Fred Thompson, with music and lyrics by Harry Tierney and Joseph McCarthy, will open the new Ziegfeld's Theatre on Sixth avenue, next Wednesday night. Ada May, J. Harold Murray, Ethelind Terry, Vincent Serrano and Robert Woolsey head the cast.

### THURSDAY

"PINWHEEL," an impressionistic play of New York by Francis Edward Faragoh, will be presented at the Neighborhood Playhouse next Thursday evening. The cast includes Dorothy Sands, Lily Lubell, Blanche Talmud, Paula Trueman, Marc Loebell, Albert Carroll, Otto Hulicius, Sadie Sussman, Grace Stickley, Mary George, George Heller, George Bratt and Theodore Hecht.


Bronx Workers Forum

NEXT SUNDAY, JAN. 30th

at 8 P. M.

Michael Gold

Editor of the "New Masses"

will speak on

'Literature and Revolution'

Questions and General Discussion.

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
Daily Worker Building
50 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone Canal 6780

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By mail (except Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn, New York):
$6.00 per year; $3.50 six months; $1.75 three months; $0.75 one month
In Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn:
$8.00 three months $2.00 one month

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 50 First Street, New York, N. Y.

A. LOUIS ENGDAHL,
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

## Rosalsky's Savage Sentences

Nineteen cloakmakers were yesterday sentenced to long terms of imprisonment by Judge Rosalsky for picketing scab shops last summer during the course of a strike between members of the I. L. G. W. U. and the employers.

In imposing sentence on the defendants Judge Rosalsky made a record for himself that will not fail to endear him to the employing class and earn for him a reward from the manufacturers when the workingclass whom he is persecuting bring an end to his judicial career on some future election day.

From two and-a-half to five years in Sing Sing to three year probation terms were the two extremes of punishment inflicted on those workers for performing their union duty. The sentences are the most severe in the history of the organization.

When these savage sentences were handed out by this judicial flunkey of the clothing bosses the families and friends of the sentenced workers made a demonstration. In describing the scene, the respectable New York Evening Post referred to the participants as "the herd (emphasis ours—Ed.) of screaming women, squalling babies and cursing men". This reference speaks volumes for the scorn and hate that overflows from the hearts of the capitalists and their hirelings, for the workers. The sacredness in which they hold womanhood disapates like mists before the sun when womanhood is concretized into a striking needle trades worker, or a mother of a convicted striker.

The brutal treatment accorded these prisoners by Rosalsky was made possible and encouraged, by the traitorous conduct of the Sigman-Green combination which entered into an alliance with the blackest capitalist reaction in an effort to smash the closed ranks of the workers in their struggle for better conditions for themselves and a better standard of living for their dependents. The conduct of the biblical Judas who took the thirty pieces of silver for giving up his leader into the hands of the Roman taskmasters was decency itself compared to the role played by Sigman and his blackhearted squad of sluggers. Judas at least had a conscience that could be touched. He could not bear the sting of his treachery so he went and hanged himself.

Green, Sigman and the yellow socialist tribe that are chiefly responsible for those workers being behind prison bars will sleep soundly tonight when they hear of Judge Rosalsky's action.

## Lewis' First Defeat

The Lewis machine on Wednesday sustained its first defeat. Lewis had to save his proposal to wreck the constitution in the matter of assessment control by taking the count and refusing a roll call. Even the New York Times correspondent's version of the event proves that the count was faked. This victory of the progressives in rallying a majority of the delegates for maintaining democratic forms in the union constitution is all the more important because it was achieved in a convention packed by Lewis with paper delegations and payroll votes. It shows that the progressive elements are putting up a militant battle at the convention and winning adherents as the fight continues. Back of the vote of the majority of the delegates Wednesday was the support of over 95 per cent of the rank and file. When people think they have the miners licked is when they really begin to fight.

## McAdoo and Corruption.

William Gibbs McAdoo, former Doheny retainer who got badly smattered with Elk Hills Basin and Teapot Dome oil, is now in a bid for the presidency on a platform of political purity.

The late Woodrow Wilson's Crown Prince declares that in flaunting the prohibition laws the United States is treading a path to anarchy. This sweet breeze blowing thru the stinking political alleyways of politics charges corrupt municipalities with plotting to control national politics. No more idiotic outburst ever came from the mouth of a mountebank. What are politicians in business for, McAdoo included, except to control municipal, state and national politics in the interests of the capitalists on something better than a paltry commission basis?

We suppose Mr. McAdoo is convinced that the masses have forgotten the story of his efforts to bribe or bludgeon the Mexican goverament into turning over its oil fields to Edward L. Doheny, while Woodrow Wilson was in the White House—McAdoo using the influence that his marriage relationship with the president clothed him with to blackjack concessions from the Mexican government and money from Doheny.

This is the man who is now out to purify American political life! A Herculean task indeed. Granting that Mr. McAdoo were honest and not a slimy hypocrite, the job of finding a needle in a haystack would be trivial compared to what he essays. Corruption is as much a part of capitalism as a tail is of a normal dog.

* * *

I would not have a word to say about old William Gladstone and his amorous escapades, except for two reasons; he was a bourgeois and a damned hypocrite.

* * *

The Soviet Union will not interfere in the struggle between the Cantonese and their imperialist foes, but the government will not place any obstacles in the way of any worker or peasant who desires to assist the Cantonese to clean out the robbers. That is the kind of neutrality that the Cantonese would like to hear about from Coolidge and Kellogg.

# Lewis Attacks the Constitution

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

The attack of Lewis on the constitution of the United Mine Workers of America, which Wednesday's convention of the union is to consider, is the logical outcome of the whole policy of the Lewis machine since it first came to power. Lewis has always stood for the centralization of power in the hands of the machine, making them an aid to the bosses in increasing production, in speeding up, in increased profit at the expense of the workers. The Lewis-Wells plan is only the open version of the trade unions into agencies of the boss, the officials into foremen and straw bosses paid not by the boss but by the dues of the membership; it means the converting of our unions into company unions with the difference that they have officials not directly employed by the company, doing their nefarious things outside of the plant. These are, of course, important differences, but the tendency is clear just the same.

In trying to put these things over, Lewis has had to run counter to the traditions of the union, the constitution of the union, the whole spirit of the union. He has had to run counter to the rank and file, who have always resented any attempt of the machine to usurp the rights of the membership and the workers of the industry and put the private profits of the bosses first.

The move is in line with the general policy of the trade union bureaucracy, best expressed by Matthew Woll, of making the trade unions "responsible" agencies, which means "responsible" to the bosses

(Continued from page 1)

from Alex Howat and the progressive miners!

But although the Employers' Association of Pittsburg did not inspire the raids they refuse to be pushed back of the scene even by John L. Lewis. They say that the raids were not timed properly and that this left "open to-arrest and identification every operative who had furnished the information on which the raids were based." This is a pleasant pickle. Some of the poor stools in the radical ranks were picked up in the raids. But, as I recall they—whoever they were—were quickly released and the charges against them dropped. The Employers' Association also tells us that it "drew the briefs and furnished practically all of the information on the Blankenstein case, which is being used as a precedent in this case. The Employers' Association furnished all of the information on which the search warrants were based in the recent raids."

Gold Star For Lewis.

Well, let them have some of the credit. Let them share it with the officials of the United Mine Workers of America. Who would begrudge them this, several years after the event. Incidentally Blankenstein was a W. P. member who received a 2 year sentence for having some party literature in his parlor. That's all. The Flynn anti-sedition law is an effective weapon against the thinking worker. The United Mine Workers' officials knew this when they plotted these raids.

One final word from the Employers' Association statement: "The nature of the activities of the Workers' Party down to its most minute detail has been known to the department of justice from information furnished by the Employers' Association *and others*. (Italics ours.) These raids could have been made at any time for the past year. "However, no action could be gotten until the United Mine Workers brought their political influence to bear to have this work done."

And David Berry? God knows what has happened to him and his damage suit. Our last information was that he had been arrested in Washington, D. C., for issuing bad checks. He's probably in an alcoholic ward somewhere, or shaking money out of a boss. Wherever he is, he has our thanks for bringing that suit. It helped us to confirm a few suspicions we had about those raids—and to learn more about Mr. Lewis and his gang.


# THE NEW MAGAZINE

*Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER*

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1927 — ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor


## WALL STREET'S EXECUTIVE PUPPET.

## THE POWERS OPEN ANOTHER KEG.

JOHN BULL: Come on. Let's 'ave another drink all 'round.

# In the Wake of the News

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE Cantonese may remember the saying about Greeks bearing gifts when Great Britain's representatives offers them a compromise. And what a magnanimous compromise! England is now willing to allow the Chinese to run their own country, but there are sure to be some condition attached. Until recently the British adopted a truculent attitude towards China. The idea of the "Heathen Chinese" being on equal terms with Britain! But force is a great convincer and now England is ready to allow the Chinese a few rights in their own home.

THE armed power of Chinese masses led by Kuomintang and supported by propaganda has proved powerful in bringing the long oppressed people of that country to the threshold of national deliverance from all the puny efforts of all the militarist cut-throats that ever lived. The failure of the rubber imperialists to oppose enemy themselves failed. The powerful aid of the workers and peasants of the British Empire, of at least equally effective, is all probability the Cantonese will have succeeded in unifying China by next summer. Then there is certain to be some desperate struggle between the reactionary Chinese who wish to develop the country into a capitalist exploiting land and those who wish to begin laying the groundwork for a Workers' and Peasants' government.

THERE is a very interesting trial going on in London. The ashes of the long dead hypocrite Gladstone are being raked and the result is not soothing to the nostrils of British statesmen. Gladstone was the most outstanding, bible-quoting moralist in England. He posed before the public as a paragon of virtue. He admitted that he was a sinner of rectitude. When in the height of his career as liberal leader he was confronted by his master in the person of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish nationalist leader, Gladstone set about to devise ways and means of ruining his political foe. He found the means in the person of Kitty O'Shea, the wife of a British army officer.

WHEN the news about Parnell's relations with Mrs. O'Shea came to light, Gladstone, who posed as a friend of the Irish cause, turned his face to heaven, beat his breast and with both hands and conditions pro-claimed the sentence of political excommunication on Parnell. An Irish leader was not fit to associate with the pontifical Gladstone of Great Britain. The catholic clergy, those priests who are ever ready to change their books into a militant attack against the ruling classes sided with Gladstone. So did the majority of the politicians who knew that Parnell stood between them and the loot of the British treasury. Parnell died a ruined man.

"NOW it can be told" about Gladstone. The truth about the dastardly attack on moral rectitude has been suppressed and the British are learning something they did not know about one of their favorite hypocrites. A certain Mr. Justice is good thing when he here is pulled "the shirt" on Gladstone. He got a moving personality. There is nothing like a private letter than to make the tongue to a certain politician. The writer proved that Gladstone was by no means what he claimed to be. For example, he claimed that Lord Chief Justice Russell had told him that Parnell had committed adultery. What of it? That was the law under Queen Victoria. Parnell should have lived well and perhaps wisely. But the French are not the English and a mistress is not necessarily a blackmailer.

FOR ages the ruling classes have framed a moral code to their liking and compelled them to live up to it under penalties, the penalty depending on ability of the ruling classes to inflict it. In the twelfth century an English king, possessing much less power than that possessed by Gladstone could command his Cuakeys to seize a damsel and take her into his castle by force. His subjects would continue to till the soil and think nothing of it. To them it was just as legal for the king to do that as the average worker of today thinks it is for the capitalist to exploit him in a factory. But in Gladstone's days the masses did not have the same mental attitude towards their rulers. They kept an eye on them. Therefore Gladstone had to prowl around Hyde Park and see what might come his way. He had to be cautious, since he was a statesman. And it would not look well for the man who hounded Parnell to his grave over an infatuation for another man's wife to be exposed as a sensualist.

* * *

A TALE without a moral would be a tale without an end. One of the most favored arguments used by pro-capitalist orators against socialists, when socialists were socialists, and today against Communists is that the introduction of the new order of society would destroy the home and the family, introduce polygamy and in general turn society into a sexual madhouse. The capitalist hacks knew they were indulging in rubbish, that all thru history the ruling classes observed the moral ethics of the barnyard and that even if radicals set out to deliberately bring society to a lower moral level than prevails under capitalism they would find the task impossible. They are simply using a prejudice planted in the minds of the masses by the capitalists themselves to poison the workers' minds against the message of Communism, just as the hypocrites Gladstone used it against Parnell to wreck the Irish revolutionary movement of which Parnell was at the time the "legal" leader.

# Secret Banquets and Open Attacks

By WILLIAM PAUL (London)

IN a hundred different and devious ways the federation of British industries and the government are continuing their attack upon the trade unions.

The capitalists and their press, with the aid of the right wing, are doing their utmost to destroy the prestige of well-known left wingers, and, at the same time, to praise those leaders who called off the general strike. This is being done so that the general council may achieve a reactionary triumph over the miners' leaders at the forthcoming conference of trade union executives on January 20.

The government and the mine owners are deeply interested in helping the general council to whitewash themselves at this conference. A triumph for the general council will mean a triumph for "industrial peace" and defeatist tactics in coming struggles. It will mean the temporary ascendancy of those leaders who helped the government to defeat the general strike by their slanderous writings in the millionaire press, are preparing the way for the government's legislation against trade unionism.

**Reaction's United Front.**

Baldwin, Churchill and lord Winborne remember how the general council saved the government and the mine owners by calling off the general strike when the masses were sweeping forward to victory. It is, therefore, necessary for the government and the mine owners to see to it that the general council score heavily at the conference of trade union executives.

To attain this end Baldwin, Churchill and lord Winborne—backed up by the powerful millionaire press and the federation of British industries—are leaving no stone unturned to attain their objective. This may be seen in the secret banquet recently given by lord Wimborne, and attended by Winston Churchill, viscount D'Abernon, sir Hugo Hirst, Philip Snowden, J. H. Thomas, Arthur Pugh, C. T. Cramp, and Robert Williams.

Every honest worker knows that lord Wimborne, the mine owner, and Snowden, the leader of the Labour government—which starved and imprisoned the miners—do not dine and win later leaders because they are anxious to see them happy.

Important problems, of vital interest to the workers, were discussed. We know this because of what has happened since the secret dinner took place.

**The Price Paid.**

We know, for example, that one of the first things that happened was an outrageous attack upon the miners' leaders, in the capitalist press, by the right honorable Philip Snowden, M.P., F.C., LL.P., A. J. Cook, who loyally carried out the delegate conference decisions of the Miners' Federation, is compared to Judas.

Snowden, in his frenzy against Cook, declares:

> He has wrecked the Miners' Federation, destroyed the thirty years' work of infinitely better men than himself, given to the mine owners a power they have never before possessed, given the conservative government an excuse for lengthening hours and making a general attack upon trade union rights, reduced practically every trade union to a state of bankruptcy, and inflicted permanent injury upon British trade."

Not one word against the government; not one word against police terrorism in the coalfields, or a protest against the starving of children and women by Baldwin and Churchill; not one syllable against the use of the press and pulpit to insult the miners—of the general strike, the refusal to impose the embargo, and the treachery of the right honorable leaders who accepted twenty guineas per article from the millionaire press mongers to attack militant trade unionism. One man alone is to blame—A. J. Cook!

Snowden also attacks Russia. And by so doing shows that he is leading an offensive against militant leadership at home and abroad.

**Anglo-Russian trade union unity is the one real fear of international**

(Continued on page 5)

Hugo Gellert in New Masses.

A Triple Alliance.



(Continued from page 6

he was always able to give up anything that hindered his work. When still at school, for example, he used to love skating, but found he got tired and sleepy after it, and therefore gave it up as it hindered his studies. He was also very fond of Latin, but he also gave this up as it hindered more important work. Krupskaya, in her reminiscences, alludes to the fact that several writers have compared Lenin's style and phrasing with the phraseology of the Roman orators. She thinks that this is not by chance, but under influence of his former enthusiasm for the Roman writers.

Meanwhile, throughout these years of exile, Lenin's interest and enthusiasm for the revolutionary movement did not subside. On the contrary, as the termination of his exile drew near, his hopes for the future increased with his impatience to be free. Already before his return, he was planning the work for the formation of a compact Party with a clear-cut ideology. He spent many sleepless nights thinking out detailed plans for a Party paper published abroad, means of illegal transportation into Russia, and so on. He communicated these plans to Martov and the comrades in Russia.

**Return From Exile.**

In March, 1900, Lenin's exile ended. Day and night he travelled in a sleigh across the Siberian snow—300 versts up the River Yenesaei, dreaming of the future. Returning to Pskov, he began organizing a network of connections for the future Social-Democratic paper that was to be published abroad, but he was soon to leave Russia to join Axelrod and Plekhanov. Just as he was about to leave Pskov for abroad, Lenin was arrested in the street together with Martov. He had 2,000 roubles in his pocket. He explained to the police that he had got the money from his "aunt." Luckily, the list of contacts for the newspaper was written in chemical ink and covered with faked calculations. If the gendarmes had thought of heating this piece of paper, the entire scheme for the newspaper might have been wrecked. However, Lenin was released after being under arrest ten days.

In August, 1900, Lenin came to agreement with the Plekhanov group for the publication of "Iskra." After a short stay in Geneva, he settled in Munich, where he was later joined by Krupskaya, who had just completed her Siberian exile. Krupskaya relates an interesting incident connected with her journey abroad. She had been given an address in Prague. On arriving there, she found Lenin not actually in Munich and the Prague address had only been a point for the dispatch of correspondence. Occurrences of this kind were frequent in the history of the illegal work of the Party. Shlapnikov, for instance, once went to Genoa instead of Geneva, while another comrade was almost sent to America instead of England. In this case, Krupskaya was sent on from Prague to Herr Rithmeyer at an address in Munich. She arrived at a beer-house and inquired for Herr Rithmeyer, expecting to be presented to Lenin. But again it appeared she was on the wrong track. "I am Rithmeyer," replied the owner of the beer-house. But he told her there was a Russian gentleman staying there who was expecting his wife from Siberia. Fortunately, the Russian gentleman turned out to be Lenin. He had written to her to come to Munich, but she had not received his letter.

Krupskaya found Lenin living very simply. The owner of the beer-house to whom the room belonged, was a Social-Democrat. His wife, a Saxon German woman, used to feed Lenin on mehlspeise (a kind of pudding) while he used to get his breakfasts and suppers himself. He drank out of a tin mug which he himself washed out and hung up on a nail by the tap. Although the Russian emigrants in Munich mostly lived legally, Lenin and Krupskaya lived apart from the Russian colony in order not to compromise comrades coming from Russia on Party work. Krupskaya was appointed editorial secretary. Together with Axelrod, Vera Zassulitch and Plekhanov, they organized the production of "Iskra" and its illegal transportation to Russia. It was generally sent to various arranged addresses in Russia, "to be called for."

While in Munich, Lenin commenced his famous book, "What is to be Done?" First, he would pace up and down in deep thought. Then he would sit down and write for hours at a stretch. Krupskaya never interrupted him with questions while he was working. But afterwards, in the evening, they would walk right out to the quietest part of the suburbs, and he would outline with great enthusiasm the main content of what he had written. They would then return to their room where the meetings of the Editorial Board were held.

Martov used to come in the morning to look over the post and sit nearly all day long smoking and telling all the latest news. He used to go on and on, jumping from one subject to another. "Martov is a typical journalist," Lenin often said. "He is extremely talented, seems to grasp everything immediately, extremely impressionable, but takes up a light attitude towards everything." Other comrades used to drop in and they had long, heated arguments for hours at a stretch. Most of the Russian emigrants preferred talking, smoking and sitting round the table drinking endless glasses of tea. Lenin, however, could not stand this and whenever possible he tried to slip away for a walk. His love for Nature attracted him to the river, or far away to the outskirts of the town. Seeing that the long arguments and talks fatigued Lenin, and were detrimental to his health, Krupskaya went round to Martov and asked him to come to see them less frequently. It was agreed that she should go to Martov and report on all the letters received from Russia. But after two days the whole scheme broke down. Martov could not live without the long talks.

**In London.**

In April, 1902, Lenin came to London. As Lenin had translated Webb's "Theory and Practice of Trade Unionism" from English into Russian while in exile in Siberia, and as Krupskaya had learnt English from a self-taster while in prison, they both thought they would be able to speak the language. To their dismay, they found that no one understood a word they were talking about. Nor could they understand a word of English "as she is spoke." However, they started learning the colloquial language assiduously. They went to all kinds of meetings, sat in the front, and attentively watched the speaker's mouth. Lenin used to go to Hyde Park to hear an Irish Atheist whose pronunciation he found easier to understand than the London accent. He also advertised and got two Englishmen to exchange English lessons for Russian. Lenin was thus able to learn the language fairly thoroughly.

Lenin also took great interest in studying London. Except for the British Museum, where he spent half his time in the library, he did not like visiting museums. Egyptian mummies and Babylonian cuneiform wearied him. The only museum of which he never tired, was a little museum of the 1848 French Revolution, in Rue des Cordilieres, Paris. Very fond of going round London on top of the bus, he would observe the contents of semi-detached houses with gardens in the residential parts of the city and the squalid slums of the workers' districts. "Two nations!" he would mutter through his teeth in English to Krupskaya. He always felt an attraction towards crowds, and often took a bus ride on Saturday night through the working class districts, watching with interest the long rows of barrows with flares, and the people doing their Saturday shopping.

Already in those days, Lenin had great hopes in the British workers. He always tried to get as near to the rank and file as possible. He not only listened to the Hyde Park orators, talking about atheism, garden cities and the bad conditions of shop assistants, but also went to various Socialist meetings in the suburbs, and a Socialist church in Seven Sisters Road. He used to go to Whitechapel and talk with the Russian sailors and listen to the troubles of poor Russian Jew immigrants.

Even in whirling and smoky London, Lenin's love for Nature did not diminish. To use Krupskaya's own words, ". . . even in London we managed to get a glimpse of Nature, and this was not so easy in this smoky, foggy city—especially when we could not spend more than three-halfpence for a bus." When a comrade once said that Lenin only sat in the British Museum, Vera Zassulitch burst out indignantly: "He passionately loves Nature." During this period, Lenin paid a visit to his mother in Brittany. He loved the sea; its continual movement and great breadth soothed him, and he felt rested. While in London, he was very fond of the Zoological Gardens. He often walked up Primrose Hill and admired the view of the city.

Capitalist Toot to Farmer:—The worker back there in the to blame for your troubles.



# "NEW MASSES" WRITERS TALK WAR

By S. A. GARLIN.

The February issue of "The New Masses" is practically an "all" number. The daring exploits of the American capitalist imperialists in the Caribbean area are described with much gusto by Scott Nearing, with the active assistance of several of the cartoonists of the magazine.

In an article entitled, "Uncle Sam—Buccaneer" Nearing, in his customary crisp manner, tells some of the reasons that make it necessary for the Coolidge administration to have 15 warships and several hundred U. S. marines in Nicaragua.

"Uncle Sam needs another canal across the Isthmus. The Panama Canal is getting crowded and besides, in time of war its locks and slides are indefensible against an attack from the air,

"Nicaragua has the only alternative route, thru the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua. To be sure, Costa Rico claims a voice in the matter as the San Juan River borders that country. But Costa Rico will be dealt with later."

The role of Adolpho Diaz as a petty henchman of American business interests is explained by Nearing in this article, who points out that the present "head" of the government was a clerk in the office of an American corporation operating in Nicaragua when he advanced $600,000 to finance a revolution that was supported, recognized and defended by the U. S. State Department.

In another article on the present situation in Mexico, Nearing puts down all the current troubles of the Mexican people to the discovery of oil in that republic in 1863.

"If the keeping of the Mexican oil fields costs a few rivulets of working-class blood—well, at any rate, Standard will have the oil—and oil is thicker than blood any day."

John B. Chapple, who shows an intimacy with the struggle of the American farmers, writes in this issue on their growing disgust with petty reforms on the one hand, and patronizing "scientific agriculturalists" on the other.

Declaring that "the dirt farmers are hungry," the writer says that they are being driven off the farms throughout the United States.

"Their costs are going up and their receipts down. Taxes and mortgages have them helpless. Insurance companies are cancelling policies, because the value of farms has dropped below what the buildings were insured for a few years ago, and the companies fear the temptation to set the buildings on fire is too great."

"Love Feasts for Labor" is the title of a bristling article by Robert W. Dunn. Discussing the recent outpourings of sociological bilah about the "way to handle the labor situation," and how "labor and capital can work together," Dunn gives the heap to the pompous hypocrites.

There is an interesting article on "The Russians in China" by Lewis S. Gannett, an editor of The Nation, who spent more than a year investigating conditions in that no-longer benighted country.

(Continued from page 4)

the whole drive against the Communists at this time. The Communists stand for the class struggle for better conditions for the workers, for the organization of the unorganized, against class collaboration. They must be destroyed. The honest rivals all of the American Federation of Labor, the Socialists to help them in this work. Eat they do not stop here. They do not want any kind of unionism. They want the open shop. When the Communists are cleaned out, they want the A. F. of L. to aid them in cleaning out the Socialists, and when that has been done the open shoppers will begin their campaign to destroy Unionism in this country and proclaim the open shop.

But the New York Commercial and the bosses as a whole will find that while they may and are enlisting the American Federation of Labor officials and the Socialists in the united front against the Communists and militant unionism, they will not destroy the Communist movement and they will not destroy the trade union movement. The Communists will continue their work. The left wing in the trade unions will continue their work. What the New York Commercial and other agencies are doing is to expose the Socialists and the trade union bureaucrats before the broad masses of organized and unorganized workers, and hasten the process of clearing the labor movement of the agents of the bosses and prepare the ground for a bigger, broader and more militant trade union movement in this country.

"Against the united front of the government, the open shoppers, the Socialists and the labor bureaucrats there will be formed the united front of all militants in the American labor movement."

# Flashlights on Lenin, The Man

By ERIC VERNEY

MUCH has already been written about the greatest revolutionary leader, thinker and fighter of our times—Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin. But we have mainly seen Lenin from the angle of his theoretical conceptions and his practical policy, expressed in the Russian Revolution. We are now also beginning to study his political and economic doctrines and put them into force. But how many people know the human side of Lenin, how he worked and how he rested? Little is known as yet of the inner side of Lenin's life in his schooldays, in exile and in emigration.

It is true we get some "close-ups" of Lenin from the works of John Reed, Ransome and other writers. But only from those Russian comrades who lived and worked with Lenin in intimate terms can we get a real insight into Lenin's personality. With the exception of writings by Trotsky and Gorky, practically no Russian biographical material on Lenin has appeared in English. Meanwhile, the literature on Lenin in Russia is increasing year by year, and the valuable reminiscences of Lenin's fellow workers, there is a multitude of books, pamphlets and articles by intimate associates of Lenin. These reminiscences describe the enormous influence Lenin had on the masses of the workers, not only in Russia, but in other countries. Between the years 1917 and 1923 Lenin's influence grew and strengthened, whereas the influence of other Bolshevik leaders in Germany and elsewhere, the workers who had Lenin to thank for their training and knowledge of Marxism, declined. Why? Because they had not learned from Lenin how to apply Marxism to the concrete conditions of their own countries. Lenin had a unique knowledge of the psychology of the workers and peasants of Russia, and he knew how to apply Marxism to the Russian conditions.

For French, German, Latin and Greek.

By the time Lenin was 13, he was an ardent chess player and bookworm. Tolstoy's "Anna Karanina" was one of his favorite books at this period. His father having liberal views, Lenin had a fair amount of freedom. Although there was a reasonable amount of discipline, he could develop his inclinations as he wished. As a youth, Lenin was extremely interested in everything surrounding him and very impressionable. It is not known exactly when he first became infected with revolutionary ideas, but he was undoubtedly greatly influenced by his elder brother, Alexander Ulianov.

He loved to sit listening to the various political exiles and revolutionaries who came to see his brother. Once a visitor when speaking on secret matters pointed to the young Vladimir sitting nearby. "Don't worry," said his brother Alexander, "he is a born conspirator."

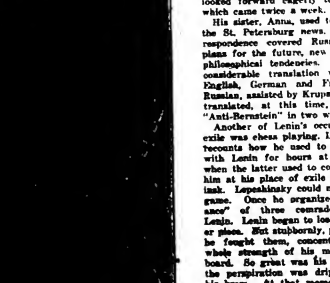
The execution of his brother Alexander Ulianov, in connection with a plot to assassinate Tsar Alexander III, made a tremendous impression on Lenin. He was only 17 years old at the time, and was greatly attached to his brother, who had been the head of the family since the death of their father. Life became serious and the family left for Kazan, where Lenin entered the university of the revolutionary students.

Persecution at the University.

Persecution followed. Lenin entered the University of Kazan. Here he took a leading part in a students' riot, being the youngest out of thirty-two participants. He was expelled for this exploit. It was in Kazan that Lenin first studied the works of Marx. After getting his degree in law at St. Petersburg, as an external graduate, Lenin settled in Samara. At the age of 22 he worked as assistant juror in the Samara district court. In this capacity he had to defend many peasants tried on various charges, such as stealing. He nearly always pleaded for reduced sentences. In one case, when a merchant was charged with whipping his wife with a knout, the young juror, Lenin, was asked to plead for a reduction of sentence. This Lenin refused. During this period Lenin took part in Samara Marxist circles.

Work in Exile.

When he came to St. Petersburg in 1895, this ostensibly also to practice at the bar. He actually defended a few criminal cases, wearing his father's black frock coat. But he soon established contact with workers' circles and started revolutionary activity. The police were immediately on his track. But even by this time he was skilled in conspirative work. He not only knew how to dodge de-



White Terror In Poland.

Horrors of Prison Life.

tectives. He taught the comrades how to inscribe various secret signs, how to write with "invisible" chemical inks, how to make seals, etc.

Arrested by Tsarists.

In 1895, Lenin went abroad to establish contact with Plekhanov. He returned to Russia with Illegal Social-Democratic literature. He was shortly afterwards arrested and imprisoned for over a year. He soon learnt the technique of getting things passed out of prison, and maintained contact with the outside world by correspondence in books, and passing out notes in his soiled linen.

Prison Writings.

Here he wrote whole pamphlets which he got smuggled outside while still in prison. These included "On Strikes" and "Draft Programme of Russian Social-Democracy." This term of imprisonment was spent in writing his first important work, "The Development of Capitalism in Russia."

In 1897, exiled for three years to the little village of Shushensk in Siberia, he lived in a small clean room in a peasant's house with whom he was on friendly terms. Other political exiles were a Polish worker and a Finn. Lenin soon began to teach them Marxism and explain Marx's "Capital." He tried to make acquaintance with the local "intelligentsia." However, the teachers whom he approached preferred to drink and to play cards with the priests, merchants and other members of the local aristocracy.

After a while, Lenin was joined by Krupskaya, who was also exiled to Siberia and was accompanied by her mother. As it was difficult to employ a girl in the winter months, they did their own cooking. The food was very simple. Bread, milk and sometimes mutton. It could not be otherwise, for political exiles only got a "grant" of 8 roubles per month to cover all expenses. However, there was a kitchen garden by the house, so they grew their own cucumbers, carrots and beetroots.

Lenin accomplished a tremendous amount of work during these years of exile. In the mornings, together with Krupskaya, he would translate Sydney Webb's book on trade unionism. After dinner, they would write out "The Development of Capitalism in Russia," which he had commenced in prison. At this time a wide correspondence was maintained not only with the Social-Democrats in Russia, but also with the exiles in Siberia. This was difficult as the police were vigilant and correspondence had to go by way of indirect addresses. Lenin always looked forward eagerly to the post which came twice a week.

His sister, Anna, used to write all the St. Petersburg news. The correspondence covered Russian news, plans for the future, new books and philosophical tendencies. Lenin did considerable translation work from English, German and French into Russian, assisted by Krupskaya. They translated, at this time, Kautsky's "Anti-Bernstein" in two weeks.

Another of Lenin's occupations in exile was chess playing. Lepeshinsky recounts how he used to play chess with Lenin for hours at a stretch, when the latter used to come to visit him at his place of exile in Minnusinsk. Lepeshinsky could never win a game. Once he organized an "alliance" of three comrades against Lenin. Lenin began to lose piece after piece. But stubbornly, persistently he fought them, concentrating the whole strength of his mind on the board. So great was his effort that the perspiration was dripping from his brow. At that moment nothing would have moved him from the board, not even the cry of "Fire." Lepeshinsky compares this game of chess to Lenin's own life work.

In the evenings, after work was finished, the chief recreations were walking, fishing and shooting. He was specially fond of hunting wild duck and hare. Krupskaya tells how Lenin was absolutely bubbling over with high spirits on those Siberian evenings.

Love for Nature, Music, Poetry.

Lenin was passionately fond of nature. He loved to walk miles along the river on autumn nights, and hear the thin ice cracking beneath his feet. In the summer he would sit by the running river, which reminded him of his native Volga. He was very fond of music, but what music there was, was very primitive in these parts. The harmoniums of the village youth plagued him none the less. When he returned from the evening walk his reading generally comprised the philosophical books of Hegel, Kant or the French materialists. When he became tired he would turn to the poems of Pushkin, Lermontov or Nekrassov. It has been said that Lenin only liked "serious" books and never read novels. This is a legend. He read Turgenev, Tolstoy, and was very fond of the classics. It is interesting here to note that he kept a photograph album containing portraits not only of famous revolutionary revolutionaries, but also of Emile Zola, Heroen and Tchernyshevsky.

On returning to Russia from exile, Lenin gave up chess playing. "It gets too much of a grip on you, and hinders work," he said. And as he did not do anything by halves, but always put his whole heart into all he accomplished, he was unwilling to devote himself to chess even when resting

Cont. On Page 7

# May Day Raids, 1923, Inspired By Lewis

By ROBERT DUNN

A DOCUMENT has just come into my hands which may be of interest to those who are following the miners' convention at Indianapolis. If my good friend Powers Hapgood is butchered up by the brass-knuckled agents of Mr. John L. Lewis and Mr. Pat Fagan it is certainly no surprise to any of us. We know what that union machine can do against its enemies. This document gives an instance.

As a background to our story it is necessary to remember Mr. David J. Berry, formerly of Pittsburg, Pa., and his National Labor Journal, published for many years and as late as the spring of 1924 in that city. It called itself "Organized Labor's Official Newspaper" and declared that it was published "in the interest of the American Federation of Labor." The office of the general manager and editor was in the Union Labor Temple at Pittsburg. The list of organizations holding stock in the paper and appearing on the masthead were the Pittsburg Central Labor Union, the United Mine Workers of America District 6, Street Railway Employees Div. 85, Plumbers and Steamfitters Local 27, Barbers Local 188. The "advisory board" of the paper was made up of gentlemen from those organizations. The journal carried the press service of the A. F. of L. Mr. Berry claimed to be an intimate of Samuel Gompers, indeed this was his premier asset, and stock in trade in making approaches to manufacturers.

Flags and Real Estate.

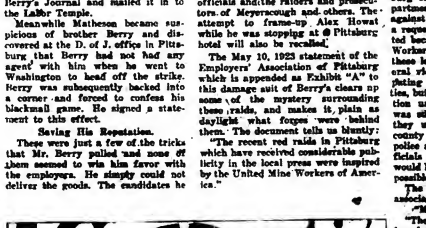
It is unnecessary to describe the National Labor Journal in detail. It was a gorgeous mixture of American flags and real estate ads, flattering sketches of republican politicians and stern attacks on the labor radicals. On one occasion the journal announced that "as the official mouthpiece of organized labor in the Pittsburgh district, we can say without fear of successful contradiction that the labor organizations affiliinted with the Pittsburg Central Labor Union are composed of men who desire not the wealth of the world, but a fair wage and working conditions which enable them to live according to the American standard." (It may be observed in passing that one of these members, Mr. Robert Beattie of the Firemen and Oilers Union certainly lived according to the workingclass standards—several motor cars, diamond stick pins, $15 a day plus expenses from the Railroad Audit and Inspection Co., industrial spy corporation, in addition to his union wages which were by no means meagre.)

Eater, Brother Berry.

It goes without saying that brother Berry did not love the radicals. He featured anything that hit them below the belt. As far back as the great steel strike he was engaged in the sort of red-baiting that has now become so popular even in so-called socialist unions. During the strike, his paper, appeared in Pittsburgh, the heart of the struggle, with no word of encouragement for the strikers. Only colorless accounts marked by prejudice against the strike leadership. At the same time he played up stories headlined "deportations ahead" he speeded up, "there is too much radicalism in the labor unions," "labor awakened for battle with radicals." The radicals, it will be remembered, were chiefly William Z. Foster, John Fitzpatrick; yes, and Jim Maurer of the Penna. State Federation of Labor, whom Berry bitterly hated. He tried to link up Jim with Ludwig Martens, the Soviet representative in America at the time.

The Blackmail Tour.

There is no space here to recount the various exploits of Berry except a few that lead up to the lawsuit from which our document derives. It is possible to summarize them.—1. Berry went to a number of employers in the Pittsburg district and promised them that if they would contribute money he would see that a certain person was elected president of the Iron City Central Trades Council. He picked up several thousand dollars. Then he made a compromise



What He Gives With the Right He Takes Away With the Left.

supporter of the other candidate, Mr. Phillip Murray, now the vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, by which Berry's candidate was to withdraw and run instead for the presidency of the Penna. State Federation of Labor. Then Berry toured the state picking up funds from employers to elect this man to the state office. This blackmailing tour netted Berry about $22,000. He and his followers pocketed the money and their candidate was not successful. The employers who had been shaken down were naturally pretty sore.

And Papa Gompers.

2. Berry had also been the Pennsylvania representative of the notorious American Alliance for Labor and Democracy which was fathered by Samuel Gompers and other labor chauvinists in order to offset the activities of the Peoples' Council in the war days. Berry attended the congress of this alliance held in Minneapolis and came back with a wad of money to spend on the enterprise in Pennsylvania. The money was spent for other purposes connected with Berry's own private business.

Berry's Private Business.

3. Part of this private business was the "settlement" of labor disturbances. The employers of the Pittsburg district were given to understand that the alliance above mentioned, was a patriotic body to which a manufacturer could turn if he had any "trouble" with his foreign-born workers. One Chas. F. Matheson, superintendent of the Tyler Tube and Pipe Co., of Washington, Pa., thought there was a strike brewing in his plant. He called on Mr. Berry. Berry visited Mr. Matheson in his home and told the latter he must have $350 in cash before he could take any action in the matter. He got the cash, and assured Mr. Matheson that he would adjust the trouble and that he had with him an agent of the department of justice who was assisting him.

Two Hundred Berries More.

Matheson heard nothing more of Berry for a few days when he received a phone call. Berry was speaking: "Matters are still in a very bad state. I will have to do some additional work. I want $200 more." Matheson drew a check made out to Berry's Journal and mailed it in to the Labor Temple.

Meanwhile Matheson became suspicious of brother Berry and discovered at the D. of J. office in Pittsburg that Berry had not had any agent with him when he went to Washington to head off the strike. Berry was subsequently backed into a corner and forced to confess his blackmail game. He signed a statement to this effect.

Saving His Reputation.

These were just a few of the tricks that Mr. Berry pulled and none of them seemed to win him favor with the employers. He simply could not deliver the goods. The candidates he supported were not elected; the strikes he attempted to prevent broke out. The employers decided to expose him. Lead by the Employers Association of Pittsburgh and its secretary-manager, E. B. Moreland, they charged Berry with much dirty work, and issued a long statement against him on May 10, 1923. Berry, to save his "reputation," filed a suit for $200,000 damages against the employers. The suit was filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county in 1924. The plaintiff's statement in this suit is the document which has just reached my hands. It contains the confidential statement of the employers issued in 1923 and dealing with the activities of brother Berry. And it tells us something about the officials of the United Mine Workers of America.

Cops Celebrate May Day.

Workers may recall the raids made on the headquarters of the Workers' Party of Pittsburg just before May Day, 1923. They were conducted by federal and local agents, professedly to forestall a May Day celebration. Twenty-three persons were arrested and held in bail of $5,000 to $25,000 under the state anti-sedition act. The brutalities of these raids and arrests were investigated by the American Civil Liberties Union, whose officials including its chairman, Dr. Harry F. Ward, pronounced it one of the most unwarranted and illegal attacks made on workingclass liberties since the war.

U. M. W. of A. and The Raid.

It will also be remembered how Tom Meyerscough, one of the leaders of the Progressive Miners Committee which had been formed in Pittsburg, was arrested a few days later as he was going to take bail to some of the arrested workers. The police seized all of Meyerscough's books and business papers. Later when Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal issued his pamphlet exposing the paper exposing of the militants' work in the mine workers' union we noticed that much of the material used was that which was supplied by the under seal at the office of the department of justice in Pittsburg. It was clear that there had been some collusion between the United Mine Workers' officials and the raiders and prosecutors of Meyercough and others. The attempt to frame-up Alex Howat while he was stopping at a Pittsburg hotel will also be recalled.

The May 10, 1923 statement of the Employers' Association of Pittsburg which is appended as Exhibit "A" to this damage suit of Berry's clears up some of the mystery surrounding these raids, and makes it plain as daylight what forces were behind them. The document tells us bluntly:

"The recent red raids in Pittsburg which have received considerable publicity in the local press were inspired by the United Mine Workers of America."

Why did the United Mine Workers inspire those raids? The document goes on to tell us how the Workers' Party, at that time lead in the Pittsburg district by Fred Merrick, "had met with considerable success in the newly organized mine fields, particularly those controlled by the H. C. Frick Coal and Coke Co." Their influence within the ranks of certain elements of the miners from this field has been very embarrassing to the so-called reactionary leaders of District No. 5, of the United Mine Workers."

Strikebreaker Lewis.

The story reviews the calling off of the strike in this field by the International and the formation of the Miners' Relief Committee through which food was distributed to those workers who remained out and who refused to be trapped back to work by the Lewis order. It tells about the conference of militant miners to protest against the action of the machine.

Howat on the Job.

"These various conferences," the document continues, "resulted in forming the Miners' Progressive Committee and the calling into the field of Alex Howat of Kansas strike fame. Howat is an expelled officer of the United Mine Workers, as a result of his defiance of the Kansas Industrial Court and incarceration in jail for defiance of this court. The Miners' Progressive Committee immediately started to coordinate the work of all the disgruntled factions of the United Mine Workers of America, embracing their activities in the Frick field."

It then tells how several conferences of the militants "were broken up by the officers and followers of the regular officers of District No. 5." However, it admits that Howat and others had developed quite a following and had arranged for a national conference which was to convene in Pittsburg June 2. This made the officialdom of the miners' union desperate. This is how the employers' document puts it:

Enter "Justice"

"Naturally, all this has resulted in considerable embarrassment to the regular officers of the United Mine Workers with the result that a few weeks ago, they called upon the Pittsburg office of the United States department of justice with a complaint against Merrick, Howat, et al, with a request that these men be prosecuted because of their activities in the Workers' Party. It was explained to these leaders that there was no federal violation by citizens in participating in the Workers' Party activities, but that there was a state violation under the said sedition act. It was suggested to these leaders that they use their influences with the county and city officials and the state police and if they could get them officials to act the government agents would lend all of the expert assistance possible."

The statement of the employers' association continues:

"Mr. Mitchell Palmer" Lewis.

"The Mine Workers' officers followed these suggestions and a number of the *International officers coming to Pittsburg to push this prosecution.* (Italics ours). As usual, in cases of this kind, where politics in the ruling forces, in aid of the county, city and federal officials was easily secured, particularly when the possible votes of the United Mine Workers, in elections were solicited before their eyes, these officials agreed to act, the local office department of justice was officially enlisted with the result that arrangements for the raids were made by the department of justice men who instructed the city, county, and state police as to whom to raid in the manner of making the raid, etc."

This, it will be recalled, is just what happened. A department of justice dick named Keenan, was the technician in charge of the raids, and the prosecutions were brought by county attorneys under the state anti-sedition act. All of this was carefully inspired by the lofty ideal of saving the United Mine Workers of America

Cont. On Page 8

# Youth and the Textile Industry

By CLARENCE MILLER

The textile industry in the United States at the present time is undergoing a partial crisis. This is due particularly to the introduction of the speed-up system and labor saving machinery, but it is even more due to the competition which is growing, especially in the German textile industry, which due to the introduction of the Dawes plan has cut the standard of living of the German workers to such an extent that it can compete with American interests in America's own home market in spite of our high protective tariff rates.

The present crisis does not effect so much the profits and dividends of the stockholders as it does the standard of living of the textile workers. The mill owners utilize this competition to carry on a campaign of wage cuts and even raise the already high tariff as well as utilize it for a basis for wage cuts.

The outstanding feature in the industry today is the development that is going on in the South. Cheap labor supply of both white and negro, and cheap power and raw materials is helping the growth of the textile, especially of the cotton industry in the South.

The textile industry is the country employing the largest number of women and children and next to agriculture employs the largest number of workers. Over 40 per cent of those who are employed in the textile industry are women. 60 per cent of those who are employed are children. Thirty-five to 40 per cent of the wage earners are females. The majority of these workers is usually a little higher amongst the whites.

Geographically the textile industry is distributed as follows: Connecticut about 40,000 workers; Massachusetts about 200,000 workers; New Jersey, 75,000 workers; New York, 90,000 workers, many of these are upstate New York; Pennsylvania, 150,000, and the rest of the textile industry is primarily in the South.

Of the 610,000 textile workers in the East there are 191,000 cotton workers, 141,000 woolen and worsted workers, 113,000 silk workers, 104,000 knit goods workers and 50,000 dyeing and finishing workers.

Economically the textile workers, especially the child and youth laborers are among the most exploited. Eight to ten dollars per week is not an unusual wage. On the other hand the profits of the mill owners in many cases reach to the 1,000 per cent. It must also be born in mind that the textile industry has a protective tariff of an average rate as high as 75 per cent, which helps to maintain these high profits.

The introduction of the speed-up system taking the form of the introduction of new machinery, labor saving devices, increased number of looms per worker, etc., continually displaces large numbers of workers by youth, and child laborers, and adds to the already large number of unemployed textile workers. Unemployment in the textile industry can be said to be almost chronic. This last is especially true in the New England states.

The hours in the textile industry range from 48 to 60 and more hours per week. In some states the law provides for a shorter work day for the child laborers, but there are many ways by which the manufacturers beat the law. Wherever it is enforced the work day is in no places less than eight hours for the child laborers. In some very few places the 44-hour week has been achieved, but this is very insignificant for the industry as a hole. At the present time in New England there is a tendency, as shown in Salem, and Mannville, to introduce the 54-hour week instead of the 48-hour week that is prevailant in the New England mills.

The sanitary conditions in the textile industry are very bad though the technique and nature of the industry permits better sanitary conditions. The death rate and industrial diseases in the textile industry are higher than in any other industry. Investigations by the Workers Health Bureau of the Passaic strikers disclosed that the young of textile workers especially are affected by tuberculosis.

**Workers Unorganized And Divided**

Of the one million workers in the industry not more than 50,000 are organized and these are organized into several unions. The largest of these is the United Textile Workers having about 15,000 to 20,000 members including the new Passaic locals; the second largest is the Federated Textile Unions of America, a federation of several loosely-connected national bodies with a membership of about 10,000. Then comes the Associated Silk Workers of Paterson with a membership of about 2,000. The other independent organizations are the United Front Committees, Textile Workers Clubs, etc.

Some time ago the progressive textile workers had a conference in New York at which they decided on a program of work that is needed to organize the textile industry. It was shown that only the progressives can force the present unions to start an organization drive in the industry as well as push forward amalgamation which is so important in this industry.

The progressives also realize that if we are to be successful in organizing the textile workers we must reach the young workers who form such a large section of the workers in the industry. The conference therefore decided on the following program:

1.—All progressive blocs within local textile unions shall nominate upon their slate at least one youth worker to local union executive boards and upon all union committees in order to carry out the program for organizing the large number of youth workers in the textile industry.

2. Local progressive committees shall try to draw in as many young workers from local unions, unorganized mills, social clubs and sports organizations as is possible.

3. A special youth program shall be drawn up for each local committee and special committees shall be created to carry out this program to organize the youth in the textile industry.

4. A youth and children's section to be included in the progressive textile publications to be prepared by a special editor under direction of the executive committee.

This program should help to draw the young workers into the campaigns that are initiated by the progressives and it will help make the progressives the champions of the interests of the young textile workers.

# Open Shoppers Endorse Right Wing Socialists

By JACK STACHEL

The New York Commercial has [illegible] the Journal of [illegible] the official paper [illegible] the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, [illegible] Merchants' Association of New York, [illegible] Manufacturers' Association, [illegible] Board of Trade and Transportation, [illegible] Real Estate Board of New York, [illegible] Building Trades Employers' Association, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Brooklyn, [illegible] Board of Trade of Long Island City, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Richmond, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Queens, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Yonkers, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Mount Vernon, [illegible] Merchants' Association of New Rochelle, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Port Chester, [illegible] Merchants' Association of White Plains, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Peekskill, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Tarrytown, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Ossining, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Haverstraw, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Nyack, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Suffern, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Monsey, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Spring Valley, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Nanuet, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Pearl River, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Orangeburg, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Tappan, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Piermont, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Sparkill, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Grand View, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Upper Nyack, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Valley Cottage, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Congers, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Tallman, [illegible] Merchants' Association of Blauvelt

# THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

VOL. IV. No. 14. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, $5.00 per year. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1927 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO. 33 First Street, New York, N. Y. Price 3 Cents


## CURRENT EVENTS

By E. T. O'FLAHERTY

You learned that the old reliable ... writer Mr. William J. ... added to the galaxy of ... republic by periodical ... that he had solved the ... Wall Street bomb explosion ... of 25 from human ken and that ... beat ... now flitting in the ether ... shadows or hovering over the ... hall ... which an all-wise deity ... merely reserve for stool pigeons if a deity did exist. Our weekly ... our monthly giggle, and our ... annual guffaw, we feared, were in danger of being included among ... memories. The world looked as ... to us, without our customary ... of merriment as if we heard ... The New Leader and The Weekly ... were short of funds or that ... Sigman had turned catholic ... to become the president of the New York Central Trades Council.

* * *

If my youth I frequently was told ... "God was good to the poor." ... usually reminded of Jehovah's ... when those responsible ... existence were able to pho... more words than food to satis... my urge for self-preservation. ... when I noticed a news item in ... New York paper recording an ad... delivered by the inimitable ... before a rotary club on the ... of "Crime and Radicalism," ... a fit subject for a lecture on ... theory that every individual has ... little god of his own who looks ... for his comfort.

* * *

It was a gloomy day, and after ... spending four happy years in the ... wide open spaces of Chicago, within ... easy smelling distance of the stock... yards the odors of the ghetto did ... not sit easy on my nostrils. As I ... read what "Bill" Burns had to say, ... a satisfied grin began to settle on my ... countenance and by the time I got ... to the last period I was disturbing ... our staffless staff with shouts of ... hilarity.

* * *

If your memory is not at fault you ... will remember that away back in ... 1921, in the month of September, a ... bomb exploded next to Morgan's office ... in Wall Street and several persons were killed. The early editions ... of the afternoon papers laid the ... blame on the shoulders of the ... "powder company." A supposed ... with the name of the company on its ... side was seen wending its way thru ... Wall Street a few minutes before ... the explosion. Neither horse nor ... wagon was ever seen afterwards.

* * *

It is reported that Mr. Burns was ... lying on his couch in his office ... hatching "Red Plots" when he heard ... the noise. "Now I have it!" he muttered, leaping to his feet, putting on ... his hat and making for the seat of ... trouble. In a few minutes he had ... a whole theory of the explosion ... ready for the press and the announcement that he would have the ... conspirators in his hands within the ... necessary twenty-four hours. By ... the time the public press outlawed ... the ravings on the subject, Burns ... had arrested over one hundred conspirators and made three hundred ... and sixty predictions. Finally the ... capitalist press decided that either ... Burns was boxing them or they ... were becoming afflicted with softening ... of the brain. So they advised ... their cub reporters to turn thumbs ... down on Burns' phllicity or turn ... him over to a policeman if he in...

(Continued on Page 4)

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

# Only American Barons Defy Mexico

## European Oil Companies Obey Land Law

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Mexico's land and petroleum laws, which the state department consider so confiscatory that a break in relations has been threatened, have proved acceptable to 95 per cent of the foreign oil producers in Mexico, according to figures issued today from the Mexican embassy here.

The embassy statement did not specify the identity of the five per cent minority, but it is understood to include some of the companies controlled by the Doheny, Sinclair and Standard Oil of Indiana interests.

**Only U. S. Pirates Hold Out.**

Up to the Dec. 31, the statement set forth, 643 applications were filed for permits to operate under the new laws, these obligations covering some 26,833,830 acres of land. Of this total, 323 applications concerned oil rights derived from contracts prior to May 1, 1917 (when the new constitution was adopted) and 236 concerned rights derived from contracts subsequent to the adoption of the constitution.

The applications filed covered 26,833,320 acres, and embraced 94.17 per cent of the lands affected, according to the embassy's figures, while the applications withheld covered 1,860,008 acres, and embraced 5.83 per cent.

**To Let Facts Speak.**

The Embassy made public the figures without explanatory comment, preferring apparently to let them speak for themselves.

No comment was forthcoming from the state department. Secretary of State Kellogg has for several days declined to discuss the Mexican situation.

The attitude of the department apparently is to wait until there is an actual "overt act" on the part of the Mexican government in seizing some of the lands whose owners refuse to abide by the new laws. What will happen then is a matter of conjecture, but on the part of certain oil representatives in Washington there is an expectation that Ambassador Sheffield will be withdrawn from Mexico City. This expectation, however, is not generally shared.

**Papal Agent Speaks.**

The religious issue was injected into the Mexican controversy again last night when a mass meeting was held in Washington auditorium and addressed by Joseph Scott, of Los Angeles attorney, speaking under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. Many members of Congress and representatives of the embassies and legations in Washington, attended.

Scott bitterly attacked the Calles government as being "Bolshevistic" and "under the domination of Moscow." Instead of adopting the philosophy of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, he said, President Calles has followed Karl Marx in the premise that "religious is the opiate fo the people.

**War Planes Go On.**

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—The American "good will" fliers, who were detained here yesterday when their machines were frozen in the ice, were prepared to hop off for Buffalo this afternoon.

## Imperialist Leader

MAJ. GEN. SIR CH. HARINGTON

This is the titled member of the British army caste on whom the war office confers the honor of making the Empire's last stand in rising China. He will be a commander-in-chief of all British forces at Shanghai, and probably of those of her allies. He will have a job on his hands.

# BANKERS OPPOSE EVEN WEAK FARM RELIEF STATUTE

## Supporters Compare It To Reserve Bank Law

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 28.—Criticism among the farmers of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill is that it provides for farm relief to come largely from the farmers themselves. It will not set any minimum price on farm products, or provide any money for assistance in the difficult time of crop moving (harvesting and selling) nor even do much in the way of cooperative selling, beyond a misery loan, not a gift, for that purpose.

Congressmen supporting the bill, which even as it stands is too "radical" for the extremely conservative try to compare it with the Federal Reserve act. Congressman Chas. Brand, of Ohio, speaking yesterday at the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association here said:

"The recent attack made on the McNary-Haugen bill by Melvin A. Traylor of Chicago, president of the American Bankers Association was unfair, the bill is analogous to the federal reserve act which does for the bankers what the proposed farm relief measure is designed to do."

"Traylor has stabilized legislation and is now denying the farmer the same right. What the federal reserve act does for the money of the banker, the McNary-Haugen bill would do for food or the farmer's production."

**Rest For Hotel Employes.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Hotel employes would be granted one day of rest in every seven under a bill introduced in the legislature today.

# Severe Prison Terms Handed Cloakmakers

## Judge Rosalsky Is Merciless In Strike Cases

What are characterized as the most severe sentences ever given striking workers in the history of the American labor movement were pronounced yesterday afternoon by Judge Otto A. Rosalsky in the Criminal Court upon 19 members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union who were convicted of assault charges growing out of the recent cloakmakers' strike.

**No Consideration.**

The method in which the boss' court metes out "justice" to workers was seen in the brutal sentences the strikers were given. Altho never arrested before, they were shown no more consideration than the ordinary criminal in spite of the fact that they were arrested when fighting for their most elementary rights as workers, and defending themselves against the bosses' gangsters and the local police force.

**Old Unionists.**

Sam Cohen, a member of Local 2 for ten years, and Nathan Lenz, a member of the same local for fourteen years, were sentenced to state's prison for from two and a half years to five years charged with assault in the second degree.

Joseph Pearlman, who has been a member of Local 2 for fourteen years and Anton Romanchek, also a member of this local for ten years, were given intermediate sentences of six months to one year. They were also charged with assault in the second degree.

**Indeterminate Sentences.**

Theodore Turetsky was sentenced to an indefinite term in the penitentiary.

Intermediate sentences of one month to a year and a half were given to the following:

Anton Kutzuk, Local 35, Charles Walfish, Local 35, Joseph Kerensky, Sam Grossman, Harry Freedman, Morris Pinsky, Joseph Pilegowsky, Antiona Mandino, Anton Zinn, and Paul Kalechman.

Louis Antonozski and Max Gorenstein were released on two years probation while Jacob Levin and Jack Sharfs were placed on pruhation for three years each.

**No Mercy.**

While the complainant against Walfish was willing to withdraw the charge and the jnry recommended mercy Judge Rosalsky nevertheless gave him the unusually long sentence of a year and a half.

Many relatives and friends of the accused workers were present in the court room when Judge Rosalsky handed ont the sentences. One women fainted and had to be taken home in an ambulance and many others screamed and shouted their disapproval of bosses' justice as exemplified by Judge Rotalsky.

"Although you men are mere puppets," Judge Rosalsky said, "you are screening those who directed you to commit these acts of violence and destroy merchandise, and I am going to send you to prison as a warning to you that you must not be identified with lawlessness."

**Hyman Amazed.**

Louis Hyman, general manager of the Joint Board said when he heard of these sentences:

"Never in the history of the labor movement have such severe sentences been meted out to workers who have been engaged in the struggle for better conditions in their industry.

"These men are ordinary workers. They have never been arrested before. Sam Cohen and N. Lenz, who were given the heaviest sentences, have been members of Local 2 for ten and fourteen years respectively. Every her man sentenced has been a union ember for years.

**Strikers on Duty.**

"As for Judge Rosalsky's statement that these men were incited by union leaders to destroy property and injure non-union men, they have no foundation in fact.

These men were not sent and did not go out to slug anybody. They went on the picket lins and when they were attacked they attempted to defend themselves.

**Gangsters Free.**

"There were numerous instances during the strike in which pickets were beaten and assaulted and even shot by the hired gangsters of the employers, yet these gangsters go free today, while ordinary workers are sent to jail."

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

Address all mail for The DAILY WORKER to 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## British Government Offers to Surrender Its Chinese Concessions

LONDON, Jan. 28. — Charge d'Affaires O'Malley is reported to have made new proposals to the Cantonese government involving the surrender of the British concessions throughout China, including extra-territoriality and plans for new treaties supplanting the present unequal ones. Those who are justifiably suspicious of British diplomacy see in this move either a surrender to the inevitable or a trick to throw the Cantonese off their guard while the British forces were rushing to Shanghai.

Reports state that the Cantonese will be in Shanghai before the British forces get there.

# FIVE PASSAIC STRIKERS GET PRISON TERMS

## Paterson Judge Hands Down Vicious Sentences

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 28.—The Passaic textile barons exacted a terrible vengeance from their revolting slaves this afternoon, when Judge Delaney of the Special Sessions Court handed out three-year jail sentences to five striking textile workers implicated in the police bomb frame-up of last September. Those sentenced were Joseph Bellani, Anthony Pochno, Alex Kostomacha, Paul Ozmik, and William Sikora.

A non-striker, Charles Current was given, very significantly, only a one-year sentence. As the sentences were pronounced silence settled over the court-room, which was filled with the wives, children and friends of the strikers. The silance was broken when women and children began to sob as the men were led out of the court-room. A crowd of sobbing women and children surrounded the hand-cuffed men in the corridor to bid them a heartrending farewell.

The convicted men were six of the eleven who were arrested last September on the charge of having thrown a bomb which hurt no one, and which damaged little property. The bomb-throwing and the trial are regarded as a frame-up designed to prevent the entrance of the A. F. of L. into the textile strike.

The remaining five of the eleven, still held at Hackensack for trial, are Thomas Regan, Adolph Wisneski, Joseph Toehl, Paul Kovac, and Nicholas Stehllaci. They are being held on $15,000 bail apiece.

## Girl Textile Workers Display Solidarity

CARBONDALE, Pa., (FP). — Twenty girls who have been working overtime for the Carbondale Mills, Inc., won a two-day strike for reinstatement of a girl worker discharged when family illness called her home. The girl strikers resisted efforts of a company agent to bring them back into their fellow worker was admitted. They complained that they had been working beyond the legal limit of hours. A town police officer is credited with mediating the dispnte between the girls and the knit goods manufacturer.

**Legislators Shirk.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Two minnte sessions of Senate and Assembly were held day. Less than a dozen members were present in both houses.

## Sell "Daily Worker" At Miners' Convention

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Natalie Gomes is The DAILY WORKER "newsboy" at the Indianapolis Convention of the United Mine Workers of America. Delegates coming in or going out of the hall will find her near the door. She will also take subscriptions for The DAILY WORKER and other publications of the DAILY WORKER Publishing Co.

The DAILY WORKER is sold at all union conventions.

# Miners' Convention In Uproar of Protest

## Bonafide Delegates Wild About Plan for Salary Grab; Dilution of Constitution; Barring of Howat

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 28.—The convention here of the United Mine Workers of America, was again convulsed with a roar of protest from the bona fide delegates when International President John L. Lewis' henchmen brazenly began to force through by use of the fake delegations from "blue sky" locals their motion to raise his salary from $9,000 a year and expenses, to $12,000 per year and expenses. Expenses include the regular daily item of fare from Springfield, Ill., where Lewis nominally lives, to Indianapolis, in which his offices are located.

Just as unpopular was the proposition to raise the annual salaries of vice president and secretary treasurer from $7,000 to $9,000. Both salary grabs were recommended by the constitutional committee, appointed by Lewis when the convention opened. They will not be ageed to without a struggle.

Alexander Howat, probably the most popular man with the rank and file in the miners' union, because of the courageous way in which he fought against the compulsory arbitration law in Kansas before Lewis arbitrarily removed him from that office, was a delegate to the convention, but Lewis stated that, he would not be seated because, "The President of District 14 has returned his credential". The Kansas (Dist. 14) administration has been under Lewis' control since Howat's removal.

**Progressive Demands Why.**

John Hindmarsh of Riverton, Illinois, took the floor to demand an explanation of Howat's being barred, and received the above excuse during the argument.

**Lewis Threatens.**

Following this verbal pasage at arms, President Lewis said: "There are men on the floor of this convention who are not delegates and who have been taking a part in the proceedings. Now that the committee on credentials has made its final report and we have men who are delegates I am advising these men who are not delegates to go to the galleries if they wish to attend this convention." Lewis said he knew who these men were but did not name them.

**Lewis Wrecks Constitution.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—The slaughter on the United Mine Workers' constitution began early in the afternoon when the declaration that the union is organized to obtain for the members "the full social value of their product" was stricken from the preamble, where it had been placed by the pioneers in 1890.

Instead, the weasel words, "an equitable share of the fruits of their labor" were inserted to make way for Emperor Lewis' efficiency union policy.

**Progressives Proposals Killed.**

A score of amendments proposing the democratization of the union were killed without ado. Individual appeals will continue to end in the districts, election of organizers was defeated and efforts to cut the ground out under the machine by taking away Lewis' patronage failed.

All officers, including the lowest local union functionaries, must be citizens of the United States or Canada, or take out papers. International officers need no longer report to the convention individually, a joint report in the future accounting for their "stewardship."

**Constitution Revision.**

Revision of Article 9, Section 25, giving the international board, that is, Emperor Lewis, absolute right to levy assessments on the membership for more than two months without referendums, broke the administration's triumphal march through the constitution. Hiding their plea for the unlimited power which this momentous decision would give them under the guise of helping West Virginia, the gang brought forward their biggest guns for the crucial battls of the day. Their best argument, however, proved to be control of the count.

**Hindmarsh Refused Floor.**

Vice-president Murray in the chair ruled with the despotism of an autocrat. Hindmarsh was refused the floor to discuss amendments proposed by his own union. Other progressives were rapped down during the assessment debate when they

(Continued on page 3)

# SACCO, VANZETTI LAWYER EXPOSES FAULTS OF TRIAL

## Powerful Argument in Full Bench Court

(Special To The Daily Worker.)

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—The fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair was resumed yesterday, at the appeal before the full bench of the Massachusetts supreme court.

This is considered by many as the final battle. The appeal is made against the decision of Judge Thayer issued last October on the plea for a new trial based on the sixty-three affidavits brought before him which final report and the confession of Madeiros, exonerating Sacco and Vanzetti from guilt.

**Also Thayer disregarded affidavits** showing the part the department of justice played in the case.

**Renew Famous Case.**

Fred Thompson, of the defense, and his assistant, Ehrman, read before the court a brief, reviewing the history of the case and the famous Palmer raids.

Arguing before the full bench today, Thompson showed that Judge Thayer's decision was full of mistakes and misstatements as to the facts. He proved that the decision of the judge showed that his feelings became so involved as to make him incapable of dealing logically or impartially with this motion.

**Refuted Point By Point.**

Thompson took up the judge's decision seriatum and showed his misstatements in regards to the jury being satisfactory to the defendants, to the manner in which the judge charged the Madeiros confession was gotten, and his statement to the jury as to the defendant's unpatriotism and disloyalty to the country.

He told of the Madeiros confession in detail and was corroborated by other evidence which the judge did not take into account, also the evidence that the Morrell gang are the real guilty ones in the murder for which Sacco and Vanzetti are framed.

Thompson told of the affidavits dealing with the activities of the department of justice in the case, how they assigned twelve men to cover activities of the defense, how a spy named Caribono was placed into the cell next to Sacco, and another named Ruzamenti, was sent to become a lodger at Mrs. Sacco's home.

The affidavits showed further that the department of justice believed Sacco and Vanzetti to be innocent but supplied the district attorney with facts with the hope of getting rid of them some way.

The refusal of the department of justice to give access to their documents in this case was also told by the lawyer for the defense.

Thompson in his motion for a new trial and rehearing on the motion (which was denied) also demanded that if a hearing be granted it should be before another judge as Thayer is incapable of being impartial in the case.

The hearing will continue tomorrow and after the district attorney's argument may conclude Saturday.

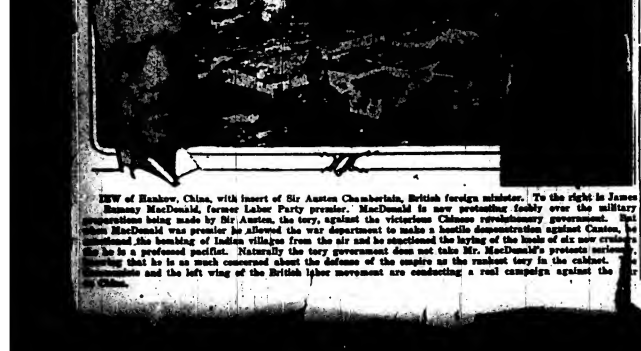
**Creating Atmosphere.**

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Several persons today were barred from the supreme court hearing on arguments over exceptions to a denial of a new trial of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti by Judge Webster Thayer.

Court officers refused admission solely upon the appearance of the applicants. Police plain clothes men were scattered among the spectators.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## BRITISH SPEED TROOPS TO CHINA OVER LABOR PROTEST



HEW of Hankow, China, with insert of Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister. To the right is James Ramsay MacDonald, former Labor Party premier. MacDonald is now protesting feebly over the military preparations being made by Sir Austen, the tory, against the victorious Chinese revolutionary government. But even MacDonald was premier he allowed the war department to make a hostile demonstration against Canton, he ordered the bombing of Indian villages from the air and he sanctioned the laying of the bods of air craft carriers. He is a professed pacifist. Naturally the tory government does not take Mr. MacDonald's protests seriously, knowing that he is as much concerned about the defense of the empire as the rankest tory in the cabinet. Meanwhile and the left wing of the British labor movement are conducting a real campaign against the ... China.

# PANAMA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY KILLS SLAVE PACT WITH UNITED STATES

COLON, Panama, Jan. 28.—The proposed new treaty between the United States and Panama was virtually a dead letter today as a result of the Panama National Assembly's action in voting to suspend further consideration of the treaty and, return it to the president of Panama for further negotiations.

# GLADSTONE, THE MORALIST, 2ND DADDY BROWNING

## The Liberal Leader Did Rob the Nurseries

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Lily Langtry, the beautiful "Jersey Lily," Laura Bell, the famous music hall country singer, and Olga Nonikoff, the lovely Russian spy, were named in the London courts today as among the women who influenced Gladstone, the great liberal statesman.

The allegations were made at the opening of the great trial which has aroused deep interest in the highest political and social circles of the kingdom.

Captain Peter Wright, author and former secretary to the Supreme War Council at Versailles, is suing Lord Gladstone, youngest son of the Victorian statesman, for libel.

**Called Gladstone a Hypocrite.**

Wright wrote in his book that Gladstone was a hypocrite in matters of sex; that his private practices did not agree with his public profession. Thereupon Lord Gladstone in a letter denounced Wright as a liar, coward, and and a foul fellow, and challenged him to sue him for libel.

Wright took the stand today and testified that since he was a boy, men had told him about Gladstone's fondness for women.

"I was told that Lily Langtry, Laura Bell and Olga Nonikoff were his mistresses," he swore. "Miss. Nonikoff was sent over by the czarist government in the seventies for the purpose of fascinating Gladstone and thoroughly succeeded.

**Watched Outside of House.**

"In Lord Morley's Life of Gladstone she is described as a Russian lady who was beginning to exercise an influence on the opinions of the important man. I heard also that detectives appointed to watch over Mr. Gladstone during the Fenian days complained they were kept up late watching the outside of Mme. Nonikoff's house, yet had to attend divine service the same morning.

"Fourteen years ago I went to Eastbourne and met a man called Cecil Gladstone, whose resemblance to the statesman was unmistakable. He told me he was an illegitimate son.

"I was also told by a Frenchman named Jean Bertrand that he and an actress named Brassin had an intrigue with Gladstone while visiting London with a theatrical company.

**A Nineteenth Century Sheik.**

Wright was also allowed to say on the stand that a well-known West End physician used to state that his women patients were in the habit of remarking that Gladstone was paying them attentions. In this connection Wright added:

"A steeplechase rider named Charlie Thompson, who is still alive, told me three years ago of an actual case. The event occurred forty years ago when Gladstone tried to make the acquaintance of a lady he was with. Thompson said he left the lady outside of a shop for a few minutes and on his return Gladstone was talking to her. Gladstone fled when he saw Thompson and the lady told Thompson Gladstone had been making overtures to her."

During the sitting of the Supreme War Council in December of 1917, Lord Milner said to Wright, according to his testimony:

"Gladstone was governed by his seraglio," which the witness understood to be a reference to the statesman's passion for women.

The following passage was read from Mrs. O'Shea's book on Parnell. (Parnell's liaison with Mrs. O'Shea ruined him):

"Parnell said to me: 'I don't trust that grand old spider any further than I can see him.'"

Five Committed Adultery.

There ensued an argument between Judge Avory and Wright about this statement attributed to Lord Granville, who was once Gladstone's foreign secretary: "I have known five of Queen Victoria's prime ministers who committed adultery."

The judge observed the five did not necessarily include Gladstone.

Extracts were read from a book, "Recollections and Reflections," by "A Lady of No Importance," which mentioned Gladstone as an admirer of Laura Bell, a beautiful woman with fair hair, wonderful eyes and pretty figure. "Gladstone," said the writer, "was a wonderful old man and in his old age distinctly amorous."

**Faithless to His Wife.**

Before court adjourned the cross-examination of Wright began. Asked was asked:

"Isn't the charge that a man is a gross sensualist about as horrible a charge as can be brought against any man?"

Answer—"No, because it has been brought against innumerable men."

Question—"The charge is that Mr. Gladstone was faithless to his wife of sixty years?"

Answer—"Of course it is."

Question—"If somebody made foul charges against the memory of your father what would you call him?"

Answer—"If it were true I would look glum."

# (Continued from page 1)

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—Frank Purington, state senator in the Harding administration, was indicted by the Marion county grand jury today on charges of bribery. Twenty-eight resolutions demanding officers to refuse to negotiate with operators' association contracts, Purington and [illegible] were killed by the machine. Five were killed by the machine. The exact statute to the question whom they shall or shall not appeal on their committee, "—" the machine. Write your own editorial.

* * *

Eleven resolutions demanding freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti, a congressional investigation of their frame-up and a national labor conference to defend them were replaced by a gentle substitute praying for a new trial.

* * *

The machine did not dare oppose resolutions denouncing registration of aliens. They passed unanimously with an emphatic vote from foreign-born workers, the majority perhaps of the convention.

* * *

Six resolutions for recognition of the Soviet Union recounted the successful nine years' resistance of Russia to the hostile imperialist world, its steady progress toward industrial production, and recognition by all other world powers with growing trade. Recognition of the "first workers republic" and the sending of a miner's committee to Russia were demanded. The machine introduced a four-page substitute branding Communism as the foe of all labor movements, and particularly those led by Lewis & Co.

* * *

Sometimes the international organizers are charged with stealing the relief, so a resolution asked that they always be checked in financial matters by a local committee of those "relieved." Thumbs down from the gang.

* * *

Demand that hard and soft coal agreements expire together to permit joint action by all union miners in a strike was sidestepped by the wary machine. "Referred to the scale committee." They'll bury it.

* * *

Sharp criticism of the gang's habit in grouping hostile resolutions together and then offering a substitute, which cannot be amended came to naught.

* * *

Competent field workers are demanded by Utah and Colorado, now entirely non-union. They've had plenty of the kind.

* * *

A fighting resolution asking the A. F. of L. to levy a 10-cent assessment on each member for six months to help finance the West Virginia struggle, was knocked galley west.

* * *

Pennsylvania and West Virginia each have 100,000 non-union miners, Kentucky 50,000 and seven minor coal states have 50,000 more, declared a resolution demanding real efforts in the organizing line.

* * *

Other resolutions condemned the 1922 policy of leaving the Somerset miners in the lurch and discredited the union in the eyes of unorganized men.

* * *

Call for a fighting alliance with the railway workers for mutual strike protection was tossed in the Tahcan for half a dozen good machine reasons. The Brotherhoods don't hang together themselves, they don't belong to the A. F. of L., and the Engineers run scab mines in West Virginia.

* * *

Twenty resolutions of the Labor Party never came before the convention. The machine adopted a substitute backing the A. F. of L. non-partisan political action and forget it through.

* * *

You should have seen what happened to a resolution denouncing the B. & O. plan, company unionism, the Watson-Parker Act and trade union capitalism. First, it was out of order for dealing with more than one subject. Second, the gang didn't like it anyway. Third, they had a substitute which referred to company unions only. Exit original resolution.

* * *

Seven resolutions lauded the Russian miners for sending $3,500,000 for their British brothers and castigated the officialdom of the U. M. W. A., the British trade union congress, the Miners' International and Amsterdam for failing to give whole-hearted support.

# POLITICAL NEED ENDS REED BILL FOR LOWER TAX

## But Refunds to Big Incomes Go Right On

Special To Daily Worker.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. — The Reed proposal for an immediate ten percent tax rebate, which would benefit the big business corporations, is defeated.

With the 1928 presidential election in view, the supporters of Economy Coi are determined to postpone their much-vaunted tax slash until December.

**Like A Rebate.**

The Reed plan, which was a rider on the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, a republican measure, and which resembled the rebate proposed by Coolidge some time ago, was struck down by a ruling of Vice-president Dawes on a point of order. The defeat of the Reed proposal was inevitable, however, in view of the opposition of the insurgent bloc, which declared that it was opposed to any plan which proposed to return taxes actually paid by consumers to large corporations. Insurgent leaders declare that they favored a permanent reduction in taxes, and were opposed to income taxa rebates.

**Rush Funds.**

Though the administration wishes to postpone a general tax slash for political reasons, it is quite enxious to see large corporations get their gravy now in the form of refunds. The Deficiency Appropriation Bill, of which the Reed propsal was a rider, sets aside $175,000,000 for income tax refunds. Many of the claims for refunds are absoluto frauds, arranged by clerks in the internal revenue bureau and corporation lawyers, according to democratic leaders.

Three of the largest refunds under the meafure were $6,696,000 for the E. I. Du Pont De Nemoura Co., $5,117,000 for the British-American Tobacco Co. and $5,062,000 for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

# Developments at Miners' Convention Important to All American Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

SOME of our readers take the Sattitude that too much space is being given to the convention of the Miners' Union now being held in Indianapolis.

There is no way of measuring just how widespread this feeling is. The fact that it exists, however, is proof enough that more, not less, space should be given to this historic gathering, the developments of which are vital to the whole American labor movement, and bear directly upon the international working class struggle. The refusal of the Lewis administration to come to the assistance of the British coal strike, for instance, had a great deal to do with the defeat of that important labor effort.

Only as the labor movement in the metropolis acquaints itself with the problems of the workers in the great basic industries, of which the mining industry is one of the most important, will it be possible to solidify and thus strengthen American organized labor, in which the New York trade unions should play an important part.

* * *

The United Mine Workers of America is the largest trade union in this country, in spite of its diminishing membership. There was a time when it had close to 500,000 members. This has dropped to nearly a quarter million. It is organized on an industrial basis, including all workers in and around the mines, from breaker boys to machine runners, and no matter whether they mine anthracite or bituminous coal. The organization extends into Canada and for a time maintained close connections in Mexico. An effort was made at one time to bring in the metal miners also. In the pre-war days this union had a left wing, without the least bit of organization, possessing a pre-war socialist ideology. Nearly 20 years ago the Miners' Union declared for "the socialization of the means of production and distribution," which was hailed at that time as an acceptance of the Socialist program. Frank J. Hayes, who long had been a member of the socialist party, in 1910 became international vice-president. Socialists were strong in many districts, holding high official positions.

It is no accident, therefore, that this union, organized on an industrial basis, the largest organization of labor, with a membership that has been touched somewhat by Socialist principles, should be the backbone of the American labor struggle. The left wing that struggles valiantly, thru its chosen spoke-men today at Indianapolis, in the steel rod stiffening this spine. No worker, no matter what his task, can fail to thrill at the fight being made by John Dropby, William Stevenson, William Brennan, Powers Hapgood, Alex Howat, Pat Toohey and all the rest. They are battling as much for the needle trades worker, the building trades unionist, the railroader and the steel worker, as they are for the coal miners. If the opposition in the Miners' Union can be crushed, if an expulsion policy can be successfully carried out in this organization, then the Green-Woll-Lewis-Sigman clique of black reaction can ride rough shod over the left wing in every union.

For the socialists are today in close compact, thru Sigman and Knufman, with the Lewis reaction, helping Lewis fight his battles against the opposition and the Communists.

* * *

The opposition to the Lewis regime in the Miners' Union is the best ally of the left wing in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, the Furriers' Union, the Capmakers' Union and the other needle trades unions challenging the reaction in their respective organizations. No one knows this better than President William Green, former secretary-treasurer of the Miners' Union, who is now leading the attack on the needle trades workers in New York City. The left wing of the New York labor movement will learn this, too, and interest itself in every issue as it comes before the convention of twelve hundred delegates of miners' unions scattered all over the land.

* * *

New York labor can get a better perspective of its own struggle as it beholds the Abe Cahans, the Morris Sigmans, the Morris Kaufmans, the Morris Hillquits, the James Oneals, the Abraham Beckermans and the Sidney Hillmans allied with the sluggers of the Lewis-Bittner-Kennedy reaction in the Miners' Union, beating up the youthful coal miner. Powers Hapgood; garging Michigan's militant, William Stevenson, and villifying as it only knows how, the head of the opposition slate, John Brophy.

The opposition comes into the miners' convention with a definite program to "Save the Union." It calls for a new spirit of struggle. It is met by the reactionary bedpartners of the Sigman-Hillman-Kaufman regime in the needle trades. Instead of a clash of ideas, the arguments they are compelled to meet are those offered by brass knuckles, a piece of gas pipe or an automatic. Such blows must wald the left wing in all the American trade unions into a unified opposition to the reigning reaction. The left wing in New York City should be in the lead of the effort to develop this national unity of progressives. This can be done only by acquainting the thinking workers of each industry with the problems, the struggles and the achievements of the workers in every other industry. The needle trades worker, the miner, the railroader, the steel worker, and all the rest must stand shoulder to shoulder, in the effort to develop a class program for all American labor. To help develop this unity of purpose, to draw all militant labor into a common following struggle, so that the minority forces of the whole trade union movement may march as one man against the capitalist class and its ally, the labor bureaucracy, to become song day the majority, this is the task of The DAILY WORKER, the official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party.

As such it gives extensive space to the present convention that is the most crucial so far in the whole history of the Miners' Union. It is not space wasted. It is space used to build a firm foundation on which to rear a working class organization in this country able in time to go forward to the successful seizure of all power in government and industry. To this end it seeks and appeals for the support of the widest masses of New York labor.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

# CAPITALISTS ... OVER AIR MA... ROUTE CONTR...

## New York and Mid-We... Firms Seek Award

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Pr... dent Coolidge today was called upon to help settle the bitter battle waged here for control of America's prize air mail line—the Chicago-New York route.

Two huge sky transportation corporations, each backed by a group of multionaire captains of industry, are seeking the route to form the nucleus for their passenger, express and mail carrying lines that are soon to be placed in operation between the country's two largest cities.

**Rival Capitalists Bid.**

Bids for the route, he eastern leg of the transcontinental mail line, were opened ten days ago.

Colonial Air Lines, Inc., backed by William Rockefeller, W. H. Vanderbilt, C. V. Whitney, Governor John Trumbul of Connecticut and General John F. O'Ryan of New York, submitted a bid of $1.68 per pound to carry the mail. Colonial also is associated with the Henry Ford airplane interests.

National Air Transport, Inc., formed largely by Chicago and Detroit capitalists, bid $1.98 per pound. It is backed by Howard E. Coffin, of Detroit, a member of the president's air board; William Wrigley, Jr., the chewing gum king; Marshall Field and members of the Armour family of Chicago. Paul Henderson, former assistant postmaster general in charge of air mail and a son-in-law of Representative Martin Madden, chairman of the house appropriations committee, is its general manager.

**Postmaster Confers On Award.**

So insistent have lobbyists for one of the concerns become that postmaster General Harry S. New today went to the White House where he had a long conference with President Coolidge over the bids and respective qualifications of the bidders.

Emerging from the executive office Mr. New said no decision has yet been reached, but that he expected to make the awards this week.

## SLIPPER MAKERS' STRIKE

NEW YORK—(FP)—Forty members of local 55, Shoe Workers Protective Union, are striking against Riverside Pyle Slipper Co.'s efforts to cut wages 8 to 12 and break the agreement running to September 1. The manufacturer wants to fire seven workers, extend the agreement to the dull season in January, make the workers finish present orders and post bond for acceptance of his terms.


FOR YOUR HEALTH.

Strictly Pure FLORIDA

Honey

Guaranteed by the Bee-Farmer.

Delivered in New York City at following prices:

2 Lbs. 75c. 3 Lbs. $1.00
5 Lbs. $1.50

10 - Goes to Daily Worker. Order by Mail.

J. A. FEURER
3656 Park Ave. N. Y. C.
Agents Wanted.


# PLOT TO KILL CHICHERIN ON GERMAN TRAIN

## Arrest Tsarist Officer; Like Vorovsky Case

BERLIN, Jan. 28. — A plot has been discovered to assassinate Georges Chicherin, Soviet Commissary of Foreign Affairs, who is here at present, undergoing an operation.

The man arrested today, for being implicated in this plot, is M. Kianzaroff a former officer of the Russian Imperial army. The attempt was to be made during Chicherin's trip from Berlin to Frankfort-on-the-Main, where further treatment of his illness was to be given.

This attempted assassination recalls the murder of Vaslav Vorovski at Lausanne, Switzerland in 1923, by Maurice Conrady, who, though brought into court was acquitted.


READ

Imperialism—The Last Stage of Capitalism

By N. Lenin

Price, 60c in paper, $1.00 Cloth-bound.

An indispensable book for the understanding of the most recent events in Latin-America, China, and in the colonial countries now in the throes of revolt against international imperialism. This excellent work treats the following topics: Concentration of Production and Monopoly; The Banks and Their New Role; Finance Capital and Financial Oligarchy; The Export of Capital; The Division of the World among Capitalist Groups; The Division of the World Among the Great Powers; Imperialism as a Special Stage of Capitalism; Parasitism and the Decay of Capitalism; The Critique of Imperialism; The Place of Imperialism in History.

153 pages published by the Communist Party of Great Britain.

*For Your Lenin Library:*

LENIN AS A MARXIST

By N. Bukharin

The Present Chairman of the Communist International.

This splendid analysis of Lenin and his place in the field of Marxism is written by N. Bukharin, who is considered one of the leading Marxists of the present day. The book is not a mere personal tribute to Lenin. It is rather an attempt to analyze Lenin's contribution to the principles of Marxism. The book treats the following phases of the subject: The Marxism of Lenin; Lenin's Theory and Practice; Problems of Imperialism; Lenin and the Peasantry; The Theoretical Problems Awaiting Us.

On sale now at the following address; copy, attractively bound in paper.

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street New York, N. Y.


# COLOMBIA RULERS RUSH TROOPS FOR ROCKEFELLER AID

## River Strikers Prevent Sending More

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 27.—A state of marital law has been declared by presidential decree at Barranca Bermeja on the Magdalena River. This action is the result of the strike of the employes working at the Tropical Oil Co., a branch of the Standard Oil Co. The strike has been in progress some time and has had a very strong effect, tying up all production and transportation of oil in this district.

The strikers, who are assisted by the crews of the river steamers, refuse to handle any of the company's products, so that loading and discharging along the whole river has had to be suspended.

An effort was made by the company to have soldiers shipped up river, to employ in strikebreaking activity. This plan had to be given up, however, as no vessel could be manned to carry the troops to their destination. So far, two regiments have been stationed at the oil center.

# Firemen Meet Mediator Ask Wage Raise, Time To Eat, Light Work

Wage demands for $1 to $2.75 a day increase are being discussed by officers of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers with G. W. W. Hanger, representative of the Federal Board of Mediation. Hanger has been assigne dto the task of bringing brotherhood and railroad leaders together, if possible.

Higher wages the only part of the gains desired. The union also demands that mechanical stokers be placed on locomotives weighing 175,000 pounds and over on drivers. Till such relief is furnished the union asks that two firemen be assigned to such engines. The union complains that firemen are unduly exhausted by the present practice requiring one man to stand the shovel gaff on these bi glocomotives.

Firemen also call for a reasonable time-allawonce for eating, when on freight service, and they ask for 50-cents a meal and 50 cents a night for lodging expenses when away from home.

The one dollar wage demands is for passenger firemen, now getting a $5.25 a day guarantee. Firemen in through freight service now receiving $5 to $6.20 a day ask increases of $1 to $2.45; those getting $5 to $5.16 a day ask increases of $1 to $2.75 and those paid $6.20 to $6.51 ask $1.19 to $2.69 more. The minimum mrate today for firemen is $4.84 to men on steam locomotives.

# Red International Gets Affiliation of Strong Columbian Labor Union

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

BOGOTA, Columbia, Jan. 27.—The Columbian Labor Union yesterday affiliated with the Red Trade Union yesterday affiliated with the Red Trade Union International.

It publishes a weekly newspapar, "El Socialista," which it will not turn into a daily. The union has a great deal of influence among the Indians in this country.

# BIBLE QUOTING EMPLOYER HIRES VILE GANGSTER

## Paper Box Thug Jailed For Violence

Joseph Weiss, a gangster, of 49 Pitt Street, was arrested in front of the S. & M. Paper Box Co., 207 Wooster St., on a charge of kicking a paper box striker and using vile language and threats. Mrs. Clara Downey of 223 West 10th Street made the complaint.

Mr. Seligson, the owner of the S. & M., is the same employer who came to the Citizen's Committee and complained of the union's alleged persecution of the Jewish bosses and demanded that the government come in and control strikes. He quoted the Bible. He said he was persecuted enough in Roumania and in Russia and didn't want to be persecuted in America for being a Jew. He said he alwaya believed in unions, hut ho had one for three years and wanted a vacation for three years. And the way he intends to get it is to have a gang of thugs to intimidato and disgust women pickets.

Can't Trust Him.

The value of the boss' word was shown td be slight by Jacob Billikopf, Impartial Chairman of the Men's Clothing Industry when he scored Mr. Sayel of the Hatters' Hat. "Who gave his solemn word to the Citizen's Committee that he would go back and use his influence with the Employers Association to get them to send a committee to meet with the Citizen's Committee and then went to the meeting of the Greater New York Paper Box Manufacturers' Association and spoke three-quarters of an hour against sending a committee."

**FORBES IN YET**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Charles R. Forbes, ex-director of the Veterans' Bureau, has been denied a parole from Leavenworth penitentiary. Forbes is serving a two year sentence for conspiracy, and embezzlement of soldiers' funds.

PASSAIC STRIKE STILL ON!

WE'VE WON IN FOUR MILLS!

HELP US BEAT THE REST!

GIVE MONEY PLEASE! For Coal for the Strikers' Homes! For Bread for their families! They have made a hard fight! Now they are winning! Now you must help more than ever! Give all you can! MAKE VICTORY COMPLETE!

*Make all contributions by check or money order to*

GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

799 BROADWAY Room 225 NEW YORK CITY

*Get 10c Coupons and sell them TO HELP US FEED the Strikers' Children*

## ...T B. E. A. ...ST CONVENTION

### ...Denounce G. E. B. To A. F. L. Locals

The New York Joint Board of the Fur Workers Union yesterday sent a letter to the International Executive Board demanding that it immediately issue the call for the regular biennial convention to be held during the spring of this year.

The letter sent a lengthy statement to all local unions the American Federation of Labor in the United States, setting in great detail the entire controversy that has been going on in the Fur Workers' union.

The letter to the General Executive Board points out the chaotic condition to be found in most of the local unions in the United States and Canada.

It says in part:

"The fur workers of Locals 1, 9 and 15 of the New York Joint Board, who constitute eighty per cent of the entire membership of the International Fur Workers' union, are at present engaged in a bitter struggle with the International officers, who do not dare to face the fur workers of New York because of their treacherous betrayal during the recent strike, and because of their slanderous and malicious attacks upon the Joint Board since the convention. The latest action of the General Executive Board, expelling Vice-President Gross, of local 5, and supporting the Greek company union, "the Brotherhood," against the Joint Board, has greatly agitated our members."

"In addition to this, the collaboration of our International officers with Brother Mathew Woll in his recent frame-up against the Joint Board, and the refusal of the subcommittee (of the G. E. B.) to furnish the necessary supplies to the Joint Board has created a serious state of affairs in New York."

It was announced at the office of the Joint Board, that all the locals which constitute that body, will act on the question of holding a convention at their meetings next week.

## BISHOPS, SICK OF THEIR JOB, LEAVE MEXICO

### Seem to Have Sneaking Notion Fat Days Over

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 28. — Two hundred catholic archbishops, bishops and priests, including Archbishop Mora y Del Rio, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico, will leave for the United States and other foreign countries within the next 30 days according to reports in tonight's morning newspapers.

Declaring their information was obtained from "absolutely authentic authority," the newspapers maintained the exodus of catholic clergy will begin early in February and asserted the prelates are already preparing themselves for voyages abroad.

The venerable Archbishop Mora y del Rio, head of the church, is said to be planning to follow the example of Bishop Diaz, who, is now reported to the United States via Havana.

While individual prelates have denied the intentions, publicly attributed to them, of "voluntarily" leaving the country, many persons are inclined to attach special significance to persistent reports impending the departure, as indicating the authorities' desire to feel out public opinion and thus to put any obstacles in way of clerics who are leaving the republic except those being detained on charges of seditious activities."

## Panama President to Reopen Negotiation With United States

PANAMA CITY, Jan. 28.—President Chiari has announced that the Panamanian government is disposed to re-open negotiations with the United States for a treaty, seeking to secure conditions more favorable to Panama.

Ricardo Alfaro, Panamanian minister to the United States, has been directed to return to Washington.

## ...ark Young Workers Annual Dance Tonight

NEWARK, N. J.—On Saturday night, January 29th, the Young Workers League is holding its fourth annual dance. A peppy band has been secured and a good time will be had by all present.

The affair will be held at the Slovak Workers' Home, 58 West street, near Lafayette Avenue. Admission is 35 cents.

### Chief Who Met In Secret Forms New Athletic Club

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Has Chief Davis come out from behind the secret meetings of the Elks' lodge and formed a club?

They started with 6 members, but now number 30, a leader of the local branch, "The Devil's Angel," says.

## Jersey Judge Lets Passaic Strikers Go On Bail of $15,000

(Special To The Daily Worker.)

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 28.—Thomas Reagan and Joseph Tedesco, two of the Passaic strikers who have been held in jail for the last few months charged with bombing the homes of scabs, were released on $5,000 bail each today in the Hackensack court.

It is expected to obtain the release on bail of the other strikers within a few days.

## NEW YORK LOCAL JEWEL WORKERS REFUSE RED HUNT

### Delegated Right Wing Starts Riot

Last night's meeting of Local 1, International Jewelry Workers' union where Samuel E. Beardsley, secretary-organizer of the local and ally of Morris Sigman, attempted to put the organization on record in favor of red baiting, broke up in disorder after the socialist clique saw that the majority of the members were not in favor of that policy.

The right wing group found out during a test vote taken earlier in the meeting that they would not be able to pass the resolution indorsed by the executive board which called for the indorsement of the December 21 meeting of the so-called "conference for the preservation of trade unions." The test vote was 84 to 47 against the red baiting group.

When the meeting was drawing to a close and Beardsley was speaking, he made statements attacking Local 17, a cutter local claiming that the last strike was leading Communists, who made agreements that demoralized the local worse.

I. Cohen, secretary of Local 17, and a member of the district council who was present asked for the floor to answer the charges made against his local.

Leon Williams, president, demanded that Cohen leave the hall. Cohen went to get his coat when Joseph Smith, vice-president, stepped on his foot and attempted to treat him roughly when prevented from doing so by other members of the local.

Fights then broke out in different parts of the hall and President Williams declared the meeting closed thus saving the right wing from a defeat by a real expression of the membership who had up to that time shown their opposition to policies of Beardsley, Williams and Company.


**Albert Weisbord**

will speak

on the Passaic Strike

**Wednesday, Feb. 2d**

at LABOR LYCEUM,

22nd and Clark Street

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Admission 15 Cents.


Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## "UNDERSTANDING" BY SIGMAN AND BOSS A BAD ONE

### But No Dressmakers at His Meeting Anyway

As reported by eye-witnesses of the event, Mr. Sigman's little meeting at Cooper Union on Wednesday night was a pleasant enough affair for those who took part, and although the gathering had been called to discuss the terms of the "understanding" agreement, no one seemed to notice that there was no agreement present.

Maybe A "Misunderstanding."

True enough, Mr. Jailer Hochman outlined a set of terms which comprised the "understanding" which the International had reached with the bosses, but as one of the contractors' lawyers, Mr. Reuben Tafty states, "much depends on the wording of the written agreement to be worked out next week."

And No Dressmakers.

"There is no agreement," as Louis Hyman, general manager of the Joint Board, said when asked to comment on the meeting. "And there was no meeting of dressmakers."

Just as Hyman prophesied, there were almost no women at Mr. Sigman's meeting. It was supposed to be a meeting of dressmakers and the majority of the dressmakers are women. But the majority at Mr. Sigman's meeting were husky men; some of them looked like cutters, some of them looked like sluggers. There were not enough to fill the hall even after a committee had gone out at six-thirty and rounded up a delegation.

No Respect For Sig.?

Manager Antonini of Local 89 kidded Sigman about the size of the meeting saying, "you have to hand it to the Communists; they can certainly get a meeting when they call one, and we can't." But Mr. Sigman said he was not worried; all he needed was to register a few more shops and all would be well.

It was Hochman who announced the terms of the "understanding," and Antonini says he made a pretty poor speech. But since there was really no agreement to present, his talk was only of importance as an indication of what may be expected if the International does put its name to an agreement.

What Can You "Understand"?

In the "understanding," (1) the schedule for operators is abandoned; (2) it is stated that the minimum wage is $44, but that scale is not *guaranteed!* (3) A worker's trial period is stated to be one week, which may be extended to two weeks "by mutual consent of employer and employee"—whatever that means. Apparently it actually means a two weeks' trial period throughout the industry. (4) Every day a Saturday holiday is not mentioned, and therefore is evidently abandoned.

All of these points were discussed last night at a meeting of the English-speaking branch of the dressmakers local which met in the local's auditorium after work. The members present denounced this betrayal of the workers' interests, and repudiated any such agreement as well as the International officials who are trying to negotiate it.

Charlie Hits Back.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28.—Charlie Chaplin, thru his attorneys today began striking back at the 42 page divorce complaint pf his estranged wife, Lita Grey Chaplin. In behalf of Chaplin Studio, Inc., Chaplin's legal council has filed today a demurrer to the divorce bill. This was supplemented by a motion asking that certain portions of the complaint bearing on the financial phases of the comedian be stricken out.

Lock Road Houses.

United States Deputy Marshals today swooped down upon fifty or more inns and road-houses in the southern part of New York state, and served padlock injunction papers on the proprietors and employees, alleged to have been violating the national prohibition law.

## WORK STOPPED ON POWER PLANT BY FLOOD

Main power plant of the Louisville, Ky., Hydro Electric Co., unfinished, on which work has been stopped until the floods now prevalent in the Ohio valley recede. No provision is made by the employer for the workers he has attempted to this job, and who are now off the payroll until the water goes down.

## Uncle Sam Works Men Full Seven-Day Week; Bill to Grant Sunday

WASHINGTON, (FP). — Many thousands of federal employes still work seven days a week, with little or no extra pay for their Sunday work, Luther Steward told the house civil service committee when testifying in support of the Oldfield bill. The measure gives custodial workers in federal service a work week of six days, 8 hours a day. Steward is president of the National Federation of Federal Employes.

While the seven-day week is due chiefly to legislative neglect, Steward argued, it should now be set right by congress in view of the low wages given this class of workers. Representative Oldfield, democratic politician, said congress should set a good example in this field at once.

## SACCO, VANZETTI GUILTLESS SAYS WASHBURN CHILD

NEW YORK.—Richard Washburn Child, ambassador to Italy under the Harding and Coolidge regimes, joins in the demand for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti in a long statement given to the press. Child's point is that the law itself is on trial in the case of these two radical Italian workers. The case is actually pending before the Massachusetts state supreme court, which will hear arguments in April against Judge Webster Thayer's latest denial of new trial.

After his resignation as ambassador, Child devoted his time to an investigation of law enforcement methods in the United States. The National Crime Commission was organized when his findings were published. Child is chairman of the organization's committee to promote state and local crime commissions.

Child states that the newspapermen "who followed the trial as closely, perhaps, and more intelligently than many men who have been in jury service, do not believe that Sacco and Vanzetti are guilty" of the murder for which they were convicted. Now, says Child, "enlightened public opinion, represented by law professors, by lawyers of standing, even by conservative business men and bankers" is "slowly but steadily taking its stand" with the newspapermen. [Labor has maintained for years that the Italian workers were framed up and are innocent.]

The international effect of the Sacco-Vanzetti case "in helping to maintain or destroy general confidence in the law—our system of law" must be considered by Massachusetts, Child declares. The state must face the issue of making the law "a living force rather than a mummified majesty," he emphasizes. "The vast accumulation of passion and prejudice, smugness and technicality, which has piled up to obscure that issue" must be lifted away.

Child mentions briefly the international agitation carried on by labor for Sacco and Vanzetti. Strikingly enough he begins his present article by attacking the idea that the Sacco-Vanzetti case is "the business of the state of Massachusetts" alone. This was the story the state department told him when as ambassador he queried in response to Italian workers' pleas for intercession. In articles favorable to Mussolini which he wrote for the Saturday Evening Post two years ago, Child accepted this explanation. His present article attacks the court for ignoring sworn statements of former federal agents telling of department of justice activities in the case.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Jan. 28. —At least one miner was killed and 25 others were trapped in the Connellsville By-Products mine at Scott's Run, 2 miles from here, when fire of unknown origin broke out in the mine this afternoon. The mine is owned by the James A. Paisley interests of Cleveland.

## LABOR DESIRES EXTRA SESSION NEW CONGRESS

### To Avoid Lame Ducks Who Fight Workers

WASHINGTON, (FP).—Organized labor, seeing the impossibility of getting enacted at the present session of congress any of a chief pending measures, is enlisted with the western farm group and the anti-imperialist forces to try to force the white house to call the new congress in special session.

In the 70th Congress will at a largely increased proportion of representatives and senators pledged to support various labor measures. The senate will be particularly favorable to humane legislation, as contrasted with the senate as now organized.

The farmers demand not merely a farm relief measure which has been denied them for the past four years, but they want congress to take action on Muscle Shoals, so that cheap fertiliser or cheap electric power can be furnished the southern states from the government power plant at that point.

Millions of anti-war adherents of Protestant and Jewish congregations, labor unions and other civic bodies are protesting against any threat of the use of armed force against Mexico or any further armed intervention in Nicaragua. They have indicated in resolutions, telegrams and straw ballots in newspapers their lack of confidence in the administration. There is growing among these anti-imperialists a demand that congress be kept in Washington to act as a check on Coolidge and Kellogg, who might otherwise run amuck as soon as congress adjourns.

## Miners' Convention In Uproar of Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

touched vital issues of the anthracite check-off and expenditure of the millions in their controls.

Thomas Maloney and William Salinsky made the big anti-Lewis speeches, bringing down the house. Fishwick came to the rescue with an admission that an "iron ring of non-unionism is encircling the union fields" and that therefore Lewis must be given unlimited resources to spend in West Virginia. Progressives retaliated that the membership would always approve, by referendum, of any financial sacrifice for that state, but did not want to take the risk of issuing Lewis a blank check on the organization.

The first big break in the convention saw Lewis' control over the delegates crumble. Boston back by an overwhelming majority, his lieutenants called on the tellers to do their work. While they counted hands excitedly, running down the aisles without anyone checking up on their count, the paper majority for Emperor Lewis' unlimited expense account was undoubtedly achieved at last. Then Cook, where anti-Lewis supporters gathered to the exclusion of progressives to add up the tellers' written figures.

Another Slugger Identified.

William Tumblazer, president of District 19, Tennessee, was identified today as the third man who slugged Powers Hapgood in a hotel room last Sunday. Tumblazer it was who invited Hapgood into the trap, where Vice-president Patton of District 5, western Pennsylvania, and Joe Angelo, an international organizer, helped him beat Hapgood's face into a bloody pulp. Hapgood's fighting spirit has only been intensified by the savage, violent assaults upon him this week.

The machine is slated to adopt constitutional amendments barring members of the Workers Party and their supporters from membership in the union and raising Emperor Lewis' salary to $15,000 a year. President William Green of the A. F. L., former secretary of the Miners' Union, is slated to address the convention.

Pat Toohey Stages Debate.

The debate grew more bitter during the forenoon when Patrick Toohey, young progressive miner delegate from Local Unions Nos. 175 and 1758, in the anthracite field took the platform and declared that Powers Hapgood, Alexander Howat, and he had not had a square deal. The machine had tried in every possible way to keep Toohey from coming as a delegate. Suddenly called rump meetings of locals that had elected him their delegate, withdrawing his credentials, one secretary failed in some of the red tape connected with issuing delegates' credentials, and his convention fare was withdrawn by machine trickery.

No Fear of Lewis.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 28.—Despite rumors of a threatened coal strike unless miners are given an increased scale of wages, the committee of mine operators met here today and decided to stand by their plans for submitting a lower scale when they meet with representatives of the miners, Feb. 14th.

The scale which will be offered the men will cut their wages from $7.50 a day to $6.25, and has been made necessary, the operators declared, to meet competition with the non-union fields of West Virginia and Kentucky.


# Join the Ranks

of the

# Daily Worker Builders

in the Lenin-Drive for

# 25,000 Subscriptions

### THE SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE MOVES FORWARD

The DAILY WORKER is now appearing on thousands of newsstands in the City of New York, with its six millions of people, the political and economic center of the U. S. The DAILY WORKER is now supplied with the latest and completest news of the labor world and the class struggle in general. We are now in close touch with the developments in the most important unions in the country, in the needle industry, textiles, mining and manufacturing. The DAILY WORKER has become a gold mine of information for the workers. The paper in its new form is a paper which will be anxiously sought after by workers throughout the country. Now is the time to play up the nation-wide drive for subscriptions.

### WIN A VALUABLE PRIZE

**Beginning with January 21, 1927, Lenin Memorial Day, the drive for 25,000 subscriptions for The DAILY WORKER is on. This drive will last until April 23 (Lenin's Birthday). 25,000 subscriptions for The DAILY WORKER will place The DAILY WORKER firmly on its feet and help to bring the message of Communism to thousands of workers whom it has never reached before. Many valuable prizes will be offered for the builders who secure the best results.**

### PRIZES TO THE DAILY WORKER BUILDERS

**The following prizes are offered to those securing subscriptions from others:**

For 5 annual subs (or $30.00 worth) a copy of "Red Cartoons for 1927" and $2.00 worth of literature or $8.00 worth of literature altogether. Free choice of titles. Or a bronze statue of Karl Marx, worth $5.00.

For 10 Annual Subscriptions (or $60.00 worth) $5.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

For 20 Annual Subscriptions (or $120.00 worth) $10.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

For 50 Annual Subscriptions (or $300.00 worth) $25.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

A bronze medal of Lenin for the best record of subscriptions secured in each city obtaining 25 new subscribers or more.

### A $100 LENIN BOOKSHELF

of Communist literature with a handsome bookcase to the comrade with the best record for getting subscriptions in the entire country.

### A DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' BUTTON

will be awarded to every comrade who secures an additional subscription to his own.

To New Subscribers in Connection With the Daily Worker Drive for

### 25,000 SUBSCRIPTIONS

### PRIZES TO BE AWARDED

Every new subscriber sending in a year's subscription will receive a copy of the new edition of "Red Cartoons of 1927," with full page reproductions of the work of the following noted artists:

Fred Ellis, Robert Minor, William Gropper, Hugo Gellert, Lydia Gibson, Art Young, Maurice Becker, K. A. Suvanto, Hay Bales, F. Jorger, F. G. Tyler, O. H. Zimmerman and others. This wonderful collection of pictures is not for sale. It is offered only to subscribers who send in their subscriptions during the present campaign.

### PRIZES FOR CITIES AND DISTRICTS

A BANNER

A $100 RADIO

of the latest and most improved model to the best district in the country.

NOTE—Credit will be given for all subscriptions sent to Daily Worker, Workers Monthly, Communist, Communist International, Inprecorr, Young Worker, and Young Comrade.

All subscriptions should be accompanied by cash.

There should be full co-operation between comrades working for the foreign language papers and those working for the DAILY WORKER. Comrades will receive credit for all subscriptions sponsored for subscriptions to the foreign language papers. Comrades collecting for the foreign language press should push The Daily Worker, too, and are entitled to credit just as well as other comrades.

The prizes mentioned above are all guaranteed. We are offering no cash bribes. We are planning to award the Lenin celebrations throughout the country.

A special effort should be made to secure full [illegible] prizes will be given to the best city in each district.

Short term subscriptions are easily sold and do help. The DAILY WORKER is a steady friend of readers.

Renewals will be credited as new subscriptions.

### QUOTAS

| | |
|---|---|
| District 1 | Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Rhode Island, $1,500 worth of subscriptions or 300 annual subscriptions. |
| District 2 | New York City and vicinity [illegible] $6,000 worth of subscriptions or 1,200 annual subscriptions. |
| District 3 | Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Washington, D. C., $1,200 worth of subscriptions or 240 annual subscriptions. |
| District 4 | Buffalo, Rochester, Erie, [illegible] Western part of New York state, $500 worth of subscriptions or 100 annual subscriptions. |
| District 5 | Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, $1,200 worth of subscriptions or 240 annual subscriptions. |
| District 6 | Cleveland and the state of Ohio, [illegible] of subscriptions or 150 annual subscriptions. |
| District 7 | Detroit, the State of Michigan, [illegible] Indiana, $1,800 worth of subscriptions or 360 annual subscriptions. |
| District 8 | Chicago and Illinois [illegible] Wisconsin, Missouri and Lake Counties, Ind., $2000 worth of subscriptions or 400 annual subscriptions. |
| District 9 | Minneapolis, Upper Wisconsin, Michigan, Upper Peninsula, Minnesota, $1,000 worth of subscriptions or 200 annual subscriptions. |
| District 10 | North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Iowa, $500 worth of subscriptions or 75 annual subscriptions. |
| District 11 | Montana, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, $200 worth of subscriptions or 40 annual subscriptions. |
| District 12 | Oregon and Washington, $400 worth of subscriptions or 150 annual subscriptions. |
| District 13. | California, $1,200 worth of subscriptions or 200 annual subscriptions. |
| District 14. | New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, $150 worth of subscriptions or 25 annual subscriptions. |
| District 15. | Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, $450 worth of subscriptions or 75 annual subscriptions. |

District Agents should set quotas for the various cities on the basis of the number of party members, Daily Worker subscribers and sympathizers.

**DAILY WORKER**

**33 FIRST STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.**

Published Daily except Monday at 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail (outside of New York): ..... One month 65c
By mail (outside of New York): ..... Six months $3.25
By mail (outside of New York): ..... One year $6.00
In New York City: ..... One month 75c
In New York City: ..... Six months $3.75
In New York City: ..... One year $7.20
Three months subscription ..... $1.50
Three months membership ..... $2.00

Address all mail and make out checks to

THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL ..... Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

# Lewis Attacks the Constitution

By WILLIAM D. WOLFE.

The attack of the reactionary leadership of the United Mine Workers' Union in the fighting spirit and fighting traditions of its rank and file.

One of the most treacherous of the moves planned to the constitution of the U. M. W. of A. by its founders way back in 1890 declaring that the union is organized to obtain for its members "the full social value of their product."

"Case" Lewis and the administration machine on Wednesday attacked this famous section of the preamble of the union constitution, giving as their ground that "the bosses object" and called the union socialistic." And the machine substituted for "full social value of their product" the words "an equitable share of the fruits of their labor."

The preamble of a union constitution is only a symbol, but the clause just wrecked by Lewis was the symbol of a fighting union, giving as the symbol of a real struggle against the coal barons, the symbol of an unflinching fight for the interests of the union that will be their defense, the symbol of the organization of the miners for the control of the industry in the interest of the community and the welfare of the miners and not for private profit of the coal barons.

This move is in line with the general policy of the trade union bureaucracy, best expressed by Matthew Woll, of making the trade unions "respectable," making them satisfactory to the bosses, making them an aid to the bosses in increasing production, in speeding up, in increased profit at the expense of the workers. The Lewis-Woll plan means the conversion of the trade unions into agencies of the boss, the officials into foremen and straw bosses paid not by the boss but by the dues of the membership; it means the converting of our unions into company unions with the difference that they have officials not directly employed by the company, does, per capita and meetings outside of the plant. These are, of course, important differences, but the tendency is clear just the same.

In trying to put these things over, without their rank and file knowing what they mean, Lewis has joined with the Gompers-Green-Woll machine in the A. F. of L. Executive Council, which has turned into a tool of the coal barons.

Nor will the building trades workers, who are generally regarded as conservative trade unionists, even consent to their unions being turned into speed-up machines and their officials into foremen and straw bosses. The attack on the philosophy of not working so fast as to lead to exhaustion, the old plan to "make work" for other workers by not hogging it all themselves, was not very revolutionary, but is a far better working class policy than the speed-up policy and the please-the-boss policy of the Wolls and the Lewises. The rank and file of the trade unions have not yet had their final say to this new theory of their officialdom.

As far as the United Mine Workers are concerned, the miners are really begin to fight after the bosses think they are licked. And Lewis, agent for the coal barons, will yet find that out.

## Rosalsky's Savage Sentences

Nineteen cloakmakers were yesterday sentenced to long terms of imprisonment by Judge Rosalsky for picketing scab shops last summer during the course of a strike between members of the I. L. G. W. U. and the employers.

In imposing sentence on the defendants Judge Rosalsky made a record for himself that will not fail to endear him to the employing class and earn for him a reward from the manufacturers when the workingclass whom he is persecuting bring an end to his judicial career on some future election day.

From two and-a-half to five years in Sing Sing to three year probation terms were the two extremes of punishment inflicted on those workers for performing their union duty. The sentences are the most severe in the history of the organization.

When these savage sentences were handed out by this judicial flunkey of the clothing bosses the families and friends of the sentenced workers made a demonstration. In describing the scene, the respectable New York Evening Post referred to the participants as "the herd (emphasis ours—Ed.) of screaming women, squalling babies and cursing men". This reference speaks volumes for the scorn and hate that overflows from the hearts of the capitalists and their hirelings, for the workers. The sacredness in which they hold womanhood discriminates like mists before the sun when womanhood is concretized into a striking needle trades worker, or a mother of a convicted striker.

The brutal treatment accorded these prisoners by Rosalsky was made possible and encouraged, by the traitorous conduct of the Sigman-Green combination which entered into an alliance with the blackest capitalist reaction in an effort to smash the closed ranks of the workers in their struggle for better conditions for themselves and a better standard of living for their dependents. The conduct of the biblical Judas who took the thirty pieces of silver for giving up his leader into the hands of the Roman taskmasters was decency itself compared to the role played by Sigman and his blackhearted squad of sluggers. Judas at least had a conscience that could be touched. He could not bear the sting of his treachery so he went and hanged himself.

Green, Sigman and the yellow socialist tribe that are chiefly responsible for those workers being behind prison bars will sleep soundly tonight when they hear of Judge Rosalsky's action.

## Lewis' First Defeat

The Lewis machine on Wednesday sustained its first defeat. Lewis had to save his proposal to wreck the constitution in the matter of assessment control by faking the count and refusing a roll call. Even the New York Times correspondent's version of the event proves that the count was faked. This victory of the progressives in rallying a majority of the delegates for maintaining democratic forms in the union constitution is all the more important because it was achieved in a convention packed by Lewis with paper delegations and payroll votes. It shows that the progressive elements are putting up a militant battle at the convention and winning adherents as the fight continues. Back of the vote of the majority of the delegates Wednesday was the support of over 95 per cent of the rank and file. When people think they have the miners licked is when they really begin to fight.

## McAdoo and Corruption.

William Gibbs McAdoo, former Doheny retainer who got badly smattered with Elk Hills Basin and Teapot Dome oil, is now in a bid for the presidency on a platform of political purity.

The late Woodrow Wilson's Crown Prince declares that in flaunting the prohibition laws the United States is treading a path to anarchy. This sweet breeze blowing thru the stinking political alleyways of politics charges corrupt municipalities with plotting to control national politics. No more idiotic outburst ever came from the mouth of a mountebank. What are politicians in business for, McAdoo included, except to control municipal, state and national politics in the interests of the capitalists on something better than a paltry commission basis?

We suppose Mr. McAdoo is convinced that the masses have forgotten the story of his efforts to bribe or bludgeon the Mexican government into turning over its oil fields to Edward L. Doheny, while Woodrow Wilson was in the White House—McAdoo using the influence that his marriage relationship with the president clothed him with to blackjack concessions from the Mexican government and money from Doheny.

This is the man who is now out to purify American political life! A Herculean task indeed. Granting that Mr. McAdoo were honest and not a slimy hypocrite, the job of finding a needle in a haystack would be trivial compared to what he essays. Corruption is as much a part of capitalism as a tail is of a normal dog.

* * *

I would not have a word to say about old William Gladstone and his amorous escapades, except for two reasons; he was a bourgeois and a damned hypocrite.

* * *

The Soviet Union will not interfere in the struggle between the Cantonese and their imperialist foes, but the government will not place any obstacles in the way of any worker or peasant who desires to assist the Caitonese to clean out the robbers. That is the kind of neutrality that the Cantonese would like to hear about from Coolidge and Kellogg.

* * *

## LEWIS PROPAGANDA ON WAGE SCALES PLAYS INTO HANDS OF OPERATORS; FAILURE TO ORGANIZE IN SOUTH LEAVES UNION WAGE "GEARED TO MARKET"

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

The announced wage cut of 20% by the Pittsburgh Coal Co. reveals again the relentless progress of the open shop campaign against the miners' union. As pointed out by The Federated Press Dec. 8, the temporary wage increases granted by non-union operators at the tag end of the boom caused by the British strike were designed to weaken the bargaining strength of the United Mine Workers at the coming wage conference. The 8-year Jacksonville agreement expires April 1. The wage issue was prematurely sprung in the non-union fields.

Just four days before Pittsburgh Coal announced its wage cut the United Mine Workers' Journal made the following editorial comment on this giant of the industry: "The best evidence that it can pay the Jacksonville wage rate is that it is doing it now and recently announced that it would make no further reductions." The action of Pittsburgh Coal practically completes the return of non-union producers to the 1917 scale. The international convention of the union is now in session in Indianapolis.

Reductions in most West Virginia fields were effective Jan. 5. In practically all instances the rates of pay now in effect there are about a third under the Jacksonville scale. At the Ben Franklin Coal Co. mine at Moundsville a cut of 15¢ on 200 miners struck, but in general the cut caused little trouble. The test has convinced the operators that the union will get scanty support from the non-union fields in case of a strike. Only the remote possibility of a railroad strike on coal roads could prevent the non-union mines from supplying the country with plenty of scab coal.

The United Mine Workers, by treating the temporary non-union wage increases as a vindication of its policy, has played into the hands of the operators. The latest full report of the federal bureau of mines placed the annual capacity of the bituminous industry on a full-time basis in 1923 at 970,000,000 tons. Best estimates put about 70% of this capacity in the non-union column. The country requires only 500,000,000 tons a year.

Since the windup of the British coal dispute production has, in general, been ahead of consumption, running in a number of weeks to 13,000,000 and even 15,000,000 tons. Probably 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons a week have been going to swell stocks of coal which would supply the country for weeks even if non-union miners joined their union brothers in a walkout. Total stocks may now have reached the 60,000,000 ton mark.

In the past week operators of the central competitive field have been meeting in Toledo to determine their wage policy. Apparently they will urge a sliding scale based on selling prices in the competing non-union fields. Their present suggestion is that union operators pay a perpetual differential of 10% to 15% above non-union rates of pay. This resembles the situation during the 20 years preceding 1920. In that period, however, the fact that union wages were geared to the market for coal was concealed by a steady upward trend of prices and wages.

The two ways in which the miners can break this dependence of union wages on non-union wages are either organization of enough of the country's capacity to force operators to fix prices on the basis of a decent wage or a successful movement for government operation.

## CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

sisted on forcing his predictions on them.

THOSE responsible for the bomb explosion were never apprehended because the government did not dare tackle the Du Pont powder people. The bankers gave their money to Burns to arrest the conspirators until it hurt—the bankers. Then they also began to look on "Bill" with a jaundiced eye. So "Bill" went to work for Harry Daugherty and Jess Smith. But he still kept saying that he knew who committed the outrage. Then a wise reporter got the idea that perhaps Burns did know. Wouldn't it be fun if Burns did know?

* * *

BURNS gave the bomb explosion a rest for a while. He was busy framing up on senators who were after Harry Daugherty's scalp. The cabinet that Harry was a member of, was about to sell the army and navy after peddling the naval oil reserves to Doheny and Sinclair. Burns put his agile brain to work to save the crooks. But before the storm blew over Burns was kicked out of the department of justice. He could now devote his whole time to private finking.

* * *

HIS name had become so odious, however, in the minds of decent people that outside of the National Civic Federation, The Stoolpigeon's Guild and the Allied Women's Patriotic League, Burns had as much chance of getting by a sergeant-at-arms as a prohibition agent would have of getting into the Bartenders' Union. But time has a mellowing influence on memory and rotarians are not noted for cerebral activity. So we find Burns addressing them on his favorite subject.

* * *

THIS is what Burns said in substance: "Gentlemen, the country is faced with a danger of which unfortunately the substantial citizenry are not aware, ontside—If you will permit me—forward-looking Americans such as I see here before me today. I stand here to call the attention of America to the insidious propaganda that is being spread broadcast by the Communist agents of Lenin and Trotsky. (Burns was aware that the Rotarians knew not of Lenin's death and the cognomenal combination produced a fearful effect). I am now going to state for the first time who were the perpetrators of the Wall Street bomb plot." At this point the Rotarians shivered and began to look suspiciously at each other's hip pockets, afraid that the bulge was not due to a packed flask but to a stick of dynamite.

* * *

HAVING created a favorable impression, Burns continued: "I knew that the bomb was going to be thrown thirty-six hours before the explosion and I would have been in a position to apprehend the criminals had my man been able to gain access to the meeting at which . . . conspiracy was planned. But I have decided to devote my life to running down the murderers at whatever financial cost or personal risk. Love of country, gentlemen, stands second in my conception of virtue to love of God. Yes, gentlemen, I put my country even before my mother. . . ." This was too much for the emotional Rotarians. Thrice one hundred flasks appeared suddenly from as many pockets and inside of five minutes they were singing "Yes, Sir, She's My Baby." "Bill" Burns out-singing all the rest.

## "PEACHES"

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK

WITH the exception of The DAILY WORKER, every New York newspaper is devoting column after column to the "Peaches"-Browning trial now taking place at White Plains, N. Y.

When you pick up a copy of Willie Hearst's rag, the Daily Mirror, you need a magnifying glass to find anything else to read except this very "important" case.

Only a Few Lines.

The same can be said for The Daily News, which has the largest circulation of any newspaper in America—over one million copies daily. Likewise in the case of Bernarr McFadden's Evening Graphic.

News about China, Mexico and American intervention in Nicaragua is not printed at all, or relegated to a few lines in some obscure corner. These tabloids would not print any other story on their front page as long as the trial lasts, with the possible exception of an official declaration of war by America, or some other major power.

While in the case of the other newspapers in New York, The Times, New York World, Evening Telegram, etc.—it is true that they publish stories about other questions than "Peaches," yet it must be remembered that they are giving as much as seven or eight columns to "Peaches" every day.

Of What Importance?

Should a labor paper publish news stories about this trial? Yes and no. A brief paragraph every once in a while is not out of place in a paper such as The DAILY WORKER. As an example at the opening and close of the trial and every important piece of evidence is presented.

Cases such as "Peaches"-Browning, Hall-Mills, etc., should be treated by a labor newspaper and the working class in general in relation to its actual importance. That sets us thinking. Of what importance, if any, is the present "Peaches" case or the past Hall-Mills case or others of a similar vein which will crop up any second and give the circulation managers of the large metropolitan papers an opportunity to hope that the sensational headlines of their respective papers will have the desired effect. As an example: Yesterday's Daily Mirror covered one-third of its front page with the following headline: "PEACHES SHAME."

News About Unemployed.

How much space is given in these same papers about unemployed work-ers? And about strikes, beatings of workers on the picket line by thugs hired to the bosses and by the police? Yes, they published stories about these events. But how. Always from the point of view of the bosses. And the same time they do not give these happenings anywhere as much space as the "Sex Appeal" tales.

When the workers read about "Peaches," their mind is taken off Nicaragua and China, so when war is declared they are taken unawares. Bewildered, they don a uniform and fight for "dollar diplomacy."

Or in the case of a strike or fakers in the unions, with their minds full of "Peaches" they forget about the everyday struggles for better working conditions.

What Will Be Next?

Yesterday it was the Hall case, today it is "Peaches," tomorrow it will be someone else, and so on, down the line. These are unconnected episodes having no relation to one another or to the many millions who read about them. This should be realized by the workers and be judged accordingly.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

IV

Every day Dad was getting long telegrams from Verne, not coming direct, of course, but addressed to Mrs. Bolling, the wife of the trusty young executive; they were signed "A. H. Perry"—one play upon Dad's favorite formula, "All hunky-dory." They were not the sort of telegrams that a doctor would have picked out for soothing of his patient's nerves; no, they kept the patient in a fever of anxiety—how many, many times he wished that he had listened to the warnings of his young idealist, and kept clear of this mess of corruption! But of course Bunny couldn't say that now; he could only read the news and wait and wonder at what hour the thunderbolt would descend upon them.

Annabelle's new picture was done, "A Mother's Heart," and she was going to be an especially Browning trial now taking place at grand premiere, and Bunny was to take Vee, of conrse, and Dad was to take Annt Emma, and everything would be all hunky-dory for that one night at least. Bunny came home from reading the proofs of the next issue of the paper, and there in the entrance hall he found his aunt waiting for him, her hands shaking with excitement, and her teeth chattering. "Oh, Bunny! The most dreadful thing! They're trying to arrest your father!"

"Arrest him?"

"Men are after him—right in front of the house! You've got to get away without being seen—they'll follow you—oh, I'm so frightened—oh, please, please, be careful! Dan't let them catch your father!"

He managed to get the story, and it was really almost as melodramatic as her wild words conveyed. Young Bolling, the trusty executive, had been to the house a few minutes ago, looking for Bunny with a message from Dad of the utmost urgency; he had written it out, and Bunny read it; he was to drive in his car, and make absolutely certain that he was not being followed —there would be men trying to follow him, in order to trail Dad. As soon as he had shaken off these men, he must leave his car, which of course had his name on the license, and get to some automobile place where he was no, should, and buy a closed car under an assumed name; it must not be a new car, because they might have to do very fast driving. Still making sure that he was not being followed, Bunny must proceed to the station town of San Pasqual, and at a certain corner Dad would join him. Mr. Boling had given Aunt Emma five thousand dollars in bills, and they were to go away, hoping that the men who were watching the house would follow him.

Bunny and a few words to comfort the poor old lady. Nobody wanted to put Dad into jail, they just wanted to get him on the witness stand, the way they had done the "Petes," young and old. Bunny threw a few clothes into an old suit-case, that had no name or initials on it, and hurried out to his car. Sure enough, there was another car just down the street, and when Bunny started, this other started also. Bunny swung round half a dozen corners, but the other car kept on his trail. He bethought himself of the traffic jam in the heart of the city, which was at its worst now, between five and six in the evening. The traffic was controlled by signals, with two or three officers at the crowded corners, and it would be possible by dodging here and there to get several cars between you and a pursuing car, and sooner or later to get across just as the bell rang and compelled your pursuer to wait. his troubles to all and sundry. It was curious to Bunny to see the class-consciousness of these men, an instant automatic reaction; every one of them was with Dad, every one knew that the exposure was the work of malicious political disturbers, and that the leases had been a good bargain for the public. The savings that intelligent business men effected always made up many times over for what profits the business men took.

When they got to Montreal, there was a palatial steamer waiting, with several hundred wage-slaves of various sorts prepared to serve them in return for a few hundred barrels of the stolen oil. They went on board, and the steamer proceeded down the St. Lawrence river; it stopped at Quebec, and there were newspapers, and Bunny read that Federal agents had raided a secret convention of the Workers' party, and arrested all the delegates. It was a highly sensational event, and the Canadian papers gave full particulars—they too had this problem! Their account gave the names of the officials who had been trapped, and one of them was Paul Watkins!

* * *

Not all the oil money in the world could make the winter passage to England other than cold and stormy. Dad proved to be a poor sailor, and so he was a forlorn object when he got to Vermont Roscoe's hotel in London. But Verne cheered him up; yes, truly, Dad began to revive with the first thump upon the back and the first boom of Verne's voice in the hotel lobby. "By Jees, the old skeezicks! believe the reds have got his nerve!"

Nobody had got Verne's nerve, you bet he was sitting on the top of the world! That investigation—shucks, that was a circus stunt to entertain the yokels. It would blow over and be forgotten in a few months! Verne quoted a chieftain of Tammany Hall who had been up against the same kind of racket, and said, "Dis a nine day town. If yes kin stand de gaff for nine days, ye're all right." No, by Jees! —and Verne gave his partner another thump—they were getting the oil out of Shaynlyde, and the money was going into their bank accounts, and not into anybody's else, and they were going to have one hell of a lark spending it. What was more, they were going to turn the tables on those blankety-blank red senators—just let Dad wait a few days, and he'd see some stuff that would get on the front pages of the papers, even here in England!

Jim Amier got his due share of back-slapping. The boy Bolsheviki must take his old man around and show him some of the sights of London; hadn't he learned about 'em in the history books—the places where men had had their heads chopped off five hundred years ago, and such cheerful spectacles? After the old man had got rested up, then Verne would show him some oil propositions that would make his eyes pop open. Verne hadn't been losing any time —not he! He had put five million into a project that was to reopen a great oil field in Roumania that had been burned during the German invasion, and it was a deal that would beat Sunnyside, and Verne had got Dan Pasquini, and at a certain corner Dad would join him. Mr. Boling had given Aunt Emma five thousand dollars in bills, and they were gone away, hoping that the men who were watching the house would follow him.

Bunny and a few words to comfort the poor old lady. Nobody wanted to put Dad into jail, they just wanted to get him on the witness stand, the way they had done the "Petes," young and old. Bunny threw a few clothes into an old suit-case, that had no name or initials on it, and hurried out to his car. Sure enough, there was another car just down the street, and when Bunny started, this other started also. Bunny swung round half a dozen corners, but the other car kept on his trail. He bethought himself of the traffic jam in the heart of the city, which was at its worst now, between five and six in the evening. The traffic was controlled by signals, with two or three officers at the crowded corners, and it would be possible by dodging here and there to get several cars between you and a pursuing car, and sooner or later to get across just as the bell rang and compelled your pursuer to wait.

## Senator Naplin's Widow Farm-Labor Candidate

THREE RIVER FALLS, Minn. Jan. 28.—Mrs. O. A. Naplin, widow of the late Senator Naplin, has received the endorsement of the Farmer Labor party of that state, to succeed her husband in the unexpired term as a state senator.

Mrs. Naplin has agreed to make the race. She will be opposed by Walter Engelstad a resident of the Twin City, and Marcus Waldal of Pine.

The primary elections will be held on Jan. 31st, and the final election on Feb. 7th.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Get Your Union to Telegraph Congress Today! WITHDRAW ALL U. S. WARSHIPS FROM NICARAGUA! NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO! HANDS OFF CHINA! Don't Delay!

FOR DAILY IN NEW YORK

# WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1927 — Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 33 First St., New York, N. Y.

Price 3 Cents

# HEATEN NEW WORLD WAR

## ...n Planned For Rosalsky Savagery

...Garment Workers' President Orders...

...Boss Gangsters Used...

...Secretary of the I. L. G. W. U. ordering the ...lawyer from the defense of the ...ers, was revealed today in the ...lines of thirty brief and desperate ...that followed this notice, with evidence ...mplete demonstration of the fatal ...Board leaders for their conduct of the ...tion of those strikers who were given ...best contemporary prison terms by ...Judge Rosalsky.

Louis Hyman, general manager of the Joint Board, lays the blame directly on President Sigman.

**Tragedy Follows Sigman.**

"The irresponsible actions of Morris Sigman which have produced so much tragedy in our union," says Hyman, "have now been the cause of a direct calamity in the savage sentences meted out to the cloakmakers.

"When the cases of these men came up for trial, he caused his lawyers to withdraw from the defense of these men, stating that they no longer wished to have anything to do with them, a circumstance which in itself was a great hindrance to a fair consideration of the cases by the jury. This was a direct betrayal of these old-time members.

**Lies Influence Rosalsky.**

"The bitter prejudice of Judge Rosalsky against workers is plain to all, yet it is doubtful if he would have gone to such extreme lengths were it not for the lies told him by Sigman and his henchmen, with their falsehoods about "communists" have served to make the general public believe that every honest cloakmaker who went on a picket line to defend the strike against the sweatshop which Sigman blandly ignored, was a potential criminal full of criminal desire to destroy property and inflict bodily injury. He has been able to throw around the cloakmakers' strike. Sigman and his henchmen, with their falsehoods about "communists" have served to make the general public believe that every honest cloakmaker who went on a picket line to defend the strike against the sweatshop which Sigman blandly ignored, was a potential criminal full of criminal desire to destroy property and inflict bodily injury. He has been able to throw around the cloakmakers' strike

## SOME QUESTIONS FOR PRESIDENT LEWIS TO ANSWER

(Continued from Page 1)

[illegible] you agreed with the [illegible] that the [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## ...SIEGE ...Growing, Not Fighting, As Employers Say

...a member of the local Stitchers of the "Chain of All Nations" Bazaar, is now handed to every guest at the door over Seventeenth Street, the Hotel Astor Ballroom will agree to ... [illegible] ... The members of the union are encouraged by the ... to their ranks of the organization ... were laid away by employers ... during the strike.

Answer Lies.

In a brief drawn up by the union and to be presented to Acting Mayor Hellen at the conference in City Hall, Tuesday, Feb. 1st, at noon, the figures given by the Greater New York Paper Box Manufacturers Assn. in their letter refusing to send delegates, were shown to be wrong in every particular, and other figures on the industry and working conditions were given which the employers are not anxious to have known. The brief states "In at least 90 per cent of the shops the cutters, corner cutters, stitchers and creasers work in dark, damp and unventilated cellars.

"Nearly per cent of the shops affected by the strike do not employ cutters to keep the shops and wash rooms clean, so that they are constantly dirty and impregnated with foul odors. In almost all the shops there is but one dressing room for both male and female workers where they must both change into their work clothes. At least 90 per cent of these shops never get direct sunlight in any season of the year."

Not Much Competition.

The cry of competition was branded as a subterfuge, in so far as these manufacturers have a different class of work than the open shops. Also the union affirms that it has spent "thousands of dollars during the period of its agreement with the manufacturers in an endeavor to organize the workers in the open shops, but the employers in these shops invariably answered the organization campaigns by granting their workers reductions in the hours of labor and increases in pay. However, the greatest competing advantage which the open shops have over the union shops is that as a rule, they conduct their operations in modern, sanitary and up to date factory buildings containing an abundance of light and air as well as sanitary wash rooms and rest rooms."

Mass Picketing.

A demonstration of mass picketing is planned for sometime before the meeting in City Hall to-give the lie to the statement that there are only "a few hundred workers out, mostly young boys and girls." Among the eight hundred workers who came to the decision the union to call a strike over a hundred of the workers who had made some break back into the shops. Drivers especially were back in the union after cases had been brought where the employers cut men who were getting $40 to $50 a week. Girls who had been scabbing for two weeks cease to the union lately, and told a story of having been taken in by a policeman when they were looking for a job in the neighborhood.

Sell in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## Hillquit Admits Sigman Can't Expel Board

(Continued from page 1).

the orders of the general executive board," says Hyman. "We challenge Mr. Hillquit to take this question before any court of competent jurisprudence. And I need not tell you that if Mr. Hillquit believed his on statement as to what a court would do in the premises, this matter would long ago have been in the courts and if these orders are valid, the Joint Board of which I am general manager would have been out of business long ago"

Powers of International.

The argument makes an able comparison of the construction and powers of the union to the construction of the United States, likening the International to the federal government, which latter, however, has more power since it can tax directly and judge citizens in its own courts—powers which have not been given the International.

The limits imposed upon the powers of the General Executive Board are also discussed in the argument, making it plain that Sigman's action in "taking over the affair" of the Joint Board, as he now terms it, was nothing short of usurpation.

Hillquit Backs Down.

The charges which the C. E. B. made against the Joint Board officers were read into the record before the Impartial Chairman, but withdrawn as evidence by Mr. Hillquit when Hyman began to answer them. "I regret that Mr. Hillquit beat such a hasty retreat, for I would welcome such a discussion, as I would have no difficulty in proving that these charges are not only baseless but made in utter bad faith. The very men who have made them do not believe any part of them. And they have never dared to bring them forward whenever the other side has had a chance to answer. These charges are always trotted out when ever there is nobody around to refute them and immediately withdrawn when a hearing before an impartial tribunal is imminent."

The decision of the Impartial Chairman will be made early in the week. It is expected.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Aristide Briand French foreign minister declared today that the French and American attitudes towards China were similar, speaking on the Kellogg declaration of American policy in the present Chinese crisis.

But by the time Briand got thru talking it is clear that France is not willing to surrender extra-territorial rights in the near future. Briand also insisted that France had concessions in China while the United States had not.

# REACTIONARIES OF FUR WORKERS SUE IN NEWARK

## Left Wing Winning, So Rights Rush to Court

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 30. — The latest move on the part of the right wing group in the Furriers' union to take over control of Local 25, is an appeal to the local courts to oust the regularly elected left wing officials and install themselves in their place.

In petitioning the Chancery Court in this city the Schachtman-Sorkin clique state that the left wingers desire to overthrow the American government, the dreaded Communists being in control of the local.

Langer Singled Out.

Twenty officials of the local are named defendants in the complaint, which cites the progressive manager of the local, Morris Langer, as a "terrible example."

An affidavit signed by Samuel Aaleman, a flunkey of Shachtman, attached to the complaint, states that Langer offered him $2,000 "to help spread Communistic ideas among workers." The affidavit is ridiculous on the face of it but is being used.

Vice Chancellor Church directed the officials of the local to show cause tomorrow why they should not be removed as officers of the union.

"Three Times And Out"

This is the third attempt within one week by the right wing to oust the regularly elected officers of the local. Last Thursday a committee headed by Sorkin, and including local police tried to remove the progressives by a display of force. Unsuccessful, on Friday they adopted a new method of attack. They demanded that the association refuse to recognize Langer as business agent, and transact business with their puppet. At first the bosses were in favor of doing so, but, when they saw that the overwhelming majority of the union's supported the left wing, they changed their mind.

## Left Wing Mass-meeting Scores Beckerman

With Manager Abraham Beckerman's agents outside of the entrance of the hall, but afraid to do anything to stop the meeting, about 800 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America met at the call of the Trade Union Educational League at Stuyvesant Casino on Saturday afternoon, and adopted a resolution condemning the reactionary leadership which does not organize the clothing workers but fights the militants among them instead.

The crowd completely filled the wing speakers: Ben Gitlow, C. Sh Zimmerman, Ben Gold, S. Lipzin, L. Nelson and Phillip Aronberg. It listened to a detailed discussion of the various difficulties in the union, and participated in the plans to inaugurate an energetic drive to organize the industry.

Stops Destructive Leadership.

Beckerman's destructive leadership was scored. His expulsion compulsion. His unfavorable agreement and the systematic attempt to eliminate from the shops all progressives, in order to replace them with his personal following were done away with by the union, said the speakers.

Gitlow described Beckerman's willingness to aid the reactionaries in other unions, his offer of help to President Sigman to break up the Madison Square Garden mass meeting, and his boast that as long as he was a manager of the Cloak Board progressive meetings would be held.

The resolution read and unanimously adopted at the meeting states that "The rule of Beckerman . . . is responsible for the bad conditions in the industry. Wages have been reduced, hours of employment increased, the speed-up system has been developed and the preferential system widely practiced with the result that hundreds of workers are thrown out of their jobs. Work cut by union cutters is allowed to be sewed up in non-union shops. No standards as to wages, hours or conditions are being maintained in the shops. Business agents are allowed to make individual agreements."

The resolution declares that these conditions are responsible for the dissatisfaction of the rank and file, but that Beckerman's policy is not to remedy the conditions, but to institute a reign of terror against the dissatisfied workers. He also confocts fraudulent elections in the Amalgamated, and lends terrorists to other reactionaries, attempting to break up in this way the Furriers and the T. U. U. L. unions.

In view of these facts, the resolution concludes.

Cite Beckerman As Menace.

"That Beckerman is a menace to the Amalgamated organization of New York and demands Beckerman, who has not the support of the membership, be immediately ousted as manager of the New York organization.

"That all the suspended and expelled members of the organization who were expelled or suspended for political reasons be reinstated with full rights.

"That all workers who have been deprived of their posts for political reasons immediately be placed back to work on their old jobs.

"That no readjustments be permitted and equal division of work enforced, and that all work cut by union cutters be sent to union contracting shops.

"That the Amalgamated give full support to cloak, dressmakers and furriers in their brave fight to maintain the unity of their organizations.

"Furthermore, this meeting calls upon the Amalgamated membership to enroll in the fight not only to oust Beckerman, not only to maintain the unity of the needle trades unions, but for establish the Amalgamated as a rank and file organization that will improve conditions, establish the 40-hour five-day week and pave the way for the union of all the needle trade workers in America."

## Premier Pilsudski Has Them Guessing

WARSAW, Poland.—The jingoists of world imperialism expected to find in Marshal Pilsudski, premier dictator of Poland, a second Mussolini, but they are puzzled by his ever changing policies.

Both Mussolini and Pilsudski, assumed power under identical circumstances, by a coup of force. Both are out to suppress Communism. But where Mussolini does this by the sheer enforcement of his absolute will, Pilsudski finds that the fascists and liberal elements in too strong an opposition to permit him to assert his desire for dictatorial power. Hence his failure to abolish parliament.

The capitalistic press is prone to interpret this weakness of the marshal as lenient and democratic idealism, and to prove that a dictatorship as everything Russia is not really beneficial to the restoration of Poland's prosperity.

It is therefore not surprising that Pilsudski's fighting spirit is proving aroused the opposition of the [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

# Workers' (Communist) Party

## ...ERS TO DISCUSS THE RUSSIAN PARTY QUESTION

...Mass. Jan. 31, at 8 P. M.—100 W. Brookline—Speaker, Weinstone.
...Mass. Feb. 1, at 8 P. M.—100 W. Brookline—Speaker, Wolfe.
...Feb. 2, at 8 P. M.—241 E. 84th—Speaker, Weinstone.
...Tues. Feb. 3, at 8 P. M.—1267 Boston Road—Speaker, Olgin.
...(Brooklyn)
...
(1) Wednesday—Tues. Feb. 3, at 6 P. M.—59 Graham Ave.—Weinstein.
(2) Thursday—Wed., Feb. 4, at 8 P. M.—26 Liberty St.—Lovestone.
Bx. Tue-Wed., Feb. 3, at 8 P. M.—1940 Bronxdale Ave.—Speaker, John Ballam.
Admission by membership card only.
Comrades, who for one reason are disconnected from the Party should come to these meetings. There will be someone who will see that they are properly assigned to a Party nucleus.

**NEW JERSEY LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS.**

Friday, Feb. 4.—8 P. M.—Paterson—8 P. M.—Carpenters' Hall.
Speakers, H. M. WICKS and BERT WOLFE.
Also
Yonkers—Sunday, Feb. 6th—8 P. M.—39 Warburton Avenue.

## 3,000 Attend the Lenin Memorial Meetings in Detroit

(By A. Worker Correspondent.)

DETROIT, Mich.—Over 3,000 workers attended the two emergency Lenin memorial meetings here as a fitting answer to the efforts of the military authorities to stop the Lenin demonstration by cancelling the Armory a week before the huge meeting was scheduled. The Workers' Home and the Finnish Labor Temple were packed to the limit and hundreds of workers were turned away by the police who would not permit the sale of any more tickets.

The Workers Home meeting was opened by B. Baker, the district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party with the entire audience rising in silence to the memory of the working class fighters all over the world while the orchestra played the Revolutionary Funeral March, during this time the huge portrait of Lenin, painted for this occasion, was unveiled. The Young Pioneers and the Ukrainian Workers Chorus sang revolutionary songs at this meeting. Reg. berce Grecht, the well known Communist speaker and organizer was introduced as the first speaker and was followed by the representative of the Young Workers (Communist) League Comrade Walter Trumbull. Wm. Z. Foster, the principal speaker, was received with an enthusiastic ovation which continued throughout the meeting. Foster spoke of the far reaching influence of Leninism among the workers in the capitalist countries and the oppressed nationalities of China, Nicaragua, Mexico and other oppressed nationalities. The meeting was closed with the entire audience singing the International.

The Finnish Hall Meeting.

Simultaneously with the above meeting a huge demonstration was being held in the Finnish Labor Temple presided by Wm. Bohnen. Long before the opening hour the hall was filled to capacity and hundreds of workers were turned away. The Finnish Workers' band, the Finn Workers' chorus and John Anderson, tenor, furnished the revolutionary musical program at this meeting with the Young Pioneer Chorus as the outstanding attraction. Wm. Z. Foster, Rebecca Grecht and Walter Trumbull spoke at this meeting also.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

*READ*

## Imperialism—The Last Stage of Capitalism

By N. Lenin

Price, 60c in paper, $1.00 Cloth-bound.

An indispensable book for the understanding of the most recent events in Latin-America, China, and the oppressed countries now in the throes of revolt against international imperialism. This excellent work treats the following topics: Concentration and Production and Monopoly; The Banks and Their New Role; Finance Capital and Financial Oligarchy; The Export of Capital; The Division of the World Among Capitalist Unions; The Division of the World Among the Great Powers, Imperialism as a Special Stage of Capitalism; Parasitism and the Decay of Capitalism; The Critique of Imperialism; The Place of Imperialism in History.

152 pages published by the Communist Party of Great Britain.

*For Your Lenin Library:*

## LENIN AS A MARXIST

By N. Bukharin

The Present Chairman of the Communist International.

This splendid analysis of Lenin and his place in the field of Marxism is written by N. Bukharin, who is considered one of the leading living Marxists of the present day. He is not a mere personal tribute to Lenin, but is rather an attempt to analyze Lenin's contribution to the principles of Marxism. The book treats the following phases of the subject: The Historism of Lenin; Lenin's Theory and Practice; Problem of Imperialism; Lenin and the Peasantry; The Theoretical Problems Awaiting Us.

Single copy 25c; 100 copies a copy, attractively bound in paper.

**DAILY WORKER**
**33 First Street — New York, N. Y.**

## Shock Utah Professors When Harvard Speaker Found To Be Weisbord

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 30.—Albert Weisbord invaded a capitalist stronghold when he appealed to the students of the University of Utah to join the workers in the class struggle.

University officials were busy today apologizing for Weisbord's revolutionary speech, which has aroused the ire of Salt Lake City's Babbits. President Thomas expected a "respectable" Harvard Law School graduate, when he granted permission to the liberal students of the university to hold a forum in one of the class rooms. "While the university believes in free speech," President Thomas said, "it certainly is opposed to the discussion of direct action in any form."

## CLASS FOR TRAINING PARTY FUNCTIONARIES WILL BE GIVEN SUNDAYS AT WORKERS' SCHOOL

A class for the training of Party Functionaries will begin in the Workers' School on Sunday, Feb. 20th, at 11 A. M.

The class will be given on Sunday mornings in order to make it possible for Party Functionaries and comrades active in the trade unions to attend.

Comrade Jack Stachel, the organization secretary of the New York district, is the instructor.

The class will have as its aim to improve the knowledge in organization of the Party Functionaries, and the training of new functionaries for whom there is a great need in the party.

The organization department of the party calls upon section, sub-section, nuclei, and trade union officials to take the course. Others will be admitted to the course provided they show a figness for the course. In some cases where the comrades lack the necessary qualifications for the course they will be allowed to take it provided they take other courses in the school in which they are deficient.

Comrades who are not long in the party and who desire to take this course should take Comrade Wainstone's class in the history of the Workers Party.

The following is a brief outline of the topics to be treated.

1. Organization and politics.
2. Leninist principles of organization.
3. The structure of the Workers Party and its relation to the Comintern.
4. The shop nuclei and the work in the factories.
5. Amalgamation, work in heavy industry, etc.
6. Conventions, conferences, etc..
7. Party fraction work in non-party organizations.
8. Recruiting new members, and building up of party influence.
9. The press, selling literature, etc.
10. How to keep records, send in reports, etc.
11. The different departments of the party and how they function.
12. Discussion of practical problems brot up by the students.

Registar at the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St., or with Comrade Stachel.

## VICE PRESIDENT OF CAPMAKERS JOINS BOSSES

### Chicago Local Demands His Resignation

CHICAGO, Ill. Jan. 30.—At the last meeting of the Cappakers Union, Local 5, it was officially announced that the general organizer of the western states, and member of the general executive board of the international union, Percy Ginsberg, had resigned from his position with the union, and accepted a position with the manufacturers' association. Hereafter he will be their official representative and general manager.

Rumors have been current for quite a while, that Ginsberg had connections with the bosses, and many previous demands had been made for his resignation. Yet because he was officially the manager of the district, no action could be brought to bear against him. His resignation will be considered at the next meeting of the board.

Already before the 1926 convention of the A. F. of L., the general executives had information, which should have barred Ginsberg from being eligible to go to Detroit. Nevertheless, he was endorsed as their regular, elected delegate.

Ginsberg later became so bold in his connections with the bosses, that the executive board was compelled to take action. A motion was carried, to demand his resignation.

**Re-elect Building Council Officials**

CHICAGO, (FP.)—Recognition of the success with which the Lardis attempt to smash the building trades unions has been conquered is seen in the re-election of President F. P. Sullivan and Secretary J. J. Conroy of the Chicago building trades council for 3-year terms.

Their principal achievement was the signing of an agreement with the leading Chicago contractors eliminating non-union work on all their jobs in departments where union craftsmen are affiliated with the council. This covers practically every craft except the carpenters.

**Two Children Drown.**

ELVIRA, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Two children are dead today from drowning despite the heroic efforts of a pet dog to drag them from the water. Kenneth Lovell, 5, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lovell, of Chemung, and Robert Shaw, 6, son of Mr and Mrs. William Shaw, of Chemung, were playing beside Wynkoop Creek when they toppled into the water. The bodies were found after Mrs. Lovell saw the dog, dripping wet, barking wildly on the bank.

## To Be Resurrected to Rescue "Senator" Save Insull Senator

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Frank L. Smith, here in Illinois of the Reed investigating committee exposures of traction money spent in the Republican primaries, and barred on that account from the seat to which he was elected, is contemplating a comeback.

According to those close to the "senator," the campaign will start in Illinois, where Sam Insull, the traction magnate is a power, and will be twofold. First, Smith will run in the primaries again, next April. Money is as good this year as last, and Smith has his hopes.

State Rights Again.

Second, Governor Len Small, his supporter, will appeal to the governors of the several states, for a united front in favor of "state rights" to send any man they please to the Senate, without having him passed upon by those already in "the most exclusive club in America."

Smith, go his friends say, will also be a candidate for reelection to whatever tribunal the Senate establishes for his trial, if and when it ever does that.

## $900 a Year Pre-War Money for Government Employees; Ask Raise

WASHINGTON, (FP).—Pleading with congress to pass their bill establishing a minimum wage for federal employes at $1,500 a year, the National Federation of Federal Employes called on the senate to make $900 as measured in the purchasing power of pre-war money.

Luther Steward, president of the national organization, showed that more than 20 percent of the federal workers quit their jobs each year, and he points to the source of trouble. It lies in the failure of the civil service classification board to carry out the duty of wage-adjustment with which congress invested it in Sec. 12 of the classification law. Congress authorized the board to study and report to congress its conclusions as to just and reasonable readjustment of he rates of pay for federal workers. The board has done nothing, although the rest of living has steadily increased, and many classes of workers have complained of under-payment. Now the union calls upon congress for action without permitting further sabotage by the classification board.

Steward told the house civil service committee that the 217 locals of his union stand squarely behind the Welch (California) bill which would fix $1,500 as the minimum pay for full time work by adult employes.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Forme minister of war Geseler today resigned from the democratic party in protest against the party's opposition to his accepting a portfolio in the new Marx cabinet.

## LEGAL MURDER IS CHARGE OF SACCO, VANZETTI LAWYER

### Court Amazed at Story Of Police Frame-Up

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 30.—"Murder itself," is the term applied by Sacco and Vanzetti's counsel, William G. Thompson, to the activities of the department of justice and the Massachusetts district attorney, in their efforts to convict the two Italian workers whose case is now in the hands of the Massachusetts Supreme Court here.

During the hearing before the court on Judge Thayer's denial of a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, the judges and a throng of distinguished people in the court room, were startled by the frank statement of Assistant District Attorney Dudley P. Ranney, that the stool-pigeon methods that had been practiced in this case, and the cooperation of the United States and local state police authorities in suppressing evidence was "one way of disposing of radicals they could not deport."

**"Justice Exposed"**

Ranney justified placing a spy in the cell next to Sacco and trying to get some information that could be used to send him to the electric chair. The district attorney also justified withholding parts of certain detectives' reports which would have proved the state's star witnesses unreliable and would have prevented information helpful to Sacco and Vanzetti.

The hearing before the State Supreme Court lasted several days and is the final attempt to gain a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanbetti who have been living in the shadow of the gallows for the past five years. There have been many other pleas for a new trial, as more and more new evidence was unearthed; and following the procuring of affidavits concerning the activities of the department of justice in the case, Judge Thayer, who had presided at the trial of these workers was again appealed to several months ago for a new trial.

**Judge Hostile.**

His violent prejudice in this case has been evident from the very beginning of the trial at which the men were convicted, and it had been shown during each hearing on the plea for a new trial. But it was not until his most recent denial of a trial, last September, that certain prominent citizens of Boston and one capitalist newspaper became aware of his obvious hostile attitude. His decision was followed by wide spread denunciation of his action, and this has led to an unusual interest in the appeal now heard by the State Supreme Court.

The hearing was concluded on Saturday and the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti rest in the hands of the judges. It may be weeks or months before they announce whether there is or is not to be a new trial granted. If it is refused, the men will be sentenced by Judge Thayer and there is not the slightest doubt that he will sentence them to death—as he has been tryine to do for so long.

**Workers Persecuted.**

In closing his argument before the court on Saturday, William C. Thompson, counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, referring to the actions of the police authorities said:

"If this is supposed to be justice, a fair deal, we show very little trust and confidence in our own government, and we go far toward justifying those who say it is a sham and ought to be abolished. If citizens of respectability were in these men's places, and anything had been done to them such as was done to these men at their trial, the court would be quick to remedy. Do our honors believe that it is legitimate cooperation for the department of justice to send two miserable aliens out of the world by way of the electric chair when they found they could not legally send them out of the country?

"That's murder itself."

## Boston Workers School Asks Lithuanians and Italians to New Class

BOSTON, Mass. — The Boston Workers School announces the opening of another English class to be held in South Boston for the Lithuanian and Italian comrades of that district. The class will meet Monday night, January 31st at 8 p. m. with Comrade Phyllis Fenigston in room 1 of the Lithuanian Citizen Club, 376 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.

The charge will be $1.00 for the course. Those who have not yet registered may do so at the first session.

**Aircraft Shipments Bayed.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. — Shipment of aircraft, either military or non-military, to Mexico, was prohibited today in an order issued to customs collectors, unless the shippers have a special export license from the state department. Previously, non-military aircraft was exported without license. The state department ordered a change in the policy.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from page 1)

speculate for the May Day raids in Pittsburgh in 1922. Documents that came into Dunn's possession prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that John L. Lewis conspired with local Pennsylvania authorities and with the local representatives to have the raids made, which resulted in hundreds of workers being arrested and jailed. That a labor leader, no matter how reactionary, should stoop so low as to turn stoolpigeon and anti-radical bloodhound is almost incredible, but it is a fact. And Lewis is only one of many.

* * *

THE New Leader, weekly organ of a weak socialist party, is now out with the rest of the bureaucratic wolf pack calling for the suppression of the Communists at all costs. According to a capitalist paper, the reactionaries do not expect success in their efforts to drive the Communists out of the unions, so they are planning to use the federal government to crush the radical movement as Lewis used the government of the state of Pennsylvania in 1923. One would think that the socialists would, even if only for the sake of appearances, stop short of becoming an open government agency. But once renegads radicals set their feet on the slippery downward trail, there is no stopping this side of the enemy's camp.

* * *

WHILE Calvin Coolidge is slaying the dragon of "militarism" in his fight to block the congressional move for the building of three cruisers, he is dispatching warships and marines to China, threatening war on Mexico and occupying Nicaraguan territory. This Jekyll-Hyde policy will no doubt give Oswald Garrison Villard and other complacent liberals the opportunity to congratulate the president once more. Coolidge is simply of the opinion that Wall Street has enough warships just now to answer its requirements. On the other hand, the steel manufacturers and shipbuilders want to make a few honest dolla.s.

## American Indian Fights Deportation Order; May Set Precedent In Case

PHILADELPHIA (FP). — Are American Indians born without the territorial boundaries of the United States aliens and subject to federal immigration laws? Judge Oliver B. Dickinson of the U. S. district court has this question to answer in the case of Paul Diabo, structural iron-worker, Mohawk Indian, who decided Indian born on a reservation in Quebec, Canada. He was deported from the United States last March, but was ordered by Six Nations, the Confederation of North American Indian tribes, to return and fight the case with the organization's aid.

In taking the case under advisement, Judge Dickinson indicated that he held the U. S. district attorney had to bear the burden of proof that an American Indian might be an alien. The statute, after the district attorney's argument, that the country is the Indian's as much as that of its present inhabitants and that the Indians are technically wards of the government. Six Nations takes the stand that the deportation of an American Indian from the United States is a breach of the Jay treaty.

## WANTED FOR CHICAGO BAZAAR

CHICAGO.—The Workers' Carnival Bazaar Committee calls upon all friends of Labor Defense, Labor Defense, DAILY WORKER and Daily Freiheit to contribute hours toward collecting *it* articles, for the $10,000 bazaar which will take place at the Ashland Auditorium, February 25, 26 and 27.

The following have already gone in groups of two and brought results to headquarters: Mrs. Baumstein, Jennie Garshin, Wayne—Adamson, Alma Polkoff, C. Sta chi, Belle Trenholm, Mrs. Edelson, Mrs. Kogan and Mrs. Sandberg, Jack Reed, Mrs. Edelson, Harry Greenberg and Bill Edwards contributed the use of their automobiles to take committees around. More volunteers needed. Report at 19 S. Lincoln Street, or phone Seeley 3562. Automobiles will be ready every day to take groups out from Nicaragua. No War with Mexico."

The young workers of the United States greet the peasants and workers of Mexico and Nicaragua and unite with them in the fight to overthrow the yoke, of American imperialism. Join the Young Workers League and say with us, "Down with American imperialism."

# The Youth Column

## Young Workers Raise Slogan of Withdrawing Forces From Nicaragua

By HERRLICH.

Young workers must organize and stop war between Mexico and the United States. Militarism is an inevitable phenomenon of capitalism and constitutes one of the strongest and most important branches in prolonging the domination of capital.

Latest events in Nicaragua and Mexico are of utmost importance to the American young workers, for it will be the youth that will be called upon to shed its blood in order to continue the hegomony of Wall Street in Central America and Mexico.

**Borah Calls It Invasion.**

Senator William Borah during the first outburst of enthusiasm which has now died down declared efforts are being made to get this country into a shameless cowardly war with Mexico.

The invasion of American marines in Nicaragua and the columnies in the capitalist press pertaining to the Mexican controversy show clearly that the American government (agent of Wall Street) will do all in its power to protect Doheny Sinclair and Standard Oil interests.

**Young Would Be Soldiers.**

There is only one power than can stop this war; that power is the American working class. The young workers are most immediately involved. You must raise the cry everywhere to stop this war. We refuse to shed our blood and murder workers of other countries in order to strength the enemies of labor.

The Young Workers League raises a slogan "Withdrawal of marines

## Passaic Strikers Wait Long Time for Postponed Hearing

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 30.—In their celebration of the first anniversary of the biggest textile strike Passaic has ever had, the textile strikers did not forget their brothers incarcerated in jail since last September.

A delegation consisting of Mrs. Toth and Katherine Toth, mother and sister of one of the prisoners, Fannie Rudkowitz, of the Relief Office; Hollace Ransdall, secretary of the Joint Committee for Passaic Defense, William Sroka, John L. Kovacs and Cyril Briggs, strike publicity director, called on the four prisoners in the Bergen County jail at Hackensack yesterday. The prisoners are Thomas Regan, held in $15,000 bail; Adolf Wisnefski, $15,000; Joseph Toth, $15,000; and Paul Kovac, $15,000. Kovac, the one who suffered three broken ribs in the third degree ordeal to which the men were subjected at the time of their arrest, recently went out of his mind as a result, it is alleged of the torture inflicted upon him.

While the state seems determined to keep these men cooped up in jail it is evidently in no hurry to give them a trial. Dates have been set several times for trial and as often postponed and in the meantime, the authorities continued to make it difficult to furnish bail for the men by their refusal to accept any but cash bail.

## Duluth Young Workers In Fine Lenin Meeting Despite Difficulties

Quite a successful Lenin-Liebknecht memorial meeting was held in Duluth on Jan. 23, under the auspices of the Young Workers League. Comrade Sam Poberasky, secretary of the league, spoke of the life of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, and explained the role of the Y. W. L. in the working class struggle.

Comrade Jay Lovestone, who had been scheduled to be the main speaker, was delayed, and in his absence, our district organizer, Comrade Talentire, made a speech, in which he explained the work and contribution of Lenin to the world revolution, and to the Russian revolution in particular. His words were well received and were interrupted many times with cheers and applause.

After the speech a substantial collection was taken. In general the meeting was very successful, and showed that the time is here to build a still stronger and larger membership of the party and the league in Duluth.—Sam Pobersky.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## Date Set for Trial of Baking Magnate's Son Who Killed Sailor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Federal Judge Bondy today set Feb. 7th as the date for the trial of the $30,000 damage suit against Walter S. Ward, brought by Mr and Mrs. Eldridge O. Peters, parents of Clarence Peters, who was slain by Ward.

Ward shot Peters to death in Westchester county in 1922. Tried, he was acquitted.

Last June Ward disappeared, but a few days ago he turned up at New Orleans and won a reconciliation with his father, the former baking magnate. Both are now in Havana, William Sroka, John L. Kovacs and Cyril Briggs, strike publicity director, called on the four prisoners in the Bergen County jail at Hackensack yesterday. The prisoners are Thomas Regan, held in $15,000 bail; Adolf Wisnefski, $15,000; Joseph Toth, $15,000; and Paul Kovac, $15,000. Kovac, the one who suffered three broken ribs in the third degree ordeal to which the men were subjected at the time of their arrest, recently went out of his mind as a result, it is alleged of the torture inflicted upon him.

While the state seems determined to keep these men cooped up in jail it is evidently in no hurry to give them a trial. Dates have been set several times for trial and as often postponed and in the meantime, the authorities continued to make it difficult to furnish bail for the men by their refusal to accept any but cash bail.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.


**FOR YOUR HEALTH**

Strictly Pure
FLORIDA

# Honey

Guaranteed by the Bee-Farmer.

Delivered in New York City at following prices

2 Lbs. 75c. 3 Lbs. $1.00
5 Lbs. $1.50

10 Goes to Daily Worker. Order by Mail

J. A. FEURER
3656 Park Ave. N. Y. C.
Agents Wanted.

## PASSAIC STRIKE STILL ON! WE'VE WON IN FOUR MILLS! HELP US BEAT THE REST!

GIVE MONEY PLEASE! For Coal for the Strikers' Homes! For Bread for their families! They have made a hard fight! Now they are winning! Now you must help more than ever! Give all you can! MAKE VICTORY COMPLETE!

*Make all contributions by check or money order to*

**GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE**

799 BROADWAY Room 225 NEW YORK CITY

*Get 10c Coupons and sell them TO HELP US FEED the Strikers' Children.*

# Organized Labor in Trade Union Activities

## SLAVE LABOR SHOWS FEW JOBS SOLD; DEFICIT IS LAID AT DOORS OF BIG BUSINESS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 7.—Chicago's parting victory blasts out thru to the country as the first city to have completely solved the problem of the unemployed. Mayor William E. Dever's triumphant boast that there are not any more unemployed men in Chicago is founded on a task raised the above headline on Monday, Halsted and South State Streets and on no other basis whatever. The job hunting is more convincing than what figures might indicate.

Average Two Men Per Job.

The last index of the Illinois Labor Department gives Chicago applicants for jobs at free employment bureaus as 178 to every 100 jobs available. This is for December. Officials at the Chicago office of the department, while they are reluctant to make any sort of estimate, even roughly, as to the actual number, say that every indication points to the fact that when December the number of jobs has materially decreased. In November, for example, the ratio was 167 to 100, showing a steady decline of jobs.

Keep On Tramping.

Building trades workers and mechanists to whom I have spoken tell of interminable tramping from building to building and shop to shop. Stockyards workers relate that there are more butchers out of work than since 1922. The state figures for factory employment show a drop of 14 per cent between November and December.

"Short covering and speculative buying, stimulated by cheerful stock market reports, has served temporarily as encouraging reports from other branches of American industry, brought about a good recovery in stock prices," says the last market report from the New York exchange.

The optimism of which sits very well with the coupon slippers but which cannot be shared by the unquestionably large lay-offs in the steel mills at Gary and South Chicago, a compliment of a general reduction in practically all the most branches of industry in this city.

## PAPER BOX STRIKE PARALLELS PASSAIC

(By a Worker correspondent)

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Another labor organization is being attacked. Another group of workers is waging a desperate struggle to maintain its union. Again organized employers, using hunger and cold as their weapons, are seeking to annihilate a labor organization that it has taken years to build up.

This time it is the paper box workers of New York City that are carrying on the struggle. For fifteen weeks they have fought against the mandate of their oppressors which would reduce them to the status of unorganized workers.

Would Crush Union

Fifteen weeks ago, the hundred and fifty paper box manufacturers of Greater New York determined that their employes give up their union. They themselves were bound together in a solid organization. They preferred to act as a unit, although they wanted their employes to act as individuals.

The workers did not yield to the demand, although they stood desperately in need of employment. They held to their union and struck for its maintenance.

Standards Low

Surely, these workers need a union if any workers do. It is very badly needed to build up the terribly low standards that prevail in this industry. The factories are housed in the most desolate part of Manhattan, along Greene and Mercer and Prince Streets, where old buildings stand that have been out of date for many years and are contemporaries of the most part of the town have long since been pulled down to make way for modern structures. In these dilapidated edifices of the middle of last century the paper box workers are huddled. Go down and look at them some day. A large part of the work is carried on in basements, for the rent of upper floors is not as cheap as the discarded, uninhabitable basements.

The misery of the basements is intensified by the fact that the heavy cut board must be carried up by the workers as there are no elevator facilities in 50 per cent of the shops.

In that dampness and darkness, the paper box workers spend their labor hours.

Workers Driven

The seasons vary in intensity and there is approximately eight months of each year part time employment. Always there is the most ballish driving of workers. The wages, the state department of labor reports, are next to the lowest of these paid in any industry. And sanitary conditions are indisputedly the worst.

Here we have truly a sweated industry, one of the last survivals of that hated race, the principal cure for which is organization.

A Record Passes

For fifteen bitter weeks the struggle has gone on. Picket lines have been maintained morning and evening, with both men and women appearing upon them. Young girls in their teens have braved the snow and the rain and cold in helping to keep them. They have been one of the most effective ways of demonstrating the strength of the strike. Policemen's clubs have been wielded upon unprotected heads for the crime of walking along the sidewalks and informing would-be workers that a strike was on. Four hundred pickets have been arrested, in almost every case for no legal offense. In nearly every case the person has been dismissed because he has committed no crime. Union and women have been beaten by the thugs employed by the manufacturers.

This has been another Passaic strike in fact except two details. The details are: 1. This is a strike to defend a union already formed, rather than one to establish a new union. 2. The police and judges of this town have been wise enough not to attack reporters, so the strike has not been given the newspaper publicity that the Passaic strike received.

In most other respects we have a Passaic strike here right in our midst.

Come quickly with your help. Contributions from your workshop. Get your friends to contribute. Get your union to contribute. In a desperate struggle like this, every dollar sent soon has twice its value. Help the paper box workers to win.

## Steel Firm Nets Big Profits After Paying Miners' Union Scale

NEW YORK, (FP).—Paying the United Mine Workers scale to several thousand employes in its coal mines has not prevented Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. from making high profits. Its 1926 profits rose to $15,149,004 from $9,854,404 in 1925, says the annual report. And its 1926 common stock dividends climbed to $19.46 a share as compared to $10.30 in 1925.

During the same period Bethlehem Steel repudiated the Jacksonville wage agreement and reduced its miners' pay 23 per cent on the pretext that it could not operate its coal properties profitably at the union figure.

Jones & Laughlin coal is mined by the Vesta Coal Co., one of the three big concerns continuing to deal with the U. M. W. of A. in the Pittsburgh field. It does not recognise organized labor in its steel mills.

## BRICKLAYERS' RELIEF INCREASING.

WASHINGTON, (FP).—Old age relief and mortuary benefits paid to members by the Bricklayers, Plasterers and Masons' International Union in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, were respectively $955,008 and $818,311, according to Secretary-Treasurer Gleeson. This was the highest total for each of the two funds that has yet been expended.

## RELATED WAGE INCREASE TO DEVELOPMENT.

ELMIRA, N. Y. (F. P.).—At the tail end of other roads the Erie Railroad has come forward with small wage increases to its shopmen. The road granted 2 and 3-4 cents an hour more pay, retroactive to January 1, and

## Carry Anti-Syndicalist Law Fight to State Legislature on Coast

By L. P. BINDAL

(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Indications are that a hard fight will be put up before the California legislature to repeal the criminal syndicalism law. The noted jurist and criminologist, Dr. George W. Kirchwey, has made a survey of this act for the American Civil Liberties Union, and he characterizes it as a "farce." So does Leon R. Yankwich, professor of law at the Loyola college and member of the Los Angeles bar. William Kent, former United States congressman, is also strong against the law, according to a statement in the South California Labor Press (A. F. of L.). The Open Forum, organ of the A. C. L. U. branch, and the liberal (sometimes almost radical) Los Angeles Record are both putting up a strong protest against the savagery of California.

The Sacco-Vanzetti United Front Defense Conference has held two meetings already this year, on January 9 and 16. The number of delegates has greatly increased, as many of the locals have voted to take more active part in the work to free these victims.

At a recent election the following officers were elected: T. B. Webber, president, George Timberlake, vice-president, Joseph Spisak, treasurer, Mike Shulman, secretary, and Dave Rapoport, assistant secretary.

Arrangements have been made to hold a big mass meeting in the near future.

### Rent For Hotel Employes.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Hotel employes would be granted one day of rest in every seven under a bill introduced [illegible]

Parties and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

## Organizing Cab Drivers Union In Philadelphia In Spite of Discharges

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30 (FP).—Taxicab drivers of Philadelphia are seeking to build up a union. More than 30 men suspected of union sympathy have been fired, but the movement continues. The Yellow Taxi Co. now owned by Thomas B. Mitten interests, discharged 10 of these drivers, when they were seen reading copies of the Cab Driver's Bulletin.

The Cab Drivers Union demands call for a guaranteed wage of $4 a day; 10-hour day and 5-day week; time starting on arrival at garage; time and half for overtime; abolition of criminal identification—fingerprinting and photographing; installation of lockers and sanitary washrooms; no discrimination, and recognition of the union.

Mitten has lost much of his popularity in Philadelphia. Poor service on his Philadelphia Rapid Transit street car system is being criticised severely. Quaker City citizens, business groups and district associations are hoping that Mitten keeps the P. R. T. street cars few and far between, while pushing his Yellow cabs under everyone's nose. Mitten cabs solicit crowds waiting on corners for the long delayed Mitten trolleys.

Gifford Pinchot, before his term as governor expired, urged the Public Service Commission to make "an immediate inquiry into transit conditions in Philadelphia." Pinchot's regular Republican successor, John Fisher, has not yet called for a report.

Cab drivers boosting the union hope to forestall the famous "Mitten plan" of company unionism which Mitten is trying to extend into taxi service. Mitten has fought trade unions since 1911 when he broke a street railway workers' strike in Philadelphia. His son boasted recently that the father spent $6,000,000 breaking a Buffalo car strike which ended with the introduction of the company union.

The Mitten plan calls for employe stock ownership. But Robert W. Dunn, speaking before the Young Democracy Open Forum in Philadelphia, pointed out that though the workers owned a large minority of the common stock their share in the total outstanding securities of the company amounted to only about three percent and their share in the total earnings of the company was therefore far below what it was cracked up to be.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## Discharge Telegraph Operators With the Speed-up on the Job

By SIDNEY TEPPER

(Worker Correspondent)

Hundreds of Morse telegraph operators are being discharged by the Western Union Telegraph Co. and many more put on a part time basis all over the United States, as a result of the speed-up system and "economy drive."

The men and women discharged or given indefinite furloughs have to live with the company between two and fifteen years.

For years these workers have slaved for low wages, long hours, single time for overtime after 9 hours, with the hope of having a permanent job. (During the war the government compelled the company to grant the 9 hour day and time and a half for overtime, in large offices only.)

The slave driving supervisors were always on the workers' necks asking for bigger records. The company spent millions of dollars to devise new speed up machinery. A general amusement arose through the telegraph workers. Hundreds joined the union of commercial telegraphers. The company being alarmed by the general restlessness of the workers sent stool pigeons to spy upon the men. Every union meeting was filled with stool pigeons who are ready to sell their fellow workers for a few dollars, higher job or a smile from an official. The most active workers were reported and fired.

A strike was called in 1918 but it was lost. There are three reasons why the strike was lost. (1) Union called the strike in one office only while the other wires unaffected. Scabs brought in from other places. (2) Stool pigeons demoralised the ranks and (3) many men were afraid to take their "steady jobs."

The Western Union alarmed by these events tooks measures to safeguard itself against their repetitions. They organized the fake company union and discharged anyone who was suspected of still belonging to the commercial telegraphers.

Of this company union and the other "welfare" measures we will write in future articles.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## LABOR SECRETARY DAVIS CHANGES "HYMN OF HATE"

### Never Favored Alien Bills, So He Says

The Connecticut Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers sees a direct connection between its very successful state conference held in New Haven on Sunday and a speech delivered in that city by Secretary of Labor Davis the following day.

Mr. Davis speaking over the radio denied emphatically that he had ever favored registration of aliens involving finger-printing or espionage, and claimed that he had in fact always strenuously opposed such proposed measures. He said he was merely advocating a voluntary registration system which would benefit the alien by making naturalization easier and simpler.

Seems To Be Change.

This statement was surprising to the Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers which has been fighting all anti-alien measures such as the various proposed registration bill. The council seems to remember very distinctly that a year ago the Secretary of Labor was backing the pernicious Aswall bill which not only calls for finger-printing but also for taxing for conscription at the will of the president, and for such a Prussian system of registry that it would result in constant spying upon a workers' every move and action.

Davis Yields.

The Secretary of Labor in his annual report, issued in December, stated that in view of the fact that so many people seemed to object to the proposals for compulsory registration—facts he had been brought up at every session of Congress since 1922—he was willing to try some scheme of voluntary registration of aliens. In other words he felt it necessary to yield to the tremendous pressure of public opinion against this attempted attack upon the foreign-born.

Inserting The Thin Edge

In line with this change in Mr. Davis' plans, Representative Holaday introduced a new bill, on January 10th of this year, calling upon Congress to set certain fees for a voluntary registration of aliens to be carried on. This is presumably for the purpose of aiding them in becoming naturalized.

But the Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers asks why there is need of passing a law if the registration is to be optional.

They feel confident that what will actually result is a demand for compulsory registration when the voluntary scheme has failed as it surely will. This is proposed to make aliens register—perhaps at the command of employers—the authorities can then say that those workers who did not register must be suspicious characters and therefore ought to be forced to register.

Whatever Mr. Davis may say at this time, the Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers is convinced that he disapproved proposals to introduce as soon as the public will stand for it—a compulsory system of registration of aliens. After that will come registration for all of us.

Mr. Davis in his New Haven speech: "I know that many of you here are opposed to the enrollment of aliens in the United States. I am unable to find reasons why I have proposed no espionage, no finger-printing, no other identification other than the fact of enrollment. Finger-printing measures have been advocated, but I have strenuously opposed them."

Council Gets Results.

The Connecticut Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers believes that nothing could have brought forth such a statement but its gathering of more than 330 delegates at a conference which opposed all such measures, and voted to continue to fight them as long as they were before Congress.

Sunday's conference, according to Miss Nina Samorodin, Secretary of the National organization, had representatives of every union, of central trades, of fraternal and religious organizations from 8 different cities.

Couldn't Break It Up.

"There were twenty delegates representing certain Workmen's Circle branches and the Socialists", says Miss Samorodin, "who came all prepared to break up the meeting. But after they had had a thoro hearing, they were flouted by the delegates, part of them withdrew, and the conference proceeded to a most successful conclusion."

If one council conferences could an influence Secretary of Labor Davis, a hundred councils if established thruout the country could no doubt crush out all attempts to persecute the foreign born worker with any more proposed registration and deportation measures in Congress. Write to the National Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers, 41 Union Square, New York, N. Y. for information about a council in your city.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## The Manager's Corner

*A POUND OF NEWSPRINT VS. A GRAIN OF NEWS*

*Soon Tolstoy once commented sarcastically upon the fact that certain issues of American newspapers weigh four pounds. The average Sunday paper weighs this much and sometimes more. This enormous load consists of all the trash which can be thrown together to stupify and confuse the minds of the workers, issues comic strips, cheap sob stories, social scrapp from the divorce courts and the domestic life of the idle rich; advice to the lovelorn, lurid murder tales, and similar insipid trappings which emanate in a poisonous cloud from the pages of the capitalist press. The careful reader of the news is forced to wade through this mass of intellectual garbage, to find here and there a shred of real news of social importance, usually not more than a grain of news to a pound of newsprint.*

*Within the six pages of The DAILY WORKER is crammed all the meat, in the way of news, that can be put into such a limited space. If you will scan the pages of The DAILY WORKER you will notice with what care the news is selected. Each item is chosen for its particular importance or genuine human interest. Each topic is developed with an eye to bringing out its social significance. Each article is written with but one thought in mind, that of its service to the workers.*

*The worker who is led to chose his newspaper by the flashy appeal of the capitalist press, by its glaring, but empty headlines, or by its rapid pictures, is like a child who responds solely to the immediate sense impression, and grasps at the brightest object which comes within his reach. In choosing a newspaper, cheap novelty alone should not be the standard, but rather the novelty of that which is intellectually stimulating and socially useful. A newspaper should furnish real food for thought*

—BERT MILLER.

## LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

### Come Back for More.

Editor, DAILY WORKER: I was at the Bramhall Theatre at 27th Street and Lexington Avenue to see the play "The Difference in Gods". I was very well acted and the thought behind it was a very fine one. However, the seating capacity of the theatre amounts to 300 approximately, and only one-fourth or less was filled.

Any movie house is filled, no matter how stupid the picture may be. The prices in the movies rank anywhere between 25c and 65c, whereas the charge at the Bramhall Theatre is well within the reach of the workers—25c only; 25c to see a play superbly acted. But this is not all that I want to bring out: Butler Davenport, hero of plays and owner of the theatre, is the only one (except the Workers' Theatre) who offered a free seat to the paper box striker to see "The Bells." I'm sure any striker who saw it enjoyed it.

I beseech *every worker* who reads this paper to dig up but *one quarter* and go to the Bramhall Theatre instead of going to a nonsensical picture, and I'm sure *you will come back for more.* Comradely yours.

FLORENCE PROPKY.

### An Appeal to Women

Dear Comrades: Reading The DAILY WORKER every day, your "challenge" letters have interested me very much, because they show how little the majority of your Party are doing to help Keep The DAILY WORKER.

If every member of your Party would have done his share, you would have gone "over the top" a long time ago. If the majority would have any interest in the paper or really realise that The DAILY WORKER was in a precarious condition, they would answer those "challenge" letters much faster.

Appeal to Women.

Although neither my wife nor I am a Party member, I would like to make a suggestion. On account of what my wife has done, the thought has come to me that if you make an appeal to the wives of the Party members and to women in general, to come to the rescue of The DAILY WORKER, the response would be surprising.

When the Passaic Relief Committee sent out an appeal for relief funds it was my wife who urged me to go out and collect funds for them. We raised $25.00.

We received another appeal from the same source. Again it was my wife who urged me and went with me to collect more money. With her help I raised another $25.00 and 150 pound of new and old clothing.

A Real Wife.

Then when you made an appeal to keep The DAILY WORKER in existence, and my wife read in the lists that I gave only $1.00 (as much as I had at that time), these are the exact words she used to me, "Is that all you gave? Why, what would we and all the other workers do if The DAILY WORKER stopped publication?"

She made me promise to send $5.00 immediately (the amount you will find enclosed), and to send another five as soon as possible (which I shall also do).

That's why I say, make an appeal to the women folks. They know what it means to fight for an existence, and they are the ones who will help save our DAILY.

If this letter will do any good, you may publish it with pleasure.

With Comrade Greetings.

MAX MILLER.

Cleveland, Ohio.

### Long Live the Daily Worker in New York City.

Editor, DAILY WORKER: With unconfined joy, I add my voice in welcoming to New York, the only English language labor daily in America voicing the hopes and aspirations of the working class movement.

The arrival of The DAILY WORKER in New York will serve not only to dissolve the countless falsehoods spawned by the mendacious of capitalism, such as the New York Times and the rest, but will also counteract directly the vicious fabrications and fairy tales disseminated by the yellow socialist New Leader.

The first day out on New York's sea of struggle saw the sale of The DAILY WORKER rise to great and glorious heights and my newsdealer who often complained of left-overs, was more than glad to announce that all his dailies, fifteen in all, were sold out. In a feverish hunt thruout the lower Bronx, for a copy, I discovered much the same situation.

Comrades and fellow workers! Keep up the good work, and let the reactionaries know that our much heralded weakness and oft-reported "slow death" is only a fanciful dream.

Long live The DAILY WORKER in New York City. JOSEPH J. FADGUG.

## ANTI IMPERIALISTS IN MEXICO CONGRATULATE

Mexico City, Mexico, Jan. 20.—In the name of the Continental Organization Committee of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, I greet the DAILY WORKER on the occasion of its first New York issue.

I take advantage of this opportunity to wish all success to the newspaper which has been the greatest defender in the United States of the workers and peasants of Latin America and is the champion of the struggle against Imperialism.—JULIO A. MELLA, Secretary.

## BRITISH UNION REJECTS LONG HOURS.

NEW YORK, (FP).—The United Textile Factory Workers Association of Great Britain has rejected the demand of employers that working hours be increased, says Manchester dispatches to New York textile journals. The union is taking movement to amend the factory act and make 48 hours the legal limit. The proposed amendment is intended as a blo wat overtime.

## STRIKE FOR UNION SHOP

TILTON, N. J., Jan. 30.—Two hundred members of the United Textile Workers employed in the Elmill have struck and tied up the shop when an attempt was made to establish a non-union shop by having John Perthel, weaver, withdraw from the union, and continue at work. This scheme was tried once before, four years ago, by the same man. A short strike resulted in the company giving in, orders to [illegible]

# THE DAILY WORKER

PUBLISHED BY THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

26 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 1890

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail (In New York City): By mail (outside of New York):
$6.00 per year $3.00 six months $0.00 per year $5.00 six months
$1.50 three months $2.50 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to THE DAILY WORKER, 26 First Street, New York, N. Y.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
ROBT. MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.


## The Lewis Machine Shows Its Inner Weakness.

**The Lewis machine was defeated last Wednesday afternoon.**

**It did not lose permanent control of the convention, thanks to the organizational control which enables it to count votes as it pleases, but for almost two hours the rank and file speakers roared their disapproval of the machine proposal with respect to Section 25 of the constitution.**

**If there is such a thing as a spontaneous revolt, this is what it was that swept over Vice-President Murray, Van Bittner, Captain Percy Tetlow and other heavyweights of the administration.**

**Section 25 reads:**

**The board shall have power to levy and collect assessments when necessary but no assessment shall be collected for more than two months unless authorized by a referendum vote of the members.**

**The constitution committee had propcsed that the words "but no assessment shall be collected for more than two months unless authorized by a referendum vote of the membership." This deletion would have given the Lewis machine authority to levy and collect assessments at will.**

**Suddenly the convention was in an uproar. Bank and file delegates were shouting for the floor. Some of them got it and then the machine speakers tried to stem the tide. They could not. Murray tried to stop one young, rotund and good-natured looking delegate but was told to his face: "I represent my local union and I am going to speak." He did. So did many more.**

**The delegates from the anthracite were especially acrimonious. "Let us enforce the check-off and we won't have to worry about assessment. We are spending four or five hundred dollars every month in my local now collecting dues," said one speaker.**

**The well-known progressive leaders took no part in the fight. Apparently they were quite satisfied with the way things were going and wanted to see how much fighting spirit there was in the convention.**

**Finally Murray forced a vote.**

**There was a clear majority against the committee report but Murray declared it carried.**

**There were hundreds of demands for a roll call.**

**30 per cent. of the delegates must vote in favor to secure a roll call. Murray talked of the expense, etc., but when he called for a show of hands more than seven hundred miners' fists were raised—almost half of the delegates voted for it.**

**The machine tellers counted 498 and said it was not the required amount. Murray adjourned the convention.**

**As the delegates crowded thru the doors into the open air there was a steady murmur of curses and complaints.**

**"So this is what we get for supporting the constructive policies of those s——s of b——s," said one.**

**"I've never been a Howat man but by god—," said another.**

**"I didn't vote for Brophy but I hope he runs again, that's all," said a third.**

**Writing on January 26, we said:**

**"What the opposition . . . will accomplish if it catches the machine off guard for a moment is to defeat it by exposing its political weakness on the convention floor."**

**This has been done.**

**The whole convention has seen the machine cowering before a rank and file onslaught and forced, to save itself from disgraceful defeat, to thwart openly the expressed will of the rank and file.**

**Every honest delegate is drawing his own conclusions—and they are not complimentary to the Lewis machine.**

**There are two reasons for this sudden loss of control over the convention. They are:**

**(1) The issue was one on which the machine felt sure of victory and consequently neglected to stage the usual red-baiting scene.**

**(2) The granting of unlimited power to levy and collect assessments is a practical question which every delegate can understand at once.**

**If the left wing is able now to take the lead in a fight for reconsideration of a vote which every delegate knows was crooked the Lewis machine will be in a bad way. Its artificial majority from non-existent locals will enable it to count votes in its favor but something more than mechanical majorities are needed to preserve the political prestige of the machine during and after this convention.**

**That prestige was damaged badly on Thursday afternoon.**

---

**Get Another Subscriber for Your DAILY WORKER.**

---

**The worst has come in China. The Chinese priests have organised into a union, adopted a wage scale and declared that they will not say another darned prayer until the bosses exceed to their demands. It's about time the American religious trusts should begin evacuating their missionaries.**

---

**China cannot be fooled by Great Britain's specious peace language. The Cantonese declare they cannot understand why Britain needs 20,000 troops to conduct negotiations anywhere except on a battlefield. We have suspicion that the Chinese will not be caught with their spurs off.**

---

**Join The Workers (Communist) Party.**

# The Making of Mary Snesky

By C. RAZA SHERMAN

TWENTY-NINE years of toil and child-bearing have left their mark on Mary Snesky. Her shape, though she is scarcely forty-two, Mary comes from Poland, hardly speaks the English language, yet she has been in America since she was a child. She is big with large breasts and large hips. Her gray hair pulled tight back in a knot by a few rusty hair pins.

**Into Child Slavery.**

But Mary was young once, yes, even good looking. She came to Passaic, N. J. at the age of thirteen, healthy, robust, meaty, too big for her age. She might have gone to school, but being the oldest of a family of six, she had to get a job, and so her career in the Botany Mills began, working ten and twelve hours daily for $3 a week. This, however, did not discourage Mary. She did not think she would have to work for long, for soon she would marry John Mihoisoky, whom she had met on the steamer from Poland. Even night school was impossible for Mary to attend, since her father worked in the day while her mother worked on the night shift, making her the mother of the younger children.

**Wearing Out at Seventeen.**

When she became seventeen, she married John. By that time the robustness, the rosy cheeks and her strength began to give way, and where the red blood used to rush, patches of rouge hid the growing pallor.

One year of love and Mary gave birth to a little girl. She had to give up work. But the family had to live, the doctor's bills to be paid, baby's clothes, etc., and within a few months we find Mary back on the night shift in the Botany Mills, more worn than ever. Nineteen, only a young girl, and already she was broken with flat feet and rings under her eyes.

**Gave to The Church.**

Years dragged on—Mary and John worked. Their family increased. Mary loved her children, respected he husband, went to church every Sunday and on holidays, gave all the pennies she could to the church and waited for the good God to help her as he would all good people who trusted and believed in him.

By the time Helen, her oldest girl was thirteen, Mary had already four children, and John's earnings, $10 a week, did not suffice to support the family. Helen, like her mother, went into the Botany. Everything was now increased day by day. Mary's only thought was, "will the meagre earnings enable her to buy enough food for the family, to pay rent, gas bills, doctor's bills, and from time to time some clothing. But the mind go on—

Star Supplied by Internet Archive

In 1914 the world was turned out. Father Snesky, Mary's father, Liberal Bonds, Patriotism, with finally conscription in 1917, taking Mary's two sons to France to fight the Hun for the Stars and Stripes. The Hun Corpses, who are Germans, had suddenly turned patriots. Flags, flags all over. A star was hung up in the Forstmann-Huffmann plant for Mary's son, who was killed in the Marines. It was Peace on Earth and Good Will toward men. Then Armistice. Hurrah!! We had won. Peace! Peace. Peace and readjustment... Pre-war conditions... War tax. Wage cuts. Speed up systems. Production.

The money-hungry mill owners who had made tremendous profits out of the war, were without consideration for the workers. On Monday morning, October 9, 1924, a notice was posted to the effect of yet another 10% wage cut.

**No Confidence In God.**

This meant actual starvation, and Mary who in all her life had never complained and devoutly believed in God and trusted that he would help her, felt at last a hatred toward all those responsible for her miserable life. Mary felt her very life going. It was no more a question of a home, she she had dreamt of one ever since she was seventeen. No, she never could save enough to buy the first mortgage on a shack in Garfield. This time she began wondering how she would be able to pay the rent of the shack on Mattimore Street, where she now lived. It was not milk and cream and meat, but bread for her children! Bread!!

This wrong must not be done to the workers. The bosses have enough. Why doesn't the Merciful God punish them for treating the people like this?

**Determines To Live.**

The more she thought of it, the more determined her NO. That No became louder and louder. With fists clenched and teeth biting into her lips to the bleeding point, she had felt something had to be done. She will not starve, and more so, she will not let the children starve. Their life is miserable enough. But what shall she do?

Mary had never known the value of a union, in fact she was against it. The boss always told her that they were not good, and besides he would fire all the people who would dare to belong to a union, and the strikebreaker discouraged organization. But now some of the workers in Botany said, "We must organize," and she listened to such talk for the first ever.

Another is the insistence of Hindenburg that there be no tampering with the "armed forces of the nation." The reichswehr must continue — as heretofore — to admit only out and out monarchists and to train Fascists secretly. Sooner or later the workers in Germany will realize that at bottom the social democrats are working for the resumption of power by the reactionary Right. In 1918 the Socialists might have made as clean a sweep of things as the Bolsheviks had made in Russia. But they believed in democracy, in "freedom." Their only terror was against the Communists. The result is a regime of Hindenburg, Gessler, Hergt, Graef, Stresemann and Marx.

**Nationalists Control Military and Courts.**

To the nationalists have gone the two best weapons for the oppression of the working class. Graef, right and nationalist, is minister of justice. He takes over 4,000 political prisoners and can be expected to increase their number. While the democratic and social democrats supported the cabinet, a rigid regime of anti proletarian justice was maintained. Now a quiet reign of terror is ahead. Herr Walter Graef will be ably seconded by Dr. Oscar Hergt, leader of the nationalists, who, as minister of interior, will have the job of seeing "Ruhe und Ordnung" in the land. The workers are in for a period of reaction which should open the eyes of the social democratic rank and file.

The new Marx cabinet has only a flimsy majority. It may last a long time; it may fall within a very short period Marx can, on certain issues in internal politics, count on the bourgeois democrats and on the benevolent neutrality of the social-democrats.

As long as he sticks by the league of nations and a rapprochement with Poincare, Herman Mueller and Hilferding will let him do what he wants in internal politics. The social-democrats are now in "His Majesty's Hindenburg's opposition." They will be very polite. Of course, they would like to get into office to taste a few of the plums. But since this is further away than ever, they can be relied on to behave.

## The Cabinet Hindenburg Wanted

By JURI VICTOR

The "democratic German Republic" now has its most reactionary cabinet. The republic, established in 1918 by the Noskes and Scheidemanns, who thus got the monarchists and junkers out of deep international hole, has moved steadily towards the right until today the ministerial combination may even make Wilhelm in Doorn feel better. It is all the work of that great strategian, Hindenburg, who, while the liberals in all countries were hailing him as the exponent of progressive political thought and republican patriotism, was busy preparing warm berths for his friends, monarchist nationalists. For doing lip service to the republic and for accepting Stresemann's Locarno policy, these representatives of the rich land owners and mining industrialists have obtained four portfolios in the new government, two of which are the best outposts for the oppression of the working class.

German political developments in the last two years tonild be made the finest, large-scale object lesson in the operations of democracy. In the Spring of 1925, Hindenburg, the candidate of the nationalists and people's party, was elected president on a frankly monarchist ticket against Marx, the candidate of the republicans, democrats, social democrats and centrists. Since then Marx has been Hindenburg's prime minister more than any other man.

Last summer 15,000,000 Germans, a majority of the electorate, voted for the expropriation without compensation of ex-royalty. This was 100% proof that the Reichstag did not represent the masses. It should have packed up and gone home. But Hindenburg wrote a letter, the cahinet shivered before the grand old man, and the princes continued to get their subsidies—with the help of the socialdemocrats. That reichstag, which acted contrary to the will of more than half the voters, still sits.

Last November the third Marx cabinet was formed to resign on account of the opposition to Gessler, minister of war, under whom the reichswehr is the hearth of anti-republican propaganda and the refuge of militarism and reaction. A majority of the reichstag voted against Gessler and the ministry had to quit. Today Gessler is back in the cabinet and a ... same reichstag which voted against him two months ago will now vote for him. One reason is the perfidy of the Catholic Centre.

## Bosses Control Radio

"Free as the air" doesn't mean so much as it used to, since the invention of radio, telegraph and telephone have added a new use to the space above and around us, and a use that is by the nature of the cost of the apparatu required to exploit it, with few exceptions is limited to the possession of the rich and of governments.

Radio Telegraphy is said to have increased the difficulties of secret diplomacy, by enticing ambassadors and other political agents to employ a means of communication in which opponents can listen in, and by making it impossible to prevent small sending sets from being erected, which can distribute important information until traced down and sealed.

However, during the British General Strike it was discovered that all the radio sending apparatus was controlled by the employers or the government, and used for propaganda purposes by them. Also in America attempts to set up labor broadcasting stations are hindered by the fact that the best wave lengths, and the most powerful stations, are hogged by the great corporations.

## Bunny Visits Soviet Russia

### A NEW NOVEL By Upton Sinclair

The American magnate came among these Britishers with as much tact and grace as one of his long-horned steers from the southwestern plains. He wasn't going to put on any society flummery, he was an old cattle-puncher from Oklahoma, and if "Old Spats and Monocle," as he called Great Britain's leading oil magnate, didn't like him, by Jeec he could jump him! Bunny attended a banquet at which a group of the rivals sat down together, and it seemed to Bunny that Verne was more noisy and more slangy than even at his own dinner-table at the Monastery. There was method in it, the younger man suspected; Verne frightened these strangers with his wild western airs, and that was the proper mood for negotiations! They had needed our navy damn bad a few years ago, and had got it free of charge, but they weren't going to get it that way again, and Verne was the feller to tell them so. The next time, it would be the oil crowd's say about the battleships—and the same with the doliar, by Jees.

There was a new deal in American diplomacy since the war. The state department had taken charge of foreign investments made by our bankers, and told them where to go and where to stay away from. The bankers had to obey, because they never knew when they might need the help of the marines to collect their interest. What it meant in practice was that a few fighting men like Vernon Roscoe could go to foreign business men and say, let me in on this and give me a share of that, or you can whistle for the next loan from Wall Street. The procedure is known to all cattle men, they call it "horning in"; and after a few of the Britishers had been "horned in on," they learned what the little fellows had learned back home—who were the real masters of America!

VII

Dad of course had no trace of interest in seeing the place where men had had their heads chopped off five hundred years ago; and Bunny tried it, and found that he didn't have much either. What Bunny wanted was to meet the men who were in danger of having their heads chopped off now. There was a great labor movement in England, with a well developed system of workers' education, supported by the old line leaders; also a bunch of young rebels making war on it because of its lack of clear revolutionary purpose. "The Young Student" had been exchanging with the "Plebs," and now Bunny went to see these rebels, and soon was up to his ears in the British struggle —a wonderful meeting at Albert Hall, and labor members of Parliament and other interesting people to meet.

A couple of papers published interviews with the young oil prince who had gone in for "radicalism," as the Americans called it. And this brought an agonized letter from Bertie. She had been begging them to come over to Paris and meet the best people but now, here was Bunny, six thousand miles away from home, still making his stinks! Couldn't he for God's sake stop to think what he was doing to his relatives? Eldon just about to get a promotion, and here his brother-in-law coming in and queering it all! You could see Bertie making a strong moral effort on paper, controlling herself and patiently explaining to her brother the difference between Europe and California. People really took the red peril seriously over here, and Bunny would find himself a complete social outcast. How could Eldon's superiors trust him in delicate matters of state policy, if they knew that members of his family were in sympathy with the murderous ruffians of Moscow?

Bunny replied that it was very sad indeed, but Bertie and her husband had better repudiate him and not see him, for he had no intention of failing to make acquaintance with the labor and Socialist movements of the countries he visited. Having got that off his chest, Bunny found it all good. Yes, Rachel Mannles was going to make a real editor—a lot better one than Bunny himself, he humbly decided. She had started a series of papers, called "Justice and the Student," discussing the problems of the younger generation. She saw it all so clearly, and was so dignified and persuasive in manner—not angry, as the young reds so easily get. Even Dad was impressed, yes, that was a clever girl; you wouldn't think it to look at her—but these Jews were always smart.

Also the labor press service was coming, with Dan Irving's Washington letter and other news from the oil scandal. And very soon Bunny saw what Verne had meant by predicting the collapse of the investigation. The whole power of attorney general's office had been turned against the insurgent senators, Barney Brockway, backed against the wall, was fighting for the life of himself and his "Ohio gang." Secret service agents had raided the offices of the senators conducting the investigation and rifled their papers; they were shaking up scandals against these men, sending women to try to "get" them, arranging a series of "frameups" in their home states—every trick they had rehearsed on the state department had taken charge of foreign investments made by our bankers, and told them where to go and where to stay away from. The bankers had to obey, because they never knew when they might need the help of the marines to collect their interest. What it meant in practice was that a few fighting men like Vernon Roscoe could go to foreign business men and say, let me in on this and give me a share of that, or you can whistle for the next loan from Wall Street. The procedure is known to all cattle men, they call it "horning in"; and after a few of the Britishers had been "horned in on," they learned what the little fellows had learned back home—who were the real masters of America!

VII

Dad of course had no trace of interest in seeing the place where men had had their heads chopped off five hundred years ago; and Bunny tried it, and found that he didn't have much either. What Bunny wanted was to meet the men who were in danger of having their heads chopped off now. There was a great labor movement in England, with a well developed system of workers' education, supported by the old line leaders; also a bunch of young rebels making war on it because of its lack of clear revolutionary purpose. "The Young Student" had been exchanging with the "Plebs," and now Bunny went to see these rebels, and soon was up to his ears in the British struggle —a wonderful meeting at Albert Hall, and labor members of Parliament and other interesting people to meet.

A couple of papers published interviews with the young oil prince who had gone in for "radicalism," as the Americans called it. And this brought an agonized letter from Bertie. She had been begging them to come over to Paris and meet the best people but now, here was Bunny, six thousand miles away from home, still making his stinks! Couldn't he for God's sake stop to think what he was doing to his relatives? Eldon just about to get a promotion, and here his brother-in-law coming in and queering it all! You could see Bertie making a strong moral effort on paper, controlling herself and patiently explaining to her brother the difference between Europe and California. People really took the red peril seriously over here, and Bunny would find himself a complete social outcast. How could Eldon's superiors trust him in delicate matters of state policy, if they knew that members of his family were in sympathy with the murderous ruffians of Moscow?

Bunny replied that it was very sad indeed, but Bertie and her husband had better repudiate him and not see him, for he had no intention of failing to make acquaintance with the labor and Socialist movements of the countries he visited. Having got that off his chest, Bunny found it all good. Yes, Rachel Mannles was going to make a real editor—a lot better one than

"Chicago."

The hit of the new plays is "Chicago," which has taken New York audiences by storm. It was written by a young newspaper women, Maurine Watkins, who was a "cub-reporter" at the famous Loeb-Leopold murder trial last year. Billed as a "satirical comedy," it is all of that and much more. In addition to giving an accurate description of contemporary events in Chicago, (or New York or Detroit) it is highly entertaining from the opening scene to the close of the play.

Roxie Hart, capably portrayed by Francine Larrimore, murders one of her "gentlemen friends," is arrested, brot to trial and acquitted. That is the plot in short, but as it is unwoven, we glimpse behind the scenes from the second the police sergeant places her under arrest until her ultimate release.

The preparation for the trial is a gem. Roxie's lawyer is shown telling her what to say on the witness stand. It is followed by a courtroom scene, attorney, shots are heard outside the court-room. A new murder case! All the reporters, photographers and "sob-sisters" are off to prepare a new line of dope for the great American reading public.

Sylvan A. Pollock.

---

**Get Your Union to Telegraph Congress Today! WITHDRAW ALL U. S. WARSHIPS FROM NICARAGUA! NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO! HANDS OFF CHINA! Don't Delay!**

THE ONLY NATIONAL ENGLISH LABOR DAILY

# THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV. No. 17. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1927 Price 3 Cents

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

# ILLIAM FEENEY, LEWIS ORGANIZER, BARES OFFICIAL PERFIDY IN FAYETTE COUNTY STRIKE

## ewis Jams Thru xpulsion Policy

### ers' Convention Dominated by Payroll Delegates, Hears Green, Bars Communists.

By JACK KENNEDY.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS.—Black reaction reached the climax of its on the left-wing of the Miners' Union when Emperor Lewis through an amendment to the constitution Saturday bar- all members of the Workers Party from membership in the United Mine Workers.

Progressives fought stubbornly in the name of union democracy against the vicous provision aimed to eliminate all opposition to the treacherous alliance between union bureaucracy and employers, but the convention, thoroughly drilled by administration whips, followed Lewis' lead blindly. Although opposition to the amendment meant expulsion from the union and from the coal industry, nearly 40 delegates voted "No"

**Opposition Rises.**

Tom Gardish, Frank Vratarich and Michael Braidich took the platform against the new heresy hunt. Braidich, who "fought for democracy" in France in 1918, made an eloquent appeal for democracy in the union.

"Every man who opposes the administration from now on," Braidich warned, "will be branded as a Communist. The result will be that every member, fearing the loss of his job, will be afraid to express himself in the miners' union now stands in danger of expulsion.

"Every honest liberal has already been branded as a red, and the road is now left open for their complete elimination from the union."

Gardish wanted to know why the fascisti, virulent enemies of labor, who conducted energetic activities among Italian miners, were not also included in the revision of the constitution.

**Also in the Unions.**

Van Bittner, leader of the bandpicked delegation of non-union West Virginia, O. J. Owens, an Ohio machine leader, and Lewis, spoke for the amendment. Lewis complained bitterly that the Workers Party is not merely a political organism but fights also on the industrial field against employers and their agents in the unions.

**Loot, Loot, Loot!**

Emperor Lewis laid up no end of trouble for himself earlier in the day when his crowd pushed through another constitutional amendment, raising his salary to twelve thousand dollars. Even administration supporters warned him that he faces a revolt of the rank and file for his greed at a time when the miners' union confronts the most critical situation in its history. Nevertheless the machine, well oiled, rode on to its dangerous victory.

President Capellini of Anthracite District 1, brought down derisory jeers when he asserted Lewis did not want the raise and knew nothing of its proposal before the convention. President Fagan of western Pennsylvania wept because Lewis had to negotiate with operators' representatives getting fifty thousand a year. President Golden of Anthracite District Nine said Lewis had turned down a fifteen thousand dollar job as President of the John Mitchell Life Insurance Co., an alleged union outfit that profits from the anthracite workers.

**Murray Wants His.**

Fred Siders and Mike Marushock, Pennsylvania progressives, tackled the administration, but Vice-President Murray, who gets nine thousand dollars under the salary grab, fought for his share of the pork barrel by asking how miners seeking a raise from their bosses in the coming wage negotiations, could refuse a raise to their own officials!

**From Fake Locals.**

Ninety-one resolutions had been framed by the machine in favor of raising Lewis' salary to $15,000. Forty-three of them came from District 31, the dummy northern West Virginia district where every mine but one is non-union. There the Van Bittner machine had pushed through identical resolutions from dead locals in an effort to backfire. The progressives claim that international salaries, already princely, should be reduced rather than raised during this critical period in union history. Delegates were chuckling for the floor after (Continued on page 2)

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

ER who should be a reader of The DAILY WORKER sent in a bit of information yesterday. ...tedly he thought we would ...ur competitors with the juicy ... We were informed that ... or other discovered that ... a secret deal between Eng... the United States on the ...position, the essence of the ... being that the United ...ould co-operate with Great ... in China in return for the ... neutrality of Great Brit... Nicaragua and Mexico.

* * *

...tter of fact The DAILY ... and harped on the obvious ... between Coolidge and the Brit... foreign office so much that we ...ded to give the story a rest. It ...ay pain as a prominent nasal ap... that the state department is ...tedly ignoring congress and ...opinion and following a hard ...imperialist policy in China. ...would ask our friends to read DAILY WORKER a little more ...tully for their daily information ...ave themselves a lot of un...ssary trouble.

* * *

...WO bricklayers are the first to face Benito Mussolini's tribunal ...the enforcement of the new penal ... Anybody heard whispering the ...test criticism against the bri... dictator is a candidate for this ...d tribunal. The two workers are ...d to have regretted that the ... attempt against Mussolini's ... was a failure. A stoolpigeon ...ed them in. The bricklayers hail ... Mussolini's native province. If ...body in Italy who would like to ...ssolute wrapped up in a winding ... was sent to jail ninety-five per ... of the population would be in...erested.

* * *

...HE letter from William Feeney ... of the United Mine Workers of ...erica to William Z. Foster, which ...published today on the front page, ...make interesting reading at the ... convention in Indianapolis. ...y is now a "machine man" but ... this letter was written he was ...istant organizer who was dis... with the conduct of the Lewis ...hine and says so in bold words. ... letter bears out all the charges ... against Lewis for letting down ... coke region miners in the 1922 ...tement.

* * *

...HERE is an old saying that only ...omen and fools write letters. ...iam Feeney would rather than a ...od many dollars that his right arm ... paralyzed on the fateful day he ... this incriminating letter to ...ter. The fakers at the Indianap... convention will not be able to ...ld it a forgery. They might ...ll hear the DAILY WORKER ...ke mails on the ground that ... is "obscene matter," but ... will out just like murder.

* * *

...'s New Magazine carried ...mfortable article by Robert W. ... the influence that was re... (Continued on page 4).

### PORTANT NOTICE

...ss all mail for The ... WORKER to 33 ... Street, New York.

## CITES FACTS OF BETRAYAL OF 45,000 STRIKERS BY LEWIS MACHINE IN 1922

Charleroi, Pa., September 21, 1922

Mr. W. Z. Foster

Chicago Illinois.

Dear Friend Bill:

I was pleased to hear from you, and learn that you are still in the land of the living. I surely appreciate your interest in the battle I am engaged in for industrial freedom in the Connelsville Region where industrial slavery has been in existence for so long.

Bill it looks as though you have the right dope on this situation. and I as the only international organizer in the field. National Board Member O'Leary, and district Board Member Hynes along with two of the Pittsburg district organizers, make up the crew that are fighting this battle against the most powerful coal companies in the country. Our men are holding out remarkable. We are fighting with our backs to the wall. Without sufficient funds or help. I have appealed time and again for assistance, but to no avail. Five thousand miners and their families have been evicted from their homes, and fifteen thousand others have been served with eviction notices. Ten colonies are erected all over the region, and twenty-five hundred hired thugs and gunmen have been deputized by the Sheriff of Fayette County. Two-hundred State Police are scattered over the field. The jails are filled with striking miners. Six striking miners have been brutally murdered, and twenty-five others have been wounded. Hundreds more have been beaten up many of them crippled for life. Wholesale evictions are taking place every day. We need funds, and need them bad. Appeals have been sent all over the country for assistance by us, and upon this depends the very existence of the struggling men and women of the Connelsville Coke Region.

The recent settlement, by the district Officials of District #5 was a staggering blow to the miners of the Coke Region, more than signed for the large Hillman interests, in the old Pittsburg District and left out the Uneiyo mines of that company that we have organized solidly in the Connelsville field. This was the dominat blunder of the age. O'Leary and Hynes fought against this settlement, but the gang overwhelmed them. We were defeated by a special convention, and it will be some Convention. There will be Hell to pay. I find both International and District organizers throwing cold water on this very important situation. International Secretary William Green is the only National Official that has paid us a visit, notwithstanding that Vice-President Murray, who lives but forty miles from the seat of War cannot find time to visit our field. Still, I expect to be a candidate for district President, and believe me, there will be some fun. We have recieved the paltry sum of three thousand dollars from district 5-to help carry on the strike, with forty--five thousand men involved.

I must now draw to a close, for Gods sake if you can help us, do so, we need shelter food and clothing, children are without shoes, and unable to go to school. Wishing you every success, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

William Feeney

P.S. Bill I hope you are able to keep out of jail and that some of those so called Labor Leaders will take your place behind those Bars where they belong. Bill I am sweating tired and sick and disgusted at the treatment we are receiving I shall write you a long letter when we get it settled so we can look back on it as a vacation.

### HIGH SPOTS IN WILLIAM FEENEY'S LETTER TO WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, WRITTEN AT THE TIME 17 COMMUNISTS WERE IN JAIL UNDER THE MICHIGAN CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM LAW

. . . IT LOOKS AS THOUGH YOU HAD THE RIGHT DOPE on this situation as I am the only international organizer in the field . . . We are fighting with our backs to the wall. Without sufficient funds or help . . . I have appealed time and again for assistance but to no avail. . . . THE RECENT SETTLEMENT . . . WAS A STAGGERING BLOW TO THE MINERS of the coke region, when they signed for the large Hillman interests . . . and LEFT OUT THE TWELVE MINES WE HAVE ORGANIZED SOLIDLY. . . . O'Leary and Hynes fought against the settlement BUT THE GANG OVERWHELMED THEM. . . . I find both INTERNATIONAL AND DISTRICT ORGANIZERS THROWING COLD WATER on this very important situation. . . . VICE-PRESIDENT MURRAY, WHO LIVES BUT FORTY MILES AWAY, CANNOT FIND TIME TO VISIT THE FIELD. . . .

FOR GOD'S SAKE IF YOU CAN HELP US, DO SO, WE NEED SHELTER, FOOD AND CLOTHING, CHILDREN ARE WITHOUT CLOTHES. . . . I hope . . . that some of THE SO-CALLED LABOR LEADERS WILL TAKE YOUR PLACE BEHIND THE BARS WHERE THEY BELONG. . . .

## Some Questions For President Lewis to Answe

(1) $309,764.57 were expended for salaries and expenses of officers and organizers from June 1 to Dec. 1, 1926, according to the report submitted by Secretary-Treasurer Kennedy to this Convention.

His report also shows that from September to January of this year, the UMWA LOST 18,000 members, when coal production was at its high point due to the British strike shortage.

IN VIEW OF THESE FACTS, PRESIDENT LEWIS, PLEASE TELL THE MEMBERSHIP WHAT YOUR ORGANIZERS WERE DOING THEIR LAST SIX MONTHS.

(2) 273,307—119,854 in the anthracite, 153,453 in the bituminous fields—is the total dues paying membership of the UMWA shown by the secretary's convention report.

In 1924 the UMWA paid per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor on 402,700 members.

These figures show a net loss of 129,393 members since 1924.

From 1924 to 1927 the secretary's report shows that an average of more than $500,000 per year has been spent on salaries of officials and organizers, publicity, etc.

(Continued on Page 2)

## Sickened by Coldblooded Betrayal, Feeney Writes to Foster Pleading For Help

### Says "Socalled Labor Leaders" Should Be "Behind the Bars, Where They Belong."

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

Vice President Phil Murray has charged in this convention and President Lewis and William Green have charged at other times that William Foster, William Dunne and other Communists were responsible for the loss of the strike in the Western Pennsylvania Connellsville field in 1922.

The proof that these officials lied is contained in the letter over the signature of William Feeney, international organizer, published on this page, placing the blame squarely on the Lewis machine.

**FEENEY WROTE FOSTER**

This letter was written to William Z. Foster in reply to a letter offering all possible assistance in the terrible struggle the miners and their families were waging at that time.

In response to appeals from this source and from the miners themselves, and in the absence of any kind of relief for the strikers after an agreement had been signed by the Lewis machine with the Hillman Company leaving the strikers to shift for themselves, Communist members of the trade unions in Pittsburgh took the initiative in organizing the Miners' Relief Committee. This committee, which was a non-partisan organization, raised money and collected food and clothing for the Connellsville strikers. It was practically their sole means of support and a public statement was made of all contributions received and expended.

Feeney is still on the Lewis payroll and he may find it convenient to

**OVER OWN SIGNATURE**

deny that he wrote this letter. But his signature, and the note in his own handwriting make this impossible. The original is in a safe place and can be examined by anyone honestly desirous of convincing himself of its genuine character.

Just a few words in connection with the proof of the betrayal of the 45,000 miners in the coking coal fields. John L. Lewis, William Green and Philip Murray have, as part of their stock-in-trade which they peddle to the capitalist press and other enemies of labor in this country, with Ellis Searles, editor of the Mine Workers journal as their go-between, constantly accused Communists of defeating the miners in the coke fields.

**LETTER EXPLAINS DEFEAT**

Their purpose, to anyone who reads Feeney's letter, is obvious. They make their charges to cover up one of the most disgraceful incidents in the history of the American labor movement.

These officials deserted these brave men and women, who fought all thru the strike side by side with the union and continued the struggle for months after they had been betrayed, and then, to silence criticism inside the UMWA, have tried to blame the loss of the strike on the Communists who made house-to-house canvasses in the stronghold of the steel trust for relief of the miners, who threw into the relief campaign the whole strength of their party organization.

**EXPOSE THEM!**

Communists have learned the value of patience but patience ceases to be a virtue when it aids "so-called labor leaders" to hide their anti-labor policies and tactics from the membership of the union.

It was the desertion of the Connellsville miners that discredited the UMWA in the coke fields and in all of Western Pennsylvania—not the Communists. The Communists urged and still urge loyalty to the union but the miners reply: "The Lewis machine sold us out in 1922."

**THERE ARE MORE DOCUMENTS!**

We now ask President Lewis and his henchmen, in the name of all American union men and women who are sick to death of trickery and corruption in the labor movement:

What was your reward for leaving these 45,000 miners, their wives and families, to the mercy of the steel trust and its 2,500 gunmen and 200 State Cossacks in Fayette County?

Farrington has been driven from the union because certain documents proved his connection with the Peabody Coal Company.

But corruption and operators' influence in the UMWA have not vanished with Farrington.

There is still corruption and THERE ARE OTHER DOCUMENTS.

Feeney's letter is only one of many.

Fake delegations, slugging of progressive unionists and loud yelps about "Communist influence" do not answer adequately enough to satisfy workers, such documents as Feeney's letter to Foster.

## ELLIS SEARLES

### JOHN L. LEWIS' $25,000 BABY

By JAY LOVESTONE

The very bottom, the nadir, of fraud and terrorism to date employed by our reactionary labor leaders to dominate the trade unions is to be found in the sessions of the convention of the United Mine Workers of America now being held in Indianapolis.

The outstanding features of this convention coming at the most critical moment confronting the miners, are:

(1). An reckless padding of the convention with hundreds of delegates from like-sky, non-existent locals. In the case of district 31, West Virginia, the Lewis machine has packed there with delegates from practically every two tax-paying members. No wonder that there have come from this delegation more than a score of resolutions proposing that Lewis' official annual salary be doubled be raised to fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.

(2). Wholesale fraud in the recent election campaign in the union.

According to the official report made by Secretary-Treasurer Kennedy to the convention, there are now approximately 273,000 dues-paying members in the union. Lewis would have us believe that nearly 225,000 miners participated in the voting for international officers just closed. That so large a proportion of the

(Continued on page 2)

# ELLIS SEARLES

(Continued from Page 1)

total membership participated in the voting or that so big a total vote was cast is obviously impossible. It is just as obviously impossible and a fake that Lewis got as many votes as he claims. It is, of course, obviously impossible that Lewis has magnified Brophy's vote. Every miner knows that Lewis' generosity stops at John L. Lewis himself and goes no further. The fraud perpetrated by Lewis & Co. in re-electing themselves to office is plain and clear even to the blindest.

(4). An unrestrained use of force, violence and terrorism against the progressives.

The repeated cowardly assaults on Powers Hapgood, one of the most outstanding leaders of the progressives at the convention, in spite of the Lewis machine thugs.

(4). Widespread, wholesale disfranchisement of progressive delegates. Here the cases of Alexander Howat, Powers Hapgood and Pat Toohey stand out clearest as most flagrant types of such wanton recklessness by the reactionary machine against the most constructive elements in the union. In the cases of Howat and Hapgood the Lewis machine did not even amass enough guts to report their disfranchisement to the convention. That Lewis wouldn't take a chance even with his padded delegations in these instances is the best proof of the raw deal he is handing out.

(5). Flagrant misrepresentation, lying and bogey-raising in order to becloud the real, pressing issues before the union.

As usual, the threadbare bogey of Communism is being continuously dragged before the convention. Red scares galore are being manufactured by those labor lieutenants of American imperialism now infesting the U. M. W. of A. The sole purpose of this red-baiting is to misinform, mislead, cajole and terrorize the delegates so that they will not get wise to the black crimes committed by Lewis and Co., to the serious hardships to which this union-wrecking crew has forced the United Mine Workers of America.

But when Lewis' raises the red scares he lies, and he knows he lies.

Here are some facts which we challenge Lewis and Co. to disprove:

(1). In the late summer months of 1923 the Lewis machine published a series of articles supposed to be an exposure of "nefarious Communist activities."

(2). Ellis Searles, editor of the U. M. W. of A. Journal, bought these articles from a discredited representative of a notorious open-shop lobbying agency in Washington, D. C.

(3.) Ellis Searles contracted to pay for this open shop hunk $25,000 in good, cold cash coming out of the treasury of the United Mine Workers of America, coming out of the pockets of the hard - pressed, underpaid miners.

(4). When Lewis heard of Searles' agreement to buy this hunk at the fancy price of $25,000 he was as sore as a boiled pup. He knew that the whole "exposure" was a fraud from A to Z. Lewis, then, did not think that that stuff was worth so much cash.

(5). Lewis then rushed Van Bittner, one of his most trusted lackeys, to Washington with orders to have Searles call off the whole deal, with instructions not to invest such a big sum of money in such stinkpot lies, but to spend a much smaller sum for the same purpose.

(6). When Van Bittner arrived in Washington he found that Searles had already closed the deal and signed the contract with the discredited open shop lobbyist. Van Bittner had come too late to stop Searles from throwing into the sewer this sum of $25,000 belonging to the members of the miners' union. Mr. Searles had already signed and sealed the agreement to deliver to the open shop agent the $25,000 from the treasury of the United Mine Workers of America, for this ridiculous "red exposure."

(7). Van Bittner immediately reported this situation to his boss Mr. Lewis.

(8). Lewis was now faced with two accomplished facts. First, Searles had already bought and paid for this fake anti-Communist dope. Second, he himself knew and knew darned well that the whole "exposure" was worthless, unfounded and just plain rot. For instance, the open-shoppers' "revelations" charged that I had then just come back from Soviet Russia and brought more than a million dollars of Soviet gold in the United States. The fact is that it was not until nearly two years after this $25,000 "exposure" that I had been in Soviet Russia for the first time. Then, of course, it is unfortunately untrue that I never in my life saw or heard the slightest sign of this phantom Moscow million.

(9) Having been fooled into this very bad bargain through Searles' stupidity Lewis decided to make the best of it. Between repudiating open-shop lies against Communist and militant workers and making an unwarranted vicious attack against the Communists and progressives, Lewis, as was to be expected, choose to stand with the open shoppers. Lewis decided to use the open-shop brush which he all the time knew fully well to be a plain hash of lies. The columns of the U. M. W. of A. Journal were soon reeking with this anti-labor filth bought from the open shoppers for $25,000 of miners' money.

(10). Lewis, proclaiming his sincerity in the matter, then palmed off on the miners in particular and on the workers in general this open shop propaganda, tho he knew darned well that it was a fake from beginning to end.

MORAL:

(11) We maintain that in all these accusations against and denunciations of the Communists at this convention, Lewis and his black clique lie and they know they lie—just as they lied in September 1924 and knew they lied when they criminally squandered the mine workers' $250,000 on the lemon of an "exposure" of Communists, by an open shop agency.

(12) In 1923 the vicious open-shop attacks by Lewis and his ilky against some of our most loyal and militant workers, the Communists, cost the miners $25,000. Today, in 1927, such attacks by Lewis and his ily against the Communists and progressives are just as much inspired and supplied by open shop agencies as in 1923. But today such attacks are much more costly from every point of view to the union.

(13) Will some honest miner please tell Lewis in his swell hotel that he can only go back a chance on being slugged by the machine's thugs—and ask Mr. Lewis why he doesn't spend the union's money he is wasting on attacking militant workers to organize the unorganized. At the convention Mr. Lewis is talking so much about his interest in organizing West Virginia. Here is a chance for Mr. Lewis to show that he means what he says this time for a change.

But to expect anything constructive for the labor movement from Lewis and his henchmen is the worst of stupidity.

We challenge Mr. Lewis to deny the above facts.

Lewis dares not answer. He cannot answer.

We are hopeful. We are sure that the miners will yet find a way to clean Lewis and Co. out of their splendid fighting organization which has been and must militant traditions in the American trade union movement.

## MASSES OF MINE WORKERS TO REPUDIATE LEWIS

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—The miners' convention enters its second week here with fundamental problems as far from solution as ever. No program has been worked out for the organization of West Virginia, the key to the union's critical condition.

The Lewis gang with its fraudulent record of losing 200,000 members to the union in two years, has a firmer grip than ever on the machinery thanks to its stuffing of the convention with payroll delegates from dead or moribund locals. The progressives, with their practical program to save the union, have been savagely assaulted and beaten down by ruthless machine tactics.

Emperor Lewis has cut the heart out of the Miners' Union by banning the most militant elements from membership. In a black attack on the miners' best fighters, he has carried out the dictates of the National Civic Federation, the National Chamber of Commerce and their servants in the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

What Emperor Lewis has ushered the rank and file into open warfare by depriving them of all voice in the union's financial affairs. From now on they are required to stand by while the administration plunders their pockets to build up Lewis' personal machine of a hundred organizers averaging $5,000 a year. Even such a cautious progressive as John Hindermarsh declares the miners will not tolerate such unlimited autocracy and will fight against it.

The fight in the mine workers has now crystallized itself into a struggle for democracy in the union against the dangerous centralization imposed by Emperor Lewis. The second struggle will be for more autonomy in the districts. The Miners' Union was great when it drew its strength from a score of powerful dynamic district organizations. Now with Lewis dominating every district with his own high-paid international representatives, undermining union strength, expelling left wingers and deliberately taking over entire districts which disagree with him, the Miners' Union is being sapped at its roots.

Progressives are rallying for a desperate fight to save the union from extinction in the central competitive field. They see that Lewis has succeeded in breaking the union in West Virginia and the south. Now they are witnessing his steady progress in weakening the union dangerously in Pennsylvania, with Ohio the next struggle to fall. During this week they will fight stubbornly and with all the resistance a powerful minority can exert to save the union.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—China views with suspicion the action of the powers, particularly Great Britain, in sending large detachments of troops to China to protect foreign lives, and, according to the Chinese officials of Shanghai, will not withdraw until the Nationalist government is overthrown. AFTER HIS TROOPS DOMINATE BY OVER TEN PER CENT. OF THE POPULATION, CHIANG KAI-SHEK, AT LAST ACCEPTS THE FACTS!

# Communist OFFICIALS WHO BEAT UP HAPGOOD

## Reactionary Appalled at Progressive Ideas

By JACK KENNEDY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 30—Progressives may be slugged at will by Emperor Lewis' plug-uglies. Open assassination has been given them by Judge William Faust of the local bench.

He told three high administrative officials, who beat up Powers Hapgood last night in a hotel room Sunday before last, that they were justified. He dismissed all charges, including one against Joe Angelo for gun-toting, on the ground that murderous assaults on progressives are "internal union fights."

Patton and Turnbianer, Hapgood's other assailants, denounced him to the court as a radical and a friend of the Soviet Union. Hapgood in a 30 minute speech, told the court that in his world-wide tour of the mining industry, he had found that in Russia "alone do the coal diggers enjoy the six hour day, safety regulations and decent working conditions." The court jammed with interested spectators, listened with rapt attention to the young miner's comparison of American double shifts of children underground, of widespread unemployment, low wages and wretched working conditions with standards in the Soviet Union.

Judge Faust saw in Hapgood's speech only justification for the payrollers' charge that he was "preaching communism," and turning to them, commended them warmly for their "resentment." Evan Angelo, with a gun in his pocket when he attacked Hapgood, was freed although in many states assault under such circumstances results in penitentiary sentence.

## Lewis Jams Thru His Policy of Expulsion

(Continued from Page 1)

Bittner's plea for the salary grab when Emperor Lewis quelled the demonstration against him by introducing Green, former secretary of the miners' union.

**Begs Operators to Be Fair.**

Green denounced the violation of the Jacksonville agreement by the operators in West Virginia and Pennsylvania as the most glaring more of anarchy and disorder since the beginning of the Declaration of Independence. "We maintain our dignified position and honor our obligations," he added, and called upon the operators to do likewise. He restated the A. F. of L. position that workers' wages are dependent, not on their degree of organization, but on their willingness toward self exploitation through more intensive productivity and efficiency. He cautiously advocated a five day week when public opinion accepts it but failed to commit himself on the five-day week and six-hour day in the coal industry.

**"Be Conservative."**

Advising the anthracite miners to be satisfied with their watched five year agreement, Green passed on to a condemnation of Communism. "We will drive the Communists out of the needle trades in New York," he shouted, "just as the United Mine Workers will deal with them here. Hitherto they have carried the battle to us but I intend to reverse the order and carry the battle to them until they are wiped out of the labor movement. Administration delegates were worked to a frenzy by Green's melodramatic appeal for the extermination of the left wing. A howling turbulent mass rose to acclaim him. Adjournment followed with payrollers clustering on the platform to shake the big boy's hand.

**Grab Succeeds.**

After this, the fight went on. When the vote came, the opposition roar rose as loud as that of the administration, but in a demand for a roll call, the tellers counted only 262 votes, less than the required number. The salary grab became an accomplished fact.

## Blame Late Secretary Of State Knox for Nicaragua Intervention

WASHINGTON (FP). — Scandal touched the name of the late Secretary of State Knox and Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher, formerly stationed at Mexico City but accredited to Rome, when testimony as to the seizure of American armed intervention in Nicaragua in 1909 was given before the Senate foreign relations subcommittee on Jan. 26, by Thos. P. Moffatt.

Moffatt was American consul to Nicaragua when Knox was overthrowing liberal presidents and setting up Adolfo Diaz as dictator at the official record of the calling of American warships to the coast of Nicaragua to overawe the liberal majority. His name frequently appeared.

Moffatt, promoted to the Nicaraguan-American Mixed Claims Commission, was ousted by Franklin M. Gardner, a political henchman of Knox, secretary of legation at Managua and recently chief of the division of Mexican affairs in the state department.

# Labor's Inactivity Ally of Employer Vengeance on Sacco and Vanzetti

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE Massachusetts supreme court has taken the appeal of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti for a new trial under advisement. It promises to bring in a decision within a month.

Attorney William G. Thompson told Judge Webster Thayer, at Dedham, Mass., that the case is so simple it ought to be possible to reach a decision in five minutes. Thayer took several months to deny the new trial demanded. Now the state supreme court says it needs a month. For what? Perhaps to hand down another false, vicious document excusing the putting to death of these two militant workers.

• • •

Thompson brought before the supreme court of Massachusetts an array of additional facts to prove the frame-up against Sacco and Vanzetti. It was again shown that the prosecution in the name of the "commonwealth of Massachusetts," in league with the murder agents of the department of justice, did everything possible to hide all evidence that would tend to prove the innocence of these Italian workers. It is very evident that this "suppressed evidence" would have "wrecked the state's case," which is the big reason why the judicial wing of capitalism in Massachusetts is fighting so energetically against the granting of a new trial. It has succeeded for nearly seven years, during all of which time both Sacco and Vanzetti have suffered all the tortures of the capitalist dungeons in which they have been incarcerated.

• • •

In addition to the endless parade of witnesses who have already been marched before the Massachusetts courts, testifying to the innocence of both Sacco and Vanzetti and the baseless charges against them, there now comes a Pinkerton detective Henry Hellyer, now in the service of the Travellers Insurance Co. The Pinkertons are supposed to be the hardest boiled of them all. The Pinkertons were the first aggregation of human bloodhounds that open shop employers set upon trade unionists. They are a vile aggregation, shown to not only in the Moyer-Haywood-Petitbone case, when these officials of the Western Federation of Miners were placed on trial for their lives in Idaho, but in many a labor struggle in many sections of the land. They introduced spies into the trade unions on a large scale to disrupt and destroy the unity of the workers.

This Pinkerton was loyal to the traditions of the private detective agency he serves in helping to "frame" Sacco and Vanzetti. Every fact, every word that might help to save the lives of these workers was carefully concealed. Some of these facts are now coming to light after more than six years. Some of the truth that was concealed, as brought out by Attorney Thompson before the Massachusetts supreme court, was as follows:

That several of the government's identification witnesses in his (Hellyer, the Pinkerton) presence had previously identified a certain criminal as the man they afterward identified as Sacco.

That two women brought by him (Hellyer) to the district attorney not only had declined to identify Sacco and Vanzetti, but had given a description of the driver of the murder car absolutely excluding the possibility that it was Vanzetti, as claimed by the district attorney.

"That Captain Harry Procter (then head of the state police) had informed the district attorney the crime was committed by professional criminals and that in his opinion Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent."

The "professional criminals" mentioned, the court was advised, were members of the infamous Morelli gang of Providence, Rhode Island.

• • •

These facts are sufficient in themselves to reveal the real nature of the frame-up against Sacco and Vanzetti that has the approval of the Coolidge regime in Washington in that the capitalist government refuses, thru its attorney-general, John Garibaldi Sargent, to reveal the contents of files of the department of justice containing all the facts damning this case as one of the worst frame-ups in the whole history of the employers' war against the working class.

• • •

I have never seen Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, who has just sentenced nearly a score of garment strikers to jail and prison. But I imagine he is the same type of employers' judicial lackey as Judge Thayer up at Dedham, Massachusetts. Rosalsky does the dirty work of clothing bosses, while Thayer is the lickspittle of the shoe and textile barons, both just as servile and slimy. There is no doubt that there are Rosalskys on the Massachusetts supreme court bench. They wouldn't be there if they were not the obedient creatures of the master class.

It is claimed that this offal of humanity, clothed with the authority of the capitalist law, has a so-called "code of honor." Attorney Thompson, in reviewing the nature of the frame-up, advised the Massachusetts high court that:

"The canon of the American Bar Association is plain on this point. It reads, 'The primary duty of a lawyer engaged in public prosecution is not to convict, but to see that justice is done. Suppressing facts or secreting evidence which might be of assistance to the accused is highly reprehensible.'"

• • •

But that is evidently intended merely for consumption by the gullible. It doesn't apply to workers, whether defendants before Thayer, in Massachusetts, the unspeakable Rosalsky, in New York, or the infamous "Dennie Sullivan, in Chicago. For workers there is only one question on the lips of the capitalist courts and that is, "How can they be railroaded the quickest and easiest to jail, to prison or the death chair?"

• • •

Assistant District Attorney Dudley P. Ranney, who seeks the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, declares that use of underhand methods by the police are necessary and justifiable "as one way of disposing of radicals who they could not deport." There speaks the capitalist "justice" that is seeking to murder our two comrades.

When the working class begins to realize this condition under the capitalist system, then there will be hope for Sacco and Vanzetti, thru the aroused mass protest of labor, and for the prisoners of the class war here in New York and in other sections of the country. If it is not aroused in time Sacco and Vanzetti will die, the victims alike of working class inactivity as well as ruling class determination to rid itself, even by judicial murder of its most courageous foes.

## CONVENTION SIDELIGHTS

No free speech in the Miners' Journal. This is the ukase of the Lewish crowd. A mild resolution asking journal space for discussion of political and economic ideas held by the minority was condemning the paper's practice of chucking critical letters into the waste basket was defeated. John W. Hindmarsh denounced the policy of the journal as so exclusively Lewis organ, containing long eulogies in the recent campaign while Brophy was unable to get the simplest statement in its pages. On the other hand Lewis extolled editor Ellis Searles of red scare fame as a Christian gentleman and a man of high ideals and unsullied character.

Lewis snorted against requests from the anthracite miners that the international enforce the check-off clause in the 1926 agreement. It's a dead letter, they claim.

• • •

The resolutions committee substituted a pious expression of opposition to child labor in place of a vigorous demand for an anti-child labor appropriation in the union to carry on unremitting warfare against the curse.

The machine permitted the demand that Dominick Venturato and Charlie Cialini, case war prisoners in Moundsville penitentiary, West Virginia, be freed. The resolution passed unanimously.

The international executive board will consider the request of Indiana strip miners for special representation on the board.

• • •

A modest request that the anthracite agreement of 1926 be allowed to come on the floor for discussion was— Well, you know what the Lewis crowd would do about that!

• • •

President Sigman of the International Ladies Garment Workers sent warm fraternal greetings to Emperor Lewis. Two of a feather!

• • •

Reports of delegates to the International Miners Federation congress as revive the wretched conditions in Europe, and the superior conditions here due to the "inspired leadership of that great citizen and labor leader, John L. Le. . . . etc."

• • •

The United Mine Workers officials have created a united front with the Fraternal Order of Moose for old age pensions. The committee "reported progress."

• • •

President Fishwick of Illinois is a frank sort of fellow. Says he: "What God damn it anyway, there isn't any veteran's or immortality anywhere. Why expect it in the Miners Journal?" Frank Borch, retaliated by asking what's the use of holding the convention. Sh. Fi. that's no use—keep the Journal. The next step is no free speech in the convention, already partially achieved, he declared.

• • •

Vice-president Philip Murray read the Coal Miner, the left wing paper in the Illinois Union. He talked for a half an hour, recounting how "a certain individual of a so and so organization" got Frank Keeney fired from it. He professed to see horns on Albert Coyle, editor of the Labor Age Review Journal and Wm. Z. Foster Smith, a labor editor, in connection with the Coal Miner.

• • •

Lewis gave delegates a breathing spell by reading a 2,500 word statement on the unfair freight rate structure which favors non-union fields against the union districts. He charged the Interstate Commerce Commission with favoritism to railroads. Progress who, twice, and why, he did not explain.

# KELLOGG OFFERS CHINESE PARLEY; NOT RECOGNITION

## Borah Approves New Nationalistic Spirit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. — Conflicting reports are current here as to the exact meaning of Kellogg's memorandum on the Chinese situation. Kellogg speaks of being willing to negotiate with representatives of the various factions, knowing quite well that oil and water mix better than could the elements supporting Chang Tso Lin, the former Manchurian bandit and the revolutionary Cantonese forces through the kuomintang party.

**No Encouragement.**

Kellogg refuses to recognize the Cantonese government which controls over two-thirds of China, the only power that is capable of unifying the nation. Despite the outward appearance of friendliness to China these characterizes the document, the fact remains that Kellogg offers no practical encouragement to the Chinese revolutionists outside of his refusal to make a united front with Great Britain in crushing the movement.

**Withdrawal of Warships.**

At the same time it is reported that the state department is in full agreement with Senator Borah's demand that the United States withdraw its warships from Chinese waters and that Americans leave China at once.

One excuse given by the state department for its refusal to recognize the Cantonese government is the fear that the northern forces would then begin to commit outrages on Americans.

**Coming Into Their Own.**

"The most magnificent scene in the world is to see a great people, after years of turmoil and strife and oppression by outside powers coming into their own," said Borah. "The nationalistic spirit, in my judgment, is uniting these people and I look to see them ultimately accomplish their complete redemption as a great power and take their rightful place among the family of nations. I thoroughly sympathize with what they are doing.

"But I see every indication upon the part of the Chinese at the present time to protect the lives and property of foreigners to the utmost of their ability. The only thing, which, in my judgment, will change that program will be a revolution in which the sending of troops and marines to China with a view of crushing this spirit through."

**Entitled To Tariff Autonomy.**

"China is entitled to be rid of the old entangled, unjust and one lateral treaties. She is entitled to enjoy tariff autonomy. She is entitled in my opinion to the exercise of extraterritorial rights. I venture to express the belief that she will achieve these things. If the nations do not assist, do not voluntarily aid in bringing it about they will likely see the same thing accomplished through the decree of the Chinese people.

"The United States should not hesitate to announce her own policy, if it be necessary to do so. Our interest and the interest of justice demand a free and disemballed China and our policy should look to that achievement."

• • •

British Troops In Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 30.—Four hundred and thirty-three Punjab troops the first contingent of the 16,000 to 20,000 British troops which Britain is sending to China, arrived today from Hong Kong aboard the S. S. Glenshiel.

Except for the legation guard maintained at Peking and Tientsin since the Boxer rebellion, these were the first British troops to be landed in China since the Nanking uprising.

A message from Calcutta announced that the second battalion of the Durham light infantry sailed from there today for Shanghai.

## ...Big Jump Ahead Of Other Powers

...KIO, Jan. 30.—Japan has the ... the other imperialist powers ... tablishments in China. The ... diplomats offer drastic re... of the relations between the ... government and China and ... to discuss the manner ... the new relationship is to ... established with the Cantonese ...

... the other imperialist powers ... stalling and trying to pull ... over Cantonese eyes the ... announcement of policy ... made by the Japanese govern...

... commercial treaty shall be on reciprocity and equality. ... recognition of tariff autonomy ... conclusion of the reciprocal ... treaty.

... The tariff on cotton goods and ... specials shall be preferential ... of close special Sino-Japa... relations.

... The surtax question shall be ... on the resumption of the cus... conference and not be discussed ...

... Recognition of the principle of ... of extraterritoriality. Ja... is prepared to consider China's ... for more favorable treatment ... is recommended in the Extra... riality Commission's report re... the date, the program and the ...

... China must recognize the right ... Japanese to trade and reside in ... in China.

... Mutual permission for coastal ...

... The proceedings of the treaty ...tations shall be published so ... as possible.

... The Hochi Shimbun, regarded as ... government organ, looks forward ... new epoch in Sino-Japanese re... It is stated in circles ... to the government that Japan's ... policy is responsible for ... Cho-Lin's inaction. The press ...ticism of the British method of ... a delicate situation and take ... in hinting that had the An... Alliance remained in ... Great Britain would not have ... around the hat politically and ... nothing in it. The paper de... that the Japanese government ... protract treaties with the Chi... people and not with the mili...

## Girl Textile Workers Display Solidarity

CARBONDALE, Pa., (FP). — Twenty girls who have been working overtime for the Carbondale Mills, Inc., won a two-day strike for reinstatement of a girl worker discharged when family illness called her home. The girl strikers resisted efforts of a company agent to bring them back until their fellow worker was admitted. They complained that their load had been working beyond the legal limit of hours. A town police officer is credited with mediating the dispute between the girls and the silk goods manufacturer.


CHICAGO! ATTENTION!

# WORKERS' Carnival - Bazaar

February 25, 26, 27

AT THE ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

Ashland Ave. and Van Buren

Benefit of DAILY WORKER and DAILY FREIHEIT. 30% to be contributed to International Labor Defense.

DONATIONS OF ARTICLES NEEDED.

Send yours to 19 S. Lincoln St. or phone Seeley 3563 and someone will call.

Volunteers needed to collect donations. Automobiles will be supplied.

GET IN LINE! HELP!


## ...IS SUPPLIED BY BANKERS' RULE

### Wheeler Makes Stinging Attack on Kellogg

WASHINGTON— (FP) —In a speech filled with stinging reproof to President Coolidge and the State Department for their hypocrisy in "getting the sovereignty of Nicaragua", Sen. Wheeler of Montana, exposed on Jan. 30 the bitter bondage to which American policy has reduced this little republic.

He dealt with the wholesale graft that has marked the banker-State Department domination of Nicaragua for the past 17 years. Cost of operating the national railroad, for instance, increased from $50,000 a year to $700,000 a year, while the property rusted and rotted away. Customs duties doubled. Every strategic post, fiscal and military, he said, is in the hands of State Department appointees. And the figures quoted by President Coolidge to prove that Nicaragua had reduced her debt under the bankar-marine protectorate, he showed, were utterly false.

Wheeler quoted the Baltimore Sun's suggestion that the time has come to "make an end to mealy-mouthed talk about not ambarrassing the President and upholding the diplomatic arm".

**Rule of Bankers.**

"I think", said the Montana Senator, "that every American who loves his country should be interested in the tactics of this administration and some past administrations in their attempts to force upon our sister republics the rule of a few bankars in New York.

"Who is there in this body who is not ashamed of the treatment we have accorded to Haiti and Santo Domingo? The Senate has an opportunity to do the people of this country a great service; an opportunity to expose all the considerations involved in this question and know which if not decided directly here and now, will mean war with all its hellish consequences.

"While we wait out of deference to the President, brave-spirited men are being killed in Nicaragua because they resist tyranny just as our forefathers resisted it in 1776. Other men are dying because armed forces of the United States have established a blockade which ,even shut off medical supplies; and, while we wait, certain banking interests are working day and night to force a war with Mexico. If one drop of American blood is shed in Nicaragua, it will forever be a stain upon the hands of this administration. The people of this country want no war with Mexico".

**Kellogg Has The Creeps.**

Wheeler explained Sec'y Kellogg's pretense that Mexico is spreading bolshevism in Nicaragua by reminding the Senate that "a coup d'etat took place out in Minnesota some years ago when Governor Ferguson took part in it, and ever since that coup d'etat, which elevated Mr. Kellogg to the position of Secretary of State, he has been on the warpath under every sagebush throughout the entire length and breadth of this continent." This reference to the defeat of Kellogg for re-election to the Senate, in 1922, was greeted with laughter.

Proof was presented by Wheeler that a Chamorrist paper in Nicaragua quoted the American minister, Dennis, as pledging the support of the American government to Adolfo Diaz, 17 days before Chamorro carried out the "election" of Diaz as president of the militarist government at Managua last November.

## Argentina Senator Denounces Landing of Troops In Nicaragua

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 30.—Senator Justo, leader of the socialist group in the senate last night branded the landing of United States troops in Nicaragua as "imeprerisms and antidemocratic" and offered a motion asking for all information in the government's hands on the situation in Nicaragua.

Senator Justo's motion was referred to the committee of constitutional business for study.

Justo cautioned the people of Argentine of allowing themselves to become the prey of the Wall Street eagles by allowing heir natural riches to fall into the bankers' hands. Ayvor Angler, a radical and other senators supported Justo, declaring that the Argentina should prepare herself against action by the United States government similar to that taken in Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON— (FP) —Annual leave and sick leave, with pay, for all federal employes, is the object of the bill urged on the House civil service committee by Rep. Smith of Idaho, its author, and by the Natl. Federation of Federal Employes, as a cure for existing confusion.

Granting of annual leave is now a matter of privilege which most supervisory officials may withhold at any time.

## MEXICAN ENVOY IS LEAVING FOR UNITED STATES

### Will Discuss Financial and Political Matters

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 30.—Fresh from a series of conferences with President Calles and taking final personal instructions relative to how far the Mexican government is prepared to go for the purpose of adjusting the differences with Washington, Alberto Pani, minister of finance and former foreign minister, is slated to leave within a few days on a combined diplomatic and financial mission to the United States.

Los Angeles, New York and Washington are included in the itinerary of Mexico's governmental financier whose visit to the United States is expected to have a most decisive bearing not only on the republic's internal affairs, but also on the relations between Washington and Mexico City.

**To Talk To Bankers.**

As the representative of President Calles, relative to Mexico's program which involves the widely discussed project for arbitrating international differences. Pani will be in a position to discuss frankly with American financiers in New York and politicians in Washington his country's situation and what course of action should be pursued for the solution of its problems, internal and international.

**To Confer With Obregon.**

While in the southwest, Pani is expected to confer with former president Obregon in whose cabinet he served as foreign minister.

After leaving his family in Los Angeles, Pani will proceed to the Atlantic coast for a conference with New York bankers.

Pani was originally slated to be Mexican minister to Paris after leaving his present cabinet position, but as the result of developments in recent weeks, he is proceeding first to the United States for negotiations, after which he will probably return to Mexico City to report on the results he has achieved.

## Coolidge Still Sulks Over Defeat of Woods

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—President Coolidge has made no choice of a successor to Cyrus E. Woods of Pennsylvania whose nomination to the Interstate Commerce Commission was rejected by the senate, the white house said today.

## THE LEFT WING PROTESTS

### Bonafide Delegates Wild About Plan for Salary Grab; Dilution of Constitution; Barring of Howat

(Special to The Daily Worker)
By WM. F. DUNNE

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor was brought into the Miners Convention here this afternoon to stave off threatened defeat of the gang's proposal to raise John L. Lewis' salary to twelve thousand dollars a year.

Fought to a standstile by indignant delegates yesterday on the proposal to give Lewis unlimited power to levy assessments on the members, the administration advanced today to push through the big salary grab.

Green's entry was staged for the salary fight. The machine postponed convening for an hour this morning and rushed adjournment extra early, convening late in the afternoon to time the new constitutional amendment with Green's arrival. John Hindmarsh was in the midst of a slashing attack on the proposition to raise the emperor's salary while West Virginia miners were begging for enough to eat when Green entered. "The president's salary is now four times as great as the average miners wage," he resumed. "Why increase it now fifty per cent just when the officials are pleading the need for more money by unlimited assessments for strike relieve?

This action means war in the ranks of the mine workers. The rank and file will not tolerate this concentration of autocratic authority and enormous wage increases."

Just as Van Bittner concluded at appeal for the $12,000 salary on the ground of Lewis' "wonderful record achievement," Green was given floor.

"You will make no mistake if follow your leaders," he decl. "Why do you believe they would tray you? Why do you distrust th. They should not be abused, the been enough of that."

Green urged a war on the left wi in preparation for the big battle tomorrow to expel all members of th Workers' Party from the union.

## LEFT WING SEES SIGMAN SELLING OUT TO JOBBERS

### Demands He Make Known Real Agreement

Information that a sell-out to the dress jobbers as disastrous to the interests of the workers as the sell-out to the sub-manufacturers which Morris Sigman is now hastily attempting to camouflage, has been accomplished by the International, was received by left wing leaders today.

Challenging Sigman to publish the agreement with both jobbers and submanufacturers in full, C. S. Zimmerman, manager of the dress division in the Joint Board, charged that Sigman as given away to the jobbers two provisions of the old agreement so that this agreement virtually sanctions the open shop.

**Yielding To Boss.**

He declared that according to the agreement recently negotiated. Jobbers who gave out work to non-union shops would not be fined, as heretofore, and that non-union shops would be permitted to finish whatever work they had begun, whereas the union has had power to force its discontinuance at any process.

"These two changes in the old agreement make it plain that Sigman was not telling the truth when he declared in his meeting on Wednesday that the agreement with the jobbers had not been changed," Zimmerman said.

**Fooling Workers.**

"In the same way he is attempting to fool the workers as to the provisions of the agreement he has made with the manufacturers. He does not announce what is a fact, that he has given up to the employers the extra pay for legal holidays that fall on Saturday and that the guaranteed minimum wage scales for piece workers have been practically abolished. These facts he keeps from the workers. He tries to make them think he has won a victory in a provision that piece workers do not have to finish a garment until the price has been settled, while all piece workers know that this was a provision of the agreement for many years.

By careful phrasing which he hopes the workers will not understand, he tries to hide the fact that the trial period of one week has been extended to two weeks. The "mutual consent of the worker and the employer to extend the trial period" is necessary, but where is the worker out of a job who will not consent to lengthening his trial period if the employer demands it? The abolishing of the labor bureau is another concession granted to the employers by Mr. Sigman.

**Demands Full Text.**

"After all these evasions and attempts at concealment on the part of Mr. Sigman of the agreements he has made, the workers are unable to believe that the real truth about the agreements has been found out yet. We challenge Mr. Sigman to publish the real agreements in full details."

## New Cabinet to Bring Kaiser Closer Throne

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Reports are circulated here, that the ex-kaiser, now an exile at Doorn, Hooland, is only awaiting the installment of the new cabinet by Chancellor Marx, to prepare for his return to Germany. It is expected that such a move would not be opposed by the president, Marshal Hindenburg, but that it would cause considerable turmoil among the republicans. The Communists vigorously oppose everything leading towards restoration. The new Marx cabinet is to be made up mostly of ...ts and ...

## SORKIN CROWD INTRIGUE WITH NEWARK BOSSES

### But Fail to Oust Left Wing of Furriers

(Special To The Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 30.—Unsuccessful in their attempt last Thursday, to take over Local 25, of the Fur Workers' Union, with the assistance of the Hall police force the right wing controlled general executive board of the Furriers union, yesterday adopted a new method of attack.

**Stab In The Back.**

It sent a letter to the local bosses' association known as the Consolidated Dressing Corp. instructing them not to recognize the regularly elected officials of the local union.

When business agent M. Langer, who is the right wingers were not able to oust, heard about the letter move on the part of Sachtman, Sorkin and Co., he immediately called up three of the largest shops in town and asked them what action they would take on the matter.

**Boss Yields.**

At first, they said they would not recognize the left wing officials, who have the support of the overwhelming majority of the members of the union, but when Langer told them that if that was their opinion, he would call strikes in their shops, to show the actual feelings of the workers.

The bosses then retreated and up to the present time the left wing administration is still carrying out all the work of the organization.

## CHOIR SINGER DISMEMBERS WIFE.

MAUSTON, Wis., Jan. 30.—William N. Coffey, a choir singer in churches, is now assisting officers dig up pieces of his bride, Mrs. Hattie Newman Hales, whom he married bigamously, and then slew her. The body is buried in fourteen different graves, in a forest glen. Coffey confessed.


An AMERICAN TRAGEDY 5TH MONTH
Longacre W... and Sat.

*The* LADDER
Everybody's Play
WALDORF, 50th St., East of B'way. Mats. WED. and SAT.

RITZ Thea., 48th St., W. of B'way. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2.30
L. Lawrence Weber's Musical Bon Bon
Bye Bye Bonnie

PLYMOUTH Thea., West 45th St. Mats. Tues., Wed., Fri., Sat. Evenings, Tues. and Sat. Mats.
Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co. Repertoire
MIKADO OF PIRATES OF PENZANCE
Thursday Evenings Only, "Iolanthe"

CHARLES MANSFIELD Evenings 8.30. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2.30.
For BETTER or WORSE



# Join the Ranks
of the
# Daily Worker Builders
in the Lenin-Drive for
# 25,000 Subscriptions

THE SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE MOVES FORWARD

The DAILY WORKER is now appearing on thousands of newsstands in the City of New York, with its six millions of people, the political and economic center of the U. S. The DAILY WORKER is now supplied with the latest and completest news of the labor world and the class struggle in general. We are now in close touch with the developments in the most important unions in the country, in the needle industry, textiles, mining and manufacturing. The DAILY WORKER has become a gold mine of information for the workers. The paper in its new form is a paper which will be anxiously sought after by workers throughout the country. Now is the time to play up the nation-wide drive for subscriptions.

WIN A VALUABLE PRIZE

Beginning with January 21, 1927, Lenin Memorial Day, the ve for 25,000 subscriptions for The DAILY WORKER is on. This ve will last until April 22, (Lenin's Birthday). 25,000 subscriptions for The DAILY WORKER will place The DAILY WORKER firmly on its feet and help to bring the message of Communism to housands of workers whom it has never reached before. Many aluable prizes will be offered for the builders who secure the best esults.

PRIZES TO THE DAILY WORKER BUILDERS.

The following prizes are offered to those securing subscriptions from others:

For 5 annual subs for $30.00 worth of a copy of Red Cartoons for 1927" and $2.00 worth of literature or $5.00 worth of literature altogether. Free choice of titles. To a bronze statue of Karl Marx, worth $5.00.

For 10 Annual Subscriptions or $60.00 worth, $5.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

For 20 Annual Subscriptions or $120.00 worth, $10.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

For 50 Annual Subscriptions or $300.00 worth $25.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

A bronze medal of Lenin for the best record of subscriptions secured to each city obtaining 25 new subscribers or more.

A $100 LENIN BOOKSHELF

of Communist literature with a handsome bookcase to the comrade with the best record for getting subscriptions in the entire country.

A DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' BUTTON

will be awarded to every comrade who secures an additional subscription to his own.

To New Subscribers in Connection With the Daily Worker Drive for
25,000 SUBSCRIPTIONS
PRIZES TO BE AWARDED

Every new subscriber sending in a year's subscription will receive a copy of the new edition of "Red Cartoons of 1927," with full page reproductions of the work of the following noted artists

Fred Ellis, Robert Minor, William Gropper, Hugo Gellert, Lydia Gibson, Art Young, Maurice Becker, K. A. Suvanto, Hay Bales, F. Jerger, F. G. Vose, O. R. Zimmerman and others. This wonderful collection of pictures is not for sale. It is offered only to subscribers who send in their subscriptions during the present campaign.

PRIZES FOR CITIES AND DISTRICTS

A BANNER

A $100 RADIO

of the latest and most improved model to the best district in the country.

NOTE: Credit will be given for all subscriptions received in Sunday Worker, Workers Monthly, Young Worker, Labor Defender, International Press Correspondence and Inprecorr.

All subscriptions should be accompanied with the name, address and ... Striking for the foreign language papers and those ... The DAILY WORKER. Comrades will receive ... for subscriptions to the foreign language papers ... and radio solicitors for the foreign language prize winners ... The DAILY WORKER, and are entitled to credit, just as well as other ... The prizes mentioned above are for ... We are offering no gold bricks. We are ... for Mar. 1 to bring in as many subscriptions as ...

A special effort should be made to ... subscriptions will be given to the best city in each district.

Score to be announced ... The DAILY WORKER. Renewals will be credited ...

QUOTAS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| District 1 | Massachusetts, New ... | Rhode Island, $4,000 worth of subscriptions or 800 annual subscriptions |
| District 2 | New York, ... | $4,000 worth of subscriptions or 800 annual subscriptions |
| District 3 | Philadelphia, Delaware, ... | New Jersey, $3,000 worth of subscriptions or 600 annual subscriptions |
| District 4 | Buffalo, Rochester, Lake ... | Western part of New York, ... of 100 annual subscriptions |
| District 5 | Pittsburgh, ... | $2,000 worth of subscriptions or 400 annual subscriptions |
| District 6 | Cleveland and the State of ... | $1,000 worth of subscriptions or 200 annual subscriptions |
| District 7 | Detroit, the State of Michigan, ... | Indiana $1,000 worth of subscriptions or 200 annual subscriptions |
| District 8 | Chicago, and Illinois, ... | Wisconsin, Missouri, and Lake County and ... $3,000 worth of subscriptions or 600 annual subscriptions |
| District 9 | Minneapolis, Upper Wisconsin, ... | Michigan (Upper peninsula), Minnesota, $1,500 worth of subscriptions or 250 annual subscriptions |
| District 10 | North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Iowa $750 worth of subscriptions or 150 annual subscriptions |
| District 11 | Montana, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, ... $1,250 worth of subscriptions or 250 annual subscriptions |
| District 12 | Oregon and Washington, $1,000 worth of subscriptions or 150 annual subscriptions |
| District 13 | California, $1,500 worth of subscriptions or 300 annual subscriptions. |
| District 14 | New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, $150 worth of subscriptions or 25 annual subscriptions |
| District 15 | Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee $450 worth of subscriptions or 75 annual subscriptions |

District Agents should set quotas for the various cities on the basis of the number of party members, Daily Worker subscribers and sympathizers.

DAILY WORKER
26 FIRST STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

# Workers' (Communist) Party

## MASS MEETINGS TO DISCUSS THE RUSSIAN PARTY OPPOSITION

Bronx—Mon., Jan. 31, at 8 P. M.—Prospect Hall, 3rd St. and Prospect Ave.—Speaker, Wolfe.
Brownsville—Mon., Jan. 31, at 8 P. M.—1000 W. 36th St.—Speaker, Weinstone.
Harlem—Tues., Feb. 1, at 8 P. M.—1200 W. 20th St.—Speaker, Wolfe.
Bronx—Wed., Feb. 2, at 8 P. M.—1326 Boston Road—Speaker, Weinstone.
Manhattan—Thurs., Feb. 3, at 8 P. M.—1181 Boston Road—Speaker, Olgin.
Brooklyn—Fri., Feb. 4, at 8 P. M.—347 Bushwick Ave.—Speaker, Gitlow.
Brooklyn—2 meetings—
(a) Monday—Tues., Feb. 1, at 6 P. M.—26 Graham Ave.—Weinstone.
(b) Flynite—Wed., Feb. 2, at 8 P. M.—43 Liberty St.—Markoff.
Bronx—Wed., Feb. 2, at 8 P. M.—1000 Simpson Ave.—Speaker, John Ballam.

Admission by membership card only.

Comrades, who for some reason are disconnected from the Party should come to these meetings. There will be someone who will see that they are promptly assigned to a Party nucleus.

### NEW JERSEY LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS.

Friday, Feb. 4.—8 P. M.—Paterson—8 P. M.—Carpenters' Hall.
Speakers, H. M. WICKS and BERT WOLFE.
Also
Yonkers—Sunday, Feb. 6th—8 P. M.—29 Warburton Avenue.

## 3,000 Attend the Lenin Memorial Meetings in Detroit

(By A Worker Correspondent.)

DETROIT, Mich.—Over 3,000 workers attended the two emergency Lenin memorial meetings here as a fitting answer to the efforts of the military authorities to stop the Lenin demonstration by cancelling the armory a week before the first meeting was scheduled. The Workers' Home and the Finnish Labor Temple were packed to the limit and hundreds of workers were turned away by the police who would not permit the sale of any more tickets.

The Workers Home meeting was opened by B. Baker, the district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party with the entire audience rising in silence to the memory of the working class fighter all over the world while the orchestra played the Revolutionary Funeral March, during this time the huge portrait of Lenin, decked for this occasion, was unveiled. The Young Pioneers and the Ukrainian Workers Chorus sang revolutionary songs at this meeting. Rebecca Grecht, the well known Communist speaker and organizer was introduced as the first speaker and was followed by the representative of the Young Workers (Communist) League Comrade Walter Trumbul. Wm. Z. Foster, the principal speaker, was received with an enthusiastic ovation which prevailed throughout the meeting. Foster spoke of the far reaching influence of Leninism among the workers in the capitalist countries and the oppressed peoples of China, Nicaragua, Mexico and other oppressed nationalities. The meeting was closed with the entire audience singing the Internationale.

The Finnish Hall Meeting.

Simultaneously with the above meeting a huge demonstration was being held in the Finnish Labor Temple presided by Wm. Bergstrom. An hour before the opening hour the hall was filled to capacity and hundreds of workers were turned away. The Finnish Workers band, the Finish Workers' chorus and John Anderson, tenor, furnished the revolutionary musical program at this meeting with the Young Pioneer Chorus as the outstanding attraction. Wm. Z. Foster, Rebecca Grecht and Walter Trumbul spoke at this meeting also.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.


*READ*

**Imperialism—The Last Stage of Capitalism**

By N. Lenin

Price, 60c in paper, $1.00 Cloth-bound.

An indispensable book for the understanding of the most recent events in Latin-America, China, and the colonial countries now in the throes of revolt against international imperialism. This excellent work treats the following topics: Concentration of Production and Monopoly; The Banks and Their New Role; Finance Capital and Financial Oligarchy; The Export of Capital; The Division of the World Among Capitalist Unions; The Imperialism of the World Among the Great Powers, Imperialism as a Special Stage of Capitalism; Parasitism and the Decay of Capitalism; The Position of Imperialism; The Place of Imperialism in History.

153 pages published by the Communist Party of Great Britain.

*For Your Lenin Library:*

**LENIN AS A MARXIST**

By N. Bukharin

The Present Chairman of the Communist International.

This splendid analysis of Lenin and his place in the field of Marxism is written by N. Bukharin, who is considered one of the leading living Marxists of the present day. The book is not a mere personal tribute to Lenin. It is rather an attempt to analyze Lenin's contribution to the principles of Marxism. The book treats the following phases of the subject: The Marxism of Lenin; Logic a Theory and Practice; Problems of Imperialism; Leninism and the Peasantry; The Theoretical Problems Awaiting Us.

Send now or if you have a copy, already bound in paper.

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street New York, N. Y.


## Shock Utah Professors When Harvard Speaker Found To Be Weisbord

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 30.—Albert Weisbord, invaded by capitalist stronghold when he appealed to the students of the University of Utah to join the workers in the class struggle.

University officials were busy today apologizing for Weisbord's revolutionary speech, which has aroused the ire of Salt Lake City's Babbits. President Thomas expected a "respectable" Harvard Law School graduate, when he granted permission to the liberal students of the university to hold a forum in one of the class rooms. "While the university believes in free speech," President Thomas said, "it certainly is opposed to the discussion of direct action in any form."

## CLASS FOR TRAINING PARTY FUNCTIONARIES WILL BE GIVEN SUNDAYS AT WORKERS' SCHOOL

A class for the training of Party Functionaries will begin in the Workers' School on Sunday, Feb. 20th, at 11 A. M.

The class will be given on Sunday mornings in order to make it possible for Party Functionaries and comrades active in the trade unions to attend.

Comrade Jack Stachel, the organization secretary of the New York district, is the instructor.

The class will have as its aim to improve the knowledge in organization of the Party Functionaries, and the training of new functionaries for whom there is a great need in the party.

The organization department of the party calls upon section, sub-section, nuclei, and trade union officials to take the course. Others will be admitted to the course provided they show a fitness for the course. In some cases where the comrades lack the necessary qualifications for the course they will be allowed to take it provided they take other courses in the school in which they are deficient.

Comrades who are not long in the party and who desire to take this course should take Comrade Weinstone's class in the history of the Workers Party.

The following is a brief outline of the topics to be treated.

1. Organization and politics.
2. Leninist principles of organization.
3. The structure of the Workers Party and its relation to the Comintern.
4. The shop nuclei and the work in the factories.
5. Americanization, work in heavy industry, etc.
6. Conventions, conferences, etc.
7. Party fraction work in non-party organizations.
8. Recruiting new members, and building up of party influence.
9. The press, selling literature, etc.
10. How to keep records, send in reports, etc.
11. The different departments of the party and how they function.
12. Discussion of practical problems brot up by the students.

Register at the Workers' School 108 E. 14th St., or with Comrade Stachel.

## VICE PRESIDENT OF CAPMAKERS JOINS BOSSES

### Chicago Local Demands His Resignation

CHICAGO, Ill. Jan. 30.—At the last meeting of the Capmakers Union, Local 5, it was officially announced that the general organizer of the western states, and member of the general executive board of the international union, Percy Ginsberg, had resigned from his position with the union, and accepted a position with the manufacturers' association. Hereafter he will be their official representative and general manager.

Rumors have been current for quite a while, that Ginsberg had connections with the bosses, and many previous demands had been made for his resignation. Yet because he was officially the manager of the district, no action could be brought to bear against him. His resignation will be considered at the next meeting of the board.

Already before the 1926 convention of the A. F. of L., the general executives had information, which should have barred Ginsberg from being eligible to go to Detroit. Nevertheless, he was endorsed as their regular elected delegate.

Ginsberg later became so bold in his connections with the bosses, that the executive board was compelled to take action. A motion was carried, to demand his resignation

### Re-elect Building Council Officials

CHICAGO, (FP.)—Recognition of the success with which the Landis attempt to smash the building trades unions has been conquered is seen in the re-election of President F. P. Sullivan and Secretary J. J. Conroy of the Chicago building trades council for 3-year terms.

Their principal achievement was the signing of an agreement with the leading Chicago contractors eliminating non-union work on all their jobs in departments where union craftsmen are affiliated with the council. This covers practically every craft except the carpenters.

### Two Children Drown.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Two children are dead today from drowning despite the heroic efforts of a set dog to drag them from the water. Kenneth Lorell, 5, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lorell, of Chemung, and Bobby Shaw, 6, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Shaw, of Chemung, were playing beside Wynkoop Creek when they tumbled into the water. The bodies were found after Mrs. Lorell saw the dog, dripping wet, barking excitedly on the bank.

## To Be Resurrected to Rescue "Senator" Save Insull Senator

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Frank L. Smith, hero in Illinois of the Reed investigating committee exposures of traction money spent in the Republican primaries and harred on that account from the seat to which he was elected, is contemplating a comeback.

According to those close to the "senator," the campaign will start in Illinois, where Sam Insull, the traction magnate is a power, and will be twofold. First, Smith will run in the primaries again, next April. Money is as good this year as last, and Smith has his hopes.

State Rights Again.

Second, Governor Len Small, his supporter, will appeal to the governors of the several states, for a united front in favor of "state rights" to send any man they please to the Senate, without having him passed upon by those already in "the most exclusive club in America."

Smith, so his friends say, will also bring a hundred witnesses to harp ever tribunal the Senate establishes for his trial, if and when it ever does that.

## $900 a Year Pre-War Money for Government Employes; Ask Raise

WASHINGTON, (FP).—Pending with congress to pass their bill establishing a minimum wage for federal employes at $1,500 a year, the National Federation of Federal Employes explains that this means only $900 as measured in the purchasing power of pre-war money.

Luther Steward, president of the national organization, showed that more than 20 percent of the federal workers quit their jobs each year, and he points to the source of trouble. It lies in the failure of the civil service classification board to carry out the duty of wage-adjustment with which congress invested it in Sec. 12 of the classification law. Congress authorized the board to study and report to congress its conclusions as to just and reasonable readjustment of horate of pay for federal workers. The board has done nothing, although the cost of living has steadily increased, and many classes of workers have complained of under-payment. Now the union calls upon congress to take action without permitting further sabotage by the classification board.

Steward told the house civil service committee that the 217 locals of his union stand squarely behind the Welch (California) bill which would fix $1,800 as the minimum pay for full time work by adult employes.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Former minister of war Geseler today resigned from the democratic party in protest against his party's opposition to his accepting a portfolio in the new Marx cabinet.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## LEGAL MURDER IS CHARGE OF SACCO, VANZETTI LAWYER

### Court Amazed at Story Of Police Frame-Up

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 30.—"Murder itself," is the term applied by Sacco and Vanzetti's counsel, William C. Thompson, to the activities of the department of justice and the Massachusetts district attorney, in their efforts to convict the two Italian workers whose case is now in the hands of the Massachusetts Supreme Court here.

During the hearing before the court on Judge Thayer's denial of a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, the judges and a throng of distinguished people in the court room, were startled by the frank statement of Assistant District Attorney Dudley P. Ranney, that the stool-pigeon methods that had been practiced in this case, and the cooperation of the United States and local state police authorities in suppressing evidence was "one way of disposing of radicals they could not deport."

**"Justice Exposed"**

Ranney justified placing a spy in the cell next to Sacco and Lopez to get some information that could be used to send him to the electric chair. The district attorney also justified withholding parts of certain detectives' reports which would have proved the state's star witnesses unreliable and would have presented information helpful to Sacco and Vanzetti.

The hearing before the State Supreme Court lasted several days and is the final attempt to gain a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti who have been living in the shadow of the gallows for the past five years. There have been many other pleas for a new trial as more and more new evidence was unearthed, and following the presenting of affidavits concerning the activities of the department of justice in the case, Judge Thayer, who had presided at the trial of these workers, was again appealed to several months ago for a new trial.

**Judge Hostile**

His evident prejudice in the case has been evident from the very beginning of the trial at which the two were convicted, and it had been shown during each hearing on the plea for a new trial. But it was not until his death early in the month of July last September, that certain prominent citizens of Boston and one reputable newspaper became aware of his violently hostile attitude. His death was followed by wide spread denunciation of his action, and this led to an unusual interest in the appeal now heard by the State Supreme Court.

The hearing was concluded on Saturday, and the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti rests in the hands of the judges. It may be weeks or months before they announce whether they or is or is not to be a new trial granted. If it is refused, the two will be sentenced by Judge Thayer and there is not the slightest doubt that he will sentence them to death as he has been trying to do for so long.

**Workers Persecuted**

In closing his argument before the court on Saturday, William C. Thompson, counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, referring to the actions of the police authorities said:

"If this is supposed to be justice, a far deal, we show very little trust and confidence in our own government, and we go far toward justifying those who say it is a sham and ought to be abolished. If citizens of respectability here in these men's places, and anything had been done to them such as was done to these men at their trial, the court would be quick to remedy it. I can hardly believe that it is legitimate cooperation for the department of justice to send two miserable aliens out of the world by way of the electric chair when they found they could not legally send them out of the country."

"That's murder itself."

## Boston Workers School Asks Lithuanians and Italians to New Class

BOSTON, Mass. — The Boston Workers School announces the opening of another English class to be held in South Boston for the Lithuanian and Italian comrades of that district. The class will meet Monday night, January 31st at 8 p. m. with Comrade Phyllis Feingston in room 1 of the Lithuanian Citizen Club, 376 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.

The charge will be $1.00 for the course. Those who have not yet registered may do so at the first session.

**Aircraft Shipments Barred.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 — Shipment of aircraft, either military or non-military, to Mexico, was prohibited today in an order issued to customs collectors, unless the shippers have a special export license from the state department. Previously, non-military aircraft exported without license. The state department ordered a change in the policy.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from page 1)

sponsible for the May Day raids in Pittsburgh in 1923. Documents that came into Dunn's possession prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that John L. Lewis conspired with local Pennsylvania authorities and with the local representatives to have the raids made, which resulted in hundreds of workers being arrested and jailed. That a labor leader, no matter how reactionary, should stoop so low as to turn stoolpigeon and anti-radical bloodhound is almost incredible, but it is a fact. And Lewis is only one of many.

* * *

THE New Leader, weekly organ of the weak socialist party, is now out with the cost of the bureaucratic wolf pack calling for the suppression of the Communists at all costs. According to a capitalist paper, the reactionaries do not expect success in their efforts to drive the Communists out of the unions, so they are planning to use the federal government to crush the radical movement as Lewis used the government of the state of Pennsylvania in 1923. One would think that the socialists would, even if only for the sake of appearances, stop short of becoming an open government agency. But once renegade radicals set their feet on the slippery downward trask, there is no stopping this side of the enemy's camp.

* * *

WHILE Calvin Coolidge is slaying the dragon of "militarism" in his fight to block the congressional move for the building of three cruisers, he is dispatching warships and marines to China, threatening war on Mexico and occupying Nicaraguan territory. This Jekyll-Hyde policy will no doubt give Oswald Garrison Villard and other complacent liberals the opportunity to congratulate the president once more. Coolidge is simply of the opinion that Wall Street has enough warships just now to answer its requirements. On the other hand, the steel manufacturers and shipbuilders want to make a few more dollars.

## American Indian Fights Deportation Order; May Set Precedent In Case

PHILADELPHIA (FP).—An American Indian, a citizen of the territorial boundaries of the United States always and subject to federal jurisdiction, was ordered by Judge Dickinson of the U. S. district court has this question to answer in the case of Paul Diabo, structural ironworker of North American Indian tribe, in dian born on a reservation in Quebec, Canada. He was deported from the United States last March, but was induced by Six Nations, the federation of North American Indian tribes, to return and fight the case with the organizations and

In taking the case under advisement Judge Dickinson indicated that he held the U. S. district attorney had to bear the burden of proof that an American Indian might be an alien. The judge stated, after the district attorney's argument, that the country is the Indian's as much or that of its present inhabitants and that the Indians are technically wards of the government. Six Nations takes the stand that the deportation of an American Indian from the United States is a breach of the Jay treaty.

## WANTED FOR CHICAGO BAZAAR

CHICAGO.—The Workers' Carnival Bazaar Committee calls upon all friends of International Labor Defense, DAILY WORKER and Daily Freiheit to contribute hours toward collecting of articles, for the $10,000 bazaar which will take place at the Ashland Auditorium, February 25, 26 and 27.

The following have already gone in groups of two and brought results to headquarters: Mrs. Rasmussen, Jennie Gorshin, Wayne Adamson, Alma Polkoff, C. Sta eh, Belle Trebelsin, Mrs. Edelson, Mrs. Kogan and Mrs. Sandberg, Jack Reed, Mrs. Edelson, Harry Greenberg and Bill Edwards contributed the use of their automobiles to take committees around. More volunteers needed. Report at 19 S. Lincoln Street, or phone Seeley 3562. Automobiles will be ready every day to take groups out

# The Youth Column

## Young Workers Raise Slogan of Withdrawing Forces From Nicaragua

By MEHRLICH.

Young workers must organize and stop war between Mexico and the United States. Militarism is an inevitable phenomenon of capitalism and constitutes one of the strongest and most important branches in prolonging the domination of capital.

Latest events in Nicaragua and Mexico are of utmost importance to the American young workers, for it will be the youth that will be called upon to shed its blood in order to continue the hegemony of Wall Street in Central America and Mexico.

**Borah Calls It Invasion.**

Senator William Borah during the first outburst of enthusiasm which has now died down declared efforts are being made to get this country into a shameless cowardly war with Mexico.

The invasion of American marines in Nicaragua and the colonization of the capitalist press pertaining to the Mexican controversy show clearly that the American government (agent of Wall Street) will do all in it's power to protect Doheny Sinclair and Standard Oil interests.

**Young Would Be Soldiers.**

There is only one power than can stop this war; that power is the American working class. The young workers are most immediately involved. You must raise the cry everywhere to stop this war. We refuse to shed our blood and murder workers of other countries in order to strength the enemies of labor.

The Young Workers League raises slogan "Withdrawal of marines from Nicaragua. No War with Mexico."

The young workers of the United States greet the peasants and workers of Mexico and Nicaragua and unite with them in the fight to overthrow the yoke of American imperialism. Join the Young Workers League and say with us, "Down with American imperialism."

## Duluth Young Workers In Fine Lenin Meeting Despite Difficulties

Quite a successful Lenin-Liebknecht memorial meeting was held in Duluth on Jan. 23, under the auspices of the Young Workers League. Comrade Sam Polsersky, secretary of the league, spoke of the life of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, and explained the role of the Y. W. L. in the working class struggle.

Comrade Jay Lovestone, who had been scheduled to be the main speaker, was delayed, and in his absence, our district organizer, Comrade Tallentire, made a speech, in which he explained the work and contribution of Lenin toward the world revolution, and to the Russian revolution in particular. This words were well received and were interrupted many times with cheers and applause.

After the speech a substantial collection was taken. In general the meeting was very successful, and showed that the time is here to build a still stronger and larger membership of the party and the league in Duluth.—Sam Polsersky.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## Passaic Strikers Wait Long Time for Postponed Hearing

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 30. In their celebration of the first anniversary of the biggest textile strike Passaic has ever had, the textile strikers did not forget their brothers incarcerated in jail since last September.

A delegation, consisting of Mrs. Tom and Katherine Toth, mother and sister of one of the prisoners, Fannie Rudkovitz, of the Relief Office, Hollace Randell, secretary of the Joint Committee for Passaic Defense, William Sroka, John L. Kovacs and Cyril Briggs, strike publicity director, called on the four prisoners in the Bergen county jail at Hackensack yesterday. The prisoners are as follows: Thomas Regan, held in $15,000 bail, Adolf Wisnefski, $15,000; Joseph Tuth, $15,000; and Paul Kovoc, $15,000. Kovacs is the one who suffered three broken ribs in the third degree ordeal to which the men were subjected at the time of their arrest. He recently went out of his mind as a result, it is alleged of the torture inflicted upon him.

While the state seems determined to keep these men cooped up in jail it is evidently in no hurry to give them a trial. Dates have been set several times for trial and as often postponed. In the meantime, the authorities continued to make it difficult to furnish bail for the men by their refusal to accept any but cash bail.

## Date Set for Trial of Baking Magnate's Son Who Killed Sailor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Federal Judge Rinds Coxe set Feb. 7th as the date for the trial of the $35,000 damage suit against Walter S. Ward, brought by Mrs. and Mrs. Eldridge O. Peters, parents of Florence Peters, who was slain by Ward.

Ward sent letters to guests in Westchester county in 1922. Tried, he was acquitted.

Last June Ward disappeared, but a few days ago he turned up at Nogales, and was arrested. Reconciliation with his father, the former baking magnate, both are now in Havana. Young Ward determined to reside there permanently, despite the fact that he is outside the states, the trial of the suit will progress at the date

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER


FOR YOUR HEALTH.

Strictly Pure
FLORIDA

**Honey**

Guaranteed by the Bee-Farmer.

Delivered in New York City at following prices:

2 Lbs. 75c. 3 Lbs. $1.00
5 Lbs. $1.50

10 Goes to Daily Worker, Under the Mail

J. A. FEURER
3636 Park Ave. N. Y. C.

Agents Wanted


## PASSAIC STRIKE STILL ON! WE'VE WON IN FOUR MILLS! HELP US BEAT THE REST!

GIVE MONEY PLEASE! For Coal for the Strikers' Homes! For Bread for their families! They have made a hard fight! Now they are winning! Now you must help more than ever! Give all you can! MAKE VICTORY COMPLETE!

*Make all contributions by check or money order to*

**GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE**

799 BROADWAY Room 225 NEW YORK CITY

*Get 10c Coupons and sell them TO HELP US FEED the Strikers' Children.*

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

...and Comment
...Education
...and Government
...Trade Union Politics

## ...pean Transport ...rkers Badly Paid ...But Getting Increase

...the motor bus men of Brussels ...e sudden vacation and drove ...buses in a big parade for higher ...e is told in an interesting report ...ed by the Federated Press from ...International Transport Workers' ...ation, with headquarters in Am...dam.

...sponding to an appeal from the ...men the bus men, motored their ...ery vehicles to the Grande Place, ...ig square in Brussels, and queued ...the house of the governor of the ...ce of Brabant. A deputation ...presented the damands to the gov...nor and he was so impressed that ...e said he would order the bus com...anies to comply with the demands. ...hese increase of 10 and 11 francs ...e asked, over the 24, 26 and 27 ...ncs now paid the conductors and ...river drivers.

**Berlin Chauffeurs Win.**

Berlin taxi drivers—7,000 of them ...have won their first collective wage ...greement, with wage gains of ap...roximately 25 per cent. Two marks ...day are guaranteed, with 20 per ...ent of takings and time allowances ...or repair work in garages. Two ...housand other drivers, employed by ...the big companies, are not included, ...but the German Traffic Union is ...working at that problem.

**German Seamen Win Wages Up.**

German seamen gain wage in...creases of 4 to 7.6 per cent in a new ...agreement negotiated by seamen's ...section of the German Traffic Union. ...Able seamen get 100 marks a month ...and marine firemen 112 marks, with ...extra mess allowances for food. The ...union embraces all divisions of sea...men, from ordinary seamen to deck ...officers and from greasers to en...gineers.

**Belgian Watermen Also.**

Belgian inland waterway workers ...win 75 francs a month average, or ...something less than 10 per cent, but ...a further increase of 500 francs would ...be necessary to bring the purchasing ...power of their wages up to the 1923 ...level.

## Gold, Strikeleader, Calls For a Showdown

It is a great satisfaction to know that there is in the United States at least one daily newspaper in the English language that has its columns open for real labor news and that champions the cause of the workers in their daily struggles with the employers for a decent livelihood.

The enemies of the working class are powerful. Their strength lies in the control of the means of production which they maintain through their control of the governmental agencies, and control of the schools, colleges and press. They thus enslave the workers not only economically but also mentally.

But the workers' revolt against their enslavement is growing, and cannot be stopped by the direct agencies of the capitalist class. The ruling class therefore resorts to the control of the workers' organizations—trade unions; the ruling class seeks to control trade union leaders. To a great extent the employers have succeeded in this direction. The present situation in the needle trade unions demonstrates how so-called trade union leaders worked hand-in-hand with the employers. The betrayal of the Sigmans, Dubinskys and Schachtmans, and the blessing on this betrayal by the A. F. of L. officials show to what extent the bosses have succeeded in using labor leaders in their efforts to destroy the only economic weapon of the workers, the trade unions.

We must unmask such leaders, and fight the fight of all upon their machinery. No daily newspaper in the English language, other than the "Daily Worker" can serve the workers in their struggles with the bosses and in their efforts to rid their unions of the disguised agents of the bosses. No other newspaper can help them build their unions and their power.

I therefore greet the first New York issue of the "Daily Worker" and trust New York workers are fortunate in the addition of this mighty weapon which will help them to organize and make them more successful in their daily struggles, and which will bring them nearer to their final goal, economic emancipation.—

Gold, Manager, New York Joint Board, Locals 1, 5, 10 & 15, International Fur Workers' Union of U. S. and Canada.

## RACINE LABOR DENOUNCES COOLIDGE

RACINE, Wis. (F. P.).—Condemnation of the Coolidge imperialist policy toward Nicaragua and Mexico was formally expressed by the Racine Trades and Labor Council in resolutions forwarded to the Wisconsin delegation in congress.

In the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## CHICAGO SLAVE MARKET SHOWS FEW JOBS SOLD; OPTIMISM IS ALL IN RANKS OF BIG BUSINESS

By WERNER LAWSE.
(Special To The Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26.—As January's parting wintry blasts cut thru to the bones of the thousands of Chicago's unemployed the problem of the jobless is seen to be more critical than it has been since the winter of 1921. There are no jobs to be had, with thousands of men and women on the streets. A look round the slave markets on Madison, Halsted and South State Streets and an ear for idle, endless job hunting is more convincing than what figures might be available.

**About Two Men for Job.**

The last index of the Illinois Labor Department gives Chicago applicants for jobs at free employment bureaus as 172 to every 100 jobs available. This is for December. Officials at the Chicago office of the department, while they are reluctant to make any sort of estimate, roughly, as to the actual number, say that every indication points to the fact that since December the number of jobs has materially decreased. In November, for example, the ratio was 167 to 100, showing a steady decline of jobs.

**Keep On Tramping.**

Building trades workers and machinists to whom I have spoken tell of interminable tramping from building to building and shop to shop. Stockyards workers relate that there are more butchers out of work than since 1922. The state figures for factory employment show a drop of 1.4 per cent between November and December.

"Short covering and speculative buying, stimulated by cheerful steel earnings' report and the equally encouraging reports from other branches of American industry, brought about a good recovery in stock prices," says the last weekly report from the New York exchange.

The optimism of which sits very well with the coupon clippers but which cannot be shared by the unquestioningly large lay-offs in the steel mills at Gary and South Chicago, a compliment of a general cessation of production in most branches of industry in this city.

## PAPER BOX STRIKE PARALLELS PASSAIC

(By a Worker correspondent)

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Another labor organization is being attacked. Another group of workers is waging a desperate struggle to maintain its union. Again organized employers, using hunger and cold as their weapons, are seeking to annihilate a labor organization that it has taken years to build up.

This time it is the paper box workers of New York City that are carrying on the struggle. For fifteen weeks they have fought against the mandate of their oppressors which would reduce them to the status of unorganized workers.

**Would Crush Union**

Fifteen weeks ago, the hundred and fifty paper box manufacturers of Greater New York determined that their employes give up their union. They themselves were bound together in a solid organization. They preferred to act as a unit, although they wanted their employes to act as individuals.

The workers did not yield to the demand, although they stood desperately in need of employment. They held to their union and struck for its maintenance.

**Standards Low**

Surely, they workers need a union if any workers do. It is very much needed to build up the terribly low standards that prevail in this industry. The factories are housed in the most dilapidated buildings of Manhattan along Gregne and Mercer and Prince Streets, where old buildings stand that have been out of date for many years and whose conveniences since most part of the town have long since been pulled down to make way for modern structures. In these dilapidated edifices of the garment district centrny the paper box workers are huddled. Go down and look at them some day. A large part of the work is performed on the floors for the rent of upper floors is not as cheap as the discarded, uninhabitable basements.

The misery of the basements is intensified by the fact that the heavy cut board must be carried up by the workers as there are no elevator facilities in 50 per cent of the shops.

In that dampness and darkness, the paper box workers spend their labor hours.

**Workers Driven**

The seasons vary in intensity and there is approximately eight months of each year part time employment. Always there is the most hellish driving of workers. The wages, the state department of labor reports, are next to the lowest of those paid in any industry. And sanitary conditions are indisputedly the worst.

Here we have truly a sweated industry, one of the last survivals of that hated race, the principal emre for which is organization.

**A Second Passaic**

For fifteen long weeks the struggle has gone on. Picket lines have been maintained morning and evening, with both men and women appearing upon them. Young girls in their teens have braved the snow and the rain and cold in helping to keep them. They have been one of the most effective ways of demonstrating the strength of the strike. Policemen's clubs have been wielded upon unprotected heads in the offense of walking along the sidewalks and informing would-be workers that a strike was on. Four hundred pickets have been arrested. In almost every case for no legal offense. In nearly every case the person has been dismissed because he has committed no crime. Union men and women have been beaten by the thugs employed by the manufacturers.

This has been another Passaic strike in all except two details. The details are: This is a strike to defend a union already formed, rather than one to establish a new union. 2. The police and hired strong-arm men have been sufficiently not to attack reporters, so the strike has not been given the newspaper publicity that the Passaic strike received.

In many respects we have a Passaic strike here right in our midst.

Come quickly with your help. Contribute from your own pocketbook. Get your friends to contribute. Get your union to contribute. In a desperate struggle like this, every dollar sent soon has twice its value. Help the paper box workers to win.

## Steel Firm Nets Big Profits After Paying Miners' Union Scale

NEW YORK, (FP).—Paying the United Mine Workers scale to several thousand employes in its coal mines has not prevented Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., from making high profits. Its 1926 profits rose to $15,149,094 from $9,854,494 in 1925, says the annual report. And its 1926 common stock dividends climbed to $19.46 a share as compared to $10.30 in 1925.

During the same period Bethlehem Steel repudiated the Jacksonville wage agreement and reduced its miners' pay 23 per cent on the pretext that it could not operate its coal properties profitably at the union figure.

Jones & Laughlin coal is mined by the Vesta Coal Co., one of the three big concerns continuing to deal with the U. M. W. of A. in the Pittsburgh field. It does not recognize organized labor in its steel mills.

## BRICKLAYERS' RELIEF INCREASING.

WASHINGTON, (FP).—Old age relief and mortuary benefits paid to members by the Bricklayers, Plasterers and Masons' International Union in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, were respectively $958,606 and $318,311, according to Secretary-Treasurer Gleeson. This was the highest total for each of the two funds that has yet been expended.

## BELATED WAGE INCREASE TO SHOPMEN.

ELMIRA, N. Y. (F. P.).—At the tail end of other roads the Erie Railroad has come forward with small wage increases to its shopmen. The road granted 2 and 3-4 cents an hour more pay, retroactive to January 1, 1927.

## Carry Anti-Syndicalist Law Fight to State Legislature on Coast

By L. P. RINDAL

(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Indications are that a hard fight will be put up before the California legislature to repeal the criminal syndicalism law. The noted jurist and criminologist, Dr. George W. Kirchwey, has made a survey of this act for the American Civil Liberties Union, and he characterizes it as a "farce." So does Leon R. Yankwich, professor of law at Loyola college and member of the Los Angeles bar. William Kent, former United States congressman, is also strong against the law, according to a statement in the South California Labor Press (A. F. of L.). The Open Forum, organ of the A. C. L. U. branch, and the liberal (sometimes almost radical) Los Angeles Record are both putting up a strong protest against the savagery of California.

The Sacco-Vanzetti United Front Defense Conference has held two meetings already this year, on January 9 and 16. The number of delegates has greatly increased, as many craft locals have voted to take more active part in the work to free these workers.

At a recent election the following officers were elected: T. B. Webber, president; George Timberlake, vice-president; Angelo Spinazi, treasurer; Mike Shelman, secretary, and Dave Rapoport, assistant secretary.

Arrangements have been made to hold a big mass meeting in the near future.

**Rent For Hotel Employes.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Hotel employes would be granted one day of rest in every seven under a bill introduced in the legislature today.

**Policies and Programs**
**The Trade Union Press**
**Strikes—Injunctions**
**Labor and Imperialism**

## Organizing Cab Drivers Union In Philadelphia In Spite of Discharges

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30 (FP).—Taxicab drivers of Philadelphia are seeking to build up a union. More than 30 men suspected of union sympathy have been fired, but the movement continues. The Yellow Taxi Co. now owned by Thomas R. Mitten interests, discharged 10 of these drivers, when they were seen reading copies of the Cab Driver's Bulletin.

The Cab Drivers Union demands call for a guaranteed wage of $4 a day; 8-hour day and 6-day week; time starting on arrival at garage; time and half for overtime; abolition of criminal identification—fingerprinting and photographing; installation of lockers and sanitary washrooms; no discrimination, and recognition of the union.

Mitten has lost much of his popularity in Philadelphia. Poor service on his Philadelphia Rapid Transit street car system is being criticized severely. Quaker City citizens, business groups and district associations are howling that Mitten keeps the P. R. T. street cars few and far between, while pushing his Yellow cabs under everyone's nose. Mitten cabs solicit crowds waiting on corners for the long delayed Mitten trolleys.

Clifford Pinchot, before his term as governor expired, urged the Public Service Commission to make an immediate inquiry into transit conditions in Philadelphia." Pinchot's regular Republican successor, John Fisher, has not yet called for a report.

Cab drivers boasting the union hope to forestall the famous "Mitten plan" of company unionism which Mitten is trying to extend into taxi service. Mitten has fought trade unions since 1911 when he broke a street railway workers' strike in Philadelphia. His son boasted recently that the father spent $3,000,000 breaking a Buffalo car strike, which ended with the introduction of the company union.

The Mitten plan calls for employe stock ownership. But Robert W. Dunn, speaking before the Young Democracy Open Forum in Philadelphia, pointed out that though the workers owned a large minority of the common stock their share in the total outstanding securities of the company amounted to only about three percent and their share in the total earnings of the company was therefore far below what it was cracked up to be.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## Discharge Telegraph Operators With the Speed-up on the Job

By SIDNEY TEPPER
(Worker Correspondent)

Hundreds of Morse telegraph operators are being discharged by the Western Union Telegraph Co. and many more put on a part time basis all over the United States, as a result of the speed-up system and "economy drive."

The men and women discharged or given indefinite furloughs have been with the company between two and fifteen years.

For years these workers have slaved for low wages, long hours, slugtime for overtime after 9 hours, with the hope of having a permanent job. (During the war the government compelled the company to grant the 8-hour day and time and a half for overtime, in large offices only.)

The slave driving supervisors were always on the workers' necks, asking for bigger records. The company spent millions of dollars to devise new speed up machinery. A general discontent swept through the telegraphers. Attempts followed to form a union of commercial telegraphers. The company being alarmed by the general restlessness of the workers sent stool pigeons to spy upon the men. Every union meeting was filled with stool pigeons who are ready to sell their fellow workers for a few dollars, bought job or a smile from an official. The most active workers were reported and fired.

A strike was called in 1918 but it was lost. There are three reasons why the strike was lost. (1) Union called the strike in one office only while the other were unaffected. Scabs brought in from other places. (2) Stool pigeons demoralized the ranks and (3) many men were afraid to lose their "steady jobs."

The Western Union alarmed by these events tooks measures to safeguard itself against their repetitions. They organized the fake company union and discharged anyone who was suspected of still belonging to the commercial telegraphers.

Of this company union and the new "welfare" measures we will write in future articles.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## LABOR SECRETARY DAVIS CHANGES "HYMN OF HATE"

### Never Favored Alien Bills, So He Says

The Connecticut Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers sees a direct connection between its very successful state conference held in New Haven on Sunday and a speech delivered in that city by Secretary of Labor Davis the following day.

Mr. Davis speaking over the radio denied emphatically that he had ever favored registration of aliens involving finger-printing or espionage, and claimed that he had in fact always emphatically opposed such proposed measures. He said he was merely advocating a voluntary registration system which would benefit the alien by making naturalization easier and simpler.

**Seems To Be Change.**

This statement was surprising to the Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers which has been fighting all anti-alien measures such as the various proposed registration bill. The council seems to remember very distinctly that a year ago the Secretary of Labor was backing the pernicious Aswell bill which not only calls for finger-printing but also for taxing for conscription at the will of the president, and for such a Fascist system of registry that it would result in constant spying upon a workers' every move and action.

**Davis Yields.**

The Secretary of Labor in his annual report, issued in December, stated that in view of the fact that so many people seemed to object to the proposals for compulsory registration such as had been brought up in every session of Congress since 1922—he was willing to try some scheme of voluntary registration of aliens. In other words he felt it necessary to yield to the tremendous pressure of public opinion against this attempted attack upon the foreign-born.

**Inserting The Thin Edge.**

In line with this change in Mr. Davis' plans, Representative Holaday introduced a new bill, on January 10th of this year, calling upon Congress to set certain dates for voluntary registration of aliens to be carried on. This is presumably for the purpose of aiding them in becoming naturalized.

But the Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers asks why there is need of passing a law if the registration is to be optional.

"We are convinced that what will actually result is a demand for compulsory registration when the voluntary scheme has failed as it surely will. A certain proportion of aliens register—perhaps at the command of employers—the authorities can then say that those workers who did not register must be suspicious characters and therefore ought to be forced to register.

Whatever Mr. Davis may say at this time, the Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers is convinced that the latter—and proposes to introduce as soon as the public will stand for it—a compulsory system of registration of aliens. After that will come registration for all of us.

Mr. Davis said in his New Haven speech: "I know that many of you here are opposed to the enrollment of aliens in the United Stats. I am unable to fathom why. I have proposed no espionage, no finger-printing, no other identifieation other than the fact of enrollment. Finger-printing measures have been advocated, but I have strenuously opposed them".

**Council Gets Results.**

The Connecticut Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers believes that nothing could have brought forth such a statement as Mr. Davis' gathering of more than 350 delegates at a conference which opposed all such measures, and voted to continue to fight them as long as they were forced to.

Sunday's conference, according to Miss Nina Samorodin, Secretary of the National organization, had representatives of every union, of central bodies, of fraternal and religious organizations from 8 different cities.

**Couldn't Break It Up.**

"There were twenty delegates, representing certain Workman's Circle branches and the Socialists", says Miss Samorodin, "who came all prepared to break up the meeting. But after they had had a thoro hearing, they were flouted by the delegates, part of them withdrew, and the conference proceeded to a most successful conclusion."

If one council difference could so influence Secretary of Labor Davis, a hundred councils if established thruout the country could no doubt crush out all attempts to persecute the foreign born workers with any more proposed registration and deportation measures in Congress. Write to the National Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers, 41 Union Square, New York, N. Y. for information about a council in your city.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## The Manager's Corner

*A POUND OF NEWSPRINT VS. A GRAIN OF NEWS*

*Leon Trotsky once commented sarcastically upon the fact that certain issues of American newspapers weigh four pounds. The average Sunday paper weighs this much and sometimes more. This enormous load consists of all the trash which can be thrown together to stupify and confuse the minds of the workers, inane comic strips, cheap sob stories, social sewage from the divorce courts and the domestic life of the idle rich, advice to the lovelorn, lurid murder tales, and similar insipid vaporings which emanate in a poisonous cloud from the pages of the capitalist press. The care-full reader of the news is forced to wade through this mass of intellectual garbage, to find here and there a shred of real news of social importance, usually not more than a grain of news to a pound of newsprint.*

*Within the six pages of The DAILY WORKER is crammed all the meat, in the way of news, that can be put into such a limited space. If you will scan the pages of The DAILY WORKER you will notice with what care the news is selected. Each item is chosen for its particular importance or genuine human interest. Each topic is developed with an eye to bringing out its social significance. Each article is written with but one thought in mind, that of service to the workers.*

*The worker who is led to chose his newspaper by flashy appeal of the capitalist press, by its glaring, but empty headlines, or by its vapid pictures, is like a child who responds solely to the immediate sense impression, and grasps at the brightest object which comes within his reach. In choosing a newspaper, cheap novelty alone should not be the standard, but rather the novelty of that which is intellectually stimulating and socially useful. A newspaper should furnish real food for thought.*

—BERT MILLER.

## LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

**Come Back for More.**

Editor, DAILY WORKER: I was at the Bramhall Theatre at 21th Street and Lexington Avenue to see the play "The Difference in Gods". It was very well acted and the thought behind it was a very fine one. However, the seating capacity of the theatre amounts to 300 approximately, and only one-fourth or less was filled.

Any movie house is filled, no matter how stupid the picture may be. The prices in the movies rank anywhere between 25c and 65c, whereas the charge at the Bramhall Theatre is well within the reach of the worker—25c only; 25c to see a play superbly acted. But this is not all that I want to bring out. Butler Davenport, hero of plays and owner of the theatre is the only one (except the Workers' Theatre) who offered a free seat to the paper box striker to see "The Bells." I'm sure any striker would as wit enjoyed it.

I believe *every worker* who reads this paper to dig up but *one quarter* and go to the Bramhall Theatre instead of going to a nonsensical picture, and I'm sure *you will come back for more.*

FLORENCE PROFKY.

**An Appeal to Women**

Dear Comrades: Reading The DAILY WORKER every day, your "challenge" letters have interested me very much, because they show how little the majority of your Party are doing to help Keep The DAILY WORKER.

If every member of your Party would have done his share, you would have gone "over the top" a long time ago. If the majority would have any interest in the paper or really realize that The DAILY WORKER was in a precarious condition, they would answer those "challenge" letters much faster.

**Appeal to Women**

Although neither my wife nor I am a Party member, I would like to make a suggestion. On account of what my wife has done, the thought has come to me that if you make an appeal to the wives of the Party members and to women in general, to come to the rescue of The DAILY WORKER, the response would be surprising.

When the Passaic Relief Committee sent out an appeal for relief funds it was my wife who urged me to go out and collect funds for them. We raised $25.00.

We received another appeal from the same source. Again it was my wife who urged me and went with me to collect more money. With her help I raised another $28.00 and 250 pounds of new and old clothing.

A Real Wife.

Then when you made an appeal to keep The DAILY WORKER in existence, and my wife read in the letters that I gave only $4.00 (as much as I had at that time), these are the exact words she used to me, "Is that all you gave? Why, what would we and all the other workers do if The DAILY WORKER stopped publication?"

She made me promise to send $5.00 immediately (the amount you will find enclosed), and to send an other five as soon as possible (which I shall also do).

That's why I say, make an appeal to the women folks. They know what it means to fight for an existence and they are the ones who will help save our DAILY.

If this letter will do any good you may publish it with pleasure.

With Comrade Greetings
MAX MILLER
Cleveland, O.

Long Live the Daily Worker in New York City.

Editor, DAILY WORKER: With unconfined joy, I add my voice in welcoming to New York, the only English language labor daily in America voicing the hopes and aspirations of the working class movement.

The arrival of The DAILY WORKER in New York will serve not only to dissolve the countless falsehoods spawned by the managers of capitalism, such as the New York Times and the rest, but will also counteract directly the vicious fabrications and fairy tales disseminated by the yellow socialist New Leader.

The first day out on New York's sea of struggle saw the sale of The DAILY WORKER rise to great and glorious heights and my newsdealer who often complained of left-overs, was more than glad to announce that all his dailies, fifteen in all, were sold out. In a feverish hunt thruout the lower Bronx, for a copy, I discovered much the same situation.

Comrades and fellow workers! Keep up the good work, and let the reactionaries know that our much heralded weakness and oft-reported "slow death" is only a fanciful dream.

Long live The DAILY WORKER in New York City.—JOSEPH J. PADGUG.

## ANTI IMPERIALISTS IN MEXICO CONGRATULATE

Mexico City, Mexico, Jan. 20.—In the name of the Continental Organization Committee of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, I greet the DAILY WORKER on the occasion of its first New York issue.

I take advantage of this opportunity to wish all success to the newspaper which has been the greatest defender in the United States of the workers and peasants of Latin America and in the champion of the struggle against imperialism.—JULIO A. HELLA, Secretary.

## BRITISH UNION REJECTS LONG HOURS.

NEW YORK, (FP).—The United Textile Factory Workers Association of Great Britain has refected the demand of employers that working hours be increased, say Manchester dispatches to New York textile journals. The union is asking parliament to amend the factory laws and make 48 hours the legal limit. The proposed amendment is interpreted as a bid wat overtime.

## STRIKE FOR UNION SHOP

TILTON, N. J., Jan. 29. Two hundred members of the United Textile Workers, employed in the Elm Mill here are struck and tied up the shop when an attempt was made to establish a non-union shop by having John Perthel, weaver, withdraw from the union, and continue at work. This scheme was tried once before, four years ago, by the same man. A short strike resulted in the company giving him orders to join the union.

Vol. XIII, No. 3 (Whole No. 315)
Entered as second class matter at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.
Advertising rates on application.

## The Lewis Machine Shows Its Inner Weakness.

The Lewis machine was defeated last Wednesday afternoon. It did not lose permanent control of the convention, thanks to its traditional control which enables it to count votes as it

but for almost two hours the rank and file speakers [illegible] disapproval of the machine proposal with respect to [illegible] of the constitution.

[illegible] to such a thing as a spontaneous revolt, this is what [illegible] Vice-President Murray, Van Bittner, Capt. [illegible] Tether and other heavyweights of the administration.

Section 25 reads:

The board shall have power to levy and collect assessments when necessary but no assessment shall be collected for more than two months unless authorized by a referendum vote of the members.

The constitution committee had proposed that the words "no assessment shall be collected for more than two months unless authorized by a referendum vote of the membership." This change would have given the Lewis machine authority to levy and collect assessments at will.

Evidently the opposition was in an uproar. Rank and file delegates were shouting for the floor. Some of them got it and when the machine speakers tried to stem the tide. They could not. Murray tried to stop one young, rotund and good-natured looking delegate but was told to his face: "I represent my local union and I am going to speak." He did. So did many more.

The delegates from the anthracite were especially acrimonious. "Let us enforce the check-off and we won't have to worry about assessment. We are spending four or five hundred dollars every month in my local now collecting dues," said one speaker.

The well-known progressive leaders took no part in the fight. Apparently they were quite satisfied with the way things were going and wanted to see how much fighting spirit there was in the convention.

Finally Murray forced a vote.

There was a clear majority against the committee report but Murray declared it carried.

There were hundreds of demands for a roll call.

30 per cent. of the delegates must vote in favor to secure a roll call. Murray talked of the expense, etc., but when he called for a show of hands more than seven hundred miners' fists were raised—almost half of the delegates voted for it.

The machine tellers counted 498 and said it was not the required amount. Murray adjourned the convention.

As the delegates crowded thru the doors into the open air there was a steady murmur of curses and complaints.

"So this is what we get for supporting the constructive policies of those s——s of b——e," said one.

"I've never been a Howat man but by god—," said another.

"I didn't vote for Brophy but I hope he runs again, that's all," said a third.

Writing on January 26, we said:

**"What the opposition . . . will accomplish if it catches the machine off guard for a moment is to defeat it by exposing its political weakness on the convention floor."**

This has been done.

The whole convention has seen the machine cowering before a rank and file onslaught and forced, to save itself from disgraceful defeat, to thwart openly the expressed will of the rank and file.

Every honest delegate is drawing his own conclusions—and they are not complimentary to the Lewis machine.

There are two reasons for this sudden loss of control over the convention. They are:

(1) The issue was one on which the machine felt sure of victory and consequently neglected to stage the usual red-baiting scene.

(2) The granting of unlimited power to levy and collect assessments is a practical question which every delegate can understand at once.

If the left wing is able now to take the lead in a fight for reconsideration of a vote which every delegate knows was crooked the Lewis machine will be in a bad way. Its artificial majority from non-existent locals will enable it to count votes in its favor but something more than mechanical majorities are needed to preserve the political prestige of the machine during and after this convention.

That prestige was damaged badly on Thursday afternoon.

---

**Get Another Subscriber for Your DAILY WORKER.**

---

The worst has come in China. The Chinese priests have organized into a union, adopted a wage scale and declared that they will not say another darned prayer until the bosses accede to their demands. It's about time the American religious trusts should begin evacuating their missionaries.

---

China cannot be fooled by Great Britain's specious peace message. The Cantonese declare they cannot understand why Britain needs 20,000 troops to conduct negotiations anywhere except on a battlefield. We have suspicion that the Chinese will not be caught with their spurs off.

---

Join The Workers (Communist) Party.

---

## Mary Green Tells Story of Her Life

Mary Green, born in Poland, barely speaks the English language, yet she has been in America since she was a child. She is big with large bones and muscles. Her coarse hair pulled tight back in a knot by a few rusty hair pins.

**Into Child Slavery.**

But Mary was young in years, yes, even good looking. She came to Passaic, N. J. at the age of thirteen, healthy, robust, almost too big for her age. She might have gone to school, but being the eldest of a family of six, she had to get a job, and so her career in the Botany Mills began, working ten and twelve hours daily for $3 a week. This, however, did not discourage Mary. She did not think she would have to work for long, for soon she would marry John Miklosky, whom she had met on the steamer from Poland. Even night school was impossible for Mary to attend, since her father worked in the day while her mother worked on the night shift, making her the mother of the younger children.

**Wearing Out at Seventeen.**

When she became seventeen, she married John. By that time the robustness, the rosy cheeks and her strength began to give way, and where the red blood used to rush, patches of rouge hid the growing pallor.

One year of love and Mary gave birth to a little girl. She had to keep up work. But the family had to live, the doctor's bills to be paid, baby's clothes, etc., and within a few months we find Mary back on the night shift in the Botany Mills more worn than ever. Nineteen, only a young girl, and already she was broken with flat feet and rings under her eyes.

**Gave to The Church.**

Years dragged on—Mary and John worked. Their family increased. Mary loved her children, respected he husband, went to church every Sunday and on holidays, gave all the pennies she could to the church and waited for the good God to help her as he would all good people who trusted and believed in him.

By the time Helen, her oldest girl was thirteen, Mary had already six children, and John's earnings, $10 a week, did not suffice to support the family. Helen, like her mother, went into the Botany. Suffering and misery increased day by day. Mary's only thought was, "will the meagre earnings enable her to buy enough food for the family, to pay rent, gas bills,

[illegible] two [illegible] to fight the Hun for the Stars and Stripes. The Miklosky's, who are Germans, had suddenly developed patriotism. Flags, flags all over. A star was hung up in the Forstmann-Huffmann plant for Mary's son who was killed in the Marines. It was Peace on Earth and Good Will toward men. Then Armistice. Hurrah!! We had won. Peace! Peace. Peace and readjustment!... Pre-war conditions... War tax. Wage cuts. Speed up systems. Profiteering.

The money-hungry mill owners who had made tremendous profits out of the war, were without consideration for the workers. On Monday morning, October 9, 1924, a notice was posted to the effect of yet another 10% wage cut.

**No Confidence In God.**

This meant actual starvation, and Mary who in all her life had never complained and devoutly believed in God and trusted that he would help her, felt at last a hatred toward all those responsible for her miserable life. Mary felt her very life going. It was no more a question of a home, she she had dreamt of one ever since she was seventeen. No, she never could save enough to buy the first mortgage on a shack in Garfield. This time she began wondering how she would be able to pay the rent of the shack on Mattimore Street, where she now lived. It was not milk and cream and meat, but bread for her children! Bread!

This wrong must not be done to the workers. The bosses have enough. Why doesn't the Merciful God punish them for treating the people like this?

**Determines To Live.**

The more she thought of it, the more determined her NO. That No became louder and louder. With fists clenched and teeth biting into her lips to the bleeding point, she had felt something had to be done. She will not starve, and more so, she will not let the children starve. Their life is miserable enough But what shall she do?

Mary had never known the value of a union, in fact she was against it. The boss always told her that they were not good, and besides he would fire all the people who would dare to belong to a union, and even the priest discouraged organization. But now some of the workers in Botany said, "We must organize," and she listened to such talk for the first

# The Cabinet Hindenburg Wanted

By JURI VICTOR

The "democratic German Republic" now has its most reactionary cabinet. The republic, established in 1918 by the Noskes and Scheidemanns, who thus got the monarchists and junkers out of a deep international hole, has moved steadily towards the right until today the ministerial combination may even make Wilhelm in Doorn feel better. It is all the work of that great aristocrat, Hindenburg, who, while the liberals in all countries were hailing him as the exponent of progressive political thought and republican patriotism, was busy preparing warm berths for his friends, monarchist nationalists. For doing lip service to the republic and for accepting Stresemann's Locarno policy, these representatives of the rich land owners and mining industrialists have obtained four portfolios in the new government, two of which are the best support for the oppression of the working class.

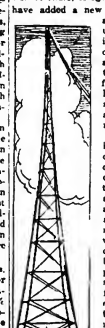
German political developments in the last two years could be made the finest, large-scale object lesson in the operation of democracy. In the spring of 1925, Hindenburg, the candidate of the nationalists and people's party, was the first president on a frankly monarchist ticket against Marx, the candidate of the republicans, democrats, social democrats and centrists. Since then Marx has been Hindenburg's prime minister more than any other man.

Last summer 15,000,000 Germans, a majority of the electorate, voted for the expropriation without compensation of ex-royalty. This was 100% proof that the Reichstag did not represent the masses. It should have packed up and gone home. But Hindenburg wrote a letter, the cabinet shivered before the grand old man, and the princes continued to get their subsidies—with the help of the social democrats. That referendum, which acted contrary to the will of more than half the voters, still sits.

Last November the third Marx cabinet was forced to resign on account of the opposition to Gessler, minister of war, under whom the reichswehr, by the hearty of anti-republican propaganda and the spread of militarism and reaction. A majority of the reichstag voted against Gessler and the ministry had to quit. Today Gessler is back in the cabinet and a [illegible] same reichstag which voted against him two months ago will now vote for him. One reason is the perfidy of the Catholic Centre.

## Bosses Control Radio

"Free as the air" doesn't mean so much as it used to, since the invention of radio, telegraph and telephone have added a new use to the space above and around us, and a use that is by the nature of the cost of the apparatu required to exploit it, with few exceptions limited to the possession of the rich and of governments.



Radio Telegraphy is said to have increased the difficulties of secret diplomacy, by enticing ambassadors and other political agents to employ a means of communication in which opponents can listen in, and by making it impossible to prevent small sending sets from being erected which can distribute important information [illegible] the radio sending apparatus was controlled by the [illegible] government, and used [illegible] purposes by them. Also [illegible] attempts to set up [illegible] sending stations are hindered [illegible] fact that the best wave lengths, the most powerful stations, are reserved for the great corporations.

Another is the insistence of Hindenburg that there be no tampering with the "armed forces of the nation." The reichswehr must continue — as heretofore — to admit only out and out monarchists and to train Fascists secretly. Sooner or later the workers in Germany will realize that at bottom the social democrats are to blame for the resumption of power by the reactionary Right. In 1918 the Socialists might have made as clean a sweep of things as the Bolsheviks had made in Russia. But they believed in democracy, in "freedom." Their only terror was against the Communists. The result is a regime of Hindenburg, Gessler, Hergt, Graef, Stresemann and Marx

**Nationalists Control Military and Courts.**

To the nationalists have gone the two best weapons for the oppression of the working class. Graef, right wing nationalist, is minister of justice. He takes over 4,000 political prisoners and can be expected to increase their number. While the democrats and social democrats supported the cabinet, a rigid regime of anti-proletarian justice was maintained. Now a quiet reign of terror is ahead. Herr Walter Graef will be ably seconded by Dr. Oscar Hergt, leader of the nationalists, who, as minister of interior, will have the job of restoring "Ruhe and Ordnung" in the land. The workers are in for a period of reaction which should open the eyes of the social democratic rank and file.

The new Marx cabinet has only a flimsy majority. It may last a long time; it may fall within a very short period. Marx can, on certain issues, count on the support of the bour[illegible] [illegible] the benev[illegible] [illegible] democ[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [